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## Features



6
Font Magician
Geoff Friesen
Add the IBM extended character set to the CoCo 3's graphics

## 28

Interrupted Again
Robert Gault
A sotware technique that eliminates the cartridge-interrupt problem

## 34

Megatank
Marshall Weisenburger
A battle of wits against alien forces

## 41 <br> Assembly Line

William P. Nee
Macro-may

## Product Reviews

$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Baseball Card Catalog/The Millsoft Company __ } & 50 \\ \text { BASIC Windows } 2.0 / \text { KB Enterprises } & 55 \\ \text { D10 Fonts/Coless Computer Design _} & 50 \\ \text { Envelope Writer/The Trading Post } & 53 \\ \text { GrafExpress/Softronics Vanguard } & 52 \\ \text { M10 Clip Art/Coless Computer Design__ } & 52\end{array}$

## 56

## Ultralace:

## The Epson Version

H. Allen Curtis

Part IV brings the Epson/IBMcompatible version of the main Ultralace program


The cassetetapeidsksmbots beside features ardocums nicate that the progam istings with fosearides reontismortisRANBOWONTAPE ATURANBOWON DISK Those whonly tredsk symbd arend avalable on RAINBOWON TAPE For detals, check he RAIN BOWONTAPEandFANBOWON DISKadonpage51.

## Departments

Advertisers Index _ 65
Back Issue Info 65

Corrections $\qquad$ 21

## Intercom

$\qquad$
Letters to Rainbow 62
4

Received \& Certified 49
Reviewer Info $\qquad$ 42 Submitting Material _ Subscription Information 7

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## Columns

## 16

BreakPoint
Greg Law
The system calls

## 30

CoCo Consultations
Marty Goodman
Serial connections

## 46

Delphi Bureau
Eddie Kuns
Literally speaking

## 38

OS-9 Hotline
Rainbow Staff
Down to business

## 10

Print\#-2
Lonnie Falk
Editor's notes

## Novices Niche

## 22

Text \& Graphics
Keiran Kenny

## 23

Palette Control
Chuck Katsekes

## 23

Text-Screen Dump
Joel Hegberg

## 24

Tax Tables
Charles Gibson

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A Great Deal

## Editor:

I am new to the CoCo Community. I have a secondhand 64 K CoCoI received in exchange for an Atari game system. I also have a CoCo 3 , a disk drive and a CM-8 Monitor. I am 28 years old and have no formal computer training. It is fun teaching myself basic computer skills. The CoCo is a good computer from which to learn, and THE RAINBOW shows that it is much more. I like the insightful tips on how to fully use the CoCo's potential. I also believe THE RAINBOW is more informative than my local Radio Shack. THE RAINBOW is a great publication, and I am looking forward to every issue.

Andrew VanOstrand Rochester, New York

## Looking for FORTRAN

## Editor:

I want more information about using the CoCo 3 to write programs in FORTRAN-77. William Barden's article, "Computer Knowledge in Any Language," states that FORTRAN for the CoCo is not available. But Herschel B. Eliker asserts that FORTRAN-77, from Microware, has been available for some time (November 1989, Page 6).

I would like to know more about this Microware FORTRAN product and how to obtain it. I own two CoCo 3 s , each is equipped with 512 K and two FD-502 disk drives. I also have the OS-9 Level II operating system for these computers.

I have research interests in computational chemistry and want to develop some scientific programs for the CoCo 3 using FORTRAN-77.

Grady Carney
32 Central Avenue
Westbury, NY 1159)
To be sure, we called Microware (again) and were informed that they no longer support os-9 for the 6809 - they no longer sell FORTRAN for the CoCo. As you already have OS-9 Level II, consider using BASIC09 instead of FORTRAN, BASICOY combines a strong blend of FORTRAN- and Pascal-rype structures with the ease of BASIC.

## General Assembly

## Editor:

I just bought a CoCo 3 and I would like to learn assembly language. Do you know if a cassette-based assembler (sometbing like EDTASM+) still exists? I prefer a cassette
program because I don't plan to buy a disk drive in the near future. I bought my CoCo 3 only to have a machine on which to practice 6809 assembly language.

> Robert Dagenais
> 124 Pacifique
> Laval, PQ H7N $3 Y I$ Canada

Unless you work with asog bused microcontrollers, it seems to us the CoCo is about the only place to use 6809 assembly tanguage once youlearn it. Oh well, to each his own. Contact Tandy's Express Order system at (800) $321-3133$ to obtain the cassettebased EDTASM. Better hurry though - the last time we checked, EOS had limited quantities available.

## Loading Binary Files <br> Editor:

I have Color Disk EDTASM+, How do I load a file that has a BIN extension (for example, HAZARD.BIN)?

Aaron Sebold Hillsboro. Montana

To load a binary (.BIN) file into Disk BASIC for execution, enter LDADM followed by the full filename in quotes. To load a binary file into EDTASM+, get into ZBUG by pressing 2 . Then load the file using the L 0 command as described on Page 78 of the Color Disk EDTASM+ manual.

## rcis Network Info

## Editor:

I want to share some information about the reIS Network. This network is composed of Os-9-based CoCo 3 systems only and links California to Florida, New Jersey to Canada, and a lot in between. The RCIS Network is almost like a Fidonet system, only better. Not only does the RCIS system network E-mail and messages on a daily basis, it networks BBS lists and downloadfile lists from all the systems, making it possible for you to "request" a file from another remote system and have it sent to your home system. The RCIS Network has been in operation for over two years (I am the SysOp of the Unknown Origin node). As a rule, the network does not tolerate any pirating. This BBS network is free to all users. All the SysOps are dedicated to preserving the CoCo and os-9.

Following is a list of current RCIS Netcontinued on page 12

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## by Geoff Friesen

When the Color Computer 3 made its debut several years ago. it provided a variety of new and exciting features for CoCo users. My favorite is the HPRINT command. Earlier CoCos required a lot of cumbersome programming to mix text and graphics. HPRINT makes it possible to combine text and graphics in a simple, straight forward manner.

Despite its benefits, however, the standard font used by HPRINT on the Hi-Res screens often leaves something to be desired. This font is limited to the 96 standard ASCII characters (codes 32 through 127. inclusive). There is no provision for special characters. It might be argued that these characters can be created via the other graphics commands. such as HLINE, but this takes away from the simplicity offered by HPRINT.

I do much of my programming with an IBM personal computer. The IBM provides a nice font with all kinds of characters. What if the Color Computer had this same font? Not only would it be possible to draw better screens, but translating IBM BASIC programs to the Color Computer would be easier.

The CoCo 3 provides two fonts: The standard font begins at SFOOD and contains the ASCll character set. The second font starts at SFAOF and contains a rather uninteresting and incomplete set of puncutation and scientific characters. Each font pro-

[^0]vides enough space for 96 characters, and each character requires eight bytes. I wrote a program that loads the second font table with the last 96 characters of the IBM extended character set, as shown in Figure 1. 1 also devised a simple way to switch between the standard and alternate fonts, allowing your programs to display a total of 192 different characters on the CoCo 3 's HSCREENs.

## Program Notes

The program in Listing I, MKFONT . BAS, pokes the IBM character codes into the alternate font table beginning at SFAOF. MKFONT then saves this font to disk as a file called IBM. FNT.

LOADER. BAS, the program in Listing 2, first loads IBM. FNT into the table from disk. It then displays the new set of characters.

## Minor Technical Notes

Those of you who like to hack around in the BASIC internals might want to know how this table switching works. When I disassembled the HPRINT command, I found the following instruction at Address sEFEC:
LDU \#SF09D

This instruction loads the starting address of the font table into the U register. If this address is changed to SFAOF, the alternate font table is selected.

## Using Font Magician

You can use the new font when designing windows and menus. Close examination of Listing 2 reveals how you can use the IBM extended character set in your own programs. Variable CS (I used this to mean "character set") is used to select one of the tables. When a value of 0 (zero) is stored in CS, the standard font table is used. When CS
is 1 , the alternate table is used. The code from Line 260 to Line 275 is very important - it pokes the correct values into memory for the character sel you want to use.

The IBM codes for the new characters range from $160-255$, inclusive. To use one of these characters, you must first load 1BM. FNT from disk (Line 120). Then select the alternate font by setting CS (or whatever variable you choose to use) to a value of 1 . Subtract 128 from the IBM code for the character you want, and use HPRINT to place


Listing 1: MKFONT
10 •FONT MAGICIAN
20 *WRITTEN BY GEOFF FRIESEN
30 'COPYRIGHT (C) AUGUST 1991
40 •BY FALSOFT, INC.
50 'RAINBOW MAGAZINE
100 'MKFONT: MAKE IBM.FNT
105 .
110 WIDTH 32
115 PRINT "MKFONT: MAKE IBM.FNT"
120 PRINT
125 F\$ $=$ "TBM. FNT"
$130 \mathrm{AD}-8 \mathrm{HFAOF}$
135 READ B5
140 IF B $\$$-"*" THEN 160
145 POKE AD,VAL(" $8 H^{\prime \prime}+B 5$ )
$150 \mathrm{AD}=\mathrm{AD}+1$
155 GOTO 135

the character on the screen. This is shown from Line 300 to the end of Listing 2 . The characters are shown in Figure 1, along with the IBM codes and actual CoCo codes (IBM code - 128) to get them. Where applicable, the figure also includes the CoCo characters you can use to generate characters in the new font. HPRINT either the
character string (CHRS), as in Listing 2, or the appropriate string of alphanumeric CoCo characters. The new font and the techniques used to display it work on all CoCo 3 HSCREENS ( 40 - and 80 -column).

I hope you enjoy using this font. It should make programming and using the CoCo more enjoyable.


550 DATA $38,6 \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{FE}, \mathrm{C} 6,6 \mathrm{C}, 38.00$ 555 DATA $38,6 \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{C} 6, \mathrm{C}, 6 \mathrm{C}, 6 \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{EE}, 80$ 560 DATA 1С, $30,18,7 \mathrm{C}$, СС, СС, 78,00 565 DATA $00,00,7 \mathrm{E}, \mathrm{DB}, 0 \mathrm{~B}, 7 \mathrm{E}, 00,00$ 570 DATA 06,0C,7E,DB,DB,7E,60,CD 575 DATA $38,60, \mathrm{CD}, \mathrm{FB}, \mathrm{CD}, 60,38,00$ 580 DATA $78, C C, C C, C C, C C, C C, C C, 00$ 585 DATA 00,FC. $00 . F C, 00, F C, 00.00$

590 DATA $30,30, F C, 30,30,00, F C, 00$ 595 DATA 60.30.18,30.60.00.FC.00 600 DATA $18,30,60,30,18,00, F C .00$ 605 DATA DE, 1B, 1B, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18 610 DATA $18,18,18,18,18,08$, D8, 70 615 DATA $30,30,00, F C, 00,30,30, B 0$ 620 DATA $00,76,0 C, 00,76, D C, 00,00$ 625 DATA $38,6 \mathrm{C}, 6 \mathrm{C}, 38,00,00,00,00$

630 DATA $00,00,00,18,18,00,00,00$ 635 DATA 09, 00, 00, 00, 18,00,00.00 640 DATA $D F, O C, O C, O C, E C, 6 C, 3 C, 1 C$ 645 DATA 78,6C,6C,6C,6C, 60, 00, 60 650 DATA $70,18,30,60,78,00,00,00$ 655 DATA 00.00.3C,3C,3C,3C.00.00 660 DATA 00,00.00.00.00.00.00.00 665 DATA *


Listing 2: LOADER
10 'FONT MAGICIAN
20 'WRITTEN BY GEOFF FRIESEN
30 'COPYRIGHT (C) AUGUST 1991
40 'BY FALSOFT. INC.
50 - Rainbol magazine
100 'LOADER: IBM. FNT LOADER
105
110 ' initialize
115
126 LOADM "IBM. FNT"
125 CS-1: GOSUB 260
130 CMP: HSCREEN 2: HCLS 14
135 HCOLOR 1: PALETTE 1.51

140
145 'DRAW MAIN BOX
150 '
$155 \mathrm{C}=1$ : $\mathrm{R}=1$ : $\mathrm{NC}=39$ : $\mathrm{NR}=22$
160 GOSUB 300
165
170 'ORAN CHARACTER SET
175
188 I-32: $\mathrm{R}-3$ : $\mathrm{C}=3$
185 HPRINT (C.R).CHRS(I)
$190 \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{C}+2$ : IF C<38 THEN 200 $195 \mathrm{C}=3: \mathrm{R}=\mathrm{R}+2$
200 I-1+1: IF $1<128$ THEN 185 205
210 ' DRAK MESSAGE AND BOX
215
$228 \mathrm{C}=28$ : $\mathrm{R}=16$ : $\mathrm{NC}=9$ : $\mathrm{NR}=3$
225 GOSUB 300
230 CS=0: GOSUB 260
235 MPRINT ( $\mathrm{C}+1, \mathrm{R}+1$ ), "IBM, FNT"
240 GOTO 240
245 .
250 'TOGGLE HPRINT CHAR SETS
255
260 IF CS $=0$ THEN $X=$ \& HFl $: Y=8$ H9D

265 IF CS-1 THEN $X=8 H F A: Y-8 H 0 F$
276 POKE \&HEFC9, X
275 POKE BHEFCA.Y
280 RETURN
285
290 'DRAW BOX
295
398 UL $5=$ CHRS (291-128)
305 URS-CHR $\$(187-128)$
310 LLS-CHRS(200-128)
315 LRS-CHRS(188-128)
320 HLS-CHRS(205-128)
325 HLS-STRINGS(NC-2.HLS)
330 VLS-CHRS(186-128)
335 HPRINT (C.R).ULS
340 HPRINT $(C+1, R)$. HLS
345 HPRINT ( $C+N C-1, R$ ),UR
350 FOR 1=1 TD NR-2
355 HPRINT ( $C, R+1$ ), VL $\$$
360 HPRINT ( $C+N C-1, R+1$ ), VL $\$$
365 NEXT I
370 HPRINT ( $C, R+N R-1$ ), LL $\$$
375 HPRINT $(\mathrm{C}+1, \mathrm{R}+\mathrm{NR}-1)$. HL $\$$
380 HPRINT ( $C+N C-1, R+N R-1)$.LR $\$$
385 RETURN


## Print\#-2

## A 'festive Review

|know the focus of this issue of THE RAINBOW is graphics, which is one of my favorite subjects, but I want to talk about the CoCo Community in general and this past April's RainBowfest in particular.

We had one of our better Rainbowfests in Chicago the last weekend in April. Although the show was a little smaller than it has been due 10 a fewer number of exhibitors and attendees, everyone 1 spoke with was very pleased with the turnout on both sides.

This is, after all, the secret of the CoCo Community: Lots of people from lots of places meeting to talk about their favorite computers, to see the new offerings from vendors and to just plain have fun.

Our CoCo Community Breakfast was completely sold out, all our 'fest T-shirts were gone before noon on Saturday, and Delphi Saturday Night wasextremely wellattended.

Most important, I think, was the confidence expressed about the CoCo and its future from everyone with whom I spoke. And the recurrent theme was something we have known for years and years - the Color Computer is an excellent machine that will serve many, many needs for many more years.

It was also good to see so many new products introduced at Rainbowfest. It just proves once again that the spirit of CoCo is well. I predict your Color Computer will be around - and useful - for many years to come.

Also sparking interest at Rainbowfest was the exhibition of production models of two computers that are vying to become the "CoCo 4" machine - the System Iv from Delmar Company and the TC-9 Tomcat from Frank Hogg Laboratory. (FHL also showed the TC-70.) A third computer, the MM/1.
which has no production date yet, was shown by IMS.

> It was good to see so many new products introduced at RAINBOWfest. It just proves once again that the spirit of CoCo is well.

THE RAINBOW plans full-scale reviews of production models of these machines as well as other machines that may come to market in the future. A major part of our criteria, of course, is that the machine is available to you for purchase, should you desire to do so. We will review no computer that is not an actual production machine.

I chaired a seminar on Saturday at RAIN. Bowfest that featured representatives of IMS, Delmar and Frank Hogg Laboratory. In response to my questions, Delmar said if
a computer is ordered. it should be received by the purchaser within two weeks; Hogg said it would be received "in June" due to back orders and IMS said it had no shipping date at that time. Based on these estimates, we expect to review the available machines between now and the end of the year.

In connection with this, we also plan more reviews of software available to run on these machines as the software becomes available to us. We intend to be able to tell you what software runs on which machines, to a greater or lesser degree, and what peripherals run on the machines (those you now own for your CoCo and new equipment which you might want to purchase).

Looking into our own future. THE RAINBOW intends to somewhat broaden its coverage of 68000 -based computing, but has no intention of neglecting basic coverage of the Color Computer. Thus, no matter what sort of system you have. THE RAINBOW will continue to provide support for you.

Probably the most-asked question 1 answered al Rainbowfest was if we plan to end our coverage of purely "CoCo" computers and computing. l answered by telling all those who asked that, since sometime in 1982, not a single day (except for one last August, always our worst month) has gone by when there has not been a new subscription order for THERAINBOW in our mailbox.

This means, of course, that new members are joining the ranks of our CoCo Community every day and we owe them the support they need to learn to use their computers effectively. At the same time, we acknowledge many of you want a little more technical information.

It is called striking a balance. Fortunately, the CoCo Community is big enough for all of $u s$.

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> Scott Amendolaro 11 Alba Place
> Parsippany, NJ 07054

## Blown-a-Link <br> Editor:

I have installed my CoCo 3 in an eightslot PC box. Due to space limitations, I had to link the bus of the CoCo to the controller with a ribbon cable. Now all of it works fine, except the system doesn't work in NoHalt mode (I use OS-9).

Also, when I tuned it (by shortening the distance of the two connectors on the cable), my main 68B09E CPU blew up. I had to order another. Has somebody solved this problem, either by software patches and/or hardware alterations?

> Maarten AMI Van Wamelen
> 3 Lynmetestraat
> Oedelem, Belgium 8730, EEC Motd $\# 2894$
"Interrupted Again" on Page 28 of this issue might be of use to you.

## Alternating Speeds

## Editor:

In the article titled "Turbo Light" (May 1991, Page 53), it was indicated that the clock speed of a CoCo 3 could be increased from 0.89 MHz to 1.7 MHz by entering POKE 65497.0 . Although the high speed is great. it scrambles the output of my TP-10 printer. Are these problems connected? How do I get out of the high-speed mode short of turning the computer off?

Brian Matosian
11655 Laurelwood Drive Studio Ciry, CA 91604

Yes! To print while the $\operatorname{CoCo} 3$ is in the high-speed mode, you must reduce the CoCo 3's baud to half that expected by the printer. To return to normal speed, enter POKE 65496.0.

## A Look at the Past

## Editor:

I have an MC-10 computer (remember those?), and I recently pulled it out of the closet. Do you, or any of your readers,
know where I can find a terminal program or any other software or hardware for it? Although it does not have much use, I kind of cherish it and would like to use it as a terminal to hook up to my CoCo 3.

I remember an issue, or issues, of THE RaINBOW about the MC-10. I would like to order these issues if at all possible.

Adam Scott
PO. Box 37
Taylorstown, PA 15365
OK, following is a list of articles names along with issue and page number. Happy hunting!

> "Peeking Into the Hidden Commands" - Sep. 83, Page 99
> "MC-10 Memory Map"
> - Jan. 84, Page 309
> "Prospecting the MC-10"
> - Feb. 84, Page 314
> "Kid CoCo is No Lightweight"
> - Aug. 83, Page 174
> "Opening CoCo's Library"
> - Oct. 83, Page 196
> "A Command Summary"
> - Sep. 83, Page 101
> "Two for the 10"
> - Aug. 83, Page 67

## Tic Tac/Blackjack

## Editor:

I need help. I recently entered two programs into my computer: Tic-Tac (April 1991, Page 50) and Blackjack (March 1991, Page 10). I have identical problems with both programs.

After correcting all typos and thoroughly checking both programs against their listings, I decided to run Tic-Tac. (This was several days after I turned off all my equipment.) I got a UL error in Line 11, which says GOSUB 911. I tried to go to Line 911 and found I couldn't list any lines after Line 11. But I could list the entire program if I turned the system off and started it again.

So, I started again and listed the program from the beginning and watched it carefully as it printed. I found a mystery line number, Line 12601, after Line 532. And Line 532 had been changed!

I fixed this, and when I ran the program, it functioned perfectly. But after shutting the system off and starting it again, the same thing occurred, but with different line numbers. The same thing happens with BlackJack. What is happening?

Charles Freiburg 2503 Hamilton Avenue Glenshaw, PA 15116-1907

We'll keep checking on our end but it sounds to us like you saved the program to disk while the CoCo was in the high-speed
mode. Doing this garbles the file, often in strange places. Andit's easy to do. Tic-Tac uses the high-speed poke. If you make corrections, run the program to check it, then immediately save it to disk, it will be saved at high-speed. If this is the case, the file is permanently garbled. Always enter POKE 65496,0 fo slow the computer down before saving a program.

Another possibility is that the connectors on the disk controller are getting dirty. Clean them using a pencil eraser and see if that helps.

## Anyone Seen Bob?

## Editor:

I recently purchased a CoCo 3 and remembered a program called CoCo 3 Crib bage written by Bob Van der Poel. The program was mentioned in his fall 1987 newsletter. I wrote to inquire about the program but, to my dismay, the letter was retumed with no forwarding address. I have some excellent programs written by Bob and would really like his CoCo 3 Cribbage program, if possible. Does anybody out there in CoCo land know where this super CoCo programmer lives now?

Glenn Taylor
Box 1221
Lusk, WY 82225
The most recent address we have for Bob van der Poel Software is:
P.O. Box 57

Wynndel, B.C. VOB $2 N O$
Canada

## Ram Disks

## Editor:

I have recently used RDSK. BAS by Daniel Jimenez and found it worked perfectly. I wonder if anyone else who has used it knows how (if it's possible) to generate more than 27 granules on the RAM disk or to make it compatible with binary programs like REMOTEZ. SYS and DU3.bIN. Are there any other RAM-disk programs that operate on a 128 K CoCo 3 ?
l own an FD-502 double-sided disk drive made by Tandy, but when I boot BOOT6. BIN or CHARGER.BIN, I still am unable to use both sides. Does anyone have any suggestions that might help?

Richard Melnick
RR 2, Site 7, Comp B-I
Kingston, NS BOP INO
Canada

## The Total Figure

## Editor:

I have a question concerning "The Total Figure" (February 1990, Page 27). Page 45 of the May 1990 issue of the rainbow carried
a correction that stated the "save and load functions will not work with Extended Color basic Version 1.0."

I have a CoCo 3 , which 1 understand is Version 2.1 , yet I am unable to successfully run this program. I retyped it to make sure and used all methods to debug it, but no luck. Is the version in the May correction in error or did I miss a later correction?

Floyd Jackson
Wheelersburg. Ohio
The program does not save or load files correctly with Disk BASIC 1.0 or 2.0, or with ADOS. However, there should be no problem using it with Disk BASIC 1.1 or 2.1. Just because you have a CoCo 3 does not mean you have Disk BASIC 2.I. Check the first line on the CoCo 3 screen when you first turn on the computer.

## Program Protection

## Editor:

I'm an eighth grader who is just learning to program with a CoCo 3.1 am writing a diary program (for my sister) that would require entering a code to get in the file, but pressing the break key makes the codes useless. It would also be possible to use LIST to enter the program. Could you show me a simple step to disable keys and commands?

Danny Queck
${ }_{21}$ Vale Drive
Vincentown, NJ 08088
Bunches of pokes to disable CoCofunctions can be found in the Pokes, Peeks ' $n$ Execs series of books from Microcom Software. To disable the BREAK key, enter

POKE \&HE414.0:POKE \&HE42A,0
To restore the BREAK function, enter
POKE 8HE414.3: POKE 8HE42A,3

## Share and Share Alike

## Editor:

Thank you for publishing my letter in the April issue. I've been a loyal reader since 1984, and I found out firsthand what CoCo Community really means. Every day it seems I find a letter in the mail - postmarked from Maine to California - each one offering help in my search for amateur radio software for the CoCo . I want to share with other readers what I have learned.

There is a great deal of software for both amateur-radio and shortwave users. The problem is knowing where tolook. The first source is Marty Goodman. His classic Wefax and $R T T Y$ programs are available by writing to him in care of the rainbow. The next source is Dynamic Electronics (P.O. Box

896, Hartselle, AL 35640). This company has too many programs to list, but they offer a catalog. I purchased the Morse terminal program and it works great. The service was excellent and the program worked as advertised. The next source is courtesy of Steve Ford. AMSA (P.O. Box 27, Washington, DC 20044) is offering a new satellite-tracking program for the CoCo 3 . The price for nonmembers is 549.95 . CoCoPact and Co CoPact 3 (both with numerous features and PBBS software) for packet radio come on one disk. For further information write to Monty W. Haley (WJ5W), Route 1, Box 210 в, Evening Shade, AR 72532. Last, but not least, is an RTTY program for a terminal unit. It has a split-screen, SELCAL, several Baudot speeds and 300 -baud ASCII. Write to James Sanford (WbaGC), 20 Glen Forest Drive, Hampton, VA 23669.

I hope this information will help end the myth of no amateur software for our beloved CoCo. Thanks again to the rainBow, and thank you to the very-much-alive-and-well CoCo Community!

> Ed Howell

Caledonia, New York

## Disassembling basic

## Editor:

I am a 17 -year-old computer programmer who works with both Extended Color BASIC 2.1 and 6809 assembly language. I have a CoCo 3 and wonder if you could point me to an easy-to-understand book or manual that disassembles the BASIC ROM. I am looking for the addresses of BASIC's commands (i.e., BASIC's CLS command is located at \$A928, etc.) Please help!

Jason Smith 329 Railroad Street
Tamaqua, PA 18252-1334
For disassemblies and memory maps, check out the Unraveled series written by Spectral Associates and sold by Microcom Software.

THE RAINBOW welcomes letters to the editor. Mail should be addressed to: Letters to Rainbow, The Falsoft Building, R.O. Box 3ns, 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.

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## BreakPoint

# The System Calls 

by Greg Law<br>Technical Editor

Before we get into the details of handling system calls, turn to Chapter 8 of the Technical Reference section of the os-9 Level it manual. Under the heading Calling Procedure, the manual states you must load the 6809 registers with the appropriate values and execute an SWI instruction followed immediately by the system call code. The examples at the top of Page $8-2$ show two techniques of using the IsClose system call with assembly language. I don't think we are quite ready to use embedded assembly-language source, so we need to find another technique.

Turn to Page $3-26$ of the C Compiler manual and read the description of the _os 9 () function. According to the manual, this function allows you to use virtually any OS-9 system call without resorting to assem-bly-language routines. Using the F\$ID system call as an example, this function can be written as shown in Listing 1. The os9.h header file is included because the regis ters structure and the system call mnemonics are defined in this file. Note that both Proc_10 and User_ID are declared as pointers. Nomally functions can return only one value, but this function needs to return both the Process ID and the User ID to the calling function. By declaring both parameters as pointers, the calling function can obtain both values as shown in Listing 2. However, the calling function declares Proc_ID and User_ID as integers - not

[^1]pointers - and passes the address to Get_ID() by using the address-of (\&) operator. This same technique is used with the registers structure.

You may wonder why pointers aren't being used. First of all, remember that pointers point to objects. To understand this, assume a character is stored somewhere in memory. This can be illustrated by the following declaration:
char c:

For the sake of argument, assume Variable e is stored at Address $\$ 0100$ in memory and has the value of $\mathrm{A}(\$ 41)$. Now let's declare an integer and call it 1 .
int i:

Assume variable $i$ is stored at Address s0101. Through the use of the address-of operator, the program can assign the address of Variable c to Variable i as follows:

$$
1-8 c
$$

You can now say that Variable it contains the value 50100 , which is the address of

Variable c . Variable c contains the value A ( $\$ 41$ ). The actual block of memory looks like

| Address | Value |
| :---: | :---: |
| 0100 | 41 |
| 0101 | 01 |
| 0102 | 00 |

Theoretically, there are three values associated with Variable $i$. The value of 1 is $\$ 0100$, the address of $i(B i)$ is $\$ 0101$ and the value pointed to by i $(* i)$ is $\$ 410$ - remember that $f$ is an integer (two bytes). However, i is not declared as a pointer and therefore cannot be used with the pointer operator (*).

This is basically how pointers work, with a few exceptions. The most important exception is that a pointer declaration, such as char *ptr, allocates atwo-byte memory area to store the address of the object to which it points. The memory required to store the object is not allocated. The effective result is that a pointer initially points to an arbitrary location in memory. This requires you to add code to allocate a block of memory large enough to store the object and to assign the address of this block of

```
typedef struct
{
    unsigned DAT_Image; /* DAT Image pointer */
    unsigned Block Size; /* Size of the block */
    unsigned Block Offset: /* Offset of the module in block */
    unsigned Link_Count; /* Module link count */
} MOD_DIR:
```

Figure 1: Module Directory Structure

```
typedef struct
i
    unsigned Sync Bytes:
    unsigned Mod Slze;
    unsigned Name_Offset:
    char Type_Lang: /* Type / Language byte */
    char Attr_Rev: /* Attribyte / Revision byte */
    char Parity:
) MOD_HDR:
/* Sync Bytes */
/* Module Size */
/* Offset to module name */
/* Attribyte / Revision byte */
/* Header parity check */
```

Figure 2: Module Header Format
memory to the pointer. One method of doing this with a pointer-to-type character is as follows:

```
char *ptr:
ptr = malloc(sizeof(char));
```

This same technique can be used with the registers structure as follows:

```
struct registers *regs:
regs = malloc(sizeof(struct regi
sters)):
```

Because of the inherent complexities involved with pointers, it is easier to declare the variables and structures as nonpointers and use the address-of operator in the examples discussed so far.

Back to the discussion of the F $\$$ ID system call. You can also split this function into two separate functions - getpid() and getuid() - as in the original library. The two separate functions can be written as shown in listings 3 and 4. As with the function in Listing 1, the registers structure is declared and the FSID system call is
used to get the Process ID and User ID. However, getpid() returns only the Process ID and getuid () returns only the User IDalthough I used a trick with the Process ID in both listings 1 and 3 that may look strange.

You may recall that the Microware C Compiler stores a character value as an 8 -bit (one-byte) signed value and stores an integer value as a 16 -bit (two-byte) signed value. This is documented on Page 1-5 of the C Compiler manual. However, this is only partially correct. It is true that character values are stored in memory as an 8-bit signed value, but they are sign-extended into a 16 -bit signed value in the 6809 's registers. For example, assume you've written a program that uses the following $C$ source fragment:

```
char c:
int 1:
c=0x80;
i = c:
```

The assembly source produced by the compiler is as follows:

| 1 dd | 棌 80 |
| :--- | :--- |
| stb | $\mathrm{c}, \mathrm{y}$ |
| 1 db | $\mathrm{c}, \mathrm{y}$ |



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```
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std 1.y
```

This is fine if you are working with 8-bit signed values, but it leads to the side effect of creating 16 -bit signed values when converting from a character to an integer, which is desired in most cases. If you are using the 8 -bit signed value $580(-128)$, this is translated to the 16 -bit signed value $\$ F F 80(-128)$. But in this case you want to use 8 -bit unsigned values, which aren't supported by the Microware C Compiler. The C compiler does support 16 -bit unsigned values, so you might use the following C source fragment:

```
char c;
unsigned 1;
c = 0x80:
f= (unsigned) c:
```

This results in the following assemblylanguage source code:

```
1dd 韭$80
stb c.y
1db c.y
sex
std i,y
```

The problem in this case is that c starts with a value of $\$ 80(-128)$ and $i$ results in an unsigned value of \$FF80 (+65408), which is far from what you want.

However, you can trick the compiler into converting an 8 -bit signed value into an 8 -bit unsigned value while it is in a register. This allows you to store the unsigned representation of the 8 -bit value into a 16 -bit variable. For example, assume you are using the following C source fragment:

```
char 6;
int i:
c = 0x80;
i - (int) (c & 0xFF);
```

The assembly source produced is

```
1dd #$80
stb c,y
1db c,y
sex
clra
std 1.y
```

In this case, c starts with a value of $\$ 80$ (-128) as usual and is sign-extended into the 16-bit signed value 5 FF80 ( -128 ). However, the upper byte is masked immediately after the sign extension, leaving us with the 16 -bit signed value of $\$ 0080(+128)$. This technique is used in listings 1 and 3 to ensure the functions return a positive 16 -bit Process ID. However, be aware that this trick is specific to the Microware C Compiler and may not work properly with other C compilers. Perhaps a better solution is to use the abs() function to obtain the absolute value, as seen in the following example:

```
char c:
int f:
c = 0\times80;
i=abs(c);
```

Most of the user-mode system calls are already included in the standard library so you won't have to worry about those. But the newer system calls, such as FSGB1kMp. F\$GModDr, FSGPrDsc, F\$NMLInk and FSNMLoad, are very handy to have available in a library. The F\$GB1 kMp system call is used to get a copy of the system block map. Now that sounds really useful, eh? The manual doesn't make this point very clear, but the system block map contains one byte for each block supported by the memory management unit or, in the case of the CoCo 3 , the dat in the GIme chip. The number of blocks available depends on the amount of memory installed in the system, but you should use a 1024 -byte buffer to store the data just to play it safe. Remember that the CoCo 3 uses 8 K blocks ( 8192 bytes each) so the most common number of blocks you will encounter are 16 ( 128 K ), 32 ( 256 K ). 64 ( 512 K ) and 128 (1024K).

Upon returning from the F $\$ G B 1 \mathrm{kMp}$ system call, Register D contains the size of each block and Register $Y$ contains the number of blocks. On a 512 K CoCo 3 , Register D is $\$ 2000$ ( 8192 bytes-per-block) and Register $Y$ is $\$ 40$ ( 64 blocks). Each byte in the buffer represents one block and is encoded as follows:

Bit $7: 0=$ RAM, $1=$ Not RAM
Bit $1: 0=$ Data, $1=$ Module
Bit $0: 0=$ Free, $1=$ In use
The typical values you will see are

$\$ 00$ : Free block<br>\$01: Block contains data<br>\$03: Block contains a module

An example of how to write the $G B 1 \mathrm{kmp}()$ function is shown in Listing 5. Note that the status retumed from the _os9() function is returned to the calling function. This is very
important - it allows the calling function to handle errors as they occur.

The FSGModDr system call is used to get a copy of the module directory. With this system call, you need to allocate a 2048 -byte block of memory in which to store the module directory. The structure of each entry in the module directory is shown in Figure 1. However, there is a little trick you must use to determine the number of entries that are actually used. Remember, you are working with a 2048 -byte block that is theoretically capable of storing 256 entries each entry uses eight bytes and $2048 / 8$ is 256 . Also remember that you call the F $\$$ GModDr system call with the address of the buffer in Register $X$, and it returns with the ending address of the buffer in Register Y. Subtracting Register $X$ from Register $Y$ (reg.rg_y-reg.rg_x) gives the number of bytes actually used. Dividing the result by eight gives the number of entries used.

The F $\$$ GModDr system call also returns the starting address of the module directory within the system map. Although the manuals never explain why this address is returned or what it is used for, it is extremely important as you shall see. Now examine the source in Listing 6. As usual, the regis ters structure is declared and the _os9() function is used to perform the system call. The value returned by os 9 () is assigned to status for later use. Four pointers are also declared: One points to the buffer to store the module directory, and three are used to retum the values returned from the $\mathrm{F} \$ \mathrm{GMOdDr}$ system call.


A sample program that calls the GModDr() function is shown in Listing 7. As you may quickly determine, not much information is contained within the module directory not even the module names are there. To obtain the information contained in the module header, you need to use the FsCpyMem system call shown in Listing 8. Even though FSCPyMem appears very easy to use, there are a few hidden tricks that aren't documented in the manuals. It appears that you should be able to pass the DAT Image pointer, the offset of the block and the byte count straight through to F \$CpyMem, but this isn't the case.

Remember I previously mentioned that the 2048 -byte buffer is theoretically capable

## OS-9 Level II

Listing 1: Get_ID.C
Ainclude <0s9.h>
Get_ID(Proc_ID. User_ID)
int *Proc 10:
int *User_ID:
1
struct registers reg:
-059(F_ID. \&reg):
※proc_IO - (int) (reg.rg_a \& 0xFF);
*User_10 = reg.rg y;
)

Listing 2: test_Get_ID.C

## main() <br> f

int Proc_10:
int User_ID:
Get_IO(sProc_10, suser_ID): printf("Process ID $=$ zd̆n". Proc_ID): printf(" User 10 - \$din". User_ID):
)

Listing 3: getpid.c
\#include <059.h>
fnt getpid()
[
struct registers reg:
_059(F_ID, \&reg):
return(int) (reg.rg_a \& ©xFF)):
)

Listing 4: getuid.c
\#1nclude <os9.n>
int getuid()
1
struct registers reg:
_059(F_ID, \&reg):
return(reg.rg_y):
1

Listing 5: GBTkMp.c
finclude <os9.h>
GB1kMp(block)
char *block:
1
struct registers reg:
reg.rg_x - block:
return(_os9(F_GBLKMP, \&reg));

## SYSTEM IV



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of holding 256 entries? Theoretically is the key word here because a subset of the DAT images is located at the end of this buffer. Another point not mentioned is that the F\$CpyMem system call uses the DAT images located in your workspace. This creates a problem in that the DAT Image pointer re-

turned from $F$ GGMOdDr is relative from the system map, meaning that you nced to find the offset to the DAT Image within your workspace. The first step is to find the base address of the DAT Image relative to the start of the module directory. Since the F $\$$ GModDr system call returns the address of the module directory in the system map, you can use it to find the base address. For example, assume the DAT Image is located at sofFE and the address of the module directory is $\$ 0400$ (both of these addresses are relative to the system map). By subtracting s0a00 from SOFFE, you know that the DAT Image is located SOSFE bytes from the start of the module directory. The final part of the formula is to find the absolute address of the DAT Image in your workspace. You can do this by adding the address of the module directory in your workspace to the result of the previous calculation.

Now that you know how to deal with the DAT Image pointer, you can focus on the module header. The basic module header, which contains most of the information you need, is nine bytes in size and the format is shown in Figure 2. Note that you do not know where the module name is located within the module. You could copy a lot of extra data in the hopes of finding the module name immediately following the module header. However, the module name can appear anywhere within the module especially in device descriptors where the module name is usually at the end. Since you know the offset of the module within the block, you can use the module name offset located in the module header to locate the module name. To do this, add the offset of the module to the offset of the module name (mod_dir.0ffset + mod_hdr . Name_Offset) and use a length of at least 32 bytes - the maximum length of a module name.

Listing 9 shows the final source code for

Listing 6: GModDr.C

```
#include <os9.h>
GModDr(buffer, buf_start, buf_end, sys_start)
char *buffer;
unsigned *buf_start;
unsigned *buf_end:
unsigned *sys_start;
f
    struct registers reg:
    int status:
    reg.rg_x = buffer:
    status - _os9(F_GMODDR, &reg):
    *buf_star\overline{t}}
    *buf_end = reg.rg_y;
    *sys_start = reg.rg_u;
    return(status):
}
```

Listing 7: test GModor.c

```
Ainclude "moddir.h"
```

goln ()
1
MOD_DIR mod dir[256]:
int entries:
int buf start:
int buf_end:
int sys start:
int f:
if((GModDr(mod dir, \&buf_start, sbuf_end, \&sys start)) - -1)
exit(errno);
entries - (buf end - buf start) / 8;
for(1-B; $;$ < entries: $1++$ )
t


printf("Offset of Module $=884 \times \backslash n^{\prime \prime}$. mod dir[1]. Block offset);
printf("Module Link Count $=884 \times 1 n "$, mod_dir[i]. Link_Count):
printf("\} | n ^ { \prime \prime } ) :
)
1

Listing 8: СрyMem.c
\#include $\cos 9 . h>$
CpyMen(dat image, offset, count, buffer)
unsigned dat image:
unsigned offset:
unsigned count:
char *buffer:
if
struct registers reg:

reg.rg - (char) (dat image \& OXFF);
reg.rg $x=$ offset:
reg.rg y $=$ count:
reg.rg_u - buffer;
return( os9 (F_CPYMEM, \&reg)):
1
a program that prints an unformatted module directory listing. As documented above, the first step is to copy the module directory into your workspace using the FSGModDr system call. You may quickly notice that the variables mod_dir and buf_start are pretty much the same thing - mod_dir is an array of structures of type MOD_DIR and buf_start is an unsigned integer that contains the address of the first element in mod_dir. I used buf_start so I wouldn't have to use pointer arithmetic with mod_dir. I prefer to avoid performing calculations with pointers where possible.

## CORRECTIONS

"Pyramid"(May 1991, Page 78): A little bug crept in that may cause the computer to "hang" under certain conditions. To correct the problem, change POKE 400.180 in Line 2 to POKE 140,180 . In Line 65 , change POKE 400.20 to POKE 140.20 and POKE 400.180 to POKE 140.180. The corrected lines should appear as follows:
2 CLEAR1000: RGB: HBUFF1.810:HBUFF
2.810: HBUFF $3,810:$ HBUFF $4,810:$ HBUF
F5,810:SH-1: POKE140,180: EXEC4335
0: POKE\&HF8OF, 0: POKEAHF84F, D:POKE
SHF89C, 0:PALETTE0,63: PALETTE1, 60
: PALETTE2,0:PALETTE3,36: DIMNS(13
). X(29).F(29).Y(29),CA(52)
65 POKE65496..; POKE140,20;FORD=1
TO10: EXEC:NEXT; POKE65497..:POKE1
40.180: RETURN
"Graphic Experiments"(March 1991, Page 78): In the third paragraph, NE40 in the HCIRCLE statement should be NU40. In the fourth paragraph, lines 310 and 320 should be lines 200 and 210. And in the sixth paragraph, "angle from $0-90 \mathrm{de}$ grees" should read "angles from 0.88 degrees."
"Turbo Light"(May 1991, Page 53): The headings in the third column for the power connections are reversed. The figure should read:

| IC | Ground | $+\mathbf{5}$ Volts |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| U1 | 8 | 16 |
| U2 | 7 | 14 |

Listing 9: modair.c
\#include "moddir.h" Hinclude "modhdr.h"
main()
1

| MOD DIR | mod dir[256]: |
| :--- | :--- |
| MOD RDR | mod hdr: |
| unsigned | buf start: |
| unsigned | buf end; |
| unsigned | sys start: |
| unsigned | inage; |
| unsigned | offset: |
| char | mod name[32]: |
| char | string[32]: |
| int | entries: |
| int | 1: |

If((GModDr(mod dir, Bbuf start, \&buf end, \&sys start)) - -1) exit(errno):
entries $=($ buf end - buf start) / 8:
forsi - B: $\{$ < entries: $1++$ )
1
image $=$ mod dir[i].DAT_Inage - sys_start + buf_start; CpyHen(1mage, mod_dir[1].Block offset. sizeof(MOD_HOR). Inod_hdr):
offset - mod dir[1]. Block Offset + nod hdr. Hame Offset:
CpyMen(image. offset, 32. string):
strhcpy\{mod_name, string):
printf(")stn", mod_name);
1
\}


## Novices Niche

## Text \＆Graphics by Keiran Kenny

With PIXTEXT4，you can place text directly on a PMODE4 screen．The strings for the mini－font graphics characters are defined in lines $460-510$ ．The string for each character is labeled LS，and its ASCII number appears in parentheses．

Most of the characters are drawn in a frame that is four pixels high by three pixels wide．A few，like $X$ and $Y$ ，are drawn in a 4－by－4 frame．Because of their small size，the characters are necessarily somewhat primitive，but they are quite readable．You can get about 40 characters per graphics screen line．

You can preload the binary PMODE 4 image or run a BASIC program that draws a PMODE 4 picture on the screen．（Press BREAK once the image is drawn．）Run PIXTEXT4 and answer Y to the query that asks if your picture is in memory．Other－ wise，if your picture file is saved in binary format and has not been previously loaded， answer N to the query and follow the next prompt to enter the filename．If it is a disk file with an extension other than ．BIN， include the extension in the filename．

Enter the scale as a multiple of $4(4,8$ ． 12 ，etc．）at which you want the characters drawn on the screen．Do not use interme－ diate scales－these can distort the char－ acters and may result in an FC error．

Your picture appears on the screen with a flashing cursor in the upper－left corner of the screen．Use the arrow keys to position the cursor．Press ENTER and type your first line of text．When you have entered enough text in this line and want to continue entering in the same scale， press Clear．The cursor appears one line down，at the left．In other cases press ENTER，which takes you to the menu．

Press 2 for Replay and enter another scale at the prompt．On the graphics screen，move your cursor as before．The cursor moves in steps adjusted to the predetermined scale．

When entering text，use the left arrow to backspace and delete errors．If you position the cursor at the beginning of an
existing line，you can use the right arrow to delete from left to right．The deletion rectangle in Line 320 adjusts to suit the scale you are using．

Do not place text too close to elements in the graphics image or when you press the left arrow to backspace，you may erase part of the picture．However，you can move the cursor through existing text or figures without any damage．

After you have typed the last line of text，press ENTER．At the menu，you can save your picture as a binary file，add or
The Listing：PIXTEXTA

```
6 'PIXTEXT4
1 'WRITTEN BY KEIRAN KENNY
2 'COPYRIGHT (C) AUGUST 1991
3 'BY FALSOFT, INC.
4 'rainbon magazine
10 CLS:CLEAR50B
20 IFPEEK(&H15F)=196THENPX=1
30 IFPEEK(&HFFFE)*256+PEEK(&HFFF
F)=&HBC1B THENSP=65497:SL=65496E
LSESP-65495:SL=65494
40 GOTO450
50 PMODE4,1:COLORO.1
60 PRINT@224."IS PICTURE IN MEMO
RY? Y/N"
70 KS-INKEYS:IFK$<>"Y"ANDKS<>"N"
THEN70
80 IFKS="Y"THEN110
90 CLS:PRINT@224."LOAD PIXNAME:"
;:LINEINPUTPX5:IFPX THENLOADMPX:
    :GOT0110
100 CLOADMPXS
1 1 0 ~ P O K E S P . g ~ \ , ~ \|
120 INPUT"ENTER SCALE:":SC:IFSCく
8THENSC-4
130 SCREEN1.1
140 H=0:V=7*SC/4
150 IFINKEYS=CHR$(13)THEN280
160 IFPEEK(341)-247THENV -V - **SC/
4
170 IFPEEK(342)-247THENV-V+8*SC/
4
182 IFPEEK(343)=247THENH-H-6*SC/
4
196 1FPEEK(344)-247THENH=H+6*SC/
4
200 1FY<7*SC/4THENV-7*SC/4
210 IFV>191THENV-191
220 IFH<OTHENH-\varnothing
236 IFH>249THENH=249
240 DR=PPOINT(H.V)
250 IFDR=DTHENPSET(H,V,1)ELSEPSE
```

change text，load another picture，or end the program．

If you have a disk drive connected，the image is saved to disk．Line 20 sets the value $\mathrm{PX}=1$ if you use a disk drive．If you do not have a disk drive，the file is saved to tape．

The high－speed poke is in effect throughout the program，except when loading or saving files．Line 30 sets the variables SP and SL according to whether you are using a CoCo 2 or a CoCo 3 ．
$T(H, V)$
260 FOROL＝1T0200：NEXT：PSET（H，V，D
R）
276 GOTO150
$280 \mathrm{X}-\mathrm{H}: \mathrm{Y}-\mathrm{V}$
$2980 \mathrm{BT}=\mathrm{X}$
$300 \mathrm{~K} \$=$ TNKEY $\$:$ IFK $\$=$＂＂THEN300
310 IfK $\$$－CHR $\$(12)$ THENH $=\emptyset: \vee-Y+8 \star S$
C／4：GOT0150
320 IFK\＄－CHR $\$$（9）THENCOLOR5：LINE $X, Y+2)-\left(X+5^{*}(S C / 4), Y-6 *(S C / 4)\right), P$ SET，BF：$X-X+6^{*}(S C / 4):$ COLORD：GOTO3 00
330 IFX＞248ANDK \＄＜＞CHR\＄（8）ANDX\＄＜＞
CHR $\$$（12）ANDK $\$<>$ CHR $\$(13)$ THEN 300
340 IFX $=$ BT ANDK 5 －CHRS（8）THEN3 9 EE LSEIFK\＄－CHR\＄（8）THEN350ELSEIFK\＄－C HR \＄（13）THEN37BELSE360
35 COLOR5：LINE $(X-6 *(S C / 4), Y-6 * S$
$C / 4)-(X, Y+2)$, PSET，$B F: X=X-6 * S C / 4:$
COLORB：GOTO30日
366 COLORB：DRAH＂S－SC；$B M^{\prime \prime}+S T R \$(X)$

+ ＂，＂+ STR $\$(Y)+L S($ ASC $(K \$)): X-X+6 * S$
C／4：GOT030g
370 CLS：POKESL，B：PRINTO131，＂1． 5
AVE PIX＊．．TAB（3）＂2．REPLAY＂，．TAB
（3）＂3．LOAD ANOTHER＂，TAB（3）＂4，E NO＂：PRINT ：PRINTTAB（6）＂PRESS 1 ．
4）＂
$380 \mathrm{~K} \$=$ INKEYS：IFKS〈＂I＂DRK\＄＞＂4＂TH EN380
390 ONVAL（K\＄）GOTO400． 110.90 .440
400 CLS：PRINTE224．＂SAVE PIXNAME：
＂：：LINEINPUTPX\＄
410 IFPX THENSAVEMPX $\$, 3584.9727$ ，
40999：GOT0430
420 CSAVEMPX $\$ .1536 .7679 .49999$
430 GOT0370
440 CLS：END
450 DIMA（32），B（110），L\＄（90）
460 L $\$(48)=" U 4 R 3 D 4 N L 3 ": L \$(49)=" R$

NL3D2": LS(73)="R2LU4NLRBD4": L\$(7 4) -"BRNHREU3BD4"

480 L\$(75) -"U4D2RNE2F2": $\operatorname{L} \$(76)=$ " NU4R3":LS(77)-"U4FRED4":L5(78)=" U4F3U3D4":L\$(79)-"BRHU2ERFD2GNLB $R^{\prime \prime}:$ LS $(80)=$ "U4R2FGNL2BRBD2": LS $(81$ )="BRHU2ER2FDG2ENFGNL2BR2": 15 (82 )="U4R2FGL2RF2": LS(83)="R2EHLHER 2804": LS(84) -"BR2U4NL2R2BD4":L\$( 85) ="BRHU3BR4D3GNL2BR"

490 L $5(86)=" B R 2 H 2 U 2 B R 402 N G 2 B D 2^{":}$ Ls(87)="NU4ERFNU4": LS(88)="E4BL4 F4":LS(89)="BR2U2NH2E2BD4": LS(90

## )="NR4E4L4BFA"

500 L\$(33)-"UBU2NU2BD2": L\$(36)="
R3EHL2HER3L2NUD5UBR2": $\mathbf{L S}(37)=$ "NE ABU3UBR4BD3D": LS(39)="BU3UBD4": L \$(40)-"BRHU2EBD4": L $\$(41)=" E U 2 H B R$ BD4": L5(42)="BR2U2NG2NL2NH2NU2NE 2NR2F2":L5(43)-"8R2U402NL2R2B02" : LS(44)="NGNU": LS(45)="BU2R4BD2" 510 LS(46)="NU": LS(47)="E4BD4": L $\$(58)=$ "U8U2UBD4": LS(59)="NGUBU2U BD4": L\$(61) ="BUNR4BU2R4B03": L\$(6 3 )="NRBU2R3U2L3BD4BR3"
520 GOTO50

## Screen Utility

 CoCo 3
## Palette Control

## by Chuck Katsekes

Palette $40 / 80$ allows you to change the foreground and background colors of the CoCo 3's 40 - or 80 -column screen to any of the 64 available colors. This program is a supplement to Palette 32 (THE RAINBOW, May 1988), which changed the foreground and background colors of the 32 -column screen on the CoCo 3 .

When you run the program, you are asked if you want to change the colors of the 40 -or 80 -column screen. Press 1 for the 40 -column screen or 2 for the 80 -column screen. The WIDTH command is used to display the selected screen. You are prompted to enter the color values for the foreground and background palette slots. The selected colors are then set into Palette 0 (the background) and Palette 8 (the foreground).

## The Listing: PAL40-80

$10 \cdot$ PALETTE 40/80
20 'HRITTEN BY CHUCK KATSEKES
$25{ }^{\circ}$ COPYRIGHT 1991 FALSOFT. INC.
30 ' THIS UTILITY SUPPLEMENTS PA L32.BAS AND ALLOWS YOU TO 40 - CHANGE THE FORGROUND AND BA CKGROUND COLORS FOR 40/80
45 - COLUMN SCREENS ON THE COCO 3

50 CLSI:WIDTH 40
60 LOCATE3.2: PRINT"40/80 COLUMN PALETTE UTILITY"
70 PRINT:INPUT"<<ENTER SCREEN WI
DTH 1-4の 2-8日>>": 05
80 IF $0 \$=" 1$ " THEN100
90 IF 0S="2"THEN116
100 CLS1:GOT0126

110 CLS1:WIDTH80:GOT0120
120 PRINT:PRINT"X-BACKGROUND $Y$ -FOREGROUND"
130 PRINT"<0-63> <0.63>
"
140 FOR $X=6$ TO 63
150 FOR $Y=0$ TO 63
160 PRINT:PRINT" x -": : INPUT x
170 PRINT:PRINT"Y ="::INPUF Y
180 CLS1:PALETTEO, X:PALETTEB, $Y$
190 END

Screen Utility
32 K Extended

## Text-Screen Dump by Joel Hegberg

TextDump is a useful utility that allows you to dump 32, 40- and 80 -column screens to your printer from BASIC any time you need a hardcopy of the text on the current screen. This utility can be used while a program is running.

Enter the program as listed, then save it to tape or disk before running it. TextDump not only informs you of any errors you make while entering the DATA statements, it tells you exactly in which line the error was made. Remember to save the program after you correct any errors.

Once the program runs perfectly, you are ready to print text screens. TextDump
multitasks with BASIC's interrupts so you won't even know it's there. If your printer is set to a baud other than 600 , you must change the computer's baud before printing. To print a screen, simply press CTRL-F1, TextDump automatically places your system into slow mode and prints the current screen. When printing is completed, TextDump returns control to BASIC.

TextDump works with any Color Computer that has at least 32 K and the newer keyboard (with the control and function keys). This program is resetprotected, which means you can press the Reset button in the back of the

CoCo and not have to worry about your system crashing. One last note: TextDump can be used with Microcom Software's 512 K BASIC. Simply run TextDump before you run the 5/2K BASIC boot file.

## The Listing: TEXTDUMP

[^2]```
60
70 'DEDICATED TO MY GOOD
80 'FRIEND, DAVE.
90.
100 CLEAR500,32400:RESTORE:CLS: I
FPEEK(269)*256+PEEK(270)=32401TH
ENPRINT"TEXTDUMP ALREADY INSTALL
ED.":NEW
110 TL-0:LT=0:LN=250:T=32401
120 READAS
130 IFA5-"**"THEN190
140 A=VAL(" &H'+AS):IFLEN(A$)=3TH
EN170
150 TL-TL+A:LT-LT+A:POKET, A
160 T-T+1:GOTO120
170 IFLT<<A THEN PRINT"ERROR IN
LINE #":LN:STOP
180 LN=LN+10:LT=0:GOTO120
190 READA$:A=VAL("&H"+A$)
200 IFA<>TL THEN PRINT"ERROR IN
DATA STATEMENTS.":STOP
218 A$=CHR$(142)+CHR$(126)+CHR$(
145)+CHR$ (191)
220 A$=A$+CHR$(1)+CHR$(13)+"9":A
```

－VARPTR（A\＄）：POXE32730．PEEK（269） 230 POKE32731．PEEK（270）：EXEC（PEE $K(A+2) * 256+$ PEEK $(A+3))$
240 CLS：PRINT＂TEXTDUMP IS INSTAL LED．＂：END
250 DATA $34,76, B 6,1,57,81, \mathrm{BF}, 10$. $27,0,6,35,76,6 \mathrm{E}, 9 \mathrm{~F}, 7 \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{DA}, \mathrm{B} 6,6 \mathrm{FC}$ 260 DATA $1,56,81, B F, 10,27,0,6,16$ ，FF，EE，60，D，86，86，FE，D6，6F，F7， 87 D

270 DATA 7E，AE，97，6F，B7，FF，D8，B7 ，FF，D6，B6，D，AD， $9 F, A D, 2,96, E 7, B 4 A$ 280 DATA 81．1．10．24，0．60．8E，4．0． $5 \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{~A}, 84, B 7,7 \mathrm{E}, A \mathrm{~A}, 86, A F, A 7,84,78$ 2
290 DATA B6，7E，AF，B1，80，10．24，0， 48，81，1F，10．23，6，47，81，60，10，56B 300 DATA $24,3,46,1 A, 50, A D, 9 F, A 0$ ． 2，B6，7E，AF，A7，89，CB ，1，C1，20， 779 310 DATA $18,25,0,15,5 \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{~A} 6,82,87$. $7 \mathrm{E}, \mathrm{AF}, 86, \mathrm{AF}, \mathrm{A} 7,84,86, \mathrm{D}, \mathrm{AD}, 9 \mathrm{~F}, 7 \mathrm{FA}$ 320 DATA AO，2，B6，7E，AF，A7，B0，8C， $5, F F, 10,23, F F, B 3, F 6,7 E, A E, D 7, A 1 A$ 330 DATA $6 F, 86, F F, B 7,1,57,16, F F$ ．
$70,86,29,16, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{BF}, 88,60,16, \mathrm{FF}, 98$ 2

340 DATA BA， $80,40,16, F F, B 5,8 E, 40$ ，D．5F ，1A， $50,86,76, B 7, F F, A 2, A 6,80$ 5
350 DATA B4，B7，7E，AF，A6，1，B7，7E，
B0．86，20，A7，84，86，C0，A7，1，B6．969 360 DATA 7E，AF，AD，9F，AD．2．B6．7E， $A F, A 7,80, B 6,7 E, B 0, A 7,80, C B, 1,9 F C$ 370 DATA $96, E 7,81,1,10,27,0,10, \mathrm{C}$ $1,56,10,25,0, D, 5 F, 17,0,3 F, 86,4 E 1$ 38 DATA D．AD，9F，AD，2，17，0，49，8C $, 4 \mathrm{E}, \mathrm{FF}, 10,23, F F, B 2,16,0,1 A, C 1,79$ 9

390 DATA $28,10,25,0,0,5 F, 17,0,22$ ，86，D，AD，9F，AB，2，17，D，2C，8C， 452
400 DATA $47,7 \mathrm{~F}, 10,23, F F, 95, F 6,7 E$ ，AE，D7，6F ，86，7A，B7，FF，A2，86， 9 D 3 410 DATA $F F, B 7,1,57,16, F E, E Q, A 6$ ， 83，B7，7E，AF，A6，1，B7，7E，B0，86，A21 420 DATA 20，A7，84，86，CO，A7，1，39． B6， $7 \mathrm{E}, \mathrm{AF}, \mathrm{A} 7,8 \mathrm{~B}, \mathrm{~B} 6,7 \mathrm{E}, \mathrm{BB}, \mathrm{A} 7,80,98$ 7
430 DATA 39，＊＊． 9463

## Tax Tables

## by Charles Gibson

If you have to collect sales tax，you＇ll find Tax Table to be a real help．This program prints a six－column sales－tax chart for the percentage rate you choose． It is designed for use on a CoCo 2 or 3 with a DMP－ 105 printer set at 2400 baud，but it can be modified to suit your system．

The codes in Line 170 are for condensed print at $3 / 4$－line feed．The baud is set in Line 50 and may be changed for your printer or omitted for 600 baud．The high－ speed poke in Line 80 and the normal－ speed poke in Line 150 are for the CoCo 3 ． They can be omitted or you can change them to 65495,0 and 65494,0 ，respectively， for the CoCo 2．Note that if you press BREAK while the program is counting，the computer is left in the high－speed mode．

The counter may count to 700 or 800 ， depending on the rate you choose．This process takes two or three minutes，and when it stops，printing begins．Be sure the printer is set as close to the top of the page as possible．A full printout should fill a page，skip the perforation，and use about half the next page，depending on the percentage rate．You may press BREAK at the perforation if you do not want the second page．

No responsibility for tax collection is assumed．The figures depend on how the computer rounds off amounts and may have an occasional penny difference．But
these printed charts compare favorably to the printed charts given out in my area．

When you are finished，you may take a red pencil and draw a line behind the row of stars in each column．This causes them to stand out and makes them easier
to read．Then fold and place the sheets in a plastic protector so you can flip it over for the second page，if that is required for your tax table．If you need a second copy， advance the page to the next sheet，type GOTO 140 and press ENTER．

## The Listing：TAXTABLE

```
1 'TAX TABLE
2 'WRITTEN BY CHARLES GIBSON
3 'COPYRIGHT (C) MARCH }199
4 'BY FALSOFT, INC.
5 'RAINBOH MAGAZINE
10 'TAXTABLE-WRITTEN BY CHARLES
LEE GIBSON-701 SHERMAN-EDHARDSVI
LLE,IL 62025
20 CLS:CLEAR
30 G=.01:K-.064:L-.01
40 DIMB(1000):OIMC(1000):DTHD(10
80)
50 POKE150.18:'BAUD RATE 2400
60 INPUTMENTER RATE (.63 FOR 3%)
":H
70 PRINT" INITIALIZING- PLEASE
WAIT":PRINT" ABOUT TWO MINUTES"
:PRINT" AT HIGH SPEED":PRINT"
BE SURE PRINTER IS ON LINE"
80 POKE 65497,0
90 J=G*H
100 1FJ->K THEN GOTO 120
110 G-G+.01:GOT090
120 A=A+1:PRINT@174,A:IFG>101 TH
EN GOTO 140
130 8(A)=L:C(A)=G:D(A)=J:L=G+.01
:K=K+.01:GOT0110
140 E-9:F-80:H-160:N-240:D=320:P
```


## $-406$

150 POKE 65496．0
160 PRINT\＃－2．＂TAX TABLE AT．＂ ； $\mathrm{H}^{*} 100$ ；＂\％＂
170 PRINTf－2，CHRS（27）；CHRS（20）； CHR\＄（27）：CHR\＄（56）：
$180 \mathrm{E}-\mathrm{E}+1: \mathrm{F}=\mathrm{F}+1: \mathrm{M}=\mathrm{H}+1: \mathrm{N}=\mathrm{N}+1: 0=0+$ $1: \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{P}+1$
198 IF P－481 THEN GOSUB 248
200 IF E－531 THEN GOTO 230

$C(E): D(E):: P R I N T \nmid-2 .{ }^{* *}$ ：$:$ ：PRINT\＃
 ：PRINT\＃－2．＂＊＂；：PRINTH－2．USING＂性
 ＂＊＂：：PRINTH－2，USING＂非做，悻＂：B（N ）：$C(N): D(N):$
220 PRINT\＃－2，＂＊＂：：PRINTA－2，USING
＂AMA\＃，期＂；B（0）；C（0）；D（0）：：PRINT非
 B（P）：C（P）； $0(P) ;:$ PRINT\＃－2，＂＊＂：GOT 0180
230 PRINT青－2．CHR\＄（27）；CHR\＄（19）；C HRS（27）：CHRS（54）：END
240 PRINT\＃－2：PRINT\＃－2：PRINT\＃－2：P RINT劳－2
$250 \mathrm{E}=481: \mathrm{F}=531: \mathrm{H}-581: \mathrm{N}-631: 0-68$ 1：P－731：RETURN

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| 16 Bit Slots | 6 | 3 | 0 |
| Slandard Memory | 1024K | 1024K | 640 K |
| Max. on Board RAM | 4096K | 1024K | 768 K |
| Graphics Oulput | VGA | VGA | CGA |
| Max. Resolution | $1024 \times 768$ | $640 \times 480$ | $640 \times 200$ |
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#### Abstract

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## A software technique that eliminates the cartridge-interrupt problem

# Interrupted Again 

by Robert Gault

Valuable information about the proper use of the GIME car-tridge-interrupt line appears in two articles in past issues of THE RAINBOW: "The OS-9 CART* Interrupt Fix" by Marty Goodman (November 1989, Page 50), and "CoCo 3 gIME CART* IRQS Explained" by Bruce Isted (August 1990, Page 20). Any programmer working with software or hardware that depends on interrupts should read these articles.

I use a no-halt, Disto Super Controller II with my CoCo system. This controller worked fine in the no-halt mode until I installed a Multi-Pak Interface. I found I could not use the no-halt drivers with the CoCo 3, os-9 Level II, the controller and the Multi-Pak Interface. Because of these difficulties, I found the previously mentioned articles of great interest.

Bruce Isted stated in his article that the no-halt Disto drivers use the GIME-toggle technique and should handle interrupts correctly. I disassembled the drivers and determined they do indeed use this technique. So having proper drivers is clearly not enough. I eagerly tried the toggle technique presented by Bruce for the clock module since I was reluctant to do the hardware modification described in Marty Goodman's article.

I found the patches as listed in Bruce's August 1990 article do not work. I had no reason to doubt the technique should work since the information originated with both Tandy and Kevin Darling. After careful examination of the code in the article by

[^3]Bruce Isted, I found the problem and verified my finding through further testing and comparison with the Disto/Darling drivers.

## A Fix for a Fix

The assembly-language source code in Listing 1 is a modified reprint of Listing 1 from Bruce's article. The change is commented and involves the addition of a single instruction that corrects a subtle error in the logic of the original version.

The Basic09 procedure in Listing 2 can be used with Bruce's BASICO9 Filepatch procedure to produce a new clock module. Please consult the original article for specific information about Filepatch.

Use a text editor or the os-9 build and edit commands to enter the procedure in Listing 2. Save the file as clock60.ptc in the root directory of a backup of your Boot/ Config/Basicos disk. Also, put a copy of Filepatch. b09 from the August 1990 issue in the root directory of this disk.

After copying both files, make sure the Boot/Config/BASIC09 disk is Drive /do. Enter the following commands:

```
load /d0/cmds/basic09
chd /do/modules
rename clock.60hz clock.60hz.01d
bastc09
```

At BASIC09's B: prompt, enter

```
load /do/filepatch.b09
run filepatch ("clock60.ptc","cl
ock.60hz.01d"."clock.60hz")
```

When Filepatch finishes its work, enter bye to exit basic09. At this point you can enter chx $/ \mathrm{d} 0 / \mathrm{cmas}$ and run config to create a new system disk with the modified clock module.

[^4]routine loads Register A with the GIME IRQEnable image. This is transferred to Register B for temporary storage. Bit 0 of Regis$\operatorname{ter} A$ is tumed off by the ANDA 非\%11111110 instruction. The value in Register $A$ is then stored in the GIME IRQ-Enable register at $\$$ FF92. The result is that the IRQ interrupt is disabled.

At this point the value in Register B is stored in \$FF92. The assumption, as stated in the article, is that this reactivates the GIME IRQ line, and a trapped interrupt can then be processed. But this assumption is valid only if the IRQ-Enable image has Bit 0 set. This cannot be reasonably assumed under all conditions. The single instruction I added, ORB \#1, guarantees that Bit 0 is set and the IRQ line is indeed enabled, if only briefly. Note that since the IRQ-Enable register image has not been changed, the system could not be expected to eventually reset itself to whatever status has been indicated.

I am happy to report that the Disto SC-II controller now works perfectly in the nohalt mode, both with and without a MultiPak Interface.

## RAINBOW ON DISK Subscribers

For your convenience, F1lepatch.b09 is included with clock60.ptc on this month's Rainbow on disk. To copy both files, insert the July 1991 RAINBOW ON DISK in Drive / 00 and enter

```
copy -s /d0/source/filepatch.b09
    /do/filepatch
```

and

## copy -s /do/source/ciock60.ptc / do/modules/clock60.ptc

Follow the prompts, inserting a backup of the Boot/Config/Basic09 disk as the destination disk and the RAINBOW ON DISK as the source disk.

```
OS-9 Level II
```

Listing 1: irqpoll.asm

| D. Poll | equ | \$3026 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| D. IRQER | R equ | 59092 |
| D. IRAS | equ | \$00AF |
| I ROEnR | equ | \$FF92 |
| 180Poll | 1 jsr | [D.Po11] |
|  | bcc | 1RQPol1 |
| GToggle | e lda | (\%\%11111110 |
|  | anda | <D. IROS |
|  | sta | <D. IRQS |
|  | 1da | O. IRQER |
|  | tfr | a, b |
|  | anda | \%\%11111110 |
| * new in | $\begin{gathered} \text { instruc } \\ \text { orb } \end{gathered}$ | tion to gua部 |
| ** | ******* | ************ |
|  | sta | $>$ LROEnR |
|  | stb | > LRQEnR |
|  | clrb |  |
|  | rts |  |

## Listing 2: clock60. ptc

```
* FilePatch patch file to add
* revised GIME CART* toggle
* to unmodified Clock.60Hz
* from CoCo 3 OS-9 Level II
C 0002 01 02
C 0003 EE OC
C 0008 17 F6
C 006A A8 C6
C 0012 09 0A
C 0015 7E 9C
C 0018 00 1E
C 001B 41 5F
C 0034 04 06
C 0035 DC 30
C 0036 26 8D
C 0058 C4 C2
C 0086 DC 9E
C 0088 DD 9F
c 008E 06 04
C OOBF AD 8D
C 00Cb 9F 81
C 00C1 0020
C 00c2 2602
C D0C3 24 80
C 00C4 FA B3
C Ø191 D6 C6
C. 018970 52
C 01C5 4D 2F
I 0037 02 00 57
\ 0090 08 AD 9F 00 26 24 FA 86 FE
1 009808 94 AF 97 AF 96 92 1F 89
1 \emptyset\varrhoA\emptyset 08 84 FE CA 01 B7 FF 92 F7
I 00A8 04 FF 92 5F 39
V
- CRC bytes for comparison only
*C }0207\mathrm{ D2 E4
*C b208 8A 6D
*C 0209 FO 1B
```

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# Serial Connections 

by Marty Goodman<br>Contributing Editor


#### Abstract

I'm having a problem connecting a printer to the \&-pin (bit-banger) serial port on my CoCo 3. I used a modem cable with a DB-25 connector thar worked just fine on my modem. What is the trouble?

CarlJ. Boll (CBJ) Chicago, Ilinois


AProper cables for connecting a printer to the 4 -pin port on the rear of the CoCo differ in their wiring from proper cables for connecting a modem to the port. The pinout for a modem cable is as follows:

| 4-pin DIN | DB-25 | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| 1 | 8 | carrier detect |
| 2 | 3 | data from modem |
| 3 | 7 | ground |
| 4 | 2 | data to modem |

While, for a printer cable, you'd typically have:

| 4-pin DIN | DB-25 | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| 1 | n/c |  |
| 2 | 20 | busy handshake |
| 3 | 7 | ground |
| 4 | 3 | data to printer |

Note that you may have to check the manual for your printer or printer buffer to

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 Ranbow'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.
make sure the device uses Pin 20 for handshaking and that it uses a Low signal to mean that the printer or buffer is busy. Some printers allow you to set which pin the handshake signal is on and/or the polarity of the busy handshake using DIP switches in the printer.

When you use the 4-pin port to talk to a printer, serial data need only go one way to the printer. The only communication in the other direction is of a far less complex sort than serial data. A handshake line that is either High (printer ready to receive data) or Low (printer is busy) tells the computer to stop sending data. Thus, Pin 4 of the CoCo serial port, which is used to receive serial data when the port is used with a modem, is reprogrammed by the printer driver to act as a handshake line. Pin 1 is not used because it is an oddball and complicated control pin inside the computer, and for non-interrupt-related functions, it is best left alone. It is used for modem communications as a carrier detect line only because all other available lines on the 4-pin port are already used.

## Back-to-Back Modems

I'm trying to transfer text files from a Commodore 64 to a Color Computer. I have modems hooked to both the Commodore of and my CoCo 3. I have also connected the two wires from the telephone line coming out of the modems. I am having trouble getting one modem to answer the other one, though. Can you help me?

Don Vaillancourt (DONVAIL) Mississauga. Ontario Canada

AData transfer between a Commodore 64 and a CoCo 3 is a bit tricky. With most other computers, I'd have told you to
dispense with the modems and just use a null-modem cable. However, the Commodore 64's serial port is not standard. It uses RS-232 signal protocol, but not RS-232 voltage levels. Instead, it uses TTL voltage levels. To make matters worse, the disk data-storage format is utterly incompatible with CoCo disk controllers, so no "read alien disk" program is possible on the CoCo. If you were a hacker, I'd suggest you make level-converter circuitry for the Commodore 64 serial port (using 1488 and 1489 or equivalent level-converter chips) and then use a null-modem cable. However, since you have terminal programs and modems working with both computers, perhaps the simplest approach would be to upload the files in question from your Commodore to your Workspace on Delphi. Just type WS at the CoCo SIG prompt, then type XUP to Xmodem upload (you can use YUP and ZUP for Ymodem and Zmodem) and follow the prompts. Then logon with your Color Computer, go to Workspace and XDOW (YODW or ZOOW) the files using Xmodem (Ymodem or Zmodem).

You may still encounter some problems because Commodore ASCII files are not international standard ASCII. If your terninal program on the Commodore 64 does not make certain translations, you may have to write a simple BASIC conversion program that changes the values of certain characters in the ASCII files you got from the Commodore. The problems involved include reversal of upper-and lowercase and/ or certain characters on the Commodore that are used for graphics and control functions. Your approach of hooking one modem directly to another, while a bit overly complicated, should work. Perbaps you failed to put one modem into Answer mode. If the modems are Hayes-compatible, type

ATA when in Command mode to force one modem off hook and into Answer mode. With the second modem in Command mode, enter ATD to put it into Originate mode and attempt to connect it to the other modem.

## RS. 232 Signal Levels

Why does RS-232 signal protocol dictate the use of +12 and -12 volts? I thought inside today's computers - especially laptops - 5 volts is the only voltage level used.

Tika Car
Rochester, New York

ARS-232 protocol specifies that a one is a voltage of between 5 and 15 volts and a zero is a voltage of between - 5 and - 15 volts, both at the transmitter site. It also specifies that, by the time the signal gets to the receiver, the one must be at least 3 volts and the zero must be no higher than -3 volts. This results in a minimum distinction between zero and one of 6 volts. In practice, RS-232 voltages tend to be around 10 to 12 volts (plus and minus), resulting in a distinction between a one and a zero of over 20 volts. This great voltage difference between the one and zero is what makes RS-232 such a rugged signal-transmission protocol. Even when RS-232 signals are sent over wires of over 100 feet, the small amount of degradation of the voltage, and noise caused by that run of cable, is unlikely to affect the ability of the receiver to figure out what the transmitter is sending. Thus, even though a lap computer may indeed use 5 volts for nearly all its functions, it has a source of +12 and -12 volts (sometimes just inside one chip. the RS-232 level-converter chip) to produce industry standard RS-232 voltage levels.

In contrast, TTL signal levels specify a zero with a voltage of between .9 and 2.4 volts and specify a one with a voltage of 3.4 to 5 volts. As you can see, the distinction between a one and a zero is far smaller, as is the range of acceptable voltages. Thus, TTL signal levels are far more susceptible to noise and voltage degradation when run over long cables. IBM printer cables, for example, are best kept under 12 feet. Robust TTL parallel-printer cables (larger gauge wire and/or cables with every other wire at ground, or using twisted pairs of ground and signal for each data and control line) can work at lengths of 25 feet or more, but are not generally recommended.

[^5]the time were not damaged, but my CoCo 2 would not work. A closer inspection found that the fuse between the $A C$ and the transformer had blown. Why? How should I proceed with repairing my faithful, old CoCo 2?

Kelly Thompson
Otis, Colorado

AThe CoCo (all models) always has power going to the power transformer while it is plugged in. The power switch on the CoCo interrupts the low voltage as it leaves the secondary of the transformer. This explains why most people note their CoCos are a bit warm near the transformer, even when not turned on. I believe Tandy must have designed the CoCo this way for reasons relating to the added expense of installing a 110 -volt AC switch and/or the hassle of clearing such a switch with Underwriters Laboratories or some federal regulatory agency. Thus, when lightning struck your power line, the surge ran right into the transformer blowing the $A C$ fuse. If you are lucky, mere replacement of the fuse will restore your CoCo to operation. It is possible, however, that the surge cooked some of the windings on the primary of the transformer, which would require replacement of the transformer. The CoCo's transformer supplies roughly 20 volts centertapped. You can replace it with a 2 -amp 18 volt center tapped transformer of the sort available from Radio Shack. Of course such a replacement will have to be mounted outside the CoCo, since it will not fit inside the case. Note that CoCo 2 s can be found used at garage sales and swap meets for $\$ 10$ to $\$ 25$, so you might not want to spend too much time and money fixing the one you have.

## RGB-I Meets RGB-A

I have a Tandy 1000 HX with a 9-pin color RGB connector. I want to adapt myCM-8 to work with this video output. How do I do this? What is the pinout for the connector on my to00Hx?

David J. Fall
West Valley, Utah

AThe 1000 HX uses IBM CGA-type RGB video. The standard pinout on a DB-9 connector for this is as follows:

| Pin | Description |
| :--- | :--- |
| I.2 | Ground |
| $3,4,5$ | Red, Green, Blue (respectively) |
| 6 | Intensity |
| 7 | not used |
| 8.9 | HSync and Vsync (respectively) |

CGA RGB video is similar enough to that
of the CoCo 3 that you likely can get an image using your CM-8. However, you will be able to get only six colors plus black and white with the CM-8. You will not be able to display all 14 colors (plus black and white) that are supported by CGA video. The reason is that the CM-8 has no provisions for supporting the Intensity line of the CGA protocol. Just connect all like-named signal lines between the CM-8 and the IBM CGA port of the 1000 HX , and you likely will get an acceptable image, apart from the fact that the resolution of the CM-8's screen is so poor ( 51 mm dot diameter) that it is marginal for display of 80 -column text. There is a remote possibility that sending TTL-level video signals into the analog-level inputs of the CM-8 could damage its input chip, though to date I've had no reports of such damage from others who have used their $\mathrm{CM}-8 \mathrm{~s}$ with IBM-type CGA video signals.

## Repackaging the CoCo

I know you don't like using a Y cable or 40 -pin ribbon cables on the CoCo system bus. However, I may be forced to use at least a short length of such cable in the course of shoe-horning my CoCo 3, Multi$P$ ak Interface and various devices into a $P C /$ AT-type case. Is it any better if I run the 40 conductor cable between the Multi-Pak and a given device, as opposed to between the CoCoand the Multi-Pak? How about using a very short length of cable to mount the Multi-Pak at angles of 90 or 180 (back-toback) degrees with respect to the CoCo motherboard? Is there any way to make a more reliable and rugged wire connection benween a CoCo and a Multi-Pak or between a Multi-Pak and another device?

Bob Kemper (BOBKEMPER) Fort Stewart, Georgia

AMany years ago I made a repackaged Color Computer in which I had the Multi-Pak mounted back-to-back with the CoCo I motherboard. I used a very short length (less than one inch) of 40-conductor ribbon cable. I also ran 14 -gauge ground wires between the ground tabs of the MultiPak and the CoCo motherboard. With this arrangement, I never had the slightest reliability problem. So, yes, you can use a ribbon cable to bend the connection between your CoCo 3 and Multi-Pak, provided you keep that cable as short as possible (under one inch) and you also link the grounds on both boards with a nice, thick, ground wire or strap. It is equally bad, however, to have a long ribbon cable between the CoCo and Multi-Pak as it is to have one between the Multi-Pak and a plug-in device. Some devices are far more sensitive to the presence of a cable. A floppy disk controller, for


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example, is least likely to tolerate any amount of ribbon cable between it and the Multi-Pak. A serial card, however, is most likely not to mind being extended some inches from the Multi-Pak.

Yes, there are tricks you can use to make a ribbon-cable bus extender less likely to cause problems. You can make the extender from separate wires for each signal line instead of wires running in parallel all the way. This minimizes interference between one wire and another. Better yet, use a twisted pair of separate wire (with one wire of each pair being ground) for every one of the 35 signal lines (I exclude the two ground, the +5 volt line, and the +12 and -12 volt lines). Such a twisted-pair extender cable would be quite tedious to make, but I suspect it would offer a substantial advantage over any ribbon cable in terms of its ability to work reliably at moderate lengths.

## Super basic Errors

$I$ am having a problem with the 0 N ERROR Goto function in Disk $E x$ tended Color BASIC 2.1. When I got an error reading a disk file, the computer could not find the line number of my GOTO statement, despite the fact I had provided it properly. What's going on here?

Fred McDonald
New Haven, Connecticut

AYou have found one of the many errors in Super Extended Basic. The error trap neglects to reser the output device to the screen so, if the error is a disk error. the error message is printed to the disk buffer instead of to the screen and you don't see it. The fix is to put POKE 111,0 at the beginning of your error-trap routine to set the output to the screen. I don't know why you got a UL error.

## High-Density Drives

 $I$ am considering the possibility of using $31 / 2$-inch, 1 .4-megabyte drives with my os -9 system. How many tracks do they have and what hardware will I need?Philip Brown
Berkeley. California

ABoth 720 K and $1.44 \mathrm{Mcg} 31 / 2$-inch drives have 80 tracks. However, the 1.44Meg drives use a data density and datatransfer rate that is twice that of 720 K drives. Normal CoCo floppy controllers cannot handle such drives. Some CoCo hard drive systems include floppy controllers on the hard drive controller card


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Arlington, WA 98223
(206) 653-5263
by Marshall Weisenbrger
0000

Welcome to the world of Megatank. Your mission is to save your home planet from alien invasion. But to accomplish your goal, you must battle five different waves of aliens - choppers, blades, bats, saucers and fireballs. For each successful attack, you are awarded a certain number of points, based on the type of alien. Points are awarded as follows:

| Choppers | 100 points |
| :--- | :--- |
| Blades | 250 points |
| Bats | 500 points |
| Saucers | 100 points |
| Fireballs | 1500 points. |

As written, Megatank requires a CoCo 3 and a two-button joystick. If your joysticks have only one button, see the modifications listed below.

You begin the game with four extra tanks (called ships) and two Super Savers. To shoot, just press the firebutton. For every five missed shots, you lose one tank.

Marshall Weisenburger is pursuing a degree in electrical engineering from Bradley University. He has been programming with a CoCofor over two years. You may contact him at 911 n. University, Geisert 0614, Peoria. 12 61606. Please include an SASE when requesting a reply.

But for each successfully completed wave - without a missed shot - you gain one Super Saver. Super Savers can be very helpful since they destroy all onscreen aliens. To activate a Super Saver, press the second button on your two-button joystick.

## Megatank Modifications

If you don't have a two-button joystick,
you can alter Megatank so you can use the space bar in place of the second joystick button. To do this, replace Line 260 with

```
260 HPUT(A1,179)-(A1+36,191).1,P
SET: AS=INKEYS: IF A&<>"" THEN G
OSUB 560
```

Megatank is written for use with an RGB

```
CoCo3
```



## The Listing: MEGATANK



```
110 A-JOYSTK(0)
120 IFA<15THENAI-A1-8
130 1FA>53THENA1=A1+8
140 IFA1<OTHEN A1-0:HPUT(A1,179)
-(A1+36,191), 3:A1=198
150 IFA1>199THEN Al=199:HPUT(A1.
179)-(A1+36.191).3:A1=0
160 Y-Y +R:IFY>135THENGOSUB640:G0
SUB600
170 D=D+.2:E=SIN(D):IFE>DTHEN X=
X+1 ELSE X-X -1
180 IFX=322THEN210
190 IFX>207THENX=207
200 IFX<QTHENX=0
210 }\textrm{H}=\textrm{H}+1\mathrm{ ; IFH=1THENPALETTE13.W:P
ALETTE14.V
220 IFH=2THENPALETTE14.W:PALETTE
15.V
230 IFH=3THENPALETTE15,W:PALETTE
13.V:H=0
249 HPUT (X,Y)-(X+28,Y+17),U,PSET
: IFG=1 THEN266
250 HPUT (X1,Y) - (XI+28,Y+17),U.PS
ET
260 MPUT(A1,179)-(A1+36,191).1,P
SET: IFBUTTON(1)=1THENGOSUB560
27@ IFBUTTON(@)-gTHEN110
280 SOUNO230,1:B=A1+19:HCOLOR3.0
:HLINE (B,155)-(B,0),PSET:HCOLOR
0,0: HLINE (B,155)-(B,B),PSET
290 IF X+14>B-14 AND X+14<B+14 T
HEN 326 ELSE IF XI+14>B-14 AND }
1+14<B+14 THEN 380
300 M2-1:M1-M1+1:HCOLORB, B:HLINE
(249,71)}-(279,79).PSET, BF:HCOLO
4.0:HPRINT(31.9),M1:IF MI<5THEN1
```

10
310 M1-0:SOUND1,2: SOUND1.2:SOUND 1.2:HCOLORD. Ø: HLINE (249.71)-(279
.79).PSET, BF:HCOLORA. $0: H P R I N T(31$
.9). M1:GOSUB670:G0T0110
320 GOSUB750
330 HCOLORの, Ø: HLINE (X,Y)-(X+28,Y
+17), PSET, BF: $\mathrm{X}-322: 1-0: \mathrm{J}-\mathrm{J}+1$
340 5-S+T:GOSUB440
35 IFJ-1ANDG-1THENGOSUB600:GOTO
100
360 IFJ=2THENGOSUB600:GOTOID0
370 GOT0110
38 IFG=1THEN110
390 G0SU8760
$400 \mathrm{~S}=\mathrm{S}+\mathrm{T}$ :GOSUB440
416 HCOLOR $\emptyset, 0: \operatorname{HLINE}(X 1, Y)-(X 1+28$
$, \gamma+17)$, PSET. $B F: X 1-329: J-J+1$
420 IFJ=2THENGOSUB600:GOTO100
430 GOT0110
44g '*** SCDRE ***
450 IF $\mathrm{S}=1$ BOQTHEN HCOLORD, $0:$ HLIN $E(X, Y)-(X+28, Y+17)$, PSET, BF:HLINE (X1, Y) - (X1+28, Y+17), PSET, BF: GOSU 8600:GOSUB800: R-4:T-250:U-5;V-38

460 IF $S=400$ QTHEN HCOLORO. $\because: H L I N$ E(X,Y)-(X+28,Y+17), PSET, 8F:HLINE (X1,Y) $-(X 1+28, Y+17)$. PSET , 8 F:GOSU B600: GOSUB800: R-6:T-500: U-6:V $=36$

470 IF $5=12000$ THEN HCOLOR 5,0 : HLI NE $(X, Y)-(X+28, Y+17)$, PSET, $8 F:$ HLIN $E(X 1, Y)=(X 1+28, Y+17)$, PSET, BF:GOS UB600:G0SUB800: $\mathrm{R}=7$ : $\mathrm{T}=1000: \mathrm{U}=7$ : $\mathrm{V}=$ $36: W=63: 11=5: M 2=0$
monitor. To alter it for use with a color composite monitor or TV, make the following changes:

1) Change the values of Variable $V$ as shown in this table:

| Linef | Value | Change to |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 450 | 38 | 22 |
| 460 | 36 | 6 |
| 470 | 36 | 6 |
| 480 | 55 | 51 |
| 1920 | 36 | 6 |

2) In Line 480 , change $\mathrm{W}-32$ to $\mathrm{W}-7$.
3) Replace lines 1640, 1960 and 1970 with the following:

1640 PALETTE 0.0: PALETTE 1.13: PALETTE 2.12: PALETTE 3.23: PALE TTE 4.33: PALETTE 5.33: PALETTE 6.6: PALETTE 7.51: PALETTE 8.9: PALETTE 9.0: PALETTE 10.51: PALE TTE 11,32: PALETTE 12.0: PALETTE 13.9: PALETTE 14.0: PALETTE 15.0 1960 DATA CHOPPERS. 100.4.6.0.8LA DES. 250.5.22,0, BATS $.500,6,6,0.5$ A UCERS, $1000,7,6,63$, FIREBALLS, 1500 .8.51.7


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480 IF $S=30000 T H E N$ HCOLORD, $0:$ HLI NE (X,Y)-(X+28,Y+17), PSET, BF: HLIN $E(X 1, Y)-(X 1+28, Y+17)$, PSET , BF:G0S UB600:GOSUB800:R=8:T-1500: $\mathrm{U}=8: \mathrm{V}=$ 55: $\mathrm{W}=32: 11=6:$ M2- 0
490 HCOLORD. $8:$ HLINE $(254,23) \cdot(316$ ,36), PSET, BF
500 HCOLOR4, $0: \operatorname{HPRINT}(31,3), 5$
510 IF HS $>$ S THEN RETURN
520 HS-S
530 HCOLOR@. 0 : $\operatorname{HLINE}(254.47)-(316$
.54), PSET, BF
540 HCOLORA, $0:$ HPRINT $(31,6)$.HS
550 RETURN
560 **** SUPER SAVER TEST ***
570 IF $2-8$ THEN RETURN
580 Z-Z-1: HCOLORD. $0: \operatorname{HLINE}(249.16$ 3)-(279,111). PSET, BF: HCOLOR4 $9:$ H PRINT(31.13). 2
590 PLAY "L404CEG": HCOLORD. $0:$ HLI $\operatorname{NE}(X, Y)-(X+2 B, Y+17)$, PSET, BF:HLIN $E(X 1, Y)-(X 1+28, Y+17)$, PSET, BF
606 **** RANDOM SHIP' POSITION **
610 I-11:J-0:G-RND(2):X1-RND (207
): $\mathrm{X}=$ RNO (207): $\mathrm{Y}-\mathrm{\emptyset}: \mathrm{D}-\emptyset$
620 IF $\mathrm{X}-\mathrm{X} 1<4$ QTHEN 610
630 RETURN
648 **** ENEMY LANDS ***
659 SOUND1,1:SOUND1.1:SOUND1.1:S OUND1,1
660 HCOLORB.B: $\operatorname{HLINE}(X, Y)-(X+28, Y$ +17), PSET, BF: $\mathrm{HLINE}(X 1, Y)-(X 1+28$. Y+17). PSET, BF
$6700=0-1:$ 1F0-4THEN $\mathrm{N}=278: 0=168$
680 IFO-3THEN $\mathrm{N}=239$
690 IFO-2THEN $N=278: 0=151$
700 IFQ-1 THEN N-239
710 IFQ-8THEN1610
720 HCOLORD, $\mathrm{B}: \operatorname{HLINE}(N, 0)-(N+36.0$ +12), PSET, BF
736 RETURN
746 **** ENEMY EXPLOSION ***
$750 \operatorname{HPUT}(X, Y)-(X+28, Y+17), 9: G 0 T 0$ 776
$760 \operatorname{HPUT}(X 1, Y)-(X 1+28, Y+17), 9$ 770 PLAY PS:PALETTE9.32:PLAY PS: PALETTE12.38: PLAY PS:PALETTE12.0 : PLAY PS:PALETTE9.B
786 RETURN
$790{ }^{* * * *}$ BONUS SUPER ZAPPER CHEC K ***
800 IF M2-1 THEN RETURN
$810 \quad z-z+1$ : HCOLORの, $0: \operatorname{HLINE}(249,10$ 3)-(279,111), PSET, BF: HCOLOR4, ©:H PRINT (31, 13), 2
820 RETURN
830 '***BUFFERS AND COLORS***
840 HSCREEN2: HBUFF1, 247:HBUFF2. 2 47: HBUFF3, 247: HBUFF4, 270:HBUFF5. 270:HBUFF6,270:HBUFF7,270:HBUFFB .270:HBUFF9.270
859 PALETTED. $0:$ PALETTE1, D: PALETT E2, D:PALETTE3, D:PALETTE4, B:PALET TE5. 0 : PALETTE 6.0 : PALETE $\overline{\text {, }}$ : PALE TTE8.0:PALETTE9.D:PALETTE10.0:PA LETTE11. D: PALETTE12,0:PALETTE13, 0:PALETTE14. © :PALETTE15,9

## 860 HCLSE

B70 **** TANK /W GREY BACKGROUND
880 HCOLOR11, 0: $\operatorname{HLINE}(20,10)$-(57.
22). PSET, BF

B96 HCOLOR 1.0: $\operatorname{HLINE}(28,19)-(49$. 26), PSET,BF:HLINE (30.17)-(31.22) , PSET, BF: $\operatorname{HLINE}(34,17)-(35,22)$, PS ET, BF: $\operatorname{HLINE}(38,17)-(39,22)$, PSET. BF: $\operatorname{HLINE}(42,17)-(43,22)$, PSET, BF: $\operatorname{HLINE}(46,17) \cdot(47,22)$, PSET, BF

900 HCOLOR8, Ø: HLINE (29.16)-(29.1 8), PSET: $\operatorname{HLINE}(30,15)-(47,16)$, PSE T, BF: $\operatorname{HIINE}(32,17)-(33,18), \operatorname{PSET} . \mathrm{B}$ F: $\operatorname{HLINE}(36,17)-(37,18)$. PSET, BF:H $\operatorname{LINE}(40,17)$ - $(41,18)$. PSET, BF:HLIN E(44,17)-(45,18). PSET. BF: $\operatorname{HLINE}(4$ $8,16)$-(48,18). PSET
910 HCOLOR6, $6: \operatorname{HLINE}(36,14)-(41.1$ 4), PSET: $\operatorname{HLINE}(38,10)-(39,13)$, PSE T, B
$920 \operatorname{HGET}(26.10)-(56.22) .1$
$930 \cdot * * *$ TANK /w BLACK BACKGROUN D ***
940 HCOLOR1.0: $\operatorname{HLINE}(68.19)$ - 89.2 g). PSET, BF: $\operatorname{HLINE}(70,17)-(71,22)$. PSET, BF: $\operatorname{HLINE}(74,17)-(75,22)$, PSE T, BF: $\operatorname{HLINE}(78,17)-(79,22)$, PSET, B F:HLINE (B2,17)-(83,22), PSET, BF:H LINE $(86,17)-(87,22)$, PSET, BF
950 HCOLOR8, D: HLINE (69.16)-(69.1 8). PSET: $\operatorname{HLINE}(76,15)-(87,16)$.PSE T. BF: $\operatorname{HLINE}(72,17)-(73,18)$, PSET, 8 F:HLINE $(76,17)-(77,18)$, PSET, BF:H LINE $(B 0,17)-(81,18)$. PSET, BF:HLIN E(84,17)-(85,18), PSET, BF:HLINE(8 8.16)-(88,18), PSET

960 HCOLOR6, $0:$ HLINE 76,14 )-(81.1 4). PSET: $\mathrm{HLINE}(78.10)-(79.13)$. PSE T. 8
$970 \operatorname{HGET}(60,10)-(96,22), 2$
980 **** BLANK TANK ***
990 HCOLOR11, © : $\operatorname{HLINE}(200,16)-(23$ 7,22), PSET, BF
$1000 \operatorname{HGET}(200,10)-(236,22), 3$
$1010{ }^{\circ * * *}$ HELICOPTER ORAWING *** 1020 HCOLOR4. $0:$ HLINE $(248,6)-(248$ 7). PSET: HLINE 244,8$)-(251,8)$, PS ET:HLINE (243.9)-(252,9), PSET:HLI NE $(242,10)-(263,10)$. PSET: HLINE (2 41,11)-(263,11), PSET:HLINE (241,1 2)-(253,12). PSET:HLINE $(242,13)-($ 252.13). PSET: $\operatorname{HLINE}(243.14)-(251$. 14). PSET

1030 HCOLOR1. $0: \operatorname{HLINE}(245,15)$ - $(24$ 5.16). PSET:HLINE (249.15)-(249.16 ), PSET: $\operatorname{HLINE}(241,15)-(242,17)$.PS ET:HLINE (242,17)-(257,17), PSET:H LINE $(245,9)-(246,11)$, PSET, B:HLIN E(244,10)-(244,11), PSET:HSET 243 .11.1)
i040 HCOLOR13, B: $\operatorname{HLINE}(241.5)$-(25 5.5).PSET: $\operatorname{HLINE}(266.7)-(266,11)$. PSET
1050 HCOLOR14, 0: $\operatorname{HLINE}(250,3)-(24$ 6.7), PSET:HLINE $(264,8)-(268,10)$. PSET
1060 HCOLOR15, $\varnothing$ : $\operatorname{HLINE}(246.3) \cdot(25$ 0.7). PSET:HLINE (264.10)-(268.8). PSET
$1070 \operatorname{HGET}(240,0)-(268,17), 4$
1680 '*** GIANT FLY ORAWING *** 1690 HCOLOR1, $0: \operatorname{HSET}(281,8,1)$ : HSE $T(288,8,1): \operatorname{HLINE}(282,7)-(282,9)$. PSET:HLINE (287,7)-(287,9), PSET:H LINE (283.6)-(283,10). PSET:HLINE 286,6)-(286,10). PSET:HLINE $(284,6$ )-(285,15), PSET.8: $\operatorname{HLINE}(282,13)$ (287,14), PSET.B:HLINE $(283.15)-(2$ 83,17), PSET
$110 \mathrm{HLLNE}(286,15)-(286,17)$, PSET $1110 \operatorname{HSET}(283,14,6): \operatorname{HSET}(286,14$, 6)

1120 HCOLOR13.0: $\operatorname{HLINE}(287.11)$-(2 93.15), PSET: $\operatorname{HLINE}(287,11) \cdot(293.1$ 4), PSET: $\operatorname{HLINE}(287,11)-(293.13), P$ SET: $\operatorname{HLINE}(282,11)-(275,15)$, PSET: HLINE (282,11)-(275,14), PSET:HLIN E(282,11)-(275,13). PSET
1138 HCOLOR14, $\mathfrak{b}: \operatorname{HLINE}(287,11)$-(2
93.12). PSET: $\operatorname{HLINE}(287.11)$-(293.1 1). PSET: $\operatorname{HLINE}(287,11)-(293,10), \mathrm{P}$ SET: $\operatorname{HLINE}(282,11)-(275,12)$, PSET: HLINE 282,11 )-(275,11), PSET:HLIN E(282,11)-(275.10). PSET
1140 HCOLOR15. $0: \operatorname{HLINE}(287,11)$ - ( 2 93.9), PSET:HLINE (287.11)-(293.8) - PSET:HLINE (287,11)-(293.7).PSET : $\operatorname{HLINE}(282,11)-(275,9)$, PSET:HLIN E(282, 11)-(275.8). PSET:HLINE (282 ,11)-(275, 7), PSET

## $1150 \operatorname{HGET}(270,6)-(298,17), 6$

1160 '*** FIRE BALL DRAWING *** 1170 HCIRCLE $(14,112), 1,13$ : HCIRCL E(14.112).4.13: $\operatorname{HCIRCLE}(14.112), 2$ . 14: $\operatorname{HCIRCLE}(14,112), 5,14: \operatorname{HCIRCLE}$ $(14,112), 3,15$
$1180 \operatorname{HGET}(B, 100)-(28,117), 8$ $1190^{\circ * * *}$ FLYING SAUCER ORAWING
1200 HCOLOR2. Ø: HLINE (109.8)-(120 8), PSET: $\operatorname{HLINE}(198,9)-(121,9)$, PS ET:HLINE 107,10 )-(122.10), PSET 1210 HCOLOR4. D: HLINE (106.11)-(12 3,12), PSET, B: $\operatorname{HLINE}(106,16)-(123$. 17). PSET, B

1220 HCOLOR13, D: $\operatorname{HLINE}(106,13)-(1$ 97,15), PSET, B: $\operatorname{HLINE}(112,13)$-(113 .15). PSET. B: $\operatorname{HLINE}(118,13)-(119,1$ 5).PSET.B

1230 HCOLOR14, $0: \operatorname{HLINE}(108,13)$-(1 $09,15)$. PSET, B: $\mathrm{HL} \operatorname{INE}(114,13)-(115$ , 15). PSET, B: HLINE (120.13)-(121.1 5). PSET, B

1240 HCOLOR15, $0: \operatorname{HLINE}(110,13)-(1$ 11,15). PSET, B: $\operatorname{HLINE}(116,13)-(117$ , 15). PSET, B:HLINE (122.13)-(123.1 5), PSET, B

1250 HGET (100.6)-(128.17), 7
1260 **** EXPLOSION ORAWING ***
1270 HCOLOR7, $6: \operatorname{HLINE}(148,8)-(157$ .9), PSET, B:HLINE (152.5)-(153.12) .PSET. B
1280 HCOLOR9. D: HLINE (150.3)-(155 4), PSET, BF: $\mathrm{HLINE}(146,6) \cdot(147.11$ ), PSET, BF: $\operatorname{HLINE}(150,13)$ - $(155,14)$ . PSET, BF: $\operatorname{HLINE}(158,6)-(159,11)$, P SET, BF
1290 HLINE (148,5)-(151,7), PSET, B F:HLINE 148,10 )-(151,12), PSET, BF : HLINE (154, i6)-(157,12). PSET, BF: HLINE (154.5)-(157,7), PSET, 日F
$1300 \operatorname{HSET}(149,4,9): \operatorname{HSET}(149,13,9$ ): $\operatorname{HSET}(156,4,9): \operatorname{HSET}(156,13,9)$ 1310 HCOLOR12, $6: \operatorname{HLINE}(142,8)-(14$ 2,9), PSET: $\operatorname{HLINE}(143,6)-(143,11)$. PSET:HLINE $(144,4)-(145,13)$.PSET. BF: HL INE $(146,3)-(147,5)$, PSET, BF: HLINE (146, 12)-(147,14), PSET,BF:H LINE (148.2)-(149.3), PSET, B: HLINE $(148,14) \cdot(149,15)$, PSET, B:HSET $(14$ $8,4,12): \operatorname{HSET}(148,13,12$ )
1320 HLINE $(152,0)$-( 153,0 ), PSET:H LINE $(150,1)-(155.2)$, PSET, B: HLINE $(150,15)-(155,16)$, PSET, B:HLINE $(1$ 52.17)-(153,18), PSET
$1336 \operatorname{HLINE}(154,1)-(155,2)$, PSET, $B$ : HLINE (156.14)-(157,14), PSET, B: H LINE $(156,2)-(157,3)$, PSET, B: HLINE ( 155,13 )- $(156,14)$, PSET, B:HLINE (1 58,3)-(159,5), PSET, B:HLINE (158,1 2)-(159, 14), PSET, $8: \operatorname{HLINE}(160,4)-$ (161.13). PSET, 8:HLINE (162.6)-(16 2.11), PSET

1346 HLINE $(163.8)-(163,9)$, PSET $1350 \operatorname{HGET}(140.0)-(168,17) .9$ 1360 "**** ROTATING BLADES DRAWIN G ***
1370 HCOLOR13.0:HLINE(184.5)-(18

4．16），PSET：HLINE（185，5）－（183．16） ，PSET：HLINE $(183,5) \cdot(185,16)$ ，PSET 1380 HCOLOR14．D：HLINE（176．6）－（19 3，16），PSET：HLINE（176，7）－（193．15） ．PSET：HLINE $(193,17)-(176,5)$ ，PSET 1390 HCOLOR15．D：HLINE $(176,14)-(1$ 92，8），PSET：HLINE（175，13）－（192，9） PSET：HLINE $(175,15)-(192,7)$ ．PSET $1400 \operatorname{HGET}(170,0)-(198,17), 5$
$1410 \cdot * * *$ SETUP FOR SCREEN＊＊＊ 1420 HCLS
1430 HCOLOR2．b： $\operatorname{HLINE}(317,0) \cdot(236$ 192）．PSET． B
1440 HCOLOR6，6：HPRINT $(31,2)$ ．＂SCO RE＂
1450 HCOLOR6．D：HPRINT（31．5），＂HI SCORE＂
1460 HPRINT 39,17 ）＂NO．SHIPS＂
1470 HPRINT（ 31,8 ），＂MISSES＂
1480 HCOLOR6． $6: H P R I N T(31,11)$ ．＂SU PER＂
1490 HPRINT $(31,12)$ ，＂SAVERS＂
1500 HCOLOR11． $0: L-175$
1510 FOR K＝0 TO 235
$1520 \mathrm{~N}=$ RND（2）： $\mathrm{JF} \mathrm{N}=1$ THEN $\mathrm{L}=\mathrm{L}+1$ ELSE L＝L－1
1530 IF L＞178 THEN L－178
1540 IF L＜156 THEN L－156
1550 HSET（K，L）
1560 NEXT K
$1570 \operatorname{HLINE}(235, L)-(235.191)$ ，PSET 1580 HPAINT（100．189），11．11
1590 GOTO1646
160 －＊＊＊END OF GAME＊＊＊
$1618 \mathrm{HPUT}(\mathrm{Al}, 179)$－（A1 $+36,191) .3$. PSET
$1620 \operatorname{HCOLORG}, 0$ ： $\operatorname{HLINE}(X, Y)-(X+28$ ． $Y+17)$ ，PSET， 8 ，$:$ HLINE $(X 1, Y)-(X 1+28$ ， $\mathrm{Y}+17$ ）．PSET，BF
1630 ＊＊＊＊START UP＊＊＊
1640 PALETTED． $\mathrm{D}:$ PALETTE1， $8:$ PALET TE2，9：PALETTE3，47：PALETTE4，18：PA LETTE5，18：PALETTE6．36：PALETTE7． 5 5：PALETTEB．40：PALETTE9．B：PALETTE 10．55：PALETTE11．56：PALETTE12．0：P ALETTE13，46：PALETTE14．9：PALETTE1 5.0

165 D PLAY＂T3L602B－03L12CP9＠CP9＠ CP90CP9日CP90CL8E－P90E－P90L12E－P9 ӨЕ－СР9ロСР9ロСР9øСР9øСР50СL802B－P9 ВВ－P90L128－P90B－03CP9＠CP9のСР9』СР 90CP90CL6E－F02B－03C02L55BAGFEDCO 1BAGFEDC＂
1660 HCOLOR5， $0:$ HPRINT（10，1）．＂MEG A TANK＂：HPRINT $(3,17)$ ．＂PRESS ANY KEY TO BEGIN＂
$1670 \mathrm{H}=0$ ：RESTORE
1680 FOR F＝QTO4
1690 HCOLORØ， ：HLINE（7．103）－（87． 93），PSET，BF： $\operatorname{HLINE}(167,103)$－（220． 93）．PSET，BF
1700 READ Ms，M．U．V．W
1718 HCOLOR6．B：HPRINT（1．12），MS
$1720 \operatorname{HPRINT}(22,12)$ ，M
$1730 \operatorname{HPUT}(110.86)-(138.103), \mathrm{U}$
1740 FOR PP $=1$ TO25
1750 FOR XY－1TO40：NEXTXY
$1760 \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{H}+1$ ：IFH－1THENPALETTE13． W ： PALETTEI4．V
1778 IFH－2THENPALETTE14，W：PALETT E15．V
1780 IFH＝3THENPALETTE15．W：PALETT

E13． $\mathrm{V}: \mathrm{H}=0$
1790 P－RND（63）：PALETTE5，$P$
1800 AS＝1NKEY $\$: 1 F$ ASく＞＂＂THENGOTO 1840
1810 NEXT PP
1820 NEXT F
1830 GOTO1670
1840 HCOLORQ，© ：HLINE $(77,6)$－（152． 15），PSET，BF
1850 HLINE $(7,103)$－（ 87,93 ），PSET，B F
$1860 \operatorname{HLINE}(110.86)-(138.104)$ ．PSE T． 8 F
1870 HLINE $(167.103)-(220.93)$ ，PSE T．BF
1880 HLINE $(15.132)-(210.146)$ ，PSE T，BF
1890 HCOLORB，B：HLINE $(249,103)$－（2 $79,111)$ ，PSET， $\mathrm{BF}: \operatorname{HLINE}(249,71)$－（2 79．79）．PSET，BF
1900 M1－8：HCOLOR4．0：HPRINT（31，9） ．M1
1910 z－2：HPRINT（31．13），Z
$1929 \mathrm{~S}-8: \mathrm{Al}=100: \mathrm{J}-0: 0-5: \mathrm{R}-3: \mathrm{T}-10$ 0： $\mathrm{J}=4: \mathrm{V}-36$ ： $\mathrm{W}-0$ ： $11=0$
$1936 \operatorname{HPUT}(239,151)-(275,163), 2, \mathrm{p}$ SET：HPUT $(239,168)-(275,180), 2$ ，PS ET： $\mathrm{HPUT}(278,151)-(314,163), 2$ ，PSE T：HPUT（278，168）－（314，180）．2．PSET 1940 GOSUB440：GOSUB60．0 1950 GOTO100
1960 DATA CHOPPERS，106，4，36，8，BL ADES ，250，5，38，0，BATS，50，，6，36，0． SAUCERS， 10 ＠ $0,7,36,63$ ．FIREBALLS， 1 500，8，55，32
1976 RGB：POKE 65496，©

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[^6]

# Down to Business 

the rainbow Staff

．1 recently took my CoCo 3 and dual disk drive to work and use it to track inventory and maintain accounts receivable．The programs I am using are Data Master．Dynacalc and DynaStar．I realize I need a hard drive to speed my work，but right now I wonder if there are any business programs out there for Level If on the CoCo 3．What software do other people use？

R．Bryan Pratt<br>A－L Machine \＆Assoc．<br>P．O．Box 21222<br>Roanoke，VA 24018

aWe know of no＂business＂software designed specifically for OS－9 Level II on the CoCo 3．However，as you have found，most general packages work fine for most small－business applications．Basically all you need is a word processor，a spread－ sheet and a database．

We did a quick check of The OS． 9 Source－ book from Microware（get a copy for your－ self－you＇ll see a lot of things you might not otherwise expect）．Three companies listed that carry business software for OS－9／ 6809 are：

South East Media<br>5900 Cassandra Smith Rd．<br>Hixson，TN 37343<br>（615） $842+600$<br>Specialty Electronics，Inc． 909 North Cleveland<br>Enid．OK 73703<br>（405）233－1632<br>Trend Computer Systems<br>828．A Dodsworth Ave．<br>Covina．Ca 91724<br>（818） 331.4114

Yes．you＇ll find a hard drive more than helpful when working with OS－9．In the meantime，perhaps other readers will let you know what software they use for busi－ ness purposes．

## A Graphical Point of View

A friend gave me several Disk BASIC disks filled with graphics files．The problem is that I use OS． 9 most of the time．I can transfer the files to os 9 disks， but I have no way to look at them under os 9. Any suggestions？

Marty Goldstein
Chicago

（Thanks to Tim Kientzle，we have an excellent solution．Tim has written a progran called View that lets you look at graphics images in most any CoCo format or the Gif format．The latest version of this os 9 Level II shareware program is 4.3 ，and it is available in the os9 Online da－ tabase on Delphi．The graphics files must be stored on OS 9 －formatted disks．For those who don＇t have access to Delphi．we con－ tacted Tim and he gave us permission to supply View 4.3 on this month＇s Rainbow ON DISK．We＇ll include a few graphics samples from CoCo Gallery，too．You can get many more images，though，from the Delphi CoCo and OS－9 Online SIGS．

## Getting Into Multi－Vue \＆Basic09

 I have a couple of problems I hope you can solve for me．First， 1 am having trouble adjusting my recently purchased copy of Multi－Vue for $5 / 2 k$ ． Everything goes fine until Step 4 on Page 1－ 6 of the Multi－Vue manual．Then the proc－ ess fails．What am I doing wrong？The second problem I am having is getting BA． SICO9 running．Most frustrating of all is thatI did it once．The manual instructs me to simply enter bas ic 09．but this doesn＇s work． Help！

Kris Petterson
Maidstone，Saskatchewan Canada

aWe can help．The Multi－Vue manual has a couple of blurbs that make it difficult for beginning users．Step 4 on Page 1．6 of that manual should read

```
edit /do/sys/env.file
```

Note the space after edit．The line above is a two－part command line．The first part， edit，tells the computer you want to edit a file．The rest of the line is the pathlist，your way of telling OS－9 the name of the file you want to edit，along with the drive and direc－ tory where that file can be found．The space between the two parts is required．It＇s in the manual，too，but the typestyle makes it hard to see．The real goof is that Tandy mis－ printed the lowercase letter ofor the num－ ber 0 in the first part of the pathlist．We don＇t know too many people who have a Drive／do．

Another error in the Multi－Vue manual appears on Page 1－7，also in Step 4．Since Drive 0 is a device，there should be a slash in front of the pathlist．Step 4 should read

$$
\operatorname{ch} x / d 0 / \mathrm{cmds}
$$

BASIC09 is located in the CMOS directory of the Boot／Config／BASIC09 disk included with the OS－9 Level 11 package．To get it running，put a backup of that disk in Drive $/ \mathrm{d} 0$ and enter

```
chd /do
chx /d0/cmds
```


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If you have two drives, leave your System Master (backup) in Drive /d0 and put the BASIC09 disk in Drive /d1. Then enter

```
chd /dl
chx/dl/cmds
```

At this point you can enter basic09. It should load from disk and start running.


To better understand your difficulties getting BASIC09 going, you'll need to bone up on OS-9's hierarchical directory structure. We strongly recommend you read "OS-9: Catch the Wave" (January 1988, Page 166). Also read all you can about pathlists and the chd and chx commands.

## OS-9 Guide Troubles

aThere seems to be a problem with the procedures EnglishScreen, MakeScreens and Translate beginning on Page 54 of The Complete Rainbow Guide To Os-9 Level II. When I entered
edit \#44K MakeScreens <Translate
as instructedon Page 58, the message MACRO OPEN appeared. When I later entered dir,I found a file named SCRATCH that disrupted the editor. I can delete SCRATCH, but it keeps reappearing. The problem is getting rid of it permanently so it doesn't interfere with edit. Adding the missing lines to EnglishScreen doesn't work.

Harold D. Clark Salem, Oregon

識When you enter edit along with the name of a file that already exists, the edit command creates a file called SCRATCH. (Speaking of scratch, our heads got a lot of that while trying to duplicate your problem.) This file holds part (or all) of the original text file and the changes you
make. When you exit the editor, the original file is deleted and SCRATCH is renamed with the original filename - that is, unless something bombs the edit command, in which case SCRATCH is left on the disk. We encourage you to read Page 7.5 in the "OS-9 Commands" section of the Level II manual. SCRATCH is a "normal" file and is not interfering with edit. So let's look at why the editor bombed.

When you use ed1t, you must press the space bar as the first character on any line of text you want in the file. But these spaces don't appear in the final text file. They are used by the editor so it knows whether you are entering a command or a line of text. Our guess is that when you created Translate, you entered at least one line without pressing the space bar first, and edit executed the line immediately as a command without storing it in the file. You did this with either all the lines or just the last one, which contains the q (Quit) command. If you list your Trans l a te file, you'll find it is empty, or that the last line doesn't have the single letter q on it.

This would be fine if Translate were just going to be used as a text file - you could just edit again and correct it. But in this case, the edit command on Page 58 of our book is using Translate as a list of editor commands that are intended to alter MakeScreens. As explained in the book (please reread that section very carefully). these commands are executed automatically so you don't have to enter them from the keyboard. The actual text lines in Trans late are not intended to appear in Ma keScreens or EnglishScreen.

So edit knows its instructions are coming from Trans 1 ate. It sets up Translate as an intemal macro and opens it. But when it gets to the end of the file, it doesn't see a q, which would tell it to quit. Rather, it sees an EOF (end-of-file) character. Unfortunately edit cannot exit if a macro (such as Translate) is open - edit can't quit of it's own accord. So the system locks up and you have to reboot. When you do, you see SCRATCH in the directory because the editor never got to the pan where it renames the file. It's a good thing, too, or you'd have an empty file. The solution is to edit Translate and make sure all its lines are there.

## General Assembly

BOnPage 3-2 of the "Os-9 Commands" section in the Level II manual is a shell command that calls the assembler. I can't get the command to work, but I'm a fairly new OS 9 user. I called THE RAINBOW and heard that BASIC09 had taken place of asm in the Level II package. If asm is a legal
command, I need to know how fo call it from the shell.

Robert D. Cook Medley, Florida

aOS-9 Level in does not include an assembler. Instead, BaSIC09 is provided with the package. os-9 Level I comes with asm, the assembler to which you refer, and BASIC09 was sold separately. The Level II assembler, called RMA, comes in the Development System. The command line on Page 3-2 in the Level 11 manual is given solely as an example of how OS-9 command lines work. It is not intended as a sample of how to call the (nonexistent) asm assembler.

If you also have os-9 Level I, you can use asm with its definitions (provided in the DEFS directory of the Level I disk) under Level II. Be aware that direct-page variables are different between Level I and Level II. Also, OS-9 Level II provides system calls and error codes that are not included in the Level I defs files, especially for the windowing functions.

## Level I and the CoCo 3

BAbout a year ago, a friend switched to another machine and gave a lot of his CoCo software to me. Included were OS-9(Version 1.01.00) and the C Compiler$I$ got the original packages complete with manuals. I want to learn to use os-9, and I have both a CoCo 2 and a CoCo 3. Does os.9 work on the CoCo 3?

Charles Rempel
Plum Coulee, Manisoba Canada
What you received is OS-9 Level I, of which there are three versions: 1.00 , 1.01 and 2.00. Versions 1.00 and 1.01 do not work with the CoCo 3 . Version 2.00 does work on the CoCo 3 and was offered as an upgrade, but it is no longer available. You can go ahead and use the version you have with your CoCo 2 . If you want to use os-9 on the CoCo 3 , you'll have to get $\operatorname{OS}-9$ Level II from Tandy. If you can't find it in a local store, try Tandy's Express Order System at (800) 321-3133.

Your questions regarding OS-9 are welcone. Please address them to OS-9 Holline, THE RAIN. BOW, P.O. Box 385, Prospect, KY 40059.

We reserve the right to puhlish 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 us through the Delphi CoCo SIG. From the CoCo SIG $>$ prompt, pick Rainhow Magazine Services. Then at the RAINBOW $>$ prompt, type ASK (for Ask the Experts) 10 arrive at the EXPLRRTS $s$ prompt, where you can seleet the OS-9 Hotline online form.

# The Assembly Line 

 Macr-Mayby William P. Nee

Programmers are always looking for ways to streamline program production, and "Assembly Line" is a good source of new ideas. This time we're going to examine programming macros, and I'll introduce a looping technique I loosely refer to as recursive programming. I addressed macros in my last article, but they're certainly deserving of a closer look.

Macros are a lot like subroutines but with the following differences: Macros can be saved by themselves or as part of a macro file; they are added to the program each time they are called, eliminating the BSR command but using more memory; and values, strings, or memory locations can be passed directly to a macro as part of a call.

Macros are efficient, professional-looking programming tools. Unfortunately, macros are not supported by the Tandy EDTASM + cartridge. You'll need Color Disk EDTASM + to use them.

Listing 3 starts off with two macros. Line 100 defines the name of the first macro as LOCATE and states that this is indeed a macro. The next line means Register A is to be loaded with the second value passed to

[^7]the macro when it is called in the program. A macro call has the following format:
macroname value0, valuel, value2,...


Remember, the values passed can be any combination of numbers or strings, or they can even be memory locations. Line 640 is the first call. It is to the macro LOCATE and passes the contents of memory locations $X 3, Y 3$ and S1ZE as values 0,1 and 2 . The macro multiplies Value 1 and Value 2 then adds Value 0 to that result. Values are indicated within the macro by a backslash ()) (SHIFT/CLEAR keys) followed by 0 through 9. If you have more than ten values to pass, you can use A through $\mathbf{Z}$ after 0 through 9.

Loops within the macro also use the backslash, followed by a period and the letters A through Z. Each macro ends with ENDM. If you have a file of macros, you can add them to your program in one of two ways: You can inser INCLUDE MACRONAME near the start of the program for each macro used, which forces the disk to run and find that macro every time you test your program. Or you can load an entire macro file, delete the ones you won't use and then start your program. You can eliminate unnecessary lines in the macro by starting that line with an asterisk $\left(^{*}\right)$ - the equivalent of REM in BASIC - which I did in Line 300 since I could include the same information as part of the program. Doing this won'tadd the line every time the macro is called, therefore saving memory and increasing speed. I like to save macros without adding an extension (EDTASM+ will add one) so I can distinguish between macros and source code.

Be sure to include the macros as part of the source code in any written program or no one will know what the macro does when it's called unless they can disassemble the program from $z B U G$. There are seven macros defined in the Tandy Color Disk EDTASM+ manual. These macros are shown on (unnumbered) Page 139, and they were the start of my macro file. If you have a very, very long macro that is going to be used several times in your program, you may be better off adding it as a subroutine and branching to it rather than using all the memory required by repeated calls.

## Again and Again <br> Listing 1 is a BASIC program that draws

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## 64K Disk

## Listing 1: ENLARGE1

```
'THE ASSEMBLY LINE
'BY WILLIAM NEE
3 'COPYRIGHT (C) AUGUST 1991
'BY FALSOFT, INC.
'RAINBOW MAGAZINE
S-3:S4-S*S*S*S:S3-S*S*S:S2-S*
S
20 5S=5-1
30 DIM S(SS,SS)
4 0 ~ F O R ~ X = \emptyset ~ T O ~ S S : F O R ~ Y - \emptyset ~ T O ~ S S ~
50 S(X,Y)=1:NEXT Y,X:S(2.1)mb:S(
1,2)-0:S(2,2)=0
60
70 PMODE4.1:COLOR0.5:PCLS:SCREEN
1,1
80 FOR X4-0 TO SS
90 FOR Y4=0 TO SS
100 IF S(X4,Y4)=1 THEN GOSUB 130
110 NEXT Y4,X4
120 GOTO 120
130 FOR X3-0 TO $S
```

140 FOR Y $3=0$ TO SS
150 IF $S(\times 3, Y 3)=1$ THEN GOSUB 170
160 NEXT Y3, X3:RETURN
170 FOR X2=0 TO SS
180 FOR Y2-0 TO SS
190 IF $5(\times 2, y 2)-1$ THEN GOSUB 210
200 NEXT Y2, X2:RETURN
210 FOR XI=0 TO SS
220 FOR Y1=0 TO SS
230 IF $S(X 1, Y 1)=1$ THEN GOSUB 250
240 NEXT Y1,X1:RETURN
250 FOR $\mathrm{XO}-\mathrm{0}$ TO SS
260 FOR Y0-0 TO SS
270 IF $S(X 0, Y 0)=0$ THEN 310
$280 x x=54 * x 4+53 * x 3+52 * x 2+5 * x 1+x 08$
$290 Y Y=S 4 * Y 4+S 3 * Y 3+S 2 * Y 2+S * Y 1+Y$ ©
:IF YY>191 THEN 310
360 PSET(XX,YY)
310 NEXT Y0. XD: RETURN

```
130 FOR X3-0 TO \$S
```


## Listing 2: ENLARGE2

| - The assembly line | E CENTER OUT"." 3.REGULAR PATTER |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2 'by WILLIAM NEE |  |
| 3 'COPYRIGHT (C) AUGUST 1991 | 210 D $5=1$ NKEY $5: I F$ D $=$ ""THEN 210 |
| $4{ }^{\text {'BY FALSOFT, }}$ INC. | 220 D-VAL (DS):IF $0<1$ OR D>3 THEN |
| 5 - Rainbow magazine | 210 ELSE POKE 8H6004.D |
| 10 CLEAR2BD, 8H6b00-1 | 230 PMODE4.1:COLOR0.5:PCLS:SCREE |
| 26 IF PEEK(8H6015) <>16 THEN LOAO | N1, 1 |
| M"ENLARGE": POKEAHFF40, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 240 EXEC 8 H 6015 |
|  | 250 AS-INKEYS:IF AS="THEN 250 |
| 40 L0-8H62AE | LSE 396 |
| 50 CLS:INPUT"SIZE OF SQUARE [3-6 | 260 PMODE 4,5:COLOR日.5:PCLS:SCREE |
| 1 ":S:SS-S-1:IF S<3 OR S>6 THEN | N1.1 |
| 50 | 270 FOR X=0 TO SS:FOR Y=0 TO SS |
| 60 POKE 8H6000, S: POKE 8H6001,SS: | 280 IF PEEK (LO + S* $Y+X)=1$ THEN LIN |
| POKE \&H6002.S*S: POKE RH6003.S*S* | $E(X * L, Y * L)-(X * L+L, Y * L+L)$, PSET, $B$ |
| $5$ | 290 IF PEEK (LO+S*Y+X)=6 THEN LIN |
| 70 PRINT"THIS WILL BE -*.." 1.RA | $E(X * L, Y * L)-(X * L+L, Y * L+L)$, PSET, BF |
| NOOM PATTERN"." 2.yOU PICK The P | 300 NEXT Y, X |
| ATTERN" | 310 AS-INKEY\$:IF As-"" THEN 310 |
| 80 AS-INKEYS:IF AS="THEN 80 | 320 IF As="A" THEN 100 |
| $90 \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{VAL}(\mathrm{AS}): 0 \mathrm{~N}$ A GOTO 100.120 | 330 IF A\$=CHR\$(13) THEN 190 |
| 100 FOR $X=6$ TO SS:FOR Y-B TO SS | 340 G0TO 310 |
| 110 POKE LO+S*Y+X, RND (2)-1:NEXTY | $350 \mathrm{~V}=$ PPOINT $(X X * L+L / 2, Y Y * L+L / 2)$ |
| , X : GOTO260 | 360 IF V-5 THEN LINE (XX*L.YY*L) - |
| 120 PMOOE4,5:COLORO.5:PCLS:SCREE | ( $X X * L+L$, YY*L + L), PSET, BF:POKE L $0+$ |
| N1.1 | S*YY+XX,0 |
| 130 FOR X-0 TO SS:FOR Y-0 TO SS | 370 IF $V$ - 0 THEN LINE ( |
| 148 POKE L $0+5 * Y+X, 1: \operatorname{LINE}(X * L . Y * L$ | $(X X * L+L, Y Y * L+L)$, PRESET $, B F:$ POKE |
| ) -(X*L+L, Y*L+L), PSET, B;NEXT Y, X | $0+$ ¢*YY $+\mathrm{XX}, 1$ |
| $150 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{JOYSTK}(0): Y=$ JOYSTK (1) | 380 G0T0180 |
| $160 \mathrm{XX}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{X} / 4): \mathrm{YY}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{Y} / 4)$ :IF X | 390 CLS:PRINT |
| X $>$ SS OR YY>SS THEN 150 | 400 PRINT"1. REFORMAT THIS SOUARE |
| 170 LINE $(X X * L, Y Y * L)-(X X * L+L, Y Y * L$ | "."2.BACK TO MAIN MENU" |
| +L), PRESET, B: LINE (XX*L, YY*L)-(XX | 410 As-1NKEYS:IF As="" THEN 410 |
| *L+L,YY*L+L), PSET, B: IF PEEK(FB)= | 420 A-VAL (AS): 0 N A GOTO 440.470 |
| 254 OR PEEK(FB)=126 THEN 350 | 430 GOTO 410 |
| 180 AS-INKEYs:IF AS-CHRS (13) THE | 440 PMODE4,5:COLOR0,5:SCREEN1.1 |
| N 190 ELSE 150 | 450 XX -XD:YY-Yø |
| 190 X $0=X \mathrm{X}: \mathrm{Y} 0=\mathrm{YY}$ :CLS | 460 G0TO 150 |
| 200 PRINT"WHICH DIRECTION?"." 1. | 470 G0TO 50 |
|  |  |

1 - The assembly line
2 'BY WILLIAM NEE
3 'COPYRIGHT (C) AUGUST 1991
4 BY FALSOFT, INC.
5 RAINBOW MAGAZINE
10 CLEAR2BD, \&H6DDD-1
26 IF PEEK (\$H6015) <>16 THEN LOAO
ENLARGE : POKEZRFF40.
30 PCLEAR8:L=16: FB=\$HFF00
40 LO-8H62AE
50 CLS:INPUT"SIZE OF SQUARE [3-6 ] ": S: SS-S-1:IF S<3 OR S>6 THEN 5

POKE 5

70 PRINT"THIS WILL BE -".." 1.RA NDOM PATTERN"." 2.YOU PICK THE P ATTERN"
80 AS-INKEYs:IF As=""THEN 80
90 A-VAL(AS): ON A GOTO 100.120
100 FOR $X=6$ TO SS:FOR $Y=B$ TO SS
110 POKE LO+S*Y+X, RND (2)-1: NEXTY x: GOTO260
120 PMOOE4,5:COLORO.5:PCLS:SCREE N1.

136 FOR $X=0$ TO SS:FOR $Y=0$ TO SS
FOKE LO+S*Y+X,1:LINE(X*LY* -(X*L+L,Y*L+L), PSET, $8:$ NEXT $Y, X$ $150 X=$ JOYSTK $(0): Y=J 0 Y S T K(1)$
$160 \mathrm{XX}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{X} / 4): Y Y=\operatorname{INT}(Y / 4)$ :IF $X$ $X>S S$ OR YY>SS THEN 150
170 LINE $(X X * L, Y Y * L)-(X X * L+L, Y Y * L$ $+L)$, PRESET, B:LINE $(X X * L, Y Y * L)-(X X$ 254 OR PEEK (FB) $=126$ THEN 350
180 A $\$=1$ NKEY $\$$ :IF AS-CHRS (13) THE 190 ELSE 150
$190 \mathrm{XD=XX:Y0=YY:CLS}$
FROM THE CORNERS IN"." 2.FROM TH

N"
229 D=VAL (DS):IF DS1 OR D>3
210 ELSE POKE 8H6004.D
N1, 1
248 EXEC 8H6015
250 As-INKEYS:IF As=""THEN 250 E
LSE 390
260 PMODE4,5:COLORQ.5:PCLS:SCREE N1. 1
270 FOR $X=0 \quad$ TO $S S: F 0 R ~ Y=0$ S 10 S
280 IF PEEK $(L 0+S * Y+X)=1$ THEN LIN
E $X^{*}$ L, Y *L $)-(X * L+L, Y * L+L)$, PSET, $B$
290 IF PEEK $(L 0+S * Y+X)=9$ THEN LIN
300 NEXT Y, X
310 AS-INKEY\$:IF AS-"" THEN 310
320 IF As="A" THEN 100
346 GOTO 310
$358 \mathrm{~V}=$ PPOINT $(X X * L+L / 2, Y Y * L+L / 2)$
(LNE
$(X X * L+L, Y Y * L+L)$, PSET, BF:POKE LO+
(3)
(XX*L+L,YY*L+L) , PRESEX,
$0+\mathrm{S} * \mathrm{Y} Y+\mathrm{XX}, 1$
380 GOT0180
CLS:PRINT
400 PRINT"1.REFORMAT THIS SQUARE
PrACK MAIN MENU"
AS-1NEES:IF As THEN 410
430 GOTO 416
440 PMODE 4,5:COLORO,5:SCREEN1,1
50. $X X=X \varnothing: Y Y=Y \varnothing$

460 GOTO 150
470 GOTO 50

Listing 3: EnLARGE, ASM

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OS. 9 is a radienart of Microwms Spevan Copporation and Motorola, Inc. MS-DOS is a todemark of Microwot Copp. FLEX is a Tumemadk of TSC, inc.

DP Register to $\$ 60$, but the program is quick enough as it is.

Routine THREE is the first loop. Once the location has been computed from the three values passed in the LOCATE macro call, the value of that location is checked. If it's not 0 , the program branches to TW0 and another

loop is started. If the new location calculated in Loop TWO is not 0 , the program branches to Loop ONE and then finally to Loop ZERO. If the value in this location is 1 , lines 1210-1570 compute the coordinates to be PSET. Both coordinates must be checked to see that they are within the 255 -by-191 screen. The various size values were poked into their locations by the BASIC program (Listing 2).

You can draw the pattern in three different ways: You can draw from each comer going in; from the center of the screen going out in each direction; or starting at the upper-left corner. The way you want to draw is picked in the BASIC program and the corresponding value stored in WHICH. Routine Tl computes the coordinates for the four comers. Notice that the PSET macto, however, is called using ACROSS and DOWN. Because Routine T2 starts at the center of the screen, it must check to see that coordinates will fit into one-fourth of the screen ( 127 by 96 pixels). Again, the new coordinates are computed, but still passed as ACROSS, DOWN. Finally, Routine T1 PSETs the new coordinates.

The end of Routine ZERO branches back to Routine ONE where the next value is checked, which may cause a branch back to ZERO. When Routine ONE is completed, it branches back to Routine THO where the next cell is checked. This may cause a branch to ONE, which may cause a branch to ZERO. The RTS in Line 760 finally ends the

| 00460 | Y3 | RMB | 1 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 00478 | $\times 2$ | RMB | 1 |  |  |
| 00480 | Y2 | RMB | 1 |  |  |
| 00490 | X1 | RMB | 1 |  |  |
| 00500 | Y1 | RMB | 1 |  |  |
| 06510 | X ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | RMB | 1 |  |  |
| 00526 | Ya | RMB | 1 |  |  |
| 00530 | XX | RMB | 1 |  |  |
| 00540 | YY | RMB | 1 |  |  |
| 00550 | XCORD | RMB | 2 |  |  |
| 00560 | YCORD | RMB | 2 |  |  |
| 00578 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 06588 | START | LDY | *ARRAY |  |  |
| 00590 |  | LOU | (1592DD | (SEE LINE 300) |  |
| 06600 | THREE | CLRA |  |  |  |
| 00610 | L1 | STA | Y3 |  |  |
| 00620 |  | CLRB |  |  |  |
| 00639 | L2 | STB | $\times 3$ |  |  |
| 09646 |  | lOCATE | X3, Y3, S | I2E |  |
| 06650 |  | TST | B,Y | CHECK THE CURRENT | value |
| 00660 |  | BEO | L3 |  |  |
| 03670 |  | BSR | TW0 | BRANCH IF '1' |  |
| 00680 | L3 | LOB | $\times 3$ |  |  |
| 06690 |  | INCE |  |  |  |
| 00706 |  | CMPB | SS |  |  |
| 00710 |  | BLS | L2 |  |  |
| 09728 |  | LDA | Y3 |  |  |
| 00730 |  | INCA |  |  |  |
| 09740 |  | CMPA | SS |  |  |
| 06750 |  | BLS | L1 |  |  |
| 09760 |  | RTS |  |  |  |
| 06776 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 00788 | TW0 | ClRa |  |  |  |
| 00798 | 14 | STA | Y2 |  |  |
| 06800 |  | CLRB |  |  |  |
| 08810 | L5 | STB | $x 2$ |  |  |
| 00820 |  | LOCATE | X2, Y2,S | 12E |  |
| 06838 |  | TST | B, Y |  |  |
| 03848 |  | BEO | 16 |  |  |
| 09850 |  | BSR | ONE |  |  |
| 03868 | 16 | LOB | X2 |  |  |
| 06878 |  | INCE |  |  |  |
| 06880 |  | CMPB | SS |  |  |
| 09898 |  | BLS | 15 |  |  |
| 06908 |  | LDA | $Y 2$ |  |  |
| 06910 |  | INCA |  |  |  |
| 03928 |  | CHPA | SS |  |  |
| 09930 |  | BLS | 1.4 |  |  |
| 03946 |  | RTS |  |  |  |
| 06950 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 06960 | ONE | CLRA |  |  |  |
| 00970 | L7 | STA | Y1 |  |  |
| 06988 |  | CLP日 |  |  |  |
| 03996 | 18 | STA | $x 1$ |  |  |
| 01006 |  | LOCATE | X1, Y1, 5 | 12E |  |
| 01010 |  | TST | B, Y |  |  |
| 01020 |  | BEO | 19 |  |  |
| 01038 |  | BSR | ZERO |  |  |
| 01048 | L9 | LDA | X1 |  |  |
| 01053 |  | INCS |  |  |  |
| 01060 |  | CMPg | \$S |  |  |
| 01070 |  | BLS | 18 |  |  |
| 01080 |  | LDA | Y1 |  |  |
| 01098 |  | INCA |  |  |  |
| 01108 |  | CMPA | SS |  |  |
| 01110 |  | 日LS | L7 |  |  |
| 01128 |  | RTS |  |  |  |
| 01138 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 01146 | ZERO | CLRA |  |  |  |
| 01150 | 110 | STA | $Y$ |  |  |
| 01160 |  | CLRB |  |  |  |
| 01170 | LII | STB | $X 8$ |  |  |
| 01188 |  | LOCATE | X0,Y0.S | I2E |  |
| 01196 |  | TST | B, Y |  |  |
| 01208 |  | L8EQ | DONE |  |  |
| 01210 |  | LDA | SI2ECU |  |  |
| 01220 |  | LDB | $\times 3$ |  |  |
| 01236 |  | MUL |  | SI2E*SIZE*SI2E*X3 |  |
| 01240 |  | 510 | XCARD |  |  |
| 01258 |  | LDA | SIZESO |  |  |
| 01260 |  | LDB | X2 |  |  |
| 01270 |  | MUL |  |  |  |
| 01286 |  | ADOD | XCORO | +S12E*SIZE*X2 |  |
| 01290 |  | STD | XCORD |  |  |
| 01300 |  | LDA | SIZE |  |  |
| 01310 |  | LOB | X 1 |  |  |
| 01320 |  | MUL |  |  |  |
| 01330 |  | ADOD | $\times$ CORD | + S12E* ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ |  |
| 01349 |  | ADOB | X0 | $+\mathrm{xg}$ |  |
| 01350 |  | ADCA | 0 |  |  |


program and retums to BASIC. Save the source code with W ENLARGE. ASM and assemble with A ENLARGE.BIN /NS/WE.

The basic driver in Listing 2 clears space for the machine-language program and loads it, if necessary. After you choose the size of square you want, Line 60 pokes the size values into their locations. You must then decide whether you want the computer to pick a random pattern or if you want to draw it yourself. In either case, a large square is drawn on the screen. If you chose the random pattern option, some of the inside squares will be black - these are the squares that won't be drawn. If you don't like the pattern, press the up arrow and a new one will be drawn. If you are creating your own pattem, move the joystick until it flashes the square you want and press the firebutton to reverse the color in that square.

In either case, when you have a pattern you like press, ENTER and then decide in which direction the pattern will be drawn. When the pattem is completed, press ENT$E R$ and then either reformat the old square or start with a new one. The larger the square, the longer it will take to complete the enlargement. Remember, the program may still be working even if it appears otherwise. The ENTER key works only when the pattern is finished. Save this program as ENLARGE2. For a sample, number the cells of a four-sided square from 1 (upper left) to 16 (lower right), blacken squares $3,8,9$ and 14 and then choose Direction 1. When the pattern is finished, also blacken square 16 and try again.

You could convert this program to color, but in the CoCo 2 you'll only have 128 bits across to use, so large squares won't give you a pretty design. The PMODE 4 program shows artifact colors on my television. I hope this article encourages you to experiment with macros. I'd like to see macros used more often in machine-language programming. If you have questions about macros or any suggestions for subjects you'd like to see covered, please let me know.

## ค

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Primt... Quit System Setup

Delphi
Bureau

# Literally Speaking 

by Eddie Kuns<br>05-9 SIG Database Manager

You may have noticed that many forum messages are nicely formatted, with centered lines and indented sections. Well, if you've wondered how people create these formatted messages, pay attention. I'm going to disclose all their secrets - they use dot commands.

Normally when Delphi displays the text you entered as your forum message, everything you type is automatically reformatted for the width of the screen on which the message is being read. Therefore, you can type your text 80 characters wide without the text looking odd on a screen with only a 32 -column capability. Delphi automatically reformats the text to the proper width. These reformatting rules are simple: If several consecutive lines of text all begin with a nonblank character, they are considered one block of text. A block of text is ended by a blank line, and a line beginning with one or more blanks begins a new block. For example, the following text,

```
Hey. everybody! This is
a test of forum's
    automatic line formatting!
What will this look like
when formatted?
```

is reformatted as shown in Figure 1.
This automatic reformatting can sometimes interfere with the way you want your

[^8]```
Hey, everybody! This is a test of forum's
    automatic line formatting! What will this look like when formatted?
(a) 80-column Screen
Hey, everybody! This is a test
of forum's
    automatic line formatting!
What will this look like when
formatted?
(b) 32-column Screen
```

Figure 1: Automatic Text Reformatting
message to appear. For this reason, there are two often-used commands that almost always appear in pairs: . 1t and .e1. The . 1 t command instructs Delphi to start the literal mode, and . e1 ends the literal mode. Note that these commands must be by themselves on a line, and the period must be the first character on the line (hence the name, dot commands). In literal mode the text appears exactly as entered, without any reformatting.

One way to get nicely formatted forum messages is to edit the message offline. Put $.1 t$ by itself on the first line and.$e 1$ on the last. Then send this file as your forum message.

The problem with literal mode is that the message appears nicely formatted only to those whose terminals are as wide as the terminal you used to enter the text. For this reason I discourage use of this mode except for specific sections of a message. Literal mode is invaluable for presenting tables, or for including code fragments or other types of text you don't want reformatted. Figure

2a shows a sample reply to a user's question. To get this result, the author placed a . It by itself on the line just prior to the float declaration. He also put el on its own line after the call topff init. Figure 2b shows how it would look if he hadn't.

## Turning the Page

The , page command is a very useful dot command that allows you to ask those reading your message if they want to continue reading. If you are posting a long sourcecode listing in response to a specific person's question, it is possible that not everyone will be interested in reading several pages of code. A polite way of handling this is to announce that the message is long and include a line similar to the following:

## - page Continue reading?

This causes Delphi to ask anyone reading your forum message if they want to continue. If they answer "No" (or press N), they will proceed to the Forum> prompt

```
You need to include pffinit to print floating point variables. This should do
the trick in this case:
float f:
double d:
pffinft():
Hope this helps?
```


## (a) Desired Result

You need to include pfintt to print flooting point variables. This should do the trick in this case:
float f: double d: pffinft();
Hope this helps
(b) Without Dot Commands

Figure 2: Use of Literal Mode
without seeing the remainder of the message. But if they answer "Yes" (press Y) or just press ENTER, they will see the rest of your message. The . page command without any additional text simply generates a More? prompt.

## A Marginal Situation

With dot commands, you can also play with the margin settings, although the only margin normally changed is the left margin. If you want to indent a section of text, precede that section with, 1 m 5 and follow it with . 1 m 0 . This sets the left margin to the fifth column for the section you want indented and resets it to normal following the indented text.

If you include a section of text from another message and want to "quote" that text to separate it from your own, you can use a special feature of the . 1 m command
that is more easily demonstrated than explained. In the following snippet. I quote another user's question:

```
.1m 4 /annot->
Hey. Eddie. How was your trip?
.1m 0
It was great!
```

Here's how it appears:

```
> Hey, Eddie! How was
> your trip?
It was great!
```

Yes, the > symbol in the left margin comes from the /annot $\Rightarrow$ part of the . 1 m command. You can use any character or characters you want. Sometimes a short quote
from the message to which you are replying is very helpful in supplying a context for your reply. I emphasize short - you don't want to quote the entire message, just enough to make it obvious to what you are replying.

There are several other, less-used, dot commands. T'll save these for next month and provide an example showing several of these dot commands in use.

## Database Information

The oS 9 databases have been undergoing some reconstruction as you may have already noticed. Greg Law, the OS-9 SIGop, has been working very hard, with some help from me and other users, to reorganize the OS-9 databases. There are two goals: To make files easier to find; and to make the databases more consistent. The result of this is that many files may be moved from one database into another. Some databases are being merged, such as Applications and Utilities, while others may be split. I will have more details on this next month. but for now, don't worry. No files will be deleted.

In the OS-9 General Information database. Jim Sutemeier contributed an article describing how to build a UPS (Uninterruptible Power Supply) for the CoCo. If you have trouble with momentary brownouts. you may want to take a look. Greg Law posted a patch for Computerware's dircopy to allow this utility to work with OS-9 Level II windows. Brian Paquette submitted a Pig Latin filter that functions a lot like the Valley Girl filter I mentioned last month. Philip Brown's single-sided copy program allows you to copy files from one disk to another when you have only one disk drive. While Tandy's copy command has a singledrive option, it requires that both disks be formatted identically.

In the Device Drivers database, Hugo Bueno posted a patch to windint that disables its erasing and redrawing of each

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* OS-9 Version Available In August
window's title bar when you change to, or from, a Multi-Vue menu window. Because interrupts are disabled while the title bar is being redrawn, some people lose characters when they switch windows while telecommunicating. This patch fixes the problem. Tim Kientzle uploaded a patched version of the Burke \& Burke real-time-clock driver that includes the patches described by Bruce Isted in the August 1990 issue of THE RAINBOW as well as other enhancements.


Tim Kientzle released the newly-ported Small C compiler, which he worked on with Philip Brown, into the Programmer's Den. If you don't have the Microware C compiler, or if you always wanted to examine the inner workings of a compiler, take a look. Small C doesn't support all the features of C. Brian Paquette's Mini Lint looks for balanced parentheses, curly braces and comment markers in C source code.

Ed Gresick posted an index to the TOP disks. (TOP stands for The OS-9 Project and is located in Germany.) The TOP disks contain a lot of free software, either ported from other operating systems or written from scratch. Most of the TOP programs work only on 68000 -series machines because of their size.

In the CoCo SIG, Marty Goodman described his efforts to repair a "Golden Hour" clock and the NiCad battery pack for his Toshiba portable computer. Larry Moore released a newer version of Steve Ricketts' DSo9view with the printer driver for the Tandy CGP-220 printer. Larry Moore also posted two 1991 printer art calendars. While this article won't see print until the middle of the year, it's not too late to take a look. Richard Trasborg uploaded a new version of David Mills' 640 IMG viewer. This release fixes a problem some people encountered when trying to use $31 / 2$-inch drives with an earlier version.

Art Flexser contributed a text-file splitter. This program takes a large text file and splits it into several pieces - prompts ask how large you want each segment to be. This is useful if you download a huge file and your editor can only look at part of it at a time. Rick House uploaded four games; two betting games - a slot-machine and roulette - and two others. Joe Sannucci released the latest version of Wayne Laird's BBS list, which includes over 325 BBSS spanning four continents!

## Database Report

OS-9 SIG


Applications
DIRCOPY PATCH FOR LEVEL 2
GREGL Greg Law
MVCHECK V2.2A PATCH
KEITHBAUER Keith Bauer
Utilities
DOALL: MULTIPLE file management
THEFERRET Philip Brown
SPEECH FILTERS
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RICKGRAY Rick Gray
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SEBJMB Jeff Blower
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HIS LAST DAYS (UME. MT-540)
DFYE Danny Fye
HIS LAST DAYS (UME. MT-240)
DFYE Danny Fye
MICHELLE IN LACE ON THE BEACH
BOYNGER David Boynton
KRISTIAN AND CHRISTIE IN SWIMSUI
GRAPHICSPUB Bob Montowski
Programmers Den
ALARM. H
THEFERRET
Philip Brown

MFITOO.ART
PaUlseniura Paul Seniura
EASE THE USE OF PASCALO9
TONYSCHOUNTZTony Schountz
MOTORDLA CROSS ASSEMBLERS
NES Eric Stringer
RANDOMIZE.AR
ISUTEMEIER Jim Sutemeier
IOCTL.H + SGTTY.H
THEFERRET Philip Brown
MINILINT
BRIANPAQ Brian Paquetle
SMALL C COMPILER
TIMKIENTZLE Tim Kienzzle
ANSIDRV THE C VERSION
MDALENE Mike Dalene

## 68K-OS9

TOP DISKS INDEX
EDELMAR EdGresick
Tutorials \& Education
NEL ELEMENT
OS9BERT Ben Schneider

## CoCo SIG

General Information
REPAIRING A GOLDEN HOUR
MARTYGOODMAN Marty Goodman
TOSHIBA 1000 NICAD FIX
MARTYGOODMAN Marty Goodman
CoCo 3 Graphics
Marvel super heroes
RICKMAC Richard McNabb
DS69VIEW W/PRINT FOR CGP220
LDMOORE Larry Moore
bladerunner scans
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JOELHEGBERG Joel Hegherg

## Telecommunications

COCOS9ER.TX5
SANNUCCI Joe Sannucci

> 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.

System IV, a 68000 -based computer that runs OS $-9 /$ 68000, Uniflex, MINIX, StarDos and REXDOS. The Terminal system includes one megabyte of memory, fous serial ports, nwo parallel ports, one high-density floppy drive and a PC-compatible keyboard interface. The Console system includes the above features and adds a VGA card and a 101-key, AT-style keyboard. Both systems include Professional OS-9/68000, Version 2.4. Delmar Company, Middletown Shopping Center, PO. Box 78, Middetown, DE 19709, (302) 378-2555; Terminal system 8999; Console system $\$ 1149$.

All Rick's Software, an offering of every program advertised by Rick's Computer Enterprise: CC3FLAGS, a Risk-type strategy game; VOCAB, a scrabble word game; Master Dir, a disk database: Programs for Friends, three educational programs and a card game; The Rainbow Indexes, a database of all articles published in THE RAINBOW; NIB Compressor, a graphics compression utility: Rick's CoCo Gallery, selected pictures from Rick's personal library: Gallery Maker, a graphics viewing utility for your own picture files: Puzzles, a jigsaw puzzle program that lets you create puzzles from your own graphics pictures: Terra, the popular block-puzzle game; Master Directory 3, all new CoCo 3 version of Master Dir, and Steve's Pics, more graphics pictures. Rick's Computer Enterprise, P.O. Bos 276, Liberry, KY 42539; \$33, pius \$2 S/H.

DynaStar - OS-9/6809 and OS-9/68000 versions. a menu-driven screen editor equally suited to the tasks of program preparation and word processing. Singlekeystroke commands move the cursor in any direction by character, word, tab, line or full screen. These commands also delete characters, words, or even whole lines. For programmers, there is an auto-indent mode. DynaStar permits editing files larger than memory. Dynastar has a Help menu that displays at the top of the screen a brief definition for each command. DynaStar allows users to create powerful macros with its unique macro facility. Also included is the DynaForm prim formatter. DynaForm's standard features include pagination, headers and footers. single, double, and multiple spacing, boldface, doublestrike, underline, and a macro facility with many options. Frank Hogg Laboratory. 20\& Windemere Road, Syracuse. NY 13205, (315) 469.7304, $\$ 200$, plus $\$ 5$ S/H.

Goal 1,00, Graphics-Oriented Assembly Language (GOAL) for the CoCo 3. If you already know assembly language, this reference is all you need for programming in GOAL. It comes with a 134 -page manual and sottware. Software includes an assem-
ber. an interpreter, sample GOAL boor programs, fonts and sample programs. Requires a 35 - or 40 -rack disk drive. American Computing Equipment, PO Box 39281, Louisville, KY 40233, (502) 459-7960; $\$ 29$

Disk Manager's Apprentice, a new file-management utility set for use with the CoCo 3 under Disk BASIC. Each utility in the set has been created to help you organize Disk BASIC disks and the files on the disks. These utilities are combined into a single executable environment called DMA. Once booted, all utilities are memory resident. Some of the tools are: Full wild-card file handling - all wild-card syntax can be used with COPY, KILL, MOVE, VIEN, DIR, CAT, etc.; and Point and Select filename features - allows tagging of multiple files to copy, kill. etc. DMA supports RAM disks. Requires a CoCo 3, at least one disk drive and an 80 -column display. CoCo PRO! Products, 1334 Byron Ave., Ypsilanti, MI 48198. (313) 481-3283: \$29 95, plus \$4 S/H

Tools II, a new set of 27 OS-9 Level II tools to make your computing easier. Features window utifities (such as a screen saver, global search-and-replace with wild cards, a Go command to easily change directories). process-scheduling utilities, alarm and demon (a sophisticated backgmund-task manager with scheduling), seript-file utilities, recoboler. $1 / O$ port utilities including net 19nk and an autodialer for voice calls. and calculation utilitics. CoCo PRO! Products, 1334 Byron Ave., Ypsilanti, MI 48198, (3/3) 481-3283: \$34.95, plus \$4 S/H.

DPMAX, two additional programs for the Delta Pro package - DPMAX and DACCOMM. BIN - 50 increase the productivity of your Dela Pro system. DPMAX is an interface program using DCOMA. BIN as the main digitizer and disk access routines. DPMAX offers advanced features such as jump sequencers, MIDI playback, real-time level meter and memory displays, point-and-shoot interface during record and playback, and constant audio monitoring. DACCOMM. 81 N is a machinelanguage interface program that uses the CoCo 3 interrupts to allow playback of Delta-Encoded sound files through the COCo 6 -bit DAC. This allows for playback without the Delta Pro pack. DPMAX requires a CoCo 3, a disk drive, the Delta Pro interface pack, a Multi-Pak or Y cable, and a joystick or mouse. Lucas Industries 2000, 14720 Cedar Sireet NE, Alliance, OHH 44601, (216) 823-4221: included with the purchase of the Detta Pro package.

OS-9 Calendar Utilities, utilities designed to work alone or as companions to gca 1 , the calendar program supplied with Mulid-Vue. They allow the user to automate many of the repetitive tasks that go with maintaining geal calendar files. The utilities operate on data files of the same format as those created by gcat. Also included on the disk are a Multi-Vue application-information file (AIF) and an icon file for use with geal under Multi-Vue. The user can click on a calendar data file and have it opened automatically when geal runs. MV Systems, P.O. Box 818, Arvada, CO 80001-0818, (303) 420-7777:\$/4.95, \$2.50 S/H.

First product received from this company

The Seal of Certification is open to all manufacturers of products for the Tandy Color Computer, regardless of whether they adventise 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.

## Baseball Card Catalog

A couple of weeks ago a friend noticed I had a small stack of baseball and football cards from my childhood days of card flipping. A few days later she brought over a magazine so we could check their present values. To our amazement, we found that the handful of cards is worth hundreds of dollars - one particular Nolan Ryan card topped them all at $\$ 150$ ! I knew the cards would be valuable someday, but this was a shock after having paid little, if any, attention to their rising value over the last 20 years.

Recently I saw an advertisement for the grand opening of a sports-card shop. I also learned that card swap meets are held regularly in my area. Suddenly I saw the moneymaking potential of this old hobby, but I needed to organize my records. Then Baseball Card Catalog, a product from the Millsoft Company, arrived for review.

Baseball Card Catalog is a database that is designed to help serious card collectors keep track of their baseball cards. The program requires a CoCo 3 , two disk drives and a monitor (a printer is optional). There are also other versions of the program available for tape- or disk-based CoCo 1 and 2 systems.

The package contains a straightforward, easy-to-use five-page manual and one floppy disk. I ran the program after making a backup copy of the disk and formatting a few disks to hold data files.

First, the title screen appeared. Then, I waited approximately a minute while a baseball diamond was drawn on the screen accompanied by a few bars of music. I could have done without this time-consuming process. (Use the program 60 times and an hour has been wasted watching a title screen!)

Finally, the Main menu is displayed. There are several options from which to choose, including data entry, deleting, viewing, printing or ending the session.

There are four categories for data entry: Pitcher, Fielder, Record Breaker and Managing Staff. (Using a separate disk for each category saves time when retrieving information.) The program allows you to enter a comprehensive record of each player's traits and cumulative statistics. In short, you can
enter all of the information from the back of a card. The data is stored in a one-granule disk file.

The Print option allows you to print only a single card. I would like to see an option for printing all data files. If I go to a swap meet, it could be advantageous to have a printout of all cards.

Baseball Card Catalog fills a niche in my library. But if you have a large collection, the data entry procedure will require many hours of typing. In addition to having your card information stored on disk, it is also advantageous to have your cards in binders in an order that facilitates easy access. (lt is surely less time-consuming.)


Imight sell some of my cards in the near future, though I stress the word might. After all, few cards in the collection show signs of future value decreases. And with cards like this year's Upper-Deck, autographed Nolan Ryan card already a collectible, my interest in this hobby has been renewed. My collection may now outgrow this program.

Baseball Card Catalog works as advertised, but it would have more versatility if the heart of the program, the database, used a better data storage/retrieval technique.
(The Millsoft Company, Box 2377, Amagansett, NY 11930; 516-324-7953; \$18.95)

- Jamie Hensen

Graphics $\quad \operatorname{CoCo} 3$

## D10 Fonts

Two products from Coless Computer Design - MioClipArt and Dio Fonts - are among the best CoCo products I've seen in the past five years. (See the review of $m / 0$ Clip Art in this issue of THE RAINBOW.)

DIO Fonts is an add-on to the Max-10
desktop publishing program. Sooner or later Max-10 users break down and buy additional font sets to experience the full flexibility of this excellent product. However, even with the full add-on sets from Colorware, there has always been room for further expansion - and a strong need for some very specific additional items.

Walter Bayer of Coless Computer Design was involved in some of the work that led to Max-10, and he enthusiastically supports it. He produced Dio Fonts to fill some of its gaps. There are "only" 19 fonts in this package. but they provide an excellent sample that may be used immediately with the standard Max-10 program or used to supplement the Colorware font offerings.

By the term supplement. I have in mind such useful items as Woodhaven 8 Point, which fills out the size variety of this popular and useful font family. Other fonts where DIo Fonts fills out partial families include Venice and Digital. DIo Fonts' Writing 12 provides an alternative freehand script to the one in the older group. If your desktop publishing efforts include some simulated freehand correspondence between two people, the slight differences between these two freehand-like fonts might be an artistic need rather than just an affectation.


Dio Fonts also includes a Times Roman font family, a Block family, and Display (an alternative block style). Peignot, also provided over a range of sizes, is hard to describe. I think of Peignot as an informal cross between Block and Woodhaven, but you might think otherwise.

My son's class project in junior high last year required him to create a six-page newspaper that simulated our town newspaper as it might have appeared 70 years ago, but all of the stories and editorials had to be written by him and his partner. Without Max-10 he could not have done it. Before this project I thought having a font library was rather silly. With requirements such as a different typeface for the sports, editorial,
and news pages, for each author, and for headlines, classified ads, etc., this project made me realize why font libraries exist. The Coless Computer Design package is a welcome addition to this library.

The main value of this package is that it finally provides Max-10 with a good Zapf Dingbats 12 set. For those who do not know what this is, the name Zapf Dingbats (usually provided in 12 point) is reserved for a graphics font of small, miscellaneous symbols often needed inside text. Such symbols include the characters for the four card suits used in bridge columns, a Maltese cross, male and/or female figures, a check mark, a bell, a pointing hand, a martini glass and a small watch. These symbols also include editing and arrow characters. Do not confuse a Zapf Dingbats font with clip art Zapf Dingbats are much smaller and serve a distinctly different purpose. Zapf Dingbats are used inside the text and take up one character position per symbol.

In summary, this font set is useful, works properly with the other Max- 10 elements, and is quite inexpensive. I highly recommend it, especially after learning that Mr. Bayer provides immediate technical support for any problems you might have. My problem was a defective disk that caused his loading program to crash. We traced the problem to a badly done backup procedure. and his willingness to go through a step-bystep process is one more plus for an already excellent package.
(Coless Computer Design, 1917 Madera St., \#8, Waukesha, WI 53186; 414-549-0750; $\mathbf{\$ 1 4 . 9 5}$, plus $\$ 3$ S/H)

- H. Larry Elman

Graphics
CoCo 3

## GrafExpress 1.0

Softronics Vanguard has introduced its first offering to the CoCo community, and what an offering it is. GrafExpress 1.0 is a graphics/sound system that can help you when creating games and many other types of programs.

GrafExpress comes with a well-written, 38-page manual that provides great detail on using the various programming features. Section I of the manual deals with general information about the system. Section 2 explains how to use GrafExpress with BASf. Section 3 details how to use GrafExpress within assembly-language programs. And the final section reviews the application programs included with the package.

To take advantage of this program's features you must have a $\operatorname{CoCo} 3$, a disk drive and one joystick. GrafExpress supports both composite and RGB displays, joysticks with or without a Hi-Res interface and the CoCo 3 's high-speed operation.

After making a backup of the GrafExpress disk, you can run the introductory program that showcases some of the capabilities of this programming system. These include 12 different graphics screen sizes with horizontal resolution from 128 to 320 pixels and vertical resolution from 192 to 225 lines per screen, fast-drawing commands, multiple-screen animation, screen scrolling, an 8 -octave/4-voice music synthesizer, sprite animation, object-collision checking, and high or low priorities for the sprites. The sprite priorities allow you to choose whether an animated sprite appears to be drawn (or moved) in front of or behind another sprite. With the GrafExpress system you can also create windows on a screen. You can then move the windows on the screen, copy from one window to another, and turn the windows on or off. You can also set a screen's border color, select fast or slow CPU operation, turn text echoing to the screen on or off, select different text font sizes, turn sprites on or off and define music waveforms.


Three application programs are included with GrafExpress: An Intro program, PicMaker and Wave-Maker. Pic-Maker is a graphics editor that allows you to create pictures pixel by pixel with a joystick. From a choice of 16 different colors, you can set a pixel, draw a line, and draw either a box outline or a box filled with one of the colors. There are also provisions for saving, loading and killing picture files. A Directory command is available for checking the filenames on a disk. Pictures created with PicMaker can then be used later with the GrafExpress system as simple pictures or animated (or non-animated) sprites.

Wave-Maker is used to create waveforms for any music you might want to use in your program. With the joystick, you can set the volume, frequency, decay rate, tempo and duration of a note. In addition, you can select the weights for the eight hamonics
that make up a waveform for the note. A representation of the waveform is displayed on the screen, and a Max command allows you to optimize a waveform if some of the weight settings cause distortion or "clipping" of the harmonics when a note is played. There is no provision for saving or loading the waveform harmonics or any of the other values you may use in WaveMaker, so you must write them down if you plan to use them later.

In addition to performing their primary functions, the three included application programs provide concrete examples for using GrafExpress.

The GrafExpress system does not replace BASIC, but augments it. With 49 commands to leam, GrafExpress may be a little intimidating to the novice or inexperienced programmer. To the more experienced, however, GrafExpress can be a great benefit since the author explains how to implement the GrafExpress system in both BASIC and assembly language to achieve mul-tiple-screen animation, multiple waveforms and up to 255 pictures, screens, sprites or windows.

I found it quite enjoyable and rewarding to use the GrafExpress system, especially when I could move my graphics creations around the screen with sound and/or fourvoice music. With some practice and programming time, it is possible to create impressive games and programs for the CoCo 3.

If you want to market a program created with GrafExpress, you must understand that only those of you who own the GrafExpress system will be able to use that program. You may discuss with the author the possibility of licensing a program with the GrafExpress system included.
(Softronics Vanguard, 605 Evergreen Drive, Holmen, W154636; 608-526-9226; $\$ 35$ )
— Richard L. McNabb

Graphics
CoCo 3

## M10 Clip Art

After almost 10 years of writing software reviews, I've learned that some products are both fun to experiment with and easy to review because they take little work and give much pleasure. Among the best of these products is a set of clip art from Coless Computer Design.

The mio Clip Art package is intended for use with the Max-10 home publisher. It contains 300 separate pieces of clip art pack-


Subscribe to these convenient services and receive each month's programs in a ready-to-run form. No more long tedious hours wasted typing! No more red eyes and sore fingers! All you do is load and run, using the current issue of THE RAINBOW as documentation.

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RAINBOW ON DISK back issues are available beginning with the October 1986 issue. A single copy of RAINBOW ON DISK is $\$ 12$ within the U.S., $\$ 14$ in Canada, $\$ 16$ in all other coun-ries. The annual subscription for RAINBOW ON DISK is $\$ 99$ within the U.S.,\$115 in Canada; and $\$ 130$ for all other countries.U.S. currency only please.

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aged on five flippy disks. For those of you who have two-sided drives, please remember these are flippy disks, not floppy disks. If you forget that you are working with flippy disks, you may wonder why you can't get to half of the files. They are accessible - just flip the disk over. Anyhow, five disks and a good manual at this price is an amazing bargain.

Most clip art users in our local club print the art so they can view it at their leisure rather than using the often-provided View program. Coless Computer Design provides a manual with all 300 clip-art designs printed for your convenience. With 300 designs to choose from, a view program might be just too unwieldy, and I like their solution.

Coless Computer Design has always provided excellent technical support for their products - even by phone - but it was not needed at all for this package. However, while talking to Mr. Bayer (Coless owner) as part of a review for a companion product (DIo Fonts), he remarked that he has over 1500 clip art items that can be used with Max-10 if simply moved from one format to another. He put in a plug for his CIII PagesE, which he used to move the 300 images in this package to Max-10 format from the more-packed format his products use. I immediately bought CIII PagesE. Although it is a full graphics program, my interest for this review is only in the clip-art moving/reformatting utility.

I disagree with Mr. Bayer on one point, however. He said that if a user has the $\mathrm{Cl} /$ PagesE clip-art-format moving utility, nothing else is needed. This statement presumes greater artistic ability than most of us have and also undervalues the excellent artistry in the 300 samples provided.

Putting any of these clip-art items into your Max-10 text is simplicity itself about three menu-driven mouse clicks is all it takes. And this is the first clip art I've used that is of sufficient quality that I could take pleasure in using the expand/shrink/resize options.

The 300 clip-art images include symbols for almost every known holiday in North America, both civic and religious. The more well-known holidays (like Christmas) have whole collections of images. Also included are a number of patriotic and military symbols.

There is a full, 26 -letter illuminated alphabet for those who want to begin text chapters in a manner reminiscent of monks hundreds of years ago. Don't laugh, I found this, plus shrink/expand, too tempting, and I spent almost an hour playing with the selections in just this one section!

Another disk contains the entire set of zodiac signs and the symbols of the major political parties. (Is this possible proof that
politicians are just modern astrologers?) The normal collections of office symbols and academic symbols are also present. Two of my favorites are an angry-looking teacher who seems to come from the "Archie" comic strip and a disgusted parent examining a report card.


Transportation and sports are covered with about two dozen images. There are a dozen or two animals and all sorts of faces, including a recognizable Marilyn Monroe. As for quality, I printed many of these images on my NX-1000 and was pleased with the results.

Adding the M10 Clip Art package to a Max-10 collection is a must for the serious CoCo user.
(Coless Computer Design, 1917 Madera St., \#8, Waukesha, WI 53186; 414-549-0750; $\$ 19.95$, plus $\$ 3 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{H}$ )

> — H. Larry Elman

Home Help
CoCo 1.2\& 3

## Envelope Writer

Many computer owners use word processors to handle daily correspondence. Some owners go further by printing retum-address labels to affix to the envelope. Envelope Writer goes beyond this in an attempt to make it easier to print single envelopes for personal or business mail. Whereas businesses, clubs and other organizations often use mailing-list programs to create many address labels, Envelope Writer offers a way to print a return address and a recipient's address on one envelope at a time.

While The Trading Post indicates it carries a CoCo 2 version of Envelope Writer, the version we received for review is intended for a CoCo 3 with one disk drive and a Tandy printer. Therefore, specific points made in this review are for the CoCo 3 version only. I assume the CoCo 2 version also works with the CoCo 1, but interested
parties should contact The Trading Post for more information.

One problem with printing envelopes on a standard printer involves feeding the envelopes through the printer. As the documentation that comes with Envelope Writer makes clear, you should use special tractorfeed envelopes if you are using a dot-matrix printer. These envelopes are available at most office/computer-supply outlets. Most daisy-wheel printers can handle standard envelopes, but it wouldn't hurt to use the tractor-feed envelopes if your daisy wheel can handle it.


Envelope Writer is written in machine language, which may make it fairly speedy. Of course speed isn't a real concern with this type of program - the limiting factors are that you'll be typing the addresses and the printer can only go so fast, and machine language can't correct these limitations.

Of more immediate concern, the program uses Tandy-specific printer codes for typestyle changes. Envelope Writer allows you to independently select from normal, elongated, condensed, elite and bold typestyles for the retum and recipient's addresses. If you don't own or use a Tandy printer that supports these codes (newer Tandy printers don't). you are limited to whatever typestyles you can manually set with your printer. In addition, both addresses will be in the same typestyle. As the Tandy-specific codes are hard-coded into the machine-language program, it is difficult indeed to alter them, and downright impossible if you are not familiar with disk-editing programs. Enve-
lope Writer should include some form of set-up program for those using more-standard printers. If nothing else, it should be written in BASIC so those who know how can edit them at will. Again, speed is not important enough in this case to forego such fundamental flexibility.

As most people know, envelopes come in several different shapes and sizes. Envelope Writer does allow for this - the user has control over tab (margin) settings and vertical placement for the return and recipient's addresses. In addition, the vertical spacing required for tractor-feed envelopes is adjustable.

The only spacing problem I encountered was with the tab settings. Different typestyles for the recipient's address cause the address to be printed at different horizontal
positions - the program positions the printhead based on the width of characters in the chosen typestyle. I created some pretty unusual-looking envelopes (not to mention wasted a few) because of this. To standardize address placement, Envelope Writer should use the "normal" typestyle when adjusting the printhead position, regardless of the chosen style.

After you load and execute the program, the main entry screen appears. It is on this screen that you enter the name and address for the addressee. Upper- and lowercase characters are visible onscreen (at least with the CoCo 3 version). Six lines are provided for the address. Pressing ENTER after the sixth line automatically calls the print routine and, assuming all else is set correctly, the envelope is printed.


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[^9]Entering a slash at the main entry screen takes you to a menu from which you can set new defaults for the return address, spacing, typestyles to be used for the return and recipient addresses, and printer speed. After you change a default, the system suppos-
> $\boldsymbol{E}_{\text {nvelope }}$ Writer offers a way to print a return address and a recipient's address on one envelope at a time.

edly saves it in a file named FILE. DAT. This appears to be intermittent at best. On several occasions, I changed some defaults (which should have been saved), tumed the power off and back on, and reran the program only to find the settings were not exactly as I had left them. (Oh, some were right, but others weren't.) Envelope Writer does come with a BASIC program called RESET that sets all defaults back to their original states by creating a new FILE. DAT file.

No provision is made for editing either the return address or the recipient's address. This could be frustrating in situations (home or small business) in which more than one person sends correspondence via the mail. It is sorely missed when entering information for the addressee - if you make a mistake, you must start over. And if you press ENTER after that sixth line, your CoCo will faithfully print the envelope. useless as it is.

Along this line, another missing feature is file $1 / O$. You cannot save a database of addresses, which could make this program extremely useful. Nor can you load addresses from a word-processor file.

Computers are great for situations in which they can make a task more efficient. But for the time and trouble involved,

Envelope Writer offers no advantage over using a word processor for addressing single envelopes. In its current form, I find it difficult to recommend Envelope Writer to anyone - especially at its current price.
(Trading Post, P.O. Box 3453, Carbondale, IL 62902-3453; 618-457-5258; \$17.95, \$3 S/H)

- Cray Augsburg

Utility
CoCo 3

## BASIC Windows 2.0

BASIC Windows is a great, new program for your $512 \mathrm{~K} \operatorname{CoCo} 3$ with one or more disk drives. The program is supplied on a single $51 / 4$-inch nonprotected disk, so make a backup copy for safe keeping. The disk contains a BASIC boot program and the 100 -percent machine-language windows program. BASIC Window's creates either two or four windows that can be used to run up to four separate BASIC programs simultaneously. Don't expect the screen to be divided into two or four windows - you actually get up to four separate screens you use in the normal way. Each screen is identified as Window 1, Window 2, Window 3 or Window 4. You step through each window by pressing the down arrow key and either $F$ (forward) or $\mathbf{R}$ (reverse).

To get the program up and running, simply type RUN "BOOT" and press ENTER. You are then asked if you want all four windows activated or just two windows. Next, you are asked if you want the windows mirrored. Mirroring a window allows it to communicate with its "mirror." Without this function operating, the programs running in each window are unaware of each other, which can cause programming problems. The last question asks if you want to run the high-speed poke. Since some programs won't run at the higher speed, you have the option of turning it off. Once all three questions have been answered, the main machine-language program loads and automatically executes.

After the title screen appears, you see the first window screen, identified as Window 1. During my experimentation with BASIC Windows, I tried the program with CC3-DOS and ADOS-3 - both were fully supported. Just remember to load any operating system other than Disk Basic before trying to run BASIC Windows.

A command in BASIC Windows 2.0 allows you to lock out a particular window, which gives more processing time to the other active windows. You can also set a
window so your printer functions with that particular operating program. The author has wisely provided a priority level function as well by using the command $A=U \operatorname{SRS}[x]$, where $x$ is between 1 and 255 . The higher the number, the more priority the CPU gives to the program running in a specific window. This handy function lets you decide which program will have the most priority. If you forget the priority level selected for a program, you can use A=USR9[0] for a reminder. If you don't specify a priority level, all operating windows share equal processing time.

The 5-page instruction sheet contains very useful information on techniques you can use to enhance the usefulness of this program. I tried running Radio Shack's EDTASM in one window and some BASIC
games in three other windows. All of these various programs worked fine. Then, I tried Mikeyterm and it locked up the computer. You will have to experiment to see which other machine-language programs run with your computer.

I am impressed with BASIC Windows. It works as advertised and provides a great way to capitalize on the extramemory in the CoCo 3. I love the ability to load four of my favorite games and switch between them without having to quit one to play the next. BASIC Windows is a program that CoCo 3 users will love to have in their bag of tricks.
(KB Enterprises, 435 Brightwaters Dr., Cocoa Beach, FL 32931; 407-799-3253; \$3.95)

- Jerry Semones

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The ultimate shoestring desktop publisher for the CoCo 3

## $\int$ litralace:

Last month we saw the major listing for Ultralace. As explained then, there are two versions of this program; One version is designed for Tandy-standard printers and the other is for Epson/ABM-compatible printers. Because there wasn't room, we printed only the Tandy version last time. This month

H. Allen Curtis lives in Williamsburg, Virginia. He is interested in 17th and 18th century history and enjoys biking through the colonial capital. He balances past and present with his computer work. He can be contacted at 172 Dennis Drive, Williamsburg, VA 23815, (804) 229-7086. Please include an SASE when requesting a reply.
is devoted to the listing for the Epson version.

Enter the listing for ULE as it appears here, and save it to the Ultralace File disk we created before. Then check last month's installment for optional changes you can make. Also, limited instructions for using Ultralace were given last time. Both versions, ULT and ULE, appear on this month's RAINBOW ON TAPE/DISK.

## In the Future

We've presented all the listings required for the Ultralace desktop-publishing system. In the final installment next month, we'll cover actual operation of Ultralace.

In the meantime, three font-file disks are available from $m e$ at the address given above: Fonts T through Y (\$5), Fonts J through $Y(\$ 12)$, and Fonts A through $Y$ (\$19). Please include payment to me by check or money order.



## The Listing：ULE

1 PCLEAR1：CLEAR6日ツD：CMP：WIOTH40： CLS3：GOSUB410：W－648：H－3：F1s－＂ABC DEFGH＂：PF＝VARPTR（F1\＄）；PF－256＊PEE $K(P F+2)+$ PEEK $(P F+3):$ GOTO15 2 Ps－RIGHTS（STR\＄（I），1）＋＂／HR1＂： $0 \$$ －RIGHTS（STRS（I），1）＋＂／HR2＂：RETURN 3 RENAMEF $\$+$＂L＂+ P $\$$ TO＂L1／BIN＂：RENA MEF $\$+{ }^{+} L^{\prime \prime+}+$ Q $\$$ TO＂L2／BIN＂：RETURN
4 POKE\＆HFFA2，8H70：LOADM＂L1＂：POKE \＆HFFA2，\＆H71：LOADM＂L2＂：RETURN 5 RENAME＂LI／BIN＂TOF $\$+{ }^{\prime \prime} L^{-}+$P $\$$ ：RENA ME＂L2／BIN＂TOF $\$+$＂L＂＋Q 5 ：RETURN
6 FORI－gT029：POKEI＋\＆H1321．PEEK（K ＋1）：NEXT：RETURN
7 K－8H135F：GOSUB6：POKE ${ }^{2} H 127 \mathrm{~F}, 1$ ：$P$ OKE\＆H12B3，\＆H5D：POKE\＆H12DE，$\emptyset:$ POKE 8H1263，8H10：POKE\＆H1280，\＆H21：GOSU B404：FORI－1 TO4；GOSUB2：GOSUB3：GOS UB4：POKEBHFFA2，\＆H7A：GOSUB5：EXEC\＆ H12CB：NEXT：RETURN
B K－\＆H1341：G0SUB6：POKE\＆H127F，\＆ H 1 5：POKE\＆H1283，\＆H3C：POKEAH12DE，D：P OKE\＆H1263．B：POKE\＆H12B0，\＆H1E：GOSU B404：FORI－1T04；GOSUB2：GOSUB3：REN AMEF $\$+$＂R＂${ }^{\prime \prime}+\mathrm{P}$ \＄TO＂R1／BIN＂：RENAMEF $\$+$ ＂ $\mathrm{R}^{\text {＂}}+\mathrm{Q}$ TO＂R2／BIN＂
9 GOSUB4：POKEAHFFA2， 8 H72：LOADM＂R 1＂：POKEAHFFA2，\＆H73：LOADH＂R2＂：POK E\＆HFFA2，SH7A：GOSUB5：RENAME＂R1／BI N＂TOF \＄＋＂R＂＋P\＄：RENAME＂R2／BIN＂TOF ＋＂R＂＋QS：EXECSH12CB：NEXT：RETURN $10 \mathrm{~K}=$ \＆H1341：GOSUB6：POKE： $\mathrm{H} 127 \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{8H}$ 29：POKE\＆H1283，\＆H28：POKE\＆H12DE，AH 12：POKE\＆H1280，BH1E：GOSUB404：FORI －1T04：PS－RIGHTS（STRS（I）．1）＋＂／HR＂ ：RENAMEFS＋＂L＂＋PSTO＂L／BIN＂：RENAME
 PSTO＂R／BIN＂
11 POKE\＆HFFA2，\＆H76：LOADM＂L＂；POKE
 \＆H72：LOADM＂R＂：POKESHFFA2，\＆H7A：RE NAME＂L／BIN＂TOF $\$+$＂L＂＋P\＄：RENAME＂M／ BIN＂TOF $\$+^{+} \mathrm{M}^{-}+\mathrm{P} \$$ ：RENAME＂R／BIN＂TOF s＋＂R＂＋Ps：EXEC\＆H12CB：NEXT
12 POKE\＆HFFA2，\＆H72：LOADH＂OMENU／H R1： g＂$^{\prime \prime}$ ：POKESHFFA2，\＆H7A：RETURN 13 ． 14 ．
15 HCOLOR3．D：ON BRK GOTO332

16 LOADM＂MLR＂：POKE\＆HFFA2，8H70：L0 AOM＂DMENU／HR1＂：POKESHFFA2，\＆H71：L OADM＂DMENU／HR2＂：POKE\＆HFFA2，8H77： LOADM＂FMENU／HR1＂：POKEAHFFA2，\＆H7A ：EXEC\＆HFDO
17 POKE150．18：POKE55455，65：POKE5 5456，66：POKE55232，0：POKE55318， 20 18 ON ERR GOTO22
 2）：A2－PEEK（VARPTR $(K \$)+3)$ ：IFA2 $<2 T$ HENA2－254：A1－A1－1：GOTO36ELSEA2－A 2－2：G0T036
22 POKE ${ }^{2}$ HFFA2， B H7A：GOT0492 24.

26 GOSUB384：POKE\＆HFFA2．8H79：SAVE M＂OUTI＂，\＆H40日曰，\＆H5FFF，\＆HAC73：POK E\＆HFFA2．8H71：SAVEM＂OUT2＂，\＆H4000．
 NAME＂OUT1／BIN＂TOF\＄＋＂／HR1＂：RENAME ＂OUT2／BIN＂TOF\＄＋＂／HR2＂：DRIVED：RET URN
28 EXEC\＆HF3C：GOSUB384：POKE\＆HFFA2 ．\＆ H 7 g ：SAVEM＂OUT＂， 8 H4000， BH 5 DFF ．\＆ HAC73：POKE HHFFA2，\＆H7A：RENAME＂OUT ／BIN＂TOFS＋＂／HR＂：DRIVED：RETURN 30 GOSUB404：RENAMEFS $+^{*} /$ HR1＂TO＂IN 1／BIN＂：RENAMEFS＋＂／HR2＂T0＂IN2／BIN ＂：POKE\＆HFFA2，\＆H7D：LOADM＂IN1＂：POK E\＆HFFA2．8H71：LOADM＂IN2＂：POKE\＆HFF A2． 8 H 7 A
32 RENAME＂IN1／BIN＂TOF\＄＋＂／HR1＂：RE NAME＂IN2／BIN＂TOF\＄＋＂／HR2＂：ORIVEB： RETURN
34 GOSUB404：RENAMEF $\$+$＂／HR＂TO＂IN／ BIN＂：POKE\＆HFFA2．8H70；LOADM＂IN＂：P OKE\＆HFFA2，\＆H7A：RENAME－IN／BIN＂TOF 8＋＂／HR＂：DRIVED：EXEC\＆HF71：RETURN
36 L2－1：P－176：DIMF \＄（B4），M（84）：PO KE\＆HFFD9．$\varnothing$
38 C1－63：PALETTED．63：PALETTE1， 63 ：PALETTE2．63：PALETTE3． 6
 CREENH：POKE\＆HE6E4，\＆HE7：HBUFF1，39 9： $\operatorname{HGET}(8.152)-(9.152+\mathrm{D}) .1$ 42 HBUFF4， 3200 ：HBUFF5， 2104 ：HGET（ B． 0$)$－$(639,19), 4$ ：HBUFF6． 152 ด
44 EXEC\＆HFD日： $\operatorname{HGET}(48,16)-(63,31)$ ．5：EXECAHFDO：DX－16：DY－16 46 PALETTE1，$\emptyset$

48 T－V：L－U：K\＄＝＂F＂：G0T0138
5b IFZ－U AND $L+4>$－-1 THENL－U：IFTく P THENT $-T+D+1$
52 IFL＜＞U ANO $L+4>H-1$ THENFL－1：GO $T 0112$
$54 \operatorname{HGET}(L, T)-(L+1, T+D), 1:$ HLINE $(L$ ，$T)-(L+1, T+0)$ ．PSET，BF
56 POKESH23，AI：POKE\＄${ }^{2} 24$ ，A2
58 IFSCI－1THEN420ELSEIFSCI－2 AND KS－1THEN428ELSEIFSCI－2THEN432 60 KS－INKEY\＄：IFKS＝＂THEN6 $62 \mathrm{~K}=\mathrm{ASC}(\mathrm{K} \$): 1$ FK $>64$ AND K $<91$ THEN $N-K-64: B-N: \operatorname{HLINE}(L, T)-(L+1, T+D)$ ， PRESET，BF：GOT0106
64 IFK $>96$ AND K＜123THENN－K－96：B－ $\mathrm{N}+26$ ：GOT0106
66 IFK＞47 ANO K＜58THENN－K－47： $\mathrm{B}=\mathrm{N}$ ＋52：G0T0186
68 IFK＞32 AND K＜48THENN－K－32： $\mathrm{B}=\mathrm{N}$ ＋62：G0T0106
70 IFK＞57 AND K＜65THENN－K－57：$B=N$ ＋77：G0T0106
72 IFK -32 THEN $Z=L+S:$ IFL $+8<W$ THENH LINE（L，T）－（L＋7，T＋D）．PRESET，8F：L－ L＋S：GOTO50ELSEHLINE（L，T）－（L＋1，T＋ D），PRESET， $8 F: L-U: I F T<P$ AND T＜191 $-2 * D$ THENT－T＋1＋D：G0T050ELSEFL－ด： GOT0444
74 IFK－13THENHPUT（L，T）－$(L+1, T+D)$ ． $1: 1=\mathrm{U}$
76 IFK－13 AND T＜P THENT－T＋1＋D：G0 T054ELSEIFK＝13THEN54
78 IFK－8THENL－2＊INT（．5＊L）：HLINE（ $\mathrm{L}, \mathrm{T})-(\mathrm{L}+1, \mathrm{~T}+\mathrm{D})$ ，PRESET，BF：IFL＞1TH ENL－L－2：GOTO50ELSEL－0：GOTO50 80 IFK－93THENIFH－1THENSOUND60．9： GOT050ELSEZ－U：HLINE（L．T）－（L＋1，T＋ D）．PRESET，BF： $\mathrm{IFL}+\mathrm{DX}-1<\mathrm{M}$ THENL $-8 *$ INT（．125＊L）：HPUT（L，T）－（L＋DX－1，T＋ OY－1）． $5:$ L－L＋DX：GOTO50ELSESOUND60 ．9：GOT050
82 IFK $=94$ THENHPUT（ $L, T$ ）－$(L+1, T+0)$ ，1：IFT＞D TMENT－T－1－D；GOTO5＠
84 IFK $=1$ IGTHENHPUT（L， T$)$－$(\mathrm{L}+1, \mathrm{~T}+\mathrm{D})$ ．1：1FT $+0<191$ THENT－T $+\mathrm{D}+1:$ GOT050 86 IFK－91THENZ＝U：HPUT（L，T）－（L＋1．
 $\$(T+1+$ INT $(.75 * D))+{ }^{*} R 4^{\prime \prime}: L=L+4: G 0 T$ 050：1FL＞W－5THENL－L－4：GOTO50
88 IFK＝9 AND $L+4<W$ THENHPUT $(L, T)$ $-(L+1, T+D), 1: L-L+4: G 0 T 050$
90 IFK－92THENEXECSH1D0日：T－V：L＝U： GOTO50
92 IFK＝4THENHPUT（L，T）－$(L+1, T+0)$ ， 1：60T0128
94 IFK－12THENHPUT（ $L, T$ ）－$(L+1, T+D)$ ，1：IFT3－9THENT3－1：L－T1：GOT058ELS EIFT3－1THENT3－8：L－T2：G0T050 96 IFK－189THENGOSU8374
98 IFK－21THENHPUT（U．T）－（W－1，T＋． 5 ＊D）， 4 ： $\operatorname{HPUT}(U, T+.5 * D)-(W-1, T+D), 4$ ：L＝U：GOTO5B
100 IFK $=95$ THENI $-2 * H+2$ ：HPUT（L，T）－ （ $L+1, T+D$ ），1：IFL＞W＊． 5 THENHGET（U．T ）$-(W-I-1, T+.5 * 0+, 5), 6$ ； $\mathrm{HPUT}(U+1, T$ ）－（ $\left.\mathrm{H}-1, \mathrm{~T}+.5^{*} \mathrm{D}+.5\right), 6: \operatorname{HGET}\left(\mathrm{O}, \mathrm{T}+.5^{*}\right.$ $\mathrm{D}+1.5)-(\mathrm{H}-\mathrm{T}-1, \mathrm{~T}+\mathrm{D}), 6: \operatorname{HPUT}(\mathrm{U}+1 . \mathrm{T}+$ $.5 * D+1.5)-(W-1, T+D) .6: G 0 T 0104$ 102 IFK＝95THENHGET $(U+I, T)-(W-1, T$ $+.5 * 0+.5), 6: \operatorname{HPUT}(U . T)-(W-1-1 . T+$ ． $5 * 0+.5), 6: \operatorname{HGET}(U+1, T+.5 * 0+1.5)-($
$W-1, T+D), 6: \operatorname{HPUT}(U, T+.5 * D+1.5)-(W$ $-1-1, T+D) .6$
104 IFKく＞95THENHPUT（L，T）－（L＋1．T＋ D）．1：G0T050ELSE50
$106 \operatorname{HLINE}(L, T)-(L+1, T+0)$ ．PRESET， BF：IFL＋M（B）＜H THENGOSUB126：L－L＋2 ＊1NT（． $5+\mathrm{M}(8) * .5)+2:$ IFL $>\mathrm{W}-1$ THENL2 $-L-H+1: L-W-1: G 0 T 050 E L S E 50$
108 IFZ－U THENL＝U：IfTSP AND T＜19 1－2＊D THENT＝T＋D＋1：GOT062ELSE62 $110 \mathrm{FL}=2$
112 IFH＝3THENZ1＝8＊1NT（．125＊Z）
114 IFH－1THENZ1 $=4 *$ INT（． $25 * Z$ ）
116 Z－21
$118 \operatorname{HGET}(Z, T) \cdot(L, T+0), 6: \operatorname{HPUT}(Z, T$ ）－（L，T＋D），4：L1－L－Z：L－U：Z－U：1FT＜P AND $\mathrm{T}<191$－2＊D TRENT $-\mathrm{T}+\mathrm{D}+1$ ELSE44 4
120 IFL＋L1＜0THENLI－L1＋2：G0T012ด
122 IFSCIく＞2THENHPUT（ $L, T$ ）－（ $L+L 1$ ． $T+D) .6: L=L+L 1+L 2: L-2 * 1 N T(.5 * L+.5$ ）：L2＝0ELSEL－U：GOSUB476：KS－KS＋1：G $0 T 0432$
$124 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{FL}+1:$ ON N GOTO50，54， 62
 ）+ F $\$$（B）：RETURN
128 HSCREEND：CLS：ATTR®，4：LOCATE1 B．4：PRINT＇＇A：ART－OESIGNS＇＇：LOCATE 10，5：PRINT＇＇B：BACK TO SCREEN＇＇：LO CATE10．6：PRINT＇＇C：CONVERT HPF＇＇：L OCATE10．7：PRINT＇${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{D}:$ DIR＇＂：LOCATE10 ．8：PRINT＇•F：FONT SELECT
130 LOCATE10．9：PRINT＇＇H：HOUSEKEE PING＂${ }^{\text {：}}$ LOCATE10．10：PRINT ${ }^{\text {＇I }}$ ： INPUT ＂：LOCATE10，11：PRINT＂$K$ ：KEYS LIST ED＇$\cdot$ ：LOCATE10．12：PRINT＇＇M：MARGIN SET＂＇：LOCATE10，13：PRINT＂＇0：OUTPUT $\cdots:$ LOCATE10，14：PRINT＂P：PRESENT $S$ tatus
132 LOCATE10， 15 ：PRINT＇＇R：RESOLUT


ION CHANGE＇：LOCATE10，16：PRINT＇ S ： SCREEN DUMP＇＇：LOCATE10，17：PRINT＇ T：TAB SET＇＂：LOCATEID，18：PRINT＇＇$\chi$ ： EXIT UltraLace＂：LOCATE14，18：POK E\＆H23．A1：POKE\＆H24，A2：POKE\＆HFFD8． b
134 KS＝INKEYS：IFKS $=$＇$\cdot$ THEN134 136 IFKS＝＇＂D＇OR KS＝＇＇d＇＂THENGOSU83 26：GOT0128
138 IFKS－＂＇F＇＂OR KS－＂＇f＇THENOD－0：L 1－L：EXEC\＆HF8E：POKE\＆HE6E4，\＆HE6：HS

CREEN3：POKE\＆HE6E4．aHE7：GOSUB170： L－L1：EXEC\＆HF8E：GOT0128
140 IFKS－＇$B$＂OR KS－＂＇D＇TTHENI68 142 IFK\＄－＇$H$＇＂OR K $\$$－＇＇$h$＂＇THENGOSUB3 24：GOT0396
144 IFKS－＇ 1 ＇＂OR KS＝＇＇ 1 ＇＂THEN482 146 IFKs－＂＇K＇＂OR K $\$$＂＇ k ＇＇THENGOSUB3 08：G0T0128
 AND HK－øTHEN348ELSEIFCC＝ØTHEN34 6ELSEFS－LEFT\＄（F1\＄．HL）：DRIVEVAL（R IGHTs（FS，1））：Fs－LEFT\＄（F\＄，HL－2）：1 FHK－3THENCLS：GOSUB28：GOTO128ELSE CLS：GOSUB26：GOT0128
150 IFK $\$$－＇${ }^{M}$＇ OR $\mathrm{K} \$$－＇$m$＇＇THENGOSUB2 18：GOT0128
152 IFKs－＂p＂OR Ks＝＇$p$＂＇GOSUB400：G OTO128
154 IFK $\$=$＇$R^{\prime \prime}$ OR K $\$$－＇＇$^{\prime} \mathrm{r}^{\prime \prime}$ THENIFH－1T HENH－3：U－2＊U：W＝2＊W：T1＝2＊T1：T2－2＊ T2：GOTO128ELSEH－1：U－．5＊U： $\mathrm{W}-.5^{*} \mathrm{~W}$ ： Tl－．5＊T1：T2－．5＊T2：G0T0128
156 IFKS－＂＇T＂OR KS－＂ t ＂＇THENGOSUB2 98：GOTO128
158 IFKS－＂C＂OR KS＝＂＇C＂THEN252
160 IFK $\$$－＂S＇＂OR K 5 －＂＇s＂＂THENGOSUB3 24：GOSUB322：1FK\＄－＇ 1 ＂THENGOSUB7：G OTO128ELSEIFK $\$=$＇ 2 ＂THENGOSUB8：GOT 0128ELSEIFKS－＇ 3 ＂THENPOKE\＆H13FF． 0 ：GOSUB1D：GOTO128ELSESOUND60．9：GO T0128
162 IFKS－＂A＂OR KS－＇ a ＂＇THEN330
164 IFKS－＂ $\mathfrak{X}$＂ORKS－＂$x$＇THENGOSUB39 4：IFK\＄－＂Y＇＂OR K§－＇$y^{\prime \prime}$ THENCLS3：POK EAHFFDB，D：ORIVED：ENDELSE12B
166 SOUND60．5：SOUND60．5：GOT0128
168 POKESHEGE4．\＆HE 6：HSCREENH：POK E\＆HE6E4．\＆HET：POKE\＆HFFD9．D：GOTO20 2
170 GOT02B4
172 POKE\＆H23．A1：POKE\＆H24，A2：GOSU B322
174 IFK\＄（＂G］＂OR K\＄）＂g＂THENSOUND
60.10 ：RETURNELSEK $\$-{ }^{\prime} 1$＂ 1 ＋K\＄

176 GOSUB212
178 GOSUB216
180 OPEN＇＂I＇，A1，＂＇FONT＇＂＋Ks
182 FORI－1T084：LINEINPUT\＃1，Fs（I）
：NEXT
184 FORI－1T084：INPUTY1．M（I）：NEXT
186 INPUT：\＃1，D．S：CLOSE\＃1：1FD＞7 AN
D D＜11THEND－11ELSEIFD＞11 ANO D＜1
5THEND＝15ELSE1FD＞15THEND－23
$188 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{T}$
$190 \mathrm{~T}-\mathrm{T}+\mathrm{INT}(.5 *(00-\mathrm{D})): \mathrm{V}-\mathrm{T}:$ IFT＜0 THENT－ด： V －ดELSEIFT＞P THENT－p－1
192 IFV－－DTHENV－V－D－1：GOTO192ELS $\mathrm{EV}-\mathrm{V}+\mathrm{D}+1$
194 IFK＝0THENGOSU8424：GOSUB250
196 RETURN
$198 \operatorname{HPUT}(16.20)$－（111．170）．5
200 GOSUB250
$202 \operatorname{HGET}(L, T)-(L+1, T+D), 1: G 0 T 050$
264 POKE\＆H23．A1：POKE\＆H24．A2：G0SU B322
$206 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{ASC}(\mathrm{K} 5): 1 \mathrm{FK}>96$ AND K＜122TH
ENK－K－32：KS－CHRS（K）
208 IFK＞64 AND K＜9＠THEN176ELSESO UND60，9：GOT02b4
210 POKE\＆H23，A1：POKE\＆H24，A2：RETU RN
212 POKE\＆H23，A1－1：POKE\＆H24，A2：RE TURN
214 POKE\＆H23．A1－2：POKE\＆H24．A2：RE TURN
216 POKEEH23，A1－4：POKE 4 H24，A2：RE

TURN
218 GOSUB212：CLS：LOCATE6，8：PRINT ＂＇ENTER TOP MARGIN（ 0 －10）：＂＇：：L ［NEINPUTVS：LOCATE6，10：PRINT＂＇ENTE R LEFT MARGIN＇＇：：IFVS－＇＇＇THENVS－S TR\＄（V）
220 LOCATE24．10：IFH＝1THENPRINT＇ ＇$($ 0－206）：$\quad \cdots$ ：LOCATE35．10ELSEP
 0
222 GOSUB214：LINEINPUTUS：GOSUB30 $6: V-V A L(V \$): U-V A L(U \$): I F H=1$ THENU $-4 * \operatorname{INT}(.25 * U): Z=U$ ELSEU－8＊INT（． 1 25＊U）： $2=$ U
224 IFV＜BTHENV－0
226 IFV＞10THENV＝10
228 IF U＞W－5BTHENSOUN060．5：LOCAT E10，15：PRINT＇${ }^{\text {LEFFT MARGIN TOO BIG }}$ ＂＇：LOCATE8，16：PRINT＇ RELATIVE TO R IGHT MARGIN！＇＇：LOCATE14，17：PRINT＂${ }^{\prime}$ TRY AGAIN．＇＇：GOT0220
230 IFUくGTHENU $=0$
232 IFH－1 AND U＞206THENU＝200
234 IFH－3 AND U＞40日THENU＝400
236 GOSUB212：LOCATE4．12：PRINT＇•EN
TER RIGHT MARGIN（ $\varnothing \cdots ; 320+$（H－1 ）＊166：＇＂）：＂＇：：LINEINPUTW\＄：IFWS－＂．． THENGS－STRS（W）
238 W－VAL（H\＄）：IFN＜U＋50THENSOUND6 0．5：LOCATE9．15：PRINT＂＇RIGHT MARGI N TOO SMALL＇＂：LOCATE8，16：PRINT＇${ }^{\text {RE }}$ lative to left margin．＂＇：locatel 4．17：PRINT＂＇TRY AGAIN．＇＇：GOT0236 240 GOSUB299
242 CLS：LOCATE6，12：PRINT＇＇ 00 YOU WANT TO CHANGE THE＇＇：LOCATE6．13： P RINT＇＇BOTTOM MARGIN？（Y／N）＇＇： 244 GOSUB322：IFKS＝＇$N$＂＇OR K 5 －＂＇$n$＂＇ OR ASC（K\＄）－13THENL＝U：T＝V：RETURNE LSEIFKS－＇$Y$＂＇OR K $\$$－＇＇$y$＇THEN246ELSE SOUNO60，5：GOT0244
246 LOCATE6， 16 ：PRINT＇＂DO YOU WANT
IT AT THE MOST＇＇：LOCATE6，17：PRIN T＂＇RECENT CURSOR POSITION？（ $Y / N$ ） －$:$ LOCATE6，18：PRINT＂＇IF NOT，IT W ILL BE SET TO THE＇＇：LOCATE6，19：PR INT＇＇LOHEST POSSIBLE CURSOR POSIT ION．＇${ }^{\prime}$ ：LOCATE37． 17
248 GOSU8322：IFKS－＇＇N＇OR KS＝＂${ }^{n}$＂＇T HENGOSUB424：GOTO250ELSEIFKs－＇ $\boldsymbol{Y}^{\prime \prime}$＂
OR KS－＇＇ $\mathbf{y}$＇＇THENP－T：L－U：T－V：RETURNE LSESOUND65．© ：GOT0248
$256 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{V}+(\mathrm{D}+1) *(-1+\mathrm{INT}((192-V) /(D$ $+1)$ ）：RETURN
252 GOSUB212：CLS：LOCATE5，8：PRINT ＂FILENAME INCLUDING EXTENSION：＂＇： LOCATE13．9：LINEINPUTFS：Zs－RIGHTS （F\＄．2）：IFASC（ $2 \$$ ）＝58THENDRIVEVAL（ RIGHT\＄（Z\＄，1））：Fs－LEFT\＄（F\＄，LEN（F\＄ ）－2）ELSEDRIVEB
254 N＝INSTR（FS．，＇，＇$\cdot$ ）：IFN－DTHEN252 ELSEGS－LEFTS（FS，N）＋＂DAT＂
$256 \mathrm{~J}=0$ ：IFRIGHTS（Fs． 3 ）－＇＇OAT＇＇THEN RENAMEFSTOLEFTS（FS，N）＋＂TXT＂＇：F\＄－L EFTS（FS，N）＋＂TXT＂
258 OPEN＇D＇${ }^{\prime \prime}$ ， 1 ．F\＄：FIELDA1，128 AS AS． 128 AS BS

262 IFDN－1THEN288ELSEGOSUB210：J－ J＋1：GETM1，J：C5－A5
 ］${ }^{\prime}$ ）$>$ ○ OR $B>$ OTHENDN -1 ： IFB $>$ ©THENB －LEFTS（BS，B－1）ELSECS－LEFTS（CS．IN STR（CS．＇］${ }^{*}$ ）－1）： $\mathrm{BS}-\cdots$
266 N－INSTR（CS．CHRS（13））：IFN＞日TH ENGOSUB286：CS－RIGHT\＄（CS．LEN（CS）－

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N）：1FC\＄＝＂THENC $\$=$－$\$$ ：GOTO270ELSE2 66
268 GOSUB276：C\＄－C $\$+B \$$
$270 \mathrm{~N}=$ INSTR（C\＄．CHR\＄（13））：IFN＞OTH ENGOSUB286：C\＄＝RIGHTS（C\＄．LEN（C\＄）－ N）：IFC\＄＝＂＊THEN262ELSE27g
272 GOSUB276：IFDN－1THEN288ELSEGO SUB218：J＝J＋1：GET非1，J：C\＄－C $\$+$ A $\$$
274 GOTO264
276 I－1
278 IFLEN（C\＄）－I OR C\＄－STRING（LE N（CS）．32）THENK＝B：GOTO284
$280 \mathrm{~K}=\mathrm{INSTR}(L E N(C \$)+1-1 . C \$, "=):$ IFK＝0THENI－I＋1：GOT0278
282 PRINT筑2．LEFT\＄（CS，K－1）
284 C $\$=$ RIGHT $\$(C \$$, LEN $(C \$)-K)$ RETU RN
286 IFLEFT $\$(C \$, N)=$ CHR $\$(13)$ THENPR
INT非2．＂［＂：RETURNELSEPRINT隹2．LEF
TS（C\＄．N－1）：RETURN
288 CLOSEN1：PRINTH2．C\＄：CLOSE菲2：D RIVED：DN＝0：GOT0128
290 IFH＝1 AND $W>320$ THENW $=320$
292 IFW＞640THENW＝640
294 I FH＝1THENW $=4$＊INT（． 25 ＊W）ELSEW ＝8＊INT（．125＊W）
296 RETURN
298 GOSUB212：CLS：LOCATE6．8：PRINT
＂ENTER 1ST TAB VALUE：＂；：LINEINP UTT\＄：G0SUB304：T1－2＊INT（VAL（T\＄）＊． 5）： IFH＝1 AND T1＞320THENTI＝320ELS EIFTI＞640THENTI＝64日
300 GOSUB212：LOCATE6．12：PRINT＂EN TER 2ND TAB VALUE：＂：：LINEINPUTT \＄：GOSUB304：T2＝2＊INT（VAL（T§）＊．5）： IFH1 AND T2＞320THENT2－320ELSEIFT 2＞640THENT2－649
302 RETURN
304 IFT\＄＝＂C＂OR TS＝＂C＂THENTS－ST RS（L）：RETURNELSERETURN
306 IFU $\$$－＂$=$ THENUS－STR\＄（U）：RETURN ELSERETURN
308 CLS：LOCATE2．2：PRINT＂F2：
CALL COMMAND MENU＂：LOCATE2 3：PRINT＂RIGHT ARROW：MOVE CURSOR RIGHT＂：PRINT＊LEFT ARROW：BAC KSPACE＂：PRINT＂UP ARROW：MOV E CURSOR UP I LINE＂：PRINT＂DOWN ARROH：MOVE CURSOR OOWN 1 LINE 310 LOCATE2．7：PRINT＂ENTER：
CARRIAGE RETURN $\mathrm{a}^{\prime \prime}$ ：LOCATE15．8：P RINT＂MOVE CURSOR DOWN I LINE＂：PR INT＂CLEAR：TAB＂：LOCATE7． 11：ATTRQ．4．U：PRINT＂KEYS WITH SHI FT HELO DOWN＂：：ATTRO． 4
312 LOCATE2．13：PRINT＂R1GHT ARROW ：DRAW CLIP ART＂：PRINT＂LEFT AR ROW：CLEAR LINE＂：PRINT＂UP ARR OW：MOVE CHAR－LINE TOHARO＂：LO CATE15，16：PRINT＂CURSOR HALF OF $\$$ CREEN＂：PRINT＂DOWN ARROW：UNDE RLINE＂：PRINT＂CLEAR：CLEA R SCREEN
314 PRINT＂O：
UPPER／L OWER CASE＂：LOCATE4， 22 ：ATTRO，4，U： PRINT＊PRESS SPACE FOR REST OF KE Y LIST＂：：ATTRD，4：LOCATE4，22：ES＝＂

STOPPED BY ANY KEY OR MA
RGIN＂：GOSUB322
316 CLS：LOCATE6， 5 ：ATTRD，4，U：PRIN T＂KEYS PRESSED AFTER CTRL KEY＂：： ATTRO ．4：LOCATE2，7：PRINT＊RIGHT AR ROW：MOVE CURSOR RIGHT UNTIL＂＋ES ：PRINT＂LEFT ARROH：MOVE CURSO R LEFT UNTIL＂＋ES
318 LOCATE2．11：PRINT＂UP ARROH：

MOVE CURSOR UP UNTIL＂＋ES：PR INT＂DOUN ARROW：MOVE CURSOR D OWN UNTIL＂＋ES
320 LOCATE5，22：PRINT＂PRESS＊；：AT TRO．4．U：PRINT＂SPACE＂：：ATTRD．4：PR INT＂TO RETURN TO MENU＂；：LOCATE1 2，22
322 K $\$$－INKEY $\$$ ：IFK $\$=$＂${ }^{-1}$ THEN322ELSE RETURN
324 CLS：LOCATE日，10：PRINT＂］：1COL UMN／4SCREEN＂：LOCATE8．11：PRINT＂2：
2COLUMN／8SCREEN＂：LOCATE8，12：PR］ NT＂3：3COLUMN／12SCREEN＂：RETURN 326 GOSUB212：CLS：LOCATE12．8：PRIN T＂DRIVE NUMBER：
328 GOSUB322：K－VAL（K\＄）：IFK＞3THEN SOUND60，9：GOT0328ELSEDIRK：PRINT＂

FREE GRANULES：＂；FREE（K）：PRINT＂ PRESS SPACE TO CONTINUE＂：GO SUB322：RETURN
330 CLS：LOCATE10．8：PRINT＂1：NORM AL＂：LOCATE10．9：PRINT＂2：DOUBLE W IDTH＂：LOCATE10，10：PRINT＂3：DOUBL E WIDTH－LENGTH＂：LOCATE10．11：MI\＄～ ＂：MIRROR IMAGE OF＂：PRINT＂ 4 ＂；MI \＄；＂1＂：LOCATE10．12：PRINT＂5＂：MI 5 ：＂ 2＂：LOCATE10，13：PRINT＂6＂；MI\＄：＂3＂： GOT0354
332 GOSUB394：IFK $\$=^{* \prime Y}$＂OR K\＄＝＂y＂T MEN334ELSE128
334 CLS3：POKE\＆HFFD8，D：DRIVED
336 IFERNO＞－1 AND PEEK（ 8 H13FF）＜＞ 9THENPOKE\＆HFFA1．121：POKE\＆HFFA2． 1 22ELSEEND
338 IFERNO＜25THENAD－\＆HABAF＋ERNO＊ 2ELSEIFERNO＞26THENAD - \＆aHC290 +2 ＊（E RNO－27）ELSEAD－\＆H8900
340 WIDTH40：LOCATE8，10；PRINT＂＂： ：PRINTCHR\＄（PEEK（AD））CHR\＄（PEEK（AD ＋1））：＂ERROR IN LINE＂：ERLIN
342 LOCATE12．14：PRINT＊CONTINUE？ （Y．N）＂：GOSUB322：IFK\＄＝＂Y＂OR Xs＝＂ y ＂THENWIDTH40：CLS5：PALETTEB． 63 ： P ALETTE1．B：GOTO128
344 END
346 GDSUB464：I FHK－3THENGOSUB28： 6 0T0128ELSEGOSUB26：GOT0128
348 CLS：LOCATEB，10：PRINT＂1：SAVE
FULL SCREEN＂：LOCATE8，12：PRINT＂2 ：SAVE HALF SCREEN＂
350 GOSUB322：1FKS＝＂1＂THENGOSUB40 4；GOSUB26：GOTO128ELSEIFKS＝＂2＂THE NGOSUB404：GOSUB28：GOTO128ELSESOU ND60，9：GOTO128
352 GOSUB322：GOTO128
354 GOSUB322：X－VAL（K\＄）：IFK＜1 OR K $\$ 6THENSOUND60，9：GOTO354ELSEIFK〉 3THENPOKE\＆H182A，1：K－K－3ELSEPOKE\＆ H1B2A．$\varnothing$
356 OK＝K：POKE8H1027．K：CLS：EXEC\＆H FDO：POKESHE6E4，\＆HE6：HSCREEN3：POK E\＆HE6E4．\＆HE7
358 GOSUB322：K＝ASC（K\＄）：IFK＜48 OR $K>51$ THENSOUND60．9：G0T0358ELSEK＝ $K-48: 0 X-(K+1) * 16:$ POKE\＆H1628，2＊K＋ 3：IFK＞OTHEN368
360 GOSUB322：K－ASC（K\＄）：IFK＞96 AN D K＜123THENK－K－97ELSEIFK＞64 AND K＜77THENK－K－39ELSESOUND60．9：G0TO 360
362 POKE\＆HID29．K：EXEC\＆H1033：IFDX ＞48THENDX＝48
364 DY $=D X:$ IFDK $>1$ THENOX $=2 * D X$ ：IFDK －3THENDY＝DX
366 IFPEEK $(8 H 102 A)=0$ THENHGET（ 544
．96）－（543＋DX，95＋DY），5：HSCREEN0：E

XEC\＆HF0日：GOT0128ELSEHGET（640－DX 96）－$(639,95+0 Y) .5$ ：HSCREEND ：EXEC\＆ HFO日：GOT0128
368 IF K＞1 THEN372
370 GOSUB322：K－ASC（K\＄）：IFK＞96 AN D K＜116THENK $=\mathrm{K}-97$ ：GOT0362ELSESOU ND60．9：GOTO373
372 GOSUB322：K＝ASC（K\＄）：IFK＞96 AN D Kく107THENK＝K－97：GOT0362ELSESOU N060，9：GOTO372
374 GOSUB 322 ：K－ASC（K\＄）：1FK－8THEN 378ELSEIFK＝10THEN38㫙LSEIFK＝94TH EN382
 HENHPUT（L，T）$-(L+1, T+D), 1: L=L+4: H$ GET（L，T）－$(L+1, T+D), 1: H L I N E(L, T)$－
$(L+1, T+0)$, PSET，BF：G0T0376ELSERET URN
$378 \mathrm{~K} \$=[$ NKEYS：IFL－4）U AND K $\$=\cdots \mathrm{T}$ HENHPUT（L，T）－$(L+1, T+D), 1: L-L-4: H$ GET $(L, T)-(L+1, T+D), 1: H L I N E(L, T)-$ $(L+1, T+0)$, PSET，BF：G0T0378ELSERET URN
380 K $\$=$ INKEY $\$: I F T+D<191$ AND K $\$=*$ ＂THENHPUT（L，T）－$(L+1, T+D), 1: T=T+0$ $+1: \operatorname{HGET}(L, T)-(L+1, T+D), 1: \operatorname{HLINE}(L$ ．T）－$(L+1, T+0)$ ．PSET，BF：GOT0380ELS ERETURN
$382 \mathrm{~K} \$=I N K E Y \$: 1 F T-D>0$ AND $\mathrm{K} \$={ }^{*}$＂ T HENHPUT $(L, T)-(L+1, T+D), 1: T-T-D-1$ ： $\operatorname{HGET}(L, T)-(L+1, T+D), 1: \operatorname{HLINE}(L, T$ $)=(L+1, T+D)$, PSET ，BF：GOT0382ELSER ETURN
384 IFHK－OTHENRETURN
$386 \mathrm{~F} \$=\mathrm{F} \$+\mathrm{CHR} \$(\mathrm{HS})+$ RIGHT\＄（STR\＄（H） F），1）： $\mathrm{HR}=\mathrm{HR}+1: H F=H F+1: I F H R=5$ THEN HF＝1：IFHK $=1$ THENHK $=0:$ CC $=\emptyset:$ RETURNE LSE IFHK＝2THENHS＝82：U＝8：W＝416：GOS UB516ELSEHS $-77: \mathrm{U}=16: \mathrm{N}=304$ ：G0SUB5 16
388 IFHR＝9THENHF＝1：IFHK＝2THENHK $=$ $0: C C=0:$ RETURNELSEHS -82 ：U－ $0: \mathrm{W}=288$ GOSUB516
390 IFHR＝13THENHK $=0$ ：CC -0 ：RETURN $392 \mathrm{~V}=0$ ：L－U：T－V：GOT0250
394 CLS：LOCATE10．1B：PRINT＂ARE YO U SURE？（Y／N）＂：GOT0322
396 GOSUB322：IFK\＄＜＂1＂OR K $\$>{ }^{\prime \prime} 3^{\prime \prime} T$ HENSOUND68，8：GOT0128ELSEHF＝1：HR＝ $1: \mathrm{HS}=76$ ：［FK $\$=$＂ 1 ＂THENHK $=1: U-\emptyset: W-6$ 40ELSEIFK\＄＝＂2＂THENHK＝2：J＝64：W＝47 2ELSEHK－3：U－32： $\mathrm{N}=320$
398 GOSUB516：GOSUB392：HF＝1：G0TO1 28
400 CLS：LOCATE11，8：PRINT＂TOP MAR GIN－＂：V：LOCATE11．9：PRINT＂LEFT M ARGIN＝＂：U：LOCATE11，10：PRINT＂RIG HT MARGIN＝＂：W：LOCATE11．11；PRINT ＂BOTTOM MARGIN $=$＂$: P+D:$ LOCATE11． 1 2：PRINT＂TAB1＝＂：T1：LOCATE11．13：P RINT＂TAB2 $=^{* *}$ ；T2
402 GOTO320
404 GOSUB212：CLS：LOCATE12．8：PRIN T＂FILENAME：＊：：LINEINPUTF $\$: Z \$=$ RI GHT\＄（F\＄，2）：215－2s：1FASC（2\＄）－58TH ENDRIVEVAL（RIGHT\＄（2s，1））：F\＄－LEFT （F\＄．LEN（F\＄）－2）ELSEZS＝＂： $0^{\circ}$
406 IFHK＝0 OR 11－1THENRETURNELSE HL＝LEN（F\＄）$+2:$ IFHL＞8THENF\＄－LEFTS（ F\＄．6）： $\mathrm{HL}=8$
408 CC $=1$ ：FORIm1 TOHL：POKEPF－1＋I．A SC（MIDS（F\＄＋2\＄，1．1））：NEXT：RETURN 410 LOCATE15．4：ATTR3．2．U：PRINT＊U 1tralace＂：：ATTR2，2：LOCATE8，6；PRI NT＂THE ULTIMATE SHOESTRING＂：LOCA TE11，8：PRINT＂DESKTOP PUBLISHER＂：

ATTR3．2：LOCATE11．12：PRINT＂BY H． Allen Curtis＂：LOCATE13．14：PRINT＊ COPYRIGHT 1990＂：LOCATE16．4：ATTR3 2：RETURN
412 CLS：ATTRO，4：OPEN＂1＂，韭1．＂STR＂ ；FORI－1T06：LINEINPUT非1，AC $\$:$ LOCAT E4，7＋1：PRINTACS：NEXT
414 GOSUB212：K\＄＝1NKEY\＄：IFK $\$=*$ TH EN414ELSEIFK $\$>^{\prime \prime} 6$＂OR K $5<{ }^{\prime \prime} 1$＂THENS OUND60．5：GOT0414
416 SK＝VAL（K\＄）：KS－1
418 FORI－1TOSK：LINEINPUT将1，ACS：N EXT：CLOSEM1：RETURN
420 POKE8H23．A1：POKE\＆H24，A2：IFKS ＜$=$ LEN（AC $\$$ ）THENK\＄－MIDS（AC $\$, K S .1)$ ： KS $-\mathrm{KS}+1$ ：GOSUB422：GOT062ELSESCI $=0$ $: \operatorname{HPUT}(L, T)-(L+1, T+D), 1: U=U T: G 0 T 0$ 50
422 IFASC $(K \$)=94$ THENK $\$=$ CHR $\$(13)$ ： RETURNELSERETURN
$424 \mathrm{~V}=192-(\mathrm{D}+1) *[$ NT $(192 /(\mathrm{D}+1))$ ；］ －V：RETURN
426 IFH $=1$ THENU－4＊INT（．25＊L）：RETU RNELSEU－8＊INT（．125＊L）：RETURN
428 POKE\＆HFF08， $0:$ IFEOF $(1)=-1$ THEN CLOSE渄1：POKE\＆HFFO9，©：SCI－0：HPUT（ L．T）－（L＋1，T＋D），1：U－UT：GOT050ELSE GOSUB214：LINEINPUTY1．SK\＄：POKE\＆HF FD9．0
430 IFSK＝OTHENSCI－0：U＝UT：GOTO450 432 POKE\＆H23，A1：POKE\＆H24，A2：IFKS ＜－LEN（SK\＄）THENK\＄－MID\＄（SK\＄．KS．1）E LSEA46
434 IFASC（K\＄）－91THENK\＄－CHR\＄（13）： RS＝1
436 IFASC $(K \$)=94$ THENKS $-K S+2$ ：IFKS ＞LEN（SK\＄）THENKS－1：G0T0428ELSE432 438 IFL＝U AND K $\$$－＂＂THENSZ＝1ELSE IFL＝U＋S AND K\＄く＞＂＂AND SZ－1THEN HPUT $(L, T)-(L+1, T+D), 1: L=U: S Z=0 E L$
 THENHPUT $(L, T)-(L+1, T+D), 1: L=U: I F$ $T<P$ AND $T<191-2 * D \quad$ THENT $=T+1+D \quad E L$ SESK -0 ：GOTO430
440 KS＝KS＋1：G0T062
442 IFH＝1 THENU $=4$＊INT（．25＊L）：RETU RNELSEU－8＊INT（．125＊L）：RETURN
444 IFSCI〈〉2THEN124ELSESK $=0$ ：GOTO 430
446 1FSK $\$=$＂＂THENHPUT（L，T）－$(L+1, T$ ＋0）．1：L－U ELSEKS -1 ：IFRS＝1THENRS $=$ $0: G 0 T 0428 E L S E I F L+S+8>W$ THEN488EL SEK $\$=$＂＂：GOT062
448 IFT＜P AND $T<191-2 * 0$ THENT＝T＋ 1＋D：GOT062ELSESK＝0：GOT0430
450 T－V：HSCREEND：CLS：ATTRD． 4
452 LOCATE4，8：PRINT＂DO you want to save on disk the
rest
of the ASCII strings of＂：LOCATE 13，10：：PRINTFAS；＂：＂；2AS：LOCATE4． 11：PRINT＂for later translation $t$ 0 their font images？（Y （N）＂．
454 K\＄$=$ INKEY $\$:$ IFK $\$=\cdots$ THEN454
456 IFK\＄$=$＂N＂OR K $\$=$＂n＂THENCLOSE性 1：GOT0168
458 IFK $\$ \mathbf{m}^{-1 Y " ~ O R ~ K \$-" y " T H E N L O C A T E ~}$ 4．14：PRINT＂The rest of the strin gs will be saved in REST
：＂：2A\＄；
460 IFFAS ${ }^{\prime \prime}$＂REST＂THENRE $\$=$＂TEMP＂EL SERE $\$={ }^{*}$ REST
462 POKE\＆HFFD8．0：OPEN＂O＂，非2，RE $\$+$ ＂：＂＋ZAS
464 GOSU8476：IFKS $)=$ LEN（SK\＄）THEN4 68

466 PRINT䒤2，RIGHTS（SK\＄，LEN（SK\＄） KS）
$468 \operatorname{IFEOF}(1)=-1$ THENCLOSE非1：CLOSE非2：GOT0472
476 GOSU8214：LINEINPUT\＃1，SK 5 ；PRI NT解2．SK ：GOT0468
472 IFRE\＄＝＂TEMP＂THENKILL＂REST／DA T：＂＋ZAs：RENAME＂TEMP／DAT：＂＋ZAS TO ＂REST／DAT：＂＋ZAS
474 GOTO168
476 KS－KS－1：IFKS＝gTHENRETURNELSE 1FMID\＄（SK\＄．KS．1）〈＞＂＂THEN476ELSE RETURN
478 GOSUB212：SK－6：KS＝1：SCI－2：CLS ：LOCATE4．8：PRINT＂Type filename o f ASCII file you want tr anslated：＂；：LINEINPUTFAS：Z\＄＝RI GHT\＄（FAS，2）：ZAS $=$＂ $0^{"}:$ IFASC（ $2 \$$ ）$=58$ THENZAS－RIGHT\＄（Z\＄，1）：FA\＄－LEFT\＄（F A\＄，LEN（FA\＄）－2）
480 POKE\＆HFFD8．D：OPEN＂ $1^{\prime \prime}$ ，非1．FA\＄＋ ＂：＂＋ZAS：RETURN
482 GOSUB212：CLS：LOCATE11．9：PRIN T＂1：FULL SCREEN FILE＂：LOCATE11， 19：PRINT＂2：HALF SCREEN FILE＂：LO CATE11．11：PRINT＊3：WORO PROCESSO R FILE＂：LOCATE11，12：PRINT＂4；ASC ［1 STRINGS
484 GOSUB322：IFKS＝＂1＂THENI1－1：G0 SUB30：11－Ø：GOTOI28ELSEIFKS＝＂2＂TH ENI $1=1$ ：GOSUB34：II－ $0:$ G0T0128ELSEI FK $\$=$＂ 3 ＂THEN486ELSEIFK $\$=" 4$＂THENSC I＝1：UT＝U：GOSUB426：GOSUB412：GOTOI 68ELSESOUND60．5：GOTO128
486 UT＝U：GOSUB478：GOT0168
$488 \operatorname{HPUT}(\mathrm{~L} . \mathrm{T}) \times(\mathrm{L}+1 . \mathrm{T}+\mathrm{D}) .1: \mathrm{L}=\mathrm{U}: 1 \mathrm{~F}$ $T<P$ AND $T<191-2 * D$ THENT $-T+D+1: G 0$ TO428ELSESK\＄－＂＊：GOTO448
490 CLOSE 1 ：FORI -9 TO2の日日 ：NEXT ：GO 10128
492 IFERLIN－472THEN474
494 IFERLIN－40THEN48
496 IFERLIN＝328THENSOUND60．9：GOS UB328：GDT0128
498 IFERLIN＝98THENTI＝T：FORI＝1TOS $F: \operatorname{HPUT}(U, T)-(N-1, T+I N T(D / S F)), 4:$ $T=T+I N T(D / S F): N E X T: T-T 1: L=U: G O T O$ 59
509 1FERLIN＝470 AND ERNO－23 THEN CLOSE1：CLOSE非2：GOT0472
582 IFERLIN－30 OR ERLIN＝34 OR ER LIN－480THEN504ELSE506
504 SCI $=0$ ：SOUNO60．5：LOCATE5．11： P RINT＂THERE IS NO FILE BY THAT NA ME＂：LOCATE7．13：PRINT＂ON THE DISK
IN DRIVE＂：：IFZ $\$ \mathrm{sm}^{*}$＂THENPRINT＂g＂
GOTO490ELSEIFASC $(2 \$)=58$ THENPRIN
TRIGHT\＄（2\＄，1）：GOT0490ELSEPRINT＂0 ＂：GOT049g
506 IFERLIN－26THENKILLFS＋＂／HR1＂： KILLF\＄＋＂／HR2＂：RENAME＂OUT1／BIN＂TO F\＄＋＂／HR1＂：RENAME＂OUT2／BIN＂TOF \＄＋＂ ／HR2＂：DR1YED：GOT0128
508 IFERLIN＝28THENKILLF\＄＋＂／HR＂：R ENAME＂OUT／BIN＂TOF $\$+^{*} / \mathrm{HR}^{\prime \prime}$ ：DRIVEB： GOT0128
510 IFERLIN＝12THENWIDTH32：CLS：PR INT＂＂：：WIDTHA0：CLS3：LOCATE1，8：PR INT＂INSERT ULE DISK IN DRIVE \＆ HIT SPACE＂：：GOSUB322：POKERH13FF ．9：GOSUB12：GOTO128
512 IFERLIN＝180THENCLOSEA1：KS＝＂F ＂：SOUND60．9：EXEC\＆HF8E：G0TO138
514 GOTO334
516 IFH $=1$ THENU $=.5 * \mathrm{U}: \mathrm{W}=.5 * \mathrm{~W}:$ RETUR NELSERETURN

## Submitting Material To Rainbow

Contributions to THE RAINBOW are wel－ come from everyone．We like to run a variety of programs that are useful，help－ ful and fun for other CoCo owners．

WHAT TO WRETE：We are inter－ ested in what you want to tell our read－ ers．We accept for consideration any－ thing that is well－written and has a prac－ tical application for the Tandy Color Computer．If it interests you，it will proba－ bly interest lots of others．However，we vastly prefer articles with accompany－ ing programs that can be entered and run．The more unique the idea，the more the appeal．We have a continuing need for short articles with short listings．These are especially appealing to our many beginners．

FORMAT：Program submissions must be on tape or disk，and it is hest to make several saves，at least one of them in ASCII format．We＇re sorry，but we do not have time to key in programs and debug our typing errors．All programs should be supported by some editorial commentary explaining how the pro－ gram works．We also prefer that edito－ rial copy be included in ASCII format on the tape or disk，using any of the word processors currently available for the Color Computer．Also，please include a double－spaced printout of your editorial material and program listing．Do not send text in all capital letters；use upper－ and lowercase．

COMPENSATION：We do pay for submissions，based on a number of crite－ ria．Those wishing remuneration should so state when making submissions．

For the benefit of those wanting more detailed information on making submis－ sions，please send a self－addressed， stamped envelope（SASE）to：Submis－ sion Guidelines，the rainbow，The Fal－ soft Building，P．O．Box 385 ，Prospect， KY 40059 ．We will send you compre－ hensive guidelines．

Please do not submit material cur－ rently submitted to another publication．

An important link in the CoCo community is its ability to communicate with fellow users. If questions arise, a fresh source of information can be invaluable. We here at THE RAINBOW have decided to create "Intercom," an information exchange point for Pen Pals, CoCo Clubs and BBSs.

If you would like a Pen Pal or are running a CoCo Club or BBs, send us a letter including the information listed here to: The Rainbow Intercom, P.O. Box 385, Prospect, KY 40059.

Only those parties who have signed our non-piracy "agreement form" appear in listings of Intercom. Also, please notify us if you want to add or delete any names on this list.

## PEN PALS

41'm 18 years old, and my system includes a 64 K CoCo 2, a CCR-8I, Orchestra 90-CC, a Speech/ Sound Cartridge, a modem and a B/V TV set. 1 enjoy designing practical cassette-based applications for the CoCo. I also enjoy writing and performing music in English and French, I am somewhat fluent in written French. I will ry to answer all legitimate letters.

Steve W, Buehler
1102 West Sierra Avenue
Sama Ana, CA 92707-3850
AI'ma 15 -year-old student and own a 512 KCoCo 3 . 1 wo disk drives, a CM- 8 monitor, a DMP-105 printer and a $2400-\mathrm{bps}$ modem. I co-Sysop a BBS and love reading THE RAINBOW. I don ' 1 know much OS -9 or machine language, but I'm leaming. I like telecommunications, word processing and games. If you can speak English well. I would be happy to talk 10 you. Norman Gihsan
450 Wiffid Lavigne H202 Aylmer. $P Q$ J9H 3 W 2

Canada
A1 want io stant a club here in Madison. Filcall mine the Eassside CoCo Madison Cluh. I have a CoCos 3 with a tape recorder and an RGB monitor. I also have a CoCo 2 . If someone can provide instruction on how to use my modem I would be grateful. 1'm looking for catalogs of information, ideas and contacts.

Mar Thormon
102 village Gr $\operatorname{Ln} E$. Madison, W/ 53704

A1'm 17 years old and am looking for a pen pal. I enjoy using my $512 \mathrm{~K} \operatorname{CoCo} 3$ with printer, disk drive, Slot pack, modem and Detta Pro Pack for many programming parposes, including school work, games and music. I would enjoy corresponding with anyone who shares my interest in computers. My other hobbies include science fiction and music. I'll answer all letters 1 receive.

Jason Leinen
910 Beverly Lane
West Bend. WI S3095

## CoCo CLUBS

ARIZONA

- Tueson Color Computer Club, Bruce Smith. 3030 Mustang Drive, Tuc son, 85708, (602) 747-7859 CALIFORNIA
E Color America Users Group. Jack W. Eizenga,

3811 N. Foster Ave., Baldwin Park, 91706-3912. (818) 960-8010

## COLORADO

- Colorado Springs Color Computer Club, Bud Ward, 1118 Claibome Road, Colorado Springs, 80906-5513. (719) 392.8268


## CONNECTICUT

v Connecticut CoConut Connection, Charles Joseph Scanlon, I Hoskins Rd., Apt. 8A6, Simstbury. 06070. (203) 651-8134

## FLORIDA

© Cross-Country Color Computer Club. Tom Titile. 860 Gardenia Drive, Royal Palm Beach. 33411 , (407) 798-3726

GEORGIA
T Allanta Computer Society, Inc., Alan R. Dages, 4290 Bells Ferry Road, Suite 10639, Kennesaw, 30144, (404) 469-5111 voice. (404) $636-2991$ modem

## IDAHO

- Snake River Color Computer Club, Emil Franklin, 1750 Carnel Drive, Idalo Falls, 83403, (208) 522 0220


## illinois

- Gienside Color Computer Club, Tony Podraza, 119 Adobe Circle. Carpentersville, $60110,(708) 428$ 3576


## 10WA

F Mid lowa CoCo. Terry Simons, 1328 48th, Des Moines, 5031I, (515) 279-2576

## KANSAS

- The Kansas City Color Computer Users Group. Gay Criwford, 1601 Kiowa Drive, Olathe, 66062, (913) $764-9413$


## KENTUCKY

- Hardin County Color Computer Cluh, Paut Urbahns, 2887 Republic Ave., Radeliff, 40160, (502) 351-4757


## LOUISIANA

IF The CoCo SIG, Christopher Mayeux, 20 Gibbs Drive. Chalnette, 70043, (504) 277-6880 voice. (504) 277-5135 modem

## MASSACHUSETTS

- NorthEast CoCo Club, Jose Joubert, 440 North Ave., Bldg. 9 \#210. Haverhill, 01830, (508) 521-0164


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F Greater Lansing Color Computer Users Group. E. Dale Knepper, P.O. Box 14114, Lansing, 48901, (517) 626-6917

## MISSISSIPPI

I Central Mississippi Color Computer Society. Boisy G. Pitre, 6011 I-55 North, Jackson, 39213. (601) 9569377

## MISSOURI

- CoCoNits User Group, Clyde Lloyd, 2116 N . Columbia. Springfield, 65803, (417) 866-8738


## NEBRASKA

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NEW YORK

- Adirondack Color Computer Club. Thomas $\mathbf{P}$. Delaney, 10 Rosewood Drive, Clifton Park. 12065. (518) 371-4781


## NORTH CAROLINA

F Norca Users Group, Mathew Royal, Routc 21 Box 906 , Fayeteville, 28304, (919) 484-1230

## OHIO

- The Columbus and Central Ohio Color Computer Club. Richard Heber. 546 Woodside Drive S.W.. Pataskala, 43062, (614) 927-3357


## PENNSYLVANIA

- Pittsturgh Color Group, Ralph Marting, 309 Frazier Drive, Pittsburgh, 15235, (412) 823-7607


## RHODE ISI,AND

- New England "CoCoNuts" Color Computer Club. Arhur J. Mendonca, P.O. Box 28106 North Station. Providence. 02908, (401) 272-5096 (Sig3)


## SOUTH CAROLINA

- Spartanburg CoCoClub, Jesse W. Parris, 152 Bon Air Ave., Sparnanburg, 29303, (803) 573-9881


## SOUTH DAKOTA

- Empire Area Color Computer Users Group of South Dakota, Carl Hoit, P.O. Box 395. Brandon, 57005. (605) 582-3862


## TEXAS

- Mid Cities TRS-80 Users Group. Rob Yoder, P.O. Box 171566, Arlington. 76003, (817) 535-7931

UTAH
TSalt City CoCo Club. L. Todd Knudsen, 6357 S. Lous Way. West Jordan. 84084, (801) 968-8668

## VIRGINIA

z Richmond Area Color Computer Organization, William T. Mays, Jr., 6003 Westbourne Drive. Richmond, 23230, (804) 282-7778
EF Southwestem Virginia Color Computer Club, Ricky Sulphin, Route 1 Box 20, Henry. 24102, (703) 3652018

## WASHINGTON

*Bellingham OS 9 Users Group, Rodger Alexander, 3404 Illinois Lane, Bellingham, 98226, (206) 734 5806

- Por O' CoCo , Donald Zimmerman, 3046 Banner Rd. SE, Port Orchard, 98366-8810, (206) 871-6535

> WEST VIRGINIA

* Huntington Area Color Computer Symposium. Jim Bush, P.O. Box 391, Lesage. 25537-0391, (304) 736 5314


## AUSTRALIA

- Australian National OS-9 Users Group, Gordon Bentzen, C/-8 Odin Streel, Sunnybank, Queensland. 4109. (07) 344-3881

EBrisbane Southwes Cotour Computer Users Group. Bob Devries, 21 Virgo St., Inala, Queensland, 4077. (07) 372-7816

## CANADA

- 4 C's (Comwall Color Computer Club), Rober L. LeBrun, 451 Leich Dr..Comwall, Onaario, K6H 5PS. (613) 932-4792 voice, (613) 936-0823 modem
* Le Club D'Oridinateur Couleur du Quebec Inc.. 8000 Boul. Metropolitain, Ville d'Anjou, Quebec, HIK IAI. (514) 729.8467
- The Edmonton CoCo Users Group, Lloyd Fokden, 13208-128 Avenue. Edmonton, Albera, TSL 3H2. (403) 426-1888
- Moncton-Dieppe-Riverview CoCo Club, Philippe Lantin, 77 Ninth St., Moncton, New Brunswick. EIE

3E5, (506) 382-7706
EVancowver Color Computer Club (VC3). Jordan J. Dobrikin, P.O. Box 76734, Postal Station 5, British Columbia, V5R 557, (604) 420-6081

## GERMANY

F OS-9 Users Group in Europe, Burghard Kinzel, Leipziger Ring 22A. 5042 ERFTSTADT, +49-223541069, (OS-9/6809)

THE NETHERLANDS

* European OS-9 User Group. Peter Tutelaers. Strijperstraat 50A. 5595 GD Leende. s88405777@hsepml.hse.nl, +31-4906-1971, (OSK) PUERTO RICO
₹ Puerio Rico Color Computer Club, Luis R. Martinez, P.O. Box 2072, Guaynabo, 00657-7004, (809) 799.8217 or (809) 728-2314


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${ }^{4}$ Clem's Comer BBS is up from $6 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$, to $11 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. seven days a week.
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Not only does Tandy produce our favorite CoCo , we think it produces the best portable and MS-DOS computers as well. We've found that when satisfied Color Computer users decide to add portability or MS-DOS to their computing habits, many stick with Tandy. For these people we publish PCM, The Premier Personal Computer Magazine for Tandy Computer Users.

Each month in PCM, you'll find information and programs for the Tandy 100, 102 and 200 portable computers. And you'll find even more coverage for Tandy's MS-DOS machines from the graphics of the 1000 to the power of the 5000 .

## PROGRAMS AND PROGRAM DISKS!

We learned from THE RAINBOW that readers want programs to type in, so each month we bring you an assortment of them: games, utilities, graphics, and home and business applications. For those who don't have time to type in listings, we offer a companion disk with all the programs from the magazine. Also included in PCM each month is the Software Shopper, an "onmail" database service from which you can order the latest shareware products from our Delphi databases for Tandy MS-DOS and PC users - even if you don't have a modem!

## TUTORIALS AND PRODUCT REVIEWS!

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


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CoCoPRO! 14 Frank Hogg 21 Rainbow on Tape and Disk ..... 51
CoCoPRO! 15 Granite Computer Systems43 SpectroSystems43
Colorware 11 Hawksoft 17 Sundog Systems ..... 37
Computer Plus IFC JWT Enterprises 37 Sundog Systems ..... IBC
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Voice, 1-800-695-4005 617-491-3393


[^0]:    Geoff Friesen has a bachelor of science degree in computer programming and has written several articles for computer magazines. He can be contacted at General Delivery, Dauphin, MB R7N 27s, Canada. Please include an SASE when requesting a reply.

[^1]:    In addition to being os. 9 Online sigop, Greg Law enjoys programming on all types of computers and has worked on systems ranging from the CoCo to the Burroughs B6700 super mainframe. He lives in Louisville, Kentucky.

[^2]:    - textdump
    'BY JOEL MATHEW HEGBERG
    3 'COPIRIGHT (C) AUGUST 1991
    $4{ }^{\circ}$ BY FALSOFT, INC.
    5 'RAINBOW MAGAZINE
    10 'TEXTDUMP
    20 'CREATED JANUARY 23, 1989
    30 'BY JOEL MATHEW HEGBERG
    40 '936 NORTH TWELFTH STREET
    50 'DE KALB. ILLINOIS 60115

[^3]:    Robert Gault has a Ph.D. in chemistry. He began programming with a gray CoCo I and has written articles for THE RAINBOW and many former Color Computer publications. He can be contacted at 832 N. Renaud, Grosse Pointe Woods, M1 48236 Please include an SASE when requesting a reply.

[^4]:    Nuts ' $n$ Bolts
    As originally published, the irqpoll.asm

[^5]:    Interfacing with Lightning
    The power line near my house was recently struck by lightning. At that time, my CoCo 2 was plugged in, bur was not murned on. After the lightning struck, some of the other appliances that were on at

[^6]:    Comprigsi ich ives
    

[^7]:    Bill Nee bucked the snowbirdtrend by retiring to Wisconsin from a banking career in Florida. The success of his 13-part series, "Machine Language Made BASIC" (July 1988 to July 1989), prompted him to continue writing articles about Color Computer machine-language programming. You may contact Bill at Route 2. Box 216C, Mason, w/ S4856-9302. Please include an SASE when requesting a reply.

[^8]:    Eddie Kuns is pursuing a PhD in physics at Rutgers University. He lives in Aurora, Illinois, and works as a programmer and researcher at Fermilab. Eddie is co-manager of the CoCo SIG: his username is EDDIEKUNS.

[^9]:    DAYTON ASSOCIATES ${ }^{\circ(\mathrm{mWR}}$, INC.
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