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Cover illustration
by Fred Crawiord

## Foreign Characters

## Editor:

I am a missionary in Quito, Ecuador. During 14 years of service here, the last seven have been enhanced through the use of Color Computers. I brought the first one here in 1982 and it continues to operate to this very day in our Bible Institute. I upgraded it from 16 K to 64 K myself. Ilearned BASIC, assembly language, OS-9 and much more with that old gray machine. It cost an arm and a leg at that time, but it has been worth it.

Since then, I have greatly computerized our work here, using only Color Computers. There is a CoCo system in every major ministry of our church - our boy's home, recording studio, book store and Christian Book distribution. Our maximum configuration is a CoCo 3 with 512 K , a $15-\mathrm{Meg}$ hard drive, OS-9 Level II and CM-8 monitor. It is used to maintain the entire operation and inventory of over 1500 different Christian titles.

Because of the isolation that we live in, even mail can be delayed many months. (I just received the November issue yesterday.) Sometimes mail doesn't even make it, which is very discouraging when one has paid more than double the subscription price just for postage. After living here so long, I consider the U.S. postal system to be one of the wonders of the world. People who complain about it should be sentenced to one year in a third-world country.

The days are gone that I can take the luxury of typing in long and powerful programs. Have all the talented programmers abandoned the CoCo world? Only programmers can make the Color Computer the machine it should be!

There is very little, if any, superior programming for the CoCo 3 . There isn't even a really decent database. Simply porting programs over to the 80 -column screen and speeding them up is an insult to the power built into the CoCo 3 .

I used a modified version of VIP Writer (one that I modified myself) that produces Spanish letters on its graphics screen which correspond with my printer's Spanish characters (Okidata 192). I have not upgraded to the new version of the program because I don't want to take the time to repeat the work of modifying it.

IBM clones, and even the Tandy 600, provide the IBM G2 character set which works on most of our printers. It makes
writing in Spanish so easy. Bill Barden's article on teaching the CoCo 3 the Tandy 1000 character set (which is essentially the same as the IBM G2), was very well done. Thus, a CoCo 3 could produce Spanish documents on a G2 printer and display them simultaneously on the screen. Doing so from basic doesn't interest me though, and what I gather from the new CoCo 3 word processors, there is no indication that any of them make the work of writing in a foreign language any easier. Only software that gives intelligent support for foreign language characters, such as IBM's G2 standard using 8-bit data, will ever become very popular outside the USA. Isn't there any demand for foreign language characters within the U.S. borders? I understand that foreign languages are still being taught in both high school and college. Max-10 looks nice, but it doesn't support G2 characters. Even Tandy printers now support G2!

It is far less important to the majority of buyers in a foreign land, if the program speaks another language (prompts in Spanish) than it is if the program produces foreign language (the final product).

I like the CoCo! It is a cheap computer with great value. What I ask of it does not require any new hardware. I only ask that consideration be made [for foreign characters] while developing programs - especially word processors, databases and spreadsheet programs. It should be as much a part of OS-9, as it is a part of MS-DOS.

Reverend Kepler Nigh
Quito, Ecuador

## The Best Kept Secret . . . Editor:

Just a while ago, I was at a computer store talking to one of the salesmen who sells many different brand names - Atari to Samsung. I mentioned to him that I had a CoCo 3 and was learning OS-9. I asked him if he was familiar with OS-9, and he said, "No."

I told him that it was a UNIX-like operating system. He was stunned. The look on his face was worth many "bytes." He asked me, "Are you serious, UNIX has multitasking capability?"

I told him that OS-9 did, too. He couldn't believe the CoCo could do that. Five minutes later, he was still shaking his head. He just couldn't get over the fact that the CoCo could run an operating system similar to UNIX.

The CoCo 3, unfortunately, is the best kept secret.

Fred Lajoie
Kentville, Nova Scotia

## BACK TALK

## Editor:

With regard to the query by Al Bilinski (of Selkirk, Manitoba) who wanted to run DynaCalc on the CoCo 3: Australian Peripheral Developments can provide a working version of the RS-DOS DynaCalc which will run on the CoCo 3.

Simply forward your original master disk along with $\$ 30$ to the address listed below. The master disk will be returned with a working DynaCalc disk for the CoCo 3 , and instructions for making backups.

John Poxon
Australian Peripheral Developments 94 Chatswood Road
Slacks Creek. 4127
Australia

## HINTS \& TIPS

## Editor:

I have been an avid rainbow reader and CoCo programmer for about six years now. I started out on a 16 K ECB CoCo 2 , quickly upgraded to 64 K , two SSDD drives, CGP115 and DMP-105 printers, Deluxe RS232 Pak, Orchestra-90 synthesizer, etc.

My chief reason for selecting a CoCo, other than the price, was the outstanding graphics capabilities. So, naturally, when the CoCo 3 became available, I had to have one!

I have been especially delighted with several programs and articles in rainbow about replacing HSCREEN character sets with customized fonts, particularly Eric Wolf's Font Master (October '88, Page 41). After hand-entering four or five font sets, I discovered that I could load my old McPaint and Graphicom fonts into memory with an offset of $\& H 749 \mathrm{D}$, then resave them with start, end and exec addresses of \&HF09D, \&HF49C, \&HF09D, respectively. Then they can be loaded directly into memory for HSCREEN use, or by Font Master to be edited.

Some of my old fonts were saved as binary data files, rather than machine language files, i.e., I B 1, instead of 2 B 1. With these, I cheated and used GregEterm to load them one by one, then resave them as machine language programs, which then

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allowed me to offset, load and resave them in a useful format.

I hope this information can be of some use and save others the wear and tear on keyboard and fingertips I was experiencing.

Keep up this outstanding publication.
Mike Hungerford
Escondido, California

## INFO PLEASE

## Editor:

I usually know a good deal when I see one, but . . . six months ago I logged on to the CoCo Master's BBS (whose number was published in rainbow) and made a deal to purchase two double-sided drives (which were advertised on the board) from the SysOp, George Proulx. At my request, I asked him to add a case, power supply and cable, and told him I would pay for the extra parts and labor involved. He agreed. The total cost of this equipment was $\$ 215$. The drives were paid off in November. Now for the problem.

I contacted Mr. Proulx over the BBS, constantly asking him when he would be finished with my drives. He kept telling me they were just about done. Toward the
middle of January, I contacted him again. This time he said they would be shipped to me within the next week. However, that was the last I've heard of him.

Since then he has taken his board down, changed his phone number, and I found out today that he has moved. What am I to do? I worked hard flipping burgers to pay for those drives! Any information on the whereabouts of this bum will be quite helpful and appreciated.

Peter Bott<br>1103 School Street<br>Jim Thorpe, PA 18229

## Diet Management

## Editor:

I own a 64 K CoCo 2 with one disk drive and would like to correspond with other CoCo owners who are diabetic. Anyone who is into programming who would like to assist me in writing a computer program to help manage a diabetic diet can write or call me.

Donald J. Floodeen 611-1/2 2nd Ave. SE, \#1

Aberdeen, SD 57401
605-225-9707

## BUYER BEWARE

## Editor:

I am writing to let you and your readers know of the gross lack of responsibility of one of your advertisers - Diecom Products, Inc. of Milton, Ontario. I am not the only one who has experienced major problems with this company which are as follows:

First of all, in the past, Diecom has advertised software before it was actually available. I called to order Mission Rush' $n$ Assault and was told the game would not be available for two weeks, however, it had been advertised in THE RAINBOW two months prior to my call. Medieval Madness was not available until three months after it was advertised in your magazine.

Secondly, Diecom has been running its business from an answering machine, although the ad states "Personal Service 9-5 E.S.T." On January 10 th I called and left a message regarding software availability, but no one returned my call. I called again on the 21 st and on the second of February, still no returned calls. I decided to order The RAT package, especially after reading your reviewer's comments, and this is where my major problem began.

The RAT, designed for 128 K and 512 K machines did not work with my Tandy 512 K upgrade. So what did I do? I called
. . . silly me. Of course, they still haven't returned any of my calls. I had to go out and buy a new 128 K CoCo 3 just to use the program. However, I still cannot use it to its full potential. A friend of mine experienced the same problem. He called Diecom several times also. We've both given up.

This brings me to my final complaint: I am writing a CoCo 3 adventure using The RAT tocreate the graphics screens, but I ran into a bug in my program where the saving/ loading routine was causing conflicts. This time I wrote to Dave Dies, asking whether a new save/load routine is available for $T$ The RAT. (These are available for Color Max 3 and CoCo Max III.) To this date (March 17), I still have not heard from Diecom.

I own my own business and I know you must return calls and must support what you sell. Otherwise, you won't last. For this reason, I'm surprised Diecom has lasted as long as it has!
J.T. Rawlinson

Toronto, Canada

Diecom Products, Inc. has ceased advertising itsproducts in THE RAINBOW, effective with the November ' 88 issue. We suspect that it is no longer in business.

## More Suds? <br> Editor: <br> I am in charge of maintenance for a commercial laundry, and I was wondering if you or any of your readers know of any software designed for maintenance reporting and scheduling. I have a $\mathrm{CoCo} 3,128 \mathrm{~K}$, one disk drive, and printer. <br> Tom Boysen <br> 1456 Elsie Court <br> Santa Rosa, CA 95401

## REQUEST HOTLINE

## Editor:

A while ago I wrote about hooking up the CoCo to a device on an overhead projector, showing a computer display to an entire class. The HJL monitor adapter has proved to work like a charm. Other adapters work under OS-9 programs in the graphics modes, but HJL does it all. Unfortunately, one solution led to another problem.

The Goldstar monitor sent with the adapter did not function. After plugging and trying all kinds of equipment, the long and short of it was that the CoCo and the Goldstar monitor did not work together. HJL has been very cooperative throughout and is sending another monitor. The HJL monitor adapter is a tight fit on my CoCo but is working well. The problem seems to be a slight incompatibility between the signal from the computer and the monitor. One or the other is a bit fussy about the signal. The reason the equipment works in some configurations was explained to me this way: Some equipment is more "forgiving" and can handle slight differences in signals.

When I was content with my b/w television, monitors were not in the picture. Buying an $\$ 88$ monochrome monitor from Howard Medical changed all that. Would you and your technical staff consider doing some informational work on monitors in the future? I would like to have a more technical base to work from besides plugging and switching equipment.

The main reason for switching is to avoid interference. The clarity of the color display is nice, but the majority of what I do is word processing or programming, for which a monochrome display is fine. My activities in the classroom include Logo, beginning programming and keyboarding. The CoCo, via the PC Viewer is making its way more into math classes. Teachers are missing out on a low-cost alternative if they don't give the CoCo a chance. One improvement I am waiting for is a way to attach the disk drive cable permanently to the computer. Most of my trouble-shooting involves unplugging/plugging in the disk drive controller. The disk drive connection

[^0]Unparalleled Power packed in this $100 \%$ ML Word Processor written from scratch for the CoCo 3! No other word processor offers such a wide array of features that are easy to learn \& use.

## DISPLAY \& SPEED



Word Power 3.2 runs at double-clock speed and uses the true 80 -column display with lowercase instead of the graphics screen. The result is lightning fast screen reformatting and added speed! All prompts are displayed in plain English in neat colored windows. The current column number, line number, page number, percentage of free memory is displayed at all times. Even the page break is displayed so you know where one page ends and the other begins. The Setup program allows you to change fore/background colors as well as (in) visible carriage returns. Word Power 3.2 can be used with RGB/Composite/Monochrome monitors as well as TV.

## MAXIMUM MEMORY

Word Power 3.2 gives you over 72 K on 128 K and over 450K on 512 K CoCo 3 for Text Storage - more memory than any other CoCo word-processor. Period.

## EFFORTLESS EDITING

Word Power 3.2 has one of the most powerful and user-friendly full-screen editor with word-wrap. All you do is type. Word Power takes care of the text arrangement. The unique Auto-Save feature saves text to disk at regular intervals for peace of mind.

Insert/Overstrike Mode (Cursor Style Changes to indicate mode);OOPS Recall during delete;Type-ahead Buffer for fast typers; Key-Repeat (adjustable); KeyClick; 4-way cursor and scrolling; Cursor to beginning/end of text, beginning/end of line, top/bottom of screen, next/previous word; Page up/down; Delete character, previous/next word, to beginning/end of line, complete line, text before/after cursor; Locate/Replace with Wild-Card Search with auto/manual replace; Block Mark, Unmark, Copy, Move \& Delete; Line Positioning (Center/Right Justified); Set/Reset 120 programmable tab stops; Word-Count; Define Top/Bottom/Left/Right margins \& page length. You can also highlight text (underline-with on-screen underlining, bold, italics, superscripts, etc.). Word Power even has a HELP screen which an be accessed any time during edit.

## SPLIT-SCREEN EDITING

Splits the screen in half so you can view one portion of your text while you edit another. You'll love it!

## MAIL-MERGE

Ever try mailing out the same letter to 50 different people? Could be quite a chore. Not with Word Power 3.2! Using this feature, you can type a letter, follow it with a list of addresses and have Word Power print out personalized letters. It's that easy!

## CALCULATOR

Pop-up a 4-function calculator while you edit! Great for tables!

## SAVING/LOADING TEXT

Word Power 3.2 creates ASCII format files which are compatible with almost all terminal/spell-checking \& other word-processing programs. Allows you to Display Free Space, Load, Save, Append \& Kill files. The ARE YOU SURE? prompt prevents accidental overwriting \& deletion. You can select files by simply cursoring through the disk directory. Supports double-sided drives \& step-rates.

## PRINTING

Word Power 3.2 drives almost any printer (DMP, EPSON, GEMINI, OKIDATA, etc). Allows options such as baud rates, line spacing, page/print pause, partial print, page numbering/placement, linefeeds, multi-line headers/footers, right justification \& number of copies. The values of these parameters \& margins can be changed anytime in the text by embedding Printer Option Codes. The WHAT YOU SEE IS WHAT YOU GET feature allows you to preview the text on the screen as it will appear in print. You can view margins, page breaks, justification \& more.

## PRINT SPOOLER

Why buy a hardware Print Spooler? Word Power 3.2 has a builtin Spooler which allows you to simultaneously edit one document \& print another.

## TWO-COLUMN PRINTING

This unique feature allows you to print all or portion of your text in two columns! Create professional documents without hours of aligning text.

## SPELLING CHECKER



Word Power 3.2 comes with spelling checker/dictionary which finds \& corrects mistakes in your text. You can add words to /delete words from dictionary.

## PUNCTUATION CHECKER

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

## DOCUMENTATION

Word Power 3.2 comes with a well-written instruction manual \& reference card which makes writing with Word Power a piece of cake! Word Power 3.2 comes on an UNPROTECTED disk and is compatible with RSDOS. Only $\$ 79.95$

is a definite weak link in a classroom with a lot of users.

I'd also like to know the best way to get a better electronics background in order to eventually use the CoCo with robotics in the classroom.

Michael Franich Lakeridge Jr. High School

5909 Myers Road
Sumner, WA 98390
Thanks for the suggestion! Some hackers have made a short ( 1 to 2 inch) ribbon cable to go between the cartridge port and disk controller. Once installed, they can put the controller right in the CoCo's case to keep it safe and out of the way.

## Mistaken Identity

## Editor:

We'd like to ask your help in straightening out a potentially damaging case of mistaken identity.

On March 27, the Wall Street Journal carried a story about abuses of 900 -number information services by unscrupulous information services operators. One such operator was identified, in bold type, as Delphi Corporation.

The company, of course, has nothing to do with us [DELPHI - General Videotex Corporation]. However, we have been getting telephone calls, mail messages and other feedback that indicates that there is considerable confusion in the minds of the public about the issue.

We have been in contact with The Journal. We suspect, however, that the confusion is spreading rapidly beyond readers of the Wall Street Journal to computer users in general.

If you have the editorial space available, where you could mention the fact that our DELPHI has nothing to do with this Delphi Corporation of New York, it would be greatly appreciated.

Thank you for your help.
Wes Kussmaul
DELPHI Chairman
Cambridge, Massachusetts

## OS-9bow?

## Editor:

I have been a subscriber to the rainbow, off and on, since I bought my first CoCo in 1984. In the beginning I was thrilled with each issue. I spent hours typing programs into my computer, saving them to disk, running and debugging them, etc. Once in a while, I'd find a game that I liked, wear it out, learn how to win it every time, and then move on to my next favorite.

When I finally got fed up with typing

BASIC programs, I stárted typing in the ML listings with the little BAsic ML loader from your pages, then with an assembler. I got frustrated soon because somehow I couldn't get the ML programs to run. I decided that ML wasn't my cup of tea and moved on to the greener grass of OS-9.

When I got OS-9 (Level II) I was continually told to refer to such-and-such a page in the red manual (Level I type), because everyone assumed that I had Level I first. Well, I didn't, and I still don't. Dale Puckett's column seems, at first glance, to be informative, but there are many times when I find references to Level I processes that aren't included in Level II, which makes much of the information contained therein to be of no real value to me.

My point is that I'd like to have the kind of excitement under OS-9 that I found with basic programs in the beginning. What I find in the rainbow, though, is 90 percent BASIC, 9 percent other and 1 percent OS-9. While my figures are, admittedly, bogus and exaggerated, you get the drift. How about an annual OS-9 issue to augment the annual Beginner's/Communication, etc., issues? If that's not possible, how about a subsidiary publication for OS-9 addicts? Call it OS-9bow or something, but cram it full of beginning, intermediate and advanced OS-9 projects. Teach us how to write processes, use the system, modify it for our own needs, grow into it, and even generate other programs for the OS-9 community.

William A. Smith
Charleston, South Carolina
See Lonnie Falk's "PRINT\#-2," column on Page 10 of the May' 89 issue for an explanation on why it would not be feasible to print a strictly OS-9 magazine.

As more OS-9 users become comfortable with using the operating system, we will receive more submissions on OS-9, and therefore, will have more information available to share with the CoCo community.

Attention OS-9 users and programmers: If you have experience using the OS-9 operating system, we desparately want your submissions!

## KUDOS

## Editor:

I have been an avid reader of rainbow since December 1985. It was your magazine that convinced me to purchase a Color Computer. Thanks for making a kids' toy into a computer that is more than just kid's stuff. I am writing because of the bold new direction your magazine is taking. In both your March and April issues, you have taken an area of interest to the CoCo com-
munity and done an in-depth comparative article on it: It was hard drives in March and word processors in April. This is the kind of information available in the MS-DOS community but has been scarce in the realm of the Color Computer.

Most readers do not have the resources to compare products themselves. Some are lucky enough to have access to the Rainbowfests or to computer clubs where they can see the equipment or software run, but most of us are not that fortunate. I applaud your fine efforts in this area.

Keep up the good work. I can't wait to see an article on spreadsheets.

> Jim \& Lin Schulze
> Tell City, Indiana

## The Write Stuff

## Editor:

Kudos to Dale Rickert and Simply Better Software's word processor, Simply Better. Kudos also to Cray Augsburg for his fine review, which led me to purchase the program.

Not only did I get immediate service from SBS, I got a long, informative conversation with Mr. Rickert, a personal touch that gave me confidence to buy from a new company!

I have tried close to a dozen CoCo word processors, and this one beats them all. It has features (like sorting and index and table of contents production) that I had only thought possible on programs costing 10 to 20 times more! Mr. Rickert has come down firmly on the side of reasonably priced, yet powerful software. At $\$ 29.95$ there should be no reason at all for this product to ever show up on the "pirating networks."

Let's see more software of this kind and more of those comparative and highly informative articles, such as THE RAINBOW has run on hard drives and word processors.

Alan A. Klein
(subscriber since 1981)
Highland, West Virginia
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 your complete name and address.

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MAILLIST PRO The ultimate mailing list program．Allows you to add， edit，view，delete，change，sort （by zipcode or name）\＆print labels．Its indispensible！！Disk $\$ 19.95$（CoCo 1，2，3）

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Allows you to save scores under individual／teams，edit， delete \＆compare scores．A must for anyone who wants to keep track of bowling perfor－ mance．Dsk $\$ 19.95$（CoCo $1,2,3$ ）

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Utilize a directory window to selectively sort，move，rename \＆kill files．Lightning fast Disk i／o for format，copy，backup \＆ much more．This will become your MOST USED program． CoCo 1，2，3．New Low Price！ $\$ 24.95$ \＄16．95

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Generate Monthly calendars on your printer for any year in the 20th century．Disk Only $\$ 19.95$ ．CoCo 1，2，3．

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An enjoyable Hands－on Guide to OS9 LII．Includes step－by－ step tutorials，articles．Free disk includes examples \＆ utilities．Req．512K，OS9 Level II， 2 drives \＆monitor． Book＋Disk \＄32．99

## The Goldberg Utilities

Turbocharge your OS9 system． Allows you to find lost files， copy multiple files，sort lists， base conversion \＆much more． Disk only $\$ 24.95$

## The Zapper

Patch Disk Errors，Disk $\$ 19.95$

## Disk Manager Tree

Change／create／delete direc－ tories fast．Rq 512 K LII $\$ 29.95$

## Level II Tools

Wildcards，tree \＆windowing commands \＆ 22 more utilities． Disk Only \＄24．95

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Complete LII Windowing， Terminal，Auto Dial，macros， file transfer，capture，timer， chat，etc．Req． 512 K OS9 Level II \＆RS232 Pack．\＄34．95

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Create your own pull－down menus．Rq 512K，OS9 Level 2 \＆Multi－Vue $\$ 19.95$

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RAM resident software which provides note－pad with cal－ culator，calendar／alarm， phone book with auto－dial． Req 512K \＆OS9 Level II． Only $\$ 29.95$

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Transfer files to \＆from MSDOS／OS9／RSDOS／Flex． Req OS9（LII for Multivue ver－ sion）， 2 drives，SDISK SDISK3．Standard Version． $\$ 44.95$ ．Multivue Version： $\$ 54.95$

MICROCOM SOFTWARE， 2900 Monroe Ave，Rochester，NY 14618

## Xword

Best OS9 Word Processor with true character oriented editing \＆more．\＄69．95

XMerge
Mail Merge for Xword．$\$ 24.95$ XSpell
Spelling checker with 40000 words．\＄39．95

## XEd

OS9 Full Screen Editor．\＄39．95 XDis
OS9 Disassembler．$\$ 34.95$

## XTerm

Communications pro w／Up／
Download，xmodem，serial／ RS232 Pack Support．$\$ 49.95$ Xdir \＆XCal
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## OS9 Level II Ramdisk

 Disk only $\$ 29.95$
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Use wildcards with OS9 \＆re－ arrange directory tree．$\$ 19.95$

EZGen Version 1.04
Powerful OS9 bootfile editor． Change names，add／delete modules，patch bytes，etc． \＄19．95

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Format／Transfer files to／from MSDOS \＆CoCo．Level 1 or 2．Requires $\operatorname{SDISK}(3) . \$ 44.95$ SDISK 3
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Terminal Package with 300－ 19200 baud rates／windowing． Req． $512 \mathrm{~K} /$ RS 232 Pack．$\$ 49.95$

## DYNASTAR

Word Processor with Macros， terminals／windows，mail－ merge \＆more．Only $\$ 99.95$

DYNASPELL
Disk Only $\$ 79.95$
Both Dynastar \＆DynaSpell：
\＄124．95



# ... Something Akin to a Miracle 

Iwent to the roadshow version of the Broadway play Beehive, appearing here in Louisville a few weeks ago. Following the show, I got into a discussion with some of those who attended with me about how it was unfair to try to capsulize a decade into a neat little package.

Beehive is in effect a history of the 1960s, with an emphasis on the female singers of the decade. Since events in history obviously cannot be isolated from each other, the show included several references to historical events of that time.

I was somewhat disappointed by the play, contending that a decade is too long to survey in one fell swoop. Too much happens during that period of time.

Later I started thinking about computing and time. And here in the last year of the 1980 s, I wonder whether we really consider what an amazing achievement Tandy Corporation brought about with its introduction of the Color Computer almost a decade ago.

First of all, the CoCo is the only computer to stand the test of a decade. While it is arguable that CoCo 3 is a different machine from the CoCo 1 or 2 , I do not believe they are essentially different. In fact, the earliest programs that ran on the original CoCo have no trouble whatsoever running on the CoCo 3 .

This is quite different from saying, for instance, that there is an Apple computer today just as there was then. Similarly, there was a Commodore (Pet) then; there is a Commodore computer now. Any resemblance between the versions, other than the name, is purely imagination.

Second, with its introduction and successive upgrading of the CoCo ,

## Programmer's Delight!

Pokes, Peeks and Execs are your guides into the jungle of computer programming. These commands give you the power of Machine Language without leaving the security of BASIC. Each book is a collection of "inside" information, with explanations and examples to help you immediately put it to use. Everyone from the novice to the professional will find these handy books a
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ALL 3 BOOKS for $\$ 39.95$

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200 additional Pokes,Peeks and Execs (500 Pokes Peeks 'N Execs is a prerequisite) *ROMPAK transfer to disk
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* Graphics Dump (for DMP printers) /Text Screen Dump

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## UNRAVELLED SERIES

An invaluable aid for Basic and Machine Language programmers, these books provide a complete disassembly and annotated listing of the BASIC/ECB and Disk ROMs. These listings give complete, uninterupted memory maps of the four ROMs. Gain complete control over all versions of the color coniputer.

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## COCO LIBRARY

CoCo 3 Service Manual: $\$ 39.95$
CoCo 2 Service Manual: $\$ 29.95$
Start OS9 Book + Disk: $\$ 32.99$
Inside OS9 Level II: \$39.95 \$19.95
Rainbow Guide To OS9 Level II: $\$ 19.95$
Rainbow Guide To OS9 II (disk): $\$ 19,95$
Complete Guide To OS9 (Level 1): $\$ 19.95$
Complete Guide To OS9 (2 Disk): $\$ 29.95$
CoCo 3 Secrets Revealed: $\$ 19.95 \$ 16.95$
Basic Programming Tricks: \$12.95
Assembly Language Programming(tepco): \$18
Addendum For $\mathrm{CoCo3}$ (tepro): $\$ 12$
Color Computer Disk Manual (with ref card): \$29.95

Warrior King (CoCo 3): \$29.95
In Quest of the Star Lord(CoCo3): \$34.95 Hint Sheet: $\$ 3.95$
Hall of the King 1,2,3: \$29.95 ea Trilogy: $\$ 74.95$ Pyramix (Cubix for CoCo 3): \$24.95
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Tandy brought computing into more homes and to more people than anyone ever has before.

Now I know that is a strong statement to make, but I think it is true even though I cannot prove it - as you know, Tandy is not in the habit of releasing sales figures.

I can say it because I know of several years when Tandy sold out "to the bare walls." If you consider the number of its domestic stores alone and figure what an average inventory must be, you come up with a startling amount of computers sold.

Add to that the fact that the CoCo has never been an expensive computer. Yes, if you "fully equip" a unit, you end up with a cost comparable to an MS-DOS machine. But consider, you do not have to fully equip it to make it run - and run well.

The rest of the computer world is talking about 80486 processors; Steve Jobs’ "NExT" computer, which costs $\$ 10,000$; "diskless workstations" priced at only a couple thousand bucks; and good old OS2, the "operating system of the future" (when Presentation Manager is finished, if ever). But every day, here at Rainbow we
". . I wonder whether we really consider what an amazing achievement Tandy Corporation brought about with its introduction of the Color Computer almost a decade ago."
have people taking the CoCo to new heights and actually hundreds of people every month being added to our ranks.

Every once in a while, I receive letters from people asking me where they can buy Lotus 1-2-3 or some other well-known MS-DOS program for their Color Computers. I reply that they cannot, but they can buy an excellent spreadsheet for the CoCo, any of a number of outstanding word processors and fine desktop publishing programs, and so on.

If you have the bucks, you can get an excellent hard-disk setup for your CoCo. But wait. It isn't essential to have a hard disk to run anything, really. In counterpoint to that, try running WordPerfect 5.0 in your average Tandy PC or compatible on a pair of floppy disks.

I believe, as I told my friends the night I saw Beehive, that a decade is too long to sum up in a few hours. But I can sum up the CoCo in one sentence: Considering the technology available at the time of its design, the CoCo is something akin to a miracle.

- Lonnie Falk

Model 101
Serial to Parallel Printer Interface
$\star$ Works with any coco
¿ Compatible with "Centronics" Parallel Input Printers
$\star$ Just tum the knob to select any one of 6 baud rates $300-9600$
$\star$ Comes complete with cables to connect to your printer
and computer
$\star$ Can be powered by most printers


## Model 104 Deluxe Interface with "Modem Switch"

$\star$ Same Features as 101 Plus
$\star$ Built in Serial Port for your Modem or other serial device
$\star$ Switch between Serial Output and Parallel Output

* Comes with cables to connect to your computer and printer
$\star$ Can be powered by most printers


## Model 105 Serial Switch

$\star$ Connects to your COCO to give you 2 switch selectable Serial Ports
$\star$ Comes with a 3 foot cable to connect to your computer
$\star$ Now you can connect your Printer (or printer interface) and your Modem (or other serial device) to your COCO and flip the switch to use either device

* Does not require power



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$\star$ Now Version 2.1 prints 7 lines of information on Cassette labels

* Comes on Tape with instructions to transfer to disk
$\star$ Menu driven, very easy to use
* Save and Load Labels from Tape and Disk
$\star$ Uses the features of your printer to print standard, expanded, and condensed characters
* Automatically Centers Each Line of Text
$\star$ Allows editing of label before printing
$\star$ Program comes with 24 labels to get you started
$\star$ 16KECB required


## Some of the Printers

## That Can -

Supply power for the 101 and 104 are Radio Shack, Star,
Okidata, Brother, Juki, and Smith Corona.

## Some of the Printers

That Cannot -
Supply power for the interfaces are Epson, Seikosha,
Panasonic, Silver Reed and
NEC. If your printer cannot supply power to the interface you can order your interface with the "P" option or you can supply your own AC adapter. We recommend the Radio Shack 273-1431 AC adapter with a 274-328 connector adapter.

## Write or call for more

information or for technical assistance.

## Ordering Info

$\star$ Free Shipping in the U.S.A. (except AK and HI) on all orders over $\$ 50$
$\star$ On orders under $\$ 50$ please add $\$ 2.50$ for shipping and handling
$\star$ On orders outside the U.S.A. please write or call for shipping charges

Price List

| Model 101 |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| Model 101P | 35.95 |
| Model 104 | 41.95 |
| Model 104P | 44.95 |
| Model 105 | 51.95 |
| Cassette Label Program | 14.95 |
| Pin Feed Cassette Labels: |  |
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| Colors (specify) | 3.95 |
| Red-Blue-Yellow-Tan | $3.60 / C$ |
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## 512K BASIC

(For 128 K \& 512K Computers)
From the authors of Word Power 3.2, the best-selling Word Processor for $\mathrm{CoCo3}$, comes a revolutionary programming tool!

Do you have a 128 K or 512 K CoCo 3 ? Are you being told that you could only use 22K from Basic?? Don't believe it!!

Lets face it. You bought your CoCo 3 so you could get better graphics, more speed and more MEMORY. Unfortunately as it comes, the CoCo 3 only allows you to use 22 K for Basic Programs. A big disappointment for Basic Programmers.

Introducing the revolutionary 512 K Basic. It gives you up to 80 K Basic program/variable space ( 64 K for Basic Program/16K for variables) on a 128 K CoCo and over 400 K (384K Basic Program Space \& 16K Variable Space) on a 512 K CoCo! There are no new commands to remember and approximately $90-95 \%$ of the existing Basic Software will run without any modifications. 512 K Basic is completely transparent to the user. You won't even know its there until you realize that you were able to type in a massive Basic program without the dreaded ?OM Error. And 512K

Basic will even run at double clock-speed and automatically slow down for printer and disk operations.

Step up to $\mathbf{5 1 2 K}$ Basic. It's the tool you need to tap the full potential of your CoCo 3.512 K Basic Requires a 128 K or 512 K CoCo 3 with a disk drive. OS9 is NOT required. Only $\$ 39.95$

## 512K Upgrades for CoCo 3.

(Only $\$ 139$ with purchase of 512 K Basic) Fully assembled, tested and ready to be shipped now. Comes with $\$ 100$ worth of 512 K Software:

- 512K Backup Lightning - 512K Print Spoole - 512K Memory Test • 512K Ramdisk - OS9 Level II Ramdisk. No soldering. Comes with all instruction manuals. 90 day warranty. New Low Price. Only $\$ 1594$ OK Upgrade Board: \$39.95


## KEYBOARDS , ETC.

KEYBOARD EXTENSION CABLE: Move your keyboard away from the computer \& type with ease. Use your existing keyboard with this cable or leave your present keyboard intact and use a second keyboard.

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Cable with CoCo 2 Keyboard: $\$ 49.95$
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CoCo 2 Keyboard: $\$ 19.95$

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Surge Supresser Strip w/ 6 outlets:
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64K Upgrade for CoCoI 's, CoCo II's with Cat \#26-3026/27, 26-3134, 26-3136: \$29.95
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(Free 64 K Software incl. with 64 K Upgr.)

## 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 ONDISK 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 ORIG IN 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, \&H3F00:I=\&H3F日0
> 20 PRINT "ADDRESS: ";HEXS (I);
> 30 INPUT "日YTE";日\$
> 40 POKE I, VAL ("\&H"+E\$)
> 50 I $I+1: G D T O 20$

This program assumes you have a 16 K CoCo．If you have 32 K ，change the $\& \mathrm{H} 3 \mathrm{FOD}$ in Line 10 to $\% \mathrm{H}$ フFDO and change the value of I to $: \mathrm{H}>F 80$ ．

## OS－9 and RAINBOW ON DISK

The OS－9 side of RAINBOW ON DISK contains two directories：CMDS and SOURCE．It also contains a file， read．me．first，which explains the division of the two directories．The CMDS directory contains executa－ ble programs and the SDURCE directory contains the 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 capy 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 chd／d1 and press ENTER．
3）List the read．me．First file to the screen by typing list read．me．first and pressing ENTER．
4）Entering dir will give you a directory of the OS－9 side of RAINBOW ON DISK．To see what programs are in the CMDS directory，enter dir cmds．Follow a similar method to see what source files are in the SOURCE directory．
5）When you find a program you want to use，copy it to the CMDS directory on your system disk with one of the following commands：

One－drive system：copy／do／cmds／filename／do／ cmds／filename－s
The system will prompt you to alternately place the source disk（RAINBOW ON DISK）or the destination disk（system disk）in Drive 0.
Two－drive system：copy／dl／cmds／filename／do／ 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 to you that any product that carries the Seal has actually been seen by us，that it does，indeed，exist and that we have a sample copy here at THE RAINBOW．

Manufacturers of products－hardware，software and firmware－are encouraged by us to submit their prod－ ucts to THE RAINBOW for certification．
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 Check PLUS counts the number and values of characters you type in．You can then compare the number you get to those printed in THE RAINBOW． On longer programs，some benchmark lines are given． When you reach the end of one of those lines with your typing，simply check to see if the numbers match．

To use Rainbow Check PLUS，type in the program and save it for later use，then type in the command RUN and press ENTER．Once the program has run，type NEW and press ENTER to remove it from the area where the program you＇re typing in will go．
Now，while keying in a listing from THE RAINBOW， whenever you press the down arrow key，your CoCo gives the check sum based on the length and content of the program in memory．This is to check against the numbers printed in THE RAINBOW．If your number is different，check the listing carefully to be sure you typed in the correct BASIC program code．For more details on this helpful utility，refer to H ．Allen Curtis＇article on Page 21 of the February 1984 RaINBOW．
Since Rainbow Chock PLUS counts spaces and punctuation，be sure to type in the listing exactly the way it＇s given in the magazine．

10 CLS： $\mathrm{X}=256 * \operatorname{PEEK}(35)+178$
20 CLEAR 25，X－1
$30 x=256$＊PEEK（35）+17 日
40 FOR $Z=X$ TO $X+77$
50 READ $Y: W=W+Y: P R I N T Z, Y ; W$
GO POKE Z，Y：NEXT
70 IFW＝7985THENB0ELSEPRINT

## ＂DATA ERROR＂：STDP

Q0 EXEC $X$ ：END
90 DATA 182，1，106，167，140，60， 134
100 DATA $126,183,1,105,190,1,107$ 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 $39,12,171,120,171,128$ 150 DATA 230，132，3日，250，4日，1， 32 160 DATA $240,183,2,222,48,140,14$ 170 DATA $159,166,166,132,29,254$ 180 DATA 189，173，198，53，22，126， 0 190 DATA 0，135，255，134，40， 55 200 DATA 51，52，41， 0

## MULTIPAKS

Adds 4 more expansion slots to your CoCo. Useful for RS232/Speech Packs, Hard Drive Interfaces \& much more.

CoCo 2 Multipak (26-3124) : Only $\$ 89$
CoCo 3 PAL Upgrade for above Multipak: Only $\$ 19.95$

Add $\$ 5.00$ S\&H. Please note that we have limited quantities of these Multipals.

MPI Locking Plate (Spec Cat \#): \$8

## COCO REPAIR SERVICE

Something wrong with your CoCo or your Multipak? We can help. We can repair your equipment at a very reasonable cost in the shortest possible time. Call 716-3830026 for service information.

## Other Products

DS69B Digitizer(with CSEE software): $\$ 149.95$
Gravis Advanced Joystick: $\$ 59.95$ ea
Magnavox BM7622 Amber Monitor \& Cable:\$99

# MAGNAVOX 8CM515 RGB MONITOR 

Razor-sharp picture quality for your CoCo ! Has $14^{4}$ screen, Analog TTL RGB, Composite Inputs for CoCo $2 / 3$, Speaker, tiltstand \& 2 year warranty! Only $\$ 265$ (add $\$ 12$ S\&H/\$40 in Canada)
Magnavox RGB Cable for CoCo 3 and Composite Video / Audio Cable Set with purchase of monitor: $\$ 19.95$

## DISK DRIVES for CoCo 2 \& 3

There are a lot of dealers selling disk drives for the CoCo. Why buy from us? First, all our drives are Brand New and made by Fujitsu. They are sleek, quiet and have a reputation of superb reliability. Second, our Drive 0 systems come with the acclaimed DISTO Controller - with gold-plated contacts. Third, our Drive 0 systems come with the official 200 page Radio Shack Disk Manual. Fourth, you get $\$ 60$ worth of our utility software (Disk Util 2.1A \& Super Tape/Disk Transfer) \& our DISKMAX software which allows you to acess BOTH sides of our drives. Our drive systems are head \& shoulders above the rest.

Drive 0 (With Disto Controller, Case, Power Supply, 1 Drive Cable, Manual, Software): $\$ 209$
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2 Drive System (With Disto Controller, Case, Power Supply, 2 Drive Cable, Manual \& Software): \$309
1 Drive Cable: $\$ 16.95 \quad 2$ Drive Cable: $\$ 22.95$. 4 Drive Cable: 34.95
FD501 Upgrade Kit: \$109 (Includes Bare Drive, 2 drive Cable \& Instructions) FD502 Upgrade Kit: Call 716-383-8830 for pricing \& availability.

## HARD DRIVE SYSTEMS/ INTERFACES

Complete w/ Seagate Hard Drive, Hard Drive Controller, B\&B Interface, Cables, Case, Power Supply, Software (HYPER IO) \& Instruction manuals. Assembled/tested/formatted. Just Plug'N'Run. This is the best hard drive deal for the CoCo.

Seagate 20 Meg System: $\$ 509$
Seagate 30 Meg System: $\$ 539$
CoCo XT: Use $25-120 \mathrm{Meg}$ Drives with your CoCo. Only $\$ 69.95$ w/ Real Time Clock: $\$ 99.95$ CoCoXT ROM: Boots OS9 from hard/floppy. $\$ 19.95$ HYPERIO: Allows Hard Drive Use with RSDOS. Only \$29.95
HYPER III: Adds RAMDISK \& Spooler to HyperiO \$12.95
HYPERIO: Disto Version.If you have the Disto Hard Drive Interface, this program will allow you to use your Hard Drive from RSDOS!! Only $\$ 29.95$

## PRINTERS

## All Printer Systems include 1000 FREE sheets of paper!

NX1000 Rainbow System: NX1000 Color Printer w/144 CPS draft e Friction/Tractor Feed - Epson/IBM Compatible - Paper Parking e 1 Year Warranty, Only $\$ 289$

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- High speed draft printing - 1 Year Warranty: $\$ 399$


## DISTO PRODUCTS ...

Disto Mini Controller: \$74.95
Disto Super Controller: $\$ 99.95$
Disto Super Controller II: \$129.95

- Mini Eprom Programmer Add on: \$54,95
- Hard Disk Inter.:\$39.95 w/RS232: \$69.95
- RT Clock \& Parallel Interface: \$34.95
- MEB Adapter Add On: \$34.95

MULTI-BOARD ADAPTER: Printer Port, RT Clock \& true RS-232 Serial Port. \$74.95 RS232 SUPER PACK: True RS-232 Port for your CoCo. Compatible with Tandye Deluxe RS232 Pack. Includes DB25 Cable. Requires Multipak. Only \$54.95
4-in-1 Board: Its here! SCall


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To Order: All orders $\$ 50$ \& above (except Printers, Monitors, Drives, Computers) shipped by UPS 2nd Day Air in the Continental US. We accept Visa, MC, Amex, Discover, Check \& MO. Please add \$3.00 for S\&H (Drives/Printers add \$10 S\&H); COD accepted within Continental US for books \& software under $\$ 100$ ( $\$ 5$ extra COD Charge); foreign add $10 \%$ S\&H (min $\$ 5)$. NYS Residents add sales tax. Our Ausiralian Agent: Aust. Peripheral Development Ph:07-208-7820.
Credit Card Toll Free Order line 1-800-654-5244 (9am-8pm 7 days/week) Order Status, Info, Technical Support ( $4-8 \mathrm{pm}$ ): ( 716 ) 383 -8830; Fax (716) 383-0026


# A new domino theory - put it on a CoCo and it will be faster, more fun and much more colorful 

# Electro Dominoes 

## By Jeff Steidl



Have you ever spent hours setting up dominoes, only to accidentally knock them down and have to start all over? Then, when you finally finish, you only get to watch them fall once. Maybe you don't have as many different colored dominoes as you would like, so watching them fall isn't too exciting.

Electro-Dominoes solves these problems and comes in the form of a very compact and powerful basic program. After running the program, there is a pause before the main workscreen appears. Here,

Jeff Steidl spends much of his time writing BASIC and assembly language programs as well as designing computer systems and languages. He has eight years of programming experience, ranging from MC-10 to VAX. Jeff's other interests include mathematics, music and electronics.
you can select an arrow or color with the joystick, placing the dominoes wherever you want. The color represents that on the sides of the dominoes, so when the domino falls, it turns that color. The arrow shows which direction the domino will fall each domino can have up to two arrows in it. This allows as many as 16 paths of falling dominoes. To get rid of an arrow already on the screen, select the same direction arrow and delete it with the joystick.

After all of the dominoes are set up, you can knock them down. (Don't run out and get everyone to see it now, wait until you have debugged your setup.) Move the cursor over the domino you want to knock down and press H . Then enter a number ( 0 to 15) for the top color of the dominoes. The computer draws your dominoes as seen from above, and beeps. You can now press the up-arrow to start the reaction.

On the first run there is a good chance of having a bug in the works. Most often, it
involves a group of dominoes that don't fall. This is caused by forgetting an arrow or pointing one to the wrong place. Another problem is the endless loop. This is caused by a group of arrows in which the last points to the first. To get out of an endless loop, do exactly what you do in BASIC; press BREAK.

The last error is more subtle. When two arrows point to the same domino, the computer not only remembers the domino (and all the ones that it knocks down) falling once, but twice. This slows down the program some so, if you suspect it, double-check the workscreen. After watching the dominoes fall, press H or R to return to the workscreen.

If you break out of the program to do the impossible, end an endless loop, or just to do a directory, you can get back into the program by typing GOTO 1. The workscreen, as well as your domino setup is restored. To save a setup, press $S$ and enter

# 3 Fabulous Bargains! 

These specials will be withdrawn without notice. Don't miss them!


Max-10: the Rolls-Royce of word processors. The only one with true graphic capability and dozens of type styles. Using your dot matrix printer you get from tiny footnotes ( 6 point) to big titles ( 24 point).

The Rainbow review ( $1 / 89$ ) said: "An incredible job of providing power, flexibility and speed in a program that is as easy to use as it is to pronounce! ... Max-10 takes a back seat to none, and is beyond comparison with most." Max-10, the only word processor with "What You See is What You Get". A word processor you will love at first sight.


The Famous Graphics Creator

$$
{ }^{5} 49^{95}
$$

## Save $\$ 70$ <br> BOTH

CoCo Max III and Max-10 for only
$\$ 79^{95}$

## About Max-10

What the CoCo Community needs is a word processor that's rock solid, blindingly fast. feels like a Macintosh, makes all the others look boring, and does not cost $\$ 80$
Max-10 is just that and more. It allows on screen mixing of graphics and text, large headlines, multiple columns and full page preview (with graphics).
We swear that Max- 10 will add excitement to your word processing, and that's no small task!
PRINTERS SUPPORTED: EPSON FX,MX,RX,LX AND COMPATIBLES: DMP 105.106.110.130: CGP220 (B\&W): OKI 182.92.192: STAR NX-10. NX-1000.

## Max-10 Add-ons

- Max-10 Fonts. 36 super fonts on 2 disks. Send for list. Order \#C-23 ................ \$29.95 NOTE: Max- 10 and COCO Max FOnts aren t interchangable. - Spell Checker 50000 word dictionary for online spell checking and dictionary lookup. Perfect seamless integration with Max-10. Order \#C-24


## System Requirements

Max-10 and CoCo Max III Require: any CoCo 3; 1 or more disk drives; joystick or mouse: Radio Shack or Colorware Hi-Res Pack; a video or RGB monitor or a TV.

CoCo Max III: now a classic and probably the most popular CoCo program ever. If the price was the reason that stopped you before, this special will delight you. Listen (Rainbow 3/88): "There are no limits to what you can do with this fabulous program. Speed, ease, animation, power and color, all in one package. CoCo Max III is the ultimate program for the CoCo 3." Check any Rainbow (up to 4/89) for complete info on CoCo Max.

To top it off, we include a free Demo Disk plus the super CoCo Show program, which lets you make your own "slide shows".

Desktop Publishing: together, CoCo Max III and Max-10 form an unbeatable system for reports, flyers, invitations, greeting cards, signs, newsletters, etc. It's far beyond anything you've ever seen on a CoCo. Here is one of the hundreds of unsolicited letters we got: "Max-10 and CoCo Max III are wonderful. They are the first Color Computer products I have purchased that were even better than I hoped for." At Colorware, we all work hard to make you feel that way and we thrive on your appreciation.

## About CoCo Max III

Whether you doodie for fun or do graphics for a living. CoCo Max will amaze you. It's a promise.
Its major features include: Huge picture area ( 2 full hi-res $320 \times 192$ screens), Large editing window. Zoom mode for detail work. 28 point and click drawing tools. Shrink and stretch. Rotation at any angle ( $1.5^{\circ}$ steps). 512 K memory support (all teatures work with 128 K too). Undo (COPs) feature to fix mistakes. Animation. Special effects. Color sequencing ( 8 colors, variable speed). 13 fonts (more available). Each font has 8 sizes and 5 styles for thousands of possible combinations. Translate program to convert most types of pictures. CoCo show "slide. show" program. Miniload program to help use pictures with your soffware. Color editing of patterns. Prints in single or double size. Select 16 of 64 available colors, all 64 colors are shown at once for easy selection Pull-down menus. 40 paint brush shapes. Two color lettering. Spray can. Amazing "flowbrush". RGB and composite monitor support. Colors print in 5 shades of gray. PRINTERS SUPPORTED: EPSON RX. FXMXX.LX AND COMPATIBLES: STARIGEMININX $10 . N X 1000$ DMP 100. 105. 106.110.120.130.200: OK1 E2A. 182. 192: CGP 2200 BE\&
Color Drivers available. See next column:

## CoCo Max III Add-ons

- Max Fonts disks. 95 fonts on 4 disks. Order \#C-73
- Max Edit Create new fonts or edit existing ones. Order \#C-16 .......................... \$19.95
- Color Printer drivers for NX-1000

Rainbow (\#C-2). CGP-220 (\#C-1) or
Okimate 20 (\#C-3) ..................each $\$ 19.95$

## CoCo Max I and II

- CoCo Max I on tape. See previous ads or write for info. For COCO 1 or 2
- CoCo Max II. For all disk CoCos. Multipak or $Y$-Cable required. \#C-85,..... $\$ 69.95$


## Digitizers

Digitize any picture from any video source (VCA, camera...) for use with CoCo Max III and Max-10.
DS-69. Requires Multipak. 2 pictures per second. Order \#C-18......................... $\$ 99.95$ DS-69B Faster: 8 pix/sec. \#C-92... $\$ 149.95$

Weekdays 9-5 EST
a filename; to load a setup, press $L$ and enter the filename. To change dominoes in order to use a cassette system, change all occurrences of 非W in lines 4,10 and 11 to 非. (Make sure to have the auxiliary chord plugged in, and when saving, press the

Record and Play buttons on the recorder before you press ENTER.) The program runs at double speed, except during file manipulations. The palette colors may be altered by changing the first 16 DATA values in Line 23. Warning: Changing a basic line state-
ment erases your setup - save it first!
(Questions or comments concerning this article may be directed to the author at 605 Evergreen, Holmen, WI 54636. Please include an SASE when requesting a reply.)


#### Abstract

Editors Note: A sample file, DOMFNO. SAM is likeluded on this month's RadNBOW ON DISk. To use the sample, press $L$ after running DOMINOES and follow the directions given in the article.


The Listing: DOMI NOES
Ø CLEAR999: PCLEARI: F=65497: POKEF , O: Z=15:FORY=øTOZ:READA:PALETTEY , A: NEXT:CLSI: $\mathrm{E}=599$ : DIMA (Z), B (Z) , $C(E), D(8), E(E), F(E), R(E), S(E), X($ $E), Y(E): G=3 \varnothing: F O R P=\varnothing T O E: X(P)=(P-I$ $N T(P / G) * G) * 9: Y(P)=\operatorname{INT}(P / G) * 9: R(P$ $)=X(P)+8: S(P)=Y(P)+8: N E X T: F O R N=1$ TO8: READAS $(N), D(N): N E X T$
$1 W=1: H B U F F W, 39: T=65312: V=-1: U=2$ $52: H=74: I=2: J=7: I=3: Q=12: R=8: S=6$ 5496 ' COPYRIGHT 1989 FALSOFT, INCORPORATED
2 POKEF, O:HCOLORR, O: HSCREEN2:FOR $A=\varnothing$ TOJ : HDRAW" BM296, " + STR\$ (A*Q) + A $\$(A+W): N E X T: F O R P=\varnothing T O Z: H C O L O R P: H L$ INE ( $3 \varnothing 8, \mathrm{P} * \mathrm{Q})-(319, \mathrm{P} * \mathrm{Q}+11), \mathrm{PSET}, \mathrm{B}$ F: NEXT: IFK= $\varnothing$ THENK=W:GOTO4
3 FORX=øTOE:HCOLORC (X) : HLINE (X (X $), Y(X))-(R(X), S(X)), P S E T, B: A \$=" C$ $8 \mathrm{BM}{ }^{\prime \prime}+\operatorname{STR} \$(X(X))+", "+\operatorname{STR} \$(Y(X)): H$ DRAWAS+A\$(E(X)):HDRAWA\$+A\$(F(X)) : NEXT
4 CLOSE\#W: POKEF, O: $\operatorname{HLINE}(R, 184)$ - ( $263,191)$, PRESET, BF:HCOLORR:HPRIN T(1,23),"Electro-Dominoes by Je ff Steidl"
5 A=INT (JOYSTK(O)/I):B=JOYSTK(W) /63:IFA<G THENM=0:B=INT (B*19): $X=$ $A+B * G: A=A * 9: B=B * 9 E L S E B=I N T(B * Z) *$ Q:IFA>G THENM=I:A=3ø8ELSEA=296:M $=W: I F B>84 \mathrm{THENB}=84$
$6 \operatorname{HGET}(A, B)-(A+J, B+J), W: H C O L O R R N$ D (Z) : HDRAW"BM"+STR\$ (A) +","+STR\$ ( B) +"BD4BRIR6L3U3D6":A\$=INKEY\$:IF $A \$=" H " T H E N 15 E L S E H P U T(A, B)-(A+J, B$ +J), W:IFA\$="S"THENIøELSEIFA\$="L" THEN11
7 IFBUTTON (O) THENIFM=2THENC=B/Q: MI=0:GOTO9ELSEIFM THEND=B/Q+W:MI $=W:$ GOTO9ELSEIFMI= $\varnothing$ THENHCOLORC:HL $\operatorname{INE}(A, B)-(R(X), S(X)), \operatorname{PSET}, B: C(X)$ $=C: G O T O 5 E L S E I F D=E(X)$ THENE $(X)=F(X$ ): $F(X)=\varnothing E L S E I F D=F(X)$ THENF $(X)=\varnothing E L$ $\operatorname{SEIFE}(X)=\varnothing \operatorname{THENE}(X)=D \quad E L S E F(X)=D$ ELSE5
$8 \operatorname{HLINE}(A+W, B+W)-(A+J, B+J), P R E S E$

T, BF:A\$="C8BM"+STR\$(A)+","+STR\$( B) : HDRAWA\$+A\$ (E (X)):HDRAWA\$+A\$ (F (X)) : SOUND2 $\varnothing \varnothing$,W

## 9 IFBUTTON (O) THEN9ELSE5

1ø N\$=" Save:": GOSUB12:POKES, 0:0 PEN"O", \#W, N\$:FORY=øTO525STEP75: P OKEF, O:A $\$=\| ": F O R X=Y$ TOY+H:A\$=A\$+ CHRS (E $(\mathrm{X})+\mathrm{H})+\mathrm{CHRS}(\mathrm{F}(\mathrm{X})+\mathrm{H})+\mathrm{CHR}$ ( C $(X)+H): N E X T: P O K E S, O: W R I T E \frac{4}{\pi} W, A \$: N$ EXT: GOTO4
11 N\$=" Load:":GOSUB12:POKES, 0:0 PEN"I", \#W,N\$:FORY=øTO525STEP75:I NPUT\#W, A\$:POKEF, O:N=W:FORX=Y TOY $+H: E(X)=A S C(M I D \$(A \$, N, W))-H: F(X)$ $=A S C(M I D \$(A \$, N+W, W))-H: C(X)=A S C($ MID\$ (A\$,N+I,W))-H:N=N+L:NEXT:POK ES, O: NEXT: GOTO2
12 HCOLORO: $\operatorname{HLINE}(R, 184)-(263,191$ ), PSET, BF: HCOLORR:A=18:HPRINT (Q, 23) , N\$:N\$="॥

13 A $\$=$ INKEY\$:IFA\$=CHR\$ (13) THENRE TURNELSEIFA\$=CHR\$ (R) ANDA>18THENH COLORO:N\$=LEFT\$(N\$,A-19):A=A+V:H $\operatorname{LINE}(A * R, 184)-(A * R+J, 191), \operatorname{PSET}, B$ $F: E L S E I F A<G$ ANDA $\$>"$ "THENHCOLORR: HPRINT (A, 23), A\$:N\$=N\$+AS:A=A+W 14 GOTO13
15 N\$="Color:": GOSUB12:HSCREENI: HCOLORVAL (N\$): FORY= $\varnothing$ TOE:IFE (Y)OR $C(Y)$ THENHLINE (X $(Y), Y(Y))-(R(Y), S$ (Y)), PSET, B

16 NEXT: $\mathrm{N}=\mathrm{O}: \mathrm{A}(\mathrm{O})=\mathrm{X}:$ SOUND $2 \varnothing \varnothing, \mathrm{~W}: \mathrm{PO}$ $\mathrm{KET}+\mathrm{L}, 63$
17 IFINKEY\$<>"^"THEN17
18 P=V: FORA=O TON: Y=A (A):HCOLORC $(Y): \operatorname{HLINE}(X(Y), Y(Y))-(R(Y), S(Y))$ , PSET, BF:IFE (Y) THENP $=P+W: B(P)=Y+$ $D(E(Y)): I F F(Y)$ THENP $=P+W: B(P)=Y+D$ (F(Y))
19 NEXT: POKET,U:IFP=V THEN22
$2 \emptyset \mathrm{~N}=\mathrm{V}: F O R A=0$ TOP: $\mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{B}(\mathrm{A}): \mathrm{HCOLORC}$ $(Y): \operatorname{HLINE}(X(Y), Y(Y))-(R(Y), S(Y))$ , PSET, BF:IFE (Y) THENN=N+W:A $(N)=Y+$ $D(E(Y)): I F F(Y) T H E N N=N+W: A(N)=Y+D$ (F(Y))
21 NEXT:POKET, O:IFN>V THEN18
22 A\$=INKEY\$:IFAS="H"THEN15ELSEI FA\$="R"THEN2ELSE22
23 DATA, 1, 7,9,1ø,12,14,16,32,21, $28,31,52,54,58,63$, BD7 BR4U6NF2G2, $-3 \emptyset$, BD7BR1E6NL2D2,-29, BD4BR1R6NH 2G2, 1, BR1BD1F6NU2L2,31, BR4BD1D6N E2H2,3ø,BR7BD1G6NU2R2,29,BR7BD4L 6NE2F2,-1, BR7BD7H6NR2D2,-31 ค

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#### Abstract

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## By James A. Tatarka



For years, I have used my trusty CoCo 2 to write tests and create designs. My faithful computer has helped me to invent designs and pictures guaranteed to interest my students and amuse me. CoCo has followed me through my artistic efforts, patiently waiting until I got my creation just right.

Self Portrait is a tribute to my uncomplaining CoCo 2. Using 16K Extended Color BASIC, this program creates a miniature CoCo 2 on the computer screen. Once the portrait is complete, the miniature CoCo's screen displays its name. The portrait's screen is then erased, and the miniature CoCo exhibits its educational value by presenting a visual aid for a lesson on Einstein's theory of relativity. Once the lesson is over, CoCo's portrait entertains its captivated audience with a juggling act.

I expect to use my CoCo 2 for many years to come. Its graphic capabilities will help me to entertain my students and myself, and I hope that my salute to my CoCo 2 has amused you as well.
(Questions or comments regarding this program may be addressed to the author at 25 Manchester, Youngstown, OH 44509. Please enclose an SASE when requesting a reply.)

James Tatarka has taught the sixth grade for 23 years and holds an MS in elementary education. He has had his CoCo 2 for five years and enjoys using it as a classroom aid.

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## Pyramix

This fascinating CoCo 3 game continues to be one of our best sellers. Pyramix is $100 \%$ machine language written exclusively to take advantage of all the power in your 128 K CoCo 3. The Colors are brilliant, the graphics sharp, the action fast. Written by Jordan Tsuetkoff and a product of ColorVenture.

## The Freedom Series

## Vocal Freedom

l've got to admit, this is one nifty computer program. Foca/ Freedom turns your computer into a digital voice recorder. The optiomal Hacker"s Pac lets you incorporate yoices or sounds that you record into your own BASIC or ML programs. This is not a synthesizer. Sounds are digitized directly into computer memory so that voices or sound effects sound very natural. One "off-the-shelf" application for Vocal Freedom is an automatic message minder. Record a message for your family into memory. Set Yocal Freedonion automatic. When Yocal Freedom "hears" any noise in the room, it plays the prerecorded message! Disk operations are supported. VF also tests memory to take advantage of from 64 K up to a full 512 K . Requires low cost amplifier (RS cat. \#277-1008) and any microphone.

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Would your friends be impressed if your computer could read their minds? Mental Freedom uses the techniques of Biofeedback to control video game action on the screen.Telekinesis? Yes. you control the action with your thoughts and emotions. And, oh yes, it talts in a perfectly natural voice without using a

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$5 \varnothing \mathrm{D}=\varnothing$
$6 \varnothing$ PMODE4：PCLSI：SCREEN1，1
$7 \varnothing$ DRAW＂CøBM6，188R244E3U5H3NL244 UHUHUHUHUHUHUHUHUHUHUHUHUHUHUHUH UHUHUHUHUHUHUHUHRUHUHUHUHU5H2L18 5G2D5GDGDGDGDBU15BR5EUEUEUEUEUEU EUEUEUEUEUERI63FDFDFDFDFDFDFDFDF DFDFD
$8 \varnothing$ DRAW＂BM6，188H3U5E3UEUEUEUEUEU EUEUEUEUEUEUEUEUEUEUEUEUEUEUEUEU EUEUEER193
$9 \varnothing$ DRAW＂BM5 $\varnothing$ ，9øU8øE4R146F4D8ø＂
1øø $\operatorname{LINE}(55,95)-(119,96)$, PSET，B：
$\operatorname{LINE}(53,98)-(119,99)$, PSET，B：LINE （52，1ø1）－（119，1ø2），PSET，B：LINE（1 $35,95)-(199,96)$, PSET，B：LINE $(135$ ， 98）－（2øø，99），PSET，B：LINE（135，1申1 ）－（2ø2，1ø2），PSET，B
11ø $\operatorname{LINE}(5 \varnothing, 1 \varnothing 4)-(119,1 \varnothing 5), \operatorname{PSET}$, B： $\operatorname{LINE}(135,1 \varnothing 4)-(2 \varnothing 4,1 \varnothing 5)$, PSET，B 12ø DRAW＂BM82，112EUER9øFDFL94BR6 BUR3øBR2 $\varnothing$ R3 $\varnothing$
13ø DRAW＂BM55，85U7 ØE2R14øF2D7øG2 L14øH2＂
14ø DRAW＂BM26，17øR199EHUHUHUHUHU HUHUHUHUHUHUHUHUHUHUHUHHL 165GDGD GDGDGDGDGDGDGDGDGDGDGDGDGDGDGDG
15ø DRAW＂BM61，167R13øHUHUHUL124G DGDGDERER122FRF
16ø DRAW＂BM47，155R156FDFDFDLI63E UEUEUBL2BD6E3R155F3
17ø DRAW＂BM45，15øR16ø
18ø DRAW＂BM48，145R155
19ø DRAW＂BM55，14øR142
2甲 $\varnothing$ DRAW＂BM45，14øBR8BD5UEUEUBRII
ND5BRIIND5BRIIND5BRIIND5BRIIND5B
RIIND5BRIIND5BRIIND5BRIIND5BRIIN
D5BR11ND5BR11ND5BR11DFDFD＂
21ø DRAW＂BM54，145E2R141F2＂
$22 \emptyset$ DRAW＂BM48，145GDGDGBR13NU5BRI
1NU5BRIINU5BRIINU5BRIINU5BRIINU5 BRIINU5BRIINU5BRIINU5BRIINU5BRII NU5BR12NU5BR12NU5BRI3UHUHU＂
23ø DRAW＂BM46，15øE2R155F2＂
24ø DRAW＂BM49，15øGDGDGBR13NU5BR1 1NU5BRIINU5BR11NU5BRIINU5BRIINU5 BRIINU5BRIINU5BRIINU5BRIINU5BRII NU5BR2øNU5BR12BU5FDFDF＂ 25ø DRAW＂BM49，155E2R15øF2＂ $26 \varnothing$ DRAW＂BM45，16øU5BR2øD5BR12U5B R12D5BR12U5BR12D5BR12U5BR12D5BR1 2U5BR12D5BR12U5BR12D5＂
$27 \varnothing$＇

28ø POKE178，$:$ PAINT $(6 \varnothing, 4 \varnothing), ~ \varnothing: Р$ AINT（ $4 \varnothing, 15 \varnothing$ ），，$\varnothing$
29ø DRAW＂Cø；BMø，111R35＂：DRAW＂BM2 2ø，111R35＂
$3 \varnothing \varnothing$ POKE178，1：PAINT $(\varnothing, \varnothing), \varnothing \varnothing$
31ø POKE178，254：PAINT（1，179），，$\varnothing$
$32 \varnothing$ DRAW＂C1BM97，2øU2H2L5G2D8F2R5 NE2BR9H2U8E2R5F2D8G2NL5BRIIH2U8E 2R5F2D2BD6G2L5BR16H2U8E2R5F2D8G2 L5BR2 $\varnothing$ NR9U3E2R3E2RU3H2L4GD＂
$33 \varnothing$ DRAW＂C1BM1ø8，4øH2L5G2D2F2R5F 2D3G2L5H2BD2BR17U13NR6BD6NR6BD7R 6BRIøNU13R6BRIøU13NR6BD6R6
34ø DRAW＂C1BM8ø，7øU13R5F2D3G2L4B D6BR13H2U9E2R4F2D9G2NL4BR1øU13R5 F2D3G2LNL3FDFDFDBR1øU13NL7R7BD13 BR5U13R5F2D3G2LNL3FDFDFDBR6U6NR6 EUEUEUEUFDFDFDFDFD5＂
$35 \varnothing$ DRAW＂BR6NU13BR1øU13NL6R6＂
36ø FORR＝1TO3øøø：NEXT
$37 \varnothing$ IFD＝5THENGOSUB55 $\varnothing$
$38 \varnothing$ IFD＝3THENGOSUB57 $\varnothing$
$39 \varnothing$ IFD＝7THENGOSUB61 $\varnothing$
$4 \varnothing \varnothing \operatorname{PAINT}(6 \varnothing, 4 \varnothing), 1,1$
$41 \varnothing$ IFD＝4THENGOSUB68 $\varnothing$
$42 \varnothing$ IFD $=1 \varnothing$ THENGOSUB61 $\varnothing$
$43 \varnothing$ IFD $=13$ THENGOSUB68 $\varnothing$
$44 \varnothing$ IFD＝9THENGOSUB61 $\varnothing$
45 IFD＝12THENGOSUB57 $\varnothing$
$46 \varnothing$ IFD $=14$ THENGOSUB61ø
$47 \varnothing$ IFD $=17$ THENGOSUB68 $\varnothing$
48ø PAINT（6ø，6ø），1，1
49ø IFD＝4THENDRAW＂CøBM55，55R144＂ 5øø DRAW＂C $\varnothing$ BM55，85U7øE2R14øFD7øG 2L14øH2＂
51ø $D=D+1:$ POKE178，D：PAINT $(6 \varnothing, 85)$ ，$\varnothing$
$52 \varnothing$ IFD＝3THENGOSUB55 $\varnothing$ ELSEIFD $=5$ TH EN GOSUB57øELSEIFD＜255THEN4øø
$53 \varnothing$ IFD 2555 THEN4 $4 \varnothing$
54ø GOTO5ø
55ø FORR＝2TO3申：CIRCLE $(12 \varnothing, 47), R:$ NEXT
$56 \varnothing$ RETURN
$57 \varnothing$ COLOR $\varnothing: \operatorname{LINE}(9 \varnothing, 3 \varnothing)-(15 \varnothing, 65)$ ， PSET，BF
58ø DRAW＂C1BM95，6øNR7U6NR7U6R7BR 3BD4R5BD3NL5BD5BR3U12F4DFDFEUEUE 4D12BR12L4H2UHU5E3R4FDFDBD4DG2BU 11BR7E2R2F2DGLGLGLD3R6＂
59ø FORR＝1TO $3 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing:$ NEXT
6øø RETURN
$61 \varnothing$ FORR＝1TO33
62ø $\operatorname{CIRCLE}(9 \varnothing, 6 \varnothing), R, 1.555, .422, \varnothing$
$63 \varnothing$ NEXT
$64 \varnothing$ FORR＝1TO25 $\varnothing \varnothing:$ NEXTÖ
$65 \varnothing$ PAINT $(6 \varnothing, 4 \varnothing), 1,1$
66ø RETURN
67ø PMODE4：RETURN
$68 \varnothing$ PMODE4：SCREEN1，1
69ø RETURN

# It's Word Processor Trade-in Time Again! Send us ANY word processor and get VIP Writer IIII for \$49.95! Include $\$ 3$ for shipping. Send $\$ 52.95$ and your old word processor to the address below. Offer expires $9 / 15 / 89$ so Hurry! 



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VIP Writer III has 106 K total text storage in a $128 \mathrm{~K} \mathrm{CoCo} 3(495 \mathrm{~K}$ in 512 K$)$. VIP Writer III creales ASCII text files which are compatible with all other VIP Programs as well as other programs which use ASCII files. You can use VIP Writer III to even type BASIC programs! There is a 48 K text bufier ( 438 K in a 512 K COCO ) and disk file linking allowing virtually unlimited text space. VIP Writer ill works with up to four disk drives and lets you display direciories and free space as well as rename or kill disk files. In addition VIP Writer Ill is $100 \%$ compatible with the RGB Computer Systems Hard Disk.

## POWERFUL EDITING FEATURES

VIP Writer Ill 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 buffier. Other editing fealures include: Type-ahead - typamatic key repeat and key beep for flawless text entry - end of line bell - full four way cursor control with scrolling - top of textifile - bottom of textifle - page up p 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 - word count - line restore - three PROGRAMMABLE FUNCTIONS to periorm tasks such as auto column creation and multiple copy printing.

## Writer III or Library W owners: Upgrade to the VIP Writer III 2.0

for $\$ 10+\$ 3$ S/H. Send ORIGINAL disk and $\$ 13$ total.

## Rated "BEST" in RAINBOW Sept. 1988

## AUTOMATIC 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! Parameters can be altered ANYWHERE IPREVIEW PRINT FORMAT WINDOW VIP Writer III features an exclusive format window which allows you to preview your document BEFORE PRINTING IT! You are able to move up, down, left and right to see centered and justified text, margins, page breaks, broken paragraphs, orphan lines etc.

## PRINTING VERSATILITY

VIP Writer III prints TWICE as fast as any other CoCo word processor! It supports most serial or parallel printers using J\&M JFD-CP or Rainbow interface and gives you the ability to select baud rates from 110 to 19,200 . You can imbed printer conitrol codes anywhere in your text file EVEN WITHIN JUSTIFIED TEXT! VIP Writer II also has TWENTY programmable printer macros which allow you to easily control all of your printers capabilities such as bold, underline, italics and superscript using simple key strokes. Other features include: multiple copy printing e single sheet pause $\cdot$ line feeds.

## BUILT IN PRINT SPOOLING

VIP Writer III has a print spooler with a 57,000 character buffer which allows you to print one document WHILE you are editing another. You don't have to wait until your printer is done before starting another jobl Some word processors DO NOT include this featurel

50,000 WORD SPELLING CHECKER VIP Writer ill includes VIP Speller (not FREEWARE) to check your text for misspelled words It has a 50,000 (not 20,000 ) word dictionary that can be added to or adited.

## QUALITY DOCUMENTATION

VIP Writer lil comes with a well written 125 page manual which is Laser printed, not dotmatrix like the competition. It includes a tutorial, glossary of terms and examples for the beginner as well as a complete index! VIP Writer ill is truly the BEST you can buy. VIP Writer III includes VIP Speller 1.1.

DISK \$79.95
VIP Writer owners: Upgrade to the Writer Ill 2.0 for $\$ 49.95+\$ 3$ S/H. Send original disk and $\$ 52.95$ total.

## VIP Database III * Cat. \#90-915

VIP Dalabase III features selectable screen displays of 40,64 or 80 characters by 24 lines with choice of 64 foreground, background, hilite and cursor colors for EASY DATA ENTRY. It uses the CoCo 3's hardware screen and double clock speed to be the FASTEST database available! VIP Database III will handle as many records as will fit on your disks and is structured in a simple and easy to understand menu system with full prompting for easy operation. Your data is stored in records of your own design. All files are fully indexed for speed and efficiency. IN-MEMORY SORT of records is LIGHTNING FAST and provides for easy listing of names, figures, addresses, etc., in ascending or descending alphabetical or numeric order. Records can be searched for specific entries using multiple search criteria. The built-in mail-merge lets you sort and print mailing lists, print form letters, address envelopes - the list is endless. The built-in MATH PACKAGE even periorms arithmetic operations and updates other fields. VIP Database III also has a print spooler and report generator which uses print forms you create. DISK $\$ 69.95$

VIP Database owners: Upgrade to the VIP Database III for $\$ 39.95+\$ 3$ SM. Send ORIGINAL disk and $\$ 42.95$ total.

## VIP Library /WDCE \$179.95 <br> The VIP Library NDCE (Writer Database Calc Enhanced) combines all six

 popular VIP application programs - VIP Writer III, Database III, Calc III, Speller, Terminal and Disk-ZAP - into one program on one disk called VIP Desktop. For VIP Library shipping please add \$4 USA. \$5 Canada. \$10 Foreign.> VIP Library owners: Upgrade to the VIP Library WDCE for $\$ 99.95$ $+\$ 3$ S/H. Send ORIGINAL disk and $\$ 102.95$ total.
> VIP Library MDE owners: Upgrade to the VIP Library WDCE for $\$ 10+\$ 3$ S/H. Send ORIGINAL disk and $\$ 13$ total.

SD Enterprises info line (805) 566-1317
PO Box 621 Carpinteria, Ca. 93013
Non VIP Libray orders add $\$ 3$ for shipping and handling in USA. Canada $\$ 4$. Foreign $\$ 6$. COD orders add an additional $\$ 2.75$. Checks allow 3 weeks for delivery.

## VIP Calc IIII *Can. 90.916

FAST 4-color POPUP menus . PRINT SPOOLER 32, 40, 64 and 80 Column HARDWARE display! Runs VERY VERY FAST at double clock speed! Now every CoCo 3 owner has access to a calculating and planning tool better than VisiCalc ${ }^{\text {TM }}$, containing all its features and commands and then some. VIP Calc III allows a large worksheet with up to 512 columns by 1024 rows! In addition, VIP Calc III has up to 16 windows which allow you to compare and contrast results of changes. Other features include 8 AND 16 digit precision • trig. functions • averaging • algebraic functions • column and row ascending and descending SORTS • locate formulas or titles in cells • block move and replicate - global or local column width - limitless programmable functions - create BAR charts. Embed printer control codes for customized printing. Combine spreadsheet dala with VIP Writer documents to create ledgers, projections, statistical \& financial budgets and reports.

DISK $\$ 69.95$
VIP Calc owners: Upgrade to the VIP Calc III for $\$ 29.95+\$ 3 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{H}$. Send original disk and $\$ 32.95$ total.

## Buy RGB-DOS for $\$ 29.95$,

 Get Hard Disk support, new commands and a Disk Drive FREE!* Sounds too good to be true? If you owr a Radio Shack FD 502 or other double sided Disk Drive, using RGB-DOS, you can access the other side of your Disk Drive giving a second disk drive absolutely free!* RGB-DOS also supports up to 2 Hard Drives that can be used by DISK BASIC as well as OS-9. RGB-DOS works with CoCo 1, 2 and 3 and supports double sided drives and faster stepping rates. Other features include: Full screen directory display shows drive \#, free space and even a disk name! • RUNM command and FLEXIKEY Last Command Recall and Edit system - EPROM version executes any program when CoCo is turned on for hands free start-up. 64K Req'd.SD Enterprises credit card / COD order line.
1-800-322-9873 ExT 3

## CoCo Gallery

$\square$


# 1st Prize 

Pandas<br>Howard ('. Rouse

Last year pandas on loan from China were displayed at Busch Gardens. Howard captured the moment with CoCo Max III.

## SHOWCASE YOUR BEST!

You are invited to nominate original work for inclusion in upcoming showings of "CoCo Gallery." Share your creations with the CoCo Community! Be sure to send a cover letter with your name, address and phone number, detailing how you created your picture (what programs you used, etc.) and how to display it. Also please include a few facts about yourself.

Don't send us anything owned by someone else; this means no game screens, digitized images from TV programs or material that's already been submitted elsewhere. A digitized copy of a picture that appears in a book or magazine is not an original work.

We will forward two first prizes of $\$ 25$, one for the CoCo 3 and one for the CoCo 1 and 2 ; one second prize of $\$ 15$ and one third prize of $\$ 10$. Honorable Mentions may also be given.

Please send your entry on either tape or disk to the CoCo Gallery, the rainbow, P.O. Box 385, Prospect, KY 40059. Remember, this is a contest and your entry will not be returned.

## 2nd Prize

Dolphin
Mare Vaillameour!
A secondary student living in Ste-Foy, Qucbec, Marc enjoys visiting the many BBSs in his area. The scene is designed with Color Max III.



## 3rd Prize

My Room

lian I anglois
This view of Yvan's workstation was created from a BASIC program, which he wrote. From Laval, Quebec, Yvan likes to learn about hardware and OS-9 projects for his CoCo 1 and 2.


## 1st Prize, Coco 1 or 2

English Beat

(ieorge Kowalski
An electrical engineering student at Marquette University, George found some spare time to generate this image using Graphicom. He resides in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

## Honorable Mention

 Ad InfinitumKeith Schuler

A depiction of the shadowy realm between reality and fantasy. Of Merritt Island, Florida, Keith designed this basic program. His hobbies are swimming, drawing, model car racing and reading.


## The answer lies not in the cards, but on the screen

## The CoCo Crystal Ball

By Paul I). Burnham

Many of us have an interest in or, at least, a fascination with astrology, the zodiac, fortune telling, etc. So why not bring these ancient arts and sciences to modern times with the use of your CoCo ?

Paul D. Burnham is Computer Operations menager for Miami County, Ohio, He is also a magician and a member of the Society of American Magicians. His other interests include computer programming, art. audio-video, music and sports.

You can with The Fortune Teller. Whether you have just a slight interest in your daily horoscope, or you are really into astrology and fortune telling, you'll get a kick out of this program.

Don't worry if you do not have a disk drive - all the information is contained in the program itself. Idesigned it that way, so all you need is a CoCo with a minimum of 64 K , and you're ready to roll.

After running the program and the appearance of the title screen. The Fortune Teller asks you a few questions such as the
day's date, your birthdate, your name, etc. Answer these questions and you're off and running.

The Fortune Teller describes your good points, bad points, type of career and mates best suited for you, lucky days, best colors and good fortune numbers. It uses information based on your zodiac sign and even more detailed information based on the list of deacons and your ruling planets.

After reading all of this information, the program asks if you have any questions. Yes, the Fortune Teller can answer yes or

# Telewriter-128 the Color Computer 3 Word Processor 

## TELEWRITER: UNDISPUTED \#1

If you've read the other word processor ads, you've probably had your fill of cold lists of features, and claims of ultimate speed, power, and ease of use. So let's try to get past the overblown claims and empty buzz words-with 2 simple facts:
Fact 1: Telewriter is undisputedly the \#1 most popular word processor on the Tandy Color Computers.
Fact 2: Telewriter's exemplary ease of use and power have been acclaimed in numerous magazine reviews and in thousands of letters and calls from end users.

## THE OTHERS DON'T UNDERSTAND

So why has Telewriter gained such a large and loyal following, while other Color Computer word processors have come and gone? Ironically, our competitors' ads tell you exactly why.
For them, word processing is nothing more than features and numbers. The longer the list of features, and the bigger the numbers, the better the word processor. Or so they think.
They just don't understand that power and ease of use are not gained by tacking on random features or throwing in freebie utilities or forcing you to use a cumbersome mouse.

Real Power, true Ease of Use, and genuine Spced can only be attained through thoughtful, logical, intelligent design, attention to detail, and a commitment to the act and the art of writing. That's the Telewriter tradition, and that's the reason for Telewriter's phenomenal success.

## TELEWRITER-128: INTELIGENT DESIGN PERFECTED

And now, Telewriter-128, the latest Telewriter, uses the added hardware power of the Color Computer 3 to bring this intelligent design to its logical perfection.
Telewriter-128 adds unsurpassed speed and important new features to the already impressive arsenal of Telewriter-64. Not just speed for speed's sake, or features for the sake of advertising-but speed where it counts and features that make you a more efficient, more effective writer.
Rainbow magazine put it this way: "Tele-writer-128 will set the word processing standard for the Color Computer 3 because it is so simple and user friendly. . . . The 81-page tutorial/user's manual is nicely done. It is written in easy to understand language but the program itself is so easy. . . . Most people will be able to use the software right out of the package."

## TELEWRITER-128 OR DESKTOP PUBLSHING

Desktop publishing is nice for adding pictures and fancy fonts to newsletters or business presentations-but its graphics orientation sacrifices some important capabilities when it comes to working with words.
If your main concern is expressing ideas through words (notes, letters, reports, papers, novels, etc.), the dedicated word processing power of Telewriter- 128 still provides the most efficient tool for the job. Each tool has its place-desktop publishing for striking visuals, Telewriter-128, for effective writing.

## TELEWRITER-128 OR TELEWRITER-64

You can no olonger afiord to be without the ease, power, and efficiency, that Telewriter brings to everything you write.

Telewriter-128 for the Color Computer 3 costs $\$ 79.95$ on disk, $\$ 69.95$ on cassette.
For the Color Computer 1\&2, Telewriter- 64 costs $\$ 59.95$ on disk, $\$ 49.95$ on cassette.

To order by MasterCard or Visa, call (619) 755-1258 anytime, or send check to:

## COGNITEC

704 Nob Avenue
Del Mar, CA 92014
(Add $\$ 2 \mathrm{~S} \& H$. Californians add $6 \%$ tax. To upgrade from TW-64 to TW-128 send original TW-64 disk and \$41.95.)
Telewriter is also available through your nearby Radio Shack Computer Center and participating Radio Shack stores and dealers-or order direct from Express Order by dialing 1-800-321-3133.
Ask for: Telewriter-128 (disk) . . . cat \#90-0909
Telewriter-64 (disk) . . . . cat \#90-0254
Telewriter-64 (cass) . . . . cat \#90-0253

FEATURES THAT MATTER: Telewriter's outstanding design and its complete set of features, put it in a class by itself, for smooth, efficient writing and letter perfect printed documents. Telewriter-128 includes:
Unbeatable SCREEN PERFORMANCE: lightning fast paging and scrolling, on-screen text that never lags behind your typing, and a response that is always instantaneous, no matter how much text is in the buffer, or where you are in the document.
26 User definable MACRO KEYS type your often used phrases and titles with a single keypress-saving you time and freeing your concentration for writing. User settable DUAL SPEED CURSOR moves you anywhere on the line, on the page, or in the document, fast or slow-you decide, with the touch of a finger. Fast PRINT PREVIEW MODE shows you text as ít will print: headers, footers, margins, page breaks, page numbers, justification-saves time and paper and guarantees perfect looking documents everytime.
Instant, ON-LINE HELP summarizes all Tele-writer-128 commands and special symbols. The Online OPTIONS MENU lets you instantly customize the writing environment at any time to suit your precise needs (Screen/character color, Monochrome on/off, Key repeat/delay rate, 2 Cursor repeat/delay rates, Case-sensitivity of search, Auto file backup on/off, and more). A SINGLE FUNCTION KEY takes you instantly to any menu, so you never have to stop and think.
The 24,25 or 28 LINE SCREEN DISPLAY option lets you see $16 \%$ more on-screen text (28), or wider line spacing (25). The auto-loading OPTIONS FILE stores all your Macros, Print Format settings, and Options Menu settings, so they are always there everytime you run Telewriter-128. 3 pop-up STATUS WINDOWS tell you cursor position, word count,

## free space, etc.

The QUICK SAVE feature lets you instantly save your current document with just 2 keystrokes and without leaving the editor. CURSOR THROUGH DIRECTORY to Load, Append, Rename and Kill files-so you'll never type a filename after the first time. HANGING INDENTS help you organize ideas on the page more effectively. Also: Footers, Multiple Print, Print to Disk, Key Click, Key Repeat, 40/80 Column Option, Overstrike, Word Delete, Nested Macros, Definable Foreign and Math Symbols and more. . . .
And, of course, Telewriter-128 incorporates all the Features of TELEWRITER-64, like: Works with absolutely any printer that works with your Color Computer (1, 2, or 3). Uses simple Embedded Control Codes so all intelligent features of your printer are easily accessed, including: Underlining, Boldface, variable Fonts, Sub-script, Super-script, Italics etc.
Format commands allow dynamically changing Margins, Headers, Spacing, Centering, etc., anywhere in the document. Format menu sets Margins, Spacing, Page numbering, Baud rate, Lines per page, Justification. Chain Printing means the size of your printed document is unlimited. Also Single page and Partial Print.
Fast full-screen editor with wordwrap, text alignment, block copy/move/delete, global search and replace, wild card search, fast 4 -way auto-repeat cursor, fast scrolling, forward and backward paging, settable tabs, word and line counter, full error protection. Insert or delete anywhere on screen. Simple, easy to remember, "mnemonic" Editor Commands. Load, Save, Append, Partial Save files to disk or cassette. Kill, rename and list disk files. ASCII file compatibility.
no questions, and they are not random yes or no answers. Better yet, it uses the Pyramid Method, used for years by many fortune tellers. As with most of their answers, the meanings are not obvious at first. In-
stead, you have to find the hidden meaning in each answer, which adds to the mystery and fun of the program.

Give the Fortune Teller a try, maybe to spice up your next party.
(Questions or comments concerning this program may be directed to the author at 648 West Greene St., Piqua, OH 45356. Please include an SASE when requesting a reply.)


The Listing: FORTUNE


8 PRINTII * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *****"
$9 \varnothing$ FORD=1TO2øøø:NEXTD
1øø '*** INFORMATION ROUTINE
11ø CLS: PRINT"PLEASE ENTER REQUE STED INFORMATION..."
12ø PRINT:PRINT"TODAY'S DATE (MM /DD/YY)?"
125 LINEINPUTDA\$
126 IFLEN (DA\$) < 18 THENPRINT"INCOR RECT FORMAT...TRY AGAIN.":GOTOl2 $\varnothing$

13ø PRINT:PRINT"YOUR BIRTHDATE ( MM/DD/YY)?"
135 LINEINPUTDT\$
136 IFLEN (DT\$) < > 8THENPRINT"INCOR RECT FORMAT...TRY AGAIN.":GOTO13 $\varnothing$
14ø PRINT:PRINT"YOUR NAME?"

145 LINEINPUTNAS
16甲 CLS:PRINT:PRINT:PRINT:PRINT"
ONE MOMENT..."
17申 PRINT@452,"...YOUR FORTUNE'S COMING UP."
2øø 1*** AGE ROUTINE
$21 \varnothing$ TM $=$ MID $\$(D A \$, 1,2): T D \$=M I D \$(D$ A $\$, 4,2$ ):TY\$=MID (DA $, 7,2$ )
$22 \varnothing$ BMS=MID\$ (DT\$, 1, 2) : BD\$=MID\$ (D T\$, 4, 2) : BY\$=MID (DT\$, 7, 2)
$23 \varnothing T M=V A L(T M \$): T D=V A L(T D \$): T Y=V$ AL(TY\$)
$24 \varnothing$ BM=VAL (BM\$) : BD=VAL (BD\$) : BY=V AL(BY\$)
25ø IF TM>BM THEN $3 \varnothing \varnothing$
26ø IF TM=BM THEN $28 \varnothing$
27ø TY=TY-1: GOTO3 $\varnothing \varnothing$
$28 \varnothing$ IF TD>=BD THEN $3 \varnothing \varnothing$
29ø TY=TY-1
$3 \varnothing \varnothing \quad Y O=T Y-B Y$
$35 \emptyset$ 1*** ZODIAC ROUTINE
351 IFBM=3ANDBD>=210RBM=4ANDBD<=
$2 \varnothing$ THENZO=1:GOTO4ø
352 IFBM $=4$ ANDBD $>=210$ RBM $=5$ ANDBD $<=$ 2øTHENZO=2:GOTO4øø
353 IFBM=5ANDBD $>=210$ RBM $=6$ ANDBD $<=$ 21THENZO=3:GOTO4øø
354 IFBM $=6$ ANDBD $>=22$ RBM $=7$ ANDBD $<=$ 21THENZO=4:GOTO4øø
355 IFBM $=7$ ANDBD $>=220$ RBM $=8$ ANDBD $<=$ 22THENZO=5:GOTO4øø
356 IFBM=8ANDBD $>=230$ RBM $=9 \mathrm{ANDBD}<=$ 22THENZO=6:GOTO4øø
357 IFBM $=9$ ANDBD $>=230$ RBM $=1 \varnothing$ ANDBD $<$ $=22$ THENZO=7: GOTO4 $\varnothing \varnothing$
358 IFBM=1øANDBD>=230RBM=11ANDBD $<=23$ THENZO=8: GOTO4øø
359 IFBM=11ANDBD>=240RBM=12ANDBD <=21THENZO=9:GOTO4 $\varnothing \varnothing$
$36 \varnothing$ IFBM=12ANDBD> $=220$ RBM $=1$ ANDBD $<$ $=19 T H E N Z O=1 \varnothing:$ GOTO4 $\varnothing \varnothing$
361 IFBM=1ANDBD $>=2 \varnothing 0$ RBM $=2$ ANDBD $<=$ 19THENZO=11: GOTO4ø
362 IFBM $=2$ ANDBD $>=2 \varnothing$ ORBM $=3$ ANDBD $<=$ 2øTHENZO=12: GOTO4 $\varnothing \varnothing$
4øø 1*** DECAN ROUTINE
$4 \emptyset 1$ IFZO=1THENIFBD>=21ANDBD<=29T HENDE $=1 E L S E I F B D>=11$ ANDBD $<=2 \phi$ THEN $\mathrm{DE}=3 \mathrm{ELSE} \mathrm{DE}=2$
$4 \varnothing 2$ IFZO $=2$ THENIFBD $>=21$ ANDBD $<=29 \mathrm{~T}$ HENDE=1ELSEIFBD>=11ANDBD<=2øTHEN $D E=3 E L S E D E=2$
$4 \varnothing 3$ IFZO $=3 \mathrm{THENIFBD}>=21 \mathrm{ANDBD}<=3 \varnothing \mathrm{~T}$ HENDE=1ELSEIFBD>=11ANDBD<=21THEN $D E=3 E L S E D E=2$
$4 \phi 4$ IFZO $=4$ THENIFBD $>=2$ ANDBD $<=1 \varnothing T H$ ENDE $=2 E L S E I F B D>=11 A N D B D<=21 T H E N D$

# BEST PUBLIC DOMAIN PROGRAMS 

T\&D SUBSCRIPTION SOFTWARE HAS ACCUMULATED OVER 1.000 PUBLIC DOMAIN PROGRAMS FOR THE COLOR COMPUTER.
WE ARE SELLING 630 OF THE BEST. JUST THE GOOD STUFF!


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H 4 - Spelling Fix, Spelling Checker,


## UTILITIES I-8

- 12 Programs Each, 1-4 Require Disk .

U1 - Backup35, Diskzapr, Romcopy, Timer, + U2 - Customize, Diskfix, Disktest, Multback, + U3 - Diskaid, Dsklibry, MIdata, Playmac + U4 - Macpix, Stat-Log, Unarc, Unmaster, + U5 - Assemblr, Mcbase, Squeezw, Writer, + U6-Chr-Ed3, Hgrcolor, Minidos, Updnlist, + U7 - Head Print With 30 Mini Pictures U8 - Fig Forth Language With Tutioria

## GAMES I-1I

- Each Disk/Tapo Contains 12 Programs .


GA1- 3Dtictac, Missle, Poker, Tycoon, +
GA2 - Chess, Motojump, Rider, Slots, + GA3 - Battship, Golf, Lander, Robols, +

## 4

heII ALL 53 DINIENTAPES FOR ONLY \$145.00!

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## CIRCLE ISSUES DESIRED

| M1 | G1 | E1 | U1 | GA1 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| M2 | G2 | E2 | U2 | GA2 |
| M3 | G3 | E3 | U3 | GA3 |
| M4 | G4 | E4 | U4 | GA4 |
| M5 | G5 |  | U1 | GA5 |
| M6 | G6 | U6 | GA6 |  |
| M7 | G7 | H2 | U7 | GA7 |
| G1 | G8 | H3 | U8 | GAB |
| A2 | G10 | G4 |  | GA9 |
| T1 | G11 |  |  | GA10 |
| T12 | G13 |  |  |  |
| T3 | G14 |  |  |  |
| PLEASE CIRCLE |  |  |  |  |
|  | APE | DISK |  |  |

$E=3 E L S E D E=1$
$4 \emptyset 5$ IFZO $=5 \mathrm{THENIFBD}>=2 \mathrm{ANDBD}<=12 \mathrm{TH}$ ENDE=2ELSEIFBD>=13ANDBD<=22THEND $\mathrm{E}=3 \mathrm{ELSEDE}=1$
$4 \emptyset 6$ IFZO $=6 \mathrm{THENIFBD}>=2 \mathrm{ANDBD}<=11 \mathrm{TH}$ ENDE=2ELSEIFBD>=12ANDBD<=22THEND $E=3 E L S E D E=1$
$4 \varnothing 7$ IFZO $=7 \mathrm{THENIFBD}>=2 \mathrm{ANDBD}<=12 \mathrm{TH}$ ENDE=2ELSEIFBD>=13ANDBD<=22THEND $\mathrm{E}=3 \mathrm{ELSEDE}=1$
$4 \emptyset 8$ IFZO=8THENIFBD>=3ANDBD<=14TH ENDE=2ELSEIFBD $>=15 \mathrm{ANDBD}<=23 \mathrm{THEND}$ $E=3 E L S E D E=1$
$4 \emptyset 9$ IFZO $=97 H E N I F B D>=24$ ANDBD $<=3 \varnothing \mathrm{~T}$ HENDE=1ELSEIFBD>=1ANDBD<=11THEND $\mathrm{E}=2 \mathrm{ELSEDE}=3$
$41 \varnothing$ IFZO $=1 \emptyset$ THENIFBD $>=22$ ANDBD $<=3 \emptyset$ THENDE=IELSEIFBD>=1IANDBD<=19THE NDE $=3 E L S E D E=2$
411 IFZO=l1THENIFBD>=2øANDBD<=31 THENDE=1ELSEIFBD>=1ANDBD<=1 $\mid$ THEN $\mathrm{DE}=2 \mathrm{ELSEDE}=3$
412 IFZO=12THENIFBD $>=2 \mathrm{ANDBD}<=1 \phi \mathrm{~T}$ HENDE $=2 \mathrm{ELSEIFBD}>=11 \mathrm{ANDBD}<=2 \emptyset T H E N$ $D E=3 E L S E D E=1$
6øø 1*** PRINT ROUTINE
6lø CLS:PRINT"F O R T U N E"
62ø PRINT:PRINT"THIS FORTUNE IS
FOR ";NA\$;"."
63ø PRINT"YOU ARE ";YO;" YEARS O LD."
$64 \emptyset$ PRINT"YOUR BIRTHDATE IS ";DT \$;"."
$65 \emptyset$ GOSUB4 $4 \varnothing \varnothing$
66ø GOSUB45øø
$7 \emptyset \varnothing$ 1*** QUESTION ROUTINE
$7 \varnothing 5$ CLS
$71 \varnothing$ INPUT"DO YOU HAVE A QUESTION FOR THE FORTUNE TELLER"; YN\$
$72 \varnothing$ IFYN\$="N"ORYN\$="NO"THEN5 $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$
73ø CLS:PRINT"PLEASE ASK A YES O $R$ NO QUESTION THAT IS LESS THAN TEN WORDS IN LENGTH. AT THE EN D OF THE ace bar ONCE AND THEN PRESS ent er."॥
$74 \emptyset$ PRINT
$75 \emptyset \mathrm{C}=\varnothing: \mathrm{P}=\varnothing: \mathrm{Pl}=\varnothing$
$76 \varnothing$ INPUTQS\$
$77 \emptyset \quad C=C+1: P I=P+1$
771 QL=LEN (QS\$)
772 IFMID\$(QS\$,QL,I)<>" "THENPRI NT"YOU FORGOT THE SPACE AT THE E
ND OF THE QUESTION...ASK AGAIN." : GOTO75ø
773 P=INSTR(P1,QS\$," ")
$775 \mathrm{~W} \$(\mathrm{C})=\mathrm{MID}(\mathrm{QS} \$, \mathrm{Pl}, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{PI})$
$78 \varnothing$ IF P=QL THEN 8Iø
$79 \varnothing$ GOTO77ø
81ø IFC<3THENPRINT"QUESTION TOO SHORT...TRY AGAIN.":GOTO75ø

82ø IFC>9THENPRINT"QUESTION TOO LONG... TRY AGAIN.":GOTO75ø
825 PRINT
$83 \varnothing$ FORI=1TOC
$84 \varnothing$ L=LEN (W\$(I))
85ø FORJ=1TOL
$86 \varnothing$ Q\$=MID\$(W\$(I),J,I)
$87 \emptyset$ GOSUB3øøø
$88 \emptyset W(I)=W(I)+Q$
$89 \emptyset$ NEXTJ
$9 \varnothing \varnothing$ IFW (I) <IøTHEN94ø
$91 \varnothing X=W(I)$
$92 \emptyset$ GOSUBI5øø
$93 \varnothing \mathrm{~W}(\mathrm{I})=\mathrm{X}$
$94 \emptyset$ NEXTI
$95 \varnothing 1 * * *$ PYRAMID ROUTINE
$96 \varnothing \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{C}-1$
$97 \emptyset$ FORI=1TOC
$98 \emptyset T(I)=W(I)+W(I+I)$
$99 \varnothing$ IFT(I)<IøTHEN1ø3ø
$1 \varnothing \emptyset \varnothing \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{T}$ (I)
1ø1ø GOSUB15øø
$1 \varnothing 2 \emptyset T(I)=X$
$1 \varnothing 3 \varnothing$ NEXTI
IØ4ø FORI=1TOC
Iø5ø W(I) $=T(I)$
1ø6ø NEXTI
1ø7ø IFC>ITHEN96ø
1ø8ø GOTO35øø
15øø '*** REDUCING ROUTINE
15lø X\$=STR\$ (X)
$152 \emptyset \mathrm{LI}=\mathrm{LEN}(\mathrm{X} \$)$
$153 \varnothing Y=\varnothing$
$154 \varnothing$ FORK=1TOL1
155ø Y\$=MID\$(X\$,K,I)
$156 \emptyset$ Yl=VAL(Y\$)
$157 \emptyset Y=Y+Y 1$
158ø NEXTK
$159 \varnothing$ X=Y
16øø IFX<1ØTHEN162ø
161ø GOTO151ø
162ø RETURN
3øøø 1*** PYRAMID DATA
$3 \varnothing \varnothing 1$ IFQ\$="A"THENQ=1
$3 \varnothing \varnothing 2$ IFQ\$="B"THENQ=5
$3 \varnothing \varnothing 3$ IFQS="C"THENQ=6
$3 \varnothing \varnothing 4$ IFQS="D"THENQ=4
$3 \varnothing \varnothing 5$ IFQS="E"THENQ=2
$3 \varnothing \varnothing 6$ IFQ\$="F"THENQ=8
$3 \varnothing \varnothing 7$ IFQ\$="G"THENQ=8
$3 \varnothing \varnothing 8$ IFQ\$="H"THENQ=3
$3 \varnothing \varnothing 9$ IFQS="I"THENQ=7
3øIø IFQ\$="J"THENQ=6
3ø11 IFQ\$="K"THENQ=6
$3 \varnothing 12$ IFQS="L"THENQ=5
$3 \varnothing 13$ IFQ\$="M"THENQ=7
$3 \emptyset 14$ IFQS="N"THENQ=5
$3 \varnothing 15$ IFQS="O"THENQ=8
$3 \emptyset 16$ IFQ\$="P"THENQ=5
$3 \varnothing 17$ IFQS="Q"THENQ=6
$3 \varnothing 18$ IFQ\$="R"THENQ=9

# Frank Hogg Laboratory 

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## BOOKS

## START OS/9

An Enjoyable, Hands-On Guide To OS-9 Level II \$32.95 Book and Disk
If you have OS-9 Level 2 or are thinking of getting it, this book and disk will get you started in an enjoyable way. It makes $O S-9$ fun. The disk contains utilities and tutorials that are worth the price alone. Now there is a reason to get OS-9

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Burke \& Burke based kit includes: Burke \& Burke (B\&B) XT PC interface. Hard drive with controller, 3 foot ST506 cable set. Hard Drive Case with 60 watt power supply and fan. Includes OS9 LI and LII software. 1 megabyte transfer in only 45 seconds!! Twice as fast as other systemsType ahead under OS9. (No halt) Complete instructions. Easy one evening assembly.

| 20 Meg Kit Complete | 498.00 |
| :--- | ---: |
| 30 Meg Kit Complete | 548.00 |
| 40 Meg Kit Complete | 618.00 |
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## The Eliminator ${ }^{T M}$

The Eliminator ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ based kit includes Bruce Isted's new interface "The Eliminator" 7 m the Western Digital WD 1002-05 high speed controller. Features; fastest system available, 1 megabyte transfer in only 37 seconds!! More than twice as fast as other systems! Supports 4 floppy and 3 hard drives, type ahead (No halt) for both floppy and hard disk, autoboot OS9 L1 or L2 from hard or floppy disk, 2 serial ports, 1 parallel port and Real Time Clock socket. Hard drive with WD 1002-05 controller, ST506 cable set, 3 foot 40 pin cable, Hard Drive Case with 60 watt power supply and fan, OS9 software for LI and LII with source, Complete instructions. Easy one evening assembly.
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The Eliminator ${ }^{T \mathrm{~m}} \quad$ Special $179.95 \quad \mathbf{7 0 0 . 0 6}$ See Eliminator OPTIONS also WD1002-05 Controller 199.95 B\&B XT PC style interface 69.95 B\&B XT RTC interface w/clock/calendar 99.95 See B\&B OPTIONS also

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## Version 1.16 SPECIAL ONLY 199.95

100\% Object Code Compatible $100 \%$ Data File Compatible

Sculptor, a 4th Generation Language, is an applications generator, a database, and a programming language. With Sculptor you can develop an application in one tenth the time it would take in Basic.
Now with version 1.16 you can take applications created on your CoCo and pun them on PC's, Unix machines etc. (with the proper runtime) Sculptor is the most powerful program available for the CoCo.
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$3 \varnothing 19$ IFQ\$="S"THENQ=9
$3 \emptyset 2 \emptyset$ IFQS="T"THENQ=2
$3 \varnothing 21$ IFQS="U"THENQ=8
$3 \varnothing 22$ IFQS="V"THENQ=8
$3 \varnothing 23$ IFQS="W"THENQ=3
$3 \emptyset 24$ IFQ\$="X"THENQ=1
$3 \not 025$ IFQ\$="Y"THENQ=8
$3 \varnothing 26$ IFQ\$="Z"THENQ=6
$3 \varnothing 3 \emptyset$ RETURN
35øø '*** PYRAMID ANSWERS
$35 \emptyset 1$ IFW (1) = 1THENPRINT"BE ASSURE
D THAT IN TIME SUCCESS WILL BE Y
OURS AND YOUR HOPES WILL PROS
PER, IF NOT THROUGH YOUR OWN
DOING THEN AS THE RESULT OF
SOME UNEXPECTED HAPPENING
S."
$35 \emptyset 2$ IFW(1)=2THENPRINT"THERE WIL
L BE NO SUCCESS IF HESITATIO
N HAS REPLACED DETERMINA
TION. THE OPPOSITE SEXWILL HAVE
A POWERFUL INFLUENCE IN BRINGI
NG A NEGATIVE RESULT."
$35 \not 03$ IFW(I)=3THENPRINT"YOU MAY E XPECT GAINS, ADVANCEME
NT OR A BROADENING OF ACTIVITIE
$S$, BUT YOU MUST HOLD FAST TO Y OUR PURPOSE AND NEVER LET YOURS ELF BE SWAYED IN DOING WHAT YOU DESIRE TO DO."
$35 \emptyset 4$ IFW(I) $=4$ THENPRINT"YOU WILL EXPECT FAR MORE THAN YOU WIIL
RECEIVE, FOR DISAGREEM
ENT AND QUARRELING WILLRUIN YOUR
PLANS. THIS WILI HAPPEN BE
CAUSE OTHERS WISH TO TAKE ADVA
NTAGE OF YOU."
$35 \varnothing 5$ IFW (1) $=5$ THENPRINT"THERE IS
THE CHANCE OF MUCH GOODCOMING TO YOU DURING A JOURNEY. YOUR QUES TION MAY BE ANSWERED AFTER YOU HAVE RECEIVED AN UNEXPECTE D LETTER OF MUCH E."
$35 \not 06$ IFW(1)=6THENPRINT"YOU MAY E XPECT ASSISTANCE FROM SOMEONE O F THE OPPOSITE SEX.
DESIRE IS GOING TO BE
AND IN THE END THE
HAVE ALREADY TAKEN WHAT YOU FULFILLED STEPS YOU WILL NOT
BE REGRETED."
$35 \varnothing 7$ IFW(1)=7THENPRINT"YOU MAY A NTICIPATE POSITIVE RESULTS T HAT WILI INVOLVE YOU INRELATIONS WITH MANY PEOPLE. IF YOU ARE N OT INFLUENCED BY THE ADVICE OF ANOTHER, YOU WILL REAPJOY."
$35 \not 88$ IFW (1) = 8THENPRINT"THERE ARE MANY OBSTACLES AHEAD. YOU COULD SUSTAIN A REVERSAL OF FORTUNE. ALL SIGNS POINT TO FAILURE D

O TO THE ILL WILL AND MALICE OR INCOMPETENCY OF OTHERS."
35 I 5 IFW (I) $=9$ THENPRINT"THERE ARE MANY OBSTACLES AHEAD, BUT KEEP A STOUT HEART AND ALI WILI BE W ELI. THE GREATER YOUR RISKS, TH E GREATER YOUR UITIMATEREWARDS.

SO HAVE COURAGE."
$351 \varnothing$ PRINT:PRINT:GOTO71ø
$4 \emptyset \varnothing \varnothing$ 1*** ZODIAC ANSWERS
4øø1 IFZO=1THENPRINT"YOU WERE BO RN UNDER THE SIGN OF ARIES - THE RAM. YOU ARE A LEADER - CH OOSE A CAREER WHERE YOU CAN SHI NE BY YOURSELF. ":PRINT:LINEINPUT "PRESS enter TO CONTINUE...";YN $\$$
$4 \emptyset \emptyset 2$ IFZO=1THENCLS:PRINT"YOU WII L BE ADMIRED FOR YOUR SUCCESS THRU EXTRAORDINARY ACHEIVE MENTS. LEARN NOT TO TAKEON TOO MUCH AT ONCE - YOU WORK TOO HAR D - RELAX. YOU WILI FAIIIN LOVE MANY TIMES THINKING EACH"
$4 \emptyset \emptyset 3$ IFZO=1THENPRINT"IS THE LOVE OF YOUR LIFE - SO MARRY ONLY AFTER LONG ENGAGEMENT- NEVER ELO PE. YOU ARE POPULAR AND MAKE FR IENDS EASILY - TO AVOID SORRO W FOR YOURSELF - CONTROL YOU $R$ TEMPER AND TENDENCYTO BOSS PEO PLE."
$4 \emptyset \emptyset 4$ IFZO=1THENPRINT:IINEINPUT"P RESS enter TO CONTINUE...";YN\$ $4 \emptyset \varnothing 5$ IFZO=2THENPRINT"YOU WERE BO RN UNDER THE SIGN OF TAURUS - TH E BULI. YOU WILI BE HAPPIEST DO ING SOME SORT OF CREATIVE WO RK. ": PRINT:LINEINPUT"PRESS enter TO CONTINUE. . ."; YN\$
$4 \emptyset \emptyset 6$ IFZO=2THENCLS:PRINT"YOU WI LL BE SUCCESSFUL IN YOUR CHOSEN CAREER. YOU MAKE CLOSE FRIEND SHIPS EASILY - AND WILI ENJOY MANY OF THEM. OBSTANANCE IS YOU R WORST FAULT - YOU REFUSETO ACC EPT CHANGE, THINKING OLD"
$4 \varnothing \varnothing 7$ IFZO = 2THENPRINT"WAY OF DOIN $G$ IS BETTER WAY OF DOING. YOU WILL ENJOY VERY GOODHEALTH - DO NOT OVEREAT OR DRINKAND GET PLE NTY OF EXERCISE.":PRINT:LINEINPU T"PRESS enter TO CONTINUE...";YN \$
4ø1ø IFZO=3THENPRINT"YOU WERE BO RN UNDER THE SIGN OF GEMINI - TH E TWINS. MANY AREERS APPEAL TO YOU - IF YOU DO NOT SUCCEED, IT IS NOT DO TO L ACK OF TALENT, BUT BECAUSE YOU

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Standard QuarterMeg (4 chips) \& Fat QuarterMeg (8 chips) $\ggg$ MARKET PRICE $\lll$

## Real BASIC for OS9! $\begin{aligned} & \text { There is nothing wrong with your Color Computer. } \\ & \text { Do not attempt to adius it }\end{aligned}$

Burke \& Burke's R.S.B, software gives you a complete, OS9-compatible version of Disk Exiended Color BASIC. We've added new software for OS9-style graphics, sound, printer, and disk I/O. The BASIC you know and love is now running under Level 2 OS9 windows!
R.S.B. loads and saves files using OS9's file format, so we've also included utilities to transfer BASIC programs and data files betwen OS9 and BASIC disks. Of course, you can't use R.S.B. to run machine language programs, and some BASIC commands work slightly differently under R.S.B.

Your BASIC programs can take full advantage of great OSg features like hard disks, no-halt flopples, multi-tasking, and 2 MHz operation.
R.S.B. requires a CoCo 3 with at least 128 K RAM ( 256 K strongly recommended), a floppy controller with either Tandy Disk BASIC or DISTO CoC̣o 3 CDOS, and Level 2 OS9.

## R.S.B. Version 1.2 <br> S39.9.5

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Hundreds of Color Computer enthusiasts in the US, Canada, Europe, South America, and Australia love our affordable high-performance hard disk interfaces

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Technical Summary:
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Install XT-ROM in your CoCo XT hard disk controller's BIOS ROM socket. It automatically boots and reboots OS9 from your hard disk.
Select among any of two different hard disk boot files, two X19. different floppy boot files, or your BASIC ROM at power-up. XT-ROM gives your system that "professional touch". Great for unattended BBS, home security, or other fail-safe CoCo applications.

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Use "wildcards" with most OS9 commands, or rearrange your directory tree. Features recursive directory searches. A hard disk must! \$19.95

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## OS9 Utilities

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 Now BASIC funs hard drlves, big floppies, and more!HYPER-l/O modifies the Disk BASIC in your CoCo 1,2, or 3 to provide a "Dynamic Disk Interface". Use your existing BASIC and M/L software with hard disk interfaces (CoCo XT, DISTO, LR), RAM Disks, and any mix of floppy drives from 160K to 720 K each. Fully RESET protected, user configurable, expandable, EPROM-able HYPER-I/O V2.6B is the most versatile CoCa hard disk DOS available. Please specify HYPER-IO, DISTO HYPER-I/O, or LR HYPER-I/O when ordering.
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The HYPER-I/O HARD DISK UTIL. ITIES let you perform wildcard copy, delete, and search operations on your HYPER-I/O directories. Great timesaver for moving data from floppy disk to hard disk, or for BBS maintenance. Kevin's DISK DOCTOR will lock out bad sectors on your hsrd or floppy disks, and includes a disk-zap utility designed specifically for use with HYPER-I/O.

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PERTASCII is a single-user or multi-user word game for Level 2 OS9. The players are yourself, the computer, other users on your system, or even friends that call in on a modem.

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CANNOT DECIDE WHAT TO DO." $4 \emptyset 11$ IFZO=3THENPRINT:LINEINPUT"P RESS enter TO CONTINUE...";YN\$ $4 \emptyset 12$ IFZO=3THENCLS:PRINT"ANYTHIN G CALLING FOR AN ALERT MIND SU ITS YOUR TASTES. IN LOVEYOU ARE SENSITIVE BUT FICKLE ANDYOU BLA ME YOUR OWN CHANGES OF HEART O N OTHERS - YOU MUST CONCENT RATE ON MAKING MARRIAGE"
$4 \emptyset 13$ IFZO=3THENPRINT"HAPPY. CON TROL YOUR QUICK TEMPER - RA SH WORDS IN HASTE WILL BE YOU $R$ UNDOING. THE BEST OUTLET FOR YOUR RESTLESSNESS IS HOBBIES - I $F$ YOU NEED A CHANGE -TAKE UP A N EW HOBBY,":PRINT:LINEINPUT"PRESS enter TO CONTINUE..."; YN\$ $4 \emptyset 15$ IFZO $=4$ THENPRINT"YOU WERE BO RN UNDER THE SIGN OF CANCER - TH E CRAB. YOU WORRY TOMUCH ABOUT WHAT OTHERS THINK - CONTROL YOU R EMOTIONS.": PRINT:IINEINPUT"PRE SS enter TO CONTINUE...";YN\$ $4 \emptyset 16$ IFZO=4THENCLS:PRINT"YOU ARE FUII OF SELF-DOUBT AND SHYNESS BUT OTHERS PLACE GREAT CONFIDE NCE IN YOU. YOU WILL GIVE AN D RECEIVE DEEP, LOYAL AFFECTI ON - ONLY MARRY FOR LOVE - WITHO UT IT YOU WILL NOT BE"
$4 \emptyset 17$ IFZO=4THENPRINT"CONTENT. C HOOSE A CAREER THAT BRINGS YOU INTO CONTACT WITH PEOPLE AND ACTIVITY. IF YOU DO NOT WORRY T $O O \mathrm{MUCH}$ - YOUR HEALTHWILL BE GOO D.":PRINT:LINEINPUT"PRESS enter TO CONTINUE. ..";YN\$
$4 \varnothing 2 \emptyset$ IFZO=5THENPRINT"YOU WERE BO RN UNDER THE SIGN OF LEO - THE L ION. THE WORLD LOOKSTO YOU FOR LEADERSHIP AND GUIDANCE.": PRINT:LINEINPUT"PRESS enter TO C ONTINUE...";YN\$
$4 \varnothing 21$ IFZO=5THENCLS: PRINT"BEWARE OF PEOPLE WHO AGREE WITH YOU, JU ST BECAUSE THEY WANT FROM YOU. CONTROL YOUR TENDENC Y TO DOMINEER - PEOPLE ARE EAS IER LED THAN DRIVEN. IN WHATEVE $R$ CAREER YOU CHOOSE - YOU"
$4 \emptyset 22$ IFZO=5THENPRINT"WILL BE AN EXECUTIVE. YOU WILL NEVER HAVE TRIVIAL LOVE AFFAIRS - AND YOUR MARRIAGE WILL BE HAPPY IF YO U AVOID DOMESTIC QUARRELS.": PRINT:LINEINPUT"PRESS enter TO C ONTINUE...";YN\$
$4 \varnothing 25$ IFZO=6THENPRINT"YOU WERE BO RN UNDER THE SIGN OF VIRGO - THE VIRGIN. YOUR LIFE WILL NOT BE

WASTED - AND YOU WIL工 NEVER REGRET WHAT YOU HAVE DONE.":PRIN T:IINEINPUT"PRESS enter TO CONTI NUE. . ."; YN\$
$4 \not \subset 26$ IFZO=6THENCLS:PRINT"IF YOU ACHEIVE FAME - YOU WILL EARN IT - YOUR GREATEST SUCCESS WILL BE IN A CAREER REQUIRING PATIENC E. USE TACT WITH OTHERS - DO NO $T$ BE OVER CRITICAL. MARRY E ARLY IN LIFE - AND DO NOT"
$4 \not 827$ IFZO=6THENPRINT"INSIST ON A LWAYS HAVING YOUR WAY.":PRINT :LINEINPUT"PRESS enter TO CONTIN UE. .." $; Y N \$$
$4 \emptyset 3 \varnothing$ IFZO=7THENPRINT"YOU WERE BO RN UNDER THE SIGN OF LIBRA - THE BALANCE. YOU ARE ABLE TO GET ALONG WITH PEOPLE EASILY - TH IS HELPS YOU MAKE FRIENDS AND SUCCEED IN BUSINESS.":PRINT:LIN EINPUT"PRESS enter TO CONTINUE.. .";YN\$
$4 \emptyset 31$ IFZO=7THENCLS:PRINT"YOU WIL L MAKE A GOOD EXECUTIVE OR MANA GER. NEVER LISTEN TO ADVICE TO USE FORCE - YOU WILL SUCCEED BETTER BY USING REASON AND PER SUATION. IN LOVE YOU MUST RE MEMBER THAT EMOTIONS AND" 4032 IFZO = 7THENPRINT"NOT REASON ARE THE SOURCE OF PEOPLE'S AC TIONS. IN MARRIAGE YOUR SPOUSE DEMANDS ALL OF YOUR AFFECTION A ND WILL RESENT YOUR INTEREST TO OTHERS OF THE OPPOSITE SE X.": PRINT:LINEINPUT"PRESS enter TO CONTINUE...";YN\$ $4 \emptyset 35$ IFZO=8THENPRINT"YOU WERE BO RN UNDER THE SIGN OF SCORPIO - T HE SCORPION. YOU WERE BORN T O FIGHT HARD, LOVE DEEPLY, AND HATE BITTERLY.":PRINT:LINEINPUT "PRESS enter TO CONTINUE...";YN\$ $4 \emptyset 36$ IFZO=8THENCLS: PRINT"FOR PEA CE OF MIND - YOU MUST CONTROL YOUR TEMPER, CONTROL YOUR VI OLENT HATES, AND DO NOT GIVE IN TO SUSPICION OR JEALOUSY.NO ONE WILL ACCUSE YOU OF LYING DOWN ON THE JOB. YOU WILL" 4037 IFZO = 8THENPRINT"SUCCEED IN MANY LINES OF ACTIVITY. YOU WILI ATTRACT THE OPPOSITE SE X - BUT YOUR GREATESTPITFALL IS JEALOUSY.": PRINT:LINEINPUT"PRESS enter TO CONTINUE...";YN\$ $4 \emptyset 4 \emptyset$ IFZO=9THENPRINT"YOU WERE BO RN UNDER THE SIGN OF SAGITTARIUS - THE ARCHER. YOU HAVE A GOOD CHANCE TO ACHEIVE SUCCESS AND

FAME.":PRINT:LINEINPUT"PRESS en ter TO CONTINUE...";YN\$
4041 IFZO=9THENCLS:PRINT"SELECT A CAREER WHERE YOU DO NOTWORK WI TH TOO MANY OTHERS. YOU WILL SE LDOM QUARREL, BUT WILL FLARE U P IF CROSSED. YOU WILL HAVE GO OD LUCK IF YOU FOLLOW YOUR IN STINCTS. IN LOVE NO ONE"
$4 \not 42$ IFZO=9THENPRINT"WILL QUITE
LIVE UP TO YOUR IDEAL- LEARN TO
LOOK AT THE GOOD QUALITIES A ND OVERLOOK THE FAULTS.":PR INT:LINEINPUT"PRESS enter TO CON TINUE..."; YN\$
$4 \varnothing 45$ IFZO=1фTHENPRINT"YOU WERE B ORN UNDER THE SIGN OF CAPRICORN - THE SEA-GOAT. YOU MUST DEVEL OPE A SENSE OF HUMOR.":PRINT:IIN EINPUT"PRESS enter TO CONTINUE.. -":YN\$
$4 \varnothing 46$ IFZO=1øTHENCLS:PRINT"BE CAR EFUL NOT TO MISS OUT ON OPPORT UNITIES WHICH REQUIRE IMAGIN ATION AND DARING. CHOOSE A CARE ER WHICH REQUIRES A STEADY , LEVEL HEAD. IN LOVE YOUARE CA UTIOUS AND HESITANT - YOU"
$4 \varnothing 47$ IFZO=1øTHENPRINT"WILL PROBA LLY NOT MARRY EARLY - BUT TO BE HAPPY - YOU MUST MARRY. GE T PLENTY OF FRESH AIR,AVOID WORR Y, AND WATCH YOUR USE OF ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO.":PRINT:IINEINPUT"P RESS enter TO CONTINUE...";YN\$ $4 \varnothing 5 \emptyset$ IFZO=11THENPRINT"YOU WERE B ORN UNDER THE SIGN OF AQUARIUS THE WATER-BEARER. YOU HAVE M ANY GOOD QUALITIES, SOYOU MUST O VERCOME YOUR SHYNESS IN HUMAN $R$ ELATIONSHIPS.":PRINT:IINEINPUT"P RESS enter TO CONTINUE...";YN\$ $4 \emptyset 51$ IFZO=11THENCLS:PRINT"YOU HA VE AN ORIGINAL MIND - RELYON YOU $R$ HUNCHES. YOU DO NOT MAKE F RIENDS QUICKLY - BUT YOU WILL N EVER LACK FOR THEM - YOU MUST B E PATIENT WITH THOSE NOT AS QUI CK AS YOU. YOUR EASY"
$4 \emptyset 52$ IFZO=11THENPRINT"GOING DISP OSITION COULD LESSEN YOUR SUCCE SS, BUT MANY CAREERS HOLD OPPOR TUNITIES FOR YOU. IN LOVE YOU H IDE YOUR AFFECTIONS - YOU MAY MA RRY WITHOUT A ROMANTICCOURTSHIP. ": PRINT:LINEINPUT"PRESS enter TO CONTINUE...";YN\$
$4 \emptyset 55$ IFZO=12THENPRINT"YOU WERE B ORN UNDER THE SIGN OF PISCES - T HE FISHES. YOUR LIFE WILL BE FI LIED WITH RESTLESS

ActIVITY."
:PRINT:IINEINPUT"PRESS enter TO CONTINUE...";YN\$
$4 \not 856$ IFZO=12THENCLS:PRINT"YOU AR E VERY EASILY TAKEN ADVANT AGE OF. YOUR FRIENDS OVERLO OK YOUR FAULTS AND HAVE GENUIN E AFFECTION FOR YOU. WITHSELF-D ISCIPLINE YOU CAN RISE TO GREAT HEIGHTS - CHOOSE A CAREER" $4 \varnothing 57$ IFZO=12THENPRINT"THAT DEALS WITH NUMBERS OF INDIVIDUAL S. YOU WILL PROBALLY MARRY EARL Y - have several love affairs SOME MAYBE AFTER YOU HAVE MARRI ED.":PRINT:LINEINPUT"PRESS enter TO CONTINUE..."; YN\$
$4 \varnothing 6 \varnothing$ CLS:RETURN
45øø 1*** DECAN ANSWERS
$45 \varnothing 1$ IFZO=1ANDDE=1THENPRINT"MARR Y SOMEONE BORN IN LAST HALF OF M ARCH OR UNDER CANCER OR SAGI TTARIUS. LUCKY COLORS ARE RED AND YELLOW, BEST DAY IS FRID AY, AND GOOD FORTUNE NUMBER IS 2 ."
$45 \nmid 2$ IFZO=1ANDDE=2THENPRINT"MARR Y SOMEONE BORN UNDER ARIES, LEO OR SAGITTARIUS. LUCKY COLO RS ARE TAN AND ORANGE, BEST DAY

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IS TUESDAY, AND GOOD FORTUNENUMB ER IS 8."
$45 \not 03$ IFZO=1ANDDE=3THENPRINT"MARR Y SOMEONE BORN IN FIRST HALFOF A PRIL OR UNDER LEO OR SAGI TTARIUS. LUCKY COLORS ARE YELL OW, LIGHT GREEN AND BLUE, BEST DAY IS MONDAY, AND GOOD FORT UNE NUMBER IS 1."
$45 \emptyset 4$ IFZO=2ANDDE=1THENPRINT"MARR Y SOMEONE BORN IN LAST HALF OF A PRIL OR AUGUST OR UNDER CAPR ICORN. LUCKY COLORS ARE YELL OW AND ORANGE, BEST DAY IS FRID AY, AND GOOD FORTUNE NUMBER IS 5 ."
$45 \varnothing 5$ IFZO $=2$ ANDDE $=2$ THENPRINT"MARR Y SOMEONE BORN UNDER TAURUS OR C APRICORN. LUCKY COLORS ARE PALE GREEN AND BLUE, BEST DAY ISTUES DAY, AND GOOD FORTUNE NUMBERIS 6 ."
$45 \emptyset 6$ IFZO $=2$ ANDDE $=3$ THENPRINT"MARR
Y SOMEONE BORN UNDER TAURUS,VIRG O OR CAPRICORN. LUCKY COLO RS ARE BLUE, GRAY, AND BROW N, BEST DAY IS TUESDAY, AND GOOD FORTUNE NUMBER IS 6."
$45 \emptyset 7$ IFZO=3ANDDE=1THENPRINT"MARR Y SOMEONE BORN IN LAST HALF OF M AY, SEPTEMBER OR JANUARY. LUCK Y COLORS ARE BLUE, GREEN ANDGRAY , BEST DAY IS WEDNESDAY, ANDGOOD FORTUNE NUMBER IS 6."
4598 IFZO=3ANDDE=2THENPRINT"MARR Y SOMEONE BORN UNDER LIBRA OR A QUARIUS. LUCKY COLORS ARE GREE N, YELLOW AND PALE BLUE, BEST
DAY IS WEDNESDAY, AND GOOD FORT UNE NUMBER IS 5."
$45 \not 69$ IFZO=3ANDDE=3THENPRINT"MARR Y SOMEONE BORN UNDER LIBRA OR A QUARIUS. LUCKY COLORS ARE GOLD EN TAN AND GRAYISH BLUE, BEST

DAY IS WEDNESDAY, AND GOOD FORT UNE NUMBERS ARE 8 AND 5."
451ø IFZO=4ANDDE=1THENPRINT"MARR Y SOMEONE BORN IN LAST HALF OF J UNE, OCTOBER OR FEBRUARY. LUCK $Y$ COLORS ARE LIGHT YELLOW, BLUE AND GREEN, BEST DAY IS MOND AY, AND GOOD FORTUNE NUMBER IS 2 ."
4511 IFZO=4ANDDE=2THENPRINT"MARR Y SOMEONE BORN UNDER SCORPIOOR P ISCES. LUCKY COLORS ARE VIOL ET AND GREEN, BEST DAY IS MOND AY, AND GOOD FORTUNE NUMBERSARE 2 AND 5."
4512 IFZO=4ANDDE=3THENPRINT"MARR Y SOMONE BORN UNDER CANCER, SCOR

PIO OR PISCES. LUCKY COLORSARE SILVER GRAY AND VIOLET, BESTDAYS ARE MONDAY AND WEDNESDAY, AND GOOD FORTUNE NUMBER IS 3."
4513 IFZO=5ANDDE=1THENPRINT"MARR $Y$ SOMEONE BORN UNDER ARIES OR S AGITTARIUS OR IN LAST HALF OF J ULY. LUCKY COLORS ARE GREE N, ORANGE AND GOLD, BEST DAYIS S UNDAY, AND GOOD FORTUNE NUMB ER IS 1."
4514 IFZO=5ANDDE=2THENPRINT"MARR Y SOMEONE BORN UNDER ARIES, LEO OR SAGITTARIUS. LUCKY COLO RS ARE PURPLE AND GOLD, BESTDAY IS SUNDAY, AND GOOD FORTUNE NUMB ER IS 2."
4515 IFZO=5ANDDE=3THENPRINT"MARR Y SOMEONE BORN UNDER ARIES, LEO OR SAGITTARIUS. LUCKY COLO RS ARE APRICOT, SCARLET AND VERM ILION, BEST DAY IS THURSDAY,AND GOOD FORTUNE NUMBER IS 9."
4516 IFZO=6ANDDE=1THENPRINT"MARR Y SOMEONE BORN IN LAST HALF OF A PRIL, AUGUST OR DECEMBER. LUCK Y COLORS ARE BLUE AND GREEN, BEST DAYS ARE SUNDAY AND TUES DAY, AND GOOD FORTUNE NUMBERIS 5 ."
4517 IFZO $=5$ ANDDE $=2$ THENPRINT"MARR Y SOMEONE BORN UNDER TAURUS,VIRG O OR CAPRICORN. LUCKY COLO RS ARE DARK BLUE AND SLATE, BEST DAY IS WEDNESDAY, AND GOOD FORT UNE NUMBER IS 4."
4518 IFZO=6ANDDE=3THENPRINT"MARR Y SOMEONE BORN UNDER TAURUS,VIRG O OR CAPRICORN. LUCKY COLO RS ARE LIGHT BLUE AND GREEN, BEST DAY IS SATURDAY, AND GOOD FORT UNE NUMBER IS 8."
4519 IFZO=7ANDDE=1THENPRINT"MARR Y SOMEONE BORN IN LAST HALF OF J ANUARY, MAY OR SEPTEMBER. LUCK $Y$ COLORS ARE PALE BLUE AND YELL OW, BEST DAY IS FRIDAY, AND GOOD
FORTUNE NUMBER IS 6."
$452 \emptyset$ IFZO $=7$ ANDDE $=2$ THENPRINT"MARR Y SOMEONE BORN UNDER ANY SIGN EXCEPT SAGITTARIUS OR CANC ER. LUCKY COLORS ARE GREEN AND PINK, BEST DAYS ARE FRIDAY AND MONDAY, AND GOOD FORTUNE NUMB ER IS 6."
4521 IFZO = 7ANDDE=3THENPRINT"MARR Y SOMEONE BORN UNDER LIBRA, AQUA RIUS OR GEMINI. LUCKY COLO RS ARE PALE BLUE AND VIOLET,BEST DAY IS WEDNESDAY, AND GOOD FORT UNE NUMBER IS 5."
 to regain his rightful crown, hidden deep within a sinister land. Battle monsters, gain magic and weapons, and travel through harsh wilderness and dark castle dungeons in this medieval realm. From the creator of Kung-Fu Dude comes this awesome arcade game for the CoCo Ill! Warrior King uses the most detailed $320 \times 20016$ color graphics and high speed machine code to vault you into a world of fantasy. Dare ye challenge the many perils ahead in order to become WAR RIOR KING? Req. 128 K CoCo III, dișk drive, and oystick. Oniy \$29.95.

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- 2/88 Rainbow review


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4522 IFZO=8ANDDE=1THENPRINT"MARR Y SOMEONE BORN IN LAST HALF OF J ULY, OCTOBER OR FEBRUARY. LUCK Y COLORS ARE RED AND PURPLE,BEST DAY IS THURSDAY, AND GOOD FORT UNE NUMBER IS 9."
4523 IFZO=8ANDDE=2THENPRINT"MARR Y SOMEONE BORN UNDER CANCER,SCOR PIO OR PISCES. LUCKY COLORSARE RED AND BROWN, BEST DAY IS TUES DAY, AND GOOD FORTUNE NUMBERIS 3 ."
4524 IFZO=8ANDDE=3THENPRINT"MARR Y SOMEONE BORN UNDER CANCER,SCOR PIO OR PISCES. LUCKY COLORSARE ROSE AND BLUE, BEST DAY IS MOND AY, AND GOOD FORTUNE NUMBER IS 2 ."
4525 IFZO $=9$ ANDDE=1THENPRINT"MARR Y SOMEONE BORN IN JULY, NOVE MBER OR MARCH. LUCKY COLORSARE PURPLE AND YELLOW, BEST DAY IS M ONDAY, AND GOOD FORTUNE NUMB ER IS 3."
4526 IFZO $=9$ ANDDE $=2$ THENPRINT"MARR Y SOMEONE BORN UNDER LEO, SAGI TTARIUS OR ARIES. LUCKY COLO RS ARE GREEN AND PURPLE, BEST DAY IS TUESDAY, AND GOOD FORT UNE NUMBER IS 4."
4527 IFZO =9ANDDE=3THENPRINT"MARR Y SOMEONE BORN UNDER ARIES, LEO OR SAGITTARIUS. LUCKY COLO RS ARE GOLDEN BROWN, MAGENTAAND PUCE, BEST DAY IS SUNDAY, AND GOOD FORTUNE NUMBER IS 8." 4528 IFZO $=1 \varnothing$ ANDDE $=1$ THENPRINT"MAR RY SOMEONE BORN IN LAST HALF OF APRIL OR AUGUST. LUCKY COL ORS ARE PURPLE AND BLUE, BESTDAY IS SATURDAY, AND GOOD FOR TUNE NUMBERS ARE 8 AND 5." 4529 IFZO=1øANDDE=2THENPRINT"MAR RY SOMEONE BORN MID APRIL TO MID MAY, MID AUGUST TO MID SEP TEMBER OR LAST HALF OF DEC EMBER. LUCKY COLORS ARE BLUEAND RED, BEST DAYS ARE SATURDAY AND FRIDAY, AND GOOD FORTUNE NUM BERS ARE 8 AND 9."
$453 \varnothing$ IFZO $=1 \varnothing A N D D E=3 T H E N P R I N T " M A R$ RY SOMEONE BORN UNDER TAURUS,VIR GO OR SAGITTARIUS. LUCKY COL ORS ARE DEEP BLUE AND GRAY, BES $T$ DAY IS WEDNESDAY, AND GOOD FOR TUNE NUMBERS ARE 8 AND 4."
4531 IFZO=11ANDDE=1THENPRINT"MAR RY SOMEONE BORN IN JANUARY ORUND ER VIRGO OR LIBRA. LUCKY COL ORS ARE BLUE AND GREEN, BEST DAY IS SATURDAY, AND GOOD FOR

TUNE NUMBER IS 7."
4532 IFZO=11ANDDE=2THENPRINT"MAR RY SOMEONE BORN UNDER GEMINI OR IIBRA OR IN ILAST HALF OF JAN UARY. LUCKY COLORS ARE DARK BLU E AND GREEN, BEST DAY IS SAT URDAY, AND GOOD FORTUNE NUM BER IS 9."
4533 IFZO=11ANDDE=3THENPRINT"MAR RY SOMEONE BORN UNDER GEMINI,IIB RA OR AQUARIUS. LUCKY COLORSARE
BLUE AND GREEN, BEST DAY IS FRI
DAY, AND GOOD FORTUNE NUMBERSARE 6 AND 9."
4534 IFZO=12ANDDE=1THENPRINT"MAR RY SOMEONE BORN UNDER CANCER OR IN IAST HALF OF SEPTEMBER OR OCT OBER. LUCKY COLORS ARE PUR PLE AND RED, BEST DAY IS TUE SDAY, AND GOOD FORTUNE NUM BERS ARE 4 AND 2."
4535 IFZO=12ANDDE=2THENPRINT"MAR RY SOMEONE BORN UNDER CANCER OR
SCORPIO OR IN LAST HALF OF FEB RUARY. LUCKY COLORS ARE MAU VE, GREEN AND INDIGO, BEST DAY
IS THURSDAY, AND GOOD FOR
TUNE NUMBER IS 3."
4536 IFZO=12ANDDE=3THENPRINT"MAR RY SOMEONE BORN UNDER CANCER,SCO RPIO OR PISCES. LUCKY COLORSARE
PURPLE AND RED, BEST DAY IS MON DAY, AND GOOD FORTUNE NUMBER IS 3."

455ø PRINT:IINEINPUT"PRESS enter TO CONTINUE..."; YN\$
$456 \varnothing$ RETURN
$5 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ GOTO 1øøøø
1øøøø 1*** END ROUTINE
Iøø1ø A\$="L8;E;F;G;P16;L8;G\#;G;F
;P16"
1øø2ø B\$="L2;E"
$1 \varnothing \varnothing 3 \varnothing$ CLSø
1øø4ø PRINT@16ø," A"
1øø5ø PRINT@224," P A U L D $B U R N H A M^{\prime \prime}$
1øø6ø PRINT@288," PRO GRAM"
$1 \varnothing \varnothing 7 \varnothing \mathrm{X}=" \mathrm{XA} ; "$
løø8ø FOR R=1TO3
$1 \varnothing \varnothing 9 \varnothing$ PLAY X\$
1ø1øø NEXT R
1ø11ø CLSø
1ø12ø PRINT@224,"
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1ø13ø X\$="XB\$;"
$1 \varnothing 14 \emptyset$ PLAY X\$
1ø15ø FOR D=1TOIøøø:NEXT D
$1 \varnothing 16 \varnothing$ CLS
2øøøø END

## Kill the evil wizard and escape. . .

# Castle Zhagwhar 

By Keith Schuler

In a different time far away, the small, magical kingdom of Lithana is thriving. It is a peaceful kingdom with a just king on the throne, a good economy and happy people.

One day an evil wizard arrives at an old, abandoned fortress outside the kingdom, called Castle Zhagwhar. He is a powerful wizard who wants to rule Lithana. So using his magical powers, he begins transforming entire forests into gigantic armies of vicious goblins who immediately begin attacking Lithana.

The king's army is powerful, but they can't resist the goblins for long. So the king sends a decree throughout the kingdom that anyone brave enough to enter Castle Zhagwhar and dispatch the wizard will receive one-fourth of all the land in Lithana.

The king waits many long weeks for a response to his decree when, at last, a poor young woodcutter named Gwydion answers the king's call. Gwydion is unskilled in the use of any weapons but is very strong and can run and jump well. The king in desperation gives the young man a map leading to Castle Zhagwhar, wishes him luck, and then returns to his throne to worry some more.

Gwydion follows the map for many days but sees no goblins: They are off fighting in other parts of Lithana. At last he reaches his destination, the decrepid old

Keith Schuler is a high school student who has been programming for seven years. He has learned other computer languages including assembly and $C$, and intends to become a computer programmer for NASA.
fortress almost completely in shambles. The drawbridge is down and Gwydion enters. He comes to a staircase leading downwards and descends it. His adventure begins....

Castle Zhagwhar is a game that runs on the $\operatorname{CoCos} 1,2$ and 3 and requires 32 K of memory. To play the game, type in the listing, save it to tape or disk, and run it. You will see the title page. Press any key and the game begins.

Gwydion is the little blue man. Control him using the right joystick. Moving the joystick left or right causes him to run left or right. To climb a ladder or move under the ladder, press the joystick up. To descend a ladder, move over it, then press the joystick down. Moving the joystick down anywhere else causes Gwydion to duck. To make him jump, press the joystick button.

The idea of the game is to move from room to room by collecting yellow keys and using them to open the blue doors. To pick up a key, just run over it, and a key is shown in your possession in the blue bar at the top of the screen. To open a door, get a key, then run into the door.

Also found throughout the castle are pots of gold worth 100 points. Pick these up by running over them. Keys are worth 50 points; moving on to the next room, 350 points. The score is shown in the blue bar in the upper left-hand corner of the screen.

Castle Zhagwhar is very old, so the ladders are brittle and there are many holes in the floor. Jump over the holes, but never jump onto a ladder because it can break and may trap you in a room. There are also bats flying throughout the castle, biting any-
thing they touch, so duck to avoid them even though sometimes they don't do damage.

Falling one level through a hole causes Gwydion to lose 10 points of life, and getting bitten subtracts five points per bite. The amount of life Gwydion has left is shown as a green bar inside the blue bar in the upper right-hand corner of the screen. If the bar is reduced to zero, Gwydion dies.

Also found in the castle are magic transporters and disintegrators. When stepped on, the transporters cause Gwydion to automatically jump to another part of the room. The disintegrators cause instant death when stepped on.

Gwydion makes a deal with his fairy godmother that if he succeeds in reaching a certain point, he can summon her aid. To do this, you must accumulate a score of at least 4000 points, then press the space bar. Gwydion's life is then completely restored, but his fairy godmother sets him back a few rooms. Another life restorer is the Bonus Room. When Gwydion is in this room, collect all the treasure and escape before the red timer runs out, and his life will be completely restored.

Scattered around the castle are bottles of magic healing elixer that Gwydion does not see right away. When he notices one, he automatically drinks it. Elixer cures five points of damage. Going to the next room also cures five points.

Deep within Castle Zhagwhar is the evil wizard. He knows the young man is after him and is constantly searching for him with a magic crystal ball. If he finds Gwydion, he puts a curse on him that drains
the lad's life. So don't waste time! But that's not the only spell the wizard knows. He can throw fireballs, disintegrate the inanimate, cause things to disappear, magically transport himself, and summon bats. Just remember, when the wizard dies, all his spells stop working.

The castle is difficult to navigate through,
making it hard to find and defeat the wizard. Escaping Castle Zhagwar is even harder. Good luck.

I hope you enjoy playing this game as much as I enjoyed programming it. Now Gwydion is prepared, the castle is before you. . . art thou ready?
[Note: To run this program on the CoCo

3, change POKE 65495.0 in Line 80 to POKE 65497,0.]
(Questions or comments about this program may be sent to the author at 325 St. Pierre Ct., Merritt Island, FL 32953. Be sure to send an SASE when requesting a reply.)


The Listing:ZHAGWHAR
 * $8 \varnothing$ POKE65495, $\varnothing: \mathrm{X}=$ RND ( - TIMER) : CLE AR15ø: PCLEAR2: PMODE1,I:PCLS:DIMR R(11,15), RL(11,15),ST(11,15), DU( $11,15), \mathrm{FB}(11,5), \mathrm{FL}(4 \varnothing, 8), \mathrm{BA}(11,6$ ), MA (5) , $\mathrm{MB}(5), \mathrm{MO}(5), \mathrm{BL}(11,15), \mathrm{P}$ A (1ø), PB(1ø):CLS $\emptyset:$ PRINT@192," * * PLEASE WAIT ONE MOMENT ** "; $9 \emptyset$ DRAW"C3BM3,14E2U2RF2ND2H2LU4L 2G2NDE2R2DNR4U4C2U2R2D2C3BM28, 14 H2U2LG2ND2E2RU4R2F2NDH2L2DNL4U4C 2U2L2D2BM3, 3 IC3U2E2F2ND2H2U4L2NG 2R2R2NF2L2U2C2H2E2F2G2NU2": GET (3 $1, \varnothing)-(2 \varnothing, 15), R L, G: G E T(\varnothing, \varnothing)-(11,1$ 5) , RR, $\mathrm{G}: \operatorname{GET}(\varnothing, 16)-(11,31), S T, G$ 1øø DRAW"C3BM1,47E4L2C2U2L2D2R2R 2C3R4D2G2R4BM18, 32 D3G2H2NU3F2D4R 2NE2L2L2NH2R2D2C2G2F2E2H2D2BM1øø , $1 \varnothing \varnothing$ NRIIR2U2NR4D4NR4": GET ( $\varnothing, 32$ ) $(11,47), D U, G: G E T(1 \varnothing \varnothing, 98)-(111,1 \varnothing$ 3) , FB, G

11ø LA\$="C3D24NR8U4NR8U4NR8U4NR8 U4NR8U4R8NU4D2 $\varnothing$ ": COLOR4: LINE ( $\varnothing, \varnothing$ $)-(4 \varnothing, 6)$, PSET, B: COLOR2: LINE $(\varnothing, 2)$ $-(4 \varnothing, 4)$, PSET, BF: FORT= $\varnothing$ TO $4 \varnothing$ STEP4: $\operatorname{PSET}(T, 2,4): \operatorname{PSET}(T+2,4,4): N E X T T:$
$\operatorname{GET}(\varnothing, \varnothing)-(4 \varnothing, 6), F L, G$
12ø DRAW"C3BM1øø,5øU2R4ND4R2ND4R 4D2": GET (1øø, 48) - (111,54), BA, G: P CLS: M\$ (1) ="T8O3CDEFG":M\$ (2)="O1T IøøFGFGABABCD": M\$ (3)="O1T3L4CP96 CL3FL4P24CFAP64CFAP64CFAFAO2CO1A FCP64CP96CL3F":M\$ (4) ="O3T6CDEGP8 DT5G"
13ø DRAW"S4": PCLS $3:$ FORT=8ØTO82: C IRCLE (T, 6ø), 18, 2,1,.15,.65:CIRCL $\mathrm{E}(\mathrm{T}+25,72), 6,2,1, .15, .7 \varnothing: N E X T T: D$ RAW"BM8ø, 6øC2NU14ND14BL3BD4NU11L 2NU11NM-3, +5R2U15E4R5NR5M+5, +4U2 BM1ø5, $66 \mathrm{NM}-4,-6 \mathrm{M}+6,+4 \mathrm{D} 5 \mathrm{NM}-6,+4 \mathrm{NF}$ 4RNF4U12 L2NDI2NE4L2NE4NH2UH2NL4D 2L8"
14ø DRAW"BM122,78NM+18,-19E2R4UN L4R4D2NR6D2R4E4NU4 L2U4NM-3, -2R2M -4, - 2 L6NL4U2 L6NU4R2U6R2D2NL2U4NR 4D2R8BE6BR8ND2 ØG2ND18D2G2NR8G2NR 1øR4D12F4U2NH4NE2U2H4BU18BR14ND2 2R2ND2 2NE4L2NE4NH2D2 2 F4U2NH4E2BR 2øBD2G2L8UNR6H2R2ND2NL4NU16L2U16 $\mathrm{M}+4,-2 \mathrm{NM}+8,+4 \mathrm{D} 2 \mathrm{M}+8,+4 \mathrm{M}-1 \varnothing,+8{ }^{\prime \prime}$
15ø DRAW"BM3ø,9øE4NM $+6,+2 \mathrm{D} 2 \mathrm{M}+6,+$ $2 \mathrm{M}+18,-2 \mathrm{NM}-1 \varnothing,+12 \mathrm{NM}-14,+12 \mathrm{M}-12,+$ 12BL8NG4NR16G2R16NE4L8NM-14, +12L $2 \mathrm{NM}-12,+12 \mathrm{M}-1 \varnothing,+12 \mathrm{NG} 2 \mathrm{NM}+18,-2 \mathrm{M}+1$ 8, $-4 \mathrm{~L} 2 \mathrm{~F} 2 \mathrm{NM}+4,+4 \mathrm{M}+4,+2 \mathrm{E} 4 \mathrm{BF} 4 \mathrm{NR} 6 \mathrm{~F} 2 \mathrm{R}$ NU24R2U24NE2L2NH2R2D1ØE6NM+4, +5D $2 \mathrm{M}+4,+5 \mathrm{ND} 16 \mathrm{R} 2 \mathrm{D} 16 \mathrm{NM}-8,+2 \mathrm{U} 2 \mathrm{M}-8,+4{ }^{\prime \prime}$ 16ø FORT=91TO93:CIRCLE (T,111), 6, $2,1, .15, .7 \varnothing:$ NEXTT: DRAW"BM91, 1ø4N M-4, $-6 \mathrm{M}+6$, +4D5NM-6, +4NF4RNF4U12L 2NDI 2NE 4 L 2 NE 4 NH 2 UH 2 NL 4 D 2 L8BR2 4 BU 2ND1øR2ND1ØNR8E2R6ND15F2ND17R2NE 2R2NE2L4D17M+4, +4L2NM-4, -4R2D4G2 NL2U2Ll3NG2E2NR1 $\varnothing$ R2 BU12M +6 , +3BRI $6 \mathrm{Ul} 5 \mathrm{M}-2,-4 \mathrm{NM}+2,-4 \mathrm{R} 2 \mathrm{M}+2,+4 \mathrm{D} 15$
$17 \varnothing$ DRAW"NM+6, +4 L2M+8, +4 E2U12NM-$2,-4 \mathrm{R} 2 \mathrm{NM}-2,-4 \mathrm{D}$ I $\emptyset \mathrm{NM}+6,+4 \mathrm{~L} 2 \mathrm{M}+8,+4 \mathrm{E}$ 2Ul2NM-2,-4R2NM-2,-4D1øBR5BD2NR6 F2RNU24R2U24NE2L2NH2R2D1øE6NM+4, +5D2M+4, +5ND16R2D16NM-8, +2U2M-8, +4": FORT=19øTO193:CIRCLE (T,III), 6,2,1,.15,.7ø:NEXTT
18ø DRAW"BM191,1ø4NM-4,-6M+6, +4D 5NM-6, +4NF4RNF4U12L2ND12NE4L2NE4 NH2UH2NL4D2L8BR26ND15NH4R2NH4D15 NF4D2NL2U15M+6, -5NF4ND2CIS8BM18, 4NR4D2R4D2NL4BR2U4R4D2NL4BD2BR2U

2E2F2NL4D2BR2NR4U4R4BR2NR4D2NR2D 2R4BR2NR4U4R4BR2NR4D4R4NU4BR2U2E 2F2NL4D2BR2R4U2L4U2R4BR2R4L2＂
$19 \varnothing$ DRAW＂D4BU4BR6BD4R4U2L4U2R4BR 2ND4R4D4NL4BR2U2NR2U2R4BR2R4L2D4 BR4NU4R2NU2R2NU4BR2U2NR4E2F2D2BR 2U4R4D2L4R2F2BR2NR4U2NR2U2R4BM83 ，16ND4R4D2NL4U2BR2ND4R4D2L4R2F2B R2NR4U2NR2U2R4BR2NR4D2R4D2NL4BR2 NR4U2NR2U2R4BR2ND4F4U4BR2R4 L2D4B R4R4U2L4U2R4＊
2øø DRAW＂BM36，15øU4R3FGNL3FGNL3B R5U2NH2E2BR6D4U2R2NE2F2BR2NR4U2N R2U2R4BR2R4L2D4NL2R2BR4U4NL2R2BR 2D4U2R4NU2D2BR6R4U2L4U2R4BR2NR4D 4R4BR2U4D2R4NU2D2BR2NU4R4U4BR2D4 R4BR2NR4U2NR2U2R4BR2ND4R4D2L4R2F 2 BM9 $\varnothing, 154$ GD2FBR2NR4U4R4BR2FD2GBR 9U4BR2ND2R4D2NL4D2BR2＂
21ø DRAW＂NR4U2NR4U2R4ND4BR2R4G2D 2C4BM53，178ND4R4D2NL4U2BR2ND4R4D 2L4R2F2BR2NR4U2NR2U2R4BR2NR4D2R4 D2NL4BR2R4U2L4U2R4 BR6BD4U2NR4E2F 2D2BR2U4F4U4BR2F2NE2D2BR1øU4D2R2 NE2F2BR2NR4U2NR2U2R4BR2F2NE2D2＂： SCREEN1， 1
22ø FORT＝1TO25øø：A\＄＝INKEY\＄：IFA\＄＝ ＂＂THENNEXTT
23ø SCREEN $\varnothing, \varnothing: D R A W " S 4 ": S C=\varnothing: S T=2$ $5 \varnothing: S=1: W R=1 \varnothing: L 1=63: L 2=1 \varnothing 2: L 3=143$ $: L 4=182: F F=\varnothing: W W=1: F G=\varnothing$
$24 \varnothing$ IF（ $\mathrm{S}=5$ OR $\mathrm{S}=1 \varnothing$ ）AND TI＞1 THEN $\mathrm{ST}=25 \varnothing$
25ø TR＝$\varnothing:$ ON S GOTO： $27 \varnothing, 29 \propto, 31 \varnothing, 3$ $7 \emptyset, 27 \emptyset, 32 \emptyset, 34 \emptyset, 32 \emptyset, 37 \emptyset, 36 \varnothing, 42 \emptyset$ $26 \varnothing$ PMODEl，1：PCLS：SCREEN $\varnothing, \varnothing: F O R T$ $=6 T O 22 \emptyset S T E P 4 \varnothing:$ PUT（T，61）－（T＋4ø，67 ），FL，PSET：PUT（T，1øø）－（T＋4ø，1ø6）， FL，PSET：PUT $(T, 141)-(T+4 \varnothing, 147), F L$ ，PSET：PUT（T，18ø）－（T＋4ø，186），FL，P SET：NEXTT：COLOR2： $\operatorname{LINE}(\varnothing, \varnothing)-(255$, 2ø），PSET，B：PAINT（ $1 \varnothing, 1 \varnothing$ ），3， $2:$ RETU RN
27ø GOSUB26ø：FORT＝1TO3：READLX，LY ：DRAW＂BM＂+ STR\＄（LX）＋＂，＂＋STR\＄（LY）＋ LA\＄：NEXTT：DATA23ø，139，1ø，98，21ø， $58,6 \varnothing, 139,8,98,62,58,3 \varnothing, 139,9 \varnothing, 1$ $39,19 \varnothing, 139,234,99,148,99,1 \varnothing, 58,2$ $\varnothing \varnothing, 139,1 \varnothing, 98,21 \varnothing, 58$
$28 \varnothing \operatorname{LINE}(118,3 \varnothing)-(131,16 \emptyset)$, PRESE T，BF：GOTO51ø
29ø GOSUB26ø：FORT＝1TO3：READLX，LY ：DRAW＂BM＂＋STR\＄（LX）＋＂，＂＋STR\＄（LY）＋ LA\＄：DRAW＂BM＂＋STR\＄（LX＋17ø）＋＂，＂＋ST RS（LY）＋LA ：NEXTT
$3 \varnothing \varnothing \operatorname{LINE}(82,7 \varnothing)-(166,19 \emptyset)$, PRESET ，BF：GOTO51ø
31ø GOSUB2 6ø： $\operatorname{LINE}(61,98)-(72,147$ ），PRESET，BF： $\operatorname{LINE}(46,179)-(84,191$ ），PRESET，BF：IINE（11Ø，139）－（14ø，1

47），PRESET，BF：FORT＝1TO6：READIX，L Y：DRAW＂BM＂＋STR\＄（LX）＋＂，＂+ STR\＄（LY） ＋LA\＄：NEXTT：LINE（169，99）－（2øø，11ø ），PRESET，BF：GOTO51ø
$32 \varnothing$ GOSUB2 $6 \varnothing$ ：COLOR2： $\operatorname{LINE}(42 ; 141)$ $-(2 \emptyset 7,141)$, PSET：COLORI： $\operatorname{LINE}(45,1$ 74）－（59，191），PSET，BF：LINE（9ø， 174 ）$-(98,191)$ ，PSET， $\mathrm{BF}: \operatorname{LINE}(1 \varnothing 6,174)$ －（118，191），PSET，BF：LINE（17Ø，174） $-(158,191), \operatorname{PSET}, \mathrm{BF}: \operatorname{LINE}(192,174)$ －（2ø6，191），PSET，BF： $\operatorname{LINE}(55,136)-$ （195，147），PSET，BF
$33 \varnothing \operatorname{LINE}(195,1 \varnothing 7)-(115,1 \varnothing \varnothing)$, PSET $, \mathrm{BF}: \operatorname{LINE}(5 \emptyset, 58)-(7 \varnothing, 68), \operatorname{PSET}, \mathrm{BF}:$ FOR T＝1TO5：READLX，LY：DRAW＂BM＂＋ST R\＄（LX）＋＂，＂＋STR\＄（LY）＋LA\＄：NEXTT：GO TO51ø：DATA23ø，139，1ø，98，38，58，23 $\emptyset, 58,74,58$
$34 \varnothing$ GOSUB26ø：COLOR1： $\operatorname{IINE}(4 \emptyset, 175)$ －（255，191），PSET，BF： $\operatorname{LINE}(45,134)-$ （59，151），PSET，BF： $\operatorname{LINE}(9 \varnothing, 134)-(9$ 8，151），PSET，BF： $\operatorname{LINE}(1 \varnothing 6,134)-(11$ 8，151），PSET，BF： $\operatorname{LINE}(17 \emptyset, 134)-(15$ 8，151），PSET，BF： $\operatorname{LINE}(192,134)-(2 \emptyset$ $6,151), \operatorname{PSET}, \mathrm{BF}: \operatorname{LINE}(7 \emptyset, 54)-(2 \emptyset \emptyset$, 7ø），PSET，BF
$35 \varnothing \operatorname{LINE}(135,9 \varnothing)-(2 \varnothing \varnothing, 12 \varnothing), P S E T$ ， BF：DRAW＂C2BM245，1øøL12＂：FORT＝1TO 3：READLX，LY：DRAW＂BM＂＋STR\＄（LX）＋＂， ＂+ STR\＄（LY）＋LA\＄：NEXTT：GOTO51ø：DAT A $2 \varnothing 5,58,22 \varnothing, 98,1 \varnothing, 139,23 \varnothing, 139,1 \varnothing$ ， $98,38,58,23 \varnothing, 58,74,58$
$36 \emptyset$ GOSUB26ø：COLORI： $\operatorname{LINE}(135,58)$ $-(195,191)$ ；PSET，BF\＆LINE $(65,58)-($ $79,16 \varnothing)$, PSET，BF：DRAW＂C3BM37，18申R 14BM65，18øR14BM88，18øR14C2BM215， 18øR14＂：FORT＝1TO3：READLX，LY：DRAW ＂BM＂＋STR\＄（LX）＋＂，＂＋STRS（LY）＋LA \＄：N EXTT：GOTO51ø：DATA12，99，121，58，12 1，139
37ø PCLSI：DRAW＂S8BM7Ø，9øC3NR3D4R 3EHNL3EHBR3NR4D4R4NU4BR2U4F4U4BR 2D4R4U4BR2NR4D2R4D2NL4BR6U4R4D2L 4R2F2BR2NR4U4R4D4BR2NR4U4R4D4BR2 U4F2E2D4BR2BU4D2BD2RC1D＂：FORT＝1T 065STEP4：COLOR2：LINE（T，T）－（256－T ，192－T），PSET，B：COLOR4
38ø LINE（T＋2，T＋2）－（256－（T－2）， 192 －（T－2）），PSET，B：NEXTT：SCREENI，$\varnothing: P$ LAY＂T4L4V3103L16．il；L32；1；L16．il ；L32；1；Ll6．il；L32；1；L16．il；L32；5 ；L15．；3；工32；5；L16．；8；L32；5；L16．； 8；L32；5；L4；1＂：FORT＝1TO5øø：NEXTT： $\mathrm{LF}=\mathrm{ST}: T \mathrm{~T}=82:$ GOSUB26ø
$39 \varnothing$ DRAW＂S4＂：COLOR4：IINE $(\varnothing, 24)$－（ 8甲，24），PSET：COLORI：LINE（1øø，139） $-(13 \varnothing, 147), \operatorname{PSET}, \mathrm{BF}: \operatorname{LINE}(45,179)-$ （ $8 \varnothing, 191$ ），PSET，BF： $\operatorname{LINE}(148,9 \varnothing)-(2$ $\varnothing \varnothing, 147)$, PSET，BF：DRAW＂BMII，139＂＋L A\＄：DRAW＂BM136，139＂＋LA\＄：DRAW＂BM86
，139＂＋LA\＄：DRAW＂BM136，99＂＋LA\＄：DRA W＂BM2ø4，99＂＋LA\＄
$4 \varnothing \varnothing \operatorname{LINE}(\varnothing, 99)-(7 \varnothing, 1 \varnothing 6)$, PRESET，B F：DRAW＂BM236，59＂＋LA\＄：DRAW＂BM74，5 9＂＋LA
41ø GOTO 51ø
42ø GOSUB26ø： $\operatorname{IINE}(\varnothing, 22)-(255,191$ ），PRESET，BF：DRAW＂S8C2BM36，34NR4D 4R4BR2NR4U4R4D4BR2U4F4U4BR2BD4R4 U2NL2D2L4U4R4BR2ND4R4D2L4R2F2BR2 U2NR4E2F2D2BR4U4NL2R2BR2D4R4U4BR 2D4R4BR2U2NR4E2F2D2BR4U4NL2R2BR2 R4L2D4NL2R2BR2NR4U4R4D4BR2U4F4U4 BR2BD4R4U2L4U2R4BR2D2BD2UC1R＂
43ø GOSUB66ø：PLAY＂O2T5V31L1GCL2E GL3．AL4EL1AO3CL2DO2GO3LIC＂：DRAW＂ C4S8BM2 $\varnothing, 65$ R4I2D4BR4U4D2R4NU2D2B R2NR4U2NR2U2R4BR6D4R2NU2R2U4BR2R 4L2D4NL2R2BR2NR4E4NL4BR2BD4U2NR4 E2F2D2BR2U4R4D2L4R2F2BR2U4R3FD2G NL3BR7U4D2R4U2D4BR2U2NR4E2F2D2BR 2R4U2L4U2R4BR6D4R3EHNL3EH
$44 \varnothing$ DRAW＂NL3BR3NR4D2NR2D2R4BR2NR 4U2NR2U2R4BR2ND4F4U4BM $\varnothing$ ， $8 \varnothing$ NR4D2R 4D2NL4 BR2NU4R4U4BR2NR4D4R4BR2NR4 U4R4BR2NR4D2NR2D2R4BR2R4U2L4U2R4 BR2NR4D2R4D2NL4BR2U2NR2U2R4BR2D4 R4U4BR2D4R4BR2NU4R4BR3U2NH2E2BR5 D4R3EU2HNL3BR3NR4D2NR2D2R4BR2R4U 2L4U2R4BR2R4L2D4BR4U4R4D2L4＂
45ø DRAW＂R2F2BR2NR4U4R4D4BR4U2NH 2E2BR2NR4D2NR2D2R4BR2NU4R3EU2HNL 3C3＂：PLAY＂O2AL2O3CO2AGABO3CO2F\＃A 03DCL402BP4L2GFD＂：DRAW＂BM4 今11фU2 NR4E2F2D2BR2U4F4U4BR2NR3D4R3EU2N HBUBR6F2NE2D2BR4NR4U4R4D4BR2NU4R 4U4BR6NR4D2R4D2NL4！＂
$46 \varnothing$ DRAW＂BR2U2NR4E2F2D2BR2U2NR2U 2R4BR2NR4D2NR2D2R4BR2BU4D4R4BR4U 2NH2E2BR4NR4D2NR2D2R4BR2R4U2L4U2 R4BR2NR4D4R4BR2U2NR4E2F2D2BR2U4R 4D2NL4U2BR2NR4D2NR2D2R4BR2NU4R3E U2HL3BM38，Il8NR4D4R4BR2U2NR4E2F2 D2BR2R4U2L4U2R4BR2R4L2D4BR4NU4R4 BR2NR4U2NR2U2R4BR6＂
47ø DRAW＂R4G4R4BR2U4D2R4NU2D2BR2 U2NR4E2F2D2BR2R4U2NL2D2L4U4R4BR2 D4R2NU2R2U4BR2D4U2R4NU2D2BR2U2NR 4E2F2D2BR2U4R4D2L4R2F2＂：PLAY＂O3L 1CL2EGL3AP4ELIAO4LICL2DO3GO4LIC＂ ：DRAW＂C4BM34，14øD4R4BR2R4L2U4NL2 R2BR2R4L2D4BR4U4D2R4NU2D2BR2U2NR 4E2F2D2BR2U4F4U4BR2BD4U2NR4E2
48ø DRAW＂F2D2BR6R4L2U4NL2R2BR2NR 4D2R4D2NL4BR6R4U2L4U2R4BR2BD4U2N R4E2F2D2BR2BU4D2F2E2U2BR2NR4D2NR 2D2R4BR2NU4R3EU2HL3BR6D4UC1R＂：CO LOR3： $\operatorname{LINE}(34,152)-(218,152), \operatorname{PSET}$ ：PLAY＂O3AL2O4CO3AGABO4CL4EP8L8GL 4F\＃GO4DP8O3L8GL4F\＃GLIO4CCC＂ 49ø DRAW＂C2BM85，17øR4L2D4BR4U4D2

R4NU2D2BR2NR4U2NR2U2R4BR6NR4D2NR 2D2R4BR2U4F4U4BR2NR3D4R3EU2＂
5øø FORT＝1TO6øøø：IF INKEY\＄＝＂＂TH EN NEXT T：CLS：END ELSE CLS：END $51 \varnothing$ PN＝2：TR＝$\varnothing:$ ON S GOSUB 53 $\varnothing, 54 \varnothing$ ，55申，59ф，53申，56ø，58申，56ф，59ф，57ø ：PB\＄＝＂S2C3NR1øU2L2NR14U2L2NR18U2 L2NR22U2NR22U2NR22U2NR22U2NR22BU 2BR2C2R18L2U2Ll4R2U2R1 $\varnothing$＂：FORT＝1T －PN：DRAW＂BM＂＋STR\＄（PA（T））＋＂，＂＋ST R\＄（PB（T））＋PB\＄：NEXTT
52ø GOTO 6øø
$53 \varnothing T N(1)=\varnothing: T N(2)=\varnothing: T N(3)=\varnothing: P A(1$ $)=1 \varnothing \varnothing: \mathrm{PB}(1)=179: \mathrm{PA}(2)=19 \varnothing: \mathrm{PB}(2)=$ 99： $\mathrm{X}=1 \varnothing: \mathrm{Y}=164: \mathrm{KA}=2 \varnothing: \mathrm{KB}=53: \mathrm{LA}=235$ ： $\operatorname{LB}=43$ ：RETURN
$54 \varnothing \mathrm{PA}(1)=4 \varnothing: \mathrm{PB}(1)=99: \mathrm{PA}(2)=184$ ： $\mathrm{PB}(2)=99: \mathrm{X}=1 \varnothing: \mathrm{Y}=164: \mathrm{KA}=128: \mathrm{KB}=53$ ：LA＝19ø：LB＝163：RETURN
$55 \varnothing \mathrm{PA}(1)=5 \varnothing: \operatorname{PB}(1)=139: \operatorname{PA}(2)=128$ $: P B(2)=99: X=1 \varnothing: Y=164: K A=21 \varnothing: K B=9$ 3：LA $=235: L B=43:$ RETURN
$56 \varnothing \mathrm{RA}=45: \mathrm{RB}=124: \mathrm{PA}(1)=1 \varnothing \varnothing: \mathrm{PB}(1)$ ＝99： $\mathrm{PA}(2)=1 \varnothing: \mathrm{PB}(2)=59: \mathrm{X}=1 \varnothing: \mathrm{Y}=164$ ：KA＝14ø：KB＝53：LA＝198：LB＝83：RETUR N
$57 \varnothing \mathrm{PA}(1)=238: \mathrm{PB}(1)=99: \mathrm{PA}(2)=238$ ：$P B(2)=139: X=1 \varnothing: Y=44: L A=7: L B=164$ ：KB＝53：KA＝235：WY＝Y：RETURN
$58 \varnothing \mathrm{PA}(1)=238: \mathrm{PB}(1)=99: \mathrm{PA}(2)=238$ $: P B(2)=139: X=35: Y=164: K A=5 \varnothing: K B=5$ 3：LA $=235: L B=43: R A=12: R B=44: R E T U R$ N
$59 \varnothing \mathrm{PN}=1 \varnothing: \mathrm{PA}(1)=58: \mathrm{PB}(1)=139: \mathrm{PA}($ 2）$=22 \varnothing: \mathrm{PB}(2)=139: \mathrm{PA}(3)=238: \mathrm{PB}(3)$ $=179: P A(4)=22 \varnothing: P B(4)=99: P A(5)=19$ $8: \mathrm{PB}(5)=179: \mathrm{PA}(6)=12: \mathrm{PB}(6)=59: \mathrm{PA}$ $(7)=42: \mathrm{PB}(7)=59: \mathrm{PA}(8)=1 \nmid 2: \mathrm{PB}(8)=$ 99：PA（9）$=1 \varnothing 8: \operatorname{PB}(9)=59: \operatorname{PA}(1 \varnothing)=19 \varnothing$ $: \mathrm{PB}(1 \varnothing)=59: \mathrm{X}=34: \mathrm{Y}=164: \mathrm{LA}=232: \mathrm{LB}=$ 123： $\mathrm{KA}=115: \mathrm{KB}=173:$ RETURN
6øø DRAW＂S4BM＂＋STR\＄（KA）＋＂，＂＋STRS （KB）＋＂C2D4L2U2NU2R8D2＂：DRAW＂BM＂＋ STR\＄（LA）＋＂，＂＋STR\＄（LB）＋＂C3BD2ND13 E2R7F2D13L9＂：PAINT（LA＋2，LB＋2），3， 3：DRAW＂BM＂＋STR\＄（LA +2 ）+ ＂，＂＋STR\＄（ $L$ $\mathrm{B}+8)+$＂ClR2C3D＂：RN＝$\varnothing: \mathrm{BN}=\varnothing$ ：ON S GO TO 66ø，61ø，62ø，66ø，62ø，66ø，64ø，6 2ø，66ø，63申
$61 \varnothing \mathrm{BN}=2: \mathrm{BX}(1)=1 \varnothing: \mathrm{BY}(1)=44: \mathrm{BD}(1)$ $=1: B X(2)=23 \varnothing: B Y(2)=44: B D(2)=\varnothing: G O$ T065ø
$62 \varnothing \mathrm{BN}=2: \mathrm{BX}(1)=1 \varnothing: \mathrm{BY}(1)=124: \mathrm{BD}(1$ $)=\varnothing: B X(2)=1 \varnothing \varnothing: B Y(2)=44: B D(2)=\varnothing: I$
F $S=4$ THEN $B X(1)=31: G O T O 65 \varnothing$ ELSE IF $S=7$ THEN $\mathrm{BY}(1)=84: G O T O 65 \emptyset$ ELS E GOTO65ø
$63 \varnothing \mathrm{BN}=4: \mathrm{BX}(1)=7 \varnothing: \mathrm{BY}(1)=84: \mathrm{BD}(1)$ $=1: B X(2)=12 \varnothing: B Y(2)=44: B D(2)=\varnothing: B X$ （3）$=1 \varnothing \varnothing: B Y(3)=124: B D(3)=1: B X(4)=$ 1øø：BY（4）＝164：BD（4）＝1：GOTO65ø
$64 \emptyset \mathrm{BN}=2: \mathrm{BX}(1)=12 \varnothing: \mathrm{BY}(1)=44: \mathrm{BD}(1$ $)=\varnothing: B X(2)=1 \varnothing \varnothing: B Y(2)=124: B D(2)=1:$ GOTO65ø
$65 \emptyset$ IFBN $>\varnothing$ THENFORT=1TOBN: PUT (BX ( $T), B Y(T))-(B X(T)+11, B Y(T)+6), B A$, PSET: NEXTT
66Ø DRAW"BM6,6CIS8NR4D2R4D2NL4BR 2NR4U4R4BR2ND4R4D4NL4BR2U4R4D2L4 R2F2BR2NR4U2NR2U2R4BR2BDRBD2LRC3 U3BR4øCID4R4BR2R4L2U4NL2R2BR2NR4 D2NR2D2BR6NR4U2NR2U2R4BR2BDRBD2I RC3U4": SCREEN1, ø: FORT=2 ø 1 AW"BM" + STRS (T) +", 13C1S4NU4": PLAY "T255L25503A": PLAY"T4L4"
$67 \emptyset$ NEXTT: IFS=1THENDRAW"C2S8BM73 , 3ØNR4D4R4U2NL2D2BR2U4R4D4NL4BR2 NR4U4R4D4 BR2RU4NLR2FD2GNL2BR7NU4 R4BR2NU4R4NU4BR2NR4U4R4BR2D4U2R2 NE2F2BR3UBUU2D3C1R": PLAY"O2L4T2 $\varnothing$ CPIøDPIØEPIøPIØCPIØDPIØEPIØPIØCP 1øDP1øEP1øPIøT2GG":FORT=1TOIøøø: NEXTT
$68 \emptyset \operatorname{IFS}=1 \operatorname{THEN} \operatorname{LINE}(73,3 \varnothing)-(2 \emptyset \emptyset$, 4ø), PRESET, BF
$69 \varnothing \mathrm{PO}=\varnothing: \mathrm{KC}=\varnothing:$ GOSUBII $\varnothing \varnothing: I F S=11 T$ HEN RETURN ELSETIMER= $\varnothing$
$7 \varnothing \varnothing$ A=JOYSTK $(\varnothing): B=J O Y S T K(I): I F A>$ IøANDA<53 AND $B>I \emptyset A N D B<53$ AND PO $=\varnothing$ AND $\operatorname{PEEK}(6528 \varnothing)<>126$ AND PEEK $($ 6528ø) <>256 THEN75ø
$71 \varnothing$ IF $\operatorname{PEEK}(6528 \varnothing)=254$ OR $\operatorname{PEEK}(6$ $528 \emptyset)=126$ THEN78ø ETSE $72 \varnothing$
$72 \varnothing$ IFA<5 ANDX>7THENX=X-9:ST=ST. 2 : GOSUB122ø: PUT $(X+9, Y)-(X+2 \emptyset, Y+$ 15) , BL, PSET: PUT $(X, Y)-(X+11, Y+15)$
,RI, PSET: PO=1:GOTO84ø
$73 \varnothing$ IFA<1 $\varnothing$ ANDX>2 THENX=X-4: PUT ( $X+4, Y)-(X+15, Y+15), B L, P S E T: P U T(X$ $, Y)-(X+11, Y+15), R L, P S E T: P O=1: G O T$ $084 \varnothing$
$74 \varnothing$ IFA>1 0 ANDB $>1 \varnothing A N D A<53 A N D B<53 T$ HENPUT $(X, Y)-(X+11, Y+15), S T, P S E T:$ $P O=\varnothing:$ GOTO84 $\varnothing$
$75 \emptyset$ IFA>58 AND $X<233$ AND $S<>4$ THEN $\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+9:$ ST $=$ ST- $2:$ GOSUB1 $22 \varnothing:$ PUT (X $1 \not \subset, Y)-(X+5, Y+15), B L, P S E T: P U T(X, Y$ $)=(X+11, Y+15), R R, P S E T: P O=2: G O T O 8$ $4 \varnothing$
$76 \varnothing$ IFA>53 ANDX<253-15THENX=X+4: PUT $(X-4, Y)-(X+1 I, Y+15), B L, P S E T: P$ UT $(X, Y)-(X+11, Y+15), R R, P S E T: P O=2$ : GOT084ø

## $77 \varnothing$ GOT081ø

$78 \varnothing$ IF A<lø OR A>53 THEN $79 \emptyset$ ELS EPUT (X,Y) - (X+ll,Y+15), BL, PSET: PU $T(X, Y-15)-(X+11, Y), S T, P S E T: S T=S T$ -I:GOSUBI22ø: PLAY"T25503;12; I': P UT $(X, Y-15)-(X+11, Y), B L, P S E T: P U T($ $X, Y)-(X+11, Y+15), S T, P S E T: I F S=40$ RS $=9$ THENST=ST+1:GOTO84 $\varnothing$ ELSEGOT 084ø
$79 \varnothing$ IFA<1め THEN8øøEISEIFX>217THE N86ø ELSEPUT (X,Y) - (X+11,Y+15), BL , PSET: PUT (X+15,Y-15)-(X+26,Y),RR , PSET:ST=ST-1:GOSUB122ø: PLAY"T25 503;12;1": PUT (X+13,Y-15) - (X+24,Y ), BL, PSET: X=X+25: $\operatorname{PUT}(X, Y)-(X+11$, $Y+15), R R, P S E T: I F S=4$ ORS=9 THENST $=S T+1$ : GOTO84øELSE84ø
8øø IFX<29THEN $86 \varnothing$ ELSEPUT (X,Y) (X+11,Y+15), BL, PSET: PUT (X-26,Y-1 5) $-(X-15, Y), R L, P S E T: S T=S T-1: G O S U$ B122ø: PLAY"T25503;12;1": PUT(X-26 $, Y-15)-(X-15, Y), B L, P S E T: X=X-25: P$ UT (X,Y) - (X+11, Y+15) ,RL, PSET:IFS= 4 OR S=9 THEN ST=ST+1:GOTO84ø EL SE84ø
$81 \varnothing$ IFB<IØ AND PPOINT $(X+5, Y-2)=3$ THEN PUT (X,Y)-(X+11,Y+15), BL, PS ET: $Y=Y-4 \emptyset: \operatorname{PUT}(X, Y)-(X+11, Y+15), S$ T,PSET:GOTO84ø
$82 \emptyset$ IFB $>53$ AND PPOINT $(X+5, Y+19)=$ 3THEN PUT (X,Y)-(X+11,Y+15), BL,PS $E T: Y=Y+4 \varnothing: P U T(X, Y)-(X+11, Y+15), S$ T,PSET:GOTO84ø
83ø IFB>53 THEN PUT $(X, Y)-(X+11, Y$ +15) , BL, PSET: PUT $(X, Y)-(X+11, Y+15$ ), DU, PSET: PO=3:GOTO $84 \varnothing$ $84 \emptyset$ IFST<243ANDRND (17+INT (L*1.5)

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PHILA., PA. 19120-3929
PHONE 215-457-1809 Y01CE
BBS PHONE= $215-457-7478(300 / 1200)(8, \mathrm{~N}, 1)$ COMPUSERVEID= 72317,437 (LEAVE PHONE H) DELPHI ID = COCOCONNECT
) =1 THEN DRAW"BM" + STRS $(X+12)+\prime \prime \prime$ +STR\$(Y+15) +"C4NU6R2NU1めR2U6": PL AYM\$ (4): DRAW"C1D6L2NU1ØL2E6": ST= ST+INT (7/S):FORT=2øøTOST:DRAW"BM "+STR\$ (T) +", 13NU4": NEXTT
85ø IF S=4 ORS=9 THEN TI=TI-1:PS ET(TI, 24,1):IF TI<l THEN TI=1
$86 \varnothing$ FOR T=1TO PN: $\operatorname{IF}(\mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{PB}(\mathrm{T})-15 A N$ D $X=>P A(T)-3)$ AND $(Y=P B(T)-15 A N D X$ $=<P A(T)+7) T H E N$ 87Ø ELSE NEXTT:GO TO89ø
$87 \emptyset T R=T R+1$ : DRAW"BM"+STR\$ (PA(T)) +", "+STR\$(PB(T))+"S2ClNRIøH2NR14 H2NR18H2NR2 2U2NR22U2NR2 2U2NR22BE 2R18H2L14E2R1ø": DRAW"BM"+STR\$ (PA $(T))+", "+S T R \$(P B(T)-2)+" S 4 C 2 U 6 B R$ 4D6R4U6NL4 BR4D6R4U6I4": PLAYM\$ (1) $: P A(T)=\varnothing: P B(T)=\varnothing: S C=S C+1 \varnothing \varnothing: D R A W^{\prime \prime}$ ClR4D6L4U6L4NR4D6L4U6BL4D6"
88ø GOSUB118ø: GOTO7øø
$89 \varnothing$ IF Y $15=K B+6 A N D X=>K A-3 A N D Y$ $+15=K B+6$ AND $X<=K A+7 T H E N$ 9øøELSE $91 \varnothing$
$9 \varnothing \varnothing K C=1: L I N E(K A-2, K B)-(K A+12, K B$ +6), PRESET, BF: DRAW"C2BM"+STR\$ (KA ) +", "+STR\$ (KB) +"NR6F6NL6BR4U6R4D 6NL4": PLAYM\$ (1): DRAW"CINR4U6L4D6 L4NLl $\varnothing H 6 R 6^{\prime \prime}: K A=\varnothing: K B=\varnothing: S C=S C+5 \varnothing: G$ OSUBl18ø:DRAW"C2BM136,4R4D2G2H2N U2F2D8NL2U2NL2": GOTO7 $\varnothing \varnothing$
$91 \varnothing$ IFPPOINT $(X+5, Y+19)=1$ AND $Y<1$ $6 \varnothing$ THEN FORY $=Y$ TO Y+4Ø STEP4:PUT $(X, Y-8)-(X+11, Y+7), B L, P S E T: P U T(X$ ,Y) $-(X+11, Y+15), S T, P S E T: P L A Y^{\prime \prime} T 25$ 502C": NEXTY: PUT (X,Y-8) - (X+11, Y+7 ) , BL, PSET: $Y=Y-4: \operatorname{PUT}(X, Y)-(X+11, Y$ +15), DU, PSET:FA=1:ST=ST-1ø:GOTO9 $1 \varnothing$
$92 \emptyset$ IF SC>3999 AND SC<4351 THEN $\mathrm{FG}=1$
$93 \varnothing$ A\$=INKEY\$:IF FG=1AND A\$=" "T HENPLAYM\$ (4):PLAYM\$(1):FG=ø ELSE GOTO95ø
$94 \emptyset$ FORT=1TO2ø:SCREEN1, 1: PLAY"L2 55T25503A": SCREEN1, $\varnothing:$ NEXTT:RESTO RE: FORT=1TO15:READLX,LY:NEXTT:S= 6:ST=25ø:PCLSI:FORT=1TO2ø:SCREEN 1, 1: PLAY"A": SCREEN1, $\varnothing$ :NEXTT:PLAY "L4T4": GOTO24ø
$95 \varnothing$ IFFA=1 ANDPPOINT $(X+5, Y+19)<>$ ITHEN FA= $\varnothing:$ PLAY MS (2):GOSUB122 $\varnothing$ : GOTO7ØØ
$96 \varnothing \operatorname{IFPPOINT}(X+5, Y+19)=1$ AND $Y>1$ $6 \varnothing$ THEN ST $=2 \emptyset \varnothing:$ FORT $=Y$ TO2 $\varnothing \varnothing$ STEP 4 : PUT ( $\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{T}-4$ ) $-(\mathrm{X}+11, \mathrm{~T}+11), \mathrm{BL}, \operatorname{PSET}$ : PUT $(X, T)-(X+11, T+15), S T, P S E T: N E$ XTT: PUT (X,T-4)-(X+11,T+11), BL, PS ET: GOSUB122ø: GOTO $7 \varnothing \varnothing$
$97 \varnothing \quad I F X=>L A \quad A N D Y=L B+1 A N D X=<L A+11$ ANDKC=1THENPLAYM\$ (4):SC=SC+35ø:G OSUB118ø:DRAW"S4": $S=S+1: F O R A A=1 T$

05øø: NEXTAA: IFST<245THENST=ST+5: GOTO24ø ELSE24ø
$98 \emptyset$ IF $(S=6 A N D X>195 A N D X<2 \emptyset 1 A N D Y=$ 124) $\mathrm{OR}(\mathrm{S}=7 \mathrm{ANDX}>233$ ANDX<246AND Y =84) OR $(S=8 A N D X>195 A N D X<2 \emptyset 1 A N D ~ Y$ $=124)$ THEN $99 \varnothing$ ELSE $1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$
$99 \varnothing$ FORT=Y+15 TO Y STEP-2: PUT (X, Y) $-(\mathrm{X}+1 \mathrm{l}, \mathrm{T}), \mathrm{ST}, \mathrm{PSET}: \mathrm{PUT}(\mathrm{RA}, \mathrm{RB})-($ RA+11, RB+15), ST, PRESET: PUT (RA, RB )-(RA+1l,RB+15),ST,PSET:PLAY"L25 5T25502A": NEXTT: LINE (X,Y) - (X+11, Y+15), PRESET, BF: $X=R A: Y=R B: P L A Y " L$ 4T4"
1øøø IFS<>WR OR WW=øTHEN $1 \varnothing 2 \emptyset E L$ SEIF RND (3) <>1 THEN $1 \varnothing 2 \emptyset$ ELSE $R=$ $\operatorname{RND}(4): \mathrm{RR}=\mathrm{RND}(115)+5: I F R=1$ THEN $R A=L 1$ ELSEIFR=2 THEN RA=L2 ELSEI FR=3 THEN RA=L3 ELSEIF R=4 THENR $A=L 4$ ELSEl $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$
1ø1ø CIRCLE(RR,RA) $5,1: \operatorname{PAINT}(R R$, RA),1,1
$1 \emptyset 2 \emptyset I F S=W R$ AND $W W=1 \quad A N D \quad F F=\varnothing$
THEN FF=l:PUT (218,WY)-(229,WY+15 ), RL, PSET: COLOR2: IINE (231,WY) - (2 31,WY+15), PSET: $\mathrm{FX}=21 \varnothing: F Y=Y+9$
$1 \emptyset 3 \varnothing$ IF $S=W R$ AND $F F=1$ THEN PUT(F $X, F Y)-(F X+11, F Y+5), B L, P S E T: F X=F X$ $-8: I F \quad F X<=12$ THEN $F F=\varnothing$ ELSEPUT $(F$ $\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{FY})-(\mathrm{FX}+11, \mathrm{FY}+5), \mathrm{FB}, \mathrm{PSET}$
$1 \emptyset 4 \emptyset$ IF $S=W R$ AND $F F=1$ AND $Y=F Y-9$
AND $\mathrm{X}>=\mathrm{FX}-4$ AND $\mathrm{X}+11<=\mathrm{FX}+15 \mathrm{THE}$ N PLAY"T255L25501FGT4L4": ST=ST-1 2: GOSUB122ø:PUT (FX,FY) - (FX+11,FY +5) , $\mathrm{BL}, \mathrm{PSET}: \mathrm{FF}=\varnothing$
$1 \emptyset 5 \varnothing$ IF $S=W R$ AND WW=1 AND RND (6) $=1$ THEN ST=ST-RND (3):SCREEN1, 1: P LAY"O5T255L255GL4T4": SCREEN1, Ø: G OSUB122ø
$1 \varnothing 6 \varnothing$ IFWW=1 AND S=WR THEN PUT(21 8,WY) - (229,WY+15), BL, PSET:LINE (2 16,WY) - (216,WY+15), PRESET: LINE (2 31,WY)-(231,WY+15), PRESET
$1 \varnothing 7 \varnothing$ IFWW=1 AND $S=W R$ THEN PUT (21 8,Y) - (229,Y+15), ST, PSET:COLOR2:L INE ( $216, Y$ ) $-(216, Y+15), P S E T: W Y=Y$ 1ø8ø IFS<>WR ORY<>164THEN11øø EL SEIFX>53 ANDX=<74 THENI $\varnothing 9 \varnothing$ ELSE IFX $>=3 \emptyset$ ANDX<=45 THEN $1 \varnothing 9 \emptyset$ ELSE I $F X=>84$ ANDX $=<1 \varnothing \varnothing$ THEN1ø9ø ELSE 1 $1 \varnothing \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 9 \varnothing S T=2 \varnothing \varnothing: F O R T=1 T O 15: P U T(X, Y)-$ (X+11,Y+15), ST, PRESET: PLAY"L255T 25504D": PUT (X,Y) - (X+11, Y+15),RL, PRESET: PLAY"E": PUT (X,Y)-(X+11,Y+ 15) ,RR, PRESET: PLAY"F": PUT (X,Y) - ( X+11, Y+15), BL, PSET:NEXTT: PLAY"T4 L4": GOSUB122ø
$11 \varnothing \varnothing$ IFY=164 ANDWW=1 AND $S=W R T H$ EN 111ø ELSEII3ø
111ø FORT=1TO7: PUT $(218, Y)-(229, Y$ +15), BL, PSET: PUT $(66, Y)-(77, Y+15)$
,ST, PRESET: PUT ( $66, Y)-(77, \$+15), B$ L, PSET: PLAY"L255T25502A": NEXTT: P LAY"L4T4": FORT=1TO15: PUT (66,Y)-( $77, Y+15), S T, \operatorname{PRESET}: \operatorname{PUT}(66, Y)-(77$ , $\mathrm{Y}+15$ ), RL, PRESET: $\operatorname{PUT}(66, Y)-(77, Y$ +15), RR, PRESET
$112 \emptyset$ PUT (66,Y)-(77,Y+15), BL, PSET : PLAY"L255T25504DEF": NEXTT:WW=ø: PLAY"L4T4": COLOR4:LINE $(132,63)-($ $195,61)$, PSET, B: $\operatorname{LINE}(132,1 \not 13)-(19$ 5,1ø1), PSET,B: $\operatorname{LINE}(132,143)-(195$ ,141), $\operatorname{PSET}, \mathrm{B}: \operatorname{LINE}(216, Y)-(216, Y+$ 15), PRESET

113 $\varnothing \mathrm{TM}=41 \phi \varnothing-S * 85:$ IFTIMER $>T M$ AND WW=1 ANDS<>4 AND S<>9 THENGOSUB1 29ø
$114 \varnothing$ IFBN $=\varnothing$ THEN7 $\varnothing \varnothing$ ELSEFOR T=1 T OBN:IF $X<B X(T)+13$ AND $X+13>B X(T)$
AND PO<>3 AND $Y=B Y(T)$ THEN $S T=S$ T-5: PLAY"T25504A":GOSUB122ø:NEXT T:GOTOII5ø ELSE NEXTT:GOTOl15ø 115ø FORT=1TO BN:IFBD(T)=1THENBX $(T)=B X(T)+4: \operatorname{PUT}(B X(T)-4, B Y(T))-($ $\mathrm{BX}(\mathrm{T})+7, \mathrm{BY}(\mathrm{T})+6), \mathrm{BL}, \mathrm{PSET}: \mathrm{GOTO} 116$ $\emptyset E L S E B X(T)=B X(T)-4: \operatorname{PUT}(B X(T)+11$ , $B Y(T))-(B X(T)+26, B Y(T)+6), B L, P S$ ET
116ø PUT(BX(T), BY(T))-(BX(T)+ll, $\mathrm{BY}(\mathrm{T})+6), \mathrm{BA}, \mathrm{PSET}: \operatorname{IFBD}(\mathrm{T})=\varnothing$ THEN1 17 $\varnothing$ ELSEIFPPOINT (BX $(T)+13, B Y(T)+$ 6) $<>1 \operatorname{ORBX}(T)>=242 \operatorname{THENBD}(T)=\varnothing: P$ $\operatorname{UT}(B X(T), B Y(T))-(B X(T)+11, B Y(T)+$ 6), BL, PSET: $B X(T)=B X(T)-11: N E X T T:$ GOTO $\quad \varnothing \varnothing E L S E N E X T T: G O T O 7 \varnothing \varnothing$
$117 \varnothing$ IF PPOINT(BX(T)-2,BY(T)+6)< $>1$ OR $B X(T)<=5$ THEN $B D(T)=1: P U T($ $B X(T), B Y(T))-(B X(T)+11, B Y(T)+6)$, $B L, P S E T: B X(T)=B X(T)+11: N E X T T: G O T$ 07øø ELSENEXTT:GOTO7øø
$118 \varnothing$ SC\$=STR\$ (SC) : TT=LEN (SC\$):CO LOR3: $\operatorname{IINE}(7 \varnothing, 3)-(13 \varnothing, 17)$, PSET, BF :DRAW"S8BM7 $\varnothing, 6 \mathrm{Cl}$ ": FORT=1TOTT:C\$= MID\$ (SC\$,T,1)
119ø IFC\$="申"THENDRAW"R4D4L4NU4B E4BR2"ELSEIFC\$="1"THENDRAW"BR2D4 BR4BU4"ELSEIFC\$="2"THENDRAW"R4D2 L4D2R4BU4BR2"ELSEIFC\$="3"THENDRA W"R4D2NL2D2NL4BU4BR2"ELSEIFC\$="4 "THENDRAW"D2R3NU2NRD2BR3BU4"ELSE IFC\$="5"THENDRAW"NR4D2R4D2NL4BU4 BR2"
12øø IFC $=$ ="6"THENDRAW"NR4D4R4U2N L4BU2BR2"ELSEIFC\$="7"THENDRAW"R4 G2D2BR4BU4"ELSEIFC\$="8"THENDRAW" R4D4L4U2NU2R4U2BR2"ELSEIFC $\$=" 9 " T$ HENDRAW"R4D4NL4U2L4U2BR6"
121ø NEXTT:DRAW"S4":RETURN
122ø COLOR3:IFST<2申ø THEN ST=2øø $123 \varnothing \operatorname{LINE}(25 \varnothing, 2)-(S T, 16), \operatorname{PSET}, \mathrm{BF}$ :IF $S T=2 \phi \varnothing$ THEN $124 \varnothing$ ELSE RETURN $124 \varnothing \operatorname{PUT}(\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y})-(\mathrm{X}+11, \mathrm{Y}+15)$, $\mathrm{PL}, \mathrm{PSE}$

T:DRAW"C2BM"+STR\$(X)+","+STR\$(Y4) +"BR6D2NR2NL2D6R6NR2NU2ND2L12N L2NU2ND2R6D1øNL2NR2": PLAYM\$ (3) $125 \varnothing$ DRAW"S8BM75,3øNR4D4R4U2L2BU 2BR4BR2G2D2U2R4NH2D2BR2U4F2E2D4B R2NR4U2NR2U2R4BR6ND4R4D4NL4BR2BR 2H2NU2F2E2U2BR2NR4D2NR2D2R4BR2U4 R4D2L4R2F2":A\$=INKEY\$:IFA\$=""THE N126ø ELSESCREEN $\varnothing, \varnothing:$ PMODE1,1:PCL S:RESTORE:GOTO23ø
$126 \varnothing$ DRAW"S8C2BM53,7øNR4D4U2R4U2 BR2NR4D4U2R4NU2L2F2BR2NR4U2NR2U2 R4BR2NR4D2R4D2NL4BR2R4U2L4U2R4BR 6BD2ND2NR4E2F2D2BR2U4F4U4BR2F2NE 2D2BR1øU4D2R2NE2F2BR2NR4U2NR2U2R 4BR2F2NE2D2":A\$=INKEY\$:IFA\$=""TH EN127øELSESCREEN $\varnothing, \varnothing:$ PMODE1,1:PCL S:RESTORE:GOTO23ø
127ø DRAW"S8C2BM55,11øR4L2D4BR4U 4R4D4NL4BR6U4R4D2NL4U2BR2D4R4BR2 BU4BD2ND2NR4E2F2D2BR4U2NH2E2BR6B D2ND2NR4E2F2D2BR2R4U2NL2D2L4U4R4 BR2BD2ND2NR4E2F2D2BR2R4L2U4NL2R2 BR2ND4F4U4": A\$=INKEY\$:IFA\$=""THE NDRAW"C"+STR\$ (RND (3) +1): GOTO125ø 128ø SCREEN $\varnothing, \varnothing:$ PMODE1,1:PCLS:RES TORE:GOTO23ø
129ø ST=ST-2:GOSUB122ø: PLAY"T255 L25503GL4T4": RETURN
 Five optical illusions to display on your CoCo3 monitor

## Now You See It,



By Jean-Francois Morin



After reading an article about optical illusions, I decided to try to draw some examples of them on my computer. I first drew the CoCo 3 screen on a sheet of ruled paper, and then I traced the illusions on that "screen." After drawing the pictures, I built them into one program. I have written some explanations in the program to make some illusions easier to understand.
The first illusion is a paradoxical picture with three branches at the left end and two at the right end. Try to see where the middle branch disappears.
In the second illusion, there are 16 black squares on a large white square. Watch the picture carefully and you should see gray dots at the white intersections between the black squares.
The third illusion contains two identical circles that are surrounded by

Jean-Francois Morin is a 16 -year-old beginning programmer who also enjoys swimming, reading books and biking. He uses his CoCo 3 for playing games, word processing, and making music and graphics.
smaller and larger circles. If you look carefully at the two center circles, the left one should appear smaller than the right one.

The fourth illusion is another paradoxical picture. It is a 3-D triangle that is impossible to build with wood or metal.

The last illusion is made of horizontal, vertical and diagonal lines that don't seem to be parallel at all, but they are!

For the "Press a key" that appears on each screen, I used the HPRINT command. The POKE 59078, 33 command disables the automatic HCLS with the HSCREEN command (POKE 5907日, 141 to put it back). To copy 40 -column text on the 640 -by-192 screen, I used the POKE 59063, 33 and POKE 59063, 141 that appear in "Our Highfalutin' Feline Does a CoCo 3 Fandango" by H. Allen Curtis (May ${ }^{87}$, Page 52 ).
(Questions or comments concerning this program may be addressed to the author at 16 Parc des Cormiers, Loretteville, Quebec, Canada G2A $3 R 7$. Please enclose an SASE if requesting a reply.)


The listing: ILLUSION

Ø 'COPYRIGHT 1989 FALSOFT,INC 1 POKE65497,ø:ONBRKGOTO3ø:PALETT Eø, $\varnothing:$ PALETTE1, 63: PALETTE2, $\varnothing:$ PALE TTE3,16: PALETTE4,32:PALETTE5,63: POKE59078,33
2 HSCREEN2:HCLS:HPRINT $(15,1 \varnothing), " I$ llusions":HPRINT $(9,13)$,"by JeanFrancois Morin":FORI= $\varnothing$ TO64STEP8: HLINE (I, I)-(32ø-I,192-I), PSET, B: NEXT
$3 \mathrm{Z}=1: \mathrm{FORI}=4 \mathrm{TO} 28 \mathrm{STEP8}: \mathrm{HPAINT}(\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{I}$ ),I/4+Z,I:HPAINT(I+32;I+32),I/4+ Z,1:Z=Z-1:NEXT:FORI=øTO64STEP8:H $\operatorname{LINE}(I, I)-(32 \varnothing-I, 192-I), \operatorname{PRESET}, B$ : NEXT: $\operatorname{HLINE}(1 \varnothing 4,184)-(2 \varnothing 7,191), P$

RESET, BF:HPRINT (14,23),"Press a key
4 IFINKEY\$=""THENP=RND(16)-1: GOS
UB28: GOTO4
5 HSCREEN $\varnothing$ :WIDTH4 $\varnothing:$ PALETTE3,16:C LS 4:ATTR3, 3:LOCATE8, 6:PRINT"The first illusion is a": LOCATE8, 7:P RINT"paradoxical picture. At":LO CATE8,8:PRINT"the left end, ther e are":LOCATE8,9:PRINT"three bra nches, but one":LOCATE8,1ø:PRINT "disappears at the right
6 LOCATE8,11:PRINT"end.":GOSUB29 7 HSCREEN4:HCLS:FORI=1øøTOIøl:FO $R J=56 T 057: H D R A W^{\prime \prime} B M=I ;,=J ; R 44 \emptyset M+2$ $\varnothing,+5 \varnothing \mathrm{M}-1 \varnothing,+15 \mathrm{~L} 45 \varnothing$ BU15NR46øBU1申R4 $3 \varnothing \mathrm{NM}-1 \varnothing,-25 \mathrm{~L} 2 \varnothing \mathrm{M}-6,-15 \mathrm{NM}+14,-1 \varnothing \mathrm{~L} 4$ ø4BU1øR42ø": NEXTJ,I
8 FORI=63TO123STEP25:FORJ=1øøTO1 Ø1: FORK=I TOI+1: $\operatorname{HCIRCLE}(J, K), 15:$ NEXTK, J, I: POKE59ø63,33:HSCREEN2: HPRINT (14,22),"Press a key":HSCR EEN4: POKE59ø63,141:EXEC44539
9 HSCREEN $\varnothing: C L S: L O C A T E 7,6:$ PRINT"O n the next illusion, the":IOCATE


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7，7：PRINT＂intersections between the＂：IOCATE7，8：PRINT＂black squar es seem to be＂：LOCATE7，9：PRINT＂ grey，but they are only＂：LOCAT E7，1甲：PRINT＂in your mind！＂：GOSUB 29：HSCREEN4
1ø HCLS：FORI＝18øTO479STEP8ø：FORJ $=2 \not$ पTOl69STEP4ø：HLINE（I，J）－（I＋73，
J＋38），PSET，B：NEXTJ，I：HLINE（16ø，1 Ø）－$(519,191)$ ，PSET，B：HPAINT（ $17 \varnothing, 1$ 5）：POKE $59 \varnothing 63,63:$ HSCREEN2：A\＄＝＂Pre ss a key＂：FORI＝6TO16： $\operatorname{HPRINT}(5, I)$ ，MID\＄（A\＄，I－5，1）：NEXT：HSCREEN4：PO KE59ø63，141：EXEC44539
11 HSCREENø：CLS：LOCATE9，6：PRINT＂ On the third illusion，＂：LOCATE9， 7：PRINT＂there are two identi－＂： LOCATE9，8：PRINT＂cal circles surr ounded＂：LOCATE9，9：PRINT＂by smal ler and larger＂：LOCATE9，1ø：PRINT ＂circles，but the left＂：LOCATE9 ，11
12 PRINT＂circle looks smaller＂ ：LOCATE9，12：PRINT＂than the right one．＂：GOSUB29
13 HSCREEN4：HCLS：FORI＝1TO14：READ $A, B, C: \operatorname{HCIRCLE}(A, B), C: \operatorname{HPAINT}(A, B)$ ：NEXT：POKE59ø63，63：HSCREEN2：HPRI NT（14，22），＂Press a key＂：HSCREEN4 ：POKE59ø63，141：EXEC44539
14 DATA2 $\varnothing \varnothing, 96,13,2 \phi \varnothing, 66,25,14 \varnothing, 8$ $1,25,14 \varnothing, 111,25,2 \varnothing \varnothing, 126,25,26 \varnothing, 1$ $11,25,26 \varnothing, 81,25,46 \varnothing, 96,13,46 \varnothing, 81$ ，8，43申，89，8，43申，1ø3，8，46申，111，8， $49 \varnothing, 1 \varnothing 3,8,49 \varnothing, 89,8$
15 HSCREENø：CLS：LOCATE8，6：PRINT＂ On the fourth illusion，＂：LOCATE8 ，7：PRINT＂you will see another ＂：LOCATE8，8：PRINT＂paradoxical pi cture．It＂：LOCATE8，9：PRINT＂is a 3－D triangle that＂：LOCATE8，1申 16 PRINT＂appears easier to be ＂：LOCATE8，11：PRINT＂drawn on a s creen than＂：LOCATE8，12：PRINT＂bei ng built with solid＂：LOCATE8，13 ：PRINT＂wood！＂：GOSUB29
17 HSCREEN4：HCLS：HDRAW＂BM32，152M 288，24R48M6øø，156M576，168L512M32 ，152R48NM112，168R464NM568，14øNM5 76，168M312，36NL48NM336，24M112，13 6NM8, 152 R352NM496，152M312，6øNM3 36，48M16甲，136
18 PALETTE2，32： $\operatorname{HPAINT}(316,32), 2$ ， 1： $\operatorname{HPAINT}(288,4 \varnothing), 2,1: \operatorname{HPAINT}(96,1$ $5 \varnothing), 2,1: \operatorname{HPAINT}(336,32), 3,1: \operatorname{HPAIN}$ $T(568,15 \varnothing), 3,1: \operatorname{HPAINT}(32 \varnothing, 48), 3$ ，

1：POKE59ø63，33：HSCREEN2：HPRINT（1 4，23），＂Press a key＂：HSCREEN4：POK E59063，141：EXEC44539
19 HSCREEN $\varnothing:$ CLS：LOCATE8，6：PRINT＂ On the last illusion，＂：LOCATE8 ，7：PRINT＂there are horizontal， ＂：LOCATE8，8：PRINT＂vertical and diagonal＂：LOCATE8，9：PRINT＂lines －They do not seem＂：LOCATE8，1申：P RINT＂to be parallel at all＂：LO CATE8，11
$2 \varnothing$ PRINT＂but they are！＂：GOSUB29
21 HSCREEN4：HCLS：C\＄＝＂M＋16，－8＂：A\＄ ＝＂XC\＄；U16XC\＄；D16＂：B\＄＝＂XC\＄；L32XC\＄ ；R32＂：HDRAW＂BMø，4øXA\＄；XC\＄；U16R16 D8XC\＄；BMD，56XC\＄；D16XA\＄；XA\＄；XA\＄；X C\＄；U8BMD，168＂：FORI＝1TO9：HDRAWA\＄： NEXT：HDRAW＂XC\＄；U16RI6D8XC\＄；BMD，1 84XC\＄；D16＂：FORI＝1TO11：HDRAWA\＄：NE XT：HDRAW＂XC\＄；U8
22 HDRAW＂BM176，191XC\＄；D8BR16U16X C\＄；D16＂：FORI＝1TO1申：HDRAWA\＄：NEXT： HDRAW＂XC\＄；Ul6BR16D8XC\＄；BM256，191 U8XC\＄；D16＂：FORI＝1TO11：HDRAWA\＄：NE XT：HDRAW＂XC\＄；BM432，191XC\＄；D8BR16 U16XC\＄；D16＂：FORI＝1TO5：HDRAWA\＄：NE XT：HDRAW＂BM512，191U8XC\＄；D16XA\＄；X AS；XAS；XC\＄；
23 HDRAW＂BMø，96R16＂：FORI＝1T06：HD RAWB\＄：NEXT：HDRAW＂BMø，136XC\＄；L16U 8R32＂：FORI＝1TO7：HDRAWB\＄：NEXT：HDR AW＂XC\＄；BM8 $\varnothing$ ，191＂：FORI＝1TO12：HDRA WB\＄：NEXT：HDRAW＂BM112，191XC\＄；R32＂ ：FORI＝1TOII：HDRAWB\＄：NEXT：HDRAW＂X C\＄；BM336，191
24 FORI＝1TO1ø：HDRAWB\＄：NEXT：HDRAW ＂BM368，191XC\＄；R32＂：FORI＝1TO7：HDR AWB\＄：NEXT：HDRAW＂U8L16XC\＄；BM592，1 91XB\＄；XB\＄；BM624，191XC\＄；
25 FORI＝1TO16：READA，B：HPAINT（A，B ）：NEXT：DATA9 $6,4,12 \emptyset, 4,224,4,4,13$ $2,352,4,38 \varnothing, 4,48 \varnothing, 4,6 \varnothing 8,4,188,18$ $8,636,4,636,48,636,36,636,112,44$ 4，188，636，176，636，164
$26 \operatorname{HLINE}(16 \varnothing, 184)-(48 \varnothing, 191)$ ，PRES ET，BF：POKE59ø63，33：HSCREEN2：HPRI NT（ll，23），＂Press BREAK to end＂：H SCREEN4：POKE59ø63，141
27 GOTO27
28 FORI＝1TO5申ø：NEXT：FORI＝øTO3：PA LETTEI＋2，P＋I＊16：NEXT：RETURN
29．LOCATE13，22：ATTR3，3，B：PRINT＂P ress a key．．．＂；：ATTR3，3：LOCATE39 ，23：EXEC41329：RETURN
3申 HSCREEN $\varnothing:$ POKE65496，$\varnothing$ ：CLS：CMP： PALETTE3，16：POKE59978，141

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# CoCo in 3-D! 

## By Eugene Vasconi

We're about to change the definition of 3-D graphics on the Color Computer. Sure, any old computer can create simulated solid geometric images on the screen, but ours can actually make shapes appear to move in front of the screen!
The 3-D process was devised by filmmakers in their search for new ways to create realism in films and also as an audience-attracting gimmick. Most of us have probably sat either in a theatre or at home with 3-D glasses on and seen things appear to jump out at us from the screen. The sensation is quite simple to explain. Your eyes are two to three inches apart, and each sees a slightly different image from the other. The brain combines these images and, depending on how close the object is to your eyes, determines distance. 3-D takes advantage of this difference in creating the illusion of depth in twodimensional pictures.
The left lens in 3-D glasses is a red filter. When the cye behind this filter

Eugene Vasconi is a helicopter pilot in San Antonio, Texas, as well as a musician and free-lance television producer. His major interests on the CoCo are graphics and music.
sees something red, it emphasizes that object while putting less importance on other colors. The right, blue lens does the same thing with blue objects. (TV 3D uses red and blue lenses, whereas theatre movies use red and green.) So we end up with colored images that, when combined in the brain, tend to put a depth perspective on the screen if done properly.

The 3-D processes on film and for the Color Computer are a bit different. Film tends to make colors melt into one another, while the computer makes them much more definite. This results in the need to make adjustments, and I've discovered some hints to use in creating your own pictures:

- Red objects appear in the background, while blue ones appear in the foreground.
- Green and white, universal to both eyes, aren't dimensional, but green is a good color to use to attract the eye to a certain part of the screen.
- Designs must be very bold and should have some movement.

This program is the result of my numerous experiments with 3-D. It is menu-driven and self-explanatory. When you load and run the program,
it will execute a PCLEAR 8 and give you a menu screen - I would suggest doing the test screen first to adjust your TV or monitor to the proper shades of color, Any automatic color controls will need to be switched off and the tint or hue control adjusted. Try to match the red and blue on the screen to the colors on a pair of 3-D glasses - too far off and you won't get the desired effect. Pressing M in any part of the program returns you to the menu.
One of the best examples of the program's use is to employ it in an adjustment of Norm Cutter's Sinelines program (October ${ }^{83}$, Page 80 ). l've added both red and blue color to the line so that when it moves and turns, it creates various colored patterns. You'll also note a green line shown. This doesn't stay but is there to attract the eye to the main line. As the lines are drawn, you'll see the perspective shift as it seems to also move forward and backward.
Now find a pair of 3-D glasses - the show is about to start!
(Questions or comments concerning this program may be directed to the author at 12474 Starcrest 204, San Antonio, TX 78216. Please enclose an SASE when requesting a reply.)

| $\square$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| 14 | . 206 | 150 | . 30 |
| 28 | . 147 | 175 | . 208 |
| 55 | . . 24 | 196. | . 189 |
|  | . 201 | 212 | . 12 |
| 99 | . . 10 | END | . . 39 |
| 125 | . 187 |  |  |

The listing: 3DGRAPHX
$\emptyset$ 'COPYRIGHT 1989 FALSOFT,INC
1 GOTO 224
$2 \mathrm{~W}=\varnothing$ :CLS (3):PRINT@39, "*** 3-D M ENU ***";
3 PLAY"V25"
4 FORSX=1TO2ø:PLAY"V-O4L255T255C
E-G": NEXTSX
5 PLAY"V15"
6 PRINT@131,"1 - TEST SCREEN
": :PRINT@l63,"2 - FOREGROU
ND CIRCLE ";:PRINT@195,"3-J UMPING CIRCLE ";:PRINT@227 ,"4-ATOM SMASHER ";
7 PRINT@259,"5 - YELLING FACE ": : PRINT@291,"6 - STARBURS
$T$
";:PRINT@323,"7 - D IMENSIONAL SINELINES";:PRINT@355 ,"8 - DO IT YOURSELF ";
8 PRINT@4I7,">>PRESS NUMBER FOR SELECTION<<"; : PRINT@45ø, "**RETUR N TO MENU WITH [M]**"; PRINT@48ø , CHR\$ (143+32):
$9 \mathrm{~W}=I N K E Y \$$
1ø W=VAL (W\$)
II IF $W=>1$ AND $W=<8$ THEN GOTO13
12 GOTO9
13 FORWN=1TO2ø:CLS (7):PRINT@198, "PUT ON 3-D GIAASSES";:PRINT@3øI, "now"; : PLAY"T255L25504FF\#G": FORP $P=1 T O 1 \varnothing \varnothing: N E X T P P$
14 CLS (8): PLAY"OIDD\#E": FORPP=1TO 5ø: NEXTPP, WN
15 ON W GOTOL6,28,5ø,73,94,138,1 85,2ø2
16 CLS (4):PRINT @38,"3-D- TEST S CREEN";: PRINT@13ø,"ADJUST THE FO LLOWING SCREEN *TO MATCH THE COLORS OF YOUR 3-D GLASSES. THE RIGHT BLUE SQUARE SHOULD APPEAR TO BE IN FRONT OF THE RED BACKGROUND -- OPPOSITE ON T
HE LEFT SIDE."
17 PRINT@384,"PRESS ANY KEY WHEN READY > [M] RETURNS YOU T O THE MENU"
18 '**TEST SCREEN***
19 PMODE3,1:PCLS (3)

```
2\emptyset COLOR5: IINE (125,\emptyset)-(125,196),
PSET
21 PAINT (2\varnothing\varnothing,l\varnothing),4,5
2 COIOR4:IINE (3\varnothing,5\emptyset)-(125,12\emptyset),
PSET,BF
23 COLOR3:LINE-(22\varnothing,5\varnothing),PSET,BF
24 EXEC44539
25 W$=INKEY$:IF W$="M" THEN GOTO
2
2 6 ~ P M O D E 3 , ~ 1 : S C R E E N 1 , ~ 1 : G O T O 2 5 ~
27 1**CIRCLE & LINES***
28 PMODE3,1:PCLS (5):SCREEN1,1
29 FORX=1\varnothingTO25øSTEP5
3ø COLOR3
31 LINE(125,1\varnothing)-(X,3\varnothing),PSET
32 COLOR4
33 LINE-(X,I7\emptyset), PSET
34 COLOR3
35 LINE-(125,lø),PSET
36 NEXTX
37 CIRCLE(125,1\varnothing\varnothing),71,2
38 PLAY"O2L255T255CAFDFAG"
39 CIRCLE (125,1\varnothing\varnothing),7\varnothing,2:PAINT(12
5,1\varnothing\emptyset),3,2
4\emptyset FORX=1T06\emptysetSTEP8:CIRCLE(125,1\emptyset
\emptyset),X,4:SOUND X,I:NEXTX
41 DRAW"BM7\emptyset,7\emptyset;S6C5;R25D15L1\emptysetD5
```


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RløD15L25U7RløU4L6U13R6U4LIøU7＂
42 PAINT $(75,75), 4,5$
43 DRAW＂BM137，71；S5；R23F5D31G5L2 3U4 $\mathrm{OBF}^{\prime 2}$ 9R8F2D23G2L8U26＂
44 PAINT $(142,72), 4,5$
45 DRAW＂BM115，9ø；S5；R9D5L9U5＂
46 PAINT（117，92），4，5
47 PLAY＂O5L255T255BB－AA－GG－FE＂
48 W\＄＝INKEY\＄：IF W\＄＝＂M＂THEN GOTO 2 ELSE48
49 ＊＊＊JUMPING CIRCLE＊＊
$5 \varnothing \mathrm{G}=1 \varnothing$
51 FORP＝1TO8STEP2
52 PMODE1，P：PCLS（4）：SCREEN1，1
53 FORX＝1TOl15STEP5
54 SOUND X， 1
$55 \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{Y}+1$
$56 \operatorname{COLOR}(2+Y)$
$57 \operatorname{LINE}(1 \varnothing+X, 1 \varnothing+(X / 1.4))-(24 \varnothing-X$, 18申－（X／1．4）），PSET，BF
58 COLOR5：IINE（1 $1+\mathrm{X}, 1 \varnothing+(\mathrm{X} / 1.4))$－ （24ø－X，18ø－（X／I．4）），PSET，B
$59 \mathrm{IFY}=>3 \mathrm{THEN} Y=\varnothing$
$6 \varnothing$ NEXTX
$61 \operatorname{COLOR5:\operatorname {IINE}(\varnothing ,\varnothing )-(255,195),\operatorname {PS},~}$
ET：IINE $(255, \varnothing)-(\varnothing, 195)$, PSET
62 CIRCLE（125，95），G，2：PAINT（125， 95），2，2
63 CIRCLE（125，95），G－1，4：PAINT（12 5，95），4，4
$64 \mathrm{G}=\mathrm{G}+35$
65 NEXTP
66 FORSH＝1TO8STEP2
67 PMODE1，SH：SCREEN1，1
68 FORPZ＝1TO95：NEXTPZ：PLAY＂O5T25 5L255B－＂
69 NEXTSH
$7 \emptyset$ W\＄＝INKEY\＄：IF W\＄＝＂M＂THEN GOTO
2 ELSE71
71 GOTO66
72 ＇＊＊ATOM SMASHER＊＊
73 FORP＝1TO8STEP2：PMODE1，P：PCLS（
4）：NEXTP
74 PMODEl，l：SCREEN1，1
75 SOUND 1，1
76 COLOR2：LINE $(255, \emptyset)-(\varnothing, 195)$, PS
$\operatorname{ET}: \operatorname{LINE}(\varnothing, \varnothing)-(255,195), \operatorname{PSET}$
77 FORS＝1TO125
78 GOSUB88
79 CIRCLE（125，95），S，3
$8 \emptyset$ NEXTS
81 FORP＝1TO8STEP2
82 PMODE1，P：SCREEN1， 1
83 W\＄＝INKEY\＄：IF W\＄＝＂M＂THEN GOTO 2
84 FORPP＝1TO8 0 ：NEXTPP：PLAY＂OlL25 5T255CC\＃D＂
85 NEXTP
86 PLAY＂L255T25505B＂
87 GOTO81

88 S\＄＝＂S＂＋STR\＄（S）＋＂；＂
89 IF S＝2øTHEN PMODE1，3：SCREEN1， 1：SOUND S，I
9ø IF S＝5øTHEN PMODE1，5：SCREEN1， 1：SOUND S，l
91 IF $S=8 \emptyset T H E N$ PMODEl，7：SCREEN1， 1：SOUND S，I
92 RETURN
93 1＊＊YELLING FACE＊＊
94 PMODE1：PCLS（2）：SCREEN1，1
95 CIRCLE（ $195,7 \varnothing$ ），2ø，4，1．3，．4，．3
$96 \operatorname{CIRCLE}(55,7 \varnothing), 2 \varnothing, 4,1.3, .1, .9$
97 CIRCLE $(125,85), 8 \emptyset, 4$
98 PAINT $(125,85), 4,4$
$99 \operatorname{CIRCLE}(9 \varnothing, 5 \varnothing), 2 \varnothing, 3$
$1 \varnothing \varnothing \operatorname{CIRCLE}(16 \varnothing, 5 \varnothing), 2 \varnothing, 3$
1ø1 PAINT $(9 \varnothing, 5 \varnothing), 3,3$
$1 \varnothing 2$ PAINT $(16 \varnothing, 6 \varnothing), 3,3$
$1 \varnothing 3$ FORX＝1TO7
$1 \varnothing 4$ CIRCLE（16ø，6ø），X，2
$1 \varnothing 5 \operatorname{CIRCLE}(9 \varnothing, 6 \varnothing), X, 2$
$1 \emptyset 6$ NEXTX
1ø7 DRAW＂BM12ø，8ø；C3；S4；D1øRI5U1 Ø＂
$1 \varnothing 8$ CIRCLE $(127,95), 15,3, .4$
$1 \varnothing 9$ PAINT $(127,95), 3,3$
11ø CIRCLE（127，135），45，2，．4
111 PAINT（127，135），2，2
112 PAINT（1ø，1ø），5，4
113 PLAY＂V1＂：FORSX＝1TO3ø：PLAY＂L2
55T25502V＋FF\＃GG\＃＂：NEXTSX：PLAY＂VI
$5^{11}$
114 DRAW＂BM127，135＂
115 FORS＝1TO2øSTEP3
116 S\＄＝＂S＂＋STR\＄（S）＋＂；＂
117 SOUND S，1
118 DRAW S\＄＋＂C3；BM－4，＋1；L1gU2R6U
2L6U4R6U2L6U2R1وD6L2D1R2D5＂
119 FORPP＝1TO15ø：NEXTPP
$12 \varnothing$ NEXTS
121 DRAW＂BM127，135＂
122 FORS＝1TO2øSTEP3
123 SOUND S＋2ø，1
124 S\＄＝＂S＂＋STR\＄（S）＋＂；＂
125 DRAW S\＄＋＂C3；BM＋2，＋4；R8E2U8H2
L8D12 BU4 BR3U4R3D4L3＂
126 FORPP＝1TOl5め：NEXTPP
127 NEXTS
128 DRAW＂BM15，1øø；C5；R6D4L3D1R3D 5L6＂
129 PAINT（16，1фø），3，3
13申 DRAW＂BM23ø，115；C5；L6D6R6U6＂
131 PAINT（23ø，115），3，3
132 PLAY＂OI＂
133 FORSX＝1TO4：PLAY＂L255T2550＋CC
\＃GG\＃B－BDD\＃AA\＃EF＂：NEXTSX
134 FOREY＝4TO6STEP2：PAINT $9 \varnothing, 6 \varnothing$ ）
，EY，3：PAINT（16ø，6ø），EY， 3
135 NEXTEY
136 W\＄＝INKEY\＄：IF W\＄＝＂M＂THEN GOT

02 ELSE 134
137 1**STARBURST**
138 PMODE1, 1:PCLS (3):SCREEN1,1
139 FORX=5TOLIøSTEP2
$14 \varnothing$ QQ=X
$141 \mathrm{IFX}=>1 \varnothing \varnothing \mathrm{THEN} \quad Q Q=1 \varnothing 5$
142 PSET (QQ+15, QQ, 4)
143 PLAY"O5L255T255B"
144 PSET (X+12,X-5,3)
145 NEXTX
146 FORC=5TO3STEP-1
$147 \mathrm{C} \$={ }^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{C}^{\prime \prime}+\mathrm{STR} \$(\mathrm{C})+\mathrm{H}$; "
148 DRAW C\$+"BM12ø,1øø;S4;NE4øNF $4 \emptyset N G 4 \emptyset N H 4 \emptyset 1$
149 PLAY"OlL255T255CC\#"
$15 \emptyset$ NEXTC
$151 \mathrm{~A}=6 \varnothing: \mathrm{B}=6 \varnothing: \mathrm{C}=3 \varnothing: \mathrm{D}=15: \mathrm{E}=2 \varnothing: \mathrm{F}=1$
5
152 FORN=1TO12øSTEP2
$153 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{C}+\mathrm{E} * \operatorname{SIN}(\mathrm{~N} / A * 3.14)$
154 XX=X*5
$155 \mathrm{M}=\mathrm{N} * 3$
156 GOSUB182
$157 \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{D}-\mathrm{F} * \mathrm{Z}$
158 YY=Y*6
159 W\$=INKEY\$:IF W\$="M" THEN GOT
02
$16 \varnothing$ COLOR2: LINE (XX-3ø,YY) - $(27 \varnothing-X$
X,18ø-YY), PSET
161 COLOR4: LINE (XX-3ø,YY)-(27ø-X
X, 18ø-YY), PSET
162 NEXTN
163 FORX=3TO1ø8STEP3
164 CIRCLE (12ø,9ø), X, 2
165 PLAY"L255T25501EF"
166 CIRCLE (12ø,9ø),X-3,3
167 NEXTX
168 FORX=11øTO3STEP-2
$169 \operatorname{CIRCLE}(12 \emptyset ; 9 \varnothing), X-2,4$
$17 \varnothing$ CIRCLE ( $12 \varnothing, 9 \varnothing$ ), X, 3
171 NEXTX
172 FORFC=1TO15
173 CIRCLE ( $12 \emptyset, 9 \varnothing$ ), FC, 4
174 PLAY"L255T25501E-D"
175 NEXTFC
176 FORFF=15TOISTEP-1
177 CIRCLE ( $12 \emptyset, 9 \varnothing$ ), FF, 3
178 PLAY"L255T25501CC\#"
179 NEXTFF
18ø W\$=INKEY\$:IF W\$="M" THEN GOT
02
181 GOTO138
$182 \mathrm{Z}=\operatorname{SIN}((9 \emptyset-M) / 57.296)$
183 RETURN
184 1**DIMENSIONAL SINELINES**
185 PMODE3, 1:PCLS (4):SCREEN1,1:P
LAY"O5V3ø": FORSX=1TO4: PLAY"L1 $\varnothing \varnothing T$
10-V<BGEC": NEXTSX: PLAY"V15"
186 PMODE3, 1: PCLS (5):SCREEN1,1
$187 \mathrm{~B}=\varnothing: \mathrm{S}=\varnothing: \mathrm{D}=\varnothing: Q=\varnothing: \mathrm{X}=\varnothing: \mathrm{I}=\varnothing$
$188 \mathrm{~B}=\mathrm{B}+\mathrm{I}$
$189 \mathrm{~S}=\mathrm{S}+.1$
$19 \varnothing \mathrm{D}=\mathrm{D}+\mathrm{Q}$
191 IF B>25ø THEN PCLS: $I=-2$
192 IF D>18ø THEN Q=-2
193 IF D<5 THEN Q=2
194 IF B<5 THEN I=2
$195 \mathrm{X}=(\mathrm{SIN}(\mathrm{S}) * 129)+129$
196 COLOR2: LINE (X,D+1)-(D,B+1),P
SET: COLOR3
197 LINE (X, D) - (D, B) , PSET: COLOR4
198 LINE (X,D+1)-(D,B+1),PSET
199 W\$=INKEY\$:IF W\$="M" THEN GOT
02
2øø GOTOl88
2甲1 '**DO IT YOURSELF**
$2 \not 02$ CLS (7)
$2 \not \subset 3$ PRINT@37,"** DO IT YOURSELF **";
$2 \emptyset 4$ PLAY"L4T2O4DCFL8GO5CO4L4AL8G 05C04L4AL3F"
$2 \not \subset 5$ PRINT@128," JOYSTICKS CONTRO
L THE ENDS OF THE DRAWING IINE - $>$ PRESS [B] FOR

BLUE LINE $\gg$ [R] FOR
RED LINE $\gg G]$ FOR
GREEN LINE $>\quad$ [C] FOR
CIRCLES"
$2 \emptyset 6$ PRINT@32ø," > [CLEAR]
TO ERASE $>$ [M] FOR
MAIN MENU"
$2 \not \subset 7$ PRINT@448," ** PRESS ANY KE
Y TO BEGIN **"
$2 \not 88$ EXEC44539
$2 \not 09$ PLAY"OIV15L6T2": FORSX=1TO4: P
LAY"T>V+O+CFEDB-": NEXTSX: PLAY"V1
5L255T255"
$21 \varnothing$ PMODE3,1:PCLS (3):SCREEN1,1
$211 C P=4$
$212 \mathrm{~J}=\mathrm{JOYSTK}(\varnothing) * 4: \mathrm{K}=\mathrm{JOYSTK}(1) * 3$
$213 \mathrm{~L}=\mathrm{JOYSTK}(2) * 4: \mathrm{M}=\mathrm{JOYSTK}(3) * 3$
214 COLOR CP+1: LINE (J,K)-(L,M), P
SET
215 COLOR CP:LINE (J,K)-(L,M), PSE T
$216 \mathrm{CP}=\mathrm{INKEY} \$$
217 IF CP\$="R" THEN CP=4:PLAY"O5 $B^{\prime \prime}$
218 IF CP\$="G" THEN CP=2:PLAY"O5
G"
219 IF CP\$="B" THEN CP=3:PLAY"O5 F"
$22 \varnothing$ IF CP\$="C" THEN PLAY"O5AB-B"
$: C I R C L E(J, K), 1 \varnothing, 5: \operatorname{PAINT}(J, K), C P$,
5:CIRCLE (L, M) , $1 \varnothing, 5: \operatorname{PAINT}(L, M), C P$ , 5
221 IF CP\$=CHR\$(12) THEN PLAY"O5 C": GOTO2 1 $\varnothing$
222 IF CPS="M" THEN GOTO2
223 GOTO2 12
224 PCLEAR8: GOTO2

## Astound your non-computing friends by making the CoCo a "know-it-all"



## By Bill Bernico

0ne of the things that most impresses non-computerists is a quiz-type program with answers evaluated by the computer. The computer lets you know if the answer you selected is right or wrong, and you get some sort of score at the end.

These folks are likely to ask, "How does the computer know which is the right answer?" Sounds silly now that I have a few years of hacking behind me, but it was the very question I asked before I ever laid hands on a computer.

Obviously, the computer doesn't know the answer. It's programmed to search the DATA statements to find the right answer that you've put there -

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.
nothing more, nothing less. This program is a good example of that kind of technique.

I just happened to choose questions on computing for this quiz; if you have a certain category you'd rather build your quiz around, by all means feel free to change the DATA statements. It's that simple.

Each DATA statement is made up of five parts. The first piece of DATA tells the computer which of those answers is the right one. Look at Line 300 in the listing. The 4 at the end of the DATA statement tells the computer that the first answer is the correct one.

Using this technique, you can make up your own quiz. Just make sure you follow the flow as presented here.
(Questions or comments concerning this program may be directed to the author at 708 Michigan Avenue, Sheboygan, WI 53081. Please enclose an SASE when requesting a reply.)


## 1 Just For the Fun of It

Order any item by June 30, 1989, and you may have your choice of either the Silly Syitax story creation game (including two stories) or the Flying Tigers arcade game for only $\$ \mathbf{1 . 9 5 !}$

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OS9 Calligrapher - Prints all the same fonts as the CoCo Calligrapher. It reads a standard text file which contains text and formatting codes. You may specify the font to use, change fonts at any time, centering, left, right or full justify, line fill, margin, line width, page size, page break and indentation. Similar to troff on UNIX systems. Includes the same 3 fonts with additional fonts available below. Disk only; OS9 Level I or II; \$24.95.
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> Set \#1 Reduced and reversed originals;
> Set \#2 Old Style and Broadway;
> Set \#3 Antique and Business;
> Set \#4 Wild West and Checkers;
> Set \#5 Stars, Hebrew and Victorian;
> Set \#0 Block and Computer;
> Set \#7 Small: Roman, Italics, Cubes, etc; Set \#8 Novelty fonts; NEW
> Set \#9 Gallant and Spartan; NEW
> Set \#10 Several Roman fonts;
> Set \#11 Gothic and Script;
> Set \#12 More Roman and Italic;
> Set \#13 Several Courier fonts; NEW
> Set \#14 Modern and Screen; NEW
> Set \#15 Tektron and Prestige. NEW

Economy Font Packages available on disk only, with 25 to 30 fonts; specify RSDOS or OS9; 29.95 for any one or save by buying two or more at $\$ 19.95$ each:

$$
\text { Pkg \#1 - Above font sets 1, } 2 \text { and 3; }
$$

Pkg \#2-Above font sets 4, 5 and 6;
Pkg \#3 - Above font sets 7, 8 and 9;
Pkg \#4-A bove font sets 10,11 and 12 ;
Pkg \#5 - A bove font sets 13, 14 and 15 .

Calligrapher Combo Package - Includes the Calligrapher and any two Economy Font Packages (your choice) for only $\$ 59.95$. New Low Price! Specify RSD OS or OS9.

## Yample Callignapher gionts 

The OS9 Font Massager - This OS9 utility program allows you to do many things to Calligrapher font files. You may create new fonts, modify existing fonts, invert fonts, compress fonts, double the height and/or width, halve the height and/or width and convert between OS9 and RSD OS formats. \$19.95.

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TIMS Utility - Utility companion for TIMS and TIMS Mail for multi-term search ( $A N D$ and $O R$ logic), global change and delete, split large files and more! Tape/D isk; \$14.95.
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All programs run on the CoCo 1, 2 and B, S2K Extended Basic, unless otherwise noted. Add $\$ 1.50$ per tape or disk for shipping and handing. Florida residents add $6 \%$ sales tax, COD orders add \$5. Dealer inquiries invited. Orders generally shipped in 24-48 hours. No refunds or exchanges without prior authorization.

The listing：COCOQUIZ
$\varnothing$＇COPYRIGHT 1989 FALSOFT，INC 1ø＇COCOQUIZ
$2 \emptyset$＇FROM KROMICO SOFTWARE
3ø＇BY BILL BERNICO
$4 \varnothing$＇
5ø DIMA（2ø），B\＄（2ø），C\＄（2ø），D\＄（2ø ），$E \$(2 \varnothing), B(2 \varnothing): F O R A=1 T O 2 \varnothing: R E A D A \$$
（A） 1 B（A）$, C \$(A), D \$(A), E \$(A), B(A)$
：NEXTA
$6 \varnothing \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{C}+1$
$7 \varnothing$ IF C＜21 THEN 9ø
8申 C＝申：GOTO 6ø
$9 \varnothing$ IF $\mathrm{B}(\mathrm{C})=2 \varnothing$ THEN $11 \varnothing$
1øø CLS：PRINTA\＄（C）：PRINTSTRING\＄（ 32，191）：PRINTTAB（9）＂l．）＂；B\＄（C）： PRINTTAB（9）＂2．）＂；C\＄（C）：PRINTTAB （9）＂3．）＂；D\＄（C）：PRINTTAB（9）＂4．）
＂E\＄（C）：GOTO13ø
$11 \varnothing \mathrm{D}=\mathrm{D}+1: I F \mathrm{D}=21$ THEN $21 \varnothing$
$12 \emptyset$ GOTO 6ø
13ø PRINT：PRINTTAB（7）：INPUT＂SELE CT l－4）＂；E：PRINT
$14 \varnothing$ IF E＜l OR E＞4 THEN $13 \varnothing$
15ø $F=F+1$
$16 \varnothing$ IF $E=B(C) T H E N G=1: B(C)=2 \phi: G O$ TO18ø
$17 \varnothing \mathrm{G}=\varnothing$
$18 \varnothing$ IF G＝1 THEN 2øø
$19 \varnothing$ PRINTSTRING $(32,175)$ ；：SOUND1
，2：PRINT＂WRONG！WE＇LL TRY THIS
ONE LATER＂：：PRINTSTRING\＄$(32,175)$
；：GOSUB 29ø：GOTO 6ø
2øø PRINTSTRING $(32,159)$ ；：SOUNDI
91，2：PRINT＂RIGHT！THAT＇S ONE MO
RE FOR YOU．＂；：PRINTSTRING\＄（32，15
9）；：GOSUB 29ø：GOTO 6ø
$21 \varnothing$ IF $F=2 \emptyset$ THEN 23 $\varnothing$
22ø CLS：PRINT＂YOU MISSED＂；F－2ø；＂
QUESTIONS＂：GOTO 24ø
23ø CLS：PRINT＂VERY GOOD．．．NO WRO NG ANSWERS
24ø PRINT＠324，＂CARE TO TRY AGAIN （ $\mathrm{Y} / \mathrm{N}$ ）
25ø IN\＄＝INKEY\＄：IFIN\＄＝＂＂THEN 25ø
$26 \varnothing$ IF IN\＄＝＂Y＂THEN RUN
$27 \varnothing$ IF IN $\$=$＂N＂THEN CLS：LIST－3申
28ø GOTO 25ø
29ø PRINT＠484，＂HIT ANY KEY TO CO
NTINUE＂；：FORX＝15ø7TO1531：POKEX，P
EEK（X）－64：NEXT：EXEC44539：RETURN
$3 \varnothing \varnothing$ DATA RESERVES BYTES OF STRIN
G SPACE，CLS，CLEAR，CONT；OPEN， 2
31ø DATA CHECKS THE KEYBOARD AND RETURNS THE KEY THAT WAS HIT（I F ANY），RIGHT\＄，SCREEN，JOYSTK；INKE Y\＄， 4
$32 \varnothing$ DATA SETS THE COMPUTER＇S POI NTER BACKTO THE FIRST ITEM ON TH E FIRST DATA LINE，RENUM，RESTORE
，TROFF，PPOINT，2
$33 \varnothing$ DATA PRINTS A STRING OF CHAR ACTERS SPECIFIED BY ASCII CODE ，STR\＄，CHR\＄，STRING\＄，LEFT\＄， 3
$34 \varnothing$ DATA RESETS A POINT TO THE B ACKGROUNDCOLOR，RESET，SET，PSET，PR ESET， 4
$35 \varnothing$ DATA STORES GRAPHICS FROM SO URCE ONTOSTART／END RECTANGLE ON A SCREEN，GET，PUT，SOUND，INT， 2
$36 \varnothing$ DATA SETS FOREGROUND AND BAC KGROUND COLOR，COLOR，CLS，PAINT，P CLS， 1
$37 \varnothing$ DATA DIMENSIONS ONE OR MORE ARRAYS，DATA，DIM，GOSUB，IIST， 2
$38 \emptyset$ DATA REPLACES A PORTION OF A N OLD STRING WITH A NEW STRIN G，LEFTS，RIGHT\＄，MID\＄，INKEY\＄，3
$39 \varnothing$ DATA ERASES EVERYTHING IN ME MORY，CLS ，PCLS，NEW，CLEAR， 3
4øø DATA SELECTS RESOLUTION AND FIRST MEMORY PAGE，PCLEAR，PMOD E，PCLS，PRESET， 2
$41 \varnothing$ DATA PRINTS NUMBERS IN A SPE CIFIED FORMAT，PRINT，PUT，READ，P RINT USING，4
$42 \varnothing$ DATA LETS YOU INSERT COMMENT S IN A PROGRAM LINE，REM，LIST，D EL，SAVE，I
43ø DATA RETURNS THE LENGTH OF A STRING，STRING\＄，LEN，STR\＄，PEEK， 2 44ø DATA RETURNS RIGHT PORTION O F ANY STRING，RIGHT\＄，LEFT\＄，STR \＄，STRING\＄，I
$45 \varnothing$ DATA COMMAND USED TO CALI SP ECIFIED SUBROUTINES，GOTO，GOSUB， GET，LIST， 2
$46 \varnothing$ DATA LOADS MACHINE LANGUAGE PROGRAM FROM DISK，LOADM，CLOADM， LOAD，CLOAD， 1
47ø DATA JUMPS TO SPECIFIED LINE NUMBER，GOSUB，GET，GOTO，LLIST， 3
$48 \varnothing$ DATA LISTS PROGRAM LINES TO PRINTER，LIST，PRINT，INPUT，LLIST， 4 $49 \varnothing$ DATA SELECTS EITHER GRAPHICS OR TEXT DISPLAY AND THE COLOR S ET，SCREEN，PCLS，PPOINT，PMODE，I

# Maxwell Mouse 

By Logan Ward



Wrapped in warm cozy covers, a child watches the pouring rain from a second-story bedroom window, jumping every time the lightning flashes in the midnight sky and shivering with delight when the thunder rumbles in the distance. A childhood moment seized my thoughts as $I$ took pencil in hand and put the image to paper.

But something was missing - the pit-ter-patter of raindrops on the windowpane, the flashes of lightning, the distant rumbling of thunder. It occurred to me that my CoCo might be able to help.

So I drew a child's face on a sheet of graph paper and filled in the squares outlining the area of my drawing. Then I cranked up the computer and set it to do graphics with Line 10. Next, 1 wrote the DRAW and PAINT instructions in Line 20, using the ourlines on the graph paper as a guide in creating the DRAW instructions. 1 followed this procedure with the hair, clothes, cover and window, producing lines 30 to 180.

After the window came the lightning. 1

[^2]concentrated on the bright flash lightning creates. Drawing and erasing the highlights of lightning flashes would have taken too long, so 1 decided to make a separate drawing of the highlighted scene and use page-flipping for lightning. With this plan in mind, 1 moved to graphics pages 5 to 8 and copied the picture to the new area with Line 190,


Going back to the original drawing, I added highlights with an orange pencil, copied these to the appropriate areas of the graph paper copy with the same pencil. and filled in the squares, outlining only the orange areas. I then wrote the DRAW and PAINT instructions in lines 200 to 290 . using the new outlines as a guide in creating those instructions for drawing.
When finished with the highlights, I went back to the unhighlighted picture with Line 300 , tossed in some thunder and
lightning using Line 310, and kept everything going with Line 1000 .

At this point, the program could do its thing. But something seemed to be missing. Suddenly, it struck me like a bolt. There was no rain!

At first, 1 tried randomly plotting dots in the windowpane area, but it looked more like snow than rain. Since I couldn't think of any other way to simulate rain falling fast enough to look realistic, I decided to try raindrops trickling down the window. I began by randomly choosing a set of coordinates in Line 320. Line 330 saves the chosen coordinate values in variables H and v and moves the vertical coordinate down a few spaces. If the coordinates aren't in the windowpane area, Line 340 randomly assigns new values that are within the confines of this area. Finally, lines 350 to 370 reset the pixels pointed to by the H and $v$ variables, set the pixels pointed to by the new coordinate values, and make a soft pitter-patter sound.

And there it is! I hope you enjoy this program as much as 1 enjoyed writing it. Please feel free to change and add to the program as the inspiration directs you. Most of all, have fun!
(Questions or comments concerning this article may he addressed to the author at P.O. Box 295, Manahawkin, NI 08050. Please include an SASE when requesting a reply.)


The Listing: STORM

```
1 ' STORM
2 ' COPYRIGHT 1989 FALSOFT,INC
3' BY B. J. BRYSON
4 P. O. BOX 295
5 MANAHAWKIN, NJ ø8\emptyset5\emptyset
1\varnothing PCLEAR8:PMODE4,l:PCLS:SCREEN1
,l
2\emptyset DRAW"BM82,91;R3ERUHERULHUNR5H
E2R4UEU2HE2UHU2HU3HU6E2RE2U2L5H2
UGL3GNL3GRFGL2GFDNGF2G2FDF2D3FD4
GDGD2GD2GDFD2GDFD":PAINT (83,9\varnothing) :
DRAW"BM9\emptyset,75; CøL2BH2NDEUClBR8BUH
U7GND2E2ND8HE2L2": 'FACE
3\emptyset DRAW"BMI\emptyset2,74;HUEU4HUl1EU2HL2
U2H4GFDLUHLUHGUHUHUHGDGD5FL3GL7G
DLGLG4D5FDLHGDFD2F2D2HGFDGH3LHGF
D5IH2U2H2ND5U3HU6EF2EHU3FRFEH2EF
2EHU3HU4RER5FEH2UHR2FEH2R5F3EHU2
EUEUR2FEHURFRFEH2R2F5RFRF7D4GD8G
DFDlIRU7DFD6RU5":PAINT (82,4\varnothing):'
HAIR
```

$4 \emptyset$ DRAW"BM68,191;ULU2LU2NFLU3IUH

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See Review 'Rainbow' 2/89
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2UHU4HU5R2ER3FR3FR3FEH2 L2HLURERE REREHIGLGL4HU2EUE4UE3UE9RERE6REU EUEU2EU4HU4HU3HU2HU4H2U2HUHU2EFD FDFEUHU2RF2DF8L2HIGFRFRFR2F2RF4R F3RF5DFDFDF3D12GD3GD3GD2GDGDG3DG 1øDG6DG4 LG9 BM65, 183;RF3RFRFRFRF2 DBL8UH":'RIGHT COVER
5ø DRAW"BM74,157;E4U2RU2RUR2URUR 2UR2URUR2URURURURUR2UR2EUR3 ENRGL 3GL4DL2DLDLDL2FL2FL3FL3FNRL2FNRI 3FNRLDL2FLG2D2LD3L": PAINT (8 8 , 191 ): 'RIGHT COVER FOLD
$6 \varnothing$ DRAW"BMø, 188;E3UE2U2EUEUE2UE3 UDFD8GD3GDGDG4": PAINT $(\varnothing, 191):$ ' LEFT COVER BACK
$7 \emptyset$ DRAW"BM42,191; U2HU2HUHU2HUHU3 HUH2UH2U4F6RFEH2LH3U2ERE2U3H2R3F R2F2D2FD5GD6GD4GD4FD2FDFD2": PAIN T (43,191): 'LEFT COVER BOTTOM
$8 \varnothing$ DRAW"BM36,155; U2R2E2U4HUHUHUH 2UHU2HUHU3EUEU2ENU2FDFDFDF5RFR2F RFR2FRFRFR2FRF3D2L2H3GF2D2GL7HGF 2RFD2GL7HI9": PAINT (45, 15ø):'
LEFT COVER TOP
9ø DRAW"BM71,141; L2ULHLGDNFLHEUH LG2H2UHL2UHL3EUHNLU2H2NLGNU2R3NE DFRER2FNRDGDFRE2NUF2RR2FRNFLGDF2 RER2NEFNDHLG2D2": PAINT $(65,137): D$ RAW"H5C $\varnothing$ LURURDBL4DLULURBL3LBU2LE HDHDBH2UCIU": 'LEFT PJ BOTTOM 1øø DRAW"BM73,134; LULUHUH2LHNLEU HLG2HLHLH2GU2L3GHL2EHGU2NLD2R3EF RFRF2R3NU2R2ENHR2NU2FGDFR2D2NR2D 2":'LEFT PJ MIDDLE
11ø DRAW"BM67,12ø;U5EU3G2LNH2LG2 LHU2NRFLHLD4FDR2ER2ND2R2F2D": PAI NT (65, 116): DRAW"U6CøLFL2FLBLLCIL CØLEL2E2": 'LEFT PJ TOP
12ø DRAW"BM66,1ø9; CILHLHL2U3ER2E R2ER4GDGDGDGHLG": PAINT $(66,1 \varnothing 6): '$ LEFT COLAR
13ø DRAW"BM72, 1ø4; RFNDL3FBD4ND5F ND13ED17FNU1ØFNU5FDU4FD2EDRFBG2I DRDRD4FU6ED5": 'BUTTONS
14ø DRAW"BM75, 1ø2;ER2E2UER2F2RF2 DFGFLHGFLHGLHUNR2H2LH": PAINT (81, 1ø2) : DRAW"BM74,99;R4UEU3L3GDGD2" : PAINT $(75,97)$ : 'RIGHT COIIAR AND THROAT
15ø DRAW"BM75, 1ø4;RDR3DFR2D2FRE2 FRE2UD4GD2GDL2GDFR2E3URD5LG2D2R3 NUL3 D2 LUHLGH2 LU2 LHLR2EUHL2GUR2EU HL2UE2ULEUHU2": PAINT (8ø, 111):' RIGHT PJ TOP
$16 \varnothing$ DRAW"BM77,12øF4DL2NU3FDLFR5D R2GD2L3NFUHULU':'RIGHT PJ BOTTOM 17ø DRAW"BM84,121; CøR2DL2BR4UBU2 RBU7BL2LFL2FLBL2DBD2DL2ELBU2LEL2 URBE2RDLBH2LEL2ELBEBURCID': 'LEFT TOP PJ DESIGN
18ø DRAW"BM164,17;M164,1ø1;M223,

131;U3M165,1ø1;M223,13ø;UM165,1ø 1;M165,17;M221, ø;L12M164,17;M212 , $\varnothing$;R3M165,17;M218, ø; BM15l,116;M 151, ØRM152,116;LM255,186;BM23ø,1 91;M127,112;R3M149,118;R2":PAINT (245,191):'WINDOW
19ø PCOPYITO5: PCOPY2TO6: PCOPY3TO 7: PCOPY4TO8: PMODE4,5:SCREEN1,1
2øø DRAW"BM41,191;U7LND7LND7U3IN D4U2IND5 LUND6 LU2ND5HND2 LU2 LUHUHU 2BR7BU3L4BL3BD3HU2EU2EU5HUHLHUHU 3HU5HU9 EU3EUE3U2HLHU2EUE5URURURU RURURURUF2L2FL2DGDLG4DFEUD6FD5": PAINT $(33,155)$ : ${ }^{1}$ LEFT COVER
21ø DRAW"BM52,191;U6HUHU2HU5EU4E U6HUHUHLHL4HLUR6FR4FR4FRFRE2UH4I HLHNR5NR6DNR6FNR6RFR2U6H2NR7FNR7 FNR7RFNR5FNR4FNR2U6LH": PAINT (5ø, 191): PAINT $(56,155):$ LEFT COVER INSIDE
22ø DRAW"BM74,191;L3ELULULBD3BL2 HUHU2LULEL2EL2 EUGNU6LU12D3GD4R17 U8HHHL2HNL2UBU2L3NR5ERHR6U3E2UEU 5REU2R2EUR2URURERE2RE3R3ER3ER BM 116,191;UEUE4UE2EUE2UEHU2E3UEE4U E2UEU3EU2EU6HU4HUHUHUH2UH2": PAIN T(llø,191):'RIGHT BLANKET BOTTOM 23ø DRAW"BM6l, 1ø8; L2HGNL2U2L3DLH ELHUE3RER6F2R2": PAINT $(59,1 \varnothing 4): D R$ AW"BU2R5DR2UNRHL1øHU3EUERERFR2FR FR2FR2": PAINT $(65,95)$ : DRAW"BM95, 1 Ø3: HUHULULH3 LHUE2UE2F2DFDBR2EHUH 2DFDF": PAINT $(89,93):$ 'COLAR, NECK AND RIGHT BLANKET TOP
$24 \emptyset$ DRAW"BM88,84;D2GD2GDGL7HLHLH LHU2HU2HU3EU2EUEU5EUE2R6HUL2BU5R L2 ERDBE 2 BU 2 R2 L 3 HR2 ER3HR5HRU2INU2 RF2NL2DNL2 DNL2 FNL2 BR3ED5LR2NU3BD 2DLDBD3BL4D2FD3FD2FDU3RNU8LD3GDL D3GD2NL5BG2G3": PAINT $(75,84):^{\prime}$ FACE
$25 \emptyset$ DRAW"BM1ø4,74;GDGUL2DLULUR4H L2URU2RU4 LND4U5 LU2FU7RU2GULU2LUH 3D3NRGULU2": 'RIGHT HAIR
$26 \emptyset$ DRAW"BM62,78; LULH2LD2RD3RD3H GNU6U4 LNU3 GNU13HNU25UHNU2 ØU3HNU1 4U4 LU9FE3NUND2NF3R3U2LNUNDR2F2RF EHL2NHR2U3LU2NU4LU6REND3RND3RD2N R4ER3UH2UNR3FR3FH2UHR2DR4F3RU6RU 3F2R3H2U3LFNDF3RU3L": 'HAIR
$27 \varnothing$ DRAW"BM58,138; LBH2LBH2LHLDHN L2U4FDG2U2NLUNL4NRURE NL3UNL4HLE UR2FDR2GR4DRL12D2L2HULUR3U2 BRL4 ND3LU4R3NGUHL2ND2REF2R2DRFNR2GL7 U4R2NR3NU3RU3 RNU2R3D2R2NR2ULU4NL 3NU2RDR3UUH2LR4GNR4FR3GLFNR3FL4D RDR2NUFRDRNU2FNU2R2": 'LEFT PJ
28ø DRAW"BM69,141;DRU2R2NU6RND2N U3RU3 BRI2 BU2 ENU3RNU 6 EHUERFU2 FNR2 UNR2HL2NDR3UER4IND2HL2U5RND6ED3R 2 DHU5HNULNGNLHNLRU4FL2 BL2 LBU4R2U

3HND4UH2": 'RIGHT PJ
29ø DRAW"BM223,129;M223, ø; BM149 ,118;M136,112;L3M149,118;M132,11 2;L2M149,118;":PAINT (215,1øø):' WINDOW
3øø PMODE4,1:SCREEN1,1:' SHOW UNHIGHLIGHTED PICTURE
$31 \varnothing \operatorname{IFRND}(1 \varnothing \varnothing)=1 T H E N F O R T=1 T O 9+R N$ $\mathrm{D}(9): \operatorname{PMODE4}, 1+((\operatorname{RND}(2)-1) * 4): S C R$ EEN1, l:NEXTT:PMODE4,l:SCREEN1, 1: PLAY"OlT255L255V3 1CDGFEV25BGDCV1 ØAFEBV15GEDBACV5EDBF":' THUNDER AND LIGHTNING
$32 \emptyset R=R N D(1 \varnothing): ' C H O O S E$ COORDINATE $33 \emptyset H=H(R): V=V(R): V(R)=V(R)+S(R)$ :'SAVE CORDINATE VALUES AND MOVE VERTICAL COORDINATE DOWN
$34 \emptyset I F V(R)>27+H(R) / 2.25 O R H(R)$ $<165$ THEN H (R) $=165+R N D(51): V(R)=$ $22+\mathrm{RND}(9 \varnothing)-(H(R)-8 \emptyset) / 8: S(R)=R N D($ 3): 'CHOOSE NEW COORDINATE VALUES IF COORDINATES AREN'T IN WINDOW $35 \emptyset$ PRESET (H,V):PRESET (H+1,V):' ERASE OLD VALUES
$36 \emptyset \operatorname{PSET}(H(R), V(R), 1): \operatorname{PSET}(H(R)+$ l, $V(R), 1): ' P L O T$ NEW VALUES
$37 \emptyset \operatorname{IFRND}(1 \varnothing)>3 T H E N P O K E 14 \varnothing, 25 \emptyset+R$ ND (5) : EXEC4335ø:' PITTER-PATTER SOUND
Iøøø GOTO31ø:' GO BACK TO THUNDE RAND LIGHTNING ROUTINE

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# Auto-run BASIC programs by typing just their filenames 



By Fred Kolesar

Wouldn't it be nice if BASIC programs would load into CoCo's memory and run just by typing it's filename. No more typing RUN then fumbling for that * \&!\% shift quote (if I had a nickel for every time I've missed the shift key and typed runz filename). EZRun makes several changes to the CoCo including a patch to load and auto run BASIC programs with just a filename. Table 1 gives a brief explanation of what $E Z$ Run does.
To use EZRun on a 64 K CoCo just put a REM at the start of each line marked "CoCo 3 Only" and be sure the CoCo 2 is in the all-RAM mode before running EZRun.
I've included a fully commented EDTASM source code (Listing 1) for the auto-run module. The source file is a conditional assembly. Setting the expression on Line 600 to 0 or 1 will assemble the object code for either Disk BASIC 1.0 or 1.1 respectively. Beginners, don't use the $/$ SR switch if you assemble this file. EZRun is a multiple ORG program and cannot be assembled as a single record.

Fred Kolesar is the owner of a small business in Wesifield, Pennsylvania. After buying his first computer in 1984, he quickly became addicted to programming. He and his wife, Cindy, have two daughters, Kristina and Nichole, ages seven and six, who are now programming his old CoCo 2.

At the expense of only five bytes I've made it PC relative. EZRun will function properly anywhere in memory as long as the hook at $\$$ AF90 points to the new location. Memory address \$AF90 is a JSR instruction with the next two bytes being a hexadecimal address pointing to EZRun.

When you press ENTER after typing at the keyboard, BASIC must intepret and execute what you have typed. BASIC attempts to match what you have typed with its list of reserved words. If it can't find a match, BASIC assumes you are assigning a variable name and jumps to its LET routine. LET grabs the variable name then looks for an = token (for example, TEST31). When BASIC checks for the equal sign and it's not there it returns a Syntax Error message. This is where EZRun steps in.

EZRun performs the syntax check and returns control to BASIC if the equal

## Lines

Description
12
Contains the Read/Data PALETTE command. Data can be any color number 0 to 63. The first eight numbers are background palettes 0 to 7 and the second eight are foreground pallettes 0 to 7. A single space separates the foreground and background color numbers. The space is for quick editing of the 16 palettes. While in the Edit mode press S (search subcommand) then the space bar; the edit cursor jumps to the center of the 16 palettes. To change a background palette count backward from 7. For foreground palettes count forward from ๑. If you're not using a CoCo 3 put a REM at the start of Line 12. In this way, should you upgrade to a CoCo 3, you'll need only delete the REM to use the CoCo 3 line. Do the same with all "CoCo 3 Only" lines. Contains the printer baud rate. Change the value after the comma to suit your system. CoCo's standard baud rate is 600 (PDKE 150, 87). Baud 1200 is 150,$40 ; 1800$

## Table 1

## Lines

## Description

is 150,25 ; and 2400 is 150 . 18. The printer switches must be set equal to the CoCo's rate or you get garbage on the printer. Remember, higher baud rates mean faster printing: Set the printer switches to the highest setting available and make the appropriate poke to match the CoCo with your printer.
24 Contains the disk-drive step rate. If you get $\mathrm{I} / \mathrm{O}$ errors when trying to load at this rate, press the Reset button and put a REM at the start of Line 24.
26 Cuts the disk access delay in half. Try it, if it doesn't work for you, do as in Line 24.
28 Enhances the OK prompt. Address 2394 holds the default drive number. Poking 44014 with this value +48 changes the 0 to the default drive number. Poking 44015,62 changes the $k$ to the Greater Than symbol >.
34 to 44 Patch the DRIVE command so that it will update the prompt whenever it's used. For example, type DRIVE 2, then press ENTER and the prompt changes to ' $2>$ '.
sign is present. Otherwise EZRun assumes you have typed a filename and attempts to load and run the program.

Because Color BASIC's LET routine only preserves the first two characters of a viable name, EZRun has to temporarily patch Disk BASIC's filename routine. Lines 2600 to 4400 make a patch that brings Disk BASIC back to the subroutine GETLEN, lines 5300 to 8000 . GETLEN removes the hook in Disk BASIC and converts any operator tokens that Color BASIC may have put into the input buffer. The Subroutine then returns to Disk BASIC with the input buffer location in Register X and the filename length in Register B. After Disk Basic has finished processing a valid filename, control returns to lines 4500 to 4900 , which send control to CoCo's load and run routines.

Note: Lines 2000 to 2200 will abort

Lines

## Description

Type DRIVE 0 then press enter. Now the prompt is ' 0 ".
48 Lets you enter PCLEAR 0 through 8 within a program or direct mode.
52 Replaces the awkward SHIFT-@ combo that puts CoCo on hold . Pressing BREAK alone does the job of holding the CoCo , and Shift-break will function as the break key.
54 Makes SHIFT-space bar function as SHIFT-Up arrow. I use the EDIT command a lot while programming in BASIC and the space bar is a lot handier than the arrow.
60 to 76 Poke the EZRun object code into memory and patch the LET statement. This allows you to load and run a BASIC program just by typing its filename. LIAD and RUN work as before.
90 to 95 Error check data lines 66 to 70. This must be done separately from the actual poke routine in Line 76. Assigning a new variable while making the patch will lock up the computer.

## Listing 1:

AUTO RUN PATCH ** $12 / 88$
EDTASK+/g1.gg.gø PAGE 1


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9 gggg total ERRORS

EZRun if reached from within a running BASIC program line.

EZRun is limited to filenames that do not begin with a reserved word. The filename POKER won't work. BASIC matches the reserved word POKE and changes it to a single byte token (146). While executing the input, BASIC jumps to the POKE routine instead of LET. Of course you can't POKE R so a Syntax Error is returned from the POKE routine.

This can be handled in two ways. You can use the old methods of typing RUN "POKER"/LORD "POKER",R or rename problem files with the prefix X, for example, XPOKER. Since CoCo doesn't have any reserved words beginning with X this will force the interpreter to execute the LET routine and allow EZRun to step in.

I hope these enhancements make CoCoing as user friendly for you as they have me.
(Questions or comments regarding this utility may be directed to the author at 7 Ladd Road, Westfield, PA 16950. Please enclose an SASE when requesting a reply.)

## Listing 2: EZRUN



52943, $\varnothing$ :POKE52944,243 ELSEPOKE52 722,126: POKE52723, ø:POKE52724,24 3 'jmp 243
36 POKE 243,247:POKE 244,9:POK E 245,9ø ' stb 2394
38 POKE 246,2ø3:POKE247,48 ' ad db \#48
$4 \emptyset$ POKE 248,247:POKE249,171:PO
KE 25ø,238' stb 44øl4
42 POKE 251,192:POKE 252,48 's ubb \#48
44 POKE 253,57 'rts
46 '* patch PCLEAR command
48 POKE 38543,33: POKE 38563,33 'pclearø brn $f / C$ error
$5 \emptyset 1$
52 POKE 41598,19' change <BREAK $>$ to equal <SH>-<@>
54 POKE41591,95 ' change <SHF>-< SPACEBAR> to equal <SHF>-<^>
56 '* patch LET for Autorun enha ncement
58 '* to relocate patch change 1 ine 6ø. variable 'A' is the sta rt location of the patch, 'B' is start+length of the patch. ('A $=\& H F A A \emptyset '$ to ' $A=\& H$ new address').

Also match data in line 74 to the new address
$6 \emptyset A=\& H F A A \varnothing: B=A+\& H 6 B:$ GOSUB76
62 IFDB><1THENPOKEA+22, $2 \varnothing \varnothing:$ POKEA $+23,162:$ POKEA $+32,2 \varnothing \varnothing:$ POKEA $+33,16$
$2:$ POKEA $+36,142:$ POKEA $+38,2 \varnothing \varnothing:$ POKE

A $+39,138:$ POKEA $+41,2 \varnothing 1:$ POKEA $+42,1$ 9申：POKEA＋46，2øø：POKEA＋47，162：＇p atch Autorun for $1 . \varnothing$ D－basic
$64 A=\& H A F 9 \varnothing: B=A+\& H \varnothing 2:$ GOSUB76：END 66 DATA EI， $9 F, \varnothing \varnothing, A 6,26, \varnothing 2, \varnothing E, 9 F$ ， D6，68，5C，26，4B，86，$\varnothing 3, B 7, \varnothing 9$ ， $59, F 7, \varnothing 9,5 \mathrm{E}, \mathrm{FC}, \mathrm{C} 9,5 \varnothing, \mathrm{DD}, 76$ ， 1F，5甲，C3，$\varnothing \varnothing, \varnothing F, F D, C 9,5 \varnothing, 8 E$ ， C2
68 DATA A6，BD，C9，38，7E，CA，6C，DC， $76, F D, C 9,5 \varnothing, C E, \varnothing 2, D C, 34,4 \varnothing$ ， $5 \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{~A} 6, C \varnothing, 27,1 B, 5 \mathrm{C}, 85,8 \varnothing, 27$ ， F7，1F，51，3申，89，$\varnothing \varnothing, 1 A, A 1,81$ ， 27
$7 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing 6,6 \mathrm{D}, 84,26, F 8,2 \varnothing, \varnothing 9, A 6$ ， 82，A7，5F，2ø，E1，35，1ф，39，7E， $\mathrm{B} 2,77,83,27, \mathrm{AB}, 2 \mathrm{~B}, \mathrm{AC}, 2 \mathrm{D}, \mathrm{AE}$ ， $2 F, A F, 5 E, A D, 2 A, B 2,3 E, B 4,3 C$ ， $\varnothing \varnothing$
72 1＊line 74 is M／L for JSR \＄

74 DATA BD，FA，Aø
76 FORF＝A TO B：READH\＄：POKEF，VAL（ ＂\＆H＂＋H\＄）：NEXT：RETURN
89 ＇＊error check data lines $9 \varnothing$ FORF＝øTOI5：READA：NEXT＇read data past the palette settings（ COCO 3 ONLY）
$91 \mathrm{~B}=36$ ：C＝4117：L＝66：GOSUB95＇ data check line 66
$92 C=4274$ ：$I=68:$ GOSUB95 1 data check line 68
$93 \mathrm{C}=3724: \mathrm{I}=7 \varnothing$ ： data check 1 ine $7 \varnothing$
94 ＇＊Fall to line 95．Return to
line 8 if data is ok．Error mes sage if not．
$95 \mathrm{E}=\varnothing: \mathrm{FORF}=1 \mathrm{TOB}:$ READH\＄：E＝E＋VAL（ ＂\＆H＂＋H\＄）：NEXT：IFE＞＜C THENPRINT＂D ATA ERROR IN LINE＂L：END ELSE RET URN

## Corrections

＂Doctor ASCII＂（February 1989，Page 99）：The address given for Merle Kemmerly，author of Telstar 3．2，is an old one． His current address is：

## Merle Kemmerly <br> 150 S．Atlanta St．，Apt．24S <br> Roswell，GA 30075

＂High Capacity Screen Dumps，Part 1＂（May 1989，Page 100）：We have been informed of several corrections and clarifications for this article by H．Allen Curtis．They are as follows：
1）Page 101 ，Column 2 ，first full sentence：Change the name DESKTOPH to DESKTOPL．
2）Page 101，Column 2，third full paragraph：Change the phrase ＂if you have made＂to＂including．＂
3）Page 101 ，Column 3 ，third full paragraph：You must preceed the insert indicated in the last sentence with a comma in Line 740 of the program．In other words，insert ，CHR\＄（27）：CHR\＄（15）． 4）Page 103，Column 2，third full paragraph：Change the phrase ＂there＇s no need to＂to＂you must now．＂
5）Page 103 ，Column 3，second full paragraph：Replace the second and third sentences with：

Save the second screen as previously，but this time use the filename DUMPL2．Repeat the process used to obtain the second file and save the third screen as DUMPL3．
＂CoCoDoes Windows and a WholeLot More＂（March 1989， Page 100）：There is a minor bug in the demo program（Tic－Tac－ Toe）．that causes it to think a move has been made if you open a window over the game and then click to close the window．To correct this，change lines $690,760,880$ and 980 to：

## GOSUB 13000：CX $=-1$ ：CY $=-1$ ：GOTO 560

＂A Patch for a Patch＂（February 1989，Page 80）：As pub－ lished，the patches to Super Patched EDTASM to allow the use of the CoCo 3＇s Hi－Res screens work only with Disk BASIC 1．0． Users of Disk BASIC 1.1 will appreciate the following correc－
tions．If you are starting from scratch and have the source code from the September 1983 issue，make the changes to those lines shown in the following table：

| Line | DOS 1．0 | DOS 1．1 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 149 | \＄CEA2 | \＄CF7E |
| 172 | \＄CF07 | \＄CFE3 |
| 258 | \＄CA3B | \＄CAE9 |
| 298 | \＄C8A4 | \＄C952 |
| 321 | \＄C468 | \＄C48D |
| 392 | \＄CBD2 | \＄CCAC |

Alternatively，if you want to use the SPATCH program in－ cluded on the February 1989 RAINBOWONDISK，follow the steps below：
1）Insert EDTASM ROM Pak and turn on the CoCo．
2）At the prompt，press $Z$ and ENTER．
3）Type $u$ C000 1000 27FF and press EnTER．
4）Put a fresh tape in the cassette recorder，press Play and Record．
5）Type P EDTASM 1000 37．FF 1000 and press ENTER．
6）Turn the CoCo off，plug in the disk controller and power machine back up．
7）Copy SPATCH（from the February 1989 RAINBOW ONDISK）to a fresh disk．
8）Enter CLOADM＂EDTASM and save it to disk using；SAVEM ＂EDTASM＂，\＆H1000，\＆H37FF，\＆H1000．
9）Enter and run the following program：

```
0 PCLEAR8:WIDTH32:GOT010
1'*****COPYRIGHT 1988 RANDALL R
EID
5. SAVE"DOSPATCH" : END
10. LOADM"EDTASM": LOADM"SPATCH"
20. FORA=0T05:READ A$,B$,C$:POKE
VAL("&H"+A$),VAL"H"+B$):POKE V
AL("&H"+A$)+1,VAL("&H"+C$):NEXT
30 DATA 16CD,CF,7E,1654,CF, E3,OE
30,CA,E9,OE7E,C9,52,OEB1,C4,80,0
F55,CC, AC
40 SAVEM"ED+/BIN", &HOEOO; &H37FF.
&HOEOO
50 END
```

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## The Biggest The Best

 The Indispensable

THE 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.
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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 utilitios 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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Whether your interests are in desk -top publishing, report generation or simply for fun, the Rascan Video Digitizer will provide you with images of near photographic quality!

| FEATURES | $\begin{aligned} & \text { RASCAN } \\ & \text { YES NO } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DS-6\% } \\ & \text { YES NO } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Support of $640 \times 20016$ Level Grey Images | X |  |  | X |
| Support of $640 \times 2004$ Level Grey Images | X |  |  | X |
| Support of $320 \times 20016$ Color Images | X |  |  | $x$ |
| Support of 4096 Hi-Res Color Graphics in 512 K mode | X |  |  | X |
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| Built in Histograph Utility to Ald in Image Quality | X |  |  | X |
| Easy to use Paint and Palette editing, no need for additional Graphic editors | $x$ |  |  | $x$ |
| 15 Day Full Money Back Guarantee | X |  |  | $x$ |
| Interface through Joystick Ports | X |  |  | X |
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The twelfth in a series of tutorials for the beginner to intermediate machine language programmer

# Machine Language Made BASIC Part XII: And the Music Played On 

By William P. Nee

This month we'll use many of the machine language routines discussed in previous articles to create a music program that plays six voices (notes) simultaneously, and lets you change the timbre of the notes to create different sounds. First, let's decide what to put in the program and how to do it. Trying to make this as much like the PLAY command as possible, I suggest using the following values:

Note (C - B) with a sharp (\#) or flat (-) Octave (1-5)
Tempo (1-5)
Length: $1=$ whole note (\#\$80)
$2=$ half note (\#\$40)
3 = quarter note triplet (\#\$15)
4 = quarter note (\#\$20)
5 = thirty-second note (\#\$4)
$6=$ sixteenth note (\#\$8)
7 = eighth note triplet (\#\$A)
$8=$ eighth note (\#\$10)
*9 = sixty-fourth note (\#\$2) Rest
*Use for separating like notes or playing grace notes.

Since there are no graphics for this program, start it very low in memory to give plenty of room for each chord. Set Location \$FF/100 to \#\$E00 and ORG at $\$ 2000$. Reserve one memory byte for a note counter (NOTECT RMB 1) and load it with $\#$ 险, since there are six notes in each chord. Reserve one memory byte each for Tempo, Length, Octave and temporary Octave 1. Chord information is put in as FCC lines. Once you set the Octave, Tempo and Length,

Bill Nee buked the "snowbird" trend by retiring to Wisconsin from a banking career in Florida. He spends the long, cold winters writing programs for his CoCo.
you do not need to re-enter them unless they change.

Label the start of the notes as NTABLE, remembering that using FCC lines enters the character's ASCII number (A = \#\$41, $1=$ \#\$31, etc.). (EDTASM + only allows 250 characters per FCC line.) You can also number the NTABLE(s) for easy reference or corrections at each stanza, movement, page, etc.

The vocabulary check pauses or "reads" each chord. First, load Register X with the
location of the NTABLE (LDX \#NTABLE). Register X will now always contain the current chord location in the NTABLE. Load Stack U with the location $\$ 4100$, where the numerical value of each note is stored and saved. Load Register A with the contents of Register X (get the first character in the note chord) and increase Register X by one (LDA , X + ).

Is the first character an R? If not, go to the next check. If it is a Rest, load Register


# the New OWL-Ware Floppy Drive System 

No Better System is Available at Any Price (But the Price is Great, toot) WINDOW WRITER NOW AVALIABLE! (Described in February Rainbow)

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We at OWL-WARE are pleased to announce that we have purchased the rights to all of the Color Computer Products of J\&M Systems. J\&M has had more experience with CoCo controllers than any other supplier (except for Radio Shack® itself) and we are proud to add them to our nest! OWL-WARE will now be producing J\&M controllers under the OWL brand. These controllers all use J\&M's proven designs, with some minor improvements, and they will serve you for years to come.

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See the next 2 pages for more drive and software specials from OWL-WARE


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QUlCK FLASHII Announcing the Most Advanced Color Computer 3 Word Processor Ever!

## WINDOW WRITER

Windou Writer is the first word processor which lakes fult advantage of OS\%. The result is a word processor which is as modern and profestional in action as those previously a vailable only for the 18 M and Mas. Allows nult takims will other phogramis or isell. Pull down menus and detailed help sereens mike leaming easy atd are only a ley stroke (or mouse click) awiy. (an be user configured for everything including ment colors and contents. See the February Ranbow for preview of Che early version Requires 80 columin monitor:

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80 Meg .
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\$489. \$609. (lower prices)
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## OWL Hard Drive BASIC 3

There have been several ads in this magazine about BASIC for Color Computer hard drive systems. These ads sometimes only tell a part of the story. Our BASIC system price includes assembly, testing, and 3-day burn-in period. We do not require a Multi-pak to operate.
Our hard drive systems are fast, reliable, and reasonable in price. This has been proven by hundreds of users over the past 3 years. We do not have to turn off error checking for speed. We achieve high speed BASIC from a unique indexing method.
The table below will summarize some of the key points about our BASIC hard drive system and the B\&B system. We believe that we have the best BASIC interface for CoCo hard drives available.

| BASIC Hard Feature | Driv OWL | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ystems } \\ & \text { B\&B } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Drive Portion Available at One Time | Entire | Partial (4 sections) |
| User Sets BASIC/OS-9 Partitions | YES | Yes |
| Add to Existing OS-9 Drive Without Reformat | YES | No(?) |


| Drives 0-3 <br> Hard/Floppy | YES | No |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Built in Park | YES | No |
| Speed $^{*}$ | FAST | Fast |

*All feature details are believed to be true at time of writing and are subject to change. We believe that our BASIC hard drives are the fastest due to our indexing method, but both systems are fast and we sell both. On ours all BASIC commands work including DSKINI, DSKIS, and DSKO\$.
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D with the current tempo, store it at Location U, and increase $U$ by two. Then clear Register D, store it at Location U, and increase $U$ by two. Do this five more times to get the six notes, and return to the vocabulary check. If the character is not T , go to the next vocabulary check; if it is, read the next character, which must be a number. Since it is in ASCII, subtract \#\$30 to get the actual number value; multiply this by 20 (just to get tempo changes) and store the result in TEMPO. Go back to the vocabulary check; if the character is not L , go to the next check; if it is, read the next character, which must be a number. Again, subtract \#\$30 to get the number value.

The actual note lengths are stored in LTABLE, so if you load Register $\mathbf{Y}$ with the LTABLE location and Register B with the A value in the table (LDB A,Y), Register B will then contain the actual note length. Go back to the vocabulary check; if the next character is not an O , go to the next check. If it is, read the next character, which must be a number. Subtract \#\$30 to get the number value ( 1 to 5 ) and store it in OCTAVE. Go back to the vocabulary check.

If the character isn't any of the above, it must be a note (C, D, E, F, G, A, B). First, increase the note location by two. Notes are always bytes 3 to 14, in our chord; the first two bytes are the tempo and length. Because there are 12 steps in an octave, convert a $C$ to Note 1, D to Note 3, etc. The notes are in ASCII format so subtract \#\$41 to get a number value ( A will $=0, \mathrm{~B}$ will $=$ 1 , etc.).

CTABLE gives the note number assigned to each letter ( A is the 10th note, B is the 11 th note, G is the 8th note, etc.). Load Register Y with the CTABLE location and load Register $B$ with the $A$ value (LDB A, Y) to get the actual note value $(C=1, D=3$, $E=5, F=6, G=8, A=10$ and $B=12$ ). Now, check the next character to see if it is a sharp (\#) or flat (-); if it's a sharp, increase the note value by one ( $\mathrm{C} \#=2, \mathrm{~F} \#=7$, etc.); if it's a flat, decrease the note value by one ( $\mathrm{E}-=4$, $\mathrm{B}-=11$, etc.). Don't use C - or B\# as they will blow the program.

If the next character after the note is not a sharp or a flat, decrease the vocabulary location by one, back to it's previous location. Now convert the note to a value the computer can use to play it. First, decrease the note numbers one to 12 by one, to get numbers from zero to 11 , then load the current OCTAVE into a temporary OCT1. Multiply the note number (zero to 11) by two.

The location SCALE contains the frequency for each note (zero to 11). Each frequency is two bytes - that's why we multiplied the note number by two. If we load Register $Y$ with the scale location and

| 294B |  | A6 | 909449 |  | LDB | A, Y | get the length value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 294D |  | 2463 | 99459 |  | STB | LENGTH |  |
| 2050 |  | B9 | 99469 |  | BRA | VOC |  |
| 2952 |  | 4 F | 99479 | OCT | CMPA | \#'0 | Is It octave |
| 2954 |  | 99 | 99848 |  | BNE | NOTE |  |
| 2956 | A6 | 88 | 96499 |  | LDA | , $\mathrm{x}+$ |  |
| 2958 |  | 39 | 98598 |  | SUBA | \#\$39 | GEt the octave number |
| 295A |  | 245F | 98519 |  | STA | octave |  |
| 295D | 29 | AC | 9952p |  | BRA | VOC |  |
| 295 F |  | 42 | 99539 | NOTE | LEAU | 2,0 | INCREASE CHORD LOCATION BY TWO |
| 2961 |  | 41 | 99549 |  | Suba | \#\$41 | GET THE LETTER COUNT |
| 2963 | 198 E | 2449 | 90550 |  | L.DY | \#CTable |  |
| 2967 |  | A6 | 96569 |  | LDB | A, Y | GET THE LETTER VALUE |
| 2969 |  | 89 | 98579 |  | LDA | , $\mathrm{X}+$ | CHECK FOR SHARP OR FLAT |
| 206B | 81 | 23 | 9\%589 | CSHARP | CMPA | "' ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ | IS IT A SHARP |
| 296D | 26 | 83 | 90599 |  | BNE | CFLAT |  |
| 296F |  |  | 996999 |  | INCB |  | Increase the note value by one |
| 2970 | 2¢ | 99 | 98619 |  | BRA | STORE |  |
| 2972 | 81 | 2D | 99629 | CFlat | CMPA | \#'- | IS it a flat |
| 2974 |  | 93 | 99639 |  | BNE | CDEC |  |
| 2976 |  |  | 99649 |  | DECB |  | degrease the note value by one |
| 2977 |  | $\not \square^{2}$ | 90659 |  | BRA | STORE |  |
| 2979 |  | 1 F | 99669 | CDEC | Leaz | -1, X | IT WASN'T EITHER; DECREASE THE |
| location |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 297B |  |  | 90679 | STORE | DECB |  | get note value $\beta$ - 11 |
| 297 C |  | 245F | 99689 |  | LDA | OCTAVE |  |
| 297F | B7 | 2468 | 98699 |  | STA | OCT1 | TEMPORARY OCTAVE |
| 2982 | 86 | $\not{ }^{2}$ | 99799 |  | LDA | \#2 |  |
| 2984 |  |  | 98719 |  | mul |  |  |
| 2985 | 198E | 2447 | 99729 |  | IDY | \#SCALE |  |
| 2989 | EC | A5 | 98739 |  | IDD | B, Y | NOTE FREQUENCY FOR OCTAVE $\varnothing$ |
| 298B |  | 2460 | 90749 | ROTATE | DEC | OCT1 |  |
| 298E | 27 | 94 | 90759 |  | BEQ | SAVE | OR IF IT'S Octave $\varnothing$ |
| 2999 | 58 |  | 98769 |  | ASLB |  | If NOT, DOUBLE THE FREQUENCY |
| 2991 |  |  | 99779 |  | ROLA |  |  |
| 2992 | 29 | F7 | 99789 |  | BRA | ROTATE | NOW IS OCtave $\rho$ |
| 2994 | ED | C4 | 99799 | SAVE | STD | , 0 | STORE THE 2-BYTE FREQUENCY |
| 2996 | 7A | 2461 | 9889p |  | DEC | NOTECT | ONE Less note to get |
| 2999 |  | 18 | 90819 |  | BEQ | LOOP | CHORD'S GOT ALL SIX NOTES |
| 299B | A6 | 89 | \$9889 |  | LDA | , $\mathrm{X}+$ |  |
| 299D | 81 | 3B | 99839 |  | CMPA | \#'; |  |
| 299F |  | 96 | 90849 |  | BEQ | FINISH | NO MORE NOTES IN THIS CHORD |
| 29 Al | 81 | 4 F | 99859 |  | CMPA | *'0 | octave change? |
| 29 A 3 | 27 | $A D$ | 98869 |  | BEQ | OCT |  |
| 29A5 | 29 | B8 | 99879 |  | BRA | NOTE | MUST BE ANOTHER NOTE |
| 29 A 7 |  | 99909 | 99889 | FINISH | LDD | \#ø |  |
| $29 A A$ |  | 42 | 98899 | GFIN | LEAU | 2, U | FILL IN THE CHORD WITH zeros |
| 29 AC | ED | C4 | 909999 |  | STD | , 0 |  |
| 29AE |  | 2461 | 96919 |  | DEC | NOTECT |  |
| 29 Bl | 26 | F7 | 98929 |  | BNE | CFIN | ALL DONE? |
| 2983 | FC | 2462 | 99939 | LOOP | IDD | TEMPO | get the tempo and Length |
| $29 \mathrm{B6}$ | ED | 54 | 99948 |  | STD | -12, U | POT THEM AT START OF CHORD |
| $29 \mathrm{B8}$ | 33 | 42 | 99959 |  | lead | 2,0 | Start of Next chord |
| 29 BA | 16 | FF49 | 90969 |  | LBRA | CHORD |  |
| $2)^{\circ} \mathrm{BD}$ |  | 29 | 98979 | TITLE | FCC | / * CHI | nese serenade * |
|  | Y |  |  |  | ERMAN | FLIEGE/ |  |
| 210F |  | ¢Dgg | 99989 |  | FDB | \$9Dg\% |  |
| 2111 |  | 54 | 98999 | NTABLE | FCG | /T5L804D | DC03A02F\#F\#F\#; 04DC03ADC02A; 04 DCO |
| 3A02DDD; 04DC03ADC02A/ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ;04D03B-GDO2B-;/ $/$ (0) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2189 |  | 4F | \$1919 |  | FCC | 104DC03A | AF\#F*F\#; 04A03DCO2A; 04DCO3AO2D;04 |
| DCO3ADCO2A:/ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $21 \mathrm{B1}$ |  | 4F | \$1929 |  | FCC | 104D03B | -G02G;04B-O3DO2B-;04DO3B-G02D;04 |
| D03B-GD02B-:/ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 21E3 |  | 4 F | 91939 |  | FCG | 104DC03A | 202F\#F\#F\#; 04DC03ADCO2A; 04DC03A02 |
| DDD; 04DC03ADC02A/ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ;04D03B-GD02B-;/ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 224E |  |  | 91959 |  | FCC | 104DCO3A | 02F\#F\#F\#;05D04D03DC02A;05D04D02 |
| D;04F\#DCO3DC02A;/ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2284 |  | F | 9196\% |  | FCC | 104GDO3B | -DO2B-G;R;L405G04G02G01G;/ |
| 22A4 |  | C | 91979 |  | FCC | /L804DCO | 3AO2F\#F\#F\#; 04DC03ADC02A;04DC03A |
| O2DDD;04DC03ADCC02A/ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ;04D03B-GDO2B-;/ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2311 | 4 |  | 91999 |  | ECC | 104DC03AF | \#F\#F\#;04A03DCO2A;04DCO3AO2D;04 |
| DC03ADC02A; |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2342 | 4 |  | $9119 \%$ |  | FGC | 104D03B-G | G02G;04B-03D02B-;04D03B-G02D;04 |
| DO3B-GDO2B-;/ $/$, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2374 |  |  | \$111\% |  | FCC | 104 DCO 3 AO | 2F\#F\#F\#; 04DC03ADC02A; 04DC03A02 |
| DDD;04DCO3ADC02A/ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



Register $D$ with the $B$ value in the scale，we get that note＇s frequency．However，that frequency is only for the lowest octave．As in actual music，each octave increase will double the note＇s frequency，so it is neces－ sary to first decrease the temporary 0CT1（1 to 5 ）by one to get 0 to 4 ．If it is a zero，it is in the lowest octave and doesn＇t need to have the note frequency changed．If it is greater than zero，shift Register $D$（the note frequency）to the left（double it）with：

## ASLB ROLA

Then decrease the temporary Octave 1 count by one．If the temporary OCT is still not zero，keep decreasing it and doubling Register D．When OCT1 is finally zero，save the note frequency by storing it at Location U．

Since we now have a note，decrease NOTECT by one．If NOTECT has reached zero， that is the end of the chord．If the NOTECT is not zero，check the next character in the chord．If it is a＂；＂，that＇s the end of the chord（fill up the remainder of the chord with zeros）．If it is an O branch to $O C T$ ，or else branch always back to note．

When a chord is complete，the tempo and length are stored at the beginning of the chord location and the whole process starts back at CHORD．If the first character of a chord is zero，it means the music is over．Be sure that the last entry in the $N T A B L E$ is $F C B$ 0.

Each chord is now 14 bytes long－one byte each for the tempo and length and two bytes each for the six notes．You can give your program a title．The program will accept a＂；＂between chords to make it easier to read them．It is not necessary to make each chord a separate FCC line．

First，a word about a new register，the DP register．When using a command like LDA $\$ C O, E D T A S M+$ first looks to the DP register to get a one－byte number to go before the $\$ C D$ ．Since the DP register is initially set to zero，the command is really LDA $\$ 00 C 0$ ．However，you can change the DP register．If using a lot of commands involving locations from $\$ 3 \mathrm{~F} 00$ to $\$ 3 \mathrm{FFF}$ ， let the DP register assign the $\$ 3 \mathrm{~F}$ ，and you assign the other half．This saves both time and memory．

We can＇t directly set the DP register， however．Since it is such an important register，the computer doublechecks whether you actually want to change it．So，use this to change it：

> LDA $⿰ ⿰ 三 丨 ⿰ 丨 三 一 \$ \$ 3 F$
> TFR A,DP

Now，using LDA $\$ C 0$ ，the computer actu－

| 3982 |  | A4 | 91969 | ADDD | , Y | NOTE 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3984 | DD | C1 | \$1979 | STD | \$C1 |  |
| 3986 | DC | C4 | \$1989 | LDD | \$C4 |  |
| 3988 | E3 | 22 | 9199\% | ADDD | 2,Y | NOTE 2 |
| 398A | DD | C4 | 9290¢ | STD | \$C4 |  |
| 398C | DC | 67 | 9201\% | LDD | \$67 |  |
| 398 E | E3 | 24 | \$2829 | ADDD | 4, Y | NOTE 3 |
| 3996 | DD | c7 | 92939 | STD | \$C7 |  |
| 3992 | DC | CA | 92848 | LDD | SGA |  |
| 3994 | E3 | 26 | 92956 | ADDD | 6, Y | NOTE 4 |
| 3996 | DD | CA | 92968 | STD | SCA |  |
| 3998 | DC | CD | \$2978 | LDD | SCD |  |
| 399A | E3 | 28 | \$2989 | ADDD | 8,Y | NOTE 5 |
| 399 C | DD | CD | 92999 | STD | SCD |  |
| 399E | DC | D $\varnothing$ | \$2197 | LDD | \$D $\varnothing$ |  |
| 39Ag | E3 | 2A | \$211\% | ADDD | 19,Y | NOTE 6 |
| $3{ }^{3} \mathrm{~A} .2$ | DD | D $\varnothing$ | ¢212\% | STD | \$Dg |  |
| 39 A 4 | gA | D4 | 92136 | DEC | \$D4 | DECREASE TEMPORARY TEMPO |
| 39A6 | 26 | gE | 9214\% | BNE | DELAY |  |
| 39 A 8 | $\mathrm{g}_{\mathrm{A}}$ | D2 | 92156 | DEC | \$D2 | decrease length |
| $3 g_{\text {AA }}$ | 26 | 94 | 9216\% | BNE | CONT1 |  |
| 3 gAC | 31 | 2C | 92178 | Leay | 12,Y | NEXT GHORD LOCATION |
| 39AE | 29 | A9 | 92188 | BRA | L00P1 |  |
| 3¢BD | D6 | D3 | \$2199 CONT1 | LDB | \$D3 | TEMPO |
| 39B2 | D7 | D4 | 92296 | STB | \$D4 | TEMPORARY TEMPO |
| 3964 | 29 | AF | 92218 | BRA | LOOP2 |  |
| 39B6 | 36 | 84 | 92229 DELAY | LEAX | , X | JuSt makes a quick pause |
| $39 \mathrm{B8}$ | 39 | 84 | 92238 | LEAX | , X |  |
| 39 BA |  | 908 | 92248 | LDA | \# ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  |
| $3 ¢ B C$ | 86 | 98 | \$225\% | LDA | \# ${ }^{\text {g }}$ |  |
| 36BE | 86 | g\% | \$2269 | LDA | \# 0 |  |
| 39Cd | 29 | A3 | \$2279 | BRA | LOOP2 |  |
| $3 ¢ \mathrm{C} 2$ | 4F |  | 92289 OVER | CLRA |  |  |
| 3903 | 1F | 8B | 92299 | TFR | A, DP | SET THE DP REGISTER BACK TO ZER |
| 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 39C5 | 35 | 91 | 92369 | puls | CC |  |
| $36 \mathrm{C7}$ | BD | A974 | \$2318 | JSR | \$A974 | SOUND OFF |
| 3gCA | 3F |  | \$2329 | SWI |  | RTS IF IN BASIG |
| 3 gcB |  | 1415 | 92336 TCURVE | FDB | \$1415 |  |
| 39 CD |  | 1516 | 92349 | FDB | \$1516 |  |
| 3¢CF |  | 1718 | 92359 | FDB | \$1718 |  |
| 39 D 1 |  | 1819 | 92369 | EDB | \$1819 |  |
| 3gD3 |  | 1A1A | 92378 | FDB | \$1Ala |  |
| 39 D 5 |  | 1B1C | \$2389 | FDB | \$1816 |  |
| 39 D 7 |  | 1C1D | 92398 | FDB | \$1C1D |  |
| 39D9 |  | 1E1E | 9249g | FDB | \$1E1E |  |
| 3 dDB |  | 1E1F | 9241\% | FDB | \$1E1F |  |
| 39DD |  | 2¢2¢ | 92429 | FDB | \$2¢2¢ |  |
| 3GDF |  | 2121 | 92439 | FDB | \$2121 |  |
| 3 EEI |  | 2222 | 92448 | FDB | \$2222 |  |
| 3gE3 |  | 2223 | \$245 ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | FDB | \$2223 |  |
| 3gE5 |  | 2324 | 92469 | FDB | \$2324 |  |
| 39 E 7 |  | 2424 | 92479 | FDB | \$2424 |  |
| $39 \mathrm{E9}$ |  | 2424 | 92489 | FDB | \$2424 |  |
| 39EB |  | 2425 | 92499 | FDB | \$2425 |  |
| 39ED |  | 2525 | 9259\% | FDB | \$2525 | , |
| 39 EF |  | 2525 | 92518 | FDB | \$2525 |  |
| 39 Fl |  | 2525 | 92529 | FDB | \$2525 |  |
| 39 F 3 |  | 2525 | 92536 | FDB | \$2525 |  |
| 39 F 5 |  | 2525 | \$2549 | FDB | \$2525 |  |
| 3957 |  | 2524 | \$2559 | FDB | \$2524 |  |
| 3979 |  | 2424 | 92569 | FDB | \$2424 |  |
| 39 FB |  | 2424 | \$2578 | FDB | \$2424 |  |
| 39FD |  | 2423 | 9258\% | FDB | \$2423 |  |
| 39 FF |  | 2323 | 92599 | FDB | \$2323 |  |
| 3191 |  | 2322 | \$2696 | FDB | \$2322 |  |
| 3193 |  | 2222 | 92616 | FDB | \$2222 |  |
| 3195 |  | 2121 | 92629 | FDB | \$2121 |  |
| 3197 |  | 2121 | 92639 | FDB | \$2121 |  |
| 3199 |  | 2129 | \$264\% | FDB | \$212] |  |
| 3198 |  | 2829 | 92659 | FDB | \$2.92] |  |
| 319 D |  | 1F1F | 92668 | FDB | \$1F1F |  |
| 319 F |  | 1 FIE | 92679 | FDB | \$1FIE |  |
| 3111 |  | 1EIE | 92689 | FDB | \$1EIE |  |
| 3113 |  | 1EID | \$269\% | FDB | S1EID |  |
| 3115 |  | 1DID | \$2799 | FDB | \$1D1D |  |
| 3117 |  | 1D1C | \$2719 | FDB | \$1D1c |  |
| 3119 |  | 1616 | \$2729 | FDB | \$1C1C |  |
| 3118 |  | 1C1b | 92739 | FDB | \$1C18 |  |
| 311D |  | 1818 | 9274\% | FDB | \$181b |  |
| 311 F |  | 181A | 92758 | FDB | \$181A |  |
| 3121 |  | 1A1A | 92769 | FDB | \$1A1A |  |
| 3123 |  | 1a1a | 92779 | FDB | \$1A1A |  |
| 3125 |  | 1 A19 | 92789 | FDB | \$1A19 |  |
| 3127 |  | 1919 | 82798 | FDB | \$1919 |  |

ally executes LDA $\$ 3 F C 0$. Since speed is critical in a music program, use the DP register frequently, remembering to set it back to zero when finished.

Next, is how to create a timbre curve (TCURVE), which is a numerical plot of the frequency each voice traces on a graph all the highs and lows. It is this curve that gives each musical instrument its distinctive sound.

You can make a different curve for each voice, but this program uses the same curve for all six. Be sure that no single curve byte times the number of voices is greater than 255. In this curve, the highest byte can be $255 / 6=42$ or $\# \$ 2 \mathrm{~A}$.

The curve is stored from $\$ 3000$ to $\$ 30 \mathrm{FF}$ ( 256 bytes). The two ROM subroutines set the computer to play notes. Next, set the DP register to \#\$3F. The location of our TCURVE(s) is stored at \$(3F)C0, \$(3F)C3, $\$(3 F) C 6, \$(3 F) C 9, \$(3 F) C C$, and (3F)CF. Now, load Register Y with the chord start location; the first thing the program will check is if the chord starts with zero. If so, this is the end of the music and the program turns off the sound and ends; if not a zero, the program loads the current tempo into \$(3F)D3, a temporary tempo into \$(3F)D4, and the length into $\$(3 F) D 2$.

The TCURVE value for each voice is added together and stored in \$FF20. Note 1 is stored at \$(3F)C1, Note 2 at \$(3F)C4, Note 3 at \$(3F)C7, Note 4 at \$(3F)CA, Note 5 at (\$3F)CD, and Note 6 at \$(3F)D0. Remember, each note is two bytes long. The temporary tempo in \$(3F)D4 is decreased by one. If it is not zero, a short delay (pause) is executed just for timing, then the program adds together the second byte of each timbre curve.

This continues until Tempo 1 has reached zero. When it has, the length is decreased and the whole cycle repeats until both the length and the tempo have reached zero. Register Y is loaded with the start of the next chord location, and everything repeats until all of the chords have been played and the program ends.

You may find it easier to enter the music one FCC line at a time, and then play it. Be sure to keep a FCB 0 at the end of the music. You can also watch your text program more closely, this way, to be sure it is not running into the TCURVE. If there are a lot of notes, you can relocate the TCURVE and chord start locations. If there are six different TCURVEs, you will have to change locations. Just be sure that the start of each TCURVE is stored at \$(DP)C0, \$(DP)C3, \$(DP)C6, \$(DP)C9, \$(DP)CC and \$(DP)CF.
(Questions or comments about this tutorial may be directed to the author at Route 2, Box 216C, Mason, WI 54856-9302. Please enclose an SASE when requesting a reply.)

| 3129 | 1919 | 92899 | FDB | \$1919 | 317 B | बCøC | \$3219 | FDB | \$ $¢ \mathrm{C} \varnothing \mathrm{C}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 312 B | 1818 | 92819 | FDB | \$1818 | 317 D | ¢c¢C | \$3220 | FDB | \$ $\$ 6.8 \mathrm{c}$ |
| 312 D | 1818 | 92828 | FDB | \$1818 | 317F | $\rho B \square_{B}$ | 93230 | FDB | \$ $\varnothing_{B} \square^{\prime}$ |
| 312 F | 1818 | 82839 | FDB | \$1818 | 3181 | $\rho \mathrm{B} \varnothing \mathrm{B}$ | 9324] | FDB | \$ 9 g $¢$ B |
| 3131 | 1818 | 92840 | FDB | \$1818 | 3183 | $\emptyset_{A} \varnothing_{\text {A }}$ | 93259 | FDB | \$ $\square_{\text {A }} \mathrm{g}_{\text {A }}$ |
| 3133 | 1717 | \$285¢ | FDB | \$1717 | 3185 | ¢A09 | 93269 | FDB | \$¢Ag9 |
| 3135 | 1717 | 9286¢ | FDB | \$1717 | 3187 | 9999 | 93279 | FDB | \$9999 |
| 3137 | 1717 | 92878 | FDB | \$1717 | 3189 | 9998 | 93288 | FDB | \$ 9998 |
| 3139 | 1616 | 92889 | FDB | \$1616 | 318B | 9898 | \$3298 | FDB | \$ 98988 |
| 313B | 1616 | 92899 | FDB | \$1616 | 318D | 9797 | 933980 | FDB | \$9797 |
| 313D | 1616 | 92999 | FDB | \$1616 | 318 F | 9797 | 93317 | FDB | \$ $\$ 797$ |
| 313 F | 1515 | 92919 | FDB | \$1515 | 3191 | 9606 | 83329 | FDB | \$9696 |
| 3141 | 1515 | 92929 | FDB | \$1515 | 3193 | 9595 | 83339 | FDB | \$9695 |
| 3143 | 1515 | \$2939 | FDB | \$1515 | 3195 | 9595 | 93349 | FDB | \$9595 |
| 3145 | 1515 | 92949 | FDB | \$1515 | 3197 | 9505 | 9335¢ | FDB | \$ $\$ 595$ |
| 3147 | 1514 | 92950 | FDB | \$1514 | 3199 | 8494 | \$3369 | FDB | \$\$494 |
| 3149 | 1414 | \$2969 | FDB | \$1414 | 319 B | \$494 | 93378 | FDB | \$9494 |
| 314B | 1414 | \$2979 | FDB | \$1414 | 319D | 9493 | 93388 | FDB | \$ 94083 |
| 314D | 1313 | 92989 | FDB | \$1313 | 319 F | 9363 | 93399 | FDB | \$ $\$ 3.93$ |
| 314 F | 1313 | 92999 | FDB | \$1313 | 31 Al | 9363 | $9349 \varnothing$ | FDB | \$93¢3 |
| 3151 | 1313 | ¢3 $969 \%$ | FDB | \$1313 | 3143 | 9393 | 93419 | FDB | \$ $93 ¢ 3$ |
| 3153 | 1313 | 93919 | FDB | \$1313 | 31 A 5 | 9393 | 93428 | FDB | \$ 9393 |
| 3155 | 1312 | \$3929 | FDB | \$1312 | 3147 | \$9993 | \$3439 | FDB | \$ 9393 |
| 3157 | 1212 | 93039 | FDB | \$1212 | 3149 | 8494 | 93448 | FDB | \$ $\$ 9494$ |
| 3159 | 1212 | 93949 | EDB | \$1212 | 31 AB | 9494 | 9345\% | FDB | \$ $\$ 494$ |
| 315 B | 1111 | 93959 | EDB | \$1111 | 31 AD | 9494 | 93468 | FDB | \$ $\$ 494$ |
| 315D | 1111 | 93969 | FDB | \$1111 | 3Laf | 9495 | 93478 | FDB | \$ $\$ 495$ |
| 315 F | 1111 | 93978 | FDB | \$1111 | 31B1 | 9596 | 93489 | FDB | \$9596 |
| 3161 | 1119 | ¢39889 | FDB | \$1119 | 3183 | 9696 | 93499 | FDB | \$ $\$ 696$ |
| 3163 | 1919 | 93999 | FDB | \$1010 | 3185 | 9797 | ¢359\% | FDB | \$ $\$ 797$ |
| 3165 | 191ø | 93198 | FDB | \$1919 | 3187 | 9898 | 93519 | FDB | \$ 9898 |
| 3167 | 1919 | 93119 | FDB | \$1919 | 3189 | 9999 | 93529 | FDB | \$9999 |
| 3169 | 191\% | \$312¢ | FDB | \$191\% | 31BB | $9 A g_{A}$ | 93539 | FDB | \$ $\square_{A} \square_{\text {A }}$ |
| 316 B | 9FGF | 9313¢ | FDB | \$ 9 FgF | 31 BD | 9 BqC | 9354\% | FDB | \$ ¢ $_{\text {B }}$ C C |
| 316D | gFgF | \$3149 | FDB | \$gFgr | 318F | $9 C \square D$ | 93559 | FDB | \$ 9 C $¢ \mathrm{D}$ |
| 316 F | gFgE | ¢0315¢ | FDB | \$gFge | 31 Cl | GDGE | 9356\% | FDB | \$9D¢E |
| 3171 | gege | 93169 | FDB | \$ $¢ \mathrm{E}$ gE | 3163 | 9F1¢ | 9357¢ | FDB | \$¢F1¢ |
| 3173 | gege | 9317\% | FDB | \$9EgE | 3105 | 1911 | 93589 | FDB | \$1911 |
| 3175 | gEgD | g318¢ | FDB | \$gEgD | 3167 | 1212 | 9359\% | FDB | \$1212 |
| 3177 | ¢D ${ }^{\text {g }}$ D | 93198 | FDB | \$gDgD | 3169 | 1314 | 9369\% | FDB | \$1314 |
| 3179 | 9 DgC | 93298 | FDB | \$9DgC |  | 2990 | 93619 | END | START |

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## Math target practice

## Shooting Math

By Steve Blyn<br>Rainbow Contributing Editor

corner. At the top of the screen are eight random numbers that include plus and minus signs. The object of the game is to shoot the numbers at the top of the screen, altering a given number to the target number. Below is an example:

$$
+8-3-7+5+1+6-4+2
$$

## 14 TIMER 427

The bottom left number (14) is the target number to be reached while the bottom right number is the starting number. The child must first determine that using addition is probably the best - but
not the only - way to begin solving this problem. As is often the case with math problems, there are several ways to reach a solution.

The target may be reached by shooting +2 and +5 at the top, or by shooting $-3,+6$ and +2 twice. Part of the fun for students is to find how many ways an answer can be found. If the student understands negative and positive numbers, the amount of possible solutions becomes much greater.
The asterisk in the illustration represents the shooter, and arrow keys permit the student to move the shooter left and right. When the shooter is directly below the desired number, the space bar is pressed to shoot the number that is then added or subtracted accordingly to the running total at the bottom right of the screen. A round is won when the proper amount obtained in the running total corresponds to the target amount shown in the bottom left of the screen. Music plays and the student may press either enter to get another example or E to end the program.
A timer that allows roughly 100 sec onds was incorporated to help focus attention on the task at hand. Without the timer it may be too tempting for the child to shoot randomly at numbers for the fun of it , eventually solving the example. You may alter the timer's length or remove it by revising or deleting Line 180 .

Creatively alter any part of the program to help your child/students with math practice. We at Computer Island always enjoy hearing of new ideas for our programs.

The Listing: MATHSHOT

```
1\emptyset REM"MATHSHOOT"
2\emptyset REM"STEVE BLYN,COMPUTER ISLAN
D,STATEN ISLAND,NY,1989"
3\varnothing CLS\emptyset:TIMER=\varnothing:A=5+RND (15):G=5+
RND(15):IF A=G THEN 3\varnothing:REM A=TAR
GET AND G=RUNNING TOTAL
4g FOR T=1\varnothing24 TO 1\varnothing52 STEP 4
5\emptyset RR=RND(2):IF RR=1 THEN R=43 E
LSE R=45
6\varnothingNN=48+RND(9)
7\varnothing POKE T,R:POKE T+1,NN:NEXT T
8\emptyset FOR T=1.556 TO 1ø87:POKE T,156
:NEXT T:FOR T=144\varnothing TO 1471:POKE
T,156:NEXT T
9\varnothing X=32:Y=24:C=8
1\varnothing\emptyset RESET(X-1,Y):RESET(X+1,Y):SE
T (X,Y,C)
11\varnothing A$=INKEY$
12\emptyset IF A$=CHR$(9) THEN X=X+1
130 IF A$=CHR$ (8) THEN X=X-1
14\emptyset IF X<2 THEN X=1
15\emptyset IF X>61 THEN X=62
16\emptyset IF A$=CHR$(32) THEN GOSUB 21
\emptyset
17\varnothing M=INT(TIMER/6\emptyset):PRINT@448,A;
:PRINT@474,G;:PRINT@46\varnothing,"TIMER";
M;
18\emptyset IF M>99 THEN PRINT@458," TIM
E IS UP "::©OTO 41\varnothing
```

```
19\varnothing IF A$=""1 THEN 11\varnothing
200 GOTO 100
21\varnothing PLAY"O4L15øA"
22\varnothing FOR Y=22 TO 6 STEP -2:PLAY"C
DC":SET (X,Y,8):NEXT Y
23\varnothing FOR Y=24 TO 6 STEP -1
24\varnothing RESET(X,Y):RESET (X+1,Y):NEXT
Y
25@ SET (X,24,8)
26\emptyset Y=24
27\emptyset H=PEEK(INT(X/2)+1ø24)
28\emptyset IF H}<48\mathrm{ THEN 38凤
29\varnothing IF H>58 THEN 38\varnothing
3\varnothing\varnothing H$=CHR$ (H):J=VAL (H$)
31\varnothing I=PEEK(INT (X/2)+1\varnothing23)
32\emptyset K=PEEK(INT (X/2)+1\varnothing22)
330 IF I=45 THEN G=G-J
340 IF K=45 THEN G=G-J
35\emptyset IF I=43 THEN G=G+J
360 IF K=43 THEN G=G+J
37\varnothing PLAY"L5\emptysetGFEDC"
38\emptyset PRINT@448,A;:PRINT@474,G;
39\emptyset IF G=A THEN PRINT@458,"YOU W
IN !!!";:GOTO 41\varnothing
4|\emptyset RETURN
41\varnothing FOR T=1 TO 5:PLAY"CDEFGFEDC"
:NEXT T
42\varnothing E$=INKEY$
43\varnothing IF E$=CHR$ (13) THEN RUN ELSE
    IF E$="E" THEN 44| ELSE 42\emptyset
440 CLS:END
```



# XTEAM \& OS-9 

## XTERM

OS-9 Communications program

- Menu oriented
- Upload/download Ascil or XMODEM protocol - Execute OS-9 commands from within XTERM
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entry journal with an almost unlimited chart entry Journal with an almost unlimited chart
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driven Accounts Receivable and Accounts Paydriven Accounts Receivable and Accounts Pay-
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## $\$ 59.95$

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\$59.95

## Double- or Single-Sided?

1 purchased two Radio Shack drives around 1982 (Cat. nos. 26-3029 and 261161A). Both are full-height with case and power supply. How can I tell if they are double- or single-sided?

Donald M. Challans Carlinville, Illinois

All drives Radio Shack sold for the Color Computer prior to the current FD 502 half-height drive were single-sided. Most were 40 -track capable, and capable of stepping as fast as 6 ms per track. But the very first drive marketed for the Color Computer (Cat. No. 26-3022) had only 35 tracks and could not step faster than 20 ms per track.

The Cat. No. 26-1161A drive you refer to appears in my 1982 Radio Shack cata$\log$ as a Model III external drive unit. It is single-sided, probably 40 -track, and compatible with the Color Computer.

As for telling if a drive is single- or double-sided, you need to inspect the drive. Sometimes this can be done without removing the case. Peer into the opening where the disk is inserted and look for: Single-sided drives with one head on one side of the disk, and on the other side a pressure pad, often made of white felt. Double-sided drives with two heads facing each other, one reason why you should never close the gate on a double-sided drive with no disk inside.

Note that the older Radio Shack fullheight drives tend to be selected as Drive $0,1,2$ and 3 via a special cable that has teeth missing from its connectors. Most other brand drives, including more recent Tandy drives, accomplish disk drive number selection via jumpers on the disk drive.

## Serial Connections

Is it possible to connect more than one serial device into the I/O port on the back of my CoCo 3? Is there a database program capable of storing both digitized

[^3]

CONSULTATIONS

By Marty Goodman Rainbow Contributing Editor

pictures and text and then retrieving them?
Clay Daetwyler
Washington, Pennsylvania
You cannot hook up more than one serial device to the CoCo port at one time. However, various companies, such as Microcom, sell switchers that allow convenient switching between one of two or three serial devices (such as between a printer and a modem).

I know of no database program like the one you are describing. Too much memory and disk storage is required by such an application for it to be economical to develop and market such a program for the CoCo. I recommend a Macintosh since those applications are well developed on it. But be prepared to spend a minimum of a couple thousand dollars to get it up and running.

## CoCo Crashing

My 512K CoCo 3 has been intermittently crashing, putting garbage on the screen and turning on the disk drives. Could my Multi-Pak be at fault?

Christiane Tom Verdun, Quebec

It is easy to determine if your Multi-Pak is at fault: Simply remove the Multi-Pak from the system, plug the disk controller directly into the CoCo 3 and see if the same problem occurs.

The older Multi-Paks (Cat. No. 26-3024) need to be upgraded by adding a new PAL chip, which can be ordered from any of a number of rainbow advertisers. It has been suggested that you must use one upgrade newer (26-3124) Multi-Paks with a special satellite board, such as the one described in my October ' 88 article ["Quick Fixes," Page 58], but I have yet to hear a confirmed report that this is required if you are careful not to use old, obscure add-on cards that are addressed to ports above \$FF7F.

## Surprise for ROM Pack Owners

How can I put the ROM packs Rad Warrior and Super Pitfall onto disk? I do not own a Multi-Pak and am very reluctant to plug and unplug my disk controller.

Steve Griffith
Signal Mountain, Indiana
Part of the information needed to do this is posted in the Games database on Delphi. All you need to figure out is how to dump all 32 K of the ROM pak to tape, then disk. Eventually someone will post how-to instructions for doing that.

Owners of Multi-Paks will be interested to know that by the time of the Chicago ' 89 RAINBOWfest, a device should be available from Zebra Systems that allows owners of Multi-Paks to run off disk any ROM pak game ever made, provided this is in your Multi-Pak. The Wild Card ROM pak emulator will also be of interest to those developing ROM software for the CoCo 3 .

## CoCo Running Hot

My 512 K CoCo 3 tends to run hot. Is it best to unplug it when I am not using it?
R. Daniels

Aurora, Colorado
Yes, it is best not to run the machine all day if you are using it for only a couple of hours. At the same time, it is better to not switch it on and off several times within a short period because the shock of powering up and down causes more wear and tear on the machine than a half-hour of solid operation.

One of the problems of the CoCo 3 is its somewhat marginal power supply. In past columns I've discussed various remedies for this problem - fans, replacing the existing power transistor and a heat sink with high current handling the parts (like a TO 3 case 2N3055 transistor and a thick, finned aluminum heat sink), or simply
leaving the cover off the CoCo to allow for better convective cooling. These suggestions may help.

## Multi-Pak and CoCo Max III Clash

When my upgraded 26-3024 Multi-Pak is used with my CoCo 3, CoCo Max III (an older version) crashes. Colorware says I have to pay for a new version to fix the problem. Is there any way to fix the MultiPak instead?

Dylan Kucera
Newmarket, Ontario

I am unaware of any specific problems caused by a properly upgraded 26-3024 Multi-Pak. In theory, the presence of the Multi-Pak is expected to produce, in some situations, minor timing problems with certain types of code. I know of no fix for such problems. You could try replacing all the chips in the Multi-Pak with a LS- or Fseries chips (that offer shorter gate delays) and replacing the PAL chip with a network of a LS- or F-series TTL logic chips. It hardly seems worth the effort, however.

As a possible compromise, try desoldering and socketing just the LS367 and LS245 chips in the Multi-Pak, replacing them with S-series 367 chips and F-series 245 chips. This has some effect in decreasing the added gate delays caused by the Multi-Pak, though I don't know if it will solve your problem.

## For the Sufficient Hacker

CanI adapt a Hercules type IBM monochrome graphics card to the CoCo3? This would give 640-by-350 general purpose graphics resolution in monochrome. How about other, higher-resolution cards or hooking the old Tandy X-Pad to the CoCo 3 at 2 MHz ? Also, how can I make a 2 megabyte upgrade for the CoCo 3?

Lorenz Christophe Charleroi, Belgium

While a sufficiently single-minded hacker can do any of the things you suggest, I am quite confident that you will never see any of those things widely available for the CoCo 3 end-user. The reasons are the cost of such maneuvers and the lack of available software to take advantage of such things. And so, instead, there is a good market for such hardware modifications and the extremely high price of memory chips. Consider this: 640 -by- 350 is not much greater than 640-by-200. Not enough to spend the $\$ 150$ or so that such a modification would cost (plus the cost of a Multi-

Pak). And there are few, if any applications, commonly in use by large numbers of CoCo owners requiring more than 512 K of memory. The $\$ 320$ worth of memory chips plus the cost of the add-on board for a 2-Meg upgrade is far better spent on a hard drive system.

## Adding Drives

What sort of drive can I add to my FD 501 drive system? Can I add a 40 - or 80 track double-sided drive? Or does the drive I add have to be a single-sided 35 track drive like the FD 501?

Ron Mills
Bonnyville, Alabama
First of all, the drive in the FD 501 system is a TEC brand model 501 40track single-sided drive. Thirty-five-track drives or single-sided; 40 -track drives have not been made for many years. Next, yes you can hook a variety of 40 - and 80 -track drives together, but you have to know what you are doing. And, actually, it makes little sense to have one double-sided and one single-sided drive in the same system, since then you will not have a convenient way of making backups of the doublesided drive. There is no way to read the "other side" of a double-sided drive on a single-sided drive. It is physically impossible. You can, as a temporary measure, get a double-sided drive and install it, but you will soon want to get a second one of the same number of tracks, and toss out the FD 501 single-sided drive.

Note that while under OS-9, it is relatively easy to support different drive types. Under RS DOS this is rather tricky. I have consistently recommended $A D O S$ (from SpectroSystems) for help with setting up systems using different kinds of drives. But you still need to know about drive selection, terminator resistors, cabling, and the like.

## Extended ADOS 3

I have four questions: How can I best use my 80-track drives under Radio Shack Disk basic? Can I use the 6K of space so profligately wasted by the picture of the three Mugateers in my CoCo 3 ROM for useful software, like SIGMON, and how could I do this? How can I put four $8 K$ DOSs inside a 27256 EPROM and use that in my disk controller, which is geared to using a 2764 EPROM? Finally, how can I force my CoCo 3 to power up with a different palette color set?

Thierry Lorenz
Fontaine, Belgium

In response to questions one and four, if you do not have a hard drive, then $E x$ tended $A D O S 3$ (which is soon to be released, and requires a 27128 EPROM) is your best bet for supporting 80-track drives under RS DOS. If you do use a hard drive, then you might want to consider Hyper$I / O$ from Burke and Burke, which is geared to hard drive systems but can support other storage media as well. $A D O S$ (ADOS 3 or Extended $A D O S 3$ ) will also allow you to configure your CoCo so that when you burn it into a DOS EPROM, the computer comes up with whatever palette and column width ( 32,40 or 80 ) you want.

Concerning your second question, using the spare 6 K in the ROM is possible but is one of those things that "if you have to ask how, don't try it." It involves significant hardware competence in desoldering and socketing a ROM chip, intimate knowledge of Disk basic and the GIME ROM select control. But I do know one software developer who has done almost exactly what you've suggested. "How-to" instructions for it would fill a good-sized article, though.

Now, to address Question three. Using a single 27256 chip as four banks of 8 K DOSs is easy: Just burn the four DOSs into the chip, then raise pins 26 and 27 (the A13 and A14 lines on the chip) up in the air when you insert the chip into the 28 -pin socket intended for a 2764 . Tie each of those two lines high (to +5 volts, Pin 28) via a 4.7 K ohm resistor. Then hook to each of those pins an SPST switch to ground. By putting those two SPST switches (which can be mini toggle or DIP switches) into any of their four possible combinations of settings ( $00,01,10$, and 11 ) you can select each of the four banks in the EPROM. What you are doing here is providing for manual switching of the status (high or low) of the twohigh-order address lines on the chip.

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.

We made a few utility programs, but somehow missed the PRINT @ screen, so this month we'll make a 32-by-16 PRINT @ screen.

Look at Listing 1 , then key lines 1,10 and 60 . Line 20 creates the first boxcar, which contains the directions to create two rows. In size S4, A\$="R255D12L255D12". The super-boxcar contains four $A \$$ boxcars consisting of eight rows. Line 40 prints them on the screen, has an engine, DRAW" $\$ 4 C 4 B M O, 0$ ", coupled to two superboxcars, $B \$$, and a caboose, +"R255". S4C4 can be omitted from the engine because of the default syndrome. Likewise, you can have an extra super-boxcar, $+B \$$.

I decided to use S16, since the raw material in boxcar $A \$$ is easily converted from $\$ 4$ to $\$ 16$. Because $\$ 1$ is four times larger than $\$ 4$, we need one-fourth of the size needed in $\$ 4$.

Divide the numbers in R255012L255012 by four and you get R64D3L64D3. This requires the engine in Line 40 to contain S16 and even the not needed $C 4$. There is no change in the number of boxcars, though the caboose should be + " 64 " +"R255", or $+B \$$ will draw the 17 th row. You have three ways to construct the bottom row:

Key in Lines 20 and 40, then run the program. Seventeen rows are created instead of 16, but you do not need an extra border program line.

At Line 30 the boxcar $C \$$ is created in $\$ 4$, which must be put in the boxcar to tell CoCo you are changing size. (It can be placed inside the engine at Line 50.)
$C \$$ creates two vertical lines. A superboxcar, $D \$$, contains four regular boxcars consisting of eight columns. In Line 50 the engine begins as the left border and tacks on four super-boxcars, D\$. After two superboxcars are concatenated, you are in danger of overloading the train. A small engine, DRAW, is required to assist in pulling the rest of the train, while a caboose is required to add the third column. Can you use an extra +D\$ instead of +"D191"?

Actually, Line 50 can be assembled (engine; four super-boxcars; small engine; caboose;) to read:

50 DRAW"BMO, 0 " + D\$+D\$+D\$+D\$:DRAW"D191"
DRAW is required to set the third column.
Using an extra super-boxcar $B \$$ in Line 40 and $D \$$ in Line 50, instead of +"R255"

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

## Developing a PRINT @ screen utility program

## Boxcars, Boxcars,

 BoxcarsBy Joseph Kolar Rainbow Contributing Editor

and "D191", respectively, saves seven bytes. Again, save a copy of your work.

The graphic screen, 64-by-32, is actually the PRINT @ screen divided into four quadrants. We will create the graphic character set, CHR\$(128) through CHR\$(143) for use on the Hi-Res screen, as well as GET-PUT to draw.

If you didn't sayonara the new utility, don't. If you did, load it back in by typing DEL60 and 1000 GOTO 1000.

Look over Listing 2. Key in Line 2, the DIM line; $A(2)$ through $H(2)$ and $A 1(2)$ through HI (2). A through H are the eight configurations of the 8 -by- 12 graphic CHR $\$$ boxes; A1 through H1 are the mates. For instance,CHR\$(133) is the mate of $\operatorname{CHR} \$(138)$; $\operatorname{CHR} \$(129)$ is the mate of CHR\$(142).

While developing the graphic set you don't want the PRINT @ screen, so type in 15 GOTO 200 to bypass the utility for now. Each box is 8 -by- 12 , calculated by dividing the number of full screen spaces, $256 \times 192$, by the PRINT @ screen, $32 \times 16$. $(256 / 32=8$; $192 / 16=12 ; 8 \times 12$ ).

At Line 200, you can begin drawing the designs in pairs so that Line 200 houses one and Line 210 houses the mate.

The first, CHR $\$(128)$, is located at $(0,0)$; painting is done in $\mathrm{C4}$. The painless way to figure the PAINT coordinates is as follows:

For color in the upper-left quadrant, augment the starting coordinates by $+2,+2$; for the lower-left quadrant, augment the starting coordinates by $+2,+8$; the upper-
right quadrant, augment $+6,+2$; and the lower-right quadrant by $+6,+8$.

The pairs and assigned variables are:

$$
\begin{array}{rrr}
\text { CHR(128) } & \text { A } & \text { CHR } \$(143) \\
\text { (131 } \\
(131) & \text { C } & (134) \\
\text { B1 } \\
(133) & \text { D } & (140) \text { C1 } \\
(139) & \mathrm{E} & (132) \\
\text { D1 } \\
(142) & \mathrm{F} & (129) \\
\text { F1 } \\
(141) & G & (130) \\
\text { (135) } & \text { H } & (136) \\
\text { H1 }
\end{array}
$$

From the listing, key in lines 200 through 350 , copying the designs on graph paper. Create them from the data in each program line and use the paint coordinates to shade them in.

When finished, check them out by first putting them in GET statements and assigning them the proper identifying variable.

Take the beginning coordinates extracted from the appropriate DRAW line, and add +200 to the DRAW line number used for the associated GET. Thus, DRAW line $200+200=$ GET line 400 . DRAW line $250+200$ produces GET line 450.

Since each graphic character occupies an 8 -by- 12 area, to the beginning coordinates, $(0,0)$, add $+8,+12 .(0+8=8 ; 0+12=12)$. The ending coordinates $=(8,12)$. After a few lines, you'll get the hang of it. In fact, the vertical coordinates are always ( $\mathrm{H}, 0$ )( $\mathrm{H}, 12$ ). Likewise, the horizontal component, H , always ends as 0 in the starting coordinate and eight in the ending coordinate.

The quickest and surest way to proceed is to LIST200; add 200 to the DRAW line to get the GET line number (Use the coordinates in the listed line as the beginning coordinates in the GET line); calculate and add the ending coordinates; add the assigned variable and tack on $G$. Without referring to the GET part of the listing, work them out and key them in.

When you've keyed in all the GET statements, run the program to check for any Syntax errors. Check the graphics characters for the proper variables assigned as well as any errors in the listing.

In order to use PRINT @, or graphic utility, make the following additions:

```
3 GOTO 199
99 GOTO }9
DEL100
199 PMODE3,1:PCLS
600 PCLS:SCREEN1.0
999 GOTO 20
```

Now you must start at a horizontal coordinate that is divisible by eight, ( $0,8,16, \ldots 240$ ) and a vertical coordinate
that is divisible by $12,(0,12,24,36, \ldots 180)$.
Key in the following test line: 610 $\operatorname{PUT}(240,180)-(248,191), A, \operatorname{PSET}$, then run the program . Substitute all the variables, one at a time, and check them out. To get rid of the utility, put a REM in front of Line 999, masking it.

There is a flaw in this utility; you can't use the last column to set graphic blocks. (There is a way to force it, but we won't do so.) Instead, you get the proverbial bunchedup junk. It's a trade-off - loss of the last column for easily calculated even-numbers. You can't use ending coordinates ( 256,192 ); 256 is out of CoCo's range. You can use 192-255 on the vertical because they all are equivalent, in this case; to 191 and within CoCo's range.

Substitute other values for those in Line 610. This gives you the feel of working with coordinates adaptable to the grid intersecting points.

One advantage over the staid Lo-Res graphics is that you can remove the utility and align the designs to any pair of starting coordinates such as $(4,4),(7,12),(3,25)$. However, the $+8,+12$ must be added consistently for the ending coordinates to get a viable graphic character.

The grid needs locating guides, so I divided the screen into four quadrants. Type

60 DRAW":C2BM128,0096N1128NR128D96C4"
Note the cross-hair Line 60 ending in C4. I didn't want to take a chance. CoCo is reminded to return to C 4 after the crosshairs are created in C 2 .

The utility may make the character set appear distorted due to the way the set is drawn or to a shadow inherent on your TV. Blank areas are partly overprinted on the grid lines, so it is important to wipe out the utility by masking Line 999.

The acid test is to create a design on the utility and then wipe it out to see what is left.

Delete Line 610 and any other lines introduced while conducting the test, making sure the utility is operational, then unmask Line 999 and run the program. The utility should now be divided into four quadrants.

Here's an idea! Place CHR $\$(140), \mathrm{Cl}$, in the box two lines above the white horizontal guideline, directly left of the vertical white line. The starting coordinates are $(120,72)$. A PUT Line 700 is created. (See Listing 2.) Another PUT Line 10 creates a similar box next to it. Now run the program, each line in succession.

Can you anticipate my next move? If
you can't, you may be considering an alternate move as a springboard to greater things.

After you finish Line 770, take a break. Did you notice that when making a design that returns to the point of origin, such as a circle or oval, rather than proceeding in a clockwise or counter-clockwise direction, the graphic blocks are set according to the horizontal orientation? This is to simplify hunting for coordinates. Since any blocks in the same horizontal row have the same beginning and ending vertical component coordinates, it's easy to get confused with the jumble of coordinates constantly manipulated.

A few curliques were added beginning with Line 800, and I abandoned the constraints of the formal block locations beginning with Line 840 . The graphics characters are manipulated into position across the box delineator lines, using odd numbered vertical coordinates. It is sometimes a bit difficult so take it slow.

Lines 880 and 890 center the characters, while Line 900 creates a bit of color in the middle, from the 4-by-6 box square of CHR $\$$ (135), H. Any one of E,F,G or H will fit in, but it's easier to work with $H$ because the 4-by-6 box is oriented in the upper lefthand quadrant. It's exercise to move it --2 , -3 to center in the exact middle.

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Mask Line 999 to get rid of the utility.
The four curliques, B and B1, can be separated a bit more. The test is relocating the four units to give better symmetry to the design, pull in the two vertical members, or improve the design.

Incidently, you can use the DRAW and PAINT statements to fill in the central area.

However, there's no sense in GETting without PUTting. The raw material has already been created. Use it!

Before working on the program, save a copy. Try these changes:

10 PMODE4.1: PCLS:SCREEN1,1
600 PCLS:SCREEN1,1

Then run the program.
Now, change lines 10 and 600 to the other screen. SCREEN1, 0. Change line 199 to 199 PMODE4,1:PCLS and run the program.

Change lines 10 and 600 back to SCREEN1,1 and run the program.

Listing 1: BOXCAR1

```
\emptyset 'PRINT@
1 CLEAR5\varnothing\varnothing
I\emptyset PMODE3,1:PCLS:SCREEN1,\varnothing
2\emptyset A$="R64D3L64D3":B$=A$+A$+A$+A
$
3\emptyset C$="S4DI91R8U191R8":D$=C$+C$+
C$+C$
4\varnothing DRAW"Sl6C4BM\varnothing, \varnothing"+B$+B$+B$
5\emptyset DRAW"BM\varnothing,\emptyset"+D$+D$+D$+D$:DRAWD
$
6\emptyset GOTO6\varnothing
```

Listing 2: BOXCAR2

```
\varnothing 'IISTING2
    1 CLEAR5\varnothing\varnothing
    2 DIM A(2),B(2),C(2),D(2),E(2),F
    (2),G(2),H(2),Al(2),Bl(2),Cl(2),
Dl(2),El(2),Fl(2),Gl(2),Hl(2)
GOTOI99
1\varnothing PMODE3,1:PCLS:SCREENI, 
2\emptyset A$="R64D3L64D3":B$=A$+A$+A$+A
$
3\emptyset C$="S4Dl91R8U191R8":D$=C$+C$+
C$+C$
4\emptyset DRAW"S16C4BM\varnothing, \emptyset"+B$+B$+B$
5\emptyset DRAW"BM\varnothing,\emptyset"+D$+D$+D$+D$:DRAWD
$
6\emptyset DRAW"C2BM128,\emptysetD96NL128NRI28D9
6C4"
```

99 GOTO99
199 PMODE3,I: PCLS
2øø DRAW"BMø, øR8D12L8U12":PAINT(
$2,2), 4,4$
$21 \varnothing$ DRAW"BM1Ø:øBR8BD12BL8BU12": P
AINT $(12,2), 1,4$
$22 \varnothing$ DRAW"BM2ø, $\varnothing$ BR4R4D6L8D6R4U12"
$: \operatorname{PAINT}(26,2), 4,4: \operatorname{PAINT}(22,8), 4,4$
$23 \varnothing$ DRAW"BM3ø, øR4D12R4U6L8U6":PA
$\operatorname{INT}(32,2), 4,4: \operatorname{PAINT}(36,8), 4,4$
$24 \varnothing$ DRAW"BM4め, ØR8D6L8U6": PAINT (4
$2,2), 4,4$
$25 \emptyset$ DRAW"BM5ø, øBD6R8D6L8U6": PAIN
$T(52,8), 4,4$
26ø DRAW"BM6ø, øR4D12L4U12":PAINT
$(62,2), 4,4$
27ø DRAW"BM7Ø, ØBR4R4D12L4U12": PA
$\operatorname{INT}(76,2), 4,4$
28ø DRAW"BM8ø, øBR4R4D6L4U6":PAIN
$\mathrm{T}(86,2), 4,4$
29ø DRAW"BM9ø, øR4D6R4D6L8U12": PA
INT $(92,2), 4,4$
3øø DRAW"BM1øø, øBD12BR4R4U6L4D6"
: PAINT $(1 \varnothing 6,8), 4,4$
$31 \varnothing$ DRAW"BM11ø, øR8D6L4D6L4U12": P AINT (112, 2) , 4, 4
$32 \emptyset$ DRAW"BM12ø, ØBD6R4D6L4U6":PAI $\mathrm{NT}(122,8), 4,4$
$33 \varnothing$ DRAW"BM13ø, øR8D12L3U6L4U6": P AINT (132, 2) , 4, 4
$34 \varnothing$ DRAW"BM14ø, øR4D6L4U6": PAINT ( $142,2), 4,4$
$35 \emptyset$ DRAW"BMI5ø, $\varnothing$ BR4R4DI2L8U6R4U6
": PAINT $(156,2), 4,4$
$4 \varnothing \varnothing \cdot \operatorname{GET}(\varnothing, \varnothing)-(8,12), A, G$
$41 \varnothing \operatorname{GET}(1 \varnothing, \varnothing)-(18,12), A 1, G$
$42 \varnothing \operatorname{GET}(2 \varnothing, \varnothing)-(28,12), B, G$
$43 \varnothing \operatorname{GET}(3 \varnothing, \varnothing)-(38,12), B l, G$
$44 \varnothing \operatorname{GET}(4 \varnothing, \varnothing)-(48,12), C, G$
$45 \varnothing \operatorname{GET}(5 \varnothing, \emptyset)-(58,12), C l, G$
$46 \varnothing \operatorname{GET}(6 \varnothing, \varnothing)-(68,12), D, G$
$47 \varnothing \operatorname{GET}(7 \varnothing, \varnothing)-(78,12), D 1, G$
$48 \varnothing \operatorname{GET}(8 \varnothing, \varnothing)-(88,12), E, G$
$49 \varnothing \operatorname{GET}(9 \varnothing, \varnothing)-(98,12), E 1, G$
$5 \varnothing \varnothing \operatorname{GET}(1 \varnothing \varnothing, \varnothing)-(1 \varnothing 8,12), F, G$
$51 \varnothing \operatorname{GET}(11 \varnothing, \varnothing)-(118,12), F I, G$
$52 \varnothing \operatorname{GET}(12 \varnothing, \varnothing)-(128,12), G, G$
$53 \varnothing \operatorname{GET}(13 \varnothing, \varnothing)-(138,12), G 1, G$
$54 \varnothing \operatorname{GET}(14 \varnothing, \varnothing)-(148,12), H, G$
$55 \varnothing \operatorname{GET}(15 \varnothing, \emptyset)-(158,12), H 1, G$
$6 \varnothing \varnothing$ PCLS:SCREEN1, $\varnothing$
$7 \emptyset \varnothing \operatorname{PUT}(12 \varnothing, 72)-(128,84), C 1, P S E T$
$71 \varnothing \operatorname{PUT}(128,72)-(136,84)$, Cl, PSET
$72 \emptyset \operatorname{PUT}(112,84)-(12 \varnothing, 96), D 1, P S E T$
$73 \varnothing \operatorname{PUT}(136,84)-(144,96), D, P S E T$
$74 \varnothing \operatorname{PUT}(112,96)-(12 \varnothing, 1 \varnothing 8), D 1, P S E$ T
$75 \varnothing \operatorname{PUT}(136,96)-(144,1 \varnothing 8), D, \operatorname{PSET}$
$76 \varnothing \operatorname{PUT}(12 \varnothing, 1 \varnothing 8)-(128,12 \varnothing), C_{r}$ PSE T
$77 \varnothing \operatorname{PUT}(128,1 \varnothing 8)-(136,12 \varnothing), C, P S E$ T
$8 \varnothing \varnothing \operatorname{PUT}(112,6 \varnothing)-(12 \varnothing, 72), B 1, \operatorname{PSET}$
81ø PUT $(136,6 \varnothing)-(144,72), B, \operatorname{PSET}$
82ø PUT (112,12ø)-(12ø,132), B, PSE T
$83 \varnothing \operatorname{PUT}(136,12 \varnothing)-(144,132), B 1, P S$ ET
$84 \emptyset \operatorname{PUT}(88,87)-(96,99)$, Cl, PSET
85ø $\operatorname{PUT}(8 \varnothing, 87)-(88,99)$, Cl,PSET
$86 \varnothing \operatorname{PUT}(16 \varnothing, 87)-(168,99), \mathrm{Cl}, \mathrm{PSET}$
$87 \emptyset \operatorname{PUT}(168,87)-(176,99), \mathrm{Cl}, \mathrm{PSET}$
$88 \emptyset \operatorname{PUT}(126,36)-(134,48), \mathrm{D}, \mathrm{PSET}$
$89 \varnothing \operatorname{PUT}(126,144)-(134,156), D, P S E$ T
$9 \emptyset \emptyset \operatorname{PUT}(126,93)-(134,1 \varnothing 5), H$, PSET 999 GOTO2ø
Iøøø GOTOIøøø

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## Memory Jumpers

I would like to know if I could use the jumpers on my CoCo 2 to increase the memory to 64 K ? I noticed on one of the chips, there is a section marked 128 K and $64 K$, and there are two bar strips in the middle of the board. What are they for?

Darrell D. Garrison Michigan

The jumpers on the board are for the different-sized ROMs in bits ( $64 \mathrm{~K}-8 \mathrm{~K}$ times 8 for Color basic, and $128 \mathrm{~K}-16 \mathrm{~K}$ times 8 for Disk Color basic). See Marty Goodman's Upgrading CoCo's Memory in the March ' 89 issue to upgrade your memory to 64 K .

## AND...

I have been programming for eight years now. Every once in awhile I come across a program that uses AND in a strange way, that is, 4 AND 2. What is the purpose of this?

Terry Ritchie
Havelock, North Carolina
What you describe is a logical or Boolean AND. For example, suppose $X=45$ (which in binary is 00101101 ) and $\gamma=35$ (binary 00100011 ), were ANDed together (Note: 1 AND $1=1,1$ AND $0=0,0$ AND $1=0,0$ AND $0=0$ ) as follows:

| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | $1<-X$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | $<-Y$ |

we get:
00100001
which is 33 decimal. This type of arithmetic is used for both speed (faster than multiplication and division) and convenience when manipulating registers.

## Oops!

Regarding your answer to $M$. Willingham in the rainbow, February '89, I've tried and tried to get it to work, but always get a TM Error in Line 5010. Is there a

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


## By Richard E. Esposito Rainbow Contributing Editor with Richard W. Libra

typographical error in the listing?<br>Rand Boland<br>Arvada, Colorado

Sorry for the typo. The = following the quote in that line should really be a + , the non-shifted character on the same typewriter key.

## Citizen Arrest

I bought a CoCo3 three months ago and have a Citizen 120-D printer that is Epsoncompatible. I'm interested in printing graphics, and so bought DeskMate 3. The problem is, it won't print the graphics. Is DeskMate 3 compatible with my printer? If not, is there a fix in DeskMate 3, or is the problem in the arrangement of the SW-1 (eight microswitches)? I also typed the program DUMPBAS (RaInBow, September'88, Page 98) and it doesn't work either. I hope you can help me.

Jorge Lopez Rodriguez
Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico
Tandy, with a few exceptions, releases all CoCo graphics programs with drivers for Tandy/Radio Shack printers that recognize a different set of graphics codes than the more common Epson/IBM-compatible printers. The Tandy printers print a row of graphics seven dots high while the Epson/ IBM printers do eight at a time. The high order-bits correspond to the opposite pins in the two protocols. It should be apparent,by now, that fixing these programs for your
printer is not a simple task, but involves almost a complete rewrite of the printer drivers.

## Pin-out Figures

Is there a way of making my CoCo disk drive (FD 502) work on any of the Tandy IBM-compatibles?

Dennis Craig
La Vista, Nevada
CoCo floppy-disk drives are hardwarecompatible with the IBM standard. If you cannot figure out the pin-outs, keep in mind that you can order a maintenance manual for any Tandy product from Radio Shack National Parts.

## Editor Troubles

I've been having some trouble with my CoCo 3 and the EDIT command. When I am editing a program that has been saved in the ASCII format, EDIT refuses to recognize lines that LIST fine, but get a UL (Unidentified Line) Error with EDIT. This problem also occurs when I try to edit a program that was saved in ASCII format, but is now in basic. What is going on here? Also, what is the proper poke and counterpoke for high speed on the CoCo3? (These pokes appear in Marc Campbell;s BASIC editor, Buddy, July '88, Page 34.)

Brian Davidson
Idaho Falls, Idaho
If you type the ASCII text for a program using a word processor, and you are not careful, you might add spurious carriage returns, causing the problems described above. The pokes are Speed up: POKE \&HFFD9,0, and Slow back down: POKE \&HFFD8, 0 .

## Screen Sizing

$I$ am presently using a CoCo 3 with a Magnavox Amber Monitor, and a Tandy Direct-Connect Modem Pak. Is it possible to change my screen size to a 40-by-24, instead of the 32-by-I6 that I get when I access my modem?

Donald Nelson
Indianapolis, Indiana
The 32 -by- 16 screen is programmed into the Pak's ROM. Using Mikeyterm, available on tape or disk (See April's column.), can give you the resolution you want.

## Direct-Connect Commy

Is there any way to use Tandy's DCM-3

Direct－Connect Modem with the Commo－ dore 128？Also，I heard of a graphics tablet that Tandy used to make．Where can I find this？

Ian Coveny<br>Warsaw，New York

The Commodore has a strange non－ standard serial port．（See Marty Goodman＇s April column for details．）Tandy used to sell an X－Pad for $\$ 349$ ．They were closed out at Radio Shack stores for $\$ 99$ over two years ago．I doubt that you can find any available．

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { A Better Spreadsheet? } \\
& \text { I am currently using DynaCalc for my } \\
& \text { spreadsheet purposes and am able to say } \\
& \text { that I am quite empressed andpleased. Just } \\
& \text { out of curiosity, are you aware of a better } \\
& \text { spreadsheet, maybe one that compares to } \\
& \text { Lotus that is compatible with OS-9 Level } \\
& \text { II? Also, what can I do to expand the } \\
& \text { memory capability of DynaCalc to take } \\
& \text { advantage of my } 512 \mathrm{~K} \text { and how can I get } \\
& \text { rid of the extra linefeed during printout? } \\
& \text { The manual says any value up to and in- } \\
& \text { cluding eight. } \\
& \text { John Wilson } \\
& \text { Las Vegas, Nevada }
\end{aligned}
$$

DynaCalc is currently OS－9＇s best．There are very few OS－9 programs accessing more than 64 K each，primarily because Tandy／ Microware has never released a large memory version C compiler for the CoCo ． Check the output of xmode／ p to make sure it is set at -7 f ．Also check the settings on your printer．You can also get double spac－ ing if you print a line larger than your printer is capable of and it wraps．

## Tricky Tracks

I just purchased an FD 502 drive．On OS－9，I configured my system to 40 tracks． While in a 40－track setup，I tried to make a copy of my system master．When OS－9 read off of the 35 －track systemmaster，it gave me a Read Error（Error 244）．I tried copying the system master in 35－track setup，and when OS－9 started to write to the 40－track formatted disk，it gave me a Wrong Type Error（Error 249）．How can I use 40－ tracks？I＇m puzzled．

Brennan A．Cropper Port Barre，Louisiana

The way to make a 40 －track system is to use Config from／do to make a 40 －track system on a 35 －track formatted disk in／d1． Use the resulting disk to boot up again．

Then format a new disk in／d1，use Cobbler on the disk in／ d 1 ，copy all files over to／ d 1 and it will finally be your 40 －track boot disk．

## Disk Dilemma

I have a CoCo 2 （Model 26－3026）．When I try any disk commands，the disk drive goes on and runs and will not stop！The disk－drive light will not go on either．I have tried the disk controller and drive on my other CoCos and have no trouble with it． The CoCo works good with cassette and ROM Pak programs plugged－in，with no trouble．Extended Color basic programs run fine，which I think tells me the ECB ROM chip is working．What components can I check？

## Ned Bassick <br> Fairfield，Connecticut

The CoCo 2 does not supply 12 volts at the ROM port，as the older，larger CoCos did．It sounds like the controller is for one of them．The solution is to get a newer five－ volt－only controller，a Multi－Pak Interface， which supplies the 12 volts，or kludge up a 12－volt source．

## Patch Patching

In the January＇88 issue，Page 55，you printed a patch for Disk EDTASM，by Roger A．Krupski．I had to make two changes to his program before it would work with my CoCo 3：

$$
\begin{array}{lll}
335 & \text { GOTO } 350 \\
610 & \text { DATA } & \text { END, } 0
\end{array}
$$

Without these added lines，I got a Disk Full Error，and an SN（Syntax）Error in Line 480.

Lt．Day
Zanesville，Ohio
Thanks for sharing the info．

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

## One－Liner Contest Winner ．．．

Issue commands to your CoCo 3 ＇s cassette recorder with this one－ liner，which controls the audio and motor functions．Press Fl to turn on audio and motor；press F2 to turn them off．Press Alt to CLOAD the program；press CTRL to CLIAADM the program．

## The listing：

 CTRL＝CLOADM＂： $\operatorname{IFPEEK~(343)=191THE~}$ NAUDIOON：MOTORON：GOTOIGELSEIFPEE K（344）$=191$ THENAUDIOOFF：MOTOROFF： GOTOLQELSEIFPEEK（341）＝191THENCLO AD：GOTO1申ELSEIFPEEK（342）＝191THEN CLOADM：END：GOTOI $\varnothing$ ELSEI $\varnothing$

Paul Fogle
Mountain Grove，MD
（For this wianing 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．）

One－Liner Contest Winner ．．．

After prompting the user for a beginning and ending address， this short utility prints the ad－ dresses and their contents to the screen．If the PRINT command is changed to PRINTH－2，the infor－ mation will be sent to the printer．

## The listing：

10．CLS：PRINTGII，＂中RINT PEEK＂：PRI NT：INPUT＂TO LIST THE＇POKED＇VAL UES OF A RANGE OF ADDRESSES，INP UT（ $B$ ）BEGINNING，（ $E$ ）ENDING A DDRESS．INPUT B，E＂；B，E：FORA $=$ B T －E：PRINT A PEEK（A）：：NEXTA：PRINT ：PRINT：INPUT＂DO AGAIN（Y／N）：＂；P \＄：IFP\＄＝＂Y＂THEN1中ELSEEND

William L．Duke Gardnerville，NV

[^4]
## Expanding Horizons

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If you have an idea for the "Wishing Well," submit it to Fred clo 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.

Just recently I finished reading George Burns' touching tribute to his late wife, Gracie: A Love Story. In it, a poker-faced George asked: "Gracie, how many days are there in a year?"
"Seven," she replied.
"Seven?" George questioned.
"Seven. Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. If you know any more, George, just name them."

While I won't try to decipher the logic behind Gracie's innocent confusion, I thought it an interesting way to introduce this month's program: Calendar II: The Days of the Week.

Fred Scerbo is a special needs instructor for the North Adams Publis 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.

## Building on last month's Calendar program

## "Just Say Goodnight, Gracie"

By Fred B. Scerbo Rainbow Contributing Editor

It is not so much a sequel as much as a "prequel" to Calendar, but last's month's program was so much fun to write I couldn't help putting it out first.

Calendar I helps students identify the months of the year using graphic drawings. This month, we will concentrate on learning the days of the week. There are no fancy graphics, largely because I could not think of any to logically convey a specific day. (Sunday was easy, but Wednesday? Prince spaghetti day?)

As in recent months, this program helps
fill a void in early childhood education computer software.

Calendar $I I$ is simple to operate. There are no menus or difficult instructions; to run the program, just press ENTER after seeing the titlecard. You are then presented with a screen titled "Days of the Week," with numbers one through seven highlighted in a row of boxes. When the first day, Sunday, appears, the number one flashes on the screen. Pressing enter advances the screen to the next day, continuing until the @ button is pressed. The days keep looping to impress upon the child that even though Sunday is the first day, it also follows Saturday from the previous week.

After pressing the @ key, the screen displays "Press the Number" and then gives a random day of the week. The child presses a number ( 1 to 7 ) that corresponds to the day shown. If the correct number is pressed, a row of smiling faces appears at the bottom of the screen; if incorrect, it shows a row of frowns.

Pressing enter allows you another shot at the day shown; pressing the @ key gives you the scorecard and pressing $C$ continues, restarts orends the program. That's all there is to it. Let your young ones try it along with Calendar I, to help them become more comfortable with the computer and keyboard.


The Listing: WEEKDAYS


```
TO ";:PRINT@389," THE DAYS OF T
HE WEEK ";
3\emptyset PRINT@421," BY FRED B.SCERB
O ";:PRINT@453," COPYRIGHT (C
) 1989 ";
35 DATAll\emptyset,1\varnothing8,1\varnothing9,1\varnothing1,1\varnothing8,1\varnothing8,1
\varnothing9,1\varnothing\varnothing,1l\emptyset,,96,1\varnothing9,1\varnothing8,1\varnothing9,1\varnothing\varnothing,1
11,,1\varnothing\varnothing,11\varnothing,I\varnothing\varnothing,II\emptyset,I\emptyset8,1\varnothing5,I\varnothing1,
1\varnothing8,1\varnothing8,1\varnothing9,1\varnothing\varnothing,11\varnothing,1\varnothing8,1\varnothing8,1\varnothing9
4\varnothing DATAl\varnothing6,,,1\varnothing1,,1\varnothing1,,1\varnothing6,,,1\varnothing
1,,,,ll\emptyset,l\varnothing6,,l\varnothing6,,l\varnothing6,,l\varnothing1,I\varnothingl,
,,1\emptyset1,,1\varnothing6,,,l\varnothing1
4 5 ~ D A T A 1 \varnothing 6 , , , 1 \varnothing 1 , 9 9 , 9 9 , 1 \varnothing 3 , , 1 \varnothing 6 ,
,,1\emptyset1,99,1\varnothing3,,1\varnothing6,1\varnothing9,,1\varnothing6,,1\varnothing6,
,1\varnothing1,1\emptyset1,99,99,1\emptyset3,,1\varnothing7,99,99,1\varnothing
3
5\emptyset DATAl\varnothing6,, ,l\varnothing1, , ,I\varnothing1,,1\varnothing6,,,I\varnothing
```



```
1,l\varnothingl,,,l\varnothingl,,l\varnothing6,1\varnothing\varnothing,98,
5 5 ~ D A T A l \emptyset 6 , , , 1 \varnothing 1 , , , 1 \varnothing 1 , , 1 \varnothing 6 , , , 1 \varnothing ~
1,,96,,1\varnothing6,,1\varnothing8,1\varnothing6,,1\varnothing6,,1\varnothing1,1\emptyset
1,,,1\varnothing1,,1\varnothing6,,I\varnothing\emptyset,98
6\emptyset DATAl\emptyset7,99,1\varnothing3,1\varnothing1,98,,1\varnothing3,97
,1\varnothing7,99,1\varnothing6,1\varnothing3,99,1\varnothing3,97,1\varnothing7,,9
7,1\varnothing7,97,1\varnothing7,99,1\varnothing2,1\varnothing1,98,96,1\varnothing
```



3，97，1ø7，，1ø1
65 X\＄＝INKEY\＄：IFX\＄＜＞CHR\＄（13）THEN6 5
$7 \varnothing$ PMODEø，1：PCLS1：SCREEN1，1
75 FORI＝øTO25øSTEP37：IINE（I，5ø）－ （ $3 \varnothing+\mathrm{I}, 8 \varnothing$ ），PRESET，BF：NEXT
8ø FORI＝øTO25øSTEP37：IINE（I＋4，54 ）－（26＋I，76），PSET，B：NEXT
85 DRAW＂BM16，7øC1S4U1øNG2BR32R6D 5L6D5R6BR32R6U5NL4U5NL6BR3øD5R6U 5D1øBR32R6U5L6U5R6BR3 $\varnothing$ NR6D1øR6U5 NL6BU5BR32R6D4GD5＂
9ø DRAW＂BM1ø，26CøR2NU12R1øU12NL1 2BR6ND12R1申D6NL1申D6U12BR6F6NE6D6 BRI2R8U6L8U6R8BRI6ND12R1めD12NLIめ BR6U6NR8U6R8BR16R6ND12R6BR6D12U6 R1øD6U12BR6NR8D6NR8D6R8BR16NU12R 8NU8R8NU12BR6NR8U6NR8U6R8BR6NR8D 6NR8D6R8BR6U12D6R2NE6F6＂
95 COLORI，$\varnothing$
$1 \varnothing \varnothing \operatorname{LINE}(\varnothing, \varnothing)-(252,2)$ ，PRESET，B
$1 \varnothing 5 \operatorname{LINE}(\varnothing, 4 \varnothing)-(252,38)$ ，PRESET，B
$11 \varnothing \operatorname{IINE}(\varnothing, \varnothing)-(2,4 \varnothing)$, PRESET，B
$115 \operatorname{LINE}(252, \varnothing)-(256,4 \varnothing)$, PRESET， B
$12 \varnothing \operatorname{LINE}(\varnothing, 9 \varnothing)-(252,92), \operatorname{PRESET}, \mathrm{B}$ $125 \operatorname{LINE}(\varnothing, 144)-(256,192)$ ，PRESET ，BF
$13 \varnothing \operatorname{IINE}(4,148)-(25 \emptyset, 186), \operatorname{PSET}, \mathrm{B}$ F
135 A $\$(1)=$＂BR16R1øU6LIøU6R1øBR6D 12R1øNU12BR6U12F12NU12BR6＂：D\＄＝＂R 2NU12R1øU12NL12BR6ND12R1øD6NL1 $\varnothing D$ 6U12BR6F6NE6D6＂：A\＄（1）＝A\＄（1）＋D\＄
$14 \varnothing$ A $(2)=$＂BR14U12R8ND12R8D12BR6 U12R1øD12NL1øBR6U12F12NU12BR6＂＋D \＄
145 A\＄（3）＝＂BR12U12L8R16BR6D12R1ø U12BR6NR8D6NR8D6R8BR6R1申U6LI申U6R 1øBD12BR6＂＋D\＄
15ø A\＄（4）＝＂NU12R6NU12R6NU12BR4NR 8U6NR8U6R8BR4R2ND12R8D12NLIøBR4U 12F12U12BR4NR8D6NR8D6R8BR4R6U6L6 U6R6BD12BR4＂＋D\＄
155 A\＄（5）＝＂BR1øU12L6R12BR6D12U6R 8U6D12BR6NU12R8U12BR6ND12R8D6L6F 6BR6R8U6L8U6R8BD12BR6＂＋D\＄
16ø A\＄（6）＝＂BR24U6NR8U6R8BR6ND12R 8D6L6F6BR6NU12BR6＂＋D\＄
165 A\＄（7）＝＂BR2R8U6L8U6R8BR6ND12R 8D6NL8D6U12BR6R6ND12R6BR6D12R8UI 2BR6ND12R8D6L6F6BR6＂＋D\＄
17ø COLORø，1
175 FORI＝1TO7： $\operatorname{LINE}(\varnothing, 1 \varnothing \varnothing)-(256,1$
34），PRESET，BF
$18 \varnothing$ DRAW＂BM2，I3øCøS8＂：DRAW A\＄（I）
185 DRAW＂BM4，131CøS8＂：DRAW A\＄（I）
$19 \varnothing$ Q＝I＊37－37
$195 \operatorname{LINE}(Q+4,54)-(26+Q, 76)$, PSET， B
$2 \phi \varnothing \operatorname{LINE}(Q+4,54)-(26+Q, 76)$, PRESE T，B
$2 \not 05$ X\＄＝INKEY\＄：IFX\＄＝CHR\＄（13）THEN2 15ELSEIFX\＄＝＂＠＂THEN225
210 GOTO195
215 NEXT
$22 \varnothing$ GOTO17ø
$225 \operatorname{LINE}(\varnothing, 1 \varnothing \varnothing)-(256,134)$ ，PRESET
，BF
$23 \varnothing \operatorname{LINE}(6,6)-(248,34), \operatorname{PRESET}, \mathrm{BF}$ $235 \mathrm{~W}=$ RND（ 7 ）：DRAW＂BM2，13øCøS8＂：D RAW A\＄（W）
24ø DRAW＂BM4，131CøS8＂：DRAW A\＄（W）
245 DRAW＂BM16，26S4Ul2R1øD6NLIøBR 4D6U12R1øD6L6F6BR4NR1øU6NRIøU6R1 øBR4NR1øD6R1øD6NLI $\varnothing$ BR4R1øU6LIøU6 R1øBR18ND12L6R12BR4D12U6R8U6D12B R4NR8U6NR8U6R8BRI6ND12F12U12BR4D 12R1øU12BR4ND12R6ND12R6D12BR4R2N U12R1øU6NLIøU6NL12BR4NR8D6NR8D6R 8BR4U12R1øD6L6F6＂
25ø X\＄＝INKEY\＄：IFX\＄＝＂＠＂THEN315ELS EIFX\＄＝＂＂THEN25ø
255 X＝VAL（X\＄）：IFX＝$\quad$ THEN25 $\varnothing$
$26 \emptyset$ IFX＞7THEN25ø
265 FORP＝1TO1申：Q＝X＊37－37：IINE（Q＋ $4,54)-(26+Q, 76)$ ，PSET，B：LINE－$(Q+4$ ，54），PRESET，B：NEXTP
27ø IF X＝W THEN295
275 NW＝NW＋1：FORK＝$\quad$ TO2 $\varnothing \varnothing$ STEP4 $\varnothing$ ：CI RCLE（ $28+\mathrm{K}, 168$ ）， $2 \emptyset, \varnothing, .9:$ CIRCLE（ 28 $+K, 176), 8, \varnothing, .9, .5,1: \operatorname{PSET}(24+K, 16$ $4, \varnothing): \operatorname{PSET}(32+K, 164, \varnothing):$ NEXTK
28ø X\＄＝INKEY\＄：IFX\＄＝CHR\＄（13）THEN2 85ELSEIFX\＄＝＂＠＂THEN315ELSE28ø
$285 \operatorname{LINE}(4,148)-(25 \emptyset, 186)$, PRESET ，BF
29ø GOTO25ø
$295 \mathrm{NC}=\mathrm{NC}+1: \mathrm{FORK}=\varnothing$ TO2 $\varnothing$ ФSTEP4 $\varnothing:$ CI RCLE（ $28+\mathrm{K}, 168$ ）， $2 \emptyset, \varnothing, .9: \operatorname{CIRCLE}(28$ $+K, 17 \varnothing), 8, \varnothing, .9,1, .5: \operatorname{PSET}(24+K, 16$ $4, \varnothing): \operatorname{PSET}(32+K, 164, \varnothing):$ NEXTK
$3 \varnothing \varnothing$ X\＄＝INKEY\＄：IFX\＄＝CHR\＄（13）THEN3 ø5ELSEIFX\＄＝＂＠＂THEN315ELSE3 $\varnothing \varnothing$
$3 \not 05 \operatorname{LINE}(4,148)-(25 \varnothing, 186)$, PRESET ，BF
31ø GOTO225
315 CLS：PRINT＠1ø1，＂YOU TRIED＂NC＋ NW＂TIMES \＆＂：PRINT＠165，＂ANSWERED＂ NC＂CORRECTLY＂
32ø PRINT＠229，＂WHILE DOING＂NW＂WR ONG．＂
$325 \mathrm{NQ}=\mathrm{NC}+\mathrm{NW}:$ IF $\mathrm{NQ}=\varnothing$ THEN $\mathrm{NQ}=1$
$33 \varnothing \mathrm{MS}=I N T(\mathrm{NC} / \mathrm{NQ} * 1 \varnothing \varnothing)$
335 PRINT＠293，＂YOUR SCORE IS＂MS＂ \％．＂
$34 \varnothing$ PRINT＠357，＂ANOTHER TRY（Y／N／ C）？＂；
345 X\＄＝INKEY\＄：IFX\＄＝＂Y＂THEN RUN
35ø IFX\＄＝＂N＂THENCLS：END
355 IFX\＄＝＂C＂THENSCREEN1，I：LINE（4 ，148）－（25申，186），PRESET，BF：GOTO22 5

36ø GOTO345


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.

## Games

## Left Beats Right By Keiran Kenny

$5 \emptyset$ PRINT"IEFT HAND";
6ф PRINT@16, CHR\$ (159) ;
$7 \varnothing$ GOSUB28ø
$8 \varnothing$ IFINKEY\$=CHR\$ (32) THENPRINT@45 4,"YOU JUMPED THE GUN!";:GOSUB28 $\varnothing:$ CLS $\varnothing:$ GOTO3 $\varnothing$
$9 \varnothing$ PRINT@16, CHR\$ (128) : : P=48:FORX $=1 \mathrm{TO} \varnothing$
Iøø PRINT@P,CHR\$ (159) ;
11ø PRINT@P,CHR\$ (128) ;
12ø IFINKEY\$=CHR\$ (32) THEN16ø
$13 \varnothing \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{P}+32$
14ø FORD=1TODI: NEXT
15ø NEXT: X=X-1
16ø IFT/2=INT (T/2)THEN18ø
$17 \varnothing$ SR=1ø-X:TR=TR+SR:PRINT@39ø,"
RIGHT SCORE"SR"/ 1ø";:GOTO19ø
18ø SL=1ø-X:TI=TL+SL: PRINT@39ø," LEFT SCORE"SL"/ 1ø";
19ø GOSUB28ø
$2 \emptyset \emptyset$ K\$=INKEY\$: NEXTT
21Ø CLSØ: PRINT@228,"RIGHT SCORE" TR"/ Iøø";
22ø PRINT@26ø," LEFT SCORE"TL"/ 1øø";
23ø PRINT@326,"TRY AGAIN? Y/N";
$24 \emptyset$ K\$=INKEY\$:IFK\$=""THEN24ø
$25 \emptyset$ IFK\$="Y"THENTR= $\varnothing: T L=\varnothing:$ GOTO2 $\varnothing$
26ø IFK\$="N"THENCLS:END
27ø GOTO24ø
$28 \varnothing$ FORD $=1$ TO3 $\varnothing \varnothing+$ RND $(6 \varnothing \varnothing): N E X T: R E$ TURN

# Asteroid Dodge By Clayton R. Moore 

In Asteroid you are allotted three ships. The object of the game is to avoid the asteroids (graphic blocks) coming up the screen toward you. Your ship (the letter V) is located at the top of the screen. Maneuver your position to the right or left using the joystick. Pressing the fire button clears the screen of all oncoming obstacles. Use this option sparingly to avoid impending disaster.

After accumulating 500 points you reach Level II. The entrance to Level II is a wall with a few openings stretching across the screen. Your goal is to pass through an opening without hitting the wall.

Levels continue to change every 500 points in a similar fashion. Additionally, more screen-clearing bombs are awarded on completion of each level. The score is shown at the end of the game. How far can you get?
The Listing: ASTEROID

```
\varnothing ' COPYRIGHT 1989 FALSOFT,INC
1\emptyset '****************
2\emptyset 1*ASTEROID DODGE*
3\emptyset '* BY *
4\varnothing 1* C. MOORE *
5\emptyset 1* JULY 1988 *
6\emptyset 1****************
7\varnothing L=1
8\emptyset P=16
9\varnothing POKE65495,\varnothing
I\varnothing\emptyset CLS
Il\varnothing X=JOYSTK( }\varnothing\mathrm{ )
12\emptyset IF X>37 THEN A=1 ELSE IF X<2
5 THEN A=-1 ELSE A=\varnothing
13\emptyset IF P+A<\emptyset THEN A=\varnothing ELSE IF P+
A>31 THEN A=\varnothing
14\varnothing P=P+A
15\emptyset PRINT@P,"V";
160 FORI=1TOL
```

```
17\emptyset PRINT@ RND(32)+447,CHR$(RND(
127)+128);
18\emptyset NEXT I
19\varnothing PRINT@48\varnothing
2ø\emptyset IF PEEK(1\varnothing56)+P=175 THEN M=M
+1
21\emptyset IF PEEK(l\emptyset56+P)<>96 THEN 29\varnothing
22\emptyset IF. C<-3 THEN 25\varnothing
23\emptyset IF PEEK(6528\emptyset)=126 THEN CLS:
C=C-I
24\varnothing IF PEEK(6528\emptyset)=254 THEN CLS:
C=C-1
25ø SC=SC+1
26\emptyset Ll=Ll+1
27\emptyset IF Ll=5\emptyset\emptyset THEN I=L+1:Il= }\:S
UND 1,l:GOTO 43ø
28\varnothing GOTOIl\varnothing
29\emptyset POKE65315,63
3ø\varnothing FORI=1TO75
31\varnothing PRINT@P,CHR$(RND(127)+l28);
32\emptyset POKE65312,RND(255)
33\varnothing NEXT
34\varnothing CLS
35\emptyset M=M-1
36\varnothingC=\varnothing
37\varnothing IF M=-3 THEN 39\varnothing
38\varnothing GOTOII\varnothing
39\varnothing CLS
4ø\emptyset PRINT@I\emptyset8,"gameover";
4l\varnothing PRINT@14\varnothing,"SCORE";SC
42\varnothing END
43\varnothing CLS
44\varnothing FORI=447TO479
45\emptyset PRINT@I,CHR$(128);
46\varnothing NEXT
47\varnothing FORI=1TO6
48\emptyset PRINT@RND(32)+447," ";:
49\varnothing NEXT
5ø\emptyset GOTOIl\varnothing
```

1\varnothing\varnothing SET(DI,L,C)

```
1\varnothing\varnothing SET(DI,L,C)
llø RESET(DI,E)
llø RESET(DI,E)
12\emptyset SET(63-DI,31-L,C)
12\emptyset SET(63-DI,31-L,C)
13\emptyset RESET(63-DI,31-E)
13\emptyset RESET(63-DI,31-E)
l4\emptyset SET(3l-DI,3l-L,C):RESET(3l-D
l4\emptyset SET(3l-DI,3l-L,C):RESET(3l-D
I,31-E)
I,31-E)
15\emptyset SET(32+DI,I,C):RESET(32+DI,E
15\emptyset SET(32+DI,I,C):RESET(32+DI,E
)
)
16\emptyset NEXT DR
16\emptyset NEXT DR
17\emptyset IF Y=32 OR Y=-1 THEN PLAY"GC
17\emptyset IF Y=32 OR Y=-1 THEN PLAY"GC
":END ELSERESET(Xl,Yl):Xl=X:Yl=Y
":END ELSERESET(Xl,Yl):Xl=X:Yl=Y
:SET(X,Y,4)
:SET(X,Y,4)
18\varnothing IF Y=31 THEN Y=Y+1:GOTO l7\emptyset
18\varnothing IF Y=31 THEN Y=Y+1:GOTO l7\emptyset
19\emptyset IF POINT(X,Y+1)<>\emptyset THEN Y=Y-
19\emptyset IF POINT(X,Y+1)<>\emptyset THEN Y=Y-
1:GOTO 17\varnothing
1:GOTO 17\varnothing
2\emptyset\emptyset IF Y=3\emptyset THEN Y=Y+1:GOTO 17\emptyset
2\emptyset\emptyset IF Y=3\emptyset THEN Y=Y+1:GOTO 17\emptyset
21\varnothing IF POINT(X,Y+2)=\varnothing THEN Y=Y+1
21\varnothing IF POINT(X,Y+2)=\varnothing THEN Y=Y+1
:GOTO 17\varnothing
:GOTO 17\varnothing
22\emptyset IF JOYSTK ( }\varnothing)>5\emptyset THEN X=X+
22\emptyset IF JOYSTK ( }\varnothing)>5\emptyset THEN X=X+
23\emptyset IF JOYSTK( }\varnothing\mathrm{ )<I }\varnothing\mathrm{ THEN X=X-2
23\emptyset IF JOYSTK( }\varnothing\mathrm{ )<I }\varnothing\mathrm{ THEN X=X-2
24\varnothing P=PEEK(6528\emptyset):P=P OR 128
24\varnothing P=PEEK(6528\emptyset):P=P OR 128
25\emptyset IF P<>255 THEN Y=Y-I
```

```
25\emptyset IF P<>255 THEN Y=Y-I
```

```

\section*{Elevators \\ By Paul Nalos}


In this game you are a red dot, maneuvered with the right joystick. The object of the game is to keep from going off the screen limits. The dot jumps if you press the fire button and responds to right and left movements of the joystick accordingly.

The Listing: ELEVATOR
```

\varnothing ' COPYRIGHT 1989 FALSOFT,INC
1\varnothing L=2
2ø C=2
3\emptyset CLS\emptyset
4\varnothing GOSUB 29\emptyset
5\emptyset L=L+1:IF L>3I THEN L=\varnothing
6\emptyset E=L-1:IF E=-I THEN E=3I
7\varnothing FOR DR=\varnothing TO 5
8\emptyset DI=DR
9\emptyset IF EL=1 THEN GOSUB 17\varnothing:GOTO I
6\varnothing

```
\(26 \emptyset\) IF \(X>63\) THEN \(X=63\)
\(27 \varnothing\) IF \(X<\varnothing\) THEN \(X=\varnothing\)
\(28 \varnothing\) GOTO \(5 \varnothing\)
29ø REM SCENE
\(3 \varnothing \varnothing\) FOR \(Y=\varnothing\) TO 31 STEP 6
\(31 \varnothing\) FOR X= \(\varnothing\) TO 63
\(32 \varnothing\) SET (X,Y,8)
\(33 \varnothing\) NEXT X,Y
\(34 \varnothing \mathrm{X}=\varnothing: Y=\varnothing\)
35ø RETURN

\section*{Wordmake \\ By Logan Bleckley, III}

\section*{\(4 K\)}

WordMake lists 20 letters on the screen from which you try to form 10 words at least four letters long. Being a short program, no spell-checker is incorporated into the game. Your score is shown - after 10 words have been spelled.

The Listing: WORDMAKE
```

\emptyset ' COPYRIGHT 1989 FALSOFT,INC
2 '"WORDMAKE" BY LB..I\varnothing/88
3 ONBRK GOTO2\varnothing\varnothing
4. Z=RND (1|\varnothing) : FORQ=1TO2: Y=RND (1ф\varnothing
):NEXTQ:CLS
5 PRINT@33,"CAN YOU MAKE 1\varnothing WORD
S OF THIS?"
6 ~ P R I N T " 2 \& 3 ~ L E T T E R ~ W O R D S ~ N O T ~ A L L ~
OWED!"

```
\(8 \mathrm{FORQ}=1 \mathrm{TO} 5\)
1ø \(A=R N D(26)+64\)
\(2 \emptyset B \$=B \$+C H R \$(A)\)
\(3 \varnothing\) NEXTQ
\(4 \varnothing\) PRINT@1ø2,B\$+"AEIOU"
\(5 \emptyset\) '
\(6 \varnothing\) FORQ=ITOI \(\varnothing\)
\(7 \varnothing\) PRINTQ;:INPUT">"; C
\(72 \mathrm{D}=\mathrm{LEN}(\mathrm{C} \$): I F \mathrm{D}=4 \mathrm{THENF}=\mathrm{F}+1 \varnothing\)
73 IFD<4THEN7 \(\varnothing\)
74 IFD=5 THEN G=G+15
76 IFD=6 THEN \(\mathrm{H}=\mathrm{H}+2 \varnothing\)
78 IFD>6 THEN J=J+3ø
\(8 \varnothing\) NEXTQ
\(82 \mathrm{SC=F}+\mathrm{G}+\mathrm{H}+\mathrm{J}\) : PRINT"<<<<SCORE>>>" ,SC"!!!"
9ø PRINT"GOOD!!AGAIN? HIT[ENTER]
1
1øø INPUTZ: RUN
IIø CLS:IIST
\(2 \varnothing \varnothing\) END

\section*{Home Help}

\section*{Diary \\ By Bradley Hurt}

CoCo 3 Disk

This program helps you keep a personal diary. Type in the listing, then save it and run the program. At the prompt "What Month?" enter a month, using a maximum of eight characters. This creates a filename. The next prompt is "What Day?". Type in the day, creating the filename extension. Now you will see either "This month doesn't exist!" or the diary page already created for that date. If the month doesn't exist, press the Y key to create a file. At the "Dear Diary" screen, enter your message of the day. File length is limited to eight lines of text minus seven characters.

The Listing: DIARY
```

CLEAR 2\emptyset\emptyset\emptyset
I ' COPYRIGHT 1989 FALSOFT,INC
5 POKE \&H95C9,87:POKE 65314,2ø:P
ALETTE 13,63
1\varnothing ON ERR GOTO 85
15 ON BRK GOTO 8\emptyset
2\varnothing CLS:L\$=" "

```

"; ILAG\$
75 LSET L\$=LAG\$:PUT\#1,2:CLOSE\#1: RETURN
8ø PRINTCHR\$(13);"ARE YOU SURE ( Y/N) ?";:EXEC 44539:IF INKEYS<>"Y " THEN GOTO \(2 \emptyset\) ELSE CLOSE\#I:END 85 IF ERNO \(=31\). THEN RUN
\(9 \emptyset\) IF ERNO=1 THEN PRINT"?SN ERRO R IN ";ERLIN:END
95 IF ERNO=28 THEN PRINT"DISK FU
LL ERROR"; :EXEC 44539:RUN
1øø IF ERNO=26 THEN RUN
1ø5 PRINT"?UNDEFINED ERROR IN LI
NE ";ERLIN:END

\section*{Disks Named "Miscl" By Merle Miller}

Are there others of you out there who have a bunch of disks named "MISCL?" I had so many, one of my early wishes was for a listing on paper of the programs on each disk. There are plenty of programs to provide this, but each always has some little something I don't like.

Over a period of time, and with bits and pieces from rainbow, I put together MM DIR. It makes a hard copy of your miscellaneous programs on disks, saving you time when looking for a specific program. Set the printer at 1200 baud or change the rate in Line 20 to suit your needs.

The Listing: MMDIR
\(\emptyset\) ' COPYRIGHT 1989 FALSOFT,INC
\(1 \varnothing\) 'THIS IS "MM DIR" W/A\$,B\$,C
X\$,Y\$,Z\$
\(2 \varnothing\) POKE15 \(\varnothing, 4 \varnothing\)
3ø PRINT"DISK NAME/\#": INPUTX\$:PR INT"CAT.NO.":INPUTZ\$:PRINT"DATE ":INPUTY\$:PRINT"PRINTER READY? ( )":INPUTA\$:PRINT\#-2, CHR\$ (3ø);"DI SK ";X\$;" - CAT\# ";Z\$;" DATE "; \$: POKEIII, 254:DIR:PRINT: PRINT"FR EE GRANS": POKEIll,254:PRINTFREE(
ø)
\(4 \emptyset\) PRINT"DO YOU WANT TC ADD NOTE
S? (Y/N)"
5ø INPUT A\$
6ø IF A\$="Y"THEN 7ø ELSE END
7ø CLS:WIDTH4申:LOCATE2,2:PRINT"E NTER \(8 \varnothing\) CHAR.MAX. FOR EACH LINE" :LOCATE8, 3: PRINT"USE HYPENS-NOT COMMAS": LOCATE2,8:PRINTB\$:INPUTB \$: PRINT\#-2,B\$:LOCATE3,2申:PRINT"W ANT ANOTHER LINE?":LOCATE3,22:PR INT" (Y/N)":INPUT C\$:IFC\$="Y"THEN
\(7 \varnothing\) ELSE END

\section*{Sound Control By Joel Hegberg}

Sound Control is a short program that allows you to toggle sound output on and off in basic. It multitasks using basic's interrupts so you don't know it's there until you use SOUND, PLAY, or AuDIo commands.

Simply enter the program into your Color Computer, save it, and then run it. The program searches for typing errors in the DATA statements and notifies you of needed corrections. Remember to resave the program if you make any changes. Once the program is running perfectly, a message appears displaying, "Sound Control Is Now Installed." To disable and enable sound, press the cTRL and \(S\) keys at the same time. This is very useful for playing noisy programs when everyone's asleep.

Sound Control should work on any Color Computer with the newer keyboard (like the one the CoCo 3 comes with) and at least 64 K of memory. If you are using a CoCo 1 or 2 , first run a ROM-

RAM converter program like the one on Page 157 of the May ' 88 's issue of the rainbow (Listing 3). Also, for CoCo 1 and 2 users, pressing the Reset button disables the program. Simply type in POKE 65503,0 and it is re-enabled.

The Listing: SNDCTRL
```

\emptyset ' COPYRIGHT 1989 FALSOFT,INC
1\varnothing 'SOUND CONTROL
2\varnothing 'CREATED FEBRUARY 2, 1989 BY
3\emptyset 'JOEL MATHEW HEGBERG
4\varnothing '936 NORTH TWELFTH STREET
5\emptyset 'DE KALB, ILIINOIS 6ø115
60 '
7\varnothing '
8\varnothing CLEAR5\varnothing\varnothing,327\varnothing\varnothing:CLS:IFPEEK(269
)*256+PEEK (27\emptyset)=327\emptyset2THENPRINT"S

```

OUND CONTROL ALREADY INSTALLED．＂ ：END
\(9 \varnothing T L=\varnothing: I T=\varnothing: T=327 \varnothing \varnothing: I N=\varnothing: R E S T O R\) E

1øø READA\＄
II \(\varnothing\) IFLEN（AS）\(=3\) THEN15 \(\varnothing\)
12ø IFA\＄＝＂＊＊＂THEN18 \(\varnothing\)
13ø A＝VAL（＂\＆H＂＋A\＄）：POKET，A：IT＝LT
\(+\mathrm{A}: T \mathrm{~L}=\mathrm{TL}+\mathrm{A}\)
\(14 \varnothing \mathrm{~T}=\mathrm{T}+1\) ： GOTO П \(\varnothing\)
15ø A＝VAL（＂\＆H＂＋A\＄）
16ø IFA＜＞IT THEN PRINT＂DATA ERRO
R IN IINE \＃＂；LN＋24ø：STOP
17ø LT＝\(\varnothing\) ：\(I N=L N+1 \varnothing:\) GOTOI \(\varnothing \varnothing\)
18ø READ A\＄：A＝VAL（＂\＆H＂＋A\＄）
19ø IFA＜＞TL THENPRINT＂ERROR IN D
ATA STATEMENTS．＂：STOP
2øø PCKE521，PEEK（269）：POKE522，PE

EK（27甲）
21ф FORT＝1ффøTOI申ф6：READA：POKET， A：NEXTT：EXECI \(\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing\)
\(22 \not \mathrm{CL}^{2}\) CLS：PRINT＂SOUND CONTROL IS N OW INSTALLED．＂
23ø END
\(24 \varnothing\) DATA \(F F, \varnothing, 34,76, B 6,1,56,81, B\) F，27，9，7F，7F，524
\(25 \emptyset\) DATA BD \(35,76,6 \mathrm{E}, 9 \mathrm{~F}, 2,9, \mathrm{B6}, \mathrm{I}\) ，55，81，FB，26，52E
\(26 \emptyset\) DATA \(F \varnothing, B 6,7 F, B D, 26, E E, 43, B 7\)
，7F，BD，B6，7F， 761
27ø DATA BC，43，B7，7F，BC，81，FF， 27 ，7，86，39，B7，A9，6BE
\(28 \varnothing\) DATA A2， \(2 \varnothing, 7,86, \mathrm{CE}, \mathrm{B} 7, \mathrm{~A} 9, \mathrm{~A} 2\) ， 86，86，B7，A9，76，7 91
\(29 \varnothing\) DATA \(2 \emptyset, C C, * *, 2 \not \subset 5 E\)
3申ø DATA \(142,127,19 \varnothing, 191,1,13,57\)

\section*{Graphics}

\section*{Simple Draw By Darren Day}

\section*{16K Disk \\ Cassette Modification}

Simple Draw is a bare－bones drawing program created to work with all CoCos．Commands are simple to use and the listing is fairly simple to understand．

The joysticks are used to position the graphics cursor on the desired screen position．The fire button sets a point on the screen， and the C key clears a point on the screen．The clear key clears the whole screen，the S key saves a whole screen on a disk（or cassette） file named SCREEN，and the L key loads the SCREEN file into memory（the screen）．

While you probably won＇t get a picture printed in＂The CoCo Gallery＂using this program，it still can be used to create interesting title screens for your programs．Just insert a program line such as：

\section*{10 LOADM＂SCREEN＂：EXEC}

Simply press a key to continue the program．I hope that this program will be helpful and enjoyable．

The Listing：SIMPLDRA
\(\emptyset\)＇COPYRIGHT 1989 FALSOFT，INC
5 ＇SIMPLE DRAW DARREN B．DAY JULY 1988
1ø＇FOR CASS．I／O CHANGE SAVEM TO CSAVEM \＆LOADM TO CLOADM
```

        IN IINE 35.
    15 CLS(\varnothing)
2\emptyset X=JOYSTK(\varnothing):Y=INT(JOYSTK(I)/2
)
25 IF PEEK(6528\emptyset)=126 OR PEEK(65
28\emptyset)=254 THEN SET(X,Y,5)
3\emptyset A$=INKEY$
35 IF A$="C" THEN RESET(X,Y) ELS
E IF A$=CHR$(12) THEN RUN ELSE I
F A$="S" THEN SAVEM "SCREEN",1\varnothing2
4,1536,44539 ELSE IF A\$="L" THEN
LOADM "SCREEN"
4\emptyset IF POINT (X,Y) =5 THEN 2\emptyset
45 SET(X,Y,5):SOUND 255,I:RESET(
X,Y):GOTO 2\varnothing

```

\footnotetext{
Submissions to＂Novices Niche＂are welcome from everyone．We like to run a variety of short programs that can be typed in at one screen 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．
}

Give us your best: Join the ranks of these courageous CoCoists in showing the Color Computer world your high score at your favorite micro-diversion. We want to put your best effort on record in the rainbow's bimonthly "Scoreboard" column. All entries must be received 60 days prior to publication. Entries should be printed - legibly - and must include your full name, address, game title, company name and, of course, your high score. Each individual is limited to three score entries per month. Send your entries to Scoreboard, c/o the Rainbow.
For greater convenience, your high scores may also be sent to us through the MAIL section of our Delphi CoCo SIG. From the CoCo SIG> prompt, pick MAIL, then type SEND and address to: EDITDRS.

ADVANCED STAR'TRENCH (THE RAINBOW, 7/86)
4,750 *Stephane Martel, Laval, Quebec \(4,500 \quad\) Frankie DiGiovanni, Olney MD ANDRONE (Radio Shack)

20,820 *Gary Budzak, Westerville, OH ASTRO BLAST Mark Data)
\(49,356 \quad\) Brian S Brame, Lakeside, CA
48,825 Tony Bacon, Mt Vernon, IN
24,980 Matthew Smith Courtenay, British Columbia
ATOM (Radio Shack)
Round 2 Cobalt (\#24) James Donegan, Saurgerties, NY
BASH (SRB Software)
\(744,900 \quad\) *Andy Carter, North Charleston, SC BEAM RIDER (D \& D Software)
\(1,062,400\) \&Rose Snyer, Cincinnati, OH 673,150 \$James Snyer, Cincinnatl, OH BEE ZAPPER (THE RAINBOW, 9/87)

28;275 \$Willam Currie, Bryans Road, MD
15,785 David Hartmann, Osoyoos, British Columbia
12,825 Frederick Lajole Middieton, Nova Scotia.
BIOSPHERE (Radio Stack) 64.000 Stocksdale, Racine, WI BLITZ (THE RAINBOW, 6/88)

126,400 *Jerry Anderson, Jacksonville, FL
69,150 Fyun Schlecht
69,150 Fyun Schlecht, Gackle, ND
63, 150 Kreig Eryson, Woodstock, GA
BOUNCING BOULDERS (Diecom Products)
24,186 *Dennis Zobel, Centereach, NY
16,874 Michael Zobel, Centereach, NY 10,930 Patrick Garneau, Ste-Croix, Quebec BREWMASTER (NOVASOFT)
\(51,925 \star\) Wendy Staub, Moundsville, WV CASHMAN (MichTron)
-9,870 *Martin Parada, Arcadia, CA CAVEWALKER (Radio Shack)

209,870 *Todd Von Natta, Isle of Palms, SC
\(34,720 \quad\) Chris Kremo, Bethel, CT
- Cathv England Kimble, Glendale, AZ

CLOWNS \& BALLOONS (Radio Shack)
688,960 \(\star\) Faye Keefor, Augusta, GA
217.500 Frankie DiGiovanni, Olney, MD
70.180 Charles Andrews Dith COLOR BASEBALL (Radio Shack)
\(596-0\) teFrank C. D'Amato, Brooklyn, NY 595-0 Tom Cherubina, Broaklyn, NY 412-0 - Brian S. Brame, Lakeside, CA 389-0 Wes Latimer, Grangeville, iD \(387-0 \quad\) Joel Stockscale, Racine, Wi \(276-0 \quad\) Kevin Wannemacher, Payne, OH 238-0 -John Valentine, Mariboraugh, CT \(172-0\) - fiyan Murray, Herrin, LL 149-0 \(\quad\) John Breckel, Wilmington, OH 137-0 EScott Galveo, Tiverion, RI 137-0 ©Jennifer Johnson, Meriden CT 132-0 Karen Rimiller, Adams, NY 130-0 - Matthew Snider, Pinehurst, TX 130-2 Greg Allen, Atwater, CA
126-0 Ulason Trammel, Murphysboro, IL \(\begin{array}{cc}\text { 126-0 } \\ 113-0 & \text { Uason Trammel, Murphys } \\ \text { Oonato, Euclid, OH }\end{array}\) color car (nOVASOFT)

343,075 *Duncan Cameron Chippewe Falis
316,550. Alan Martin, Cornwall, Ontarlo
COLOR POKER (THERAINBOW, 4/83)
\(100,107,600 \quad\) E Earl Foster, Lynchburg, VA
* Current Record Holder - Shutout

THECONTROLLERS (THE RAINBOW, 2/88)
365 *Roger Rance, Charleston, SC
CRYSTAL CASTLES (Thunder Vision)
516,220 * Jason Trammel, Murphysboro, IL
DALLAS QUEST (Radio Shack
81. *Brad Wilson, Lithia Springs, GA

85 Paul Summers, Orange Park Fl
David and Shirley Johnson, Letcester, NC
86 Roy Grant, Toledo, OH
86 Melanie Moor, Florence, AL
B6 Curtis Trammel, Murphysboro, IL DEF MOV (THE RAINBOW, 1/87)
\$0,566 *Frankie DiGiovanni, Olney, MD
43,806 Domingo Martinez, Miami, FL
39,320 Matthew Smith, Courtenay, British Columbia
DEMOLITION DERBY (RadIo Shack)
\(113,200 \quad *\) Gary Budzak, Westerville, OH 100,500 Fichard Winkelbaver, Bronx, NY
DEMON ATTACK (/magic)
279,435 *Jon Hobson, Plainfield, W1
202,260 Tom Briggs, Hillsdale, NY
89,285 Upton Thomas, Arnold, MD
DESERT PATROL (Arcado Animation)
631,450 + Chris Lucera, Denver. 60
505,250 Ricky Turkett, Marlow. OK
234,300 Steven Turcotte, Matane, Quebec
DESERT RIDER (Radio Shack)
\(80,703 \star\) Thomas Payton, Anderson, SC
68,353 Mike Alt, San Juan Capistrano, CA 65,351 Jason Hackley, Glinton, CT
DEVIL ASSAULT (TOM MIX)
\(1,866,100 \quad \star\) Stephane Martel, Laval, Quebec 623,550 Dale Krueger, Maple Rioge;
DOWNHILL (THE RAINBOW, \(1 / 89\) )
10 . James Donegan, Saugerties, NY
10. *Ryun Schlecht, Gackle, ND

DOWNLAND (Radio Shack)
\(125,450 \quad \star\) Pat Norris, OFallon, MO
99,982 Eric Mellon, Newark, DE
DPA 39,980 Danny Wimett, Rome, NY
RACONIAN (TOM Mix)
137,810 *Chris Lucero, Denver, CO
127,870 Michael Mulien, Buffalo, NY
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160,835 大Eric Olson, Wheaton, \(1 L\)
146,325 Stephane Martel, Laval, Quebec
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22,505 *Chad Presley, Luselard, Saskatchewan
11.250 Stephane Martel, Laval, Quebec
5.680 Kathy Fumpel, Arcadia, WI 5,180 Mark Brissie, Nashville, TN
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31,100 *Upton Thomas, Arnold, MD 29.030 David Czarnecki, Northampton, MA 26,370 Jeff Remick, Warren, MI
GALAGON (Spectraf Associates).
751,020 *Sofia Glorgi, Brasilia, Brazil
357,890 Jason Clough, Houston, TX
328,820 Bernard Burke, Lee's Summit MO
GANTELET (Diecom Products)
65,398,298 KPhil Wooding, Renovo, PA
45.235.820 Ken Hubbard, Madison, W1

23,643,720 Geran Stalker, Bivordalo, GA
GANTELET II (Diecom Products)
65,398,289 Copey Kepler, Renovo, PA

GANTELETH (continued)
\(17,701,060 \quad\) Eryan Bell, Manassas, VA 55,015 Andy Freeman, Turte Lake, WI
GFL CHAMPIONSHIP FOOTBALL II ( Tandy) 1.046-0 *Mark E. Wentroble, Tyler, TX 8250 Ryan Grady, Newbury Park, GA 83-3 Charles Reve de Cotret, Laurent Quebec
GHANA EWANA (Radio Shack)
2,350,750 * Michael Heltz, Chicago, IL
702,520 Joseph Delaney, Augusta, GA
400,000 Tom Jones, MJan, IL
282,070 Kelly Jones, West Salem, OH 174,410 Garaann Jentzsch, Dufut, OR GIN CHAMPION (Radio Shack)
2,224-0 * Lee Deuell, Shell Rock, IA
1,602-0 Jimmy Garner, FI. Worth. TX
1120-0 Kim Johns, Fort Cog. British Columbia
GRANDPRIX CHALLENGE (Diecom Products) 67,710 \&H Dingwall, Litchfield, CT
GROBOT (Children's Computer Workshop) 9,665 * Werdy Staub, Moundsville, WV 8,090 Curt Lebel, Louisvile, KY 4,608 t Jerry Anderson, Jacksonville, FL 103 Phil Holsten, Moraga, CA Chris Nuwer Lockpont NY
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\(400 / 359\) *Roy Grant, Toledo, OH
\(400 / 422\) Jeff Holtham, Waterloo, Ontario
400/510. Brad Wilson, Lithia Springs, GA
IRON FOREST (DIocom Products)
\(5,671,500 \times\) Douglas Paulson, Fichfield, 1D
4,088,000 Gabriel Riley, Fictifield, ID
3,173,200 Charles Boyd, Amarillo, TX
2,676,300 Janet Boyd, Amarillo, TX
1,376,850 Aicky Turkett, Marlow, OK
JOKER POKER (THE RAINBOW, 3/B7)
62,067,906 *Carole Rueckert, Mansfield, OH
47,505,822 Blain Jamieson, Kingston, Ontario
21,733,284 Jon Fogarty, Yale, M1
JUNIOR'S REVENGE (COMPUTORWO
\(2,503,000 \quad\) *Stephane Marlel, Laval, Quebec
257600 Keith Cohen, Rocky Mount, NC
IUNKFOOD (THE RAINBOW \(11 / 84\) )
535,760 Charlie Ginn, Augusta, GA
356,850 Jon Hobson, Flainfield, WI
ING PEDE , \(T\), Joel Klein, Indianapolis, IN
KING PEDE (T \& D Softwaro)
83,855 *Mike Snyder, Allen, OK
KNOCK OUT (Diecom Products)
472,995 *Frank D'Amato, Brooklyn NY
183,675 Rush Caley, Port Orchard, WA
KORONIS RIFT (EOYX
od,250 AMarlo Zuvieta, McAllen, TX
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KUNG-FU DUDE (Sundog Systems) 32,000 *Tony Geitgey, University Park, PA 14,305 David Schulze, San Antonio. TX

Gody Deegan, Fallon, NV
THE LAIR (Freebooter Soffare)
112,940 * James Walton, Pitisburgh, PA
LANDER (T\&D Software)
780 t Ari Enkin Neapen, Ontario
ASER SURGEON: THE MICROSCOPIC
aission (Activision)
UNAR-ROVER PATROL
UNAR-ROVER PATROL (Spectral Associates) \(73,500 \quad\) *Aron Wuelfing, Gladwin, MI

\section*{}

LUNAR-ROVER PATROL (continued
66,200 Chuck Lehotsky, N. Jackson, of 45,700 Kameron Pence, Litte Rock, AR
MARBLE MAZE (Diecom Products)
353;220 ©David Boland, Dubuque, IA
30,650 Amber Reynolds, White City
A MAZING WORLD OFMALCOLM MORTAR RIadIO Sheck 7.545 Joshua Wanagel, Freevilie, NY
7.035 Thomas S. Corbitt III, Yaupon Beach NC
MEGA-BUG (Radio Shack)
12,000 *Mathew Smith, Courtenay, British Columbia, Canada
10,044 Douglas Bacon, Middletown, CT
9,309 Alan Kramer, Cooksville, MD
MEMOCARDS (THE RAINBOW, 8/87)
3,120 \(\quad \star\) Lise Gagne, St-David, Quebec
1,964 Scott Walotkiewicz, Tworivers; WI 1,640 Sara Mittelistaedt, Kiel, WI
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MISSION: F=16 ASSAULT (Diecom Products)
565,395 *Tony Bacon, Mt Vernon, IN
468.750 Karen Jessen Cleveland OH

355,570 Stirling Dell, Dundak Ontario
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1210,550 \(\quad\) Robert Mefferd, Rockford, OH
787,300 Tony Bacon, Mt. Vemon, IN
361,750 Clay Jones, Wooster, OH
\(2 \sqrt{2,500}\) Kelly Jones, West Salem, OH
MONSTER MAZE (Radio Shack)
\(52,510 \star\) Chris Kremo, Bethe, CT
12.950 Paul Devita, Vallejo, CA

ONE-ON-ONE (Radio Shack)
1,310-0. * Jon Breckel, Wilmington, OH
1,302-0 Thomas Payton, Anderson, SC
1,280-0 Randy Sunderland, Page, WV
1,276-0 -Jonathan Dorris, Indianapolis, iN
1,260-0 Brandon Reece, Chickamauga, GA
OPERATION FREEDOM (THE RAINBOW, 8/85)
49,690 *Craig Schneider, North Platte, NB
OUTHOUSE (MichTron)
534,060 *Kay Foxe, Kansas City, MO
59,641 Sam Zehel, Coal Center, PA
38,640 Dave Staub, Moundsville, WV
PAPER ROUTE (Dlocom Products)
\(248,400 *\) Cathy E Kimble, Glendale, AZ
150,560 Healher Hamblen, Bar Harbor, ME
PITFALL II (Activision)
\(1,568,500\) *Sandy Baker, Martin City, Montana
\(1,519,500\) Jim Hammons, Martin City, Montana
1,085,500 Tracey Lee Slack, Atwood, Ontarlo
871,500 Aaron Florence, English, IN
586,500 Jonathan Toloski, Torrington, CT
POOYAN (Datasoft)
1,286,050 *Craig Schneider, North Platte, NB
626,700 Charles Rene de Catret, Salnt
566.850 Laurent, Quebec

POPCORN (Radio Shack)
150,560 *Tom Cherubino, Brooklyn NY
105,560 Heather Condit, Grafton, ND
26,889 Claude Jalbert, Matane, Quebec
Dianne Mozzetti, Pittsburgh, PA
27850 (My R Schlecht Gackio
16,100 Sara Mittelstaedt, Kiel, Wi
15,150 Cray Augsburg
5,000 Chris Nuwer, Lockport, NY
4,700 Angle Mittelstaedt, Kiel, WI
4,050 Jutta Kapthammer
PYRAMID 2000 (Radio Shack)
220 © Darren King, Yorkton, Saskatchewan 220 *Mike Snyder, Allen, OK
pyramix (color venture)
68,550 *Andy Freeman, Turtle Lake, WI 67,850 Richard Winkelbauer, Bronx. NY

QUIX (Tom Mix)
8,407,772 \(\star\) John Haldane, Tempe, AZ RAD WARRIOR (Epyx

4,112 * Randy Stocksdale, Racine, W
4,048 Jonathan Fullerton, Gardiner, ME
3,936 Matthew Smith, Courtenay, British Columbia
RADIO BALL (Radio Shack)
1,780,870 * Jocelyn Gagne, St-David, Quebec
1,761,030 Eric Mellon, Newark, DE
1,666,670 Lise Gagne, St-David, Quebec
REACTOID (Radlo Shack)
8,055 *Gary Budzak, Westerville, OH
RED WARRIOR (Radio Shack)
5,488 *Scott Godfrey, Nashua, NH
4.164 Roger Rance, Charleston, SC

4,011 Erin Cariton, Charieston; SC
RESCUE ON FRACTALUS (EDYX)
1,000,948 \#Steven Ujvary, Calgary, Alberta 323,167 Kenneth Hill, Severna Park, MD RETURN OF JUNIOR'S REVENGE (Colorware)
1,792,800 *Chad Presley, Luseland,
ROGUE (Epyx)
71,833 *Jon Fogarty; Yale, M 65,529 Joseph H. Campbeil, Norfolk, VA
SAILOR MAN (TOM Mix)
427,700 *Marnie Schalm, Edson, Alberta
247,900 Jason Bauer, Menominee, M!
231,900 Jessica Wilkins, Seymour, TN
SANDS OF EGYPT (Radio Shack)
67 *Tristan Terkuc, Richmond, Ontario Edward Rocha, Cobleskill, NY
SAUCER DEFENSE (THE RAINBOW, 4/87)
95,000 *Kevin Hilton, Conway, AZ
40,000 David Hartmann, Osoyoos, British Columbia
SCRATCH GOLFER (THE RAINBOW, \(3 / 89\) )
63 *Leif Smedberg, Churubusco, IN
SHAMUS (Radlo Shack)
61,745 *Scott Galvao, Tiverton, RI
50,840 Chris Kremo, Bethel, CT
SHOOTING GALLERY (Radio Shack)
36,830 *Patricia Strakey, Littieton, CO
27,270 Jocelyn Hellyer, Montgomery, IL
25,510 Donald Knudson, Minot, ND
OT'N RANGE (THE RAINBOW, 8/87)
65,623 *Paul Robbins, Picayune, MS
14,702 Richard Winkelbauer, Bronx, NY
SILPHEED (Game Atts)
80,603 \#Frankie DiGiovanni, Olney, MD
SLAY THE NERIUS (Radio Shack)
73,091 *Jeff Remick Warren, MI
65,921 Chris Lucero, Denver, CO
63,476 Chris Kremo, Bethel, CT
21,410 Scott Severtson, Jamestown, NY
SNEAKY SNAKE (THE RAINBOW, 8/87)
137 *Guy Greene, Bradenton, FL
102 Mike Alt, San Juian Capistrano, CA
SPACE ASSAULT (Aadio Shack)
13,110 *Jeff Remick; Warren, M
7.280 Jison Kopp Downs, 11

6,200 John Weaver, Amsterdam, NY
SPACE INVADERS (Spectral Associates) 3,920 *Ari Enkin, Neapen, Ontario
SPEED RACER (MichTron)
103,120 *Ricky Turkett, Marlow, OK
97,400 Jeff Morrison, Marlow, OK
96,420 Karen Rimiller, Adams, NY
96,000 Amber Reynolds, White City, Saskatchewan
SPEEDSTER (THE RAINBOW 8/87)
250,500 †Kevin Hilton, Conway, AZ
211,300 Paul Robbins, Picayune, MS
117,080 Bill Millington, Meriden, CT
SPIDERCIDE (Radio Shack)
27,730 *Mike LeBrun, Cornwall, Ontario
SPRINGSTER (Radio Shack)
303,520 \(\star\) Mavis Hartmann, Osoyoos, British

SPRINGSTER (continued)
200,670 Denise Root, Thorndale, PA
41,230 Jason Trammel, Murphysboro, IL STAR BLAZE (Radio Shack)

8,950 *Richard Durksen; Grunthal, Manitobe 6.550 FRint Weller, Swaithmore, PA STOCK 3 (THE RAINBOW, 11/88)
77,386,525 *Guy Greene, Bradenton, FL STRATA (THE RAINBOW, 5/88

4,380 B Blain Jamleson, Kingstan, Ontario
4,040 Ryun Schlecht, Gackle, ND
3,110 Kathy Rumpel, Arcedia, W
2,992 Alan Lindaberry. Thorndale, PA SUPER PITFALL (Radio Shack)
1,752,500 *Bruce Hoffsommer, Ridiey Park, PA
1,708,000 John Lipstraw, Rising Star, TX
1,700,000 Tom Jones, Milán, IL
TEMPLE OF ROM (Radio Shack)
604,000 \(\quad\) Troy Graham, Arnold, MD
507,700 Adam Broughton, Morris, PA
303,600 Tim Hennon, Highland, IN
TETRIS (Radio Shack)
4,258 太Chuck Lehotsky, N. Jackson, OH
THEXDER (Sierra On-Line)
2,033,000 *Frankie DiGiovanni, Olney, MD
1,823,900 Tom Gauwitz, Roanoke, IL
411,700 Steve Hallin, Biloxi, MS
TIME BANDIT (MichTron)
76,030 *Brent Morgan, Centerville, OH
59,020 Stephanie Morgan; Centerville, OH TOADER (THE RAINBOW, 2/89)

5,117 Jon Hobson, Plainfield, Wi Thekboer (Ma

123 *Roy Grant, Toledo, OH
132 Mathew Fumich, Munford, TN
TRIG ATTACK (Sugar Software)
196,000 *Cassaundra Stewart, Sacramento, CA TUT'S TOMB (THE RAINBOW, 7/88)

54,344 Brian Brame, Lakeside, CA
53,280 Wiliam Currie, Bryans Road, MD ARLOC (Radio Shack)

2,502 \(\star\) Frank D'Amato, Brooklyn, NY
2,032 Tony Harbin, Cullman, AL
bleskill, NY
ICIOUS VIC \{THE RAINBOW, \(7 / 86\) )
18,813 \$Talib Khan, Bronx, NY
15.063 John Conley, Everett, WA

WARAIOR KING (Sundoo Systems)
18,700 \(\quad\) Jason Bauer, Menominee, M1 WILDWEST (TOM Mix)

52 Farrell Kenimer, Phoenix, AZ
35. *Paul Summers, Orange Park, FL

VISHBRINGER (Infocom)
400/201 \#Brad Wilson, Lithia Springs, GA WIZARD'S DEN (TOM Mix)

593,950 *Richard Winkelbauer, Bronx, NY
425,350 Leif Smedberg, Columbia City, IN
195,050 Mark Touchette, Preston, CT
WRESTLE MANIAC (Dlecom)
956.971 *Marc Reiter, Cincinnati, OH

546,315 Louis Bouchard, Gatineau, Quebec ZAKSUND (Elife Software)

557,900 \#Tom Cherubino, Brooklyn, NY
357,550 Martin Parada, Arcadia, CA
357,550 Martin Parada, Arcadia, CA

\section*{AXXON (Datasoft)}

2,061,000 *Byron Alford, Raytown, MO
1,950,000 Blake Cadmus, Reading, PA
ZONERUNNER (Radio Shack)
\(65,535 \quad \star\) Scott Godfrey, Nashua, NH
65,535 *Mike Woycheshen, Coquitlam, British
ZORKII(Intocom)
350/328 Konnie Grant, Toledo, OH
350/587 Matthew Yarrows, Easthampton, MA

\section*{\(\star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star\) SCDREBOARD POINTERS}

> In conjunction with THE RAINBOw's Scoreboard, we offer this bi-monthly 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.

In response to questions from:
- Chad Presley: In Wild West, if you give Jenny the fake map, she will send Black Bart to the canyon. Lasso the tree, climb the rope and then it is a good idea to use the dynamite. I have no idea what to do next.

Farrell Kenimer
Phoenix. Arizona
- Alan Lindaberry: In Dungeons of Daggorath, you do not need a ring to kill the stone giant. You need the wooden sword and leather shield. You must kill the snake in order to get the shield. Attack with the shield, press \(M\) and run away. Then, go after him again until your heartbeat climbs up, or until he dies. After killing the giant, press E and see if he left you a ring. You will not get the steel ring right away. First you will get the Vulcon ring, then iron and so on.

In Dungeons of Daggorath, to get the wizard, am I supposed to go up in the dungeon, or go down in the holes of the dungeon?

Chuck Carpinello Rensselear, New York
- Frankie DiGiovanni: In Dungeons of Daggorath, to incant the Supreme ring, you must first read the beginning of the book, where you will find another name for the ring. Next look up the meaning of the word in the dictionary; you will find the right word, but in the wrong form. The word is a synonym for supreme. After finding the correct word, you will finish the game.

Is there any way to get the scroll left by the wizard's image? Also, what does the flask do?

> Derek Wood
> Sydney. Nova Scotia
- Alan Lindaberry: In Bedlam, to get past the dog you will need the blue pill and the meat. Put the blue pill in the meat and feed it to the dog. He will die and you will be able to pass. To get the
green key, stand outside the shock room and get it with the window hook. Before you leave the kennel, be sure you have the green key, as it is necessary to escape.

Ion Hobson
Plainfield, Wisconsin
- Frankie DiGiovanni: In Gantelet II, to get out of the first room of the nineteenth level, open the door in the bot-tom-right comer of the room.

> Jonathan Wanagel Freeville. New York

Here are some hints for The Interbank Incident: The first things you need are the tracker and the rod. When you have these, go lo each of the four cities and use the tracker with the rod fitted into the tracker. This will tell you where the hideout is located, You will also need six of the eight clues that the people will give you before you can enter the hideout.

Here are a few more tips: Read the newspaper to the guard and give him the matchbook at the air force base in Germany; buy the lady on the beach a drink; give the dive to the guy in the casino in Rio, and be sure to have either the rope or the Code book to solve the adventure.

David Ring
Lyman, Nebraska
In The Interbank Incident, what do you do with the dice, hi-level gold card, newspaper, hundred dollar bill, ring and postcard? There are lots of doors I can unlock (apartments, souvenior shop, Eifel Tower, etc.), but I can't enter. I go back and forth and never get anywhere.

Rommel Bruehl
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
In Shenanigans, how do I convince the eomputer to open the trap door in the eavern so I can go up, get my pole and win the game?

David MoCoy Franklin, North Carolina

In In Quest for the Starlord, do you do anything at the lake? How do you get past the machinery?

In Horror House, where do you find the key to get out of the house?

Matthew Smith
Bourtenay, Brivish Columbia
In Caladuril Flame of Light, where do you get the birdseed to feed the parrot? How do you get through the four locked doors. What do you do with the conveyor belt?

Anne Benson
Uniontown, Ohia
In A Mazing World of Malcom Mortar, when I'm through all three mazes, how can I collect the three magic bricks and still trap Malcom Mortar to get into Level Two?

William C, Millington
Meriden, Connecticut
In Dragon Blade, 1 have come to a huge stone door after locating the whirlpool, but I can't open it.

In Dallas Quest, how do you kill the spider?

\section*{Scolt Brady \\ Lake Worth, Florida}

In Sea Quest, I have the air tanks but I can's use the air compressor. What else do 1 need to do?

In The Black Sanctum, every time 1 type GO MIRRaR or ENTER MIRROR the screen locks up, What should I do from here?

Greg Dorsha
Williston, North Dakota
To respond to other readers' inquiries and requests for assistance, reply to "Scoreboard Pointers," c/o THE RAINBow, P.O. Box 385, Prospect, KY 40059. We will share your reply with all "Scoreboard" readers in an uproming issue.
For greater convenience, "Scoreboard Pointers" and requests for assistance may also be sent to us through the MAIL section of our Delphí CoCo SIG. From the CoCo SIG> prompt, pick MAIL, then type SEND and address to: EDI TORS. Be sure to include your complete name and address.

\title{
Color Compuicr Sofituare firom CBuaComid Lucl.
}

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\section*{Turn of the Screw}

In last month's column, I covered the ABCs of how a disk drive works - its mechanical parts and how it accesses the data available on the disk. I'll continue on that track, giving more detail to the differences between 40 - and 80 -track drives. Part of the article will concentrate on designing a small circuit that allows CoCo users to read standard CoCo disks with an 80 -track drive.

The need for 80 -track drives came about with the need to store more data on one disk. If a 40-track double-sided drive can hold 360 K of data, then an 80 -track doublesided drive should hold 720 K of data. In fact, it does. But instead of going back to the 8 -inch drive, which has more data storage, the manufacturer decided to double the amount of data by doubling the amount of tracks on the same-size disk. The only problem with this is that it becomes incompatible with the 40 -track drives. The differences make it impossible for an 80 track drive to read a 40 -track disk.

One difference between the two is obviously the number of tracks. But how is that possible, when both are \(51 / 4\)-inch drives? Well, the difference is in track size. On a 40-track drive the track density is 48 TPI (Tracks Per Inch). At 48 TPI, it takes just under one inch to make 40 tracks. If you look at a disk, one inch is about enough room to fit 40 tracks. If 40 tracks take up one inch, then 80 tracks take up two inches; that's too much to fit on a \(51 / 4\)-inch disk. So the disk drive manufacturers decided to make the tracks thinner and closer together. To make them fit on the same size disk, the track density was doubled to 96 TPI. That allows 80 tracks to fit on the same size disk.

This, however, causes a few problems for both the drive and disk manufacturers. So the read and write head had to be made thinner and the stepping mechanism more accurate. This adds to the cost of the drive. In addition, the disk has to hold twice the data and be of better quality. Since the track size is smaller (thinner), the magnetic surface is smaller. In order to get the same reliability, the quality must be better - both with the heads and disks. When

Tony DiStefano is a well-known early specialist in computer hardware projects. He lives in Laval Ouest, Quebec. Tony's username on Delphi is DISTO.

\title{
Stepping into the world of 40- and 80-track drives
}

\section*{The DEFs of Disk Drives}

\section*{By Tony DiStefano Rainbow Contributing Editor}
using 80 -track drives, it is recommended that you use 96 TPI-rated disks. If you don't, you may not have any problems while the disks are new, but in the long run valuable data is safer with this type of disk.

Now, lets step back a little. The mechanism that steps the head back and forth is usually a motor called a stepper that can precisely rotate within certain speed limits. When Radio Shack first started selling drives, it took 30 ms . (milliseconds) to make each step, but as motors improved,
drives had shorter stepping times. Today an average 40 -track drive has a stepping time of 6 ms . When the 80 -track drives came out, the manufacturer wanted it to be just as fast, so they increased the stepping time again to 3 ms .

Look at Figure 1. It shows a few tracks on a typical disk. On the left side of the drawing are tracks made by a 40 -track drive at 48 TPI. The track on the outer edge is Track 0 ; the next is Track 1, then Track 2 and so on. Tracks made by an 80 -track drive are twice as thin as those of a 40 track drive. Notice, though, that Track 0 , is on the outer edge on both sides.

Take a disk formatted in a 40 -track drive and place it in an 80 -track drive. If you step the 80 -track drive to Track 0 , you can read it; trouble starts when you want to read the next track and so on. Look again at the right-hand side of Figure 1. Imagine that you step the 80 -track side one track inward to Track 1. Now move over to the right-hand side and see where you are. On the 40 -track side, you are still on Track 0 , yet the software expects Track 1. Now step in again. The software expects Track 2 but gets Track 1. For every track stepped, the result is half of what you expect. If you step up to Track 10, then you only get Track 5.

Stepping in or out, the ratio is always 2 to 1 . Knowing this, I thought I could make a circuit that would generate two pulses for every one that came in. It would then be



Figure 2
possible for an 80 -track drive to read a standard 40 -track disk. After a few experiments I came up with a doubling circuit. For every step pulse coming into the drive, two pulses come out.

When stepping a standard 40 -track drive, the CoCo's controller waits a minimum of 6 ms between steps. For an 80 -track drive with a 3ms step rate, this is relatively slow. In fact, it can step twice as fast, so the circuit has time to step between steps.

Examine the circuit in Figure 2 used to make the double stepper. It consists of two TTL chips and a handful of passive components.

First it takes one pulse that comes in and changes it into two pulses. U2B acts as a buffer so that the second pulse doesn't trigger the circuit into oscillation. U 1 is a dual monostable multibrator. The first part (U1A) is used as a delay. The pulses that come in on STI are very short and are coming in at every 6 ms . I say short because they are short compared to the circuit's delay of 3 ms between pulses. That is half the time between incoming pulses. (Remember that an 80 -track drive can step every 3 ms .) When a pulse enters into the \(A\) input of U1A, Q* (Pin 4) goes low and stays low for 3ms. Nothing happens until Q* goes high again. The B input of U1B circuit starts on the rising edge of \(\mathrm{Q}^{*}\). When this pin gets a rising edge, it starts timing a much shorter pulse, about \(4 \mu \mathrm{~s}\),
the same pulse length as the incoming step pulse.

Now let's look at what happens to the STO point in the circuit. The first (original) pulse happens; STO sees one pulse; that triggers a pulse at U1A; about three milli-seconds later, a pulse triggers U1B. If the switch S1 is closed, the short pulse generated by U1B ( \(4 \mathrm{\mu s}\) ) goes through U2A and appears at STO. At that point the drive gets a second pulse to step. If S1 is opened, the pulse goes nowhere.

Construction for this project is not difficult. Besides parts, it requires opening your drive case and modifying the drive, which takes some electronic skills and should be done only by someone with experience in soldering and circuit modifying.

Concerning parts, look at the circuit in Figure 2. These are all the parts you need - four resistors, four capacitors, two chips and one switch. You'll need a small protoboard on which to mount all the parts. These are available at any Radio Shack store, unlike some of the other parts.

Connect all the pins to the chips; unmentioned pin numbers should be left unconnected. Pin 16 of U1 and Pin 14 of U2 should be connected to +5 volts. Pin 8 of U 1 and Pin 7 of U 2 should be connected to the ground. After all the components are mounted on the small board, it's time to mount the whole thing into your drive. I
can only give you guidelines since the great variety of 80 -track drives makes it difficult to be exact.

First you need to find a place to fit the board - once fitted, you have to connect 5 volts and ground. A voltmeter here is handy but not necessary. Locate the power connector to the drive. There are 5 volts, 12 volts and ground at the connector. Pin 4 is 5 volts and pins 2 and 3 are ground. The next step is to find the 34 -pin edge connector. Locate Finger 20 and a convenient location, then cut the trace that leads to it. Solder the connection labeled STI to the side of the cut that leads to the finger, and solder another connection labeled STO to the other side of the cut. Mount the switch somewhere on or near the front of the drive, then reassemble the drive assembly and turn everything on.

Now insert a 40 -track disk in the 80 track drive, turn the switch on, and type DIR. If it's not working, check your work; if you have a digital probe, use it.

Now that you have the circuit working, you need to know how to use it. While in OS-9, leave the switch off. This allows you to access all 80 tracks. (You must use the 80 -track descriptor.) When you want to read standard 40 -track disks, turn the switch on, use a 40 -track descriptor and read the disk. Do not try to write on a \(40-\) track disk with an 80 -track drive. It will not work properly.

\title{
Economy Printer Buffer
}

\section*{Part 1 of 2}

\section*{By Harleen Francisco}

Listing or sending data to a printer can be a time-consuming task, while the computer is forced to slow down because its rate of operation is tied to the through-put of the associated printer. Waiting for such a system can be a frustrating experience. The Economy Printer Buffer solves this problem. It appears as a highspeed printer to the host computer, taking data as fast as it is supplied and passing that data to the associated printer as it is required. Your computer will not waste its valuable time printing but will be available for its primary purpose - computing!

\section*{Features}

As shown in the schematic (See Figure 1.), the heart of the Economy Printer Buffer is a 6803 eight-bit microprocessor. The 6803 has built-in peripheral functions: A serial interface, a 16-bit timer and Input/ Output lines. These functions allow us to build a very compact system.

Storage capacity is 64 K bytes of memory (eight 4164-type dynamic RAMs). Two types of interfaces are selectable: parallel to parallel, or serial to parallel. The serial to parallel interface may be set up in one of two different ways: internal ( 9600 baud using the internal 6803 clock) or external \((150,300,600,1200,2400,4800\) or 9600 baud). These external baud rates are produced by dividing the E clock and feeding that clock back into the 6803 at Pin 10 (P22).

Two LEDs are provided to indicate status: one for Full/Busy and one for Error/Dupe. Two switch-functions are provided for control input to the buffer: one for reset, the other for obtaining a duplicate output of the

Harleen Francisco is a pediatric nurse who enjoys working with children. Her hobbies include music, horseback riding and computers. Harleen, together with her husband, Gene, design and develop computer peripherals.
buffer storage.
The use of special counters, SAMs, or one-shots for memory refresh are unnecessary; refresh of the dynamic memory is accomplished by the system software. The software refresh is transparent to the operation of the buffer.

\section*{Interfaces}

Parallel (centronics type) interfaces are accomplished by a Peripheral Interface Adapter (PIA). The cables used for these interfaces may be up to six feet.

The serial interface uses the full-duplex Serial Communications Interface (SCI) within the 6803 microprocessor. This interface operates using a standard form. Each character-set consists of one start-bit, eight data-bits and one stop-bit. The 9600 baud rate uses the internal timer of the 6803 for its clock source. If any other baud rates are desired, an external baud clock must be used. This arrangement is illustrated in Figure 2.

The correct baud rate frequencies require that a 4.9152 MHz crystal be used. This results in a clock rate of 1.2288 MHz at the microprocessor. A clock rate greater than 1.0 MHz requires \(6803-1\); however, I have used normal 6803's with no problems. If you already have a 6803, try it.

\section*{Hardware}

All members of the 6803 family have a multiplexed address/data bus when in their expanded mode. Address lines A0 to 7 are multiplexed with the data lines D0 to 7 on Port 3. An address-strobe pulse occurs during the low phase of Enable-Sign E. The address is guaranteed to be valid on Port 3 only during the falling edge of AS, at which time it is frozen by an LS373 latch IC. Address lines A8 to 15, produced by Port 4, are not multiplexed and are valid throughout most of the Enable cycle.

During the E-clock high phase, Port 3 either presents data for writing, or expects to see data for reading.Read/Write line R/

W should be lowered only during the positive E phase to prevent erroneous writing. Data is read by the processor during the Esignal falling edge. As with all multiplexed bus systems, care must be taken to ensure that all device output buffers are disabled during the E-signal low phase; otherwise bus contention will result. After having obtained essentially separate address and data buses, connection of the 2716 EPROM and 6821 PIA is easy.

Memory decoding is arranged to keep as much of the 64 K byte address space as possible free for buffer RAM, while using a minimum of ICs. As the software is less than 1 K byte long, only half of the 2716 is used, but Address-Line A10 is tied high through a 2 K resistor.

Most systems using dynamic RAMs have RAM controllers to generate timing signals and to refresh the memory independently. These controllers tend to be costly, but, as their performance is not essential in this application, I chose to use a software technique (described later). As a bonus, the hardware required to implement this is minimal.

To reduce the number of pins used on the 64 K byte dynamic RAMs, address lines A0 to 7 are multiplexed with lines A8 to 15 using two signals, called Row-Address Strobe (RAS) and Column-Address Strobe (CAS). The address bus is multiplexed with the E-signal using two LS157 quad two-to-one line multiplexers. The timing allows it to be used directly as RAS during the E-signal low phase.

Generating CAS is a little more difficult. When the RAM is accessed, the RAM E-signal is clocked through two D-type latches by the microprocessor input clock. The E-signal is derived from the processor clock and is one quarter of its frequency. The D-type devices are, however, held clear during the E-signal low phase (while CAS is held high). In order to meet data setup times for the processor and RAMs, CAS is also conditioned by the R/W signal.


Figure 1: Schematic


Figure 2: External baud clock

Hence, CAS will fall only if RAM E is true, and if during the high E phase the latches have been clocked twice for a write and only once for a read.

\section*{Modular Software}

The software is interrupt-driven and consists of five modules: initialization, parallel data in, parallel data out, serial data in and RAM refresh.

During initialization, a vector jump-table is set up in the scratch-pad RAM for Interrupt Request (IRQ) and Software Interrupt (SWI) instructions. The jump address inserted depends on the operating mode. Interrupt vectors for IRQ and SWI point to the jump-table and can, therefore, indirectly enter the appropriate handling routine without the need to poll the interrupt sources.

Interrupt-handling software for parallel data-input is entered following a positive edge on the Host Data-Strobe Signal (HDS). Similarly, the Data-Output Handler is entered following a positive edge on the printer acknowledge signal (HACK).

The first printer data-strobe (output) is forced by executing a Software Interrupt instruction (SWI). This instruction in the vector jump-table will have been set to point to the parallel output service routine during initialization. Although the SWI instruction is essentially intended for use by in-circuit emulators (for example, in break-point generation), it is an elegant way to force an interrupt. Note that SWI is not maskable.

Further printer data-strobe pulses are generated automatically as the subsequent printer-acknowledge signal causes the dataoutput handler to be re-entered. The next byte to be sent is then written into the PIA, and a further data-strobe pulse is generated by the on-board handshake logic.

Similarly, acknowledge pulses to the host are also generated automatically whenever the input PIA port is read.

If the buffer becomes full, the Busy line is asserted and the buffer-full LED lights. Acknowledgement for the last character strobed is not sent before space for the data becomes available. The Busy line is cleared before sending the acknowledgment.

Serial data transfer is performed in a way similar to parallel data transfer (apart from the handshaking and buffer-status differences).

\section*{Simple Code}

Much of the buffer software is straightforward, as seen from the sample listing (See Figure 3). The two address pointers are BUFIN and BUFOUT. After checking that the buffer is not already full, the program reads the PIA, which causes an acknowl-


Figure 3: Sample buffer code


This photo shows the completed project (circuit board with parts) without the case.

\section*{The CoCo Graphics Designer Plus}

\section*{BANNERS, SIGNS \& GREETING CARDS}

In Jim Issel's complete review in the May 89 issue of Rainbow (page 110), he said

> "... a top notch program. The graphics are superb; the documentation excellent; the user interface simple, easy to use and efficient; and the price makes it a steal .. this really is one program that everyone can use."

The CoCo Graphics Designer Plus (CGDP), lets you combine borders, text, and pictures from it's built in collections (and from our supplementary disks) to make great looking banners, signs, and greeting cards. It is very easy to use, and has been favorably compared to Broederbund's ever popular "Print Shop" program on Apple and IBM computers.

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\section*{Tape to Disk Utility}

A powerful software package that quickly and easily transfers
 programs from tape to disk and disk to tape automatically. Ideal for copying Rainbow on Tape to disk! Also copies tape to tape, \& prints tape \& disk directories. \(\operatorname{CoCol}, 1 \| \&\)

WILDCARD.
New ROM Cartridge Emulator for MultiPak Owners and Game Designers. This piece of hardware and software magic reads the contents of any CoCo ROM cartridge up to 32K onto a disk. The
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If you own TeleWriter-64 there's no need to buy an expensive new word processor to get the latest features!. Enhance Telewriter-64 with a typeahead buffer, overstrike mode, repeating keys, key beep, faster cursor movement, faster disk \(1 / 0\), print spooler, TRUE block moves and much more! Includes WIZARD proportional on-screen characters with TRUE lowercase! Requires Telewriter-64, COCOI, II, III. \(\$ 1695\)

\section*{Car Sign Designer} Design eye catching 5 inch diamond shaped signs. Very easy to use and gives great printouts. Includes 2 plastic sign holders and suction cups. CoCo \(\|\) or 3 64 K
COCO CSD without yellow paper. \(\qquad\) \(\$ 9.95\) CoCo CSD plus 50 sheets of special very bright yellow paper. \(\qquad\) . \(\$ 14.95\)

\section*{Schematic Drafting Processor}

Supports most popular dot-matrix printers. Save time and design pro looking diagrams using a 480 X 540 pixel worksheet \(w / 6\) viewing windows. Over 30 common electronic symbols W/10 user-definable symbols (Even logic gates \& multipin chips!) You can save your diagrams to disk for later retrieval. Prints to most popular Dot-Matrix printers! CoCO |,1,1,I. \(\$ 885\)

\section*{Printer Font Generator}

Write files using any CoCo word processor (TW64, Elite*word, etc.) and print them using highly detailed character sets such as: Italics, Old English, Fururistic and Block! A character-set editor is included! Supports most popular dt-matrix printers (Epson, Gemini, Star, Tandy, Okidata). CoCo I,II, 11: 64 K



Figure 4: Front side of circuit board (shown actual size).


Figure 5: Backside of circuit board (shown actual size).

\begin{tabular}{lr} 
ICA & \(74 L 500\) \\
ICS & \(74 L 527\) \\
ICS & \(74 L 574\) \\
IC7 & \(5803-1\) \\
ICB & \(74 L S 373\) \\
ICS & IC10 \\
IC11 & \(74 L S 157\) \\
IC12 & \\
IC13 & MCME716 \\
& ICEO \\
& \\
& \\
& \\
&
\end{tabular}

Figure 6: Parts placement and parts list.
edge strobe and stores the acquired data. After being incremented the input pointer BUFIN is checked to ensure that it remains within the circular-buffer address range by calling subroutine LIMITas shown in the sample listing.

Buffer-status byte FLAG is next tested to check whether or not the buffer was previously empty. If so, \(F L A G\) is cleared and this forces execution of the printer interface interrupt-handler through an SWI instruction. This restarts the DS/ACK handshake after the buffer becomes empty.

\section*{Hidden Benefits}

A large part of the actual code (See the listing on Page 108.) is common to both serial and parallel communication.

Refreshing of the dynamic RAM is carried out by software, executing a string of no-operation (BRN) every 2 ms . This increments the address bus 256 times, which ensures that every column is refreshed through an RAS-only refresh at least once in 2 ms .

An output-compare feature on the MC6803 processor is used to generate the periodic 2 ms interrupt. The on-chip timer is a free-running incrementing counter which has an associated output-compare register. When the content of this compare register is equal to that of the counter, an interrupt can occur.

In this system, it is standard that during execution of each RAM refresh module the output-compare register is loaded with the value of the timer plus 2 ms . Port P21 is set up to fall when this time elapses, pulling the Non-Maskable Interrupt (NMI) low and causing the RAM refresh handler to be reentered.

Interrupt Priority, as the normal outputcompare function, was considered too low for the RAM refresh module. Using Port P21 to activate NMI effectively has moved this Interrupt Priority to the highest position, apart from Reset. For my technique the software execution overhead is about 12 percent, but in this application that is of no real consequence.

We will continue next time with construction and troubleshooting. In the meantime, however, you can start constructing a printed circuit board (See Figures 4 and 5.) and gathering parts (See Figure 6.).
[The printed circuit board (a doublesided board) is available for \(\$ 25\) from the author at the address below. Also available is the programmed EPROM for \$10.]
(Questions or comments concerning this project may be addressed to the author at 8332 Peggy Street, Tampa, FL 33615. Please include an SASE when requesting a reply.)

\section*{T \& D SOFTWARE PRICE}

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\section*{HEALTH HINTS}

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\(1 \varnothing\) REM HECONOMY
\(2 \emptyset\) REM START ADDRESS 18432 (48øø)
\(3 \varnothing\) REM END ADDRESS \(2 \not 0479\) (4FFF)
\(4 \varnothing\) FOR \(X=18432\) TO \(2 \varnothing 479\)
\(5 \emptyset\) READ A\$
\(6 \emptyset A \$=" \& H "+A \$\)
\(7 \emptyset\) POKE X,VAL(A\$)
\(8 \varnothing\) NEXT X
\(I \varnothing \varnothing \emptyset D A T A F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F\) \(\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}\), \(F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F\) \(1 \emptyset \emptyset 1\) DATA \(F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F\) \(F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F\), \(F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F\) \(1 \emptyset \emptyset 2\) DATA \(F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F\) \(F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F\), \(F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F\) \(1 \varnothing \emptyset 3\) DATA \(F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F\) \(F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F\), \(F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F\) \(1 \emptyset \emptyset 4\) DATA \(F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F\) \(F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F\), \(F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F\) IØø5 DATA \(F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F\) \(F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F\), \(F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F\) \(1 \emptyset \emptyset 6\) DATA \(F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F\) \(F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F\), \(\mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}\) \(\perp \varnothing \varnothing 7\) DATA \(F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F\) \(F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F\), \(\mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}\) 1øø8 DATA \(F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F\) \(F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F\), \(F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F\) \(1 \varnothing \varnothing 9\) DATA \(F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F\) \(F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F\), \(F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F\) \(1 \varnothing 1 \varnothing\) DATA \(F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F\) \(\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}\), \(\mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}\) \(1 \emptyset 11\) DATA \(F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F\) \(F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F\), \(\mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}\) \(1 \varnothing 12\) DATA \(F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F\) \(F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F\),
\(\mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}\) \(1 \varnothing 13\) DATA \(F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F\) \(\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}\), \(\mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}\) \(1 \emptyset 14\) DATA \(F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F\) \(\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}\), \(F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F\) \(1 \varnothing 15\) DATA \(F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F\) \(\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}\), \(F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F\) \(1 \varnothing 16\) DATA \(F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F\) \(\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}\), \(F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F\) \(1 \varnothing 17\) DATA \(F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F\) \(\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}\), \(\mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}\) \(1 \varnothing 18\) DATA \(\mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{F}\) \(\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}\), \(\mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}\) \(1 \varnothing 19\) DATA \(F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F\) \(\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}\), \(F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F\) \(1 \varnothing 2 \emptyset\) DATA \(F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F\) \(\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}\), \(F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F\) \(1 \varnothing 21\) DATA \(F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F\) \(F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F\), \(\mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}\) \(1 \varnothing 22\) DATA \(\mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{F}\) \(\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}\), \(F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F\) \(1 \varnothing 23\) DATA \(F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F\) \(\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}\), \(\mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}\) \(1 \varnothing 24\) DATA \(\mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{F}\) \(\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}\), \(\mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}\) \(1 \phi 25\) DATA \(F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F\) \(\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}\), \(\mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}\) \(1 \varnothing 26\) DATA \(\mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{F}\) \(F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F\), \(\mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}\) \(1 \varnothing 27\) DATA \(F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F\) \(\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}\), \(\mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}\) \(1 \emptyset 28\) DATA \(F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F\) \(\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}\), \(\mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}\) \(1 \varnothing 29\) DATA \(\mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{F}\) \(\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}\), \(\mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}\) \(1 \varnothing 3 \varnothing\) DATA \(F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F\) \(\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}\), \(\mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}\) \(1 \varnothing 31\) DATA \(\mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{F}\) \(\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}\), \(\mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}\)
\(1 \emptyset 32\) DATA \(F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F\) \(F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F\), \(\mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}\) \(1 \varnothing 33\) DATA \(F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F\) \(\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}\), \(\mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}\) \(1 \varnothing 34\) DATA \(F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F\) \(E, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F\), \(\mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}\) \(1 \varnothing 35\) DATA \(F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F\) \(F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F\), \(F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F\) \(1 \varnothing 36\) DATA \(F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F\) \(F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F\), \(F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F\) \(1 \emptyset 37\) DATA \(F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F\) \(F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F\), \(F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F\) \(1 \varnothing 38\) DATA \(F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F\) \(\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}\), \(F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F\) \(1 \varnothing 39\) DATA \(F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F\) \(F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F\), \(F F, F F, F F, \varnothing 4, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F\) \(1 \varnothing 4 \emptyset\) DATA \(F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F\) \(F, 8 E, \varnothing \varnothing, 4 F, 86,2 \varnothing, 97, \varnothing 2,86,5 \varnothing, 97\), \(\emptyset \varnothing, 86,12,97, \emptyset 3,97, \emptyset 1,86,1 \varnothing, 97, \emptyset 8\) \(1 \varnothing 41\) DATA CC, \(\varnothing 9,97, D D, \emptyset B, 86, F F, B\) \(7, F C, \varnothing 2,86,3 E, B 7, F C, \varnothing 1, B 7, F C, \varnothing 3\), \(86,2 \mathrm{E}, \mathrm{B7}, \mathrm{FC}, \varnothing 1, \mathrm{B7}, \mathrm{FC}, \varnothing 3, \mathrm{BD}, \mathrm{FD}, 7 \mathrm{E}\) \(1 \varnothing 42\) DATA \(86,7 E, 97,23,97,2 \emptyset, C E, F\) \(E, 74, D F, 21, F E, F E, D \varnothing, D F, 24, D 6, \varnothing 2\), \(C 4, \varnothing C, 54,54, D 7,2 F, 26, \varnothing 2,8 D, 72,5 A\) \(1 \varnothing 43\) DATA \(26, \varnothing \mathrm{~A}, 8 \mathrm{D}, 6 \mathrm{D}, 86,2 \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{B7}, \mathrm{~F}\) \(C, \varnothing 3, \varnothing 1, \varnothing 1, \varnothing 1,5 A, 26, \varnothing 7,8 D, 71,86\), \(2 \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{B7}, \mathrm{FC}, \varnothing 1,5 \mathrm{~A}, 26, \emptyset \mathrm{~A}, 86,2 \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{B7}, \mathrm{FC}\) \(1 \varnothing 44\) DATA \(\varnothing 1, B 7, F C, \varnothing 3, \varnothing 1, \varnothing 1,5 F, C\) \(E, F C, 8 \varnothing, 3 A, A 6, \varnothing \varnothing, C E, \varnothing \varnothing, 5 \varnothing, 3 A, A 7\), \(\emptyset \varnothing, 5 C, 81, \varnothing 4,26, E F, D F, 2 A, C C, F B, F F\) \(1 \varnothing 45\) DATA DD, \(26, D D, 2 C, 7 F, \varnothing \varnothing, 2 E, \varnothing\) \(\mathrm{E}, 96,2 \mathrm{~F}, 26,1 \mathrm{~A}, 8 \mathrm{D}, 29,96, \varnothing 2,44,25\), FB, 8D, \(16,8 \mathrm{D}, 4 \mathrm{E}, 8 \mathrm{D}, 2 \mathrm{~F}, 8 \mathrm{D}, 57,24, F 6\) \(1 \varnothing 46\) DATA \(96, \varnothing 2,44,24, F 7,8 D, 41,2\) \(\varnothing, E 6,3 F, 8 D, 49,2 \emptyset, F C, 86, \varnothing 5, C E, \varnothing \varnothing\), \(\varnothing \varnothing, \varnothing 9,26, F D, 4 A, 26, F 7,39, C E, F D, C 7\) \(1 \varnothing 47\) DATA DF, \(24,96,11,96,12,86,1\) \(A, 97,11,2 \emptyset, 11,2 \emptyset, \varnothing F, C E, F E, 5 \emptyset, D F\), \(24, \mathrm{DF}, 21,96,11,86, \emptyset E, 97,11,86, \mathrm{FF}\) \(1 \varnothing 48\) DATA \(97,13,39, F F, F F, F F, F F, F\) \(F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, C 6, \emptyset 5,96, \varnothing 2\), \(84, \varnothing 2,26, \varnothing 2, C B, \varnothing 8, D 7,1 \varnothing, 39,96, \varnothing 2\) \(1 \varnothing 49\) DATA \(\varnothing \mathrm{D}, 2 \mathrm{~B}, 2 \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{DE}, 26,8 \mathrm{D}, 29, \mathrm{D}\) \(F, 2 A, \varnothing 1, \varnothing 1,86, A A, 97,2 E, 8 D, A 6,96\), \(\emptyset 2,2 B, 16, C C, \varnothing \varnothing, 4 F, D D, 26,96, \varnothing 2,8 A\) \(1 \varnothing 5 \emptyset\) DATA \(4 \varnothing, 97, \varnothing 2,2 A, F 8, B D, F D, 4\) \(4,96,2 \mathrm{~F}, 27, \varnothing 1,3 \mathrm{~F}, \varnothing \mathrm{C}, 84, A \mathrm{~F}, 97, \varnothing 2\), \(39, \varnothing 8,8 C, F C, \varnothing \varnothing, 25, \varnothing 3, C E, \varnothing \varnothing, 5 \varnothing, 39\) \(1 \varnothing 51\) DATA D6,11,96,12,DE,2A,9C,2
\(6,26, \varnothing 4, C 6,4 \varnothing, 2 \varnothing, \varnothing 6, A 7, \varnothing \varnothing, 8 D, E 4\), \(D F, 2 A, 58,2 A, \varnothing 6, D 6, \varnothing 2, C A, 4 \varnothing, D 7, \varnothing 2\) \(1 \varnothing 52\) DATA \(96, \varnothing 2,85,1 \varnothing, 26,34, D C, 2\) \(A, C 3,1 \varnothing, \varnothing \varnothing, 9 C, 26,25, \varnothing E, 83, F B, F F\), \(23,26, C 3, \varnothing \varnothing, 5 \varnothing, 93,26,23,1 F, 2 \varnothing, \varnothing 4\) \(1 \varnothing 53\) DATA \(93,26,23,19,21, F E, 21, F\) \(C, 8 A, 1 \varnothing, 97, \varnothing 2, D C, 26, C 3, \varnothing \varnothing, F F, D D\), \(28,83, F B, F F, 23, \varnothing 5, C 3, \varnothing \varnothing, 5 \emptyset, D D, 28\) \(1 \varnothing 54\) DATA \(2 \emptyset, 23,96, \varnothing 2,8 A, 1 \varnothing, 97, \emptyset\) \(2, D E, 2 A, 9 C, 26,26, \varnothing 7,86,2 E, B 7, F C\), \(\varnothing 1,2 \varnothing, 1 \mathrm{C}, 96, \varnothing 2,84, E F, 97, \varnothing 2, B 6, F C\) \(1 \varnothing 55\) DATA \(\varnothing \varnothing, A 7, \varnothing \varnothing, B D, F D, B D, D F, 2\) \(A, 96,2 \mathrm{E}, 27, \varnothing 8,7 \mathrm{~F}, \varnothing \varnothing, 2 \mathrm{E}, 96,2 \mathrm{~F}, 27\), \(\varnothing 1,3 \mathrm{~F}, 3 \mathrm{~B}, 96,11,85,8 \varnothing, 27,1 \mathrm{C}, 96,12\) \(1 \varnothing 56\) DATA \(81,13,26,16,86, \varnothing A, 97,1\) \(1, \varnothing E, 96,11,85,8 \varnothing, 27, F A, 96,12,81\), \(11,26, F 4, \varnothing F, 86, \varnothing \mathrm{E}, 97,11,2 \varnothing, \varnothing 7, B 6\) \(1 \varnothing 57\) DATA FC, \(\varnothing 2,96, \varnothing 8,96, \varnothing \mathrm{D}, \mathrm{DE}, 2\) \(6, B D, F D, B D, D F, 26,9 C, 2 A, 26, \varnothing \mathrm{~F}, \varnothing 9\), DF, \(26,96,2 F, 26, \varnothing 4,86, \emptyset A, 97,11,97\) \(1 \varnothing 58\) DATA \(2 E, 2 \varnothing, 38, A 6, \varnothing \varnothing, B 7, F C, \varnothing\) \(2, D 6,2 F, 54,21, \varnothing 2,97,13,96, \varnothing 2,85\), \(1 \varnothing, 27,26,54,25, \varnothing C, D E, 28,9 C, 26,22\) \(1 \varnothing 59\) DATA 1D, \(2 \varnothing, 15,2 \emptyset, 13,2 \varnothing, 11, B\) \(6, F C, \varnothing \varnothing, D E, 2 A, A 7, \varnothing \varnothing, B D, F D, B D, D F\), \(2 A, 86,2 F, B 7, F C, \varnothing 1,96, \varnothing 2,84, E F, 97\) \(1 \varnothing 6 \emptyset \mathrm{DATA} \varnothing 2, \mathrm{BD}, \mathrm{FD}, 8 \mathrm{~B}, 3 \mathrm{~B}, 86,11,9\) \(7, \varnothing 8, D C, \varnothing 9, C 3, \varnothing \varnothing, 2 \varnothing, D D, \varnothing B, \varnothing 1,21\), \(6 E, 21,6 C, 21,6 A, 21,68,21,66,21,64\) \(1 \emptyset 61\) DATA \(21,62,21,6 \varnothing, 21,5 E, 21,5\) C, \(21,5 A, 21,58,21,56,21,54,21,52\), \(21,5 \varnothing, 21,4 \mathrm{E}, 21,4 \mathrm{C}, 21,4 \mathrm{~A}, 21,48,21\) \(1 \varnothing 62\) DATA \(46,21,44,21,42,21,4 \emptyset, 2\) \(1,3 \mathrm{E}, 21,3 \mathrm{C}, 21,3 \mathrm{~A}, 21,38,21,36,21\), \(34,21,32,21,3 \varnothing, 21,2 E, 21,2 C, 21,2 A\) \(1 \varnothing 63\) DATA \(21,28,21,26,21,24,21,2\) \(2,21,2 \emptyset, 21,1 E, 21,1 C, 21,1 A, 21,18\), \(21,16,21,14,21,12,21,1 \varnothing, 21, \varnothing \mathrm{E}, 21\) \(1 \varnothing 64\) DATA ØC, \(21, \emptyset A, 21, \varnothing 8,21, \varnothing 6,2\) \(1, \varnothing 4,21, \varnothing 2,21, \varnothing \varnothing, 21, F E, 21, F C, 21\), FA, \(21, F 8,21, F 6,21, F 4,21, F 2,21, F \emptyset\) \(1 \varnothing 65\) DATA \(21, E E, 21, E C, 21, E A, 21, E\) \(8,21, E 6,21, E 4,21, E 2,21, E \emptyset, 21, D E\), \(21, \mathrm{DC}, 21, \mathrm{DA}, 21, \mathrm{D} 8,21, \mathrm{D} 6,21, \mathrm{D} 4,21\) \(1 \emptyset 66\) DATA D2,21,DØ,21,CE,21,CC,2 \(1, C A, 21, C 8,21, C 6,21, C 4,21, C 2,21\), \(C \varnothing, 21, B E, 21, B C, 21, B A, 21, B 8,21, B 6\) \(1 \varnothing 67\) DATA \(21, \mathrm{~B} 4,21, \mathrm{~B} 2,21, \mathrm{~B} \varnothing, 21, \mathrm{~A}\) \(E, 21, A C, 21, A A, 21, A 8,21, A 6,21, A 4\), \(21, A 2,21, A \emptyset, 21,9 E, 21,9 C, 21,9 A, 21\) \(1 \varnothing 68\) DATA \(98,21,96,21,94,21,92,2\) \(1,9 \varnothing, 21,8 \mathrm{E}, 21,8 \mathrm{C}, 21,8 \mathrm{~A}, 21,88,21\), \(86,21,84, C 3, \varnothing 9,9 A, D D, \varnothing B, 86,1 \varnothing, 97\) \(1 \varnothing 69\) DATA \(\varnothing 8,3 B, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F\) \(F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F\), \(F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F, F F\) \(1 \varnothing 7 \varnothing\) DATA \(F F, F F, \varnothing \varnothing, 23, F C, 9 \varnothing, F C, 9\) \(\varnothing, F E, 74, F E, 2 \varnothing, \varnothing \varnothing, 2 \varnothing, F E, D I, F C, 9 \varnothing\)

Eeature

\section*{}

\section*{unstats}

\section*{}

\author{
By Delbert baker
}
2
 Wepuipit tiat the Color Computer cean un uist about anything the larger,
10n \(\leq 4\) Whe fur and much more expensive Whickilex ean do: It just takes a little more 4x Le arain perhaps a few more tedious tasks
 TV 4 th fowerful basic, it does some things 4etwion:
W. Pecently, I decided to use the CoCo to
 Thristatistics programs but found most were Hot serious statistics. We play softball for 10, idid keep our statistics for fun too. So I Whe FunStats. I used it to keep the offen51 er statistics for our softball team, the Siufaloes, last season. It was not entirely Ud writing and debugging the program, Uuitit was enjoyable to pass out stat sheets ckeveryone.
W. FunStats is not just one but several \%roframs. I started out making it just one Mo gram, but it kept growing until there Wisn't enough memory for efficient string 37 inipulations, of which it has many.
4. The basic functions are covered by the Hagrams, FUNSTATS (Listing 1) and RSTRMKR Liofing 2). The other programs accomWistit special or unusual functions.
W Lis STMMKR (RoSTeRMaKeR) is used at The stait of the season to set up the roster as Tryfrect \({ }^{\text {access }}\) file containing the players' CM Lnames, addresses, phone numbers and Cumplative statistics. It is a direct-access Hile because after each game is entered, the cumulative statistics are updated.

FUNSTATS is the real workhorse of the group. It is used to enter the individual game files, print or display the statistics for a single game or the totals-to-date, and print or display the roster entries. The game entry module does several things: prompts you for the individual performance data, calculates the averages, stores the data and averages for a game in a sequential file, updates the performance totals, recalculates the total averages, and restores the

Delbert Baker is an analytical chemist for the U.S. Bureau of Mines. FunStats represents an encounter between two of his favorite hobbies.
total data and averages in the roster file.
The display module prompts you for a game file or totals-to-date display. It then reads the necessary file and prints it to the screen. The print module prompts you again for a game file or totals-to-date. It then reads the necessary file and prints a report with an abbreviated name and all the proper statistics. The roster review module prints the full name, address and phone number of each player to the screen.

An accessory program, COPYFILE (Listing 6), can be used to keep a backup copy of your data disk on a one-drive system. The program prompts you first to choose a roster file or a game file to copy. If you choose to copy a game file, it then prompts you for a game number if necessary. The proper file is read into an array and you are prompted to place the destination disk in the drive. It then stores the chosen file on the new disk. (A note to JDOS and other enhanced-DOSusers: You don'tneed COPY FILE and all the other programs to work as well in JDOS as Disk BASIC.

Another accessory program, RSTRFXR (Listing 3), or RoSTeRFiXeR, recalculates the totals for the roster file. While entering a game file, I made a mistake and did not discover it in time to correct it. The first time I used it, I realized that I could use these same features in a program to prepare special files or reports for perhaps a weekend tournament or a particular month. So I rewrote it to include the special file and report printing routines. I'll say more about this later.

\section*{Using the Roster Maker}

After you have RSTRMKR typed in, saved to disk and loaded into memory, there are a few things to do before using it. First, go to Line 160 and change \(C 1 \$\) and \(C 2 \$\) to the city names you will be using, remembering to limit the city, state and ZIP entry to no more than 20 characters. \(C 1 \$\) and \(C 2 \$\) are simply shortcuts so that the same city name does not have to be typed many times. If you wish, you can eliminate their use entirely by deleting lines 160 and 270 , and deleting 12 INPUT from Line 260 so the program responds only to a string input. You may also add more cities by defining more strings, adding to the prompt on Line 260 , and
adding an ELSE IF stäfonen to Whe for each new city string.

For optional changes, the progetate DIMensioned to allow a maximum fostco 20 players. (Our local city softball teaw 4 y allows only 20 players on a roster.) If xodx need a longer roster, change all the Dimer \(\$\) sion statements to reflect the number yoid need. (Notice that all these programs are DIMensioned the same, so any change ind one program should be repeated in any other program used.) If you are going to keep the statistics for more than one team you may want to change the word ROSTER in Line 190 to identify the team. Again, notiod that all the programs use the same conven tions in calling the roster file so that any change in one program must be repeated ine the other programs. And finally, if you do not want your roster sorted (for instance, to keep your roster in accord with the basic batting order), you can delete the sort without harm to the operation of the program. To do this, delete lines 310 to 390 and the PRINT@12"SORTING" statement from Line 300.

Now save your customized version to a working disk and a backup disk, then type RUN and start using it.

You are first asked for the season. The program uses the last two characters you enter added to the word ROSTER to form F1 \$ which is then used to name the roster file. (The roster file is called using F1\$ and uses Buffer 2 in these programs.)

Next, you are prompted for player information - the player's first and last name, address, city, state, ZIP and phone number. There is room for 24 characters of first and last name; 30 characters of address; 20 characters of city, state and ZIP code; and eight characters (including the hyphen) of the phone number.

When finished entering players, type STOP and press EnTER to end the session and move on to the sort. STOP must be typed in capital letters because there is a programmed shift-0 when entering players so that lowercase letters can be used in the printout.

Next, you are prompted to select the screen or disk for output or to quit. Selecting the screen produces a three-at-a-time display of player information just entered and then returns you to the prompt when
finished. Selecting Disk stores the roster file on the working disk and again on the backup disk. Finally, selecting Quit closes the file and exits to basic.

Now you are ready to go on to FUNSTATS.

\section*{Using FunStats}

Once FUNSTATS is in memory, go to lines \(1080,1090,5040\) and 5050 and change the word BUFFALOES to your own team name. The team name is part of the program so you don't have to type it in every time you enter a game. It is not stored with any of the disk files.
Next, if you changed the word ROSTER in RSTRMKR, go to Line 280 and change the word ROSTER to the same thing. If you don't, the program will go looking for a file called ROSTER - and won't find it. If you changed the DIM statements in RSTRMKR, go to lines 170 to 240 and change those DIM statements also. For the two DIMensional arrays, the first is the number of players, the second is the number of statisticsentries for each player. U, SU\$ and SA\$ are temporary variables used in the program and are DIM ensioned to match the number of statistics entries.
Save your customized program to both a working and backup disk.Type RUN and press enter. Now we'll go into actually using FUNSTATS, module by module.
The first FUNSTATS module is the game entry module, reached by selecting 1 from the menu. The screen is cleared and you are asked for a game number, the name of the opposing team, whether your team is the home team or not, the number of runs scored by each team, and the game date. The game number and the last two characters of the game date are added to GN to name the file in which the data for the game is kept. The game number can go as high as 9999 and still leave enough room to make a valid file name. Once this data is entered, the file is opened and the data recorded. The program then moves to the entry of the actual player performance data.

The player data entry section uses the abbreviated name strings found when the program was started. These appear on the screen one by one along with prompts for the individual data items. The first prompt you see asks if this player played in this game. A "yes" answer moves you on through the prompts in a normal manner for data entry. A "no" answer enters a zero value for all data and calculation items and moves you on to the next player. Now on to data prompts.
The first prompt is aT BaTS (not OFFI CIAL AT BATS). The program uses it as plate appearances and makes corrections to it for the calculations. The next prompt, RUNS,
tells how many times a player has scored, while HITS (in our league), records a hit anytime a runner gets on base without a walk. (See the end of this section to find out how to account for errors and fielders choice entries.) The remaining prompts are WALKS, followed by DOUBLES, TRI PLES, HOMERS and SACS (sacrifice flies). They are selfexplanatory. RBI records the runs batted in, while times enoed inning is a source of curiosity. We keep this statistic because errors and fielders' choices are ignored in our league.

That completes the entered data items. The final three statistics are calculated items: the batting, on base and slugging average.

Since we don't keep any data on errors and fielders' choices, none of these calculations take them into account. The batting average is the number of hits divided by the quantity derived from subtracting the number of walks and number of sacrifices from the number of plate appearances. The on-base average is the number of hits plus number of walks divided by the number of plate appearances minus number of sacrifices. The slugging average is the average number of bases gained per hit, calculated by adding the number of hits, doubles, twice the number of triples, and three times the number of homers together and dividing the result by the number of hits. This yields a slugging average between one and four.
That completes the statistics items for an individual player. At this point the player's abbreviated name string, indicating whether a player played in the game, and a string composed of the individual statistics is written into the game file. The program then updates the total stats string in the roster file and restores it there, then goes on to the next player. The program keeps a count of the players and automatically exits the entry section when it runs out of them.
Occasionally while entering data, the program seems to hang up. However, it is just cleaning up its string-handling overhead and will be back momentarily.

Now let's talk about keeping track of errors and fielders' choices for those of you who are more serious than we are. The easiest way to keep track of them is to combine them into one data item (for example, E\&FC) and to substitute that item for the ended innings (EI) item. It is then a simple matter to edit the calculations on lines 1190 to 1210 and 1330 to 1350 to reflect their use if desired. Of course you can keep track of them without using them in your calculations. This way your averages seem higher too.

Another way to keep track of errors and fielders' choices is tokeep them as separate data items. This is more difficult unless you
don't mind wasting half a sector on each roster file entry by using it to store three bytes.

The roster file is set up to use 128 bytes for each record, or half of a sector. To maintain this and add the necessary variables, I suggest using the ended innings variable for one and create another by snatching three bytes from the name and address fields. This increases the number of statistics kept on each player from thirteen to fourteen. You must reDIMension those arrays that include the statistics entries.
Then go to lines 1190 to 1210 and lines 1330 to 1350 and alter the calculations to your satisfaction. Lines 1220 to 1290 and lines 1360 to 1430 must be reworked to concatenate all the data items into a single string. Don't forget to edit the FI ELD statements on lines 1075 and 6020 and on Line 520 of RSTRMKR.
I chose to assemble the individual stats into one long string for the disk files because I dreaded the idea of thirteen separate CVN statements, followed by 17 separate LSET statements, to build the file. As it turned out, it probably would have been easier.

This completes the discussion of the game entry module of FUNSTATS. The rest of the program is much simpler and straightforward.

The second Funstats module is the game or totals display reached by selecting 2 from the main menu. When selected, the screen is cleared and you are prompted to choose whether you want to see a game file, the totals-to-date, or return to the main menu. If you choose to view a game, you are then prompted to enter a game number. The proper game file is then read into the computer and the statistics displayed, player by player, on the screen in a format very similar to the input screen.
If you choose to view the totals-to-date, the screen is cleared and you are prompted to enter the date. Entering the date is optional and you may simply press enter. The statistics are then displayed, player by player, on the screen, again in a format similar to the input screen. Finally, if you choose the main menu, it is whisked back onto the screen.
The third FUNSTATS module is the reportprinting routine, reached by selecting 3 from the main menu. When selected, the screen is cleared and you are prompted to choose a game report, a statistics-to-date report, a roster listing, or to return to the main menu. If you choose to print a game report, the screen is cleared and you are prompted for a game number. The entered game number is then checked in memory and if not there, the proper game file is read into the computer. You are then prompted
to make sure the printer is on and the paper positioned. The report is headed by the game number, the home team and visiting team's score, and the date the game was played. Then a label header is printed, followed by the individual players' abbreviated name strings and statistics entries.

If you choose to print a statistics-to-date report, the screen is cleared and you are prompted for a date. The date is optional but highly recommended. You are then prompted to check that the printer is on and paper positioned. The report is labeled as a totals report and the rest printed in the same format as the game report. Our team had thirteen players, and I found it possible to put two game reports and a totals report on one page.

When printing a roster listing, the screen is cleared and you are prompted again to check the printer and paper. A simple listing of the name, address and phone number of each player is then printed. When you are finished, choose the main menu.

The fourth and final section of FUNSTATS is the roster review module, reached by selecting 4 from the main menu. When selected, the screen is cleared and ROSTER LISTING is printed at the top of the screen. Then the name, address and phone number of each player is printed to the screen, three players at a time. The module automatically returns to the main menu when out of players.

Two other modules to FUNSTATS are subroutines called by the program that can't be accessed from the menu. The first opens and reads in a game file and passes the statistics string. The second opens and reads in the roster file and is called by the program before a menu selection can be made.

For those who have a 16 K system and might want to break FUNSTATS into separate programs, be sure to include the proper fileinput subroutines with the modules that require them.

\section*{Accessory Programs}

Perhaps I missed something, but I couldn't get Disk basic to perform a singledrive copy operation. So I wrote COPYFILE for when I am working in Disk bASIC. If you are using JDOS don't bother to use the COPYFILE program.

As mentioned already, if you made any changes in the DIMension statements, the file-naming methods, or the roster file fields in the other programs, also make those changes in this program.

When running COPYFILE, you are first prompted to copy a roster file, game file or to quit. When you choose tocopy a roster or game file, you are then prompted for the necessary file identification and the file is read into memory. The program assumes
that the source disk is the one in the drive. You are then prompted to place the destination disk in the drive, and the file is written to it. When the write operation is done, you are sent back to the initial prompt.

Now we come to RSTRFXR (RoSTeRFiXeR). If you keep a backup disk or never make mistakes while entering a game file, you won't need to use this program. Again, if you made any changes to the previous programs, you need to repeat them for this program.
> "Games are identified solely by their number, and the program is configured to accomodate a season consisting of consecutively numbered games."

The program first prompts for the season, then reads in the roster file and finds the abbreviated name strings. It prompts for a starting and ending game number if you are repairing a botched roster file, enter 1 for the starting game number, with the last game entered correctly as the ending game number. When preparing a special report, enter the number of the first game included in the report as the starting game number and the last game included in the report as the ending game number.

The program then reads in the respective game files and uses the data to construct a new total statistics array. As you may have concluded by now, games are identified solely by their number, and the program is configured to accomodate a season consisting of consecutively numbered games.

When the new totals have been calculated, you are prompted to save the new array as the roster file or a special file or to send it to the printer. To save it as the roster file, the array reconstructs the total statistics string and is stored to disk as the roster file. To save the data as a special file, you are prompted for a name of eight or less characters, and the total statistics strings are rebuilt from the array and stored on the disk in the roster file format, under the new file name. Essentially what you have created is another roster file covering a specified range of games.

If you choose to send the new data to the
printer, a report is produced in approximately the same format as the FUNSTATS program. For both a printout and a disk file, there is the save to disk and the print option. To do more than one special report at a sitting, exit the program and start from RUN each time to keep from mixing up variables in memory.

This completes the FUNSTATS group of programs. Included are the following two short programs to aid those typing in the listing. You may find them useful in the debugging stages. They are GMFLCHK (Listing 4) and CLRRSTR (Listing 5) or GaMeFiLeCHecK and CLeaRRoSTeR. Use GMF LCHK to look at the contents of the game files directly. Use CLRRSTR to reset the total statistics strings of the roster file to contain nothing but zeroes, as it does when RSTRMKR is used.

The printer I used with these programs is a TRS-80 DMP 100 with minimal special features and generic control codes, so the printer routines should work as is with any other Tandy dot-matrix printer. If you have a different printer, you may need to rework the printer routines.

\section*{Other Notes}

The roster file is a direct (or random) access file that is named using F1\$; it uses Buffer 2. The roster file records are each 128 bytes long and contain five fields. The first field is the name field NF \(\$\) and is 25 bytes; the second is address field \(A F \$\) and is 30 bytes; the third, city field CF\$ at 20 bytes; the fourth, phone field PF\$ at eight bytes; and the fifth is statistics field SF \(\$\) at 45 bytes.

The game files are sequential, named using \(\mathrm{F} \$\) and Buffer 1. Since they are sequential, the records have no specific length. At the start of each game file is the game number \(G N \$\), the name of the other team \(0 T \$\), and one-byte string \(H T \$\) containing a yes or no answer to the question "Are we the home team?"
\(R 1 \$\) and \(R 2 \$\) contain, respectively, the home and visiting team's score followed by the game's date, \(D \$\). These initial entries are followed by an entry for each player consisting of three strings. The first of the three is the abbreviated name string \(N 2 \$\); the second, a one-byte string that answers the question "Played in this game?"; and the third, the 45 -byte statistics string. So after the initial strings are stored, the rest of the file is composed of these three, repeated for each player in the roster.

If you need to reenter a game file without affecting the roster file, you can use FUNSTATS with a slight modification. Do this by loading FUNSTATS and add the lines: 1301 NEXT K and 1302 CLOSE, then press enter. Be sure to delete these lines or to
reload the program before proceeding with normal use.

You may have noticed that once a special report file is stored on disk using RSTRFXR, there is no provision for reopening and printing it out again. To do that, use FUNSTATS. First, note the file name from the disk, then load FUNSTATS and add the line: 6005 F1 \(\$=\) "filename", using the filename from the disk. Run the program, select the print module, and select the statistics-todate report. At the date prompt, you may
enter a note other than the date, such as a tournament name. Check the printer, position the paper, and press ENTER. Remember to delete the extra line before going on to other functions.

One final note to CoCo 3 users: I wrote this program using a CoCo 1 , expanded to 64 K . I upgraded to a CoCo 3 and had trouble getting the program to work, but after many frustrating hours, found that the string manipulations were overwriting some of the higher line numbers of the program.

To get around this, enter PCLEAR1 before loading the program. Also, if you find you are being dumped with an Out of String Space Error message, try adjusting the amount of memory reserved by the CLEAR statement.
(Questions or comments concerning this project may be addressed to the author at 4780 SE Christopher Ave., Albany, OR 97321. Please include an SASE when requesting a reply.)


Listing 1: FUNSTATS
\(\varnothing\) ' COPYRIGHT 1989 FALSOFT,INC
1øø REM FUNSTATS
\(11 \varnothing\) REM SOFTBALL STATS PROGRAM
\(12 \emptyset\) REM DELBERT BAKER COPYRIGHT 1987
\(13 \emptyset\) REM 32K ECB COCO 1
\(14 \emptyset\) REM RSDOS 1.ø OR JDOS l.ll
\(15 \emptyset\) REM
\(16 \emptyset\) CLEAR 5øøø
\(17 \varnothing\) DIM N\$ \((2 \varnothing), A \$(2 \varnothing)\)
\(18 \varnothing\) DIM C\$(2ø), P\$(2ø)
\(19 \varnothing\) DIM ST\$ \((2 \varnothing)\), GS\$(2ø)
\(2 \emptyset \emptyset\) DIM SU\$ (13), SA\$(13)
21ø DIM N2 \$ (2ø), PL\$ (2ø)
\(22 \varnothing\) DIM S \(\$(2 \varnothing, 13), \mathrm{T} \$(2 \varnothing, 13)\)
\(23 \emptyset\) DIM \(S(2 \emptyset, 13), T(2 \emptyset, 13)\)
\(24 \emptyset\) DIM U(13)
\(27 \varnothing\) CLS:IINE INPUT"SEASON (YY):
"; Y
\(28 \varnothing Y \$=R I G H T \$(Y \$, 2): F 1 \$=" R O S T E R "\)
\(+Y \$\)
29ø GOSUB 6øøø
3øø CLS: PRINT: PRINT@47, "MENU": PR INT
\(31 \varnothing\) PRINT"1. ENTER A GAME": PRIN T
\(32 \emptyset\) PRINT"2. DISPLAY A GAME OR TOTALS": PRINT
\(33 \varnothing\) PRINT"3. PRINT A REPORT": PR INT
\(34 \varnothing\) PRINT"4. REVIEW ROSTER": PRI
NT
\(35 \emptyset\) PRINT"5. QUIT": PRINT
\(36 \varnothing\) PRINT@452,"WHICH ONE"; :INPUT B
\(37 \varnothing\) IF \(B<1\) OR B>5 THEN \(36 \varnothing\)
\(38 \emptyset\) IF \(B=5\) THEN 41ø
\(39 \varnothing\) ON B GOSUB \(1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing, 2 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing, 3 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing, 4 \varnothing\) \(\emptyset \varnothing\)
\(4 \varnothing \varnothing\) GOTO \(3 \varnothing \varnothing\)
\(41 \varnothing\) CLOSE:END
999 REM NEW GAME DATA ENTRY MODU LE
Iøøø CLS: PRINT: LINE INPUT"GAME N UMBER? ";GN\$
1øIø PRINT:IINE INPUT"OPPOSING T EAM? ";OT\$
1ø2ø PRINT:IINE INPUT"ARE WE THE HOME TEAM? (Y/N) ";HT\$
1ø3ø PRINT:IINE INPUT"WHAT DID W E SCORE? ";RI\$
1ø4ø PRINT:IINE INPUT"WHAT DID T HEY SCORE? ";R2\$
1ø5ø PRINT:IINE INPUT"GAME DATE
(MM/DD/YY): ";D\$
1ø6ø PRINT:F\$="GM"+GN\$+RIGHT\$(D\$ , 2)
1ø7ø OPEN"O", \#l,F\$:OPEN"D", \#2,Fl \$,128
1ø75 FIELD\#2,25 AS NF\$, \(3 \varnothing\) AS AF\$ , 20 AS CFS, 8 AS PF\$,45 AS SF\$
\(1 \varnothing 8 \varnothing\) IF HT\$="N" THEN 1ø9ø ELSE T 1\$="BUFFALOES": HS\$=R1\$:T2\$=OT\$:V S\$=R2\$: GOTOIIøø
1ø9ø T1\$=OT\$:HS\$=R2\$:T2\$="BUFFAL OES": VS\$=RI\$
IIøø CLS:PRINT"GAME NO. ";GN\$:PR INT"HOME ";TI\$;" ";HS\$
lllø PRINT"VISITORS ";T2\$;" ";
VS\$:PRINT"PLAYED ":D\$
lll5 WRITE \#l, GN\$,OT\$,HT\$,RI\$,R 2\$, D\$
\(112 \emptyset\) FOR \(K=1\) TO R
113ø CLS:PRINT N2\$(K):LINE INPUT "PLAYED IN THIS GAME (Y/N)? ";PL\$ 1135 IF LEFT\$(PL\$,I)="N" THEN 14 \(8 \varnothing\) ELSE \(114 \varnothing\)
114ø INPUT"AT BATS";U(1):INPUT"R UNS"; U (2)
115ø INPUT"HITS"; U (3):INPUT"WALK S";U(4)
116ø INPUT"DOUBLES"; U (5): INPUT"T RIPLES"; U(6)
117ø INPUT"HOMERS"; U (7): INPUT"SA CS"; U (8)
\(118 \varnothing\) INPUT"RBI'S";U(9):INPUT"TIM ES ENDED INNING"; U(1ø)
\(119 \varnothing\) IF \((U(1)-U(4)-U(8))=\varnothing\) THEN \(U(11)=\varnothing\) ELSE \(U(11)=U(3) /(U(1)-U(\) 4) \(-\mathrm{U}(8))\)
\(12 \emptyset \emptyset\) IF \((U(1)-U(8))=\varnothing\) THEN U(12) \(=\varnothing\) ELSE \(U(12)=(U(3)+U(4)) /(U(1)-\) \(\mathrm{U}(8))\)
\(121 \emptyset\) IF \(U(3)=\varnothing\) THEN \(U(13)=1\) ELSE \(U(13)=(U(3)+U(5)+2 * U(6)+3 * U(7)) /\) U(3)
\(122 \emptyset\) FOR \(Y=1\) TO 1ø:SA\$(Y)=STR\$(U (Y)):NEXT Y
\(123 \emptyset\) FOR Y=1 TO 1ø:L=LEN(SA\$(Y)) : SA\$ \((Y)=" \emptyset \not)^{\prime \prime}+\) RIGHT\$ \((S A \$(Y), L-I):\) NEXT Y
\(124 \emptyset\) FOR Y=1 TO 1ø:SA\$(Y)=RIGHT\$ (SA\$(Y), 3):NEXT Y
125ø FOR Y=11 TO 13:SA\$ \((Y)=S T R \$(\) \(1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing * U(Y)+.5): N E X T Y\)
\(126 \varnothing\) IF \(U(11)=1\) THEN \(S A \$(11)=11\) 。 øøø" ELSE IF U(11)=ø THEN SA\$ (11 \()=" \varnothing . \emptyset \varnothing \varnothing "\) ELSE SA\$(11)="ø."+MID\$ (SA\$ (11), 2,3)
\(127 \varnothing\) IF \(\mathrm{U}(12)=1\) THEN \(\mathrm{SA}(12)=11\) 。 øøø" ELSE IF U(12)=ø THEN SA\$ (12 \()=" \varnothing . \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing "\) ELSE SA\$(12)=" \(0 . "+M I D \$\) (SA\$ (12), 2,3)
\(128 \varnothing \operatorname{SA} \$(13)=\operatorname{MIDS}(\operatorname{SA} \$(13), 2,1)+11\) . "+MID\$(SA\$(13),3,3)
129ø GS \((\mathrm{K})=1 ": F O R \quad Y=1\) TO 13:GS\$ \((K)=G S \$(K)+S A \$(Y): S(K, Y)=U(Y): N E\) XT Y
13øø WRITE \#1,N2\$(K),PL\$,GS\$(K)
\(13 \varnothing 5\) REM NOW PARSE THE ROSTER FI LE STATS AND UPDATE
\(132 \emptyset\) FOR \(Y=1\) TO \(1 \varnothing: T(K, Y)=T(K, Y)\) +U(Y):NEXT Y
\(133 \varnothing \operatorname{IF}(T(K, I)-T(K ; 4)-T(K ; 8))=\varnothing\) THEN \(T(K, 11)=\varnothing\) ELSE \(T(K, 11)=T(K\) , 3) /(T (K, 1) -T (K, 4) -T (K, 8) )
\(134 \emptyset \operatorname{IF}(T(K, 1)-T(K, 8))=\emptyset\) THEN \(T\) \((K, 12)=\varnothing\) ELSE \(T(K, 12)=(T(K, 3)+T(\) K, 4) )/(T(K,1)-T(K,8))
\(135 \varnothing\) IF \(T(K, 3)=\varnothing\) THEN \(T(K, 13)=1\)
ELSE \(T(K, 13)=(T(K, 3)+T(K, 5)+2 * T(\) \(\mathrm{K}, 6)+3 * T(\mathrm{~K}, 7)) / \mathrm{T}(\mathrm{K}, 3): \mathrm{T}(\mathrm{K}, 13)=\mathrm{IN}\) \(T(1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing * T(K, 13)+.5) / 1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing\)
\(136 \varnothing\) FOR \(Y=1\) TO 1ø:SU\$(Y) =STR\$ (T \((K, Y)): N E X T Y\)
\(137 \emptyset\) FOR \(Y=1\) TO 1ø:L=LEN(SU\$(Y)) :SU\$ (Y) = " \(\varnothing \varnothing "+\) RIGHT\$(SU\$ (Y), L-I): NEXT Y
138Ø FOR Y=1 TO 1ø:SU\$(Y)=RIGHT\$ (SU\$(Y),3):NEXT Y
\(139 \varnothing\) FOR \(Y=11\) TO 13:SUS \((Y)=S T R \$(\) 1øøø*T(K,Y)+.5):NEXT Y
\(14 \varnothing \varnothing \mathrm{IF} \mathrm{T}(\mathrm{K}, 11)=1\) THEN \(\mathrm{SU} \$(11)=1\) 1. \(\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing "\) ELSE IF \(T(K, 11)=\varnothing\) THEN SU \(\$(11)=" \varnothing . \emptyset \emptyset \varnothing "\) ELSE SU\$(II)="ø."+ MID\$ (SU\$ (11), 2, 3)
\(141 \emptyset\) IF \(T(K, 12)=1\) THEN \(\operatorname{SU} \$(12)=1\) 1. \(\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing " \mathrm{ELSE} I F \mathrm{~T}(\mathrm{~K}, 12)=\varnothing\) THEN SU \$(12)="ø. Øøø" ELSE SU\$ (12)="ø." + MID\$ (SU\$ (12), 2, 3)
\(142 \emptyset\) SU\$ (13) \(=\) MID\$(SU\$ (13), 2,1\()+1\) . "+MID\$(SU\$ (13), 3, 3)
\(143 \varnothing\) ST\$(K) \(=1 ": F O R\) Y=1 TO 13:ST\$
\((K)=S T \$(K)+S U \$(Y): N E X T Y\)
\(144 \emptyset\) LSET NF \(=\mathrm{N} \$(\mathrm{~K}):\) LSET AFS=A\$ ( \(\mathrm{K}): \operatorname{LSET} C F \$=C \$(\mathrm{~K}): \operatorname{LSET} \quad \mathrm{PF} \$=\mathrm{P}\) ( K ) : LSET SF\$=ST\$(K)
145ø PUT \#2,K
\(146 \varnothing\) NEXT K
147ø G=R:CLOSE:RETURN
\(148 \varnothing\) GS \(\$(K)=\operatorname{STRING}(45,48)\)
\(149 \varnothing\) FOR X=1 TO 13:S \((K, X)=\varnothing:\) NEXT X
15øø WRITE \#1,N2\$(K), PL\$, GS\$(K)
\(151 \varnothing\) GOTO 146ø
1999 REM GAME OR TOTALS DISPLAY
\(2 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing\) CLS:PRINT"DISPLAY A <G>AME
OR <T>OTALS TO DATE OR GOTO THE <M>AIN MENU.";
\(2 \emptyset 1 \varnothing \mathrm{~B}=\mathrm{INKEY}\) : IF B\$="G" THEN \(2 \varnothing\) \(2 \emptyset\) ELSE IF \(B \$=" T "\) THEN \(219 \emptyset\) ELSE
IF \(B \$=" M "\) THEN RETURN ELSE \(2 \emptyset 1 \varnothing\) \(2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing\) CLS: LINE INPUT"GAME NO. ";G A\$
\(2 \emptyset 3 \varnothing\) IF GA\$=GN\$ THEN \(2 \varnothing 4 \emptyset\) ELSE G

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\(N \$=G A \$:\) GOSUB \(5 \varnothing 1 \varnothing\)
\(2 \emptyset 4 \varnothing\) CLS：PRINT＠ø，＂GAME NO．：＂；GN \＄：PRINT＠16，＂PLAYED：＂；D\＄
2ø5ø PRINT＠32，＂HOME：＂；T1\＄；＂－＂；H

\section*{S\＄}

2ø6ø PRINT＠64，＂VISITOR：＂；T2\＄；＂－ ＂；VS\＄
2ø7ф PRINT＠96，STRING\＄ \(32, \prime \prime-11): X=\) G
\(2 \varnothing 8 \varnothing\) FOR K＝1 TO X
2ø9ø PRINT＠128，N2\＄（K）
21øø PRINT＠192，＂AT BATS：＂；S（K，1 ）：PRINT＠2ø8，＂RUNS：＂；
2llø PRINT＠224，＂HITS：＂；S（K，3）：P
RINT＠24ø，＂WALKS：＂；（K，4）
\(212 \varnothing\) PRINT＠256，＂DOUBLES：＂； \(\mathrm{S}(\mathrm{K}, 5\)
）：PRINT＠272，＂TRIPLES：＂； \(\mathrm{S}(\mathrm{K}, 6)\)
213ø PRINT＠288，＂HOMERS：＂；\((\mathrm{K}, 7)\)
：PRINT＠3ø4，＂SACS：＂；\((K, 8)\)
\(214 \varnothing\) PRINT＠32ø，＂RBI＇S：＂；S（K，9）：
PRINT＠336，＂END INN：＂；S（K，1ø）
\(215 \varnothing\) PRINT＠352，＂BAT AV：＂；：PRINT
USING＂\＃．\＃\＃\＃＂；S（K，II）：PRINT＠368，＂
ON BS AV：＂；：PRINTUSING＂\＃．\＃\＃\＃＂； （ \(\mathrm{K}, 12\) ）
216Ø PRINT＠384，＂SLUG AV：＂；：PRIN TUSING＂\＃．\＃\＃\＃＂；（K，13）
\(217 \emptyset\) PRINT＠448，＂PRESS ANY KEY TO CONTINUE＂；：B\＄＝INKEY\＄：IF B\＄＝＂＂T HEN \(217 \emptyset\)
\(218 \varnothing\) NEXT K：GOTO \(2 \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset\)
\(219 \varnothing\) CLS：LINE INPUT＂TODAY＇S DATE ：＂；TD\＄
22申ø CLS：PRINT＠32，＂TOTAL STATS A S OF＂；TDS
221ø PRINT＠96，STRING\＄\((32, "-1): X=\) R
\(222 \varnothing\) FOR K＝1 TO X
223ø PRINT＠128，N2 \＄（K）
224ø PRINT＠192，＂AT BATS：＂；T（K，I ）：PRINT＠2ø8，＂RUNS：＂；T（K，2）
\(225 \emptyset\) PRINT＠224，＂HITS：＂；T（K，3）：P RINT＠24め，＂WALKS：＂；T（K，4）
\(226 \emptyset\) PRINT＠256，＂DOUBLES：＂iT（K， 5 ）：PRINT＠272，＂TRIPLES：＂；T（K，6） \(227 \varnothing\) PRINT＠288，＂HOMERS：＂；T（K，7） ：PRINT＠3ø4，＂SACS：＂；T（K゙，8） 228ø PRINT＠32ø，＂RBI＇S：＂；T（K，9）： PRINT＠336，＂END INN：＂；T（K，I申）
\(229 \emptyset\) PRINT＠352，＂BAT AV：＂；：PRINT USING＂\＃．\＃\＃\＃＂：T（K，ll）：PRINT＠368，＂ ON BS AV：＂；：PRTNTUSING＂\＃．\＃\＃\＃＂；T （ \(\mathrm{K}, 12\) ）
23øø PRINT＠384，＂SLUG AV：＂；：PRIN TUSING＂\＃．\＃\＃\＃＂；T（K，13）
231ø PRINT＠448，＂PRESS ANY KEY TO CONTINUE＂；：B\＄＝INKEY\＄：IF B\＄＝＂＂T HEN \(231 \varnothing\)
232ø NEXT K：GOTO \(2 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing\)
2999 REM REPORT PRINTING ROUTINE
\(3 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing\) CLS：PRINT：PRINT＂＜G＞AME REPO

RT＂
\(3 \varnothing 1 \varnothing\) PRINT：PRINT＂＜S＞TATS TO DATE REPORT＂
\(3 \varnothing 2 \emptyset\) PRINT：PRINT＂＜R＞OSTER LISTIN G＂
\(3 \emptyset 3 \varnothing\) PRINT：PRINT＂＜M＞AIN MENU＂：PR INT：PRINT
\(3 \not)^{\varnothing \emptyset} \mathrm{B}=I N K E Y \$: I F \quad B \$=\|\) THEN ． \(3 \varnothing 4\) \(\emptyset\)
\(3 \varnothing 5 \emptyset\) IF B\＄＝＂G＂THEN \(3 \varnothing 6 \varnothing\) ELSE IF \(B \$=" S "\) THEN \(316 \varnothing\) ELSE IF B\＄＝＂R＂ THEN 322 ELSE IF B\＄＝＂M＂THEN R ETURN ELSE \(3 \varnothing 4 \varnothing\)
3ø6ø CLS：LINE INPUT＂GAME NO．＂；G A\＄
\(3 \varnothing 7 \emptyset\) IF GA\＄＝GN \＄THEN \(3 \varnothing 9 \varnothing\) ELSE G N\＄＝GA\＄
\(3 \varnothing 8 \varnothing\) GOSUB 5ø1ø
\(3 \varnothing 85\) REM GAME REPORT
\(3 \varnothing 9 \varnothing\) INPUT＂PRINTER ON？PAPER POS ITIONED？PRESS＜ENTER＞WHEN RE ADY＂；B\＄
31øø PRINT\＃－2，＂GAME NO．＂；GN\＄；＂
＂；＂HOME＂；T1\＄；＂－－＂HS\＄；＂＂；＂VIS ITORS＂；T2\＄；＂－－＂；VS\＄；＂＂；＂PLAYE D＂：D\＄：PRINT\＃－2
\(311 \varnothing \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{G}\)
\(312 \varnothing\) PRINT\＃－2，CHR\＄（1ø）；CHR\＄（15）； TAB（4）＂NAME＂；TAB（2ø）＂AB R
\(\mathrm{H} \quad \mathrm{BB} \quad 2 \mathrm{~B} \quad 3 \mathrm{~B}\) HR SAC RBI EI
BA OBA SLA＂；CHR\＄（14）；CHR\＄（1
ø）
\(313 \varnothing\) FOR K＝1 TO G
\(314 \emptyset\) PRINT\＃－2，N2\＄（K）；TAB（2ø）S（K， 1）：TAB（24） \(\mathrm{S}(\mathrm{K}, 2) ; \operatorname{TAB}(28) \mathrm{S}(\mathrm{K}, 3) ; T\)
AB（32）S（K，4）；TAB（36）S（K，5）；TAB（4
ø）\(S(K, 6) ; T A B(44) S(K, 7) ; T A B(48) S(\)
\(K, 8) ; \operatorname{TAB}(52) S(K, 9) ; \operatorname{TAB}(56) S(K, 1 \varnothing\) ） \(\operatorname{TTAB}(6 \varnothing) S(K, 11) ; \operatorname{TAB}(67) S(K, 12)\) ； TAB（73）S（K，13）
\(315 \varnothing\) NEXT K：GOTO \(3 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing\)
\(316 \varnothing\) CLS：LINE INPUT＂TODAY＇S DATE ：＂；TD\＄
3165 INPUT＂PRINTER ON？PAPER POS ITIONED？PRESS＜ENTER＞WHEN RE ADY．＂；B\＄
\(317 \varnothing\) PRINT\＃－2，CHR\＄（1ø）；TAB（24）；C HR\＄（15）；＂STATISTICS REPORT AS OF ＂；TD\＄；CHR\＄（14）；CHR\＄（1め）
\(318 \emptyset\) PRINT\＃－2，CHR\＄（1ø）；CHR\＄（15）； TAB（4）＂NAME＂；TAB（2ø）＂AB R H
\(B B \quad 2 B \quad 3 B \quad H R \quad S A C R B I E I\) BA OBA SLA＂；CHR\＄（14）；CHR\＄（1
Ø）
\(319 \varnothing\) FOR K＝1 TO R
32øø PRINT\＃－2，N2\＄（K）；TAB（19）T（K， 1）\(; T A B(23) T(K, 2) ; T A B(27) T(K, 3) ; T\) AB（31）T（K，4）；TAB（35）T（K，5）；TAB（3 9）\(T(K, 6) ; T A B(43) T(K, 7) ; T A B(47) T(\) \(\mathrm{K}, 8): T A B(51) T(K, 9) ; T A B(55) T(K, 1 \varnothing\)
）；TAB（59）T（K，11）；TAB（64）T（K，12）；
\(\operatorname{TAB}(72) T(K, 13)\)
\(321 \varnothing\) NEXT K：GOTO \(3 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing\)
3215 REM MAKE A HARDCOPY OF THE ROSTER
\(322 \varnothing\) CLS：INPUT＂PRINTER ON？PAPER
POSITIONED？PRESS＜ENTER＞WHE
N READY．＂；B\＄
\(323 \varnothing\) PRINT\＃－2，CHR\＄（31）；TAB（17）CH R\＄（15）；＂ROSTER＂；CHR\＄（14）；CHR\＄（3ø ）；CHR\＄（1申）
\(324 \varnothing\) FOR K＝1 TO R
325ø FOR X＝1 TO 1申：IF RIGHT\＄（N\＄（ K），1）＜＞＂＂THEN 326ø ELSE N（K）＝ LEFT\＄（N\＄（K），LEN（N\＄（K））－1）：NEXT X \(326 \varnothing\) FOR X＝1 TO 1ø：IF RIGHT\＄（A\＄（ K） 1 ）＜＞＂＂THEN \(327 \varnothing\) ELSE A \((K)=\) LEFT\＄（A\＄（K），LEN（A\＄（K））－1）：NEXTX \(327 \varnothing\) PRINT\＃－2，N\＄（K）；TAB（22）A\＄（K）
；TAB（46）C\＄（K）；TAB（66）P\＄（K）
328ø NEXT K：GOTO 3øøø
3999 REM ROSTER REVIEW
\(4 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing\) CLS：PRINT TAB（13）＂ROSTER LI STING＂：\(Y=1\)
\(4 \varnothing 1 \varnothing\) PRINT＂PRESS ANY KEY TO CONT INUE＂；
\(4 \varnothing 2 \varnothing\) B\＄＝INKEY\＄：IF B\＄＝＂＂THEN \(4 \varnothing 2\) \(\varnothing\)
4ø3ø CLS：FOR K＝Y TO Y＋2
\(4 \varnothing 4 \varnothing\) PRINTN\＄（K）：PRINTA\＄（K）：PRINT
\(\mathrm{C} \$(\mathrm{~K})\) ；TAB（23）P\＄（K）：PRINT
\(4 \varnothing 5 \varnothing\) IF \(K=R\) THEN \(4 \varnothing 8 \varnothing\) ELSE \(4 \varnothing 6 \varnothing\)
4ø6ø NEXT K
4ø7ø Y＝Y＋3：GOTO 4ø1ø
\(4 \varnothing 8 \varnothing\) PRINT＠481，＂THAT＇S ALI－－PRES S ANY KEY＂；
4ø9ø B\＄＝INKEY\＄：IF B\＄＝＂＂THEN 4ø9 \(\varnothing\) ELSE RETURN
4999 REM INPUT A GAME FILE
5øøø CLS：IINE INPUT＂GAME NO．：＂； GN\＄
5ø1ø F\＄＝＂GM＂＋GN\＄＋Y\＄
5ø2ø OPEN＂I＂，\＃1，F\＄
5ø3ø INPUT \＃1，GN\＄，OT\＄，HT\＄，R1\＄，R2
\＄，D\＄
5ø4ø IF HT\＄＝＂N＂THEN 5ø5ø ELSE T 1\＄＝＂BUFFALOES＂：HS\＄＝RI\＄：T2\＄＝OT\＄：V S\＄＝R2\＄：GOTO 5ø6ø
5ø5ø T1\＄＝OT\＄：HS\＄＝R2\＄：T2\＄＝＂BUFFAL

OES＂：VS\＄＝R1\＄
\(5 \varnothing 6 \varnothing \mathrm{G}=\varnothing\)
\(5 \varnothing 7 \varnothing\) IF EOF（l）＝－1 THEN \(51 \varnothing \varnothing\)
5ø8ø G＝G＋1：INPUT \＃1，N2\＄（G），PL\＄（G ），GS\＄（G）
5ø9ø GOTO 5ø7ø
5ø95 REM NOW PARSE THE STAT STRI NG
51øø FOR K＝1 TO G
5llø FOR \(Y=1\) TO 1ø：S\＄（K，Y）＝MID\＄（ GS\＄（K），3＊Y－2，3）：NEXT Y
512ø \(\mathrm{Z}=31: \mathrm{FOR} \mathrm{Y}=11 \mathrm{TO} 13: \mathrm{S} \$(\mathrm{~K}, \mathrm{Y})\) \(=\) MID \((G S \$(\mathrm{~K}), \mathrm{Z}, 5): \mathrm{Z}=\mathrm{Z}+5: \operatorname{NEXT} \mathrm{Y}\)
513ø FOR \(Y=1\) TO 13：S（K，Y）＝VAL（S （K，Y））：NEXT Y
\(514 \varnothing\) NEXT K
515ø CLOSE \＃1：RETURN
5999 REM INPUT THE ROSTER FILE A ND FIND N2\＄
6øøø CLS：PRINT＂READING THE ROSTE R FILE．＂
6ø1ø OPEN＂D＂，\＃2，F1\＄，128：R＝LOF（2 ）
6ø2ø FIELD \＃2，25 AS NF\＄，3ø AS AF \(\$, 2 \varnothing\) AS CF\＄， 8 AS PF\＄，45 AS SF\＄
6ø3ø FOR K＝1 TO R
6ø4ø GET \＃2，K
\(6 \varnothing 5 \emptyset \mathrm{~N} \$(\mathrm{~K})=\mathrm{NF} \$: \mathrm{A} \$(\mathrm{~K})=\mathrm{AF} \$: \mathrm{C} \$(\mathrm{~K})=\mathrm{C}\) F\＄：P\＄（K）＝PF\＄：ST\＄（K）＝SF\＄
6ø6ø NEXT K
\(6 \varnothing 65\) REM PARSE THE STAT STRING 6ø7ø PRINT＂PARSING THE STAT STRI NG＂：FOR K＝1 TO R
6ø8申 FOR Y＝1 TO 1ø：T\＄（K，Y）＝MID\＄（ ST\＄（K），3＊Y－2，3）：NEXT Y
6ø9め \(\mathrm{Z}=31: \mathrm{FOR}\) Y＝11 TO 13：T\＄（K，Y） \(=M I D \$(S T \$(K), Z, 5): Z=Z+5: N E X T Y\) 61øø FOR Y＝1 TO 13：T（K，Y）＝VAL（T\＄ （K，Y））：NEXT Y
\(611 \varnothing\) NEXT K
6115 REM FIND N2\＄
\(612 \varnothing\) PRINT＂FINDING THE 2ND NAME
STRINGS＂：Q\＄＝＂，＂
613ø FOR K＝1 TO R：M＝INSTR（1，N\＄（K ）， \(2 \$\) ）+1
\(614 \varnothing\) N2 \＄（K）\(=\mathrm{LEFT} \$(\mathrm{~N} \$(\mathrm{~K}), \mathrm{M})\)
\(615 \emptyset\) NEXT K
616ø CLOSE \＃2：RETURN

Listing 2：RSTRMKR
Ø＇COPYRIGHT 1989 FALSOFT，INC
1øø REM ROSTERMAKER
llø REM DELBERT BAKER COPYRIGHT 1987
\(12 \varnothing\) REM SET UP A NEW ROSTER FILE
13ø CLEAR 5申ø申
\(14 \varnothing\) DIM N \(\$(2 \varnothing)\), A \(\$(2 \varnothing)\)
\(15 \emptyset\) DIM C \(\$(2 \varnothing), \quad P \$(2 \varnothing)\)

16ø C1\＄＝＂Albany，OR 97321＂：C2\＄＝＂ Corvallis，OR 9733ø＂
17め CLS：PRINT＠9，＂NEW ROSTER FILE ＂：PRINT
18甲 INPUT＂WHAT SEASON IS THIS＂； \＄：PRINT
19ø F1\＄＝＂ROSTER＂＋RIGHT\＄（Y\＄，2）
2øø X＝1：CLS：PRINT＠4，＂ENTER PLAYE R INFORMATION＂
21ø LINE INPUT＂LAST NAME：＂；NA\＄
```

22\emptyset IF NA$="STOP" THEN 3\emptyset\emptyset
23\emptyset LINE INPUT"FIRST NAME: ";NB$
24\emptyset N$(X) =NA$+","+NB\$
25\emptyset LINE INPUT"ADDRESS: ";A$(X)
26\emptyset LINE INPUT"CITY, STATE ZIP
1 2 INPUT :";C$(X)
27\emptyset IF C$(X)="I" THEN C$(X)=CI\$
ELSE IF C$(X)="2" THEN C$(X)=C2\$
ELSE 28\varnothing
28\emptyset LINE INPUT"PHONE NUMBER: ";P
$(X):PRINT
29\emptyset X=X+1:GOTO2 1\emptyset
3\emptyset\emptyset X=X-1:CLS:PRINT@12,"SORTING"
31\varnothing F=\varnothing
32\emptyset FOR Y=1 TO X-1
33\emptyset IF N$(Y)<=N$(Y+1) THEN 37\emptyset E
LSE 34\varnothing
340 SI$=N$(Y):S2$=A$(Y):S3$=P$(Y
):S4$=C$(Y)
35\emptyset N$(Y)=N$(Y+I):A$(Y)=A$(Y+I):
P$(Y)=P$(Y+1):C$(Y)=C$(Y+1)
36\emptyset N$(Y+1)=S1$:A$(Y+1)=S2$:P$(Y
+1)=S3$:C$(Y+1)=S4\$:F=1
37\emptyset NEXT Y
38\emptyset IF F<>\emptyset THEN 31\emptyset ELSE 39\emptyset
39\varnothing PRINT"SORTING DONE.":PRINT
4\emptyset\emptyset PRINT"<S>CREEN OR <D>ISK OR
$22 \emptyset$ IF NA\$="STOP" THEN $3 \emptyset \varnothing$
$23 \varnothing$ LINE INPUT"FIRST NAME: ";NB\$
$24 \emptyset$ N $\$(X)=N A \$+", 1+N B \$$
$25 \emptyset$ LINE INPUT"ADDRESS: ";A\$(X)
$26 \emptyset$ LINE INPUT"CITY, STATE ZIP
12 INPUT :"; C\$(X)
27ø IF C\$ $(X)=" 1 "$ THEN C $(X)=C 1 \$$
ELSE IF CS (X)="2" THEN CS $(X)=C 2 \$$
$28 \varnothing$ LINE INPUT"PHONE NUMBER: ";P
$\$(X):$ PRINT
29ø X=X+1: GOTO2 $1 \varnothing$
$3 \varnothing \varnothing \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}-1:$ CLS:PRINT@12, "SORTING"
$31 \varnothing \mathrm{~F}=\varnothing$
$32 \emptyset$ FOR Y=1 TO X-1
(Y)
$34 \not \subset \quad S 1 \$=N \$(Y): S 2 \$=A \$(Y): S 3 \$=P \$(Y$ ) : S4 \$=C\$ (Y)
$35 \emptyset \mathrm{~N} \$(Y)=N \$(Y+1): A \$(Y)=A \$(Y+1):$
$P \$(Y)=P \$(Y+1): C \$(Y)=C \$(Y+1)$
$36 \varnothing \mathrm{~N} \$(\mathrm{Y}+1)=\mathrm{S} 1 \$: A \$(Y+1)=\mathrm{S} 2 \$: \mathrm{P}$ ( $(\mathrm{Y}$
1)
$38 \varnothing$ IF $F<>\varnothing$ THEN $31 \varnothing$ ELSE $39 \varnothing$
$39 \varnothing$ PRINT"SORTING DONE.":PRINT
$4 \emptyset \emptyset$ PRINT"<S>CREEN OR <D>ISK OR

```
<Q>UIT"
4lø PRINT:PRINT"PRESS <S> OR <D> OR <Q>"
42ø B\$=INKEY\$:IF B\$="S" THEN 43ø ELSE IF B\$="D" THEN \(51 \varnothing\) ELSE IF B\$="Q" THEN END ELSE \(42 \emptyset\)
43ø Y=1
\(44 \emptyset\) PRINT"PRESS ANY KEY TO CONTI NUE.";
\(45 \varnothing\) B\$=INKEY\$:IF B\$="" THEN 45ø
\(46 \emptyset\) CLS:FOR K=Y TO Y+2
\(47 \emptyset\) PRINT N\$ (K):PRINT A\$(K):PRIN
T C\$(K) ; TAB (2 \(\varnothing\) ) P\$ (K) : PRINT
\(48 \emptyset\) IF K=X THEN 4øø ELSE 49ø
\(49 \varnothing\) NEXT K
\(5 \varnothing \varnothing \quad Y=Y+3:\) GOTO \(44 \varnothing\)
51ø OPEN"D", \#2,FI\$,128:SB\$=STRIN G\$ (45, "ø")
52ø FIELD \#2,25 AS NF\$, \(3 \varnothing\) AS AF\$ , \(2 \varnothing\) AS CF \(\$, 8\) AS PF\$, 45 AS SF \(\$\)
\(53 \varnothing\) FOR K=1 TO X
\(54 \varnothing\) LSET NF \(\$=N \$(K): L S E T\) AF \(=A \$(\) K) : LSET CF\$=C\$(K):LSET PF\$=P\$(K) : LSET SF\$=SB\$
55ø PUT \#2,K:NEXT K
56ø CLOSE 2:PRINT"ROSTER STORED
AS ";FI\$: GOTO \(4 \emptyset \varnothing\)

Listing 3: RSTRFXR
\(\varnothing\) ' COPYRIGHT 1989 FALSOFT, INC
\(1 \varnothing \varnothing\) REM ROSTERFIXER (RSTRFXR)
11ø REM RECALCULATION OF THE TOT
AL STAT STRING
\(12 \emptyset\) REM COPYRIGHT 1987 DELBERT B
AKER
\(13 \varnothing\) REM 32 K ECB COCO 1
\(14 \varnothing\) REM
15ø CLEAR 5øøø
\(16 \varnothing\) DIM N\$ \((2 \emptyset), A \$(2 \emptyset)\)
\(17 \emptyset\) DIM C \(\$(2 \emptyset), P \$(2 \emptyset)\)
\(18 \varnothing\) DIM ST\$ (2申),GS\$(2ø)
\(19 \varnothing\) DIM SU\$(13),SA\$(13)
\(2 \emptyset \emptyset\) DIM N2\$(2申),PL\$(2ø)
\(21 \varnothing\) DIM S\$ \((2 \emptyset, 13), T \$(2 \emptyset, 13)\)
\(22 \emptyset\) DIM \(S(2 \emptyset, 13), T(2 \emptyset, 13)\)
\(23 \emptyset\) DIM U(13)
\(24 \emptyset\) CLS:LINE INPUT"SEASON (YY):
"; Y\$
\(25 \emptyset Y \$=R I G H T \$(Y \$, 2): F I \$=" R O S T E R "\)
\(+Y \$\)
\(26 \varnothing\) OPEN"D", \#2,FI\$, \(128: \mathrm{R}=\mathrm{LOF}\) (2)
\(27 \varnothing\) FIELD \#2, 25 AS NF\$, \(3 \varnothing\) AS AF\$
, \(2 \emptyset\) AS CFS, 8 AS PF\$, 45 AS SF\$
\(28 \varnothing\) FOR K=1 TO R
\(29 \emptyset\) GET\#2,K
\(3 \emptyset \emptyset N \$(K)=N F \$: A \$(K)=A F \$: C \$(K)=C F\)
\$:P\$(K)=PF\$:FOR Y=1 TO 13:T(K,Y)
\(=\varnothing: N E X T\) Y
\(31 \varnothing\) NEXT K:CLOSE \#2
\(32 \emptyset\) PRINT"FINDING THE 2ND NAME \(S\) TRING": Q\$=","
\(33 \emptyset\) FOR K=1 TO R:M=INSTR(1,N\$(K) , Q\$) + 1
\(34 \emptyset\) N2 \(\$=\) LEFTS (N\$ (K) , M)
\(35 \emptyset\) NEXT K
\(36 \emptyset\) CLS:PRINT" THIS PROGRAM I
\(S\) TO PREPARE SPECIAL REPORTS AN
D TO REPAIR A BOTCHED STAT STRIN
G IN A ROSTER FILE."
\(37 \emptyset\) PRINT"ENTER A RANGE OF GAME
NUMBERS ATTHE PROMPTS.":PRINT
\(38 \varnothing\) LINE INPUT"START AT GAME NO.
: ";SG\$:PRINT
\(39 \varnothing\) LINE INPUT"END AT GAME NO.:
";EG\$:PRINT
\(4 \emptyset \emptyset\) PRINT"PIACE THE GAME DATA DI SK IN THE DRIVE."
41ø LINE INPUT"PRESS <ENTER> WHE N READY.";B\$
\(42 \emptyset S G=V A L(S G \$): E G=V A L\) (EG\$)
\(43 \varnothing\) FOR X=SG TO EG
\(44 \emptyset\) GN\$=STR\$ (X) : I=LEN (GN\$) : GN\$=R IGHT\$(GN\$, L-I)
\(45 \emptyset \quad F \$=" G M "+G N \$+Y \$\)
\(46 \emptyset\) OPEN"I", \#I,F\$
\(47 \emptyset\) INPUT \#1, GN\$, OT\$,HT\$,RI\$,R2\$ , D\$

\(48 \varnothing\) G＝ø：CLS：PRINT＂WORKING ON GAM E＂；X
\(49 \varnothing\) IF EOF（1）\(=-1\) THEN \(58 \varnothing\)
\(5 \varnothing \varnothing \mathrm{G}=\mathrm{G}+1:\) INPUT\＃1，N2\＄（G），PI\＄（G），
GS\＄（G）：PRINT N2\＄（G）
\(51 \varnothing\) FOR \(Y=1 \cdot T O 1 \varnothing: S \$(G, Y)=M I D \$(G\) \(S \$(G), 3 * Y-2,3): N E X T Y\)
\(53 \emptyset\) FOR \(Z=1\) TO \(1 \varnothing: T(G, Z)=T(G, Z)+\)
VAL（S\＄（G，Z））：NEXT Z
\(54 \varnothing \operatorname{IF}(T(G, 1)-T(G, 4)-T(G, 8))=\varnothing\)
THEN \(T(G, 11)=\varnothing\) ELSE \(T(G, 11)=T(G\),
3）\(/(T(G, 1)-T(G, 4)-T(G, 8))\)
\(55 \varnothing \operatorname{IF}(T(G, 1)-T(G, 8))=\varnothing\) THEN \(T(\) \(\mathrm{G}, 12)=\varnothing \mathrm{ELSE} T(\mathrm{G}, 12)=(\mathrm{T}(\mathrm{G}, 3)+\mathrm{T}(\mathrm{G}\) ，4））／（T（G，1）－T（G，8））
\(56 \varnothing \operatorname{IF} T(G, 3)=\emptyset\) THEN \(T(G, 13)=1 \quad E\)
LSE \(T(G, 13)=(T(G, 3)+T(G, 5)+2 * T(G\) \(, 6)+3 * T(G, 7)) / T(G, 3)\)
\(57 \emptyset\) GOTO 49ø
\(58 \varnothing\) CLOSE \＃I：NEXT X
\(59 \varnothing\) PRINT＂REBUILDING THE STAT ST
RING＂：FOR K＝1 TO R
6øø FOR Y＝1 TO 1ø：T\＄（K，Y）＝STR\＄（T （K，Y））：NEXT Y
\(61 \varnothing\) FOR \(Y=1\) TO \(1 \varnothing: I=L E N(T \$(K, Y))\)
\(: T \$(K, Y)=" \varnothing \varnothing "+R I G H T \$(T \$(K, Y), L-1\)
）：NEXT Y
\(62 \varnothing\) FOR \(Y=11\) TO \(13: T \$(K, Y)=S T R \$(\)
\(1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing * T(K, Y)+.5): N E X T Y\)
\(63 \varnothing\) IF \(T(K, 11)=1\) THEN T\＄\((K, 11)=1\)
1．\(\varnothing \varnothing \emptyset " ~ E L S E ~ I F ~ T(K, I I)=\varnothing ~ T H E N ~ T \$ ~\)
\((K, 11)=" \varnothing . \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing " E L S E T \$(K, 11)=" \varnothing\) 。
＂＋MID\＄（T\＄（K，11），2，3）
\(64 \emptyset\) IF \(T(K, 12)=1\) THEN T\＄\((K, 12)=1\) 1．\(\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing "\) ELSE IF T \((K, 12)=\varnothing\) THEN T\＄
\((K, 12)=" \varnothing . \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing "\) ELSE T\＄\((K, 12)=" \varnothing\) 。
＂＋MID\＄（T\＄（K，12），2，3）
\(65 \emptyset\) T\＄\((K, 13)=\operatorname{MID\$ (T\$ (K,13),2,1)+~}\) ＂．＂+ MID\＄（T\＄（K，13），3，3）
\(66 \varnothing\) FOR Y＝1 TO Iø：T\＄\((K, Y)=R I G H T \$\) （T\＄\((K, Y), 3): N E X T Y\)
\(67 \varnothing\) ST\＄\((K)=1 ": F O R\) Y＝1 TO 13：ST\＄（ \(K)=S T \$(K)+T \$(K, Y): N E X T Y\)
\(68 \varnothing\) NEXT K
\(7 \emptyset \emptyset\) CLS：PRINT＂GAMES＂；SG；＂TO＂；EG
；＂RECALCULATED．＂：PRINT
\(71 \varnothing\) PRINT＂SAVE TO＜R＞OSTER FILE．
＂：PRINT
\(72 \varnothing\) PRINT＂SAVE TO＜S＞PECIAL FILE ．＂：PRINT
\(73 \varnothing\) PRINT＂SEND TO＜P＞RINTER．＂：PR INT
\(74 \varnothing\) PRINT＂＜Q＞UIT＂：PRINT
\(75 \varnothing\) PRINT＂＜R＞，＜S＞，＜P＞，OR＜Q＞： ＂；
\(76 \varnothing\) A\＄＝INKEYS：IF AS＝＂R＂THEN 78ø EILSE IF AS＝＂S＂THEN \(77 \varnothing\) ELSE IF \(A \$=" P\)＂THEN 85ø ELSE IF A\＄＝＂Q＂
THEN \(94 \varnothing\) ELSE \(76 \varnothing\)
\(77 \varnothing\) CLS：LINE INPUT＂INPUT SPECIAL
FILE NAME（8 OR LESS CHARACTE
RS）：＂；Fl\＄：IF LEN（FI\＄）＞8 THEN \(77 \varnothing\)
\(78 \varnothing\) REM GOSUB \(9 \varnothing \varnothing\)
\(79 \varnothing\) OPEN＂D＂，\＃2，F1\＄，128
8øø FIELD\＃2，25 AS NF\＄，3ø AS AF\＄， \(2 \varnothing\) AS CF\＄， 8 AS PF\＄， 45 AS SF\＄
\(81 \varnothing\) FOR X＝1 TO R
\(82 \emptyset\) LSET NF\＄＝N\＄（X）：LSET AFS＝A\＄（X ）：ISET CF\＄＝C\＄（X）：LSET PF\＄＝P\＄（X）： LSET SF\＄＝ST\＄（X）
83ø PUT\＃2，X：NEXT X
\(84 \emptyset\) CLOSE \＃2：PRINT＂FILE STORED A S＂ Fl F：GOTO \(71 \varnothing\)
85ø CLS：PRINT＂PRINTER ON？PAPER POSITIONED？＂
\(86 \emptyset\) PRINT＂PRESS＜ENTER＞WHEN REA DY．＂：INPUT B\＄
\(87 \varnothing\) PRINT\＃－2，TAB（21）＂SPECIAL REP ORT FROM GAME＂；SG；＂TO＂；EG
88ø PRINT\＃－2，CHR\＄（1ø）；CHR\＄（15）；T AB（4）＂NAME＂；TAB（2申）＂AB R H

BB 2 B 3 B HR SAC RBI EI B A OBA SLA＂；CHR\＄（14）；CHR\＄（1ø） \(89 \varnothing\) FOR K＝1 TO R
\(9 \not \subset \varnothing\) PRINT\＃－2，N2\＄（K）；TAB（19）T（K，1 ） \(\operatorname{TAB}(23) T(K, 2) ; T A B(27) T(K, 3) ; T A\) \(\mathrm{B}(31) \mathrm{T}(\mathrm{K}, 4) ; \operatorname{TAB}(35) \mathrm{T}(\mathrm{K}, 5) ; T A B(39\) ）\(T(K, 6) ; \operatorname{TAB}(43) T(K, 7) ; T A B(47) T(K\) ，8）；TAB（51）T（K，9）；TAB（55）T（K，1ø） ；TAB（59）INT（l \(\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing * T(K, 11)+.5) / l \varnothing \varnothing\) \(\varnothing ; T A B(64)\) INT（1øøø＊T（K，12）＋．5）／ \(1 \varnothing\) \(\phi \varnothing\) ；
\(9 \varnothing 1\) PRINT\＃－2，TAB（72）INT（1øøø＊T（K ，13）＋．5）／ \(1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing\)
\(91 \varnothing\) NEXT K
\(92 \emptyset\) GOTO \(7 \varnothing \varnothing\)
\(93 \varnothing\) REM A\＄＝INKEY\＄：IF A\＄＝＂\｜THEN
81ø ELSE IF A\＄＝＂Q＂THEN \(82 \varnothing\) ELSE \(24 \varnothing\)
94ø CLOSE：END

Listing 4：GMFLCHK
\(\varnothing\)＇COPYRIGHT 1989 FALSOFT，INC
5 CLS：INPUT＂GAME NO．＂；Z\＄
\(7 \mathrm{~F}=\)＂GM＂+ Z\＄＋＂87＂
1ø OPEN＂I＂，\＃I，F\＄
\(2 \emptyset\) INPUT\＃1，GN\＄，OT\＄，HT\＄，R1\＄，R2\＄，D \＄
\(3 \emptyset\) PRINT GN\＄，OT\＄，HT\＄，R1\＄，R2\＄，D\＄
\(4 \varnothing\) IF EOF（1）＝－1 THEN END
5ø INPUT\＃1，N2\＄，PL\＄，GS\＄
6ø PRINT N2\＄，PI\＄，GS\＄
\(7 \emptyset\) A\＄＝INKEY\＄
\(8 \varnothing\) IF A\＄＝＂＂THEN 7ø ELSE 4ø
\(9 \varnothing\) END

Listing 5：CLRRSTR

Ø＇COPYRIGHT 1989 FALSOFT，INC
1ø OPEN＂D＂，\＃2，＂ROSTER87＂，128
\(2 \emptyset\) FIELD\＃2，25 AS NF\＄，3ø AS AF\＄，2
\(\emptyset\) AS CF\＄， 8 AS PF\＄，45 AS SF
\(3 \emptyset \mathrm{R}=\mathrm{LOF}(2): \mathrm{SB} \$=\operatorname{STRING}(45, " \varnothing ")\)
\(4 \varnothing\) FOR X＝1 TO R
5ø GET \＃2，X
6ø N\＄＝NF\＄：ST\＄＝SF\＄
\(7 \varnothing\) PRINT N\＄：PRINT ST\＄
\(8 \emptyset\) PRINT＂CLEAR THIS ONE？（Y／N）＂ \(9 \varnothing\) A\＄＝INKEY\＄
1øø IF A\＄＝＂N＂THEN \(13 \emptyset\) ELSE IF A \＄＝＂Y＂THEN llø ELSE 9ø
11ø LSET SF\＄＝SB\＄
12ø PUT \＃2，X
13ø NEXT X
14ø CLOSE：END

Listing 6：COPYFILE

Ø＇COPYRIGHT 1989 FALSOFT，INC
1øø CLEAR5øøø
Il \(\varnothing\) DIM \(N \$(2 \varnothing), A \$(2 \varnothing)\)
\(12 \varnothing\) DIM C \(\$(2 \phi), \mathrm{P} \$(2 \varnothing)\)
\(13 \varnothing\) DIM ST\＄\((2 \varnothing)\) ，N \(2 \$(2 \varnothing)\)
\(14 \varnothing\) DIM PL\＄（2ø），GS\＄（2ø）
15ø CLS：PRINT：PRINT＂COPY＜R＞OSTE
R FILE，＂：PRINT
16ø PRINT＂COPY＜G＞AME FILE，＂：PRI
NT
17ø PRINT＂OR＜Q＞UIT．＂：PRINT
18ø PRINT＂R，G，OR Q？：＂；
19ø A\＄＝INKEY\＄：IF A\＄＝＂R＂THEN 2øø
ELSE IF AS＝＂G＂THEN39ø ELSE IF
A\＄＝＂Q＂THEN 56ø ELSE 19ø
\(2 \not \subset \varnothing\) CLS：LINEINPUT＂SEASON（YY）：＂
；\(\Psi\)
21ø PRINT：PRINT＂COPYING ROSTER F
ILE FOR THE＂；Y\＄；＂SEASON＂
22ø F1\＄＝＂ROSTER＂＋RIGHT\＄（Y\＄，2）
23申 OPEN＂D＂，\＃2，F1\＄，128：R＝LOF（2）
\(24 \varnothing\) FIELD \＃2，25 AS NF\＄，3申 AS AF\＄
，2ø AS CF\＄， 8 AS PF\＄，45 AS SF\＄
\(25 \emptyset\) FOR K＝1 TO R
\(26 \varnothing\) GET\＃2，K
\(27 \varnothing \mathrm{~N} \$(\mathrm{~K})=\mathrm{NF} \$: \mathrm{A} \$(\mathrm{~K})=\mathrm{AF} \$: \mathrm{C} \$(\mathrm{~K})=\mathrm{CF}\)
\＄：P\＄（K）＝PF\＄：SP\＄（K）＝SF\＄
28ø NEXT K
29ø CLOSE \＃2
3øø PRINT＂PLACE THE DESTINATION
DISK IN THE DRIVE．PRESS＜ENTER ＞．＂；
\(31 \varnothing\) INPUT Z
32ø OPEN＂D＂，\＃2，F1\＄，128
\(33 \varnothing\) FIELD \＃2，25 AS NF\＄，3ø AS AF\＄
，2ø AS CF\＄， 8 AS PF\＄，45 AS SF\＄
\(34 \varnothing\) FOR \(K=1\) TO R
35ø LSET NF \(\$=N \$(K): L S E T\) AF \(\$=A \$(K\) ）：LSET CF\＄＝C（K）：LSET PF\＄＝P\＄（K）： LSET SF\＄＝SP\＄（K）
\(36 \emptyset\) PUT \＃2，K
\(37 \emptyset\) NEXT K
38ø CLOSE \＃2：PRINT＂ROSTER COPIED ＂：FOR X＝1 TO 5申ø：NEXTX：GOTOI5申
\(39 \varnothing\) CLS：LINEINPUT＂SEASON（YY）：＂ ；Y\＄：PRINT
4øø LINEINPUT＂GAME NUMBER：＂；GN \＄
41ø F\＄＝＂GM＂＋GN\＄＋Y\＄
42ø OPEN＂I＂，\＃1，F\＄
\(43 \varnothing\) INPUT \＃1，GN\＄，OT\＄，HT\＄，R1\＄，R2\＄
，D\＄
\(44 \varnothing\) G＝ø
\(45 \varnothing\) IF EOF（1）＝－1 THEN48ø
\(46 \varnothing \mathrm{G}=\mathrm{G}+1:\) INPUT \＃1，N2\＄（G），PL\＄（G） ，GS\＄（G）
47申 GOTO 45申
48ø CLOSE \＃l：PRINT＂PLACE THE DES TINATION DISK IN THE DRIVE．PRE SS＜ENTER＞．＂
\(49 \varnothing\) INPUT Z
5øø OPEN＂O＂，\＃I，F\＄
5Iø WRITE \＃1，GN\＄，OT\＄，HT\＄，R1\＄，R2\＄ ，D\＄
\(52 \varnothing\) FOR K＝1 TO G
53申 WRITE \＃I，N2（K），PL\＄（K），GS\＄（K ）
\(54 \emptyset\) NEXT K
55ø CLOSE \＃1：PRINT＂GAME FILE COP IED．＂：FOR X＝1 TO 5øø：NEXTX：GOTO1 \(5 \varnothing\)
560 END

\title{
Selective Directory Listings Using Wildcards
}

\author{
By Richard Estrado
}

Have you ever had to strain your eyes looking through a long directory listing for one hard-to-pin-down program? Or search through a large batch of disks for one file or group of files? Or even worse, try to find a file whose filename you just can't remember: Well, Wildcard may be just the help you need.

Wildcard is a utility that enhances the DIR command of the CoCo 2 or 3 , enabling it to display selective directory listings using wildcards. It requires a Tandy Color Computer 2 or 3 with Extended Disk BASIC versions 1.1 or 2.1 , at least 64 K of RAM and one disk drive.

\section*{Here's how Wildcard works:}
1) The DIR command can be used as usual with either a drive number following it or not. DIR or DIR1 etc. . .
2) The user can enter a filename only according to BASIC's standard syntax for entering filenames. DIR "FILE.EXT" or DIR "FILE/EXT:1"
3) The user can use one wildcard in either the filename or extension. The character used for the wildcard is the asterisk (*). DIR "FILE.*" or DIR "FI*.BAS"

In the above examples, all characters in the filename or extension occurring from the point of the wildcard are disregarded by the search routines in Wildcard. The result in Example 1 is

\footnotetext{
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}

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 599F & 198E & 8954 & 90489 & & LDY & \#\$954 & POINT Y TO EXTENSION \\
\hline 59 A 3 & A6 & A4 & 989499 & COMP2 & LDA & \% & IOAD CHAR OF EXT IN ACCA \\
\hline 5¢A5 & 81 & 2A & \$96590 & & CMPA & \#'* & IS IT AN ASTERISK? \\
\hline \(5 ¢ \mathrm{~A} 7\) & 1927 & 9¢23 & 99510 & & LBEQ & DUMP & IF SO THEN DUMP DIR ENTRY \\
\hline 5 gAB & A1 & C 9 & 96529 & & CMPA & , U+ & COMPARE CHAR IN I/O BUFFER \\
\hline 5 GAD & 27 & 94 & 99539 & & EEQ & COMP3 & IF KATCH THEN GOTO COMP3 \\
\hline 5¢AF & 39 & 18 & 99549 & & LEAX & -8, X & ELSE RESET X POINTER \\
\hline 5981 & 29 & gD & 98559 & & BRA & ADVAN & AND ADVANCE TO NEXT DIR ENTRY \\
\hline 5983 & 198C & 9956 & 99569 & COMP3 & GMPY & \#\$956 & GHECK FOR END OF EXT \\
\hline 5987 & 26 & 92 & 99578 & & BNE & NEXT & IF IT'S NOT THEN GOTO NEXT \\
\hline 5989 & 2¢ & 13 & g9589 & & BRA & DUMP & ELSE DUMP DIR ENTRY \\
\hline \(598 B\) & 31 & 21 & 995998 & NEXT & LEAY & 1,1 & INCREMENT EXT CHAR POINTER \\
\hline 59BD & 7E & \(5 ¢_{\text {A }}\) & 99690 & & JMP & COMP2 & LOOP TO COMP2 \\
\hline & & & 98610 & * & & & \\
\hline & & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 99620 \\
& 99639
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
* A D V A
\] & CE THE & IRECTORY & POINTER \\
\hline 50cd & 30 & 8820 & 99640 & ADVAN & LEAX & 32, x & INC. MAIN BUFFER POINTER \\
\hline 5¢C3 & 8C & 9798 & 99659 & & CMPX & \#\$796 & ARE TE AT END OF BuFEER? \\
\hline 59C6 & 26 & AD & 99669 & & BNE & COMP & IF NOT THEN LOOP TO COMP \\
\hline 5øC8 & 5 C & & 99679 & & INCB & & INCREMENT SECTOR POINTER \\
\hline \(5 ¢ \mathrm{CP}\) & C1 & \(\varnothing_{B}\) & 98589 & & CMPB & \#11 & CHECR WITH MAX SECTOR NO* \\
\hline 50 CB & 23 & 9 E & 98599 & & BLS & STORE & IF >11 THEN GOTO STORE \\
\hline 59CD & 39 & & 99798 & & RTS & & IF AT END, RETURN TO BASIC \\
\hline & & & 99710 & * & & & \\
\hline & & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 6872 \varnothing \\
& 68739
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\underset{*}{*} \underset{\sim}{\text { DUMI }}
\] & THE DI & CTORY LI & \\
\hline 59CE & 36 & 18 & 989748 & DUMP & LEAX & -8, x & RE-ADJUST X POINTER \\
\hline 5¢DQ & 35 & 48 & 99758 & & PULS & \(\square\) & SAVE TOP OF STACK \\
\hline 50 D 2 & BD & A549 & 99769 & & JSR & \$A549 & GO DO A BREAK CHECK \\
\hline 50D5 & 34 & 49 & 98778 & & PSHS & U & RESTORE STACK \\
\hline \(59 \mathrm{D7}\) & 34 & 94 & 90789 & & PSHS & B & SAVE B;SEGTOR POINTER \\
\hline 59D9 & 34 & 19 & 99790 & & PSHS & \% & SAVE X;I/O BUFFER POINTER \\
\hline 59DB & C6 & 98 & 998980 & & IDB & \#8 & * \\
\hline 59DD & BD & B9A2 & 98819 & & JSR & \$B9A2 & * \\
\hline 59Eの & BD & CDIB & 90829 & & JSR & \$CD1B & * \\
\hline 59E3 & C6 & 93 & 99839 & & LDB & \#3 & * \\
\hline 50E5 & BD & B9A2 & \$89846 & & JSR & \$89A2 & * \\
\hline 50 E 8 & BD & CD1B & 99859 & & JSR & \$CD1B & * \\
\hline 50 EB & E6 & 90 & 90866 & & LDB & ¢, X & * this Section of code \\
\hline 5 FED & C1 & gA & 99879 & & CMPB & \#19 & * SIMPLY DUMPS THE DIRECTORY \\
\hline 5 CEF & 1924 & 99073 & 96889 & & LBCC & clear & * ENTR which has passed the \\
\hline 59F3 & 17 & 7 C 25 & 998996 & & LBSR & \$CD1B & * Comparison checks above \\
\hline 5956 & 4F & & 99999 & CLEAR & CLRA & & * \\
\hline 5957 & BD & BDCC & 99919 & & JSR & \$BDCC & * \\
\hline 59 FA & 17 & 7cie & 99929 & & IBSR & \$CD1B & * \\
\hline 59 FD & AE & E4 & 96936 & & LDX & , S & * \\
\hline 59 FF & 86 & 42 & \$99949 & & IDA & \#\$42 & * \\
\hline 5191 & \(A B\) & ¢C & 96956 & & ADDA & 12, X & * \\
\hline 5193 & 17 & 7012 & 99969 & & LBSR & \$CD18 & * \\
\hline 5196 & E6 & ¢D & 89979 & & LDB & 13.8 & * \\
\hline 5198 & 17 & 7 Cl 3 & \$9989 & & LBSR & \$CD1E & * \\
\hline 5198 & \(1 F\) & 89 & 90999 & & TFR & A, B & * \\
\hline 519D & 4F & & 91999 & & CLRA & & * \\
\hline 519 E & BD & BDCC & \$1910 & & JSR & \$BDCC & * \\
\hline 5111 & BD & B958 & 91929 & & JSR & \$8958 & * \\
\hline 5114 & 35 & 19 & 91939 & & PULS & \(X\) & RESTORE X \\
\hline 5116 & 35 & 94 & \$1949 & & PJLS & B & RESTORE B \\
\hline 5118 & 20 & A6 & 91956 & & BRA & ADVAN & GO ADVANCE POINTER \\
\hline 511A & 39 & & 91969 & END & RTS & & RETURN TO BASIC \\
\hline & & \(999 \%\) & 91979 & & END & & \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{F¢ggg total errors} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
that all files with a name of FILE and any extension is listed. In Example 2, all files with the first two characters FI and an extention of EAS are listed.
4) The user can specify two wildcards in one filename, but if the filename is \({ }^{*}\).*, all files are listed. Also keep in mind that if the filename is \(*_{. *}\), the drive number in the filename is ignored.

Type in the assembly language code (Listing 1) given in EDTASM+ and assemble it. After a successful assembly (no errors), exit from the assembler. At the BASIC prompt type the following line:

\section*{SAVEM"WILD",20539,20762,20539}

The trailing numbers in the above line are decimal equivalents to the locations of the labels END and START in the source code. To use it, just enter LOADM "WILD": EXEC20539.
You can alternatively type in the BASIC program and save it with this line: SAVE"WILD".
After running the program, control is automatically transferred to the routine from the old DIR command. Therefore it is not necessary to type EXEC every time you wish to use the wildcard feature.

One important point for CoCo 2 users is to put the machine into allRAM mode before running the program. Since the CoCo 3 is always in this mode, it does not require that step. Joseph Forgionie's aLLRAM program ("Prompt Attention," July "87, Page 97) puts the CoCo into an all-RAM mode. The program is found in Listing 3.
(Questions or comments about the program may be directed to the author at 43 Sapphire Crescent, Diamond Vale, Diego Martin, Trinidad, West Indies. Please include an SASE if requesting a reply.)

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Listing 2: WILDBAS
1 1 1**********************
\(2 \varnothing\) 1* WILDCARD UTIIITY *
\(3 \varnothing\) 1* BY Richard Estrado *
\(4 \varnothing\) 1* *
46 1* RUN THE PROGRAM *
\(5 \emptyset 1 *\) IN "ALI RAM" MODE *
\(7 \emptyset 1 * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *\)
8ø 'COPYRIGHT 1989 FALSOFT,INC
\(9 \emptyset\) DATA \(79,142,8 \emptyset, 66,191,193,241\) , 166, 159, ø, 166, 129, 34, 39, 3, 22, 12 \(4,92,23,12 \varnothing, 229,182,9,76,187,9,8\) \(4,129,84,16,39,124,77,189,199,15\) \(7,189,185,88,2 \varnothing 4,17,2,151,236\) \(1 \emptyset \emptyset\) DATA \(215,234,198,3,215,237,1\) \(42,6, \varnothing, 159,238,189,214,242,31,19\) ,166,132,39,69,67,16,39, \(1,154,16\) \(, 142,9,76,166,164,129,42,16,39, \varnothing\) ,15,161,192,38,48,16,14ø,9,83,39 ,5,49
\(11 \varnothing\) DATA \(33,126,8 \varnothing, 132,48,8,31,1\) \(9,16,142,9,84,166,164,129,42,16\), \(39, \varnothing, 35,161,192,39,4,48,24,32,13\) , 16,14ø,9,86,38,2,32,19,49,33,12 6,8ø
\(12 \emptyset\) DATA \(163,48,136,32,14 \varnothing, 7, \varnothing, 3\) \(8,173,92,193,11,35,158,57,48,24\), \(53,64,189,165,73,52,64,52,4,52,1\) \(6,198,8,189,185,162,189,2 \emptyset 5,27,1\)
\(98,3,189,185,162,189,2 \varnothing 5,27\)
\(13 \emptyset\) DATA \(23 \varnothing, \varnothing, 193,1 \varnothing, 16,36, \varnothing, 3\)
\(23,124,37,79,189,189,2 \emptyset 4,23,124\),
\(3 \varnothing, 174,228,134,66,171,12,23,124\),
\(18,23 \varnothing, 13,23,124,19,31,137,79,18\)
\(9,189,2 \varnothing 4,189,185,88,53,16,53,4\),
32,166,57
\(14 \varnothing\).
\(15 \emptyset\) FOR X=2ø539 TO \(2 \varnothing 762\)
16ø : READ I
\(17 \varnothing\) : POKE X,I
18ø NEXT X
19ø EXEC \(2 \not 0539\)
\(2 \emptyset \varnothing\) END

\section*{Listing 3: ALLRAM}
```

1\varnothing ' THIS PROGRAM WILI PUT THE
2\emptyset ' COCO 2 INTO ALL RAM MODE
3\varnothing '
4\emptyset DATA 26,8\emptyset,142,128,\emptyset,127,255,
222,166,132,127,255,223,167,132,
48,1,14\varnothing,255,\emptyset,38,239,28,159,57
5\varnothing FOR A=\&HE\emptyset\emptyset TO \&HE18
6\varnothing : READ X
7\varnothing : POKE A,X
8\emptyset NEXT
9\emptyset EXEC\&HE\emptyset\emptyset:POKE 655ø3,\varnothing
1\emptyset\emptyset END

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## Software

## Caladuril II- Weatherstone's End Passing on the Torch

If you've negotiated other role-playing, puzzle-solving games and think you have seen it all, this one's for you. In order to successfully finish Caladuril II Weatherstone's End, you must have the crafty inventiveness of Leonardo da Vinci, the guile of an aborigine tracker, the mind of Rube Goldberg and the patience of Job.
This is not a difficult game. It is a ringtailed, solid-gold near-impossibility. The "Scoreboard Pointers" department in Rannow can expect a flood of letters begging for advice and hints. The question is: Will there be anybody out there with answers? Those who know some of them can justifiably chortle with glee and congratulate
themselves on solving each diabolical puzzle that presents itself. Even if you never get to the game's end, there are plenty of obstacles you can be proud of solving.
The scenario seems standard: Olin, son of Jamerend, has been sent by the sages to recover the legendary Weatherstone on Lord's Isle. To do that, he must somehow overcome shipwreck, negotiate maze-like architecture, solve complicated puzzles and defeat the awesome power of Silmnoleh before returning the Weatherstone to its rightful place so that the disastrous weather can be stopped. Variation on a theme? Perhaps, but what makes Caladuril II so different are the absolutely sly and devious
puzzles. Nothing is useless. Almost every item has a purpose; many items can be combined and used together. Timing and paying attention to what happens when you do certain things are critical.
Above all, you must think! Caladuril II is not an arcade game where you mindlessly blast away at swarming enemies. It requires exercising every last ounce of creative brainpower you have. Even though not mentioned in the instructions, this could be an excellent game for two people to work on, either together or separately. As time passes (days or weeks), new ideas will suddenly arrive - maybe at inopportune moments when you can't immediately charge into your computer room and try them - which may, repeat may, be the answer to the one situation you've been mentally screaming about for so long.
The game comes on two disks for the CoCo 3. You can back up the Play disk but
not the Boot disk. There is a one-year warranty, however. The instructions advise you to put a write-protect tab on the original Play disk before using the backup procedure. This is especially good advice if you're using one drive.

There is one slight catch. Due to certain proprietary routines, the game will not use the advanced features of a disk operating system such as $A D O S 3$ or a Disk basiccompatible hard disk DOS. Apparently it will still play on those systems but won't use their advanced capabilities. This doesn't strike me as a big problem.

If you mess up, there is a game-save option that I recommend you exercise often. Since the system allows only one gamesave per Play disk, I recommend you make several Play disks. One really great feature is the "Concede" command. This allows you to return to the nearest non-critical point in the game in case you messed up big time, thus avoiding having to go all the way back to the beginning if you fall into the lava.

The instruction booklet also includes a shorthistory of the Fall of Tarin, the events that led to today's current situation. Tolkien aficionados may note some close similarities in names (this lends to the overall atmosphere).


The graphics are terrific, thanks to the 256-by-192, 16 -color screens and the number of graphics tiles. At least you have some nice, clear pictures to look at while you're pulling out your hair trying to solve the latest mystery. In fact, they are some of the best graphics to be seen on a CoCo 3 with RGB monitor. (Take a look at the lightning as only one example.) An RGB monitor isn't absolutely necessary, of course, but it certainly adds to the viewing pleasure.

The playing screen is divided into four sections: (1) the Play Screen (in color), where you maneuver the little figure that is

Olin; (2) the Visible Objects area, which explains exactly what you're seeing; (3) the Inventory and; (4) the Text and Command Area. At first it seems that the Play Screen could be larger, but after a few minutes you'll appreciate the other displays. Plus, the memory saved allows for much more involved scenery and more exotic objects.

You move Olin about by means of the arrow keys. By using two at once you can move him at various angles, which is itself a bit of a challenge, to keep him from
bumping into things. There are some very tight spaces in the tunnels.

Between moves, you type commands onto the screen, using one of the nearly 70 available verbs. All you have to do is figure out which ones work. There are instructions on how to tie two verbs together, using special linking words, but patience is a definite virtue while you're learning. Having a dictionary handy is probably a good idea.

Now for some hints and comments. The

## The Two Behind the Triad

Oblique Triad, founded in March of 1987, was created to be a vehicle for owners/ programmers Jeff Noyle and Dave Triggerson to write and play software of their own design. For their first offering, the game Caladuril, Flame of Light, the two left the marketing chores to another company. Now they are doing their own marketing, however, and have just come out with an exciting sequel to Flame of Light, Caladuril II Weatherstone's End.

The game's concept, presentation format and actual programming was done by Jeff Noyle, who also designed the graphics and auxiliary items. Dave Triggerson worked out the disk I/O and translation of English commands into computerese.

Both partners are avid fantasy and science fiction fans, with somewhat differing tastes. However, they teamed together to produce quite an impressive computerized "alternative reality" package. Moreover, they've done their homework; when queried, they granted the similarity between the name Caladuril and Galadriel, stating that Caladuril is a combination of two Elvish words meaning "flame of light." (Before the really serious Tolkien students get upset about possible translation mistakes - don't fret about it. The combination serves the purpose well, and has a certain ring to it.)

Caladuril II is written entirely in machine code, using the double clock speed mode; 'Triad says that is the only way to get speed and smoothness on a CoCo 3. They also used 256-by-192, 16 -color screens instead of 320 -by- 192 screens, which gives them some extra room on the Play disk to display certain objects up close when you look at them. It appears to me that they have used the CoCo 3 's capabilities to the maximum possible while providing an enjoyable and intriguing game.

The company develops software exclusively for the CoCo. All current programs are for the CoCo 3, except one: Caladuril, Flame of Light. That one they've
decided to rerelease, and it is written for any 64 K CoCo 1,2 or 3 with one drive. If demand is heavy enough, they might develop more programs for the CoCo 2, but they consider the CoCo 3 to be the future. Although the bulk of their business is through mail order, they have had a few visitors and certainly don't discourage customers who want to drop by instead of using the mail.

To the two programmers, packaging and accompanying "goodies" are very important. CaladurillI has a large map plus a pouch of real "Power Stones" to give you the feel of the game.

The future? Next out is The Seventh Link, a role-playing adventure with multiple characters, multiple worlds and 3-D dungeons. In addition to the three program disks, it includes a 30 -page manual with illustrations, two double-sided maps, a quick reference card, a burnt and blackened copy of a "last" $\log$ entry and - a strip of simulated superconductor wire. Any other items, such as liquid nitrogen, are up to you as you immerse yourself in the story line.

A sound digitizer/editor called Studio Works is also in production; linked with that is a hardware analog-to-digital converter under development. And they expect to have a CoCo 3-D $M^{*}$ rble $M^{*}$ dness type of game ready for the October RAINBOWfest.

Jeff Noyle and Dave Triggerson spent three years, off and on, programming Caladuril, Flame of Light. When that was complete, they began work on Caladuril II. Their own interest plus requests from buyers of the original game prompted them to take on that task pretty much full-time.

The company name? Oblique Triad refers to the three slanted color bars on top of your CoCo . Go ahead, take a look; they're there, aren't they? The company's declared aim is "to produce software packages that are the pinnacle of quality in their category; the best the CoCo has seen."

They are off to a terrific start.

## A New Dimension in Alternate Realities

Manfred stood on the bridge's dark planks, his black bearskin battle uniform whipping in the cold wind shrieking through Skull Canyon. His heavy sword was already unsheathed and in his strong right hand. At the opposite end of the bridge, the foremost Plisn warrior stepped onto the scarred oak planking. "We meet again, demon-spawn," he shouted above the howling wind.
"We do indeed, Manfred of Arcsip." The foremost Plisn warrior, who had no name other than that given to him in fear by those he had defeated, smiled grimly through jagged teeth. "This time you will not escape me."

Manfred smiled in return. He had waited many planting seasons for this moment. He sensed a sharp-eyed presence: The archers of Karultee were concealed in the dark woods behind him, sturdy bowmen ready to send their thrumming arrows into the lightlyarmored Plisn hordes as soon as he raised his sword. He knew also that the cavalry from the ringed fortresses in Wazoo would soon arrive, completing the elaborate trap he had so painstakingly calculated.

As he started to raise his sword, a blackboard filled with arcane, studentscribbled symbols appeared in his mind's eye. For an instant that froze time, he was once again Manfred Arthur Mueller, math teacher at Pasco High School. Then the image was gone, the wind had returned and he could sense bows bending as his sword rose higher.

Is this man suffering from a delusion or an inappropriate daydream? Nope, he's involved in what is now known as an "altemate
reality." That's the latest term for fantasy or science fiction where the hero or heroine is suddenly transported to another place, perhaps another time. Theories of parallel universes existing in uneasy coexistence with ours become a strange sort of reality as the adventurers flip back and forth between worlds while trying to right some terrible wrong or accomplish some mission given to them - often against their protests - by forces they don't understand.

Why this current fascination with alternate realities? Some believe that it's the ultimate form of escapism, in which people of ordinary talents and moderate courage can identify with people of extraordinary talent and courage (who also have pure hearts and just causes) - and alleviate some of the pressures in their lives.

Reading this type of fiction allows us to believe that if things really got tough, each of us would be able to dredge up the courage and strength to defend our loved ones and defeat the "system."

Stephen King, in his book Danse Macabre, examined horror movies and theorized that the movies reflected the greatest fears of their respective decade: mutations caused by radiation, alien invaders, illegal medical experiments and so on. By extension, many of our current fears seem to huddle around the idea that individuals are being smothered and buried in "the system's" lack of caring about us. So, stories that tell us about people who fought "The Evil Ones" (or City Hall!) and won are encouraging even though they are basically illogical and ignore the fact that, as Frederick the Great of Prussia wrote,
"God is always with the strongest battalions."
For those who want to get more closely involved in the process, there are computer programs that put you right in the middle of the whole mess. You have to solve various complex puzzles, accumulate what appears to be useless junk that turns out to be vital later on, decide which path to take in what is generally a maze designed by the Marquis de Sade on a bad day, and defeat a series of nightmarish monsters thrown into your path. This is what we call "fun." The advantage, of course, is that if you do get doused in watermelon-flavored acid, are shrunk to the size of a lemon drop, get carved up by a ravenous ogre wielding a door-sized axe or fall into a pit of highly-irritated aardvarks, you can always start the game again.

What an Adventure is not is totally relaxing. People have been known to become obsessed with games and play them for 72 hours straight. They then return tothe job that caused the stress they were trying to escape in the first place and mutter strange phrases while taking notes about new ways to defeat the Moon Lord's deadly maze and rescue the princess. (If fellow employees begin to avoid you more than usual, you might be spending too much time in the Crimson and Gray Halls of Wazoo, Wally.)

On the other hand, the next time you take the golden locket to the third level in the Tower of Thlingel's Doom, you just might figure out how to avoid the mirror's mindbending gaze and open the large mahogany chest.

You won't know unless you try, will you?
description of an item is often a clue on how to use it. Don't forget to look at objects. Just remember that 99.9 percent of the objects are there for a reason.


For the mappers in the crowd, at least two of the areas in the game are not capable of being mapped by the grid-square method. The mine, for example, just wanders here
and there. The castle can be grid-mapped; it contains rooms in a somewhat logical sequence. However, the teleporters (the pulsing diamond shapes) will disorient you somewhat. Don't overlook anything; think how things could be used with each other.

The Teleport Maze, should you get that far, can be mapped somewhat if you account for the fact that. . . huh-uh. Figure that bit out for yourself. One portion of it contains 25 teleportals, enough to please even the most jaded player - and that's only part of the maze. Later on you'll encounter massive, Lovecraftian architecture, as if you'd been brought to the dreaded and shunned island of R'lyeh. If your imagination is operating at full speed, you'll see what might be green ooze dripping
from those Cyclopean buildings, while a quiet but sinister voice whispers, "Cthulhu fhtagn."

So, if you combine elements of the Cthulhu mythos, the Ring trilogy, Tom Sawyer, the Scout manual and Hints from Heloise, you are ready to tackle Caladuril II - Weatherstone's End. Break out the notebooks, the Thesaurus, the graphing paper and pencils, turn your brain up to "high" and settle down for a long siege. You are going to be frustrated and dismayed at times, but you will have a real feeling of accomplishment every time you solve one of the enigmas.
P.S. Don't come to me for advice and hints. My descriptions of the various areas are based on the extensive help Oblique Triad sent me so that I could better evaluate
the game. They also swore me to secrecy. So from here on, you're on your own.

Good luck to you. It's going to be a tough but enjoyable journey.
(Oblique Triad, 32 Church St., Georgetown, Ontario, Canada L7G 2A7, 416-877-8149; $\$ 32$ US, $\$ 38$ CDN, $\$ 2.50 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{H}$ )
—John M. Hebert

## Software

Kcal-

## Calendar-Generation for Your DMP-Compatible

Kcal is a hybrid (part bASIC and part machine language) calendar-generation program that allows you to print a calendar 7 inches high by 8 inches wide with your comments and notes inserted in the appropriate dates.

To use Kcal, you must have a Color Computer 1 or 2 with at least 32 K of memory and Extended Color basic, or a Color Computer 3. Other equipment required includes a dot-matrix printer and a cassette or disk drive. I received the disk version.

Once booted with a RUN "KCAL" statement, a menu appears that gives you the option to load, save, edit or print a file. There is also a "quit" option.

Kcal is very easy to use; the 18 -page manual is well-written and quite explanatory — it even has a "Hints and Help" section and a "Notes" page.

I consider the Edit File function to be the heart of the program, for here is where you will spend the most time. Upon entering
> "I have seen many appointment-maker and a few calendar-maker programs in my computer experience, but I think Kcal has them all beat. . . ."

this option, you are prompted for the year you want to view. The calendar-generation calculations are based on January 1, 1988, so you can view only the years from 1988 forward. After you choose the year, you are asked which month of that year you want. Pressing only the enter key will return you to the year prompt. Once you select a month, a calendar for that month appears on the screen. Moving a cursor up, down or across the month, you can stop on any date, enter a message consisting of three lines with up to 15 characters each, then move to another date or return to the month or year prompts.

The Print File option outputs a calendar to your printer in a 7 -by- 8 inch format. The size is nice, and the calendar is easy to look at, in standard calendar format with the month spelled out at the top followed by the year, both in expanded print. The days of the week are spelled out across the top of the "date-box" columns, with each "datebox" being approximately 1 inch square. Your message for a date, if any, is printed at the bottom. There is enough room for you to write notes at a later time, such as for a doctor's appointment or dinner engagement.

I experienced no problems using any of the program's functions. Kcal is very userfriendly. (Although there is no way to set your printer's baud rate from inside the program, you can do this before running Kcal.) I was inserting and editing messages within a few minutes of running the program. I actually found myself having fun as I retrieved my commercial-type calendar from the dining room and began entering special dates, federal holidays and friends' and relatives' birthdays.

I have seen many appointment-maker and a few calendar-maker programs in my computer experience, but I think Kcal has them all beat, especially when it comes to performance and the bottom line - price. It's hard to find a better deal for your DMP-compatible, although it would be nice to be able to use this program with other printers.
(King Cottage Industries, 1814 Valley St. NE, Poulsbo, WA 98370, 206-697-5576; \$6: First product review from this company appearing in THE RAINBOW.)
—Richard L. McNabb
Software
$\operatorname{CoCos} 1,2 \& 3$

## Hard Drive UtilitiesSupport for Hyper-I/O

More and more CoCo owners are purchasing hard drives these days, turning their already powerful systems into superpowerful setups. And it seems that nearly all of these hard drive owners are using the Burke \& Burke Hyper-I/O operating system. New users quickly learn that hard drives

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can easily become cluttered, overflowing with files. Finding that one file you need can become a real undertaking - taking hours, if not days, to unclutter a hard drive system. Hard Drive Utilities was written with these Hyper-I/O users in mind.

Before you attempt to run this software you must first have Hyper-IIO booted in memory with the correct drivers loaded. The software will operate on a CoCo 1,2 , and 3 with at least 64 K of memory, Disk basic and Extended Color basic. The main program is completely commented and easy to modify if you want to customdesign it to your system.

Hard Drive Utilities is a piece of cake to boot - simply run HDUTil.bas. After you run it, a menu of options will appear (you choose an option simply by pressing its number). The options will let you back up device to device, back up to floppies, restore from floppies, search/copy/rename/ kill files and more.

These options are self-explanatory, and they all offer the hard drive user helpful utilities. I especially liked Option 3, Backup Hard Drive to Disk. The advantage of this option over other look-alike software is that every sector of a floppy disk is used; the files are backed up in a compressed format. This allows maximum storage per floppy for your system. The compressed files backed up to disk cannot be read normally by basic until they are restored to the hard drive under Option 4. It is not necessary to back up the entire hard drive; you can back up just a specified section. This is a fabulous feature. Many times I only want one area of my hard drive backed up.

Another super feature of this software is its ability to use wildcard filenames. So, if you need to search for a file but you can't remember the exact spelling of its filename, the wildcard feature can be a big help.

Hyper-I/O users whose hard drives are stuffed full of files will really appreciate this software. It operated efficiently on my $30-\mathrm{Meg}$ hard drive, searching for files. I used Hard Drive Utilities on both my 64K CoCo 2 and on my 512 K CoCo 3 , but the software didn't even know the difference between the two machines. It would have been nice if the author had distinguished between the CoCo 2 and the CoCo 3 so that CoCo 3 users wouldn't have to endure the 32-column screens.

The software is delivered on a 35 -track floppy disk with seven pages of
documentation, and the disk is not copyprotected. If you're pulling your hair out trying to find lost files within your hard drive, Hard Drive Utilities is just what the doctor ordered.
(KB Enterprises, 435 Brightwaters Drive, Cocoa Beach, FL 32931, 407-799-3253; \$21.95 plus $\mathbf{\$ 1 . 5 0} \mathrm{S} / \mathrm{H}$ : First product review from this company appearing in THE RAINBOW.)
-Brian R. Smith

## Software

CoCo 1,2 \& 3

## The Black GridRiddle of the Black Box

Logic puzzles - they drive me crazy! I once helped a friend get revenge on a Rubik's Cube by blowing it to kingdomcome with a 30-30! Really! I'll show you the video tape.

Well, despite that, I keep buying them. I own several logic games for my CoCo 3 , but none of them have caused my hair loss to accelerate as quickly as The Black Grid from SPORTSware.

The game is played on an eight-byeight grid by a single player. You use the joystick to place yourself (the cursor) at the end of a row of blocks and shoot an invisible ray down the row, trying to locate hidden targets. There can be from two to nine targets hidden, depending on the difficulty level selected. The object is to find all of them in as few shots as possible. One of four things can happen on each shot: a hit, a detour, a reflection or a clean miss.

Hits and reflections produce a single marker where you are standing, while misses and detours produce two markers, one where you are standing and one at the point where your ray exited the grid. From these markers, you must deduce the locations of the hidden targets in the grid. When you think you know where one is, place your cursor on the block and press the firebutton to mark it. You can change your mind at any time until you actually end the game.

Are you unimpressed? Does this sound too easy? Let me warn you, don't underestimate this puzzle. At the higher levels, this could make the preacher cuss!
Oh, sure, with only two or three targets,
it's fairly easy to figure out where they are hidden. At four and five that ray starts to bounce around inside the grid a little. At six and seven, you'd better have some coffee ready because you're going to be up for a few hours. At eight and nine it might be time to switch from coffee to something a bit stronger. It's not impossible for the ray to bounce around in the grid and exit through the block right next to where you are standing - and hit absolutely nothing. It's also possible for the ray to be fired from the upper-left corner and register a hit on a target that is hidden in the lowerright corner. Since you can't fire diagonally, that may sound quite impossible. I assure you, it's possible. I've been there!

Once you've decided where you think all the targets are, press the E key and they will be revealed to you. You will be charged 10 penalty points for each wrong guess.
The game, and I use that term loosely, is played on any CoCo 3 using the Shack's regular or deluxe joystick. Don't try Atari sticks with an interface; they won't work. The program arrived on disk with no indication as to whether a tape version is available. I would hope that tape is available since some newer CoCoNuts don't have drives yet, and I would hate to see them miss out on this.
Two practice games are included as a tutorial to help you learn the rules. Study them - you'll need them later.
When you register a miss or a detour, two markers are generated, one at each end point. When another miss or detour is registered, two more markers of a different color are generated. This makes keeping track of individual shots a breeze.
At the higher levels a "peek" feature is included to let you sneak a peek every now and then. Use of the peek feature costs you points, so use it sparingly!
Instructions for play are also located right in the program. This makes it very difficult to misplace them. I always like to have hard copy of program instructions, but in this case that may be impossible. Game play is easier to understand by using the tutorial rather than looking at a diagram. The only necessary instructions are printed right on the disk: RUN "BLK GRID".
The Black Grid does not have a lot of "bells and whistles." It doesn't need them. With this type of game they only get in the way.
The only fault, if you can call it that, is that joystick control is somewhat sensitive.

If you move the stick too quickly you'll find yourself jumping all over the grid. This is due mostly to the limitations of the stick itself, not the program.
A couple of things should be noted if you are considering buying the game. At the higher levels especially, the game may be too difficult for the younger set to play. This is a thinking person's game all the way, and there are too few of this type around. You really have to think!

Also, you will probably need to take time to study the in-program instructions and go through the practice games. If you don't, it's easy to become confused by what those little markers are telling you.

The Black Grid sells for \$21. If you enjoy pulling your hair out over logic games, spend the money. You'll be bald in no time.
(SPORTSware, 1251 S. Reynolds Road, Suite 414, Toledo, OH 43615 , 419-389-1515; \$21)
-William Baird

## Seftware

CoCo 1 \& 2

## Rustler-

Word Games at the Scaffold

Rustler is a Hangman-type game written in basic for $\operatorname{CoCos} 1,2$ and 3 with at least 32K of Extended basic. Cassette and disk versions are available. As everyone knows, Hangman is a game in which players try to guess the letters to a word without hanging their "man."

Rustler comes with a file called WORDS, which is a list of 500 words from which the program randomly chooses words for play (but never the same word twice in one play). Other files included are three utilities: FSORT, a machine language program, and REDIT and RCOPY, two BASIC programs. We'll talk about these utilities later.

Upon loading and running Rustler, you are greeted by the title screen and a song that plays for a short while. The screen changes after the song and you are asked for the filename of the file that contains words you want to use.

When the word file has been located and loaded by Rustler, the playing screen
is then drawn in PMODE 3 graphics. This screen contains the scaffold, an area for the letters you guess and an area for the word to be guessed. Every letter you enter is displayed onscreen to save you from making the same choice twice. If you do choose a letter already given, the program notifies you of this.

Correctly guessing the word results in a rendition of the song I' $m$ an Old Cowhand From The Rio Grande. If you run out of guesses, The Ballad of Tom Dooley is played. Either way, you get to see the word you were trying to uncover.

Now for the utilities.
The BASIC program REDIT allows you to create your own list of words. A word file can hold up to 500 words of one to 20
letters each. REDIT loads and executes the file FSORT, which handles the majority of the input/output needed to create a word list.

Another available option lets you check for exact duplicates of words in a file. The manual states that this procedure takes about 10 minutes, but checking a file of 500 words with three duplicate words on my 64 K CoCo 2 took less than three minutes. You can also print or edit a word file.

I had the opportunity to talk to the author of this program, and he brought to my attention a fatal error that can occur when using REDIT and inserting words into a file. This error occurs if the user accidentally enters a non-alphabetic character into the word list. (The manual


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warns you not to try to enter numbers or special symbols.)

RCOPY is used to back up the machine language program, FSORT.

Some people might think Rustler would be too simple a game for them. But let me tell you, as a 33 -year-old, that I found Rustler to be quite challenging at times and also fun to play. So did my wife and our daughter. Trying to guess words with 20 characters is hard enough, but a lot of games were also lost trying to guess words with only three characters, and I still have not gone through the whole 500 -word list.

Rustler and its accompanying programs are very user-friendly, and the author seems to have thought out each program well. I myself am looking forward to more programs from this company. Rustler is an excellent value.
(King Cottage Industries, 1818 Valley St. NE, Poulsbo, WA 98370, 206-697-5576; \$5: First product review from this company appearing in THE RAINBOW.)

## Software

CoCo 3

## Chess-Nuts- <br> Chess on a Shoestring

Chess-Nuts, the new program offered by Mousesoft Software for the Color Computer 3, requires a disk drive and RGB monitor. It is a chessboard simulator rather than a game in itself. No rules of chess are implemented, including the basic one that white always moves first, and no concession has been made for a player who wants to take on the computer. Also, the game does not supply the rules of chess, nor does it cancel'illegal moves.

The software is loaded by entering the LOADM "**" command. Once the game has been loaded, it executes automatically a nice touch. A Set/Reset graphics title screen appears, and then the program switches to the CoCo 3's Hi-Res graphics. The program presents a menu and offers options for going to the board screen or exiting from the program. The graphic representation of the chess pieces is sharp and accurate, but this benefit would be lost without the RGB monitor. Those with a TV or composite monitor would not appreciate the software because the colors would not be correct, and the 80 -column
text, which is all that is utilized, would not be legible.

Play commences when the coordinates for a piece are entered. The piece disappears and returns to the screen when the second set of coordinates is entered. Coordinates are presented in a fashion similar to those in the game Battleship. The columns are numbered one to eight, and the rows are labeled A to H .


One nice feature of the program is the ability to replace a piece on the board. This comes in handy when an opponent captures one of the pieces either intentionally or accidentally. Simply specify the color, piece and position, and it returns to the screen. This convenience is also useful when the player needs to promote a pawn that has reached the opposite end of the board. Pieces can replace those already in play.

The program's manual is a small pamphlet that slides into the disk jacket a useful location for preventing the loss of the instructions. The information is adequate for loading and playing. The text is easy to understand, requiring only a brief viewing before playing a game. Someone can run the program in five minutes, ready to challenge a friend to a quick round of chess. A game save feature lets users carry on prolonged games.

The program is simple to operate but lacks many features that could have been included. The price of this game is $\$ 19.95$ - relatively steep for a CoCo program of this caliber. People looking for a computer program that doesn't require another player should look elsewhere. However, if you want a computerized version of a chess game that is ready to play against an opponent (and allows cheating), then ChessNuts is a good deal.
(Mousesoft Software, P.O. Box 18038, Milwaukee, WI 53218, 414-466-3617; \$19.95: First product review from this company appearing in THE RAINBOW.)
-Fred Miller

# Floppy FilerKeep Your Files Organized 

My computer time is precious to me. After all, there are only so many hours in a day, and I can't spend all of them in front of the computer. That's why I hate to misplace a program. I want to spend quality time with my computer; I don't want to spend valuable minutes trying to remember which floppy holds the application I need to complete a project. I need to know where everything is when I need it. I need to keep my disks organized.

That's why the program Floppy Filer is perfect for me. The program, which runs on any CoCo , creates an alphabetized list of all of your disks. When you run the program you are presented with the following choices, which are selected using the up and down arrow keys:

1) Input Disk Directory
2) Sort List
3) Save List to Disk
4) Load List from Disk
5) Print List
6) Set Parameters
7) Quit

The first time you run the program, you will want to choose Option 6, Set Parameters, first. This option lets you enter the default drive and the printer baud rate. You can change the default drive and baud rates easily.

Once you have entered the defaults, Option 1, Input Disk Directory, asks for a one- to seven-character identifier (name) for the disk in the drive. The program then reads the disk's directory and stores the directory in the computer's memory, so you won't have to replace the program disk after each directory is read. The program sorts according to filename, and it takes four minutes to sort a maximum of 1150 files. A message is displayed if you reach the maximum file limit. You can then save the current list and begin a new one. When the list is saved to disk, the data file has an extension of .FPF.

When loading a list from disk, the
program will display a "File not Found" message if the name of the file entered can't be located. If this happens, you are prompted to re-enter the filename.

If you send the data to a printer, the information is printed in three columns, each containing the filename and extension followed by the disk identification. When you print to the screen, you can return to the menu rather than listing all the files.

Before ending a session, the program will verify that you really want to quit. If you didn't want to quit, it will return you to the menu. If you have a CoCo 3, you should either reboot or turn off the computer after using it because some commands won't work after ending the program.

Floppy Filer is written in basic but includes a machine language sort. The disk is not copy-protected, so you can (and should) make a backup for your own use. The thorough instructions are supplied in an eight-page booklet.

I liked Floppy Filer; it's functional and easy to use. The program can help you avoid hours of frustration when you try to locate an elusive program. If you want to organize your floppies and make your
computer time a little more efficient, then this program is for you.
(Gregory Software, Box 573, Kirkland, IL 60146, 815-522-3593; \$8: First product review for this company appearing in THE RAINBOW.)
-Lee Deuell
Software
CoCo 3

## Wargame Designer Icon Disk \#1A Strategist's Tool

"Front rank ...Fire!" Crack! "Rear rank . . Fire!" Crack! "Front rank . . . Fire!" Crack!

The Zulus stopped momentarily as the volleys tore into their ranks, then came on again. And again, but bravery was no match for rifles and the disciplined British Army. This time. There was also, after all, the Battle of Isandhlwana - the British Army's version of Custer's Last Stand.

SPORTSware's Icon Disk \#I is out, wargamers. You can recreate the Battle of Rorke's Drift with one of the eight terrain/ units sets. You need a CoCo 3, a disk drive and the Wargame Designer package (see the August 1988 review of Wargame Designer). The neat part is that you don't really need any artistic talent, which was a great comfort to me. Oh, sure, you can modify the available symbols/graphics just as you can on the original Wargame Designer system. In fact, I've already modified the standard military symbol for self-propelled artillery. Piece of cake.
> "This icon disk is for the serious wargamer, one who knows what happened at Rorke's Drift, during the Wagonbox Fight or at the second Battle of Tobruk."

## * ultr

The ultimate database program for the CoCo 1, 2, or 3 with at least 64K.

Keep track of over 500 names and addresses, with up to 32 K of information in memory at any time.

Alphabetizes by first or last word in any of the seven categories.

Arranges positive numbers in numerical order.

Multiplies any two designated categories to obtain lists with total value.

Prints mail labels with up to four lines from any designated categories.

Very "user friendly", just make choices from the self-explanatory menu to tell the program what you want to do. 64 K Tape or Disk.

## ULTRA -MERGE

Create personalized letters, forms etc. using your favorlte word processor program and ULTRA-BASE. Use your word processor program to create an ASCII master copy of a letter (or whatever), leaving blanks at various strategic places within it.

Then, use ULTRA-MERGE to print personalized copies of this letter by filling in the letter's blanks with data taken from the categories you specify within the designated ULTPA-BASE files. Print one letter for each record in the specified ULTRA-BASE file, or you can write the letter for a designated name, zip code, town, state or whatever. 64K disk.

## Three ULTRA Ideas from

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There is no instruction booklet. You don't need one, either. All the help you need is contained in the one-step-at-a-time menu, plus your basic knowledge of the Wargame Designer system, undoubtedly learned from juggling the odds on your attacks against Moscow. The instruction booklet that comes with Wargame Designer, as you already know, gives you the modification and design techniques.

The two-sided disk has a total of eight unit/terrain sets, plus palette color files. The sets include the following:

1. humans, elves (spelling a la Tolkien) and Orcs
2. standard military symbols (U.S. Army type)
3. humans and ghosts (plus things that go bump in the night)
4. robots
5. desert armies (8th Army and Afrikakorps?)
6. British and Zulus
7. adventurers (and adventuresses)
8. Cowboys and Indians

You don't need to start from scratch to view both sides of the disk. While in the Examine Icons mode on one side, just flip the disk over before returning to the main menu. Since you're not dealing with a picky OS-9 setup, CoCo could care less about the data or execution directory.

Once you've chosen which set to use, transferring it to a game disk is ridiculously easy. The series of menus and steps prevents all goofups except deliberately premeditated acts of electronic hara-kiri. OK, so now you've got a whole new set of icons on a game disk. Simply consult the Wargame Designer booklet on building a new game, using the regular steps to assign terrain features and units. This is now the time to modify the icons to suit yourself.

You should do this on a spare gaming disk, that is, one that you meant to transfer the new icons to and intend to change the map and scenario on. Otherwise, if you start to play a previous game, you are going to have a very strange-looking map. Even the newest Tolkien recruit is not going to mistake the terrain around Moscow for Minas Tirith or the Pelennor Fields.

SPORTSware says that newer versions/ scenarios of Wargame Designer will use a joystick to control menu selection and play. While this will be handier than plunking away at the keys, hopefully we'll
be allowed an option. There are a lot of us clumsy oaves out here who have trouble with joysticks. Of course, "oaves." If that rule works with elves and loaves of bread, why not for the plural of "oaf"?

This icon disk is for the serious wargamer, one who knows what happened at Rorke's Drift, during the Wagonbox Fight or at the second Battle of Tobruk. It's especially useful to the graphically inept wargamer, who is sick and tired of trying to draw his or her own symbols and having them look like somebody crawled inside the monitor and got crazy with a blunt crayon. By the way, you can also print out an "inventory" of each set for future reference and notetaking when you're recreating a battle.

On the other hand, if you don't already have Wargame Designer, the Icon Disk \#1 won't do you a bit of good unless you like looking at excellent graphics for their own sake.

My only suggestion would be to add the capability to move the unit icons or terrain icons or both, just in case some of us do want Orcs and elves at the Battle of Moscow.

Bottom line: an excellent buy.
(SPORTSware, 1251 S. Reynolds Road, Suite 414, Toledo, $\mathrm{OH} 43615,419-389-1515$; \$15)
-John M. Hebert

## Software

CoCo 3

## Digitizer 3— Collect a Library of Sounds

Sound digitizing has been around for a long time, and in different forms, from early radio and phonograph records to laser discs and sound synthesizers. Now the CoCo can digitize sound with a program like Digitizer 3.Digitizer 3 digitizes sound "samples" from a radio or tape recorder. A "sample" is just what you'd think - a segment of a sound and not the whole thing.

After a very colorful bootup, you press the break key to begin: The word "digitize" issues from the monitor or TV speaker. Only if your right joystick is plugged in can you continue with the program and
make selections from the menu. (Here's an important hint the directions neglect to mention: You must keep your printer turned off, or you will have printer garbage every time you play back a sample.) Digitizer 3 uses the speed-up poke to ensure that the digitized sound is crisp and clear.

From the main menu selection you can choose Option 1, "Test Tape," to hear what a taped recording would sound like digitized. The second selection lets you actually digitize a sound sample. The third selection lets you play back your digitized sample or a sample you loaded in. Selections 4 and 5 save and load samples. Selection 6 lets you view the directory.

To load a sample you have to type in your selection. (Since the program is joystick-driven anyway, it would be nice if you could use the joystick to choose the sample you want from a directory.) The documentation is fair.

Digitizer 3 lets you choose "delay" and speed of your sample, both in recording and playback. The faster the speed you use to record the sample, the higher the quality (think of the three recording speeds on a VCR: The slower speed yields more recording time but at the expense of quality; conversely, the higher speed yields higher quality but less recording time).

With this program you can have fun digitizing various samples of instruments, voices or any recorded sound, even from the radio. It would be nice, however, if you could make the samples a lot longer and somehow incorporate them into other programs for special effect (Those who know their way around a piece of basic code may be able to do this).

As an ex-music teacher, I would appreciate having much longer samples and being able to digitize a whole song or piece of music and then record it back onto tape, from which it could be played through a stereo system. Of course, sound digitizing programs are memory hogs - a digitized sample can easily build until it expands beyond what memory and storage devices can hold. But this program is good for what it does, generating short samples of digitized sounds.
(DSD Software, 12 Undercliff Drive, Scarborough, Ontario M1M 1A5, 416-267-8920; \$12.99: First product review for this company appearing in THE RAINBOW.)
-Hadley Hazen

# Peceived and <br> Certified 

> 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.

CC3Flags, a one- to six-player game of world conquest for the CoCo 3. The goal is to employ your armies to conquer all the territory you can. It uses the CoCo 3's 16 -color screen and features keyboard or joystick control. SPORTSware, 1251 S. Reynolds Road, Suite 414, Toledo, OH 43615, (419) 389-1515; $\$ 21$.

CoCo 3 Game Disk, a menu-driven collection of 10 Hi-Res board-type games written in basic for the CoCo 3 . The games come in three categories: "brain" games (Up Top, Letters and Swap); puzzles (Daisy, Numbers, Switch and Squares); and two-player games (Trap3, Indian Giver and Hounds). For the CoCo 3 and a disk drive. Aftamonow Software, 46 Howe St., Milford, CT 06460, (203) 878-3602; \$10.

CoCoRun-12, a program that does "pseudo multitasking" of CoCo 2 programs. The programs to be managed by CoCoRun-12 cannot modify the basic ROMS - CoCoRun-12 assumes you are always in all-RAM mode. CoCoRun-12 is incompatible with programs that require 64 K (which means they do a ROM/RAM switch). Requires a 512 K CoCo 3 . Roger Hallman, 2150 S. 32 St., Milwaukee, WI 53215, (414) 383-1532; \$19.95.

DIR-MGR+, a disk directory management program that backs up the current directory to an unused granule, writes the backup to Track 17, repositions a filename in a directory, inserts "dummy" filenames, and kills or renames files. Hard copies of the directory can be printed in two or three columns. Requires a 64 K CoCo 1, 2 or 3 and a disk drive. Mike Forrest, 14030 Peyton Drive, \#203, Dallas, TX 75240, (214) 235 0256; \$14.95.

Disassembler, a program that will disassemble files with a starting address greater than or equal to 15000 (3A98 Hex - can be offset) and an ending address less than or equal to 27600 (6BDO Hex). Outputs in decimal or Hex. BDS Software, P.O. Box 485, Glenview, IL 60025, (312) 998-1656; $\$ 5$.

Foods II, a program that prints out your daily and average intakes of protein, carbohydrates, fat and calories after you input one or more days of what you eat from a list of 181 foods. Comes on tape or disk for 64 K disk systems or 16 K cassette systems. A printer capable of printing 90 columns is required. Mike Forrest, 14030 Peyton Drive, \#203, Dallas, TX 75240, (214) 235-0256; \$14.95.

King's Quest III: To Heir is Human, the next installment of the King's Quest series for the CoCo 3. For years the evil wizard Manannan has been kidnapping young boys to be his slaves, then slaying them before their 18th birthdays, when invariably they begin to think of escape. Now it is you who is approaching an 18th birthday. Can you secretly learn magic and outsmart Manannan? The program comes on five disks for the 512 K CoCo 3; hard drives are supported. Sierra On-Line, P.O. Box 485, Coarsegold, CA 93614, (209) 683-4468; available at $\$ 34.95$ from Tandy Express Order, (800) 321-3133, No. 26-3285.

KJV37, the books of Galatians, Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians, I Thessalonians and II Thessalonians of the King James version of the Bible on disk in ASCII format for CoCos 1, 2 and 3. The text can be imported into a word processor that supports ASCII. BDS Software, P.O. Box 485, Glenview, IL 60025, (312) 998-1656; \$3.

Leisure Suit Larry in the Land of the Lounge Lizards, a 3-D animated game that features Larry, 40 years old and single (and a bit of a nerd), just looking for the kind of girls his mother warned him about. The player becomes Larry for a night, making the rounds of bars, casinos and discos, propositioning women, trying to lose his. . .nervousness. The characters "walk, talk, and even ignore your best pickup lines." Requires a 512 K CoCo 3 and a disk drive. Sierra OnLine, Inc., P.O. Box 485, Coarsegold, CA 93614, (209) 683-4468; \$39.95.

Lister, a program for owners of the Smith-Corona L1000 Daisy-Wheel printer that lets them print out basic listings. The program to be listed must be saved in ASCII on Drive 0. BDS Software, P.O. Box 485 , Glenview, IL 60025, (312) 998-1656; \$5.

Menu Maker, a program that lets users design menu screens and then writes a basic program to display that screen. The resultant program also supports menu choice selection and contains simulated subroutines for each selection. Gregory Software, Box 573, Kirkland, IL 60146, (815) 522-3593; \$8.

Nine-Times, a bimonthly magazine on disk devoted to OS-9, containing articles, reviews, programs and their documentation. Requirements include a CoCo 3 with 128 K or 512 K , a disk drive and OS-9 Level II. JWT Enterprises, 5755 Lockwood Blvd., Youngstown, OH 44512, (216) 758-7694; \$34.95 for one-year subscription.

Peninsular War, a one-player strategic simulation of Wellington's peninsular campaign against the French during the Napoleonic War of 1805. The player takes the part of the British commander defending Spain against the computer-controlled French force. For the CoCo 3 and a disk drive; RGB monitor recommended. SPORTSware, 1251 S. Reynolds Road, Suite 414, Toledo, OH 43615, (419) 389-1515; \$21.

Wargame Designer II, an upgrade to a military strategic construction set that includes the Wargame Designer game design system and four ready-to-play scenarios. New features include a new menu system, a new icon editor, default values for all modifiers and unit attributes, and the addition of joystick control in all modules. Users create their own scenarios, armies and battlefields. For a CoCo 3 floppy disk system. SPORTSware, 1251 S. Reynolds Road, Suite 414, Toledo, OH 43615, (419) 389-1515; \$25.

The Seal of Certification 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 program 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

## A print utility for OS-9

## PR.BO9

## By Richard Ries

0S-9 is wonderful. It is small and tight as an operating system, and quite useful once you've learned the ropes. But many times when I list a program, I find a line of code sitting on a perforation, so I wrote PR.B09, a print utility that:

1) Titles each page
2) Skips over perforations
3) Indents basic09 listings
4) Converts too-long lines into right-sized ones
5) Splits compound lines into multiple lines
6) Puts an extra form-feed in at the end of the listing to make tearing the paper off easier.

The program, once written and packed, is invoked from the OS-9 prompt:

```
pr("your_file_path")
```

To run it as a background task, use:

```
pr("your_file_path")&
```

Or it can be run from basic 09 with:

```
run pr("your_file_path")
```

Richard Ries is an electronics technician who integrates hardware and software at work, and programs at home.

The Listing: Pr

```
PROCEDURE pr
gggg (* print BASICg9 files with pagination *)
g929 (* and indentations. *)
g04\rho (* USAGE:
gg49 (* "pr("pathname") M. ..
gg5F (* -if just " pr " is typed, a usage message *)
gq8E (* be shown *)
gg9C
Og9D ON ERROR GOTO 130
ggA3
g0A4
ggB\emptyset
9gB1
ggc8
g0CF
g9D6
ggDD
gQE4
ggF%
9gF7
$103
$113
912E (* declare constants *)
$145 DIM MAXLINE:INTEGER
g14C DIM PAGELEN:INTEGER
|153 DIM FF:STRING[1]
g15F DIM LF:STRING[1]
016B DIM DQ:STRING[I]
@I77 DIM DOUBLE:STRING[1]
\emptyset183 DIM SINGLE:STRING[1]
$18F
9199
g1A3
g1BC
01C3
g1DB
O1E2
g1F1
01F9 (* line feed *)
g2g8 LF:=GHR$(1\varnothing)
91\varnothing (* double quotes *)
g223 DQ:=CHR$(34)
g22B
g22C (* GEMINI PRINTER CODES
g244 (* DOUBLE- width print
g25A DOUBLE:=CHR$(14)
g262 (* GEMINI PRINTER CODES
$27A (* single-width print
g29\emptyset SINGIE:=CHR$(2\emptyset)
9298
9299 (* initial indent length *)
```

92DA indent:=FALSE

0304
939 A
930B
g31C
9326
9327
9333
9349
9341
935 E
9369
9377
9381
9382
93B5
93B7
93C3
g3CF
93E 9
03F3
93F5
$\$ 496$
8491
941E
9427
942 B
9431
8433
9434
9452 190
9456
946 E
9489
9499
0494
94CA
94 E 5
THEN
(* if so, then indent *)
indent:-TRUE
ENDIF
(* is it an END- word? *)
LEFTS (1inein, 5)="UNTIL" THEN
(* decrease indent size if not "END" *)
IF LEN(linein) $>4$ THEN
jump: =LEFT\$ (jump, LEN( jump)-2)
ELSE
(* reset the jump length *)
jump:="
ENDIF
ENDIF
IF LEFTS (1inein, 4) "ELSE" THEN
jump:=LEFT\$(jump, LEN(jump)-2)
indent: =TRUE
ENDIF
(* add indent to input line *)
linein: =jump+ainein
ELSE
(* we got a line number *)
pointer:=SUBSTR(" ", linein)
(* add some spaces *)
temp:=LEFT\$(Iinein, pointer) $+j$ ump

```
\(92 C g\) (* no indentations, yet *)
g2Eg (* this is the first time through *)
jump:="?
indent:=FALSE
Init:=TRUE
(* set up date *)
RUN date(dayt)
OPEN #d1sk,filename:READ
OREN #printer,"/p":WRITE
(* loop until file is done *)
WHILE NOT(EOF(#disL)) DO
    (* get line *)
    READ #disk,linein
    (* remove line feeds to prevent double- spacing *)
    REPEAT
        pointer:=SUBSTR(IF,IInein)
        IF pointer<0 THEN
                temp:=RIGHTS(1inein, LEN(linein)-pointer)
                linein:=LEFT$(linein,pointer-1)+temp
        ENDIF
    UNTIL pointermg
    (* Is this the first page? *)
    IF init THEN
        GOSUB 12\emptyset
        inft:=FALSE
    ENDIF
    (* is this a new procedure? *)
    IF LEFT$(1fnein,9)="PROCEDURE" THEN
        (* yes-mark it *)
        linein:="**** "+linein
    ELSE
        (* Is it a line number? Comments are indented,too *)
        IF LEFT$(1fnein, 1)>"g" OR LEFT$(linein,1)="(" THEN
            (*) is there a key word? *)
            IF LEFT$(1inein, 2)="IF" OR LEFTS(1inein,3)="FOR" OR LEFT$
```

                (1inein, 4)="LOOP" OR LEFTS(1inefn,5)="WHILE" OR
                LEFTS (1inein, 6)="REPEAT" OR LEFTS (Inein, 6) m"EXITIF"
            IF LEFT\$(linein, 3)="END" OR. LEFTS(IInein, 4)="NEXT" OR
            (* if the word is "ELSE" then decrease indent *)
            ( \(*\) size, and indent after the line is printed. \(*\) )
    Constants are declared at the beginning of the program. The printer codes are for a Star Gemini 10 and are listed in the initializing portion of the program. If your printer uses other codes, replace the ones there with the ones you need. (They should be in your printer's manual.)
> "Control words, such as For, While or Repeat cause an indentation on the next line. The end words like Next, Endwhile or Until cause 'outdentation'."

## How it Works

PR.B09 is commented, so you can follow the program's details. One of the first lines, even before the parameter declarations, is the error-trapping line. This allows you to type in the program's name alone, and the program tells you how to use it. PR. B09 reads a line from a file and looks for certain words and symbols. If one is found, the line is adjusted as necessary, then printed. Comments, remarks and quotes are skipped over. Lines with backslashes ( $)$ ) are split at the backslash.

Control words, such as For, While or Repeat cause an indentation on the next line. The end words like Next, Endwhile or Until cause "outdentation". If the line is too long to fit on the printer, it is split at the last available space. The first part is printed, the remainder treated as a newly input line. This repeats until the line is less than the maximum line length. After all lines are printed, the program goes to the end of the page and sends out a form feed to allow a tear at the perforations.

PR.B09 shows one of the nice things about OS-9. If you don't like the way something works, you can write a program to replace it.
(Questions or comments concerning this program may be addressed to the author at 361 Deauville, Blvd., Copiague, NY 11726. Please be sure to enclose an SASE when requesting a reply.)

## Using OS-9 Programs on RAINBOW ON DISK

One of the most common questions we encounter daily is "How do I boot the OS9 side of my Rainbow on disk?" This is a very broad question, indeed. It entails several aspects of OS-9, many of which are not readily apparent to the novice user.

First, the OS-9 side of RAINBOW ONDISK is not bootable. That is to say, the disk does not contain any of the OS-9 system files necessary for operation under OS-9. In order to use the OS-9 files on RAINBOW ON DISK, you must first purchase the OS-9 operating system from Radio Shack. Then you must boot the operating system according to the instructions in the OS-9 manual.

Let's travel this tangent for a moment it is somewhat important to understand the situation. The OS-9 operating system for the Color Computer is available only from Radio Shack and its authorized dealers. To the best of my knowledge, the only bootable OS-9 applications software you will find is marketed by Tandy. No third party software is directly bootable - you must purchase OS-9 from Radio Shack before you can make use of any programs offered anywhere but by Radio Shack.

Once you have booted OS-9, you can go to work with Rainbow on disk. How you go about it will depend on your current system. If you are using OS-9 Level I, enter the following command line at the 0S9: prompt:

## load dir list copy

This will load the Dir, List and Copy commands from the CMDS directory of your system disk in Drive 0. After this, when you issue one of these commands, it will execute from memory. This is faster and also allows you to remove the OS-9 system master from the drive. Just don't issue any other OS-9 commands until you have put the system master back in Drive 0. Users of OS-9 Level II will be happy to know the operating system automatically loads these commands into memory when it boots. Now you are ready to insert RAINBOW ON DISK and get under way.

Inein: =LEFTS(temp,5)+RIGHTS(1inein, LEN(1inein)-pointer

ENDIF
ENDIf
(* are we close to the end of the page? *)
IF linecount>PAGELEN-6 THEN
GOSUB $12 \emptyset$
ENDIF
(* if line is too long, do word- wrap *)
WHILE LEN(linein) $>$ MAXLINE DO
(* look for last space, and break there *)
FOR xx: $=$ MAXLINE TO MAXLINE-2 $\varnothing$ STEP -1
EXITIF MIDS(linein, $x x, 1$ )=" " THEN
(* just leave *)
ENDEXIT
NEXT XEX
(* adjust pointer *)
xx:-xx-1
(* trim line *)
temp:=RIGHTS(linein, LEN(linein)-xx)
1inein: =LEFTS(linein, xx)
(* search for quotation marks, coments, and backslashes *)
gosub $11 \varnothing$
(* print the ine, and adjust it *)
PRINT \#printer,ifnein
linecount: =linecount+1
linein: =jump+temp
( $*$ end of too- long line routine *)
ENDWHILE
(* regular- length line, and remainder of too- long line *) temp: " ${ }^{\prime \prime \prime}$
(* search for quotation marks, comments, and backslashes *)
GOSUB 119
(* print the line, and adjust it *)
PRINT \#printer,linein
IF indent THEN
jump:=jump+" "
indent:=FALSE
ENDIF
1inecount: =1inecount+1
(* end of file loop *)
ENDWHILE
CLOSE \#disk
(* go to end of page *)
PRINT \#printer, FF
(* add extra blank page *)
PRINT \#printer, FF
CLOSE \#printer
END
(* test for comments, quotes and backslashes *)
FOR xx:=1 TO LEN(linein)
(* check for comments *)
yy:-MIDS (1inein, xx, 2)
IF yy=" (*" THEN
(* if there is one, look for matching comment *)
FOR $x x:=x x+1$ TO LEN(linein)
yy: =MID\$(linein, $x x, 1$ )
EXITIF yym"*)" THEN
yy:-""
ENDEXIT
NEXT $x \times$
ENDIF
yy: $=\mathrm{MID} \$(1$ nein $, \mathrm{xx}, 1)$
(* check for quotation marks *)
IF yy=DQ THEN
(* if there is one, look for matching quote *)

```
gC5C (* subroutine to print compound lines *)
$C84 PRINT #printer,IEFTS(1inein,slash-1)
gC95
GD9F (* error- handling routine *)
gDBC errno:=ERR
GDC3 PRINT
gDG5 IF errno=215 OR errno=216 THEN
gDDA PRINT "File "; filename; " not found!"
GDF5
gDF9 IF errno=56 THEN
gE\emptyset6
gE%8
gE2E
gE3%
gE32
gE34
GE43
gE45
gE47
gE48
PROCEDURE date
gggg (* set up to print as monch-day-year *)
gq27 PARAM dayt:STRING[12]
$933 DIM month:INTEGER
$¢3A DIM mo(12):STRING[3]
gg4B DIM xx,yY:INTEGER
9956
9057
9964
0974
997D
9988
90A9
```

```
            FOR xx:mxox+1 TO LEN(1inein)
```

            FOR xx:mxox+1 TO LEN(1inein)
            yy:=MID$(1inein,xx,1)
            yy:=MID$(1inein,xx,1)
            EXITIF yY=DQ THEN
            EXITIF yY=DQ THEN
                yY:ص""
            ENDEXIT
            NEXT xX
        ENDIF
    EXITIF yy="\" THEN
        (* print line to backslash *)
        slash:=xx
        linein:=RIGHT$(linein, LEN(linein)-slash)+temp
        jump:=jump+" ".
        linecount:=1inecount+1
        indent:=FALSE
        GOTO 1g0
        ENDEXIT
        NEXT xX
        RETURN
        12%
        (* print header *)
        IF init THEN
        pagecount:=1
        ELSE
            FOR xx:=1 TO 5
                PRINT #printer
        NEXT xX
    ENDIF
    PRINT #printer,dayt;
    PRINT #printer,DOUBLE;
    PRINT #printer,TAB((50-LEN(filename))/2); filename;
    PRINT #printer,SINGLE;
    PRINT #printer,TAB(5\emptyset); "Page no: ": pagecount
    PRINT #printer
    11necount:=2
    pagecount:=pagecount+1
    RETURN
        ELSE
            PRINT
            PRINT "Usage: pr ("; DQ; "fllepath"; DQ; ")"
            PRINT
            END
            ENDIF
            PRINT "Error #"; errno
        ENDIF
        END
        month:=\VAL(MIDS(DATE$,4,2))
        FOR xX:=1 TO 12
            READ mo(xx)
        NEXT xx
        dayt:=mo(month)+"."+MID$(DATE$,7,2)+",19"+IEFT$(DATE$,2)
        dATA "Jan", "Feb","Mar", "Apr", "May", "Jun", "Jul", "Aug", "Sep",
        "Oct","Nor","Dec"
        END
    If you are using a single floppy-drive system, replace the system master in Drive 0 with RAINBOW ON DISK and enter chd /do. If you have two floppy drives, leave the system master in Drive 0 , place Rainbow ON DISK in Drive 1 and enter chd /d1. In either case, the chd command tells OS-9 what disk and directory you want to work with. It selects your current data directory. Until you use chd to select a different working directory, OS-9 will assume you want the commands you enter to act on the files in the selected directory.

Now, to see what is in the root directory of Rainbow on disk, just type dir and press ENTER. You will see one file named read.me.first. You will also see at least one file listed whose name is in all uppercase letters. This is not a file. The accepted standard used with OS-9 dictates that we use all uppercase letters to indicate a "file" is really a subdirectory. So, you will see CMDS and/or SOURCE listed as subdirectories on the disk. To get to the CMDS directory, enter chd cmds. This selects the CMOS directory as your working directory. Enter chd . . to get back to the root directory. You can now enter dir to see what is in that directory. You can also use copy to copy the files to your system disk if you want. The CMDS directory is used to hold compiled C or assembled ML programs. If no assembly or C programs are published in a given month, you won't find this directory on the disk.

On the other hand, the SOURCE directory contains any ML, C or BASIC09 source code, as well as any procedure files published that month. We don't put packed basic09 files on Rainbow on disk. It is expected that you will load the source and pack it, if you want, following the instructions in the BASIC09 manual.

To get to the SOURCE directory from the root, type chd source and press ENTER. If you have selected CMDS as your current directory as above, you can get to SOURCE by typing chd ../source and pressing ENTER. Once there, you can use dir to see the contents of this subdirectory. You can also use 1 ist to see the actual source code files or copy to copy the files to another disk.

As a final word, before you can use any of the programs on RAINBOW ON DISK, you will have to know what they do and how to use them. You can gain this information by reading the articles in the magazine.
-Cray Augsburg

# Perplexing Puzzles 

By William Barden, Jr.<br>Rainbow Contributing Editor

I'm a puzzle freak, but I've never had a flair for solving puzzles quickly. I'd rather find the answer to a puzzle with brute force on a computer. It's amazing what can be done on the CoCo to solve puzzles. In this column I'll provide some old and new ones, all of which can be solved on the CoCo by clever or not-so-clever programming. I'll give you the answers, but I'll also give you four puzzles without answers, which I'll provide in a later column.

## Puzzle 1: Programs in Memory

A CoCo buff named Rupert has three free slots in his Multi-Pak Interface. He has seven game cartridges, labeled A, B, C, D, E, F and G . In how many different combinations can Rupert arrange three game cartridges from the seven? One way is to insert cartridges $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}$ and C . Another is to insert cartridges $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}$ and G . Order is not important (it doesn't matter which slots the three cartridges fit in).

## Solution

This problem is known as a "combination of $n$ things taken $k$ at a time". To make the explanation easier, suppose we have five cartridges labeled A, B, C, D and E, and three empty slots. We could use these combinations:

$A B C, A B D, A B E, A C D, A C E, A D E, B C D, B C E, B D E$ and $C D E$

A way to list all the combinations is to start at the left of the list of all things; A, B, C, D, E; and pick the first three: ABC. Now substitute a new item for the last item, working towards the right: $A B D, A B E$. The $A B$ sequence is now exhausted, so move to the right and work with AC - ACD and ACE . The AC sequence is now exhausted, so move to the right and work with $\mathrm{AD}-\mathrm{ADE}$. All three item sequences starting with A , have been exhausted, so move to the right and work with $\mathrm{BC}-\mathrm{BCD}, \mathrm{BCE}$ and then BD - BDE. Finally, work with CD-CDE, and so on.

This process can be implemented in a program as shown in Listing 1. It finds all combinations of seven things taken three at a time - the three slots of the Multi-Pak filled with seven cartridges. Variable P represents the index 1 to 7 of the far left item of the three, Variable 0, the index of the middle item, and Variable

[^5]R , the index of the far right item. The three variables index into array A\$, which is filled with A, B, C, D, E, F and G. The three variables are changed just as they are manually, moving from left to right. The print lists all possible combinations - 35 in all:

| ABC | ACE | AEF | BCG | BFG | CFG |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| ABD | ACF | AEG | BDE | CDE | DEF |
| ABE | ACG | AFG | BDF | CDF | DEG |
| ABF | ADE | BCD | BDG | CDG | DFG |
| ABG | ADF | BCE | BEF | CEF | EFG |
| ACD | ADG | BCF | BEG | CEG |  |

## Puzzle 2: Buying Disks

Diskettes at one Radio Shack store in Pudd, Wyoming are sold 16, 17, 23, 24, 39 and 40 to a package. A customer wants exactly 100 disks, no more, no less. Assuming that packages cannot be broken, are there any combinations of packages that will make up exactly 100 disks, or will the customer have to travel to the Pudd Computerland store for his purchase? (Adapted from an old Henry E. Dudeney puzzle.)

## Solution

You could work this out manually, but I just hate to waste scratch paper when there's a perfectly good CoCo ready to crunch through hours of comparisons. . Here's a little preprocessing to make the problem palatable: There cannot be any more than six 16 disk packages - that's 96 disks. Similarly, there cannot be more than five 17 -disk packages, 85 disks, four 23 -disk packages, four 24-disk packages, two 39 -disk packages, or two 40 -disk packages. Therefore, 100 disks will have to be made up from these 23 packages:
$16,16,16,16,16,16,17,17,17,17,17,23,23,23,23,24,24,24$, 24, 39, 39, 40, 40

There cannot be more than six packages (seven packages of 16 disks is 112 disks). Also, there has to be more than two packages (two 40-disk packages is 80 disks). There are three to six packages to make up 100 disks, if this is even possible.

A computer solution to this is shown in Listing 2. It's similar to the first problem - 23 things taken three to six at a time. For each combination, a check is made to see if the combination equals exactly 100 items. If so, the answer is printed. There will be some redundancy as the program works through packages that hold the same number of items. Listing 2 shows the combinations of six
items. The variables and total computation can easily be changed for three, four and five items. However, when the program is run for six items from a possible 23 , a result is found:
$16+, 16+, 17+, 17+, 17+, 17+=100$ disks
This technique can be found for other similar problems. In Computer Science classes, the classic problem is a "Knapsack" problem: Given a knapsack that can hold 60 pounds, what is the optimum packing of various items weighing different amounts and with varying degrees of value?

## Puzzle 3: Palindromic Square Numbers

A palindrome is a number or word which reads the same forwards or backwards (the most famous palindromic sentence is "A man, a plan, a canal - Panama!"). An example of a palindromic number is 12344321 . How many squares of 1 to 1000 are palindromic? A square of 1 is 1 , of 2 is 4 , of 3 is 9 , of 4 is 16 , of 25 is 625 , and so forth.

## Solution

It would have baffled puzzle freaks years ago. On the CoCo , however, it takes only about a minute. The program is shown in Listing 3. The trick is to convert the numeric form of the number to a string so the digits can be compared. This is done easily by the STR $\$$ function. However, this function uses a leading sign, a blank when the number is positive, as all squares are. The RIGHT\& function lops off the leading blank.

The program uses two variables - L , which points to the leftmost digit of the string, and R , which points to the far right digit of the string. If the leftmost and far right digits are the same and the $R$ and $L$ pointers cross, the square is palindromic and is printed. The results are:

| 1 | 1 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2 | 4 |
| 3 | 9 |
| 11 | 121 |
| 22 | 484 |
| 26 | 676 |
| 101 | 10201 |
| 111 | 12321 |
| 121 | 14641 |
| 202 | 40804 |
| 212 | 44944 |
| 264 | 69696 |
| 307 | 94249 |
| 836 | 698896 |

It's interesting to note that only the last square has an even number of digits and that 10 of the numbers are also palindromic.

There are fewer cubes that are palindromic, but all cube roots of palindromic cubes to 1000 are palindromic. Modify the program to $J=I * I * I$ to find them.

## Puzzle 4: Interest Compounding

I recently received a pleasant surprise. One of my forefathers had invested one month's salary in 1688 - a total of $\$ 1$ - at the then phenomenal rate of 8 percent interest per year in First Pilgrim Savings and Loan in Massachusetts. He evidently forgot about it and it wasn't until recently that First Pilgrim was able to track down the only surviving relative - me. The account called for the interest to be compounded at the end of each year, that is, added to the principal amount. At the end of the first year, the $\$ 1$ had risen

## VIP Writer 1.1

 RATED "BEST" IN SEPT '88 "RAINBOW"VIP Writer has all the features of VIP Writer III described elsewhere in this magazine except the screen widths are $32,51,64$ \& 85 . Screen colors are black, green \& white, double clock speed is not supported, Spooler and menus are Unavailable because of memory limitatic.s. Even so, ViP Writer is the BEST word processor for the $\mathrm{COCO} 1 \& 2$ ? Version 1.1 includes the configuration program and RGB Hard Disk support. Includes VIP Speller 1.1

DISK \$69.95
Available through Radio Shack Express Order Cat. \#90-141
Writer owners: upgrade to Writer 1.1 for $\$ 20+\$ 3$ SH. Send only original disk and $\$ 23$ total.

## VIP Speller 1.1

## INCLUDES 50,000 WORD DICTIONARY

VIP Speller works with ANY ASCll file created by most popular word processors even Telewriter 64 . It automatically checks text files for words to be corrected, marked for special attention or even added to the 50,000 word Dictionary. You can even view the word in context. Words can be added to or deleted from the dictionary or you can create your own dictionary! New features of version 1.1 are FASTER and more reliable disk access and printing at 9600 baud. DISK $\$ 34.95$ Speller owners: upgrade to Speller 1.1 for $\$ 10+\$ 3 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{H}$. Send original disk and $\$ 13$ Total.

## VIP Calc 1.1

"MORE USEABLE FEATURES" FEB. 1985 "RAINBOW"
VIP Calc has all the features of VIP Calc ill described elsewhere in this magazine except the screen widths are $32,51,64 \& 85$. Screen colors are black, green and white, double clock speed and Spooler are not supported. Even so, VIP Calc is the mosi complete calc for the CoCo 1 \& 2! Version 1.1 has faster and more reliable disk access and improved display speed. DISK \$59.95
Calc owners: upgrade to Calc 1.1 for $\$ 10+\$ 3 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{H}$. Send only original disk and $\$ 13$ total.

## VIP Database 1.1

"ONE OF THE BEST" JUL ' 84 "RAINBOW"
VIP Database has all the features of VIP Database III described eisewhere in this magazine except the screen widths are 51,64 \& 85 . Screen colors are black, green and white, double clock speed and Spooler are not supported. Even so, VIP Database is the most complete database for the CoCo $1 \& 2 \mid$ Version 1.1 has faster and more reliable disk access and single spaced reports. DISK $\$ 49.95$ Database owners: upgrade to Database 1.1 for $\$ 10+\$ 3 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{H}$. Send only disk and $\$ 13$ foral.

## VIP Disk-ZAP 1.1

RAVED ABOUT IN THE APRIL 1983 "RAINBOW"
Now you can retrieve lost data on any disk. VIP Disk-Zap is the ultimate repair utility for repair of most disk errors. VIP Disk-Zap verifes diskettes, reads and writes any sector and lets you retrieve all types of bashed text files, BASIC and ML programs. VIP Disk-Zap includes an informative 50 page tutorial manual. New features of version 1.1 are FASTER and more RELIABLE disk access and printing at up to 9600 BAUD .

DISK \$24.95

$\$ 149.95$ + The VIP Library 1.2 S/H. $\operatorname{lor}^{-25}$. combines all 6 N1. N opep comple updated VIP "ror a may be as ackase as
ibrary See asoln all ever ner. 89 Zap, Data-

Available through Radio Shack Express Order Cat. \#90-213.
VIP Library orders add $\$ 4$ S/H USA, $\$ 5$ Canada \& $\$ 10$ Foreign
VIP Integrated Library owners: upgrade to the VIP Integrated Library 1.2 for $\$ 45+\$ 3$ S/H. Send only ORIGINAL disk and $\$ 48$ total.

SPECIAL OFFEER: Upgrade from ANY VIP program to the VIP Library for $\$ 99.95+\mathrm{S} / \mathrm{H}$. Send only the ViP diskette with order.
to $\$ 1.08$, at the end of the second year, the $\$ 1.08$ had risen to $\$ 1.08$ * $1.08=\$ 1.16$, and so on. How much did I collect - $\$ 2037$, $\$ 50766, \$ 127,536$ or $\$ 10,644,533,790$ ?

## Solution

Incredibly, I collected $\$ 10,644,533,790$ ! (However, taxes were $\$ 10,644,533,780$.) Listing 4 shows the computations. A single dollar invested for nine years at 8 percent interest, with interest compounded (added to the principal) once per year is worth 1.08* $1.08 * 1.08 * 1.08 * 1.08 * 1.08 * 1.08 * 1.08 * 1.08=\$ 1.99900463$, about twice the original principal.

As an approximate rule of thumb: If you take the interest rate and divide it into 72, you'll find the number of years it takes for the principal to double. For example, an account with 12 percent interest will double in $72 / 12=6$ years. The $\$ 1$ in the First Pilgrim account doubles in 9 years to $\$ 2$. At the end of 18 years, it's worth $\$ 4$. At the end of 27 years it's worth $\$ 8$. At the end of 36 years, $\$ 16$. At the end of 45 years, $\$ 32 ; 54$ years, $\$ 64 ; 63$ years, $\$ 128 ; 72$ years, $\$ 256 ; 81$ years, $\$ 512 ; 90$ years, $\$ 1024 ; 99$ years, $\$ 2048 ; 108$ years, $\$ 4096 ; 117$ years, $\$ 8192 ; 126$ years, $\$ 16,384$; and so forth.

Listing 4 also handles compounding at intervals of greater than one year. If interest is compounded quarterly, that $\$ 10,644,533,790$ turns out to be worth $\$ 20,902,886,000$ ! The difference is that interest on interest earns more money. If the interest is compounded monthly, the accumulated amount is $\$ 24,461,233,600$. If the interest is compounded daily, as in many accounts, the accumulated amount is $\$ 26,419,329,300$. If you think that compounding has diminishing returns, you're right. Suppose the money was compounded every second? Or every $1 / 10$ second? The growth reaches a limiting amount - about $\$ 26,800,000,000$. CoCo BASIC, with it's high precision, is ideally suited for such interest computations, and is at least as accurate as mainframe computers.

## Puzzle 5: A Cryptarithm

A cryptarithm is a puzzle in which letters are substituted for digits in an arithmetic problem. The answer is usually solved by logical reasoning. For example, the cryptarithm:

can be worked out to be:

$$
\begin{array}{r}
4973 \\
\times \quad 8 \\
\hline 39784
\end{array}
$$

A different type of cryptarithm (attributed to Joseph Ellis Trevor) is:

$$
\begin{array}{r}
P P P \\
\quad P P \\
\hline P P P P \\
\frac{P P P P}{P P P P P}
\end{array}
$$

where each $P$ is a prime digit of $2,3,5$ or 7 . For example, the result could be 53572. What is the correct answer?

## Solution

The key to this puzzle is in the possible permutations that the multiplicand (the number on the top) and the multiplier (the number on the second line) can take. Unlike the combinations of

Puzzles 1 and 2, permutations are order dependent. Let's consider the multiplicand first. There are four possible digits per position and four digit positions. Starting from the lowest number, it's easy to count up:

$$
2222
$$

2223
2225
2227
2232
2233
2235
2237
2252
2253
2255
2257
2272
etc.

Just count as you would in counting decimal numbers, moving to the next higher digit position when necessary. The last numbers in this sequence are:

7772
7773
7775
7777
As there are four digits - $2,3,5$ and 7 - the total number of permutations is 4 to the forth, or 256 . The multiplier has two digits and can be $22,23,25,27,32,33,35,37,52,53,55,57,72,73,75$ and $77-16$ permutations in all.

This means there are 256 times $16=4096$ permutations that can be checked for validity in a computer program. Each of the two partial results and the final result can be checked to make certain they contain only the digits $2,3,5$ or 7 . Listing 5 shows the program.

The variables in this program are arranged as follows:

|  |  | $A 3$ | $A 2$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | A1

The multiplicand starts at 222 and the multiplier at 22. For each pass through the program the multiplier is incremented - 22 becomes 23 , which becomes 25 , which becomes 27 , which becomes 32 , and so forth up to 77 . At 77, the multiplier is reset to 22 and the lowest digit of the multiplicand is incremented. 4096 permutations are processed, from 222/22 through 777/77. For each permutation, the digits of the multiplicand, multiplier, partial results, and result are checked to see if all are $2,3,5$ or 7 . If so, the answer is displayed and the program continues. If not, the program continues. The five lines of digits are also kept as single numbers for ease of computation - variables $A, B, C, D$ and $R$. The single answer is displayed as:

|  |  | 7 | 7 | 5 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  | 3 | 3 |  |
|  | 2 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| 2 | 3 | 2 | 5 |  |
| 2 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 5 |



## Puzzle 6: Random Number Generator

A CoCoscientist wants to generate a series of random numbers. She decides that a good way todo it is to square a four-digit number and take the four middle digits as the new number, square the new number, take the four middle digits, and so forth. The number she
uses as the "seed" for the random number generator is 3792 . Why is this not a good idea?

## Solution

One has to be very careful in generating random numbers. Most schemes produce numbers that are not truly random at all. It's not sufficient to say - "Well, I'll start with a number, multiply by 27,128 , add 10,000 , and then divide by 34. . In the scheme of this puzzle, starting with 3792 produces $3792 * 3792=14,379,264$. Taking the middlefour digits of the result produces 3792 again. The random number sequence is, therefore, $3792,3792,3792$, etc. The program that illustrates this is in Listing 6A.

A better random number generator multiplies some seed number by a prime, adds a prime, and then truncates the result, as shown in Listing 6B.
A sequence produced by this code is:

$$
20680
$$

31642
42604
53566
64528
9954
20916
Notice anything unusual about it? Right - there are even numbers only. We'll leave it up to the reader as an exercise to come up with a good random number generator. A good random number generator should have an even distribution of the digits $0,1,2,3$, $4,5,6,7,8$ and 9 , and should not repeat more often than a few billion numbers or so. The code in basic is from \$BF3B. . . .

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## Puzzle 7: Getting to Radio Shack

The nearest Radio Shack store to me is located about 10 blocks away, as shown in Figure 1. I'm diagonally opposite the Radio Shack store. I usually walk four blocks south and then six blocks east to get to it. Just for fun, though, I've been varying the route. Yesterday I walked two blocks east, two blocks south, three blocks east, two blocks south, and then one block east to get to the store. Today, I'll try a different route. Assuming that I don't walk any extra blocks, in how many different ways can I get to those Archer soldering irons?

## Solution

Obviously, I will never have to walk more than 10 blocks, and I'll have to walk a total of six blocks east and a total of four blocks south regardless of the route. If I let 1 represent one block east and 0 represent one block south, then all possible routes are found in the sequence:

> 0000000000
> 0000000001
> 0000000010
> 0000000011
> 0000000100

## 1111111111

Each number in this sequence is made up of 10 ones or zeroes (for the ten blocks). There are 1024 numbers in the sequence, 0000000000 to 1111111111 . However, most numbers are not valid. Only those numbers that have six ones (six blocks east) and four zeroes (four blocks south), define a valid route. Figure 2 shows an example.

To find the valid routes, therefore, just count in binary from 0000000000 through 1111111111 and check each number for six ones. Each number with six ones defines a valid route. As it turns out, there is a formula to express this - it defines the number of permutations (order dependent) arrangements of routes given a fixed number of things. In this case there must be six east increments and four south increments, so the formula is:

$$
\begin{gathered}
=\frac{10!}{6!4!}=\frac{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5 \times 6 \times 7 \times 8 \times 9 \times 10 \text { permutations }}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5 \times 6}=\frac{7 \times 8 \times 9 \times 10}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4}= \\
=7 \times 3 \times 10=210
\end{gathered}
$$

The program shown in Listing 7 counts in binary from 0000000000 through 1111111111 . For each value, a check is made of the number of ones. If it is six, a count is incremented and an asterisk is placed before the line listing the value. Then the route is drawn on the graphics screen. At the end of the program all 210 routes have been listed and drawn.

## Puzzle 8: Compressing Data

"I have a message I want to send via the DelCompuGenie communications network, but they charge $\$ .10$ per bit. There are


28 characters in this message, 224 bits. That's $\$ 22.40$ and too much to pay." moaned Murray, the CoCo hacker. "Don't worry I can cut your costs in half. But the person on the other end must know the code.," said the CoCo Guru. How did he do it and what was the code? The message was:
"MARY.MERRY CHRISTMAS.MURRAY."
and the normal ASCII coding is:
010011010100000101010010010110010010111001001101
010001010101001001010010010110010010000001000011 010010000101001001001001010100110101010001001101 010000010101001100101110010011010101010101010010 $01010010010000010101100100101110=224$ bits

## Solution

There are various data compression schemes, but one of the most popular is known as Huffman Coding. It represents the most frequently occurring characters with the fewest bits, usually starting at one or two bits. Less frequent characters may have even more than the eight bits ASCII uses, but the average character length is generally less than eight bits, often half that.

There's a purely mechanical way to get a Huffman Code. Arrange the characters used in order of use in a list. In the message above, this arrangement is:

## 6-R 4-M 3-A 3-Y 3-. 2-S 1-C 1-E 1-H 1-I 1-T 1-U 1-blk

Now form a "tree" node taking the two least frequent characters, as shown in Figure 3. Put this tree node in order in the list and use the next least frequent character to form a new node. Continue in this fashion until you have an entire tree. Now label left branches of the tree zero and right branches one. Reading down the tree will give the code for each character. 10001 is the code for H , for example. Now code each character of the message with its code. Notice there are no breaks for the characters. The program in Listing 8 reads the code, providing it knows the code beforehand. In a long message, this code can be sent first, before the actual encrypted message. The Huffman-encoded message here is 96 bits, only 43 percent of the 224 bits used in normal ASCII. We've used a string to hold the bits here, but in actuality, the 96 bits would

Decreasing occurrence $\longrightarrow$
(AB) 4 (M) 3 (A) 3 (D) $3 \bigcirc 2$ (S) 1 (C) 1 (C) 1 (1) $1(1)$ (I) 1 (U) 1 (IIII


Final Tree


Figure 3
be held in 12 bytes.
The scheme for Huffman encoding can be used for a message of any type and any length.

## Reader's Challenge

Here are four puzzles similar to the ones above. Try your hand at them and send your answers to me at the following address:

## P.O. Box 3568, Mission Viejo, CA 92692

Best answers for each question will be given special mention in this column, and a genuine machine-embossed certificate of CoCo puzzle-solving prowess.

## Challenge Number One

A pair of dice has six faces per die with $1,2,3,4,5$ and 6 dots per face. Can you provide a program that will list all of the ways to roll a $2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11$ and 12 and give the odds for each number?

## Challenge Number Two

Can you find a CoCo-related cryptarithm to fit this form?

$$
\begin{array}{r}
X X X X \\
+X X X X \\
\hline X X X X X
\end{array}
$$

Or any form?

## Challenge Number Three

In Puzzle 8, 224 bits were reduced to 96 . Suppose there is a list

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of 4096 common words (such as cat, and, house) that can be sent. The words are known to the sender and receiver. Can you describe a scheme that will enable a CoCo user to compress a message even more than 43 percent?

## Challenge Number Four

Are there any numbers that equal the sum of the cubes of their digits? For example, the cubes of the digits of 126 are 1,8 and 216 . The sum of the cubes of the digits is $1+8+216=225$.

See you next month with more CoCo topics.

Listing 1: PUZZLE1

```
I\emptyset\emptyset ' PRINT 7 THINGS TAKEN 3 AT
A TIME
11\varnothing N=7:K=3:CT=\varnothing
12\varnothing DIM A$(N)
13\varnothingA$(1)="A":A$(2)="B":A$(3)="C
":A$(4)="D":A$(5)="E":A$(6)="F":
A$(7)="G"
14\varnothing FOR P=1 TO N-K+1
15\emptyset FOR Q=P+1 TO N-K+2
16\emptyset FOR R=Q+1 TO N-K+3
17\emptyset PRINT A$(P);A$(Q);A$(R)
18ø CT=CT+1
19\varnothing NEXT:NEXT:NEXT
2ø\varnothing PRINT CT
```

Listing 2: PUZZLE2

```
1\emptyset\varnothing ' BUYING DISKETTES
11\varnothing N=23:K=6
12\varnothing DIM A(N)
130}A(1)=16:A(2)=16:A(3)\pm16:A (4
=16:A(5)=16:A(6)=16
14\varnothing A(7)=17:A(8)=17:A(9)=17:A(1\varnothing
)=17:A(11)=17
15\emptyset A(12)=23:A(13)=23:A(14)=23:A
(15)=23
16\varnothing A(16)=24:A(17)=24:A(18)=24:A
(19) =24
17\varnothing A(2\varnothing)=39:A(21)=39
18\varnothing A(22)=4\varnothing:A(23)=4\varnothing
19\emptyset FOR P=1 TO N-K+1
2\emptyset\emptyset FOR Q=P+1 TO N-K+2
21\varnothing FOR R=Q+1 TO N-K+3
22\varnothing FOR S=R+1 TO N-K+4
23\varnothing FOR T=S+1 TO N-K+5
24\emptyset FOR U=T+1 TO N-K+6
25\emptyset IF A(P)+A(Q)+A(R)+A(S)+A(T)+
A(U)=I\varnothing\varnothing THEN PRINT: PRINT A(P);
A(Q);A(R);A(S);A(T);A(U)
26\emptyset PRINT ".";
27\emptyset NEXT:NEXT:NEXT:NEXT:NEXT:NEX
T
```

Listing 3: PUZZLE3

```
I\emptyset\emptyset ' PALINDROMIC SQUARE NUMBERS
11\emptyset FOR I=1 TO l\emptyset\emptyset\emptyset
12\emptyset J=I*I
13\emptyset A$=RIGHT$(STR$(J), LEN&(STR$(J
))-1)
14\varnothing L=1: R=LEN(A$)
15\emptyset IF MID$(A$,L,I)<>MID$(A$,R,I
) THEN GOTO 18\emptyset
16\emptyset L=L+1: R=R-1: IF R<L THEN PR
INT I,A$: GOTO 18\emptyset
17\emptyset GOTO 15\emptyset
18\emptyset NEXT
```

Listing 4: PUZZLE4

```
1\varnothing\varnothing ' INTEREST COMPUTATION
ll\varnothing INPUT "PRINCIPAL:"; P
12\emptyset INPUT "% PER YEAR:"; R
13\varnothing R=R/1\varnothing\varnothing
14\emptyset INPUT "# OF COMPOUNDING PERI
ODS PER YEAR:"; N
15\emptyset INPUT "# OF YEARS:"; Y
l6\emptyset PRINT P*(l+R/N)^(Y*N)
17\varnothing GOTO Il\varnothing
```

Listing 5: PuZzLE5

```
1\varnothing\varnothing ' 2-3-5-7 CRYPTARITHM
11\varnothing A3=2: A2=2: Al=2: B2=2: Bl=2
12\emptyset A=A 3*1\varnothing\emptyset+A2*1\varnothing+A1
13\varnothing B=B2*1\varnothing+B1
14\varnothing C=Bl*A
15ø D=B2*A
16\varnothing R=A*B
18\varnothing C4=INT(C/I\varnothing\varnothing\varnothing): C=C-C4*I\varnothing\varnothing\varnothing
19\varnothing C3=INT(C/l\phi\varnothing): C=C-C3*1\phi\varnothing
2\varnothing\varnothing C2=INT(C/l\varnothing): C=C-C2*1\varnothing
21\varnothing Cl=C
22\emptyset D5=INT(D/l\varnothing\varnothing\varnothing): D=D-D5*1\varnothing\varnothing\varnothing
23\varnothing D4=INT(D/l\varnothing\varnothing): D=D-D4*l\varnothing\varnothing
24\varnothing D3=INT(D/l\varnothing): D=D-D3*l\varnothing
250 D2=D
26\emptyset R5=INT(R/1\varnothing\varnothing\varnothing\varnothing):R=R-R5*1\varnothing\varnothing\varnothing\varnothing
27\varnothing R4=INT(R/l\varnothing\varnothing\varnothing): R=R-R4*l\varnothing\varnothing\varnothing
28\varnothing R3=INT(R/l\varnothing\varnothing): R=R-R3*1\varnothing\varnothing
29\emptyset R2=INT(R/l\varnothing): R=R-R2*l\varnothing
3ø\varnothing Rl=R
31\varnothing IF C4<>2 AND C4<>3 AND C4<>5
    AND C4<>7 GOTO 5\emptyset\varnothing
32\emptyset IF C3<>2 AND C3<>3 AND C3<>5
    AND C3<>7 GOTO 5\emptyset\varnothing
33\emptyset IF C2<>2 AND C2<>3 AND C2<>5
    AND C2<>7 GOTO 5\emptyset\varnothing
34\emptyset IF Cl<>2 AND Cl<>3 AND Cl<>5
    AND Cl<>7 GOTO 5\emptyset\varnothing
35\emptyset IF D5<>2 AND D5<>3 AND D5<>5
```


## The $\bar{\square} \cdot \sqrt{\square}+\square \sqrt{N} /$

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AND D5 $<>7$ GOTO $5 \varnothing \varnothing$
$36 \varnothing$ IF D4＜＞2 AND D4＜＞3 AND D4＜＞5 AND D4＜＞7 GOTO $5 \varnothing \varnothing$
$37 \emptyset$ IF D3 $<>2$ AND D3 $\langle>3$ AND D3 $<>5$ AND D3 $<>7$ GOTO $5 \emptyset \varnothing$
$38 \varnothing$ IF D $2<>2$ AND D $2<>3$ AND D2 $<>5$ AND D2＜＞7 GOTO 5øø
$39 \varnothing$ IF R $5<>2$ AND R5＜＞3 AND R5＜＞5 AND R5 $<>7$ GOTO $5 \varnothing \varnothing$
$4 \emptyset \emptyset$ IF R4＜＞2 AND R4＜＞3 AND R4＜＞5 AND R4＜＞7 GOTO $5 \varnothing \varnothing$
$4 \varnothing 5$ IF R3＜＞2 AND R3＜＞3 AND R3＜＞5 AND R3＜＞7 GOTO $4 \varnothing \varnothing$
$41 \varnothing$ IF R2＜2 AND R2 $2>3$ AND R2＜＞5
AND R2＜＞7 GOTO 5øø
$42 \varnothing$ IF Rl＜＞2 AND Rl＜＞3 AND Rl＜＞5 AND RI＜＞7 GOTO 5øめ
425 PRINT
$43 \varnothing$ PRINT＂＂；A3；A2；A1
$44 \varnothing$ PRINT＂$"$ ；B2；BI
$45 \varnothing$ PRINT＂－－ー－ー－－－－－＂
46Ø PRINT＂＂；C4；C3；C2；Cl
47ø PRINT D5；D4；D3；D2
$48 \emptyset$ PRINT＂－－－－－－－－－－－－－＂
49ø PRINT R5；R4；R3；R2；R1
$5 \emptyset \emptyset$ IF Bl＝2 THEN Bl＝3 ELSE IF Bl
$=3$ THEN BI＝5 ELSE IF Bl＝5 THEN B
1＝7 ELSE Bl＝2：IF B2＝2 THEN B2＝3
ELSE IF B2 $=3$ THEN B2 $=5$ ELSE IF
B2 $=5$ THEN B2 $=7$ ELSE B2＝2
$51 \varnothing$ IF B2＜＞2 OR Bl＜＞2 THEN GOTO $53 \varnothing$
$52 \emptyset$ IF AI＝2 THEN Al＝3 ELSE IF AI $=3$ THEN Al＝5 ELSE IF Al＝5 THEN A l＝7 ELSE $A 1=2:$ IF $A 2=2$ THEN $A 2=3$ ELSE IF A2＝3 THEN A2＝5 ELSE IF $A 2=5$ THEN A2 $=7$ ELSE A2＝2：IF A3 $=$ 2 THEN A $3=3$ ELSE IF A $3=3$ THEN A3 $=5$ ELSE IF $A 3=5$ THEN $A 3=7$ ELSE $A$ $3=2$
$53 \varnothing$ IF A3＝2 AND A2＝2 AND Al＝2 AN D B2＝2 AND Bl＝2 THEN STOP ELSE P RINT＂．＂；：GOTO 12ø

## Listing 6A：PUZZLE6A

Iøø＇PSEUDO－RANDOM NUMBERS
$11 \varnothing \mathrm{~N}=3792$
12ø $M=N * N$
13ø A\＄＝MID\＄（STR\＄（M），4；4）
14ø PRINT A\＄
$15 \varnothing \mathrm{~N}=\mathrm{VAL}(\mathrm{A} \$)$
16ø GOTO 12ø

Listing 6B：PUZZLE6B

[^6]```
121 S=S+12345
13\emptyset S=S-INT(S/65536)*65536
14\emptyset PRINT S
15\emptyset GOTO 12\emptyset
```


## Listing 7: PUZZLE7

$1 \not \varnothing$ ' BLOCK GRIDS
$11 \varnothing \mathrm{P}=\varnothing$
12 $\varnothing$ I $\varnothing=\varnothing: I 1=\varnothing: I 2=\varnothing: I 3=\varnothing: I 4=\varnothing$ : I5= $\varnothing$ : $16=\varnothing$ : $17=\varnothing$ : $18=\varnothing: " I 9=\varnothing$
$13 \varnothing$ I $\varnothing=I \varnothing+1: I F I \varnothing=2$ THEN I $\varnothing=\varnothing: I 1$ $=I 1+1: I F$ Il=2 THEN Il=ø:I2=I2+1: IF I2=2 THEN I2=ø:I3=I3+I:IF I3=
2 THEN I3= $0: I 4=I 4+1: I F I 4=2$ THEN $I 4=\varnothing: I 5=I 5+1$
14ø IF I5=2 THEN I5= $\varnothing$ :I6=I6+1:IF I6=2 THEN I6=ø:I7=I7+I:IF I7=2
THEN I7=ø:I8=I8+1:IF I8=2 THEN I 8=ø:I9=I9+1:IF I9=2 THEN GOTO 35 $\varnothing$
$15 \emptyset \mathrm{CT}=I 9+I 8+I 7+I 6+I 5+I 4+I 3+I 2+I$ $1+I \varnothing$
16ø IF CT=6 THEN P=P+l: PRINT 1 * " ELSE GOTO $33 \varnothing$
17ø PMODE 3,1
$18 \emptyset$ SCREEN 1, $\varnothing$
$19 \emptyset$ PCLS
2øø DRAW "BMI19,9ø"
21ø IF I9=1 THEN DRAW "R3" ELSE DRAW "D3"
22ø IF I8=1 THEN DRAW "R3" ELSE DRAW "D3"
23ø IF I7=1 THEN DRAW "R3" ELSE DRAW "D3"
$24 \varnothing$ IF I6=1 THEN DRAW "R3" ELSE DRAW "D3"
$25 \emptyset$ IF I5=1 THEN DRAW "R3" ELSE DRAW "D3"
$26 \emptyset$ IF I4=1 THEN DRAW "R3" ELSE DRAW "D3"
$27 \emptyset$ IF I3=1 THEN DRAW "R3" ELSE DRAW "D3"
$28 \varnothing$ IF I2=1 THEN DRAW "R3" ELSE DRAW "D3"
$29 \varnothing$ IF II=1 THEN DRAW "R3" ELSE DRAW "D3"
3øø IF Iø=1 THEN DRAW "R3" ELSE DRAW "D3"
$31 \varnothing$ FOR I=ø TO 5øø: NEXT
$32 \varnothing$ SCREEN $\varnothing, \varnothing$
33ø PRINT I9;I8;I7;I6;I5;I4;I3;I 2;II;IØ
$34 \varnothing$ GOTO $13 \varnothing$
$35 \emptyset$ PRINT P; "PERMUTATIONS"

Listing 8: PUZZLE8
løø ' HUFFMAN CODING

```
Il\emptyset DIM A$(13)
12\emptyset A$(1)="11"
13\emptyset A$(2)="\emptyset\emptyset1"
14\emptyset A$(3)="\emptyset11"
15\emptyset A$(4)="1\varnothing1"
16\emptyset A$(5)="\emptyset\emptyset\emptyset1"
17\emptyset A$(6)="\emptyset1\varnothing1"
18\emptyset A$(7)="1\varnothing\varnothing1"
19\emptyset A$(8)="1\varnothing\emptyset\emptyset\emptyset"
2\emptyset\emptyset A$(9)="I\emptyset\emptyset\emptyset1"
21\emptyset A$(1\varnothing)="\emptysetl\emptyset\emptyset\emptyset"
22\varnothing A$(11)="\varnothing1\varnothing\varnothing1"
23\emptyset A$(12)="\varnothing\varnothing\varnothing\varnothing\varnothing"
24\varnothing A$(13)="\varnothing\emptyset\emptyset\emptyset1"
25\emptyset B$="RMAY.SCEHITU "
26\varnothingC$="\emptyset\emptyset1\varnothing11111\varnothing1\varnothing\varnothing\varnothing1\varnothing\emptyset11\varnothing\varnothing\varnothing\varnothing1
1111\varnothing1\varnothing\varnothing\varnothing\varnothing11\varnothing\varnothing11\varnothing\varnothing\varnothing111\varnothing1\varnothing\varnothing\varnothing\emptyset1\varnothing1\varnothing
I\varnothing\varnothing1\varnothing\varnothing1\varnothing11\varnothing1\varnothing1\varnothing\varnothing\emptyset1\varnothing\varnothing1\emptyset\emptyset\emptyset\emptyset\emptyset1111\varnothing1
11\varnothing1\varnothing\varnothing\varnothing1"
27\varnothing I=1
28\emptyset FOR J=1 TO 13
29ø IF MID$( C$, I, LEN( A$(J )
    ) ) = A$( J ) THEN GOTO 32\emptyset
3\emptyset\emptyset NEXT
31\emptyset STOP
32\emptyset PRINT MID$( B$, J, l );
33\emptysetI = I + LEN( A$(J ) )
34\varnothing GOTO 28\emptyset
```



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# Building Two Handy Tools 

## By Dale L. Puckett Rainbow Contributing Editor

Many times during the past year I've wished for a utility to find a file buried somewhere 10 levels deep in the bowels of an OS-9 directory tree. Since that utility has never surfaced, I decided it would make a good project and an excellent subject for a BASIC09 programming tutorial. Because of the nature of the problem and the path traveled to find the solution, I'm presenting two handy utilities this month - DiskDir and Find. We'll make an intermediate stop at Find It and consider several diversions along the way. Even though this month's code looks simple, the process used to get there is not.

## First, Heed This Advice!

Back up those hard disks before something happens!

You may have noticed that "KISSable OS-9" didn't appear last month. I was too busy finding out that if you tempt fate long enough, it'll find your number. In February, my 20-megabyte hard disk was wiped out by a runaway program. It may have been a virus or worm carried in a program someone sent my way, or it may have been because I was half asleep after a long day at the salt mine and wasn't paying close enough attention. I'll never know the answer, because I'm not going to run the


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suspect program again. In fact, I won't plug that disk into any of my drives unless it's to format it.

I must have read a hundred articles urging me to back up my hard disks during the past year. Unfortunately, I didn't heed the warnings. As a result, I spent all my spare time for two or three weeks attempting to restore lost data. Believe me, it takes a long time to restore a hard disk when the data it contained is spread across 150 unorganized floppy disks. Even more time and money is consumed when you have to return to your favorite online service and download many of the files a second time. So back it up, now!

One good thing did come out of the rebirth of my hard disk, however. I paid a lot more attention to my organization, right from the start. For example, I now have only 12 files - nine are directories at the root level.

And I paid attention to the all-important, though not highly advertised, IT . SAS byte in the hard-disk descriptor. When I first received the hard-disk drive, I must have been going through another of those careless periods. Frank Hogg sent me a device descriptor for the new hard drive with the IT. SAS byte set at 1 . Not paying attention, I loaded hundreds of files before I noticed the mistake. Before long, access to the files on the hard disk slowed down to the sleepy pace of an original Radio Shack 35-track floppy disk running with an unmodified 30 -millisecond stepping rate - well, maybe not quite that slow.

After discovering the error, I used one of the public-domain Dmode utilities to change the IT. SAS byte to $\$ 20$. Then I cobbled a new OS-9 boot file, and access to files created after the change came like
greased lightning. After the crash, I intstalled a device descriptor with the proper IT. SAS value right from the start. The system flies!

## Finding That Lost File

Soon after driving a hard disk with an operating system equipped with a hierarchical file system like OS-9, you'll be thrilled with the power and organizational capability. Later, when you've forgotten the ingenious idea behind the organization of your files, you see the liability of a hierarchical file system: "Let's see, did I store the recipe for fried eggs in the FOOD directory or did I store it in BREAKFAST?"

If you use a more powerful computer at work, it's easy to become spoiled. For example, when I can't remember where I stored a file on the Macintosh desktop publishing system at work, I go to the Apple menu and run a desk accessory named Find File, then give it the name. A few seconds later, it gives me the location of the file.

After manually searching for hundreds of files during the past several months, it was obvious that because of the proliferation of hard disk drives, a find file for Color Computer OS-9 is desperately needed.

There are two stand-alone utilities you can run from the OS-9 command line. Eventually, this core code may be incorporated into a menu-driven application run from Multi-Vue. The listing names for this month are: Diskdir, Dodir, Findit, Find and Checkdir.

The algorithm that makes it work can be studied in the listings Checkdir and Dodir. The other three listings contain code that drives Checkdir or Dodir.

You will need to Pack the five proce-
dures to your CMDS directory before execution．Some execution examples fol－ low：

```
diskdir <ENTER>
diskdir /dd/com <ENTER>
```

If you exercise the first option above， Diskdir immediately begins to print a hier－ archical listing of the directory of the default drive，／ dd ，to the Color Computer screen．If you have need for a hard copy， type：diskdir＞／p，then press ENTER．

If you chose the optional command line，you can start your listing at a speci－ fied directory．For example，the command line above produces this listing：

> PR0
> geriie
> cis24
> delphi
> prostuff
> mac
> SIGS
> CISmail abc
> GENIEmail def
> DELPHImail ghi kj]
> MACmail
> mao
> max9.ar

The utility Findit is an earlier version of Find that works like most programs coded with a basic interpreter．It prompts you for the information it needs．For example：

059：findit 〈ENTER〉
Type a few characters from the name of the file you need：max
Type the path to the directory you would like to start in：／dd／com max9．ar is in／DD／COM／SIGS／MACmail．

OS－9 users，on the other hand，want most of their programs to run in a unified
manner．In general，they want to supply any needed parameters to a program on the command line．And they want to be able to redirect the output of the program to a file or any number of devices．The utility Find does this for you．Here are a few samples of Find＇s command－line syntax：
find max／dd／com＜ENTER＞
max9．ar is in／DD／COM／SIGS／MACmail
find max＜ENTER＞
Type the path to the directory you would like to start in：／dd／com／sigs max9．ar is in／DD／COM／SIGS／MACmail
find 〈ENTER＞
Type a few characters from the name of the file you need：max
Type the path to the directory you would like to start in：〈ENTER〉 icon．max is in／DD／CMDS／ICONS max9 is in／DD／CMDS
max9．ar is in／DD／COM／SIGS／MAímail maxdemo．vef is in／DD／DOCUMENTS AIF．max is in／DD／TOOLS

Since we pressed the enter key in re－ sponse to Find＇s second question，it auto－ matically started its search for the string max in the root directory of the default drive／dd．It found five files containing the string among the hundreds of files stored on the hard disk．

## How They Work

Because of the process used to solve the Find File problem，these utilities will not break any speed records．For example，on a $20-$ megabyte hard disk containing 697 files，spread throughout 42 directories，in 13380 sectors，Find took approximately three minutes to locate four filenames．By comparison，the longest Find File search I＇ve ever seen on a Macintosh II is 40 to 45 seconds．

On the up side，the Color Computer running OS－9 is a multitasking computer． This means you can start Find running in a Level II window，then press the clear key over to another window and resume work
on another article or program while Find is searching．

To turn Find and Diskdir into more ideal background utilities calls for a two－ step addition，which I＇ll discuss next month． Needed first is a system call to get the process number of Find while it is running． Then a second system call sets the priority of that process just a bit below the majority of the other processes running on the computer．A word processor，for example， will have a higher priority and continue to operate smoothly while Find chugs along faithfully in the background．Every few minutes you can press the clear key to toggle over to the other screen and see if Find has located the missing file．

## Why It＇s Slower

The procedures Checkdir and Dodir are the core modules in finding missing files or printing hierarchical listings of files on hard disk．They use a technique known in programming circles as recur－ sion．While this means that the code pub－ lished this month is shorter than normal，at the same time debugging a recursive pro－ gram can be quite time－consuming．Yet it will be very cost－effective in the future，in terms of time saved while looking for missing files．

Recursion is very memory－intensive in some programs；however，that problem has not yet been found with Find and Diskdir．In fact，the 8 K workspace re－ quested by RunB appears to be plenty for these two programs．

To write a program like Find or Diskdir requires a way to look at all the directories on a disk．Since directories are stored as simple files，part of the solution is easy－ simply open the directory file and read it． Reading the file，you will learn the names of all the other files in the directory．

The catch is when you suddenly realize that this list of files most likely contains the names of other directories．But do you

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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 inter－ ested in what you may wish to tell our readers．We accept for consid－ eration anything that is well－ written and has a practical appli－ cation for the Tandy Color Com－ puter．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 list－ ings．These are especially appeal－ ing to our many beginners．

FORMAT：Program submis－ sions 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 ed－ itorial commentary explaining how the program works．We also prefer that editorial copy be in－ cluded on the tape or disk using any of the word processors cur－ rently available for the Color Com－ puter．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．

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Please do not submit material currently submitted to another publication．
know if one of these files is a directory？ Unfortunately，OS－9 does not mark its directory files as directories．In fact，each directory entry，file or directory is identi－ cal．It contains a string that can be up to 29 characters long，followed by a three－byte－ long logical－sector address that tells the operating system where it is stored on the disk．

Because this entry does not contain information telling you it is a directory， you must open each file to check it．The classic approach，taken by OS－9 program－ mers writing hierarchical directory utili－ ties，has been to open the file，point to the logical sector number，calculate the loca－ tion of the file－attribute byte within the file itself，seek to that location and then go get that byte．If the attribute indicates the file is a directory，the programmer then opens it and proceeds to the next task．

The problem with this approach is that it uses a lot of processor time to perform math required to calculate the location of the byte containing the attribute．The code required looks something like this：
attr＿ptr＝dir＿rec．byte3＊65536．：dir＿nec．byte2＊256＋dir ＿rec．bytel
open 非path，pathlist：read
seek 排ath，attr＿ptr＊256Get 非path， attr
Close 非path
The calculations are no big deal if per－ formed only occasionally．But when you perform them on each file of each disk （which can contain thousands of files）．．． you get the idea．

Our approach uses a bit of common sense and logic suggested by WizPro au－ thor Bill Brady．When he confronted the same problem while writing his FMenu routine within WizPro，he found if a file was a directory by attempting to change the current working directory to it．If he received an error from the system，he knew that he had tried to change the work－ ing directory to a file that is not a directory． If no error was received，it was a directory．

The core decision code in the programs looks like this：

```
3000 ON ERROR GOTO 3010
    en:=0
    CHD DirEntry
3010 en=ERR
    IF en = O THEN
        tempdir:="."
        DirLevel:=DirLeve1+1
        RUN dodir(tempdir,DirLevel)
        CHD ".."
        DirLevel:=DirLevel-1
    ELSE \ It's a file !!!
    ENDIF
```

After resetting the error flag in the line following Line 3000 ，I attempted to change
the directory to one with the name of the file just found．If it is a directory，the error code is zero and you can list its contents．

But before doing that，I increase the value of DirLevel by one．This value ＂pretty prints＂the listing to show the level of the directory being listed．

How do you list the contents of a new directory？Simply run Dodir again．That＇s what is meant by recursive．It literally runs itself again when it needs to solve the problem at hand．

## The Tricky Part

When you have a program that insists on running itself over and over again，you can wind up in deep trouble and quite confused if you don＇t tell it when to put the brakes on its inward attitude．This problem occurred early on because of the structure of an OS－9 directory．

If you open and read any OS－9 direc－ tory，you will always find two familiar names at the top of each list．Those entries are the parent and current directories and are not visible when running the OS－9 Dir utility command because the program skips them．However，when writing your own program to access a disk directory，you must take this into account．It is taken into account in just one line in the utilities Checkdir and Dodir：

```
IF DirEntry<>".." AND DirEntry<>"."
AND DirEntry<>"*" THEN
    PRINT TAB(DirLevel*5); DirEntry
GOSUB 3000 \ REM Is file a directory,
if so process it!
ENDIF
```

Essentially this line allows the printing of all filenames，except the parent and current directory，and anything marked with an asterisk（＊）．So what＇s this＊all about？

The asterisk was the solution to a frus－ trating problem that ran our program around and around in circles until it was solved． The＊is there because an OS－9 directory contains not only a listing of the name of each file it contains but also a listing of the name of every file ever held．This means that every file created and later deleted is still listed in an OS－9 directory．

Obviously you don＇t want these files listed．In addition，they drive the recursive logic in the program nuts．To understand what is going on，place a number of PRINT statements in your code to help debug it． At one point during development，I in－ serted five extra lines．My code looked like this：

PRINT＂Returning from GoSub，adir is： ＂：adir

```
IF adir THEN
    RUN readdir(target,tempdir)
    PRINT "After running readdir re-
cursively, adir is "; adir
CHD ".."
3 0 0 0 ~ O N ~ E R R O R ~ G O T O ~ 3 0 1 0 ~ e n = 0
    PRINT "We are looking at entry ";
Hits(EntryNum)
    PRINT "Our working directory be-
fore the CHD is ";
    Shell "pwd"
3010 en:=ERR
    PRINT "Our error number is "; en
    IF en=0 THEN \ REM It's a directory
    ... etc
```

When we ran this code, we received a printout like this:

Returning from GoSub, adir is False Returning from GoSub, adir is False We are looking at the entry B09
Our working directory before the CHD is /HO/PROGS/B09 Our error number is 216 Returning from GoSub, adir is False We are looking at the entry $C$
etc.
Studying these lines tells you the course the program travels while it runs. When it doesn't show up where expected, you know to investigate. Eventually, I got to the bottom of things in this manner.

## Two More Tricks

Two more questions deserve attention. First, how does basic09 handle parameter errors? The answer to this question is needed to make Find and Dodir act like OS-9 programs written in C or assembly language. Another question is how to kill the procedure smoothly after finding the file you are looking for. In the quest for these answers we also discovered a trick that tells which directory a file is located in and a way to remember the current data directory used when starting the program.

The answer to the parameter error handling is found by studying the code in Listing 1, Find. Here's the core:

```
ON ERROR GOTO 200
target:=temtarg
200 en=ERR
    IF en=56 THEN
        INPUT "Type ..."; target
    ENDIF
```

The key is that target is a DIMensioned variable. However, temtarg is a parameter. If there is a Parameter Error (Error 56), then no memory has been allocated for it. This means that every time you access it in the program, the error signal appears. Because of this, you must set an error trap at each location where you plan to access a parameter to insure trapping the right one.

Killing a basic 09 procedure smoothly is another interesting proposition. For example, the standard way for a user to abort from the program by pressing the BREAK key is to check for an Error Number 002, not 005 as you might think.

While 005 is the value of the break key, it generates a Signal 2 that is fed back to BASIC09's error-trapping routine. You must look for the 002 error from the keyboard-abort-signal handler to get out of the program.

This raises another point where caution is required. When handling signals (i.e., a keyboard abort), you cannot debug the program from within basic09 itself. You must first pack the code and run it from the OS-9 Shell, where it will run under RunB. I first fell into this "gotcha" when working with mouse signals. But that was a year ago and it took me a while to figure out why the break key was knocking me straight out of the program instead of following my error-trapping code. Beware.

To abort a procedure that runs by exercising other procedures (Find running checkdir, for example), you must supply a Boolean parameter that passes back and forth between one procedure and the next. I used a parameter named killit. When a procedure returns with kilijt true, it immediately ends, carrying the value of the killit to the procedure that called it. Eventually it gets back to the top level where I use the chd command to move back to the current working directory, in which I started. Then I exit the program.

## The Pwd Trick

It takes a while to find how to store the path to a directory so you can return to it later. The OS-9 utility will do the job of reporting a location on the screen. But that isn't much good if it doesn't tell the program itself.

Since the code in pwd itself is recursive and quite complicated, I again searched for an easier way, deciding to use a temporary file. With BASIC09's She 11 statement, I called OS-9 and ran pwd. Its output was directed to a file named wdirtemp or tempwdir. Unique names are used in case you run both programs at the same time.

After writing the directory name to the disk file, the file opens and reads into an OS-9 variable. The chd command is used then, with this variable as a parameter. If you happen to run a RAM disk and store it there, it's nice and fast.

Perhaps you'll find other tricks to help you with these deceptively simple listings. Next month I plan to put a menu-based front end on them and maybe add an alternative format. Till then, keep on hacking.


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Listing 1: Find

```
PROCEDURE find
    gggg PARAM temtarg, tempath: STRING
    gggB DIM Earget,pathname:STRING
    gg16 DIM savewdir,test:STRING
    gg21 DIM path,en:BYTE
    gg2C DIM killit:BOOLEAN
    gg33
    Og34 ON ERROR GOTO 100
    gg3A killit:=EALSE
    gg41 en:=g
    0048 en:=%
    $%49 SHELL "pwd > /dd/wdirtemp"
    g95F
    9060 10
    g60g 10g IF en=218 THEN
    906F SHELL "del/dd/wdirtemp"
    gg83 SHELL "pwd >/dd/wdirtemp"
    9999 ENDIF
    709B
    gg9c OPEN #p&th,"/dd/wdirtemp"
    ggBI GET #path,savewdir
    ggBB GLOSE #path
```



```
    ggC2 ON ERROR GOTO 2g\varnothing
    gqc8
    ggc9 target:=temtarg
    ggDI
    ggD2 2\sigma
    g\varnothingDB
    ggE7
    ggEB
    ggEB
    ggED
    ggeE
ggFA
    ,target
    g13C
913E
913F
g145
$145
g146
$14E
g14F 3gg
    914F 390
$164
g168
0168
g16A
916B
$177
,pathname
g1B
$1C6
g1D
g1D
g1D
$1D4
g1D5
g1E9
01EA 409
OLEA }4
g1F2
8296
9298
$209
```

Listing 2: Findit

| PROCEDURE | findit |
| :---: | :---: |
| g9g\% | DIM target, pathname:STRING |
| 990 B | DIM savewdir,test:STRING |
| 9916 | DIM path, en: BYTE |
| 9821 | DIM kililt: BOOLEAN |
| 9828 |  |
| 9¢29 | ON ERROR GOTO 19\% |

                    SHELL "pwd >/dd/wdirtemp"
    9946
9047
9056
9856
906 A
997 F
9981
9982
9997
69A1
qpA7
9¢AB
$g \phi_{A E}$
90 AF
$99 F 1$
$\$ 134$
9135
9141
914 B
D14D
914E
0162
0163
16
$917 E$
0181
9181
0182
9183
SHELL＂pwd＞／dd／wdirtemp＂
190 IF en＝218 THEN
SHELL＂de1／dd／wdirtemp＂
SHELL＂pwd＞／dd／wdirtemp＂
ENDIF
OPEN \＃path，＂／dd／wdirtemp＂
GET \＃path，savewdir
CLOSE \＃pach
ON ERROR GOTO 2qø
，target
，pathname
IF pathname＝＂＂THEN
pathname：＝＂／dd＂ ENDIF

RUN checkdir（target，pathname，killit）
299 CHD savewdir SHELL＂del／dd／wdirtemp＂ END

INPUT＂Type a few characters from the name of the file you need：＂

INPUT＂Type the path to the directory you would like to start in：＂

Listing 3：Diskdir

| PROCEDURE | diskdir |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | PARAM temstartdir：STRING |
| 9997 | DIM savewdir，pathname：STRING |
| 9912 | DIM path，DirLevel：BYTE |
| $901 D$ | DIM kil11t：BOOLEAN |
| 9924 |  |
| g．925 | ON ERROR GOTO 1g\％ |
| 992 B | en：$=9$ |
| 9933 | killit：mFALSE |
| 90，99 |  |
| 993A | SHELL＂pwd＞／dd／tempwdir＂ |
| 904F |  |
| 9050 199 | IF en＝218 THEN |
| 9969 | SHELL＂del／dd／tempwdir＂ |
| 9974 | SHELL＂pwd＞／dd／tempwdir＂ |
| 9989 | ENDIF |
| 998 B |  |
| g988C | OPEN \＃path，＂／dd／tempwisi $:$ READ |
| g0A3 | GET \＃path，savewdir |
| و¢AD | GLOSE \＃path |
| g¢B3 |  |
|  | ON ERROR GOTO 299 |
| 9\％BA |  |
| $g \emptyset B B$ | pathname：＝temstartdir |
| 96 C 3 |  |
| 9964 290 | en＝ERR |
| g日ce | IF en＝56 THEN |
| $90 D B$ | pathname：${ }^{\text {c／} / \mathrm{dd}}{ }^{\text {＂}}$ |
| goE5 | ENDIF |
| g9E7 |  |
| 99E8 | ON ERROR GOTO 39\％ |
| 99EE |  |
| g日EF | DirLevel：$=\varnothing$ |
| 9¢F6 |  |
| g日F7 | RUN dodir（pathname，DirLevel，killit） |
| 819 B |  |
| 919C 398 | CHD savewdir |
| 9114 | SHELL＂del／dd／tempwdir＂ |
| 9128 | END |
| \＄12A |  |

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Listing 4: Checkdir

| PROCEDURE checkdir |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $969 \%$ |  | PARAM target,pathname:STRING; killit: Boolean |
| 9611 |  | TYPE record=fname (29):BYTE; 1sn3,1sn2,1snl:BYTE |
| 962 F |  | DIM fmentry:record |
| 9638 |  | DIM DirEntry:STRINO[29] |
| 9644 |  | DIM index, CharCount: INTEGER |
| \$964F |  | DIM en, DirPach:BYTE |
| 965A |  | DIM tempdir:STRING |
| 9661 |  | DIM adir: BOOLEAN |
| 9968 |  |  |
| 9669 |  | ON ERROR GOTO 3¢1¢ |
| \$966F |  |  |
| 9670 |  | IF killit then end |
| 967A |  | ENDIF |
| 967c |  |  |
| 9670 |  | index- $\varnothing$ |
| 9684 |  | en: $=$ ¢ |
| 968 B |  |  |
| 968C |  | CHD pathname |
| 9691 |  | OPEN \#DirPath, pathname:READ+DIR |
| 969D |  | SEEK \#DirPath, $\varnothing$ |
| gøa6 6 |  |  |
| \$6, 7 |  | REPEAT |
| ¢¢A9 |  |  |
| ggai |  | IF killit THEN END |
| $96 \mathrm{B4}$ |  | ENDIF |
| 90B6 |  |  |
| $9 ¢ \mathrm{~B} 7$ |  | SEEK \#DirPath, index \ GET \#DirPath,fmentry |
| g¢CB |  | IF fmentry fname(1) 98 THEN |
| 96 DC |  | DirEntry:="*" |
| 96E 4 |  | ELSE |
| 96E8 |  | CharCount: $=\varnothing$ |
| gGEF |  | DirEntry="" |
| ¢¢F6 |  |  |
| 9, 957 |  | REPEAT |
| $96 F 9$ |  | CharCount=CharCount+1 |
| \$194 |  | DirEntry=DirEntry+CHR\$ (LAND (fmentry, fname (CharCount), |
|  |  | 127)) |
| 911 A |  | UNTIL fmentry.fname(CharCount) $>127$ OR CharCount $=28$ |
| $\$ 132$ |  | DirEntry: mirEntry+"* |
| 913 D |  | ENDIF |
| 913F |  |  |
| $\$ 146$ |  |  |
| 915E |  | IF SUBSTR(target, DirEntry) $\varnothing \emptyset$ THEN |
| 916 E |  | PRINT DirEntry; " is in "; |
| 917E |  | SHELL "pwd" |
| 9185 |  | ENDIF |
| 9187 |  | GOSUB 3696 |
| 918 B |  | REM Is file a directory? If so, process it !' |
| \$1B8 |  | ENDIF |
| 91 BA |  | index: $=$ index+32 |
| $91 \mathrm{C5}$ |  | UNTIL EOF (\#DirPath) |
| 91CE |  | CLOSE \#DirPath |
| 9104 |  | END |
| 91D6 |  |  |
| 91 D 7 | 3997 | ON ERROR GOTO 3¢1¢ |
| G1E] |  | en: $=$ ¢ |
| $91 \mathrm{E7}$ |  | GHD DirEntry |
| Q1EC |  |  |
| 61 ED | 31916 | en: $=$ ERR |
| 91F6 |  |  |
| 61F7 |  | IF'en=2 THEN |
| 9293 |  | killit: =TRUE |
| \$299 |  | END |
| ¢29B |  | ENDIF |
| 929D |  |  |
| 629E |  | IF enof THEN \REM It's a directory |
| 622D |  | tempdiz:m", |
| $\$ 235$ |  | RUN checkdir (tasget, tempdis,killit) |
| ¢249 |  | CHD ".." |
| 924F |  | ELSE \REM It's a file |
| 9261 |  | ENDIF |
| $\$ 263$ |  | RETURN |
| \$265 |  |  |

Listing 5: Dodir


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[^0]:    "... Just think of any word processing feature---chances are very likely that Word Power has it ... packs a lot of features ... excellent word processor..." ‥ Rainbow's Word Prucessor Comparison Article "Deciding What's Right For You" April 1989 Rainbow: Page 26.

[^1]:    For career courses approved under
    GI Bill $\square$ check tor details.

[^2]:    B.J. Bryson has been working with computers since 1982. He enjoys creating music, graphics and animation on the Color Computer and hopes to find a computer game publistiing company looking for a talented programmet.

[^3]:    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.

[^4]:    （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．）

[^5]:    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.

[^6]:    Iøø＇BETTER PSEUDO－RANDOM NUMBE
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