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Edilorial Assistanls Sue H. Evans, Wendy Falk, Toni Frank,
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Contributing Edilors
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Steve Blyn; Tony DiStefano,
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Art Director Heidi Maxedon
Designers Rabent Hattield, Jr. Rita Lawrence, Denise Webb
Typesetter Jody Doyle

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## A Thief by Any Other Name . . .

## Editor:

This is in reference to the growing awareness in the computer community of the illegality of software theft/piracy. I'm a SysOp of a CoCo 20 Mb BBS, The Crusader. I've been online $11 / 2$ years now. I am not a "pirate," nor do I condone piracy. On my BBS for over eight months now we have been waging open attack on the subject of piracy, more honestly called theft.

Now, there have been a lot of good comments lately in THE Rainbow on this subject. I myself have been trying to get any SysOp or user I talk with to turn in known pirates and pirate BBSs they know of or run into. I firmly believe that if the SysOps were to blacklist and ban from their BBSs known pirates, if they refused to allow magazine or other pirated programs on their BBSs, if they refused to allow access to a user who will not leave honest log information (what has an honest person to hide?), and if they personally verified any user of their systems, piracy would stop fast.
What never ceases to amaze me is the number of otherwise honest people who would condemn shoplifting and other kinds of theft and yet defend or at least condone piracy. The worst are the SysOps - either from the mistaken idea that users will not call unless they have pirated programs for downloading or from trying to be one of the "don't rock the boat" crowd. Worse, some SysOps do not even have the guts to call it theft and look the other way - like the ostrich, they feel that if they don't see it, it won't touch them, and so they allow open trading (piracy) messages on their BBSs or allow magazine programs to be uploaded.
, Come on, this may sound harsh, but look at the facts. When a SysOp allows, or worse, encourages piracy and does not stop it dead when he sees it, he is helping it spread even when he himself is not doing it.
This is a subject that badly needs addressing. When a new user comes into the BBS world, he sees magazine programs, etc. Well, of course he gets the idea it is common and OK (he might even feel it's wrong but he's new, so says nothing). He in turn passes on what he gets, and if someone tells him it is not OK, well, it was on such and such's BBS, so mind your own business. And the crime goes on.

I also hear the excuse that software costs too much. OK, fair enough. But would you steal a car or TV that cost more than you thought it was worth? I doubt it. You would either save up for it or buy a different model or brand. Real simple. So much for that excuse. Then there is the "Well, I'm only 13, and I don't have enough cash" excuse. Hmmm , that is more legitimate, at least, but jobs are there if you are willing to work and look for them.

Others use the excuse that software com-
panies should protect their software better. Are you willing to pay extra for it? How about, "The software companies should sue if they really don't want us to steal."

Now, what are kids new to BBSing learning from all this? 1) Theft is condoned and OK if you do not get caught. 2) The computer community is a good place to learn to steal. 3) SysOps are thieves, so piracy is OK.

I frankly have received more heat from these otherwise honest SysOps than from all the pirates I've openly been condemning.

When the piracy scene is looked at fairly simply with all the excuses aside, we have theft plain and simple (yet people still claim it's not a crime). I spent five years in jail, and guess what? Not one guy I ever met there was guilty of a crime - he was a victim of society! Sound familiar?

There was a letter in Rainbow a while back by an ex-pirate saying how sorry he was. Well, if he's really sorry he should send to the companies he stole from the money for their stolen wares plus the names of the people he gave copies to if they do not agree to do the same.

How hard is it to stop piracy? Not very. We just need honest SysOps who demand honest users. My BBS is temporarily off line, but the number is (213) 661-3568.

Jackie W. Farmer
Hollywood, CA

## Back Talk

## Editor:

In reference to "Accessing the Back Side" in January 1988's "CoCo Consultations" (Page 149), I would like to point out that all versions of my program, KDSK, can access the back side of the disk. KDSK uses a unique drive numbering scheme due to the many possible ROMs and patches available. Just add 4 to the physical drive number: Drive 4 is the back side of Drive 0; Drive 5 is the back side of Drive 1; and Drive 6 is the back side of Drive 2.

I also provide patches to registered owners of $K D S K$ for unusual system configurations whenever possible. Finally, $K D S K$ avoids ROM calls to ensure compatibility when new ROMs are released. I would not recommend disassembling KDSK since I've embedded numerous encryption routines throughout to discourage undocumented user modification.

Ken Wuelzer
113 Arrowhead Drive
Montgomery, AL 36117

## Dragons Not Extinct in UK

## Editor:

Although the Dragon $32 / 64$ is no longer being manufactured in the UK (or in Spain), there are many very active Dragon owners. These enthusiasts rely on the Dragon User and Ralnbow magazines for support.

Now that Tandy in the UK is phasing out CoCos 1 and 2 and are not importing the CoCo 3, that software source will no longer be available shortly. However, there is still a small band of commercial software producers for the Dragon, in addition to enthusiastic amateur programmers.

Apart from local user groups up and down the country, there are the National Dragon Users Group and an OS-9 User Group (European), which are both very active.

Because of the reduction in software sources, I was very interested in the desktop publishing program written by H. Allen Curtis and listed in the October '87 issue of Rainbow ("Desktop Publisher on a Shoestring," Page 58).

I tapped in the program, changed the file handling routine to the Dragon system, and quickly produced a Christmas greetings card for the office. The only other change made was to the I/O memory area to make it compatible with my "dump" program. For any other Dragon owners interested, here are the changed lines for the program:

## Desktop Low

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 15 GISU日440:CLS:PRINT@193, } \\
& \text { "FILENAME: ": :LINEINPUT" TELL } \\
& \text { ME!";SAVE F\$+".LR", \&HC00, } \\
& \text { \&H2400,8HR0EA:RETURN } \\
& \text { 20 GOSUB440:CLS:PRINT@193, } \\
& \text { "FILENAME: ": :LINEINPUT } \\
& \text { "WHICH ?";F5:LOADF\$+".LR": } \\
& \text { RETURN }
\end{aligned}
$$

## Genfont 1

```
900 CREATE "FONT1"
1000 F$="FONT1"
1010 FOR I= 1 TO 84
1020 FWRITE F$;F$(I):NEXT
1030 FOR I=1 TO 84
1040 FWRITE F$;M(I):NEXT
1050 FWRITE F$;D:FWRITE F$;S:
CLOSE
```


## Genfont 2

```
9 9 0 ~ C R E A T E ~ " F O N T 2 " ~
1000 F$="FONT2"
1010 FOR I= 1 TO E4
1020 FWRITE Fक;F$(I):NEXT
1030 FOR I=1 TO B4
1040 FWRITE F$;M(I):NEXT
1050 FWRITE F$;D:FWRITE F$;S:
CLOSE
```

Geoffrey H. Smith
Cheshire, England

## INFO PLEASE

## Editor:

I am looking for information about a company called BMC International, which was based in California and sold computer


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## PXE Computing

11 Vicksburg Lane
Richardson, Texas 75080
214/699-7273
printers. I am in need of a printer head for the model \#BX-80 printer. I have called several companies with no success. BMC must have been bought out by another company. I will welcome any information! Gary Anderson
1010 Tullar Road, Apt. B Neenah, WI 54956

## Don't Give this Teacher an Apple!

## Editor:

Although Rainbow is intended for CoCos, many subscribers probably have other equipment, too. One piece of hardware I am trying to hook up is a PC Viewer, a large LCD display that fits over an overhead projector. Whatever is displayed on the computer screen is what is displayed on the overhead. It is a great idea, if you have a PC. What I have is an older Apple IIe, sending out a composite signal.

Since the Zenith monitor worked with both the Apple and the CoCo hooked up to a Universal Plus monitor, I thought I could just connect the CoCo to the composite interface on the PC Viewer. It almost worked. Block graphics came out OK, high resolution was a blank and text looked like it skipped every other line.

The information that comes with the PC Viewer is scanty, but it does list several computers that use an RGB interface. Since the Universal Video Interface supports RGB (doesn't it, for CoCo 2?), why shouldn't this work? If, after looking at the signal hookups, there is absolutely no hope of hooking
up the CoCo 2, what about the CoCo 3? Would it be possible to run the CoCo 2 software on the CoCo 3 , and interface it with the PC Viewer?

My reason for all this foolishness has to do with the technology and my desire to use the CoCo in the classroom. One computer does not go too far with 30 students, but using the printer as our output device, we have been able to work with some interesting simulations. Having direct access to the computer via the PCViewer would be great. I prefer to write programs for the CoCo rather than use Apple Basic. If there is any possible way to hook up this new device, I want to give it my best shot. The alternative is to become proficient in Apple basic and translate programs. Please save me from this fate. I am a desperate man.

Also, I am interested in hearing from other teachers who use CoCos in the classroom.

Michael Franich Lakeridge Jr. High 5909 Myers Rd. E. Sumner, WA 98390

## Derby City RAINBOWfest?

## Editor:

It occurred to me (and hopefully will also to the people at THE RAINBOW) that it would be interesting to have a RAINBOWfest in Louisville. This would allow CoCo enthusiasts to venture out to Prospect to see where the rainbow is published. I feel this would be very exciting. In addition, this choice of
location would allow a different group to attend a RAINBOWfest that previously has not had the chance because of geographical limitations. Possibly the event would not be as large as some others, but please give it a chance.

Also, I am very interested in finding more information about a special hardware project. I would like to obtain an IBM-type computer case for the purpose of installation of my disk drives, modem, and the insides of my CoCo with a separate keyboard. If anyone can help or pass on information, I would be extremely grateful. Any technical information would be of help.

Thank you for such a fine magazine.
Williain Bartley
Box 26 Haggin Hall UK
Lexington, KY 40526
Would you travel to Louisville to attend a RAINBOWfest? If so, let us hear from you.

## The Original Touch

## Editor:

I am looking for software to use with Theodore P. Hasenstaub's light pen hardware project in April 1983's Rainbow, Page 90 , for creating original graphics from a television image. I have a CoCo 3 and the Radio Shack TV/Monitor. A digitizer is fine, but I much prefer the original touch.

D'Arcy Brownrigg
P. O. Box 292

Chelsea, Quebec
Canada JOX 1 NO

## PEN PALS

- I am looking for pen pals seriously interested in OS-9 programming (assembler, C, basic 09 ). I have a CoCo 3 with two disk drives, a mouse and a monochrome monitor. No beginners, please.

Alain Smedts
Joseph Wuytslaan 37
8700 Deur NE
Belgium

- I am a 13-year-old boy and I'm looking for a pen pal, preferably a girl from 12 to 15 years old. I have a CoCo 3 with a free access, 24 -hour bulletin board on it. Some of my interests outside of the computer realm include band, comic books, etc.

Daven Howard
R.R. \#2 Box 23B

Gays Mills, WI 54631

- I am 15 years old, have a CoCo 2 and 3, DMP-105 printer, three disk drives, a CCR81 cassette and a modem. I would like to have pen pals from anywhere in the world.

Luis Martinez LUMA
2 C-10 Royal Town Bayamon, PR 00619

- A CoCo user over 50 years old would like to communicate with other users who share an interest in game playing. I have a CoCo 2, cassette recorder and a DMP-130 printer. I enjoy Adventure games but need help solving most of them.

Carla E. Sheridan P.O. Box 501

Rodman, NY 13682

- I would like to have pen pals from anywhere in the USA, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Europe or Africa. I own a CoCo 3 , I28K with a DMP-110 printer, disk drive, Multi-Pak Interface, direct connect modem pak, and a speech cartridge. I'm 38 years old.

James W. Andrews
1732 Orange Lane
Kissimmee, FL 32741

- I am 16 years old. I have a CoCo 2, two double-sided, double-density drives, a Multi-Pak, a 1200 baud modem, a DMP105, a cassette player, a light controller and a plotter. I am looking for anyone who would like to help me in my quest for knowledge of the CoCo . Or anyone who just likes to talk. I'll answer as many letters as humanly possible.

Erik Bixby
3441 E. Dahlia Drive
Phoenix, AZ 85028

- I am 15 years old and looking for pen pals all over the world, especially in the USA, Canada and Australia. I have a 64 K CoCo , CCR-81 cassette recorder and a new Tandy FD-501 disk drive (including Drive 1).

Daniel Alvarez
Sucre 22204 ' $B$ '
C.P. 1428 Capital Federal Republica Argentina

- I'm looking for pen pals from all over the world. 1 have a 64 K CoCo 1 with a cassette player and I like to play games and Adventures.

Tal Pery
Havakefet Str. 3 Kiron 55408 Israel

- 1 have a 64 K CoCo and a cassette recorder, and 1 would like a pen pal from anywhere, especially in South America.

Michael A. Lees
Rua das Valsas, 167
Jacarepagua
Rio de Janeiro - RJ
CEP - 22743 - Brazil

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

Chris Steeves
P.O. Box 255

Petitcodiac, New Brunswick
Canada EOA 2 HO

## BULLETIN BOARD SYSTEMS

- Come on and enter the Dungeon BBS, $300 / 1200$ baud. Offers a great online games area, SIGs, forums, downloads, and news and information. Currently operating on a four-drive system, soon to upgrade to 10 Mb . Hours: 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. Monday through Friday, 24 hours Saturdays and Sundays. Call (919) 726-9737.

Chuck Katsekes, SysOp 410 Scott Drive
Newport, NC 28570

- I would like to announce the opening of my BBS, The Tomb. It is up 24 hours a day, $300 / 1200$ baud, $8 / \mathrm{N} / 1$. It is run on a 512 K CoCo 3 with four drives. Call (515) 4327853.

Steve Kratz
217 West 2nd Street
Boone, IA 50036

- I am happy to announce the arrival of a new BBS, The Mindmaster's Domain of Chicago, running on a Colorama system. It is operating at $300 / 1200$ baud, 7 bits, even parity, 24 hours, seven days a week. Call (312) 463-8932. The SysOp is Mindmaster.

David Lucas
4451 N. Christiana Chicago, IL 60625

- I am the secretary and treasurer of the Enid Chapter of CoCo Inc., The Central Oklahoma Computer Organization. We are presently expanding our support network for CoCo users. We have a new newsletter, are building SIGs, and have added a BBS (405-237-9282). I would like to hear from anyone interested in starting a McAlester, OK, chapter. We also support a budding Public Domain library and P/D swap disk.

David Graham
724 E. Maple
Enid, OK 73701

- I would like to announce a new CoCo 3 BBS in Montreal, serving most of the city. It has nice online games and a few boards. Give it a call at (514) 351-2130. Open 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

Jean Beland
7720 Pierre-de-Coubertin (est) Montreal, P. Q.
Canada H1L 2B2

- I. would like to announce Tri City BBS, sponsored by the Citrus Color Computer Club in San Bernardino, California. It runs PBBS 5.0 on a CoCo 3, and is online 24 hours, seven days a week, 7-E-1. Many topic areas, all callers welcome. Please fill out application on first call to be validated. First callers have limited access. Call (714) 8853789.

James C. Gracey 10154I 2686 W. Mill St.
San Bernardino, CA 92410

- Call Dial-Your-Match \#399, a computerized dating and meeting BBS system. All persons over 18 are welcome. Call (201) 2611977 or (201) 265-2481. This is a free service. CoCo SIG online.

David Fischer
P.O. Box 423/898-A Blvd.

New Milford, NJ 07646

- Color Galaxy BBS in Santa Ana, California, is now online 24 hours, 300/1200 baud, 7-O-1, featuring Xmodem uploads and downloads, games, utilities, graphics, music, 10 message bases and the ability to send private uploads to an individual user! Call (714) 839-5830 for free access.

Dave Cragun
901 S. Toland St.
Santa Ana, CA 92704

- The CoCo' Nuts BBS now operates at $300 / 1200$ baud, 24 hours a day. Call (919) 425-8242 for BBS; (919) 425-7751 for voice. The BBS operates at 7 bits; even parity, 1 stop bit. We welcome all users to come and visit us anytime. I am presently with the Army, stationed in Honduras, California. But the BBS is still in operation at the North Carolina address.

Tommie Taylor 6310 Belle Terre
Fayetteville, NC 28304

THE RAINBO w 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 include your complete name and address.

# (The Ultimate Word Processor for the CoCo 3) 

Are you still using your CoCo 2 word processor on the CoCo 3 with patchwork? You don't have to any more. With Word Power 3, Microcom answers the challenge of word processors for the CoCo 3. 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 rype; 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, beginning 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 $\$ 69.95$.


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## 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 ONDISK or RAINBOW ONTAPE 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 no longer markets the COCo look－alike．）It is easier than using both of the＂given＂names throughout THE RAINBOW．
In most cases，when a specific computer is men－ tioned，the application is for that specific computer． However，since the TDP System－100 and Tandy Color are，for all purposes，the same computer in a different case，these terms are almost always interchangeable．

## Rainbow Check Plus



The small box accompanying a program listing in THE RAINBOW is a＂check sum＂system，which is designed to help you type in programs accurately．
Rainbow Check PLUS counts the number and values of characters you type in．You can then compare the number you get to those printed in THE RAINBOW． On longer programs，some benchmark lines are given． When you reach the end of one of those lines with your typing，simply check to see if the numbers match．
To use Rainbow Check PLUS，type in the program and save it for later use，then type in the command RUN and press ENTER．Once the program has run，type NEW
and press ENTER to remove it from the area where the program you＇re typing in will go．
Now，while keying in a listing from THE RAINBOW， whenever you press the down arrow key，your CoCo gives the check sum based on the length and content of the program in memory．This is 10 check against the numbers printed in THE RAINBOW．If your number is different，check the listing carefully to be sure you typed in the correct BASIC program code．For more details on this helpful utility，refer to H ．Allen Curtis＇article on Page 21 of the February 1984 RAINBOW．
Since Rainbow Check PLUS counts spaces and punctuation，be sure to type in the listing exactly the way it＇s given in the magazine．

10 CLS：$X=256 * \operatorname{PEEK}(35)+17$ 日
20 CLEAR 25， X －1
$30 x=256 * \operatorname{PEEK}(35)+17 日$
40 FOR $Z=x$ TO $X+77$
50 READ Y：W＝W＋Y：PRINT $Z, Y$ ；$W$
60 POLE $Z, Y:$ NEXT
70 IFW＝7985THENB0ELSEPRINT
＂DATA ERRDR＂：STDP
80 EXEC $X$ ：END
90 DATA 182，1，106，167，140，60， 134 100 DATA 126，183，1，106，190，1， 107 110 DATA 175，140，50，48，140，4， 191 120 DATA 1，107，57，129，10，3日， 38 130 DATA 52，22，79，158，25，230， 129 140 DATA 39，12，171，128，171， 128 150 DATA $230,132,38,250,48,1,32$ 160 DATA 240，183，2，222，4日，140， 14 170 DATA 159，166，166，132，28， 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 SDURCE directory contains the ASCll 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 1 ist 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 chdrd0 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：copy／de／cmds／filename／de／ emds／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／de／ 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



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,

# FOR THE TRS-80 COCO 



NEVER BEFORE has this information of vital significance to a programmer been so readily available to everyone. This book will help you 'GET UNDERNEATH THE COVER of the Color Computer and develop your own HIQUALITY Basic and ML programs. SO WHY WAIT??
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This is the sequel to the popular Color Max II 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 CoCo3, RS Hi-Res Joystick Interface and Tandy Disk Controller.


# Yes, Alan, There Is a Future for the Color Computer 

## Dear Mr. Falk:

I have been a loyal CoCo user since 1982 and a RAINBOW reader just as long. We (CoCo Community) have looked to THE RAINBOW for honest, unbiased answers to our questions. You have not let us down!

Please answer this letter without regard to the fact that Tandy is a major contributor to THE RAINBOW and that members of your staff are directly associated with Tandy.

How much time does the CoCo have? In particular, the CoCo 3. There have been drastic price reductions on the CoCo 3 and rumors float heavy among members of my user group and others in the surrounding area that Tandy thinks the CoCo 3 was a mistake, and will suffer the same fate as the Model I, III, 4 and even the almighty 2000, not to mention the Tandy savior 1000EX and SX.

Don't get me wrong, I love my CoCo and still have the old gray horse. I wouldn't trade either of them for a trainload of 1000s. I have megabucks invested in my CoCo 3, monitor, 512 K , two drives, MultiPak, etc., etc., the list is awesome. Help!

Alan L. Parker<br>Kokomo, IN

Thanks for writing, Alan, because I think it is time to dispel a few rumors myself. Your letter gives me a chance to do so.

Let me put it to you this way: If you had a product that outsold every other product in its classification every year - year in and year out - would you discontinue that product? The answer, of course, is that you would not. And that is just what is happening with the Color Computer.

Yes, I am pleased to be able to report that, in terms of numbers of units sold, for the umpteenth year in a row, the CoCo has outsold every other type of Tandy computer during the season just past.

## SUPER TAPE/DISK TRANSFER

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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 Only $\$ 19.95$ (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).

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Turns your 512 K RAM into super-fast in-memory disk drives. Reduces chances of 10 errors and disk access is lightning fast 512 K Spooler keeps your computer free for programming when printing documents to the printer. A must for 512 K users. CoCo 3 Disk Only $\$ 24.95$

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That means more CoCos than 1000s. More Color Computers than 3000s. More than anything else. Period.

Would you discontinue a computer that sold so well? I wouldn't. And Tandy wouldn't, either.
Since we're talking about the holiday season sales in particular, I am tempted to paraphrase that famous column from the editor of the Baltimore Sun to a little girl named Virginia who wrote in to say that all her friends were telling her there was no Santa Claus. The editor wrote back on Page One to say, "Your little friends are wrong, Virginia."

Let me say, Alan, that your friends be they little or big - are wrong, too.

Later in the same reply, the editor wrote that Santa "lives and lives forever." We all know it won't quite happen this way, Alan, but the truth is that the CoCo seems to be living forever, too.

One of the reasons this is so, Alan and friends everywhere, is simply because of the very thing about which you are concerned - the special prices established at holiday time.

Two excellent marketing people, Bernie Apell - president of Radio Shack - and Barry Thompson CoCo's product manager - are the ones behind that pricing. Price reductions are possible for a number of reasons, Among them:

- Economies in production, which are, of course, going on throughout the year, are usually most felt with the holiday manufacturing cycle.
- The largest single "buy" of Color Computers is for the holiday period, Everyone understands quantity discounts.
- In this year's case, the decision to manufacture the CoCo 3 in Korea was particularly good for Tandy.

Fortunately, the company is large enough to make on-shore/off-shore decisions and take advantage of them. (Incidentally, CoCos will be manufactured in the United States during 1988, another example of this versatility. In this case, Tandy will be taking advantage of the international currency situation.)

A nice thing about Tandy's pricing is that if they can make it cheaper, they will sell it cheaper. That means "passing the savings along." And, as they bring more and more people into the CoCo Community, we all benefit.

You are, however, wrong about two things, Alan. First of all, Tandy is not
a "major contributor" to THE RAINBOW. Their main contribution is for advertising space - and they pay the same rates as other people. They buy fewer pages than a number of other advertisers, as well. Other than that, there is no "contribution" by Tandy to the rainbow. We're an independent company and an independent magazine. We do, of course, like Tandy products. If we didn't, we'd be foolish to publish magazines in support of them.
> "For the umpteenth year in a row, the CoCo has outsold every other type of Tandy Computer."

Also, Alan, there is no member of my staff who is "directly associated with Tandy." None. Zero. Zilch. As I said above, we're an independent company and an independent publication.

Of course, we have good friends at Tandy. People in marketing information and computer merchandising. People on the "executive floors" and people in the manufacturing plants. When we're searching for information, we try to find out as much as we can.

And, based on that sort of inquiry, I can find no information whatsoever that Tandy plans to discontinue production or sale of the Color Computer now or in the foreseeable future. For one thing, it is their best-seller. For another, they are building a new manufacturing plant in Texas just for CoCo.

Rumors like this, Alan, crop up here and there every year. They have, obviously, never been true and they are not true now.

For instance, if the CoCo were to be dropped, why would Tandy be signing contracts for new software from several major software houses? Why would Tandy have developed Multi--Vue? Why would Tandy invest in a new version of OS-9 for CoCo 3? Why would Tandy have contracted with us for still another OS-9 book?

Tandy is more active in the Color

Computer software field than ever before. All the signs point to more activity, not less. And if so, they certainly want to increase, as much as they can, the number of people who would be interested in buying these products. So they keep on manufacturing and selling Color Computers.
Seems logical to me.

As an aside, the third-party market seems to be more and more interested in the CoCo every month. We've been getting more and more inquiries from people interested in new and exciting things for the CoCo.
Readers who have been with us for more than a little while will remember a column in which I compared the CoCo 3 with the original Color Computer in terms of where each machine was in its development. At the time, I saw the " 3 " as being far ahead in terms of people writing and developing applications.
I re-surveyed that observation just before Mr. Parker's letter arrived. The case is even more true now than it was. More people are starting to do more new things for the CoCo 3 than were doing anything for the original machine at the same time in its development stage.
You are already seeing some new names to go with some of the more familiar ones in the advertising space of the rainbow. I encourage you to encourage these advertisers - old and new - by closely examining their offerings and supporting them (and, incidentally, the CoCo Community) by buying their products. Many of them are excellent.

And, yes, you will see some familiar names disappear from these pages. Our advertising department did a recent survey and found those firms with new products and new ideas were reporting sales increases. Those who were riding along with the same version of the same product and the same business approach they had in 1983 were not doing so well. Frankly, we have tried to counsel with a number of these old friends, but - for some - the message has never gotten through.
All of us here are very optimistic about the CoCo market. There is no reason whatsoever not to be.

- Lonnie Falk


## 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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Disk Basic Rom 1.1 (Needed for CoCo III): $\$ 29.95$

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[^1]
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Building March's Rainbow

Soit's time for our annual Business and Finance issue. Whenever we arrive at this time of year, some of us think back to our first Business and Finance issue and one of our rare "Now, wait a minute!" discussions with cover artist Fred Crawford. Our "problem" concerned his finished art for the March 1984 issue of The rainbow.

If you've been with us for a while, think back to the cover with the distinguished guy in a vest, sitting in an easy chair in his den and looking over a printout. We had asked Fred to portray an obviously successful-looking man relaxing while he reviewed his stock portfolio performance. Fred had taken that concept and brought it to life, but with one major unanticipated twist: The computer sitting on the desk in the background was a Model III. When we first saw the finished art, we exclaimed, "That's not a CoCo!!" To which Fred replied, "Well, you said this was the business issue, so I figured you'd want a business computer." Do I have to tell you that a short sermon ensued? And the cover art did, quite literally, go back to the drawing board.

No, the CoCo cannot easily handle all business-related computer needs any more than a pickup truck can haul a big herd of cattle. But just as you can manage to transport a couple of steers in a stake pickup, or haul a few bales of hay, a cord of firewood, a load of sand, or a party of duck hunters, when it comes to computing, you can do just about everything you need with a CoCo and a little time. You may have to load and reload more often than with a bigger machine sporting integrated packages, but the CoCo is nothing if not versatile.

Singer Mickey Newbury does a number about a man whose wife one day grabs his pickup truck and runs away, taking with her the kids and his best hound dog. The last line of the song is: "I sure miss that truck." Well, a lot of us feel that strongly about our CoCo. We'd rather fight than switch. Well, now that we have the CoCo 3 with up to 512 K and OS-9 Level II, our little machine can "get down to business," too. The fact is, our little "pickup truck" computer can handle some mighty big jobs. With OS-9, for instance, our CoCo can now have 40 - or 80 -track, double-sided drives, the new $31 / 2$-inch drive with 720 K of storage space or even a hard disk if we want (Rainbow Technical Editor Cray Augsburg has a 35 Mb hard disk hooked up to his CoCo 3 ).

Along with storage, our CoCo can zip along, as well. Tandy's Ed Juge said recently that one of their software engineers ran some unofficial tests comparing CoCo 3 and IBM "throughput" (which refers to how fast the microprocessor actually handles its instructions, rather than being a strict measure of CPU speed). Of course, the IBM PC has a much faster clock speed than does the CoCo 3, but the operating system has a considerable influence on how quickly a job gets done. The results? The CoCo 3 with OS-9 ran about 35 percent faster than the standard IBM PC!

With as much as 512 K available to us, more program data can be memoryresident, reducing disk access time and, thus, speeding up things even more. Increased memory also allows room for help files or even integrated packages, complete with pop-up windows. And, of course, OS-9 gives us the ability to run several applications on the same screen, at the same time, each in its own window. How many windows? Well, even though he says 14 is practically the upper limit, Tandy's Mark Siegel recalls once having almost 30 going simultaneously! Maybe we should have a contest!

The point of all this is that getting down to "serious business" doesn't mean you have to trade in that sporty little pickup of a CoCo for some stodgy, cattletruck PC or PC clone. But if you are considering business applications, it does mean you may want to investigate the power and performance of OS-9 on the CoCo 3. Yes, the learning curve of OS-9 is a bit steep at the beginning, but once you've completed the setup, you're past the hardest part. After all, in any business, you do have to make an investment to earn the dividends.
In closing, I'll remind you that it makes good business sense to invest in a subscription to the rainbow: You save 35 percent of the newsstand price.

- Jutta Kapfhammer


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To

## Ballooning <br> Brad Bansner

Color Max Deluxe was put to use to illustrate this hobby. Brad lives in Wyomissing, Pennsylvania, and is a sophomore in high school.

## E RAINBOW

$$
\text { March } 1988
$$

SHOWCASE TUO inclusion in upctions with the cour "COCO Gallery" Share your cre a cover letter with you yous community! Be sure phone number, detaing how, and name, address and (what prograns ine a few facts about how to display it. Also. please nclude amene else; this yourselt, us anything owned by someone from TV Don't seno us any screens, digitized images fobmitted means no game material that's already beet that appears in programs or mate. digized copy of a picture work. elsewhere. A A book or mazine is not an on of $\$ 25$, one for the COCO a book or maga two lirst prizes on second prize of 3 and one for the Coco 1 and 2, Onorable Mentions may $\$ 15$ and one third prize of also be given.
Please send your entry on ew. $P$. . BOx 385 , Prospect, coCo Gallery, THE RAINBOW, P. Contest and your entry KY 40059 . not returned. , Kapthammer, Curator



School John Murvine, Jr.

John, of Ebensburg, Pennsylvania, used Color Max 3 to develop this panorama of an educational institution.

HONORABLE MENTION


Peterbilt '86
Darren L. Nye and Michael Kolle
This frontal view of a 1986 Peterbitt tractor trailor was produced with Color Max 3. Darren and Michael live in Somerville, New Jersey.


COCO 4 焽2

## Island

 Christopher Lee MayeuxChristopher, a self-employed electrician who enjoys programming in BASIC and bASICO9, produced this scene with McPaint. He lives in Chalmette, Louisiana.


## A utility that prints invoices for parts and labor

# Putting It on Their Tab 

## By Shawn Conant

Bill Generator is a handy program for anyone who needs to bill for labor plus materials. 1 use it constantly in my business as a selfemployed cabinetmaker.
The program is simple to use. Upon running, you are asked for the number of hours to be billed, followed by the hourly wage. The prompts are generated by either INPUT or LINE INPUT statements, so you must press ENTER after answering each one.
Next you are asked for the markup for net prices and the discount for list prices. I always plan to make a small profit on the materials purchased for a job, but some supply companies bill me with a list price, then give a discount when the monthly bill is paid. Other suppliers give a net price, with no further discounts. If I am to make a profit, 1 must mark up the net prices for what I buy. But I don't want to make too much money, so I just take the discount from list prices as my profit.
It is always good to know just how much profit 1 have made on materials for any job, and this program keeps track of that for me. The markup and discount are entered as whole numbers for percentages, so 15 would be the entry for a markup of 15 percent.
When entering the cost of materials, it is necessary to indicate whether each amount is a net or list price by pressing N or L . When you have finished inputting materials, simply press ENTER instead of an amount, and you will be presented with your totals onscreen and

[^2]asked if you want a bill printed. I often use the program up to this point for estimating jobs.

To print a bill, press $Y$ and follow the prompts for the date and the client's address information. The Job Description category is a very simple text entry mode, sort of like an electronic typewriter. If you stop each line by pressing ENTER just before the graphics character on the screen, you will get a neatlooking bill. As you did with the materials list, press ENTER on an empty line when you're finished entering text. The final prompt is for any down payment received. If a printer is connected, two copies of the bill will print out, one for your client and another for your rec-
ords. Added to the bottom of your copy will be the total cost of materials and your profit.

You will need to edit a couple of lines to customize it for your use. Line 390 should contain your name and address. Line 40 limits your job description to 10 lines; change that to a larger number if you want. The printer codes are for a Tandy DMP-130 and are clearly remarked in the program, making it easy to change to suit other printers. Line 50 sets the baud rate of the printer to 1200 .

May your business always prosper.
(Questions or comments may be directed to the author at RFD Box 170 , Guildhall, VT 05905. Please enclose an SASE when writing for a response.)


# The Amazing A-BUS 



An A-BUS system with two Motherbosards 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 Manuais is available for $\$ 10$.

## Aboutthe A-BUS system:

- All the A-BUS cards are very aasy to use with any language that can read or wite lo a Part ar Memory. In BASIC, use INP and OUT. (or PEEK and Poke with Apples and Tandy Color Computers)
- They are all coimpatitites 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 dopalied manuals (including schematics and programming examples).


## Relay Card

RE-140: $\$ 129$ Inchudes eight industrial relays: (3 mmp contacts. SPST) individually controlled and latchod. B LEO's show status. Easy to use (OUT or POKE in BASIC). Card address is jumper selectable.

Reed Relay Card RE-156: $\$ 99$ Bame features as abover fuut usess Reed Relays to switchlow level signals
(20mA max). Use as a chaninel selector, solid state reiay driver, etc.

Analog Input Card AD-142:\$129 Eight analog inputs. 0 to +5 V range can be expanded to 100 V ty adding a resistor. 8 bit resolution (20my) Conversion time 120us. Perfect to measure voltage, temparature, tight levels, pressure, etc. Very oasy to use.

## 12 Bit AD Converter $A N-146: \$ 139$

 This analag to digital converter is accurate to $025 \%$. Input range is $-4 V 10$ +4 V . Resolution: 1 millivolt. The on board amplifier boosts signals up to 50 times to read microvolts. Conversion time is 130 ms , Ideal for thermocouple strain gauge, etc. 1 channel. (Expand to 8 channel susing the RE-T 56 card).
## Digital Input Card IN-141:\$59

 The eight inputs are optically isolated, so it's sate 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 $1 / 0$

DG-148: $\$ 65$ Connect 24 input or output signals (switches or any TIL 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 Howerrul ciockcoalanday with battery backup tor time Date and Alarm setting (time and date); buili in larm relay, led and buzzer: timing to 1/100 second. Easy to use decintal format. Lithum battery inctuded.

Touch Tone ${ }^{\otimes}$ Decoder PH-145: $\$ 79$ Each tone is corvverted infoa a number which is stored on the board. Simply tead the number with HNP or POKE Use for remote control projects, ots.

## A-BUS Prototyping Card PR-152:\$15 $31 / 2$ by $4 \%$ in. with power and ground bus. Fits up to 10 I.C.



CLT-144


RE-140

$\mid \mathrm{N}-141$


Smart Stepper Controller sc-149: \$299 World's fifiest stepper conitraller on board microorocessor controis 4 motors simultancousty: Incredibly, il accepts piain English commands like
 "macros" and stored in theorn poaid imemacty, For each axis, you caincomtrole coordinate (relative or absol stet) 'ramping, speed, steptype flail) full. Wave), scale factor, units, holding power, etc. Nany inpuls; 8 limit \& "wait until" switches; panic button, etc. On the fly reporting of position, speed, etc. On board drivers ( $350 \mathrm{~mA} A$ tor smal steppers (MO-108). Sendotor SC-149 fiver. Remote Control Keypad Optlon AC-121:849 To contrif the 8 metars dreectly and "teach" senuences af metions, Power Driver Board Option PD-123:889 Boost controller drive to 5 amps pee pinasee For two motors (eightid drivers). Breakout Board Option BB-122: $\$ 19$ For easy conneryion of 2 motors. 3 化 bable ends with sccrew terminallobard.

## Stepper Motor Driver ST-143:\$79

 Stepper motors are the ultimata in motlon control. The special package (below) indludes everything you need to get tamiliar with them. Each card driyes two steoper motors ( 12 V , bidi irectional. 4 phase, 350 mA per phase). Special Packages 2 motors (M0-103) $=57+43$ PA-181: $\$ 99$StepperMators M0-103: $\$ 15$ or 4 for $\$ 39$ Pancake type, 2y/" dia, $1 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ shatt, $7.5^{\circ} /$ sted $^{4} 4$ phase bidirectional. 300 step/sec, $12 \mathrm{~V}, 36$ ohm, bipolar, 502 z-in torque, same as Airpax K8270t-P2

## Current Developments

intelligent Voice Synthesizer, 14 Bit Araiog to Digital converter, 4 Channol Digital to Analog corverter, Counter Timer, Voice Recognition.

## A-BUS Adapters for:

IBM PC, XT, AT and compatibles. Uses one stort siot AR-133. $\$ 69$ Tandy 1000,1000 EX\& SX, 1200, 3000, Uses one shmrls slot. AR-133 $\$ 69$ Apple II, IIt, lie. Uses aniy stoi. AR-134 \$49 TRS-80 Model 102, 200 plugs into 40 pin "system bus" AR-136. $\$ 69$ Model 100 . Uses 40 pin socket (Socker is duplicated on addapter). AR-135 $\$ 69$ TRS-80 Mod $3,4,40$. Flts 50 pin bus. (With hard disk. use $\gamma$-cabie), AR- $32 \$ \$ 49$ TRS-80 Madel 4 P. meludes extra cable ( 50 Din Dus is recessedl AR-137 $\$ 62$

A-BUS Cable ( $3 \mathrm{ft}, 50$ cond.) CA-183: $\$ 24$ Canneds 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 Notherboard

MB-120: $\$ 99$
Exch Motherbuard hods tive $A-3 U S$ wands. A.sixth bonnector allows a second Motherbaard to be aceded to the miss (with connecting cable CA161: $\$ 12$ ). Up to Tive Morthertocards oari be joined this way to a single ABUS adapter. Sturdy aluminum frame and card ouides included. - The A-BuS is not a rewlacemont for the Mutti-pak


NEW

# MMAX•VNEAR 

Max-Wear transfers let you easily create your own Sweatshirts, T-Shirts, etc. Max-Wear transfers are $8.5 \times 11$ " sheets of a special patented material. Anything your printer can print could be transfered to any cotton or cotton blend item.

You can use your own designs to make custom T-Shirts, Sweatshirts, caps, etc. Best of all, it's done in 3 easy steps. First use CoCo Max, (or any other graphics program) to create your design. Then print it on a Max-Wear transfer sheet with your regular printer and ribbon. (You can even print in color with the CGP-220, or add color with crayons if you wish.) The printed Max-Wear transfer sheet is then ironed onto the clothing, ready to wear! Of course, it's washproof,

SOME IDEAS: Cap insignia, Club T-shirts, Personalized gifts, Humorous underwear, Monograms, Pennants, etc.

## TRANSFERS



Eight $81 / 2 \times 11$ " Sheets Enough for 8 T-Shirts, etc.

(3) WEAR


## FONT DISKS FOR COCO MAX I, II AND III:

## "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. Send for 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,... - 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 COCO2) 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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Imagine this picture in sixteen colors!

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## System Requirements:

Any CoCo 3 disk system with a Joystick or a Mouse. We apologize to tape users, CoCo Max ill needs the flexibility of a disk. The CoCo Max III system includes: - The special Hi-Res interface (foryour mouse or joystick) - The CoCo Max III disk • Many utilities: (Toconvert Max II pictures, Max colors, etc.) - A detailled User's Manual. Complete system; nothing else to buy. CoCo Max III: \$79.95*

## FREE DEMO DISK

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**PRINTER BAUD RATE-12øø**
$6 \varnothing$ CLS: $\mathrm{W}=\varnothing: T \mathrm{FM}=\varnothing: T \mathrm{CM}=\varnothing$
$7 \varnothing$ PRINT"HOW MANY HOURS";:INPUTH
$8 \varnothing$ PRINT"WHAT IS YOUR HOURLY RAT
E";:INPUTR
$9 \varnothing \mathrm{~W}=\mathrm{R} * \mathrm{H}: \mathrm{X}=\varnothing: \mathrm{Z}=\varnothing$
løø INPUT"WHAT'S THE MARKUP FOR
NET PRICES";MU
Ilø INPUT"AND THE DISCOUNT FOR L
IST? PRICES";D
$12 \emptyset$ PRINT"TYPE MATERIALS COST, < ENTER>, THEN PRESS <N> TO INDI CATE A NET PRICE OR <L> TO INDIC ATE A LIST PRICE"
$130 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+1$
$14 \varnothing$ PRINTX;:INPUTM:IF M=øTHEN2l $\varnothing$
$15 \varnothing$ C\$=INKEY
16ø IF C\$<>"L"AND C\$<>"N"THEN15 $\varnothing$
17ø IFC\$="N" THEN GOSUB62 $\varnothing$
18 $\varnothing$ IFC $\$=$ "L"THEN GOSUB63 $\varnothing$
19ø TPROF=TPROF+PROF:TFM=TFM+FM:
TCM $=T C M+C M$
2øø GOTO13ø
21ø CLS:PRINT"PROFIT=",:PRINTUSI NG"\$\$\#\#\#\#.\#\#";TPROF
$22 \varnothing$ PRINT:PRINT"MATERIALS COST=" ,:PRINTUSING"\$\$\#\#\#\#.\#\#";TCM
23ø PRINT:PRINT"BIIL MATERIALS-" ,:PRINTUSING"\$\$\#\#\#\#.\#\#";TFM
24ø PRINT:PRINT"WAGES=",:PRINTUS ING"\$\$\#\#\#\#.\#\#"; W
25ø PRINT: FB=TFM+W:PRINT"TOTAL B ILI=", : PRINTUSING"\$\$\#\#\#\#.\#\#"; FB
26ø PRINT:PRINT"DO YOU WANT A BI LL PRINTED? < Y / N > "
27ø A\$=INKEY\$:IF A\$<>"Y"AND A\$<> "N"THEN27ø
$28 \varnothing$ IFA $\$=$ "N"THENEND
29ø POKE $282, \varnothing: 1 * U P P E R / L O W E R ~ C A S E$ DISPLAY*
$3 \varnothing \varnothing$ INPUT"DATE- $\varnothing \varnothing / \varnothing \varnothing / \varnothing \varnothing " ; D$
31ø INPUT"MAKE BILL TO:";N\$
32ø INPUT"STREET ADDRESS:";S\$:IN PUT"CITY:";CI\$:INPUT"STATE";ST\$: INPUT"ZIP";
$33 \varnothing$ CLS:POKEIIIø,246:Z=Z+1
$34 \varnothing$ IINE INPUT"JOB DESCRIPTION: <ENTER> TO END ";J\$(Z)
35ø IFJ\$(Z)=""THENGOTO36øELSEGOT $033 \varnothing$
$36 \varnothing$ INPUT"HOW MUCH DOWN PAYMENT" ; DO: BAL=FB-DO
37ø POKE282,255:FORX=1TO2
38ø FORY=1TO6:PRINT\#-2:NEXTY
$39 \varnothing$ PRINT\#-2,TAB( $4 \varnothing$ ), "John Doe": PRINT\#-2,TAB(4ø), "Main Street": P RINT\#-2,TAB (4ø), "Hometown, Vt. $\varnothing$ 59ø5"
$4 \not \subset \varnothing$ PRINT\#-2,TAB(4ø),D\$
41ø PRINT\#-2:PRINT\#-2,TAB(1ø),N\$
$42 \emptyset$ IFS $\$=$ ""AND CI $\$="$ "ANDST\$=""TH ENGOTO44ø
43ø PRINT\#-2,TAB(1ф),S\$:PRINT\#-2 ,TAB(Iø),CI\$", "ST\$", "Z\$
44ø PRINT\#-2:PRINT\#-2
$45 \varnothing$ FOR Y=1TOZ:PRINT\#-2,TAB(1ø), J\$(Y):NEXTY
46ø PRINT\#-2: PRINT\#-2,TAB ( $3 \varnothing$ ), "L abor=",:PRINT\#-2,USING "\$\$\#\#\#\#.\# \#";
$47 \varnothing$ PRINT\#-2:PRINT\#-2,TAB(3ø), "M aterials=",: PRINT\#-2,USING"\$\$\#\#\# \#.\#\#";TFM
$48 \varnothing$ PRINT\#-2:PRINT\#-2,TAB(3ø),"T otal=", : PRINT\#-2,USING"\$\$\#\#\#\#.\#\# "; FB
49ø IF DO=ø THEN GOTO53ø
5øø PRINT\#-2:PRINT\#-2,TAB(3ø),"R eceived=",: PRINT\#-2,USING "\$\$\#\#\# \#.\#\#";DO
51申 PRINT\#-2: PRINT\#-2,TAB(3ø),"B alance due=",:PRINT\#-2,USING"\$\$\# \#\#\#.\#\#";BAL
52ø PRINT\#-2,CHR\$(27);CHR\$(31):' **BOLDFACE**
53ø PRINT\#-2:PRINT\#-2,TAB(3ø),"T hank You!"
54ø PRINT\#-2,CHR\$ (27);CHR\$(32):' **END BOLDFACE**
$55 \emptyset$ IF X=1THENPRINT\#-2,CHR\$(12): '**FORM FEED**
$56 \emptyset$ NEXT X
57ø FORY=1TO6:PRINT\#-2:NEXTY
$58 \emptyset$ PRINT\#-2:PRINT\#-2,TAB(3ø),"M aterials cost=",:PRINT\#-2,USING" \$\$\#\#\#\#.\#\#";TCM
$59 \varnothing$ PRINT\#-2: PRINT\#-2,TAB( $3 \varnothing), " \mathrm{P}$ rofit",: PRINT\#-2,USING"\$\$\#\#\#.\#\# ";TPROF
6øø PRINT\#-2,CHR\$(12):'
**FORMFEED**
$61 \varnothing$ END
$62 \varnothing$ PROF=M* (MU/Iøø): $\mathrm{FM}=\mathrm{M}+\mathrm{PROF}: \mathrm{CM}$ =M:RETURN
$63 \varnothing$ PROF=M* (MD/løø): $F M=M: C M=M-P R$ OF:RETURN

## Prospect, Kentucky



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## COCO Past, Present and Fiture of Princetion RAANBOWHest

The 14th RAINBOWfest opened at 7 p.m., Friday, October 9, 1987. It was cold outside, but inside, it was all warmth and happiness. As some people jammed the aisles in an attempt to find those longawaited bargains, others took the time to relax and meet with old and new friends.
On Saturday morning, many early risers attended the traditional CoCo Community Breakfast. Sharing the head table with Lonnie Falk, Ralnbow's editor and publisher, were many CoCo notables including ralnBow contributing editors Marty

Goodman, Dale Puckett and Richard Esposito, Delphi personalities Greg Law and Don Hutchison, Rainbow Managing Editor, Jutta Kapfhammer, and Executive Editor, Jim Reed. Also seated at the head table were Tandy dignitaries Barry Thompson, Mark Siegel, Fran McGehee and Srini Vasan.

Jim Reed delivered the keynote address concerning where the CoCo Community has been, where it is now and where it is going. Jim also offered personal accounts of some of the more humorous incidents at RAINBOW over the years.


The CoCo Community Breakfast offers early risers a chance to relax and reflect before the exhibit hall opens.


Over $\mathbf{1 0 , 0 0 0}$ people attended the Princeton show.
In closing, Jim took a few minutes to roast his employer, Lonnie. Fortunately, for Jim's sake, Lonnie was in an excellent mood.

Saturday's seminars, which covered everything from hardware hacking to OS-9, were very well attended.

Sunday's exhibit hall activities gave way to many great bargains and the showroom maintained a "get that good deal" atmosphere.


Attendees got answers to their questions at the show.

#  

At the Disto booth, Tony DiStefano announced that he has designed a new Super Controller, the SC-2. This highperformance disk controller will have "no wait" operation under OS-9. Tony indicated that interest in this new product was extremely high.

Also in the works is a new mini-bus system that will give the CoCo user great flexibility in setting up a CoCo system.

Sardis technology sold out of their Dual Mode Controller (DMC) at the Princeton show and then sold "seconds" for $\$ 30$ off the regular price of $\$ 149.50$ and good units for $\$ 15$ off.

The DMC allows "no halt"
operation under OS-9. Its second mode gives the user complete compatibility when using Disk Basic.

At Owl-Ware, disk drives seemed to be the main target, as Drive 0 systems were going for $\$ 139$ and a Drive 1 could be had for $\$ 85$ (bare drives were $\$ 45$ ). Also, 10 Mb hard drive systems were priced at $\$ 439$ and 20 Mb drives sold for $\$ 659$.

Owl-Ware has answered many a CoCoist's prayers by introducing an IBM keyboard adapter. This unit is designed to convert the signals from any standard IBM-type keyboard for the CoCo , and will retail for $\$ 119$.

The winner of Owl-Ware's
"Name the Owl" Contest was Robby Allen for his entry of "Wholio." For his inspiration, Robby received a prize worth $\$ 250$.

A newcomer to the Princeton show was Burke \& Burke. They were offering the CoCoXT and CoCo XT-RTC.

The CoCo XT is a hard disk interface designed to accept standard Western Digital hard drive controllers and allow connection of a standard hard drive to a CoCo via the Multi-Pak Interface.

The CoCo XT-RTC is similar to the CoCo XT except that it includes a real-time clock. The CoCo XT retails for $\$ 69.95$ and


A hardware hacker finds parts bargains.
the RTC version retails for \$99.95.
Drives were the story at the Southwestern Digital booth. Here you could pick up a singlesided Drive 0 for $\$ 109$ or a double-sided Drive 0 for $\$ 129$.

The HDS disk controller kit went for $\$ 40$, while a fully assembled unit with ROM sold for only $\$ 60$.


The CoCo Cat Educational Sandbox attracted many of the younger CoCo experts.

## CoCo Club Suppoots ' "est

To support the CoCo Community and to help Rainbow, the Mercer County Color Computer Club attended the 'fest in force.

They were there selling Princeton " 87 T-shirts, as well as tickets for their own club raffle.

The club members always had time for helping attendees find their way around and for offering information and answers to the many questions that were asked. As usual, their presence was a big help and it is greatly appreciated.

## Radio Shack Offers Two 100\% Discounts!

Radio Shack opened the show Friday night selling CoCo 3 s for $\$ 100$. Saturday, however, they raised the price to $\$ 115$.
Other bargains included the DMP-130 for \$239, FD-501 Drive 0 for $\$ 175$, DMP-106 printer for $\$ 159.95$, CM-8 monitor for $\$ 239.95$, and the DWP230 printer for $\$ 289.95$.

The single-button mouse was selling for just $\$ 20.64 \mathrm{~K} \mathrm{CoCo} 2 \mathrm{~s}$ went for $\$ 29.95$ and 16 K ma-
chines sold for a mere $\$ 9.95$. Needless to say, they went fast!
In addition to the above bargains, Radio Shack brought in boxes of 64 K chips ( 500 kits, 16 chips to the kit) and the Plug \& Power Controllers ( 4600 units, retailing for $\$ 99.95$ ) and gave them away as freebies!

Manager John Hutchinson said, "The CoCo market is definitely alive and well . . . it is thriving!"


Tandy executives Mark Siegel, left, and Barry Thompson, right, get assistance from CoCo Cat.


Tandy's Fran McGehee helps at the Radio Shack booth.


Rainbow Technical Editor Cray Augsburg deals with OS-9.

# Sight and Sound from Dr. Preble's Programs 

The first thing many people saw when they entered the exhibit hall in Princeton was Dr. Preble's booth. On a CoCo screen was a digitized image of Dr. Larry Preble. In the background, one could hear his digitized voice.
Vocal Freedom, a digital voice recorder, caught the attention of many. This program allows the user to record speech using a CoCo 1,2 or 3 and was selling for $\$ 29.95$. It allows several minutes of speech to be recorded on a 512 K machine, and doesn't use up memory for silent sections of the speech.

## Clearly OS-9 at Clearbrook

Paul Kehler of Clearbrook Software Group spent a great deal of time demonstrating CSG $I M S$, a relational database manager; Serina, a system mode debugger; Erina, a symbolic user-mode debugger; and MSF, an MS-DOS file manager.
$M S F$, which was selling for one-third off the regular price of $\$ 45$, allows the direct use of MSDOS disks under OS-9.
"Other than problems with customs (at the Canadian border), things are really going well for us, Mr. Kehler said. "And we are happy to be here."
"The show is wonderful," Dr Preble said. "It has been a while since the last show we attended, and the people are still really great!"


Dr. Larry Preble demonstrated some of his unique software at the "CoCo As a Mind Interface" seminar.

## Graphics Going Strong

Graphics has always been the name of the game at Computize. At RAINBOWfest their big special was a bundled software package worth $\$ 179$ selling for $\$ 69.95$.
The bundle included Color Max 3 Deluxe, Picture Converter, BASIC Tool and Gallery, and several utilites.
Also, since this was the first show for Color Max 3 Deluxe, upgrades were available for those who had purchased the original Color Max 3. Over a hundred attendees were able to take advantage of this $\$ 15$ offer (this offer is still in effect through Computize). On hand to answer questions were Color Max 3 programmers Erik Gavriluk and Greg Miller.

## Chocolate CoCos On a Stick!

In addition to bringing their complete line of educational software, Computer Island had boxes of 10 double-sided, double-density disks for only $\$ 5$. One of the items many people stocked up on, though, were the chocolate computer lollipops!


Cheryl and Shari Blyn of Computer Island rest a moment.


The option of a free Max Font disk ( $\$ 24.95$ value) or the purchase of a complete font library (nearly 100 fonts) for $\$ 29.95$ was included in the cost of CoCo Max II for \$79.95.
While it wasn't for sale, one of the show stoppers in Princeton was a homemade robotic arm designed by John Monin. The arm was driven with the Alpha Products A-Bus and controlled by a standard CoCo.


A view of CoCo Max 3

## CoCo 3 Well Supported

Gimmesoft and J\&R Electronics put together a package including a 512 K upgrade board ( 0 K installed) from J\&R Electronics, and FKEYS III and SIXDRIVE from Gimmesoft. The package sold for $\$ 69.95$.

Gimmesoft was offering their new Multi-Pak Interface Locking Plate for $\$ 7.95$. They also offered special deals on FKEYS III, SIXDRIVE, Multi-Label and Custom Palette Designer.

At Microcom, the hottest item was Super Tape/Disk Transfer. In addition, Microcom sold 10 of the Intronics EPROM programmers.

Said Manohar Santwani, owner of Microcom, "What we have seen indicates that people really want to get into the programming end of the machine.

Sharing a booth with Microcom was Spectrum Projects. According to Bob Rosen, "The CoCo 3 has really hit well. We've sold more products for it than anything else at this show."

The hot item at the Sugar Software booth was the Calligrapher combo, a package that included CoCo Calligrapher and 54 fonts for $\$ 69.95$.

Another big seller was Galactic Hangman, a graphics version of the popular word game.

Bob Hengstebeck was marketing a new program sure to be of interest to serious OS-9 users, The Hard Disk Organizer - a compiled C program designed to allow users to develop menudriven pathlists so that applications can easily be accessed from the hard drive. The price for The Hard Disk Organizer is $\$ 24.95$.

Art Flexser, of Spectro Systems, was selling ADOS 1.02 for the CoCo 1 and 2, ADOS-3 for the CoCo 3 and Peeper, a machine language program tracer. ADOS really seems to be a hotseller anywhere it goes since it allows the user to customize his system from a software standpoint.

Steve Bjork, owner of SRB Software, was busy demonstrat-
ing his new product, Warp Fighter 3-D. This space simulation game utilizes features of the CoCo 3 along with game enhancements through 3-D technology.

According to Steve, "The gameplayers really seem interested in this one. I took this show as a good opportunity to test-market Warp Fighter 3-D. So far the results are pleasing."


Barry Thompson fields a question at the "Talk to Tandy" seminar.


Mark Siegel, left, and Dale Puckett.


DaVinci 3 attracts attention.


Breakfast speaker Jim Reed, left, and Lonnie Falk.

## Godies Saloere

"Everything seems to be selling equally well. The stand-outs are the Magnavox monitor and the 512 K upgrades," said Fran Purcell of Computer Plus. "These are really hot."
"As people move into the CoCo 3 and begin using OS-9, we are seeing an excellent market for new hardware and software offerings," Fran said.

While competition in the disk drive market was stiff in Princeton, Howard Medical had little difficulty selling their Drive 0
system for a show special of \$178.45.

Of the show, Manager Ross Litton said, "We have seen many different people here at the RAINBOWfest and all of them seem to share a common goodwill."

Bargains to be found at the Microworld booth included the DMP-130A for $\$ 215$ and the CM-8 monitor for $\$ 239$.

All software went for 20 percent off the regular price. Also, CoCo 3 s were available for only $\$ 115$, brand new in the box. You could even pick up a pair of joysticks for $\$ 10$.

# Direct from Mt. Sivai: Saint John 

This was the first RAINBOWfest exhibit for R.J. Babich and family of Mt. Sivai, New York. Their company, The St. John Gallery Press and Software, offered several utilities, including a feature-packed disk editor.

The feature offering was Astro Fortune Teller, which completely fills a disk, yet, due to a modular approach, runs on any system having at least 32 K . Another big seller was The Best BBS, which was going for $\$ 12$.

## $T \& D$ "Expecting" Great Things

At T \& D Subscription Software, a one-year subscription was going for $\$ 60$ for tape and $\$ 70$ for disk. Each of their 64 issues contains 10 programs and was being sold at a show special of just $\$ 5$.

The story of Tom and Marianne Dykema, owners of T \& D, has taken an exciting twist. It seems they will be hearing the pitter-patter of little feet around their home in early May. Best wishes and lots of luck to them!

## Public Domain: The Library's Growing

Public Domain Software Copying Company ran a lastday special in which the user could purchase any 10 disks from the 36 -disk library for only $\$ 25$. And the complete library was going for $\$ 75$.

In addition to CoCo software, Public Domain also had several offerings in their MS-DOS library.

Public Domain's Al Zucker said, "By the Chicago show in ' 88 we expect to have a complete CoCo 3 library. We think this is a big need in the Community right now."

# Telewriter-128 the Color Computer 3 Word Processor 

For over 5 years now, Telewriter has been the \#1 Color Computer word processor, both in popularity and in performance. Telewriter's near perfect mix of sophisticated professional features and a very natural user interface, has earned it the highest praise in numerous magazines, and an intensely loyal following among tens of thousands of Color Computer users all over the world.

## History

Throughout the history of the Color Computer, Telewriter has pioneered software breakthroughs that set the standards.
In 1981, it was Telewriter 1.0 that first took the Color Computer's inadequate 32 X 16 alluppercase display, and replaced it with a graphics-based 51X24 upper and lowercase display.
A few years later, Telewriter-64 added high density 64 X 24 and $85 \times 24$ displays and access to the full 64 K of the newer Color Computers.

## THE NEW AGE

Today, Telewriter-64 is recognized as the standard Color Computerword processor. It runs on all Tandy Color Computers - from the original Color Computer 1, to the Color Computer 2, and 3.
But the Color Computer 3 brings a whole new level of power to low cost computing and, so, a new Telewriter is here to put that power to work for you. We call it Telewriter128.

## TVLEWRITER-128

You don't mess with a good thing, so Telewriter-128 is still Telewriter-64 at heart. The commands, and the user interface are essentially the same. If you know Telewriter-64, then you already know Telewriter-128. And, if you don't know Telewriter-64, you'll still have an easy time learning and using Telewriter-128.

## 80 COLUMNS

But there are major differences as well. First, Telewriter-128 uses the Color Computer 3's new 80 column screen display.
This means, simply, that using Telewriter128 on a low cost Color Computer 3 will look a lot like using a more expensive word processor on a much more expensive IBM $\mathrm{PC}, \mathrm{PS} / 2$, or clone.

## SPEED

Second, Telewriter-128 is lightning fast. Telewriter-64 was fast in its own right, but, by accessing the Color Computer 3's video hardware directly, and by running the machine in double speed mode, Telewriter128 is able to provide extremely fast scrolling and instant paging - functions whose speed is crucial to serious word processing.
In this department, Telewriter-128 doesn't simply keep up with IBM-based word processors - it generally surpasses them!

## EASE

Third, Telewriter-128 adds a host of new features big and small, that make it even easier to use.
Features like: Quick function key access to the editor or the menus - an instant on-line help screen summarizing all Telewriter commands and special characters - an option file where you store yourpersonal set of format and screen settings so you only have to set them once!
Then, there's a quick save feature which allows you to save all your current work without leaving the editor. There's a simple way to cursor through the disk directory and read in a file by just hitting ENTER. And there's more.

## NEW POWER

Telewriter-64 always had the power to handle any kind of senious writing, from letters to textbooks. But, here too, Telewriter- 128 adds major features.

Like Macros - which let you insert whole words orphrases (even sets of control codes or format commands) into your text, with a single keypress. And every time you power up Telewriter-128, the macro definitions are automatically loaded*, so they're always there.
Then there's a Print Preview feature that shows you, on-screen, the way your printed text will look - with margins, headers, centering, justification, page numbering, and page breaks. This guarantees letter perfect documents every time, and makes tasks like widow/orphan line elimination, a breeze.

## TELEWRITRR-64 OR TELEWWITER-128

We could go on listing features, but the point is this: If you own a Color Computer, you already have the hardware for the most powerful, low cost word processor in town. All you need now is to add the heart and soul:

Telewriter-64, for the Color Computer 1 and 2 , costs $\$ 59.95$ on disk, $\$ 49.95$ on cassette.
Telewriter-128 for the Color Computer 3 costs $\$ 79.95$ on disk, $\$ 69.95$ on cassette.
To order by Mastercard or Visa call (619) 755-1258 anytime, or send check or money order plus $\$ 2$ shipping (Californians add $6 \%$ sales tax) to:

## COGNITEC

704 Nob Ave.

$$
\text { Del Mar, CA } 92014
$$

To upgrade from Telewriter-64 to Telewriter-128, return your original disk or cassette with $\$ 39.95$. (Add $\$ 10$ if you're also upgrading from cassette to disk. Deduct $\$ 10$ with proof of Oct '87-Feb '88, purchase of Telewriter-64.)

When I first got Telewriter-64 last year, I was in beaven. I couldn't believe the program's versatility and ease of use.
-The RAINBOW, Oct. 1985

TELEWRITER-64 FEATURES: Compatibility with any printer that works with the Color Computer; embedded control codes for underlining, boldface, sub/ superscript, variable fonts; format commands for headers, centering, margin and spacing changes anywhere in the document; Format menu to set margins, spacing, page numbering, BAUD rate, lines per page, justification; Chain printing for one shot printing of multi-file documents. Fast, full-screen editor with wordwrap, block copy/move/delete, global search and replace, wild card search, fast 4 -way auto-repeat cursor, fast scrolling, forward and backward paging, text alignment, tabs, error protection, word and line counter. Insert or delete text anywhere on the screen. Simple, easy to remember commands. Optional ASCII files for compatibility with spell checkers, terminal programs,
and BASIC. Load, save, append, partial save files to disk or cassette. Kill, rename and list disk files. Cassette verify and auto-retry on error.
TELEWRITER-128 - ADDITIONAL FEATURES: Print preview from editor; multiple copy print; footers; hanging indents; cursor thru disk directory to load, append, rename and kill files; quick file save from editor; keyclick; key repeat; true block move; 24,25 , or 28 line screen; 40 or 80 column screen; dual speed cursor; on-line help; overstrike mode; word delete; wordwrap at margin; user definable macros; nested macros; instant status window for information on cursor position, word count, etc.; instant function key access to menus or editor; options menu for setting character and screen colors, key repeat and delay rates, definable foreign symbols.

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# Advertising Profit Predictor 

By Bill Bernico

Most of you Rainbow readers have probably written at least one really good program you've considered marketing commercially. Being a first-timer, you're probably a little leery about shelling out the advertising dollars necessary to get the project off the ground. You're not quite sure what your chances are for success.

If some of your questions could be answered, would you take a chance? Advertising Profit Predictor helps answer some of those questions and puts things in their proper perspective.

Run the program and we'll go through it together. First, you're asked for the number of people who subscribe to the publication you're considering (total paid circulation). This is important because it gives you an idea of how many potential buyers are out there for you. You can find circulation figures somewhere in the front of most magazines. If you don't see the figure there, write the company and ask.

Next, input the selling price of the product you're marketing. After that, enter your cost per unit. In other words, take into consideration things like blank disks or tapes, envelopes, stamps, etc. This is your cost per unit. After you've entered this amount, enter the cost of the magazine ad. To simplify this example, enter the cost of a one-time ad. When you've entered this amount, the display will show your profit per unit.

[^3]All right, so now you know how much you could make on each transaction. What does this translate to in terms of a mass audience? To find out, press any key and you'll be taken to the statistics section.

From here you can break things down three different ways. Let's try each way and see what happens. I'll give you some sample figures to work with; when you get familiar with the program's operation, simply substitute your own actual figures.
For circulation, let's use 75,000 as a round figure. For a selling price, try $\$ 9.95$. Let's assume your cost per unit is $\$ 4.00$. For an ad price, enter $\$ 235.00$. Your profit per unit should be $\$ 5.95$ less the price of the ad. OK, now we're at the statistics section.

First, let's try Option 2. Enter an amount that you see as your goal. In other words, when all is said and done, how much money do you want to make on this venture? For this sample, input $\$ 5000.00$ to see the outcome. The display will show that in order to make $\$ 5,000$, you'll need to sell 840 units. This also means that you have to capture only 1.1 percent of the magazine's readers. After deducting the cost of the ad, you will net a profit of $\$ 4,765$. Not bad!

Now that you know it takes only a small percentage of readers to respond, let's try Option 1. It asks you what percentage of the readers you think you can sell to. Try 3 percent as an example. You'll notice that selling to only 3 percent of those 75,000 readers results in a sale of 2,250 units with a profit of $\$ 13,387.50$ less the $\$ 235$ for the ad. Still, you're left with a whopping $\$ 13,152.50$ for your efforts. Now we're talking big business.

Finally, let's try Option 3. Suppose you jumped ahead of yourself and anticipated selling a certain number of units. Suppose you have already bought 1,000 blank disks, 1,000 envelopes and 1,000 stamps. What will it take to move all those units out? That's the question Option 3 will answer. Input 1000 at the prompt. The program then tells you that if you do, indeed, sell your 1,000 units, you have sold to 1.3 percent of the readership. You will also have made $\$ 5,950$ dollars in the attempt (less the $\$ 235$ for the ad). Your net profit is $\$ 5,715$. Still want to debate whether or not to spend money to advertise your product?

With this program, you can also do a lot of "what if" predictions. For example, if the price and cost figures stay the same but the circulation goes up, so does your chance for success. If you can lower your cost but the selling price stays the same, your profit goes up. If you try for that extra percentage of readers, what will that mean to you in additional profits? See what I mean? Advertising Profit Predictor can answer lots of marketing questions.

Don't let your fear of initial costs keep you from marketing what you consider to be a top-notch program. The readers are waiting for your program. Simply have faith in yourself, offer a good product at a fair price and deliver what you promise. The rest is easy.
(Questions or comments about this program may be directed to the author at 708 Michigan Ave., Sheboygan, WI 53081. Please enclose an SASE when writing for a reply.)

The listing: ADPROF IT

1 'ADVERTISING PROFIT PREDICTOR
2 'by Bill Bernico
3 B\$=STRING\$ $(32,14 \varnothing)$
4 BB\$=STRING $(32,131)$
5 CLS:INPUT"HOW MANY SUBSCRIBERS DOES THIS PUBLICATION HAVE";
6 PRINTB\$;:LINEINPUT"WHAT IS THE SELLING PRICE OF YOUR PRODUC
T \$";SF\$
7 SF=VAL (SF\$)
8 PRINT B\$;:IINEINPUTHOW MUCH D OES EACH UNIT COST YOUTO PRODUCE \$" CP \$
9 CP=VAL (CP\$)
1ø PRINT B\$;:LINE INPUT"WHAT IS THE PRICE OF AN AD IN THIS PUB LICATION \$";AD\$
11 AD=VAL(AD\$)
12 PRINT B\$;:PRINT"YOUR PROFIT P
ER UNIT IS \$";SF-CP
13 PRINT" (LESS THE PRICE OF THE AD) "
14 PRINT B\$;
15 PRINT@483,"HIT ANY KEY FOR ST ATISTICS";
16 FOR X=15ø4 TO 1535
17 POKE X,PEEK(X)-64:NEXT X
18 IF INKEY\$=""THEN 18
19 CLS:PRINT@7,"AVAILABLE OPTION S
$2 \emptyset$ FOR X=1ø24 TO $1 \varnothing 55$
21 POKE X,PEEK (X)-64:NEXT X
22 PRINT BB\$;:PRINT"l. ESTIMATE
THE PERCENTAGE OF BUYERS YOU THINK YOU CAN SELL
YOUR PRODUCT TO
23 PRINT B\$;:PRINT"2. ESTIMATE P
OTENTIAL NET PROFIT YOU
CAN MAKE IF YOU ADVERT
ISE YOUR PRODUCT.
24 PRINT B\$;:PRINT"3. ESTIMATE N UMBER OF POTENTIAL BUYERS FOR YOUR PRODU CT.
25 PRINT B\$;:PRINT@49ø,"SELECT ( 1-3)";
26 FOR X=15ø4 TO 1535
27 POKE X,PEEK (X) - 64 :NEXT X
$28 \mathrm{~A}=$ INKEY\$:IF A\$=""THEN 28
$29 \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{VAL}(\mathrm{A} \$): O N \mathrm{~A}$ GOTO $31,4 \varnothing, 55$
$3 \varnothing$ GOTO 28
31 A=SF-CP:CLS:PRINT"WHAT PER CE NTAGE OF THE"S

32 INPUT"READERS DO YOU THINK YO U CAN SELL";PS
$33 \mathrm{~PB}=(\mathrm{S} * \mathrm{PS}) / 1 \varnothing \varnothing$
34 PRINT B\$;:PRINT"IN ORDER TO C APTURE"PS;"\%"
35 PRINT"OF THE MARKET, YOU'LL H AVE TO SELI"; INT (PB);"UNITS. Y OUR PROFIT
36 PRINT"WILL BE \$";PB*A
37 PRINT"MINUS \$"AD"FOR THE AD
38 PRINT"NETTING YOU \$" (PB*A) -AD
39 PRINT BB\$;:GOTO 67
$4 \varnothing$ PR\$="\#\#\#.\#": CLS
41 LINE INPUT"WHAT PROFIT FIGURE ARE YOU AIMING FOR \$";PF\$
$42 \mathrm{PF}=\mathrm{VAL}(\mathrm{PF} \$)$
43 A=SF-CP
$44 \mathrm{TP}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{PF} / \mathrm{A})$
$45 \mathrm{PR}=(T P / S) * 1 \phi \varnothing$
46 PRINT B\$;:PRINT"IN ORDER TO M AKE \$";PF
47 PRINT"YOU'LL NEED TO SELL"TP" UNITS
48 PRINT"OR";
49 PRINT USING PR\$;PR;
$5 \emptyset$ PRINT"\% OF THE READERS.
51 PRINT"DEDUCT \$"AD"FOR THE AD
52 PRINT"AND YOU STILI NET \$"PF-
AD
53 PRINT BB\$;
54 GOTO 67
55 PRS="\#\#\#.\#":A=SF-CP:CLS
56 INPUT"HOW MANY UNITS DO YOU T HINK YOU CAN REALISTICALLY SELL" ; NB
57 PRINT B\$;
58 PRINT"IF YOU'RE ABLE TO SELL" NB
59 PRINT"UNITS, YOU WILL HAVE SO LD TO
6ø PRINT USING PR\$; (NB/S)*løø;
61 PRINT"\% OF THE READERS.
62 PRINT"YOUR PROFIT ON THIS TRA NSACTION
63 PRINT"WILL BE \$"NB*A
64 PRINT"MINUS \$"AD"FOR THE AD
65 PRINT"NET PROFIT IS \$" (NB*A) AD
66 PRINT BB\$;
67 PRINT@481,"nEW FIGURES SAME FIGURES eND";
68 F\$=INKEY\$:IF F\$=""THEN 68
69 IF F\$="N"THEN 5
$7 \varnothing$ IF F\$="S"THEN 19
71 IF F\$="E"THEN CLS:END
72 GOTO 68


## A bookkeeping system for newspaper carriers



# Delivering the Goods 

By Dale James Leistico

Responsibilities of having a paper route include collecting and submitting customer checks in addition to delivering the paper to customers' doorsteps before their morning coffee. My son has a paper route, and my daughter is soon going to follow in his footsteps. In fact, she has had substitute carrier jobs that required her to do collecting and bill paying.

To help with all this bookkeeping, I looked for a program that would do the job of listing out checks and figuring balances. I couldn't find what I wanted, but I remembered a program called Refund-A-File by Donald A. Turowski in the April 1986 Rainbow. This program seemed like a good jumping-off point for the program I had in mind, what would become Paper Route.

Dale Leistico lives in Lompoc, California, and works in the aerospace industry. He uses his CoCo for help with home finances and word processing.

After examining Refund-A-File, I modified it to suit my purposes. I changed its sort routine to a partition sort. I deleted the "Replace Item" routine because I felt the "Add-Delete" routine would adequately take its place. Also, I changed the search routine to make it more versatile and incorporated a file check routine.

I included the ability to save the data to either tape or disk, with the data defaulting to the tape. This way users won't have to change anything when they upgrade to disk.

The program has the ability to check printer status and inform the user if the printer is not ready. And I added the feature of calling the directory from within the program.
Line 830 sets $\$ 99.99$ as the upper limit of each customer check. The total amount of checks and bills is limited to $\$ 9,999.99$ by lines 910 through 1010.
Paper Route's operation needs little explanation as the program is menudriven and prompts for information.

I believe Paper Route provides an excellent example of how a program

can be customized to do another job. For example, with just a few more changes, my program would be useful to people who must submit a series of checks to pay their bills.
(Questions or comments about this program may be directed to the author at 313 Somerset Place, Lompoc, CA 93436. Please enclose an SASE when writing for a reply.)


The listing: PAPERS

```
1\varnothing GOTO 219\varnothing
2\varnothing 'MODIFIED FROM REFUND
3\emptyset 'APRIL 1986 RAINBOW, PAGE 95
4\varnothing 'BY DALE LEISTICO
5\emptyset 1313 SOMERSET PLACE
6\varnothing 'IOMPOC, CALIF,93436
7\emptyset CLEAR 3\phi\varnothing\emptyset:DIMS$(3\varnothing\varnothing),EX(3\varnothing\varnothing)
8\emptyset CLS(RND(8)):PRINT@ 32*6+1\varnothing,"PA
PER ROUTE"
9\varnothing FOR Q=1TOI\varnothing\varnothing\varnothing:NEXT Q:CLS
1\varnothing\varnothing GOSUB 172ø
11\varnothing CLS
12ø PRINT:PRINT" ******select
choice******":PRINT
13\emptyset PRINT" (1)input checks to li
st"
14\varnothing PRINT" (2)add to the check l
ist"
15\emptyset PRINT" (3)delete checks from
list"
16\emptyset PRINT" (4)print entire list"
17\varnothing PRINT" (5) save check list "
18\emptyset PRINT" (6)load check list "
19ø PRINT" (7)alphabetize list"
```

$2 \varnothing \varnothing$ PRINT" (8) search check list"
$21 \varnothing$ PRINT" (9)directory"
$22 \varnothing$ PRINT" ( $1 \varnothing$ ) end session"
23ø PRINTTAB(8);"SELECTION (1-1ø
)";
$24 \varnothing$ INPUT M
$25 \varnothing$ IF $\mathrm{M}<\varnothing$ OR $\mathrm{M}>1 \varnothing$ THEN $11 \varnothing$
$26 \varnothing$ ON M GOSUB $29 \varnothing, 41 \varnothing, 51 \varnothing, 7 \varnothing \varnothing, 1$
ø7ø,123ø,138ø,162ø,176ø,156ø
27ø GOTO 11ø
28ø ' ROUTINE TO INPUT/ADD ITEMS
29ø IF Y=ø THEN 4øø
$3 \varnothing \varnothing$ PRINT" do YOU wish TO erase THE "
31ø PRINT: PRINT " records IN THE computer ?"
32ø LINEINPUT "<Y>ES OR <N>O.."; W\$
$33 \varnothing$ IF W\$="Y" THEN $37 \varnothing$
$34 \varnothing$ IF W\$="N" THEN RETURN
$35 \varnothing$ CLS:GOTO $3 \varnothing \varnothing$
$36 \varnothing$ FOR Q=1 TO løøø: NEXT Q:RETU RN
37ø CLS:PRINT@32*3+5,"OLD RECORD S ERASED"
38ø PRINT@32*6+5,"START NEW RECO RD"
39ø FOR Q=1 TO løøø:NEXT Q
$4 \varnothing \varnothing Y=1$
41ø CLS: PRINT"input/add items ro utine"
$42 \varnothing$ GOSUB $217 \varnothing$
$43 \varnothing$ PRINT:PRINT "CUSTOMER NAME"
$Y$;
$44 \varnothing$ LINEINPUT $S \$(Y)$
$45 \varnothing$ IF LEN (S\$(Y))>15 THEN PRINT" PLEASE RE-ENTER A SHORTER NAME": GOTO $44 \emptyset$
$46 \varnothing$ IF $S \$(Y)=\| "$ THEN RETURN
$47 \emptyset$ PRINT"CHECK AMOUNT \$";:INPUT EX(Y)
$48 \varnothing Y=Y+1$
49ø GOTO 43ø
$5 \emptyset \varnothing$ REM ROUTINE TO DELETE ITEMS
$51 \varnothing N=\varnothing$
$52 \emptyset$ CLS:PRINT"delete items routi
ne"
53ø GOSUB $217 \varnothing$
$54 \varnothing$ PRINT"NOTE-->delete from hig hest": PRINT"
item number
to ":PRINT" lowest item n
umber!"
55ø PRINT:INPUT "CUSTOMER NUMBER
TO DELETE' $; ~ N$
$56 \emptyset$ IF N $>Y$-l THEN 55ø
$57 \varnothing$ IF $N=\varnothing$ THEN RETURN
58ø PRINT N;:PRINT" ";:PRINTS\$(
$\mathrm{N}) ;: \operatorname{PRINTEX}(\mathrm{N})$
$59 \varnothing$ PRINT"DO YOU WISH TO DELETE"
6øø LINE INPUT "<Y>ES OR <N>O.."
;W\$
$61 \varnothing$ IF W\$="Y" THEN $62 \emptyset$ ELSE $52 \emptyset$
$62 \emptyset$ PRINT" ITEM DELETED":GOSUB
$36 \varnothing$
$63 \varnothing$ FOR X=N TO Y-2
$64 \varnothing$ S \$ (X) $=$ S \$ (X+1)
$65 \emptyset E X(X)=E X(X+1)$
66ø NEXT X
67ø Y=Y-1
68ø GOTO 51ø
69ø REM ROUTINE TO PRINT ITEMS
$7 \varnothing \varnothing \mathrm{~EB}=\varnothing: \mathrm{EC}=\varnothing$
$71 \varnothing$ CLS: PRINT"LIST ITEMS ON SCRE EN (S) OR ON PRINTER(P)":PRINT" ---ENTER 'S' OR 'P'..";:LINE INP UT W\$
72ø IF W\$="P" THEN D=-2:T=1ø:GOS UB 2g7ø:GOTO 75
73ø IF W\$="S" THEN D=ø:T=ø:GOTO $75 \varnothing$
$74 \varnothing$ GOTO 71ø
$75 \emptyset$ CLS:PRINT" ENTER COUPON TOTA L ":LINEINPUT CO\$
$76 \emptyset$ PRINT" ENTER CASH TURN IN ": IINEINPUT CAS
$77 \varnothing$ PRINT "ENTER YOUR BILL":IINE INPUT EB\$
$78 \emptyset C O=V A L(C O \$): C A=V A L$ ( $C A \$): E B=V$ AL (EB\$)
$79 \varnothing$ CLS
$8 \varnothing \varnothing$ FOR X=1 TO Y-1 STEP 13
$81 \varnothing$ FOR $\mathrm{Z}=\mathrm{X}$ TO X+12
82ø IF D=-2 THEN PRINT@32*8," pr inting---stand by!!!!!!!!!!!":IF S\$(Z)="" THEN 86ø

83ø PRINT\#D,TAB(T):PRINT\#D,USING "\#\#\#"; Z; : PRINT\#D, TAB (T+5)S\$(Z);
$84 \emptyset$ PRINT\#D,TAB (T+2ø):PRINT\#D,US
ING "\#\#.\#\#"; EX(Z)
85ø EC=EC+EX(Z)
86Ø NEXT Z
$87 \emptyset$ IF D=ø GOSUB 175ø
$88 \emptyset$ NEXT X
$89 \varnothing$ PRINT\#D, TAB (T+17) " $==========1$ 9øø PRINT\#D, TAB (T) "CUST CHK TOT" ;
91ø PRINT\#D,TAB (T+17):PRINT \#D,U SING"\$\#\#\#\#.\#\#"; EC
92ø PRINT\#D,TAB(T)"COUPON";
93ø PRINT\#D,TAB (T+17): PRINT\#D,US ING"\$\#\#\#\#.\#\#"; CO
$94 \varnothing$ PRINT\#D,TAB(T) "CASH";
$95 \emptyset$ PRINT\#D, TAB (T+17): PRINT\#D, US
ING"\$\#\#\#\#.\#\#"; CA
$96 \emptyset \mathrm{ET}=\mathrm{EC}+\mathrm{CO}+\mathrm{CA}$
$97 \emptyset$ IF $D=\varnothing$ THEN NN\$="YOUR CHECK"
$98 \varnothing$ PRINT\#D,TAB(T)NN\$;
$99 \varnothing$ PRINT\#D,TAB(T+17):PRINT\#D,US ING"\$\#\#\#\#.\#\#"; EB-ET
1øøø PRINT\#D,TAB (T+17)" $==========1$
Iølø PRINT\#D,TAB(T)"TOTAL";
1ø2ø PRINT\#D,TAB(T+17):PRINT\#D,U SING"\$\#\#\#\#.\#\#";EB
1ø3ø IF $D=\varnothing$ THEN GOSUB $175 \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 4 \emptyset$ RETURN
Iø5ø REM ROUTINE TO SAVE ITEMS T - DISK OR TAPE

1ø6ø IF $Y=\varnothing$ THEN PRINT"NO RECORD $S$ IN FILE":FOR Q=1 TO 1øøø:NEXT Q:RETURN
1ø7ø GOSUB 187ø
1ø8ø CLS (8): PRINT@135,"save item 5 on "GG\$;
$1 \varnothing 9 \varnothing$ SOUND 2øø,3:SOUND 2øø,3
11øø IF CC\$="D" THENPRINT@32*8+8
,"insert data disk":SOUND 2øø,3:
111ø GOSUB 175ø
112ø PRINT@161,"FILE NAME TO SAV E..."

113ø LINEINPUT FF\$
114ø IF CC\$="T" THEN PRINT"PRESS play AND record" :GOSUB $175 \varnothing$
115申 CLS ( $\varnothing$ : PRINT@224,"saving" $F$ F\$ " on "GG\$"---stand by!";:SOUN D $2 \emptyset \varnothing, 3$
116ø PRINT FF\$: PRINT HH
117ø OPEN "O", \#HH,FF\$
118ø FOR X=1 TO Y-1
119ø IF CC\$="T" THEN PRINT\#-1,S\$ (X), EX(X) ELSE WRITE\#l, S\$(X), EX (X)

12øø NEXT X
121ø CLOSE \#HH:SOUND 2øø,3:RETUR N
$122 \emptyset$ REM ROUTINE TO LOAD FROM DI SK OR TAPE
$123 \emptyset$ GOSUB $187 \varnothing$
$124 \emptyset$ CLS (4):PRINT@134,"load data from "GG\$;:SOUND 2øø,3
125ø IF FF\$="D" THEN PRINT@32*8+ 8,"insert data disk!";
$126 \varnothing$ IF FF\$="T" THEN PRINT @32*5 +8,"press play on recorder"; 127ø GOSUB 175ø
128ø PRINT@I61,"FILE NAME TO LOA D..."

129め LINEINPUT FF\$
13øø CLS ( $\varnothing$ : PRINT@224,"loading "
FF\$" from "GG\$"-stand by";:SOUND 2øø, 3
131Ø OPEN"I", \#HH,FF\$
$132 \varnothing \mathrm{Y}=1$
$133 \varnothing$ IF EOF (HH) THEN 137ø
134ø INPUT \#HH, S\$(Y),EX(Y)
$135 \emptyset Y=Y+1$
$136 \varnothing$ GOTO $133 \varnothing$
137 13 CLOSE \#HH:SOUND $2 \varnothing \varnothing, 3:$ RETUR N
$138 \emptyset$ REM ALPHABETIZE ROUTINE
$139 \varnothing$ IF $Y=\varnothing$ THEN PRINT"NO record s IN file":FOR Q=1 TO løøø:NEXT Q:RETURN
14øø CLS (RND (8)) : PRINT@32*8,"sta nd by-m--alphabetizing list!" $141 \varnothing$ I=Y
$142 \varnothing \quad I=I N T(L / 2)+2$
$143 \varnothing$ FOR I=1 TO Y-I
$144 \varnothing$ IF $S \$(I+L)=11$ THEN $15 \varnothing \varnothing$
$145 \varnothing$ IF $S \$(I)<S \$(I+I) T H E N 149 \varnothing$
$146 \varnothing \mathrm{~T}=\mathrm{S} \$(\mathrm{I}): \mathrm{F}=\mathrm{EX}(\mathrm{I})$
$147 \varnothing S \$(I)=S \$(I+L): E X(I)=E X(I+I)$
$148 \varnothing$ S $\$(I+L)=T \$: E X(I+I)=F$
$149 \varnothing$ NEXT I
$15 \emptyset \varnothing$ IF L=1 THEN 154ø
151ø IF L>5 THEN 142ø
152ø L=工-1:GOTO 143ø
153ø GOTO 142ø
154ø. CLS (3): PRINT@32*8,"alphabet izing completed!!!!!!!!":SOUND 2 $\varnothing \varnothing, 3: F O R Q=1 T O 5 \varnothing \varnothing:$ NEXTQ:RETURN
155ø 'END WARNING
$156 \varnothing$ CLS: FOR B=1 TO 8:CLS (RND (8) ):SOUND $2 \varnothing \varnothing, 2: N E X T$ B
157ø PRINT@32*3,"before ending $t$ his session,":PRINT"be sure to $s$ ave all changes":PRINT"on your $d$ isk or tape file!!!":PRINT:PRINT "if you are sure you want to":PR INT"end the session, then press 'E'": PRINT"otherwise, press and <enter> anyother";
158ø PRINT" key to return to the main menu"
$159 \varnothing$ INPUT RS


```
16\varnothing\emptyset IF R$="E" THEN CLS:END
161\varnothing RETURN
162\emptyset LINE INPUT"NAME TO SEARCH F
OR...";NN$
I63\emptyset CLS (5)
164\emptyset FOR I=1 TO Y-1
165\emptyset FT=INSTR(1,S$(I),NN$)
166\emptyset IF FT>\emptyset THEN PRINTS$(I)::PR
INT" ";:PRINTUSING "###.##";EX
(I)
167\emptyset IF FT>\varnothing THEN GOSUB 175\emptyset
168\varnothing NEXT I
169\varnothing PRINT "END OF SEARCH"
17\varnothing\varnothing GOSUB 175\emptyset
171\varnothing RETURN
172\emptyset PRINT"THIS PROGRAM WIL工 KEE
P A FILE OFYOUR PAPER ROUTE CHEC
KS.":PRINT"YOU WILL HAVE ROOM FO
R ABOUT 15\varnothing-3\varnothing\emptyset ENTRIES(DEPENDIN
G ON THEIR LENGTH)!"
173\emptyset PRINT" THERE WIL工 ALSO BE
A PRINTER OPTION FOR YOUR LIS
T WHEN YOU WANT A HARD COPY.
174\varnothing PRINT"note: DO NOT USE COM
MAS WHEN ENTERING ITEMS
!"
175ø PRINT@32*13+5,"PRESS enter
TO CONTINUE";:LINE INPUT R$:CLS:
RETURN
```


## Corřections

＂Preparing for Uncle Sam＂（January 1988，Page 112）： Due to a production error，Line 160 of Listing 1， TAX．BAS，appears incorrectly in the magazine．The line should be entered as it appears below．

```
16\emptyset DATA97,98,99,1\varnothing1,1\varnothing2,1\varnothing3,1\varnothing5
,1\varnothing9,111,113,117,119,12\varnothing,121,123
,124,125,126
```

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 INFO at the TOPIC $>$ prompt．
$176 \varnothing$ IF PEEK（49152）$=68$ THEN 18 80
177ø CLS：PRINT＂THIS FEATURE IS DISABLED FOR NON DISK SYSTEMS ＂
178ø GOSUB 175ø
179ø RETURN
18øø CLS：DIR
181ø PRINT＠（（32＊12）＋25），＂press＂ 182申 PRINT＠（（ $32 * 13)+23), "<E N T E R>$ ＂
183ø PRINT＠（（32＊14）＋28），＂to＂
184ø PRINT＠（ $(32 * 15)+22)$ ，＂CONTINU E＂
185ø LINEINPUT R\＄：CLS：RETURN
$186 \varnothing$ RETURN
187ø PRINT＂SELECT＜D＞ISK OR＜T＞A PE＂
188ø LINEINPUT CC\＄
$189 \varnothing$ IF $\operatorname{PEEK}(49152)=68$ THEN 191ø
19øø CC\＄＝＂T＂
191ø IF CC\＄＝＂D＂THEN GG\＄＝＂disk＂：
HH＝1：RETURN
192ø IF CC\＄＝＂T＂THEN 194ø
193ø GOTO 188ø
194ø GG\＄＝＂tape＂：HH＝－1
$195 \emptyset$ CLS（RND（8））
$196 \emptyset$ PRINT＂SETUP TAPE AND RECORD ER＂
197ø PRINT＂PRESS＜play＞ON THE R ECORDER＂
198ø PRINT＂THE MOTOR WILL GO ON WHEN＂
199ø PRINT＂enter IS PRESSED＂
2øøø PRINT＂PRESS enter TO TURN IT OFF＂
$2 \not 01 \varnothing$ GO SUB $175 \varnothing$
$2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing$ MOTOR ON：AUDIO ON
$2 \varnothing 3 \varnothing$ GO SUB 175ø
2ø4ø MOTOR OFF：AUDIO OFF
$2 \varnothing 5 \emptyset$ RETURN
$2 \varnothing 6 \varnothing$＇PRINTER SUBROUTINE
$2 \not 1 \varnothing$ PS＝PEEK（65314）：IF（PS）／2＝IN T（ PS ）／2）THEN 212ø
2ø8ø CLS：PRINT＠71，＂SET up the PR INTER＂
2ø9ø SOUND 2øø， 3
21øø．GOSUB 175ø
211ø GOTO 2ø7ø
212ø PRINT＂ENTER CARRIER NUMBER ＂：INPUT MN
213ø PRINT＂ENTER CARRIER NAME＂ ：LINEINPUT NN\＄
214 $\varnothing$ PRINT\＃－2，TAB（1ф）＂CARRIER RO UTE．．．＂MN
$215 \emptyset$ PRINT\＃－2，TAB（1申）＂CARRIER NA ME．＂NN\＄
$216 \varnothing$ RETURN
217ø PRINT＠34，＂PRESS enter WHEN FINISHED＂
$218 \varnothing$ RETURN
219ø PCLEARI：GOTO7ø

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## Rescue miners from the volcanic caverns



After the title page, the program asks if you would like to enact a speedup poke (located in Line 120). Then it asks for double or triple speed. Next, input the level desired ( 20 is the easiest and 2 is the hardest). A "score" screen is displayed while the cavern is constructed and includes the number of caverns you have been in, the level, the heroes left, shields left, men saved, men left behind and the percentage of men saved (if lower than 100 percent).

At the bottom of the game screen is a yellow fuel bar, which turns red as fuel is used up. When the yellow is gone, the game is over. If the yellow bar is not disappearing, you have more fuel than it can indicate.

Your hero is red and the miners (sitting) are green. The walls of the cavern are blue - do not touch them! On Level 20, there are no walls except for the edges of the screen. Level 20 is a wide-open area good for beginners to practice their flying. Every time a screen is cleared of lost men, the level goes down by an increment of two.

The game ends when you run out of fuel or heroes. The scoring screen shows you the final results and asks if you would like another game. By answering "no" (pressing N), a slowdown poke is executed and the game ends (Line 840).

## Controls

The keyboard is used to move your hero throughout the caverns. The right and left arrows move you to the sides and the space bar moves you up. You will go down if no buttons are pressed. You may hold a direction button down instead of tapping it over and over, thanks to the peeks and pokes in lines 430 through 450.

The @ key fires a bomb from your helmet. It will blow up when it hits anything blue (the walls). All miners are reconstructed after every fourth shot (just in case there are some wise guys out there who decide to blow up the walls directly below one of the miners to destroy him). If you have no intention of going on a bombing spree, you may delete the end of Line 370 after the GOSUB statement and delete lines 730 through 750 .

The right joystick (preferably self-
centering with x -axis "free") controls the prop pitch of your rotor blades. Moving the stick all the way to the left gives you no pitch, and, therefore, won't allow you to move in any direction; however, you may use the arrow keys to turn around in place.


As you move the stick to the right, your hero moves faster in all directions. Using a high prop pitch is dangerous when moving from side to side, but it is ideal for going up or
down quickly. The lower pitches are valuable for the tedious movement required in rescuing the miners.

The right joystick also controls your shields. By moving it up all the way (be sure to center it after you hear the tone), your shield is turned on. A blue circle surrounds you for less than 10 seconds, and this shield will "eat" away anything it comes in contact with. You are given only one shield at the start of the game.
Shields serve no useful purpose except that on Level 2 they are a precaution against killing yourself trying to get through a horizontal wall extending clear across the screen (there would be no way to blast through it with dynamite). The shield's only other use is for getting through walls quickly when fuel is low.

Here is a tip for arranging your fingers on the keyboard: Use your right hand for the buttons. Place your index finger on the @ key and your

Table 1


## Table 2

| Variable | Description | Variable | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | Horizontal screen location | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CV } \\ & \text { GS } \end{aligned}$ | Caverns been in Gas tank on-off switch |
| B | Vertical screen location | LL | Level number |
| P | Right/left DRAW string for hero | $\begin{aligned} & P P \\ & T T \end{aligned}$ | Shot count (resets at 4) Shield on-off switch |
| C, D, Q | Erase hero |  |  |
| A, B, P |  | String | Description |
| E | Horizontal position of bomb | A\$, B\$ | Miscellaneous (title page) |
| F | Vertical position of bomb | 1\$ | Speed-up poke? double or triple? |
| G, H | Erase bomb | J\$ | Play again? |
| E, F |  | P\$(1), | Draw hero right or left |
| 1 | Men left behind | P\$(2) |  |
| K | Total men rescued | R\$ | Draw miner sitting |
| K | Men rescued on the screen | S\$ | Draw fuel can |
| L | Lost men on the screen | Array P(x,y) | (Miner Description) |
| M | Horizontal position of fuel tank | $x$ | Column number |
| N | Vertical position of fuel tank | $y$ | sition $(P(x, y))$ <br> $2 P(x, y)=$ Vertical posi- |
| 0 | Prop pitch (JOYSTK(0)/ <br> 4) | $y$ | $\text { tion }(P(x, y))$ <br> $0 P(x, y)=0$ if not there |
| R | Heroes left |  | ( $P(x, y)$ ) |
| S | Fuel left |  | or $=1$ if not rescued |
| T | Shields left |  | ( $P(x, y)$ ) |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { V, w, X } \\ & \mathrm{Y}, \mathrm{Z} \end{aligned}$ | Miscellaneous (FORNEXT) |  |  |

thumb on the space bar. Your other two "big" fingers should fall nicely on the right and left arrow keys. Your left hand is free to use the joystick.

## Fueling Up

Several times during the game, you will get low on fuel and will need to find some more. Fuel is represented by a yellow gas can on a blue background. To get at it, simply shoot it and your reserves will increase by a random amount. Sometimes a new shield is awarded when you pick up fuel; this is signaled by a siren.

## Rescuing Miners

To rescue a miner, simply float down slowly and touch your toe (toe, not heel) to him. This is the only point on your heli-suit that checks for green contact. When all men on the screen are rescued, the score screen is shown while another cavern is constructed. If you need fuel before going on to the next level, get it before you rescue the last man!

## How It's Animated

Helicopter Hero uses a technique of animation that is not very popular, but is very effective. The old GET and PUT
"box" method simply will not do here. We need something that doesn't have a "cushion" around it.

The DRAW statement works fine when we define a string for the hero. Look at Line 330. The symbols within the quotes $(=\mathrm{C}$; and $=\mathrm{D}$; ) are used in the place of numbers. You may put a variable in the place of any number within a DRAW string or a PLAY string, just so long as an equal sign precedes and a semicolon follows. However, something like $=v+2$; will not work. Instead, let $\mathrm{w}=\mathrm{v}+2$ and then put the variable $W$ in the string.

The DRAW statements in Line 330 contain two sets of variables: $A, B, P$ and $\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{D}, \mathrm{Q}$. The first set draws the man and the second set erases the man. As the program goes through the main loop, A , $B$ and $P$ change, but $C, D$ and $Q$ still retain the values they were assigned in Line 360. This way, the "old" man is erased, and an instant later the "new" one is drawn. This prevents the flashing effect that would occur if it were done the other way around.

## Modifications

Those of you who own a CoCo 3 and would like to be warned when fuel is getting low, insert PALETTE3, 7 in lines 130 and 710 , and enter this line:

## 355 IF $5>170$ THEN PALETTE 3, RND(63)

If you would like the game to run a little faster and don't mind giving up your shields, delete the following: Line 700 , the $\mathrm{T}=1$ : in Line 150, and lines 380 through 410. In Line 850, change the 196 to 228 and delete PRINT@260, "SHIELDS LEFT";T;:.
(Questions or comments about this program may be directed to the author at 908 Peachwood Court, Modesto, CA 95350. Please enclose an SASE when writing for a reply.)


The listing: HELIHERD

```
1\varnothing 'Helicopter Hero (C) }198
    Phil Holsten 998 Peachwood Ct
    Modesto, CA 9535\emptyset
2\emptyset DATA66,1\varnothing,1\varnothing2,2,134,2,138,4,1
```

$66,2,17 \varnothing, 2,198,8,23 \varnothing, 6,262,6,296$
, 4, 33申, 2, $362,2,394,4$
3ø PLAY"V2øO1L255T255": CLS2:FORX
$=1$ TO $32: \mathrm{A} \$=\mathrm{A} \$+\mathrm{CHR} \$(159): \mathrm{B} \$=\mathrm{B} \$+\mathrm{CHR}$
\$(143):NEXT:PRINT@48申,B\$;:PRINT@
448,A\$;:PRINT@491, "^ OUR HERO ^"
;:FORX=1TO13:READ Y,Z:FORW=1TO Z
: PLAY"P5C": PRINT@Y+W, CHR\$ (191) ;:
NEXTW, X
$4 \varnothing$ A $\$(1)=$ "HELICOPTER HERO": A\$ (2)
="BY PHIL HOLSTEN":A\$(3)="COPYRI
GHT 1985": W=176

5ø FORX＝1TO3：FORY＝173TO191：PLAY＂ C＂：PRINT＠Z，CHR\＄（159）；：PRINT＠Y，CH R\＄（191）；
$6 \varnothing$ IF $Y>176$ THENPRINT＠Z，MID（AS（X ），Y－176，1）；
$7 \varnothing Z=Y: N E X T Y: P R I N T @ 191, \operatorname{CHR} \$(159)$ ；：FORV＝1TO7申ø：NEXTV：FORY＝173TO19 1：PLAY＂A＂：PRINT＠Z，CHR\＄（159）：：PRI NT＠Y，CHR\＄（191）；：Z＝Y：NEXTY：PRINT＠ 191，CHR $\$(159):: F O R V=1 T O 4 \varnothing \varnothing:$ NEXTV ，X：FORX＝31TO1STEP－2：PLAY＂P2ø；1＂： PRINT＠48ø，A\＄；：PLAY＂V＝X；2＂：NEXT $8 \varnothing$ CLS 3
9ø PRINT＠199，＂SPEED UP POKE（Y／N ）＂；：I\＄＝INKEY\＄：IF I\＄＝＂＂THEN9め 1øø IF ISく＞＂Y＂THEN13ø
11ø PRINT＠293，＂DOUBLE OR TRIPLE
$(2 / 3)$＂：$:$ I $\$=I N K E Y \$: I F \quad$ I\＄＝＂＂THEN1 $1 \varnothing$
12ø IF I\＄＝＂3＂THENPOKE65497，$\varnothing$ ELSE POKE65495，$\varnothing$
13ø PRINT＠361，；：INPUT＂LEVEL（2－2 ø）＂；LL：IF LL＞2øTHEN LL＝2ø
$14 \varnothing$ IF LL＜2THEN LL＝2
$15 \varnothing S=\varnothing: T=1: C V=1: R=\varnothing: I=\varnothing: J=\varnothing: P L A$ Y＂O1T255V2øL255＂：P\＄（1）＝＂R2D3NR2U 8NR2D2NR2L2D2L2U6NL2NR2＂：P\＄（2）＝＂ L2D3NL2U8NL2D2NL2R2D2R2U6NL2NR2＂ ：R\＄＝＂R4U6L2D1BD3D1L4NU1L2D1＂：S\＄＝ ＂DIL2D7R2U7R2D7R2U7R2ND7U3R1E1R1 E1＂
16ø GOSUB85 $\varnothing$
17 $\varnothing$ PMODE3，1：PCLS $3: K=\varnothing: A=14: B=18$ ：$P=1: C=A: D=B$
18ø COLOR2，3：IF LI＝2øTHEN LINE（4 ，4）－（248，164），PSET，BF：GOTO23øELS E FORY＝4TO16øSTEP28： $\mathrm{FORX}=4 \mathrm{TO} 236 \mathrm{~S}$ TEP28：LINE $(X, Y)-(X+2 \emptyset, Y+2 \emptyset)$ ，PSET ，BF：NEXTX，Y：FORY＝25TO16øSTEP28：F ORX $=4$ TO23 6 STEP2 $8:$ IFRND（LL）$=1$ THEN $2 \varnothing \varnothing$
$19 \varnothing \operatorname{LINE}(X, Y)-(X+2 \varnothing, Y+8), \operatorname{PSET}, B F$ 2øø NEXTX，Y：FORX＝26TO236STEP28：F ORY $=4$ TO16 $\varnothing$ STEP28：IFRND（LL）$=1 \mathrm{THEN}$ $22 \varnothing$
$21 \varnothing \operatorname{LINE}(X, Y)-(X+8, Y+2 \varnothing), P S E T, B F$ $22 \varnothing$ NEXTY，X
$23 \varnothing \operatorname{IINE}(38,178)-(246,182), \operatorname{PSET}$, BF：IF S＞øTHEN COLOR4，3：LINE（244－ S，178）－（248，182），PSET，BF
$24 \varnothing$ DRAW＂C2BM4，182U2NR4U2R4BR4D4 R4U4BR4NR4D2NR4D2R4BR4NR4U4＂：IF JOYSTK（ $\varnothing$ ）＞5THEN PRINT＠227，＂move joystick to the left＂；
25ø L＝9：FORX＝14TO238STEP28： $\mathrm{Z}=$（（X $-14) / 28)+1: \operatorname{IFRND}(3)=1$ THEN $P(2, \varnothing)$ $=\varnothing: L=L-1$ ：GOTO29 $\varnothing$
$26 \varnothing Y=(\operatorname{RND}(6) * 28)-4: D R A W^{\prime \prime} C 1 B M=X$ ； ，$=\mathrm{Y}$ ；＂+ R
27ø $\operatorname{IFPPOINT}(\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}+1)=2$ THENDRAW＂C2
$B M=X ;,=Y ; "+R \$: Y=Y+2: D R A W " C l B M=X ;$ ，＝Y；＂＋R\＄：GOTO2 $7 \varnothing$
$28 \varnothing P(Z, 1)=X: P(Z, 2)=Y: P(Z, \varnothing)=1$
$29 \varnothing$ NEXTX：IFRND（3）＝1THENGS＝$\varnothing: G O T$ 032ø
$3 \varnothing \varnothing G S=1: M=(\operatorname{RND}(7)+1) * 28+4: N=(R N$ $D(4)+1) * 28+4:$ IFPPOINT $(M+6, N+2 \varnothing)=$ 1THEN3øø
$31 \varnothing$ COLOR $3,3: \operatorname{LINE}(M, N)-(M+2 \varnothing, N+2$ Ø）， $\mathrm{PSET}, \mathrm{BF}: \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{M}+6: \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{N}+8: \mathrm{DRAW"C} \mathrm{BM}$ $=X ;,=Y ; "+S \$$
$32 \varnothing$ SCREEN1，$\varnothing$
$33 \varnothing$ DRAW＂C2BM＝C；$=D ; "+P \$(Q): D R A W$ ＂C4BM＝A；$=\mathrm{B} ;{ }^{\prime \prime}+\mathrm{P}$（ P ）
$34 \varnothing S=S+.2: I F \quad S>\emptyset T H E N L I N E(248-S$ ， 178）－（248－S，182），PSET
$35 \varnothing$ IF $S>2 \varnothing 9$ THEN78ø
$36 \varnothing \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{A}: \mathrm{D}=\mathrm{B}: Q=\mathrm{P}:$ PLAY＂V8；1＂
$37 \varnothing$ IFINKEY\＄＝＂＠＂THENONP GOSUB57ø ， $63 \varnothing: P P=P P+1: I F \quad P P=4 T H E N \quad P P=\varnothing: G O$ SUB73ø
$38 \varnothing$ IFJOYSTK（1）＝ 1 THEN T＝T－1：IF T $<\emptyset$ THEN $T=\varnothing$ ：GOTO42 $\varnothing$ ELSESOUND $15 \varnothing, 4$ ：TIMER＝$\varnothing: T T=1$
$39 \varnothing$ IF TT＝øTHEN $42 \varnothing$
$4 \varnothing \varnothing$ IFB＞1540RB＜14ORA＜12ORA＞2380R TT＝1ANDTIMER $>5 \varnothing \varnothing T H E N T T=\varnothing:$ GOTO42 $\varnothing$ $41 \varnothing$ PLAY＂O4V25；12＂：CIRCLE（A，B－3）
（Reviewed in Oct． 87 RAINBOW）Makes programming sensa－ tional－looking graphics as easy as moving a joystick！Converts precision drawings into＂DRAW＂commands which can be stand－ alone BASIC programs or merged into other programs．Also includes＂DEMO＂and＂PAINT＂programs．Requires a spring－ centered joystick or touch－pad．32k ECB tape or disk \＄14．95

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, 1申, 3:CIRCLE (A, B-3), 1ø, 2:CIRCLE ( A, B-2),1ø,2: PLAY"OlV1ф"
$42 \varnothing 0=I N T(J O Y S T K(\varnothing) / 14)$
43ø $\operatorname{IFPEEK}(343)=247 \mathrm{THENIFPPOINT}($ $\mathrm{A}-6, \mathrm{~B}+3$ ) $=30 \mathrm{RPPOINT}(\mathrm{A}-6, \mathrm{~B}-5)=30 \mathrm{RP}$ POINT (A-2,B-7) $=3$ THENP $=2:$ GOTO76ØE LSEPOKE343,255:A=A-O*2: P=2:GOTO4 5ø
$44 \varnothing$ IFPEEK (344) $=247$ THENIFPPOINT ( $A+6, B+3)=30 \operatorname{RPPOINT}(A+6, B-5)=30 R P$ POINT $(A+2, B-7)=3$ THENP $=1:$ GOTO76ØE LSEPOKE344,255:A=A+O*2: P=1:GOTO4 5ø
$45 \emptyset \operatorname{IFPEEK}(345)=247$ THENIFPPOINT ( $\mathrm{A}-4, \mathrm{~B}-8$ ) $=30 \mathrm{RPPOINT}(\mathrm{A}+4, \mathrm{~B}-8)=3 \mathrm{THE}$ N76ØELSEPOKE345, 255:B=B-O:GOTO47 $\varnothing$
$46 \varnothing$ ONP GOSUB48ø,51ø:B=B+O:IF K= L THEN CV=CV+1:LL=LL-2:IF LL<2TH EN LL=2:GOTOI6ø:ELSE16ø
47ø GOTO33ø
$48 \varnothing$ IFPPOINT $(A+4, B+4)=30 R P P O I N T($ $\mathrm{A}-2, \mathrm{~B}+1)=3$ RPPOINT $(\mathrm{A}-4, \mathrm{~B}-6)=3 \mathrm{THE}$ N76 $\varnothing$
$49 \varnothing \operatorname{IFPPOINT}(A+4, B+4)=1$ THEN $54 \varnothing$ $5 \varnothing \varnothing$ RETURN
51ø IFPPOINT ( $A-4, B+4$ ) $=30$ RPPOINT ( $A+2, B+1)=30 \operatorname{RPPOINT}(A+4, B-6)=3 T H E$

N76ø
$52 \varnothing$ IFPPOINT $(A-4, B+4)=1$ THEN54 $\varnothing$
53ø RETURN
54 $\varnothing$ FORX=1TO9:IF $P(X, \varnothing)=\varnothing$ THEN56 $\varnothing$
$55 \emptyset$ IF ABS $(P(X, 1)-A)<=14 A N D$ ABS ( $P(X, 2)-B)<=14$ THEN $P(X, \varnothing)=\varnothing: J=J+1$ : $\mathrm{K}=\mathrm{K}+1$ : SOUND $2 \varnothing \varnothing, 1$ : DRAW" $\mathrm{C} 2 \mathrm{BM}=\mathrm{P}$ ( X , 1) $;=P(X, 2) ; "+R \$: X=9$

56ø NEXTX:RETURN
57ø $\mathrm{E}=\mathrm{A}+4: \mathrm{F}=\mathrm{B}-4$
58ø $\operatorname{PSET}(G, H, 2): \operatorname{PSET}(E, F, 4): G=E:$
$\mathrm{H}=\mathrm{F}$
59ø $E=E+2: I F P P O I N T(E+2, F)<>2$ THEN 6øøELSE58ø
$6 \not \emptyset \emptyset$ IF PPOINT $(E+2, F)<>30 R E>244 T$ HEN PSET (G,H,2):RETURN
$61 \varnothing$ IF GS $=1$ AND $E<M+26$ AND $E>M-4 A N$ D $\mathrm{F}>\mathrm{N}-1$ AND $\mathrm{F}<\mathrm{N}+21$ THEN69ø
62ø GOTO68ø
$63 \varnothing \mathrm{E}=\mathrm{A}-4: \mathrm{F}=\mathrm{B}-4$
64ø $\operatorname{PSET}(\mathrm{G}, \mathrm{H}, 2): \operatorname{PSET}(\mathrm{E}, \mathrm{F}, 4): \mathrm{G}=\mathrm{E}:$ $\mathrm{H}=\mathrm{F}$
65ø E=E-2:IFPPOINT (E-2,F)<>2THEN 66øELSE64ø
$66 \emptyset$ IF PPOINT $(E-2, F)<>30 R E<16 T H$ ENPSET ( $\mathrm{G}, \mathrm{H}, 2$ ) : RETURN
$67 \varnothing$ IF GS $=1$ AND $E>M-4$ AND $E<M+26 A N$ D $\mathrm{F}>\mathrm{N}-1$ AND $\mathrm{F}<\mathrm{N}+21 \mathrm{THEN} 69 \varnothing$


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The listing:
$\emptyset$ PMODE1,3:PCLS:PMODE1,1:SCREEN1 $: \mathrm{H}=128: \mathrm{V}=96: \mathrm{FORJ}=\varnothing$ TOISTEP $\varnothing: \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{JOY}$ $\operatorname{STK}(\varnothing) * 4: Y=J O Y S T K(1) * 3: \operatorname{LINE}(H, V)$ -(X,Y), PSET:AS=INKEY\$:IFA\$>""THE NPCOPY3TO1: PCOPY4TO2: $\mathrm{H}=\mathrm{X}: \mathrm{V}=\mathrm{Y}:$ NEX TELSEIF (PEEK (6528ø) ANDI) THENPCOP Y3TO1: PCOPY4TO2:NEXTELSEPCOPY1TO 3:PCOPY2TO4: $\mathrm{H}=\mathrm{X}: \mathrm{V}=\mathrm{Y}: \mathrm{NEXT}$

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[^4]$68 \emptyset$ FORX＝1TOLISTEP2：CIRCLE（E，F）， X， 4 ：PLAY＂V25；＝X；＂：NEXTX：FORX＝1TO 11STEP2：CIRCLE（E，F），X，2：NEXTX：FO RX＝$\varnothing$ TO2STEP2：LINE（X，X／2）－（25 $\varnothing+X$ ， $167+\mathrm{X} / 2)$ ，PRESET，B：NEXT：RETURN $69 \varnothing \operatorname{PSET}(G, H, 2): G S=\varnothing: X=M+1 \varnothing: Y=N+$ 1ø：COLOR4，3：PLAY＂V15＂：FORZ＝øTO1ø STEP2：LINE（X－Z，Y－Z）－（X＋Z，Y＋Z），PS ET，B：PLAY＂V－EEFFFFGGGG＂：NEXT：COL OR2， 3 ：FORZ $=\varnothing$ TOIØSTEP1：IINE（ $X-Z, Y$ $-Z)-(X+Z, Y+Z)$, PSET，B：NEXT
$7 \varnothing \varnothing$ IF RND（5）＝3THEN T＝T＋1：FORX＝1 TO5：PLAY＂O5Lløø；1；2；3；4；5；6；5；4； 3；2；＂：NEXT：PLAY＂OLL255＂
$71 \varnothing S=S-5 \emptyset-(R N D(25) * 2): I F S<\emptyset T H E$ NLINE $(38,178)-(246,182), \operatorname{PSET}, \mathrm{BF}:$ RETURN
$72 \varnothing \operatorname{LINE}(38,178)-(248-S, 182), \operatorname{PSE}$ T，BF：RETURN
$73 \varnothing$ FORZ $=1 T O 9: I F P(Z, \varnothing)=\varnothing$ THEN75 $\varnothing$ $74 \varnothing \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{Z}, \mathrm{I}): Y=\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{Z}, 2): \mathrm{DRAW"ClBM=}$ X；，＝Y；＂＇R\＄
$75 \varnothing$ NEXTZ：RETURN
76 （ DRAW＂C2BM＝C；$=\mathrm{D} ;{ }^{\prime \prime}+\mathrm{P} \$(\mathrm{Q}):$ DRAW ＂C4BM＝A；$=B ; "+P \$(P): P L A Y " V 25 ": R=$ R＋1：I＝I＋（L－K）：FORX＝11TOISTEP－2
77ø PLAY＂Vー；9；8；7；6；＂：CIRCLE（A，B
－2），X，2：PLAY＂4；3；2；1；＂：NEXTX：IF

R＝3THEN82øELSE CV＝CV＋1：GOTO16ø
$78 \emptyset$ PLAY＂V31＂：$I=I+(L-K)$
$79 \varnothing$ DRAW＂C2BM＝A；$=D ; "+P \$(Q): D R A W$ ＂C4BM＝A；$=B ; "+P \$(P): Q=P: D=B: B=B+$ $\mathrm{BB}: \mathrm{BB}=\mathrm{BB}+.5: I F \operatorname{RND}(2)=1 T H E N \quad \mathrm{P}=3-$ P
$8 \varnothing \varnothing$ PLAY＂V－DC＂：IF B＞17øTHEN B＝B－ BB：GOTO81øELSE79ø
$81 \varnothing$ PLAY＂V31O1＂：FORX＝1TO4ø：PSET（
$\operatorname{RND}(7) * 2+A-8, \operatorname{RND}(15)+B-1 \varnothing, \operatorname{RND}(2)$ ）：PLAY＂CC＂：NEXT：FORX＝1TO5 $\varnothing \varnothing: N E X T$ 82ø CLSRND（9）－1：FORX＝1TO2 $\varnothing$ ：PLAY＂ V3105L255；1；2；4；3；5＂：PRINT＠RND（4 Øø），＂GAME OVER＂；：NEXTX
$83 \varnothing$ GOSUB85ø：PRINT＠484，；：INPUT＂$a$ nother mission（Y／N）＂；J\＄
84ø IF J\＄＝＂Y＂THEN CLS3：GOTO13øEL SE CLS：IF I\＄＝＂3＂THEN POKE65496，$\varnothing$ ：END ELSE POKE65494，Ø：END
85ø CLS4：PRINT＠68，＂CAVERNS＂；CV ；：PRINT＠Iøø，＂LEVEL＂；L工；：PRINT＠ 196，＂HEROES LEFT＂；3－R；：PRINT＠2 6ø，＂SHIELDS LEFT＂；T；：PRINT＠356 ，＂MEN SAVED＂；J；：PRINT＠388，＂MEN LEFT BEHIND＂；I；：IF I＞øTHENPRI NT＠42ø，＂SAVE \％＂；INT（（J／（J＋I））＊ 1øめ）：
$86 \emptyset$ RETURN

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[^5]＊Includes Documentation
TURN TO PAGE 30 \＆ 31 FOR A COMPLETE LISTING

PLEASE SPECIFY TAPE OR DISK

# The Care and Handling of Tapes and Disks 

Inresponse to Page R. Edmonson's request for information on the care and handling of floppy disks ("Letters to the Rainbow," December 1987, Page 7). . .

## Cassettes

Should I use those special "computer cassettes," or are normal audio cassettes OK? What kind of tapes should I use?

Any standard audio cassette (often called "normal bias" or "Type I") will work, although it's best to use one of the better quality tapes on the market. Since the CoCo writes and reads data as an audio signal, the requirements are the same as for audio recording.
The one thing you want to look for is a tape that has as few surface imperfections as possible, to avoid losing data due to "dropouts." If in doubt, try recording some music on the tape you're considering, using the best recorder you have, and listen for dropouts in one or both channels; if you don't hear any, and the sound is reasonably clear (not muffled or "hissy"), the tape should be suitable for computer use.
The special "computer cassettes" sold by Radio Shack and other dealers actually use just a high-quality audio tape. The major advantage of these cassettes is their length - typically five, 10 or 20 minutes long. Some computer cassettes are supplied without leaders at the ends so that you can start recording on the beginning of the tape without having to wind past the leader. (Actually, it's a good idea to skip the first few seconds of the tape, anyway - that's the area most likely to be damaged, whether the cassette has a leader or not.) Any length up to 60 minutes will do, although you should avoid the C-90, $\mathrm{C}-120$ and $\mathrm{C}-180$ cassettes because they

[^6]consist of thinner tape that may be less reliable.

There's another type of computer cassette you may come across, one that has a large notch in the housing between the two record-protect tabs. These data cassettes are designed for some "streamer" backup systems (as well as some older computers and terminals), and are not suitable for use with the CoCo . Also, avoid the "high bias" or metalparticle tapes; these won't be any better than a good normal bias tape, and may not work properly in your recorder.

What's the proper way to store cassettes?

Cassettes should be stored at room temperature, in their cases (if you have them). You might want to buy empty cases for the tapes that don't have them, but it's not mandatory. Contrary to popular belief, audio cassettes won't be damaged by being stacked horizontally. Also, rewind the tape to the beginning (either side will do) before putting it away. If you can see that the tape was wound unevenly, run it all the way to one end and then back to the other; this will pack the tape on the reel properly and prevent the tape from becoming creased.

What volume setting should I use?
The correct volume setting will depend on the recording level of the tape you're trying to load. We've found that a setting between 2 and 3 works best on the Radio Shack CTR-80 and CCR-81. On other recorders you'll have to find it by trial and error; one way to start is to type AUDIOON:MOTORON, press ENTER, and then play a tape through the CoCo . Adjust the volume to the highest point before the signal starts to become distorted, then try a CLOAD at that setting; if you still can't get tapes to load, start turning the volume down until you get good results.

## What about head alignment?

It's very common for a recording head to be misaligned with respect to
the tape, and far too often the head gap in your recorder may not match the tracks recorded by another machine. This causes the playback to be somewhat muffled, with the high end rolled off, resulting in a large number of errors when you try to load the file into your CoCo . (Head alignment errors are so common that some of the better stereo cassette decks have a "tracking" control to match the alignment of any tape you play.)

If you need to adjust the head in your recorder, enter the RUDIOON: MOTORON command and play the tape you need to match, then insert a small Phillips screwdriver through the tiny hole in the nameplate until it reaches the alignment screw. Turn the screw one way or the other to get the clearest signal.

When you've finished loading a balky tape this way, you'll need to reset your recorder using a cassette you've recorded on previously. A special alignment cassette would be even better, if you're able to find one.

How do I clean the heads on my recorder?

The best way to clean the heads is with a cotton swab dipped in alcohol or a special head-cleaning solution. Simply soak the swab and gently rub it over the heads to remove any oxide or other stains. (I don't recommend using a head-cleaning cassette; although some are OK, others can do more harm than good.)

What about demagnetizing the heads?

Believe it or not, some authorities say * that it's not necessary to demagnetize, or degauss, recording heads - they say that the "bias" signal fed through the head during recording removes any residual magnetic field. Other experts aren't so sure. In any case, it does no harm to demagnetize the recording head, using a demagnetizing "wand" such as Radio Shack's 44-225 or 44-207. If you have a recorder other than one of the Radio Shack computer cassette recorders, check to make sure that the erase head moves back and forth when the Play button is pressed. If it only moves forward for recording, keep the demagnetizer away from it - it's probably a permanent-magnet head, and if you demagnetize it your recorder won't erase properly!

What about bulk tape erasers?
Bulk erasers are mainly intended to be used when you have to erase an entire tape or disk. It's often said that a bulk eraser will erase a tape more completely than the erase head on the recorder, but this isn't necessarily the case.

If you decide to use a bulk eraser, remember to keep it well away from any other tapes or disks, possibly in another room.

## Can my tapes be damaged by X-rays or magnetic fields in transit?

Recordings can indeed be damaged by stray magnetic fields, not only in the mail but around your home or office, from things like hi-fi speakers or large electric motors. If you're mailing tapes or disks, it's a good idea to label the package, warning postal officials to watch out for magnets.

As for X-rays, I'm told that they do not erase tapes or disks, but that many X-ray machines generate strong magnetic fields in operation and will therefore erase magnetic recordings that are passed through them.

## Disks

What's the real difference between single-sided and double-sided disks?

It's true that "single-sided" diskettes do have a magnetic coating on both sides and are actually identical to the same maker's "double-sided" disks. The difference is that"disks sold as "doublesided" are tested for errors on both sides, while single-sided disks are tested only on the first side. The single-sided disks could be disks that passed on Side A but had one or more errors on Side B. More likely, they are disks that were left over after the needed number of double-sided disks were selected from a batch. In this case, the "other" side will not have been tested, and may or may not be in good shape. Nobody will break down your door to bust you for using the second side of a single-sided disk - in fact, a lot of people do use both sides - but it's at your own risk, and you may get more errors than you bargained for.

## What type of disks should I buy?

If anything, this question is even more hotly debated in the case of disks than it is for cassettes. Some users say you should buy the best disks you can afford; others say that the cheapest
disks around are just fine. Actually, since disks are one of the few products that are either "good" or "bad,"you will probably do well with any disks sold by a reputable company that is willing to replace any disks that are defective which would include any disk that has one or more bad tracks when formatted for the first time. Warranties do vary, all the way from covering just the first use of the disk to a full, lifetime warranty.

Polaroid has a rather unusual warranty on its Professional disks, which have gray jackets. These not only have a full, lifetime warranty, but if one of these disks is damaged they will copy its data to a new disk for you at no charge - you just ship the disk to Polaroid and they return the new disk the same way you sent the old one. The Professional disks may be worth considering for your most important programs and data files.

## How should disks be stored?

Disks should be stored at room temperature and away from dust and dirt, preferably in the boxes (if any) they came in. As with cassettes, it doesn't matter if the disks are stored vertically or horizontally. It is important to keep them away from heat or magnetic fields, and to place them so that they won't be bent. Above all, keep the disks out of the sun - they warp very quickly.

## How do I clean the disk drive head?

Disk drive heads are very difficult to reach, even if you take the cover off the drive, so the best way to clean them is with a wet-type head-cleaning disk, such as Radio Shack's 26-408. The "dry system" cleaning disks can easily damage a head and are definitely not recommended.

## Are bulk erasers useful for disks?

Unlike tape recorders, disk drives do not have a separate erase head; instead, the read/write head simply writes over the old data. Since the "modified FM" system always records at full strength, this normally completely replaces the previous data. But in some situations you may want to erase the whole disk before saving an important file. This may also be true if you're sending a disk to someone to ensure they get only the files you want them to have. As with cassettes, do your bulk erasing well away from any other tapes or disks. $\curvearrowleft$

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Room for over 18,000 notes. (This is not a misprint!)
$\checkmark$ Super Simple Editing Supports:

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$\checkmark$ Output all 8 voices using either SYMPHONY 12 or one or more MIDI synthesizers and drum machines.
$\checkmark$ Output any voice on any of the 8 MIDI channels.

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$\checkmark$ Key signature lets you specify sharps and flats only once, LYRA will do the rest.
$\checkmark$ Plays MUSICA 2 files using LYRA CONVERT (动LC164).
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- Each measure is numbered for easy reading.
$\checkmark$ Solo capability
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- Tie notes together for musical continuity.
$\checkmark$ Name of note pointed to is constantly displayed.
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## Enhancements to Cheap Spread

# «Spreading It on a Little Thicker 

## By Saul Mooallem

Bill Reed's spreadsheet program, Cheap Spread [April 1987, Page 174], is an outstanding example of a practical and useful application for a wide range of CoCo users. To make it even more convenient and useful, I have added four important new capabilities:

1) a capacity allowing spreadsheets to be saved to or loaded from tape (for those of us with lower budgets who really need spreadsheets);
2) optional row and column headings, which are handy for large or complex spreadsheets (this feature can be used to "lock in" headings on the screen, avoiding the need to move the display window back and forth);
3 ) use of the right and down arrow keys for successive data entry into multiple cells (you no longer need to repeatedly use the DAT command - just move to the next cell);
3) alphanumeric cell labels, which speed up typing and improve readability, especially in functions (brackets are completely eliminated; for instance, the function $[5,3]+[5,4] /[5,5]$ becomes simply E3+E4/E5).

Due to the modularity of the program, I was able to implement these features independently of one another.

Saul Mooallem is a sales representative for a major computer company. He holds a master's degree in computer science and has extensive experience in software development.

If you prefer to incorporate some but not all four enhancements, just make the changes shown in the listing corresponding to the features you want.

## Tape Files

This enhancement is self-explanatory. Of course you are not asked if you want to replace an existing spreadsheet or save a new one, as you are asked when using disk files.

## Headings

The first row and the first column are considered the headings. A new HDG command allows you to turn the display of headings on or off. Headings are initially off, and the program functions exactly as before. However, after you turn them on by typing HDG, they appear as the first column and top row of the portion of the spreadsheet displayed on the screen. To turn off headings, just type HDG again.
When headings are displayed, there is one less column and row available for actual data, but this is often a small inconvenience compared to moving the window back to check headings. Note that when headings are turned on:

- the first row and column do not have labels in the margins. This is how you can tell whether you have turned the headings on or off.
- row and column numbers in the $J$ (jump) command refer to the upperleft cell of the desired display not including headings.
- you are not able to enter or change headings without first turning them off.
- the operation of the $P$ (print) command is not affected.

Incidentally, I find it convenient to enter a spreadsheet title such as " 87 BUDGET" in Cell [1,1].

## Multiple Data Entry

While entering data (using the DAT command), you can move between cells using the right arrow or down arrow keys. This speeds up data entry substantially by allowing you to fill in an entire column of data by entering DAT only once. The left arrow key backspaces as before.

## Alphanumeric Cell Names

Rows are now designated by the letters A through Z , so the comma between row and column are eliminated. For instance, the command F3,2 is now entered as F C2, and CR2-5 (copy row) becomes CR $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{E}$.
The best improvement is that brackets are no longer needed in functions. However, there are two kinds of limitations imposed by this feature: Command names may not contain spaces, and a space must appear between the command name and the cell name. Also, you are limited to 26 rows.

## Correction

The original Cheap Spread yields a BS Error in Line 16550 when the user jumps to a nonexistent cell with the $J$ command and then tries to verify formulas with "VF." To correct this, alter Line 16540 as shown:

[^7]Editor's Note: The altered program will replace the four listings below on this month's RAINBOW ON DISK and RAINBOW ON TAPE. It will be saved under the filename SPREAD2.

## Listing 1: TAPE

$\varnothing$ REM ohanges for tape save/load
$7 \varnothing 2 \emptyset$ REM delete line $7 \varnothing 2 \varnothing$
7ø3ø OPEN"I",\#-1,F\$
7ø4ø INPUT\#-1,MR,MC
$7 \varnothing 8 \varnothing$ INPUT\#-1, C\$(I,J)
$712 \emptyset$ INPUT\#-1,FC\$(I,J)
$714 \varnothing$ CLOSE\#-1
$751 \varnothing$ REM delete line $751 \varnothing$
752ø PRINT@32,STRING\$(3ø,32): PR

INT@32,"";:INPUT"FILENAME: ";F\$
$753 \varnothing$ REM delete line $753 \varnothing$
$754 \varnothing$ REM delete line $754 \varnothing$
$755 \emptyset$ OPEN"O", \#-1,F\$
$756 \emptyset$ PRINT\#-1,MR,MC
759の PRINT\#-1,C\$(I, J)
763ø PRINT\#-1,FC\$(I,J)
$765 \emptyset$ CLOSE\#-1

Listing 2: HEADING
$\varnothing$ REM changes for data entry
16ø IF CN=1 THEN GOSUB 4øøø:IF E R\$<>"" THEN GOSUB 95øø:GOTO 6ø:' ENTER DATA
$8 \not 12$ IM\$="S"
1532 IF C8=9 OR C8=1ø THEN IM\$=C 8\$: PRINT@PS," ";:C9=VAL(C9\$):RET URN
2562 IF MID\$(IP\$,I,I)<>"-" AND M ID\$(IP\$,I,I)<>"," THEN ER\$="DELI MITER MUST BE '-' OR ','"

259ø REM delete line $259 \varnothing$
$4 \varnothing \varnothing 2$ IM\$="M"
$4 \varnothing 22$ IF IM $\$=$ "M" THEN $4 \varnothing 29$
$4 \varnothing 24$ IF ASC (C8\$) $=1 \varnothing$ THEN Ol=Ol+1 :GOSUB 257ø
$4 \varnothing 25$ IF ASC(C8\$) $=9$ THEN O2=02+1: GOSUB $3 \varnothing 7 \varnothing$
$4 \varnothing 26$ IF ER\$<>"" THEN 4ø29
$4 \varnothing 27$ GOSUB 35øø:IF ER\$<>"" THEN
GOSUB $95 \varnothing \varnothing$ ELSE $4 \varnothing \varnothing 2$
$4 \varnothing 29$ IM\$="S"

Listing 3: DATA

Q REM changes for headings
$3 \varnothing 2$ IF CN=18 THEN HD=1-HD:PRINT@ $32, \operatorname{STRING}(3 \varnothing, 32)$; : PRINT@32, "HEA DINGS "+MID\$("OFFON ", 3*HD+1,3); :GOSUB l2øøø
$532 \mathrm{HD}=\varnothing$
6øø NC=18:DIM VC\$(NC),V\$(2ø)
$64 \varnothing$ DATA DAT,F,I,D,SPREAD,V,J,CR
,CC, P, S, H, ERASE, CLRD, U, VF, Q,HDG
$351 \varnothing$ IF CN<9 AND (Ol>DR+13-1 OR
Ol<(DR+HD)) THEN $355 \emptyset$
$352 \emptyset$ IF CN=9 AND (Ol>DC+3-1 OR O 1<(DC+HD)) THEN $355 \varnothing$
353ø IF CN<6 AND (O2>DC+3-1 OR O $2<(D C+H D)$ ) THEN $355 \varnothing$

815ø PRINT@14*32+2,"P - PRINT HDG- HEADINGS";
$1 \varnothing \varnothing 52$ IF HDG $=\varnothing$ OR (I<>1 AND J<>1
) THEN II=I+DR-1:JJ=J+DC-1:GOTO
10060
løø54 IF I=1 AND J<>1 THEN II=1: JJ=J+DC-I:GOTO 1øø6ø
$1 \varnothing \varnothing 56 \mathrm{IF} \mathrm{J}=1$ AND $\mathrm{I}<>1$ THEN II=I+ DR-1:JJ=1:GOTO $1 \varnothing \varnothing 6 \varnothing$
1øø58 GOTO 1øø7ø
1øø6ø PRINT@96+(I-1)*3申+I*2+(J-1
)*lø,C\$(II,JJ);
$1 \varnothing 52 \varnothing$ FOR I=HD+1 TO 3
$1 \varnothing 58 \varnothing$ FOR I=HD+1 TO 13
11ølø $\mathrm{DR}=01-\mathrm{HD}: \mathrm{DC}=02-\mathrm{HD}:$ RETURN

## Listing 4: CELL

0 REM changes for alphanumerle c ell labels
92 IF CN>7 THEN 98
94 GOSUB $17 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing: I F$ ER\$ $\langle>\| "$ THEN G OSUB 95øø:GOTO 6ø
96 GOSUB $3 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing: I F$ ER\$<>"" THEN GO SUB 95øø:GOTO 6ø
98 IF CN<>9 THEN 132
132 IF CN $<>8$ THEN $14 \varnothing$
134 GOSUB . $77 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing: I F$ ER\$<>"" THEN GOSUB 95øø:GOTO $6 \varnothing$

136 GOSUB 175øø:IF ER\$<>"" THEN GOSUB 95øø:GOTO 6ø
534 AL\$="ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVW XYZ"
78ø PRINT@13*32+4,"\# OF ROWS(DEF .\&MAX.=26)";:INPUT MR:IF MR=ø TH EN MR=26
782 IF MR>26 THEN 78ø
$2 \phi 2 \varnothing$ 'GET COMMAND NAME
$2 \not \subset 4 \varnothing$ IF INSTR(NM\$+" ",MID\$(IPS,I ,1))>ø THEN $2 \varnothing 7 \varnothing$

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```
2\emptyset5\emptyset CM$=CM$+MID$(IP$,I,I)
253ø IF INSTR(NM$+" ",MID$(IP$,I
,1))>\varnothing THEN OI$=Ol$+MID$(IP$,I,I
) ELSE 255\emptyset
654\emptyset PRINT@32,"ENTER START,END R
OW";:INPUT R1$,R2$:Rl=INSTR(AL$,
RI$):R2=INSTR(AL$,R2$)
6542 IF Rl=\emptyset OR R2<Rl OR LEN(RI$
)<>I OR LEN(R2$)<>1 THEN ER$="IN
VALID ROW":GOSUB 95ø\emptyset:GOTO 653ø
854ø PRINT@32,"ENTER START ROW T
O CLEAR";:INPUT S2$
8542 S2=INSTR(AL$,S2$):IF S2=\varnothing T
HEN PRINT@32,STRING$(3\emptyset,32);:GOT
O 854\emptyset
95ø2 PRINT@32,STRING$(3\emptyset,32);
1\varnothing59\emptyset PRINT@64+(I*32),MID$(AL$,I
+DR-1,l);
1352\emptyset II=2:IF LEFT$(IP$,I)="R" T
HEN GOSUB 17\emptyset\varnothing\varnothing ELSE GOSUB 25\emptyset\emptyset
1355\emptyset IF LEFT$(IP$,I)="R" THEN G
OSUB 175\emptyset\emptyset ELSE GOSUB 3\varnothing\varnothing\varnothing
14\varnothing4\emptyset IF INSTR(AL$,I9$)>\varnothing THEN G
OSUB 145\emptyset\emptyset:GOTO 14\emptyset7\emptyset
1451\emptyset 04$=""
1452\emptyset REM delete line 1452\emptyset
1453\emptyset REM delete line 1453\varnothing
1454\varnothing REM delete line 1454\emptyset
```

```
1455\emptyset REM delete line 1455\emptyset
1456\emptyset O3=INSTR (AL$,I9$)
1458\emptyset IF I>LEN(IP$) THEN 1462\emptyset
1461\emptyset REM delete line 1461\varnothing
1462\emptyset O4=VAL(O4$):I=I-1
17\emptyset\emptyset\emptyset '*** VALID ROW? ***
17\emptyset1\varnothing FOR I=II TO LEN(IP$)
I7\emptyset2\emptyset IF MID$(IP$,I,I)<>" " THEN
    17\varnothing5\varnothing
17ø3\varnothing NEXT
17\emptyset4\emptyset ER$="ROW INVALID OR MISSIN
G":GOTO 17\emptyset7\emptyset
I7\emptyset5\emptyset Ol=INSTR(AL$,MID$(IP$,I,I)
):II=I+l:IF Ol=\emptyset THEN 17\emptyset4\varnothing
17\varnothing6\emptyset IF CN<9 AND Ol>MR THEN ER$
="MAX. NO. OF ROWS IS"+STR$(MR)
17\emptyset7\emptyset RETURN
175\emptyset\emptyset 1*** VALID DELIMITER & SEC
OND ROW? ***
1751\emptyset IF MID$(IP$,II,I)<>"-" AND
    MIDS(IPS,II,I)<>"," THEN ERS="D
ELIMITER MUST BE '-' OR ','":GOT
O 1753ø
1752\emptyset II=II+I: O2=INSTR(AI$,MID$(
IP$,II,I)):IF O2=\emptyset THEN ER$="ROW
    INVALID OR MISSING"
1753\emptyset RETURN
```

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TAKINGSTOCK

printers. (Line 890 puts the printer in condensed mode, and Line 1105 returns it to standard print. Just substitute your appropriate printer code.)

The program listing is "blocked off" in modular style, making it very easy to under-

## Running the Program

Stock is menu-driven, prompting you along. On running the program you will see the main menu and its five options:

1) Enter New Stock Numbers
2) Inventory Activity
3) Print Report
4) Review Status
5) Exit

The first step is to enter all stock numbers correctly and in proper sequence - select Option 1 from the main menu. Stock numbers can be up to 11 characters of any combination of letters and numbers - but the final three characters must be numbers! These three numbers will become the record number the disk uses to store and access records. They must begin in this sequence: 001, 002, $003 \ldots 099,100,101$, etc. For example, your first number might be A137690-001; the 001 is the disk record number.

Should you begin with any other sequence, the disk will skip space, leaving blank all unassigned records. For example, if you begin with 100 instead of 001 , the disk leaves the first 99 records blank. When you printed your report, you would get nothing but garbage. It is extremely important that you assign stock and record numbers correctly.

Thirty-two spaces are assigned to the

## By Charles May

Unit Description field; five spaces are assigned to all "count" fields, and eight spaces are assigned to all "money" fields in each record. This means that the files can contain up to 99,999 units per record and dollar amounts of $\$ 99,999.99$. For amounts over these limits you must alter the code.

Only the stock number, description, quantity purchased, cost and retail are entered during the initial entry routine. New purchases, sales, returns and personal use entries can be entered only as "Inventory Activities."

Inventory Activities are coded in such a way that they adhere to standard accounting principles. For instance, Total Receipts will contain receipts that are to be deducted on the returns and allowances adjustments of your income statement - and on the IRS' Schedule C of Form 1040. Other entries, such as dollar amounts of items withdrawn for personal use, are income statement adjustments, also.
Should you purchase goods that have changed in cost, you will need to make a separate record of each item as though it were a brand new entry. The stock number can be identical to the original except for the final three digits, the record number. For example, suppose stock number $3001 \mathrm{~A}-019$ originally cost $\$ 8.65$ but now costs $\$ 9.15$. Your new number might become 3001 A-139. 3001A is not stored in records 019 and 139. This is the only way to keep your sales and income figures correct.

You will be asked for the actual selling price. If your selling price differs from retail, enter it so.

Refunds will be the total dollar amount of the refund - not the unit refund amount. For example, suppose a customer returns three items that you sold for $\$ 10$ each; you refund $\$ 30-$
enter $\$ 30.00$ at the prompt.
Your report gives a final inventory balance of your stock on hand. This figure may be different from physical inventory count, but this final inventory balance must be used on your income
statement and on Schedule $C$ to show your true net income.

To begin a new year with accurate data, save the program on a new disk and reenter all stock data as though it were for the first time.
(Questions or comments about this program may be directed to the author at Rt. 1, Box 234P, Desoto, TX 75115. Please enclose an SASE when writing for a response.)

INUENTORY REPORT FOR PERIOD ENDING FEBPUARY 13,1588

| UNIT DESCRIPTION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | AHOUNTPERSONGL USE | RECEIPTS THIS ITEM | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PROFIT } \\ & \text { THIS } \\ & \text { ITEM } \end{aligned}$ | UNITS <br> ON <br> HAND |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | OTY | UNIT | 0 TV | OTY | PRSON | UNIT | AMOUNT |  |  |  |  |
|  | PURCH | COST | SOLD | RETRN | USE | RETAIL | REFUHDED |  |  |  |  |
| 26-3334-001 128K COLOR COMPUTER 3 | 13 | 87.20 | 4 | $\square$ | 2 | 129.95 | 0.00 | 174.40 | 517.80 | 171.0\|0 | 7 |
| 26-3215-002 CM-8 REB COLOR MOHITOR | 10 | 191.23 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 299.95 | 0. 000 | 556. ${ }^{\text {名 }}$ | 899.85 | 326.16 | 5 |
| 26-3131-003 FL-501 COLOR THINLINE DAIVE @ | 10 | 139.74 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 299.95 | 0.00 | 836.34 | 1199,70 | 361.26 | 2 |
| 26-3132-004 FD-501 DRIVE 1 | 6 | 84.19 | 0 | 0 | 日 | 179.95 | 0.000 | 1044.72 | 0.60 | D.000 | 4 |
| 26-3124-065 MULT-PAK INTERFACE | 8 | 53.71 | 3 | $\square$ | 0 | 99.95 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 299.85 | 138.72 | 5 |
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The listing: STOCK
1 Ø $1 * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * ~$
1ø1 '*** CHARLES MAY ***
$1 \varnothing 2$ 1*** RT. 1 BOX 234 P ***
1ø3 '*** DESOTO, TX.,75115 ***
1ø4 '*** (214) 223-3767 ***
1 1و $5 * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * ~+~$
$11 \varnothing$ '

$51 \varnothing 1 * *$ INITIALIZE VARIABLES **
52 Ø '*************************
$54 \varnothing$ CLEAR løøø
55ø Fl\$="QTY
AMOUNT RECEIPTS PROFIT UNI TS"
56ø F2\$="QTY UNIT QTY QT
Y PRSON UNIT AMOUNT PERSO
NAL THIS THIS ON"
$57 \varnothing$ F3\$=" STOCK NO. UNIT DE SCRIPTION PURCH CO ST SOLD RETRN USE RETAIL REFUNDED USE ITEM ITE M HAND"
$58 \emptyset$ F4 $=11 \%$

## \% \%

\% \#\#\#\#\# \#\#\#\#
\#. \#\# \#\#\#\#\# \#\#\#\#\# \#\#\#\#\# \#\#\#\#\#.\#\#
\#\#\#\#\#.\#\# \#\#\#\#\#.\#\# \#\#\#\#\#.\#\# \#\#\#\#\#
-\#\# \#\#\#\#\#"
$59 \emptyset$ F5\$=STRING\$(133, "=")
6øø F6\$=" FINAL"
61ø F7\$="INVENTORY TOTAL GROSS RETURNS \& PERSONAL GROSS"
$62 \emptyset$ F8\$=" BALANCE PURCHASES R ECEIPTS ALLOWANCES USE PROFIT"
63ø F9\$=" \#\#\#\#\#.\#\# \#\#\#\#\#.\#\#\# \# \#\#\#\#.\#\# \#\#\#\#\#.\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#
\#\#\#\#\#.\#\#"
$89 \varnothing$ PRINT\#-2, CHR\$ (27) CHR\$ (2ø)
9øø GOSUB5øøø
1 Øø $1 * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * ~$
1ø1ø 1*** ROUTINE SELECTIONS***
1ø2 1 "************************
1ø4ø GOSUB $2 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$
1ø6ø IF $\mathrm{Z} \$=155^{\prime \prime}$ THEN $11 \varnothing 5$
$1 \varnothing 7 \varnothing$ ON VAL(Z\$) GOSUB $3 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing, 4 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$, $6 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing, 7 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 8 \varnothing$ GOSUB $2 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$
11øø GOTO 1ø6ø
$11 \varnothing 5$ PRINT\#-2,CHR\$ (27) CHR\$ (19)
111ø CLS:CLOSE\#1
114ø PRINT@2øø,"END OF PROGRAM"
115ø END
$2 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing 1 * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *$
2ø1ø '*** MENU ***

```
2ø2\emptyset '*************************
2\emptyset4\varnothing CLS
2\emptyset5\emptyset PRINT TAB(1\varnothing) "M E N U"
2ø6\emptyset PRINT " "
2\varnothing7\varnothing PRINT "CODE SELECTION"
2ø8\varnothing PRINT " "
2\emptyset9\varnothing PRINT"I.-ENTER NEW STOCK NU
MBERS"
21\varnothing\varnothing PRINT"2.-INVENTORY ACTIVITY
"
211ø PRINT"3.-PRINT REPORT"
2115 PRINT"4.-REVIEW STATUS"
212\emptyset PRINT"5.-EXIT "
213\varnothing PRINT " "
214\varnothing PRINT "ENTER CODE l-5 :";
215\emptyset Z$=INKEY$: IF Z$="HTHEN215\emptyset
216\emptyset IF Z$>="I"ANDZ$<="5"THEN 21
7\emptyset ELSE 2\emptyset\emptyset\emptyset
217\emptyset RETURN
3ø\emptyset\emptyset 1*************************
3ø\varnothing5 1*** DATA ENTRY ***
3\emptysetl\emptyset 1**************************
3\emptyset2\emptyset K=LOF(1):CLS:PRINT"THE LAST
    RECORD NUMBER WAS ";K
3ø25 PRINT" "
3ø3\varnothing PRINT "STRIKE ANY KEY TO CO
NTINUE"
3ø4\varnothing Z$=INKEY$:IFZ$=""THEN3ø4\varnothing
3\varnothing5\varnothing CLS:PRINT"ENTER NEW STOCK N
```


## THE POWER STONES OF ARD

## THE QUEST FOR

 THE SPIRIT STONE

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UMBER"
$3 \varnothing 6 \varnothing$ LINE INPUT"11 CHARACTERS MA X 1 ; A\$
3ø7』 RN=VAL(RIGHT\$ (A\$,3))
3ø8ø PRINT"ENTER STOCK DESCRIPTI ON"
$3 \not 99 \varnothing$ LINE INPUT B\$
$31 \varnothing \varnothing$ INPUT"NUMBER OF UNITS BOUGH T"; C
$311 \varnothing$ L=C
$313 \varnothing$ INPUT"ENTER UNIT COST";D
$314 \varnothing$ INPUT"ENTER UNIT RETAIL PRI $C E H$; $E$
$315 \emptyset$ PRINT"ARE ALL ENTRIES CORRE CT? $Y / N^{11}$
3155 Z $\$=I N K E Y \$: I F Z \$=\| \| T H E N 3155$
$316 \emptyset$ IF ZS="N" THEN CLS:GOTO $3 \varnothing 8$ $\varnothing$
$317 \varnothing$ IF Z\$="Y"THEN $32 \varnothing \varnothing$ ELSE 315 Ø
$32 \varnothing \varnothing$ LSET AA\$=A\$: 'STOCK NO.
$32 \varnothing 5$ LSET BB\$=B\$ : ${ }^{1}$ DESCRIPTION
$321 \varnothing$ LSET CC\$=MKN\$(C) : 'QTY UNIT S
3215 LSET DD\$=MKN\$ (D) : 'UNIT COS T
$322 \emptyset$ LSET EE\$=MKN\$(E) : 'UNIT RET AIL
3225 LSET GG\$=MKN\$( $\varnothing$ : 'PERSONAL USE
$323 \varnothing$ LSET HH\$=MKN\$(ø):'RECEIPTS 3235 LSET JJ\$=MKN\$( $\varnothing)$ : 'REFUNDED $324 \varnothing$ LSET KK\$=MKN\$ $(\varnothing): 1 \$ \mathrm{AMT}$ PE RSONAL
3245 LSET LL\$=MKN\$(L) : 'UNITS ON HAND
$325 \varnothing$ LSET PP\$=MKN\$(P): 'UNIT PRO FIT
3255 LSET RR\$=MKN\$(Ø) : 'QTY RETU RN
$326 \varnothing$ LSET SS\$=MKN\$(Ø):'QTY SOLD $328 \varnothing$ PUT \#1, RN
$329 \varnothing$ PRINT"DO YOU HAVE ANOTHER E NTRY $Y / N ? "$
$33 \varnothing \varnothing \quad$ Z $\$=I N K E Y \$: I F Z \$=\| \| T H E N 33 \varnothing \varnothing$

$333 \varnothing$ IF Z\$="N" THEN $337 \varnothing$ ELSE 32
$9 \varnothing$
$337 \varnothing$ RETURN

4Ø1Ø **** ACTIVITY ***

$4 \nmid 3 \varnothing$ CLS: PRINT"ENTER STOCK NUMBE
$R^{11}$
$4 \emptyset 4 \varnothing$ INPUT A\$
$4 \varnothing 5 \varnothing \quad \mathrm{RN}=\mathrm{VAL}(\mathrm{RIGHT}(A \$, 3))$
$4 \varnothing 6 \varnothing$ GET \#1,RN
$4 \not \varnothing 7 \varnothing$ A $\$=A A \$: B \$=B B \$: C=C V N(C C \$): D=$
CVN (DD\$) : E=CVN (EES):H=CVN (HHS): J $=C V N$ (JJ\$) $: L=C V N(L L \$): S=C V N(S S \$):$ $\mathrm{P}=\mathrm{CVN}$ (PPS)

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$4 \varnothing 8 \varnothing$ CLS：PRINTTAB（1ø）AS
$4 \varnothing 9 \varnothing$ PRINTB\＄
$412 \varnothing$ PRINTTAB（5）＂1．－PURCHASES＂
$413 \varnothing$ PRINTTAB（5）＂2．－SALES＂
$414 \emptyset$ PRINTTAB（5）＂3．－RETURNS／ALLO WANCES＂
415ø PRINTTAB（5）＂4．－PERSONAL USE ＂
416』 PRINTTAB（5）＂5．－REVIEW ONLY＂
417』 PRINTTAB（5）＂6．－EXIT TO MAIN MENU＂
418ø PRINT＂＂
419ø PRINT＂SELECT 1 －6＂
$42 \varnothing \varnothing$ Z $\$=I N K E Y \$: I F \quad Z \$=\| " T H E N 42 \varnothing \varnothing$
421ø IF Z\＄＞＝＂I＂ANDZ\＄＜＝＂6＂THEN421
5 ELSE $4 \varnothing 8 \emptyset$
4215 IF Z\＄＝＂6＂THEN $469 \varnothing$
$422 \varnothing$ CLS：PRINTTAB（1ø）A\＄
$423 \emptyset$ PRINT B\＄
424ø PRINT＠64，＂QUANTITY UNITS O N HAND＂；L
425ø PRINT＂TOTAL UNITS BOUGHT＂； C

426ø PRINT＂UNIT COST＂；D
$427 \varnothing$ PRINT＂UNIT RETAIL＂；E
4275 PRINT＂NUMBER UNITS SOLD＂；
429 PRINT＂＂：PRINT＂＂
$43 \varnothing \varnothing$ ON VAL（Z\＄）GOTO $431 \varnothing, 438 \varnothing, 4$ $47 \varnothing, 456 \varnothing, 466 \varnothing, 469 \varnothing$
$431 \varnothing$ INPUT＂ENTER NUMBER UNITS BO UGHT＂；N
$432 \emptyset$ PRINT＂ARE YOU SURE？$Y / N^{\prime \prime}$
$433 \emptyset$ Y\＄＝INKEY\＄：IFY\＄＝＂＂THEN433ø
$434 \varnothing$ IF $Y \$=$＂N＂THEN431øELSEIFY $\$=$＂
Y＂THEN435ดELSE432ø
$435 \varnothing \quad C=C+N: L=L+N: N=\varnothing$
$436 \emptyset$ LSET CC $\$=M K N \$(C):$ LSET LL\＄＝M KN\＄（L）
$437 \varnothing$ GOTO $465 \varnothing$
$438 \varnothing$ INPUT＂ENTER NUMBER UNITS SO LD＂；N1
$439 \varnothing$ PRINT＂ENTER ACTUAL SALES PR ICE PER＂
$44 \varnothing \varnothing$ INPUT＂UNIT＂；N2
$441 \varnothing$ PRINT＂ARE YOU SURE？Y／N＂
$442 \varnothing$ Y\＄＝INKEYS：IFYS＝＂HTHEN442ø
$443 \varnothing$ IF Y\＄＝＂N＂THEN438øELSEIFY\＄＝＂ Y＂THEN4435ELSE441ø
$4435 \mathrm{H}=\mathrm{H}+(\mathrm{N} 1 * N 2):$ LSET HH\＄＝MKN\＄（ H）
444ø L＝L－N1：S＝S＋N1：Pl＝（N1＊N2）－（D ＊N1）：$P=P+P 1: P 1=\varnothing: N 1=\varnothing: N 2=\varnothing$
$445 \emptyset$ LSET LL\＄＝MKN\＄（L）：LSETPP\＄＝MK N\＄（P）：LSET SS\＄＝MKN\＄（S）
$446 \varnothing$ GOTO 465ø
$447 \varnothing$ INPUT＂ENTER NUMBER UNITS RE TURNED FOR REFUND＂；N3
4475 INPUT＂HOW MANY CAN BE RESOL D？＂；N4
$448 \varnothing$ PRINT＂ENTER AMOUNT YOU REFU NDED＂
4485 INPUT N5
$449 \varnothing$ PRINT＂ARE YOU SURE？Y／N＂
$45 \varnothing \emptyset \quad Y \$=I N K E Y \$: I F Y \$=\|$＂THEN $45 \varnothing \varnothing$
451め IFY\＄＝＂N＂THEN447øELSEIFY\＄＝＂Y ＂THEN452のELSE449ø
$452 \varnothing \mathrm{~L}=\mathrm{L}+\mathrm{N} 4$ ： $\mathrm{R}=\mathrm{R}+\mathrm{N} 4: \mathrm{J}=\mathrm{J}+\mathrm{N} 5$ ： $\mathrm{S}=\mathrm{S}-\mathrm{N} 4: \mathrm{N} 4=\varnothing$ ： $\mathrm{N} 5=\varnothing$
4525 LSET LL\＄＝MKN\＄（L）：LSET RRS＝ MKN\＄（R）：LSET JJ\＄＝MKN\＄（J）：LSE T SS $=\mathrm{MKN} \$(\mathrm{~S})$
$453 \varnothing$ GOTO 465ø
$456 \varnothing$ PRINT＂ENTER NUMBER UNITS YO U／YOUR FAMILY USED OR YOU GA
VE AWAY＂
$457 \varnothing$ INPUT N6
458ø PRINT＂ARE YOU SURE？Y／N＂
$459 \varnothing$ Y\＄＝INKEYS：IFY\＄＝＂＂THEN459ø
$46 \varnothing \varnothing$ IF $Y \$=" N " T H E N 456 \varnothing E L S E I F Y \$="$ Y＂THEN462øELSE458ø
$462 \varnothing L=L-N 6: K=K+(N 6 * D): G=G+N 6: N 6$ $=\varnothing$
$463 \varnothing$ LSET LL\＄＝MKN\＄（L）：LSETKK\＄＝MK N\＄$(K): L S E T$ GG\＄＝MKN\＄（G）
464ø GOTO 465ø
$465 \varnothing$ PUT \＃1，RN
$4655 \mathrm{~N}=\varnothing: \mathrm{N}=\varnothing: \mathrm{N} 2=\varnothing: \mathrm{N} 3=\varnothing: \mathrm{N} 4=\varnothing: \mathrm{N} 5=$ $\varnothing: N 6=\varnothing$
$466 \varnothing$ PRINT＠448，＂DO YOU HAVE AN OTHER ACTIVITY？＂
$467 \varnothing$ Y\＄＝INKEYS：IFY\＄＝＂＂THEN4 $67 \varnothing$
$468 \varnothing$ IF $Y \$=$＂Y＂THEN $4 \varnothing 3 \varnothing E L S E I F Y \$="$
N＂THEN469ØELSE466ø
$469 \varnothing$ RETURN
5 øø 1 1＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊
5ø1ø 1＊＊＊＊＊OPEN FILES＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊
5 $\varnothing 2$ 1 1 ＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊
5ø3ø OPEN＂D＂，\＃1，＂INV＂， 116
$5 \emptyset 4 \emptyset$ FIELD 1， 11 AS AA\＄， 32 AS BB \＄，5 AS CC\＄， 8 AS DD\＄，5 AS SS\＄，5 A $S$ RR\＄， 5 AS GGS， 8 AS EES， 8 AS JJ\＄ ， 8 AS KK\＄， 8 AS HH\＄， 8 AS PP\＄， 5 AS LL\＄
5ø5ø RETURN
6øøø 1＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊
6øIØ 1＊＊＊PRINT REPORT＊＊＊
6ø2 1 1＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊ 6ø3ø CLS：PRINT＂ENTER TODAY＇S DAT E＂
6ø4ø PRINT＂EXAMPLE：JANUARY 1ø， $1988^{\prime \prime}$
$6 \varnothing 5 \emptyset$ LINE INPUT W\＄
$6 \varnothing 55$ W\＄＝＂INVENTORY REPORT FOR PE
RIOD ENDING＂＋W\＄
$6 \varnothing 6 \varnothing$ W＝LEN（W\＄）：Wl＝INT（ $(133-W) / 2$ ）
$6 \varnothing 7 \varnothing$ CLS：PRINT＂I＇M WORKING ON YO
UR REPORT＂
6ø8ø PRINT\＃－2，TAB（WI）W\＄
6ø9ø PRINT\＃－2，＂＂
61øめ PRINT\＃－2，TAB（73）F1\＄
$61 \varnothing 5 \mathrm{BI}=\mathrm{BI}+(\mathrm{L} * \mathrm{D})$
611ø PRINT\＃－2，TAB（46）F2\＄
612ø PRINT\＃－2，F3\＄
613め PRINT\＃－2，＂＂

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There is a 48 K text buffer and disk or cassette file linking allowing virtually unlimited text space. In addition, there is a 48 K print spooler to allow you to print one document while editing another.

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The VIP Writer III features an EXCLUSIVE format window which allows you to preview your document BEFORE SENDING IT TO YOUR PRINTER! You are able to see margins, page breaks, orphan lines etc. This feature makes hyphenation a snap!

## PRINTING

VIP Writer ill supporls most any printer serial or parallel using the parallel interface described in Nov-Dec. " 87 RAINBOW magazine, or an external serial to parallel interface, and gives you the ability to select baud rates from 110 to 9600 . You are able to imbed printer control codes anywhere in your text file EVEN WITHIN JUSTIFIED TEXT! VIP Writer III also has iwenty PROGRAMMABLE PRINTER SEQUENCES which allow you to easily control all of your printers capabilities such as underline, bold, italics, superscript and subscript using simple keystrokes. Additional printer features include: single sheet pause, print pause, word length and line feed selection.

## PRINT SPOOLING

VIP Writer III incorporates a built in print spooler which allows you to print one document WHILE you are editing another. You no longer have to wait until your printer is done printing before starting another job!

## DOCUMENTATION

VIP Writer lil is supplied with a 125 page instruction manual which includes a tutorial, glossary of terms and a complete index. The manual is well written and includes many examples to aid in understanding and application.

## SPELLING CHECKER

VIP Writer III includes VIP Speller for NO ADDITIONAL COST! VIP Speller automatically checks text files for words to be corrected, marked for special attention or even added to the dictionary. You can even view the misspelled word in context! VIP Speller comes with a specially edited 50,000 word dictionary, and words can be added to or deleted from the dictionary or you can creale one of your own.

## THE ORIGINAL VIP WRITER

VIP Writer is also available for CoCo 1 and 2 owners and has all the features found in the VIP Writer III including VIP Speller except tor the following: The screen display is $32,51,64$ or 85 columns by 21 or 24 rows. Colors other than green, black or white are not supported. Help is not presented in cobered windows. Double clock speed is not supported. Parallel printer interlace is not supported. Printer spooler is not available. Even so, the VIP Writer is a CoCo 1 or 2 owners best choice in word processors.

## VIP Writer III VIP Writer VIP Speller

$\$ 79.95$ Disk \$69.95 Disk

Please add $\$ 3.00$ for shipping and handling. COD orders add an additional $\$ 2.00$. Personal checks allow 3 weeks for delivery. All orders shipped the same day.

## Mission

## Interchangeable

By Joseph Kolar Rainbow Contributing Editor

gotten an LS Error message, signifying that the string was too long (more than 255 characters) . . . not to mention the OS Error message, even earlier on, warning that CoCo was sulking because not enough string space was cleared.
These observations made me recall that I hadn't seen or used a CLEAR statement in the program.
Noticing things is OK. If you fail to study and learn from your observations, you may be missing an opportunity to add to your growing storehouse of CoCo facts.
The best way for a beginner to proceed is to experiment. How? By making a small program to compare the two techniques. Refer to listing COMPARE.
Stoke up CoCo and key in Lines 10 and 100 . We want a PMODE 4 panel and a perpetual loop to hold our creation on the screen.
We need some string variable material to put into our DRAW lines. Lines 20 and 30 create the letters $A$ and $B$, respectively.

Key them in. Key in Line 50. Within quote marks, we size and locate the first letter, A , hidden in variable $\mathrm{A} \Phi$. Consider the data inside the quote mark as a choo-choo locomotive. Each concatenated ( + ) string variable can be likened to a freight car, and each freight car is connected to the one before it. Our sequence is one ' $A$ ' car and one ' $B$ ' car, repeated until CoCo squirms in protest.

Run our mini-program of lines 10 through 100 (Listing 1). Three sets of ABs appear on the screen. Press break. Enter EDIT50, press X to jump to the end of the line, type $+\mathrm{A} \$$, press EnTER again and run. Oops! OS Error!

Press break, enter 5 CLEAR500 and run. CoCo breathes a sigh of relief. Add as many freight cars as CoCo can stand. Run again. Nine more freight cars can be added to the freight train before CoCo throws up its hands in despair and hollers, "LS Error!"

Count the letters within the quote marks in lines 20 and 30 (14 and 19, respectively). Count the number of freight cars in Line 50 - first the $\mathrm{A} \$$ and then BS ( 8 and 7 , respectively).

Perform these calculations with the PRINT command, pressing ENTER after each (and make sure your answer matches mine):

| Enter | Answer |
| :--- | :---: |
| PRINT14*B | 112 |
| PRINT19*7 | 133 |
| PRINT112+133 | 245 |
| PRINT245+9 | 254 |

Edit Line 50 to Size 12, adding one space to Line 50 . Run. 255 is OK. Ignore the runaway lettering that is slipping off the screen. Now, press break, enter EDIT50 and press the space bar until the cursor is over the 0 in 10. Press I to go into the Insert mode. Type 0 to turn the 10 into 100 . Press ENTER and run. No good. To get rid of the extra 0 and return Line 50 to its earlier state, enter EDIT50 and press the space bar until the cursor is over either 0 in 100 . Press D (for delete), then press ENTER and run.

Observe that we used CoCo as a calculator to do necessary arithmetic. There is no need to resort to pencil and paper. This calculator feature is often overlooked by the novice, but it is very useful. For instance, if we did a series of PRINT@ relocations, we could wind up with a line like this:

## 110 CLS:PRINT@ 190+64+16,

etc.
Execute by entering RUN110. But by doing the necessary calculations on CoCo in the command mode, we get the same result: Entering PRINT190+64+16 yields the result of 270 . With a one, two, three, we have a more meaningful, compact line.

Edit Line 110 by entering EDIT110. Press the space bar until the cursor is over the 1 of 190 , type $3 C$ and then 270 (to change 190 to 270 - you change three characters). Then type 6D to delete six characters, press ENTER, and enter RUN110. By entering RUN110 we get around the graphics mode into the text

[^8]mode without disturbing either program. Line 100 keeps the graphics page from spilling over into the text page.

Back to work! Change the value in Line 50 to 58 . Key in Line 60. Note that every sub-string is a part of the DRAW statement. Thus, unlike concatenation, which adds, executing sub-strings stuffs the string variables within the quote marks of DRAW statements. The closing quote is optional. Run. Note that CoCo happily romped off the screen.

Do we need CLEAR? Not to execute sub-strings.

Press bREAK and enter EDIT50. Press X to jump to the end of Line 50 . Use the left arrow key to eliminate the fourth $+A \Phi$, press ENTER, and run. Press BREAK, enter 5 CLEAR0 and run. No good. Mask Line 50 with REM. Run again. No, we do not require CLEAR. Change the value in Line 50 to $5 \times 4$ and run again.

Find out how many As and Bs you can display in Line 60 before CoCo drops over the edge.

Remember to remove the final quote, stuff away and add the closing quote. You will find that CoCo is getting so bloated that he drunkenly staggers off the right side of the screen.

Now, we know for sure concatenation is fine, but executing sub-strings with the $x$ option gives us a bigger bang for our typing efforts; it's simpler to use, and the keystrokes are more manageable. We need not clear string space and, as a bonus, we save memory.

Enter 5 CLEAR 500 and unmask Line 50. To see the minimum amount of memory you must reserve for the scoop in Line 50, enter 5 CLEAR and find the lowest value required. Do it the trial-and-error way. Try other values. When you get the lowest value that will allow CoCo to operate Line 50 - congratulations!

Now enter 5 CLEAR 200 and EDIT50. Type 64, press the space bar, then press H and enter. Enter DEL5 and run.

You may want to save your work as COMPARE at this time. Enter NEW.

Our second project for today's consideration is a routine to label PMODE 4 graphics pages I want to save to disk. I wanted to create a graphics page filename that I could use as the title when 1 saved the display. A single-code character would identify the particular graphics routine utilized. A threenumeral value would be assigned to the first variable, and a two-numeral value would identify the second variable.

This identifying label would read T000-00 through T999.-99 and appear
in the upper left-hand corner. On the input of a single digit, it is necessary that the blank tens and hundreds columns house zeros (so that 003 or 3 give the same result). These completed codes become the title of the graphic.

What does this have to do with you? This tutorial explains one way to accomplish the mission. Between lines 110 and 700 you can put some sort of graphics routine that has one or two inputted numbers. You can adjust this program by deleting unnecessary lines or unwanted multiple-line statements to suit your requirements.

There are two parallel constructions between lines 10 and 100 . Key in the INDEX listing. Line 10 calls for a variable consisting of from one to three digits - or none, if you choose $N$. The first statement in Line 30 creates a string variable by converting $N$ into $\times \$$.

Each of the three digits will be plucked out of $X \Phi$ and assigned a separate string variable in lines 40 through 60. Line 60 contains $A \$$, the hundreds column digit. Line 40 fingers $B \Phi$, the tens column digit, and Line 50 picks out C $\$$, the units column digit. MID\$ and RIGHT\$ were used to pinpoint the desired digit.

CoCo has to be told what to do in the event of a single-digit number being called. The hundreds column contains a zero rather than the contents of $\operatorname{MIDS}(X \Phi, 2,1)$. It also has to check the same status of the other variable, 2 , in the tens column.

If $N$ is between 0 and 99, Line 80 determines that the hundreds column digit is zero and the tens column digit is whatever a $\operatorname{MID\$ (X\Phi ,2,1)~turns~up.~}$

If you add the command :GOTO100 to the end of Line 60 and input various values, you will see that lines 70 through 90 are needed. Can you figure out why? What if you changed the value of $B \$=M I D \$(X \$, 2,1)$ to 0 ? Why would this maneuver present problems?

Chew on this: If the hundreds column is null or empty, then surely $A \Phi$ equals 0 in all instances. The digit in the tens column might, or might not, be a zero. $B \$=M I D \$(X \$, 2,1)$ or $B \$=L E F T \$$ $(X \$, 2)$ will pull out whatever is in the tens column.

Why doesn't LEFT\$(X\$,1) work? Put on your thinking cap and try some variables - you can use your direct mode to see what number was selected. Press BREAK and enter PRINT LEFT\$ ( $X \$, 2$ ). Lop off :GOTO100 from Line 60.

A parallel construction was used for the second variable, 2 . See the second
statement in lines 30 through 50 and Line 90.

The next step (GOSUB1000) involves a jump to the routine in Lines 1000 through 1140 to allow CoCo to memorize the variables that create the numerals 0 through 9 and the letters A, B and $T$ and a dash (-). It returns and sets up the PMODE 4 screen.

Line 110 is what it is all about. We draw Size 8 at location 3, 15 (horizontal, vertical) using concatenation; T\$ designates the series. Then we draw whatever values were in the three-digit input, a dash, and whatever values were in the two-digit input. To save our work, enter CSAVE"INDEX".

A two-line graphics routine illustrates an imperfect use of this program. Insert these lines:

```
200 DRAW"BM=N; ,=Z;R5F7R5"
210 CIRCLE (N+17,2+B),6,1
```

Try various combinations of $N$ and $Z$ inputs ranging from $\mathrm{N}=0$ to 221 and $Z=16$ to 99.

For the intrepid CoConaut: If you want to refine this program, change lines 10 and 20 to read allowed input values. Include a couple of IF lines to reject out-of-bounds entries.

Better yet, revise $Z$ values to allow for a three-digit number, so you can hop all over the entire screen vertically, from 16 to the highest allowable value without drifting down off the screen. This should be an exciting, fun challenge for you.

Listing SAVELOAD may now be keyed into your working program. It was condensed and revised from "Demonstration in Art" by Ricky Sutphin (Page 80, October '87). His program, COCDART, allows you to save, load, view and draw PMODE 4 graphics screens with a disk system.

We're now finished with the file number creating program, the short demo graphic and the utility to save, load, view and draw more graphics into a larger program. You might want to save the whole thing as "TOTAL" to have it handy. You never know when you might need it.

This listing can be used with any suitable graphics program. Merely change Line 780 to an appropriate line number to link up with your revised TOTAL.

TOTAL is a combination of INDEX, the two-line graphic demo and SAVELOAD. TOTAL contains Line 1 , not found in INDEX, and deletes Line 999 as redundant.

If you want to save SAVELOAD as a
separate program, enter DEL-210. Then enter DEL999-. You will be able to save, load and view any existing graphics you have squirreled away. You will not be able to draw a new graphic but that is life . . . and why we saved TOTAL.

If you want to use SAVELOAD or TOTAL with a cassette-based system, revise lines 820 and 880 to the following:
$B 20$ CSAVEM N\$,1536,7679,1536
B80 LLOADM N\$

Position your tape and you are in business.

There is no better way to get the maximum utility from your CoCo than to read THE RAINBOW, get intrigued by something and experiment. If you find something useful or potentially valuable in the distant future, save the listing and write it up, in words that have significance to you, in your personal reference notebook.

You have two stand-alone programs
you can adjust to use in any manner your creative urge beckons. These routines may suggest other areas to investigate and projects to attempt. You are encouraged to explore and find uses for these utility programs. It always generates satisfaction when you learn something new or are dimly reminded of facts once learned but tucked into the dark reaches of your unconscious. Bring them out into the open and let them flower.

Listing 1: CDMPARE
$\emptyset \quad$ '<COMPARE> CONCATENATION WITH SUB-STRING EXECUTION
$1 \emptyset$ PMODE4,1: PCLS:SCREEN1, $\varnothing$
2ø A\$="U6R4D3NL4D3BR3"
$3 \emptyset$ B\$="U6R3FDGNL3FDGNL3BR4"
$5 \emptyset$ DRAW"S8BM1 $\varnothing, 2 \emptyset "+A \$+B \$+A \$+B \$+A$

## $\$+B \$$

$6 \varnothing$ DRAW"BMIø, $5 \emptyset X A \$ ; X B \$ ; X A \$ ; X B \$ ; X$ $A \$ ; X B \$ ; X A \$ ; X B \$ ; X A \$ ; X B \$ ; X A \$ ; X B \$ ; X$ A\$;XB\$;XA\$;XB\$;XA\$;XB\$;" $1 \varnothing \varnothing$ GOTOI $\varnothing \varnothing$

Listing 2: INDEX

```
\emptyset '<INDEX> IDENTIFYING NUMBERS
FOR SAVED GRAPHIC SCREENS
I\emptyset CLS:FORX=1TO4:PRINT : NEXT:INPU
T" ENTER NUMBER OF DESIGN
    \emptyset\emptyset\emptyset THRU 999';N
2\emptyset PRINT:INPUT"
ER
        99";Z
    3\emptyset X$=STR$(N):Y$=STR$(Z)
    4\emptyset B$=MID$(X$,3,I):J$=MID$(Y$,2,
    1)
    5\emptyset C$=RIGHT$(X$,I):K$=RIGHT$(Y$,
    1)
    6\emptyset A$=MID$(X$, 2, 1)
    7\emptyset IF N<1\varnothing THEN AS="\emptyset":GOTO9\varnothing
    8\emptyset IF N<I\emptyset\emptyset AND N>9 THEN A$="\emptyset":
    B$=MID$ (X$, 2,I)
    9\emptyset IF Z<l\varnothing THEN J$="\emptyset"
    1\varnothing\varnothing GOSUBl\varnothing\emptyset\emptyset: PMODE4,1:PCLS:SCRE
    EN1,\emptyset
```

11ø DRAW"S8BM3,15"+T\$+N\$ (VAL(A\$) $)+N \$(V A L(B \$))+N \$(V A L(C \$)): D R A W Q \$$ +N\$(VAL(J\$)) +N\$(VAL(K\$)) 999 GOTO999
1øøø N\$(1)="BR4NU4BR"
lølø N\$ (2)="BR2U2R3U2NL3BD4NL3"
$1 \varnothing 2 \varnothing \mathrm{~N} \$(3)=" B R 2 R 3 U 2 N L 2 U 2 N L 3 B D 4 "$
1ø3ø N\$ (4)="BE2NU2R3U2D4"
1ø4ø N\$ (5) ="BR2R3U2L3U2R3BD4"
1ø5ø N\$ (6) ="BR2U4NR3D2R3D2NL3"
1ø6ø N\$ (7) ="BR2BU3UR3D4"
$1 \varnothing 7 \varnothing$ N\$ $(8)=$ "BR2U4R3D2NL3D2NL3"
1ø8ø N\$ (9) ="BE2NR3U2R3D4"
1ø9ø N $\$(\varnothing)=" B R 2 U 4 R 3 D 4 N L 3 "$
11øø D\$="BR2U4R3D2NL3D2"'A
111ø $E \$=" B R 2 U 4 R 2 F G N L 2 F G N L 2 B R "$ ' $B$
$112 \varnothing$ Q $\$=$ "BE2R3BD2" ' DASH
113ø T\$="BR4U4NL2R2BD4"'T
114Ø RETURN

Listing 3: SAVELDAD

```
26\varnothing CLS:PRINT:PRINT"
                    COCO
GRAPHICS DEMO","
NU"
27\emptyset PRINT,,,"" [1] SAVE IT","
[2].LOAD IT",,""
EW IT",,,,,,"'
        ,"'
    ENTER
    NUMBER"
28\emptyset A$=INKEY$:IFA$=""THEN28\varnothing
29\emptyset IF A$="I"THENGOSUB38\varnothing
3\emptyset\emptyset IF A$="2"THENGOSUB45\emptyset
31\emptyset IF AS="3"THENGOSUB49\varnothing
37\emptyset GOTO26\emptyset
38\emptyset CLS:FORX=1TO5:PRINT:NEXT:INP
UT" GIVE IT A NAME";N$
39夕 IF N$=""THEN38\varnothing
4\emptyset\emptyset IF LEN(N$) > 12THENPRINT" THA
```

T'S TOO LONG": FORX=1TO5øø:NEXT:G OTO38ø
$41 \emptyset$ SAVEM N\$, 3584,9727,3584
42ø PRINT" ITS DISK FILE NAM E IS: ";N\$
$43 \varnothing$ FOR X=1TO4 $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing:$ NEXT
$44 \varnothing$ GOTO26ø
$45 \emptyset$ CLS : FORX=1TO5: PRINT: NEXT:INP UT" NAME AND EXTENTION....
-...........";N1\$
$46 \varnothing$ IF N1\$=""THEN45ø
$47 \varnothing$ LOADM N1\$
$48 \varnothing$ GOTO26ø
$49 \varnothing$ PMODE4,1:SCREEN1,1
$5 \emptyset \varnothing$ A\$=INKEY\$:IFA\$="!THEN5øøELSE
$26 \varnothing$

Listing 4: TOTAL

```
\emptyset '<TOTAL> (<INDEX>, TWO LINE
GRAPHIC ROUTINE, <SAVELOAD> COM-
BINED)
l 'OMIT LINES 2\emptyset\varnothing-93\emptyset
1\varnothing CLS:FORX=1TO4:PRINT:NEXT:INPU
T" ENTER NUMBER OF DESIGN
    \emptyset\emptyset\emptyset THRU 999";N
2\emptyset PRINT:INPUT"
                                TIM
ER \emptyset\varnothing THRU
99";Z
3\emptyset X$=STR$(N):Y$=STR$ (Z)
4\emptyset B$=MID$(X$,3,1):J$=MID$(Y$,2,
1)
5\emptyset C$=RIGHT$(X$,I):K$=RIGHT$(Y$,
1)
6\emptyset A$=MID$(XS,2,1)
7\emptyset IF N<l\emptyset THEN A$="\emptyset":GOTO9\emptyset
8\emptyset IF N<l\emptyset\emptyset AND N>9 THEN A$="\emptyset":
B$=MID$(X$,2,1)
9\varnothing IF Z<l\emptyset THEN J$="\emptyset"
1\varnothing\varnothing GOSUBl\emptyset\emptyset\varnothing:PMODE4,1:PCLS:SCRE
EN1,\emptyset
ll\emptyset DRAW"S8BM3,15"+T$+N$(VAL(A$)
)+N$(VAL(B$))+N$ (VAL (C$)):DRAWQ$
+N$(VAL(J$))+N$ (VAL (K$))
2\emptyset\emptyset DRAW"BM=N;,=Z;R5F7R5"
21\varnothing CIRCLE (N+17,Z+8),6,1
7\emptyset\emptyset '<SAVELOAD> VIEW
71\varnothing A$=INKEY$:IFA$=""THEN71\varnothing
72\emptyset CLS:PRINT:PRINT" COCO
    GRAPHICS DEMO","
                            M
ENU"
73ø PRINT,,,"" [1] SAVE IT","[2
] LOAD IT",,," [3] VIEW IT","[4
] DRAW IT",,,,"" ENTER OPTI
ON NUMBER"
74\emptyset A$=INKEY$:IF A$=|" THEN74\varnothing
75\varnothing IF A$="1" THEN GOSUB8\varnothing\varnothing
```

$76 \varnothing$ IF A\$="2" THEN GOSUB86ø
$77 \varnothing$ IF A\$="3" THEN GOSUB9 $\varnothing \varnothing$
$78 \varnothing$ IF A\$="4" THEN GOTOIø
$79 \varnothing$ GOTO72ø
8øø GOSUB92ø
81ø IF N\$=""THEN8めø
$82 \emptyset$ SAVEM N\$,3584,9727,3584
$83 \varnothing$ PRINT" ITS DISK FILE NAM
E IS: "; N\$
84ø FOR X=1TO 4øøø:NEXT
85ø GOTO72ø
86ø GOSUB92ø
87ø IF N\$=""THEN86ø
$88 \varnothing$ LOADM N\$
89ø GOTO72ø
9øø PMODE4,1:SCREEN1,1
91ø AS=INKEY\$:IF A\$=""THEN91фELS
E72ø
92ø CLS:PRINT@2ø2,"":INPUT"
NAME / EXTENSION.
. ."; N\$
$93 \varnothing$ RETURN
$1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing N \$(1)=" B R 4 N U 4 B R "$
1ø1 $\varnothing$ N\$ (2)="BR2U2R3U2NL3BD4NL3"
$1 \varnothing 2 \varnothing$ N\$ (3) ="BR2R3U2NL2U2NL3BD4"
$1 \varnothing 3 \varnothing \mathrm{~N} \$(4)=" \mathrm{BE} 2 \mathrm{NU} 2$ R3U2D4"
$1 \varnothing 4 \varnothing \mathrm{~N} \$(5)=" B R 2 R 3 \mathrm{U} 2 \mathrm{~L} 3 \mathrm{U} 2$ R3BD4"
$1 \varnothing 5 \varnothing \mathrm{~N} \$(6)=" B R 2 U 4 N R 3 D 2 R 3 D 2 N L 3 "$
$1 \varnothing 6 \varnothing \mathrm{~N} \$(7)=" \mathrm{BR} 2$ BU3UR3D4"
$1 \varnothing 7 \varnothing$ N $\$(8)=$ "BR2U4R3D2NL3D2NL3"
$1 \varnothing 8 \varnothing \mathrm{~N} \$(9)=" B E 2 N R 3 U 2 R 3 D 4 "$
1ø9め N\$ $(\varnothing)=$ "BR2U4R3D4NL3"
11øø D\$="BR2U4R3D2NL3D2"'A
$111 \varnothing E \$=$ "BR2U4R2FGNL2FGNL2BR"'B
112ø Q\$="BE2R3BD2"'DASH
113 $\varnothing$ T\$="BR4U4NL2R2BD4"'T
114ø RETURN


## ACCESSORIES!

Taxan 12" Green Monitor ............... s/25
Taxan 12" Amber Monitor................ 's 135
Table Top Printer Stand
w/Slot (80 col.) ........................ . ${ }^{5} 30$ Table Top Printer Stand
w/Slot ( 132 col.)...................... . ${ }^{5} 45$
Stand w/Diskette Storage ( 80 col.) ....... ${ }^{\text {s }} 47$
Stand w/Diskette Storage ( 132 col.) ....... ${ }^{5} 57$
Other Printers, Monitors, and Accessories for CoCo and IBM upon request.
\$I5 off interface with purchase of printer.
Find your cheapest published price and we'll beat it!!!

## DISK DRIVE SYSTEMS!

ALL $1 / 2$ HEIGHT DOUBLE SIDED
Drive 0 (addressed as 2 drives!) .................................. ' 235
Drive 0,1 (addressed as 4 drives!) ............................... '350
All above complete with HDS controller, cable, \& drive in case with power supply
Bare Double Sided Drives .................................... s/ 109
Dual $1 / 2$ Height Case w/Power Supply ......................... s 49
Double Sided Adapter ......................................... ${ }^{25}$
HDS Controller, RS ROM \& Instructions ......................... s99
25 CDC DS/DD Diskettes ........................... s 32 \& s $3 \mathrm{~s} / \mathrm{h}$
We use the HDS controlier exclusively. Can use 2 different DOS ROM's.
Shipping Costs: ${ }^{5} /$ drive or power supply, ${ }^{5} 10$ max.
Co Co Serial Cables 15 tt - 510 . Co Co/RS-232 Cables 15 ft - $\mathbf{S 2 0}$.
Other cables on request. (Add 5300 shipping)

## CLOSEOUT* ${ }^{\mathbf{s}} \mathbf{2 9 . 9 5}$

SP-2 INTERFACE for
EPSON PRINTERS:

- 300-19,200 BAUD rates
- Fits inside printer - No AC Plugs
Optional external switch ( 5500 extra) frees parallel port
for use with other computers
While Supplies Last

SP- 3 INTERFACE for
MOST OTHER PRINTERS:

- $300-19,200$ BAUD rates
- External to printer - No AC Plugs
- Built in modem/printer switch-no need for Y-cables or plugging /unplugging cables


## 100C5 nave

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.

## Business

## In Good Form <br> By E.C. Thompson

With Receipt you can print out personalized receipts, four to a page. What are the advantages of using your computer and printer for this? Well, there are three big ones: durability - when you use quality paper; convenience - with your hardware and this program, you'll never run out of receipts; and economy - personalized forms at less than one-fourth the cost of commercial equivalents.
On running the program, you are prompted for your printer's baud rate. Then you are asked if you would like normal printing or double strike (bold type). Finally, you are prompted for how many pages of receipts you want (remember - four to a page). After you answer these three questions, your forms will begin printing out.
The printed form has two parts, the receipt itself and a stub for your records. On both the stub and the receipt, there is room for an identifying number.
After cutting out the receipts, you may want to punch holes in the left margin and store the forms in a loose-leaf binder. To facilitate detaching the receipt from the stub, you can make perforations along the border with a sewing machine.
To personalize your receipt, edit Line 200 by typing in your street address. Count the number of spaces it takes up and delete that number of spaces immediately after the address - this keeps the right margin properly aligned. Edit Line 210, adding your city and state, counting spaces and deleting as before. Similarly, your name can be added in Line 310 to fit below the "signed" space.

In addition, the baud rate selector can be detached from the program and added to any other program you want to work with the printer.


5 CLS3:PRINT@4,"**BAUD RATE SELE CTøR**";
1ø PRINT@72,"1). BAUD 6øø";
15 PRINT@136,"2). BAUD 12ø申";
$2 \emptyset$ PRINT@196+4,"3). BAUD $24 \varnothing \varnothing " ;$
25 PRINT@2øø+95,"ENTER 1, 2, OR
3";:INPUT D
$3 \varnothing$ ON D GOTO $35,4 \emptyset, 45$
$35 \mathrm{D}=87$ : GOTO5 $\varnothing$
$4 \varnothing \mathrm{D}=41$ : GOTO5 $\varnothing$
$45 \mathrm{D}=18$ : GOTO $5 \emptyset$
$5 \varnothing$ POKE15ø, (D)
$8 \varnothing$ CLS (3):PRINT@196,"DOUBLE STRI
KE (Y OR N) ";:INPUT F\$
$9 \varnothing$ IF $F \$=" Y " T H E N$ GOTOLIø
1øø IF F\$="N" THEN GOTO 12ø
11ф O=31:GOTO 13ø
$12 \emptyset 0=19:$ GOTO $13 \varnothing$
$13 \varnothing$ PRINT\#-2, CHR\$ (27); CHR\$ (O)
$14 \emptyset$ CLS3
$15 \emptyset$ PRINT@194, "HOW MANY PAGES WI
LL I PRINT";:INPUT C
$16 \varnothing$ FOR P=1 TO C
17ø CLS6:PRINT@168,"P R I NT $T$ N G";
$18 \varnothing$ FOR X=1 TO 4


# Worksheet Printer 

By Don hiliko

Have you ever wanted to make a quickie spreadsheet, but you didn't feel like fooling with the "cells" of a computerized 'sheet? And even with a straightedge your handmade charts come out crooked? Well, Worksheet Printer is here! Whether you're filling in a seating chart or roughing out assignments for your sales crew, this program provides a quick means to see what goes where and how much.

Worksheet Printer uses printer graphics characters to draw a sheet (to be used horizontally) with 19 rows and 10 columns. It is configured for a DMP-200, but should work as is on the entire line of DMP printers. For those with other printers, these are the codes that should be changed:

| Line Number | Printer Code | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
|  |  |  |
| 320 | 2728 | Half forward line feed |
| 440 | 241 | Horizontal Bar $(-)$ |
| 440 | 250 | Cross (+) |
| 480 | 245 | Vertical Bar (1) |

For those with 132 -column printers, the number of repetitions of the loops starting in lines 430 and 470 can be increased to allow for more rows. If you are using fanfold paper and want a sheet with more columns, increase the number of repetitions in the loop beginning in Line 330.

Now you can sit in front of your spreadsheet program, brimming with confidence, knowing exactly what you're going to do before you start!

## The listing: SHEET

[^9]$3 \varnothing$ PRINTTAB(1ø);"BY DON HITKO"
$4 \varnothing$ PRINT:PRINT
5ø PRINTTAB(12);"<l> 6øø"
$6 \varnothing$ PRINTTAB(12);"<2> 12øø"
$7 \varnothing$ PRINTTAB(12);"<3> 24øø"
8申 PRINTTAB(12);"<4> 48øø"
$9 \varnothing$ PRINTTAB(12);"<5> 96øø"
1øø PRINT: PRINTTAB(6);"PLEASE SE LECT PRINTER"
11ø PRINTTAB(12);"BAUD RATE"
12ø I\$=INKEY\$:IF I\$="" THEN 12ø
13申 IF I\$<"l" OR I\$>"5" THEN 12ø
$14 \varnothing$ ON VAL(I\$) GOTO 15ø,16ø,17ф,
18ø,19ø
15ø POKE \&H96,\&H57:GOTO 2øø
16ø POKE \&H96,\&H29:GOTO 2øø
17ф POKE \&H96,\&H12:GOTO 2øø
18ø POKE \&H96,\&Hø7:GOTO 2øø
19ø POKE \&H96,\&Høl
$2 \emptyset \varnothing$ CLS
$21 \varnothing$ PRINT" SPREAD-SHEET WORKSHEE T PRINTER"
$22 \varnothing$ PRINTTAB(1ø);"BY DON HITKO" $23 \varnothing$ PRINT@32ø, "HOW MANY COPIES W OULD YOU LIKE PRINTED?"
24ø PRINT"->";:IINE INPUT C $\$$
$25 \emptyset$ CLS
$26 \varnothing$ PRINT" SPREAD-SHEET WORKSHEE T PRINTER"
$27 \varnothing$ PRINTTAB(1ø);"BY DON HITKO"
28ø PRINT@329,"PRINTING COPY:"
29ø IF VAL (C\$) <l THEN $2 \varnothing \varnothing$
$3 \varnothing \varnothing$ FOR C=1 TO VAL(C\$)
31ø PRINT@366, C
$32 \varnothing$ PRINT \#-2, CHR\$(27);CHR\$(28)
$33 \varnothing$ FOR A=1 TO ll
$34 \varnothing$ GOSUB $43 \varnothing$
$35 \varnothing$ FOR $B=1$ TO $1 \varnothing$
$36 \varnothing$ GOSUB $47 \varnothing$
$37 \varnothing$ NEXT B,A
38ø FOR D=1 TO 11
39ø PRINT\#-2
$4 \varnothing \varnothing$ NEXT D
41ø NEXT C
$42 \varnothing$ END
$43 \varnothing$ FOR X=1 TO 2ø
$44 \varnothing$ PRINT \#-2,STRING\$(3,241);CHR
\$(25ø);
45ø NEXT X
$46 \varnothing$ RETURN
47ø FOR Y=1 TO 2ø
$48 \varnothing$ PRINT \#-2,STRING\$ $(3,32)$; CHR\$
(245) ;

49ø NEXT Y
5øø RETURN

## Creating Data Files <br> By Ryymond Doss

Filedata can be used to produce a single-dimensioned alphanumeric string file. What good is that? Programming economy! If a file is produced in this fashion, the program's DATA statements do not have to be in the program. DATA statements use memory; if there are no DATA statements, there's more memory for the program.

Filedata allows the user to set two internal dimensions from the first input. The first structures the input strings and the second loads the file and displays it back onscreen. The routine is designed for disk use, but modifications could be made for use on tape systems.

Type in the program and run it. At the first prompt (for strings), type in the number of strings to be entered. This sets both internal dimensions. Don't be shocked at the string input stage - the absence of a question mark is a feature of the LINE INPUT command. The up arrow key can be used at any time to exit, produce and display the file onscreen. More string space can be cleared in Line 10 if needed.

What are the rules for input? Simple! If you see it on the keyboard and it can be displayed on the screen, it ${ }^{\prime} l l$ work.
The listing: FILEDATA

```
l l****************************
'DATA-FILES: BY RAYMOND DOSS
'CONSTRUCT SINGLE DIMENSIONED
'ALPHA-NUMERIC FILES -RGD*87-
'(PS: COMMAS WORK TOO!)
```


1ø CLS: CLEAR2 $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing:$ GOSUB9 $\varnothing$
2ø INPUT"HOW MANY STRINGS";NS:DI M AN\$ (NS), BN\$ (NS) : GOSUB9 ø $3 \varnothing$ FORN=1 TO NS: PRINT"STRING\#"N, "BYTES = "BY
$4 \varnothing$ PRINT: PRINT"ENTER STRINGS BEL OW. COMMAS CAN BE USED. USE 'ヘ' FOR FAST FILE."
$5 \emptyset$ PRINT: LINEINPUT"";AN\$ (N)
$6 \varnothing B=L E N(A N \$(N)): B Y=B Y+B$
$7 \emptyset$ IF AN\$ (N) =CHR\$ (94)THENIめø
$8 \varnothing$ GOSUB9 $\varnothing:$ NEXTN: N=N-I: GOTOI $\varnothing \varnothing$
$9 \varnothing$ CLS: PRINTSTRING\$ $(32,42) ;:$ PRIN
T"***********DATA-FILES*********
**"; :PRINTSTRING\$ $(32,42)$;:RETURN
$1 \varnothing \varnothing$ NN=N: CLS: GOSUB9 $\varnothing:$ INPUT"FILEN
AME/EXT"; F\$:OPEN"O", \#l,F\$
11ø FOR N=1 TO NN: PRINT\#1,AN\$ (N)
12ø NEXTN:CLOSE\#1
13ø CLS:PRINT"**LOADING FILE**:
"; F\$
14ø OPEN"I", \#I,F\$:N=1
15ø LINEINPUT\#I, BN\$ (N)
16ø IF EOF (1) =-ITHEN18ø
17ø N=N+1: GOTO15
18ø CLOSE\# $1: M=N$
$19 \varnothing$ FORN=1 TO M:PRINTBN\$(N):NEXT N
$2 \emptyset \varnothing$ END

## Reading Data Files

## By Bill Benico

A pen pal recently sent me a disk with a bunch of data files containing the solutions to several games. Well, not knowing too much about the structure of data files or how to see what's inside them, I sat down with my CoCo manual and figured out how to get at the contents and display them. This easy-to-use program, File Reader, resulted.

File Reader asks you only three questions ... the first is the name and extension of the file to be displayed. The second asks whether you want the contents of the file output to the screen or to the printer. If you choose output to the printer,
the contents are immediately printed out. If you choose to have the file output to the screen, you must press the space bar to advance every line of data in that file - this is to prevent the contents from scrolling by too fast. (You don't have to sit with your fingers poised to press the SHIFT-@ combination in order to pause the scroll.) The third and final prompt merely asks if you want to read another file.

The listing: F ILEREAD

```
1\varnothing 'FILE READER
2\varnothing 'FROM KROMICO SOFTWARE
3\varnothing 'BY BILI BERNICO
4\varnothing
5\emptyset CLS:CLEAR 5\emptyset\varnothing\emptyset
6\varnothing INPUT"FILENAME/EXT";A$
```


## $7 \varnothing$ PRINT"OUTPUT TO SCREEN OR PRI

 NTER?$8 \emptyset B \$=I N K E Y \$: I F B \$=\|$ "THEN $8 \varnothing$
$9 \varnothing$ IF B\$="S"THEN Q=ø:GOTO 12ø
1øø IF B\$="P"THEN Q=-2:GOTO 12ø
11ø GOTO 8ø
12ø CLS:OPEN"I", \#1, A\$
13ø IF B\$="S"THEN GOSUB $32 \emptyset$
$14 \varnothing$ IF B\$="P"THEN GOSUB $33 \varnothing$
$15 \emptyset$ FORX=1ø24 TO 1ø55
$16 \varnothing$ POKE X, PEEK (X)-64
17ø NEXT X
18ø PRINT@42,A\$
19ø IF EOF (1)=-1 THEN CLOSE:GOTO $25 \emptyset$
$2 \varnothing \varnothing$ INPUT\#1,A\$
$21 \emptyset$ PRINT \#Q,A\$
$22 \emptyset$ IF B\$="P"THEN $24 \varnothing$
$23 \varnothing$ IF B\$="S"THEN GOSUB $3 \varnothing \varnothing$
$24 \emptyset$ GOTO $19 \varnothing$
$25 \emptyset$ PRINT:PRINT:PRINT"ANOTHER RU $N(Y / N)$
$26 \varnothing$ I\$=INKEY\$:IF I\$=""THEN $26 \varnothing$
$27 \emptyset$ IF I\$="Y"THEN RUN
$28 \varnothing$ IF I\$="N"THEN CLS:END
$29 \varnothing$ GOTO $26 \varnothing$
$3 \varnothing \varnothing$ IF INKEY\$<>CHR\$ (32) THEN $3 \varnothing \varnothing$
$31 \varnothing$ RETURN
$32 \emptyset$ PRINT@ø," HIT SPACEBAR TO S EE MORE OF..": RETURN
$33 \varnothing$ PRINT@ø," PRINTING OUT CON TENTS OF...":RETURN

## COCO 3 Graphics

## A Star Like a Wheel

## By impruyne

Stars uses CoCo 3's advanced capabilities to animate a spinning star. The program starts by prompting for input of the number of points the star will have. It asks if you want the star outlined, how fast the animation should be, whether you want an inner star inscribed, and how accurate the animation should be. The higher the number you select (up to 15), the smoother the animation.

The animation is accomplished by drawing a number of images of the star in various degrees of rotation, as determined by the accuracy level input. Each image is drawn in a different color, using the PALETTE command set to the background color in order to be invisible. After all images are drawn, the program uses the PRLETTE command to display each image in sequence by changing it from the neutral background color to a visible color.

The listing: STARS
$1 \varnothing$ 'ROTATING STAR. BY JIM PRUY
NE JR.
$2 \emptyset$ ' $2 \varnothing 1$ W. SUMMIT, NORMAI IL.
$3 \varnothing$ 'WITH ENCOURAGEMENT FROM MELI
SSA RODRIGO \& RICHARD NEWTON
$4 \varnothing$ POKE 65497, $\varnothing$
$5 \emptyset$ ON ERR GOTO $41 \varnothing$
$6 \emptyset$ ON BRK GOTO $41 \varnothing$
$7 \emptyset$ PALETTE RGB
$8 \emptyset$ HSCREEN $\varnothing$
$9 \varnothing$ INPUT"POINTS"; X
Iøø INPUT"OUTLINE (Y/N)";O\$:O\$=工 EFTS (O\$,1)
Ilø INPUT"ROTATE <F>AST OR <S>LO W"; D\$: D\$=LEFT\$ (D\$,I):IF D\$="S" T HEN DS="Pl6" ELSE DS=1""
I2ø INPUT"INNER STAR $(Y / N) " ; C \$: C$ \$=LEFT\$(C\$,l):IF C\$="Y" THEN CS=

## CoCo 3

64 ELSE CS=7ø
13ø INPUT"ACCUARACY (1-15)";AC
$14 \varnothing$ DIMA (2,X)
15ø PI=3.14159265
$16 \emptyset S=2 * P I / X$
$17 \varnothing \mathrm{~F}=\varnothing$
$18 \emptyset$ PALETTE $\varnothing, \emptyset$
$19 \varnothing$ HSCREEN 2
$2 \emptyset \varnothing C D=2 / X / A C * P I$
$21 \varnothing$ FOR Fl=1 TO AC
$22 \emptyset$ HCOLOR Fl
$23 \varnothing \mathrm{~F}=\mathrm{F}+\mathrm{CD}$
$24 \varnothing$ FOR BB=8ø TO 15 STEP -CS
$25 \emptyset$ FOR $R=\emptyset$ TO $2 * P I$ STEP $S$
$26 \varnothing A(1, R / S)=\operatorname{COS}(R+F) * B B+16 \varnothing$
$27 \varnothing A(2, R / S)=S I N(R+F) * B B+96$
$28 \emptyset$ NEXT
$29 \varnothing$ FOR R=ø TO X-1
$3 \phi \varnothing \quad W=R+\operatorname{INT}(X / 2)+1$
$31 \varnothing$ IF $W>X-1$ THEN $W=W-X$
$32 \emptyset \operatorname{HIINE}(A(1, R), A(2, R))-(A(1, W)$ , A (2,W)), PSET
$33 \varnothing$ NEXT
$34 \emptyset$ IF O\$<>"Y" THEN $38 \emptyset$ ELSE FOR $\mathrm{R}=\varnothing$ TO X-2
$35 \emptyset \operatorname{HLINE}(A(1, R), A(2, R))-(A(1, R+$
1), $A(2, R+1)), \operatorname{PSET}$
$36 \emptyset$ NEXT
$37 \emptyset \operatorname{HLINE}(A(1, \emptyset), A(2, \varnothing))-(A(1, X-$
1), $\mathrm{A}(2, \mathrm{X}-1)), \mathrm{PSET}$
$38 \emptyset$ NEXT: PALETTE F1, 63: NEXT
$39 \emptyset$ FOR F=1 TO AC:PALETTE F, 63: P
LAY D\$:PALETTE $F, \varnothing: I F$ INKEY\$ $\langle>" \|$
THEN $4 \emptyset \varnothing$ ELSE NEXT:GOTO $39 \varnothing$
$4 \varnothing \varnothing$ PALETTE F, 23:A\$=INKEY\$:IF A\$
$=" \|$ THEN $39 \varnothing$ ELSE IF A\$="" THEN
$4 \emptyset \varnothing$ ELSE CLEAR:RUN
41ø POKE 65496, $0:$ PALETTE RGB:STO P

## Five in a Row

## By John James

In ConFive, two players take turns dropping letters down one of 10 columns, attempting to get five in a row horizontally, vertically or diagonally. Play continues until a player succeeds in doing so, or until there are no possible moves left.

The listing: CONNECT5

## 2 CLS

3 PRINT"THIS IS CONNECT 5 IN A R OW FOR TWO PLAYERS. TRY TO BE T HE FIRSTTO GET 5 IN A ROW TO WIN THE GAME"
$3 \varnothing$ FOR X=1 TOI申ø申:NEXT X
$4 \varnothing$ CLS 3
$5 \emptyset$ DIM A\$ $(1 \varnothing, 1 \varnothing)$
$6 \varnothing$ PRINT"JOYSTICK OR KEYBOARD (J OR K)";:INPUT K\$
$7 \varnothing C=5$
$8 \varnothing$ INPUT"NAMES OF PLAYERS "; NA\$ (1), NA\$ (2)
$9 \varnothing$ CLS 3
1øø FOR Y=1 TO 1ø:PRINT@Y*2-1,Y;
: NEXTY
$11 \varnothing$ FOR X=1 TO $1 \varnothing$
$12 \varnothing$ FOR $Y=1$ TO $1 \varnothing$
$13 \varnothing \mathrm{~A} \$(\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y})=" \mathrm{O}$ "
$14 \varnothing$ NEXT Y
15ø NEXT X
$16 \varnothing$ FOR X=1 TO 1ø
17ø FOR Y=1 TO 1ø
$18 \varnothing$ PRINT @X*32+Y*2,A\$(X,Y);
19ø NEXT Y
21ø NEXT X
22ø PRINT@Y*32," ";:PRINT@Y
*32,"";
23ø IF C=5 THEN PRINTNA\$(1) ELSE PRINTNA\$ (2)
24ø IF C=5 THEN C=1 ELSE C=5
25ø IF C=5 THEN B\$="i" ELSE B\$=" b"
$26 \varnothing$ IF K\$="K" THEN 35ø
$27 \varnothing \mathrm{H}=\mathrm{JOYSTK}(\varnothing): \mathrm{V}=$ JOYSTK (2)
28ø IF H<7 OR V<7 THEN 27ø
29ø IF C=1 THEN PRINT@2*INT(H/6.
3), B ;



3øø IF C=5 THEN PRINT@2*INT(V/6. 3), B ;

31ø TS=PEEK (6528ø)
32ø IF C=5 THEN PRINT@ $2 * I N T(V / 6$. 3) -1 , INT $(V / 6.3)$;
$33 \varnothing$ IF C=1 THEN PRINT@ $2 * I N T(H / 6$.
3) $-1, \operatorname{INT}(\mathrm{H} / 6.3)$;
$34 \emptyset$ IF TS=127 OR TS=255 THEN 27ø
ELSE IF C=1 THEN X=H/6.3 ELSE X
$=\mathrm{V} / 6.3$
35ø IF K\$="K" THEN INPUT X
$36 \varnothing$ IF X>1ø OR X<1 THEN PRINT:GO TO 22ø
$37 \varnothing$ FOR G=1ø TO 1 STEP -1
$38 \emptyset$ IF A $(G, X)<>" O$ " THEN NEXT $G$
39ø IF A\$ $(G, X)=" O=\operatorname{THEN} A \$(G, X)=$ B\$
4øø GOTO 16ø

Subnissions to "Novices Niche" are weicome 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.

## 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 dal feature for both Hayes compatible and some Radio Shack modems. You can use all baud rates when using the Radio Shack Deluxe RS232 program packI Printer baud rates are selectable.
You can print from the buffer and files bigger than the buffer can be uploaded and downloaded. Download dlrect to disk with automatic XON/XOFF protocoll Single key macros allow easy entry of often-used passwords andID's:
Hi-hes screens with a choice of colors are used. All printable characters available and all control characters are supported.
RSDOS Version includes two sets, one for CoCo I and $\mathrm{COCO} / 1$, 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 II are included. RS232 pak is required

## RSDOS Disk

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

9
Screen Star
by Scott Cabit
Also avallable 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 flles 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 of end of the line or the screen, block. or file.
Find \& FInd/Replace Commands make mass changes and searches a snap.
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- Specifleations on the important GIME chip (plus a number of additional pages of COCO 3 technical details that we think you'll find interesting.)


## 512K Combo Package

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OK Combo Package
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#### Abstract

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.


Hello, readers. Welcome back to another month's effort in meeting your needs and wishes. As usual, you, the reader, serve as the inspiration for these pages by writing in with your ideas. If there is one common thread that runs through nearly all of my mail, it is this one request: "Keep writing more software for the Speech/ Sound Pak!"

This is perfectly understandable. When you invest in something like the Speech/Sound Pak, you want it to be more than just a novelty. Therefore, this month's program will be another valuable educational program that uses speech as an option. The program does not need the Speech Pak to be effective, however. Speech is just an extra option, especially nice for use with younger students.

Some of you have written and asked why I do not make these programs work with other speech packs for other dealers. There are two reasons for this. First, I believe that Tandy products for the CoCo have the widest distribution simply by being sold side-by-side with the CoCo. Second, I cannot afford to go out and buy every other dealer's product. If other dealers were to supply me with the hardware, I would gladly make some of my programs compatible with other voice packs. Unless that happens, however, these programs will be designed to work specifically with the Tandy version.

## The Program

This month's program is Sentence Structure: Recognizing Simple Subjects

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.

# Sentence Savvy 

By Fred B. Scerbo Rainbow Contributing Editor

and Predicates. The purpose of the program is very simple: to familiarize students with simple subjects and predicates while introducing them to sentence diagramming. The program has some features found in other educational programs I have written for "Wishing Well." Other parts are totally new.

One of the nice features of the program is that you can easily add up to 50 of your own sentences (in DATA statements). You might even want to save different versions of the program with sentences of varying difficulty, building up a small software library.

Most of my other programs have used multiple-choice selection for user responses. This is one of the few programs that has the user actually input the correct answer. The sentence is directly in front of the student, so he or she should be able to input an answer without making a mistake in spelling, in which case the response would be wrong even on a written test.

Sentence Structure shares features found in other "Wishing Well" programs. You can go to the score card any time by pressing the @ key, and you still have the option of continuing once you check the score. You also have the familiar title screen that graces my programs.

## Running the Program

On running the program you will see the title screen. Press T or N for the options of Talking or Not Talking. (Make sure your CoCo is turned off
before you try to insert the Speech/ Sound Pak.)

One nice feature of Sentence Structure is that it requires you to read each screen. The program presents a sentence and asks you to type in the simple subject or simple predicate. Sometimes it asks for the sentence's subject first; other times it asks for the predicate first; this helps keep the program from becoming too routine.
After both simple subject and simple predicate have been entered, the program diagrams the sentence onscreen for you. You advance to the next screen by pressing ENTER.
No other instructions are needed for the program to run.

## Adding Your Own Information

If you want to delete my DATA statements, enter DEL 1000-4999. You could also choose to add to my data rather than dump it, placing your new DATA statements between lines 1080 and 5000. Line 5000 reads 5000 DATA END, END, END; you must include this line or the program will not work. If you want to add your own data, follow this format:

1000 DATA sentence, simple subject, simple predicate

## Here's an example:

```
1000 DATA JOHN LEFT THE
HDUSE,JDHN,LEFT
```

Be sure to place commas between each piece of information. If you need to use a comma as part of the punctuation, surround each piece of information with quotes:

```
1000 DATA "JOHN, MARY AND GILL
ALL LOVE APPLES.","JOHN, MARY
AND BILL" "LOVE"
```

An OD Error means you left out a comma somewhere. Be sure not to delete Line 5000.
After you enter your data, run the program to test it and then save your new program under a different filename, such as SENT2.

## CoCo 3 Problems

A few of you have written to say that some of my graphics programs do not work properly with the CoCo 3. Now
that I have a CoCo 3, I know what you mean. Some of my programs that require a press of the reset button to change the screen color do not work as
they should. It seems that the CoCo 3 has a standard color set that does not change with reset. I'll publish some fixes to these problems shortly (please do not
ask me for copies in advance by mail). Just be patient - the fix is coming! And keep your cards and letters coming, too!


The listing: SENTENCE

9 CLEAR3øøø
1ø CLS $\varnothing: F O R I=1 T O 64:$ PRINTCHR\$ (156
) ; : NEXT
15 FORI=1TO192:READA:PRINTCHR\$ (A +128): :NEXT
$2 \emptyset$ DATA126, 124,124,12ø,53,6ø,6ø, $53,6 \varnothing, 56,59,48,58,6 \varnothing, 61,6 \varnothing, 56,62$ $, 6 \varnothing, 53,5 \emptyset, 53,53,6 \emptyset, 6 \varnothing, 53,6 \emptyset, 56,1$ 12,126,124,124
25 DATAl22,, ,52,6ø,61,53,56, 58 $, 57,58,53,48,62,48,53,52,55,53$ , , 53,56, ,112,122, ,
$3 \emptyset$ DATAl23,115,115,114,52,6ø,6ø, $52,6 \varnothing, 56,56,, 56,52,48,6 \varnothing, 6 \varnothing, 52$ $, 48,52,52,6 \varnothing, 6 \varnothing, 52,6 \varnothing, 56,112,123$ ,115,115
35 DATA8め, $8 \varnothing, 122,124,125,124,12$ $\varnothing, 126,124,122,122,8 \emptyset, 117,117,124$ ,124,124,116,124,126,124,117,8甲, $8 \varnothing, 122,126,124,122,122,112,112$ $4 \emptyset$ DATA $8 \varnothing, 8 \varnothing, 8 \varnothing, 122,8 \varnothing, 117,8 \varnothing, 8 \varnothing$ , 126, 126, 12ø, 122, 8ø,117,117,8ø,8 $\varnothing, 8 \varnothing, 8 \emptyset, 8 \emptyset, 122,8 \emptyset, 117,8 \emptyset, 122,12$ $6,126,12 \emptyset, 122,1 \varnothing$
45 DATA123,115,115,122,8ø,117,11 $2,122,116,114,123,115,119,117,1$ $15,115,115,112,80,122,117,115,1$ $15,122,122,116,114,123,115,115$
$5 \emptyset$ FORI=1TO64:PRINTCHR\$ (147) ; :NE XT
55 PRINT@357," RECOGNIZING SIMP LE ";:PRINT@389," SUBJECTS \& P REDICATES ";:PRINT@421," (T)ALKI NG OR (N)OT ? ";
6ø PRINT@453," BY FRED B.SCERB

65 PRINT@485," COPYRIGHT (C) 19
87 ";
$7 \varnothing$ X\$=INKEY\$:XX=RND(-TIMER):IFX\$
="T"THEN9ø
75 IFX\$="N"THEN85
$8 \varnothing$ GOTO7Ø
85 NT=l: GOTO15 $\varnothing$
$9 \varnothing$ CLSø
$95 \mathrm{XX}=\& \mathrm{HFF} \varnothing \varnothing: Y Y=\& H F F 7 E$
1øø POKEXX+1,52: POKEXX+3,63
$1 \varnothing 5$ POKEXX+35,6ø:GOTO15ø
11ø IFNT=1THENRETURN
115 FORII=1TOLEN (AA\$)
$12 \emptyset$ IF PEEK (YY)AND $128=\varnothing$ THEN12ø
125 POKEYY, ASC (MIDS (AAS,II,I))
$13 \varnothing$ NEXTII
135 IFPEEK(YY)AND128=øTHEN135
14ø POKEYY,13
145 FORI=1TOI Фøø:NEXT:RETURN
$15 \varnothing$ SW=31
155 CLSø
$16 \varnothing$ DIMAO (5ø), A\$(5ø),SS\$(5ø),SP\$
(5ø),NP (5ø)
165 CLSø:GOTO2ø5
$17 \varnothing$ AAS=JK\$:GOSUB11ø
175 IF LEN (JK\$) <=SW THEN195
18ø FOR T=SW TO øSTEP-1:IF MID\$(
JK\$,T,1)=" "THEN19ø
185 NEXT T:GOTO195
$19 \varnothing$ L\$=LEFT\$ (JK\$,T):W\$=L\$:GOSUB2
øø:JK\$=" "+RIGHT\$ (JK\$, (LEN (JK\$
)) -T : GOTOl75
195 W\$=JK\$: PRINTW\$:RETURN
$2 \phi \varnothing$ PRINTW\$:RETURN
$2 \emptyset 5$ FORJ=1TO5ø:READ A\$ (J),SS\$ (J)
,SP\$ (J):IF A\$(J)="END" THEN215
$21 \varnothing$ NEXTJ
215 REM START QUIZ
$22 \emptyset \mathrm{~J}=\mathrm{J}-1:$ FORI=1 TO J
$225 \mathrm{AO}(\mathrm{I})=$ RND (J)
$23 \varnothing$ IF NP(AO(I))=1 THEN 225
235 NP (AO (I) ) = l: NEXTI
$24 \varnothing$ FOR Y=1TOI $\varnothing \varnothing$ : NEXTY
245 GOTO395
$25 \emptyset$ CLS
255 PRINT@35,"HERE IS EXAMPLE NU MBER";
$26 \emptyset$ RETURN
265 AA\$=" WHAT IS THE SIMPLE S UBJECT OF THIS SENTENCE ?": :GOSUBIIø: PRINT@96,AA\$
$27 \emptyset$ PRINT@192,"";:JK\$=" "+A\$(A O(P)):GOSUB17ø
275 PRINT:PRINT" $\quad$ "; $\boldsymbol{\prime}$ : LINEINP

```
UTA$
28\emptyset IFA$="@"THENGOSUB48\varnothing
285 IF FX=l THEN RETURN
29\emptyset IF A$<>SS$(AO(P))THEN3\emptyset5
295 PRINT:JK$=" YOU ARE CORREC
T! THE SIMPLE SUBJECT IS: "+SS$(.
AO(P)):GOSUB17\emptyset
3ø\emptyset CR=CR+1:GOTO315
3\emptyset5 PRINT:JK$=" WRONG! THE COR
RECT SIMPLE SUBJECT IS: "+SS$(AO
(P)):GOSUB17\varnothing
31\varnothing IR=IR+1
315 GOSUB475
32\emptyset X$=INKEY$:IFX$<>CHR$(13)THEN
32\emptyset
325 RETURN
33\emptyset AA$=" WHAT IS THE SIMPLE
                    PREDICATE OF THIS SE
NTENCE ?":GOSUBIl\varnothing:PRINT@96,AA$
335 PRINT@192,"";:JK$=" "+A$(A
O(P)):GOSUB17\emptyset
34\emptyset PRINT:PRINT" => ";:LINEINP
UTA$
345 IFA$="@"THENGOSUB48\emptyset
35\emptyset IF FX=l THEN RETURN
355 IF A$<>SP$(AO(P))THEN37\varnothing
36\emptyset PRINT:JK$=" YOU ARE CORREC
T! THE SIMPLE PREDICATE IS: "+SP
$(AO (P)):GOSUB17\varnothing
365 CR=CR+1:GOTO38\emptyset
37\emptyset PRINT:JK$=" SORRY! THE COR
RECT SIMPLE PREDICATE IS: "+SP$(
AO(P)):GOSUB17\emptyset
375 IR=IR+1
38\emptyset GOSUB475
385 X$=INKEY$:IFX$<>CHR$ (13)THEN
385
39\emptyset RETURN
395 FORP=1TOJ
4\emptyset\varnothing WW=RND(2):IFWW=1THEN41\varnothing
4\emptyset5 FX=\varnothing:GOSUB25\emptyset:GOSUB265:GOSUB
25\emptyset:GOSUB3 3\varnothing:GOTO415
41\varnothing FX=\varnothing:GOSUB25\varnothing:GOSUB33\varnothing:GOSUB
25ø:GOSUB265
415 CLS:JK$=" HERE IS HOW WE W
OULD DIAGRAM THE SIMPLE SUBJECT
AND THE SIMPIE PREDICATE.":PRINT
```


## Hint

## Revving Up Your Tape System

Are you running a tape-based CoCo 3 system? Would you like to speed things up? I thought so. It is possible to use the high-speed poke with a tapebased CoCo 3, Just enter POKE 65437, 0 before saving your program to, and loading from, tape. If you do this, make sure you are using the highest quality tape you can find. The increased speed during I/O can cause problems if you don't.

> George Ellenburg Edgewood, FL
@32,"";:GOSUB17ø
42ø PRINT:JJ=LEN(SS\$(AO(P))):PRI NTSTRING\$ (JJ+6,32) ; CHR\$(133)
425 PRINT" "SS\$(AO(P)):" "CH
R\$(1.33)" ";SP\$(AO(P))
$43 \varnothing$ PRINT" "STRING\$ $(26,131)$
435 PRINT®23ø+JJ, CHR\$ (129);
$44 \varnothing$ PRINT@262+JJ, CHR\$ (133)
445 PRINT@32ø," SIMPLE
MPLE"
45ø PRINT" SUBJECT PREDICA TE"
455 GOSUB475
$46 \varnothing$ X\$=INKEY\$:IFX\$<>CHR\$ (13)THEN
$46 \varnothing$
465 NEXT P
47ø GOSUB48ø:RUN
475 PRINT@483," PRESS <ENTER> TO CONTINUE";:RETURN
$48 \varnothing$ CLS: PRINT: PRINT:PRINT
$485 \mathrm{PQ}=\mathrm{CR}+I \mathrm{R}: \operatorname{IF} \mathrm{PQ}=\varnothing$ THEN $\mathrm{PQ}=1$
$49 \varnothing$ PRINT" NUMBER CORRECT = " CR
495 PRINT
$5 \emptyset \varnothing$ PRINT" NUMBER WRONG = " IR
5ø5 PRINT:PRINT" STUDENT SCOR $E=" ; I N T(C R * I \phi \varnothing / P Q) ; " s "$
$51 \varnothing$ PRINT:PRINT" ANOTHER TRY (Y/N/C)";
515 W =INKEY\$:IF W\$="MTHEN515
$52 \varnothing$ IF W\$="C" THEN FX=1:RETURN
525 IF W\$="Y" THEN RUN
53ø IF W\$="N" THEN CLS:END
535 GOTO515
$99 \varnothing$ REM ENTER DATA AT LINE $1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$
Iøøø DATA AROUND HER HEAD SHE WO
RE A YELLOW RIBBON., SHE, WORE
Iølø DATA IT LOOKS LIKE IT IS GO ING TO RAIN.,IT,LOOKS
$1 \not \subset 2 \varnothing$ DATA I WILL BE LEAVING WHEN THE SUN COMES OUT.,I,WILL BE LE AVING
1ø3申 DATA GET ME A PLATE OF THAT PASTA WITH MEATBALLS., YOU, GET 1ø4ø FIVE TIRED MEN PLODDED ACRO SS THE MUDDY FIELD.,MEN, PLODDED 1ø5ø DATA THE SIGHT OF THE TOWN IN THE DISTANCE GAVE THEM HOPE., SIGHT, GAVE
1ø6ø DATA HE WAS WEARING A PINK SHIRT.,HE,WAS WEARING
$1 \varnothing 7 \varnothing$ DATA WE SAW HER DANCING ALI NIGHT LONG., WE,SAW
1ø8ø DATA MUCH FRUIT GROWS RAPID LY IN THE SUNNY VALLEY DOWN SOUT H. ,FRUIT, GROWS

1ø9ø DATA THOSE EXPENSIVE JEWELS IN THE WINDOW ARE NOT FOR YOU., JEWELS, ARE
$5 \emptyset \varnothing \varnothing$ DATA END, END, END


## BOTH WINNERS

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## OS－9 word processing system

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$\qquad$
$\$ 39.95$

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By David W. Ostler



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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 III version and it's EPROMable. (See April ' 87 review) Disk (latest version)...... $\$ 19.95$

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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.

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## 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! (See Dec. 'g7 review)

Disk.... $\qquad$ $\$ 19.95$

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Disk.
\$19.95

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This is the long-awaited response to the huge demand for a Kung-Fu program for the CoCo. Destroy opponents and evade obstacles as you grow even closer to your ultimate objective! (See Feb. '88 review) Disk................ $\$ 24.95$

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or 0, for input or output, respectively. $Y$ is the device to be opened, and $A \Phi$ is the filename of the file to be accessed. An example of the use of the OPEN command is DPEN"I",1,DRTA/PRG, which opens a file named DATA/PRG for loading of data into the computer. The device used for "input from" is the disk drive. Note that I represents input from and $\square$ represents output to.
The following are device specifiers, which should be used in place of the $Y$
for determining the device for I/O "to" or "from":

| Device | Specifier |
| :--- | :---: |
| Disk | 1 |
| Tape | -1 |
| Printer | -2 |
| Keyboard | 0 |

## EOF

The EOF command detects when an "End Of File" has been reached, and is
always used in an IF/THEN format.
The proper syntax for this command is IF EDF $(x)$ THEN $x x x x$, or IF EOF $(x)$ THEN CLOSE, where $x$ is the End Of File indicator and $x x x x$ is the line number in the program where the program should go if an End Of File has been detected. Note that the command line reads, "If End Of File is $x$ then go to $x x x x$, or if End Of File is $x$ then close file." The End Of File indicators are listed as follows. These numbers indi-

| Line | Description | Line | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 500 | sets $N$ equal to zero, clears the screen and allows the input of string variable $A \$$, | 580 | properly closes the file that was opened in Line 567. |
|  | which is the name of the file to be used for data I/O. | $\begin{aligned} & 590 \\ & 600 \end{aligned}$ | forces a jump to Line 900. <br> clears the screen and allows the entry of |
| 502 | tests to see if there has been an entry for string variable $\mathrm{A} \$$; if there has been no entry then the program will return to Line 2000. | 602 | string variable $A \Phi$. <br> sets a new value for $\mathrm{A} \$$ equal to the old value of A\$ entered in Line 600. This is done to avoid any file errors that may |
| 505-520 | test the value of variable $A$ to see whether the system is tape or disk. |  | occur due to too many characters being used in the filename. Remember that your |
| 540 | a remarked line. |  | computer recognizes only filenames of a |
| 545 | opens an input file to the cassette with the name found in A\$, which was entered in Line 500. |  | maximum eight characters long with a three-character extension. The extension is a label placed on the program name that |
| 550 | checks to see if the End Of File has been reached. If it detects an EOF condition, it will jump to Line 560 . If no EOF condition has been detected, the program will then |  | tells the computer what type of program is being loaded or saved. See your manuals for more information on filenames and extensions. |
| 552 | go to the next line, which is Line 552. | 605-620 | st the value of variable $A$ to see whether |
|  | note that this data has dimensioned variable labels, each variable related to the dimension variable label N . | $\begin{aligned} & 650 \\ & 655 \end{aligned}$ | a remarked line. <br> opens an output file to the cassette drive with the name found in $\mathrm{A} \Phi$. |
| 553 | adds one count to the dimension variable label N . The computer does not care whether the data comes from the keyboard, tape drive or disk drive - it treats all the data the same way. | 660 | sets a FOR/NEXT command with the value of variable $Z$ to be set from zero to the value of $\mathrm{N}-1$. (The reason for this is that if we left the value for zero to N , we would have a blank file left at the end of the data |
| 554 | forces a jump to Line 550 to test for an EOF condition. |  | file when we saved the data file to disk or tape. This would use up data space and not |
| 555 | properly closes the file that was opened in Line 545. |  | allow us to make the most of our data space available. |
| 560 | forces a jump to Line 900. | 661 | prints data to the cassette drive. These |
| 565 | a remarked line. |  | variables are printed as they relate to the |
| 567 | opens an input file to the disk drive with the name found in $\mathrm{A} \Phi$. |  | variable label $Z$. The program then adds 1 to the value of $Z$ and causes the program |
| 568 | checks to see if the End Of File has been reached. If it detects an EOF condition, it will jump to Line 580 . If no EOF condition has been detected, the program will then go to the next line, which is Line 572. |  | to go back to Line 660 to start the next count of the FOR/NEXT loop set up in Line 660 . When the count conditions are satisfied for the FOR/NEXT loop, the line will then properly close the file opened in Line |
| 572 | inputs data from the disk drive. This data has dimensioned variable labels, each variable related to the dimension variable label N . | $\begin{aligned} & 675 \\ & 680 \end{aligned}$ | 655 and force a jump to Line 2000, which is the menu selection area. a remarked line. <br> opens an output file to the disk drive with |
| 573 | adds one count to the dimension variable label N . | 682 | the name found in $A \$$. <br> sets a FOR/NEXT command with the value |
| 579 | forces a jump to Line 568 to test for an EOF condition. | 684 | of $Z$ to be set from 0 to the value of $N-1$. prints data to the disk drive. |

cate that an End Of File condition has been detected:

| Device | Indicator |
| :--- | :---: |
| Disk | 1 |
| Tape | -1 |

## CLOSE

The CLOSE command properly terminates any file that was previously
opened. Failure to properly terminate open files will result in an FD Error (bad file data). These files may or may not be recoverable; usually they are lost and all data contained in them is lost, as well. Sometimes you can recover it by repairing the files or by using a disk repair utility to look at the data and print it out.

If for any reason you interrupt a program that has previously opened a file, or you suspect a file has been left
open, type CLDSE and press ENTER. This command will then properly terminate any file that might have been left open. This can be done after a break or error; be sure to enter the command before a reset, cold poke or warm start has occurred.

Proper syntax for this command is CLOSE, CLOSE $x$, where $x$ is the proper device specifier or any other form that adds the proper device specifier on the end of the command.

| Line | Description |
| :---: | :---: |
| 685 | adds 1 to the value of $z$ and causes the |
|  | program to go back to Line 682 to start the |
|  | next count of the FOR NEXT loop set up in |
|  | Line 682. When the count conditions are satisfied for the FDR/NEXT loop, it goes on to Line 686. |
| 686 | properly closes the file opened in Line 680. |
| 687 | forces a jump to Line 2000. |
| 700-770 | print out the string variables $B \$, C \Phi, D \$$ and |
|  | $E \Phi$, and allow you to select which one to correct. |
| 880 | clears the screen and allows the entry of $B$ \$ |
|  | as it is related to $Z$. It will be used for a new value for $B \$$ as related to $N$. |
| 801 | sets $B \Phi$ ( $N$ ) equal to the same character |
|  | values as $\mathrm{BS}(2)$; forces a jump to Line 700. |

## Line

810-831 perform the same operations for entering and changing variables $C \$, D \$$ and $E \$$, and then force a jump to Line 700.
sets up a FOR/NEXT value for B. (As explained for lines 660 and 682 , when displaying or printing variables entered in arrays, you must use the variable used in counting the array, which, in this case, is N minus 1. This counts down the variable. To fail to do so will cause a blank file to be displayed.
display text with associated variables as they relate to B . prints text at the specified location. sets I\$ to an INKEY\$ function and will continue to Line 970 if any key is pressed.

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## PRINT\#

The PRINTH $x$ command prints the characters following this command to the device specified. The device specifiers used for the PRINTH $x$ command are the same ones used for the OPEN command.
Proper syntax for this command is PRINT\#-1 for the cassette drive, PRINTH-2 for the printer, PRINTH1 for the disk drive, or PRINTA $\$$, where $\mathrm{A} \$$ is the proper device specifier as determined in the program.

## LEFTS

This command allows you to select the left string of characters within a specified string of characters. It is useful in various text data manipulations.
The proper syntax for this command is $\mathrm{B} \$=\operatorname{LEFT} \Phi(\mathrm{A} \$, x)$, where $\mathrm{B} \$$ is the new character string to be defined, AS is the text string to be manipulated and $x$ equals the number of characters to use in the length of the string manipulation (a number from 1 to 255 ). A common practice is to use the same string variable for the manipulation. This can be accomplished by the command $\mathrm{A} \$=$ LEFT\$(A\$, B), which reads, "String variable A\$ has a new value of the old value of $A \Phi$, but only the first eight characters on the left of the old value of АФ."

| Block | Lines |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $0-85$ |
| 3 | $95-220$ |
| 3A | $300-330$ |
| 5 | $500-520$ |
| 5A | $540-500$ |
| 5B | $565-590$ |
| 6 | $600-620$ |
| 6A | $650-661$ |
| 6B | $675-687$ |
| 4A | $700-831$ |
| 4 | $900-980$ |
| 1A | $1000-1200$ |
| 2 | $2000-2010$ |
| 7 | 5000 |
| 3B | 6000 |

Label<br>Setup<br>Data Input<br>Entry Error Correction<br>Output Device Setup<br>Cassette Input<br>Disk Input<br>Input Device Setup<br>Cassette Output<br>Disk Output<br>Editor<br>Text Display<br>System Type Display<br>Main Menu<br>Program End Routine Maximum File Size Routine

Figure 1

We will not go into the other string manipulation commands.

## The Program

I mentioned earlier the method of "blocking off" your program, in which you take a hard copy of it and physically draw lines between distinct routines. You then label each routine, explaining its function. This makes the program much more understandable to you and to anyone else who looks at the listing. I blocked off the final version of DATABASE as shown in Figure 1.
Well, I guess this is it. We have cov-
ered many of BASIC's commands and have developed a small database program. The database is rather crude; I left it that way so you could practice the skills you have learned in this series. You can use what you have learned to enhance the database program, perhaps adding a feature that allows adding more data to an existing database, increasing the array sizes, etc.
(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.)


The listing: DATABASE

```
\varnothing 'BASIC NAME DATABASE PROGRAM.
THIS PROGRAM IS TO BE USED WITH
THE BASIC PROGRAMMING COURSE
WRITTEN BY DAVID W. OSTLER, COPY
RIGHT }198
1\varnothing CLEARI\emptyset\emptyset\emptyset:T=1\varnothing\varnothing:N=\varnothing:DIMB$(1\varnothing)
:DIMC$ (I\varnothing):DIMD$ (1\varnothing):DIME$(1\varnothing)
2\varnothing 'CHECK FOR TAPE OR DISK SYSTE
M
3\varnothing A=PEEK(188)
4\varnothing 'CHECK FOR 16K OR 64K SYSTEM
5\emptyset B=PEEK(ll6)
6\emptyset IF(A=14 AND B=127) THEN GOSUB
```

$1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$
$7 \varnothing$ IF ( $\mathrm{A}=6$ AND $\mathrm{B}=127$ ) THEN GOSUB1 $\varnothing 1 \varnothing$
$8 \varnothing$ IF ( $A=6$ AND $B=63$ ) THEN GOSUB1ø
$2 \varnothing$
85 GOTO2øゆø
95 'FILES ENTERED HERE
Iøø CLS:PRINT"ADDRESS DATABASE \#
OF FILES";N:PRINT:LINEINPUT"ENT ER NAME
"; B\$(N)
Ilø PRINT:IINEINPUT"ENTER ADDRES
S
"; C\$(N)
$12 \varnothing$ PRINT:IINEINPUT"ENTER CITY,
ST, \&ZIP ";D\$(N)
13 $\varnothing$ PRINT:LINEINPUT"ENTER TELEPH
ONE NO.
"; E\$ (N)
14ø CLS:PRINT:PRINT"1. NAME- ";B \$(N)
15ø PRINT:PRINT"2. STREET-"; C (N )
16ø PRINT:PRINT"3. STATE- ";D\$(N )

17ø PRINT:PRINT"4. PHONE- ";E\$(N )
18ø PRINT@357,"PRESS <C> TO CONT INUE": PRINT@399, "OR": PRINT@416,"

PRESS THE NUMBER TO CORRECT"
19ø I\$=INKEY\$:IFI\$=""THEN19фELSE IFI\$="I"THEN3øøELSEIFI\$="2"THEN3 1øELSEIFI\$="3"THEN32øELSEIFI\$="4 "THEN33øELSEIFI\$="C"THEN2øøELSE1 $9 \varnothing$
$2 \emptyset \varnothing N=N+1: I F N=11 G O T O 6 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$
21ø CLS:PRINT@456,"ANOTHER ENTRY (Y/N)"
22ø I\$=INKEY\$:IFI\$=""THEN22øELSE IFI\$="Y"THEN1øøELSEIFI\$="N"THEN9 øøELSE22ø
3øø CLS:PRINT:PRINT:IINEINPUT"EN TER NAME

> "; B\$ (N) : GOTO14ø
$31 \varnothing$ CLS:PRINT:PRINT:LINEINPUT"EN TER ADDRESS

$$
" ; C \$(N): G O T O 14 \varnothing
$$

32ø CLS:PRINT:IINEINPUT"3. STATE - ";D\$(N):GOTO14ø
$33 \emptyset$ CLS:PRINT:PRINT:LINEINPUT"EN TER TELEPHONE NO.
"; E\$(N):GOTO14 $\varnothing$
5øø $N=\varnothing: C L S: I N P U T " E N T E R$ NAME OF
FILE TO BE LOADED";A\$
$5 \nmid 2$ IFA $=="$ THEN2 $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$
$5 \emptyset 5$ 'CHECK FOR DISK OR TAPE
$51 \varnothing$ IFA=6THEN545
52ø IFA=14THEN565
$54 \varnothing$ 'CASSETTE TAPE READ IN
545 OPEN"I",-1,A\$
$55 \emptyset$ IF EOF (-1) THEN 56ø
552 INPUT\#-1,B\$(N),C\$(N),D\$(N),E \$(N)
$553 \mathrm{~N}=\mathrm{N}+1$
554 GOTO55ø
555 CLOSE
$56 \varnothing$ GOTO9øø
565 'DISK SYSTEM READ IN
567 OPEN"I", 1,A\$
568 IF EOF (1) THEN 58ø
572 INPUT\# $1, B \$(N), C \$(N), D \$(N), E \$$
(N)

573 N=N+1
579 GOTO568
$58 \varnothing$ CLOSE
59ø GOTO9øø
6øø CLS:INPUT"ENTER NAME OF FILE
TO BE SAVED";A\$
$6 \varnothing 2$ A\$=LEFT $(A \$, 8)$
$6 \not 65$ 'CHECK FOR DISK OR TAPE
$61 \varnothing$ IFA=6THEN65 $\varnothing$
$62 \emptyset$ IFA $=14$ THEN 675
$65 \varnothing$ 'CASSETTE TAPE SAVE
655 OPEN"O",-1,A\$
$66 \varnothing$ FORZ $=\varnothing$ TO N-I
661 PRINT\#-1, B\$(Z);","; C\$(Z);","
;D\$(Z);",";E\$(Z);",";
662 NEXTZ

## Coco Graphics Designer Only $\$ 29.95$

The Coco Graphics Designer produces beautiful Greeting Cards, Banners, and Signs for holidays, birthdays and other occasions.
The program features picture, border, and character font editors, so that you can modify or expand the already built in libraries. Plus a special "grabber" utility is included to capture areas of high resolution screens for your picture library.

Requirements: a Coco I, II or III with at least 32 K , one disk drive, BASIC 1.0/1.1,ADOS 1.0/1.1 or JDOS. Printers supported include: Epson RX/FX, Gemini 10X, SG10, NX10, C-Itoh 8510, DMP

100/105/110/130/430 CGP220, many Okidata (check with Zebra), Seikosha GP100/250, Gorilla Banana, Legend 808. \#C323 Coco Graphics Designer

## Picture Disk\#1

This supplementary picture library diskette contains over one hundred additional pictures. \#C333 Picture Disk \#1 \$14.95

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150 sheets ( 50 each red, yellow, blue) with 60 matching envelopes. Perfect for making your productions outstanding. \#C274 Paper Pack \$19.95


It's fun making your own Greeting Cards, Signs, and Banners with Zebra's Coco Graphics Designer.

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WICO designed these trackballs specifically for the Radio Shack Color Compuier joystick port. Features 360 -degree movement and quick-action fire button for smooth, arcade response and feel. Works great with Coco joystick and mouse software.

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The Car Sign Designer program enables you to easily create distinctive bright yellow diamond shaped car signs. Everything you need is provided including two reusable clear plastic sign holders with suction cups, 50 sheets of bright yellow fantold paper, and the Car Sign Designer program disk and instructions. ... Hardware, DOS, and printer requirements are the same as for our CoCo Graphics Designer above. Order Cat\#CSCC, $\$ 29.95$ For six additional sign holders, order Cal\#CS6PK \$9.95.

Zebra Systems, Inc. 78-06 Jamaica Avenue Woodhaven, NY 11421 (718) 296-2385

```
6 6 3 \text { CLOSE}
6 6 4 \text { GOTO2øøø}
675 'DISK SYSTEM SAVE
68\varnothing OPEN"O",I,A$
6 8 2 ~ F O R Z = \varnothing ~ T O ~ N - 1 ~
64 PRINT#I,B$(Z);",";C$(Z);",";
D$(Z);",";E$(Z);",";
6 8 5 ~ N E X T Z ~
6 8 6 ~ C L O S E ~
6 8 7 \text { GOTO2øøø}
7ø\varnothing CLS:PRINT:PRINT"I. NAME- ";B
$(Z)
71\varnothing PRINT:PRINT"2. STREET-";C$(Z
)
72ø PRINT:PRINT"3. STATE- ";D$(Z
)
74\varnothing PRINT:PRINT"4. PHONE- ";E$(Z
)
\(75 \emptyset\) PRINT@357,"PRESS <C> TO CONT INUE": PRINT@399,"OR": PRINT@416,"
PRESS THE NUMBER TO CORRECT"
\(77 \emptyset\) I\$=INKEY\$:IFI\$=""THEN77øELSE IFI\$="1"THEN8øøELSEIFI\$="2"THEN8
\(1 \not \subset E L S E I F I \$=" 3\) "THEN82 \(\varnothing E L S E I F I \$=" 4\) "THEN83øELSEIFI\$="C"THEN97øELSE7 \(7 \varnothing\)
8øø CLS:PRINT:PRINT:LINEINPUT"EN TER NAME
```

```
";B$(Z)
```

```
";B$(Z)
```


$8 \varnothing 1 \mathrm{~B} \$(\mathrm{~N})=\mathrm{B} \$(\mathrm{Z}): G O T O 7 \varnothing \varnothing$
81ø CLS:PRINT:PRINT:LINEINPUT"EN
TER ADDRESS
" C (Z)
811 C\$(N)=C\$(Z):GOTO7øø
82ø CLS:PRINT:LINEINPUT"3. STATE - "; D\$(Z)
$821 \mathrm{D} \$(\mathrm{~N})=\mathrm{D} \$(\mathrm{Z}):$ GOTO7 $\varnothing \varnothing$
83ø CLS:PRINT:PRINT:LINEINPUT"EN TER TELEPHONE NO. "; E (Z)
$831 \mathrm{E} \$(\mathrm{~N})=\mathrm{E} \$(\mathrm{Z}):$ GOTO7øø
$9 \varnothing \varnothing$ FORZ $=\varnothing$ TO N-I
$91 \varnothing$ CLS:PRINT:PRINT"I. NAME- ";B \$(Z)
92ø PRINT:PRINT"2. STREET-"; C\$ (Z )

93ø PRINT:PRINT"3. STATE- ";D\$(Z )
$94 \varnothing$ PRINT:PRINT"4. PHONE- ";E\$(Z )
95ø PRINT@32ø," PRESS [C] TO CONTINUE, $\quad[R]$ TO RETURN T O MAIN MENU,":PRINT@399,"OR": PRI NT@422,"[E] TO EDIT ENTRY"
96ø I\$=INKEY\$:IFI\$=""THEN96ØELSE IFI\$="C"THEN97øELSEIFI\$="R"THEN2 øøøELSEIFI\$="E"THEN7øøELSE96
$97 \varnothing$ NEXTZ
98ø GOTO2øøø
1øøø CLSø:PRINT@23ø,"32/64K DISK SYSTEM";:FORX=1TOIøøøSTEPI:NEXT X:RETURN
1ø1ø CLSø:PRINT@228,"32/64K CASS ETTE SYSTEM";:FORX=1Tø1øøøSTEPI:
NEXTX: RETURN
1ø2ø CLSø:PRINT@229,"16K CASSETT E SYSTEM";:FORX=1TO1øøøSTEPI:NEX TX:RETURN
$2 \not \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ CLSø:PRINT@32," WELCOME TO THE BASIC DATABASE ";:PRINT@71," WOULD YOU LIKE TO:";:PRINT@133," B) EGIN A NEW DATABASE";:PRINT@19 7,"A)BORT THIS PROGRAM";
$2 \not \subset \varnothing 5$ PRINT@261,"L) OAD A NEW DATA BASE";:PRINT@325,"S)AVE THIS DAT ABASE";:PRINT@389,"V)IEW THE DAT ABASE";:PRINT@458,"[SELECT ONE]" ;
$2 \varnothing 1 \varnothing$ I\$=INKEY\$:IFI\$=""THEN2ø1øEL
SEIFI\$="B"THEN95ELSEIFI\$="A"THEN
5øøøELSEIFI\$="L"THEN5øøELSEIFI\$= "S"THEN6øøELSEIFI\$="V"THEN9øøELS E2ø1ø
5øøø CLS3:PRINT@224," REBO
OTING TO BASIC":SOUND2øø,2:SOUND 1øø,3:FORX=1TO1øøøSTEP1:NEXTX:CL S:END
6øøø CLS $\varnothing:$ PRINT@224," MAXIMUM FILE SIZE REACHED": SOUND2 $\varnothing \varnothing$, $2:$ SO UNDI $\varnothing \varnothing, 3: F O R X=1 T O 1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing S T E P I: N E X T X$ :GOTO9øø

This month's program is for the younger set, specifically for children who are just beginning to read words. To them we present Phonics, our version of a phonics wheel.

When a child begins to read, initial consonant sounds that represent familiar objects are learned first - "B is for boy" and "C is for Cat," for example. Next, final consonants are taught. For example, the word bed ends in D and car ends in $\mathbf{R}$.

The short vowel sounds are taught next, and with them, children can practice and learn a great variety of three-letter words. Our program generates an endless variety of three-letter words for children to practice reading.

Supervision by an adult is needed with Phonics to first help and later reinforce a child's reading of the words. A child should not be left alone with this program until he or she becomes quite familiar with the material.

Words are chosen randomly and without any regard as to whether they are indeed real words, which is in keeping with our philosophy of teaching reading. We feel it is important to learn to read nonsensical three-letter words because they often form the beginning, middle or end of larger real words. For example, although $t i l$ is not a real word, it is the beginning of tilt, the middle of still and the end of until, which are all common words that will be learned in the near future.

Adults may also ask the child whether a three-letter word is a real word, part of a longer word or just nonsense. At this age, children are often very happy with a little nonsense. It adds some fun to the hard work of learning to read.

We felt that the program should go one step further in the reading process, and so included as an option the "Magic E." The Magic E is a final E, which makes the preceding vowel sound long instead of short: Four-letter words ending in $E$ are the next step in the reading process. Words such as bit and mat become bite and mate when the E is added. The rule taught here is that the long sound of the vowel is said but the $E$ at the end is silent.

Each time a child presses 3 on the
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.

# Fun With Phonics 

## By Steve Blyn Rainbow Contributing Editor

keyboard, the letter wheels "spin" and the child will be shown a three-letter word. Pressing 4 instead produces a four-letter word with a silent $E$ at the end. No other regular key will operate except the 9 key, which ends the program.

The program is very short and straightforward. Lines 40 through 70 dimension and read the letters. You may choose to leave these as they are or adjust the letter choice for your child.

For example, you may choose to stress certain beginning consonant sounds only or the family of words ending in at or et. The choice of letters used can easily be altered as the child progresses.

Lines 90 through 120 draw a box to surround the word. Lines 180 through 210 print a random word inside the box. After each word is printed, the child may press either the ENTER key for another word or the 9 key to end the program.

Our youngest child, Shari, is 6 years old. We recently bought her a plastic phonics wheel to reinforce her wordreading skills. She enjoys it but often finds it hard to manipulate the wheels. My wife, Cheryl, challenged me to create a similar wheel on the computer. The result is the program presented this month. Shari loves to think of the larger words the nonsense words are part of (she is very smart), and she enjoys the computer wheels more than she does the plastic ones. We hope your youngsters enjoy the program, too.

## The listing: PHONICS

```
I\varnothing REM"PHONICS WHEELS"
2\emptyset REM"STEVE BLYN,COMPUTER ISLAN
D,STATEN ISLAND,NY,1988"
3ø CLS5:R=17:Rl=5:R2=17
4\emptyset DIM A$(R),B$(R1),C$(R2)
5\emptyset FOR X=1 TO 17:READ A$(X):NEXT
    X
6\emptyset FOR Y=1 TO 5:READ BS (Y):NEXT
Y
7\emptyset FOR Z= 1 TO 17:READ C$(Z):NEX
T Z
8ø CLS RND(5)+1
9ø FOR T=116\emptyset TO 1175:POKE T,255
:NEXT T
1ф\emptyset POKE 12ø7,255:POKE1239,255:?
OKE 1271,255
11\varnothing FOR T=1288 TO 13ø3:POKE T,25
5:NEXT T
12\varnothing POKE 1256,255:POKE 1224,255:
POKE 1192,255
13\varnothing EN$=INKEY$
14\emptyset IF EN$="3" THEN 15\emptyset ELSE IF
EN$="4" THEN 15\emptyset ELSE 13\emptyset
15\varnothing FOR T= 1 TO 1\varnothing
16\varnothing A=RND(R):B=RND(R1):C=RND(R2)
17\varnothing PLAY"O3L5\emptyset;C"
18ø PRINT@2ø4,A$(A);
19\varnothing PRINT@2ø6,B$ (B);
2\emptyset\emptyset PRINT@2\emptyset8,CS (C);:NEXT T
21\varnothing IF ENS="4" THEN PRINT@21\varnothing,"E
";
22ø EN$=INKEY$
230 IF EN$="9" THEN END ELSE IF
EN$=CHR$ (13) THEN 8\varnothing ELSE 22\emptyset
24\emptyset DATA B,D,F,G,H,J,K,I,M,N,D,R
,S,T,V,W,Z,A,E,I,O,U
25ø DATA B,D,F,G,F,J,K,L,M,N,P,R
,S,T,V,W,Z
```



Give us your best: Join the ranks of these courageous CoCoists in showing the Color Computer world your high score at your favorite micro-diversion. We want to put your best effort on record in THE RAINBOW's "Scoreboard" column. All entries must be received 60 days prior to publication. Entries should be printed legibly - and must include your full name, address, game title, company name and, of course, your high score. Each individual is limited to three score entries per month. Send your entries to Scoreboard, c/o THE RAINBOW.

For greater convenience, your high scores 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: EDITARS.

* Current Record Holder - Shutout

ADVANCED STAR*TAENCH (THE RAINBOW, 7/86) 4.750 *Stephane Martel, Laval, Quebec 4,300 Jeffrey Warren, Waynesville, NC
3,975 David Schaller. Clarkston, WA
$\begin{array}{ll}3,975 & \text { David Schaller. Clarkston, WA } \\ 3,960 & \text { Maurice MacGarvey, Dawson Creek, }\end{array}$ British Columbia
3,960 Robbi Smith. Helena, HI
ALPINE SLOPES (THE RAINBOW, 12/85)
13,140 *Ron Silvestro, Lindenwold, NJ
9,880 Walter Schilling, Lindenwold, NJ
$7.340 \quad$ Gary Demerest, Lindenwold, NJ Bee Zapper Rick Mcelroy, Lindenwold, NJ BEE ZAPPER (THE RAINBOW, 9/87) 9,650 *Benoit Landry, Drummondville, Quebec
9,450 Phillip Holsten, Modesto, CA BUZZARD BAIT (Tom Mix)
22,931,850 Skip Taday, East Lyme, CT
763,550 Geran Stalker, Fivordalo, GA
187,750 Keith Janas, Kitwanga, British Columbia
CANYON CLIMBER (Radio Shack)
1,627,500 *Matthew Fumich, Munford, TN
202,000 David Brown, New Waterford, Nova Scotia
178,200 Darren King, Yorkton, Saskatchewan
169,000 Gregory Speer, Emporia, KS
165,500 Sara Mittelstaedt, Kiel, WI
159,200 Upton Thomas, Arnold, MD
150,200 Brian Lewis, Baltimore, MD
141,400 Michael Petry, Kansas, AL
135,600 Eric Rose, Grand Coulee, WA
130,400 Joanna Wanagel, Freeville, NY CLOWNS \& BALLOONS (Radio Shack)

688,960 *Faye Keefer, Augusta, GA
70,180 Charles Andrews, Delta Jct, AK
36,650 Melody Webb, Lakeport, CA
15,950 Matthew Smith, Courtenay, British Columbia
COLOR POKER (THE RAINBOW, 4/83) 21,504,600 *Earl Foster, Lynchburg, VA CRYSTLE CASTLES (Thundarvision)
554.979 *Patrick Martel, Laval, Quebec

60,107 Alphonse Brown, Houston, TX
DALLAS OUEST (Radio Shack)
$\star$ Brad Wilson, Lithia Springs, GA David and Shirley Johnson, Leicester NC
Roy Grant, Toledo, OH Melanie Moor, Florence; AL Paul Summers, Orange Park, FL Douglas Bell, Duncan. OK Eritish Columbia Milan Parekh, Fullerton, CA Andrew Urquhart, Metairie, LA Steve Zemaitis. Howell, MI John Semonin, Akron; OH DECATHALON (Spoctral Associates)
$10,400 *$ Tom DiVittorio, Glassboro, NJ
$7,440 \quad$ Wayne Hufford, Kincardine, Ontario DEFENSE Martin Parede, Arcadia, CA

16,305 $\quad$ Patrick Martel, Lavat, Quebec

DEF MOV (THE RAINBOW, 1/87)
30,253 *Benoil Landry, Drummondvilie; Quebec
25,739 John Weaver, Amsterdam, NY
DEMOLITION DERBY (Radio Stiack)
100,100 Gary Budzak, Westerville, OH
100,100 Gary Buozak, Westervile, OH
32,000 Darren Lowe, White Rock, British Columbia
DEMON ATTACK (Imagio)
72.410 - Glenn Hodgson, Aberdeenshire. Scotland
40,435 Upton Thomas, Arnold, MD
28,780 Daniel Streidt, Cairo, Egypt
16,995 Todd VanNatfa, Isle of Palms, SC 4,960 Laundre Clemon, Sacramento, CA
DESERT PATROL (Arcade Animation)
377,050 *Jason Lakes, Franklin, OH
DESERT RIDER (Radio Shack)
50,797 *Patrick Devitt, Lombard, IL
26,125 Ryan Grady, Newbury Park, CA
24,355 Roby Janssen, Clear Lake, IA
OEVIL ASSAULT (TOM Mix)
1,866,100 $\quad$ Stephane Martel, Laval, Quebec
623,550 Dale Krueger, Maple Ridge, British Columbia
75,000 Blake Cadmus, Reading, PA
40,800 Benolt Landry, Drummondville, Quebec
DISCRIMINATION (THE RAINBOW, 1/87)
15 *Patrick Martel, Laval, Quebec
DONPAN (Aadio Shack)
52.600 *Eric Olson, Wheaton, IL

DOUBLE BACK (Radio Shack)
172,320 * Aichard Winkelbauer, Bronx, NY
136,510 Don Mullis, Delavan, WI
51,470 Betty Mullis, Delavan, WI
50,700 Tristan Terkuc, Aichmond, Ontario
34,990 Darren Lowe. White Rock, British Darren Lowe,
Columbia
DOWNLAND (Radio Shack)
98,880 *Danny Wimett, Rome, NY
98,985: Karl Gulliford, Summerville, SC
97,740 Stephane Deshies. Bełoeil, Quebec
89,490 Neil Edge, Wiltiston, FL
77,254 Tom Audas, Fremont, CA
73,346 Jean-Francois Morin, Lorettevlile,
70,142 Chris Goodman, Baltimore, MD
68,142 Cooper Valentin, Vavenby;
Cooper Valentin, Vavenby;
British Columbia
67.721 Keith Yampanis. Jaffrey, NH
62.442 Eddie Lawrence, Pasadena, Newfoundland
55,300 Patrico Gonzalez, Buenos Aires, Argentina
49,500 Danny Perkins, Clifton Forge, VA
49,441 Kevin Pater, Port Alberni, British Columbia
49,254 David Brown, New Waterford, Nova
43.502 Mike Eils, Charlotte, M1

41,896 Antonio Hidalgo, San Jöse,
40,360 Jesse Elinns, Phoenix, AZ

34,424
25,147
25,147
19,835
19,835
18,251
18,251
18,103
18,103
DRAG
RAGON FI
160,835
160,835
146,325

146,325 | 5,561 |
| :--- |
|  |
| (TOM Mix) |

AAC (Tom Mix)
104,850 *Don Mullis; Delavan, WI
ESCAPE 2012 (Computerware)
202 Roy Grant, Toledo, OH
FIRESTORM (THE RAINBOW, 1/86)
22,505 *Chad Presiey, Luseland, Saskatchewan
Stephane Martel, Laval, Quebec
5,680 Kathy Rumpel, Arcadia WI
$3,760 \quad$ Rick Beevers, Bloomfield, MN
3.760 Rick Beevers, Bloomfield, MN

FRACTION FEVER (Spinnaker)
10,480 * Shawn Riggins, Orangevale, CA
GALACTIC ATTACK (Radio Shack)
26,370 JJeff Remick, Warren, MI
10,600 Brian Crabtree, College Park, WA
9,930 Daniel Streidt, Cairo, Egypt
GALAGON (Spectral Associates)
357,890 $\star$ Jason Clough, Houston, TX
328,820 Bernard Burke, Lee's Summit, MO
249.960 Matthew Fumich, Munford, TN

169,410 Danny Dunne, Pittsfield, NH
149,520 Vernon Johnson III, Parkville, MD
138,500 Darren Brown, New Waterford, Nova Scotia
116,280 Scott Jamison, Billerica, MA
116,400 Micah Clough, Houston, TX
105,000 David Brown, New Waterford, Nova Scotia
GALAX ATTACK (Spectral Associates)
236,350 * Corey Leopold, Nada, TX
28,300 Augusto Voysest, Lima, Peru GANTELET (Diacom Products)
23,643,720. Geran Stalker, Rivordato, GA
20,921,490 Randail Edwards, Dunlap, KS
10,222,940 Clinton Morell, Sacramento, CA
10,020,500 Ken Hubbard, Madison, WI
10,020,500 Stirling Dell. Dundalk, Ontario
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { 7,493,340 Stirling Dell, Dundalk, Ontario } \\ 2,626,950 & \text { Jonathon Ross, Pocomoke City, M }\end{array}$
$2,626,950$ Jonathon Ross, Pocomoke
$2,512,620$
2,312,640 Rory Kostman, Hershey, NE
2,115,790 Jerry Honigman, Waggoner, IL
2,115,790 Jerry Honigman, Waggoner, iL
2,011,200 Jerry Colbert, Bakersfield, CA.
1,224,190 Jonathan Wanagel, Freeville, NY
1,108,750 Robert Fox, Dover, OH
1,094,280 Donnie Pearson, Arvada, CO
1,081,530 Michael Wallace, Bronx, NY
1,025,900 John Hotaling, Duanesburg, NY
1,016,050 Edward Swatek, Chicago, IL
933,740 Yvan Langlois, Laval, Quebec
932,660. Brian Hunter, South Berwick, ME
787,780 Brad Wilson, Lithia Springs, GA
685,840 Karen Jessen, Cleveland, OH

## 



667,390
555,230
456,220
410,868
132,800

## LOWE

Robbie Smith, Helena, HI Larry Shelton, Marion, IL
Scott Jamison, Biflerica, MA
Billy Helmick, Independence, KY
Lance Orner, Chico, CA
625 Clara Smith, Courtenay, British Columbia
HITCHHIKER'S GUIDE TO THE GALAXY (Infocom)
400/422 *Jeff Holtham, Waterloo, Ontario 400/5t0 Brad Wilson, Lithia Springs, GA JOKER POKER (THE RAINBOW, 3/87)

2,793,285 Blain Jamieson, Kingston, Ontario
205,239 Paul Dykes, Baton Rouge, LA
13,377 Jason Ebbeling, Berkshire, MA
JUNIOR'S REVENGE (Computerware)
2,503,000 $\quad$ Stephane Martel, Laval, Quebec
257.600 Keith Cohen, Roeky Mount, NC

JUNKFOOD (THE RAINBOW, 11/84)
25,670 *John Guptill, Columbia, MO
18,650 Daniel Streidt, Cairo, Egypt
KARATE (Diecom Products)
31,000 Wayne Hufford, Kincardine, Ontario 11,600 Jonathon Ross, Pocomoke Clity, MD THE KING (Tom Mix)

3,824,280 *Andre Grenier, Quebec, Canada
49,400 Benoit Landry, Drummondville, Quebec
22,400 Spencer Metcalf, Longview, TX KORONIS RIFT (Epyx)

186,710 tTony Harbin, Cullman, AL
184,180 Russell Johnson. Sarnia, Ontario
184,120 John Farrar, Lebanon, TN
133,990 Paul Blessing, Spring, TX
96,540 Doug Lute, Clymer, PA
KUNG-FU DUDE (Sundog Systems)
$32,000 \quad$ *Tony Geitgey, University Park, PA LUNAR RESCUE (THE RAINBOW 8/87)

260,427 *Tom Beeker, Gracey, KY
246,668 Phillip Holsten, Modesto, CA
Jeft Remick, Warren, MI
MEGA-BUG (Radio Shack)
9.016 *Heather Richwalski, Medford, Wi

MISSION. F-16 ASSA Ebbeling, Berkshire, MA
468,750 *Karen Jessen, Cleveland, OH
355,570 Stiring Dell, Dundalk, Ontario
318,160 Jeremy Pruski, Sandwich, IL
137.920 Mike Grant, Fresno, CA

127,550 Michael Heitz, Chicago, IL
120,670 Vernon Johnson III; Parkville,
MUNCHKIN BLASTER (THE RAINBOW 8/B7) 10,420 Gabe Emerson Barahoo WI 9,760 Tom Leker Greab, 9,080 John Weaver Amsterdan
9,000 Th NY
7,240 Juebec Remick, Warren, M1
ONE-ON-ONE (Radio Shack)
1.276-0 * Jonathan Dorris, indianapolis, IN
1.210-0 Gregg Thompson, Chesterfield, VA

1,204-0 Chad Johnson, Benton, AR
1,160-0 Mark Lang, Downieville, CA
1.132-23 Dan Liffmann, Andover, MA

PANIC BUTTON (Radio Shack)
2,192 *Eric Olson, Wheaton, IL
PEGASUS AND THE PHANTOM RIDERS (Radio Shack)
303,100 Mike Grant, Fresno, CA
244,100 Martinez Domingo, Miami, FL
67.100 Ryan Grady, Newbury Park, CA

PINBALL (Radio Shack)
399,350 Troy Stoll, Washington, IN
213,300 Patrick Martel, Laval, Quebec
142,400 Thomas Payton. Anderson, SC
PITSTOP II (Epyx)
$54 \quad \star$ Rusty Breitbach, Rickardsville, IA

* Jeff Coburn, Easton, PA
$\star$ Walter Hearne, Pensacola, FL * Jeff Szczerba, Sturtevant, WI $\star$ Sean Noonan, Green Bay, WI - Brad Wilson, Lithia Springs, GA

51 Christian Grenier, Valleyfield, Quebec
49 Rendy Venable, Coal City, WV Laundre Clemon, Sacramento, CA PLANETFALL (Infocom)

400/210 *Brad Wilson, Lithia Springs, GA
POLTERGEIST (Radio Shack)
4,855 Darren Lowe, White Rock, British
Columbia
POPCORN (Radio Shack)
94,470 *Patrick Martel, Laval, Quebec 44,010 Kevin Pater, Port Alberni, British Columbia
25,850 Matthew Leitman, Beaconsfield, Quebec
PYRAMID (Radio Shack)
$220 \quad$ Jason Ebbeling, Berkshire, MA. PYRAMID 2000 (Radio Shack)

220 *Darren King, Yorkton, Saskatchewan Peter Antonacopoulos, Toa Baja, Puerto Rico
pYRAMIX (Colorventure)
17,170 *Janet Kim, Pinckneyville, IL
QUIX (Tom Mix)
8,407,772 $\quad$ John Haidane, Tempe, AZ
1,404,000 Curtis Goodson, Sao Paulo, Erazil
1,003,104 Elisa Goodson, Sao Paulo, Brazit
326,192 Martin Parada, Arcadia, CA
205,335 John Hotaling, Duanesburg, Ny 104,034 Christopher Conley. North Attleboro, MA
RESCUE ON FRACTALUS (EpyX)
270,000 Russell Johnson, Sarnia, Ontario
190,915 Leon Beggs, Bellingham, WA
167,947 Roger Smith, High Prairie, Alberta
133,661 James Andrews, Kissimmee, FL
99,967 Gary Sebastian, Hazel Park, M1
RETURN OF JUNIOR'S REVENGE (Colorware)
1,792,800 Chad Presley, Luseland,
RETURN OF THE JET-1 (ThunderVision)
309,250 $\star$ Melody Webb, Lakeport. CA
ROGUE (Epyx)
27.542 $\star$ Melanie Lapoint. Fitchburg, MA

21,682 Paul Blessing, Spring, TX
17,851 Yvan Langlois, Laval, Quebac
8,812 Allen Houk, San Diego, CA
6,576 Kirk Marshall, Westport, MA
6,204 Scot Drew, Ottawa, OH
5,673 David Spalding, Galena Park, TX
5,368 John Moore, Ottawa, OH
5,274 Reland Brumfield, LaJolla, CA
Mary Calcott, LaJolla, CA
SAILOR MAN (TOM Mix)
$1,019,200 \star$ Gabriel Assal, Cameron, MO
341,800 Jason Clough, Houston, TX
332,600 Jeremy Carter, Spring Lake Park, MN
287,200 Patrick Devitt, Lombard, IL
SANDS OF EGYPT (Radio Shack)
$\star$ Tristan Terkuc. Richmond, Ontario
Edward Rocha, Coblesklit, NY Roy Grant, Toledo, OH
Neil Haupt, Elyria, OH
John Lente, Austin, TX
SANDWORM (THE RAINBOW, 8/86)
995 Matthew Smith, Courtenay, Brifish Columbia
SHOOTING GALLERY (Radio Shack)
23,100 *Richard Winkelbauer, Bronx, NY
SHOOT'N RANGE (THE RAINBOW, 8/87)
13,794 $\star$ Phillip Holsten, Modesto, CA
5,998 Richard Winkelbauer, Bronx, NY
5,433 Benoit Landry, Drummondville.
SHORT-TERM MEMORY TEST (THE RAINBOW, 12/85)
20. Brian and Harold Matherne Gretna, LA
SPACE ASSAULT (Radio Shack)
6,200 JJohn Weaver, Amsterdam, NY
SPEED RACER (MichTron)
81,020 *Wayne Hufford, Kincardine, Ontario
SPEEDSTER (THE RAINBOW 8/87)
22,750 *Benoit Landry, Drummondville Quebec
10,500 Sara Mittelstaedt, Kiel, Wi
4,710 Ancrea Reelitz, Greenville, IL

3,380 Kevin Hilton, Gurdon, AR
3,350 Jamie Stoner, Mt. Union, PA STELLAR LIFE-LINE (Radio Stiack)

629,000 *Stever Smith. Matthews, NC
114,620 Martinez Domingo, Miami, FL
SUCCESS MANSION (THE RAINBOW, 1/87)
13/13 $\star$ Dave Allessi, Iselin, NJ
SUPER ROOTER (THE RAINBOW, 5/86
15,180 *Richard Donnell, Penns Grove, NJ
11,090 Frederick Lajole, Nova Scotia, Canada
3,910 Daniel Bradford.
303,600 Tim Hennon, Mighland, iN
$138,400 \quad$ Gary Budzak. Westervilie, OH
TREASURE OUEST (THE RAINBOW, 11/86)
29,340 Natthew Smith, Courtenay, British Columbia

## TREKBOER (Mark Data)

132 Matthew Fumich, Munford, TN
123 Roy Grant, Toledo, OH
TUT'S TUMB (Mark Data)
118,720 Reina Roy, Carleton, Quebec
74,780 Mack Haynes, Nice, CA
72,000 Chad Presley, Luseland, Saskatchewan
60,020 Don Siler, Muncie, IN
45,000 Blake Cadmus, Reading, PA
VARLOC (Radio Shack)
2,032 *Tony Harbin, Guliman, AL
2,032 Edward Rocha, Cobleskill, NY
2,008 Phillp Puffinburger, Winchester, VA
1,995 Denise Rowan, Minneapolis, MN
1,991 Ryan Grady, Newbury Park, CA
1,988 Randall Edwards, Dunlap, KS Bernard Florence, Croydon, Australia
VICIOUS VIC (THE RAINBOW, $7 / 86$ )
$18,813 \quad$ Talib Khan, Bronx, NY
11,902 Martha James, Swarthmore, PA
10,489 Karl Gulliford, Summerville, SC
6,294 Pat O'Neill, Nepean, Ontario
4,643 Martha James, Swarthmore, PA

- 3,285 Richard Donnell. Penns Grove. NJ

THE VORTEX FACTOR (Mark Data)
100/276 Tommy Crouser, Dunbar, WV
100/483 Rick \& Brenda Stump. Laureldale, PA
210 Paul Maxwell, Vancouver, British Columbia
WARPFACTOR K.(Prickly-Pear)
10,577,051 (DOUg
WISHBRINGER (Inlocom)
400/201 *Brad Wilson, Lithia Springs, GA
WRESTLE MANIAC (Diecom)
956.971 *Marc Reiter, Cincinnati, OH

546,315 Louis Bouchard, Gatineau, Quebec
45,483 Tony Bacon, Mit. Vernon, IN
42,105 David Brown, New Waterford, Nova Scotia
39,086 Billy Halm ZAKSUND (Elite Soffware)

357,550 Martin Parada, Arcadia CA
39,950 Wartin Parada, Arcadia, CA
AXXON (Datesoft)
2,061,000 *Byron Alford, Raytown, MO
$1,950,000$ Blake Cadmus, Reading, PA
1,300,500 Dan Brown, Pittsford, NY
$1,100,600$ Andrew Urquhart, Metairie
253,400 Bob Dewitt, Blue 18tand, IL
253,400 Bob Dewitt, Blue istand, iL
170.600 Matthew Yarrows, East Hampton, M

163,700 Daniel Bradford, Birmingham, AL
127,600 Larry Shelton; Marion, IL
119,600 Dania! Straidi, Cairo, Egypt
$118,100 \quad$ Upton Thomas, Arnold MD
111,400 Jeff Miller, Bronson Mi
$\begin{aligned} 111,400 & \text { Jeff Miller, Bronson, Mi } \\ 87,200 & \text { Tim Lang, Downieville, CA }\end{aligned}$
83,700 David Darling, Longlac, Ontario
81,000 David Anderson, Midlothian, VA
50,500 Andrew Fhodes, Atlanta, GA
ZONX (THE AAINBOW, 10/85]
$6,500 \star$ Daniel Streidt, Cairo, Egypt
ZORK I (infocom)
400/720 *Brad Wilson, Lithita Springs, GA
ZUES (Aardvark)
3.380 *Martin Kertz, Forrest City, AR

- Jody Doyle


## $\star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star$

## SCOREBOARD POINTERS

In conjunction with THE RAINBOW's Scoreboard, we offer this column of pointers for our game-playing readers' benefit. If you have some interesting hints, tips or responses to questions, or want help yourself, we encourage you to write to the Scoreboard, c/o THE RAINBOW.

## Feedback

In response to questions from:

- William Grace: In Halls of Dungeon Death, you need a mace to attack any golems - it's good to enchant the mace before the sword.
- Marc Prudhommeaux: You do need the 3-D glasses to escape the fuzzy room in Wishbringer. They're under the theater seat. Give the coin to Miss Voss to enter the theater.
In Wishbringer, move the joystick in the direction you walk. Press the button when you're done.
In The Witness, Phong can be pressured into revealing the truth through shown evidence, but the real evidence is found by hiding behind the office lounge and waiting until both Monica and Phong are in the room together.

John Hotaling
Duanesburg, NY

- Matt Swift: In Pyramid 2000, use the pillow to drop the delicate vase on.
- Eddie Baker: In Sands of Egypt, oil the scepter and go back to the pool. Then hook the scepter to the drain cover and drain the pool.
- Duane Fair: The container is east from the snake in Sands of Egypt. Be sure to get the oil. You will need it.

Lisa La Riviere
Bellingham, WA

## Scoreboard:

How do you kill the Dungeon Death in Halls of Dungeon Death? I have been to the dungeon seven times, amassed a maximum of 564 hit points and a combination of 11 potions and still get blown away. Is there any way to save the game up to a level?

Has anyone ever made it past Level 30 in Gold Runner? I have scored over 594,000 points but cannot get past that level.

Michael Mealey

## Scoreboard:

In Dungeons of Daggorath, I can kill the wizard's image, and when I do, he lays down a scroll. Why can't the scroll be picked up? Is there a third ring? If so, who has it and what level is it on?

James Green
Virginia Beach, VA

## Scoreboard:

You can get water in your canteen from a pool in the desert in Sands of Egypt. To get there from the base of the cliff, go west then south and east. If you ride the camel any odd number of consecutive times, you will go from your origin to your destination. An even number of consecutive rides keeps you at your point of origin. After you go into the treasure room, take the ladder and get back to civilization to complete the game.
When you get to the spider the first time in Trekboer, save the game. After you give him the capsule, it takes three turns for him to pass out and become harmless. The second place you see the spider, just before you leave, type DROP ALL and GET ALL or you may be eaten by him.

Roy Grant
Toledo, OH

## Scoreboard:

In Dallas Quest, I can get to the dinghy in Africa, bribe the monkey to stop the water from coming in, but I can't do anything after that.

## Jason Ebbeling Berkshire, MA

## Scoreboard:

In Sea Quest, I have the anchor, pearl, silver and the statue. I need 20 more points to win. What else do I need and where is it ?
In Trekboer, I cannot move the ship and I cannot operate anything. Please help.

Sean Noonan
Green Bay, WI
Scoreboard:
In Sea Search, how do I get the mermaid, the shark repellent and the object

I keep stumbling over in the hold behind the falls? How do I get the key to open the trap door in the bungalow?

In Shenanigans, how do I stop falling off the rainbow? Does the pole help? How do I get it through the hole?

Jimmy Munroe
Sussex, New Brunswick

## Scoreboard:

In Pyramid, how do you get past the snake in the pharaoh's chamber? How do you pick up the bird statue?

In Raaka-Tu, how do you get past the gargoyle?

Kurt Heiss
Glens Falls, NY
Scoreboard:
In Pyramid 2000, once you climb the plant and get the key and the egg, what do you do then? How do you get to the snake?

Kevin Pereira
Corsicana, TX

## Scoreboard:

In Pyramid 2000, in order to kill the fierce green serpent, you must have the bird statue. But in order to get that, youmust drop the scepter.

How do I get the flashlight so I can go down the ladder at Chugalug's trading post?

Robert Sherman
Fords, NJ.

## Scoreboard:

I just seem to be spinning my wheels in The Andrea CoCo. I can get into the Volks but I just wind up driving around in circles. Help!

Erick Molnar Reno, NV

## Scoreboard:

In One-On-One, smashing the backboard and making three-point shots are just luck. There's no sure way to do it.

In Raaka-Tu, you can't cross the rug.
In Zaxxon, in order to kill Zaxxon, you must destroy the missile before it is launched.

In Black Sanctum, when you open the

## 

casket, type LISTEN. The corpse will tell you what you need to make the altar.

In Sands of Egypt, you can't get the scepter if you can't oil it first.

In Forest Adventure, how do you kill the troll?

In Syzygy, what do you do?
In Fighter Pilot, when you shoot down a big plane, shoot the parachutes, too. You will get two escort planes or you will start shooting five shots instead of two.

Matthew Fumich
Munford, TN
Scoreboard:
In Caladuril Flame of Light, how do I get by the sharp blades in the cavern?

John Peavy
Salem, OR

## Scoreboard:

How do I open the sonic lock in the skyways in Robot Odyssey I?

In Bedlam, how do I get Napoleon to open the secret door?

## Joseph Mangretta Oklawaha, FL

## Scoreboard:

In Zork I, typing VERBOS makes the computer give a room description each time you enter. To exorcise the entrance to Hades, you require the bell, candles, a source of flame and the black book. The problem is, when I get killed, I can't figure out how to become a physical being again. How do you get the platinum bar? What is the way through the maze? I can't map it because the thief keeps moving things around. Where is the pump to inflate the raft?

Patrick Cormier
Petrolia, Ontario
Scoreboard:
In Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy, how do you get past the Bugblatter Beast of Traal? Where is the fluff and the key on Damogran?

In Robot Odyssey, how do you push the nine buttons on the Sth level? When a robot pushes the third button it starts all over again.

In Bedlam, how do you get the red key? How do you get to the blue doors? How do you stop the doctor from giving you shots?

In Sands of Egypt, where is the scepter?

Duncan Cameron
Chippewa Falls, WI

## Scoreboard:

I am stuck on the last screen of Ghana Bwana: I have read the instructions on how to get the bow and continue to the
altar to get the other bow, but after that I do not know how to kill the guardians on the altar.

David Kauffman
South Haven, MI

## Scoreboard:

What is the Adventurer needed for in Enchanter? What do you do in the translucent rooms? Also, what do you do in the library with the rat hole? What do you do with the Kulcad scroll?

Use the turtle to get the Kulcad scroll. Use the sacrificial dagger from the altar to open the jeweled box. Also, use the Krebf spell to fix the scroll in the jeweled egg.

Adam Swiderski
Lexington, $K Y$

## Scoreboard:

In Wishbringer, I have everything except the glasses and the broomstick. I made it in the tower, but when I tried to go up the steps, I got trapped in "fuzziness."

Matt Smith
Spotsylvania, VA

## Scoreboard:

There is a useful object in the Crevice of Nickelpedes in The Magic of Zanth, but it is hidden. You must examine things to find it. When you open the bottle, make sure you're in the cabin. When you come to the lake, keep your friends' safety in mind.

Lawrence Littlejohn
Gaffney, SC

## Scoreboard:

To get through all the levels in Dragon Slayer with only three men is very frustrating due to the way the game save feature works. One way around this is to duplicate the original disk using Spit-N Image by Computize.

Mark the copied disk ' $A$ ' and put the original away. Play the game on Disk A. After Level 1 is completed, press S as indicated in the instructions. Turn off the computer and copy Disk A using Spit-NImage and label the second copy ' B '. When you want to resume playing, reinsert Disk A and you will then be on Level 2. After your men get killed, turn off the computer and copy Disk B onto Disk A. When you play again, you will start at the beginning of Level 2 , whereas if you had not done all this copying, you would have started once again at the beginning of Level 1.

Edward Smith
New Casile, DE

## Scoreboard:

Do not kill any ear and you will receive 50,000 points after the pattern is completed in Color Car Action.

Louis-Serge Bouchard Gatineau, Quebec

## Scoreboard:

What do I have to do when I see the diamond appear in Mr. Dig? It happens often and I do not know what to do.

Also, where can I get the explanations for the game?

Gisele Duval
Sainte-Anne Des Plaines, Quebec

## Scoreboard:

In Strange Odyssey, try pulling the rod, pushing it, then touching the plastic.

In Trekboer, the amulet is found on the ice planet. Remember not to enter the room where the plant is if you have pressed the button.
In Shenanigans, how do I get out of the town?

David Brown
New Wateyford, Nova Scotia

## Scoreboard:

In Lansford Mansion, to make the guard leave, type YELL FIRE. I have gotten up to the part where the piranhas are. I can't get the box out of the fish tank or pick up the piranha to feed to the dying man. Please help.

Ray Walsh
West Warwick, RI

## Scoreboard:

In Sir Randolf of the Moors, how do you get out of the pit?

John Anderson
Baton Rouge, LA

To respond to other readers' inquiries and requests for assistance, reply to "Scoreboard Pointers," c/o THE RAINBOW, P.O. Box 385, Prospect, KY 40059. We will immediately forward your letter to the original respondent and, just as importantly, we'll share your reply with all "Scoreboard" readers in an upcoming issue.

For greater convenience, "Scoreboard Pointers" and requests for assistance may also be sent to us through the MAIL section of our Delphi 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.

TThe question investors most often ask is, "When is the right time to buy or sell a particular stock?" In times of market stability, efficient market timing techniques are often used to estimate when it's best to buy stocks (when they are at their lowest market value) and when to sell stocks (when at their peak value).

One market timing technique makes use of moving averages. In this technique, the average market value of a stock is computed over a time interval sufficiently long to minimize the effect of unusual fluctuations (weekly values are generally for a 30 - or 39 -week period). If the current market value of the stock is higher than its average value, this method signals for you to buy; conversely, values that are lower signal you to sell. Of course, prudent investors consider many additional factors before actually deciding whether to buy, sell or hold.
Investment Trends is written for a 64 K ECB CoCo, single disk drive or cassette, and a DMP-100 printer. It will track general market indicators (e.g., Dow Jones Industrial Average, S\&P 500 index, etc.), present investments and potential investments.

The program develops a 30 -week moving average and computes the most recent six-week performance. It handles a maximum of 60 entities and has deletion, addition and correction capabilities for each entity. Also, there is a special correction feature for mutual funds.

The program asks you if the fund has a cash/capital gain distribution and then adjusts the NAV for the total distribution for all entries in the database. If a disk drive is plugged in, enter PCLEAR1 before loading the program or you will get an OM Error.

Input data can be obtained from the financial section of local newspapers. A fair amount of time is required initially to put historical data into the database. Once the database is established, however, less than 30 minutes a week is required for updating 60 entities.

Since retiring from Bell of Pennsylvania, Jim Franz has completed courses of study in electronics, microprocessor technology and fundamentals of investing. He enjoys electronics, the CoCo and his 12 grandchildren.

## Timing your investment decisions

## Stock

## Analysis

## By James E. Franz

## Table 1

## Trend Analyses of Market Indicators and Present/Potential Investments

## marker indtcator

## S\&P50g INDEX

 $1-2 \varnothing 5.96$ 1/18-2 $208.431 / 25-2 \varnothing 6.43$ 2/1-211.78 $2 / 8-214.56 \quad 2 / 15-219.76 \quad 2 / 22-2$ $24.623 / 1-225 \quad 3 / \mathrm{B}-225.57 \quad 3 / 15-236.55 \quad 3 / 22-233.34 \quad 3 / 29-238.974 / 5-228.694 / 4$ 12-235.97 4/19-242.38 4/26-242.29 5/3-234.79 5/18-237.85 5/17-232.76 5/24241.35 5/31-247.35 6/7-245.67 6/14-245.73 6/21-247.58

| 6-WEEK TREND | $5 / 17$ | $5 / 24$ | $5 / 31$ | $6 / 7$ | $6 / 14$ | $6 / 21$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 3@-WEEK AVG | 229.42 | 221.48 | 222.74 | 223.94 | 225.14 | 226.41 |
| DEV FROM AVG | 12.34 | 19.87 | 24.61 | 21.73 | $2 \varnothing .59$ | 21.17 |
| H DEVIATION | 5.69 | 8.97 | $11 . \varnothing 5$ | 9.79 | 9.14 | 9.35 |

PRESENT INVESTMENT
MUTUAL FUND
11/3g-19.7 12/7-19.7 12/14-19.7 12/21-19.7 12/28-19.67 1/4-19.81 1/11-21. $291 / 18-21.551 / 25-21.33$ 2/1-21.93 2/8-22.28 2/15-22.87 2/22-23.41 3/1-23 $.473 / 8-23.543 / 15-24.753 / 22-24.593 / 29-25.04$ 4/5-23.94 4/12-24.734/19= 25.43 4/26-25.42 5/3-25.6 5/19-25.98 5/17-25.45 5/24-26.4 5/31-27.97 6/7$26.916 / 14-26.936 / 21-27.13$

| 6-WEEK TREND | $5 / 17$ | $5 / 24$ | $5 / 31$ | $6 / 7$ | $6 / 14$ | $6 / 21$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3ן-WEEK AVG | 22.31 | 22.54 | 22.78 | 23.92 | 23.26 | 23.51 |
| DEV FROM AVG | 3.14 | 3.86 | 4.29 | 3.89 | 3.67 | 3.62 |
| 4 DEVIATION | $14 . \varnothing 6$ | 17.15 | 18.82 | 16.89 | 15.76 | 15.39 |

## POTENTIAL INVESTMENT

## STOCK

11/39-42 12/7-42 12/14-42 12/21-42 12/28-42.125 1/4-43.125 1/11-43. 25 1/1 $8=43.375$ 1/25-42.375 $2 / 1-42.375 \quad 2 / 8-43.125 \quad 2 / 15-44.375 \quad 2 / 22-44.25 \quad 3 / 1-44$. 5 3/8-44.875 3/15-47 3/22-45.25 3/29-45 4/5-43.625 4/12-44.125 4/19-44.25 4/26-43.875 5/3-41.125 5/10-41.375 5/17-4申.75 5/24-48.5 5/31-42.5 6/7-41 $6 / 14=43.256 / 21-44.25$

| 6-HEEK TREND | 5/17 | 5/24 | 5/31 | 6/7 | 6/14 | 6/21 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $3 \emptyset$-HEEK AVG | 43.97 | 43.82 | 43.94 | 43.00 | 43.85 | 43.12 |
| DEV FROM AVG | -2.32 | -2.52 | - 1.54 | -2.98 | 0.26 | 1.13 |
| * DEVIATION | -5.39 | -5.86 | $-1.25$ | -4.66 | 0.47 | 2.62 |

The output report provides the actual 30 -week values and the most recent sixweek comparisons. By examining the trends, you can see whether this market timing technique is signaling to buy, sell or hold and whether the trend is favorable or unfavorable. In addition, you can compare percentage deviation to general market deviations to see how
well your investment is doing in comparison to the market.
To see how the program works, load and run INVTREND. Use the sample data in Table 1 for your input data. The program will create a data file (TRNDDATA/DAT for disk, TRNDDATA for tape).

If you input data from the table, your
report will show only the most recent week in the six-week trend. This system has to be online for six weeks to develop trends in the database.
(Questions or comments about this program may be directed to the author at 136 Country Lane, Pittsburgh, PA 15229. Please include an SASE when writing for a reply.)


The listing: INVTREND
1 CLS: PRINT@138,"INVTREND": PRINT @138+3ø,"BY JIM FRANZ": FORX=1TO2 øøø: NEXT
2 CLS:PRINT@96,"THIS PROGRAM PRO VIDES ONLY ONE OF MANY AIDS THA T INVESTORS SHOULD USE FOR T IMING INVESTMENTDECISIONS. THE A UTHOR IS NOT RE-SPONSIBLE FOR AN Y DECISIONS MADETHROUGH USE OF T HIS TIMING METHOD OR USE OF THIS PROGRAM;";

```
3 PRINT" FURTHER, THE AUTHOR IS NOT RE- SPONSIBLE FOR ANY ERRO NEOUS CAL-CULATIONS IN THE PROGR AM ITSELF."
4 FORX=1TO15øøø:NEXT
5 CLEAR15øø
\(1 \varnothing\) DIMA \((6 \varnothing, 3 \varnothing), \operatorname{AV}(6 \varnothing, 6), \operatorname{PC}(6 \varnothing, 6)\) , DF \((6 \varnothing, 6), T(6 \varnothing)\)
15 DIMA \((6 \varnothing), D \$(3 \varnothing)\)
16 CLS:PRINT"PROGRAM DESCRIPTION
17 PRINT"THIS PROGRAM COMPUTES A VERAGE VALUES FOR A \(3 \varnothing\) WEEK PE RIOD."
18 PRINT"IT ALSO COMPUTES \% CURR ENT VALUEOF AVG VAL ";
19 PRINT"AND SHOWS 6 WEEK TR ENDS.":PRINT"IT CAN TRACK \(6 \varnothing\) ENT ITIES.": FORK=1TO9øøø:NEXTK
```


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|  |  | $5 /$ |

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$2 \varnothing$ CLS:PRINT"INVESTMENT TREND AN ALYSIS"
$3 \varnothing$ PRINT" DO YOU WANT TO:"
31 PRINT" (I)SET UP A NEW FILE"
32 PRINT" (2)ADD INV/IND"
33 PRINT" (3)DELETE INV/IND"
34 PRINT" (4)CORRECT PAST DATA"
35 PRINT" (5)UPDATE DATA"
36 PRINT" (6)GET A PRINTOUT"
37 PRINT" (7)QUIT"
38 INPUTC
39 IFP=1THENGOTO45
$4 \varnothing$ IFC>1ANDC<7THENGOSUB91 $\varnothing: \mathrm{P}=1$
$45 \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{I}$
$5 \varnothing$ ON C GOTO7ø, 8ø,2øø,3øø,43ø,59
$\varnothing, 6 \varnothing$
$6 \emptyset$ END
$7 \varnothing I=\varnothing$
$8 \varnothing$ I=I+1
$9 \varnothing$ CLS:INPUT"NAME OF INDICATOR/I NVESTMENT";A\$ (I)
1øø PRINT"IS THIS A:"
lø1 PRINT" (1)MARKET INDICATOR"
$1 \emptyset 2$ PRINT" (2)PRESENT INVESTMEN
T"
$1 \not 13$ PRINT" (3)POTENTIAL INVESTM
ENT"
$1 \varnothing 4$ INPUTT(I)
11ø AV=ø
$12 \emptyset$ FOR J=1TO3ø
125 IFC=5ORC=4THEN145
127 IFC=2THENPRINT"VALUE WEEK EN
DING "D\$(J):INPUTA (I, J): GOTO145
13ø INPUT"DATE (WEEK ENDING-MM/DD )"; D\$ (J)
$14 \varnothing$ INPUT"VALUE"; $A(I, J)$
$145 \mathrm{AV}=\mathrm{AV}+\mathrm{A}(\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{J})$
$15 \varnothing$ NEXTJ
$16 \varnothing \mathrm{AV}(I, I)=A V / 3 \emptyset: \operatorname{DF}(I, I)=A(I, I)$
$-\operatorname{AV}(I, I): \operatorname{PC}(I, I)=D F(I, I) / A V(I, I)$

* $1 \varnothing \varnothing$

165 IFC $=4$ ORC $=5$ THENRETURN
17ø CLS:INPUT"TYPE'N'FOR NEXT IN VESTMENT/ INDICATOR OR 'D'FO
R DONE"; B\$
$175 \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{I}$
18ø IFB\$="N"THENGOTO8 $\varnothing$
185 INPUT"DO YOU WANT TO SAVE TH
IS DATA NOW (Y/N)";R\$
186 IFR\$="Y"THENGOSUB75ø
$19 \varnothing$ GOTO2ø
$2 \emptyset \varnothing$ INPUT"TYPE NAME YOU WANT TO DROP-IF DONE TYPE 'D'";N\$ $21 \varnothing$ IFN\$="D"THENPRINT"DO YOU WAN T TO SAVE THIS DATA NOW $(Y / N)$ ":IN PUTR\$
211 IFN\$="D"ANDR\$="Y"THENGOSUB75 Ø: GOTO2 $\varnothing$
212 IFN\$="D"THEN2ø
$22 \varnothing \mathrm{~K}=\varnothing$
$23 \emptyset$ FORI=1TOY
$26 \varnothing$ IFN\$=A\$ (I) THENK=1
265 IFK=øTHEN29ø
$27 \varnothing$ IFK $=1$ THENT $(I)=T(I+1): F O R J=1 T$
$03 \varnothing: A(I, J)=A(I+1, J): N E X T J$
$28 \varnothing$ IFK=1THENA\$(I)=A\$(I+1):FORJ=
1T06: AV (I, J) =AV (I+1, J): DF (I, J) =D
$F(I+1, J): P C(I, J)=P C(I+1, J): N E X T J$
284 CLS:PRINT"PLEASE WAIT"
$29 \varnothing$ NEXTI
291 IFK=øTHEN PRINTN\$"IS NOT IN FILE"
292 IF $K=\varnothing$ GOTO2 $\varnothing \varnothing$
293 Y=Y-1:PRINTN\$" HAS BEEN DELE TED": GOTO2øø
$3 \varnothing \varnothing \mathrm{~K}=\varnothing: \mathrm{Dl}=\varnothing: \mathrm{D}=\varnothing$
$31 \varnothing$ CLS: INPUT"NAME TO CORRECT (I
F DONE TYPE 'D')";N\$
$32 \varnothing$ IFN\$="D"THENPRINT"DO YOU WAN $T$ TO SAVE THIS DATA NOW (Y/N)?" : INPUTR\$
321 IFN\$="D"ANDR\$="Y"THENGOSUB75 $\varnothing$
322 IFNS="D"THEN2 $\varnothing$
323 PRINT:PRINT:INPUT"IS THIS AN NAV ADJUSTMENT CAUSEDBY MUTUAI
FUND DISTRIBUTION (Y/N)";R\$
324 IFR\$="Y"THENDI=1:PRINT
325 IFDI=1THEN INPUT"AMT OF DIST
RIBUTION/SHARE";D
326 PRINT:PRINT"PLEASE WAIT"
327 FORI=1TOY
$33 \varnothing$ IFK=1THENDI= $\varnothing$
$331 K=\varnothing$
$34 \varnothing$ IFNS=A\$(I) THENK=1:M=1:CLS:PR INTA\$ (I)
341 IF Dl=1 AND K=1 THEN38甲
345 IFK=øTHEN42ø
35ø INPUT"CHANGE NAME Y/N";R\$
36Ø IFR\$="Y"THEN PRINT"ENTER COR RECT NAME": INPUTA\$ (I)
$37 \varnothing$ PRINT"IS"T(I)"THE CORRECT TY PE INV/IND (Y/N)?":INPUTR\$
371 IFR\$="N"THENINPUT"TYPE CORRE CTION";T(I)
38ø FOR J=1TO3ø
381 IFDI=1THENA $(I, J)=A(I, J)-D$
382 IFDI=1THEN CIS:PRINT"NOW COR RECTING THE DATA": GOTO41ø
39ø PRINT"WANT TO CHANGE THIS VA LUE?"
391 PRINTD\$(J)"-"A(I,J)
392 INPUTR\$
4øø IFRS="Y"THENINPUT"TYPE NEW V
ALUE"; A (I, J)
41ø NEXTJ
415 GOSUB11ø
$42 \varnothing$ NEXTI
421 IFM=øTHENPRINT"INV/IND NOT I N FILE"ELSEPRINT"CORRECTION COMP LETED"
422 FORK=1TO5øøø:NEXT:GOTO3øø

43ø FORJ=3øTO2STEP-1:D\$(J)=D\$(J-
1): NEXTJ
$44 \varnothing$ FORI $=1 T O Y$
$45 \varnothing$ CLS:PRINT"PLEASE WAIT"
$46 \varnothing A(I, 3 \varnothing)=\varnothing: A V(I, 6)=\varnothing: D F(I, 6)=$ $\varnothing: P C(I, 6)=\varnothing$
47ø FORJ=3øTO2STEP-1
$48 \varnothing$ A $(I, J)=A(I, J-1)$
$49 \varnothing$ NEXTJ
5甲ø FORJ=6TO2STEP-1:AV $(I, J)=A V(I$ $, J-1): D F(I, J)=D F(I, J-I): P C(I, J)=$ PC(I,J-1)
51ø NEXTJ
52ø NEXTI
522 INPUT"CURRENT DATE (WEEK ENDI NG MM/DD) "; ${ }^{(\$ 1)}$
523 FORI=1TOY
$54 \varnothing$ PRINTA\$(I)
541 IFA $(\mathrm{I})=1 "$ THEN57 $\varnothing$
56ø INPUT"PRES VALUE";A(I,1):GOS UB11ø
57ø NEXTI
575 GOSUB75ø:GOTO3ø
59ø CLS:INPUT"WHEN PRINTER IS TU RNED ON AND PAPER IS SET, PRES S <ENTER>";R\$
591 PRINT\#-2,"":PRINT\#-2,"":PRIN T\#-2,"TREND ANALYSIS OF MARKET I NDICATORS AND PRESENT/POTENTIAL

INVESTMENTS"
592 INPUT"DO YOU WANT TO INCLUDE DETAILED $3 \varnothing$ WEEK DATA(Y/N)";F\$ 6øø G=ø:PRINT"DO YOU WANT A PRIN TOUT OF:"
$6 \varnothing 1$ PRINT" (1)MARKET INDICATORS ONLY"
$6 \not 12$ PRINT" (2)PRESENT INVESTMEN TS ONLY"
603 PRINT" (3) POTENTIAL INVESTM
ENTS ONLY"
$6 \emptyset 4$ PRINT" (4)ALL OF THE ABOVE"
605 PRINT" (5)RETURN TO MAIN ME NU": INPUTCI
6ø6 FORK=1TO4:PRINT\#-2,"":NEXTK: IFCl=1THENPRINT\#-2,"MARKET INDIC ATOR"
$6 \varnothing 7$ IFCI $=2$ THENPRINT\#-2,"PRESENT INVESTMENT"
$6 \varnothing 8$ IFCI=3THENPRINT\#-2,"POTENTIA L INVESTMENT"
$6 \varnothing 9$ IFCl=4THENCl=1:G=1:GOSUB6ø6: $\mathrm{Cl}=2$ : GOSUB6ø6:Cl=3: GOSUB6ø6:GOTO $2 \varnothing$
$61 \varnothing$ IFCl $=5$ THEN $2 \varnothing$
611 FORI=1TOY
$62 \varnothing$ IFCl=1ANDT (I) = 1 THENGOSUB67 $\varnothing$
$63 \varnothing$ IFCl=2ANDT (I) $=2$ THENGOSUB67 $\varnothing$
$64 \varnothing$ IFCl=3ANDT(I) $=3$ THENGOSUB67 $\varnothing$


## MLBASIC 2.0 - BASIC Compiler

The wait is over. WASATCHWARE announces the latest version of MLBASIC designed to allow more compatibility with existing BASIC programs than ever available before for the Color Computer. This version also allows full use of the capabilities and memory of the CoCo 3. Written in machine language, MLBASIC can complle programs as large as 64K bytes. Standard floating point ( 9 digit precision), INTEGER, and String type variables and arrays supported.

COMMANDS SUPPORTED:

$66 \varnothing$ NEXTI
661 IFG=1THENRETURNELSEGOTO6øø
67ø PRINT\#-2,"":PRINT\#-2,"":PRIN T\#-2,"": PRINT\#-2,A\$(I)
671 IFF\$<>"Y"THEN673
672 FORJ $=3 \varnothing$ TO1STEP-1:PRINT\#-2,D\$
(J) "-"A(I, J) ;:PRINT\#-2,"";:NEXTJ

673 PRINT\#-2,"":PRINT\#-2,"":PRIN
T\#-2,"6-WEEK TREND ";D\$(6 );" "D\$(5);" ";D\$(4) ;" ";D\$(3);" ";D\$(2 );" "D\$(1)
675 PRINT\#-2,"":PRINT\#-2,"3申-WEE K AVG ";:GOSUB7øø
676 PRINT\#-2,"":PRINT\#-2,"DEV FR OM AVG ";:GOSUB71ø
677 PRINT\#-2,"":PRINT\#-2,"\% DEVI ATION ";:GOSUB72ø:PRINT\#-2,"":R ETURN
7øø FORJ=6TOlSTEP-1:PRINT\#-2,USI NG" \#\#\#\#.\#\#";AV(I,J);:NEXTJ:R ETURN
71ø FORJ=6TOISTEP-1:PRINT\#-2,USI NG" \#\#\#\#.\#\#";DF(I, J);:NEXTJ:R ETURN
$72 \emptyset$ FORJ=6TOISTEP-1:PRINT\#-2,USI
NG" \#\#\#\#.\#\#";PC(I,J);:NEXTJ:R
ETURN
75ø PRINT"NOW WE'LL SAVE THIS DA TA."
751 INPUT"DATAFILE: (D)DISK OR (T
)TAPE";
752 IF S\$="T"THENII $\varnothing \varnothing$
753 IFS\$<>"T" AND S\$<>"D"THEN75ø
755 CLS: PRINT"NOW WE'LL SAVE THI
S DATA ON DISK. WHEN READY PRESS
<ENTER>": INPUTR\$
782 OPEN"O",\#2,"TRNDDATA/NEW"
$79 \varnothing$ FORI=1TOY
8øø WRITE\#2,A\$(I)
$8 \emptyset 5$ WRITE\#2,T(I)
$81 \varnothing$ FOR J=1TO3ø
$82 \emptyset$ WRITE\#2,A(I, J)
825 IFI=1THENWRITE\#2,D\$(J)
$83 \varnothing$ NEXTJ
$84 \varnothing$ FORJ=1TO6
85ø WRITE\#2,AV(I,J),DF(I,J),PC(I , J)
86ø NEXTJ
$88 \varnothing$ NEXTI
889 CLOSE\#2
89 (IFC=1THEN892
891 KILL"TRNDDATA/DAT"
892 RENAME"TRNDDATA/NEW"TO"TRNDD ATA/DAT"
9øø RETURN
$91 \varnothing$ INPUT"IS YOUR DATAFILE (D)DI
SK OR (T)TAPE";S\$
911 IFS\$="T"THEN12øø
912 IFS\$<>"T" AND S\$<>"D" THEN91 $\varnothing$

915 CLS: PRINT"NOW WE'LL LOAD PAS T DATA. WHEN THE DISK IS READY PRESS <ENTER>":INPUTR\$
$92 \emptyset \mathrm{I}=\varnothing$
93ø OPEN"I",\#I,"TRNDDATA/DAT"
$94 \varnothing \operatorname{IFEOF}(1)=-1 T H E N 1 \phi 4 \varnothing$
$95 \emptyset$ I=I+1
$96 \not$ INPUT\#I,A\$(I),T(I)
$97 \varnothing$ FORJ=1TO3 $\varnothing$
$98 \varnothing$ INPUT\#1,A(I, J)
985 IFI=1THENINPUT\#l,D\$(J)
$99 \varnothing$ NEXTJ
$1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ FORJ $=1 T 06$
$1 \varnothing 1 \varnothing$ INPUT\#1,AV(I,J),DF(I,J),PC(
I, J)
1ø2ø NEXTJ
1ø3ø GOTO94ø
1ø4ø CLOSE\#1
1ø5申 RETURN
lløø CLS:PRINT:PRINT:PRINT:PRINT
:PRINT"TO SAVE THIS DATA":PRINT"
PLACE A CLEAN TAPE IN THE":PRINT
"CASSETTE AND PRESS PLAY":PRINT" AND RECORD"
lllø INPUT"WHEN READY PRESS <ENT ER>"; R
112ø OPEN"O",\#-1,"TRNDDATA"
113ø FORI=1TOY
$114 \varnothing$ PRINT\#-1,A\$(I),T(I)
$115 \varnothing$ FORJ=1TO3ø
116ø PRINT\#-I, A (I, J)
1165 IFI=1THENPRINT\#-1,D\$(J)
$117 \varnothing$ NEXTJ
1175 FORJ=1T06
118ø PRINT\#-1,AV (I,J),DF(I,J),PC ( $1, J$ )
1185 NEXTJ
119ø NEXTI
1191 CLOSE\#-1
1192 RETURN
12øø CLS:PRINT"INSERT <TRNDDATA> TAPE IN":PRINT"THE CASSETTE AND PRESS PLAY"
12ø1 INPUT"WHEN READY PRESS <ENT ER>";R\$
$12 \emptyset 5 \mathrm{I}=\varnothing$
121ø OPEN"I",\#-1,"TRNDDATA"
$1215 \operatorname{IFEOF}(-1)=-1 T H E N 1297$
$122 \varnothing \mathrm{I}=\mathrm{I}+1$
$123 \varnothing$ INPUT\#-1,A\$(I),T(I)
$124 \varnothing$ FORJ=1TO3 $\varnothing$
$125 \emptyset$ INPUT\#-1,A(I,J)
$126 \varnothing$ IFI=1THENINPUT\#-1,D\$(J)
127ø NEXTJ
$128 \varnothing$ FORJ=1T06
1285 INPUT\#-1,AV(I,J),DF (I, J) ,PC (I, J)
129ø NEXTJ
1295 GOTOL215
1297 CLOSE\#-I
1299 RETURN


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## Determine whether you save or lose by paying off a loan early



## By Jack W. Eizenga

Every month, as you mail the checks to pay off your loans, it may cross your mind that you could save money by paying off the loans ahead of time. Don't go digging into your savings account right away, however - sometimes you are penalized by early payoffs.
Check your loan documents carefully. If you find that a payoff is subject to the Rule of 78 's, you could pay more than the balance due if you pay it off early.

The program, Rule of 78 's, compares simple interest against the loan repayment Rule of 78's and shows the penalty for paying off a loan early. Bankers and finance companies aren't out to do you any favors, and the IRS will not allow the excess interest. This program compares those costs month-for-month prior to the end of the loan term.

## Interest and the Rule of 78's

Bankers and finance companies don't want to recalculate loans that are paid off early. In fact, they will do as little calculating as absolutely necessary. They would rather use charts prepared at the main office by one of the newer (read "low paid") employees. When a loan is paid off early, they have to

Jack Eizenga holds a degree in accounting and is a retired IRS agent. In addition to being an enrolled agent and tax consultant, he also is currently disk librarian and treasurer of the Color America Users Group in California.
recalculate the entire loan using the shorter period - and this doesn't work too well because the tables are usually set up for six-month to one-year periods.

Some genius found that simple interest could be approximated by applying interest equally to each month of the loan term. As you pay interest for 12 months in a year, you add the months together, i.e., $12+11+10+\ldots .2+1=78$. Each payment due is a numerator of that fraction in a decreasing sequence.
The first month you pay 12/88 of the interest, the next month $11 / 78$, and so forth. If the loan is paid off two months early, the rebate of interest is $1+2=3$ / 78 ths of the total finance charge for the year. Thus, the rule of 78 's. Expressed as a mathematical equation, it would look like this:

$$
\mathrm{I}=(\mathrm{m})(\mathrm{m}+1) / 2
$$

Because one of the terms ( m ) or $(\mathrm{m}+1)$ is always an even number, this can be done mentally. For a 12 -month loan, $(\mathrm{m})$ is 12 and $(\mathrm{m}+1)$ is 13 ; dividing 12 by 2 equals 6 , and 6 times 13 equals 78 (78=12*13/2). Suppose you pay off a loan in six months; the result is 21:

$$
6 * 7 / 2=3 * 7=21
$$

Therefore, your rebate is $21 / 78$ of the total for the year.

Now, take your four-year car loan: The dealer writes $x$ dollars finance charge on the loan application and tells you that you hit the lottery and will be
able to pay it off in 15 months. Here's the calculation: $48 * 49 / 2=24 * 49=2,352$ parts of our Rule of 78 's. Your rebate would be 5.1 percent ( $15 * 16 / 2=15$ * $8=120 / 2,352=5.1 \%$ ) of the total interest. That's not nice, you say. You're right, it's not. CoCo to the rescue.

## The Program

Rule of 78 's can be used on any CoCo . For use on CoCos 1 and 2, delete Line 100 . However, for full effect, an $80-$ column display is best. I kept the CoCo 3 commands limited to a single line (Line 100) for this versatility. If you are limited to a 32 -column screen, you will especially want a hard copy printout. A printer is not required, but it is highly recommended.
The real comparison necessary is the difference between the simple interest per month and the Rule of 78's per month. The printouts do that for you. When you run Rule of 78 's you are given the choice of printer, screen, or both. Then you are asked the amount of the loan, the term of the loan in months and the interest rate entered as a percentage ( $8.9 \%=8.9$ ). Rule calculates the monthly interest, principal and balance by both simple interest and the Rule of 78 's.
The sample printout shows the actual output for an automobile loan of $\$ 7,231.30$ for 48 months at an annual percentage rate of 10.3 percent. You are able to readily observe the differences in the payoff calculations. As you approach the end of the term, the interest calculations tend to equalize. However,
the finance company is always ahead for the first year and a half. That's why the Rule of 78's is used. Experience has shown that the first year is when most defaults and/or payoffs occur.
The totals at the bottom of the page show that the total interest and principal are the same under either method if you pay according to the contract. The balance remaining is due to rounding errors and can and will be ignored.

Monthly payments are calculated in Line 240 . The sum of principal and interest is equal to the monthly payment under either method. The loop in lines 300 through 410 calculates the principal and interest for each month. The formula in Line 120 rounds all payments to the nearest cent.

The interest according to the simple interest formula (I) is the principal balance remaining (B) times the monthly interest rate (R). According to the Rule of 78 's, the interest (17) is the finance charge ( F ) times the units assigned to the month in question (T$\mathrm{N}+\mathrm{l}$ ) divided by the total number of units for the loan $\left(\mathrm{U}=\mathrm{T}^{*}(\mathrm{~T}+1) / 2\right)$. The finance charge is the total of payments minus the loan amount ( $\mathrm{F}=\mathrm{M}^{*} \mathrm{~T}-\mathrm{B}$ ) in Line 250.

Comparison of Simple Interest and Rule of 78's

```
LOAN = 7231.3
TERM = 48 MONTHS
INTEREST = 10.3 PERCENT DER YEAR
MONTHLY PAYMENT = $ 184.45
```

|  | Comparison of Simple Interest and Rule of 78's$\begin{aligned} & \text { LOAN }=7231.3 \\ & \text { TERM }=48 \text { MONTHS } \\ & \text { INTEREST }=10.3 \text { PERCENT DER YEAR } \\ & \text { MONTHLY PAYMENT } \Rightarrow \$ 184.45 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | SIMPLE INTEREST |  |  |  | RULE OF 78 |  | 7815 |
|  | MONTHS INTEREST | MONTHS PRINCIPAL | BALANCE REMAINING | MONTHS INTEREST | MONTHS PRINCIPAL | BALANCE REMAINING | INTEREST TO-DATE |
| 1 | 62.97 | 122.38 | 7108.92 | 66.21 | 118.24 | 7113.96 | 4.14 |
| 2 | 61.92 | 123.43 | 6985.49 | 64.83 | 119.62 | 6993.44 | 7.95 |
| 3 | 59.96 | 124.49 | 6861.80 | 63.45 | 121.90 | 6872.44 | 11.44 |
| 4 | 58.89 | 125.56 | 6735.44 | 62.97 | 122.38 | 675ø.ø6 | 14.62 |
| 5 | 57.81 | 126.64 | 66ø8.8刀 | 60.69 | 123.76 | $6626.3 \emptyset$ | 17.5ø |
| 6 | 56.73 | 127.72 | 6481.98 | 59.32 | 125.13 | 6591.17 | 2ø. 99 |
| 7 | 55.63 | 128.82 | 6352.26 | 57.94 | 126.51 | 6374.66 | 22.40 |
| 8 | 54.52 | 129.93 | 6222.33 | 56.56 | 127.89 | 6246.77 | 24.44 |
| 9 | 53.41 | 131.04 | 6091.29 | 55.18 | 129.27 | 6117.5ø | 26.21 |
| 10 | 52.28 | 132.17 | 5959.12 | $53.8 \emptyset$ | 139.65 | 5986.85 | 27.73 |
| 11 | 51.15 | 133.30 | 5825.82 | 52.42 | 132.83 | 5854.82 | 29.80 |
| 12 | $50.0 \%$ | 134.45 | 5691.37 | 51.04 | 133.41 | 5721.41 | 30.84 |
| 13 | 48.85 | 135.6ø | 5555.77 | 49.66 | 134.79 | 5586.62 | 39.85 |
| 14 | 47.69 | 136.76 | 5419. 11 | 48.28 | 136.17 | 545ø.45 | 31.44 |
| 15 | 46.51 | 137.94 | 5281.87 | 46.99 | 137.55 | 5312.99 | 31.83 |
| 16 | 45.33 | 139.12 | 5141.95 | 45.52 | 138.93 | 5173.97 | 32.02 |
| 17 | 44.14 | 149.31 | 5991.64 | 44.14 | 140.31 | $5 \nmid 33.66$ | 32.82 |
| 18 | 42.93 | 141.52 | 4860.12 | 42.76 | 141.69 | 4891.97 | 31.85 |
| 19 | 41.72 | 142.73 | 4717.39 | 41.38 | 143.87 | $4748.9 \varnothing$ | 31.51 |

(Questions or comments may be directed to the author at 3811 N. Foster Ave., Baldwin Park, CA 91706. Please enclose an SASE when writing for a response.)

Calculating the Rule of 78 's won't keep you from having the penalty assessed, but it can help you avoid the crushing feeling that comes when you pay off a loan and find you owe more money than you thought you did.


The listing: RULEDF78

```
1\varnothing\varnothing PALETTE\varnothing,\varnothing:WIDTH8\varnothing:CLS1:ATTR
3,\varnothing:POKE15\emptyset,1
1\varnothing5 CLEAR3ø\emptyset\varnothing
Il\varnothing 'SIMPLE INTEREST VS RULE OF
78'S
12\emptyset DEF FNR(X)=INT (1\varnothing\varnothing*X+.5)/1\varnothing\varnothing
:'ROUND TO NEAREST WHOLE CENT
I3\varnothing F$="#######.##":I$="###":II=
\varnothing:I\varnothing=\varnothing
14\varnothing PRINT TAB(6):INPUT"OUTPUT TO
    SCREEN <1>, PRINTER <2> OR BOTH
    <3>";Z
15ø PRINT TAB(6);"PRESS THE SPAC
EBAR TO HOLD SCREEN PRINTING"
16\emptyset PRINT TAB(6);"AND PRESS <ENT
ER> T\varnothing CONTINUE"
2\emptyset\emptyset PRINT TAB(6):INPUT"ENTER THE
    LOAN AMOUNT";B:B7=B
21\varnothing PRINT TAB(6):INPUT"ENTER THE
    TERM OF THE LOAN IN MONTHS";T
```


$22 \emptyset$ PRINT TAB（6）：INPUT＂ENTER THE ANNUAL INTEREST RATE AS A PERCE NT＂；R
$23 \varnothing R=R / 12 \varnothing \varnothing: ' M O N T H L Y$ INTEREST A $S$ A DECIMAL
$24 \varnothing \mathrm{M}=\mathrm{B} * \mathrm{R} /\left(1-(1+\mathrm{R})^{\wedge}(-\mathrm{T})\right) \mathrm{I}^{\prime} \mathrm{MONTHL}$ Y PAYMENT
25ø $\mathrm{F}=\mathrm{M} * \mathrm{~T}-\mathrm{B}:$＇ FINANCE CHARGE
$26 \varnothing$ M＝FNR（M）：＇WHOLE CENT PAYMENT $27 \varnothing \mathrm{U}=\mathrm{T} *(\mathrm{~T}+1) / 2:^{\prime} \mathrm{UNITS}$ FOR THIS TERM
275 IF $\mathrm{Z}=2$ THEN $29 \varnothing$
28ø GOSUB5øø：＇PRINT HEADER ON SC REEN
285 IFZ＝1THEN $3 \varnothing \varnothing$
29ø GOSUB7øø：＇PRINT HEADER ON PR INTER
3øØ FORN＝1TOT：$\quad \lll<L O O P \lll \lll \lll \ll$ ＜＜＜＜＜＜＜＜＜＜＜＜＜
$31 \varnothing \mathrm{I}=\mathrm{FNR}(\mathrm{B} * \mathrm{R})$ ：${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{MONTH}$＇S INTEREST PAYMENT
$32 \emptyset \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{M}-I:$＇MONTH＇S PRINCIPAL PAY MENT
$33 \varnothing B=B-P:$＇BALANCE REMAINING AFT ER PAYMENT
 NTHLY INTEREST
35ø P7＝M－I7：＇78＇S MONTHLY PRINCI PAL
$36 \varnothing$ B7＝B7－P7：＇78＇S BALANCE REMAI NING
$37 \emptyset$ Il＝Il＋I：I8＝I8＋I7：＇RUNNING TO TALS OF INT．PMNTS．
$38 \emptyset \mathrm{Pl}=\mathrm{Pl}+\mathrm{P}: \mathrm{P} 8=\mathrm{P} 8+\mathrm{P} 7:$＇RUNNING TO TALS OF PRINC．PMNTS．
385 IFZ＝2THEN4 $\varnothing \varnothing$ ：＇
386 Z \＄＝INKEY\＄：IFZ\＄＜＞CHR\＄（32）THEN 39øELSE387
387 Z \＄＝INKEY\＄：IFZ \＄＝CHR\＄（13）THEN 39øELSE387
$39 \varnothing$ PRINT TAB（6）：PRINTUSINGI\＄；N； ：PRINTUSINGF\＄；I；P；B；I7；P7；B7；I8－ II：＇
395 IFZ＝1THEN41ø
$4 \varnothing \varnothing$ PRINT\＃－2，USING I\＄；N；：PRINT\＃－ 2，USING F\＄；I；P；B；I7；P7；B7；I8－II：
 ＞＞＞＞＞＞＞＞＞＞＞＞
415 IFZ＝2 THEN $45 \emptyset$
$42 \varnothing$ GOSUB6øø：＇PRINT UNDERIINES 0 N SCREEN
$43 \varnothing$ PRINT TAB（6）；＂SUM＂；：PRINT US ING F\＄；II；Pl；B；I8；P8；B7；I8－Il
435 IF $Z=1$ THEN $46 \emptyset$
$44 \varnothing$ GOSUB $8 \varnothing \varnothing$ ：＇PRINT UNDERLINE 0 N PRINTER
$45 \varnothing$ PRINT\＃－2，＂SUM＂；：PRINT\＃－2，USI

NG F\＄；II；Pl；B；I8；P8；B7；I8－II
455 IF $\mathrm{Z}=2$ THEN $82 \varnothing$
$46 \varnothing$ END
5øø CLS：PRINT TAB（25）；＂COMPARIS ON OF SIMPLE INTEREST＂
51ø PRINT TAB（3ø）；＂AND RULE OF 7 8＇S＂：PRINT
52ø PRINT TAB（3ø）；＂LOAN＝＂；B
$53 \varnothing$ PRINT TAB（3ø）；＂TERM＝＂；T；＂MO NTHS＂
$54 \varnothing$ PRINT TAB（3ø）；＂INTEREST＝＂；1 $2 \emptyset \varnothing * R ; " P E R C E N T$ PER YEAR＂
55ø PRINT TAB（3ø）；＂MONTHLY PAYME NT＝\＄＂；M：PRINT：PRINT
$56 \varnothing$ PRINT TAB（19）；＂SIMPLE INTERE ST＂；TAB（15）；＂RULE OF 78＇S＂；TAB（1 2）；＂78＇S＂
$57 \varnothing$ L\＄＝STRING\＄$\left(28,{ }^{\prime \prime}-1\right.$ ）：PRINT TAB （6）；＂＂；L\＄；＂＂；L\＄＂EXCESS 11

| $58 \emptyset$ PRINT | TAB $(6) ; "$ | MONTHS |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| MONTHS | BAIANCE MONTHS |  |
| MONTHS | BAIANCE | INTEREST＂ |
| $59 \varnothing$ PRINT | TAB $(6) ; " \prime$ | INTEREST |

PRINCIPAL REMAINING INTEREST P RINCIPAL REMAINING TO－DATE＂
$6 \varnothing \varnothing$ PRINT TAB（6）；＂＂；：FORI＝1TO 7：PRINT＂－－ーー－ー－ー＂；：NEXT I：PRIN T
$61 \varnothing$ RETURN
7øø PRINT\＃－2：PRINT\＃－2：PRINT\＃－2，T AB（2ø）；＂COMPARISON OF SIMPLE INT EREST AND RULE OF 78＇S＂
$71 \varnothing$ PRINT\＃－2
$72 \varnothing$ PRINT\＃－2，TAB（3ø）；＂LOAN＝＂；B
$73 \varnothing$ PRINT\＃－2，TAB（3ø）；＂TERM＝＂；$T$ ；
＂MONTHS＂
$74 \varnothing$ PRINT\＃－2，TAB（3ø）；＂INTEREST＝ ＂；12øø＊R；＂PERCENT PER YEAR＂
$75 \varnothing$ PRINT\＃－2，TAB（3ø）；＂MONTHLY PA YMENT $=$ \＄＂；M：PRINT\＃－2：PRINT\＃－2
76ø PRINT\＃－2，TAB（13）；＂SIMPLE IN TEREST＂；TAB（44）；＂RULE OF 78＇S＂；T AB（68）；＂78＇S＂
$77 \varnothing$ L\＄＝STRING\＄$(28, "-1):$ PRINT\＃－2， ＂＂；L\＄；＂＂；L\＄；＂EXCESS＂ 78ø PRINT\＃－2，＂MONTHS MO NTHS BALANCE MONTHS MONT HS BALANCE INTEREST＂
$79 \varnothing$ PRINT\＃－2，＂INTEREST PRI NCIPAL REMAINING INTEREST PRINC IPAL REMAINING TO－DATE＂
$8 \emptyset \emptyset$ PRINT\＃－2，＂＂；：FOR I＝1 TO 7
 RINT\＃－2
81ø RETURN
$82 \emptyset$ END


# A mailing list program that holds more than 900 addresses 

## The Post Office



## By Orman Cyril Reckles 00

7he Post Office just may be the best mailing list program ever for the CoCo 3 . How can I claim this? Because after looking at all the rest, I designed one with more features. This program was over five months in the making and one month in the testing. It is easy to use because it's totally menu-driven and user-prompting. Here are a few things The Post Office can do:

- hold more than 900 addresses
- look up ZIP codes automatically
- double-check with you before printing and deleting
- work in 40 or 80 columns, as you choose
- print form letters
- allow advanced cursor editing in the Add and Edit modes
- operate in a very user-friendly fashion
- work with most RAM disk programs

Orman Beckles works for an engineering firm outside Boston. He writes programs for the IBM as well as for the Color Computer.

## Running the Program

After typing in and saving the program, enter RUN "POST". The main menu will appear, and look like this:

<A> Add Addresses<br>$<\mathrm{D}>$ Delete Addresses<br><E> Edit Addresses<br>$<\mathrm{F}>$ Form Letters<br>$<\mathrm{P}>$ Print Routines<br>$<\mathrm{X}>$ Exit From Program

The main menu screen also displays the present number of records and an estimated number of free records. To return to the main menu from within any option, press BREAK.

## Adding and Deleting Addresses

Select menu Option A. There is no need to press ENTER. You will see nine fields awaiting your entry of data. Code, the first field, is a non-printable field used for categorizing records. Some examples might be the following: Xmas, Regular, Pen Pal, Mother's, Father's, Active, Inactive and Overdue.

For the second field, Name, type in the person's name just as you want it to
appear on the label. You may use the left arrow key to erase the last printed character. When you have finished with Name, press either ENTER or the down arrow key. Do the same for the Address, City and State fields.

When you get to the ZIP code field, the disk drive will activate for a second. If you are using a new disk, there will be no ZIP codes on file. Enter the ZIP code. Since $P O$ will not allow you to alter a ZIP code once it has been placed in the ZIP codes file, be sure that it is correct before going to the next record. The ZIP codes file is updated each time a new ZIP code is introduced.
$P O$ will use the ZIP code you entered whenever both the city and state match a record in the ZIP code file. It will allow you to interchange the abbreviation and full name of a state. However, the city must be exact. For example:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Mass - Ma = Match } \\
& \text { Bedford - New Bedford = No Match }
\end{aligned}
$$

Enter the person's phone number in the Telephone \# field. In the F, L Name field, type in the person's first name


followed by a comma, and then type the last name, e.g., Orman, Beckles.

The F/L Name field is used with the Form Letter module; the comma is used so that the program can distinguish between the first and last names. The names can be typed in uppercase if you like, since $P O$ will convert them to the proper mixture of upper-/lowercase.

When you reach the Country field, look at the record - if you want to change any field, use the up arrow key to move up to it. Make the change, and use either the down arrow key or ENTER to get back to the Country field. Change the country or simply press ENTER. The drive will activate and the record will be saved. In addition to saving the record, $P O$ will save the ZIP code you entered.
The next record then appears. It will look like the last record. You may change any field you want by using the up and down arrow keys to move to that field and then typing in the new information. To exit, simply press break. The record on the screen will not be saved, and the main menu will appear.

Select D for Delete. The screen will display all the fields you saw in the Add Address option numbered 1 through 9 , plus an option to default to any of the nine. You are prompted to select the field (press the appropriate number) "where deletion can be found." Pressing ENTER is the same as pressing 0 .

You are then prompted to "Enter string to delete." Enter the string you
are searching for, but type only what you need:

| Bost | Match $=$ Boston |
| :--- | :--- |
| BO | Match $=$ Boston, , Boulton |
| B | Match $=$ Boston, Boulton |
|  | Bedford |

As you can see, the more of the string you type, the more selective the records pulled. Entering an empty carriage return will result in all the records being selected. The first record will be displayed. Press Y (yes) to delete the record, and N (no) to not delete the record. Press A to automatically select all the records that meet the match you specified. When the whole file has been checked, $P O$ will give you a quick double-check by displaying key information about each record. In the $40-$ column mode, the field will always be the Code and Name fields. In the $80-$ column mode, the field being searched and a randomly chosen field will be displayed. You are shown the number of fields marked for deletions and asked, "Do you really want to erase these?" Pressing N will abort the process. Pressing Y will delete the records forever. When $P O$ is finished, the main menu will appear.

## Editing Addresses

Select E for Edit. The screen will display the familiar nine fields (numbered) and the default ("any of the above"). You are prompted to select
field "where edit string can be found."
Specify the field you want to search by pressing the appropriate number. (Pressing ENTER is the same as pressing 0. ) The screen will ask you to enter the string to edit. Entering an empty line will select all the records; each record will be displayed and changes may be made. As in the Add option, after the Country field the record will be put back in the file.

## Form Letters

Select F for Form. Again, the screen displays the nine fields and the default. Specify the field you want to search by pressing the appropriate number. You are asked to enter the string to print and to enter the name of the letter file.
Again, the more of a string you type, the more selective the records pulled. Merely pressing ENTER will result in all the records being selected. The "Letter File" is the ASCII-saved letter where the variable . FN . is used wherever you want the first name to be printed, and . LN . wherever the last name is to be printed. For example:

## Dear. FN.

$I$ see by my own records that you are eligible for a special discount. If I can be of any service to you Mr. .LN., please let me know.

## Your friend, <br> John Q. Public



## RAINBOW'S BROADENING ITS SPECTRUM

the rainbow and the Delphi Information Utility have joined together to allow CoCo owners all over the world to connect with one another!

Delphi is a full-service information utility. It offers everything from up-to-the-minute news stories from Tht 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 freel

# 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 1 3106, 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 SENDRAINBOW 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 COCD

After you sign in, you'll be prompted to set up your own, personal "user name" - Delphi is a friendly service, no numbers to remember - and you'll be asked a number of questions so Delphi can set up your account. You'll also be assigned a temporary password.
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 GROUP COCD and join us on the CoCoSIG!

The first record will be displayed． Pressing Y prints the record； N does not print the record．Pressing A automati－ cally selects all of the records that meet the match you specified．When the whole file has been checked，$P O$ will give you a quick double－check by dis－ playing key information about each record．
In the 40 －column mode，the field will always be the Code and Name fields．In the 80 －column mode，the field being searched and a randomly chosen field will be displayed．The screen asks，＂Are you sure you wish to print these？＂

Pressing N aborts the process．Press Y ，and $P O$ will write the letters to the printer substituting the proper names for ．FN．and ．LN．．For example：

## Dear Orman，

I see by my own records that you are eligible for a special discount．If I can be of any service to you Mr．Beckles， please let me know．

After the last letter is printed，the main menu will appear．

## Printing Routines

Select P for Print．The screen displays our familiar nine fields and the default． Specify the field you want to search by pressing its number．

Enter the string you are searching for
when prompted．The more you type，the more selective the records pulled．Press－ ing ENTER causes all the records to be selected．The first record will be dis－ played．Pressing Y prints the record； pressing N does not print the record． Press A to automatically select all the records that meet the match you spec－ ified．

When the whole file has been checked＇，the program will give you a quick double－check by displaying key information about each record．Again， in the 40 －column mode，the field will always be the Code and Name fields．In the 80 －column mode，the field being searched and a randomly chosen field will be displayed．The screen then shows you the number of fields marked for printing and asks if you are sure you want to print them．
Pressing N aborts the process．Press－ ing Y causes $P O$ to print out mailing labels．When $P O$ is finished，the main menu will appear．

## Error Trapping

$P O$ can cope with almost any error and will display a message to help solve the problem．

## RAM Disk

I use $P O$ on my RAM disks．I wrote a little program that copies the informa－ tion onto the RAM disk，starts the program and copies it back onto a floppy when I＇m done．

## Parameters

Line 12 contains the speed－up poke． Change this line to＇ 0 ＇if you do not want the high speed mode．$P O$ automatically slows down the machine whenever disk I／O Errors occur．
Line 13 sets the default screen width． You may select either the 40 －or 80 － column mode．

Line 14 sets the default tab width．If you are using the 80 －column mode，set this to 20 ．If you are using the 40 － column mode，set this to 0 ．If you are using a TV，which cuts off the first two columns，set this to 2 ．

Line 15 sets the printer baud rate． Enter PDKK 150， 1 for 9600 baud，PDKE 150,87 for 600 baud，etc．

Line 16 sets the number of lines between labels．For most labels，this should be set to 2 ．Increase the number for larger labels．

Line 17 prints the country．Select whether you want the Country field to print（ $0=$ no， $\mathrm{I}=\mathrm{yes}$ ）．
Line 18 sets the default column start， and this should never be changed．

The Post Office has applications for both personal and business uses．Its ability to hold more than 900 addresses should make it more than adequate for most small business owners．
（Questions or comments regarding this program may be directed to the author at 45 Meridian St．，Malden，MA 02148．Please enclose an SASE when writing for a response．）

| ／ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\square^{17}$ | ． 57 | 4160 | ． 46 | 6410 | 132 |
| 50 | ． 68 | 4245 |  | 6480 | 29 |
| 110 | ． 192 | 4330 | ． 160 | 6565 | ． 97 |
| 2060 | ． 186 | 4425 | ． 156 | 6645 | ． 106 |
| 2160 | ． 142 | 5045 | ． 237 | 7000 | ． 161 |
| 2250 | ． 236 | 5150 | ． 128 | 7090 | ． 215 |
| 2325 | ． 154 | 5235 | ． 90 | 7205 | ． 10 |
| 2425 | ． 153 | 5325 | ． 157 | END | ．． 58 |
| 3105 | ． 145 | 6025 | ．． 77 |  |  |
| 4055 | ． 159 | 6235 | ． 221 |  |  |

The listing：POST


7 '***************************
*小大丈大丈丈
8
9 '
1ø GOTO 673ø:'
<-- DOES A PCLEAR 1
11 RGB:CLEAR 2øøø:FILES 2,332:DI
M S(949):TZ=5:ON ERR GOTO 721ø
12 HI=65497:'
<-- HI SPEED POKE
$13 W=8 \ell$
$14 \mathrm{~TB}=2 \varnothing \quad$ :
<-- DEFAULT TAB
15 POKE 15ø,1:'
$<-=$ BAUD RATE
$16 \mathrm{EL=2:'}$
<-- \# OF LINES BETWEEN
LABELS
$17 \mathrm{PC=} \mathrm{\varnothing}=1$
$<--$ PRINT COUNTRY $\varnothing=\mathrm{NO}$
$1=Y E S$
$18 \mathrm{DC}=\mathrm{TB}+13: 1$
<-- DEFAULT COLUMN STAR T
$19 \mathrm{KK}=1: '$

## <-- KEY CLICK

$2 \varnothing$ WIDTH W:PALETTE $\varnothing, \varnothing:$ ON BRK GO TO $2 \varnothing$ :CLSI:ATTR $1, \varnothing:$ CLS:GOSUB 61
$9 \varnothing$
25 LOCATE TB+6, 6: PRINT"Number Of Free Records $=1$; INT (FREE ( $\varnothing$ ) *13) $3 \varnothing$ GOSUB $6 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing: N F=L O F(1): L O C A T E ~ \varnothing$ , 2ø:PRINT:CLOSE \# $1:$ LOCATE $\varnothing, 7:$ PR INTTAB (TB+6) "Number Of Used Reco $r d s=1 ; N F$
35 LOCATE $\varnothing, 12$
$4 \varnothing$ PRINTTAB (TB+9) "<";:ATTR 3, $\varnothing: P$ RINT"A"; :ATTR $1, \varnothing:$ PRINT">";:ATTR 3, $\varnothing$ : PRINT" ADD Address (s)"; ATTR $1, \varnothing:$ PRINT
45 PRINTTAB(TB+9)"<";:ATTR 3, $:$ P RINT"D";:ATTR $1, \varnothing:$ PRINT"> ";:ATT R 3, $\varnothing:$ PRINT" ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ DELETE Address (s) "; ATTR $1, \varnothing:$ PRINT
$5 \varnothing$ PRINTTAB(TB+9)"<";:ATTR 3, $:$ P RINT"E"; :ATTR 1, $\varnothing:$ PRINT">"; :ATTR $3, \varnothing:$ PRINT" EDIT Address(s)"; ATTR $1, \varnothing:$ PRINT
55 PRINTTAB (TB+9) "<";:ATTR 3, $:$ P

RINT"F";:ATTR $1, \varnothing:$ PRINT">";:ATTR 3, $\varnothing$ :PRINT" FORM Letter (s)"; ATTR 1, $\varnothing$ :PRINT
$6 \varnothing$ PRINTTAB(TB+9) "<";:ATTR 3, $\quad$ : P RINT"P";:ATTR 1, ø: PRINT">"; :ATTR 3, $\varnothing:$ PRINT" PRINT Routine(s)";: ATTR 1, $\varnothing:$ PRINT
65 PRINTTAB(TB+9) "<";:ATTR 3, $\varnothing: P$ RINT"X";:ATTR 1, $\varnothing:$ PRINT">";:ATTR 3, $\varnothing:$ PRINT" EXIT FROM PROGRAM";: ATTR 1, $\varnothing$ :PRINT
$7 \varnothing$ LOCATE $\varnothing, 22:$ ATTR 3,2:PRINTTAB (TB+3)"By Orman Cyril Beckles II
(C) 19 C $^{\prime \prime}:$ ATTR 1, $\varnothing:$ PRINTCHR\$ (8 )
75 GOSUB $719 \varnothing$
$8 \varnothing$ IF IK\$="A" THEN $1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing:$ : <-- "A DD" MODULE
85 IF IK\$="D" THEN $2 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing: 1<-$ "D EL" MODULE
$9 \varnothing$ IF IK\$="E" THEN $3 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing: '<-\infty$ "E DT" MODULE
95 IF IK\$="F" THEN 4øøø:' <-- "F OM" MODULE
Iøø IF IK\$="P" THEN 5øøø:' <--" PRT" MODULE
1ø5 IF IK\$="X" THEN 6725:' <-- " XIT"
11ø GOTO 75

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The RAINBOW, July 1987


#### Abstract

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 af 2 MHz (double speed) without having to slow down for disk and prinfer operations? This and much, much mare is possible with ADOS-3, our COCO 3 adaptation This and much, much mare is possible with ADOS-3, our CoCo 3 adaplation of the acclaimed original ADOS, which shares the original's vitual $100 \%$ compatibility with commerclal software. Atter 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 line number prompts. RUNM command, keystroke macros, arrow-key scroll through BASIC programs, auto-edit of error line, and many more valuable features. "ON A SCALE OF 1 TO 10, I RATE ADOS-3 A SOLID 15." RAINBOW, 7187 Disk ... $\$ 34.95$ Original ADOS for COCO 1 or $2 \ldots .$. s27.95 (See biB7 RAINBOW review) Original ADOS plus ADOS-3 .$\$ 50.00$


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ML program tracer that multitasks with the target program. An excellent learning tool for the ML novice; an invaluable debugging aid for the expert. CoCo 1, 2, or 3 compatible.
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$\$ 19.95$ Sony KV1311CR . . . $\$ 29.95$

1øøø ON BRK GOTO 12:'
<-- START OF ADD MODULE
$1 \varnothing \varnothing 5$ GOSUB 61øø
$1 \varnothing 1 \varnothing$ GOSUB 65øø
$1 \varnothing 15$ GOSUB 6øøø:GOSUB $6 \varnothing 15$
$1 \varnothing 2 \varnothing$ IF $\operatorname{AD}(1)=1$ AND LEN (V\$(4))>1
AND LEN(V\$(5))>1 THEN $\operatorname{AD}(1)=\varnothing$ :
FL(3)=1:GOSUB 715ø:GOSUB 711ø
1ø25 GOTO 1øøø
2øøø ON BRK GOTO 12:FL(1)=1:'
<-- START OF DELETE MODULE
$2 \varnothing \varnothing 5$ GOSUB 61øø:GOSUB 62øø
$2 \varnothing 1 \varnothing$ LOCATE $\varnothing, 21$
$2 \emptyset 15$ PRINTTAB(TB+11)"PLEASE SELE CT FIELD"
$2 \not 22 \varnothing$ PRINTTAB(TB+2)"-> Where del etetion can be found <-"
$2 \varnothing 25$ GOSUB 719ø
$2 \varnothing 3 \varnothing$ A=VAL (IK\$)
$2 \emptyset 35$ GOSUB 61øø
$2 \not \subset 4 \varnothing$ PRINTTAB (TB+8) "ENTER STRING TO DELETE"
$2 \emptyset 45$ PRINT
2ø5ø PRINTTAB(TB+1ø)"->";:IINEIN
PUT SD\$:GOSUB 61øø
$2 \not 055$ GOSUB 6øøø
$2 \varnothing 6 \varnothing$ FOR T=1 TO LOF (1)
$2 \varnothing 65$ POKE (HI-1), $\varnothing$ :GET \#1,T:POKE HI, $\varnothing$
$2 \varnothing 7 \varnothing S(T)=\varnothing$
$2 \varnothing 75$ GOSUB 64øø
$2 \emptyset 8 \varnothing$ IF FL(2)=1 THEN FL(2)=ø:GOS
UB 21øø:GOTO $2 \emptyset 85$
$2 \not 085$ NEXT T
2ø9ø POKE (HI-1), $\varnothing:$ CLOSE \#1:POKE HI, $\varnothing$
$2 \varnothing 95$ GOTO 219ø
21øø LOCATE $\varnothing, 9$
$21 \varnothing 5$ PRINTTAB(TB)" CODE:";
DC\$
$211 \varnothing$ PRINTTAB(TB)"
DN\$
2115 PRINTTAB(TB)" DA\$
$212 \varnothing$ PRINTTAB(TB)" CITY:";
DY\$
2125 PRINTTAB(TB)" STATE:";
DS $\$$
$213 \varnothing$ PRINTTAB(TB)" ZIP:";
DZ
2135 PRINTTAB(TB)"TELEPHONE \#:"; DT\$
214ø PRINTTAB(TB)" F,L NAME:";

## DFS

2145 PRINTTAB(TB)" COUNTRY:";
DO\$
$215 \emptyset$ IF FL(I) $=1$ THEN GOTO 2165
$2155 \mathrm{~S}(\mathrm{~T})=1$
$216 \varnothing$ RETURN
2165 GOSUB 719ø
$217 \varnothing$ IF IK\$="Y" OR IK\$="Y" THEN

2155
2175 IF IK\$="N" OR IK\$="n" THEN $216 \varnothing$
218ø IF- IK\$="A" OR IK\$="a" THEN
FL(1)=ø:GOTO 215ø
2185 GOTO 2165
$219 \varnothing$ 'DOUBLE CHECK OF DELETES
2195 GOSUB 61øø
22øø LOCATE $\varnothing, 6:$ PRINTTAB (TB+14)" DELETIONS"
$22 \not 05 \mathrm{CV}=9: \mathrm{C}=1$
221ø GOSUB 6øøø
2215 FOR T=1 TO LOF (I)
$222 \varnothing$ IF $S(T)=1$ THEN 2225 ELSE 22 $9 \varnothing$
2225 POKE (HI-1), ø:GET \#1,T:POKE HI, $\varnothing$
$223 \varnothing \mathrm{CV}=\mathrm{CV}+1$
2235 IF CV>21 THEN CV=9
224ø LOCATE $\varnothing, 7:$ PRINTTAB(TB+8)"M ARKED FOR DELETIONS=";C:C=C+1:LO CATE I,CV
2245 IF $A=1$ OR $A=\varnothing$ THEN PRINT T AB(TB+5)A\$;" ";B\$
$225 \emptyset$ IF $A=2$ THEN PRINT TAB(TB+5) DN\$;" ";DC\$
2255 IF $A=3$ AND $W=8 \varnothing$ THEN PRINTT AB(18) DA\$;" ";DN\$ ELSE IF A=3 T HEN PRINTTAB(2)C\$;" "; DC\$
$226 \emptyset$ IF $A=4$ AND $\mathrm{W}=8 \varnothing$ THEN PRINT
DY\$;" "; DN\$ ELSE IF A=4 THEN PR INT DY\$;" ";DC\$
2265 IF A=5 THEN PRINT DS\$;" ";D N\$
$227 \varnothing$ IF $A=6$ THEN PRINT DZ ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ " "; N\$
2275 IF $A=7$ AND $W=8 \varnothing$ THEN PRINT DT\$;" "; DN\$ ELSE IF A=7 THEN P RINT DT\$;" "; DC\$
$228 \varnothing$ IF $A=8$ AND $\mathrm{W}=8 \varnothing$ THEN PRINT
DF\$;" "; DN\$ ELSE IF A=8 THEN PR INT DF\$;" "; DC\$
2285 IF A=9 AND W=8ø THEN PRINT DO\$;" "; DN\$ ELSE IF A=9 THEN PR INT DO\$;" "; DC\$
$229 \varnothing$ NEXT T
2295 POKE (HI-1), ø:CLOSE\#1:POKE H I, $\varnothing$
23øø T=2l-CV:FOR Y=1 TO T:LOCATE
1,CV+T:PRINT:NEXT Y:PRINTTAB(TB +4) "DO YOU REALY WANT TO ERASE T HESE"
23ø5 GOSUB 719ø
$231 \varnothing$ IF IK\$三"Y" THEN 2325
2315 IF IK $\$=$ "N" THEN STOP
232ø GOTO 23.ø5
2325 GOSUB 61фø:PRINTTAB(TB+8)"*
Busy Deleting Records *":GOSUB бøøø
233ø POKE (HI-1), ø:OPEN "D",\#2," TEMP.FIL",166:POKE HI,I

2335 FIELD \＃2， $1 \varnothing$ AS J\＄，25 AS K\＄ ， 25 AS L\＄， 25 AS M\＄，1ø AS N\＄， 7 AS 0\＄，14 AS P\＄，25 AS Q\＄，25 AS R\＄ 234ø FOR T＝1 TO LOF（1）
2345 IF $S(T)=1$ THEN $24 \varnothing 5$
$235 \emptyset \mathrm{~F}=\mathrm{F}+1$ ：POKE（HI－I），$\varnothing: G E T$ \＃l，
T：POKE HI，$\varnothing$
2355 LSET J\＄＝DC\＄
$236 \varnothing$ LSET K\＄＝DN\＄
2365 LSET L\＄＝DA\＄
237ø LSET M\＄＝DY\＄
2375 LSET N\＄＝DS\＄
$238 \varnothing$ LSET O\＄＝DZ $\$$
2385 LSET PS＝DT\＄
239ø LSET Q $\$=\mathrm{DF}$ \＄
2395 LSET R\＄＝DO\＄
24øø POKE（HI－I），ø：PUT \＃2，F：POKE
HI，$\varnothing$
$24 \varnothing 5 \mathrm{~S}(\mathrm{~T})=\varnothing:$ NEXT $T$
241ø CLOSE \＃1
2415 CLOSE \＃2
$242 \varnothing$ POKE（HI－I），$\varnothing:$ KILL＂MAILER．F
IL＂：POKE HI，$\varnothing$
2425 POKE（HI－I），$\varnothing$ ：RENAME＂TEMP．
FIL＂TO＂MAILER．FIL＂：POKE HI，$\varnothing$
$243 \varnothing$ GOTO 12
3øøø ON BRK GOTO $12: F L(2)=\varnothing: '$ ED
IT MODULE
3øø5 GOSUB 61øø：GOSUB 62øø
$3 \varnothing 1 \varnothing$ LOCATE $\varnothing, 21$
$3 \varnothing 15$ PRINTTAB（TB＋11）＂PLEASE SELE CT FIELD＂
$3 \varnothing 2 \varnothing$ PRINTTAB $(T B+2)$＂$->$ Where edi
$t$ string can be found＜－＂
$3 \not 625$ GOSUB 719ø
$3 \varnothing 3 \varnothing$ A＝VAL（IK\＄）
$3 \varnothing 35$ GOSUB 61øø
3ø4ø PRINTTAB（TB＋1ø）＂ENTER STRIN
G TO EDIT＂
$3 \varnothing 45$ PRINT
3ø5ø PRINTTAB（TB＋12）＂－＞＂；：LINEIN
PUT SD\＄：IF SD\＄＝＂＂THEN SD\＄＝＂＂
$3 \varnothing 55$ GOSUB $6 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ ：＇OUTPUT ROUTINE
$3 \varnothing 6 \varnothing$ FOR NR＝1 TO LOF（1）
$3 \varnothing 65$ POKE（HI－1），$\varnothing: G E T$ \＃1，NR：POK
E HI，$\varnothing$
$3 \varnothing 7 \varnothing S(T)=\varnothing$
$3 \varnothing 75$ GOSUB 64øø
3ø8ø IF FL（2）＝1 THEN FL（2）＝ø：GOT － $31 \not 15$
$3 \varnothing 85$ GOTO 3125
3ø9ø POKE（HI－1），ø：CLOSE \＃1：POKE HI，$\varnothing$
$3 \varnothing 95$ GOTO 12
31øø GOTO 528ø
$31 \varnothing 5$ GOSUB 61øø
$3 I I \varnothing$ V\＄（I）$=\mathrm{DC} \$: V \$(2)=\mathrm{DN}: V \$(3)=\mathrm{D}$
$A \$: V \$(4)=D Y \$: V \$(5)=D S \$: V \$(6)=D Z \$$
$: V \$(7)=D T \$: V \$(8)=D F \$: V \$(9)=D O \$$
3115 GOSUB 65øø
312ø LSET DC\＄＝V\＄（1）：LSET DN\＄＝V\＄（


The Baint gohn Eallery （1）
THE ASTRO
FGRTUNE TELLER
OASED UPOW HOUE PLABSONAL
PLANETAATCONFIGUAATIONS AFTEHEATERING YOUR GIVEN NAME YOUABERIHOALL LIMC PHLSLAN DAY YOU RICEIUC THC ANSNERTOANY OF 39 AgCDCINFD QUESTIONS RI
THOSE QUETKONS OP LIFE－LOVF：－
SUCCESS－MARTLAGE－FOHTUNE． MOST OTT ASKID BY MEN FS WOMEN

THIS PFOGRAK 15 OVER 15 GY YET DU
TO MOOUKAR APPROACH WHL HUN ON JZK－5／2H 5 YSTEMS FOBTHE SEAIOUS JMQUIREK OH CHEAT FOH AMBTIES II The otstro fortune Jeller $=$ DIsk $\$ 21.25$
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[^10]2): LSET DA\$=V\$ (3):LSET DY\$=V\$ (4) : LSET DS $\$=\mathrm{V} \$(5):$ LSET $\mathrm{DZ} \$=\mathrm{V} \$(6): \mathrm{L}$ SET DT\$=V\$(7):LSET DF\$=V\$(8):LSE T DO\$=V\$(9):PUT \#1,NR
3125 NEXT NR
$313 \varnothing$ GOTO 3ø9ø
$4 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ ON BRK GOTO 12:FL(1)=1:' <-

- START OF FORM MODULE
$4 \varnothing \varnothing 5$ GOSUB 61øø:GOSUB 62øø
$4 \varnothing 1 \varnothing$ LOCATE $\varnothing, 19$
$4 \varnothing 15$ PRINTTAB(TB+11)"PLEASE SELE CT FIELD"
$4 \varnothing 2 \varnothing$ PRINTTAB(TB+2)" Where print
-out string can be found "
$4 \varnothing 25$ GOSUB 719ø
4ø3ø A=VAL(IK\$)
$4 \varnothing 35$ GOSUB 61øø:LOCATE $\varnothing, 7$
$4 \varnothing 4 \varnothing$ PRINTTAB (TB+1ø) "ENTER STRIN G TO PRINT"
$4 \emptyset 45$ PRINT
$4 \varnothing 5 \varnothing$ PRINTTAB(TB+12)" $->$ "; : LINEIN PUT SDS:IF SD\$="" THEN SD\$=" " $4 \emptyset 55$ LOCATE $\varnothing, 11:$ PRINTTAB (TB+8)" ENTER NAME OF LETTER FILE"
$4 \varnothing 6 \varnothing$ PRINT: PRINTTAB (TB+12) " $->$ "; LINEINPUT LF\$
$4 \varnothing 65$ IF LF $\$=1 "$ THEN $4 \varnothing 55$
$4 \varnothing 7 \varnothing$ GOSUB 6øøø:' <-- OUTPUT RO UTINE
$4 \varnothing 75$ FOR T=1 TO LOF (1)
$4 \varnothing 8 \varnothing$ POKE (HI-1), ø:GET \#1,T:POKE $H I, \varnothing$
$4 \varnothing 85 \mathrm{~S}(T)=\varnothing$
$4 \not 99 \varnothing$ GOSUB $64 \varnothing \varnothing$
$4 \emptyset 95$ IF FL(2)=1 THEN FL(2)=ø:GOS
UB 4115:GOTO 41øø
$41 \varnothing \varnothing$ NEXT T
41ø5 POKE (HI-1),ø:CLOSE \#1:POKE HI, $\varnothing$
411ø GOTO 416ø
4115 LOCATE $\varnothing, 7:$ GOSUB 6255
$412 \emptyset$ IF $F L(1)=1$ THEN GOTO 4135
$4125 \mathrm{~S}(\mathrm{~T})=1$
413ø RETURN
4135 GOSUB $719 \varnothing$
414ø IF IK\$="Y" OR IK\$="Y" THEN
4125
4145 IF IK\$="A" OR IK\$="a" THEN
$F L(1)=\varnothing:$ GOTO $412 \varnothing$
415ø IF IK\$="N" OR IK\$="n" THEN
413ø
4155 GOTO 4135
$416 \varnothing$ ' $4-$ DOUBLE CHECK OF DELE TES
4165 GOSUB 61øø
$417 \varnothing$ LOCATE $\varnothing, 6:$ PRINTTAB(TB+13)" PRINT-OUT"
4175 CV=9:C=1
$418 \varnothing$ GOSUB $6 \emptyset \varnothing \varnothing$
4185 FOR T=1 TO LOF (1)
$419 \varnothing$ IF $S(T)=1$ THEN 4195 ELSE 42


## $6 \varnothing$

4195 POKE (HI-1), $\varnothing$ :GET \#1,T:POKE HI, $\varnothing$
$42 \varnothing \varnothing \mathrm{CV}=\mathrm{CV}+1$
42ø5 IF CV>21 THEN CV=9
421ø LOCATE $\varnothing, 7:$ PRINTTAB (TB +8 ) " M ARKED FOR PRINTING=";C:C=C+1:IOC ATE $1, C V$
4215 IF $A=1$ OR $A=\varnothing$ THEN PRINT T $\mathrm{AB}(T \mathrm{~B}+5) \mathrm{DC} ; " \mathrm{"}$; DN\$
422ø IF A=2 THEN PRINT TAB(TB+5) DNS;" ";DC\$
4225 IF A=3 AND W=8ø THEN PRINTT AB(18) DA\$;" "; DN\$ ELSE IF A=3 THEN PRINTTAB (2) DA\$;" ";DC\$ $423 \varnothing$ IF $A=4$ AND $W=8 \varnothing$ THEN PRINT DY\$;" "; DNS ELSE IF A=4 THEN PR INT DY\$;" "; DC\$
4235 IF A=5 THEN PRINT DS\$;" ";D N\$
424ø IF A=6 THEN PRINT DZ\$;" ";D N\$
4245 IF $A=7$ AND $W=8 \varnothing$ THEN PRINT DT\$;" "; DN\$ ELSE IF A=7 THEN P RINT DT\$;" "; DC\$
$425 \emptyset$ IF $A=8$ AND $\mathrm{W}=8 \varnothing$ THEN PRINT DFS;" "; DN\$ ELSE IF A=8 THEN PR INT DF\$;" "; DC\$
4255 IF $A=9$ AND $W=8 \varnothing$ THEN PRINT DO\$;" "; DN\$ ELSE IF A=9 THEN PR INT DO\$;" "; DC\$
426ø NEXT T
4265 POKE (HI-1), ø:CLOSE\#1: POKE HI, $\varnothing$
427ø T=21-CV:FOR Y=1 TO T:LOCATE 1,CV+T:PRINT:NEXT Y:PRINTTAB (TB +ø)"ARE YOU SURE YOU WISH TO PRI NT THESE";
4275 GOSUB 719ø
428ø IF IK\$="Y" THEN 4295
4285 IF IK\$="N" THEN 4øøø
429ø GOTO 4275
4295 CLS
$43 \varnothing \varnothing$ GOSUB 61øø:PRINTTAB(TB+1ø)" Working..."
$43 \varnothing 5$ GOSUB 6øøø
$431 \varnothing$ FOR T=1 TO LOF (1)
4315 IF $S(T)=1$ THEN $432 \varnothing$ ELSE 44 $8 \varnothing$
432ø POKE (HI-1), ø:GET \#1,T:POKE HI, $\varnothing$
4325 GOSUB 4345
433 $\varnothing$ POKE HI-1, $\varnothing:$ PRINT\#-2, CHRS (1 2): POKE HI, $\varnothing: 1<--$ EJECTS A PAGE 4335 NEXT T
$434 \varnothing$ CLOSE \#1:GOTO 12
$4345 \mathrm{P}=\operatorname{INSTR}(\mathrm{DF} \$, ", 1$ ): RFS=LEFT\$( DF \$, P-1):FOR TF=P TO 25:IF MIDS( DFS, TF, 1) <>CHR\$(32) THEN FC=FC+1 : NEXT TF
435ø RL\$=MID\$(DF\$,P+1,FC-1)

4355 L=LEN (RF\$):R1\$=RF\$:GOSUB 44 $3 \varnothing:$ RF\$=RI \$: L=LEN (RL\$) : RI\$=RL\$: GO SUB 443ø:RL\$=R1\$
436ø OPEN "I", \#2,LF\$
4365 IF EOF (2) $=-1$ THEN CLOSE \#2: RETURN
437ø LINE INPUT \#2,IL\$
$4375 \mathrm{P}=$ INSTR(IL\$,".FN."):IF P>ø
THEN 4395
$438 \varnothing$ P=INSTR(IL\$,".LN."):IF P>ø
THEN 4425
4385 POKE HI-1, $:$ PRINT \#-2, II\$:
POKE HI, $\varnothing$
$439 \varnothing$ GOTO 4365
4395 ' FOUND.FN.
$44 \varnothing \varnothing$ MID\$ (IL\$, $P, 4$ ) =" "
$44 \emptyset 5 \mathrm{Pl} \$=\mathrm{MID}(\mathrm{IL} \$ 1, \mathrm{P}-1)$
$441 \varnothing$ P2 \$=MID\$ (IL\$, P+4, LEN(IL\$))
4415 IL\$=P1\$+RF\$+P2\$
$442 \varnothing$ GOTO 4375
4425 MIDS(IL\$,P,4)=" ": PI\$=MI D\$(IL\$, 1, P-1): P2 \$=MID\$ (IL\$, P+4, L EN(IL\$)):IL\$=P1\$+RL\$+P2\$:GOTO 43 $8 \varnothing$
$443 \varnothing$ FOR U=1 TO LEN (RI\$)
4435 C\$=MID\$ (RI\$,U,I)
$444 \emptyset$ IF U゙=1 THEN 4465
4445 IF ASC(C\$)<91 AND ASC(C\$)>6
4 THEN C=ASC(C\$)+32:C\$=CHR\$ (C)
$445 \emptyset$ MID\$ (RI\$,U,I)=C\$
4455 NEXT U
$446 \varnothing$ RETURN
4465 'FIRST LETTER
4470 IF ASC(CS)>96 THEN C=ASC(C\$
) $-32: C \$=\operatorname{CHR}$ ( $C$ )
4475 GOTO 445ø
$448 \varnothing$ NEXT T
4485 POKE (HI-1), Ø:CLOSE \#1:POKE HI, $\varnothing$
$449 \varnothing$ GOTO 12
5øøø ON BRK GOTO 12:FL(1)=1:' <-- START OF PRINT MODULE

5øø5 GOSUB 61øø:GOSUB 62øø
$5 \varnothing 1 \varnothing$ LOCATE $\varnothing, 19$
$5 \varnothing 15$ PRINTTAB(TB+11)"PLEASE SELE
CT FIELD"
5ø2ø PRINTTAB(TB+2)" Where print
-out string can be found "
$5 \not)^{25}$ GOSUB $719 \varnothing$
$5 \emptyset 3 \varnothing$ A=VAL (IK\$)
$5 \not \subset 35$ GOSUB 61øø:LOCATE $\varnothing, 7$
$5 \emptyset 4 \varnothing$ PRINTTAB (TB+1ø) "ENTER STRIN
G TO PRINT"
$5 \varnothing 45$ PRINT
$5 \emptyset 5 \varnothing$ PRINTTAB(TB+12)"->";:IINEIN
PUT SD\$:IF SD\$="" THEN SD\$=" "
$5 \not \varnothing 55$ GOSUB $6 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$
$5 \varnothing 6 \varnothing$ FOR T=1 TO LOF (1)


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$5 \varnothing 65$ POKE (HI-1), Ø:GET \#1,T:POKE HI, $\varnothing$
$5 \varnothing 7 \varnothing \mathrm{~S}(\mathrm{~T})=\varnothing$
$5 \not \subset 75$ GOSUB $64 \varnothing \varnothing$
$5 \emptyset 8 \varnothing$ IF $F L(2)=1$ THEN $F L(2)=\varnothing:$ GOS
UB 51øø:GOTO 5ø85
$5 \varnothing 85$ NEXT T
$5 \varnothing 9 \varnothing$ POKE (HI-1), Ø:CLOSE \#1:POKE HI, Ø
$5 \emptyset 95$ GOTO 5145
51øø LOCATE Ø,7:GOSUB 6255
$51 \varnothing 5$ IF $F L(1)=1$ THEN GOTO 512ø
$511 \varnothing S(T)=1$
5115 RETURN
512ø GOSUB $719 \varnothing$
5125 IF IK\$="Y" OR IK\$="Y" THEN $511 \varnothing$
513ø IF IK\$="A" OR IK\$="a" THEN
FL (1) $=\varnothing$ :GOTO $51 \varnothing 5$
5135 IF IK\$="N" OR IK\$="n" THEN
5115
$514 \varnothing$ GOTO 512ø
5145 'DOUBLE CHECK OF DELETES
515ø GOSUB 61øø
5155 LOCATE $\varnothing, 6:$ PRINTTAB (TB+13)" PRINT-OUT"
516ø CV=9:C=1
5165 GOSUB 6øøø
$517 \varnothing$ FOR T=1 TO LOF (I)
5175 IF $S(T)=1$ THEN $518 \varnothing$ ELSE 52 45
518ø POKE (HI-1), Ø:GET \#1,T:POKE HI, $\varnothing$
$5185 \mathrm{CV}=\mathrm{CV}+1$
$519 \emptyset$ IF CV>21 THEN CV=9

## Mouse Tales

By Logan Ward


5195 LOCATE $\varnothing, 7:$ PRINTTAB (TB+8)"M ARKED FOR PRINTING="; $\mathrm{C}: \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{C}+1:$ LOC ATE 1,CV
$52 \varnothing \varnothing$ IF $A=1$ OR $A=\varnothing$ THEN PRINT T AB(TB+5) DC\$;" "; DN\$
$52 \emptyset 5$ IF $A=2$ THEN PRINT TAB (TB+5)
DN\$;" ";DC\$
$521 \varnothing$ IF $A=3$ AND $W=8 \emptyset$ THEN PRINTT AB(18) DAS;" ";DN\$ ELSE IF A=3 T HEN PRINTTAB(2) DA\$;" "; DC\$
5215 IF A=4 AND $W=8 \varnothing$ THEN PRINT DY\$;" ";DNS ELSE IF A=4 THEN PRI NT DY\$;" ";DC\$
522ø IF A=5 THEN PRINT DS\$;" ";D N\$
5225 IF A=6 THEN PRINT DZ\$;" ";D N\$
$523 \varnothing$ IF $A=7$ AND $W=8 \varnothing$ THEN PRINT DT\$;" ";DN\$ELSE IF $A=7$ THEN PRIN T DT\$;" ";DC\$
5235 IF A=8 AND W=8ø THEN PRINT DF\$;" ";DN\$ ELSE IF A=8 THEN PRI NT DFS;" ";DCS
$524 \emptyset$ IF A=9 AND $W=8 \varnothing$ THEN PRINT DO\$;" ";DN\$ ELSE IF A=9 THEN PRI NT DO\$;" ";DC\$
5245 NEXT T
$525 \varnothing$ POKE (HI-1), ø:CLOSE\#1: POKE HI, $\varnothing$
5255 T=21-CV:FOR Y=1 TO T:LOCATE
1, CV+T:PRINT:NEXT Y:PRINTTAB (TB $+\varnothing)$ "ARE YOU SURE YOU WISH TO PRI NT THESE"
$526 \varnothing$ GOSUB $719 \varnothing$
5265 IF IK\$="Y" THEN 528ø
527ø IF IK\$="N" THEN GOTO 5øøø
5275 GOTO 526ø
528ø CLS
5285 PRINT"WORKING.";
$529 \varnothing$ GOSUB 6øøø
5295 FOR T=1 TO LOF (1)
$53 \varnothing \varnothing$ IF $S(T)=1$ THEN $53 \varnothing 5$ ELSE 53 65
$53 \varnothing 5$ POKE (HI-1), ø:GET \#1,T
$531 \varnothing \mathrm{~F}=\varnothing: T \mathrm{~F}=\varnothing:$ POKE (HI-1), $\varnothing$
$5315 \mathrm{TF}=\mathrm{TF}+1: \mathrm{CC}=\mathrm{MID} \$(\mathrm{DY} \$, \mathrm{TF}, 1):$
IF CC\$=CHRS (32) THEN $\mathrm{F}=\mathrm{F}+1$
532ø IF TF=25 OR F=2 THEN 533ø
5325 GOTO 5315
533ø IF TF=25 THEN T\$=DY\$:GOTO
5335 ELSE T\$=LEFT\$ (DY\$,TF)
5335 PRINT\#-2, DN\$
$534 \varnothing$ PRINT\#-2, DA\$
5345 PRINT\#-2,T\$;", ";DS\$
535ø PRINT\#-2, DZ\$
5355 IF PC=1 THEN EL=EL-1:PRINT\# $-2, D O \$$
$536 \emptyset$ FOR TT=1 TO EL:PRINT\#-2," " : NEXT TT
5365 NEXT T
$537 \varnothing$ POKE (HI-1), $\varnothing: C I O S E$ \#1:POKE

HI, Ø
5375 GOTO 12
$538 \varnothing$ '
5385
$539 \varnothing$ '-- END OF PRINT ROUTINE --
6øøø '-- START OUTPUT ROUTINE --
6øø5 CLOSE\#1:POKE (HI-1), ø:LOCAT E $\varnothing, 2 \varnothing: A T T R$ 3, $\varnothing, B:$ PRINTTAB (TB+6) "PLEASE WAIT - ACCESSING DISK";:
ATTR 1, $0: O P E N$ "D",\#1,"MAILER.FIL : 月", $^{\prime \prime} 166$
$6 \varnothing 1 \varnothing$ FIELD \#1, $1 \varnothing$ AS DC\$,25 AS D N\$, 25 AS DA\$, 25 AS DY\$,1ø AS DS , 7 AS DZ\$,14 AS DT\$,25 AS DF\$,25 AS DO\$:LOCATE $\varnothing, 2 \varnothing:$ PRINT:RETURN $6 \emptyset 15$ LSET DC\$=V\$(1):LSET DN\$=V\$( 2): LSET DA $=V \$(3):$ LSET DY $\$=V \$(4)$ :ISET DS\$=V\$(5)
$6 \not 62 \emptyset$ LSET DZ\$=V\$(6):LSET DT\$=V\$(
7) : LSET DF $=V \$(8):$ LSET $D O \$=V \$(9)$
$6 \varnothing 25$ NR=LOF (I) +1
$6 \varnothing 3 \varnothing$ POKE (HI-1), Ø:PUT \#1,NR:POK E HI, $\varnothing$
$6 \emptyset 35$ POKE (HI-1), Ø:CLOSE \#1:POKE HI, ø
$6 \varnothing 4 \varnothing$ LOCATE $\varnothing, 2 \varnothing:$ PRINT
$6 \not 645$ RETURN
61øø 1-- HEADER SUBROUTINE --
$61 \varnothing 5$ CLS:ATTR 1, $\varnothing:$ PRINTSTRING\$ (4 $\emptyset+T B+T B, " * "): P R I N T T A B(T B+12) ;: A T$

TR 3, 3:PRINT" The Post Office "; :ATTR 1, $\varnothing$ :PRINT:PRINT:PRINTSTRIN G\$ $\left(4 \varnothing+\mathrm{TB}+\mathrm{TB},{ }^{\prime \prime}{ }^{\prime \prime}\right)$ ) $\mathrm{LOCATE} \varnothing, 9:$ RETU RN
62øø 1-- HEADERS SUB-ROUTINE -$62 \varnothing 5$ LOCATE $\varnothing, 7$
$621 \varnothing$ PRINTTAB (TB+1ø)"<1>. Code ONLY"
6215 PRINTTAB (TB+1ø)"<2>. Name ONLY"
$622 \varnothing$ PRINTTAB (TB+1ø)"<3>. Addres S ONLY"
6225 PRINTTAB (TB+1ø)"<4>. City ONLY'
$623 \varnothing$ PRINTTAB (TB+1ø)" $<5>$. State ONLY"
6235 PRINTTAB (TB+Iø)" $<6>$. Zip ONLY"
$624 \varnothing$ PRINTTAB(TB+1ø)"<7>. Teleph one ONLY"
6245 PRINTMAB (TB+1ø)"<8>. First/ Last ONLY"
$625 \varnothing$ PRINTMAB(TB+1ø)"<9>. Countr Y ONLY": PRINT:PRINTTAB ( TB) "Default-> < $\rangle$. ANY OF THE AB OVE": RETURN
6255 'SUB ROUTINE 2
626ø PRINTTAB (TB+TZ)"
CODE
: "; DC
6265 PRINTTAB (TB+TZ)"
NAME

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: "; DN\$
$627 \varnothing$ PRINTTAB (TB+TZ)' : "; DA\$
6275 PRINTTAB(TB+TZ)" CITY : ": DY\$
628ø PRINTTAB(TB+TZ)" STATE : "; DS $\$$
6285 PRINTTAB(TB+TZ)" : " DZ \$
629ø PRINTTAB(TB+TZ) "TELEPHONE \# : " ; DT\$
6295 PRINTTAB (TB+TZ) " F,L NAME
: " DF \$
$63 \varnothing \varnothing$ PRINTTAB (TB+TZ) " COUNTRY : " ; DO\$
$63 \varnothing 5$ RETURN
64øø -- SEARCH SUB-ROUTINE --
$64 \varnothing 5$ IF $A=1$ AND INSTR (DCS,SD\$) $>\varnothing$ THEN FL (2)=1:RETURN
$641 \varnothing$ IF $A=2$ AND INSTR (DNS,SD\$) $>\varnothing$ THEN FL(2)=1:RETURN
6415 IF $A=3$ AND INSTR (DAS, SD\$) $>\varnothing$ THEN FL (2) =1:RETURN
$642 \emptyset$ IF $A=4$ AND INSTR (DY\$, SD\$) $>\varnothing$ THEN FL (2)=1:RETURN
6425 IF $A=5$ AND INSTR(DS $\$, S D \$)>\varnothing$ THEN FL (2)=1:RETURN
$643 \varnothing$ IF $A=6$ AND INSTR (DZ $\$, S D \$)>\varnothing$ THEN FL (2)=1:RETURN
6435 IF $A=7$ AND INSTR (DTS,SD\$) $>\varnothing$ THEN FL (2) =1: RETURN
$644 \varnothing$ IF $A=8$ AND INSTR (DF $\$, S D \$)>\varnothing$ THEN FL (2) =1: RETURN
6445 IF A=9 AND INSTR (DOS,SD\$) $>\varnothing$ THEN FL (2) = 1: RETURN
$645 \varnothing$ IF $A=\varnothing$ AND INSTR (DC $\$, S D \$)>\varnothing$ THEN FL(2)=1:RETURN
6455 IF A= $\varnothing$ AND INSTR(DN\$, SD\$) $>\varnothing$ THEN FL (2)=1: RETURN
$646 \varnothing$ IF A= $\varnothing$ AND INSTR (DAS,SD\$) $>\varnothing$ THEN FL (2) = 1: RETURN
6465 IF $A=\varnothing$ AND INSTR (DY\$, SD\$) $>\varnothing$ THEN FL (2) =1: RETURN
$647 \varnothing$ IF $A=\varnothing$ AND $\operatorname{INSTR}(D S \$, S D \$)>\varnothing$ THEN FL (2) = 1:RETURN
6475 IF $A=\varnothing$ AND INSTR (DZ \$, SD\$) $>\varnothing$ THEN FL (2) = 1: RETURN
$648 \varnothing$ IF $A=\varnothing$ AND INSTR (DT\$, SD\$) $>\varnothing$
$S \$=$ MID ( $S \$, 1$, LEN (S\$)-1): GOTO 663 $\varnothing$

665ø IF IK\$=CHR\$ (13) OR IK\$=CHR\$
(1ø) THEN GOTO 668ø
6655 IF P=M-1 THEN 663ø
$666 \varnothing \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{P}+1$
6665 S\$=S\$+IK\$:LOCATE P,R:ATTR 3 , $\varnothing:$ PRINT IK\$;:ATTR $1, \varnothing$
$667 \emptyset$ IF $P=M-1$ THEN LOCATE $P+1, R:$ PRINT" ";:SOUND 1,l:GOTO 663ø
6675 GOTO 663ø
668ø IF $S \$<>" \|$ THEN $P=P+1: L O C A T E$ P, R:PRINT

6685 RETURN
$669 \varnothing$ GOSUB $719 \varnothing$
6695 GOSUB $6 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$
67øø DC\$=CO\$:LSET B\$=NA\$:LSET C\$ =ADS:LSET D\$=CI\$:LSET E\$=ST\$:LSE T F \$=ZI\$:LSET G\$=TE\$:LSET H\$=FL\$ : LSET I\$=CN\$
$67 \varnothing 5$ NR=LOF (1) +1
$671 \varnothing$ POKE (HI-1), $\varnothing:$ PUT \#1,NR:POK E HI, $\varnothing$
6715 POKE (HI-1), $\varnothing:$ CLOSE \#1:POKE $\mathrm{HI}, \varnothing$
672ø RETURN
6725 POKE (HI-1), $\varnothing:$ POKE 113, $\varnothing: E X$
EC 4ø999: $\ll-$ BREAK OUT FROM MAI
N MENU
673ø PCLEAR .I: RUN 11
$7 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ - BEGINNING OF INPUT LOOP
$7 \not \varnothing 5$ LOCATE C, R: PRINTV\$ (VN):LOCA
TE C+L,R:PRINT:GOSUB 66ø5
$7 \emptyset 1 \varnothing$ IF $S \$<>" \|$ THEN V\$ (VN) $=S \$$
$7 \varnothing 15$ IF UA=1 THEN $7 \varnothing 25$
$7 \varnothing 2 \varnothing$ RETURN
$7 \varnothing 25 \mathrm{UA}=\varnothing$
$7 \emptyset 3 \varnothing$ IF $S \$<>\| \|$ THEN V $\$(V N)=S \$$
$7 \emptyset 35$ GU=1:RETURN
$7 \phi 4 \varnothing$ IF FL(3) $=2$ THEN FL $(3)=\varnothing:$ RET
URN: '<-- ZIP CODE LOOKUP MODULE
$7 \varnothing 5 \varnothing$ POKE (HI-1), $\varnothing$ :OPEN "D",\#2,"
ZIPCODES.FIL", 42
$7 \emptyset 55$ FIELD \#2, 25 AS ZC\$,1ø AS Z S\$,7 AS ZZ\$:IF LOF (2)=ø THEN CLO SE \#2:LOCATE $\varnothing, 2 \varnothing:$ PRINT:GOTO $7 \varnothing 9$ 5
$7 \emptyset 6 \varnothing$ FOR T=1 TO LOF (2)
$7 \emptyset 65$ POKE (HI-1), ø:GET \#2,T:POKE HJ, $\varnothing$
$7 \not \subset 7 \varnothing$ BS $=25-$ LEN (T1\$) :T\$=STRING\$ (B S," ")
$7 \varnothing 75$ Tl\$=T1\$+T\$
$7 \varnothing 8 \varnothing$ IF $\mathrm{ZC}=\mathrm{T} 1 \$$ AND INSTR(ZS\$,T2
$\$)>\varnothing$ THEN $V \$(6)=Z Z \$: P O K E$ (HI-1),
$\varnothing:$ LOCATE $\varnothing, 2 \varnothing:$ PRINT:CLOSE \#2:POK
E HI, $\varnothing:$ RETURN
$7 \varnothing 85$ NEXT T
$799 \varnothing$ CLOSE \#2
$7 \varnothing 95 \mathrm{~V} \$(6)=111$
$71 \varnothing \varnothing \mathrm{AD}(1)=1$
$71 \varnothing 5$ RETURN
$711 \varnothing$ 1-- ADD ZIP CODE TO FILE --
7115 POKE HI-1, $\varnothing: O P E N$ "D", \#2,"ZI
PCODES.FIL", 42
$712 \emptyset$ FIELD \#2,25 AS ZC\$,1ø AS ZS \$,7 AS ZZ\$
7125 NR=LOF (2) + 1
$713 \varnothing$ LSET ZC\$=T1\$:LSET ZS\$=T2\$:L
SET ZZ\$=V\$ (6)
7135 PUT \#2,NR
714ø CLOSE \#2: POKE HI, $\varnothing$
7145 RETURN

7150 ＇
7155 IF FL（3）$=1$ AND LEN（V\＄（4））$=\varnothing$ OR LEN（V\＄（5））$=\varnothing$ THEN FL（3）$=2:$ RE TURN
$716 \varnothing$ IF $F L(3)=1$ THEN $C V \$=V \$(4): G$ OSUB 7165：T1\＄＝CV\＄：CV\＄＝V\＄（5）：GOSU B 7165：T2\＄＝CV\＄：FL（3）＝ø：RETURN 7165 FOR L＝1 TO LEN（CV\＄）
$717 \varnothing$ LX\＄＝MID\＄（CV\＄，L，1）：LX＝ASC（LX \＄）
7175 IF LX＞9ø AND LX＜123 THEN LX $=L X-32: M I D \$(C V \$, I, I)=C H R \$(L X)$
$718 \varnothing$ NEXT L
7185 RETURN
$719 \varnothing$＇－INKEY STRING SUB－ROUTIN
E－－
7195 IK\＄＝INKEY\＄：IF IK\＄＝\｜＂THEN 7 195
$72 \varnothing \varnothing$ IF KK＝1 THEN SOUND $2 \varnothing \varnothing, 1$ $72 \emptyset 5$ RETURN
$721 \varnothing$ IF ERNO＝26 AND ERLIN＝434り T HEN CLS：GOSUB 61øø：LOCATE $\varnothing, 12: P$ RINTTAB（TB）＂＊＊LETTER FILE REQUE STED NOT PRESENT＊＊＂：LOCATE D， 2 $\varnothing:$ PRINTTAB（TB＋5）＂＊＊PRESS ANY KE $Y$ TO CONTINUE＊＊＂：GOSUB 719ø：GOT 012
7215 IF ERNO＝2ø AND ERLIN＝6øø5 T HEN GOSUB 61øø：LOCATE $\varnothing, 12:$ PRINT

TAB（TB＋ø）＂＊＊FIIE：MAIIER．FIL H AS AN I／O ERROR＊＊＂：IOCATE $\varnothing, 2 \varnothing$ ： PRINTTAB（TB＋5）＂＊＊PRESS ANY KEY TO CONTINUE＊＊＂；：GOSUB 719め：GOTO 12
$722 \emptyset$ IF ERNO＝2ø AND ERIIN＝12 THE $N$ GOSUB 61øø：LOCATE $\varnothing, 12$ ：PRINTT AB（TB＋$\varnothing)^{\prime \prime * *}$ IO ERROR ON DATA DIS K PLEASE CHECK＊＊＂：LOCATE $\varnothing, 2 \varnothing:$ P RINTTAB（TB＋5） $1 * *$ PRESS ANY KEY T ○ CONTINUE＊＊＂；：GOSUB 719ø：GOTO 12
7225 IF ERNO＝2ø AND ERLIN＝9545 T HEN GOSUB 6Iøø：LOCATE $\varnothing, 12:$ PRINT TAB（TB）＂＊＊IO ERROR IN FILE ZI PCODES PLZ CHK＊＊＂：LOCATE $\varnothing, 2 \varnothing:$ PRINTTAB（TB＋5）＂＊＊PRESS ANY KEY TO CONTINUE＊＊＂；：GOSUB 719ø：GOTO 12
$723 \not \subset$ IF ERNO＝26 AND ERLIN＝4355 T HEN GOSUB 61øø：LOCATE $\varnothing, 12: P R I N T$ TAB（TB＋2）＂＊NO LETTER FILE PRESE NT ON DISK＊＂；：GOSUB 719ø：GOTO 12
7231 IF ERNO＝26 AND ERLIN＝436ø T HEN $2 \varnothing$
7235 STOP
$724 \varnothing$ A $=$ INKEY\＄：IF A\＄＝＂＂THEN 724 $\varnothing$

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Swh Search is a challenging game of strategy fon one to fous players. Each player is the captain of a SPRUANCE class destroyer equipped with ASROCs

Steve Sward is a major in the U.S. Air Force and is currently stalioned at Castle AFB He has been a Colar Computer enihusiast since 1980. Steve his wife Carla, send their three children live in Merced, California.
(anti-sübmarine rockets). Your mission is to track down the enemy sub, approach to within 10 nautical miles (NM) and fire an ASROC set to the correct depth.
You destroyer receives "Distance Only" information on the enemy sub. You must use this information to determine the sub's track and depth. The sub travels at 10 nautical miles per hour ( 10 knots) with a randomly selected depth (speed and-depth
remain constant throughout the game). The sub changes its course every seven to nine moves of any time it hits the reef (boundary) surrounding the playing area.
You select your destoyer's course (001 to 360 -degrees) and speed ( 0 to 30 knots). Each ship has fout ASROCs and two launchers. $A S R O C S$ have an effective rangeof 10 NM and a depth "kill zone" of plus or minus 25 feet.

Player 1
Heading 135 degrees at 30 KTS)
Player 2
(225 degrees at 30 KTS )


Range from sub is decreasing by 20 NM each turn. Sub must be moving away from you - you are moving 30 NM each turn, but sub is also moving 10 NM ; net difference is 20 NM .


Range from sub is decreasing by 40 NM each turn. Sub must be heading your way - you are moving 30 NM and sub is moving 10 NM ; net difference is 40 NM .

Note: Repair station has a radius of 10 NM. Use this as a guide to judge whether you are within 10 NM of the sub to attack.

(315 degrees at 30 KTS )

If your ship is within 10 NM of the sub, and the sub is either 25 feet above or below the depth setting of your ASROC - you win! However, if you attack the sub within 10 NM but miss with the depth setting, the sub will reattack with a torpedo. To repair damage caused by torpedoes or to restock your supply of ASROCs, head for the red repair station in the center. Should you attack the sub farther than 10 NM away, nothing will happen; the sub will not retaliate - you will simply have wasted one or two missiles.

There are two difficulty options. The first option displays the sub's path, which is useful in becoming familiar with the game. The second option is the same except that the sub's path is concealed. When the sub is finally destroyed under Option 2, its path will

## Compass Guide



## Up and Running

1) Run program
2) Title page/instructions
3) Input number of players ( 1 to 4)
4) Select game difficulty (1=easy; 2=hard)
5) Copy your secret distance code number
6) Copy sub "depth range"
7) Status of your destroyer
8) Playing screen (repair station in center)
9) Press ENTER when ready to enter ship's course and speed
10) Enter course ( 001 to 360 degrees)
11) Enter speed ( 0 to 30 KTS )
12) Your new position is now $\ggg$ flickering $\lll<$
13) Decide whether to attack sub (Y or N). (Must be within 10 NM to succeed)
14) If you didn't attack, write down your distance report
15) If you attacked, choose number of rockets and set depth - ASROC has kill zone of plus or minus 25 feet ( 50 feet total)
16) If you attacked and your distance codes appear, you missed! (You were not within 10 NM of the sub.)
17) If the sub fires a torpedo, you were close enough (10 NM) but your depth setting was off. (Remember, sub does not change depth, so don't duplicate that depth setting again!)
be displayed for the curious. For the frustrated, there is an "I Give Up" feature, which will also display the sub's depth and path.

Remember, the only information you get is distance from the sub. As you don't want other players to know how close you're getting to the sub, each player receives a distance code number at the beginning of the game. Copy down your code number ( 1 to 10 ) on your pad of paper, and don't let anyone else see it!

After each player's turn, a list of 10 distances will appear. When your turn is over, use your code number to determine your distance from the sub. Your code number works only after your turn. Do not try to use the information from another player's list of 10 codes (these numbers will be meaningless to you).

It is helpful to keep track of your moves on a pad of paper. Analysis of the distance reports will provide valuable clues to the sub's position and heading/ track.

See the "Up and Running" reference chart to quickly step you through the motions of becoming captain of your destroyer.

## Program Line Comments

| 10-30 | Title page |
| ---: | :--- |
| $40-110$ | Instructions |
| 120-170 | Game setup/initialize variables |
| 180 | Begin new turn |
| 190 | "I GIVE UP" option |
| 200-220 | Control sub path |
| 240 | Next player's turn begins |
| $250-310$ | Display ship position and input |
| new course and speed |  |
| 320-800 | Determine ship position given |
|  | course and speed |
| $750-760$ | End of turn |
| $840-900$ | Check to see if you hit reef or |
| repair station |  |
| $910-960$ | Display ship status |
| $980-1010$ | Figure distance between attacking |
| ship and sub |  |
| $1020-1040$ | Sound of missile launching |
| $1050-1100$ | Ask if you want to attack sub |
| $1110-1210$ | Attack sequence |
| $1220-1300$ | Torpedo attack |
| $1320-1350$ | Assign each player a "code |
| $1430-1440$ | number" |
| Win sequence |  |
| $1450-1480$ | Draw sub path |
| 1520 | End of game loop |
| 1530 | Designs screen |

## Variable Descriptions

| A3 | = Game difficulty level |
| :---: | :---: |
| D | = Max depth for sub |
| DD | = Actual sub depth |
| DR | = Course in degrees |
| DS | = Direction of sub (degrees) |
| KE(4) | = "Code number" for each player |
| MD(2) | = ASROC depth setting |
| ML(4) | = Missile launchers operational (2 max) |
| MS(4) | = Missiles left (4 max) |
| MR | $=$ Moves before sub changes course (7 to 9) |
| MV | = Counts sub moves |
| P | = Current player number |
| P4 | = Number of players in game |
| PR(4) | = Speed available ( 30 KTS max ) |
| SD | = Distance between sub and ship |
| SP | = Speed |
| T | = Turn |
| TT | = Total turns (100 max) |
| $\mathrm{X}(4,5)$ |  |
| $Y(4,5)$ | = Stores ship's last 4 moves |
| XS(102) |  |
| YS(102) | = Stores sub's entire route |

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$2 \varnothing$ CLS $(\varnothing):$ PRINT＠74，＂＇SUB SEARCH ＇＂；：PRINT＠112，＂BY＂；：PRINT＠138，＂ STEVE SWARD＂；：PLAY＂TIPI＂：PRINT ＠76，CL\＄；
$3 \varnothing$ FORW＝1TO2ø：R＝RND（5øø）：PRINT＠R ，＂sub＂；：PLAY＂Tl7øV1501；A；A\＃；A－；O 5；A；A\＃；A－；T2P6＂：PRINT＠R，CL\＄；：NEX T
$4 \varnothing$ CLS（3）：PRINT＂MISSION：DESTROY
ENEMY SUBMARINE＂；：PRINT＠4ø，＂＊SP EED：1øKTS＂；：PRINT＠72，＂＊DEPTH： UNKNOWN＂；
5ø PRINT＠128，＂FORCE：1 SPRUANCE C LASS DESTROYER＂；：PRINT＂＊EQUIP ： SONAR（DISTANCE ONLY）＂：PRINT＂＊S PEED ：$\varnothing$ TO $3 \varnothing$ KTS＂：PRINT＂＊HEAD ING：øø1 TO 36ø DEGREES＂
6ø PRINT＂＊WEAPONS： 4 ASROCS＂：PRI NT＠296，＂＊RANGE：1øNM＂：PRINT＠328，
＂＊DEPTH SETTING：MUST BE＂：PRINT＠ 36ø，＂WITHIN 25 FT OF SUB＂
$7 \varnothing$ PRINT＠48ø，＂．．．HIT＜ENTER＞＂；：L INEINPUTAS
1øø CLS（4）：PRINT＂SUB STARTS IN C ENTER．．．COURSE CHANGES EVERY 7 －9 TURNS．＂：PRINT：PRINT＂EACH PLAY ER STARTS IN A CORNER．＂：PRINT：PR INT＂TO REPAIR AND REARM SHIP，HE AD FOR RED REPAIR DOCK IN CENTE R．＂；
11ø PRINT＠256，＂TO ENTER SHIP＇S C OURSE AND SPEED．．．HIT＜ENTER＞．
NEW SHIP TRACK＂；：PRINT＂WILL THE N＞＞FLICKER＜＜＂：PRINT：PRINT＂YOU THEN HAVE THE OPTION OF ATTA CKING．．．HIT＜Y＞OR＜N＞＂；：PRINT＠ $48 \varnothing, " . . . H I T<E N T E R>" ;: L I N E I N P U T N$ \＄
$12 \emptyset$ CLS（3）：PRINT＠64，＂INPUT NUMB ER OF PLAYERS＂；：INPUTP4：GOSUB81 $\varnothing$ $:$ IFP4 $>2$ THENMR $=7$ ELSEMR $=$ RND $(3)+7$ 13ø PRINT＠16ø，＂SELECT DIFFICULT Y．．．＂：PRINT：PRINT＂1．LANDLUBBER－ DISPLAYS SUB PATH 2．OLD SALT＂：I NPUTA3：GOSUB132ø
$14 \varnothing$ FORP $=1 T O P 4: P R(P)=3 \varnothing: M S(P)=4:$ $\mathrm{ML}(\mathrm{P})=2: \operatorname{NEXTP}$
15ø PMODE3，1：PCLS（6）：COLOR8，6：TT
$=1: T=1: D=P 4 * 3 \varnothing \varnothing: D D=R N D(D): G O S U B 1$ 53ø
$16 \varnothing$ CLS $(\varnothing):$ PRINT＠64，＂SUB DEPTH I S 1 TO＂D＂FEET＂；：PLAY＂TIPIPI＂
17ø DS＝RND（36）＊1ø：GOTO2øø
$18 \emptyset$ FORB＝1TOP4：FORC＝1TO4：X（B，C）$=$ $X(B, C+1): Y(B, C)=Y(B, C+1): N E X T C, B$ 19ø CLS（ $\varnothing$ ）：IFTT＝1ø1THEN149øELSEP RINT＠64，＂YOU ARE ON TURN \＃＂TT＂． ．GIVE UP？？＂；：PRINT＠416，＂TO CONTI NUE GAME，HIT＜ENTER＞＂：PRINT＠96， ＂＂：LINEINPUT＂ENTER＜I GIVE UP＞． ．．＂；G\＄：IFG\＄＝＂I GIVE UP＂THEN149ø 2øø MV＝MV＋1：IFMV＝MR THENMV＝$\varnothing:$ GOT 017ø
$21 \varnothing \mathrm{~T}=\mathrm{T}+1: \mathrm{TH}=\mathrm{T}: \mathrm{T}=2: \mathrm{X}(\varnothing, 1)=\mathrm{XS}(\mathrm{TH}-$ 1）$: Y(\varnothing, 1)=Y S(T H-1): D R=D S: S P=1 \varnothing: P$ $=\varnothing$ ：GOTO $2 \varnothing$
$22 \varnothing \mathrm{XS}(\mathrm{T})=\mathrm{X}(\varnothing, 2): \mathrm{YS}(\mathrm{T})=\mathrm{Y}(\varnothing, 2): I F$ A3 $=1$ THEN145 1
23ø P＝1
24ø GOSUB91ø：SCREEN1，1
25ø FORN＝1TO3： $\operatorname{LINE}(\mathrm{X}(\mathrm{P}, \mathrm{N}), \mathrm{Y}(\mathrm{P}, \mathrm{N})$ ）－（X（P，N＋1），Y（P，N＋1）），PSET：NEXTN 26ø FORN＝1TOI $\varnothing \varnothing: A \$=I N K E Y \$: I F A \$<>$ ＂＂THEN28øELSENEXTN
27ø FORN＝1TO3：LINE（X（P，N），Y（P，N） ）－（ $\mathrm{X}(\mathrm{P}, \mathrm{N}+1), \mathrm{Y}(\mathrm{P}, \mathrm{N}+1))$ ，PRESET：NEX TN：GOTO25ø
$28 \varnothing \operatorname{LINE}(X(P, 1), Y(P, 1))-(X(P, 2)$ ， $Y(P, 2))$, PRESET：CLS（4）：PRINT＠64，＂ SKIPPER．．WHAT COURSE（ $\varnothing \varnothing 1-36 \varnothing$ ）＂； ：INPUTDR：IFDR $>36 \varnothing$ ORDR＝$\varnothing$ THEN $28 \varnothing$ 29ø PRINT＠16ø，＂．＂；：INPUT＂．．WHAT SPEED＂；SP
3øø IFSP＞PR（P）THENPRINT＠228，＂HEY
！WE CAN＇T GO THAT FAST ！＂：PRINT
：PRINT＂TOP SPEED IS＂PR（P）＂KTS＂：G
OTO29ø
$31 \varnothing \mathrm{TH}=\mathrm{T}: \mathrm{T}=5:$ SCREEN1，1
$32 \varnothing$＇DIRECTIONS
$33 \varnothing \mathrm{IF}$ DR＝36øTHEN $34 \varnothing$ ELSE $37 \varnothing$
$34 \varnothing \mathrm{X}(\mathrm{P}, \mathrm{T})=\mathrm{X}(\mathrm{P},(\mathrm{T}-1))$
$35 \emptyset Y(P, T)=Y(P,(T-1))-S P$
$36 \varnothing$ GOTO71ø
37ø IF DR＜＞申9めTHEN41め
$38 \varnothing \mathrm{X}(\mathrm{P}, \mathrm{T})=\mathrm{X}(\mathrm{P},(\mathrm{T}-1))+\mathrm{SP}$
$39 \varnothing Y(P, T)=Y(P,(T-1))$
$4 \varnothing \varnothing$ GOTOT1ø
41ø IF DR＜＞18øTHEN45ø
$42 \varnothing \mathrm{X}(\mathrm{P}, \mathrm{T})=\mathrm{X}(\mathrm{P},(\mathrm{T}-1))$
$43 \emptyset Y(P, T)=Y(P,(T-1))+S P$
$44 \varnothing$ GOTOT1ø
45ø IF DR＜＞27øTHEN49ø
$46 \varnothing \mathrm{X}(\mathrm{P}, \mathrm{T})=\mathrm{X}(\mathrm{P},(\mathrm{T}-1))-\mathrm{SP}$
$47 \varnothing Y(P, T)=Y(P,(T-1))$
$48 \varnothing$ GOTO71ø
49ø IF DR＞9øTHEN55ø
$5 \varnothing \varnothing A A=9 \varnothing-D R: A B=D R$
51ø GOSUB77ø
$52 \varnothing \mathrm{X}(\mathrm{P}, \mathrm{T})=\mathrm{X}(\mathrm{P},(\mathrm{T}-1))+\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{SB})$
$53 \emptyset Y(P, T)=Y(P,(T-1))-I N T(S A)$
$54 \emptyset$ GOTOT1ø
$55 \emptyset \mathrm{IF} \mathrm{DR}>18 \emptyset \mathrm{THEN} 61 \varnothing$
$56 \varnothing A A=D R-9 \varnothing: A B=9 \varnothing-A A$
57ø GOSUB77Ø
$58 \varnothing \mathrm{X}(\mathrm{P}, \mathrm{T})=\mathrm{X}(\mathrm{P},(\mathrm{T}-1))+\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{SB})$
$59 \varnothing Y(P, T)=Y(P,(T-1))+I N T(S A)$
6øø GOTO71ø
$61 \emptyset I F D R>27 \emptyset T H E N 67 \emptyset$
$62 \emptyset A A=D R-18 \varnothing: A B=9 \varnothing-A A$
$63 \varnothing$ GOSUB77ø
$64 \varnothing X(P, T)=X(P,(T-1))-S A$
$65 \varnothing Y(P, T)=Y(P,(T-1))+S B$
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$67 \emptyset A A=D R-27 \emptyset: A B=9 \varnothing-A A$
68ø GOSUB77ø
$69 \varnothing \mathrm{X}(\mathrm{P}, \mathrm{T})=\mathrm{X}(\mathrm{P},(\mathrm{T}-1))-\mathrm{SB}$
$7 \emptyset \varnothing Y(P, T)=Y(P,(T-1))-S A$
$71 \varnothing$ GOSUB84ø
$72 \varnothing \mathrm{~T}=\mathrm{TH}:$ IFP $=\varnothing$ THEN $22 \varnothing$
$73 \varnothing$ GOSUB98ø：GOTOIø5 $\varnothing$
$74 \varnothing$ GOSUB136ø
$75 \emptyset \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{P}+1:$ IFP＜＝P4 THEN24 $\varnothing$
76ø TT＝TT＋1：GOTO18ø
$77 \varnothing R 5=57.29577951: A C=9 \emptyset$
$78 \emptyset A A=A A / R 5: A B=A B / R 5: A C=A C / R 5$
$79 \emptyset S A=(\operatorname{SIN}(A A) / S I N(A C)) * S P$
8øף．SB＝（SIN（AB）／SIN（AC））＊SP：RETU
RN
$81 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, 5,5,255, \varnothing, 25 \varnothing, 5,255$ ，191，25ø，186，ø，191，5，186
82ø FORP＝1TOP4：READX，Y，XI，Y1：FOR $N=1 T O 4: I F N=3 T H E N X(P, N)=X 1: Y(P, N)$ $=Y 1 \operatorname{ELSEX}(P, N)=X: Y(P, N)=Y$
$83 \varnothing$ NEXTN，P：XS（1）＝128：YS（1）＝96：R ETURN
$84 \varnothing \operatorname{IFX}(P, T)<\varnothing$ ORX（ $P, T)>2550 R Y(P$, $T)<\varnothing O R Y(P, T)>191$ THEN88 $\varnothing$ 85申 IFP＝øTHEN RETURN $86 \varnothing \operatorname{IFX}(P, T)<1180 R X(P, T)>1380 R Y$（ $P, T)<860 R Y(P, T)>1 \varnothing 6$ THENRETURN $87 \varnothing$ CLS（2）：PRINT＠64，＂YOU HAVE RE ACHED THE REPAIR DOCK＂：PR（P）$=3 \varnothing$ ： $M S(P)=4: M L(P)=2: P L A Y " T 1 P 1 P 2 ": G O S$ UB98ø：T＝TH：GOTO75ø
$88 \varnothing$ IFP $=\varnothing$ THENT＝TH－1：MV＝$\varnothing:$ GOTO17 $\varnothing$ 89ø CLS（8）：PRINT＠96，＂SKIPPER！W E HIT THE REEF ！！！＂：PR（P）$=P R(P)-$ 1ø：PLAY＂T2P1＂：IFPR（P）＜ $2 \emptyset T H E N P R$（ $P$ ）$=15$
9øø PRINT：PRINT＂WE HAVE PROP DAM AGE ！＂：PRINT：PLAY＂Pl＂：PRINT＂TOP
SPEED IS NOW＂PR（P）＂KTS．＂：PRINT：P RINT＂TRY AGAIN．．．＂：GOSUB142ø：T＝T H：GOTO2 $4 \varnothing$
$91 \varnothing$ CLS（3）
$92 \emptyset$ PRINT＠32，＂STATUS OF DESTROY ER \＃＂P

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## Software

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$93 \emptyset$ PRINT＠128，＂TOP SPEED＝＂PR（P J＂KTS＂
$94 \varnothing$ PRINT：PRINT＂ASROCS＝＂MS（P）
$95 \varnothing$ PRINT：PRINT＂LAUNCHERS＝＂ML（ P）
$96 \varnothing$ PRINT＠48ø，＂．．．HIT＜ENTER＞＂； LINEINPUTF\＄：RETURN
$98 \varnothing S X=A B S(X S(T)-X(P, 5))$
99ø SY＝ABS（YS（T）－Y（P，5））
$1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing S D=I N T(S Q R(S X * S X+S Y * S Y))$
$1 \varnothing 1 \varnothing$ RETURN
$1 \varnothing 2 \varnothing$ FOR H＝1TO MS
1ø3ø PLAY＂T15V1ØO3CC\＃DD\＃EFF\＃GG\＃A
A\＃B；P1T4øOLV31ECBP2ECBP2ECBP2ECB
P2ECBP2ECBP1P1P1＂
1ø4ø NEXT H：RETURN
1ø5ø A\＄＝INKEY\＄
$1 \varnothing 6 \varnothing \operatorname{LINE}(X(P, 5), Y(P, 5))-(X(P, 4)$ ，$Y(P, 4))$, PRESET
1ø7ø PLAY＂L2øO4V5T15CE＂
$1 \varnothing 8 \varnothing \operatorname{LINE}(X(P, 5), Y(P, 5))=(X(P, 4)$ ，$Y(P, 4)), \operatorname{PSET}$
1ø9ø IFA\＄＝＂Y＂THEN111ø
11øø IFA\＄＝＂N＂THEN74øELSE1ø5ø
111ø FOR W＝1TO5
112ø FOR WT＝øTO8：CLS（WT）：PRINT＠1 6ø，＂＾＾＾＾＾BATTLE STATIONS＾＾
ヘ $\wedge^{\prime \prime}$
113ø PLAY＂T17øV3101；A；A\＃；A－；O5；A ；A\＃；A－P2＂：NEXTWT，W
$114 \varnothing$ IFMS $(P)=\varnothing$ ORML $(P)=\varnothing$ THENPRINT ＠64，＂HEY SKIPPER．．．HOW ABOUT HE ADING FOR THE REPAIR DOCK ？？？＂ ：PLAY＂TIPIPI＂：GOTO74ø
115ø PRINT＠64，＂HOW MANY ROCKETS ＂；：INPUTMS：IFMS＜1THEN115
$116 \emptyset$ IFMS $>M S$（ $P$ ）ORMS $>$ ML（ $P$ ）THENPRI NT＠256，＂SKIPPER．．．WE CAN＇T DO T HAT ！！＂：PLAY＂PlPl＂：GOTOL14ø
$117 \varnothing$ MS（ P$)=\mathrm{MS}(\mathrm{P})-\mathrm{MS}: F O R W T=1 \mathrm{TOMS}$
118ø PRINT＠（128＊WT＋128），＂WHAT DE
PTH FOR ROCKET \＃＂WT；：INPUT MD（WT ）
119ø NEXTWT：SCREEN1，1：GOSUB1ø2ø： PLAY＂TIP1PI＂
12øø IF SD＞1øTHENPLAY＂P1＂：GOTO74 $\emptyset$
$121 \varnothing$ FORWT＝1TO MS：IFABS（MD（WT）－D
D）＜26THEN143øELSENEXTWT
$122 \varnothing$ PLAY＂L4V104T1＂
$123 \varnothing$ FORE＝1TO3 $0: F O R F=1 T 07: P L A Y " C$ P4T＋＂：NEXTF：PLAY＂V＋＂：NEXTE
$124 \emptyset$ PLAY＂T38P1V3101ECDP2øECDP2 $\varnothing$ ECDP2øECDP2øECD＂
$125 \varnothing$ CLS（8）：ONRND（2）GOTOL26ø，129 Ø
$126 \varnothing$ PRINT＠96，＂SKIPPER！WE TOOK A HIT IN THE ENGINE ROOM ！＂：P RINT：PLAY＂TIPI＂
$127 \varnothing$ IFPR $(P)<21 T H E N P R(P)=25$
$128 \varnothing$ PR（P）$=$ PR（P）－1ø：PRINT＠192，＂

TOP SPEED IS NOW＂PR（P）＂KTS．＂：GOS UB142ø：GOTO74ø
$129 \varnothing$ PRINT＠96，＂SKIPPER！！WE TO OK A HIT AFT！！＂：PLAY＂TIPI＂
$13 \varnothing \varnothing \mathrm{ML}(\mathrm{P})=\mathrm{ML}(\mathrm{P})-1:$ PRINT＠16ø，＂W E LOST A ROCKET LAUNCHER ！！！＂：PL AY＂P1＂：PRINT＠32ø，＂LAUNCHERS NOW OPERATIONAL＝＂ML（P）：GOSUB142ø：GO TO74ø
$132 \varnothing$ CLS（ $\varnothing$ ）：PRINT＠96，＂GET READY TO COPY DISTANCE CODE．＂：PRINT＂DO N＇T LET ANYONE SEE YOUR CODE！！＂； ：PLAY＂TIPIP1＂
133ø FORN＝1TOP4：CLS（ $\varnothing$ ）
134ø PRINT＠64，＂PLAYER \＃＂N＂YOUR
NUMBER IS．．．．．＂$: \operatorname{KE}(N)=R N D(1 \varnothing): P R$ INT：LINEINPUT＂．．．READY？．．．HIT＜E NTER＞＂；W\＄
135ø PRINT＠192，＂．．．．．．．．．＂KE（N）：P LAY＂T5P1L5øO5Clø＂：NEXTN：RETURN
$136 \emptyset$ CLS（2）：PRINT＂SKIPPER \＃＂P＂． ．．USE YOUR CODE \＃TO DETERMINE SUB＇S DISTANCE．＂：PRINT：FORWT＝1TO $1 \varnothing$
$137 \varnothing$ IFWT＝KE（ P ）THENPRINTWT＂．＂SD ：GOTO139ø
$138 \varnothing$ RN＝RND（2）：ONRND（2）GOSUB14 $\varnothing \varnothing$ ，141ø
139ø NEXTWT：PRINT＠48ø，＂．．．HIT＜E NTER＞＂；：LINEINPUTF\＄：RETURN
14øø PRINTWT＂．＂（ABS（SD＋RND（RN＊1 5）））：RETURN
141ø PRINTWT＂．＂（ABS（SD－RND（RN＊1
5）））：RETURN
$142 \varnothing$ FORWT＝1TO4øøø：NEXTWT：RETURN 1430 FORC＝1TO25ø：PLAY＂T4のO5C＂：CI RCLE（XS（T），YS（T）），C， $8: N E X T C: P L A Y$ ＂TIP1＂
$144 \varnothing$ CLS（8）：PRINT＠37，＂ー－－MISSION COMPLETE－－－＂；：PRINT＠99，＂SUB DES TROYED AT＂DD＂FEET．＂；：PLAY＂PIPI＂： GOTO15øø
$145 \varnothing$ DRAW＂BM128，96＂
$146 \varnothing$ FORD $=2 \mathrm{TO}(\mathrm{TT}+1)$
$147 \varnothing$ LINE－（XS（D），YS（D）），PSET
$148 \emptyset$ IFCN＝1THEN151øELSENEXTD：GOT 023ø
$149 \varnothing$ TT＝TT－1：CLS（8）：PRINT＠64，＂BE TTER LUCK NEXT TIME．．．．．．．．．．．．＂： PLAY＂TIPI＂：PRINT＂SUB WAS AT＂DD＂F EET．＂：PLAY＂PIPI＂
15øø CN＝1：PCLS（6）：SCREEN1，1：GOSU B153ø：GOTO145ø
151ø FORWY＝1TO2：PLAY＂Tl7øV3101；A ；A\＃；A－；05；A；A\＃；A－＂：NEXTWY：PLAY＂T 2P1P3＂：NEXTD
152ø GOTO152ø
$153 \varnothing$ CIRCLE $(128,96), 1 \varnothing, 7, .95:$ PAI $\operatorname{NT}(128,96), 7,7: \operatorname{LINE}(\varnothing, \varnothing)-(255,19$ 1）， $\operatorname{PSET}, \mathrm{B}: \operatorname{IINE}(1,1)-(254,19 \varnothing), \operatorname{PS}$ ET，B：RETURN


## Software

## CoCo Newsroom Desktop Publishing for the CoCo 3

CoCo Newsroom is a full-featured desktop publishing package for the CoCo 3. The program is supplied on three disks and comes with 16 pages of typewritten instructions. The disks are not copy-protected, and making backups for your own protection is encouraged.

CoCo Newsroom provides the CoCo 3 user with a valuable tool previously reserved for the more expensive PC machines. This program is very easy-touse, and excellent step-by-step menu selections help you turn out an impressive small newspaper. All you have to
do is select one of four options at the main menu: Type Up, Layout, PrintView the page, and Picture and Font utilities.

To construct your publication, select Type Up first to compose the various articles or subject matter. Then use Layout to arrange the articles in blocks that fit on the page in two-column format. Next, add appropriate pictures from the picture disk, and select the various fonts from the font disk to complete your publication.
In the Type Up mode, the screen displays a large work area with icons,
or pictures, representing the various commands available. The arrow keys control the cursor, and selection is made with the space bar.

The commands available in Type Up are: PICTURE STAMP, for stamping a picture loaded from memory onto the work sheet; TRASH, for throwing away the screen if you are not satisfied or want to start over; UNDO, for undoing mistakes; and PENCIL, a submenu that allows you to select Line, Box, Circle, Fill, Erase, Text, Dot or Invert.

Actual composition is done in the Text mode. Other options are available to enhance the overall appearance and layout of the article or story: GRAB PICTURE allows you to grab a picture from the screen and store it in memory for later recall using the stamp picture icon; DISK MENU provides a submenu for use with the other two disks; and LOAD A FONT SET loads a font (type) set from the font disk. There are over 20

CoCo Newsroom fonts to choose from, or you can use Color Max 3 fonts.
To load a fill pattern set as generated by the fill pattern editor, select LOAD FILL PATTERN SET. Three fill patterns are available on the font disk. These are handy graphics patterns of lines, dots, crosshatches, diamonds, etc. Once selected, type the drive number to load the fill set from, then select the filename.

LOAD SAVE A GRAPHIC PANEL loads or saves a complete article or graphics panel from disk for later editing or printout; LOAD/SRVE NEWS ART selects the picture of your choice from the assortment of 50 on the picture disk or from one of your own creations. You won't see the pictures until you stamp them onto the worksheet. This is the same for the font disk and is a minor inconvenience, since you are shown a word list of available fonts and pictures.

The package also comes with a Picture Grabber program that is designed to allow the user to grab pictures from any standard PMODE 4 picture or Color Max file. This is a very handy utility and can be used effectively to produce some outstanding pictures.

A Configure program is also provided that lets you set up CoCo Newsroom to fit your individual needs with monitor and printer type, number of disk drives, etc.


I found CoCo Newsroom to be an excellent program. It was easy to use and required minimal reading of the instructions to acquire a working knowledge. I was able to create some pretty neat pages in short order.

I believe CoCo Newsroom will be a smash for the CoCo 3. It provides the average CoCo 3 user with some very sophisticated features and options. CoCo users with club or social responsibilities can use it to publish their own newsletters; schools and CoCo Users Groups will love it, too. They will be able to publish monthly newsletters and bulletins made with the very machine that is the object of their affection.

Eric Wolf is to be congratulated for this CoCo 3 programming achievement.
(Microcom Software, P.O. Box 214, Fairport, NY 14450, 716-223-1477; or Spectrum Projects, Inc., P.O. Box 264, Howard Beach, NY 11414: $\$ 49.95$ plus $\$ 3 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{H}$ )

- Jerry Semones


## Software <br> CoCo 1, 2 \& 3

## CoCo Base I Refined and Improved

Over the past year and a half, I have had the opportunity to review two products from JTJ Enterprises. The first was CoCo Solver; the second, CoCo Base I. Both products are powerful and interesting, especially for those who are able to do a little BASIC programming.

Since my last review of Co Co Base I, it has undergone a major revision. CoCo Base $I$ is a relational database management system that consists of 13 BASIC programs and one machine language program for data entry editing. All programs except Util, a directory saving utility, are accessed from the main program menu. Several of the programs perform normal database management functions. Fields are named, titled and assigned a data type and length using Create. Eight fields are included on each page of field descriptions. Several pages can be used for field assignments, allowing for a great deal of flexibility. Put is used to add data to the database. Records can be edited after entry and all records are available for viewing and editing. Records can also be edited using the Edit option from the main menu. Using Edit, you can edit one field while viewing another. Files are indexed using Index, which allows you to save named index files. This type of flexibility is evident throughout the use of CoCo Base I. A single structure file made with Create can be used for many database files, each of which can have many index files.

At first, it is annoying having to specify the name and extension of each structure and data file for menu options, but the effort is necessary for the extra options to work as they do.

Up to this point, Co Co Base I looks like a normal, but slightly awkward, database manager. However, there are other options. CoCo Base I allows the user to operate on data files using lines of BASIC code without having to keep track of file manipulation commands. This is a real boon to novices and experts alike. Novices need only master a few BASIC instructions to perform fancy feats of data manipulation and presentation. Experts can concentrate on manipulating data in a file without the distraction of file handling routines. This helps produce working procedures in a minimum of time with a minimum of effort.

Using Co Co Base I terminology, templates are created to operate on data. Each template is built and tested using the Action program. Templates can then be combined into a schedule of operation using Schedule. Schedule produces job files that are executed using the Jobs option. Since templates and jobs can be saved, many types of operations on data files can be available at one time as different jobs, each of which can be built of many templates. Again, nearly complete freedom is possible. Jobs can be as simple or as complex as the user desires. And nearly any data operation is possible with the right templates. The more you know about programming in BASIC, the more you can do with templates and jobs.

Co Co Base I claims to be a relational database management system. This generally means that data files can be linked together by a common data field, allowing multiple files to be manipulated together. In the strictest sense, CoCo Base I lives up to the claim. It does this in an unusual way, however. Multiple files are not accessed at once. Instead, files are accessed one at a time as a new file is built. The end result is the same as that achieved by other relational database managers, but the method is somewhat slower. The resulting file remains after the operation, though. This means that multiple operations could be used on many files to produce many new files that could be manipulated by CoCo Base I. The possibilities seem endless, limited only by imagination, computer memory and disk space.

Since I am comfortable programming in BASIC, I found CoCo Base I interesting, powerful and reasonably simple to learn. Beginners should expect to spend some time experimenting with templates to get the full power of CoCo Base I. This is a very powerful
tool capable of performing amazing feats if it is given a chance.

I did find a few annoyances with CoCo Base I. The first complaint is with the screen displays. Maybe I'm too sensitive, but I found the flashing options on the main menu annoying. Also, some of the programs scroll the screen display as they display file access information. I found it disconcerting to see a screen disappearing as I was watching the status report at the bottom of the screen. Finally, I don't like programs that make noises. Luckily, the sound prompts are not necessary for proper program operation, so I could turn the volume down. None of these are really problems, just my own preferences.

I did have a couple of minor problems using Co Co Base I on a CoCo 3. There seems to be some problem with memory allocation. Since it wasn't written for the CoCo 3 , I guess that a few minor problems are to be expected. This leads to the first part of my CoCo Base I wish list. I've gotten addicted to the 80-by-24 text screen available on the CoCo 3 . I sure wish that a version of CoCo Base $I$ were available that could take advantage of it. I also wish there were some way for the programs to trap and report errors. When there is a program error, CoCo Base I bombs. Instructions are given for recovery, but if Tandy had been kind enough to include error trapping commands in BASIC, CoCo Base I would be a smoother operator.

My last problem is with the program's manual. While it is well-written, the manual could use some improvement. I had to try everything a couple of times before I understood the printed instructions. A tutorial with lots and lots of examples would help more than anything else. Detailed, step-by-step directions for building a common appli-
cation would have been warmly received and would go a long way toward making CoCo Base I a general-purpose tool easily understood by all levels of users.

Complaints aside, this is really an amazing package. It has a good feel about it. I am also amazed at its flexible power. I am often frustrated by programs that won't let me do some odd thing that I want to do. I never ran into a problem with CoCo Base I that I couldn't solve one way or another. I find it encouraging to have this much freedom when using a program. I recommend CoCo Base I to anyone willing to give it a chance, forgive its quirks, and enjoy its power.
(JTJ Enterprises, P.O. Box 110841, Nashville, TN 37211, 615-793-0450; \$34.95)

- Don McGarry


## Software

CoCo 3

## Color Computer Artist -OS-9 Level II Graphics

Tandy's recent entry into the world of graphics for the CoCo 3 is Color Computer Artist. This unprotected software is supplied on disk and is in OS-9 Level II format. It's booted up by simply typing DOS on a CoCo 3 with at least 128 K of RAM. After booting up, the program prompts the user for the specific kind of monitor and joystick being used (the two-button deluxe version is recommended) and asks whether or not

you are using the Tandy Hi-Res Joystick Interface.

Color Computer Artist was written by Steve Bjork for Tandy and comes with a colorful 14-page instruction booklet.

After the program loads, you are presented with a plus sign $(+)$ cursor on a blank screen. Getting to the main menu requires either pressing the second button on the deluxe joystick or ALT- 3 on the keyboard.

The main menu displays, in icon style, various words and symbols representing the functions available at that 'level. You can delete, undelete, add text, move, copy or fill (paint) from this menu. If you choose Select, a blinking circular cursor is displayed and you can move, copy or delete any object on the drawing screen. Another option, Group, allows you to select more than one object to move, copy or delete. The program features the customary rubber band line, box, circle and polygon, but also offers something that is a little different, called Free Hand. In this mode, you control the movement of the cursor totally as it moves around on the screen. In this way, you can draw to your heart's content without having to move a cursor from one point to another point or worry about having to match up connecting lines. What you get in this mode is very much like the

Manage your checking account(s) with CAIS. Keep track of deposits, checks, ATM 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.

Requires 1 disk drive Frinter is optional CoCo 3 compatible


## After Five Software

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old Etch-A-Sketch toy except you can fill the design with the color of your choice when you are finished.

A submenu is available from the main menu that lets you do housekeeping chores like saving, loading, printing, setting colors, etc. There is also a Color/ Pattern Menu, which displays the colors and pattern designs you can use when creating your drawings. Sixteen squares are displayed and you can select the color and pattern you want by moving the square cursor with your joystick. A similar Text/Color Menu provides a way to add text of various sizes and colors to your pictures.

While Color Computer Artist is a smoothly operating program, I wouldn't compare it with the heavyweights like Color Max 3 and CoCo Max 3, which offer added features like fat-bits, zooming, line erase, animation and other popular commands. Color Computer Artist is, however, written in OS-9 Level II and is capable of providing some interesting ideas with the windows command in OS-9. This is a good program and will provide most CoCo users with the necessary tools to make neat drawings.
(Tandy Corporation, 1700 One Tandy Center, Fort Worth, TX 76102; $\mathbf{5 2 9 . 9 5}$. Available in Radio Shack stores nationwide.)

- David Gerald

Software
CoCo 1, 2 \& 3

## Address - <br> Computer Address <br> Book

At least once a year I get fed up with all the pieces of note paper, parts of envelopes and such, falling out of my address book - all of those temporary changes that never get posted. Then it's cross-out-and-hope-there's-room-on-the-page time. Eventually the page gets filled and you have to buy a new address book.

Address, by R.J.F. Software, makes those infernal postings ridiculously simple. Not only that, but this diskbased program also prints out the envelopes for you. Its base is a set of 15 files, some of which are devoted to only one letter, others to several letters. The authors supposedly did a study of last-
name beginning letters and assigned the files accordingly.

Not to worry, though. If you have a lot of friends and relatives whose last names begin with ' $Z$ ', the program allows you to stash them in another letter's files if need be.

The five-page instruction booklet is clear and helpful, although the primary menu and prompts would probably be enough:

The "search" capability is rather amazing to me: Not only can you search for records by last name, you can search by ZIP code, area code, state, city, and so on. This leads me to surmise that, even though it is primarily designed to hold up to 270 different name/address sets, you can set up your own database that depends partially on sorting by letters: business accounts, small household inventories, etc.
You can set the program to print anything from $15 / 16$-inch mailing labels to $91 / 2$-inch envelopes. The only catch is you have to store your own name and address in the file to answer the Return Address prompt.
As mentioned, the prompts for each
of eight possible functions (e.g., Add a file, Change a file, Search, Delete, Print, etc.) are easy to follow. It took me about 10 minutes to start transposing our paper-cluttered address book into the disk as I tested its capabilities. You can store two separate telephone numbers, enter the country (if applicable), and make a tricky job easy. Record review can be done on the full-sized screen, sent to the printer, or both.

The only minor omission, in my opinion, is an option to set printer baud rates. You can, of course, do that with a poke before loading, but my recommendation to R.J.F. is to add that as a future enhancement.

All in all, I found Address to be an excellent program which, with a little imagination, could be used to establish a small database for any number of categories.
(R.J.F. Software, R.R. 2, White Lake, Ontario, Canada K0A 3L0, (613) 623-7824; $\$ 14.95$ plus $\$ 3 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{H}$ )

- John M. Hebert


## Software

CoCo 1, 2 \& 3

## Autoterm 6.1 Vast CoCo 3 Improvements

Today, the CoCo community is faced with a bewildering array of terminal programs. This is largely a function of the simple fact that there is no perfect terminal package - one which will meet every need or suit every personality. The choice of a terminal package is simply a matter of preference. Polish and sophistication are totally unrelated to basic functionality. Fine attention to detail and the development of a truly user-friendly interface require an immense investment in time and effort. The product must spend time in public view, allowing for substantial feedback to develop, for wish lists to be submitted to the author, and for the author to respond to these inputs. Autoterm 6.1 is a striking example of just how productive this type of development can be.

Autoterm 6.1 is, in many respects, a totally new product and is still supplied as a collection of programs. Versions are included to support the CoCo 1 and 2 in either 32 or 64 K configurations. New
to Ver. 6.1 are programs to fully support either a 128 or 512 K CoCo 3 .
The heart of Autoterm is formed by the interaction of three basic functions: intelligent terminal operation, text processing and the use of keyboard macros. By interweaving these capabilities, the author has largely succeeded in his attempt to build an automated terminal that blends extraordinary power into a truly user-friendly interface.

As an intelligent terminal, Autoterm supports standard buffer capture via Xon/Xoff(DC1/DC3), as well as Xmodem, an error checking protocol that allows for the error-free transmission and reception of data, an absolute must where binary program downloads are involved. While Autoterm downloads may not be written directly to disk, all other disk I/O operations are smoothly implemented. Directories may be read, and files saved, loaded, transmitted or erased while online. Autoterm suspends the reception of incoming data during disk access, so disk operations must be timed for execution when data is not being received. Information that has been captured may be scanned, saved, edited, or printed while online, with the capture buffer still receiving new information.

A display at the top of the terminal
screen indicates the available memory, whether the buffer is in the capture or scan (open or closed) mode, and whether lowercase has been toggled on or off. A total of 27 individual parameters such as communications baud rate, parity, screen width, and printer configuration commands (page length, etc.) are user-definable via a.terminal status screen. As is the case with most CoCo 3 terminal packages, communications at 2400 baud is smoothly implemented through the serial (bit-banger) port. The addition of a Radio Shack RS-232 pack, while not required, provides the additional flexibility of printing the buffer contents while online.

As receiving or transmitting data is only a part of the process involved in information exchange, immediate access to a text processor can become habit-forming. Without loading another program, new or received text may be viewed, edited, searched, and printed, all from within Autoterm. While the text processor does not possess the broad capabilities of a dedicated word processor, it is quite powerful in its own right. Word wrap, block operations, search and find commands, and printer control are all fully implemented. As the text processor and the terminal share the same buffer, the user is greeted with a screen that is identical to the one in the terminal mode. This "seamless" transition has a very comfortable feel about it, and adds to the overall ease of use, especially for those new to the telecommunications environment.

As most online time accrues some sort of cost, either in long distance charges, connect charges, or both, the ability to fully automate a computer to computer dialogue can result in substantial savings. Autoterm uses a "language" which allows the user to build
keystroke multipliers (KSMs) that can recognize and respond to the prompts of a host system. While there are many names for this sort of dialogue capability, the KSM scheme in Autoterm provides for every conceivable keystroke sequence, and in that sense may be the most powerful automated dialogue language (often called "autolog") currently available for the CoCo. The author uses "wedge notation" to designate multiple key-press operations, i.e., $<$ SCL> represents a shift/clear sequence, while < DAR $>$ stands for down/arrow. The full integration of virtually all system commands into the KSM scheme allows the user to program conditional operations into an automated scheme, allowing for the total automation of many computer dialogue sessions. Indeed, Autoterm may be programmed to $\log$ on at a given time (a clock program is included), dial an information service, read (and save) your waiting mail, and then log off all faster than you could type the necessary commands to a host system. The result is less "connect time" on pay services and, thus, lower cost.

With the release of Version 5.0, support of the RS-232 pack, Radio Shack Direct Connect Modem Pak, and the J\&M parailel printer port were added. Also, printer baud rate was implemented as a user-definable parameter and printing while online was enabled. The core program was also modified to automatically load a KSM file as part of the start-up procedure, effectively allowing for automatic selfconfiguration of the program. Version 6.1 has added a split-screen "chat" or packet radio mode. This feature allows the user to view (and edit) several lines of text prior to transmitting them to a host system, while still viewing the "live action" on the upper part of a split
screen, vastly improving user control (and comfort) during "real time" online conferences.

The features mentioned to this point are common to all the programs released on Version 6.1, but Autoterm has been vastly improved for the CoCo 3.

For all its apparent power, previous versions of Autoterm failed to support any form of 80 -column display. With the advent of the CoCo 3 , Autoterm has come of age. The 80 -column display of the CoCo 3 is a true joy to view on a Magnavox 8CM515 monitor. The author has added a downright sensuous scroll routine to the CoCo 3 screen, and complemented this with full paging ability - both of which may be accelerated to almost any rate. These enhancements are topped off with a "jump" command that instantly relocates your position within the capture buffer. Screen colors are controlled by the contents of four palette registers, and are configured via BASIC.

The available buffer is approximately 90 K for a standard CoCo 3, and 475 K for machines with a 512 K upgrade. Autoterm takes advantage of the entire RAM, overwriting BASIC, creating a buffer that appears continuous to the user. Because of this structure, the return to BASIC may be faulty when the user exits Autoterm. To ensure proper operation, a cold reboot must be performed after using Autoterm in the CoCo 3 mode. While the error-trapping within Autoterm is superb, the ability to return the CoCo 3 versions to BASIC via a software command creates the potential for the faulty operation of subsequent programs. But disabling of the software Exit command (shift/break) from the main menu, creating an absolute requirement for a cold reboot, would certainly remove any potential for error.


During the time in which this review was prepared, talk of a 512 K bug in Autoterm began to appear on the Delphi CoCo SIG.

As Autoterm 6.1 ran perfectly with all Radio Shack 512 K installations, suspicion was directed to the construction of the third party boards and the installation procedure for those boards. As the 512 K board is straightforward in its design, it seemed that the installation procedure might be the culprit. Indeed, when Phil Zwart (Autoterm author) called the folks at the Fort Worth Service Center, he was informed that Tandy varies its 512 K installation procedure depending on the revision level of the CoCo 3 motherboard. It appears that the "crashes" reported on Delphi may well be a function of some previously undocumented variability in the construction of the CoCo 3.
Within a week, Phil Zwart had identified this "bug" and modified Autoterm to accommodate these production differences. For the record, the third party 512 K boards appear to be sensitive to how the screen address can be posi-tioned in memory on some CoCo 3s. Technically, the fix involved changing any screen address at an eight-byte boundary to a 64-byte boundary. New disks containing the fix (Ver. 6.2), were prepared and shipped to his 512 K users within a week, demonstrating PXE Computing's dedication to customers in providing a level of support and concern seldom seen.

The documentation for Autoterm is supplied as a bound manual, consisting of 85 thorough and well-written pages. Sample KSMs and automated computer dialogues are provided, all with excellent annotation. As the program is copy-protected, two complete diskettes are furnished to guard against media failure. As some version of Autoterm will run on virtually every CoCo system with at least 32 K , there are no practical minimum system requirements. However, the use of a CoCo 3 and at least one disk drive are necessary for the enhanced A128 and A512 revisions. An 80 -column RGB or monochrome monitor and an RS-232 pack are also very desirable complements to this terminal package.

Perhaps PXE's Phil Zwart will continue his tradition of support by considering part of this wish list for his next revision: a character trap/filter, the ability to download directly to disk, and, perhaps, support for Ymodem, Kermit, and CompuServe B transfer protocols. But, Autoterm 6.1 certainly
represents one of the very best values in CoCo software.
(PXE Computing, 11 Vicksburg Lane, Richardson, TX, 75080, 214-699-7273; disk, \$39.95; tape, $\$ 29.95$ plus $\$ 3 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{H}$ )

- Henry Holzgrefe


## Hardware

## Avatex 2400 Modem -

## Inexpensive Hayes-Compatibility

The Avatex 2400 modem has recently been introduced as a high speed, bargain-priced modem offering full Hayes compatibility. While the current thinking seems to indicate that all modems offering full Hayes compatibility will function in an equivalent fashion, such is not the case. An old caveat,"You get what you pay for," still applies.
Compared to several other low-end 2400 baud modems, the Avatex 2400 acquits itself quite well. It does, in fact, support the entire, extended Hayes command set. The modem is housed in a beige plastic case and comes with an external power supply and a null modem cable (supplied by the vendor) to facilitate connection to the serial port of the CoCo . The front panel contains a bank of eight LEDs, which report line status, terminal operation and call progress. Three push/push switches toggle the data/voice, originate/ answer, and synchronous/asynchronous modes. A power switch, RS-232C port (female, D-type, 25 -pin), and two modular phone jacks (female, RJ1l-C) are located on the rear panel. The dual phone jacks allow for the simultaneous connection of the modem and telephone with immediate user access to either one. Gone, however, are the DIP switches present on some earlier Avatex modems.
The documentation is extremely welldone. Indeed, the 98 -page manual is a virtual short course in telecommunications via the Hayes command set. And, the entire package has a two-year warranty. Given all of these adequate to occasionally excellent characteristics, why did I open this review with a cautionary statement?

The gold standard by which all modems are compared is their ability to resist line noise, expressed as a signal-to-noise ratio (in decibels). Unlike most electronic devices, where high $\mathrm{S} / \mathrm{N}$ ratios are deemed "good," the modem that can operate with the least separation between signal and noise wins the race. In the world of telecommunications, two types of noise prevail: garden variety white line noise, and perturbations due to phase shift when the signal makes a transition from one medium, such as wire, to another, such as a fiber optic cable. Phase shift, in particular, affects 2400 baud transmission due to the protocol used for high speed operations (CCITT V.22bis). In a side-byside comparison, the Avatex 2400 was outperformed by its more expensive competition. In particular, at 2400 baud, the Avatex 2400 dropped characters, inserted "garbage," or (worst case) failed to connect, while a more expensive 2400 baud modem continued to function smoothly. These observations, while subjective, highlight the problems of line noise and intrinsic differences in the modems' construction. Hayescompatible does not mean Hayesequivalent. But neither does it mean that you should buy the most expensive modem you can find.


1 called the folks at Elec \& Eltek (USA) Corporation (importers of the Avatex modems) and asked their technical representative for any benchmark signal-to-noise values that he might have, or be willing to share, pertaining to the Avatex 2400. While these values were not available, the representative remarked that the Avatex 2400 was "about average." He did, however, confirm a suspicion that many people have mentioned: a 2400 baud modem operating at 1200 baud will outperform a 1200 baud modem of similar manufacture. Indeed, at 1200 baud, the Avatex 2400 ran circles around my Avatex 1200. When queried as to why this might be, the representative replied that the chip set necessary to support the 2400 baud protocol was necessarily
of higher quality than that found in a dedicated 1200 baud machine.

The implications of this situation are very important. The best buy for routine 1200 baud communication may well be an inexpensive 2400 baud modem, operating at 1200 baud. For those who demand excellence in 2400 baud performance, modem quality and line noise become primary considerations. For local-links over quiet lines, the Avatex 2400 is indistinguishable from a Hayes 2400. If, however, you live at "trails end," and your telephone service is one step above a string and tin can, the Avatex 2400 operating at 1200 baud may be the best value.
(Cinsoft, 2235 Losantiville, Cincinnati, $\mathbf{O H}$ 45237, 513-396-7638; \$239)

- Henry Holzgrefe

Software

## Printer Lightning Easy, Reliable Print Spooler

Printer Lightning is a memoryresident print spooler for the CoCo 3. The program stores information going to your printer, then prints it out in the background while you go on using your CoCo 3 for work (or play!). Owl-Ware is the distributor of this handy little utility from ColorVenture, the creators of Pyramix.

The program is loaded into memory and executed. The disk can then be removed from the drive. Printer Lightning then prompts the user for several
pieces of information. First, a Hi-Res memory option for a bigger buffer is offered. Pressing ' $Y$ ' (yes) gives you more storage space but prevents use of the graphics screens. Baud rate is then optionally selected, a query is made as to whether your printer requires line feeds after carriage returns, and the program is ready to use.

Once installed in memory, the program remains active until the machine is turned off or reset. There are a few programs that conflict with memory used by Printer Lightning, but they are the exception rather than the rule.

Use of the program is automatic, in that anything that would normally be handled by the standard print vector (PRINTH-2 command, LLIST command, or machine language equivalents) is automatically sent to Printer Lightning.
1 tried Printer Lightning with a number of programs, including Telewriter, and found it very practical. It also works perfectly well with LLIST from BASIC, allowing you to continue working on a program while the long code is printed out. The buffer space is determined by the amount of memory your CoCo 3 has and the elections you have taken at program installation. A CoCo 3 with 128 K gives you a 44 K buffer, while 512 K machines can have up to 437 K available for print spooling.

Utility programs that work effortlessly and correctly, and that also add to the usefulness of your CoCo 3 , are always nice to have. Printer Lightning certainly meets those criteria and must be considered a real software bargain. ColorVenture has a winner in this one!
(Owl-Ware, P.O. Box 116-D, Mertztown, PA 19539, 800-245-6228; 819.95)

- Leonard Hyre

Software

## T/S Spell A Dictionary and More

I recently remarked to some fellow computer users that if I had a dollar for every sort of spell checker around, I would be a rich man. There must be literally hundreds of spell checking programs for all the many types of computers in existence. But with the release of $T / S$ Spell for the Tandy Color Computer line, I am firmly convinced CoCo users now have the best.

Now that may seem to be a pretty tall boast, so let me lay out the evidence.
In an overview of $T / S$ Spell, Tandy seems to have taken the best features from all the various spell checkers around and put them into one program.

In publishing $T / S$ Spell, Tandy has done two things. First, they have fulfilled their implied promise in providing a menu selection of the existence of a spell checker; and secondly, they have upheld their commitment to continue to present high-quality software for the Color Computer 3, while still supporting the CoCo I and 2. T/S Spell contains versions to work on all CoCos.

When spell checking programs were first introduced, a 10,000 -word dictionary was considered fantastic. When the $20-, 30$ - and 40 -thousand word dictionaries were released, it became unbelievable that one's personal computer could be capable of checking that many words for spelling. Well, hold on to your hats. $T / S$ Spell has a master dictionary of over 100,000 words!

In confirming this with the guys in the Tandy Towers here in Fort Worth, I was

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told that these are real words, too, not just root words. Furthermore, $T / S$ Spell uses the most advanced compression techniques around to place all of this on a 35 -track floppy disk.
Not only is there a $100,000+$ word Master Dictionary on the disk, there is also a 6,271-byte Quick Dictionary file on the same disk which contains the most common misspelled words. And that's not all, folks - there is still room for a user-created Personal Dictionary on the same disk. Here you can store words that do not appear in the Master Dictionary. The size of the Personal Dictionary is limited only by the amount of storage space. What this means to the user is that with the $100,000+$ word Master Dictionary and
the unlimited Personal Dictionary, dictionary size is no longer limited by number of words, but simply by storage capabilities. The instruction manual tells the user how to put all of this on a hard disk. Think about that for dictionary size!
$T / S$ Spell comes on a "flippy" disk, with one side containing the programs and a minimal OS-9 Level I Version 2.0 operating system, and the other an OS9 data disk with the dictionary files on it. It is presented on an OS-9 Level I disk so that CoCo 1 and 2 users can use it, but it does contain a version that can be used under Level II with windows.

The two versions in the CMDS directory are TSSPELL, for use under Level I and with $T / S$ Word, and TSSPELLW,


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for use under Level II with windows.
$T / S$ Word, the Tandy file format program, and its companion, T/S Edit, the Tandy file editor program, which together make a primitive word processor, were written to operate under OS9 Level I, which does not support windows. And while they can both be run on the CoCo 3 under OS-9 Level II, they will still not support windows. So no matter what model CoCo or operating version of OS-9, if you want to access $T / S$ Spell through the menu icons in $T / S$ Word, you must use the TSSPELL version of the program.
I ran $T / S$ Spell, $T / S$ Word and $T /$ $S$ Edit on my CoCo 3 under OS-9 Level II. Now, there is a trick to this. It must
be done on a non-graphics, nonwindow screen. It must be done in the 32 -column screen mode available under VDG/INIT. In other words, the system configuration you get from OS-9 Level II - right out of the box. I merely copied all the $T / S$ Spell, $T / S$ Word and $T / S$ Edit programs over to my system disk. The only drawback with using these on the CoCo 3 is that they do not and cannot take advantage of the better looking 80 -column mode available under Level II. Instead, you are limited to using the awkward 80 column graphic screen that the OS9 Level I system provides for the CoCos 1 and 2.

But there is some partial relief. As mentioned before, T/S Spell comes with two main programs, TSSPELL and TSSPELLW. The latter is the OS9 Level II version (you guessed it, 'W' stands for windows). Now, while you can't use TSSPELLW in the T/S Word program, either TSSPELL or TSSPELLW can be used as a stand-alone program to spell check any ASCII file. Therefore, you can, on the CoCo 3 under OS-9 Level II, get the benefit of the better 80 -column text screens by spell checking the file created with T/S Word outside of T/S Word.

The font characters are much easier to read and better looking, too.
$T / S$ Spell has a number of unique features in its operation. When in the default CHECK/CORRECT mode, if it does not find your word in one of its dictionaries, it highlights that word and then provides you with several options. At this time you can choose to go one of four routes with the suspect word. You can OK the word and the program will proceed to the next suspect word. You can tell $T / S$

Spell to LOOKUP a suggested list of possible replacements for the suspect word, in which case it will scan its Master Dictionary for a list of the six most similar words to your spelling, displaying them for your consideration and selection or rejection. You may choose one of the suggested words and have it substituted into your text by merely highlighting it and pressing ENTER.

You can RETYPE the suspect word. Or, you can approve the spelling of the word as it exists and ADD it to your Personal Dictionary. If you ADD the word, all further occurrences of the word will be considered valid.
After having run through all the suspect words in the text file, the program asks you if you want to save the corrections or ignore them. If you choose to save them, the program creates a new corrected text file under your original name and renames the old un-corrected text file by adding the extension . BU to it.
Next, if you did any adding, the program asks if you really want to add the new words to your Personal Dictionary. If you do and you have not already created a Personal Dictionary, the program creates one for you under the filename TSPersonal.
I'd like to pause here to say a few things about Personal Dictionaries. Notice, I said dictionaries because you can have more than one. You can create any number of special function Personal Dictionaries. The trade-off with using many Personal Dictionaries lies between allinclusiveness versus search time, but only one Personal Dictionary may be utilized at a time in a command line.
Aside from having a Personal Dictionary created automatically with the use of the ADD function, you can also use a text editor to create one following the rules set down in the user's manual for the Quick Dictionary. If you would like TSSPELL or TSSPELLW to check your Personal Dictionary for words and it's also on Drive /D1, you must indicate its location by adding, P / D1/PERSONAL.DICTIONARY.NAME, to the command line.
Additionally, you may modify WORD. ICONS, as illustrated above, to have $T / S$ Spell through $T / S$ Word check your Personal Dictionary for words in your text file. However, there seems to be a little quirk in WORD. ICDNS that you should be aware of when making the aforemen-
tioned modifications to include your Personal Dictionary. It seems that WIRD. ICONS wants every command line to fit on one line, and if you stick with the name TSPersonal as the name of your Personal Dictionary, it is too long of a name to place on one line with all the other modifiers. What I suggest is that you adopt the same scheme of dictionary naming that $T / S$ Spell uses and rename your Personal Dictionary TSP. That way the command modification for WORD. ICONS would read:

TSSPELL \% M /D1/TSM Q/D1/TSQ P /D1/TSP \#16K.
$T / S$ Spell also provides command options to change the screen colors. For

TSSPELL you are limited to either a black-on-green screen (the default), or black-on-white. On the other hand, TSSPELLW provides for a number of color combinations for both its primary window and its secondary windows.

But wait! That's not the end of $T / S$ Spell's many features. We have discussed only the default CHECK/CDRRECT mode. There are still two more modes of operation. If the program had stopped here with only the ability to check and correct spelling, it would still have been well worth its price, but there are two other modes: DIRECT MODE and the Filter mode.
Suppose you just want to look up how to spell a word as you would with any dictionary. T/S Spell can do that,



> Use your favonite program to create a pmode or hi-res graphic image, but don't stop there! Run our color graphics software and print a color image using a pallette of $81+$ colors on your NX-10 or DMP-130 from a CoCo 1, 2, or 3. This system superimposes 4 graphic screen dumps (black, blue, yellow \& red) while prompting you to change ribbon cattriges after each page. The colors mix and add to give you your own color masterpiece.

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too. Simply enter TSSPELL $D$ or TSSPELLW D (if you relocated the dictionaries to Drive / DI, don't forget to tell the program in the command line, or simpler yet, just CHD /D1). The program then displays the message ENTER WORD TO LOOKUP :. Merely type in your word as you think it is spelled and the program goes to work. If the word is located in the dictionary, it displays the message OK. If it is not, it displays NOT FOUND, CLOSEST MATCHES, and then lists six words that come the closest to your spelling. You exit the DIRECT MODE by simply pressing ENTER without entering a word to lookup.

Since TSSPELLW works with windows, you can type out a text file in one window and, when you need to look up the spelling of a word, jump to another window and run TSSPELLW in the DI RECT MODE. Neat, huh?

The last mode is the FILTER MODE. The basic premise of this mode is to scan a text file and then list out all the words that do not appear in the dictionary. The list can be redirected from the normal screen output to a printer or disk file. To send the list to the printer, merely enter TSSPELL (or TSSPELLW) F MYFILENAME >/P.

If you don't include a filename, the program takes its input from the key-
board until an EOF (CTRL-BREAK) is entered as the first character on a line.
This brings another scenario to mind. Suppose you have one of those "hightech" kids, who needs to practice his spelling words. Let him type them on the keyboard in the FILTER MODE. The misspelled words could then be output to the screen or listed out to the printer. Pounding a CoCo keyboard is so much more fun than the old-fashioned paper and pencil method.
I have saved one surprise about $T / S$ Spell for last. With all the many features Tandy has included in $T / S$ Spell, they could have charged big bucks for the program and no one would have looked twice. A plain vanilla spell checker for some of their other computers, offering about a tenth of the features that $T / S$ Spell has, goes for $\$ 100$ or more (and they don't have the dictionary size, either). But Tandy kept the price down, along the same lines of its other excellent programs for the CoCos. T/S Spell is well worth every penny and should be on everyone's must-have list.
(Tandy Corporation, 1700 One Tandy Center, Fort Worth, TX 76102; \$39.95. Available in Radio Shack stores nationwide.)
— Kerry M. Armstrong

## Software CoCo3

## Shanghai -Fast-Paced Fun

Shanghai is based on an ancient Chinese game called Mah-Jongg. The origins of Mah-Jongg are as mysterious as the game itself, but it is believed to have started about 500 B.C. and is still played today in many parts of the world. It is similar to many card games but is played with small rectangular tiles engraved with Chinese drawings and symbols. There are 144 Shanghai tiles used on the CoCo 3 version of this ancient game. Of these, 108 are divided into suits much like playing cards. But in Shanghai, there are also 12 Dragon tiles, 16 Winds, four Seasons and four Flowers.

The object of Shanghai is to dismanthe the pile of tiles shown on the screen. The pile is randomly generated for each

game and is five layers deep. The dismantling process is done with the joystick by selecting matching tiles with an arrow. Tiles can only be moved in a left or right direction. Tiles between other tiles cannot be moved - only the top tiles that are free on the left or right side. If you are successful in removing all the tiles, you uncover the colorful firebreathing dragon and win the game.

Shanghai is supplied on a ROM Pak and runs on a 128 K or higher Color Computer 3. It can plug directly into the side of the CoCo 3 or, if you have a

Multi-Pak Interface, just plug it into any unused slot.

The graphics on Shanghai are exceptional and have to be seen to be believed. The program, written by Rick Adams and designed by Brodie Lockard, is an Activision product that is simply outstanding on the CoCo 3. Since the stack of tiles is viewed from above, you can well imagine the difficulty in trying to show depth perception. The authors have taken care of this by using gray shading and black borders at strategic edges of the tiles. The result. is an amazing 3-D effect that displays all five layers of the tiles with ease. As tiles are removed, the shading continues so that you still see distinct layers throughout the game.

After the game auto-starts on your computer, you are given the opportunity to select either RGB or Color Composite monitors. A main menu then appears with these options: Play Solitaire, Begin Again, Select a Dragon, Tournament Play, Challenge Match and Return to Game.

When playing, you always have the opportunity to cancel a move or to peek ahead. If you select a tile that cannot be moved, the computer beeps and displays a message that tells you the tile cannot be moved. If the tile is movable, it flashes when you tap the joystick button. After matching tiles have been selected, a final tap removes them from the screen and a countdown score is displayed in the lower-left corner of the screen. A nice touch is the use of a Chinese-style font for the text on each screen.
Tournament Shanghai can be played with multiple players and provides scores for each player. A five- or $10-$ minute time limit can be set and a countdown clock is displayed.

Challenge Shanghai is a no-holdsbarred competition between two players, each using his own joystick. A predetermined time limit of up to 60 sec onds can be selected and each successful move of two tiles nets 1 point.

I really liked Shanghai. It provides hours of quiet challenge or fast-paced fun if played with a friend. It is welldone, has outstanding graphics and makes your CoCo 3 really shine.
(Activision, Inc., 2350 Bayshore Frontage Road, Mountain View, CA 94043; \$34.95. Available in Radio Shack stores nationwide.)

- David Gerald

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.

Cartoonamator, a 64 K diskbased animation program that displays up to one minute of animation with 20 characters and four settings that you design. For the CoCo 2 and 3. Cocotronics Software, 29 Southbrook, Irvine, CA 92714, (714)6510283; $\$ 17.95$ plus $\$ 2 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{H}$.

CoCo Address Book, a 32 K program designed to assist in maintaining a mailing list, telephone list and address file. For the CoCo 1, 2 and 3. Bob's Software, P.O. Box 391, Cleveland, OH 44107, (216) 871 8858; $\$ 20$ plus $\$ 2.50 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{H}$.

Domination, a 128 K board game for two to six players. The computer generates the game board (a map) and keeps track of all playing pieces. The object is to take control of the planet YCNAB by using your armies to conquer all provinces controlled by other players. For the CoCo 3. HAWKSoft, 307 Sexauer Avenue, Elgin, IL 60123, (312) 7423084; $\$ 18$.

SuperDisk +3 , a utility that makes a spare copy of the disk directory. For the CoCo 1, 2 and 3. Sunrise Software, 8901 NW 26 Street, Sunrise, FL 33322, (800) 628-2828; $\$ 19.95$.

Thexder, a 128 K arcade game. Pilot a robot through multiple attack scenarios. The battlefields include caves, cargo holds and spaceship interiors. For the CoCo 3. Tandy Corporation, 1700 One Tandy Center, Ft. Worth, TX 76102; \$24.95. Available in Radio Shack stores nationwide.

Tomb of Tien, a 64 K animated graphics Adventure. Your village has been burned and its sacred shrine stolen by the mythical dragon. You have been chosen to conquer the dragon and retrieve the shrine so that the village may live in peace. For the CoCo 1, 2 and 3. Valkyrie, 37 Peter Bush Drive, Monroe, NY 10950, (914) 783-0191; $\$ 19.95$.

Try-O-Tax, a program to assist with federal income tax returns. This fifth edition includes tax changes for 1987. For the CoCo 1, 2 and 3. Try-O-Byte, 1008 Alton Circle, Florence, SC 29501, (803) 662-9500; $\$ 44.99$ plus $\$ 3 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{H}$.

- Zandar, a space game that lets you maneuver through three levels of play. The object is to leave your home planet and land safely on the farthest planet. Drone ships are between you and every planet, and it takes practice to aim your laser. For the CoCo 3. K-Soft, 300 13th NE, East Wenatchee, WA 98801, (509) 662-9365; \$24.95.

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

Ithas been some time since we have discussed the "simple" things that can be done on our CoCo SIG. Those of us who have used the system for a while have no problem performing tasks such as sending mail or posting a Forum message, and we take these things in stride and go about them without even thinking.

The new user, however, doesn't have the experience necessary to use Delphi's features "without thinking." Even discounting all the fancy things that can be done in Mail, it can be very frustrating to send that first electronic letter. And when you don't know how to do that, it becomes difficult to ask for online assistance.

## Sending Your First Letter

After becoming familiar with the CoCo SIG, you might decide it is time to reach out and interact with other users. A useful way to do this is with electronic mail. You can send "letters" to other people on the system. But how do you do this?

At the CoCo SIG prompt, you can enter the Mail section of Delphi by typing MAIL (or MA, for short) and pressing ENTER. After a short wait, the MAIL> prompt will appear on your screen. At this point, you can do many things. The easiest, of course, is sending a simple letter.

To begin your letter, first enter SEND. Delphi will prompt you with TO: asking for the username of the person to whom you are sending your letter. Simply enter the appropriate username. If you want your letter to go to more than one person, type in the usernames of all the people you want to write to, separating each with a comma. When you are finished entering the usernames, press ENTER. (Delphi takes care of the hard part for you.)

At this point, Delphi will respond with SUBJECT:. You are given the opportunity to enter a brief description of the contents of the letter (this tag helps mail recipients when the time comes to file letters away in their Mail

[^12]
# Reach 0ut and Touch Someone 

By Cray Augsburg Rainbow Technical Editor

files). Just enter your description (up to about 40 or 50 characters) and press ENTER.
Now, Delphi will tell you to enter your letter. It also tells you that to finalize ("transmit") your letter you must press CONTROL-Z. You can abort
the letter at any point by pressing CONTROL-C.
The system has one quirk that can be very maddening at times. If you put enough text on one line so that the computer must go down to the next line, the system inserts a blank line between the two lines. Or it might put a few words on each of many different lines and shift these words increasingly farther to the right.

The moral of this story is simple: As you enter your text in a letter (or anywhere on the SIG, for that matter) and get near the right-hand side of the screen, go ahead and press ENTER to send that line. If you don't have room for the next word on the same line, press enter and use another line. This is quite easy to do and becomes second nature after a short while.

When you have finished the body of your letter, please "sign" it (we prefer that you sign all correspondence with your real name) and press CONTROL-z. It will then be sent to the people you have indicated.

That's all there is to sending a letter! If you don't believe me, try it. Send one to yourself. To do this, all you need to do is answer the TO: prompt with your

## Database Report

Activity on both OS-9 Online and the CoCo SIG has been lively in spite of the recent holiday season. Many users received new CoCos or software as Christmas presents and are now using them to produce utilities, pictures and other programs they want to share with the CoCo population.
Joe Carney (JOECARNEY) helped us to do some testing in early November to determine the speed of downloading from Delphi using Xmodem versus Ymodem át 300,1200 and 2400 bits per second. As it turns out, Y modem is roughly 10 percent faster than Xmodem at $300 \mathrm{bps}, 20$ percent faster at 1200 bps , and 30 percent faster at 2400 bps.
Few CoCo terminal programs support Ymodem at present, although we expect that to change shortly. If you have a terminal program that supports Ymodem, you may want to use it online for faster downloads. (A Ymodem patch for Version 2.0 of Rickeyterm and the CoCo 3 is available in the Data Communications topic of the CoCo SIG's database.)

## OS-9 Online

In the General topic area, Rix Seacord (RIX) uploaded his review of the Burke \& Burke interface. Chris Burke (cocoxt) uploaded a very informative description of the hard drive system available from Burke \& Burke detailing what is included, what is needed, and where to obtain all the hardware. Chris also furnished the Burke \& Burke application notes \#1 and \#2. Kevin Darling (KDARLING) uploaded a text file that gives a brief description of MultiVue. Paul Kacprowicz (PAK) uploaded an article that gives his impressions of the Flight Simulator II program from SubLogic. Jonathan Guthrie (SCIGUY) uploaded a documentation file for the Ymodem protocol. Greg Law (GREGL) provided a documentation file for the calling syntax for all of the functions in the CGFX.L library in the Developer's System. Bill Brady (WBRADY) uploaded several text articles dealing with starting up OS-9/68K on an Atari system.
In the Patches topic area, Ken Scales (KSCALES) uploaded CC3PAK, which will

## 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. * 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. * 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 512 K 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 not 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 features to handle large documents, term papers, manuals, complex formatting problems and letter writing, then TEXTPRO IV is the answer. It works in a totally different way than most word processing programs. It uses simple 2 character 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 control 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 IV 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 TEXIPRO IV, you'll see that it's the only real choice for the Color Computer III.

Requires 128 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, 8 am 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
own username, respond to the SUBJECT: prompt, type a message, and press CONTROL-Z.

Now, to see the message you have just sent, type READ / NEW at the MAIL> prompt and it will be displayed. (Each time you enter Mail, the system will default to READ/NEW in order for you to see any messages entered.) When you are satisfied that electronic mail works, send a few letters to other people. You might want to learn more about Mail while you are there, too. Just enter HELP at the MAIL> prompt and let Delphi teach you. To leave the Mail area and return to the CoCo SIG prompt, just press CONTROL-Z.

## On to Forum

Posting a Forum message is almost as simple as sending electronic mail. And, if privacy isn't necessary, using the Forum for asking questions and posting ideas is preferred. By keeping such communication in public view, others can follow our thoughts. They might be able to back up our suggestions. And we also stand a much better chance of
having our questions answered quickly. It isn't uncommon to ask a question in Forum on a Saturday night, log off for an hour and come back to find two or three responses.

To get to the Forum area from the CoCo SIG prompt, simply type FORUM, or use the abbreviation FD , and press ENTER. Once there, you might want to scroll through some existing messages to get a feel for the layout. To do this, just press ENTER. Every time you press ENTER, you will continue forward. If you come across a MDRE? prompt, press ENTER.

If you come across a message you would like to respond to, enter REPLY. Delphi prompts you with TQ:. Now look up at the top of the message to which you are replying, get the username and type it in. Or you can simply press ENTER. If you choose the latter method, you will be taken immediately to the text entry mode. This mode works just as it did in Mail. Do remember to cut your lines short on the right side of the screen.

If you type in the username (after all,

| Gep |
| :--- |
| Topics |
| General Information |
| Info on Rainbow |
| CoCo 3 Graphics |
| Archives |
| Source for 6809 Assemblers |
| HELP |
| Utilities \& Applications |
| Product Reviews \& Announcements |
| Hardware Hacking |
| Rainbow On Tape |
| Games |
| Data Communications |
| Classic Graphics |
| Music \& Sound |
|  |
| Figure 1 |

you might also want to "reply" to someone else), you are prompted with SUBJECT:. Again, just like in Mail, enter a short description here. The last prompt before getting to text entry is TOPIC?. You can pick one of the Delphi topics presented in Figure 1 for entry at
patch CC31O to allow the Level I version of DynaStar to work with Level II. He also uploaded KEYTABO1.AR, which patches CC31O (Level II) to provide the capability of selecting an alternate mapping for up to 23 of the non-alpha key codes. The two key maps may be toggled independently on a window basis. The alternate key map included allows the arrow and function keys to be used under DynaStar. Chris Burke uploaded a short text file that describes a fix to Version 1.3 of the Burke \& Burke drivers, which have a problem with masking the interrupts. Bruce lsted (BRUCEISTED) uploaded SSCLK.AR, a Level II clock module patch for Speech Systems' $R T C$; PCPAK . AR, a file describing the hardware modification to allow the PBJ P-C Pak to work with a CoCo 3 running OS-9 Level II; PCPAK.AR Update, a revision that includes CoCo 3 clock patches and printer drivers for the PBJ P-C Pak; and SSPAK.AR, a file that describes the hardware modification for the Speech \& Sound Pak to enable it to run on a CoCo 3 at 1.78 MHz . Denny Skala (DENNYSKALA) uploaded a one-byte ACIAPAK module patch that extends the character "cushion" between its sending an XOFF signal to the host and the end of its input buffer.
In the Graphics and Musio topic area, Steve Clark (STEveclark) uploaded a program to display McPaint graphics pictures from the Macintosh into the CoCo 3 screens under OS-9. Gene Loefer (GLOEFER) gave us a very nice program that generates graphics images based on the Mandelbrot functions. Several RLE
pictures have been posted by Steve Clark. Steve also uploaded the source and binary versions for the VDG and window screens and a printer dump for the Tandy DMP series printers. Steve H. Fravel (OS9FANATIC) uploaded the humorous 1988 Andy Capp Calendar, which features Andy doing his favorite thing.

In the Device-Drivers topic area, Craig Aarseth (CRAIGAA) uploaded a file that describes the changes to the hardware and software to allow the PC-Pak to function under OS-9 Level II. Brian Stretch (BRIAN STRETCH) uploaded the source and object code for a driver for the JFD-CP Parallel Port under Level II. Tim Sirianni (TDS) uploaded a device driver and descriptor for a RAM disk driver for the Disto RAM disk card. Dennis Weldy (OSSER) uploaded WINDOWS.AR, which contains binary copies of window descriptors w8-w15.

In the Programmers Den topic area, Jim Johnson (REINDEER) uploaded a PIA definitions file that defines the PIA registers and bits for the two PlAs in the CoCo 3. Jim also uploaded a "Floppy Disk Defs File" to the Programmers Den database topic area. This is a complete breakdown of the registers and commands of the WD1773/MB8877A floppy disk controller chip used by the Tandy Disk Controller. SIGop Greg Law updated his stand-alone program that allows a user to execute system calls from the command line. This version allows system calls returning packets of data to be executed and dumps the packets to disk files, which can then be examined with the DUMP utility. Ray McCoppin (RAYMCCOPPIN)
sent us three C programs called Frame, PI and Cmouse.
In the Users Group topic area, over 40 files were added as we continue to bring more and more of these valuable files online.
In the Applications topic area, Joel Sherman (JSHERMAN) uploaded an address database program written in BASIC09. Pat Abramovitch (hubbs) uploaded Check09 to the Applications database topic area. This is a mouse-driven checkbook program that works on graphics screens. Dennis Weldy uploaded DS. INIT, which redefines (among other things) the cursor movement commands available through the arrow keys:

In the Utilities topic area, Michael Washburn (COMPZAP) uploaded PSET, a printer setup and menu program, and DOWn, a utility for Gemini and Star printers with character download capability, to allow the user to design his or her own printer fonts or use the Level II screen fonts. Greg Law published Code, a program that translates an input character into an output string of the form: character, hexadecimal, decimal and octal values. Greg also provided Merror, which is a selfcontained program similar to Error, which keeps the errmsg file in memory along with some descriptive text of the error (helpful for those who make lots of errors). Warren Moore (WJMoore) uploaded SE LeCTIG, which displays 16 colors of the user's choice on the 320 -by-192 screen, and SPLIT, which will split an ASCII file into several smaller files as specified by the number of records or the number of bytes.

## CBASIC III EDITOR/COMPILER <br> The ULTIMATE Color Computer III BASIC COMPILER!!

If you want to write fast efficient machine language programs and you don't want to spend the next few years trying to leam 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 availabie 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 leam 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 al! the enhanced language programs easily and quickly, CBASIC II supports all the enhanced
hardware available in the $\mathrm{CoCo}-3$, including Hi-Res Graphics, \& Screen displays, hardware available in the CoCo-3, including Hi-Res Graphics, \& Screen displays,
Extended Memory and Interrupts (Keyboard, Timer, Serial \& Clock). We even Extended Memory and Interrupts (Keyboard, Timer, Serial \& Clock). We even
added advanced commands not available in Basic to give you a level of control added advanced commands not available in Basic to give you a level of control
only avialable 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 is a powerful tool for the Beginner as well as the Advanced Basic or Machine Language programmer. You can write programs without having to worry about the Stack, DP Register, memory allocations and so on because CBASIC III will handle it for you automatically. For Advanced users, CEASIC III will let you control every aspect of your program, even generating machine code directly in a program easily
CBASIC II features well over 150 Compiled Basic Commands and Functions that fully support Disk Sequential and Direct access files, Tape, Printer and Screen IIO. It 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 $1 / \mathrm{O}$ baud rates. You can send and receive data with easy to use PRINT, INPUT, INKEY, GETCHAR and PUTCHAR commands.
CBASIC makes full use of the powerful and flexible GIMI chip in the Color Computer 3. It will fully utilize the 128K of RAM available and install 2 Ultra Fast Ramdisks if 512 K is available, for program Creation, Editing and Compitation. 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 blocks and single or double bytes.

CBASIC has its own completely integrated Basic Program Editor which allows you to load, edit or create programs for the compiler. It is a full featured editor designed specifically for writing Basic programs. It has block move and copy, program renumbering, automatic line number generation, screen editing, printer control and much more.

The documentation provided with CBASIC IIl is an $81 / 2$ by 11 Spiral Bound book which contains approximatly 120 pages of real infomation. We went to great lengths to provide a manual that is not only easy to use and understand, but complete and comprehensive enough for even the most sophisticated user.

CBASIC III is the most expernsive Color Basic Compiler on the market, and well worth the investment. You can buy a less expensive compiler for your $\mathrm{CoCo}-3$, and then find out how difficult it is to use, or how limited its features are. Then you'll wish you had bought CBASIC 111 in the first place. Dollar for dollar, CBASIC III gives you more than any other compiler available. If you can rind a better CoCo- 3 Basic Compiler then buy it!!!

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

## DATAPACK III PLUS V1.1 SUPER SMART TERMINAL PROGRAM AUTOPILOT \& AUTO-LOG PROCESSORS X-MODEM DIRECT DISK FILE TRANSFER VT-100 \& VT-52 TERMINAL EMULATION

- No lost data even at 2400 Baud on the COCO- 3 Serial I/O port.
- 8 Display Formats, $32 / 40 / 64 / 80$ columns at 192 or 225 Res.
- 50K Text Buffer when using the Hi-Res Text Display \& Disk.
- ASCII \& BINARY disk File transfer support via XMODEM.
- Directly record receive data to a disk file (Data Logging).
- VT-100 terminal emulation for VAX, UNIX and other systems.
-VT-100/52 cursor keys, position, insert/delete, PF \& Alt. keys.
- Programmable Word Length, Parity, Stop Bits and baud rates.
- Complete Full and Half Duplex operation, with no garbled data
- 9 Variable length, Programmable Macro Key buffers.
- Programmable Printer rates fröm 110 to 9600 baud.
- Send Files directly from the Buffer, Macro Keys or Disk
- Display on Screen or Print the contents of the Buffer.
- Freeze Display \& Review information On Line with no data loss.
- Built in Command Menu (Help) Display.
- Built in 2 Drive Ramdisk for 512 K RAM support and much more,

Supports: R.S. Modem-Pak \& Deluxe RS-232 Pak, even with Disk.
Requires 128 K \& Disk, $\$ 59.95$

## EDT/ASM III

## $128 / 512 \mathrm{~K}$ DISK EDITOR ASSEMBLER

EDT/ASM III is a Disk based co-resident Text Editor \& Assembler. It is designed to take advantage of the new features available in the $\mathrm{CoCo-3}$ with either 128 K or 512 K of memory. It has 8 display formats from 32/40/64/80 columns by 24 lines in 192 or 225 Resolution, so you use the best display mode whether you are using an RGB or Composite monitor or even a TV for your display. Plus you can select any foreground or background colors or even monochrome display modes. It will even support 512 K by adding an automatic 2 drive Uiltra Fast Ramdisk for lightning fast assembly of program sourse code larger than memory. There is also a free standing ML Debug Monitor, to help you debug your assembled programs. EDT/ASM III has the most powerful, casy to use Text Editor available in any Editor/Assembler package for the Color Computer.

- Supports Local and Global string search and/or replace.
- Full Screen line editing with immediate line update.

Easy to use Single keystroke editing commands.

- Load \& Save standard ASCII formatted file formats.
- Block Move \& Copy, Insert, Delete, Overtype.
- Create and Edit files larger than memory.

The Assembler portion of EDT/ASM III features include:

- Supports the full 6809 instruction set \& cross assembles 6800 code.
- Supports Conditional IF/THEN/ELSE assembly.
- Supports Disk Library file (include) up to 9 levels deep.

Supports standard Motorola assembler directives.

- Allows multiple values for FCB \& FDB directives (unlike R.S. EDT/ASM)
- Allows assembly from the Editor Buffer, Disk or both.


## TEXTPRO IV

The ADVANCED COCO-3 Word Processing System"

- 9 Hi-Res Displays from 58 to 212 columns by 24 lines in 225 Res. - On Screen Display of Bold, Italic, Underline \& Double Width print. - Up to 8 Proportional Character Sets Supported with Justification. Up to 80 Programmable Function Keys \& Loadable Function key sets.
- Fully Buffered keyboard accepts data even duiring disk arcess.
- Autoexecute Startup files for easy printer \& system conliguration.
- 8 Pre-Defined Printer function commands \& 10 Programmable ones,
- Supports Library files for unlimited printing \& configurations.
- Disk file record access for Mail Merge \& Boiler Plate printing.

Completely Automatic Justification, Centering. Flush left \& right.
*Change indents, margins, line lengh, 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.
- Built in Ultra Fast 2 drive RAMDISK for 512 K suppert.

TEXTPRO IV is the most advanced word processing system available for the COCO-3, designed for speed, flexability and extensive document processing. It is not 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 spacing. then most likely you'll be better off with one of the other simpler word processors. But, if you want a powerful word processor with extensive document formatting features to handle large documents, term papers, manuals, complex formatting problems and letter writing, then TEXTPRO IV is what your looking for. It works in a totally different way than most word processing programs. It uses simple 2 character 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 often frustrating menu chases, you are in total control at all times. You can see what the formatted document will look like 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, Superseript and Subscript characters right on the screen.

TEXIPROIV can even support LASER PRINIERS with proportional fonts, take a good look at this AD? It was done with TEXTPRO IV on an OKIDATA LASERLINE-6 laser printer!!! All the character sets used on this AD are proportional spaced characters, all centering, justification, and text printing was performed automatically by TEXTPRO IV

Requires 128 K \& Disk $\$ 89.95$

## HI-RES III Screen Commander

## The DISPLAY you wanted but didn't get on your $\mathrm{CoCo}-3$

- 54 Different Character Sizes available from 14 to 212 cpl .
- Bold, 1talic, Underline, Subscript, Superscript and Plain character styles.
- Double Width, Double Height and Quad width characters.
- Scroll Protect form 1 to 23 lines on the screen.
- Mixed Text \& Graphics in HSCREEN 3 mode.
- PRINT @ is available in all character sizes \& styles.
- Programmable Automatic Key repeat for fast editing.
- Programmable Automatic Key repeat for
- Selectable Character \& Background color.
- Uses only 4 K of Extended (2nd 64 K ) or Basic RAM.
- Written in Ultra Fast Machine Language.

HI-RES III will improve the standand display capabilities of the Color Computer 3, even the 40 and 80 column displays have several features missing. For example, you can't use PRINT @ or have different character sizes on the same For example, you can't use PRINT @ or have different character sizes on the same
screen, even when miving text and graphics with the HPRINT command. Hi-RES screen, even when misang text and graphics with the HPRINT command. Hi-RES $\mathrm{CoCo}-3$, with a wide variety of display options that you can easily use with your Basic or ML programs.
HI-RES Ill is totally compatible with Enhanced Color Basic and its operation is invisible to Basic. It simply replaces the normal screen display with an extremely versatile display package. With the full control code keyboard, you can control many of HI-RES III extended functions with just a couple of simple keystrokes.

Requires 128 K Tape or Disk $\$ 34.95$

## 512K RAMDISK \& MEMORY TESTER

RAMDISK is an ALL Machine Language program that will give you 2 ULTRA High Speed Ram Disks in you CoCo-3. It does not need or require the OS-9 operating system. It works with R.S. DOS V1.0 or V1.1 and it is completely compatible with Enhanced Color Disk Basic! Plus it allows your $\mathrm{CoCo}-3$ to run at double speed all the time even for floppy disk access!!! It will not disappear when you press reset like some other ramdisk programs. The MEMORY tester is a fas! ML program to test the 512 K ram. It performs several bit tests as well as an address test so you know that your 512 K of memory is working perfectly.

## Requires 512 K \& Disk $\$ 19.95$

## "The SOURCE III"

## DISASSEMBLER \& SOURCE CODE GENERATOR

The SOURCE III will allow you to easily Disassemble Color Computer machine language programs Directly from Disk and generate beautiful, Assembler compatible Source code.

- Automatic label generation and allows specifying FCB, FDB and FCC areas.
- Disassemble programs Directly from disk, unlike other disassemblers.
- Automatically locates Begin, End and Execution address.
- Output Disassembled lising with labeis to the Printer, Screen or both.
- Generates Assembler source files directly to disk or printer.
- Built in Hex/Ascii dump/display to locate FCB, FCC \& FDB areas.
- 8 Selectable Display formats 32/40/64/80 columns in 192 or 225 Res.
- Selectable Foreground \& Background colors \& Printer Baud rates.
- Built in Disk Directory an Kill tile commands.

Menu display with single key commands for smooth, Easy operation.
Written in Ulitra Fast Machine Language.
Requires 128 K \& Disk $\$ 49.95$
To order products by mail, send check or money order for the amount of
purchase, plus $\$ 3.00$ for shipping \& handling to the address below:
To Order by VISA, MASTERCARD or COD call us at (702) 452-0632
(Monday thru Saturday, 8 am to 5pm PST)
CER-COMP LTD.
5566 Ricochet Avenue Las Vegas, Nevada 89110
(702) 452-0632
this prompt. Most people enter GEN (General Information) whether or not their message is general in nature.

When you are finished typing your message (be sure to sign it), use CONTROL-Z to "post" the message for others to see. If you want to abort the
message at any point, use CONTROL-C just as you did in Mail.

If there isn't a specific message to which you want to reply, but you do want to leave a message for others to see, enter the ADD command at the FQRUM>prompt. You will be asked for
the same information as in REPLY.
Many times, we don't want to ask a question of just a single user. Instead, we want to leave the message for all SIG members to see. If this is the case, when Delphi sends the TO: prompt, enter ALL instead of a single username.

Jason Forbes (COCO3KID) provided C source code for Modbuster, a program to split merged executable files and basic 09 procedure files into their individual files. Dennis Weldy uploaded the C source code for FILESTAT, which reads the file descriptor sector for a given list of files and then prints its contents (except for the cluster list). Files may be given on the command line or accepted from standard input. Bert Challenor (BERTAC) updated his OS-9 spooler program.

In the 68 K -OS 9 topic area, Bill Brady uploaded BIGT-ST, a BASIC09 terminal program similar to BigT for the CoCo.

In the Telecommunications topic area, Greg Law published an autobaud version of TsGo/Tsmon. Simmule Turner (SIMMY) uploaded CTALK, a demonstration version of a terminal program that features VT52 emulation, and its associated documentation. Ernest Fielder (DOUGAL) uploaded Remote, a program to link two devices for communication.

## CoCo SIG

In the General Information topic area, Kevin Nickols (Nickols) posted the Tandy newsletters for November and December. Michael Fischer (MIKE88) posted two very humorous files, one called "Unix Wars" and the other being a "jived" version of the Gettysburg address. Brian Wright (POLTERGEIST) posted some inside news about Tandy's sales practices in a file called "Tandy Secrets Revealed."

In the CoCo 3 Graphics topic area, Gregory Clark (GNOME) uploaded DUMPC16, a screen dump program for a CoCo 3 and a DMP-120 printer. It uses Greg Miller's GALLERY program to view the pictures. Bob Wharton (BOBWHARTON)
posted many more of his very popular renditions of the logos for various rock groups. Bob also posted an MGE picture of Sun Bowl '87. I (DONHUTCHISON) posted a Macintosh picture of the lovely Samantha Fox. Greg Miller (gregMILLER) posted HOLIOAY. MGE, a holiday scene that he drew with Color Max Dem luxe. Greg also provided us with new versions of his very popular BSCTOOL and gallery utilities. Richard Trasborg (TRAS) was this month's most prolific uploader, providing us with memorable pictures of the new year ' 88 , several female movie stars, Linda Ronstadt and Hyapatia Lee, a humorous cartoon involving the Fuller brush man, and GIRLNUD2/CM3. Richard also posted several popular nude CoCo Max III drawings by Mike Trammell, including those called Tahiti, Geisha2, Windyday, Joselene, Sally Field and other assorted nudes. In addition, Richard uploaded a Madonna collage drawn by his friend Stephen Knell using CoCo Max III. David Mills (Davidmills) posted a nicely colored map of the USA in MGE format. Brian McElroy (RFITZHUGH) sent us several pictures and zodiac signs drawn with The Rat, a new CoCo 3 drawing program. Michael Talcott (miketalcott) sent us his picture color editor, which allows one to redefine the palette used in an MGE picture while viewing it; and Mike Andrews (MANDREWS) uploaded an MGE picture displaying a CoCo 3. Jason Forbes sent us a "Money For Nothing" picture and a digitized picture of Michael J. Fox. Bob Tarburton (BOBTARBURTON) furnished us with his color separation programs, and Chris W. Brown (CRISPWILliAM) sent us several pictures that he drew with CoCo Max III. I posted the "CoCo Gallery" files
from Rainbow for the months of February, April, June, July, August and September. Jim Shoop (BAZAR) sent us his utility program for converting CoCo Max II fonts into a format usable by CoCo Max III. Brian Stretch sent us a CoCo Max III viewer utility and a picture of his Falcon's Lair BBS. Ken Schunk (KENSCHUNK) sent us a QuickBASIC program that will let IBM PC owners display all of our great MGE pictures on an IBM PC or clone equipped with an Enhanced Graphics Adapter. Christian Erickson (CE) sent us a picture from the game Tron.

In the Source for 6809 Assemblers topic area, Roger Krupski (Hardwarehack) posted the source code for a 512 K RAM disk for the CoCo 3.

In the Utilities \& Applications topic area, Bob Wharton published a disk directory label maker and some utilities for making calendars using CoCo Max III. Laurence Tepolt (TEPCO) uploaded a binary tree tutorial that includes a sample program. Jim Sanford (WB4GCS) sent us his fine RTTY utility, Smarty, for the CoCo 3. Ray Dutton (GEMINIO6) sent us his EDTASM+ source code conversion program, and Ezra Story (EZY) uploaded CC3WRITE, a first-run word processor for the CoCo 3 . Brian Stretch sent us a line editor called CoCoWord, and Roy Cosby (UNCLE) gave us a bowling game and his NewBoot program. David Mills (DAVIDMILLS) sent us DOSTAMER. BIN, a program that will automatically load and run a program when a user enters the DOS command. Jason Forbes sent us a real-time clock program, and Brian Wright sent us The DiskPlumber repair utility. Roger Krupski provided his Disk EDTASM patches for operation on the CoCo 3.

## Hint

## Nailing It Down

If you're into some minor hardware hacking and want to offer your CoCo and Multi-Pak a little more protection, consider the following option. The particular approach is up to you, but many have found it advantageous to bolt the CoCo and MPI together to one piece of plywood. This will keep those "minor" bumps from destroying the valuable electronics inside. If you are a little queasy about opening the units (this will void the warranty), ask your local hardware hacker for a little help.

## Hint

## Locked Out

Have you ever been typing in a program listing, gone to get a cup of coffee and come back only to find that your CoCo is locked up and won't accept any characters from the keyboard? Of course! It must have been the kids! But is the CoCo really "locked up"? Any time your CoCo decides it doesn't want any characters, check the joysticks. If a firebutton is pushed in, the keyboard becomes inactive. And it is easy to accidentally bump a joystick so that the firebutton presses against something.

Ned M. Taggart Navarre, OH

In the Hardware Hacking topic of the database, Marty Goodman (MARTYGOODMAN) published his EPROM and Static RAM Pinout charts. This group contains three files, each file being a table of pinouts for EPROM and/or static RAM chips. Marty has donated these charts to the Public Domain. Marty also provided us with the driver fix for the hard drive system from Burke \& Burke. (This file will be made available to all registered owners, but was published online so that users could receive it faster.) John Malon (JOHNLM) published a file describing a modification to the Avatex 1200 modem to provide external carrier detection. Logan Ward (LOGANWARD) sent us a CM3 picture describing how to add a switch to a Radio Shack Hi-Res adapter so that a single adapter may be used with both Color Max 3, Color Max Deluxe and CoCo Max III. Stan Stephenson (Minstrel) sent us his humorous interpretations of the specifications for both the RS-422 standard and the electronic specifications for the RS-232 standard.

In the Games topic of the database, Colin McKay (COlinmckay) posted a description of how to put The Interbank Incident onto a 512 K Disto RAM disk. Kyle Petree (KYLE) uploaded a "Dungeon Master Helper" and a "Dungeons \& Drag-
ons" character sheet generator. Fred McDonald (FREDMCD) sent us his fine PROPERTY. BAS program, a BASIC utility for use with the game of Monopoly, Michael Schneider (MSCHNEIDER) sent us two archived (compressed) files with two shareware games from Ark Royal.

In the Classic Graphics topic area, Tom Bedwell (REBECCA) uploaded a two-disk set that tells "The Christmas Story" using graphics, music and text. Emery Mandel (EMANDEL) uploaded Mike Ward's popular RLE-to-binary convertor program with Mike's permission. I posted the "CoCo Gallery" winners for the months of February, April, June, August and September.

In the Music \& Sound topic of the database, James Predinger (JIMBopredig) uploaded his renditions of several of Willie Nelson's greatest hits.

In the Archives topic of the database, Greg Miller posted the Forum messages and the Conference from the first BattleLine. Dick White (DICKwhite), the SIG's polls manager, posted 108 archived polls from the Polls section of the SIG.

In the Product Reviews \& Announcements topic of the database, Roger Krupski posted a description of his hard drive system at the request of several SIG members. This 25 K file is actually most of
the documentation for the product, and should be interesting reading for those considering upgrading to a hard disk system. Marty Goodman posted his review of the Disto "No Halt" floppy disk controller and another review of the No Halt disk controller and the 512 K RAM upgrade board from Performance Peripherals. Christopher Burke posted Burke \& Burke Application Note \#1, and Michael Schneider posted his review of Flight Simulator $1 /$.

In the Data Communications topic area, Steve Lamb (STRINGFELLOW) posted the 11/16/87 version of the popular Ulitimaterm terminal program. Billy Douglas (Billydovglas) posted the documentation for the COBBS systems. Mike Ward (MIKEWARD) uploaded Version 4.7 of his always-popular MikeyTerm terminal program. Fred McDonald posted a collection of several letters from Ken Johnston (the author of Ultimaterm) to the Delphi users, and Ultimaterm 3.0 with supporting utilities.
As you can see, we have a lot of new and very good material online for our CoCo users. See all of you online on Delphi!

- Don Hutchison Rainbow CoCo SIG Database Manager


## TOTHIAM SOFTHARE

DID YOU HEAR ABDUT THE COCD GRAPHICS PROGRAM THAT CAM HAKE PICTURES UP TO 456 PIXELS HIDE AND 565 PIXELS HIGH ??

## ?!? YOU DIDN:T ?!?

THEN HEPLL BET YOU ARE HISSING QUITE A FEH
OTHER NEH PRODUCTS TOO. SOLUTION: HRITE US AMD HAUE YOUR MAME ADDED TO OUR FREE MAILING LIST ! ! NO OBLIGATION. TOTHIAN SOFTHARE, IMC. RIMERSBURG, ${ }^{\text {BA3. }} 16248$

## A scrolling spreadsheet for the CoCo 3 , plus hints on the GIME chip

# COCO 3 Number Cruncher 



By David Archer

Sum128 is a simple spreadsheet that demonstrates some relatively unknown text screen modes on the CoCo 3 .
The program uses a 128 -column ( 80 at one time) by 28 -row screen to display a 12 -month by 20 -category spreadsheet that adds the columns and rows and displays the results along the bottom and right sides, respectively. Keep in mind that only 80 columns are displayed at one time in the "window."

Some monitors and most TV sets will not be able to display this program properly. Sum 128 uses an expanded screen display, some of which may not fit onto your screen. But if you're using Tandy's CM-8 monitor or something similar, you won't have any problems.

If your monitor or TV will display the normal 80 -by- 24 screen, you won't have any trouble with the horizontal display from Sum 128 - but you may have problems with the increased vertical display, 28 rows compared to the normal 24 rows.

On my TV set, the top and bottom rows, as well as the right side, are for the most part cut off. The set just wasn't designed for displaying that much. My

Dave Archer is a grain farmer and CoCo programmer. He and his wife, Jodi, a registered nurse, live on a farm near Finley, North Dakota.

BMC monochrome monitor does much better but is still barely able to contain the entire screen. My CM-8 monitor handles it quite easily, as do similar RGB analog monitors.

I've included a short program (MONTEST) that outlines an 80 -column by 28 row text screen. With it you can judge for yourself whether your monitor is suited for use with Sum128. That may

## Getting Text In $128 \times 28$

Enabling the 128 -column by 28 -row text screen is simply a matter of setting the proper registers within the CoCo 3 GIME chip. This can be accomplished by poking the GIME register's memory address with the proper value (see lines 420 and 430 of Sum128). Refer to Table 1 for a more detailed look at the three GIME registers used in this program. These are not all the GIME registers, just the ones used in Sum 128.

What follows is perhaps a bit technical, but I feel it's necessary to explain exactly how this unusual screen mode works. If you're not interested in this part, skip on to another.

## Exploring the GIME

Numbers with the prefix \& H are hexadecimal numbers. Numbers with no prefix are decimal. And numbers like 00000011 are eight-bit binary representations. Eight-bit binary numbers are formatted with Bit 7 as the leftmost bit and Bit 0 as the rightmost bit.

The first GIME register set is at \& HFF98. You'll see that by storing \&H03, we set bits 1 and $0(\& H 03=00000011)$. If
you look at Table 1, you'll see that means we've set the register for text mode with eight lines per character row. (This is also accomplished by the BASIC command WIDTH 80.)
Next is the video resolution register at \&HFF99. By storing \& H75 there we set bits $6,5,4,2$ and $0(\& H 75=01110101)$. Again, if you refer to Table 1, you'll note that by setting bits 6 and 5 we set the lines per field to 225 lines ( 225 lines of screen). That means that if we have 225 lines and eight lines per row, we can display 28 rows on the text screen! Actually, $28 * 8=224$ lines, so we have one extra line displayed at the very bottom of the screen. More about that extra line later.
Bits 4 and 2 set the horizontal resolution bits, and Bit 0 sets CRES 0 . That allows the use of attribute bytes with the text (underline, blinking and color). BASIC normally stores \& H 15 in this register when the command WIDTH B0 is executed ( $\& \mathrm{H} 15=$ 00010101 ). So, you can see that the only thing we did differently from BASIC was to increase the lines per field from 192 to 225.
The most extensively used register in this program is the horizontal offset register,

| 1 tem | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Store No. 120 | 6354.21 | 7234.32 | 4325.23 | 3214.43 | 5436.54 | 4325.34 | 6545.42 | 5784.87 | 6547.56 | 7654.34 | 8765.34 | 9875.91 | 76863.51. |
| Store No. 121 | 6545.23 | 8764.43 | 8764.23 | 5345.87 | 6545.87 | 5436.34 | 9874.20 | 7234.92 | 7384.82 | 7365.47 | 8293.93 | 9912.61 | 91467.92 |
| Store No. 122 | 3648.27 | 3734.23 | 4958.18 | 2958.64 | 3874.54 | 3986.37 | 2748.75 | 4348.30 | 3396.79 | 5097.87 | 5298.19 | 7350.34 | 51310.47 |
| Store No. 123 | 8532.43 | 7354.78 | 6475.98 | 5897.23 | 6235.54 | 6453.12 | 7984.65 | 4765.98 | 7129.54 | 8653.41 | 8954.96 | 9346.54 | 87784.16 |
| Store No. 124 | 6432.76 | 5463.83 | 5498.23 | 7002.94 | 6572.79 | 6453.76 | 6250.56 | 6395.87 | 7409.54 | 6547.23 | 7231.40 | 7389.04 | 78647.95 |
| store No. 125 | 2965.56 | 2465.62 | 3956.21 | 3194.34 | 3216.45 | 2349.05 | 4325.66 | 4487.23 | 3997.70 | 3566.98 | 2777.45 | 3665.92 | 40967.27 |
|  | 0.90 | D. 90 | 0.00 | 0.08 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.90 | 0.00 | 0.98 | D. 80 | 0.89 | 0.00 | 0.80 |
|  | 0.80 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.08 | 0.00 | 9.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | D.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
|  | 0.80 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.80 | 9.00 | 0.90 | 0.89 | 0.08 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.90 |
|  | 0.90 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 9.00 | 0.90 | 0.09 | 0.98 | 0.00 | 0.90 | 0.00 | 0.90 |
|  | 0.00 | D.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 9.00 | 0.09 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
|  | 0.80 | 0.90 | 0.80 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 9.80 | 0.90 | 9.90 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.00 |
|  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.80 | 0.00 | 0.08 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.90 | 0.00 | 0.08 | 0.018 |
|  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
|  | 0.08 | 0.00 | 0.80 | 0.08 | 0.80 | 9.00 | 0.90 | 0.08 | 0.09 | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
|  | 0.80 | 0.080 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.80 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.90 | 0.80 | 0.80 | 0.00 | 0.98 |
|  | 0.00 | 0.00 | D.00 | 0.00 | 9.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | D.00 | 0.00 | 0.08 | 0.00 |
|  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.000 | 9.010 | 0.008 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.88 | 0.80 | 0.08 | 9.08 | 0.90 |
|  | 0.00 | 0.00 | D.00 | 9.00 | 9.00 | 9.00 | 0.08 | D. 00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
|  | 0.90 | 0.00 | 9.00 | 0.08 | 0.00 | 9.00 | 0.00 | D. 00 | 0.08 | 0.08 | D. 00 | 9.80 | 0.90 |

Total 34478.535017 .233978 .127613 .531881 .729094 .937729 .233017 .235866 .938794 .441321 .347540 .4
save the agony of typing in all the code only to be unable to display the results properly. Also, you can use MONTEST as a basis for developing your own applications using the expanded screen area. I've added quite a few comment lines to both MONTEST and SUM12日 for just that purpose as well as for additional explanation.

## Running Sum128

When you first run Sum 128 you'll be asked whether you are using a tape or disk system. Simply press the T or D key. Then you will see the entire screen with a blank worksheet (all values are zero). You are now at the main menu. On the fourth row is the command line, which always has the available com-
mands on it. You'll note that by pressing the left or right arrows you're able to scroll the entire worksheet across the screen.

Pressing the Fl key brings you to the command mode, where most of the commands are used. Again, the fourth row is the command line showing the available commands.
which is located at \&HFF9F. This is the register that enables the 128 -column wide screen. It also controls where the $80-$ column "window" is located within the 128-column virtual screen. Use this formula:

## POKE \& HFFGF, $128=x$

$x$ is the column number ( 0 through 127) you want to be displayed leftmost within the 80 -column window.

The reason we must add 128 to the column number is that the value 128 decimal, \&H80 in hex ( 10000000 in binary), sets Bit 7 of the register, which is the 128 -column enable bit. Bits 6 through 0 specify the offset column number. Refer to Table 1. Some examples are shown below. * These examples show how to display the right columns of the 128 -column screen as the left portion of the window and show the left columns of the 128 -column screen as the right portion of the window.

I hope you now have an idea of how we can use this register to scroll or switch the 80 -column window to anywhere within the 128 -column screen.

## Fixing BASIC

The problem with using this screen mode is that it's not supported by BASIC. Luckily, the CoCo 3 basic interpreter is in RAM, so with a few careful pokes we can fix that, too. These are done in lines 450 through 520 of Sum 128.

## BASIC Vectors

BASIC vectors are used by BASIC when writing the text screen. \&HFE00 and \&HFE01 is the cursor address. Set to \& H2000 (top of screen memory). \&HFE04 is the number of characters per row on the text screen; set to 128 . \&HFE05 is the number of rows on the text screen; set to 28. \&HFE06 and \&HFE07 is the end address of text screen memory; set to \& H3E00.

## Command

POKE \&HFF9F, 128 (10000000)
POKE \&HFFSF, 168 (10101000)
POKE \&HFFSF, 192 (11000000)
POKE \&HFFGF, 255 (11111111)

## Columns displayed in 80-column window

0 through 79 (like normal 80-column) 40 through 119
64 through 127 and 0 through 15 *
127 and 0 through 78 *

Each row of text is 128 characters long and each character needs two bytes - one for the actual character and the other for attributes. The attribute byte contains the color, blinking or underline information. That means we need 256 bytes of memory for each row of text displayed. So, with 28 rows of 256 bytes ( $28 * 256=7,168$ ), we need 7,168 (1C00 in Hex) bytes of screen memory.

The beginning of Hi-Res text screen memory for BASIC is at \& H 2000 . Adding \& H1C00 to \&H2000, we come up with $\& H 3 C 00$. So why did I set the end address to \&H3E 00 ? Well, by adding the extra memory we can print over that one line (not row) of screen at the very bottom, as I mentioned earlier. Also, this keeps BASIC from trying to scroll when we do print over that line. BASIC's scroll routine will destroy the 128 -column format.

Fixing BASIC's LOCATE command was a little more tricky. This involved patching the machine code instructions that execute the LOCATE command, and is accomplished in lines 500 through 520.

Note that not every BASIC command was patched for use with this screen mode. If you develop your own applications, some commands may not behave as they normally do. One such example is trying to print more than 29 rows on the screen. BASIC's scroll routine still thinks that each line is only 80 columns wide, so when the scroll executes, the result is a mess.
(F)ile I/O
(M)ain menu
(P)rint

Arrow keys
(ALT)
allows saving or loading of worksheet files, which can also be edited with an ASCII word processor.
jumps back to the main menu.
allows printing of entire worksheet.
allow you to move to any cell (except the totals and category areas) within the worksheet for entry of new value.
moves cursor back to upper-left cell of worksheet. Pressing the @ key gives the same result.

When you have the cursor (highlighted area) over the cell you want to edit, simply type the number you want to store there and press ENTER (do not use commas in your entries - 5000 , not 5,000 , for example). The number must be lower than 10,000 or you'll hear a beep and the old value will be restored in the cell.

Please note that the first number key you press will be the first number of the cell. That is, when a number key is pressed, the program jumps to a LINE INPUT routine. The input string is tacked on to the string containing the number key first pressed. The entire string is then evaluated as one number and stored in the current cell (see lines 1640 through 1710). The columns and rows are totaled after each cell is changed.

The best way to learn how to use SumI28 is to run it. Try out the various features until you feel comfortable with the program.

## Hard Copying Your Spreadsheet

The printer routine (lines 2240 through 2430) is set up to print in a condensed format of 17 characters per inch. The default is for Gemini 10X printers, but the code for most Radio Shack printers is included in a REM statement. Consult your printer manual for the specific codes for your printer.

If your printer doesn't support a condensed print mode, you might want to modify the routine to divide the sheet into two pages for printing. If your printer has a wide mode ( 132 columns), then you should not need condensed print - you can remove Line 2300.

Line 160 sets the printer speed to 9600 baud. If your printer requires a slower baud rate, you can change it there. Lines

GIME Register Table (Courtesy of Revin Darling)
This is by no means a complete table of GIME registers. Only the registers used are shown. For more information you may wish to purchase the Color Computer 3 Technical Manual.
Address
Contents
FF98 Texr/graphics video mode, and lines per row.
FF98 Texr/graphics video mode, and lines per row.
Bit 7 = vidmode }\emptyset\mathrm{ is text, }1\mathrm{ is graphics
Bit 7 = vidmode }\emptyset\mathrm{ is text, }1\mathrm{ is graphics
Bit 5 = na
Bit 5 = na
Bit 5- DESCEN 1- extra DESCender ENable
Bit 5- DESCEN 1- extra DESCender ENable
Bit 4 = MOCH MOnochrome bit (l=monocrome) (composite only)
Bit 4 = MOCH MOnochrome bit (l=monocrome) (composite only)
Bit 3 = H5% 50hz vs 6%hz bit
Bit 3 = H5% 50hz vs 6%hz bit
Bit 2 = LPR2 Innes per character row
Bit 2 = LPR2 Innes per character row
Bit 1 = LPR1 (Bits 2-1-\varnothing below)
Bit 1 = LPR1 (Bits 2-1-\varnothing below)
Bit g = LPRg
Bit g = LPRg

| $\phi g \phi-1$ | line/char row |
| :--- | :--- |
| $991-2$ | $1 \phi \phi-9$ lines/char row |
| $91 \phi-3$ | $1 \phi 1-1 \phi$ |
| $911-8$ | $11 \phi-11(? ?)$ |
|  | $111-12(? ?)$ |

FF99 Video Resolution Register
Bit 7 = na
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Bit } 6=\text { LPF1 } & \text { Lines Per Field bits } \\ \text { Bit } 5=\text { LPF } & n \\ \text { Bit } 4=\text { HR2 } & \text { Horizoncal Resoloution bits }\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ll}99-192 \text { lines } & 19=219 \text { lines } \\ 91=290 \text { lines } & 11=225 \text { ines }\end{array}$
TEXT MODES

|  |  | HR2 | HR1 | HRP | (HRI don't care for text) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 89 | Char/line | 1 | x | 1 |  |  |  |
| 64 | " | 1 | $x$ | $\phi$ | CRES $¢=1$ for attribute |  |  |
| 4ø | " | $\phi$ | $x$ | 1 | bytes used |  |  |
| 32 | " | 8 | x | $\varnothing$ |  |  |  |
| GRAPHIC | S MODES | ( Horiz | ontal | Reso | ion ) |  |  |
| X | Colors | HR2 | HRI | HR¢ | CRES1 | CRES $\varnothing$ | Bytes/line |
| 64\% | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | $\emptyset$ | 1 | 169 |
| 64 $\varnothing$ | 2 | 1 | 9 | 1 | $\varnothing$ | 9 | 89 |
| 512 | 4 | 1 | 1 | $\phi$ | $\emptyset$ | $\phi$ | 128 |
| 512 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 8 | $\varnothing$ | $\varnothing$ | 64 |
| $32 \phi$ | 16 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 169 |
| 329 | 4 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 89 |
| 329 | - 2 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 9 | $\emptyset$ | 40 |
| 256 | 16 | 1 | 1 | $\emptyset$ | 1 | $\emptyset$ | 128 |
| 256 | 4 | 1 | 9 | 9 | $\emptyset$ | 1 | 64 |
| 256 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 32 |
| 169 | 16 | 1 | $g$ | 1 | 1 | $\varnothing$ | 40 |

Note the correspondence of $H R 2 \& H R \varnothing$ to the text mode's bytes/line.
FF9F Horizontal Offset Register
Bit 7 = Horizontal offset enable bit ( 128 char width always ) Bit 6 - ----II Bit $5=I$ Bit $4=I$ Bit $3=\quad-->$ Bits 6 - $\varnothing$ specify the column offset $(g$ - 127) Bit $2=I$
Bit $1=I$ Bit $\emptyset=-\cdots-I$

If $B$ it 7 is set $\&$ in text mode, then there are 128 chars (only $8 \phi$ seen)/line This allows an offset to be specified into a virtual 128 char/line screen. Useful for horizontal hardware srolling on vide text or spreadsheets.

* Note that not all bits of each register are applicable to the program. They are included only for continuity and reference.

Table 1

FLIGHT $16^{*} \dagger$ = This is the very finest flight simulation program on the market today. Flight 16 will work with all color computers. Flies very much like a Cessna 150. Is a full instrument aircraft with sound effects and out-the-window graphics. As a REAL bonus feature, you may design your own airports and flight areas.

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32K
P51 MUSTANG ATTACKJFLIGHT SIMULATION* $\dagger$ - The ultimate video experience! For the first time ever, two CoCo's can be linked together via cable modem. (If playing via modem, both computers require a copy of the program.) Or play alone and sharpen your skills against a non-combatant computer drone.
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$\$ 25.95$
32 K
THE KING* $\dagger$ - This is a color computer classic! Looks and plays like the popular arcade game. Contains the same four screens as the original: barrels, pins, jacks, and conveyors. Super graphics!
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32K
TRAPFALL" $\dagger$ - The "pitfalls" in this game are many. Fight your way through the jungle collecting hidden treasures as you go.
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32K

MS. MAZE* $\dagger$ - Ms. Maze combines brilliant color, high resolution, detailed graphics and music to make it look and play like the arcade version. It is the closest thing to the arcade Pac games that we've seen for the CoCo! Arcade Aces - this one's for you!
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32K
CUBER* $\dagger$ - The hazards faced by Cuber are many! Help him change the colors of the pyramid while avoiding the many dangers always present.

## $\$ 20.95$

32K
VEGAS GAME PAK* $\dagger$ - Now you can bring Las Vegas home with you! This package contains six different games: Video Keno, Video Poker, and Video Blackjack, plus three slot machine lookalikes, Bar 5, 3 Line, and Right/Left.
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16K
GOLD FINDER* $\dagger$. Here's the quality you have come to expect from TOM MIX! While avoiding enemies, pick up all the pieces of gold along the way; then ride, the elevator to the top to solve each level. Sixty-nine levels. PLUS now you can create your own levels. $\$ 20.95$

32K Disk only
THE SAILOR MAN* $\dagger$ - Avoid the punches of the Bigfatbadguy and the flying bottles thrown by the Olduglyseawoman to rescue Elsie and win her heart! One or two players. More great sound and graphics from the author of "The King!"
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16K
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32K
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32K
MAUI VICE* $\dagger$ - Step into the shoes of Crock and Bubbs in this graphic adventure and gather evidence. A new story generated each time you play!
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CHAMBERS* $\dagger$ - Loosely based on Cosmic Chasm, in each level you must destroy all of the evil creatures. In all there are 20 series of chambers with 20-35 interconnected rooms.
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32K
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* CoCo 1, 2, 3 compatible
$\dagger$ Joystick required
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163 through 167 have some alternate values. If you're unsure, check your printer manual for the proper baud rate setting.

## File Input/Output

The files you save or load are automatically given the extension .SUM so don't add an extension when asked for the filename. Also, filenames are restricted to eight characters or less. (That is, eight characters plus the extension.) If you enter more than eight, you'll hear a beep and you'll be asked to reenter the filename. If you're using a tape system, you'll be prompted with "Prepare tape and press <ENTER>" before any load or save operation.

You can edit the worksheet files you've saved to tape or disk by use of an ASCII word processor, or you can use the files in other programs.

The file format is this: Category string, 12 values (one for each month), and dummy separation string. For example:

Category 1
0000
0000

0000
*****

Category 2
Category 20.

## Final Notes

There are quite a few comments within the program listing, so if I've forgotten to explain something here, I
hope you can figure it out from looking at the listing. If not, write to me and I'll try to figure it out.

Feel free to modify this program or develop your own applications using some of the things shown here. Customizing can be done by changing strings in the DATA statements in lines 2590 through 2780 to whatever best suits your needs. Remember that these strings cannot be more or less than 15 characters. Pad with spaces if less than 15 characters. This will allow you to rename the categories to something more meaningful than "Category."
(Questions or comments about this program may be directed to the author at Box 504, Finley, ND 58230. Please enclose an SASE when writing for a reply.)


Listing 1: SUM128

```
1\varnothing ' Sum 128
2\varnothing ' By Dave Archer
3\varnothing
4\varnothing ' Special thanks to Roger Bou
chard for the fix to BASIC's LOC
ATE command
5\emptyset ' and to Dick White for his v
aluable suggestions.
6\varnothing ' Also to Kevin Darling for p
roviding GIME specs.
7\varnothing'
8\emptyset ' Palette colors set for RGB
analog monitor
9\varnothing'
1\varnothing\varnothing RGB : 'Change to CMP for com
posite color monitor
11\varnothing PALETTE \varnothing,8:PALETTE 1,18
12\varnothing PALETTE 2,63:PALETTE 3,\varnothing
13\varnothing PALETTE 4,\varnothing
14\varnothing PALETTE 8,63
15ø X=1 :' 96ø\emptyset baud
16\emptyset POKE 15\emptyset,X :'set printer bau
d rate
\begin{tabular}{l:c}
161 & Baud
\end{tabular}\(\quad \mathrm{X}=\)
```

166 ' $12 \phi \varnothing$
167 : $6 \varnothing \varnothing 87$
168 '
17ø GOTO 24ø: ' if using monochr ome then delete this line
$18 \varnothing$
19ø ' * For monochrome *
2øø FORX= $\varnothing$ TO 7 STEP 2:PALETTE X , $\varnothing$ : PALETTE X+1,63: NEXT
21ø PALETTE 4,63: PALETTE 3, $\varnothing:$ PAL ETTE 2,63
$22 \varnothing$ 'Change all "ATTR $(1,3)$ " to "ATTR $(\varnothing, \varnothing)$ " for monochrome
$23 \varnothing$ '
$24 \varnothing$ CLEAR 2øøø
$25 \emptyset$ DIM MO $(13,21), A \$(21), B \$(12)$,
M (4)
$26 \varnothing$ ON BRK GOTO $118 \varnothing$
$27 \varnothing$ ON ERR GOTO $128 \varnothing$
28ø CLS:POKE 65497, $\varnothing$ :POKE 282,25
5: ' fast speed \& upper case
29ø WIDTH8ø:CLSI:PRINT:PRINT
$3 \varnothing \varnothing$ PRINT TAB(7),"-< Sum $128>-1$
31ø PRINT:PRINT
32ø PRINT TAB(21)" By Dave Arch
er"
33ø PRINT:PRINT:PRINT
$34 \varnothing$ PRINT TAB(16)" (T) ape or
(D) isk ?"

35ø I\$=INKEY\$
$36 \varnothing$ IF I\$="T" THEN DEV=-1:GOTO 4
øø:' TAPE
37ø IF I\$="D" THEN DEV=1:GOTO 4 $\varnothing$
ø:' DISK
$38 \varnothing$ GOTO 35ø
$39 \varnothing$ ' Set 128 by 28 screen
4øø ONBRK GOTO 117ø
$41 \varnothing$ CLS
42申 POKE\&HFF98,\&Hø3: POKE\&HFF99,\&

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H75: ' Set for 28 rows of text 43ø POKE\&HFF9F,128: ' Set for 12 8 columns with column $\varnothing$ as left most column
435 ' BASIC vectors and patch pr ovided by Roger Bouchard.
44ø ' Tell BASIC new screen size
45申 POKE\&HFEøø,\&H2ø:POKE\&HFEø1, $\varnothing$
: ' beginning cursor address
46ø POKE\&HFEø4,128: ' \# columns
on text screen
47ø POKE\&HFEØ5,28: ' \# rows on $t$ ext screen
48ø POKE\&HFEø6,\&H3E: POKE\&HFEø7,\&
Høø: ' End of text screen
49ø ' *** Patch BASIC's LOCATE command ***
5øø POKE \&HF9øA, \&H58: 'enable ne
w LOCATE positions
51ø POKE \&HF8EC,128:' Allows LOC
ATE from column $\varnothing$ - 127
52ø POKE \&HF8F4,28: ' Allows LOC
ATE from row $\varnothing$ - 27
53ø CLS
$54 \varnothing$ ' Read DATA strings
$55 \varnothing$ FORX=1TO4:READ M (X) : NEXT
56ø FORX=ø TO 21:READ A\$(X):NEXT
57ø FORX=1TO12: READB\$ (X):NEXT
$58 \varnothing$ ' Main program begin
$59 \varnothing$ ATTR $\varnothing, \varnothing:$ CLS
6øø POKE 65497,ø
61ø POKE \&HFF9F,128
62ø F ="\#\#\#\#\#.\#\#": T\$=" \#\#\#\#\#\#
\#.\#\# "
63 $\varnothing \mathrm{FORY}=\varnothing$ TOl3: $\mathrm{MO}(\mathrm{Y}, 21)=\varnothing: \mathrm{NEXT}$
$64 \varnothing$ ATTR 1,3
$65 \varnothing$ FORX=1 TO 4
$66 \emptyset$ PRINT M\$ (X)
67ø NEXT X
68ø ATTR 2,1:PRINTA\$ ( $\varnothing$ ):ATTR 2,3
$69 \varnothing$ PRINT
$7 \varnothing \varnothing \mathrm{~T}=\varnothing: \mathrm{C}=\varnothing$
$71 \varnothing$ FORX=1 TO $2 \varnothing$
$72 \varnothing$ A $(\mathrm{X})=\mathrm{LEFT}(\mathrm{A} \$(\mathrm{X})+S T R I N G \$(15$
," "),15): ' Make sure string le
ngth is 15 chrs.
73ø ATTR 2,3:PRINT" ";:ATTR 1,3
74ø PRINT A\$(X);
$75 \emptyset$ FORY=1 TO 12
$760 \mathrm{~T}=\mathrm{T}+\mathrm{MO}(\mathrm{Y}, \mathrm{X})$
$77 \varnothing$ ATTR $\varnothing, 3$
78ø PRINTUSING F\$;MO (Y,X);
$79 \varnothing \mathrm{MO}(\mathrm{Y}, 21)=\mathrm{MO}(Y, 21)+\mathrm{MO}(Y, X)$
$8 \varnothing \varnothing$ NEXT Y
$81 \varnothing$ ATTR 1,3
82ø $\mathrm{MO}(13, \mathrm{X})=\mathrm{T}$
83ø $\mathrm{MO}(13,21)=\mathrm{MO}(13,21)+\mathrm{T}:$ PRINTU
SINGT\$;T;:ATTR 2,3:PRINT" ";:T=ø
$84 \varnothing$ NEXT X
$85 \emptyset$ ATTR 1,3
$86 \varnothing$ PRINT "
";STR
ING\$(11ø,"-")
$87 \varnothing$ PRINT" ";
88ø ATTR 2,1
$89 \varnothing$ PRINTA\$(21);:ATTR 1,3
$9 \varnothing \varnothing$ FORX=1TO12
$91 \varnothing$ GOSUB 99ø
92ø PRINTUSINGF\$;MO (X,21);
93ø NEXT
94ø F\$="\#\#\#\#\#.\#\#"
$95 \emptyset$ ATTR 1,3
96ø FRINTUSING T\$;MO $(13,21) ;: A T T$
R 6,4:PRINT" ";
97ø ATTR 2,3:PRINT:ATTR 1,3:GOTO 1ø8ø
$98 \varnothing$ ' Check number and change US ING string accordingly
99ø IF MO (X, 21) >9999 THEN F\$="\#\# \#\#\#\#.\#" ELSE F\$="\#\#\#\#\#.\#\#"
1øøø IF MO $(X, 21)>99999$ THEN $F \$="$ \#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#"
$1 \varnothing 1 \varnothing$ RETURN
1ø2ø ' Main Menu
$1 \not 10 \varnothing$ ' scroll routine and check
for <Fl> key or left \& right arr ow keys
$1 \varnothing 4 \varnothing$ ATTR 1,3:LOCATE $\varnothing, \varnothing: F O R X=1 T$
04: PRINTM ( X ) : NEXT
1ø5ø ATTR 2,1
1ø6申 LOCATE $\varnothing, 4:$ PRINTA $\$(\varnothing)$;
$1 \varnothing 7 \varnothing$ ATTR 1,3
1ø8ø X=128
1ø9ø L=PEEK(343):' Check left ar row
lløø R=PEEK(344):' Check right a rrow
111ø I\$=INKEY\$
112ø IF I\$="g" THEN 132ø: 'Check for <Fl> key
113ø IF $R=247$ THEN $X=X-1: I F \quad X<=1$
28 THEN X=128
114ø IF $\mathrm{L}=247$ THEN $\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+1:$ IF $\mathrm{X}>=1$
76 THEN X=176
115ø POKE \&HFF9F,X
116ø GOTO 1ø9ø
117ø POKE \&HFF9F,128
118ø ATTR $\varnothing, \varnothing: C L S: P R I N T: P R I N T: P R$
INT " * BREAK key pressed *":PRI
NT
$119 \varnothing$ IF DEV=ø THEN RUN
12øø PRINT:PRINT " Press <M> fo r Main"
$121 \varnothing$ PRINT " Press <Q> to quit"
122ø I\$=INKEY\$
$123 \varnothing$ IF I\$="M" THEN $182 \emptyset$
$124 \varnothing$ IF I\$="Q" THEN $126 \varnothing$
$125 \varnothing$ GOTO122ø
126ø ATTR $\varnothing, \varnothing:$ CLS:WIDTH8 $\varnothing:$ POKE65
496, $\varnothing$
127ø END : ' ****. END ****
128ø POKE \&HFF9F,128:CLS:PRINT:P

RINT:PRINT" An ERROR has occurr ed ! "
$129 \varnothing$ PRINT:PRINT" Error number"; ERNO;"In line number";ERLIN
13øø PRINT:GOTO 119ø
131ø ' *** Command mode ***
132ø POKE \&HFF9F,128:X=1:Y=1
$133 \varnothing$ ATTR 1,3
134 T\$=" \#\#\#\#\#\#\#.\#\#"
$135 \emptyset$ IF X>=8 THEN LOCATE 47,3 EL SE LOCATE $\varnothing, 3$
$136 \emptyset$ PRINT "
(F)ile i/o
(M
) ain menu
(P)rint a
rrow keys
(ALT)
";
$137 \varnothing$ A $=$ MO (X,Y)
138申 IF X $\Rightarrow 8$ THEN LOCATE $\varnothing, \varnothing:$ ATT
R $1,3:$ PRINT:PRINT:LOCATE 64, $\varnothing:$ GO
TO $14 \varnothing \varnothing$
139ø ATTR 1,3:LOCATE 64,ø:PRINT: LOCATE $\varnothing, \varnothing$
14øø. PRINT "Column/ROW $=(1 ; B \$($
X) $\operatorname{CHR}(44) ; A \$(Y) ; ") \quad$ Value $=$ ";
$141 \varnothing$ PRINT USING F\$;A;
$142 \varnothing$ PRINT:PRINT:PRINT
$143 \varnothing$ ' locate on current cell
$144 \varnothing$ LOCATE $8+(X * 8), Y+5$
145ø ATTR 4,2,U:PRINTUSINGF\$;A;:

ATTR 2,3: ' Hi-lite current cell $146 \varnothing$ I $\$=$ INKEY $\$$
147ø IF I\$="" THEN $146 \varnothing$
$148 \varnothing$ ATTR 1,3
$149 \varnothing$ IF VAL(I\$) > $\varnothing$ THEN $164 \varnothing$
15øø IF I\$="ø" THEN 164ø
151ø XX=X:YY=Y: ' save current $c$ ell location to allow erase of $h$ i-lite
152ø IF I\$=CHR\$ (8) THEN $X=X-1: I F$
X<1 THEN X=1: ' left arrow
153ø IF I $\$=C H R \$(9)$ THEN $X=X+1: I F$
X>12 THEN X=12: ' right arrow
$154 \varnothing$ IF X<8 THEN POKE\&HFF9F, 128
ELSE POKE \&HFF9F,192: ' shift wi ndow
$155 \varnothing$ IF $I \$=$ CHR $\$(1 \varnothing)$ THEN $Y=Y+1: I$ F $Y>2 \varnothing$ THEN $Y=2 \varnothing$ : 1 down arrow 156ø IF I\$=CHR\$ (94) THEN Y=Y-1: I F $Y<1$ THEN $Y=1$ : 1 up arrow 157ø ATTR $\varnothing, 3:$ IOCATE $8+(X X * 8)$,YY +5:PRINTUSINGF\$;A;:ATTR 2,3: 1 e rase hi-lite on previous cell
158ø IF I\$="F" THEN 183ø: ' File save or load
159ø IF I\$="P" THEN 224ø: ' Prin ter out
16øø IF I\$="M" THEN 1ø4ø: ' main

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menu
161ø IF I\$="@" THEN $132 \emptyset:{ }^{\prime}$ <ALT> or <@> key returns to upper lef $t$ cell
$162 \varnothing$ SOUND $18 \varnothing, 1: '$ key click...
delete if annoying
$163 \varnothing$ GOTO 133ø
164ø IF $X=>8$ THEN LOCATE 64,1:PR
INT:LOCATE 64,1:GOTO 166ø
$165 \varnothing$ LOCATE $\varnothing, 1:$ PRINT:LOCATE $\varnothing, 1$
$166 \emptyset$ ATTR 1, 3
$167 \emptyset \mathrm{~T}=\mathrm{MO}(\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y})$
168ø PRINT" New value : "; I\$;
$169 \emptyset$ LINEINPUT RM\$
$17 \emptyset \varnothing I \$=I \$+R M \$: M O(X, Y)=V A L$ (I\$)
$171 \varnothing$ IF MO $(X, Y)>=1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ THEN MO(X
$, Y)=T:$ SOUND $1 \varnothing \varnothing, 2:$ GOTO $133 \varnothing$
$172 \emptyset$ ATTR 1,3
$173 \varnothing \mathrm{MO}(\mathrm{X}, 21)=\varnothing: \mathrm{MO}(13, Y)=\varnothing: \mathrm{MO}(13$ ,21) $=\varnothing$
$174 \varnothing$ FORV $=1$ TO2 $\varnothing: M O(X, 21)=M O(X, 21$
) $+\mathrm{MO}(\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{V}):$ NEXT
$175 \varnothing$ GOSUB 99ø
$176 \varnothing$ LOCATE $8+(X * 8), 27:$ PRINTUSIN
GF\$;MO (X,21);
$177 \emptyset \quad \mathrm{FORV}=1 \mathrm{TOL} 2: \mathrm{MO}(13, Y)=\mathrm{MO}(13, Y$ $)+\mathrm{MO}(\mathrm{V}, \mathrm{Y}): \mathrm{MO}(13,21)=\mathrm{MO}(13,21)+\mathrm{MO}$ (V,21):NEXT
178ø LOCATE 112,Y+5:PRINTUSINGT\$ ; $\mathrm{MO}(13, Y)$;
179ø LOCATE 112,27:PRINTUSINGT\$;
MO $(13,21)$;
18øø F\$="\#\#\#\#\#.\#\#"
$181 \varnothing$ GOTO $133 \varnothing$
$182 \emptyset$ GOTO 59ø
183ø POKE \&HFF9F,128:LOCATE $\varnothing, \varnothing$ :
ATTR 1,3
184ø PRINT: PRINT: PRINT:PRINT:LOC ATE $\varnothing, \varnothing$
$185 \emptyset$ PRINT " < FILE I/O >
(S) ave
(I) oad or
(Q) uit "
$186 \varnothing$ I\$=INKEY\$
187ø IF I\$="S" THEN LOCATE Ø, $\emptyset: P$ RINT: GOTO 192ø
188 $1 F$ I\$="L" THEN LOCATE $\varnothing, \varnothing: P$ RINT: GOTO $2 \emptyset 8 \varnothing$
189ø IF I\$="Q" THEN 132ø: 'Retur
in to command mode
19øø GOTO 186ø
191ø 1***** SAVE
192ø LINEINPUT " Filename to sa ve: "; F\$
193ø IF LEN (F\$) $>8$ THEN SOUND $1 \varnothing \varnothing$ , 2:GOTO 183ø
$194 \emptyset \mathrm{~F}=\mathrm{F}=+1 / \mathrm{SUM}{ }^{\prime \prime}$
$195 \varnothing$ POKE 65496, $\varnothing$
$196 \varnothing$ IF DEV=-1 THEN IINEINPUT "
Prepare tape and press <ENTER> "
; I\$
197ø OPEN "O",DEV,F\$
$198 \emptyset$ FOR $Y=1 T O 2 \emptyset$
$199 \varnothing$ PRINT\#DEV,A\$ (Y)
$2 \emptyset \varnothing \varnothing$ FORX=1TO12
2ø1ø PRINT\#DEV,MO (X,Y)
$2 \phi 2 \varnothing$ NEXT X
$2 \emptyset 3 \varnothing$ PRINT\#DEV,"*******":' dummy string
$2 \emptyset 4 \varnothing$ NEXT Y
$2 \varnothing 5 \varnothing$ CLOSE
$2 \emptyset 6 \varnothing$ GOTO $182 \varnothing$
2ø7ø 1***** LOAD
2ø8ø LINEINPUT " Filename to lo ad: "; F\$
$2 \emptyset 9 \varnothing$ IF LEN (F\$) $>8$ THEN SOUND $1 \varnothing \varnothing$ , 2:GOTO $183 \varnothing$
$21 \varnothing \varnothing$ F\$ $=F \$+{ }^{\prime \prime} /$ SUM $^{\prime \prime}$
211ø POKE 65496, $\varnothing$
$212 \varnothing$ IF DEV=-1 THEN LINEINPUT "
Prepare tape and press <ENTER> "
; I\$
213ø OPEN "I",DEV,F\$
$214 \varnothing$ FORY=1TO2 $\varnothing$
$215 \varnothing$ INPUT\#DEV,A\$ (Y)
$216 \varnothing$ FORX=1TO12
$217 \varnothing$ INPUT\#DEV, MO (X, Y)
$218 \varnothing$ NEXT X
$219 \varnothing$ INPUT \#DEV,I\$:' ignore dumm $y$ string
22øø NEXT Y
221ø CLOSE
$222 \varnothing$ GOTO 182ø
$223 \varnothing$ ' PRINTER OUT
$224 \varnothing$ POKE \&HFF9F,128:LOCATE $\varnothing, \varnothing$ :
PRINT:LOCATE $\varnothing, \varnothing: A T T R 1,3$
$225 \varnothing$ LINEINPUT " Prepare printer
and press <ENTER> or <BREAK> to quit "; I\$
$226 \varnothing$ POKE 65496, $\varnothing$
$227 \varnothing$ ' Q $=$ CHR $(27)+\operatorname{CHR} \$(2 \emptyset): \quad \mathrm{F}$
OR RADIO SHACK PRINTER
$228 \varnothing$ Q $=$ CHR $\$(27)+$ CHR $(66)+$ CHR $\$(3$
):' FOR GEMINI IøX
$229 \varnothing$ SET TO 17 CPI
$23 \varnothing \varnothing$ PRINT\#-2,Q\$
$231 \varnothing$ PRINT\#-2,RIGHT\$ (A\$ $(\varnothing), 124)$
232 PRINT\#-2,STRING\$ $(128,95)$
$233 \varnothing$ FORX=1TO21
$234 \varnothing$ IF X=21 THEN PRINT\#-2,STRIN
G\$ $(128,95)$
$235 \emptyset$ PRINT\#-2,A\$(X);
$236 \varnothing$ FORY=1TO12
$237 \varnothing \operatorname{IF} \operatorname{MO}(Y, X)>9999.99$ THEN $F \$=$
"\#\#\#\#\#\#.\#" ELSE F\$="\#\#\#\#\#.\#\#"
$238 \varnothing$ IF MO $(Y, X)>99999$ THEN $F \$="$
\#\#\#\#\#\# "
$239 \varnothing$ PRINT\#-2,USING F\$;MO(Y,X);
$24 \varnothing \emptyset$ NEXT Y
$241 \varnothing$ PRINT\#-2,USING T\$;MO(13,X)
242ø NEXT X
$243 \varnothing$ GOTO 182ø


| $261 \varnothing$ | DATA | ＂Category | 3 | ＂ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $262 \emptyset$ | DATA | ＂category | 4 | 1 |
| $263 \varnothing$ | DATA | ＂Category | 5 | 1 |
| $264 \varnothing$ | DATA | ＂Category | 6 | ＂ |
| $265 \emptyset$ | DATA | ＂Category | 7 | 1 |
| $266 \varnothing$ | DATA | ＂category | 8 | $\ldots$ |
| $267 \varnothing$ | DATA | ＂category | 9 | 1 |
| $268 \varnothing$ | DATA | ＂category | $1 \varnothing$ | ＂ |
| $269 \varnothing$ | DATA | ＂Category | 11 | ＂ |
| $27 \varnothing \varnothing$ | DATA | ＂Category | 12 | ＂ |
| $271 \varnothing$ | DATA | ＂Category | 13 | ＂ |
| 272ø | DATA | ＂category | 14 | ＂ |
| 273ø | DATA | ＂Category | 15 | ＂ |
| 2740 | DATA | ＂Category | 16 | ＂ |
| $275 \varnothing$ | DATA | ＂Category | 17 | ＂ |
| $276 \varnothing$ | DATA | ＂Category | 18 | ＂ |
| $277 \varnothing$ | DATA | ＂Category | 19 | ＂ |
| $278 \varnothing$ | DATA | ＂Category | $2 \varnothing$ | ＂ |
| $279 \varnothing$ | 1 |  |  |  |
| $28 \varnothing \varnothing$ | ＇A\＄ | （21） |  |  |
| $281 \varnothing$ | DATA | ＂Total |  | ＂ |
| 282ø | 1 |  |  |  |
| $283 \varnothing$ | ＇B\＄ | 1）－B\＄（12） |  |  |
| 284ø DATA Jan，Feb，Mar，Apr，May，Ju n，Jul，Aug，Sep，Oct，Nov，Dec 285ø |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

Listing 2：MONTEST
1ø＇Montest
$2 \varnothing$＇By Dave Archer
$3 \varnothing$＇test monitor support for 12 8 （ $8 \varnothing$ window）by 28 text screen $4 \varnothing$ PALETTE 8，63：PALETTE $\varnothing, \varnothing 1$ wh ite text on black background
$5 \emptyset$ WIDTH8ø：CLS
$6 \emptyset$ ON BRK GOTO $34 \varnothing$
$7 \varnothing$ POKE\＆HFF98，\＆Hø3：POKE\＆HFF99，\＆H 75：Set for 28 rows of text
8ø POKE\＆HFF9F，128：＇Set for 128 columns with column $\varnothing$ as left m ost column
$9 \varnothing$＇Tell BASIC new screen size
1øø POKE\＆HFEøø，\＆H2 $\varnothing$ ：POKE\＆HFEø1，$\varnothing$
： 1 beginning cursor address
l1ø POKE\＆HFEø4，128：$\quad$ \＃columns on text screen
12ø POKE\＆HFEø5，28：$\quad$ \＃rows on $t$ ext screen
13ø POKE\＆HFEø6，\＆H3E：POKE\＆HFEø7，\＆ Høø：＇End address of text scree几
14ø＇＊＊＊Patch BASIC＇s LOCATE command＊＊＊
15ø POKE \＆HF9øA，\＆H58：＇enable ne w LOCATE positions
16ø POKE \＆HF8EC，128：＇Allows LOC ATE from column $\varnothing$－ 127
17ø POKE \＆HF8F4，28：＇Allows LOC

ATE from row ø－27
$18 \emptyset$ CLS
19ø A\＄＝＂＜－ーーーー－this is colum
ns $8 \varnothing$－ 127 －－－－－－－＞$x^{\prime \prime}$
2øø FORX＝ø TO 27：LOCATE 79，X：PRI NT＂X＂；：LOCATE 127，X：PRINT＂X＂；
21ø LOCATE $\varnothing, X:$ PRINT＂Line num ber＂；X；
$22 \varnothing$ NEXT
23ø LOCATE $2 \varnothing, \varnothing:$ PRINTSTRING\＄（1ø8 ，＂＊＂）；
$24 \varnothing$ LOCATE 2ø，27：PRINTSTRING\＄（1ø 8，＂＊＂）；
25ø LOCATE 8ø，13：PRINTA\＄；
26ø LOCATE 2ø，23：PRINT＂Press an y key＂；
27ø LOCATE $2 \varnothing, 1 \varnothing:$ PRINT＂This sho ws columns $\varnothing-79$＂； $\operatorname{lOCATE} \varnothing, 27$ $28 \varnothing$ ON BRK GOTO $31 \varnothing$
29ø I\＄＝INKEY\＄：IF I\＄＝＂＂THEN 29ø
$3 \varnothing \varnothing$＇scrolls columns $8 \varnothing-127$ int o display window
31ø FORX＝128 TO 176：POKE \＆HFF9F， X：FORD＝1TO1ø：NEXTD：NEXTX
$32 \emptyset$ ON BRK GOTO $34 \varnothing$
$33 \varnothing$ FORX＝1TO29øø：NEXT：＇delay to view
$34 \varnothing$ WIDTH8ø：＇restore to normal 8 $\varnothing$ col．by 24 line screen

Along time ago, when computers for the consumer were just starting to come on the market, large amounts of memory were unheard of. My first computer was a Sinclair ZX80. It had only 1 K of Random Access Memory, or RAM.

RAM is a temporary storage place for data - as long as the computer is on, RAM will remember what is put into it. When you first power up a computer, RAM has no set pattern. The data in it is not valid data. When you turn the computer off, all RAM data is lost.

Anyway, imagine only 1,024 bytes of memory, and half of that used for video display - a far cry from our present CoCos. BASIC was in Read-Only Memory, or ROM, and that was a whopping 4 K ROM at that. Later, they came out with 8 K of ROM, which was a big improvement.

ROM is memory that has been permanently etched into the chip at the factory. It cannot be changed or lost. When you power up with ROM, instant data (or a program) appears. Every computer needs a bit of ROM (no pun intended). How much is a "bit"? Well, that all depends on what that ROM has to do.

When a computer is first powered up, a hardware reset line delays the start of the CPU until the power supply is stable. Then, when the reset line lets go, the first thing the CPU does is load a starting address from a predetermined area of memory. It loads this address into its program counter and then starts to execute the code pointed to by this program counter. Now, what is wrong with this picture? If this area of memory is RAM, we're in trouble. On power-up, RAM has no definite pattern; the CPU would certainly get confused and hang up. But if ROM were there in place of RAM, then the CPU would see valid code and run merrily on its way. Hurray for ROM!

ROM is great - instant software, and no way to lose it. But for hackers like you and me, ROM is a downer. Why? For the same reason that makes ROM great - it locks us in. It cannot

[^13]
# Bigger and Better Eproms 

## By Tony DiStefano Rainbow Contributing Editor

be changed. The code that is in a ROM is for keeps.

The manufacturer of ROMs saw a need for the user to be able to program his or her own ROM. From that need came the PROM. The PROM is a Programmable ROM. In other words, a PROM is a blank ROM. A special device lets you program your own data code into the PROM. That was great, but if you made an error in your code, you had to throw that chip away and start with a new one. The chip was fine for small runs of a proven code: It had all the advantages of ROM and none of the high costs of mask programming a ROM.

But there remained a need for a reusable chip that was easy to program. The EPROM was introduced - an erasable PROM. Just what the doctor ordered. Easy to use, inexpensive and able to be used over and over again. When I first started learning about computers, I wanted to customize mine. When I turned it on, I wanted it to say "HI TONY." It was that desire that made me want to learn more about EPROMs.
Back then, the most capacious EPROM I could find was only a 2 K by 8 -bit EPROM. Its part number was 2716. The " 16 " represents the number of bits in that chip. There are 16 K ( 16 thousand) bits. Most microprocessors then were only eight bits wide, so

EPROMs were also eight bits wide. Dividing 16,000 bits into 8 -bit-wide bytes gave us $2 \mathrm{~K}(2,000)$ bytes of memory. But that was then, and this is now. As technology improved, so did EPROM capacities. After the 2716 came the 2732. Yes, you guessed it, the 2732 has 32 K bits or 4 K by 8 bits twice the capacity of the 2716 .

Still improving, technology then allowed for a reasonably priced 2764. To me that was the breakthrough, a 64 K bit EPROM and 8 K to play with. This was great because it was the same size as the BASIC, Extended BASIC and the Disk BASIC ROMs to EPROMs. I was able to customize these ROMs with EPROMs.

Things didn't stop there. The prices for these EPROMs started very high, but soon dropped very fast. Again, the industry came out with another EPROM - another doubling of capacity. Yes, a 27128 , a whole 16 K of data in one chip. Impressive as it was, it did not stop there. Next came the 27256 and then the 27512 . The 27256 is a 32 K EPROM and the 27512 is a 64 K EPROM. Just think of it. The 6809 CPU inside the CoCo can access 64 K of memory - that is the whole 6809's memory address in one chip! If you think back to the 2716 , it would take 32 of these memory chips to make up the capacity of one 27512. I know that manufacturers are making 231024s, which are 128 K by 8 -bit ROMs (but I don't think they have them in EPROMs - just yet, anyway).

## The Project

What can you do with these bigger and better EPROMs? Well, I have a few ideas. The easiest place to put EPROMs


Figure 1

is in the Multi-Pak. And the easiest place to map them is in the Disk BASIC area, located from \$C000 to \$FEFF in the memory map of the CoCo 1 and CoCo 2. With the CoCo 3, you are a little bit more limited. The mapping is from \$C000 to SFDFF, just one page less only 256 bytes at the top of the memory map. That is to accommodate the extra functions of the GIME chip. Anyway, for all intents and purposes, this area is 16 K long. Just remember the top two pages are not usable.

Look at Figure 1, a pinout of a 2764. I started there because I figure it is the smallest memory chip ( 8 K long) that is worthwhile hooking up. Accessing thịs amount of memory requires 13 address lines, A0 to A12. The CTS pin on the CoCo's bus accesses a total of 16 K , requiring 14 address lines to properly decode. This leaves us with one address line left over. In this case, we can't use it. Leave it unconnected. This will cause a memory mirror. If the CPU accesses the first half of the 16 K memory area, it gets the data. When it accesses the second half of the memory, it gets the same data. The only difference is that the last address line, A13, does not control anything. Such is the case of the Disk BASIC ROM in the Radio Shack Controller; it is only 8 K long and is mirrored to the second half of the 16 K area.
Now look at Figure 2, the pinout of a 27128. It has 14 address lines, making it 16 K long. It is a perfect match for the CTS area of the CoCo. There are no leftover address lines. The CPU can access a full 16 K of memory with no memory mirroring.

Figure 3 shows the pinout for a 27256. This one has one more address line than we can handle. That is the number of address lines it requires to access 32 K . This presents a problem. The CTS cannot handle 32 K , and we have one address line left over, with nowhere to connect. Figure 4 is the

pinout of a 27512. It has double the problem, with yet another address line we don't know what to do with.

The 27256 represents 32 K of data, but that is just one way of looking at it. Another way of looking at it is as two banks of 16 K . For example, let's say you have two pieces of software that are each 16 K long. You can put both of them on one 27256 and select which you want to use when you turn on the computer. This can be done quite simply.

Figure 5 shows a small (I mean small!) circuit that can select between the two banks of a 27256 . It consists of a single pole, single throw switch and a resistor. The resistor acts as a "Pull Up." When the switch is in the off position, current is fed from the 5 -volt supply to the address line via this resistor. The XX means whichever address line is connected to it, making the address line a logic level of 1 , or HI . When the switch is on, the current is shorted to ground, making the address line in question a logic level of 0 , or LO. The switch and resistor become your manual bank selector. When this circuit is connected to A14 on a 27256 and the switch is on, you get the first half of the EPROM. When the switch is off you get the second half. So, when you turn the computer on, it will see one or the other. If you happen to turn the switch when the computer is on, chances are the computer will get confused and hang up. However, this does not hurt the computer.
If you are thinking of using a 27512, you can have four banks of software, each bank 16 K long. In that case, you have to build another circuit like the one in Figure 5, Connect the second switch to A15. When both switches are on, you get the first 16 K bank of software. When the A14 switch is off and the A15 switch is on, you get the second. When the Al4 switch is on and the Al5 switch is off, you get the third bank. When


Figure 4
both switches are off, you get the last bank of software.
So far, the switches have been switching 16 K banks of data. If most of your software is in 8 K blocks or less, you might want to switch these EPROMs in 8 K banks instead of 16 K banks. You will need yet another circuit like the one in Figure 5.


Figure 5
In either the 27128, 27256 or the 27512, disconnect A13 from the computer side. Connect A13 to the third switch. This switch now controls 8 K banks. When the switch is off, you are seeing the first, or lower, 8 K bank of data at $\$ C 000$ to \$DFFF. When this switch is on, you see the second, or upper, bank also mapped at $\$ \mathrm{C} 000$ to \$DFFF. When you use a 27128 , you get two 8 K banks. A 27256 gets you four banks, and a 27512 gives you a whopping eight 8 K banks of software. Remember, though, that each one of these banks starts at memory location \$C000 and that for this software to work properly, they must be written for this area or be in complete relocatable code. Also remember that to autostart software that begins at $\$ C 000$ you must short out Pin 7 and Pin 8 on the CoCo bus. Software that looks like a DOS must have the first two bytes the same as RS-DOS in order to function properly and be recognized by BASIC. DOSlike software must not have pins 7 and 8 shorted.

Inthis and in future "CoCo Consultations," I will be trying something new. In addition to the familiar Q \& A column, I will also include tidbits of information contributed by various folks and, in some cases, comment on the information. Thus, even if you don't have a question, I invite you to send in any little hints or descriptions of experiences you have had with the CoCo that you think might be of interest to the CoCo-owning public in general.

## Old Printers Should Retire

How can I hook up a Line Printer V (currently used on a TRS 80 Model 2) to a CoCo 2?

Jeff Causley
Bay City, MI
I believe the ancient Line Printer V has inputs for parallel data only. That means you would have to buy a serial-to-parallel converter ( $\$ 50$ to $\$ 110$, advertised in Rainbow) to get it working. The Line Printer V is so old, and so lacking in features accessible to the CoCo , that I would recommend not even bothering to try this (unless you can get such a converter for free). Instead, spend the $\$ 110$, plus $\$ 70$ more, on a more modern printer.

## No Power to Spare

I need about an extra amp of power to run a Cir-pak 68008 board on my CoCo 3. How can I modify the CoCo 3 power supply to provide this? I've already replaced some of the TTL chips on the 68008 board with HCT-type chips, but I still need at least . 6 amp more power than the CoCo 3 can pro-

[^14]
## Having Technical Difficulties?

By Marty Goodman Rainbow Contributing Editor

vide. Also, I note that TS Edit does not work with OS-9 Level II. Can you help with that?

Doublas Streidt
Stillwater, $O K$
Do not under any circumstances attempt to power such a board from the CoCo 3! Instead, run it off a separate power supply. The CoCo 3 has no power to spare for such jobs. There are patches on the Delphi OS-9 Online SIG to allow using TS Edit under OS-9 Level II.

## Parallel Port Communications

Can I use the Disto Parallel Port to talk to my modem?

Brandon Knight<br>(KNIGHTI)<br>Sulphur, OK

No. Essentially, all external modems communicate with the computer via an RS-232 serial protocol, not a parallel protocol. The differences between RS232 serial and parallel port protocols are considerable. RS-232 serial lines use two wires plus ground to send data both to and from the computer, plus one or more handshake lines. The voltages on the serial lines vary between +12 and -12 volts. Parallel lines consist of at least eight data lines plus a strobe and one or more handshake lines. Parallel
lines often support data transfer in only one direction (apart from busy signals). The voltage levels on them are TTL levels of 0 to 5 volts.

## Versatile EPROM

Is there an easy way to use a 28 -pin 2764 EPROM in a Radio Shack disk controller that takes a 24 -pin ROM?

Mike Tolbert
(MIKEGT)
A long time ago, Dennis Kitsz, of Green Mountain Micro, designed an adapter to do just that. For a while, it was sold by Spectrum Projects. When Dennis disappeared from the CoCo world, his adapter disappeared also. Recently, however, a friend of Art Flexser developed an even better, cleaner, more clever adapter to do exactly what you ask. This item is currently available from SpectroSystems. It allows you to use either a 2764 or a 27128 EPROM in your Radio Shack controller.

## 64K Upgrades

Can I upgrade my cassette tape-based CoCo 2 to $64 \mathrm{~K}, 128 \mathrm{~K}$ or higher without getting a disk drive system?

Rob Casebolt
Aurora, MO
If you have a 16 K CoCo 2 , it is easy to upgrade to 64 K . Kits for doing this are available from many folks who advertise in Rainbow. If your CoCo already has more than 16 K of memory in it, you already have a 64 K CoCo. There are kits for adding extra memory to the CoCo 2 (J\&R makes one such, called the Banker, and Disto makes another, called the Super Ram Disk) but, unless you have a particular application for them, they are not of much value because the only programs that can make good use of them are those that use disk I/O frequently. For nearly all practical purposes, 64 K is the memory limit of the CoCo 2. If you need more power and flexibility, the next thing to spend money on would, without question, not be more memory, but rather a disk drive system. After that, if you still need more power, it might be wise to get a CoCo 3 before experimenting with add-on RAM disk cards.

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## Foiled Again

Marty, you once mentioned to me that there are problems of one monitor interfering with another when the two are placed side by side. I had the same problem, and was successful in eliminating it by placing a piece of aluminum foil between the two monitors.

Dennis Skala
(DENNYSKALA)
Fairview, PA
Thanks very much, Dennis, for that tip. I am delighted that such an easy solution is available. I do note that as the amount of shielding in different brands of monitors varies greatly, your suggestion might not work with all combinations of monitors, but still should be tried first by anyone with such a problem.

## Getting the Part

I've been trying to build that surge protector you described in the October 1986 issue of RaINBOW (Page 158), but am having problems getting a dual or single Zener diode rated at 220 volts. Where might I order them?

Tim Wright
Minerva, OH
I must confess that I received several notes asking where to get those Zener diodes. Frankly, I used parts I got at a local surplus store, and had little idea where one ordinarily gets them. But it turns out that a single direction 200 -volt 10 -watt Zener is available as a Sylvania ECG series replacement component: Sylvania Part No. ECG 5232A. You'll need to put two of them together, cathode to cathode, to make the dual Zener arrangement I described. The part is relatively expensive (as are all ECG series parts), but should be available at most stores that sell TV repair parts.

## RS-232 Pack Failure Under OS-9

I notice that the 6551 chip in the RS232 pack is rated at 1 MHz operation. Is it possible that this could cause problems when one attempts to use the RS-232 pack under OS-9 Level II, which runs the CoCo at 2 MHz cycle speed?

> James McDaniel
> (NEWKID)
> Brooklyn, $N Y$

I myself have not heard of any problems due to "slow" 6551 chips, but Greg

Law (GREGL), SysOp of our OS-9 Online SIG, tells me he has heard occasional reports of RS-232 packs not working under OS-9 Level II, and of the problem being cured by replacing the 6551 chip with a 6551A chip (rated for 2 MHz operation). Such chips can be purchased from Jameco, of Belmont, California, for about $\$ 6$ each.
There are a number of other things that can go wrong with the RS-232 pack, so if yours does not work, that does not necessarily prove the problem is a slow 6551 chip. But if your pack works perfectly under Disk Extended BASIC programs at 1 MHz and fails only when used with OS-9 Level II, you might well consider replacing the 6551 with a 6551 A chip. There are other possible causes for failure at higher speeds, such as a defective 74LS133 or 74LS04 chip.

## Bad Contacts

I have been having increasing problems that appear to be caused by poor contacts between my Multi-Pak and my disk controller. These problems were cured when I switched my controller to Slot 4 (the recommended slot for it, anyway). I'm curious, though: Why is Slot 4 recommended, and could the problems be related to my failure to buy a new PAL chip for use with my MultiPak and CoCo 3?

## Richard Phillips

(RHP)
Snyder, NY
Sometimes the problems of bad contacts between CoCo and Multi-Pak, and Multi-Pak and the disk controller are cured merely by cleaning the edge card connector with a pencil eraser. These problems can occur even with disk controllers that have gold-plated contacts, though the gold does help considerably.
Sometimes the fix is considerably more difficult, for it will involve replacing the female edge card connector on the CoCo or the Multi-Pak. This can be quite tedious. Slot 4 is allocated for the disk controller by convention. For most Disk Extended BASIC programs, it does not matter where you put the controller in the Multi-Pak. But when you start to use OS-9 and programs that utilize the CART interrupt line, it will be important to observe the conventions about where things go in the Multi-Pak.
By convention, the RS-232 pack usually goes in Slot 1 of the Multi-Pak.

MikeyTerm, Greg-E-Term and Rickyterm do not care where you put the disk controller or RS-232 pack, but OS-9 terminal software will most likely care a lot. I doubt the PAL chip was the source of your problem, but it is true that one symptom of a bad PAL chip can be that Disk BASIC boots up only when the disk controller is in one particular slot of the Multi-Pak.

## The One and Only Terminator

I have heard that a terminator resistor needs to be in the drive at the end of a disk drive cable. Is this so? Does it matter if that drive is set up as some drive number other than the highest number in the system?

Jon Ruhnow
(RUHNOW)
Duncanville, TX
Each disk drive system should have one, and only one, terminator resistor in one of its drives. In theory, that terminator resistor should be in the drive that physically is farthest from the controller along the cable, regardless of what logical drive number that drive is defined as. In practice, as long as you are sure there is only one terminator resistor in the system, it should not matter which drive you put the terminator into. The terminator resistor can take many forms: On some drives it looks like a 14 - or 16 -pin integrated circuit, and on others it is a blob of epoxy with a single row of pins. On a few more recent drives (such as the Teac 54 A ), the terminator resistor is permanently soldered into the drive. But the manufacturers use a 1,000 -ohm terminator in such drives (instead of the 150 ohm removable terminators), so with these you can have another drive in the system with a terminator of the same value.

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 RSK (for Ask the Experts) to arrive at the EXPERTS> prompt, where you can select the "CoCo Consultations" online form which has complete instructions.

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## VIP CoCo 3 Fix

How can I fix VIP software, such as VIP Writer, to run on the CoCo 3?

Steve C. Munsell
Hermiston, OR

RTo fix VIP software to run on the CoCo 3, you generally change the sequence of bytes $\$ 8 \mathrm{C} \$ \mathrm{FF} \$ 00$ to $\$ 8 \mathrm{C}$ \$FE \$00.

## 80-Track or Hard Drive Dilemma

I have a CoCo 3 with 512 K and OS-Q9 Level II, and I want to upgrade my disk drives to DSDD. Should I get 40- or 80-track drives, and who makes good ones? I also want a clock/ calendar and a good type-ahead controller that I could attach a hard drive to. Also, I just bought the Avatex 2400 baud modem. At 2400 or 1200 baud, I can't get my printer to print right. Can I print while online at any speed?

Lawrence Myers
Silver Spring, MD

RA while ago, I would have said to go with 80-track floppies for OS9, but with hard disk systems under $\$ 450$ now, it makes little sense to upgrade your floppies. For example, I recently purchased an older white Multi-Pak for $\$ 20$, a Burke \& Burke (312-397-2898) CoCoXT-RTC hard disk interface for $\$ 99$, a Hard Times (408-280-1969) Case and 65-watt Power Supply for $\$ 72$, and a 20 Mb Seagate ST225 Kit (includes cables and IBM PC/XT compatible Western Digital controller) for $\$ 269$. The 10 Mb drives are even cheaper.
If you still want floppies, consider the Teac 55 F , an 80 -track drive. On the newer drives, you can add a switch to toggle reading both 80 - and $35 / 40$-track drives under RS basic. The only problem with this setup is that normal 40-

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.


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

track drives may not reliably read a 40track disk prepared in this fashion. For floppies, the Sardis (604-255-4485) "No Halt" controller for $\$ 150$ has been lauded on Delphi. The latest CoCo drive, FD-502, is really a 40 -track DSDD drive.
For your printing problem, you need to match the printer's baud rate and number of bits with the baud rate and number of bits coming from your telecommunications program.

## A One-to-One Ratio

Is there a way to switch one disk drive between two computers when both of them are powered up? I have a CoCo 1 and 2 and only one drive. Lowell James Welchman Mountain View, WY

RBecause of the expense of the multiple-gang switch required, it really wouldn't be practical.

## BBSs: Disk Drives Required

W I have a 64 K CoCo 2 with Extended BASIC and a tape player. I'm trying to put up a BBS, but I can't find any
programs to let my computer talk to my modem in BASIC. How do I do this? CoTerm won't load!

Christian J. Miller
Macedon, NY

RThere was an excellent BBS by Michael Jorgenson in the November ' 87 issue of RAINBOW, but it, like all BBS programs, requires a disk drive. The reason for this is to provide for upload/download capability. The problem with a tape-based system is that you would have to manually switch between Record and Play and rewind the tape, which defeats the purpose of an automatic, unattended BBS.

## Tape-Based Communications

"Are there any tape-based communications programs for the CoCo using the RS-232 Deluxe Program Pak?

Luis A. Modesto
Miami, FL

RMikeyTerm is available for $\$ 10$ from Michael D. Ward, 1807 Cortez, Coral Gables, FL 33134. Specify that you want the tape version.

## Pak-to-Disk Transfers for New Cartridges

I've been a faithful reader of your column since its early days in HOT CoCo. I've been using your RomFix program to put my old cartridges on disk, and in your September 1984 column you published patches for packs that did not work properly in the allRAM mode. I was just wondering if you know the patches for the newer packs, particularly Stellar Lifeline, Downland, Demon Attack and Dragon Fire. The older patches came in quite handy and I'm hoping you can bring the list up-todate.

Paul Riddle
Linthicum, MD

RThe original RomFix program was updated by David Dawson in the December ' 87 RAINBOW, Page 152. Add the appropriate line below to the PAKXFER program. The patches I have

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## Stats, Analysis Programs Under FORTRAN

"I have been looking for a reasonably -priced statistical package for my UCoCo 3 that will do a few ANOVAs, Pearson correlations, rank difference correlations, $t$-tests, etc. I am aware of Lig-Pack, but seven disks and about $\$ 150$ are a bit much. What about the analyses performed by CoCo-Stat in-
cluded with The Rainbow Introductory Guide to Statistics?

> Roger Page
> Elida, OH

RCheck your local library for a copy of The Funstat Package In FORTRAN IV by John T. Roscoe, published by Holt, Rinehart, \& Winston, 1973. It contains FORTRAN program listings for the statistical techniques you desire, which, with minimal effort, can be modified to run on a CoCo in Basic or basico9. The Rainbow Introductory Guide to Statistics describes some of the tests you mention.

## Vector Vexation

:When I plug in the disk controller, some of the pokes that work fine without it stop working. Why? Does Disk BASIC rearrange the memory map? I am specifically interested in the "slow speed scroll" poke, POKE 359,60.

Paul R. Rondeau Lowell, MA

RThe slow speed poke that you identified is an ingenious little shortcut into the Extended BASIC code. BASIC uses the lower area of RAM for a series of jump vectors (more commonly called "hooks"). These hooks allow a machine language program to alter the function of a ROM routine or even totally bypass the ROM routine. Two of these vectors are located at addresses 359 and 362 (each is three bytes long). The first of these vectors is used every time a character is to be displayed on the screen or sent to the printer. The second calls the keyboard scanning routine. Here are the hexadecimal and assembler values for these vectors:

| JE 82 73 | JMP \$8273 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 7E 8C F1 | JMP \$8CF 1 |
| 39 | RTS |
| 39 | RTS |
| 39 | RTS |

Notice that both of these jump addresses are in the Extended BASIC ROM address space ( $\$ 8000$ to $\$ 9 \mathrm{FFF}$ ). After POKE 359,60 is executed, the disassembly looks like this:

| 3C 82 | CWAI \#\$82 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 73 フE 8C | COM $\$ 7 E 8 C$ |
| F1 39 39 | CMPB $\$ 3939$ |
| 39 | RTS |

As you can see, this new code is quite different from the original code. The
real meat and potatoes part of this patch is the CWAI instruction. It tells the 6809 to stop executing instructions until an interrupt occurs. On the CoCo, this will be $1 / 60$ th of a second at most, as the clock signal always interrupts BASIC 60 times each second. The net result is that BASIC will wait that long between each character, resulting in an effective baud rate of 600 , or 60 characters per second.
You could add additional CWAIs to slow it down even more. The first glaring problem with this quick and dirty poke is that it doesn't preserve the vector's contents and do the jump after the interrupt. The second is that it depends on the contents of addresses 360 through 367 to have been initialized by Extended basic 1.1, not Disk basic.
The basic program shown below will enter a similar patch for any version of Extended or Disk basic. It has a further enhancement - it provides for four different speeds. In response to the Enter Speed prompt, you enter a number from 1 to 4 . This is the number of interrupts the patch will wait between each character, resulting in speeds of 60 , 30,15 and 7.5 characters per second, respectively.

```
10 S = &HF3
20 INPUT "ENTER SPEED (1, 2, 3,
OR 4) ";I
30 FORK = 1 TO I
40 POKE S, &H3C
50 PDKE S+1, &HFF
60 S = S + 2
70 NEXT K
80 POKE S, PEEK(359)
90 POKE S+1, PEEK(360)
100 POKE S+2, PEEK(361)
110 PDKE 360, &H00
120 POKE 361, &HF3
130 FOR X = 1 TO 10
140 PRINT "SEE IT WORKS"
1 5 0 ~ N E X T ~ X ~
160 NEW
```

Warning: Do not run this program more than once without either powering down the machine or restoring the original values for addresses 360 and 361.

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.

CoCo 3 Disk

# Font Fascination 

By William Barden, Jr. Rainbow Contributing Editor

Iam fascinated by fonts! In case you don't know this buzzword, a font is a typeface or character set, always containing the uppercase letters A through $\mathbf{Z}$, the lowercase letters a through z , the digits 0 through 9 , and special characters such as @ and \#.

There are literally thousands of fonts in existence. Your typewriter probably uses a Courier font. Typewriters space in uniform increments, typically $1 / 10$-inch horizontally, rather than making the width of each character dependent on the size of the character, as does typesetting equipment.

Courier fonts tend to use characters that are padded out to fill up the $1 / 10$-inch space for narrow letters. Other fonts are proportional fonts - they allocate varying widths for each character based on the actual size of the letter. Take a look at the pages of RAINBOW and you'll see what I mean. The Times Roman type found here looks much better than type produced by a typical dot matrix printer. Times Roman type is often used for books and magazines, to increase readability. Bodoni, Century Schoolbook, Avant-Garde and thousands of other fonts are available to create type that is bold, sad, timid or heroic.

I don't know where I'd put CoCo type. It's not timid, but not heroic, either. It's just one of those typefaces that are used for equally spaced video characters. Want to play some games with the built-in font on your CoCo 3 ? It's easy to create your own characters and even steal other compatible fonts. The only catch is that you must have a CoCo 3 for these programs. The CoCo 3 has a high resolution graphics mode that allows text to be interspersed with graphics, and has a built-in character set for this purpose. The following programs will work on any CoCo 3. They use Extended BASIC rather than OS-9 BASIC09.

[^15]
## CoCo 3 Hi-Res Text

Let's start first with the CoCo 3 high resolution mode. The CoCo 3 has capacity for these modes:

```
HSCREEN 1 (320-by-192, four colors)
HSCREEN 2 (320-by-192, 16 colors)
HSCREEN 3 (640-by-192, two colors)
HSCREEN 4 (640-by-192, four colors)
```

The numbers 320 and 640 refer to the number of dots across the screen in each row. The 192 refers to the number of rows up and down the screen. In 640-by-192 mode, there are a total of 122,880 dots on the screen, each of which can be programmed by high resolution graphics commands.

In high resolution graphics mode, you must use the ' $H$ ' commands. These are the high resolution modes that supplement the primary BASIC graphics commands. The format is very similar to the old graphics commands, however. Here's a recap of the commands available:

HCIRCLE
HCLS
HCDLDR
HDRAW
HLINE
HPAINT
HRESET
HSET
HPOINT
draws a circle like the Lo-Res CİRCLE clears the screen like the Lo-Res CLS sets graphics colors like Lo-Res COLDR draws line segments like Lo-Res DRAW draws lines like Lo-Res LINE fills an area with PAINT like Lo-Res PAINT resets a point like Lo-Res PRESET sets a point like Lo-Res PSET examines a point like Lo-Res POINT

CoCos 1 and 2 do not allow text to be displayed with graphics. If you set graphics mode, you have to construct your own character set and then display the characters at the proper point on the screen by pokes or DRAW statements, or some other method. This makes for a lot of tedious programming.

The CoCo 3 , though, allows you to use a special command called HPRINT, which lets you print text anywhere on a high
resolution graphics screen. The format of HPRINT is the following:

```
HPRINT (cp,row), "text"; . . . . . .
```

The cp value is a text character position of 0 through 39 or 0 through 79, depending on the screen mode. The row value is a text row value of 0 through 23 . The data following the cp and row is a text string, variable name or other information, just as in a Lo-Res PRINT statement. To print, "This is the middle of the screen," superimposed over a circle for Hi-Res 640-by-194 four-color mode, for example, you'd have:

```
100 HSCREEN }
110 HCIRCLE (320, 96),20
120 HPRINT (24, 12), "This is the middle of the
screen"
130 GOTD 130
```

Actually, the text will be a little offset toward the bottom of the screen, because there are an even number of text rows on the screen. However, lowercase characters will be displayed in addition to uppercase characters and the text will be superimposed over the circle.

You can intermix text and graphics in this manner for any screens you want to draw. The text becomes an integral part of the graphics data and will be erased or overwritten by graphics and new text.

The HSCREEN command is a little picky, however. It will print a string such as "This is a string" + CHR\$(32) + "and so is this" without problems. You can also use commands such as HPRINT $(10,10), ~ A \$$. However, items separated by commas or semicolons will give syntax errors. HPRINT (10,12), "This is "; "a string" is not handled by HPRINT, for example. Use a plus sign $(+)$ to concatenate strings or CHR\$ values.

Another thing to keep in mind with HPRINT is that characters HPRINTed in 640-by-192 resolution mode are onehalf the width of the characters HPRINTed in 320-by-192 resolution mode. In 320 -by- 192 mode, 40 characters are allowed across the screen, while in 640-by-192 mode, 80 characters are allowed.

## Where's That Character Set?

I knew the character set was in RAM somewhere. I was saved from having to search for it by Spectrum Projects' CoCo 3 Secrets Revealed, a handy 36-page document about CoCo 3 memory mapping and modes. It listed the character set at locations \&HF09D through \&HF39C, and that's where it was. The HPRINT character set looks like Figure 1. There are 96 characters, each represented by eight bytes, for a total of $96 * 8=768$ bytes.

To see how the characters are generated, try the following program. It first prints all available HPRINT characters at the top of the screen. Next, it enlarges a character by printing an uppercase ' $O$ ' for each bit of the character. Since a character takes up 8-by-8 bits on a 640-by-192 screen, the character is enlarged 64 times. The proportions are off - the character appears elongated, but you can see the individual dots making up the character.

To use this short program, enter a character value from 32 through 127 and the character data from the character table will be displayed at screen center. The value corresponds to the ASCII code for the character. You won't be able to


Figure 1: HPRINT Character Table
see the values you input, however. INPUT values are displayed only on a text screen. Just enter a two-digit value and watch the screen change for the corresponding character. To view a new character, enter another value.

```
1\emptyset\emptyset HSCREEN 4
11\varnothing HCLS
12\varnothing FOR I=32 TO 127
13\varnothing IF I<8\varnothing THEN HPRINT (I-16,\emptyset)
,CHR$(I) ELSE HPRINT (I-64,1),CH
R$ (I)
14\varnothing NEXT I
15\emptyset INPUT CH
16\varnothing HLINE ( 28\varnothing, 6\varnothing) - ( 36\varnothing, 1
4\emptyset ), PRESET, BF
17\varnothingCH = (CH - 32)*8 + &HF\emptyset9D
18\emptyset FOR I= \varnothing TO 7
19\emptysetCV = PEEK ( CH + I )
2\emptyset\varnothing FOR J=7 TO \emptyset STEP -1
21\varnothing IF (CV AND (INT(2^J))) < \emptyset
THEN HPRINT (44-J, 8 + I ),"
O"
22\emptyset NEXT J
23\emptyset NEXT I
24\varnothing GOTO 15\varnothing
```


## How the Program Works

The program has two parts. The first part is a loop from $I=32$ to $I=127$. The values of $I$ are the ASCII codes for the characters from a space to an escape. Two lines of characters are printed. If I is less then 80 , the character is printed at I-16 and Line 0 , which spreads the characters over character position $32-16=16$ to $79-16=63$. If I is greater than 79 , the character is printed at I-64 and Row 1, which spreads the character over character position $80-64=16$ to $127-64=63$.

The second part of the program uses HLINE to draw a filledin box, clearing any previous character in the center of the screen. (Remember that graphics will overwrite the HPRINT characters.) But, prior to that, a character value is input a value of 32 to 127 , which represents the ASCII code of the character. A value of 32 is then subtracted from this code to
find the position in the character table at \&HF09D, starting i from 0 . The result is multiplied by eight because each character in the table is made up of eight bytes. The 34th character (ASCII code 65, an A) would start at \&HF09D + 34*8.

Because each character is made up of eight bytes, control variable I sets up a loop of eight iterations. Each time through the loop, a new byte from the character table is read into CV . This byte is made up of eight bits, each bit defining a single dot for the character. The byte is scanned from left to right by means of a second control variable, J . Using J as an exponent for a power of 2 results in "mask values" of 128 , $64,32,16,8,4,2$ and 1.
These values are ANDed with the byte value read from the table. If the AND is not 0 , the bit representing a pixel is set in the value, and an ' $O$ ' is written to the screen center. The HPRINT statement prints the ' O ' in one of the 64 positions (row, column) depending on the current I and J. This process is repeated 64 times to construct the entire character in enlarged format.

## Defining Your Own Characters

Since the character table for HPRINT is in RAM (random access, or read-write memory) and not ROM (read-only memory), the character data can be changed. Memory locations in RAM can be changed by a poke function. Of course, you have to be careful to poke the right places, otherwise chaos can result. As long as we stick to changing the characters in the HPRINT character table, though, everything should be fine.
Try this code to see what I mean:
100 HSCREEN 4
110 HCLS
120 FOR I $=8$ HFO9D $+33 *$ ETO \& HF09D $+(33 * B)+7$
130 POKE I, 244
140 NEXT I
$150 \operatorname{HPRINT}(0,0)$, "ARAAAAARARARARAAA"
160 GOTO 160
If you entered this code correctly, you will see a stripe pattern in the upper-left corner of the screen. This pattern replaces the ' $A$ ' character definition in the HPRINT character table. The decimal value 244 is 11001100 in binary. The bits in a byte represent horizontal pixels in 640-by-192 mode. Looking at the binary value, you can see how the ones and zeros alternate, producing a stripe.

Instead of a simple stripe pattern, though, we'd like to enter a series of dots that define a character. There are several ways to do this. First, you can simply load "over" the table with data defining a new character set. Where to get the character set? Any character set that uses an 8-by-8 pixel character can be used. Although it's probably heresy to suggest it in these pages, one of these is the Tandy 1000 character set.

## The Tandy 1000 Character Set

The 1000 's character set uses an 8 -by- 8 pixel character with a format different from that of the CoCo 3 HPRINT characters. There are 256 different characters defined for the Tandy 1000 set - 128 "standard" ASCII characters in codes 0 through 127, and 128 "extended" characters in codes 128 through 255.

The standard characters include upper- and lowercase alphabetic characters, digits and special characters. They also include the displayable control characters found on PC compatibles, codes in the 0 to 31 range that display happy faces, card suits, musical notes and others.


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The extended character set includes foreign characters such as an umlaut，texture characters（like newspaper halftones）， block graphics，mathematical symbols and line segments．The line segments are especially nice，as they allow you to construct forms or simple diagrams without using graphics commands．

Listing 1，lines 10000 through 10255 ，shows a complete listing of the Tandy 1000 character set from codes 0 to 255. These codes were acquired by peeking into the Tandy 1000 character tables．There are two such tables，one for codes 0 through 127 and one for codes 128 through 255.

Each peek resulted in one byte of the eight bytes required for the character．An entire character is represented by eight bytes．The eight bytes for each character were converted to eight DATA values．For each of the 256 codes，a DATA line was generated consisting of a line number from 10000 through 10255，the word＂DATA＂and the eight code values with interspersed commas．These ASCII（text）lines were output to a sequential file on the Tandy 1000 MS－DOS disk．This file was copied onto a CoCo 3 disk using CoCo Util II（Mark Data Products）．On the CoCo 3 side，the file was read in as a straight BASIC program．The character code，by the way， is contained in the line number．Line number 10044 holds the character definition for ASCII character 44，for example．

How do you make use of the Tandy 1000 characters？Only 96 characters can be displayed at one time in the HPRINT mode of the CoCo 3 ．However，once the characters have been read into the CoCo，it＇s a simple matter to switch back and forth among the 256 characters by reloading the character table．The remainder of the program in Listing 1 does this．

## A Character Load／Switch Program

The middle part of the program，from Line 8000 on，is the Character Load／Switch code．It switches back and forth between selected character sets，either the original CoCo set or three segments of the Tandy 1000 set．

To save memory，the 352 characters of the original set and Tandy 1000 set（ 256 plus 96 ）are saved in a string array called


CS\＄．It may seem a little strange to save character codes in a string array，but numeric variables take up six bytes each． With numeric variables，6＊8＊352 $=16,896$ bytes would be used to store the complete character set．With a string array， though，each byte can be put into a single character by using a CHR\＄function．The result is about $8 * 352=2,816$ bytes of storage．（I say＂about＂here because additional bytes are required to define the array and strings．）

CS\＄is made up of 352 entries，with each entry holding the codes for one character，as shown in Figure 2．The first 256 entries hold the Tandy 1000 character set．The last 96 entries hold the character codes for the original CoCo characters． Once the character table is overwritten，the original codes are destroyed，and it＇s necessary to save the codes if you want to use them instead of the Tandy 1000 codes．

The code at 8000 first peeks at the 96 characters of the original set．An eight－byte string is built for each character， in A\＄．This string is stored in CS\＄（256）through CS\＄（351）， depending on the code．

The code then reads the Tandy 1000 DATA values，eight at a time．For each eight，another string $A \$$ is constructed，which is stored in CS\＄（0）through $\operatorname{CS} \$(255)$ ，depending on the ASCII code．Once this task is done，arrays CS\＄（0）through CS\＄（351）contain 352 strings，each string of length eight and representing one character in $\mathrm{CHR} \mathrm{\$}()$ format．

The code starting at 9000 is used to switch between character sets．There are four subroutine calls，which bring in one of four character sets：

GOSU日 9100 －loads character codes 32 through 127 of the Tandy 1000 character set．These codes start with a space（32）and contain the upper－and lowercase alphabet，digits and special characters．They are displayed by simply using the text to be written in an HPRINT statement．Doing an HPRINT（10，16）．＂This is text 0123＂，for example，displays that text in Line 16 ，character position 16 ，but in Tandy 1000 format．

GOSU日 9200 －loads character codes 128 through 223 of the Tandy 1000 character set．These codes start with foreign characters such as umlaut and the yen sign． Fractions and＂texture＂characters follow．Line segments are next，followed by five block graphics characters．Doing an HPRINT $(10,16)$ ，＂ABCDEFG＂ displays Tandy 1000 character codes for 129 through 135 in place of the ABCDEFG．

GOSU日 9300 －loads character codes 0 through 31 and 224 through 255 of the Tandy 1000 into the first 64 characters of the character table．The codes from 0 through 31 are control codes that display as happy faces，card suits，musical notes，etc．The codes from 224 through 255 are the Greek alphabet，mathematical symbols，and others．Doing an HPRINT（10，16）， ＂ABCDEFG＂displays Tandy 1000 codes I through 7 － happy faces and others．Doing an HPRINT（10，16）， ＂abcdefg＂displays Tandy 1000 codes 225 through 231， seven Greek letters．

GDSU日 9400 －loads the original character codes back into the HSCREEN character table．The characters now display with HPRINT as before．


## Character Set Display

Figure 3 shows an actual display of the character sets．The character set in the top two lines and the bottom two lines are the original CoCo characters．The bottom two lines were restored by a GOSUB 9400．Lines 3 and 4 are the 96 Tandy 1000 characters from space（32）to escape（127）．Notice how bold they are in comparison to the CoCo character set．Most of the characters use a double－line thickness for vertical lines． These characters were written after a GOSUB 9100 ．Lines 5 and 6 are the 96 Tandy 1000 characters from a Serbo－ Croatian＇C＇（128）to the last block graphics character（223）． Line segment characters are included here．Lines 7 and 8 are the 64 Tandy 1000 characters from a null（0）and cursor down （31）and from a Greek alpha（224）through blank FF（255）．

The＂driver＂for this display is shown in the first part of the code of the listing，CHAR1000．This code gives you an example of how the Load／Switch program is called．The first part of the code constructs two 48－character strings，$A \Phi$ and $B \$$ ．$\$ \$$ contains character codes from 32 to 79 ，while $B \$$ contains character codes from 80 to 127 ． $\mathrm{A} \$$ and $B \$$ are used in the HPRINT statements following to print the character set in force．There are four GOSUBs to select character sets 1,2 ， 3 and a return to the original．

## Designing Your Own Characters

The same method used in dumping the Tandy 1000 character set and in loading selected portions of it can be used in your own character definitions．Just substitute your own characters for any of the 256 characters in the Tandy character set defined by lines 10000 through 10255 in the code above．

## A Bullet Example

Suppose you wanted to define a＂bullet，＂which is a small filled－in circle used to highlight text．To design a bullet，you＇d start with an 8－by－8 matrix，as shown in Figure 4．Each box in the matrix is 2 units wide by 1 unit high to compensate for the screen proportions of 640 －by－192．（ 192 vertical pixels are held in 6 inches while 640 horizontal pixels are held in 10 inches．If the screen were square， 320 vertical pixels could be held in 10 inches．The ratio is therefore 2：1．）However， if you＇ll be using 320－by－192 mode，use a matrix with square boxes．We＇ll use the square（320－by－192）matrix here．

Draw the figure in the matrix. Some rough edges are necessary. Now convert to eight code values. The column "weights" of the matrix from left to right are $128,64,32,16$,


Figure 4: Designing a "Bullet"


Figure 5: A Multiple-Character Symbol

8, 4, 2 and 1. For each filled-in box, add the weight to the total weight. The first row is $16+8=24$. The next row is $32+16+8+4=60$. You'll have eight code values after you're done. These go into the DATA statement for the appropriate ASCII code. To replace an escape code with a bullet, for example, your DATA statement would look like this:

## 10127 DATA 24,60,126,255,255,126,60,24

Thereafter, any time an escape code (127) is used, you'd display a bullet. For example:

```
1000 HPRINT (10,16), CHR$(127)+" Preceding Bullet"
```


## Multiple Character Symbols

Another trick you might want to try is to define multi-part symbols. By dividing a symbol into quadrants, you can split up a symbol into four characters or more. The complete symbol can then be displayed by HPRINTing four or more characters. Suppose you had the symbol shown in Figure 5, split into four segments. The four sets of DATA values would be:

```
10200 DATA 0,0,0,126,60,60,24,24
10201 DATA 0,0,0,0,0,31,146,210
10202 DATA 63,127,63,63,94,140,0,0
10203 DATA 126,126,126,126,120,4B,0,0
```

The symbol would be displayed by:

```
2000 HPRINT (10,11),CHR$(200)+CHR$(201)
2010 HPRINT (10,12),CHR$(202)+CHR$(203)
```

There are a lot more tricks and techniques that can be applied to the HPRINT character table - things like enlarging characters from table definitions and providing a font generator for easy character construction. We'll look at some of them in a future column. In the meantime, I hope you'll try the Tandy 1000 character set on your CoCo. It will save you a lot of work defining some interesting characters that you can use with your graphics. If you have your own fonts defined, pass them along and I'll include them in a future column.


The listing: CHRR1000

```
lø\varnothing I Sample Driver for Characte
r Load/Switch Program
    11\varnothing 1--------------------------------
    -----------------------------------
    -----------------
    12\varnothing'
```

```
13\varnothing CLEAR 5\varnothing\varnothing\varnothing
14\emptyset GOSUB 8\varnothing1\varnothing
15\emptyset HSCREEN 4
16\varnothing HCOLOR \varnothing,3
17\varnothing HCLS
18\varnothing A$ = ""': B$ = ""
19\varnothing FOR I = 32 TO 79
2\emptyset\emptyset A$ = A$ + CHR$(I )
21\varnothing NEXT I
22\emptyset FOR I = 8\emptyset TO 127
23\varnothing B$= B$ + CHR$(I)
24\emptyset NEXT I
25\emptyset HPRINT ( 16, 5), A$
26\varnothing HPRINT ( 16, 6), B$
27\varnothing GOSUB 9\varnothing\varnothing\varnothing
    'CS 1
28ø HPRINT (16, 8), A$
29\varnothing HPRINT ( 16, 9), B$
```

```
3\varnothing\varnothing GOSUB 92\emptyset\emptyset
    'CS 2
31\emptyset HPRINT (16, 11), AS
320 HPRINT (16, 12), B$
33\varnothing GOSUB 93申\emptyset
    'CS 3
34\emptyset HPRINT ( 16, 14), A$
35\emptyset HPRINT (16, 15), LEFT$( B$
, 16)
36\varnothing GOSUB 94ø\emptyset
            'original
37\varnothing HPRINT ( 16, 17 ), AS
38\varnothing HPRINT (16, 18), B$
39\varnothing GOTO 39\varnothing
4\emptyset\emptyset
8\varnothing\varnothing\varnothing
8\varnothing1\varnothing Character Load/Switch Pro
gram - Incorporate in your own c
ode
8ø2\emptyset 1
8\emptyset3\emptyset DIM CS$(351)
8\emptyset4\emptyset FOR I = \varnothing TO 95
8\varnothing5\emptyset AS = "1"
8\emptyset6| FOR J = Ø TO 7
8\emptyset7\emptyset AS = AS + CHRS( PEEK( &HF\emptyset9
D+I*8+J))
8\emptyset8\emptyset NEXT J
```


##  <br> $\begin{array}{llll}\text { P.O. Box } 1283 \text { Palatine, IL } 60078-1283 & \text { (312) 397-2898 }\end{array}$

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The CoCo XT hard disk interface from Burke \& Burke lets you connect up to 2 low cost, PC compatible 5-120 Meg hard drives to your CoCo. You buy the Western Digital WD 1002 -WXI or WD1002-27X (RLL) controller, a case and a drive from the PC dealer of your choice. Just plug them into the COCO XT, and you have a 20 Meg OS9 hard disk system for under $\$ 450$ !

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CoCo XT (with anodized housing, 50 page user manual, hard disk back-up utility and new, Version 2.0 drivers for use with both OS9 \& HYPER-VO) - $\$ 69.95$ CoCo XT-RTC (includes real-time clock / calendar with battery backup) - $\$ 99.95$
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$8 \varnothing 9 \varnothing \operatorname{CS} \$(256+I)=A S$
81øø PRINT ".";
$811 \varnothing$ NEXT I
$812 \emptyset$ FOR I $=\varnothing$ TO 255
813ø A\$ = ""
$814 \varnothing$ FOR J = Ø TO 7
$815 \emptyset$ READ A: A $\$=A \$+\operatorname{CHR}(A)$
$816 \varnothing$ NEXT J
$817 \varnothing$ CS\$ ( I ) =A\$
818ø PRINT ".";
$819 \varnothing$ NEXT I
$82 \emptyset \varnothing$ RETURN
$821 \varnothing$
$9 \not 9 \varnothing \varnothing$ ' LOAD CSX
$91 \varnothing \varnothing S T=32: E N=127: O F=\varnothing$
911ø FOR ZI=ST TO EN: ZAS=CS\$ (ZI
):FOR ZJ=ø TO 7: POKE \&HFø9D + (
OF+ZJ), ASC (MID\$(ZA\$,ZJ+1,1)): NE
XT ZJ: OF=OF + 8: NEXT ZI
$912 \varnothing$ RETURN
$92 \varnothing \varnothing S T=128: E N=223: O F=\varnothing:$
GOTO 911ø
$93 \emptyset \varnothing S T=\varnothing: E N=31: O F=\varnothing: G O$
SUB 911申: $\operatorname{ST}=224: \mathrm{EN}=255: \mathrm{OF}$
$=32 * 8$ : GOTO 911ø
94øø ST $=256: E N=351: O F=\varnothing:$ GOTO 911ø
9996
9997

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## ----------------

9998 Table of Tløøø Characters 9999
$1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
1øøø1 DATA 126,129,165,129,189,1 53,129,126
$1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing 2$ DATA $126,255,219,255,195,2$ 31,255,126
$1 \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset 3$ DATA $54,127,127,127,62,28$, 8, $\varnothing$
$1 \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset 4$ DATA $8,28,62,127,62,28,8, \emptyset$
1øøø5 DATA $28,62,28,127,127,62,2$
8, 62
$1 \varnothing \emptyset \emptyset 6$ DATA $8,8,28,62,127,62,28,6$ 2
$1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing 7$ DATA $\varnothing, \emptyset, 24,6 \varnothing, 6 \varnothing, 24, \varnothing, \varnothing$
1øøø8 DATA $255,255,231,195,195,2$ 31,255,255
1øøø9 DATA $\varnothing, 6 \varnothing, 1 \varnothing 2,66,66,1 \varnothing 2,6 \varnothing$ $1 \varnothing$
1øø1ø DATA 255,195,153,189,189,1 53,195,255
$1 \varnothing \varnothing 11$ DATA $15,7,15,125,2 \varnothing 4,2 \varnothing 4,2$ $94,12 \varnothing$
$1 \emptyset \varnothing 12$ DATA $6 \varnothing, 1 \varnothing 2,1 \emptyset 2,1 \varnothing 2,6 \varnothing, 24$, 126,24
1øø13 DATA $48,6 \varnothing, 51,49,49,112,11$ $2, \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing \varnothing 14$ DATA $96,12 \varnothing, 1 \varnothing 2,115,111,22$ 7,231,7
$1 \varnothing \varnothing 15$ DATA $153,9 \emptyset, 6 \varnothing, 231,231,6 \varnothing$, 90,153
1øø16 DATA 64,112,124,127,124,11 2,64, $\varnothing$
$1 \varnothing \varnothing 17$ DATA $1,7,31,127,31,7,1, \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing \varnothing 18$ DATA $24,6 \varnothing, 126,24,24,126,6$ $\emptyset, 24$
$1 \varnothing \varnothing 19$ DATA $1 \varnothing 2,1 \varnothing 2,1 \varnothing 2,1 \varnothing 2,1 \varnothing 2, \varnothing$ ,1ø2, $\varnothing$
$1 \varnothing \varnothing 2 \varnothing$ DATA $127,219,219,123,27,27$ ,27, $\varnothing$
$1 \varnothing \varnothing 21$ DATA $63,96,62,99,62,3,126$, $\varnothing$
$1 \varnothing \varnothing 22$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 126,126,126, \varnothing$
1øø23 DATA $24,6 \varnothing, 126,24,126,6 \varnothing, 2$
4,255
$1 \varnothing \varnothing 24$ DATA $24,6 \varnothing, 126,24,24,24,24$
, $\varnothing$
$1 \varnothing \varnothing 25$ DATA $24,24,24,24,126,6 \varnothing, 24$ , $\varnothing$
Iøø26 DATA $\varnothing, 12,6,127,6,12, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing \varnothing 27$ DATA $\varnothing, 24,48,127,48,24, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing \varnothing 28$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, 96,96,96,127, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing \varnothing 29$ DATA $\varnothing, 36,1 \varnothing 2,255,1 \varnothing 2,36, \emptyset$ , $\varnothing$
$1 \varnothing \varnothing 3 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, 24,6 \varnothing, 126,255,255, \varnothing$ - $\varnothing$
$1 \varnothing \varnothing 31$ DATA $\varnothing, 255,255,126,6 \varnothing, 24, \varnothing$ - $\varnothing$
$1 \varnothing \varnothing 32$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing \varnothing 33$ DATA $24,6 \varnothing, 6 \varnothing, 24,24, \varnothing, 24, \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing \varnothing 34$ DATA $54,54,54, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing \varnothing 35$ DATA $54,54,127,54,127,54,5$ $4, \varnothing$
$1 \emptyset \emptyset 36$ DATA $24,62,96,6 \varnothing, 6,124,24$, $\varnothing$
$1 \varnothing \varnothing 37$ DATA $\varnothing, 99,1 \varnothing 2,12,24,51,99$, $\emptyset$
$1 \varnothing \varnothing 38$ DATA $28,54,28,59,11 \varnothing, 1 \varnothing 2,5$ $9, \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing \varnothing 39$ DATA $24,24,48, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing \varnothing 4 \varnothing$ DATA $12,24,48,48,48,24,12$, $\varnothing$
$1 \emptyset \varnothing 41$ DATA $48,24,12,12,12,24,48$, $\emptyset$
$1 \varnothing \varnothing 42$ DATA $\varnothing, 1 \varnothing 2,6 \varnothing, 255,6 \varnothing, 1 \varnothing 2, \varnothing$ $1 \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing \varnothing 43$ DATA $\varnothing, 24,24,126,24,24, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing \varnothing 44$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 24,24,48$
$1 \varnothing \varnothing 45$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 126, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing \varnothing 46$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 24,24, \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing \varnothing 47$ DATA $3,6,12,24,48,96,192, \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing \varnothing 48$ DATA $62,99,1 \varnothing 3,111,123,115$
, 62, $\varnothing$
1øø49 DATA $24,56,24,24,24,24,126$ , $\varnothing$
$1 \emptyset \varnothing 5 \emptyset$ DATA $6 \emptyset, 1 \varnothing 2,6,28,48,1 \varnothing 2,12$ $6, \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing \varnothing .51$ DATA $6 \varnothing, 1 \varnothing 2,6,28,6,1 \varnothing 2,6 \varnothing$, $\emptyset$
$1 \varnothing \varnothing 52$ DATA $14,3 \varnothing, 54,1 \varnothing 2,127,6,15$ , $\varnothing$
$1 \varnothing \varnothing 53$ DATA $126,96,124,6,6,1 \varnothing 2,6 \varnothing$ .$\varnothing$
$1 \emptyset \emptyset 54$ DATA $28,48,96,124,1 \varnothing 2,1 \varnothing 2$, $6 \varnothing, \varnothing$
1øø55 DATA $126,1 \varnothing 2,6,12,24,24,24$ $1 \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing \varnothing 56$ DATA $6 \varnothing, 1 \varnothing 2,1 \varnothing 2,6 \varnothing, 1 \varnothing 2,1 \varnothing 2$ , $6 \varnothing, \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing \varnothing 57$ DATA $6 \varnothing, 1 \varnothing 2,1 \varnothing 2,62,6,12,56$ , $\varnothing$
1øø58 DATA $\varnothing, 24,24, \varnothing, \varnothing, 24,24, \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing \emptyset 59$ DATA $\varnothing, 24,24, \varnothing, \varnothing, 24,24,48$
$1 \varnothing \varnothing 6 \varnothing$ DATA $6,12,24,48,24,12,6, \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing \varnothing 61$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, 126, \varnothing, 126, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing \varnothing 62$ DATA $48,24,12,6,12,24,48, \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing \varnothing 63$ DATA $6 \varnothing, 1 \varnothing 2,6,12,24, \emptyset, 24, \varnothing$
1øØ64 DATA 62,99,II1,II1,111,96,
$6 \varnothing, \varnothing$
1øø65 DATA $28,54,99,99,127,99,99$ , $\varnothing$
$1 \varnothing \varnothing 66$ DATA $126,51,51,62,51,51,12$ $6, \varnothing$
$1 \emptyset \emptyset 67$ DATA $3 \varnothing, 51,96,96,96,51,3 \varnothing$, $\emptyset$
$1 \varnothing \varnothing 68$ DATA $124,54,51,51,51,54,12$ 4, $\varnothing$
$1 \varnothing \varnothing 69$ DATA $127,49,52,6 \varnothing, 52,49,12$ 7, $\varnothing$
Iøø7ø DATA $127,49,52,6 \varnothing, 52,48,12$

```
\varnothing,\varnothing
1\varnothing\varnothing71 DATA 3\emptyset,51,96,96,1\varnothing3,51,31
,\varnothing
1\varnothing\varnothing72 DATA 1\varnothing2,1\varnothing2,1\varnothing2,126,1\varnothing2,1
\varnothing2,1\varnothing2,\varnothing
1\varnothing\varnothing73 DATA 6\emptyset,24,24,24,24,24,6\varnothing,
\emptyset
1\varnothing\varnothing74 DATA 15,6,6,6,1\varnothing2,1\varnothing2,6\varnothing,\emptyset
1\varnothing\varnothing75 DATA 115,51,54,6\varnothing,54,51,11
5,\varnothing
I\varnothing\varnothing76 DATA 12\emptyset,48,48,48,49,51,12
7,\varnothing
1\varnothing\varnothing.77 DATA 99,119,127,127,1ф7,99
,99,\varnothing
1\varnothing\varnothing78 DATA 99,115,123,111,1\varnothing3,99
,99,\varnothing
1\varnothing\varnothing79 DATA 62,99,99,99,99,99,62,
\varnothing
1ø\varnothing8\emptyset DATA 126,51,51,62,48,48,12
\varnothing,\varnothing
1\varnothing\varnothing81 DATA 62,99,99,99,99,111,62
,3
1\varnothingø82 DATA 126,51,51,62,54,51,11
5,\varnothing
1\varnothing\varnothing83 DATA 6\emptyset,1\varnothing2,112,56,14,1\varnothing2,
6\varnothing,\varnothing
I\varnothing\varnothing84 DATA 126,9\varnothing,24,24,24,24,6\varnothing
,\varnothing
1ø\varnothing85 DATA 99,99,99,99,99,99,62,
\emptyset
1\varnothing\varnothing86 DATA 1\varnothing2,1\varnothing2,1\varnothing2,1\varnothing2,1\varnothing2,6
\varnothing,24,\varnothing
1\varnothing\emptyset87 DATA 99,99,99,1\varnothing7,127,119,
99,\varnothing
1ø\varnothing88 DATA 99,99,54,28,28,54,99,
\varnothing
1\varnothing\varnothing89 DATA 1\varnothing2,1\varnothing2,1\varnothing2,6\varnothing,24,24,
60,\varnothing
1\varnothing\varnothing9\varnothing DATA 127,99,7\varnothing,12,25,51,12
7,\varnothing
1\varnothing\varnothing91 DATA 6\varnothing,48,48,48,48,48,6\varnothing,
\varnothing
1\varnothing\varnothing92 DATA 96,48,24,12,6,3,1,\varnothing
1\varnothing\varnothing93 DATA 6\emptyset,12,12,12,12,12,6\varnothing,
\varnothing
\(\varnothing, \varnothing\)
1øø71 DATA \(3 \varnothing, 51,96,96,1 \varnothing 3,51,31\) , \(\varnothing\)
\(1 \varnothing \varnothing 72\) DATA \(1 \varnothing 2,1 \varnothing 2,1 \varnothing 2,126,1 \varnothing 2,1\) ø2,1申2, \(\varnothing\)
1фф73 DATA 6甲,24,24,24,24,24,6ø, \(\varnothing\)
\(1 \varnothing \varnothing 74\) DATA \(15,6,6,6,1 \varnothing 2,1 \varnothing 2,6 \varnothing, \varnothing\) \(1 \varnothing \varnothing 75\) DATA \(115,51,54,6 \varnothing, 54,51,11\) 1øø76 DATA \(12 \varnothing, 48,48,48,49,51,12\) 7, \(\varnothing\)
\(1 \varnothing \varnothing 77\) DATA 99,119,127,127,1ø7,99 ,99, \(\varnothing\)
10978 DATA 99,115,123,111,1ø3,99
1øø79 DATA 62,99,99,99,99,99,62, \(\varnothing\)
1øø8ø DATA \(126,51,51,62,48,48,12\) \(\varnothing, \varnothing\)
1øø81 DATA 62,99,99,99,99,111,62 , 3
\(1 \not \varnothing 82\) DATA \(126,51,51,62,54,51,11\)
\(1 \varnothing \varnothing 83\) DATA \(6 \varnothing, 1 \varnothing 2,112,56,14,1 \varnothing 2\), \(6 \varnothing, \varnothing\)
Iøø84 DATA \(126,9 \varnothing, 24,24,24,24,6 \varnothing\) \(1 \varnothing\)
1øø85 DATA 99,99,99,99,99,99,62, \(\emptyset\)
\(1 \varnothing \varnothing 86\) DATA \(1 \varnothing 2,1 \not 2,1 \varnothing 2,1 \not 2,1 \varnothing 2,6\) 1øø87 DATA 99,99,99,1ø7,127,119, \(99, \varnothing\)
1øø88 DATA 99,99,54,28,28,54,99, \(\varnothing\)
\(1 \varnothing \varnothing 89\) DATA \(1 \varnothing 2,1 \varnothing 2,1 \varnothing 2,6 \varnothing, 24,24\), \(6 \varnothing, \varnothing\)
\(1 \varnothing \varnothing 9 \varnothing\) DATA \(127,99,7 \varnothing, 12,25,51,12\) 7, \(\varnothing\)
\(1 \varnothing, 91\) DATA 6ø;48,48,48,48,48,6ø, \(1 \varnothing \varnothing 92\) DATA \(96,48,24,12,6,3,1, \varnothing\) 1øø93 DATA 6ø,12,12,12,12,12,6ø, \(\varnothing\)
```

$1 \varnothing \varnothing 94$ DATA $8,28,54, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing \varnothing 95$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 255$
$1 \varnothing \varnothing 96$ DATA $24,24,12, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing \varnothing 97$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, 6 \varnothing, 6,62,1 \varnothing 2,59, \varnothing$
1øø98 DATA 112,48,62,51,51,51,11 $\varnothing$, $\varnothing$
$1 \varnothing \varnothing 99$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, 6 \varnothing, 1 \varnothing 2,96,1 \varnothing 2,6 \varnothing$, $\varnothing$
1ø1øø DATA 14,6,62,1ø2,1ø2,1ø2,5 $9, \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 1 \varnothing 1$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, 6 \varnothing, 1 \varnothing 2,126,96,6 \varnothing$, $\varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 1 \varnothing 2$ DATA $28,54,48,12 \varnothing, 48,48,12$ $\varnothing, \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 1 \varnothing 3$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, 59,1 \varnothing 2,1 \varnothing 2,62,6,1$ 24
$1 \not 1 \varnothing 4$ DATA $112,48,54,59,51,51,11$ 5, $\varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 1 \varnothing 5$ DATA $24, \varnothing, 56,24,24,24,6 \varnothing, \varnothing$ $1 \varnothing 1 \varnothing 6$ DATA $6, \varnothing, 14,6,6,1 \varnothing 2,1 \varnothing 2,6 \varnothing$ $1 \varnothing 1 \varnothing 7$ DATA $112,48,51,54,6 \varnothing, 54,11$ 5, $\varnothing$
1ø $1 \varnothing 8$ DATA $56,24,24,24,24,24,6 \varnothing$, $\varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 1 \varnothing 9$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, 23 \varnothing, 127,127,1 \varnothing 7,9$ 9, $\varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 11 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, 11 \varnothing, 51,51,51,51, \varnothing$ $1 \varnothing 111$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, 6 \varnothing, 1 \varnothing 2,1 \varnothing 2,1 \notin 2,6 \varnothing$ , $\varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 112$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, 11 \varnothing, 51,51,62,48,1$ $2 \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 113$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, 59,1 \varnothing 2,1 \varnothing 2,62,6,1$ 5
$1 \varnothing 114$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, 11 \varnothing, 59,51,48,12 \varnothing$, $\varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 115$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, 62,96,6 \varnothing, 6,124, \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 116$ DATA 16,48,124,48,48,54,28 , $\varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 117$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, 1 \varnothing 2,1 \varnothing 2,1 \varnothing 2,1 \varnothing 2,5$ $9, \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 118$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, 1 \varnothing 2,1 \varnothing 2,1 \varnothing 2,6 \varnothing, 24$ , $\varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 119$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, 99,1 \varnothing 7,127,127,54$ , $\varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 12 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, 99,54,28,54,99, \varnothing$

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1ø121 DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, 1 \varnothing 2,1 \varnothing 2,1 \varnothing 2,62,6$, 124
1ø122 DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, 126,76,24,5 \varnothing, 126$ ， $\varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 123$ DATA $14,24,24,112,24,24,14$ ，$\varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 124$ DATA $24,24,24, \varnothing, 24,24,24, \varnothing$
1申125 DATA $112,24,24,14,24,24,11$
2，$\varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 126$ DATA 59，11ф，$, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 127$ DATA $\varnothing, 8,28,54,99,99,127, \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 128$ DATA $3 \varnothing, 51,96,96,96,51,3 \varnothing$ ， 12
$1 \varnothing 129$ DATA $1 \varnothing 2, \varnothing, 1 \varnothing 2,1 \varnothing 2,1 \varnothing 2,1 \varnothing 2$ ，59，$\varnothing$
1ø13ø DATA $12,24,6 \varnothing, 1 \varnothing 2,126,96,6$ $\varnothing, \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 131$ DATA 6ø，195，6ø，6，62，1ø2，63 ，$\varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 132$ DATA $1 \varnothing 2, \varnothing, 6 \varnothing, 6,62,1 \varnothing 2,63$ ， $\varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 133$ DATA $48,24,6 \varnothing, 6,62,1 \varnothing 2,63$ ， $\emptyset$
$1 \varnothing 134$ DATA $24, \varnothing, 6 \varnothing, 6,62,1 \varnothing 2,63, \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 135$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, 6 \varnothing, 1 \varnothing 2,96,1 \varnothing 2,6 \varnothing$ ， 24
$1 \varnothing 136$ DATA 6ø，195，6ø，1ø2，126，96， $6 \varnothing, \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 137$ DATA $1 \varnothing 2, \varnothing, 6 \varnothing, 1 \varnothing 2,126,96,6$ $\varnothing, \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 138$ DATA 48，24，6ø，1ø2，126，96，6 $\varnothing, \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 139$ DATA $1 \varnothing 2, \varnothing, 56,24,24,24,6 \varnothing$ ， $\varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 14 \varnothing$ DATA $56,198,56,24,24,24,6 \varnothing$ ，$\varnothing$
1ø141 DATA 48，24，56，24，24，24，6ø， $\varnothing$
$1 \not 142$ DATA 99，28，54，99，127，99，99 ，$\varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 143$ DATA $28,28,62,99,127,99,99$ －$\varnothing$
1ø144 DATA 6，12，127，49，6ø，49，127 ，$\varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 145$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, 126,27,126,216,12$ 6，$\varnothing$
1ø146 DATA 63，1ø8，2ø4，255，2ø4，2ø 4，2申7，$\varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 147$ DATA $6 \varnothing, 195,6 \varnothing, 1 \varnothing 2,1 \varnothing 2,1 \varnothing 2$ ，6ø，$\varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 148$ DATA $1 \varnothing 2, \varnothing, 6 \varnothing, 1 \varnothing 2,1 \varnothing 2,1 \varnothing 2$, $6 \varnothing, \varnothing$
1ø149 DATA 48，24，6ø，1ø2，1ø2，1ø2， $6 \varnothing, \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 15 \varnothing$ DATA $6 \varnothing, 195,1 \varnothing 2,1 \varnothing 2,1 \varnothing 2,1 \varnothing$ 2，59，$\varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 151$ DATA 48，24，1ø2，1ø2，1ø2，1ø2 ，59，$\varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 152$ DATA $1 \varnothing 2, \varnothing, 1 \varnothing 2,1 \varnothing 2,1 \varnothing 2,62$ ， 6，124
1申153 DATA 99，62，99，99，99，99，62，
$\varnothing$
1ø154 DATA 54，99，99，99，99，99，62， $\varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 155$ DATA $12,12,63,96,96,63,12$ ， 12
$1 \varnothing 156$ DATA $28,54,5 \varnothing, 12 \varnothing, 48,115,1$ 26，$\varnothing$
1ø157 DATA $1 \varnothing 2,1 \varnothing 2,6 \varnothing, 126,24,126$ ，24，24
1ø158 DATA $248,2 \emptyset 4,2 \varnothing 4,25 \varnothing, 198,2$ 67，198，199
$1 \not 1159$ DATA $14,24,24,6 \varnothing, 24,24,24$ ， 112
$1 \varnothing 16 \varnothing$ DATA $12,24,6 \varnothing, 6,62,1 \varnothing 2,63$ ， $\varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 161$ DATA $24,48,56,24,24,24,60$ ， $\varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 162$ DATA $12,24,6 \varnothing, 1 \not 2,1 \not 2,1 \varnothing 2$, $6 \varnothing, \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 163$ DATA $12,24,1 \varnothing 2,1 \varnothing 2,1 \varnothing 2,1 \varnothing 2$ ，59，$\varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 164$ DATA 59，111，$\varnothing, 11 \varnothing, 51,51,51$ ，$\varnothing$
1ø165 DATA 118，222，115，123，111，1 Ø3，99，$\varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 166$ DATA $6 \varnothing, 6,62,1 \not 2,59, \varnothing, 255$ ， $\varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 167$ DATA $6 \varnothing, 1 \varnothing 2,1 \varnothing 2,1 \varnothing 2,6 \varnothing, \varnothing, 2$ 55，$\varnothing$
1ø168 DATA $\varnothing, 24, \varnothing, 24,48,96,1 \varnothing 2,6$ $\varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 169$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 126,96,96, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 17 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 126,6,6, \varnothing, \varnothing$
1ø171 DATA 195，198，2ø4，222，51，1ø 2，2ø4，15
1ø172 DATA 195，198，2ø4，216，55，11 1，207，3
$1 \varnothing 173$ DATA $\varnothing, 24, \varnothing, 24,24,6 \varnothing, 6 \varnothing, 24$
$1 \varnothing 174$ DATA $\varnothing, 51,1 \varnothing 2,2 \varnothing 4,1 \varnothing 2,51, \varnothing$ ，$\varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 175$ DATA $\varnothing, 2 \varnothing 4,1 \varnothing 2,51,1 \varnothing 2,2 \varnothing 4$ ， $\varnothing, \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 176$ DATA $34,136,34,136,34,136$ ， 34，136
$1 \varnothing 177$ DATA $85,17 \varnothing, 85,17 \varnothing, 85,17 \varnothing$ ， 85，17甲
1ø178 DATA 219，119，219，238，219，1 19，219，238
1ø179 DATA $24,24,24,24,24,24,24$ ， 24
1ø18ø DATA 24，24，24，24，248，24，24 ， 24
1ø181 DATA 24，24，248，24，248，24，2 4，24
1申182 DATA $54,54,54,54,246,54,54$ ， 54
$1 \varnothing 183$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 254,54,54,54$
1ø184 DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, 248,24,248,24,24$ ， 24
Iø185 DATA 54，54，246，6，246，54，54 ，54
$1 \varnothing 186$ DATA $54,54,54,54,54,54,54$, 54
1ø187 DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, 254,6,246,54,54,5$ 4
$1 \varnothing 188$ DATA 54,54,246,6,254, $, \varnothing, \varnothing$ $1 \varnothing 189$ DATA $54,54,54,54,254, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$ 1ø19ø DATA $24,24,248,24,248, \varnothing, \varnothing$, $\varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 191$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 248,24,24,24$
$1 \varnothing 192$ DATA 24,24,24,24,31, $, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 193$ DATA $24,24,24,24,255, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 194$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 255,24,24,24$
1ø195 DATA $24,24,24,24,31,24,24$, 24
$1 \varnothing 196$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 255, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
1ø197 DATA $24,24,24,24,255,24,24$
, 24
1ø198 DATA 24,24,31,24,31,24,24, 24
1ø199 DATA $54,54,54,54,55,54,54$, 54
1ø2øø DATA 54,54,55,48,63, $, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 1$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, 63,48,55,54,54,54$
$1 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 2$ DATA $54,54,247, \varnothing, 255, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 3$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, 255, \varnothing, 247,54,54,5$ 4
1ø2ø4 DATA $54,54,55,48,55,54,54$, 54
$1 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 5$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, 255, \varnothing, 255, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
1ø2ø6 DATA $54,54,247, \varnothing, 247,54,54$ , 54
$1 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 7$ DATA $24,24,255, \varnothing, 255, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
1ø2ø8 DATA 54,54,54,54,255, $, \varnothing, \varnothing$
1ø2ø9 DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, 255, \varnothing, 255,24,24,2$ 4
$1 \varnothing 21 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 255,54,54,54$
$1 \varnothing 211$ DATA $54,54,54,54,63, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 212$ DATA $24,24,31,24,31, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 213$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, 31,24,31,24,24,24$
$1 \varnothing 214$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 63,54,54,54$
$1 \varnothing 215$ DATA $54,54,54,54,255,54,54$ , 54
1ø216 DATA 24,24,255,24,255,24,2 4,24
$1 \varnothing 217$ DATA $24,24,24,24,248, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 218$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 31,24,24,24$
1申219 DATA $255,255,255,255,255,2$
55,255,255
1ø22ø DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 255,255,255,2$ 55
1ø221 DATA $24 \varnothing, 24 \varnothing, 24 \varnothing, 24 \varnothing, 24 \varnothing, 2$ $4 \varnothing, 24 \varnothing, 24 \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 222$ DATA $15,15,15,15,15,15,15$, 15
$1 \varnothing 223$ DATA $255,255,255,255, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$ , $\varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 224$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, 59,11 \varnothing, 1 \varnothing \varnothing, 11 \varnothing, 59$ , $\varnothing$
1ø225 DATA 6ø,1ø2,1ø2,124,99,99, 110,96
$1 \varnothing 226$ DATA $127,51,49,48,48,48,12$
$\varnothing, \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 227$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, 127,54,54,54,51, \varnothing$ $1 \varnothing 228$ DATA $126,1 \not 2,48,24,48,1 \varnothing 2$, 126, $\varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 229$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, 63,1 \varnothing 2,1 \varnothing 2,1 \varnothing 2,6 \varnothing$ , $\varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 23 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, 51,51,51,51,62,96$ $1 \varnothing 231$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, 126,152,24,24,24$, $\varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 232$ DATA $126,24,6 \varnothing, 1 \varnothing 2,1 \varnothing 2,6 \varnothing$, 24,126
1ø233 DATA $28,54,99,127,99,54,28$ , $\varnothing$
1ø234 DATA 6ø,1ø2,195,195,195,1ø 2,231, $\varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 235$ DATA $14,24,12,62,1 \varnothing 2,1 \varnothing 2,6$ $\varnothing, \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 236$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, 126,219,219,126, \varnothing$ , $\varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 237$ DATA $\varnothing, 3,62,1 \varnothing 3,1 \not \subset 7,115,62$ ,96
1ø238 DATA $28,48,96,124,96,48,28$ , $\varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 239$ DATA $6 \varnothing, 1 \varnothing 2,1 \varnothing 2,1 \varnothing 2,1 \varnothing 2,1 \varnothing$ 2,1ø2, $\varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 24 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, 126, \varnothing, 126, \varnothing, 126, \varnothing, \varnothing$ $1 \varnothing 241$ DATA $\varnothing, 24,126,24, \varnothing, 126, \varnothing, \varnothing$ $1 \varnothing 242$ DATA $48,24,12,24,48,126, \varnothing$, $\varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 243$ DATA $12,24,48,24,12,126, \varnothing$, $\varnothing$
$1 \not 244$ DATA $7,12,12,12,12,12,12,1$ 2
$1 \varnothing 245$ DATA $12,12,12,12,12,1 \varnothing 8,1 \varnothing$ 8,56
$1 \varnothing 246$ DATA 24,24, $\varnothing, 126, \varnothing, 24,24, \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 247$ DATA $\varnothing, 59,11 \varnothing, \varnothing, 59,11 \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 248$ DATA $28,54,54,28, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 249$ DATA $\varnothing, 28,28, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 25 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 24,24, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$1 \neq 251$ DATA $15,12,12,12,236,1 \varnothing 8,6$ Ø, 28
$1 \varnothing 252$ DATA 6ø,54,54,54,54, $, \varnothing, \varnothing$ $1 \varnothing 253$ DATA $56,12,24,48,6 \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$ $1 \varnothing 254$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, 6 \varnothing, 6 \varnothing, 6 \varnothing, 6 \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$ $1 \varnothing 255$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$ $1 \not 1256$ $\qquad$

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## KISSable OS-9

# A View of Multi-Vue 

By Dale L. Puckett<br>Rainbow Contributing Editor

Last month we reported that we had seen the future during a quick demonstration of MultiVue at RAINBOWfest Princeton. We were impressed then. Now, after a few hours of hands-on exercise, we are ready to pronounce the future has arrived. Indeed, it would not be an exaggeration to proclaim that if MultiVue had been around when OS-9 arrived in 1983, this column probably wouldn't have been needed.

Multi-Vue uses a visual metaphor to reduce the complexity of OS-9. Long OS-9 pathlists are often hard to remember - especially for a beginner. Multi-Vue replaces those pathlists with pictures. Instead of remembering a pathlist to a file on a disk drive or other hardware device must begin with a slash (/), you need only remember a disk drive is a rectangular box with an opening in the front.

## Finding Files

If you want to find a file on a floppy or hard disk with Multi-Vue, you simply point to the icon or graphic

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.
symbol that represents that disk and click the button on your mouse. If you don't have a mouse, you can simulate it with the arrow and function keys on the Color Computer 3 keyboard.

After you click the mouse button, the name of the device selected is displayed in a title bar just below Multi-Vue's main menu bar. In a few seconds, a number of icons that look like file folders appear in the window. The name of each folder - or OS-9 directory appears below each folder. To find out what is stored in one of these folders, you must move the mouse pointer to the folder and click twice. After you click, icons that represent any additional folders, documents or application programs appear in the window. The complete OS-9 pathlist to that directory appears in the title bar at the top of the window.

Essentially, when you run your Color Computer 3 with Multi-Vue, you select an object by pointing to it and clicking the mouse button. Then, you act on the object you selected by picking a verb from one of the pull-down menus at the top of your screen.

For example, to list a text file to your screen, you point to its icon - a small picture that looks like a piece of paper with the top right-hand corner folded over. You then move the mouse until the pointer rests above the word Files and click the button. A shadowed box with a menu suddenly pops down from the menu bar and remains in place. You can then move the mouse until the pointer
rests over the word List and click the button.

After you push the button, an overlay window will pop out of the bottom third of your screen and OS-9 will list your file. It will pause and wait for you to press a key every time it fills the window.

If you want to know more about the file you selected earlier, you can move the pointer and click over the word Stat in the file menu. Stat is similar to the Get Info command on the Macintosh. It shows you the name of the file and the number of the owner, and tells you when the file was first created and last modified. It also displays several additional file attributes. For example, it will tell you if you can read from or write to the file. It tells you if it contains executable code and also how many bytes are stored in the file.

After you select a document or file, you can use any of the commands in the menu that Multi-Vue has enabled. For example, if you have selected a text file, you will be able to list it, copy it, delete it, get information about it, print it or rename it. You will not be able to open it. On the other hand, if you have selected a file or document that contains executable object code, you will only be able to copy, delete, get information about or rename it. You will not be able to list or print it.

Multi-Vue knows what it can do with the file or document you select because it reads the OS-9 attributes set on the file when it was created. It tells you what it can do by highlighting the commands
you can select. For example, when you select a file that contains executable code, the list and print choices on the menu appear dim.

## A Nice Shortcut

There are two ways to run an application program using Multi-Vue. First, if you see an icon that looks like an open window, the file contains executable program code. To run that program you must first select the document and then move the mouse to the files menu and click on the word Open.
If the application you want to run has its own icon, you will be able to take a nice shortcut. In this case, you simply point to the icon and click twice. MultiVue will run the program for you automatically. You will not have to go to the file menu and click Open. Unfortunately, it does not have command key shortcuts for common menu commands like Open, Print, etc.
This shortcut can also be used with a document that was created by an application program with its own icon. For example, after you have created an application information file and an icon for your word processor, any document you save with the same three-letter extension as the AIF file will also be displayed with the word processor's icon. If you "double click" on one of the documents with that icon, Multi-Vue automatically loads your word processor and then opens your document.

## Other Choices

The file menu is only one of four Multi-Vue menus you may use while running your Color Computer 3 . With the Disk menu, you can find out the amount of free space available on a floppy or hard disk, create a new folder

- or OS-9 directory, format a new disk, back up an old disk, set your current execution directory or add new devices to your Multi-Vue desktop.

> "While Multi-Vue makes OS-9 power available to the masses, hackers won't need to worry about their elite status. There's plenty there for them, also."

With the View menu, you can choose between an 80 -column text display and eight folders displayed per row in the Hi -Res mode or 40 -column text and four folders displayed in a row in the Lo-Res mode. With either choice you get three rows of documents or folders.

## The ' X ' Must Mean Multitasking

If you click over the ' X ' on MultiVue's menu bar, you open another window of opportunity. Remember what a hassle it used to be to set the attributes on your serial or printer port? Or even worse, how many times have you found yourself writing a BASIC09 program with GetStat or SetStat system calls to set the key-repeat delay or speed? These hassles are gone when you use Multi-Vue's 'X'menu. Actually, the Multi-Vue manual calls this icon the "Tandy" menu and if you look closely you'll notice the top and bottom of the ' X ' are closed.

From the Tandy menu you can also start a clock, use a decimal/hexadecimal calculator or work with a built-in calendar to keep track of your schedule. Later, OS-9 application programs will
be released that make use of the clipboard standard built into Multi-Vue. This means that in the future you will be able to cut a selection of text or a drawing out of one document and paste it in another. With a little luck and additional standards, we may someday be able to paste drawings in our word processing documents and vice versa.
I strongly encourage the OS-9 Users Group to establish a standards committee and create a Multi-Vue clipboard standard immediately. If the Users Group doesn't act, I certainly hope that several major Color Computer OS-9 software developers will join forces long enough to publish a standard. Without a workable Multi-Vue clipboard standard, CoCo OS-9 users will never have the ability to cut and paste text data and graphics images between applications. We need this ability if OS-9 is to realize its potential in today's market. May the users force the issue!

## Multi-Vue Manual Is Hacker's Heaven

 While Multi-Vue makes OS-9 power available to the masses, hackers won't need to worry about their elite status. There's plenty there for them, also. In fact, the information in the back of the Multi-Vue manual is a gold mine. With it, we can all learn what makes a windowing system like WindInt. IO tick.We'll learn about window types and learn how to create framed windows with scroll bars, plain framed windows, windows with shadowed boxes, windows with a double box and windows with a plain box. We'll learn about "regions" and what to do with the information revealed by them. And we'll learn how to design our own menu bars and add pull-down menu support to our programs.

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Hint . . .

## M/L Autostart

You can quickly make a machine language program autostart (and restart) by including the following statements at the appropriate place in your program:

ORG $\$ 0182$
JMP execad
The execad is the execution address of the program. After this, the program will start itself after loading. It will also restart when the reset button is pressed.

> David Mills
> Huntington, WV

## One-Liner Contest Winner . . .

Does your dungeon need cleaning? Make things a little more organized in your D\&D games with this one-liner, which generates a printed chart to help you keep track of your character's qualities.

## The listing:

$62 \$=S T R I N G \$(80, "-11): A \$=\operatorname{CHR} \$(138$ ) +CHRS (138):INPUT"NAME"; N\$: PRINT \#-2, CHR (\&HE)N\$A\$2\$:PRINT\#-2,"ST R: "AS"INT: "AS"WIS: "AS"DEX: "AS"CO N: "AS"CHA: "ASAS"HIT PTS: "AS"ARM CLASS: "AS"MONEY: "ASZS"EQUIPMENT CARRIED": FORT=1TO5:PRINT\#-2,AS:N EXT:PRINTH-2,Z\$"OTHER NOTES

Keith Schuler Merritt Island, FL
(For this winning one-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.)

Also in the back of the Multi-Vue manual, C programmers will find the long-awaited documentation to the CGFX library that comes with the Program Development Package. In it, they'll find the definitions for the highlevel windowing environment and the structure definitions needed to access it.

One note of caution is in order with Multi-Vue. As you build your first working disks, make sure you do not name any files with a period followed by a three-letter extension, e.g., .TXT or .BIN. GShell, the graphics shell in Multi-Vue, seems to suffer from a conflict between these files and MultiVue's Application Information Files (AIF) and tends to hang up if it encounters them in a directory. Be careful.

When you install Multi-Vue, follow the directions in the manual carefully and you shouldn't have any trouble. Be sure you use the original OS-9 system disk and not one you have modified with non-standard modules when you generate your new Multi-Vue system. Multi-Vue will work with hard disks, RAM disks or just about any other RBF device that has the proper device descriptor and device driver installed. However, the script file provided on the Multi-Vue release disk expects to find the standard set of Tandy OS-9 modules.

If you are an OS-9 veteran, feel free to generate a Multi-Vue system start-up disk that works with your hardware. Just use the OS9Gen utility with your own bootlist file. That's the method I used to generate my system disk and it worked like a charm from the start.

## PhantomGraph Appears Promising

Tandy released one of the most useful business tools available on the Color Computer last month. Phantom Graph is Fort Worth's answer to the old axiom, "One picture is worth a thousand words." With it, you can convert numerical data from your DynaCalc spreadsheet into a pictorial form that is easy to understand. If you don't have DynaCalc, you can still plot your data with PhantomGraph.

The type of chart you need depends on the data you want to explain. PhantomGraph lets you present line graphs, bar charts, pie charts and scatter charts. The program is easy to install - you simply copy it into your current execution directory, /DOCMDS. Once it is in place, you run it by typing pg.

PhantomGraph uses pull-down
menus to make your plotting easy. Its four menus include Files, Drawing, Graph and Utilities. Graph lets you pick the color of your charts, enter your data, draw the charts and add titles to your work. To enter data into PhantomGraph, you use the Data item under the Graph menu. You simply move an arrow into a blank area of the screen and type in the numbers. This method works quite well for simple charts but would be very tedious if you had a lot of data to handle. When large charts and graphs are required, the DynaCalc/ PhantomGraph link is in order.

To link the data from DynaCalc into a PhantomGraph chart, you use a special utility program supplied with PhantomGraph. The program, called Dyna, converts the spreadsheet files into Phantom Graph files.

To make a chart this way, enter your data into a DynaCalc spreadsheet and save it using the DynaCalc S\#S option. After this is done, call Dyna from the Phantom Graph Utility menu and let it make the conversion. When the data window appears, the conversion is complete.

Next, click the mouse button with the pointer off the data window to get back to Phantom Graph proper. At this point, you can call up the Graph menu, set your chart type and add your titles. This done, you open the converted file from the file menu, select Draw from the Graph menu and you'll soon be looking at your new chart.

If you have a few spreadsheets that were saved in the Sylk format on your MS-DOS machine at the office, you can also use PhantomGraph to display charts made from them. A special utility program supplied with PhantomGraph will convert your Sylk files to Dyna Calc files. Once you have them in this familiar format you can make as many charts as you need.

## OS-9 Users Group Active Again

Dave Kaleita, a long-time veteran of the OS-9 Users Group, has become the group's president following Bill Turner's resignation from that office. Turner must be thanked for his long hours and yeoman efforts to get the group back on its feet after administrative details had been neglected far too long by his predecessor.

Kaleita, who is noted for his managerial ability, seems to be getting the ball rolling again. As I was finishing this column, Bill Brady (Wiz author and
new MOTD editor) had just sent a new issue of the group's newsletter to the printer. He hopes to repeat that task every two months. The issue contains a ballot, and, for the first time, the OS9 Users Group will elect its officers by mail. Those ballots must be returned to the Users Group's post office box in Tampa, Florida, by March 1. The names of the new officers will be announced in the May/June issue of MOTD.

The slate includes Kaleita for president, Pete Lyall for vice president, George Dorner for treasurer and Kevin Darling for secretary. I cannot praise Kaleita highly enough for the outstanding work he did when he served as the group's software librarian while I was president several years ago. The same goes for George Dorner, who is probably responsible for keeping me sane. Without his extremely hard work and outstanding help I never would have made it through the two terms. Kevin Darling and Pete Lyall are both extremely well-known - Pete for his hard work as an assistant SysOp on CompuServe's OS-9 SIG, and Kevin for his continuous and outstanding help to newcomers on RAINBOW's OS-9 Online SIG on Delphi. They will both serve the group well.

Again, let me go to bat for this new round of volunteers and encourage you to help them keep the group alive. Four officers alone do not a Users Group make. The group is yours. These guys are just trying to manage the group so it will be there to serve you. They cannot do the job alone - even though they will certainly try.

They need your articles for MOTD, your programs for the software exchange library and your support when they hold an event near you. If you buy only one or two disks from the software library in a year, you will have recouped the money you paid in dues.

The library archive now contains 11 80 -track, double-sided disks, and you can buy the entire set from the group for $\$ 100$. The software is also distributed on 56 individual disks and includes more than 300 programs. You can order individual disks in the Color Computer format for $\$ 6$ each directly from the OS9 Users Group at their Tampa address.

If you are in a hurry, you can get immediate service by ordering them by telephone from FHL in Syracuse, New York. FHL charges $\$ 10$ for this service and pays a royalty to the Users Group for each disk sold. Consult the latest
edition of MOTD for a listing of the group's library.

Kaleita also announced the names of several of the group's committees. He is asking George Dorner, Bill Turner, Steve Odneal and Bill Brady to join him on the finance committee. The membership committee will include Kevin Darling, Dave Kaleita, Pete Lyall, George Dorner and Bill Turner. Pete Lyall, Dave Kaleita, George Dorner, Kevin Darling and I will serve on the public relations committee. The newsletter committee will include Bill Brady, Kevin Darling, Pete Lyall, Greg Morse and Bert Schneider. The software exchange committee will include Carl Kreider, Dave Kaleita and Bert Schneider. And, finally, the communications committee will include George Dorner, Bill Brady, Pete Lyall and Greg Law.

The address for disk orders, renewals, or volunteers is OS-9 Users Group, Suite R-237, 1715 East Fowler Avenue, Tampa, FL 33612.

## The UG Software Library, Part II

Last month we showed you how easy it is to use a fourth-generation database program like Sculptor to tackle a large database like the OS-9 Users Group's Software Exchange Library. These new database languages actually write their own programs after you tell them what the data looks like. However, large projects with dozens of databases can easily get out of hand. That's the topic of this month's discussion.

After years of working with Sculptor, Frank Hogg finds it takes him only a few minutes to write most programs. Yet, he sometimes spends weeks planning his databases. He told us if he had to write equivalent programs in C or BASIC, it would probably take him several months. The example programs we showed you last month took him less than 20 minutes.

The question, then, is how to go about planning a large database. The first step is a thorough examination of the problem and the data. When we left Hogg pondering the solution last month, he had a database that was already defined.

He started his enhancement by adding a new field where he could store the number of sectors required to hold each program. This additional field will make it easier to rearrange disks in the future. Then he asked another question. Is there anything else that might be needed in the database? If so, he wanted


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to add the new fields immediately before writing a number of additional programs to manipulate the data.

Hogg wanted to include a way to find things in the database with a keyword search. For example, a communications program might have keywords like XModem, Kermit, Comm, etc. He added that ability quickly. But editing or deleting a record made maintaining the keyword database messy. He needed a cleaner method to maintain the keywords.

At first he thought he could limit the keywords to some fixed number maybe five - and then add the keywords to the main database. If he did this, the keyword database could be made up of just the index without the data, which would make the program quicker. The only negative aspect about this approach was the predetermined limit. The file would get a little larger, but it's a small file, anyway.

Next, Hogg thought about a double keyword file - one with the keyword first and one with the title first. He could then find the keywords quickly by looking at the titles. It sounded like a kludge, but the idea wasn't that bad. The inserting, deleting and amending process would take twice as long, but if there were five keywords it would still take only one or two seconds. That wouldn't be a problem.

The size wouldn't be a problem either. In fact, the total disk space would be less because space would only be assigned to keyword records he needed. His first approach had required the keywords be assigned a space in the main database where the space would be reserved whether it was actually used or not.

These alternative solutions all pose interesting questions. Hopefully, they will give you some idea about what you should look at when you plan your next database. Remember, you must look at more than one aspect of the problem. You must consider speed, disk usage, database maintenance and the com-
plexity of the programs - as well as the needs of the database application itself.

As it turned out, the way Hogg wrote the program originally was the best way for this application - although it was a very crude way to accomplish the goal. It was also more than fast enough. It squarely met two of the most important criteria.

The only slow area in the application was the part used to delete and amend the records. Since these actions are rarely used in this application, the slower speed of these functions does not present a problem. Additionally, the program is easy to understand and allows any number of keywords in each main database record. The only thing it lacks is a way to delete individual keywords that may have been entered accidentally. The code in Figure 1 takes care of the job.

## Other Database Considerations

In 1983, Hogg created a Sculptor invoicing program for FHL that uses six different databases to create each invoice. The main file is the customer database. One handy field in Hogg's customer database is the most recent invoice number. When the program finds a customer, it can then find the most recent invoice and display it. At the same time, the description of each item on the invoice is retrieved from another database.

Hogg added a field in each invoice that holds the next most recent invoice. This lets him step back through invoices that refer to a customer and see what he has purchased over the years. His forethought came in handy recently when he offered an upgrade to DynaStar, the firm's popular word processing program. His customers did not have to send in their original disks to upgrade. He was able to verify the fact that they were eligible for an upgrade by looking at their records when they called.

Everything worked fine with Hogg's database until last year when, after four

```
dk=delete keyword
check disk
message "Use BAGKSPACE to finish inserting"
input k_keyword bs = END
k_title = u_title
find dkey
prompt "Are you sure" no = END
delete dkey
end
```

Figure 1

## DISTO mumanowas

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He decided to let Sculptor create a text file in which each line contained all the data from a record. The line could be many screen lines long, but it would look good on the screen if he padded it with the proper number of spaces. Figure 2 shows the Sculptor program that created the Grep file.

The variable tabit is an integer number used to calculate the tab offset when printing from one to three lines of text. Remember that the disk file can have some blank lines in it. The index used in loops in Sculptor is scr 1 ine. In BASIC, the code would look like this:

```
FOR I=1 TO 3
    PRINT U_FUNCTION(I)
```

NEXT I

The scroll function is different because it does not require the parentheses. The Sculptor code takes some getting used to, but it saves a lot of typing. The scroll function makes more
sense in screen programs, but it is also used in report programs for continuity.

Seeing the end statement probably suggests to you that the program will stop after printing just one record, but in Sculptor, exit is used to stop a program and end is used to tell Sculptor to get the next record. Here is how we make the file for use by Grep:

```
059: sagerep disk pudu >
diskgrep
```

Sagerep is the Sculptor report program, disk is the program above and pudu is the printer driver for the terminal - Hogg didn't want any printer control codes in the file. He used the >diskgrep in the command line to redirect the output of sagerep to a disk file named diskgrep. Here's how you use the file diskgrep: OSS: grep grep diskgrep or OS9: grep GREP diskgrep.

Another nice addition would be a

```
Ifile disk
Itemp tabit,,i2
print "%***** Title: ";u_title;" From: ";u_from;tab(8\varnothing);
print "Size: ";u_size;" Ver: ";u_ver;" Lang: ";u_language;
print " Format: ";u_format;tab(16\varnothing);
scroll 1 LOOP\
if u_function = "" then goto END_LOOP
tabit=16|+(scrline*8\phi)
print u_function;tab(tabit);
scroll
If scrline < 4 then goto LOOP END_LOOP\
print "Program Type: ";u_type;" Vol: ";u_volume;
print " Used? ";u_used
end
```

Figure 2

```
The listing: Dsort
```



```
*
* DSORT - COPYRIGHT (c) }1987\mathrm{ by S.B.GOLDBERG
*
* Use: dsort [directory]
Omit directory name for current directory
Produces sorted disk directories of up to 25\emptyset
filenames.
*
    ifp1
    use /d\emptyset/defs/os9defs
        endc.
*
        mod len,name,prgrm+objct,reent+1, entry,dsiz
```


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## 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 rainbow, 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.

```
path rmb 1 I/O path number
pointer rmb 2 filename pointer
pointer2 rmb 2 comparison pointer
buffer rmb
    rmb 2\phi\varnothing stack
    rmb 2\emptyset\emptyset parameter
dsiz equ
*
name fes /dsort/
    fcb 1 edition number
    fcc /(c)1987 S.B.Goldberg/
current fcs /./ current directory
```



```
*
* OPEN DIRECTORY
*
entry decb parameter?
    bne open yes, open directory
    leax <current,pcr no, current directory
open lda #updat.+dir. update directory mode
    os9 i$open open directory
    bcs pass exit with error
    sta path save path number
    bsr skipdots omit directory and parent
```



```
*
* GET DIRECTORY ENTRIES
*
    leax buffer,u directory buffer
getentry clr ,x end of buffer marker
    ldy #32 length of entry
reread os9 i$read get entry
    bcs error branch on error
    tst ,x deleted file?
    beq reread yes, get next entry
    tfr x,y buffer pointer
endloop ldb ,y+ end of name?
    bpl endloop no, look some more
    andb #&&1111111 clear ms bit
    stb -1,y return to filename
    clr ,y end of name marker
    leax 32,x bump pointer
    bra getentry get next entry
*
skipdots pshs u save 'U' register
    ldx #\varnothing
    1du #64
    os9 i$seek skip first 2 entries
pass bcs out exit with error
        puls u retrieve 'U' register
        rts return
*
error cmpb #e$eof end of file?
    bne out exit with other error
        bsr skipdots reset directory pointer
```



```
*
* SORT DIRECTORY ENTRIES
*
```

| sort <br> sort1 | leax <br> stx <br> leay | buffer,u buffer address pointer save filename pointer $32, x$ comparison filename |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| sort2 | 1 da | ,x first filename character |
|  | beq | setend end of sort |
|  | bpl | sort4 not sorted, continue |
| snrt3 | tfr | $y, x$ already sorted |
| sort4 | tst | ,y end of buffer? |
|  | beq | output yes, put in directory |
|  | cmpa | , y compare |
|  | bhi | sort3 no match, continue sort |
|  | blo | lower2 no match, continue sort |
|  | sty | pointer2 save comparison pointer |
| compare | 1 da | ,x+ filename character |
|  | beq | lower end of filename |
|  | cmpa | , y+ compare |
|  | beq | compare same look again |
|  | blo | lower no match, continue sort |
|  | 1 dx | pointer2 new filename pointer |
|  | bra | sort1 continue sort |
| 1ower | 1 dx | pointer retrieve pointers |
|  | 1 dy | pointer2 |
| 1ower2 | leay | $32, y$ new comparison |
|  | bra | sort2 try again |
|  |  |  |
| * |  |  |
| * OUTPUT SORTED ENTRIES |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| output | tfr | $\mathrm{x}, \mathrm{y}$ filename pointer |
| fixloop | 1dd | , y+ filename characters |
|  | tstb | end of name? |
|  | bne | fixloop no, look some more |
|  | ora |  |
|  | sta | -1,y return to filename |
|  | 1 da | path path number |
|  | 1 dy | \#32 length of entry |
|  | os9 | i\$write entry to directory |
|  | bes | out exit with error |
| com | com | ,x set sorted indicator |
|  | bp1 | com do again if not set |
|  | bra | sort continue sort |
|  |  |  |
| * |  |  |
| * TERMINATE DIRECTORY |  |  |
| * |  |  |
| setend | 1 da | path path number |
|  | 1 db | \#ss.pos file pointer function |
|  | os9 | isgetstt get pointer position |
|  | bcs | out exit with error |
|  | 1 db | \#ss.size file size function |
|  | os 9 | issetstt set eof at pointer |
|  | bcs | out exit with error |
|  | clrb | clear error |
|  | os 9 | f\$exit quit |
| * |  |  |
|  | emod |  |
| 1 en | equ | * |
|  | end |  |

## About

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<br>One-Liner Contest<br>P.O. Box 385<br>Prospect, KY 40059

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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.


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[^2]:    Shawn Conant is a self-employed cabinetmaker living in the remote "Northeast Kingdom" of Vermont. He and his wife and five children use the CoCo to combat "cabin fever" during the long winters.

[^3]:    Bill Bernico is the author of over 200 Color Computer programs and is a frequent RAINBOW contributor whose hobbies include golf, writing music and programming. Bill is a drummer in a rock band and lives in Sheboygan, Wisconsin.

[^4]:    (For this winning one-liner contest entry, the author has been sent copies of both The Third Rambow Book of Adventures and its companion The Third Rainhow Advenures Tape:)

[^5]:    ＊Availableon COCO 1，2，and 3

[^6]:    Ed Ellers, a Rainbow and PCM staff member, is a self-confessed electronics fanatic who takes time off to pursue other interests, including science fiction.

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[^12]:    Cray Augsburg is RAINBOW's technical editor and has an associate's degree in electrical engineering. He and his wife, Ruth Ann, have two children and live in Louisville, Kentucky. His username on Delphi is CRAY.

[^13]:    Tony DiStefano is a well-known early specialist in computer hardware projects. He lives in Laval Ouest, Quebec.

[^14]:    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.

[^15]:    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.

