## THE COLOR COMPUTER MONTHLY MAGAZINE

## Putting it on Paper

Color Graphics Piinting on the CGP-220
Formatiing for LLIST and Two-Column Text
A Sell-Centering Poster Printer Alfernate Fonts for PMODE4

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see Page 192

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## Editor:

Here are some comments relevant to the Rule of 78's that users of Jack W. Eizenga's program of the same name (March '88 Rainbow, Page 100 ) may find of value.

The rule (also known as the Sum-of-theDigits Method) has been outlawed in several states due to its unfairness to the consumer. The battle to defeat such a measure was led by lending institutions, which have managed to keep it intact in most other states. A few states have restricted its use to loan payback periods under three or four years.

A legal review article on R-78, originating at Boston University Law School, concludes it is unfair to consumers when interest rates are fairly high and payback term is fairly long, and especially when both these conditions exist. The article ends with a general plea to the legal community to help abolish the rule entirely.

The only notice in a loan contract that the Rule of 78's will be invoked on early payoff is a bare mention of the rule. By law, it has to be so mentioned, and can be found in the fine print if one looks closely. Lenders are not required to explain it and won't, unless pressed. Even then, most cannot offer an easy explanation because of the relative complexity of the concept and an understandable reluctance to reveal to a borrower how he or she will be ripped off (under certain conditions) if an early payoff becomes possible.

At least one supposedly authoritative source of information on the rule, a weighty tome called Thorndike's Encyclopedia of Banking and Financial Tables, is misleading in its comments on the rule. Essentially, it says that the approximate payoff figures of a loan are so close to those derived from the usual accrual method of amortization that any minor differences can be ignored. That statement is true for short-term loans with reasonable interest rates. It is totally false for long-term loans and higher interest rates a fact not mentioned.

Mr. Eizenga seems to knuckle under a bit to the lenders in his statement that calculating the Rule of 78's won't keep you from having the penalty assessed but will keep you from suffering an unpleasant surprise if you pay off early. Paying the penalty doesn't necessarily have to happen. There have been several cases of the rule being challenged successfully, based on the rationale that use of the rule constitutes a hidden prepayment penalty directly conflicting with other language in most contracts, which says there isn't any prepayment penalty. Last year, such a battle was won by the undersigned on exactly that basis against a bank that was, because of the Rule of 78 's, demanding some $\$ 900$ more in payoff than actually fairly owed for the time elapsed ( 4.6 years) on a 10 -year loan.
In connection with that battle, the CoCo 2 played a major role, running a Rule of 78's
amortization schedule and regular amortization schedules for comparisons the bank could not refute. The regular amortization schedule program used was the one by Bill Barden on Page 5 of his book, TRS 80 Color Computer \& MC-10 Programs. The R-78 amortization program was an adaptation of Barden's program, needing only minor formula and heading changes. Combining the two programs was to have been a programming project, but Jack Eizenga's nifty program saves that effort. I wish I'd had it at the time! Thank you for featuring it and Jack for writing it. It is a valuable addition to the financial programs disk here at home.
I hope these comments help someone else disadvantageously involved or about to be involved with the Rule of 78 's. The best way to avoid being penalized by it is to be sure it is not in your loan contract. Lenders are in the business of making money. If you are a decent financial risk, you can threaten to walk out on any new, to-be-signed contract with the Rule of 78 's mentioned as applicable if you pay off early. Chances are good the lender will swiftly present another contract for your signature, one which doesn't call for the pesky R-78 and treats you fairly if you pay off early.

Bob Tatom
Mobile, AL

## REVIEWING REVIEWS

## Editor:

My thanks to Jerry Semones for his review of GrafFind in the April ' 88 issue. My only disappointment was his failure to mention the 39 digitized pictures that are included on the program disk. This is no small matter when picture disks are going for $\$ 10$ to $\$ 20$ for 20 or so pictures. Thank you again for a delightful review.

## D. Steven Ricketts

President
Rainy Day Software
Boring, OR

## HINTS AND TIPS

## Editor:

In the January ' 88 issue of Rainbow there appeared a hardware project titled "ChildProofing the CoCo." This project made a keyboard-locking switch that would prevent children from messing up your programs.

I found that basically the same thing could be done with one simple poke. Just type POKE \&HFFGF, \& HFO.

That locks the keys so that nothing can be typed. To put everything back to normal, just press the reset button.

Glen Johnsrud
Lorette, Manitoba

## Battling Cassette I/O Errors

## Editor:

I am saving up for a disk drive. Until then, I am using my Realistic CTR-65 cassette recorder to store files. Lately I have been having a terrible time with I/O Errors. Here are some tips I have found to be helpful.

First, some I/O Errors can be "fixed" by unplugging the gray aux plug when doing a CLIARD. Second, you want to unplug the black EAR plug when making CSAVEs. Why? On my machine, and most other recorders not specifically designed for computer use, the earphone jack is used as a monitor output when recording from radio or microphone. Apparently there isn't sufficient separation of the "mic" and "ear" circuits in the CoCo's cassette interface, and a small hum records on the tape along with the audio input from the CoCo as it records the program.

Terry F. Phillips, Sr. Elkhart, IN

## Clean Machine

## Editor:

I read and enjoy every issue of THE RAInbow, and I learn something from each one. I believe we are all beginners, never fully able to master our Color Computers. I was especially glad to see "A Glossary of Computer Terms" by Lee Veal in the January 1988 issue. I think this should have been in the magazine years ago. Even though I've had a CoCo for over six years, I am still learning. In fact, I learned that the "RS" in "RS-232" means "Recommended Standard," not "Radio Shack."

I have a hint on cleaning the CoCo's keyboard: Use a dry, skinny paint brush, like one that comes with paint-by-number sets, to remove dust, hair, etc., from between the keys. I also use one to clean the printer.

Also, use the following hint on the CoCo 3 to CLOAD or CLOADM programs from tape if you don't know the exact start. It saves entering CLDAD over and over. You don't need to specify the name of the program:

> 1 ON ERR GOTO 4
> 2 CLOAD $(\mathrm{M})$
> 3 END
> 4 RUN

Lee Deuell
Shell Rock, IA

## Buyer Beware

## Editor:

You won't find me on your subscription list. I have been buying your magazine every month at the local B. Dalton Booksellers since getting my first CoCo two years ago. I let my fingers do the walking through THE RAINBOW when I do my shopping.
Microcom, Colorware, Micro Works, just


## EASY COMMUNICATION

Full prompting and error checking. Step-by-step manual has examples. Scroll text backward and forward. No split words on screen or printout. Save, load, delete files while on line. Print, save all or any part of text. 300 or 1200 baud. All 128 ASCII characters. Works with D.C. Hayes or any modem. Screen widths of 32,40 , 42, 51, 64.
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PXE Computing 11 Vicksburg Lane<br>Richardson, Texas 75080<br>214/699-7273

to name a few, have been very good to me; great products, fast delivery. Now, the problem:

Spectrum Projects, an advertiser of yours, is selling a 512 K CoCo 3 sticker for $\$ 4.99$ plus a $\$ 3$ shipping charge. You might think you're getting the metal "Tandy" plate, but what you actually get is roughly a $21 / 2-$ by- $3 / 8$ inch adhesive foil tape with " $512 \mathrm{~K} \mathrm{CoCo"}$ printed in tiny font with a black background. And no matter how careful you are, the black rubs off.

I can get these stickers printed locally for nine cents each. Plus, they [Spectrum] do general 4th Class mail, you know, "Some day delivery" for about 22 cents.

Also, I cannot see why Spectrum would market a fine product like The Schematic Processor with the original programmer's notes. Can't the folks at Spectrum type? It sure would make it seem like you're dealing with a respectable company.
If you don't choose to print this letter, I understand. But CoCo users should be aware of how much of a ripoff this really is. Robert N. Carman II Omaha, NE

We have received a number of complaints regarding Spectrum Projects. However, effective with the March ' 88 issue, Spectrum Projects no longer advertises its products in THE RAINBOW. And according to a letter some of our advertisers have received from Spectrum Projects, it is no longer doing business. Any complaints about this mail order
business should be directed to: The Postmaster General, Howard Beach, NY 11414.

## KUDOS

## Editor:

I am just writing to compliment Dave Archer on his "Number Cruncher" SUM128 program. I should have written in about some other programs long ago, as I have enjoyed many of them; this one I have modified, and it is very useful to me. I bought my first RAinBOW in January 1983 and subscribed to it a few months later. I also subscribed to RAINBOW ON TAPE until the disk version was available. Thanks for a great magazine. A Louisville RAINBOWfest sounds good, also.

Lyle Warner
Flint, MI

## A Satisfied Customer

## Editor:

I just wanted to tell you how delightful it has been dealing with one of your advertisers, S.D. Enterprises, and its flagship product, VIP Writer III. When I initially called with a multitude of questions, Paul Anderson at S.D.E. was very patient and spent a good deal of time on the phone answering all the questions I had. To top it off, when he heard of my disappointment with another CoCo 3 word processor, he offered me a $\$ 30$ credit toward VIP Writer III if I sent in the one I didn't like with my order. To my
knowledge, S.D.E. is extending this offer to others. Since my order arrived I have been in contact with Mr. Anderson with suggestions on how to improve VIP Writer III's operation from a user's standpoint. Not only are the people at S.D.E. eager to listen to what the customer has to say, they are presently updating the program, incorporating some of these suggestions from myself and others. S.D. Enterprises is an excellent example of a good mail-order firm, which others would be wise to emulate.

Donald S. Ricketts
Boring, $O R$

## Successful Operation

## Editor:

I bought a monitor from one of your advertisers, Howard Medical, out of Chicago. I received the equipment in a week, but it did not work. I called the company, and they shipped me a replacement the next working day. It is the sort of excellent service that makes mail-order electronics possible and successful. Kudos to Howard Medical!

Dennis L. Wood
Indianapolis, IN

## A Phonics Fan

## Editor:

Thank you for Steve Blyn's phonics program in the March 1988 issue ("Fun With Phonics," Page 89). It is the ideal program for my use. I direct a tutorial program for over 100 at-risk elementary students. We
have three $16 \mathrm{~K} C o C o s$ and one 16 K ECB CoCo. I have copied and adapted as many programs as I can find, but Phonics was one of the best.

Phonics is open-ended, so the tutor or student can determine when to terminate the exercise. It is short, so the amateur (myself) can type it in and save it to tape, identify an error and rectify it immediately, or easily change it from 16 K ECB to just 16 K by rewriting the sound line (Line 170).

One program like that each month would totally justify the expenditure for RAINBOW.

## Ann Schwendener

Director, Tutorial Program The Salvation Army Kalamazoo, MI

## Colorful Praise for RGB <br> Editor:

Your new advertiser, RGB Computer Systems, provides an exceptional product, a hard disk that is truly 100 percent BASICcompatible, can be partitioned for OS-9 and runs on all CoCos.
In addition to producing an excellent product, the people at RGB are accessible, knowledgeable and generous with their help. What else? They send at least $\$ 150$ worth of nonessential, but very helpful, utilities in the bargain.
If I were to provide a CoCo product, I would want it to be as good as RGB's hard disk system. With RGB, one gets more than what is expected.

Jim DeSiafeno
Wyoming, DE

## PEN PALS

- I am looking for pen pals anywhere in the U.S.A. I have a CoCo 2 , double drives, DMP-105 printer and recorder. I will respond to all letters. I am 12 years old.

Chris Noles
2525 Quail Run
Marietta, GA 30060

- I am 19 years old and have a 64 K ECB CoCo 1, new CoCo 3, disk drive, RS Speech Pak, Multi-Pak and a DMP-130A. I will answer all letters.


## Nicholas Siclari <br> 58 Vanderbilt Ave. Staten Island, NY 10304

- I am 16 and have a CoCo 2, CCR-81 and a DMP-106. I also collect stamps. I write a lot of programs myself. I would like some pen pals my age.

David Hamby
1507 W. 17th
Hutchinson, KS 67501

- I have a CoCo 3, FD 501 and DMP-106, and would like to hear from anyone in the U.S.A. I like Adventures and programming in BASIC.

George Leal
P.O. Box 2232

Victoria, TX 77902

- I'm 10 years old and have a CoCo 3 , a disk drive, a DMP-130 printer and a DCM-6 modem. I'm looking for a pen pal of any age. I will answer all letters.

Sam Newlands 130 Galiano St.
Royal Palm Beach, FL 33411

- I am a 15 -year-old Boy Scout and am very interested in computers. I own a 128 K Color Computer 3 and a CCR-81 cassette recorder. I like almost all types of games, especially golf games.


## Jamie Stafford <br> 4615 Rockcut Road <br> Norton, OH 44203

- Greetings! I have a 128 K Color Computer 3 with one FD-501 drive, a DMP-105 printer, a DCM-5 auto modem, and greenscreen monitor. I am 23 years old and have OS-9 Level I and BASIC09.

Eric Silnes
1317 Edgewood \#1 Grafton, ND 58237

## BULLETIN BOARD SYSTEMS

- There's a BBS in the Toronto area dedicated to the Color Computer. Remote Data Systems-09 has been in operation for almost two years. We have a large array of public domain software for downloading and have several knowledgeable users on such topics as OS-9. New users with new ideas are always welcome. Please call RDS-09 at (416) 283-7521. 2400/1200/300 bps, 8 data bits, no parity, 1 stop bit, 24 hours a day.

Doug V. Wright
291 Rouge Hills Dr. Scarborough, Ontario

Canada M1C 2Z2

- The Portage Railroad Bulletin Board is open 24 hours a day at (814) 944-6588. It supports $300 / 1200 / 2400$ baud. Settings should be 8 bits, full duplex, no parity. It is an IBM board, but we have a Color Computer SIGop in Conference \#4.

William A. Smith
P.O. Box 101

Roaring Spring, PA 16673

- I am happy to announce that the Frisky CoCo BBS, which has been online for four years, has graduated from the 64 K , three double-sided 40 -track drives to a PC clone with a $62-\mathrm{Meg}$ hard drive. There is a PC SIG and files, but the focus is still on Tandy's CoCo. Call (816) 436-2904, 7 days a week, 24 hours a day at 300,1200 or 2400 baud.

Jerry Oliver, SysOp
The Frisky Co Co BBS 839 NW 69 th Pl. Kansas City, MO 64118

- I would like to let everyone know of three local BBSs in the area. First is The Rainbow's End, running at 300/1200 baud, which has five online games and plenty of downloads (public domain). Call (614) 4467430. Online Friday through Sunday, 6 p.m. to midnight. The second is The Rabbit's Hole, running at 300 baud, online Monday
through Friday, 2 p.m. to midnight. It has one online game and a few downloads (also public domain). Call (614) 367-0128. Last is CoCo Connections. It is a $300 / 1200$ baud system with a few downloads. It is online Friday through Sunday, midnight to 6 a.m. Call (614) 446-1564.

Robert J. Grubb
Rt. 4, Box 309
Gallipolis, OH 45631

- Fast Trackin' BBS is offline. Please do not call its number as published in past issues of RAINBOW. It is now being operated by Jerry Downey in Hopkinsville, Kentucky, as the Midnite Express, (502) 885-4335. It runs 24 hours, $300 / 1200$ baud 7E1. I hope to bring Fast Trackin' BBS back online someday.

David Guess
1292B Barnwood Court
Bowling Green, KY 42101

- My BBS runs on CoBBS modified to work under Stearman DOS. Some of the features include a faster running board, better error-trapping and machine language Xmodem upload and download routines. New users can reach the board at (615) 4763340. It is running 24 hours a day at 300 and 1200 baud. Terminal parameters should be set at 8 bits, no parity, 1 stop bit ( 8 N 1 ).

Brian S. Graham
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Chuck Katsekes
410 Scott Drive
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Jack Bowman
1010 Concord Ave.
Piqua, OH 45356
the rainbow welcomes letters to the editor. Mail should be addressed to: Letters to Rainbow, The Falsoft Building, P.O. Box 385, Prospect, KY 40059. Letters should include the writer's full name and address. Letters may be edited for purposes of clarity or to conserve space.

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

Power Unleashed! Unlike other word- processors Word Power 3.1 is written from scratch for the $\mathrm{CoCo3}$. It bridges the gap between "what is" and "what should be" in word- processors No other word processor offers such a wide array of features that are so easy to learn and use.

## DISPLAY

The 80 - column display with true lowercase lets you view the full width of a standard page. All prompts are displayed in plain English in neat colored windows (see display above). The current column number, line number, page number and percentage of free memory 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 foreground/ background color of screen and select menu and carriage return colors to suit your needs! Carriage returns can be visible or invisible. Word Power 3.1 runs at double clock speed and can be used with RGB/composite/monochrome monitors as well as TV.

## AVAILABLE MEMORY

No other word processor gives you so much memory. Word Power 3.1 gives you over 72 K on a 128 K machine and over 450 K on a 512 K machine to store text

## EDITING FEATURES

Word Power 3.1 has one of the most powerful and user - friendly full-screen editors with word-wrap. All you do is type Word Power 3.1 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 to disk. Here are some of the impressive editing features of Word Power 3.1:

Insert/ Overstrike Mode (Cursor style changes to indicate mode); OOPS recall during delete; Type- ahead buffer for fast typers; Keyrepeat (adjustable) and Key-click; Four-way cursor control and scrolling; Cursor to beginning of text, end of text, beginning of line, end of line, top/bottom of screen, next/previous word; Page up/ down; Delete character, previous/next word, beginning/end of line, complete line, text before and after cursor; Locate/Replace with wild-card search with auto/manual replace; Block Mark, Unmark, Copy, Move and Delete; Line Positioning (Leff/Center/ Right); Set/Reset 120 programmable tab stops; Word count. Define left, right, top and bottom margins and page length. You can also highlight text (underline-with on-screen underlining, bold, italics, superscripts etc). Word Power 3.1 even has a HELP screen which can be accessed any time during edit.

## MAIL-MERGE

Ever try mailing out the same letter to 50 different people or sending out several resumes? Could be quite a chore Not with Word Power 3.1. Using this feature, you can type a letter, follow it with a list of addresses and have Word Power 3.1 print out personalized letters It's that easy!

## SAVING/LOADING TEXT

Word Power 3.1 creates ASCII format files which are compatible with almost all terminal, spell-checking and other word- processing programs It allows you to load, save, append and kill files and also to create and edit Basic, Pascal, C and Assembly files, You can select files by simply cursoring through the disk directory. Supports doublesided drives and various step rates

## PRINTING

Word Power 3.1 drives almost any printer (DMP series, EPSON, GEMINI, OKIDATA, etc). Allows print options such as baud rates, line spacing page pause, partial print, page numbers page number placement, linefeed option, multi-line headers/footers, right justification and number of copies (see display above). The values for these parameters and the margins can be changed anytime in the text by embedding Printer Option Codes. Word Power 3.1 has the WHAT YOU SEE IS WHAT YOU GET feature which allows you to preview the text on the screen as it will appear in print. You can see margins page breaks, justification and more.

## SPELLING CHECKER

Word Power 3.1 comes with a 50,000 word spelling checker/ dictionary which finds and corrects mistakes within your text. You can add words to or delete from the dictionary or create a dictionary of your own.

## PUNCTUATION CHECKER

This checker will proofread your text for punctuation errors such as capitalization, spaces after periods/commas double words and much more. It's the perfect addition to any word processor

## DOCUMENTATION

Writing with Word Power 3.1 is a breeze. Word Power 3.1 comes with a well- written, easy-to- comprehend instruction manual which will lead you step-by-step through the program.

Word Power 3.1 comes on an UNPROTECTED disk and is compatible with RS DOS 1.0/1.1 and ADOS. Only \$79.95.
(Word Power 3 owners can get the 3.1 version by sending proof of purchase and $\$ 10.00$ to cover the cost of shipping and the manual.)

## How To Read Rainbow

When we use the term CoCo ，we refer to an affection－ ate name that was first given to the Tandy Color Computer by its many fans，users and owners．
The BASIC program listings printed in THE RAIN－ BOW 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 com－ pare what character＂goes under＂what．If the charac－ ters match－and your line endings come out the same －you have a pretty good way of knowing that your typing is accurate．
We also have＂key boxes＂to show you the minimum system a program needs．But，do read the text before you start typing．
Finally，the little disk and／or cassette symbols on the table of contents and at the beginning of articles indicate that the program is available through our RAINBOW ON DISK or RAINBOW ON TAPE service．

## Using Machine Language

The easiest way to＂put＂a machine language program into memory is to use an editor／assembler，a program you can purchase from a number of sources．All you have to do，essentially，is copy the relevant instructions from the rainbow＇s listing into COCO．
Another method of putting an ML listing into CoCo is called＂hand assembly＂－assembly by hand，which sometimes causes problems with ORIGIN or EQUATE statements．You ought to know something about assembly to try this．
Use the following program if you want to hand－ assemble ML listings：

```
10 CLEAR200, 2H3F00:I=&H3FE0
20 PRINT "ADDRESS:";HEX$(I);
30 INPUT "EYTE";B$
40 POKE I, VAL("2H"+日$)
5 0 ~ I = I + 1 : G O T O ~ 2 0 ~
```

This program assumes you have a 16 K CoCo ．If you have 32 K ，change the $\& H 3 F 00$ in Line 10 to $\& H$ HF00 and change the value of I to \＆ H 7 FE 0 ．

## OS－9 and RAINBOW ON DISK

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

1）Type load dir list copy and press ENTER．
2）If you have only one disk drive，remove the OS－9 system disk from Drive 0 and replace it with the OS－ 9 side of RAINBOW ON DISK．Then type chd／d0 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 cha／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 di $r$ 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 SDURCE 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／do／ 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／d1／cmds／filename／do／ cmds／filename
Once you have copied the program，you execute it from your system master by placing that disk in Drive 0 and entering the name of the file．

The Rainbow Seal


The Rainbow Certification Seal is our way of helping you，the consumer．The purpose of the Seal is to certify lo 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．
The Seal is not a＂guarantee of satisfaction．＂The certification process is different from the review process．You are encouraged to read our reviews to determine whether the product is right for your needs．

There is absolutely no relationship between 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．

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

10 CLS： $\mathrm{X}=256$＊PEEK（35）＋17日
20 CLEAR 25， X －1
$30 x=256$＊PEEK（35）+17 日
40 FOR $Z=X T \square X+77$
50 READ $Y: W=W+Y$ ：PRINT $Z, Y$ ；$W$
60 POKE $Z, Y:$ NEXT
70 IFW＝79日5THENBOELSEPRINT
＂DATA ERRDR＂：STOP
80 EXEC $X$ ：END
90 DATA 1日2，1，106，167，140，60， 134
100 DATA 126，1日3，1，106，190，1， 107
110 DATA $175,140,50,48,140,4,191$
120 DATA 1，107，57，129，10，38， 38
130 DATA 52，22，79，158，25，230， 129
140 DATA $39,12,171,128,171,128$
150 DATA 230，132，38，250，4日，1， 32
160 DATA $240,183,2,222,49,140,14$
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

## SUPER TAPE/DISK TRANSFER

- Disk-to-Disk Copy (1-3 passes) Tape-to-Disk Copy Tape-to-Disk Automatic Relocate Disk-to-Tape Copy - Tape- to-Tape Copy
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## OS9 LEVEL II RAMDISK

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

## HI-RES JOYSTICK SOFTWARE

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

## COCO NEWSROOM

Now available for the CoCo III! You can design your own newspaper with Banner Headlines/ 6 articles using sophisticated Graphics, Fonts and Fill Patterns. Comes with 22 fonts \& 50 pictures! Over 140 K of code, Disk only $\$ 49.95$

## MAILLIST PRO

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

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

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## 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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| :---: |
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Supports 512K RAM dual speed multi-tasking multiple windows and more! Comes with disk and complete documentation Only $\$ 89.95$

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## OS9 LEVEL II RAMDISK

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Rainbow Guide To OSS Level II: $\$ 19.95$
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Phone (716) 223-1477


## The CoCo vS. CoCo Controversy

The most often-received letters we get here at THE RAINBOW concern what I have decided to dub the CoCo vs. CoCo Controversy (CCC, but not the Civilian Conservation Corps - youngsters, read your American history textbooks).

Indeed, we get a lot of letters from people who say that we devote too much space to the CoCo 3 and not enough to the CoCo 1 and 2. Interestingly, we also get a lot of letters (something like the same number by my count) from people who say we devote too many pages to CoCo 1 and 2 and not enough to CoCo 3.

Every once in a while, one member of the editorial corps walks into my office or corners me at the Pepsi machine and allows how he or she is concerned about this letter or that. Ideas of all sorts have been advanced.

I'm not too worried, and here's why.
Back in what my children consider the dawn of recorded history (something like about the time Cro-Magnon Man was taking over from the Neanderthals, when I was young) I worked for United Press International, running the state news operation in Alabama during a particularly intense Democratic gubernatorial primary year.

There were people running from out of the woodwork all over, but the two big candidates were the incumbent, Albert Brewer, and former Gov. George Wallace - who were really slugging it out. The race had some national political implications, since Wallace (this was before the attempt on his life that left him confined to a wheelchair) was certain to run for president again if he was elected to another term as governor.

About a dozen other candidates were in the field, but Alabama has a runoff rule - the top two vote-getters go head-to-head in a second primary a few weeks later if no one gets a majority in the first election.

So, it was really a Brewer-Wallace race. Everyone knew it excent, of course, some of the more obscure "other" candidates.

## FOR THE TRS-80 COCO

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We did individual stories on the three or four leading candidates twice a day (once for morning and once for afternoon newspapers) and updates almost hourly for broadcast stations. We also did one roundup story that tried to incorporate all the "doings" of the day for all the candidates.
It was, I recall, about six weeks before the first primary that I started to get telephone calls. Interestingly, both the Wallace camp and the Brewer camp started calling at the same time; and both had essentially the same thing to say. That was, "We've been reading these stories in the paper here and we see that you're giving more attention to the other guy." One of the sides - I won't tell you which - even added inches of copy over a week's period and found that the opponent had five inches more "coverage" than his candidate.

I admit I was a little flustered. These calls were coming every other day or so, and I knew we were trying to be fair and balanced. Finally, I put in a call to my division news manager in Atlanta, asking for his opinion.
"Both sides are complaining," he said. "That's good. It means you're doing what you should be doing -
balancing things out. If one side was complaining and the other side was quiet, then I'd think that, maybe, the side that was complaining might have something to complain about."

He added, of course, that they were reading all our stories in Atlanta, too, and re-sending them for the national news report. Had they "detected bias," there was little question we would have already heard about it.

It was a good lesson for me to learn, and I've honestly applied it ever since. When people here ask me about the CCC, I tell 'em the story.

I do think we are doing a good job in providing support for all the CoCos , no matter which one you have. Yes, I look through the issues to see if there is any indication of slighting one or the other. I don't really see it.

Of course, we are dependent on your sending us submissions for programs to include in THE RAINBOW. So, if you want to enhance coverage of a specific Color Computer, send us something we can use.

No, I do not think this will still the CCC. But I hope it offers some insight.
> "Both sides are complaining," he said. "That's good. It means you're doing what you should be doing balancing things out."

## One-Liner Contest Winner . . .

This short verification program is used after initializing a new disk to verify that all sectors are intact. You can also check older disks that have programs stored on them. After running this oneliner, enter the desired track you want to start reading a disk from. If a "bad" sector is encountered, an I/ O Error is given along with the offending sector number.

## The listing:

1 CLEAR4øø:CLS:PRINT"DISK VERIFY 1. $\varnothing$ ",""(C) 1985 BRUCE K. BELL", ,,:PRINT"INSERT TARGET DISK.":IN PUT"BEGIN WITH TRACK \#";Q:FORT=Q TO34: PRINT@96,"TRACK="T:FORS=1T 018:PRINT@128,"SECTOR="S:DSKI\$ø, T,S,A\$,B\$:NEXTS,T:PRINT:PRINT"DI SK IS GOOD!":CLEAR2øø:END

Bruce K. Bell
Rockmart, GA

[^0]
## One-Liner Contest Winner . . .

This one-liner will graph any function passed to it from within the program. Just change $Y=\operatorname{SIN}(X)$ to any other form of $y=x$. If you don't want the graphics to vanish upon completion, add another line. Also, to use longer equations (such as $y=\sin (x)+\cos (x)+x^{*} x /$ $35+a b s(x-10)+10)$, divide the program into more lines.

## The listing:

$1 \varnothing Q=6.28:$ PMODE4, $1:$ PCLS:SCREEN1,
1: DRAW"BM96, ØM96,192BMø,96M192,9
6BMø,96":FORX=-Q TOQ $\operatorname{STEP}(2 * Q) / I$
92: $\mathrm{E}=\operatorname{INT}((\mathrm{X}+\mathrm{Q}) * 192 /(2 * \mathrm{Q})): \mathrm{Y}=\operatorname{SIN}($
$\mathrm{X}): F=\operatorname{INT}((-1 * Y+Q) * 192 /(2 * Q)): I F F$
>192THENLINE-(E, 192), PSET: NEXTEL
SEIFF< $\varnothing$ THENLINE- $(E, \varnothing)$, PSET:NEXTE
LSELINE-(E,F), PSET:NEXT

Paul Keller
Wayne, PA

[^1]
## DISK DRIVES

Double Sided Double Density 360 K 40 Track $1 / 2$ Ht Disk Drives for CoCo2 and3. 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 but also $\$ 60$ 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 Its like buying TWO disk drives for the price of ONE!!

Drive 0 (with J \& M Controller \& Cable): $\$ 229.95$ Drive 1: $\$ 149.00$ TWO $1 / 2$ ht Drives in one case with cable \& controller: $\$ 339.95$ Single Power- Supply \& Case: $\$ 59.95$ Disk Drive Power Supply ' $Y^{\prime \prime}$ ' Cables: $\$ 8.95$ (90 day warranty on all drives)
J\& M Controller (with RSDOS): \$79.95 DISTO Super Controller: $\$ 99.95$
Mini Eprom Programmer Add-On: \$54.95 Real Time Clock \& Parallel Printer Interiace Add-on: \$39.95 DISTO Super Controller II: $\$ 129.95$

## 1 Drive Cable: $\$ 19.952$ Drive Cable: $\$ 24.954$ Drive Cable: $\$ 39.95$ <br> (For Drives, add $\$ 7.00$ S\&H in USA/Canada) <br> HARD DRIVES

Finally! Hard Drive Interface for Basic and OS9 from Burke \& Burke!!
CoCo XT: Useup to 25-120 Meg Hard Drives You buy WD1002-WXI or WD1002-27X Controller, Case and drive from your PC dealer and use CoCo XT to hook the drive up to your CoCo Includes drivers for 0 0 /Basic and complete documentation $\$ 69.95$.
HYPEA I/O: Modifies RSDOS to allow use of floppy and hard drives. If you are using hard drives from Basic, you will need HYPER I/O to access the hard drives Disk Only $\$ 29.95$
COCO XT ROM: Installs in hard disk controlier. Boots OS9 from hard/floppy drive $\mathbf{\$ 1 9 . 9 5}$.
CoCo XT- ATC: Same as CoCo XT with Real Time Clock/battery backup: $\$ 99.95$. Please note you need a 64 K CoCo or CoCo3 and Multipak for all versions.

MAGNAVOX

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512K RAMDISK \$24.95
Have 2 superfast RAMDISKs \& a print spooler. 64 K Upyrade for 26-3134 A/B CoCo II:\$39.95 64 K Upgrade for CoCo ${ }^{1} \mathrm{~s}$, CoCo II's with Cat \#26-3026/7, 26-3134 \& 26-3136: \$29.95

8CM515 RGB Monitor 80
17\% larger screen than standard $12^{\prime \prime}$ monitors RGB TTL RGB Analog Composite inputs. Green raster display switch Etched faceplate ONLY \$294.00 Include \$12 shipping. FREE Magnavox cable for COCO 3 with the purchase of the monitor.

## CABLES/INTERFAGE

RS232 Y CABLE: Hook 2 devices to the serial port. ONLY \$18.95
Y CABLE: Use your Disk System with CoCo Max, DS69, etc. ONLY \$24.95 15' PRINTER/MODEM EXTENDER CABLE: ONLY \$16.95
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RGB Cable: $\$ 24.95$
CM-8 RGB Analog Exi. Cable $\$ 19.95$
SONY Monitor Cable: $\$ 39.95$
VIDEO DRIVER: For Monochrome or Color. Specify CoCo 1 or $2 . \$ 34.95$
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SERIAL TO PARALLEL INTERFACE: With 6 switch selectable baud rates (300-9600) Comes with all cables $\$ 44.95$


INTRONICS EPROM PROGRAMMER: Best EPROM Programmer for the COCo.
Lowest Price Anywhere $\$ 137.95$
EPROM ERASER (Datarase): Fast erase of 24/28 pin EPROMs $\$ 49.95$
EPROMS: 2764-\$8.00, 27128-\$9.00 Call for other EPROMs
BOTH EPROM PROGRAMMER and ERASER: $\$ 179.95$
ROMPAK w/ Blank PC Board 27 xx Series: $\$ 12.95$

## KEYBOARDS/ACCESSORIES

KEYBOARB EXTENSION CABLE: Our keyboard extender cable allows you to move your keyboard away from the computer and type with ease You can use your existing keyboard with this cable or leave your present keyboard intact and use a second keyboard. A MUST for all CoCo Users. Only $\$ 39.95$. Cable with CoCo II keyboard: \$49.95 CDCO 3 KEYBOARD (includes FREE FUNCTION KEYS software value $\$ 19.95$ ) $\$ 39.95$ CoCo II keyboard: \$19.95

## CHIPS, ETC.

Disk Basic Rom 1.1 (Needed for CoCo III) $\$ 29.95$. 68 809E Chip: $\$ 14.95$ ECB Rom I.1: $\$ 29.95$. WultiPak PAL Chip for CoCo3 \$19.95 PAL Switcher: Now you can switch between the CoCo II and CoCo III modes when using the Multi-Pak You need the OLDER and NEW PAL chip for the 26-3024 Multipak Only $\$ 39.95$ With NEW PAL Chip $\$ 49.95$ 51/4" DS/DD Disks: \$0.45 each.

[^2]
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# The Best Is Yet to Come 

Time is a precious commodity in this pressurized, deadlineintensive world of magazine publishing. Emphasis is often placed on the next day, rather than the next issue. However, John Crawley's appointment as editorial director of Falsoft has relieved me of my duties as production coordinator, and as a result, I am free to devote even more of my attention to improving THE RAINBOW and implementing many of the excellent ideas and suggestions that have come my way since taking over as managing editor. Here is just a sampling of what you can expect in the months ahead:

- Fewer articles and programs devoted to the monthly thematic schedule, allowing more space for at least one game, graphics, music, utility and educational program in each issue
- An entertainment column, featuring CoCo-generated puzzles, contests, etc.
- More assembly and machine language programming and tutorials
- More technical information on the CoCo 3 (e.g., memory maps, bugs, patches and fixes, etc.)
- More OS-9 programs and tutorials
- Programming and uses for the Radio Shack Appliance and Light Controller
- Tutorials on drawing Hi-Res graphics pictures
- A cross-reference to the many various printers, detailing different printer codes, what they represent, and how to change them to suit different brands of printers
- A question-and-answer column to help readers with specific BASIC programming problems

Although plans are only at the preliminary stage, I'll be discussing these topics and many others with writers and programmers in the CoCo Community this month at RAINBOWfest-Chicago. Hope to see you there!

# The Best Money Can Buy . . . HDS Floppy Drive Controller Board 



Reduce your I/O errors with the Hard Drive Specialist Floppy Drive Controllier for the Color Computer. Gold edge card connectors, advanced design, and the absence of potentiometers make it the best available. Our newest version controller allows the use of either (two 24 pin ROMS), or (one 24 pin and one 28 pin ROM). Using this board with the standard Radio Shack ROM gives you $100 \%$ compatibility with all Radio Shack software.

## Completed and Tested Board

with Radio Shack ROM
$\$ 99$.
(Includes Case, and DOS Instructions)
Completed and Tested Board without ROM ... \$79. (Includes Case)
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Radio Shack ROM (current version) . . . . . . . . . $\$ 20$.
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[^3]
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## The CoCo Gallery

SHOWCASE "Coco Gallery" Share your a cover letter with y you Community! Be sure to sene number, detating etc.) and name; adoress ature f what programe a tew facts about
created your pictude how to display it Also, please inciure else this yoursell. Dont send us ane screens, digitized images submitted means no or material that's already picture that appears in elsewhere, A digitized copy ar original work. a booker magaz wo first prizes of $\$ 25$, one second prize of Wo will awarathe CoCO 1 and 2; one secondions may $\$$ and ond the third prize of $\$ 10$. Hono also be given, your entry on either ape BOX 385 , Prospect, Please send you RAINBOW, P.O. Box and your entry KY 40059 , Remember KY 40059 . Remember,
will no be retumed.

- Angela Kapinammer, Curator
We are taking "CoCo Gallery" to RAINBOWfest Chicago! See Page 49 for details.



Hyper-Flight Kelth Schuler
The CoCo 3 and CoCo Canvas, a program Keith wrote, were used to create this depiction. He is 15 years old, races model cars and enjoys the CoCo 3 .

HONORABLE MENTION


Rainbowloon Logan Ward

Logan, of Memphis, Tennessee, used Color Max 3 to develop this variegated scene.

cocol ${ }^{2}$

The Diner Barry O'Brien

Barry, of St. Johns, Newfoundland, used CoCo

Max II to illustrate this graphic. He is a self-taught programmer who enjoys sports and solving Adventure games.


Greetings, and welcome to the colorful courts of Sirata! You are about tô take part in a challenging and elegant game of wall-bashing, an integral part of our long and rich heritage.

First, however, it might be helpful for you to become acquainted with the deceptively simple rules to our entertaining diversion. A ball will be introduced onto the court. This ball bounces off walls and destroys colored bricks on contact, If you play our rebound yariation, the ball will be deflected by the bricks; otherwise, It will proceed straight through the wall. The court is open at the bottom; your goal is to keep the ball in play by rebounding it off the bat you control.

To further complicate matters, this bat, located near the exit decreases in size should the ball reach the court's upper wall. Also, the ball's velocity increases whenever it comes into contact with one of the upper three layers

Michael Sirolly recently laid to rest his six-year-old gray CoCo in favor of the sleeker CoCo 3 . During infrequent but well-deserved breaks, he enjoys participating in drama, choral and instrumental groups.
of bricks. Every time you destroy all six rows of bricks, a new round begins with a new wall one row lower than before. There are even variations with smaller bats, faster action, and invisible bricks to make things really tough.

You receive points for each brick demolished. Your score is determined by the number of the round multiplied by the number of the brick's row (purple is Row 1, blue is Row 2, etc.). The game continues until five balls have left the court. Balls remaining, round number and score are listed on the screen's right. The right joystick controls your bat, while the red button is used to start games and release balls. Pressing the black button (on the Tandy Deluxe Joystick) or the space bar allows you to choose variations.

That's it! Extremely simple, yet extremely addicting. Now, prepare to enter the courts. Oh, and . . . good luck!
(Questions or comments regarding this program may be directed to the author at 1514 Woodhaven Drive, Hummelstown, PA 17036. Please enclose an SASE when requesting a reply.)

# The Amazing A-BUS 



An A-BUS system with two Motherbaards A-BUS adapter in foreground

The A-BUS system works with the original CoCo, the $\mathrm{CoCo}_{2}$ 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 $A-B U S$ User's Manuals is available for $\$ 10$.

## About the A-BUS system:

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


## Relay Card

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

Reed Relay Card
RE-156: \$99 Same features as above, but uses 8 Reed Relays to switch low level signals ( 20 mA max). Use as a channel selector, solid state relay driver, etc.

## Analog Input Card

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

## 12 Bit A/D Converter AN-146: $\$ 139$

 This analog to digital converter is accurate to $.025 \%$. Input range is -4 V to +4 V . Resolution: 1 millivolt. The on board amplifier boosts signals up to 50 times to read microvolts. Conversion time is 130 ms . Id eal for thermocoupld. strain gauge, etc. 1 channel. (Expand to 8 channels using the RE-156 card).
## Digital Input Card IN-141: \$59

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

## 24 Line TTL I/O

DG-148: \$65 Connect 24 input or output signais (switches or any TTL device) to your computer, The card can be set for: input, latched output, strobed output, strobed input, and/or bidirectional strobed $1 / 0$. Uses the 8255A chip.

## Clock with Alarm

CL-144: \$89 Powerful clock/calendar with: battery backup for Time, Date and Alarm setting (time and date); bulit in alarm relay, led and buzzer: timing to $1 / 100$ second. Easy to use decimal format. Lithium battery included.

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


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

RC-121: S49 To control the 4 motors directly, and "teach" sequences of motions.

PD-123: \$89
Boost controller drive to 5 amps per phase. For two motors (eight drivers). Breakout Board Option BE-122: $\$ 19$ For easy connection of 2 motors. 3 th. cable ends with screw terminalboard.

## Stepper Motor Driver $\mathbf{S T - 1 4 3 : ~} \mathbf{5 7 9}$

 Stepper motors are the ultimate in motion control. The special package (below) includes everything you need to get familiar with them. Each card drives two stepper motors ( 12 V , bidirectional. 4 phase. 350 mA per phase). Special Package: 2 motors (M0-103) + ST-143: PA-181: $\$ 99$Stepper Motors mo-103: \$15 or 4 for $\$ 39$ Pancake type, $21 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ dia, $1 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ shaft, $7.5^{\circ} /$ step, 4 phase bidirectional. 300 step/sec, 12V, 36 ohm, bipolar, 5 0z-in torque, same as Airpax K82701-P2.

## Current Developments

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

## A-BUS Adapters for:

$\begin{array}{ll}\text { IBM PC, XT, AT and compatibles. Uses one short slot. } & \text { AR-133. } \$ 69 \\ \text { Tandy } 1000,1000 \text { EX\& } S X, 1200,3000 \text { Usse one short slot } & \text { AR-133.. } \$ 69\end{array}$ Apple II, IIt, Ile. Uses any slot.
TRS-80 Model 102, 200 Plugs into 40 pin "systam bu Model 100. Uses 40 pin socket. (Socket is duplicated on adanter). AR-135... 569 TRS-80 Mod 3,4,4D. Fits 50 pin bus. (With harddisk. use Y -cable). AR-132,. $\$ 49$ TRS-80 Model 4 P. Includes extra cable. ( 50 pin bus is recesse才). AR-137... 562
 Color Computers (Tandy). Fits ROM slot. Multipak. or Y-cable. AR-138...\$49
A-BUS Cable ( $3 \mathrm{ft}, 50$ cond.) CA-163: $\$ 24$ Connects the A-BUS adapter to one A-BUS card or to first Motherboard. Special cable for two A-BUS cards: CA-162: \$34

## A-BUS Motherboard MB-120: \$99

 Each Motherboard holds five A-BUS cards. A sixth connector allows a second Motherboard to be added to the first (with connecting cable CA161: $\$ 12$ ). Up to five Motherboards can be joined this way to a single $A$ BUS adapter. Sturdy aluminum frame and card guides included. - The A-BUS is not a replacement for the Multi-pak- FREE DEMO DISK
- FREE COCOSHOW PROGRAM
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## A FEW QUOTES :

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

There is absolutely nothing There is absolutel Computer else on the Corable to CoCo Max's power and ease of use. The most enjoyable tim a computer I ever had.
Computerware Reviow

In Everyone's book, CoCo Max is rated again and again as In Everyone's book, CoCluct ever marketed for the CoCo.

- CoCo America Club

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

- 6809 Express
"The best program ever written for the Color Computer"

That's how thousands of enthusiastic users rated the CoCo Max II drawing program. With CoCo Max III we are ready to amaze them again. Instead of "patching" CoCo Max II, we rewrote it from scratch to take advantage of the CoCo Max III hardware. The results will knock your socks off! Below is a brief list of some of the new features, but some, such as animation, color sequencing, or the slide show, have to be seen. 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 111 Hi-Res Intertace and the CoCo Max II Hi-Res Pack are not interchangable.
- The new interface plugs into the joystick connector.
- The CoCo Max Ill disk is not copy protected.
- CoCo Max Ill 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: CoCoMax II (for the CoCo 2 ) is still available on disk (\$79.95). CoCo Max I is still available on tape (\$69.95). For details, refer to our double page ad in any Rainbow from January ' 86 to July ' 87

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

Add $\$ 3.00$ par order for shipplas.
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* Beware of inferior imitations that DO NOT include a Hi-Res Interface or charqe extra for each utility.


Imagine this picture in sixteen colors !

> Guaranteed Satisfaction Une CoCo Max for a full month. if you are not dellghted with it, we will refund every penny.

## System Requirements:

Any CoCo 3 disk system with a Joystick or a Mouse.
We apologize to tape users, CoCo Max III 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.) - Adetailled User's Manual. Complete system; nothing else to buy. CoCo Max III: \$79.95*

## FREE DEMO DISK

Name
Street
City

## State Zip

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Please include $\$ 2$ to help detray Processing and Shipping costs. (Check, Money Order, etc. Sorry, no COD or Credit Cards). Coupon (or copy) must be mailled to:

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[^4]| 1 |  |
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| 10036 ．．．．． 74 | 50050 ．．．． 234 |
| 10110 ．．．． 146 | END ．．．．． 24 |

The listing：STRATA
1ø CLEAR9øø：GOSUB1øø申ø：GOSUB9 $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ 99 GOSUBI $\varnothing:$ IFE＝1GOTOI $\varnothing \varnothing 1 \varnothing E L S E 99$ 1 $\varnothing \varnothing$ FORM＝$\varnothing$ TOD： $\mathrm{V}=\mathrm{X}: \mathrm{W}=\mathrm{Y}: \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+\mathrm{T}: \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{Y}+$ $\mathrm{U}: \mathrm{IFX}<2 O R X>=3 \varnothing \mathrm{THENT}=-\mathrm{T}: \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+\mathrm{T}+\mathrm{T}: \mathrm{I}$ FN THENPLAY＂C＂
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$12 \varnothing$ HCOLOR $\varnothing: H P R I N T(V, W), " \% ": H C O L$ ORI：HPRINT（N＊X，Y），＂：＂：NEXT
$19 \varnothing \mathrm{~L}=\mathrm{J}: J=\mathrm{FNJ}(\varnothing): I F L<>J$ ANDJ $>=2 \mathrm{~A}$ NDJ＜＝H＋QD THENHCOLOR $\varnothing$ ：HPRINT（L， 2 2）， $\mathrm{B} \$: \mathrm{HCOLORI}: \operatorname{HPRINT}(\mathrm{J}, 22), \mathrm{B} \$: R E$ TURNELSEJ＝L：HPRINT（ $\mathrm{J}, 22$ ），B\＄：RETU RN
$7 \emptyset \varnothing \varnothing \mathrm{~K}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{Y}-\mathrm{F}):$ POKE65466，C（K－3）
＊I： $\mathrm{U}=\mathrm{U} * \mathrm{Q}: \mathrm{S}=\mathrm{S}+(11-\mathrm{K})$＊R：HCOLOR $\varnothing$ ： HP RINT（INT（X／2）＊2，Y），＂\＃\＄＂：PLAYC\＄（1 $2-K$ ）：POKE65466，$\varnothing: I F D=B S-1$ ANDK $<8 T$ HEND＝BS：RETURNELSERETURN
75øø IFY＞＝24GOSUB9 $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing:$ RETURNELSE IFY $<3$ THENIFH $=\varnothing$ THENH $=($ PD－24＋2）$/ 2$ ： B\＄＝SP\＄：HCOLOR $\varnothing$ ： $\operatorname{HPRINT}(J, 22)$ ，LP\＄E LSEELSEIFY＜23ANDU＞$\emptyset A N D X>=J$ ANDX＜ $\mathrm{J}-\mathrm{H}+\mathrm{PD}-22 \mathrm{THENJ}=\mathrm{J}+.1: \mathrm{IFY}=22 \mathrm{THENY}=$ 21：T＝SGN（X）：U＝．5ELSEIFRND（3）$=1 \mathrm{TH}$ ENPLAY＂C＂：ONRND（3）GOTO751申，753ø， $754 \varnothing E L S E E L S E R E T U R N$
$75 \varnothing 1 \mathrm{~J}=\mathrm{J}+.1: \mathrm{U}=-\mathrm{U}:$ PLAY＂C＂：RETURN $751 \varnothing \mathrm{~T}=\mathrm{SGN}(\mathrm{T}) / 2: \mathrm{U}=-1:$ RETURN
$753 \emptyset \mathrm{~T}=\mathrm{SGN}(\mathrm{T}): \mathrm{U}=-1:$ RETURN
$754 \varnothing \mathrm{~T}=-\mathrm{SGN}(\mathrm{T}): \mathrm{U}=-\mathrm{ABS}(\mathrm{U}):$ RETURN
$8 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \mathrm{O}=\mathrm{K}: \mathrm{K}=\mathrm{Z}: \mathrm{Z}=\mathrm{O}:$ FORA $=2$ TO7：HCOLO
RI＊1ø＋A－I＊A：HPRINT（2，F＋A＋3），＂\＃\＄\＃ \＄\＃\＄\＃\＄\＃\＃\＃\＃\＄\＃\＄\＃\＄\＃\＃\＃\＃\＄\＃\＄\＃\＄＂：NEXT： RETURN
$9 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing J=J+.1: H=\varnothing: D=B S-1: N=\varnothing: H C O L O$ Rø：HPRINT（V，W），＂\％＂：HCOLORø：HPRIN $T(J, 22), B \$: J=2: B \$=L P \$: F O R Z=1 T O 1 \varnothing$ ：GOSUB19ø：PLAY＂O2CO4＂：NEXT：BL＝BL －1：IFP GOSUB95øø：IFBL＝－1THEN5 $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ $\varnothing$
$9 \varnothing 1 \varnothing \operatorname{IFBUTTON}(\varnothing)=\varnothing$ ANDP GOSUB19 $\varnothing$ ： GOTO9 $\varnothing 1 \varnothing E L S E V=1 \varnothing: W=23: X=2+R N D(5)$ $: Y=11+F: H C O L O R \varnothing: H P R I N T(33+B L, 9)$ ， ＂\％＂：HCOLOR1：HPRINT（X，Y），＂审＂：XX＝X ：$Y Y=Y$
$9 \emptyset 2 \varnothing$ IFBUTTON $(\varnothing)$ ANDP GOSUB19ø：GO $T O 9 \varnothing 2 \varnothing E L S E N=1: T=1: U=1: X=X X: Y=Y Y:$

PLAY＂V3I＂：RETURN
$95 \varnothing \varnothing S=S-I N T(S / 1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing) * 1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing:$ PLAY＂O5＂：HCOLORI：VZ＝V：WZ＝W：OT＝T： $\mathrm{OU}=\mathrm{U}: \mathrm{OD}=\mathrm{D}: \mathrm{NZ}=\mathrm{N}: \mathrm{XZ}=\mathrm{X}: \mathrm{YZ}=\mathrm{Y}: \mathrm{D}=1: \mathrm{N}=\varnothing$ ：LS＝LEN（STR\＄（S））：FORYY＝1TOøSTEP－ 1：FORXX $=\varnothing$ TO9：HCOLORYY＋RND（6）＊YY： PLAYSTR\＄（XX＋1）：HPRINT（ $4 \varnothing-L S, 5$ ），S TRING\＄（LS－1，48＋XX）：HCOLOR－YY＋1：H PRINT（39－LS，5），S
$951 \varnothing$ HCOLOR1：GOSUB19ø：NEXTXX，YY： $V=V Z: W=W Z: T=O T: U=O U: N=N Z: X=X Z: Y=$ YZ：D＝OD：PLAY＂O4＂：RETURN
1øøøø ON BRK GOTO25øøø：DIMC\＄（12） ：POKE65497，$\varnothing$ ：WIDTH4ø：PALETTE $\varnothing, \varnothing$ ： PALETTE11，63：CLSI：Q＝－1：RP＝1：LOCA TE3，1ø：ATTR3，$:$ PRINT＂Is this an RGB color monitor？（Y／N）＂：ATTR2， $\varnothing:$ PRINT：DATA $\varnothing, 63,36,52,54,18,25$ ， $45,18,56, \varnothing, \varnothing, 63,24,38,52,33,29,2$ 6，33，32，$\varnothing$
1øøø1 A\＄＝INKEY\＄：IFA\＄＝＂N＂ORA\＄＝＂n＂ THENCS＝16：GOSUBI $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing 6:$ GOSUBIøøø7E LSEIFAS＝＂Y＂THENCS＝7：GOSUBIøøø7：G OSUBIøøø6ELSEIøøø1
$1 \not \varnothing \varnothing 5$ BS＝1：QD＝26：PD＝QD：LPS＝＂\＃\＃\＃ ＂：SP\＄＝＂\＃\＄＂：PLAY＂T25505B＂：WIDTH4 $\varnothing$ ：ATTR $\varnothing, \varnothing: F O R X=\varnothing$ OO31：READC：POKEX + 61621，C：NEXT：GOTOI申ø1申：DATA255，2 55，255，255，255，255，255，$, 254,254$ ，254，254，254，254，254，$, \varnothing, \varnothing, 28,62$ ，62，62，28，$\varnothing, 124,13 \varnothing, 154,162,154$ ， 13ø，124，$\varnothing$
1øøø6 FORX＝øTOI $\varnothing$ ：READC：NEXT：FORX ＝1TO12： $\mathrm{C} \$(\mathrm{X})=$ STR $\$(\mathrm{X}):$ NEXT：RETURN 1øøø7 FORX＝øTOI $\varnothing:$ READC $(X):$ PALETT EX，C（X）：NEXT：RETURN
1øø1ø ONBRK GOTO2øøøø：E＝ø：GOSUB1 1øøø：FORX＝2TO7：PALETTEX，$\varnothing: N E X T: T$ I\＄＝＂C2R6EU4HL6HU4ER6C3BR2R8L4D12 BR6C4U12R7FD4GL7R6F2D4BR2C5UllER 6FD5NL8D6BR6C6C6U12L4R8BR3C7R6FD 5NL8D6BL8Ul1E＂：FORX＝$\varnothing$ TO2：FORY＝$\varnothing$ T O2：HDRAW＂S2øBM＂＋STR\＄（23＋X）+1 ，＂+ S TR\＄（ $1 \varnothing \varnothing+Y$ ）+ TI\＄：NEXTY，X
1øø15 PLAY＂T255L25504＂：FORX＝2TO7 ：PALETTEX，C（X）：SOUNDX＊1ø，2：NEXT： ST\＄＝＂by Michael Sirolly＂：FORX＝22 TO15STEP－1：HCOLOR $\varnothing$ ： $\operatorname{HPRINT}(11, X+1$ ），ST\＄：HCOLOR1：HPRINT（11，X），ST\＄：P LAY＂V2ø；＂＋STR\＄（25－X）：NEXT
1øø2ø OC＝15：C＝11：FORX＝øTO39：PALE TTEC，C（4）：HCOLORC：HPRINT（39－X， 23 ），＂\％＂： $\operatorname{HPRINT}(\mathrm{X}, \varnothing), " \% ": \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{C}+1:$ IFC＝ 16THENC＝11：NEXTELSENEXT
1øø25 HCOLOR9：HPRINT $(6,18)$ ，＂vers ion l．ø \＆June，1987＂：PLAY＂V 3104＂：FORX＝1TO6：PLAY＂CV－V－V－V－V－ ＂：NEXT：PLAY＂V3I＂：T＝1øø
1øø3ø T＝T－1：GOSUB111øø：IFBUTTON（ ø）GOTO1ø13øELSEIFBUTTON（1）ORINKE

Y\$=" "GOTOIø2øøELSEIFT THEN1øø3ø 1øø35 IFHI\$(1)<>""THENT=1øø:HCOL ORI5: Z\$=STRING\$ (4ø,"\%"):HPRINT ( $\varnothing$ , $\varnothing$ ) , $2 \$: \operatorname{HPRINT}(\varnothing, 23), z \$: F O R X=1 T 01$ 2:PALETTEX, $\varnothing:$ NEXT:HCOLORI $\varnothing:$ HPRIN T(15,5),"TOP SCORES":HDRAW"S4Cll BM116,43L39GD96FR166EU96HL4ø"ELS E1ø05ø
1øø36 PALETTE11,C(6):PALETTE12,C (1): HCOLOR12:FORX=1TOlø:IFHI\$ (X) <>""THENST\$=RIGHT\$ (STR\$ (X), 2) +".
"+HI\$ (X) : HPRINT ( $1 \varnothing, 6+\mathrm{X}$ ), ST\$:NEX TELSENEXT
1øø4ø PALETTE1ø,RND(63):T=T-1:IF BUTTON ( $\varnothing$ ) GOTO1ø13øELSEIFBUTTON(1 )ORINKEY\$=" "GOTO1申2øøELSEIFT TH $\operatorname{ENIF}(T / 1 \varnothing)-I N T(T / 1 \varnothing)>.4$ THENPALET TE15,C(4):GOTO1øø4øELSEPALETTE15 ,CS:GOTOIøø4ø
$1 \varnothing \varnothing 5 \varnothing S=\varnothing: R=1: F=\varnothing:$ GOSUBI $12 \varnothing \varnothing: \mathrm{HCO}$ LORI: $\operatorname{HPRINT}(39-\operatorname{LEN}(S T R \$(S P)), 5)$, SP:HPRINT (36-LEN (STR\$ (RP) ) / 2,13 ) ,RP: $P=\varnothing: D E F \quad F N J(K)=X+T: V=3: W=3: H$ COLORI, $\varnothing: G=-1: B L=5: G O S U B 9 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing: T I=$ $2 \emptyset \varnothing$

## 1øø55 S\$="GAME <br> OVER <br> PRESS BUTTON TO START

SPACE- OPTIONS":FORZ=øT08:HC OLORZ/3+2:HPRINT $(32,15+Z)$,MID\$ (S $\$, 1+2 * 8,8):$ NEXT
$1 \varnothing \varnothing 6 \varnothing$ GOSUBI $\varnothing$ : IFBUTTON ( $\varnothing$ ) GOTOl $\varnothing$ 13øELSEIFBUTTON(I)ORINKEY\$=" "TH EN1ø2øøELSEIFS<6ø+Q*4øGOTO1øø6øE LSEIのøIø
1ø1øø R=1:F=ø:GOSUB112øø:T=-1:S= $\varnothing: P=1: F O R X=1 T 05: \operatorname{HPRINT}(32+X, 9), "$ \%": PLAY"O5V3IGV26GV21GV16GV11GV6 GVIGV3I": NEXT: V=3: W=3: BL=5: R= $\varnothing$ : D EF FNJ $(A)=I N T(J O Y S T K(\varnothing) /((P D-H) /$ 1ø) +2 )
1ø11ø HCOLORø:HPRINT $(34,13), " \# \# \#$ \#": R=R+1:HCOLORI:HPRINT (36-LEN (S TR $\$(R) /(2,13), R: G=294 * R+S: F=R-1:$

Mouse Tales By Logan Ward



IFF>8THENF=8
1ø12ø RETURN
1ø13ø GOSUB1ø1øø:GOSUB9øøø:GOTO9 9

1ø2øø HCLS $\varnothing: F O R X=\varnothing$ TOI $\varnothing:$ PALETTEX, $\mathrm{C}(\mathrm{X})$ : NEXT: HCOLORI:HPRINT $(16,7), "$ OPTIONS:":HDRAW"S4C6BM124,59LI5G D62FR1øøEU62HL15"
1ø21ø L=9:C1\$="YES":C2\$="NO":OP\$ ="REBOUND?": R\$ ( $\varnothing$ )="REBOUND.": R\$ ( 1)="DEMOLISH.":GOSUB1ø25ø:Q=R:OP \$="VISIBLE?":R\$(ø)="VISIBLE.":R\$ (I) ="INVISIBLE.": GOSUBI $\varnothing 25 \varnothing: I=(R$ +1)/2

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$1 \varnothing 215$ OP\＄＝＂SPEED？＂：C1\＄＝＂SLOW＂：C2 \＄＝＂FAST＂：R\＄（ $\varnothing$ ）＝＂SLOW SPEED．＂：R\＄（ 1）$=$＂FAST SPEED．＂：GOSUBlø25ø：BS＝（ R＋1）／2＋1：OP\＄＝＂PADDLES？＂：Cl\＄＝＂LAR GE＂：C2 \＄＝＂SMALL＂：A\＄＝＂SIZE．＂：R\＄（ $)=C 1 \$+A \$: R \$(I)=C 2 \$+A \$:$ GOSUBl $\varnothing 25 \varnothing$ $1 \varnothing 22 \varnothing$ HCOLORI：HPRINT（14，14），＂PRE SS BUTTON＂：IFR＝1THENLP\＄＝＂\＃\＄＂：SP\＄ ＝＂\＄＂：QD＝28：PD＝24ELSELP\＄＝＂\＃\＃\＃\＄＂：S $P \$=" \# \$ 1: Q D=26: P D=Q D$
I $\varnothing 23 \varnothing$ IFBUTTON（ $\varnothing$ ）ORBUTTON（ 1 ）ORIN KEY\＄＜＞＂＂THENHCLS $\varnothing:$ GOTOI $\varnothing \varnothing$ 5ELSEI ø23ø
1ø25ø HCOLORI：HPRINT（ $15, 工$ ），OP\＄：P ALETTE2，C（9）：PALETTE3，C（9）：HCOLO R2：HPRINT（14，14），C1\＄：HCOLOR3：HPR INT（ 26 －LEN（C2 \＄），14），C2 \＄
$1 \varnothing 26 \varnothing \mathrm{Z}=\mathrm{RND}(63): \operatorname{IFJOYSTK}(\varnothing)<33 \mathrm{TH}$ ENR＝－1： $\mathrm{Pl}=\mathrm{Z}: \mathrm{P} 2=\mathrm{C}(9) \mathrm{ELSER=1:} \mathrm{P2=2:}$ Pl＝C（9）
1ø27め PALETTE2，P1：PALETTE3，P2：IF BUTTON（ $)<>$ ITHENIØ26ØELSEPLAY＂T2 5505 ${ }^{\prime \prime}$
$1 \varnothing 28 \varnothing$ IFBUTTON（ $\varnothing$ ）THEN $1 \varnothing 28 \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 29 \varnothing$ HCOLORø：HPRINT（15，L），OP\＄：H PRINT（14，14），Cl\＄：HPRINT（26－LEN（C 2\＄），14），C2 \＄：HCOLOR9：HPRINT（15，工） ，R\＄（（R＋1）／2）：L＝I＋1：PALETTE2，C（2） ：PALETTE3，C（3）：RETURN
11øøø FORX＝øTO15：PALETTEX，$\emptyset: N E X T$ ：HSCREEN2 ：FORX＝$\varnothing$ TOl $\varnothing:$ PALETTEX，C（ X）：NEXT：RETURN
111øø PALETTEC，C（4）：PALETTEOC，CS $: O C=C: C=C+1: I F C=16 T H E N C=11: R E T U R$ NELSERETURN
112øø GOSUB11øøø：FORX＝1TO1ø：PALE TTEX，$\varnothing$ ：NEXT：HDRAW＂S4BMø，$\varnothing$ CID191R 14U174R226D174R15U191＂：HPAINT（1， 1），1：HDRAW＂BM258，15＂＋TI\＄：GOSUB8 $\varnothing$ $\varnothing \varnothing$
$1121 \varnothing$ S\＄＝＂L4GD2øFR54EU2øHL4BL46B D32＂：HDRAW＂C6BM263，27＂＋S\＄＋S\＄＋S\＄： HCOLORI：HPRINT $(33,7)$ ，＂BALLS：＂：HP RINT（33，11），＂ROUND：＂：HPRINT（33， 3 ），＂SCORE：＂：FORX＝1TOlø：PALETTEX，C （X）：NEXT：RETURN
$2 \emptyset \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ HCOLOR6，$:$ HSCREEN2：FORX $=\varnothing$ T Olø：PALETTEX，C（X）：NEXT：PALETTE13 ，C（6）：HDRAW＂S4Cl3BM117，83L4GD22F R92EU2 2HL4＂：HCOLOR1：HPRINT（15，1ø ），＂QUIT GAME？＂：HCOLOR11：HPRINT（1 5，12），＂YES＂：HCOLOR12：HPRINT（23，1 2），＂NO＂
$2 \varnothing \varnothing 1 \varnothing$ A＝RND（63）：IFJOYSTK $(\varnothing)<33 \mathrm{TH}$ ENCl＝A：C2＝C（9）ELSEC1＝C（9）：C2＝A 2øø2ø PALETTE11，C1：PALETTE12，C2： IFBUTTON $(\varnothing)$ THENIFJOYSTK $(\varnothing)>32$ THE N1øø1øELSEELSE2øøIø
$2 \emptyset \varnothing 3 \varnothing$ A $\$=S T R I N G \$(4 \varnothing, " \$ ")$ ：PALETTE 13，$\varnothing:$ FORX $=1$ TO12：HCOLORX－INT（（X－1
$) / 6) * 6+1: \operatorname{HPRINT}(\varnothing, 12-X), A \$: H P R I N$ $T(\varnothing, 11+X), A \$: N E X T: F O R X=1 T O 12: H C O$ LOR $\varnothing: \operatorname{HPRINT}(\varnothing, 12-X), A \$: \operatorname{HPRINT}(\varnothing$ ， 11＋X），A\＄：NEXT
$2 \emptyset \varnothing 4 \varnothing$ FORX＝øTO15：PALETTEX，$\varnothing: N E X T$ ：WIDTH4ø：FORX＝øTO8：PALETTEX，C（X） ：NEXT：POKE65496， $0:$ END
$25 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ RUN
$5 \emptyset \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ HCOLOR2： $\operatorname{HPRINT}(32,15), " G A M$ E＂： $\operatorname{HPRINT}(36,16)$ ，＂OVER＂：HCOLOR1： PL\＄＝＂T6V2øO2L16CP16CP16CP16CP16C P16CP16CP16CP16CECECFCFCGCGCECED FDFDGDGDADADFDFCGCGCACACBCBCGCGD ADADGDGDFDFDGDGCECECBCBCGCGCECEC BCBCGCGCECE＂：PLAY＂V31T601＂
5øøø5 FORZ＝1TO29：PLAY＂V－CECE＂：GO SUB19ø：NEXT
$5 \varnothing \varnothing 1 \varnothing E=1: S P=S: R P=R: F O R H=1 T O 1 \varnothing: I$ FS $>S C(H) T H E N P=H: H=11: N E X T$ ELSENE XT：RETURN
$5 \emptyset \varnothing 2 \varnothing$ IFP＜1øTHENFORX＝9TOP STEP－1 ：HI\＄$(X+1)=H I \$(X): S C(X+1)=S C(X): N$ EXT
$5 \varnothing \varnothing 3 \varnothing S C(P)=S: H I \$(P)="$ ．
＂：MID\＄（HI\＄（P），17－LEN（STR\＄（ S）），LEN（STR\＄（S）））＝STR\＄（S）：HCOLOR $\varnothing: F O R X=23$ TO5STEP－I： $\operatorname{HPRINT}(2, X), S$ TRING\＄（28，＂\＃＂）：NEXT
$5 \varnothing \varnothing 4 \varnothing$ HCOLOR9： $\operatorname{HPRINT}(8,4), " C O N G R$ ATULATIONS！＂：HPRINT $(5,7)$ ，＂You ac hieved top score＂：HCOLORIø：HPRIN T（4，9），RIGHT\＄（STR\＄（P），2）：HDRAW＂B M26，74R4BD2L4RDNU4BR2NU4＂：FORX＝$\varnothing$ TO21：FORY＝ 0 TO6：HCOLOR11：IFHPOINT （X＋25，Y＋72）THENHPRINT（5＋X，Y＋9），＂ \＄＂
5øø5ø OJ＝26：PALETTE11，RND（63）：NE XTY，X：HCOLOR9： $\operatorname{HPRINT}(6,17)$ ，＂Ente $r$ your initials：＂：A\＄＝INKEY\＄：CH\＄＝ ＂ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ．＊ー＂： HCOLOR11：FORPT＝$\varnothing \mathrm{TO} 2: J C=1: O J=26$ $5 \varnothing \varnothing 6 \varnothing$ JX＝JOYSTK $(\varnothing): I F J X<1 \varnothing T H E N J C$ $=J C-1: I F J C=\emptyset T H E N J C=29 E L S E E L S E I F J$ X＞54 THENJC＝JC＋1：IFJC＝3øTHENJC＝1
5øø65 IFOJ＜＞JC THENHCOLOR $: H P R I N$ T（14＋PT＊2， $2 \varnothing$ ），MID\＄（CH\＄，OJ，1）：HCO LORII：HPRINT（ $14+\mathrm{PT} * 2,2 \varnothing$ ），MID\＄（CH \＄，JC，I）：OJ＝JC：PLAY＂O5T255B＂
$5 \varnothing \varnothing 7 \emptyset$ PALETTEIl，RND（63）：IFBUTTON （ $\varnothing$ ）THENMID\＄（HI\＄（P），PT＊ $2+1,1$ ）＝MID \＄（CH\＄，JC，I）ELSEA\＄＝INKEY\＄：IFINSTR （CH\＄，A\＄）ANDA\＄＜＞＂＂THENMID\＄（HI\＄（P） $, \mathrm{PT} * 2+1,1)=\mathrm{A} \$: \mathrm{HCOLOR} \mathrm{\varnothing} \boldsymbol{1}$ HPRINT（ $14+$ PT＊2， $2 \varnothing$ ），MID\＄（CH\＄，OJ，1）：HCOLOR11 ： $\mathrm{HPRINT}(14+\mathrm{PT} * 2,2 \varnothing), A \$ E L S E 5 \varnothing \varnothing 6 \varnothing$ $5 \varnothing \varnothing 8 \varnothing$ IFBUTTON（ $\varnothing$ ）THENPALETTE11，R ND（63）：GOTO $5 \varnothing \varnothing 8 \varnothing$ ELSENEXTPT
5øø9ø PALETTE11，63：PLAY PL\＄：FORX $=1 T O 2 \varnothing:$ PLAY＂V－CECE＂：NEXT：GOTOIø $\varnothing$ 19

## Telewriter-128 the Color Computer 3 Word Processor

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## 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 Computer word 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.

## TELEWRTIER-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 PC, PS/2, or clone.

## SREED

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 instanton-line help screen summarizing all Telewriter commands and special characters - an option file where you store your personal 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 serious writing, from letters to textbooks. But, here too, Telewriter-128 adds major features.

Like Macros - which let you insert whole words or phrases (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.

## TELEWRYTER-64 OR TELFWRTTER-128

We couldgo onlisting 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.

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

TELEWRTHER-64 FEATURES: Compatbility 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, fuil-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.

## A strategy game for two players

# One Good Turn Deserves Another 

By Eric Tucker

Vou're leading your opponent by a score of 33 to 30 , and it's his move. Only two spaces, E3 and G8, are left on the board. If he picks G8, it's all over for you. Tensely, you wait as he ponders his move. . . .

Flip It is a strategy game designed for a 16 K CoCo 2 with Extended Color BASIC. Two people are needed to play.
The game board is an eight-by-eight grid, marked as $1-8$ vertically and A-H horizontally. Four markers, two white and two black, are placed on the four center squares. The idea is to place your markers in such a way as to "sand wich" your opponent's markers between two of yours. For example, in Figure 1, a black marker is at B6. Going up diagonally, there are three white markers and a blank space. By placing a black

Eric Tucker is a student at Baruch College, where he is working on his bachelor's degree in computer science. He owns both the MC-10 and the CoCo, but his programming is done exclusively on the CoCo.


Figure 1


Figure 3


Figure 2


Figure 4
marker at F2, the white markers all "flip" to black (Figure 2).

More than one line can be flipped. In Figure 3, a black marker can be placed at E5. The white markers would be flipped in this order: north, two markers; southeast, two markers; and northwest, one marker. This results in Figure 4. As long as there is a marker of your opponent's color and one of your color opposite a blank space, you can move to that location. Whether horizontally, vertically, or diagonally placed, the markers in between will be flipped.
To type in your coordinates, just
press a key. The screen will clear and ask you for the coordinates (letter, number). If you want to look at the board again before you make your move, just type $\mathrm{I}, 9$. The board will reappear, but it will still be your turn. If you type in coordinates that are already occupied, a beep will sound and you will be asked again for the coordinates.
In the upper left-hand corner, a small section of the playing board shows a marker, the color of which shows whose turn it is. The computer keeps track of both players' scores and displays them on the screen. You must place your
marker next to another. Most of the time, you also have to be able to flip something. If either one of these rules is broken, your marker will not be placed on the screen and you will lose your turn. You cannot flip your own color, since it is already yours.

The game ends when either the board is filled or one marker color is wiped out. The winner is the one with the most markers on the board. Good luck!
(Questions or comments regarding this program may be directed to the author at 2950 Park Ave., Apt. 114, Bronx, NY 10451. Please enclose an SASE when requesting a reply.)


The listing: FLIPIT
1ø REM **** FLIP IT ****
$2 \emptyset$ REM * BY ERIC TUCKER *
3ø CLS:PRINT@64," ******* F L I
P I T ******": PRINT@96," (( ( DE SIGNED BY ERIC TUCKER )))":PRINT @192," TWO PEOPLE ARE NEEDED TO PLAY.":PRINT@256," <<<<PRESS
ENTER>>>>": EXEC44539
$4 \varnothing$ PMODE3:SCREEN1, $\varnothing:$ POKE65314,24 8: PCLS2:CIRCLE $(128,96), 255,1,1,$. 65,. 35
$5 \varnothing \operatorname{IINE}(18 \varnothing, \varnothing)-(182,191), \operatorname{PRESET}$, BF:DRAW"C3":LINE (1ø,1ø)-(17ø,17ø ), PSET, BF
$6 \varnothing$ FORX=1øTOI7øSTEP2 $\varnothing: \operatorname{IINE}(X, 1 \varnothing)$ -(X,17ø), PRESET:NEXT:FORY=1øTO17 øSTEP2 $\varnothing: \operatorname{LINE}(1 \varnothing, Y)-(17 \varnothing, Y)$, PRESE T: NEXT: CIRCLE $(6,6), 4,1: \operatorname{PAINT}(6,6$ ),1,1
7ø DRAW"ClBM1ø,8;BR6U6R4D6U3NL4D 3BR16U6R4D3L4R6D3NL6BR14U6NR4D6R 4BR16U6R2F2D2G2NL2BR18U6NR4D3NR4 D3R4BR16U6NR4D3R4BD3BR16U6NR6D6R 6U3NL2D3BR14U6D3R4U3D6"
$8 \varnothing$ DRAW"BM4,1øBD4D6R2L4R2U5NL2D5 L2BD16R4D3L4D3R4BD16NL4D3NL4D3L4 BD14D3R4U3D6BD14L4D3R4D3L4BD14BR 4L4D6R4U3L4BD18R4D6BD12L4D6R4U6D 3L4C3"
$9 \varnothing \operatorname{IINE}(2 \phi \varnothing, 1 \varnothing)-(24 \varnothing, 3 \varnothing)$, PSET, BF $:$ IINE $(21 \varnothing, 1 \varnothing)-(21 \varnothing, 3 \varnothing)$, PRESET:II $\mathrm{NE}(23 \varnothing, 1 \varnothing)-(23 \varnothing, 3 \varnothing), \operatorname{PRESET}: \operatorname{LINE}($ 198,9)-(242,31), PRESET, B:IINE (18 $\varnothing, 4 \varnothing)-(255,42)$, PRESET, BF
1øø DRAW"BM196,5øC1D6R6U3L6R4U3N L4BR6D6R6BR4U6R4D6U3NL4D3BR4NR4U 6R4BR4D6U3R2NE3F3BD4L4ø":LINE (18
$\varnothing, 8 \varnothing)-(255,82)$, PRESET, BF
11ø DRAW"BM196,9øD6R4NU4R4U6BR4D 6U3R4U3D6BR4U6BR4R4L2D6BR6NR4U3N R4U3R4BD1øL36": LINE (18ø,12ø)-(25 5,122), PRESET, BF
12ø DRAW"BM192,13ø; ND6R4D3NL4BD3 BR4U6R4D3L4R3D2RIDIR2BR4NR4U3NR4 U3R4BR4NR4D3R4D3NL4BR4R4U3L4U3R4 BRI2ND6R4D6U3L4BM2ø4,14øD6U3R2NE 3F3R1BR4NR4U3NR4U3R4BR4F4NE4D2" 13ø DRAW"C4": LINE $(2 \varnothing 4,15 \varnothing)-(228$, $16 \varnothing), \operatorname{PSET}, \mathrm{BF}: \operatorname{LINE}(2 \varnothing 4,15 \varnothing)-(228$, 16ø), PRESET, B
TEXTFORM
TEXTFORM is compatible with all Color Computers
with a minimum of 64 K , disk drive, and printer. This with a minimum of 64 K , disk drive, and printer. This files into two colum pages quickly and easily. This is not another word processor. TEXTFORM is a user defineable two colurm text formatter program which will allow your Color Computer to create very
professional documents without hours of tedious Kue of quәшəวueчuə ə[!̣!
 professional user.
 Terms: Check, C.O.D., Money Order. New York All orders add $\$ 3.00$ for shipping.
$14 \varnothing \operatorname{CIRCLE}(8 \varnothing, 8 \varnothing), 6,1: \operatorname{PAINT}(8 \varnothing, 8$ ø),1,1: CIRCLE ( $1 \varnothing \varnothing, 1 \varnothing \varnothing$ ) , 6, 1: PAINT ( $1 \varnothing \varnothing, 1 \varnothing \varnothing$ ), $1,1:$ CIRCLE $(8 \varnothing, 1 \varnothing \varnothing), 6,4$ : PAINT ( $8 \varnothing, 1 \varnothing \varnothing$ ) , 4, 4: CIRCLE ( $1 \varnothing \varnothing, 8 \varnothing$ ) ,6,4: PAINT (1øø,8ø),4,4:CIRCLE (2 $2 \varnothing, 2 \varnothing), 6,1: \operatorname{PAINT}(22 \varnothing, 2 \varnothing), 1,1: P C=$ 1
$15 \emptyset \mathrm{SD}=\mathrm{=}$ T6L64V3øO1EEEV2øEEEV15E EEVIøEEEV5EEE"
$16 \varnothing$ PAINT $(22 \varnothing, 2 \varnothing)$, PC, 3:GOSUB89 $\varnothing$ : SOUND2øø,1:EXEC44539:CLS:IF BS+W $S=64 \mathrm{THEN} 1 \phi \varnothing \varnothing$
$17 \varnothing$ IF BS=ø OR WS=ø THEN $1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$
$18 \emptyset$ REM ask for input
19ø IF PC=1 THEN PC=128 ELSE PC= $2 \varnothing 7$
2øø PRINT"USE 'I,9' TO LOOK AT B OARD AGAIN": PRINT
21ø PRINT"PLAYER: ";STRING\$ (5,PC ) $: I F P C=128$ THENPC=1ELSEPC=4
22ø GOTO $24 \varnothing$
23ø SOUND1ø,1ø
24ø INPUT"POSITION (LETTER,NUMBER )";C\$,R:SCREEN1, $\varnothing:$ POKE65314,248
$25 \varnothing$ IF C $\$=1$ "OR $R=\varnothing$ THEN16 $\varnothing$
26ø C=ASC(C\$)-64
$27 \varnothing$ IF $C=9$ OR $R=9$ THEN $16 \varnothing$
28ø IF C<ø OR C>8 OR R<ø OR R>8
THEN 23ø
$29 \varnothing$ IF C=ø OR R=ø THEN 16ø
$3 \varnothing \varnothing X=C * 2 \varnothing: Y=R * 2 \varnothing: I F P P O I N T(X, Y)<$ $>3$ THEN $23 \varnothing$
31ø $\mathrm{CX}=\mathrm{X}: \mathrm{CY}=\mathrm{Y}:$ REM \#1 check
$32 \varnothing$ REM \#2 check--(N)
$33 \varnothing \mathrm{CY}=\mathrm{CY}-2 \varnothing:$ IF $\mathrm{CY}=\varnothing$ THEN39ø
$34 \varnothing$ IFPPOINT $(C X, C Y)=3 T H E N 39 \varnothing$
$35 \varnothing$ IFPPOINT (CX,CY) < $<$ PC THEN33 1 E
LSE $S X=C X: S Y=C Y: C X=X: C Y=Y: C I R C L E$
(X,Y) , 6, PC: PAINT (X, Y) , PC, PC
$36 \varnothing C Y=C Y-2 \varnothing: I F C Y=S Y$ THEN $39 \varnothing$ $37 \varnothing$ PLAY SD\$
$38 \varnothing$ CIRCLE(CX,CY) ,6,PC:PAINT(CX, CY) , PC, PC:GOTO36ø
39ø POKE65314,248:CX=X:CY=Y:REM
\#2 check--(NE)
$4 \varnothing \varnothing C Y=C Y-2 \varnothing: C X=C X+2 \varnothing: I F \quad C Y=\varnothing O R$ CX=18ø THEN $46 \varnothing$
41ø IFPPOINT $(C X, C Y)=3$ THEN $46 \varnothing$
$42 \varnothing$ IFPPOINT (CX,CY) < $>$ PC THEN4øøE
LSE $S X=C X: S Y=C Y: C X=X: C Y=Y: C I R C L E$
(X,Y) , 6, PC: PAINT (X,Y) , PC, PC
$43 \phi C Y=C Y-2 \phi: C X=C X+2 \phi: I F C X=S X$ AN
D CY=SY THEN $46 \varnothing$
$44 \varnothing$ PLAY SD\$
$45 \emptyset$ PAINT (CX,CY), PC, 3:GOTO43ø
46ø POKE65314,248:CX=X:CY=Y:REM
check-- (E)
$47 \varnothing \mathrm{CX}=\mathrm{CX}+2 \varnothing: \mathrm{IFCX}=18 \varnothing$ THEN53 $\varnothing$
$48 \varnothing$ IF PPOINT (CX,CY) $=3$ THEN5 $3 \varnothing$
49ø IFPPOINT(CX,CY)<>PC THEN47øE
LSE $S X=C X: S Y=C Y: C X=X: C Y=Y: C I R C L E$
(X,Y) , 6, PC: PAINT (X, Y) , PC, PC $5 \not \subset \varnothing C X=C X+2 \varnothing: I F C X=S X$ AND $C Y=S Y$ THEN 53ø
$51 \varnothing$ PLAY SD\$
$52 \emptyset$ PAINT (CX,CY) , PC, 3:GOTO5øø
53ø POKE65314,248:CX=X:CY=Y:REM check--(SE)
$54 \varnothing C X=C X+2 \varnothing: C Y=C Y+2 \varnothing: I F \quad C X=18 \varnothing 0$ RCY=18øTHEN6øø
$55 \varnothing$ IF PPOINT (CX,CY) $=3$ THEN6 $\varnothing \varnothing$
$56 \emptyset$ IFPPOINT (CX,CY) < > PC THEN54 9 E
LSE $S X=C X: S Y=C Y: C X=X: C Y=Y: C I R C L E$
( $\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}$ ) , 6, PC: PAINT (X, Y) , PC, PC
$57 \varnothing C X=C X+2 \varnothing: C Y=C Y+2 \varnothing: I F \quad C X=S X A$ ND CY=SY THEN 6øø
$58 \varnothing$ PLAY SD\$
$59 \varnothing$ PAINT (CX,CY) , PC, 3:GOTO57ø
6øø POKE65314,248:CX=X:CY=Y:REM check--(S)
61ø $C Y=C Y+2 \emptyset: I F \quad C Y=18 \emptyset T H E N 67 \varnothing$
$62 \varnothing$ IF PPOINT (CX,CY) $=3$ THEN67 $\varnothing$
$63 \varnothing$ IF PPOINT (CX,CY) < $>$ PC THEN61ø ELSE SX=CX:SY=CY:CX=X:CY=Y:CIRCL $E(X, Y), 6, P C: P A I N T(X, Y), P C, P C$ $64 \varnothing C Y=C Y+2 \varnothing: I F \quad C Y=S Y$ THEN 67ø $65 \emptyset$ PLAY SD\$
$66 \varnothing$ PAINT (CX,CY), PC, 3:GOTO64ø
67ø POKE65314,248:CX=X:CY=Y:REM check--(SW)
$68 \emptyset C Y=C Y+2 \emptyset: C X=C X-2 \varnothing: I F \quad C Y=18 \varnothing 0$ RCX= पTHEN 74
$69 \varnothing$ IF PPOINT $(C X, C Y)=3$ THEN $74 \varnothing$ $7 \varnothing \varnothing$ IFPPOINT (CX,CY) < $>$ PC THEN68 ELSE $S X=C X: S Y=C Y: C X=X: C Y=Y: C I R C L$ $E(X, Y), 6, P C: P A I N T(X, Y), P C, P C$
71ø $C X=C X-2 \varnothing: C Y=C Y+2 \varnothing: I F C X=S X A$ ND CY=SY THEN 74ø
$72 \varnothing$ PLAY SD\$
$73 \varnothing$ PAINT (CX,CY), PC, 3:GOTO71ø
74ø POKE65314,248:CX=X:CY=Y:REM check--(W)
$75 \varnothing \mathrm{CX}=\mathrm{CX}-2 \varnothing:$ IFCX=øTHEN81ø
$76 \varnothing$ IFPPOINT $(C X, C Y)=3 T H E N 81 \varnothing$
$77 \varnothing$ IFPPOINT (CX,CY) < ${ }^{7}$ PC THEN75 $\varnothing$
ELSE $S X=C X: S Y=C Y: C X=X: C Y=Y: C I R C L$
E(X,Y) , 6, PC: PAINT (X,Y) , PC, PC
78ø CX=CX-2ø:IF CX=SX THEN81 $\varnothing$
79ø PLAY SD\$
8øø PAINT (CX,CY), PC, 3:GOTO78ø 81ø POKE65314,248:CX=X:CY=Y:REM check-- (NW)
$82 \varnothing C X=C X-2 \emptyset: C Y=C Y-2 \varnothing: I F C X=\varnothing O R C Y$ =øTHEN88 $\varnothing$
83ø IFPPOINT (CX,CY) $=3$ THEN88 $\varnothing$
84ø IFPPOINT (CX,CY) < $>$ PC THEN $82 \varnothing$ ELSE $S X=C X: S Y=C Y: C X=X: C Y=Y: C I R C L$ $E(X, Y), 6, P C: \operatorname{PAINT}(X, Y), P C, P C$ 85申 $C X=C X-2 \emptyset: C Y=C Y-2 \varnothing: I F C X=S X A$ ND CY=SY THEN88ø
$86 \varnothing$ PLAY SD\$
87ø PAINT (CX,CY) , PC, 3:GOTO85ø

88ø PLAYSD\$:IF PC=1THENPC=4:GOTO 16øELSEPC=1:GOTO16】
89ø REM CHECK NUMBER OF PIECES
$9 \varnothing \varnothing \mathrm{BS}=\varnothing: \mathrm{WS}=\varnothing:$ FORW=2øTO16øSTEP2 $\varnothing$
: FORV $=2 \varnothing$ TO16 1 STEP2 $\varnothing$ :IFPPOINT ( W , $V$
) $=1$ THENBS $=B S+1 E L S E I F P P O I N T(W, V)=$ 4THENWS=WS +1
91ø NEXT: NEXT
92ø BS $\$=S T R \$(B S): W S \$=S T R \$(W S): B S$
\$=RIGHT\$ (BS \$,IEN (BS\$)-1):WS\$=RIG
HT (WS\$,LEN (WS\$)-1)
93ø DRAW"C2": LINE $(2 \varnothing \varnothing, 64)-(23 \varnothing, 7$
2), PSET, BF: LINE ( $2 \phi \varnothing, 1 \phi 4)-(23 \varnothing, 11$
2), PSET, BF:L=LEN (BS \$):IFL=2THEND RAW"BM212,65;C1;"ELSEDRAW"BM214, 65;Cl;"
$94 \varnothing$ V1=VAL(LEFT\$(BS\$,1)):IF VI=ø
THEN GOSUB $1 \varnothing 6 \varnothing$ ELSE ON VI GOSU B $1 \varnothing 7 \varnothing, 1 \varnothing 8 \varnothing, 1 \varnothing 9 \varnothing, 11 \varnothing \varnothing, 111 \varnothing, 112 \varnothing$, 113ø,1140,115ø
$95 \varnothing$ IF L=2 THEN V1=VAL(RIGHT\$(BS $\$, 1)$ ):IF V1=ø THEN GOSUB $1 \varnothing 6 \varnothing$ EL SE ON VI GOSUB $1 \varnothing 7 \varnothing, 1 \varnothing 8 \varnothing, 1 \varnothing 9 \varnothing, 11$ øø,111ø,112ø,113ø,114ø,115ø
$96 \emptyset$ I=LEN(WS\$):IF I=2THENDRAW"BM 212,1ø5;C1;"ELSEDRAW"BM214,1ø5;C 1;"
97ø V1=VAL(LEFT\$(WS\$,1)):IF VI=ø THEN GOSUB 1ø6ø ELSEON VI GOSUB $1 \phi 7 \varnothing, 1 \varnothing 8 \varnothing, 1 \varnothing 9 \varnothing, 11 \varnothing \varnothing, 111 \varnothing, 112 \varnothing, 1$ 13ø,114ø,115ø
$98 \varnothing$ IF L=2 THEN V1=VAL(RIGHT\$(WS \$,1)):IF VI=ø THEN GOSUB $1 \varnothing 6 \varnothing$ EL SE ON VI GOSUB $1 \varnothing 7 \varnothing, 1 \varnothing 8 \varnothing, 1 \varnothing 9 \varnothing, 11$ øø,111ø,112ø,113ø,114ø,115ø $99 \varnothing$ RETURN
løøø REM end of game
1ø1ø CLS:SOUND1,1ø:FORT=1TO5øøø: NEXT

## One-Liner Contest Winner

Has anyone told you to go fly a kite lately? If so, key in this program and fly one indoors.
The listing:
54 PMODE3:SCREEN1, $\varnothing:$ FORX $=192$ TO6 $\varnothing$ STEP-2 : PCLS: DRAW"BM" + STR $\$(X)$-", 1 6øS16C2E2NF2ULNHRUEHGFDR2C3E12C3 BD3E3H3G3F5S8C4R4NFI4GD4FC3R4NEC 4NR4GD4FR4EU4NHD4C3R4NFL4GD4FR4N EC4NR4GD4FR4EU4H": NEXT: FORR=1TO8 ØSTEP1: $\mathrm{Y}=82$ : $\mathrm{K}=\mathrm{RND}(4): \operatorname{CIRCLE}(12 \varnothing$, $\mathrm{Y}+\mathrm{R}), 85, \mathrm{~K}, 1, .5, .99: \mathrm{NEXT}:$ RUN

Edward R. Gehrke Nassau, NY

[^5]1ø2ø PRINT@64," ******* F L I P
I T ********": PRINT@128,"BLACK HAS";BS:PRINT@192,"WHITE HAS"; S
1ø3ø IF WS>BS THEN S $\$=$ "WHITE"ELS E IF WS $<B S$ THEN $S \$=$ BLACK"
1ø4ø IF WS=BS THEN PRINT@256,"
IT'S A TIE GAME."ELSE PRINT@256 ," ";SS;" IS THE WINNER."
1ø5ø PRINT@32ø,"ANOTHER GAME";:I NPUTI\$:IFLEFT\$(I\$,1)="Y"THENRUNE LSEIFLEFT\$(I\$,1)="N"THENENDELSE1 $05 \varnothing$
1ø6ø DRAW"R4D6L4U6R4BR4": RETURN
1ø7ø DRAW"D6BR4BU6":RETURN
1ø8ø DRAW"R4D3L4D3R4BU6BR4":RETU
RN
1ø9ø DRAW"R4D3NL4D3NL4BR4BU6":RE TURN
11øø DRAW"D3R4U3ND6BR4":RETURN
111ø DRAW"NR4D3R4D3NL4BU6BR4":RE TURN
112ø DRAW"NR4D6R4U3NL4BU3BR4":RE IURN
113ø DRAW"R4ND6BR4": RETURN
114ø DRAW"R4D6L4U6D3R4U3BR4":RET URN
115ø DRAW"R4D3L4NU3BD3R4U6BR4":R ETURN

## TOTHIAN SOFTHARE

DID YOU HEAR ABOUT THE COCO GRAPHICS PROGRAH THAT CAN MAKE PICTURES UP TO 456 PIXELS HIDE AND 565 PIXELS HIGH ??

## ?!? YOU DIDN:T ?!?

THEN HE,LL BET YOU ARE HISSIMG QUITE A FEH
OTHER NEH PRODUCTS TOO. SOLUTION: HRITE US AMD HAUE YOUR NAME ADDED TO OUR FREE MAILING
LIST !! MO OBLIGATION.
TOTHIAN SOFTHARE, IMC. BOX 663
RIMERSBURG, PA, 16248

## 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 The Associated Press to electronic mail services. But, best of all, it now has a special forum for Color Computer owners, and it's operated by the people who bring you the rainaow each month.

The CoCo Special Interest Group (SIG) features a variety of services, including an open forum where you can send and receive messages from Color Computer owners all over the world. It also has several databases to which you can upload your favorite programs and from which you can download programs written by other CoCo enthusiasts. Some of these databases are bASIC programming, OS-9 and home applications.

When setting up your account with Delphi, if you do not have a credit card or prefer not to use it, Delphi requires that you send $\$ 25$ to give your account a positive balance. This will be refunded after your first free hour if you choose to no longer use the system or it will be applied to future connect charges. If you do not maintain a positive balance, you will be charged $\$ 3.50$ each month for direct billing.

## PEEK INTO THE RAINBOW

The CoCo SIG's conference feature allows you to meet electronically with other members of the CoCo Community. You can join conferences with notables such as Dale Puckett, Cray Augsburg, Marty Goodman, Don Hutchison, Jim Reed, Lonnie Falk and others - on a regular basis. Conference schedules will appear in the rainbow each month. Be sure to check online announcements for changes and additions.

## THE OTHER SIDE OF THE RAINBOW

On Delphi, you also are able to buy RAINBOW ON TAPE - order a whole set, or download an individual program immediately. You can also renew your RaINBOW subscription, make a fast and easy order for software or hardware from a multitude of vendors, or inquire about products on the CoCo SIG.

We also have a number of programs that you can download and use, just for the cost of the time you spend transferring them. There'll also be corrections for RAINBOW articles, helpful hints and many other useful features.

## FREE LIFETIME MEMBERSHIP

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

## SAVE EVEN MORE

Want to save even more? While you're online you can order, for only $\$ 29.95$, a deluxe package which includes the Delphi membership, the Delphi Handbook and Command Card (\$21.95) and a total of three hours of connect time (\$21.60).
Delphi provides us all with Immediate CoCo Community. Check it out today. After all, you can sample it for free!

DELPHI

## 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 CoCo SIG!

# 頨 <br>  

## 

Jam sure most of you have worked with or at least have seen some of the print font styles used in the commercial graphics editors that are on the market today. Have you ever wished you could use just the font part of that program in your own BASIC program? Up until now you couldn't, with the exception of some standard fonts that have appeared in RAINBOW the past few years.

In the July 84 issue (Page 82), Peter Stumpf showed us how to put graphics characters on the screen to spell out messages. It works great, but in its

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.
present form it uses up a lot of variable names and requires quite a few lines to spell out even short messages. That's because you have to join many strings together in order to spell out words.

In the procedure presented here, all the characters are stored in $\mathrm{A} \mathrm{\Phi}$ (32) through $A \Phi$ (122) with the exception of $91-96$, since they are seldom used. This procedure works for any of the many font styles since the character-string numbers are the same for each set. They will always be labeled 32-122 to match the ASCII number for that character.

In this sample $A \$$ contains the message you want to draw on the graphics screen. Lines 1020 through 1060 (the "core" of the program) do the actual drawing of the pre-defined string. Each time you want to spell out a message you have to do three things: Store your message in $A \Phi$, define where that message will be drawn, and GOSU日 to the
drawing routine, in this case Line 1020.
You may delete my lines 890 through 1010. They are merely samples of how this print font will look on the screen. Substitute your own message using the three-step procedure.

I keep this particular program on a disk in my collection marked "Programming Aids and Tools." Whenever I need a shortcut to get me through a programming procedure, I simply reach for this disk. It also contains a dozen or more other font styles that I have converted to DRAW strings.
Anyone wanting copies of these programs can send me a 22 -cent stamp for a paper listing. For disk or tape, send \$1.39 in stamps.
(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 response.)


The listing: SCRNFONT
Iø 'ENGLISH PRINT FONT
$2 \emptyset$ 'FROM KROMICO SOFTWARE
$3 \varnothing$ 'BY BILL BERNICO
$4 \varnothing$ '
5ø DIM A\$(122)
$6 \emptyset$ PMODE4,1:PCLSI:SCREEN1,1:COLO $R \varnothing, 1$
$7 \varnothing$ A $\$(32)=$ "BR8
$8 \emptyset$ A\$ (33)="BR2G2RED8BD2D2HR2HBU2
U3LU3R2D3U5FBU2BR2
$9 \varnothing$ A $\$(34)=$ "BRBUGDRND2RULBR3DRND2 RULUBR3
1øø A\$(35)="BR7G2D6LDU6L2GR3D3L3 GR3ND2R4UNL2D3EU5NL3UL2NUR3UD5R2 EL3U3R3EL3U2EBR5
11ø A\$(36)="BR5DND15G4D4RNU4E3R3 D6LNU6DLDL3HL2NDE2GR2DR2U1øRFURU NL3EBUBR3
$12 \emptyset$ A\$ (37) ="BR4LG3DED2ED2EDE3LEL 2EL2EBR6G2RDLD2HD3HD3HD3HD2UBR6R EL3EL2ELE3DED2ED3EUBU7BR2
13ø A\$ (38)="BR6RF2NG3L2UL2G2RGDE DRND3G2NR3G3RGDERGDERGD2EURE3H2R 2D2F5REUGLNH4UH4E2R2D2RENL5BU8BR 3
$14 \varnothing$ A\$ (39)="BRD4UHR2UL2 BUBR5
15申 A\$ (4ø)="BR6G4REG3REG3R2UG2ND 5RD7RU4D5RU3FDBU16BR3
16ø A\$(41)="BD17E4LGE3LGE3LGUE2D HENU3LNU5HNU5UHU3GDBU2 BR7
17ø A\$ (42)="BR3D3ND3NL3NR3NG2NH2 NF2E2BUBR3
18ø A\$(43)="BR5BD4D4ND4NL4LND5NU 3DL4R8UL3R4BU8BR3
19ø A\$(44)="BRBD13D3GE2UL2RBU14B R5
2øø A\$ (45) ="BD9NR6ER6BU8BR3
21ø A\$ (46) ="BD15R2GU2BU14BR5
$22 \varnothing$ A HE2 DHE2DHE2BR3
23ø A\$(48)="BR4G3D8UHU4E4NR2DNR3 FNR3FR2GR2D4LU4D6G3UNE3L2H2EDRDR BU12BR8
24ø A\$(49)="BD2E2ND13GR2UD13H2R4 GE2BUllBR3
25ø A\$(5ø)="BD4E4L2D3HUR2ER2DRND 5FD3NG3LNG7LG5D3GUENR6FNR4FR2E2H REBU1øBR3
26ø A\$(51)="BR3G3NF2RE2RNG3DRF2D HD2HD4H2ED2R2D4ENU2G4H3LE2D2ED2E D2EBU13BR6
27ø A\$(52)="BR6D14FU14LG6DR8FL8R

6D3FDEBU13BR3
28ø A\$ (53)="BR9G3L4U2R5GL4D6E3RG 2RERGR2FND3L3FRD3G3LHNR3HNR5HLR4 H2GRBU1øBR1ø
29ø A\$(54)="BR5F2RGH2LF2DH2LG2D9 HNU6UE5D2EUD3EUND5FD3G5U3LU3BU11 BR9
$3 \varnothing \varnothing$ A RG3ERG2ERG2D2FU3ED4E2LBU13BR6
31ø A\$(56)="BDBR6L3G3R2DL2FRED3H R3HD2R3HD3HR3ND3GD3G2NH4L2UR2NH4 L3ULULUE8L2DEUL2UBR6
$32 \varnothing$ A $\$(57)=$ "BUBR4G4D3FNU4EUD3RU2 FE4ND5GD6G2NL5G2HRU2L2EBU7BR4R2U H2LF2LNH2LHU2BR7
$33 \emptyset$ A $\$(58)=" B D 7 R 2 G U 2 B D 6 D 2 H R 2 B U 13$ BR4
34ø A\$(59)="BD7R2HD2BD4D3GE2UL2B Ul3BR6
35ø A\$(61)="BD6R6EL6BD3R6GNL6BU9 BR5
$36 \emptyset$ A\$(63)="BR3G3ER4HLD2R3DL2FRG 4DBD2D2HR2BU13BR6
37ø A\$(65)="BD6U3NE2RE3NR3DR4G3L 2DEUR3EG2DGDG2NH3NR7DNR7G2NR3DNR 4DFBR3HR2E3D3FNE2U14GND9E2BR3
$38 \emptyset$ A R2D5LG2NDE2REU9FED8EU8EDER3GR2D2


HD2G2HUND9D2R3ND5FD4 LG2L5GE3R3DL 3 BUl3BR8
$39 \varnothing$ A\＄$(67)=$＂BDBR4G3RG2ND4RD6FNU4 RNU2ED2NR4UR6NE2NUL3U12G3D6EU6ER 5GLU2IUBR6
4øø A\＄（68）＝＂BDBR2NR7FR8GR2GRD2NL 2D3NL2D3GNL6GL6GE3U1øG3D7G2E3U2L 3GE2R2U4E2R2D5RGD2RGDBU11BR7
41Ø A\＄（69）＝＂BR4G3ND8RG2D4RED4RNU 2FNU2NR4ER5NE2NUL3U12G3D6EU6ENR7 ER2D2R3G4R4UNL3BU5BR3
42ø A\＄（7ø）＝＂BD6E2DR3UL2EU2D14L2G R2ERURUHU11R7NUL2UL3ED13GU8R3EL4 U4 BUBR8
43ø A\＄（71）＝＂BD6D4FDU8E3D9G2U2D3N R7ERD2R4HU12L2ND8R5HD2R2GR2G4R4H LD2R2ND3 LD3G2BU13BR6
44ø A\＄（72）＝＂BD3UNR5ER5EG4D9GRENU 9FRNU11EU11E2NRG2D4RE3D2END9RD7G 2LEBU13BR5
$45 \emptyset$ A\＄$(73)=$＂BD3URUR2D12L2GDR2UEU I1EBR3G2D12L2DRE2U12EBR3
$46 \emptyset$ A\＄（74）＝＂BD5BRRUL2U2E2R3DL4R6 DL3R5LG3D9GL3G2ER3DRUR3U2RU1ØED9 BL3DU9E2RERBUBR3
47ø A\＄（75）＝＂BD3E2R3NEGL2FD8G2LGE 5DU8BR2NE2D8G3R4HLD2FURE3D2FU2FR DH4LF2EH2E3LEL3GE2RBU3BR6
48ø A\＄（76）＝＂BD2E2R4EG2NL4DIIL2G2 ERENU9RNE3R2F2RNE3HRNE2UE2LHBL3N U7FU7EBU3BR7
49ø A\＄（77）＝＂BR6LG4D11LUREU5L2UR2 U4ERDIING2U5R6D5EG3H2R3GNU12HU6L NR5RU5LHR2 DR6H2GRGND5R2 DR2D12NEH UIIE2 BUBR3
5øø A\＄（78）＝＂BD3E2D2R3H2D14L3NDER 2EU1øREDIING2U4E3R4GDGDGDGDR4EG2 L2U2RHEUEUEU3L3FRU2L3G3E4RL5E2RG R2BUBR7
51ø A\＄（79）＝＂BR9L4G5ND6RD8R8LGL4U 2LUE2NU8LU7ER6FL3HGD1めUE3R3DG3RE U5FUL3NG2RE2 DHULBU3BR6
$52 \varnothing$ A\＄$(8 \varnothing)=$＂BUBD3E3D2 LR2HD2LR2ND 14GND13DG3R2GRDFGLNG2DR2D4R3U3NU 13R4GU2L3R5EL2E2DNU7HU2L2G3FRLHE 3REUL3NGR2EU2GU2GL2E2NDBR8
53ø A\＄（8I）＝＂BR8L3G5ND6RD8RIøGR2E GHL3GL4UHUF2R2NU13R2E4G2DEU9L3HR 3 D2 LFNG3DERD4L3G3UBL3NU8EU8EBR11 $54 \emptyset$ A\＄（82）＝＂BD14E5U8EG2L2GE2RD1ø G2E3FG2R5G2HRU2LUENU8ENE4F4DNE3H 2R3H3LNF3UE2U4L4E2D3FR2UL2U2BUBR 8
55ø A\＄（83）＝＂BRIIG6H3UE2R3D2REL6G F3NR6L2HG2DED2ED2NR7ENR5RE2L2R8G R2ND3GD3G3UGU4RNDG5L3HU2R7DH2RL5 R2UBU1øBR13
56ø A\＄（84）＝＂BD3E2DE2NR5DR9EG2L5D

6G3NU3LU7NE3RG2D3F2E2NU5G2NR2DR8 NE2NULGNL4U12BUBR7
$57 \emptyset$ A\＄（85）＝＂BD3E2R6EG2L6R4G4ND4R NED6FU3FD2FU2FR3NE4GNL2U13G2D6GU 5EBR4E3D13E2L3DU11FRBU3BR4
58ø A\＄（86）＝＂BD3UE2RG2RD1ØNLENU11 D2F2NE6H2R3GUHRUNE3U3NE3U6H2BR7N G3D9ENL3U3NL3U3NL2UHBR4
59ø A\＄（87）＝＂BD3E3D14H2RU9LE2RFD1 2GU3FRE2U1øGE2D14HUF2DU3RD2NE4U1 3BR2UEDIIEU9HBR4
6øø A\＄（88）＝＂BD3E3D4FU4LGR2D6L3ER 3U4D6GDG2ND2L3NDERFRBR4R4EG3REL2 U2LND2LU5R3GL3D3R2UL2U5EUE2LED3F U3FDEBU2BR4
 3ER4HR5DGBU3L2BU2RL4UløFRUD9UE3R 3D2G2LEURU4L3NGR4 DU3GU2GU2GUL2BR 8
62ø A\＄$(9 \varnothing)=" B D 3 U E 2 D 2$ LR8U2 GNL7D2N G5LG3L3R8L2GLDR3L8R4G2RERG3UGD2G UR8GU2R2L7RER5EBU11BR3
63ø A\＄（97）＝＂BD6NE3F2G2D2F2U3HD2R FUR3D2EL2NU9EU8NEL3F2DGNLEU3HBU3 BR6
64ø A\＄（98）＝＂RD12NLFNU13FU2FURENU 7RU6L2U2G3U6EBR7
65Ø A\＄（99）＝＂BD6NE3RD5GR5EG2LGU3L RU6E2D2ED2EBU5BR3
66ø A\＄（1 $\varnothing \varnothing)=1$ BFGDERGR2GR2G4ND4RD 5FU3FD3E3NU6LNGU5NE2ULURBU5BR5 67ø A\＄（1ø1）＝＂BD7RNE3D4GRFNU6F2NE 3UEL2ELU2E4L3FU2LBU5BR6
68ø A\＄（1ø2）＝＂BR3G2D12LR3GU9L2R4L $2 U 4$ EDED2 EBU2 BR3
69Ø A\＄（1ø3）＝＂BD17R5EL5E6D5L2EU2L 2GLEL2NU5EU4E3D2ED5EU4EBU4BR3
$7 \emptyset \emptyset$ A\＄（1و4）＝＂BDFD13E2NL3HU1めNE2D 6E4GDED9G3ERE2U9BU5BR3
$71 \varnothing$ A\＄（1ø5）＝＂BD6ED9FE2LGU9RHBU2U RBUBR4
$72 \not \mathrm{~A}^{\text {A }}(1 \varnothing 6)=" \mathrm{BD} 5 E D 2 E D 1 \varnothing G E 2 \mathrm{U} 8 \mathrm{H} 2 \mathrm{BU}$ 2URBUBR4
73申 A\＄（1ø7）＝＂BDFD12HR4G2U13NE2D6 E3R2FL3FRG4ER2GR2D4EUL2U3BU1ØBR5
$74 \emptyset$ A\＄$(1 \varnothing 8)=$＂BDFD11NL2DFELUl3EBR 3
75ø A\＄（1ø9）＝＂BD6UED1øHF2ELU9FNRE 2DIøFU1ØFNRE2D1øRNE2U9FBU6BR3
$76 \varnothing$ A\＄$(11 \varnothing)=" B D 5 N E 2 R E D 9 F E 2$ LGU9FN E2RED2RU2D9FE2LGU8EBU4 BR4
$77 \emptyset$ A\＄（111）＝＂BD7NE4ND4RD5F2UHUF2 E2NU6LU4H2EDFU2BU4BR4
78ø A\＄（112）＝＂BD5E2D13LR2NFU5NL2U 7FE2D2ED9GH3R5DL3FE2U6BU5BR3
79 A\＄（113）＝＂BD6NE3ND6RNE2D7FU2F E2D5NGR2HU9FG2DU5L2EBU4BR6
8øø A\＄（114）＝＂BD5NE2RED8HF3E2LGU2

GU8FE2D2ED3EUBU5BR3
$81 \emptyset$ A\$ (115) ="BD13NE8R6GLU2NL3BR3 ENU2LU3LD2HL3EL2NU2EU2E2DR4GNL2E 2BU3BR3
$82 \emptyset$ A\$ (116) ="BD4NE3RD9HR2D2EDNE2 HU1øFRBU4BR4
$83 \varnothing$ A\$ (117) ="BD5NE2RED8FNU9FU3FD EF2E2L3FU1øG2R3G2D5U8BU4BR6
$84 \emptyset$ A\$(118)="BR3G3RDEUDIøNLF2NE4
U2RL2ELU7BR4NHD7EU5BU5BR3
85ø A\$(119)="BR2G2D2RU3D12HF2EUG
U9FE2ND9FD8F2E2RGNHEU9NG3 FND8BU4 BR3
$86 \emptyset$ A\$ (12 $)=$ "BD6E3DGRD2RU2D5G4U3 FRE2RD2RD2E3GLHUHUE4D2HLE2 BU3BR3 $87 \emptyset$ A\$ (121) = "BD5NE2RED1 $\varnothing$ GDFR3EUG BH3RNU1øEDE4NU6LU5G2BU6BR6
88ø A\$ (122)="BD7UE3D2ED2EDG4R4HL D2R3DL2D2EL2DL2GDFR2EBU16BR5
89ø A\$="English Print Font": DRAW "BM5,5":GOSUB 1ø2ø
9øø DRAW"BMø, 33R255
$91 \varnothing$ A\$="ABCDEFGHIJKLM": DRAW"BMø, 5ø": GOSUB 1ø2ø
$92 \emptyset$ A\$="NOPQRSTUVWXYZ": DRAW"BMø, 7 月"' $^{\prime \prime}$ GOSUB 1ø2ø
$93 \varnothing$ A\$="abcdefghijklm": DRAW"BMø, $9 \varnothing^{\prime \prime}$ : GOSUB $1 \varnothing 2 \varnothing$
$94 \varnothing$ A\$="nopqrstuvwxyz": DRAW"BMø, 11ø": GOSUB 1ø2ø
95ø A\$="*!\#\$\%\&'()+., /-?=" : DRAW"B Mø, 13ø": GOSUB 1ø2ø
96ø A\$="ø123456789: ;":DRAW"BMø,1 5ø": GOSUB1ø2ø
$97 \varnothing$ FORX=1TO15øø: NEXT
$98 \emptyset$ PCLSI:A\$="brought to you":DR AW"BM5 $\varnothing, 3 \not{ }^{\prime \prime}$ : GOSUB1ø2ø
$99 \varnothing$ A\$="by Bill Bernico": DRAW"BM 45,55": GOSUB1ø2ø
$1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing A \$=" \&$ Rainbow Magazine":DRA W"BM2 $\varnothing, 8 \varnothing ":$ GOSUBl $\varnothing 2 \varnothing$
1ø1ø FORX=1TOIøøø:NEXT:PCLSI:GOT 088ø
$1 \varnothing 2 \emptyset$ FOR X=1 TO LEN (A\$)
$1 \varnothing 3 \varnothing Y=A S C(\operatorname{MID}(A \$, X, 1))$
Iø4ø IF $Y<\varnothing$ THEN $Y=\varnothing$
1ø5ø DRAW A\$ (Y)
Iø6ø NEXT: RETURN

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-12/87 Wizard' Cow review
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SPECIFICATIONS: Size is the same as a $l$ Ioppy controller, Interfaces the WD $1002-05$ controller to the CoCo . This controller handles 3 hard and 4 floppy drives. Type ahead under OS9 for both floppy and hard drive. lncludes OS9 Ll and LIII sof wabre with source, Autoboot ROM included to boot from floppy or hard drive. Supports OS9 only. 1 megabyte transfer in 37 seconds!

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SPECIFICATIONS: Sixe is somewhat largor than a Ioppy controller. Piugs inco the Multi-Pak, Interfaces the WD 1002-WX1 or WD1002-27X controller to the CoCo. This controller handles 2 hard drives. Type ahead under OS9. Includes OS9 LI and LII sofware. 1 megabyte transfer in 45 seconds! Hyper LO software is available for RS DOS comparibility.

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## Dumping CoCo 3 graphics screens to the CGP-220

# CoCo 3 Color Dump 

## By Duane M. Perkins

Viewed on an RGB monitor, the 16-color graphics from a CoCo 3 are truly impressive. Wouldn't it be nice if they could be printed in hard-copy form? Well, here are the programs you will need to dump those screens to a CGP-220 Color Ink Jet Printer.

You will need a machine language subroutine to generate output to the printer. Listing 1 is the printout from EDTASM. This code is included in the BASIC program in Listing 5. The parameter passed from BASIC is a pointer to a string descriptor. The string contains Hex codes for each of 16 permutations that are used to select the color of the pixels. Each pixel consists of a 2-by- 2 array of four dots. Two diagonally opposite dots are printed with the color code from one of the Hex digits, and the other two dots are printed with the color code of the other Hex digit. Each Hex digit of the Hi-Res screen memory contains the palette slot number used to select the color for the dot on the screen that corresponds positionally to the Hex code in screen memory. When the screen is printed, each Hex digit is similarly used to select one of the 16 bytes in the color code string.

Duane M. Perkins retired as director of management information systems at the Panama Canal. His interests include electronics and computers, and he has had a number of articles published in Modern Electronics.


The subroutine does not print directly from the Hi-Res screen memory. The data must be moved to the upper 64 K block, starting at $\$ 4000$. After printing 15 K , the subroutine returns to BASIC. Another 15 K segment can then be printed. Two segments are required to print a full 16 -color Hi-Res screen. This approach allows the flexibility of printing data from any source, not necessarily the Hi-Res screen memory. The BASIC program in Listing 2 generates the data to print color patches corresponding to each of the 64 permutations (see Figure 1). The ML code is in lines 410 through 430. The pokes in Line 70 modify the ML so that only 10 lines are printed on each call. After printing the patches, you can use the
color chart to select codes for the color code string in Listing 5.

Listing 3 is a BASIC program to save a Hi-Res screen to four disk files; the first three are 8 K and the last is 6 K . The extension identifies the files sequentially from 0 to 3 . Listing 4 is a BASIC program to load the four files and display the screen. Listing 5 is a program that will load and print the four files. The ML code is in lines 200 through 220.

You can use the program in Listing 6 to create pie charts. Set $N($ Line 10$)$ to the number of slices and code DATA statements (replace lines 380 through 510 ) with the size, color and label of each slice, The size must be expressed as a fraction of the pie and the sum of

these should be unity. The color code must range from 0 to 15 . The label may be up to eight characters in length. As shown in Figure 2, the colors of the slices are selected from palette slots 2 to 15 ; each is one-fourteenth of the pie. The background and foreground colors are selected from slots 0 and 1 . When the chart is printed, the colors will be selected from the bytes in the color code string that correspond to the respective palette slots.
To use these programs, you must first create a screen using HSCREEN 2. Run the program in Listing 3 to save the screen. You can try different colors by using the PALETTE command and running the program in Listing 4. When you are satisfied, run the program in Listing 6 with the palette set up as it was for the screen to be printed. The screen will show a color wheel with the colors labeled in accordance with the palette slot numbers. Select a set of Hex codes from the printout of Listing 2 that you want to substitute for the colors on the screen. You can select the nearest match for each corresponding palette slot color or substitute any color you

choose. Change Line 80 of Listing 5 accordingly and run the program. Keep in mind that the first two characters are the codes for the background and foreground, respectively.
(Questions or comments regarding these programs my be directed to the author at P.O. Box 255, Mi. Gretna, PA 17064. Please enclose an SASE when requesting a reply.)

## Listing 1:



| 3E7B | 8D | 4A | 99220 LOOP2 | BSR | SETPIX |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3E7D | 8D | 48 | 99239 | BSR | SETPIX |  |
| 3E7F | $3 \varnothing$ | 91 | 99240 | LEAX | 1, X |  |
| 3E81 | 8C | 3F6¢ | 9¢259 | CMPX | \#LINE+8¢ | LINE FULL? |
| 3E84 | 26 | F5 | 99269 | BNE | LOOP2 | IF NOT |
| 3 E 86 | 8D | 97 | 99279 | BSR | PRINT | SEND LINE TO PRINTER |
| 3 E 88 | 198C | 76øø | 99289 | CMPY | \#\$7C9\% | 15K PRINTED? |
| 3E8C | 26 | EA | ¢9299 | BNE | LOOP1 | IF NOT |
| 3E8E | 39 |  | \$90390 | RTS |  |  |
|  |  |  | 99319* |  |  |  |
| 3E8F | 8D | 62 | ¢032 9 PRINT | BSR | NEWLIN |  |
| 3 E 91 | A6 | $8 \varnothing$ | ¢9339 LOOP3 | LDA | , X+ | PRINT LINE AS IS |
| 3E93 | AD | 9F Aø¢2 | 96340 | JSR | [\$Ag\|2] |  |
| 3 E 97 | 7A | 3FgD | 90359 | DEC | BYTES |  |
| 3E9A | 26 | F5 | 99369 | BNE | LOOP3 | UNTIL LINE SENT ONCE |
| 3E9C | 8D | 55 | 99379 | BSR | NEWLIN |  |
| 3E9E | A6 | 89 | 99389 LOOP4 | LDA | , X+ | TRANSPOSE ADJACENT BITS |
| 3EAg | B7 | $3 \mathrm{~F} \square \mathrm{~F}$ | 99399 | STA | SAVE |  |
| 3EA3 | 86 | 94 | 99490 | LDA | \#4 |  |
| 3EA5 | B7 | 3 F ¢E | 99419 | STA | COUNT |  |
| 3 EA 8 | 48 |  | 99429 LOOP5 | LSLA |  |  |
| 3EA9 | 79 | 3 F ¢F | 99439 | ROL | SAVE |  |
| 3EAC | 49 |  | 998449 | ROLA |  |  |
| 3EAD | 79 | $3 \mathrm{~F} \mathrm{~F}^{\text {F }}$ | 99459 | ROL | SAVE |  |
| 3EBø | 59 |  | 99469 | ROLB |  |  |
| 3EB1 | 58 |  | 99479 | LSLB |  |  |
| 3EB2 | 7A | $3 F \emptyset E$ | 994890 | DEC | COUNT |  |
| 3EB5 | 26 | F1 | \$90490 | BNE | LOOP5 |  |
| $3 \mathrm{EB7}$ | F7 | $3 F \emptyset F$ | 905090 | STB | SAVE |  |
| 3EBA | BA | 3 F ¢F | 90519 | ORA | SAVE |  |
| 3EBD | AD | 9 FA Ad¢2 | 90529 | JSR | [\$AD92] |  |
| 3EC1 | 7A | 3FøD | ¢0, 96 | DEC | BYTES |  |
| 3EC4 | 26 | D8 | 96540 | BNE | LOOP4 | UNTIL LINE SENT TWICE |
| 3EC6 | 39 |  | 9¢5 50 | RTS |  |  |
|  |  |  | 90569 * |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 96579 * SETUP | 2 PIX | $S$ PER INP | PUT BYTE |
| 3EC7 | E6 | A4 | 90589 SETPIX | LDB | , Y | GET LEFT HEX |
| 3EC9 | 54 |  | 99599 | LSRB |  |  |
| 3ECA | 54 |  | 99690 | LSRB |  |  |
| 3ECB | 54 |  | 90619 | LSRB |  |  |
| 3ECC | 54 |  | 99620 | LSRB |  |  |
| 3ECD | 8D | 97 | \$06639 | BSR | SETRGB | EVEN NUMBER PIXEL |
| 3ECF | E6 | $A \varnothing$ | 99649 | LDB | . Y + | GET RIGHT HEX |
| 3ED1 | C4 | $\varnothing F$ | 99650 | ANDB | \#\$øF |  |
| 3ED3 | 8D | $\varnothing 1$ | 09669 | BSR | SETRGB | ODD NUMBER PIXEL |
| 3ED5 | 39 |  | 90670 | RTS |  |  |
|  |  |  | \$96680 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 90699 * SET R | ED, GR | \& BLU BIT | S FOR ONE PIXEL |
| 3ED6 | A6 | 65 | 90790 SETRGB | LDA | $B, \mathrm{U}$ | COLOR CODES |
| 3ED8 | 48 |  | 99719 | LSLA |  |  |
| 3ED9 | 48 |  | 99729 | LSLA |  |  |
| 3EDA | 69 | 89 ดøАø | 90730 | ROL | 169, X | LEFT BLU |
| 3EDE | 48 |  | 99749 | LSLA |  |  |
| 3EDF | 69 | 8859 | 909759 | ROL | 89, X | LEFT GRN |
| 3EE2 | 48 |  | 99769 | LSIA |  |  |
| 3EE3 | 69 | 84 | 99779 | ROL | . X | LEFT RED |
| 3EE5 | 48 |  | 99789 | LSLA |  |  |
| 3EE6 | 48 |  | 90790 | LSLA |  |  |
| 3EE7 | 69 | 89 ФøАД | 998090 | ROL | 169, X | RIGHT BLU |


| 3EEB 48 |  | 99819 | LSLA |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3EEC 69 | 8850 | 99829 | ROL | $8 \varnothing, \mathrm{X}$ | RIGHT GRN |
| 3EEF 48 |  | 90830 | LSLA |  |  |
| 3EF¢ 69 | 84 | 90840 | ROL | , X | RIGHT RED |
| 3EF2 3 |  | 90850 | RTS |  |  |
|  |  | 99860 *- |  |  |  |
| 3EF3 C6 | $\varnothing 3$ | 99879 NEWLIN | LDB | \#3 | START A NEW OUTPUT LINE |
| 3EF5 8E | 3F®A | 9088 9 | LDX | \#MODE |  |
| 3EF8 A6 | $8 \varnothing$ | 99890 L00P6 | LDA | , X+ |  |
| 3EFA AD | $9 \mathrm{~F} \quad \mathrm{~A}$ ¢ $\mathrm{Cl}_{2}$ | 909909 | JSR | [\$Aø¢2] |  |
| 3EFE 5A |  | 90919 | DECB |  |  |
| 3EFF 26 | F7 | و0920 | BNE | L00P6 |  |
| 3F91 86 | F¢ | 90939 | LDA | \#24ø |  |
| $3 \mathrm{~F} 03 \mathrm{B7}$ | 3F¢D | 90940 | STA | BYTES |  |
| 3 F ¢6 8E | $3 \mathrm{~F} 1 \varnothing$ | 90959 | LDX | \#LINE |  |
| 3F99 39 |  | و0960 | RTS |  |  |
|  |  | 9097¢ |  |  |  |
| 3FQA | 1843 | 96989 MODE | FDB | \$1843 | COLOR SCAN MODE |
| 3 F ¢C | $5 \varnothing$ | 90990 | FCB | 89 | ROWS PER LINE |
| 3FGD |  | ¢19ด¢ BYTES | RMB | 1 |  |
| 3FgE |  | 91019 COUNT | RMB | 1 |  |
| $3 F / F^{\prime}$ |  | 9102の SAVE | RMB | 1 |  |
| $3 \mathrm{~F} 1 \varnothing$ |  | 91030 LINE | RMB | 240 |  |
|  |  | ¢1040 * |  |  |  |
|  | 3E69 | \$1050 | END | ENTER |  |

$\not \varrho \varnothing \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset$ TOTAL ERRORS

Listing 2: COLORS

```
1\emptyset CLEAR 2\emptyset\emptyset,&H3E68
2\emptyset PRINT"PLEASE WAIT"
3\emptyset POKE &H96,&H12:'24\emptyset\emptyset BAUD
4\emptyset FOR A=&H3E69 TO &H3F\varnothingC
5\emptyset READ H$:POKE A,VAL("&H"+H$)
6\emptyset NEXT A
7\emptyset POKE &H3E8A, &H46:POKE &H3E8B,
&H4\varnothing
8\emptyset DEF USR\emptyset=&H3E69
9\emptyset FOR A=16384 TO 17824 STEP 16\emptyset
1\emptyset\emptyset FOR C=\varnothing TO 15
11\varnothing FOR B=\emptyset TO }
12\emptyset POKE A+B+1\varnothing*C,16*C+C
13\emptyset NEXT B:NEXT C:NEXT A
14\emptyset PRINT#-2,"CGP-22\emptyset HEXADECIMA
L COLOR CODES: }\varnothing=BLK l=RED 2=GR
    3=YEL 4=BLU 5=MAGENTA 6=CYAN 7=
WHT"
15\emptyset C$="":FOR C=\emptyset TO 7
16\emptyset C$=C$+CHR$ (C):NEXT C
17\emptyset FOR C=&H1\varnothing TO &Hl7
18\emptyset C$=C$+CHR$ (C):NEXT C
19\varnothing X=USR\varnothing(VARPTR(C$))
2\emptyset\emptyset PRINT#-2," \emptyset\varnothing \emptyset1 \emptyset2
    \emptyset3 \varnothing4 \varnothing5 \emptyset6 \emptyset7 1\varnothing
        11 12 13 14 15
16 17"
```


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21ø C\$="":FOR C=\&H2ø TO \&H27
$22 \emptyset C \$=C \$+C H R \$(C): N E X T C$
$23 \varnothing$ FOR C=\&H3 CO TO \&H37
$24 \emptyset \quad \mathrm{C} \$=\mathrm{C} \$+\mathrm{CHR} \$(\mathrm{C}): \mathrm{NEXT} \mathrm{C}$
$25 \emptyset$ X=USRø (VARPTR (C\$))
$\begin{array}{rccccc}26 \emptyset & \text { PRINT\#-2," } & 2 \emptyset & 21 & 22 & \\ 23 & 24 & 25 & 26 & 27 & 3 \varnothing\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllll}31 & 32 & 33 & 34 & 35\end{array}$
3637 "
$27 \varnothing \quad C \$=11 ": F O R \quad C=\& H 4 \varnothing$ TO \&H47
$28 \varnothing \mathrm{C} \$=\mathrm{C} \$+\mathrm{CHR} \$(\mathrm{C}):$ NEXT C
$29 \emptyset$ FOR $C=\& H 5 \emptyset$ TO \&H57
$3 \varnothing \varnothing C \$=C \$+C H R \$(C): N E X T C$
$31 \varnothing$ X=USRø (VARPTR (C\$))
$\begin{array}{rcccccc}32 \emptyset & \text { PRINT\#-2," } & 4 \varnothing & 41 & 42 & \\ 43 & 44 & 45 & 46 & 47 & 5 \varnothing\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllll}51 & 52 & 53 & 54 & 55\end{array}$
56 57"
$33 \varnothing C \$=11$ : FOR C=\&H6め TO \&H67
$34 \emptyset \quad C \$=C \$+C H R \$(C): N E X T ~ C$
$35 \emptyset$ FOR C=\&H7ø TO \&H77
$36 \emptyset \quad C \$=C \$+C H R \$(C): N E X T C$
$37 \emptyset X=U S R \emptyset(V A R P T R(C \$))$
$\begin{array}{rcrcccc}38 \emptyset & \text { PRINT\#-2,"1 } & 6 \varnothing & 61 & 62 & \\ 63 & 64 & 65 & 66 & 67 & 7 \varnothing\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllll}71 & 72 & 73 & 74 & 75\end{array}$
76771
$39 \varnothing$ POKE \&H6F, $\varnothing:$ PRINT"DONE"
$4 \varnothing \varnothing$ END
$41 \varnothing$ DATA BD, B3,ED, $1 F, \varnothing 1, E E, \varnothing 2,1 \varnothing$ $, 8 \mathrm{E}, 4 \varnothing, \varnothing \varnothing, 86, \mathrm{FE}, 97,6 \mathrm{~F}, 8 \mathrm{E}, 3 \mathrm{~F}, 1 \varnothing, 8$ $\mathrm{D}, 4 \mathrm{~A}, 8 \mathrm{D}, 48,3 \varnothing, \varnothing 1,8 \mathrm{C}, 3 \mathrm{~F}, 6 \varnothing, 26, \mathrm{~F} 5$, 8D, $\varnothing 7,1 \varnothing, 8 C, 7 C, \varnothing \varnothing, 26, E A, 39,8 D, 62$ $, A 6,8 \varnothing, A D, 9 F, A \varnothing, \varnothing 2,7 A, 3 F, \varnothing D, 26, F$ $5,8 \mathrm{D}, 55, \mathrm{~A} 6,8 \varnothing, \mathrm{B7}, 3 \mathrm{~F}, \varnothing \mathrm{~F}, 86, \varnothing 4, \mathrm{B7}$, $3 \mathrm{~F}, \emptyset \mathrm{E}, 48,79,3 \mathrm{~F}, \emptyset \mathrm{~F}, 49,79,3 \mathrm{~F}, \emptyset \mathrm{~F}, 59$ , 58, 7A, 3F, $\varnothing \mathrm{E}, 26, \mathrm{Fl}, \mathrm{F} 7,3 \mathrm{~F}$
$42 \emptyset$ DATA $\varnothing F, B A, 3 F, \emptyset F, A D, 9 F, A \varnothing, \varnothing 2$ , 7A, 3F, $\varnothing \mathrm{D}, 26, \mathrm{D} 8,39, \mathrm{E} 6, \mathrm{~A} 4,54,54,5$ $4,54,8 \mathrm{D}, \varnothing 7, \mathrm{E} 6, A \varnothing, C 4, \varnothing \mathrm{~F}, 8 \mathrm{D}, \varnothing 1,39$, $A 6, C 5,48,48,69,89, \varnothing \varnothing, A \varnothing, 48,69,88$ $, 5 \emptyset, 48,69,84,48,48,69,89, \varnothing \varnothing, А \varnothing, 4$ $8,69,88,5 \varnothing, 48,69,84,39, C 6, \varnothing 3,8 E$, $3 F, \emptyset A, A 6,8 \varnothing, A D, 9 F, A \emptyset, \varnothing 2,5 A, 26, F 7$ $, 86, F \varnothing, B 7,3 F, \varnothing D, 8 E, 3 F, I \varnothing$
$43 \varnothing$ DATA $39,1 B, 43,5 \emptyset$
Listing 3: HRSAVE
"
1ø F\$="HRESFILE"
$2 \emptyset$ FOR N=\&H3ø TO \&H32
$3 \emptyset$ POKE \&HFFA2,N
$4 \emptyset$ SAVEM F\$+"/HR"+CHR\$(N), \&H4 $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$
, \&H5FFF, \&H4 $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$
$5 \emptyset$ NEXT N
$6 \varnothing$ POKE \&HFFA2, \&H33
$7 \emptyset$ SAVEM F\$+"/HR3", \&H4øøø, \&H57FF , \&H4øøø
$8 \varnothing$ POKE \&HFFA2,\&H3A

Listing 4: HRLOAD

```
1\emptyset F$="HRESFILE"
2\emptyset HSCREEN 2
3\emptyset FOR N=&H3\emptyset TO &H32
4\emptyset POKE &HFFA2,N
5\emptyset LOADM F$+"/HR"+CHR$(N)
6\emptyset NEXT N
7\varnothing POKE &HFFA2, &H33
8\emptyset LOADM F$+"/HR3"
9\emptyset POKE &HFFA2,&H3A
I\varnothing\varnothing GOTO 1\varnothing\varnothing
```

Listing 5: CGPPRINT

```
1\varnothing CLEAR 2\emptyset\emptyset,&H3E68
2\emptyset POKE &H96,&H12:'24\emptyset\emptyset BAUD
3\emptyset FOR A=&H3E69 TO &H3F\emptysetC
4\emptyset READ H$:POKE A,VAL("&H"+H$)
5\emptyset NEXT A
6\emptyset DEF USR\emptyset=&H3E69
7\emptyset F$="HRESFILE"
8\emptyset C$=CHR$(&H77)+CHR$ (&H\emptyset\emptyset) + CHR$
(&H15)+CHR$(&H22)+CHR$ (&H3\emptyset)+CHR
$(&H46) +CHR$ (&H26) +CHR$ (&H54) +CH
R$(&H\emptyset7)+CHR$(&H27)+CHR$ (&H13)+C
HR$ (&H2 3) +CHR$(&H3 3) +CHR$ (&H76) +
CHR$(&H\emptyset2)+CHR$(&H57)
```

    \(9 \varnothing\) LOADM F\$+"/HRめ"
    Iøø LOADM F\$+"/HRI", \&H2 \(\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing\)
    11ø X=USRø (VARPTR (C\$))
    \(12 \emptyset\) FOR \(A=\& H 4 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing\) TO \&H43FF
    \(13 \varnothing\) POKE A, PEEK (A+\&H3C \(\varnothing \varnothing\) )
    \(14 \varnothing\) NEXT A
    15ø LOADM F\$+"/HR2", \&H4øø
    16ø LOADM F\$+"/HR3", \&H24 \(\varnothing \varnothing\)
    17ø X=USRØ (VARPTR (C\$))
    18ø POKE \&H6F, \(\varnothing:\) PRINT"DONE"
    \(19 \varnothing\) END
    \(2 \emptyset \varnothing\) DATA BD, B3, ED, \(1 \mathrm{~F}, \varnothing 1, E \mathrm{E}, \varnothing 2,1 \varnothing\)
    \(, 8 \mathrm{E}, 4 \emptyset, \varnothing \varnothing, 86, \mathrm{FE}, 97,6 \mathrm{~F}, 8 \mathrm{E}, 3 \mathrm{~F}, 1 \varnothing, 8\)
    \(D, 4 A, 8 D, 48,3 \varnothing, \varnothing 1,8 C, 3 F, 6 \varnothing, 26, F 5\),
    \(8 \mathrm{D}, \varnothing 7,7 \varnothing, 8 \mathrm{C}, 7 \mathrm{C}, \varnothing \varnothing, 26, \mathrm{EA}, 39,8 \mathrm{D}, 62\)
    \(, A 6,8 \emptyset, A D, 9 F, A \varnothing, \varnothing 2,7 A, 3 F, \varnothing D, 26, F\)
    \(5,8 \mathrm{D}, 55, \mathrm{~A} 6,8 \varnothing, B 7,3 \mathrm{~F}, \varnothing \mathrm{~F}, 86, \varnothing 4, \mathrm{B7}\),
    \(3 F, \emptyset E, 48,79,3 F, \emptyset F, 49,79,3 F, \emptyset F, 59\)
    \(, 58,7 \mathrm{~A}, 3 \mathrm{~F}, \varnothing \mathrm{E}, 26, \mathrm{Fl}, \mathrm{F} 7,3 \mathrm{~F}\)
    \(21 \varnothing\) DATA \(\varnothing \mathrm{F}, \mathrm{BA}, 3 \mathrm{~F}, \varnothing \mathrm{~F}, A \mathrm{D}, 9 \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{~A} \varnothing, \varnothing 2\)
    \(, 7 \mathrm{~A}, 3 \mathrm{~F}, \varnothing \mathrm{D}, 26, \mathrm{D} 8,39, \mathrm{E} 6, \mathrm{~A} 4,54,54,5\)
    \(4,54,8 D, \varnothing 7, E 6, A \emptyset, C 4, \varnothing F, 8 D, \varnothing 1,39\),
    \(A 6, C 5,48,48,69,89, \varnothing \varnothing, A \varnothing, 48,69,88\)
    \(, 5 \varnothing, 48,69,84,48,48,69,89, \varnothing \varnothing, А \varnothing, 4\)
    \(8,69,88,5 \varnothing, 48,69,84,39, C 6, \varnothing 3,8 \mathrm{E}\),
    \(3 F, \varnothing A, A 6,8 \varnothing, A D, 9 F, A \varnothing, \varnothing 2,5 A, 26, F 7\)
    \(, 86, F \emptyset, B 7,3 F, \varnothing D, 8 E, 3 F, 1 \varnothing\)
    \(22 \emptyset\) DATA \(39,1 \mathrm{~B}, 43,5 \varnothing\)
    Listing 6: COLORPIE
$1 \emptyset \quad N=14$
$2 \varnothing$ DIM $F(N), C(N), S \$(N)$
$3 \varnothing$ FOR I=1 TO N
$4 \varnothing$ READ $F(I), C(I), S \$(I)$
5ø NEXT I: Z=96:HSCREEN 2
$6 \emptyset$ FOR X=ø TO 96
$7 \varnothing \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{SQR}(9216-\mathrm{X} * \mathrm{X})+.5)$
$8 \varnothing$ IF $Y=Z$ OR $Y=Z+1$ THEN $14 \varnothing$
$9 \varnothing$ HSET (16ø-X,96-Z)
$1 \phi \varnothing$ HSET (16 $\varnothing+\mathrm{X}, 96-\mathrm{Z})$
$11 \varnothing$ HSET (16ø-X,96+Z)
$12 \emptyset \operatorname{HSET}(16 \emptyset+X, 96+Z)$
13ø Z=Z-1:GOTO 8ø
$14 \varnothing$ HSET (16ø-X,96-Y)
$15 \emptyset$ HSET (16ø+X,96-Y)
$16 \varnothing$ HSET (16ø-X,96+Y)
$17 \varnothing$ HSET ( $16 \varnothing+\mathrm{X}, 96+\mathrm{Y}$ )
18ø $\mathrm{Z}=\mathrm{Y}-1: \mathrm{NEXT} \mathrm{X}$
$19 \varnothing \operatorname{HLINE}(16 \varnothing, \varnothing)-(16 \varnothing, 96)$, PSET
$2 \phi \varnothing$ FOR $\mathrm{I}=\varnothing \mathrm{TO} \mathrm{N}$
$21 \varnothing B=A$
22ø $A=A+6.28318 * F(I)$
23ø AA=A:R=96:GOSUB 35ø:S=SGN(X)
$24 \varnothing \mathrm{XX}=16 \varnothing+\mathrm{X}: Y Y=96-Y$
$25 \emptyset \operatorname{HLINE}(16 \emptyset, 96)-(X X, Y Y)$, PSET
$26 \emptyset A A=A-(A-B) / 2: R=48: G O S U B 35 \emptyset$
$27 \emptyset$ HPAINT (16 $\varnothing+\mathrm{X}, 96-\mathrm{Y}$ ), C(I), 1
28ø R=96:GOSUB 35ø
29ø HLINE (16ф+X,96-Y)-(16ø+SGN(X )*96,96-Y), PSET

```
3\varnothing\varnothing X=\varnothing :Y=INT((96-Y)/8)
31\varnothing IF A<3.1416 THEN X=4\varnothing-IEN(S$
(I))
32\emptyset HPRINT(X,Y),S$(I)
33\emptyset NEXT I
34\varnothing GOTO 34\varnothing
35\emptyset X=INT(R*SIN (AA)+.5)
36\emptyset Y=INT (R*COS (AA) +.5)
37\varnothing RETURN
38\emptyset DATA .\emptyset7142857143,2,COLOR 2
39\varnothing DATA .\emptyset7142857143,3,COLOR 3
4\varnothing\varnothing DATA . }7142857143,4,COLOR 
41\varnothing DATA .\emptyset7142857143,5,COLOR 5
42\varnothing DATA .\emptyset7142857143,6,COLOR 6
43\varnothing DATA . }\7142857143,7,COLOR 7%
44\varnothing DATA . \varnothing7142857143,8,COLOR 8
45\emptyset DATA .\emptyset7142857143,9,COLOR 9
46\varnothing DATA . }7142857143,1\varnothing,COLOR 
\varnothing
47\emptyset DATA .\emptyset7142857143,11,COLOR 1
I
48\varnothing DATA . \varnothing7142857143,12,COLOR 1
2
49\varnothing DATA . \varnothing7142857143,13,COLOR 1
3
5ø\emptyset DATA .\varnothing7142857143,14,COLOR 1
4
51\varnothing DATA .\emptyset7142857143,15,COLOR I
5
```


# S—— $\rightarrow$ A 

## COCO GALLERY LIVE SHOWCASE YOUR BEST AT RAINBOWFEST

We are taking the popular "CoCo Gallery" on the road to RAINBOWfest Chicago - and we'd like you to submit your own graphics creations to be exhibited at the show!

- You can enter color or black-and-white photographs or printouts of your original artwork produced on the CoCo 1, 2 or 3. Entries should be framed, mounted or matted, and may not be smaller than 5-by-7 inches or larger than 11-by-14 inches.
- Don't send us anything owned by someone else; this means no game screens, digitized images from TV programs or material that's already been submitted elsewhere. A digitized copy of a picture that appears in a book or magazine is not an original work.
- Along with your entry, send a cover letter with your name, address and phone number, detailing how you created your picture (what programs you used, etc.). Please include a few facts about yourself, too!
- Your name, address and phone number, along with the title of your work, must be clearly marked on the back of each entry, and a disk copy of each piece must also be included.
- Entries may be mailed to THE RAINBOW before May 1, 1988, or brought to the RAINBOWfest registration booth by 10 a.m., Saturday, May 21.
- Your work will be returned if sent with a postage paid return envelope, or entries can be picked up at the close of the show - Sunday, May 22, at 4 p.m.
There will be two categories: one for graphics produced on the CoCo 1 and 2, and one for CoCo 3 graphics. Several awards will be made in each category. Winners will be determined by votes from RAINBOWfest attendees. In case of any ties, winners will be determined by our chief judge, CoCo Cat.
Prizes and ribbons will be presented Sunday, May 22, and winning entries will be published in the September '88 issue of THE RAINBOW. Send your entry to "CoCo Gallery Live," THE Rainbow, 9509 U.S. Highway 42, Prospect, KY 40059.




## By Fim Bennett

Agraphics program called Signature makes it possible for you to use your CoCo to create an exact rendering of your signature, logo or similar design and then print it on paper. Designs may also be saved on disk or tape for future use in personalizing stationery or business forms.
Signature is very user-friendly. It demonstrates how PMODE4 graphics can be used to tremendous advantage and how to write a screen dump routine (the part of the program that tells your printer to print your signature). REM statements in the program listing help identify the various program parts as well as indicate specific lines of importance.

The program was written for a Radio
Jim Bennett lives on the Hudson River in New York State with his wife and four children. He is deeply involved in education and owns E.Z. Friendly Software.

Shack DMP-105 printer and should also run on the newer DMP-106. The screen dump can be modified for use with any printer that prints a standard seven-dot column. If you are unsure whether or not your printer prints a seven-dot column, refer to your printer operation manual.
The program is not very long and should not be difficult to key in. Nevertheless, you should use care to avoid typing mistakes, being especially careful to type lines 570 through 600 exactly as listed. Typographical errors in these lines will very likely produce FC Errors in Line 680, which relies on correct DATA statements to make the program run properly. Unlike easy-to-locate Syntax (SN) Errors, the source of a functional error can be very difficult to track down, since it most often will show up in a line that is error-free. Also take the precaution of saving the program before you attempt to run it the first time.

When you run the program, you should see the title written in script at the very top of the screen, a horizontal rectangle that is the writing space, and underneath, a menu of five options initiated by pressing the number keys 1 through 5. From the menu you may choose to write a signature, load a previously saved signature, save the one currently displayed in the writing space, print it, or erase it and start over again.
This program's method of writing text on the graphics screen will be familiar to experienced programmers. It is widely used; however, the version presented here is as short and simple as you'll find anywhere. In Line 610 the data for drawing the text characters is put into two arrays (numbers and letters). Then whenever it is necessary to put text on the screen, the program will first define the line of text together with the horizontal and vertical coordinates showing where the text should go (T\$, $H \Phi, V \$)$. Next it goes to the subroutine
in lines 640 through 690 , which uses the ASCll codes of the individual numbers and letters to draw the correct characters on the screen.

If you select Option 1 from the menu, the menu quickly disappears. In its place appears an impressive diagram of the keys used for writing. The commands that draw the diagram, as well as the title script, were created using the graphics utility, Leonardo's Pencil. The arrows in the diagram show the eight directions that the cursor can be moved when you press the keys, giving you precise control over the movement of the cursor. Holding down the ENTER key will cause the cursor to make a mark wherever it moves, pressing $U$ for "undo" will erase previous marks, and pressing the M key will return you to the menu. Note, however, that you do not have to return to the menu to initiate options 2 through 5.

Observe how quickly the screen changes when you go from the menu to the writing option or back to the menu again. The technique for erasing the menu portion of the screen while leaving the writing space untouched is based on the fact that the writing space at the top takes up the first page of the PMDDE 4 graphics screen, while the area below it occupies pages 2 through 4 . In order to erase the space quickly, a copy of the blank, lower three-quarters of the screen is first PCDPYed to graphics pages 5 through 7 (Line 30). Afterwards, the program simply PCOPYs pages 5 through 7 back to pages. 2 through 4 (Line 880); in the blink of an eye, the area is erased!

If you have difficulty getting the cursor to write exactly the way you want (after all, using the keys isn't quite the same as "clicking your Bic!"), you might prefer the following technique for getting an exact rendering of your signature. Use a wax marking pen to write in the space directly on your monitor screen. This will serve as a guide that can be cleaned off after you are done. With a written guide in place, you can carefully trace underneath. Practice and you can become really proficient in using the keys to move the cursor exactly where you want it to go.

During the writing routine (lines 80 through 270), the program employs two methods of monitoring the keys that are pressed. The INKEY function checks the directional control keys and the M key. Two peeks, PEEK 338 and PEEK 343, are used to check the ENTER and U keys, respectively. The difference is that the INKEY function will recognize only once
that a key has been pressed. It will not tell you if a key is being held down, nor will it recognize that more than one key is being pressed. By peeking at the locations in memory for the ENTER and U keys, it can be determined if they are being held down and also if they are being pressed simultaneously with another key.


Every time a mark is made, Line 150 pokes the horizontal and vertical coordinates of the cursor position into a location in high memory that was protected by a CLEAR command at the beginning of the program. These pokes create a record of what has been written so that when you want to "undo" something, the program can peek back into the record (Line 160) and erase the previous marks. Holding the U key will "undo" until you release the key.

The LOAD and SRVE options are easy and fast, because again we take advantage of the fact that the first page of the graphics screen covers the writing space. Therefore, it is necessary only to save and load the one page. This is a noticeable timesaver, especially when you are using tape.

When you are loading or saving, it is important to have the disk or tape ready. The program will automatically recognize in Line 900 the system being used by checking the amount of available memory (the tape system has more bytes of RAM than the disk system does) and then displaying the appropriate onscreen prompt, READY DISK or READY TAPE. If you are using a tape system, you will have to delete lines 760 and 805 from the program. Also remove the apostrophes at the beginnings of lines 770 and 860 . This will cause the LOAD and SAVE routines to work with tape.

When you are asked to give the name of the signature you are loading or saving, type the name slowly; it will appear in the name box on the screen (the maximum length is eight letters). If you should make a mistake in spelling, use the left arrow to backspace. When
the name is typed correctly, press ENTER and the option will execute.

Signature keeps the graphics screen in view during the entire running of the program. From the programming standpoint, it certainly would have been far easier to simply shift to the text screen during the LOAD and SAVE options. However, switching back and forth between graphics and text screens does give the program a really unfriendly appearance. For instance, if 1 had just spent a lot of effort creating a graphic and then suddenly saw it vanish before my eyes as the program changed to a text screen for the SAVE option, I would be at least a little concerned about the status of my graphic. To make things friendly (which in the case of a computer program means helpful, predictable and reassuring), routines in this program were designed to keep all the operations on the one screen.

If you select the print option, you will first be reminded to turn on the printer. Then you will be given a choice of five places, from left to right, where the signature can be printed on the paper. Once the placement is selected, the printer should begin working on the task of printing your signature.

The screen dump, contained in lines 290 through 460 , is neither long nor especially complicated. Line 290 commands the printer to use condensed character and the graphics mode, to ready the print head, and to identify the last dot column on the page. Line 350 prints an appropriate number of blank spaces to position the signature properly. In lines 340 through 460 the routine uses two nested FOR-NEXT loops to scan the writing space horizontally and vertically. For each one-pixel horizontal advance, a vertical column of seven pixels is checked with the PPOINT function (lines 380 through 440).

The printer has a control code number for every one of the possible 127 combinations of dots in a column! By assigning the values of 1-2-4-8-16-32-64 to each of the seven positions, respectively, it is possible to represent all these combinations numerically. The sum of the dots in the column added to 128 , the number for a blank column (no dots), will be the control code; this tells the printer the exact configuration to print. For example, CHR\$ (129) tells the printer to print only one dot in the top position $(128+1)$; CHR\$ $(192)$ tells the printer to print only one dot in the last position in the column $(128+64)$.

Line 450 tells the printer to print a dot column duplicating the seven-pixel
column that has just been scanned．Line 460 uses a carriage return to advance to the next horizontal row．

When you look at how the screen dump works，it might appear that the printer is kept very busy printing little columns of dots on the paper one by one until the job is done．However，that is not the way the printer handles the job． Instead of printing the columns one at a time，it gathers a number of them together and prints them as a unit．So when the screen dump operates，the printer prints a section，pauses，prints another section，pauses again，and so on until the job is finished．

If you do not have a DMP－105 or DMP－106 but your printer does print a seven－dot column，it should not be too difficult to modify the screen dump to work with your printer．Simply use your printer operation manual to find out the six printer commands that are used in the screen dump routine（see Table 1）． Also verify that your printer uses the same numbering system for naming the arrangement of dots in the columns． Then change the commands in the routine to fit your printer．Make abso－ lutely certain to include all the necessary semicolons with your commands so you don＇t get unwanted carriage returns． Analyzing and modifying this routine should be extremely helpful in gaining


Printer Commands

CHR\＄（27）；CHR\＄（20） CHR\＄（1日） CHR\＄（27）；CHR\＄（16） CHR\＄（3）：CHR\＄（31） CHR $(128-255)$ PRINTH－2

Selects condensed character Selects graphics mode Ready print head Specifies last dot column Dot configuration in a column Carriage return

Table 1
an understanding of the graphics capa－ bilities of the CoCo and your printer．

As stated at the beginning，Signature is a good example of how to make a program very user－friendly．Perhaps you can think of ways to add your own touches to this program to make it even friendlier．Perhaps you will be inspired to create more user－friendly programs of your own．There is no such thing as
a program that can＇t be made friendlier， and the extra effort that is put into creating the program can take a lot of the effort out of using it．
（Questions or comments regarding this program may be directed to the author at Hutton and Orchard Sts．， Rhinecliff，NY 12574．Please enclose an SASE when requesting a reply．）


The listing：SIGNATUR


EIFI\＄＝＂3＂THEN8øøELSEIFI\＄＝＂4＂THEN $28 \not \subset E L S E I F I \$=" 5$＂THENGOSUB89ø：GOTO $6 \varnothing$
$7 \varnothing 1 * * * * * * * * * * W R I T E * * * * * * * * * * * *$ 8甲 GOSUB88め：H\＄＝＂2ø＂：V\＄＝＂1めø＂：T\＄＝ ＂UNDO＂：GOSUB64ø：V\＄＝＂12ø＂：T\＄＝＂MEN U＂：GOSUB64ø：GOSUB5 $\varnothing \varnothing$
$9 \varnothing \mathrm{H}=8: \mathrm{V}=34$
1øø PUT（H，V）－（H＋1，V＋1），C，NOT：PUT
$(H, V)-(H+1, V+1), C, N O T$
$11 \varnothing$ I\＄＝INKEY\＄：IFI\＄＝＂＂THENIøø
$12 \varnothing$ L＝INSTR（＂OP＠L；．／＂，I\＄）：IFL＝$\varnothing$ ANDI\＄＜＞CHR\＄（13）ANDI\＄＜＞＂M＂ANDI\＄＜＞ ＂U＂AND（I\＄＜＂2＂ORI\＄＞＂5＂）THEN1øø
13ø IFI\＄＝＂2＂THEN71øELSEIFI\＄＝＂3＂T HEN8øøELSEIFI\＄＝＂4＂THEN28øELSEIFI \＄＝＂5＂THENGOSUB89 $\varnothing$ ：GOTO11 $\varnothing:$ ELSEIF I\＄＝＂M＂THENGOSUB88ø：GOTO4 $\varnothing$
$14 \varnothing$ ONL GOSUB2 $\varnothing \varnothing, 21 \varnothing, 22 \varnothing, 23 \varnothing, 24 \varnothing$ ，25ø， $26 \varnothing, 27 \varnothing$
$15 \varnothing$ IFPEEK（338）＜ $2 \varnothing \varnothing$ THENCOLORø：LI $\mathrm{NE}(\mathrm{H}, \mathrm{V})-(\mathrm{H}+1, \mathrm{~V}+1), \mathrm{PSET}, \mathrm{BF}:$ POKECC $, \mathrm{H}: \mathrm{POKECC}+1, \mathrm{~V}: \mathrm{CC}=\mathrm{CC}+2: I F C C=32 \phi \varnothing \varnothing$ THENCC＝22øøø
$16 \varnothing \operatorname{IFPEEK}(343)=251 A N D C C>22 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing T H$ ENCOLOR1： $\mathrm{H}=\mathrm{PEEK}(\mathrm{CC}-2): \mathrm{V}=\mathrm{PEEK}(\mathrm{CC}-$ 1）： $\operatorname{LINE}(\mathrm{H}, \mathrm{V})-(\mathrm{H}+1, \mathrm{~V}+1), \operatorname{PSET}, \mathrm{BF}: \mathrm{C}$ $C=C C-2:$ SOUND6 $\varnothing, 2:$ SOUND1 $\varnothing \varnothing, 2:$ POKE

343,255
17ø IFH<6THENH=6EISEIFH>247THENH $=247$
$18 \varnothing$ IFV<19THENV=19ELSEIFV>46THEN $V=46$
19ø GOTO1øø
$2 \emptyset \varnothing \mathrm{H}=\mathrm{H}-1: \mathrm{V}=\mathrm{V}-1:$ RETURN
$21 \varnothing \mathrm{~V}=\mathrm{V}-1:$ RETURN
$22 \varnothing \mathrm{H}=\mathrm{H}+1: \mathrm{V}=\mathrm{V}-1:$ RETURN
$23 \varnothing \mathrm{H}=\mathrm{H}-1:$ RETURN
24 $\mathrm{H}=\mathrm{H}+1:$ RETURN
$25 \varnothing \mathrm{H}=\mathrm{H}-1: \mathrm{V}=\mathrm{V}+1:$ RETURN
$26 \varnothing \mathrm{~V}=\mathrm{V}+1:$ RETURN
$27 \varnothing \mathrm{H}=\mathrm{H}+1: \mathrm{V}=\mathrm{V}+1:$ RETURN
28ø '******PRINT SIGNATURE******
285. GOSUB88ø:H\$="54":V\$="løø":T\$ ="TURN ON PRINTER":GOSUB64ø:H\$=" 64":V\$=" $12 \varnothing ": T \$=" P R E S S$ ANY KEY": GOSUB64 $\varnothing$ : EXEC44539
$29 \varnothing$ PRINT\#-2, CHR\$ (27);CHR\$ (2ø);C HR\$ (18) ; CHR\$ (27) ; CHR\$ (16) ; CHR\$ (3 ) CHR (31) ; : 'PRINTER CODES FOR CONDENSED CHARACTER SET, GRAPHICS MODE, READY PRINT HEAD, AND SPECIFYING LAST DOT COLUMN
$3 \varnothing \varnothing$ GOSUB88 $0: H \$=" 16 ": V \$=" 8 \varnothing ": T \$=$ "SELECT POSITION ON PAPER":GOSUB 64ø:H\$="78":V\$="1øめ":T\$="I FAR L EFT": GOSUB64ø:H\$="74":V\$="12ø":T $\$=" 2$ 1/3 OVER": GOSUB64ø:V\$="14ø" :T\$="3 CENTER":GOSUB64ø
$31 \varnothing \mathrm{~V} \$=$ " $16 \varnothing ": T \$=" 4 \quad 2 / 3$ OVER": GOS UB64ø:V\$="18ø":T\$="5 FAR RIGHT": GOSUB64ø
$32 \varnothing$ I\$=INKEY\$:IFI\$=""ORI\$<"1"ORI \$>"5"THEN32øELSES=133* (VAL (I \$) - 1 ):SCREEN1, I: GOSUB88ø:H\$=" $26^{\prime \prime}: V \$=$ "11ø":T\$="NOW PRINTING SIGNATURE ": GOSUB64 $\varnothing$
$33 \varnothing$ PRINT\#-2
$34 \varnothing$ FORV $=19 \mathrm{TO} 4 \varnothing$ STEP7
$35 \emptyset$ FORX= 0 TOS: PRINT\#-2,CHR\$ (128)
;:NEXTX:'SPACING TO RIGHT
$36 \varnothing$ FORH=6TO248
$37 \varnothing \mathrm{D}=128$ : 'ADD UP DOTS IN COLUMN
$38 \varnothing \operatorname{IFPPOINT}(H, V)=\varnothing T H E N D=D+1$
$39 \varnothing \operatorname{IFPPOINT}(\mathrm{H}, \mathrm{V}+1)=\varnothing$ THEND $=\mathrm{D}+2$
$4 \varnothing \varnothing \operatorname{IFPPOINT}(\mathrm{H}, \mathrm{V}+2)=\varnothing \mathrm{THEND}=\mathrm{D}+4$
$41 \varnothing \operatorname{IFPPOINT}(\mathrm{H}, \mathrm{V}+3)=\varnothing \mathrm{THEND}=\mathrm{D}+8$
$42 \emptyset \operatorname{IFPPOINT}(\mathrm{H}, \mathrm{V}+4)=\varnothing \mathrm{THEND}=\mathrm{D}+16$
$43 \emptyset \operatorname{IFPPOINT}(H, V+5)=\emptyset T H E N D=D+32$
$44 \varnothing$ IFPPOINT $(H, V+6)=\emptyset T H E N D=D+64$
$45 \emptyset$ PRINT\#-2,CHR\$ (D) ;
$46 \varnothing$ NEXTH: PRINT\#-2:NEXTV:SCREEN1 , 1: GOSUB88 $\varnothing$ : GOTO4 $\varnothing$
$47 \varnothing 1 * * * * * * * W R I T E ~ T I T L E * * * * * * * * * ~$ 48ø DRAW "BM51,14;S4ClBR2E3RERER ERERERUEUEUHLGDGDFDFDFD2G2I3H2R9 ER2 EREUEUBU2UBD5DGDGDFR3ERERERUE UERER6BL2 BG3 BHBL 4 BD3 BRD2RE2REREU ED2GDGDGDG2L5HUBR2BE6BR6RE2R3DGD

GDGBE3E3RER2FDGDGD2R4ERERE2UE2R6 BL4 BG3BLBGD3RERERE2UEDGDGD2R3ERE REREREREUEUEUEBLBG3
$49 \varnothing$ DRAW "BL3BGR12BL6BGBLBGBR2D2 GDGFR4EREREREUEUBGBD3GD2R4EREREU EU2 BGBD4DFR3EREREUEUEU2BD2FR4DGD GF2R6EREREREUEULHLGDG2D2F2R7ERER 2F2DG": RETURN
$5 \varnothing \varnothing 1 * * * * * * * * D R A W$ KEYS********** 51ø DRAW"BM86,75C1S4D23R27U23L27 BH2H9D7BU7R7BUBF12BDBF2BDL3G2D4F 2R2E2U4HBR29BUD19R28U23L28D4BFBR 5D8BEBU2UR3"
$52 \emptyset$ DRAW "E2UH2L4BRBE3BR4BU4U9G6 BR7BU5F4BR9BF6BR6BDBUBDD2 3R2 8U23 L27BF4BD7U5E2R4FD6GL3U4R2BRBE7BR 8BE4E9L7BF4BE3D6BLBG33BUBL38BDBG 4BLBG2BLL2 8D24R28U23BLBG2BL19D8R 5BRBL13BDBL3L1øE5BEBG6F5BR49D7R2 9U24L29D17BE7BLBU5BRBUUD7BH3IR8B G3BDBGBD2DBD3D2G2
$53 \varnothing$ DRAW "BR7BE1øBRIIRIøG5BE5H5B R9D17R52U23L52D6BF2BR5D6R4BU3L3B U3R3 BR4D6BRBU6F2DF3U6BR3R7BDBL3D 5BRIøL4U3R4BL4U3R4BR3D6BEBU5R2FD 2GL2 BRF 2RBLBG17BL21BDL3øD24R3øU2 3BGBL22BG2BDDUE2R2F2D2G2LD2BD2DB D5BG2E7BDBF9BRBF2BR5BFBR2F8BUU7B

## 



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D8L8BL40BH7BU4U24
$54 \emptyset$ DRAW "L3øD24R29BRBLBH21BL3F4 G4BD7 BRDBDBF5BRBFBR2 BUBD3D8E6BL6 BD6H5BLI2BH7BL4U24L3 ID2 3UD2R3øBH $2 \emptyset B U B L G 5 F 4 B D 6 D G 2 B G 3 B L 3 B G 3 G 8 U 7 B D 7$ R6BR"
55ø RETURN
$56 \varnothing 1 * * * * * * T E X T$ CHARACTERS****** $57 \emptyset$ DATA BUNFU2ERFD2GNLBR4,NU4BR 3, BU3ERFGLGDR3BR2, BU4R2FGNLFGNL2 BR3, BU2NE2R2NU2NRD2 BR3, BU4NR2D2R 2FGNL2 BR3, BUNFUNE2R2FGLBR4, BU4R3 G3DBR5, BRHEREHLGFRFGNLBR3,BU3NFE RFDNING2BD2BR2
$58 \emptyset$ DATA U3ERFDNL3D2BR2, U4R2FGNL 2 FGNL2 BR3, BU4BR3L2GD2FR2BR2, U4R2 FD2 GNL2 BR3, BU4NR2D2NR2D2R2BR2, BU 4NR2D2NR2D2 BR4, BU4 BR3 L2 GD2 FR2NU2 BR2, U2NU2R3NU2D2BR2
$59 \varnothing$ DATA BRNU4BR2, BR2BU4D3GLBR4, U2NU2RNE 2 F2BR2, NU4R2BR2,U4F2NDE2 D4BR2, U4F3NU3DBR2, BUNFU2ERFD2GNL BR3, U4 42 FGNL2 BD2 BR3, BUNFU2ERFD2G NLR2 BR2, U4R2FGLNLF2 BR2
6øø DATA BU4BR3L2GFRFGNL2BR3,BR2 U4 NL2R2 BD4 BR2, BUNFU3BR3D3GNLBR3, BU2NU2F2E2NU2BD2BR2, NU4E2F2NU4BR 2 , UE3 BL3F3DBR2, BU4F2NE2D2BR4, BU4 R3G3DR3BR2
61 $\varnothing$ FORX=øTO9: READN\$ (X): NEXT:FOR X=øTO25: READL\$ (X) : NEXT
$62 \emptyset$ RETURN
63ø 1********WRITE TEXT********* $64 \emptyset$ DRAW"BM"+H\$+", "+V\$+"ClS8": FO RX=1TOLEN (T\$)
$65 \varnothing$ L\$=MID\$(T\$,X,I):IFL\$=" "THEN DRAW"BR4": GOTO69ø
$66 \varnothing$ IFL\$="/"THENDRAW"NE4BR6": GOT 069ø
67ø IFL\$<"A"THENDRAWN\$ (ASC (L\$) - 4 8) : GOTO69ø

68ø DRAWL\$ (ASC (L\$)-65)
690 NEXTX: RETURN
$7 \varnothing \varnothing$ '******LOAD ROUTINE********* 71ø GOSUB88ø:H\$="58":V\$="75":T\$= "LOAD SIGNATURE":GOSUB64ø:LINE (5 $6,78)-(192,78)$, PSET: GOSUB9 $\varnothing \emptyset: H \$=$

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"18":V\$="12ø":T\$="TYPE AND ENTER THE NAME": GOSUB64ø:H\$="72":N\$=" ": COLORI: $\operatorname{LINE}(78,128)-(164,144)$, PSET, B
$72 \emptyset$ I\$=INKEY\$:IFI\$=""ORINSTR (CHR \$(13) + CHR\$ (8) +"123456789øQWERTYU IOPASDFGHJKLZXCVBNM/ ", I\$)=øTHEN $72 \emptyset E L S E H \$=S T R \$(V A L(H \$)+1 \varnothing): V \$=11$ $4 \emptyset{ }^{\prime \prime}: T \$=I \$$
$73 \varnothing$ IFIS=CHR\$ (8)ANDN\$<>""THENFOR U=1TOl $\varnothing$ : DRAW"BM" $+\mathrm{H} \$+1,14 \varnothing C \varnothing L N U 4 "$ : H\$=STR\$ (VAL (H\$) - I) : NEXTU : H\$=STR \$(VAL(H\$)-1ø):N\$=LEFTS (N\$, LEN (N\$ )-1): GOTO72ø:ELSEIFI\$=CHR\$ (8)THE NH\$=STR\$ (VAL (H\$) - $1 \varnothing$ ): GOTO72ø:ELS EIFI\$=CHR\$ (13)THEN75ø
$74 \varnothing$ IFLEN (N\$) <8THENGOSUB64 $\varnothing: N \$=N$ \$+I\$: GOTO72ø
$75 \emptyset$ 'LOADING
$76 \emptyset$ LOADMN\$: 'OMIT THIS LINE IF USING TAPE
$77 \varnothing$ 'CLOADMN\$:'DELETE THE FIRST APOSTROPHE IF USING TAPE
$78 \varnothing$ GOSUB88ø: GOTO4Ø
$79 \varnothing 1 * * * * * * S A V E$ ROUTINE********* 8øø GOSUB88ø:H\$="58":V\$="75":T\$= "SAVE SIGNATURE": GOSUB64ø:LINE (5 $6,78)-(192,78)$, PSET: GOSUB9 $\varnothing$ : $\mathrm{H} \$=$ "18":V\$="12ø":T\$="TYPE AND ENTER
THE NAME": GOSUB64ø:H\$="72":N\$=" ": COLORI: IINE $(78,128)-(164,144)$, PSET,B
81ø I\$=INKEY\$:IFI\$=""ORINSTR(CHR \$(13) +CHR\$ (8) +"123456789øQWERTYU IOPASDFGHJKLZXCVBNM/ ",I\$)=øTHEN $81 \varnothing E L S E H \$=S T R \$(V A L(H \$)+1 \varnothing): V \$=11$ $4 \emptyset \mathrm{\prime} \mathrm{\prime}$ : T\$=I\$
$82 \emptyset$ IFIS=CHRS (8) ANDN\$<>""THENFOR U=1TOl $\varnothing:$ DRAW"BM"+H\$+",14øC 0 LNU4" : H\$=STR\$ (VAL (H\$) - 1) : NEXTU:H\$=STR \$(VAL (H\$)-Iø):N\$=LEFT\$(N\$,LEN (N\$ ) - 1): GOTO81ø:ELSEIFI\$=CHR\$ (8)THE NH\$=STR\$ (VAL (H\$) - $1 \varnothing$ ): GOTO81 $\varnothing$ :ELS EIFI\$=CHR\$ (13) THEN84ø
$83 \varnothing$ IFLEN (N\$) < 8 THENGOSUB64 $\varnothing: N \$=N$ \$+I\$: GOTO81ø
$84 \emptyset$ 'SAVING
$85 \emptyset$ SAVEMN\$, $3584,5119,3584:^{\prime}$ OMIT THIS LINE IF USING TAPE 86ø 'CSAVEMN\$,1536,3ø71,1536:' DELETE FIRST APOSTROPHE IF USING TAPE
$87 \varnothing$ GOSUB88 $\varnothing$ : GOTO4 $\varnothing$ 88ø SOUND12 $\varnothing$, 1:FORP=5TO7: PCOPYP TOP-3: NEXTP: RETURN: 'ERASE
$89 \varnothing \mathrm{CC}=22 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing: \operatorname{COLORI}: \operatorname{IINE}(6,19)-($ 249,47 ), PSET, BF:RETURN: 'CLEAR
$9 \varnothing \varnothing H \$=" 78 ": V \$=" 1 \varnothing \varnothing ": I F M E M<2 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing T$ HENT\$="READY DISK"ELSETS="READY TAPE"
$91 \varnothing$ GOSUB64ø:RETURN


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## Dump your PMODE 3 and 4 screens in color

## PMODE Polychrome

By Tracy L. Skaggs

Radio Shack's CGP-220 Color Ink Jet Printer is required for Image, an assembly language screen dump program that produces a pseudocolor image of a PMODE 4 or four-color PMODE3 screen. Image allows the selection of a small or enlarged image to be printed, as well as the particular color translation from screen to printer.

Before running Image, be sure to clear enough space for it at the top of available RAM. For 32 K this is CLEAR $200,8 H 7 B 2 B$, and for 16 K it is CLEAR 200, 8 H3B2B (see the end of the article for particulars on modifying Image for 16 K ). When the program is executed ( 8 H7BF6 for 32 K and $\& \mathrm{H} 3$ BF6 for 16 K ), the title screen appears along with the question ENLAREE?. A response of Y will result in an enlarged dump, while a response of N prints a small image.

Tracy Skaggs, a junior computer science major, is a self-taught programmer who has enjoyed his CoCo for six years. His other interests include science fiction, stargazing and biking.

Then the program asks which PMODE to dump, 3 or 4.


If PMODE 4 is selected, the program asks if you want to translate even pixels ( $0,2,4,6, \ldots$ ) or odd pixels ( $1,3,5,7, \ldots$ ) as red, and if you want, set pixels on the screen to print as white (non-printing) or black (printing). If PMODE 3 is chosen, Image asks you to choose the printing colors for the four possible pixel values $0,1,2$ and 3 . Any combination of the eight printer colors is valid. Following these queries, Image begins to dump the screen; when that is finished, the program restarts.

Although fully documented, there are

To produce 8 dots of the 8 possible colors:

| Red Data | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Green Data | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Blue Data | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Produces | B | R | G | Y | B | M | V | W |
|  | l | e | r | e | l | a | i | h |
|  | a | d | e | l | u | g | o | i |
|  | c |  | e | l | e | e | l | t |
|  | k |  | n | o |  | n | e | e |
|  |  |  |  | w |  | t | t |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | a |  |  |

Figure 1
some routines that may require more indepth explanation. Image has 16 major routines listed in Table 1 along with a short description of what they do. While most of these are easily understood, six of them are less straightforward.

## Routines

The routines PMOD3 and PMOD4 process the graphics screen, line by line, and dump the resulting data to the printer. The method used by the CGP-220, called the color-scan mode, is fairly simple. This mode is not much different from a normal dot-addressable graphics mode. However, instead of printing the data in a vertical column of seven or eight dots, it prints an eight-dot horizontal row. Also, when the mode is selected, a value is given indicating how many of these eight-dot rows are to be printed on one line. The color of each dot is determined by RGB color mixing, so for any one line consisting of 32 eight-dot rows, the printer requires 96 bytes to be sent: 32 bytes of red data, 32 bytes of green data and 32 bytes of blue data. Refer to Figure 1 to see how the eight different colors can be attained.

PMOD3 and PMOD4 scan the screen line and examine a pixel to determine what color it should print (a pixel is a group of bits: In PMODE 3 these groups are two bits wide and in PMODE 4 they are one bit wide). PMOD3 calculates the value of the current pixel $(0-3)$ and calls the routine COLOR that determines the proper printer color for the pixel. PMOD4 does nearly the same thing, except it keeps track of whether the pixel is odd or even and if the last bit was set or reset. This is required to reproduce the color artifacting as seen on the screen: If the current pixel is odd and the previous bit was not set, it will print as red (or blue, depending on your selection). If the previous bit was set, then this pixel will print as white (or black, depending on your selection).

The routines SETCLR and COLDR are used by PMOD3 to produce the proper color for each of four possible pixel values. SETCLR is called to select the four colors corresponding to the pixel values. COLOR is called to do the actual setting of the values in the red, green and blue color buffers. To accomplish this, a series of tables is used. The first, CTABLE, holds four bytes having the values $0-7$ corresponding to the eight available colors. The values act as an offset in the second table. This table, JTABLE, is simply eight addresses pointing to the eight color routines in lines 02400-02920.

Bit Expansion:

| Start | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Use left half first: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Then use right half:

Send


Figure 2

PSEUDO is the routine that asks what pixels, odd or even, will be printed red and whether to print set pixels as black or white. After getting a response, PSEUDO modifies PMOD4 in two places. MODIF 1 and MODIF 2 are given the address of the routine for black or white, and MODIFY is toggled between BEQ (if even is to be red) and BNE (if odd is to be red). Note that the artifact color blue is printed as violet in Line 01540. This is because the violet ink looks more like the artifact blue than the blue ink does. If you don't agree, change it.

Finally, ENLARG modifies the color data so that as it is sent to the printer, each separate bit is expanded into two bits. The method used here may not be the most eloquent, but it is the first one that worked. The routine expands first the left and then the right half of the byte. After each half is expanded, it is sent to the printer. See Figure 2.

## Modifications

The assembly listing is shown assembled by Radio Shack's EDTASM + (as patched for disk in THE RAINBOW by Roger Schrag) for a 32 K Disk ECB CoCo. However, to assemble it for 16 K simply change the origination address at Line 00100 from $\$ 788 C$ to $\$ 3 B 6 C$. If you do not have a disk system, you must change the start and end addresses for the graphics screen. These are in lines 00330 and 00340 and should be changed to $\$ 0600$ and $\$ 1 E 00$, respectively. To print graphics from another location, you can modify these addresses to point wherever you want.
(Questions or comments regarding this program may be directed to the author at 1815 East 5th St., Milan, IL 61264. Please enclose an SASE when requesting a reply.)

Table 1
$\left.\begin{array}{ll}\text { START } & \begin{array}{l}\text { Initializes baud rate } \\ (1=9600, ~ \\ 18=4800,\end{array} \\ & \begin{array}{l}18=2400, ~ 41=1200, \\ \text { screen output, and } \\ \text { clears the screen. }\end{array} \\ \text { Asks opening ques- } \\ \text { tions. } \\ \text { Dumps a PMODE } \\ \text { screen. }\end{array}\right]$

The listing: IMAGE


| 7 C 3 B | 81 | 33 | ¢¢62 9 |  | CMPA \#'3 | *WAS IT '3'? |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $7 \mathrm{C3D}$ | 27 | 96 | 9¢630 |  | BEQ PMOD3 | *YES, DUMP A PMODE 3 SCREEN. |
| 7 C 3 F | 81 | 34 | 99640 |  | CMPA \#'4 | *WAS IT '4'? |
| 7 C 41 | 26 | F5 | 90650 |  | BNE GET2 | *NO, TRY AGAIN |
| $7 \mathrm{C43}$ | $2 \varnothing$ | 6E | 90660 |  | BRA PMOD4 | *YES, DUMP A PMODE 4 SCREEN. |
|  |  |  | 9067¢ | * |  |  |
|  |  |  | 99689 | *Rout | TO DUMP PMO |  |
|  |  |  | 90690 | *COLOUR | OUTPUT IS DETERMINED BY USER |  |
|  |  |  | $9979 \varnothing$ | *CHOIC | IN 'SETCLR'. |  |
|  |  |  | 99719 |  |  |  |  |
| $7 \mathrm{C45}$ | BD | 7DE3 | 9672¢ | PMOD3 | JSR SETCLR | *GET COLOUR CHOICES |
| $7 \mathrm{C48}$ | 17 | ¢238 | 96730 |  | LBSR CLEAR $\varnothing$ | *CLEAR Data buffers |
| $7 \mathrm{C4B}$ | 7F | 7BF1 | $9674 \varnothing$ |  | CLR BYTE | *CLEAR BYte count |
| $7 \mathrm{C4E}$ | $1 \not \mathrm{~m}_{\mathrm{BE}}$ | 7BF2 | 9975 9 |  | LDY PAGEST | *START OF GRaFIX SGREEN |
| 7 C 52 | A6 | A $\varnothing$ | 9076 9 | NEXTBT | LDA , Y+ | *GET NEXT BYTE OFF SCREEN |
| 7054 | 7F | 7 BF ¢ | $9 \varnothing .7 \varnothing$ |  | CLR BIT | *CLEAR BIT COUNT |
| 7057 | 7F | 7 BEE | $9978 \varnothing$ | ROLLIT | CLR VALUE | *CLEAR out 'VaLue'. WILL hold <br> *VALUE OF TWO BIT PIXEL |
|  |  |  | 99790 |  |  |  |
| 7C5A | 48 |  | ¢ $989 \varnothing$ |  | LSLA | *SHIFT FIRST BIT OFF A INTO CAR |
| -RY |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7C5B | 79 | 7BEE | 9081¢ |  | Rol value | *ROLL IT Into 'Value' |
| $7 \mathrm{C5E}$ | 48 |  | 99829 |  | LSLA | *SHIFT THE SECOND |
| $7 \mathrm{C5F}$ | 79 | 7BEE | 99830 |  | ROL VALUE | *ROLL INTO 'VaLUE' |
| $7 \mathrm{C62}$ | 8D | 2E | 9984 9 |  | BSR COLOUR | *GO SET CORRESPONDING COLOUR |
| 7664 | 7C | 7 BF ¢ | 9¢85 $¢$ |  | INC BIT | *ADD 1 TO BIT COUNT |
| $7 \mathrm{C67}$ | F6 | 7 BF ¢ | 99869 |  | LDB BIT | *CHECK COUNT |
| $7 \mathrm{C6A}$ | C1 | 98 | 9¢879 |  | CMPB \#8 | *LAST FOR THIS BYTE? |
| $7 \mathrm{C6C}$ | 25 | E9 | $9988 \varnothing$ |  | BLO ROLLIT | *NO, LOOP TO ROLL AGAIN |

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- 8 K Cache memory (expandable to 32 K )
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- Two Switched Sockets (supports 8K ROM, 2764/27128/27256 EPROMs)
- Gold Contacts for reliability
- Easy Installation (no cuting, soldering, jumpers or external wires)
- Runs under OS-9 with:
- no-hall read/wite
- interrupts and multi-tasking enabled
- reliable clock and type-ahead

[^6]VISA or MC accepted

| 7C6E | 7 C | 7BF1 | 90899 | INC BYTE | *YES, ADD 1 TO BYTE COUNT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $7 \mathrm{C71}$ | F6 | 7BF1 | 99990 | LDB BYTE | *GHECK COUNT |
| 7674 | C1 | $2 \varnothing$ | 90919 | CMPB \#\$2ø | *LAST BYTE IN ROW? |
| $7 \mathrm{C76}$ | 25 | DA | 98929 | BLO NEXTBT | *NO, GET NEXT BYTE |
| $7 \mathrm{C78}$ | 7F | 7BF1 | 99930 | CLR BYTE | *YES, CLEAR BYTE COUNT |
| $7 \mathrm{C7B}$ | 7D | 7BEF | 99949 | TST ENLRG | *TEST FOR LaRge picture |
| $7 \mathrm{C7E}$ | 27 | 83 | 90950 | BEQ WUNS | *IF NOT, SEND BUFFER ONCE |
| 7689 | 17 | 91 AB | 99968 | LBSR DUMP¢ | *OTHERWISE SEND IT TWICE |
| $7 \mathrm{C83}$ | 17 | ¢1a8 | 96979 wUNS | LBSR DUMPg | * |
| 7686 | 17 | 91FA | 99989 | LBSR GLEARø | *CLEAR Data buffers |
| 7689 | 19 BC | 7BF4 | 96999 | GMPY Pagend | *END Of Screen? |
| $7 \mathrm{C8D}$ | 25 | C3 | 91909 | BLO NEXTBT | *NO, GET NEXT BYTE. |
| $7 \mathrm{C8F}$ | 16 | FF64 | 91010 | LBRA START | *YES, RESTART. |
|  |  |  | 91920 * |  |  |
|  |  |  | ¢1939 *ROUTIN | TO SET PROPER |  |
|  |  |  | \$1940 *COLOUR | FROM 'Value' B |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \not \varnothing 1 \varnothing 59 \text { *ON SEI } \\ & 91969 \text { * } \end{aligned}$ | CTION TABLE. |  |
| $7 \mathrm{C92}$ | 34 | 22 | 91979 COLOUR | PSHS Y,A | *SAVE REGISTERS |
| $7 \mathrm{C9} 4$ | F6 | 78EE | 91989 | LDB Value | *GET PIXEL VALUE ( $\varnothing$-3) |
| 7 C 97 | 8E | 7FEC | 91090 | LDX \#CTABLE | *GET SELECTION TABLE ADDRESS |
| 7C9A | 3A |  | 91196 | ABX | *ADD B'S OFFSET INTO IT |
| $7 \mathrm{C9B}$ | E6 | 84 | 91110 | LDB , X | *GET COLOUR NUMBER SELECTED |
| $7 \mathrm{C9D}$ | 8E | 7FFD | ¢1120 | LDX \#JTABLE | *POINT TO JUMP TABLE |
| 7 CAD | 86 | $\phi 2$ | ¢1130 | LDA \#2 | *EACH ADDRESS IN TABLE |
|  |  |  | 91140 |  | *IS TWO BYTES LONG. |
| 7CA2 | 3D |  | 91150 | MUL | *MULTIPLY COLOUR \# BY 2. |
| 7 CA 3 | 3A |  | 91169 | ABX | *ADD THAT OFFSET INTO X. |
| 7 CA 4 | 1F | 12 | 9117¢ | TFR X, Y | *X POINTS INDIRECTLY TO COLOUR |
| ROUT | INE. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 91189 |  | *SO PUT IT IN Y AND |
| 7CA6 | 17 | 9¢E8 | 9119¢ | LBSR SETX | *GO POINT X TO BUFFER BYTE |
| $7 \mathrm{CA9}$ | AD | B4 | 9120¢ | JSR [, Y] | *JUMP INDIREGTLY TO SET COLOUR. |
| 7 CAB | 7 C | 7 BF ¢ | 91210 | INC BIT | *PIXELS ARE TWO BITS LONG SO |
| 7 CAE | AD | B4 | ¢122ø | JSR [, Y] | *DO THE NEXT ONE TOO. |
| 7 CB ¢ | 35 | 22 | 91230 | PULS Y,A | *RECOVER REGISTERS AND |
| 7 CB 2 | 39 |  | 9124¢ | RTS | *RETURN. |
|  |  |  | 91250 * |  |  |
|  |  |  | ¢1260 *ROUTIN | TO DUMP PMODE |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \not \subset 127 \emptyset * \text { WITH } \\ & 9128 \varnothing \text { * } \end{aligned}$ | SEUDO COLOURS. |  |
| 7 CB 3 | 8D | 7 C | 9129¢ PMOD4 | BSR PSEUDO | *SELECT EVEN OR ODD PIXELS RED |
| $7 \mathrm{CB5}$ | 17 | 91GB | 91398 | LBSR CLEARd | *CLEAR buffers |
| $7 \mathrm{CB8}$ | 7 F | 7BEC | 91319 | CLR ODEV | *RESET Odd/Even flag |
| 7 CBB | 7F | 7 BED | ¢132 ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ | CLR SETFLG | *RESET LaSt bit flag |
| 7CBE | 7F | 7BF1 | 91330 | CLR BYTE | *clear byte counter |
| 7 CCl | 10 BE | 7BF2 | 9134\% | LDY PAGEST | *Start of grafix page |
| $7 \mathrm{CC5}$ | A6 | A | \$1350 NXTBYT | LDA , Y+ | *GET NEXT BYTE OFF SCREEN |
| $7 \mathrm{CC7}$ | 7F | 7BFD | 9136¢ | CLR BIT | *CLEAR BIT Counter |
| 7CGA | 49 |  | ¢137 9 ROLBIT | ROLA | *ROLL BIT OFF A INTO CARRY |
| 7CGB | 25 | 9 B | 91389 | BCS NEXT | *BRANCH IF BIT WAS SET |
| 7 CCD | 17 | 9 CO 1 | ¢1399 | LBSR SETX | *OTHERWISE POINT X INTO BUFFER |
| 7CD¢ |  | BD | 91496 | FCB \$BD | *OP CODE FOR 'JSR' |
| 7 CD 1 |  | $99 \varnothing \varnothing$ | g141ø MODIF1 | FDB \$ $\$ \not \underline{\text { g }}$ ( | *ADDRESS OF BLACK/WHITE ROUTINE |
| 7CD3 | 7F | 7BED | 91420 | CLR SETFLG | *CLEAR BIT FLAG |


| 7 CD 6 | 29 | 23 | 91430 |  | BRA LOOP | *GO FINISH PASS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $7 \mathrm{CD8}$ | 7D | 7 BED | 91449 | NEXT | TST SETFLG | *TEST LAST BIT FLAG |
| 7CDB | 27 | 98 | 91450 |  | BEQ NEXT1 | *BRANCH IF BIT Was zero |
| 7 CDD | 17 | 9¢B1 | 9146¢ |  | LBSR SETX | *OTHERWISE GO POINT X INTO BUFF |
| ER |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7CED |  | BD | ¢147¢ |  | FCB \$BD | *OP CODE FOR 'JSR' |
| 7CE1 |  | $\phi 9 \varnothing \varnothing$ | 91489 | MODIF2 | FDB $\$ 9 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ | *ADDRESS OF BLACK/WHITE ROUTINE |
| 7CE3 | 29 | 16 | ¢1499 |  | BRA LOOP | *FINISH PASS |
| 7CE5 | 7C | 7 BED | ¢1590 | NEXT1 | İNG SETFLG | *bit was set, so set the flag <br> *TEST FOR ODD OR EVEN PIXEL |
| 7CE8 | 7D | 7 BEC | ¢151ø |  | TST ODEV |  |
| 7CEB | 27 | 98 | 01529 | MODIFY | BEQ NEXT2 | *BRACH IF EVEN (RESET) <br> *OTHERWISE POINT X INTO BUFFER |
| 7CED | 17 | ¢¢A1 | ¢1530 |  | LBSR SETX |  |
| 7 CFD | 17 | 90EB | ¢154 0 |  | LBSR VIOLET | *AND SET BIT TO VIOLET |
| 7GF3 | 29 | 96 | ¢1550 |  | BRA LOOP | *FINISH PASS |
| 7CF5 | 17 | 9999 | ¢156 1 | NEXT2 | LBSR SETX | *GO POINT X INTO BUFFER |
| 7 CF 8 | 17 | व¢B7 | ¢157¢ |  | LBSR RED | *AND SET BIT TO RED. <br> *TOGGLE ODD/EVEN FLAG * |
| 7CFB | F6 | 7BEC | \$1589 | LOOP | LDB ODEV |  |
| 7CFE | C8 | 01 | 9159¢ |  | EORB \#1 |  |
| 7D90 | F7 | 7 BEC | \$1690 |  | STB ODEV | *ADD 1 TO BIT COUNT |
| 7D93 | 7C | 7 BF ¢ | ¢161¢ |  | INC BIT |  |
| 7D96 | F6 | $7 \mathrm{BF} \varnothing$ | 91629 |  | LDB BIT | *CHECK COUNT |
| 7D99 | C1 | 98 | ¢163¢ |  | CMPB \#8 | *ARE WE FINISHED? |
| 7DøB | 25 | BD | ¢164 9 |  | BLO ROLBIT | *NO, GO ROLL ANOTHER BIT <br> *YES ADD 1 TO BYTE COUNT |
| 7D¢D | 7 C | 7BF1 | ¢165¢ |  | INC BYTE |  |
| 7D10 | F6 | 7BF1 | ¢166ø |  | LDB BYTE | *GHECK COUNT |
| 7D13 | C1 | 29 | 9167¢ |  | CMPB \#\$2ø | *are we done with this line? <br> *NO, GO GET ANOTHER BYTE |
| 7D15 | 25 | AE | 9168¢ |  | BLO NXTBYT |  |
| 7 D17 | 7F | 7BF1 | ¢1699 |  | CLR BYTE | *YES, CLEAR BYTE COUNT |
| 7D1A | 7D | 7BEF | 91790 |  | TST ENLRG | *SENDING A LaRge Picture? |
| 7D1D | 27 | 93 | ¢171¢ |  | BEQ ONCE | *NO, SEND DATA ONCE |
| 7D1F | 17 | 910c | 9172¢ |  | LBSR DUMPØ | *OTHERWISE SEND IT TWICE |
| 7D22 | 17 | 9199 | \$1739 | ONCE | LBSR DUMP¢ | * |
| 7 D 25 | 17 | ø15 B | 91749 |  | LBSR CLEAR¢ |  |
| 7D28 | 1¢BC | 7BF4 | ¢175¢ |  | CMPY PAGEND | *SEND DATA BUFFER <br> *DONE WITH SCREEN? |
| 7D2C | 25 | 97 | 91769 |  | BLO NXTBYT | *NO, GO GET NEXT BYTE <br> *YES, RESTART PROGRAMME |
| 7D2E | 16 | FEC5 | 91779 |  | LBRA START |  |
|  |  |  | 91789 | * |  |  |
|  |  |  | 91799 | *ROUTINE TO SELECT PSEUDO*COLOUR OUTPUT. |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \not 0189 \varnothing \\ & 9181 \varnothing \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 7D31 | 8E | 94E $¢$ | 9182¢ | PSEUDO | LDX \#\$94Eの | *CLEAR FROM X |
| 7D34 | CC | 6069 | ¢183¢ |  | LDD \#\$6969 | *TO BOTTOM OF SCREEN |
| 7D37 | ED | 81 | 91849 | PSEUD1 | STD , X++ |  |
| 7D39 | 8 C | 9698 | ¢185¢ |  | CMPX \#\$9690 |  |
| 7D3C | 25 | F9 | ¢1869 |  | BLO PSEUD1 |  |
| 7D3E | 8E | 85090 | 9187¢ |  | LDX \#\$596 | *POINT X TO PSEUdO COLOUR MESSA |
| GE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7 D 41 | 9F | 88 | 9188¢ |  | STX < \$88 | *POINT X TO MESSAGE |
| 7 D 43 | 8E | 7FB2 | 91899 |  | LDX \#PMESS |  |
| 7 D 46 | BD | 7E9D | 9199\% |  | JSR PRINT | *PRINT IT |
| 7 D 49 | BD | 7EA8 | ¢191¢ | PSEUD2 | JSR GETKEY | *GET RESPONSE |
| 7D4C | 81 | 45 | ¢192¢ |  | CMPA \#'E | *WAS IT AN 'E'? |
| 7D4E | 27 | ¢ B | 91930 |  | BEQ PSEUD3 | *BRANCH IF YES |
| 7D5¢ | 81 | 4F | ¢1949 |  | CMPA \#'O | *WAS IT AN 'O'? |
| 7D52 | 26 | F5 | ¢195¢ |  | BNE PSEUD2 | *NO, TRY AGAIN <br> *YES, OP CODE FOR 'BNE' |
| 7D54 | 86 | 26 | ¢196¢ |  | LDA \#\$26 |  |




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MAGNAVOX 7622
12"' Amber Screen offers 900 dots $x$ 350 lines resolution at 20 MHz on a dark glass anti-glare CRT with builtin audio and 1 year warranty.
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B
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DC-3C Clock Calendar and parallel printer port
C
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Super Controller II works with CoCo 1,2 \& 3 . It buffers keyboard input so that no keystrokes are lost when disk is reading or writing. Especially useful with OS-9, but also works with BASIC.
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- Nonprotected basic is modifiable
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- 4 pay periods
- 7 deductions
- Prints checks
- 100 employees
- 30 ledger numbers for checks other than payroll
- Check register includes monthly or weekly federal deposit amount
- Enter, update, delete employees, company and check information
- Print payroll and nonpayroll checks


## MEMORY

64-2 for CoCo 2. Kit requires one solder point, no trace cuts.
( ${ }^{2}$ shipping)
\$24.45
64-E1 for E Boards with complete instructions. Remove old chips and replace with preassembled package - no soldering or trace cuts.

## ( $\$ 2$ shipping)

$\$ 28.45$
64-F1 for F Boards. No soldering needed. Capacitor leads must be cut. ( $\$ 2$ shipping)
\$24.45
64-22 Two chip set for 26-3134A and B, 26-3136A and B. Koren Color Computers require 1 solder point.
( ${ }^{2}$ 2 shipping)
\$28.45

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 30 Day Trial
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VIP LIBRARY
Softlaw's integrated package includes VIP Writer Terminal Data Base, Calc and Disk Zap which can fix a diskette that is giving l/ O errors
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## VIPwriter \$68

## GUARANTEE

Howard Medical's 30 -day guarantee is meant to eliminate the uncertainty of dealing with a company through the mail. Once you receive our hardware, try it out; test it for compatibility. If you're not happy with it for any reason, return it in 30 days and we'll give you your money back (less shipping).
Shipping charges are for 48 states.
APO, Canada and Puerto Rico orders are higher.

## Howard Medical Computers

## The Biggest The Best The Indispensable

 The THE COLOR CONTPIER MONTHLY MAGAZINETHE RAINBOW is the biggest, best, brightest and most comprehensive publication a happy CoCo ever had! THE RAINBOW features more programs, more information and more in-depth treatment of the Tandy Color Computer than any other source.
A monthly issue contains nearly 200 pages and up to two dozen programs, 14 regular columns and as many as 12 new product reviews. And advertisements: THE RAINBOW is known as the medium for advertisers - which means every month it has a wealth of information unavailable anywhere else about new products! Hundreds of programs are advertised in its pages each month.

Every single issue of THE RAINBOW covers the wide spectrum of interests in the Tandy Color Computer - from beginners' tutorials and arcade games to telecommunications and business and finance programs. Helpful utilities and do-ityourself hardware projects make it easy and fun to expand your CoCo's capabilities. And, monthly reviews by independent reader reviewers take the guesswork out of buying new software and hardware products.

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## Give Your Fingers A Break!



# VIP Writer I © III WORD PROCESSOR • SPELLNG CHECKER • PRINT SPOOLER 

## SCREEN DISPLAY OPTIONS

VIP Writer III has a screen of $32,40,64$, or 80 characters wide by 24 lines using the CoCo 3 's hardware display with actual lower case letters. You can choose fore and background colors from up to 64 different hues. Color can be turned ON or OFF for the best possible display using a color or monochrome monitor or TV set. VIP Writer Ill has a built in on-line context sensitive help facility which displays command usage in easy to read colored windows. VIP Writer III also runs at double clock speed!

## TEXT FILE STORAGE

There is a 49 K text buffer and disk or cassette file linking allowing virtually unlimited text space. In addition VIP Writer III is compatible with the RGB Computer Systems HARD DISK.
"...Nearly every feature and option possible to implement on the Color Computer. The design of the program is excellent; the programming is flawless." -The RAINBOW October 1983

## EDITING FEATURES

VIP Writer III has a full featured screen editor which can be used to edit text with lines up to 240 characters long with or without automatic word wrap around. You can select type-over mode or insert mode. There is even an OOPS command to recall a cleared text buffer. Other editing features include: Typeahead, typamatic key repeat and key beep for flawless text entry, end of line bell, full four way cursor control with scrolling, top of textfile, bottom of textfile, page up, page down, top of screen, bottom of screen, beginning of line, end of line, left one word, right one word, DELETE character, to beginning or end of line, word to the left or right, or entire line, INSERT character or line, LOCATE and/or CHANGE or DELETE single or multiple occurrence using wildcards, BLOCK copy, move or delete with up to TEN simultaneous block manipulations, TAB key and programmable tab stops, three PROGRAMMABLE FUNCTIONS to perform tasks such as auto column creation and disk file linking for continuous printing.

## TEXT FORMATTING

VIP Writer III automatically formats your text for you or allows you to format your text in any way you wish. You can change the top, bottom, left or right margin and page length. You can set your text flush left, center or flush right. You can turn right hand justification on or off. You can have headers, footers, page numbers and TWO auxiliary lines which can appear on odd, even or all pages. You can also select the line on which they appear! You can even change the line spacing! All of these parameters can be altered ANYWHERE within your text file.

## TEXT FILE COMPATIBILITY

VIP Writer III creates ASCII text files which are compatible with all other VIP Programs as well as other programs which use ASCII file format. You can use VIP Writer III to create BASIC, assembly, PASCAL or C files. VIP Writer III also allows you to save and load files using DISK or CASSETTE in the case of an emergency. You can even read disk directories, display free space on a disk and rename or kill disk files.

## SD TNTERPRISES

(503) 663-2865 8:30 AM to 5:00 PM PST P. O. Box 1233 Gresham, OR 97030

## PREVIEW PRINT WINDOW

The VIP Writer III features a paper saving format window which allows you to preview your document BEFORE PRINTING IT! You are able to see centered text, margins, page breaks, orphan lines etc. This feature makes hyphenation a snap!

## PRINTING

VIP Writer Ill supports 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 twenty 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 with a 49,000 character buffer 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 III 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. VIP Writer III includes VIP Speller at NO ADDITIONAL COST.

DISK \$79.95
Cassette version does not include VIP Speller. TAPE $\$ 59.95$
VIP Writer owners: Upgrade to the VIP Writer Ill Disk for $\$ 49.95$ or Tape for $\$ 39.95$. Send original product. Include $\$ 3$ shipping.

## VIP WRITER - THE ORIGINAL

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 for 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 colored windows. Double clock speed is not supported. Parallel printer interface is not supported. Print spooler is not available. Hard disk is not supported. Even so, the VIP Writer is a CoCo 1 or 2 owners best choice in word processors. VIP Writer includes VIP Speller at NO ADDITIONAL COST. DISK $\$ 69.95$ Cassette version does not include VIP Speller. TAPE $\$ 49.95$

## VIP SPELLER SPELLING CHECKER

VIP Speller works with ANY ASCII file created by most popular word processors. It 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 create one of your own.

DISK \$34.95
Please add $\$ 3.00$ for shipping and handling. COD orders add an additional $\$ 2.25$. Personal checks allow 3 weeks for delivery. All other orders are shipped the same day.

| 7DFE | 9 F | 88 | 03089 | STX <\$88 | *COLOUR NUMBER QUERY |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7Eø¢ | 8E | 7F93 | 93999 | LDX \#CMESS2 | *get message location |
| 7E93 | BD | 7E9D | ¢31¢ $\varnothing$ | JSR PRINT | *PRINT IT |
| 7E96 | 8E | 95A 9 | ¢311¢ | LDX \#\$95Aめ | *SET CURSOR POSITION FOR RESPON |
| SE |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7E99 | 198E | 7FEC | 9312¢ | LDY \#CTABLE | *POINT Y INTO COLOUR TABLE |
| 7E¢D | C6 | 79 | 93139 | LDB \#\$7¢ | *B HOLDS ASCII VALUE FOR ' $\varnothing$ ' |
| 7E¢F | E7 | 84 | 93140 AGAIN | STB , X | *PRINT B ON SCREEN |
| 7E11 | 86 | 7D | ¢315¢ | LDA \#\$7D | *NOW PRINT AN |
| 7E13 | A7 | 91 | 9316ø | STA 1, X | *'=' ON THE SCREEN |
| 7E15 | BD | 7EA8 | ¢317¢ GETIT | JSR GETKEY | *GO AND WAIT FOR RESPONSE |
| 7 E 18 | $8 \varnothing$ | $3 \varnothing$ | ¢318¢ | SUBA \#\$3¢ | *NOW A SHOULD Have value $\emptyset$-3 |
| 7E1A | 2B | F9 | ¢3199 | BMI GETIT | *IF IT'S NEGATIVE, TRY AGAIN |
| 7E1C | 81 | 97 | ¢329¢ | CMPA \#7 | *IS IT >7? |
| 7E1E | 22 | F5 | 9321¢ | BHI GETIT | *YES, TRY AGAIN |
| 7E2ø | A7 | A $\varnothing$ | 9322ø | STA , Y+ | *OTHERWISE, STORE IT IN 'CTABLE |
| 7E22 | 8B | 78 | 93239 | ADDA \#\$7 ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | *ADD TO GET PROPER SCREEN CHARA |
| CTER |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7E24 | A7 | ¢2 | ¢324¢ | STA 2, X | *PRINT IT ON THE SCREEN |
| 7E26 | 3¢ | 98 | ¢325¢ | LEAX 8, X | *MOVE X TO NEXT RESPONSE LOCATI |
| ON |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7E28 | 5C |  | ¢326¢ | INGB | *INCREMENT COUNTER |
| 7E29 | C1 | 74 | 9327¢ | CMPB \#\$74 | *IS IT LOWER THAN '4'? |
| 7E2B | 25 | E2 | ¢328¢ | BLO AGAIN | *YES, GET NEXT RESPONSE |
| 7E2D | 39 |  | ¢3299 | RTS | *NO, THEN RETURN |
|  |  |  | 93390 * |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ¢331ø *DUMP } \\ & \text { ¢332 } * \end{aligned}$ | UFFERS TO PRIN |  |
| 7E2E | 8D | $6 \varnothing$ | ¢333¢ DUMP¢ | BSR GRAFIX | *GO SEND CONTROL CODES TO PRINT |
| ER |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7E3¢ | 8E | 7B8C | 93349 | LDX \#RBUF | *POINT X TO BEGINNING OF BUFFER |
| 7E33 | A6 | 89 | 93350 DUMP1 | LDA , $\mathrm{X}+$ | *GET NEXT BYTE |
| 7E35 | 7D | 7BEF | ¢3360 | TST ENLRG | *TEST FOR LARGE PICTURE |
| 7E38 | 26 | 99 | ¢337¢ | BNE ENLARG | *YES, THEN ENLARGE DATA |
| 7E3A | BD | A2BF | ¢3389 | JSR \$A2BF | *OTHERWISE SEND A TO PRINTER |
| 7E3D | 8C | 7 BEC | ¢3399 BDUMP | CMPX \#32+BBUF | *END OF BUFFERS? |
| 7E40 | 25 | F1 | 93400 | BLO DUMP1 | *NO, GET NEXT BYTE |
| 7 E 42 | 39 |  | ¢3410 | RTS | *YES, THEN RETURN |
|  |  |  | ¢3429 * |  |  |
|  |  |  | *ROUTINE TO ENLARGE Data |  |  |
|  |  |  | *INTO TWO BITS. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 93460 * | PSHS A |  |
| 7 E 43 | 34 | ¢2 | ENLARG |  | *SAVE BYte to send |
| 7 E 45 | 84 | F¢ | ¢348¢ | ANDA \#240 | *CLEAR RIGHT NIBBLE |
| 7 E 47 | 85 | $1 \varnothing$ | 9349の | BITA \#16 | *TEST BIT 4 |
| 7 E 49 | 27 | ¢2 | ¢3500 | BEQ T32 | *BRANCH IF CLEAR |
| 7E4B | 88 | 13 | 93519 | EORA \#19 | *SET BITS $\varphi, 1$ RESET BIT 4 |
| 7E4D | 85 | $2 \varnothing$ | ¢352ø T32 | BITA \#32 | TEST BIT 5 |
| 7E4F | 27 | 92 | ¢353¢ | BEQ T64 | *BRANCH IF CLEAR |
| 7E51 | 88 | 2C | 9354ø | EORA \#44 | *SET BITS 2,3 RESET BIT 5 |
| 7E53 | 85 | $4 \varnothing$ | ¢3550 T64 | BITA \#64 | *TEST BIT 6 |
| 7E55 | 27 | 92 | ¢356¢ | BEQ T128 | *BRANGH IF CLEAR |
| 7E57 | 88 | 79 | 93579 | EORA \#112 | *SET BITS 4,5 RESET BIT |
| 7E59 | 85 | $8 \varnothing$ | ¢358¢ T128 | BITA \#128 | *TEST BIT 7 |

# OWM-WARE Proven Technology New CoCo 3 Utilities <br> Great for 512 K Systems! From Color Venture and OWL-WARE 

## PRINTER LIGHTNING

A great print spooler which gives you 44 K print buffer from a 128 K CoCo and up to 438 K ( 200 pages!) from a 512 K CoCo . With this spooler you can run a program while you are printing a file. The spooler does not slow down the computer to any noticeable extent while you are running a second program and no lost characters arise. Baud rates selectable. Printer Lightning can reside in memory along with RAMDISK!
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## New For the CoCo 3!

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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.

Sometimes a single sentence in a reader's letter can stimulate an idea for a whole program. Other times, ideas from several different sources synthesize into a single listing. It is really funny how ideas for programs are born.

For this month's program I must admit I felt a little at a loss. Just stop and think of how many programs appear in this column every year. I'm not complaining, mind you, but everyone runs into writer's block eventually. Most of the suggestions I have received in past months have not been practical, and I was hoping for something that would have great educational value. (Yes, I am working on a new game, but it's taking several months to put together.)

Then an idea came from the most unlikely of sources. During my 10 minute homeroom period, a new student came up to me with an assignment sheet he had been given in his science class. The worksheet had a list of sentences for him to decode.

Normally I am opposed to using things like word search puzzles because most of my students have a difficult time reading words forward, let alone backward and upside down. Too often, classroom assignments like these tend to be "time wasters." Still, there was something different about his assignment that made it very interesting.

The sheet he had was made up of sentences in which the spaces between the words had been jumbled to such a degree that it would take some time to figure out exactly what the original

[^7]
## Cany ou deco deth ismes sage?

## Reading and Decoding Skills

## By Fred B. Scerbo Rainbow Contributing Editor

sentence was. The sentence looked sort of like this:

Pla ntsma kefo odb yph otosy nthes is.
When you first see this sentence, you might not understand what's going on. However, if you look closely, you can decode the letters into real words by rearranging the spaces. The sentence above, once decoded, reads: Plants make food by photosynthesis.
From this jumbled sentence came the idea for a whole new program, Jumble, to help youngsters learn while using the CoCo . The program would take a sentence and jumble it. The student would then "un-jumble" the sentence and reenter it into the computer. And users would also have the ability to supply their own sentences in DATA statements in order to create personalized software.
What are the advantages of such a program? Well, first of all, it provides the user with a new and exciting way to review educational material - it's almost like playing a game show. Secondly, a program like this helps to reinforce spelling skills. As I have mentioned in past columns, spelling is a difficult skill to reinforce on a computer. Some of my other programs have dealt with this skill directly; but, as a
rule, most other programs are severely lacking in this area.

## The Program

Devising the subroutines in Jumble to split up the sentences was actually quite easy. Each sentence from the DATA statements is measured for length using the LEN command. A FDR-NEXT loop counts through each character and deletes any spaces. Then another FORNEXT loop randomly inserts spaces back into this new spaceless string.

That was the easy part. Next came a tougher problem. It would not take too much effort simply to use the INPUT or LINEINPUT command to have the user type in a corrected sentence. However, the CoCo displays a 32 -character screen on power-up, and the last thing I wanted was to have the user's text split up on the screen. What was needed was a routine that would let the screen appear to be like a word processor a word-wrap routine.

This part took a little longer than I expected, but the final result was quite satisfying. Using the INKEY\$ command, I wrote a set of commands that allow you to type, backspace and enter just as you do on a word processor; words reaching the end of the screen jump down to the next line. The only thing you are not able to do is move the cursor over the type on the screen. You can only backspace to correct text.

The subroutine is not perfect, however. Because the program is written in basic, it does tend to get a little slower as the statement you type gets longer. If you type too fast, you might get ahead of the program. But this should not be too great a problem, as you will be going rather slowly when you try to decode each sentence. You might consider inserting a high-speed poke in the program, provided you have already saved the program to tape or disk. (Note: Be sure to remember that CoCo 1 and 2 can use PDKKE65495,0 in most cases, while the CoCo 3 can use POKE65497,0. Some CoCos cannot use the high-speed poke when a disk controller is plugged in. When in doubt, leave it out.)

Let's say, for instance, that you want to try the sample sentences I have included in this listing. When the title card comes up on the screen, you may press I for Instructions or Q for Quiz. Many readers have recently requested
that I include an Instructions option, so I figured this was as good a program as any to start with.

After reading the instructions or choosing the quiz, your quiz statements will be selected at random. At various times the screen will read, "Please stand by." This indicates that the program is creating a new jumbled sentence. Once the sentence appears, you may type your response at the bottom of the screen.

If at any point you want to check your progress, press the @ key; and you will be shown our standard score card. You may continue where you left off by pressing C. However, any typing you have done prior to that on a given statement will be lost and the sentence will be rejumbled. (Pressing C after the last problem may confuse the program and give you a blank sentence.)

You may rerun the program by pressing $Y$ or end by pressing $N$. That really sums up the whole program. Jumble is not difficult to use, and it really can be lots of fun. You can actually have two students race to see who gets through all the sentences first, on two different CoCos. (I intentionally left out a timer option as different generations of

CoCos run at different clock speeds, making uniform timing on different CoCos very difficult.)

## Adding Your Own Sentences

You can dump my sentences by typing DEL 1000-4999. But the last line of the program must always be 5000 DATA END.

You can add up to 50 sentences of your own by simply typing them into DATA statements starting in Line 1000. For uniformity, put each sentence in quotation marks - this prevents any problems with commas in your data. Here are samples you might try for younger CoCo users, as the data in my listing is a little bit tougher:

```
1000 DATA "TOM HAS A NEW HAT ."
1010 DATA "SUE TIED HER SHOES."
1020 DATA "SEE TIGER JUMP.
```

You can make the sentences as simple or as complex as you like, and use the program with students from first grade through high school and beyond. The uses are really unlimited - foreign language statements, algebraic expressions or proofs, scientific notes, etc., are all possibilities. Be sure to save your
new listings to tape or disk under different filenames. You can create a large library of customized educational software for your CoCo.

## Many, Many Thanks!

Several months ago I suggested that anyone owning old, unused, dustcollecting CoCos could contact me if they wanted to donate them to a good cause. Since that time (which is actually only two weeks from the time of publication), several very kind people have donated valuable equipment to my special needs students for classroom use. My sincerest thanks go out to Fred Edwards, Paul French and David Brooks. Anyone who has sent equipment since will be acknowledged in future issues.
Once again I will mention that we can still use any old CoCos or disk drives. Anyone who wishes to make such a donation as a tax write-off may contact me at (413) 663-9648 after 9 p.m. (since it is still wrestling season for my team) or contact me at my home address or c/o Drury High School, South Church St., North Adams, MA O1247.

Again, thanks to all of you for your generosity. See you next month.

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The listing: JUMBLE


75 CLS:PRINT@34,"THIS PROGRAM IS DESIGNED TO HELP YOU REVIEW IMPORTANT INFORMATION IN A FUN AND EXCITING WAY.": PRINT@194,"YOU WILL BE GIVEN A S ENTENCE WHICH HAS THE SPACES IN IT JUMBLED AROUND."
$8 \varnothing$ PRINT@322,"YOU MUST RE-TYPE T HE SENTENCE SO THAT IT IS CORR ECT \& MAKES SENSE."
85 PRINT@45ø,"PRESS <ENTER> TO C ONTINUE.";
$9 \varnothing$ IFINKEY\$<>CHR\$(13)THEN9 $\varnothing$
95 CLS:PRINT@34,"HERE IS AN EXAM PLE OF SUCH A SENTENCE:":PR INT@13ø,"T HEC OWWA SST ANDING U P."

Iøø PRINT@194,"YOU WOULD DECODE THIS TO READ:":PRINT@258,"THE CO W WAS STANDING UP."
1ø5 PRINT@322,"PRESS <ENTER> WHE $N$ YOU THINK THAT YOU HAVE THE SENTENCE RIGHT."
11ø PRINT@45ø,"PRESS <ENTER> TO CONTINUE.";
115 IFINKEY\$<>CHR\$ (13)THEN115
$12 \emptyset$ CLS: PRINT@34,"IF YOU DO NOT
GET THE ANSWER CORRECT, YOU W ILL BE GIVEN A CHANCE TO TRY IT AGAIN. YOU MAY CHECK THE SCORECARD BY
@> KEY. YOU MAY THE PROGRAM BY PRESSING THE < THEN RETURN TO PRESSING <C> T - CONTINUE"

125 PRINT@29ø,"BE SURE TO TYPE S LOWLY!": PRINT@354,"PRESS <ENTER> TO BEGIN."
13ø IFINKEY\$<>CHR\$(13)THEN13ø 135 CLSø
$14 \varnothing$ DIMAO (5ø), A\$(5ø),B\$(5ø),NP(5 ø)
145 CLS $\varnothing$ : GOTO18ø
$15 \varnothing \mathrm{D}=\varnothing$
155 IFLEN (J\$) <=27THEN17ø
$16 \varnothing$ FORT=27TOQSTEP-1:IFMID\$ (J\$,T ,1)=" "THEN175

## 165 NEXT

17ø W\$=J\$+C\$:F=LEN(W\$):PRINT@M+D ,W\$;STRING\$ (X-F, 32): RETURN
$175 \mathrm{~W} \$=L E F T \$(J \$, T): C \$=1 ": W \$=W \$+C$ \$:F=LEN (W\$):PRINT@M+D,W\$;STRING\$ (X-F, 32) : C\$=D\$:J\$=S\$+RIGHT\$ (J\$, ( LEN (J\$)) -T) : D=D+32: GOTO155
$18 \varnothing$ FORJ $=1$ TO5 $\varnothing$ : READ A\$ (J):IFA\$ (J ) = "END"THENI9ø
185 NEXTJ
$19 \varnothing$ CLSø: J=Jー1
195 FORI=1TOJ
$2 \emptyset \varnothing A O(I)=R N D(J)$
$2 \emptyset 5 \operatorname{IFNP}(A O(I))=1 T H E N \quad 2 \phi \varnothing$
$21 \varnothing$ NP（AO（I））＝1：NEXTI
215 FORP＝1TOJ
$22 \varnothing$ CLS：PRINT＠232，＂PLEASE STAND $B Y ": A \$=\|": B \$=\| ": R \$=\|": C \$=\| ": D \$=\|$ ＂：S\＄＝＂＂
225 Q\＄＝A\＄（AO（P））：K＝LEN（Q\＄）
$23 \emptyset$ FORN＝1TOK：IFMID\＄（Q\＄，N，I）＝＂＂ THEN24ø
235 A\＄＝A\＄＋MID\＄（Q\＄，N；I）
$24 \varnothing$ NEXTN
$245 \mathrm{~K}=\mathrm{LEN}(\mathrm{Q} \$): \mathrm{B}=\operatorname{LEFT}(\mathrm{A} \$, 3): \operatorname{FOR}$
$\mathrm{N}=4 \mathrm{TOK}$
$25 \emptyset \mathrm{R}=\mathrm{RND}(12):$ IFR＞4THEN26ø
$255 \mathrm{~B} \$=\mathrm{B} \$+{ }^{\prime \prime}$＂
$26 \varnothing$ B\＄＝B\＄＋MID\＄（A\＄，N，I）：NEXTN
265 CLS：PRINT＠35，＂DECODE STATEME
NT NO．＂；P：M＝96：：J\＄＝＂＂＋B\＄：X＝31
：GOSUB15ø
27め M＝289：PRINT＠289，＂$=>$＂+ CHR\＄（12
8）；
$275 \mathrm{X}=29: \mathrm{C} \$=\mathrm{CHR} \$(128): \mathrm{D}=\mathrm{CHR} \$(12$ 8）：$S \$=1$
28ø Y\＄＝INKEY\＄：IFY\＄＝＂＠＂THEN345ELS
EIFY\＄＝CHR\＄（13）THEN3 $\varnothing \varnothing$ ELSEIFY\＄＝CH R\＄（8）THEN29øELSEIFY\＄＝＂＂THEN28ø
285 R\＄＝R\＄＋Y\＄：J\＄＝＂＂＋R\＄：PRINT＠29
1，＂＂＂：GOSUB15 $\quad$ ：PRINT：GOTO28 $\varnothing$
29ø IFLEN（R\＄）＜1THEN28め
$295 \mathrm{M}=289: \mathrm{L}=\mathrm{LEN}(\mathrm{R} \$): \mathrm{R} \$=\mathrm{LEFT}$（R\＄， L－1）：PRINT＠M，＂＂；：J\＄＝＂＂＋R\＄：GOSU B15 0 ：PRINT：GOTO28
$3 \varnothing \varnothing$ IFRS＝Q\＄THEN3ø5ELSE315
$3 \varnothing 5$ PRINT＠48ø，＂YOU ARE ABSOLUT
ELY CORRECT！！＂；
$31 \varnothing \mathrm{CR}=\mathrm{CR}+1$ ：GOTO335
315 PRINT＠48ø，＂SORRY，THAT IS
NOT CORRECT ！${ }^{\prime \prime}$
$32 \emptyset \quad I R=I R+1$
325 X\＄＝INKEY\＄：IFX\＄＝CHR\＄（13）THEN3
3日ELSEIFX\＄＝＂＠＂THEN345ELSE325
$33 \varnothing$ PRINT＠48ø，STRING\＄$(3 \varnothing, 32) ;:$ GO TO28ø
335 X\＄＝INKEY\＄：IFX\＄＝CHR\＄（13）THEN3 4ØELSEIFX\＄＝＂＠＂THEN345ELSE335
$34 \varnothing$ NEXTP
345 CLS：PRINT＠128，＂＂；
$35 \emptyset$ L＝CR＋IR：IF I＝ø THEN L＝1
355 PRINT＂NUMBER CORRECT $="$
CR
$36 \varnothing$ PRINT
365 PRINT＂NUMBER WRONG＝＂ IR
$37 \varnothing$ PRINT：PRINT＂STUDENT SCOR $\mathrm{E}=$＂；INT（CR＊I $\varnothing / L) ; " \% "$
375 PRINT：PRINT＂ANOTHER TRY
（Y／N／C）＂；
38 $W \$=I N K E Y \$:$ IFW\＄＝＂＂THEN $38 \varnothing$
385 IF W\＄＝＂Y＂THEN RUN
$39 \varnothing$ IF W\＄＝＂N＂THEN CLS：END
395 IF W\＄＝＂C＂THEN $22 \varnothing$
$4 \varnothing$ GOTO $38 \varnothing$
$99 \varnothing$ REM ENTER DATA AT LINE Iøøø Iøøø DATA＂FOOD IS AN ESSENTIAL PART OF EVERYONE＇S DAILY LIFE．＂ IøIø DATA＂WATER IS AN EVEN MORE IMPORTANT PART OF A PERSON＇S DA ILY INTAKE．＂
$1 \not 2 \emptyset$ DATA＂YOU COULD GO FOR MORE DAYS WITHOUT FOOD THAN YOU COUL D WITHOUT WATER．＂
$1 \varnothing 3 \varnothing$ DATA＂HUMANS ALSO NEED A CE RTAIN AMOUNT OF SLEEP EACH DAY．＂ $1 \varnothing 4 \varnothing$ DATA＂THE HUMAN BODY MUST B REAK DOWN FOOD BEFORE IT CAN BE ABSORBED．＂
$1 \varnothing 5 \varnothing$ DATA＂MANY PEOPLE BELIEVE T HAT ALL－NATURAL FOODS ARE BETTER FOR YOU．＂
1ø6Ø DATA＂SOME PEOPLE GET VERY UPSET WITH THE CHEMICALS THEY FI ND IN THEIR FOOD．＂
$1 \varnothing 7 \varnothing$ DATA＂GOOD EATING HABITS US UALLY LEAD TO GOOD HEALTH．＂
1ø8ø DATA＂TOO MUCH SUGAR IN YOU R DIET IS NOT GOOD．＂
$1 \emptyset 9 \varnothing$ DATA ${ }^{1} F I B E R$ IS AN IMPORTANT PART OF YOUR DIET，TOO．＂
5øøø DATA END


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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: EDITORS.

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ADVANCED STAR*TRENCH (THE RAINBOW, 7/86)
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4,750 *Stephane Martel, Laval, Quebec

4,475 David Schaller, Clarkston WA
4,300 Jeffrey Warren, Waynesville, NC
3,960 Maurice MacGarvey, Dawson Creek, Mritish Columbia
3,960 Robbi Smith, Helena, HI
ASTRO BLAST (Mark Data)
48,825 *Tony Bacon, Mt. Vernon, IN
BEE ZAPPER (THE RAINBOW, 9/87)
10,500 $\begin{array}{r}\text {,650 Jeff Remick, Warren, MI }\end{array}$
9,650 Benoit Landry, Drummondville, Quebec
9,450 Phillip Holsten, Modesto, CA BIOSPHERE (Radio Shack)

423 *Ken Cikas, Sherman, IL

## BUZZARD BAIT (Tom Mix)

22,931,850 $\quad$ K Skip Taday, Easi Lyme, CT
763,550 Geran Stalker, Rivordalo, GA
187,750 Kerith 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, Amold, MD
157,200 Emmett Kıyser, Napa, CA
CAVE WALKER (Radio Shack)
38, 120 \&Steve Stratton, Norfolk, VA
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)
$27,003,600$ „ Earl Foster, Lynchburg, VA DALLAS QUEST (Radio Shack)
*Brad Wilson, Lithia Springs, GA David and Shirley Johnson, Leicester, NC
Roy Grant, Toledo, OH
Melanie Moor, Flopence, AL
Paul Summers, Orange Park, FL
Douglas Bell, Duncan, OK
Chris Piche, White Rock, British Columbia
Milan Parakh, Fullerton, CA
Andrew Urquhart, Metairie, LA
Steve Zemaitis, Howell, MI
DECATHALON (Spectral Associates)
10,400 *Tom DiVittorio, Glassboro, NJ
7.440 Wayne Hufford, Kincardine, Ontario

7,216 Martin Parada, Arcadia, CA DEFENSE (Spectral Associales)

16,305 *Patrick Martel, Laval, Quebec DEF MOV (THE RAINBOW, 1/87)

43,806 Domingo Martinez, Miami, FL
35,331 David Schaller, Clarkston, WA
31,673 Douglas Becon, Middletown, CT
30,253 Benoit Landry, Drummondville,
25,739 John Weaver, Amsterdam. NY

DEMON ATTACK (imagic)
72,410 $\star$ Glenn Hodgson, Aberdeenshire, Scotiand
67,760 Jim Davis, Sandwich, IL
Upton Thomas, Arnold MD
28,780 Daniel Streidt Cairo, Egy
28,780 Daniel Streidt, Cairo, Egypt
DESERT RIDER (Radio Shack)
80,703 *Thomas Payton, Anderson, SC
62,702 William Currie, Bryans Road, MD
50,797 Patrick Devitt, Lombard, IL
26,125 Ryan Grady, Newbury Park, CA
24,355 Roby Janssen, Clear Lake, IA
DEVIL ASSAULT (TOM Mix)
1,866,100 Stephane Martel, Laval, Quebec
623,550 Dale Krueger, Maple Ridge,
British Columbia
75,000 Blake Cadmus, Reading, PA Benoit Landry, Drummondville, Quebec
Q (THE RAINBOW, 1/87)
DISCRIMINATION (THE RAINBOW, $15 \quad \star$ Patrick Martel, Laval, Quebec
DONPAN (Radio Shack)
$53,100 \quad \star$ Jim Davis, Sandwich, IL
52,600 Eric Olson, Wheaton, IL
DOUBLE BACK (Radio Shack)
172,320 *Richard Winkelbauer, Bronx, NY
136,510 Don Mullis, Delavan, WI
51,470 Betty Mullis, Delavan, WI
50,700 Tristan Terkuc, Richmond, Ontario
34,990 Darren Lowe, White Rock, British
DOWNLAND (Radio Shat
99,980 *Danny Wimatt, Rome, NY
98,985 Karl Gulliford, Summerville, SC
97,740 Stephane Deshaies, Beloeil, Quebeo
89,490 Neil Edge, Williston, FL
77,254 Tom Audas, Fremont, CA
73,346 Jean-Francois Morin, Loretteville, Quebec
70,142 Chris Goodman, BaltImore, MD
68,142 Cooper Valentin, Vavenby, British Columbia
67,721 Keith Yampanis, Jaffrey, NH
62,442 Eddie Lawrence, Pasadena,
55,300 Patrico Gonzalez, Buenos Aires, Argentina Argentina
49,500 Danny Perkins, Clifton Forge, VA
49,441 Kevin Pater, Port Alberni, British Columbia David Brown, New Waterford, Nova Scotia
43,502 Mike Ells, Charlotte, MI
41,896 Antonio Hidalgo, San Jose, Costa Rica
40,360 Jesse Binns, Phoenix, AZ
34,424 Andrea Mayfield, Melbourne, FL
25,148 Michelle Murray, Salem, IN
25,147 Timothy O'Neal, Commerce, TX
22,739 Kyle Sheppard, Fairview, NO
19,708 Clifford Lingle, Overland Park, KS
DRAGON FIRE (Radio Shack)
160,835 *Eric Olson, Wheaton, IL
146,325 Stephane Martel, Laval, Quebec
9,861 Michael Adams, Columbia, SC

9,200 Jesse Cogdell, Wilmington, DE
5,561 Chris Lorenz, Kiester, MN
DRAC (Tom Mix)
104,850 tDon Mullis, Delavan, Wi
ESCAPE 2012 (Computerware)
$202 \star$ Roy Grant, Toledo, OH
199 Milan Parekh, Anaheim, CA
FIRE COPTER (Adventure International)
77,030 *Mike LeBrun, Cornwall, Ontario
56,840 Michael Adams, Columbia, SC
FIRESTORM (THE RAINBOW, 1/86)
22,505 *Chad Presley, Luseland, Saskatchewan
11,250 Stephane Martel, Laval, Quebec
5,680 Kathy Rumpel, Arcadia, WI
3,760 Rick Beovers, Bloomfield, MN
3;505 Blake Cadmus, Reading, PA
GALACTIC ATTACK (Radio Shack)
$26,370 \quad \star$ Jelf Remick, Warren, MI
10,600 Brian Crabtree, College Park, WA
9,930 Daniel Streidt, Cairo, Egypt
GALACTIC FIGHTER (Four Star Software)
153,725 *Michael Heitz, Chicago, IL 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
GALAX ATTACK (Spectral Associatas)
236,350 *Corey Leopold, Nada, TX
28,300 Augusto Voysest, Lima, Peru
GANTELET (Diecom Products)
23,643,720 tGeran Stalker, Rivordato, GA
20,921,490 Randall Edwards, Dunlap, KS
10,222,940 Clinton Morell, Sacramento, CA
10,020,500 Ken Hubbard, Madison, WI
7,493,340 Stirling Dell, Dundalk, Ontario
2,626,950 Jonathon Ross, Pocomoke City, MD
2,512,620 Jason Steele, Pensacola, FL
2,312,640 Rory Kostman, Hershey, NE
2,115,790 Jerry Honigman, Waggoner, IL
2,011,200 Jerry Colbert, Bakersfield, CA
1,245,550 Donald Cathcart, Halifax, Nova Scotia
1,224,190 Jonathan Wanagel, Freeville, NY
GHANA BWANA (Radio Shack)
2,350,750 . Michael Heitz, Chicago, IL
702,520. Joseph Delaney, Augusta, GA
105,820 David Reash, Hadley, PA
GIN CHAMPION (Radio Shack)
1,074 William Ehardt, Darien, IL
GROBOT (Children's Computer Workshop)
$8,090 \quad \pm$ Curt Lebel, Louisville, KY
HITCHHIKER'S GUIDE TO THE GALAXY (Infocom)
400/422 Jeff Holtham, Waterloo, Ontario
400/510 Brad Wilson, Lithia Springs, GA
INTERBANK INCIDENT (Radio Shack)
4,661 *Shara and Chris Euton, Lillburn, GA
IRON FOREST (Dlecom Products)
1,013,100 William Weller, Kailua, HI
JOKER POKER (THE RAINBOW, 3/87)
8,179,710 *Brenda Kim, Athens, OH
2,793,285 Blain Jamieson, Kingston, Ontario
205,239 Paul Dykes, Baton Rouge, LA
$\begin{aligned} 13,377 & \text { Jason Ebbeling, Berkshire, MA } \\ 4,488 & \text { Frankie DiGiovanni, Olney, MD }\end{aligned}$

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JUNIOR＇S REVENGE（Computerware）
2，503，000＊Stephane Martel，Laval，Quebec
257，600 Keith Cohen，Rocky Mount，NC
UNKFOOD（THE RAINBOW，11／84）
25，670＊John Guptill，Columbia，MO 18，650 Daniel Streidt，Cairo，Egypt
$31,000 \quad$＊Wayne Hufford，Kincardine，Ontario
11，600 Jonathon Ross，Pocomoke City，MD
David Darling，Longlac，Ontario
G TUT（TOM Mix）
KORONIS RIFT（Epyx）Lebel，Louisville，KY
186，710＊TO
184，180＊Tony Harbin，Cullman，AL
184，120 John Farrar，Lebanonia，Ontario
74，810 Donaid Cath Lebanon，TN
133，990 Paul Blessing Spring TX KUNG－FU DUDE（Sundog Systems）

32,000 ＊Tony Geitgey，University Park，PA
12，150 Cody Deegan，Fallon，NV
LUNAR RESCUE（THE RAINBOW 8／87）
260,427 ＊Tom Beeker，Gracey，KY
259，493 Cody Deegan，Fallon，NV
246，668 Phillip Holsten，Modesto，CA
175，771 Jim Davis，Sandwich，IL
113，579 Jeff Remick，Warren，MI UNCHTIME（Novasoft）
135，500 $\star$ Robert Ritter，Minneapolis，MN MAGIC OF ZANTH（Computerware）

47 ＊Robert Williams，Yellowknife， Northwest Territory
MEGA－BUG（Radio Shack）
9，016＊Heather Richwalski，Medford，WI
8，199 Eric Melion，Newark，DE
5，528 Douglas Bacon，Middletown，CT MISSION：F－18 ASSAULT（Diecom Producis）
468,750 \＃Karen Jessen，Cleveland，OH

468,750 ＊Karen Jessen，Cleveland， OH
355,570 Stirling Dell，Dundalk，Ontario
318,160 Jeremy Pruski，Sandwich，IL
144，510 Donald Cathcart，Halifax，Nova Scotia 137，920 Mike Grant，Fresno，CA
MOON HOPPER（Computerware）
82，150＊Clifford Lingie，Overland Park，KS 55，270 David Reash，Hadley，PA
MUNCHKIN BLASTER（THE RAINBOW，8／87）
11，950＊Jim Davis，Sandwich，IL
10，420 Gabe Emerson，Baraboo，WI
9，760 Tom Beeker，Gracey，KY
9,080 John Weaver，Amsterdam，NY
9,000 Benoit Landry，Drummondville Quebec
OMNIVERSE（Computerware）
109 ＊Milan Parakh，Anaheim，CA ONE－ON－ONE（Padio Shack）
$1,302-0 \quad \star \bullet$ Thomas Payton，Anderson，SC
1，276－0－Jonathan Dorris，Indianapolis，IN
1，242－0 William Currie，Bryans Road，MD
1，210－0 Gregg Thompson，Chesterfield，VA
1，204－0 Chad Jotinson，Benton，AR
PARAMISSION（THE RAINBOW 5／87） $3,500 \quad \star \mathrm{Jim}$ Davis，Sandwich，IL
PEGASUS AND THE PHANTOM RIDERS（Radio Shack）
329,000 đJoseph Delaney，Augusta，GA
303，100 Mike Grant，Fresno，CA
261，000 Domingo Martinez，Miami，FL
NBALL（Radio Shack）
399，350 $\quad$ Troy
389,463 ＊Troy Stoll，Washington，IN
Thomas Payton，Anderson，SC
213， 1400 Patrick Martel，Laval，Quebec
Thomas Payton，Anderson，SC PITSTOP II（Epyx）

54 太Rusty Breitbach，Rickardsville，IA
$\star$ Jefi Coburn，Easion，PA
$\star$ Waiter Hearne，Pensacola，FL
－Thomas Payton，Anderson，SC
＊Jefi Szczerba，Sturtevant，WI
＊Sean Noonan，Green Bay，WI
＊Brad Wilson，Lithia Springs，GA
Christian Grenier，Valleytieid，Quebec

## 49 Randy Venable，Coal City，WV

14 Eric Mellon，Nowark，DE Laundre Clemon，Sacramento，CA
POLARIS（Radio Shack）
919，085 $\star$ Clinton Terry，Tofonto，ontarto POLTERGEIST（Radio Shack）

4，855 $\star$ Derren Lowe，White Rock，Eritish Columbia
POOYAN（Datasoft）
34，000＊Ken Cikas，Sherman，LL POPCORN（Radio Shack）

94，470＊Patrick Martel，Laval，Quebec
44，010 Kevin Pater，Port Alberni，British Coiumbla
25，850 Matthew Leitman，Beaconstield， Quebec
16，720 Michael Bacon，Mt．Vernon，IN PYRAMID（Radio Shack）
220 大Jason Ebbeling，Berkshire，MA PYRAMID 2000 （Radio Shack）

220 \＃Darren King，Yorkton，Saskatchewan
100 Peter Antonacopoulos，Toa Baja， Puento Rico
PYRAMIX（Colorventure）
17，170 $\star$ Janet Kim，Pinckneyville，IL QUIX（Tom Mix）
8，407，772 $\quad$ John Haldane，Tempe，AZ
1，404，000 Curtis Goodson，Sao Paulo，Brazil
1，201，363 Milan Parekh，Anaheim，CA
1，003，104 Elisa Goodson，Sao Paulo，Erazil
326，192 Martin Parada，Arcadia，CA
RADIO BALL（Radio Shack）
399，999＊Eric Mellon，Newark，DE
RESCUE ON FRACTALUS（Epyx）
288，084＊Donald Cathcart，Halifax，Nova Scotia
270，000 Russell Johnson，Sarnia，Ontario
190，915 Leon Beggs，Bellingham，WA
167，947 Roger Smith，High Prairie，Alberta
148，932 Mike LeBrun，Cornwall，Ontario
RETURN OF JUNIOR＇S REVENGE（Colorware）
1，792，800＊Chad Presley，Luseland，
Saskatchewan
RETURN OF THE JET－1（ThunderVision）
309，250＊Melody Webb，Lakeport，CA ROGUE（Epyx）

43，222 Hans Lutenegger，Madison，IA
27，542 Melanie Lapoint，Fitchburg，MA
21，682 Faul Blessing，Spring，TX
17，851 Yvan Langlois，Laval，Quebec
8.812 Allan Houk，San Diego，CA

SAILOR MAN（TOM Mix）
1．019，200 Gabriel Assel，Cameron，MO
341,800 Jason Clough，Houston，TX
332,600 Jeremy Carier，Spring Lake Park，MN
287，200 Patrick Devitt，Lombard，IL
SANDS OF EGYPT（Radio Shack）
$\star$ Tristan Terkuc，Richmond，Ontario
Edward Rocha，Cobleskill，NY
Roy Grant，Toledo，OH
Neil Haupt，Elyria，OH
John Lente，Austin．TX
SAUCER DEFENSE（THE RAINBOW，4／87）
4，000＊Frankie DiGiovanni，Olney，MD
SHAMUS（Radlo Shack）
16，410 $\quad$ Steve Stratton，Norfolk，VA
SHOOTN RANGE（THE RAINBOW，8／87）
13，794 \＆Phillip Holsten，Modesto，CA
5，998 Richard Winkelbauer，Bronx，NY
5，433 Benoit Landry，Drummondville， Quebec
SPACE ASsAULT（Radio Shack）
$13,110 \quad \star$ Jeff Remick，Warren，MI
6，200 John Weaver，Amsterdam，NY
SPEED RACER（Mich Tron）
81,020 Whayne Hufford，Kincardine，Ontario SPEEDSTER（THE RAINBOW 8／87）

32，110 末Lisa Williamson，Watauga，TX
26，190 Melissa Clayton，Hoosick Falls，NY
22，750 Benoit Landry，Drummondville， Quenoit Land
Sara Mittelstaedt，Kiel，WI
10，500 Sara Mitte＇staedt，Kiel，WI
STRATEGY FOOTBALL（THE RAINBOW，8／83）
163－0＊Michael Heitz，Chicago，IL

STORM（Computerware）
113,315 ＊Tony Bacon，Mi．Vernon，IN 69，645 Michael Bacon，Mt．Vernon，in SUCCESS MANSION（THE RAINBOW， $1 / 87$ ）

13／13 $\quad$ Dave Allessi，Isolin， NJ
SUPER ROOTER（THE RAINBOW，5／86）
15，180＊Richard Donnell，Penns Grove，NJ
11，090 Fradarick Lajoie，Nova Scotia， Fanada
Canada
3，910 Daniel Bradford，Birmingham，AL TEMPLE OF ROW（Radio Shack）
$303,600 \quad$＊Tim Hennon，Highiand，IN
138，400 Gary Budzak，Wasterville，OH
125，200 Michelle Murray；Salem，in
THEXDER（Sierra On－Line）
195，000 あEmmett Keyser，Napa，CA 192，600．Frankie DiGiovanni，Olney，MD TREASURE QUEST（THE RAINBOW，11／86）

29，340＊Matthew Smith，Courtenay，British Columbia
TREKBOER（Mark Data）
132 Matthew Fumich，Munford，TN
123 Roy Grant，Toledo，OH
TUTS TUMB（Mark Data）
118，720＊Reina Roy，Carleton，Quebec
$74,780 \quad$ 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 あTony Harbin，Culiman，AL
2，032＊Edward Rocha，Cobleskill，NY
2，008 ：Philip Puffinburger，Winchester，VA
1，995 Denise Rowan，Minneapolis，MN
1,991 Ryan Grady，Newbury Park，CA
1，888 Randall Edwards，Dunlap，KS
1,975 Bernard Florence，Croydon，Australia
1，951 Gary Haggard，Cedar Hill，TX
VICIOUS VIC（THE RAINBOW，7／86）
18,813 ＊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，N
THE VORTEX FACTOR（Mark Data）
100／276＊Tommy Crouser，Dunbar，WV
100／483 Rick \＆Brenda Stump． Laureidale，PA
210：Paul Maxwell，Vancouver British Columbla
WARP FACTOR X（Prickly－Pear）
10，577，051＊Doug Lute，Clymer，PA
WISHBRINGER（Intocom）
400／201＊Brad Wilson，Lithia Springs，GA
WRESTLE WANIAC（Diecom）
956,971 ＊Marc Reiter，Cincinnati，OH
546，315 Louis Bouchard，Gatineau，Quebec
45，483 Tony Bacon，Mt：Vernon，iN
42，105 David Brown．New Waterford，Nova
39，086 Scotia
blly Helmick，Independence，KY
AKSUND（Elite Soltware）
357，550＊Martin Parada，Arcadia，CA
268，350 Tony Bacon，Mt．Vernon，iN
44．900 Michael Adams，Columbia，SC
39，950 Walter Hearne，Pensacola，FL
ZAXXON（Datasolt）
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，LA
253,400 Bob Dewitt，Blue island，IL
170，600 Matthew Yarrows，East Hampton，MA
163，700 Daniel Bradford，Birmingham，AL
137，200 Upton Thomas，Arnold，MD
112，000 Ken Cikas，Sherman，IL

## ZONERUNNER（Radio Shack）

65，535 $\star$ Donald Cathcart，Hallfax，Nova Scotia
ZONX（THE RAINBOW，10／85）
6,500 －Daniel Streidt，Cairo，Egypt
ZUES（Aardvark）
3，360 Wartin Kertz，Forrest Cly，AF

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## 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:

- Greg Fields: To get the scepter in Sands of Egypt, you must get the dates and feed them to the camel. Examine the carving on the statue and oil the scepter, then pull the scepter.
- Rick Moore: To get down the ladder in Dallas Quest, you must put all the items in the knapsack and type DROP SACK. After you drop the sack, get the flashlight and type CLIM日 LADDER, LIGHT LIGHT and DROP LIEHT. After you drop the light, go back to the store and get your sack.
- Brian Hill: To get the torch in Sands of Egypt, first you go back to the base of the cliff and go south twice.

In Sands of Egypt, I cannot find a way to get the palm fronds. I also do not understand where 1 can find the ax. What is the ax used for?

In Dallas Quest, I am in the cave after you wave the ring to the cannibals. How do I get out?
In White Fire of Eternity, I am in the Shrine of Sorts. How do I get the pick? How do I open the box?

Mike Duvall Zanesville, OH

- Robert Johnston: After you drug the first spider in Trekboer type GET SPIDER, then put the spider in the room where the plant is. Type GET PLANT and leave the room. Press the button; this should take care of the second spider.
- Phil Derksen: In Planetfall, to get the key, try using the bar. It's "magnetic."

How do you get past the stone gargoyle in Raaka-Tu? How do you get past the rug? Is there any way past the gates on the west wall? Are there any other secret passages other than under the altar? What do I do when I leave the secret passage under the altar?

Jim Price
Penetanguishene, Ontario
Scoreboard:
In Dungeons of Daggorath, the fastest
way to get your shots in is to have your sword in your left hand. That way, you can put your left index finger on the $A$ key, your right thumb on the space bar, your right index finger on the L key and your right middle finger on the ENTER key. Now you can "roll" your hands and fill the buffer up with "AL," short for "Attack Left." Once you have the ring on the first level, type I FIRE to get the power of it. Then save it for Level 2.

How do you get ice out of rime? What exactly is the strategy to get the wizard's image on level three and what do the Wraiths and Galdrogs sound and look like?

James Wilcox
Rockland, ME

## Scoreboard:

l have killed the wizard's image in Dungeons of Daggorath, and after that I'm transported to the fourth level with the things I had in my hands and the torch I'm using. Everything else disappears. The wizard's image also leaves a scroll. How do I get all my stuff back and the scroll?

Mark Fernandez
N. Dartmouth, MA

## Scoreboard:

In Dungeons of Daggorath, on Level 2, how do you kill the evil knight and how do you get to all six levels? Can you climb up the ladder or can you just climb down? How do you use the rings?

Mike Walter
Wilmington, NC

## Scoreboard:

In Sands of Egypt, to get the magnifier you must go south from the bottom of the cliff and dig. How do I get the torch and the container? How do I get the palm fronds?

Joe Marinez
Pullman, WA

## Scoreboard:

In Dallas Quest, to get by the natives, type WAVE RING. Once you've killed the spider, put the ring in the statue's eye and something will fall out of the statue's mouth.

In Pyramid, where is the sarcophagus? In Shenanigans, where is the pocket knife? In Sands of Egypt, where is the torch?

Jaan Laansoo
Barrie, Ontario

## Scoreboard:

In Dallas Quest, how do you get past the dinghy boat and get on it? When you do get past it, what do you do?

In One-On-One, how do you shatter the backboard and get three points?

Stephen Wallis
Beverly, MA

## Scoreboard:

In Sea Quest, supposedly you have to go east from the stairs, dig and get the mirror. But when I try to dig, it says, "With my hands? Surely you jest!"

In Calixio Island, when you get to a place with the tombstone and pagan idol, what do you do? What do you do when you get back to shore where the shack is?

In Black Sanctum, how do you know when the computer will all of a sudden take you to a strange place where your body feels paralyzed? What is the use of the woman's hair?

Timothy Bishop
Jacksonville, FL

## Scoreboard:

In Pyramid 2000, water the plant and climb it. I read in "Scoreboard Pointers" that the scepter bridges a gap. Where is this gap? Where is the mummy's treasure chest?

In Escape 2012, how do you get out of the alien base and how do you build the bomb?

In Sam Sleuth P.I., how do you solve the bank robbery?

Philip Manwarren
Harrington, ME

## Scoreboard:

In Pyramid 2000, how do you give the little plant water?
In Madness and the Minotaur, how do you get the magic sword, spell book, truth or light ring?

Joe Szewczyk
Eagle River, WI

## 

## Scoreboard:

In Robot Odyssey, how do you get the ticket needed to get to the next level?

In Wild West, how do you dynamite without blowing yourself up?

In Treasure of the Aztecs, how do you get the rod out of the hut without getting speared?

In Escape 2012, how do you get past the guard droid?

Chad Presley
Luseland, Saskatchewan

## Scoreboard:

To get past the bugblatter beast in Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy, get the stone, put the towel on your head, carve Arthur Dent in the memorial and remove the towel.

In Zork I, the scepter will turn the rainbow into stairs.

In Planetfall, where is the radiation suit, and what do you do to the mural?

Ray Knoch
Lawson, MO

## Scoreboard:

In Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy, how do you kill the bugblatter beast of Traal, and how do you get past the screening door?

Richard Hawley
Honolulu, HI
Scoreboard:
In the Interbank Incident, I have found both keys, the rope, the computer, the disk, the cartridge, the transmitter and pipe, and the code book. But what do I do now?

Nick Rocco
Throop, PA
Scoreboard:
In Vortex Factor, how do I find the cartridge that takes me to London? How do I open the safe behind the calendar and how do 1 open the north doors? I have the red, yellow, pink and white cartridges.

Matt Buffalow
Walla Walla, WA
Scoreboard:
In Raaka-Tu, how do I get past the rug with the spiked pit?

Benoit St-Jean Gatineau, Quebec

## Scoreboard:

In Raaka-Tu, I cannot get by the gargoyle. I have found the coin, food, sword and the ring.

Troy Ferguson
Dease Lake, British Columbia
Scoreboard:
In Madness and the Minotaur, going south is the direction that almost always
leads to the maze, but is not the only direction that leads to the maze.

In Rogue, don't drink two potions of Haste Self in succession because a flaw in the game will cause the computer to lock up and you'll lose your game.

In The Magic of Zanth, how do you open the bottle?
In Raaka-Tu, what do you do after you've killed the gargoyle and the snake and found the secret passage that leads back to the outside of the temple?

Steve Moore
Ontario, CA

## Scoreboard:

In Shenanigans, to get to the clover field, you must go to where the unicorn horn is. Go east until you see "Obvious exits are: north, south, east, west." Type EAST and you will be in the clover field.
In Sea Quest, to find the last treasure, go where the deflated balloon is and go east. When you have all your treasures, go to your cave and drop them.
In Raaka-Tu, how do you get over the rug and where do you finish this Adventure?

Benoit St-Jean
Gatineau, Quebec

## Scoreboard:

In Shenanigans, how do you get past the ravine in the cave?

Andrew Bryan
Springhill, Nova Scotia

## Scoreboard:

In Gates of Delirium, how do I get to the Shrines and where can I find people to join my party? What's in the dungeons?

Dan Breault
Chicopee, MA
Scoreboard:
How do you get past Chamber 8 in Downland without getting killed on the rope at the top of the screen?

Jim Barkel
Zeeland, MI

## Scoreboard:

I can't get into the tunnel in Black Beard's Island. I know that you go up to the cliff and type MOVE SIGN and it reveals a hidden tunnel, but how do you get into the tunnel?

Keith Janas
Kitwanga, British Columbia

## Scoreboard:

After I deactivate the laser bars in Escape 20I2, I cannot seem to get past the guard. I type HELP, but that doesn't work.

Will Patterson
Jacksonville, FL

## Scoreboard:

In Double Back, to get the most amount of available points, let the moving objects, such as the magnets, move around the board until they build into one object. Then, circle them all at once. This will double the score for each object there.

Don Mullis
Delavan, WI
Scoreboard:
In Gold Runner, how do you get past Level 19? I have yet to find a way to collect the gold in the center block wall and then get out!

## Monte Napper

Houston, TX

## Scoreboard:

To all Caladuril Flame of Light players:

More thorough research into the chronicles scribed at the time of Jayen Tarinson and his adventures revealed two enigmatic verses apparently written by previous foes of Silmnoleh, Darker Lord of Fire.
The first pertains to "playces undergrounde," and reads as follows:

You're stuck at a door, too bad!
Your're stuck at a door, too right!
But don't you give up too soon,
There may be illusion, to right!
The second was found, we have discovered, scrawled on the wall of an iron castle:

Drop it near the dimmering depths.
You'll need it if you pass the steps.
But you can't take it when you go,
That wooden shield that aids you so.
Our own research has failed to reveal the meanings of these two verses; we publish them here in the hope they will aid other, braver Adventurers.

Jeff Noyle
Dave Triggerson
Georgetown. Ontario

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

For greater convenience, "Scoreboard Pointers" and requests for assistance may also be sent to us through the MAIL section of our Delphi CoCoSIG. From the CoCo SIG $>$ prompt, pick MAIL, then type SEND and address to: EDITORS. Be sure to include your complete name and address.

Last month, we had a lot of fun with Lo-Res graphics borders. It was an enjoyable session. For an encore, I decided to continue our exploratory trip to see where this extended lesson would lead us.

From past experience, I know that the trail will peter out and we will get mired down in a CoCo swamp that has oodles of dead ends. The fun is in the journey and the computer flora and fauna that we check out along the way.

We pretended we were a bunch of CoConauts, beginning our safari through the tangle of BASIC jungle lore. Now that we are veteran bordermakers, load MARQUEE1, which last month you were invited to save.

The first idea perking away is of a double border. How to proceed? Start with a second row at the top. Type this line:

> 71 'FOR H=2 TO 61 STEP2: SET $(H, 2, C):$ NEXTH

Note the temporary masking REM (').
Because a border exists around the perimeter of our screen (that is, two graphics units wide), instead of starting at $H=0$, we begin at $H=2$. Instead of ending at $H=62$, we allow for the right side border and stop at $H=61$. Since we used two vertical units, 0 and 1 , for the top row, we type $V=2$.

H has shrunk two units at each side and $V$ is pushed down two units. By now, you must have a sneaking suspicion that each graphics square is really a 2-by-2 square. Run. It is evident that the lines we called forth display one colored space and one blank (black) space, racing around the perimeter. The other two spaces, on the second row, are also blank, creating the illusion of a solid, inner border.

As an aside, to fill the first two lines of the top border, we require a nested loop. Rekey Line 70 and run:

```
70 FOR H=0 TO 63:FOR V=0 TO
1:SET(H,V,B):NEXTV,H
```

The inner loop is gone through first, then the outer loop: $\mathrm{H}=0, \mathrm{~V}=0 ; \mathrm{H}=0, \mathrm{~V}$

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

## When you're bogged down in the CoCo marshes . . .

# Swamp Think 

## By Joseph Kolar Rainbow Contributing Editor

$=1 ; H=1, V=0: H=1 ; V=1 \ldots H=63$, $V=0 ; H=63 ; V=1$. Run it again and watch it evolve. In the next part of the multiple-line statement, $V$ is executed first. It is separated from H , the outer loop, by a comma. Rekey Line 70:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 70 FOR H=0 TO 63:SET }(H, 0,8): \\
& \text { NEXTH:FOR V=0 TO } 63: \operatorname{SET}(H, \\
& 1,8): \text { NEXTH }
\end{aligned}
$$

Run. Study it and you will see both orange lines become one husky one. Rekey Line 60 for a third way:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 70 \text { FORH }=0 \text { TOG3:SET }(H, 0,8): \text { SET } \\
& (H, 1,8): \text { NEXTH }
\end{aligned}
$$

Run the program. To be honest, each method is as good as the next. Which system you select depends on the perspective you bring to CoColand.

Keep this information on tap. We don't want to pack it on at this stage of the journey. However, we may be looking for it later.

Restore the original Line 70:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 70 FOR H=OT063:STEP2:SET }(H, \\
& 0, C): \text { NEXTH }
\end{aligned}
$$

Edit Line 71 to get rid of the REM marker ('). Enter EDIT 71 , press D (for Delete), then press ENTER. The line is now active! Run to see its effect.

Now, to get the inner, right side border segment doped out, we know
that we can work on $H=61$, and the vertical column can begin at $V=2$ and end at $v=29$. The $v$ length has shrunk at both ends. Enter this line and run:

## 81 FOR $V=2 T \square 295 T E P 2: S E T(61$, V,C): NEXTV

Compare the paired lines, lines 70 and 71 and 80 and 81 . This should suggest what shape Line 91 should take:

> 91 FORH=61TO2 STEP-2:SET $(H$, $29, C+1):$ NEXTH

Run, and note that $\mathrm{C}+1$ was utilized to change colors.

At this point, create a suitable Line 101. Check listing TRIPLE for my version. Run.

My mind is intrigued with a third inner border. But, enough of two rows of colored light bulbs. I want the inner row to be a moving, colored neon tube.

Refer to TRIPLE, lines 72, 82, 92 and 102. Again, the FOR lines are compressed by two more units at each end. The other end decreases or increases by two, depending on the direction traveled. We are using STEP-1 when the FDR value is decreasing as it is executed. It is omitted in the ascending FOR values because STEP+1 (STEP1) is the default mode. If it makes more sense to you, be my guest, and include it in lines 72 and 82.

Key in the four lines and run.
A lot of jungle paths are tempting me. What about a STEP-3 variant? How about an outside STEP-1 border? How about a convoluted square working to the center of the screen? (Save TRIPLE now.)

Now convert the outer border, lines $70,80,90$ and 100 , so that they sandwich the light bulbs (middle row). Merely edit each of the four lines to STEP1 or STEP-1. For example, enter EDITフ0 and press the space bar until the cursor is over the 2 of STEP2. Maybe we ought to make the third variable, denoting color, agree in the neon lines ( $C$ and $C$ or $\mathrm{C}+1$ and $\mathrm{C}+1$ ). Run.

This variant is OK, but it lacks pizazz. What if we checked the neon lines and made all $\mathrm{C}+1$ variables into C variables? Run when ready. This version doesn't do anything for me.

Try this: Rekey Line 65 as 65 FOR $\mathrm{C}=1$ $\operatorname{TORND}(8)$ and run. This will run itself
out and display a fairly well-balanced, colored border. Line 65 could be written like this and produce the same result: 65 FOR C=RND(1) to $\operatorname{RND}(8)$. Run the program.

Stop as you work along with me and save anything that suits your fancy. At this stage, I am changing Line 0 to 0 $-<$ TRIPLEA $>$ and making a copy before I get lost.

Another trail to explore is that of making the light bulb row circulate in the opposite, counterclockwise direction. This involves lines 71, 81, 91 and 101. The FOR part of the line must be reversed, STEP+2 changed to STEP-2, and STEP-2 changed to STEP+2.

Restore Line 65 as 65 FOR $C=1$ TOB and run. Something is wrong! Now add the "title line" 0 "WACKY and save the program as WACKY, if you like. Can you see where I wandered down the primrose path?
I had to camp out in this dismal swampland and work out proper lines 71,81, 91 and 101: Merely change Line 81 to 101 and 101 to 81 . Change $C+1$ to C in lines 81 and 91. All the color-set values will be the same. Line 66 should now be inoperative. Mask it and run to see if this is true. The program goes into a dizzying perpetual loop when it hits orange, Color 8 . As it stands, the display is no earth-shatterer.

For variety, let's turn the outer border into a light bulb border. Change the four 1 s to 2 s in the STEP, lines 70,80 , 90 and 100 . Run. This, too, poops out with an orange border.

Suppose the outer border were STEP3 or +3 ? Try it! Run it! Give it a title line: 0 WÀCKY'A.

You can put these few programs into perpetual color recycling.

Edit Line 200 by entering EDIT200. Press X to jump to the end of the line, then backspace three characters. Type

65, press ENTER, and run. Easier still, rekey Line 200 as 200 GOTO 65 and run.

What if the light bulb (middle row) were changed to a neon sign and the inner one changed to a STEP 3 to complement the outside row?

First, change the four STEP2 or -2 commands in lines 71,81,91 and 101 to STEP +1 or -1 , and run. That's not too bad - do you see how I am getting more and more ideas and am sidetracked from exploring other paths pregnant with possibilities?

Remember that routine with a double, solid orange row that we set aside as boring? What if we set the outer border to a nice wide band of living color?

Enter EDITフO and press the space bar until the cursor is over the 5 in STEP. Type 5D (to delete STEP and the space), press I (for Insert) and type :FOR $V=0 T 01:$. Press a shifted up arrow to get out of the Insert mode, and advance the space bar until the cursor is over the C. Press C (for Change) and replace the letter by pressing V. Then press the space bar until the cursor is over the final $H$. Press I, type $V_{0}$, press Enter and run.

Edit Line 80 by entering EDITBO. Advance the space bar until the cursor is over the $S$ in STEP. Type $6 D$ (to delete six characters) and press I (for Insert). Type : FOR H=62 to 63 and press a shifted up arrow to get out of the Insert mode. Advance the space bar until the cursor is over the 6 in 63. Press $D$ (for Delete), C (for Change) and H , and advance the space bar until the cursor is over the final $V$. Press I, type $H$, press ENTER and run.

At this point, it begins to dawn on me that it might be wiser to execute the outer frame completely, then the middle frame and, finally, the inner frame.

I leave it to you to edit lines 90 and
100. This is designed to give you muchneeded practice. Unmask Line 65 (remove the REM marker). Finally, change $C$ to $C+1$ in lines $70,80,90$ and 100 . In the unlikely event that you get hung up, refer to listing WACKY日.

On one of my meandering treks, I modified TRIPLE. See TRIPLEA. This has two rows of light bulbs with an inner neon sign. Compare each triplet (lines 70 to 72,80 to 82 , etc.). Can you spot the camouflaged changes? Note that the numeral variable in the SET statement in lines 72 and 102 was a 5 instead of the expected 4 ; in Line 82,58 instead of 59; and in Line 92, 26 instead of 27. This gives a colored (as opposed to black) inner border segment. Why is this so?

I am dead-ending in cul-de-sacs on all trails that intrigued me. However, I want to try to make a convoluted STEP2;STEP-2 border that ends up in the middle of the screen. I will start you off on this insane race to nowhere.

In listing TRIPLE1, delete some lines by typing the following: DEL71-72, DELB1-82, DEL91-92 and DEL101102. Run.

Edit Line 100, advancing the space bar until the cursor is over the first 0 . Press C, type 2, press ENTER, and run. Enter RENUM 400,110,10 to renumber the lines, and add these lines:

```
```

110 FDR H=2 TO 61 STEP2:SET

```
```

110 FDR H=2 TO 61 STEP2:SET
(H,2,C):NEXTH
(H,2,C):NEXTH
120 FOR V=2 TO 29 STEP2:SET
120 FOR V=2 TO 29 STEP2:SET
(59,V,C):NEXTV
(59,V,C):NEXTV
130 FOR H=59 TO 2 STEP-2:SET
130 FOR H=59 TO 2 STEP-2:SET
(H,29,C):NEXTH
(H,29,C):NEXTH
140 FOR V=27 TO 4 STEP-2:SET
140 FOR V=27 TO 4 STEP-2:SET
(4,V,C):NEXTV
(4,V,C):NEXTV
150 FOR H=4 TO 49 STEP2:SET
150 FOR H=4 TO 49 STEP2:SET
(H,4,C) =NEXTH

```
```

(H,4,C) =NEXTH

```
```

and so forth.
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See Us On DELPHI

If you want to see the imperfect program I created, key in SEASHELL. It has minor flaws; however, since we stumble over exposed roots now and then in our zealous explorations, we exhibit this prize spiral shell, flaws and all.

This is too bizarre for me. I checked all the lines from 70 to 370 and yanked out all the +1 s from $\mathrm{C}+1$ variables so that only one color would make its debut at a time. The central area is disturbing, due to the black area. Luckily, the ol' legend was intact. Add these lines and run:

## 251 NEXTC <br> 252 GOT065

Examine the specimen carefully and you will see that there are four light bulbs on the left side and five on the right, zipping around the legend.
Nothing can be satisfactorily adjusted in the rows five above and six below the light bulbs. To maintain the integrity of the three-line title, we must live with this sad state of affairs.
Can we support our legend by including Line 260 into CoCo's mindless race around the legend? We will never find out unless we try it.

Enter LIST-270 and DEL251-252 and 261 NEXTC:GOT065 and run. Perfect! Now all that is required is to condense the three-text line legend one character-width, and thereby create a left green margin.

Enter LIST-60. Use the Edit mode to raise the TAB value by 1 in lines 30,50 and 60 . Run. Isn't that better? It is time to extract the three periods from the same lines. Do so, with Edit, and run.

Enter EDIT 0 and advance the space bar two spaces. Press H (for Hack) to chop off the title, type RACE and press ENTER. Enter LIST-70 to display the listing up to Line 70 . Line 66 must go, as it isn't saying anything to CoCo. Enter DEL66 and run. Save your modification as RACE.

Note that unnecessary lines, 270 out, were not deleted. It costs nothing to include them in your save - and, who knows, we may want them later. With similar logic, rather than delete unused lines, you could consider making them passive with a REM marker. For the newcomer, this may be somewhat confusing. But as you get more time behind the keyboard, you will use REM religiously.

There are many, many ideas to investigate, and you will want to continue to wade through the swamp of the unknown, seeking more variants. I can think of many more.

Each mind is unique. You must have made many discoveries if you put forth the effort last month to explore on your own. If you did, note that a lot of jungle trails and variants you discovered are unlike the ones I found lurking in the dark recesses of my mind. That is as it should be!

As it is, there are so many vine-strewn
paths concealing fine variant programs, that you are urged to have RACE handy to continue our super-extended lesson in our next tutorial.

But, this is your day! Keep probing and you will add to your ever-increasing cache of knowledge and amuse yourself, to boot. And if you are running RACE, watch entranced as CoCo breathlessly scoots around the three-liner.

We have been bogged down in the very beginning of BASIC, using very few commands and statements. Even so, you have inspired me to create some neat graphics titles. I hope I have given you a slight push to explore more pathways. Consider how far we have advanced. Just last month we began by creating a blank PRINT line. You have progressed far, but not without setbacks. You have seen that we have barely cleared a small path in the LoRes part of BASIC. If we diligently pursue all of our ideas, will we ever get out of Color basic? So far, we have used only the EDIT command from Extended Color basic.

Next month, we will continue on our bogged-down swamp search. If you are confused with some facets of EDI T, refer to your manual, but rest assured that we shall provide more examples to give you lots of hands-on practice. Join me as we delve deeper into the swamp and seek out creative ideas. Even if we don't find the fountain of youth, we will have found a veritable fountain of valuable CoCo knowledge.

Listing 1:

```
\emptyset '<TRIPLE>
1\varnothing CLS
2\emptyset FOR X=1 TO 5:PRINT:NEXTX
3\emptyset PRINTTAB(9)"DOCHITA D. MAY"
4\varnothing PRINT
5\emptyset PRINTTAB(7)"51\varnothing HIGHLANDS AVE
."
6\emptyset PRINT:PRINTTAB(5)"INVERNESS,
FL., 32652"
65 FOR C=1 TO 8
6 6 ~ I F ~ C + 1 = 9 ~ T H E N ~ C = 1 ~
7\varnothing FOR H=\emptyset TO 63STEP2:SET (H, },\textrm{C}
:NEXTH
71 FOR H=2 TO 61 STEP2:SET(H,2,C
+1):NEXTH
72 FOR H=4 TO 59:SET(H,4,C):NEXT
H
8\emptyset FOR V=\varnothing TO 31STEP+2:SET(63,V,
C+1):NEXTV
81 FOR V=2 TO 29STEP2:SET(61,V,C
):NEXTV
82 FOR V=4 TO 27:SET(59,V,C):NEX
```

TV
9ø FOR H=63 TO ø STEP-2:SET (H,31 , C) : NEXTH
91 FOR H=61 TO 2 STEP-2:SET (H,29 , C+1): NEXTH
92 FOR H=59 TO 4STEP-1:SET (H,27, C) : NEXTH
$1 \varnothing \varnothing$ FOR V=31 TO $\varnothing$ STEP-2:SET( $\varnothing, V$ , C+1): NEXTV
1ø1 FOR V=29 TO 2 STEP-2:SET(2,V ,C): NEXTV
1ø2 FOR V=27 TO 4STEP-I:SET(4,V, C) : NEXTV
$11 \varnothing$ NEXTC $2 \not \varnothing \varnothing$ GOTO2øø

## Listing 2:

$\varnothing 1<T R I P L E A>$
$1 \varnothing$ CLS
2ø FOR X=1 TO 5:PRINT:NEXTX
$3 \varnothing$ PRINTTAB(9)"DOCHITA D. MAY"
$4 \varnothing$ PRINT
$5 \varnothing$ PRINTTAB(7)"51ø HIGHLANDS AVE ."
6ø PRINT:PRINTTAB(5)"INVERNESS, FL., 32652"
65 FOR C=RND(1) TO RND (8)
66 IF C+l=9. THEN C=1
$7 \varnothing$ FOR H=ø TO 63STEPI:SET $(H, \varnothing, C)$ : NEXTH
71 FOR H=2 TO 61 STEP2:SET(H, 2,C +1): NEXTH
72 FOR H=4 TO 59:SET (H,4,C):NEXT H
$8 \emptyset$ FOR V=ø TO 31STEP+1: SET (63,V,
C) : NEXTV

81 FOR V=2 TO 29STEP2:SET (6I,V,C ): NEXTV
82 FOR V=4 TO $27: \operatorname{SET}(59, V, C): N E X$ TV
$9 \varnothing$ FOR H=63 TO Ø STEP-1:SET (H, 31
, C) : NEXTH
91 FOR H=61 TO 2 STEP-2:SET (H, 29 , $\mathrm{C}+1$ ): NEXTH
92 FOR H=59 TO 4STEP-1:SET(H,27,
C) : NEXTH
$1 \varnothing \varnothing$ FOR V=31 TO $\varnothing$ STEP-1:SET $(\varnothing, V$ , C) : NEXTV
1ø1 FOR V=29 TO $2 \operatorname{STEP-2:SET(2,V}$ , C) : NEXTV
1ø2 FOR V=27 TO 4STEP-1:SET (4,V, C) : NEXTV

11ø NEXTC
$2 \emptyset \varnothing$ GOTO2øø

## Listing 3:

$\emptyset{ }^{1}<W A C K Y A>$
$1 \varnothing$ CLS
$2 \emptyset$ FOR X=1 TO 5:PRINT:NEXTX
$3 \varnothing$ PRINTTAB(9) "DOCHITA D. MAY"
$4 \emptyset$ PRINT
$5 \emptyset$ PRINTTAB(7)"5lø HIGHIANDS AVE ."
$6 \varnothing$ PRINT: PRINTTAB(5)"INVERNESS, FL., $32652^{\prime \prime}$
65 FOR C=1 TO 8
66 IF $C+1=9$ THEN $C=1$
$7 \emptyset$ FOR H=ø TO 63STEP3:SET (H, $\varnothing, C)$ : NEXTH
71 FOR H=61TO 2 STEP-2:SET(H,2,C ): NEXTH
72 FOR H=4 TO 59:SET $(H, 4, C): N E X T$ H
$8 \emptyset$ FOR V=ø TO 31STEP+3:SET (63,V, C) : NEXTV

81 FOR V=2 TO 29 STEP+2:SET(2,V, C) : NEXTV

82 FOR $V=4$ TO 27:SET $(59, V, C): N E X$ TV
$9 \emptyset$ FOR H=63 TO @ STEP-3:SET(H,31 , C) : NEXTH
91 FOR H=2 TO 61 STEP+2:SET(H, 29
, C) : NEXTH
92 FOR H=59 TO 4STEP-I:SET (H, 27, C) : NEXTH
løø FOR V=3l TO $\varnothing \operatorname{STEP-3:SET(\varnothing ,V~}$ , C) : NEXTV
1ø1 FOR V=29 TO 2 STEP-2:SET(61, $V, C): N E X T V$
1ø2 FOR V=27 TO 4STEP-I:SET(4,V, C) : NEXTV

11ø NEXTC
$2 \emptyset \emptyset$ GOTO2øø

## Listing 4:

$\emptyset 1^{1}<W A C K Y B>$
1ø CLS
2ø FOR X=1 TO 5:PRINT:NEXTX
$3 \emptyset$ PRINTTAB (9) "DOCHITA D. MAY"
$4 \varnothing$ PRINT
$5 \emptyset$ PRINTTAB(7)"51ø HIGHLANDS AVE ."
6ø PRINT: PRINTTAB(5)"INVERNESS, FL., 32652"
65 FOR C=1 TO 8
66 IF C+l=9 THEN C=1
$7 \emptyset$ FOR H=ф TO 63:FORV=0 TO 1::SE $T(H, V, C+1): N E X T V, H$
71 FOR H=61TO 2 STEP-1:SET(H,2,C ): NEXTH

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72 FOR H＝4 TO 59：SET $(H, 4, C):$ NEXT H
8ø FOR V＝ø TO 31：FOR H＝62 TO 63： SET（ $\mathrm{H}, \mathrm{V}, \mathrm{C}+1$ ）：NEXTH， V
81 FOR V＝2 TO 29 STEP＋l：SET $(2, V$ ，
C）：NEXTV
82 FOR V＝4 TO 27：SET $(59, V, C): N E X$ TV
$9 \varnothing$ FOR H＝63 TO $\varnothing S T E P-1: F O R V=3 \varnothing T$ －31：SET（H，V，C＋1）：NEXTV，H
91 FOR H＝2 TO 61 STEP＋l：SET（H，29 ，C）：NEXTH
92 FOR H＝59 TO 4STEP－1：SET（H，27， C）：NEXTH
løø FOR H＝ø TO 1：FOR V＝31 TO $\varnothing S$ TEP－1：SET（ $\mathrm{H}, \mathrm{V}, \mathrm{C}+1$ ）：NEXTV，H
1ø1 FOR V＝29 TO 2 STEP－1：SET（61， V，C）：NEXTV
1ø2 FOR V＝27 TO 4STEP－1：SET（4，V， C）：NEXTV
11ø NEXTC
2øø GOTO65

## Listing 5：

$\varnothing$＇＜SEASHELL＞
$1 \varnothing$ CLS
$2 \emptyset$ FOR X＝1 TO 5：PRINT：NEXTX
$3 \varnothing$ PRINTTAB（9）＂DOCHITA D．MAY＂
$4 \varnothing$ PRINT
$5 \varnothing$ PRINTTAB（7）＂51ø HIGHLANDS AVE ．＂
$6 \varnothing$ PRINT：PRINTTAB（5）＂INVERNESS， FL．， $32652^{\prime \prime}$
65 FOR C＝1 TO 8
66 IF C＋l＝9 THEN C＝1
$7 \varnothing$ FOR H＝$\varnothing$ TO 63STEP2：SET $(H, \varnothing, C)$ ：NEXTH
$8 \varnothing$ FOR $V=\varnothing$ TO 31STEP＋2：SET（63，V， C＋1）：NEXTV
9ø FOR H＝63 TO $\varnothing$ STEP－2：SET（H，31 ，C）：NEXTH
1ø申 FOR V＝31 TO 2 STEP－2：SET（ $\varnothing, V$ ，C＋l）：NEXTV
llø FOR H＝2 TO 61 STEP2：SET（H，2， C）：NEXTH
12ø FOR V＝2 TO 29 STEP2：SET（61，V ，C）：NEXTV
13ø FOR H＝59 TO 2 STEP－2：SET（H，2 9，C）：NEXTH
14ø FOR V＝27 TO 4 STEP－2：SET（2，V ， $\mathrm{C}+1$ ）：NEXTV
15ø FOR H＝4TO59 STEP2：SET（H，4，C） ：NEXTH
16ø FOR V＝4TO27 STEP2：SET（59，V，C ）：NEXTV
17ø FOR H＝57 TO4STEP－2：SET（H，27， C）：NEXTH
18ø FOR V＝25 TO 6 STEP－2：SET（4，V ， $\mathrm{C}+1$ ）：NEXTV
19ø FOR H＝6TO57 STEP2：SET（H，6，C） ：NEXTH

2øø FOR V＝6TO25 STEP2：SET（57，V，C ）：NEXTV
21ø FOR H＝55 TO 6 STEP－2：SET（H，2 5，C）：NEXTH
22ø FOR V＝23 TO6 STEP－2：SET（6，V， C＋1）：NEXTV
23ø FOR H＝8TO55STEP2：SET（H，8，C）： NEXTH
$24 \varnothing$ FOR V＝8 TO23 STEP2：SET（55，V．， C）：NEXTV
25ø FOR H＝53 TO8STEP－2：SET（H，23， C）：NEXTH
26ø FOR V＝21 TO 8STEP－2：SET（8，V， C＋1）：NEXTV
27め FORH＝1øTO53STEP2：SET（H，1ø，C） ：NEXTH
28ø FOR V＝1ø TO21STEP2：SET（53，V， C）：NEXTV
29ø FOR H＝51 TOløSTEP－2：SET（H，21 ，C）：NEXTH
$3 \varnothing \varnothing$ FOR V＝19 TO 12STEP－2：SET（1ø， $\mathrm{V}, \mathrm{C}+1):$ NEXTV
31ø FORH＝12 TO51 STEP2：SET（H，12，
C）：NEXTH
$32 \emptyset$ FOR V＝12 TO19 STEP2：SET（51，V ，C）：NEXTV
$33 \varnothing$ FORH＝49 TOl2 STEP－2：SET（H， 19 ，C）：NEXTH
$34 \varnothing$ FOR V＝17 TOl4 STEP－2：SET（12， $\mathrm{V}, \mathrm{C}+1$ ）：NEXTV
35ø FORH＝14TO49STEP2：SET（H，14，C） ：NEXTH
$36 \varnothing \operatorname{SET}(49,16, C)$
$37 \emptyset$ FOR H＝47 TOl4STEP－2：SET（H，16
，C）：NEXTH
4øø NEXTC
41ø GOTO41ø

## Listing 6：

$\varnothing$＇＜RACE＞
$1 \varnothing$ CLS
2ø FOR X＝1 TO 5：PRINT：NEXTX
$3 \varnothing$ PRINTTAB（1申）＂DOCHITA D MAY＂
$4 \varnothing$ PRINT
$5 \varnothing$ PRINTTAB（8）＂51ø HIGHLANDS AVE ＂
$6 \varnothing$ PRINT：PRINTTAB（6）＂INVERNESS， FL， 32652
65 FOR C＝1 TO 8
$7 \emptyset$ FOR H＝$\varnothing$ TO 63STEP2：SET $(H, \varnothing, C)$ ：NEXTH
$8 \varnothing$ FOR $V=\varnothing$ TO 31STEP＋2：SET（63，V， C）：NEXTV
$9 \varnothing$ FOR H＝63 TO $\varnothing$ STEP－2：SET（H，31 ，C）：NEXTH
$1 \phi \varnothing$ FOR V＝31 TO 2 STEP－2：SET（ $\varnothing, V$ ，C）：NEXTV
11申 FOR H＝2 TO 61 STEP2：SET（H，2， C）：NEXTH
$12 \varnothing$ FOR V＝2 TO 29 STEP2：SET（61，V
, C) : NEXTV
13ø FOR H=59 TO 2 STEP-2:SET (H, 2 9, C) : NEXTH
14ø FOR V=27 TO 4 STEP-2:SET (2,V , C) : NEXTV
15ø FOR H=4TO59 STEP2:SET(H,4,C) : NEXTH
16ø FOR V=4TO27 STEP2:SET(59,V,C ): NEXTV
$17 \emptyset$ FOR H=57 TO4STEP-2:SET(H, 27, C) : NEXTH

18ø FOR V=25 TO 6 STEP-2:SET (4,V , C) : NEXTV
19ø FOR H=6TO57 STEP2:SET (H,6,C) : NEXTH
$2 \emptyset \emptyset$ FOR V=6T025 STEP2:SET (57,V,C ): NEXTV
21ø FOR H=55 TO 6 STEP-2:SET (H, 2 $5, C)$ : NEXTH
$22 \varnothing$ FOR $V=23$ TO6 STEP-2:SET $(6, V$, C) : NEXTV
$23 \emptyset$ FOR $\mathrm{H}=8 \mathrm{TO} 5 \mathrm{STEP} 2: \operatorname{SET}(\mathrm{H}, 8, \mathrm{C}):$ NEXTH
$24 \varnothing$ FOR V=8 TO23 STEP2:SET (55,V, C) : NEXTV

25ø FOR H=53 TO8STEP-2:SET(H, 23, C) : NEXTH
$26 \emptyset$ FOR $V=21$ TO 8STEP-2:SET (8,V, C) : NEXTV

261 NEXTC:GOTO65
$27 \emptyset$ FORH=1øTO53STEP2:SET (H, 1 $\varnothing, C)$ : NEXTH
28ø FOR V=1め TO21STEP2:SET(53,V, C) : NEXTV
$29 \emptyset$ FOR $H=51$ TOløSTEP-2:SET (H, 21 , C) : NEXTH
$3 \emptyset \emptyset$ FOR V=19 TO 12STEP-2:SET(1ø,
$\mathrm{V}, \mathrm{C})$ : NEXTV
$31 \varnothing$ FORH=12 TO51 STEP2:SET(H,12, C) : NEXTH
$32 \varnothing$ FOR V=12 TO19 STEP2:SET(51,V
, C) : NEXTV
$33 \varnothing$ FORH=49 TOl2 STEP-2:SET(H,19
, C) : NEXTH
$34 \varnothing$ FOR V=17 TO14 STEP-2:SET(12,
$\mathrm{V}, \mathrm{C})$ : NEXTV
35ø FORH=14TO49STEP2:SET (H,14, C)
: NEXTH
$36 \varnothing \operatorname{SET}(49,16, C)$
$37 \varnothing$ FOR H=47 TOL4STEP-2:SET(H,16
, C) : NEXTH
4øø NEXTC
$41 \varnothing$ GOTO41ø

## SPECIAL DEAL ON500 PROGRAMS IS BACK!

BACK BY POPULAR DEMAND! GET OUR LATEST 50 DISKS OR TAPES FULL OF OVER 500 PROGRAMS. HERE IS WHAT YOU'LL RECEIVE:
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NO, WE ARE NOT THE SAME AS THE RAINBOW ON TAPE. IN FACT, MANY SUBSCRIBERS HAVE WRITTEN IN AND SAID THAT WE ARE MUCH BETTER THAN RAINBOW ON TAPE!


## REG. ${ }^{\$ 450}$

[^9]PLEASE SPECIFY TAPE OR DISK

TURN TO PAGE 186 \& 187 FOR A COMPLETE LISTING

This month's program presents a language-arts review of synonyms, homonyms and antonyms. It can be used for almost any age student, but is designed mainly for elementary and middle-graders.

Synonyms are words that have the same meaning. Homonyms are words that sound exactly the same but are spelled differently and have different meanings. Antonyms are words that have opposite meanings.
Two words are presented on the screen at one time. The student's task is to decide whether the words are:

1. synonyms
2. homonyms
3. antonyms
4. unrelated and therefore none of the other choices.

There are 40 word pairs in the DATA lines. Each line contains the two words to be evaluated, followed by a comma and then the correct number of the answer to be pressed. As long as the format remains consistent, you may have as many DATA lines as you wish to include in your version of this program.

The computer keeps track of the number of word pairs that are included in the program by the variable $N$ used on Line 30. Be certain to change the value of this variable if you should decide to alter the number of DATA lines.

The words selected by us are, for the most part, on an upper-elementary reading level. This was really an arbitrary choice and can be exchanged for any other level that suits your needs. You may type in your own vocabulary words instead of ours when you key in the DATA statements.

An interesting idea is to use data that includes words from the child's current spelling or vocabulary word lists. New lists can be added to the existing program or saved as programs of their own. You may, for example, save many copies of this program, each with a different set of data. Only the new data needs to be keyed in when you are proceeding in this manner. Be sure to

[^10]A review of synonyms, homonyms and antonyms

## Differences

 and SimilaritiesBy Steve Blyn Rainbow Contributing Editor

save each new version with a name different from any of the previous versions.

Lines 30-70 have the computer read all of the data at the end of the program. Lines $80-190$ print a random pair of words on the screen as well as the four choices. Lines 200-240 evaluate the student's answer. If añ incorrect answer is given, the correct answer is displayed on the screen.

After each question is answered, the student may either press ENTER to go on or E to end the program. When the program is concluded, a score will be given. The computer constantly keeps track of the score. Each time a new example is given, the counter on Line 80 is increased by one; this is variable $x$. Each time a correct answer is given, the computer increases the counter on Line 230; this is variable C. The score is computed on Line 270. The formula used is $C / X^{* 100}$.

We hope you and your youngsters enjoy this program. We at Computer Island are always happy to learn of your uses of the programs appearing in this column.

The listing: NYMS

```
1\varnothing REM"REVIEW OF SYNONYMS-HOMONY
MS-ANTONYMS"
2\emptyset REM"STEVE BLYN,COMPUTER ISLAN
D,STATEN ISLAND,NY,1988"
3\varnothing N=4\varnothing
4\emptyset DIM AS(N),A(N)
5\emptyset P$=STRING$(32,191)
6\emptyset FOR T=1 TO N
7\emptyset READ A$(T),A(T):NEXT T
8\emptyset CLS:X=X+1
9\emptyset PRINT@2,"homonyms-antonyms-sy
nonyms";
1\emptyset\emptyset PRINT@64,P$
11\emptyset R=RND (N)
12ø PRINT@98,A$(R)
13\varnothing PRINT@128,P$
14\emptyset PRINT@16\emptyset;"1.BOTH ARE SYNONY
MS"
15\emptyset PRINT@196,"2.BOTH ARE HOMONY
MS"
16\emptyset PRINT@232,"3.BOTH ARE ANTONY
MS "
17\emptyset PRINT@268,"4.NONE OF THE ABO
VE"
18\varnothing PRINT@288,P$
19\emptyset PRINT@321,"WHICH TYPE ARE TH
ESE WORDS? ";
2ø\emptyset EN$=INKEY$
```

```
21\emptyset IF EN$="I" OR EN$="2" OR EN$
="3" OR EN$="4" THEN 22\emptyset ELSE 2\emptyset
\varnothing
22\emptyset PRINTEN$
23\emptyset IF VAL(EN$)=A(R) THEN PRINT@
395,"CORRECT":C=C+1:GOTO 25\emptyset
24\emptyset PRINT@389,"SORRY, THE ANSWER
    IS";A(R)
25\emptyset PRINT@454,"PRESS ENTER TO GO
    ON";
26\varnothing AN$=INKEY$
27\emptyset IF AN$=CHR$(13) THEN 8\emptyset ELSE
    IF AN$="E" THEN 28\emptyset ELSE 26\emptyset
28\emptyset PRINT@452,"YOUR FINAL SCORE
IS";INT(C/X*I\emptyset\emptyset);"%.":END
29\varnothing DATA COARSE-COURSE,2
3\emptyset\emptyset DATA METE-MEET,2
3l\varnothing DATA SCENT-CENT,2
32\varnothing DATA HAPPY-JOYOUS,I
33\emptyset DATA NICHE-NOOK,I
34\emptyset DATA NOOK-KNOCK,4
35\emptyset DATA PARE-PEAR,2
36\varnothing DATA KNIGHT-AFTERNOON,4
37\emptyset DATA SLIM-THIN,I
38\varnothing DATA SNEER-FROWN,1
39\emptyset DATA STEAK-STAKE,2
4\emptyset\emptyset DATA SITE-CITE,2
4l\varnothing DATA REIN-REIGN,2
42\emptyset DATA THEIR-THOSE,4
```

| $43 \varnothing$ | DATA FOR-FOUR, 2 |
| :---: | :---: |
| $44 \emptyset$ | DATA THEIR-THERE, 2 |
| $45 \varnothing$ | DATA THERE-HERE, 3 |
| $46 \varnothing$ | DATA DIRTY-SPOTLESS,3 |
| $47 \varnothing$ | DATA COLD-FRIGID, 1 |
| $48 \varnothing$ | DATA FRIGID-WARM, 3 |
| $49 \varnothing$ | DATA ICY-FRIGID, 1 |
| $5 \varnothing \varnothing$ | DATA FRIGID-RIGID,4 |
| $51 \varnothing$ | DATA OPEN-SHUT, 3 |
| $52 \varnothing$ | DATA SHUT-SHOOT, 4 |
| $53 \varnothing$ | DATA SHOOT-CHUTE, 2 |
| $54 \varnothing$ | DATA BEACH-BIRCH, 4 |
| $55 \varnothing$ | DATA BEACH-BEECH, 2 |
| $56 \varnothing$ | DATA SECURE-SAFE,l |
| $57 \varnothing$ | DATA LEAVE-EXIT, 1 |
| $58 \varnothing$ | DATA LEAVE-LIVE, 4 |
| $59 \varnothing$ | DATA KING-SOVEREIGN,1 |
| $6 \varnothing \varnothing$ | DATA KING-PEASANT, 3 |
| $61 \varnothing$ | DATA SOVEREIGN-PEASANT, 3 |
| $62 \varnothing$ | DATA KING-RING,4 |
| $63 \varnothing$ | DATA ROUGH-SMOOTH,3 |
| $64 \varnothing$ | DATA ROUGH-SLEEK,3 |
| $65 \emptyset$ | DATA SLEEK-SMOOTH, 1 |
| $66 \varnothing$ | DATA UNFAILING-CERTAIN,1 |
| $67 \varnothing$ | DATA AMBITIOUS-LAZY, 3 |
| $68 \varnothing$ | DATA INDUSTRIOUS-IAZY,3 |
| $69 \varnothing$ | DATA AMBITIOUS-INDUSTRIOUS, 1 |
| $7 \varnothing \varnothing$ | DATA HARMFUL-HARMLESS, 3 |

$43 \varnothing$ DATA FOR-FOUR,2
44ø DATA THEIR-THERE, 2
45ø DATA THERE-HERE, 3
$46 \varnothing$ DATA DIRTY-SPOTLESS, 3
$47 \varnothing$ DATA COLD-FRIGID,1
$48 \emptyset$ DATA FRIGID-WARM, 3
$49 \varnothing$ DATA ICY-FRIGID,I
$5 \emptyset \varnothing$ DATA FRIGID-RIGID, 4
$51 \varnothing$ DATA OPEN-SHUT, 3
$52 \varnothing$ DATA SHUT-SHOOT,4
$53 \varnothing$ DATA SHOOT-CHUTE, 2
$54 \varnothing$ DATA BEACH-BIRCH, 4
$55 \emptyset$ DATA BEACH-BEECH, 2
$56 \varnothing$ DATA SECURE-SAFE,l
$57 \varnothing$ DATA LEAVE-EXIT,l
$58 \varnothing$ DATA LEAVE-LIVE, 4
$59 \varnothing$ DATA KING-SOVEREIGN, 1
$6 \varnothing \varnothing$ DATA KING-PEASANT, 3
$61 \varnothing$ DATA SOVEREIGN-PEASANT, 3
$63 \varnothing$ DATA ROUGH-SMOOTH, 3
$64 \emptyset$ DATA ROUGH-SLEEK, 3
$65 \emptyset$ DATA SLEEK-SMOOTH, 1
$66 \emptyset$ DATA UNFAILING-CERTAIN,1
$67 \varnothing$ DATA AMBITIOUS-LAZY, 3
80 DATA INDUSIRIOUS-LAZY,
$7 \varnothing \varnothing$ DATA HARMFUL-HARMLESS, 3

## 1988 -- The Year of the Hard Disk!

The CoCo XT hard disk interface from Burke \& Burke lets you connect up to 2 low cost, PC compatible 5-120 Megabyte capacity hard drives to your CoCo. You buy the drive, Western Digital WD1002-WX1 or WD1002-27X (ALL) controller, and a case from the PC deaier of your choice. Just plug them into the COCO XT, plug the CoCo XT into your Multi-PAK, and you have a 20 Meg OS9 hard disk system for under $\$ 450$ !
Great for multi-user systems! The CoCo XT interface uses advanced "NO HALT" hard disk controllers, which do not halt your CoCo and do not disable or use interrupts during hard disk access. You get full type-ahead, and the system clock does not lose time during hard disk access. Fully compatible with most RS-232 expansion ports!
CoCo XT (with anodized housing, 60 page user manual, hard disk back-up utility and new, Version 2.0 drivers for use with both OS9 \& HYPER-I/O) -- \$69.95. Or choose the CoCo XT-RTC (includes real-time clock / calendar with battery backup) -- $\$ 99.95$

## CoCo Immortality (and other wonders . . .)

Wouldn't it be nice If OS9 was just "there" whenever you turned on your computer? Wouldn't it be nice if your BBS or home control system would reboot automatically after a power failure?

Have you ever wished you could store two different OS9 boot files on your hard disk -- one for running games, another for normal operation?

Your CoCo can work these and other wonders if you install Burke \& Burke's XT-ROM in your CoCo XT hard disk interface. XT-ROM automatically boots and reboots OS9 from your hard disk. Installs in the BIOS RÓM socket of your hard disk controller -- $\$ 19.95$.

## Announcing the Dynamic Disk Interface!

Got the 35 -track floppy disk blues? Burke \& Burke proudly presents HYPER-I/O Version 2.0 -- the program that modifies the RS-DOS Disk BASIC in your CoCo 1, 2, or 3 to provide a "Dynamic Disk Interface". This program lets you use your existing BASIC and RS-DOS software with hard disk interfaces (such as the CoCo XT), RAM Disks, and any mix of floppy drives from 160 K to 720 K each. HYPER-1/O can even read standard disks in those quad-density, 160 track floppy drives. Fully RESET protected, user-configurable, expandable, OS9 compatible, EPROM-able HYPER-I/O may soon be THE RS-DOS enhancement of choice for the CoCo 1, CoCo 2, and COCo 3 !

HYPER-I/O (64K, includes 88 page user manual , BASIC \& OS9 utilities) -- \$29.95

Access the full power of your machine! CoCo 3 owners can add a RAM Disk ( 512 K only) and Print Spooler to HYPER-I/O with our HYPER-III package. Supports both parallel and serial printers (special driver required for parallel printer) HYPER-III -- \$19.95

## OS9 Directory Assistants

WILD lets you use "wild cards" to specify groups of files instead of individual files with OS9's commands. You can even specify that a command be performed on an entire directory tree!

MV moves directory entries from place to place on your hard or floppy disks. MV may be safely used on OS9Boot, HYPER-1/O MSA's, and other special files as well as ordinary OS9 files and directories.
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ILLINOIS RESIDENTS PLEASE ADD $7 \%$ SALES TAX. COD's add $\$ 2.20$. Shipping (within the USA) $\$ 2.00$ per CoCo XT; $\$ 1.50$ per disk ar ROM. Please allow 2 weeks for delivery (overnight delivery also available for in-stock items). Telephone orders accopted (312) 397-2898.

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.

## Cryptogram Contest Update

The response to April's Cryptogram Contest has been overwhelming to say the least, and we wish we could give everybody a copy of The Third Rainbow Book of Adventures! Due to the flood of entries we have already received, we cannot notify each cryptologist of the status of his or her entry, but be patient - the lucky winner and everyone else who decoded the message will receive a mention in an upcoming Novices Niche. Again, the deadline is May 1, and the drawing will be held on May 3.

# Non-Smoking Section 

## By Ana M. Rodriguez

Keep your relationship healthy - computers don't like smoke, and neither do your lungs! The next time someone enters your computer room in a puff of smoke, banish him or her with this graphics program (point to the screen). If you have a printer and a screen dump capable of dumping a PMODE 3 graphic, you can make a printout to hang on your door.

The listing: NO SMOKE

```
I REM ** NO SMOKING **
2 REM ** BY **
3 REM ** ANA M RODRIGUEZ **
1\varnothing PMODE3,1:PCLS:SCREEN 1,1
3\varnothing CIRCLE (128,96),1\varnothing\varnothing
4\varnothing CIRCLE (128,96),7\varnothing
5\emptyset LINE (185,61)-(65,121),PSET
6\emptyset LINE (195,75)-(75,135),PSET
7\emptyset LINE (85,88)-(13\varnothing,88),PSET
8\emptyset LINE (85,1\varnothing\varnothing)-(1\varnothing6,1\varnothing\varnothing),PSET
9\varnothing LINE (85,88)-(85,1\varnothing\varnothing),PSET
I\varnothing\varnothing LINE (144,1\varnothing\varnothing)-(178,1\varnothing\varnothing),PSE
T
11\varnothing LINE (178,1\varnothing\varnothing)-(178,88),PSET
12\emptyset LINE (17\emptyset,88)-(178,88),PSET
13\varnothing LINE (79,88)-(79,1\varnothing\varnothing),PSET
```


## CoCo 3 Canvas

## By George and Ellen Aftamonow

Turn your CoCo 3 screen into an easel for this graphics program, and watch as CoCo paints a path into modern art. The longer the program runs, the more colorful and diverse the "canvas" becomes. The program uses only three palettes but continually puts new colors into them.

The listing: CANVAS

```
I\varnothing 'GEORGE AFTAMONOW
2ø CLSRND(8):PRINT@233,"COCO3 CA
NVAS";
3\varnothing FORT=1TOI\varnothing\varnothing\varnothing:NEXT
4\varnothing HSCREEN2
5ø Gl=RND(64)-1:PALETTE1,Gl:G2=R
ND(64)-1:PALETTE2,Gl:G3=RND(64)-
1:PALETTE3,G3
6ø IFGl=G2 OR G1=G3 OR G2=G3 THE
N5øELSEPALETTE2,G2
7\varnothing HCOLOR1,2
8\emptyset Z=RND (1\varnothing)+1
9\varnothing FORX=1TO255STEPZ+2:Y=1:Xl=1:Y
```

l=191-(X/l.5): $\operatorname{HLINE}(\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y})-(\mathrm{Xl}, \mathrm{Yl}+$ RND(4)), PSET:NEXTX
$1 \varnothing \varnothing$ FORX=1TO32øSTEPZ+2:Xl=32ø:Y1 $=\mathrm{X} / 1.5: \operatorname{HLINE}(\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y})-(\mathrm{Xl}, \mathrm{Y} 1+\mathrm{RND}(4))$ ,PSET:NEXTX
11申 FORXI=255TOlSTEP-Z-2:X=32 $\varnothing: Y$ =191-X1/1.5: Yl=191: $\operatorname{HLINE}(X, Y)-(X$ 1,Y1), PSET:NEXTXI
$12 \varnothing$ FORX1=32øTOISTEP-Z-2: X=1: $Y=X$ 1/2.33:Yl=191:HLINE (X,Y)-(Xl,Y1) , PSET:NEXTXI
$13 \varnothing \operatorname{HCOLORRND}(16)-1, \operatorname{RND}(16)-1: H C$
$\operatorname{IRCLE}(16 \varnothing, 96), R, 3, \operatorname{RND}(1 \varnothing) * .1$
$14 \varnothing$ FORE=1TORND (9): $\mathrm{X}=\operatorname{RND}(32 \varnothing): Y=$ RND (191): C=RND (9)-1: Cl=RND(9)-1: HCOLORRND (9)-1,RND (9)-1: HCIRCLE ( $X, Y), \operatorname{RND}(1 \varnothing \varnothing), C, \operatorname{RND}(1 \varnothing) * .1$
$15 \emptyset \operatorname{HPAINT}(\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}), \mathrm{Cl}, \mathrm{C}: \mathrm{NEXTE}$
$16 \varnothing$ FORX=1TO32 $\varnothing$ STEPZ: $\operatorname{HLINE~(~} \varnothing, 191$ )-(X, $\varnothing$ ), PSET: NEXT
$17 \varnothing$ FORX=1TO32 $\varnothing$ STEPZ: $\operatorname{HLINE}(32 \varnothing, \varnothing$ )-(X,191), PSET:NEXT
18ø FOREE=1TO1申: PALETTE1,RND(64)
-l:PALETTE2,RND(64)-1: PALETTE3,R
ND (64)-l:NEXT
19ø GOTO9ø

## Printer

## Ticket Maker <br> By EESChencock

Has your club ever needed raffle tickets for a fund-raiser or tickets for entrance to a club-sponsored event? If so, then Ticket is for you. Ticket is adaptable for whatever type of tickets you need. The program prints tickets continuously due to a GOTO loop, so you'll need to press BREAK to stop. Delete Line 116 if you want to print only one ticket at a time.
The listing: TICKET
1 CLS
5 PRINT"************"
1ø PRINT"TICKET MAKER"
$2 \emptyset$ PRINT"BY ED SCHENCK"
25 PRINT"************"
26 PRINT"PUT A SHEET OF PAPER IN YOUR PRINTER AND GET READY"
$3 \emptyset$ PRINT"WHAT WOULD YOU LIKE ON THE FIRST LINE?"
35 INPUT A\$
$4 \emptyset$ PRINT"WHAT WOULD YOU LIKE ON YOUR SECOND IINE?"
45 INPUT B\$
$5 \emptyset$ PRINT"WHAT WOULD YOU LIKE ON
YOUR THIRD LINE?"
55 INPUT C\$

$6 \varnothing$ PRINT"WHAT WOULD YOU LIKE ON YOUR FOURTH LINE?"
65 INPUT D\$
$7 \varnothing$ PRINT"WHAT WOUID YOU LIKE ON YOUR FIFTH LINE?"
75 INPUT E\$
76 PRINT"THIS WILL PRINT CONTINU SIY."
77 PRINT"NOW PRINTING........"
$8 \varnothing$ PRINT\#-2, A\$
85 PRINT\#-2,B\$
9ø PRINT\#-2, C\$
1øø PRINT\#-2, D\$
11ø PRINT\#-2, E\$
111 PRINT\#-2,"\#-------------"
115 PRINT\#-2,"
-------"
116 GOTO $8 \varnothing$
12ø PRINT"DONE!!!"

# Graphics Reierence Chart <br> By Daniel T. Weaver 

Tandy supplied me with the formula for figuring out graphics codes when I bought my CoCo, but I quickly got tired of plugging in variables and performing the mathematical functions. GRAFCODE made all those calculations unnecessary. Just run the program while your printer is online to create a handy reference chart. But watch your screen to see the graphics characters!

## The listing: GRAFCODE

$\varnothing$ PRINT\#-2,TAB(6);"HANDY GRAPHIC S CODE REFERENCE CHART":PRINT\#-2 ,TAB (6);"COLOR","+PATTERN","=COD E\#":'INSERT FANFOLD PAPER, TURN ON PRINTER, BUT WATCH SCREEN!
1 FORC=1TO8: $F O R P=\varnothing$ TO15: $D=128+16 *$ (C-1) +P: PRINT"CODE\#"D"="CHR\$ (D) C HR (13): PRINT\#-2, TAB (6) ; C, P, D:NE XTP:NEXTC:PRINT\#-2,TAB(6);"l=GRE EN 2=YELLOW 3=BLUE $4=$ RED $5=B U F F$ 6=CYAN 7=MAGENTA 8=ORANGE":PRINT \#-2,TAB(6);"FOR PATTERNS CONSULT COCO OWNER'S MANUAL"

## A Full-Page Dump for the DMP-105

By John Handis

I have written several screen dumps in BASIC, and they produced pixels at a one-to-one ratio. In other words, for every pixel on the screen, the printer would produce one dot on the page, which resulted in very small pictures. Also, the printer did not correct for the CoCo's irregularly shaped pixels - the printouts were coming out squashed. I tried sending pixels at larger ratios in order to get a larger picture, but sending code to the printer in anything but a one-to-one ratio requires resorting to machine language or massive calculations in BASIC.

Finally, the answer hit me. If the DMP-105 is put into its condensed character mode, there would be just enough room to do a dump using the block graphics codes (CHR\$ 224 to 239). The printout would fill an entire page, calculations would be cut way down, and there would be no reason to muddle around in the bit-image mode.

Obviously, nothing is perfect - this program does have its drawbacks. First, the dump is still pretty slow, taking about 15 to 20 minutes to do a PMODE 4 screen. The dump should work in any two-color PMODE as long as you change the PMODE value in Line 20, but it will not work in four-color modes. Also, the condensed blocks overcompensate for CoCo's irregularly shaped PMODE 4 pixels - now, instead of being squashed horizontally, they are squashed vertically! And another thing. According to the DMP-105 manual, graphics printing puts a strain on the print head. It suggests stopping every $1 / 6$ page and giving the print head at least one minute's rest to keep it from overheating. If you are worried about overheating the print head, add this line, which will pause the printer for one minute every 1/6 page:

```
5 5 \text { IF Y/22=INT(Y/22) AND Y>0 THEN FOR K=0 TO}
3600:NEXT
```


## The listing: BIGDUMP

```
5 DIM C(15)
1\varnothing PRINT#-2,CHR$ (27);CHR$ (2\varnothing):'C
```



```
OMPRESSED MODE
    2\emptyset PMODE4, l:SCREEN1,1:PRINT#-2,C
    HR$ (27);CHR$(28):'1/2 LINEFEED
    3\varnothing FORC=\varnothingTO15:READ C(C):NEXT
    4\emptyset DATA 224,225,226,231,227,233,
    23\emptyset,235,228,229,234,236,232,237,
    238,239
    45 PRINT#-2,CHR$(224);CHR$(224);
    5\varnothing FORY=\varnothingTO191STEP2:FORX=\varnothingTO255S
    TEP2
    6\varnothing C=\varnothing
    7\emptyset IF PPOINT (X,Y) = \emptyset THEN C=C+1
    8\emptyset IF PPOINT (X+1,Y)=\varnothing THEN C=C+2
    9\varnothing IF PPOINT (X,Y+1)=\varnothing THEN C=C+4
    l\emptyset\emptyset IF PPOINT (X+1,Y+1)=\varnothing THEN C=
    C+8
    11\varnothing PRINT#-2,CHR$ (C (C)) ; :NEXT:PR
    INT#-2,CHR$ (13);CHR$ (224); CHR$(2
    24);
12\emptyset NEXT
13\varnothing PRINT#-2,CHR$(27);CHR$(19):'
```


## Utilitiles

# Color in 32 Columns 

By Chuck Katsekes

Having luxuriated in 80 columns and all the possible combinations of color, do you CoCo 3 owners find yourselves nostalgically reminiscing about the good ol' days of 32column CoCoing (when the eye strain was not as great)? Do you like being able to sit back - way back - and relax and still be able to read your screen without squinting? So what's keeping you squinting at 80 columns? Color - black on green just does not excite you.

Pal 32 is here to save your eyes. You can have your eyesoothing text and bask in the CoCo 3's palette of colors, too. Just run the program and answer the prompts for the desired foreground and background colors, and your eyes will thank you.

The listing: PAL32
$1 \varnothing 132$ COLUMN PALETTE UTILITY
$2 \not)^{\prime}$ (C) COPYRIGHT 1987
$3 \varnothing$ ' BY CHUCK KATSEKES
$4 \emptyset$ CLS
$5 \emptyset$ PRINT@ø,STRING\$ $(33,175)$
6ø PRINT@33,"32 COL. SCREEN PALE TTE UTILITY": PRINT@63,STRING\$ (1, 175)
$7 \emptyset$ PRINT@64,STRING\$ $(32,175)$
$8 \emptyset$ PRINT@98,"X=BACKGROUND $Y=F O R$ EGROUND"
9ø PRINT@132,"<ø-63>": PRINT@146, $"<\varnothing-63>"$
$1 \varnothing \varnothing$ FOR X=ø TO 63
$11 \varnothing$ FOR Y= $\varnothing$ TO 63
12ø PRINT:PRINT"X =";:INPUT X
13ø PRINT:PRINT"Y $=$ ";:INPUT $Y$
$14 \emptyset$ CLS: POKE\&HFFBD,X:POKE\&HFFBC, Y
$15 \varnothing$ END

## Phrase Centerer

By Gip Wayne Pasier, II

One of the biggest pains for new programmers is trying to program aesthetic text screens. Centering text requires constant reference to the PRINT® chart in the manual, and also a lot of trial and error. This short program eliminates frantic flipping of pages. Just run the program, type in your phrase and on what line of the screen you would like it to appear (there are 16 lines), and it gives you the proper PRINT@ location. This way you can design your text screen before you program it.

## The listing: CENTERER


$8 \varnothing \mathrm{~L}=\mathrm{LEN}(\mathrm{S} \$)$
9ø IFL>32THENPRINT"TOO LONG":GOT 07ø
1øø PRINT"THIS PHRASE HAS"L"CHAR ACTERS."
Ilø PRINT"ON WHAT LINE DO YOU WI SH TO PRINT?"
12ø INPUT"ENTER 1-16:";R
13ø IFR>16 OR R<1THEN12ø:' WILI
NOT ALLOW MORE THAN 16 OR LESS T HAN 1
14ø R=R-1:' CONVERT LINE TO COMP UTER'S NUMBERING SYSTEM
15ø LN=R*32:' CONVERTS FOR 32 CO LUMN SCREEN
16ø $\mathrm{X}=(32-\mathrm{L}) / 2: 1$ FIND NUMBER OF SPACES BEFORE PHRASE
$17 \varnothing C C=L N+X:$ ' ADDS SPACES AND II NE
18ø LC=INT(CC):' MAKES SURE NUMB ER IS INTEGER
19ø PRINT"THE PRINT @ LOCATION I S"; LC
$2 \emptyset \emptyset$ PRINT"DO YOU WANT TO TRY AGA IN? "
$21 \varnothing$ AS=INKEY\$:IFAS=""THEN21申
$22 \emptyset$ IFA\$="Y"THEN7 $\varnothing$

## Blockout Wipeout

## By Tony Owens

Blockout is a short program full of fast and colorful action. The object is to keep the ever-growing blocks from reaching the center rail. To do this, use your right joystick to move your cannon up and down; press the firebutton and move left or right to fire. It is best to go for the longer blocks; if they reach your rail, they will deplete your energy.

The game has two levels and could be modified for more. The high-speed poke was left out but could be added. It's lightning fast with the high-speed poke on the CoCo 3!
The listing: BLOCKOUT
1ø '-BLOCKOUT-'
$2 \varnothing$ 'BY TONY OWENS'
$3 \varnothing$ 'MONMOUTH, OREGON'
$4 \varnothing$ DIMA (16):DIMB (16):DIMC (16):DI
MD (16): DIME (16) : DIMY (16):V=8:LV=
ø: PLAY"T255L255"
$5 \varnothing$ CLS $\varnothing: E G=E G+1: I F$ EG>2 THEN GOT $036 \varnothing$
$6 \varnothing$ FORY=1TO14:A(Y) $=\varnothing: B(Y)=\varnothing: E(Y)$
$=\varnothing$ : NEXTY
$7 \varnothing$ FORX=1TO14:C(X) $=\varnothing: D(X)=\varnothing: E(X)$ $=\varnothing$ : NEXTX
$8 \varnothing T=\varnothing: X=\varnothing: Y=\varnothing: E N=5 \varnothing \varnothing: C=\varnothing: A=\varnothing$
$9 \varnothing$ GOSUB16ø
1øø $A=\varnothing:$ FORT=1TO15:PRINT@3I+A, CH R\$ (165) ; CHR\$ (17ø) ; : A=A+32: NEXTT
11ø PRINT@1,STRING\$ $(3 \varnothing, 172)::$ POK Elø24,174: POKElø24+31,173
12ø PRINT@481,STRING\$ $(3 \emptyset, 32) ;:$ PO KE1535,175: POKE15ø4,171
$13 \emptyset$ FORX $=1 \varnothing 4 \varnothing T O 1488 S T E P 32:$ POKEX, 175: NEXTX
14ø PRINT@481,"SCORE- ø";:PRINT@ 497,"ENERGY- 5øø";:POKE152ø,175
15ø GOTO $21 \varnothing$
$16 \varnothing$ FORY $=\varnothing$ TOl $4: A(Y)=1 \varnothing 4 \varnothing+A: A=A+3$
2: NEXTY: $A=\varnothing$
17ø $F O R Y=1 T O 15: Y(Y)=Y(Y)+A: A=A+4$ . $5:$ NEXTY: $A=\varnothing$
$18 \varnothing C=14 \varnothing-(6 * L V): F O R X=1 T 08: E(X)=$ $C: E(X+8)=C: C=C+16: N E X T X$
$19 \varnothing$ FORX $=\varnothing$ TO14: $C(X)=1 \varnothing 4 \varnothing+A: A=A+3$
2: NEXTX: $A=\varnothing$
$2 \varnothing \varnothing$ RETURN
$21 \varnothing Y=R N D(14): X=R N D(14)$
$22 \emptyset$ PRINT@A $(Y)+B(Y)-1 \varnothing 39$, CHR\$ (E (
Y) ) $:: \mathrm{B}(\mathrm{Y})=\mathrm{B}(\mathrm{Y})+\mathrm{IV}+.5$
$23 \varnothing$ IF $B(Y)>14$ THEN $E N=E N=1 \varnothing: B(Y$ )=13: PLAY"O1ABCDCBA"
$24 \varnothing$ PRINT@C(X) +D (X) - $1 \varnothing 1 \varnothing$, CHR\$ (E (
X) ) : $: D(X)=D(X)-L V-.5$
$25 \varnothing$ IF $\mathrm{D}(\mathrm{X})<-13$ THEN EN=EN-1ø:D(
X) $=-13$ : PLAY"OIABCDCBA": PRINT@5 44
,EN;
26ø IF EN $\angle \varnothing$ THEN LV=LV+.5:GOTO35 $\varnothing$
$27 \varnothing \mathrm{~J}=\mathrm{JOYSTK}(\varnothing): \operatorname{IF} \operatorname{PEEK}(345)=254$ THEN 32ø
$28 \varnothing$ J2=JOYSTK (I):IF J $2<2 \varnothing$ THEN V $=\mathrm{V}-1: I F \mathrm{~V}<1$ THEN $\mathrm{V}=1$
$29 \varnothing$ IF $\mathrm{J} 2>4 \varnothing$ THEN $\mathrm{V}=\mathrm{V}+1: \mathrm{IF} \mathrm{V}>14$ THEN V=14
3øø POKEA(V), 255: POKEA (V) -32,175 : POKEA (V) +32 ,175
$31 \varnothing$ IF PEEK (345) $=255$ THEN $21 \varnothing$
$32 \emptyset$ IF $J<33$ THEN FORS $=A(V)+13$ TO $A(V)+B(V)+1$ STEP-2:PRINT@S-1ø4 $\varnothing$ , CHR $\$(125)$; CHR (128) ; CHR $\$(128) ;:$ NEXT: PLAY"O4ADG": $B(V)=B(V)-2: P R I$ NT@S-1ø38,CHR\$(128)::IF B(V)<ø T HEN $B(V)=\varnothing$
$33 \emptyset$ IFJ>33THENFORS=A(V)+17 TO A( V) $+28+$ (V) STEP2: PRINT@S-1 $\varnothing 4 \varnothing$, CHR \$(128) ; CHR (128) ; CHR\$ (123) : NEXT :PLAY"O2GDA": $D(V)=D(V)+2:$ PRINT@S $-1 \varnothing 4 \varnothing, \operatorname{CHR} \$(128) ;: I F D(V)>\emptyset T H E N \quad D($ V) $=\varnothing$
$34 \varnothing$ EN=EN-1:SC=SC+1:PRINT@487,SC ;:PRINT@5ø4,EN;:GOTO21ø
$35 \varnothing$ IFEG=2THEN $36 \varnothing$ ELSE FORX $=1$ TO3 ØSTEP2: PLAY"V+ABC": NEXTX:CLS $\varnothing:$ PR INT@1ø6,"next"; CHR\$(128);"level" ;:FORX=1TOI $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing:$ NEXTX:GOTO5 $\varnothing$ $36 \emptyset$ CLS $\varnothing$ :PRINT@1ø5,"to"; CHR\$ (128 );"play";CHR\$(128);"again";:PRIN T@137,"press"; CHR\$(128);"any"; CH R\$(128):"key";
$37 \varnothing$ FORX=1TO5 $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing: I F$ INKEY $\$=$ " "THE N NEXTELSERUN

[^11]Make eye-catching newsletters with this two-column formatter

# Printing In Two Columns 

By Charles E. Brown, Jr.


#### Abstract

Steve Lai's listing program (May 1985, Page 42) is designed to let you print a program listing in two columns on each page, saving paper and allowing easy comparison of screen to printout. The program works well and fills a need as is, but given minor modifications, it could well serve many other purposes.

Let's look at one example. With very few changes, the program could become valuable for the creation of newsletters by small businesses and clubs. Additionally, they could modify their customary correspondence format, offering polish and pizazz.

I have redesigned Lai's program in order to give my correspondents letters unlike any they have received from other writers. Writing letters in such a new style is much like wearing a new and different suit, knowing that you'll attract attention on every street corner. You are doing something different and unique, expressing your individuality and personality.


Chuck Brown, who began computing in 1976, is a self-taught programmer interested in artificial intelligence for the Color Computer. He and his wife, Barbara, live in White Stone, Virginia, and own West Bay Company.

My modified program is called LETTERS. It provides enough header space at the top of Page 1 for you to design and insert your own logo or letterhead. Accompanying LETTERS is PERSLOGO, which prints a logo at the top of Page 1. Your examination of PERSLOGO will show how easily the desired text can be printed. A little study of the five data lines for block graphics may be needed to design your own graphics logo. Experiment and enjoy.

LETTERS will accept any ASCII file prepared by your word processor. But you must set your right margin so that you type no more than 36 characters per line (approximately half a page), and you must put a carriage return at the end of each line. Leave no blank lines at the top of the first page, and prepare your ASCII text without header space or embedded word processor printer codes of any kind other than the carriage returns. LETTERS will do all formatting and margin control for you.

There are variations among printers and word processing programs. For yours, some experimenting may be necessary. I use an Epson MX-8ø printer with VIP Writer. In VIP Writer, I find that the first character is always lost. So I must insert one blank space at the very beginning of my text.

I have left printer codes out of my program, allowing you to insert your printer's codes at the beginning of LETTERS. If you want your columns to be right justified, you must refer to your printer and word processing manuals.

Up and Running
Use your own modification of the PERSLOGO program, changing the Epson printer codes to match your printer. When the program is run, it will end by showing an OD Error. Reposition
your first page to the top of the page (perforation).

Now load and run LETTER, which will help you input your ASCII text file and will give you the desired two-column output, with each page numbered in sequence. Merely follow the simple instructions on your screen.

Enjoy your letter writing. You will make an impact by giving your correspondence a neat and different appearance that will get your reader's attention.

Editor's Note: The Personal Logo program is intended for use with an Epson MX-80 printer. Because the data used is that of the author, it will require alteration. The special control codes used are as follows:
CHR\$(14) turn on double width till next carriage return
CHR\$(27)CHR\$(69). turn on emphasized mode CHR\$(27)CHR\$(70) turn off emphasized mode CHR\$(27)CHR\$(71) turn on double-strike mode CHR\$(27)CHR\$(72) turn off double-strike mode

In addition, the data lines 90 through 120 represent graphics characters which will need to be changed for your own logo. Subtract 32 from each value used since 32 is added by the program in Line 20. You may have to enter the graphics mode to achieve graphics characters on your printer.


Listing 1: LETTER

```
5 'PROGRAM: LETTERS/TWO, GIVES
        TWO COLUMN PRINTING, WITH
        HEADER SPACE
1\varnothing CLEAR15øø\emptyset
ll CO=8\varnothing 'PAGE WIDTH FOR TOTAL
TEXT
12 NL=45 'LINES PER FIRST PAGE
    (IINE COUNTER)
13 TM=1\varnothing 'WIDTH OF TOP MARGIN
    (VARY FOR LETTERHEAD)
14 SP=\varnothing 'SINGLE PAGE FLAG
    (CONTINUOUS/SINGLE PG)
15 LE=\varnothing 'LENGTH OF DATA ENTRY
16 'CN = COUNTER FOR CHARACTER
S (RD$=INPUT CHARACTER READ)
17 'LF = LINEFEED
18 'PL$ = PRINT LINE STRING
19 'ST = FLAG FOR FINISH OF WO
```

RK
$2 \emptyset$ DIMPL (116):AL= $\varnothing: C N=1: Z \$=C H R \$$ (128): PG= $\varnothing$ '(PG=PAGE COUNTER)

21 BL\$=STRING\$(32,32) '1 LINE O
F BLANKS ON SCREEN
$22 I N=I N T((C O / 8 \emptyset) / 2) \quad$ DETERMINE
S PAGE CENTERLINE
25 1----------MAIN MENU
$3 \varnothing$ CLS:PRINT" TWO COLUMN PROGR
AM LISTER": PRINTSTRING\$ $(32,131)$;
$4 \varnothing$ PRINTZ\$"note"Z\$" THE FILE TO
BE USED MUST BE IN 'ASCII
' FORMAT."
45 PRINT: PRINTZ\$"filename"Z\$" ";
5ø LINEINPUTDN\$:IFLEFT\$ (RIGHT (D N\$,4),1)<>"/"THEN DN\$=DN\$+"/BAS"
$6 \varnothing$ IF LEN (DN\$) $>12$ OR LEN (DN\$) < 5 THEN $3 \varnothing$
65 PRINT:PRINTZ\$"source"Z\$"drive "Z\$" ";:INPUTDD:DRIVEDD
7ø PRINT:PRINTZ\$"city"Z\$"and"Z\$" date"Z\$" " 'INPUT, NEXT LINE, M AY BE UP TO 79 CHARACTERS, CENTE RED ON PAGE
$8 \varnothing$ LINEINPUT " ";NM\$:LE=LEN(NM
\$):IFLE>CO THEN7 $\varnothing$
9甲 PRINT: PN=INT ( (CO-LE)/2)
1øø PRINTZ\$"stop"Z\$"for"Z\$"each" z\$"page"Z\$" Y/N "
11ø I\$=INKEY\$:IFLEFT\$(I\$,1)="Y"
ORLEFT\$(I\$,1)="Y" THENSP=1 ELSEI
FLEFT\$ (I\$,1)<>"N" ANDLEFT\$ (I\$,1)
<>"n" THEN11ø ELSESP= $\varnothing$
119 '--------LOAD THE DATAFILE
TO BE PRINTED
12ø CLS:PRINT" LOAD THE FILE
FROM DISK": PRINTSTRING\$ $(32,131)$;
125 PRINT:PRINTZ\$"insert"Z\$"data
"Z\$"disk"Z\$"in"Z\$"drive"Z\$;DD
128 PRINT:PRINT:PRINTZ\$"press"Z\$
"enter" 2 "to" $2 \$$ "continue"z\$; :INP
UTANS
13ø OPEN"D",\#1,DN\$,1
$14 \varnothing$ FIELD\#1,1 AS RD\$
$15 \varnothing \mathrm{LF}=\mathrm{LOF}$ (1)

16ø＇－－－－－－－－－－－SET UP NEW PAGE $F$ OR PRINTING
$19 \emptyset$ CLS：PRINT＂PREPARE FOR NEW PAGE＂：PRINTSTRING\＄$(32,131):$ ： $P G=P G+1$
2øø PRINT：PRINT＂PLEASE WA IT．＂：PRINT：PRINT＂PRINT LINES AR E BEING COUNTED．＂：PRINT：PRINT＂P RINTING WILL START BEFORE THIS N UMBER SHOWS＂NL＊2＋1
$2 \not \subset 5$ PRINT＠331，CHR\＄（129）；STRING\＄（ $5,131)$ ；CHR\＄（13ø）：PRINT＠363，CHR\＄（ 133）：：PRINT＠369，CHR\＄（138）：PRINT＠ $395, \mathrm{CHR} \$(132)$ ；STRING\＄$(5,14 \varnothing) ; \operatorname{CHR}$ \＄（136）
$21 \varnothing$ FOR $F=1$ TO NL＊2：PL\＄（F）＝BL\＄：N EXT F
$22 \emptyset$ FORFl＝1TONL＊2：PL\＄（Fl）＝STRING \＄$(37,32) \quad 137$ SHOWS COLUMN WIDTH （INCLUDES CR）
$23 \varnothing$ FORF2＝1TO37：CN＝CN＋1：IFCN $>$ LF THENST＝1：GOTO $3 \varnothing \varnothing 137$ SHOWS COLU MN WIDTH（INCLUDES CR）
$24 \emptyset$ GET\＃1，CN
$25 \emptyset$ IFRD $=$ CHR $\$(13)$ THEN28ø
$26 \emptyset$ MID\＄（PL\＄（F1），F2，l）＝RD\＄
$27 \varnothing$ NEXTF2
28ø PRINT＠364，Fl；：NEXTFI
$3 \varnothing \varnothing$ IFSP＝1 THENGOSUB4 $\varnothing \varnothing$ ELSEIFAL $=\varnothing$ THENGOSUB4 $\varnothing \varnothing$ ELSEPRINT\＃－2：PRI NT\＃－2
31ø．PRINT＠48ø，Z\＄＂now＂Z\＄＂p rinting＂Z\＄：FORF＝1 TONL：PRINT\＃－2， TAB（IN）；PL\＄（F）；＂＂；PL\＄（F＋NL ）
$32 \emptyset$ NEXT
325 PRINT\＃－2：PRINT\＃－2，TAB（36）＂Pa ge＂PG
$33 \varnothing$ IFST＝1THENPRINT\＃－2，CHR\＄（12）： GOTO45 $\varnothing$
$34 \emptyset$ PRINT\＃－2，CHR\＄（12）：NL＝56：GOTO $19 \emptyset \quad 156$ SHOWS NUMBER OF LINES， PAGE 2 AND AFTER
$39 \varnothing$ 1－－ー－ー－ー－－－READY A NEW PAGE FOR PRINTING
$4 \emptyset \emptyset$ AL＝1：CLS：PRINT＂INSERT
NEW PAGE＂：PRINTSTRING\＄$(32,131)$ ； ：PRINTZS＂position＂Z\＄＂new＂Z\＄＂page ＂Z\＄＂in＂z\＄＂printer＂
4ø5 PRINT：PRINT：PRINTZ\＄＂press＂Z\＄ ＂enter＂Z\＄＂to＂z\＄＂continue＂Z\＄＂＂； LINEINPUTI\＄
$41 \varnothing$ PRINT\＃－2，STRING\＄（TM，13）：PRIN T\＃－2，TAB（PN）；NM\＄：PRINT\＃－2：RETURN $42 \emptyset 1-\infty-\infty-\infty-\infty$－JOB IS FINISHED $45 \emptyset$ CLOSE：CLS：PRINT＂

PRINTI
NG IS FINISHED＂：PRINTSTRING\＄（32， 131）：：PRINT＂THE TWO COLUMN PRIN TING IS FINISHED．＂
455 PRINT：PRINT：PRINT＂PRESS＇Y＇ FOR ANOTHER PRINTING OR PRESS

THE COLOR COMPUTER MONTHLY MAGAZINE

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|  | VOLUME 2 |  |  |  | VOLUME 6 |  |  |
| JUN＇83 | Printers | \＄296 | $\square$ | AUG＇86 | Games | \＄0．95 | $\square$ |
| JUL＇83 | Anniversary | \＄296 | $\square$ | SEP＇86 | Education | \＄3．96 | $\square$ |
|  | VOLUME 3 － |  |  | OCT＇86 | Graphics | \＄3．96 | $\square$ |
| AUG＇83 | Games | \＄295 | $\square$ | NOV＇86 | Data Comm． | \＄3．96 | $\square$ |
| SEP＇83 | Education | \＄296 | $\square$ | DEC＇86 | Holiday | \＄3．96 | $\square$ |
| OCT＇83 | Graphics | \＄396 | $\square$ | JAN＇87 | Beginners | \＄3．95 | $\square$ |
| DEC＇ 83 | Holiday | \＄3．96 | $\square$ | FEB＇ 87 | Utilities | \＄3．96 | $\square$ |
| MAR＇84 | Business | \＄3．96 | $\square$ | MAR＇87 | Business | \＄3．96 | $\square$ |
| APR＇84 | Gaming | \＄3．96 | $\square$ | APR＇87 | Home Help | \＄3．96 | $\square$ |
| MAY＇84 | Printer | \＄395 | $\square$ | MAY＇87 | Printer | \＄3．96 | $\square$ |
| JUN＇84 | Music | \＄${ }^{\text {a }}$ ， | $\square$ | JUN＇87 | Music | \＄3．96 | $\square$ |
| JUL＇84 | Anniversary | \＄3．95 | $\square$ | JUL＇87 | Anniversary | \＄3．95 | $\square$ |
|  | VOLUME 4 |  |  |  | VOLUME 7 |  |  |
| AUG＇84 | Games | \＄3．96 | $\square$ | AUG＇87 | Games | \＄3．95 | $\square$ |
| SEP＇84 | Education | \＄3．96 | 口 | SEP＇87 | Education | \＄3．95 | $\square$ |
| OCT＇84 | Graphics | \＄295 | $\square$ | OCT＇87 | Graphics | \＄3．95 | $\square$ |
| NOV＇84 | Data Comm． | \＄3．96 | $\square$ | NOV＇87 | Data Comm． | \＄3．95 | $\square$ |
| DEC＇84 | Holiday | \＄3．96 | $\square$ | DEC＇87 | Holiday | \＄3．95 | $\square$ |
| JAN＇85 | Beginners | \＄3．96 | $\square$ | JAN＇88 | Beginners | \＄3．95 | $\square$ |
| FEB＇85 | Utilities | \＄3．95 | $\square$ | FEB＇88 | Utilisies | \＄3．95 | $\square$ |
| MAR＇85 | Business | \＄3．96 | $\square$ | MAR＇88 | Business | \＄3．95 | $\square$ |
| APR＇85 | Simulations | \＄3．96 | $\square$ | APR＇88 | Home Help | \＄3．96 | $\square$ |
| MAY＇85 | Printer | \＄3．96 | $\square$ | MAY＇88 | Printer | \＄3．95 | $\square$ |
| JUN＇85 | Music | \＄3．95 | $\square$ |  |  |  |  |
| JUL＇85 | Anniversary | \＄3．95 | $\square$ |  |  |  |  |

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＇N＇TO STOP．＂：PG＝ø
$46 \emptyset$ I\＄＝INKEY\＄：IFLEFT\＄（I\＄，I）＝＂Y＂ ORLEFT\＄$(I \$, I)=" Y$＂THENRUN ELSEIF LEFT\＄（I\＄， 1 ）$=$＂N＂ORLEFT\＄（I\＄， 1 ）$=$＂n ＂THENEND ELSE46ø
55ø＇FIRST SPACE ALWAYS LOST．SO INDENT ONE SPACE TO START．
$56 \varnothing$ IUSE NO PRINT CODES IN TEXT． CARRIAGE RETURN AFTER LINE．
$57 \varnothing$＇DO NOT PLACE HEADER SPACES IN FILE COPY．PROGRAM＝3， OR 1ø IF USING LETTERHEAD．
$58 \varnothing$＇IF DATE IS TO BE PRINTED BY PROGRAM，TOP CENTER，DO NOT PLACE DATE IN DATA COPY．
$59 \varnothing$＇USE VIP／WRITER IINELENGTH OF 37，NON JUSTIFIED．
199ø＇NOTE THAT YOU MUST COUNT ANY 37－CHARACTER LINE AS INCLUDING THE CARRIAGE RETURN（ 36 CHARACTERS＋CR） $2 \not 0 \varnothing \varnothing$＇LETTERS／TWO， $87 \emptyset 424$ ．WAS ORIGINALIY＇2－COLUMN／BAS＇IN THE MAY 1985 RAINBOW，PAGE 44，BY STEPHEN LAI．PROGRAM MODIFIED BY C E BROWN FOR NEWSLETTERS AND CORRESPONDENCE USE．

Listing 2：PERSLOGD
5 PRINT\＃－2：PRINT\＃－2：PRINT\＃－2
1ø PRINT\＃－2，CHR\＄（27）CHR\＄（69）CHR\＄ （27）CHR\＄（71）
$2 \varnothing$ READA：IFA＞1 $\varnothing \varnothing$ THENPRINT茾－2，TA $\mathrm{B}(8) \mathrm{CHR} \$(\mathrm{~A}+32)$ ；：GOTO2 $\varnothing$
$3 \varnothing$ IFA $>\varnothing$ THENPRINT\＃－2，STRING\＄（A， $\mathrm{B}+32$ ）；：GOTO $2 \varnothing$
$4 \varnothing$ IFA＝$\varnothing$ THEN PRINT\＃－2：GOTO2 $\varnothing$
$5 \varnothing$ ONABS（A）GOSUB6ø， $7 \varnothing, 8 \varnothing:$ GOTO2 $\varnothing$
$6 \emptyset$ PRINT\＃－2，TAB（28）CHR\＄（14）＂CHAR
LES E．BROWN JR＂：RETURN
$7 \varnothing$ PRINT\＃－2，TAB（39）
＂ROUT
E 1，BOX 59ø＂：RETURN
8申 PRINT\＃－2，TAB（31）
＂WHIT
E STONE，VIRGINIA 22578－9765＂：RE TURN
$9 \emptyset$ DATA 151，131，131，131，131，131， $131,131,131,131,131,171, \emptyset$
95 DATA 149，128，179，151，139，133， $17 \varnothing, 151,171,149,128,17 \varnothing,-1$
$1 \varnothing \varnothing$ DATA $149,128,17 \varnothing, 149,16 \varnothing, 144$ ，17め，151，171，148，128，17ø，－2
$11 \varnothing$ DATA $149,128,138,141,142,133$ ，138，141，142，133，128，17甲，－3
$12 \emptyset$ DATA $141,14 \varnothing, 14 \varnothing, 14 \varnothing, 14 \varnothing, 14 \varnothing$ $, 14 \varnothing, 14 \varnothing, 14 \varnothing, 14 \varnothing, 14 \varnothing, 142, \emptyset$
$1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ PRINT\＃－2，CHR\＄（27）CHR\＄（7ø）CH R\＄（27）CHR\＄（72）
$2 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$＇PERSLOGO／BAS，87ø429．WILI PRINT PERSONAL LETTERHEAD AND GRAPHICS

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# The Ins and Outs of Boolean 

## By Eric Levinson

This program was designed to test students in Boolean addition, multiplication and subtraction. There are 20 questions and you must answer the question correctly by pressing either a 0 or 1 . The 0 stands for a binary "off" state while the 1 stands for a binary "on" state. The right arrow allows you to make corrections by completely erasing your answer.

When the program is run, the computer asks for your name. This allows a whole classroom to use and store each student's results on disk or cassette. Student records may then be called up by typing PRINT SCORES at the first prompt.

The first five problems ask you to add
Eric Levinson is studying to be an electronics engineer. Previously, he was a service technician for Apple, IBM, Zenith and Compaq.
two 4-digit binary numbers, and the next five ask you to subtract two 4-digit numbers. The following five ask you to multiply two 4-bit numbers, and the last five problems ask you to add two 8-bit numbers. Notice that the last five problems are timed, but the results of the timing are not recorded on disk.

Cassette operation may be used by changing the following lines:

```
1560 OPEN"O",#-1,LEFT$(Nक,8)
1570 PRINT#-1,R,R1,R2,R3,W,
    W1,W2,W3,N$
1580 CLOSE #-1
1670 OPEN"I",#-1,N$
1680 INPUT#-1,R,R1,R2,R3,W,
    W1,W2,W3,N$
1690 CLOSE #-1
```

(Questions or comments may be addressed to the author at 151 Hearthstone, Irvine, CA 92714. Please enclose an SASE when requesting a reply.)

|  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 240 ..... 1861220 ...... 7 |  |  |
| 500 | . 18 | 1470 | 251 |
| 750 | . 36 | 1600 | 83 |
| 970 | . 170 | END | . . 172 |

The listing: BOOLEAN
1ø ' PROGRAM DEVELOPED AND W RITTEN BY

| $2 \varnothing$ | ERIC LEVINSON |
| :---: | :---: |
| 30 | $1 \varnothing 39$ NEVADA STREET |
| $4 \varnothing$ | GLENWOOD, IL 6ø425 |
| $5 \varnothing$ | (312) 799-6747 |
| 60 | COPYRIGHT (C) 1987 |
| $7 \varnothing$ | CLEAR 5øøø |
| $8 \varnothing$ | DIM B\$ (255) |
| $9 \emptyset$ CLS |  |
| $1 \varnothing \varnothing$ | PRINT"BINARY ARITHMETIC" |
| $11 \varnothing$ | PRINT"BY ERIC LEVINSON" |
| 12ø | PRINT"WHAT IS YOUR NAME"; |
| 13ø | INPUT N\$ |
|  | IF N\$="PRINT SCORES" THEN 16 |
| $3 \varnothing$ 行 |  |
| 15ø | PRINT"STANDBY" |
| 16ø | $A A=\varnothing$ |
|  | FOR $A=\varnothing$ TO 1 |

```
18\varnothing FOR B=\varnothing TO 1
19\varnothing FOR C=\varnothing TO 1
2\emptyset\varnothing FOR D=\varnothing TO 1
21\varnothing IF A=1 THEN A$="1"ELSE A$="\varnothing
"
22\emptyset IF B=1 THEN B$="1"ELSE B$="\varnothing
"
23\emptyset IF C=1 THEN C$="1"ELSE C$="\varnothing
"
24\varnothing IF D=1 THEN D$="1"ELSE D$="\varnothing
"
25\emptyset B$(AA)=A$+B$+C$+D$
26\varnothing AA=AA+1
27\varnothing NEXT D,C,B,A
28\varnothing FOR A=1 TO 5
29\varnothing CLS
3ø\emptyset A1=RND(16)-1:A2=RND(16)-1
31\emptyset IF A1+A2>15 THEN 3\emptyset\emptyset
32\emptyset PRINT@\emptyset,"PROBLEM #"A
33\emptyset PRINT@172,B$(A1)
34\emptyset PRINT@2ø3,"+"B$(A2)
35\emptyset PRINT@235,"-----"
36\varnothing B$=""
37\varnothing GOSUB 116\varnothing
38\emptyset ANS$=B$(A1+A2)
39\emptyset FOR B=\varnothing TO 15
4\varnothing\varnothing IF B$=B$(B) THEN 41\varnothing ELSE NE
XT B
41\varnothing IF B=A1+A2 THEN PRINT@267,"R
```


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## Rainbow Review 3/85. Hot CoCo 10/85

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C.ס.a., Money Order, Check in U.E. Funde [Please epecify if JEM

IGHT＂：R＝R＋1
$42 \varnothing$ IF B＜＞A1＋A2 THEN PRINT＠267，＂ WRONG＂：$W=W+1$
43ø FOR AA＝ø TO 1øøø：NEXT AA
$44 \varnothing$ NEXT A
$45 \emptyset$ FOR A＝6 TO $1 \varnothing$
$46 \emptyset$ CLS
$47 \varnothing \mathrm{~A} 1=\operatorname{RND}(16)-1: \mathrm{A} 2=\operatorname{RND}(16)-1$
$48 \varnothing$ IF A1－A2＜$\quad$ THEN $47 \varnothing$
$49 \varnothing$ PRINT＠ø，＂PROBLEM \＃＂A
5øø PRINT＠172，BS（A1）
51ø PRINT＠2ø3，＂－＂B\＄（A2）
52ø PRINT＠235，＂－－－－－＂
$53 \varnothing$ B\＄＝＂＂
$54 \varnothing$ GOSUB $116 \varnothing$
$55 \emptyset$ ANS $\$=\mathrm{B} \$(\mathrm{~A} 1-\mathrm{A} 2)$
$56 \varnothing$ FOR B＝$\varnothing$ TO 15
$57 \varnothing$ IF $\mathrm{B} \$=\mathrm{B} \$(\mathrm{~B})$ THEN $58 \varnothing$ ELSE NE XT B
58ø IF B＝A1－A2 THEN PRINT＠267，＂R IGHT＂：R1＝R1＋1
$59 \emptyset$ IF B＜＞A1－A2 THEN PRINT＠267，＂ WRONG＂：W1＝W1＋1
6øø FOR AA＝$\varnothing$ TO $1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing:$ NEXT AA
610 NEXT A
$62 \emptyset$ FOR $A=11$ TO 15
$63 \varnothing$ CLS
$64 \varnothing \mathrm{~A} 1=\mathrm{RND}(16)-1: \mathrm{A} 2=\operatorname{RND}(16)-1$
$65 \emptyset$ IF A1＊A2＞15 THEN $64 \emptyset$
$66 \emptyset$ IF A1 $=\varnothing$ OR A $2=\varnothing$ THEN $64 \varnothing$
$67 \varnothing$ PRINT＠ø，＂PROBLEM \＃＂A
$68 \emptyset$ PRINT＠172，B\＄（A1）
69ø PRINT＠2ø3，＂＊＂B\＄（A2）
7øø PRINT＠235，＂－－－－－＂
$71 \varnothing \mathrm{~B} \$=1 "$
$72 \emptyset$ GOSUB $116 \varnothing$
$73 \emptyset$ ANS $\$=\mathrm{B} \$(\mathrm{~A} 1 * \mathrm{~A} 2)$
$74 \varnothing$ FOR $B=\varnothing$ TO 15
$75 \emptyset$ IF $\mathrm{B} \$=\mathrm{B} \$(\mathrm{~B})$ THEN $76 \emptyset$ ELSE NE XT B
$76 \emptyset$ IF B＝A1＊A2 THEN PRINT＠267，＂R IGHT＂：R2＝R2＋1
$77 \varnothing$ IF B＜＞A1＊A2 THEN PRINT＠267，＂ WRONG＂：W2＝W2＋1
$78 \varnothing$ FOR AA＝ø TO 1øøø：NEXT AA $79 \varnothing$ NEXT A
8øø PRINT：PRINT＂THE NEXT TEST WI
LL BE TIMED．＂
$81 \varnothing$ PRINT＂STANDBY FOR 8 BIT NUMB ERS．＂
$82 \varnothing A A=16$
83ø FOR E＝1 TO 15
$34 \emptyset$ FOR A＝ø TO 1
$85 \emptyset$ FOR B＝ø TO 1
$86 \varnothing$ FOR C＝ø TO 1
$87 \varnothing$ FOR D＝ø TO 1
88ø IF A＝1 THEN A\＄＝＂1＂ELSE A\＄＝＂ $\not \varnothing^{\prime \prime}$
89の IF $B=1$ THEN $B \$=" 1 "$ ELSE $B \$="$ ø＂
$9 \varnothing \varnothing$ IF C＝1 THEN C\＄＝＂1＂ELSE C\＄＝＂ ø＂
$91 \varnothing$ IF D＝1 THEN D\＄＝＂1＂ELSE D\＄＝＂ ø＂
$92 \emptyset B \$(A A)=B \$(E)+A \$+B \$+C \$+D \$$
$93 \varnothing$ AA $=A A+1$
$94 \varnothing$ NEXT D，C，B，A，E
$95 \varnothing$ FOR $A=\varnothing$ TO 15：B\＄（A）$=" \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing "+B$
\＄（A）：NEXT A
$96 \emptyset$ FOR A＝16 TO $2 \emptyset$
97ø CLS：TT＝ø
$98 \emptyset$ A1＝RND（256）－1：A2＝RND（256）－1
$99 \varnothing$ IF A1＋A2＞255 THEN $98 \varnothing$
1øøø PRINT＠ø，＂PROBLEM \＃＂A
$1 \varnothing 1 \varnothing$ PRINT＠17ø，B\＄（A1）
1ø2ø PRINT＠2ø1，＂＋＂B\＄（A2）
1ø3ø PRINT＠233，＂－－－－－－－－－＂
1ø4ø B\＄＝＂＂
$1 \varnothing 5 \varnothing$ TIMER＝$\varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 6 \varnothing$ GOSUB $128 \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 7 \varnothing$ ANS $\$=\mathrm{B} \$(\mathrm{~A} 1+\mathrm{A} 2)$
$1 \varnothing 8 \varnothing$ FOR $B=\varnothing$ TO 255
$1 \varnothing 9 \varnothing$ IF $B \$=B \$(B)$ THEN $11 \varnothing \varnothing$ ELSE
NEXT B
11øø IF B＝A1＋A2 THEN PRINT＠265，＂ RIGHT＂：R3＝R3＋1
111ø IF B＜＞A1＋A2 THEN PRINT＠265， ＂WRONG＂：W3＝W3＋1
112ø PRINT＂TIME：＂TT＂SECONDS．＂
$113 \varnothing$ FOR AA＝$\varnothing$ TO $1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing:$ NEXT AA
$114 \varnothing$ NEXT A
$115 \varnothing$ GOTO 141ø
$116 \emptyset$ FOR AT＝271 TO 268 STEP－1
117ø A\＄＝INKEY\＄
$118 \emptyset$ IF A\＄＝CHR\＄（9）THEN 171ø
$119 \varnothing$ PRINT＠AT，CHR\＄（128）；
12øø FOR T＝$\varnothing$ TO 1申：NEXT T
$121 \varnothing$ PRINT＠AT，CHR（2ø7）；
$122 \emptyset$ FOR $T=\varnothing$ TO 1ø：NEXT T
123ø IF A\＄＝＂ø＂OR A\＄＝＂1＂THEN 12
$4 \varnothing$ ELSE $117 \varnothing$
$124 \varnothing \mathrm{~B} \$=\mathrm{A} \$+\mathrm{B} \$$
$125 \varnothing$ PRINT＠AT，A\＄；
$126 \varnothing$ NEXT AT
127ø RETURN
$128 \varnothing$ FOR AT＝273 TO 266 STEP－1
129ø A\＄＝INKEY\＄
13øø IF TIMER＞59 THEN TIMER＝ø：TT $=\mathrm{TT}+1$
131ø IF A\＄＝CHR\＄（9）THEN GOTO 176 $\varnothing$
$132 \emptyset$ PRINT＠AT，CHR\＄（128）；
$133 \varnothing$ FOR $T=\varnothing$ TO 1 $\varnothing:$ NEXT T
$134 \varnothing$ PRINT＠AT，CHR\＄（2ø7）；
135ø FOR T＝$\varnothing$ TO 1ø：NEXT T
$136 \varnothing$ IF A\＄＝＂ゆ＂OR A\＄＝＂1＂THEN 137
$\varnothing$ ELSE 129ø
$137 \varnothing \mathrm{~B} \$=\mathrm{A} \$+\mathrm{B} \$$
$138 \varnothing$ PRINT＠AT，A\＄；
1399 NEXT AT
$14 \varnothing \varnothing$ RETURN
$141 \varnothing$ CLS
$142 \emptyset$ IF RR=1 THEN PRINT N\$
$143 \varnothing$ PRINT"EVALUATION"
$144 \varnothing$ PRINT" PROBLEM NUMBER NUMBER"
$145 \emptyset$ PRINT" NUMBER RIGHT"
$146 \varnothing$ PRINT"
----------" " "R
$148 \emptyset$ PRINT " 6 THRU 1ø "RI
$149 \varnothing$ PRINT "11 THRU 15 "R2
15øø PRINT "16 THRU $2 \varnothing$ "R3
151ø PRINT:PRINT"YOU GOT"W+WI+W2 +W3"WRONG"
152ø PRINT"OUT OF 2ø QUESTIONS F OR A"
$153 \varnothing \mathrm{P}=((\mathrm{R}+\mathrm{R} 1+\mathrm{R} 2+\mathrm{R} 3) / 2 \varnothing) * 1 \varnothing \varnothing$
154ø PRINT"PERCENTAGE OF"P"\%."
$155 \emptyset$ IF RR=1 THEN $161 \varnothing$
$156 \emptyset$ OPEN"O", \#1,LEFT\$(N\$,8)
157め WRITE\#1,R,R1,R2,R3,W,W1,W2,
W3, N\$
158ø CLOSE \#I
$159 \varnothing$ PRINT"THANK YOU "N\$
16øø PRINT"PRESS ANY KEY TO BEGI
N NEW TEST"
161ø IF INKEY\$=ッ"THEN 161ø ELSE
162ø
$162 \emptyset$ IF RR= $\varnothing$ THEN $1 \varnothing$
$163 \emptyset$ CLS : RR=1
$164 \emptyset$ PRINT"NAME OR <E>XIT"
$165 \emptyset$ INPUT N\$
166ø IF N\$="E" THEN 1ø
167ø OPEN"I", \#1,N\$
168ø INPUT \#1,R,R1,R2,R3,W,W1,W2
,W3,N\$
169ø CLOSE \#1
$17 \emptyset \emptyset$ GOTO 141ø
$171 \varnothing$ FOR TA=268 TO 271
$172 \emptyset$ PRINT @TA," ";
$173 \emptyset$ NEXT TA
174 Ø B\$=""
$175 \emptyset$ GOTO 116ø
$176 \emptyset$ FOR TA=266 TO 273
177@ PRINT@TA," ";
$178 \emptyset$ NEXT TA
$179 \varnothing \mathrm{~B} \$=11$
18øø GOTO 128ø


# The LLISTing Formatter 

## By Clay llowe

ost LLIST formatting utilities require that the BASIC program to be LLISTed first be saved as an ASCII file, then read from disk or cassette and output to a printer in the required line lengths. BestList uses a machine language routine to handle the LLISTing and is controlled by the user through a BASIC program,

BestList's machine language code is contained in DATA lines, which are read in by the program. The user is therefore able to modify the code.

When your run the program, it will determine if the system is disk or cassette and configure itself for the system in use. You are then presented with the main menu and its three options:

1) Set Printer Baud
2) Change Defaults
3) LLIST Program

Pressing 1 brings up another menu, which permits you to set the printer baud rate to $600,1200,2400,4800$ or 9600 . The default printer baud rate is

[^13]9600 , so this option may be bypassed if you want to use that rate. After a selection is made, the program returns to the main menu.

Pressing 2 displays the default menu, which shows the current values for the following: column width, indentation, printout length and the lines to skip.

Column width is the number of characters per line that you want your LLISTing to have. It may be changed to any value from 1 to 255 . The default value is 80 .

Indentation comes into play if a program line is longer than the width you have selected. The second row of the program line will be LLISTed below the first portion of the line, but it will be indented from the left margin the number of spaces you have selected. This value must be greater than or equal to 1 . The default is 4 , which LLISTs only line numbers at the left margin.

Printout length is the number of lines to be printed before a "skip over perforation" is performed. The program is set up to a page length of 66 lines, because most printers print six lines per inch. The printout length may be anything from 1 to 65 . The default is 60 .

The "Skip Lines" option sets the number of blank lines that will be printed as the program skips over the perforation. It will always equal 66 minus the printout length value. The default is 6 .

A note about printout length and
skipping lines: Entering a value into either of these options automatically reconfigures the other so that the sum of the two always equals 66 . If one is changed, the other will take care of itself. Best List will not accept a value of zero for any of the four default options.

Pressing 3 at the main menu displays another screen, which will ask for input concerning the program you want to LLIST. If you are using a cassette system, you need only enter the filename and then press ENTER when the tape with the program to be LLISTed is in place and the cassette Play button is pressed. Pressing ENTER at the filename prompt will load the next file on the cassette.

If a disk system is in use, you must enter a filename and extension at the first prompt (enter the extension only if it is other than . BAS); otherwise, only the filename is required. Then the number of the drive containing the program to be LLISTed is prompted. Pressing ENTER at that prompt will access Drive 0.
An added feature when using disk is the ability to press ENTER at the filename/extension prompt, followed by the drive number entry at that prompt, and have a disk drive directory pop onscreen. Pressing ENTER after the directory is displayed returns you to the filename/extension prompt.
The program will execute the machine language routine when Option 3 (LLIST Program) is selected from the

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main menu. After the program to be LLISTed is loaded, the normal screen 0 K prompt will let you know that you may proceed with the normal LLISTing process. When the printer is online and the paper is properly set (a perforation a little above the print head will do), simply type LLIST and press ENTER, and your hard copy will be made using the column width, indentation, printout length and line skip values that were last in effect at the Change Defaults menu.
> "The column width, indentation, printout length and line skip defaults may also be easily modified with just a few changes to the program."

You can use BestList without going to any of the configuration menus if all of the defaults match your requirements. Selecting the LLIST option at the main menu causes the program to jump to the READ DATA and initialization routine before it displays the LLIST Program menu. If you select the Change Defaults option, it will also jump to the initialization routine before the default menu appears.

After an LLIST has been made, you can do another with the same defaults by entering EXEC before entering LLIST - this resets the line counter in the machine language routine to zero. If you want to do another LLIST but with different defaults, just load and run the program again. If your CoCo has not been powered down, chances are the machine language routine will still be intact; and an initialization will not be performed at any prompt. You can make any desired default changes and proceed with the next LLISTing.

If, by rare chance, the screen blanks or the CoCo hangs up when trying to do a second LLIST, just turn the machine off for a few seconds, then start over again.

Machine language programs that are normally loaded with the command LOADM or CLOADM cannot be LLISTed using this program.
Whatever drive number you select
when loading a program from the LLIST Program menu will become the default drive number until it is changed at that menu, or by entering DRIVEn ( $n=$ drive number desired) after an LLISTing is complete.

## Customizing the Program

There are several things you can do to the program that will make it easier for you to use if you find that most of your LLISTing is done using the same configuration.

The first change you may want to make is the default printer baud rate. Some popular printers will work only at 600 or 1200 baud. Line 100 sets the baud rate with a poke to memory address 150; in this case a 1 is poked. The poke value is set up as the variable BD. To use another baud rate, just change the 1 in $B D=1$ to the value for the rate you want to use: 600 baud, $8 \mathrm{D}=\mathrm{B7} ; 1200$ baud, $B D=41 ; 2400$ baud, $B D=18 ; 4800$ baud, $\mathrm{BD}=7$.

The column width, indentation, printout length and line skip defaults may also be easily modified with just a few changes to the program. Any value that you want to change must first be converted from decimal to hexadecimal. For example, if you want the default column width to be 64, you would first convert 64 to Hex by entering on your CoCo the command ?HEX\$(64). The screen would display the number 40 , which is the Hex equivalent of decimal 64 . The 40 would then be edited into the proper DATA position.

The value for column width is the 50 (Hex, remember?) at DATA position 4 in Line 530. The value for indentation is the 04 at DATA position 15 in Line 530. The printout length value is the 3 C at DATA position 13 in Line 540. The line skip value is the 06 at DATA position 17 in Line 540.

Lines 530 and 540 each contain 18 DATA "positions," from 1 to 18. Reconfigure the Best List defaults by inserting the new Hex value at the appropriate DATA line position. Do not use zero when changing any of the default values in the DATA lines.

Program lines 530 and 540 are listed below with the DATA positions indicated:

[^14]Don't forget to save the customized version before you proceed with LLISTing. If you don't save it, you'll lose it!

## Lines

100-150

500-550

1000-1090
1500-1640


2000-2120

2500-2660
the READ DATA routine. This is where the DATA in lines 500 and 550 are converted to the machine language LLIST routine.
2500-2660 take care of the default menu and any changes you make while using this option. Lines 2620 through 2650 do the actual pokes when changes are made. Note that lines 2640 and 2650 poke two locations to match the printout length to the line skips.
3000-3150 contain the LLIST menu and the routine to get the program you want to LLIST, do a directory and select a drive number if a disk system is being used, or prompt the proper cassette setup for such a system, and load the program to be LLISTed.
3500-3510 the subroutine that waits for a key press and is accessed by almost all of the input prompts.
(Questions or comments about this program may be directed to the author at 310 S. Jefferson St., Sturgis, MI 49091. Please enclose an SASE when writing for a reply.)


The listing: BESTLIST
 1øø BD=1: POKE15ø,BD: '** BAUD RAT E **
$11 \varnothing \mathrm{~A} \$=\operatorname{STRING}(32,188): \mathrm{B} \$=\operatorname{STRING}$ $\$(32,179)$
12ø DV=PEEK (188):ST=DV*256
13ø FORX=ST TO ST+1ø3: POKEX, \&HFF
: NEXTX
$14 \emptyset$ IF DV=6 THEN C\$="CASSETTE" E
LSE IF DV=14 THEN C\$=" DISK":PO

KE\&H95A, $\varnothing$

| $15 \emptyset$ L\$ $=1$ * * * LOADING * * * $1:$ Ll\$$=1 \mathrm{READY}$ PRINTER-LIIST AT OR PROM |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| '************************** |  |
| DATA 6F, 8D, $\varnothing \varnothing, 19, \mathrm{BE}, \varnothing 1,68, \mathrm{AF}$ |  |
| $11,3 \varnothing, 8 \mathrm{C}, 11, \mathrm{BF}, \varnothing 1,68,86,7 \mathrm{E}$ |  |
| DATA B7, $11,67,86,39, A 7,8 \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{EA}$ |  |
| $\varnothing \varnothing, \varnothing \varnothing, \varnothing \varnothing, 34,17, D 6,6 \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{Cl}, \mathrm{FE}$ |  |
| DATA $27, \varnothing 6,35,17,6 E, 9 \mathrm{~L}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{EF}$ |  |
| ¢D, $26, \emptyset 6,6 \mathrm{C}, 8 \mathrm{D}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{E} 9,2 \varnothing, F \emptyset$ |  |
| DATA $96,9 \mathrm{C}, 81,5 \varnothing, 25,13,86, \emptyset \mathrm{D}$ |  |
| A2, BF, $86,2 \emptyset, \mathrm{C} 6, \varnothing 4, \mathrm{BD}, \mathrm{A} 2, \mathrm{BF}$ |  |
| DATA 5A, $26, F A, 6 C, 8 D, F F, C E, A 6$ |  |
| FF, CA, $81,3 C, 25, C F, C 6, \varnothing 6,86$ |  |
| DATA $\varnothing \mathrm{D}, \mathrm{BD}, \mathrm{A} 2, \mathrm{BF}, 5 \mathrm{~A}, 26, \mathrm{~F} 8,6 \mathrm{~F}$ |  |
| FF, B8, $2 \emptyset, B F, X X$ |  |
| I********************** |  |
| CLS:PRINT: PRINT:PRINTA\$; |  |
| 1ヵ1ø PRINT" | **** MAIN MENU |
| **** 1 |  |
| 1ø2ø PRINTA\$; |  |
| 1ø3ø PRINT:PRINT" | <l> SET P |
| RINTER BAUD" |  |
| 1ø4ø PRINT:PRINT" | $<2>$ CHANG |
| E DEFAULTS" |  |
| 1ø5ø PRINT:PRINT" | <3> LIIST |



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PROGRAM"
1ø6ø PRINT: PRINTB\$;
$1 \varnothing 7 \varnothing$ GOSUB $35 \varnothing \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 8 \varnothing A=V A L(Q \$): I F A<1$ OR $A>3$ THEN $1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 9 \varnothing$ ON A GOSUB 15øø,25øø,3øøø
11ø 1*************************
15øø CLS:PRINT:PRINT:PRINTA\$;
151ø PRINT" **** BAUD MENU
****"
152ø PRINTA\$;
153ø PRINT: PRINT" <l> $6 \varnothing{ }^{\prime \prime}$
$154 \varnothing$ PRINT" <2> - $12 \not \phi^{\prime \prime}$
$155 \emptyset$ PRINT" <3> - 24 $\phi^{\prime \prime}$
$156 \varnothing$ PRINT" $<4>-48 \not \phi^{\prime \prime}$
$157 \varnothing$ PRINT" < $">-96 \not \phi^{\prime \prime}$
158ø PRINT: PRINTB\$;
$159 \varnothing$ GOSUB $35 \varnothing \varnothing$
16øø Q=VAL(Q\$):IFQ<1 OR Q>5 THEN $150 \varnothing$
161め E\$="ø874118ø7ø1"
$162 \emptyset \mathrm{BD}=\mathrm{VAL}(\mathrm{MID}(\mathrm{E}$ ( $,(Q * 2), 2))$
$163 \varnothing$ POKE 15ø,BD
$164 \varnothing$ GOTO 1øøø
165 1*************************
2øøø CLS: PRINT@128,A\$;
2ø1ø PRINT@198,"***** READING **
***"
2ø2ø PRINT@262,"***** D A T A **
***"
$2 \varnothing 3 \varnothing$ PRINT@32ø, B\$;
$2 \varnothing 4 \varnothing$ PRINTTAB(11)C\$: PRINTB\$;
$2 \varnothing 5 \varnothing$ EN=ST
$2 \varnothing 6 \varnothing$ READ D\$
$2 \emptyset 7 \emptyset$ IF D\$="XX" THEN $212 \emptyset$
$2 \not 88 \varnothing C=V A L$ ("\&H"+D\$)
$2 \varnothing 9 \varnothing$ POKE EN, C
$21 \varnothing \varnothing \quad E N=E N+1$
$211 \varnothing$ GOTO $2 \varnothing 6 \varnothing$
$212 \emptyset$ RETURN
213 1*************************
25øø IF PEEK (ST) <>\&H6F THEN GOSU B 2øøø
$251 \varnothing$ CLS:PRINT:PRINT:PRINTA\$;
$252 \varnothing$ PRINT" ****, DEFAULT MENU
****": PRINTA\$;
253ø PRINT:PRINT" <l> - COLUMN
WIDTH $--->$ "PEEK (ST+57)
$254 \varnothing$ PRINT" <2> - INDENTATION -
--ー->"PEEK (ST+68)
255ø PRINT" <3> - PRINTOUT LENG
TH $\rightarrow$ "PEEK (ST+84)
$256 \varnothing$ PRINT" <4> - SKIP LINES ------>"PEEK (ST+88)
$257 \emptyset$ PRINT" < $5>$ - MAIN MENU" $258 \emptyset$ PRINT:PRINTB\$;
$259 \varnothing$ GOSUB $35 \varnothing \varnothing$
$26 \varnothing \varnothing$ Q=VAL(Q\$):IFQ<1 OR Q>5 THEN 251ø
$261 \varnothing$ ON Q GOTO $262 \emptyset, 263 \varnothing, 264 \varnothing, 26$ 5ø,1øøø
262ø PRINT@217, ;:INPUTCW:IFCW<1
OR CW>255 THEN262ø ELSE POKEST+5
7,CW:GOTO 251ø
$263 \varnothing$ PRINT@249, ;:INPUTID:IFID<IT
HEN263ø ELSE POKEST+68,ID:GOTO 2 $51 \varnothing$
$264 \varnothing$ PRINT@281, ; : INPUTPL:IFPL<l
OR PL>65 THEN264ø ELSE POKEST+84
, PL: POKEST+88, (66-PL): GOTO $251 \varnothing$
$265 \varnothing$ PRINT@313, ;:INPUTSL:IFSL<1
OR SL>65 THEN265ø ELSE POKEST+88
,SL: POKEST+84, (66-SL): GOTO $251 \varnothing$
$266 \emptyset$ RETURN
267 1*************************
3øøø IF PEEK(ST) <>\&H6F THEN GOSU B $2 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$
$3 \varnothing 1 \varnothing$ CLS: PRINT:PRINT:PRINTA\$;
3ø2ø PRINT" **** LLIST MENU ****": PRINTA\$;
$3 \varnothing 3 \varnothing$ IF PEEK (ST) <>\&H6F THEN GOSU B 2øøø:GOTO $3 \varnothing 1 \varnothing$
$3 \not)^{\circ}$ IFDV=14 THEN FI\$=" FILENAME /EXT" ELSE FI\$=" FILENAME"
3ø5ø PRINT@384, B\$;
$3 \emptyset 6 \varnothing$ PRINT@192,FI\$;:INPUTF\$
$3 \varnothing 7 \varnothing$ IFDV=14 THEN $3 \varnothing 8 \varnothing$ ELSE $313 \varnothing$ $3 \varnothing 8 \varnothing$ IF $F \$=1 "$ THEN PRINT@21ø,"di rectory": $D=1$ ELSE $D=\varnothing$
3ø9ø PRINT@224, ;:INPUT" DRIVE NU MBER - "; DN
$31 \varnothing \varnothing$ IF $D=1$ THEN DRIVEDN:DIR:INP
UT" PRESS <enter>";Q:GOT
03ø1ø
311Ø PRINT@294, L\$:PRINTLI\$;:PRIN T@416, :
$312 \varnothing$ EXECST: DRIVEDN: LOAD FS
313ø PRINT@224, : :INPUT" READY CA SSETTE - <enter>";Q
$314 \emptyset$ PRINT@294,L\$:PRINTLI\$;:PRIN T@416, ;
$315 \emptyset$ EXECST:CLOAD F\$
$316 \varnothing 1 * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *$
$35 \varnothing \varnothing$ Q\$=INKEY\$:IFQS=""THEN35øø
$351 \varnothing$ RETURN
352 1*************************
$353 \varnothing 1 * *$ BASIC LOADER BY: **
$354 \varnothing$ *** CLAY HOWE **

355ø '** STURGIS, MICHIGAN **
356ø 1** (616)-651-4248 **
357 1*************************
$358 \varnothing$ '** NOVEMBER 1985 **
$359 \varnothing 1 * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *$

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# Printer overvieW 

 By Ed EttersRainbow Technical Editor

$\mathbf{Y}$ou might think the typical RAINBow reader would have upgraded his or her system to include a 512 K CoCo 3 , an RGB monitor, a 1200 baud modem and a dot matrix printer, but a lot of our readers are just starting out and haven't worked their way up yet. It is still probably safe to say the typical CoCo user either has a printer, wants to buy one, or wants to upgrade to a better one. Rather than try to give a detailed buyer's guide, this will be an overview of the six basic types of printers (dot matrix, daisy wheel, laser, thermal, ink-jet and pen plotter) that CoCo users might be interested in, with an explanation of common features and what to look for.

## Dot Matrix

This is the most popular type of printer among CoCo users, as well as the most common type of printer for personal computers in general. Why? Because it's also the most versatile type of printer; a good dot matrix printer can

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usually serve all but the most specialized applications you may have for a printer.

Dot matrix impact printers use a series of wires in the print head to transfer the image through an inked ribbon to the paper. This type of printer is versatile because it's not limited to printing a fixed set of characters; it can also print any image that can be converted to a dot pattern. A typical dot matrix printer uses this capability to print both "bit-image" graphies that are fed into the printer and various sizes of type, ranging from type so small that it can barely be read to type big enough for almost any headline.

The most common difference between printers is the available resolution, and that usually depends on the number of wires in the print head. A low-end printer like the Tandy DMP130 will usually have a nine-wire print head; since the wires in a print head normally extend over a one-eighth inch area, this works out to 72 dots per inch. Resolution can be extended by multiple-pass printing to a typical limit of 216 dpi, though this does tend to slow down the printing process. The high speed print modes of such a printer typically use a 7-by-9 character set,
giving rather coarse "computer-style" type; but the trend in recent years has been to add a two-pass "near letterquality" mode that provides a more attractive 14 -by- 18 font, Most nine-wire printers today have this feature.

More expensive printers often have an 18-or 24-wire print head, which gives higher resolution and greater speed than a nine-wire printer. The 18 -wire type, such as the Okidata Microline 292, gives the same resolution at full speed as a nine-wire printer would when slowed down; at higher resolutions (288 dpi is practical here) they do slow down somewhat. The 24 -wire printers give even better resolution; 360 or 384 dpi is not unheard-of here, and that's starting to get into laser territory. Some corporations are using 24 -pin printers for important correspondence, because their character sets aren't so easily identified as having come from a computer. (High-quality carbon film ribbons, like the ones used with office typewriters and daisy wheel printers, are becoming available for dot matrix printersi) aran

The other new feature that's starting to catch on, though slowly, is color printing. Some of the latest dot matrix printers can use a four-color ribbon

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\text { Level } 3 & \text { Grades 9-12 }
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(black, yellow, magenta and cyan) that moves up and down on command. Although this type of printing is fairly slow, requiring four times the number of passes as a straight black-and-white printout, amazingly good results can be obtained. (These printers generally will accept a standard black ribbon that can be used for normal work, so that you don't waste the color ribbon by using up the black portion prematurely.)

As for compatibility, the Epson printer code set is so well accepted these days - even by IBM, whose standard printer codes are similar to those of Epson printers - that almost all dot matrix printers, including the present Tandy line, support either Epson or IBM printer control codes. New CoCo software packages often support Epson printers and compatibles as well, so most of the printers you'll come across should work well with the Color Computer. On the hardware side, most of Tandy's dot matrix printers (all but the most expensive models) do support the CoCo's serial I/O port, though the speed is limited to a typical value of 1200 or 2400 baud. With other brands of printers you'll need either an RS-232 board that mounts inside the printer (and which is only available for some printers) or an external serial-to-parallel converter box, like the ones from Metric Industries and Dayton Associates, that just connects between the CoCo and a parallel printer.

## Daisy Wheel

These printers (and some related types, such as the NEC Spinwriter and IBM Selectric) used to be the most common way to obtain letter-quality text, because they print actual characters from a type element rather than bit images. Unfortunately, they tend to be rather slow and noisy, and for that reason (as well as their inability to print graphics images well) they're being
steadily replaced by the better dot matrix printers and by laser printers. If you do have a real need for letterquality type, some daisy wheel printers are selling for under $\$ 300$ these days; but you might also consider putting the
both the IBM Proprinter and Tandy's dot matrix printers) and can therefore be used reasonably well with the CoCo as long as you can set the printer for the auto line feed mode that the CoCo uses. Some laser printers (such as HP) won't allow this mode change at all, so check the manual before buying.

## Thermal

These printers were introduced a number of years ago in an attempt to produce a less expensive type of printer. The original thermal printers required special (and somewhat expensive) paper and produced relatively poor printouts, so they quickly fell from favor as soon as dot matrix printer prices became more competitive. A variation on the basic theme is the thermal transfer printer, which uses a special ribbon to printon plain
money toward a high-quality dot matrix unit instead.

## Laser

Laser printers have become increasingly popular in recent years as a highquality, highly flexible way of printing text and graphics. These printers combine a scanned laser beam and a copier mechanism, creating a bit image in RAM and then using a solid-state laser to draw that image on the copier drum, which then transfers the image to plain paper in the usual copier fashion. Even though prices have come down somewhat within the past year, they still normally run over $\$ 2,000$ and would therefore seem to be a bit expensive as an adjunct to a Color Computer system.

Nearly all of the less-expensive laser printers are designed to emulate the Hewlett-Packard LaserJet Plus, although in many cases (Tandy's LP1000 , at $\$ 2,199$, being one of them) the printer either does not accept HP font cartridges or doesn't use cartridge fonts at all. A number of these printers also emulate either Epson or IBM dot matrix printers (the LP-1000 emulates
paper; the Okimate 10 and 20 are examples of this type of printer, which can also be used with thermal paper. The major advantage of thermal transfer printers (aside from somewhat lower cost) is their very low noise level.

## Ink-Jet

These printers use a thin jet of ink to draw a bit image on paper. They were originally developed to provide a lowcost way to print multiple-color images (as in the now-discontinued Tandy CGP-220), but most of the ones still on the market, such as the HP ThinkJet, are used in applications where low noise levels are needed, such as in search-andretrieval systems in libraries.

## Pen Plotters

These have long been used in engineering applications to make detailed drawings, but with one exception - the Tandy CGP-115 introduced a few years ago - they haven't made much of a dent in the personal computer market. Their main drawback is the rather poor text they produce, since they "draw" the characters as a series of pen strokes. $\AA$


# Transferring centered headings to the DMP-110 

## Center <br>  <br> Header

## By Doug Anderson

Centering a heading is easy enough on the video monitor: Just use the PRINT TAB or PRINT@ commands. Transferring a centered heading onto your printer may require more work, however. In this tutorial, you'll get a simple one-line subroutine, plus the necessary background to successfully incorporate this into your own programs.

Unless you are using special fonts (like elongated italics), you can use the following command:

PRINT TAB(BO-LEN(R\$)/2)R\$
This will work in any case where you are using standard printing (and if your printer has an 80 -character line). In other cases, where the length of the line differs, you may need something that

[^15]looks a little more elaborate (but really isn't):

```
10 R=LEN(R$)
20 S=R*Z
30T=960-S
40 U=T/2
50 N1=U/256
60 N1=INT(N1)
70 N2=U-(N1*25G)
日0 PRINT #-2, CHR$(27);CHR$
(26);CHR$(N1);CHR$(N2);R$
```

This really isn't as intimidating as it looks. We'll break it down step by step. First, a word of caution: This works on a CoCo 2 with a DMP- 110 printer. If you have other equipment, you'll need to change some of the parameters that appear in this tutorial. We'll explain as we go along.

The first step is to ascertain the total width of the printed line (in dots). For the DMP-110, this is 960 dots. If you have another type of printer, the value may differ. Check your printer manual.

The second step is to determine the
width of the character that you will be using. This is the value of $Z$ in Line 20. For a DMP-110, a standard character is nine dots wide; italics are 12 dots wide, and elongated characters are twice the usual width ( 18 for standard print, and 24 for elongated italics). If you will be using only one type font for your headers, just replace $Z$ with an appropriate value. Otherwise, specify a value for $Z$ within the program.

In this tutorial, $R \Phi$ is the line that we want to print on the form we are designing. We want to center R\$. So, the first step is to find the length of the line (the number of characters). We find this from $10 R=L E N(R \Phi)$.

Next, we want to find the length of $R \Phi$ as measured by the number of dots each character will occupy in the line. Let's say 'that we want to print our heading in elongated italic type. As we learned above, each character in elongated italic is 24 dots wide. Thus, 20 S=R*2.

Now, we want to find the total
number of spaces left over on the line after we have printed our string. On the DMP-110, the total length of the line is 960 dots. From Line 20, the value of 5 is the total number of dots our heading will use. Thus, the amount of blank space will be $30 \mathrm{~T}=960-5$.
To center the string, we want a value that is one-half of the value of $T$ derived from Line 30. The next calculation that we need to perform is $40 ~ U=T / 2$.

The value of $u$ in Line 40 is the amount of space that we need to TAB in order to center our header. However, we need to transform this value into two numbers that the printer will recognize. For the DMP-110, the print command is:

80 PRINT\#-2,CHR\$(27);CHR\$(16) ;CHR\$(N1);CHR\$(N2);R\$

Those of you who are familiar with printer codes will recognize that the first part of the command tells the printer we want to center R\$. (For the rest of us, it's that part of Line 80 that reads: PRINT\#-2,CHR (2 ) ; CHR (16):.

The last half of this command, CHR\$(N1);CHR\$(N2); is our next
concern. This gets a bit complicated, so reread the next couple of paragraphs until you are comfortable with what we are going to do. If you need additional help, check your printer manual, or How to Use Your Radio Shack Printer, by William Barden, Jr.

The value N 1 is a multiple of 256 . N 2 is the remainder. Together, these values tell the printer how far to TAB. We determine the value of N 1 by finding out how many times 256 may be divided into the value of $u$ (which we determined in Line 40). This calculation is 50 $V=\mathrm{U} / 256$.

Because N1 must be an integer, we need Line 60: $60 \mathrm{~N} 1=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{V})$. N 2 is the remainder. This is the difference between N1*256 and $U$ (the amount of space we want before we start printing R\$). Therefore, $70 \mathrm{~N} 2=\mathrm{U}-(\mathrm{N} 1 * 256)$. If it's easier, you might want to think of the $\mathrm{N} 1 / \mathrm{N} 2$ combination as a number expressed in Base 256.

Let's look at these steps again.
$10 \mathrm{R}=\mathrm{LEN}(\mathrm{R} \Phi)$ : REM THE NUMBER
OF CHARACTERS IN RS
$20 \mathrm{~S}=\mathrm{R} * 24:$ REM 24 IS THE
LENGTH OF EACH CHARACTER IN
ELONGATED ITALIC
$30 \mathrm{~T}=960-\mathrm{S}$ : REM THIS IS HOW MUCH SPACE IS LEFT OVER AFTER WE PRINT R\$
40 U=T/2: REM THIS IS THE
NUMBER DF SPACES BEFDRE WE
START PRINTING A CENTERED R\$
50 N1=U/256: REM HOW MANY
TIMES CAN 256 BE DIVIDED INTOU
60 N1=INT(N1): REM N1 HAS TO BE AN INTEGER
70 N2=U-(N1*256): REM N2 IS
THE REMAINDER
80 PRINT\#-2,CHR\$(27) ;CHR\$
(16); CHR\$(N1):CHR\$(N2);R\$

When we put it all together, it looks like this:

```
100
R=LEN(R$):S=R*Z:T=960-S:U=T/
2:V=U/256:N1=INT(V):N2=U-(N
1*256):PRINT#-2,CHR$(27);
CHR$(16);CHR$(N1);CHR$(N2)
; R$
```

(Questions or comments regarding this tutorial may be directed to the author at 1038 NE 21st St., Apt. 24, Hillsboro, OR 97124. Please enclose an SASE when requesting a reply.)


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## Bulletin <br> Board

 StandoutBy George Quellhorst

DATA statements and printing routines． One makes use of the 32 －column screen and the inverse video of the Color Computer 1 and 2，and the other takes full advantage of the CoCo 3 ＇s 40 －and 80 －column screens with the true lower－ case．

## The Program

With the exception of the left，right and down arrows，all the keyboard characters are printable，including the SHIFT－CLEAR or reversed slash．The SHIFT－up arrow is used as the only control key in the program．

A total of 98 ＂blocks，＂or modules of six graphics characters，were needed to construct all of the characters on the keyboard．The sixth one in each module is CHR\＄（224）or a space．By changing the printer codes，a total of four differ－ ent character widths，or line lengths，are available．Making the spaces between characters part of each character results in a space between characters that is always proportional to the character being printed．Therefore，the resulting final product will have nice uniform spacing at any character width or line length．

Lines 100 through 112 contain the data for our modules，which are read in the first part of Line 279．After the data is read，we have 98 variables in memory， each containing a group of six graphics characters，$A \$(X, Y)$ ，the last one being A\＄（9日，6）．

Lines 150 through 240 hold the DATA statements for each one of the 90 char－ acters this program is capable of print－ ing．For example，Line 201 is the capital ＇S＇．In order to print an＇S＇，modules $1,14,14,34,15,15,4,11$ and 11 have to be printed．The second half of Line 279 puts the variables for each of the 90 characters in memory using the variable $L(X, Y), L(50,9)$ being the last one （the lowercase＇$z$＇）．

The first printable character is the exclamation mark or CHR\＄（33）．The last one is the lowercase＇$z$＇or CHR\＄（122）．By putting the character data in order of their ASCII value，all we have to do is subtract 32 from this in order to be able to read the corre－ sponding DATA statement for any given character．We do that in Line 19 of the program．

If we just had to print a single char－ acter，this program would be done by now．However，we may have to print up to 22 characters across the width of the paper．In that case we have to print the top module of each of the 22 characters， do a line feed，and go back to print the
next row of 22 modules．This process is repeated until all 22 characters on the first line of the poster are printed．If you have trouble visualizing multidimen－ sional arrays，I recommend you check out the program by Robert E．Laun in the April 1987 Rainbow called＂Enter the Fifth Dimension．＂This will give you a good idea as to how this program works，since we are dealing with a four－ dimensional array．

BASIC programming can be a lot of fun，once you teach yourself how to ＂think＂like a computer．

## The Input Sections

Up to 11 lines of material may be printed on a single sheet of printer paper，in line widths of $8,13,16$ and 22 characters per line．The height，how－ ever，will remain constant．By changing
the printer codes，the width of each character is either elongated or com－ pressed．Therefore，an eight－column character is twice the width of a 16－ column character．

When I was working on the input section，it occurred to me that it would be nice if you could design and lay out an entire poster before it was actually printed．On the wide 80 －column screen of the CoCo 3 ，it was easy enough to do． The 32 －column screens on the CoCol and 2 were a little harder，however．The layout alone consumes the entire 32－ column screen．

Since some of the early model CoCos would not work with the speed－up poke， it is not in effect in the CoCo 1 mode．

The CoCo 3 has to be in the CoCo 2 or 32 －column screen mode when the program is run for the first time．The

> Self centering poster printer．All keyboord choracters． 11 lines per poige，four styles． RBCDEFGHIJKLM NOPQRSTUUWXYZ abcdefghijklm nopqrstuvuxyz ！＂\＃\＄\％8＇（ ）＊＝＋－ $?\langle>[] @ \uparrow 八: ;$
$12 \exists 4567 日 90$

Sample printout（reduced 60 percent）
title screen asks you to press 1,2 or 3 to indicate which model you have. Depending on the number entered, the program then switches to either a 32 - or 80 -column input screen.

The input screen displays the numbers 1 through 11 and a cursor immediately behind the number 1 . The first thing you must enter is the line width for the first line. Take into consideration what you want to print and how big you want your letters to be. For example, if the first line is a header and all you want to print is "SALE," use the largest character available to make it stand out better. The line width input will not accept anything other than 08 , 13,16 or 22 . I wrote it that way since 23, for example, would result in an FC or OD Error, should you try to print your poster. Note that you must enter a leading 0 before the 8 .

After you type in the line width and press ENTER, the program will print two brackets on the screen immediately behind this number. The spaces between the brackets equal the line width plus one. If you type the word SALE and press ENTER, Poster Printer will center "SALE" on your printer paper. However, pressing ENTER just before the right bracket prints the word "SALE" on the left side of the paper. Therefore, to center a word or sentence, press ENTER immediately after that word or phrase. To justify left, press ENTER in front of the last bracket.

To print an "empty line," enter any line width and press ENTER-ENTER. Presto! A line containing nothing but spaces is entered. To stop the input and start printing a poster, enter any line width and press the SHIFT-up arrow and ENTER. The screen will show a left arrow, and the program will be routed to a display screen. You'll be asked whether or not you want to print.

Line up the perforation on your paper with the print head, and the poster will also be centered vertically. Once the first poster is printed, the paper will line itself up to print the next one.

Once your poster has been printed, you have three options. You may print the same poster again, enter a new poster, or quit.

Line 273 starts the 32-column screen input. POKE282,0 puts your computer in the lowercase mode. A POKE282,255 returns it to all uppercase. The next line prints the numbers 1 to 11 and the available line widths on the screen. Since we want to be able to lay out an entire poster at one time, we must put
all of the inputs inside a FDR-NEXT loop in order to assign a variable to each line. Line 274 does that.

Our first input is $\mathrm{B} \$(F)$, the line width. This is used to calculate the margin in conjunction with the length of the next input, $A \$(F)$, which is the actual text for the first line. The last part of Line 275 checks to see if you entered a valid line length. Line 276 makes sure your input is not a CHR\$ (95) or SHIFTup arrow. If it is, your input is terminated, and the program jumps to Line 278 , which restores the uppercase, resets the speed-up poke and creates a flag, $\mathrm{CT}=1$, to let the program know that it is in the CoCo 2 mode. If $A S(F)$ $<>$ CHR ( 95 ), then $5=5+32$ : NEXTF adds 32 to 5 , the next input's printout location, and routes the program back to get the second line of the poster we are creating.

Once you have typed in 11 lines of copy or entered a CHR\$ (95), the input is finished. All the variables we need to print the poster are in memory, and lines 9 to 13 display the input on the screen. You are asked if you want to print this poster the way it was entered. If you do not, we return to Line 273 to start over again. If you do, all sorts of things happen.

First of all, your printer may still be in its elongated mode from printing a previous poster or line. This command must be cancelled, just in case your next line does not need elongation. Second, we have to send a half-forward line feed. Because this has to be done each time a new line is printed, the printer codes are placed inside the FDR-NEXT loop that does the actual printing. We created two new variables in Line 9, PC(D) and $L C(D) . P C(D)$ is the line width and $L C(D)$ is the line length for the line being printed.

In Line 15, $D Q$ determines the position of the print head at the start of each line. Presuming a line length of 13 , the program does a GOSUB304, thus sending out the control codes for the line width wanted, in this case a standard 10 cpi character. By taking a look at the printer handbook, we see that in this mode there are a total of 960 dots across the width of the paper, of which every other one can be addressed, leaving us with $960 \div 2$ or 480 dots. By printing a line full of characters, we discover that it requires 13 poster characters to fill a page from left to right. Therefore, one character is $480 \div 13$ or 36 dots wide. In order to calculate the left margin and center this line on your paper, multiply $L C(D)$, the line length, by 36 and sub-
tract the result from 480. After this is divided by 2 , we have our variable DP, which will determine the start position of the print head when we return to Line 16.

Even though we have sent the start position of the print head to the printer, there are still a few things left to check before we can start with the actual printing of the first line. The program comes back to this same place every time a new line needs to be printed. Therefore, we must first make sure that there is something left to be printed.
$A \$(D)$, our line to be printed, is checked in Line 17. If $A \$(D)=" "$, we are dealing with an empty line. FORI=1TO11: PRINTH-2:NEXTI takes care of that chore and the NEXTD in Line 23 routes us back for the next line.

Remember that CHR\$(95) or SHIFTup arrow in the input section? Well, Line 18 checks for that and stops the printing in case $A \$(D)$ happens to be CHR $\$(95)$. This line also checks the value of CT, our flag that lets the program know what kind of computer you have. If $C T=1$, the program goes to Line 28 , and if $C T=0$, it jumps to Line 24. In both cases, you'll have the three end options discussed earlier.

## Printing the Poster

Lines 19 through 23 are the soul of Poster Printer because your entire poster is being printed in these four lines.

First of all, we should look at all the variables we told the computer to remember. Line 279, $A(X, Y)$, the first thing read into the memory of our machine, holds the graphics used to construct characters. Since $X=1$ T098 and $Y=1 T 06, A(1,1$ through 6) will contain a block of six graphics characters. Ninty-eight such blocks are now in memory with the very last of these being $A(98,1$ through 6$)$, for a grand total of $98 \times 6$ or 588 separate graphics DATA statements.

Secondly, we have $L(X, Y)$ containing the data for each one of the 90 characters this program is capable of printing. After this second READ statement, we also have L1 through L90 in memory, each holding nine-character DATA statements, L(1, 1 through 9) being the first character, the exclamation point and $\mathrm{L}(90,1$ through 9) being the last one, the lowercase ' $z$ '. Thus, a total of $90 \times 9$ or 810 DATA statements.

If that were not enough, we also have cramped the entire poster in our poor computer's memory. The poster is
stored in $A \$$ (1 through 11) where $A \Phi(1)$ is the first line of our copy, and $A \$(11)$ the last line. Now that all that stuff is loaded and stored in variables, we can bring it together and tell the computer to print our poster.

Because a single poster may contain up to 11 lines of copy, we use the first FOR-NEXT loop in Line 14, FORD $=1$ T011, to hold those lines. Then we open another FOR-NEXT loop inside the previous one for the nine lines of data each printed line requires, FORT=1T09 in Line 16. Because this is the start of each of the nine lines of graphics data, the command that positions the print head is inserted next. FORQ=1TOLEN(A\$(D)), which is the third loop, simply states FOR Q=1 TO (the length of this line). The last one, FORY=1TO6, is for the six blocks of graphics that make up the modules we constructed earlier.

If we put all those loops within loops together, it would look like this: $F O R D=$ 1 T011: FORT = 1 TO9.: FORQ=1TOLEN (A\$(D)):FORY=1TOG:NEXTY:NEXTQ: NEXTT:NEXTD. As you may know, FORNEXT loops within FDR-NEXT loops are executed in reverse order. In our case, the computer will first count all the Ys, then the Qs, followed by the Ts, and finally the Ds.

Now we have all the information necessary to tell the computer what to print. Presuming the first line of our poster reads "SALE," the following occurs: $Y=1, Q=1, T=1$ and $D=1$. Since $D$ is still equal to $1, A \Phi(D)$ is really $A \$(1)$, in this case the word "SALE." If we take a look at Line 19 , we see that $V$ is the ASCII value of the first character in $A \Phi(D)-32 . V$, therefore, is the ASCII
value of $\mathrm{S}-32$ or $(83-32)=51$. The next time around, $Q$ will be 2 and $V$ will equal the ASCII value of MID\$ (A\$ $(D), 2,1)$ or the second letter, the ' $A$ '.

Line 20 does the actual printing: PRINTH-2,CHR\$( $A(L(V, T), Y))$;. We have two arrays in memory containing data, the A array, which holds the data for the graphic characters, while the $L$ array holds the data needed to print each keyboard character. The data we want to send to the printer is held within the $A$ array. The value of $V$ is like a pointer telling the $A$ array which data to print. Since the character data is arranged in ascending order according to their ASCII value, and $V$ equals 51 , the 51 st line in those DATA statements contains the information we need to print the letter 'S'. Remember all our variables in the FOR-NEXT loops are still one. $L(51, T)$ is therefore the first number in that line, which is in this case al (the data for the ' $S$ ' is in Line 201).

Now let's take another look at Line 20 , replacing the $L(V, T)$ in our mind with the number 1. The result is PRINTH-2,CHR\$ (A(1), Y). Here again, $Y$ still equals one, thus CHR\$ $A(1,1)$, which just happens to be the first DATA statement in the graphics data, is dumped to the printer.

NEXTY will print the remainder of the graphics blocks needed to print the top of the 'S'. After all the Ys are printed, we start with the Qs. Since $Q$ is now 2, $V$ will equal the ASCII value of the $A$. This continues until the whole top row of the word "SALE" has been printed and $Q$ is equal to the length of $A \$(D)$. As you know, we are using a 9-by-6 matrix; therefore, it will take nine passes to print "SALE." NEXTT finishes
printing the rest of our first line. NEXTD starts the whole thing all over again and prints lines $2,3,4$, etc.

I would like to mention one more thing. Look at Line 19: IFV=0THEN PRINTH-2:CHR\$(32):GOTO 21. Because we subtract 32 from the ASCII value of our character, $V$ will equal 0 only when the ASCII value of the character is 32 or a space. In this case, we have to print six "blocks" of spaces rather than graphics characters. The PRINTH-2,CHR\$(32) does just that; and since we GOTO 21 or NEXTY, six spaces will be printed, which is the exact width of a character.

Finally, if you look through the DATA statements, you will see two lines containing nothing but 0s. They are CHR\$(95) and CHR\$(96). One is the SHIFT-up arrow, which we use as our only control key. And the last one is the underline, which would be a printable character except that it is not a keyboard character; therefore, it cannot be used because there is no keyboard key that sends a CHR\$ (95) to the printer. The 0s were needed to keep the count of $V$ in line. Lines 300 to 307 are the printer code GOSUBs. You will notice a single- and double-strike line for each line width. You may change the line numbers in Line 15 to print your poster in the double-strike mode.

If you don't have an RGB monitor, change the PALETTERGB in Line 254 to PALETTECMP.
(Questions or comments regarding this program may be directed to the author at 63 South State Street, Painesville, OH 44077. Please enclose an SASE when writing for a response.) $\square$


The listing: POSTRPTR
1 PCLEAR1: CLEAR2 $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing: \operatorname{DIMA}(98,6)$, , $(9 \varnothing, 9), A \$(11), B \$(11), P C(11), L C(1$ 1)
2. POKE15, 18 : GOSUB25ø: Z \$=STRING\$ (3ø, 32)
3 CLS:LOCATE9, $\varnothing: A T T R 3,2: P R I N T " P R$ INT THIS <";:ATTR3,2,B:PRINT"Y";
:ATTR3, $2:$ PRINT"> $O R<1 ;: A T T R 3,2$, B: PRINT"N"; : ATTR3, 2 : PRINT">O"; : A TTR1, $\varnothing:$ LOCATE3 $8, \emptyset$
4 FORD=1TOII: PC(D)=VAL (B\$ (D)):LC $(D)=\operatorname{LEN}(A \$(D)): \operatorname{IFPC}(D)=8 T H E N B \$(D$ $)=" \not \subset 8 "$
5 D\$=STR\$ (D): IFVAL (D\$) <=9THEND\$= " $\varnothing$ " + RIGHT\$ (D\$, I) ELSED\$=RIGHT\$ (D\$ ,2)
6 K\$="Line: "+D\$+". ("+B\$(D)+"): " $+A \$(D): L O C A T E 2,(D * 2): A T T R \varnothing, \varnothing: P R I$ NTK\$: NEXTD:ATTR1, $\varnothing:$ LOCATE 38,22
7 ATTR $\varnothing, \varnothing: P \$=I N K E Y \$: I F P \$=" Y " T H E N$ 8ELSEIFP\$="N"THEN2 56ELSE7
8 PRINT\#-2: PRINT\#-2:LOCATE8, $\varnothing:$ PR INTZ\$: LOCATE8, $\varnothing: A T T R 3,2, B: P R I N T "$ NOW P PRINTIN G";:ATTRI,
$\varnothing$ : LOCATE38, $\varnothing:$ ATTR1, $\varnothing:$ GOTO14 9 S=64:CLS:PRINT@4,"PRINT THIS < Y>ES OR <N> ${ }^{\prime \prime \prime}$ : PRINT@32,STRING\$ (3 $2,45) ;: F O R D=1 T O 11: P C(D)=V A L(B \$(D$ )):LC (D) =LEN (A\$ (D)):IFPC (D)=8THE NB\$ (D) = "ø8"
1ø D\$=STR\$ (D) : IFVAL (D\$) <=9THEND\$ ="ø"+RIGHT\$ (D\$, 1) ELSED\$=RIGHT\$ (D \$, 2)
ll S=S+32: PRINT@S,D\$;".(";B\$(D); ") : "; A\$ (D) : NEXTD
12 P\$=INKEY\$: IFP\$="Y"THEN13ELSEI FPS="N"THEN273ELSE12
13 PRINT\#-2: PRINT\#-2: PRINT@4, "N
O W P R I N T I N G";
14 FORD=1TO11: PRINT\#-2,CHR\$ (27); CHR\$ (28) ; CHR\$ (27) ; CHR\$ (15) ; CHR\$ ( 27) ; CHR\$ (85) ; CHR\$ ( $\varnothing$ ) ;
$15 \mathrm{DQ}=\varnothing:$ IFPC $(\mathrm{D})=8$ THENGOSUB3 $\varnothing 2 \mathrm{ELS}$ EIFPC (D) = 13THENGOSUB3 04 ELSEIFPC ( D) $=16 T H E N G O S U B 3 \varnothing 6 E L S E I F P C(D)=22 T$ HENGOSUB3ø7
16 FORT=1TO9: PRINT笲-2, CHR\$ (27) ; C HR\$ (16) ; CHR\$ (DQ) ; CHR\$ (DP) ; : FORQ= ITOLEN (A\$ (D)) : FORY=1TO6
17 IFA\$ (D)=""THENFORI=1TO11:PRIN T\#-2:NEXTI: GOTO23
18 IFA\$ (D) $=$ CHR $\$$ (95) ANDCT=1THEN2 8 ELSEIFA\$ (D) =CHR\$ (95) ANDCT=øTHEN2 4
$19 \mathrm{~V}=\mathrm{ASC}(\operatorname{MID}(\mathrm{A} \$(\mathrm{D}), Q, 1))-32: I F$
V=ø THEN PRINT\#-2,CHR\$(32);:GOTO 21
$2 \varnothing$ PRINT\#-2,CHR\$(A(L(V,T),Y));
21 NEXTY: NEXTQ
22 PRINT\#-2:NEXTT: PRINT\#-2:PRINT \#-2
23 NEXTD: FORT=1TO9: PRINT\#-2:NEXT :CLS: FORT=1TO1め: SOUND18 $\varnothing, 1:$ NEXTT :IFCT=1THEN28ELSE24
24 CLS:LOCATE5, 3:ATTR3, 2:PRINT"Y OU HAVE THE FOLLOWING OPTIONS";: ATTR1, $\varnothing:$ LOCATE3 $8, \varnothing$
25 LOCATE9, $8:$ ATTR $\varnothing, \varnothing:$ PRINT"1. PR INT ANOTHER COPY":LOCATE9, $1 \varnothing:$ PRI NT"2. START A NEW POSTER":LOCATE 9, 12: PRINT"3. QUIT": LOCATE9, 16:A TTR3,2,B:PRINT"PRESS NUMBER DESI RED"; :ATTRI, ø:LOCATE38, 16
26 ATTR $\varnothing, \varnothing: P \$=I N K E Y \$: I F P \$=\|$ "THEN 26ELSEP=INSTR (1,"123", P\$): CLS: IF P=1THEN3ELSEIFP=2THEN27ELSEIFP=3 THENWIDTH32:ENDELSE26
27 FORT=1TO11:FORM=1TO11:A\$(M)=" ": B\$ (M) = " " : NEXTM: GOTO256
28 WIDTH32:PRINT@33,"YOU HAVE TH E FOLLOWING OPTIONS": PRINT@64,ST

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RING\＄$(32,42)$ ；：PRINT＠165，＂1．PRIN T ANOTHER COPY＂：PRINT＠229，＂2．ST ART A NEW POSTER＂：PRINT＠293，＂3． QUIT＂
$29 \mathrm{P}=1 \mathrm{NKEY}$ ：IFPS＝＂＂THEN29ELSEP＝ INSTR（1，＂123＂，P\＄）：CLS：IFP＝1THEN9 ELSEIFP＝2THEN $3 \emptyset E L S E I F P=3$ THENENDE LSEEND
$3 \varnothing$ FORM＝1TOLI：A $(M)=\|": B \$(M)=\| ":$ NEXTM：GOTO273
løø＇Graphics blocks data
1甲1 DATA 252，239，239，239，254，224 ，236，239，239，239，254，224，239，224 ，224，224，239，224，253，239，239，239 ，251，224，224，224，224，253，239，224 ，239，251，224，224，224，224，239，239 ，239，239，239，224，234，233，224，224 ，239，224
$1 \neq 2$ DATA 239，239，239，224，224，224 ，239，224，224，239，239，224，224，224 ，224，224，224，224，224，224，239，224 ，224，224，238，239，239，239，251，224 ，239，224，224，224，224，224，224，224 ，224，224，239，224，254，224，224，224 ，239，224
1申3 DATA 234，239，239，239，239，224 ，239，224，224，252，239，224，239，224 ，252，251，224，224，239，252，251，224 ，224，224，239，239，254，224，224，224 ，239，224，253，254，224，224，239，224 ，224，253，254，224，239，254，224，252 ，239，224
1ø4 DATA 239，253，239，251，239，224 ，239，224，239，224，239，224，239，254 ，224，224，239，224，239，253，254，224 ，239，224，239，224，253，254，239，224 ，239，224，224，253，239，224，239，239 ，239，239，251，224，224，224，224，224 ，253，254
1ø5 DATA 253，239，239，239，239，224 ，253，239，239，239，254，224，253，254 ，224，252，251，224，224，253，239，251 ，224，224，239，254，239，252，239，224 ，224，252，239，254，224，224，252，251 ，224，253，254，224，224，224，224，252 ，251，224
1ø6 DATA 224，224，252，251，224，224 ，224，252，251，224，224，224，252，251 ，224，224，224，224，252，239，239，239 ，239，224，239，239，239，239，254，224 ，224，224，252，239，239，224，224，239 ，239，239，224，224，224，239，239，224 ，224，224
$1 \not 17$ DATA $252,251,253,254,224,224$ ，239，252，239，239，254，224，239，251 ，224，224，239，224，239，251，239，224 ，239，224，239，232，232，232，232，224 ，231，231，231，231，239，224，252，239 ，239，254，239，224，239，224，224，239
，239，224
1ø8 DATA 253，239，239，251，239，224 ，224，224，224，253，254，224，239，232 ，232，232，239，224，239，231，231，231 ，231，224，224，239，224，224，252，224 ，224，253，239，239，251，224，224，239 ，224，224，224，224，239，224，239，252 ，239，224
$1 \varnothing 9$ DATA $224,224,224,239,224,224$ ，254，224，224，239，224，224，253，239 ，239，251，224，224，224，239，224，239 ，224，224，239，224，239，224，224，224 ，224，224，239，224，239，224，235，236 ，224，224，252，224，237，238，224，252 ，251，224
$11 \varnothing$ DATA $252,251,224,235,236,224$ ，251，224，224，237，238，224，239，224 ，224，252，253，224，224，224，252，239 ，224，224，224，224，253，239，224，224 ，224，253，254，224，224，224，224，239 ，254，224，224，224，224，224，253，254 ，224，224
111 DATA 224，239，251，224，224，224 ，253，254，239，252，251，224，252，251 ，239，253，254，224，224，224，224，224 ，252，224，251，224，224，224，224，224 ，252，239，239，239，251，224，239，224 ，224，239，224，224，239，224，252，239 ，239，224
112 DATA 239，224，253，239，251，224 ，253，254，224，224，224，224，251，224 ，224，252，251，224，251，224，239，224 ，253，224，254，224，224，224，252，224 ，251，224，224，224，253，224，239，251 ，224，253，239，224，239，252，239，254 ，239，224，254，224，224，224，224，224 ，224，224，224，224，253，224
$15 \emptyset$＇Characters data
151 DATA 12，12，12，12，12，11，12，11 ，11
152 DATA 68，68，68，11，11，11，11，11 ，11
153 DATA 68，68，7，68，7，68，68，11，1 1
154 DATA $12,1,69,34,7 \varnothing, 4,12,11,1$ 1
155 DATA 11，71，72，41，42，73，74，11 ，11
156 DATA 38，68，36，38，39，75，67，11 ，11
157 DATA 63，43，11，11，11，11，11，11
，11
158 DATA $76,42,63,63,63,78,77,11$ ，11
159 DATA 79，8甲，65，65，65，41，81，11 ， 11
$16 \emptyset$ DATA 11，11，11，82，36，38，83，11 ， 11
161 DATA $11,11,12,12,7,12,12,11$,

```
ll
l62 DATA ll,ll,ll,ll,ll,ll,63,43
,11
163 DATA ll,ll,ll,ll,7,ll,ll,ll,
ll
164 DATA ll,ll,ll,11,ll,11,63,11
,11
165 DATA ll,84,4\emptyset,41,42,43,85,11
,11
166 DATA 1,3,3,3,3,3,4,11,11
167 DATA 48,12,12,12,12,12,47,11
,l1
168 DATA 1,15,15,86,14,14,7,11,1
l
169 DATA 1,15,15,17,15,15,4,11,1
l
17\emptyset DATA 87,87,87,33,65,65,65,11
,11
171 DATA 7,14,14,34,15,15,4,11,1
l
172 DATA 1,14,14,45,3,3,4,11,11
173 DATA 7,4\emptyset,41,42,43,14,14,11,
ll
174 DATA l,3,3,7,3,3,4,11,11
175 DATA 1,3,3,33,15,15,4,11,11
176 DATA ll,ll,ll,l2,11,ll,l2,l1
,11
177 DATA ll,ll,ll,12,1l,11,12,42
```

,11
178 DATA 4ø,41,42,63,78,8ø,58,11
,11
179 DATA 1l,11,11,7,11,11;7,11,1 1
$18 \emptyset$ DATA $78,8 \varnothing, 58,15,4 \varnothing, 41,42,11$ ,11
181 DATA 1,3,91,41,12,11,12,11,1 1
1\& DATA 1,3,88,26,89,9ø,36,11,1 1

183 DATA $1,3,3,7,3,3,3,11,11$
184 DATA $2,8,8,17,8,8,13,11,11$
185 DATA $1,3,14,14,14,3,4,11,11$
186 DATA $2,8,8,8,8,8,13,11,11$
187 DATA $1,3,14,9,14,3,4,11,11$
188 DATA $1,3,14,9,14,14,14,11,11$
189 DATA 1,3,14,14,1甲,3,4,11,11
$19 \emptyset$ DATA 3,3,3,7,3,3,3,11,11
191 DATA 47,12,12,12,12,12,47,11
,11
192 DATA 5,15,15,15,16,3,4,11,11
193 DATA $18,19,2 \varnothing, 21,22,23,3,11$,
11
194 DATA 6,14,14,14,14,3,4,11,11
195 DATA $93,24,25,26,3,3,3,11,11$
196 DATA 3,27,28,29,3ø,3,3,11,11
197 DATA $1,3,3,3,3,3,4,11,11$


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198 DATA 1,3,3,31,14,14,14,11,11
199 DATA 1,3,3,3,3,29,33,32,11
2øø DATA 1,3,3,31,22,23,3,11,11
2ø1 DATA 1,14,14,34,15,15,4,11,1 1
2ø2 DATA $7,12,12,12,12,12,12,11$, 11
$2 \emptyset 3$ DATA $3,3,3,3,3,3,4,11,11$
$2 \varnothing 4$ DATA $3,3,3,3,3,35,36,11,11$
$2 \not 15$ DATA 3,3,3,26,96,95,94,11,11
$2 \varnothing 6$ DATA 3,35,36,12,38,39,3,11,1
1
$2 \not 17$ DATA $93,35,36,12,12,12,12,11$ ,11
$2 \varnothing 8$ DATA $7,4 \varnothing, 41,42,43,14,7,11,1$ 1
$2 \emptyset 9$ DATA $47,63,63,63,63,63,47,11$ ,11
$21 \varnothing$ DATA 11,97,9ø,78,8ø,58,98,11
,11
211 DATA $47,65,65,65,65,65,47,11$
,11
212
,11
213 DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
214 DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
215 DATA 11,11,11,58,55,56,57,11 ,11
216 DATA 14,14,14,45,3,3,4,11,11
217 DATA 11,11,11,1,14,14,4,11,1 1
218
DATA 15,15,15,44,3,3,4,11,11

221 DATA 11,11,11,1,3,3,33,15,4
222 DATA $14,14,14,5 \emptyset, 51,3,3,11,1$ 1
223 DATA 11,12,11,48,12,12,47,11 ,11
224 DATA 11,65,11,65,65,65,65,66 , 67
225 DATA $14,14,18,19,9,22,23,11$, 11
226 DATA 48,12,12,12,12,12,47,11 ,11
227 DATA 11,11,11,5ø,52,26,26,11 ,11
228 DATA ll,ll,11,5ø,51,3,3,11,1 1
229 DATA $11,11,11,1,3,3,4,11,11$
$23 \varnothing$ DATA $11,11,11,1,3,3,31,14,14$
231 DATA 11,11,11,1,3,3,33,15,15
232 DATA 11,11,11,5ø,51,14,14,11
,11
233 DATA $11,11,11,1,53,54,4,11,1$
234 DATA $63,63,63,9,63,61,62,11$,

11
235 DATA 11,11,11,3,3,18,57,11,1 1
236 DATA 11,11,11,3,3,35,36,11,1 1
237 DATA ll,11,11,26,26,64,57,11 ,11
238 DATA 11,11,11,35,36,38,39,11
,11
239 DATA 11,11,11,3,3,18,57,15,6 2
$24 \emptyset$ DATA 11,11,11,31,41,42,44,11 ,11
$25 \varnothing$ CLS3:PRINT@ø," BULLETIN BOAR D POSTER PRINTER": PRINT@32,STRIN G\$(32,42) :: PRINT@lø2,"FOR COLOR COMPUTERS";:PRINT@134," I - II

- III "::PRINT@166,"AND DMP13ø PRINTER";:PRINT@229,"BY: GEO RGE QUELLHORST";
251 PRINT@288,"INDICATE WHICH CO MPUTER YOU HAVE": PRINT@325," PR ESS <l> <2> <3> ": PRINT@384,"IF YOUR MACHINE DOES NOT OPERATE"; : PRINT@416,"WITH THE SPEED-UP PO KE, (65495, $\varnothing$ )": PRINT@455, "YOU MUS T PRESS <l>"
252 P\$=INKEY\$:IFP\$=""THEN252ELSE IFP\$="1"THENCLS:GOTO253ELSEIFP\$= "2"THENCLS: GOTO254ELSEIFP\$="3"TH ENCLS: GOTO255ELSE2 52
253 PRINT@259,"LOADING DATA PLE ASE WAIT":GOSUB279:GOTO273
254 POKE65495, $\varnothing:$ PRINT@259,"LOADI NG DATA PLEASE WAIT":GOSUB279:G OTO273
255 POKE65497, $\varnothing:$ WIDTH4 $\varnothing:$ PALETTER GB:CLSI:LOCATE7, 12:ATTR $\varnothing, \varnothing:$ PRINT "LOADING DATA PLEASE WAIT":ATT R1, $\varnothing$ : LOCATE38, 12: GOSUB2 79: GOTO25 6
$256 \mathrm{G}=\varnothing$ : POKE282, $\varnothing:$ WIDTH8 $\varnothing$ :PALETT ERGB: PALETTEl, $\varnothing: C L S 2: L O C A T E 11, \varnothing:$ ATTR3,2:PRINT"S E L F C E NT ERING POSTER PR
I N T E R";:ATTR2,1:LOCATE78, ø: ATTR3, 1
257 FORF=2TOL2STEP2: $\mathrm{G}=\mathrm{G}+1:$ LOCATE 5, F:PRINTG;:H=G+6:IFH=12THEN258E LSELOCATE4 $\varnothing, F:$ PRINTH:NEXTF 258 LOCATE3,15:ATTR3,2:PRINT"
Input the amount of characters $f$ or line number one and press ENT ER. ";:ATTR3,1
259 LOCATE3, 16:ATTR3,2: PRINT"The following line lengths are avai lable: $\langle 8\rangle-\langle 13\rangle-\langle 16\rangle-$ < 22 >";:ATTR3,1
26ø LOCATE3,17:ATTR3,2:PRINT"YOu
must stay within the [brackets ]. Press ENTER before the last b racket.";:ATTR3,1
261 LOCATE8,19:ATTR3,3:PRINT"Pre ss ENTER immediatly after the me ssage to center your message.";: ATTR3,1
262 LOCATE8, 2 $\varnothing:$ ATTR3, $3:$ PRINT"
Press ENTER just before the last bracket to left justify. ";: ATTR3,1
263 LOCATE1ø,22:ATTR3,2:PRINT"EN TER ANY LINE LENGTH AND PRESS EN TER-ENTER FOR AN EMPTY LINE.";:A TTR3,1
264 LOCATE1申,23:ATTR3,2:PRINT"
ENTER ANY LINE LENGHT AND SHIFT /UP - ENTER TO QUIT INPUT ";:A TTR3, 1
265 ATTR3, l:G=1:B=9:C=13:FORF=2T Ol2STEP2: GOTO267
$266 \mathrm{G}=7: \mathrm{FORF}=2 \mathrm{TO} 2 \mathrm{STEP} 2$
267 LOCATEB,F:IINEINPUT"";B\$(G): IFG<6THENLOCATE $4 \varnothing$, F:IFG+6<12THEN PRINTG+6
$268 \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{VAL}(\mathrm{B} \$(\mathrm{G})): I F A<>8$ ANDA $<>13$ ANDA<>16 ANDA<>22 THENLOCATEB, F : PRINTSTRING\$ $(25,32)$;:GOTO2 67
269 A=A+C:LOCATEA, F:PRINT"]";:LO CATEB+2,F:PRINT"[";:LINEINPUT""; A $\$(G): I F A \$(G)=$ CHR $\$(95)$ THEN 272 ELS ELOCATEA, F:PRINT"]":IFG+6<12THEN LOCATE4 $\varnothing$, F: PRINTG+6
$27 \varnothing \mathrm{G}=\mathrm{G}+1: \mathrm{IFG}=12 \mathrm{THEN} 272$ ELSENEXTF $271 \mathrm{~B}=\mathrm{B}+35$ : $\mathrm{C}=48$ : GOTO266
272 PALETTERGB:WIDTH4ø:CLS1:ATTR $\emptyset, \varnothing$ : POKE2 82 , 255: POKE65496, $\varnothing$ : GOTO 3
273 CLS:POKE282, $\varnothing$ :PRINT@1,"SELF CENTERING POSTER PRINTER":PRINT@ 32,STRING $(32,42)$;
274 S=96:FORF=1TOll:PRINT@S,F:S= S+32:NEXTF:PRINT@481,"LINE WIDTH S ARE: [8-13-16-22]";:S=1øø:FORF =1TO11
275 PRINT@S,"";:LINEINPUT"";B\$(F ): $A=\operatorname{VAL}(B \$(F)): I F A<>8 A N D A<>13 A N D$ A<>16ANDA<>22THENPRINT@S,STRING\$ $(25,32)$ : GOTO275ELSEPRINT@S+2,"[" 276 A=(A+S+4):PRINT@A,"]";:PRINT @S+3,"";:LINEINPUT"";A\$(F):IFA\$ ( F) $=$ CHR $\$(95)$ THEN2 78ELSEPRINT@A,"] "
277 S=S+32:NEXTF
278 POKE282,255:POKE65494, $\varnothing$ :CT=1 : GOTO9
279 FORX=1TO98:FORY=1TO6:READ A ( $X, Y): N E X T: N E X T: F O R X=1 T O 9 \varnothing: F O R Y=1$ TO9:READL (X,Y) : NEXT:NEXT:RETURN
$3 \varnothing \varnothing$ 'Printer codes gosubs 3ø1 PRINT\#-2,CHR\$ (27);CHR\$(29); C HR (27) ; CHR (14) ; $: \mathrm{DP}=\operatorname{INT}((576-$ (L C(D)*72))/2):RETURN' 8 Character s double strike.
$3 \varnothing 2$ PRINT\#-2, CHR\$(27);CHR\$(23); C HR (27) ; CHR (14) ;:DP=INT ((576-(L C(D)*72))/2):RETURN' 8 Character s single strike
3ø3 PRINT\#-2, CHR\$(27);CHR\$(18);: $\mathrm{DP}=\operatorname{INT}((48 \varnothing-(\mathrm{LC}(\mathrm{D}) * 36)) / 2):$ RETUR N' 13 Double st.
$3 \not 44$ PRINT\#-2,CHR\$(27);CHR\$(19);: DP=INT ( (48ø-(LC(D)*36))/2):RETUR $N^{\prime} 13$ Single st.
$3 \not 15$ PRINT\#-2, CHR\$(27);CHR\$(29);: DP=INT((576-(LC(D)*36))/2):IFDP> 255THENDQ=1:DP=DP-255:RETURNELSE RETURN' 16 Double str.
$3 \varnothing 6$ PRINT\#-2, CHR\$(27);CHR\$(23);: DP=INT ((576-(LC (D)*36))/2):IFDP> 255THENDQ $=1:$ DP=DP-255:RETURNELSE RETURN'l6 Single st.
$3 \varnothing 7$ PRINT\#-2, CHR $\$(27)$; CHR $\$(23)$; $C$ HR (27) ; CHR $\$(2 \varnothing) ;: D P=\operatorname{INT}((96 \varnothing-$ (L C(D) *42))/2):IFDP>255THENDQ=1:DP =DP-255:RETURNELSERETURN


## ค




## Software

## Laser Surgeon: The Microscopic Mission The Cutting Edge

a long way toward changing this perception. The CoCo 3 is making a house call.

Bearing in mind that one is working within the limitations of a computersimulated environment, Microscopic Mission proceeds with a startling aura of reality. Each player begins his "rotation" as a medical trainee sorely in need of polishing his or her medical skills. In view of this fact, the program assigns cases based on the recorded skill level of each player, a strategy that encourages inquisitive would-be doctors to continue to play, sharpening their skills even further. As these skills are dependent on real-life medical knowledge,
including anatomy, physiology, etiology (the study of the causes and origins of illness) and the treatment of human disease, the potential for learning is truly phenomenal.

The game begins with the assignment of a life-threatening case (patient) requiring successful microsurgical treatment within a specified period of time. Pertinent facts about the patient are displayed on a replica of a hospital chart. Details about the injury, lifestyle (smoker/non-smoker, alcohol use), allergies to medications and any other medical information vital to the case are contained on the patient's chart.
"Doctors" would be well-advised to follow the suggestions provided in the documentation and take adequate notes about their particular case before proceeding. Once the game starts, you cannot return to this screen and all its vital information until the patient either dies or is successfully treated.

Actual play begins with the injection of a microscopic probe into the patient's common iliac vein. All you old-timers out there may note that this Simulation is very similar to the movie Fantastic Voyage (sans Raquel Welch).

The probe is a well-equipped but rather fragile craft. Sensors detect and display the heart rate, blood pressure, and EKG of the patient on a continuous basis. A visual monitor is your view into this internal world, while other gauges and indicators display power status, laser condition, drug supplies, and other vital information.

Your task is a simple one: Pilot the craft through the venous system, through the right side of the heart, through the lungs (where you cross over to the arterial side of the circulatory system), back through the left side of the heart and up to the brain, where you finally perform your surgery!

Along the way you have to deal with invading bacteria, viruses, and the body's own immune system. The craft is a foreign body, and the patient's body will try to reject it, especially if he or she has been ill recently (remember to read the chart and take notes). Each of these attempts at rejection causes damage to the craft, which can result in partial loss of visual reception, loss of drugs stores, and damage either to the engines (reducing speed) or to the control system (reducing the craft's maneuverability). Eventually, encounters with these hostile forces will cause the outright destruction of the ship, the death of the patient, and the end of the game.

But medicine is based on knowledge and hope! And Microscopic Mission provides the player with both of these essential tools. There is an on-board library that can readily identify and explain the proper uses of the various tools, drugs, and instruments necessary to treat all the medical emergencies you will encounter. Whenever an invading microorganism is targeted within the laser sight, a press of the FI key will prompt the ship's onboard library for more detailed information. Sequential screens detail the organism, describing where it originated, what diseases it can cause, and the proper treatment. The organisms are quite real, and the recommended treatments are medically accurate.

Points are awarded for correctly identifying an invading microorganism and dispensing the appropriate pre-
scription. However, the reverse is also true. Failure to correctly diagnose a disease (or to successfully treat a physical problem such as an irregular heart beat) results in the loss of points. Indeed, the first game I played resulted in an ego-shattering score of $-2,000$. Fortunately, the cumulative score log does not recognize values less than zero. Whew!


As the ship cruises through the various arteries and veins, the view constantly changes; erythrocytes (red blood cells) are numerous and constantly stream by the craft, as do the less numerous basophils, eosinophils, lymphocytes, etc. Even occasional immune globulins are seen! Throw in a spirochete or two, some yersinia pestis . .

The anatomy lesson is equally impressive, replete with animated valvular leaflets in both ventricles of the heart. Also, atherosclerotic plaque abounds (hardening of the arteries). Incidentally, you can perform a real service for your patient by blasting those little grease spots with your laser (points never offend someone who once scored $-2,000$ !).

By now you get the idea - the terminology is imposing. Those last paragraphs are but a sample of the treasures that have been planted within this program. I prefer to think of any learning experience in positive terms, but exposure to medical terminology may truly be a death sentence to some. If the terms that were thrown around so liberally a few sentences ago are a turnoff, I suspect that Microscopic Mission will be a disappointment for you. Be forewarned, and factor this into any purchase decision.

While we're on the subject of medical terminology and personal preferences, the matter of what age group would benefit from exposure to Microscopic Mission becomes quite important. While the terminology is certainly at the
high school level and beyond, there is at least one other consideration that many parents will want to know about. I've witnessed far too many people express offense when sexual information - no matter how it is displayed, or how important the message (consider AIDS) - is discussed. On your travels through the body, you will encounter noxious, sexually transmitted gremlins such as neisseria gonorrhea and treponema palladium. The library accurately identifies these organisms as sexually transmitted, and offers advice on their treatment and avoidance. You have already been exposed to some of this terminology. A few paragraphs ago, the term spirochete was used. If you didn't recognize that clue

Microscopic Mission breaks the mold in several other respects, not the least of which is the implementation of the CoCo 3 and OS-9 Level Il. No toy business here, not at all! (Hello, Fort Worth, are you listening?)

This program was initially written for MS-DOS computers and ported over to the CoCo via OS-9 Level II. As I own an MS-DOS engine, as well as a 512 K CoCo 3, I purchased both the MS-DOS and CoCo 3 versions of Microscopic Mission and ran them side by side. Both of these computers (and their operating systems) have their respective strengths and weaknesses.


MS-DOS machines are simply horrid at animation. Much of this is due to the fact that programmers insist on writing for the lowest common denominator in MS-DOS graphics, which is a standard called CGA (a resolution comparable to the CoCo 3 with an RGB monitor). But the MS-DOS machines have no provision for decent sound. Indeed, the cardiac arrest alarm in Microscopic Mission sounds like a mouse with a bad cold - hilarious, not alarming, and quite distracting.
Games are also speed-dependent, and
even with the processor set to 8 MHz , Microscopic Mission lagged terribly. Compared to the OS-9, Level II version, the MS-DOS version played in slow, disappointing motion. The documentation is the same for both versions, and aside from sound and speed differences, it was impossible to tell which version was which merely by looking at the monitors.

These variations highlight the subtle differences that go into a great program. While I would give the OS-9 version a 9.8 out of 10 , the MS-DOS program would rate a "do not buy," in spite of the program's obvious merit.

A rating of 9.8 is hallowed ground, but some aspects of the program are a bit cumbersome. Microscopic Mission is active, at times too much so. I often found myself working the joystick (not required, but highly recommended), banging the $<$ and $>$ keys (to change direction), dispensing a drug (press D), and stopping the screen to prescribe a lifestyle change, all at once.
The CoCo 3 is an impressive machine, but it can handle only one input at a time. This leads to commands stacking up or getting lost, and the operator getting confused. Take it slow and easy until you become comfortable with the controls and their limitations. And one other tip - if you score in the negative range (or zero, as the cumulative scorekeeper sees it), just exit the game and restart the program. By doing this, a hard-fought skill rating can be saved from an instant demotion.
In addition to becoming familiar with medical terminology, the operator must also solve the anatomical riddle of the human circulatory system. Once is fun, twice is satisfying, but puzzling your way through it in every game can become a drag. Follow the tips in the manual and draw a map of the lungs. Once you have this in hand, you can sail through every time, and get on with the show. Everyone is allowed one oversight, and this needless, static repetition of the same maze is a major flaw, but one that can easily be overcome.

Microscopic Mission is supplied on a single flippy disk. The OS-9 Level II boot routine is on Side 1, as is the game initialization scheme. Follow the prompts, flip the disk over, and the game executes from the second (flip) side of the distribution disk. Interestingly, Side 1 may be backed up by the conventional BACKUP command, but Side 2 is apparently copy-protected.

Minimum system requirements are a 128 K CoCo 3 ( 512 K optional) and a
single disk drive. The use of an RGB monitor is a must, as the visual displays are extraordinary. The optional joystick is also a virtual requirement; there is simply too much keyboard work involved without it. The documentation is supplied as a bound 30 -page manual, and is on par with the overall quality of the program (OS-9 version). A little perseverance, some luck and a steady hand are your keys to a memorable experience. The life you save may be your own.
(Activision, Inc., P.0. Box 7287, Mountain View, CA 94039, 415-960-0518; \$29.95. Available in Radio Shack stores nationwide.)

- Henry Holzgrefe


## Software <br> CoCo 3

## Data Master Friendly OS-9 Filer

One of the major reasons given for the purchase of a computer is the organization of information. Usually, the new owner wants to organize a music or video tape collection, a stamp/coin collection, recipes, etc. There are specialized programs for such needs (some have appeared in THE RAINBOW), but there is nothing like a good generic database management system that can handle a variety of information applications.
Computerware's Data Master is such a program. Running on the CoCo 3 under OS-9 Level II, Data Master is a much friendlier version of two of its previous incarnations. Some years ago, Computerware published a program called Data Bank. Shortly after its publication, Tandy licensed the program from Computerware and renamed it OS-9 Profile. Data Master is fundamentally the same as OS-9 Profile in terms of overall capability, but is easier to use due to the windowing capability of OS-9 and the CoCo 3.

I have been using $O S-9$ Profile for a number of years and was pleased to see this update, although I still have some complaints. Fortunately, there is complete compatibility among the three programs. By the way, there is an upgrade option for those who have either Profile or Data Bank and want to obtain $D M$.

After copying Data Master into the

CMDS directory, you boot the program by typing dm. A startup file is provided but is not necessary if your system sets up a standard 80 -column text window. Once $D M$ has booted, the screen resembles a typical MS-DOS database screen. The top line of the screen is a menu bar from which pop-down menus appear at the press of certain keys. Within the menu bar are the following options: Desk, File, Work, Output, Edit, and Template. Access to these options from the menu bar are accomplished by typing the slash (/) key followed by ' D ', ' F ', 'W' or 'T'. The slash key always brings up the last selected pop-down menu. Selecting an item from the menu bar summons a dialog box, which acts as a submenu or requests further information of the user.

The menu bar provides access to all the major tools needed to set up and use a database. The Desk option provides the capability to change or view a directory, invoke a shell, set auto update, and change the printer path and monitor type. The File option takes care of opening, closing, renaming, deleting, and backing up files. In addition, there are options to save data in a DynaCalc spreadsheet format as well as load data from a spreadsheet. When starting a new database, you choose the Open option and tell $D M$ the new filename.

After you have opened a new file, you must design the record structure, i.e., the number and type of fields that comprise a record. For example, I maintain a database of public domain software, a simple file containing the program's name, type, disk number, source, and a brief description.

Using the Edit option from the menu bar, you can add, modify, delete, and view the fields in the database as well as view the entire record structure.

When the record format is complete, the next step is to set up screen, access and report formats from the Templates menu. $D M$ maintains up to nine screen, access and report formats that can be selected through the dialog boxes at any time. A use of the screen format may be to design various screens for data display. Designing these screens is very easy using the arrow keys to add descriptive information to the screen format. With the report formats, the user has control of the layout - margins, line width and lines per page and can even send printer codes to the printer. The access formats allow you to sort the database up to three fields deep for each format. In my public domain program database, I have an index
sorted by disk number and program name, another by program type and disk number, and still another by just a program's name.

The Ouput menu allows you to examine all the records or a specific selection in the database using the current access method. Records can be displayed on the screen according to the current screen template, or they can be presented in spreadsheet style (one record per line). I like the spreadsheet option, as you can review a lot of data easily.

The documentation provided with Data Master consists of a 42-page manual, which gives a clear and concise description of all aspects of the program. The manual also contains an appendix that provides a tutorial using a file provided on disk. Another appendix gives technical information on Data Master files and on accessing them from BASIC0.

I have two problems with Data Master. The first is that field lengths cannot exceed 64 characters, and the second concerns report formatting. A maximum of five printed lines is alloted per record, which I find rather limiting. These two limitations probably won't affect most users in average use, but can
be problems for larger application. In any case, I do strongly recommend Data Master as a good generic database manager that is easy to use and provides a lot of capability. The frosting on the cake is that Data Master maintains downward compatibility with $O S-9$ Profile and Data Bank.
(Computerware, 4403 Manchester Ave., Suite 102, Box 668, Encinitas, CA 92024, 619-436-3512; 864.95)

\author{

- Donald D. Dollberg
}


## Software cocol,2\&3

## Tomb of T'ien -

 Adventure in the Far EastTomb of Tien is a graphics Adventure game set in the far eastern part of Asia. As in many graphics Adventures, this one uses the split-screen feature displaying the current surroundings on the top half of the screen and the text description and action prompt on the bottom.

The scenario casts you as an adventurer trying to recover treasure that was stolen from your village. You must find the sacred shrine and conquer the evil dragon before he burns your village again. You experience many obstacles during this trek and will frequently call on the great Guru for advice.


T'ien is written for a 64 K Color Computer with Extended Color Basic, but runs on the CoCo 3, as well. It is available on either disk or tape. If you have the CM-8 RGB monitor connected, you will get a black-and-white picture. If you use a TV set or color composite monitor, you will see the Adventure in full color. The program is copy-protected, but a procedure is

## Clearbrook Software Group



Information Management System

CSG IMS is a full featured relational database manager for the Color Computer and OS9.

- Interactive access to databases for quick queries.
- Includes a structured compiled language supporting program modules with full parameter passing and recursion.
- User defined screen and report formats.
- Record, index, and file sizes are virtually unlimited.
$\square$ Text, BCD floating point (14 digits), short and long integer, and date data types.

CSG IMS for CoCo3 OS9-L2 512K (single user) . . . . . . . . . $\$ 169.95$
CSG IMS for OS9-L2 or 68000(multi user) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 495.00$
CSG IMS demo with manual . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 30.00$
OTHER CSG PRODUCTS:
ERINA Symbolic User-mode Debugger for OS9
.$\$ 69.00$
SERINA System-mode Debugger for OS9 Level 2 . \$139.00
MSF MS-DOS File Manager for CoCo3/OS9 L2 . $\$ 45.00$ MSF with SDISK3 . $\$ 65.00$ Shipping - N. America: $\$ 5$, Overseas: $\$ 10$
Clearbrook Software Group, Inc.
U.S.: P.O. Box 8000-499, Sumas, WA 98295

OS9 is a trademank of Microware Systems Corp., MS-DOS is a trademark of Microsoft Corp.

# PROGRAMS FOR PEOPLE 

## COCO CHECKBOOK

More than a checkbook maintenance program. Handles budgeting,
cash and teller machine transactions and automatic bank payments. Customizable with up to 64 expense accounts of your own choosing. Reconciles your checkbook with your bank statements; summarizes transactions by account, month or YTO, and permits searches on every field. Up to 1,500 transactions on a single disk system. An easy to use menu diliven program $\$ 25.00$ plus $\$ 2.50$ shipping and handing. See review in December 1987, Rainbow Magazine.

> CoCo ADDRESS BOOK

A mailing list manager, a personal phone book and an address book all in one program.
ess book will store, sort, retrieve or print mall labeis, either
the whole file or one at a time, for friends, family or acquaintances. A year round help but especially helpful during holiday seasons. You can search the file on the last name, cfty, state/province, zíp code, Up to 100 name/file and 78 files/disk. An easy to use menu driven program. A printer is recommended but not required. $\$ 20.00$ plus $\$ 2.50$ shipping and handing.

## MASTER DISK VERSION 2.1

A computerized catalog of program names and disk names.
Each entry in the catalog has the program name, extension and a 9 character disk name.
To find that special program look it up in the alphabetized listing on the
screen or a printout or have your co co search for it by name. Program names can be loaded by the disk full or entered 1 at a time. Up to 250 program names per file and up to 18 files per disk, An easy to use menu driven program A printer is optional. $\$ 15.00$ plus $\$ 2.50$ shipping and handling
See review in January 1988 Ralnbow Magazine
ALL PROGRAMS REQUIRE 32KCoCo 1,2 or 3 and 1 DISK DRIVE
SEND CHECK OR MONEY ORDER TO:
BOBS SOFTWARE
PO. BOX 391 CLEVELAND, OHIO 44107
provided to a make a non-executable backup that can be used to restore the original if necessary. If trouble persists, the company will send you another copy free of charge.

The Adventure is challenging and incorporates many scenes and objects for you to GET, EXAMINE and DRDP. Movement is accomplished using the familiar N, S, E and W command abbreviations. The author, Scott Settembre, says that the program has close to a 200 -word vocabulary including over 100 nouns. That means commands have to be very specific in a lot of cases, or you get the dreaded "I don't know what that is" response. I found, in most cases, that the program understood my commands. If you are an Adventure junkie as I am, you will not find the commands unusual. Besides, an Adventure with a smaller vocabulary is very challenging to communicate with.

Tomb of Tien is not a snap to solve. I spent many hours playing with it for this review and finally sneaked a peek at the solution the author provided before I was able to complete the Adventure. (Don't look for the solution if you purchase T'ien, because it's not part of the package.) Like anything challenging, you will do your best if you solve the Adventure a step at a time and keep a map of your progress. You can save your work on disk and pick up where you left off, so there's no need to try to solve it in one sitting.

Tomb of Tien is an exciting Adventure with good graphics. I'd like to see a CoCo 3 -specific version that could take advantage of the machine's enhanced graphics.
(Valkyrie Sofware, P.O. Box 2120, Monroe, NY 10950, 914-783-0191; \$19.95 plus $\$ 2$ S/H)

- Jerry Semones


## Software

CoCo 1, 2 \& 3

## Lot-Pro CoCo Helps You Pick Six

To win the lottery in my state, you must pick six numbers out of 40 , and those six must match the numbers that the Lotto machine picks. In choosing these numbers, some people use their birthdays or social security numbers, or
they just play a hunch. Not very scientific. After looking into the situation, I wondered if my Color Computer could assist me in choosing winning Lotto numbers in a more logical manner.

Evidently Carl Nicita also thought computerized forecasting of lottery numbers has merit because he has released a program titled Lot-Pro to assist owners of Tandy Color Computers in becoming millionaires.

The principle of the program seems to be that although the "Magical Lottery Number Picker" is supposed to generate totally random numbers, there might be a repeating pattern that can be analyzed to determine what numbers will be most likely to appear in the future. Sounds logical enough, doesn't it? Let's take a closer look at the process.
First, you have to do some homework and get a list of numbers that have hit during the past 15 games for the lottery you want to analyze. You can get this list from your State Lotto Office.
Next, you enter the amount of numbers used in the lottery game, and the computer asks you a series of questions about how often this number has been a winner and the sequences in which these numbers have won. Your CoCo crunches this data and gives you a list of the hottest numbers down to the duds.
Lot-Pro gives you the option of using a wheeling system to add your favorite lucky number to these "hot numbers" to generate strings of six numbers.

By analyzing this printout and placing appropriate bets on these combinations, your odds of picking a winner can be greatly increased, or so the documentation implies.

Operation of Lot-Pro is easy. Screen prompts assist the user in the steps necessary to generate a printout. The program is also well-documented with a five-page instruction manual that describes how to operate the program, how it optimizes your chances of winning and how to analyze previous winning numbers to generate your data.
Does the program work? Well, the program runs, and it generates the series of numbers as promised. Does it produce winners? There was only one sure way to find out, by betting hard cash.
Here's how I did. Of the six numbers picked by the program, I hit two out of six. No bucks, but not bad. Realizing that a single bet would not prove or disprove the system, I also placed imaginary bets on the 41 other combinations that were generated by the wheeling system.

The results of these 41 bets were:

| 0 hits | 13 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 hit | 19 |
| 2 hits | 6 |
| 3 hits | 3 |
| 4 hits | 0 |
| 5 hits | 0 |
| 6 hits | 0 |

These bets would have generated no winnings. Can you do better? I don't know. But you can easily find out by trying Lot-Pro.
(CJN Enterprises, P.O. Box 40487, Rakersfield, CA 93384, 805-836-1323; $\mathbf{\$ 2 5 . 9 5}$ )

- Bruce Rothermel

Soffware
CoCo 1, 2 \& 3

## The Astro Fortune Teller - <br> Portents of Your Destiny

The Astro Fortune Teller is a machine language program written for the ECB Color Computer 1, 2 or 3 . The author, R.J. Babich, Ph.D., is a sociologist and astrologer, and the program is based on his astrological principles.

If you run The Astro Fortune Teller on a CoCo 3 and the Tandy CM-8 RGB color monitor, the graphics title screen appears in black and white. This does not present a problem, however, as the title screen provides no useful function other than appearance (which is quite attractive). If this bothers you, you can always hook your CoCo 3 to a color TV set or use a composite color monitor.

The Astro Fortune Teller uses the standard 32 -column screen to display questions and answers.
The program is supplied on a copyprotected disk, but the instruction sheet that comes with the software tells you how to make a non-executable backup copy to be used to restore the original disk if a problem arises. If the program develops a problem that cannot be fixed by a restoration, the company will send you another for $\$ 3$ to cover postage and handling.

The Astro Fortune Teller fills up an entire disk. In checking for the amount of free memory left on disk (?FREE (0)),

I got a response of 0 - this is due to the many data files (astrological tables) that comprise the various answers to your questions.

There are 30 pre-written questions to select from. After loading the program, you are asked for the day of your birth, your first name, and the current day of the week. You can then page through the various screens of questions to select the one you would like the fortune teller to answer. Such questions as "What day of the week or month will be the most important to me?", "Is my absent friend happy or in trouble?", and "In what calling or business will I prosper?" are typical. I would prefer asking my own questions, but I am sure such a program would be difficult to write given the memory constraints of the CoColl and 2. Besides, the questions available pretty much cover the waterfront in terms of their scope. I must admit that I was surprised that many of the answers were very descriptive of some of my own situations and lifestyle.
I found The Astro Fortune Teller to be fun and interesting, and probably typical of the kinds of responses one would expect from a real fortune teller. It's not the kind of program that really fills a need in one's business or personal life, but can be used as an entertainment device. Who am I, though, to question the all-wise Astro Fortune Teller? Maybe if I heeded his advice I wouldn't have to work for a living!
(The Saint John Gallery, P.0. Box 613, Mt. Sinai, NY 11766, 516-928-6991; $\$ 19.95$ plus $\$ 1.75 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{H}$ )

- David Gerald


## Software

## Textform - <br> Outputting Text in Two Columns

Have you ever needed to create a printout of a file in two columns? Or wanted to LLIST BASIC programs in double-column format? I need to do things like that all the time. For one of my physics classes, I like to print a set of instructions that can be folded into a small booklet.Programming for twocolumn text ouput required a lot of time and creativity - until now.

Textform from R.A.D. Products takes the work out of formatting text in two columns. The input text can be
from any ASCII text file such as a BASIC program listing, word processor, or even a list. The author solves a programming problem in an elegant way.


Textform comes on a single, unprotected disk and includes three files. TEXTFORM.BIN is the main program and does all the work. FONT.BIN is, I presume, a font file for the screen display. DEFAULT.PRF contains default settings for formatting text output. Textform is very easy to use even though it has many options and is quite flexible. The user interface is similar to the Apple Macintosh interface.

Input to the program is accomplished by an option bar and pull-down menus, which can be accessed via the arrow keys, joystick, mouse, Hi-Res input pack or digitizer pad. The program works just fine from the keyboard; the rest of the options are handy for those who prefer other input devices. Giving the user a choice is a professional touch I'd like to see in more programs.

Printer rates from 600 to 9600 baud can be set using the menu bar option Baud; specifying the file to print is done within Format. The two remaining menu bar options are Parameters and Aids. Parameters contains settings that affect the final look of the document. There are inputs for left, right, center, top and bottom margins; page and column widths; page offset; column length; and header characters.

Some of the options I found to be redundant. For example, I don't see the need to specify the column length if the top and bottom margins, header and page length have been specified. In fact, if all the settings don't agree, some pretty odd output is produced. This is only a minor inconvenience, however.
The author discusses how to choose parameters in the instruction manual and even gives equations for calculating them. Once preferences have been set within Parameters, they can be stored for future use. Different preference files can be created for different. jobs. This way, when the output looks good, you
never have to remember how it was done. All you have to do is save the settings - another handy, professional feature.

The program also allows you to send printer codes directly to the printer. This is an essential feature if your printer requires special codes for different typefaces or type widths. This ability could have been coded into the program, but that would mean you would need a different version for each printer you use. I much prefer the manual approach; I've had a few oddball printers that refused to work with certain programs. That wouldn't be a problem with Textform.
Once the preferences are set, all that is left to do is select a file and answer a couple of questions. Then output begins. Before printing, word wrap can be turned on or off. Just after choosing the file to process, you are asked if you want to output to printer or a disk file. I wish more programs allowed this choice. With it, Textform's flexibility is multiplied manifold. With a word processor you can "massage" the output from Textform any way you like. This allows boldfacing, underlining, etc., in two-column format. I really have a lot of uses for this option.
If Textform stopped here it would be worth buying, but it doesn't. If you enter "slash" commands (command lines preceded by /) in your text, you can modify the output as the text is processed. The slash commands allow you to control header line text, page numbering, word wrap and forced page ejection. The manual clearly shows how all of these are done, providing several examples.
This wouldn't be a review if I didn't have a complaint or two. I already mentioned the "overlapping" parameter settings above. They are easy enough to work around that I don't find them a real problem. The only other complaint I have is also a small one: I can't find a way to get a directory listing from within Textform. If I remember to look at a directory and write down filenames before I start, that isn't a problem. Unfortunately, I never seem to remember to do that. I also seem to be good at forgetting the exact name of a text or parameter file just before I need it. It would be really handy to be able to look at a directory listing without exiting Textform. I can live with the problem - it's just a nuisance.
My recommendation is clear. If you do much text processing, you probably need Textform. If you do any two-
column text processing, you definitely need Textform.
(R.A.D. Products, 194 Hotchkiss St., Jamestown, NY 14701, 716-665-2124; \$34.95 plus \$3 S/H)
— Donald L. McGarry

## Software

CoCo 3

## OS-9 Development System Completing the OS-9 Trilogy

When Tandy released the OS-9 Level II Operating System for the Color Computer 3, it soon became obvious that it was only a part - although a major part - of the full system. Careful review of the Tandy catalog revealed two additional packages: Multi-Vue and the OS-9 Development System. These three packages make up what I consider to be the complete OS-9 Operating System. Some users will run out and buy all three packages, while others will be content with the basic operating system. Although it is not possible to cover all the details of each item because of space limitations, I'll try to provide sufficient information so that you can determine your own needs.

First of all, the Development System is a package of programs for the advanced OS-9 user who programs in assembly language.
The Development System comes in a three-ring binder like the Level II package, with a "flippy" disk to accommodate all of the programs. These programs include an interactive debugger, screen editor, relocating macro assembler, several utilities to simplify assembly language programming, and 12 additional commands that were left out of the basic package but are familiar to all Level I users.

The interactive debugger is essentially the same as the Level I Debug command, so those familiar with the Level I version know what to expect. For the new user, a major function of Debug is to patch programs and other modules. For Level II, this can be accomplished using the ModPa tch command, although Debug is more versatile because you can scan memory and look at specific memory addresses. Debug also contains a built-in calculator that
displays results in both hexadecimal and decimal. The calculator mode is intended for quick calculations pertinent to the development of an assembly language program.
For the serious assembly language programmer, the interactive debugger provides the capability to examine the 6809 registers, as well as to test a newly developed program. The debugger includes miscellaneous commands such as a search capability to look for a one- or two-byte pattern, a display command that lists a portion of memory in both hexadecimal and ASCII form, and a shell command to call the OS-9 shell.

The Level II screen editor, known as Scred, is a screen-oriented text editor designed to prepare program text for the assembler or other high level languages. The major features of Scred include adjustable screen and workspace size; cursor positioníng by characters, words and line; cut and paste; change, find and search strings; and wild cards. While Scred has most of the features of a good word processor and can be used for preparing typical text documents, it does not contain features such as word wrap and text formatting.

Scred has three modes of operation - Command, Edit and Insert. Command mode provides the capability for manipulating files such as load and save. Edit mode provides for text modification in the edit buffer, and the Insert mode allows direct insertion of new text. Scred comes with a file called TermSet, which allows for several different terminal types to use Scred. Support is provided for both the VDG screen (the 32-by-16 CoCo screen) and the standard windows, as well as the terminal types KT7, ANSI, ABM85 and ABM85H. The manual provides enough information for writing additional terminal types for unsupported terminals.

The relocatable macro assembler, the heart of the Development System, is unlike the assembler (ASM) provided in the Level I system. RMA allows the programmer to assemble sections of assembly language code independently. The assembled sections are referred to as relocatable object files (ROF). With the linkage editor (RLINK), any number of ROF's can be combined into a single, executable OS-9 module. The features of RMA include built-in functions for calling OS-9 system routines; positionindependent, re-entrant code support; creation of standard subroutine libraries, which can be written separately and then linked together; conditional as-
sembly and library source file support; and OS-9 modular, multitasking environment support.

RMA is a two-pass assembler. In the first pass through the source code, RMA creates the symbol table. During the second pass, RMA adds the machine language instructions and data into the relocatable object file.

Included with RMA is the allimportant DEFS directory. Files included in this directory contain definitions of symbolic names for all system calls. The file OS9Defs.a provides definitions for all system functions under Level II. For programmers who might prefer to use the Level I ASM assembler, the DEFS directory contains the files DefsFile, DefsFile.dd, OS9Defs and SysType. These files contain Level II information in the correct format for ASM. Also included in DEFS are the files Wind. $h$, Mouse. $h$ and Buffs.h, which contain data structures for window, menu, mouse and buffer manipulation using the C language. Still another file, Cgfx.1, provides Level II graphics routines for the C language.

Space does not permit an in-depth discussion of RMA and RLINK, but I would like to mention that RMA is not just for the advanced assembly language programmer. As everyone is aware, there are some very interesting utility programs published in THE Rainbow and available on bulletin boards. Without RMA and the DEFS files, it would be impossible to obtain an executable module. This may be reason enough to consider the purchase of the Development System.

The modular concept of OS-9 makes program development much simpler, especially with tools like RMA. However, keeping track of the various modules and ensuring that you are working with the most current versions becomes somewhat difficult. Enter the Make and Touch utilities, which are standard UNIX tools used during program development to make sure all modules are up-to-date. Make also simplifies the process of recompiling the entire program when one module is updated.

Also included in the Development System is a virtual disk driver, commonly known as a RAM disk. A RAM disk is simply a part of memory formatted to operate as a standard disk drive, but at a much faster speed. RAM disks are useful when dealing with very diskintensive operations, such as assembling or compiling programs, or for editing large text files. I find it partic-
ularly useful when downloading from bulletin boards.

To use the RAM disk, all you have to do is load the driver RAM and an appropriate r0 descriptor. The disk comes with three versions of r 0 : a 96 K version, 128 K version and a 192 K version. The manual provides information on how to change the r0 descriptor for other memory sizes. Once RAM and $r 0$ are loaded, all that is needed is to iniz ro, and the RAM disk is ready to go.

When the original Level II package was released, many people were disappointed that a number of Level I commands were not included. However, all of the missing commands are included in the Development System. The commands are Binex, Dump, Exbin, Login, Park, Save, TSmon, Tee and Verify

Although most of these commands are not often used, I have had need for the Save, Dump and Veri fy commands and would have liked to have seen them included in the basic Level II package.

The OS-9 Development System is certainly a must for all assembly language programmers. Other users should weigh the cost versus the need for this capability. Overall, Tandy has provided
an excellent package for program development with all the supporting tools needed for this endeavor.
(Tandy Corporation; $\$ 99.95$. Available in Radio Shack stores nationwide.)

- Donald D. Dollberg


## SotHNaHe CoCo 3

## Telewriter-128 80 Columns, Lightning Speed and New Power Enhance the "Old Standard"

In my opinion, the one program that has made the Color Computer the popular small computer that it is today is Telewriter-64 from Cognitec. TW-64 introduced thousands of us to the world of word processing and enabled us to use these inexpensive computers in new and imaginative ways.

Now Cognitec, in conjunction with

Bob van der Poel, has released Telewriter- 128 for the CoCo 3. They have incorporated the best features of Telewriter-64, Telepatch and UltraTelepatch into this exciting version, while adding many new features and refinements.


The program is not copy-protected, so making backup copies for your own use is not a problem. The Telewriter-128 disk contains the TW-128 program, two short demo text files, and a conversion program, which lets you convert older $T W-64$ 日IN files to work on TW-128. Cognitec has discontinued the use of binary file storage in lieu of the universally accepted ASCII file saves.

For those of you not familiar with the

## Check Account I nformation System

If you have one or more checking accounts then you need CAlS. This is not just another checkbook program but an easy to use, menu driven, disk based information system for the CoCo $1,2,3$. Fiecord all account activity. keep track of your expenses using the 36 categories that you define. Set up automatic transactions for such items as direct deposits and deductions. Reconcile and balance your accountis) in minutes! Other features include check search on any field, edit and delete capability, display and print oftions, multi-drive capability and more. Requires 1 drive, printer optional.
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term, word processing allows you to write and edit text on the screen of your computer monitor and print hard copies on your printer. You can then save the text to tape or disk for later recall or editing. Word processors are, in effect, electronic typewriters that can be used to compose any kind of text for reading, editing and printing. They are perfect tools for anyone who has to write letters, create forms, documents, or any text-oriented material.
$T W-128$ is written totally in machine language and is very fast in its execution and in all facets of operation. This increased speed compared to the original Telewriter-64 is obvious right from the start and capitalizes on the faster CPU speed of the CoCo 3. Text scrolls faster, keyboard input is clearer, and I could find no evidence of keyboard
delay or screen updating. TW-64 used its own software-generated character set, while Telewriter-128 accesses the CoCo 3's video circuitry directly. The result is an outstanding 80 -column display on a monochrome or RGB monitor.

## Getting Started

After executing the program, you are greeted with a colorful credit screen and then automatically switched to the main menu. Two of the options on this screen are Read, which allows you to load in a file from either disk or tape, and Save, for saving a file to disk or tape.

In the TW-128 disk version, the Read command first displays the names of all ASCII text files on the default drive. You select which file you want to read in by using the arrow keys to move the


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[^16]highlighted cursor to the file of your choice and pressing ENTER.

If you are using cassette, a window is displayed that requests the filename of the file to read in. Cognitec provided a nice touch in allowing disk users to save their text files to disk without having to go to a separate Disk I/O menu. Just pressing CTRL-Q at any time while in the editor or text mode performs a "quick save." Provisions are also included to automatically make a backup of your text file every time you save it to disk.

## Main Menu and Editor

From the main menu, you can at any time go directly to the Editor screen by pressing the F1 function key. Similarly, you can go to the Format menu by pressing F2. This makes it very easy to jump back and forth between your text and either of the two menus.

You can select either the insert or overstrike mode by using CTRL-O to toggle between the two. CTRL-M now performs a true block move within the editor - you don't have to go back to the main menu. CTRL-Y does a word delete or "yank," and a "non-breakable space" can be created using the ALT key and the space bar.

Word wrap occurs at the current value of "characters per line," and not only at the edge of the screen, as in TW64. (When the number of characters in a line of text approaches the value you have set for the number of characters per line allowed, the cursor automatically begins a new line. Word wrap can be toggled on or off depending on your preference. You can set characters per line in the Format menu as well as in Editor mode by pressing CTRL-@.

While the Read in File option displays only text files saved in ASCII form, the File List command lets you display all files on the disk and also returns the number of free granules remaining on the disk.

From the main menu you can also kill a file, change a filename, or print a file list. "Print File List" lets you send a list of the selected disk contents to your printer. This is a handy way to keep a hard copy of all your word processing files as you save them to disk, and it can even be used to catalog your disks.

Total characters used and the amount of remaining free memory are displayed at the bottom of the main menu screen. On my computer, the free memory amount was 48,123 . This represents roughly enough space to accommodate 24 pages of text. As text is typed in, this number will decrease accordingly. On
the other hand, the total characters number will increase as text is typed in.

The program defaults to Drive 0 but can be changed simply by pressing 1,2 or 3 while in the main menu mode. Disk $\mathrm{I} / \mathrm{O}$ is lightning fast, as the $\mathrm{I} / \mathrm{O}$ programming is contained in memory. There is no wait when you want to access your disk. You're there instantly.

## Options

The Options command on the main menu allows you to configure Telewriter- 128 to suit your personal preferences. The Options menu lets you select character color ( 63 choices) and background color (also 63 choices). The color changes occur live - that is, as you increase or decrease the values with the arrow keys, the screen and character colors change before your eyes. You can see instantly the color combination that best suits you. I like white letters on a royal blue background, but the choices are seemingly endless.

Another option lets you turn the color off if you are using a monochrome monitor or a black-and-white TV. You can also set the number of displayed lines on the screen to 24,25 or 28 . The text display on my CM-8 R GB monitor was great, and on the Magnavox 8915 it looked even better. If you plan on using a TV set, you may have to use the program in the 40 -column mode due to lower resolution. You can toggle between 40 - and 80 -column modes with SHIFT-0.

Commands are also provided on the Options menu to set key repeat and delay rates and key click pitch. You can turn the key click on or off using CTRLL. I like hearing the key clicks - they give me positive indication that a key has, indeed, been pressed. Whatever options you select can be saved to disk or tape so that you won't have to reenter them each time you boot the program.

## Format and Print

The Format and Print menu screen is accessed by pressing F2 at the main menu. This is where you select line spacing, margin settings and lines per page. As in TW-64, you can number the pages and select where across the bottom of the page to put the page number.
"VPrint" is a major addition that allows you to preview your document on the screen so that you can see how the document will look before you actually print it. It shows the margins, page breaks and page numbers just as they will appear on paper. Holding
down a SHIFT key during preview slows down the scrolling speed of the document - you can change this speed in the Options menu if you want. This preview feature is a real bonus and will save a lot of printer paper and frustration.

Another new feature much to my liking is the \#Print command, which allows you print out any number of copies of your document.

The *Print command is provided so that you can send a fully formatted file, complete with embedded control codes, margins and spacing, to disk. This kind of file is generally useful with a communications program when you want to ensure that the total file is sent intact.

As in Telewriter-64, you are able to print portions of a document. CTRL-E is used to mark the end of the portion of text that you want to print. Pressing the
\% key within the Format menu sends the marked portion to your printer. Also as in $T W-64$, you can right-justify your text. Note that the result of rightjustification does not show up on the Editor screen, but it will show up on the VPrint screen and on the printed page, as well. Telewriter- 128 supports all baud rates and is adjustable from 110 to 9600 baud using the XMIT Rate command.

## Other New Features

New to $T W-128$ are 26 individual macros that can be used to store oftenused text of up to 127 characters. A nice feature here is that you can also store embedded control code sequences. Anything you set up in these macros will automatically be saved to disk when you select Save on the Options screen.

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This is nice because you can set up your printer for different fonts, print sizes, etc. Recalling a macro is as simple as pressing ALT and A through Z. In a typical application, one might have the words University of Louisville stored in Macro U. Let's say that I am preparing several letters to an alumni association. Instead of having to type University of Louisville many times, I can simply press alt-u, and the words are automatically inserted in the text.

Pressing a CTRL-F while in the Editor results in a pop-up window where you enter the string of letters that you want to find in your document. A command in the Options menu can be set to ignore case. This means that words such as WORLD, World, or even wOrLd, could be found and displayed from just one reference. If you prefer, you can turn the case sense off so that the matching text must exactly match the search string.

TW-128 supports header and footer commands, as well as alignment protection for columns and many other embedded commands, including embedded control codes.

There is even a Help screen available by pressing CTRL-H. This is very useful in that you won't have to look up various commands and functions in the user's manual.

## In Conclusion

Telewriter-128 is impressive. The extensive use of "dialogue" boxes or windows provides a more foolproof way to communicate with the program and results in very clean, efficient and smooth operation. It matches in many ways the capabilities of word processors used on IBM and compatible computers. TW-128 has virtually all the features required of an excellent word processor except a spelling checker although it should work with any ASCII-based spelling checker. Maybe the authors will give some thought to that need, especially considering that our CoCo now has a memory capacity of 512 K !

Telewriter-128 will set the word processing standard for the Color Computer 3 because it is so simple and userfriendly; the price is about right for a program with the capabilities it provides.

The 81-page tutorial/user's manual is nicely done. It is written in easy-tounderstand language, but the program itself is so easy as to make the documentation almost unnecessary. Most people will be able to use the software right out of the package.

About the only problem I could find with Telewriter-128 is that it took such a long time to arrive in the CoCo 3 marketplace. I am confident, however, that, like good wine, it was worth the wait.
(Cognitec, 704 Nob Ave., Del Mar, CA 92014, 619-755-1258; \$79.95 disk, $\$ 69.95$ tape plus $\$ 2 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{H}$ )

- Jerry Semones


## Software

CoCo 1, 2 \& 3

## REMUSIC 1.0 Music to Your Ears

Anyone who has done any basic programming knows that there are two schools of thought concerning the use of REM statements. One advocates the frequent use of them to make detailed comments in the program listing so that you can pick up the program later and quickly tell what each line of code is doing.

The second school of thought advocates the concept that REM statements are a waste, eating up valuable memory and processing speed, and that it would be better to delete all REM statements and use the extra memory for better things. In fact, in the early days of personal computing, especially when memory was at the 4 K level, there were a number of public domain programs around whose only function was to strip REM statements from a BASIC program.
Well, REMUSIC author, William C. Garretson, has just added a third school of thought on the use of REM statements: Make music with them!
REMUSIC 1.0 works on any Color Computer having at least 16 K of memory and one disk drive. On the CoCo 3, it will work in the high-speed mode and makes for more pleasant sound reproduction.
The program is both a music compiler and a software music synthesizer supporting over six octaves of four-part music with complete tone and ADSR control. (For those of you who don't know what ADSR means, it stands for "Attack, Decay, Sustain and Release.")

OK, now everybody knows what ADSR is and can fully explain it, right? - wrong! One of the best things about REMUSIC is its documentation, which goes into great detail to explain not only how to operate the program but also just what all these "synthesized" music
terms are, as well. It explains them in terms of how they affect our hearing and how the individual notes and sounds are created. (The author also included a glossary of such terms for quick reference.)

An added bonus to the accompanying documentation and tutorial (which because of its depth and detail could become somewhat trying) is the author's liberal use of witty and sometimes biting comments. Even if the program didn't work well at all, the documentation would be well worth reading.

In REMUSIC, Mr. Garretson has created a powerful music text language, incorporating it in such a fashion that the regular BASIC language of the CoCo provides the editor for it.
There are several ways to use the program. The simplest is to create what looks like a BASIC program in which each line is a REM statement. Each REM statement may contain information regarding the playing of one or more voices, and the duration and pitch of a note or rest. If the compiler encounters an invalid music directive in a REM statement, it skips to the next character. Placing other comment lines in the file may have a considerable effect on the compiled music.

Music code can also be embedded in a regular BASIC program with a few lines included at the beginning of the program to call REMUSIC. This feature can be used to create interesting graphic/music displays. The third way in which REMUSIC can be used is in the creation of stand-alone machine language music files. After a piece of music is written and compiled, it can be saved as a binary file.

Mr. Garretson seems to have put a lot of work into this program and has overcome many of the deficiencies I have noticed in other music compiler programs. For example, the author provides a way to program each voice separately without having to be concerned with what note duration the other voice is using; and he has provided his program with a respectable octave range. Some music programs have a limited range, which makes things. difficult when you're trying to transpose a piece of sheet music to the computer. Others boast of a large range, yet tend to distort at the higher pitches. REMUSIC can play frequencies as high as the third A above middle C without excessive frequency distortion. In order to really appreciate this you need to pipe the sound output through a speaker of better quality.

As mentioned earlier, CoCo 3 owners can use the high-speed mode to further extend the pitch range and to enjoy better quality sound. However, this will also cause the music to play twice as fast. To overcome this problem, the author has included a utility to compensate.

If you are like me, the first thing you want to do with a music program is listen to just how good it really sounds. After all, isn't that the real test of any computer music program? What I don't want to do is sit down and key in a lot of code for just a simple demonstration. The author anticipated people like me, for he thoughtfully provided several selections of music already keyed in and ready to play. Very impressive, let me assure you.

This program rates very high on my recommended "must have" list.
(Codis Enterprises, 2301-C Central Drive, Suite 684, Bedford, TX 76021, 817-2838571; \$25)

## Software

## The Rat - A Mouse-Assisted CoCo 3 Graphics Package

Into the competitive arena of CoCo 3 graphics programs comes a powerful new challenger - The Rat. It was worth the wait. One of the most impressive features of the package is the mouse, which is much better than Tandy's CoCo mouse. In fact, there are very few things about the package that I did not like. (Contrary to the illustration of the mouse in Diecom's ad in the rainbow, the mouse requires no adapter, and simply plugs into your right joystick port.)

While the program works very well on a 128 K machine, you will not be able to access all its features until you have a full 512 K . The Rat supports the 320 -by-200 Hi-Res graphics mode, lets you work with 16 fantastic colors at a time, and even allows you to load and edit a
picture created with Color Max 2 or Color Max 3.
Upon booting The Rat, it does not take long before you are drawing your first picture. In fact, The Rat's extreme ease of use may prove to be a disadvantage - family and friends might be tempted to commandeer the machine and program for themselves (it just about lost me my CoCo 3 to my sons).

I really would like to have seen some "professional" quality pictures, but there are no sample pictures accompanying the package. There is a very good picture of a rat, though, that pops onscreen while the program is loading, but you can't load it in to work with it. However, it wasn't too long before we had pictures of our own. As I said before, the program is very easy to use - and it's good that it is, because the 22-page manual is not the most comprehensive I have ever seen.

Commands are issued from the four pull-down menus that run across the top. Just point and click. The rest of the screen gives you the options of colors, type of "brush," the use of 16 textures, mode boxes (draw, line, circle, etc.), and a "fill" option to be used with box, circle and polygon modes.

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From the menu, if you have 512 K , you can pick which of 10 screens you want to work with. With 128 K , you can have only one screen in memory, but with 512 K , you can work with up to 10 at the same time. This also allows you to use the "pages" feature. This feature allows screen animation in which the program flips through your screens with an order and speed you determine. If you do not have 512 K , you still have the option of "color animation," which allows you to change the colors in a certain order and speed. By itself this feature can produce some interesting results.

Another strong point is The Rat's versatility. If you want a different set of 16 colors, you can select them, just as you can select and save 16 new textures for later reloading. You can even define your own character set or just edit the default set. Even the brush shapes are redefinable. The options available are just too numerous to list. And, again, I have to say that the mouse included with the package is just great! I was so accustomed to the mouse I use with my Tandy 1000 that I guess I got spoiled I never liked any that were available for the CoCo. But, I have to admit, I like the mouse that comes with The Rat better than even my MS-DOS mouse.

In fact, the two mice are very similar in construction. Both are high-quality digital mice with two action buttons. The Rat's mouse (doesn't that sound peculiar?) fits the hand very well, and suits the program. The two "rodents" complement each other nicely. Both buttons are supported, in most cases with a single and double click. This means you do not have to always scamper to the menu to get things done. In a lot of cases, the double click allows you to edit the defaults of the program.

Now, with all the good things I've said about the The Rat, I cannot go one further and say I thought it was perfect. One thing missing is an "Are you sure?" feature. My son accidentally wrote over some of his hard work by saving a screen with a name that had already been used, and there was no recovery. Another feature that's absent is a way to exit the program without turning off the computer. With such a good program, this seems a rather crude way of exiting. Also, I think the manual could be expanded, and a few sample pictures would be a nice addition.

After all the pros and cons are tallied, I still think this is the best and easiest of all the graphics packages I have used or seen. I can tell you how good the
package is, but you will not really appreciate The Rat until you see and work with it. I cannot wait to see someone who is good at drawing turn in a picture for the CoCo Gallery using The Rat. If you are thinking of buying another graphics package, just wait until you've seen this one. If you think you are not at all interested in owning a graphics package, I'll bet you'll change your mind. Once you've seen The Rat, Diecom will probably get some of your money.
(Diecom Products Inc. 6715 Fifth Line, Milton, Ont., Canada L9T 2X8, 416-8788358; \$69.95 U.S., \$99.95 Cdn.)

- Dale Shell


## Software

CoCo 2 \& 3

## Indiana Jim - A Fight for Survival

Imagine yourself on a beach with a vast ocean on one side, a dense forest on the other, and a band of vicious Indians chasing you as you plunge headlong into Indian territory. This all takes place in the opening of a unique graphics Adventure, Indiana Jim.


When the game begins, you set out to find a way back to civilization through Indian territory, a dense forest, caves, mountains, a desert and a town.

Indiana Jim, made by Lomiq, Inc., comes on two unprotected disks, requires a joystick and works on the CoCo 2 and 3.

The manual, in my opinion, is the only real flaw in this program because it never mentions the object of the game, nor is any information given that might help with the commands. However, this game is unique in that the software can be used by anyone of any language as it is based entirely on icons and symbols. This is basically the only thing the manual tells you other than the loading procedure for single or dual drives and the warranty information. The manual,
written in English, Spanish and French, explains the meanings of the icons that appear on the screen.

The screen is divided into two major parts. The top part is, the graphics display and the bottom is the icon menu. In the menu are icons used for movement (the standard $N, S, E$ and $W$ ) and other necessary actions for game play (GET, EXAMINE, KILL, etc.). Next to the icon menu is a space for the display of your inventory, which may hold no more than four objects at a time, and four boxes to show objects that were dropped on that particular screen.

The game is relatively difficult without the aid of a story line for reference, but, overall, it is most suitable for the intermediate Adventurer. I found it annoying that, in the game, you can easily die without warning. If you do need help, however, you can take a peek at the solution sheet of all 235 moves. Even if more instructions were given, accomplishing your goal would be no easy feat.
(Lomiq, Inc. CP 105, Succursale A, Jonquiere, Quebec, Canada G7X 7V8; $\$ 28.95$ U.S.; $\$ 38.95 \mathrm{Cdn}$.)

- Glen Baisley


## Reviewer Information

In order to continue to bring Tandy Color Computer users all the best information about new hardware and software products each month, we are expanding our independent review staff, Therefore, we invite you to join the rainbow's elite fleet of reviewers.

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(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. '87 review)

Disk... $\qquad$ \$19.95

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Become a superhero in your fight to rid the world of the evil forces of Mr. Bigg in this action adventure. The combat is hot and heavy and requires a fast joystick! (See May '87 review) 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.. $\qquad$ $\$ 24.95$

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The following products have recently been received by THE RAINBOW, examined by our magazine staff and issued the Rainbow Seal of Certification, your assurance that we have seen the product and have ascertained that it is what it purports to be.

The Comprehensive Color Computer Anti-Clutter Kit, a reference guide designed to supplement and condense the information in Tandy manuals, including definitions, color tables, graphics codes, memory map, peeks/ pokes, explanations of error codes, etc. Heritage House Lithographers, P.O. Box 629, Hungerford, TX 77488; \$9.95.

Laser Surgeon: The Microscopic Mission, an educational Adventure in which the player is a laser surgeon directing a healing laser probe through an injured person's body to the brain. For the CoCo 3. Activision, Mountain View, CA 94039; \$29.95. Available in Radio Shack stores nationwide.

Mini Database, a menu-driven 32 K database designed to keep track of from 50 to 100 entries. For the CoCo 1, 2 and 3. Tothian Software, Inc., Box 663, Rimersburg, PA 16248, \$14.95.

MJK, a disk operating system featuring key repeat, full screen editor, line editor, modified editing commands and unabbreviated error messages. For the CoCo 1, 2 and 3. CoCo Connection, 5003 B St., Philadelphia, PA 19120, (215) 457-1809; $\$ 39.95$.

RADIOLOG +3 , a program designed to keep a station log for an amateur radio station; comes with a "key" for the right joystick port. Sunrise Software, 8901 NW 26th St., Sunrise, FL 33322, (800) 628-2828, Ext. 552; $\$ 19.95$ plus $\$ 2$ S/H.

REMUSIC 1.0, a music program for CoCos 1 and 2 that has now been updated for the CoCo 3. Codis Enterprises, 2301-C Central Drive, Suite 684, Bedford, TX 76021, (817) 293-1202; $\$ 12$.

RS-232 Cable and RS-232 Switcher, an extender cable and a switcher that allows you to switch between several RS-232 devices without disconnecting them. For the CoCo 1, 2 and 3. Radcomp Computers, 919 E. Lemon \#207, Tempe, AZ 85281, (602) 894-6489; 2-way Switcher, \$10; 3-way Switcher, \$11.50; Extender cable, $\$ 4$.

System 5, a graphics generator that features 320-by-192 16-color graphics, pull-down and page-down point-andclick menus, full screen workspace, nine different fonts, and more. It requires 512 K and is for the CoCo 3. Elec-Soft, 803d W. 47th St., Norfolk, VA 23508, (804) 451-1255; $\$ 12$.

Telewriter-128, an updated version of the Telewriter-64 word processor for the CoCo 3 . Features include macros, print preview capability and instant online help. Cognitech, 704 Nob Ave., Del Mar, CA 92014, (619) 755-1258; $\$ 79.95$.

Thexder, an arcade action game in which the player pilots a robot through caves, vast cargo holds and spaceship interiors to do battle with 20 types of aliens. Supplied on a ROM pack, for the CoCo 3. Sierra On-Line, Coarsegold, CA 93614; \$24.95. Available in Radio Shack stores nationwide.

VIP Integrated Library, an integrated software system that includes VIP Terminal, VIP Writer III, VIP Calc, VIP Database, VIP Speller and VIP Disk-Zap. All programs except VIP Writer III work on CoCos 1 and 2. Upgrades are available. For the CoCo 3. SD Enterprises, P.O. Box 1233, Gresham, OR 97030, (503) 663-2865; $\$ 149.95$.

Wargame Designer, a 128 K menudriven program that allows you to create your own military simulations. No programming knowledge is required. For the CoCo 3. SPORTSware, 1251 S. Reynolds Road, Suite 414, Toledo, OH 43615, (419) 389-1515; \$29.

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.

- Lauren Willoughby

we compile a list quarferly of Color Computer Clubs because of the many requests we receive. CoCo Clubs may wish to exchange newsletters, share ideas for topics of discussion at monthly meetings, etc.
Please let us know if we have omitted any clubs and send us complete up-to-date addresses. Only those clubs that have signed our anti-piracy agreement form will appear in this listing of CoCo Clubs. Also, please notity us if you wish to add or delete any names on this list.
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## CALIFORNIA

Color America Users Group, Mark Randall, 2227 Canyon Road, Arcadia, 91006, (818) 355-6111
CoCo-3 World, Fred K. Wright, 10112 Melody Park Dr., Garden Grove, 92640, (714) 534-5174
Los Angeles-Wilshire Color Computer Users' Group, Norm Wolfe, P.O. Box 11151, Beverly Hills, 90213, (213) 838-4293
United Computer Federation, (San Fernando Valley Chapter and Headquarters), Pete Ellison, 366 West Providencia Ave., Burbank, 91506, (818) 840-8902
United Computer Federation, (San Francisco Chapter), Art Murray, P.O. Box 7007, Redwood City, 94063, (415) 366-4560, BBS (415) 364-2658
United Computer Federation, (Los Angeles Chapter), Gary James, 4147 Faculty Avenue, Long Beach, 90808
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The Hollidaysburg Area Color Computer Club, Bill Smith, P.O. Box 101, Roaring Spring, 16673, (814) 224-5280

The Monthly CoCo Newsletter, Dino DiEnno, 715 So. Hutchinson, Philadelphia, 19147, (215) 9232454
Philadelphia Area Computer Society (PACS) Color Computer Special Interest Group (SIG), Robert Toscani, LaSalle University, 19th \& Olney Sts., Box 312, Philadelphia, 19141, (215) 567-4276 (Arnie Weiss)

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Halifax Dartmouth CoCo Users Group, Eugene Naugler, P.O. Box 572, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, B2Y 3 Y9
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COCOPUG, Harry Murphy, 8 Lois Court, Regentsville, New South Wales, Australia, 2750
CoCoHUG (Color Computer Hobart Users Group), Robert Delbourgo, 15 Willowdene Avenue, Sandy Bay, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia 7005
Sunshine Color Computer Club, Stephen Jones, P.O. Box 111, Sunshine, Victoria, Australia, 3020

Pine Rivers/Peninsula User Group, B. Clarke, C/-31 Brooks Rd., Bray Park, Queensland, Australia, 4500, (07) 205-4879
Australian Christian Users Group, Lieutenant Raymond L. Isaac, 57 Wittenoom Street, Collie, Western Australia 6225, phone (097) 34-1578

## COLOMBIA

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First Color Computer Users Group of Hermosillo, Arturo Fernandez Diaz-Gonzalez, Javier de Leon No. 708, Colonia Pitic, Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico
the NETHERLANDS
Color Computer Club Benelux, Jorgen te Giffel, Eikenlaan 1, 4641 GB Ossendrecht, the Netherlands
CoCoCE, J. Slaats, Chopinlaan 11, 5653 ET Eindhoven, the Netherlands, (040) 512-222

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## PUERTO RICO

Puerto Rico Color Computer Users Club, P.A. Torres, Cuernavaca 1699, Venus Gardens, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico 00926, Phone (137) 7557598

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# The CoCo Power User 

By Alan J. Corson

Power User: the phrase conjures up visions of a Pierre Cardinbespeckled, Gucci-shod, silk- and tweed-clad micro guru, crunching away on massive spreadsheets, sorting and searching huge databases, and amalgamating all with his instant spellchecking, thesaurus-spouting, automatic outlining, window-framing word processor running on his $\$ 10,000$, 4$\mathrm{Mb}, 12-\mathrm{MHz}$ Belchfire Turbo 386. Phew! This is the image of the Power User that has been touted within the MS-DOS and Macintosh corporate worlds. How can our humble little CoCo 3 ever measure up to supporting such an image? It can, with a whole lot less fuss, bother and, above all, cost!

With its simple beginnings in 1980, the 4 K CoCo began introducing a whole new world of computing to many individuals who only 10 years earlier had their sole programming experience on large, intimidating, remote batchoriented multi-megabuck mainframes. With its limited memory, the CoCo could not then compete as a business system. As memory technology advanced, however, the CoCo's memory also grew to its 64 K -addressable limit.

Alan Corson, an Air Force major presently serving in Cairo, is an information systems engineer who sees a growing market for the CoCo as a small-business machine.

But to get to that memory, something else had to be provided to overcome the 32 K limitation hard-coded into Color BASIC.

The folks at Microware and Tandy had the answer: OS-9 Level I, a proven operating system already running on 6809 machines across the country in real-time process control applications, a very demanding industrial environment. Modeled after UNIX (with some very smart improvements in efficiency), OS-9 provided access to all of the CoCo's memory, plus a whole lot more: tree-structured hierarchical filing systems, extremely flexible input/output capabilities, multitasking and multiuser features. By the way, all these capabilities were (and still are) available for under $\$ 100$ from Radio Shack, 10 times less expensive than UNIX (actually XENIX, the PC version of mainframe UNIX).

In 1983, OS-9 with a 64 K CoCo was a whole lot of computing horsepower, but with very little applications software available. "Little feller" was still relegated to acting as a development machine in homes or as an educator in schools. However, dedicated CoCoNuts perceived a need and over the next three years, small-business-oriented software began to appear: Telewriter, the VIP series, and the Elite series, all under RS-DOS. Then OS-9 products followed: DynaCalc, Data Bank (licensed as Profile by Tandy), DynaStar,

Stylograph, the X-series from Microtech, and the Business Application series from Computerware.

All along, our archetypical Power User still turned up his nose at the CoCo because of the memory limitations imposed by the 16-bit address-bus limitation of the 6809. (One fact still escapes the 80 XX community: The 6809 internally is a 16 -bit processor, fully as capable as an 8088, with a RISC-like (Reduced Instruction. Set Computer) machine language. In July 1986, Tandy shattered the memory limitation with the announcement of the Color Computer 3: 128 K RAM, expandable to 512 K , and able to run OS-9 Level II at 2 MHz . Software developers scrambled to update their software to use the windowing facilities of Level II, but the vast majority of OS-9 software would still run without major modification, thanks to the stringent softwaredevelopers standards inherent within the OS-9 environment. Those standards produced compact, modular, relocatable, re-entrant code.

Now the CoCo 3 has the hardware, the operating system, and the applications software capable of supporting a potential Power User. How do I know? I am one! Yes, I'm the proud owner of a 512 K CoCo 3 liberally stuffed with RGB monitor, two DSDD drives, one DSQD 80-track drive, MPI, RS-232 Pak, and a Disto 512 K Super RAM Disk Pak. I use this system daily at
work, cruisin' with my CoCo while my MS-DOS compatriots are steaming and fussing on their -XT "boat anchors." How do I accomplish this, and how do 1 qualify as a Power User? Stick around, and watch the magic of OS-9 Level II harness for work!

Each morning when I fire up "Euclid" (my CoCo 3), in goes a Level II System disk with three procedure files: StartUp, ColdStart and Wset. StartUp starts the clock, initializes my system and custom-configures it for my use. ColdStart formats and loads up the RAM disk with all my executable files (about 382 K worth) from a floppy disk image loaded in the 80 -track drive (/d2). Next, the simple file Wset starts the real Level II magic. Here it is:

> chx/ro/cmds
> chd/ro
> wcreate-z
> /w1 -s=200008024030202
> 'w2 -s=20000 0024050202
> /w3 -s=20000 0024070202
> 'w4 -s=200008024050202
shell $\mathrm{i}=/ \mathrm{w} 1 \&$
shelli=/w2\&
shelli=/w3\&
shell $i=/ w 4 \&$
Kinda cryptic, isn't it? Not to worry, a short perusal through the OS-9 Level II Operating System Manual "Getting Started" and "Windowing System" sections will make it all clear (really!). Allow me to help: First, Euclid switches to his fast-access RAM Disk, ro, then invokes the windowing utility Wcrea te. The next four lines tell Wereate to set up four windows, each 80 columns by 24 lines. Each window will have black borders and black backgrounds. The foreground colors will be green, amber, blue and amber, respectively. This gives me four different "terminals": Green, amber, blue and amber (again). A carriage return tells Wereate that it is finished, and the last four lines set up shell environments in each of the windows.

I now have four CoCos at my disposal, each displaying an 80 -column screen in a different color. Let's call them /w1, $/ \omega 2$, /w3 and /w4. Actually I have five, because the basic green screen (known as /term, or the hardware screen) is always available to return to, should I need it for System Operator housekeeping functions. In fact, that is the screen I'm still looking at after wset gets finished. So, if I press the Clear key once, I am in /w1, a green on black
terminal displaying the OS9: prompt of an active shell. I start up a word processor here, Computerware's Screen Star. Five seconds later, Screen Star's opening help menu is visible, waiting for commands. If I press the CLear key again, I'm in /w2 now, an amber terminal, and I'll start up my communications package, Color Connection III. Press the clear key again, and I'm in /w3, a bright blue (cyan) on black terminal (interesting combination, but still very readable). Here I need my spreadsheet, and DynaCalc comes to life. One more press of the Clear key and /w4 appears: Profile, my database application, is started. Now, with the CLEAR and Shift-clear key combinations at my disposal, I can instantly switch between word processing, data communications, spreadsheet operations, or database work. How much memory am I using for all this? I'll ask my SysOp, /term. Clear key to all green, and enter the command mfree. Euclid responds with the following:

No sweat! Euclid still has 192 K of RAM left over. OK, I have all this computing power at my disposal, how do 1 qualify as a Power User?

At my job here in Cairo, I assist the Arab Republic of Egypt's Armed Forces in developing their command, control and communications capabilities. Also, as the token communicationselectronics engineer on the staff of the Office for Military Cooperation, I act as the communications officer for the agency. This responsibility calls for planning, budgeting, and managing all the "comm" assets needed to support our operations at the American Embassy. Recently we had to upgrade our radio network rather rapidly, and the word came down from "on high": "Al, you have $\$ 20,000$ to spend, but you must do it in five days."

OK, Euclid, let's rock and roll! First, a DynaCalc spreadsheet to cost out alternatives and decide on the best solution. Next, a search of the Profile spares database and personnel listing to find out how much extra equipment to order. Switch back to the spreadsheet and add the quantities. Save that spreadsheet to a file. Finally, prepare letters to the procurement people with Screen Star, merging the spreadsheet
file into the letter to provide quantities, part numbers, and total estimated costs. Total time spent? Two days, with the majority of the time spent researching catalogs and obtaining current price information. Result: Money effectively spent quickly to meet a critical timesensitive need. Am I so great? No, but Euclid, OS-9 and a whole host of CoCoNut software programmers sure made me look good!

What is my point here? Simply that the CoCo 3 has "arrived" as an effective small-business office automation tool. Euclid's ability to instantly switch among the three major business applications of word processor, spreadsheet and database allowed me to seamlessly construct a product, with no breaks in thought or action. That is Power User computing, and throughout this process, Euclid wasn't even breathing hard! When I switched from one task to another, the first task was "marking time" as I worked on the second task. With the Belchfire 386, that's normal. With Euclid, that's a waste! If I had been really good, (and my spreadsheets and databases were big enough), Euclid could have been recalculating a spreadsheet, searching a database, and listening for my fumbling fingers with the word processor, all at the same time!

Yes, there are many other systems able to do the same thing, but Euclid (or any other similarly equipped CoCo 3 ) can support this type of Power User computing for under $\$ 1,500$. MS-DOS can't match that; XENIX, OS/2, Concurrent DOS 386 can't match that; DesQview, GEM or Microsoft Windows can't match that on any 80XXXbased system on the market today.

With such an elegant solution at hand here, any engineer would first test for the optimum (which I feel has been successfully demonstrated here), then generalize the solution. Remember the multiuser capabilities inherent in OS-9? With Login patched from OS-9 Level I to Level II (courtesy of Greg Law, as reported by Mssrs. Esposito and Libra in their "Doctor ASCII" column, November 1987) and Tsmor activated, a second user can be added va an RS-232 port and an inexpensive terminal . . . . I'm getting ahead of myself. That is a subject worthy of an entire article.
From Cairo, Egypt - maa'salaama, y'all!
(Questions or comments may be directed to the author at AMEMB/ OMC-AV, Box 29, FPO NY 095270051.)

## Lack of Infinite Precision

瞱I have an ' $E$ ' board CoCo, which I have upgraded to 64 K . Since the upgrade, my CoCo no longer subtracts correctly. The problem seems to occur when I use variables to store the numbers. For example, if I set $\mathrm{A}=\$ 123.49$ and $\mathrm{B}=\$ 56.89$ then subtract B from A, I might get $\$ 66.60$ or something like $\$ 66.590003$. Are my suspicions about the upgrade correct or am I way out in left field?

Richard Jones Quincy, IL

RThe problem is not related to your upgrade, but to decimal-binary floating-point conversion and lack of infinite precision. Decimal fractions $0.1,0.01$, etc., are repeating binary fractions and, on occasion, some of the digits get lost. This is analogous to using pencil and paper to divide 10 by 3 , yielding 0.33 . If you then multiply 0.33 by 3 , you get 0.99 , not 1.0 . If infinite precision were possible, in both cases, the results would be exact. In your programs, use PRINTUSING instead of PRINT and round the results to help alleviate this problem.

## If You Fall Into an Error Trap

\%I have a new CoCo 3 with DOS 1.1. While recently experimenting with the error-trapping routine, I found that an FC Error comes up as Error Number-1. My manual says it is Error Number 4 and that Error Number -1 does not exist. What gives?

Doug Lute Clymer, PA

RI assume you were using an IF statement. On the CoCo and other computers such as the IBM PC and Apple II, which use Microsoft BASIC, the logical value TRUE is a -1 .

Richard Esposito is a principal engineer with BDM 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

Controller Restrictions

8When it is stated that a program cannot run with the disk controller plugged in, does that mean there isn't enough memory for the computer to run the program and work the disk drive, or does that mean the program has some machine language coding in it that cannot work if the controller is plugged in?

> Omri Goren
> Reseda, CA

RUnfortunately, I cannot give you a blanket rule; it could be either.

## High Poking Disk BASIC 1.1

Iread recently about someone whose Disk BASIC 1.1 would accept the high speed poke without any trouble when doing input and output. I also have Disk BASIC 1.1, but my computer puts random characters on the screen and changes some of the program currently in memory. It also damages files on my disk. Are there any hardware fixes I can do to make the high speed poke work with my disk controller?

Jeff Bradley
Walkerville, $M D$

RThe incompatibility with the 2 MHz clock speed is not due to the version of Disk BASIC, but the disk controller hardware itself. The older disk controllers that required 12 volts and were designed for the CoCol cannot handle this speed. If you have one of these controllers, it is best to acquire a newer controller that is rated for 2 MHz . While the CoCo 3 to a large degree is software-compatible with the CoCol and 2, from a hardware standpoint (although the BUSS is the same), it is a totally different machine.

## Swapping Keyboards

5I have a 64 K CoCo 2 on which the $X$ key no longer works. Is the keyboard matrix on the CoCo 3 keyboard the same as on the CoCo 2 keyboard? If so, can I replace it with a new CoCo 3 unit? I realize that a few new keys will not be recognized by the CoCo 2, but that is not a problem.

Ronald Landwehr Wheeling, IL

RThe CoCo 3 keyboard (Radio Shack Part No. AXX-0245) is a drop-in replacement for a CoCo 2 . If used with an older CoCo 1, an adapter for the mylar cable may be required.

## Misalignment Messes Communication

"
I have a 512 K CoCo 3 and two disk drives. I have found that head alignment on one drive can get so far out that programs saved on one drive cannot be read on the other. This fact is not immediately obvious; the problem first appears in "backup" failures, but only erratically. Will the J\&M Systems "Precision Alignment Disk \& Memory Minder Manual S/S"advertised in THE Rainbow allow me to do the head alignment required to keep this problem under control?

> Ralph C. George Anchorage, AK

RIf the problem is misalignment, the kit will help; but if it is a chronic problem, the money would be better spent in buying a newer replacement drive. This is especially true if the drive is one of the original, gray-housed RS full-height drives made by T.E.C.

I have a 64 K CoCo 2 （32K RAM） and a cassette drive．Do I need to install a chip upgrade in order to get the full $64 K$ RAM？

Paul Demick
Stephentown，NY

RAccess to more than 32 K ，when using even a 512 K CoCo 3 ，is limited not by the hardware but by the ROM software．

## Searching for the Elite

TAbout five years ago I purchased the program Elite＊File from Radio Shack，but I can no longer find documentation for it．Would you happen to have the address for Elite Software，Inc．？

## Mike Brunkow

St．Joseph，MO

RAs of March 1986，the address of Elite Software was 201 Penn Cen－ ter Blvd．，Pittsburgh，PA 15235 ， （412）795－8492．Advertisements for their software last appeared in THE RAINBOW in that month．

80－Column Boot－Up in Multi－Vue
I was disappointed with Multi－Vue in that the system boots up in 40－ column mode．Is there any way to fix this？


Joel Gray
Baton Rouge，LA
R Thanks to Kent Myers，changing Offset \＄3A99 of GShell from \＄06 to $\$ 07$ will make the default 80 columns．

## 2 Into 3 Might Go

Is there a way to upgrade my 64 K CoCo 2 to 512 K and make the lan－ guage compatible with the CoCo 3？

Jason Lattimer Canal Winchester，OH

RJ \＆R Electronics can supply you with their 512 K Banker II upgrade for your CoColor CoCo 2 ，but with it，you will need custom software for the extra memory as it is not mapped in the same way as on the CoCo 3 ．Unless you write your own，the supplied software allows the extra memory to be used as a print spooler and／or a RAM disk．

RAM disk software for OS－9 Level I is also included．

## A New Hybrid：The Cocatari？

－Is there a way to connect the port on the CoCo 2 to the port on the Atari 2600 and be able to operate in Atari BASIC？

William Mikrut<br>Chicago，IL

REven if the hardware interface were worked out，it would do you no good．The Atari uses a 6502 micro－ processor while the CoCo uses a 6809 E ， and they have different machine lan－ guage instruction sets．

For a quicker response，your ques－ tions may also be submitted through RAINBOW＇s CoCo SIG on Delphi． From the CoCo SIG＞prompt，pick Rainbow Magazine Services，then， at the RAINBOW $>$ prompt，type ASK for＂Ask the Experts＂to arrive at the EXPERTS $>$ prompt，where you can select the＂Doctor ASCII＂ online form which has complete instructions．
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## ＂I cannot imagine the CoCo 3 without ADOS－3； it would not be a complete machine．＂ The RAINBOW，July 1987

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 messoge？To run routinely at 2 MHz （double speed）without having to slow down for disk and printer operations？ This and much，much more is possible with ADOS－3，our CoCo 3 adaptation of the acclaimed original ADOS，which shares the original＇s virtual $100 \%$ compatibility with commercial software．After customizing ADOS－3 using the provided contiguring utillity，yau 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，orrow－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， $7 / 87$
Disk ．．．$\$ 34.95$ Original ADOS for CoCo 1 or 2 ．．．$\$ 27.95$（see d／87 RAINBOW review） Original ADOS plus ADOS－3 ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．$\$ 50.00$

## THE PEEPER

ML program tracer that multitasks with the target program．An excelient learning tool for the ML novice；an invaluable debugging aid for the expert CoCo 1，2，or 3 compatible．
Disk ．．．$\$ 23.95$ Assembler source listing ．．．Add $\$ 3.00$
MONITOR CABLES for CoCo 3
Magnavox 8CM515／8CM505／8CM643．
$\$ 19.95$
Sony KV1311CR
$\$ 29.95$


# A RAM pack for your CoCo ROM port 

## Static

 RAM InterfaceBy Dennis H. Weide

Last spring, while developing a peripheral control system for disabled persons, I ran into one small obstacle. I had to find a way to load, test and modify a program in Program Pak memory addresses \$C000 through \$FEFF before programming an EPROM chip. So I went to the chalkboard and designed a circuit I thought fit the bill perfectly. It worked so well, in fact, I thought others might find it useful. I call it the Static RAM Interface (SRI for short). It's an excellent hardware project for beginners and, even though it looks complicated, it's easy to build and understand. It works on any version of the CoCo, and I'm sure you'll find scores of uses for it.

[^17]
## The Solution

It would be nice if we could just hang a few RAM chips on the ROM port and address them in the normal fashion. Unfortunately, there's a problem: Tandy didn't allow the CoCo any means for writing to the ROM port. The CTS lead must go low for both reads and writes to the ROM port. This happens during a ROM read but not during a ROM write. Before we can write to any ROM port memory location, we must find a way to force the CTS lead low during the write cycle.
The solution is simple. Figure 1 is the schematic diagram of a circuit that develops a new CTS lead using address lines A8 through A15. To understand how it works, look at the lowest and highest memory addresses that the ROM port uses and compare them binarily.
Looking at Figure 2, we see the lowest ROM address (\$C000) has only bits 15 and 14 set high. Notice that the highest address (\$FEFF)

also has these same bits set high. Any time we try to access a ROM port address, bits 15 and 14 will be high. In Figure 1, we use these two address bits as inputs to IC1A to select the entire ROM port address range.

In the highest address (\$FEFF), Bit 8 is low. We'll use this bit to determine when we're trying to access an address above the ROM port range.

For a better explanation, refer to Figure 1 again. IC1A (74LS00) is a NAND gate used to determine if bits A15 and A14 are both high. IC1B inverts the output of the previous gate (IClA) so that we'll have the proper signal state when we need it. If either Bit A15 or Bit Al4 is low, the output from IC1B will be low. If both bits are high, the output from IC1B will be high. To get the CTS lead low, both inputs to IClC must be high. We've seen how to do this for the input on Pin 10. Now let's see how the other input works.

IC2 (74LS30) determines the high cutoff address for us. Any low input (A8 through A15) will cause a high output
on Pin 8. This high is fed to Pin 9 of ICIC. If Pin 10 of this IC is also high (we've seen how to do this), the CTS output on Pin 8 will go low. If all eight inputs to IC2 go high, the output from it will go low and the CTS lead will go high. So, any time we try to access an address above $\$$ FEFF, the CTS lead will go high. This is exactly what we want, because addresses above \$FEFF are outside the ROM port address range. Figure 3 is a truth table for the circuit shown in Figure 1.

## Now, the Memory

As you can see, the address decoding for the CTS lead is simple. Well, the rest of the circuit is even more simple. All we do is add two static RAM (SRAM) chips ( 8 K by 8 -bit each), a high-low address decoder (74LS138) and three resistors and we're done. We use SRAM instead of dynamic RAM (DRAM) because SRAM doesn't require refreshing or address decoding and can be connected directly to the address and data buses.


Figure 2: ROM Port Addresses
c
A15

| ALS30 |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| L | L | LIN8 | CTS |
| L | L | H | H |
| L | H | L | H |
| L | H | H | H |
| H | L | L | H |
| H | L | H | H |
| H | H | L | H |
| H | H | H | L |

FOR 74LS30, ANY LEAD
IN LOEQUALS HI OUT. ALL LEADS IN HI EQUALS LO OUT.
Figure 3: CTS Truth Table

Figure 4 shows the entire circuit. Notice that the address and data buses are drawn as single lines to prevent cluttering of the drawing, and are labeled on each chip so you can see where they belong. The SRAM chips are labeled as shown by the manufacturer. When wiring the data bus leads, ROM port leads D0 through D7 are wired to SRAM chip leads DI through D8, respectively.

As we're using two 8 K RAM chips to add 16 K of memory, we must find a way to access the new memory in 8 K blocks. 1C3 in Figure 4 does that for us. For

| Parts List for Figure 4 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| C1-C5 | 0.1 MFD Capacitors |
| IC1 | 74LS00 (7400) |
| IC2 | 74LS30 (7430) |
| IC3 | 74LS138 (74138) |
| IC4, IC5 | 2064 Static RAM |
| R1-R3 | 1K OHM 1/4W 5\% |
| ROM Port Connector JE413 (Jameco) |  |
|  |  |
| Perfboard |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Wirewrap | Sockets |

memory addresses $\$ C 000$ to $\$ \mathrm{DFFF}$ (low 8 K ), it selects IC5. For addresses \$E000 to \$FEFF (high 8K), it selects IC6. This allows the SRAM to work like any other RAM in the machine. Switch S1 in Figure 4 allows you to select the autoboot feature of the CoCo . When this switch is closed, the computer will automatically execute the program stored in the SRI whenever power is turned on or the computer is reset.

## Backup Power

You can make this circuit even more versatile by adding a backup power system. The circuit I used is shown in Figure 5. It uses three AA Ni-Cad batteries to maintain the SRAM memory when the CoCo power switch is off. Resistor R4 limits the current the batteries can draw while charging.

Be sure to charge the batteries completely before installing them in the circuit. Under normal conditions, the batteries will maintain memory for two to three days. This should be no prob-
lem if you use your CoCo every day. If not, you can install a switch between the batteries and ground to allow you to turn off the batteries if the computer is not being used for long periods of time.

## More Bells and Whistles

More experienced circuit builders can add a few more bells and whistles to enhance the SRI. If you connect the $Q$ and CART leads of the CoCo ROM port together, the CoCo will automatically execute any program stored in SRI memory every time the reset button is pushed or the power is turned on. In Figure 6, I've replaced S1 of Figure 4 with a double-pole/double-throw switch and added green and red lightemitting diodes (LEDs) to the circuit. This gives a visual "auto EXEC/ norm" indicator. When the switch is set to the AUTOEXEC ON position, the CART and Q leads of the CoCo ROM port are connected together and the red LED will light up. When the switch is set to the AUTOEXEC OFF position, the CART



Figure 5: Backup Battery Circuit
and $Q$ leads are not connected, and the green LED lights up. Note that to automatically execute a program stored in SRI memory on power-up, you must use a backup battery circuit similar to that in Figure 5. Otherwise, you'll be executing garbage and the computer may lock up. This won't hurt the CoCo, though - it's just convenient.

You can add write protection to the circuit by holding the WE (write enable) lead of IC5 and IC6 high. Figure 7 shows how to add a write protect switch and indicator to the write enable lead of Figure 4. The write enable lead must be low to write to IC5 or IC6. When Switch S2 is set to the WR ENABLE position, the $\mathrm{R} / \overline{\mathrm{W}}$ lead from the CoCo ROM port is connected directly to the write enable leads of IC5 and IC6, and the red LED lights up. When the switch is set to the WR PROT position, the write enable leads of IC5 and IC6 are permanently
held high by the 2.2 K ohm resistor, and the green LED lights. This prevents accidentally overwriting any program stored in the SRI memory.

## Construction

Construction is not critical, but it can be made easy if you wire wrap. I located one SRI board inside the computer beneath the keyboard. If you decide to do this, plan carefully. There's enough room beneath the keyboard on all versions of the CoCo , but the amount of space varies from version to version. I used a Vector board (\#JE413) from Jameco Electronics for the cartridge connector. It will be necessary to cut the pin end to fit the ROM port, because the board is a 44 -pin card edge connector; the ROM port uses only 40 pins. Keep all leads as short as possible, and be sure to include capacitors Cl through C5 to prevent switching tran-

## Parts List for Figure 5

C1 10MFD 10 Volt Elect D1 1N4001 Diode Q1 2N3906 PNP TRANS Q2 2 N2222 NPN TRANS R1 47 K OHMS 1/4W 5\% R2,R3 10K OHMS 1/4W 5\% R4 $\quad 100$ OHMS $1 / 4 W 5 \%$ Nicads 3 "AA" Nicad Cells
Parts are available from your local Radio Shack or from Jameco Electronics, 1355 Shoreway Road, Belmont, CA 94002, (415)592-8097
sients from causing problems. Check all wiring visually and with a continuity checker before plugging in to the ROM port or applying power to the circuit. Also, note that opening the CoCo case voids any warranty you may have on the computer.

## An Economical Version

For those who want to economize, you can build a cheaper version using


Figure 6: Auto Execute LED Indicator


Figure 7: Write Protect LED Indicator
only one SRAM. This will give you an 8 K circuit that is enough for most applications. In the economical version, the following parts are eliminated:

C2,C5 0.1 MFD. Bypass Capacitors
R1,R3
IC3
IC5
Sockets IC3 and IC5 Wirewrap Sockets

Eliminate these parts and all connections to them. Connect Pin 8 of ICl to Pin 20 of IC5. This economical version greatly simplifies construction and lowers the overall cost.

## Applications

The Static RAM Interface (SRI) can be used for many EPROM applications in the $\mathrm{CoCo} 1,2$ and 3. In addition, it can be used to modify programs on Program Paks or other ROMs. I found the SRI so useful that I decided not to build an EPROM programmer after all.

For cassette systems, you can save and load Program Pak programs to and from tape by following these easy steps. First, it's important to disable the
automatic execute feature of the Program Pak. To do this, turn the Pak upside down with the connector pointing toward you. Then slide the protective door into the cartridge case. Now cover the pin on the right side of the connector with a piece of cellophane tape. Be careful not to touch the pins with your hands, as a static discharge could damage the chip inside. To save the program to tape, use the following command for CoCos 1 and 2 :

CSAVEM"filename", \& HCOOO, \&HDFFF, \&HCOOD
(for an 8 K program) or

> CSAVEM"filename", \&HCOOO, \& HFEFF, \& HCOOO
(for a 16 K program).
CoCo 3 users should note that the correct EXEC address for Program Paks in the CoCo 3 is $\$$ E010, not $\$$ C000.

After you verify the files with the SKIPF command, you can execute them from the SRI memory. First, turn off the computer and plug in the SRI memory board. Turn the power on and set switch 1 to the WRITE position. You can now load the programs saved on
tape in the usual method. If you use a lot of Program Paks, the circuit will save wear and tear on your ROM port connector.

Disk users will have to disconnect their disk drive controllers because the SRI uses the same memory locations as the disk ROM.

If you plan to use your CoCo for dedicated purposes such as a security system, the SRI circuit can replace an EPROM. If you wonder whether or not you can leave power on the CoCo all the time, here's a thought. I know of three CoCos that run 24 hours a day. My advice for those buying new CoCos is to set the computer in a well-ventilated area, turn it on and test it. Then let it run continuously for several days. If it develops problems, you can have Tandy repair it for free while it's still under warranty. Once your new CoCo passes the "soak" test, you'll find it's pretty reliable.
(Questions or comments regarding this project may be directed to the author at 14201 Marquette N.E., Albuquerque, NM 87123. Please enclose an SASE if you are writing for a reply.) ค

## Corrections

"Address - Computer Address Book" (Review, March 1988, Page 132): The review of Address was incorrectly flagged for the CoCo 1, 2 and 3. Actually, Address works only on the CoCo 3 .
"Disk EDTASM on CoCo 3" (Doctor ASCII, January 1988, Page 154): The listing, PATCH, is missing the following line:

```
610 DATA "END", "END".
```

"A Simple Cassette Merge" (Doctor ASCII, January 1988, Page 154): OPEN $\# 1$ should be changed to OPEN"I", \#1.
"OS-9 BBS Software" (Doctor ASCII, February
1988, Page 168): Steve Roberson's phone number was
incorrectly listed in a response to Christian B. Lutz.
Mr. Roberson's correct phone number is (602) 844 -
7840 .
"Poke Monochrome Fix" (Doctor ASCII, January 1988, Page 154): POKE \&HEE066, 16 should be changed to POKE \&HEO66.
"Received and Certified"(April 1988, Page 140): The program listed as SIstems should be System 5. Also, the progran repuires 512 K , not 128 K , as stated. ElecSoft, 803d W. 47th Street, Norfolk, VA 23508; 804-451-1255.
"Solitaire Upgrade - Automatic Finish" (January 1988, Page 171): Line 1360 in this upgrade contains an error. Change $\operatorname{COL}(F, I)=0$ to $\operatorname{COL}(F, 1)=0$ to correct this error.

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.

## BHMODE 4 HPRINT

## By: Douglas Pokorny

## Will print any HPRINT font on

```
the PMODE 4 graphics someen without a single DRAW statement High resolution \(32 \times 24\) screen with complete I.B.M. Character set, that may also be used in HSCREEN \(1,2,3\) or 4 without
```

a special driuer program

# Adding the HPRINT Capability to PMODE 4 

By Douglas Pokorny

Those of you who have not yet upgraded to a CoCo 3 might feel that your computer is limited in graphics capabilities. Until now, if you wanted to print on the graphics screen, you either had to use a lot of DRAW statements, write a machine language program, or buy a CoCo 3 .

I can help change that. The program presented here adds the HPRINT capability to PMODE 4 on any CoCo that has 64 K or more memory. My HPRINT subroutine is 10 lines of BASIC code that call font patterns from high memory. These font patterns, strangely enough, come directly from that little area of memory set aside for the HPRINT font. This simply means that any CoCo 3 font you have loaded into memory can be printed on the PMODE 4 graphics screen. Knowing that most CoCo 1 and 2

[^18]owners won't have a lot of CoCo 3 fonts lying around handy to load in, I have included one. It is almost a 100 percent look-alike of the very popular font used by PC clones. The only drawback is that it may be a few data lines too long for the average CoCo user to type in.

## Loading the Demo Program

If you are a CoCo 3 user, you simply need to type in the Basic driver program FONTDEMO and run it; you need not type in the FONTPOKE program. You may wish to load your own font before running this program, or use the data program to create one for you.

If you are using a CoCol or 2 , you have a typing lesson ahead. First type in the program FONTDEMO and save it. (If you, for some strange reáson, have a CoCo 3 font handy, then skip the next part.) Type in the program FONTPDKE, save and run it. This will create an ML file called I日M.FNT that is used by FONTDEMD. The third program to type is a simple program to transfer ROM to RAM so that you may load in the font IBM.FNT without using any of your
cramped program memory. When you have those three programs saved and have run FONTPOKE, you should have four files on your disk. RAINBOW ON DISK users will need to copy the files to a fresh disk before running FONTPOKE.

When the cursor reappears, begin by running ROMRAM, and then run the program FONTDEMD. It in turn will load the file IBM.FNT and start printing on the PMODE 4 graphics screen.

## Using the Program

The print program works entirely on an $\mathrm{x}, \mathrm{y}$ coordinate system, much like the CoCo 3's LOCATE command or the HPRINT ( $X, Y$ ) command. It does not feature true wraparound, so be careful when printing so that your text does not exceed the screen width. To make it compatible with the HPRINT font, I designed the program to use an 8-by-8 pixel block for each character. This means that there is a screen resolution of 32 columns by 24 lines. The only thing that can possibly be limiting is that the character positions, like the text screen, are fixed. For example, you
cannot specify that you would like this character A exactly 25 pixels over from that box drawn over there. Unless that box just happens to be 25 pixels from a character position, you're out of luck. But not totally. After printing your text you can use GET and PUT to move it anywhere. Although it's a more complicated procedure, you will find centering text easier than if you use a pixel-bypixel or PRINT @ technique.

To use this program you must simply give it the values of three variables and GOSUE to the basic code. The average program will look like this:

```
10 X=0:Y=5:A$="I really
like PMODE 4 HPRINT!!"
20 GOSU日 10000
10000.HPRINT ROUTINE
-Subroutine program-
10010 RETURN
```

In this program, you set the x and y coordinates as $X=x$ location, $Y=y$ location, and $A \mathbb{A}=" T e x t$ to print" followed by a GOSUB 10000, the location of FONTDEMD's "HPRINT" code. Use the same subroutine in your program where you want to print. After printing the message, it will return to where you left off in your program. The parameters are: $X=0$ to 31 for 32 columns and $Y=0$ to 23 for 24 rows, and $A \$=$ any printable text characters from

CHR\$(32) to CHR\$(127). This consists of all alphabetic characters, all numbers, punctuation, special characters, and the following not normally producible in Extended Color BASIC on the CoCo 2: A single "back quote" (looks like an apostrophe (') but is reversed), curly braces (\{ and \}), and an underline character (like the one used as the width $40 / 80$ cursor).

The following are for use in Telewriter-80 (Cognitec \& Doug Masten): An end-of-text file marker (a diagonally striped square), a carriage return (an arrow pointing down and to the left) and an underline delimiter (a double underline).

## Additional Programming Tips

The program is preset to print black characters on a white background in SCREEN 1,1 and black characters on green in SCREEN 1,0. This is actually the inverse of what would normally be printed. BASIC is set up to print green or white characters on a black background, but I found that black on white or green looks better on my monitor. To change from this inverse mode to normal, simply find the line in the subroutine with the POKE command in it. It looks something like this:

PDKE A+32*D,255-PEEK
( \& HFO9D+C+D).

Change it to:
POKE A $+32 * D, \operatorname{PEEK}(\& H F 09 D+C+D)$.
If you own a CoCo 3 , there is a scientific character set available with no extra typing. In the line mentioned above, change the PEEK location to \& HFAOF and a new, previously "hidden" character set will be displayed in place of the regular font. The new font consists of scientific, alternative language, and graphics blocks. This feature is not offered to CoCo 2 users. I don't know why this font isn't offered in BASIC, but it's there for your use.

## ROM/RAM

As you know, the CoCo 3 does an automatic ROM/RAM on power-up. The CoCo 1 and 2 do not feature this, because this program uses space above \& H7FFF. CoCol 1 and 2 users must first run the RAMRAM utility shown in Listing 3 to put the machine in the 64 K mode and allow changes to ROM.
(Questions or comments regarding these programs may be addressed to the author at 932 Oakwood Ct., Glen Ellyn, IL 60137. Please enclose an SASE when requesting a reply.)

## Listing 1: FONTDEMO

```
1\varnothing ' A BASIC ROUTINE TO USE
        HPRINT FONTS IN WIDTH }3
2\emptyset LOADM"IBM.FNT"
3\emptyset PMODE4,1:SCREEN1,1:PCLS1
4\emptyset X=9:Y=\varnothing:A$="PMODE 4'HPRINT"
5\emptyset GOSUB 1\varnothing\varnothing\emptyset\emptyset
6\emptyset X=6:Y=1:A$="By: Douglas Poko
rny"
7\varnothing GOSUB 1\varnothing\varnothing\varnothing\varnothing
8\emptyset X=1:Y=3:A$="Will print any HP
RINT font on"
9\varnothing GOSUB 1\varnothing\varnothing\varnothing\varnothing
lø\emptyset X=2:Y=5:A$="the PMODE 4 grap
hics screen"
11\varnothing GOSUB 1\varnothing\varnothing\varnothing\emptyset
12ф X=\varnothing:Y=7:A$="without a single
    DRAW statement"
13\varnothing GOSUB 1\varnothing\varnothing\varnothing\varnothing
14\varnothing X=2:Y=9:A$="High resolution
32x24 screen"
15\emptyset GOSUB lø\emptyset\emptyset\emptyset
16\emptyset X=1:Y=11:A$="with complete I
```

.B.M. Character"
$17 \varnothing$ GOSUB1øøøø
$18 \varnothing \mathrm{X}=1: \mathrm{Y}=13: \mathrm{A} \$=$ "set; that may a
lso be used in"
19ø GOSUB 1øøøø
2øø X=3: Y=15:A\$="HSCREEN 1,2,3 0
r 4 without"
21ø GOSUB $1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$
22ø $X=4: Y=17: A \$=" a$ special drive
r program"
$23 \varnothing$ GOSUB $1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$
$24 \varnothing$ GOTO $24 \varnothing$
IØøøø IF $X<\emptyset$ OR $X>31$ OR $Y<\emptyset$ OR $Y$
>23 THEN PRINT"?FC ERROR": END
1øøø1 $\mathrm{A}=256 * \mathrm{Y}+\mathrm{X}+3584$
1øøø2 FOR B=1 TO LEN(A\$)
$1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing 3 \quad B \$=\operatorname{MID}(A \$, B, 1)$
$1 \not \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing 4 C=(\operatorname{ASC}(B \$)-32) * 8$
$1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing 5$ FOR D=ø TO 7
1øøø6 POKE A+32*D,255-PEEK(\&HFø9
D+C+D)
1øøø7 NEXT D
$1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing 8 \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{A}+1$
1øøø9 NEXT B
1øø1ø RETURN

Listing 2: FONTPDKE
$1 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$2 \varnothing$ DATA $3 \varnothing, 78,78,3 \varnothing, 3 \varnothing, \varnothing, 3 \varnothing, \varnothing$
$3 \varnothing$ DATA 6C,6C,6C, $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$4 \varnothing$ DATA 6C,6C,FE,6C,FE,6C,6C, $\varnothing$
$5 \varnothing$ DATA $3 \varnothing, 7 C, C \varnothing, 78, C, F 8,3 \varnothing, \varnothing$
$6 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, C 6, C C, 18,3 \varnothing, 66, C 6, \varnothing$
$7 \varnothing$ DATA $38,6 \mathrm{C}, 38,76, \mathrm{DC}, \mathrm{CC}, 76, \varnothing$
$8 \varnothing$ DATA $3 \varnothing, 3 \varnothing, 6 \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$9 \varnothing$ DATA $18,3 \varnothing, 6 \varnothing, 6 \varnothing, 6 \varnothing, 3 \varnothing, 18, \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing \varnothing$ DATA $6 \varnothing, 3 \varnothing, 18,18,18,3 \varnothing, 6 \varnothing, \varnothing$
$11 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, 66,3 C, F F, 3 C, 66, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$12 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, 3 \varnothing, 3 \varnothing, F C, 3 \varnothing, 3 \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$13 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 3 \varnothing, 3 \varnothing, 6 \varnothing$
$14 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, F F, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$15 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 3 \varnothing, 3 \varnothing, \varnothing$
$16 \varnothing$ DATA 6,C,18,3ø,6ø,Cø,8ø, $\varnothing$
$17 \varnothing$ DATA 7C,C6,CE,DE,F6,E6,7C, $\varnothing$
$18 \varnothing$ DATA $3 \varnothing, 7 \varnothing, 3 \varnothing, 3 \varnothing, 3 \varnothing, 3 \varnothing, 78, \varnothing$
$19 \varnothing$ DATA $78, C C, C, 38,6 \varnothing, C 4, F C, \varnothing$
$2 \emptyset \varnothing$ DATA $78, C C, C, 18, C, C C, 78, \varnothing$
$21 \varnothing$ DATA 1C,3C,6C,CC,FE,C,1E, $\varnothing$
$22 \emptyset$ DATA $F C, C \varnothing, F 8, C, C, C C, 78, \varnothing$
$23 \varnothing$ DATA $38,6 \varnothing, C \varnothing, F 8, C C, C C, 78, \varnothing$
$24 \varnothing$ DATA FC,CC,C,18,3ø,3ø,3ø, $\varnothing$
$25 \emptyset$ DATA $78, C C, C C, 78, C C, C C, 78, \varnothing$
$26 \varnothing$ DATA $78, \mathrm{CC}, \mathrm{CC}, 7 \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{C}, 18,7 \varnothing, \varnothing$
$27 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, 3 \varnothing, 3 \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 3 \varnothing, 3 \varnothing, \varnothing$
$28 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, 3 \varnothing, 3 \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 3 \varnothing, 3 \varnothing, 6 \varnothing$
$29 \varnothing$ DATA $18,3 \varnothing, 6 \varnothing, C \varnothing, 6 \varnothing, 3 \varnothing, 18, \varnothing$
$3 \varnothing \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, F E, \varnothing, \varnothing, F E, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$31 \varnothing$ DATA $3 \varnothing, 18, C, 6, C, 18,3 \varnothing, \varnothing$
$32 \emptyset$ DATA $78, C C, C, 18,3 \varnothing, \varnothing, 3 \varnothing, \varnothing$
$33 \varnothing$ DATA 7C,C6,CE,DA,CE,Cø,7E, $\varnothing$
$34 \varnothing$ DATA $3 \varnothing, 78, C C, C C, F C, C C, C C, \varnothing$
$35 \varnothing$ DATA FC,66,66,7C,66,66,FC, $\varnothing$
$36 \varnothing$ DATA 3C,66,C $\subset, C \varnothing, C \varnothing, 66,3 C, \varnothing$
$37 \varnothing$ DATA $F 8,6 \mathrm{C}, 66,66,66,6 \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{F} 8, \varnothing$
$38 \varnothing$ DATA $\mathrm{FE}, 62,68,78,68,62, \mathrm{FE}, \varnothing$
$39 \varnothing$ DATA FE, $62,68,78,68,6 \varnothing, F \varnothing, \varnothing$
$4 \varnothing \varnothing$ DATA 3C,66,Cø,Cø,CE,66,3E, $\varnothing$
$41 \varnothing$ DATA CC,CC,CC,FC,CC,CC,CC, $\varnothing$
$42 \emptyset$ DATA $78,3 \varnothing, 3 \varnothing, 3 \varnothing, 3 \varnothing, 3 \varnothing, 78, \varnothing$
$43 \varnothing$ DATA 1E,C,C,C,CC,CC,78, $\varnothing$
$44 \varnothing$ DATA E6,66,6C,78,6C,66,E6, $\varnothing$
$45 \varnothing$ DATA $F \varnothing, 6 \varnothing, 6 \varnothing, 6 \varnothing, 62,66, F E, \varnothing$
$46 \varnothing$ DATA C6,EE,FE,FE,D6,C6,C6, $\varnothing$
47ø DATA C6,E6,F6,DE,CE,C6,C6, $\varnothing$
$48 \varnothing$ DATA $38,6 \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{C} 6, \mathrm{C} 6, \mathrm{C} 6,6 \mathrm{C}, 38, \varnothing$
$49 \varnothing$ DATA FC, $66,66,7 C, 6 \varnothing, 6 \varnothing, F \varnothing, \varnothing$
$5 \emptyset \varnothing$ DATA $78, C C, C C, C C, C C, D C, 78,1 C$
$51 \varnothing$ DATA FC,66,66,7C,6C,66,E6, $\varnothing$
$52 \varnothing$ DATA $78, C C, E \varnothing, 78,1 C, C C, 78, \varnothing$
$53 \varnothing$ DATA FC, B4, $3 \varnothing, 3 \varnothing, 3 \varnothing, 3 \varnothing, 78, \varnothing$
$54 \varnothing$ DATA CC,CC,CC,CC,CC,CC,78, $\varnothing$
$55 \emptyset$ DATA CC,CC,CC,CC,CC,78,3ø, $\varnothing$
$56 \varnothing$ DATA C6,C6,C6,D6,FE,EE,C6, $\varnothing$
$57 \emptyset$ DATA C6,C6,6C,38,38,6C,C6, $\varnothing$
$58 \varnothing$ DATA CC,CC,CC,78,3申,3申,78, $\varnothing$
$59 \varnothing$ DATA $\mathrm{FE}, \mathrm{C} 6,8 \mathrm{C}, 18,32,66, \mathrm{FE}, \varnothing$
$6 \varnothing \varnothing$ DATA 78,6ø,6ø,6ø,6ø,6ø,78, $\varnothing$
61ø DATA C $\varnothing, 6 \varnothing, 3 \varnothing, 18, C, 6,2, \varnothing$
$62 \emptyset$ DATA $78,18,18,18,18,18,78, \varnothing$
$63 \varnothing$ DATA $1 \varnothing, 38,6 \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{C} 6, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$64 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, F F$
$65 \varnothing$ DATA $3 \varnothing, 3 \varnothing, 18, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$66 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, 78, C, 7 C, C C, 76, \varnothing$
67ø DATA E $\varnothing, 6 \varnothing, 6 \varnothing, 7 C, 66,66, D C, \varnothing$
$68 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, 78, C C, C \varnothing, C C, 78, \varnothing$
$69 \varnothing$ DATA 1C, C, C,7C,CC,CC,76, $\varnothing$
$7 \varnothing \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, 78, C C, F C, C \varnothing, 78, \varnothing$
$71 \varnothing$ DATA $38,6 \mathrm{C}, 6 \varnothing, F \varnothing, 6 \varnothing, 6 \varnothing, F \varnothing, \varnothing$
$72 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, 76, C C, C C, 7 C, C, F 8$
$73 \varnothing$ DATA E $\varnothing, 6 \varnothing, 6 C, 76,66,66, E 6, \varnothing$
$74 \varnothing$ DATA $3 \varnothing, \varnothing, 7 \varnothing, 3 \varnothing, 3 \varnothing, 3 \varnothing, 78, \varnothing$
$75 \emptyset$ DATA C, $\varnothing, C, C, C, C C, C C, 78$
$76 \emptyset$ DATA $E \varnothing, 6 \emptyset, 66,6 C, 78,6 C, E 6, \emptyset$
$77 \varnothing$ DATA $7 \varnothing, 3 \varnothing, 3 \varnothing, 3 \varnothing, 3 \varnothing, 3 \varnothing, 78, \varnothing$
$78 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, C C, F E, F E, D 6, C 6, \varnothing$
$79 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, F 8, C C, C C, C C, C C, \varnothing$
$8 \varnothing \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, 78, C C, C C, C C, 78, \varnothing$
$81 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, F C, 66,66,7 C, 6 \varnothing, F \varnothing$
$82 \emptyset$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, 76, C C, C C, 7 C, C, 1 E$
$83 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, D C, 76,66,6 \varnothing, F \varnothing, \varnothing$
$84 \emptyset$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, 7 C, C \varnothing, 78, C, F 8, \varnothing$
$85 \emptyset$ DATA $1 \varnothing, 3 \varnothing, 7 C, 3 \varnothing, 3 \varnothing, 34,18, \varnothing$
$86 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, C C, C C, C C, C C, 76, \varnothing$
$87 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, C C, C C, C C, 78,3 \varnothing, \varnothing$
$88 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, C 6, D 6, F E, F E, 6 C, \varnothing$
$89 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, C 6,6 C, 38,6 C, C 6, \varnothing$
$9 \varnothing \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, C C, C C, C C, 7 C, C, F 8$
$91 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, F C, 18,3 \varnothing, 6 \varnothing, F C, \varnothing$
$92 \emptyset$ DATA $\mathrm{C}, 18,18,3 \varnothing, 18,18, \mathrm{C}, \varnothing$
$93 \varnothing$ DATA $66,33,99, C C, 66,33,99, C C$
$94 \varnothing$ DATA $3 \varnothing, 18,18, C, 18,18,3 \varnothing, \varnothing$
$95 \emptyset$ DATA 6,26,66,FE,FE,6ø,2ø, $\varnothing$
$96 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 7 E, 7 E, \varnothing$
97ø FOR X=\&HFø9D TO \&HF396
$98 \varnothing$ READ A\$
99ø A=VAL ("\&H"+A\$)
1øøø POKE X,A
1ø1ø NEXT X
1ø2ø SAVEM"IBM.FNT",\&HFø9D,\&HF39
$6, \varnothing$

Listing 3: ROMRAM


1ø 'ROMRAM 8/85 RAINBOW
$2 \emptyset$ CLEAR 999
$3 \varnothing$ DATA $26,8 \varnothing, 19 \varnothing, 128 ; \varnothing, 183,255$, 22,166,128

24, Ø, 37,241,57
5ø FOR I=1TO21:READA:A\$=A\$+CHR\$(
A) : NEXT I
$6 \varnothing \cdot \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{VARPTR}(\mathrm{A} \$)+1$
$7 \emptyset$ POKE P,126
$9 \varnothing$ PRINT "BASIC IS NOW IN RAM"

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 CoCoowning public in general.

I have a disk controller that provides for two different disk ROMs, with a switch to toggle between them. I have a ROM in one socket and none in the other. What would happen if I were to switch to the blank socket while the power is on? What would happen if I had a second disk ROM of some kind in the other socket, and then made the switch?

Andrew James
(ANDREWJAMES)
Nashua, NH
The result would be different in either case depending on whether you have a CoCo 3 or a CoCo 1 or 2 . With the CoCo 3 , the contents of the disk ROM is moved into RAM and then patched at the instant of power up. After that, the CoCo 3 runs entirely out of RAM memory. It never again looks at the ROM in normal BASIC operation, nor during the operation of many (though not all) commercial programs for the CoCo. Thus, on a CoCo 3, making the switch to another socket should make no difference whatsoever after the first second or so of power up. Note that the

[^19]
## Just what the Doctor ordered

## For All the R0M <br> Reasons

## By Marty Goodman Rainbow Contributing Editor

ROM is recopied if you do a full cold start (hold down CTRL and ALT keys, press reset, then press reset again). If you switched to a blank socket, then did a full cold start, your computer would come up with Extended Color basic, for it would have lost sight of the disk ROM during the cold start/power up process.

On a CoCo 1 or 2 , the situation is a bit different. CoCos 1 and 2 normally "run out of ROM" all the time and thus are constantly executing code that resides in the ROM. In particular, there is an "interrupt routine" in Disk BASIC that is executed 60 times a second. If you switch to a blank ROM socket on such a machine, the computer will immediately crash because you have "pulled the rug out from under" its operating code. That is, you will have removed from its "sight" the code it needs to execute 60 times a second.
If you have a different disk ROM in the second socket, things get a bit more complex and subtle. The results depend on three things: the similarity of the two disk ROMs, the physical properties of the switch on the controller, and exactly when you switch it. Two fundamentally similar ROMs, such as Disk BASIC 1.0 and ADOS 2, usually can be switched during normal BASIC operation with no problem. However, about one time in 10 , making that switch causes the computer to lock up: This happens if you manage to be turning the switch at the exact time the interrupt code is being
executed, when the switch is between positions during the execution of that code. This results in a situation similar to the one above of switching to a blank ROM socket. In general, though, it is a poor idea to switch between disk ROMs while the computer is in BASIC or when it's executing other code. You should always turn the power off (or, on a CoCo 3 , do a full cold start as described above) after switching ROMs.

## VIP Speller on the CoCo 3

Is there a patch for VIP Speller to make it work on the CoCo 3?

Paul McCay
(PAULMCCAY)
Manchester, NH
Because there were many different versions of the VIP products released, it is rather difficult for anyone to write a patch that works for all versions. I know of no such patch in the public domain. But S\&D Enterprises (P.O. Box 1233, Gresham, OR 97030) is currently selling a CoCo 3 compatible version of VIP Speller for $\$ 35$. For $\$ 80$ they have listed VIP Writer III, a version of VIP Writer that utilizes the full 80 -column text screen capabilities of the CoCo 3.

## Clean Screen

Ibought a used Amdek monochrome monitor, the screen of which seemed marred, as if it were scratched. Inoticed there was an anti-glare screen up against the picture tube. Despite your warning to me on Delphi about the dangers of messing with this arrangement, I took the monitor apart, and found that the anti-glare screen easily came off the picture tube. The defect turned out to be a buildup of dirt between the antiglare mesh and the picture tube itself. I washed both the anti-glare mesh and the picture tube using warm, soapy water, rinsed them with water, then put it all back together. The result: My monitor now looks like new, and the blemish is completely gone.

Alex Volpe
(NIGHTAL)
Plymouth Meeting, PA
Thanks much, Alex, for that tip. Amdek 300 series monitors have one of the finest, most glare-free images I've
ever seen. Not everyone has your luck with used monitors, though. Sometimes the problems can be more severe. The anti-glare mesh itself can be torn. In such cases, repair is more difficult, though it may be possible to order a replacement anti-glare mesh from Amdek. Note that the Amdek 300 series uses a monochrome composite video input (compatible with CoCo 3 ), but the Amdek 310 series uses a TTL monochrome input (for use only with IBM monochrome systems).

## Vestigial Remains

I noticed that Pin 10 on the CoCo 3 's $R G B$ connector is pulled to +5 volts through a 4.7 K ohm resistor and also runs to Pin 13 of the 68 B21 PIA (Bit 3 of $\$ F F 22$ ). What function is this pin supposed to serve? Does shorting that pin to ground cause the CoCo 3 to recognize the presence of the $R G B$ monitor and reset the palette accordingly, or set to 80 -column width, or what?

Paul Pollock
(PAULBELL) Sepulveda, CA

You have discovered a "vestigial" feature on the CoCo 3 , which is not documented and is not officially used. There is no code in BASIC, OS-9 or any commercial software 1 know of that looks for the status of that PIA port bit. My speculation is that at one stage of CoCo 3's design, the design team, as you guessed, considered putting a hardware indicator that could be tied to ground to show the presence of an RGB monitor on that 10 -pin port.

Fortunately (in my opinion), they abandoned that idea. It would have been a mistake, for many users (like myself) use both monochrome and RGB monitors (or both RGB and composite color video monitors) on their CoCo 3 s at the same time. If software were to automatically set up for RGB palette any time it saw a plug in the RGB connector, folks like us might be greatly inconvenienced. It seems, however, that they abandoned the idea after the printed circuit board for the CoCo 3 had been laid out, or possibly after it was already in production. So the hardware provision for such a feature remained, despite the decision to abandon software support for this feature.

Note that even Tandy's CM8 does not pull Pin 10 to ground. It simply does not use that line, which is probably the most compelling evidence of all that Tandy
itself has decided not to use that provision.

To this day, Pin 10 of the CoCo 3 RGB video connector provides a singlebit input to the PIA port at \$FF22, which is normally tied high. Die-hard hackers might find some use or other for that input. For me, the most sensible use for Pin 10 is to disconnect it from its current circuit (by removing R61 and R62, both 4.7 K resistors located near the 68B2l PIA) on the board. Then hook either 5 volts or a combined negative sync to that pin to allow the RGB port to be used more flexibly with other brands of RGB analog monitors.

Combined negative sync can easily be generated using a 74LS02 chip you can piggy-back onto the 74LS04 that is currently used as a sync buffer for the separate H and V sync. Putting that on Pin 10 will make it trivial to use the CoCo 3 with Sony and Amiga-type RGB analog monitors, providing there is a proper cable; having +5 volts on Pin 10 means you can put the needed sync combiner and inverter circuitry easily into the cable, allowing even greater flexibility, though causing greater complexity of cable design.

## Vertical Resolution

Is there any hardware modification - of any complexity - that allows more vertical lines and/or allows for the use of interlace (as on the Amiga) on the Color Computer 3? Does the upgraded GIME chip support more vertical lines per inch than the old one, even if only in monochrome?

Christopher M. Webster Shermansdale, PA

The answer to all your questions is one big no. The CoCo was designed around monitors that accept horizontal scan frequencies of 15.75 K Hz . This limits it to 200 to 225 lines of vertical resolution. To get more than that would require the use of multiscan monitors, which cost about $\$ 1,000$ when the CoCo 3 was being designed, and still cost in excess of $\$ 500$ today. It would have been sheer madness on any designer's part to make a $\$ 200$ computer that required a $\$ 1,000$ monitor to get full graphics display! Even if hardware support for such a monitor had been provided, no software developer in his right mind would consider taking the time to write software for it, considering how few CoCo owners would be buying one.

The new GIME chip is basically the same as the old one, with a few very
minor bugs corrected. As for interlace, again, no. There is no way to modify the CoCo to use that, short of completely rebuilding and redesigning the computer pretty much from the ground up.

If you want greater vertical resolution, I suggest you look into the Macintosh II or a Sun workstation. You might also consider an 80386 MSDOS/OS2 machine with VGA adapter. Any of these systems will set you back $\$ 5,000$ to $\$ 20,000$, depending on configuration. The Amiga, which uses interlace in its highest vertical resolution mode, suffers from flicker problems. Indeed, most color graphics programs for it wisely elect to use no more than 200 to 225 lines of vertical resolution, turning off the interlace feature to avoid this problem.

## BASIC Enhancements

Can the CoCo 3 be made to power up to a 40-column screen?

John N. Lim, Jr.
(NAHALEA)
Mililani, HI
Yes. By using ADOS-3, you can configure and burn an alternate DOS EPROM that will cause the CoCo 3 to power up in 40 or 80 columns in any color set you choose. ADOS-3 also enhances BASIC in many other ways, including adding a full-screen editor and fixing BASIC for proper disk operation at double speed. I highly recommend it. It is available from SpectroSystems. When you buy the product you get a software product, which, for an additional fee, you may send out to have burned into an EPROM.

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 CoCoSIG. From the CoCo SIG> prompt, pick Rainbow Magazine Services, then, at the RAINBOW > prompt, type ASK (for Ask the Experts) to arrive at the EXPERTS $>$ prompt, where you can select the " CoCo Consultations" online form which has complete instructions.

Last month we took a brief excursion into terminal software choices. We also hit lightly on how the CoCo SIG database areas are organized. Finally, we took a look at the various filename extensions used in the databases. So, we're all set to download! Or are we?

## Files

Before we actually go into the SIG and begin downloading, we should take a moment to learn a little about files. Just what is a file? A file is a collection of related characters, or bytes, that are combined to form some meaning. A particular file might be a program. It could also be an article (text file) or even data for a program. Each byte in a file can take on a value from 0 to 255 , inclusive. This is because the eight bits that form a byte can be used to form 256 different combinations.

In days past, only seven of the eight bits in each byte were used to form a character. Seven bits can form 128 different combinations. You may be familiar with the term ASCII, which stands for American Standard Code for Information Interchange; this is a code that uses only seven bits from each byte. For our purposes, the eighth bit is meaningless. This means that in an ASCII file, each byte takes on a value from 0 to 127 inclusive. Each byte can be used to represent one of 128 different characters. The ASCII code allows the use of all upper- and lowercase alphabetic characters, the numbers 0 through 9 , punctuation and some common "control characters" such as carriage return and line feed.
A text file generated with a word processor is a current example of an ASCII file. Most word processing programs store files in ASCII format or at least have the ability to do so. BASIC programs can be saved in ASCII format on the CoCo , as well. We simply follow the filename with, $A$ when saving. If this isn't done, the file will be saved in what is called binary format.

A binary file is one in which all eight

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## What's in a file?

Files and Protocols

By Cray Augsburg Rainbow Technical Editor

bits are used in each byte. This allows the file to contain control codes and graphics information. It also allows the storage of machine language information, since values used in machine language range from 0 to 255 .

Some use the terms "compressed" or "tokenized" when referring to BASIC programs saved in binary format. This is because, unless you use the ASCII option (, A ), the BASIC keywords (e.g.

PRINT, INPUT, GOSUB, etc.) are not stored as a collection of characters forming that keyword. Instead, BASIC converts each group of characters forming a keyword into a binary value called a token. Each token is a one-byte value. So, the keyword PRINT takes up only one byte instead of five when it is stored. The resultant savings is most obvious on larger BASIC programs stored on disk. Try saving a long BASIC program to disk in ASCII format. Then save it in tokenized format. Compare the amount of disk space used to store each save.

Now that we have an idea about the differences between ASCII and binary, how is that information useful to us? This little bit of information often dictates what methods we use to download a file. One of the main reasons for standardizing filename extensions in the databases was to allow users to have information regarding the filetype before initiating a download. It is also very important when it is time to save that downloaded file.

## Protocols

Several methods are available to us for downloading files from online information services. The two basic categories are non-error-checking and error-

# Database Report 

By Don Hutchison<br>Rainbow CoCo SIG Database Manager

Flirst off, let me remind you that RAINBOW ON TAPE and RAINBOW ON DISK programs are available online on the Rainbow CoCo SIG and OS-9 Online. These are the same programs and files that are published monthly in the pages of THE RAINBOW.

We publish the programs online each month at about the same time that you receive your copy of THE RAINBOW, so you won't have to wait to download the ones you want. The ordinary basic programs are available in the database of the CoCo SIG, while the OS-9 files are available in the database of OS-9 Online. Just type DATA RAINBOW in either SIG to get to these files. Now let's look at the new uploads for this month!

## OS-9 Online

In the General topic of the database,

Christopher Burke (COCOXT) uploaded Burke \& Burke Application Note \#3. Denny Skala (DENNYSKALA) posted a review of Stylograph. Jim Johnson (REINDEER) provided a very popular file containing a detailed description of how to build an OS-9 Level II system disk that boots up into an 80-column device window and also creates a VDG screen for use with Level I programs. (Jim also provided a hint in the file on how to run Koronis Rift on a VDG screen other than /TERM.)

In the Programmers Den topic of the database, Bruce Terry (THEMAGE) uploaded his Hordes and Holes game. In the Applications topic of the database, Dick White (DICKWHITE) uploaded the Federal Income Tax form 1040 as a DynaCalc spreadsheet for the tax year 1987. (This spreadsheet should also be usable under the RS-DOS version of DynaCalc.) Alan
checking. Common examples would be the buffer capture method and Xmodem, respectively. Since these are the most common methods used with the Color Computer, they will be the only methods discussed here.

Without going into great detail, suffice it to say you should use the buffer capture method only when dealing with an ASCII file, be it a BASIC program or a text file. During buffer capture each byte is sent as a totally separate entity. The received byte is stored in your computer's memory without regard to its value. And, because of problems with noise on the phone lines, there is no guarantee that the byte sent from the host is the same as that received by your computer. A file downloaded with this method may contain several incorrect characters. Editing an ASCII text file downloaded via this method is painful enough; trying to edit a machine language file under these conditions is impossible. For this reason, if you want to download a file that has been stored in binary format, use an error-checking protocol such as Xmodem.

In an Xmodem download, the information in the file is grouped into blocks of 128 bytes each. Actually, the size of the block is larger than that, but the file content in the block is 128 bytes. The other bytes in the block are used to check that block for errors. If no error is encountered in a given Xmodem block, the sending computer is notified;
it will move on and send the next block. However, if an error is found, the receiving computer will ask the sending computer to send the same block again. This is known as a "retry." Generally, the two computers will allow up to 10 retries. After that, the download is aborted. This process continues until either the file is transferred or the process is aborted. The advantage of using Xmodem is that it can be used to download any type of file reliably. This is why you are urged to purchase a terminal program that supports this, if not some other type of error-checking file transfer protocol.

## Moving On . . .

As I indicated last month, the CoCo SIG database is divided into 16 different topic areas, 14 of which are useraccessible. These topic areas are as follows:

General Information<br>CoCo 3 Graphics<br>Source for 6809 Assemblers<br>Utilities \& Applications<br>Hardware Hacking<br>Games<br>Classic Graphics<br>Music \& Sound<br>Info on Rainbow<br>Archives<br>HELP<br>Product Reviews \& Announcements<br>Rainbow On Tape<br>Data Communications

For our purposes, it may be easier to view the database as 14 different databases. Another visualization aid is the file cabinet. Imagine the database as a 14-drawer file cabinet and each drawer as being one of the 14 database topic areas. When you type DAT at the CoCo SIG prompt, you are asked for a topic. Delphi is just asking which drawer you want to look through. Pick one and Delphi will put you there - it will open that drawer for you. In picking a topic area, you need enter just the first three characters of that area to make your entry unique. Just as with other prompts on Delphi, abbreviations work fine here.
When the drawer is first opened, you will find yourself at the "top" of the chosen database. For instance, if you choose the Music \& Sound topic at the TOPIC>? prompt, you will see the DBASES:Mus> prompt appear on the screen. You are now ready to look through the file drawer and see what's there. For instructions on this, I refer you to last month's Delphi Bureau.
Because of its design, the file cabinet is somewhat precariously balanced. You can have only one drawer open at any one point in time. Otherwise, the file cabinet would fall over. In other words, you can't be in two different topic areas at the same time. Not to worry, though. Delphi will take care of this for you. And you can switch drawers quite easily. This is done with the SET command. The SET command can be en-

Sheltra (PHDRAGON) provided CCDEX . 日09, a Rolodex-type program for names and addresses. Pat Abramovitch (HUBBS) posted the source code for his CHECKO9 program.

In the Utilities topic of the database, Pete Lyall (OSgUGVP) provided MDRE. AR, a MORE-like program similar to that provided under UNIX. Bruce Terry uploaded LISTER.AR, a text file listing utility with pagination and header options.
In the Device Drivers topic of the database, Karl McMurdo (XRX23) posted PPRINT. AR, which contains a driver and device descriptor for the parallel port described in the November and December ' 87 issues of the rainbow. Alan Parker (ALPARKER) uploaded a printer driver to be used with the Star SG10 printer and Tandy's Home Publisher.

In the Patches topic of the database, Dave Philipsen (DPHILIPSEN) posted CDPYPATCH.AR, an IPatch file, and documentation to patch the OS-9 Level II Copy command to overwrite existing files. If an existing file has been selected as the destination file, the patched Copy command will ask if it should be overwritten.

Jason Forbes (COCO3KID) uploaded GRMEPATCHES. AR, an Ipatch file that contains a series of patches that will fix Koronis Rift and Rescue on Fractalus. Dave Archer (DAVEARCHER) provided FIXRX, a patch that allows the Epson printer driver (prn.EpsonRX) to be used with a Gemini 10X printer. Ken Scales (Kscales) uploaded KEYTABO3, a set of patches to CCJIO to provide alternate mapping for the non-alpha key codes, allowing the arrow and function keys to be used more easily under DynaStar. The two key maps may be toggled independently on a perwindow basis.

In the Telecommunications topic of the database, Bill Brady (OSQUGED) uploaded XMac, an Xmodem fileserver. XMac is the missing ingredient that you need to make OS-9 a BBS in its own right. XMac allows a user logged on to your system to transfer files in the Xmodem protocol. Bill also provided WIXMOD. I, a replacement Xmodem module for The Wiz. This new version is much faster than the original, and fixes two problems. Merle Kemmerly III (Tooк3) provided C functions that allow you to transmit files via Xmodem pro-
tocol. Warren Hrach (Warock) posted DYNALOG, a BASIC09 procedure for converting Wiz autolog files to DynaCalc files.

In the Graphics \& Music topic of the database, Rick Adams (RICKADAMS) uploaded three of his favorite shell scripts for setting up one, two or three windows in OS-9 Level II. They create the windows, initiate the fonts, set up the proper color sets, head up each window with a neatlooking label, and then start the shells. Michael Washburn (COMPZAP) posted a modpatch file for using Home Publisher with Gemini 10x printers. Jimmy Lemke (JIMLEM50) uploaded a Star Trek game. Brian Stretch (brianstretch) posted SHELICDN. AR, a nice, simple 80 -by- 24 icon to replace the "cute" window created by Gshe 11 under Multi-Vue. Dave Archer uploaded MAC, an ARCed file containing a scrolling Macintosh picture viewer, a Gemini 10X printer dump for the picture, and associated documentation.

## CoCo SIG

In the General topic of the database, Mike Andrews (MANDREWS) provided a very interesting and detailed listing of
tered at either the DBASES $>$ prompt (top of the database) or the ACTION $>$ prompt (discussed last month). Just enter SET, followed by the first three characters of the new topic area. For instance, we are now in the Music \& Sound database. To change drawers and go to the CoCo 3 Graphics database, enter SET COC and you're there!

To complete the file cabinet scenario, let's take a look at groups. The CoCo SIG is the filin: cabinet, and the drawers are the individual databases or topic areas. Each folder in a given drawer represents a group. On Delphi, a group is a collection of one or more files. Note that a group might have just one file in it. When you type DIR (or just press ENTER) at the DBRSES $>$ prompt, the directory you see is actually a list of the group names, or folders, within that database, or drawer.

Before you can download from a
group, you must open that group by reading it. This is done by typing READ, followed by the name of the group as it appeared in the directory. Again, abbreviations work here. The only rule
> "A binary file is one in which all eight bits are used in each byte. This allows the file to contain control codes and graphics information."
"smilies," the text/art "faces" that are so popular in Mail and Conference. I (DONhUTCHISON) provided a humorous file called "Tenne-C," which is a mock product announcement for a new $C$ compiler.

In the CoCo 3 Graphics topic area, Donald Ricketts (STEVEPDX) was this month's most active uploader, providing us with over 130 digitized images and conversions! Most of these are digitized images that have been converted to CoCo Max III format. Thanks, Donald! Richard Trasborg (TRAS) sent us LCE . MEE, a graphics advertisement (drawn by Mike Trammell) for a Staten Island BBS that specializes in graphics. In response to a SIG member's request, Richard also uploaded a CoCo Max III picture of Loni Anderson converted from a Macintosh picture, and several other CoCo Max III pictures that he converted from DS-69 digitized images.
Ken Schunk (KENSCHUNK) uploaded a QuickBASIC program for IBM compatibles that lets them display digitized DS-69 pictures from the CoCo SIG. Orman Beckles (ORMAN) uploaded his FireStorm program for simultaneously generating interesting graphic displays and relaxing music. Roger Bouchard (HARBIE) uploaded a very popular utility for converting 256-by-256 digitized images into HSCREEN2 pictures. Roger also uploaded an MGE demo program he wrote for his local Radio Shack store. The program will continuously display all of the MGE pictures on a disk to demonstrate the graphics abilities of the CoCo 3.

In the Source topic of the database, Mike Ward (MIKEWARD) provided the source code for his MUSORC program, which he posted in the Music topic of the database. The full program allows one to play Musica files in stereo through the Orchestra-90 pack.

In the Utilities \& Applications topic of the database, Brian Stretch provided parallel port printer drivers for use with the JFD-CP disk controller. Brian provided a version for $\operatorname{CoCos} 1$ and 2 and a separate version for the CoCo 3. Bob Montowski (GRAPHICSPUB) uploaded an Ipatch file to allow the use of a Gemini printer with. Home Publisher. Rodger Alexander (SALZARD) uploaded an ARCed file called STAREDIT, which contains a utility for editing downloadable character sets for the line of Star printers. Orman Beckles provided his Palette Master program, while Hadley Hazen (HAZE) uploaded Version 2 of his disk label-maker program.

In the Hardware Hacking topic of the database, Marty Goodman (MARTYGOODMAN) uploaded a valuable text file chockfull of analog RGB video information.

In the Games topic of the database, John Barrett (JBARRETT) uploaded four games: Moon Miner, Seeker, Star Ways and Interstellar Kamikaze. Nathan Camp (NATHANCAMP) uploaded his help program for dungeon masters, and David Yale (daveyALE) uploaded the "DM Friend" program that he wrote three years ago. Blair Hogg (BLAIRH) provided information on moving Flight Simulator to other types of disks. Paul Dion (PaUlNormand) provided two games written in Basic called Gorfland and Dfishing.

In the Classic Graphics topic of the database, David Mills (DAVIDMILLs) uploaded a great demonstration program of his space shuttle and database package. Orman Beckles uploaded some famous faces from science fiction pictures, and several pictures of Barry Silverman in various formats.
In the Music \& Sound topic of the database, Mike Ward (MIKEWARD) uploaded his popular MUSORC utility program
is that you must enter enough characters to make your entry unique so Delphi knows exactly which group you want to look at.

When you have opened the group by reading it, you will then see a brief description of the group along with the name(s) of any file(s) it contains. To continue with the filing cabinet metaphor, liken each file to a piece of paper within the chosen folder.
Short of actual downloading procedures, you are armed with enough information to really get going. I urge you to $\log$ on and take a look around the databases. See what's there. If you are adventurous, try downloading. Experience is the best teacher. If you really get things fouled up, just turn your modem off, get back online and try again. For those who are more faint of heart, we'll take a look at actual downloading next month.
in response to several questions in the CoCo SIG Forum. This utility will allow you to play your Musica files through the Orchestra-90 pack in stereo. It uses the allRAM, high-speed mode to improve the music quality. You may interrupt any tune in mid-play by pressing break. It also provides for playing all of the tunes on the current disk. Orman Beckles uploaded several music files, including lost music from Star Trek, Color Midi II music, the "Post Frowien Blues," and several Colorchestra files. Orman also posted The Creator, a utility to change your Musica $I I$ files into stand-alone binary files.

In the Archives topic of the database, Dick White posted eight more archived polls.

In the Product Reviews \& Announcements topic of the database, Christopher Burke provided a product announcement about Version 2.0 of Hyper I/O. Steve Ricketts provided a text file of his experiences with Word Power 3, and Jim Goettig (JGMG) uploaded a revision to his. original review of Word Power 3. Jim Reed (JIMREED) posted a text file that gives a quick peek at the features of the new Telewriter-128 from Cognitec.
In the Data Communications topic of the database, Mike Ward provided a modification for Version 4.7 of his popular terminal program MikeyTerm that forces it to wait for an acknowledgment from the host after an Xmodem upload has completed. If you are having trouble with aborted uploads after they appear to have completed OK, or you want to rid yourself of that "Second EOT missing" message on Delphi after an Xmodem upload, you might want to try this modification.

As you can see, we had a very active and interesting month on the Rainbow SIGs! Hope to see all of you online on Delphi!


# BOTH WINNERS 

## XTERM

OS-9 Communications program

- Menu oriented
- Upload/download Ascii or XMODEM protocol
- Execute OS-9 commands from within XTERM
$\$ 49.95$
- Definable macro keys
- Works with standard serial port, RS232

Yak, or PBJ 2SP Pack, Includes all drivers Works with standard screen, Xscreen WORDPAK or DISTO 80 column board with source $\$ 89.95$

## XDIR \& KCAL

Hierarchal directory

- Full sorting
- Decimal, Hex, Binary
- Complete pattern matching - +,-,*,/,AND,OR,XOR,NOT $\$ 24.95$ with source $\$ 49.95$


## XIS

OS. 9 disassembler
\$34.95 with source $\$ 54.95$

## HARDWARE

512 k memory upgrade<br>Ram Software<br>Ram Disk<br>Print Spooler<br>Quick Backup<br>$\$ 80.00$<br>All three for only \$19.95

## SWORD <br> OS -9 word processing system

- Works with standard text screen, XSCREEN, WORDPAK, or DISTO
- True character oriented full screen editing
- Full block commands
- Find and Replace commands
- Execute OS-9 commands from within
- Proportional spacing supported
- Full printer control, character size, emphasized, italics, overstrike, underline, super/sub-scripts
- 10 header/footers
- Page numbering in decimal or Roman numerals
- Margins and headers can be set different for even and odd pages
$\$ 69.95$ with source $\$ 124.95$


## XMERGE

Mail merge capabilities for XWORD
$\$ 24.95$ with source $\$ 49.95$

## XSPELL

OS-9 spelling checker, with 20000 and 40000 word dictionaries $\$ 39.95$
xtRIO
XWORD/XMERGE/XSPELL
\$114.95 with source $\$ 199.95$
KED
OS-9 full screen editor \$39.95 with source \$79.95

## AND FOR RS DOS

## SMALL BUSINESS ACCOUTING

This sales-based accounting package is designed for the non-accountant oriented businessman. It also contains the flexibility for the accounting oriented user to set up a double entry journal with an almost unlimited chart of accounts. Includes Sales Entry, transaction driven Accounts Receivable and Accounts Payable, Journal Entry, Payroll Disbursement, and Record Maintenance programs. System outputs include Balance Sheet, Income Statement, Customer and Vender status Reports, Accounts Receivable and Payable Aging Reports, Check Register, Sales Reports, Account Stains Lists, and a Journal Posting List.
$\$ 79.95$
INVENTORY CONTROLSALES ANALYSIS
This module is designed to handle inventory control, with user defined product codes, and produce a detailed analysis of the business' sales and the sales force. One may enter/update inventory data, enter sales, rum five sales analsis reports, run five inventory reports, set up product codes, enter/update salesman records, and update the SBAP inventory.


## PAYROLL

Designed for maintaining personnel and payroll data for up to $\mathbf{2 0 0}$ hourly and samarled employees with 8 deductions each. Calculates payroll and tax amounts, prints checks and maintains year-to-date totals which can be automatically transferred to the SBA package. Computes each pay period's totals for straight time, overtime and bonus pay and determines taxes to be withheld. Aditional outputs include mailing list, listing of employees, year-to-date federal and/or state lax listing, and a listing of current misc. deductions. Suited for use in all states except Oklahoma and Delaware
$\$ 59.95$
PERSONAL BOOKKEEPING 2000 Handles 45 accounts. Enters cash expenses as easily as checks. Handles 26 expense categorises. Menu driven and user friendly.
$\$ 39.95$

## ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

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

## ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

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

# Formatting Text With Telewriter 

By Jose L. Jimenez

0ur family was divided between Color Scripsit and Telewriter64. My son used to think Scripsit was the greatest until he saw the quality of work possible with Tele-writer-64. I changed his loyalty by providing him with a very simple means of accessing some of the more complex features of Telewriter-64, such as using different type fonts on the same page and making lines, charts and even extralarge characters and graphics.
In this article I will show you how you can easily use Telewriter-64 to format your text.

## Different Type Fonts

Most modern printers have a variety of fonts that can be accessed by sending the appropriate control codes to the printer. With Telewriter-64 you can make dynamic changes of fonts within the text - not all word processors can do this. The following examples access the fonts most common on the Tandy series of printers, except for the DMP100 :

## CONDENSED

## WORFIAL

CONDENSED+ELONGATED

Using TW64, type the following
Jose L. Jimenez owns. his own business and lives in San Jose, Costa Rica. He and his family enjoy programming on the CoCo and put it to use in the business.
listing and save it as PRINTDRI/TWR:0 on the same disk as your TW64 backup:

```
^T 05 152025 30 354045
50 60 [TABS]
^D1014
^D2015
ND3 18
^D42714
^D5 27 15
^DG 27 19
^D72720
^DB 30
^D9 94
^1 ==================
NS1 M0 C72 U2 L66 B5
^少================
```

(This provides printer control code definitions.) You can also add the printer control codes shown in Figure 1. If you need more memory, the chart can be deleted by using CLEAR-E at the end of the chart and CLEAR-X at the beginning of the chart.

Notice (in Figure 2 and the listing) we have used an up arrow ( $\wedge$ ) character before the instruction. To generate the up arrow, use CLEAR-.. The $\wedge$ is an instruction sent to the printer. After the $\wedge$ we must define whether the instruction is functional, change of character size, condensed, normal, etc., or if it is a special character that is not found on the keyboard. If we follow the ${ }^{\wedge}$ with

## Figure 1 : Printer Control Codes

| Function | Control Code |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Bold start | 27 | 31 |
| Bold end (new) | 27 | 32 |
| Bold end (old) | 27 | 30 |
| Elongated/pitch start (new) | 27 | 14 |
| Elongated end (new) | 27 | 15 |
| Elongated (old) |  | 31 |
| Elongated (new) |  | 32 |
| Type, proportional, select | 27 | 17 |
| Type, 10 pitch, correspondence, select | 27 | 18 |
| Type, 10 pitch, standard, select | 27 | 19 |
| Type, 12 pitch, correspondence, select | 27 | 29 |
| Type, 12 pitch, standard, select | 27 | 23 |
| Type, condensed, select (new) | 27 | 20 |
| Type, condensed, select (old) | 27 | 14 |
| Type, condensed, cancel (old) | 27 | 15 |
| Type, italics | 27 | 66 |
| Type, microfont | 27 | 77 |

DP，it is a printable instruction．If we follow the $\wedge$ with D ，this is a control instruction to the printer such as condensed，normal，etc．

## Accessing Printer Character Fonts

In order to access any font your printer has，place the file PRINTDRI／ TWR at the beginning of your new file． All you need to do is press CLEAR－\＃．The $\#$ is any number from 1 through 9 ．Zero is reserved for a 51 －column display mode and cannot be used for printer control codes．For instance，if you want a word to be condensed，press CLEAR－ 7 （press CLEAR and 7 simultaneously）． Notice that a small number 7 appears on the screen．Do not forget to place CLEAR－6 at the end of the word，phrase or paragraph to come back to normal characters．Access to other fonts is described in Figure 2.

If your printer has more font sets than are covered here（such as bold，italics， microfont，etc．），you can redefine any of the nine controls on the table of Control Code Definitions at the beginning of PRINTDRI／TWR and establish your own． By using the proper Clear\＃you will obtain the results you need for other print controls．See Figure 1.

If you run out of control codes 0 through 9 （it happens to me quite often）， you can redefine controls at any time within the text．The printer goes by the last definition you made．

It is a good habit to end all files on normal operation of your printer to avoid having to turn it off to reset normal operation－quite an inconven－ ience for the next user．

## Additional Printer Control Codes

The printer controls in Figure 1 were taken from How to Use Your Radio Shack Printer，Page 56，by William Barden，Jr．，published by Tandy．Check your printer manual to establish which one you can use．

## Setting Up a Permanent Printer Format

By typing in and saving PRINTDRI／ TWR on the same disk with your Telewriter－64 backup，you are able to make a simple format of your next file． Simply read in PRINTDRI／TWR：0 and proceed to type your new file．For existing files，you can read in PRINT－ DRI／TWR and append your existing file．

## Characters Per Line

Each font requires different spaces to be printed，and it is difficult to guess or count the number of characters that fit in one line．The graphic rulers in Figure

Figure 2：Reference Chart of Printer Format Codes

## Format Instruction

$\wedge$ Single line
$\wedge$ Left margin
${ }^{\wedge} C$ Characters per line
＾U Upper margin
ヘ Lines per page
＾B Bottom margin
$\wedge$ 1 1st line tabulator
Doesn＇t print line

Printer Control Code
＾1 Ends underline
＾2 Begins underline
へ3 Select graphics mode
$\wedge 4$ Begins elongated
$\wedge 5$ Ends elongated
$\wedge^{6}$ Select normal characters
＾7 Condensed characters
＾8 Ends graphics mode
＾9 Up arrow

## SPECIAL CHARACTERS：

| ヘ CLEAR period | ［ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\backslash$ CLEAR comma | SHIFT up arrow |
| SHIFT CLEAR |  |

## Printer Control

へ47 Long condensed 56
へ46 Normal long－－56
ヘ7 Condensed－－－－6

CLEAR＋number or letter
$\wedge$ Skip page
へQ FILE／EXT：0 next file
＾；Do not justify

## Figure 3

$\mathrm{S}=$ Line spacing
M＝Left margin
C＝Characters per line
U＝Upper margin
L＝Lines per page
$B=$ Bottom margin

1 ＝Single Space 2＝Double Space
$0=$ Zero spaces on the left side
$80=80$ characters limited by printer
$0=$ Zero lines empty on top of page
$66=66$ full line feeds per page
$0=$ Zero lines empty on the bottom［6］
［1］values of 0 to 255 maximum．
［2］ 0 to 255 maximum．Left margin plus characters per line cannot exceed the capacity of the printer（usually 80 －or $132-$ column）on the size of charac－ ter you are using．You can print in multiple columns by chang－ ing the left margin and making multiple passes．A good com－ bination of format control for two columns with condensed （132－column）characters is へM5 C57 M5 for the first col－ umn and へM70 C57 for the second．Place the second in－ struction on the page break and use the One Page control on the Format menu．
［3］ 0 to 127 maximum．Right mar－ gin is determined by the ca－ pacity of the printer minus the
left margin minus the charac－ ters per line．
［4］Default is 4.
［5］Normally，a printer defaults to full line feed，but you can also alter this condition either under program control or sending control to the printer． Early Radio Shack printers could only move the paper forward（such as the DMP－ 120）．Newer printers can move backward to print accents and do graphics work．Half－ forward and half－backward are used in conjunction with su－ perscript and subscript．See the chart below for different types of line feed．
［6］Default is 4，but must be at least 3 to print page numbers on the bottom．

| Type of Line Feed | Line Feeds <br> Per Page | Movement | Control <br> Code |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Full Forward Line feeds | 66 | 0.166 inches | 27 | 54 |
| 3／4 Forward Line feeds | 88 | 0.125 inches | 27 | 56 |
| 1／2 Forward Line feeds | 132 | 0.833 inches | 27 | 28 |
| 1／12 Forward Line feeds | 550 | 0.020 | inches | 27 |
| 50 |  |  |  |  |
| Full Backwards Line | 66 | 0.166 | inches | 27 |
| 10 |  |  |  |  |
| 1／12 Backwards Line | 550 | 0.020 inches | 27 | 30 |



＂T－810609011111111112Z2222222333333333344444444445555555555666666668677777777778888888888999999999900000000001111111111222222222233
${ }^{4} T-45678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345679901$
［ CLEARE ］THIG PHRASE WILL PE PRINTED WITH NORMAL CHARACTERS MAX 79

AT－0000001111111111222222222233333333334444444444555555555566666666667777777777
$A T-4567890125456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789$

## ［ CLEAR47］CONDENSED＋ELONGATED MAX 65 CHARACTERS［CLEARSG］  <br> ＾Tーロのロロロの11111111112222222222333333333344444444445555555555666666 <br> $\wedge T-45678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345$






4 aid in determining if a line is going to fit into the space of an 80 －column printer．The numbers of the graphic rulers indicate the maximum number of characters per line．Type in the rulers in Figure 4 and save the file as RULER／TWR． It can be appended to your file any time you want to determine the length of line of special fonts．If you include the $\wedge \top$ at the beginning of the line，the ruler will not be printed．

## Printer Format Instruction

The permanent format for your file is controlled by the following instruction
included in the PRINTDRI／TWR file：
^S1 Me ce0 Ue L132 B0 ***

The letters of the instructions have control over the format of the form．The functions of the letters are shown in Figure 3.

You can make any of these changes you want in the permanent format on the control line，such as adding double spacing by changing S1 to S 2 ，or chang－ ing the number of characters per line from C80 to C75．By storing the print－ ing format information with your file，
any time you want to print your file，all you have to do is go to the disk input／ output menu Disk I／O，read your file and then go to the Format menu and print．The printer control instruction must be on its own line any place in the file．You can change the format parame－ ter within the file any time you want． The printer will go by the last instruc－ tion received．
（Questions or comments about this tutorial may be directed to the author at P．O．Box 3830，Room 4301，San Jose，Costa Rica．）

PREMIUM COCO3 512K UPGRADE
－Made in USA by J\＆A Electronics－Memory chips socketed，user replaceable －Rugged，long life construction－Top mounted Memory for cooling －Heavy duly POWER and GROUND planes to minimize memory errors due to noise －High pertormance design，permits use of less expensive 150ns memory chips －We supply Prime memory chips，not inferior pulls or fallouts＊
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Back in February '85, I wrote an article describing how the Tandy Multi-Pak worked. I followed that up with a project involving a little circuit that could decode the latched bits and drive some LED digits to tell you which slot was active. Since there were two active areas of memory available in the Multi-Pak, you needed two LED digits and two driver chips. It worked well for a time but, as always, Tandy likes to throw some curves they changed the insides of the MultiPak.

In order to make the Multi-Pak less expensive to make, and therefore less expensive to buy, they took many of the chips, grouped them together and made one big custom clip. This was great for them, as the price for the Multi-Pak went down and they sold more of them. Good for them, but not so good for my circuit - it no longer worked. Those latched bits I used to get the data to drive the LEDs are no longer there.

When this new Multi-Pak came out in ' 86 , I got a few letters asking if there was anything I could do. At the time I thought it would be too much trouble to redesign the circuit, too many chips and too much work for it to be worthwhile to build. But lately I've had some calls about this one again. So here goes another big project.

## Reviewing the Multi-Pak

Let's recap what was said in that article. The first half of the article described the functions of the MultiPak and the second half described how to hook up LEDs to tell you which slot is active. The two active areas in the Multi-Pak are the CTS and the SCS areas. The CTS is mapped from \$C000 to \$FEFF for CoCos 1 and 2 and from $\$ C 000$ to $\$ F D F F$ for the CoCo 3. The SCS is mapped from \$FF40 to \$FF5F on all three CoCos. These mapped areas can be switched to any of the four slots of the Multi-Pak, together or independently. That means you can have the CTS in Slot 4 and the SCS in Slot 2 if you want.

These memory areas can be switched both in hardware (via the switch on the front of the Multi-Pak) or in software

Tony DiStefano is a well-known early specialist in computer hardware projects. He lives in Laval Ouest, Quebec.

# Using LEDs to see which slot on your Multi-Pak is active <br> <br> Multi-Pak <br> <br> Multi-Pak LED Update LED Update <br> By Tony DiStefano Rainbow Contributing Editor 

(via one memory location). The switch is simple to operate; before turning the computer and Multi-Pak on, slide the switch to the desired slot number. When you turn the computer on, the active area (or slot) is identical to the slot number on the switch in front. The hardware switch cannot change the SCS and CTS separately, only both of them at the same time. Sliding the switch to another slot number with the power on will change slot access, and probably crash your software program at the same time. There is, however, a time when the switch no longer works to switch these areas.

Let's go back to the software switch. It, too, can change the active slot area; it does so by writing a number to a read/ write byte in the memory map, the byte at \$FF7F. This byte is divided into two nibbles (a nibble is four bits); the lower nibble controls the SCS area and the upper nibble controls the CTS. A value of 0 to 3 in any of these nibbles selects slots 1 to 4 , respectively. One interesting thing this memory byte does, once you've written to it, is lock out the hardware switch. Sliding the switch on the front panel does not work after you have changed the slot access from software.

Now, both the newer and older Multi-Paks do the same thing. But because we don't have access to the latched bits on the newer board, the project I did back in 1985 will not work
on the new Multi-Pak. The circuit I have come up with now works just like the older Multi-Pak's circuit, allowing you to hook up the LEDs as before.

## The Project

This circuit requires just five chips. These chips can be mounted on a small PCB that you can get from any Radio Shack. It does not require an edge connector, because it does not connect to the slots of the Multi-Pak. Instead, you have to open up the thing and insert this circuit inside. This is not too bad, because you have to open it up anyway to get the LEDs in there.

Figure 1 shows the circuit in question. A step-by-step description will help you understand it. Let's start with U1 and U2: These chips are used to decode the memory map into one byte, Byte \$FF7F, which is 16 bits long. Out of these 16 bits, 15 of them are 1 s and only one of them is 0 . The 74LS 133 (Ul) takes care of 13 of them. When all of these are high, the output goes low. This output goes to U1, a 74LS138, where the E clock, read/write line and the rest of the address lines are decoded. Only one output is used to write to the 74LS 173, which is a four-bit latch used to record what slot is active.

The 74LS368 is a six-bit buffer (we will use only four bits, however) whose input comes from the switches on the front of the Multi-Pak. You can get these signals from the 64-pin chip inside the Multi-Pak. The A pin in Figure 1 connects to Pin 21 of IC 6 , and B connects to Pin 22 of the same chip. These two signals are split to form the four bits necessary for the LEDs. This is where the four connections of the LEDs project connect to. Here is the connection list for these pins:

## Pin No. U13 of LEDs Project

| C | 2 |
| :--- | ---: |
| $D$ | 3 |
| E | 14 |
| $F$ | 13 |

This chip (U5) will output the status of the front switch when the Multi-Pak is first turned on, due to the U4, a 74LS74. This is a D-type flip-flop. On power-up or reset, the $Q$ (Pin 5) output of this chip is low, which activates U5. At the same time, *Q (Pin 6) is high,


Figure 1
which keeps U3 in activated (tri-state). U3 has to be kept in this state because no data has been assigned to it; that would give random values to the LEDs. On the other hand, U5 is activated to give the status of the switch, which conforms to the old Multi-Pak.
The output of UI also goes to the clock input of U4, so when your software program writes to $\$$ FF7F, to change the active slot for the first time, it flips the outputs Q and * Q . This, in turn, deactivates U5 (connected to the switches) and activates U3. The new values just entered into the latch at U3 are now valid, and the flip-flop action of U4 brings this data out to the LEDs. From then on, changing the switch has no effect on the LEDs. The switch will have no effect until one of two things happens: Either a reset occurs or the power is turned off. Pressing the reset button will again flip U4 back to its
original state and therefore re-enable the switches. Turning the power off also flips the condition of U4.

This project for the newer Multi-Pak is not very difficult, but you must have done (or do now first) the project from 1985 for this one to be useful. The standard project builder's kit is necessary. These parts are not available from Radio Shack, but are at most wellstocked electronics shops. Active Electronics is my best source for almost all the electronics parts I buy.

There is one more thing yet to do; The program I use to generate the circuit diagram in Figure 1 does not put in the pin numbers for 5 volts and ground. Figure 2 shows a list that explains which pin goes where in the power and ground department.

In the Multi-Pak, you can get 5 volts from Pin 9 of the connector and ground connections from pins 33 and 34.

| Chip \# | $\mathbf{+ 5}$ Volts | Ground |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| U1 | 16 | 8 |
| U2 | 16 | 8 |
| U3 | 16 | 8 |
| U4 | 14 | 7 |
| U5 | 16 | 8 |

Figure 2

In my January 1988 column (Page 144), I requested that my readers send in a hardware projects "wish list." I have gotten a few responses.
Some have been good, and I will get to work on them, but some are a bit farfetched. Try to keep your ideas limited to small projects - some guys asked to do a project that would cost several times the price of the computer, the Multi-Pak, my drives and then some!

# The Mystery of the Tandy Anagram 

By William Barden, Jr. Rainbow Contributing Editor

Sherlock Holmes' face seemed animated as he handed me an odd letter. The envelope from which the letter came bore a postmark from the United States of America.
"Take a look at this, Watson. It's a letter from our friends at Tandy Corporation," Holmes said. "It seems as if an extremely important document, outlining plans for a new computer system, has disappeared. They seek our help in solving the puzzle."
The letter read:

## My Dear Mr. Holmes:

I seek your help in a most urgent matter, one in which we do not wish to involve the local law enforcement. A most secret document was stolen from one of our company executives. The future of the company may well depend upon $i t$, and for that reason we do not wish the matter to be made public.

My name was signed on a note the thief left, and I am under suspicion.

Name your price, Mr. Holmes. We will be most pleased if you will help us in this matter.

Your humble servant, Gil B. Ube<br>Vice President<br>Assembly and Dissembling

[^20]"Yes, Watson, I know the culprit, but not the details. And that's why we are going to Fort Worth, to the Lone Star State! In the meantime, I would suggest you study this book."
Soon we were winging our way on the Concorde to our friends in America. During the brief flight, I perused the book Holmes had given me, Palindromes and Anagrams by Howard W. Bergeson (Dover Publications).

It was a fascinating work. Anagrams, which date back to antiquity, are rearrangements of the letters in a word, phrase, or group of phrases to make a meaningful new construction. For example, the word anagrams contains three $a$ 's, one $g$, one $m$, one $n$, one $r$ and one $s$, which can be rearranged into two Latin words: Ars magna ("great art"). "Police protection" becomes "Let cop cope in riot." "Real estate transaction" becomes "It's a neat sale or rent act." The more meaningful the new phrase, the better the anagram. From one phrase, it is sometimes possible to construct hundreds or even thousands of anagrams.

Charades are another form of anagrams. In charades, the letters are left in the same order, however. "Amiable together" becomes "Am I able to get her?"

Palindromes, the book went on to say, are not only anagrams, in which the same letters and number of letters are used in the new phrase, but the phrase reads the same forward and backward! The most famous palindrome is, perhaps, "A man, a plan, a canal - Panama!" Another famous palindrome is Napolean's lament, "Able was I ere I saw Elba."

A palindromic sentence is a structure in which the words read the same forward and backward, for example: "You can cage a swallow, can't you, but you can't swallow a cage, can you?" Long poems or narratives have been written using palindromes by letters or by words. The more meaningful the poem, the better the palindrome.

I set the book aside and turned to Holmes. "I say, Holmes, this is a capital book, but what does it have to do with the problem in Fort Worth?"
"All in good time, Watson, all in good time," said he.
The Concorde landed at the Dallas/Fort Worth air terminal, and we were whisked away by the Tandy Hyundai limousine. During the short drive from the terminal to One

Tandy Center, Holmes was reflective, finger tips steepled together and elbows on knees.

We were met at One Tandy Center by Gil B. Ube, a Tandy vice president from Japan. He was a fit-looking businessman, dressed in traditional Tandy gray.

He offered us his hand in greeting.
"Ah, Mr. Holmes. I'm so happy you found the time to help us with our problem. And, I might mention, my problem, since the thief has used $m y$ name."
"Mr. Ube, it is my pleasure to be able to help. I am a longtime admirer of Tandy products, and have a Color Computer 3, a Tandy 1000 TX and a Model 102. And now, if you don't mind, perhaps we could see the scene of the crime?"
"Certainly, Mr. Holmes. Come this way, gentlemen."
We followed Mr. Ube to an elevator and presently found ourselves on the 15 th floor of One Tandy Center. A great deal of construction was evident.
"Please excuse the mess - we're recarpeting mahogany row. It will be done shortly. This is the office of John Ochra, capo de capo."
"I see you are familiar with Italian, Mr. Ube."
"My mother's side of the family, Mr. Holmes."
"Ah, yes. Northern Sicily, I believe, about 40 kilometers from Palermo. The daughter of a wine merchant, I would say."
The executive expressed great surprise. "Why, Mr. Holmes! How could you have known that?"
"Tut, tut, Mr. Ube. I wrote a short monograph on ItalioJapanese accents some time ago. Pray continue."
"Mr. Ochra was sitting at his desk that night, reviewing our new Color Computer product - which, I'm sorry, I can't say much about, Mr. Holmes."
"Other than the fact that it runs at 20 MHz , uses a 68020 , is multitasking, has 1,024 -by-1,024 screen resolution with a palette of 1,024 colors, has a built-in, 80 -megabyte disk drive, and sells for under $\$ 200$ with monitor, neither can I, Mr. Ube,"remarked Holmes. "I quite understand. Propriety is the lifeblood of computer companies these days."
The executive turned several colors never seen on a Color Computer and hesitantly continued.
"The product is defined in a 100 -page specification marked top secret. Only two copies exist, and Mr. Ochra was reading one of them."
"Where is the other?"
"Locked quite securely in Mr. Ochra's safe. He verified that shortly after the theft.
"It was quite late, and Mr. Ochra was the only person on the floor. Leaving the document on the desk, he went downstairs to get some refreshment. However, hardly had he left the elevator on the first floor when he noticed by the control panel that a second elevator was stopping on the 15th floor. He immediately boarded the elevator and pressed the 15th floor button. When he arrived on the floor and reached his desk, he found, to his horror, that the document was gone. In its place was this note."

Holmes looked briefly at the note. It read:

## Tandy, are you happy, really happy, you are Tandy?

Gil B. Ube
"As you can see by the note, Mr. Holmes, it was signed by me! And in my handwriting."
"I would not have expected less."
"Does it mean anything to you, Mr. Holmes?"
"Yes, I believe it does. May I keep this?"
"Please do."
"Tell me, Mr. Ube, had Mr. Ochra observed anyone else on his floor before that time?"
"Only a cleaning woman and a security guard. The cleaning woman arrived at $60^{\circ} \mathrm{clock}$ p.m. and left at 6:30. The security guard passed through briefly at 7:05 p.m., shortly before the theft."
"Mr. Ube, I believe I can find the answer. Might I impose upon you to borrow some computer equipment? I neglected to bring along my Model 102. "
"Certainly, Mr. Holmes. Would a Color Computer 3 disk system be sufficient?"
"That will do splendidly, Mr. Ube. Might I also borrow a list of your employees? One with their names and job classifications will do nicely."
"We'll have the list for you in a moment, Mr. Holmes."
I did not see Holmes for the rest of the day. However, later in the evening, my telephone rang.
"Watson, come here, I need you," said Holmes' voice.
You may have the wrong Watson, I thought to myself, but answered, "On my way, Holmes!"

I hurried over to Holmes' room and knocked. When he opened the door I was amazed to find the room in great disarray. The bed was overturned, the Color Computer 3 equipment was in a jumbled mess on the floor, the room lamp was smashed, and papers were strewn about everywhere.
"Holmes, what happened?" I shouted, aghast.
"He's been here, Watson - my old nemesis. I left the room

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for a brief moment to buy a copy of the London Times in the lobby. When I got back, I was greeted by this."
"Holmes, who has been here?"
"Moriarty, Watson. I have proven beyond a reasonable doubt that Moriarty has been undermining computer companies. Tandy is his latest effort. Help me get this room and computer equipment in order. In the meantime, please telephone Mr. Ube and have the Fort Worth police detain a Mr. James Y. Marriot."

I did as Holmes bid. However, I was informed by Mr. Ube that Mr. Marriot was nowhere to be found. He had disappeared shortly after lunch.
"Watson, I'm afraid that once again I have been too late to stop Moriarty. But possibly I can repair some of the damage he has done to Tandy. Please call Mr. Ube and have him assemble Tandy's executives."

I placed the call as Holmes requested. All conversation ceased as Holmes strode into the room, a Color Computer system under his arm.
"Gentlemen, how kind of you to come. Please forgive my delay in setting up this system."

Holmes set up the Color Computer and disk drive, and inserted a disk from his pocket. He stepped back and addressed the crowd.
"As some of you know, I have been a longtime admirer of Tandy computer products. I was therefore interested when I received this letter from your Mr. Ube.
"Something about the nature of the crime reminded me of recent events in American computer companies. I was immediately convinced that your Mr. Ube was not the criminal. Following that logic, I used a list of names of your
current employees for processing by one of your wonderful machines. Let me show you what I mean."

Holmes turned to the Color Computer and loaded a BASIC program.
"This program will take any characters entered and shuffle them around to make new words or phrases. This type of rearrangement is called an anagram. Only the letters used in the original words or phrases are used. Let's take the name James Y. Marriot, from the man whom I understand is not at this meeting because he has disappeared. When the letters $\mathrm{j}-\mathrm{a}-\mathrm{m}-\mathrm{e}-\mathrm{s}-\mathrm{y}-\mathrm{m}-\mathrm{a}-\mathrm{r}-\mathrm{r} \mathrm{-} \mathrm{i}-\mathrm{o}-\mathrm{t}$ are entered into this program, the computer will rearrange the letters in all possible permutations.
"One question that may spring to mind is in regard to the number of permutations. Suppose we had two letters - call them $a$ and $b$. There are only two arrangements of these letters $-a b$ and $b a$. Now suppose we had three letters $a, b$ and $c$. We could have $a b c, a c b, b a c, b c a, c a b$ and $c b a$, a total of six in all. If we used the letters in Mr. Marriot's name, we would have 13 letters with which to work. There are 13 choices for the first letter, 12 choices for the second letter - as one letter has been used from the pool of 13 letters - 11 choices for the third letter, and so on, down to one choice for the last letter. In fact, there are
$13 \times 12 \times 11 \times 10 \times 9 \times 8 \times 7 \times 6 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1$
choices, or over $6,227,020,800$ rearrangements! There's a name for this formula; it's called factorial. You'll find the factorial symbol (!) used a great deal in higher mathematics, as I'm sure some of you are aware, with the possible exception


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of the marketing people. However, in Mr. Marriot's name, the $a$ and $r$ repeat, so the actual number is somewhat less.
"The programme here lists all of these combinations, but I soon realized that it would take over 197 years at one combination per second. I then modified the programme to simply help in decoding anagrams. The user first enters the entire list of letters, and then enters a word or words. The programme makes certain that the words are in the common pool of letters and then lists all remaining letters in different combinations.
"Now watch what happens when I put in the letters j -a-$\mathrm{m}-\mathrm{e}-\mathrm{s}-\mathrm{y}-\mathrm{m}-\mathrm{a}-\mathrm{r}-\mathrm{r} \mathrm{i}-\mathrm{o}-\mathrm{t}$ and then the word $j$ ames. The remaining letters $y$-m-a-r-r-i-o-t are used to form 8 ! words, 40,320 arrangements in all. The 21,233 nd arrangement is M-O-R-I-A-R-T-Y, a man well-known by me, a master computer criminal and hacker, and skilled in the binomial theorum. I will not run through all of them, gentlemen, but you undoubtedly get the idea.
"Mr. Marriot is employed as a security guard, and is one of the people who had access to the 15th floor without creating any suspicions whatsoever. I understand, however, that Mr. Marriot has now disappeared."
"Do you mean to say that Marriot is the thief, Mr. Holmes?" asked Mr. Ube.
"Not only is he the thief, but he has systematically undermined several computer companies in the course of his career in the last 10 years. It was he who was responsible for the demise of the Timex Computer Division by its late introduction of the Timex 2068. It was he who introduced delays in the Osbourne MS-DOS machine. It was he who was instrumental in the firing of Steven Jobs at Apple. He went under a variety of names in these companies, but he could not resist flaunting his anagrammatic talent - they were all anagrams of James Moriarty - James Y. Tramori, Jamie Trysmora, James Y. Armorit, and others.
"At Tandy he was working his evil ways in the safe guise of a security guard. As a guard, he had access to all areas. And with his extensive knowledge of computers, he could easily alter company memoranda, change design specifications, or perform other acts designed to sabotage even a wellrun company such as Tandy. We can only hope that he was not able to work too much damage.
"My suspicions about Mr. Marriot were confirmed when I saw the note he had left in place of the manuscript. Recall that it was signed by Mr. Ube:

Tandy, are you happy, really happy, you are Tandy?

> Gil B. Ube
"This is a sentence palindrome - a sentence that reads the same forward or backward. It was Moriarty's final signature."
"But, Mr. Holmes, where is Moriarty now?" asked Mr. Ube.
"I expect he'll show up at Dell Computer, or Apple, or Atari, and undoubtedly in a disguise created by the surgeon's knife."
"But why does he attempt to destroy computer companies?"
"His employer dictates it."
"His employer?"
"Come, come, Mr. Ube. His employer was the reason he was able to use your name on the document. If you transpose your signature in an anagram, you'll see what I mean."

Mr. Ube thought for a moment and wrote on a convenient pad. "Oh, that company!" he exclaimed.
"Mr. Holmes, we don't know how to thank you. It's just unfortunate that Moriarty saw the specifications for our new computer."
"But he didn't, Mr. Ube."
"What do you mean, Mr. Holmes?"
"Moriarty made a thorough search of my room at the hotel. There was no reason for him to search my room unless he thought I had a copy of the plans. Fortunately, Mr. Ochra interrupted Moriarty's theft just in time. Remember that the document was in a bright red cover with TOP SECRET marked in bold letters. Even his fellow security guard in the downstairs lobby would notice the bulky document. Instead, he decided to hide the document and come back to retrieve it at a later time. He actually discarded it in his mad dash away from Mr. Ochra's office."
"But why wasn't he able to retrieve it, Mr. Holmes?"
"By a fortunate coincidence, the floor was undergoing remodeling, and the document was taken away the next day, together with the other documents with which it was stored. They were returned only today, and by then, he was discovered. Unless I miss my guess, gentlemen, you'll find it in that bookcase over there."

Several of the executives hurried over to the bookcase, which was crowded with multi-colored documents.
"Here it is!" exclaimed one.
"And so, Mr. Ube, I trust you will be more careful about security men in the future?" Holmes exclaimed as he took the proffered check and airline tickets. "Come, Watson, we have just time for a meal at Joe T. Garcia's before the Concorde departs."

## Palindrome Program

The palindrome program in Listing 1 allows you to enter a string of characters, words or sentences and test whether what you've entered is a character palindrome - a word, phrase or sentence that has the same characters backward and forward. Spaces and punctuation are automatically discarded. For example, the exchange in entering the palindromic sentence "Draw, O Caesar, erase a coward!" would look like this:

```
WORDS: DRAW, I CAESAR, ERASE A COWARD!
PALINDROME-BOTH STRINGS ARE
DRAWOCAESARERASEACOWARD
WORDS: -
```

If the characters do not form a palindrome, both the original and reverse are printed for comparison:

```
WORDS: RATS LIVE ON NO EVEL STAR
NO PAL INDROME
ORIGINAL:RATSLIVEONNDEVELSTAR
REVERSE: RATSLEVEONNOEVILSTAR
WORDS:
```

The program will run on any CoCo with Extended BASIC. Characters should be entered in uppercase.

## Letter Count Program

The letter count program in Listing 2 breaks down characters, words, phrases or sentences into the number of letters, arranged in sequence. This can be helpful in making up words for palindromes or anagrams. It's always interesting
to note the large number of vowels in both palindromes and anagrams. Note the following:

```
WORDS: MADAM, I'M ADAM !
AAAA
DD
I
MMMM
WORDS: _
```

The program will run on any CoCo with Extended basic, and, again, characters should be in uppercase, but spaces and punctuation can be used.

## Permutations Program

The permutations program in Listing 3 lists all permutations of from two to 10 letters. Sherlock Holmes used a BASIC09 version of this program in an earlier story ("The Mystery of the Novice Bell Ringer," November 1987, Page 174). The program there was a recursive program that called itself. Recursion is not possible in Extended BASIC (without a good deal of trouble, that is), but the program in Listing 3 will handle up to 10 letters. Permutations of two letters are $A B$ and $B A\left(1^{*}\right)$. Permutations of three letters are $A B C$, $A C B, B A C, B C A, C B A$ and $C A B(1 * 2 * 3)$. There are 24 permutations of four letters ( $1^{*} 2^{*} 3^{*} 4$ ), 120 permutations of five letters ( $1 * 2 * 3 * 4 * 5$ ), 720 permutations of six letters, 5,040 permutations of seven letters, 40,320 permutations of eight letters, 362,880 permutations of nine letters, and 3,628,800 permutations of 10 letters. The seven-letter case displays in about 15 minutes, but you can see that the cases involving a larger number of letters are not too usable.

A partial list of the anagrams of the letters in the word $B A R D E N$ are displayed as follows:

```
WORDS: BARDEN
BARDEN BARDNE BRREND BAREDN . . .
```

BARDEN yields names I had never thought of, like BRENDA and the dubious $\operatorname{BARNED}$, and also combinations from which palindromes could be made.

The program works by a series of nested calls to eight routines. At the bottom, the routine switches the last two letters of the current string. For example, $X X X X A B$ would be switched to $X X X X B A$. Two swaps are made to restore $X X X X A B$ to the original. The routine above calls this routine three times, thus rotating three letters with two rotations of two letters for each call. For example, $X X X A B C$ would be changed to $X X X B C A$ and then two calls would be made to the lower routine for $X X X B A C$ and $X X X B C A$; the letters would then become $X X X C A B$, with two calls for $X X X C B A$ and $X X X C A B$; the letters would then become $X X X A B C$, with two calls for $X X X A C B$ and $X X X A B C$. With each shift to the left, one more letter must be rotated, and subsequent calls are made to the lower routines.

Like the previous programs, spaces and punctuation are discarded before the display is done. The $\mathrm{ON} \operatorname{LEN}(\mathrm{AD})$ statement branches out to the proper level based upon the length of the input string.

The rotate subroutine performs a left rotation of all or a portion of the word. For example, if the subroutine is called with $\mathrm{J}=5$ and the letters are $A B C D E F G H$, the subroutine will set $J$ equal to $\operatorname{LEN}(A \Phi)-5=8-5=3$ and produce $A B C$ plus the left rotation of DEFGH, EFGHF. The result will be

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$A B C E F G H F$. For a word of six letters, the subroutine is called 720 times.

FREEWALL for now. See you next month with more CoCo topics.

## Listing 1: PALINDRM

1øø ' PROGRAM TO REVERSE STRING
TO CHECK FOR PALINDROMES
$11 \varnothing$ CLEAR $2 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$
$12 \varnothing$ CLS
$13 \varnothing$ IINE INPUT "WORDS: "; WD\$
$14 \varnothing \mathrm{~B} \$=" "$
15ø FOR I = 1 TO LEN( WD\$ )
16ø A\$ = MID\$( WD\$, I, I )
17ø IF ( A\$ > CHR\$ ( 64) ) AND ( A\$ < CHR\$ ( 91 ) ) THEN B\$ = B\$
$+\mathrm{A} \$$
$18 \varnothing$ NEXT I
$19 \varnothing \mathrm{C} \$=\mathrm{m}=$
$2 \emptyset \varnothing$ FOR I = LEN( WD\$ ) TO I STEP -1
$21 \varnothing$ A\$ = MID\$ ( WD\$, I, l )
22ø IF (A\$ > CHR\$ ( 64) ) AND ( A\$ < CHR\$ ( 91 ) ) THEN C $\$=C \$$ +A \$
23ø NEXT I
$24 \varnothing$ IF B $\$=C \$$ THEN PRINT "PALIN DROME-BOTH STRINGS ARE ": PRINT B\$
25ø IF B\$ <> C\$ THEN PRINT "NO P ALINDROME": PRINT "ORIGINAL:"; B \$:PRINT "REVERSE: " C\$ 26ø GOTO 13ø

Listing 2: LETTERS
Iøø ' PROGRAM TO COUNT NUMBERS O F LETTERS
11ø CLEAR 2ø申ø
$12 \varnothing$ DIM L ( 26 )
$13 \varnothing$ CLS
$14 \emptyset$ IINE INPUT "WORDS: "; wD\$
15ø FOR I = $\varnothing$ TO 25: L( I ) = $\varnothing$ : NEXT I
$16 \emptyset$ FOR I = 1 TO LEN (WD\$ )
17ø A\$ = MID\$( WD\$, I, I )
18ø IF ( A\$ > CHR\$ ( 64 ) ) AND
A\$ < CHR\$( 91 ) ) THEN L( ASC (
A\$ ) - 65 ) $=\mathrm{L}(\operatorname{ASC}(\mathrm{A} \$)-65$
) +1
19ø NEXT I
$2 \varnothing \varnothing$ FOR I = $\varnothing$ TO 25
$21 \varnothing$ IF L ( I ) <> $\varnothing$ THEN FOR J =
1 TO L ( I ): PRINT CHR\$ ( I + 65
) : : NEXT J: PRINT
$22 \varnothing$ NEXT I
23ø GOTO $14 \varnothing$
Listing 3: PERMS
Iøø ' PROGRAM TO LIST ALL PERMUT ATIONS OF A PHRASE

11ø CLEAR 2ø\&ø
$12 \varnothing$ PRINT
$13 \varnothing$ LINE INPUT "WORDS: "; wD\$
$14 \varnothing$ AS = ""
$15 \varnothing$ FOR I = 1 TO LEN ( WD\$ )
$16 \varnothing$ B\$ = MID\$( WD\$, I, l )
17ø IF ( B\$ > CHR\$ ( 64 ) ) AND (
B\$ < CHR\$ ( 91 ) ) THEN A\$ = A\$
$+\mathrm{B} \$$
18ø NEXT I
$19 \varnothing$ ON LEN( AS ) GOTO 19ø,36ø,34
ø, 32ø,3ø申,28ø,26ø,24ø,22ø,2øø
$2 \varnothing \varnothing$ FOR K = 1 TO 1ø: GOSUB $22 \varnothing$ :
J = 1ø: GOSUB 38ø: NEXT
$21 \varnothing$ END
22ø FOR L = 1 TO 9: GOSUB 24ø: J = 9: GOSUB 38ø: NEXT
$23 \varnothing \operatorname{IF} \operatorname{LEN}(A \$)=9$ THEN GOTO 1
$2 \varnothing$ ELSE RETURN
24ø FOR M = 1 TO 8: GOSUB 26ø: J
= 8: GOSUB 38ø: NEXT
$25 \varnothing$ IF LEN ( A\$ ) $=8$ THEN GOTO 1
$2 \varnothing$ ELSE RETURN
26ø FOR N = 1 TO 7: GOSUB 28ø: J = 7: GOSUB 38ø: NEXT
$27 \varnothing$ IF LEN ( A\$ ) $=7$ THEN GOTO I
$2 \varnothing$ ELSE RETURN
28ø FOR O = 1 TO 6: GOSUB 3øø: J = 6: GOSUB 38ø: NEXT
29ø IF LEN ( A\$ ) = 6 THEN GOTO I
$2 \varnothing$ ELSE RETURN
3øø FOR P = 1 TO 5: GOSUB 32ø: J = 5: GOSUB 38ø: NEXT
$31 \varnothing$ IF LEN (A\$ ) $=5$ THEN GOTO 1
$2 \emptyset$ ELSE RETURN
$32 \varnothing$ FOR Q = I TO 4: GOSUB 34ø: J = 4: GOSUB 38ø: NEXT
$33 \varnothing$ IF LEN ( A\$ ) = 4 THEN GOTO 1
$2 \varnothing$ ELSE RETURN
34ø FOR R = 1 TO 3: GOSUB 36ø: J = 3: GOSUB 38ø: NEXT
$35 \varnothing$ IF LEN ( A\$ ) $=3$ THEN GOTO 1
$2 \emptyset$ ELSE RETURN
$36 \varnothing$ FOR S $=1$ TO 2: J = 2: PRINT A\$,: GOSUB 38ø: NEXT
$37 \varnothing$ IF LEN ( A\$ ) $=2$ THEN GOTO 1
$2 \varnothing$ ELSE RETURN
$38 \varnothing$ ' SUBROUTINE TO ROTATE PORTI
ON OF WORD
39ø ' ENTER WITH. J=\# OF LETTERS IN GROUP
$4 \varnothing \varnothing$ ' ENTER WITH A $\$=$ WORD
41ø ' EXIT WITH AS=ROTATED WORD
42ø J = LEN ( A\$ ) - J
$43 \varnothing$ B\$ = RIGHT\$( A\$, LEN( A\$ ) J)

44ø B\$ = RIGHT\$ ( B\$, LEN ( B\$ ) l ) + LEFT\$ ( B\$, l )
$45 \emptyset$ A $\$=\operatorname{LEFT}(A \$, J)+B \$$
$46 \varnothing$ RETURN


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# Patches, Programs and Politics 

## By Dale L. Puckett Rainbow Contributing Editor

Things are looking up. One day last week I received a new issue of MOTD from the OS-9 Users Group. The next day the mailman brought Home Publisher, Tandy's new desktop publishing program for the Color Computer 3. During the weekend, I started using an alpha test copy of Wiz2 from Bill Brady, and I had time to dive into Computerware's fantastic window-based database manager, Data Master.

Dave Kaleita, the OS-9 Users Group's take-charge president, is really getting the group moving. The new 12 page MOTD looks great, thanks to Editor Bill Brady's skills with the Ready Set Go desktop publishing program. It's printed on 8-by-10 paper and can easily be saved in a three-ring binder. A ballot printed on Page 11 of MOTD gives you a chance to vote for a new slate of officers.

Brady writes that he is "downright excited." He expects many new OS-9 users in the near future and predicts that OS-9 is quickly coming out from "underground." He cites the fact that Personal OS-9 is now available for the Atari ST, which runs a 68000 processor.

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.

He also notes that OS-9 Level II on the Color Computer is just about the most effective, mature operating system available in the personal computer world

Brady passed kudos to Microware for picking up the pieces of the Atari ST port, after TLM Systems dropped it. The ST port marks the first time Microware, having dealt only with large companies like Tandy, has sold operating systems directly to the public. In fact, Microware now runs its own SIG on CompuServe to help its customers. Just type GO MSC for help.

Here's a tip you may find handy if you, like Brady, own several different computers - or use a different computer at the office - and want to transfer graphics images between them. When you type GD PICS on CompuServe, you enter a SIG designed to let you exchange pictures with anyone using any computer. Utilities are posted there that let you translate a graphics file created on your Color Computer into a . GIF file.

The idea is to convert your image into a. GIF file and upload it to the Pics SIG where other computer users can download it and display it on their screens. For example, if a Macintosh user saw a CoCo image and wanted to print it in a newsletter, he would run a utility designed to translate the . GIF file into a MacPaint file and then upload it.

This is precisely how Brady was able to print several screen images of MultiVue in his first MOTD. Kevin Darling saved the images in the familiar . VEF format and then ran one of the utilities to convert them to . GIF files. He sent them to Brady in the .GIF format, and

Bill used the . GIF-to-MacPaint utility to convert them to a file he could pour into Ready Set Go Magic.

While we're on the subject of MOTD, Kaleita says he hopes the present issue generates enough membership renewals that he will be able to have Brady publish one every other month. The OS9 Users Group's address is Suite R-237, 1715 East Fowler Ave., Tampa, FL 33612. Inexpensive access to the group's outstanding public domain software library is worth the price of admission - $\$ 25$ for one year's dues. MOTD is a bonus, a valuable and nice-looking one at that.

Since Kaleita has assumed command, things have really started to happen with the Users Group. In fact, this past weekend I had the pleasure of joining the Users Group's elected officers in a conference on RAINBOW's Delphi OS-9 Online SIG. Like any good leader, Kaleita has delegated many of the tasks of the organization to his board of directors. And he's given his troops enough responsibility to get the job done.

Perhaps you would like to get involved. Kaleita's officers hope so. In fact, during the conference they spent more than several minutes trying to figure out a way to make it possible for the group's many volunteers to get directly involved. For additional information about the group, see Dave or George Dorner - and who knows who else will show up - at the Chicago RAINBOWfest. Or, drop a quick note to any of the officers on the Delphi OS9 Online SIG; their usernames are OS9UGP, OS9UGVP, OS9UGS and OS9UGE. They'll be happy to hear from you.

## Wiz2 on the Horizon

Wiz2, from Bill Brady, promises to be one of the best communications programs on any microcomputer. I have tried both Red Ryder on the Macintosh and ProComm on the 1BM PC. Both are outstanding products and lead the pack on their machines, but Wiz2 offers more functionality and ease of use than both of these programs.

Wiz2 is an advanced communications program for users with special needs, yet it's the easiest terminal program to install and run on an OS-9 based Color Computer 3. Not bad for a product that was born for only one reason - to demonstrate to software developers and OS-9 users alike the gargantuan programming power lying dormant in BASIC09.

Wiz2's esthetic appeal is made possible by the windowing system built into OS-9 Level II, easily accessible from BASIC09. The interactive nature of BASIC09 lets Brady deliver his masterpiece quickly. Its modularity lets him build the program from a number of small modules that are relatively easy to write and maintain.

Here's the good news! When Wiz2 is released sometime this summer, the original Wiz will not be taken off the market. If you buy Wiz before Wiz? is released, you will be able to upgrade to Wiz2 at a small cost by using the coupon found inside the original Wiz manual This means you don't have to wait for Wiz2 to experience the Wiz communications environment. Once you've used the friendly, menu-driven, windowbased Wiz, you'll never want to go back to a command line-oriented communi cations program.

The alpha test version of Wiz2 that we are running now has a two-line billboard and status window along the top of the screen. A single line at the bottom of the screen gives you status information during a file transfer and takes your input if you go into conference mode - or go online temporarily while "editing" your data buffer.
"Buffer editor" is probably not the right name for a new feature that puts Wiz2 miles ahead of the competition Yet neither Brady nor Kevin Darling could think of a good name to describe it. In fact, I couldn't think of a name either, but let's take a look.

When you hold down the AIT key and strike the up arrow key, Wiz2 opens a new 12 -line overlay window and displays some of the text you have been receiving. You can use the up and down arrow keys to scroll through the last
$8,000+$ characters received in your buffer. If you find something you want to save or print, you can mark it and send it to the printer or take a snapshot and send it to your disk.

Here's a list of Wiz2 "buffer editor" commands:

```
q quit
t mark top
b mark bottom
f find
g goto
e eject page
7 reset - or unmark text
s snap marked text to disk
p send marked text to printer
o go online
```

A typical scenario might read like this. You see a message scroll by that you want to save for future study. After you finish the task you were already busy with when the message displayed on the screen, you press ALT and the up arrow to work in your edit buffer. You quickly find the message by pressing $F$. Seconds after you press ENTER, Wiz2 displays the line that contains your subject

You then strike the up arrow key to move to the top of the message. When the cursor arrives on the first line, press T to mark the top. Then use the down arrow key to move to the last line of the message. As you move through the buffer, the text that you pass is highlighted. When you arrive at the last line of the message, and it is highlighted, press $B$ for bottom. Then press $P$ and a copy of the message is sent to the printer A O closes the overlay window and puts you back online normally.

If you need to go online and make a quick comment while working within the buffer, you can press $O$ for online. When you do this, Wiz2 displays online copy in the two-line status window at the top of the screen and accepts input from you on the single-line window at the bottom of the screen.

I hooked up my CoCo 3 with Wiz2 to an amateur radio receiver connected to a packet radio terminal monitoring a DX tracking network and set out to test Wiz2. It worked like a charm, but I quickly dreamed up a "wish list" and gave Brady a call. We kicked around some ideas, and he's working on them now That's one of the reasons he hasn't committed himself to a delivery date for Wiz2.

When Wiz2 does hit the street, you will be able to set up your own environment This means you will have total


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control over Wiz2 windows, and will be able to select the screen's type, color and size - within reason and the limits of a 24 -line screen.

For example, if you rarely use Wiz's interactive graphics mode, you will want to configure your copy of Wiz2 to run in text-only screens. Windows will open up to three times faster, and text will scroll by on the screen much more quickly. Additionally, you'll be able to use more colors in a screen than you can when you run in a slower graphics screen.

## Data Master Does Windows

We finally got a chance to fire up Data Master, the new OS-9 database manager from Paul and Sue Searby at Computerware, 4403 Manchester Ave., Suite 102, Box 668, Encinitas, CA 92024. This program can read old files you created under Databank Manager or OS-9 Profile. It can also read files created by DynaCalc - or write out its own information in a form that can be read by DynaCalc.

To run Data Master, you create an 80-by-24, Type 2 window and start an OS-9 shell in it. At that point, you need only type DM to run this program -
assuming, of course, that you have stored a copy of the file DM in your current execution directory. Once Data Master is running you really don't need a manual. Basically, the only thing you need to know is that you can see the items in the first menu by pressing the slash key (/). When you've done this, a menu window pops down under the Desk menu.

Like all professional OS-9 programs, Data Master gives you direct access to the OS-9 shell from within the program. And like any good database program, it validates your data for you while you are typing it. Other important Data Master features include its ability to restructure a data file and the ability to compress your files by permanently removing all deleted records (useful when you need to save disk space).

## More on Packet Radio

During the past month, we spoke with John Lind, KD7XG, Orange Section Technical Coordinator of the American Radio Relay League, and received both bad and good news. The bad news is that John has discontinued his project to port the WA7MBL packet bulletin board program to OS-9. As he
owns a CoCo 2, which limits him to 64 K of memory, he decided after a few starts that it just wouldn't fit. He didn't believe he could get the capability out of the program with such limited memory.
The good news is that he has written an impressive high frequency propagation program in OS-9 Pascal. He reports that it screams when compared to a C program he had written earlier. He promises to send in several procedures that demonstrate how to exercise the OS-9 windowing and graphics environment from within PASCAL. We'll share them with you when they arrive.

Lind is also writing a satellite orbit prediction program in OS-9 PASCAL. Run from his CoCo , the program will drive an automatic antenna controller, which is itself a Z-80 microprocessor with 8 K of RAM. His ultimate goal is to provide an automatic satellite link for his packet radio bulletin board. He has some interesting challenges ahead, because he must come up with a way to compensate for the Doppler shift on the radio uplink to the satellite.
On the Color Computer Packet Radio Bulletin front, I learned this week that wJsw has written a BBS for RSDOS. Better yet, Robert Billson, KC-

## OS-9 SOFTWARE from D. P. JOHNSON

L1 UTILITY PAK - Contains 40 useful utilities that run under both level I and II OS-9. Included are a complete set of "wild card" file handling utilities, a disassembler, a disk sector editor, and the MacGen command language compiler. MacGen will allow you to generate many useful command macros in minutes, much more useful than procedure files. Macro source is included for a macro to implement an archival backup type function. \$49.95
L2 UTILITY PAK - Contains a Level II "printerr" function that also shows the pathname being searched for when "not found" or permission type errors occur. Also contains level II software ram disk driver. Ten other utilities included, some useful for level I also. $\$ 39.95$
L1+L2 COMBINATION PAK both of above together for $\$ 75.00$
SDISK - Standard disk driver module replacement allows full use of 40 or 80 track double sided drives with OS-9 Level I. Full compatibility with CoCo 35 track format and access all other OS-9 non-CoCo formats. Easy installation. \$29.95
SDISK+BOOTFIX - As above plus boot directly from a double sided diskette. \$35.95
SDISK3 - Level II version of SDISK driver, Same features as level I (except bootfix not required to boot from double sided). $\$ 29.95$
PC-XFER UTILITIES - Programs to format and transfer files to/from MSDOS ${ }^{\text {tm }}$ diskettes on CoCo under OS-9. (Requires either SDISK or SDISK3 to run depending on which level of OS-9 you are using) $\$ 45.00$
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All diskettes are in CoCo OS-9 format; other OS-9 formats can be supplied for $\$ 2.00$ additional charge. All orders must be prepaid or COD, VISA/MC accepted, add $\$ 1.50$ S\&H for software, $\$ 5.00$ for CCRD, additional charge for COD.
D. P. Johnson, 7655 S.W. Cedarcrest St., Portland, OR 97223
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You may also contact D. P. Johnson (see left) to answer your technical questions about the DISKMASTER system.

## About The One-Liner Contest ...

the rainbow's One-Liner Contest has now been expanded to include programs of either one or two lines. This means a new dimension and new opportunity for those who have "really neat" programs that simply just won't fit in one line.

Here are the guidelines: The program must work in Extended BASIC, have only one or two line numbers and be entirely self-contained no loading other programs, no calling ROM routines, no poked-in machine language code. The program has to run when typed in directly (since that's how our readers will use it). Make sure your line, or lines, aren't packed so tightly that the program won't list completely. Finally, any instructions needed should be very short.

Send your entry (preferably on cassette or disk) to:
the rainbow One-Liner Contest P.O. Box 385 Prospect, KY 40059

2 WZ , is porting that program to OS-9.
Recently I copied a message from an amateur packet radio operator in Pennsylvania asking for some information about the RS-232 pack and OS-9 terminal programs. I sent him a message, and the next day I had a thank-you message back and a request for more information. Earlier in the week I sent an anniversary message to my parents in Kansas via packet radio. They received a call from a local ham with the message less than 18 hours after I sent it. Hams are using ZIP code forwarding in their packet bulletin board programs to accomplish this magic. There is already a Color Computer version of the WORLI bulletin board available on CompuServe's HamNet. I hope to come up with something for OS-9 soon.

Packet radio communications isn't the only radio mode that can use the services of your Color Computer and OS-9. Jerry Murphy, a ham operator in the Cleveland area, uses Wiz to download weather maps from WLO in Atlanta and from CFN in Halifax. He lets Wiz capture the maps and write them to disk overnight. In the morning, he prints up the maps and passes them to ships at sea on the 20 -meter maritime mobile net. Murphy was the net manager of the Hurricane Net for 25 years before retiring from the job last year.

## Shell3 and a Few Tips

Last month we introduced you to Shell+. We've used it for almost two months now and don't know how we got along without it. Now, however, there's more - Shell3 has arrived. You'll find it in a data library on your favorite online SIG.

Kevin Darling and his partners have added $p \times d$ and pwd to the list of features built into Shell. They have also made it
possible for you to take the name of your current data directory and make it part of your prompt. You do this by typing \$ when you change prompts. \# prints the process number, @ prints the current device name, and $\$$ will show the name of your working data directory.

Another important Shell3 enhancement is the fact that the program will accept a command line in which you have already typed the parentheses and quotes. This caused a problem with Shell + when you ran programs like Sculptor that insert these delimiters for you.

During the two months we have used Shell + , we have grown quite fond of the append and overwrite features. For example, you can append a favorite listing to an existing file by typing 1 ist favorite >+ FileWithItAll. Or, if you want to merge a new module into your Shell file, you can do so by typing merge NewMadules >+ NewShellFile. It's a great shortcut!

Here's another! We recently heard about a guy who has set up Multi-Vue with icons for all the great CoCo 3 game programs. His 6 - and 10 -year-old sons now boot up Multi-Vue and run their own games - when they want them. No adult supervision required.

Cray Augsburg forwarded a letter to us recently from Ronald W. Wilson, who was looking for a quick lesson in printing from BASIC09. You'll find the secret in the short procedure shown in Figure 1, Ron.

## More Tips

One of the problems you run into when you start working with large BASIC09 programs like KISSDraw is a shortage of memory in your 64 K process area. The problem is also especially

## procedure DemoPrint

DIM printer:INTEGER

## OPEN \#printer, "/p": WRITE

(* You now have a path open to the printer
(* and can use it at will. For example:
PRINT \#printer, "Now testing a DMP-195 printer!"
CLOSE \#printer
END
Figure 1

## "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.
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TEXTPRO IV is the most Powerful Word Processing System available for the OCO-3, designed for speed, flexability and extensive document processing. It is tt like most of the other word processing programs available for the Color omputer. If you are looking for a simple word processor to write letters or other ort documents, and never expect to use multiple fonts or proportional printing, en most likely you'll be better off with one of the other simple word processors. ut, if you want a powerful word processor with extensive document formatting atures to handle large documents, term papers, manuals, complex formatting oblems and letter writing, then TEXTPRO IV is the answer. It works in a itally different way than most word processing programs. It uses simple 2 laracter abbreviations of words or phrases for commands and formatting formation that you imbed directly in your text. There are over 70 different rmatting commands you can use without ever leaving the text your working on. here are no time comsuming and frustrating menu chases, you are in total introl at all times. You can display the formatted document on the screen before single word is ever printed on your printer. Including margins, headers, footers, age numbers, page breaks, column formatting, justification, and Bold, Italic, nderline, Double Width, Superscript and Subscript characters.
TEXTPRO IV can even support LASER PRINTERS with proportional fonts, ue a good look at this AD? It was done with TEXTPRO IV on an OKIDATA ASERLINE-6 laser printer!!! All of the character sets used on this AD are roportional, all centering, justification, font selection, and text printing was erformed automatically by TEXIPRO IV.

## What you see is what you get!

TEXTPRO IV has 9 Hi-Resolution screen fonts to choose from, with 58 to 212 laracters per line in 225 Resolution, for the best display possible. You can easily latch the width of your printed page to the screen and you can have it tomatically change display widths as you change printer fonts so you can even isplay the "fine print". All of the screen fonts can display, Bold, Italic, Underline, uperscript, Subscript and Double Width characters. When you you want to see hat your printed document will look like, TEXTPRO IV will let you see it on the reen 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 ord processor and then some. The setup commands include: line length, top largin, bottom margin, page length, page numbering on/off, page format on/off, tomatic word fill on/off and justification left, center, right or full. Some of the ertical control features include: Test for a number of lines left on a page, skip to ext page, set page number, page pause, single and multiple line spacing.
TEXTPRO IV features 3 programmable Header lines that can be centered, left right justified and one programmable Footer line. There are 3 commands for ontinious, single and paragraph indenting, Center Text, Center Line and Right astify text with character fill.

## Printer \& Special Commands

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

## Tab Functions

TEXTPRO IV features an elaborate system of tab commands for complete ontrol over column formatting. There are 10 programmable tab stops that can be efined and re-defined at any time. They can be used to: Center over Tab olumn, Right Justify to Tab column, Decimal Align over Tab column, Left astify to Tab column (Normal Tab) and Horizontal Tab. They can also be used ith 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 TEXTPRO 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.
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Coming Soon: CoCo $1 \& 2$ versions of TEXTPRO IV

## 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 remuneration should so state when making submissions.

For the benefit of those who wish more detailed information on making submissions, please send a self-addressed, stamped envelope (SASE) to: Submission Guidelines, the rainsow, The Falsoft Building, P.O. Box 385, Prospect, KY 40059. We will send you comprehensive guidelines.

Please do not submit material currently submitted to another publication.
acute with BBS programs and others that call in a number of subroutines.

In a recent conversation, Kevin Darling and I wondered why neither of us. had thought of the technique that can eliminate most of your problems. It had been right there iut the manual all the time - it's a good thing it wasn't a snake. Even though the subroutines like to stick around, there is a way to get rid of them. Use the command kill to unlink a procedure from your RunB space - or your BASIC09 space. Here's some sample code:

```
RUN GFX2("clear")
KILL "GFX2"
or
sub\$="gfx2"
RUN sub\$
KILL subs
```

Another question that keeps popping up concerns the $C$ compiler and the fact that the authors hard-coded it to look for the library files on a drive named /D1. To solve the problem, patch CC1
and C.PREP with Modpatch, shown in Figure 2.

Also on the C front, Greg Law points out that you must use the new assembler and linker supplied with the Development System when you use the new libraries that come with Multi-Vue. The new libraries are stored in a slightly different format that the old linker doesn't recognize. To use the new assembler and linker, delete c.asm and c.link from your compiler disk, rename rma to c.asm, and rename rlink to $c .1$ ink. Then you can use either the old or new library formats without any trouble.

And while we're handing out tips, Mike Washburn has contributed this one for Home Publisher users trying to use a Gemini 10X with the Epson driver. Mike reports he had luck with the following patch. The Hi-Res command, Esc Z, should be changed to Esc $z$. The procedure script is shown in Figure 3. After you start Home Publisher, set baud rate, no line feeds, and select the Gemini Driver, Thanks, Mike.

```
* MODULE: ccl
* PROBLEM: Hard coded for /D1
* SPECIFIC: Change the /D1 string to /DD
*
modpatch
```

L CC1

C GEE6 3144

V

* MODULE: c.prep
* PROBLEM: Hard coded for /D $g$
* SPECIFIC: Change the $/ D \rho$ string to read /DD instead
* 

modpatch

L C. Prep

C 135D 3144

Figure 2: Modpatch

BUILD epson.p
L prn.EpsRX8ø
C 9049 5A 7A * Z $->$ z
V
<ENTER>

## LOAD /Dx/CMDS/prn.EpsonRX

MODPATCH epson.p
SAVE /Dx/CMDS/prn.Gemini prn.EpsRX8ø
ATTR /Dx/CMDS/prn.Gemini pe e
PUBLISH [opts]
Figure 3

## Listing 1: Dafs Demo



## A Short Listing

We have included a short listing this month to get you thinking again about data structures in BASIC09 (see Listing 1). We define a new data type for a device window and then show you how you can put it out to a path when you want to open a new window. It's a warm-up for a closer look at Mulii-Vue and at some of the techniques you will need to write applications using the window manager, WindInt. Hopefully, we'll be able to translate several of the C data structures introduced in the Multi-Vue manual into BASIC09 data types and show you how you can use them to your advantage.
> "A ballot printed on Page 11 of MOTD gives you a chance to vote for a new slate of officers."

## Another Handy Goldberg Utility

Steve Goldberg, 695 Plainview Road, Bethpage, NY, who sells the fantastic OS-9 utility package Utilipak Plus at approximately $\$ 2$ per utility, is back again this month with a program called Cmdgen. It generates OS-9 modules that execute existing programs - or a series of programs - from a short command line. For example:

> 0S9: cmdgen write ENTER
> $>$ chd/d/ letters ; edit $*$
> ; list * >/p ENTER

The keystrokes above will generate a module called Write. When you want to write and print a letter, you need only type write, followed by the filename you want to use to store the letter. Goldberg suggests that you should use full pathlists when you generate Cmdgen modules, as they may be executed from any directory on your computer. If you forget the commands you put in a Cmdgen module, you can generate a reminder by typing os9: cmadgen filename ENTER.

Enjoy Cmdgen, and we'll join you in June for more OS-9 tips and tricks.

## 

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## Listing 2: Cmdgen


*

* CMDGEN - (c) 1987 by STEPHEN b. GOLDBERG
* Creates os-9 modules which can exacute the indicated
* program or series of programs, with parameter passing.
* A command line is entered at the ' $>1$ prompt. It also
* displays commands contained in the generated modules.
* Use: cmdgen <command.name>
* | $\begin{array}{l}\text { 1fpl } \\ \text { use } \\ \text { ende }\end{array}$ |
| :--- |
* mod 1en, name, prgrm+objct,reent+1, entry, dsiz
* 

modstart rmb 2 start of module
modlen mbl 11 module length (actual)
modname rmb 34 module name
Ident rmb 77 emdgen signature 'DG.
cmdline mmb 153 command line and GRC
maxsize equ --modstart maximum module length
$\begin{array}{lll}\mathrm{rmb} & 2 g g & \text { stack } \\ \mathrm{mmb} & 2 g g & \end{array}$
dsiz
*
fcs /cmdgen/
fcb 1 edition number
fec /(c)1987 S.B.Goldberg/


* beginning of dumay module
**木**
durmy fdb $34765,0,13,4481,0,13958,23941$
$f \mathrm{db} \quad 257,257,257,257,257,257,257,257$
fdb $257,257,257,257,257,257$
fcc /BY CMDGEN/

* transfer cmd. Line to buffer

leas 2gg,u stack to direct page *


## One-Liner Contest Winner . .

You're locked in a high-speed car hurtling through the canyons of doom - can you safely make it through? Use the right and left arrow keys to steer.

## The listing:

$\varnothing$ CLS: $P=234: V=11: F O R W=5 T O 1 S T E P-1$ : FORN=1TOP: $\mathrm{V}=\mathrm{V}+(\operatorname{RND}(3)-2) *(\mathrm{~V}<>1$ )*(V<>(3ø-W))):PRINT@48ø,STRING\$ ( $\mathrm{V}, 128$ ) STRING\$ ( $\mathrm{W}, 32$ ) STRING\$ (31-V $-W, 128): \operatorname{P}=\mathrm{P}-(\operatorname{PEEK}(344)=247)+($ PEE $K(343)=247): \operatorname{IFPEEK}(P+1 \varnothing 24)<>128 T$ HENPRINT@P, "V"; :NEXTN,W: PRINT"YO U WIN!"ELSEPRINT"CRASH!"

Robert M. Dickau Sacramento, CA

(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.)


|  | bre | dumloop no, move another byte |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1eax | <prompt,per command line prompt |
|  | 1 da | \#l standard output path |
|  | 1 dy | \#2 two characters |
|  | bst | write to screen |
|  | clra | standard input path |
|  | leax | cmdline,u command line buffer |
|  | 1dy | \#159 maximum line length |
|  | os 9 | ISreadln get command line |
| enderr | bcs | out exit with error |
|  | cmpy | \#1 any entry? |
|  | beq | noerr no, quit without error |
|  | leay | 3+dumlen,y command line + dummy + CRC |
|  | sty | modlen put length in module header |
|  | leax | modstart,u start of module |
|  | 1 db | \#7 parity counter |
|  | 1 da | ,x+ get byte |
| eorloop | eora | ,x+ exclusive $O R$ with next byte |
|  | decb | done? |
|  | bne | eorloop no, do again |
|  | coma | yes, complement |
|  | sta | ,x save in parity byte |
|  | 1 dx | pointer command name |
|  | leay | modname, u module name buffer |
| nameloop | ldd | , x+ get name characters |
|  | sta | , Y+ put character in module |
|  | cmpb | \#\$2g done? |
|  | bhi | nameloop no, move next character |
|  | ora | \#slaggaggg yes, set ms bit |
|  | sta | -1,y return as last character |
|  | leax | modstart, $u$ address of module |
|  | ldd | modlen module length |


|  | subd | \#3 less CRC bytes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | tfr | d,y length to $Y$ register |
|  | pshs | $u$ save U register |
|  | leau | $d, x$ address of CRC accumulator |
|  | 1dd | \#Sffff initialize |
|  | std | ,u the CRC |
|  | sta | 2,u accumulator |
|  | os9 | f\$cre do count |
|  | bes | out exit with error |
|  | corr | ,u+ complement |
|  | cotil | ,u+ the CRC |
|  | com | , u bytes |
|  | puls | $u$ reitieve U register |
|  | 1 dx | pointer command name |
|  | 1dd | \#\$962f mode and attributes |
|  | os9 | I\$create create module file |
|  | bcs | out exit with error |
|  | leax | modstart, 4 module address |
|  | 1 dy | modlen length of module |
|  | .bsr | write module to disk file |
| noerr | clrb | clear error flag |
| out | 089 | f.Sexit quit |
| *น******************************* |  |  |
| * OUTPUT SUBROUTINE |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| wite | O89 | iSwrite write |
|  | bcs | out exit with error |
|  | res | retura |
| * |  |  |
|  | emod |  |
| 1 en | equ | * |
|  | end |  |

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[^7]:    Fred Scerbo is a specialneeds 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.

[^8]:    THE BOOK - 289 pages of teaching assembly language for the CoCo $1 \& 2$. It's used as a school text and is an intro to Computer Science. It describes the 6809 E instructions, subroutines, interrupts, stacks, programming philosophy, and many examples. Also covered are PIAs, VDG, SAM, kybd, jystk, sound, serial port, and using cassette and disk. $\$ 18.00+\$ 1.50 \mathrm{~s} / \mathrm{h}$.

[^9]:    $\star$ Available on COCO 1, 2, and 3
    $\star$ Includes Documentation
    $\star$ Over 4,500 Satisfied Customers
    $\star$ Back Issues Available From July ' 82 (Over 670 Programs)

[^10]:    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.

[^11]:    Submissions to "Novices Niche" are welcome from everyone. We like to run a variety of short programs that can be typed in at one sitting and are useful, educational and fun. Keep in mind, although the short programs are limited in scope, many novice programmers find it enjoyable and quite educational to improve the software written by others.

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

[^12]:    Name (Pleseo prini)

[^13]:    Clay Howe is a self-taught electronic and computer hobbyist. He has developed several hardware modifications for both the Co Co and radio control sistems. When he can get away from his CoCo, and weather permits, he enjoys flying RC sailplanes.

[^14]:    530 DATA 96, 9С, 81,50,25,13, 86, OD, 日D, A2, 日F , $86,20, C 6,04$, BD, A2, BF
    540 DATA 5A, 26, FA, 6C, 8D, FF, $C E, A 6, B D, F F, C A, B 1,3 C, 25, C F$. C6,06,86

[^15]:    Doug Anderson is an attorney who loves computers, roses and science fiction.

[^16]:    DAYTON ASSOCIATES HWRL , INC.
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[^17]:    Dennis Weide is a communications technician for $A T \& T$ in Albuquerque, New Mexico, where he programs $A T \& T$ and IBM PCs. He enjoys making toys and teaching programming.

[^18]:    Douglas Pokorny attends Glenbard South High School in Glen Ellyn, Illinois, where he is a member of the Glenside CoCo Club. He is the coauthor of BSE, a screen editor distributed by Howard Medical Computers.

[^19]:    Martin H. Goodman, M.D., a physician trained in anesthesiology, is a longtime electronics tinkerer and outspoken commentator - sort of the Howard Cosell of the CoCo world. 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.

[^20]:    "My dear Watson, can Mrs. Watson spare you for a few days?"
    "Of course, Holmes. As a matter of fact, she's at her sister's in Chesterfield."
    "Then there's no time to lose, Watson. I fear the culprit may already be out of our reach!"
    "But, Holmes, do you mean you have already solved the mystery?" I exclaimed.

    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.

