

## THE COLOR COMPUTER MONTHLY MAGAZINE

## Putting the Pieces Together

A step-by-step guide to computing A glossary of computer terms Lessons in BASIC, OS-9 and disk operation Programs to: Generate job descriptions Organize tax records Track appointments Plus: games, graphics, new product reviews and two easy-to-build hardware projects


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## Hop on the OS-9 Bandwagon

## Editor:

Recently I note a great deal of "OS-9 hostility" in the letters to the editor. While I am by no means an "OS-9 fanatic," I believe that some input is needed from a cooler head.
I have had OS-9 for three years, the first of which was largely spent in "playing around" with the system when I had no other pressing projects pending on my CoCo. Admittedly, for one who cut his teeth on the BASIC in ROM of the CoCo, OS-9 presented obstacles to easy understanding. What was it for, anyway? But even in the early stages it was clear that there was an abundance of power in the system. Certainly, the original Radio Shack documentation was somewhat cryptic, but THE RAINBOW came to the rescue with The Complete Rainbow Guide to $O S-9$. Try running dsave as shown in the Guide if you want a demonstration of system power! Just watching one demonstration of dsave will convince the skeptic of the possibilities of this operating system.

Most of the problems I read about in the letters to the editor involve the inability to understand that every time a new OS-9 disk is inserted in the drive, you must do a chd do and chx/do/CMDS. Is it really too much to expect users to read the manual? No, you can't just sit down with OS-9 and start to "hack." This leads to the statement of Gordley's first law of learning: "The greater the power of the system, the more imperative it is to do some homework."
Facts are facts, and the fact is that Radio Shack is marketing only software written for OS-9. Do you want to customize your system? Have several favorite games/utilities on one disk? Port programs to and from Level I and Level II (i.e., use programs written for the CoCo 3 on the 3)? Then you'd better get on the OS-9 bandwagon, stop complaining and read the manual - including typing in and running examples until you understand that OS-9 is a "manager" of computer power and an incredibly versatile one.
No, OS-9 is not easy. Few things worthwhile are. But it is a system that makes this dirt-cheap computer stand up and dance. Radio Shack got a lot of bad press early on when it released the Model I without software support, etc., but the Color Computer has outlived the I, III, and IV, largely because Radio Shack has devoted a huge amount of development to make this little computer constantly competitive. OS-9 is one facet of this development. Which would you rather do, scrap your system every couple of years or learn new and more powerful operating systems to stay current with the possibilities of more expensive systems?
Sure, PC Compatibles are the wave of "now," not to mention the future, but we
now have in the CoCo 3 all the memory and other capabilities of PC clones - how long will it take for someone (probably not Radio Shack, since they have their own line of PC clones) to produce a board or program to make this "little" computer clone-like? Probably not too long as micro-history goes, and you can bet that because of the Shack's commitment to it, it will probably use OS-9 in some fashion.

Yes, the CoCo in its original configuration was incredibly simple, and many learned BASIC with the CoCo's great manuals. And as the CoCo continues to evolve, the same possibilities exist. But serious computer users who remain doggedly faithful to the CoCo are going to have to do some learning. It just isn't realistic to expect this product, which has outlasted all its comparably priced competition, to grind along in a 1970s mode.

Radio Shack has given us a great learning opportunity - don't pass it up.

Richard D. Gordley
Castleton, IL
Those of you who are experiencing problems with OS-9 should refer to Cray Augsburg's, "OS-9 - Catch the Wave," Page 166 and Nancy Ewart's "Stalking the Fire-Breathing Dragon," Page 156 for some additional direction in your efforts.

If you have read the manual and feel that you do, indeed, understand OS-9, but are still experiencing problems, the following letter may be of some assistance.

## CoCo Gremlins

## Editor:

For the last 18 months I have been plagued by gremlins in my CoCo 2 system. The first glitches were caused by inadequate house wiring and the fact that we live in the country on a ranch. So I moved - twice until I got rid of that problem. My PIA chips went out - one at a time, and I got those replaced.

Then I started in with OS-9. I got some of the weirdest errors that didn't make any sense. I could get a directory, but the system crashed every time I tried to initialize a disk. I got directories from my OS-9 disks, but got "pathname not found," even when I typed everything in correctly, and "no permission" no matter what I tried to do!

I took the computer to Radio Shack ( $11 / 2^{-}$ hour drive away) to the "local" repair center four times, but they didn't have any drives of their own to check that part of the computer. I sent my drives back to True Data, where they were cleaned and aligned, and HDS replaced my controller. Everyone said the problem was with a part of the system that wasn't theirs (a problem when
your whole system doesn't all come from the same place). No one could find anything wrong, but it still didn't work when it was reassembled.

I called BBSs all over the West, and wrote to several "experts." The experts didn't reply, and the people on the boards insisted I just didn't understand OS-9. Finally, I located the Sacramento CoCo Club, and made the three-hour drive down to see them. I took my whole system to their experts. In three hours, at a cost of $\$ 7$ plus gas, they had the problem repaired, and I now have a computer that behaves itself. I also now belong to a CoCo Club at long last, even one three hours away, and the next time I go to a meeting there are interested people from Redding willing to go with me.

The cause of all the problems was not my lack of knowledge concerning OS-9, but the edge connectors on my drive cable. One pin out of 34 on the connector for Drive 0 was not operating at all. My poor CoCo was trying to operate with an incomplete set of data coming in!

Is there a lesson in all of this? Probably, but I'm not sure exactly what it is. I do know that the Sacramento CoCo Club was the only group able to figure out what was happening!

Vicki Daubner
Redding, CA

## Hooked on the CoCo

## Editor:

When my older brother passed away two years ago, he left me his CoCo . There were no peripherals. I thought, "Right! Me with a computer! I'll play with it a while maybe and then sell it. I'm almost 50 and can see no use for it in my life." Hah! Boy, did I get hooked! I'm now lucky enough to have purchased a CoCo 3, DMP-105 printer, two FD 501 disk drives, Multi-Pak interface and much software (a lot of which I bought at Radio Shack tent sales).

The December 1985 issue of RAINBOW was the first that I bought. That issue gave me the self-confidence to try to learn the CoCo and continue with it. You all have helped me through "pangs" of learning typing again, BASIC programming, using OS-9, getting an interest in assembly language and basicos. Right now I have OS-9 Level I with Version II upgrade. This past week Radio Shack had another tent sale and I came home with $\$ 626$ worth of stuff for only $\$ 36$. Can you believe that? Some things I picked up were BASIC09, Deluxe RS-232 interface and a 300 baud modem (minus a power supply). So, as soon as I get a power supply transformer, I'll be in touch with RAINBOW and other CoCoists on Delphi and BBSs for the first time. I can hardly wait.

This is the first time I've written to a


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magazine, but it doesn't feel strange, because I believe I'm writing to friends. I couldn't be at this point in my computing life without all of you. Thanks for everything!

Evelyn C. "Chris" Gallagher
Chino, CA

## HINTS \& TIPS

## Editor:

I recall a previous issue of THE RAINBOW advising a reader that he would be unable to print in bold type using Scripsit and a DMP-105 printer. However, with the following revisions, this is possible. First, back up Scripsit on tape. Then insert the following command at the beginning of the program:

## PRINTH-2,CHRS(27);CHRS(31)

The result is an inexpensive word processing system with a higher quality printout. I hope this information will be as useful to other readers as it has been to me. I use my CoCo for college reports, letters, and even to print copies of my resume.

Joe Jarvis
Peoria, IL
significant rise in back problems since the advent of the personal computer. He said that sitting hunched over a keyboard was like carrying a 200 -pound backpack.

Well, the handy-dandy keyboard extender cable sold by Spectrum and designed and built by our own Marty Goodman, sure makes sitting back in a comfortable (and healthy) position easy. Just as welcome is freedom at last from having that "klunky" Multi-Pak sticking out the right side of the keyboard. I housed my keyboard in an empty CoCo 3 case, purchased through Tandy National Parts for \$10. Marty's cable is well-designed and rugged. The connectors are the tricky part, but he's done a great job there. I'll be glad to answer any questions anyone has about my experience with this device.

Richard H. Phillips
91 Kingsgate
Snyder, NY 14226

Those of you who spend long hours at the keyboard should look for Dr. Larry Preble's article in next month's issue which will discuss various other ways to prevent back and neck pain.

## INFO PLEASE

## Editor:

I would like to write a program to enable the CoCo to play the card game cribbage. Although I can program, I am not a good card player, so I am having difficulty de-
vising effective strategies for discarding cards to the crib and for deciding what card to play. If there are any cribbage experts out there in CoColand, will you please write to me so we can discuss strategies that could be used in a computer program? Of course, whoever provides me with the strategy I adopt will receive a free copy of the cribbage program and equal credit for the program.

Bruce Arsenault
R.R. 1 Cleveland

Nova Scotia
Canada BOE 1 JO

## Internally Speaking

## Editor:

I have a 64 K ECB CoCo 2 . I am using a monitor without audio. How can I hook up an internal speaker inside the CoCo ?

Sean Stephenson
11744 Pinecone Circle
Grass Valley, CA 94545

## Can CoCo Count the Miles?

## Editor:

I am a runner and would like to know if anyone in the CoCo Community could lead me to a program to $\log$ date, distance and time, and ideally calculate time per mile.

Danny Mote
P.O. Box 2782

Demorest, GA 30535

## A Fast CGP-115 Dump

## Editor:

Can anyone help me? I need a machine language screen dump program for the CGP-115. With my present BASIC program, I do not think I will live long enough to print out some of the wonderful programs that appear in THE RAINBOW.

Frederick Lunn
RR 1, 102 Claremont Cr.
Orillia, Ontario
Canada L3V 6 HI

## PEN PALS

- I have a CoCo 2 and 3, Multi-Pak, two Speech/Sound Paks (would like to buy stereo pak), DMP-106 printer, DCM-3 modem, two double-sided drives and enjoy computing very much - write and see!

George Locker
Rt. 9 Box 329
Benton, KY 42025

- I have a CoCo 2, a CoCo 3 (512K), two disk drives, a printer, a Smartmodem, a Multi-Pak and a deluxe RS-232. I would like to correspond with other CoCo owners around the world who are interested in OS9 Level II, machine language and communications. I also operate a BBS on my CoCo 3, online from 8 p.m. to 6 a.m., $300 / 1200$ baud. Call 474-22-0229.

> Roberto Berg
> Rua Aquidaban, 700
> Caixa Postal 578
> CEP 89.200
> Joinville - SC - Brazil

- I am 9 years old and would like to have a few pen pals in the Pennsylvania area. I have a CoCo 2, CCR-81 recorder, DMP-105 printer and a Tandy 2000 computer. I will accept all letters sent to me.

Ed Schenck
600A Creamery Road
Nazareth, PA 18064

- I am 14 years old and looking for a pen pal somewhere in the Louisiana area. I have a CoCo 2 upgraded to 64 K , FD 500 disk drive, and a DMP- 105 dot-matrix printer.

Chris Bastow
503 Oak Ridge Dr.
Leesville, LA 71446

- I am 16 years old and an avid CoCo user. I have a 64 K ECB CoCo 2, gray drive, modem and cassette. I also love hardware hacking. Any letters I receive will get a reply.

Jamin Taube
Rd. 214 Fredonia Road Newton, NJ 07860

- I have a CoCo 2 and 3 with three disk drives, a Multi-Pak, Ears, Supervoice, an Avatex 2400 modem and a DMP-130. I'm 34 years old and looking for a pen pal. I will answer all letters.


## Ronald M. Koskovich Greenvalley Lot 60 Jackson, WI 53037

- I am interested in having a computer pen pal, especially female. I just got a CoCo 2, disk drive, and a few games a couple of months ago. I'm 14 and in the process of making a video game.

Mike Reyno
Rt. 7 Box 422B
Tucson, AZ 85747

- I have a CoCo 2 and 3 with FD 501 disk drive, CCR-82 recorder, and a Star NX-10 printer. I am 15 years old and would like to hear from other people around my age. I'm interested in OS-9.

Derrick Holmquist
5842 N. Long Lake
Traverse City, MI 49684

- I would like to get to know some nice people who want to be my pen pals. I have a 64 K CoCo 2 with tape system. I am 15 years old.

> Mohamed Hamid
> 36, Marwa Street
> Dokki - Cairo
> Egypt

- Our whole family is interested in having pen pals. We are: Patricia, age 40; Christine, 14; Stacey, 16; Jennifer, 12; and Charles, 11. So we welcome pen pals of any age.

Patricia Bastian 1205 Manor Drive Victoria, TX 77901

- I am a collector of public domain CoCo 2 and 3 pictures and would like to hear from those who have good pictures they would like to share. I am particularly interested in CoCo 3 pictures.

Chris Steeves
P.O. Box Petitcodiac New Brunswick E0A 2 HO

Canada

- I am 15 years old, and my system consists of a CoCo 2 with 64 K ECB, cassette recorder, Orchestra 80, Speech/Sound Pak, EDTASM + and a modem. I would like to correspond with intelligent people around my age or any age who would like to swap thoughts and ideas. My main interests are science fiction, Adventures and music. Please write me. I'm a friendly person living in a small town where there's no one I can talk to about the CoCo. I'll do my best to answer every letter.

Joey Vaughan
Rt. 2 Box 130
Bronson, TX 75930

- I am 13 years old and looking for pen pals in the South Jersey and Philadelphia areas. I have a CoCo 2, disk drive and a DMP-130 printer.

Andrew Cooper 311 Fern Drive Atco, NJ 08004

- I am 16 years old and looking for pen pals anywhere in the world. I have a CoCo 2, a cassette recorder and disk drive. Anyone wanting a pen pal, please write to me.

Carl Lindberg
1 West St.
Pawling, NY 12564

## BULLETINBOARD SYSTEMS

- Come take a flight on the Balloon Port BBS, 24 hours, seven days a week, 300 and 1200 baud. Please use $8 / \mathrm{N} / 1$. The system runs on six disk drives and a CoCo 2, has a great online game section, forums, and CoCo downloads! Online since January, 1987. Call 717-273-8444. SysOp: Balloon Meister. Co-SysOp: Chip Hirsh.

Rick V. Elyar
1829 Ashton Drive
Lebanon, PA 17042

- The Top Gun BBS in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, is online 24 hours, seven days a week, $300 / 1200 / 2400$ baud. We feature online games and over 20 message boards, and pride ourselves in being the only 2400 CoBBS BBS in the world (that we know of). Call 504-774-8262. SysOp: Stinger.

Justin Young 3527 Hickorywood Ave. Baton Rouge, LA 70807

- There is a new BBS online in Virginia, accepting 300 or 1200 baud, 7 or 8 bits. It is run on a Wang system and has 20 Mb of software for the CoCo. 24 hours, seven days a week. Call 703-483-3037.

Ricky Sutphin
Ri. 1 Box 020
Henry, VA 24102

- There is a new BBS here in Salt Lake Valley, the West Valley CoCoshop. It's run on Richard Duncan's CoBBS Version 1.2 modified. Online 24 hours, 300 baud. We have online games, Xmodem, ASCII downloads and a public message base. Call 801-250-1941.

Dennis R. Gray
3643 S. 6885 W.
West Valley City, UT 84120

- There is a new bulletin board in St. Petersburg, Florida, the Stylus BBS. There are a number of special sections, including three online trivia games, classified ads, music news, concert information, reviews of Box Office \& VCR movies, albums, restaurants, etc., as well as an extensive public domain library. Online 24 hours, seven days a week. Call 813-823-1490.

Tim Jay
141 22nd Ave. $N$.
St. Petersburg, FL 33704

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 CoCo SIG. 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 in= clude your complete name and address.

Are you still using your CoCo 2 word processor on the CoCo 3 with slip-shod patchwork? You don't have to any more. With Word Power 3, Microcom answers the challenge of word processors for the $\mathrm{CoCo3}$. It bridges the gap between "what is" and "what should be" in word-processors. No other word processor offers such a wide array of features that are so easy to learn and use. Check out the impressive features:

## DISPLAY

The 80 -column display with true lowercase lets you view the full width of a standard page. All the prompts are displayed in plain English in neat colored windows. The current column number, line number, page number and the percentage of memory remaining is displayed on the screen at all times. The program even displays the bottom margin perforation so you know where one page ends and the other begins. You can also change the foreground/background color of the screen to suit your needs!

## AVAILABLE MEMORY

Unlike most other word processors, Word Power 3 gives you 80 K of memory with a 128 K CoCo 3 and more than 460 K with a 512 K CoCo 3 to store text.

## TYPING/EDITING

Word Power 3 has one of the most powerful and user-friendly fullscreen editors with wordwrap. All you do is type; Word Power 3 takes care of the text arrangement. It even has a built-in Auto- Save feature which saves the current text to disk at regular intervals; so you know that your latest version is saved on disk. Here are some of the editing features of Word Power 3:

Auto-repeat; Key-Click; Cursor up, down, left, right, heginning of line, end of line, next word, previous word, top of text, end of text; page forward, backward; 4-way scrolling; block copy, move, delete;
global search and replace (with wild-card search); line positioning (left, right or center); insert/ overstrike modes; delete to beginning/ end of line, next/previous word; and tabs. You can also embed printer codes in text to take advantage of underlining, sub/superscript and other printer functions. Define left, right, top and bottom margins, and page length.

## MAIL MERGE

Ever try mailing out the same letter to 500 different persons? Could be quite a chore. Not with the Mail Merge feature of Word Power3. Using this feature, you can type a letter, follow it through with a list of addresses and have Word Power 3 print out personalized letters. It's that easy!

## LOADING/SAVING FILES TO DISK

Word Power 3 creates ASCII format files which are compatible with almost all terminal, spell-checking, and other word-processing programs. It allows you to load, save and kill files and also to create and edit Basic, Pascal, C and Assembly files. Supports double-sided drives and various drive step rates.

## PRINTING

Word Power 3 drives almost any printer (DMP series, EPSON, GEMINI, OKIDATA, etc.). Allows print options such as different baud rates, line spacing, page pause, partial print, multi-line headers/ footers, page numbers, page number placement, and right justification. You can also change the values for these print options within the text by using embedded printer option codes.

## INSTRUCTION MANUAL

Word Power 3 comes with a well- written and easy- to-comprehend instruction manual that makes writing with Word Power 3 a breeze.

Word Power 3 comes on disk for only $\$ 69.95$.


## 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 Tandy Color Computer by its many fans，users and owners．
However，when we use the term CoCo ，we refer to both the Tandy Color Computer and the TDP System－ 100 Computer．（While many TDP－100s are still in service，the TDP Electronics division of Tandy nolonger 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 men－ tioned，the application is for that specific computer． However，since the TDP System－100 and Tandy Colop 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 RAINBOW is a＂check sum＂system，which is designed to help you type in programs accurately．
Rainbow Check PLUS＇counts the number and vaiues 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，typeNEW
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=25G*PEEK(35)+17日
20 CLEAR 25,X-1
30 X=256*PEEK (35)+17日
40 FOR Z=X TO X+77
50 READ Y:W=W+Y:PRINT Z,Y;W
60 POIKE Z,Y:NEXT
70 IFW=7985THENB0ELSEPRINT
    "DATA ERRDR":STOP
日0 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, 4日, 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, 30, 250, 4日, 1, 32
160 DATA 240, 183, 2, 222, 4日, 140, }1
170 DATA 159, 166, 166, 132, 26, 254
180 DATA 189, 173, 198, 53, 22, 126,0
190 DATA 0. 135, 255, 134, 40, 55
200 DATA 51, 52, 41,0
```


## OS－9 and RAINBOW ON DISK

The OS－ 9 side of RAINBOW ON DISK contains two directories：CMDS and SOURCE．It also contains a file， read．me．first，which explains the division of the two directories．The CMDS directory contains executa－ ble programs and the SOURCE directory contains the ASCII source code for these programs．BASIC09 programs will only be offered in source form so they will only be found in the SOURCE directory．
OS－9 is a very powerful operating system．Because of this，it is not easy to learn at first．However，while we can give specific instructions for using the OS－9 programs，you will find that the OS－9 programs will be of little use unless you are familiar with the operating system．For this reason，if you haven＇t＂learned＂OS－9 or are not comfortable with it，we suggest you read The Complete Rainbow Guide to OS－9 by Dale Puckett and Peter Dibble．
The following is not intended as a course in OS－9．It merely states how to get the OS－9 programs from RAINBOW ON DISK to your OS－9 system disk．Use the procedures appropriate for your system．Before doing so，however，boot the OS－9 operating system according to the documentation from Radio Shack．

1）Type load dir list copy and press ENTER．
2）If you have only one disk drive，remove the OS－9 system disk from Drive 0 and replace it with the OS－ 9 side of RAINBOW ON DISK．Then type charde and press ENTER．If you have two disk drives，leave the sytem master in Drive 0 and put the RAINBOW ON DISK in Drive 1．Then type chd／d1 and press ENTER．
3）List the read．me．first file to the screen by typing list read．me．first and pressing ENTER．
4）Entering dir will give you a directory of the OS－9 side of RAINBOW ON DISK．To see what programs are in the CMDS directory，enter dir cmds．Follow a similar method to see what source files are in the SOURCE directory．
5）When you find a program you want to use，copy it to the CMDS directory on your system disk with one of the following commands：

One－drive system：capy／de／emds／filename／d0 cmds／filename－s
The system will prompt you to alternately place the source disk（RAINBOW ON DISK）or the destination disk（system disk）in Drive 0 ．
Two－drive system：copy／dl／cmds／filename／do／ emds／filename
Once you have copied the program，you execute it from your system master by placing that disk in Drive 0 and entering the name of the file．

## 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 prod－ ucts 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 satisfac－ tion．＂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 advertis－ ing in THE RAINBOW and the certification process． Certification is open and available to any product per－ taining to CoCo．A Seal will be awarded to any com－ mercial product，regardless of whether the firm adver－ tises or not．
We will appreciate knowing of instances of violation of Seal use．

## 500

 POKEs, PEEKs, ' NFOR 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??
This 80-page book inciudes POKEs, PEEKs and EXECs to:
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- Enhancements for CoCo 3 basic
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- HPRINT Character Modifier
- and many more commanos


UNRAVELLED SERIES: These books provide a complete annotated listing of the BASIC/ECB and DISK ROMs. EXTENDEO COLOR BASIC UNRAVELLED: $\$ 39.95$
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## COLOR MAX III DELUXE <br> 82011

This is the sequel to the popular Color Max IIt. Additional features include multiple screen editing, animation, etc. Includes printer drivers for EPSON, GEMINI, DMP \& CGP-220 printers. Disk only
$\$ 69.95$. Minimum Requirements: 512 K CoCo 3 , RS Hi-Res Joystick Interface and Tandy Disk Controller.

## Print\#-2,



## Keeping in Touch

Ihad a wonderful time last weekend. At the invitation of the Cincinnati TRS80 Users Group, I attended their monthly meeting and spoke about two subjects very close to my heart - the Color Computer and computers in general.

It was a real fun day. First of all, the weather was delightful, so I was able to fly myself to the meeting. That meant I was able to condense a one and one-half hour trip into about 45 minutes - including the time Air Traffic Control sent me scurrying around the sky to avoid the "big boys."

Dick White and Don Dollberg met me, and Dick even found the right airport this time. The last time I went to Cincinnati to talk (Larry Preble flew me that time), Dick ended up at the wrong airport and had to drive across town to get me.

I was whisked from Blue Ash airport to the meeting site, spent about an hour talking and another answering questions, and then went out with a whole bunch of the UG members for pizza. Don and Dick drove me back to the airport, I started up the plane and was home in another 45 minutes!

I like Users Group meetings. For one thing, it is always a good opportunity to bounce ideas off the heads of a wide variety of people. And, you get an instant response, as well. Here are some of the questions I was asked:

- Are the major software companies writing programs for the CoCo, or was that "just some enthusiasm" in one of your columns?

Well, of course, it was enthusiam, but it is true, too. Most of these programs are being written for Tandy, but they are being done all the same. Just look at the titles that are available - plus, of course, all the non-Tandy third-party software.

- How long will the Color Computer last?

Maybe forever. I know a few things - although not always as much as people always seem to infer - and it is pretty plain that the CoCo is very much alive and kicking. Look at this magazine, for instance. How many Apple magazines, how many Atari magazines, how many Amiga magazines do you see that have run right around 200 pages in the past year? People are not only buying Color Computers, they are using them every day. Lots of people.

- Just how good is the CoCo, really?

As long as you don't want to do monster spreadsheets, humongous databases (for instance, we don't do our subscriptions on it), write a novel or things of that sort, the Color Computer is probably the only computer you will ever need. And,


## OS9 LEVEL II RAMDISK

Lightning Fast Ramdisk with Auto Formatting A must for any OS9 Level II User. Req 512K \$29.95. (Only \$14.95 with the purchase of 512K Upgrade \& Ramdisk!!).

## HI-RES JOYSTICK SOFTWARE

Wish you could use the hi-res joystick interface from Basic? You can now. This program will let you access $640 . \times 640$ pixels from your joystick for extra precision. CoCo 3 Disk $\$ 14.95$

## COCO NEWSROOM

Now available for the CoCo II!! You can design your own newspaper with Banner Headlines/6 articles using sophisticated Graphics, Fonts and Fill Patterns. Comes with22 fonts\& 50 pictures! Over 140 K of code Disk only $\$ 49.95$

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The ultimate mailing list program. Allows you to add, edit, view, deleta, change, sort(by zipcode or name) and print labels. Its indispensible! Disk Only $\$ 19.95$ (CoCo 2 version included)

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Allows you to design professional disk labels! Allows elongated, normal and condensed format for text, double-strike, border creation and multiple-label printing, Its a MUST for any user with a disk drive Disk Only $\$ 19.95$. Supports DMP 105/110/120/130/430, GEMINI, STAP, EPSON and compatibles. (CoCo 2 version included)

## COMPUTERIZED CHECKBOOK

Why bother with balancing your checkbook? Let the CoCo do it for you! Allows you to add, view, search, edit, change, delete and printout (in a table or individual entry format) checkbook entries. Updates balance after each entry. Allows files for checking, saving and other accounts. Disk Oniy $\$ 19.95$ (CoCo 2 version included)

## BOWLING SCORE KEEPER

An excellent utility to keep track of your bowling scores. Allows you to save scores under individuals or teams. You can edit, change, delete and compare scores. A must for anyone who wants to keep track of his or her bowling performance. Disk \$19.95 (CoCo 2 version included).

## VCR TAPE ORGANIZER

Organize your videocassettes with this program! Allows you to index cassettes by title, rating, type, play time and comments. Also allows you to sort titles alphabetically and view/print selected tapes. If you own a VCR, this program is a must Disk Only $\$ 19.95$ (CoCo 2 version included).

## ASTRO FORTUNE TELLER

Receive answers to 30 pre-defined questions on love, success, marriage, etc, This program is over 150 K long and yet will run on a $32 \mathrm{~K}-512 \mathrm{~K}$ systems due to modular approach Disk Only $\$ 24.95$ (CoCo 2 version included)

## ADOS3

Advanced Disk Operating. System for CoCo 3. $\$ 34.95$ ADOS: $\$ 27.95$

## COCO UTIL II

(Latest Version): Transfer CoCo Disk files to IBM compatible computer. Transfer MS-DOS files to CoCa $\$ 39.95$

SPIT 'N IMAGE
Makes a BACKUP of ANY disk $\$ 32.95$

## RGB PATCH

Displays most games in color on RGB monitors. For CoCo 3 Disk $\$ 24.95$

## ALL SOFTWARE COMPATIBLE WITH COCO 1, 2 \& 3 WORD PROCESSORS

TeleWriter-64: Best Word Processor For CoCo 1, 2 \& 3 . (Cas) $\$ 47.95$ (Disk) $\$ 57.95$ TW-80: 80 Column Display\& more features for TW-64. CoCo 3 Disk \$39.95 TELEFORM: Mail Merge \& Form Letters for TW-64. \$19.95

## DATABASE

Pro Color File *Enhanced* 2.0: Multi-feature Database. $\$ 59.95$

## COMMUNICATIONS

Autoterm: Superb Terminal Program. Works with any modem! (Cas) \$29.95 (Disk) \$39.95 Wiz: For OS9 II. 300-19200 baud rate, windows! Req 512 K \& RS232 Pak \$79.95

## ASSEMBLERS/COMPILERS

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when you see Multi－Vue，you＇ll even be able to stick up your nose at the Mac＇s user interface．
－Is Tandy really committed to the Color Computer？
Yes sir，yes sir，three bags full．The reason is simple：The CoCo is profitable for Tandy．Remember，it is a big corpo－ ration，and big companies sometimes find it difficult to＂express their appre－ ciation＂to a customer．I think Tandy does one heck of a job，though．For instance，they gave away 6,000 power controllers at RAINBOW fest in Prince－ ton this year．＂It was，＂an official told me，＂one way we could say＇thanks＇．＂ Don＇t be surprised if something else comes down at the Chicago show．
－How does Tandy support stack up？
I know of no other computer manu－ facturing company that has the network of free support Tandy does．Of course， they drop the ball on occasion．But at least there is a commitment to have a ball to drop．You have more avenues of free support from Tandy than from any other computer company in the world． And the same goes for their service． Ever try to get an Atari computer fixed？ Forget about locally－anywhere．At least in your lifetime．
－Given all the OS－9 systems Micro－ ware has sold to us via Tandy，why don＇t they show us some support by at least doing some＇image＇advertising in THE RAINBOW？
I dunno．（I love questions like this．）

> "You have more avenues of free support from Tandy than from any other computer company in the world."
－Are we ever going to see program listings disappear from the magazine？I heard you were going to just print the instructions and let us buy the disks or tapes if we wanted the programs．
No way．There will always be pro－ grams listed in the rainbow．
－What is your favorite program？
Telewriter．Not only is it a well－done
program，but it opened a whole，vast new dimension in software with its high resolution screen for text．Hundreds of programmers use it now，but Howard Cohen was the first．Telewriter contrib－ uted as much to the success of the Color Computer as anything else．
－How is Delphi doing？
Very well，thanks．The CoCo SIG is the most－used area of Delphi，with the other major SIG we offer，PC／MS－ DOS，pretty much the second．In fact， except for the original invitation（which was delivered in person），all the arrangements for my coming to this meeting were handled through Delphi Mail．

That＇s about it，except for some other questions I want to discuss at length later．Thanks，CINTUG，for having me， and thanks，CINTUG members，for listening to me．

And thanks to all of you，RAinbow readers and members of the CoCo Community，for being with us last year． I look forward to being with you through this new year．To you and yours，a Happy and Healthy 1988！
－Lonnie Falk

Two－Liner Contest Winner ．
Here＇s one for those of you who just like to clown around．If you are running it on a CoCo 3，you might want to enter PALETTE RGB first．

## The listing：

1 PMODE 3，1：PCLS：SCREEN1，$\varnothing: M=9 \varnothing$ ： $\mathrm{K}=16 \varnothing$ ：L＝185：CIRCLE（K，M）， $6 \varnothing, \varnothing, 1.5$ ：CIRCLE（ $135,8 \varnothing$ ），2申，$\varnothing, 1.5:$ CIRCLE（ L，8申），2申，$\varnothing, 1.5:$ CIRCLE（K，11ø），2申： $\operatorname{PAINT}(K, 11 \varnothing), \varnothing, \varnothing: \operatorname{CIRCLE}(135, M), 7$ ：CIRCLE（ $L, M$ ），7：PAINT（ $135, \mathrm{M}$ ） $3, \varnothing$ ： PAINT（L，M），3，$\varnothing:$ CIRCLE（K，15申），3申， ，．5：PAINT（K，16ø），3，$\varnothing$
$2 \operatorname{CIRCLE}(98, M), 15, \varnothing, 1.5, .2, .8: C I$ RCLE（ $222, \mathrm{M}$ ），15，$\varnothing, 1.5, .7, .3:$ PAINT $(99, M), 2, \varnothing: \operatorname{PAINT}(222, M), 2, \varnothing:$ PAIN $T(K, 4 \varnothing), 2, \varnothing: \operatorname{CIRCLE}(118,3 \varnothing), 15,12$ ，．4，．9：PAINT（11 $\varnothing, 3 \varnothing$ ），$\varnothing, \varnothing$ ：CIRCLE（ $2 \varnothing \varnothing, 3 \varnothing), 15,2, .6, .1: \operatorname{PAINT}(2 \varnothing 9,3 \varnothing$ $), \varnothing, \varnothing: \operatorname{PAINT}(135, M), \operatorname{RND}(3), \varnothing: \operatorname{PAIN}$ $T(L, M), R N D(3), \varnothing: G O T O 2$

Rick Cooper Liberty，KY

[^1]
## Two－Liner Contest Winner．

We often see frost on our windows，but what about on our monitors？This one is for your CoCo 3．If using an RGB monitor，enter PALETTE RGB before running．
The listing：
$1 \mathrm{~N}=9 \varnothing$ ： $\operatorname{DIMX}(99), \mathrm{Y}(99):$ HCOLOR8， $2:$ HSCREEN4 ：FORZ＝$\varnothing$ TOISTEP $\varnothing:$ FORL $=1$ TO $\mathrm{N}: \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}(\mathrm{L}): \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{Y}(\mathrm{L}): \mathrm{A}=\mathrm{X}: \mathrm{B}=\mathrm{Y}: I F \mathrm{X}=\varnothing$ AND $Y=\varnothing$ THENX（L）$=$ RND（638）：$Y(L)=$ RND（19 Ø）：NEXTL，Z ELSER＝RND（4）：IFR＝1AND $X>1$ THENX＝X－1ELSEIFR＝2ANDX＜638THE $\mathrm{NX}=\mathrm{X}+1 \mathrm{ELSEIFR}=3 \mathrm{ANDY}>1 \mathrm{THENY}=\mathrm{Y}-1 \mathrm{EL}$ SEIFY $=4$ ANDY $<19 \emptyset$ THENY $=Y+1$
2 POKE65497，$\varnothing$ ：IFHPOINT $(X+1, Y)=10$ RHPOINT $(\mathrm{X}+1, \mathrm{Y}+1)=1$ ORHPOINT（ $\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}+1$ ）＝10RHPOINT $(\mathrm{X}-1, \mathrm{Y})=10$ RHPOINT $(\mathrm{X}-1$ $, Y-1)=1$ ORHPOINT $(X, Y-1)=10$ RHPOINT $(\mathrm{X}+1, \mathrm{Y}-1)=1$ RRHPOINT $(\mathrm{X}-1, \mathrm{Y}-1)=1 \mathrm{TH}$ $\operatorname{ENX}(L)=X: Y(L)=Y: \operatorname{HSET}(A, B, 1): \operatorname{NEXT}$ L，Z ELSEHRESET（A，B）： $\operatorname{HSET}(X, Y, 1):$ NEXTL，Z

B．J．Bryson
Manahawkin，NJ
（For this winning two－liner contest entry，the author has been sent copies of both The Third Rainbow Book of Adventures and its companion The Third Rainbow Adventures Tape．）

## ALL HARDWARE COMPATIBLE WITH COCO 1, 2 \& 3

## DISK DRIVES

Double Sided, Double Density 360K 40 track disk drives for the Color Computer 1, 2 and 3. Buy from someone else and all you get is a disk drive. Buy from us and not only do you get a quality disk drive, you also get $\$ 60$ worth of disk utility software (Super Tape/Disk Transfer and Disk Tutorial) and our DISKMAX utility which allows you to use BOTH sides of our disk drives. It's like buying TWO disk drives for the price of ONE!!

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# Building January's Rainbow 

## Our Beginners "Boot" ${ }^{\text {" }}$

Here it is, January, the beginning of a new year and a year of new beginnings. It's a time when many of us resolve to terminate bad habits and promise ourselves to achieve personal goals. And, just as personal objectives and challenges are established to enhance the year's opportunities, here at THE RAINBOW, we are in the same frame of mind. I'm certain that this, our Beginners issue, can help launch what promises to be a successful year for you, us and the entire CoCo Community.

If you're new to computing, we welcome you to the CoCo (that's our nickname for the Color Computer) Community and the rainbow, where an incredibly diverse group of Color Computer users - all with varying interests and levels of knowledge in computing - share ideas and experiences and learn from each other.

This month, for the many new CoCo users, our Copy Editor, Lauren Willoughby, shares her first experiences as a CoCo beginner and hopes to make yours more enjoyable by showing you the ins and outs of computing in "Starting from Scratch." This special feature includes a staff collaboration of hints and tips, covers the basics of typing, loading and saving programs, and describes the general format of reading the magazine.

To help you understand what you are reading, Lee Veal demystifies some of the jargon associated with computing in "A Glossary of Computer Terms." The coverage is broad and the definitions do not go into any great depth, but the information provided should boost your confidence and help you get a good start in the CoCo world.

Of course, getting started on the right foot is just as important to the advanced users breaking ground in new levels of computing.

If you're interested in learning to program, David Ostler covers some of the most used commands in "BASIC for Beginners"; regular columnist, Joseph Kolar, tutors beginners in "BASIC Training"; and OS-9 guru, Dale Puckett, is back at the OS-9 drawing board with the KISSDraw project.

For those who need a better understanding of using the OS-9 operating system, RAINBOW Technical Editor, Cray Augsburg, offers his advice in "OS-9 - Catch the Wave" and Nancy Ewart gives her assistance in "Stalking the Fire-Breathing Dragon."

For the hardware buffs, Contributing Editor, Bill Barden, discusses disk basics operation, tracks and sectors, file management, directories, etc. - in "Delving Into the CoCo Disk." Hardware specialist, Tony DiStefano, shows you how to add an LED (Light Emitting Diode) to the disk controller, and Ray Onley helps make the CoCo child-proof with a simple-to-build keyboard-locking device.

The emphasis on new beginnings continues throughout this month's programs. To start an organized year, Robert Schlottmann's Tax Info helps CoCoists keep tax records in order, Bill Holdorf's Appointment Calendar tracks and prints out monthly schedules, and management consultant, Larry Paroubek assists you in "Finding the Right Person for the Job" with a program that creates detailed job descriptions.

But beginning a new year cannot be all work and no play. Some of the fun includes Usetown Annex, a Simulation by Paul French that casts the player as a big-time land developer who must build a town from scratch while staying within a budget of $\$ 14$ million; Clowns, by Bill Bernico and George Aftamonow, which allows you to mix and match facial features to create over 100 different clown faces; and Urchin, by Eric Tilenius, a short, fun game with an extremely bizarre scenario - giant sea urchins attacking helpless blackboard letters.

And, wrapping it all up is another splendid illustration by our cover artist Fred Crawford, who has been doing Rainbow's wrapping for five years now! Fred's first cover was that great attacking dragon on our January 1983 issue.

If you're an artist yourself, get ready for our CoCo Gallery competition for the Chicago RAINBOWfest, where the winning entries will be hung in a special exhibition for all RAINBOWfest attendees to view. Details will be announced in next month's issue, but basically, we'll be wanting framed printouts or screen photographs that are ready for display at the 'fest.

So, a month for beginners and the CoCo enters its ninth calendar year, with the best yet to come.

＊Compatible with POPULAR CoCo III graphics software programs that use HARDWARE JOYSTICK interfaces I Bring your CoCo III to the MAX！

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＊Includes CoColll Software Bonanza package－a $\$ 150$ plus value 1！！ Offer expires 1／20／88 THE ULTIMATE

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It＇s here！The COCOIII BREAKTHROUGH PRODUCT everyone was waiting fort $320 \times 200$ graphics，pull down menus，icons the choice of any 16 colors from the CoCo III＇s 64 color palette plus RGB support！Eleven（11）fonts are included for hundreds of lettering styles and painting is a breeze with 16 colors and 32 editable patterns！！！ Color Max Deluxe requires a 512 K CoCo III and Hi－Res Joystick interface．（Specify printer！）$\$ 69.95$ ．Color Max Deluxe Font Bditor－create and modify fonts for use with Color Max Deluxe $\$ 29.95$.

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Did you buy an expensive RGB monitor（CM－8）just so that you could see your Hi－Res artifacting coco 2 games in BLACK \＆WHITE ？？？RGB PATCH converts most games to display in OOIOR on an RGB monitor． 128 K DISK $\$ 29.95$

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Do NOT be FOOLEX！The CM－8 has a dot－pitch of .52 man \＆will not work with any other computer or VCR！The＇8515＂ has a SHARP ． 42 mm dot－pitch，will work with IBM PCs／Tandy 1000 and its COLOR COMPOSINE input displays PMODE4 artifact colors unlike the CM－81＊\＄299．95 when purchased with a $\$ 24.95$ CoCoIII cable－Add $\$ 14$ shipping．

| 51．2K RAM sticker \＄4．99 | 30 | CoIll Graphics \＄24．95 |
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## Ninja

Jeffery Chubey and Ted HIldebrandt
Jeff and Ted live in
Roseau River, Manitoba, and used a program Jeff wrote to design this graphic of a ninja warrior. Both Jeff and Ted are selftaught programmers.

## ERAINBOW

SHOWCASE YOUR BELUSIO in uproming snowe COCO original work for "Share your creations witter with your "Coco Gailery. sure to send a cov, detailing how you name, address and phone numams you used, etc.) and created your picture (whatprogra clude a tew facts about how to display. yourselt. Don't send game screens, digitized been submitted means no ga material that's already pothat appears in programs of adigitized copy of a picinal work. elsewhere. A magazine is not an origina wo one for the COCO a book will ward two first prizes of 1 a second prize of We will awar the COCO 1 and 2 ; one secontions may \$15 and one third prize of \$10. Hon or disk to the also be given. please send THE RANBOW, P.O. Box and your entry KY 40059 . Remembed COCOGaler, Remember, this
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will not be returned.

$$
\text { - Angela Kapthammer, Curator }
$$


 :



Unearthly Visitor Brad Bansner

Color Max 3 was used so everyone could encounter this extraterrestrial. Brad, of Wyomissing, Pennsylvania, enjoys long-distance road racing and CoCoing.

HONORABLE MENTION


Baby New Year
Logan Ward
Logan, of Memphis, Tennessee, used Color Max 3 to deliver this jovial message to the CoCo Community.


## Tips to get the new user up and running

# Starting From Scratch 

By Lauren Willoughby

Since this is Rainbow's Beginners issue, we thought we would give CoCo newcomers a few handy pointers on dealing with their new Color Computers. I'm a beginner, too, new to the rainbow and the CoCo.
"Wait a minute!" you're saying. "If you're a beginner, what can you teach me?" Good question. True, I am an utter novice, and I make stupid mistakes. I know what it is to be frustrated by the I/O Error, the OM Error, and all those other unspeakable nasties.

But this is not exactly a case of the blind leading the blind $-I$ have a distinct advantage. CoCo wizard Cray Augsburg and the rest of the Rainbow editorial staff are just a wail away. They have become used to my howls of frustration and patiently point out my mistakes.

In fact, my CoCo blunders are what inspired this article, I think. We're not sure exactly how it got started, but several editorial staff members had a hand in writing it. So, actually, I feel a little guilty having my name up there.
This article is intended especially for those who are brand new to computing, covering the basics of formatting, saving, loading, etc., by taking the new user through the steps of typing in a RainBow program. But reading this is no substitute for studying your manual!

## It's Set Up - Now What?

After you have taken your Color Computer, monitor, cassette recorder and/or disk drive from their packages and set them up, you are probably anxious to start "computing." But what is involved in "computing"? What exactly can your CoCo do?
There is a world of programs out there that do amazing things. Your

[^2]CoCo possesses fantastic capabilities with software it can help you: organize your life (see Calendar, Page 100, Tax Info, Page 112, and Job Description, Page 106); perform fancy business calculations (see Payments, Page 82, and CoCo Saver, Page 84); write, by acting as a word processor; draw respectable pictures, even if there's not an artistic bone in your body (see "CoCo Gallery," Page 18, and Clown Faces, Page 44); write and play music (check out MUS1 and MUS2, Page 72); learn and teach - as an educational tool, the CoCo is peerless (see Typer, Page 82, Sentence Fragments, Page 90, and Fastfood, Page 54); use programs called utilities to help the computer in its own operation (see Smoothy, Page 78, and Color Tester, Page 80); plug into an international network (with a telephone, modem and membership in a BBS or online database (see Delphi Ad, Page 122, and the BBS listings, Page 8); and, of course, play games (see Urchin, Page 31, and Usetown Annex, Page 58)!

But CoCo can do lots more. To get an idea of the possibilities, thumb through this issue and examine both our published programs and the many others available from our advertisers.
The printed programs are for your personal use, just for buying the rainBow. But, first, you will have to decide whether to type them in or rely on our tape and disk services.

Typing in programs has several advantages, improved keyboarding skills and familiarity with BASIC among them. But if the idea of typing in program listings does not appeal to you, a solution would be to purchase RAINBOW ON TAPE or Rainbow on disk, which include all of the programs RAINBOW publishes each month, ready to load and run on your computer (see Page 94 for more details). The typing time you save can be spent using your computer for things you enjoy.

## Preparation

Before you begin typing in programs, there are a few things you'll need to knew. If you own a CoCo 3, you will probably be able to run every program Rainbow publishes. CoCo 1 and 2 owners, however, won't be able to use the programs written specifically for the CoCo 3 on their machines. And some CoCo 2 programs won't run properly on the CoCo 1.

## CoCo History

There are three versions of the Color Computer, or $\mathrm{CoCo}: \mathrm{CoCo} 1, \mathrm{CoCo}$ 2 and CoCo 3. The newer the model, the more power and capabilities it has available. The CoCo 3 is the most powerful and versatile, with 128 K ( 128 kilobytes of memory, but expandable to 512 K ) and the option of using OS-9 Level 1I. (OS-9 is a sophisticated and powerful computer operating system).

The first CoCo , which we now refer to as the CoCo 1 , started with 4 K RAM (Random Access Memory). It wasn't long before ways were found for these machines to access 64 K , with 32 K available to the user for BASIC programs. All CoCos contain ROM in addition to RAM. The ROM (Read-Only Memory) contains the BASIC language you can use for writing your programs. ROM interprets these programs by explaining to the computer what the program wants to do.

The more recent CoCo 2 offers few capabilities over its older brother. The
most notable differences include a smaller, sleeker case design and a completely revamped circuit board layout. A major difference is the lack of a 12 -volt supply inside the machine.
The CoCo 1 and 2 are able to use two different BASIC interpreters: Color BASIC and Extended Color basic. Extended Color BASIC offers several powerful features not included in the plain vanilla Color basic. These added features include math functions and, perhaps more important to many users, high resolution and graphics capabilities.
The CoCo 3 uses only one ROM chip. This chip contains "patched" versions of Color BASIC and Extended Color BASIC, in addition to new programming for the many enhancements in the machine. This added programming for colors, graphics, etc., is often referred to as "Super" Extended Color basic. It is because of these additions that most CoCo 3 programs won't operate on a CoCo 1 or 2 .

# The Amazing A-BUS 



An A-BUS system with two Motherboards A-BUS adapter in foreground
The A-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 to use 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 fit 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-156: \$99 Same features as above, but uses 8 Reed Relays to switch low level signals ( 20 mA max). Use as a channel seiector, solid state relay driver, etc.

## Analog Input Card

AD-142: \$129 Eight analog inputs. 0 to +5 V range can be expanded to 100 V by adding a resistor. 8 bit resolution ( 20 mV ). Conversion time 120 us . Perfect to measure volitage, 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 millivoit. 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, so it's safe and easy to connect any "on/off" devices, such as switches, thermostats, alarm loops, etc. to your 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 $\Pi L$ device) to your computer. The card can be set for: input, latched output, strobed output, strobed input, and/or bidirectional strobed $1 / 0$. 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 format. Lithium battery included.

Touch Tone ${ }^{(1)}$ 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

$\mid \mathrm{N}-141$


Smart Stepper Controller sc-149: \$299 World's finest stepper controller: On board microprocessor controls 4 motors simultaneously. Incredibly, it accepts plain English commands like "Move arm 10.2 inches left". Many comolex sequences can be defined as "macros" and stored in the on board memory. For each axis, you can contro:: coordinate (relative or absolute), ramping, speed, step type (halif 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. atc. On board drivers ( 350 mA ) for small steppers (MD-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-123: $\$ 89$ Boost controller drive to 5 amps per phase. For two motors (eight drivers). Breakout Board Option 日B-122:\$19 For easy connection of 2 motors. 3 ft . cable ends with screw terminal board,

## Stepper Motor Driver

 ST-143: \$79 Stepper motors are the ultimate in motion control. The special packagg (below) includes everything you need to get familiar with them. Each card drives two stepper motors ( 12 V , bidi irectional, 4 phase. 350 mA per phase). Special Package: 2 motors (MO-103) + ST-143: PA-181: \$99Stepper Motors mo-103: $\$ 15$ or 4 for $\$ 39$ Pancake type, $21 / 4$ " dia, $1 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ shaft, $7.5^{\circ} /$ step, 4 phase bidirectional. 300 step/sec, $12 \mathrm{~V}, 36$ ohm, bipolar, $50 z-\mathrm{in}$ torque, same as Airpax K82701-P2.

## Current Developments

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

## A-BUS Adapters for:

IBM PC, KT, AT and compatibles. Uses one short slot. AR-133... $\mathbf{6 6 9}$ Tandy 1000,1000 EX \& SX, 1200, 3000 . Uses one stort slor. AR-133. $\$ 69$ Apple 11 , ilt, lle. Uses any slot. TRS-80 Modal 102, 200 AR-134..549 Model Model 102, 200 Plugs into 40 pin "system bus!. AR-136. $\$ 69$ Model 100 . Uses 40 pin socket. (Socket is duplicated on adapter). AR-135. $\$ 69$ TRS-80 Mod 3,4,4 D. Fits 50 Din bus. (With hard disk. use Y -cible). AR-132. S $\$ 49$

 Color Computers (Tandy).Fits ROM slot. Mullipak, or Y-cable.

AR-138

## A-BUS Cable ( $3 \mathrm{ft}, 50$ cond.) CA-163: $\$ 24$

 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-1 20: $\$ 99$

Each 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 frame and card guides included. - The A-BUS is not a repiacement for the Multi-pak


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## A FEW QUOTES :

An outstanding program that almost turns your CoCo into a replica of the Macintosh. Terrific hi-res color, very easy to learn and use. - Family Computing

There is absolutely nothing else on the Color Computer that is comparable to COCO Max's power and ease of use. Max's post enjoyable time with a computer l ever had. a computer I ever had.

In Everyone's book, CoCo Max is rated again and again as In Everyone's book, CoCo Max is rarked for the CoCo.
the most incredible product ever marketed
-CoCo America Club

I never expected to see anything like it on my CoCo screen. There isn't a single command to remember. Even a person who has no drawing ability like myself can create a presentable picture. l've spent hours just doodling enjoying all the things from silly to the serious. Fascinating
experience. Buy it, you won't be sorry.

- 6809 Express


## "The best program ever written for the Color Computer"

That's how thousands of enthusiastic users rated the CoCo Max II drawing program. With CoCo Max III we are ready to amaze them again. Instead of "patching" CoCo Max II, we rewrote it from scratch to take advantage of the CoCo Max III hardware. The results will knock your socks off! Below is a brief list of some of the new features, but some, such as animation, color sequencing, or the slide show, have to be seen. Sendfor the Demo Disk, and see for yourself.

## Everybody's favorite drawing package features:

- A 50\% larger editing window. - Zoom area 400\% larger. - New drawing tools: rays, 3D cubes, arcs,... New editing tools: shadow,text size,... R Rotate by $1.5^{\circ}$ steps - Select any 16 of the 64 possible colors (all 64 colors displayed at once!) - Powerful color mix: additive, subtractive, overlay,... - Full color editing of patterns and color changing patterns. - Incredible special effects with color cycling up to 8 colors with variable speed. -Animation adds the dimension of motion to your image. (Must be seen.) - Sophisticated data compression saves up to $70 \%$ of disk space when saving pictures.
In addition, there are dozens of enhancements to the multitude of features that made CoCo Max II a best seller.


## More about CoCo Max III

- CoCo Max III is not an upgrade of CoCo Max II. It is entirely rewritten to take advantage of the new CoCo 3 hardware (More memory, resolution, colors, speed,...)
- The new CoCo Max III Hi-Res Interface and the CoCo Max II HI-Res Pack are not interchangable.
- The new interface plugs into the joystick connector.
- The CoCo Max III disk is not copy protected.
- CoCo Max III only works with the CoCo 3.
- A Y-Cable or Multi-pak is not necessary.
- Colors are printed in five shades of gray.
- CoCo Max III can read CoCo Max II pictures.

Note: CoCo Max II (for the CoCo 2) is still available on disk (\$79.95). CoCo Max I is still available on tape (\$69.95). For details, refer to our double page ad in any Rainbow from January ' 86 to July ' 87

Toll Free operators are for orders only. If you need precise answers, call the tech line. (Detailled CoCo Max specs are Included with the Demo Disk.)

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## COLORWARE

Minimum system requirements are clearly marked at the top of the first page of each program's article, next to the tape/disk symbols. Before you begin typing in a program, be sure to check and see if the program will work on your computer system and how much memory the program requires. Make sure your machine has at least this much memory. Other things to verify are whether or not the program requires Extended Color BASIC (ECB) or Disk.
Finally, before typing anything in, read the article that accompanies the program. Make sure you understand what the program does and that you won't be required to do anything beyond your present capabilities to make the program work. For example, many programs offer printer output as a feature. Some require a specific printer. These requirements, along with possible changes for other printers, will appear only in the given article. By first reading the article, you can save yourself the frustration of spending a lot of time keying in a program only to find out it will not run on your system.

Typing in Rainbow's programs is very simple. What you'll be typing in is called the program listing. To see an example, turn to Page 32 for the listing of the program Urchin. Next to "The listing" the word URCHIN appears in a strange type style. We call this type style "digital," and use it to indicate computer commands throughout the magazine. In this case, we use the digital font to denote a filename, the name the computer uses to refer to the program.
Programs are stored on disk or cassette as "files," and each file has a filename. Filenames are limited to eight characters. Often a program's name is longer than eight characters, like Usetown Annex, for example. The program's name contains 13 characters (the space counts, too), which is five too many. The problem is solved by shortening the filename to USETOWN.
If you are using a cassette-based system and have a blank computer tape for your cassette recorder, you are ready to begin typing in your program. But if you are using a disk-based system and plan to save your program to disk, you will first need to format one. Formatting, or initializing, as it's also called, prepares a blank disk to accept data from the computer system. (See William Barden's article, "Delving into the CoCo Disk," Page 180, which explains why formatting is necessary.)

## Formatting Your Disk

Before formatting a disk, however, make certain the disk you plan to use is blank, unless you want to delete or kill the programs stored on it - the formatting process erases everything on a disk. You can turn a "used" disk into a "new" blank disk by reformatting it, but remember, the formatting process "erases" the disk, and the programs on it will be lost. Also, don't attempt to format a disk with write-protect notches that have been taped over - it won't work; you'll get a WP Error. Such a disk is called a "write-protected" disk, and the notches are taped to prevent accidental erasure. A final word of caution is necessary here. The process of formatting a disk will erase all contents from the computer's memory! Don't type in a program and then format a disk for saving it. Always make sure you have a formatted disk with plenty of space before you start typing.

Formatting a disk is simple. All you have to do is put the disk in the drive, label-side up, close the drive gate, and type this command: DSK INIO. Press the ENTER key. What the command means is that the disk in Drive 0 (the only drive, if you have only one) is being initialized, or formatted, for your computer system. Don't worry if you hear strange whirs and clicks coming from your drive - it's normal.

If you have a double, or dual, disk drive, you can format a disk in either drive. As you formatted the disk in Drive 0 with the BASIC DSKINIO command, you can format a disk in Drive 1 (the second drive) with the DSKINII command. Don't be confused by the second drive being called Drive 1; just
remember that the first drive is always Drive 0 . In a horizontal drive, Drive 0 is on the bottom and Drive 1 is on the top. Insert your disk with the label facing up. In a vertical drive, the disk slots run up and down; Drive 0 is the one on the left, and Drive 1 is the one on the right. Insert your disk with the label facing to the right.

You need format a disk only once, and then you can store as many programs on it as it will hold. After you have formatted a disk, you are ready to begin typing in a program.

## Typing In Programs

You can use the following instructions for typing in URCHIN or any other program listing in the rainbow. Perhaps you should start with one of the program listings in "Novices Niche" (beginning on Page 72) for your first project, as they can be entered in a matter of minutes. But for examples we'll use Urchin, because it's a feature program.

We realize the listings may look a little intimidating, especially to beginners, but we've made keying them in as easy as possible. One of the things we've done is print the listings on the page exactly as they should appear on the screen, in 32 columns. (If you've noticed, your screen is 32 columns wide, which means it can hold only 32 letters, numbers or spaces on one line.) Also, to help you in debugging your typing errors, we have a program that checks your typing for accuracy - the Rainbow Check PLUS program, but we'll get to that later.

Looking at the listing URCHIN, for example, you'll notice that each line


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begins with a number. The first line reads: 10 GOTO 460. This is Line 10: The number on the left is the line number. A line number can be used only once there can be only one Line 10. The next line is Line 20 , then 30 and 40 , etc. Line numbers don't have to follow each other in multiples of 10 (that decision is made by the programmer), but they do have to follow in numerical order (i.e., Line 40 always comes before 50 ).

Notice that lines 10 and 20 are very short, taking up less than one row of space, while Line 90 takes up nearly five rows of space. The length of lines can vary from less than one row of screen space (up to 32 characters) to almost eight rows ( 248 characters). No more than 248 characters can be directly typed into one line.

It's helpful to be able to determine the line numbers when typing in the listing, but sometimes it is difficult to distinguish them from other numbers inside the line, especially when lines take up more than one row of screen space. If you're like me, you probably thought, at first glance, that the line number following Line 410 was Line 66. But Line 66 does not exist in this program; the 66 is part of Line 410 . As a guide, remember that line numbers follow each other numerically and that there is usually some sort of pattern or order in the way program lines are numbered, such as a progression of lines by 10 .

OK! Now it's almost time to get your fingers wet! But before you begin, you first must get rid of whatever is currently in the computer's memory in order to make room for the program you are about to type in.

Note: If you are using a disk system and have a disk in the drive, be sure to take it out of the drive before turning the drive or the computer off or on, as program data can be zapped from the disk. Also - and this is very important - never plug in or remove a program pack or disk controller while the computer is on, as it could damage the computer.

If you have just turned on your computer, there is nothing in memory to get rid of, and you are ready to begin. However, if you have been noodling around, reset the computer by turning it off, waiting 15 seconds, and then turning it on again. This is called a cold start. Type NEW for good measure (this tells CoCo you are starting something new).

## Getting Your Fingers Wet

Now type the first line of the program, making sure you type in each
character and space exactly as it appears on the page. If you make a mistake, you can correct it by backing up using the left arrow key or simply retyping the line again. If you are keying in URCHIN, type 10 GOTO 460. When you reach the end of the line, press the enter key, You must always press ENTER for the computer to take any notice of your efforts when typing in a line. Whenever you are told to "enter" a command, type it and press the ENTER key.
Notice that your listing flows from one row to the next without your having to press ENTER. Even though a line may be eight rows long, press ENTER only at the very end.
Continue entering lines exactly as they appear, pressing ENTER after each, until you reach the end of the program or until you get tired of typing, whichever comes first. You don't have to type in an entire program in one sitting you can save what you have done and resume entering later.

## Saving Your Program

When you have finished typing the entire listing or have reached a stopping place in the middle, you are ready to save the program. Even if you have typed in only the first few lines of a program listing, it is important to save it. If you were to turn off the computer without doing so, you'd have to enter it all again! And that, my fellow novice, is a bummer. I know. Also, don't be tempted to run your program before saving it to tape or disk - the computer could lock up and you would have to start over.
To save a program on cassette, first set the recorder's volume level to 3 (the most commonly used setting for saving and loading) and make sure the tape is blank - you don't want to save over a program you intend to keep. Then rewind the tape, reset the counter number on the cassette recorder and remove the cassette with the side you're about to save your program on facing up. Advance the tape by putting your finger in the right hub and turning it counterclockwise until the beginning of the brown part of the tape goes slightly past the pressure pad (see Figure 1).
Put the tape back in the recorder. Now you are ready to save your program. Type CSAVE"filename" (simply enclose in quotes the name of the file you are saving), press ENTER, and then press the Play and Record buttons on the cassette recorder. Sticking with our earlier example, we would enter CSAVE"URCHIN". The C in the com-
mand stands for "cassette." When CoCo has finished the saving process, it will print "OK" on the screen, and the tape will stop winding. Turn off the cassette recorder (press the Stop button) to prevent the tape from stretching.

To save your program to disk, type SAVE"filename" and press ENTER. Your drive will whir as the file is being saved. When CoCo has finished saving the file, the message "OK" will be displayed. If you are conscientious and would like to verify the save, type DIR and press ENTER. DIR is the command for the disk directory, which should by now have popped up on the screen. If the file you just saved is the first thing you saved to the disk, its filename will be the only one you see (along with some other information). However, if formatting and saving are old hat to you, and you have previously stored other programs on the disk, you will see a whole list of filenames.

## Backing Up Your Program

Diamonds are forever, but disks aren't, and tapes are even more shortlived. Sooner or later, your precious data will be zapped, or entropy will take over. To prevent catastrophes, make several copies of your program and periodically back them up. A simple way to do this is to save the program one more time, particularly on a different tape or disk.

To make a backup of a program on the same cassette or to save another program immediately following the first program on a cassette, press the Record and Play buttons, then type MOTORDN, wait approximately five seconds and press any key followed by ENTER (to stop the MOTORON command). This is done to put blank space between two programs on a cassette, and to avoid getting I/O Errors when loading. This process of separating programs must be repeated between every cassette save. To save your program to another cassette, simply prepare it for saving (by advancing the transparent leader of the tape past the pressure pad), type CSAVE"filename", and press ENTER and the Record and Play buttons again, just as you did before.

If you try to save a file to disk with the exact same filename you used before, you will save over the first copy. To make backup copies of a program on the same disk, save the file under a different filename. For example, you might call a backup of the URCHIN listing URCHINI. Remember not to let your filenames exceed eight characters!

It is possible to save a file using the

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same filename by changing the extension, which is the invisible part of a filename used when loading or saving a file. If you have a disk system, call up the directory using the command DIR. If you have saved URCHIN, here is what you will see:

## URCHIN BRS © B 1

The filename in the first column is followed by .BAS, which denotes a BASIC file, and is the extension you saved URCHIN under, by default. When you don't give a BASIC file an extension, CoCo assigns one for you - . BAS. But an extension can be any combination of three other characters, or just one or two characters.

To save URCHIN again under the same name, but using a different extension, type SAVE"URCHIN. ABC". We have changed the extension from the default, . $B A S$, to . ABC. Now you have two copies of URCHIN. You can make several more backups, if you wish. Many CoCoists use the extension. BKL , to indicate that the program is a backup.

Also, it is a good idea to make several saves of a program while you are working on it. If a huge power surge or a brownout comes along, you will lose all your work since the last save. In writing this article, I lost half an hour's work in my word processing file because of a one-second power surge. Retyping something you thought you had nailed down is not fun. So, please, please, make frequent saves! Cray Augsburg says he saves his programs to disk after every 10 lines.

After you have saved your program to disk, remove the disk from the drive and reset the computer by turning it off, waiting 15 seconds and then turning it on again. Enter LIST to call up URCHIN's listing. Uh oh, nothing happens! URCHIN's file has disappeared from memory. Don't panic; we can call it back. Aren't you glad you saved your program?

## Loading Your Program

From disk, the procedure you will use when loading any BASIC program saved with the default extension .BAS is to type LDAD"filename" or LORD"filename .BAS" and press ENTER. It is not necessary to type the extension, although . BAS will be accepted. If a program is saved with a different extension, however, the extension must be included within the command. For example, if the filename is URCHIN and the extension is . BKU, you must type LOAD "URCHIN.BKU" to load the file from disk. If you were to simply type

LOAD"URCHIN", the computer would search for the extension. BRS.

From cassette, the procedure to use when loading a BASIC program is to first rewind the tape to find the counter number you noted earlier (which marks the beginning of the program on tape), and then type CLOAD"filename" and press ENTER and the Play button on the recorder. As the computer searches for the given filename on the tape, you will notice the letter $S$ appears in the upperleft corner of the screen. When the computer finds the file in question, the $S$ will change to an $F$. The $F$ will alternate between normal and inverse video as the specified file is loaded.

After you have loaded a file and the computer responds with the "OK" prompt, you are ready to list or run the program. Enter LIST. Ta da! URCHIN is back. The LIST command scrolls through the listing until it reaches the last line. If you need to resume keying in the listing, this is where you pick up.

## Debugging Your Program

When typing in an entire listing, it is most likely that you will make several mistakes. The most direct method of finding out if your program is correct is by giving it the "Run" test: Type RUN and press ENTER. If the program runs flawlessly, crown yourself the universe's supreme typist. But, if you're like me, your program will probably start fabulously - only to stop with an error message.

What you have to do is go back and match each line of the listing on the page against each line you see on the screen. To do so, type LIST followed by the first line number you want to check. For example, type LIST10 to check URCHIN's first line. Just one colon, comma or period out of place is enough to make the program crash.

How do you fix your mistakes once you find them? The Extended BASIC EDI T command invokes a line editor for making changes to your programs. To use it, type EDIT $x x x$, where $x x x$ is the line number of the line you want to edit. Now, after pressing ENTER, you will see a copy of the complete line printed on the screen just as you typed it. Just below that, you will find the cursor flashing after the specified line number. You are now in the Edit mode. You can advance through the existing line by pressing the space bar, or backspace with the left arrow key (your character will be erased from the screen, but not from memory).

You can delete characters using the D key. Simply advance your cursor, using
the space bar, so that the last character you want to keep is just to the left of the cursor. Pressing the D key now will delete the next "invisible" character. Press D for as many subsequent characters as you want to delete. For example, if you want to delete the word PRINT because you unintentionally typed it twice, simply press the D key five times. However, if you want to erase everything from the cursor to the end of the line, press $H$, which stands for "hack." If you want to enter more characters at this point, just start typing. Using the hack command automatically puts you into the "insert" mode.

To enter the insert mode otherwise, position your cursor again by using the space bar. When ready, press I. You can now enter any additional characters you might want. Caution: The left arrow key does erase when in the insert mode. To leave the insert mode, just hold the SHIFT key down and press the up arrow key one time. Press ENTER. The edited lines will now replace the original in the CoCo's memory. When you've finished debugging, be sure to save the corrected program to tape or disk. For more detailed information about the EDIT command, consult the manual that accompanied your CoCo.

RAINBOW has another method of helping you debug your typing - the Rainbow Check PLUS program. See "Rainbow Info" on Page 10 for more explicit directions, but, in a nutshell, here is how the Rainbow Check program works: It calculates a "checksum" value based on the characters that appear in a given segment of the program, and it shows this number to you. You can then compare the number with the one we calculated and printed in the Rainbow Check PLUS box that appears at the beginning of program listings. This is a big help, because it allows you to debug your program in sections. The only drawback is that you get only one chance to debug using Rainbow Check PLUS while typing a program in. Once you have gone past one of the checksum line numbers, you cannot go back and use the Check PLUS program to compute a checksum for that line number.

We call the Rainbow Check PLUS chart a Checksum. Here is what URCHIN's looks like:


The numbers on the left are actual
line numbers within the program; the numbers on the right are the results of calculations the Rainbow Check program performs.

To use the Rainbow Check PLUS program, key in and save its listing from "Rainbow Info" on Page 10. Type RUN and press EnTER. Then enter the command NEW, and you are ready to start typing in a program. Start typing! When you have finished typing the listing through the entire line indicated by the first line number in the chart (Line 130, in the case of URCHIN), press ENTER, as you would normally, then press the down arrow key. CoCo then gives you the checksum value. This figure should match the one given in the chart, 110. If it doesn't, you need to go back and debug the program from its beginning to Line 130.

The next line number on the chart is 275. When you have typed in URCH IN up to the end of that line, stop and repeat the process. If your result doesn't equal 47, then, again, you made a mistake. Fortunately, you don't have to go back to the beginning of the program to find your error, only back to the line following your last Rainbow Check, Line 140.

Now that you know the basics of
operating your CoCo on a day-to-day basis (formatting, saving, loading,
listing, debugging and running), it's time for the fun stuff!

## HINTS, TIPS, PEEKS \& POKES

## Cassette Input/Output

If you suspect the file you are looking for is somewhere in the middle of a tape, and you don't want to wait as CoCo passes over all the programs from the beginning of the tape to where your program starts, you can use the command ALDDIOON:MOTORON to help you get there faster. Enter the command, and when CoCo says "OK,'" fastforward or rewind your tape to the approximate location of the file. Do not type CLOAD, just press the Play button.
Surprised? Where a program is recorded on tape, you hear a high-pitched whine. A place of silence indicates where the tape is blank, between programs. When you have found a few seconds of silence, quickly stop the tape (by pressing any key and ENTER), enter CLDAD, and press Play. CoCo will load the next program it comes to.

However, if you try to do a CLOAD in the middle of a program (where there is
noise), the computer will stop with an I/O Error. Make sure you start the loading process where the tape is silent. (See last month's "Novices Niche" for Bohdan Hrycaj's Call, a cassette utility that eliminates the need for using $\mathrm{AL}-$ DIOON:MOTORON.) For fun, sometime, use ALDIDON:MOTORDN with one of your music tapes to see what the music sounds like coming through your computer's speaker.

## Magnetic Mayhem

Disks and cassettes are delicate creatures; their innards are laced with magnetic patterns, so don't let them near a magnet! Also, keep cassettes, disks, cassette recorders and disk drives away from the left side of the TV, or at least a half a foot away, because the flyback transformer is located there: It puts out a lot of interference and can make your computing life a sea of $\mathrm{I} / \mathrm{O}$ Errors.

Model 101 Interface \$39.95


- Serial to parallel interface
- Works with any COCO
- Compatible with "Centronics" parallel input printers
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Same features as 101 plus

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Model 102 Switcher \$35.95
 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 aluminum 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 few that do - Epson and Seikosha do not). The interfaces can also be powered by an AC adaptor; Radio Shack model 273 1431 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 $104 \mathrm{P} \$ 56.95$ )

## 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 support BASIC print commands, word processors and graphic commands.

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- Each line of text automatically centered.
- Label display on CRT, enabling editing before printing
- Program comes on tape and is supplied with 24 labels to get you started
- 16K ECB required


## Ordering Information

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## Resetting the computer

When you have finished with one program and want to load another，you can press the BREAK key or the reset button and the computer allows you to load another program into memory and run it．However，the program you were working with previously is still wander－ ing around in memory．If you load a lot of programs this way，strange things can occur because of the＂remnants＂of the previous programs．To be safe，you need to turn your computer off for 15 se－ conds and then on again to completely clear the memory（remember the cold start？）．

But frequently turning off and on your computer is not good for it．A solution is to enter POKE113，0 and press the reset button．This accom－ plishes a cold start，as if we had turned the computer off and on．

For those of us who would rather wiggle our fingers than exert ourselves to reach around the machine for the reset button，simply type and enter POKE113，0：EXEC40999．This poke gets a lot of use here at THE RAINBOW．

## PCLEAR1 Bug On CoCo 1

Whenever CoCo 1 encounters a PCLEAR1 statement，a bug in its system prevents the program from running． When you try to run，you get an SN Error referencing the line containing the statement．The solution is simple－just type RUN again and press ENTER，or delete the PCLERR1 statement．

## Directory Printouts

Entering POKE111，254：DIR will print out your disk directory if a printer is hooked up．

The CoCo printer port defaults to a rate of 600 baud．If your printer uses a different baud rate，you can change the CoCo＇s baud rate with a simple poke． To change the baud rate to 1200 ，enter POKE150，41．Many Radio Shack print－ ers are capable of running at 1200 baud． Some can even handle 2400 baud．To change CoCo for this value，enter POKE150，18．If you own a serial to parallel converter for your CoCo and printer，it probably works at 9600 baud． Just use POKE150，1．To change the CoCo back to 600 baud，use PDKE150，87．

## Automatic Lowercase

When your computer is in the com－ mand mode（when not under the direc－ tion of a program），you can toggle back and forth between uppercase and low－ ercase by pressing SHIFT－0．Or you can enter POKE 2日2，0 to move into lower－ case and POKE 2日2，1 to return to
uppercase．You can use these pokes directly，or within a program．Re－ member，though，that CoCol and some CoCo 2 s do not have true lowercase capability in the 32 －column mode． What you see on the screen will be an inverse copy of the appropriate upper－ case character．However，the machine will recognize the character＇s true low－ ercase value internally．

## Accidentally Pressing BREAK

If you accidentally press the BREAK key，all is not lost．Enter CDNT and you will be returned to where you left off．

## The Speed－Up Poke

Entering POKE 65495，0 allows you to double the computing speed of the newer CoCo ls and 2s．You can use the poke as a direct command or in a program．Older CoCos cannot handle it，however；so，if a program locks up or freezes on you，look for occurrences of this poke and delete them from the program listings．To slow down the speed－up poke，enter POKE 65494，0． The CoCo 3 speed－up poke is PDKE 65497，0．The＂slow－down＂counter－ part is POKE 65496，0．Also，don＇t try to save or load programs from tape or disk while in the high－speed mode！ Always slow the system down before performing any tape or disk operations．

## Saving in ASCII

ASCII is sort of the universal stand－ ard for the computing world．You can save your files in a format that other computers，like the Tandy PC and IBM Compatibles，can read．You can read word processing files from other word processors and from other computers if the saves are done in ASCII．

Use the format SAVE＂filename＂， A or CSAVE＂filename＂，A to save your files in ASCII．

## Editing in ASCII

Wouldn＇t it be great to be able to edit your programs as you edit documents with a word processor？Well，you can！ But first you have to save a copy of your program in ASCII format（see above）． Merely load the program as you would any other document into your word processor，and you are ready to race all over the screen with your cursor，insert－ ing and deleting at will．

## Disk Backups

It is a good idea to back up，or make copies of，your programs．The 日RCKUP command copies the whole side of a disk to another formatted disk，and COPY copies just one file．To use 日ACKUP
with a single－drive system，enter BACKUPO and follow the prompts in switching your source and destination disks．For a dual－drive system，type BACKUPOTO1 or BACKUP1TDO；the first number is the drive number of the drive holding your source or master disk．The second number is that of the drive holding the formatted destination disk， the one that will become your backup． （The commands are essentially the same，but BACKUP1TOO is a little safer， because it places the destination disk in the default drive．If your master is in Drive 1，it shouldn＇t be written to by mistake．）

## Verifying Cassette Saves

Cassette saves are not as reliable as disk saves－ordinary cassettes are often used instead of special computer ones，and the tape is prone to wear，tear and stretching．It is best to make mul－ tiple saves of your program and then verify that they have been saved cor－ rectly．To verify tape saves，rewind the tape to the beginning and enter SKIPF＂$x$＂，where $x$ is the last filename saved on the cassette，then press the Play button．If the saves are OK，your tape will wind uneventfully to the end． The SKIPF command will stop with an I／O Error if there were any recording errors．

## Verifying Disk Saves

To make sure that what is written to a disk matches exactly what is in CoCo＇s memory，use the command VERIFYON． Merely type and enter the command before you attempt a save．Saving will take longer this way，but the extra time spent is worth the comfort of knowing that your save has been checked for accuracy．

## Don＇ts and Don＇ts

Finally，to reiterate something you already know，never plug in or remove a pack from your computer when it is turned on，as you will damage the computer．And never turn your computer off or on when there is a disk in the drive，as you stand to lose your data．If you do either，you＇re asking for a zap．

Welcome to the world of CoCoing！I hope this material has been helpful and will get you started on the right foot． Check out Lee Veal＇s dictionary of computer terms on Page 85 for addi－ tional assistance．Finally and foremost， read and reread the manual supplied with your Color Computer，and keep following THE RAINBOW！

## A fast, fun game with a really bizarre scenario

# The Urchins from the Black Lagoon <br> <br> By Eric W. Tilenius 

 <br> <br> By Eric W. Tilenius}

Totell you the truth, I'm rather embarrassed by this game. No, not because Urchin is a bad game, or because it's slow, or any other reason like that. In fact, it's a great little game, and even the slowest of typists should be able to get it keyed in and running within half an hour. You won't spend hours and hours typing it in, and it has speed, adjustable skill levels, color, machine language screen scroll, and lots more!

## What's So Embarrassing?

Well, I usually pride myself on my imaginative story lines. This being the case, l just couldn't write another "aliens are invading Earth" story for this game. So I tried to think of a scenario that hadn't been used before.

That's when I came up with this embarrassing scenario, which (l think) has never been used before (and hopefully will never be used again!). Ready for it? Well, here goes. . . .

[^4]Once upon a time, there were 26 letters of the alphabet that lived in a little red schoolhouse. Every day the teacher would put these letters on a polka-dotted blackboard so that all the students could gape and goggle at them. As far as the letters were concerned, that was all very well and good. But at night, it was a different story! Every, night, when the teacher left the building, giant sea urchins would break in through the window and pounce on the unsuspecting letters.

That was not good at all. Just imagine, there they were - "Mr. A" (or "Mr. B" or "Mr. T") - sitting quietly on their blackboard when whoosh! smash! they're squashed by a gigantic urchin. How undignified! To save themselves from this humiliation, the letters issued an interplanetary distress call. Guess who comes to their aid? Why, you, of course. (The worst is still to come).

You are an extraterrestrial blackboard eraser, and it is your job to erase the blackboard. Unfortunately, you haven't been cleaned in montlis, so when you move, a trail of yellow chalk is left behind. Your mission is to erase all the letters before the urchins get them. Of course, you have the standard problem of any extraterrestrial blackboard-letter-eraser: You can't run into your chalk trail. In addition, you can't run into an urchin, as they love to
squash erasers, as well as letters.
Now do you see why Urchin is so embarrassing? Blackboard erasers, sea urchins, alphabet letters - what a cast! Nonetheless, it's a neat little game. One of the best features is the way the whole screen scrolls as you move. I would like to thank T\&D Subscription Software for these routines.

## Game Play

To play Urchin, you need 16K Extended Color BASIC. The game works on either disk or cassette systems, and requires no special loading instructions.

Before typing in Urchin, turn your computer off, wait a few seconds, then turn it on again. Next, type in the program listing and save it to disk or cassette by typing SAVE"UREHIN" or CSAVE"URCHIN", respectively. Then run the program. If you mistype any of the DATA statements, the computer will display an error, so be very careful when typing these in.

When you run the program, you are asked for a skill level from 1 to 9 . Skill Level 1 is very slow and easy, while Level 9 is fast and extremely hard. I'd suggest starting with Level 4.

When you select a skill level, the screen clears and the blackboard appears, followed by the 26 letters of the alphabet. After a one-second pause, the computer beeps. You will then see a

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flashing square in the center of the screen - that's you. Quickly tap one of the four arrow keys to indicate the direction you would like to go (if you aren't quick, the game will end).

Purple urchins start appearing on the screen. Try to run over all the letters by using the four arrow keys, without doubling back on yourself or hitting an
urchin. When you go over a letter, you will hear a slight beep, which means you just scored another point.

So hop to it! Stop making fun of the scenario and start typing in Urchin. You'll love it!

Warning: The author advises that the player not eat "Alpha-bits" while playing Urchin, as some players have been
known to become confused, ending up erasing their cereal and eating their TV sets. If this happens, unplug the TV immediately.
(Questions may be directed to the author at P.O. Box 1729, Huntington Station, NY 11746. Please enclose an SASE when writing for a reply.)

$1 \varnothing^{\circ}$ GOTO $46 \varnothing$
$2 \varnothing$ CLS $\varnothing: S S=\varnothing: E C=175$
$3 \emptyset$ IF CO=128 THEN $S C=1$ ELSE $S C=6$ 5
$4 \varnothing$ FOR C=1ø24 TO 1535:POKE C,CO: NEXT
$5 \emptyset$ FOR C=SC TO SC+25
$6 \varnothing P O=\operatorname{RND}(512)+1 \varnothing 23$
$7 \varnothing$ IF PEEK $(P O)=C O$ THEN POKE PO, C : NEXT ELSE $6 \varnothing$
$8 \emptyset \mathrm{C} \$=\operatorname{CHR} \$(1 \varnothing)+\mathrm{CHR} \$(94)+\mathrm{CHR} \$(8)+$ CHR (9)
$9 \varnothing$ FORI=14øøø TO 14151:READD: POK EI, $D: T M=T M+D: N E X T: I F T M<>16384 T$ HEN SOUND 1, $1 \varnothing:$ CLS:PRINT"*DATA E NTRY ERROR*": PRINT"RECHECK DATA STATEMENTS.": END
$1 \varnothing \varnothing$ DEFUSR $\varnothing=14 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing: D E F U S R 1=14 \varnothing 46$
11ø DEFUSR2=14ø92: DEFUSR3=14123
$12 \emptyset$ SOUND 1, 1:K\$=INKEY\$
13ø IF PEEK (1264) =EC THEN $23 \varnothing$
14ø IF PEEK (1264) =159 AND TURNS> 5 THEN 23ø
$15 \emptyset$ IF PEEK(1264)<91 AND PEEK (12
64) >64 THEN SOUND 87,l:SS=SS+1

16Ø POKE 1264,191
17Ø FOR C=1 TO P:NEXT
18ø POKE 1264,159
19ø TURNS=TURNS+1
2øø IF RND(ll-S) $=2$ THEN POKE RND
$(1 \varnothing \varnothing)+1 \varnothing 24, E C$
$21 \varnothing$ IF SS=26 THEN $29 \varnothing$
$22 \emptyset$ GOTO $33 \varnothing$
$23 \varnothing$ FOR C=ø TO 8
$24 \varnothing$ POKE $1264,128+16 * C-1$
$25 \varnothing$ PLAY"O3L5øCDEDC"
$26 \varnothing$ NEXT: CLS
$27 \varnothing$ PRINT"OOPS... BAD MOVE!", ," YOU SCORED:";SS:PRINT"ON SKILL L EVEL:";S:PRINT: PRINT"**TOTAL POI NTS**":PRINT" ";S+SS
275 PRINT:PRINT"MAYBE NEXT TIME YOU'LI GET THEM ALL... (KEEP TRY ING!)"
$28 \emptyset$ PLAY"O1L2EEDCP1P1": RUN $29 \varnothing$ PRINT@295,"YOU GOT THEM ALL! 11
$3 \varnothing \varnothing$ FOR C=1 TO $2 \varnothing$
$31 \varnothing$ SOUND C*lø+1,2:NEXT
$32 \varnothing$ CLS: PRINT"CONGRATS!!", " (NOW TRY A HIGHER SKILL LEVEL)":PLAY "CDEDC": RUN
$33 \varnothing$ K\$=INKEY\$:IF K\$=" "GOTO35ø
$34 \varnothing$ D=INSTR (C\$,K\$)
$35 \varnothing$ ON D GOSUB $37 \varnothing, 38 \varnothing, 39 \varnothing, 4 \varnothing \varnothing$
$36 \varnothing$ IF $D=\varnothing$ THEN $33 \varnothing$ ELSE $13 \varnothing$
$37 \emptyset \mathrm{U}=\mathrm{USR} \varnothing(\varnothing):$ RETURN
$38 \emptyset$ U=USRI ( $\varnothing$ ) : RETURN
$39 \varnothing$ U=USR2 ( $\varnothing$ ): RETURN
$4 \emptyset \varnothing$ U=USR3 ( $\varnothing$ ) : RETURN
$41 \varnothing$ DATA $142,4, \varnothing, 16,142,58,152,1$ $66,128,167,16 \varnothing, 14 \varnothing, 4,32,38,247,1$ $42,4, \varnothing, 166,136,32,167,128,14 \varnothing, 5$, $224,38,246,142,5,224,16,142,58,1$ $52,166,16 \varnothing, 167,128,14 \varnothing, 6, \varnothing, 38,24$ 7,57
$42 \emptyset$ DATA $142,5,224,16,142,58,152$ , 166, 128, 167, 16ø, 14ø,6, Ø, 38, 247 , $142,5,224,166,13 \varnothing, 167,136,32,14 \varnothing$ $, 3,255,38,246,142,4, \varnothing, 16,142,58$, $152,166,16 \varnothing, 167,128,14 \varnothing, 4,32,38$, 247,57
$43 \varnothing$ DATA $142,5,255,23 \varnothing, 132,16,14$ $2, \varnothing, 31,166,13 \varnothing, 167,1,166,162,16$, $14 \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 38,244,231,132,23 \varnothing, 13 \varnothing, 1$ $4 \varnothing, 3,255,38,229,57$
$44 \varnothing$ DATA $142,4, \varnothing, 23 \varnothing, 132,16,142$, $\emptyset, 31,166,1,167,128,166,162,16,14$ $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 38,244,231,128,14 \varnothing, 6, \varnothing, 38$, 231,57
$45 \varnothing$ END
$46 \varnothing$ PCLEAR1
$47 \emptyset$ CLS
$48 \emptyset$ PRINT">>URCHIN...A ANO FRIL LS' GAME<< BY ERIC W. TILEN IUS."
49ø PRINT: PRINT"*USE THE ARROW K EYS TO SAVE THE**LETTERS FROM DE STRUCTION!!!!!!* "
$5 \varnothing \varnothing$ INPUT"SKILL LEVEL (1-9)";S
$51 \varnothing$ IF $S<1$ OR $S>9$ THEN $47 \emptyset$ ELSE $P=2 \varnothing \varnothing / S-2 \varnothing$
$52 \varnothing \quad \mathrm{CO}=18 \varnothing$
53ø GOTO 2ø

## BASIC for Beginners Lesson Il

By Dewid W. Ostler



Ina previous article [September 1987, Page 26], I covered variables and some of their uses in programming. This time I will cover more of the most used commands that will help you become good programmers.

Remember the old saying "Practice makes perfect"? It is even more true in programming. If you know about a command and do not practice it, you will probably forget about the command when it's needed most. Therefore, try all of these commands at least 10 times, to entrench them in your mind. Also, remember this series just covers some of the commands found in the Color Computer BASIC language, not the commands pertaining to drawing and graphics generation. Many programmers do not program for graphics, so I concentrated on the commands common to many of the different BASIC languages.

My son is able to translate programs for the Apple and Commodore computers for use in his school work. Many of the commands translate directly, with few exceptions.

REM (')
The apostrophe (') or REM symbol is the famous remark statement. It notifies the computer that all characters following the symbol are not commands and should be ignored by the computer's command interpreter.

Use REM statements to place remarks within the program body itself to embed programming notes that explain the use or function of particular portions of a program. This helps when trying to debug a program, which is the act of finding the location of a problem (called a bug) that has made itself known by returning a wrong answer or causing the

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program to crash．It also allows a programmer to know where various parts of the program are stored within the body of the program．This is helpful when you have various loops within a program．

This practice is useful for beginners and for expert programmers who are working with a very intricate program．

Some programmers prefer to use the REM statement instead of the apostrophe symbol．The proper syntax for this command is 10 GOTO 5 ＇THIS LOAP starts the program over．The com－ puter recognizes only the GOTD 5 com－ mand and ignores the rest of the line．

Remember that any character you place in a program will use up memory， whether it＇s a command or remark and text．So，use remarks only where you need them，but use them！

## CLEAR

The CLEAR command notifies the command structure that you want to set up an area of memory reserved for variable storage．It is normally used as CLEAR $x x x x$ ，where $x x x x x$ is the amount of memory you want to reserve．Or it can be used as CLEAR $x x x x$ ，yyyy， where $x x x x$ is still the amount of mem－ ory you want to reserve，but yyyy is an area of memory you desire to protect from overwriting．The yyyy area is usually used to protect the BASIC mem－ ory area from any variable storage．
The $x x x x$ figure is usually obtained by trial and error，until a satisfactory balance between variable storage and program area is reached．
Also，when you clear memory within the body of a program，all variables are cleared out．All numeric variables will now equal zero，and all string variables will have nothing in them after a CLEAR command is issued．Therefore，it is normal practice to issue a CLEAR com－ mand early in a program，unless you want to clear out all variables at a certain point in a program．

## PRINT＠

The PRINT＠command makes a pro－ gram appear professional．It orders the computer to print text or graphics characters to the screen at the location desired．For the screen locations that are available，see your manual for the PRINT® worksheet page．

Proper syntax is PRINT＠$x x x$ ，，where $x x x$ is a numerical value between 0 and 511．This numerical value directly relates to the screen location as found in the PRINT＠worksheet．The com－ mand is usually used as 10 PRINTE

128，＂THIS TEXT WILL BE PRINTED＂．
This would have been printed at screen location 128，and the text would have ended at screen location 152. Another enhancement of the PRINT＠ command is to use it with the CLS command and to use the semicolon delimiter．Try this line and see what result it has：

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 10 \text { CLS3:PRINT® 227, "THIS } \\
& \text { TEXT WILL 日E PRINTED"; }
\end{aligned}
$$

The screen would be blue with nor－ mal text starting at screen location 227 and ending at screen location 251．The only difference between this line and the other one above is that the screen is blue with the text centered within the blue screen．Notice that blue is showing even after the last character of text is printed． Take out the semicolon and see what effect it has on how the line is printed．

Here are tips that will help you center text on a line：

1）Count the number of characters you want printed on the line．（Re－ member，a line can be no longer than 32 characters．）
2）Subtract that number from 32 ．
3）Take the remainder from Step 2 and divide by 2 ．
4）Add the amount obtained in Step 3 to whatever screen location line you want to print that text．

## STRING

The STRINGS command is used to create al to 255 character string made up of the same character．This is useful when trying to create a title page， border，etc．，to enhance a program＇s appearance．

Proper syntax for this command is $\operatorname{STRING} \$(x x, y y)$ ，where $x x$ is the character desired．This character may be any of the ASCII characters，any of the graphics characters your computer can generate for screen use，or any characters your computer can send to various output devices，such as disk drives，printers，tape drives and mo－ dems．The $y y$ value is the number of characters that you want to create．

## SOUND

The SOUND command produces a tone from the speaker of the television or monitor．It can be used to notify you when input is needed or an error has been detected or made．

The proper syntax for this command is SOUND $x, y$ ，where $x$ is a number between 1 and 255 and sets the pitch of
the tone．$Y$ is a number between 1 and 255 and sets the length of the tone．

## GOSUB

The GOSUB command forces the com－ puter to jump to a defined line，which contains the desired subroutine，within the program．This is an unconditional loop that usually contains conditional loops nested within it；therefore，they are also called nested loops．A GOSU日 subroutine must always end with the RETURN command．This command will force the computer back to the next command directly following the GOSU日 command．The only exception is when the RETURN command is superceded by a GOTO or IF／THEN command．
The proper syntax for this command is GUSUB $x x x x$ ，where $x x x x$ is the line number where the subroutine starts．
This command is useful when using a pause within a program，such as ＂Press any key to continue．＂You can place the GOSUB command at the end of the area where you want to pause the program．The program can then go to the subroutine and wait for the key press．After the key is pressed，it will return to the program command imme－ diately after the GOSUB command．

Look at Listing 1 for an example of the GOSUB command．

## CHRS

The CHR\＄command converts a nu－ merical value to a single character string．Use this when you want to send control codes to a software programma－ ble printer or to print graphics charac－ ters to the screen or printer．
The proper syntax for this command is CHRS（ $x x x$ ），where $x x x$ is the numer－ ical value that is converted into a single character string．

## PRINTUSING

The PRINTUSING command prints the text following it in the format that was selected．This format is specified by putting characters behind the PRINT－ USING command．These characters can be found by looking in your manual under the PRINT command area．
The proper syntax for this command
 ；B．Assume a value of one million for the integer variable B．This particular format will print the integer variable B in the format of $\$ 1,000,000.00$ ． Or，for a value of 10,000 for $B$ ，it will print $\$ 10,000.00$ ．Note that no matter what the value is，it will be printed with two decimal places to the right of the period，and the dollar sign printed 12
spaces to the left. The commas will only be printed when the value is great enough to warrant it.

This command is useful when you want to print a numerical value or character string in a particular fashion. One use for the PRINTUSING command would be in a program that prints values in dollars and cents.

## IF/THEN

The IF/THEN command tests variables to see if various conditions have been met. In standard basic the syntax is IF/THEN GOTO. But the Color Computer BASIC can shorten it by leaving off the GOTD command because it is assumed by the command interpreter.

Proper syntax is IF $X=Y$ THEN 1000; when variable $x$ equals the value of variable $y$, then the program will be forced to jump to Line 1000 .

When multiple comparisons are to be made, you can use the ELSE command. The proper syntax for this use is IF $X$ $=Y$ THEN 1000 ELSE 2000 or IF $X=Y$ THEN 1000 ELSE IF $Y=Z$ THEN 5000 ELSE. . . . When $x$ equals the value of $y$, then force a jump to Line 1000, or else force a jump to Line 2000.

You can see that you can compare
many different variables within a command line and keep memory requirements to a minimum.

## Looking at Listing 1

Line 10 clears the screen, moves the cursor down two lines and prints the text.
Line 15 forces the program to go to the subroutine located at Line 1000 .
At Line 1000, the cursor is moved down the screen four more lines, and the text "PRESS ANY KEY to continue" is then printed.

At Line 1010, string variable $B \$$ is set equal to the key pressed. Only in this instance we want a key to be pressed to continue the program, and we don't care which key. If no key is pressed, this line will be repeated by the IF/THEN, ELSE command directly following the INKEY\$ command. (Note that IF/ THEN, ELSE is a variation on the IF/ THEN command. The ELSE command helps shorten up the command line so that multiple comparisons can be made.

## Looking at Listing 2

Line 0 is a remarked line.
Line 5 clears 1,000 bytes of memory for variable storage, clears the screen
and prints the text at the specified locations.
Line 10 prints text at the location, allows the input of variable $A$ and sounds a tone.
Line 20 prints a string of blanks at the location to clear out the previous text; then it prints new text at the same location, allows the input of variable B and sounds a tone.

Line 30 forces the program to go to the subroutine located at Line 1000 .
Lines 100 to 130 all sound a tone, perform mathematical manipulation of variables $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}$ and C , then force a jump to Line 500.

Line 140 sounds a tone and jumps to Line 700.

Line 200 prints a string of blanks at the location to clear out the previous text, then prints new text at the same location, allows the input of variable B and sounds a tone.

Line 305 forces the program to go to the subroutine located at Line 2000.

Lines 310 to 340 all sound a tone, perform mathematical manipulation of variables $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}$ and C , then force a jump to Line 500.

Line 350 sounds a tone and forces a jump to Line 700.

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Line 500 clears the screen and prints text at the specified location.
Line 510 sets up a FOR/NEXT command loop and sets a value for Integer B. Note that the loop will count to five before going on to another part of the program.

Lines 520 to 590 first print graphics characters at the locations specified, then set up a timing loop so the graphics character will be displayed for a desired amount of time before the next character. See your manual for the characters that can be printed to the screen.

Line 600 sounds a tone and informs the FOR/NEXT command set up in Line 510 that the next value of $B$ should be counted.
Line 610 clears the screen, sounds a tone and prints text at the location; immediately following the text, the integer variable $C$ is printed out in the format set up by the PRINTUSING command.
Line 620 forces the program to jump to Line 300.

Line 700 clears the screen, prints text at the location, allows the input of variable $A$, sounds a tone and forces a jump to Line 20.
Lines 1000 to 1070 comprise a subroutine that prints text at various locations. They then use the INKEY\$ to determine which key has been pressed and send the program to the appropriate line to perform the proper mathematical manipulation. These lines are 100 to 130 .

Lines 2000 to 2070 make up a subroutine that prints text at various locations, then uses the INKEY\$ to determine which key has been pressed and send the program to the appropriate line to perform the proper mathematical ma-

## Programming Exercises

Utilizing the methods presented, write a program that allows you to enter your name, street address, city, state and ZIP. This program should also allow you to call a subroutine that prints up a menu that lets you recall each variable entered in turn.

Note: Use the commands found in this series to dress up your program any way you want. Feel free to experiment and have fun trying new things. A good way to learn new methods of programming is to find a program in which you like the way something is done, and examine the program to see how it is put together.
(See Page 174 for a possible solution to this exercise.)

## Hints and Tips

When you program, you will find shortcuts to entering loops and variables. Each character within a program takes up memory in your computer, even the line numbers and spaces in the program. The overhead that the program uses cannot be eliminated. Therefore, you can minimize memory usage
nipulation. These lines are 310 to 340 .
(Questions or comments regarding this tutorial may be directed to the author at 901 Ferndale Blvd., High Point, NC 27260. Please enclose an SASE when writing for a reply.)
by combining lines. That will result in fewer line numbers and, therefore, a smaller program.
When programming, always number your lines in increments of 10 or 100 so that if you need to edit the program you can do so without changing the program flow drastically. Nothing puts a damper on programming like having to rewrite a program because you numbered the lines 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 instead of $10,20,30,40$ and 50 , which would allow plenty of room to make enhancements.

When you want to print one character string or text immediately following another character string or text; you must place a semicolon directly after the string value or text.

This short program will print the text in this manner:

THIS IS 1, 2, 3
10 CLS:PRINT"THIS IS 1,";
20 PRINT"2,";
30 PRINT"3.
40 END

Listing 1: GOSUE
1ø CLS:PRINT:PRINT"THIS IS AN EX AMPLE OF THE GOSUB COMMAND. PLE ASE NOTE THAT THIS IS LINE 1ø." 15 GOSUBIøøø
$2 \varnothing$ CLS:PRINT:PRINT"THIS IS THE S ECOND PART OF THE GOSUB COMMAND PLEASE NOTE THAT THIS IS NOW L INE 2ø."
25 GOSUBIøøø
$3 \varnothing$ CLS:PRINT:PRINT"THIS IS THE T HIRD PART OF THE GOSUB COMMAND PLEASE NOTE THAT THIS IS NOW L INE $2 \emptyset$. ALSO NOTE THAT THIS IS THE LAST PART OF THIS DEMO ALS O YOU MAY DO THIS TYPE OF THING MANY, MANY TIMES. USING THE SAM E GOSUB AREA."
35 GOSUBIøøø
$4 \varnothing$ CLS:PRINT:PRINT:PRINT:PRINT: P RINT" THIS DEMO IS ENDED. REBOO TING TO BASIC AT THIS TIME.
"
45 FORX=1TOløøøSTEPI:NEXTX:CLS:E ND
løøø PRINT:PRINT:PRINT:PRINT" $P$ RESS ANY KEY TO CONTINUE"
Iølø A\$=INKEY\$:IFA\$=""THEN1ø1øEL SE1ø2ø
$1 \varnothing 2 \emptyset$ RETURN

Listing 2: cococalc
$\varnothing$ 'THE COCO CALCULATOR HAS BEEN
WRITTEN TO DEMONSTRATE COMMANDS.
THIS PROGRAM IS TO BE USED WITH
THE BASIC PROGRAMMING COURSE
WRITTEN BY DAVID W. OSTLER, COPY
RIGHT 1987
5 CLEARIøøø:CLS: PRINT@ $32, " W E L C O M ~$
$E ~ T O ~ T H E ~ C O C O ~ C A L C U L A T O R ": ~ P R I N T @ ~$
$96, " ~ P L E A S E ~ E N T E R ~ A M O U N T S ~ Y O U ~ W A ~$

1ø PRINT@224,"FIRST AMOUNT"; : INP UTA: SOUND2 $\varnothing \varnothing$, 1
$2 \emptyset$ PRINT@224,STRING\$ $(2 \emptyset, 32):$ PRIN T@224,"NEXT AMOUNT"; : INPUTB: SOU ND2øø, I
$3 \varnothing$ GOSUB1 $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$
Iøø SOUND2 $\varnothing \varnothing, 2: C=A+B:$ GOTO5 $\varnothing \varnothing$
11ø SOUND2øø, $2: C=A-B:$ GOTO5 $\varnothing \varnothing$
12ø SOUND2 $\varnothing \varnothing, 2: C=A * B:$ GOTO5 $\varnothing \varnothing$
$13 \varnothing$ SOUND2 $\varnothing \varnothing, 2: C=A / B:$ GOTO5 $\varnothing \varnothing$
$14 \varnothing$ SOUND2 $\varnothing \varnothing$, $2:$ GOTO7 $\varnothing \varnothing$
$3 \emptyset \varnothing$ PRINT@224,STRING\$ $(2 \varnothing, 32):$ PRI NT@224,"NEXT AMOUNT";:INPUTB:SO UND2 Øø, 1
$3 \varnothing 5$ GOSUB2 $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$
$31 \varnothing$ SOUND2 $\varnothing \varnothing, 2: C=C+B:$ GOTO $2 \varnothing \varnothing$
$32 \varnothing$ SOUND2 $\varnothing \varnothing, 2: C=C-B:$ GOTO5 $\varnothing \varnothing$
$33 \varnothing$ SOUND $2 \varnothing \varnothing, 2: C=C * B:$ GOTO $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$
$34 \varnothing$ SOUND2 $\varnothing \varnothing, 2: C=C / B:$ GOTO $2 \varnothing \varnothing$
$35 \varnothing$ SOUND2 $\varnothing \varnothing, 2:$ GOTO7 $\varnothing \varnothing$
5øø CLS: PRINT@141, "WORKING"
$51 \varnothing$ FORB=1TO5STEP1
52ø PRINT@236, CHR\$ (162) : : PRINT@2 43, CHR\$ (161)
53ø FORX=1TO5øSTEPl:NEXT
$54 \emptyset$ PRINT@236, CHR\$ (168) ; : PRINT@2 43, CHR\$ (164)
55ø FORX=1TO5øSTEPI:NEXT
56ø PRINT@236, CHR\$(164): :PRINT@2 43, CHR\$ (168)
57ø FORX=1TO5øSTEP1:NEXT
58ø PRINT@236,CHR\$(161): :PRINT@2 43, CHR\$ (162)
59ø FORX=1TO5ดSTEP1: NEXT
6øø SOUND199,1: NEXTB
$61 \varnothing$ CLS : SOUND2ø, 5 : PRINT@64,"TOTA L EQUALS: "; : PRINTUSING"\$\#\#\#, \#\#\#, \#\#\#.\#\#"; C

Mouse Tales By Logan Ward

$62 \varnothing$ GOTO $3 \varnothing \varnothing$
$7 \varnothing \varnothing$ CLS: PRINT@224,"FIRST AMOUNT"
; : INPUTA: SOUND2 $\varnothing \varnothing, 1:$ GOTO2 $\varnothing$
1øøø PRINT@297,"DO YOU WANT TO"
1ø1ø PRINT@33ø," (A) DD"
1ø2め PRINT@362," (S) UBTRACT"
1ø3ø PRINT@394,"(M) ULTIPLY"
1ø4ø PRINT@426," (D) IVIDE"
1ø5ø PRINT@458," (E)ND"
1ø6ø G\$=INKEY\$: IFG\$=""THEN1ø6øEL
SEIFG\$="A"THEN1ØøELSEIFG\$="S"THE
N11øELSEIFG\$="M"THEN12øELSEIFG\$=
"D"THEN13øELSEIFG\$="E"THEN14øELS
E196ø
$1 \varnothing 7 \varnothing$ RETURN
2øøø PRINT@297, "DO YOU WANT TO"
$2 \varnothing 1 \varnothing$ PRINT@33ø, " (A) DD"
$2 \not \subset 2 \varnothing$ PRINT@362," (S)UBTRACT"
2ø3ø PRINT@394," (M) ULTIPLY"
$2 \not \subset 4 \varnothing$ PRINT@426," (D) IVIDE"
2ø5ø PRINT@458," (E) ND"
$2 \not \subset 6 \varnothing$ G\$=INKEY\$:IFG\$=""THEN2め6øEL
SEIFG\$="A"THEN3 1 $\varnothing E L S E I F G \$=" S$ "THE N32 $㇒$ ELSEIFG\$="M"THEN3 3 ØELSEIFG\$ $=$ "D"THEN34øELSEIFG\$="E"THEN35 0 ELS E2 $\varnothing 6 \varnothing$
$2 \varnothing 7 \varnothing$ RETURN
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[^6]
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## Make up to 120 different faces

## THE CLOWN OFA <br> 



By Bill Bernico and George Aftamonow

Budding plastic surgeons, take note: With Clown Faces you can control facial features onscreen to create up to 120 different faces.
When you run the program, you'll see the general outline of a face. The numbers 1 through 5 are

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.

George Aftamonow is a self-taught programmer living in Milford, Connecticut, who enjoys creating and designing graphics.
displayed down the left side of the screen. To add or change a feature, press one of the keys from 1 to 5. Key Number 1 adds or changes the hair/hat portion. Key Number 2 changes the eyebrows. Key 3 changes the eyes. Key 4 changes the nose, and Key 5 changes the mouth.

Once you have the features on the screen, press any of those keys again for a different combination; there are four combinations of each of the five features, making quite a large number of possibilities.
(Questions or comments may be directed to Bill at 708 Michigan Ave., Sheboygan, WI 53081. Please enclose an SASE when requesting a reply.)


The listing: CLOWNS
1 'CLOWNS by Bill Bernico amd George Aftamonow
2 PMODE4,l:PCLSI:SCREENI, I:COLOR $\varnothing, 1: \operatorname{IINE}(\varnothing, \varnothing)-(255,191), \operatorname{PSET}, \mathrm{B}: \mathrm{D}$ RAW"BM1 $\varnothing, 25 \mathrm{U} 8$ BM1 $\varnothing, 45 R 4 \mathrm{D} 4 \mathrm{~L} 4 \mathrm{D} 4 \mathrm{R} 4$ BM 1ø, 78R4D4NL3D4L4BM1ø, 12øD4R4U4D8 BM1ø,16øR5U4L5U4R5": CIRCLE (128,9
6) $, 7 \varnothing, \varnothing, 2$

3 I\$=INKEY\$:IFIS=""THEN3
$4 \mathrm{I}=\mathrm{VAL}(\mathrm{I} \$): I F I<10 \mathrm{R}$ I>5THEN3
5 ON I GOTO6, $1 \varnothing, 7,8,9$
6 IINE $(5 \emptyset, 1)-(2 \emptyset \varnothing, 52)$, PRESET, BF: GOSUB16: GOTO3
$7 \operatorname{LINE}(7 \varnothing, 66)-(17 \varnothing, 9 \varnothing)$, PRESET, BF : GOSUB29:GOTO3
$8 \operatorname{LINE}(7 \emptyset, 89)-(17 \varnothing, 132), \operatorname{PRESET}, \mathrm{B}$ F: GOSUB36:GOTO3
$9 \operatorname{LINE}(8 \varnothing, 13 \varnothing)-(18 \varnothing, 186)$, PRESET, BF: GOSUB42:GOTO3
$1 \varnothing \operatorname{IINE}(7 \varnothing, 52)-(18 \varnothing, 65)$, PRESET, B F:GOSUB23:GOTO3
$11 \operatorname{CIRCLE}(128,96), 7 \varnothing, \varnothing, 2:$ CIRCLE $($ $21 \varnothing, 78), 12, \emptyset, 2: \operatorname{CIRCLE}(46,78), 12$, $\emptyset, 2:$ LINE $(22 \emptyset, 9 \varnothing)-(25 \emptyset, 9 \varnothing)$, PSET:L INE- $(194,148), \operatorname{PSET}: \operatorname{LINE}(38,9 \varnothing)-($ 5,9ø), PSET:LINE- (65,148), PSET
12 POKE 178,173 : PAINT $(2 \varnothing \varnothing, 1 \varnothing \varnothing), \varnothing$ $:$ PAINT $(3 \varnothing, 1 \varnothing \varnothing), ~ \varnothing:$ POKE $178, \varnothing:$ RETU

## RN

13 CIRCLE $(128,96), 7 \emptyset, \varnothing, 2:$ RETURN
14 CIRCLE $(128,96), 7 \varnothing, \varnothing, 2:$ CIRCLE $($
$128,96), 7 \varnothing, \varnothing, 2:$ RETURN
15 CIRCLE ( 128,96 ), 7ø, Ø, 2:RETURN
16 Fl=Fl+1:IF Fl=5THEN Fl=1
17 ON Fl GOTO 18,19,21,22
18 GOSUB11: DRAW"BM76, ØF46R1øE46"
: POKE178, 2: PAINT $(85,5), \varnothing:$ POKEl7 8, $\varnothing:$ RETURN
19 GOSUB13: CIRCLE $(128,1), 5 \varnothing, \varnothing, .7$ ,.9,.6: PAINT $(128,5), \emptyset, \emptyset:$ RETURN $2 \varnothing$ GOSUB13: CIRCLE $(128,1), 5 \varnothing, \varnothing, .7$ , .9, .6:RETURN
21 GOSUB13:DRAW"BM98, 1 S8ND4BR3ND 6BR2ND8BR3ND1øBR3ND1øBR4ND12BR4N DløBR3ND1øBR3ND8BR3ND6BR4ND4S4": RETURN
22 GOSUB13:DRAW"BM66,42R124":DRA W"BM126, ØD3øR4U3ø": POKE178,1:PAI NT $(85,5), \varnothing:$ POKE178, $\varnothing:$ RETURN $23 \mathrm{~F} 2=\mathrm{F} 2+1: I F \quad \mathrm{~F} 2=5 \mathrm{THENF} 2=1$
24 ONF2 GOTO25,26,27,28
25 GOSUBll:CIRCLE $(1 \varnothing 8,94), 2 \emptyset, 2$,
$.65, .85: \operatorname{CIRCLE}(158,92), 2 \emptyset, 2, .65$ , .85:RETURN
26 GOSUBII: DRAW"BM88,63E11RIøFII BR22E11R1øFII":RETURN
27 GOSUBII:DRAW"BM114,6øNH8DNH6B R26NE8UNE6": RETURN
28 GOSUB11: DRAW"BM94,6øR7øDL7ø": RETURN
29 F3=F3+1:IF F3=5THEN F3=1
$3 \emptyset$ ON F3 GOTO $31,32,33,35$
31 GOSUBl3:E1\$="S8FRFNR4DNR4FNU2 RNU2RNU2ERERED2GDGLGL3HLHUHU2S4"
: DRAW"BM145,7ø"+El\$: DRAW"BM98,7ø "+EI\$:RETURN
32 GOSUB13:CIRCLE $(158,78), 8, \varnothing, 1$. $5,1,1:$ CIRCLE ( $1 \varnothing 8,78$ ) , 8, $\varnothing, 1.5,1,1$ : CIRCLE ( $1 \varnothing 8,76$ ) , 8, $\varnothing, .5, \varnothing, .5:$ CIRC LE ( 158,76 ) , $8, \varnothing, .5, \varnothing, .5:$ CIRCLE ( $1 \varnothing$ $8,8 \varnothing), 2, \emptyset, 1,1: \operatorname{CIRCLE}(158,8 \emptyset), 2, \varnothing$ , 1, 1:RETURN
33 GOSUB13:DRAW"BM15ø,66S8R4F5D3 G2L2H2UHUHU2HU": DRAW"BMII3,66L4G 5D3F2R2E2UEUEU2EUS $4^{\prime \prime}$
34 CIRCLE (1øø;82),4, $1,1,1:$ CIRCLE $(162,82), 4, \varnothing, 1,1: \operatorname{PAINT}(1 \varnothing \varnothing, 82), \varnothing$ $, \varnothing: \operatorname{PAINT}(162,82), \varnothing, \varnothing:$ RETURN
35 GOSUB13:E4\$="S8RERER7F2D2GNGU 2HLGD2FNRL4HLH3S4": DRAW"BM142,7ø "+E4 \$: DRAW"BM98, $7 \varnothing^{\prime \prime}+\mathrm{E} 4$ \$: PAINT (11 $8,72), \emptyset, \varnothing: \operatorname{PAINT}(164,72), \emptyset, \emptyset: \operatorname{RETU}$ RN
36 F $4=\mathrm{F} 4+1$ : IF $\mathrm{F} 4=5 \mathrm{THEN} \quad \mathrm{F} 4=1$
37 ON F4 GOTO $38,39,4 \varnothing, 41$
38 GOSUBl4:CIRCLE (13ø,11ø),2ø,, 1, 1: RETURN
39 GOSUB14:CIRCLE (13ø,11ø),14, $\varnothing$, 1.5,1,1:RETURN
$4 \emptyset$ GOSUB14:CIRCLE (13 $\varnothing, 11 \varnothing), 2 \varnothing, \varnothing$, .5,1,1:RETURN
41 GOSUBl4:CIRCLE (125,1ø9),8, $\varnothing, 1$ ,.1,.7:CIRCLE (135,1ø9),8, $1,1, .9$, . 4 : DRAW"BM13ø, 119D8": RETURN
42 F5=F5+1:IF F5=6THEN F5=1
43 ON F5 GOTO $44,46,47,48,49$
44 GOSUB15:CIRCLE (128,142), 32, $\varnothing$, $1, \varnothing, .5:$ CIRCLE $(128,142), 3 \varnothing, \varnothing, .6 ;$ 99,.51:LINE $(\varnothing, 185)-(68,16 \emptyset)$, PSET : IINE (19ø,16ø)-(255,185), PSET 45 POKE178,2øø: PAINT $(6 \varnothing, 188), \varnothing$ : PAINT ( $22 \emptyset, 188$ ) , $\varnothing:$ POKE178, $\varnothing:$ RETU RN
46 GOSUB15:CIRCLE (128,172), 32, $\varnothing$, $1, .5, \varnothing:$ CIRCLE $(128,17 \varnothing), 34, \varnothing, .5,$. 48, .ø2:RETURN
47 GOSUB15: DRAW"BM98,15øR6ØE8R8D 2øG15L61H15U2øR8F8BD15R54":RETUR N
48 GOSUB15: DRAW"BM98,145R6ØF8D18 I16H8L28G8I16U18E8BF8R4ø":RETURN 49 GOSUB15: DRAW"BM118,155E6R2F2N D2E2R2F6NRL2 1F7R7E7": RETURN

If you want to write fast efficient Machine Language Programs and you don't want to spend the next few years trying to learn how to write them in Assembly language or with a cheap compiler, then CBASIC III is the answer!!!

CBASIC III is the only fully integrated Basic Compiler and Program Editing System available for the Color Computer 3. It will allow you to take full advantage of all the capabilities available in your $\mathrm{CoCo}-3$ including 512 K RAM , without having to spend years trying to learn assembly language programming. CBASIC III allows you to create, edit and convert programs from a language you are already familiar with Enhanced Disk Color Basic, into fast efficient machine language programs easily and quickly. CBASIC III supports all the enhanced handware available in the $\mathrm{CoCo}-3$, including Hi-Res Graphics, \& Screen displays, Extended Memory and Interrupts (Keyboard, Timer, Serial \& Clock). It is $99 \%$ syntax compatible with Enhanced Disk Color Basic, so most Basic programs can be loaded and compiled with little or no changes required.

The compiler is an optomizing two-pass integer compiler that converts programs written in Basic into 100\% pure 6809 Machine Language programs which are written directly to disk in a LOADM compatible format. The programs generated by the compiler are run as complete stand alone programs. A built in linker/editor will automatically select one and only one copy of each run-time library subroutine that is required and insert them directly in the program. This eliminates the need for cumbersome, often wasteful "run-time" packages.

CBASIC III is for both Beginning \& Advanced Users
CBASIC III is a Powerful tool for the Beginner or Novice programmer as well as the Advanced Basic or Machine Language programmer. You can write programs without having to worry about Stack Pointers, DP registers, memory allocation, and so on, because CBASIC III will handle it for you automatically. All you have to do is write programs using the standard Basic statements and syntax. For the Advanced Basic and Machine Language programmers, CBASIC III will let you take command and control every aspect of your program, even generating machine code directly in a program for specialized routines.

CBASIC III adds many features not found in Color Basic, like Interrupt and Reset handling, to give you a level of control only available to very advanced Machine Language programmers. Plus, we made it exceptionally easy to use, not like some other compilers. CBASIC III is the friendliest and easiest compiler available for the Color Computer III.

## CBASIC III has Full Command Support \& Speed

CBASIC III features well over 150 Basic Commands and Functions that fully support Disk Sequential and Direct access files, Tape, Printer and Screen I/O. It also supports ALL the High and Low Resolution Graphics, Sound, Play and String Operations available in Enhanced Color Basic, including Graphics H/GET, H/PUT, H/PLAY and H/DRAW, all with $99.9 \%$ syntax compatibility. CBASIC III also supports the built in Serial I/O port with separate programmable printer \& serial I/O baud rates. You can send and receive data with easy to use PRINT, INPUT, INKEY, GETCHAR and PUTCHAR commands.

CBASIC III is FAST. Not only will CBASIC III compiled programs execute 10 to several 100 times faster than Basic, but the time it takes to develop a CBASIC III program verses writing a machine language program is much, much shorter. A machine language program that might take several months to write and debug could be created using CBASIC III in a matter of days or hours, even for a well experienced machine language programmer. We had a report from one CBASIC user that claimed "a Basic program that used to take 3 hours to run, now runs in 7 to 8 minutes". Another user reported a program that took 1 to $1 \& 1 / 2$ hours to run in Basic, Now runs in 5 to 6 minutes!!!.

## CBASIC III is more than just a Compiler

CBASIC III has its own completely integrated Basic Program Editor, that can be used to create and/or Edit programs for the compiler. It is a full featured editor with functions designed specifically for writing and editing Basic programs. It has built in block Move and Copy functions with automatic program renumbering. Complete, easy to use inserting, deleting, extending and overtyping of existing program lines. It is also used for Loading, Saving, Appending (merging), Killing disk files and displaying a disk Directory. It also has automatic line number generation for use when creating programs or inserting sequential lines between existing lines. You can set the printer baud rate and direct normal or compiled listings to the printer for hard copy. The built in editormakes program corrections and changes as easy as "falling off a log". If CBASIC III finds an error when compiling, it points to the place in the program line where the error occured. All you have to do is tell the editor what line you want to start editing and when it is displayed, move the cursor with the arrow keys to the place where the error is and correct it. Just like that, it's simple.

Selectable 32/40/64/80 Column Displays in 192 or 225 Res.
CBASIC III is the only Color Basic Compiler that includes it's own 32, 40, 64 or 80 by 24 line display in 192 or 225 Resolution. All of these display formats are part of the standard CBASIC III compiler package. Not only can they be used for normal program editing and compiling, but can also be included in your compiled programs, with a single command, "HIRES"!! The run-time display package is not just a simple "WIDTH 80" display, but a full featured package, far more advanced than the "WIDTH 40 or $80^{\circ}$ displays. It will let you do things you expect like "PRINT @" as well as X,Y positioning. You can select characters per line, underline, character highlight, erase to end of line or screen, home cursor, home \& clear screen, protect screen lines, and much more.

## 128K and 512K RAM Support

CBASIC III makes full use of the powerful and flexible GIMI chip in the Color Computer 3. It will fully utilize the 128 K of RAM available and install 2 Ultra Fast Ramdisks if 512 K is available, for program Creation Editing and Compilation. You can easily access all 512 K of memory in a Compiled program thru several extended memory commands that can access it in 32 K or 8 K block and single or double bytes. CBASIC III also allows your program to use the upper 32K of RAM space automatically for variables or even program storage at run-time. It will automatically switch the RAMs in and out when needed. There are also two other commands that allow you to control the upper 32 K of RAM manually, under program control. No other Color Basic compiler directly supports the use of Extended RAM like CBASIC III.

## All Machine Language

CBASIC III is completely written in fast efficient Machine Language, not Basic, like some other Color Basic compilers. Because of this, CBASIC III can edit and compile very large programs, even using the 80 column displays it can handle almost 40 K of program. Some of the other Basic compilers can only work with 16 K or about 200 lines. Even working with large programs, CBASIC III compiles programs with lightning fast speed. It will compile a 24 K program to disk in less than 2 minutes! That's without a listing being generated. We've heard stories about some other compilers that take almost 10 minutes to compile a simple $2-3 \mathrm{~K}$ program. You might inquire about this when you look at some of the other compilers available.

## Compare the Difference

CBASIC III is not just another Color Basic Compiler. It is the only complete Basic Compiler System for the Color Computer. Compare CBASIC III's features to what other compilers offer and you'll see the difference. When comparing CBASIC III to other compilers you might want to keep some of these questions in mind. Does it support I/O functions? You can't write much of a program without PRINT, INPUT and so on. What about complex string statements, or strings statements at all? Can you compile a complex string like: MID (RIGHT\$(DA\$(VAL(IN\$),LEN(LES)),3,3)? How large of a programcan you write? Can you use two character variable names for string \& numeric variables, like Basic? Does it support all the Hi-Res graphics statements including H/PLAY, H/DRAW, H/GET and H/PUT, using the same syntax as Basic? Do you ever have to use a separate Basic program? How long would it take to compile a 24 K program? Can you take complete Basic programs an compile them without extensive changes? Will they work? How do you edit a program when it has errors compiling?

## The Finished Product

Since CBASIC III contains statements to support ALL of the I/O devices (Disk, Tape, Screen \& Printer), Hi-Res Graphics, Sound, and Enhanced Screen displays, it is well suited for a wide range of programming applications. When CBASIC III compiles a program, it generates a complete, Ready to Run machine language program. The finished product or program does not have to be interfaced to a Basic program to perform some of its functions or commands. This may seem obvious to you, but some of the other Color Basic compilers don't necessarily work this way. Some of their compiler commands need a separate Basic program in order for them to work. In some cases, they require that a separate Basic program be interfaced to the compiled program to perform I/O functions, like INPUT, PRINT and so on. CBASIC III doesn't do this, ALL of it's commands are compiled into a single machine language program. that does not require any kind of Basic program to make it work.

## Price Verses Performance

The price of CBASIC III is $\$ 149.00$, it is the most expensive Color Basic Compiler on the market, and well worth the investment. We spent over 3 years writing and refining CBASIC III, to make it the Best, most Compatible Color Basic compiler available. Most of our CBASIC III users already bought one or more of the other compilers on the market and have since discarded them. Before you buy a compiler, compare the performance of CBASIC III against any Color Basic compiler. Dollar for Dollar CBASIC III gives you more than any other Color Basic compiler available.

## Requires 128 K \& Disk $\$ 149.00$

"Over the years, few products have impressed me as much as this one." ........................TTe Rainbow, December 1987

To order CBASIC III 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 or COD call us at (702) 452-0632
(Monday thru Saturday. 8am to 5 pm PST)
CER-COMP LTD.
5566 Ricochet Avenue
Las Vegas, Nevada 89110
(702) 452-0632

# TEXTPRO-IV 

"The ULTIMATE Color Computer III Word Processing System"
: 9 Hi-Res Displays from 58 to 212 columns by 24 lines in 225 Res. : Screen Display of Bold, Italic, Underline \& Double Width print. : 9 Proportional Character Sets Supported with full Justification. ' 80 Programmable Function Keys \& Loadable Function key sets. ${ }^{8}$ Three Programmable Headers and One Programmable Footer. ' Automatic Footnote System places lines at the bottom of a page. : 7 Tab Commands, with: Center, Left, Right and Decimal align. * Autoexecute Startup files for easy printer \& system setup. \& 8 Pre-Defined \& 10 Programmable printer function commands. : Supports Library files for unlimited printing \& configurations. : Disk file record access for Mail Merge \& Boiler Plate printing. ${ }^{k}$ Complete Automatic Justification, Centering, Flush left \& right. : Change indents, margins, line length, etc. anytime in the text. : Create and Edit files larger than memory, up to a full disk. *Easily imbed any number of printer format and control codes. * Compatible with all printers including Laser printers. * Built in Ultra Fast 2 drive RAMDISK for 512K support.

TEXTPRO IV is the most Powerful Word Processing System available for the cOCO-3, designed for speed, flexability and extensive document processing. It is $10 t$ like most of the other word processing programs available for the Color Computer. If you are looking for a simple word processor to write letters or other short documents, and never expect to use multiple fonts or proportional printing, then most likely you'll be better off with one of the other simple word processors.
But, if you want a powerful word processor with extensive document formatting leatures to handle large documents, term papers, manuals, complex formatting problems and letter writing, then TEXTPRO IV is the answer. It works in a iotally different way than most word processing programs. It uses simple 2 sharacter abbreviations of words or phrases for commands and formatting information that you imbed directly in your text. There are over 70 different formatting commands you can use without ever leaving the text your working on. There are no time comsuming and frustrating menu chases, you are in total sontrol at all times. You can display the formatted document on the screen before a single word is ever printed on your printer. Including margins, headers, footers, page numbers, page breaks, column formatting, justification, and Bold, Italic, Underline, Double Width, Superscript and Subscript characters.
TEXTPRO IV can even support LASER PRINTERS with proportional fonts, take a good look at this AD? It was done with TEXTPRO IV on an OKIDATA LASERLINE-6 laser printer!!! All of the character sets used on this AD are proportional, all centering, justification, font selection, and text printing was performed automatically by TEXTPRO IV.

## What you see is what you get!

TEXTPRO IV has 9 Hi -Resolution screen fonts to choose from, with 58 to 212 characters per line in 225 Resolution, for the best display possible. You can easily match the width of your printed page to the screen and you can have it automatically change display widths as you change printer fonts so you can even display the "fine print". All of the screen fonts can display, Bold, Italic, Underline, Superscript, Subscript and Double Width characters. When you you want to see what your printed document will look like, TEXTPRO IV will let you see it on the screen in all its glory, so that, "What you see is what you get".

## Standard Commands

TEXTPRO IV has all the document formatting commands you expect in a word processor and then some. The setup commands include: line length, top margin, bottom margin, page length, page numbering on/off, page format on/off, automatic word fill on/off and justification left, center, right or full. Some of the Vertical control features include: Test for a number of lines left on a page, skip to next page, set page number, page pause, single and multiple line spacing.
TEXTPRO IV features 3 programmable Header lines that can be centered, left or right justified and one programmable Footer line. There are 3 commands for continious, single and paragraph indenting, Center Text, Center Line and Right Justify text with character fill.

Printer \& Special Commands
TEXTPRO IV has 8 pre-defined printer \& screen commands for Bold, Italic, Double Width, Underline, Subscript, Superscript, Condensed and Double Strike print. It also has 10 programmable functions that you can use to access intelligent printer features like: Graphics, variable line spacing, half line feed, horizontal \& vertical positioning. There are also 3 other printer commands that allow you to imbed control code sequences anywhere in the text.
There is a Footnote command that will automatically place footnotes at the bottom of the page. Another command allows you to display a message on the screen and input text from the keyboard, to be included in your printed document. There is also a repeat command that allows you to repeat an entire document or part of one, up to 255 times.

## Tab Functions

TEXTPRO IV features an elaborate system of tab commands for complete control over column formatting. There are 10 programmable tab stops that can be defined and re-defined at any time. They can be used to: Center over Tab column, Right Justify to Tab column, Decimal Align over Tab column, Left Justify to Tab column (Normal Tab) and Horizontal Tab. They can also be used with a numeric column position for maximum flexibility.

## Proportional Fonts \& Printing

TEXTPRO IV is the only Color Computer III Word Processing system that gives you Justified Proportion Printing, which can give your documents and letters that professional touch that just isn't obtainable with fixed or mono spaced printing. And just about all printers today support proportional fonts, and with Laser Printers you can get typesetting quality output for just pennies a page. TEXTPRO IV supports up to 9 proportional fonts, with full justification. And, you can even mix mono spaced and proportional fonts for maximum flexability. Even if you don't use proportional printing, you can select between Pica, Elite and Condensed fixed width fonts to get fully justified printing.

## Mail Merge and Text Processing Disk Functions

TEXTPRO IV supports several commands that allow you to import data or text from other disk files. They allow you to include information like names and addresses for Mail Merge capability, Import standard paragraphs or other information for Boiler Plate type functions and more. Some of the commands include: Open a file, Field a Record, Read a Record into fielded variables, Read single or multiple lines and Trim spaces from the trailing end of fielded variables.

Another powerful disk function not to be overlooked is the "LIBRARY" command that allows you to include the entire contents of a file in your text. This can be very useful for a great many applications. You can use a Library command to automatically include a standard or optional printer setup command file, or to include standard paragraphs, headers or information created from a spread sheet or any other program. And, for printing very large documents that consist of several files linked together.

## Autoexec Startup Files

TEXTPRO IV will automatically load and execute a command text file when it first executes. This allows you to customize the program configuration for your system and printer whenever you startup TEXTPRO IV. You can setup the screen display format, colors, adjust automatic key repeat, printer baud rate, load a set of function keys, load your printers control codes and more.

## 80 Programmable Function Keys

TEXTPRO IV allows you to have up to 80 function keys with just about any kind of information or command sequences you can imagine. Once programmed, you can have a command sequence execute using a single function key. You can also Save and Load function key sets at any time. So, you can have several sets for different writing tasks or projects, the possibilities are endless. Just think, with a single function key you could, load a disk file, search for and replace all the occurances of a phrase, save the file back to disk, have it processed and printed!

## Text Editing

TEXTPRO IV has a powerful, full featured, line oriented screen editor that is faster and more efficient then most editors you've ever worked with. It supports single or multiple line copy and move, global or local search and replace, word and character insert/delete, block delete and much more. It features adjustable automatic key repeat, selectable display foreground and background colors, screen line width and more.

TEXTPRO IV uses fully compatible ASCII formatted files. You can even direct formatted output files to a standard ASCII disk file. It will Load, Save, Append. Kill, Text Process files from disk, Roll part of a file to disk, Get next portion of a file, display a Directory and Backup Ramdisk to \& from Floppy disks.

TEXTPRO IV's files are also compatible with spelling checker programs like Spell 'n Fix from Star Kits, a shareware program, available with TEXTPRO IV for your evaluation, just for the asking.

## Fully Buffered Keyboard

While many word processing programs are slow and often lose keystrokes. TEXTPRO V has a fully buffered keyboard that is virtually impossible to out type. Even when it's busy, it will still remember the keystrokes entered. You can enter in commands or whatever, even during insert mode you'll never lose a key.

## Professional Word Processing Power

TEXTPRO IV is a powerful tool for both the Casual and Professional Word Processing user. It offers a wide range of features and functions that can satisfy even the most demanding writer. Even though you may not need all of TEXTPRO IV's power and flexability right now, its not a program that you can easily outgrow. As your needs and skills improve, you'll discover that you won't need to go out and buy another word processing program, TEXTPRO IV will already be ready and waiting. No Text Processing program available for the Color Computer III gives you more Text Processing Power than TEXTPRO IV. It can make your writing appear more professional than you ever thought possible. Check around, see what other word processing programs have to offer in terms of power, speed and flexability. When your finished comparing them against TEXTPRO IV, you'll see that it's the only real choice for the Color Computer III.

Requires $\mathbf{1 2 8 K}$ \& Disk $\$ 89.95$
To order TEXTPRO IV 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 or COD call us at (702) 452-0632
(Monday thru Saturday, 8am to 5pm PST)
CER-COMP LTD.
5566 Ricochet Avenue
Las Vegas, Nevada 89110
(702) 452-0632

Coming Soon: CoCo $1 \& 2$ versions of TEXTPRO IV

# SCOREBOARD POINTERS 


#### Abstract

In conjunction with THE RAINBOW's Scoreboard, which appears bimonthly, 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

In response to questions from:

- Ron Smith: In Dungeons of Daggorath, you incant the Vulcan ring as Fire and you receive an iron sword from one of the two blobs on the first level. On the second level, three stone giants bearing axes instead of clubs carry flasks. On the third level, three evil knights hold them. Also on the third level, you must be burning a lunar torch to even see most of the creatures.

You will receive a torch on the second level which you can't reveal. It is a solar torch and will enable you to see what's invisible with a pine torch. The creature that is killing you is the scorpion. Even with the lunar torch burning, the scorpion is hard to see. You can see it perfectly with the solar torch burning. If you have the lunar torch burning, you will find the scorpion in the bottom-left corner of the screen. One shot from the iron sword will kill it.

- Mike Morrell: In CoCo Zone, you get the oxygen from the cabinet in the infirmary. You get the key from the safe in the warden's office, but go into the warden's office by way of the panel.
- Daniel Streidt: In Black Sanctum, there is a jug of wine in the room with the fireplace. Take this jug to the old man upstairs through the mirror. Find the old man when he leaves and get the jug again. The jug is used to hold the snow when it melts. Go outside and type GET SNOW.
- Greg Barnes: In Shenanigans, you must move through the woods until you find the unicorn horn. Type BLOW HORN and a leprechaun drops the rope at your feet.
- Shawn Bonning: In Dungeons of Daggorath, there are five levels of play. But what you are concerned about should be the third level. As soon as you climb down the hole to the third level, drop about 10 to 15 items as quickly as possible. When an evil knight comes, he will start to pick up your items. Hit him until
you faint, then let your heart calm down a little, then hit him once every four to five seconds.

The scorpions take one shot from the iron sword, but they can kill you just as quickly. You can see them with a lunar torch, but only if they're right on top of you. The solar torch works better, though.

Wraiths are the floating faces you see on the fourth level. To kill them, let your heart calm down almost totally, drop one item and hit them until they die. A good defense against any fourth level monster is to find a medium-sized hall and move back and forth around him until your heart is settled enough to attack.

James Stakelin
Cynthiana, KY

- Darren King: In Dungeons of Daggo rath, you must first construct a map of levels 1 and 2. You are exerting too much energy on Level 1. Follow a course covering the parameter of the level. As you hear the creature, stop, pull your shield and type AR if your sword is in the right hand. As soon as the monster enters your cell, press ENTER, type $M$ and press ENTER again. Now type M and AR. It gives your heartbeat time to slow down and gives you a chance to look at your map.
B. Keith Dougherty

Altoona, PA

- Russ Maede: In Sea Quest, as you are on the beach, continue East until you have passed the steps. Presuming you have the metal detector, type PUSH BUTTON. The detector will buzz loudly. Use the shovel to dig and you will find a mirror. Take this to the mermaid. Type GIVE MIRRDR. When you do this, the mermaid will give you the key to the trap door in the beach house.
In Zaxxon, how do all the scoreboard highs earn at least 1 million points? I can't manage to get more than 150,000 because of fuel loss. In Sea Quest, how do you successfully drop everything in the cave?

Tim Everson
Sandusky, OH

- lan Renauld To get past the sheer wall in Martian Crypt, type SAY MORE AND JUMP.
- Neil Lehouillier: In Martian Crypt, throw the stalactite at the wraith which you find in the underground tiver entrance.

Dale Kaczmarek Oaklawn, 12

- Nila Grose and Ian Renauld: In Sea Quest, you cannot get the speargun, and you get by the shark by using shark repellent. It is in a locked part of the house, and the mermaid will give you the key if you give her the right article. Try tying the balloon to the anchor and then inflating the balloon underwater. At the start of Bashan, go north and get the lamp, then go east to the crack, get what is in the crack and rub the lamp. Go north until you are in the city.
- Louie Elliott: In Zork I, the key to unlock the grating can be found in the maze with the skeleton. The basket and the chain are to lower things to a lower level that you will need, such as a torch, coal and a screwdriver, but you cannot take it with you because the doorway is too narrow.

Richard King
Plymouth, IN

- Mike Duvall: To get the scepter in Sands of Egypt, you must have the snake oil in the canteen. At the pool, type WALK TREE. Climb the tree and get the dates. Go down and then go east two times. Type FEED CAMEL, MOUNT CAMEL, RIDE CAMEL and DISMOUNT. Oil the scepter and pull it. Don't eat the dates yourself, they might be useful later.
- Allen Bell: At the top of the cliff in Sands of Egypt, go down. Go west until you are in the sand and out of the base of the cliff. Go south, then east and you'll be at the pool.
- Jason Mielke: In Sands of Egypt, with the ladder, just float down the river until you see a hole in the ceiling. Type DRDP LADDER and CLIMB LADDER.

Phil Derksent
Hendersonville, NC

## 

- Scott Garling: In Vortex Factor, to open the safe, open the desk in the same room. On the documents you will find the numbers.

How do you open the main door in the hall? Also, in Syzygy, what are the coordinates for the transporter?

Robert Limoges
Pincourt, Quebec

- Michael Sargent: In Raaku-Tu do what I did - get mad. Kick the altar; it moves and opens to a secret passage.

Zak Peloquin
North Kingston, RI

## Scoreboard:

Whenever you go to the third level in Dungeons of Daggorath, it's best you fight at least 10 or more creatures before going up against the wizard's image. The secret to beating the wizard's image is simple. When you hear him coming, have one ring in your left hand and a Hale flask in your right. Type AL and wait. As soon as he is in front of you press ENTER. As soon as you hear the ring fire, move forward as many times as possible. Don't wait for the ring to stop firing before you move or he will get his turn and kill you. After running, turn and use the Hale flask. Drop it and pull another Hale or Thews flask. Repeat these steps again.

Remember: "Behold! Destiny awaits the hand of a new wizard!"

Kevin Neil Shimp
Woodstown, NJ
Scoreboard:
In Dungeons of Daggorath, how do you kill the real wizard in Level 6?

In Sands of Egypt, how do you find the scepter and what is the purpose of the magnifier?

Greg Fields
Comanche, TX

## Scoreboard:

In Dungeons of Daggorath, how do you kill the knights without the rings? On Level I, I have encountered a creature that fills the entire screen. What is this creature and how can it be destroyed?

Jeff Moore
Gaffney, SC

## Scoreboard:

How do you defeat the wizard's image on the third level of Dungeons of Daggorath? I have used the rings to defeat the evil knights. Are they the secret?

Bill Davis
Vidalia, LA

## Scoreboard:

Once I have killed the wizard's image in Dungeons of Daggorath, I am trans-
ported to a different level, and everything that I have previously saved in my backpack disappears. Just before I am transported, the wizard's image leaves a scroll. How do you stop the contents in the backpack from disappearing and how do I get back to my original level and get the scroll?

Daniel Thickins
Simoce, Ontario

## Scoreboard:

In Dungeons of Daggorath, type INCANT FIRE to incant the Vulcan ring. There are no scrolls or flasks on the first level. The torches acquired on the first level that won't reveal are lunar torches. They will usually reveal after one or two knights on the second level have been killed. To defeat the knight on the second level, you must attack several times, move down the hall a few spaces and turn around. Repeat this process until he is dead.

In Zork $I$, the cyclops can be scared away by typing ODYSSEUS.

In Raaku-Tu, what do you do when you have safely exited the temple?

Matthew Yarraus
Easthampton, MA

## Scoreboard:

In Pyramid 2000, how do I get out of the maze? Do I need any objects to get out?

Jeff Remick
Warren, MI

## Scoreboard:

In Pyramid 2000, when you get to the west end of the Twopit room go down, type POUR WATER and the plant will grow. Climb the plant and you will get a key and the golden eggs.

How do you get from the maze to the pharaoh's treasure chest?

Peter Antonacopoulos
Toa Baja, Puerto Rico

## Scoreboard:

In Dallas Quest, how do I get the flashlight and the knapsack down the laḑder at the trading post and still be able to turn the flashlight on?

To get past the snake, examine the parrot. Pull the curtain to get the flashlight at the trading post.

Robert Taylor
Yuma, $A Z$

## Scoreboard:

How do I get the flashlight in Dallas Quest? Once I do find the flashlight, how do I get down the ladder with it and the knapsack?

Rick Moore
Greensburg, IN

## Scoreboard:

In Sands of Egypt, the axe is on top of the pyramid. Keep the shovel throughout the game. Leave the water and dates outside of the pool before you go into the opening. The dates can be found up in the trees.
When entering the treasure room, drop all items, except the torch. This way you have enough room to fit in the cracked wall. All you need is the ladder, and remember to go out the same way you came in.

Remember to untie the rope from both the pole and the boat. When you reach the hole in the roof, type PLACE LADDER and CLIMB LADDER before you are swept over the falls. When done, just ride the camel home.

Joe Boccia
E. Northport, NY

## Scoreboard:

How do you get the torch and the magnifying glass in Sands of Egypt?

Brian Hill
Crawfordsville, IN

## Scoreboard:

In Bedlam, you must open the door of your cell in order to exit. Then, type a directional command. How do you get past the dog and how do you get the green key in the therapy room?
In Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy, in order to get the plotter you must first have the babel fish and second, you must listen to Prostetnic Jeltz's poetry. Beware though, Jeltz's first poem is not his favorite. He won't read more unless you signify that you're enjoying it.

Do you need a cutting tool in Sands of Egypt? If so, where can you get it? How do you get palm fronds?

Graham Stinson
Edmonton, Alberta

To respond to ather 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 CoCo SIG. From the CoCo SIG> prompt, pick MAIL, then type SEND and address to: EDITORS. Be sure to include your complete name and address.

- Jody Doyle


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SUPER VOICE is no ordinary speech synthesizer. It uses Silicon Systems, Inc. SSI-263, the most advanced speech/sound chip available. SUPER VOICE is not only capable of highly intelligible speech, sound effects, and singing over a 6 octave range, but now we have turned SUPER VOICE into a monophonic Super Music Synthesizer with our PIANO KEYBOARD.
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 SUPER VOICE works in any 32 K or 64 K computer. A disk system requires a Y-Cable or Multi-Pak.

> Here are the facts; the decision is yours.

|  | SUPER VOICE | REAL TALKER | RS SPEECH <br> CARTRIDGE | VOICE-PAK |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Synthesizer Device | SSI-263 | SC-01 | SP-256 | SC-01 |
| Speaking Speeds | 16 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Volume Levels | 16 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Articulation Rates | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Vocal Tract <br> Filter Settings | 255 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Basic unit <br> of Speech | 64 phonemes <br> 4 durations each | 64 phonemes | 64 allophones <br> 5 pause lengths | 64 phonemes |
| Pitch Variations | 4095 (32 absolule levels <br> with 8 inflection speeds) | 4 | 1 | 4 |


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| onemes |

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

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O Over 45 Kbytes available
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$\checkmark$ Dynamic memory allocation.

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Control Change Channel Presșure System Message
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[^7]
## DX LIBRARIAN ${ }^{\text {TM }}$

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see, we wrote LYRA for musicians that hate computers. If you want proof, purchase a LYRA demo for $\$ 7.95$. We will apply the demo price to your purchase. MIDI output requires the LYRA MIDI cable (\#MC158) or COCO MIDI Seq/Editor (\#CM147).
$\checkmark$ Ultra Easy to use, just point with joystick or mouse and click.

- Compose with up to 8 completely independent voices.
$\checkmark$ Room for over 18,000 notes. (This is not a misprint!)
- Super Simple Editing Supports: Note insert Note delete Note change
$\checkmark$ Output music to: TV Speaker STEREO DAK SYMPHONY 12 MIDI Synth

MIDI Drum Machine hardware.
$\checkmark$ Output all 8 voices using either SYMPHONY 12 or one or more MIDI synthesizers and drum machines.

- Output any voice on any of the 8 MIDI channels.
$\checkmark$ Transpose music to any key.
- Modify music to any tempo.
-. Automatically inserts bar for each measure as you compose.
$\checkmark$ Key signature lets you specify sharps and flats only once, LYRA will do the rest.
- Plays MUSICA 2 files using LYRA CONVERT (\#LC164).
$\checkmark$ Each voice may be visually highlighted or erased.
$\checkmark$ Each measure is numbered for easy reading.
$\checkmark$ Solo capability
- Block edits are highlighted.

Tie notes together for musical continuity.
$\checkmark$ Name of note pointed to is constantly displayed.
$\checkmark$ Jump to any point in the score instantaneously.

- Memory remaining clearly displayed, however you will have plenty of memory even for the most demanding piece.
$\checkmark$ Help menu makes manual virtually unnecessary.
- LYRA is $100 \%$ software, no need for extra hardware unless you want more power.
- Music easily saved to tape or disk.

Requires 64 K and mouse or joystick.
LYRA (Disk only) \#LY122
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## LYRA OPTIONS

These LYRA options are not required. They are provided for those wishing additional flexibility.

LYRA CONVERT
A program to convert MUSICA 2 files to LYRA files.
(Disk) \#LC164
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To receive the latest version of LYRA return your original disk. \#UP162
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# Can You Afford a Burger Attack? 

By Steve Blyn<br>Rainbow Contributing Editor

TThis month's program is for kids who like to go shopping. And what kid doesn't? We will be concerned with the aspect of estimating expenses at a fast food restaurant. This program is the first of a two-part series, but each program can stand alone.
The art of estimating expenses is too often overlooked in classrooms. It is truly important to know how to compute them; it is also important to be able to compute purchases. Methodology and computation, however, are often taught to the exclusion of estimation. The truth of the matter is that when we go shopping, the skill of estimating expenses is the most crucial of the three.
An increasing number of people carry calculators with them at all times. I am one of those who wears a calculator on the wrist. (Of course, one has to have Smurf-size fingers to operate it.) But most people do not feel comfortable pulling out their calculators in stores such as Burger King - people will stare! Thus, even armed with a calculator, one still should be familiar with estimating expenses.
Fastfood presents a list of four fast food items. Of course, there are many more items on the menu, but we have pared the list to four so that the items are easy to locate. The prices for each item vary from round to round. Each example chooses a random quantity of an item and a random amount of money for the student to spend.

[^8]The student is asked whether or not he has enough money for the purchase. For example, if chicken sandwiches cost $\$ 1.25$ and the amount we have is $\$ 5.20$, can we buy four of them? We hope the students find ways or are taught ways to estimate that they indeed would have enough money for this purchase.
There are certainly many ways to perform the estimation. We hope you help your children learn one method that works for them. It helps to verbalize the methods. Being able to vocalize thoughts generally helps to clarify them. But no matter which method is used, encourage the students not to use pencil and paper.
Program lines 50 through 110 set up the screen and present the four food items and their prices for each example. The prices are chosen randomly within the limits set by these lines. Line 140 prints the variable M , which is the randomly selected amount of money that we have for each example.

Line 150 contains the variable $J$, which is the amount of the particular food item we want to purchase. J is always a random number chosen between 3 and 6. $\mathrm{N} \$$ represents the name of the particular food item selected. The variable AA represents the cost of one of this item.

The total cost of the items is there-
fore $J$ times AR. The total amount of money we have at any given time is $M$ times 100 (cents). Lines 220 through 240 compare these two values to determine whether or not we have enough money for the total purchase. The result is then compared to the student's response.

After 10 examples, the program jumps to a report card. A scoreboard is presented on lines 370 through 430. The student may either end the program or go on to a new round of examples.

We hope your children/students are able to make good use of this program. We feel that the skill of estimating is an often overlooked, but essential, skill of daily adult living. Next month we will present Part 2, a similar program that actually tests the students in computing their fast food expenses.

```
11\emptyset CO=4\varnothing+RND(2\emptyset):PRINT@178,"COF
FEE-$";:PRINTUSING"#.##";CO/I\emptyset\emptyset;
12\emptyset FOR T=1248 TO 1279
13\varnothing POKET, 252:NEXTT:SOUND2 }\varnothing\varnothing,
14\emptyset M=7\varnothing+RND(3\varnothing)*1\varnothing:M=M/1\varnothing\varnothing
15\emptyset GOSUB 31\varnothing:PRINT@288,"YOU WAN
T TO BUY";J;N$;"S."
16\emptyset PRINT@352,"IS $";
17\emptyset PRINTUSING"#.##";M;
18\emptyset PRINT" ENOUGH FOR THIS ? ";
19\varnothing Z$=INKEY$
2\emptyset\emptyset IF Z$="Y" OR Z$="N" THEN 21\varnothing
    ELSE 19\varnothing
21\emptyset PRINTZ$:CT=CT+1
22\emptyset IF Z$="Y"AND M*I\varnothing\varnothing>J*AA THEN
    26\varnothing
23\emptyset IF Z$="Y" AND M* l\varnothing\varnothing=J*AA THE
N 26\varnothing
24\varnothing IF Z$="N" AND M*I |\emptyset<J*AA THE
N 26\varnothing
25\emptyset GOTO 28\emptyset
26\emptyset RI=RI+1:PRINT@428, "CORRECT";
27\emptyset FOR T=2\emptyset\emptysetTO255STEPII:SOUNDT,
1:NEXTT:GOTO 29\varnothing
28\varnothing PRINT@428,"SORRY";:SOUND l\varnothing,
3
29\emptyset PRINT@484,"PRESS <ENTER> TO
11ø \(\mathrm{CO}=4 \varnothing+\mathrm{RND}(2 \varnothing):\) PRINT＠178，＂COF FEE－\＄＂；：PRINTUSING＂\＃．\＃\＃＂；CO／Iøø； 12ø FOR T＝1248 TO 1279
13ø POKET，252：NEXTT：SOUND2 \(\varnothing \varnothing, 2\)
\(14 \varnothing \mathrm{M}=7 \varnothing+\operatorname{RND}(3 \varnothing) * 1 \varnothing: M=M / 1 \varnothing \varnothing\)
10，GOSUB 31ø：PRINT＠288，YOU WAN \(16 \varnothing\) PRINT＠352，＂IS \＄＂；
17ø PRINTUSING＂\＃．\＃\＃＂；M；
18ø PRINT＂ENOUGH FOR THIS ？＂；
19ø Z \(\$=\) INKEY\＄
\(2 \emptyset \varnothing\) IF \(Z \$=" Y\)＂OR Z \(\$=\)＂N＂THEN \(21 \varnothing\)
ELSE 19ø
21ø PRINTZ\＄：CT＝CT＋1
\(22 \emptyset\) IF \(2 \$=" Y\)＂AND \(M * 1 \varnothing \varnothing>J * A A\) THEN \(26 \varnothing\)
23ø IF \(Z \$=" Y\)＂AND \(M * l \varnothing \varnothing=J * A A\) THE N \(26 \varnothing\)
\(24 \varnothing\) IF \(Z \$=" N "\) AND \(M * 1 \phi \varnothing<J * A A\) THE N \(26 \varnothing\)
25ø GOTO \(28 \varnothing\)
\(26 \emptyset\) RI＝RI＋1：PRINT＠428，＂CORRECT＂；
27ø FOR T＝2øøTO255STEPII：SOUNDT， 1：NEXTT：GOTO \(29 \varnothing\)
28ø PRINT＠428，＂SORRY＂；：SOUND 1ø， 3
\(29 \varnothing\) PRINT＠484，＂PRESS＜ENTER＞TO
```

GO ON＂；
3øø EN\＄＝INKEY\＄：IF EN\＄＝CHR\＄（13）T
HEN $3 \varnothing$ ELSE $3 \varnothing \varnothing$
$31 \varnothing$ RN＝RND（4）
$32 \emptyset$ IF RN＝1THEN N\＄＝＂CHICKEN＂：AA＝ CH
$33 \emptyset$ IF RN＝2 THEN N\＄＝＂SALAD＂：AA＝S A
$34 \emptyset$ IF RN＝3 THEN N\＄＝＂SODA＂：AA＝SD $35 \emptyset$ IF RN＝4 THEN N\＄＝＂COFFEE＂：AA＝ CO
$36 \emptyset$ RETURN
37ø CLS8：FOR T＝1ø24TO1ø55：POKET， 214：PLAY＂LIøø；G＂：NEXT：PRINT＠37，＂ HERE IS YOUR SCORECARD＂；
$38 \emptyset$ FOR T＝1119TO1ø88STEP－1：POKET ，214：PLAY＂LIøø；A＂：NEXTT
39ø PRINT＠2ø2，＂SCORE＝＂；I申＊RI；＂ \％＂；
4øø FOR T＝1344TO1375：POKET，214：P LAY＂LIøø；A＂：NEXT T
41ø PRINT＠416，＂＂：PRINT＠448，＂＂： PRINT＠418，＂DO YOU WANT TO PLAY A GAIN？＂；
$42 \varnothing$ EN\＄＝INKEY\＄
$43 \varnothing$ IF EN\＄＝＂Y＂THEN RUN ELSE IF EN\＄＝＂N＂THEN END ELSE $42 \varnothing$ ค

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## Simulation Game



# Usełown Annex By Paul French 

forcing you to choose between costeffectiveness and environmental protection: Will you employ expensive soil conservation techniques or cut costs? Will you spend tens of thousands of dollars to preserve trees and endangered species? Will you pay almost $\$ 100,000$ for a device to control emissions from a waste facility's incinerator? Will you provide facilities for the handicapped? You must use responsibility in answering these questions while always keeping in mind that your job is on the line.

Usetown Annex employs graphics, memos and news flashes to increase its realism. It was inspired by the Iowa 4 H program, Useburg Annex, which was developed for Apple computers. Usetown runs on a 32 K Color Computer with Extended Color Basic, and shares absolutely no coding with the Apple program that inspired it.
Since I intended to use the game with children in classrooms, I included the following features:

- Easy-to-read screens.
- Disabled BREAK and CLEAR keys to prevent disruption of the game.
- Consistent keyboard response. The game always responds to one keystroke with no requirement to press ENTER. Only appropriate keys will respond, and the program is protected from someone changing the CoCo to lowercase (by pressing SHIFT-0), which could interfere with recognition of a pressed key.
- Directions are presented at the bottom of the screen. Unless your CoCo has true lowercase instead of green on black lowercase characters, the directions will be in inverse video.
- User-controlled program pace. Delays caused by the program were held to a minimum.
- A way to restart the game without playing it to its conclusion. Press shifted up arrow when the program prompts for Y (Yes) or N (No) to restart the game. (I added this feature when I found that students were
having to leave the game unfinished at the end of a class period and the new students coming in wanted to start their own games.)
The graphics were added after the text portion of the game was completed. They were kept relatively simple to minimize delays and to keep the program within memory limitations.

Programming style suffered a bit because I used multi-statement lines to conserve memory where I could. Variable names were reused to minimize the memory devoted to variable storage. Most of the options selected during development are recorded in the variable $O T$ as individual bits. Despite its looks, there is structure to the program.

In order to present the directions at the bottom of the screen in inverse video, I wrote RVSLINE, the short BASIC program shown in Listing 1. I am not an assembly language programmer, but the inverse video is achieved by replacing RVSLINE's last line with the machine language program when it is run, and

then attaching the machine language program to the end of USETOWN. Complete instructions regarding how to do this are as follows:

1) Type in RVSLINE exactly as it appears and save a copy before you run it.
2) Run the program. (If you list the program after running it, all that should show up is Line 70 . Line 80 was replaced by the machine language program, which you can't see, and the other lines were deleted.)
3) Do not type NEW and do not delete Line 70 yet. If you do, you will lose the machine language program that is attached to the end of the BASIC program. Instead, start typing in Listing 2, USETOWN. After you have typed in at least one line of USETOWN, you may delete Line 70 (type DEL70). The machine
language program will stay attached to the end of USETOWN when you save or load it and as you finish typing it in. Do not save the program in ASCII format or the machine language portion will be lost.
You can also use RVSL INE with other programs. Follow the same steps, except type in the program you want to achieve inverse video on after running RVSLINE. And near the beginning of your program, insert the following line from Line 200 of USETOWN:
```
DEFUSR9 = PEEK(27) * 256 +
    PEEK(28) - 26
```

When you want to reverse a line on the screen, PRINT the line, then place $D=$ $\operatorname{USRG}(x x x x)$ in your program. The $x x x x$ should be replaced with the memory address of the first character of the line you want to reverse - 1024 for the first line, 1056 for the second line, etc.
(An example is shown in Line 308 of USETOWN.)
Listing 1: RVSLINE
$1 \varnothing$ DATAø $, \varnothing \varnothing, \varnothing \varnothing, \varnothing \varnothing, B D, B 3, E D, 1 F, \varnothing$
$1, C 3, \varnothing \varnothing, 2 \varnothing, D D, \varnothing \varnothing, A 6,84,8 \varnothing, 4 \varnothing, A 7$,
8ø,9C, øø, 26, F6, 39
$2 \varnothing \mathrm{AD}=\operatorname{PEEK}(27) * 256+\operatorname{PEEK}(28)$
30 FOR N=AD-28 TO AD-4
$4 \varnothing$ READ ML\$
$5 \varnothing$ POKE N,VAL("\&H"+ML\$)
$6 \varnothing$ NEXT
65 DEL 1 $\varnothing$-65
$7 \varnothing$ 'ML PROGRAM ATTACHED TO END OF BASIC
$8 \varnothing$ REMABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRST
I hope you enjoy Usetown Annex, learn something about the responsibility and strategy of decision-making, and keep your job as city planner.
(Questions or comments regarding this program may be directed to the author at 310 N. Gertrude, Burlington, IA 52601. Please enclose an SASE when writing for a response.)

Editor's Note: RVSLINE, the machine language program will already be embedded into the USETOWN program on this month's RAINBOW ON TAPE and RAINBOW ON DISK.


Listing 2: USETOWN

```
GOTO63999
l GOTO3
2 PCLEAR4:GOTOL
3 POKE248,5\emptyset:POKE249,98:POKE25\emptyset,
28:POKE251,175:POKE252,126:POKE2
53,173:POKE254,165:POKE41\emptyset,126:P
OKE411, \emptyset: POKE4 12,248:POKE113,87:
POKE114,2:POKE115,93
2\emptyset\emptyset DEFUSR9=PEEK(27)*256+PEEK(28
)-26
2ø2 CLEAR45\emptyset:DIMA (3),C(3),A$(3),
U$ (3),D$(3),P$(3),C$(3),FP$(5,1)
,FP(5),SP$(3,1),SP(3)
2ø4 CR$=CHR$(13):S$="Vl5T4505B":
FM$="$$######,###"
2ø6 A$(\varnothing)="FOREST":A$(1)="FARMLA
ND":A$(2)="WETLAND":A$(3)="AN UR
BAN AREA"
```

$2 \varnothing 8 \quad C \$(\varnothing)=" \$ 15 \varnothing, \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing ": C \$(1)=" \$ 2 \varnothing \varnothing$ , $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing ": C \$(2)=" \$ 6 \varnothing, \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing ": C \$(3)=" \$ 3 \varnothing$ $\varnothing, \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing{ }^{\prime \prime}: C(\varnothing)=15 \phi \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing: C(1)=2 \phi \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing: C$ (2) $=6 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing: C(3)=3 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$
$21 \varnothing$ U\$ $(\varnothing)=1$ GRAZING OR PARK AREA. ":U\$(I)="GRAZING OR GROWING CROP S.":U\$(2)="FARMING OR A NATURAL AREA PARK.":U\$(3)="FACTORI
ES AND STORES."
212 P\$ $(\varnothing)=$ "HOUSING DEVELOPMENT": P\$(1)="SHOPPING CENTER":P\$(2)="P ARK": P\$(3)="WASTE FACILITY"
$22 \varnothing$ D=RND (-TIMER)
298 GOTOIØøø
$3 \varnothing \varnothing$ D\$=INKEY\$:PRINT@482,"PRESS A NY KEY TO CONTINUE...";:D=USR9 (1 5ø4)
$3 \varnothing 4$ IF INKEY\$=""THEN3ø4ELSEPLAYS \$: CLS:RETURN
$3 \varnothing 8$ D\$=INKEY\$:PRINT@481,"PRESS
Y FOR YES, $N$ FOR NO";:D=USR9 ( 15ø4)
31ø POKE282, 255:D\$=INKEY\$:IFD\$=C HR\$ (95) THENCLS: RUNELSEIFD\$<>"Y"A NDD\$<>"N"THEN31øELSEPLAYS\$:RETUR N

314 D\$=INKEY\$:PRINT@48ø,"PRESS T HE NUMBER OF YOUR CHOICE"; : D=USR 9(15ø4)
316 D\$=INKEY\$:IFD\$=CHR\$ (95) THENC
LS: RUNELSEIFD\$=" "THEN316
$318 \mathrm{D}=\mathrm{VAL}(\mathrm{D} \$): I F D<1 O R D>M X$ THEN3I 6ELSEPLAYS\$: RETURN
$32 \emptyset$ FORD=1TO6 $\varnothing \varnothing:$ NEXT:RETURN
$34 \emptyset$ FORD=1TOLEN (D\$): PRINTMID\$ (D\$ , D, I) ;:IFMID\$ (D\$,D,I)>" "THENPLA Y"V15T25502D"

342 FORDE=1TO3:NEXTDE, D:RETURN $1 \emptyset \emptyset \varnothing$ CLS: PRINTSTRING\$ $(32,42):: P R$ INT@72,"WELCOME TO THE": PRINT@13 7,"USETOWN ANNEX": PRINT@2ø4,"PRO JECT": PRINT@256, STRING\$ $(32,42)$; : PRINT@268,"V. 2.ø1";:PRINT@289," COPR. (C) 1985 BY PAUL FRENCH": GOSUB3 $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$
1øø2 PRINT@387,"WOULD YOU LIKE D IRECTIONS?": GOSUB3ø8:IFD\$="Y"GOS UB4øøø
$1 \varnothing \varnothing 5$ SCREEN1, $\varnothing:$ GOSUB3 $\varnothing 4$
$1 \varnothing \varnothing 6 \mathrm{PC}=\varnothing: F F=\varnothing: M X=\varnothing: F O R D=\varnothing \mathrm{TO} 3: D \$$ $(D)=1 ": N E X T D: F O R D=\varnothing T O 3: I F A \$(D)>"$ "THEND\$ (MX) =A\$ (D): MX=MX+1
1øø8 NEXTD
1ø1ø CLS: PRINT@35,"WHICH AREA WO ULD YOU LIKE TO DEVELOP?":PR INT: FORD=1TOMX: PRINTTAB (6);STR\$ ( D) ;") "; $D(D-I): N E X T D$

1ø12 GOSUB314:FORDE=øTO3:IFA\$ (DE $)=D \$(D-1)$ THENA=DE:NEXT: ELSENEXT $1 \varnothing 16$ D\$=" TO: CITY PLANNER"+CR\$ +" FROM: CITY ASSESSOR"+CR\$+" S UBJECT: COST OF LAND" + CRS+CR\$+"

THE COST OF THE ":IFA<3THENDS $=D \$+A \$(A)$ ELSED $=D \$+$ RIGHT $\$(A \$(A)$, 1ø)
1ø18 GOSUB2ø3ø:PRINT:D\$=" IS "+C \$(A) +". ": GOSUB3 4 $\varnothing$ : GOSUB3 $\varnothing \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 19 \quad \mathrm{PC}=\mathrm{PC}+\mathrm{C}(\mathrm{A})$
$1 \varnothing 2 \varnothing$ CLS:PRINT:PRINT" YOU SHOU
LD LOOK AT THE ZONING COD
E (WHICH TELLS HOW THE LAND M AY BE USED) BEFORE DECIDING H OW TO DEVELOP ";:IFA<3THENPRINT" THE "ELSEPRINT" "
$1 \varnothing 22$ PRINT" "A\$(A)".":GOSUB3øø
$1 \varnothing 23$ CLS: PRINT"********* ZONING
CODE **********": PRINT" IN USE
TOWN, ";AS(A):PRINT" MAY BE USED EXCLUSIVELY FOR": PRINT" "U\$(A)
1ø24 PRINT:PRINT" AL工 OTHER US ES ARE STRICTLY AGAINST THE LA W. A ZONING VARIANCE (PERM ISSION TO USE THE IAAND FOR O THER PURPOSES)
ED TO USE THE MUST BE.OBTAIN IAND FOR ANY P

URPOSE BESIDES"
$1 \varnothing 25$ PRINT" "U\$(A):GOSUB3øø
$1 \varnothing 26 \mathrm{MX}=\varnothing: \mathrm{FORD}=\varnothing \mathrm{TO} 3: \mathrm{D}$ ( D$)=11 \mathrm{I}: \mathrm{NEX}$ TD: FORD=øTO3:IFP\$ (D) >" "THEND\$ (MX $)=P \$(D): M X=M X+1$
$1 \varnothing 28$ NEXTD
$1 \varnothing 3 \varnothing$ CLS: PRINT@34,"WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DEVELOP IN THE ";:IFA= 3THENPRINTRIGHT\$ (A\$(A), 1ø);:ELSE PRINTA\$(A) ;
1ø32 PRINT"?":PRINT:FORD=1TOMX:P RINTTAB(6);STR\$(D);") ";D\$(D-1): NEXTD

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1ø34 GOSUB314：FORDE＝øTO3：IFP\＄（DE ）＝D（ $D-1$ ）THENP＝DE：NEXT：ELSENEXT $1 \varnothing 38 \mathrm{IFA}=2 \mathrm{ANDP}=2 \mathrm{GOSUB} 2 \varnothing 1 \varnothing$ $1 \varnothing 5 \emptyset \quad I F A=2 A N D P=2 A N D O 1=20 R A=\varnothing$ ANDP $=20 \mathrm{RA}=3 \mathrm{ANDP}=1 \mathrm{THEN} 11 \varnothing \varnothing$
$1 \not 052$ CLS：PRINT：PRINT＂GETTING
A ZONING VARIANCE
ASY．CHANCES OF
E VARIANCE APPROVED WON＇T BE E GETTING TH MIGHT BE B ETTER IF YOU HIRE A LAWYER．＂：P RINT：PRINT＂DO YOU WISH TO HIR E ONE？＂：GOSUB3ø8
$1 \varnothing 54$ L\＄＝D\＄：IFL\＄＝＂N＂THEN1 $\varnothing 7 \varnothing$
$1 \not 156$ CLS：PRINT＠35，＂LAWYERS NEED
TIME TO PREPARE THEIR ARGUMENTS YOUR HEARING HAS BEEN DELAYE D TWO WEEKS．＂：PRINT：GOSUB2ø14：GO SUB3øø
$1 \varnothing 7 \varnothing$ CLS：PRINT＠36，＂PROPOSAL－TO PERMIT A＂：PRINT＂ZONING VARIAN CE SO THE＂：PRINT＂＂；：IFA＝3THENP RINTRIGHT\＄（A\＄（A），1ø）；ELSEPRINTA\＄ （A）；
$1 \varnothing 72$ PRINT＂MAY BE DEVELOPED＂：PR INT＂AS A＂；：IFA＝2ANDP＝2THENPRI NT＂SPORTS RECREATION AREA．＂ELSEP RINTP\＄（P）＂．＂
1ø74 FORDE＝1TO4：GOSUB32ø：NEXT
$1 \varnothing 76$ DATAWARREN PEASE，MARY LEE，R OBERT BARON，SOL LIGHT，FOREST H． GRUPE
$1 \varnothing 78$ PRINT＠194，＂BOARD MEMBERS＂：P RINT＠218，＂VOTE＂：PRINT＠226，STRING \＄$(28,45):$ FORDE $=258 \mathrm{TO} 386 \mathrm{STEP} 32: \mathrm{RE}$ ADD\＄：PRINT＠DE，D\＄：NEXT：GOSUB32ø：R ESTORE
1ø8 $\varnothing$ V＝$\varnothing:$ FORDE＝282TO41 $\varnothing S T E P 32: G O$ SUB32 $\varnothing: D=$ RND（5）：PRINT＠DE，；：IFL\＄＝ ＂Y＂ANDD＞2ORD＞3THENV＝V＋1：PRINT＂YE S＂ELSEPRINT＂NO＂
$1 \varnothing 82$ NEXT：GOSUB32ø：PRINT：PRINT＂
RESULTS：VARIANCE＂；：IFV＜3THEN PRINT＂FAILS．＂ELSEPRINT＂PASSES．＂ $1 \varnothing 83$ IFV＜3THENFF＝1：FP＝FP＋1
1ø84 GOSUB3øø
$1 \varnothing 86$ IFI\＄＝＂N＂THEN1ø92ELSECLS：PRI NT＠33，＂DEAR CITY PLANNER，＂：PRINT ：PRINT＂OUR BILL FOR LEGAL SER VICES IN THE USETOWN ANNEX ZON ING HEARING COMES TO＂；：DE＝RN D（15）＊1øø申＋1øøø申：PRINTUSING＂\＄\＄\＃\＃ ，\＃\＃\＃．＂；DE
1ø88 PRINT：PRINT＂IT HAS BEEN A PLEASURE TO SERVE YOU．＂：PC $=P C+D E$
1ø9ø PRINT：PRINTTAB（13）；＂WILSON \＆WILSON＂：PRINTTAB（16）；＂（LAWYERS ）＂：GOSUB3øø
$1 \varnothing 92$ IFFF＜＞ 1 THEN17øø
$11 \varnothing \varnothing$ IFA＜＞2THEN111ø
11ø2 CLS：PRINT＠35，＂IT WOULD COST $\$ 2 \phi \varnothing, \phi \varnothing \varnothing$ TO FILL AND LEVEL THE WETLAND TO ENSURE PROPER B UILDING
YOU WISH TO CONDITIONS．DO SPEND THE MONEY ？＂：GOSUB3ø8
llø4 IFD\＄＝＂Y＂THENPC＝PC＋2øøøøø：OT ＝OT ORI
$11 \varnothing 6$ CLS：PRINT＠35，＂FLOOD CONTROL CONSTRUCTION WOULD COST $\$ 3 \varnothing \varnothing$ ，$\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ ．DO YOU WISH TO SPEND T HE MONEY FOR FLOOD CONTROL？＂
：GOSUB3ø8
11ø8 IFD\＄＝＂Y＂THENPC＝PC＋3øøøøø：OT ＝OT OR2
111ø IFP＜＞øTHEN113ø
1112 CLS：PRINT＠35，＂WHICH TYPE OF HOUSING WOULD YOU PREFE R TO BUILD？＂：PRINT＠131，＂1）TWELV E SINGLE FAMILY HOMES FOR \＄78申，$\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing ":$ PRINT＠227，＂2）THR EE MULTI－FAMILY UNITS（12 HOMES）FOR $\$ 54 \varnothing, \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing ": M X=2: G O S U B$ 314
1114 IFD＝2THENPC＝PC＋54øøøø：OT＝OT OR4ELSEPC＝PC＋78 $9 \varnothing \phi \varnothing$
$113 \varnothing$ IFP＜＞1THEN116ø
1132 CLS：PRINT＠35，＂YOU CAN BUILD ＂：PRINT：PRINT＂1）A LARGE SHOP PING CENTER＂：PRINTTAB（6）＂FOR \＄6， $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing, \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ WHICH WILL

PROVIDE MORE JOBS AND＂：PRINTTAB（6）＂INCO ME，OR＂
1134 PRINT：PRINT＂2）A SMALLER ONE FOR＂：PRINTTAB（6）＂\＄3，5øø，$\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ －＂：MX＝2：GOSUB314
1136 IFD＝1THENPC＝PC＋6øøøøøø：OT＝0 T OR8ELSEPC＝PC＋35 $\phi \phi \varnothing \phi \varnothing$
116ø IFP＜＞2THEN119め
1161 IFA＜＞2THENGOSUB2 $\varnothing 1 \varnothing$
1162 CLS：PRINT＠35，＂PARK FACILITI ES WITH CONVEN－TIONAL HEATING， COOLING，AND LIGHTING WILL C OST $\$ 9 \varnothing, \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing . ": P R I N T: P R I N T "$ SOL AR FACILITIES MIGHT HELP KEEP UTILITY BILLS DOWN IN THE FUTUR E．DO YOU WANT TO SPEND＂
1164 PRINT＂$\$ 4 \varnothing, \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ FOR SUPPLEME NTAL SOLAR FACILITIES？＂：GOSUB3ø 8：PC＝PC＋9 $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$
1166 IFD\＄＝＂Y＂THENPC＝PC＋4øøøø：OT＝ OT OR16
119ø IFP＜＞3THEN122ø
1192 CLS：PRINT＠35，＂YOU CAN BUILD ＂：PRINT：PRINT＂1）A LANDFILL F OR＂：PRINTTAB（6）＂\＄2，5øø，$\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing, O R ":$ PRINT：PRINT＂2）A WASTE RECYCL ING CENTER

FOR \＄4，5øø，$\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$
" H MX=2: GOSUB314
1193 IFA<>2ORD<>1THEN1195ELSECLS : PRINT@35,"EVEN WITH THE VARIANC E YOU WILL NOT BE ALLOWED TO BUILD A LANDFILL IN THE WETIAND - DO YOU WANT TO":PRINT:PRIN T" 1) CANCEL THIS DEVEIOPMENT, OR": PRINT: PRINT"
2) BU ILD A RECYCLING PLANT?"
1194 MX=2:GOSUB314:OT=OT OR2ø48: IFD=1THENFF=1:FP=FP+1:GOTOL7øø 1195 IFD $=1 \mathrm{THENPC}=P C+25 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing: O T=0$ T OR32ELSEPC=PC+45 $19 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$
1198 IFOT AND32THEN122øELSEGOSUB $2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing: I F D \$=" Y$ "THENPC=PC+8øøøø:OT= OT OR512
$122 \emptyset$ IFA $<>$ ØTHEN135ø
1222 CLS:PRINT@35,"USING SPECIAL CONSTRUCTION METHODS WOULD A LLOW YOU TO E TREES AT A

- DO YOU WANT SAVE MANY OF TH COST OF $\$ 8 \varnothing, \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ TO SAVE THE TRE ES?":GOSUB3ø8
1224 IFD\$="Y"THENPC=PC+8øøøø:OT= OT OR64
$135 \emptyset$ IFP=3THEN1362
1352 CLS:PRINT@35,"PROVISIONS FO $R$ HANDICAPPED ACCESS WOULD AD D ";: PRINTUSING"\$\$\#\#,\#\#\#"; (. $\varnothing 2$ * C): PRINT" TO THE COST. WILL YOU PROVIDE HANDICAPPED ACCESS?":G OSUB3ø8
1353 IFD\$="Y"THENOT=OT OR128: PC= $\mathrm{PC}+(. \varnothing 2 * \mathrm{PC}):$ GOTO1362ELSEIFRND (1 $\varnothing$ ) $>8$ THEN 1362
1354 CLS:PRINT@35,"THE STATE COM MISSION ON THE HANDICAPPED HAS REQUESTED YOU TO APPEAR WITH YOUR LAWYER SO THAT THEY CAN E XPLAIN THE
THE STATE
ESS LAW TO YOU."
1355 GOSUB3øø:CLS:PRINT@35,"THE FINER POINTS INDICATE THAT Y OU DON'T HAVE A CHOICE. YOU WI LL PROVIDE HANDICAPPED ACCESS
AT A COST OF ";:PRINTUSING"\$\$\#\# \#\#\#. 1 ; (. $\varnothing 2$ *PC) : PC=PC+ (. $\varnothing 2 * P C): G$ OSUB3øø
1356 CLS:PRINT@33,"DEAR CITY PLA NNER,": PRINT:PRINT" OUR BILL F OR LEGAL SERVICES IN THE HANDI CAPPED ACCESS MATTER COMES TO "; : DE=RND (5) *1 $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing+1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing:$ PRIN TUSING"\$\$\#,\#\#\#, ";DE:PRINT:PRINT"

IT HAS BEEN A PLEASURE TO
SERVE YOU.": PC=PC+DE
1357 PRINT:PRINTTAB(13)"WILSON \& WILSON": PRINTTAB(16)"(LAWYERS)" : GOSUB3 øø

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$1362 \mathrm{DE}=\mathrm{RND}(5) * 1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing+4 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing:$ CLS : PRI NT@35, "WILL YOU PAY ";:PRINTUSIN G"\$\$,\#\#\#";DE;:PRINT" TO":PRINT"
CONSERVE AS MUCH SOIL AS
POSSIBLE DURING CONSTRUCTION?":G OSUB3ø8: IFD\$="Y"THENPC=PC+DE:OT= OT OR256
1372 D\$=" TO: CITY PLANNER"+CR\$ +" FROM: ACE CONSTRUCTION CO." + CR\$+" SUBJECT: PROJECT CONSTRUC TION" + CR\$+CR\$+" CONSTRUCTION
HAS BEGUN"+CR\$+" IN THE ":GOSUB2 ø5ø
1383 IFA= $\varnothing$ THENDE $=4 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$
1384 IFA=1THENDE=125ø
1385 IFA=2AND (OT ANDI)THEN14ø2EL SEIFA=2THENDE=2øøøø
1386 IFA=3AND (OT AND32) THENDE=97 $\emptyset \varnothing \varnothing E L S E I F A=3 T H E N D E=48 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$
1389 CLS:PRINT@35,"CLEARING THE AREA FOR CONSTRUCTION CO STS ";:PRINTUSING"\$\$\#,\#\#\#, ";DE:P $C=P C+D E: G O S U B 3 \varnothing \varnothing$
$14 \varnothing 2$ IFA $=\varnothing$ ORA=2THENCLS:PRINT@35, "CONSTRUCTION IS DELAYED W HILE AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT S TUDY IS CONDUCTED.":PRINT:GOSUB2 ø14: GOSUB3øøELSEGOTO1422
$14 \varnothing 4$ IFRND $(1 \varnothing)>5$ THEN1422ELSECLS: PRINT@35,"AN ENDANGERED SPECIES
WAS FOUND AND CONSTRUCTION W
ILL NOT CONTINUE UNTIL
CONSTRUCTION METHODS ARE APPROVED WHICH WILL PROT
ECT THE ENDANGERED SPECIES."
: PRINT: GOSUB2ø14
$14 \varnothing 6$ GOSUB3øø:DE=PC*. $\varnothing 5: C L S: P R I N$ T@35, "CONSTRUCTION MAY CONTINUE, BUT PROTECTING THE ENDANGERE
D SPECIES INCREASES YOUR COSTS BY ";:PRINTUSING"\$\$\#\#,\#\#\#,";
$D E: P C=P C+D E: G O S U B 3 \varnothing \varnothing$
$1422 \mathrm{DU}=\mathrm{RND}(1 \varnothing) * 1 \varnothing: \mathrm{D}=$ "USETOWN W EATHER REPORT"+CR\$+CR\$: IFDU<6øTH END $=\mathrm{D} \$+$ " MOSTLY SUNNY.": GOSUB2ø 4ø:GOTOL432ELSED\$=D\$+" CLOUDY WI TH A"+STRS ((DU-55)*2)+"\% CHANCE OF"+CR\$+" RAIN.":GOSUB2ø4ø:D=RND (1ø)*1ø
1423 IFD> (DU-55)*2THEND\$="USETOW N WEATHER UPDATE" $+C R \$+C R \$+\prime$ WE H AVE CLOUDY SKIES - NO"+CR\$+" RAI N. ": GOSUB2 $\varnothing 4 \varnothing$ : GOTOl432

1424 D\$="USETOWN WEATHER UPDATE" +CRS+CR\$+" WE CURRENTLY HAVE HEA VY RAINS"+CR\$+" IN USETOWN...":G OSUB2ø4ø:CLS: PRINT@35, "CONSTRUCT ION IS HALTED BY THE RAIN."+ CRS: GOSUB2ø14: GOSUB3øø
1426 IFOT AND256THEN1428ELSED\$=" TO: CITY PIANNER" + CR\$+" FROM:

STATE E.P.A." + CR\$+" SUBJECT: $S$ OIL EROSION" + CR $\$+C R \$+"$ YOU ARE FINED $\$ 4 \varnothing, \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ FOR FAILING T O PREVENT SOIL EROSION." $: P C=P C+4 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing:$ GOSUB $2 \varnothing 3 \varnothing:$ GOSUB3 $\varnothing \varnothing$ 1428 IFA<>2THEN1452ELSEIFOT AND2 THEN1432ELSED\$="USETOWN WEATHER UPDATE"+CR\$+CR\$+" RAINS CAUSE FL OODING IN"+CR\$+" WETLAND. CONST RUCTION PROJECT" + CR\$+" DESTROYED . ": GOSUB2 $\varnothing 4 \varnothing: F F=1: F P=F P+1: G O T O 17$ $\varnothing \varnothing$
1432 IFA $<>2$ THEN1452ELSEIFOT ANDI THEN1452ELSEPC=PC*2:PRINT@35,"PR OBLEMS ENCOUNTERED WHILE TRYI NG TO BUILD ON MARSHY LAND DOUB LE THE COST OF THIS PROJ ECT TO ";: PRINTUSING"\$\$\#\#\#\#\#,\#\#\# .";PC:GOSUB3øø
1452 CLS:PRINT@35,"CONSTRUCTION IS IN ITS FINAL STAGES. WILI Y OU LANDSCAPE AT A COST OF ";:PR INTUSING"\$\$\#\#\#,\#\#."; PC*. Ø4: GOSUB $3 \varnothing 8: I F D \$=" Y " T H E N P C=P C+P C * . \varnothing 4: O T=$ OT ORIめ24
1462 D $\$=1$ TO: CITY PLANNER" + CR $\$$ +" FROM: ACE CONSTRUCTION CO."+ CR\$+" SUBJECT: PROJECT CONSTRUC TION" + CR $\$+C R \$+"$ CONSTRUCTION IS COMPLETE"+CR\$+" IN THE ":GOSU B2ø5 $\varnothing$
1472 IFP<3OR (OT AND512)OR(OT AND 32) THEN1482ELSECLS: PRINT@35,"THE

STATE E.P.A. WILL NOT ALLOW
THE RECYCLING PLANT TO OPEN UNTIL STACK EMISSIONS ARE C ONTROLLED. "+CR\$: GOSUB2 $\varnothing 14$ : GOSUB3 $\varnothing \varnothing:$ GOSUB2 $\varnothing 2 \varnothing:$ IFD\$="N"THEN1472ELS $E P C=P C+8 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$
1482 IFA $=2$ ANDP<>2THENCLS:PRINT@3 5,"SEEPAGE AND SETTLING HAS
RESULTED IN A PENALTY TO YOU
OF ";: PRINTUSING"\$\$\#\#\#\#, \#\#\#.";P C*.1: PC=PC+PC*.1:GOSUB3øø
1492 IFOT AND256THENDE=153: D\$="S OIL CONSERVATION": DU\$="WORKING T O SAVE SOIL": GOSUB2ø7ø
1494 IFOT AND512THENDE=169:D\$="C LEAN AIR":DUS="KEEPING OUR AIR C LEAN": GOSUB2 $\varnothing 7 \varnothing$
1496 IFOT AND1ø24THENDE=185:D\$=" CITY BEAUTIFUL": DU\$="BEAUTIFUL P LANTINGS": GOSUB2 $\varnothing 7 \varnothing$
1498 IFOT ANDI6THENDE=249:D\$="EN ERGY EFFICIENCY": DU\$="HELPING CO NSERVE RESOURCES": GOSUB2ø7ø
$17 \emptyset \emptyset \quad I F P=1 A N D A=2 T H E N B R=B R-2$
$17 \emptyset 3$ IFP=1ANDA= 1 THENBR=BR-1
$17 \varnothing 6$ IFOT AND2ø48THENBR=BR-2
$17 \not 09$ IFP=3ANDA=3AND (OT AND32) THE $N B R=B R-2$

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```
171\emptyset IFFF>\emptysetTHENBR=BR-1:GOTO176\emptyset
1712 IFP=2ANDA=2ANDO1=2THENBR=BR
+5
1715 IFP=3ANDA=1THENBR=BR+5
1718 IFP= }\\mathrm{ ANDA = }\varnothing\mathrm{ THENBR=BR+5
1721 IFP=1ANDA=3THENBR=BR+5
1724 IFOT ANDITHENBR=BR+1
1727 IFOT AND2THENBR=BR+1
173\emptyset IFOT AND4THENBR=BR+1
1733 IFOT AND8THENBR=BR+1
1736 IFOT ANDl6THENBR=BR+1
1739 IFOT AND32THEN1742ELSEIFP=3
THENBR=BR+1
1742 IFOT AND64THENBR=BR+1
1745 IFOT AND128THENBR=BR+1
1748 IFOT AND256THENBR=BR+1
1751 IFOT AND512THENBR=BR+1
1754 IFOT ANDI\emptyset24THENBR=BR+1
176\varnothing IFFF=1THENSCREEN1, }|:GOSUB3\varnothing
4ELSEGOSUB31\varnothing\varnothing
177\emptyset OT=\emptyset:O1=\emptyset
18\varnothing\emptyset IFA=3THEND$=MID$ (A$ (A),4,5)
ELSED$=A$ (A)
18\emptyset1 IFP=\emptysetORP=1THENDU$=LEFT$(P$(
P) ,8) ELSEIFP=3THENDU$=LEFT$ (P$ (P
), 6) ELSEDU$=P$(P)
18\emptyset2 IFFF=1THENFP$(FP-1, })=D$:F
$(FP-1, l)=DU$:FP(FP-1)=PC:GOTO18
\emptyset6ELSESP=SP+1:SP$(SP-1, })=D$:SP
```

$(S P-1,1)=D U \$: S P(S P-1)=P C: A \$(A)=1$ ": P\$(P)="
$18 \varnothing 6$ IFFP=øTHEN1856
$18 \varnothing 8$ CLS:PRINT@5,"USETOWN PROJEC T REPORT": PRINTSTRING\$ $(32,61) ;: P$ RINT"INCOMPLETE PROJECTS:":PRINT "region project cost" $181 \varnothing$ IC= $\varnothing:$ FORD= $\varnothing$ TOFP-1:PRINTFP\$ ( $D, \varnothing) ; T A B(1 \varnothing) F P \$(D, I) ; T A B(2 \varnothing) ;: P R$ INTUSINGFM\$;FP(D);:IC=IC+FP(D):N EXT
1812 PRINT@32ø,STRING\$ $(32,61) ;:$ P RINT@352,"TOTAL COST OF": PRINT@3 84,"INCOMPLETE PROJECTS:";:PRINT USINGFM\$; IC
1814 PRINT@448,"PRESS ANY KEY TO VIEW": D=USR9 (1472) : PRINT@48ø, "T HE NEXT PAGE OF THIS REPORT..."; : D=USR9 (15ø4) : GOSUB3ø4
1856 CLS:PRINT@5,"USETOWN PROJEC T REPORT": PRINTSTRING\$ $(32,61)$; : RINT"COMPLETED PROJECTS:":PRINT" region project cost" 1857 IFSP=øTHEN1862
1858 RT=ø:FORD=øTOSP-1:PRINTSP\$( $D, \varnothing) ; \operatorname{TAB}(1 \varnothing) S P \$(D, 1) ; \operatorname{TAB}(2 \phi) ;: P R$ INTUSINGFMS;SP(D);:RT=RT+SP(D):N EXT
1862 PRINT@256,STRING\$(2ø,61):PR


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INT@288,"INCOMPLETE PROJECTS:";: PRINTUSINGFM\$;IC
1864 PRINT@34ø,STRING\$ $(12,45)::$ P RINT@361,"TOTAL COST:";:PRINTUSI NGFM\$; IC+RT
1866 PRINT@396, "BALANCE: "; :PRINT USINGFM\$; 14øøøøøø-(IC+RT)
1867 IFFP=øGOSUB3 $\varnothing$ : GOTO1872
1868 PRINT@448,"PRESS P TO VIE W PREVIOUS PAGE,";:D=USR9 (1472): PRINT@48ø," ANY OTHER KEY TO CO NTINUE..."; : D=USR9 (15ø4)
187ø POKE282,255:D\$=INKEY\$:IFD\$= ""THEN187ØELSEIFD\$=CHR\$ (95) THENC LS: RUNELSEIFD\$="P"THENPLAYS\$:GOT O18ø6ELSEPLAYS\$
1872 IF14øøøøøø-(IC+RT) < 1 THEN192 ØELSEIFFP=6THEN193øELSEIFSP<4THE N1øø6
191ф CLS: PRINT@37,"YOU HAVE DEVE LOPED ALL
HE USETOWN
YOUR JOB FOUR AREAS IN T ANNEX. WE RATE PERFORMANCE: ": P
RINT: FORDE=1TO3 $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing:$ NEXT
1911 PRINTTAB(9) "EXCELLENT": PRIN TTAB (14) "GOOD": PRINTTAB (11) "AVER AGE": PRINTTAB (14) "FAIR": PRINTTAB (14) "POOR"

1915 GOSUB32ø:SOUND89,1:PRINT@34 ø,"*"; : IFBR>9THENGOSUB32 $\varnothing:$ PRINT@ $34 \varnothing, " \quad " ;: S O U N D 125,1:$ PRINT@ $3 \varnothing 8, " *$ ";:IFBR>18THENGOSUB32ø:PRINT@3ø8 ," ";:SOUND147,1:PRINT@276,"*";
1916 IFBR>27THENGOSUB32ø:PRINT@2 76," ";:SOUND176,1:PRINT@244,"*" ;:IFBR>35THENGOSUB32ø:PRINT@244, " ";:SOUND189,1:SOUND193,1:PRINT @212,"*";
1917 IFBR<19THENFORDE=1TO2øøø:NE XT: PRINT@387,"YOUR SERVICES ARE NO LONGER REQUIRED. YOU'RE
FIRED."
1918 GOSUB3øø: GOTO195ø
192ø CLS:PRINT@35,"YOU OVERSPENT YOUR BUDGET. IF YOU HAVE THE GOOD GRACE TO SEEK OTHER EMPL OYMENT, WE
UR EFFORTS.
OR ANOTHER JOBว!•COSUB308•TFDS=11 Y"THEN195のELSE194ø
193ø CLS: PRINT@35,"TOO MANY PROJ ECTS HAVE FAILED.":PRINT: PRINT" EVEN THOUGH IT IS NOT A LL YOUR FAULT, SOMEONE MUST TAKE RESPONSIBILITY. DO YOU W ISH TO LOOK FOR A DIFFERENT J OB?": GOSUB3ø8: IFD\$="Y"THEN195ø 194ø PRINT@357,"SORRY - YOU'RE F IRED!": GOSUB3øø
195ø CLS: PRINT@259,"DO YOU WANT
TO PLAY AGAIN?":GOSUB3ø8:IFD\$="Y
"THENRUN2ø2ELSE195ø
1999 END
2ø1ø CLS:PRINT@66,"WHICH DO YOU PLAN TO BUILD?":PRINT@l3l,"l. A SPORTS RECREATION AREA":PRINT@16 3,"2. NATURAL AREA PARK": MX=2:GO SUB3 14:O1=D:RETURN $2 \varnothing 14$ DE=RND (3ø)*1øøø+1øøøø:PRINT " DEIAYS COST MONEY. THIS

DEIAY COSTS YOU";:PRINTUSING"\$ \$\#\#, \#\#\#,":DE: PC=PC+DE:RETURN 2ø2ø CLS: PRINT@35,"DO YOU WISH T O CONTROL THE EMISSIONS FROM THE INCINERATOR AT A COST OF \$8 ø, øøø?": GOSUB3ø8:RETURN $2 \varnothing 3 \varnothing$ CLS: PRINT@64,STRING\$ $(32,35)$ :PRINT@352,STRING\$ $(32,35)$ : PRINT@ 96," ": GOSUB34ø:RETURN
$2 \varnothing 4 \varnothing$ CLS: PRINT@96,STRING\$ $(32,42)$ : PRINT@ $32 \varnothing$,STRING\$ $(32,42)$ : PRINT@ 165, " " ; : GOSUB3 4ø: GOSUB3 $\varnothing \varnothing:$ RETURN 2ø5ø IFA<3THEND\$=D\$+A\$(A)+"."ELS ED\$=D\$+RIGHT\$ (A\$ (A), 1ø)+"."
$2 \varnothing 52$ CLS:PRINT@64,STRING\$(32;35) :PRINT@352,STRING\$ $(32,35)$ : PRINT@ 96," ": GOSUB34ø:GOSUB3 $\varnothing \varnothing$ :RETURN $2 \emptyset 7 \varnothing$ CLS : PRINTSTRING\$ $(32, D E): F O R$ D=32TO4 16STEP32: PRINT@D, CHR\$ (DE) : PRINT@D+31, CHR\$ (DE) ; :NEXT: PRINT @448,STRING\$(32,DE);:PRINT@112-L EN(D\$)/2, D\$;:PRINT@l73,"AWARD"; PRINT@2ø2,STRING\$(11,45): :PRINT@ 292,"TO THE CITY PLANNER FOR";
$2 \emptyset 71$ PRINT@368-LEN (DU\$)/2, DU\$;:G OSUB3øø:RETURN
21øø END
$3 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ DIMGI (4) , L\$ (27), G2 (3) , G4 (3) , G3 (6)
3øø5 RQ\$="NU5R3BU2U2R1D2BD2R3U4R 1D4R2NR4U4R5D4R3NU5E3U6G3L18E3R1 7U6H1U5L2D5G1D5R1U5R1NU4ND5R1D5" $3 \varnothing \varnothing 7$ LQ\$="R1E4F1E2NF3U1E2R2E1R2N F2HIUIE1RIF3R1F1R1E1R2F3F2F1DINF 3BD1BLIH1L2GILIGIBE2BUIUlHINE1L2 G4NL2BE2U1H1L1H1L1G2NF1H1L1G2BH6 R1BE3R1BE3BR6R1BF2BR3R1BF4R1"
3ølø MQ\$="NU7R=QQ;NR7U4R2ND3R2ND 3R2ND3R2D4R=QQ;NU7E7U8L=QQ; L8I=Q Q;G7R1R=QR;D2NR21U7R2NR19BD2ND3F 2E2D3BR2U1NR2U1E1R1F1D2BR2NU3R2B R2NU3R2BR2ND1NU4R2R=QR; E7"
$3 \emptyset 15 \mathrm{PQ} \$=$ "NU3R6BU2U2R1D2BD2R2U4R 1D4R3NU4E5U3E1LIH1U6L1D5H1U1H1U1 G5LINE5G1L3G5R3E1R1E1R1E1U1E2D1F 1DIF3E4"
$3 \not \subset 18$ WI\$="BU2U2BU4U2R1D2BD4D2BD2 R2": NQ\$="NUllR2XWI\$; XWI\$;U4BU4U2 RID2BD4D4R2XWI\$; XWI\$;NU1IE3U1ØE1 LIH1L2HIL2H1L3G1L2GIL2G1LIG3R1E1 R2E1R2E1R3F1R2F1R2F1R1E2"
$3 \varnothing 2 \varnothing$ PMODE3, 1: PCLS4: DRAW"BM4ø,2ø
; C2U2L3U1E3E1D1F4L3": PAINT (4ø, 16 ),2,2: $\operatorname{GET}(35,11)-(46,21), G 2, G$ $3 \not \varnothing_{21} \operatorname{PUT}(3,19)-(14,29), G 2, \operatorname{PSET}: P$ UT $(27,3)-(38,13)$, G2, PSET: PUT $(47$, 25)-(58, 35), G2, PSET: PUT $(17,27)-($ $28,37)$, G2, PSET: PUT $(51,15)-(62,25$ ), G2, PSET: PUT $(55,4)-(66,14), G 2, P$ SET: PUT $(74,2)-(85,12), G 2, \operatorname{PSET}: \operatorname{PU}$ $\mathrm{T}(87,16)-(98,26), \mathrm{G} 2, \operatorname{PSET}: \operatorname{PUT}(41$, 42)-(52,52),G2, PSET
$3 \emptyset 22 \operatorname{PUT}(23,68)-(34,78), G 2$, PSET: $\operatorname{PUT}(33,55)-(44,65), G 2, \operatorname{PSET}: \operatorname{PUT}(6$ 7, 65) - $(78,75)$, G2, PSET: PUT $(83,53)$ $-(94,63)$, G2, PSET: PUT $(1 \varnothing \varnothing, 41)-(11$ $1,51)$, G2, PSET: $\operatorname{PUT}(3,5 \varnothing)-(14,6 \varnothing)$, G2, PSET
3ø25 DRAW"BM11,15;U4L2H3U1E3R1E1 FIDIF3G3LI":PAINT (11,9),2,2:GET ( $7,3)-(16,15), G 4, G$
$3 \varnothing 26$ PUT $(19,12)-(28,24), G 4$, PSET: PUT (15, 41)-(24,53),G4,PSET: PUT (3 5,29)-(44,41),G4,PSET: PUT $(45,2)-$ $(54,14)$, G4, PSET: PUT $(71,12)-(8 \varnothing, 2$ 3), G4, PSET: PUT $(93,4)-(1 \not 12,15), G 4$ ,PSET: PUT (111,16)-(12ø,27),G4,PS ET
$3 \varnothing 27 \operatorname{PUT}(19,55)-(28,67), G 4$, PSET: PUT $(7,67)-(16,78)$, G4, PSET: $\operatorname{PUT}(49$ ,61)-(58, 72), G4, PSET: PUT $(65,39)-$
$(74,5 \varnothing), \mathrm{G4}, \operatorname{PSET}: \operatorname{PUT}\left(87^{\circ}, 29\right)-(96,4$ ø), G4, PSET: $\operatorname{PUT}(97,66)-(1 \varnothing 6,77), G$ 4, PSET: $\operatorname{PUT}(89,124)-(98,135)$, G4, A ND
3ø3ø CIRCLE (165,36),14,3,.4:PAIN T(163, 35) , 3, 3: CIRCLE $(213,44), 16$, 3,.4:PAINT ( 221,45 ) , 3, 3:DRAW"C3BM 18甲,36;R4F5R4F2":PMODE4,1
$3 \varnothing 35 \operatorname{COLOR} \varnothing, 1: \operatorname{LINE}(\varnothing, \varnothing)-(255,18$ $\varnothing), \operatorname{PSET}, \mathrm{B}: \operatorname{LINE}(127, \varnothing)-(127,18 \varnothing)$, PSET:LINE $(\varnothing, 9 \varnothing)-(255,9 \varnothing)$, PSET 3ø4ø L\$(1)="U3NR4U2E2F2D5": L\$ (2) ="U7R3F1D1G1NL2F1D2G1L3": L\$ (3)=" BR4BU1G1L2H1U5E1R2F1": L\$ (4)="U7R 3F1D5G1L3":L\$(5)="NR4U4NR2U3R4": L\$(6)="U4NR3U3R4": L\$ (7)="BR4BU6H 1L2GID5F1R3U3LI": L\$ (8)="U7D3R4NU 3D4": L\$ (9) ="BR1R2LIU7NLIR1": L\$ (I 1)="U7D4NE4R1F3"

3ø41 L\$(12)="NU7R4":L\$(13)="U7F2 E2D7": L\$(14)="U7F4ND3U4":L\$(15)= "U7R4D7L4": L\$ (16)="U7R3F1D2G1L2" :L\$(18)="U7R3F1D2G1L2F3":L\$(19)= "BUlFlR2ElU2H1L2H1U1E1R2F1": L\$ (2 $\varnothing)=" B R 2 U 7 L 2 R 4 ": L \$(21)=$ "BUlNU6F1R 2E1U6":L\$ (22)="BU7D5F2E2U5" $3 \not)^{2}$ L\$(23)="NU7E2F2U7":L\$(25)=" BR2U3H2U2D2F2E2U2": L\$ (26)="BR1RI ": L\$ ( $\varnothing$ )="": L\$ (27)="BR1BU2E3"

Two-Liner Contest Winner
Upon running Frantic Fingers, you will be prompted for the level at which you want to play. Enter a number from 1 to 400 . Now, use the arrow keys to move around the screen and try to gather all the yellow blocks while avoiding the red ones. On a CoCo 3, you may need to enter PALETTE RGB before running.
The listing:
$\varnothing$ POKE65495, $\varnothing:$ INPUTL: PMODE3, 1: PC LS:SCREEN1:LINE $(\varnothing, \varnothing)-(255,191)$, P SET, B:FORI=1TOL*3:COLOR4 +2 * (I $<=L$ ), $1: A=\operatorname{RND}(6 \varnothing) * 4: B=\operatorname{RND}(45) * 4: I F P P$ OINT $(A, B)=2$ THENI $=I-1$ : NEXTELSELIN $\mathrm{E}(\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B})-(\mathrm{A}+3, \mathrm{~B}+3), \mathrm{PSET}, \mathrm{BF}: \mathrm{NEXT}: \mathrm{X}=$ 128: $Y=96: S=\varnothing: Z=\varnothing$
1 PRESET $(X, Y): \operatorname{PSET}(X, Y, 4): A \$=I N K$ EY\$: $Z=\operatorname{ASC}(A \$+C H R \$(Z)): X=X+2 *(Z=8$ $): X=X-2 *(Z=9): Y=Y+(Z=94): Y=Y-(Z=$ $1 \varnothing): \mathrm{PM}=\mathrm{PPOINT}(\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}): \mathrm{IFPM}=2$ THENA $=I$ $\operatorname{NT}(\mathrm{X} / 4) * 4: \mathrm{B}=\operatorname{INT}(\mathrm{Y} / 4)$ * $4: \operatorname{IINE}(\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B})$ $-(A+3, B+3)$, PRESET, $B F: S=S+1: I F S=L$ THENPRINT"W": GOTOØELSEIELSEIF-P M* $(Z<>\emptyset)=4$ THEN $\varnothing E L S E 1$

Michael G. Toepke Oak Harbor, WA
(For this winning two-liner contest entry, the author has been sent copies of both The Third Rainbow Book of Adventures and its companion The Third Rainbow Adventures Tape.)
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$3 \varnothing 45 \operatorname{LINE}(\varnothing, 18 \varnothing)-(255,192), \operatorname{PSET}$, BF: COLORI, $\varnothing$ :MS $\$=$ "PRESS ANY KEY $T$ ○ CONTINUE...":MX=32:MY\$="189": G OSUB399ø: COLORø, 1
$3 \varnothing 5 \emptyset$ MS $=$ = FARMLAND": MX=5:MY\$="17 8": GOSUB399ø:MS\$="URBAN": MX=132: MY\$="178": GOSUB399ø:MS\$="WETLAND ": MX=132:MY\$="88":GOSUB399ø:MS\$= "FOREST": MX=5:MY\$="88": GOSUB399ø $3 \not{ }^{6} 55$ DRAW"BM99,126": DRAW"NU4R2BU 2U2RID2BD2R2U4RID4R2NU4E2U3NGIE1 H5G2NG5F4": GET $(97,126)-(111,114)$ , Gl, G
3ø56 DRAW"BM78,121": DRAW"NU4R4NR 4U4R2BU4U1R1D1BD4R2D4R4NU4E3U3NG 2E1H1U2NL1NH3U7H1L2GID3L1H1NG2LI G4LIG3DIGIDIGIEIU1E1U1E3RIE1RIF1 R1F3D1F1D1F1"
$3 \varnothing 6 \varnothing$ DRAW"BM175,15ø": DRAW"U18E1R 1ElF1R1F1R2F1D17L2NL6BU2U2BU4U2B U4U2LID2 BD4D2BD4D2BD1BL3U3BU4U2B U4U2L1D2BD4D2BD4D3 BR8E1U17NG1L4" : GET $(175,13 \varnothing)-(186,15 \varnothing), G 3, G:$ PUT (184,129)-(195,149), G3, PSET: PUT ( $193,132)-(2 \varnothing 4,152), \mathrm{G} 3$, PSET $3 \varnothing 99$ RETURN
$31 \varnothing \varnothing$ CLS:PRINT@261,"ONE MOMENT P LEASE . . ": IFA $<>\varnothing$ THEN314øELSEI FOT AND64THEN3115ELSELINE (1, 1)- ( $126,8 \varnothing)$, PRESET , BF: GOTO $32 \varnothing \varnothing$
$3115 \mathrm{IFP}=3 \mathrm{AND}(\mathrm{OT}$ AND32) GOTO312øE LSEIFP=3OROI=2THENLINE $(76,27)-(1$ $14,53)$, PRESET, BF: GOTO $32 \varnothing \varnothing$
$312 \varnothing \operatorname{LINE}(12,27)-(114,53)$, PRESET , BF
3125 IFP $=10 \mathrm{RP}=3 \mathrm{THENLINE}(1,5 \varnothing)-(1$ $26,8 \emptyset)$, PRESET , BF
$314 \varnothing$ IFA < > 1THEN316øELSELINE (77,1 Ø3) - (11Ø, 135) , PRESET, BF
$316 \varnothing$ IFA $<>3$ THEN $32 \varnothing \varnothing E L S E L I N E(175$, 129)-(2ø4,152), PRESET, BF
$32 \emptyset \emptyset$ IFA=øTHENX=1: $Y=1 E L S E I F A=1 T H$ $E N X=1: Y=91 E L S E I F A=3 T H E N X=128: Y=9$ 1
$32 \varnothing 5$ DRAW"BM=X; $=Y ;$ ": IFP $<>\varnothing$ THEN3 3øøELSEIFOT AND4THEN325øELSEIFA= 2 THEN 3225 ELSEX=X+1ø:Y=Y+12:FORD=

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1TO2: FORD1=øTO5: PUT (X+D1*18, 1 $\varnothing+\mathrm{Y}$ $+15 * D)-(X+D 1 * 18+14,1 \phi+Y+15 * D-12)$ ,G1,AND: NEXTDI:NEXTD
3215 IFOT AND $\varnothing 24 \mathrm{THENX}=\mathrm{X}-7: Y=Y+2$ 3: FORD=1TO7: PUT (X,Y) - $(X+9, Y+12)$, G4,AND: X=X+18:NEXTD: GOTO3 $3 \emptyset \varnothing E L S E$ GOTO 3 Øø
$3225 \operatorname{PUT}(133,4 \varnothing)-(147,28), G 1, A N D$ : PUT $(234,48)-(248,36)$, Gl, AND: PUT $(144,53)-(158,41)$, Gl, AND: PUT (163 ,55) - (177,43), Gl, AND: $\operatorname{PUT}(182,58)$ $-(196,46), G 1$, AND: $\operatorname{PUT}(2 \varnothing 1,63)-(21$ $5,51)$, Gl, AND: $\operatorname{PUT}(22 \not, 61)-(234,49$ ), Gl, AND: $\operatorname{PUT}(15 \varnothing, 29)-(164,17)$, G1 , AND
$3226 \operatorname{PUT}(169,28)-(183,16)$, Gl, AND : PUT $(188,34)-(2 \not 62,22)$, Gl, AND: PUT $(2 \varnothing 7,33)-(221,21), G 1$, AND: PUT $(226$ ,36)-(24ø,24),Gl,AND
323ø IFOT ANDIø24THENX=128:Y=7:G OTO3555ELSEGOTO33øø
325 甲 IFA=2THEN3255ELSEDRAW"BM+15 , +43; XNQ ; BM+15,+21; XNQ\$;BM+19,+ 9;XNQ\$;"
3252 IFOT AND $1 \varnothing 24 \mathrm{THENFORD=} \mathrm{\emptyset TO3:P}$ UT (X+D*36+3,Y+37)-(X+D*36+12,Y+4 9),G4,PSET: NEXTD:GOTO33øøELSEGOT 033申ø
3255 DRAW"BM192,33;XNQ\$;BM147,6ø ;XNQ\$;BM213,68;XNQ\$;"
326ø IFOT AND1ø24THENX=128:Y=9:G OTO3555
$33 \varnothing \varnothing$ IFP<>1THEN34 $\varnothing \varnothing$
$33 \varnothing 5$ IFOT AND8THENQQ $=38: Q R=3 \varnothing: D R$ AW"BM+18,+45;"ELSEQQ=18:QR=1ø:DR AW"BM+38,+45;"
$331 \varnothing$ IFA=2THENDRAW"BM+128,+23; XM Q\$;":IFOT AND1ø24THENX=128:Y=9:G OTO3555ELSE34øø
3315 DRAW"XMQ\$;"
$332 \varnothing$ IFOT AND1ø24THEN3555
$34 \varnothing \varnothing$ IFP<2ORP>3THEN37 1 øELSEIFOT
AND $32 \mathrm{THEN} 355 \varnothing E L S E I F A=\varnothing O R A=1 T H E N D$
RAW"BM $+83,+48$ "ELSEIFA $=2$ ANDP $=2$ THE
NDRAW"BM+167,+6ø;"ELSEIFA=2ANDP= 3THENDRAW" $\mathrm{BM}+215,+3 \phi$ "ELSEIFA $=3 \mathrm{TH}$ ENDRAW"BM+46,+7ø"
$34 \varnothing 2$ IFOT AND32THEN355ø
3425 IFP=2THENDRAWPQ\$ELSEIFP=3TH ENDRAWRQS
$343 \varnothing$ IFOT AND1ø24THENX=PEEK (2øø) $: Y=\operatorname{PEEK}(2 \varnothing 2)-2: \operatorname{PUT}(X+5, Y)-(X+16$, Y+1ø), G2,PSET: GOTO37øøELSEGOTO37 $\varnothing \varnothing$
$355 \varnothing$ DRAW"BM+5ø,+5ø;XLQ\$;"
3555 IFOT ANDIø24THENFORD=1T06: $P$ UT $(X+16 * D, Y+6 \varnothing)-(X+16 * D+11, Y+7 \varnothing)$ ,G2,PSET:NEXTD
37øø IFA $=\varnothing$ THENMX=47:MY\$="88"ELSE IFA=1THENMX=61:MY\$="178"ELSEIFA= $2 T H E N M X=181: M Y \$=" 88^{\prime \prime}:$ ELSEIFA=3TH

```
ENMX=167:MY$="178"
37\emptyset5 IFP=\emptysetTHENMS$="/HOUSING"ELSE
IFP=1THENMS$="/SHOPPING"ELSEIFP=
2THENMS$="/PARK"ELSEIFP=3THENMS$
="/WASTE"
371\varnothing GOSUB 399\varnothing
39ø\emptyset SCREEN1,\varnothing
39\emptyset1 GOSUB3\emptyset4:X=\varnothing: Y=\varnothing:RETURN
399\varnothing FORDU=1TOLEN(MS$):CH=ASC(MI
D$(MS$,DU, l))-64:IFCH=-18THENCH=
26ELSEIFCH=-17THENCH=27ELSEIFCH<
\emptysetORCH>27THENCH=\varnothing
3991 DRAW"BM"+STR$(MX)+","+MY$+"
;XL$(CH);":MX=MX+7:NEXT DU:RETUR
N
4\emptyset\emptyset\varnothing CLS:PRINT@35,"YOU ARE THE C
    USETOWN, IOWA.
ECENTLY ANNEXED,
    PARCEL OF LAND
FOREST, FARM-
AND AN URBAN
PRINT
4Ø\varnothing2 PRINT" YOU HAVE RECEIVED
A GOVERN-
LLION ($14,\emptyset\emptyset\emptyset,\emptyset\emptyset\emptyset) TO DEV
MENT GRANT OF $14 MI
```

ITY PLANNER

ELOP THIS LAND.": GOSUB3øø
4øø4 PRINT@35,"YOUR JOB IS TO DE VELOP HOUSING, A PARK, A SHOPPING CENTER, AND A SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITY."
: PRINT
$4 \emptyset \emptyset 6$ PRINT" YOU HAVE ONLY \$14 MILLION OST FOR
MENT WILL EACH TYPE OF DEVETOP EACH TYPE OF DEVELOP DIFFER DEPENDING ON WANT TO PUT IT.":GOS UB3øø
4øø8 PRINT@35,"FOR EXAMPLE, BUIL DING HOUSES IN THE FOREST MIGHT NOT COST
G HOUSES
RINT: PRINT
DEVELOP
TURNING
$4 \emptyset 1 \varnothing$ PRINT YOUR
O GO OVER
LOSE THEIR JOBS. GOOD LUCK!" : GOSUB3 $\varnothing \varnothing$ : RETURN
63999 PMODEØ: PCLEARI:GOTO2

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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" contains shorter BASIC program listings that entertain as well as help the new user gain expertise in all aspects of the Color Computer: graphics, music, games, utilities, education, programming, etc.

## Beginners Blockbuster

## Music

## From Scales to Mozart

## By Gip Wayne Plaster

Using four major loops and three PLAY statements, you can make one short program produce almost three minutes of music. That's what I did with MUS1. But that's not all I wanted to do. I wanted to improve the program and give you some pointers on music programming at the same time. Thus, MUS2 was born.
Notice that in MUS1 most of the lines are played at least twice. Here are some tips I used to make my program better. You should follow them in your music programs, too:

1) Use loops. One line can be played as many times as you like, but listen to your music - if it sounds too repetitious, cut down the loop a bit.
2) Use short lines. If a line is short, it is easier to edit, and easier for others to type without getting lost.
3) Make sure to tie things in. If the last note of a line is D, try to make the next note the program plays either a D, C or E (unless you are branching out in experimental directions).
4) Follow every PLAY statement with a semicolon to make the music sound smoother.
5) Don't clutter the program with unnecessary things, as is true for any program.

Sounds simple, doesn't it? It is. Now apply these tips and write your own music program. See how short and entertaining my second program is? It's a lot better than running up and down the scale as I did with MUS1. Music programs are
the easiest kinds of programs to write - there are no real rules. Go ahead and try it.

Listing 1: MUS1

```
1\varnothing CLS\varnothing
2\emptyset FORL=1TOI\varnothing\varnothing\varnothing:NEXTL
3\varnothing PLAY"O3;"
4\varnothing FORD=1TO2
5\emptyset FORC=1TO2
6\varnothing IFC=1THENFORA=1TO2
7\emptyset PLAY"T5;L4;CCCDDDEEEFFFGGGAAA
BBBAGFEDCDEFGBAAABBCCDCDCDEDED;L
l;ED;"
8\emptyset IFC=1THEN NEXTA
9\varnothing IFC=2THENFORB=1TO2
1\varnothing\varnothing PLAY"LL;CDEDC;L2;DEDC;L4;DED
CDEDCDEDCDEDCDEDCDDDEEECCC;"
11\varnothing IFC=2THEN NEXTB
12\emptyset NEXTC
13\emptyset PLAY"CDDDDEEEEFFFFGGGGFEDCDE
FGGGFFFGFGFGGGFFGGGGFFGG;"
14\varnothing PLAY"Ol;"
15\emptyset NEXTD
```

Listing 2: MUS2

## $1 \varnothing$ CLS

2ø PRINT@2ø4,"*MUSIC*"
3ø PRINT@227,"WRITTEN BY GIP W. PLASTER"
$4 \varnothing$ FORL=1TO5 $\varnothing \varnothing:$ NEXTL

5ø PLAY"O2;T5;L16;DDDDCCCCDDDDEE EEFFFFGGGGFFFFEEEEDDDDCCCCDDDDEE EEDDDDEEEEFFFFGGGGFFEEDDCC;"
$6 \emptyset$ PLAY"L8;DEFGFEDCDEFGFED;L4;CD EFGFEDC;L2;DEFG;L1;FEDCC;"
$7 \varnothing$ PLAY"T8;LI;DDEEFFGGFFGGDDEECC FCDECCGGFDECCCDEFGGFCDECFGGGDECF G;"
$8 \varnothing$ FORA=1TO2
9ø PLAY"T5;L2;GGDDGGEEFFDDGGCC;L

4;GFEDCDEFGFEDCDFFGGDDCCEEFF;" 1øø NEXTA
l甲 PLAY"Ll;EDC;Ol;GFEDCBA;"
12ø PLAY"L4; CDEFGFEDCDEFGFDECCDE FGGFDECCDEFFFFDEFGCDEFFGFFCDEEFG CCDED;"
13ø PLAY"L2;DEFGFEDCDDEEFFGGFFFF EEEEDDDDCCCCDDDDEEEEFFFFGGGGFEDC CCDEFGFDECFFG;"
14ø PLAY"L1;FED;T2;EFGFFF"

## Graphics

## Laying It on the Line

## By Keiran Kenny

Linedraw is a short graphics program that lets you draw lines anywhere on the screen, at any angle.

You begin with a flashing cursor in the center of the screen. Press an arrow key (just once) and the cursor will move in the arrow direction. Press another arrow key to change direction, or any other key (except 1 or 2 ) to stop movement.

Press 1 to set the beginning of a line. Move the cursor to where you want your line to end, and then press 2 to draw it. The flashing cursor will remain at the end of your line, waiting for your next move.

The listing: LINEDRAW
Ø 'TENLINER': BY KEIRAN KENNY,

THE HAGUE, 1987.
$1 \emptyset$ PMODE4, $1:$ COLOR $\varnothing, 5:$ PCLS $:$ SCREEN 1,1
$2 \emptyset X=128: Y=96$
$3 \emptyset \operatorname{PSET}(X, Y, \varnothing): F O R D=1 T O 3 \emptyset: N E X T: P$
$\operatorname{SET}(X, Y, 5): F O R D=1 T O 3 \varnothing: N E X T$
$4 \varnothing$ IFP=94THENY=Y-1:IFY<øTHENY= $\varnothing$
$5 \emptyset$ IFP=1ØTHENY=Y+1:IFY>191THENY= 191
$6 \emptyset I F P=8 T H E N X=X-1: I F X<\varnothing T H E N X=\varnothing$
$7 \emptyset I F P=9 T H E N X=X+1: I F X>255 T H E N X=2$
55
$8 \varnothing$ IFP $=49$ THENH $=X: V=Y$
$9 \varnothing$ IFP $=5 \varnothing$ THENCOLOR $\varnothing: \operatorname{LINE}(H, V)-(X$ , Y), PSET
$1 \varnothing \varnothing \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{PEEK}(135): \operatorname{GOTO} 3 \varnothing$

## CoCo's Daring Flying Machine

## By John Musumeci

Learn the secrets of flight and animation with Airplane. The program draws an airplane flying through the air with the greatest of ease.

The listing: AIRPLANE
$1 \varnothing$ PMODE 3,1
$2 \emptyset$ SCREEN $1, \emptyset$
$3 \varnothing$ PCLS
4ø DRAW "BM35,8ø;E15;Rl85;G15;L1
85"
5ø DRAW "BM4ø,11ø;R185;G8;Ll85;E
8"
6ø DRAW "BM48,75;D35"
7ø DRAW "BM5ø,75;D35"
$8 \varnothing$ DRAW "BM63,7ø;D4ø"
9ø DRAW "BM65,7ø;D4ø"

1øø DRAW "BM93,75;D35"
11ø DRAW "BM95,75;D35"
$12 \varnothing$ DRAW "BM1ø8,7ø;D4ø"
13ø DRAW "BM11ø,7ø;D4ø"
14ø DRAW "BM14ø,75;D35"
15ø DRAW "BM142;75;D35"
16ø DRAW "BM155,7申;D4ø"
17ø DRAW "BM157,7ø;D4ø"
18ø DRAW "BM185,75;D35"
19ø DRAW "BM187,75;D35"
2øø DRAW "BM2øø,7ø;D4ø"
$21 \varnothing$ DRAW "BM2ø2,7ø;D4ø"
22ø DRAW "BM125,1ø5;M68,1ø8;U23;
F13;BM68,1ø2;M125,85"
$23 \varnothing$ CIRCLE (125,95),1ø
24ø DRAW "BMIl7,9ø;Dlø;BR15;Ulø"
25ø DRAW "BM1øø,13ø;H15"
$26 \varnothing$ DRAW "BM1øø,13ø;E15"
27ø DRAW "BM15ø,13ø;H15"
$28 \varnothing$ DRAW "BM15ø,13ø;E15"
29ø DRAW "BM1 $\varnothing \varnothing$, $13 \varnothing$;R5ø;D2;L5 ; U

## $2^{\prime \prime}$

$3 \varnothing \varnothing$ CIRCLE ( $1 \varnothing \varnothing, 13 \varnothing$ ),5
$31 \varnothing$ CIRCLE ( $15 \varnothing, 13 \varnothing$ ),5
32ø P\$="C3;BM125,95;R2;D2;L2;U2;
BL4;U25;R8;D5ø;L8;U25"
$33 \varnothing$ DRAW "Aø"+P\$
$34 \varnothing$ GOSUB $42 \varnothing$
$35 \emptyset$ DRAW "Al"+P\$
$36 \emptyset$ GOSUB $42 \varnothing$
37ø DRAW "A2"+P\$
$38 \varnothing$ GOSUB $42 \varnothing$
$39 \varnothing$ DRAW "A3"+P\$
$4 \varnothing \varnothing$ GOSUB $42 \varnothing$
$41 \varnothing$ GOTO $32 \varnothing$
$42 \varnothing$ FOR $I=\varnothing$ TO 5
$43 \emptyset$ NEXT I
44ø DRAW "Cl;BM125,95;R2;D2;L2;U
2;BL4;U25;R8;D5甲;L8;U25"
45ø RETURN

## CoCo Cuddeler

## By Benice Shoobs

The cold is upon us, and winter storms can be fierce. Here is CoCo 3 to the rescue with a winter quilt and a cuddly companion to make your long January nights a little warmer.

The listing: PLAID

```
1\varnothing REM ***PLAID***
2\emptyset REM BY: BERNICE M. SHOOBS
3\emptyset REM CLIFTON, NEW JERSEY
4\varnothing 'I'VE WOVEN A WARM PLAID BLAN
KET FOR YOU
5\emptyset 'FOR THESE CHILLY WINTER EVEN
INGS AHEAD
6\emptyset 'IF YOU DON'T LIKE TO CUDDLE
UP ALONE
7\varnothing 'I'VE SENT MY VERY BEST FRIEN
D TO KEEP YOU COMPANY.
8\emptyset PMODE 3,1
9\varnothing PCLS
I\varnothing\emptyset SCREEN 1,1
```


## CoCo 3

## DIGISECTOR DS-69B CIIIVIDEO FOR THE COCO 3 <br> (AND ALL OTHER COCOS ...)



USE YOUR COCO 3 TO ITS FULL POTENTIAL! Use The Micro Works' DIGISECTOR ${ }^{\text {ru }}$ 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 ${ }^{\text {rw }}$ 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.
- HIGH RESOLUTION: 256 by 256 spatial resolution.
- PRECISION: 64 levels of grey scale.
- SPEED! 8 images per second on DS-69B,

2 images per second DS-69.

- COMPACTNESS: Self contained in a plug-in Rompack.
- 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 SOFTWARE

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 ${ }^{\text {™ }}$ 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

\$ 99.95

## TRADE IN YOUR OLD DIGISECTOR ${ }^{\text {TM }}$

If you already have one of The Micro Works' DS-69 or DS-69A DIGISECTORS ${ }^{\text {Tw }}$, you may return it to us and we will upgrade your unit to a DS-69B.
UPGRADE DS-69A to DS-69B
UPGRADE DS-69 to DS-69B
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.
$5 \varnothing$ FOR C＝1 TO 5
$6 \varnothing \mathrm{~L} \$(\mathrm{R}, \mathrm{C})=\mathrm{CHR} \$(\mathrm{~A})$
$7 \varnothing$ GOSUB 6øø
$8 \emptyset A=A+1$
$9 \varnothing$ NEXT C，R
1øø $\mathrm{R}=5: \mathrm{C}=5$
$11 \varnothing L \$(R, C)="$＂
$12 \varnothing$ GOSUB $6 \varnothing \varnothing$
$13 \varnothing \mathrm{~F}=1$
$14 \varnothing$ FOR N＝1 TO $1 \varnothing \varnothing$
$15 \emptyset E=R N D(4)$
16ø ON E GOTO $23 \varnothing, 28 \varnothing, 39 \varnothing, 44 \varnothing$
17ø NEXT N
$18 \varnothing \mathrm{~F}=\varnothing$
$19 \varnothing$ IF $F=1$ THEN $17 \varnothing$
$2 \emptyset \varnothing$ K\＄＝INKEY\＄：IF K\＄＝＂＂GOTO $2 \emptyset \varnothing$
21ø 1＊＊＊MOVE LEFT＊＊＊
$22 \varnothing$ IF K\＄＜＞CHR\＄（8）THEN $27 \varnothing$
23ø IF C＞＝5 THEN $53 \varnothing$
$24 \varnothing \mathrm{~T}=\mathrm{C}+1$
25ø GOTO $31 \varnothing$
$26 \varnothing$ 1＊＊＊MOVE RIGHT＊＊＊
27申 IF K\＄＜＞CHR\＄（9）THEN $38 \varnothing$
28ø IF C＜＝1 THEN 53ø
29ø T＝C－1
3øø＇＊＊MOVE LEFT／RIGHT ROUTINE＊＊
$31 \varnothing \mathrm{~L} \$(\mathrm{R}, \mathrm{C})=\mathrm{L} \$(\mathrm{R}, \mathrm{T})$
$32 \emptyset$ GOSUB 6øø
$33 \varnothing \mathrm{~L}(\mathrm{R}, \mathrm{T})="$＂
$34 \varnothing \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{T}$
$35 \varnothing$ GOSUB $6 \varnothing \varnothing$
36ø GOTO 19ø
37ø 1＊＊＊MOVE DOWN＊＊＊
$38 \emptyset$ IF K\＄＜＞CHR\＄（1ø）THEN 43申
$39 \emptyset \mathrm{IF} \mathrm{R}<=1$ THEN 53申
$4 \varnothing \varnothing \mathrm{~T}=\mathrm{R}-1$
41ø GOTO 47ø
$42 \varnothing 1 * * * M O V E$ UP＊＊＊
43ø IF K\＄＜＞＂＾＂THEN 19ø
$44 \varnothing$ IF R＞＝5 THEN 53ø
$45 \emptyset \mathrm{~T}=\mathrm{R}+1$
$46 \varnothing 1 * * * M O V E$ UP／DOWN ROUTINE＊＊＊
$47 \varnothing \mathrm{~L} \$(\mathrm{R}, \mathrm{C})=\mathrm{L} \$(\mathrm{~T}, \mathrm{C})$
$48 \varnothing$ GOSUB 6øø
$49 \varnothing \mathrm{~L}(\mathrm{~T}, \mathrm{C})=1 "$
$5 \varnothing \varnothing \mathrm{R}=\mathrm{T}$
51ø GOSUB 6øø
$52 \emptyset$ GOTO $19 \varnothing$
$53 \varnothing$ IF $F=1$ THEN $15 \varnothing$
$54 \varnothing$ PRINT＠4ø，＂ILLEGAL MOVE＂；
$55 \emptyset$ FOR B＝1 TO $25 \varnothing$
$56 \varnothing$ NEXT B
57ø PRINT＠4ø，STRING\＄（12，128）；
58ø GOTO 19ø
59ø 1＊＊＊DISPLAY MOVE＊＊＊
6øø PRINT＠68＋R＊64＋C＊3，L\＄（R，C）＋＂
＂；
$61 \varnothing$ SOUND $1 \varnothing * \mathrm{R} * \mathrm{C}, 1$
$62 \emptyset$ RETURN

## Hit Me li You Can <br> By Chirs Gleason

You are a blinking dot，and your job is to move（using the right joystick）directly over a stationary red dot．When you think you have done so，press the firebutton．Don＇t dally， though；you＇re working under a time limit．Pretend you are a helicopter pilot who has just a few seconds to hover directly over your target and drop some explosives．If you don＇t get your job done fast，the forces on the ground will have time to rally and shoot you down．If both dots move and your score increases，you succeed and a new round starts．It＇s not as easy as it sounds．

The listing：HITME
5 CLS $\varnothing$
$1 \varnothing$ E\＄＝CHR\＄（128）：TIMER＝$\varnothing$

15 FORI＝1TO75：T＝INT（TIMER／6申）： $\mathrm{X}=$ $T * I \phi \varnothing: Q=X / 6 \varnothing * I \varnothing: G=Q / 1 \varnothing \varnothing: G=G * 5$
2ø PRINT＠ø，＂score＂；V；：PRINT＠9，＂t imer＂；FIX（G）；
23 IF I＞I．THEN 26
$25 \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{RND}(63): \mathrm{D}=\mathrm{RND}(31)$
$26 \operatorname{SET}(C, D, 2)$
$3 \varnothing$ A＝JOYSTK $(\varnothing): B=J O Y S T K(I)$
35 IF B＞31 THEN B＝31
$4 \emptyset \operatorname{SET}(A, B, 1)$
$45 \mathrm{E}=\mathrm{A}: \mathrm{F}=\mathrm{B}$
$48 \operatorname{RESET}(\mathrm{E}, \mathrm{F})$
5申 IF PEEK（6528ø）＝126 OR PEEK（65 $28 \varnothing)=253$ THEN $1 \varnothing \varnothing$
55 NEXT I
6ø PRINT＠64，＂you＂；E\＄；＂did＂；E\＄；＂n
ot＂；E\＄；＂hit＂；E\＄；＂it＂；E\＄；＂in＂；E\＄；
＂time＂；
65 PRINT＠96，＂total＂；E\＄；＂time＂；IN $T(H):: F O R K=1 T O 1 \phi \varnothing \varnothing: N E X T: R U N$
$1 \phi \varnothing$ IF $C=A$ AND $D=B$ THEN $V=\mathrm{V}+1: \mathrm{H}=$
H＋G：GOTO 5
$1 \varnothing 5$ GOTO 55

## Color Connection

by BJ Chambless


This is the most comprehensive modem package for the Color Computer!
All are Protocols Supported including CompuServe Protocol B , XMODEM protocol, and XONIXOFF. Auto dial feature for both Hayes compatible and some Radio Shack modems. You can use all baud rates when using the Radio Shack Deluxe RS232 program pack! Printer baud rates are selectable.
You can print from the butfer and files bigger than the buffer can be uploaded and downloaded. Download dlrect todisk with automatic XONIXOFF protocoll Single key macros allow easy entry of often-used passwords and ID's.
H-Hes screens with a choice of colors ałe used. All printable characters available and all control characters are supported.
RSDOS Version includes two sets, one for CoCol and CoColl, the other for CoCo 3 .
OS-9 Connection 3.0:
The package includes all of the features of the RSDOS version plus runs on OS-91 Versions for both Levell and level Il are included. RS232 pak is required.

RSDOS Disk
$\$ 49.95$
OS-9 Disk
$\$ 49,95$
Also available from Radio Shack through Express Order Software


Screen Star
by Scott Cabit
Also available from Radio Shack through Express Order Software

Screen Star implements the popular WordStar editing capabilities. If you know Wordstar you already know how to use Screen Starl

- Edit files larger than memory since Screen Star uses the disk as an extension of memory.
- Block Commands - with a keystroke you can mark the start and end of a block, then move, copy, or delete the block.
- Cursor Movement is easy with an array of commands to move left or right one character, or one word, or one line: scroll forward or back one line, one screen, one block; jump to the start or end of the line or the screen, block, or file.
- Find \& Find/Replace Commands make mass changes and searches a snap.
- Pop-Up Help Menus are as close as a keystroke.


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 FREE Catalog
## 512K COMBO Package

We've put together a combination package of everything you need to expand to 5I2K and priced it special to make it impossible to resist! The package includes:

- 512K Memory Board with prime, 120 ns memory chips and easy instructions.
- 512K Ramdlsk \& Dlagnostics Software package for RSDOS.
- Specificatlons on the important GIME chip (plus a number of additional pages of CoCo 3 technical details that we think you'll find interesting.)


## Display \& Entry Screens

Design up to 9 different screen formats for data display and data entry for each data base. This is heipful for accessing your data for different purposes.

## Sorts \& Selections:

Up to 9 different access keys can be defined. These are used for displaying data on the screen or selecting data for printing. You may use several ievels of sorts as well as logical operators to select just the right data. A powerful generic search is also available.

## Reports:

See your data any way you want by designing your own reportsI Data Master offers easy-to-use tools to design professional reports including report headings, titles, column headings, automatic page numbers, column totals, and more. Store up to 9 report formats for each data base. File Management

Built-in file management capabilities ailow easy file manipulation for transferring data files, renaming data files, expanding data files, and more.

## Upload/Downioad

Data Master can read and write standard sequential files which aids in data transfer between DynaCalc and many others.
Full keyboard ease
taking full advantage of the CoCo 3's cursor and function keys.
OS.9 accessible
Even while operating within Data Master.
Requires OS-9 Level II,
CoCo 3, 512K
$\$ 64.95$

OS-9 Text Formatter

Also available from Radio Shack through Express Order Software

An easy way to get beautiful documents and letters with OS-9, Text Formatter interfaces with any editor that produces standard ASCll text files.
Features include left and rightjustification, page breaks, special spacing, automatic paginatlon, automatic page numbering, centering, indenting, tabs, and sending escape and control codes to your printer as well as sophisticated headers and footers. Special functions include macros for often used sequences, relative arguments, upper and lower case modes, nonprintable remarks, and more!

Requires OS-9
$\$ 34.95$

## Call or Whrite to

Box $668 \cdot$ Encinitas, CA 92024
Name
Address
City
State
$2 i p$

## Yesl Send me your FREE catalogl CoCo $\square$

Visa MasterCard
Card \#
Signature


# Color Creator 

By Adam Breindel

When Tandy released the CoCo 3 with its 64 colors, most everyone celebrated, glad that graphics could be realistic without having to resort to artifacting and other complex graphics tricks.

But some CoCo 3 owners, me included, felt that some colors were missing or insufficiently represented - brown, for instance. Greedily, we wanted yet more colors and shades. I began to wonder just what kinds of video tricks could be accomplished with the CoCo 3's 640-by-192 graphics and an RGB monitor.

Through experimentation I found that colors can literally be blended onscreen, as paint can be blended to produce different colors and shades. This is done very simply by alternating pixels of one color with pixels of another. In high resolution, it is difficult for your eye and brain to separate the alternating pixel patterns, so you begin to see a new color.

My program, Colormix, blends colors and illustrates the programming of this process. Colormix requests two-digit codes for the colors you want to blend (e.g., enter " 8 ' as " 08 "). It is helpful to have your color chart handy. This program works best with an RGB monitor.

The listing: COLORMIX
5 'Rainbow Color Mix
6 'BY ADAM BREINDEL
7
'COPYRIGHT

CoCo 3 -

# XTEAM 8 OS-9 

## 

## XTERM

OS-9 Communications program

- Menu oriented
- Upload/download. Ascii or XMODEM protocol - Execute OS-9 commands from within XTERM
- Definable macrokeys
- Works with standard serial port, RS232

PAK, or PBJ 2SP Pack, Includes all drivers.

- Works with standard screen. XSCREEN, WORDPAK or DISTO 80 column board.
with source $\$ 89.95$


## XDIR \& XCAL

Hierarchial directory

- Full sorting
- Complete pattern matching
\$24.95
OS-9 calculator
- Decimal, Hex, Binary
- +, - * *, /, AND, OR, XOR, NOT
with source $\$ \mathbf{4 9 . 9 5}$


## XDIS

OS-9 disassembler $\$ 34.95$ with source $\$ \mathbf{5 4 . 9 5}$

## BOTH

 WINNERS
## XWORD <br> OS-9 word processing system

- Works with standard text screen, XSCREEN, WORDPAK, or DISTO
- True character oriented full screen editing
- Full block commands
- Find and Replace commands
- Execute OS-9 commands fronl within
- Proporional spacing supported
- Full printer control, character size, emphasized, italics,
ovenstrike, underline, super/sub-scripts
- 10 headex/footers
- Page numbering in decimal or Roman numerals
- Margins and headers can be sed different for even and odd pages
$\$ 69.95$ with source $\$ 124.95$
XMERGE
Mail merge capabilities for XWORD
$\$ 24.95$
with source $\$ 49.85$
XSPELL
OS-9 spelling checker, with 20000 and 40000 word dictionaries
$\$ 39.95$
XTRIO
XWORD/XMERGE/XSPELL
\$114.95 wih XWORD/XMERGE sourc 199.95
XED
OS-9 full screen editor
$\$ 39.95$ with source $\$ 79.95$


## AND FOR RS DOS

## SMALL BUSINESS ACCOUNTING

This sales-based accounting package is designed for the non-accounting oriented businessman. It also contains the flexibility for the accounting oriented user to set up a double entry joumal with an almost unlimited chan of accounts. Includes Sales Entry, transaction driven Accounts Receivable and Accounts Payable, Joumal Entry, Payroll Disbursement, and Record Maintenance programs. System outputs include Balance Sheet, Income Statement, Customer and Vendor status Reports, Accounts Receivable and Payable Aging Reports, Check Register, Sales Reports, Account Status Lists, and a Joumal Posting List.
$\$ 79.95$

## INVENTORY CONTROL/SALES ANALYSIS

This module is designed to handle inventory control, with user defined 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 reports, run five inventory reports, set up product codes, eriter/update salesman records, and update the SBAP inventory.
$\$ 59.95$

## PAYROLL

Designed for maintaining personnel and payroll data for up to 200 hourly and salaried employees 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 determines taxes to be withheld. Additional outputs include mailing list, listing of employees, 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.
$\$ 59.95$

## PERSONAL BOOKEEPING 2000

Handles 45 accounts. Enters cash expenses as easily as checks. Handles 26 expense categories. Menu driven and user friendly.
$\$ 39.95$

## 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 checiks, 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 $A / P$ system or can be integrated with the Small Business Accounting Package.
\$59.95
$12 \emptyset$ FOR $A=449536$ TO 449589
$13 \varnothing$ READ B : LPOKE A,B : NEXT A
$14 \emptyset$ FOR $A=63572 \mathrm{TO} 636 \varnothing \varnothing$
$15 \emptyset$ READ B : POKE A,B : NEXT A
$16 \varnothing$ CLEAR $2 \varnothing \varnothing, 32768$ : NEW
$17 \varnothing$ DATA $2 \varnothing 4,1,25,183,255,156,14$ $2,32, \varnothing$
18ø DATA $16,142,4 \varnothing, \varnothing, 238,129,239$ ,161
$19 \varnothing$ DATA $14 \varnothing, 39,2 \emptyset 8,37,247,76,25$ 3,255
$2 \emptyset \emptyset$ DATA $156,129,7,38,232,142,32$ , $\varnothing, 238$
$21 \varnothing$ DATA $136,8 \varnothing, 239,129,14 \varnothing, 39,4$ 8,37
$22 \emptyset$ DATA $246,189,248,123,2 \varnothing 6, \varnothing, 2$ 4,255
$23 \varnothing$ DATA $255,156,53,23 \varnothing$
$24 \emptyset$ DATA $52,1 \varnothing 2,182,254,4,129,8 \emptyset$ ,16,38
$25 \varnothing$ DATA 67,161,142,32,ø,236,137 , $\varnothing, 16 \varnothing$
$26 \varnothing$ DATA $237,129,14 \varnothing, 46,96,37,24$ 5,141
$27 \varnothing$ DATA $12,53,23 \varnothing$

## Adjussing Your Monitor

By Ken Ostrer
Color Tester lets you know if your color settings are adjusted properly. Colored bars are drawn on the screen and labeled as the color they are supposed to be. It is best to use this program with a color composite monitor or TV; with an RGB monitor, it tries to convince you that gray is red.
The listing: COLRTEST
$1 \varnothing$ CLS $\varnothing$ : PRINT@8, "Color tester"; $E=5: F O R W=1 T O 8: F O R X=5 T O 25: F O R Y=E$

TO E+5:SET (Y,X,W):NEXTY,X:E=E+7: PRINT@W+7, CHR\$ (PEEK (W+7+1ø24) +64 ) ; : NEXTW: PRINT@l6, "STER"; : FORY=1 TO9: READA\$ (Y):A\$(Y)=A\$(Y)+" "+S TRING\$ (3, Y-l+48): NEXTY
$2 \emptyset$ DATABLACK, GREEN, YELLOW, BLUE, R ED , BUFF, CYAN , MAGENTA, ORANGE: $Y=64$ $: F O R Q=1 T O 9: Y=Y-1 * A B S(Q / 2=I N T(Q / 2$ )): FORX=1TO LEN (A\$ (Q)): PRINT@Y+3 $2 * X, M I D \$(A \$(Q), X, 1) ;: N E X T X: Y=Y+4$ : NEXTQ
$3 \varnothing$ GOTO3ø

## Happy (Un)Birthday to You!

## By.T. T.Smiley

Chances are 364 times out of 365 that this isn't your birthday. But do you know how old you really are? Don't look so smug. Birthday tells you how old you are right down to the second. Try not to feel uncomfortable when running this program - $504,576,000$ seconds old, for instance, is just a drop in the bucket. According to American average life expectancy, a person of that age would have approximately $1,892,160,000$ seconds left to live.
The listing: BIRTHDAY

```
I\emptyset CLS:PRINT@8,"HAPPY BIRTHDAY'S
"
2ø DIM M(12)
3\emptyset PRINT:PRINT:PRINT "ENTER TODA
Y'S DATE:"
4\emptyset PRINT "(MONTH,DAY,YEAR)"
5\emptyset INPUT M,D,Y:GOSUB 18\emptyset:N=T
6\varnothing PRINT:PRINT "AND YOUR BIRTHDA
Y'
7\emptyset INPUT M,D,Y:GOSUB 18\emptyset:B=T
8\varnothing K=N-B
```

[^9]
## A new generation of Cofor Contruter products

## MULTI－LABEL III <br> （CoCo III only）

An easy to use，versatile label creating program including many new CoCo III features．Even if you already own a label program，this one＇s a must for the 3！
（See July＇87＇review）
Disk．．
$\$ 16.95$

## Custom $\underset{\text {（Coco III only）}}{\text { Palleter }}$

Easily alter the contents of any palette without having to remember numbers or colors！Once configured，all sixteen palettes can be saved to disk as a single subroutine which may then be used in a basic program．
（See Aug．＇87 review）Disk．． $\qquad$ $\$ 14.95$

## CoCo Max III <br> （CoCo III only）

INTRODUCING the next generation：
More resolution！／More power！／More color！
Built in animation！／More speed！／More tools！
More type styles！／Amazing color sequencing！！！
Complete package． $\$ 79.95$

## MPI－CoCo Locking Plate （CoCo III only）

Protects your CoCo Ill and Multi Pak Interface from destroying each other！Installs in seconds．MPI 26－3124 \＆ CoCo lill 26－3334 only．Just．． $\$ 9.95$

## FKEYS III

（CoCo villil）
A user friendly，user programmable function key utility that creates up to 20 function keys．Other features include an EDITOR，DOS mods，and DISABLE．Comes with an enhanced CoCo lil version and it＇s EPROMable． （See April＇87 review）Disk（latest version）．．．．．．．\＄19．95

## SIXDRIVE <br> （CoCo Intnil）

This machine language utility modifies DECB 1．0，1．1， FKEYS III，or ADOS to allow the use of 3 double－sided drives（or 2 D／S drives and J\＆R＇s RAMDISKS）as 6 single－sided drives without ANY hardware mods．Includes 2 selectable drive assignments and it＇s EPROMable．

Disk．．．．
$\$ 16.95$
With purchase of FKEYS III．
$\$ 12.95$
With purchase of any JramR．
\＄ 9.95

## JramR 512K Upgrade <br> （CoCo III only）

\＃1010 JramR bare board，connectors，and software $\qquad$ $\$ 39.95$
\＃1014 JramR assembled and tested with software， without memory chips．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．$\$ 49.95$
\＃1012 JramR assembled and tested with software， 512K memory． software，
（See June 87 review）

## PYRAMIX <br> （CoCo III only）

This $100 \%$ machine language arcade game was written exclusively to take advantage of your CoCo 3 ．The colors are brilliant，the graphics are sharp，and the action is hot！ You＇ll enjoy hopping Kubix around the pyramid as he changes the colors of the blocks，but you＇ll have to avoid Kaderf，Smack，Smuck，and the Death Square！
$\$ 19.95$

## CHAMPION

（CoCo v／IIII）
Become a superhero in yuur fight to rid the world of the evil forces of Mr．Bigg in this action adventure．The combat is hot and heavy and requires a fast joystick！The graphics and sound effects are sensational！Defend the innocent and defeat the villainous；be a true Champion！ （See May＇87 review）

Disk．．．．
．$\$ 19.95$

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## Kung－Fu Dude <br> （COCo प／1／111）

This is the long－awaited response to the huge demand for a Kung－Fu program for the CoCo ．The graphics and sound effects are spectacular！The action and animation will please even the most die－hard arcade enthusiast． Destroy your opponents and evade obstacles as you grow even closer to your ultimate objective！ Disk．．．
\＄24．95

## White Fire of Eternity

 （CoCo VIIIII）Enter the age of monsters，magic，and adventure．Here you will search for the legendary power of White Fire throughout the Forbidden Wood and dark caverns of the Mount．Discover what adventuring on the CoCo is all about！
（See Dec．＇86 review）
Disk．
$\$ 19.95$

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## Improve Your Typing Skills

## $4 K$

## By Brent Dingle

Typer is a short program designed to improve your keyboarding skills. When you run the program, you are asked for the skill level you want to start with; however, this level goes up or down depending on how well you do.

A model of your keyboard, complete with letters and numbers, appears on your screen. Each letter or number has a black box above it. Watch the screen carefully! If one of the black boxes turns red, you must press the appropriate key, and do it fast. It will stay red only a very short time, and the time gets shorter as the levels get higher. If you press the correct key in time, a beep sounds and 10 points are added to your score. If you miss, five points are subtracted. But don't despair, your score will never drop below zero!

As you press more correct keys, letters will begin disappearing from the screen, but their boxes will remain. If the box above the missing letter turns red, you still must press the letter, or lose five points. The letters will return if you have difficulty.
The listing: TYPER

```
5 DIM L$(36),L(36),M$(5\varnothing\varnothing),J(36)
:B$=CHR$ (128)
1\emptyset CLS:INPUT"DIFFICULTY PLEASE.
    (\emptyset- EASY, l\emptyset- ALMOS
T IMPOSSIBLE)";DF:PRINT:PRINT"PR
ESS ANY KEY TO BEGIN."
15 A$=INKEY$:IFA$="|THEN15
2\emptyset FOR T=l TO 36:READ L$(T),L(T)
:NEXT T
3\emptyset CLS3:FORT=1TO36:PRINT@L(T),B$
;:PRINT@L(T)+32,L$(T) ; :NEXTT
5\emptyset PRINT@458,"SCORE : ";SC;:S=RN
D(36):L$=L$(S):L=L (S)
55 IF DF>8 AND S<ll THEN S=S+l\varnothing:
```

$L \$=L \$(S): L=L(S)$
$6 \emptyset$ PRINT@L,CHR\$ (191) ;
$7 \varnothing$ FOR K=1 TO $1 \varnothing \varnothing-D F * 5: A \$=I N K E Y \$$
:IF A\$=L\$ THEN $9 \varnothing$ ELSE IF A\$="^" THEN $15 \emptyset$ ELSE NEXT K
$75 \mathrm{SC}=\mathrm{SC}-5:$ IFSC< $\varnothing$ THEN $\mathrm{SC}=\varnothing$
$8 \emptyset$ PRINT@L, B\$; : M = M $+1: M \$(M)=工 \$: N M$
$=N M+1: I F \quad N M>2 \varnothing \quad T H E N \quad D F=D F-1: N M=\varnothing$ $82 \mathrm{~J}(\mathrm{~S})=\mathrm{J}(\mathrm{S})-1:$ IF $J(S)<-2$ THEN $P$ RINT@L+32, L\$;
85 GOTO $5 \varnothing$
$9 \varnothing N M=N M-1: S O U N D 1 \varnothing \varnothing, 1: S C=S C+1 \varnothing: P$ RINT@L, B\$;
$92 \mathrm{~J}(\mathrm{~S})=\mathrm{J}(\mathrm{S})+1:$ IF $J(\mathrm{~S})>2$ THEN PR INT@L+32, CHR\$ (175) $:: J(S)=\varnothing$
95 IF NM>-3ø THEN $5 \varnothing$ ELSE DF=DF+ 1: NM= $\varnothing$ :GOTO $5 \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing \varnothing$ DATA $1,33,2,36,3,39,4,42,5,4$ $5,6,48,7,51,8,54,9,57, \emptyset, 6 \varnothing$
$11 \varnothing$ DATA Q, 129,W,132, E, 135, R, 138 ,T,141,Y,144,U,147,I,15ø,O,153, P , 156
$12 \emptyset$ DATA A, 226,S,229, D, 232, F, 235 , G, $238, H, 241, \mathrm{~J}, 244, \mathrm{~K}, 247, L, 25 \emptyset$
13ø DATA Z, $323, \mathrm{X}, 326, \mathrm{C}, 329, \mathrm{~V}, 332$ , B, 335,N, 338 , M, 341
15ø CLS:PRINT"YOU MISSED ";M;" T IMES.":PRINT"YOU SCORED ";SC;" P OINTS.": FORX=1TO5 $\varnothing \varnothing$ : NEXTX: PRINT" HERE ARE THE LETTERS YOU MISSED. (PRESS <SHIFT> AND <@> KEYS TO STOP - IF NEEDED)"
16ø FOR T=1 TO M:PRINT M\$(T);" " ; NEXTT
17ø PRINT:INPUT"PLAY AGAIN";Q\$:I F LEFT\$ $(Q \$, 1)=" Y "$ THEN RESTORE:R UN ELSE END

## IOwe, I Owe

## By Bill Bernico

This short, efficient program helps you calculate your monthly payments, whether for a new house, a car, a college loan or that $10,000 \mathrm{Mb}$ mainframe you've been dreaming about.

All you have to do is answer the prompts, and the program will display the monthly payment amount. Press ENTER again at that point and the screen displays the payments broken down into three categories: interest amount each month, principal amount and total payment.

The listing: PAYMENTS

[^10]
# Telewriter-64 the Color Computer Word Processor 

## 3 display formats: 51/64/85 columns $\times 24$ lines

- True lower case characters
- User-friendly full-screen editor
- Right justification
- Easy hyphenation

Drives any printer
-
Embedded format and control codes
$\square$
Runs in $16 \mathrm{~K}, 32 \mathrm{~K}$, or $\mathbf{6 4 K}$

- Menu-driven disk and cassette I/O
- No hardware modifications required


## THE ORIGINAL

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

- Color Computer News, Jan. 1982


## TELEWRITER-64

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

## 64K COMPATIBLE

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

## 64 COLUMNS (AND 85!)

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

## RIGHT JUSTIFICATION \&

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

## FEATURES \& SPECIFICATIONS:

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

File and 1/O Features: ASCII format files create and edit BASIC, Assembly, Pascal, and C programs, Smart Terminal files (for uploading or downloading), even text files from other word processors. Compatible with spelling checkers (like Spell ' $n$ Fix).
Cassette verify command for sure saves. Cassette autoretry means you type a load command only once no matter where you are in the tape.
Read in, save, partial save, and append files with disk and/or cassette. For disk: print directory with free space to screen or printer, kill and rename files, set default drive. Easily customized to the number of drives in the system.
Editing features: Fast, full-screen editor with wordwrap, block copy, block move, block delete, line delete, global search and replace (or delete), wild card search, fast auto-repeat cursor, fast scrolling, cursor up, down, right, left, begin line, end line, top of text, bottom of text; page forward, page backward, align text, tabs, choice of buff or green background, complete error protection, line counter, word counter, space left, current file name, default drive in effect, set line length on screen.
Insert or delete text anywhere on the screen without changing "modes." This fast "free-form" editor provides maximum ease of use. Everything you do appears immediately on the screen in front of you. Commands require only a single key or a single key plus CLEAR.

[^11]
## PROFESSIONAL <br> WORD PROCESSING

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

## Cognitec

## 704 Nob Street

Del Mar, CA 92014
Or check your local software store. If you have questions, or would like to order by Visa or Mastercard, call us at (619) 755-1258 (weekdays, 8AM-4PM PST). Dealer inquiries invited. (Add $\$ 2$ for shipping. Californians add $6 \%$ state tax.)

## Available at Radio Shaek via express order

:GOSUB8ELSEK=A*C:I=E-K:IFJ=B THE NI=A: K=E-I
4 PRINTUSING"\#\#\# \#\#\#,\#\#\#.\#\# \#\#\# \#.\#\# \#\#\#\#.\#\#";J;A;K;I;:D=D+K:F= $F+I+K: G=G+I: A=A-I: N E X T J: P R I N T: P R$ INT" (HIT ANY KEY TO CONTINUE) ";:EXEC44539:PRINT:PRINT" total
total total"CHR\$(128)
"of interest principal payme nts";:PRINTSTRING\$ $(32,45)$;
5 PRINTUSING"\#\#\#,\#\#\#.\#\# \#\#\#,\#\#\#.
\#\# \#\#\#,\#\#\#.\#\#";D;G;F:PRINTSTRING \$(32,"-");:PRINT"RUN THIS PROGRA M AGAIN (Y/N)?";
6 A\$=INKEY\$:IFAS="Y"THENRUNELSEI FA\$="N"THENCLS:ENDELSE6
7 PRINT@484,"HIT ANY KEY TO CONT INUE";:EXEC44539:RETURN
8 PRINT" mo. princpl interest princpl \# owed payment payment";STRING\$ $(32,45)$;:RETURN

## Financial Planning for Your Future ECB

By Paul Ruby, Jt:

CoCo Saver is designed to help you create and analyze a savings plan for your future. Just enter the initial deposit of a savings account you already have or one you are planning to start.

To make a savings plan work, it is necessary to make regular deposits into the account. CoCo Saver is able to calculate weekly and monthly deposits. When you are prompted, enter the initial deposit, the amount of the regular deposits, how long you plan to keep your savings account and the current interest rate. The program presumes that the interest is compounded daily, meaning that the bank pays you interest for each day your money is in the bank.

After you have answered all of CoCo Saver's questions, it will display the amount of money you will have saved for each of the years. Experiment with the interest rates and the payment amounts; you may find the results interesting. Remember, the time to save for the future is now.

The listing: COCOSAVR

```
l\emptyset REM ***************************
2\emptyset REM ** COCO SAVER **
3\varnothing REM ** PROGRAMMED BY: **
4\emptyset REM ** PAUL RUBY, JR. **
5\emptyset REM ** **
6\emptyset REM ** COPYRIGHT (C) 1987 **
7\emptyset REM ************************
8\emptyset CLS
9ø PRINT@75,"COCO-SAVER";
1\emptyset\emptyset PRINT@l29,"PROGRAMMED BY: PA
UL RUBY, JR.";
II\varnothing PRINT@199,"COPYRIGHT (C) 198
7"
12\emptyset PRINT@49\varnothing,"PRESS ANY KEY";
13\varnothing IFINKEY$=""THEN13\varnothing
14\varnothing CLS:PRINT "INITIAL AMOUNT OF
":INPUT"SAVINGS";ST
15\emptyset PRINT
16\emptyset PRINT"MAKE <W >EEKLY OR <M>ON
```

THLY": INPUT"DEPOSITS (W/M)";DP\$ 17ø IF DP\$<>"W"ANDDP\$<>"M"THEN I $6 \varnothing$
$18 \emptyset \quad$ IF DPS="W"THENDP=7
$19 \emptyset$ IF DP\$="M"THENDP=3ø
$2 \varnothing \varnothing$ INPUT"AMOUNT OF DEPOSIT";AD
$21 \varnothing$ INPUT"\# OF YEARS TO SAVE";YR
$22 \emptyset$ INPUT"名 EARNINGS (5\% IS .ø5)
"; PC
$23 \varnothing \mathrm{AM}=\mathrm{ST}: \mathrm{CT}=1: \mathrm{CLS}$
24ø PRINT@48ø,"STARTING AT";: PRI
NTUSING"\#\#\#\#\#\#\#.\#\#"; ST: PRINT"DEP
OSITS OF";: PRINTUSING"\#\#\#\#\#\#\#.\#\#
";AD:PRINT"A.P.R. OF"; PC: PRINT"S
AVE FOR ";STRS (YR);" YEARS"
$25 \emptyset$ IF DPS="M"THENPRINT"MONTHLY
DEPOSITS"ELSE IF DPS="W"THENPRIN T"WEEKLY DEPOSITS"
$26 \varnothing$ FOR $A=1$ TO YR
$27 \varnothing$ FOR B=1 TO 365
$28 \varnothing$ PRINT@48ø, "YR"; A, :PRINTUSING "\#\#\#\#\#\#\#.\#\#"; AM;
$29 \varnothing$ IF CT=DP THEN $A M=A M+A D: C T=1$
$3 \varnothing \varnothing A M=A M+(A M *(P C / 365))$
$31 \varnothing \mathrm{CT}=\mathrm{CT}+1$
$32 \emptyset$ NEXT
$33 \varnothing$ PRINT
$34 \varnothing$ NEXT


#### Abstract

Submissions 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 are 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 cannot 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.


# A Glossary <br> of Computer Terms 

## By Lee Veal

This glossary is intended as an aid to help bridge the gap between normal English and "computerese." All too often, "computer people" have been perceived as belonging to some kind of priesthood that spouts a litany of "secret words" and incantations to appease some unknown being behind the computer-room door. But we are not a priesthood, we're simply folks. And computers are not gods, but tools. If you learn to speak the lingo, you'll find computers very friendly and helpful.


ASCII (ask-ee) an acronym that stands for "American Standard Code for Information Interchange." It's a standard eight-bit information code used by most microcomputers and data terminals. Many systems use only seven of the eight bits, providing a total of 128 possible characters, including upper- and lowercase letters, punctuation, numbers, spacing, and machine or control commands.

Adventure a game that allows interaction between computer and player, usually a Dungeons \& Dragons type of game involving a quest.
assembly a low-level programming language. (See formats, external)
auto-answer/auto-dial modem features that take some of the tedium and bother out of a

Lee Veal lives in Rowlett, Texas, and is employed by Texas Software Support Subdivision of Garland, Texas, where he oversees installation, implementation and maintenance of system software for Garland's NAS/6650.
computer user's daily routine. Modems equipped with "auto-answer" automatically "pick up" the phone when it "hears" the phone ringing. The "auto-dial" feature allows the automatic dialing of phone numbers by the modem. A program can send all the necessary codes and numbers to the modem that will instruct it to dial the number. (See handshaking routine)
auto baud detect a modem feature that automatically detects the speed at which data is being received from a sending modem. This feature is present only on modems that support more than one speed. (See Baud and BPS)

## B

## BBS See bulletin board system

BASIC (Beginner's All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code) an easy-to-use language that is likely the world's most popular programming language. Today, we have dialects ("versions") of Basic for each computer. The CoCo has several versions of bASIC: Color basic, Extended Color basic, CoCo 3 basic or "Super" Extended Color BASIC and BASIC09. BASIC is easy to learn, and many dialects are so flexible that some programmers never find it necessary to learn other programming languages.

BASIC interpreter a collection of routines whose job it is to edit, enter and run a basic program. (See formats, internal)

Baud and BPS (Bits Per Second) the rate at which bits (binary digits) are sent down a line. The terms "baud" and "bits per second" are nearly synonymous. The most common baud rates for home computers are 300 and 1200 . The most common baud rates for commercial use are 2400,4800 , and 9600 . At 300 baud a bit is transmitted every $1 / 300$ th of a second, which translates to about 25 to 30 bytes per
second. At 9600 baud a bit is transmitted every $1 / 9600$ th of a second, and that translates to about 800 to 960 bytes per second.

## bit See byte

bug any mechanical, electrical or electronic defect that interferes with the operation of the computer. A defect in a program's coding is also referred to as a "bug." There are some who would say that there are no "bugs" in programs, only "undocumented features." Oh, well, a rose by any other name. . .
bulletin board system (BBS) an online "message board" computer users can "sign onto" using a modem and communications software, which is generally formed by computer clubs and monitored by a SysOp. It is similar to an information network, but works on a smaller scale.
burn the process of programming a ROM chip. The process is called "burning the chip" or "blowing the chip." There are two types of programmable ROM chips readily available: PROMs (Programmable Read-Only Memory) and EPROMs (Erasable Programmable ReadOnly Memory). The reason for burning code into ROM is to prevent users from accidentally or intentionally changing the canned code. Plus, it provides a very convenient and inexpensive way to supply a computer user with a lot of useful software without the need for a disk drive or cassette recorder.
byte the basic unit of computer memory. In "computerese," a byte is the smallest addressable piece of information in a computer's memory. A byte is composed of eight binary digits (bits). A value from 0 to 255 can be stored in one byte. These values may be interpreted as letters, or as part of a number; it all depends on how a program defines and uses data. A notation called "hexadecimal" is often used to express the values (alphabetic or numeric) of a byte's contents. And, yes, someone many years ago determined that half of a byte was a "nybble." Even though the term "nybble"
appeared in a few computer textbooks, it never really caught on. (No teeth, I guess.)

## C

C a programming language. (See formats, external)

CPU (Central-Processing Unit) extracts and executes machine language instructions that reside in ROM or RAM. The speed at which the CPU does its work is called the processor clock speed, and it is usually measured in megahertz (MHz).

Centronics a printing standard quite prevalent in the computer industry. Many computers come standard with Centronics-compatible printer ports. This standard has been adopted almost universally in the computer industry. The Centronics standard entails, among other things, an eight-bit parallel data transfer from the computer to the printer. The cable that links the two devices is a 34 -wire cable, so many other signals are being passed between the two devices. However, the main feature of the Centronics standard is the eight-bit parallel data transfer. (See parallel)

COBOL a high-level programming language. (See formats, external)

## CoCo short for Tandy Color Computer.

commands instructions to the computer, e.g., LIST, DIR, LOAD, RUN, SKIPF, PRINT, etc.
compiler a special program that converts programs written in languages such as cobol or PASCAL to an executable form. Among other things, a compiler checks your source programs for language syntax errors. Incidentally, correcting all of your program's syntax errors is not a guarantee that your program will work. The logic of your program determines that. (See formats, internal)

Composite video a signal that includes both the actual video information and the synchronizing pulses. This is the type of signal used to drive most monochrome monitors and many color monitors; it's very similar to a broadcast TV signal, but the CoCo's output does not meet broadcast standards.

## CompuServe See information network.

cursor a pointer or marker on a computer's video screen that marks where the next character will be placed when a key is pressed by the user. A cursor can appear in many forms: solid block, underscore, wedge, or just about any other shape. A cursor can blink or it can be a steady display. On some of the new graphics generation programs, the cursor may be replaced by arrows that point to icons. (See icon)

## daisy wheel printer See printer

## Delphi See information network

directory a "table of contents" of the programs/files on a disk.

## disk See diskette

disk drive controller a hardware device that routes and translates commands from a machine language input/output ( $\mathrm{I} / \mathrm{O}$ ) routine to an actual disk drive unit.
disk drive a specialized device that reads and writes data to a disk and requires a very sophisticated routine to control its operation. Under the direction of a controller, a disk drive arranges disk data into sectors and tracks. The number of tracks per disk, number of sectors per track, and number of bytes per sector and track vary from system to system. (See SSDD, transfer rate, TPI)
diskette a type of storage medium that consists of a magnetically coated diskette, or disk, housed in an envelope. The coating is similar to the coating used on standard recording tapes, which have been around for years. The disk has several distinguishing characteristics. The actual recording medium (the part inside the envelope) has a hole in the center to accommodate the disk drive hub and at least one small timing hole.
Editor's Note: A disk drive spins the diskette at about 300 RPMs. Hard to believe, isn't it? (For more detailed information, see William Barden's "Delving Into the CoCo Disk" on Page 180 of this issue.)

## dot-matrix printer See printer

download to receive files from another computer via modem or a hard-wired connection.


EPROM Erasable Programmable Read-Only Memory. (See burn)

file another word for "program," or part of a program, stored on disk or cassette.

## floppy disk See diskette

formats, external the formats in which the program appears to the programmer. If a programmer uses basic, the external format looks like BASIC. The same is true for any other programming language. The term "external format" is synonymous with "programming language." Programming languages fall into one of three levels: low, intermediate and high.

Low-level languages are very close to the internals of the machine for which it is designed, and are generally referred to as assembly languages. Assembly languages are very detailed languages, and, therefore, much harder to master. Generally speaking, assembly languages do not transport from one system to another very easily since they are so closely linked to the architecture of the host machine. Trying to transfer an assembly language program from one computer to another would
be like trying to use gasoline in a diesel engine - it just won't work! Some similarities do exist among the different computers' assembly languages, but transportability is not their strong suit.

Intermediate-level languages are often referred to as program generators. At this level, specifications that define the input, processing and output to be done must be provided by you, the user. $d B A S E I I I$ is an example of this type of "programming" language. Actually, many database managers probably fall into this category.

High-level languages are distinguished by their transportability, standardization and ease of use. These languages are far removed from the internal architecture of the host computer. Some popular high-level programming languages include cobol (COmmon Business Oriented Language), Fortran (FORmula TRANslation), PASCAL and FORTH.

The only language I know of that seems to fall into both the low- and high-level categories is C. C has facilities that allow the programmer to access the machine-related information, if necessary. It can be very far removed from the host machine, too. C's language syntax can be very detailed or very general.

The relative performance (slowest to fastest) of programming languages is hard to gauge because of many variable factors. Generally, the friendlier the language, the slower it is. If a programmer codes only a few lines to produce a long list of formula iterations, chances are the language is relying on canned routines to do a lot of the work. The programming time is reduced, but the run time is probably increased.
formats, internal the formats in which the program appears to the computer: tokenized (slowest), intermediate and machine language (fastest).

Tokenized is the form in which BASIC programs are held in a computer's RAM (Random Access Memory). In the hierarchy of internal formats, this is the simplest, but also the most removed from the actual machine language and, therefore, the slowest. The process of tokenizing what is "human-readable" is usually performed by routines in ROM (part of the BASIC interpreter). For instance, a PRINT command would be reduced to a one-character code followed by a literal (the stuff in quotes) or the variable names whose values are to be printed. While tokenizing may seem to be an unnecessary step, it is done in the interest of speed and memory economy. It would take longer for the BASIC interpreter to decipher the word PRINT than it would to decipher a onecharacter code. Also, it would take more space in your computer's memory to store PRINT than it would the corresponding character code.

It is very easy to misunderstand this process because all the programmer ever sees on the screen is nicely formatted BASIC statements, just as they were entered. That is merely an illusion, another function of the text editor. While the text editor tokenizes the BASIC statements you enter, it also detokenizes them back to "human-readable" form, as when you call up a list.

Intermediate code is similar in some ways to tokenized code. Intermediate code still requires a run-time interpreter, but interpreting
intermediate code is much faster than interpreting straight tokenized code, resulting in faster run times.
A compiler is used to convert your source program to intermediate code. Some software vendors refer to intermediate as i -code or p code.

Machine language code, or object code is the fastest and most concise of all internal formats. Like intermediate, its code, too, must be created by a compiler. The source code (usually human-readable languages such as COBOL, PASCAL, BASIC, C, FORTH and Assembler) is input to the compiler and converted to the corresponding machine language code. Some high-level language compilers produce machine language code and others produce intermediate code.
formatting preparing a disk to be written to, establishing tracks and sectors.

FORTH a high-level programming language. (See formats, external)

FORTRAN a high-level programming language. (See formats, external)

hand-shaking a routine used to determine if contact has been established between two communication points, such as computers connected by modems.
hard disk drive inflexible and permanently mounted drives within the computer (or its own housing), which have many characteristics in common with disk drives on a mainframe. The capacity for this type of drive is measured in megabytes (a megabyte, or Mb , is one million bytes). Their capacities range from 5 Mb to 30 Mb in 5 Mb increments. These drives transfer data to the CPU much faster than any regular disk drive. The disk platters contained within the unit are coated with essentially the same type of coating used on floppy disks, magnetic tapes and other magnetic storage media.
hardware the mechanical part of a computer system: the computer itself and all its peripherals - disk drives, cassette recorder, printer, modem and monitor, etc. - anything that is not software.

Hertz one cycle per second. The cycle can be anything ranging from a power plant generation cycle to a radio station broadcast frequency to a CPU processor rate.

Heinrich R. Hertz, a German physicist invented a generator that produced current flow in one direction only. Another type of generator caused electric current to flow alternately in both directions. One is called direct current (DC); the other is called alternating current (AC). Most homes in the U.S. receive electrical power from a power plant that generates alternating current. The rate at which the current changes directions is measured in hertz. The electric current flowing through a standard light bulb in your home changes directions 60 times every second (that's 60 Hz ). The appliances in your home, such as microwaves, TVs, washers, dryers, etc.,
should all have a plate bradded to them that tells you, among other things, that that piece of equipment operates at 60 Hz .

AM radio stations broadcast in the kilohertz ( kHz ) range (kilo means thousand). FM radio stations broadcast their signals in the megahertz range (mega means million). That's a million cycles per second.

A CPU's speed is measured in MHz. That means that if a CPU's speed is listed as 4.7 MHz , then four million seven hundredthousand CPU cycles occur in one second.
hexadecimal the base 16 numbering system, which is used to express many computerrelated values. Our base 10 numbering system ranges from 0 through 9 , but Hex ranges from 0 through 15. Since we do not have single-digit numbers to represent the numbers 10 through 15, the letters A through $F$ are used to depict these digits. Hex is a shorthand form of binary; therefore, the use of Hex is preferable to using long strings of zeros and ones as in binary.

icon a picture on a menu bar depicting an object or procedure that can be selected with a mouse or joystick.
information network a computer network that services many users, nationwide or even worldwide. At the heart of the network there is usually a complex of computers that stores information on a broad spectrum of topics, covering just about everything from human sexuality to movie reviews. Some of them even have a "CB" channel so that users can dial into online CB conversations. They also have Special Interest Groups (SIGs) for just about anything you could imagine. Programs can be uploaded to and downloaded from them. The most well-known information networks are Delphi (see Page 122), CompuServe and The Source. A user needs á modem, a telephone, communications software and a subscription.

Input/Output commonly called I/O, a general term for equipment used to communicate with a computer. It can also refer to the act of transferring data to or from a computer. (See program)

joystick an input device which, when attached to the computer system, can be polled to determine the stick's position. Joysticks have for many years been used with computer games. Recently, however, many "legitimate" applications have been implemented that make use of them for input to business-related programs. (See mouse)


K a somewhat arcane symbol that simply means 1,000 . In "computerese," however, it means 1,024 . Therefore, a 64 K computer actually has 65,536 bytes of memory, not 64,000.
kermit communications protocol for uploading and downloading.
leased line telephone lines that are for data communications only.

## laser printer See printer

letter-quality printed text that looks as if it were produced on a typewriter. NLQ (Near Letter-Quality) usually refers to output produced by dot matrix printers having very high dot resolution. Daisy wheel printers are usually referred to as being letter-quality. (See printer)

## M

machine language (ML) See formats, internal
memory a computer's actual internal storage. All mathematical operations are performed with data that is held in memory. Data stored on disk must be brought into a computer's memory before it can be manipulated in any way. Generally, microcomputer memory is contained in chips called dynamic RAMs. The term "dynamic" means that the memory chips must have a constant source of power. When the micro is turned off, the power to the dynamic RAMs is eliminated, and all data in that memory is lost. Static RAMs are available, but they are more expensive than dynamic RAMs. (See RAM)
modem a device that converts a computer's digital signals to audio signals. A modem is attached between a computer system and a telephone line. A modem modulates (converts to audio) and demodulates (converts to digital) signals. If a computer user needs to communicate with another computer system across town or across the nation, a modem is essential.

Here is a simple explanation of what is going on when data is being transmitted down a telephone line: The sending computer sends a "start bit" down the line, which tells the receiving modem that more bits are about to be sent. Then the sender transmits each data bit contained in the byte that needs to be transmitted. The last data bit is followed by a "stop bit." Sometimes the sender transmits two "stop bits" instead of one. A bit called a "parity bit" may also be used. Both the sender and receiver must know what format is being used - otherwise, chaos reigns supreme. The number of bits sent for each byte of data varies from 10 to 12 bits ( 1 start bit, 7 or 8 data bits, possibly 1 parity bit, and 1 or 2 stop bits).
motherboard the main printed circuit board in a computer, the board from which all other "life" in the computer springs.
mouse a high-precision input device that provides a way to move a pointer (cursor) around on a computer's screen. The device usually consists of a roller ball encased in a housing that contains the necessary circuitry to indicate the ball's position. The mouse may also have one or two push buttons. When pressed ("clicked"), these buttons may indicate to the program in memory that a certain function needs to be performed. If a computer can input data from an analog joystick, then
a mouse will probably work, too. The "moving" and "clicking" functions associated with the mouse cannot be done unless the program resident in memory is designed to accept input from a mouse. A mouse is not a magic input device; it must be supported by the computer system as well as the resident program. If your computer and program are not designed to accept input from a mouse, then it will be quite useless.


## online database See information network

OS-9 a multiuser, multitasking operating system designed to allow greater flexibility for the user. An operating system is a group of programs (software) which allows the user to communicate more easily with the computer and its associated peripherals. OS-9 allows more than one person to use a single computer at the same time. It also allows more than one process (program) to run the same time. The major difference between OS-9 Level I and OS9 Level II is in memory support. Level I is designed to operate on 64 K systems while Level II, through the use of memory management techniques, can utilize much more memory. An example would be Level II running on a 512 K CoCo 3.

parallel a method of data transfer. Parallel transfer implies that more than one bit at a time is transferred. The most common width used in parallel transfers on micros is eight bits. That is, a data path eight bits wide is used to transfer data from one device to another. (See serial, transfer rate)

PASCAL a programming language. (See formats, external)
pixel a picture element of your screen. A computer's video display is broken down into a specific number of pixels, which are points on a video screen that can be controlled by the computer to be either off or on. The resolution of a computer's video output is expressed in pixels. If a computer is said to have a video resolution of 320 by 200 , then it has 320 horizontal pixels and 200 vertical pixels, and the entire screen has 64,000 pixels that can be used to build graphics displays.
port circuitry within a device that is designed to handle some type of data or signal transfer.
printer a device that turns video output into printed output. There are basically three types of printers: daisy wheel, dot matrix and laser.

A daisy wheel printer is characterized by its ability to produce letter-quality output. The name "daisy wheel" comes from the print wheel's resemblance to a daisy. Each of the 100 to 124 "petals" on the daisy has a printable
character on the end of it . When the computer sends the printer an ' $x$ ', the printer spins the daisy wheel until the ' $x$ ' is positioned in front of the print hammer. The hammer then fires, slamming the "petal" against the printer's roller, thereby effecting a transfer of ink from the ribbon to the paper in the form of an ' $x$ '.

The dot-matrix printer is characterized by the somewhat "computer-looking" appearance of its text. Printing is accomplished by the controlled firing of a column of tiny wires. As the print head travels across the page, the wires are fired, thereby pressing their tips against the ribbon and paper. Each firing produces only part of a character; rolling the paper up while a line is being printed illustrates this fact. Most dot-matrix printers have a nine-pin configuration although some have only seven or eight, and many newer models have 18 or 24 pins. Using more pins puts the dots closer together and increases resolution.

Laser printers are fairly new, but work on a similar principle. Instead of firing pins, however, they create an image by firing a laser beam at a light-sensitive drum or belt; this image is then transferred to paper as it would be in a copier. Laser printer text and graphics, with a typical resolution of 300 dots per inch, approaches the quality of that produced by more expensive typesetting systems; this has given rise to the newest computer trend of desktop publishing.
program a computerized set of instructions, or the act of writing one. The act of programming is the process in which a "programmer" writes instructions that will ultimately cause a computer to execute a predetermined cycle that produces a product or performs a particular function. There are two major aspects to a program: its source (input) and object (output).

A source program is a programmer's input to a compiler and is written in a language that lends itself to modification. Source programs are written in symbolic form. This symbolic form lends itself well to modifications that must be made to the program. Writing in a symbolic language (such as COBOL, PASCAL, etc.) frees the programmer to think about how to solve a problem rather than how to make the program communicate with the computer.
An object program is the output produced by a compiler after a source program has been compiled. The object is considerably more compact and concise than the source program. This form of the program is usually in machine language, and it is this version of the program that actually runs on the computer. All data and instructions have been completely resolved as to their location in memory.

## R

RAM (Random Access Memory) a type of computer memory that may contain data, tokenized BASIC code, various types of intermediate code or actual machine language. Programs or data may be loaded from disk, tape or keyboard into RAM. The contents of RAM can be modified, whereas the contents of ROM cannot.

RGB video the red, green and blue video signals in an RGB system that are kept separate; the synchronizing pulses are usually separate from the video signals, as well (as in the case in the CoCo 3 ). RGB video provides much better quality than composite color systems because none of the detail information is lost in transmission.

ROM (Read-Only Memory) a type of memory that contains canned routines provided by a computer manufacturer, a third-party software vendor, or a user who has "burned" his or her own ROMs. Some examples of the types of routines in ROM are BASIC language interpreters; peripheral device drivers; complex mathematical routines; utility commands, such as directory displays, file copying, deleting, renaming functions, disk initialization and graphics commands (CIRCLE, LINE, PAINT, DRAW, etc.); memory; and machine diagnostics. (See burn)
routine or subroutine specialized sequences of instructions within a program that perform a specific function.

People use routines daily and so do computers. Neither can function without them. For instance, "getting ready for work" is a routine, and shaving, showering and dressing are all subroutines within the whole process. It is very similar in a computer program. A program may have a routine to write a payroll check, which is supported by several subroutines that do things like calculate gross pay, Social Security deduction and withholding, and determine if insurance is to be deducted this pay period, etc.

RS-232 a Recommended Standard for data communications. Basically, it has to do with pin or wire function designations within a 25 pin cable. Manufacturers of equipment that use the RS-232C standard are not compelled to adhere to the standard to the nth degree. It is for this reason that it is wise to purchase data communications equipment from a source that is knowledgeable about your computer and modem.

## 8

SSSD, SSDD, DSDD the recording tolerances for a specific disk and/or drive. These initials represent several terms: SSSD, Single Sided, Single Density - used on some early Apple computers; SSDD, Single Sided, Double Density - used on the CoCo, Commodore and Atari; DSDD, Double Sided, Double Density - used by IBM PC/XTs, PC/ATs, and clones.
"Sided" indicates the number of sides that a disk manufacturer guarantees to be usable. However, it has been my experience that many brands of SSDD disks work just fine for DSDD operations. I have heard and read several other testimonials bearing witness to the fact that, in most cases, SSDD disks will work in a DSDD drive.
"Density" refers to the distance between the bits of data on the disk. The coating on a DD disk is good enough to tolerate a much closer
fit. Depending on their manufacture date, disks marked "SD" may not have a high enough quality coating to tolerate DD recording. (See TPI)
sector the smallest addressable and transferable unit of data on a disk.

Serial a method of data transfer. Serial data transfer implies a sequential data transfer one bit at a time. Modems transfer data serially down a telephone line. Many printers accept data from a computer serially, too. (See transfer rate)

SIG Special Interest Group (See information network)
software programs stored on disk, cassette, ROM chips, etc.
standards conventions formed by a committee or by a manufacturer who has a clear market edge on a product - everyone else simply must fall in line. Standards are not laws, but most computer manufacturers generally don't muddy the water by crossing up their systems. And if a manufacturer wants to sell to a wide consumer base, it will not usually deviate too far from the standard.
stepping rate the time expressed in milliseconds (thousandths of a second) for how long it takes to move a floppy disk drive's access mechanism from one track to an adjacent one. The lower the number, the faster the stepping
rate. The most common stepping rates are 6 , 12,20 and 30 ms .

SysOp someone who sets up and monitors a BBS.

## 7

TPI a density designation of Tracks Per Inch. For disk drives it indicates the distance from one track to the next. For disks it indicates the density tolerance. A disk marked as 48 TPI is intended for use on a 40 -track drive. A disk marked as 96 TPI is intended for use on an 80 track drive. A 96 TPI disk could be used on a 40 -track drive, as long as other drive and sector characteristics were compatible.
third-party products purchased from someone other than your computer's manufacturer. If you have an Epson printer attached to your CoCo , then your printer is a third-party piece of hardware. If you run a copy of Telewriter on your CoCo , then you are running thirdparty software.
tokenized the process by which high-level languages are made understandable to the computer. (See formats, internal)
track areas organized to hold data on a disk, arranged in concentric circles.
transfer rate the speed at which data is transferred from the CPU to a disk drive or any
other peripheral device. Speeds vary depending on many factors, but the primary factor is the simultaneity - that is, how many bits are sent at a time. An eight-lane highway allows more cars to arrive at their destination in an hour than does a one-lane highway.

## U

upload to send files to another computer via modem or hard-wired connection.
voice-grade line standard telephone lines that may also be used for data communications.


Xmodem a communications protocol for uploading and downloading.

Ymodem a communications protocol for uploading and downloading.


# PROGRAMS FOR PEOPLE 

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More than a checkbook maintenance program. Handles budgeting,
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See review in January 1988 Rainbow Magazine
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# Know What I Mean? 


#### 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 this is BASIC. All programs resulting from your wishes are for your use, but remain the property of the author.


While I sat there all confused. All by myself. Soon after I knew.
Does anything make sense yet? Of course not. I just started this month's column with three sentence fragments. None of them form a complete thought by themselves, but with a little rewording, all of them could be made to make perfect sense.

You would be amazed at the number of students who have difficulty recognizing sentences and sentence fragments - sometimes even my students have trouble distinguishing them. (I often find compositions full of fragments; however, this usually indicates the students have not proofread their work.)
With the fragment problem in mind, I designed this month's program, Sentence Fragments. It is the combination of a number of requests from parents and a few tips from some of my fellow instructors.

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.

By Fred B. Scerbo<br>Rainbow Contributing Editor

## Optional Speech

The most frequent request $I$ receive is for programs to work with the Tandy Speech/Sound Pak. A number of CoCo users who own the Pak are quite upset about the lack of serious software for it. Therefore, in the past year I have tried to make as many of my programs as possible able to use the Pak. Besides, it gives you one more opportunity to show your friends what your CoCo is capable of doing. Sentence Fragments permits speech, but does not need it to operate. In fact, you may prefer not to have it talk. The voice can get on your nerves after a while. Still, it makes a nice option for younger students just learning to read.

## The Program

Written in Extended Color Basic, this program should easily fit into a 16 K machine. However, if you add your own data, you may need to do a PCLEAR1 in order to have enough free memory. Right now, with 50 short examples, the program has only a few bytes to spare without the PCLEAR command.

In a nutshell, the program presents a statement and asks the user whether it is a complete sentence or a sentence fragment. The user responds by pressing C for Complete Sentence or S for Sentence Fragment.

The screen then indicates whether the response is correct or incorrect. If the response is correct, the screen can be advanced to the next example by pressing ENTER.
If the statement is a complete sentence, then the program will simply show the next statement. However, if the statement is only a sentence fragment, the screen will give an example of
how the fragment can be changed into a complete sentence and make a complete thought. This is probably the program's best feature. Students often cannot tell what is missing from a sentence fragment. Therefore, this feature helps to reinforce a better understanding of sentence closure.

## Running the Program

When you run the program, a familiar title screen appears. Press T for Talking or N for No Talking. The rest of the program is self-explanatory. Pressing the @ key shows your score. You may return to where you left off by pressing C for Continue.
After the last problem has been presented and answered, the scorecard appears. You may repeat the program by pressing Y for Yes or stop by pressing N for No. Each time the program is run, the material is presented in a different order.

## Meeting Your Needs

You may put your own samples into DATA statements and resave the program in order to have different versions or levels of this material. The program will hold a maximum of 50 problem statements. To add your own data, first type DEL1000-4999 and press ENTER to dump the present data. The last DATA line should always be 5000 DATA END, END, END.
Data is entered simply. First, you present the statement. Next, indicate whether it is a complete sentence (C) or a sentence fragment (S). The third piece of data in a line is the conclusion to a statement if it is a fragment or an "OK" if the statement is a complete sentence (no ending is needed to make it a complete thought).

The format should look like this:
1000 DATA statement, C or $S$, conclusion or OK
Here is an example of a complete sentence:

## 1000 DATA I AM VERY HAPPY, $\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{OK}$

Data entry for a fragment would look like this:

1000 DATA SINCE IT STARTED RAINING, S, I HAVE BEEN SAD

Notice that you do not use periods at the end of the first statement. This is done to prevent giving away any clues or making it too difficult to tack something onto the end of a fragment. Question marks may be used, however.

Be sure to use quotes to surround any data that may have commas in it. Check Line 1300 for an example. Save your own data with different filenames. In time, you may have a very large library of custom software.

## Conclusion

I would like to give a special thanks to fellow teacher Nancy Horsefall for coming up with the sample data for this program. Nancy is using this program with her own students now. In fact, it was partly her idea to use some of the lyrics and song titles you see in the data. That's part of what makes the program so much fun. Thanks, too, to all of you who keep sending your ideas. That's what makes this column possible.


The listing: SENTENCE


9 CLEAR2 $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing$ CLS $\varnothing: F O R I=1 T O 64:$ PRINTCHR\$ (172
) ; : NEXT
15 FORI=1TO192:READA:PRINTCHR\$(A +128) : : NEXT
$2 \emptyset$ DATA94,92,92,88,53,6ø,6ø,53,6 $\varnothing, 56,59,48,58,6 \emptyset, 61,6 \emptyset, 56,62,6 \emptyset$, $53,5 \emptyset, 53,53,6 \emptyset, 6 \emptyset, 53,6 \emptyset, 56,, 94,9$ 2,92
25 DATA9 $\varnothing,,, 52,6 \emptyset, 61,53,56,58$, $57,58,, 53,, 48,62,48,53,52,55,53$, , ,53,56, , $9 \varnothing$, ,
$3 \varnothing$ DATA $94,92,92,52,6 \varnothing, 6 \varnothing, 52,6 \varnothing$,
$56,56,56,52,48,6 \emptyset, 6 \varnothing, 52,48,52$
$, 52,6 \emptyset, 6 \varnothing, 52,6 \varnothing, 56,, 92,92,93$
35 DATA $9 \varnothing, 94,92,93,85,92,92,93$,

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$85,92,92,93,85,92,94,93,85,92,92$ , 85, 82, ,9Ø, 92, $92,94,92,88,1,85$
$4 \emptyset$ DATA9ø,8ø,91,83,87,85,83,83,8 $7,85,81,83,85,19,85,85,92,92,8$ $5,84,82,9 \varnothing, 1,9 \varnothing, 1,1,85$
45 DATA9甲, $9 \varnothing, 84,83,85,1,85,85,8$
$3,83,87,85,8 \varnothing, 8 \varnothing, 85,85,83,83,85$, , 84,9ø, , $9 \varnothing, 183,83,83,87$
$5 \emptyset$ FORI=1TO64:PRINTCHR\$(163) ;:NE XT
55 PRINT@357," RECOGNIZING COMPI ETE ";:PRINT@389," SENTENCES \&
FRAGMENTS ";:PRINT@421," (T)ALKI
NG OR (N)OT ? ";
6ø PRINT@453," BY FRED B.SCERB 0 ";
65 PRINT@485," COPYRIGHT (C) 19
87 ";
$7 \emptyset \quad \mathrm{X} \$=I N K E Y \$: I F X \$=$ "T"THEN9 $\varnothing$
75 IFX\$="N"THEN85
$8 \varnothing$ GOTO7 $\varnothing$
85 NT=1: GOTO15ø
$9 \varnothing$ CLS $\varnothing$
$95 \mathrm{XX}=\& \mathrm{HFF} \varnothing \varnothing: Y Y=\& H F F 7 E$
løø POKEXX+1,52: POKEXX+3,63
$1 \varnothing 5$ POKEXX $+35,6 \varnothing:$ GOTOl5 $\varnothing$
llø IFNT=lTHENRETURN
115 FORII=1TOLEN (AA\$)
$12 \emptyset$ IF $\operatorname{PEEK}(Y Y)$ AND $128=\varnothing$ THEN12 $\varnothing$
125 POKEYY, ASC (MID\$ (AA\$,II, I))
$13 \varnothing$ NEXTII
135 IFPEEK (YY) AND128=øTHEN135
$14 \varnothing$ POKEYY,13
145 RETURN
15ø DIM AO(51), A\$(51), B\$(51), C\$(
51), N(51)

155 CLSø:PRINT@264," PLEASE STAN D BY ";
$16 \varnothing$ SW=28:KZ=RND (-TIMER)
165 FORJ=1TO51
$17 \varnothing$ READ A\$(J),B\$(J),C\$(J):IF A\$
(J) = "END" THEN18ø

175 NEXTJ
$18 \emptyset \mathrm{~J}=\mathrm{J}-1$
185 FORI=1 TO J
$19 \varnothing$ AO (I) $=$ RND (J)
195 IFN(AO (I)) =1THEN19ø
$2 \varnothing \varnothing N(A O(I))=1: N E X T I$
$2 \varnothing 5$ FOR Y=1TOl $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing:$ NEXTY
$21 \varnothing$ CLS
215 FOR P=1TOJ
$22 \emptyset$ IF P>J THEN RUN
225 CLS:PRINT" EXAMPLE NUMBER" ; P". $^{\prime \prime}$
$23 \varnothing$ PRINT
235 AA\$="
OMPLETE
CE

IS THE FOLLOWING A C SENTENCE OR A SENTEN FRAGMENT ?": PRINTAA\$
: GOSUBll $\varnothing$ : PRINT
$24 \varnothing$ FORHH=1TO2 $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing:$ NEXT
245 JK\$=A\$ (AO (P)):IF RIGHT\$ (JK\$,

1) = "? "THEN255

25 Ø JK\$=JK\$+"."
255 GOSUB26ø: GOTO285
$26 \varnothing$ IF LEN (JK\$) <=SW THEN $28 \varnothing$
265 FOR T=SW TO ØSTEP-1:IF MID\$
(JK\$,T,l) =" "THEN275
$27 \emptyset$ NEXT T:GOTO28ø
275 L\$=LEFT\$(JK\$,T):PRINT" "; L
\$:AA\$=L\$: GOSUBIIØ:JK\$=RIGHT\$ (JK\$ , (LEN (JK\$)) -T) : GOTO2 6ø
$28 \varnothing$ PRINT" ";JK\$:AA\$=JK\$:GOSUB
11ø:RETURN
285 PRINT
$29 \varnothing$ PRINT" C) OMPLETE SENTEN
CE": PRINT"
OR"
295 PRINT"
S) ENTENCE FRAGME

NT"
$3 \not \varnothing$ AA $\$=1$ PRESS C FOR COMPLETE SE NTENCE OR $S$ FOR SENTENCE FRAGMEN T": GOSUBllø
$3 \varnothing 5$ G\$=INKEY\$:IF G\$="1"THEN3ø5
$31 \varnothing$ IF G\$="C"THEN3 $3 \varnothing$
315 IF G\$="S"THEN33申
$32 \varnothing$ IF G\$="@"THEN425
325 GOTO3ø5
$33 \varnothing$ IF G\$=B\$ (AO (P)) THEN 345
335 GOTO355
$34 \emptyset$ IF $C(F(G))<>A O(P)$ THEN355
345 PRINT:AA\$=" YOU ARE CORREC
T!": PRINTAA\$:GOSUBIlø
$35 \emptyset$ CR=CR+1: GOTO375
355 PRINT:AA\$=" WRONG! THIS ST
ATEMENT IS A": PRINTAAS:GOSUBllø
$36 \varnothing$ IF B\$(AO (P)) $=$ "S" THEN AA\$="
SENTENCE FRAGMENT.":PRINTA
A\$: GOSUBIIø
365 IF B\$(AO (P))="C" THEN AA\$=" COMPLETE SENTENCE.":PRINTAA \$: GOSUBIIø
$37 \emptyset$ IR=IR+1
375 IFB\$(AO (P)) ="C"THEN4 95
38ø X\$=INKEY\$:IFX\$<>CHR\$ (13)THEN $38 \varnothing$
385 CLS:PRINT:JK\$="IN ORDER TO B E A COMPLETE SENTENCE, THIS STAT EMENT COULD BE READ AS FOLLOWS:" : GOSUB2 $6 \varnothing$ : PRINT : FORH=1TO2 $5 \varnothing \varnothing$ : NEX TH
$39 \varnothing \mathrm{JK}=\mathrm{A} \$(\mathrm{AO}(\mathrm{P}))+\mathrm{l}$ " $\mathrm{H}+\mathrm{C} \$(\mathrm{AO}(\mathrm{P})):$ GOSUB2 $6 \varnothing$ : PRINT: FORH=1TO2 $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing:$ NEXT H
395 JK\$="THIS EXPRESSES A COMPLE TE THOUGHT. ": GOSUB2 $6 \varnothing$ : FORH=1TO2 $\varnothing$ $\emptyset \varnothing: N E X T H$
$4 \varnothing \varnothing$ PRINT:AAS=" <<PRESS ENTER T

○ CONTINUE．$\gg$＂：PRINTAA $\$$ ：GOSUBIIø $4 \emptyset 5$ X\＄＝INKEY\＄：IFX\＄＝CHR\＄（13）THEN4 $2 \emptyset$
$41 \varnothing$ IFX\＄＝＂＠＂THEN P＝P＋1：GOTO425
415 GOTO4ø5
$42 \emptyset$ NEXTP
425 CLS：PRINT：PRINT：PRINT
$43 \varnothing \mathrm{PQ}=\mathrm{CR}+\mathrm{IR}: I F \quad \mathrm{PQ}=\varnothing \mathrm{THEN} \mathrm{PQ}=1$
435 PRINT＂NUMBER CORRECT＝＂
CR
$44 \varnothing$ PRINT
445 PRINT＂NUMBER WRONG＝＂ IR
45ø PRINT：PRINT＂STUDENT SCOR $\mathrm{E}=" ; \operatorname{INT}(C R * I \varnothing \varnothing / \mathrm{PQ}) ; " \% "$
455 PRINT：PRINT＂ANOTHER TRY （Y／N／C）＂；
$46 \varnothing$ W\＄＝INKEY\＄：IF W\＄＝＂＂THEN46Ø
465 IF W\＄＝＂C！THEN 22ø
$47 \emptyset$ IF W\＄＝＂Y＂THEN RUN
475 IF W\＄＝＂N＂THEN CLS：END
$48 \emptyset$ GOTO46ø
99ø REM ENTER DATA AT LINE Iøøø
1øøø DATA THEY THREW A PARTY ON
SUNDAY，C，OK
1ø1ø DATA AS THEY WERE LEAVING T
HE PARTY，S，＂，IT STARTED TO RAIN ． 1
1ø2ø DATA THE CHILDREN RACED TO THE CAR，C，OK
1ø3ø DATA SITTING ON A PILLOW，S， WAS A BIG BLACK SLEEPING CAT．
1ø4ø DATA THE ROCKET SHOT ACROSS THE SKY，C，OK
$1 \varnothing 5 \emptyset$ DATA HER BROTHER WHO LIVED IN KANSAS，S，WAS PLANNING TO VISI T HER IN THE SPRING．
$1 \varnothing 6 \varnothing$ DATA HARVEY CRIED，C，OK
$1 \varnothing 7 \emptyset$ DATA THE SUN ALMOST HIDDEN
BY THE CLOUDS，S，TRIED TO SHOW IT $S$ FACE ALL DAY LONG．
1ø8ø DATA＂AS THEY LEFT，SHE SLI PPED ON THE ICE＂，C，OK
$1 \varnothing 9 \varnothing$ DATA THE FIRE ENGINE SCREAM ING DOWN THE STREET，S，WOKE UP TH E SLEEPING BABY．
IIøø DATA THE OLD CAR SPUTTERED TO A HALT，C，OK
111ø DATA AFTER THE LONG PARTY，S ，WE ALL DECIDED TO GO HOME
$112 \emptyset$ DATA＂AFTER THE FOOTBAL工 GA ME，THEY WENT OUT TO DINNER＂，C，O K

113ø DATA WITH AL工 HIS SUITCASES PACKED，S，＂，HE LEFT TOWN IN A H URRY．＂
114め DATA HE WANTED TO JOIN OUR CAMERA CLUB，C，OK
$115 \emptyset$ DATA WHERE WERE YOU STANDIN G？，C，OK
116ø DATA PLEASE CARRY THIS UMBR
ELLA FOR ME，C，OK
$117 \emptyset$ DATA THE GIRLS WERE WEARING BLUE JEANS，C，OK
$118 \varnothing$ DATA＂WITHOUT LOOKING，JIMM Y STARTED FORWARD＂，C，OK
119ø DATA THE UNHAPPY OLD MAN SA
T ALONE UNTIL DARK，C，OK
12øø DATA I SHALL STAY HERE？，C，O K
$121 \varnothing$ DATA WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PAINT AND SHELLAC？，C，OK 122ø DATA THREE BOYS STUCK THEIR HEADS OUT OF THE WATER，C，OK 123ø DATA THE LITTLE DOG STOOD O BEDIENTLY BY HIS MASTER，C，OK 124ø DATA MAY I DRIVE THE CAR？，C ，OK
$125 \emptyset$ DATA THE MEETING WAS HELD I $N$ LOS ANGELES，C，OK
$126 \emptyset$ DATA THE BRIGHT SUNLIGHT SH INING THROUGH THE WINDOW，S，BLIND ED ME AS I GOT UP FROM BED．
$127 \emptyset$ DATA THE WAY THE GIANT LIFT ED THE WHOLE TREE，S，AMAZED THE L

[^12]
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[^13]ITTLE CHILDREN.
128ø DATA TO PUT OUT THE FIRE,S, YOU SHOULD SMOTHER IT.
$129 \varnothing$ DATA AS THE PRESIDENT BOARD
ED THE PLANE,S,THE CAMERA FOLLOW
ED HIS EVERY MOVE.
13øø DATA JUST IN CASE YOU DIDN'
T KNOW,S,", TODAY IS MY BIRTHDAY ."
131ø DATA COMING THROUGH THE TUN NEL AT $8 \varnothing$ MPH,S,WAS THE BRIGHT N EW TRAIN
$132 \emptyset$ DATA ALL THE IMPORTANT PEOP LE COMING TO DINNER,S,WILL EXPEC T TO BE TREATED PROPERLY.
$133 \varnothing$ DATA HAVING TOO MUCH MONEY,
S,IS THE LEAST OF MY PROBLEMS!
$134 \emptyset$ DATA THE ROOM ALMOST FILLED
WITH SMOKE,C,OK
$135 \emptyset$ DATA WHEN THE OLD MAN DIED, S,HE WAS ALL ALONE.
$136 \varnothing$ DATA AS I WAS ON MY WAY TO THE STATE CAPITOL,S,I HEARD THE NEWS .
$137 \varnothing$ DATA SOMETHING IN THE WAY S HE MOVES,S,ATTRACTS ME LIKE NO O

THER LOVER
$138 \varnothing$ DATA YOU GIVE LOVE A BAD NA ME, C,OK
139ø DATA EVERYTIME YOU GO AWAY, S,", YOU TAKE AWAY A PART OF ME. "
14øø DATA 'WANTED DEAD OR ALIVE' ,S,IS THE BEST SONG I KNOW!
141ø DATA EVERBODY HAVE FUN TONI GHT, C,OK
$142 \emptyset$ DATA I WISH THEY ALL COULD BE CALIFORNIA GIRLS,C,OK
$143 \varnothing$ DATA 'LIVING ON A PRAYER',S ,IS ANOTHER SONG BY BON JOVI!
$144 \emptyset$ DATA LET ME BE THE ONE,C,OK
$145 \emptyset$ DATA SINCE YOU'VE BEEN GONE ,S,", THERE'S SOMETHING I WANT T O SAY."
$146 \varnothing$ DATA DON'T DREAM IT'S OVER, C,OK
$147 \varnothing$ DATA HERE I GO AGAIN, C,OK $148 \varnothing$ DATA I SHOULD HAVE KNOWN BE TTER,C,OK
$149 \varnothing$ DATA HAVE IT YOUR WAY,C,OK $5 \emptyset \varnothing \emptyset$ DATA END,END,END




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# The Kolar Progression 

By Joseph Kolar<br>Rainbow Contributing Editor

What good are copious dollops of programming expertise if the spark of creativity is missing? To me, it is better to be a beginner with a creative and open mind than an expert programmer locked into a box of mediocrity.

This tutorial is addressed to the beginner who brings to CoColand an unstructured personal perspective that has room for inspiration. The goal should always be to create something new. This open-ended, inquiring perspective means all the difference in the world to the newcomer. In fact, it makes the difference between feverish, latenight sessions at the keyboard to create a special vision or a dusty tombstone of a CoCo relegated to an obscure corner of a musty closet cemetery.

The beginner is still king. Unlike the tired experts (myself included) who ultimately wind up with repetitious mediocrities, the novice possesses a fresh outlook and is willing and eager to wander down untrodden pathways.

The beginner's unvoiced creed is, "All avenues are worth investigating. All lanes and byways are attractive prospects. No alley is presumed to be deadended."

All beginners are urged to experiment on their own. They need not master all programming techniques, and can always refer to manuals and old issues of THE RAINBOW. There is no rule engraved in concrete that stipulates they must memorize everything.

[^14]You never know where you will end up when you pursue a hot idea. Today we continue on a variation of a theme -developing an idea.

Fire up your CoCo. Key in Listing 1 and run. The five exhibits are odd, but that is the whole idea - to be unique. This display contains our raw material. From this mess we must create something original.
This tutorial was created because I wanted to prepare a small, impromptu graphics program to check out a screen dump program. Using DRAW, the first thing that came to mind was U10R10010L10 - a box. Not exactly awe-inspiring, but just what a jaded programmer's mind would suggest.

After some mental jogging, I decided to use URDL, DRAW directions, repeat them a few times and use ascending length values ( $10,20,30$ and 40 ) and then descending values ( 30,20 and 10 ). The plan was to use undulating values and see what happened.

Look at Line 20. It wasn't planned, but it happened. It is the oblong shape, top-center of the display. Continuing the same sequence gets us nowhere because the pattern repeats. Check it out for yourself.

Line 10 sets up the blackboard area. What kind of shape would appear if I used the EFGH directions, repeated twice, with ascending lengths $10,20,30$ and 40 repeated? The boring, rambling design in the upper-left corner was determined by Line 21.

Back to the drawing board! I tried FGHEDLUR directions, repeated twice with the familiar undulating values, and produced the exhibit in the lower-right corner of the blackboard. It is formu-
lated in Line 22 - interesting, but suggesting nothing!

Line 23 creates the curious effect in the upper-right region of the display. Study Line 23 and you will note that DRULEFGH, repeated twice, was used with our undulating value scheme. This exhibit seems more intriguing. There is space in the lower-left area of the blackboard; Line 24 displayed the pattern there.

Looking at the set of five exhibits evoked a "So what?" from me. I was aware that I used distorted and disguised box and diamond shapes; e.g., EFGH with any single value, repeated four times makes a diamond. RDLU are the hallmarks of a square or box shape.

If you can't imagine it, key in:
25 ORAW"BM20,20E10F10G10H10"
26 DRAW"BM230,10R10D10L10U10"
and run. Truly, we are laboring on a variation of a theme. Type DEL25-26 and press ENTER.

Careful study of the two bottom exhibits carefully gave me a sense of deja $v u$. Inadvertently, both figures are identical except for a 90 -degree rotation. Clang, clang, clang went the CoCo alarm in my head. 90 -degree rotation? Shades of the DRAW, A option. Recall that it allows rotation around a point. The urge to experiment is too overpowering to resist.

Type LIST and press ENTER. We shall use Line 22. In order to make a loop around Line 22, we have to make room by renumbering the listing.

Key in RENUM 10,5,10 and then call up the listing. Line 22 is redesignated as Line 40. Mask lines 20, 30, 50 and 60
with REM statments. Run. Move the design to center stage by changing the locating values; type 128,96 and press ENTER, then run.
Edit Line 40 to insert $A=X$; after the first quote mark, and add these lines:

```
39 FOR X = 0 TO 3
4 1 \text { NEXT X}
```

and run. No matter how mundane a design may be, if it is attractively centered, it emits a special aura.

The design looks a little congested. No $S$ size value was used, and CoCo reverted to the default size, 54 . Edit Line 40 again, and after the first quote, insert either 56 or 57 . Run. Caution: Values of numbers that are not multiples of 4 are seldom used in graphics displays, as they are likely to distort a carefully worked-out design.

Save our work as "ODDSENDS". Type NEW and press ENTER to clear CoCo's memory.

Key in this mini-program:

> 10 PMODE4, $1:$ PCL5: SCREEN1,0
> 20 DRAW"S16BM90,100 BDNR19BU U5ER2FD3NCLD2 BR4UGR3FD2GLN L2F2 BR5U6HL2R2
> 30 GOTO 30

Run, and notice the height of the space between the bottom of the characters and the underline.

In Line 20, change 16 to 14 and run.
Size S15 makes the distortion even more pronounced. In a long word, these distortions are carried from letter to letter so that the word looks like a drunken sailor, wobbling upward or downward.

If I am not mistaken, S16 makes a fine enlargement of S8. Again, multiples of 4 , like $54,58,512$, etc., are OK.

Use other sizes warily! Type in NEW and press ENTER to clear memory.

Key in Listing 2 from Line 0 to Line 60 , and also Line 500.

We are going to make four exhibits in our pseudo-art color show. To activate each exhibit press keys 1 through 4. If you press any other key, except SHIFT or BREAK, you will return to Exhibit 1.

Now, Line 30 only calls Exhibit 1. Using a basic octagon shape (ERFDGLHU repeated three times) and lines 10 through 40, undulating, make a nice symmetrical design. Wouldn't you guesstimate that you would need four repeats to create the four-leaved goody? Do you see why you need only three repeats?

Key in lines 70 through 110. This one is a mixed bag of directions. EHFGRDLU, repeated seven times in our undulating 10 to 40 to 10 value progression is Exhibit 2. Run and press 2. This dud suggests nothing!

Key in lines 120 through 160. Into string $B \$$ we pack HGFERDLU, repeated three times, in our by now familiar value progression. Line 130 gives us a double dose on the screen when we run and press 3.

To demonstrate that this is an exact, replicating design, we unmask Line 140 and key in C2, yellow, and obliterate our hard work. Easy come, easy go!

Key in the rest of the program. Line 170 packs into $\mathrm{B} \$$ the same scoop as in Exhibit 1, (lines 40 and 50). After keying in lines 170 and 180 , run the program. Key in Line 190 and run again.

Note that Line 190 is in size 56. It has to be recentered, but this is not perfect, as you will spot upon careful inspection. Look at the vertical pairs of lines. Horizontal 53 makes the left pair wider than the right pair. Horizontal 54 makes
the right pair wider than the left pair. This is the distortion factor we have to learn to live with.

As an aside, try masking Line 180 and enter 60 GOTO 160. Run and press 1 . If you want to restore Exhibit 4, unmask Line 180 and type 60 GOTO 60.

We might as well color some of the inner blades green.

Key in lines 200 and 210. A dot of color is located within the borders of the area we propose to color. Run. Key in Line 220; we paint the located area green. Run.

Key in lines 230 and 240 and run. Ditto for lines 250 and 260 , and then for Line 270. Key in Line 280 and run the central box is colored. To accent the blades, key in lines 290 and 300 and run.

In order, key in and run lines 310, 320 and 330. To outline our work of art in green, key in Line 340 and run.

Key in lines 341, 342 and 350 and follow instructions. Note: If you didn't mask Line 180, but used 60 GOTO 170, Line 30 will call this last exhibit with either 1 or 4 .
If you want to save this tutorial, mask Line 140 and save it as "ZIGZAG".
The best part about creating these and similar designs is that, in all eternity, you may be the very first pioneer to create such a unique design.

We haven't explored any of the innumerable possibilities of using this simple, undulating progression of square and diamond themes. You can use the techniques demonstrated in this tutorial to create I don't know what.

Since I dreamed up this system, I think I'll call it the "Kolar Progression." If I know me, I will worry this topic to death in a following tutorial.
You can have a lot of fun making up viable designs with DRAW, PSET and PAINT commands. You can while away

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the hours of your CoCo apprenticeship and become versed in creating interest－ ing，if not spectacular，designs and shapes．You are encouraged to take the Kolar Progression to its very limits and bend it to your will．

The beginner need not have logged in a zillion hours at the keyboard to
understand how to make unique and satisfying graphics．You should aim to play with CoCo and drive it nuts in an effort to make that＂something special＂ that reflects your personality．

After all，you can be a hack，copying listings the rest of your computer life， or you can be an enterprising computer

Picasso，creating original artwork．
I think I know what your reply must be．Remember that every graphic you create，no matter how simple or com－ plex，is honest－to－goodness art．Why not work up something neat to make Picasso turn over in his grave with envy？

## Listing 1：ODDSENDS

## $\varnothing$＇＜ODDSENDS＞ <br> 1 CLEAR 5øø

$1 \varnothing$ PMODE4，1：SCREEN1，$\varnothing:$ PCLS
 2øD1øL2øU3øR4øD3申L2ø＂
21 DRAW＂BM122，75 EløF2øG3øH4øR1ø D2 $\varnothing \mathrm{L} 3 \varnothing \mathrm{U} 4 \varnothing \mathrm{E} 1 \varnothing \mathrm{~F} 2 \emptyset \mathrm{G} 3 \varnothing \mathrm{H} 4 \emptyset \mathrm{R} 1 \emptyset \mathrm{D} 2 \emptyset \mathrm{~L} 3 \emptyset \mathrm{U} 4$ ø＂

Listing 2：ZIGZAG
ø＇＜ZIGZAG＞
$1 \varnothing$ CLEAR5 $\varnothing \varnothing$
$2 \emptyset$ PMODE3，1：PCLS2：SCREEN1，$\varnothing$
$3 \varnothing$ A\＄＝INKEY\＄：IF A\＄＝＂＂GOTO $3 \varnothing$ EL SEON VAL（A\＄）GOTO 4ø，7ø， $12 \varnothing, 1$ $7 \varnothing$
$4 \emptyset$ DRAW＂BM78，56 EløR2øF3øD4øG3øL $2 \varnothing \mathrm{H} 1 \varnothing \mathrm{U} 2 \varnothing \mathrm{E} 3 \varnothing \mathrm{R} 4 \varnothing \mathrm{~F} 3 \varnothing \mathrm{D} 2 \varnothing \mathrm{Gl} \varnothing \mathrm{L} 2 \varnothing \mathrm{H} 3 \varnothing \mathrm{U} 4 \varnothing$ ＂
$5 \emptyset$ DRAW＂E3øR2øF1øD2øG3øL4øH3øU2ø ＂
6ø GOTO6ø
$7 \emptyset$ DRAW＂BM148，86 EløH2øF3øG4øR3ø D2 $\varnothing \mathrm{L} 1 \varnothing \mathrm{U} 2 \varnothing \mathrm{E} 3 \varnothing \mathrm{H} 4 \varnothing \mathrm{~F} 3 \emptyset \mathrm{G} 2 \emptyset \mathrm{R} 1 \varnothing \mathrm{D} 2 \varnothing \mathrm{~L} 3 \varnothing \mathrm{U} 4$ ø＂
$8 \varnothing$ DRAW＂E3øH2 1 F1øG2øR3øD4øL3øU2ø E1øH2øF3øG4øR3øD2øL1фU2ø＂
$9 \varnothing$ DRAW＂E3øH4øF3øG2øR1øD2øL3øU4ø ＂
 øE1øH2øF3øG4 1 R3申D2øLIøU2ø＂
11ø GOTOIlø
$12 \emptyset \mathrm{~B} \$=\mathrm{H}$ H $\varnothing \mathrm{G} 2 \varnothing \mathrm{~F} 3 \varnothing \mathrm{E} 4 \varnothing \mathrm{R} 3 \varnothing \mathrm{D} 2 \varnothing \mathrm{~L} 1 \varnothing \mathrm{U} 2 \varnothing$
H3 $0 \mathrm{G} 4 \varnothing \mathrm{~F} 3 \varnothing \mathrm{E} 2 \varnothing \mathrm{R} 1 \varnothing \mathrm{D} 2 \varnothing \mathrm{~L} 3 \varnothing \mathrm{U} 4 \varnothing \mathrm{H} 3 \varnothing \mathrm{G} 2 \varnothing \mathrm{Fl}$
ØE2øR3øD4øL3øU2ø＂
13ø DRAW＂BM88，96＂＋B\＄＋B\＄
14ø＇DRAW＂C2＂＋B\＄＋B\＄＇DRAWS OVER D ISPLAY 3
15ø 1＊＊＊ADD ONE DIRECTION AT A TIME TO B\＄AND＜RUN＞TO SEE THE DESIGN EXPAND AND ROTATE．IT MAY BE NECESSARY TO ADJUST＜BM＞ 160 GOTOL6ø
$17 \varnothing B \$=" E 1 \emptyset R 2 \emptyset F 3 \varnothing D 4 \varnothing G 3 \emptyset L 2 \emptyset H 1 \emptyset U 2 \varnothing$ E3øR4øF3øD2øG1øL2øH3øU4øE3øR2øF1 ØD2øG3øL4øH3øU2ø＂
18ø DRAW＂BM78，56＂＋B\＄

22 DRAW＂BM19ø，135F1øG2øH3øE4めD3ø
 ø＂
23 DRAW＂BM2øø，9øD1øR2øU3øL4øE3øF $2 \emptyset G 1 \varnothing \mathrm{H} 2 \emptyset \mathrm{D} 3 \varnothing \mathrm{R} 4 \varnothing \mathrm{U} 3 \varnothing \mathrm{~L} 2 \emptyset \mathrm{E} 1 \varnothing \mathrm{~F} 2 \emptyset \mathrm{G} 3 \varnothing \mathrm{H} 4 \varnothing$ ＂

24 DRAW＂BM5 $\varnothing, 14 \varnothing$ EløF2øG3øH4øR3ø D2øL1øU2øE3øF4øG3øH2øR1øD2øL3øU4 ø＂
$3 \varnothing$ GOTO3ø

19ø DRAW＂BM54，36S6＂＋B\＄
$2 \emptyset \varnothing$ ．＊＊＊＊USE＜PSET（X，Y，C）＞TO
LOCATE AREAS TO PAINT．
$21 \varnothing$ PSET（ $1 \varnothing \varnothing, 5 \varnothing, 1$ ）
$22 \varnothing$ PAINT（ $1 \varnothing \varnothing, 5 \varnothing$ ），1，4
$23 \varnothing \operatorname{PSET}(1 \phi \varnothing, 14 \varnothing, 1)$
$24 \emptyset$ PAINT（1øø，14ø），1，4
$25 \emptyset \operatorname{PSET}(15 \varnothing, 5 \varnothing, 1)$
$26 \varnothing$ PAINT（ $15 \varnothing, 5 \varnothing$ ），1，4
$27 \varnothing$ PAINT（ $15 \varnothing, 14 \varnothing$ ），1， 4 LOCATION
DEDUCED FROM OTHER THREE AREAS
$28 \varnothing$ PAINT（128，96），1，4＇MIGHT AS
WELL GET THE CENTER AREA
29ø PSET（128，75，1）
$3 \varnothing \varnothing$ PAINT（128，75），1，4
31ø PAINT（128，117），1， $4^{1}$ DEDUCED
BY SUBTRACTING 96－75 AND ADDING
THE RESULT TO 96 TO GET VERTICAL VALUE．
$32 \varnothing$ PAINT（1ø7，96），1，41 DEDUCTED 21 FROM 128 TO GET HORIZ．VALUE AND VERT．VALUE FIGURES TO BE IN MIDDLE．
$33 \varnothing$ PAINT $(149,96), 1,4$ THESE VALUES FOLLOW FROM REASONING． $34 \varnothing \operatorname{PAINT}(\varnothing, \varnothing), 1,4$ BLOCK OUT BORDER SMOOTHLY IN ONE DIRECTION （DOWN）AS APPOSED TO $(2 \emptyset, 2 \emptyset)$ WHICH GIVES A SPLIT UP；THEN DOWN PAINT JOB．
$3411 * * * S U B S T I T U T E(2 \varnothing, 2 \varnothing)$ IN $<34 \varnothing>$ TO SEE AWKWARD PAINT JOB． 342 1＊＊＊TEMPORARILY CHANGE THE PMODE TO＜4＞IN LINE＜2ø＞TO SEE FOUR＜PSET＞POINTS．
35ø 1＊＊＊＊NOW IS A GOOD TIME TO DELETE THE FOUR＜PSET＞LINES AT $<21 \phi>,<23 \phi>,<25 \phi>,<29 \varnothing>$ 5øø GOTO5øø


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# Appointment Calendar 

By William J. Holdorf

Calculating calendar dates has fascinated me for years. Most of the computer-generated calendars 1 have found, however, were restricted to a certain group of years or just gave a monthly screen output for a set year. That is, until I came across one calendar calculation I really liked.
I found the calendar calculation in a program in Sky and Telescope, July 1985. According to its author, Robert S. Harrington, U.S. Naval Observatory, Washington, D.C., the calendar calculation was derived from a FORTRAN routine that does the same thing on an IBM 4341. From all appearances, it truly represents a perpetual calendar.
Since I am what you might call an amateur, my knowledge is limited concerning the computer and all its capabilities. However, having bought a Color Computer with Extended Disk BASIC and the DMP-130 printer, I thought the calendar calculation routine would be a good program to start with. As printed, the program is intended for use with the DMP-130. You will need to alter the control codes if you are using another printer.
Since I have a Color Computer, I feel any program I write should have some color in it - even if most activity is done within the computer and output is to a printer, as is the case with this calendar program. With that in mind, I have used CLS along with a variety of screen colors, as the screen changes for input or instruction data. This keeps the color coming no matter what is being done.

The core of the calendar calculation is in lines 1870 through 2110 . Everything else is just editing input and

[^15]output. Since I am not a professional mathematician, I can't completely explain what goes on within the calendar calculation routine. I'll leave that to the professionals who understand. All I know is it works beautifully.

The program prints out three calendars per $81 / 2$-by-11 page. Each page has the current month at the top-center, the previous month on the top-left, and at the top-right, the next month. After the three calendars are printed, there are three lines available for special-event dates chosen by the user such as bill payments, holidays, meeting dates, birthdays, etc. The remainder of the calendar page is graduated by three lines showing days of the month split in two columns from 1 though 31. This allows handwritten notes or appointment dates. The program automatically moves to the next page and begins with the next sequence of three months until 12 pages have been printed.

This yearly appointment calendar makes it easy to plan activities for an entire year. Also, any future year can be set up, as well.

As the program is initiated, a year is requested. Full year figures must be entered. Since the basic core for the calendar calculation is a perpetual calendar, actually any year - past, present or future - can be used.

Once the year has been entered, press ENTER, and the screen displays instructions (lines 1220 to 1520) for any special event you might want for each calendar page of the year. Each calendar page can handle 12 special events. Only 19 characters can be entered for each special event. The screen shows the month number and the event number above a line of dashes.

As events are entered, the characters are placed directly above each dash so there is no mistake in entering more
than 19 characters. You can reverse a character or the whole line by using the left arrow. If more than 19 characters are entered, the program erases the data and prints out an error message. You can return to the input area without disturbing the month number or special event count by pressing ENTER. As each event is entered into array SPDS, the data is erased from the screen by GOSU日 1450. The event count increases, and the screen is ready for the next entry. As you enter the 12 th event, the program advances to the next month and the event count starts over.
In case you do not want to use all 12 event allocations for a particular calendar month, after entering the last event you want for the month, enter END and the program will advance to the next month number and the event count will start over. If you do not want to enter any event data or you do not want to continue with the remainder of the year, enter SKIP, and the screen will change to the next set of instructions.

Once all event data has been entered or skipped, the screen displays instructions to get the printer ready. Line up the top of the first page with the printer head. The program allows two blank lines before beginning to print on the third line. If not lined up properly, the page count might be off and the program will advance to the next page incorrectly.
When the paper is lined up, press ENTER, and the computer reads in all data needed for calendar calculations. The screen changes to a reminder that the program is beginning to calculate each of the three calendars for the first page. There is a brief pause before the output begins.
Since there are three different calendars for each page, I have used two loops to control all calculations for each month. The loop in Line 1760 controls the 12 pages. The loop in Line 1770 controls the three-month variation on each page.

Conditions as to what month is calculated are controlled by IF statements in lines 1780 to 1820 . As each IF statement is read, month and year changes are made. The program then branches (GOSU日 1850) to begin entering, in array

CAL\$, the name of the calendar month and titles for the days of the week. This is followed by the calendar calculation routine (lines 1870 to 2110 ), as indexed by IND.

Six lines for weeks are allowed for each month, even though not all will contain a full week of dates; it depends on the month/year being calculated. Some months with 31 days require six lines to complete the calendar.

Another variation is the page for January, which requires December of the previous year. Line 1780 conditions the data accordingly. Also, another month/year change occurs when the last page, December, is reached. The next month is January of the following year, and Line 1820 conditions the data followed by END after calendar page output. For all other months, the calculations are controlled by lines 1790 to 1810 , representing the three months' variation on each page that are all within the same year.

As the calculation data for each week of the three months is completed, array index IND is increased by one before returning to the month/year control (lines 1780 to 1820). After the third month has been completed for a page, the data in calendar array CAL $\$$ is ready to be printed. This is initiated by GDSUB 2130 in Line 1810 or, if it is the last page month of the year, Line 1820.

With Line 2130 , the output to the printer begins. Since I have used condensed characters for the previous and next months, and elongated characters for the present page month, the TAB cannot be used when changing character styles back and forth on the same print line. Instead, I had to use more elaborate print head controls (lines 2290 and 2340) in order to position each calendar line correctly. This will vary with each printer, and the program will have to be revised according to the user's printer. The program is designed for the DMP-130.

I begin each page printout with the year (lines 2150 to 2180 ). Since the elongation of the year is only one character style change on the same line, I can use the TAB 2150 to position the year. Next it is followed by a block graphics border (lines 2190 to 2220 ).

The output of the calendar lines from array CRL $\$$ is controlled by the loop in lines 2240 to 2370 . The condensed character style is first initiated in Line 2230 before entering the loop, since the first and third calendar lines will be in that style. Once in the loop, the last calendar line (next month), will be in

condensed style and ready for the previous month on return of the carriage and line feed. Each output from array CALS is indexed by UU (lines 2260 and 2320) and the loop control I on the basis of eight increments. The index is returned to zero after completing each full page line. Each calendar will always contain data for eight lines as it was entered. That is, name of month, (first line), name of days of the week, (second line), and six lines for calendar weekly dates.

Once all three calendars have been printed, a block graphics border is again printed (lines 2390 to 2410 ). Next, the index control, IND, used to enter calendar calculations to array CAL $\$$, is restored in Line 2430 . This sets the array/index for the input of the next page of three calendars.

After the block graphics border, the
loop in lines 2460 to 2520 will print three lines of any special event dates in array SPD $\$$. In order to determine if there are any, Line 2470 tests the first index of the month of the array for a blank, using page month number (MZ) and loop number (SE) as the first array index. If the first index is blank, there are none in the entire array for that month, and the program will advance four blank lines and skip the loop routine by branching to Line 2530.

The reason for the four lines when there are no special event dates in array SPD\$ is that the block graphics border printout must be on the fourth line after the calendar output in order to keep the page count correct. When the array SPD\$ has data and the special event dates are printed, only three lines are used, but a carriage/line feed (2510) is always executed after the last special
event is printed. That puts the page in the proper line position for printing a line using the block graphics character, CHR\$(241), on the fourth line in both situations.

Once the block graphics line is printed (Line 2540), the remainder of the month page is printed with monthly dates from 1 to 31 on every third line, split in two columns, using loop 2560 to 2610. Each line has two dates. The loop number is used for the first date (Line 2580) and the loop number plus 16 (Line 2600) is used for the second date. After each date, a line is printed using block graphics characters, CHR\$ (241). When
the second date count reaches 32 , no more dates are printed and the program branches to Line 2630. At Line 2640, two PRINTs move the paper to the end of the page, followed by RETURN, and the program is back to one of the five conditions that control the three-month calculations, lines 1780 to 1820 . When the last page is printed, the RETURN will go to Line 1820 where the program is ended.

There are many editing possibilities using the core calendar calculations. One variation is to print six months along the left side of computer paper, using dots across the page to separate
each month and using two pages for the year. This allows random notes to be written opposite each month.

I hope this program brings as much enjoyment and interest to the user as it has to me. Now that you can have a computer-generated, full-year appointment calendar, there should be no excuse for missing important dates during the year. In fact, you can start planning years ahead.
(Questions or comments may be directed to the author at 3501 Atrisco NW, \#3-05, Albuquerque, NM 87120. Please enclose an SASE when writing for a reply.)


The listing: CALENDAR

```
1\varnothingø\emptyset CLS4
1\varnothing1\varnothing CLEAR 2\varnothing\varnothing\emptyset
1\varnothing2\varnothing IND=l'INPUT INDEX
1\varnothing3\varnothing UU=\varnothing'OUTPUT INDEX
1\varnothing4\varnothing DIM C$(42),D$(31),E(12)'ARR
AYS FOR CALENDAR CALCULATIONS
1045 DIM M$(12)'ARRAY TO HOLD MO
NTH NAMES
1\varnothing5\emptyset DIM CAL$(288)'ARRAY TO HOLD
    3 CALENDARS
1\varnothing6\varnothing DIM SPD$(12,12)'ARRAY FOR S
PECIAL EVENTS
1ø7\emptyset PRINT@37," APPOINTMENT CALE
NDAR ";
1\varnothing8\emptyset PRINT@174," BY ";
1\varnothing9\emptyset PRINT@233," BILL HOLDORF ";
llø\varnothing PRINT@3\varnothing\varnothing," l-4-86 ";
lll\emptyset FOR X=1 TO 2\varnothing\varnothing\varnothing:NEXT X
112\emptyset CLS3
113\emptyset PRINT@37," APPOINTMENT CALE
NDAR ";
114\emptyset PRINT@1\varnothing5," FOR ANY YEAR ";
115\emptyset PRINT@196," INPUT FULL YR F
IGURES ";
116\varnothing PRINT@228," FOR BC USE MINU
S SIGN ";
117\varnothing PRINT@26\varnothing," E.G. 1986,1\varnothing\varnothing\varnothing
,1\varnothing,-5\varnothing ";
118\varnothing PRINT@32\emptyset:PRINT@328,"WHAT Y
EAR";:INPUT Y
```

119ø PRINT@387," WHEN READY FOR INPUT OF ";
12øø PRINT@419," SPECIAL DATES F OR EACH ";
121ø PRINT@448: PRINT@452, "MONTH---PRESS <ENTER>";:INPUT AN\$
$122 \varnothing$ CLS 8
$123 \varnothing$ PRINT@34," 12 SPECIAL EVENT S PER MO. ";
$124 \varnothing$ PRINT@66," 19 SPACES EA.SPE
CIAL EVENT ";
$125 \varnothing$ PRINT@131," START WITH DATE AND ADD ";
$126 \varnothing$ PRINT@163," NAME OF SPECIAL EVENT ";
127ø PRINT@23ø," EXAMPLES ";
128ø PRINT@262," 1ø-HARRY JOHNSO N-BD ";
129ø PRINT@294," 25-CHRISTMAS ";
13øø PRINT@326," 3ø-CLUB PICNIC ";
131ø REM----INPUT SPECIAL EVENTS FOR ALL MONTHS
$132 \emptyset$ FOR MON1=1 TO 12
$133 \varnothing$ GOSUB $145 \varnothing$
134ø FOR SE=1 TO 12
135ø PRINT@389," MONTH:";:PRINT
USING"\#\#";MON1;:PRINT" S.E.
\#";:PRINT USING"\#\#";SE;:PRINT" " ;
136Ø PRINT@421, ; : INPUT AN\$
137ø IF LEN (ANS) >19 THEN GOTO 14 $8 \varnothing$
138ø IF ANS="END"THEN 143ø'IF SP ECIAL EVENTS LESS THAN 12 GO TO NEXT MONTH
139ø IF AN\$="SKIP" THEN 153ø'TO
SKIP ALL OR REMAINDER OF MONTHS
$14 \varnothing \varnothing$ SPD $($ MON1,SE $)=A N \$$


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$141 \varnothing$ GOSUB $145 \varnothing$
$142 \varnothing$ NEXT SE
$143 \varnothing$ NEXT MON1
$144 \varnothing$ GOTO 153ø
145ø PRINT＠416
$146 \varnothing$ PRINT＠448，＂
－－－－－－－－－－＂
147ø RETURN
148ø PRINT＠417，＂DATA OVER 19－－PR
ESS＜ENTER＞＂；
$149 \varnothing$ INPUT AN2\＄
15øø GOSUB 145ø
151ø GOTO 136ø
$152 \emptyset$ REM－－－－END SPECIAL EVENTS
1530 CLS5
154ø PRINT＠261，＂INPUT DATA COMP LETED＂；
155ø PRINT＠387，＂MOVE PAPER TO F IRST LINE＂；
$156 \varnothing$ PRINT＠451，＂WHEN READY PRES S＜ENTER＞＂；
157ø AN\＄＝INKEY\＄：IF AN\＄＝＂＂THEN 1 57ø
$158 \varnothing$ FOR $I=1$ TO 31
$159 \varnothing$ READ D $\$(I)$
16øø NEXT I
$161 \varnothing$ FOR I＝1 TO 12
$162 \emptyset$ READ E（I）
1630 NEXT I
$164 \varnothing$ FOR I＝1 TO 12
$165 \varnothing$ READ M\＄（I）
1660 NEXT I
167ø DATA＂1＂，＂2＂，＂3＂，＂ 4 ＂，＂5＂，＂6＂，＂7＂，＂8＂，＂9＂， ＂1ф＂，＂11＂，＂12＂，＂13＂，＂14＂，＂ 15＂，＂16＂，＂17＂，＂18＂，＂19＂，＂2ø ＂，＂21＂，＂22＂，＂23＂，＂24＂，＂25＂， ＂26＂，＂27＂，＂28＂，＂29＂，＂3ø＂，＂ $31 "$
$168 \varnothing$ DATA $31,28,31,3 \varnothing, 31,3 \varnothing, 31,3$ $1,3 \varnothing, 31,3 \varnothing, 31$
$169 \varnothing$ DATA＊
FEBRUARY＂，＂ APRIL＂，＂
JUNE＂，＂
AUGUST＂，＂

JANUARY＂，＂
MARCH＂，＂ MAY＂，
JULY＂，
SEPTEMB
$176 \varnothing$ FOR MZ＝1 TO 12
177ø FOR CAL＝1 TO 3
178ø IF CAL＝1 AND MZ＝1 THEN MZ＝1
2：Y＝Y－1：GOSUB 185ø：MZ＝1：Y＝Y＋1：NE
XT CAL
179ø IF CAL＝1 AND MZ＝＞2 THEN MZ＝ MZ－1：GOSUB 185ø：MZ＝MZ＋1：NEXT CAL 18øø IF CAL＝2 AND MZ＝＞1 THEN GOS UB 185ø：NEXT CAL
181ø IF CAL＝3 AND MZ＝＜11 THEN MZ ＝MZ＋1：GOSUB 185ø：MZ＝MZ－1：GOSUB 2 13申：NEXT MZ
182ø IF CAL＝3 AND MZ＝12 THEN MZ＝ l：$Y=Y+1:$ GOSUB 185ø：MZ＝12：$Y=Y-1: G$ OSUB 213ø：END
$183 \varnothing$ REM－－－－END 3 MONTH CALENDAR CONTROL
$184 \varnothing$ REM－－－－BEGINNING CALENDAR C ALCULATION ROUTINE
$185 \emptyset \mathrm{CAL}($ IND $)=\mathrm{M} \$(\mathrm{MZ}): I N D=I N D+1^{\prime}$
NAME OF MONTH
$186 \varnothing$ CAL\＄（IND）＝＂SU MO TU WE TH
FR SA＂：IND＝IND＋1
$187 \varnothing \mathrm{~J}=367$＊Y－INT（7＊（Y＋INT（ $(\mathrm{MZ}+9)$
／12））／4）＋INT（275＊MZ／9）＋1721ø31
188 $\varnothing \mathrm{K}=\varnothing$
189ø IF MZ＜2 THEN K＝－1
19øø J＝J－INT（ 3 ＊（INT（ $(Y+K) / 1 \varnothing \varnothing)+1$
）／4）
191ø K＝E（MZ）
192ø IF MZ＜＞2 THEN 199ø
$193 \varnothing \mathrm{~W}=\operatorname{INT}(\mathrm{Y}-1 \varnothing \varnothing * \operatorname{INT}(\mathrm{Y} / 1 \varnothing \varnothing))$
$194 \varnothing \mathrm{X}=\operatorname{INT}(\mathrm{Y}-4 * \operatorname{INT}(\mathrm{Y} / 4)$ ）
$195 \emptyset \mathrm{Z}=\operatorname{INT}(\mathrm{Y}-4 \varnothing \varnothing$＊INT $(Y / 4 \varnothing \varnothing))$
196ø IF X＜＞ø THEN 199ø
197め IF W＝ø AND Z＜＞め THEN 199め
198甲 K＝29
199ø X＝J－7＊INT（J／7）
2øøø FOR I＝1 TO 42
$2 \emptyset 1 \varnothing C \$(I)=" \quad "$
$2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing$ NEXT I
2ø3ø FOR I＝1 TO K
$2 \emptyset 4 \varnothing \mathrm{C} \$(\mathrm{I}+\mathrm{X})=\mathrm{D} \$(\mathrm{I})$
$2 \varnothing 5 \varnothing$ NEXT I
2ø6甲 FOR I＝1 TO 6
$2 \phi 7 \varnothing \mathrm{~J}=7$＊I
2ø8ø REM－－－－WEEKLY DATES INPUTED TO ARRAY
$2 \varnothing 9 \varnothing$ CAL $\$($ IND $)=C \$(J-6)+C \$(J-5)+C$ $\$(J-4)+C \$(J-3)+C \$(J-2)+C \$(J-1)+C$ \＄（J）：IND＝IND＋1
2løø NEXT I
211ø RETURN
$212 \varnothing$ REM－－－－END CALENDAR ROUTINE
$213 \varnothing$ REM－－－－OUTPUT TO PRINTER
214ø PRINT\＃－2：PRINT\＃－2
215ø PRINT\＃－2，TAB（35）；
$216 \varnothing$ PRINT\＃－2，CHR\＄（27）CHR\＄（14）：＇

```
START ELONGATION
217\emptyset PRINT#-2,Y
218\emptyset PRINT#-2,CHR$(27) CHR$ (15);'
END ELONGATION
219\emptyset FOR I=1 TO 4\varnothing
22\emptyset\emptyset PRINT#-2,CHR$ (253) CHR$ (251)
;
221\varnothing NEXT I
222\emptyset PRINT#-2
223\varnothing PRINT#-2,CHR$ (27)CHR$(2\varnothing);'
CONDENSED
224\emptyset FOR I=l TO 8
225\emptyset PRINT#-2,CAL$(I+UU);
226\emptyset UU=UU+8
227\emptyset PRINT#-2,CHR$ (27)CHR$ (19);'
STANDARD
228\emptyset PRINT#-2,CHR$(27)CHR$(14);'
START ELONGATION
229\emptyset PRINT#-2,CHR$(27);CHR$(16);
CHR$ (\emptyset); CHR$ (ll\emptyset);
23@\emptyset PRINT#-2,CAL$(I+UU);
231\emptyset PRINT#-2,CHR$(27)CHR$ (15);'
END ELONGATION
232\emptyset UU=UU+8
233\emptyset PRINT#-2, CHR$ (27)CHR$ (2\emptyset);'
CONDENSED
234\varnothing PRINT#-2,CHR$ (27);CHR$ (16);
CHR$ (3); CHR$ (45) ;
235\emptyset PRINT#-2,CAL$(I+UU)
236\varnothing UU=\varnothing
237\emptyset NEXT I
238\emptyset PRINT#-2,CHR$ (27)CHR$ (19);'
STANDARD
239\emptyset FOR G=1 TO 4\emptyset
24\emptyset\emptyset PRINT#-2,CHR$ (252) ; CHR$ (254
);
241\varnothing NEXT G
```

$242 \varnothing$ PRINT\#-2
$243 \varnothing$ IND $=1$
$244 \emptyset$ REM-ー--END CAIENDAR OUTPUT
$245 \emptyset$ REM-ー--OUTPUT MONTHLY SPECI
AL EVENTS
$246 \emptyset$ FOR SE=1 TO 9 STEP 4
$247 \varnothing$ IF SPD\$ (MZ,SE) =" "THEN PRIN
T\#-2: PRINT\#-2: PRINT\#-2: PRINT\#-2:
GOTO 253ø
$248 \varnothing$ PRINT\#-2,SPD\$(MZ,SE);
$249 \varnothing$ PRINT\#-2,TAB(2ø);SPD\$(MZ,SE
+1) ;
$25 \emptyset \varnothing$ PRINT\#-2,TAB(4ø);SPD\$(MZ,SE
+2) ;
$251 \varnothing$ PRINT\#-2,TAB(6Ø) ; SPD\$ (MZ,SE
+3)
$252 \emptyset$ NEXT SE
$253 \varnothing$ REM-ー--END SPECIAL EVENTS
$254 \varnothing$ PRINT\#-2,STRING\$ (8申, (CHR\$ (2
41)))
$255 \varnothing$ REM-ー--BEGINNING DATE/LINES
OUTPUT
$256 \varnothing$ FOR DT=1 TO 16
257ø PRINT\#-2:PRINT\#-2
$258 \emptyset$ PRINT\#-2,USING"\#\#";DT;:PRIN
T\#-2,STRING\$ (37, (CHR\$ (241)));
$259 \varnothing$ IF DT+16=32 THEN $263 \emptyset$
$26 \varnothing \varnothing$ PRINT\#-2,TAB (4ø) ;:PRINT\#-2,
USING"\#\#"; DT+16;:PRINT\#-2,STRING
\$(37, (CHR\$(241)))
$261 \varnothing$ NEXT DT
$262 \emptyset$ REM----END DATE/LINE OUTPUT
$263 \varnothing$ REM-ー--MOVE TO END OF PAGE
$264 \varnothing$ PRINT\#-2: PRINT\#-2
$265 \emptyset$ RETURN'READY FOR NEXT PAGE
AND NEXT 3 MONTHS

| 242ø | PRINT\＃－2 |
| :---: | :---: |
| $243 \varnothing$ | IND $=1$ |
| $244 \emptyset$ | REM－－－－END CALENDAR OUTPUT |
| 245ø | REM－－－－OUTPUT MONTHLY SPECI |
| AL EVENTS |  |
| $246 \varnothing$ | FOR SE＝1 TO 9 STEP 4 |
| $247 \varnothing$ | IF SPD\＄（MZ，SE）＝＂＂THEN PRIN |
| T\＃－2：PRINT\＃－2：PRINT\＃－2：PRINT\＃－2： |  |
| GOTO | 253ø |
| $248 \varnothing$ | PRINT\＃－2，SPD（MZ，SE）； |
| $249 \varnothing$ | PRINT\＃－2，TAB（ $2 \varnothing$ ）；SPD\＄（MZ，SE |
| ＋1） |  |
| $25 \varnothing \varnothing$ | PRINT\＃－2，TAB（ $4 \varnothing$ ）；SPD\＄（MZ，SE |
| ＋2） |  |
| 251ø | PRINT\＃－2，TAB（6ø）；SPD\＄（MZ，SE |
| ＋3） |  |
| $252 \varnothing$ | NEXT SE |
| $253 \varnothing$ | REM－－－－END SPECIAL EVENTS |
| $254 \varnothing$ | PRINT\＃－2，STRING\＄（8め，（CHR\＄（2 |
| 41））） |  |
| $255 \emptyset$ REM－－－－BEGINNING DATE／LINES OUTPUT |  |
| $256 \varnothing$ FOR DT＝1 TO 16 |  |
| $257 \varnothing$ PRINT\＃－2：PRINT\＃－2 |  |
| $258 \varnothing$ PRINT\＃－2，USING＂\＃\＃＂；DT；：PRIN |  |
| T\＃－2，STRING\＄（37，（CHR\＄（241））； |  |
| $259 \varnothing$ IF DT＋16＝32 THEN $263 \varnothing$ |  |
| $26 \varnothing \varnothing$ PRINT\＃－2，TAB（ $4 \varnothing$ ）：：PRINT\＃－2， |  |
| USING＂\＃\＃＂；DT＋16；：PRINT\＃－2，STRING |  |
| \＄（37，（CHR\＄（241））） |  |
| $261 \varnothing$ NEXT DT |  |
| $262 \varnothing$ | REM－－－－END DATE／LINE OUTPUT |
| $263 \emptyset$ REM－－－－MOVE TO END OF PAGE |  |
| $264 \varnothing$ PRINT\＃－2：PRINT\＃－2 |  |
| $265 \emptyset$ RETURN＇READY FOR NEXT PAGE |  |
| AND N | NEXT 3 MONTHS |



# Finding the Right Person for the Job 

## Use this management program to minimize personnel costs

By Larry M. Paroubek

Anyone who has been in business for any length of time realizes that, above all else, employees tend to make or break a company. We often hear phrases such as, "They're a dime a dozen," or, "Anyone is replace-able"- but what is the real cost, in both money and time, of finding and keeping good employees?

Job Description was created as a management tool to help in minimizing the various costs involved in hiring, training and, in many cases, firing personnel.

After the title screen runs, you are asked if you want the speed-up poke or not; if you have any difficulties with the poke, press N . The poke does not make a substantial difference in the program's operating speed.

You will then be asked to enter the title of the job you are creating the description for. Just type in the title. Whenever you are asked for input in the program, just type in an appropriate response. When dollar amounts are mentioned, type in just the whole number amounts (no dollar signs or decimal points). When hours are requested, enter whole numbers (no decimal points or fractional amounts).

Next, you are asked for the number of primary responsibilities the job demands; just press a number. Then type in short descriptions of the responsibilities, pressing ENTER after each. Then you are prompted to rate the responsibilities on a scale of 1 to $9(9$ being high), in order to establish priorities.

Most positions have no more than five primary responsibilities. If you have a great many more than that, perhaps you are overloading the employee or are listing secondary aspects of the prime responsibilities. I have intentionally left printer wrap-arounds out of this program - your responses should be short and specific.

You will be asked to define the personality type you feel is necessary for the position. Introverts and extroverts do not cover the spectrum of personal-

[^16]ity types, but, as generalizations, they do help in defining the position's needs. Note that we all tend toward one personality type or the other. Being introverted is not bad - positions that warrant little supervision or positions such as in research and development need a more introspective, introverted type of personality. Customer service and sales positions tend toward a more extroverted type of personality.

Three examples of more specific types of personalities (utilizing Carl Jung's personality breakdowns) are presented. Read the specifics on each and press the number that corresponds to what you feel is the primary personality requirement for the position offered (Thinker, Sensor, Intuitor or Feeler). Then list your second and third choices. Though we are a combination of all of the above, we tend more toward one type than another. And each position needs a slightly different type of personality.

Next you are asked to list five primary duties of the position and to estimate the number of hours it will take to accomplish each duty on a weekly basis. Notice there is a "trap" that tells us when we have made the position "undoable." It is undoable if you have 90 hours of work to accomplish in 40 hours. With such things, we have to be realistic. If all we create is frustration, the employee will not be with us for very long!

Input to whom the employee will be directly reporting. Notice there is only one choice. An employee should be directly subordinate to only one person. The employee will avoid conflicting requirements and the supervisor will know exactly what is going on with the individual. (We all can remember when Father said "no" to something - so we went to ask Mother!)


You are then asked if your subject is part of management. If so, then list the number of people subordinate to that individual. Remember, it is normally suggested that no more than eight to 10
people be directly subordinate to any one individual. Often, as in the case of retail management when the manager is also required to sell, it is best to have even less employees directly subordinate. If there are not enough hours in the day to allot time to each task and individual, the job will not get done!


Determine the salary range and whether or not it is flexible. Flexibility of salary is often a primary requirement to the most qualified individuals.

After you answer yes or no to the question of flexibility, the program is printed out. Be sure to have your printer on and ready. If you have any specific printer codes for your printer, they go in lines 1000 through 1030.

The space left open for printer codes is there for you to develop your own format for the printout. Since there are a variety of printers set at various baud rates, it is best that you utilize your own special codes. If you developed notes before running the program, entering the data is much easier, and your presentation will be much more organized.

## Outline of Management Success

To maximize use of the printout, you should consider these factors:
A) Did you search out as much information as possible from as many sources as possible so that you have a concise and well-formulated job description?

- Did you review the responsibilities of the person who formerly held the position, how well he or she accomplished the task, in what aspects he or she lacked the ability to perform the job and why, and, most importantly, what type of person (personality) he or she is?
- Did you discuss with the supervisor exactly what the position requires?
- If you have hired before for the position and the individual was not wellsuited for it, how did you learn from your mistakes?
- When you were listing requirements, did you put too much of your own biased thoughts and personality into each requirement, or did you really try to maintain an objective viewpoint?
- Did you fully research all possible aspects of the position?
B) Did you review the company itself from both a reputation standpoint and from a company-needs, stage of development standpoint?
- All companies are in some stage of development. Because of their organizational development, they have different needs at different stages.

Start-up: To survive, a company at this stage must have strong leadership and people with a high degree of flexibility.

Development: The company begins to define its
 operating mores, structure and roles of its employees. Product development and sales are emphasized. Crises are created because of individual loss of autonomy.

Consolidation: A period in which the organization considers its gains and losses. It looks into further development while consolidating its present position. This period needs strong direction.

Plateau: Little or no change is evident. Perhaps no new ideas or proposals are generated, or skills are not available. If alternate strategies are not developed, the company may lose its edge in the market.

Expansion: The company expands

## -JOB DESCRIPTION-

POSITION : COPY EDITOR
REPORTS TO : MANAGING EDITOR
SALARY RANGE.: FLEXIBLE

STAFF SIZE : 2 PERSONS
PARTICULAR DUTIES :
EDIT SUBMISSIONS AND HAVE TYPESET
$2 \emptyset$ HRS./WK
PROOFREAD EACH ARTICLE BEFORE PASTE-UR
$1 \varnothing$ HRS./WK
WRITE INHOUSE COPY (ADS, HEADLINES, ETC.)
5 HRS. /WK.
ANSWER CORRESPONDENCE/CALLS
5 HRS./WK.
PROOFREAD ARTICLES AFTER PASTE-UP
*Job, as listed, is undoable at $5 \emptyset$ hours per week total
POSITIONAL RESPONSIBIIITIES:
HIGH $\rightarrow$ EDIT/WRITE COPY FOR EACH ISSUE
HIGH $\rightarrow$ DIRECT COPY THROUGH ALL STAGES OF PRODUCTION
HIGH $\rightarrow$ ENSURE ACCURACY AND STYLE CONFORMITY OF EACH ARTICLE
MEDIUM $\rightarrow$ ASSIST MANAGING EDITOR WITH PRODUCTION TASKS
We are looking for someone that is most happy working alone and does not need a social environment in which to work.

1 . We want a person that enjoys tackling problems with logic
is strong on analysis, a methodical worker and good at research.
Will be good with facts and figures; and, analysis.
2 . We want someone that enjoys playing with ideas and theories, can see the overview, is creative and imaginative.
Good with long-term planning, lateral thinking and is intuitive.
3 . We want someone that is good at getting things done,
enjoys routine work, has common sense, works hard and is practical. Good at initiating projects, negotiating, converts ideas/action.
with development, introduction or modification of products, etc., or by acquisition. Direction, leadership and new ideas are beneficial.

Declining: Rising costs, outdated products, etc., cause the company to decline. Flexibility, direction and firing
excess personnel are imperative or the company will be forced out of business. - Attracting the highest quality applit cants is imperative. A company's reputation will often determine the quality of its applicants for various positions. The better the reputation, the higher
their quality. If the reputation is not so good, perhaps higher salaries or additional benefits may bring quality applicants to your company. Of course, having a good reputation at the present is not a guarantee for the future.

Keeping all these factors in mind and using them to your best advantage will help you build the best possible job description on your expectations for the position you want to fill. It seems no matter how good our systems for hiring are, we tend to do no better than about 50 percent in our success-to-failure ratios. Anything that increases the percentage of successes will be beneficial in time, money and satisfaction.

Of course, realizing what you and your company actually need in a certain position is only a beginning. Interviewing, training/ developing, motivational factors, etc., all play their roles. Creating job descriptions only helps you see what you need. You have to create your own paths. Putting a person who doesn't "fit" into a position is much like trying to hammer nails with a saw! Your success ratios won't be very good, there's too much effort involved and it's hard on the saw.
(Questions or comments may be directed to the author at 42 South Windsor, Atlantic City, NJ 08401. Please enclose an SASE when requesting a reply.)

Editor's Note: This program is written on the Korean CoCo 3. Pokes are used that allow true lowercase letters, but many of the older CoCos do not allow this. For 16 K CoCos with Extended Color BASIC, type PCLEAR2 before running the program to eliminate difficulties. For the older CoCo's, eliminate POKE 65314,40 and POKEG5314, 48 in the following lines: 170, 280, 330, 500, 560, 910, 920, 1500, 1630, 1650. Line 1650 contains two of these pokes.


The listing: JOB DESC

```
1 ' JOB-DESC
2 I IARRY M. PAROUBEK
3. COPYRIGHT (C) 1986
4 ALI RIGHTS RESERVED
1\emptyset CLS:GOSUB16\varnothing\varnothing
2\emptyset CLEARI\emptyset\emptyset\emptyset
```

Iøø CLS:TITLE\$="-CREATING JOB DE SCRIPTION-":PRINT@2,TITLE\$
Ilø PRINT@96," WHAT IS THE JOB T ITLE": PRINT:INPUT TT\$
15ø CLS:PRINT@2,TITLE\$
$16 \varnothing$ PRINT@129,"Overview the posi tion and input the number of res ponsibilities of the position." :PRINT@264,"<MAXIMUM OF NINE>": P RINT@384," Think of responsibili ty items that must be handled on a daily, weekly or mont hly basis. -positional-";
17ø POKE65314,48:I\$=INKEY\$:IFI\$=
""THEN17 $\quad$ ELSE IF VAL(I\$)<1 OR V AL (I\$) >9 THEN17ø
$18 \emptyset$ RESPONSIBLE=VAL(I\$)
19ø FORX=1 TO RE:CLS:PRINT@2,TIT LE\$:PRINT:PRINT:PRINT" LIST RESP ONSIBILITIES -BE SPECI FIC!-": PRINT:PRINT:LINEINPUTA\$ (X ): NEXTX
2øø FORX=1 TO RE:CLS:PRINT@34,"R ATE RESPONSIBILITIES $1-91$ :PRINT @66,"9 IS HIGH, 1 IS LOW": PRINT@ 256,"* ";A\$(X)
$21 \varnothing$ PRINT@42ø,"<INPUT 1 - $9>"$
$22 \emptyset$ I\$=INKEY\$:IFIS=""THEN22 1 ELS EIF VAL (I\$) <1 OR VAL (I\$) >9 THENP RINT@352," OFF SCALE - TRY AGAIN ...": GOTO22ø ELSE23ø
$23 \emptyset \mathrm{~A}(\mathrm{X})=\mathrm{VAL}(\mathrm{I} \$):$ NEXTX
$25 \varnothing$ CLS:PRINT@1,"WHAT TYPE OF PE RSONALITY DO YOU FEEL YOU NEED?" $26 \emptyset$ PRINT@128,"l. INTROVERT - MO ST HAPPY BY THEMSELVES, DOING THEIR OWN THING...
$27 \emptyset$ PRINT@256,"2. EXTROVERT - IN TERACTION WITH OTHERS GIVES THEI R LIFE MEANING."
28申 PRINT@42ø,"<INPUT 1 OR $2>": P$ OKE65314,48

29ø I\$=INKEY\$:IFI\$=""THEN29 1 ELSE IF VAL(I\$)<1 OR VAL(I\$) > 2 THEN29ø ELSE PERSON=VAL (I\$)
$3 \varnothing \varnothing$ CLS:PRINT@1;"RATING INDIVIDU AL'S STRENGTH -WHERE DO YOU NE ED THE STRENGTH-"
$31 \varnothing$ PRINT@96,"I. THINKER : GOOd with facts andfigures, researchi ng, analysis, accounting, etc.": PRINT"2. SENSOR : Good at initia ting projects, negotiating, con verts ideas into action."
$32 \varnothing$ PRINT"3. INTUITOR : Good at long-term planning, creative wri ting, lateral thinking, brai nstorming.";:PRINT"4. FEELER : G ood at cementing relationships counseling, public relati ons.":PRINT@481,"<RATE MOST IMPO RTANT FIRST>";
$33 \emptyset$ FORX=1 TO3: POKE65314, 48
$34 \emptyset$ I\$=INKEY\$: IFIS=""THEN34ø ELS EIF VAL(I\$)<1 OR VAL(I\$) >4 THEN3 $4 \varnothing$ ELSE35ø
35ø IF X=1 THEN Nl=VAL(I\$) ELSE
IFX=2 THEN N2=VAL(I\$) ELSEIF X=3
THEN N3=VAL (I\$)
$36 \emptyset$ IF X=1 THEN39ø ELSEIFX=2THEN

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$\Leftrightarrow$ Up to 900 entries in a single file. - Requires 64 K CoCo or Coco 3.


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$37 \varnothing$ ELSE38 $\varnothing$
$37 \varnothing$ IF N2=N1 THEN34ø ELSE39 $\varnothing$
$38 \varnothing$ IF N3=N1 OR N3=N2 THEN34ø EL SE39ø
$39 \varnothing$ TYPE (X) $=\mathrm{VAL}(\mathrm{I} \$): F O R Y=15 \not \mathrm{Cl}_{4} \mathrm{TO}$ 1535: POKEY, 255:NEXTY:IF X=1 THEN
PRINT@481,"<RATE SECOND MOST IM PORTANT>"; ELSEIF X=2 THEN PRINT @481,"<RATE THIRD MOST IMPORTANT $>" ;$
$4 \varnothing \varnothing$ NEXTX
45ø CLS:PRINT@2,TITLE\$:PRINT@72, " JOB DUTIES":PRINT@416," LIST 5 MAJOR DUTIES THAT YOU FEEL T HE POSITION ENTAILS.";:PRINT@1ø3 ,"<maximum of $5>": F O R X=1$ TO5:PRI NT@162,"NUMBER ";X:PRINT:LINEINP UT DUTIES $(\mathrm{X}):$ FORY $=1248$ TOl3ll: P OKEY,143:NEXTY,X
$46 \varnothing$ CLS:PRINT@2,TITLE\$:PRINT@64, " ESTIMATE THE NUMBER OF HOURS PER WEEK THAT THE PARTICULAR DUTY SHOULD TAKE TO COMPLETE. input -integers-";:FORX=1 TO5:
PRINT@225, DUTIES\$ (X): PRINT: INPUT DUTIES (X): FORY=1248 TOl311: POKE Y, 143: POKEY+64,143:NEXTY,X
$47 \varnothing$ TD=DU (1) +DU (2) +DU (3) +DU (4) +D U(5)
5øø CLS: PRINT@2,TITLE\$: PRINT@1øø ,"REPORTING ARRANGEMENTS": PRINT@ 132,"SHOULD REPORT TO WHOM?": PRI NT:INPUT SUPER\$:CLS:PRINT@2,TITL E\$: PRINT@98,"Is person managemen t?": PRINT@134,"<Y>ES OR <N>O":PO KE65314,48
51ø I\$=INKEY\$:IFI\$=""THEN51ø ELS ELFIS="Y"THEN52ø ELSEIFI\$="N"THE N55 $\varnothing$ ELSE51ø
$52 \varnothing$ PRINT@32ø, "OVER HOW MANY PEO PLE?": PRINT:INPUT MANAGE
55ø CLS: PRINT@2,TITLE\$:PRINT@1ø2 ,"SALARY RANGE": PRINT@13ø," $<E X A M$ PLE : 25øøø-3øøøø>":PRINT@194, "INPUT FIRST NUMBER -> NO \$'S";: PRINT:INPUTA:PRINT:PRINT" INPUT SECOND NUMBER -> NO \$'S";:PRINT : INPUTB
$56 \varnothing$ SALARY\$="\$"+STR\$(A)+" -"+STR \$(B):PRINT@418,"FLEXIBLE ? : <Y> ES OR <N>O";: POKE65314,48
57ø I\$=INKEY\$:IFI\$=""THEN57め ELS EIF I\$="Y" THEN FLEX\$="FLEXIBLE

- YES" ELSEIF IS="N" THEN FLEX\$= "FLEXIBLE - NO" ELSE57ø
9øø CLS3: P=PEEK (65314):IF P=4 OR P=48 THEN92 $\varnothing$ ELSE91 $\varnothing$
$91 \varnothing$ PRINT@26ø, "please"; CHR\$ (128) ;"prepare";CHR\$(128);"printer";:

POKE65314,48:FORX=1TO2 $\varnothing \varnothing$ : NEXTX:S OUND1, 1: GOTO9øø
$92 \emptyset$ FORX=1 TOl2:SOUND16ø,1:NEXTX :PRINT@26ø,"PRESS ANY KEY TO PRO CEED";: POKE65314,4ø:EXEC44539
$1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ 'LINES $1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ - $1 \varnothing 3 \varnothing$ IS SPACE PROVIDED FOR YOUR OWN PARTICULAR PRINTER CODES.
$1 \varnothing 1 \varnothing$ 'PROGRAM IS WRITTEN FOR $8 \varnothing$ CHARACTER PER LINE PRINTOUT...
$1 \varnothing 2 \varnothing$ 'USE THIS AREA FOR YOUR PRINTER'S BAUD RATE...
1ø3ø 'USE THIS AREA FOR ANY SPECIAL PRINTER CODES...
lløø CLSø:PRINT@426,"working";:P OKE65494, $\varnothing$ : PRINT\#-2," -JOB DESCRIPTION-"
111ø PRINT\#-2:PRINT\#-2,"
P OSITION : ";TT\$:PRINT\#-2:PRINT\#2," REPORTS TO : ";SUPER\$: PRINT\#-2:PRINT\#-2," SALARY RANGE : ";SALARY\$:PRINT\#-2," ";FLEX\$
112ø IF MANAGE $>\varnothing$ THEN113ø ELSEl $14 \varnothing$
113ø PRINT\#-2:PRINT\#-2," S
TAFF SIZE : ";MANAGE;" PERSONS" 114ø PRINT\#-2: PRINT\#-2,"
ARTICULAR DUTIES : "
115ø FORX=1 TO5:PRINT\#-2,"
"; DUTIES\$ (X):PRIN
T\#-2,"
;DUTIES (X) ;" HRS./WK.":NEXTX
116ø IF TD>4ø THEN PRINT\#-2,"

* Job, as listed
, is undoable at ";TD;" hours pe
r week total" ELSEll7ø
117ø PRINT\#-2:PRINT\#-2," P
OSITIONAL RESPONSIBIIITIES : ": X $=\varnothing$
$118 \emptyset \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+1:$ IF $\mathrm{X}>$ RE THEN121ø ELSE 119ø
$119 \varnothing$ IF $A(X)>7$ THEN12øø ELSE118 $\varnothing$
12øø PRINT\#-2,"
HIGH
-> ";A\$(X):GOTO118ø
$121 \varnothing \mathrm{X}=\varnothing$
122ø $\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+1:$ IFX $>$ RE THEN125 $\varnothing$ ELSEl $23 \varnothing$
$123 \emptyset$ IF $\mathrm{A}(\mathrm{X})<=7$ AND $\mathrm{A}(\mathrm{X})>4$ THE N124ø ELSE122ø
124ø PRINT\#-2,"
MEDIUM
-> ";A\$(X):GOTO122ø
$125 \varnothing \mathrm{X}=\varnothing$
$126 \varnothing \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+1:$ IFX $>$ RE THEN129ø ELSE1 $27 \varnothing$
$127 \varnothing$ IF $\mathrm{A}(\mathrm{X})<=4$ AND $\mathrm{A}(\mathrm{X})>\varnothing$ THEN
128ø ELSE126ø
-> ";A\$(X):GOTOL26ø
129ø X=ø:PRINT\#-2:IFPERSON=1 THE N13øøELSE131ø
13øø PRINT\#-2," We are 100 king for someone that is most ha ppy working alone": PRINT\#-2,"
and does not need a social e nvironment in which to work.":PR INT\#-2: GOTO132ø
131ø PRINT\#-2," We are loo king for someone that is a peopl e person": PRINT\#-2," whose challenge is inter-action with 0 ther people.":PRINT\#-2
132ø $\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+1:$ IFX>3 THEN $15 \varnothing \varnothing$
$133 \varnothing$ IF TYPE $(X)=1$ THEN134ø ELSE1 $36 \varnothing$
134ø PRINT\#-2," ";X;". We want a person that enjoys tackli ng problems with logic":PRINT\#-2
is strong on analysis
, a methodical worker and good a t research.":PRINT\#-2,"
Will be good with facts and figu
res; and, analysis."
135ø PRINT\#-2:GOTO132ø
$136 \emptyset \operatorname{IF} \operatorname{TYPE}(X)=2$ THEN137ø ELSE1 $39 \varnothing$
137ø PRINT\#-2," ";X;".We
want someone that is good at get ting things done,":PRINT\#-2," enjoys routine work, has $C$
ommon sense, works hard and is $p$ ractical.":PRINT\#-2," Go od at initiating projects, negot iating, converts ideas/action. 138ø PRINT\#-2:GOTO132ø
139ø IF TYPE $(X)=3$ THEN14øø ELSE1 $42 \varnothing$
14øø PRINT\#-2," ";X;". We
want someone that enjoys playing with ideas and theories,":PRINT \#-2," can see the overvi ew, is creative and imaginative. ": PRINT\#-2,"

Good with 1
ong-term planning, lateral think ing and is intuitive."
141ø PRINT\#-2:GOTO132ø
$142 \emptyset$ IF TYPE $(X)=4$ THEN143 10 ELSE1 $32 \varnothing$
143ø PRINT\#-2," ";X;". We want someone that is good at cem enting team relationships,":PRIN T\#-2," counseling, arbit rating, public relations and is perceptive.":PRINT\#-2,"
Enjoys social contact and can ea sily talk with anyone."

144ø PRINT\#-2:GOTO132ø
15øø CLS:PRINT@65,"Do you wish t o print another Job Descripti on ?";:PRINT@26ø,"<Y>es or <N> ○";:POKE65314,48
151ø I\$=INKEY\$:IFI\$=""THEN151ø E LSEIFI\$="Y"THEN2 $\varnothing$ ELSEIFI\$="N"TH EN152ø ELSE151ø
152ø CLS:PRINT@1фø,"Thank you fo r using": PRINT@164,"Creating a": PRINT@23ø,"JOB DESCRIPTION": PRIN T@33ø,"by": PRINT@364,"Larry M. P aroubek": POKE65314,48:FORX=1 TO8 : PLAY"Tl602V15P16L8AP16L32AP32FP 32EDEP32CP32D": NEXTX: PLAY"T8O1L3 2CDEGBO2DFLIA"
153ø POKE $65494, \varnothing:$ CLS:END
16øø CLS:FORX=1ø24 TOlø55STEP2:P OKEX,191: POKEX+1,175: POKEX+48ø,1 75: POKEX+481,191:NEXTX
161ø FORX=1ø56TO1472STEP64:POKEX ,175: POKEX+32,191: POKEX+31,175: P OKEX+63,191:NEXTX
162ø PRINT@99,"CREATING A";:PRIN T@2øø,"job description";:PRINT@ 295,"BY";:PRINT@33ø,"LARRY M. PA ROUBEK";:PRINT@362,"COPYRIGHT (C ) 1986";:PRINT@394,"ALL RIGHTS R ESERVED";
163ø POKE65314,4ø
164ø PLAY"T3O2V12L8P4AP8AP8AL16D FEL8V6P8AP8AP8AL16DFEO3V16L8P8AP 8AP8ALl6DFEO1V1øL8P8AP8AP8ALl6DF EP803V18L32AP3202AP3201AP1603AP3 202AP3201AP8Ll6DFO2V26Ll6EE-EE-E E-EE-L8.E"
165ø PRINT@456,"speed poke? Y/N" ;:POKE65314,48:FORX=1 TO4ø:NEXTX :PRINT@456,"SPEED POKE? Y/N";:PO KE65314,48:FORX=1 TO8ø:NEXTX
$166 \emptyset$ I\$=INKEY\$:IFI\$=""THEN165ø E LSEIFI\$="Y"THEN SP=65495 ELSEIF I\$="N"THEN SP=65494 ELSE165ø
167ø POKESP, $\varnothing: F O R X=1 \varnothing 24$ TOll51: $P$ OKEX, 128: NEXTX:FORX=1152 TO1535:
A=RND (3) +176: POKEX, A: NEXTX
168ø POKE122ø,1ø:POKE1221,15:POK El222,2: POKEl225,4: POKE1226,5: PO KE1227,19: POKE1228,3: POKE1229,18 : POKE123ø,9: POKE1231,16: POKE1232 ,2ø: POKE1233,9: POKE1234,15:POKE1 235,14: POKE1236,19
169ø POKE151ø,16:POKE1511,18:POK E1512,5: POKE1513,19: POKE1514,19: POKE1516,1:POKE1517,14:POKE1518, 25: POKE152ø,11: POKE1521,5: POKE15 22,25: POKE1524,97: EXEC44539 17øø RETURN

## Keep tax records in order

## Preparing for Uncle Sam

 By Robert S. Schlottmann
developed by Henry Grace (HOT CoCo, October 1983) that creates DATA lines in your program for you.

SETUP. BAS, Listing 3, is a utility program that allows you to set up abbreviations for names, places, accounts and a number code (which I will explain later). Tax Info was designed to be used with REVFIELD.日IN, a machine language program developed by Ray Gauvreau (THE RAINBOW, August 1983) that provides inverse video (light characters on a dark screen). Ray's program also has other nice features not implemented by Tax Info that allow you to control printing speed and protect part of the screen from. scrolling. You can avoid using REVF IELD. BIN altogether by deleting Line 110 in Listing 1, all POKE 32544+54 statements. in Listing 2, and by changing all EXEC commands to CLS.

## System Requirements

The programs require at least 32 K , a disk drive and Extended Color BASIC. Although a monitor is not required, it displays inverse video better than a TV. You also need an Epson-compatible printer.

To modify the printer control codes for other printers, you will need to change the following lines: 200 (UL\$ defines Gemini's and Epson's underline start code), 210 ( $\mathrm{NL} \$$ defines the underline stop code), and 220 (EES defines the expanded, or large, print code). You will also have to provide your own screen dump routine (lines 1640 through 1730) for the bar graph.

Several screen dump programs for a variety of printers are available from past issues of THE RAINBOW, including one in the May 1985 issue that provides a full-page dump for the Gemini and Epson, but is painfully slow. The one included in Tax Info is no speed demon and produces a smaller graph, but it is several times faster. If you do not have an Epson-compatible printer, another alternative is to delete the screen dump routine altogether and simply replace it with a RETURN statement.

## Getting Set Up

First, load TAXINFO. XX and edit Line 240 to read 240 NA\$="???" where ??? is your name. Then save the program using 88 in place of $X X$. In other words, if you are planning to enter records for the year 1988, use the last two digits as the extension (i.e., TAXINFD. 88). If you are entering records from 1987, use 87 as the extension. You should make a backup copy and keep a version of TAXINFO.XX as is, however, so you can repeat the process the following year when the new tax period begins.

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Next, run SETUP. This program does not use the inverse video procedure since you will be accessing disk files often. After running SETUP a menu appears that provides you with the following options:

```
1 - Number codes
- Names
- Places
- Accounts
- Taxinfo
```

First, select Option 1, "Number codes," by pressing 1 and then ENTER. Number codes are used when making entries for which there is no check number. Another menu appears:

1 - Enter new info
2 - List entries
3 - Modify
To get set up, select Option 1, "Enter new info." You will be asked for a code
(respond with a number - a check number, for example). After you enter one, you will be asked for the full entry, "new entry." For example, I use the following entry codes: 000 for deposits, 001 for cash payment, 002 for travel, etc. When prompted for "new entry" I would enter "deposits," "cash payment" and "travel," etc.
Let me explain. When entering data in Tax Info, the first thing asked for is a number. I use the code number 000 to indicate that the entry refers to a deposit that I made to my account from earnings I received from my private practice or other sources (such as income received for this article). You should also use 000 to indicate deposits since it is the only number code that will also give you a total. This is helpful in getting a total for all deposits regardless of account category.
The code 001 tells me that I paid cash for something that is tax-deductible and

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These codes will be stored in a file called aCCOUNTS．DAT．Option 5，＂Taxinfo，＂ allows you to go straight from the SETUP menu to TAXINFD．
Should you need to modify any of your codes，select the appropriate op－ tion from SETUP＇s main menu（e．g．， ＂Accounts，＂if an account code is to be changed），and then select Option 2， ＂List entries，＂from SETUP＇s second menu．Each entry you made previously was assigned a record number，and you need to list the entries to determine which record number you will need； these record numbers will be displayed with the listing．Press ENTER to scroll through the list．You will be returned to SETUP＇s first menu when you have reached the end of the scroll and press

ENTER again．Select the＂Accounts＂ option again．Then select Option 3， ＂Modify，＂from SETUP＇s second menu in order to change the record．Enter the record number you want．You will be told to enter the new code and the full entry，and the change will be made and stored on disk．

## Running TAXINFO

With your disk in Drive 0，simply type RUN＂TAX＂and press ENTER．You will see a title screen displayed，which will disappear in a couple of seconds． You will then be asked to enter the year you want．Remember to enter the last two digits only（e．g．，87）．As you will recall，you made some changes in TAX－ INFD．$X X$ and saved it as TAXINFO．8B

（or 87，depending on the year you are working on）．You will then be asked to wait while the program reads in your codes from the account category you just created using SETUP（if you did not run SETUP first and create at least one account code，you will get an IE Error）．

Also，since SETUP stores all informa－ tion as a direct access file，unnecessary spaces at the end of each string will be eliminated when Tax Info reads them in；this will make your later printouts look much nicer．After a few seconds， the main menu appears．Here are your options：
1 －Add
2 －Codes
3 －Number
4 －Date
5 －Name
6 －Account
7 －Bar Graph
8 －Search
9 －Load
10 －Setup

If you select Option 1，＂Add，＂you will again be asked to wait，because BASIC will be moving the variable table into high memory to make room for DATA statements．It will also find the last line of the program，which is DATA－1 （the number -1 indicates the last data entry），and blank it out．The screen will then clear，and you will see at the top of the screen the statement＂Space＝212＂ indicating how many entries you will be able to make．If you need to make more than 212 entries，change the PCLEAR 4 to PCLEAR 1 in Line 20．Everything should work as usual except that you will get an OM Error if you try to select the Bar Graph option－that＇s the tradeoff for more memory．However，it will allow you to make 285 entries instead of only 212．I have not found a need for more than 212 entries per year， but someone with a more complicated situation might appreciate the extra memory．

You will also be asked to indicate the number for the entry．As mentioned earlier，this will usually be a check number，but it could be one of your code numbers．Next you will be asked for the date，which must be given as a four－digit number，such as 0106 for January 6，or 1017 for October 17，and so forth．Then you will be asked to enter a name．You should enter the code name for the person you paid（or who paid you，as the case may be）．You will next be asked to indicate the amount（e．g．， 65.34 for $\$ 65.34$ ）and then the account． Remember to enter your code for the account（e．g．，DOCS for doctors and
dentists). Next, you will be asked for a comment. This can be anything you like; I usually enter some explanation of what the entry was for. The comment should not exceed 32 characters. Lastly, you will be asked whether you want to make changes. If you select Y you will be given the opportunity to start over on that entry.

If you forget what your code is while you are entering numbers, names, places, or accounts, just enter the word CODES. You will be presented with a Codes menu that asks you which code you want. If you select "Names," your codes and the full entries will appear on the screen. At the bottom of the screen, you will be asked to make your selection now that your memory has been refreshed. You can do the same thing for number codes, accounts and places.

After you have made all your entries, simply type -1 when you are asked to input a number and the last DATA line will once again be DATA-1. You will be prompted to enter a two-digit number for year, and your changes will be saved to disk. You then will be returned to the main menu.
If you select Option 2, "Codes," from the main menu, you will be presented with the Codes menu as mentioned above. It can be accessed either from the main menu or from within the Add routine.

Selecting Option 3, "Number," from the main menu allows you to search for a specific check by number. It is the only way to list your comments for the entry, other than getting a hard copy on the printer. If you select one of your number codes instead of a check number, all entries with similar numbers will be listed. If you used 000 , as I suggested earlier, to indicate deposits into your account, you will also get a total.

Selecting Option 4, "Date," will allow you to list all entries within a time period. It will ask you for a beginning date and an ending date, and all entries with dates between the two will be listed. Remember that the format for entering dates is a four-digit number indicating month and day (e.g., 0721 for July 21).

Option 5, "Name," allows you to list all entries by name. If you want to see how much you paid your physician, Dr. Kuttum, simply enter your code for his name exactly. You will be asked whether money was received from or paid to him. After that, all entries and the total will be listed.
Option 6, "Account," lets you get a listing of all entries by type of account
and gives you a total. It also lets you print the results to your printer or to the screen. When the program asks for the account, enter your code for the account you want. You may also enter ALL, and all of your entries for the year will be printed, either to the screen or to the printer, for each account. This is the routine you would use at tax time when you need all of your information to forward to your tax accountant.

Incidentally, the printer routine assumes you will be printing at 600 baud. If you want to print at a faster rate, simply type POKE $150, x$, where $x$ is 7 for 4800 baud or 1 for 9600 baud, before you run the program. And your serial-to-parallel interface, if you have one, should be set accordingly. If you have
the results printed to the screen instead of to the printer, each entry will be listed for the first account, a total will be given, and after a couple of seconds the screen will clear for the next account, and so on.

The "Bar Graph" option, Option 7, allows you to see graphically any payment that is made monthly. For example, if you want to see a plot of your monthly electricity bill, enter the code name for your electrical company. The program will not produce a graph of entries by account, only by name. If you enter the name of a company or person that you pay on pay periods other than a monthly basis, the label on the X axis, "month," will be inappropriate. Since the graph is intended only for bills paid


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monthly，it will plot only 12 entries without going completely off the graph． Also，entries greater than $\$ 300$ will result in an＂Entry Too Large＂message．

To proceed，press ENTER．You will be asked if you want a screen dump of the graph．If so，simply press Y．If the printer is not turned on，you will be prompted to turn it on．

Option 8，＂Search，＂enables you to find the line numbers where certain strings are located．You can use BASIC＇s editing commands to make changes or correct errors．Note，however，that the Search routine assumes that DATA lines begin in Line 10001．If you renumber the program，it will not work properly．

Option 9，＂Load，＂allows you to reexamine data from previous years． Since I have been using the program for three years，I sometimes enter 84 or 85 to review the data from those years for comparison．

The last option，Option 10，＂Setup，＂ allows you to go directly to the SETUP program．This is useful if you have just entered new data and created new codes．You probably will want to store the new data and codes using SETUP so you can recall them at a later date．

## Travel

If you deduct travel expenses，Tax Info will let you record your trips．After selecting＂Add＂from the main menu， you will be asked to enter a number． Simply enter your code number for travel．Then，when asked for the name， enter the code for the place you visited． When asked for the amount，enter miles driven．When asked for the account，use your code for travel．Remember，in setting things up，you must use BUS／ PROF TRAVEL as the full entry for your travel code．Type it in exactly as I have it．Do not use periods or change the way in which it is presented here．

When I enter comments，I try to squeeze in odometer readings from before and after the trip as well as a very brief explanation of what the trip was for．Remember that the comments should not exceed 32 characters in length．

## Starting a New Year

When you want to start over with a new year，simply run the TAX．日AS program．Enter $X X$ for the year．Then， after you have entered data，save it （Option 8）with the appropriate two－ digit number for the year．Another way of starting a new year is to edit TAX－ INFO． 87 （or 86）directly．Delete all entries from Line 10001 on（unless you renumber the program，all entries start at this line）．If you edit the program directly，make absolutely certain that you enter a new Line 10001 that has DATA－1．This must always be the very last line of the program．The second method of starting a new year would be useful if you somehow deleted TAX－ INFO．XX from the disk．

If you have 40 or nearly 40 accounts， it is possible you may get an OM Error． To avoid this possibility，try to make your accounts（the full names）as short as possible．

If you press break while running Tax Info and then start the program over，you will get some strange results when printing out all the information． More specifically，the printout will say 19DA TAX INFORMATION instead of using the proper two－digit number for year．This is because the program gets the year by peeking two locations to get the first two characters of the extension of the last file loaded（see Line 30）．By breaking and reentering，the last file loaded will be the ACCOUNTS．DAT file， and the first two characters of the
extension will be DA instead of the year．
If you break from the program，you will see only IN 240 （or whatever line number was involved）instead of the usual message BREAK IN 240．REV－ FIELD is responsible for this，and other－ wise does no harm．
If you list the directory，you will notice that Tax Info takes up nine granules of space whether entries have been made or not．The reason is that the program moves the variable table into high memory the first time it is run， making room for your DATA statements． Entries are simply made into the space that has already been created．

## Things to Remember

At the risk of sounding repetitious， there are several things you need to remember：

1．Use 000 as your code number for deposits．
2．Use－1 as your code number to exit from＂Add．＂
3．Use BUS／PROF TRAVEL as your full entry for your travel code．
4．While making entries in the＂Add＂ routine，type the word CODES if you need to review your codes for number，name，place or account．

5．While in the＂Accounts＂routine，if you are asked what account you want，you may enter ALL to get a listing of all entries by account category．

6．Save your entries immediately after exiting the＂Add＂routine to make sure you do not forget．

7．The＂Load＂and＂Setup＂options in the Tax Info main menu are destructive and will wipe out your withdrawals and other account transactions．Define up to 36 categories to monitor expenses．Set up automatic transactions for such items as direct deposits or pre－authorized deductions．Balance your account（s）in minutes！Other features include multi－drive capability，display and print options，history purge and more．

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entries if you have not saved them． 8．You must have at least one entry in ACCOUNTS．DAT before running TAX．BAS or you will get an IE Error．

9．If the program bombs，you may type GOTO 270 to return to the main menu without losing any entered data that has not yet been saved．
（Questions or comments regarding this program may be directed to the author at 223 S．Edna St．，Stillwater， OK 74075．Please enclose an SASE when requesting a reply．）

Editor＇s Note：The program REVFIELD．日IN，from August 1983，will be included on this month＇s RAINBOW ON TAPE and RAINBOW ON DISK．To transfer the file from tape to disk，first enter CLEAR 200，32543，then enter CLOADM＂REVFIELD＂．Then type SAVEM＂REVF IELD．日IN＂，\＆HフF20，\＆HフFDF， \＆H 2 F 20.

Listing 1：TAX．BRS
$1 \varnothing$ CLS
$2 \emptyset$ FOR X＝1 TO 68
$3 \emptyset$ READ $Y:$ POKE $1 \varnothing 24+Y, 128$
$4 \varnothing$ NEXT X
5ø FOR X＝1TO7：READ Y：POKElø24＋Y， 139：NEXT
$6 \varnothing$ FOR X＝1TO7：READY：POKElø24＋Y，l 41：NEXT：POKEll32，142：POKE1225，14 2：POKE1165，135：POKE1258，135
7ø PRINT＠332，＂（C）1985＂；：PRINT＠3 $9 \varnothing, " R O B E R T$ S．SCHLOTTMANN＂；：PRIN T＠424，＂223 S．EDNA ST．＂；：PRINT＠4 54 ，＂STILLWATER，OK 74ø75＂；
$8 \varnothing$ FOR I＝1 TO $8 \varnothing \varnothing:$ NEXTI
1øø CLEAR 2øø，32543
11ø LOADM＂REVFIELD／BIN＂：EXEC
$12 \emptyset$ PRINT＠266，＂ENTER YEAR＂：PRINT
＠295，＂（LAST 2 DIGITS）＂
$13 \varnothing$ INPUT A\＄
$14 \varnothing$ B\＄＝＂TAXINFO＂+ CHRS（47）＋A\＄
$15 \varnothing$ LOAD B\＄，R
$16 \varnothing$ DATA97，98，99，1ø1，1ø2，1ø3，1ø5 ，124，125，126
，1ø9，111，113，117，119，12ø，121，123
$17 \emptyset$ DATA13ø，133，135，138，14ø，143， $145,146,149,151,155,158,162,165$ ， $166,167,171,175,177,179,181,183$ ， 184，187，19ø
$18 \varnothing$ DATA194，197，199，2ø2，2ø4，2ø7， $2 \emptyset 9,212,213,215,219,222,226,229$ ， $231,233,237,239,241,245,247,251$ ， 252，253，254
$19 \varnothing$ DATA137，17ø，178，2ø3，211，236， 244
2øø DATAlø6，114，139，147，172，18ø， $2 \not \subset 5$


Listing 2：TAXINFO．XX
Iø POKE 27，118：POKE 28，$\varnothing$
$2 \emptyset$ EXEC：CLEAR 1øøø：PCLEAR4：DIMC\＄ （ $8 \varnothing$ ）
$3 \varnothing$ EX\＄＝CHR\＄（PEEK（2388））＋CHR\＄（PEE K（2389））
$4 \emptyset$ OPEN＂D＂，\＃1，＂ACCOUNTS／DAT＂，32： RN＝ø
$5 \emptyset$ FIELD\＃1，1Ø AS A\＄， 22 AS B\＄

## DMC＂No Halt＂Disk Controller



## Did you know？

．．that all the older floppy disk controllers for the CoCo completely tie up（and even halt）the 6809 pro－ cessor during disk reads and writes？No wonder
your keyboard is constantly＂losing＂characters！Or that your serial port often gives you garbage．

Unleash your CoCo＇s potential！
Our new Dual Mode Controller（DMC）implements a new ＂no halt＂mode of operation so it can read from or write to disk all by itself．The 6808 is freed to process other tasks and respond to interrupts．This is how OS－9 was meant to run！But the Radio Shack＂halt＂mode of operation is also retained to maintain full compatibility with existing non－OS－9 software．
Freel Disk caching software included can speed up 0S－9 disk accesses．


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Other DMC features：
－works with original $\mathrm{CoCo}, \mathrm{CoCo} 2$ ，or CoCo 3
（Multi－Pak required）
－no adjustments－all－digital data separator and write procompensation
－gold plated card－edge connectors for reliability
－ROM socket takes 24 pin or 28 pin chip；dual DOS capability
－Radio Shack DOS 1．1 ROM installed
－8K bytes cache memory on board（32K optional）
－D．P Johnson＇s SDISK package（specially modified for DMC）is
included at no charge（ $\$ 30$ value）
－aluminum case
－fully assembled and tested； 120 day limited warranty
To order：DMC controller with RSDOS 1.1 and SDISK（specify
OS－9 Level I or II）$\$ 149.50$ plus $\$ 5 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{H}$（ $\$ 12$ overseas）．Add $\$ 16$ for 32 K RAM option．Torms（prices in \＄US）；check，money
order，VISA．U．S．A．orders shipped via UPS from WA state．
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## WERE BRINGING THE COCO

## RAINBOW'S BROADENING ITS SPECTRUM

the rainbow and the Deiphi 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 Th Associated Press to electronic mail services. But, best of all, it now has a special forum for Color Computer owners, and it's operated by the people who bring you the rainbow each month.

The CoCo Special Interest Group (SIG) features a variety of services, including an open forum where you can send and receive messages from Color Computer owners all over the world. It also has several databases to which you can upload your favorite programs and from which you can download programs written by other CoCo enthusiasts. Some of these databases are BASIC programming, 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 $\$ 25$ 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 $\$ 3.50$ 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 includes 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

TYPE: GROUP

## 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 $\$ 10.80$ (U.S.) per hour.
On Telenet: Uninet network has merged with Telenet. To get the Telenet number for your area, call (800) 3360437. After you call the local access number and make connection, press ENTER 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 13106, DELPHI; and press ENTER. Delphi's new rates indicate an additional $\$ 10.80$ 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 311061703088 through Telenet, or 3106 906015 through Tymnet. (You'll have to pay the toll charges for this connection.)

## Type in Your Username

If you're already a subscriber to THE 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 ENTER. At the "PASSWORD:" prompt, type SENDRAINBDW 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 use Control-X and start over. Remember that at any point, when you're on Delphi, you can type HELP to get help on how to use the system. To get off the system just type BYE.

If you find that you're unable to log on to Delphi and enter the CoCo SIG after following these instructions, call us during afternoon business hours at (502) 228-4492. We'll be glad to offer assistance.

## Come Visit Us! Type: GROUP CDCD

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.

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 verified and 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 GRDUP COCD and join us on the CoCo SIG!
$6 \varnothing$ FOR X=1 TO $8 \varnothing$ STEP2:RN=RN+1: $G$
ET\# I, RN: C $(\mathrm{X})=\mathrm{A} \$: \mathrm{C} \$(\mathrm{X}+\mathrm{I})=\mathrm{B} \$$
$7 \emptyset$ IF LOF (1)=RN THEN $9 \varnothing$
$8 \varnothing$ NEXTX
$9 \emptyset$ CLOSE\#1
1øø PRINT@266,"PLEASE WAIT";
$11 \varnothing$ FOR X=1TO RN*2
$12 \emptyset$ FOR Y=1 TO 22
13ø A\$=RIGHT\$ (C ${ }^{(X)}$ (X)
$14 \varnothing \mathrm{~F}=\operatorname{LEN}(\mathrm{C} \$(\mathrm{X}))-1$
$15 \emptyset$ IF A\$<>" "THEN $18 \varnothing$
16ø IF A\$=" " THEN C\$(X)=LEFT\$ (C
\$(X), F)
$17 \varnothing$ NEXT Y
18ø NEXT X
$2 \emptyset \varnothing \mathrm{UL} \$=\operatorname{CHR} \$(27)+\operatorname{CHR} \$(45)+\operatorname{CHR} \$(1$ )
$21 \varnothing$ NU\$ $=$ CHR $\$(27)+$ CHR $\$(45)+$ CHR $\$(\varnothing$ )
$22 \emptyset$ EE\$=CHR\$ (14)
23ø TA\$="19"+EX\$+" TAX INFORMATI ON"
$24 \emptyset$ NA\$="PUT YOUR NAME HERE ON L INE 24ø"
$25 \varnothing$ GOTO $27 \varnothing$
26ø INPUT "IF YOU WANT TO CONTIN
UE, PRESS <ENTER>";
K
$27 \varnothing$ POKE32544+54, $\varnothing:$ EXEC
$28 \varnothing$ PRINT@9,"*** MENU ***"
$29 \varnothing$ PRINT@64,"l-ADD"
3申ø PRINT@128,"2-CODES"
31ø PRINT@192,"3-NUMBER"
32ø PRINT@256,"4-DATE"
$33 \varnothing$ PRINT@32ø,"5-NAME"
$34 \emptyset$ PRINT@85,"6-ACCOUNT"
35ø PRINT@149,"7-BAR GRAPH"
36ø PRINT@213,"8-SEARCH"
$37 \varnothing$ PRINT@277,"9-LOAD"
$38 \varnothing$ PRINT@34ø,"lø-SETUP"
$39 \varnothing$ PRINT@421,"SELECTION (1-8)";
:INPUT N
$4 \varnothing \varnothing$ ON N GOSUB $2 \varnothing 3 \varnothing, 18 \varnothing \varnothing, 42 \varnothing, 58 \varnothing$
, $7 \varnothing \varnothing, 87 \varnothing, 127 \varnothing, 246 \varnothing, 24 \varnothing \varnothing, 244 \varnothing$
41ø GOTO 26ø
$42 \emptyset$ EXEC:INPUT "ENTER NUMBER";G
$43 \varnothing \mathrm{~T}=\varnothing: \mathrm{L}=\varnothing$
$44 \varnothing$ RESTORE
45ø READ C
$46 \varnothing$ IF C=-1 THEN $54 \varnothing$ ELSE $47 \varnothing$
$47 \varnothing$ READ D,P\$,A,T\$,CM\$
$48 \emptyset$ IF L>=448 THEN A\$=INKEY\$:IF
A\$="" THEN 48ø
$49 \varnothing$ IF $\mathrm{L}>=448$ THEN EXEC: $\mathrm{L}=\varnothing$
5øø IF G=C THEN GOSUB 178ø:PRINT CM\$: $\mathrm{L}=\mathrm{L}+32$
51ø IF $G<=5$ AND $G=C$ THEN $T=T+A: L$
$=\mathrm{L}+32$
52ø IF G>5 AND G=C THEN L=L+32
53ø GOTO 45ø
$54 \varnothing$ PRINT
55ø IF G<=5 THEN PRINT "TOTAL="; T
$56 \varnothing$ PRINT
57ø RETURN
$58 \varnothing$ EXEC:INPUT "BEGINNING DATE"; W
$59 \varnothing$ INPUT "ENDING DATE";Y
$6 \varnothing \varnothing$ EXEC:L=ø
$61 \varnothing$ RESTORE
$62 \varnothing$ READ C
63ø IF C=-1 THEN 69ø ELSE 64ø
$64 \emptyset$ READ D, P\$,A,T\$,CM\$
65ø IF L>=448 THEN A\$=INKEY\$:IF
A\$="" THEN 65ø
$66 \emptyset$ IF $L>=448$ THEN EXEC: $L=\varnothing$
$67 \emptyset$ IF $W<=D$ AND $Y>=D$ THEN GOSUB 1780: L=L+32
$68 \varnothing$ GOTO 62ø
69ø RETURN
$7 \varnothing \varnothing$ EXEC:INPUT"GIVE THE NAME OF
THE PARTY PAID OR THE NAME OF TH
E PARTY FROM WHOM MONEY WAS RE
CEIVED";R\$
$71 \varnothing$ PRINT
$72 \emptyset$ INPUT "WAS MONEY RECEIVED FR
OM (1) OR PAID TO (2) THIS PART
Y";U
$73 \varnothing$ ON U GOTO 74ø,118ø
$74 \varnothing$ EXEC: $T=\varnothing: L=\varnothing$
$75 \varnothing$ RESTORE
$76 \emptyset$ READ C
$77 \emptyset$ IF C=-1 THEN $83 \emptyset$ ELSE $78 \emptyset$
$78 \emptyset$ READ D,P\$,A,T\$,CM\$
$79 \emptyset$ IF L> $=448$ THEN A\$=INKEY\$:IFA
\$="" THEN 79ø
$8 \emptyset \emptyset$ IF L>=448 THEN EXEC: L= $\varnothing$
$81 \varnothing$ IF $C=\varnothing$ AND $R \$=P \$$ THEN GOSUB
178 1 :T=T+A:L=L+32
$82 \emptyset$ GOTO $76 \varnothing$
$83 \varnothing$ IF U=1 THEN PRINT "TOTAL REC EIVED FROM "R\$" IS-":PRINTUSING"
\$\$\#\#\#\#.\#\#";
$84 \varnothing$ IF U=2 THEN PRINT "TOTAL PAI
D TO "R\$" IS-": PRINTUSING"\$\$\#\#\#\#
.\#\#";
85ø PRINT
$86 \emptyset$ RETURN
87ø EXEC:INPUT "WHAT ACCT. DO YO U WANT";M\$
88ø INPUT "OUTPUT TO PRINTER (Y/ N) ";YN\$:IFYN\$="Y" THEN POKE32544 +54,255:ELSE IF YN\$="N" THEN 92ø 89め PO=PEEK (65314):IF PO/2<>INT (

PO/2) THEN $9 \varnothing \varnothing$ ELSE 915
9øø EXEC: PRINT@265,"TURN ON PRIN TER";
$91 \varnothing$ A\$=INKEY\$:IF A\$="" THEN 91ø
$915 \mathrm{~L} 2=\mathrm{LEN}(\mathrm{NA} \$): \mathrm{Ll}=((8 \emptyset-(2 * L 2)) /$ 2)

92ø IF YN\$="Y"AND M\$="AL工" THEN PRINT\#-2,TAB (2ø)EE\$;TA\$:PRINT\#-2 : PRINT\#-2, TAB (LI) EE\$; NA\$: PRINT\# -2:PRINT\#-2
$93 \emptyset$ IF M\$="ALL" THEN $94 \emptyset$ ELSE 95 $\emptyset$
$94 \emptyset$ FOR I=1 TO $8 \emptyset$ STEP 2:M\$=C\$ (I ): GOSUB 95ø:NEXTI
$95 \emptyset$ IF M\$="" THEN 117ø
$96 \emptyset$ EXEC: $\mathrm{T}=\varnothing: \mathrm{L}=\varnothing$
$97 \emptyset$ RESTORE
$98 \emptyset$ READ C
$99 \varnothing$ IF C=-1 THEN $1 \varnothing 6 \varnothing$ ELSE $1 \varnothing \varnothing \emptyset$
$1 \emptyset \varnothing \emptyset$ READ D, P\$,A,T\$,CM\$
1ølø IF L>=448 AND YN\$<>"Y"THEN
$A \$=I N K E Y \$: I F A \$=\| " T H E N$ I $1 \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 2 \emptyset$ IF $\mathrm{L}>=448 \mathrm{THEN}$ EXEC: $\mathrm{L}=\varnothing$
1ø3ø IF T\$=M\$ THEN GOSUB 178ø:L= $\mathrm{L}+32: \mathrm{T}=\mathrm{T}+\mathrm{A}$
$1 \varnothing 4 \varnothing$ IFT\$=M\$ AND YN\$="Y" GOSUB I $75 \varnothing$

1ø5ø GOTO 98ø
$1 \varnothing 6 \emptyset$ FOR X=1 TO $8 \emptyset$
$1 \emptyset 7 \emptyset$ IF $\mathrm{M} \$=\mathrm{C} \$(\mathrm{X})$ THEN $\mathrm{M} \$=\mathrm{C} \$(\mathrm{X}+1)$
: GOTO 199ø
$1 \varnothing 8 \emptyset$ NEXT
$1 \emptyset 9 \emptyset$ PRINT
11ØØ IF M\$<>"BUS/PROF TRAVEL" TH EN PRINT "TOTAL-"M\$:PRINT USING "\$\$\#\#\#\#\#.\#\#"; T
111ø IF M\$="BUS/PROF TRAVEL" THE N PRINT "TOTAL BUSINESS/PROFESSI ONAL MILEAGE IS-";T
$112 \emptyset$ IF M\$="BUS/PROF TRAVEL" AND YN\$="Y" THEN PRINT\#-2,"TOTAL "; UL\$;"BUSINESS/PROFESSIONAL MILEA GE";NU\$;" IS-"; TAB (53) T;"MILES" Il3ø IF M\$<>"BUS/PROF TRAVEL" AN D YN\$="Y" THEN PRINT\#-2,"TOTAL F OR ";UL\$;M\$;NU\$;" IS-";TAB (45): P RINT\#-2,USING "\$\$\#\#\#\#\#.\#\#"; T
ll4ø IF YN\$="Y" THEN PRINT\#-2:PR INT\#-2:GOTO $117 \varnothing$
$115 \emptyset$ FOR K=1 TO $4 \varnothing \varnothing: N E X T K$
116ø PRINT: POKE32544+54, $\varnothing$
117Ø RETURN
$118 \emptyset$ EXEC: $T=\varnothing: L=\varnothing$
$119 \varnothing$ RESTORE


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$12 \varnothing \varnothing$ READ C
$121 \varnothing$ IF C＝－1 THEN $84 \varnothing$ ELSE $122 \varnothing$
$122 \varnothing$ READ D，P\＄，A，T\＄，CM\＄
$123 \varnothing$ IF L＞＝448 THEN A\＄＝INKEY\＄：IF A\＄＝＂＂THEN123ø
$124 \varnothing$ IF $L>=448$ THEN EXEC：$L=\varnothing$
$125 \varnothing$ IF C＞$\quad$ AND R $\$=P \$$ THEN GOSUB
178ø：T＝T＋A：L＝L＋32
$126 \varnothing$ GOTO $12 \varnothing \varnothing$
$127 \varnothing$ EXEC：INPUT＂NAME＂；Z\＄
128ø PMODE4：PCLS：SCREEN1，1
129ø DRAW＂BM5ø，5ø NR5D25NR5D25N R5D25NR5D25R13ø
13øø DRAW＂BM3ø，48 R4D2L4D2R4BU4 BR2R4D4L4U4 BR6R4D4L4U4＂
131ø DRAW＂BM32，1ø2 U4BR2R4D4L4U 4BR6R4D4L4U4＂
132ø DRAW＂BM93，165 U4F3E3D4BU4B
R3R4D4L4U4BR7ND4F4U4BR3R4BL2D4BU
4BR5D4BR4U4BD2L4＂
$133 \varnothing \mathrm{~L}=6 \varnothing$
$134 \varnothing$ RESTORE
1350 READ C
$136 \emptyset$ IF C＝－1 THEN 143ø
$137 \varnothing$ READ D，P\＄，A，T\＄，CM\＄
$138 \emptyset$ IF $P \$=Z \$$ AND $A>3 \varnothing \varnothing$ THEN PRI
NT＠2øø，＂ENTRY TOO LARGE＂：V\＄＝INKE
Y\＄：IF V\＄＝＂＂THEN $138 \varnothing$ ELSE $146 \varnothing$
139ø IF P\＄＝Z\＄THEN 14øø ELSE 142 $\varnothing$
$14 \varnothing \varnothing$ LINE（L，15ø）－（L＋5，15ø－A／2）， PSET，BF
$141 \varnothing \mathrm{~L}=\mathrm{L}+1 \varnothing$
142ø GOTO 135ø
143ø A\＄＝INKEY\＄：IF A\＄＝＂＂THENGOTOI $43 \varnothing$
$144 \varnothing$ INPUT＂DO YøU WANT A SCREEN DUMP＂：QY\＄
145ø IF QY\＄＝＂Y＂THEN POKE32544＋5
4，255：GOTO147ø ELSE $146 \varnothing$
$146 \emptyset$ EXEC：RETURN
$147 \varnothing$ PO＝PEEK（65314）：IF PO／2＜＞INT （PO／2）THEN EXEC：PRINT＠265，＂TURN ON PRINTER＂；：ELSE $149 \varnothing$
148ø A\＄＝INKEY\＄：IFA\＄＝＂＂THEN 148ø
149ø EXEC：PRINT＠267，＂PRINTING＂；
15øø PMODE4：PCLS：SCREEN $\varnothing, \varnothing$
151ø DRAW＂BM67，155 NU5R25NU5R25
NU5R25NU5R25U13ø
152ø DRAW＂BM65，174 U4R2D4R2U4BL 4BU2U4R4D4L4BU6U4R4D4L4＂
153ø DRAW＂BMIl8，172 L4BU2U4R4D4 L4BU6U4R4D4L4＂
$154 \varnothing$ DRAW＂BM2øø，122 L4E3H3R4BL4 BU3U4R4D4L4BU7NR4E4L4BU3U4BD2R4B L4BU5R4BU4L4BR2D4＂
$155 \varnothing$ L＝145
156ø RESTORE
$157 \emptyset$ READ C
$158 \emptyset$ IF C＝－1 THEN $164 \varnothing$
$159 \varnothing$ READ D，P\＄，A，T\＄，CM\＄
16øø IF $P \$=Z \$$ THEN $161 \varnothing$ ELSE 163 $\varnothing$
$161 \varnothing$ LINE（167，L）－（167－A／2，L－5）， PSET，BF
$162 \emptyset \mathrm{~L}=\mathrm{L}-1 \varnothing$
$163 \varnothing$ GOTO 157ø
$164 \varnothing \mathrm{X}=\varnothing: \mathrm{Y}=\varnothing:$ PRINT\＃－2，TAB（1ø）Z\＄
165ø PRINT\＃－2，CHR\＄（27）＋＂1＂
$166 \emptyset$ FOR $X=3558$ TO $3558+21$
167ø PRINT\＃－2，CHR\＄（27）＋＂K＂＋CHR\＄（ 191）+ CHR $\$(\varnothing)$ ；
168ø FOR $\mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{X}+(191 * 32)$ TO X STEP－ 32
$169 \emptyset$ PRINT\＃－2，CHR\＄（PEEK（Y））；
17øø NEXT Y
$171 \varnothing$ PRINT\＃－2
$172 \emptyset$ NEXT X
173ø PRINT\＃－2，CHR\＄（27）＋＂2＂
174ø POKE32544＋54，$\varnothing:$ EXEC：RETURN
175ø＇PRINT ROUTINE
176ø PRINT\＃－2，USING＂\＃\＃\＃\＃\＃\＃\＃\＃
$\%$
\％＂；C，D，P\＄，A，T\＄，CM\＄
177ø RETURN
178甲 PRINTUSING＂\＃\＃\＃\＃\＃\＃\＃\＃\％\％
\＃\＃\＃\＃．\＃\＃\％\％＂；C，D，P\＄，A，T\＄
179ø RETURN
18øø EXEC：PRINT＠42，＂CODES INFO＂
181ø PRINT＠96，＂I－NUMBER CODES＂
182ø PRINT＠16ø，＂2－PLACES＂
183ø PRINT＠224，＂3－NAMES＂
184ø PRINT＠288，＂4－CATEGORY CODES ＂
$185 \varnothing$ INPUT CN
186ø IF CN＝1 THEN NM\＄＝＂NUMBER＂：G OSUB 191ø
187ø IF CN＝2 THEN NM\＄＝＂PLACES＂：G OSUB $191 \varnothing$
188ø IF CN＝3 THEN NM\＄＝＂NAMES＂：GO SUB 191ø
189ø IF CN＝4 THEN NM\＄＝＂ACCOUNTS＂ ：GOSUB 191ø
19øø RETURN
191ø EXEC
$192 \varnothing$ OPEN＂D＂，\＃1，NM\＄，32：RN＝$\varnothing: L=\varnothing$
$193 \varnothing$ FIELD \＃l，1ø AS A\＄， 22 AS B\＄
194才 RN＝RN＋1
$195 \emptyset$ GET\＃1，RN
$196 \varnothing$ PRINT＠L，A\＄；B
$197 \varnothing \mathrm{~L}=\mathrm{L}+32$
198ø IF INT（L／448）＝L／448 THEN V\＄
＝INKEY\＄：IF V\＄＝＂＂THEN $198 \varnothing$
$199 \varnothing$ IF $L>=448$ THEN EXEC：$L=\varnothing$
2øø申 IF LOF（1）＜$>$ RN THEN194 $\varnothing$

```
2\emptyset1\varnothing CLOSE#l
2\varnothing2\emptyset RETURN
2\emptyset3\emptyset EXEC:PRINT@233,"PLEASE WAIT
":A$=""
2\varnothing4\emptyset AA=PEEK(25)*256+PEEK(26)
2\varnothing5\emptyset BB=PEEK(AA)*256+PEEK(AA+1)
2\emptyset6\emptyset CC=PEEK(AA+2)*256+PEEK(AA+3
)
2\emptyset7\emptyset IF BB=\emptyset THEN 2\emptyset9\emptyset
2\emptyset8\emptyset Al=AA:AA=BB:Cl=CC:GOTO 2\emptyset5\emptyset
2\varnothing9\varnothing FOR I=Al TO Al+3:POKE I, }:
EXT
2l\emptyset\varnothing LL=Al+3
2llø VT=PEEK(27)*256+PEEK(28)
212\varnothing SP=INT ((VT-LL)/64)
213\varnothing EXEC:PRINT TAB(1\varnothing)"space=";
SP
214\emptyset IF A$="-1" THEN 237\emptyset
215\emptyset PRINT" ***INPUT -1 FOR LAST
    ENTRY***"
216\varnothing INPUT "NUMBER";Al$
217\emptyset IF Al$="-1" THEN Z=\varnothing:GOTO 2
29\emptyset
218\varnothing IF Al$="CODES" GOSUB 18\emptyset\emptyset:G
OTO216\varnothing
219\varnothing INPUT "DATE";A2$
22\emptyset\varnothing INPUT "NAME/PLACE";A3$
```


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221ø IFA3\$="CODES"GOSUB18øø:GOTO 22øø
222ø INPUT "AMT./MILES";A4\$
223ø INPUT "ACCT.";A5\$
224ø IFA5\$="CODES"GOSUB18øø:GOTO
223ø
225ø INPUT "COMMENT";A6\$
$226 \varnothing$ INPUT"DO YOU WANT TO MAKE C ORRECTIONS BEFORE CONTINUING? (Y /N)";B\$:IF B\$="Y" THEN 216ø
$227 \varnothing$ A\$=A1\$+", "+A2 \$+", "+A3\$+","+ A4\$+", "+A5\$+", "+A6\$
$228 \varnothing$ GOTO23øø
$229 \varnothing$ A $\$=A 1 \$$
23øø AA=Al+4:FOR I=1 TO 64:POKE $A A, 32: A A=A A+1: N E X T$
$231 \varnothing$ AA $=A 1+64: D D=I N T(A A / 256): D 1=$ AA-(DD*256): POKE Al, DD: POKE Al+1 , Dl
232ø DD=INT(Cl/256):Dl=Cl-(DD*25
6): POKE Al+2,DD: POKE Al+3, Dl:POK E Al+4,134:Al=Al+5
$233 \varnothing$ FOR I=1 TO PEEK (VARPTR(A\$)) : BB=PEEK (256*PEEK (VARPTR (A\$) +2$)+$ PEEK (VARPTR (A\$) + 3 ) $+\mathrm{I}-1$ )
$234 \emptyset$ POKE Al, BB:Al=Al+1:NEXTI
$235 \emptyset$ FOR I=AA-1 TO AA+3:POKE I, $\varnothing$

: NEXT
$236 \varnothing$ Al=AA:Cl=Cl+1:SP=SP-1:GOTO $213 \varnothing$
$237 \varnothing$ EXEC: PRINT@11,"S-A-V-E": PRI NT:INPUT"ENTER YEAR (LAST 2 DIGI TS)";F2\$
2375 IF VAL (F2\$) <8ø OR VAL (F2\$) $>$ 99 THEN $237 \varnothing$
238 F F1\$="TAXINFO" + CHR\$ (47) +F2\$
$239 \varnothing$ SAVE Fl\$:RETURN
$24 \varnothing \varnothing$ EXEC:INPUT"SURE"; S\$:IF S\$<>
"Y" THEN RETURN
$241 \varnothing$ EXEC: PRINT@11, "L-O-A-D": PRI NT: INPUT"ENTER YEAR (LAST 2 DIGI TS) "; F2 \$
$242 \emptyset$ Fl\$ ="TAXINFO" $+\operatorname{CHR} \$(47)+\mathrm{F} 2 \$$
$243 \varnothing$ LOAD FI\$,R
244ø EXEC:INPUT"SURE"; S\$:IF S\$<> "Y" THEN RETURN
245ø LOAD"SETUP",R
$246 \varnothing$ EXEC:CT= $0: S N \$=\|$ ": RESTORE: PR INT@8,"S E A R C H":LINEINPUT"

ENTER TARGET STRING
"; SN\$: LN=1øøø1
$247 \varnothing$ READ C
$248 \emptyset$ IF C=-1 THEN PRINT"SEARCH O VER"ELSE GOTO $249 \varnothing$
2485 ZZ\$=INKEY\$:IF ZZ\$=\|" THEN 2 485
2487 RETURN
$249 \varnothing$ READ D, P\$,A,T\$,CM\$:IFVAL(SN $\$)=\mathrm{D}$ OR SN\$=P\$ OR VAL(SN\$)=A OR SN\$=T\$ OR SN\$=MID\$ (CM\$, I, LEN (SN\$ )) THEN PRINT "LINE \#";LN $3 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ LN=LN+1: GOTO247
1øøø1 DATA -1

Listing 3: SETUP. BAS


1ø POKE 32544+54,255:CLS
$2 \varnothing$ PRINT@1ø8, "CODES"
$3 \varnothing$ PRINT@168,"1-NUMBER CODES"
$4 \varnothing$ PRINT@232,"2-NAMES"
$5 \emptyset$ PRINT@296,"3-PLACES"
6ø PRINT@36ø,"4-ACCOUNTS"
$7 \emptyset$ PRINT@424,"5-TAXINFO"
$8 \varnothing$ INPUT NM
$9 \varnothing$ IF NM=1 THEN NM\$="NUMBER"
$1 \varnothing \varnothing$ IF NM=2 THEN NM\$="NAMES"
$11 \varnothing$ IF $N M=3$ THEN NM\$="PLACES"
$12 \varnothing$ IF NM=4 THEN NM\$="ACCOUNTS"
13ø IF NM=5 THEN CLS:Yl=PEEK (157 )*256+PEEK(158):IF Yl=32544 THEN
$14 \varnothing$ ELSE $15 \varnothing$ ELSE $16 \varnothing$
$14 \varnothing$ PRINT@11,"L-O-A-D": PRINT: INP
UT "ENTER YEAR (LAST 2 DIGITS)";
F2 \$: F1\$="TAXINFO"+CHR\$ (47) +F2\$: L
OAD FI\$,R
15ø LOAD "TAX", R
$16 \varnothing$ IF $N M<1$ OR NM>5 THEN $8 \emptyset$
$17 \varnothing$ CLS
18ø PRINT@168,"l-ENTER NEW INFO
19ø PRINT@232,"2-LIST ENTRIES
2øø PRINT@296,"3-MODIFY
$21 \varnothing$ INPUT N
$22 \varnothing$ CLS : ON N GOTO $23 \varnothing, 34 \varnothing, 45 \varnothing$
$23 \varnothing$ OPEN"D", \#1,NM\$, 32
$24 \varnothing$ FIELD \#1, 1ø AS AB\$, 22 AS EN \$
$25 \emptyset \mathrm{RN}=\mathrm{LOF}(1)+1$
$26 \varnothing$ INPUT "CODE FOR NEW ENTRY ( 6 CHAR MAX) ";A\$
$27 \varnothing$ INPUT "NEW ENTRY
(22 CHAR MAX)";B\$
$28 \varnothing$ LSET AB\$=A\$
29ø LSET EN\$=B\$
3øø PUT \#1,RN
31ø INPUT "AGAIN";YN\$:IFYN\$="Y"
THEN $25 \varnothing$ ELSE $32 \varnothing$
$32 \varnothing$ CLOSE\#1
$33 \varnothing$ GOTO 1ø
$34 \varnothing$ OPEN"D", \#1,NM\$, $32: R N=\varnothing$
$35 \emptyset$ FIELD \#1, $1 \varnothing$ AS A\$, 22 AS B\$
$36 \varnothing$ RN=RN+1
$37 \varnothing$ GET\#1,RN
$38 \varnothing$ PRINT"RECORD NUMBER ";RN
$39 \varnothing$ PRINT A\$;B\$
$4 \emptyset \varnothing$ IF INT (RN/5) =RN/5 THEN V\$=IN
KEY\$:IF V\$="" THEN $4 \varnothing \varnothing$
$41 \varnothing$ IF LOF (1) < $>$ RN THEN $36 \varnothing$
$42 \emptyset$ CLOSE\#I
$43 \varnothing$ V\$=INKEY\$:IF V\$="" THEN $43 \varnothing$
$44 \varnothing$ GOTO $1 \varnothing$
45ø OPEN"D", \#1,NM\$, 32
$46 \varnothing$ FIELD \#1, $1 \emptyset$ AS AB\$, 22 AS E N\$
47ø INPUT "RECORD \#";RN
$48 \emptyset$ GET\#1,RN
49ø PRINT"RECORD NUMBER ";RN
5øø PRINT AB\$;EN\$
51ø INPUT "MODIFIED CODE
( 6 CHAR MAX) "; A\$
$52 \varnothing$ INPUT "MODIFIED ENTRY
(22 CHAR MAX) ";B\$
$53 \varnothing$ LSET AB\$=A\$
$54 \varnothing$ LSET EN\$=B\$
55ø PUT \#1,RN
$56 \varnothing$ PRINT"AGAIN?"
57Ø INPUT YN\$:IF YN\$="Y" THEN 47 $\varnothing$
58ø CLOSE\#1
$59 \varnothing$ GOTO $1 \varnothing$


## Sof\#ware

## Wizard's Den A World of Poultices, Potions and Poisons

Cauldron boil and cauldron bubble
With that incantation, some luck, and a great deal of perseverance, the journey into another fantasy world begins. Over the years the CoCo community has been the beneficiary of countless graphic Adventure games. The announcement of yet one more could reasonably be anticipated with a chorus of yawns. But, as the old saying goes, "It ain't over 'til it's over." Tom Mix Software (Novasoft) is known for quality software, and with the release of

Wizard's Den, they have breathed a bit of new life into an old routine.

Wizard's Den is based on the same concepts that have made other Adventure games so successful. A clever puzzle is wrapped in some very attractive graphics, with a taste of animation and sound added to good effect. The Wizard's world consists of eight chambers, each characterized by a unique group of poultices, potions, poisons, and the requisite monsters that seem to have an insatiable hunger for

CoCo owners. Miscellaneous objects that confer various powers upon the owner are encountered along the way. But, beware! As I was merrily romping through Level 3, grabbing everything in sight (if I found it, it must be good for me!), several jugs of poison made their way down my throat - end of journey. Ultimately, eight levels must be traversed , and the Gem of Damocles found in order to win the game.

Several features set Wizard's Den apart. Most notably, it is very userfriendly. After loading, a color test is performed and the player is greeted by the opening menu. From here the method of play may be selected, either keyboard (the default) or joystick. If the joystick option is selected, all the keyboard sequences remain intact. As the documentation points out, this can be quite handy when maneuvering through tight places. From here the user may view an information screen displaying
all the animated horrors that lie within, or enter the Wizard's world.
The combination of joystick and icon control allows the game to be played by anyone. Keyboard input, or anything else that resembles typing, is neither indicated or required. The Wizard welcomes children (of all ages).


While the documentation is adequate, the information screen provides more than enough detail to fully enjoy the game. No hints are provided, aside from an opening clue on exiting from Level 1, and a recommendation to maintain a lifestyle devoid of conflict.

Wizard's Den is supplied on a single unprotected disk, and requires a single disk drive and a minimum of 64 K . The use of joysticks, while optional, greatly enhances the quality of play.
(Tom Mix Software, P.O. Box 201, Ada, MI 49301, 616-676-8172; $\mathbf{\$ 2 2 . 9 5}$ plus $\$ 3 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{H}$ )

- Henry Holzgrefe


## Software

CoCo 1, 2 \& 3

## Artificial Learning File Simulates Artificial Intelligence

Artificial Learning File from High Altitude Software is a program designed to respond to the user by asking a series of questions, evaluating the answers, and then guessing a solution. If this sounds complex, it can be simplified by an example: When $A L F$ is run, it presents the user with a menu. From the menu, the user picks and then selects an $A L F$ file (for example, spaceships). $A L F$ then loads the file and asks you to think of a spaceship. It then asks "yes" or "no" questions to determine which spaceship you are thinking of.

Either $A L F$ guesses right, in which case you can try another round, or $A L F$ guesses wrong, in which case it asks you to enter a question to distinguish between its incorrect guess and your answer. It then asks you the answer (yes or no) to your question and the thing (for example, the type of spaceship) you were thinking of.
Now you are probably wondering, "Is this really artificial learning?" and "What can I do with it?"

The answer to the first question is no, this is not real artificial learning. This is a BASIC implementation of an artificial learning Simulation. In other words, the computer is not developing a knowledge base using a list processor, it is using basic and comparing responses to the responses it has in memory. It does look, however, to the user, particularly as the base of questions and answers grows, as though $A L F$ is learning. Perhaps it is, but this is not artificial intelligence in the true, conventional sense.

As for what it can be used for, I would say two things. The first is entertainment, and the second is a demonstration of learning. Clearly the entertainment aspects are in watching the machine guess answers and evaluate questions. You can also see the learning process take place as you ask more and more questions.

In the Edit Question and Edit Answer portions of the program, $A L F$ does not look at the last five items in either questions or answers for editing. This drawback, however, is not a serious problem, rather an annoyance when running the program. As your list grows, you will be able to access the questions or answers to edit.

Also, in scrolling through the answers or questions in search mode, the "shiftarrow" key combination does not scroll rapidly. While it is not exactly a problem, it shows a good idea that I think requires more development on the part of the programmer. In its current state, $A L F$ is best described as an entertainment product. With some careful consideration as to what the goals for a final product might be, it could become a very valuable educational tool.
$A L F$ comes with several files on the disk, including animals, cities, car parts, and more. There is room for 300 answers in memory at one time, and you also have the option to save all your answers and questions, and to create new $A L F$ files. It would be a nice option to include a printer driver to be able to print out questions and answers. The
disk also comes with a "bonus" program that gives advice by randomly answering yes/no questions with "Yes," "No," or "I don't know."
The documentation that accompanies $A L F$ is relatively complete, consisting of three pages of menu explanations and some very good examples to get you started. I found these quite useful in gaining a basic understanding of the program and how to use it. Overall, $A L F$ is entertaining and interesting.
(High Altitude Software, 339 32 $1 / 2$ Rd., Palisade, CO 81526; \$8.95: First product review for this company appearing in THE Rainbow.)

- Jeffrey S. Parker


## Hardware <br> CoCo 3

## CoCo 3 Turbo Ram 512K Upgrade

Performance Peripherals has released a new low-cost 512 K upgrade for your CoCo 3. The upgrade, fully assembled and tested, is quite small, measuring $31 / 4$ by 3 inches. The high quality glass epoxy circuit board is well made, and simply plugs into your CoCo 3. I was impressed. The 16 D41256 120 ns Dram chips are all socketed and are NEC brand.

The installation instructions are very easy to follow and, by far, the best I've seen for a CoCo 3 RAM upgrade. Every step is clearly detailed and illustrated with photographs so that even the novice can easily do the installation. No soldering is required, but as is the case with all RAM upgrade kits, you do have to clip two small capacitors on the CoCo 3 circuit board. This is not at all difficult since a small wire cutter will suffice, and the capacitors are well identified and illustrated in the photographs. You also have to remove the four chips that comprise the existing 128K RAM. Since these chips are socketed, you can simply unplug them and set them aside for safekeeping.

Particular emphasis is placed on proper grounding during the installation process so that the sensitive RAM chips are not damaged by static electrical charges at the work station. This is well documented, and common household materials such as aluminum foil are used.

In all there are eight steps to follow to install the board, and they can be completed in 10 to 30 minutes depending on your familiarity with electronic circuits. Caution: If you install this upgrade yourself, you will void your computer's 90 -day warranty. If you are timid about such things, take your computer to your local Radio Shack for installation.

The kit also comes with a program on disk to check the operation of the newly acquired memory. An unusual feature of this particular program is that it relocates itself several times so that all of the memory is checked.

I should also point out that you can purchase the new PAL chip (\$9.95) from these folks, too. You'll need this replacement chip if you have the older MultiPak interface (\#26-3024). The same high quality step-by-step instructions and photographs are provided for PAL installation, as well. If you don't have a Multi-Pak, there's no need for the new PAL chip.

I highly recommend this 512 K upgrade. Installation is easy, and it worked the first time. Its operation did not reveal any presence of unusual RF interference. If installation problems occur, a technical assistance phone number is provided, and the products are fully warranted for one year.
(Performance Peripherals, 11432 Pena Way, Mira Loma, CA 91752, 714-681-3007; $\$ 79.95$ plus $\$ 3 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{H}$ )

- Jerry Semones

Software
CoCo 1, 2 \& 3

## Iron Cross: War in Russia Tactical Simulation

Close-up magicians such as myself sometimes pooh-pooh the extravagant shows of the stage magicians. "Sure," we say, "all those people and all that equipment. Try doing it at point-blank range, with only your wits, a deck of cards and two coins to work with."

The same attitude sometimes applies when wargamers who have been used to squad-level tactical simulations get involved with a strategic level war game. "Big deal; 60,000 troops, 350 tanks and all that artillery. Try it with eleven men
with rifles, one machine gun and a mortar that can't hit half the targets." That was also my opinion since most of my CoCo war games are at the tactical level - until I started in with Iron Cross: War in Russia from Computerware.

This is simulation on a grand scale, with a corps being the smallest maneuver unit, set in the expanse of Russia in June of 1941. There is more to it than moving a panzer corps here and there, however. You have to keep an eye on the weather, as each game turn puts you one week closer to the muddy autumn and the dreaded Russian winter. You also have to keep track of the Soviet forces opposite you, and their relative strengths. The "inspection phase" allows you to examine strengths of both sides' units; the problem then is to remember them when you get into the movement phase. Note-taking isn't a bad idea.

The three types of units (armor, infantry and cavalry) are easily distinguished on a color screen (but not on an RGB monitor). Each unit can be given one of five different types of modes (e.g., standard, blitz, entrenched) depending on the situation.

Other factors to consider are supplies, the weather and air power. Air strikes are allowed in the top three of the five difficulty levels and are a real demonstration of their effectiveness on the battlefield.

Both our sons play war games, tactical and strategic. They taught me a simplified one. We went through four hours of dice rolls and interminable references to various tables of factors. In many ways it was like a short, intensive course in statistics with a quiz every 10 minutes. Iron Cross has removed the tables and the dice, replacing them with an interesting and highly playable game. It requires a $\mathrm{CoCo} 1,2$ or 3 with at least 64 K of Extended BASIC and a disk drive.

The program, which is copyprotected, contains a save capability due to the possible length of any one game. The seven-page instruction book contains clear and concise rules that, while not absolutely simple, are easy to follow.

At first, the need to scroll up and down across the western breadth of the USSR in order to find and move my units irritated me. Then it dawned on me that it was a piece of realism, since commanders don't always know exactly what all their units are doing. A bit of computer-generated "fog of war" there.

So there I sat, likening myself to a von Rundstedt as my panzers slashed through the Russian lines, followed by the infantry corps nailing down the edges of the breakthrough. An imaginary aide brought me a cup of tea and a report from one of the army commanders. Leaning down, I gazed fiercely at the situation map, then firmly issued the new orders. Panzer Corps will advance to take and hold Dromar. The Russians were mounting a counterattack in the vicinity of the Crimea, and there was only one dug-in panzer corps securing that flank. They needed reinforcements - fast!

A drum roll interrupted my thoughts. I glanced up and could have sworn I saw the ghost of Harry Blackstone, Sr., smiling at me. "See?" he said as he floated a light bulb out over the audience. "It's not all that easy, is it?"

It certainly isn't, but it sure is fun. And you just might earn an Iron Cross.
(Computerware, Box 668, Encinitas, CA 92024, 619-436-3512; \$24.95)

- John Hebert


## Software

CoCo 3

## Zone Runner Futuristic Strategy Simulation

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Zone Runner is one of the latest offerings in games from Tandy/Radio Shack for the Color Computer 3. Like all of the new software from Tandy for the CoCo 3 , it is written in OS-9 Level II and utilizes graphic windows. This is not one of your standard "point-andclick" arcade games. In fact, it is more of a futuristic strategy simulation type game with some arcade features.

After booting up the familiar DOS command, you indicate the type of monitor you have by entering GW40 at the OS-9 prompt if you have an RGB monitor. Otherwise, you go directly into the game by entering the command ZONE.

The program creates a graphic control panel display on your screen and includes such items as a "Heading Control" and "Engine, Shield, and Weapons Controls."

The first thing to do is configure the screen and system to your liking and hardware requirements. Press FI, and a list of choices appears on the "Display Screen" in the center of the panel. Here you may change the foreground and background colors by scrolling through them until you get the combination you like best. Also, here you may indicate if you are using the Tandy Hi-Res Interface with your mouse or joystick. All control of the game is made in a "point-and-click" fashion with either a mouse or joystick.

If you boot up with the Hi -Res Interface in place, you will almost certainly have trouble making the pointer respond properly, as the game starts up in the normal mode, (i.e., it is polling the normal joystick port). This may seem like a real problem at first as you need to set the "MOUSE TYPE" pa-
rameter to "HI-RES" from "NORMAL" but can't get the pointer to go anywhere near the command area to change it. Fortunately, there is a solution.

Part of the OS-9 mouse system is what is known as the "Keyboard Mouse." Simply press the CTRL-CLEAR combination and you will enter the keyboard mouse mode. Then you can move the pointer around with the arrow keys. This is also referred to in the instruction manual for Zone Runner. However, the manual does not mention that while in the keyboard mouse mode, you will need to use F1 as a substitute fire button.


Move the pointer to the words MOUSE TYPE and press F1. The word NORMAL changes to HI-RES. Next, press the key combination CTRL-CLEAR once again to exit the keyboard mouse mode, and you should have full control of your pointer.

After you have made all the desired changes, pressing F2 starts the game. (You may go back at any time during the game and reconfigure the screen, as well.)

I did not find any particular advantage to using the Hi-Res Interface over the normal joystick port in playing Zone Runner. And, in fact, I finally decided that the hassle in configuring the game for the interface wasn't even worth it.

To set the "Heading Control," you are instructed to move the pointer to one of the direction hash marks around the perimeter of the compass circle and "lock it in with the press of a button." At first I tried moving the direction arrow, or compass needle, to the desired hash mark with the pointer, but soon found out that all I had to do was put the pointer on a hash mark, press the fire button and release, and the direction arrow would reposition itself.

Each of the Engine, Shield and Weapons systems have a small graphic "slider-lever" control. The manual indicates that all you need to do is point the pointer (indicator beacon) to each lever, raise it, and then press the button.

What you really have to do is place the pointer on the lever knob, press the fire button, raise it upward, and once you have it where you want it, release the fire button.

To arm the Weapon system, simply put the pointer on the word ARM and press the fire button. I learned quickly that you have to re-arm the Weapon system for every torpedo you shoot.

The Display Screen has six modes, three of which provide various levels of magnification of your location in space. The other three are commands for the printing of various data on your Display Screen: a Buy list, a Sell list and a Status list.

Once you make contact with a planet, you may buy or sell goods. You start with 100 monetary units and an empty cargo hold. It only accommodates eight items at a time. By selecting BUY, you learn what that particular planet has to sell in the way of goods and the prices you must pay in exchange for them. Some planets will also sell engines, shields and weapons.

Selecting SELL with your pointer informs you how much the planet is willing to pay for the various items in your cargo hold. Sometimes the price will be even less than what you paid for the item, and at other times the profit margin will be tremendous.

The Status command is used to check your current status in the game. You are in competition with all the other computer generated Zone Runners as well as several other cargo ships. Depending on the amount of monetary units you currently have, your position on this list will be displayed. The main object of the game is to reach the top of this list. But the higher you are on it, the more attractive a target you become for pirates.

Now, this has its advantages, as the more pirates you attract, the more targets you have, and for each pirate you blow out of the space lanes, you are rewarded with additional monetary units.

Pressing the Break key at any time provides you with three options: quitting the game, restarting the game or resuming the game. It makes a handy pause button. Having a pause button should be an absolute requirement in any game so that you don't lose that tremendous score you're working on if you are interrupted, or as in my usual case, have a need to refresh your memory by frantically searching through the instruction manual for that command you forgot.

Unfortunately（and I think it should be an absolute requirement of all games to have one），Zone Runner does not have a high score save feature．I like to compete against myself and others，so it is nice to have some sort of high score saving provision in a game．

The game ends when you quit it，all the planets die out，or you achieve one of the ultimate rankings awarded by the game．

Now for the undocumented tip of the day：If you really want to climb up the Status list fast，there is nothing to stop you from occasionally turning pirate yourself and blowing a few of your competitors out of the spaceways． You＇ll pick up some real mega－bucks； but shoot fast，they are speedy little devils．

Zone Runner is well done，makes full use of the expanded features of the CoCo 3 and OS－9 Level II，and is very addictive．I highly recommend it．
（Tandy Corporation， 1700 One Tandy Center，Ft．Worth，TX 76102，\＄29．95． Available in Radio Shack stores nation－ wide．）
－Kerry Armstrong

## Software <br> CoCo 1， 2 \＆ 3 OS－9

## Mickey＇s Space Adventure－ Travel the Solar System

Where＇s Pluto？He＇s with Mickey， traveling our solar system in search of pieces from a valuable memory crystal． Mickey＇s Space Adventure combines the appeal of two popular Disney char－ acters，an Adventure game，and facts about the solar system in an entertain－ ing and educational package．

As the game begins，Mickey and Pluto discover an alien spaceship has landed on Earth．After a little explora－ tion，they find a computer inside the ship that explains its mission．The ship was sent to search for the remains of a lost crystal that contains the entire history of the planet Oron．It is up to Mickey，guided by the player，to recover all nine pieces of the crystal in the right order．To do this，the spaceship has to be flown to each of the planets of our solar system．

This Adventure game is similar to others in which the players have to go to different locations，get objects，and examine their surroundings for clues． Two－word commands are created from two lists of words printed at the bottom of the screen．The player simply uses the arrow keys and ENTER to make choices． When the player lands on a new planet， important information about that planet can be obtained to help make decisions about where to travel next and what equipment is needed．


Walt Disney and Sierra On－Line cleverly disguised an impressive and accurate list of facts about our solar

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## Software

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## ＇COCO WINDOWS＇

With hi－res character display and window generator．Features an enhanced key board ［klicks］and 10 programmable function keys．Allows the user to create multiple windows from basic．Includes menu driven printer setup and auto line numbering．Four function calculator，with memory．The above options can be called anytime while running or writing in BASIC．APPLE PULL YOUR DRAPES．YOU DON＇T WANT TO SEE THIS． $\mathbf{\$ 2 4 . 9 5}$［disk or tape］includes manual．
inside this Adventure. It would hard to imagine a child coming नrom the program without picking up at least some information about the planets. In addition to covering facts about the solar system, the program reinforces skills such as problemsolving, decision-making, and mapping. The 150 graphic scenes enhance the learning process by giving the player the illusion that he's really there.
Parents and teachers should note the list of educational objectives in the manual, as well as a glossary of terms and facts about the planets. The rest of the manual, including operating instructions and suggestions, is very well written. In addition, some enrichment activities are suggested for use after playing the game. Even though computers can be very useful as instructional tools, it's necessary for some human interaction, too.

Mickey's Space Adventure is advertised for ages 8 and up, but I feel that 10 - to 12 -year-olds would receive the most benefit from using it. There was quite a bit of difference in how my second-grade son and one of my sixthgrade students approached the program. Both could operate the program without difficulty. However, it was obvious that the sixth-grader, having some background in using and making maps, had a much easier time. Younger children will need some guidance from an adult to help chart their journey.

Unlike older Disney cassette-based games, Mickey's Space Adventure begins with a new game and different clues each time. This assures that it can be used over and over at home, or in school. Also, games can be saved and played later - a must for schools, since class time is limited.
The program was designed primarily for the CoCo 1 or 2, and uses artifact colors, which don't show up on the CoCo 3 when used with an RGB monitor. CoCo 3 users need a TV or color composite monitor to take advantage of its color capabilities. This is a minor annoyance, but expected, since there are a lot more CoCo 1 and 2 s than 3 s in use right now. Hopefully, Sierra OnLine will consider adding an RGB/ composite option upon startup like some OS-9 programs that are currently on the market.

Mickey's Space Adventure deserves an ' $A$ ' for both entertainment and educational value. The manual is wellwritten and the program educationally sound. It is obvious that the authors and designers took a lot of care in its prep-
aration. I would certainly recommend it as a fine addition to your Color Computer educational library.
(Sierra On-Line, Inc., Coarsegold, CA 93614; \$34.95. Available in Radio Shack stores nationwide.)

- Mark Haverstock


## Software

CoCo 1, 2 \& 3

## Financial Time <br> Conversions Help With Financial Decisions

Do you have a desire to try to figure out how much that credit card you love/ hate is really costing you? Thinking about buying a new house or car and need to figure out how much you can borrow? Want to know how much those mortgage payments are really going to be? It's quite possible you may need some help. Oh, sure, a calculator can make the job easier, but what if you want to juggle some of the numbers, like interest rates that seem to change daily, or to see what the house payments will be with different down payments?

Financial Time Conversions is a BASIC program that has a series of menu-driven financial programs which can be used to figure out all the above problems and more. The program is geared to professionals and others interested in doing fairly sophisticated financial calculations.

The program is on disk, and the use of a printer is optional. It is not copy-
protected, so backups can be made for your own use. There is nothing particularly difficult about using this program. Simply type RUN FINCDN. The program asks if you'll be using a printer or not; a simple Y or N will do.
The menu choices include Present Value, Uniform Series Value, Future Value, Interest Rate Conversions, and Exit From Program.
The first choice offers a uniform series, a gradient series, a proportional series, or a future amount. The second and third selections offer uniform series values and future values, respectively. The fourth one allows conversion between nominal annual and effective annual interest rates.
Dale Tinklepaugh has informed me that he found an error in a portion of Financial Time Conversions that would effect the result of a conversion from a proportional series to a present value if the rate of increase were greater than the interest rate. The program will actually stop at a syntax error if this situation is encountered. The following change will make the program correct; for your original program disk and any backup copies, remove the write protect tab and type:

```
LDAD"FINCON.BRS"
1660 FA=(((X+1)^N)-1/X
SAVE"FINCON.BAS"
```

The program disk also has a backup file, FINCON. BAK. You may want to type SAVE"FINCDN.BAK" to make sure all copies are correct.
After you've gone through the menu selection process, the program prompts you for the pertinent information it needs to perform the calculations, such as interest rate, time periods, dollar amounts, etc. The program does its

Hint . . .

## Cursory INKEY\$

The INKEY\$ function does not stop when it is called. Rather, you must test the results of this function repeatedly with a comparison statement. When writing a program and testing this function, I find it is helpful to have a cursor appear when the computer is waiting for you to press a key.
To have the INKEYS function display such a cursor, use POKE \&HA56A, \&HB1. To restore this to its original state, use PDKE \&HA55A, \&HC1. It is also possible to control the flashing of the cursor. To stop the cursor from flashing, use POKE\&HA1AG, O. The "anti-poke" to restore the flashing cursor is POKE\&HA1AE,16.

Marc Gagnon
Cap-de-la-Madeleine, Quebec

# Computer Island Educational Software 

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CLOZE STORIES
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32K Ext. - disk only - $\$ 24.95$ These programs contain short stories. Each has an accompanying picture. Questions about story details refer to either the text or pictures. The disk generated graphics are an integral part of these attractive programs. Available for grades 2-3 OR 4-5. Please specify.


## FOREIGN LANGUAGE GAMES

 32K Ext. - \$19.95 tape/\$24.95 disk ( 500 words)French or Spanish Baseball Score base hits or home runs for correct answers. You're out if wrong. Correct answers supplied. Fun way to learn and practice vocabulary. PLEASE SPECIFY LANGUAGE.


PUNCTUATION PRACTICE 32K Ext. - tape $\$ 19.95$ /disk $\$ 24.95$ On screen practice in proper usage of the familiar punctuation marks. Grades 3-7.


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thing, displays the answer and then prompts for either more calculations or a return to the menu.
Upon reading the manual that came with the program, I got the distinct impression I should have taken some finance courses. The terms used were not the everyday ones I was accustomed to. I thought maybe the nice people at the magazine made a mistake and sent this program to someone they thought was a businessman. But no, after reading it again, the examples were all concerned with things like mortgages and car maintenance cost tracking.
If you recognize the terms in the menu, you'll have no problems. Fortunately, for those of us who don't know them, the author provides some very simple examples in the manual. I ran all of them and they functioned as described.

I tried to make the program crash. Since it is written in BASIC, it's pretty easy to fool. Just type in outrageous numbers and it stops with an error message. I was not able to find any problems with the program using reasonable numbers. The answers I verified with a calculator were correct (using the formula in the program).

So, if you need some help solving those tough financial problems, Financial Time Conversions may be for you.
(Prometheus Software, 14684 Joshua Tree Ave., Moreno Valley, CA 92388, 714-2473254; \$14: First product review for this company appearing in the rainbow.)

- C.L. Pilipauskas


## Software

CoCo 3

## RAMDisk Speedy <br> File-Handling

RAMDisk is a machine language program written by Bill Vergona of Cercomp and supplied on disk for your 512 K CoCo 3 . When installed, it provides your computer with two additional simulated disk drives. In my case, with drives 0 and 1 actually connected, this program resulted in the addition of drives 2 and 3 in RAM.
The program and its operation are
totally compatible and transparent to Color BASIC, and the RAM disks added are treated just like any other physical disk drive as far as the computer is concerned. The big difference is that the RAM disks are lightning fast!
There is also another major difference. Unlike physical disks that can be removed from the drives and stored, any program, file or data stored in a RAM disk is lost when the computer is turned off or reset, so keep this in mind. The beauty of a RAM disk is in its data and file manipulation, but it should not be used for mass storage.
RAMDisk is extremely easy to install. Simply put the disk containing the program into Drive 0, type LDADM "RAMDISK" and press ENTER. When the program is loaded, it automatically installs itself and displays a copyright notice and the familiar 0 K prompt. RAMDisk automatically assigns drives 2 and 3, so if you already have drives 0 and 1 , as I do, you end up with a total of four drives when you're done. A DRIVE command is available in the program to allow you to select which drive designations you want.
The supplied disk also contains a handy RAM Test program that is useful

## Corrections

"PCLEAR0" (One-Liner Contest Winner, December 1987, Page 14): Due to a typographical error, some of the parentheses in the listing were misplaced. The corrected line appears below.

```
1\varnothing POKE182,\emptyset:POKE183,PEEK(188):P
OKE184,\emptyset:POKE185,16:POKE186, PEEK
(188):POKE187,\emptyset:POKE188, PEEK(188
)-6:PCLEARI:POKE183,PEEK(183)+6:
POKE188,PEEK(188)+6
```

"A Desktop Publisher on a Shoestring" (October 1987, Page 58): Several readers have been unable to get Desktop Low or Desktop High to work because of NE errors. These errors occur because the programs have been unable to find the needed font files. GENFONT1 and GENFONT2 must be run to create the files FONT1 and FONT2. In addition, a disk containing these generated font files must be in Drive 0 before either version of the main program will run properly.
"Caught Up in a Galactic Conflict" (November 1987, Page 78): These corrections to Galactic Conflict were submitted by the author, Paul Alger. The following lines need to be replaced or added as appropriate:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 151 \varnothing \text { LINEINPUTZ\$:IF LEN }(\mathrm{Z} \$)>3 \mathrm{TH} \\
& \text { EN GOSUBI53ø:RETURN ELSE } \mathrm{Z}=\mathrm{VAL}(\mathrm{Z} \\
& \$): \text { RETURN }
\end{aligned}
$$

## $153 \varnothing$ IF VAL (LEFTS (Z\$,1))> $>\varnothing$ THEN FOR LC=1 TO LEN(Z\$) ELSE RETURN

$154 \varnothing$ IF MID\$(Z\$,LC, 1)="E" THENLC $=L E N(Z \$): Z \$=" \mathrm{Z}: \mathrm{Z}=\varnothing:$ NEXTLC:RETURN
$155 \emptyset$ NEXT: Z=VAL (Z \$ ) : RETURN
3715 IF $Y(8)>1$ THEN PRINT"Pay Yo ur old loan first!":GOTO363ø
$44 \varnothing 5$ IF $X<1$ OR $X>S Z$ OR $Y<1$ OR Y> SZ THEN PRINT"There is no starga te here!": GOTO $3 \varnothing \varnothing$
$473 \emptyset$ IFX2> 4 AND $X 2<S Z$ AND Y $2>\varnothing$ A ND $Y 2<S Z$ THEN LC\$=STR\$(G(X2,Y2)) ELSE PR\$="*":GOTO478ø

In addition, all references to the variable $z$ should be changed to 29 in lines $3470,3472,3475,3477,3480$, 3482, 3485 and 3487.

For quicker reference, Corrections will be posted on Delphi as soon as they are available in the Info on Rainbow topic area of the database. Just type DATA at the CoCo SIG>prompt and INFD at the TOPIC> prompt.
to test your 512 K memory expansion. This is somewhat redundant since most memory upgrades come with similar test programs. RAMDisk and RAMTest are not copy-protected, so backup copies for your own use are no problem.

If you have not yet explored the fun of using a RAM disk, then you are in for a pleasant surprise. RAMDisk provides you with extra file-handling at incredible speed, at a price you can't ignore.
(Spectrum Projects, Inc., P.O. Box 264, Howard Beach, NY 11414, 718-835-1344; \$19.95 plus \$3 S/H)

- David Gerald


# Hardware <br> Auto Dim Protects Against Image Burn 

CoCo 3

If you are the kind of CoCo nut who has to have everything for your computer, then Auto Dim will interest you. It's a hardware device you hook up to your

CoCo 3 that darkens the screen or your TV, composite monitor, or RGB monitor after a few minutes of inactivity.

Why would you need such a device? Well, it has been determined that if a high contrast image is left on the CRT (Cathode Ray Tube) screen for extended periods of time, that image can be burnt into the tube's phosphor. While I have never seen this happen on any of my computer screens, I have seen it occur on oscilloscope CRTs due to the high intensity traces usually found on such equipment. The high degree of contrast and image sharpness found on the CoCo 3 makes image burn a possibility.

Auto Dim hooks up to your CoCo 3 in a matter of minutes. The device consists of two integrated circuit chips that have been encapsulated in a clear Lucite-looking material. The small cube, which measures only $11 / 4$ by $11 / 4$ by $1 / 2$ inches, looks like a half-melted ice cube with seven wires emanating from it. Each wire is terminated with a small connector clip so that solderless connection can be made. A piece of doublesided tape on the bottom of the cube allows it to be attached on top of the CoCo 3's RF modulator. Hook-up is
quite simple and the entire operation takes only about 10 minutes. A threepage illustrated instruction sheet is supplied and contains step-by-step instructions to make it easy. Keep in mind, though, that you void your computer's 90 -day warranty if you add this gadget, so you might want to wait until it expires before you hook it up.

You will never know you have Auto Dim hooked up until you leave your keyboard to answer the telephone or let out the cat. If no key is pressed, the screen will go blank after about $51 / 2$ minutes. On my CM-8 RGB monitor, the screen went black. The only indication that the monitor was still on was the red power indicator. Pressing any key upon returning to the computer restores the screen image.

Auto Dim is a nifty little package that is easy to install and has a useful purpose. I have one hooked up to my CoCo 3 and find it very reliable.
(Lucas Industries 2000, 14720 Cedar St. N.E., Alliance, $\mathrm{OH} 44601,216-823-4221$; $\$ 29.95$ : First product review for this company appearing in THE RAINBOW.)

- David Gerald

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The following products have recently been received by THE RAINBOW, examined by our magazine staff and issued the Rainbow Seal of Certification, your assurance that we have seen the product and have ascertained that it is what it purports to be.

Color Talk 3, a 64 K terminal program. Features include screen display options for all CoCos, Xmodem and Ymodem protocols, saving to buffer or disk, ASCII filtering, conference chat mode, etc. For the CoCo 1, 2 and 3. Computize, P.O. Box 207, Langhorne, PA 19047, (215) 946-7200; $\$ 49.95$.
Data Master, a 512 K database manager for OS-9 Level II utilizing windows. The features include pull-down menus, dialog boxes, a LIST display format, nine different display and entry screens, file management, upload/download, etc. For the CoCo 3. Computerware, 4403 Manchester Avenue, Suite 102, Box 668, Encinitas, CA 92024, (619)436-3512; \$64.95.

The Director, a menu-driven animation utility that allows you to display CoCo 3 graphics pictures with time delays, color changes and BASIC or prerecorded cassette music. For the CoCo 3. Seesof, P.O. Box 574, Beaufort, SC 29901, (803) 524-0116; $\$ 49.95$.

Hard Disk Organizer, a utility that allows users to develop menudriven pathlists so that application programs can be accessed from the hard drive with a single keystroke. Designed for application on an OS-9 Level II operating system. For the CoCo 2 and 3. Robert Hengstebeck, 408 Grandview Avenue, Feasterville, PA 19047, (215) 322-5455; \$24.95.

LOT-PRO, a program to help select lotto numbers for any state or country "Pick-Six" lotto game. Includes an
option for a randomized wheeling system. For the CoCo 1, 2 and 3. CJN Enterprises, P.O. Box 40487, Bakersfield, CA 93384, (805) 836-1323; $\$ 25.95$.

PhantomGraph, a 512 K graph and chart creation program that offers simplicity for beginning drafters and varied capabilities for those more advanced. DynaCalc and Sylk file programs can be converted to PhantomGraph files. For the CoCo 3. Tandy Corporation, 1700 One Tandy Center, Ft. Worth, TX 76102; \$39.95. Available in Radio Shack stores nationwide.
Springster, a 128 K Hi-Res color graphics game. Maneuver through 32 different mazes in search of the Maze Melon. Battle bad guys, collect treasures and race the clock during your perilous quest. Three skill levels for
one or two players. For the CoCo 3. Tandy Corporation, 1700 One Tandy Center, Ft. Worth, TX 76102; \$24.95. Available in Radio Shack stores nationwide.

Stylograph, a word processing system that allows you to type your file, modifying and correcting it as you go, and then print it out. For the CoCo 3. Stylo Software, Inc., 482 C Street, Idaho Falls, ID 83402, (208) 5293210; \$199.95.

Traintown U.S.A., a 64 K Adventure game. Your vacation destination is a cozy little home in the country. However, a summer adventure begins when you arrive in Traintown and discover you have no house key, and there are no people to be found. For the CoCo 1, 2 and 3. Software Deluxe, HCR 85 Box 292, Buffalo, MO65622, (417) 345-8619; \$15 plus $\$ 2$ S/H.

First product received from this company

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 - that we have examined it and have a sample copy - but this does not constitute any guarantee of satisfaction. As soon as possible, these hardware or software items will be forwarded to the rainbow reviewers for evaluation.

- Judi Hutchinson


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## A simple keyboard-locking switch

## Chilld-Pusfing the Coco

By Ray Onley

Doyou have a young child who likes to bang on the keyboard when you are out of the computer room for a short break? Or, maybe a child who likes to type in his or her spelling words in command mode and "new" happens to be one of them? Or, maybe you have a game on pause that can be reactivated by the pressing of any key, and someone comes while you are out of the room and presses a key for the heck of it? If you have these or similar problems, this very simple hardware project can help.

What this project does is lock the keyboard by a flip of a switch. This does not require any internal wiring or getting into the computer in any way, so it will not void your warranty. It is very simple and anyone can do it.

## How It Works

Have you ever noticed that pressing the firebutton on either joystick locks up the keyboard so that none of the keys do anything? Well, this project works on the same principle: It shorts the firebutton line to ground in the joystick port.

Ray Onley is a freshman at Forest Park High School, who started out with a $4 K$ MC-10 in 1985 and has worked his way up to a 512 K CoCo 3 .

## What You Need

Be sure to obtain the exact six-pin jack and plug specified in the parts list. Even though you may notice that your joystick plug has only five pins, it is actually a modified six-pin DIN plug. (The cassette port and plug are examples of the standand five-pin DIN configuration.)

To complete the project you'll need the following tools and supplies: soldering iron, electrical tape, five lengths of about 22 -gauge, 8 -inch wire (in five colors), and a pair of needlenose pliers.

## How To Build It

Now let's go through the project step-by-step. Be sure to follow the instructions carefully, because you will have trouble getting back into the canister later to fix an error.

1) Drill, poke, or melt two holes in the film canister, one in the center of the lid and one in the center of the bottom. Make sure the holes are big enough to fit the five wires. Next, on the canister's side, near the center, drill a hole big enough to fit the switch into.
2) The five wires will connect five of the six pins of the two DIN plugs. Pin 6 is ignored throughout this project, but you may wish to consider using an extra wire for this pin if you use a CoCo 3. Make a list or individual labels to identify
the five colors as wire numbers 1 , 2, 3, 4 and 5.
3) Cut wires \#3 and \#4 in half. Then, take the two pieces of Wire \#3 and strip about $1 / 8$ inch off one end of each piece. Loop the two pieces onto the same post of the switch and make sure they extend in opposite directions. Solder this connection. Repeat the procedure for the two parts of Wire \#4 on the switch's other terminal.
4) Feed the five wires through the hole at the bottom of the canister, one at a time. Keep feeding them through the hole until the switch is even with the hole you made for it.


Then poke the switch through the hole and secure it with the top nut. Feed the other set of wires through the hole in the film can lid. Secure the lid on the can, pulling the five wires gently.
5) Take the jack and plug apart by inserting a small screwdriver tip into the locking slot, pulling it up and extracting the chrome part of the plug out of the black cover. Then take the chrome casing apart by just pulling it apart.
6) Important: Slip the black covers from the jack and plug onto the two sets of wires coming from the switch canister. Do it now or you will be sorry!
7) Follow your color code chart and solder wires 1 through 5 to pins 1 through 5 of the plug. The pin numbers are marked on the plug body. Do the same for the other set of five wires and the jack. Again, I emphasize that you need strip only $1 / 8$ inch of insulation from the wire ends; that is all the bare wire needed for neat connections to the DIN plug and jack terminals. Too much bare wire could result in shorting.
8) Make sure that none of the bare wires are touching each other. If they are not, replace the chrome covers on the plug, then slide the black cover back onto the rest of the plug. Make sure that the hole in the chrome casing is lined up with the locking slot on the black cover. This makes certain that the cover is properly locked onto the casing. Repeat the process for the jack.

## Parts List

Qty. Description

Price
1 6-pin DIN plug
1 6-pin DIN inline jack
\$1.29
\$1.29
\$1.59
$\$ 0.00$

Radio Shack Part \#
274-020
274-021
275-612

## Does It Work?

You are now ready to test your keyboard-locking switch. Insert the plug into the left joystick port and plug a free-float joystick into the jack of your newest CoCo accessory. Type something on the keyboard. If the letters do not appear on the screen, flip the switch and try typing again. If the letters appear on the screen, you know that the switch works as it should. If it is not working, skip the next two paragraphs and come back to this later.

After you have confirmed that the keyboard properly freezes, you need to check and see if the rest of the wires are connected as they should be. To do this, simply type in the following program:

```
10 PRINT@480, JOYSTK(0),
    JOYSTK(1);
20 GOTD 10
```

Run the program to see if the two numbers at the bottom of the screen change in accord with the X and Y movement of the joystick. If they do not, read on.

## If It Doesn't Work

There is always a reason for something not working as it should. And it is usually better in the long run to carefully take a project apart and find out what is wrong than to smash it
against a wall or crush it with a hammer, even though these methods are widely used "cures."

The following is a list of nearly everything that could be wrong with your project. If you have a multimeter or simple continuity tester, check all five lines in accord with the circuit diagram. Possible causes of project failure:

1) Incorrect wiring of wires 3 and 4 to switch
2) Switch terminals are shorted out by excess bare wire or sloppy soldering
3) Defective switch
4) Broken wire
5) Plug or jack terminals shorted by solder drop or stray wire strand
6) Mix-up among wires 1,2 and 5 from plug to jack
7) Defective joystick

If you don't use or own joysticks, you can make a simple version of this project in just a few minutes. Use two short wires to connect pins 3 and 4 of a sixpin DIN plug to the terminals of the switch listed above or any other convenient SPST toggle or slide switch. Use creativity and some electrical tape to secure the switch neatly to the plug.
(Questions may be directed to the author at 810 Cascade Road, Cincinnati, OH 45240. Please enclose an SASE when writing for a reply.) $\curvearrowleft$


# Beginners - Add an LED to Your Controller 

By Tony DiStefano<br>Rainbow Contributing Editor

Thinking about the Princeton RAINBOWfest still excites me. If this RAINBOWfest is any indication of how the CoCo is doing, then long live the CoCo ! This show was one of the best I've been to in a long time. The CoCo 3 seems to be doing very well. There were lots of new things for the CoCo 3 - both hardware and software. Look forward to seeing a few projects from me for the CoCo 3 . I talked to a lot of people who read this column, and I would like to thank all my readers for their support, without which I would have stopped writing a long time ago.

Talking to RAINBOWfest goers gave me a few insights on the direction this column is heading. I received a lot of requests for "simple-to-do projects." Some people want to build something useful. Others say they want challenging projects. Well, why don't you send me your "Hardware Projects Wish List"? I'll look them over and make the ones I think other people might like. Send them to THE RAINBOW, with attention to me or "Turn of the Screw."

This month, as I promised several readers, I am doing a beginners project. In the past, I have done LED (Light Emitting Diodes) projects that have lit up just about everything on the CoCo . I even did a project that lit up different colors on your disk drive when you accessed different sides of your drive. Well, I'm doing another LED project,

Tony DiStefano is a well-known early specialist in computer hardware projects. He lives in Laval Ouest, Quebec.
one I saw done on a disk controller a long time ago and have not seen since: an LED to indicate when the disk controller is writing to the disk.

This is a simple project requiring a minimum amount of tools and parts. The parts are available at your local Radio Shack, and there are only two needed. The first, of course, is an LED. Radio Shack has lots of them. I suggest you buy one that comes with its own panel-mount holder, as it is easier to install. The other part is a resistor. That's it - a simple project that costs under a dollar.

Before I get into the construction of the project, let's look into the theory of the LED. Figure 1 is the electrical diagram of an LED. An LED, as the name implies, is first a diode. A diode is an electronic component that lets current flow in only one direction; let's call it the positive direction, which is shown by the arrow in Figure 1. The diode presents little resistance to the current flow. When the diode is conducting; it is said to be "Forward Biased."

In the other direction, the negative direction, the diode presents a high resistance. Current does not flow through the diode in the negative direction. When this happens, the diode is considered to be "Reversed Biased." When a light emitting diode is forward biased, it emits light. Quite simple, isn't it?

When an LED is forward biased, it conducts current. If we were to put an LED, forward biased, across the 5 volts found in the CoCo , it would cause trouble. The diode would act like a
short and cause the 5 volts to blow a fuse, as well as the LED itself.


We need something to limit the amount of current flowing through the LED. This is where the resistor comes in. Current flow is measured in amps. A typical LED can handle up to 50 ma . The term "ma" stands for "milliamp." It means $1 / 1,000$ th of an amp. To have 50 ma means to have $50 / 1,000$ ths of an amp, or .05 amp . Without getting into too many formulas, we want the LED to have about 10 ma . The formula for calculating resistance from voltage and current is $\mathrm{R}=\mathrm{V} / \mathrm{I}$, where the voltage $(\mathrm{V})$ is 5 volts and the current ( I ) is 10 ma . The resistance is 500 ohms. The closest value for this resistance that Radio Shack has is 470 ohms, which will do just fine. So, to recap the parts, you will need one LED with panel-mount holder and one resistor, 470 ohms $1 / 4$ watt.

Next, you will need some tools. Not many are required, but check to make sure you have them all before you start. There is nothing more frustrating than

# OWLLWARE <br> Proven Technology New CoCo 3 Utilities 

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A great print spooler which gives you 44 K print buffer from a 128 K CoCo and up to 438 K ( 200 pages!) from a 512 K CoCo. With this spooler you can run a program while you are printing a file. The spooler does not slow down the computer to any noticeable extent while you are running a second program and no los1 characters arise. Baud rates selectable. Printer Lightning can reside in memory along with RAMDISK!

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A number of drive systems were in the market place when the LR Tech Interface was introduced and 2 have been introduced since. Most of these are no longer available. We provide the only system which provides a combination of standard interface (SASI), rugged unit construction (not hacked to a floppy drive controller), high speed, and reasonable price. These systems are even several times faster than the standard XT hard drive system. Ideal for multi-user system because processor does not stop for hard drive access.


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Without With
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In Answer for the Many Reqests to Run BASIC from a Hard Drive

With the development of the CoCo 3 , OWL Ware has been able to provide a truly professional Hard Drive System using OS-9. There has not, however, been a method of running your programs from the standard BASIC. With this latest development of the CoCo software aces, it is now possible to partition your hard drive into RSDOS and OS-9 sections. The OS-9 partition runs your OS-9 normally. The RSDOS section is further divided into a number of floppy sized units to run RSDOS programs. The familiar RS disk commands work normally.

There is little more that must be learned.
All of these RS drive sections are available at all times. It is not necessary to use assign commands and get access to only a few of these sections. Programs that use RS-BASIC should work as will all programs which do not force their own disk drivers.

Call about prices. This should be availabile by the time you read this ad!


## OWL-WARE Software Bundle

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starting a project and finding out that you are missing something. You need a soldering iron and solder, cutter/ strippers, screwdriver (to match the screws that open your controller), and a drill and bit (to match the size of the LED mounting hardware). You will also need a few pieces of thin wire and electrical tape or shrink tubing.
Now we have all the parts and theory we need to start. It's time to get practical. In the controller circuit, there is an output that tells the disk drive hardware to go into the record or write mode. Like other signals that control the disk drive, it must reach the drive itself. This is done by the 34 -wire connecting ribbon cable that plugs into the end of the controller. We will monitor this write signal with our LED. We want to hook up our LED so that it lights up when the controller is writing to the disk. The write signal is on Pin 24. This signal is available many places in the controller, but I chose this one because it is the only place common to all controllers, Disto, Radio Shack or any other.

When the controller is idle or reading, the level on Pin 24 is high, about 5 volts. When the controller is writing, the pin is low, or ground-level. We want to hook up our LED and resistor in such a way that the LED is on when this signal is low. Before reading on, think about it and try to design it by yourself. Does your design look like the one in Figure 2? If it does, reward yourself with a visit to the fridge. If it doesn't, study the circuit and see where you went wrong.
Here is the theory behind why I wired it up this way: As I stated previously, when the controller is reading, the signal is high ( 5 volts). The LED is also hooked up to 5 volts. Disregarding the resistor, if a diode (or our LED) has 5
volts on both sides, it cannot have any current flow. Therefore, the LED is off.


When the controller is writing, the signal is low. When the diode has 5 volts on one side and ground on the other side, it becomes forward biased and conducts. Therefore, the LED is on and shines brightly.
OK! Time to start constructing. Turn the computer off and remove the controller from the computer. Remove the controller's cover using the proper screwdriver. Locate Pin 24 on the connector that connects to the drives. Locating this pin may be a bit of a pain. On the top part of the connector are all the odd numbers. On the bottom part are all the even numbers. So, unless you can see where the pin leads, you will have to remove the controller from the bottom part of the case to get to Pin 24.

## GET IT ALL!!!

Excellent 38 Disk CoCo Software Library $\$ 135.00$ includes Word Processor, Modems, Utilities, 124 Games, Graphics/Pics, Business, Languages, Music and More. Public Domain and Shareware. Over 350 Programs.
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If you are looking at the bottom part of the connector, and the connector is pointing upward, Pin 2 of the connector is on your right. Count by two toward the left until you reach 24 . Solder a piece of wire to that pin. Make sure you solder at the base of the pin and not at the tip. You will not be able to plug in the connector, otherwise. Run the wire out over the side of the controller and replace the bottom cover. Make sure the wire is long enough to reach the LED. Cut the ends of the resistor to leave just enough room to solder. Solder the wire to one end of the resistor. Solder the other end of the resistor to the short lead of the LED. Now solder another short piece of wire to the long end of the LED.

At this point you must find 5 volts somewhere. One place where I know that all controllers must have 5 volts is at the connector that plugs into the controller: on Pin 9 of the connector. It is on the top this time. Pin 1 of the computer connector is on the same side as Pin 1 of the drive connector. Solder the wire that comes from the LED to this pin on the computer side of the connector. That is all the soldering you have to do. Use black tape or shrink tubing to hide all of the exposed wires, including the resistor.

The only thing you have left to do is mount the LED. Find a suitable place on the cover to mount it. But you have to be able to see it when the controller is plugged into the computer, and the back side of the LED cannot touch the controller. If ýou have a Multi-Pak, you may want to make your hole on the end of the controller, so that the LED will be pointing up when it is plugged into the Multi-Pak.

Now close up the cover, and test it out. Set up your system and turn it on. Make sure you get your normal message. Put a blank or otherwise "nonuseful" disk in the drive. If this circuit doesn't work right, you don't want to destroy a good disk. If all is OK, try entering DIR. The LED should not come on. If all is OK, try using DSKINI to format the disk. The LED should go on and blink for every track the controller formats. If the controller formats the disk properly and the LED works, all is OK. If not, go back and check your work. If you cannot find anything wrong, try reversing the LED. It may be in backward.

Enjoy your new LED. I hope you have learned a little more about the hardware in your computer. Till next time. Don't forget to send in that "Hardware Projects Wish List." $\curvearrowleft$

# CoCo Powers the Amp 

By Marty Goodman<br>Rainbow Contributing Editor

I am trying to power a speaker amplifier (R.S. Cat. No. 277-1008) off a CoCo 3 to use as a source of sound with my monochrome monitor. Normally, it calls for a 9 -volt battery. I hooked it to the output of IC36 (an 8-volt regulator) in the CoCo 3, but now occasionally my screen images disappear. Can you help?

Mark C. Smith<br>(MRMAJER)<br>Greenville, TX

That 8 -volt regulator (IC 36) is used to produce regulated 8 volts for the video circuitry of the CoCo 3. It has a very tiny rated current output ( 100 MA), and so it is not surprising that when you added the speaker amplifier to it, it got overloaded and went into thermal shutdown.

The correct way to power that speaker amp unit from the CoCo 3 is to hook it up directly to the unregulated DC supply of the CoCo, which tends to be about 10 volts. This 10 -volt unregulated DC can be obtained from Pin 16 of IC 8 , or from the plus terminal of C 29 (the 4,700 mfd main filter capacitor), or from the junction of D1 and D2.

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. On Delphi, Marty is the SIGop of RAINBow's CoCo SIG and database manager of OS-9 Online. His non-computer passions include running, mountaineering and outdoor photography. Marty lives in San Pablo, California.

Accessing the Back Side

I have a pair of double-sided drives, and normally can access each side of them using my system. However, some programs (Rickyterm and KDSK) don't seem to be able to access the back sides of these drives. The problem seems to be limited to those programs that do not use RS DOS calls, but rather have their own disk sector I/O routines (DSKCDNs) in them. Can you help?

Fred Ahlberg
(FREDAHLBERG)
Kingston, NH
You are quite right in identifying the problem as being the failure of certain programs to use your Disk BASIC's ROM routines. I would assume that your Disk BASIC (RS DOS, JDOS, ADOS, or whatever) has been modified in EPROM to define Drive 2 as the back of Drive 0 and Drive 3 as the back of Drive 1. (This is the most common, and most sensible, arrangement.)

When the programs in question circumvent the DSKCDN routine in Disk BASIC they are unable to reach the back sides of your drives. In the case of Rickyterm, Don Hutchison has written some excellent modifications to it that will permit the sort of double-sided operation you desire. These should be available on Delphi now. In the case of KDSK, you would have to disassemble the program, find the DSKCDN routine, locate the drive mask table there, and modify it. The drive mask table is usually located near the very end of the DSKCDN routine. Check a disassembly of Disk basic (Disk Basic Unravelled, available from Microcom Software and Spectrum Projects) for details.

A second approach would be to make a hardware modification of your drives. Using a bunch of diodes or a quad OR gate, the drives can be set up as two logical drives on each side.

One approach would be to run the drive select 0 and 2 lines from the controller into the two inputs of an OR gate, and feed the drive select line on the drive with the output of that OR gate. Then also run the incoming drive select 2 line to the side select pin on that drive. (Do a similar thing for drive select 1 and 3 lines with the other drive). After such a modification is installed, you merely use any standard DOS ROM that is not modified itself for double-sided operation, and your two physical drives will work as if they are four logical drives, regardless of what RS DOS program you are using. This approach is wonderful for Disk Extended BASIC, but should never be done by users of OS9, which requires that the drives be unmodified for proper use of doublesided drives.

## Degas to Color Max

Is there a way to convert Atari Degas files to be viewed or modified on a CoCo 3 under Computize's Color Max? Dave Lucas Chicago, IL

Greg Miller, one of the co-authors of Color Max, has provided a program to view Degas files, and I believe Computize may have a utility for converting them. The viewing utility is available on Delphi in the Graphics section. I would suggest a call to Computize about the converter utility.

## CoCo 3 Questions

1) Does the CoCo 3 work with JDOS?
2) Is the JRAM 512 K expansion board for use only as a RAM disk, or is it for the CoCo 3 ?
3) Are there bugs in the CoCo 3's ROM?
4) Does OS-9 Level II have icons and pull-down menus? I mean, is it "userfriendly"?
5) Is 512 K of RAM needed for $O S$ 9 Level II?
6) Can OS-9 Level II take advantage of a double-sided drive?
7) Is BASIC09 included in OS-9 Level II?
8) Is an editor assembler included with OS-9 Level II?
9) What is involved in making a CoCo 3 512K upgrade board?

> Nicolaus Alber Borges Schrifer Salvador, Brazil

1) JDOS will not work properly with the CoCo 3 . Of all previous patched DOS systems, only ADOS 3 (see Spectro Systems ad) will work properly on the CoCo 3 , and that is because it was written from the ground up for the CoCo 3. I recommend it highly if you want an enhanced disk ROM for the CoCo 3.
2) J\&R made a 512 K add-on for the CoCo 1 and 2. This worked only as a RAM disk (or printer spooler). J\&R also makes a CoCo 3512 K memory upgrade board, though this is a different item. Note that many other companies (PBJ, Disto, Hemphill and Owlware) also make CoCo 3512 K upgrade boards. All of these are advertised in RAINBOW.
3) The CoCo 3's ROM is riddled with minor bugs and badly thought-out design characteristics. A list of them would take up several pages. If you can $\log$ onto Delphi, we have lists of them posted there. None of these bugs are terribly serious, and all can be circumvented. None have any significance if you are running OS-9.

4-8) OS-9 itself is not at all userfriendly. It is a pure, ancient, promptoriented operating system, designed for programmers and not for users. This is as true of Level II as it is of Level I. Any user-friendliness about OS-9 software must be created by the individual programmer.

But Level II does provide for programmers creating icons and windows, and, when Multi-Vue is available, will
support creation of elaborate graphics interfaces with relative programming ease. But it does not come with its own standardized graphics interface of particular icons, screen images, and the like. OS-9 Level II does come with BASIC09 included. An editor assembler is not included. For that you would have to buy the "Developer's Kit."

Although OS-9 Level II will run on a 128 K CoCo, 512 K is absolutely required to make any use of most of its unique and desirable features. So, for virtually all intents and purposes, I would say there is no point in getting OS-9 Level II unless you also own a 512 K CoCo. All versions of OS-9, especially OS-9 Level II, support a wide variety of disk drives with great ease, including double-sided 40- and doublesided 80 -track drives ( 360 and 720 K type drives).
9) CoCo 3512 K upgrade boards are electronically quite trivial, consisting only of sixteen 41256 memory chips and associated .33 mfd deglitching caps, and one 10 mfd filter cap. Some manufacturers use 33 ohm anti-ringing resistors. Making up the board, however, is quite tedious. And a decent printed circuit board with proper layout of power and ground planes is required for the thing to run properly. Do not try to hand wire such a thing! Overall, I would say it is a waste of time to make one's own 512 K board. Instead, I strongly recommend you order one of the half-dozen or so different varieties available via RAINBOW magazine ads. If you insist on doing it yourself, complete information about such boards is available in the service manual for the CoCo 3 , which is available from Tandy National Parts (Cat. No. 26-3334).

## Choosing a Monitor

What is the best low-cost monitor capable of $80-b y-32$ display? I want a true, monitor, not a TV made to look like a monitor. And what about video drivers?

Ernie Bennett Beckley, WV

I am sure you meant to write 80 -by24 , not 80 -by- 32 , because 80 -by- 32 is never used, while 80 -by- 24 is the industry standard. Anyway, no ordinary television is capable of displaying 80 -by- 24 character screens. Almost any composite video monochrome monitor will be excellent for your purpose. Many companies advertise such monitors in RAINBOW for $\$ 60$ to $\$ 90$ each.

There is relatively little difference among makes and models. The main thing to consider is color (green vs. amber vs. white letters). Individual units vary in terms of anti-glare properties and cabinet styling. Usually such variations are of minimal significance. Be sure not to get an "IBM-type" or "TTL monochrome" monitor. What you want is a composite video-type monochrome monitor.

Note that the CoCo 1 and 2, which require a video driver in order to be used with a monitor, cannot display a readable 80 -column screen. Only the addition of a Word Pak RS and a Multi-Pak Interface will solve that problem. Even then, very little software works with the Word Pak. Instead, if you need 80column display, the only sensible approach is to get a CoCo 3. Now, the CoCo 3 has its own composite video output, so no special video driver is needed. You will, however, need to use software that allows you to turn off the color burst signal, or select a white on black character set, in order for the image to be clearly readable on a monochrome monitor.

## Quest of the Memory Map

I need to know how the memory manager of the CoCo 3 works, and about what its memory map is like. Where can I get this information?

Bob Toronchut
Newbrook, Alberta, Canada
The information you seek is available in the Tandy Service Manual for the CoCo 3. Merely ask your local Radio Shack store to order the "Service Manual" for the CoCo 3 (Cat. No. 26-3334), or call Tandy National Parts in Fort Worth and directly order it. The price is about $\$ 14$ (American).

Your technical questions are welcomed. Please address them to CoCo Consultations, the rainbow, 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.

# Education Breakthrough 

 New interactive CoCo softwarf makes learning easy, fun. Kids love it!NEW LOW PRICE - 16 lessons for the price of 8! Educational Software for kids from 6 to 18.

Parents are depending more and more on supplemental education for their children. Educators know that the most effective teaching is done one-to-one. Through individual attention and self-paced progress, students learn more and retain more.

## BETTER THAN A PRIVATE TUTOR

The Compass Education Software LOOK/ LISTEN/LEARN approach is the next best thing to a private tutor. Unlike other educational software the Compass Library also talks to the student - not in synthesized speech, but in a real human voice. With on-screen textual information and attention-getting graphics, students of all ages actually enjoy learning!

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The lessons advance only after the student has correctly answered the questions throughout the programs assuring that the material has been thoroughly absorbed.

## SIMPLE EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS

All you need is the TRS-80* Color Computter (any model), computer cassette recorder and TV set. Once the cassette is loaded you need only enter two simple commands . . . and then press any key to start the lesson.

Of course you can stop the lesson at any point to study information on the screen. Just push the pause button on the cassette player. Push it again and lesson resumes.

To answer questions throughout the lesson simply press the appropriate number on the computer keyboard, type in the correct answer, or follow other easy instructions. And to go back and review, just rewind the cassette. It's that simple.

## CHOOSE FROM 9 SUBJECTS

There is not sufficient space in this advertisement to list all lesson titles, but here is a sample:

## MATHEMATICS

In today's advanced, HiTech worid, understanding and working with numbers is essential. Compass has developed three comprehensive series of math programs. From basic numerals for the very young, to algebra and higher mathematics for the older child. In between, there are programs for everything from addition and subtraction to practical everyday percentage problems.
*TRS-80 is a registered trademark of The Tandy Corporation.

MATH/FRACTIONS Grades 4 to 8
MF 1 - Numerator, denominator, bar MF 2 - Multiplication of fractions MF 3 - Factors and prime numbers MF 4 - Reducing fractions, reciprocals MF 5 - Reducing fractions, lowest terms MF 6 - Proper fractions, mixed numbers MF 7 - Multiplication-division of fractions MF 8 - Addition-subtraction of fractions MF 9 - Addition of mixed numbers MF 10 - Changing fractions to decimals MF 11 - Converting decimal numbers MF 12 - Word problems using percents MF 13 - Additional problems using percents MF 14 - Word problems using percents MF 15 - Finding circle area using pi MF 16 - Using a ruler to measure fractions

## 2 MATH/BASIC ALGEBRA <br> For all grades

Sixteen lessons: MBA-1 to 16

## 3 <br> MATH/NUMBERS <br> For grades 1 to 6

Sixteen lessons: MN-1 to 16

## SELF DEVELOPMENT

Writing effectively means communicationg effectively. Through the writing series of lesson students of all ages will develop basic skills needed to turn thoughts and ideas into expressive words and phrases.

## 4 RULES OF WRITING <br> For all grades

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A practical education begins with good reading skills and is continued with increased vocabulary comprehension and, of course, speling. Your child will learn that reading is fun while they are also learning when to use "to," "too," and "two," and how to spell when building a vocabulary.


5

## THE MAGIC OF SPELLING Grades 4 to 8

MS 1 - Plurals: branches, rodeos, valleys MS 2 - Plurals: houses, brushes, candies MS 3 - Plurals: babies, pianos, leaves MS 4 -Suffixes: boxed, referred, writing MS 5 - Suffixes: paid, quickly, extremely MS 6 - Suffixes: said, confusion, school's MS 7 -Homonyms: two, too, to; their, there MS 8 -Homonyms: our, are, hour; ate, eight MS 9 -Homonyms; weight, wait; who's, whose MS 10-Homonyms: scent, cent; sell, cell MS 11-Homonyms: dew, due; course, coarse MS 12-Homonyms: cite, site, sight; by, buy MS 13-Homonyms: blue, blew, creek, creak MS 14-Homonyms: sale, sail; steel, steal MS 15-Spelling by Syllables: letter, color MS 16-Doubling Consonant Letters: hollow

## 6 VOCABULARY COMPREHENSION <br> Grades 3 to 5

Sixteen lessons: VC-1 to 16

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Sixteen lessons: DRC-1 to 16

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## Doctor ASCII

# The BASIC Versions 

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

盯
I have recently obtained a CoCo 2 from a friend and am having a hard time trying to figure out what version of Color BASIC I have. Is there an easy way to obtain this information?

Scott Peterson
New London, CT

RSimply type EXEC 41175 and the start-up logo with the version number will be printed on your screen.

## Those Mysterious Keys

What are the ALT, CTRL, F1 and F2 keys used for on the CoCo 3? There is no mention in the instruction book of these keys.

Paul Scholz
Cotati, CA

RThe alt and CTRL keys are primarily for OS-9 Level II. These four keys were added to fill in the keyboard matrix, and all four can be used with custom software that directly accesses the keyboard rollover table. The HJL custom keyboard has supplied these keys for years, only HJL called them FI, F2, F3 and F4.

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 since 1980.
Richard Libra is a simulator test operator for Singer Link Simulation Systems Division.


## The Doctor Tells All

What kind of hardware is included in your personal computer setup?

> James Sutton Brooklyn, NY

RI have a CoCo 3 with a JramR 512 K upgrade, a down-under controller, two TEAC 55F 80-track, double-sided drives, a Radio Shack Line Printer VIII, a Radio Shack Direct Connect Modem I ( 300 baud), a MultiPak interface, a Magnavox 8CM515 RGB monitor, a Speech/Sound Pak and an RS-232 Pak. I also have a 64 K CoCo 1 with the original Word-Pak, a Graphics Tablet, and a $40-$ track TEAC 55BV drive with an old Radio Shack 12volt controller. In addition to that, I
have an MC-10 with a tape recorder, a Model 100 laptop, and a Sharp PC7000 (a portable Compatible).

## VDG Upgrade

: I have a CoCo 2 that I bought three years ago. I thought I read somewhere that the newer CoCo $2 s$ use a different or improved VDG. Is this true? Can I upgrade to it? If so, how difficult would it be?

Donald G. Campbell (DONCAMPBELL) Greenwood, IN

RThe newest CoCo 2 s use the 6847T1, but it is not a direct drop-in replacement. See Tony DiStefano's "Turn of the Screw," November 1986, Page 88, for information on mating this newer VDG to your old CoCo.

## A CoCo PC?

\%I'm thinking about adding a hard drive to my system. I have a CoCo 3 with OS-9 Level II, Multi-Pak and a Radio Shack disk controller. If I change to a Disto controller and add on a hard drive controller, can I buy just a bare hard drive or do Ineed something else? How large a hard drive can we use? Why couldn't an MS-DOS be written for the CoCo, as everyone knows the 6809 is far superior to the 6502 used in the Commie and Apple?

> Kenneth A. Barnett
> Anchorage, AK CoCo system is one with the LR

# INETANT SOFTWARE!! 

Pay only for what you want!<br>Quality Utility Software at Unbelievable Prices!

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AUTOMATIC 5 Min. DISK SAUE: 1106
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BASIC PROGRAM AUTORUN FROM TAPE: 1109
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BORDER MAKER: 255 Border Styles! \#111
CALENDAR MAKER: for MMF Printers, \#113
CASSETTE LABEL MAKER: DKP's Only. 1114
CLOCK: Keeps tiae as you progran, $\mathbf{1 1 1 5}$
CDMMAND KEYS: Short Hand for Basic. $111 \overline{6}$
COMMAND MAKER: Design your own cosaands. 1117
COMMAND SAUER: Saves/Recalls Commands, 1118
CALCULATOR: On-screen calc, when progranaing. $\mathbf{1 1 1 9}$
CURSOR STYLES: 65535 cursor styles! 1121
DISK CATALOGER: Puts DIRs into Master DIR. 1122
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DMP CHARACTER SET EDITOR: 1125
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DOS COMMAND ENHANCER: $\$ 127$
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GRAPHICS MAGNIFY/EDIT:114!
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INPUT/OUTPUT DATA MONITOR: 1143
KEY CLICKER: Ensures inout accuracy. 1144

| KEY SAUER: Save/fierall your keystrokes. 2145 |
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| NUMERIC KEYPAD: Great for nutbers. 1157 |
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| ON ERROR GOID COMMAND: 1159 |
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| REUERSE UIDEO (GREEN): Eliainates eyestrain. 167 |
| REUERSE UIDEO (RED): Elininates eyestrain, \#168 |
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| SINGLE STEPPER: Great debugger ' 171 |
| SPEEDUP TUTORIAL: 1172 |
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| SUPER COPY: COPY gultiple files, \$176 |
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| TAB/SHIFT LOCK. KEYS: 1181 |
| TAPE ENCRYPT: Fas5nord protect Bas. Frogs. 1182 |
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| UNK ILL: your Kllled disk prograns. 1186 |
| ARIABLE CROSS REFERENCE: 1187 |

KEY SAUER: Save/fiecall your keystrokes.*145
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LOWERCASE COMMANDS: 1150
MASS INITIALIZATION: 1152
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PAUSE CONTROL: Put progras on hold! \#162
PROGRAM PACKER: For Basic Prograns, 1163
PURCHASE ORDER MAKER: Neat Invoices! 164
RAM DISK: In-renory disk drive, \#165
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REUERSE UIDED (GREEN): Eliainates eyestrain. 167
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RAM TEST: Checks your RAM. 1169
SIGN MAKER: RUNs on any printer! 1170
SINGLE STEPPER:Great debugger ' 171
SPEEDUP TUTORIAL: 1172
SPODLER : Speedup printouts! 1173
SUPER INPUT/LINEINPUT: 1174
SUPER COMMAND KEYS: 1175
SUPER COPY: COPY sultiple files. 1176
SUPER EDITOR: Scroll thru Eis. Frogs. \#177
SUPER PAINT: 65535 patterns! 178
SUPER REPEAT: Repeat Key, 1179
SUPER SCROLLER: View Scrolled Lines, 1180
TAB/SHIFT LOCK. KEYS: 1181
TAPE ENCRYPT: Fas5\%ord protect Bas. Frogs. 182
TEXT SCREEN DUMP:\$183
IEXI SCREEN SCROLL LOCK: $\ddagger 84$
TITLE SCREEN CREATOR: 1185
UARIABLE CROSS REFERENCE:1187

> 1 program $\$ 9$ 2 programs $\$ 16$ 3 phograms $\$ 21$
> 4 PROGRAMS $\$ 245$ OR MORE PROGRAMS $\$ 5$ EACH
> all programs on disk. more than one progham sent dn the same disk.
> documentation included.

Tech interface．These systems and indi－ vidual components are sold by Owl－ Ware，P．O．Box 116－D，Mertztown，PA 19539，（800）245－6228．In order to run MS－DOS on the CoCo ，you would need an 8088 coprocessor board，and，since the CoCo＇s memory and hardware are mapped differently，it would require a significant amount of additional hard－ ware for full PC－compatibility．Since this would most likely be a specialty item（spelled HIGH PRICE），I do not foresee such a device，especially in the light of cheap PC Compatibles．

## The Trying＂Retry＂

6I keep getting a＂retry＂（reposition－ ing of disk heads）while formatting／ verifying all disks on OS－9 Level II． This＂retry＂occurs only on double－ sided 80－track operations on Track 701 71 （Hex）．I＇ve tried three different disk controllers and removal of the Multi－ Pak．The＂retry＂occurs on both／do and／d1，and does not occur under single－sided operation on Level II or Level I or with 80－track patches under RS－DOS．This＂retry＂doesn＇t seem to hurt anything，only occurs once，and always＂gets by．＂Is this a bug in OS－ 9 Level II software？

> Brad Zvonar Grand Ledge, MI

R＇Tis only a minor inconvenience： Once formatted，I know of no one having problems with any of these 80－ track，double－sided disks．However， many people have reported＂strange＂ happenings when trying to use one of the older 12 －volt disk controllers under Level II．These controllers don＇t work correctly at Level II＇s 2 MHz ．

## Poke Monochrome Fix

睹I have just bought a VM－4 mono－ chrome monitor to use with my CoCo 3．The display on power－up is not clear at all；however，using the following pokes from a previous RAIN－ Bow issue，PDKE \＆HEE033，16－PIKE \＆HE03C， 19 and POKE \＆HE045，19， makes the display after changing the colors perfect．Is there another way of getting the same results permanently？ When using program packs and my modem I can＇t use the pokes．

Stuart T．Smith Cliffside Park，NJ

RIf you have an EPROM made of ADOS－3，you can customize it for monochrome before having it burned．
I have a CoCo 3．When I hook a monochrome monitor to the video connectors on the back，I notice about six diagonal lines on the screen． This happens when the border is any－ thing but black and when using either the PMODE or HSCREEN modes．Is this a common problem？If so，is there a solution？

Peter R．Pankhurst Winnipeg，Manitoba

See previous letter for pokes．

## Dirty Heads

fI purchased the Tandy cassette re－ corder CCR 81 and use only Tandy computer cassette tapes．Lately I have had great difficulty storing data on the cassettes．

Marty Povondra
Omaha，NE

RIf you are a heavy user of cassettes，consider the possibility of dirty heads on your recorders．Head－ cleaning kits are readily available and may very well solve your problem．

## McMillions of Control Codes

Iown a CoCo 2 and have a Star $N X$－ 10 printer．I would like to know what printers are compatible with other printers in control codes．

Toby Bauer
Gig Harbor，WA

RThat＇s a tall order．Printers are like McDonalds＇hamburgers，mil－ lions \＆millions．The ones to consider are those that are IBM Proprinter－， Epson－，or Tandy－compatible．

## Tracking CoCo Util II

In the September， 1987 column，you mentioned the program CoCo Util II．Where can Iget it？

Andy Dater
Boston，MA

RCo Co Util II is sold by Spectrum Projects，P．O．Box 264，Howard Beach，NY 11414 ，for $\$ 39.95$ ．

## Hot CoCo

时My CoCo 3 seems to be overheating after about an hour of use．I have the Disto 512 K upgrade installed．After an hour＇s use，the system crashes；I have run several 512 MEM tests－they either crashed or gave a bad RAM at
block $\$ 0 E$ ，location 1C01．The heat sink on the left－hand side of the mother－ board was quite hot and the satellite MEM board was warm．After a shut－ down of about $11 / 2$ hours，everything runs OK for about an hour，then the system crashes again．Any ideas？

Franz C．Shattuck
Hillsboro，NH

RYou have a fairly common prob－ lem with CoCo 3 s that can usually be easily solved by adding a small external muffin fan to cool your CoCo＇s interior．

## A Simple Cassette Merge

Your method of merging cassette programs is admirable，but it is needlessly complex．A simple DPEN \＃－1，＂FILENAME＂：POKE111，255： EXEC\＆HACJC merges FILENAME with the program in memory，exactly like the disk MERGE command．

Note：The file to be merged must be saved in ASCII format，i．e．，CSAVE ＂FILE＂，A．

Alan T．DeKok Kanata，Ontario Thanks for the information．

## OS－9 Hard Drivers

䟺I recently acquired a Western Digital WD1000－TB1 disk controller and a Seagate ST－412 10－Meg hard disk． Does anyone have an adapter and drivers for OS－9 Level II？

Robert B．Brogdon
Watauga，TX

RYes，contact Owl－Ware regarding their LR Tech interface．Complete systems and individual components based on this interface are sold by Owl－ Ware，P．O．Box 116－D，Mertztown，PA 19539，（800）245－6228．

## Disk EDTASM on CoCo 3

## \＃How can I use disk EDTASM with my CoCo 3？

Josh Abrams Brooklyn，NY

RThanks to Roger A．Krupski for the following patches for disk EDTASM，which will allow proper operation in 40 －width and 80 －width on the CoCo 3．To make EDTASM boot up automatically rather than having to type EDTASM，just add the following line to the DOS．BAS program： 1 REMEDTASM． Note there is no space after REM．Use the
following program to make the necessary patches to EDTASM.BIN:

The listing: PATCH
$1 \not \varnothing$ ' COPYRIGHT (C) 1987 BY:
$11 \varnothing$ ' ROGER A. KRUPSKI
129
$26 \varnothing \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{HEX}(\operatorname{PEEK}(\& \mathrm{HFFFE}))+\mathrm{HEXS}(\mathrm{P}$ EEK (\&HFFFF))

"ONLY FOR THE COCO-3!":END
$28 \varnothing$ POKE \&H9692,17
296 PCLEAR 16
306 POKE \&H9692,9
$31 \varnothing$ PALETTE 12,63
$32 \varnothing$ PALETTE $13, \varnothing$
$33 \varnothing$ WIDTH 32 :CLS:VERIFY ON
340 IF FREE (PEEK (\&H95A) ) < 7 THEN
PRINT"DISK TOO FULL!":END
$35 \emptyset$ PRINT"PATCHS FOR DISK EDTASM
TO RUN"
$36 \varnothing$ PRINT"ON THE COCO-3 IN $8 \varnothing$ CO LUMNS"
$37 \varnothing$ PRINT
$38 \varnothing$ PRINT"INSERT A COPY (NOT ORI GINAL)"
390 PRINT"OF YOUR DISK EDTASM AN D PRESS"
$40 \emptyset$ PRINT"<ENTER> WHEN READY TO PATCH"
$41 \varnothing$ AS=INKEYS
$42 \emptyset$ IF AS=CHR\$ (13) THEN $44 \varnothing$
$43 \varnothing$ GOTO 41ø
$44 \varnothing$ PRINT"LOADING EDTASM..."
$45 \varnothing$ RENAME"EDTASM.BIN" TO "EDTAS M.OLD"

460 LOADM"EDTASM.OLD"
$47 \varnothing$ PRINT"PATGHING EDTASM..."
$48 \varnothing$ READ ADS,DT\$
$49 \varnothing$ IF ADS="END" THEN $52 \varnothing$
$5 \not 6 \emptyset$ POKE VAL("\&H"+AD\$), VAL("\&H"+ DT\$)
$51 \varnothing$ GOTO $48 \varnothing$
$52 \varnothing$ PRINT"SAVING PATCHED VERSION ..."
$53 \emptyset$ SAVEM"EDTASM.BIN", \&H16 $\varnothing \varnothing$, \& 44 A7F, \&H1690
$54 \varnothing$ PRINT"DONE!"
55ø PCLEAR 4:CLEAR 2ф申, \&H7FFF:NE W
$56 \varnothing$ DATA $1617,84,1643,31,1$ D18, 7F, 1D19,FF
$57 \varnothing$ DATA 1D1A, DE, 1D1B,6E, 1D1C, 9F, 1D1D,FF
$58 \emptyset$ DATA 1D1E, FE, 1D1F,12, 1D2 9, 12, 1D21,12
599 DATA 1D22,12, 1D23,12, 1D3F, BD, 1D4ø,A1
696 DATA 1D41,B1, 1D42,12, 1D7A, 1甲, 23B8,31

## PRINT\# Problems

*. I have always had trouble with the - BASIC statement for PRINTH. If there
cannot use commas between them as shown in the instruction manual. It works on tape but not on disk. All of the data items are given to the first variable. To be able to use this statement, I must give each item of data its own PRINT\#. I am using the $J \& M$ controller with $R S$-DOS and a CoCo 3 with 128 K .

Rob Cloud
Detroit, MI

REach PRINTH statement generates a record in your data file. If you have an INPUT\# statement similarly configured, it can read in those values from your file.

For a quicker response, your questions may also be submitted through Rainbow'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.

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## VISA

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Tips for the OS-9 beginner

## Stalking the Fire-Breathing



By Nancy Ewart

Adventure gaming is no way near as mentally invigorating as the challenge of OS-9 programming. Once you have conquered the first puzzle of making a bootable system disk configured with the modules and commands you choose, you can use some of the many applications that are available under OS-9. You can put text editors, programming language compilers or games to work quite easily.

The time comes, though, when you want to change things around a bit to eliminate unnecessary steps, to make more things happen automatically, or to organize everything a bit differently. Now you have challenges again. You are

Nancy Ewart is an OS-9 programmer who lives in Toms River, New Jersey. She serves as vice president of the Computer Club of Ocean County and is a member of $C$ and OS-9 SIGs.
dealing directly with the system, stalking the fire-breathing dragon.
You are in the middle of OS-9 kingdom and nothing works! You are getting errors right and left, north and south. Even pwd gives you an error. You are truly a lost dog in high weeds. What has most likely happened is that you have changed your execution CMDS directory to a data directory or to a CMDS directory with limited commands.

For a quick fix, find yourself by putting your system disk in Drive 0. Type chd/d0; chx/d0/cmds. Now, at least, you are back to the beginning, and everything should work again.

The command moir gives you a list of the modules/commands in memory. Think of the commands you have been trying that haven't worked because you did not have access to them. Type chd do/cmds. Now load a few essential additional commands, such as load pud pxd dir free. Since these com-

# FHLCHRISTMASSALE FREE UPS 2 DAY AIR SHIPPING ON ORDERS OVER \$100 DURING DECEMBER!!! 

NOTE: Unless otherwise noted, all the products listed here require a COCO 3 with 512K and OS9 Level II.

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Save \$300!
Inside OS9 Level II Kevin Darling's great book on Level II. The book on OS9 Level II for the CoCo 3. Reg $\$ 39.95$

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Save \$10.00!
The WIZ, The terminal program for the CoCo 3 with windows and more, without question the best terminal program ever for the CoCo. Reguires a RS232 Pack or Disto RS232. Reg $\$ 79.95$

## Special \$69.95

Save \$10.00!
DynaStar Word processor with mail merge, creates index and table of contents. Comes with formatter, supports windows and terminals at the same time! Reg $\$ 150$

Special \$100.00
Save $\$ 50.00$
DynaSpell Spelling checker by Dale Puckett for DynaStar and other word processors. Includes dictionary lookup utility. Reg $\$ 94.50$

Special \$45.00
Save \$44.90

## OS9 Users Group Disks <br> now available direct from <br> FHL - NO WAITING!!! <br> Membership in the UG is NOT Required!!!

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mands are now in memory, they will be there no matter which directories you change. This problem does not crop up for Level II users as often. One of the reasons Level II has the reputation for being more friendly than Level I is that there are more commands loaded into memory when you boot up.

For a long-term method of keeping track, build a new start-up file that will load a few extra, useful commands. Tandy's Getting Started with OS-9 has excellent directions for changing StartUp. Another approach is to be sure that any OS-9 commands on an OS-9 disk are actually placed in a CMDS directory, and then copy frequently used additional commands from the system disk to the application disk. Never ever do a chx to anything but CMDS. The BASIC09 Level I disk comes with the commands in the root directory rather than in a CMDS directory, with the idea that the user can transfer them to the CMDS directory of a system disk. This has caused no end of confusion in the CoCo world.

## BUILD and ECHO

The concept of the build command is great - you can make files like StartUp that are a collection of commands and messages to yourself to make life easier. Many of my best inventions are little one-command files with very short names, usually one to three letters, that save typing a long command line. A file named Red uses the display command to construct a large, red overlay window on a fullscreen device window; Erase, also using the display command, erases any overlay window, window-bywindow, each time you type it. Using build in this way leads to a better understanding of macros as you gain experience.

There are some traps for the unwary in using build. If you include any command that asks the user to enter information, be sure to redirect that information from the terminal, as in setime </term for the Level I "startup" file. One of the first things you may want to build into StartUp for Level I are upper- and lowercase letters. The command to do that is tmode . 1 -upc. Since spacing is critical, let me present that a different way: tmode(space) . 1(as in number)(space)-upc.

If you want the screen to print out any helpful messages during the running of the file, use the command echo. Once, with great enthusiasm for what build can do, I built an entire file of helpful
things to remember from one OS-9 session to another, ran the file and, of course, got absolutely nothing. I could list the file and see the information, but it wouldn't run. It took only a little hairpulling to remember that I should have used echo.

The biggest hassle with build is making mistakes and trying to correct them with edit. If you haven't learned how to use an editor or word processor yet, you might go ahead and take the time to learn edit. When it finally dawned on me that I could use a familiar OS-9 word processor to build the files instead of laboring with build and edit, I cut down on misspent time a thousandfold. However it is executed, the idea of putting a collection of commands into a short file is still a very useful concept.

## Using DSAVE

Putting a collection of commands into a file is what dsave is all about. dsave lets you copy all the contents of a disk to another disk, which may or may not be formatted with a different number of tracks. It also lets you copy the contents of a single directory to another, or the contents of a directory and all its subdirectories to a different place. You would need to use copy for moving individual files. However, it is simpler and quicker to use backup when transferring an entire disk's contents to a similarly formatted one.

The first encounter with dsave occurs frequently after using the config program to change the number of tracks on a disk. You get this beautiful capability of formatting 40 tracks, doublesided, but your system disk stubbornly stays at 35 , single-sided. 630 vs. 1,440 remains just out of your grasp. But the answer is simple: dsave $-b / d 0 / d 1$ ! shell. Put your newly configured 35 track disk in Drive 0. Type format /dl r "diskname" and press ENTER. This formats the disk in Drive 1 the way you chose in the config program.

After formatting, do a free/dl just to make sure it has the proper numbers on the new disk. Then enter the above command using the following spacing: dsave (space) -b (space) /do (space) / d1 (space) ! (space) shell. As dsave scrolls down your screen, watch the construction of the commands that appear. Get a feel for what is happening. The -b in the command line makes a bootfile on the new disk; if you forget it, you'll have wasted a lot of time preparing a system disk that doesn't boot.

The ! is a pipe. Do include all the pipes when using config to make a new system if you want to use dsave in this fashion. It's the easiest way to use dsave.

Sometimes, however, you want to be more selective - to transfer only part of the contents and not the whole shebang. This is difficult for many beginners; let's see if it can be made more comprehensible. First, study the copy command, because the essence of dsave is copy Let's say you have a file called Letter.to.Tandy in the root directory of Drive 0 and you want to copy it to the Drive 1 directory called COCD. Every once in a while you have to gather all your scattered files and organize them into a system, or you will begin to lose items - and that's a real time waster.

If Drive 0 is to be the system disk, you can proceed; but if both disks are data disks, you will need to do a load copy before removing the system disk. Type chd /dl/coco. It seems easier to copy into rather than out of your working directory, and this command positions you in the receiving directory. In our example, you would type copy /do/ letter.to.tandy letter.to. tandy. You need to give the complete pathlist for the file to be copied, because you are not in that directory. You need only the filename - not the pathlist - for the new file, because you are already in that location. You can rename the file in the process simply by substituting the new name for the second repetition. This means you can copy a file into the same directory by renaming it in the process: copy H20k/d0/letter.to.tandy tandy.junB.87, for example. The H20k governs the amount of memory used during the transfer.

The next step is to copy several files using the build concept. Suppose you need, as I did, to take several files with you into different directories so that your word processor will work correctly. You could call the program you are building Word.pr and put it on the system disk in a directory called UTILITIES. Here is an example of such a file:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { tmode } .1 \text {-pause } \\
& \text { load copy (remark - if needed) } \\
& \text { copy \#2øk /dø/JTILITIES/tspars tspars } \\
& \text { copy \#2 } \% \mathrm{k} / d \phi / \mathrm{UTILITIES} / \mathrm{tsword} \text { tsword } \\
& \text { copy \#2 } \mathrm{m}_{\mathrm{k}} / d \rho / \mathrm{JTILITIES} / \text { fonectrl fontctrl } \\
& \text { copy \#2øk /dø/UTILITIES/word. icon word.icon } \\
& \text { unlink copy } \\
& \text { tmode } .1 \text { pause }
\end{aligned}
$$

When the occasion arises that you need these files in any directory, just change your working directory into the one you want using the chd command.

Then type: (space) /do/utilities word.pr. Since this is exactly the file that dsave builds when you use that command, you now have done what that command does. One small step further gets you into dsavé.

When you use dsave, it sets up all the conditions and commands for you so you won't have to do much typing. Remember, dsave will copy the entire directory you are in and all the directories underneath it unless you use the -l (that's an "el," for level) option, which limits it to just the level where you are. You must first do a chd inside the directory you want to copy, then dsave /d0 >/d0/copy1. This line presumes that the directory you want to copy is on Drive 0 . Your working directory could be anywhere on that Drive 0 disk; all you need for this pathlist is the drive number. The $>$ redirects the output to the file copyl also on Drive 0. When you get this far, list copyl and you will see that it follows the same format as the file Word. pr above.

Beware! Another pitfall is coming. If copy is already loaded into memory, you may get an error that may or may not abort the program. I solved this by editing out load copy and unlink
copy before running the second part of dsave. Now, to finish everything up, do a chd to the drive and directory you want the files to be in and type (space) /do/directory.name/copy1 just like you did for Word. pr above. This time you do need to use the entire pathlist to do a copy1.

You have additional problems it one directory is on a data disk in Drive 1 and the other is also on a data disk, but this time in Drive 0, and there is no system disk. You would leave the system disk in during the first part when dsave is making the transfer program. After that, load into memory all of the commands used in the transfer file before you remove the system disk, and insert the receiving data disk.

## DELDIR and ATTR

If you load deldir into memory to. take it with you for use in deleting directories on data disks, you run into the same kind of problem that you had with dsave. deldir calls attr to enable it to make the final deletion of the directory itself. If attr is not in memory also, the program will abort after deleting all the files and before scrubbing the directory name.

## CMDS and Pathlists

Try pressing CTRL-A, which duplicates the previous command to cut down on typing. If you want to type copy H 20 k /di/sources/pizza.c pizza.c followed by copy $420 k / d 1 /$ sources/getput4.c getput4.c, use CTRL-A to print out the second line. Backspace to eliminate the two pizza.cs, and substitute the two getput4.cs. If the pathlist is the same and the command is different, as in list/ dl/sources/aldsources/hella.c followed by chd /dl/sources/oldsources/hello.c, type (space) chd and press CTRL-A. You put the space before chd to give that command the same number of letters as list. For Level I you would use CLEAR-A instead of CTRL-A.

Familiarity with these commands makes the OS-9 encounter easy and rather fun, and tames the programming dragons into purring house cats.
(Questions or comments may be directed to the author at 1861 Skiff Court, Toms River, NJ 08753. Please enclose an SASE when requesting a reply.)

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# Back at the Drawing Board 

By Dale L. Puckett<br>Rainbow Contributing Editor

Last month, we gave you a sneak preview of KISSDrawPut and discussed several different ways to save the drawings we have been creating. We settled on a method that used graphic objects stored in a special data type. Each object became one element in an array that stored an entire picture. After you finished drawing your picture, you stored your entire picture on a disk with the BASIC09 PUT statement, "PUT \#FilePath, Picture".

Because of the size of the KISSDraw project, we were unable to publish all of the details in one month. This month, we start the new year by providing those details. You'll find updated listings for KISSdMenu, KISSDrawFill, SetUpMouse, WhichTool, DoEvent, and the routines you need to draw boxes, lines, circles, ellipses and bars. The heart of our new approach will be found in the tutorial that follows the subhead, "What is a line?" After you have these new procedures running, you will want to pack each of them into BASIC09 i-code modules and then merge them into one file. After you do this, you will be able

Dale L. Puckett, who is author of The Official BASIC09 Tour Guide and coauthor, with Peter Dibble, of The Complete 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 is a U.S. Coast Guard lieutenant and lives in Rockville, Maryland.
to load them into your main OS-9 memory - outside your BASIC 09 workspace. This will free memory in your workspace so you can work with the new KISSDraw features we hope to present in future columns.
We start by showing you a method of saving your work with an OS-9 pipeline in the procedure PipeIt and discussing the pros and cons of an approach that does not lend itself to the job at hand - saving graphics drawing commands on the fly - but is quite appropriate for many other tasks.

Before this month's column is finished, you'll find out how to pass information from one BASIC09 program to another through a pipeline, and we'll show you new ways data structures can make your programs faster and programming easier.

## Building a Pipeline

Several years ago at a Microware seminar, Robert Doggett, one of BASIC09's authors, demonstrated how to create a pipeline from within a BASIC09 program. We wanted to give it a try this month because we thought it might give us a handy way to send the drawing commands put out by $g f \times 2$ to the screen and a disk file at the same time. It worked, but it didn't work. We wound up with a file that could redraw our artwork, but the process slowed down the program. It also created a large file because all of the mouse movement and PUT cursor commands were being recorded also. Additionally, because of the way OS-9 expands its files, we wound up with extra garbage at the end
of the file that doesn't add any aesthetic appeal when you reload. We decided to take a different approach.

We list the procedure PipeIt here, however, because we think you will find it handy in many other BASIC09 programs you're writing. PipeIt requires four parameters - two of type byte and two of type string. The first byte holds the path number of the pipe it creates and the second holds the standard path. The strings hold the name of the program module you want to pipe data to and any parameters required by that program.

We called PipeIt with the lines shown below. Since essentially all of KISSDraw's output to the screen takes place in the procedure DoEvent, we ran Pipe It to open up a pipeline to the OS9 utility program tee, redirected the output of our drawing routines to this pipeline and then ran DoEvent. After DoEvent draws a bar, box, etc., on the screen, it returns and we once again redirect KISSDraw's output to the screen.

The tee process started by PipeIt opens up a file named testout to receive the drawing data. After you exit KISSDraw, you can redisplay your artwork by merging the file testout to the screen by typing merge testout.

When we ran this test, we added a byte field named Pipe in the KISSDraw data type named Stats and added a byte named outPut in the data type named cursor. We also did a global edit of all $\mathrm{gf} \times 2$ commands in KISSDraw so that each command contained the name of an output path.

For example, Run gfx2("clear") became Run gfx2(ButtonEvent. Pointer. OutPut, "clear").

We also added the statements shown in Table 1 at the start of KISSDraw:

File PipeIt away in your bag of BASIC09 tricks.

If you decide to continue to use $\mathrm{gf} \times 2$ commands in your version of KISSDraw instead of following us into the wonderful world of graphic objects, here's an alternative to PipeIt. Rewrite each of the procedures that output a graphic object, repeating the line that outputs the final object twice. We personally don't like this approach since it violates the concept of consolidating all the output from a program in one place.

If you use this approach, the first line will go to your screen on the standard output path like it does now. The second line uses the optional path number. You will also need to put the second line in an IF-THEN-ENDIF statement that sends the output only if the Event. Status.RecordOn flag is true. At the same time you set this flag probably in a procedure named SavePix - you must also open an output file and store its path number in Event. Pointer. DutPut. Here's how the first and second lines would look:

```
RUN gfx2("box",Horiz,Vert)
If Event.Status.RecordOn THEN
    RUN gfx2(Event.Pointer.
    OutPut,"box",Horiz,Vert)
ENDIF
```


## We Call it KISSDrawPut

During the testing we renamed the KISSDraw procedure and file so we could keep them separate from all other versions on our disks. The "Put" comes from the fact that we now use the BASIC09 PUT statement rather than the gf $\times 2$ command to display an object on the screen.

There were several reasons we wanted to try this approach. First, we guessed that the program would run much faster. It did. We were pretty sure it would make the job of saving our drawings in a disk file easier and much faster. We also thought the increased speed would be impressive when we were ready to redisplay our work by loading a picture from disk. We were right! And finally, we thought it would allow us to edit objects in our drawings later. We haven't gotten that far yet, but we're sure it will.

Much of the increased speed comes from the fact that when you use the

DIM MYProgram:STRING[4]
DIM MYParams:STRING[8]
DIM Pipeline: BYTE
DIM StdPath: BYTE
ButtonEvent. Pointer.OutPut:=1
Stapath :=ø
MyProgram:="tee"
MyParams:="testout"
Here is the calling code:
Run PipeIt(Pipeline, StdPath, MyProgram, MyParams)
Buttonevent.Status.Pipe:=Pipeline
Run DoEvent (ButtonEvent)
ButtonEvent. Pointer.OutPut: $=1$

## Table 1

Listing 1: PipeIt

| PROCEDURE PipeIt |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| ¢¢¢口ด | (* Creates a pipe to send output of KISSDraw to a Tee filter |
| 903C |  |
| $9 \varnothing 3 \mathrm{D}$ | TYPE rodent=V1d,Act,ToTm: BYTE; X1:INTEGER; TTTo:BYTE; TSSt: |
|  | * INTEGER; CBSA, CBSB, CCEA, CCEB,TTSA,TTSB, TLSA, TISB; BYTE |
|  | ; X2, BDX, BDY: INTEGER; Stat,Res:BYTE; AcX, AcY, WRX, WRY: |
|  | INTEGER |
| ¢¢AE |  |
| 9¢AF | TYPE stats=event, InWindow, InToolBox, InMenuBar, ine, box, circle |

, ellipse, bar, arc,fill, text,freehand,Recordon: BOOLEAN; XXX
,YYY:BYTE; ZZZ:STRING[4]; WWW:STRING[4ø]
g1gF TYPE cursor=0utPut, Scale, ScreenType, NoCur, arrow, pencil, cross
,hourglass, NoIcon, TextBar,Scross, Icon, IconBuff, pattern
, horzline, vertline, slantright, slantleft, dots: BYTE
$\$ 162$
$\$ 163$
9189
9181
91 A 6
$\$ 1$ A7
91 AE
g1B5
91 Cl
g1GD
91D6
g1E2
DIM Parameter:STRING[8]
O1EE
g1FD
O1FE Program:=Module+CHR\$(13)
$\$ 2 \not \mathrm{~A}_{\mathrm{A}} \quad$ Parameter: $=$ Params $+\operatorname{CHR} \$(13)$
0216 SysFork=\$@3
Ø21E SysDup=\$82
9226 CREATE \#Pipeline,"/Pipe":UPDATE
$\$ 236$ Regs.A:=StdPath
$\emptyset_{242}$ RUN SysCa11(SysDup,Regs)
0251 SavePath:=Regs.A
925C CLOSE \#StdPath
\$262 Regs.A:=Pipeline
Ø26E RUN SysGal1(SysDup,Regs)
927D Regs. $A=\varnothing$
$\$ 288$ Regs. $B=\varnothing$
9293 Regs.X:=ADDR(Program)
Q2A1 Regs. Y=LEN(Parameter)
g2AE Regs.U:=ADDR(Parameter)
g2BC RUN SysCall(SysFork,Regs)
g2CB CLOSE \#StdPath
92D1 Regs.A:=SavePath
g2DD RUN SysCall(SysDup,Regs)
g2EC CLOSE \#SavePath

BASIC09 GET and PUT statements, no conversion of data is needed. An exact copy of the bytes that make up a data type in memory are sent to the output path. It doesn't make any difference what the data type looks like. Let's look at the data types in KISSDrawPut. If you're new to this approach, you may think it's magic.

## What Is a Line?

Let's start with a line. To draw an object that looks like a line we need a tool - a pen perhaps. For now, we'll assume the line will start where the pen is resting. It will run to another location on the screen, which can be defined by a horizontal and vertical pixel address. The first thing we need, then, is a data type definition for this object we call a line. Since we know that we are going to want to do the same thing with bars, boxes and circles, etc., we'll keep our definition generic. We defined a data type named object:

```
TYPE object=DCode,HorP,VerP:
INTEGER
```

With BASIC09, after we define a new data type, we must reserve a place in memory to store it. We use the DIM statement to do this. Let's call our new variable pen. That seems like a good metaphor since we often draw with a pen in the real world.

## DIM pen:object

We now have a place to store a pen that we can use to draw a line. To use it we must define our line and initialize it in memory. Within OS-9 all of the drawing primitives are defined by the escape code, ASCII $\$ 1 \mathrm{~B}$, followed by an additional byte. To put a line on the screen, we must send $\$ 1$ followed by \$44. In OS-9 speak, that means \$1B44 is a line. It may not look like it, but it is. Let's proceed:

```
pen.DCode:=$1B44
pen.HorP:=100
pen.VerP:=50
```

We now have a line stored in a memory variable named pen waiting to happen. To make it happen, we must put it on the screen:

PUT \#1, pen
That's all there is to it. Now, what will we need if we want to redraw that same line later? It appears that the only thing

Listing 2: KISSdMenu

PROCEDURE KISSdMenu
$\$ 9090$
(* Procedure to draw 'tools' menu bar on screen
9836
9631
TYPE rodent $=\mathrm{Vl}$ d, Act, ToTm: BYTE; Xl:INTEGER; TTTo:BYTE; TSSt:
INTEGER; CBSA, CBSB,CCtA, CCtB,TTSA,TTSB,TLSA,TLSB;BYTE
; X2, BDX, BDY:INTEGER; Stat,Res:BYTE; AcX,AcY,WRX,WRY:
INTEGER
96 A 2
gЯA3 TYPE stats=IsEvent, InWindow, InToolBox, InMenuBar, line, box, circle , ellipse,bar, arc,fill, text, freehand, RecordOn: BOOLEAN

TYPE cursor=OutPut, Scale, ScreenType, NoCur, arrow, pencil, cross
,hourglass, NoIcon, TextBar,Scross, Icon, IconBuff, pattern
, horzline, vertline, slantright, slantleft, dots: BYTE
9136
9137
TYPE codesmDArc, DBar,DBox,DCircle,DEllipse, DLine,DPoint, DEIll
,DSetPtr, DPutCur, DSetCur, DLogic, DPattern:INTEGER
9172
9173
9186
9187
9198
9199
g1CE
91CF
g1D8
g1D9
$\phi 1 E \phi \quad$ RUN gex2("pattern", $\varnothing, \phi)$
日lF5 RUN gix2("logic","off")
9298
9299
9237
9238
624D
925 B
$\$ 269$
9276
0277 Event.Pen.DCode:=Event. Code.DBox
g28C Event. Per. Hor $:=49$
929A Event.Pen.VerP:=178
g2A8 PUT \#l, Event.Pen
92 B 5
$\not 92$ B6 (* Now we need to f 111 in the individual boxes
92E4 FOR vert=22 TO 178 STEP 12
$02 F 9$
930 E
931 C
832 B
$\$ 338$
9339
634E
g35C
936 B
9378
9383
9384
g39E
$93 \mathrm{C8}$
03 C 9
P3D Event. Pen. HorP: $=12$
63EC Event.Pen.VerP: $=2 \emptyset$
g3FA PUT \#1, Event. Pen
$\$ 407$ Event.Pen.DCode:=Event. Code.Dine
641C Event.Pen.HorP:=38
942A Event.Pen.VerP:=12
g438 PUT \#1,Event.Pen

```
(* An Icon for an Arc is next
#6CB RUN gfx2("arc", 25,76,7,4,-14,-8,18,14)
```

```
(* Now an Icon for a Box
Event.Pen.DCode:=Event.Code.DSetPtr
Event.Pen.HorP:=14
Event.Pen.VerP:=24
PUT #l,Event.Pen
Event.Pen.DCode:=Event. Code.DBox
Event.Pen.HorP:=36
Event.Pen,VerP:=32
PUT #1,Event.Pen
(* A Circle is our next Icon
Event.Pen.DCode:=Event. Code.DSetPtr
Event.Pen.HorP:=25
Event.Pen.VerP:=4|
PUT #l,Event.Pen
Event.Pen.DCode:=Event.Code.DCircle
Event.Pen.HorP:=8
Event.Pen.VerP:=\varnothing
PUT #1,Event.Pen
(* Now we need an icon for an ellipse
Event.Pen.DCode:=Event. Code.DSetPtr
Event.Pen.HorP:=25
Event.Pen.VerP:=52
PUT #1, Event.Pen
Event.Pen.DCode:=Event.Code.DE11ipse
Event.Pen.HorP:=12
Event.Pen.VerP:=3
PUT #1,Event.Pen
    (* Now, an icon for a Bar
Event.Pen.DCode:=Event.Code.DSetPtr
Event,Pen.HorP:=14
Event.Pen.VerP:=61
PUT #l,Event.Pen
Event.Pen.DCode:=Event.Code.DBar
Event.Pen.HorP:=36
Event,Pen.VerP:=67
PUT #1,Event.Pen
(* Now we'll fake a spray can
RUN gfx2("box",21,86,29,93)
RUN gfx2("bar", 24,84,26,86)
RUN gfx2("line", 26,84,34,82)
RUN gfx2("1ine",26,84,38,84)
RUN gfx2("1ine",26,84,34,85)
(* We'll let the Letter 'T' be an icon
(* to represent typing text
RUN gfx2("curxy",3,12)
PRINT "T";
(* For a freehand icon, we'll use two
(* crossed arcs
RUN gfx2("arc",2\emptyset,114,7,4,-14,-8,18,4)
RUN gfx2("arc", 30,110,7,4,14,8,-18,-4)
(* Now we'll give you five fill
(* patterns to choose from
    (* Large Dots First
RUN gfx2("pattern",204,8)
RUN gfx2("£f11",25,125)
    (* Followed by horizontal lines
RUN gfx2("patterm",294,3)
RUN gfx2("fill",25,135)
    (* Now we'll use vertical lines
    RUN gfx2("pattern",294,2)
RUN gfx2("fil1",25,146)
    (* and left slanted lines
RUN gfx2("pattern",204,5)
RUN gfx2("fil1",25,156)
    (* and finally right slanted lines
    RUN gfx2("pattern", 294,6)
    RUN gfx2("fill",25,172)
    (* You must always return to a solid pattern
```

missing is the starting location. We ll name our new data type orgin. We'll name the memory location where we store it handle:

## TYPE orgin=DPSCode, $\operatorname{HanX} \mathrm{X}$ HanY: INTEGER <br> DIM Handle:orgin

The data field named DPSCode holds the OS-9 code required to position the data pointer on your screen, $\$ 1840$. The fields, Han $X$ and HanY store the starting location of our line. Let's define the starting point of a new line:

```
Handle.DPSCode:=$1840
Handle.HanX:=\varnothing
Handle.HanY:=0
```

We can now redraw our line with two lines of code.

> PUT \#1, Handle PUT \#1, Pen

But that's too complicated. Why don't we design a new data type to hold the starting location, the pen and the end point of our line. Since the two lines above drew a line on the screen when we ran them, Drawing seemed like a natural name for our new data type. Here's what it will look like:

TYPE Drawing=Loc:orgin; tool:
object
We named the field containing the starting point Loc - short for location since that is what it contains. Likewise, we called the field that will hold our pen a tool. Think of it this way: a pen in motion - at least in the right hands is a tool.

Now that we have defined most of the objects we'll be drawing on the screen, we need a place to store our artwork. We'll exercise a small bit of artistic license and call it a Picture. In your Color Computer it is really an array of drawing(s).

## DIM Picture(100):Drawing

This statement will reserve 1,200 bytes of memory for a picture made up of up to 100 individual objects. Now, here's the magic. What do you think you
will need to do to display your picture again? You guessed it - one line will do it:

## PUT H1, Picture

Likewise, you can save that same picture in a disk file with one statement:

## PUT \#PixFile, Picture

Therein lies the basis for the SaveP ix and LoadPix modules from last month. At this point in the KISSDraw evolution, when you load a picture you have saved earlier, it is written into the array named Picture over the top of any drawings you may have already drawn during the session.
The next step will be to cause the LoadPix routine to add the new objects from the file after the last object is already in the picture. To do this, we will need to get one drawing at a time from the file. We can then store it as the next "drawing" in our new combined "picture" and put it on the screen. We are going to need to take this approach anyway because the data type drawing cannot hold all of the objects we presently create with KISSDraw.

We can store bars, boxes, circles, ellipses and lines. We cannot store arcs, text, our freehand drawings or a patterned fill. To store these additional objects permanently, we'll need to define a new data structure for each. Then, we'll place a flag in the DPSCode byte of the handle to each drawing object that cannot be completed with one of the standard tools.
If that flag is set when we get the drawing out of a picture array or a file, we'll read an additional field in Handle that will tell us what to do to draw the oddball object. We'll put these additional parts of the picture - objects defined with nonstandard data types -

```
GA14 (* before you try to draw again
gA33 RUN gfx2("pattern",\emptyset,\emptyset)
9A48
9A49
Event.Pen.VerP:=\varnothing
gAE5 PUT #l,Event.Pen
gAF2 Event.Pen.DCode:mEvent.Code.DBar
0B07 Event.Pen.HorP:=639
\emptysetB16 Event.Pen.VerP:=8
&B24 PUT #1, Event.Pen
9B31
@B32 RUN gfx2("curxy",1\varnothing,\emptyset)
QB45 RUN gfx2("revon")
gB52 PRINT "File";
gB5C RUN gfx2("revoff")
9B6A END
|B6C
(* Now we'll draw a menu bar across the top of the screen (* Initially, we'll only put a 'file' menu on it.
Event.Pen.DCode:-Event. Code.DSetPtr
Event.Pen.HorP: \(\varnothing \rho\)
Event. Pen. VerP: \(=\varnothing\)
PUT \#1,Event.Pen
Event. Pen. HorP:=639
Event. Pen. VerP:=8
PUT \#1,Event.Pen
RUN gfx2("curxy", \(1 \varnothing, \varnothing\) )
RUN gfx2("revon")
RUN gfx2("revoff")
END
```

Listing 3: KISSDrawFill

## PROGEDURE KISSDrawFill

و90g (* Procedure to fill an area of the

9923 (* screen with a pattern selected
g0444 (* with the high resolution mouse
gg66 TYPE rodent=V1d,Act,TOTm:BYTE; XI:INTEGER; TTTO:BYTE; TSSt:
INTEGER: CBSA, CBSB, CGEA, CGEB,TTSA,TTSB,TLSA,TLSB:BYTE
; X2,BDX, BDY: INTEGER; Stat,Res:BYTE; AcX,ACY,WRX,WRY:
INTEGER
ggD7
gGD8 TYPE stats=IsEvent, Inwindow, InToolBox, InMenuBar, Ine, box, circle

0117
TYPE cursor=0utPut, Scale, ScreenType, NoCur, arrow, pencil, cross
TYPE cursor=0utPut, Scale, ScreenType, NoCur, arrow, pencil, c
,hourglass, NoIcon, TextBar,Scross, Icon, IconBuff, pattern ,horzline, vertline, slantright, slantleft, dots: BYTE
916B
916 C
TYPE codes=DArc, DBar, DBox,DCircle,DEllipse,DLine,DPoint, DFill ,DSetPtr, DPutCur,DSetCur, DLogic, DPattern: INTEGER
gla7
glas TYPE object=DCode, HorP, VerP:INTEGER
g1BB
P1BC
81 CD
91GE
TYPE packetmouse:rodent; status:stats; pointer:cursor; Code :codes; Pen:object; Handle:orgin
9203
\$204 PARAM Event: packet
920 D
g2øE DIM pointers,patternset: BOOLEAN
, ellipse, bar, arc, fill, text, freehand, RecordOn: BOOLEAN

TYPE orgin=DPSCode, HanX, HanY


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```
9219
$21A patternget:=FALSE
022g pointers:=FALSE
$226
0227 (* First, we must select the pattern we want to fill with
926g (* This means we must point to it
$281
$282 WHILE NOT (patternset) DO
928C
RUN getKISSMOuse(Event)
IF Event.mouse.AcX<4| THEN
g2AA
        ELSE
            pointers:=FALSE
RUN gfx2("gcset", Event.pointer.IconBuff,Event. pointer.No
        pointers THEN
            IF Event,mouse, AcY>118 AND Event,mouse, AcY<139 THEN
                RUN gfx2("pattern",294,8) \patternset:=TRUE \REM Large Dots
            ELSE IF Event.mouse.AcY>13g AND Event.mouse.AcY<142 THEN
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline 9393 & RUN gfx2 "pattern", 294,3) \patternset:=TRUE \REM Horizontal 1ines \\
\hline 9361 & ELSE \\
\hline 9365 & IF Event, mouse, AcY>142 AND Event, mouse. AcY<154 THEN \\
\hline 93 E 4 & RUN gfx2 "pattern", 294,2) \patternset: - TRUE \REM Vertical lines \\
\hline 9419 & ELSE \\
\hline 9414 & IF Event, mouse. AcY>154 AND Event.mouse. AcY \(<166\) THEN \\
\hline 9433 & RUN gfx2 ("pattern", 294,6) \patternset:=TRUE \REM \\
\hline & Right Slanted Lines \\
\hline 8464 & ELSE \\
\hline 9468 & IF Event.mouse.Ac \(>166\) THEN \\
\hline 947A & RUN gfx2 ("pattern", 294,5) \patternset: *TRUE \REM \\
\hline & Left Slanted Lines \\
\hline 94AA & ELSE \\
\hline 94 AE & RUN gfx2 ("pattern", \(\varnothing, \varnothing\) ) \REM make sure pattern is solid \\
\hline 94 ED & parternset:=FALSE \\
\hline 94E6 & ENDIF \\
\hline \$4E8 & ENDIF \\
\hline 94EA & ENDIF \\
\hline 84EC & ENDIF \\
\hline 94 EE & ENDIF \\
\hline 94F9 & ENDIF \\
\hline 94 F 2 & ENDWHILE \\
\hline 94F6 & \\
\hline \(94 \mathrm{F7}\) & (* We have the pattern now \\
\hline 9511 & (* Let's do actual fill \\
\hline 0528 & \\
\hline \(\not ¢ 529\) & REPEAT \\
\hline ¢52 B & RUN getKISSMouse (Event) \\
\hline \(\not ¢ 535\) & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
```

out to the file immediately after the main part of the picture. We should still be able to put all of our artwork in a file with one line of code. We'll just need to get it out one drawing at a time. At least that's the present theory. Hopefully, the next brick wall we run into won't be too strong.

## Other News

We have received several care packages from Steve Goldberg during the past month. Included was a slick directory sorting utility. We'll try to get some more of his work published soon.

Bob Rosen at Spectrum Projects, P.O. Box 264, Howard Beach, NY 11414, also sent several disks. He's offering a new RAM disk package for a 512 K Color Computer 3. The package was written by Denny Skala, who has contributed several programs to this column during the past several years, and includes drivers for both Level I and Level II OS-9.

With Level II you can choose between device descriptors that give you $64 \mathrm{~K}, 128 \mathrm{~K}, 192 \mathrm{~K}$ or 256 K of RAM disk. It even includes an option that makes an attempt at recovering the information in your RAM disk after a system crash. That's handy! A Dup utility supplied with the RAM disk program is designed to replace the standard Microware/Tandy BackUp program except the two disks do not need to be formatted identically with Rosen's package. Dup is provided to give you a quick way to transfer an entire RAM disk to a floppy disk and vice versa, regardless of the format of either. All in all, it's quite a bargain at $\$ 29.95$.

Rosen also has a handy Fastdupe program that can format and back up your OS-9 Level II disks - up to four drives at a time - in less than five minutes. It's good to see companies like Spectrum supporting OS-9 Level II.

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All disk prices are for CoCo OS-9 format; for other formats, specify and add $\$ 2.00$ each. Order prepaid or CO'D, VISA/MC accepted, add $\$ 1.50$ S\&H for software, $\$ 5.00$ for CCRD; actual charges added for COD.

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# OS-9 <br> <br> Catch the Wave <br> <br> Catch the Wave <br> (But Read the Manual!) <br> <br> By Cray Augsburg <br> <br> By Cray Augsburg Rainbow Technical Editor 

 Rainbow Technical Editor}

Because of the recent emphasis on OS-9 throughout the CoCo Community, many people have decided to "get their feet wet." But this decision has often yielded soggy results.

Beginners become confused and feel quite overwhelmed by the intellectual "requirements" OS-9 places on the user. Most of these people have used Disk BASIC with their CoCos for some time and have become accustomed to the limited system control it allows. Many CoCoists have been able to sidestep these limitations and find unique ways to perform specific tasks. Others just accept what they see.

Why has the need to learn about OS-9 suddenly become a major force throughout the Community? The power and flexibility of OS-9 are often touted to non OS-9 users. Wherever you turn you hear that OS-9 is the wave of the future. People are jumping to learn all they can for fear of falling behind.

Personally, I feel OS-9 presents a very important option for Color Computer owners as well as users of other systems. Call it a gateway to knowledge, if you will. However, such knowledge does not come about without some struggle. We receive many calls from OS-9 newcomers that bring this point home daily.

The purpose of this article is to address some of the problems most frequently encountered by beginners in their attempts with OS-9 and to provide clarification to the new OS-9 user. Notice that I use the word "clarification." Although I understand OS9 , I realize the documentation that accompanies it sometimes seems vague and is often difficult to follow. Yet, there is no substitution for reading the manual. It bothers me to answer basic questions with, "Here is the answer, but you could have found it on Page such-and-such of the manual." Mind you, I am not saying you shouldn't ask questions. However, I sometimes feel that people try to take the easy way out. They avoid the manual and, therefore, avoid learning the process by which they can help themselves.

I am not an OS-9 "expert." I am just someone who has opened his mind to learning. In some ways, I will always consider myself a beginner. But I have surmounted each problem that has stood in my way. When I learned OS-9, I had no one to turn

```
g536
$555
9578
857C
959F
g5AI
g5A2
g5c%
95C1
95D6
g5EB
960g
960D
9622
9630
963E
964B
9673
9698
969A
```


## Listing 4: SetUpMouse

## PROCEDURE SetUpMouse

```
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline 90g\% & (* This procedure uses the program 'Syscall' to \\
\hline 9¢2F & (* do a set status call which sets up OS-9 to treat \\
\hline 9662 & (* the Color Computer Mouse as a high resolution device \\
\hline 8999 & (* using the right joystick port. Because, this change is \\
\hline g6D 3 & (* systemwide, another program using the mouse later would \\
\hline 619D & (* also need to know how to use the optional high \\
\hline 913 F & (* resolution mouse adapter. \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{¢15B} \\
\hline 915C & (* Since this set status call is also used to change the \\
\hline 8194 & (* key repeat start constant and delay speed, it tells \\
\hline 91CA & (* 0S-9 to leave those parameters unchanged. \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\(91 F 6\)} \\
\hline 91 F 7 & TYPE registers=cc, \(\mathrm{a}, \mathrm{b}, \mathrm{dp}\) : BYTE; \(\mathrm{x}, \mathrm{y}, \mathrm{u}:\) INTEGER \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{921C} \\
\hline 921 D & DIM regs:registers \\
\hline 8226 & DIM callcode:BYTE \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{922D} \\
\hline ¢22E & (* Now set up the mouse parameters \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{9250} \\
\hline 0251 & regs.a: \(=0\) \\
\hline g25C & regs.b:=\$94 \\
\hline 0268 & regs.x:=\$01¢1 \\
\hline 9274 & regs.y: \({ }^{\text {SFFFF }}\) \\
\hline 9280 & callcode: \(=\) \$8E \\
\hline g288 & \\
\hline 9289 & RUN syscall(callcode,regs) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
O299 END
229B
\$29C
```

Listing 5: WhichTool

## PROCEDURE WhichTOol

$99 \varnothing \%$ (* Procedure to determine which tool
$9 \varnothing 24$ (* artist wants to draw with
9840
$\$ 841$
TYPE rodent=V1d,Act, TOTm:BYTE; XI:INTEGER; TTTO:BYTE; TSSt:
INTEGER; CBSA, CBSB, CCLA, CCヒB,TTSA,TTSB,TLSA,TLSB: BYTE
; X2,BDX,BDY:INTEGER; Stat,Res:BYTE; AcX,ACY,WRX,WRY:
INTEGER

TYPE stats=IsEvent,InWindow, InToolBox, InMenuBar,1ine,box, circle
, ellipse, bar, arc,fill, text, freehand, Recordon: BOOLEAN

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to for answers. I learned how and why OS9 does what it does through a lot of headscratching and, most of all, from reading the manual.

OK. I'll get off my soapbox now and look at some common problems. I'll try to cover only the pertinent aspects of OS-9 as they relate to the CoCo and the CoCo Community. Keep in mind, however, that OS-9 is available for other computer systems. It was available for some of these systems before it was available for the CoCo. We are not the first people to utilize OS-9, and OS-9 was not written just for the Color Computer.

OS-9 beginners are often confused about what OS-9 is, exactly, To set the record straight, OS-9 is an operating system. It is not a language. We write programs in languages such as assembly, BASIC and C. We do not write programs in OS-9.

In general, OS-9 is a group of programs that allow us to communicate with the CoCo. These programs, which perform many other tasks, also allow the CoCo to communicate with its peripherals (disk drives, printers, etc.) in an effort to make our communication with the system easier and more productive and enjoyable. We can write programs in many computer languages while in this OS-9 environment, and compile and execute them there. But it is important to understand that OS-9 is the environment, not the language or compiler.
There is still some confusion about which version/level of OS-9 works on which CoCo. OS-9 is available for the CoCo in two different levels. Level I was the first level available for the CoCo Community, It was designed to run on the CoCo 1 and CoCo 2. OS-9 Level II was designed to operate on the CoCo 3 , and to take advantage of its enhanced abilities. The major differences between Level I and Level II are windows and memory management.

OS-9 Level I has limited graphics support and does not include built-in windows. Level I is also designed for a computer system containing only 64 K of addressable RAM. Level II includes enhanced support for graphics. It also allows the creation of windows, which enables the user to set up several "mini-terminals," each running a different task, all on the same screen. Finally, Level II on the CoCo 3 supports 512 K memory. This is accomplished via software/hardware "trickery" and is not really all that complicated. While it may be wise to have some understanding of this process, it is not something the user must constantly be aware of.

It is possible to use OS-9 Level 1 on the CoCo 3. However, the only version that will directly boot on the CoCo 3 is Version 2.00 .00 . This version of Level I is available through Radio Shack Computer Centers as an upgrade to the OS-9 package and costs $\$ 24.95$. It does not offer the windowing environment and will not support anything more than 64 K of RAM in your CoCo 3.
The aspect of OS-9 (levels I and II) that seems to trip up beginners most often is directory structure. OS-9 uses what is

## ,hourglass,NoIcon, TextBar,Scross, Icon, IconBuff, pattern

, horzline, vertline, slantright, slantleft, dots: BYTE
TYPE codes=DArc, DBar, DBox, DCircle, DEllipse, DLine, DPoint, DFill
, DSetPtr, DPutCur , DSetCur, DLogic, DPattern: INTEGER

TYPE packetmouse:rodent; status;stats; pointer:cursor; Code
:codes; Pen:object; Handle:orgin
TYPE object=DCode, HorP, VerP:INTEGER
TYPE orgin=DPSCode, HanX, HanY:INTEGER

PARAM Event:packet
IF Event.mouse. $A c Y>1 \varnothing$ AND Event.mouse.AcY<22 THEN
Event. status.11ne: $=$ TRUE
END
ELSE
Event.status.1ine:=FALSE
ENDIF
IF Event.mouse. AcY>22 AND Event.mouse.AcY<34 THEN
Event.status.box: $=$ TRUE
END
ELSE
Event.status.box:-FALSE
ENDIF

IF Event. mouse. Ac $\gg 34$ AND Event. mouse. AcY<46 THEN Event.status.circle: $=$ TRUE
END
ELSE
ENDIF
IF Event.mouse. Ac $>46$ AND Event.mouse. AcY<58 THEN
Event. status.ellipse:=TRUE
END
ELSE
Event.status.ellipse:=FALSE
ENDIE
IF Event.mouse. Ac $\gg 58$ AND Event.mouse. AcY $<7 \varnothing$ THEN
Event.status.bar:=TRUE
END
ELSE
Event.status.bar: $=$ FALSE
ENDIF
IF Event. mouse. AcY>7 AND Event.mouse. AcY<82 THEN
Event.status.arc:=TRUE
END
ELSE
Event.status.arc: =FALSE
ENDIF
IF Event.mouse. AcY>82 AND Event.mouse.AcY<94 THEN Event.status.fill:=TRUE END
ELSE
Event.status.fill:-FALSE
ENDIF
IF Event.mouse. AcY>94 AND Event.mouse.AcY<1ø6 THEN Event.status.text: $=$ TRUE END
ELSE
Event.status.text:=FALSE
ENDIF
IF Event.mouse.Ac $>196$ AND Event.mouse.AcY<118 THEN
Event.status.freehand: $=$ TRUE
END
ELSE
Event.status.freehand: $₫$ FALSE
ENDIF
END

| Listing 6：DoEvent |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| PROCEDURE | DoEvent |
| 月09月ø | （＊Procedure that runs the proper tool program |
| ¢0， 2 E |  |
| \＄982F | TYPE rodent＝V1d，Act，ToTm：BYTE；X1：INTEGER；TTTo：BYTE；TSSt： |
|  | INTEGER；CBSA，CBSB，CCtA，CGtB，TTSA，TTSB，TLSA，TLSB：BYTE |
|  | ；X2，BDX，BDY：INTEGER；Stat，Res：BYTE；AcX，AcY，WRX，WRY： |
|  | INTEGER |
| $\phi g_{\text {a }} \\|$ |  |
| $9 ¢ \mathrm{~A} 1$ | TYPE statsaIsEvent，InWindow，InToolBox，InMenuBar，line，box，circle |
|  | ，ellipse，bar，arc，fill，text，freehand，Recordon：B00LEAN |
|  |  |
| $\phi g_{E} 1$ | TYPE cursor＝OutPut，Scale，ScreenType，NoCur，arrow，pencil，cross |
|  | ，hourglass，NoIcon，TextBar，Scross，Icon，IconBuff，pattern |
|  | ，horzline，vertline，slantright，slantleft，dots：BYTE |
| \＄134 |  |
| ¢135 | TYPE codes＝DArc，DBar，DBox，DCircle，DEllipse，DLine，DPOint，DFill |
|  | ，DSetPtr，DPutGur，DSetCur，DLogic，DPattern：INTEGER |
| \＄17¢ |  |
| 9171 | TYPE object＝DCode，HorP，VerP：INTEGER |
| 9184 |  |
| 9185 | TYPE orginmplescode，HanX，HanY：INTEGER |
| 9198 |  |
| ¢199 | TYPE packetmouse：rodent；status；stats；pointer：cursor；Code |
|  | ：codes；Pen：object；Handle：orgin |
| ¢1CE |  |
| \＄1CF | Param Event：packet |
| 91D8 |  |
| 91D9 | IF Event．status．1ine THEN |
| gles | RUN KISSdrawline（Event） |
| 91F2 | Event．status．1ine：＝FALSE |
| 91FF | GOTO 190 |
| 9293 | ENDIF |
| 8295 |  |
| 9296 | IF Event．status．box THEN |
| 9215 | RUN KISSDrawbox（Event） |
| \＄21F | Event，status．box：＝FALSE |
| 822 C | GOTO 1¢¢ |
| \＄239 | ENDIF |
| 9232 |  |
| ¢233 | If Event．status．circle THEN |
| \＄242 | RUN KISSDrawCircle（Event） |
| 924C | Event．status．circle：＝FALSE |
| 9259 | GOTO $19 \%$ |
| 925 D | ENDIF |
| 925F |  |
| 9269 | IF Event．status．ellipse THEN |
| ¢26F | RUN KISSDrawEllipse（Event） |
| \＄279 | Event，status．ellipse：＝FALSE |
| 9286 | GOTO 19p |
| 928A | ENDIF |
| g28C |  |
| 928D | IF Event．status．bar THEN |
| ¢29C | RUN KISSDrawBar（Event） |
| ¢2A6 | Event．status．bar：＝FALSE |
| ¢2 B | GOTO 19\％ |
| $92 \mathrm{B7}$ | ENDIF |
| $92 \mathrm{B9}$ |  |
| 92 BA | IF Event．status．are THEN |
| ¢2C9 | RUN KISSDrawArc（Event） |
| 92 D 3 | Event．status．arc：$=$ FALSE |
| \＄2E® | GOTO 19p |
| 92 E 4 | ENDIF |
| g2E6 |  |
| ¢2E7 | IF Event．status．fill THEN |
| ¢2F6 | RUN KISSDrawFill（Event） |
| 939\％ | Event．status．fill：－FALSE |
| 936 D | GOTO 19¢ |
| 9311 | ENDIF |
| $\emptyset 313$ |  |

referred to as a hierarchical directory struc－ ture．As many of you are aware，this type of structure resembles a tree that has been turned upside down．The root（main direc－ tory）is at the top and the many branches （subdirectories and files）are below it．

Aside from the use of shortcuts，which will take a little time to learn，you must use what is called a pathlist to access any given file in the structure．A full pathlist indicates the device on which the file is located．In most cases，this means，＂What drive holds the disk on which the file resides？＂The answer to this will usually be $/ \mathrm{d} 0$ or $/ \mathrm{d} 1$ ．Following the device will be a complete list of all directories you must go through in order to reach the file．Finally，the pathlist includes the name of the actual file．

One way to visualize the pathlist in terms of the tree is to imagine yourself＂climbing＂ the upside－down tree from top to bottom． You start at the root（in nearly every case， the root directory is the same as the device） and include every branch you must grab onto in order to reach the file in question． All of the directory names and filenames in the pathlist must be separated with slashes． Also，the pathlist cannot contain any spaces． If it does，OS－9 will interpret the pathlist incorrectly and the attempt will result in an error．

I am not going to give an example of the hierarchical directory structure concept．I feel the manual contains more than enough examples．I will give you an example of a generic pathlist and point out its major components，though．


One of the most difficult things for expe－ rienced users of Disk BASIC to get used to is that entering dir under OS－9 yields only the files and subdirectories in the current directory，and not a listing of the entire disk． Each of the subdirectories within your current directory may contain several files． So，what you are really seeing when you enter dir may be only the tip of the iceberg as far as seeing the number of files that actually reside on the disk．

To find out what files are in a subdirectory of your current directory，you can simply type dir，followed by a space，followed by a pathlist which ends in the name of the subdirectory in question．Note that you must include a space between a command and a pathlist．In the above example，we could get a directory of the contents of the subdirectory SUBDIR2 by entering：

```
dfr/dl/FU日DIR1/SU日DIR2
```

Let's assume you have OS-9 up and running and you want to see what's in the SOURCE subdirectory on this month's RAINBOW ON DISK. You pull the OS-9 System Master backup out of Drive 0, pop in RAINBOW ON DISK and enter dir $10 /$ SOURCE. After a few seconds of drive sounds you are greeted with the ever-present Error 216. You run to the manual and discover that Error 216 (get used to it because you'll be seeing quite a few of these) translates to "Pathname not found." You immediately say, "But I typed in the correct pathlist!" Then you assume Rainbow must somehow have forgotten to put the SOURCE subdirectory on the disk.
What the error message is really telling you is one of two things: 1) OS-9 couldn't find the dir command; or 2) OS-9 couldn't find any one of the components in the pathlist. Either of these possibilities could be caused by a typographical error. They could also be caused by one of the items (command or pathlist component) not actually being there.
I will venture a wild guess. If your typing was absolutely correct, and all spaces and slashes were included, chances are OS-9 couldn't find the original command - in this case, dir. Chances are pretty good that you are using OS-9 Level I, as well. Before OS-9 can execute a command, it looks to see if that command has been loaded into memory. If OS-9 can locate the command in memory, it will be executed. If the command isn't in memory, OS-9 will try to load it and execute it from the current execution directory. If the system cannot find the command in the execution directory, one last attempt will be made. OS-9 will try to load and execute the command from the current data directory. If all of these attempts fail and OS9 can"t locate the command you entered, the system will report an Error 216.

Unless you loaded the dir command into memory from disk before you replaced your system disk with RAINBOW ON DISK, you will get Error 216. What has happened is that OS-9 went looking on RAINBOW ON DISK for the dir command. I guarantee you OS-9 won't ever find it there. Level II users won't have this problem with the dir command, since Level II loads several commands into memory when you first boot it. However, keep this in mind, as it can occur with any command.

That's all I have room for this month, but I want to leave you with a few challenges before I go. Learn all you can about OS-9's directory structure, what the chd and chx commands are for, and discover how to use the two commands to your advantage. You might want to look into what is meant by current execution directory and current data directory. Discover the differences between them. If you take the time and learn to learn, you will quickly go beyond all those nasty errors and begin to see the true power of the system. And you can say you taught yourself.

```
0314 .IF Event.status.text THEN
0323 RUN KISSHandleText(Event)
g32D Event.status.text:=FALSE
033A GOTO 1g%
933E ENDIF
8340
0341
9350
Event status freehand:=FAISE
$367 ENDIF
0369
g36A 19\varnothing Event.status.IsEvent:øFALSE
937A Event.status.InToolBox:صFALSE
@387 Event.status.InMenuBar:=FALSE
9394 END
$396
$397
```


## Listing 7: KISSDrawBox

PROGEDURE KISSDrawBox


INTEGER; CBSA, CBSB, CCtA, CCtB,TTSA,TTSB, TLSA, TLSB: BYTE
; X2,BDX, BDY:INTEGER; Stat,Res:BYTE; AcX,AcY,WRX, WRY:
INTEGER
$\rho g B D$
$g \varnothing B E$
TYPE stats=IsEvent, InFindow, InToolBox, InMenuBar, Iine, box, circle
g 9 FD
ggFE
TYPE cursor=0utPut, Scale, ScreenType, NoGur, arrow, pencil, cross
,hourglass, NoIcon, TextBar, Scross, Icon, IconBuff, pattern
,horzline, vertline, slantright, slantleft, dots: BYTE
$\oint 151$
9152
TYPE codes=DArc, DBar,DBox,DCircle,DE11ipse,DLine,DPoint,DFill
,DSetPtr, DPutGur, DSetGur, DLogic, DPattern: INTEGER
918D
918 E
91A1
91 A2
g1B5

61EB
91 EC
$01 F 5$
91F6
$\$ 299$
$92 \not{ }^{6} \mathrm{~A}$
921 E
g21F
8232
$\$ 233$
023
g25D
g25
926 C
927A
$\$ 282$
928A
928 B
29A
g2A9
$\$ 2$ B6
82B7
$92 \mathrm{C9}$
ø2D3
ø2E8
0369

ด1B6 TYPE packet=mouse:rodent; status:stats; pointer:cursor; Code
:codes; Pen:object; Handle:orgin
PARAM Event: packet
TYPE object=DCode,HorP, VerP:INTEGER
TYPE orgin=DPSGode, HanX, HanY: INTEGER

DIM StartX, StartY, CurrX, GurrY: INTEGER
(* Enable XOR logic
RUN gfx2("logic","xor")
REPEAT
RUN geeKISSmouse (Event)
UNTIL Event,mouse. CBSA $\varnothing \varnothing$ AND Event.mouse. $\operatorname{AcX}>4 \varnothing$
StartX:=Event.mouse. BDX
StartY:=Event, mouse.BDY
CurrX: =StartX
CurrY:=StartY
Event.Handle. HanX:=StartX
Event.Handle.HanY:=StartY
PUT \#1, Event. Handle
WHILE Event.mouse.GBSA>申 DO
RUN getKISSmouse (Event)
Event.Pen.DGode: $=$ Event. Code. DBox
IF GurrX $\varnothing$ Event. mouse.AcX OR Curry $\propto$ Event.mouse.AcY THEN

```
g30A
0344
0362
036F
0370
838B
0399
83A7
93A8
93C4
93E2
93EF
03F1
03F5
Q3F6 RUN gfx2("logic","off")
0409 PUT #1,Event.Pen
9416
g418
$419
```

Listing 8: KISSDrawLine
PROGEDURE KISSdrawline


INTEGER; CBSA,CBSB,CCtA,CCtB,TTSA,TTSB,TLSA,TLSB: BYTE
; X2, BDX, BDY:INTEGER; Stat,Res:BYTE; AcX, AcY, WRX,WRY:
INTEGER
ggBE
TYPE stats=IsEvent, InWIndow, InToolBox, InMenuBar,line, box, circle
, ellipse, bar, arc,fill, text,freehand, RecordOn: BOOLEAN
TYPE cursor=OutPut, Scale, ScreenType, NoCur, arrow, pencil, cross
,hourglass, NoIcon,TextBar,Scross,Icon, IconBuff,pattern
,horzline, vertline,slantright,slantleft, dots: BYTE
TYPE codes=DArc, DBar, DBox, DCircle,DEllipse,DLine, DPoint,DFill
,DSetPtr, DPutCur, DSetGur, DLogic, DPattern: INTEGER
918 E
\$18F
TYPE object=DGode, HorP,VerP:INTEGER
g1A2
g1A3
$91 B 6$
g1B7

G1EC
g1ED
91F6
91F7
929 A
920 B
921 E
$921 F$
9221
922B
9249
ø24A
925F
$\not \subset 274$
$\$ 281$
9282
9296
$929 E$
\$29F
82B1
\%2BB
\%2D $\varnothing$
d2Fl

WHILE Event.mouse. CBSA $\triangle \varnothing$ DO
RUN getKISSmouse(Event)
Event.Pen. DGode:mEvent. Code.DIne
IF GurrX $\varnothing$ Event.mouse.AcX OR CurrY○Event.mouse.AcY THEN

## Modification

## Solitaire Upgrade Automatic Finish

By Tudor Jones

In reference to "The Solitary Endeavor" (December 1986, Page 76), please find a revision to Line 280 of the program listing, and additional lines 282, 285 and 288, and 1260 to 1390.

28ø IF DECK (I) $>$ ØTHEN288
$282 \mathrm{~N}=\emptyset:$ FORI $=4$ 4TO262STEP37:IF PP $\operatorname{OINT}(I, 43)=\varnothing T H E N \quad I=262: N=1$
285 NEXT:IF $N=\emptyset$ THEN126ø
$288 \mathrm{XC}=165: Y \mathrm{Y}=1$ : GOSUB13 0 :IF STAC $K(1)+S T A C K(2)+S T A C K(3)+S T A C K(4)=$ 52THEN3 $\varnothing$ ØELSE $X C=166: Y C=15: G O S U B$ $11 \varnothing$
$126 \varnothing \mathrm{XC}=165:$ YC= $\varnothing$ : GOSUB13 $0:$ FORF $=1$ T07:I=2ø
$127 \varnothing I F \operatorname{COL}(F, I)=\varnothing T H E N \quad I=I-1$ ELS E P(F) $=I: G O T O 129 \varnothing$
$128 \emptyset$ IF I>øTHEN127
$129 \varnothing$ NEXT
$13 \varnothing \varnothing$ IF STACK (1) +STACK (2) +STACK (
$3)+\operatorname{STACK}(4)=52$ THEN $3 \varnothing \varnothing$
131ø IF INKEY\$="Q"THEN1ø
$132 \emptyset$ FOR $F=1 T 07: I=P(F): I F I=\emptyset T H E$ N1399
$133 \varnothing$ CARD=COL(F,I):N=CARD:GOSUB7 $\emptyset: I F$ RANK<>STACK (SUIT) + 1 THEN $139 \varnothing$ $134 \varnothing \mathrm{XC=F*37-36:YC=YC(F):GOSUB13}$ $\varnothing$
$135 \emptyset \operatorname{COL}(F, I) \Rightarrow \varnothing: I F Y C(F)>45 \mathrm{THEN}$
$Y C(F)=Y C(F)-9$
$136 \varnothing$ IF $\operatorname{coL}(F, I)=\varnothing T H E N \quad Y C=45: G O S$ UB13ø: GOTO138ø
$137 \varnothing$ CARD $=\operatorname{COL}(F, I-1): G O S U B 7 \emptyset: Y C$ $Y C(F): G O S U B 14 \varnothing: P(F)=P(F)-1$
$138 \varnothing$ CARD $=$ N : GOSUB7 $\varnothing:$ STACK (SUIT) $=$ STACK (SUIT) +1 : XC=SUIT* $38-24: Y C=\varnothing$ : GOSUB138: GOSUB14ø
$139 \varnothing$ NEXT: GOTOI3øø
When all the cards at the top of columns 2 to 7 have been exposed, and no cards remain in the deck, this added routine automatically scans all seven columns in turn, moving the eligible cards to the top stacks until all the columns are empty.

Be careful when typing in these extra lines. After all, you are not going to get too many chances to correct them! Also, do not renumber the program after keying in these additions.

Many thanks to Mr. Vincent Johnson, of St. Paul, Minnesota, for suggesting this enhancement.

## Submitting 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.

WHAT TO WRITE: We are interested in what you may wish to tell our readers. We accept for consideration anything that is wellwritten and has a practical application for the Tandy Color Computer. If it interests you, it will probably interest lots of others. However, we vastly prefer articles with accompanying programs which can be entered and run. The more unique the idea, the more the appeal. We have a continuing need for short articles with short listings. These are especially appealing to our many beginners.

FORMAT: Program submissions must be on tape or disk, and it is best to make several saves, at least one of them in ASCII format. We're sorry, but we do not have time to key in programs and debug our typing errors. All programs should be supported by some editorial commentary explaining how the program works. We also prefer that editorial copy be included on the tape or disk using any of the word processors currently available for the Color Computer. Also, please include a double-spaced printout of your editorial material and program listing. Do not send text in all capital letters; use upper- and lowercase.

COMPENSATION: We do pay for submissions, based on a number of criteria. Those wishing renumeration should so state when making submissions.

For the benefit of those who wish more detailed information on making submissions, please send a self-addressed, stamped envelope (SASE) to: Submission Guidelines, the rainsow, The Falsoft Building, P.O. Box 385, Prospect, KY 40059. We will send you comprehensive guidelines.

Please do not submit material currently submitted to another publication.

```
$2F2
$316
    Event.Pen.HorP:=CurrX \Event.Pen.VerP:=CurrY
    PUT #l,Event.Pen
g334
$341
$342
9362
937E
g37F
93Ag
g3BE
g3CB
83CD
g3D1 RUN gfx2("logic","off")
@3E4 PUT #1,Event.Pen
g3F1 END
Listing 9: KISSDrawCircle
PROCEDURE KISSDrawGircle
g \(\varnothing g \rho\) (* Program to draw a circle at location pointed 9月2F (* to by high resolution mouse.
9064E
964F
TYPE rodent=V1d,Act,ToTm:BYTE; Xl:INTEGER; TTTO:BYTE; TSSt:
INTEGER; CBSA, CBSB, CCtA, CCtB,TTSA,TTSB,TLSA,TLSB: BYTE
; X2,BDX, BDY:INTEGER; Stat,Res:BYTE; AcX, AcY, WRX,WRY:
INTEGER
\(g g c \varnothing\)
906C1
TYPE stats=IsEvent, InWindow, InToolBox, InMenuBar, IIne, box, circle
, ellipse,bar, arc,fill,text,freehand, RecordOn: BOOLEAN
\(919 \varnothing\)
9191
TYPE cursormOutPut, Scale, ScreenType, NoGur, arrow, pencil, cross
,hourglass, NoIcon, TextBar, Scross, Icon, IconBuff, pattern
, horzline, vertline, slantright, slantleft, dots: BYTE
\(\$ 154\)
9155
TYPE codes=DArc,DBar, DBox,DCircle,DE11ipse,DLine, DPoint,DFill
,DSetPtr, DPutCur, DSetCur,DLogic, DPattern: INTEGER
\(919 \varnothing\)
\(\$ 191\)
9144
g1A5
91B8
\(\$ 1\) B9
TYPE objecembode, HorP, VerP:INTEGER
TYPE orginmprscode, HanX, HanY: INTEGER
TYPE packet=mouse:rodent; status:stats; pointer:cursor; Code
:codes; Pen:object; Handle:orgin
g1EE
81EF
\(91 F 8\)
01F9
920 C
929 D
9226
\$257
9258
926 B
926C
626E
9278
\(\$ 296\)
9297
92 A 5
92B3
92 Cl
92CF
\(92 \mathrm{D} \varnothing\)
9397
9325
\(\varnothing 332\)
0333
\(\$ 345\)
g34F
9364
```

PARAM Event:packet
DIM StartX, StartY, CurrX, Curry:INTEGER
(* Enable XOR logic, then
(* let cursor follow mouse until button is pushed
RUN gfx2("logic","xor")
REPEAT
RUN getKISSmouse (Event)
UNTIL Event.mouse.CBSA $\varnothing \varnothing$ AND Event.mouse, AcX $>4 \varnothing$
StartX:=Event.mouse.BDX
StartY: Event.mouse.BDY
CurrX: =Event.mouse, AcX
CurrY:=Event.mouse.AcY
REM Create Handle and Set Data Pointer at mouse position
Event.Handle.HanX:=StartX \Event.Handle.HanY:-StartY
puT \#l, Event. Handle
WHILE Event.mouse. CBSA $\triangle \varnothing$ DO
RUN getKISSmouse (Event)
Event. Pen. DGode: Event. Code. DCircle
Event.Pen.VerP: $=\varnothing$
0457 RUN gfx2("logic","off")
946A Event.Pen.HorP:=ABS (CurrX-StartX)
947E PUT \#1, Event.Pen
948B

## REM Erase previous circle by drawing over it

Event. Pen. HorP: $=A B S$ (CurrX-StartX)
PUT \#1, Event. Pen
REM save current circle position
CurrX: =Event. Mouse.AcX
Curry: =Event.mouse.AcY
REM draw new circle
Event. Pen. HorP:=ABS (CurrX-StartX)
PUT \#1, Event. Pen
ENDIF
ENDWHILE
RUN gfx2("logic","off")
Event.Pen. HorP:=ABS (CurrX-StartX) END

IF GurrX $\diamond$ Event, mouse.AcX OR CurrY $\diamond$ Event.mouse.AcY THEN

Listing 10: KISSDrawEllipse

| PROCEDURE KISSDrawE11ipse |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| \$906g | (* Program which allows more natural drawing of ellipse |
| 9637 |  |
| 9938 | TYPE rodent=V1d,Act,ToTm: BYTE; X1:INTEGER; TTTO:BYTE; TSSt: |
|  | INTEGER; GBSA, GBSB, GGta, CCtB, TTSA, TTSB, TLSA, TLSB: BYTE |
|  | ; X2,BDX, BDY:INTEGER; Stat,Res:BYTE; AcX,ACY,WRX, WRY: |
|  | INTEGER |
| $9 g_{\text {A }} 9$ |  |
| $99_{\text {AA }}$ | TYPE stats=IsEvent, InWindow, InToolBox, InMenuBar, line, box, circle |
|  | , ellipse, bar, arc, fill, text,freehand, Recordon: BOOLEAN |
| 90E9 |  |
| $\emptyset ¢ \mathrm{EA}$ | TYPE cursor=0utPut, Scale, ScreenType, NoCur,arrow, pencil, cross |
|  | ,hourglass, NoIcon, TextBar, Scross, Icon, IconBuff, pattern |
|  | , horzline, vertline, slantright, slantleft, dots: BYTE |
| 913 D |  |
| 913 E | TYPE codesmDArc, DBar, DBox, DCircle, DE11ipse, DLine, DPoint, DFill |
|  | , DSetPtr, DPutCur, DSetCur, DLogic, DPattern: INTEGER |
| $\$ 179$ |  |
| 917A | TYPE object=DCode, HorP, VerP:INTEGER |
| 918D |  |
| 918E | TYPE orginmp ${ }^{\text {d }}$ ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$, HanX, HanY: INTEGER |
| g1al |  |
| 91 A 2 | TYPE packetmouse:rodent; statusistats; pointer:cursor; Code |
|  | :codes; Pen:object; Handle:orgin |
| 91D7 |  |
| 91D8 | PARAM Event:packet |
| Q1E1 |  |
| 91E2 | DIM StartX, StartY,CurrX,CurrY:INTEGER |
| ¢1F5 51 |  |
| 91F6 | (* Enable XOR logic, then |
| 929F | (* let cursor follow mouse until button is pushed |
| \$249 |  |
| 8241 | RUN gfx2("logic", "xor") |
| 9254 |  |
| \$255 | REPEAT |
| 9257 | RUN getKISSmouse(Event) |
| $\$ 261$ | UNTIL Event.mouse.CBSA $>\varnothing$ AND Event.mouse.AcX $>4 \rho$ |
| \$27F |  |
| ¢289 | StartX: mvent.mouse. BDX |
| 928E | StartY: Event,mouse, BDY |
| 929C | CurrX: =StartX |
| 92 A 4 | Curry: =StartY |
| 92 AC |  |
| 92 AD | REM Create Handle and set data pointer position |
| 92DB | Event.Handle.HanX:=StartX |
| 92EA | Event.Handle.HanY: =StartY |
| 92F9 | PUT \#1, Event.Handle |
| 9396 |  |

## About <br> The One-Liner Contest

the Rainbow's One-Liner Contest has now been expanded to include programs of either one or two lines. This means a new dimension and new opportunity for those who have "really neat" programs that simply just won't fit in one line.

Here are the guidelines: The program must work in Extended BASIC, have only one or two line numbers and be entirely self-contained no loading other programs, no calling ROM routines, no poked-in machine language code. The program has to run when typed in directly (since that's how our readers will use it). Make sure your line, or lines, aren't packed so tightly that the program won't list completely. Finally, any instructions needed should be very short.

Send your entry (preferably on cassette or disk) to:

> THE RAINBOW
> One-Liner Contest
> P.O. Box 385

> Prospect, KY 40059

## Simple Solutions

## By David W．Ostler

Here is a possible answer to the exercise presented in＂Basic for Beginners，Lesson II＂on Page 36.

## The listing：SOLUTIDN

1ø CLS：SOUND2øø，2：PRINT：PRINT＂EN TER YOUR NAME：＂：INPUTA\＄
15 SOUND2øø，2：PRINT＂ENTER YOUR A DDRESS：＂：INPUTB\＄
2ø SOUND2øø，2：PRINT＂ENTER YOUR C ITY＂：INPUTCI\＄
25 SOUND2фø，2：PRINT＂ENTER YOUR S TATE：＂：INPUTC2\＄
$3 \varnothing$ SOUND2 $\varnothing \varnothing, 2:$ PRINT＂ENTER YOUR $Z$ IP：＂：INPUTC3\＄
40 SOUND2 $月 \varnothing, 2:$ PRINT＂ENTER YOUR T ELEPHONE NUMBER：＂：INPUTD\＄
5ן CLS4：PRINT＠230，＂WORKING．．＂； 55 SOUND2 0 ， $2:$ PRINTA239，＂．．＂；：SO UNDIøø，5：PRINT＠241，＂．．＂；：SOUND2ø ø，2：SOUNDI $\varnothing \varnothing, 5:$ PRINTe243，＂．．＂；：S OUND2øø，2：PRINT＠245，＂．．＂；：SOUND1 фф，5：PRINT＠247，＂．．＂；：SOUND2øø， $2:$ PRINTE249，＂．．＂：SOUND1øø，5
6ø FORX＝1TO5øøSTEPI：NEXT
$7 \varnothing$ CLS：PRINT：PRINT＂I．YOUR NAME：
＂：PRINT＂＂；A\＄：PRINT＂2．YOUR AD DRESS：＂：PRINT＂＂；BS：PRINT＂3．$Y$ OUR CITY，ST，ZIP：＂：PRINT＂＂；C 1\＄；＂，＂；C2\＄；＂，＂；C3\＄：PRINT＂4．Yo U PH．NO：＂：PRINT＂＂；D\＄
$9 \varnothing$ PRINT：PRINT＂IS ALL DATA CORR ECT（Y／N）？＂
1øø H\＄＝INKEY\＄：IFH\＄＝＂HTHEN1めめELSE IFH\＄＝＂Y＂THEN11ØELSEIFH\＄＝＂N＂THEN1 のELSEIの $\varnothing$
11甲 CLS：PRINT：PRINT＂CHOOSE
YOUR SELECTON＂
12ø PRINT：PRINT：PRINT：PRINT＂ 1.
YOUR NAME：＂：PRINT＂2．YOUR ADDRE SS：＂：PRINT＂3．YOUR CITY，ST，2I P：＂：PRINT＂4．YOU PH，NO：＂：PRINT ＂5．ABORT THIS PROGRAM＂：PRINT®4 26，＂$[1 / 2 / 3 / 4 / 5\}^{H}$
13申 H\＄＝INKEY\＄：IFH\＄＝＂＂THEN13日ELSE IFH\＄＝＂ב＂THEN140ELSEIFHS＝＂2＂THEN1 5甲ELSEIFH\＄＝＂3＂THEN16ดELSEIFH\＄＝＂4 ＂THEN17円ELSEIFH\＄＝＂5＂THEN18』ELSE1 $3 \varnothing$
$14 \varnothing$ CLS：PRINT：PRINTAS
143 GOSUB5 0 ¢
145 GOTOIlø
15ø CLS：PRINT：PRINTBS
153 GOSUB5øø
155 GOTOI1甲
16ф CLS：PRINT：PRINTC1\＄；＂，＂；C2\＄； ＂，＂：C3s
163 GOSUB5øø
165 GOTOIIの
17ø CLS：PRINT：PRINTD\＄
173 GOSUB5 10
175 GOTOIIØ
18ø CLS3：PRINTe23ø，＂REBOOTING TO BASIC＂；：SOUND2øø， 2 ：SOUND1фø， $5: 5$ OUND2øø，2：SOUND1ø叩，5：SOUND2øø，2： SOTND1øø，5：SOUND2øø，2：SOUND1øø，5 ：FORX＝1TO5ø日STERI：NEXTX：CLS：END 5øø PRINT®42ø，＂PRESS ANY KEY TO CONTINUE＂
51ø H\＄＝INKEY\＄： IFH $\$=\|$＂THEN5 $1 \varnothing$ $52 \varnothing$ RETURN

Event．Pen．Hor $:=A B S$（CurrX－StartX）\Event．Pen，VerP：＝ABS（

```
        PUT #1,Event.Pen
            CurrY-StartY)
            PUT #1,Event.Pen
            CurrX:=Event.mouse.AcX
            CurrY:=Event.mouse.AcY
                Event.Pen.HorP:=ABS (CurrX-StartX) \Event.Pen.VerP:=ABS(
            Curry-StartY)
            PUT #1, Event.Pen
        ENDIF
    ENDWHILE
    RUN gfx2("logic","off")
    Event.Pen.HorP:mABS(CurrX-StartX) \Event.Pen.VerP:=ABS (CurrY
    -S`artY)
        END
```


## Listing 11：KISSDrawBar

## PROCEDURE KISSdrawbar

ggøø（＊Program to draw a bar at location pointed
g904B
964 C
96 BD
$9 \varnothing B E$

918D
918 E
$\$ 1$ A1
\＄1A2
91 B5
$91 B 6$
g1EB
91EC
91F5
91F6
8299
920A
921E
821F
0232
$\not 0233$
$\$ 235$
g23F
825D
925E
926C
g27A
$\$ 282$
\＄28A
928 B
g月2C (* to by high resolution mouse.

TYPE codes＝DArc，DBar，DBox，DCircle，DEllipse，DLine，DPoint，DFill
，DSetPtr，DPutCur，DSetGur，DLogic，DPattezn：INTEGER
（＊to by high resolution mouse．
TYPE rodent＝Vld，Act，ToTm：BYTE；X1：INTEGER；TTTo：BYTE；TSSt：
INTEGER；CBSA，CBSB，GGtA，CCtB，TTSA，TTSB，TLSA，TLSB：BYTE
；X2，BDX，BDY：INTEGER；Stat，Res：BYTE；ACX，ACY，WRX，WRY： INTEGER

TYPE stats＝IsEvent，InWindow，InToolBox，InMenuBar，Ine，box，circle
，ellipse，bar，arc，fill，text，freehand，RecordOn：BOOLEAN
TYPE cursor＝OutPut，Scale，ScreenType，NoGur，arrow，pencil，cross
，hourglass，NoIcon，TextBar，Scross，Icon，IconBuff，pattern
，horzline，vertline，slantright，slantleft，dots：BYTE

TYPE object＝DCode，HorP，VerP：INTEGER
TYPE orgin＝DPSCode，HanX，HanY：INTEGER
TYPE packet＝mouse：rodent；status：stats；pointer：cursor；Gode
：codes；Pen：object；Handle：orgin
PARAM Event：packet
DIM StartX，StartY，GurrX，CurrY：INTEGER
（＊Enable XOR logic
RUN gfx2（＂logic＂，＂xor＂）
REPEAT
RUN getXISSmouse（Event）
UNTIL Event．mouse．CBSA $\varnothing \varnothing$ AND Event．mouse．AcX $>4 \varnothing$
StartX：$=$ Event．mouse．BDX
StartY：$\quad$ Event．mouse．BDY
CurrX：＝StartX
CurrY：＝StartY
Event．Handle．HanX：＝StartX

```
929A Event.Handle.HanY:=StartY
PUT #l,Event.Handle
92A9
92B7 WHILE Event.mouse.CBSA}\triangle\emptyset D
$2C9 RUN getKISSmouse(Event)
92D3 Event.Pen.DGode:=Event.Code.DBox
g2E8 Event.Pen.HorP:=CurrX \Event.Pen.VerP:=CurrY
g306 PUT #1,Event.Pen
g313 CurrX:=Event.mouse.AcX \CurrY:=Event.mouse.AcY
9336 Event.Pen.HorP:=CurrX \Event.Pen.VerP:=GurrY
934E PUT #l,Event.Pen
935B ENDWHILE
935F
936\ RUN gfx2("logic","off")
g373 Event.Pen.DCode:=Event.Code.DBar
0388 PUT #1,Event.Pen
9395 END

Listing 12: KISSF reehand


INTEGER; CBSA, GBSB, CGtA, GCtB,TTSA,TTSB,TLSA, TLSB: BYTE
; X2,BDX, BDY:INTEGER; Stat,Res:BYTE; AcX,AcY,WRX,WRY:
INTEGER
TYPE statsmisEvent, InWindow, InToolBox, InMenuBar,line, box, circle
, ellipse, bar, arc,fill, text,freehand, RecordOn: BOOLEAN
99E8
TYPE cursor=OutPut, Scale, ScreenType, NoCur, arrow, pencil, cross
,hourglass, NoIcon, TextBar, Scross, Icon, IconBuff, pattern
,horzline, vertline, slantright, slantleft, dots: BYTE
913C
\(913 D\)
TYPE codes=DArc,DBar,DBox,DCircle,DEllipse,DLine, DPoint,DFill
,DSetPtr, DPutCur, DSetCur, DLogic, DPattern:INTEGER
\(\$ 178\)
8179
918C
918D
TYPE object=DGode, HorP, VerP: INTEGER
glaf
TYPE orgin=DPSCode, \(\operatorname{HanX}, \operatorname{Han} Y:\) INTEGER
glal
TYPE packet=mouse:rodent; status:stats; pointer:cursor; Code

91D6
91D7
91Eq
Q1E1
91Fg
91F8
91F9
61FB
\(\$ 295\)
8223
9224
\(\$ 239\)
924 E
925B
925C
926E
9278
6287
62B1
g2BE
92C2
\(92 \mathrm{C3}\)
:codes; Pen:object; Handle:órgin
PARAM Event:packet
DIM StartX, Starty, DLineM:INTEGER
DLIneM: \(=\$ 1\) B46

REPEAT
RUN getRISSMouse (Event)
UNTIL Event.mouse.CBSA \(\triangle \varnothing\) AND Event.mouse.AcX \(>4 \varnothing\)
Event. Handle. HanX:-Event.mouse.AcX
Event. Handle.HanY:=Event. mouse.AcY
PUT \#l, Event. Handle
WHILE Event.mouse.CBSA○ D DO
RUN getRISSMouse(Event)
Event. Pen.DCode:=DIIneM
Event. Pen. HorP: \(=\) Event, mouse.AcX \Event. Pen. VerP:=Event. mouse. AcY
PUT \#1, Event. Pen
ENDWHILE
\(92 \mathrm{C5}\)
END


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\section*{OS-9 Programming}

\title{
Polishing off the Screen Save/Dump Package
}

\author{
By Peter Dibble
}

The RLSqsh filter that was in my last article needs a mate, and the GetImage BASIC09 program from several months ago now takes more than twice as long as the latest SaveImage. We'll tackle the RLExpnd (Run Length Expand) filter and the Get Image speed enhancement the same way we did RLSqsh and SaveImage.

The improved GetImage takes less than a minute (compared to over three minutes for the old version), and it was easy to write. Everything in it is derived from something else.

The GetImage and PutBuffer BASIC09 procedures are taken directly from the original program. The unpress basico9 procedure was derived from the original unpress procedure mostly by removing code. I removed about a page of code and added six or seven lines.

MakPipe2 is a revised version of MakPipe. SaveImage piped data to RLSqsh and directed the output of RLSqsh to a file. Get Image directs the input of RLExpnd to a file and 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 co-author of The Complete Rainbow Guide to OS9 and the first volume of The Complete Rainbow Guide to OS-9 Level II.
output to a pipe. Most of the changes between MakPipe and MakPipe2 were to the comments, but it's important to pay close attention. I got the procedure wrong the first time and left the paths backwards.

I kept most of the buffer management code from RLSqsh when I converted it to RLExpnd, but I threw out almost everything else. Even in the buffer management I made a change. I assumed that RLSash would deal more with input than output, so I used the X register as a pointer into the input buffer. RLExpnd should do more output than input, so I used memory for the input pointer and used X for the output pointer.

After you have all the code for GetImage in your machine (four basic09 procedures and the RLExpnd module from your assembler or the CSave file) you can restore a file saved by SaveImage by running GetImage and giving it the name of the file SaveImage created. It will paint the new image on the screen in four sections starting at the top of the screen.

I've frequently tried to run Get Image or SaveImage on a text screen, but it doesn't work, and the program is a bit hostile about it. If you get an error right after you start running one of these programs, make sure that the current screen is a graphics window.

You can amuse yourself and burn CPU time by piping the output of RLSqsh to RLExpnd. It is a way to verify that the filters are working; if they are,

RLSqsh ! RLExpnd does nothing but work hard.

\section*{What Have We Learned?}

I didn't make a big fuss about it, but it is much more difficult to write correct assembly language than it is to write correct BASICO9. If the code isn't correct, it's much easier to find problems in BASIC09 procedures using the BASIC09 debugging environment than it is debugging assembly language code. C programs fall between BASIC09 and assembly language in difficulty.

Most of a program is not executed often enough for its speed to matter. It is best to write the whole program in your favorite language and debug it well. If it is not fast enough, improve the program without changing languages. If nothing else works, take some important parts of the program and code them in assembly language.

But sometimes it does not make sense to write any part of a program in assembly: If the program is small enough and fast enough in BASIC09 or C, leave it alone!

When you decide to resort to assembly, make it pay. RLSqsh and RLExpnd would be a little faster if they were subroutine modules instead of filters, but as filters they have more possible uses. The more possible uses a program has, the better I feel about working hard on it

All this talk about assembly language being a last resort might make you wonder, since I usually sound like I am
especially fond of assembly. I am, but I've noticed something about my assembly language programs - they are small and fast, but not always as elaborate as they might be. I sometimes leave out error recovery routines or use hexade-
"If the program is small enough and fast enough in BASIC09 or C, leave it alone!"
cimal numbers instead of decimal. I get excited about the parts where assembly language makes a big difference and go lightly when the extra work that assembly language requires doesn't pay. When I start with a high-level language program and recode only the most interesting parts, I can concentrate on the sections where speed counts.

Listing 1: RLExpnd. CDump
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 1 & 87 CD & \(9 ¢ B 7\) &  & 1181 & \(9 \mathrm{~F} 日 \square\) & \(13449 \varnothing\). \\
\hline 2 & 1598 & D152 & 4C45 & \(787 \emptyset\) & 6EE4 & \(5 \not 192\). \\
\hline 3: & ¢19F & 9093¢ & 499F & 959F & ¢33¢ & 13934. \\
\hline 4 : & C9¢4 & 999F & 979F & 988D & 2225 & 197245. \\
\hline 5 : & ¢E1F & 8954 & 5454 & 5484 & 9F97 & 43429. \\
\hline 6 & 928D & 9829 & EE8D & 625F & 193 F & 51323. \\
\hline 7 : & 9696 & ¢28D & 335A & 2AF9 & 3943 & 55337. \\
\hline 8 : & 103F & 0634 & 109E & ¢59C & ¢326 & 32164 \\
\hline 9 9: & 1486 & ¢01 \(\varnothing\) & 8E®4 & ¢0, \(9 \varnothing\) & \(491 \varnothing\) & 50530. \\
\hline 10: & \(3 F 89\) & 25øE & 1F2¢ & 318B & 199F & 75693. \\
\hline 11: & 934F & A68¢ & 9F¢5 & 3590 & 351ø & 57490. \\
\hline 12 : & C1D3 & 26D3 & 4339 & ¢D \(\varnothing \varnothing\) & 2699 & 174445. \\
\hline \(13:\) & 4848 & 4848 & 9791 & \(939 \varnothing\) & 399A & 74260. \\
\hline 14 : & 918D & ¢303 & 90639 & 199 E & 9719 & 38886. \\
\hline & : 8G94 & \(9 ¢ 26\) & 928D & øBA7 & 8931 & 78517. \\
\hline & 211ø & \(9 \mathrm{~F} \varnothing 7\) & 391ø & 9E¢7 & \(34 \not \subset 2\) & 4527 . \\
\hline & : 3969 & 9409 & 8691 & 193F & 8A25 & 82117. \\
\hline & : 9A1¢ & 8Eด¢ & ¢011¢ & \(9 \mathrm{~F} \subset 7\) & 3582 & \(1 \not 02912\). \\
\hline & : 3684 & 46 & & & & 559. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Listing 2: GetImage}

PROCEDURE GetImage
ดøøø DIM FileName:STRING[99]
gøøC INPUT "Image file name: ",FileName
\$ 925 RUN unpress(FileName)
\$02F END

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Listing 3：UnPress
```

PROCEDURE unpress
g\emptyset\emptyset\emptyset PARAM FIleName:STRING[99]
90\emptysetC DIM Path,Pipe:BYTE
\emptyset\emptyset17 DIM buffer(7689):BYTE
0日23 DIM section:INTEGER
g\&2A DIM WinType,horiz,vert:INTEGER
9039
g\emptyset3A OPEN \#Path,FileName:READ
0646 section:=1
g\emptyset4D GET \#Path,WinType
g\emptyset57 GET \#Path,horiz
g061 GET \#Path,vert
gø6B RUN MakPipe2("RLExpnd",Pipe,Path)
g\emptyset84 ON ERROR GOTO 19\emptyset
9g8A LOOP
GET \#Pipe,buffer
RUN PutBuffer(buffer, section, WinType,horiz,vert/4)
section:=section+1
ENDLOOP
19\emptyset REM end loop (probably end of file)
CLOSE \#Path,\#Pipe
END

```

Listing 4：PutBuffer
PROCEDURE PutBuffer
\(\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing\) PARAM buffer（768ø）：BYTE
\(\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \mathrm{C}\) PARAM section：INTEGER
وø13 PARAM typecode：INTEGER
901A PARAM horiz，vert：INTEGER
甲ø25 TYPE registers＝cc，a，b，dp：BYTE；x，y，u：INTEGER
964A DIM regs：registers
وø53 DIM i，group：INTEGER
905E
وø5F REM Get this process＇s process id
g申7F RUN syscall（ \(\$ \varnothing C\), regs）
gø8D group：＝regs．a
毋ø98 ON ERROR GOTO 190
وø9E RUN gfx2（＂defbuff＂，group，1，7689）
ØøB9 \(1 \varnothing \varnothing\) REM The buffer is now defined
gøD8 RUN gfx2（＂gpload＂，group，1，typecode，horiz－1，vert，7689）
Q1申3 PUT \＃1，buffer
ø1øC RUN gfx2（＂put＂，group， \(1, \varnothing\) ，vert＊（section－1））
912D RUN gfx2（＂killbuff＂，group，1）
9145 END
Listing 5：MakPipe2
PROCEDURE MakPipe2
gggø REM For a process with its standard input directed to
0934 REM a given path and its standard output to a pipe．
وø66 PARAM Pgm：STRING
996D PARAM OutPath：BYTE \\（＊output from the new progranf
gg92 PARAM InPath：BYTE \REM Input for the new program
ØЯB5 TYPE registers＝cc，\(a, b, d p: B Y T E ; x, y, u: I N T E G E R\)
GØDA DIM regs：registers
ФøE3 DIM tmp，01dIn，01dOut：BYTE
Q¢F2
Q日F3 REM Fix standard input
\(91 \varnothing 8\) regs．\(a=\varnothing\)
و113 RUN syscall（\＄82，regs）\REM dup standard input
Q136 OldIn：＝regs．a
\(\emptyset 141\) CLOSE \＃\(\varnothing\)
9146 regs．a：＝InPath
9152 RUN syscall（ \(\$ 82\) ，regs）\REM dup the input path into std in
9181
\(\$ 182\) REM Fix standard output
regs.a=1
RUN syscall(\$82,regs)
OldOut:=regs.a
CLOSE \#1
OPEN \#tmp,"/pipe":UPDATE
REM Now standard input and output are redirected as they
REM should be. Fork the program
regs.a:= \(=\varnothing\)
regs.b:=ø
regs.x:=ADDR(Pgm)
regs.y:= \(=\varnothing\)
regs.u:= \(\varnothing\)
RUN syscall(\$ด3,regs) \REM fork
REM now the process is rumning.
REM clean up after it
regs.a:=1
RUN syscall(\$82,regs) \REM dup the new stdout
OutPath:=regs.a \REM save the pipe
CLOSE \#1
regs.a: =OldOut
RUN syscall(\$82,regs) \REM dup to restore the oid standard output
CLOSE \#OldOut
REM now restore the old standard input
CLOSE \# \(\varnothing\)
regs.a:=01dIn
RUN syscall(\$82,regs) \REM dup
CLOSE \#OldIn
END

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\section*{Barden's Buffer}

\title{
Delving Into the CoCo Disk
}

\author{
By William Barden, Jr. Rainbow Contributing Editor
}

Ihave to admit that I'm a little disconcerted by CoCo disks. There's really not much to work with in the way of disk system commands. I'm not talking about OS-9, now, where there are many commands related to disk files and directories, including a "tree" structure that allows you to build subdirectories. I'm talking about the Disk Extended Color BASIC commands. I feel like I never really know what's out there, where it is, how much space it takes, and how much space is left. In this column we'll look at Disk Extended Color BASIC system disk mysteries. Included will be a utility program to get a better directory listing and to list any file on the screen.

\section*{Disk Basics}

If you're new to computers, you may be a bit dazzled by disk operation in general. The CoCo disks are standard disks similar to the ones used in such systems as the Tandy 1000 or IBM series. If you have a disk that is no longer any good, strip off the jacket and look at the actual disk inside. You'll see a circular piece of mylar coated with magnetic material, as shown in Figure 1. The center hole allows the disk drive to spin the disk at the speed of about 5 revolutions per second. The tiny hole out from the center hole is an index hole. This hole is detected by a light beam sensor and provides a known point on the disk. Another type of disk has 10 or so of these index holes evenly spaced around the disk; this type of disk is called "hard-sectored," while the CoCo disk is called "softsectored," for reasons we'll get into.

As the disk comes from the manufacturer, it contains nothing - it's just a jumble of magnetic oxide without any patterns, like an unused audio cassette. (Actually, there may be some patterns left over from disk testing at the manufacturer's, but that's meaningless to the CoCo.)

Data is written on the disk in tracks and sectors, as shown in Figure 2. Each track is defined by the action of the read/

\footnotetext{
Bill Barden has written 27 books and over 100 magazine articles on various computer topics. His 20 years' experience in the industry covers a wide background: programming, systems analysis and managing projects for computers ranging from mainframes to micros.
}
write head in the disk drive. This is a recording head mounted on an arm, similar to an audio recording head.

The arm can step a small amount in and out toward the center of the disk. Each time the arm steps an increment, the head moves over another track on the disk. The position of the track is determined by the position of the head and not by searching the disk for a magnetic pattern. If the head steps, it expects the data to be on the track underneath the head. The disk drive is manufactured with a set number of steps, defining a set number of tracks. For a CoCo disk, 35 tracks are used.


At this point we have the disk spinning under the head and arm arrangement at 5 revolutions per second. How can we access data? One way to do this would be to look for a particular pattern of data to come by under the head and then read from that point. Another way would be to look for the index hole, since the computer can tell when the index hole appears by an index hole sensing bit. However, index hole sensing isn't quite precise enough to use for defining where


Figure 2: Tracks and Sectors on a Disk
data starts - there's some "slop" in the actual disk operation, a little bit of wobble in the disk, perhaps, and a slight variation in speed. As a result, the disk controller looks for the index hole to define the start of a new track and then looks for a certain bit pattern directly afterward to get in synchronization.

The pattern that the disk controller writes is called a disk format pattern. Formatting is done by the DSKINI command in BASIC, which executes a machine language formatting program. The result is a kind of "skeleton" pattern on the disk that defines the track start and end, and sectors for each of the 35 tracks on a disk. The format is like painted lines in an empty parking lot. There are 35 rows in the parking lot, numbered 0 to 34 , and 18 spaces per row, numbered 1 through 18. The rows correspond to tracks, while the spaces within the rows correspond to sectors. The cars (data) haven't yet arrived.
Each sector on a track can hold 256 bytes of data. As you know, a byte corresponds to a character of data in a text, data, or BASIC file. Sector data is filled by bASIC commands
such as PRINT\# or PUTH or may be read or written by the special DSKI\$ or DSKO\$ commands. To read data, CoCo software must know the track number, the sector number, and the number of sectors to be read.

Data can be read or written only in sector multiples. You can't, for example, read from the middle of the sector. The disk hardware positions the head to a desired track, waits for the proper sector to come around (by reading sector numbers from the formatting skeleton) and then reads the user data within the sector.

Although it's possible to read one sector after another, sectors are usually numbered in an interleaved fashion, such as \(1,12,5,16,9,2,13,6,17,10,3,14,7,18,11,4,15\), and 8. Interleaving sectors in this manner allows some processing to take place before the next sector shows up (remember, the disk doesn't stop spinning!). There's a slight gap between each sector on a track. Each sector appears at \(11 / 1,000-\) second (11 millisecond) intervals, not much time to do a lot of processing.

\section*{File Management on Disk}

The tracks and special patterns for format data are about the only fixed factors in using disks. Sectors and other information are set by the formatting program or other software. A disk for a CoCo , for example, can be read on a Tandy 1000 , assuming you have a smart enough program to send the proper commands to the disk controller hardware. Mark Data Products, for instance, has a CoCo utility program that allows a user to read and write CoCo data on MS-DOS computers.

There are many advertisers in Rainbow that offer alternatives to the standard Radio Shack disk format. With the proper disk controller (the plug-in module that connects to your disk drives), it's possible to reliably use a 40 -track, double-sided disk drive or even a hard drive of 20 megabytes! For the purposes of this column, though, we'll assume that you have a 35 -track, single-sided drive and won't go into philosophical discussions about why Radio Shack decided to use only one side of a disk.

Assuming that you have 35 tracks and 18 sectors of 256 bytes per sector, the total disk space is
\[
\begin{aligned}
\# \text { bytes } & =35 \text { tracks } * 18 \text { sectors/track } * 256 \text { bytes/sector } \\
& =161,280 \text { bytes. }
\end{aligned}
\]

How is disk space allocated to files such as BASIC programs, collections of data, text files, or other things to be stored on disk? One way would be to treat the disk as a long cassette

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tape and just store files in sequence from the first track and sector to the last track and sector. However, a disk, unlike a tape, does not have to be a sequential device. A disk is a random access device, as the head may be quickly moved to any track, and a sector may be located just as rapidly.

The time required to move to any track is about \(1 / 4\)-second, on the average. The time required to locate a given sector on a track is about one-half the rotational time - \(100 / 1,000-\) second or 100 milliseconds. The total time to locate any spot on the disk is therefore about \(350 / 1,000\)-second ( 350 milliseconds), on the average. For data on the same track or an adjacent track, the total time to locate the data is about a seventh of a second.

Once the data is located on the track, it can be read out at a rate of about 23,000 bytes per second, which corresponds to a track full of data in a fifth of a second.

\section*{Where Are the Files?}

How are files placed on the disk, and where are they? In the CoCo , and on many other computer systems, files are located by a reference table called a disk directory. The disk
directory is located on Track 17 of the CoCo disk. Why Track 17 ? One reason is that this is the midpoint of tracks on a disk, and it's faster to access the directory.

The layout of the disk directory track is shown in Figure 3. The second sector of this track is a table called the file allocation table. (In some systems it is called the granule allocation table.) Sectors 3 through 11 are the actual entries in the directory that list filenames, file particulars, and file locations on the disk.

The file allocation table (FAT, for short) is used to allocate disk space. There are \(35 * 18=630\) sectors on a disk. These sectors could be allocated in units of one; that is, one sector for the first disk file, one sector for the next, and so forth. Additional space could then be allocated as required. However, almost all files use more than 256 bytes. A typical BASIC program file, for example, probably has a length of about 100 BASIC lines; at about 20 bytes per line, the total size of the file is about 2,000 bytes, or 7.8 sectors long. A mailing list of 100 names at 40 characters per line would be about 15.6 sectors long. Therefore, it's probably best to start with a larger chunk of the disk initially. The chunk that's used on the CoCo is one-half of a track, or nine sectors ( 2,304 bytes), called a granule.

There are \(35 * 2=70\) granules on the disk. However, two of these, in Track 17, are used for the directory and are not available for users. The total number of user granules is therefore 68. The FAT in Sector 2 uses one byte for each granule, making a total of 68 bytes in the table.

\section*{Dumping a Typical Disk}

Enough cerebral discussion. Let's see what a disk really looks like. Please note that, while the programs I offer this month will work on a CoCo 1 or CoCo 2 , they are really intended for operation on a CoCo 3 in the 80 -column mode. The program in Listing 1 uses DSKI \(\$\) to read in any disk sector and dump the data to the CoCo screen in both hexadecimal and ASCII. DSKI\$ reads from a given drive number ( 0 or 1), track number ( \(0-34\) ), and sector number ( \(1-18\) ) into two strings, \(A \Phi\) and \(B \$\). Two strings are used because the maximum length of a string is only 255 bytes, one less than the 256 bytes of data to be found on a disk sector. The program here just makes it easier to specify the track to be read and provides a convenient way to display the data.

The code here uses an outer I loop to print 16 lines of data. Each line prints eight bytes of \(A \$\) and eight bytes of \(B \$\). Within the I loop are two loops that use variable J . The first part of this loop prints the next eight bytes of \(A \$\), and the second part prints the next eight bytes of \(\mathrm{B} \$\). The 256 values from the sector are printed both as hexadecimal values of 00 through FF and as ASCII (text) characters. If the character from the sector is not an ASCII character, a period is printed instead.

The display for this code is shown in Figure 4. Pressing ENTER after the sector data has been printed will print the next sector on the disk. Entering any other character than ENTER will cause a return back to the prompt message for a new sector of data. The program enables any sector of the 630 sectors on disk to be printed.

Using dumps from a typical disk, let's take a look at the directory and file allocation sectors. The format of the directory is shown in Figure 5.

The directory is spread over sectors 3 through 11 of Track 17. Each entry in the directory takes 32 bytes. Comparing the directory format with the typical dump in Figure 4, you
```

DISK\#, TRACK\#, SECTOR\# ? 1.17.7
00:50 52 4F 50 41 4C 20 20 PROPAL
08: 54 58 54 03 00 33 00 D7 TXT..3.又
10:00 06 D7 00 00 00 00 00 ..W.....
18:00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ........
20: 53 4. 4 52 [10 20 20 20 20 SCR
30:00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ........
38:00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ........
40:43 52 41 49 47. 31 20 20 CRAIG1
48: 54 58 54 01 FF 3A 00 96 TXT.....
50:}00
60:43 52 41 49 47 32 20 20 CRAIG2
68:54 58 54 01 FF 3B 00 01 TXT..;..
70: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
78:00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ........
PRESS <ENTER> FOR NEXT, ANY OTHER KEY

```

Figure 4: Dump Program Display
can see that the 32 bytes take four display lines. The first line is the filename, padded with blanks to the right. The first name here is PROPAL.TXT. The next three bytes are the file extension, again padded to the right with blanks. The next byte, Byte 11, is a 00 for a BASIC program, 01 for a BASIC data file, 02 for a machine language program, and 03 for a text editor source file. The next byte, Byte 12, is a 00 if the file is in binary format and an FF if the file is in ASCII format. Remember that BASIC files can either be in binary format or ASCII format (they're in ASCII format if they are saved with the, , option.)

The next byte, Byte 13 , is the number of the first granule in the file. The last two bytes, bytes 14 and 15 , are the number of bytes in the last sector of the file. These three bytes, bytes 13 through 15, relate to the file allocation table in Sector 2. The file allocation table lists all 68 granules on the disk, one byte per granule. Each of these bytes contains a code that links one granule to another to define where a particular file is located. Remember that the directory entry pointed to the first granule. The byte for this granule in the file allocation table points to the next granule by number. When this granule is found in the file allocation table, it points to the next granule. This chain continues until the last granule is found.

Let's take a concrete example for this. The file 日RUDOT2.TXT in the directory of Figure 4 points to the first granule in the file at Granule 3F hexadecimal (63 decimal).


Figure 5: Disk Directory Format
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 13 & 80 & 54 & 17 & 21 & 75 & 18 & 36 & 63 & 9 \\
\hline 62 & \multicolumn{8}{|c|}{ Bakersfield KENO V1.2 } & \\
\hline 3 & \multicolumn{11}{|c|}{41} \\
\hline 72 & 49 & 11 & 29 & 44 & 38 & 55 & 27 & 16 & 1 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

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Looking at the file allocation table (see Figure 6), we see that this granule points to Granule 40. The granule at 40 is a C8, marking it as the last granule.

The least significant five bits in the last granule byte tell how many sectors, 1 through 9 , are in the file. In this case, eight sectors are in the last granule of the file. The "chaining" of granules can go on for many granules in a long file; however, the last granule is always a CX-type granule. The directory bytes 14 and 15 tell how many bytes of the last sector are used in the file.

If a granule byte in the file allocation table is set to FF,
it is free and can be used for a new file. There are none free in the example of Figure 6.
Although the granule chaining scheme seems complicated, it is necessary. When files are deleted, all granules associated with the file are deleted by setting their bytes in the file allocation table to FF. The directory entry in the disk directory is also deleted by FFs, which fill up the filename. This leaves "holes" in the disk space that can be used for segments of other files. When granules are allocated, a search is made of the file allocation table to find available space. For an often used disk, this space may not be contiguous -
```

DISK|, TRACK|, SECTOR|? 1.17.2
00: C5 C4 03 00 C4 02 07 04 ED..D...
08: 09 06 05 08 OA C1 OF C1 .....A.A
10: 01 3E C1 11 15 C4 C5 C8 .>A..DEH
18: C4 C3 C9 C3 1D C6 1F 1C DCIC.F..
20: C4 22 C4 C3 C5 C3'C2 28 D"DCECB(
28: 29 2A C2 C3 C3 C4 C3 C5 )*BCCDCE
30: C1 C2 C3 C7 36 C1 C8 C2 ABCG6AHB
38: C1 C2 C9 C5 C3 C5 C2 40 ABIECEB@
40: 40 C2 Cl C5 00 00 00 00 HBAE....
48: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ···...... c8: 00 00 00 00 00 00 000 00

```

```

60: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ...........
EO: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
68: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ···...... E8 : 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
70: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ......... F0: F0: 00 000 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 . ........
PRESS <ENTER> FOR NEXT. ANY OTHER KEY FOR NEW

```

Figure 6: Typical FAT Dump


Figure 7: Arrays in Directory Program
the granules won't be right next to each other. Chaining is one way to link the "fragmented" granules of a file together and make full use of a limited amount of storage on disk.

\section*{A Directory Program}

We now know everything necessary to write a directory program that will list more data about disk files than we get with the BASIC DIR command. The program is shown in Listing 2 and has two main functions: listing the files on disk in first-in order, in screen segments (eliminating the annoying scroll-off-screen of DIR), giving the number of bytes taken by each file; and listing any file on the screen - something that can't be done from BASIC, short of reading in a program with BASIC or a text editor and listing it.

\section*{Directory Listing}

This part of the program first reads in the file allocation table and all directory entries from Track 17 into memory as entries in a series of arrays, as shown in Figure 7. This "stripping" of the directory is done by a subroutine, which is executed completely one time only. After the first time, the body of the subroutine is bypassed. The allocation table is read into array FA( ), a 68-entry numeric array. Directory entries are broken up into an \(N \$()\) array (name and extension), \(F\) ( ) array (file type), \(A\) ( ) array (ASCII flag), \(G\) ( ) array (first granule), and B () array (bytes in last granule). The directory entry arrays are 72 entries long, the maximum number of entries in a disk directory.

The directory is listed to the screen in first-in order with the file type, ASCII/binary information and the number of bytes required for each file. Also listed are the number of fragments of the file. A fragment is a block of one or more granules. The fragment information is useful to see how a file is distributed over a disk. Disk accesses can be sped up greatly by reformatting a new disk and copying long files in sequence so that disk space is allocated in one block - this avoids a lot of time-consuming head movement.

A final summation lists the number of bytes used, the number of bytes remaining, and the number of granules inaccessible. The inaccessible bytes may occur if the granules in the FAT are not properly released to disk use. In one of my disks, there were six granules unaccounted for; whether this was an error in BASIC's file processing or my own operator error is debatable.

Figure 8 shows the new directory listing for a typical disk.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{NAME} & TYPE & Format & Bytes & SEG \\
\hline ED & . BAS & BASICPROG & BINARY & 2304 & 1 \\
\hline ED\% & - BIN & MACHINELA & BINARY & 4608 & 1 \\
\hline AS & , BAS & BASICPROG & BINARY & 2304 & 1 \\
\hline AS\% & , BIN & machinela & binary & 9216 & 2 \\
\hline dCBug & , BIN & MaCHINELA & B INARY & 2304 & 1 \\
\hline XFER & . BAS & BASICPROG & BINARY & 2304 & 1 \\
\hline Filelis & BAS & BASICPROG & binary & 2304 & 1 \\
\hline HLP\% & & BASICDATA & ASCII & 9216 & 1 \\
\hline DISPLAY & .TXT & BASICDATA & ASCII & 2304 & 1 \\
\hline EXSQR & . TXT & BASICDATA & ASCII & 2304 & 1 \\
\hline BLKWHT & .TXT & baSICDATA & Ascil & 2304 & 1 \\
\hline EXSCROLI & .tXT & basicdata & ASCII & 2304 & 1 \\
\hline towers & . TXT & baSICDATA & ASCII & 2304 & 1 \\
\hline textout & .TXT & baSICDATA & ASCII & 2304 & 1 \\
\hline DRAWLINE & . TXT & baSICDATA & ASCII & 2304 & 1 \\
\hline AS \({ }^{\text {P }}\) & . BAS & baSICPROG & BINARY & 2304 & 1 \\
\hline SUNBY9 & . BAS & BASICPROG & binary & 2304 & 1 \\
\hline GENCHLP & . BAS & BASICPROG & binary & 4608 & 1 \\
\hline BAUDOTI & . TXT & BASICDATA & ASCII & 6912 & 3 \\
\hline EIGHTBY9 & BAS & BASICPROG & BINARY & 2304 & 1 \\
\hline PROPOR & . Bas & basicprog & BINARY & 2304 & 1 \\
\hline BASPR2 & . BAS & BASICPROG & binary & 2304 & 1 \\
\hline FIG2071 & . TXT & TEXTEDITR & binary & 2304 & 1 \\
\hline DOS & . BAS & BASICPROG & BINARY & 4608 & 1 \\
\hline Dos & - BIN & machinela & BINARY & 4608 & 2 \\
\hline SCRIP & . BIN & machinela & BINARY & 13824 & 5 \\
\hline XF & . BAS & basicprog & binary & 2304 & 1 \\
\hline LIST & - BAS & BASICPROG & BINARY & 2304 & 1 \\
\hline AXS & - BAS & basicprog & BINARY & 2304 & 1 \\
\hline baudot & . BIN & machinela & binary & 2304 & 1 \\
\hline GRAPHIC & BAS & BASICPROG & binary & 4608 & 2 \\
\hline GETF & . TXT & BASICDATA & ASCII & 2304 & 1 \\
\hline PROPAL & . TXT & texteditr & Binary & 2304 & 1 \\
\hline SCR & . 81 N & machinela & binary & 2304 & 1 \\
\hline CRAIGI & . TXT & basicdata & ASCII & 2304 & 1 \\
\hline CRAIG2 & . TXT & BASICDATA & ASCII & 2304 & 1 \\
\hline PRO & . BIN & machinela & BINARY & 2304 & 1 \\
\hline hertzci & .BIN & machinela & BINARY & 2304 & 1 \\
\hline HSPRO & . BAS & basicprog & binary & 2304 & 1 \\
\hline BAUDOT 2 & . TXT & basicdata & ASCII & 4608 & 1 \\
\hline BAUDOT 2 & . BIN & machinela & binary & 2304 & 1 \\
\hline Bignum & - BAS & basicerog & BINARY & . 2304 & 1 \\
\hline DUMP & . BAS & BASICPROG & ASCII & 2304 & 1 \\
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{tOTAL BYtES= 142848 BYtes Lefte 0} \\
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{6 GRANULES INACCESSIBLE ( 13824 BYTES)} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Figure 8: Typical Directory Listing

\section*{Listing Files}

The listing portion of the program also first reads in the directory into the arrays listed above unless previously done by a directory function. The code then uses the filename

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entered by the operator to search the in-memory directory. Some reformatting is required here as the in-memory name is padded with blanks and contains no period between name and extension.
If the file is found, the first granule location is picked up from the G array. The chain of granules is followed until the end granule. Each granule located is converted to a track and sector number and used in a DSKI\$ statement to read in the appropriate sector as \(A \$\) and \(8 \$\). These strings are then printed.

Most granules use all nine sectors, and a loop prints the entire granule with nine successive reads. However, end granules result in reads of only the required number of sectors (found from the CX granule) and a print of only the first portion of the last sector (found from the B array - the number of bytes in the last sector). Figure 9 shows a typical listing for the list function. Any ASCII file will print out properly formatted, and even non-ASCII files may contain useful information for identification purposes.
Next month we'll have more on CoCo topics. 'Til then, watch those inaccessible granules!

ORG \(\$ 3 \mathrm{EOO}\)

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* READS RADIO TELETYPE CHARACTER THROUGH CAS-
- ETTE PORT AND SENDS TO SCREEN DRIVER

LETS EQU SLF LETTERS CODE
FIGS EQU SIB FIGURES CODE
- WORKING STORAGE

DELCNT FDB 1000 1/2 BIT TIME DELAY
BITI FDB O ONE BIT COUNT
INVERT FCB 0 O=NORMAL, 1-INVERTED
LETFIG FCB 0 0-LETTERS, 32 =FIGURES
SCREEN FDB O SCREEN PNTR
BAUDOT ORCC \(\| S 50\) RESET INTRPTS
JSR CLRSCN CLEAR SCREEN
clra
STA S6F DEVNO FOR DISPLAY
LDX \(\$ 400\) START OF SCREEN
STX SCREEN INITIALIZE
BAU0O2 JSR LOOKST WAIT TIL STARTCHAR
JSR HBIT DELAY \(1 / 2\) BIT TIME
JSR HBIT DELAY \(1 / 2\) BIT TIME
Figure 9: Typical Listing

\section*{Listing 1: DISKDUMP}
```

lø\varnothing '===========================
================================
=============
11\varnothing '
12\emptyset ' DISK DUMP PROGRAM
13\emptyset CLEAR I\varnothing\varnothing\varnothing
14\emptyset CLS
15\emptyset INPUT "DISK\#, TRACK\#, SECTOR
\#": DN, TN, SN
16\emptyset DSKI\$ DN, TN, SN, A$, B$
17\emptyset.'1---------------------
18\emptyset FOR I=\varnothing TO 15
19\emptyset PRINT RIGHT$( "\emptyset" + HEX$( I
* 8), 2 ) + ": ";
2\emptyset\emptyset FOR J=\emptyset TO }
21\varnothing '--------------------
22\emptyset C$=MID$(A$, (I)*8 + J + I, l
    )
23\emptyset C$=HEX$( ASC( C$ ) )
24\emptyset PRINT RIGHT$( "\emptyset" + C$, 2 )

+ " ";i
25\emptyset NEXT J
26\emptyset '----------------------
27\emptyset FOR J = \varnothing TO 7
28\emptyset C$=MID$( A$, I*8 + J + l, l)
29\emptyset IF C$<" " THEN PRINT "."; EL
SE PRINT C$;
3\emptyset\emptyset NEXT J
31\varnothing '-----------------------
32\emptyset PRINT " ";
33\emptyset PRINT RIGHT$( "\emptyset" + HEX\$( I
    * 8 + l28 ), 2 ) + ": ";
34\varnothing

```
\(35 \varnothing\) FOR J=ø TO 7
\(36 \emptyset \mathrm{C} \$=\mathrm{MID}(\mathrm{B} \$,(\mathrm{I}) * 8+J+1,1\) )
\(37 \emptyset C \$=H E X \$(\operatorname{ASC}(C \$))\)
\(38 \emptyset\) PRINT RIGHT \((" \emptyset "+C \$, 2)\) + " ";
\(39 \varnothing\) NEXT J
\(4 \varnothing \varnothing\) 1-----------------------
\(41 \varnothing\) FOR J = Ø TO 7
\(42 \emptyset C \$=\operatorname{MID} \$(B \$, I * 8+J+1, I)\)
\(43 \varnothing\) IF C \(\$\) <" " THEN PRINT "."; EL
SE PRINT C\$;
44ø NEXT J
\(45 \varnothing\) '
\(46 \varnothing\) PRINT
47ø NEXT I
\(48 \emptyset\) '-------------------------
49ø PRINT "PRESS <ENTER> FOR NEX T, ANY OTHER KEY FOR NEW"
\(5 \varnothing \varnothing\) A \(=I N K E Y \$\) IF A\$="" THEN 5øø
51ø IF A\$<>CHR\$ (13) THEN GOTO 14
\(\varnothing\)
52ø SN=SN+l: IF SN=19 THEN SN=1: TN=TN+l: IF TN=35 THEN TN=ø
\(53 \emptyset\) PRINT USING "DISK NO: \# TRAC
K NO: \#\# SECTOR NO: \#\#"; DN, TN, SN
54ø GOTO 16ø
55ø '
\(56 \varnothing\) ' \(==========================\) ================================ ======ニー=====


Listing 2: DISKDIR
```

lø\emptyset '==============================
==================================
==============
1l\varnothing ' DISK DIR/LIST UTILITY
12\varnothing ' LISTS DIRECTORY IN FIRST-I
N ORDER, LISTS ANY FILE ON SCREE
N.
13\emptyset CLEAR 2\varnothing\varnothing\varnothing
14\varnothing DIM FA( 67 )
15\emptyset DIM N\$( 71 )
16\emptyset DIM F( 71 )
17\emptyset DIM A( 71 )
18\varnothing DIM G( 71 )
19\varnothing DIM B(71 )
2\emptyset\varnothing FT = \varnothing
21\varnothing CLS
22\emptyset PRINT "DIR/LIST UTILITY"
23\emptyset PRINT
24\emptyset PRINT " l. DIR"
25\emptyset PRINT " 2. LIST"
260 PRINT
27ø INPUT "SELECTION (1-2)"; RE
28\emptyset IF RE < l OR RE > 2 THEN 27\emptyset
29\emptyset ON RE GOTO 32\varnothing,63\varnothing
3\varnothing\varnothing '
31\varnothing '=============================
==============
32\emptyset ' DIR FUNCTION
33\varnothing CLS
34\emptyset PRINT " NAME TYPE
FORMAT BYTES SEG"
35\emptyset PRINT "------------ ---------

- ------ ----- ---"
36\varnothing GOSUB 97\varnothing
37\varnothing TB = \varnothing: TL = \varnothing: NF = \varnothing
38\emptyset FOR I = \emptyset TO 71
39\emptyset IF N$( I ) = STRING$( 11, CH
R$( 255 ) ) THEN GOTO 55\emptyset
4\emptyset\emptyset NF = NF + l
41\varnothing A$ = LEFT$( N$( I ), 8 ) + "
." + MID$( N$( I ), 9, 3 )
42\emptyset A\$ = A\$ + " " + MID\$( "BASIC
PROGBASICDATAMACHINELATEXTEDITR"
F( I )
* 9 + l, 9)
43\emptyset IF A( I ) = \emptyset THEN A\$ = A\$ +
" BINARY " ELSE A\$ = AS + " ASC

```


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\hline NOV '81 & & \$200 & \(\square\) & JAN '86 & Beginners & \$3.96 & \(\square\) \\
\hline DEC '81 & Holiday & \$200 & \(\square\) & FEB '86 & Utilities & \$3.96 & \(\square\) \\
\hline JAN '82 & & \$200 & \(\square\) & MAR '66 & Business & \$3.95 & \(\square\) \\
\hline FEB '82 & & \$200 & \(\square\) & APR '86 & Home Help & \$3.96 & \(\square\) \\
\hline MAR '82 & & \$250 & \(\square\) & MAY '86 & Printer & \$3.95 & \(\square\) \\
\hline APR '82 & & \$250 & \(\square\) & JUN '86 & Music & \$3.95 & \(\square\) \\
\hline JUN '82 & & \$250 & \(\square\) & JUL '86 & Anniversary & \$3.96 & \(\square\) \\
\hline & VOLUME 2 & & & & VOLUNE 6 & & \\
\hline JUN '83 & Printers & \$295 & \(\square\) & AUG '86 & Games & \$3.96 & \(\square\) \\
\hline JUL '83 & Anniversary & \$295 & \(\square\) & SEP '86 & Education & \$3.95 & \(\square\) \\
\hline & VOLUME 3 & & & OCT '86 & Graphics & \$3.95 & \(\square\) \\
\hline AUG '83 & Games & \$2.95 & \(\square\) & NOV '86 & Data Comm. & \$3.95 & \(\square\) \\
\hline SEP '83 & Education & \$295 & - & DEC '86 & Holiday & \$3.95 & \(\square\) \\
\hline OCT '83 & Graphics & \$3.96 & \(\square\) & JAN '87 & Beginners & \$3.96 & \(\square\) \\
\hline DEC '83 & Holiday & \$3.96 & - & FEB '87 & Utilities & \$3.95 & \(\square\) \\
\hline MAR '84 & Business & \$3.96 & \(\square\) & MAR '87 & Business & \$3.95 & \(\square\) \\
\hline APR '84 & Gaming & \$3.96 & \(\square\) & APA '87 & Home Help & \$3.96 & \(\square\) \\
\hline MAY '84 & Printer & \$3.95 & \(\square\) & MAY '87 & Printer & \$3.95 & \(\square\) \\
\hline JUN '84 & Music & \$3.95 & \(\square\) & JUN '87 & Music & \$3.95 & ㅁ \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{JUL '84} & Anniversary & \$3.95 & \(\square\) & JUL '87 & Anniversary & \$3.96 & \(\square\) \\
\hline & VOLUME 4 & & & & VOLUME 7 & & \\
\hline AUG '84 & Games & \$3.95 & \(\square\) & AUG '87 & Games & \$3.95 & \(\square\) \\
\hline SEP '84 & Education & \$3.95 & \(\square\) & SEP '87 & Education & \$3.95 & \(\square\) \\
\hline OCT '84 & Graphics & \$3.95 & \(\square\) & OCT '87 & Graphics & \$3.95 & \(\square\) \\
\hline NOV '84 & Data Comm. & \$2.95 & \(\square\) & NOV '87 & Data Comm. & \$3.95 & \(\square\) \\
\hline DEC '84 & Holiday & \$3.96 & \(\square\) & DEC '87 & Holiday & \$3.95 & \(\square\) \\
\hline JAN '85 & Beginners & \$3.95 & \(\square\) & JAN '88 & Beginners & \$3.96 & \(\square\) \\
\hline FEB '85 & Utilities & \$3.96 & \(\square\) & & & & \\
\hline MAP '85 & Business & \$3.95 & \(\square\) & & & & \\
\hline APR '85 & Simulations & \$3.96 & \(\square\) & & & & \\
\hline MAY '85 & Printer & \$3.96 & \(\square\) & & & & \\
\hline JUN '85 & Music & \$3.96 & \(\square\) & & & & \\
\hline JUL '85 & Anniversary & \$3.95 & \(\square\) & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

RAINBOW INDEX A complete index to the first three years, July 1981 through June 1984, is printed in the July 1984 issue. Separate copies are available for \(\$ 2.50 \square\)

\footnotetext{
The Fourth and Fifth Year Indexes including RAINBOW ON TAPE are in the July 1985 and July 1986 issues, respectively. The Sixth Year Index is in the July 1987
} issue.
```

II "
44\varnothing BY = \varnothing: NG = I
45\varnothing HD = G(I )
46\emptyset IF FA( HD ) > }67\mathrm{ THEN GOTO 5
1\varnothing
47\varnothing BY = BY + 23ø4
48\emptyset IF FA( HD ) - HD <> 1 THEN N
G = NG + l
49\varnothing HD = FA( HD )
5\emptyset\emptyset GOTO 46\varnothing
5l\emptyset. BY = BY + 23\emptyset4
52\emptyset PRINT A\$;: PRINT USING " \#\#\#

### \#\#"; BY, NG

53\emptyset TL = TL + 1: IF TL = 2\emptyset THEN
TL = \varnothing: GOSUB 128\varnothing
54\varnothing TB = TB + BY
55ø NEXT I
56\varnothing PRINT "TOTAL BYTES="; TB;"\#
BYTES LEFT="; 23ø4*FG
57\emptyset PRINT 68-TB/23\emptyset4 - FG; "GR
ANULES INACCESSIBLE ("; 156672 -
TB - FG*2304; "BYTES)"
58\varnothing PRINT NF; "TOTAL FILES"
59\emptyset GOSUB 128\varnothing
6\emptyset\emptyset GOTO 21\varnothing
61\varnothing
62\varnothing '=============================
\#====================="=========
===============
63\varnothing ' LIST FUNCTION
64\emptyset GOSUB 97\emptyset
65\emptyset CLS
66\emptyset INPUT "FILE TO LIST"; RE\$
67\emptyset IF LEN( RE\$ ) = \varnothing THEN GOTO
94\emptyset ELSE IF LEN( RE\$ ) <= 12 THE
N GOTO 69ø
68\emptyset GOTO 65\varnothing
69\emptyset FOR L = l TO LEN( RE\$ )
7\emptyset\emptyset IF ( MID$( RE$, L, l ) = " "
) OR ( MID$( RE$, L, l ) = "."
) THEN GOTO 72\emptyset
71\varnothing NEXT L
72\emptyset C\$ = LEFT$( LEFT$( RE$, L -
l) + " ", 8)
73\varnothing C$ = C\$ + LEFT$( MID$( RE$,
L + 1, 3 ) + " ", 3 )
74\emptyset FOR I=\emptyset TO 71
75\emptyset IF N$( I ) = C\$ THEN 79\emptyset
76\emptyset NEXT I
77\emptyset PRINT "FILE "; RE\$; " NOT FO
UND"
78\varnothing GOTO 93ø
79\varnothing HD = G( I )
8\emptyset\emptyset IF HD > 33 THEN TK = INT( (
HD + 2 ) / 2 ) ELSE TK = INT( HD
/ 2 )
81\varnothing SC = ( ( HD AND l ) * 9 ) +
1

```
\(82 \emptyset\) IF FA（HD）\(<=67\) THEN J \(=9 \mathrm{E}\) LSE J＝FA（ HD ）AND 31
\(83 \emptyset\) FOR \(L=1\) TO J
\(84 \emptyset\) DSKI\＄\(\varnothing\), TK，SC，A\＄，B\＄
85ø IF FA（ HD ）＜＝ 67 THEN PRINT A\＄；B\＄；：GOTO 89ø
\(86 \varnothing\) IF L \(<>\) J THEN PRINT A\＄；B\＄； ：GOTO 89ø
\(87 \emptyset\) IF B（ \(\quad<=128\) THEN PRINT LEFT\＄（A\＄，B（ I ））
88申 IF B（ I ）＞ 128 THEN PRINT A \＄i：PRINT LEFT\＄（ B\＄，B（ I ）－ 12 8 ）；
\(89 \emptyset S C=S C+1\)
\(9 \not 9 \varnothing\) NEXT L
\(91 \varnothing\) IF FA（HD ）＞ 67 THEN \(92 \emptyset \mathrm{EL}\)
SE HD \(=F A(H D):\) GOTO \(8 \varnothing \varnothing\)
\(92 \emptyset\) PRINT
\(93 \varnothing\) GOSUB \(128 \varnothing\)
\(94 \varnothing\) GOTO \(21 \varnothing\)
\(95 \varnothing\)＇
\(96 \varnothing\)＇\(========================\) \(===========================\) ＝＝＝ニ＝ニ＝＝＝＝＝＝＝＝
\(97 \varnothing\)＇READ IN AND STRIP DIRECTOR Y
\(98 \varnothing\) IF FT \(=1\) THEN GOTO \(125 \varnothing\)
\(99 \varnothing\) DSKI\＄\(\varnothing, 17,2\), Á\＄，B\＄
\(1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \quad F G=\varnothing\)
1ølø FOR I \(=\varnothing\) TO 67
\(1 \not 02 \emptyset \mathrm{FA}(\mathrm{I})=\) ASC（ MID\＄（ A\＄，I＋ 1，1 ））
\(1 \emptyset 3 \emptyset I F F A(I)=255\) THEN FG \(=F G\) \(+1\)
\(1 \emptyset 4 \varnothing\) NEXT I
\(1 \varnothing 5 \varnothing \mathrm{~K}=\varnothing\)
\(1 \varnothing 6 \emptyset\) FOR I＝ 3 TO ll
\(1 \varnothing 7 \varnothing\) DSKI\＄\(\varnothing, 17, I, A \$, B \$\)
1ø8め FOR J＝Ø TO 3
1ø9ø N\＄（J \(+K)=\operatorname{MID\$ (A\$ ,J*}\) \(32+1,11\) ）
11øø \(F(J+K)=A S C(M I D \$(A \$\), Ј＊ \(32+12,1\) ））
```

I1I\varnothing A( J + K ) = ASC( MID$( A$,
Ј * 32 + 13, 1 ) )
112\emptysetG(J + K ) = ASC( MID$( A$,
Ј * 32 + 14, l ) )
l13\emptyset B(J + K ) = ASC( MID$( A$,
Ј * 32 + 15, l ) ) * 256 +

```
    ASC( MID\$(A\$, J * \(32+16,1\)
) )
\(114 \varnothing\) NEXT J
115め FOR J \(=\varnothing\) TO 3
\(116 \varnothing \mathrm{~N} \$(\mathrm{~J}+\mathrm{K}+4)=\mathrm{MID} \$(\mathrm{~B} \$\),
    Ј * 32 + 1, ll)
\(117 \varnothing \mathrm{~F}(\mathrm{~J}+\mathrm{K}+4)=\mathrm{ASC}(\mathrm{MID}(\)
B\$, J * \(32+12,1\) ) )
\(118 \emptyset \mathrm{~A}(\mathrm{~J}+\mathrm{K}+4)=\mathrm{ASC}(\operatorname{MID}(\)
B\$, J.* \(32+13,1\) ) )
\(119 \varnothing \mathrm{G}(\mathrm{J}+\mathrm{K}+4)=\mathrm{ASC}(\mathrm{MID}(\)
B\$, J * \(32+14,1)\) )
\(12 \emptyset \emptyset \mathrm{~B}(\mathrm{~J}+\mathrm{K}+4)=\mathrm{ASC}(\mathrm{MID}(\)
A\$, J * \(32+15,1)\) ) * \(256+\)
        ASC( MID\$( B\$, J * 32 + 16
        1) )
\(121 \varnothing\) NEXT J
\(122 \emptyset K=K+8\)
\(123 \emptyset \mathrm{NEXT}\) I
\(124 \emptyset \mathrm{FT}=1\)
\(125 \emptyset\) RETURN
\(126 \varnothing^{\prime}\)
\(127 \emptyset\) ' \(========================\)


128ø ' MORE SUBROUTINE
129ø PRINT "PRESS ANY KEY TO CON
TINUE"
\(13 \varnothing \varnothing \mathrm{D}=\mathrm{INKEY}:\) IF D\$="" THEN 13
\(\varnothing \varnothing\)
\(131 \varnothing\) RETURN
\(132 \varnothing\) ' \(=======================\)




\section*{Racksellers}

\section*{The retail stores listed below carry THE RAINBOW on a regular basis and may have other products of interest to Tandy Color Computer users. We suggest you patronize those in your area.}
ALABAMA
Birmingham
Brewton
Florence
Greenville
Madison
Montgomery
Muscaloosa

ALASKA

\section*{ARIZONA}

Coltonwoad Cliy Phoenix Siéra Vista Tempe

Tucson
ARKANSAS
Ft. Smith Little Rock

\section*{\(\underset{\text { Berkeley }}{\text { CALIRORNIA }}\)} Citrus Heights Grass Valley Half Moon Bo Hollywood

La Jolla Los Angeles \begin{tabular}{l} 
Marysville \\
Napa \\
\hline
\end{tabular} Napa
Oakiand Sacramento

San Francisco

\section*{Santa Monica}

San Jose
Santa Rosa
Stockton
Sunnwale
Torrance
COLORADO
Aurora
Colorado
Denver
Glenwood
Gand
Junction
Longmont

\section*{delaware}

Middlefown Milford
Wilimington

\section*{Jefferson News Co. McDowell Electronics Anderson News Co. M \& B Electronics Madison Books Trade 'N' Books Injun John's, Inc}

Electronic World
A \& W Graphics Co.
Book Nook
TRi.TEK Computers
Livingston's Books
Books, Etc.
Computer Library

Vaughn Electronics/Radlo Shack
Hot Off the Press Newsstand
Anderson News Co.

Lyon Enterprises
Software Plus
Advance Radio. Inc.
Strawflower Electronics
Levity Distributors
Stef-Jen, Inc.
Butler \& Mayes Booksellers Clrcus of Books (2 Locations)
Bookland
Bookends Bookstore
DeLauer's News Agency
Delbert's Readerama
Tower Magazine
Booksmith
Bookworks
Costro Kiosk
Midnight Special Bookstore
Computer Literacy Bookshops
Sowyer's News, inc.
Harding Way News
Paperbacks Unlimilted
Computer Literacy
El Camino College Bookstore
Aurora Newsstand
Hathoways
News Gallery
The Book Train
Readmore Book \& Magazine
Clty Newsstand

\section*{Delmar Co.}

Milford News Stand
Nework Newsstand
Normar, Inc. - The Smoke Shop

\section*{DISTRICI OF COLUMBIA \\ Washington.}

DC

FLORIDA


Cleamater
Cocoo
Danla
Ft. Lauderdale

Gainesville
Jacksonville

North Miami
Beach
Panama City
Pensacola
Pinellas Park
South
Pasadena
Starke
Sunrise

Chronichles
World News, Inc.

Great American Book Co.
Software, Software, Inc.
The Avid reader
The Open Door
Dania News \& Books
Software Plus Moe
Software Plus More
Bob's News \& Book-Store
Clarks Out of Town News
Mike's Electronica Distributor
Paper Chase
Book Co.
The Book Nook
White's of Downtown Bookstore
Almar Bookstore
Boyd-Ebent Comp.
Anderson News Co.
Wolf's Newsstand
Poling Place Bookstore
Record Junction, Inc.
Rodio Shack Dealer
Sunny's at Sunset

FLORIDA (cont'd)
Tallahassee
Titusville
GEORGIA
Atlanta
Bremen
Forest Park
Jesup
Marietta
Thomasville
Toccoo
IDAHO
Boise
Moscow
ILLINOIS
Belleville
Champaign
Chicago
Decatur

Eost Moline
Evanston
Kewanes
Usie
Lombard
Newton
Parls
Peoria

Springfield

Sunnyland
West Franktort
Wheeling
INDIANA
Beme
Blcomington
Columbus
Crawfordsvilie
Dyer
Frankilin
Cankett
indianapolis

Lebanon
Martinsville
Wabash
IOWA
Dovenport
Des Moines
fairfleld
Ottumwa

\section*{kansas}

Hutchinson
Topeka
Wellington
Whichita
KENUCKY
Hazard
Henderson
Loulsville
Loulsvile
Paducah
LOUISIANA
Baton Rouge
Monroe
MAINE
Bangor
Caribau
Oxford
Sanford
MARYLAND
Callege Park
MASSACHUSETS
Boston
Brockłon

Anderson News Co
DuBey's News Center
Compútrac

\section*{Border's}

Bremen Electronics/Radio Shack
Ellers News Center
Radio Shack
Ampkehouse Newsstond
Martin Music Radio Shack
Book Sheff, Inc.
Johnson News Agency
Software or Systems
Bookmark
B. Dalton Booksellers

Book Emporium
K-Mart Plazo
Northgate Mal
Book Emporium
Norts Center Bookstore
Book Emporium
Book Nook
Empire Periodicals
Eill's TV Radio Shack
Book Emporlum
Book Emportum
Sheridan Village
Westlake Shopping Center
llinois News Service
Book Emporium
Sangamon Center North
Town \& Country Shopping Ctr.
Book Emporium
Paper Place
North Shore Distributors

D \& D Electronics
Radio Shock
White Coltage Electronics
Book Comer
Micro Computer Systems, Inc.
Koch's Books
Miles Books
Gallery Book Shop
Finn News Agency, Inc.
Bookland, Inc.
Borders Bookshop
Delmar Nows
Indiana Nows
Southside News
Gallery Book Shop Radlo Shock
Mitting's Electronics
Interstate Book Store
Thackery's Books, Inc.
Kramers Books \& Gifts
Southside Drug

Crossroads, Inc.
Palmer News, Inc
Town Crier of Topeka, Inc.
Dandy's/Radio Shack Dealer
Amateur Radio Equipment Co. Lloyd's Radio

Dankel Boone Gulf Mart
Matt's News \& Gilts
Hobby Shop
Hawley-Cooke Booksellers (2 Locations) Rodto Shack

Cliy News Stand
Sidney's News Stand Uptown
The Book Rack

Magazines, Inc.
Voyager Bookstore
Radio Shack
Books-N-Things
Radio Shack
University Bookstore
Eastern Newsstand
Voyager Bookstore

Cambridge lpswich Littieton
Linteron
Swansea

\section*{MICHIGAN}

Ailen Park
Bimingham
Durand
\(E\) Detrolt
Harrison
Harrison
Hillsolale
Hillsdale
Holland
Howel!
Lowell
Musikegon
Perry
Riverview
Rosevilie
MINNESOTA
Burnsvilie
Crystal
Duluth
Elina
Minneapolis
Minnetonka
Roseville
St. Paul

Wirmar
MISSOURI
Farmington
Flat River
Florissant
Jefferson City
Kikssille
Moberly
St. Louis
St. Robert

\section*{MONTANA}

Whitefish
NEBRASKA
Lincoln
Omaha

\section*{NEVADA}

Corson Clly
Las Vegas
NEW HAMPSHIRE
Manchester
West Lebanon
NEW JERSEY
Atlantic City
Cedar Knolls
Clinton
Marmoro
Pennsville
Renckaway

\section*{NEW MEXICO}

Alamogordo
Albuquerque
Santafe
NEW YORK
Amherst
Brockport
Elmira Heights
Eredionia
Hudson Fails
Huntington
Johnson City
New York

Out Of Iown News
Ipswich News
Computer Plus
North Shore News Co.
North Shore News
Newsbeak. Inc.

Book Nook, inc.
Border's Book Shop
Robbins Electronics
Merit Book Center
Harlson Radio Shack
Electronics Express/Radio Shack
Fits News Company
Howell Auto Parts
Curt's Sound \& Home Arcode Center
The Eight Bit Comer
Pery Computers
Riverview Book Store
New Horizons Book Shop
Shinder's Bumsville
Shinder's Crystal Gallery
Carison Books
Shinder's Lelsure Lane
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Shinder's Roseville
Shinder's Annex
Shinder's Maplewood
Shinder's St. Pauls
The Photo Shop
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{NEW YORK (conld)} \\
\hline Prowing. & Universal Computer Somice \\
\hline Rochester & village Green World Wide News \\
\hline Woodhover & Spectrum Projects \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{NORTH CAROLINA} \\
\hline Cary & News Center in Cary village \\
\hline Chapel Hill & University News \& Sundry \\
\hline Charsotte & Newsstand int! \\
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\hline & Computer Plus \\
\hline Hickory & \(\mathrm{C}^{2}\) Books \& Comics \\
\hline Jacksomilie & Micheie's, Inc. \\
\hline Kemersvile & K \& S Newsstand \\
\hline Marion & Soomers Rhythm Center \\
\hline Winston-Solem & K\& S Newsstand (3 Locations) \\
\hline & Rainbow News Ltd. \\
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\hline Akron & Churchill News \& Tobacco \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Bianchester} & JR Computer Control \\
\hline & Little Professor Book Center: \\
\hline Chardon & Thrasher Radio \& TV \\
\hline Cincinnall & Cinsaft \\
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\hline & Fidelity Sound \& Electronics \\
\hline & Q5 Software \\
\hline & Micro Center \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Dayton} & The Newsstand \\
\hline & Books \& Co. \\
\hline & Huber Heights Book 8 Card \\
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\hline Findey & Open Book \\
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\hline imo & Edu-Caterers \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Miamisburg
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\hline & Bookmark Newstenter \\
\hline Tolado & Leo's Book \& Wine Shop \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Warren
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\hline & Fine Print Books \\
\hline Youngstown & Plaza Book \& Smake Shop \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{ORLAHOMA} \\
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\hline & Thomas Sales, Inc. dba Radio Shack \\
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\hline & Checkmate Book \\
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\hline Alientown & Owl Services \\
\hline Alficona. & Newborn Enterprises: \\
\hline Bryn Mowr & Bryn Mawr News \\
\hline Feastervile & Global Books \\
\hline king of Prussia & Gene's Books \\
\hline Malvem & Personal Sotware \\
\hline Phoentiwille & Stevens Rodio Shack \\
\hline Reoding & Smith's News \& Card Center \\
\hline Temple & Sotware Comer \\
\hline West Chester & Chester County Book Co. \\
\hline Whind Gap & Micro World \\
\hline York & The Computer Center of Yolk \\
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\hline Greenvilie & Palmelto News Co \\
\hline Spaitanburg & Sofware City \\
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\hline & Mosko's Place RM Mulls Bookstore \\
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\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{TEXAS} \\
\hline Big Spring & Poncho's News &  \\
\hline Brenham & Moore's Electronics & BRITISH COLUNBEIA \\
\hline Desoto & Maxwell Books & Bumaby Compulit \\
\hline Efgin & The Homing Pigeon & Bums Loke Mi Mdeo Woiks \\
\hline Hailington & Book Mark & Camploell \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{UTAH Provo} & & River TRS Electronics \\
\hline & Valley Book Conter & Chillwack ChartesParker \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{VIRGINIA} & Dawson Creek Bell Radios V \\
\hline Danvile & K \& S Newsstand & Goiden Toks Home Furnishings \\
\hline Hompton & Benders & Kelowna Telesolt Marketing \\
\hline Noftolk & 1-O Computers & Langley Longley Radio Shack \\
\hline & Tum The Page & N. Voncouver Microwest Distributors \\
\hline Richmond & Volume I Bookstore & Nelson Oliver's Books \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{WASHIMGION Poit Angeles Seattle} & & sville Porksvile TV: \\
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\hline & Adams News Co. Inc. & Sidney Sionoy Electronics \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Tocoma} & Bulldog Nows & Smithers: Wall's Home Eurniture \\
\hline & B \& I Magazines \& Books Nybbles 'N Bytes & Squamish Kolyk Electronics \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{WEST YIRGINIA} & House Tp TopRedio \& TV \\
\hline Huntington & Nick's News & MANIIOBA \\
\hline Logan. & Stan's Electronics \& Radio Shack & Altona LA Wieboltal. \\
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\hline Porkersburg & Valley News Service. & Morden Central sound \\
\hline south Charleston & Sping Hill News & \begin{tabular}{l}
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Jodi's Sight \& Sound QLenns Elec
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\hline WISCONSIN & & \(V\) Virden Archer Enterprises \\
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\hline Kenosha & R.L. News, hne & Nioncton, Jettios Enterptises \\
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\end{tabular} & Sussex DevitiEl \\
\hline Miwaukee & Juneau Village Reader & NEWFOUNDLAND \\
\hline Rocine & Lttle Protessor Book Center & Betwood Seaportfoc. \\
\hline Waukesha & Holl Vatiety & Carbonear Siade Reolties \\
\hline & & NOVA SCOTIA \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{ARGENTNA Cordoba} & & Halifax Atantic News \\
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\hline Blaxland & Boxtand Computers & Aurord Compu Vision \\
\hline Kingstord & Paris Radlo Electronies & Concord ingrom Sotware \\
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[^1]:    （For this winning two－liner contest entry，the author has been sent copies of both The Third Rainbow Book of Adventures and its companion The Third Rainbow Adventures Tape．）

[^2]:    A recent graduate of Eastern Kentucky University, Lauren Willoughby works as RAINBOW's copy editor. Even though she owns a Commodore, the rest of the staff manages to be nice to her.

[^3]:    * Beware of inferior imitations that DO. NOT include a Hi-Res interface

[^4]:    Eric Tilenius is a Huntingion Station, New York resident, whose parents and girlfriend think he spends entirely too much time with his CoCo. However, Eric claims this is a ridiculous and biased account. Incidentally, he has never personally been attacked by a sea urchin.

[^5]:    OS9 is a trademark of Microware Systems Corp., MSDos is a trademark of Microsoft Corp.

[^6]:    You've moved up to a CoCo 3. A powerful new machine. Now, it's time to give BASIC a shot in the arm, with ADOS-3. Wouldn't it be nice to turn on your machine and be greeted by an 80 -column display, in the colors of your choice, with your own custom startup message? To run routinely at 2 MHz (double speed) without having to slow down for dlsk and printer operations? This and much, much more is possible with ADOS-3, our CoCo 3 adaptation of the occlalmed original ADOS, which shares the original's virtual $100 \%$ compatibility with commercial software. After customizing ADOS-3 using the provided configuring utility, you can have it burned into an EPROM that plugs into the Disk BASIC ROM socket, or just use it in RAM as a disk utility. (EPROM + burning will cost \$15-20; we provide Information concerning how you can have this done.) Supports double-sided drives ( 35,40 , or 80 tracks). FAST and SLOW commands, auto $\|$ r.e number prompis, RUNM command, keystroke macros, arrow-key scroll through BASIC programs, auto-edit of error line, and many more valuable features.
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[^7]:    $\checkmark$ PUNCH IN and PUNCH OUT editing.
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[^8]:    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.

[^9]:    $9 \emptyset$ PRINT:PRINT "YOU ARE ";K/365; " YEARS OLD"
    $1 \varnothing \varnothing$ PRINT K" DAYS,"
    llø PRINT K*24" HOURS,"
    $12 \emptyset$ PRINT K*24*6ø" MINUTES AND," $13 \varnothing$ PRINT K*24*6ø*6ø" SECONDS OL D!!!"
    14ø RESTORE: FOR I=1 TO 12: READ D\$: NEXT
    15ø LET X=B-7* (INT (B/7))
    $16 \emptyset$ FOR Z=1 TO X:READ D\$: NEXT
    17ø PRINT "ALSO, ":PRINT "YOU WE
    RE BORN ON A ";D\$;"DAY!":END
    18ø RESTORE : T= $\varnothing$
    $19 \varnothing \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{Y}-19 \varnothing 1: \mathrm{A}=\operatorname{INT}(\mathrm{X} / 4)$
    $2 \emptyset \emptyset T=T+A+(365 * X)$
    $21 \emptyset$ FOR $I=\emptyset$ TO M-l:READ M(I)
    $22 \emptyset I F Y / 4=\operatorname{INT}(Y / 4)$ THEN $M(2)=29$
    $23 \varnothing \mathrm{~T}=\mathrm{T}+\mathrm{M}(\mathrm{I}): \mathrm{NEXT} \mathrm{I}$
    $24 \emptyset \mathrm{~T}=\mathrm{T}+\mathrm{D}$ : RETURN
    $25 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, 31,28,31,3 \varnothing, 31$
    $26 \varnothing$ DATA $3 \varnothing, 31,31,3 \varnothing, 31,3 \varnothing$
    $27 \emptyset$ DATA TUES, WEDNES,THURS,FRI,S ATUR, SUN,MON

[^10]:    1 'PAYMENTS by Bill Bernico
    2 CLS:INPUT"AMOUNT BORROWED";A:I NPUT"MONTHS TO PAY";B:INPUT"INTE REST RATE"; C:C=C*. $\varnothing 1 / 12: \mathrm{E}=(\mathrm{A} * \mathrm{C} *$ ( $\left.1+C)^{\wedge} B\right) /\left((1+C)^{\wedge} B-1\right): D=\varnothing: F=\varnothing: G=\varnothing:$ PRINT"MONTHLY PAYMENT="; : H=INT (E * $1 \varnothing \varnothing+.5$ ) / $1 \varnothing \varnothing:$ PRINTH: GOSUB7: CLS: P RINT" MONTHLY PAYMENT WAS \$";H:G OSUB8: $F O R J=1 T O B$
    3 IFJ/ll=INT (J/ll) THENGOSUB7: CLS :PRINT" MONTHLY PAYMENT WAS \$";H

[^11]:    truly a state of the art word processor
    outstanding in every respect.

    - The RAINBOW, Jan. 1982

[^12]:     THE SOFTWARE HOUSE A DIVISION OF DATAMATCH，INC．
    

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[^13]:    For your convenience, these products can also be ordered via the Delphi Information Network in our Shopping Service area of THE RAINBOW's Color Computer SIG (Special Interest Group).
    Programs from our past issues are also available for immediate download in the RAINBOW ON TAPE database area in THE RAINBOW's Color Computer SIG on Delphi. There is a $\$ 3.50$ per program surcharge.

[^14]:    Florida-based Joseph Kolar is a veteran writer and programmer who specializes in introducing beginners to the powers of the Color Computer.

[^15]:    William Holdorf lives in Albuquerque, New Mexico. He is a retired business manager and has recently begun learning about the computer.

[^16]:    Larry Paroubek is an Atlantic City, New Jersey, CoCoist who works in personnel administration and acts as a management consultant with M.I.S. Systems.

[^17]:    - CoCo 1, 2, 3 compatible
    $\dagger$ Joystick required

