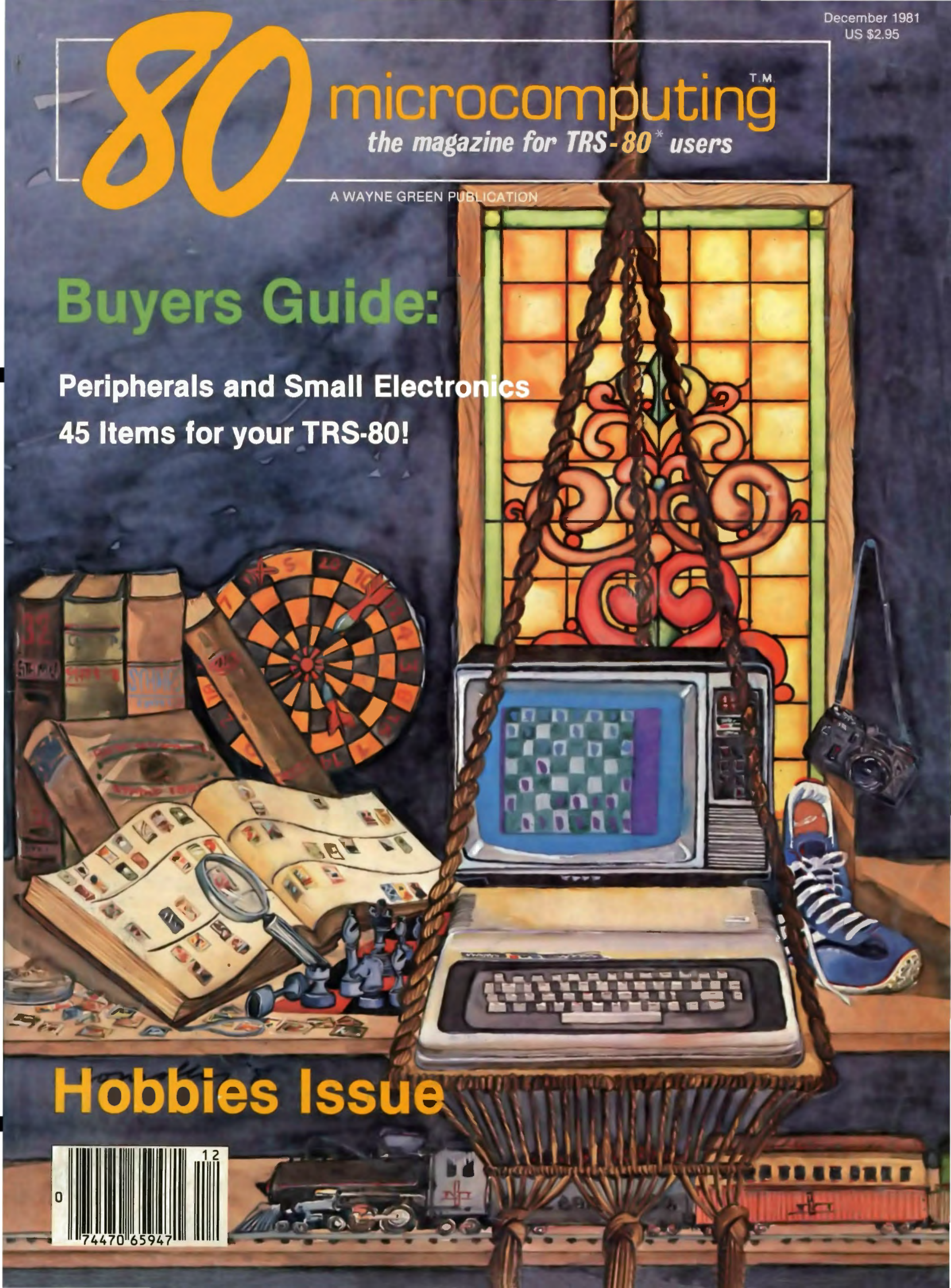
80 Microcomputing
12/81
#24

December 1981
US $2.95

80 microcomputing T.M.

the magazine for TRS-80* users

A WAYNE GREEN PUBLICATION



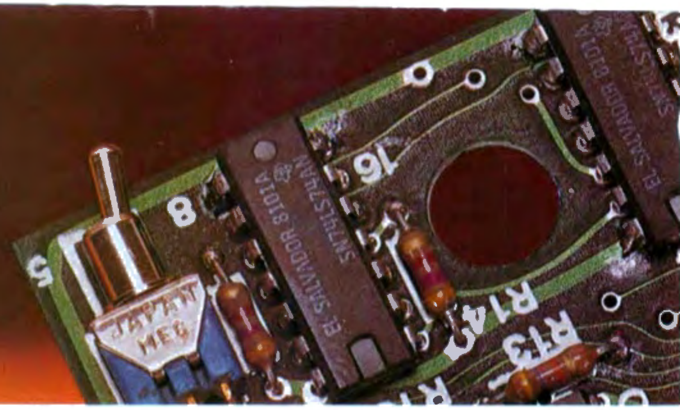
Buyers Guide:

Peripherals and Small Electronics

45 Items for your TRS-80!

Hobbies Issue

THE SWITCH



SWITCH TO 5"/8" DOUBLE DENSITY

LNDoubler 5/8

FEATURES

- 5- and 8-inch* disk drives
- Single- & double-density
- Any size and density in any mix
- Read Model I, II* and III disks
- 5- or 8-inch* system disk
- Single & double sided disk drives
- DOS+ 3.3.9 included, with Disk BASIC.
- 6 month warranty
- Up to 3.75 megabytes online
- Easy installation – plug-in & run
- Analog phase lock loop data separation
- Precision write precompensation
- Regulated power supply
- Guaranteed operation at 4MHz
- All contacts gold plated
- Solder masked & silk screened
- Runs under DOS+ 3.3.9, TRSDOS 2.3, NEWDOS 2.1, NEWDOS/80 1.0, LDOS, NEWDOS/80 2.0, and ULTRADOS
- Reads 40- and 35-track disks on 80-track drives
- FD1791 controller + your FD1771
- Fits Model I expansion interfaces
- Fits LNW expansion interfaces
- Track configurations to 80-tracks
- 5 inch disk storage increased to:
  161,280 bytes – 35-track SS/DD
  322,560 bytes – 35-track DS/DD
  184,320 bytes – 40-track SS/DD
  368,640 bytes – 40-track DS/DD
  368,640 bytes – 80-track SS/DD
  737,280 bytes – 80-track DS/DD
- 8 inch disk storage increased to:
  591,360 bytes – 77-track SS/DD
  1,182,720 bytes – 77-track DS/DD

SS: single-sided DS: double-sided
SD: single-density DD: double-density

COMPLETE – The *LNDoubler 5/8*, switches your Model I or LNW-80 into the most versatile computer you can own. The LNDoubler's switch allows you to boot from 5- or 8-inch system disks, and it's accessible from outside the interface. The *LNDoubler 5/8* comes with a double-density disk operating system (DOS+ 3.3.9), complete with BASIC and utility programs . . . ready to run your software NOW!

VERSATILE – Whether you want single-sided, double-sided, single- or double-density, 5- or 8-inch operation, complete versatility is here today! Any combination of 5- and 8-inch disk storage is possible with the *LNDoubler 5/8*. Each of your present 40-track, single-sided 5-inch drives will store up to 184,320 bytes (formatted storage) – that's an 80% increase in storage capacity for only half the cost of just one disk drive. With three 8-inch double-density, double-sided drives your Model I will have 3.75 Megabytes of online storage – that's more storage than a Model II or Model III!

ADVANCED – The *LNDoubler 5/8* is the most technically advanced, tested and reliable double-density board you can buy. The *LNDoubler 5/8* has more features, more options and more software support than any other product of its kind.

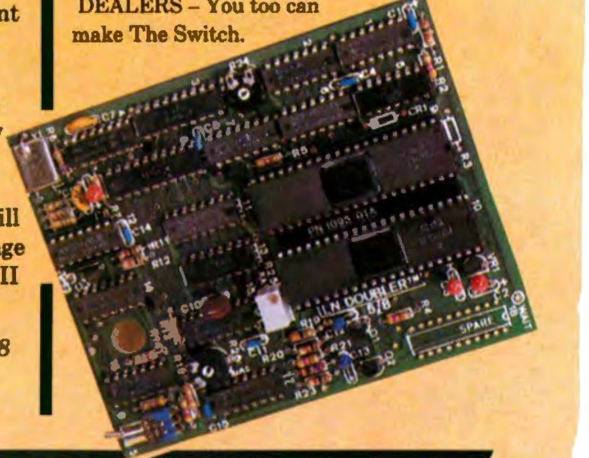
EASY TO INSTALL – The *LNDoubler 5/8* is easy to install. There are no traces to cut, no wiring to do, just a screwdriver and a few minutes of your time is all that is required. The instructions are fully illustrated for all interfaces. In minutes you will be 'up-and-running', and enjoying your computer as never before.

COMPARE – Compare features, compare quality, compare value, and make the **SWITCH** today!

Immediate delivery from stock – at your dealer **NOW** for only

$219.95

DEALERS – You too can make The Switch.



LNW RESEARCH CORPORATION

✓572

2620 WALNUT Tustin, CA. 92680 (714) 544-5744 (714) 641-8850

*8" drive operation requires special cable, 8" double-density requires 3.55MHz CPU speed-up modification or LNW-80 4MHz computer.

TRS-80 is a trademark of Tandy Corporation.

TRS-80* COMPUTING EDITION

 The Percom Peripheral 35 cents

Percom's DOUBLER II™ tolerates wide variations in media, drives

GARLAND, TEXAS — May 22, 1981 — Harold Mauch, president of Percom Data Company, announced here today that an improved version of the Company's innovative DOUBLER™ adapter, a double-density plug-in module for TRS-80* Model I computers, is now available.

Reflecting design refinements based on both theoretical analyses and field testing, the DOUBLER II™, so named, permits even greater tolerance in variations among media and drives than the previous design.

Like the original DOUBLER, the DOUBLER II plugs into the drive controller IC socket of a TRS-80 Model I Expansion Interface and permits a user to run either single- or double-density diskettes on a Model I.

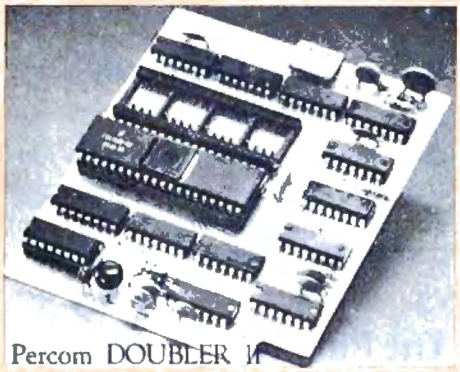
With a DOUBLER II installed, over four times more formatted data — as much as 364 Kbytes — can be stored on one side of a five-inch diskette than can be stored using a standard Tandy Model I drive system.

Moreover, a DOUBLER II equips a Model I with the hardware required to run Model III diskettes.

(*Ed. Note:* See "OS-80™: Bridging the TRS-80* software compatibility gap" elsewhere on this page.)

The critical clock-data separation circuitry of the DOUBLER II is a proprietary design called a ROM-programmed digital phase-lock loop data separator.

According to Mauch, this design is more tolerant of differences from diskette to diskette and drive to drive, and also provides immunity to performance degradation caused by circuit component aging.



Percom DOUBLER II

Mauch said "A DOUBLER II will operate just as reliably two years after it is installed as it will two days after installation."

The digital phase-lock loop also eliminates the need for trimmer adjustments typical of analog phase-lock loop circuits.

"You plug in a Percom DOUBLER II and then forget it," he said.

The DOUBLER II also features a refined Write Precompensation circuit that more effectively minimizes the phenomena of bit- and peak-shifting, a reliability-impairing characteristic of magnetic data recording.

The DOUBLER II, which is fully software compatible with the previous DOUBLER, is supplied with DBLDOS™, a TRSDOS*-compatible disk operating system.

The DOUBLER II sells for $2[illegible]95, including the DBLDOS diskette. NOW $169.95!

✓1

Owners of original DOUBLERs may purchase a DOUBLER II upgrade kit, without the disk controller IC, for $30.00. Proof of purchase of an original DOUBLER is required, and each DOUBLER owner may purchase only one DOUBLER II at the $30.00 price.

The Percom DOUBLER II is available from authorized Percom retailers, or may be ordered direct from the factory. The factory toll-free order number is 1-800-527-1222.

Ed. note: Opening the TRS-80 Expansion Interface may void the Tandy limited 90-day warranty.

✓258

Circuit misapplication causes diskette read, format problems.
High resolution key to reliable data separation

GARLAND, TEXAS — The Percom SEPARATOR™ does very well for the Radio Shack TRS-80* Model I computer what the Tandy disk controller does poorly at best: *reliably* separates clock and data signals during disk-read operations.

Unreliable data-clock separation causes format verification failures and repeated read retries.

CRC ERROR–TRACK LOCKED OUT

The problem is most severe on high-number (high-density) inner file tracks.

As reported earlier, the clock-data separation problem was traced by Percom to misapplication of the internal separator of the 1771 drive controller IC used in the Model I.

The Percom Separator substitutes a *high-resolution* digital data separator circuit, one which operates at 16 megahertz, for the low-resolution one-megahertz circuit of the Tandy design.

Separator circuits that operate at lower frequencies — for example, two- or four-megahertz — were found by Percom to provide only marginally improved performance over the original Tandy circuit.

The Percom solution is a simple adapter that plugs into the drive controller of the Expansion Interface (EI).

Not a kit — some vendors supply an untested separator kit of resistors, ICs and other paraphernalia that may be installed by modifying the computer — the Percom SEPARATOR is a fully assembled, fully tested plug-in module.

Installation involves merely plugging the SEPARATOR into the Model I EI disk controller chip socket, and plugging the controller chip into a socket on the SEPARATOR.

The SEPARATOR, which sells for only $29.95, may be purchased from authorized Percom retailers or ordered directly from the factory. The factory toll-free order number is 1-800-527-1222.

Ed. note: Opening the TRS-80 Expansion Interface may void the Tandy limited 90-day warranty.

✓508

All that glitters is not gold
OS-80™ Bridging the TRS-80* software compatibility gap

Compatibility between TRS-80* Model I diskettes and the new Model III is about as genuine as a gold-plated lead Krugerrand.

True, Model I TRSDOS* diskettes can be *read* on a Model III. But first they must be converted and re-recorded for Model III operation.

And you *cannot write* to a Model I TRSDOS* diskette. Not with a Model III. You cannot add a file. Delete a file. Or in any way modify a Model I TRSDOS diskette with a Model III computer.

Furthermore, your converted TRSDOS diskettes cannot be converted *back* for Model I operation.

TRSDOS is a one-way street. And there's no retreating. A point to consider before switching the company's payroll to your new Model III.

Real software compatibility should allow the *direct, immediate* interchangeability of Model I and Model III diskettes. No read-only limitations, no conversion/re-recording steps and no chance to be left high and dry with Model III diskettes that can't be run on a Model I.

What's the answer? The answer is Percom's OS-80™ family of TRS-80 disk operating systems.

OS-80 programs allow *direct, immediate* interchangeability of Model I and Model III diskettes.

You can run Model I single-density diskettes on a Model III; install Percom's plug-in DOUBLER™ adapter in your Model I, and you can run double-density Model III diskettes on a Model I.

There's no conversion, no re-recording.

Slip an OS-80 diskette out of your Model I and insert it directly in a Model III.

And vice-versa.

Just have the correct OS-80 disk operating system — OS-80, OS-80D or OS-80/III — in each computer.

Moreover, with OS-80 systems, you can add, delete, and update files. You can read *and write* diskettes regardless of the system of origin.

OS-80 is the original Percom TRS-80 DOS for BASIC programmers.

Even OS-80 utilities are written in BASIC.

OS-80 is the Percom system about which a user wrote, in Creative Computing magazine, ". . . the best $30.00 you will ever spend."†

Requiring only seven Kbytes of memory, OS-80 disk operating systems reside completely in RAM. There's no need to dedicate a drive exclusively for a system diskette.

And, unlike TRSDOS, you *can* work at the track sector level, defining and controlling data formats — in BASIC — to create simple or complex data structures that execute more quickly than TRSDOS files.

The Percom OS-80 DOS supports single-density operation of the Model I computer — price is $29.95; the OS-80D supports double-density operation of Model I computers equipped with a DOUBLER or DOUBLER II; and, OS-80/III — for the Model III of course — supports both single- and double-density operation. OS-80D and OS-80/III each sell for $49.95.

✓429

PRICES AND SPECIFICATIONS SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE. PRICES DO NOT INCLUDE HANDLING AND SHIPPING.

PERCOM DATA COMPANY, INC. 11220 Pagemill Road Dallas, Texas 75243 (214) 340-7081

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80 Contents

Paid Audited Circulation

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DEPARTMENTS

APPLICATIONS

Cover by Jay Connelly
Buyers Guide Cover by Lighthearted Studio

*TRS-80 is a trademark of Tandy Corp.

80 REMARKS

"Golly, won't anyone do anything anymore without having to be paid off?"

Tandy Kisses

By golly, *80 Microcomputing* was finally mentioned in the Tandy TRS publication. Not a great mention, by any means, but a mention.

The Radio Shack people got considerably bent out of shape over a recent *80* subscription ad in which I pointed out the savings which could be acrued by buying a complete Model III system via mail order ads in *80* instead of paying Radio Shack catalog prices.

Since Radio Shack is a manufacturer, distributor and dealer, making money at every step of the line, they obviously have a vested interest in customers paying full list price. Indeed, were I in their position, I too would encourage this approach.

Now, it is a fact that one can cause a great deal of expense by breaking the computer seal to install cut-rate memory chips or some other device inside the computer. Radio Shack service centers sock it to those who have trifled with the seals when making warranty repairs. I can see some justification for Radio Shack encouraging customers not to fiddle around in the computer.

But when it comes to buying a system from a local dealer at full list price, vs buying one from a mail order dealer advertised in *80* (where the warranty is as good as gold), I think the Radio Shack complaints are unfair. These are the very same computers, sold at a discount. Indeed, I believe the government is adamant in their protection of a dealer's right to discount.

Accessories such as modems, extra disk drives, printers, and so forth can all be bought by mail order at substantial savings, and beefs by Radio Shack about this are not only unfair, but should call for some serious soul searching at the Tandy Towers in Fort Worth.

The TRS systems *do* need service, make no mistake about that. Just this week we've had two Model Is, two Model IIs, and one Model III go down. None of the problems stemmed from accessories, authorized or unauthorized.

One of the purposes of *80* is to educate the computer user so he will be able to cope with minor problems in the system. It is of key importance to open up the computer to make small repairs, rather than having to make the trip to a Radio Shack store and wait a week or two for the unit to come back. Few of us own so many systems that we can function under that sort of delay. It is a fact of life that once you get used to using your computer even a few hours without it are painful.

It may not be possible to save quite $1,000 by buying a Model III through the ads in *80* and still retain the factory warrantee, but it *is* possible to save a bundle. I'd be interested in readers estimates of what they find as the bottom line price in our mail order ads. Make that a Model III 48K system with two disk drives, printer and modem.■

You Can Help

Frankly, I'm disappointed in you. Just the other day I was in my home town and stopped in to visit the Radio Shack store there. I asked the manager if he was interested in carrying *80 Microcomputing;* he said he had heard vaguely about it, but had never seen a copy. Now look here, how are we going to keep *80* growing so we can bring you even more articles and programs if you are going to be a lazy, thankless, unsupportive reader? I want you to shape up.

When you go into a Radio Shack store I expect you to take a few extra minutes and show them *80.* See that I get the business card from the owner of the store, complete with a bulk order for at least ten copies of *80* per month. There's no way the store can lose—we guarantee sale. That means if the store is so isolated not even ten copies a month can be sold, we'll give full credit for the returned copies.

The Radio Shack store owner will find this a nice way to make a little extra profit, and also a way to keep customers coming in (at least ten of them) every month for magazines, thus exposing them to his newest electronic gadgets. The magazine will also sell more computer equipment for him, since we run articles on the latest Radio Shack equipment and software.

The most important value of *80* for the Radio Shack store is as documentation for the TRS-80. Since most lower cost computer systems are fairly equal, the really big difference for the TRS-80 is in the amount of documentation and programs available for it. This is where *80* makes the difference, at least doubling the value of the system.

Remember that stores owned by Tandy are not permitted to sell or even show a copy of *80* in their stores. Most stores get one copy and keep it hidden so company spies won't see and report it. All this stems from paranoia on the part of Tandy that they might lose a sale of some accessory to an *80* advertiser. I suspect they are doing everything they can to discourage people from buying computers from discount Radio Shacks which advertise in *80.* The law prevents them from stopping discounting, so all they can do is try to keep the word from getting around.

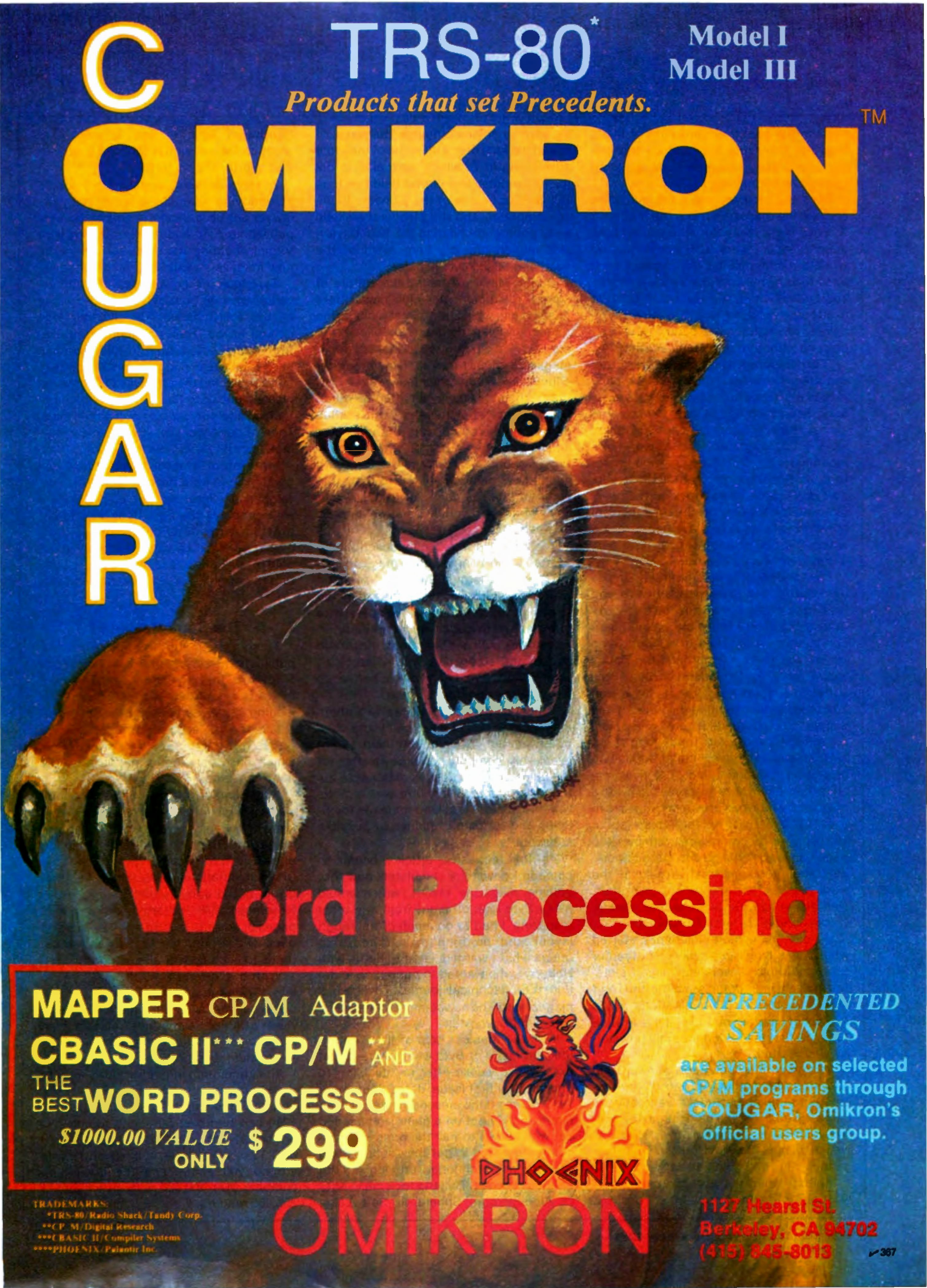
This still leaves over 2,500 Radio Shack franchise, associate and other non-Fort Worth-owned outlets which should be selling *80 Microcomputing.*

Yes, I know, now you want to know what's in it for you, other than the satisfaction of knowing you've helped a publication you like to grow. Okay, you mercenary, if you sign up a Radio Shack store I'll send you $20 worth of Instant Software of your choice. Golly, won't anyone do anything nice anymore without having to be paid off? Well, we'll eventually make money out of the sales, so I suppose sharing the wealth is only fair. Send me the business card or purchase order from the store with a number for how many copies of *80* they'd like per month. Let me know what programs you'd like and we'll get at it.

Let's see . . . 2,500 stores at ten copies each . . . that's 25,000 more circulation. That should attact another 40 pages of advertising and bring you at least 40 more pages of articles and programs per month. What will you do when it takes two months to read each copy?■

Second Birthday

This issue of *80* rounds out two full years for the magazine. If there have been more successful technical maga-


TRS-80*
Model I
Model III
Products that set Precedents.
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OMIKRON™
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MAPPER CP/M Adaptor
CBASIC II*** CP/M** AND
THE BEST WORD PROCESSOR
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**CP/M/Digital Research
***CBASIC II/Compiler Systems
****PHOENIX/Palantir Inc.
1127 Hearst St.
Berkeley, CA 94702
(415) 845-8013
367

zines in the past, I am unaware of them. That the magazine is based on the products of a single manufacturer makes it even more surprising.

Does the industry make the magazine or does the magazine make the industry? A bit of both, really, for where would the support industry for TRS computers be without a communications medium such as *80* to bring news of their products to the customers? There is no question but that a strong magazine is a key element in helping an industry to expand. It just can't be done without that communication link.

TRS computers have some powerful advantages over others; the parent company is the most powerful in the business (or at least it was until IBM and Xerox came along). The 6,000 store merchandising network is a tough act for Apple, Commodore, Exidy, OSI, Atari, and the others to fight. But when you compare the support Radio Shack has provided their system with the support coming from several hundred smaller firms, you begin to see where the real strength of the TRS lies, and it is *not* Radio Shack.

The Tandy people have been working as hard as they can to provide software, and they have come up with a few nice programs. But their efforts are insignificant compared with the host of support firms which have run circles around Big Daddy (down near Big D). Indeed, without this software support from outside firms, and *80* as the medium to bring the news of this support to customers, it seems likely Apple would have overrun Tandy long ago.

How is it a relatively small publishing firm up in the mountains of New Hampshire has been able to come up with a magazine which has grown in two years to over 100,000 paid readers (plus about 150,000 pass-along readers), with over 400 pages an issue? It's all the more remarkable when you know that virtually all the work involved is done by our own staff: Only the magazine printing and circulation is handled by outside suppliers.

My own publishing experience started when I was hired as a television director for a station in Cleveland, Ohio. The station had a mimeograph machine and I had a need to provide communications on the subject of amateur radio Teletype. In June 1951 the first issue of a monthly newsletter was started.

This grew to a circulation of over 2,000 and a regular column in one of the two amateur radio magazines. I eventually became the editor of the ham magazine and, five years later, started my own, called *73* (which means Best Wishes in ham language). *73* is still going strong.

In 1975, when the first microcomputer was put on the market by Mits, I decided to start a microcomputer magazine. I talked the idea over with some of the firms advertising in *73* which were also in the microcomputer and digital field (such as Bill Godbout—one of the pioneers in microcomputing, and still a leader there). Bill and I got together during the 1975 Dayton Hamvention (the big ham event of the year) and talked over my ideas.

During May I contacted the editors of several microcomputer club newsletters to see if any would like to edit a magazine for me. I didn't know beans about computers, but I did know a good field for a magazine when I saw it. The newsletter editors didn't think the idea would fly, so they turned me down, one after the other.

Eventually I got together with a chap named Helmers who was putting out a small newsletter in Boston with a circulation of about 200, concerned mostly with building a microcomputer to play the game of Life. He came up to talk, I outlined what I had in mind, and we decided to go ahead.

The next five weeks defy description. I wanted a short name for the magazine using a popular term in the field. I came up with *Byte*, which was just right. I then had to design the letterhead, envelopes, write form letters to solicit subscriptions, articles, bulk subscriptions from electronic stores, and so on. The type of articles I wanted had never been written before, so we were starting from scratch.

I made up lists of *73 Magazine* authors interested in digital electronics and computers who might be able to help. I went over every computer club newsletter for the names and addresses of possible authors. I contacted every firm even remotely in the business, asking for leads for articles and for lists of names of possible subscribers.

As the requested articles began to come in I devised a completely new four column magazine layout, which would make *Byte* look different from any other magazine. I had to do much of the rough layout and proofing myself, teaching others what I wanted. I had to battle with Helmers, who wanted to put out an imitation IEEE technical journal. I wanted a magazine for the newcomer to computers, with simple articles.

With the massive help of the *73* staff, the first issue of *Byte* went to press just exactly five weeks after my decision to publish. The first issue, dated September 1975, came off the presses in late July and I immediately got on a plane and headed out with copies to visit the firms in the industry. I wanted to get their support and pave the way both for advertising and the articles I needed. This trip took me to Mits in Albuquerque, Sphere in Salt Lake, Southwest Tech in San Antonio, plus stops in Dallas, with a visit to Ed Juge in Fort Worth, and so forth.

73 Inc. was being harassed by a couple of annoying lawsuits, so our company lawyer set up a separate corporation for publishing *Byte* and our new books, with Virginia holding the stock for me so the new magazine would not get dragged in.

Byte took off, growing rapidly, with advertising going from 25 to almost 40 pages by the fourth issue. The subscriptions poured in too. Then one night I returned from addressing a club to find *Byte* had been totally removed from the *73* building. I was reminded the stock was in someone else's name. Virginia, with the help of her fiancee and our lawyer, ran the magazine: They've done well, eventually selling it to McGraw Hill for big bucks.

I was left with massive debts and a very good excuse for a heart attack. I also developed a slight distrust of people. Oh well, probably the best thing was to get started with law suits and a new magazine. We all worked doubly hard, paid off the bills and were finally in a position to get going with a new publication.

The Saga Revisited

To spur the input of articles for a new publication I set up an I/O section for *73 Magazine*. This, in turn, inspired the starting of *I/O* magazine in Japan, one of the leading Japanese hobby computer magazines. The I/O section attracted over 20 pages of microcomputer advertising, which gave us a good start toward the new magazine.

Again I made a trip around the country visiting firms in the business. I wanted to know if I would have support for a new magazine. They encouraged me to go ahead, so in August we started selling the first subscriptions to *Kilobaud*. The first issue, dated January 1977, came out in November 1976. It started with about 40 pages of ads and sold so well we had to go back and reprint the first issue several times to keep up with the demand.

With the introduction of the TRS-80 in late 1977 more and more articles for this system came in. By 1979 the TRS articles were pushing everything else out of *Kilobaud Microcomputing* and it was time to consider a spinoff.

The circulation and advertising work to get *80* started were begun in August 1979, and the first issue was dated January 1980 and had over 50 pages of ads. We printed 50,000 of the first issue and sold out. Two years later, the advertising is around 200 pages and the circulation climbing over 100,000 with an estimated 250,000 readers.

With one of the highest subscription renewal rates I've ever seen, *80* is doing well and we're projecting the circulation to grow to around 200,000 during 1982. How thick the magazine is going to get is anyone's guess. I know the people at *Byte* are chewing their hangnails as *80* creeps up on them. They're even starting to run a few articles on the TRS-80.

With both magazines in the same town, not much happens that we don't hear about. Peterborough, by the way, is a town with a population of about 4,500 in the mountains of southern New Hampshire. The area has attracted Brookstone tools, Eastern Mountain Sports, New England Business Service, all major mail order firms, and New Hampshire Ball Bearing (one of the major miniature ball bearing makers) as well as a rash of computer magazines. Not bad for a tiny New England town. Yes, I'm president of the Chamber of Commerce.

It has been a tussle keeping up with the growth of *80* and Instant Software, which we started in 1978. We've had to buy many buildings around Peterborough, add offices, better and faster film processing, more typesetting equipment, and so on. Our staff has been about doubling each year, now numbering over 200.

We're looking forward to the future, and have so many irons in the fire we sometimes have trouble keeping the fire going. *80* obviously is going to keep growing as long as Tandy can stay ahead of IBM and Apple. *Kilobaud Microcomputing* has been somewhat neglected in the flurry over *80*, so it will get a lot more attention in 1982. With the combined readership of *80* and *Kilobaud* being more than *Byte*, and with the combined advertising rates being less, we may see some increases in advertising.

We're laying the groundwork for five more publications. If IBM is interested and develops a user base, we might think in terms of something for them. The success of LOAD80 will definitely push us to back up more of our published programs with machine readable cassettes or disks. We're already getting around 5,000 orders a month for LOAD80, and the growth is strong. The *80 Encyclopedia* has also caught on well, with orders increasing every month. We may look at a similar treatment for some other systems.

Is there no end to the amount of information needed for the TRS-80? Apparently not. The true value of a computer lies in the documentation and programs available for it, which puts the TRS-80 way ahead of everything else on the market.

We're working toward establishing a major educational institution to teach electronics and computers. My plans for this are being taken more seriously by educational groups and even by groups in other countries.

In line with this, I've been made the chairman of an FCC subcommittee to work with the commission toward the resurgence of American technology through the growth of amateur radio. We're going to aim at getting amateur radio and computers into every high school in the country as a way to get teenagers interested in technical careers. With amateur radio and computers coming rapidly together, it will eventually be difficult to separate computers and communications, so this is a fortuitous marriage. It is a synergism of two fields, both of which I have been in for some time and understand.

The day when our computers will be communicating with each other via phone lines, cables and even satellites is coming soon. You may be sure that I will be in there pushing for the changes we need, and for the people we need to bring about these changes in the schools and through my magazines.

You haven't seen anything yet.■

80 INPUT

"My enjoyment sometimes goes flying out the window when I find the program will not run on the Model III."

More on Motorola

In reference to Chris Brown's article entitled "Seminars Cover Color Computer Chip" (*80 Microcomputing*, August 1981) I would like to provide the following comments:

The Mid-Range Marketing Group at Motorola aggressively markets products such as the MC6809 to the broad base market. This is evidenced by the fact that the MC6809 is widely used in many high performance eight-bit microprocessor applications.

The majority of personal computer manufacturers were well into their design cycles at the time of the MC6809's introduction. In spite of this the MC6809 has found a home in several personal computers.

The MC6809 is definitely *not* the end of the line for eight-bit technology at Motorola. Strategic planning for the MC6809's future is not common knowledge even within Motorola. Future directions of the MC6809 are still considered confidential and not yet available for general release.

George Nelson
Manager, Mid-range MPU
Marketing & Applications
Motorola Inc.
Austin, TX

Production Lynxes Improved

I reviewed the September 1981 *80 Microcomputing* article "Spanning the Electronic Nation" in detail with author Dennis Kitsz. He agreed to correct his statements which we showed to be inaccurate. Dennis explained that he was not aware his review copy of the Lynx modem was an obsolete prototype, which of course, seriously affected the outcome of the comparison. The fact that this article was prepared approximately one year in advance of publication did not allow for the evolution *production* Lynxes have undergone as a result of continued efforts toward product improvement by our own engineering and programming staff, as well as feedback from the multitude of sincere Lynx owners, retailers and independent software authors.

Keeping Lynx established as "first choice for TRS-80" will always be the first priority here at ESI Lynx. We are proud to offer our product to the growing demand for quality peripherals in the TRS-80 aftermarket.

John E. Bickel, Vice-President
Emtrol Systems, Inc.
Lancaster, PA

Dennis Kitsz' update of his review on the Lynx modem appeared in 80 Input, *November 1981.—Eds.*

Information Request

I wish to add my support to Daniel M. Long (*80 Input*, August 1981) who asked you to indicate whether your printed programs are for Model I or Model III or both.

I know that I could subscribe to Load 80 but inasmuch as I am retired, I get a lot of enjoyment out of typing the programs. My enjoyment sometimes goes flying out the window when I discover that the program on which I have spent a lot of time will not run on the Model III.

Would it be such a hard job to put a line under the title or at the start of the first paragraph stating that the program is either Model I, Model III or for both?

Several of my friends with Model III's have the same complaint.

William E. Eccles
Scottsdale, AZ

We've heard your complaints. Starting with the January 1982 issue look for a box containing this information and more on the first page of our articles.—Eds.

Reinker Kits Available

The response to my article about automatic ribbon reinkers for printers ("Keep it In the Black," *80 Microcomputing*, May 1981) was overwhelming.

Within a couple of weeks all of my excess reinker kits had been sent out, and several hundred disappointed readers were turned away. Since that time, however, one of the readers turned up a large supply of them, and I agreed to take them on for redistribution to other microcomputer users. The cost is the same as described in the original article ($18.25, plus $1.00 for Air Mail). I also obtained a supply of spare parts. A price list can be had by sending me a self-addressed stamped envelope.

Since there were a great many readers who were disappointed when the original supply ran out, I thought I would write to let them know that the reinker kits are again available.

William D. Johnston
1808 Pomona Drive
Las Cruces, NM 88001

Thanks

Thanks for the "Reload 80" (page 344, September 1981). It serves to give us a preview of what you'll offer on the Reload 80 for the month and to share a tip about its use. I have purchased several tapes since April and am well pleased.

W. Robert Hetrick, PhD
Clinical Psychologist
Wichita, KS

No Sale

Is there any truth to the rumor that the FCC regulations prohibit the sale of TRS-80 Model I hardware add-ons after December 31, 1981? I hope this rumor is false, because the hobbyist needs to be constantly updating his equipment to keep up a strong interest.

Gerald C. Gray
Danville, CA

To our knowledge, the FCC is serious about its computer RFI requirements. If a

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manufacturer's peripherals do not pass the required RFI tests, they may not be marketed in the USA as of 1 January, 1982. Whether or not the FCC will be able to prosecute violators is another question altogether.—Eds.

Interface with Braille Printer Wanted

Although I am a happy TRS-80 Model I owner and a programmer trainee, I started in February 1981 via help on TRS-80. I want to ask all interested manufacturers of TRS-80 devices to consider something for deaf and blind and deaf-blind persons to use the TRS-80 and other computers via RS-232 or common bus with a Baudot/ASCII converter device or a braille printer.

There may be a small market for these devices, but you would make the handicapped happier. I am deaf. I am doing it not for myself, but for all deaf and blind people. I believe that deaf schools use them, but I am not sure about nationally. I communicate with a blind programmer via the CRT system at the company. He has a braille printer. It is a good way to communicate between deaf and blind worlds.

I am still looking for a device between the deaf Baudot TTY or TTD and the TRS-80. I might be buying a TTD unless someone helps me to use the TRS-80 to help all deaf people.

David Ong

BREAK?

Last June, I asked in the *80 Aid* column for the POKE in TRSDOS 2.3 that would disable the Break key. The response I received was unbelievable, so this should clear everything.

Table 1 lists all the standard POKEs for the Break key. They are all modifications to a single byte. Incidentally, POKE 16396,165 leaves the [shift] Break active but disables the normal Break.

System	OFF	ON
Level II	16396,23	16396,201
NEWDOS 2.1	5BA5H,0	5BA5H,1
NEWDOS 80	4369H,0	4369H,16
TRSDOS 2.3	23886,0	23886,1

Table 1

Table 2 lists three series of POKEs which also disable the Break key. They are modifications to two or three bytes. The third set also disables all disk I/O, so this could be very valuable.

For TRSDOS 2.3:

OFF	ON
16396,195	
16397,154	16396,201
16398,10	
17170,175	17170,195
17171,201	17171,77
16396,175	16396,195
16397,201	16397,162

Table 2

I also received a POKE that would work for TRSDOS 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, NEWDOS 2.1 and ULTRADOS I. It was:

```
POKE PEEK(17171) + PEEK(17172)*256 + 1,0 for OFF
POKE PEEK(17171) + PEEK(17172)*256 + 1,1 for ON
```

This does work, but it is very interesting to note that location 17171 holds 77 and 17172 holds 93, so this is the exact same POKE as the standard (23886)!

As a side point, I found that pressing the G,B and [space] together produces a Break, as well as [shift],[down-arrow] and A (control-A). They all appear to do the same thing, except after POKEing 16396, 249. [BREAK] and GB[space] produce ?SYNTAX ERROR, but control-A hangs up the TRS-80. Any ideas why?

Alan Dardik
Tenafly, NJ

Faster Sorts

I want to share a few programming tips which I have not seen before in *80 Microcomputing*. Many times in programming we find it useful to LPRINT or PRINT the month name from a program, and though I have seen and experimented with various methods, the best I have found is (if you don't mind abbreviations) the user defined function:

```
DEFFNMO$(M) = MID$("  JanFebMarAprMayJunJul
AugSepOctNovDec",M*3,3)
```

(This method does not use up string space as storing the names in an array, and does not use time as For. . . Read. . . Next looping would. Readers note there are two required blanks at the start "bb-Jan. . .)

Along the same line if you might need to know the number of days in any month use the following user defined function:

```
DEFFNND(M) = VAL(MID$(" 312831303130313130 31
3031",M*2,2))
```

If you feel it should know all leap years then:

```
DEFFNND(M,Y) = VAL(MID$(" 312831303130313130
313031",M*2,2))-(Y/4 = INT(Y/4)) + (Y = 1900)
```

(You may not know that the year 1900 was not a leap year. Only centuries evenly divisible by 400 are leap years. Readers note there is one required blank at the start "b3128. . .)

A significant speedup of what I call "Switch-Swap-Sorts" of array elements can be attained by the use of an end marker in the sorting routine in the following NO = number of items in the array to be sorted:

```
100  EM = NO - 1
110  SW = 0: FOR Z = 1 to EM : IF A(Z)< = A(Z + 1)THEN 130
120  SWAP A(Z),A(Z + 1): SW = - 1: EM = Z< - Model II
120  A = A(Z) : A(Z) = A(Z + 1) : A(Z + 1) = Z : SW = - 1: EM =
     Z< - Model I
130  NEXTZ : IF SW THEN 110
```

After testing several methods of sorting in Basic I found this method to be the quickest. The addition of the end marker improved the speed by as much as 20 percent. The reason for this is that EM is reset to the position of each swap. When the last swap for any pass is made, EM is set to the last element which would need to be checked instead of continuing to the total number of elements. After half the array is sorted, only half of the array needs to be checked!

Charles D. Robertson
Fort Worth, TX

Hard Copy Your Screen

If you have a Radio Shack Line Printer VI you can hard copy your screen including graphics and all other characters (except for the arrows). The replacement characters are up arrow [, down arrow / left arrow], right arrowt.

Call the following program as a subroutine from the main program at the appropriate time. The program runs very slow when printing the screen contents because it checks each graphic point on the screen (6144) plus each print position (1024). Notice that line 6005 sets up the printer for normal characters and line spacing at 12 lines per inch. Line 60010 sets up the character print line count. Line 60020 sets up the graphic line count for each print line. There are three graphic lines for each print line. This line also sets printer tab position to eight. This centers your copy on an 8 1/2 inch wide paper at the normal character setting. Line 60030 sets up the graphic pixel count for each line. This line also checks if any key on the keyboard is pressed and returns to the main program if so. Line 60040 checks for

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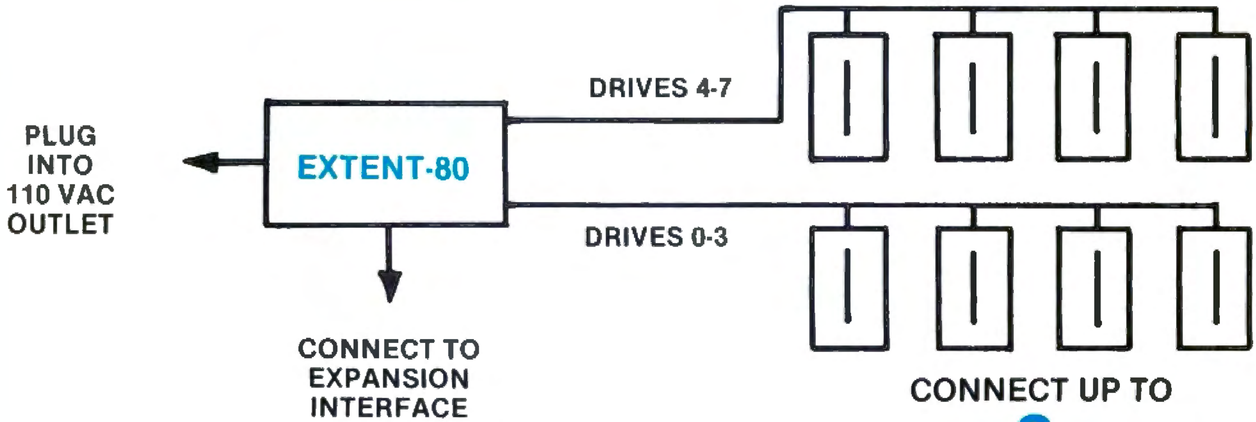

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both pixels in the print position, and, if both are on, it prints CHR$(239) (the widest graphics character of the Line Printer VI). Line 60050 checks if the left pixel is on and the right pixel is off and if so prints CHR$(233). Line 60060 checks if the right pixel is on and the left pixel is off and if so prints CHR$(234).

OK! That takes care of the first line of graphics (if any) on the top row of the print line.

In the second row of the print line we want to print all graphics and all ASCII characters. Line 60070 takes care of this. The variable (S) is the switch for this line and if it is equal to two, it PEEKs each print location on that line and if it contains an ASCII value less than or equal to 122, it prints the character. CHR$(122) is lower case for Z, so if you have lower case modification installed in your keyboard it will print them on the printer. Line 60075 prints a space if a CHR$(128) is found on the screen.

The variables used in this subroutine are A, S, T$, X, Y.

```
60005 LPRINT CHR$(27); CHR$(15); CHR$(27); CHR$(28); : REM SET PRINTER FOR NORMAL CHARACTER AND 12 LINES PER INCH.
60010 FOR Y = 0 TO 47 STEP 3 : S = 0
60020 FOR A = Y TO Y + 2 : S = S + 1: LPRINT TAB(8);
60030 FOR X = 0 TO 127 STEP 2 : IF INKEY$ <> "" THEN RETURN
60040 IF POINT(X,A) AND POINT(X + 1,A) THEN LPRINT CHR$(239); : GOTO 60080
60050 IF POINT(X,A) AND POINT(X + 1,A) = 0 THEN LPRINT CHR$(233); : GOTO 60080
60060 IF POINT(X,A) = 0 AND POINT(X + 1,A) THEN LPRINT CHR$(234); : GOTO 60080
60070 IF S = 2 THEN T$ = CHR$(PEEK(((INT(A/3)*64) + (X/2) + 15360))) : IF T$ < = CHR$ (122) THEN LPRINT T$; : GOTO 60080
60075 LPRINT" ";
60080 NEXT X
60090 LPRINT" "
60100 NEXT A , Y
60110 RETURN
```

Jerry L. Trudgen
Kittanning, PA

80 and the CC

As a new owner of the TRS-80 Color Computer, I purchased your August 1981 Annual Games Issue with the anticipation of finding at least one or two games that could be programmed on the Color Computer without rewriting the entire program. (As a novice in the computer field this would be quite difficult right now.) Much to my disappointment, except for the "Color Computer First Impressions" article no programs written for this computer appeared. What are the magazine's plans to include more materials readily usable on the Color Computer? A true magazine calling themselves "the magazine for TRS-80 users" should include something for every model. I had all intentions of sending in the subscription card but the contents of this issue stopped me cold.

Joel Hoffer
Little Neck, NY

(1) The January issue is a Color Graphics issue. (2) We have been running articles on the CC as soon as we receive them—apparently the CC is still too new to our authors. If anyone has any CC articles, please be sure to send them in. (3) Bill Barden will be doing some articles for us on the CC in the near future. (4) Dennis Kitsz' Applications is now featuring the CC.—Eds.

MID$

I really enjoyed the program by Gil Spenser, "Enhance Your Level II Basic" (July 1981). The ability to use the DEF FN, 10 USR calls, Renumber and Hex Conversion in a small utility is fantastic.

Here is a demonstration program for simulating Disk's ability to use MID$ on the left side of the equals(=) sign. Instead of using MID$, define the function as in line 40 and then use MD$ in order to avoid conflict with the Level II Reserved Words.

```
10 CLS:PRINT"MID$ = (Replace portion of string) AS IN DISK BASIC using TWOHAF from July 1981 80-MICROCOMPUTING, Page 204ff with LEVEL II Basic"
20 ' SO$ = SOURCE STRING: ST = STARTING POSITION : LE, LENGTH OF INSERT : B$ = INSERT: MD$ IS USED AS MID$ WOULD BE USED IN DISK
30 CLEAR1000
40 DEFFNMD$(SO$,ST,LE,B$) = LEFT$(SO$,ST-1) + LEFT$(B$,LE) + RIGHT$(SO$,LEN(SO$)-LEN(LEFT$(B$,LE))-LEN(LEFT$(SO$,ST-1)))
50 INPUT"ENTER THE SOURCE STRING";G$
60 INPUT"ENTER THE STRING YOU WISH TO INSERT";I$
70 INPUT"STARTING POSITION IN SOURCE STRING";PO
80 INPUT"NUMBER OF CHARACTERS OF I$ YOU WILL INSERT";IN
90 MD$ = FNMD$(G$,PO,IN,I$)
100 PRINT:PRINT"STRING AS IT WAS:"
110 PRINTG$
120 PRINT"RESULTING STRING:"
130 PRINTMD$
```

```
ENTER SOURCE STRING? MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR!
ENTER THE STRING YOU WISH TO INSERT? but
STARTING POSITION IN SOURCE STRING? 17
NUMBER OF CHARACTERS OF I$ YOU WILL INSERT? 3
STRING AS IT WAS:
MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR!
RESULTING STRING:
MERRY CHRISTMAS but A HAPPY NEW YEAR!
```

This must of course be used with "TWOHAF", and as the demonstration program shows the Strings and Variables do not have to be the same as in the DEFine FuNction statement.

Since many of us do not choose to purchase disk and don't want to tie up memory with Level III, Basic3, and so forth, a small utility like TWOHAF fills the gap nicely.

If anyone can figure out a neat statement to simulate INSTR(,,) with the DEF FN, we tape users will only have to solve the problem of Random Access to Tape to give up second thoughts about disk altogether.

Howard W. Mueller
Pocahontas, MO

Mod III Scripsit

I read with compassion the letter from Larry M. Mohr in the *"80 Input"* section of the July issue. I waited almost three months for the Mod III tape version of Scripsit. During that time I became so discouraged with the slow rate of data transfer during cassette I/O (500 baud and 50 percent plus sync bytes) that I purchased disk drives. When the Mod III Scripsit did arrive I was able to get it loaded in a cassette and for data to be saved or loaded at 1500 baud.

I will gladly provide a copy of the 1500 baud Scripsit to Mr. Mohr or anyone else desiring a copy. Send proof of purchase, a blank cassette and return postage. If so desired I will provide the cassette and pay the postage for $4.00.

Lee A. Hillard
304 North 17th Street
Mount Vernon, WA 98273

Terminal Modifications

I frequently use my TRS-80 Model III as a terminal to communicate with a Cyber 171 by telephone. This works quite well, using a modified version of the dumb terminal program found in the Model III Disk System Owner's Manual. I think the modifications could be useful to persons using their Model III's as terminals for other mainframe machines. The revised listing is found below.

```
2  PRINT CHR$(14)
5  DEFINT A-Z
10 POKE 16890,0
15 POKE 16888,(5*16) + 5
20 DEFUSR0 = &H005A
40 X = USR0(0)
60 DEFUSR1 = &H0050
65 DEFUSR2 = &H0055
70 CI = 16872
80 CO = 16880
```

```
90 'CHECK FOR SERIAL INPUT
110 X = USR1(0)
120 C$ = CHR$(PEEK(CI))
125 IF ASC(C$) = 13 THEN 140
130 PRINT C$;
140 'CHECK FOR KEYBOARD INPUT
150 C$ = INKEY$
160 IF C$ = "" THEN 110
163 IF C$ = "[" THEN C$ = CHR$(94)
164 IF C$ = "@" THEN C$ = CHR$(126)
165 PRINT C$;
170 POKE CO, ASC(C$)
190 X = USR2(0)
200 GOTO 110
```

I added lines 2, 125, 163 and 164. Line 2 turns on the cursor, a useful feature when editing programs. When connected to the Cyber, the Model III gets two line returns for each line, one from the Cyber and one from itself. The result is double spacing for each line that appears on the screen. Line 125 eliminates one of those spaces, so that the lines are single spaced. Lines 163 and 164 provide characters needed for editing on the Cyber but which are not on the TRS-80 keyboard. They use previously unused keys. Line 163 transmits, both to the screen and the Cyber, a caret (up arrow) when the up-arrow key is depressed. (This usually sends a left bracket on the Mod III.) Line 164 converts the @ key to a tilde, also used for editing. You can transmit any appropriate ASCII characters to the mainframe by this technique.

Phil DiLavore
Terre Haute, IN

One Liner

This one liner is a winner. It requires NEWDOS Operating System. It will display the disk directory for any specific drive. It will also permit you to kill up to ten (10) files at once.

The program will ask for a drive number. It will then display that drive's directory. A request for up to ten file names will follow. If less than ten files are to be killed, hit the Enter key to all other requests. That is all!

```
10 CLS:CLEAR500:INPUT"DRIVE NUMBER : ";D$:A$ =
   "DIR  :" + D$:CMDA$:PRINTSTRING$(60,131):FORX =
   0TO9:PRINTX;:LINEINPUT"-FILE NAME (ENTER) :";
   F$(X):F$(X) = F$(X) + ":" + D$:NEXTX:CLS:FORJ =
   0TOX-1:IFLEN(F$(J))>2PRINT"KILLING FILE : "F$(J):
   KILLF$(J):NEXTJ
```

Miguel Diaz
Ponce, Puerto Rico

Mod II Word Processor

"This one liner displays the disk directory for any specific drive."

Here is a modification to my Everyman's Mod II Word Processor (*80 Microcomputing*, July 1981). This modification will greatly speed up disk read/writes (load/save) commands. Perform the modification in the following manner:

- Delete lines 1520–1570.
- Delete lines 1770–1810.
- Load in the replacement lines from the listing which follows.
- Change line 1645 to the new one (includes CLOSE statement).
- Add lines 3000 and 3010.

```
1520 FS$ = "TABLE":GOTO1524
1522 GOSUB1786'load
1524 OPEN"I",1,FS$:CLS:PRINT"Loading ";CHR$(26) ;
" ";FS$;" ";CHR$(25);
1526 INPUT#1,LA,LL,S,N$,FL,LP,LM,PS,PN$,FP,
P1$,P$,H$
1528 FORL = 0TOLA:LINEINPUT#1,A$(L):GOSUB3000:
NEXTL:GOTO1784

1770 GOSUB1786:IFA = 96THEN60' save
1772 IFRIGHT$(H$,1) < > S$THEN1776
1774 Y = LEN(H$):H$ = LEFT$(H$, Y - 1):IFY> 1THEN
1772ELSEH$ = CHR$(0)
1776 R = 1:GOSUB480:OPEN"0",1,FS$:CLS:PRINT
@900,"Saving ";CHR$(26);" ";FS$;" ";CHR$(25);
1778 PRINT#1,LA;LL;S;N$;",";FL;LP;LM;PL;PS;PN$;",";
FP;P1$;",";P$;",";H$
1780 FORL = 0TOLA:IFASC(RIGHT$(A$(L),1)) = 10
THENA$(L) = A$(L) + S$
1782 PRINT#1,A$(L):NEXTL
1784 PRINT" --- Completed":CLOSE:GOTO60
1786 IFFS$ = " "THENFS$ = "TEXT/WP"
1787 CLS:PRINTTAB(15)"PRESS '*' TO ESCAPE AND
RETURN TO ";CHR$(26);" COMMAND ";CHR$(25)
1788 PRINT@890,"Current filespec = ";CHR$(26);" ";
FS$;" ";CHR$(25),:A$ = FS$:LINEINPUT"NEW = ? ";A$
1790 IFA$ = "*"THEN60ELSEIFA$ = "  "THENRETURN
ELSEIFLEFT$(A$,1) = " "THEN1787ELSEEFS$ = A$
1792 CLS:RETURN

3000 Y = LEN(A$(L)):IFYTHENA = ASC(RIGHT$(A$(L),1))
ELSEA = 0
3010 IFY>  1ANDA = UTHENA$(L) = LEFT$(A$(L),Y - 1):
GOTO3000ELSERETURN

1645 IF ERR = 5THENPRINT"YOU CAN'T DO THAT!!!!!
":CLOSE:FORQ = 0TO4000:NEXTQ:RESUME60

30 CLEAR20000:DEFINTA - Z:NL = 360:DIMA$(NL),
X$(3),S(25),T(25)
```

These modifications are courtesy of Mr. Delmer Hinrichs of Washougal, Washington. He also suggested that the Clear statement in line 30 be put before the DEFINT statement. As it is, the Clear also clears the DEFINT statement which precedes it.

Mike Kilroy
Dayton, OH

Uppercase

Hats off to Martin C. Hambel for his program Shift Lock (*80 Microcomputing*, May 1981). One problem that I have with it, however, is that I don't have a lower case mod in my computer. I can't find out if a character is upper case or lower case until I output it to my printer. By adding these five instructions to his program:

```
00460 CP  60H        ;LOWER CASE LETTER?
00470 JR  NC,RET     ;RETURN IF SO
00480 LD  IY,(4020H) ;LOAD IY WITH CURSOR
                      POSITION
00490 LD  (IY),5BH   ;DISPLAY UPWARD ARROW
00500 INC IY
00510 LD  (4020H),IY ;MOVE CURSOR ONE POSI-
                      TION
```

I am able to display an up arrow to the immediate left of any upper case character. The printer does not print the up arrow because it is POKEd into video memory. The only drawback in POKEing it into video memory is that the arrows disappear on a list.

J. Keith Eller
Laurel, MD

Graphic Codes

This is a patch for NEWDOS 80 version 2.0. It allows the JKL function to send graphics to the Epson MX-80 printer with the correct graphic code values. For this feature you will need to change file sys3/sys. Relative sector 4 starting at relative byte B9 insert the following values:

```
FE  80  38  02  C6  20  47  3A  70  43  B8
78  30  02  3E  2E  CD  3B  00  C3  85  51
```

Although you still have to send the standard Epson values from your programs, the JKL function now copies the screen contents correctly.

Burgin L. Howdeshell
Goodfellow AFB, TX

Ribbon Rewinding

For those troubled by the $8/shot cost of each ribbon gobbled up by the Radio Shack Daisy Wheel Printer II, there's an alternative. Rewind the old multi-strike ribbon. It produces acceptable results for non-critical typing. Characters are readable but lighter in density on the ribbon's second pass.

continued on page 24

80 AID

MX-80 Sans Interface

This is in answer to David D. Johnson's query in Septemper *80 Microcomputing* regarding the possibility of using an Epson MX-80 printer without an expansion interface. I have used this setup and it works well. You do have to make a minor change inside the MX-80 however.

A Radio Shack Extension cable (catalog number 26-1411) and a Radio Shack 16 pin DIP Header (catalog number 276-1980) plus a short length of wire and soldering equipment is required. Extension cable 26-1411 is a two-part buffered printer extension cable and has the correct connector for mating with the MX-80. The buffers are contained in a plastic box on a short stub cable and require 5 volts to operate. The modification to the MX-80 is to supply 5 volts to the buffers.

Remove the MX-80 cover as described in the MX-80 manual. Remove the two screws retaining the small circuit board at the left rear of the MX-80. Gently pry the board connectors open and move the board to one side. This will expose the cable connector. Carefully solder a lead to the rightmost connector lead (this is pin No. 18 and is not used by my MX-80—it would be a good idea to check this with a low-current ohm meter on a more recent MX-80). Solder the other end of the lead to pin No. 8 of the DIP header after clipping of all pin Nos. 9–16 and also pin No. 7. Plug the DIP header into MX-80 socket 3B so that pin No. 8 of the DIP header is plugged into pin No. 24 of socket 3B. DIP header pins 1–6 are retained merely to help secure the plug in place—no connections should be made to them. Carefully reinstall the printed circuit board, replace the printer cover and, with power off, connect the printer cable and you're in business. If at a later date you add an expansion interface, simply eliminate the buffer stub cable.

Incidentally, David Lien's excellent MX-80 Instruction Manual says on page 84 that, with "a Radio Shack cable, switches 1-3, 1-2 and 2-3 are all overridden and LF is automatically added to every CR". Strictly speaking, this is true but there is something quite simple that can be done about it. The cure is to place a tiny bit of tape over pin No. 14 of the Radio Shack cable connector. This is to prevent this plug pin from making contact with its matching socket pin. I used a sliver of typing correction tape. This removes the ground applied by the Radio Shack buffer unit to pin No. 14 of the MX-80. With this ground removed, the above listed switches function as Epson intended. Whatever is used should be as thin as possible to avoid damage to the connector.

R.B. Trueblood
Box 381
Jaffrey, NH 03452

Epson Expansion Interface

This letter is in response to David Johnson's letter "Connecting Printers Without Expansion" (*80 Input*, September 1981). He asked for assistance in locating a direct interface from his TRS-80 Level II computer to an Epson MX-80 printer, in other words, avoiding the purchase of a very expensive, full-featured expansion interface when all he really wants to add is a printer.

About three months ago I went through the same frustrating search. I was beginning to believe that I was the only one of 250,000 TRS-80 Model I owners who had not gone the expansion interface/disk route, but I persevered. Finally, I located a company which would provide me with a TRS-80 interface kit on a special order for $75 plus tax and shipping charges. The company name is, believe it or not, Epson America Inc. It seems that even their sales representatives are not aware of the fact that they have the interface. I have not seen it advertised anywhere although there were plenty of advertisements for the Epson Apple Interface kit.

You can obtain this interface kit from the same person that located it for me: Emmanuel B. Garcia, Jr. & Associates, 203 North Wabash, Chicago, IL 60601, phone (312) 782-9750.

The TRS-80 interface kit consists of an interface board (Epson cat. no. 8120) and a TRS-80 bus interface cable (Epson cat. no. 8221). It works beautifully, but a couple of words of caution. When installing it, first be sure that your internal switches are set as shown on page 14 of the MX-80 user's manual. You will never be able to change them again without removing the interface board since it mounts directly over these switches. Secondly, the instructions for installing the interface kit are very good (many pictures) except for one thing. When you get to the point where the interface board and the cable have been mounted in the printer, and you are standing with the other end of the cable in your hand, it is not clear how to plug it into the TRS-80 keyboard unit (no picture). Looking at the back of the keyboard unit, you should be able to read 3M plug no. without standing on your head, the cable should dress down and the black line on the cable should be on the left side. You may have to put a twist in the cable to accomplish this. Because the cable is very short, do it carefully.

James E. McCullough
25155 West Caine Road
Ingleside, IL 60041

Making Patches

I am rather reluctantly planning to add a disk drive to my system later this year, and am irritated by the fact that I have several cassette based utility programs (e.g. Scripsit) which save their output to tape, and therefore will not be much use with a disk. So I either have to buy the disk version of the programs, or to put up with having two different systems in use.

What I want in the short term is a patch which will enable me to modify

80 AID

Scripsit to save text on disk and load text to disk. In the long term I would like to see an article which explains in simple "cook book" terms how to modify programs. I know it can be done, since I have seen Paspatch advertised. I want to know how to do it myself.

A. F. J. Bell
49 Hyde Park Road
Traralgon, 3844,
Australia

ULCBAS Incompatibility

ULCBAS is the lowercase driver routine supplied by Radio Shack when they install the lowercase electronics in your TRS-80 Model I keyboard. Use this routine in Level II Basic; use ULCDVR in Disk Basic.

If you use ULCBAS with your user written programs, especially if you have 32K or 48K of RAM, you may find that your program is incompatible with ULCBAS. Programs which use RAM locations above 705CH (28764 decimal) may result with a non-responding keyboard. If you have experienced such difficulties and desire a simple fix to the problem, please write.

James E. Lundee
918 South Thomas Avenue
Forest Park, IL 60130

Line Spacing

I have a Radio Shack Model II, a Daisy Wheel II Printer and Scripsit. I use this system for preparing patent applications.

I file U.S. patent applications directly from my system, however for foreign filing it is a requirement that the applications be typed at a line spacing of one and a half (1.5), and the lines numbered at every fifth line. I do not know how to get my system to comply with this format and would appreciate any suggestions from you or your readers.

Michael J. Weins
3 Humphrey
Convent Station, NJ 07961

TFORTH Info wanted

Do any readers have information on the use of TFORTH? On the basis of continual advertising in *80 Microcomputing*, I recently bought TFORTH from Sirius Systems in Knoxville, TN. After months of hassle they finally delivered the software, but without instructions for making TFORTH produce /CMD files. This advertised feature was the *only* reason I spent $140 on the software to begin with. Sirius never answered letters, and now their phone is disconnected too. If anyone is familiar with this software, or with the authors of it, please write! In particular, I would like to get in touch with David Wedeking, who was listed as technical support on this package.

Roxton Baxter
Box 8272
APO San Francisco 96555

HPLC-pumps

HPLC is an important analytical technique in biochemical and chemical laboratories. Several companies sell modular instruments consisting, among other things, of the pumps and a microprocessor control unit running the pumps.

I am searching for a person, who has interfaced a simple, cheap computer (such as the Apple II) to HPLC-pumps. This ought to be a simple matter and much cheaper and more fun to do.

Could you help me to find a reference to such an application? I would greatly appreciate any assistance that you can give me.

Kasper Kirschner, Ph.D.
Professor of Physical Biochemistry
Stanford University
Stanford, CA

Exchange Software?

I've written three game programs as well as some business application units, and I suspect that there are many other readers who have done much the same.

If you'd be interested in hashing over some ideas for exchanging programs (I'm thinking of some sort of two for one deal), drop me a line and I'll put together the ideas and get back to you with an operating proposal.

Describe programs you've developed, memory required, disk or cassette, or Model I, II, or III (Level also, if it's Level I).

Jay Chidsey
205 East Adams Street
Green Springs, OH 44836

Memory Chips Needed?

Does the TRS-80 expansion interface require special memory chips? Some advertisers have different part numbers for the interface.

I ordered a complete set from Godbout. They worked in the keyboard but not in the interface. Radio Shack's repair said they were too fast. Could you please explain this.

Harvey Churkey
3056 Water Street, Apt. 33
Stevens Point, WI 54481

Model II Tabs

After having used a Model I for several years to my full satisfaction, I have recently bought a Model II which I hope will be as reliable as my Model I. In the meantime I bought a new printer, the C.ITOH 8510 dotmatrix model, which I was told would sooner or later also be available in the U.S. I find it a fantastic printer which can easily compete with the popular ones available in the U.S. One of the features allows the user to set up individual Tabs and to call these then successively with CHR$(9) instructions. This allows the use of the proportional spacing function and still have straight columns. Unfortunately, the Model II has preset

continued on page 24

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continued from page 18

Here's how I recycle my ribbon. When the cartridge viewing window shows little ribbon left, it is time to recycle.

Remove the belt drive from the cartridge and pry up the cover. Seven friction-fit pins hold the cartridge cover in place. Lift the transparent plastic disk from the empty supply reel.

Locate the two pinch rollers. One has a heavy spring and one has a light spring. Note how and where the pinch rollers fit. Then, remove both to permit rewinding.

To rewind, insert a ball-point pen tip in a hub spoke of the supply reel and use as a crank. Ten minutes of rewinding does it (just think about the $8 as you rewind).

Reassemble. Replace the pinch rollers; a paper-clip hook may help with the light spring. Take up the ribbon slack. Replace the transparent disk on the now-full supply reel. Press the cartridge cover back on. Replace the cartridge drive belt.

I next tape a label on the cartridge to make it easy to see whether an installed cartridge is fresh or recycled.

Michael Meyers
Montclair, NJ

Second Cousins

There is an error (technical error, not a program bug) in my program "Family Relationships" published in the August issue. Though my wife has used this program for over two years, the particular error never came up, but Colin Durston, Mount Sinai, NY found it.

In lines 1860 and 2040, the third GOTO should be 1660 instead of 1680. As it is, the relationship between a fourth and third generation is given as "Second Cousin Twice Removed" when it should be "Second Cousin Once Removed." In any event, they are distant cousins, and there isn't much harm in it, but I felt you should know about the error. At least there are people out there not only reading the magazine, but analyzing the programs! Great!

Silam Horwitz, FPSA, ARPS
Lake Mary, FL

Star Trek 4.0

We enjoyed your August 'Games' issue very much.

Star Trek 4.0 is especially well done except for the title page. The new lines 120 and 130 gave us a more acceptable title page.

```
120 CLS:A1$='     ':B1$='<+>':Y2=791:FORI1=1TO
100:X2=RND(1023):PRINT@X2,'.';:NEXTI1:PRINT
@472,'STAR TREK';:PRINT@138,'>!<';:PRINT@370,
'+ + +';:FORI1=1TO10:PRINT@Y2,A1$;:Y2=Y2-65:
PRINT@Y2,B1$;:FORJ1=1TO200:NEXTJ1,I1:PRINT@
936,'INSTRUCTIONS? (Y/N)';
130 A$=INKEY$:IFA$='Y 'THENGOSUB3460ELSEIFA$
<>'N 'THEN130
```

Mike Salisbury
Newport Beach, CA

80 AID

continued from page 21

Tabs so that when a CHR$(9) is sent, values in increments of nine are sent. I wonder, therefore, if there is any Model II user who knows a patch that would send pure CHR$(9)'s without any values to the printer. Any help would be greatly appreciated.

Rolf Roethlisberger
34 Rue Daubin
OH-1203 Geneva
Switzerland

Peripheral People

Can anyone tell me what has happened to The Peripheral People, P.O. Box 524, Mercer Island, WA 98040? Early this year I purchased a Data Dubber from them. I returned it in April for repairs. Since then I have heard nothing from them although I have written several times and even sent one letter certified, return receipt requested. The return receipt was signed but I could not read it well enough to determine who signed it. Any information would be appreciated.

J. Paul Ward
Route 2, Box 890
Afton, VA 22920

Freeing Memory

In response to David M. McCord's letter (*80 Aid*, August 1981) to free up 14,831 bytes on the TRS-80 Color Computer (16K) try the following:

```
POKE 25,6
NEW
CLEAR 0
```

This information is courtesy of Connection '80 of Woodhaven, NY.

Joel Hoffer
251-14 58th Avenue
Little Neck, NY 11362

Bowling Scores

Our company recently formed a bowling league just for fun...we don't know how long it will last, so we're not willing to spend a lot on it. Do any of your readers have some programs to compute bowling statistics on disk or tape?

Dave McGlumphy
4429 Paula Lane
Red Bank, TN 37415

Basic XOR

The designers of the TRS-80 Level II Basic were ingenious. They made it very flexible. It is suited for beginners and has features for us more advanced folks. The TRS-80 has three Boolean operators: AND, OR and NOT. The XOR operator, though not as popular, is sometimes needed. Since Basic does not include this, I have written a formula using the commands that Basic *does* have to XOR any two numbers. Instead of: C = A XOR B Use: C = NOT(A AND B) AND NOT(NOT A AND NOT B).

Jim Hickey
Clearlake, CA

For...Next Loops

The September 1981 column, "Education 80," by Earl Savage, contains some good advice on flowcharting, for educators and non-educators alike. However, his flowchart of a For...Next loop is inaccurate, at least for the TRS-80. His Fig. 2 shows a flowchart for a For...Next loop where X varies from 1 to 10. According to this chart, X will have the value of 10 after coming out of the loop. In actuality, X will have a value of 11 since the For...Next loop increments first and then tests for X being out of range. A more accurate flow-

continued on page 28

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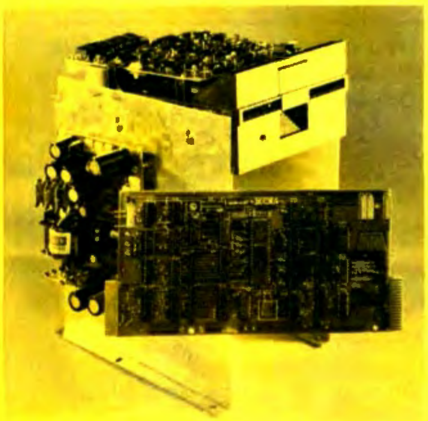

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80 DEBUg

Scripsit Patches

The modification described in my article "Patching Across" (*80 Microcomputing*, September 1981) will work with DOS 1.1 and DOS 1.3, but it will not work with DOS 1.2. Readers who need Scripsit on DOS 1.2 can write me for the additional patches needed with this operating system.

Radio Shack has been changing the convention for setting EOF in the directory. My version of Scripsit sets the EOF character incorrectly in DOS 1.3. Luckily, Scripsit is still able to read such files, so no harm is done. For cosmetic reasons, it would be best to fix this problem. Change 7D47 from CD 6E 7A to 3A B9 7C, change 7DCD from EF 5D to 6C 7A, and change 9A6C from 00 00 3A B9 7C B7 28 01 05 C9 to E5 CD EF 5D 21 BD 7C 35 E1 C9.

I recommend that all users, regardless of DOS, make two more changes. Change 7260 from 21 FF 00 25 7E to 2A 11 44 18 05 and change 8595 from 00 00 to 2D 40. As a result, Scripsit will not overwrite programs protected in high memory and will return directly to DOS rather than rebooting when executing the command END.

Richard Koch
2740 Washington Street
Eugene, OR 97405

LINEINPUT Error

In reference to my article "Take a Letter" which appeared in the August 1981 issue: Thomas P. Winslow of Troutman, NC points out that the program is disk-oriented. Not having a disk, he encountered an L2 error on his Model III Level II system.

The problem lies in the LINEINPUT statement. This statement will cause an error when execution is attempted on a non-disk machine.

The only solution I could offer Mr. Winslow was to replace all LINEINPUT statements with the more familiar INPUT statement. The disadvantage is that any text lines containing delimiters such as commas will have to be enclosed using quotation marks. This will also prohibit the use of quotation marks in the actual text. Failure to enclose text with quotation marks when commas are used will be met with an Extra Ignored message and all after the initial comma will be lost.

My thanks to Mr. Winslow for reminding me to describe my particular system in future articles.

Arthur T. Mullin, Jr.
2395 Tyler
Beaumont, TX 77703

Mode Selection

My article on the Epson Printer in the August issue was written for the Model I, Level II TRS-80. Since its publication, I have received several letters and phone calls on how to make the Mode Selection Program published in the article work with the Model III.

As many of your readers know the Model I utilizes a memory mapped I/O to operate a line printer through the expansion interface at address 14312 (37E8H). The Model III doesn't use memory mapped I/O for the printer interface. Instead it uses one of the 256 ports to operate a line printer, in particular port 251 (OFBH). In order to run the Mode Selection Program in the Model III, all the POKE 14312 commands should be changed to OUT 251. As an example line 30390 in the Mode Selection program would read as follows:

```
FOR MODEL I: 30390 POKE 14312.15
FOR MODEL III 30390 OUT 251.15
```

It should be noted that the Model III still uses address 14312 to provide printer status.

If all the POKE 14312.XX statements are changed to OUT 251.XX statements, the program will work fine in a Model III.

One other note, somewhere in the review cycle, the text of the article and the program listings got confused. The article states that the examples in Fig. 1 were made with Program Listing 1. This is incorrect. The examples were run from Program Listing 2. The Mode Selection Program is referred to in the text as Program Listing 2, and it is really Program Listing 1.

A. P. (Tony) Gitt
11260 Overland #10-B
Culver City, CA 90230

Statistics Corrections

My article "Vital Statistics" (August 1981), has a few errors in the figures.

On page 197, column 1 should read:

$$GM = \sqrt[n]{\prod_{i=1}^{n} X_i}$$

$$GM = \sqrt[4]{8 \cdot 11.1111 \cdot 12.5 \cdot 18.5185}$$

$$= \sqrt[4]{20576.1} = 11.9768\%$$

$$\sqrt[4]{160/100} - 1 = 0\ 124682$$

$$GM = \sqrt[4]{1.08 \cdot 1.11111 \cdot 1.125 \cdot 1.18519}$$

On page 198, column 1 should read:

$$MD = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i - X}{n}$$

On page 200, column 1 should read:

$$V = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - X)^2}{n}$$

C. Brian Honess
22 Shaftesbury Lane
Columbia, SC 29209

Up and Running

I enjoyed Lt. Harrell's excellent article and programming presented in the July issue of *80*. Thanks to that article my Tiny Pascal is up and running on disk.

I found two minor bugs when running with my 48K system and thought other users might be interested in the solutions I used.

The Basic routine, Program Listing 3, defines AD as an integer which

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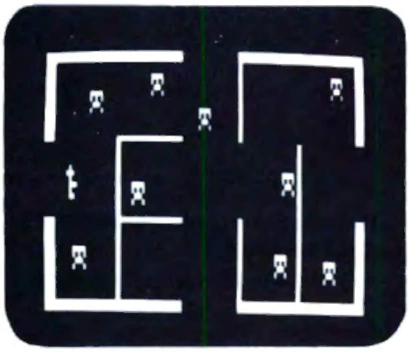

Actual unretouched photos

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SCARFMAN

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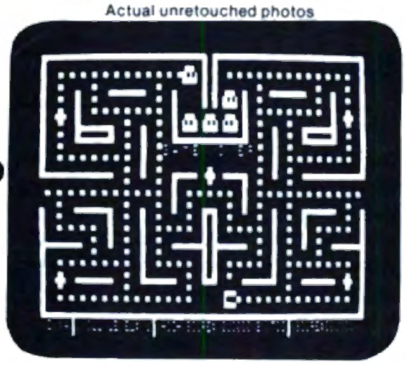

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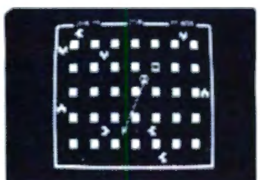

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80 DEBUg

continued from page 26

causes an Overflow in 11 error when you are saving a long program.

The Basic routine, Program Listing 2, is reserving more memory than a system running NEWDOS 80 has to offer when a full systems disk is loaded. I redimensioned A$ in line 2 to 220 lines and so far have not overrun memory. I might also add that CMD PAS32K sent my system into never-never land but CMD's = PAS32K' works swell. I suspect it has something to do with the relocations invoked by NEWDOS under the CMD function.

The correct version of the program appears below:

```
1 POKE &H40B1,&HEF:POKE &H40B2,&H73:
  CLEAR 500:CLS: DEFINT B-Z
2 PRINT TAB(16)"** TINY * PASCAL ** FILE
  SAVER"
3 PRINT
4 LINE INPUT"ENTER FILESPEC FOR PASCAL
  FILE: ";F$
5 IF F$ = "" THEN 4
6 ON ERROR GOTO 16
7 OPEN"O",1,F$:ON ERROR GOTO 0
8 AD = &H73F0
9 A$ = ""
10 J = PEEK(AD): IF J = 255 THEN 15
11 AD = AD + 1: IF AD = 32768 THEN AD = -AD
12 IF J = 13 THEN 14
13 A$ = A$ + CHR$(J):GOTO 10
14 PRINT#1,A$:PRINT A$: GOTO 9
15 PRINT#1,CHR$(255);CHR$(255):CLOSE:
   POKE&H40B1,&HFF:POKE&H40B2,&HBF:
   CLEAR50:END
16 CMD"E": RESUME 4
```

Lynn Ludwig
37 Church Street
Alburtis, PA 18011

Incomplete Listing

I'm not sure how we did it after the careful scrutinizing of my article by myself and the staff of *80 Microcomputing*. The last eight lines were left off my "Video Space Ship Game" (August 1981 issue). They are included below:

```
4460 E = E + 1
4470 GOSUB 3800
4472 'BLANKS "BAM"
4480 POKE Y,32:POKE Y - 1,32:POKE Y - 2,32
4490 T = 0
4499 RETURN
10000 IF J>31 THEN J = 0
10010 RESUME NEXT
```

I hope that the readers of *80* will forgive our oversight.

Michael A. Duffin
1507 East Avenue
Berwyn, Illinois 60402

Bubble Sort

The program listing for a bubble sort on page 313, Listing 5 (August 1981, *80 Microcomputing*) contains a serious error in logic. This sort will not work on 11 or more items. To make it work properly, the variable EE (swap flag) must be moved outside the P loop. Line 1210 becomes 1210 EE = 0 : FOR P = 1 TO N – D and Line 1230 becomes 1230 J = P.

This sort is now serving my needs nicely.

John McGugan
Sunshine Golf Inc.
13835 S.W. 77th Ave
Miami, FL 33158

Lifespan is Longer

In my program "Lifespan," which appears on page 252 of the September 1981 issue of *80 Microcomputing*, the last two lines have been omitted.

These should be added:

```
1610 GOTO 40
1620 "You are very fortunate to still be living!":
     RETURN
```

Joseph Wailand
1343 Millersport Highway
Williamsville, NY 14221

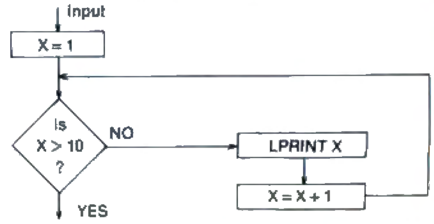
Cartoon Fix

Sorry to inform you that line 900 in my TRS-80 Cartoon (September 1981, page 320), is wrong. The last statement in that line should be a 'RETURN', rather than 'GOTO 30'.

Darren DeVigili
Wilkes-Barre, PA

continued from page 24

chart would be as follows:



Also in the September issue, on page 48 ("80 Applications"), the captions for Photos 6 and 7 are reversed. Photo 6 should be labeled "Transistors" and Photo 7, "Diodes."

Marie Matsen
Microcomputer Lab Coordinator
Lane Community College
Eugene, OR

Hard to Read?

I must report that I find David Busch's "Kitchen Table Software" column, very hard to read.

The reason for the difficulty is that I wear glasses, and several times during reading the column, I laugh until I cry, my glasses steam, my nose runs, and I have to stop to grab for a tissue. The September column was a four tissue column.

I am still laughing about MEMOLY SIZE? And the POKE which either prints a capital "A" or clears 4K bytes of memory.

Ralph Nottingham
Deerfield Beach, FL

Bulletin Board

Please inform your readers about a free *Computer Bulletin Board* in Jacksonville, FL. The name of it is the SEB BBS and is supported by SEB Computer. The hours are: Sun-Wed 6pm-8am, and Thu-Sat 9pm-8am. The access number is 904-743-7050 and the sysop is Sam Bateh.

Sam Bateh
SEB Computers
Jacksonville, FL

Oops!

This is in regard to the article "Rename" (page 317, August 1981). The author gives a rather complicated method of renaming disks for NEWDOS owners.

The article could be replaced by:

PROT :1 NAME = OOPS

That is the command in NEWDOS to rename the disk on drive one to "Oops."

William J. Richrath
Elmhurst, IL

THE ALPHA I/O SYSTEM

a complete failure?

THE INSIDE STORY

It happened 3 years ago, when our President made a decision. At the time we specialized in custom analog and digital circuit design. The decision was to attempt to develop a line of standard interface hardware for the emerging microcomputers. At the time (1977) we had to decide which of the new machines could become the "industry standard" of the low cost micros.

Despite a few aggravating but minor deficiencies, the TRS-80 seemed tohave the most chance of success and it had the best price/performance ratio. Also, with some imagination their large sales organization could become the largest service network in the world, a reassuring throught for the many novices in this new field.

It became clear that the TRS-80 could be used (with our then hypothetical system) to solve problems in many fields where computers were not yet used, mostly because of their high cost.

The IDEA was simple! ALPHA PRODUCT would supply the missing link between the TRS-80 and the "outside world". (more about this "outside world" later)

Early Survival

DANGER! If Radio-Shack entered the same market, we probably would not have survived, but the expectation was that they would be too busy developing their basic line (drives, printers, modem etc.). Thanks to our more specialized products, we would not be competing with them.

BAD START! We began with a failure. Our first product was supposed to be a simple, low cost, general purpose device. It would allow the TRS-80 to accept inputs other than the keyboard. Many kinds of external devices (the "outside world" mentioned before) like photocells, sensors, thermostats, switches, contacts, etc. could be connected easily. In addition, there were two relays to control (on or off) external loads such as motors, lamps, appliances, heaters, etc. etc. In other words, it would allow the computer to interact or interface with external devices. We called it the INTERFACER 2. What a mistake! It sounded too much like "expansion interface". Many enthusiastic TRS-80 users called thinking that our "INTERFACER 2" was a low cost Expansion Interface (at $85 that would have been a real bargain!). We wanted to change the confusing name. That meant reprinting the manual, changing the ad, scrapping the flyers, discarding the silk screened cases. Well, "INTERFACER 2" it would stay.

TROUBLE! We also found that the majority of TRS-80 users were AFRAID of the hardware. They could be very comfortable with fancy programming but thought you had to be a computer specialist or technically inclined to put the INTERFACER 2 to work. In truth, some IMAGINATION and a SCREWDRIVER is all you really need. Anyone able to wire a switch could use this device.

WORSE! There was also the fear of plugging a "foreign device" into the precious computer. This notion has all but disappeared as there are now so many quality products designed for the TRS-80 that plugging in a non Radio-Shack device has become common.

Our ad in Creative Computing (80-Microcomputing did not yet exist) hardly paid for itself.

We had a decision to make. Were we wrong or just too early? Our first INTERFACER 2 was sold to someone who wanted to, and succeeded in, controlling his fancy model railroad with his TRS-80. Interesting, but what made us stick with the concept was that some of our INTERFACERS began finding use in applications with fascinating possibilities. Space is lacking to describe them, but the most exciting was the successful use of the system in assisting a handicapped young boy. We were pleased to hear of such a meaningful application.

Today

Three years later, as you can see in our ads. The INTERFACER 2 is alive and well. The price went up a bit, and despite the introduction of the more powerful INTERFACER 80, the sales have been steady.

Then came the least understood product! the ANALOG 80. This $139, nicely designed module is an Analog to Digital converter with 8 input channels. Used with your TRS-80 it provides a powerful "data acquisition system". This jargon simply means that you can monitor, measure and record 8 independant varying voltages. Very few people realized its real power. Such a system would have cost over ten thousand dollars just a few years ago.

The possibilities in scientific and engineering environments are endless. This system could replace chart recorders, digital data recorders, programmable calculators, data analyzers and many other specialized and expensive pieces of equipment. Furthermore, up to 8 ANALOG 80's could be used simultaneously for a total of 64 channels of analog input! They simply plug into the TRS-80 using our "X" series of bus extenders (EXPANDABUS).

The idea was simple. We would supply the missing link between the TRS-80 and the "outside world"..........

Our next product was to be a second generation, Input/Output interface, with more flexibility than the INTERFACER 2. Careful design and refinement yielded the INTERFACER 80, the most powerful real world interface on the market today. It has 8 inputs, each optically-isolated and 8 outputs, each with a relay contact. The INTERFACER 80 is fully compatible with our ANALOG 80, allowing these to be used together in order to create systems that control external devices based on "sensed" input under control of the TRS-80.

A FAILURE! In spite of our extensive advertising, very few are aware of the existence of the powerful ALPHA I/O SYSTEM.

The Facts Are:

- The ALPHA SYSTEM/TRS-80 combination forms an incredibly versatile and powerful tool for acquisition/processing/control.
- In spite of its moderate cost, the system is sophisticated and reliable.
- The entire system can be easily programmed in BASIC using INP(X) and OUT X,Y commands.
- The modular approach and our EXPANDABUS allow for instant expansion as requirements demand.

The following pages contain more information about the devices mentioned here. We invite you to call or write to discuss your particular application.

Device descriptions; NEXT PAGE

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- **TIMEDATE 80** replaces the computer's internal clock. Extremely useful for automatic operation of remote systems with no operator in attendance. If the power fails and then is restored, only TIMEDATE 80 will update the system with current TIME and DATE information, an impossibility with the computer's internal clock.
- **TIMEDATE 80** is quartz crystal based with INTELLIGENT CALENDAR, including provisions for leap year! TIME display may be by 12 hour AM/PM or by 24 hour military and Eruopean format.
- **TIMEDATE 80** plugs directly into the rear of the TRS-80 keyboard and gives the "TIMES" function even without an Expansion Interface. For those with a disk system, it plugs into the left side panel of the Expansion Interface. An optional "Y" connector can provide for further expansion.
- **TIMEDATE 80's** small size keeps the computer table uncluttered. If you have an Expansion Interface, TIMEDATE 80 literally "DISAPPEARS" by slipping into the empty space in the bottom of the interface.
- Two sets of software, on cassette, come with TIMEDATE 80—"TIMESET" and "TIMES". "TIMESET" is a step by step set of simple instructions for setting TIMEDATE 80. "TIMES" is a set of poke routines which patch DOS and Level II TIMES to read TIMEDATE 80 and is easily incorporated into any user software. "TIMES" will always print the time and date when LISTING a program—great for keeping track of revisions!
- Other valuable uses for TIMEDATE 80 are: accurate date and time information for business reports like payroll records, financial reports, etc., or to various I/O devices requiring 24 hour clock input, such as laboratory instrumentation, and to communication systems needing "Log In/Log Out" data (bulletin boards).
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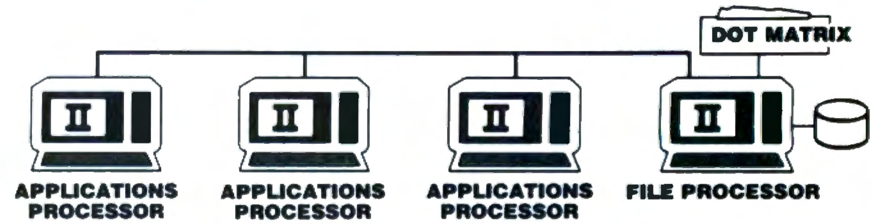
Tandy Picks Arcnet

Radio Shack and Datapoint join in networking venture



Growing with Arcnet. Using a floppy disk-based computer system requires a sizable quantity of disks to change programs and store data. By adding a hard disk, a single Model II can perform the operations you need without numerous disks. But as a business grows, an operator will spend more and more time entering data into the solo unit. Today, another Model II could be added, but the two machines would be unable to share the hard disk and printer. By adding the Arcnet interface card converts one computer to a file processor and the others to application processors. Then your operations can be performed on the application processors which share the hard disk file and printer. You have doubled your processing ability at a significantly lower cost than adding another TRS-80 system and without reprogramming.

Large, powerful, personal computer networks, impossible until now, may provide more bang for the buck than a minicomputer soon—at least to users of the Tandy Corporation's Model II.

The Fort Worth, TX firm has announced it will use Arcnet—a system of protocols and software developed by Datapoint—to link Model IIs and future Radio Shack computers into large scale systems.

Tandy President John Roach said in a statement his firm chose Arcnet for its low cost, high speed, simple installation, proven reliability and future compatibility.

Jon Shirley, vice president of computer merchandising for Radio Shack, added: "In concept and operation, Arcnet is similar to Ethernet, but unlike Ethernet, Arcnet is based on a proven, reliable technique with over four years of field operation.

However, Larry Spellhaug, manager of marketing services for Xerox—which, with Digital Equipment Corporation and Intel, developed Ethernet—said the system has six years of experience behind it. He added the corporations involved are confident there is a demand for their system. Hewlett-Packard Co. and Nixdorf Computer Co. have pledged to use Ethernet in their networking communications.

One business observer maintained the use of Arcnet by another company is considered a strategic move by Datapoint in competing with Ethernet.

Shirley added, "Today, adding one computer to an Ethernet system would equal five times the cost of the same addition to Arcnet."

According to Roach, Arcnet is built from four inexpensive pieces of hardware: an interface card, coaxial cable, and two types of junction boxes. The interface card—produced by Texas Peripherals, a joint venture of Tandy and Datapoint—costs about $400 and plugs into an existing slot in the computer. Thirty feet of RG-62 coaxial cable costs $30. A junction box for a four computer network costs less than $200; for larger systems, $2,000.

"Clearly," Roach observed, "this indicates Tandy's commitment to high speed, low cost local networking."

Tandy said in a statement several Model IIs combined by Arcnet would provide more computing power than is possible with a comparably priced minicomputer.

The capacity of a Model II network could be hiked, the company noted, by using Tandy's bisynchronous communications software package to hook the network into some main frame computers like IBM and DEC.

Model IIs in a network could access common data bases—accounting, word processing, library—and share peripherals.

Shirley said the Arcnet development was prompted by requests from the firm's large corporate clients. He added the Arcnet scheme allows those clients to replace their dumb terminals with smart Model IIs.

First delivery of Arcnet, Tandy stated, is forecast for the second quarter of 1982. ■

Tandy denies report on TRS-88

Tandy Corporation has vehmently denied a report it plans to unveil a new computer—the TRS-88—before Christmas.

"That is totally and completely untrue," declared Jon Shirley, vice president of merchandising for computer products. "Everything about it [the report] is false. There is not a statement in it vaguely true."

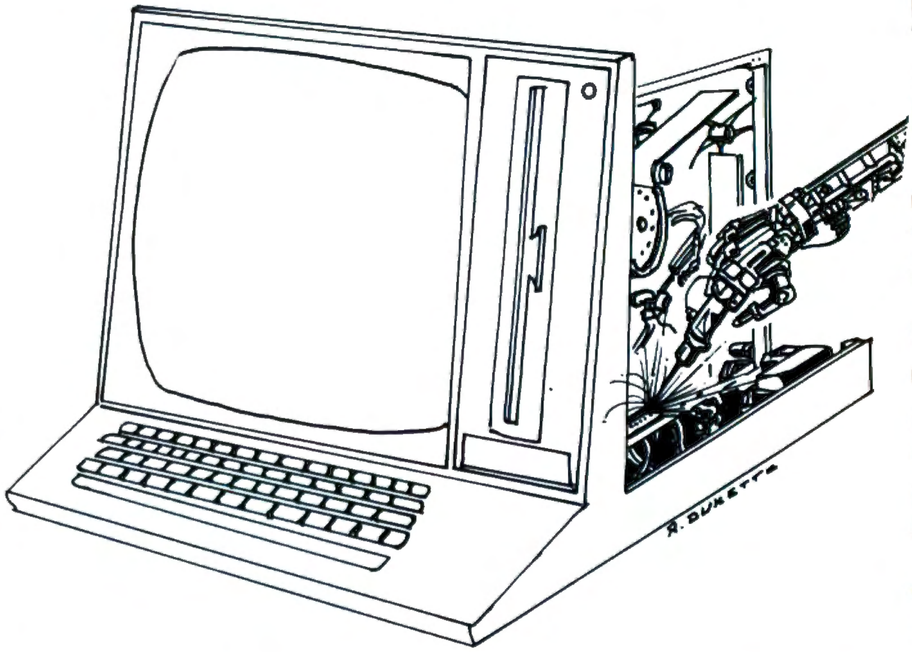
Although when announcing its tie-in with Arcnet (See related story on this page), Tandy noted "multiple TRS-80 Model IIs and future TRS-80 computers" could be linked by Arcnet networks, Shirley said no new computers would be released in 1981.

Computer Business News reported September 14 in a column called "Page Two Report:"

"Industry sources say Radio Shack's TRS-88 is due out sometime before Christmas. The machine is slated to use the Intel Corp. 8088 chip IBM also selected for its Personal Computer." ■

Toe line in Europe or else!

Companies breaking law face jail terms and fines



Jail terms and heavy fines await computer companies that fail to toe the line in European countries, some 33 computer professionals were told at a seminar on international product safety standards held in Wakefield, MA by R & B Enterprises of Plymouth Meeting, PA.

One seminar member said his company's agent in Switzerland was jailed for three days and fined $5,000 for failing to label equipment on four occasions.

The penalties foreign nations levy on agents can make them very cautious, seminar leader Arnold Millar added. The product safety engineer noted his company's agent in Britain once received notice of a new product for the British market and promptly sent corporate headquarters a six-foot Telex containing proposed modifications which would assure the firm's compliance with local law and thus save its agent from the slammer.

Millar, who has tested military and commercial data processing equipment for 23 years, said complying with European standards can be costly. During one year, he revealed, his firm budgeted $120,000 for tests and fees related to marketing six models of machines in the United States, Canada and Europe.

He admitted, however, "This is budget information and for money purposes it is inflated."

European authorities frown on manufacturers who fail to accompany their machines before testers. "If you don't accompany your equipment," he observed, "they don't think you're very interested in getting it passed. You can have a hell of a time getting it approved."

Another problem with Europe, he said, is every country has different standards—even those with ostensibly uniform standards like the Scandinavian countries.

Millar, who is with the U. S.-based Research Development Division of International Computers, Ltd., gave the professionals tips on expediting the tests of their machines by European inspectors.

When an inspector tests radiation emissions from a machine's cathode ray tube, he noted, the measuring device should register to .2 milliroentgens per hour. European countries have had the .5 milliroentgens standard for some time, he explained, so approving the CRT to .2 can provide a hedge against future rule changes.

One seminar member lightened up an otherwise form-oriented forum by asking Millar to explain "standard test finger."

The seminar leader said the finger was a metal rod shaped like a finger. Testers use it to determine if a finger could poke the machine in hazardous places. "Let's be scientific, right?" he quipped. The finger cost $700. ■

Major computer architect calls it quits at Tandy

A major microcomputer architect has bolted from the Tandy Corporation. Steven W. Leininger, 29, said he left Tandy "primarily" for creative reasons. "The main reason is to strike out on my own," he added.

The Arlington, TX resident said he has started a consulting firm and is concentrating on computer hardware development. Manufacturing hardware "may be down the road," he observed, if he fails to find a firm interested in his ideas.

Leininger was the architect of the Fort Worth, TX, firm's Models I, II and III microcomputers and its Color Computer. He came to Tandy five years ago from National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA. ■

Barry Passen starts s'ware store and club

You've heard of the Book of the Month Club and the Record of the Month Club, right? Now meet Software of the Month, the cerebral offspring of Barry J. Passen, 39, a former customer services marketing manager for Digital Equipment Corp. in Merrimack, NH.

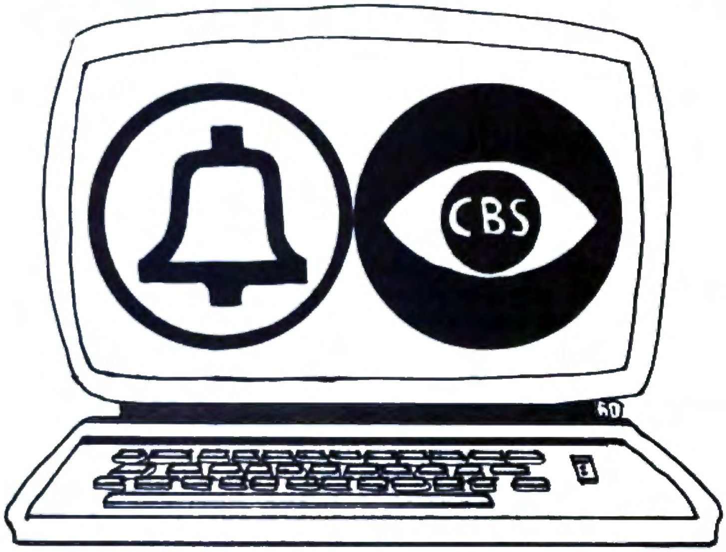
According to the *Boston Globe*, under Passen's plan a member's first software purchase—anything from a $29.95 computer game to a $700 business management program for dentists—is at 33 percent off and during the first membership year, a person must buy two more packages at 10 percent to 30 percent off.

Unlike its book and record counterparts, however, members can try out this club's offerings at Passen's Microcon Software Center, which he opened last month in Watertown, MA.

Passen told the *Globe* he intends to start up similar shops in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and Atlanta within the next 18 months and eventually to franchise up to 100 stores. ■

CBS—ATT ready major test

Info giants to break ground in home info marketplace



The American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and CBS Inc. are close to agreement on a joint venture bringing the two firms together for the first time in a major test of home computer information technology, it was reported by the *Washinton Post*.

The *Post* said the venture would be the most recent and perhaps most significant test of two-way home information systems.

The venture also could represent a major turning point in AT&T's efforts to test home information retrieval systems, a program that ultimately could include types of advertising and shopping programs brought into the home by the Bell System.

Harry E. Smith, CBS's vice president for technology, told *80 Microcomputing* the *Post* story was "essentially correct."

"We have been negotiating with CBS and with other prospective vendors," added Pickard Wagner, a spokesperson for AT&T in Washington, D.C.

Using unnamed sources, the *Post* reported the two companies are likely to test their joint program in New Jersey. Other sites being considered include jurisdictions served by AT&T in California and New York.

The proposed system would bring CBS' news and publishing resources into the home via AT&T's telephone network. With assets of $125 billion, AT&T is considered the world's largest company. With assets of $2 billion, CBS is the nation's 94th-largest industrial corporation and one of its biggest communications concerns. AT&T would bring to the venture the capacity to carry information, through an existing network, to video screens in more than 80 percent of the nation's homes.

In addition to controlling a vast worldwide news-gathering network through its broadcast holdings, CBS owns a variety of "consumer" magazines, such as Woman's Day and Mechanix Illustrated, part of a corporate unit consisting of 60 newsstand magazines and six book lines. The company also publishes a variety of textbooks. All this information could be part of the two firm's system. ■

Survey reveals users' wants

More information aimed at business users is being offered by a Virginia computer data service in light of a survey it conducted last spring, according to Michael J. Rawl, manager of public relations at The Source.

He explained Source Telecomputing Corporation began pumping new business information into its system last month in response to a survey of 7,700 of its 10,000 users revealing 40 percent of them subscribed to the service for business or work reasons.

According to a statement released by the firm—subsidiary of Reader's Digest Association Inc.—the most popular electronic communication and information services for business professionals are research, electronic mail, business planning and forecasting, news and financial market monitoring, personal portfolio maintenance and home education.

Rawl explained the broad information needs of business professionals induce them to access electronic library services more than other users.

In the press release from the McClean, VA firm, Vice President A. Martin Clark observed:

"When computers were made easily accessible to the individual in the mid-1970s, persons employed in the computer field were the first to use them, and they treated them as a hobby.

"Now we are seeing a rapid spread of practical interest in the benefits of electronic, computer-based services among business professionals."

An indication of that, he noted, is The Source study—conducted by Staples Information Inc. of Houston, TX. It showed only 27 percent of the service's subscribers belong to computer clubs. A year ago, he added, 44 percent of the subscribers said they belonged to clubs.

A spokesman for CompuServe, a data service in Columbus, OH said that company does not know how many of its 13,000 users access its system for business purposes. That is difficult to determine, he explained, because the line between business and home use is blurred. ■

CompuServe in Canada

Canadian microcomputer enthusiasts can now tap into the CompuServe Information service. Kits to access the Columbus, OH, firm's information are sold at Radio Shack stores in Canada and Datapac telecommunications network distributes the service.

CompuServe offers the latest news from major newspapers and the Associated Press, corporate stock and commodities trading information, home banking, electronic mail and real time communications, computer games, family information and computing power for programming activities.

The service, an H&R Block Co., charges $5 an hour for access to its information on weekday evenings, all day weekends and holidays. Canadian subscribers pay an additional $12.50 an hour conveyance surcharge charged by Datapac. ■

Heisters indicted

Brothers and company charged with robbing $3.5 million to $7 million in computers

Arraignments in connection with the theft of $3.5 million to $7 million worth of computers have been handed down in Massachusetts.

The arraignments of two men and a corporation resulted from a six-month investigation by Attorney Gereral Francis X. Bellotti, Massachusetts state police and First Security Services Corp. of Boston, a private firm which investigates white collar crime.

Arraigned and charged with conspiracy, larceny and receiving stolen property were Arthur S. Greenberg of Gerogetown, MA, and his brother, Alan T. Greenberg of Peabody, MA, both principals in the Computer Corral in Peabody.

The case involves computers allegedly stolen from Nixdorf Corp. in Waltham, MA, and stored in the Computer Corral, a retail computer store.

In a report published in the *Boston Globe* prior to the indictments, an unnamed employee of the neighboring store said "quite a few trailer loads" of what appeared to be computer hardware were removed from the Computer Corral by investigators. A spokesperson for Bellotti told *80 Microcomputing* "hundreds of pieces of equipment" were recovered by probers.

When inspected by the *Globe*, the door to the Peabody store was locked. A sign in the window said "closed for inventory" and a pair of handcuffs hung from the door handle inside the store. ■

Bellotti: Nabs computer crooks

Love spiced by micro

A computer spiced the love life of a stenographer in the Quebec legislature when she accidently went on public record complaining her *la vie amoureuse* was stale.

During a break in a legislative committee hearing, the woman input a letter into the legislature's Pro-Plus computer system grousing about her love life to a friend.

While printing a neat, clean copy of the letter to send to her confidante, she accidently sent it into the system where it became part of the day's public record and was distributed to all members of the legislature, their aides and reporters.

According to United Press International, the woman, believed to be in her mid-20s, was unaware of the error until reporters started calling her. She refused to talk with them and hired a lawyer who threatened to sue anyone who published the woman's name.

No disciplinary action is planned against the stenographer, *80 Microcomputing* was told by the legislature's director of computer services. He said, "We think she's been punished enough." ■

Cure for micro hunger?

Hungry for microcomputer information? A recent announcement by CompuServe might satisfy your appetite.

The Columbus, OH, computer data service now includes Micro Advisor, a clearinghouse for a wide variety of microcomputing information.

The new service offers information on equipment use and selection, peripherals and software, computer clubs, industry magazines and publications, and developments in the microcomputer industry. ■

EDUCATION 80

by Earl R. Savage

"Computers will not solve the problems of instruction. . ."

Entire school districts are marching into the computer age. Actually many are running as fast as financial limitations will permit to get into the business of making every student (and teacher) computer literate.

Not all school systems, however, view computers so positively. Some students, parents and administrators are dragging their schools almost against their wills into computer consciousness. Other systems steadfastly ignore the computer revolution. Such systems progress slowly if at all.

Computers will not determine whether a school is good or bad. Computers will not solve the problems of instruction, schools, students, parents, or a society such as ours.

Where does your school or school district stand vis-a-vis computers? Is progress being made, and if so, at what rate? What are the impediments to satisfactory progress? (Remember the greatest impediment is not always money.)

If you are a student, teacher, administrator, parent or an interested citizen, make it your business to find the answers to these and similar questions. Offer your support, encouragement or influence, as needed, to those responsible for the current status. As one who is knowledgeable about computers, *you can help.* Lets hear it for an adult Computer Boosters' club along side of the Athletic Boosters' club.

Isn't Life Ironic

I have observed recently a school district with at least one TRS-80 in each of its schools. They even have a fairly good selection of software. Unfortunately, the personnel familiar with the computers have moved on to greener pastures leaving the machines to do little more than collect dust.

Another district strained its resources to acquire a single TRS-80 to be used for instructional purposes. An impossible number of teachers want to use that lone computer, when within 75 miles there is a government agency with literally hundreds of computers, large and small.

For the want of $3,000 there are countless hours wasted by school personnel who struggle to:

- manually keep journals and accounts books and write vender books;
- use a calculator to figure each employee's pay, then manually transfer the results to records and again to pay checks;
- laboriously type and retype reports, papers and other documents through one, two or a dozen revisions;
- type the same letter over and over to different addresses;
- figure and type monthly and quarterly financial reports;
- manually schedule students into classes and complete a schedule form for each one;
- keep cafeteria financial, commodity and lunch records and complete reports of same;
- make pupil accounting, pupil records, report cards, personnel records, inventories, library lists, transportation records and local/state/federal reports, reports and more reports.

The list goes on.

One cannot help but wonder if it was this difficult to sell the bosses typewriters so their secretaries could discard their quill pens. Well, it's a good fight and I see indications that the tide is turning—slowly.

After Selling The Idea, Select The Computer

From time to time, I am asked for advice in the selection of a school (or other) computer. Here is the list of my words of wisdom laid on those who ask and even those who don't.

Terminals vs. Micros

Surprisingly, there is a strong undercurrent of support for the installation of terminals hooked to a big computer—their own or someone else's. Usually, the two fundamental reasons for this support are finances and computing capacity. Any rebuttal must include both of these points.

Financially, the terminal proponents don't have a prayer. First, add up the hardware costs: the terminals, time-share equipment (depending on the system), the computer itself (or the cost of using someone else's) and the leased phone lines.

Next, add in the installation costs and don't forget the supplementary and alternate locations.

Finally, throw in the very high cost of software or the higher cost of programming software. The end result is that a microcomputer costs look good in comparison.

The answer to computing capacity is just as simple but harder to relay because those who control the purse-strings are almost always technologically illiterate. Nevertheless, explain as best you can that the air defenses of the nation need not be controlled through your TRS-80. Teaching students requires far less computing capacity—whatever that is, exactly. In layman's terms, one-fourth of a 48K machine can hold enough to tax the brightest student through a long class period.

After you have the terminal proponents on the ropes, give them a few more punches:

- When the "big" computer breaks down (sure they do!), so do all the terminals and you are out of business for the duration. When a micro breaks down, it's one down and 19 still going—or you just haul out a spare one.
- Micros require absolutely no installation. A table and power are all that's required to put them into operation. Not only does this affect the cost but it means that micros are just as portable as typewriters. One or a dozen can be taken to the science, math, business or language arts classroom whenever instructionally desirable.
- Micro software is available for almost every subject field at every grade level, pre-school through postgraduate. It is being produced by hundreds of sources ranging from one-man outfits to some of the largest producers of textual and A-V instructional materials.
- Micro software is much less costly than that for larger computers. Competition among the many producers assures that fact.

Well, that's enough. Who was it again that suggested the installation of terminals! ■

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80 ACCOUNTANT

by Michael Tannenbaum C.P.A.

"The hardest part of installation is finding an operator."

It has often been said that a computer installation really begins when the technicians leave. Although technicians rarely install TRS-80's, this observation is still true with a vengeance. The euphoria of owning a computer fades, and disillusionment often sets in when the TRS-80 does not meet the new owner's high expectations.

To avoid these post-installation blues, *plan* before you install the computer. Personal computers are highly dependent on the environment in which they will be used. This requires a thorough understanding of the tasks to be automated, the personnel who will operate the device and the physical location of the equipment. Unfortunately, little thought is given to these factors until the equipment has been delivered.

We accountants can help our clients avoid unpleasant installation experiences. Our help should begin as soon as a computer installation is under consideration. Almost without exception, clients are led to expect too much of the microcomputer. Experience has shown us that the microcomputer can do general ledger, accounts payable, billing and receivables and word processing but it cannot do all these tasks at the same time. In addition, all models of the TRS-80 are single user devices.

Even if the micro is not a TRS-80, microcomputers are slow by current data processing standards. Speed is not a problem as long as the process is restricted by the speed of an operator entering data. However, when many reports must be printed or a large amount of data shuffled the slow speed of the computer becomes troublesome. Unfortunately this fact is rarely obvious when the device is demonstrated before delivery. Most demonstration programs are run with limited size sample data files. When the files acquire normal amounts of data, processing slows.

If your business decides to acquire a microcomputer we can use our knowledge of the client and our hands-on experience on the TRS-80 to help select limited applications for automation. Of course, we must satisfy ourselves that the configuration on order can process the transaction volumes of the applications selected. Undercapacity is a frequent problem in a new microcomputer installation.

Computer Placement

Once your business has selected a target application and defined its capacity requirements, we must discuss a proper environment for the computer. This is rarely a simple task. A small business micro such as the Model II has noisy fans in both the main and the expansion units. In addition, the Daisy Wheel II is quite a noise generator. All this noise in a previously quiet office can be quite distressing.

The obvious solution, putting the computer and operator in a separate room, may not be a viable alternative. If the room is small, the temperature quickly becomes uncomfortable. The computer and related peripherals dissipate a good amount of heat. Although the computer usually handles the heat better than the operator, it is advisable to plan for adequate ventilation (natural or air conditioning).

For a desk top computer, the Model II requires a surprisingly substantial amount of space. If you do not order the system desk, you must find space for the disk expansion unit. You must also allocate space for the printer, printer table and paper storage. Cable restrictions limit placement variations for these components. Thoughtless placement can adversely affect the operation of the computer and its related peripherals.

The Model II is particularly sensitive in this regard. Because of Underwriters Laboratory (UL) requirements the expansion interface has a separate on-off switch. For some reason it is placed where it can be easily flipped off by accident while the computer is in operation. Should this occur, system programs and files on disk in both the expansion interface and the main computer could be lost. This unfortunate occurence happens frequently if the expansion unit is in a well traveled area.

Once you have found an appropriate location, you must obtain a reliable source of electric power. Unlike the Model I, most business micros have some internal filtering. Despite this, it is good practice to place the computer on as clean a line as possible. Put a warning note on the circuit breaker protecting the computer's electrical line. Hopefully this will prevent the breaker from being set to an off position inadvertently, crashing the program running.

Despite the physical problems associated with installing the micro, the hardest part of an installation is finding an operator. The average small office has a variety of clerical and secretarial skills. Unfortunately, none of these skills are directly transferable to the computer. In fact, some of the most skilled employees will resent and avoid the computer because they suspect the new machine will cost them their jobs or their skills.

Management often inadvertently encourages this attitude. Prior to installation, some managers make comments about the great changes to be made. Employees often interpret these comments as criticism of their efforts. This reserve and apprehension must be dispelled as quickly as possible if the installation is to be a success.

In this process, the accountant as an outsider can be quite helpful. As a familiar presence, the accountant is rarely perceived as threatening by the staff. They know that as soon as the work is completed the accountant will leave. Another major advantage is that the accountant is outside the pecking order of the office staff. As a result, any choice of a candidate for data processing operator by the accountant will be rarely viewed as political in nature.

Installation Guides

Once the installation of the new computer system has been depoliticized, the system can become a functional part of the office. Typically this process includes several phases:

- Debunking computer myths.
- Establishing the manual procedures for acquisition of the computer data, storage of disk files and distribution of printouts.
- Installing and testing the target system.
- Infecting the balance of the staff with "micro-philia."

● Monitoring the client's installation of the second application.

Although most installation guides start with the third phase, we have found that the first two phases are usually required. It is surprising how much misinformation the average person has acquired on the subject of computers. By far the most prevalent myth is that computers are intelligent. It is therefore quite distressing when the computer literally follows even the dumbest instruction.

"By far the most prevalent myth is that computers are intelligent."

Phase one starts when the computer is delivered. The accountant should assemble the client's staff and present a demonstration of the computer. Following the demonstration, the candidate previously designated by management should be instructed in front of the other staff members in the proper turn-on protocol. The balance of the staff should be advised that the candidate is now considered as the key employee to handle computer operations. If any processing is desired, it will be the key employee's responsibility to turn the computer off and on.

After the other staff members have returned to their tasks, the accountant should instruct the candidate in such machine utilities as Format and Backup. Have blank disks on hand for this lesson. During this session make copies of the operating system and several application programs. To be on the safe side, make duplicates to take back to your office. Do not attempt to progress beyond Format and Backup during the first session.

When you leave, expect the candidate, their friends and management to try out the new computer. Chances are that they will destroy the sample system disks which you helped prepare during the first session. They might even destroy the main system disks which were the source for the backup. You will probably be glad you made safety copies to take with you at the end of the first session.

When you return, the candidate will be somewhat sadder, but a lot wiser about the limitations of floppy disk computers. Hopefully, the myth of the infallible computer will be debunked. After you have established that the equipment is still functioning, restore the system and application program disks by repeating the Format and Backup lesson.

Phase two, the establishment of procedures to control the flow of data and storage of disk files, depends largely on its application. Word processing may not require controls over the flow of data, but it will require controls over disk storage and file management. On the other hand, if the application replaces data, intensive manual processing procedures such as billing, new controls on data handling and balancing must be designed.

If the application requires historical data, design controls for the data conversion portion of next phase during phase two. This requires that management decide which portion of the historical data base to convert. To illustrate the problems involved, consider automation of a general ledger. If the client expects to see comparative financials on a monthly and year-to-date basis, the prior year's monthly balances must be obtained and entered during system initialization. If a comparison to budget is required, budget data must also be entered at this time. If the data source does not have the required detail, the information must be developed. Needless to say, this could require a major effort.

Data conversion is usually controlled by dividing the material to be entered into small batches, each with their own control totals. It is unreasonable to expect a new, untrained operator to enter an enormous amount of information without making many errors. Small batch control totals help localize errors for quick correction. The techniques designed for file conversion can be adapted to normal processing once the file conversion has been completed.

Fine tune the computer environment during phase two. Adjust little irritations such as desk height, equipment placement, noise and heat. If these are inconvenient during phase two they will become major problems during phase three.

By the end of phase two, the accountant should have formed an opinion as to the suitability of the computer operator candidate for the task at hand. If the individual selected cannot master computer usage, it is dangerous to continue. A new candidate should be selected and portions of phases one and two repeated. In the event that management is the computer operator, it is the accountant's duty to point out frankly the dangers of continuing. Hopefully, the client can be convinced to consider another application or hire a more suitable computer operator.

For illustrative purposes, it is helpful to divide micro applications into two groups: applications which directly replace manual processing procedures, such as general ledger and billing; and applications that have no precise manual analog, such as word processing and VisiCalc. The problems associated with direct replacement applications are most severe during phase three. Run these applications in parallel with their manual equivalents to verify the accuracy of the data processed and the validity of the reports generated.

Parallel processing is expensive and difficult to achieve if the automated system does not exactly resemble the manual system it replaces. Therefore it is often disregarded. Should this be the case, make every effort to prove the accuracy of the new system by installing independent data controls. For best operation, locate these outside the system and balance them to internal system controls at frequent intervals.

Phase three should last until a complete cycle of the target system has been completed successfully. This can be as short as a day or as long as a year. To hasten the process shorten the cycle with backup data. With this technique, a week could be two days. A month could be two weeks and a year could be two months. The only limitation of this method is the time required to develop proof totals verifying successful completion of each cycle.

Phase four can proceed concurrently with the other phases. As the system installation progresses, more employees will regard the micro as useful and non-threatening. They should be encouraged. A favorable impression of the micro installation will expedite phase five, the installation of other applications. Achievement of phase five and client micro proficiency is the ultimate goal.

An open question is, "Should the Accountant provide software development support to his client?" We have found that packaged software does not always meet a client's precise needs. Possible solutions will be the subject of a future column. ■

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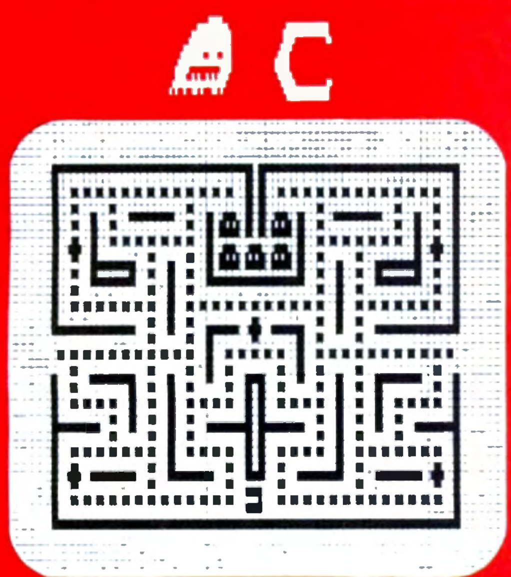

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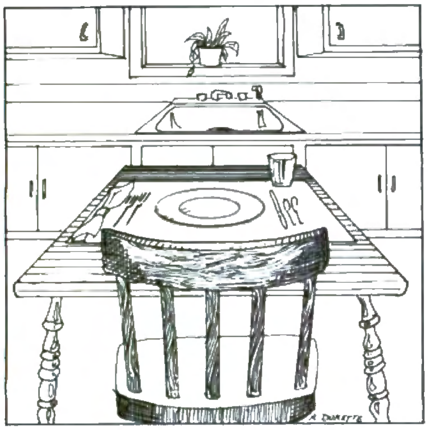
News From KITCHEN TABLE SOFTWARE, INC.

by David Busch



Kitchen Table Inc. (KTI)—America's leading fictitious supplier of space age computer products has launched a national computer network called Hollerith Asynchronous Realtime Executive Network (Harenet), named after the anonymous founder of KTI, Scott Nolan Hollerith.

Harenet works with almost any micro with an RS-232C interface and 300 baud modem. However, some early models of KTI's TLS-8E computer can't be tied to the network due to an oversight. The Sri Lankan designers of the micro thought KTI specified a *cereal* instead of serial interface.

Harenet was introduced to the industry at a press conference attended by one reporter. I suspect this was a case of "once burned, twice shy." At the last KTI press conference, several journalists suffered radiation burns when a TLS-8E color monitor converted itself into an X-ray machine without warning.

On hand to introduce Harenet was a KTI spokesperson who asked to remain anonymous. (It was KTI's president, the reclusive Hollerith.)

The host computer for Harenet was a massive bank of 100 TLS-8E Model II computers tied to more than 600 telephone lines. I feel this alternative to a costly IBM main frame is a stroke of genius, although it operates on the 240 volt 50 cycle current used in some European countries and only 160 volt 60 cycle is used in the United States.

However, the KTI spokesperson (you know who) pointed out the cost of 100 Model IIs is about 50 percent of one IBM 370/158—even when you include the cost of running an extension cord to France to obtain 240 volt 50 cycle power.

Tying into Harenet is simple. Load a dumb terminal, intelligent terminal or other communication to match your IQ, connect the modem to the phone system, call Western Union and ask for Operator 80.

When the operator connects you to Harenet, one of the following messages will appear: All Ports Busy, Host Not Available, Host Down, Circuits Busy, Dropped by Host System, or Try Again in Five Minutes. You can safely ignore these. The KTI spokesperson explained the signals are camouflage designed to fool high school kids attempting to obtain illegal access to the system. Legitimate users can proceed by typing "Bug Off!" and their access code.

"Harenet is cheaper—even including the extension cord to France."

Currently, KTI charges $5 per hour of hook-up time billed in increments of a microsecond. Solvent users can charge their payments on their credit cards. Others can pay by the hour by slipping quarters into a slot on the front of the TLS-8E. A uniformed attendant stops by once a month to retrieve the accrued payments.

Harenet offers many programs to users. My first choice was CB Simulator. Computerdom has always attracted lots of riff-raff originally involved with amateur radio. (If you don't believe me, take a look at two popular magazines: *73 Magazine* and *80 Microcomputing*. See the connection?)

Just as CB radio provided an audience for dummies too dimwitted to copy code at five words per minute, Harenet's CB simulator brings computerists a similar outlet. This should be very popular among persons barred from the airwaves because they lacked the intelligence to fill out the Federal Communication Commission's free license application.

To run CB Simulator, enter your Harenet user ID number and password and type R,CB. The CRT clears, then is completely filled with requests from other users for the correct time.

In flipping through the CB Simulator's channels, I found several dominated by 10 year-old kids and found myself wondering what sort of person pays $5 an hour to use a $2,000 computer as the world's most expensive CB set.

Another note on the simulator: Users with early TLS-8Es (the ones with generous radio frequency output) can bypass Harenet and still use the CB program. Download CB/CMD from Harenet and run it. Any personal computer owner or television viewer within three miles will receive your transmissions with no difficulty.

A handy item is the Harenet's national bulletin board, BULLBOARD. As soon as KTI implements a way to retrieve these notes, this feature has all the makings of a first-class electronic mail system.

FEEDBACK allows KTI to tell Harenet users what the company thinks of them.

A variety of games are available to Harenet users. There is a fine computer version of Bocce Ball and a game called High Stakes Hangman where if the computer wins, it destroys the directories on your disks.

I also liked Time-Share Simulator, which simulates a session with a large time-sharing computer. The user can simulate performing tasks on the big Harenet system. It's quite realistic. In fact, KTI charges the user an additional $5 an hour to play this game.

Harenet also offers a number of utility programs like a very good text editor called Binary File Generator (BILGE) and EXPLAIN/CMD, which provides logical excuses for more than 300 hazardous domestic situations.

Many more features of Harenet can be found in a handy guide to the system titled "Handy Guide on How to Use Harenet." This tome is available directly from KTI for $27.95 or on the "Manager's Special" table at your local computer store at a slightly lower price.■

THE EXCLUSIVE ORACLE

by Dennis Kitsz

"The protected software dilemma is becoming more and more common."

Q: A minor Assembly-language problem—I think. Shown is a short Basic program to determine how many divisors (2 to given integer − 1) divide evenly into a given dividend.

```
10 DEFINT I – N : K = 0
20 INPUT "DIVIDEND (UNDER 32768)";N
30 FOR I = 2 TO N – 1 : IF N/I = INT(N/I) THEN K = K + 1
40 NEXT I : CLS : PRINT "K = ";K : GOTO 10
```

From this Basic program I developed the Assembly-language coding. The divide algorithm comes from Bill Barden's book *TRS-80 Assembly Language Programming*, page 143.

The Assembly-language works with integers 100 (64), 555 (022B), 999 (03E7), 1000 (03E8), 3000 (0BB8), but not with 2000 (07D0), nor 4000, 5000, 6000, 10000.

I have been told that a rounding off error might affect results. In the listing the dividend is loaded into HL and the answer is held in C.

Dan Belemecidi
Jamestown, CA 95327

A: Dan, I have modified your code to run from Level II Basic program level (with a USR call), commented the lines, and added the mnemonics. Otherwise, it functions the same as the program you sent me in hex notation. Furthermore, I've put the original Basic program back-to-back with this one to test it. Readers who want to test the routines are reminded not to input a value greater than 32767 (which will result in an OV ERROR) or less than 3 (which will hang up the machine-language routine).

What results did I receive? Matching ones. Why? Dan didn't tell me if his Basic program produced correct results, nor what the incorrect results were, but hand calculation showed that some of the results he claimed to be wrong were reported correctly.

Readers may wonder why this question was included if there was no problem with the program. First of all, it's an interesting program; but more important, it points up a problem most programmers face. When something isn't working, you have to look in the right place. Dan Belemecidi concluded his original program with JP 4380H. I don't know what the program at 4380H was supposed to do, but I suspect the problem lay with transferring or displaying the results. The machine-language program shown here could be optimized for time and memory space, but it does work.

```
10 POKE 16526,0 : POKE 16527,74 : REM FOR DISK DEFUSR0=&H4A00
20 INPUT "VALUE TO CHECK FOR DIVISORS";X : REM GET A DIVIDEND
30 Y = USR(X) : REM FOR DISK Y = USR0(X); USR ROUTINE SETS Y
40 PRINT "NUMBER OF DIVISORS IS";Y : REM PRINT VALUE RET'D
50 PRINT "NOW RUNNING BASIC PROGRAM ... PLEASE STAND BY"
60 DEFINT I-N : K=0 : REM ELIMINATE ROUDING ERRORS IN BASIC
70 N = X : REM USE SAME VALUE OF X AS USED IN BASIC ROUTINE
80 FOR I = 2 TO N-1 : '    /I = INT(N/I) THEN K = K + 1
90 NEXT I : PRINT"NUMB    F DIVISORS IS";K : GOTO 20
```

Program Listing 1.

```
        ; SETUP DIVIDEND, DIVISOR, COUNTER, AND SAVE DIVIDEND
4A00    CD7F0A   CALL    0A7FH      ; HL HAS DIVIDEND VALUE
4A03    E5       PUSH    HL         ; READY TO TRANSFER DIV'D
4A04    DDE1     POP     IX         ; TRANSFER TO INDEX REG.
4A06    110200   LD      DE,0002    ; 1ST INTEGER DIVISOR
4A09    0E00     LD      C,00       ; SET COUNTER TO ZERO
        ; ACCOMPLISH DIVISION BY SUCCESSIVE SUBTRACTION
4A0B    B7       OR      A          ; RESET CARRY FLAG (SBC)
4A0C    ED52     SBC     HL,DE      ; 1ST SUCCESSIVE SUBT'N.
4A0E    FA144A   JP      M,4A14     ; DONE IF NEGATIVE RESULT
4A11    C30B4A   JP      4A0B       ; ELSE SUBTRACT AGAIN
4A14    19       ADD     HL,DE      ; ADD, RESTORE POSITIVE
        ; TEST IF EVEN DIVISION (RESULT IS EXACTLY ZERO)
4A15    3E00     LD      A,00       ; SET ACCUMULATOR TO ZERO
4A17    84       ADD     A,H        ; TEST DIVIDEND HIGH BYTE
4A18    C2224A   JP      NZ,4A22    ; IF NOT ZERO, THEN GO
4A1B    3E00     LD      A,00       ; ELSE RESTORE A TO ZERO
4A1D    85       ADD     A,L        ; GET DIVIDEND LOW BYTE
4A1E    C2224A   JP      NZ,4A22    ; IF NOT ZERO, THEN GO
        ; INCREMENT COUNTER ONLY IF EXACTLY ZERO RESULT
4A21    0C       INC     C          ; INCREMENT COUNTER
        ; RESTORE ORIGINAL DIVIDEND, TEST IF PROCESS IS
        ; COMPLETE (DIVISOR=DIVIDEND), REPEAT IF NOT DONE
4A22    DDE5     PUSH    IX         ; READY TO TRANSFER BACK
4A24    E1       POP     HL         ; ORIG. VALUE AGAIN IN HL
4A25    13       INC     DE         ; GET NEXT DIVISOR READY
4A26    B7       OR      A          ; RESET CARRY FLAG (SBC)
4A27    ED52     SBC     HL,DE      ; AND BEGIN SUBTRACTION
4A29    CA324A   JP      Z,4A32     ; JUMP OUT IF NOT ZERO
4A2C    DDE5     PUSH    IX         ; READY TO TRANSFER BACK
4A2E    E1       POP     HL         ; ORIGINAL VALUE IS BACK
4A2F    C30B4A   JP      4A0B       ; DO IT ALL AGAIN
        ; TRANSFER COUNTER TO HL, RETURN TO BASIC WITH RESULT
4A32    0600     LD      B,00       ; SET HIGH XFER BYTE TO 0
4A34    C5       PUSH    BC         ; LOW BYTE HAS THE ANSWER
4A35    E1       POP     HL         ; TRANSFER TO HL FOR RET.
4A36    C39A0A   JP      0A9AH      ; BACK TO BASIC W/ RESULT
```

Program Listing 2.

Q: My problem is protected tapes, such as the Sublogic FS-1 Flight Simulator program, which take control over from the ROM and then load and execute the main program. My desire is to load these things on my Exatron Stringy-Floppy. I am using an RSM-2 monitor to look at the machine language, but it's about impossible to tell where the execution point is. I don't know enough about machine language to decipher the preloaders, either. They might work after I load the machine code from my Stringy if I knew the execution point. Do you know where I could find some info about the System loading routines? Also, how is it that with some programs, if I hit the Reset button the computer locks up somewhere and can't be reset to Basic or anything? My Electric Pencil does this, and others. Is this a hardware problem or a software quirk? I thought Reset was supposed to reset everything and return to the Basic prompt, but it doesn't always work. Is there some vector in RAM (reserved RAM) that gets changed by the programs?

Michael A. Czuhajewski
APO New York

A: The protected software dilemma is becoming more and more common. Software companies are undecided: Some offer totally unprotected software and encourage backup copying, whereas others lock their software and throw away the key. Sublogic's loader, however, can be broken. First of all you will need to

Reader Service for facing page ✓357→

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METEOR MISSION 2
A huge explosion has occurred and many [redacted] are [redacted] on a remote planet. Are you brave enough to rescue them? (With Sound!)
COSMIC FIGHTER
Your fuel level is low and you must refuel soon. Can you survive the alien's missile attacks before fuel runs out? (With Sound)
ROBOT ATTACK
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TRS-80 32K Lev2 Mod1 / Mod3 Diskette— $19.95
Optional Joystick for Model 1— $39.95
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add $1.75 per order for postage & handling. Calif. residents add 6% tax.
de USA (except Canada) please add $3.00 per order for postage & ng.
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Voice & other sound effects are playable through the cassette AUX plug.
High scores are automatically saved after each game on disk versions.
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write a Model I leader reader:

```
        XOR A          ; DRIVE ZERO
        CALL 0212H     ; DRIVE ON
        CALL 0296H     ; FIND LEADER
        LD HL,7A00H    ; STORE AREA
LOOP    CALL 0235H     ; READ A BYTE
        LD (HL),A      ; STORE BYTE
        INC HL         ; INC STORAGE
        JP LOOP        ; ENDLESS LOOP
```

Put an AM radio next to the computer so you can hear when the pause in data occurs. That's the end of the loader. Reset the computer, and use your monitor to examine locations 7A00 and forward. Print out a copy, and start taking it apart; all the information is there. Here's a hint: The FS-1 program itself is stored on tape with an ever-changing offset value being added to each byte. Also, the delay from preloader to program is important— so important that the program won't even load if your recorder runs more than about five percent fast.

The short routine above will help you crack most tape-based preloaders so that you can get them on your Stringy-Floppy. You'll still have to do some machine-language footwork, but at least you'll have a leader you can disassemble. For detailed information on the System loading routines, refer to my article "Through the Ins and Outs of Tape" in *The Alternate Source*, 1:6 (now sold as a bound issue including the six issues of Volume 1).

Q: Many days back I installed the upper/lowercase mod published in the March 1980 issue of *80 Microcomputing*. Everything went fine, even though I have those high-rise a's. But then along comes Scripsit, and it does not work. Scripsit is really the only time I have use for lowercase. You mentioned writing to the original authors for a modification update, so this I did—twice. But alas I have heard nothing. Perhaps other readers have had the same luck. Could you furnish the necessary changes that will allow upper/lowercase with Scripsit?

Peter Ashley
Portland, ME

A: Okay, Peter, get out the soldering iron. You'll need just one 2102 memory chip (Radio Shack sells them, part #276-2501), and a few bits of wire. Read from the top left on the chip, down, and around, and find pins 11 and 12. Bend these upward. Piggyback the chip on Z45, 46, 47, 48, 61, 62 or 63—any one of these will do. All the pins except 11 and 12 will be soldered to the chip below. Do it very carefully, because there are lots of tiny circuit traces running around that area. If you've done the March 1980 mod, you probably already have one of these memory chips soldered in place.

Next turn to Z25 on board the computer. It contains four OR gates, the last of which is not used. Remove as much solder as you can from pins 11, 12 and 13 (use solder wicking braid, Radio Shack #64-2090). Take an Exacto knife and cut pins 12 and 13 free from each other and from the ground lead which connects to pin 7.

Find the circuit trace running from Z60 pin 4 to Z30 pin 13. It's tricky to locate, so use an ohmmeter if you need to. Cut it. (Make sure it's not the one that goes from Z60 pin to Z27 pin 13.) Again, you probably have done this if you've made any earlier lowercase mod.

Connect: Z60 pin 5 to Z25 pin 13, Z30 pin 13 to Z25 pin 12, Z25 pin 11 to the new memory chip pin 11, and Z60 pin 4 to the new memory chip in pin 12. The modification is complete and switchless; it should work with Scripsit, Electric Pencil or most any other lowercase driver routine.

Q: I've owned a Bally Arcade Home Computer for approximately four years now, and one week ago I purchased a TRS-80 Model I Level I from a friend. A little under two years ago, I bought eight 4116s to expand my Bally, but learned the Basic with that machine ignored anything above 4K, which brings me to the first question.

I've never seen an article on putting in your own 16K chips. Can you either tell me how to, or where I can write to find out, without buying more 4116s (at the time I paid $10 per IC!).

I don't like Level I Basic and want to have Level II. The problem is, I can't see paying Radio Shack to install it when I can quite easily. So where can I purchase Level II ROMs? I've read an article where a man built his own computer using Radio Shack ROMs but bought them from an outside source.

I recall reading about a keybounce problem from time to time. But I keep whatever articles I think I'll need and throw away the rest—never planning to buy an 80. How do I hardwire in a debounce circuit?

P.S. How could I put in Level II while keeping Level I?

Alvin C. Pruitt
Pasadena

A: Welcome to the TRS-80, Alvin. Just when I think there aren't any more beginners on the Model I, a passel of letters comes in the mailbox. So here goes.

Upgrading to 16K and Level II at the same time is easy. Your Level II ROM set might come in several versions. The "old" set from Radio Shack used an outboard circuit card and a connector cable; the newer set contains only two ICs which fit right into the sockets. As far as I know, Radio Shack is the only source for a complete, compatible chip set. There is a three-chip set built into the PMC-80, but Personal Micro Computers sells these only as a replacement part, and without the satellite board necessary for the TRS-80. LNW Research also offers Level II Basic, but as a six-chip set using 2716 erasable memories. Likewise, it is not immediately compatible with the TRS-80's innards. (Readers who know of other legal sources can forward information to me, and I'll send it along to Alvin.)

Now let's get started. Find Z3 and Z71, which are shorting bars (shunts) used for selecting ROM and RAM memory. You'll need a new set of these, a pair of eight-position DIP switches, or if you just can't wait you can use ordinary staples inserted in the sockets. Tape them down so they don't fall out and short out other circuits.

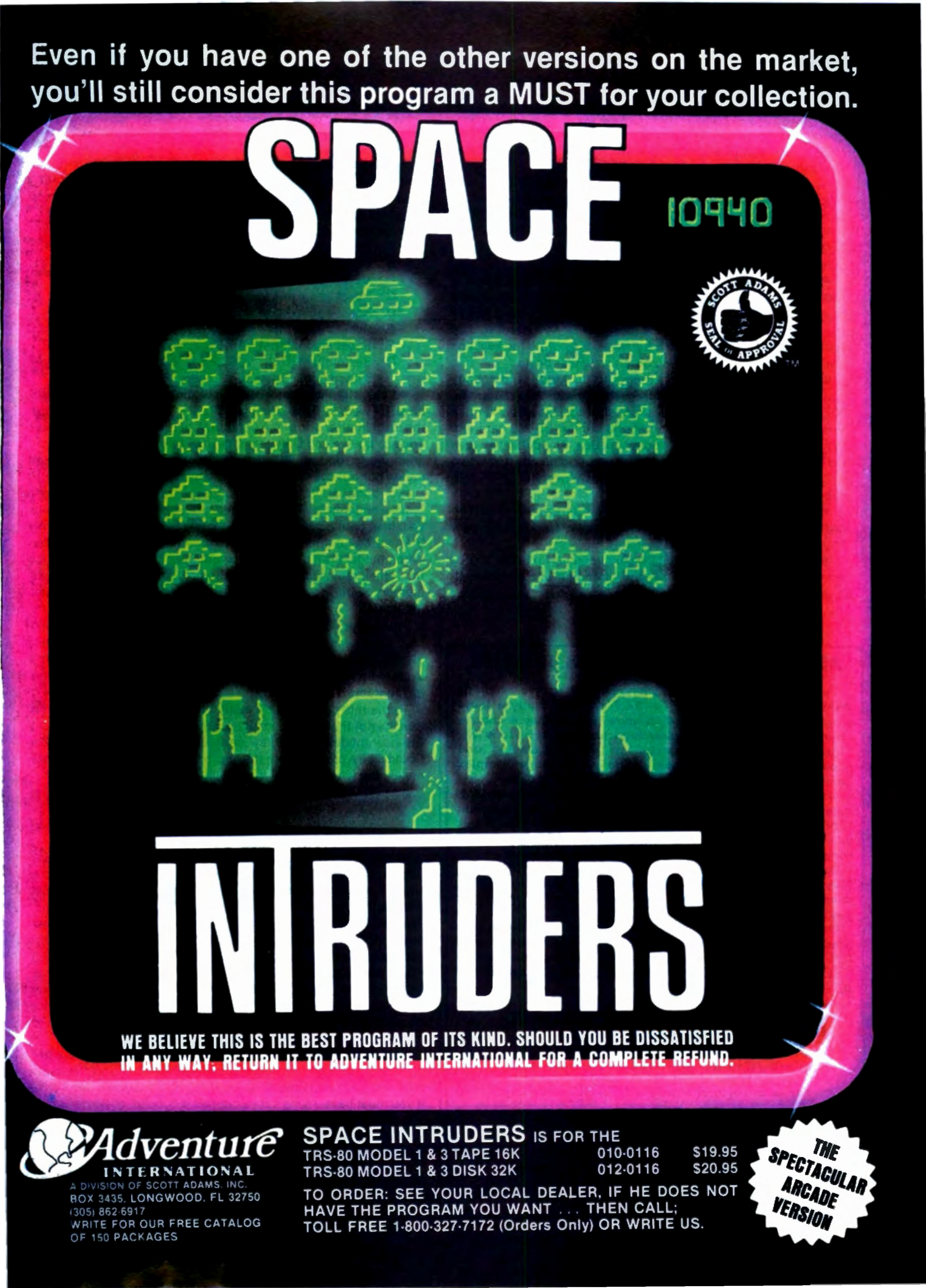
Your new Z71 should read (from the top): shorted, broken, shorted, broken, shorted, broken, broken, broken. All eight bars of your new Z3 for the three-chip ROM set should be shorted across; for the two-chip ROM set, break the topmost bar.

Now remove the 4K RAMs; these are socketed and numbered Z14–Z20. Save them in aluminum foil and give them to a friend. Lift the new 4116 RAMs by the ends and insert them in the sockets in the same direction as the ones removed. Press carefully but firmly until they are in place, making sure no leads squeeze underneath or out the sides of the sockets. The 16K RAM upgrade is finished.

To insert the two-chip ROM set, merely remove the Level I ROMs from their sockets (Z33 and Z34), and replace them with the new ones, ROM A in socket Z33 and ROM B in socket Z34. For the three-chip satellite board, remove the Level I ROMs, plug in the cable to either socket Z33 or Z34 (with the cable arrow to the top left), and fasten the satellite board down with double-face tape.

Four (or six) wires remain from the satellite board. The yellow wire goes to A11 (Z51 pin 6 or Z37 pin 6), the red wire to A12 (Z51 pin 10 or Z21 pin 13), the orange wire to A13 (Z21 pin 3), the green wire to ROM* (Z74 pin 9). The white and black wires (which you may or may not have) go to power: white to +5V at any IC (say, Z25 pin 14) and black to ground pin 7 of the same IC. The Level II

Reader Service for facing page ↗224→



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upgrade is complete. Power on should be MEMORY SIZE? or MEM SIZE?, and after pressing Enter, a PRINT MEM will reveal 15572 (three-chip set) or 15570 (two-chip set).

Because there were more than 30 "standard" Model I TRS-80's made or updated, if you upgrade in two steps, or if you have an "A" board (silk-screened 1700069A), you'll need more help. Refer to the *TRS-80 Technical Reference Manual* (Cat. #26-2103) and to my book, *The Custom TRS-80*. To add Level I and II, turn to "Applications," *80 Microcomputing*, September 1980.

Finally, unless you are hardware-mad, don't think about a hardwired fix for keyboard debounce. The options are a software debounce routine such as Radio Shack's KBFIX, or purchase of the Hall-effect keyboard upgrade (the "ALPS" keyboard) sold by Radio Shack. You can keep it very clean, too, lifting the keycaps and cleaning with compressed air on a regular basis.

Q: Help me! Something is wrong with my Mod I, and nobody can tell me what it is. I have a 16K keyboard with the Programma 80 Grafix board installed, a 32K expansion interface, one 40-track Vista V-80 disk drive, an Epson MX-80 printer, RS-232 card and modem, a voice synthesizer and a Vox-Box. The cable between my keyboard and expansion interface was homemade and is two feet long. (I thought I might as well tell you everything—just in case). These are my problems:

- Frequent crashing, mostly Basic programs. I have almost no problem with machine-language programs, except getting them to load, as I will explain.
- False Syntax, Undefined Line Number and Next Without For errors are very popular. Listing the offending line number will mostly reveal a perfectly good line, but every so often the line will be screwed up.
- Things worsen drastically when a device such as the voice synthesizer or Vox-Box are hooked up and on, although the problems are not eliminated when these are removed. A Basic program will run for no longer than 10 seconds without crashing.
- Here's another sequence:
  - A. Power up. MEM = 48338, correct.
  - B. Execute DOS, run a program, Reset with Break. MEM = 15627.
  - C. Reset again. MEM = 15879.
  - D. Reset again. MEM = 16224.
  - E. Reset again. MEM = 15424.
  - F. Reset again. MEM = 18687.
  - G. Reset again. Only "R/S L2 BA" appears, and the initialization doesn't finish.
- I can still PEEK and POKE into the memory it says I don't have. If I were to try to execute a program in DOS that loads into the top 32K after one of the unnatural memory sizes, I would get a Tried to Load Read Only Memory DOS error. What does the program loader do that POKE or LD doesn't? The only way I can regain control over the computer is by a power-down.

I've done all the testing I could, and I've run memory tests—and this is what happened. I ran one test and all memory was fine. I ran it again and found a bad byte in my top 16K. I ran the test again and found another bad byte *before* the old one. When the test ran over the byte with the old error it checked out fine. I then removed my top 16K hoping that I would have 16K less memory with no problems. I was wrong—everything was the same.

I have three different types of RAMs, 400 nS, 200 nS, and 150 nS. I have been told that this causes no problems at the normal TRS-80 clock speed. Before my problems started I was using my system for months without any difficulties. I have also cleaned my contacts.

To me this sounds like a memory problem, but I'm convinced that it's not the memory itself but something controlling it. I have the new models of the keyboard and the expansion interface. Could it be a problem with the bus in the expansion interface that makes the whole system susceptible to noise?

Michael Robin
New York City

A: You've got the universal weary system blues. With a fully expanded Model I, problems are almost inevitable. I've not had a chance to look inside the Vox-Box, but the mailbox has been filled with letters telling me that problems started when the Vox-Box was attached. But there are other things. The Programma board increases the noise inside the keyboard unit dramatically, and its method of attaching (pressure fitting on top of existing ICs) is suspect. If you're in love with the Programma board, then lightly solder its connections in place; otherwise, take the headers off one by one and clean them thoroughly with contact cleaner, or remove the board entirely. That will get you started toward eliminating those program crashes.

Next, shorten the cable to the expansion box. This cable is a distinct source of electronic noise to start with, and the cable provided with the TRS-80 is shielded to help cut down that noise. If you must have a long cable, contact a supplier of Belden cable and invest in the shielded type, or at the very least obtain Spectra-Twist communication style multiconductor cable (sold by such surplus outlets as BNF Enterprises and Poly Paks).

The Vox-Box would probably work better connected directly to the keyboard unit. Exatron and Alpha Products both sell cables with several connectors; place one of these between your cable and the expansion interface, and connect the Vox-Box there.

The above suggestions take care of potential system noise first. But your analysis of the symptoms is probably correct: The memory crashing problems are likely related to insufficient access time to the memories themselves. This has very little to do with the memory speed and a lot to do with total propagation time along the length of the system. When your DOS discovers any block of memory which does not report back the same information it was just given, it assumes that it is trying to load a program into ROM; hence the message you received. POKE/PEEK programs seem to work because you probably haven't encountered the random memory select problems the fast, constant DOS writing process does. And most machine-language programs will work if they don't depend heavily on writing to high memory; reading is lots easier.

Since Basic keeps its operating parameters (the "Basic stack") in high memory, it is constantly writing into it information about the line being processed, error conditions, subroutine returns, and For. . . Next loops. Any change while the program is running will look like an error to Basic, and so perfectly good lines will be presented as incorrect.

There is a solution that has worked in virtually every case. The change is something I've published before, but is such a lifesaver I'll mention it again. Open the keyboard unit and find Z69. Locate the circuit trace running from pin 5 (it runs back underneath Z69). Cut that trace. Jumper pins 10 and 12 of Z69 with a short piece of wire. That modification will advance the memory select circuitry enough to take care of aging memory or buffer circuits and make that memory reliable again.

Q: My computer hangs up during disk access. I use LDOS. I tried Shift/Break to restart the drive, but it doesn't work. I also contacted the manufacturer and they said I must have a problem with my system. Help!

Over 20 Readers
Everywhere, U.S.A.

A: Shift/Break is supposed to work, but there is a partial hardware solution. The disk drives are held in an "on" condition by a capacitor which can suffer from aging, especially in the earlier expansion interfaces. Replacing this capacitor with a larger value will not only overcome the aging, but also keep the disk drive on longer and avoid the "silent death" problem that Shift/Break was meant to overcome, but doesn't always seem to.

In the expansion interface, find C48 (C62 in the newer expansion boxes and C12 in the LNW expansion). This is currently a 33mF electrolytic capacitor. Obtain a 47 or 68 mF, 16-volt, bead tantalum electrolytic capacitor. These are expensive (respectively $3.73 and $4.72 each from Digi-Key, Hiway 32 South, P.O. Box 877, Thief River Falls, MN 56701—part numbers P2042 or P2043), but will wear well in the system. Note the polarity of the capacitor already in the expansion box and insert the new capacitor in the same direction. Your problems should be solved.

Desperate? Address your questions about TRS-80 Model I (including LNW-80, its System Expansion, and PMC-80), and TRS-80 Color Computer to Dennis Kitsz, Roxbury, Vermont 05669. By the way, I cannot usually answer questions about specific commercial software or hardware unless it comes under the category of "standard" (e.g., Electric Pencil, NEWDOS, Editor/Assembler, Stringy-Floppy, etc.) Please contact the manufacturers. ■

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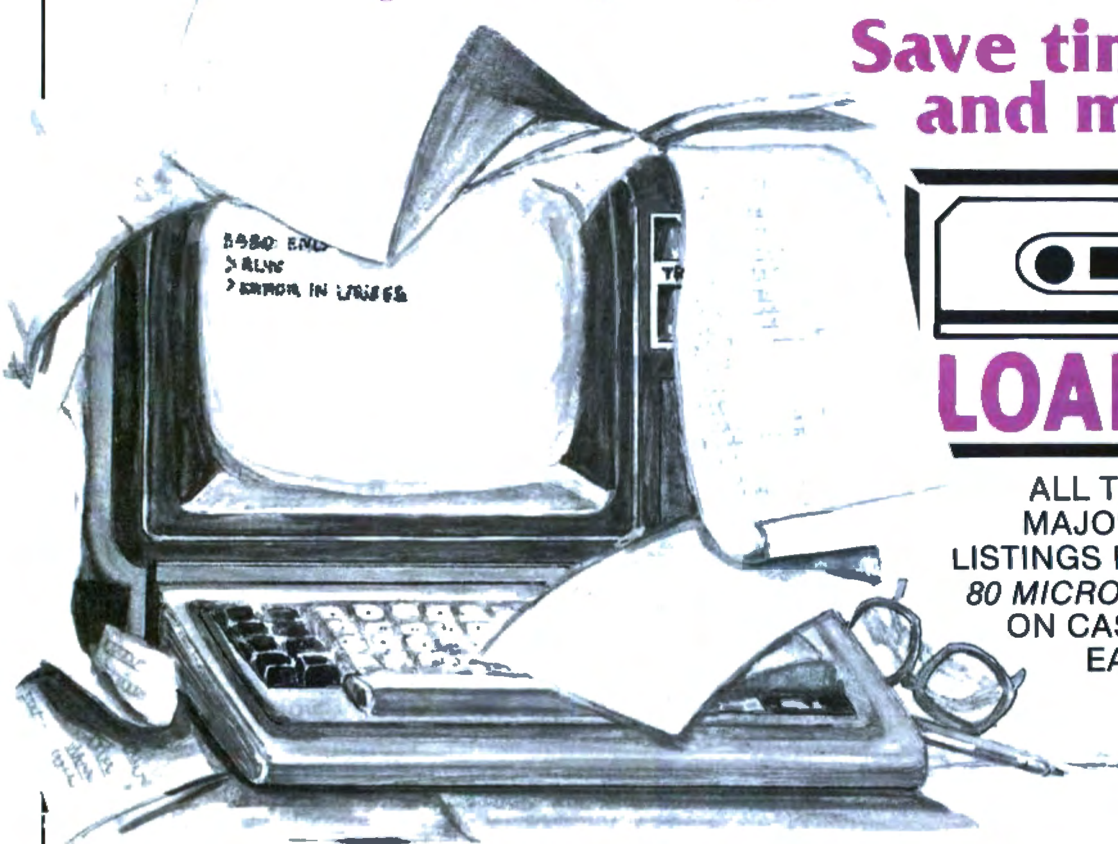

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Wayne Green
Publisher, *80 Microcomputing*

The **LOAD-80** cassette is simply the program listings that appear in the articles in *80 Microcomputing*. It was created to save you the time involved in typing the listings yourself. Successful loading of the programs depends on reading the documentation in the articles. If you have your current magazine at hand when you load the cassette, you should have no difficulty. If you still have problems, please return the tape for replacement.

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SOFT BITS
a basic/assembly column

by Roger Fuller

This column is dedicated to those who have read the books but still cannot write assembly or machine language programs.

Before I got a TRS-80 my only contact with a computer was in my college Fortran class. I bought my computer to individualize a math class for low ability students. Since there was little software in this area I was forced to write some myself. But somehow the initial thrust was diverted from teaching *with* to teaching *about* computers. I slowly replaced my remedial classes with computer math classes. Here I applied the skills developed in teaching the low ability student to teaching the beginning computer programmer.

At first I tried the classical methods with which I was taught. They did not work as well as I wished so I tried other techniques. I settled on a combination of interactive lecture-demonstration and laboratory assignment. My approach was to develop problem solving skills by teaching Basic programming as a craft rather than as a language. This is much slower but gives the student a firm foundation in "right thinking." I found no cases of foundation collapse as sometimes occur when a student just stores knowledge with no skill in using it.

I teach a machine language class for the Dallas TRS-80 Users Group. Over the years the many people in it have given me a great deal of insight in the problems of learning machine and assembly programming. The most common refrain has been, "I have read all the books but I still can't do anything." The reason is lack of "right thinking" and proper equipment. In this column I will attempt to correct these problems.

If you already know Basic you may have problems learning assembly and machine language. Trying to relate assembly and machine language to Basic causes confusion. Compounding this problem is the distinction between machine language and assembly language. The crushing blow is the absence of an equivalent to the command mode in Basic.

To understand complex ideas you must reduce them to simple ideas or compare them to known concepts and principles. This holds true even for a genius. The following analogies could be a Rosetta Stone for you:

- Basic keywords are to a Basic program what machine language instruction bytes are to a block of memory.
- Basic line numbers are to a Basic program what memory addresses are to a machine language program.

These analogies are imperfect. But you must understand the above to achieve "right thinking." You can conclude from the above that a machine language program is a block of memory and machine language is memory byte oriented. To drive home this point, let's investigate the TRS-80's memory. Although we know our programs are stored in memory, not everyone is sure of where or how. Basic's PEEK function lets you examine memory contents. Type this into your computer and run it:

> *"This is slower but provides a firm foundation. . ."*

```
10 ADDRESS=0
20 PRINT PEEK (ADDRESS)
```

What did you see on the screen? That number represents the contents of the first memory location. Let us improve on the program to examine the first 10 addresses.

```
10 FOR ADDRESS=0 to 10
20 PRINT PEEK (ADDRESS);
30 NEXT
```

How many numbers are displayed on the screen? We used a loop to count from 0 through 10, for a total of eleven. Always be careful in determining counts because a mistake can be disastrous.

Notice that this program displays only numbers on the screen. Use the next program to make a more thorough investigation. What conclusions can you draw from what you saw? I am most interested in the lowest and highest numbers you found. Are these the only possible values for lowest and highest? Why were there no big numbers or negative ones?

```
10 ADDRESS=0
20 BYTE=PEEK (ADDRESS)
30 LOW=BYTE
40 HIGH=BYTE
50 FOR ADDRESS=1 to 12288
60 BYTE=PEEK (ADDRESS)
70 IF BYTE<LOW THEN LOW=BYTE
80 IF BYTE>HIGH THEN HIGH=BYTE
90 PRINT BYTE;
100 NEXT ADDRESS : PRINT
110 PRINT "LOW=";LOW
120 PRINT "HIGH=";HIGH
```

The answers lie in the very nature of the TRS-80's RAM chips. We use numbers easily, but have you every stopped to think what they truly are? A number is an idea we understand best when counting. But just as a picture of a person is not the person, a symbol for a number is not the number itself. We know both the Roman numeral V and the Arabic numeral 5 represent the number five, and so the numerals on the screen represent only the contents of the appropriate memory location. If numbers represent only the contents of a memory location, just what are the contents? They are patterns of electrical charges.

Numbers are an easy way of describing these patterns. These numbers are why your computer is called a digital computer. But the patterns are made up of charges. To diagram these patterns we need only two symbols: a symbol for charge present and a symbol for charge not present. By tradition the symbols chosen for this job are 1 and 0 respectively.

Let's use some paper and pencil to make a short experiment. Write all the possible combinations of four 1's and 0's. (You should find sixteen different arrangements.) Now, suppose you had five boxes instead of four. Is there a way of determining the correct number of patterns without trial and error? There is. Consider that the fifth box could contain a 0 followed by the sixteen arrangements in the other four, or a 1 followed by sixteen arrangements in the other four. This makes 32 possible arrangements of 1's and 0's in five boxes.

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

Fig. 1.

POSITION =	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
VALUE =	128	64	32	16	8	4	2	1

Fig. 2.

Six boxes would produce a 1 with 32 arrangements and a 0 with 32 arrangements or a total of 64 arrangements. What would be the number of arrangements in eight boxes?

The resulting number of arrangements in eight boxes almost matches the highest number you found by PEEKing into the memory addresses of your machine. Can you explain the difference? Remember 3? If we count the lowest number found and all the others, the total is a perfect match.

But which of those 256 patterns matches which of those 256 numbers? The eight boxes in your experiment match the eight bits in a byte. "Bit" is a word coined from the first letter of "binary" and the last two letters of "digit." "Byte" describes eight bits just as dozen describes 12 of something. Each of those boxes in your experiment could represent a bit's position in a byte. We could put the boxes in order by numbering them. But should we number left to right or right to left?

If the first digit of a number is 3, can you pronounce the number without knowing the other digits? No, since the number could be "three something" or "thirty something." We must examine a number from right to left in order to read it. This idea provides us with the location to begin numbering bits. But shall we start with one or with zero? This question is fundamental to any counting done with a computer.

Let's discover whether we start counting with a zero or one. Place a few coins before you. Now count them. Easy, isn't it? Remove all except the last coin and then do your counting. Now remove the last coin and count. You could count the coins even when none remained. That is because you started counting at zero, not one. The boxes, therefore, shall be numbered right to left starting at zero.

Look at the diagram in Fig. 1 and burn it into your mind's eye. How many boxes are there? Don't forget box 0. You should have answered "eight." With the boxes numbered correctly, we could place ones and zeroes in them to make 256 different patterns.

A confusing practice in the computer field is calling bit positions bits. Which is meant is not always clear to the inexperienced. This problem is compounded by the close relationship of bit (binary digit) and bit position. Draw a byte box (eight bit positions) and number each position, and we will clear things up a bit.

Look at the byte box you have drawn and tell how many bits (binary digits) are in it. The answer, of course, is none because you must actually write a 1 or a 0 to have a digit in each position. So in your byte box you could have 1, 0 or nothing in each bit position. A RAM chip is a collection of electronic byte boxes in which each bit location is either charged or not charged with voltage. Since each location is either charged or not charged (represented by 1 or 0) it is not possible to represent nothing in a bit location. For this reason, bit and bit position are *inseparable* when discussing a computer's memory. A bit then can describe a binary digit (value 1 or 0) or a particular position in a byte such as bit 7 or both.

Still unanswered is which of those 256 bit patterns represent which of those 256 numbers. This requires a short review of our decimal numeration system. Numeration refers to how we use numerals to represent numbers. Numerals are symbols whereas numbers are ideas universal in concept and abstract in essence. Different numerals (the Roman numeral V and the Arabic numeral 5) can represent the same number.

The decimal numeration system uses our familiar numerals 0 through 9 to represent the numbers zero through nine. Numbers larger than nine may be represented by the ingenious place value device. Each position in a decimal numerated number is a power of ten. For this reason the decimal system is called a base ten system. The first place is the units place, or 10 to the 0 power. The second place is the tens place, or 10 to the first power, and so on.

By placing the correct numeral in the correct position, we can represent any number. The binary or base 2 system uses the same concept of place value.

Another byte box labeled with the powers of 2 and their values is shown in Fig. 2. As you can see, each bit (binary digit) can stand for the value of the appropriate power of 2. If all eight bits were zeroes, the total value of the byte would be zero. If all bits except bit seven were zeroes, the value would be 128. If all bits except bit 0 were zeroes, the value would be 1. What would the value of the byte be if all bits were ones? This answers the

```
                        ORG     405DH
405D 2A1640     SWITCH  LD      HL,(4016H)      ;GET KEYBORD DRIVER
                                                ;ADDRESS
4060 ED4B6D40           LD      BC,(KEYCHK+1)   ;LOAD KEYCHK ADDRESS
4064 ED431640           LD      (4016H),BC      ;EXCHANGE
4068 226D40             LD      (KEYCHK+1),HL   ;EXCHANGE
406B C9                 RET                     ;RETURN TO BASIC
                ;
406C C3         KEYCHK  DEFB    0CDH            ;FIRST BYTE OF CALL
406D 6C40               DEFW    KEYCHK          ;ADDRESS OF CALL
406F FE20               CP      ' '             ;PRINTABLE ASCII?
4071 D0                 RET     NC              ;IF SO RETURN
4072 FE0D               CP      13              ;CARRAIGE RETURN
4074 C8                 RET     Z               ;IF SO RETURN
4075 FE08               CP      8               ;BACK ARROW?
4077 C8                 RET     Z               ;IF SO RETURN
4078 FE01               CP      1               ;BREAK KEY?
407A C8                 RET     Z               ;IF SO RETURN
407B AF                 XOR     A               ;NULLIFY KEYSTROKE
407C C9                 RET                     ;RESUME KEYSCAN
0000                    END
00000 TOTAL ERRORS
```

Program Listing

"which pattern matches which number" mystery. I suggest you construct a chart showing the bit patterns and decimal values of numbers 0 through 15.

The above exercise is but a nibble on the next idea. Four bits are a nibble. Two nibbles make a byte, so we can represent our byte box as two nibble boxes. This new system is based on nibbles and has some new numerals or digits added to the usual 0 through 9. Recall that a nibble (four bits) can represent the decimal numbers 0 through 15, or a total of 16 numbers. We need more numerals or symbols for the extra six numbers in this system. The decimal number 10 is two numerals long and uses place value. We cannot use one place value system inside of another place value system. We will use the first six letters of the alphabet: A,B,C,D,E,F.

This new system of six more than our normal ten digits is called hexadecimal. It is a base 16, or nibble-based numeration system. Remember, numbers will be the same whether represented in binary, decimal or hexadecimal notation. For example:

BINARY		DECIMAL		HEXADECIMAL
1011	=	11	=	B

I have labeled each column to identify which number system I used, but there are other ways to designate which base a numeration system uses. One way is to write the base as a subscript after the number: $1011_2 = 1_{10} = B_{16}$. We shall use one-letter suffixes such as: 1011B = 11 = 0BH

Equipment

I highly recommend the following equipment: *TASMON* from the Alternate Source and *Microsoft Basic Decoded & Other Mysteries* by IJG Computer Services. I expect everyone who is serious about learning machine and assembly language to have them or their equivalents. This concludes the first installment of "right thinking." In future columns I will expand on these and other concepts.

The Listing is a short program of the type this column will be presenting. If you have written a machine code routine of 80 or less bytes I encourage you to submit it to me care of this magazine. Please enclose a signed release making it public domain software with no restrictions, for I will not knowingly publish anyone's copyrighted code.

The code works in Level II or Model III Basic whether DOS or not. The purpose is to disable those keys which will mess up your Input statements, such as the Clear key and shifted back arrow. Calling this subroutine enables or disables the keys. ■

80 APPLICATIONS

by Dennis Kitsz

"Amaze your friends with your talent for obscurity."

jollymerry
hollyberry
jollyberry
bellymerry
hollyheppy
jollyMolly
marryJerry
merryHarry
hoppyBarry
heppyJarry
boppyheppy
berryjorry
jorryjolly
moppyjelly
Mollymerry
Jerryjolly
bellyboppy
merryholly
happyjolly
jollyjelly
jellybelly
jorryhoppy
hollymoppy
Barrymerry
Jarryhappy
happyboppy
boppyjolly
jollymerry
merrymerry
merrymerry
merryChris
ammerryasa
Chrismerry
asMERRYCHR
YSANTHEMUM

"The Computer's First Christmas Card," by Edwin Morgan. From *Since Feeling is First*, James Mecklenburger and Garry Simmons, eds. New York: Scott Foresman & Co., 1971. Reprinted by permission.

What? You forgot to order your personalized greeting cards for the holidays? And it's already December, and the Postal Service is clamoring for you to mail them *right now!* Well, you've got a computer. And chances are, you've been looking for the opportunity to tell your occasional friends, distant relatives, and former classmates about it, right? So here's your chance...the Holiday Junk Mail Poetry Generating System—HJMPGS! It writes poems just like HJMPGS is pronounced.

Flexible vocabulary can expand to over 2,000 words on a 48K system. Virtually every poem is unique, and the program follows such minimal rules of syntax that it sounds poetic even if it means absolutely nothing. Amaze your friends with your talent for obscurity. And if you thought Interlude was entertaining, include an "adult" vocabulary—your TRS-80 will embarrass you with its frank but disinterested results.

Originally this program was called "Rando's Poetic License" and was run in reduced form on a 4K Level II machine. It was included as part of a multimedia/dance presentation called Festive Occa-

Program Listing. Rando's Poetic License

```
10 CLS:REM ******************************************************
20     REM * RANDO'S POETIC LICENSE was first presented in a
30     REM * different form at the Washington Project for the
40     REM * Arts, Washington, D.C., in late October, 1978.
50     REM * It was part of a multimedia/dance performance with
60     REM * David Gunn, Dennis Kitsz, and Michele Pecora.
70     REM ****************************************************
80     REM
90 DIMK$(50),L$(50),M$(80),N$(60),O$(60),Q$(40),R$(40),U$(40)
100 X=1 : REM * The ARTICLE group is read into memory below:
110 READK$(X):IFK$(X)="KKKKKK"THEN120ELSEX=X+1:GOTO110
120 K1=X-1:X=1 : REM * The ADJECTIVE group is read into memory:
130 READL$(X):IFL$(X)="LLLLLL"THEN140ELSEX=X+1:GOTO130
140 L1=X-1:X=1 : REM * The NOUN group is read into memory:
150 READM$(X):IFM$(X)="MMMMMM"THEN160ELSEX=X+1:GOTO150
160 M1=X-1:X=1 : REM * The ADVERB group is read into memory:
170 READN$(X):IFN$(X)="NNNNNN"THEN180ELSEX=X+1:GOTO170
180 N1=X-1:X=1 : REM * The VERB group is read into memory:
190 READO$(X):IFO$(X)="OOOOOO"THEN200ELSEX=X+1:GOTO190
200 O1=X-1:X=1 : REM * The CONJUNCTION group is read to memory:
210 READQ$(X):IFQ$(X)="QQQQQQ"THEN220ELSEX=X+1:GOTO210
220 Q1=X-1:X=1 : REM * The PREPOSITION group is read to memory:
230 READR$(X):IFR$(X)="RRRRRR"THEN240ELSEX=X+1:GOTO230
240 R1=X-1:X=1 : REM * The EJACULATION group is read to memory:
250 READU$(X):IFU$(X)="UUUUUU"THEN260ELSEX=X+1:GOTO250
260 U1=X-1 : REM * Start-up message display and variable setup
270 CLS:PRINTCHR$(23):PRINT:PRINT:PRINT:PRINT:PRINT:PRINT:
    PRINT"RANDO'S POETIC LICENSE":PRINT:PRINT"BY":PRINT:PRINT
    "DENNIS BATHORY KITSZ"
280 FORAA=1TO1000:NEXT:CLS:J=1:Z=1:LL=6:PRINTCHR$(23):GOTO1150
290 Q=RND(8):ONQGOTO300,350,440,620,700,870,920,970
300 K=RND(K1):PRINT" "K$(K);:GOSUB1180:GOTO340: REM ARTICLES
310 REM *** ARTICLE LIST BEGINS HERE.  ENDKEY = KKKKKK ***
320 DATAits,the,which,my,that,the,this,the,what,a,any,some,a
330 DATAKKKKKK
340 BB=RND(3):ONBBGOTO350,350,440 : REM Adjective/noun select
350 L=RND(L1):PRINT" "L$(L);:GOSUB1180:GOTO440 : REM ADJECTIVES
360 REM *** ADJECTIVE LIST BEGINS HERE.  ENDKEY = LLLLLL ***
370 DATAmerry,joyous,happy,freezing,bright,cheerful,peaceful
380 DATAmerry,jolly,snappy,crystal clear,snowy,white,musical
390 DATAsmiling,laughing,squealing,loving,lively,sweet,nifty
400 DATAfine,warm,thrilling,grand,special,enlightened,fulsome
410 DATAdreamy,overwhelming,inspiring,beautiful,remarkable
420 DATAersatz,shiny,sparkling,inebriated,dreamy
430 DATALLLLLL
440 M=RND(M1):PRINT" "M$(M);:GOSUB1180:GOTO560 : REM NOUNS
450 REM *** NOUN LIST BEGINS HERE.  ENDKEY = MMMMMM ***
460 DATASanta,snow,Christmas,holiday,cheer,gift,song,new year
470 DATAlove,Saint Nick,reindeer,chimney,tree,punch,happiness
480 DATAChristmas,day,Santa Claus,family,toy,carol,paradise
490 DATArosebud,evergreen,decoration,light,star,winter,cold
500 DATAwarmth,magic,box,memory,fireplace,day,home,Grandma
510 DATAYuletide,choir,Eskimo,Jack Frost,red nose,nipping,rum
520 DATAhot toddy,chestnut,elves,north pole,whiskers,whisky
530 DATAsugarplum,Schmaltzmas,snowball,snowman,stocking,present
540 DATAwreath,candy,pumpkin,dinner,happiness,midnight,log
550 DATAMMMMMM
560 Z=Z+1:IFZ=6GOTO1120 : REM Check if time for suspsn. points
570 B=RND(50):IFB>20ANDB<47GOTO1020 : REM Punctuation eval.
580 IFB>47ANDJ=2PRINT".  ":J=1:GOTO970 : REM Time for period?
590 IFB>47ANDJ=1GOTO600 : REM Sentence syntax branching sub.
```

Program Listing continues

sions for Dance, performed by composer David Gunn, dancer Michele Pecora and myself at the Washington (D.C.) Project for the Arts. In 1978 the TRS-80 was a relative newcomer, and its use together with dance, live and recorded instrumental sound, live whispered and amplified speech, and audience participation caused comment and confusion. The audience was called upon to select the vocabulary and to respond to video screens and loudspeakers scattered through the seats during the performance. Audience sound was fed back through an amplification system, mixed with instrumental and electronic sound, and mated with the poetry generated from the audience's vocabulary (entered during intermission).

The HJMPGS version of Rando is syntactically the same as the original, adopting a linear approach to sentence construction (start somewhere, get at least a noun and verb, and add some punctuation). Otherwise, HJMPGS is much faster, allows for easier vocabulary expansion, and syntax refinements eliminate some linguistic incongruities. The results, moreover, are entertaining and often hysterically funny.

The Listing presents the complete HJMPGS with a screen display. By modifying Print statements to LPRINT statements, your computer printer can produce endless heaps of junk poetry.

About HJMPGS

The construction of the poetry program is fairly simple. The vocabulary is arranged by parts of speech; arrays are prepared, and the words are read into memory (lines 90–260). After a sign-on message, the program goes to work.

The initial part of speech is chosen at line 290, and the sentence is constructed linearly from there. Articles proceed to adjectives or nouns, tilted toward adjectives. Adjectives go to nouns (though a line may be added with a random bias that proceeds mostly toward nouns, but allows an occasional double adjective). Nouns check for suspension points (added after every sixth noun in a single sentence). A punctuation evaluation follows (lines 530–540), and the program allows branching to verbs or other parts of speech.

Adverbs check for verbs before proceeding (line 710), then transitive and intransitive verbs are selected (line 720), or none at all (line 810). Conjunctions can be entered from several locations, as can prepositions. Ejaculations occur at sentence start, or occasionally inside a sentence. You can select a variety of punctuation depending on whether a verb ap-

✓See List of Advertisers on page 418

Program continued

```
600 GOTO710 : REM Further syntax branching refinement (really?)
610 C=RND(3):ONCGOTO710,870,920 : REM Conj/Prep, or branch
620 N=RND(N1):PRINT" "N$(N);:GOSUB1180:GOTO710 : REM ADVERBS
630 REM *** ADVERB LIST BEGINS HERE.  ENDKEY = NNNNNN ***
640 DATAjoyfully,cheerfully,happily,again,pleasantly,icily
650 DATAonce more,songfully,wondrously,magically,blusteringly
660 DATAmusically,spiffily,quick,lovingly,joyfully,warmly
670 DATAinspirationally,hastily,lazily,oddly,slowly,nicely
680 DATAeven,now,then,when,how,ever,never,where,here,why
690 DATANNNNNN
700 G=2 : REM Set question mark flag on initial sentence verb
710 IFJ=1THEN720ELSE300 : REM Syntax branching refinement #2
720 J=2:O=RND(O1):IFO=16THEN810ELSEIFO<16THENPRINT" "O$(O);:
     GOSUB1180:GOTO810:ELSEIFO>16THENPRINT" "O$(O);:GOSUB1180:
     GOTO290
730 REM *** VERB list begins here.  Line above must be changed
740 REM      if the list of transitive verbs is to be increased
750 REM      to greater than 15.  Note the blank value in O$(16)
760 REM      which must be adjusted.  Intransitives follow the
770 REM      blank O$(16) value.  ENDKEY = OOOOOO             ***
780 DATAcelebrates,goes,ruminates,thinks,savors,expresses
790 DATAsings,whistles,vanishes,approaches,considers,enjoys
800 DATAsnows,relaxes,celebrates,
810 E=RND(3):ONEGOTO620,870,920 : REM Transitive branching
820 DATAbecomes,cuddles,unwraps,gives,covers,overwhelms,holds
830 DATAretains,beckons,nourishes,squanders,gives,elicits,fends
840 DATAmourns,concocts,croons,gropes,contemplates,tangrams
850 DATAceases,is begone,speaks,oozes
860 DATAOOOOOO
870 Q=RND(Q1):PRINT" "Q$(Q);:GOSUB1180:GOTO910 : REM CONJUNCTS.
880 REM *** CONJUNCTION LIST BEGINS HERE.  ENDKEY = QQQQQQ ***
890 DATAand,or,but,because,since
900 DATAQQQQQQ
910 F=RND(3):ONFGOTO300,710,920 : REM Post-conjunction branch
920 R=RND(R1):PRINT" "R$(R);:GOSUB1180:GOTO300 : REM PREPOS'NS
930 REM *** PREPOSITION LIST BEGINS HERE.  ENDKEY = RRRRRR ***
940 DATAto,for,with,by,during,over,at,under,from,through,off
950 DATAon,except,of,since,to,about,at,for
960 DATARRRRRR
970 J=1:U=RND(U1):PRINT" "U$(U);:GOSUB1180:GOTO290 : REM EJAC'S
980 REM *** EJACULATION LIST BEGINS HERE.  ENDKEY = UUUUUU ***
990 DATAEureka!,Whoopie!!,Phooey!,Rats!!,Yecch!,No!,Yes!!,
1000 DATA"Aah,",Ha!,Zounds!,Wow!,Oh!,See!,"So,",Hark!
1010 DATAUUUUUU
1020 IFJ=2THEN1030ELSE1050 : REM Punctuate if verb present only
1030 IFG=2THEN1100ELSE1040 : REM Random question mark select
1040 W=RND(8):ONWGOTO1070,1080,1090,1100,1110,1130,1140,1140
1050 GOTO710 : REM Return to syntax branching start select
1060 REM *** PUNCTUATION LIST BEGINS HERE (NON-DATA LIST) ***
1070 PRINT".  ";:J=1:LI=1:GOTO1160 : REM Reset punctuation flag
1080 PRINT",";:GOTO290 : REM Return to main syntax branching
1090 PRINT"!  ";:J=1:LI=1:GOTO1160 : REM Reset punctuation flag
1100 PRINT"?  ";:J=1:G=1:LI=1:GOTO1160 : REM Reset punct'n flag
1110 PRINT"; ";:GOTO290 : REM Return to main syntax branching
1120 Z=1:PRINT". . .  ":GOTO290 : REM Return to main branching
1130 PRINT"--  ":GOTO290 : REM Return to main syntax branching
1140 LI=1:PRINT".":PRINT:PRINT@990,"*****";:FORX=1TO2000:NEXT
1150 RANDOM:CLS:PRINT"( #";M;")":PRINT : REM Show poem number
1160 S=RND(50):IFS>23THENPRINT:PRINT : REM Opening spacing
1170 FORX=1TO500:NEXT:GOTO290 : REM Delay and start the poem
1180 LI=LI+1:IFLI>LLTHENPRINT:PRINT"      ";:LI=1
1190 RETURN : REM Subroutine determines words/line (set LL>4<8)
```

pears, and if it appears before a noun (question mark mode).

Various delays, carriage returns, and so on give a free-verse look to the results. Completion of the poem is determined randomly (a poem can be a single word or several dozen lines). The process repeats after a short delay.

Give your friends some real junk mail for the holidays—the original kind they'll feel too bad to throw away.

Building Projects

The holidays are the traditional time to construct projects we have put off for months. From time to time readers have asked me to provide printed circuit boards for the projects in this column; unfortunately, I can't gauge actual response to a project before it appears in print. More than 70 readers asked for a printed circuit board for May's micro front panel; after the board was ready, only 12 actually purchased it. This isn't a complaint; instead, I'll try to publish printed circuit layouts so readers can roll their own.

Creating a PC layout is sometimes tedious but with the right materials it can proceed smoothly and provide some satisfaction—as well as a professional looking finished product. Like having your own darkroom, creating PC boards is a way of personalizing and optimizing your TRS-80 system.

The following pages describe the steps and suggest the magnitude of any printed circuit board project. Construction details are supplied along with the materials you will need and a short list of suppliers.

There are many reasons for making a double-sided board: to avoid using dozens of jumpers, to alleviate crowding of traces and widely spaced parts, to reduce board size, and to reduce system noise. For an experimenter, the reasons are mostly the same. Most commercial circuits today are designed by computer or hand drawn and digitized. A computer then optimizes the design to eliminate wasted layout space, and keeps things very regular.

Hand-designing a double-sided board requires patience, a healthy memory, and a good eye for design. It may require a half-dozen sketches to produce a compact layout of parts and short traces. You start with the arrangement of parts: Place integrated circuits which are connected together as near as possible to each other. ICs should be parallel and regularly arranged. Address and data lines, which are normally run in parallel groups, should be given the shortest overall path throughout the circuit. Power lines should run on opposite sides of the board if possible, and use thick circuit traces.

So far it is much like designing a single-sided board. The real advantage to two sides is that you are more likely to achieve these goals. Draw the circuit in two colors (red and blue), with each color representing a side. Run the parallel traces together. Where lines must cross, try putting them entirely on the opposite side of the board. Let

continues from page 56

lines cross from side to side only at integrated circuits or other parts. When almost all the traces are drawn in, some will still cross others. Run the line as far as possible on one side, then switch to the other. At that point, draw in a "through-hole." In commercial boards these would be plated through, but here they are drilled through and wires soldered to connect them.

When you complete the board sketch you can begin the actual layout. Use layout tracing paper with 1/10-inch grid, or acetate sheets over grid paper. Put the patterns in place, run all the traces on one side and then complete the other side. Look for close spacing or physically difficult runs (such as through-holes under ICs). Make everything as clear as possible. You can now have negatives made and produce a board using double-sided, sensitized, copper-clad board.■

"Hand-designing . . . requires patience, a healthy memory, and a good eye . . ."

Parts Mounting and Testing

It's almost time to mount parts on the board. Heat the soldering iron. Shine a strong light through the board. Use a magnifying lens to look for hairline cracks along the copper traces—always a possibility when creating a board from a hand-taped layout. Look especially at the point where the PC patterns connect to taped designs. If you find any cracks, take a piece of wire-wrap or other thin wire, bend it into an "L" shape, and solder the foot of the L across the crack. Clip off the remainder when the solder cools.

With single-sided boards, parts insertion is simple. "Form" each part by bending the leads so they slip easily through the holes you have drilled. With small parts (resistors, capacitors, diodes), push the parts as far as they will go, bend the leads sharply where they protrude through the board. Clip most of the excess, but leave about 1/16-inch. Put integrated circuits and sockets on the board next, insert them fully, and bend two leads on opposite diagonal corners so the socket stays in place. Transistors go in place last, but get soldered first. Allow them to rise about 1/4 to 1/2-inch off the board and solder the leads from below.

Now solder the small parts in place, and then the sockets. Finally, solder the ICs. To keep things cool, I solder all the pin 1's first, then all pin 3's, pin 5's and so on, and let the whole thing cool. Then I *do all the* even numbered pins. If any IC gets too hot to hold, take a break.

"If any IC gets too hot to hold, take a break."

Double-sided boards are another question. Commercial boards are done with "plated-through" holes, where the hole makes an electrical connection between the top and bottom of the board. With homemade boards, all parts will have to be soldered on the top and on the bottom of the board. If you use sockets, this is very difficult unless you take wire-wrap

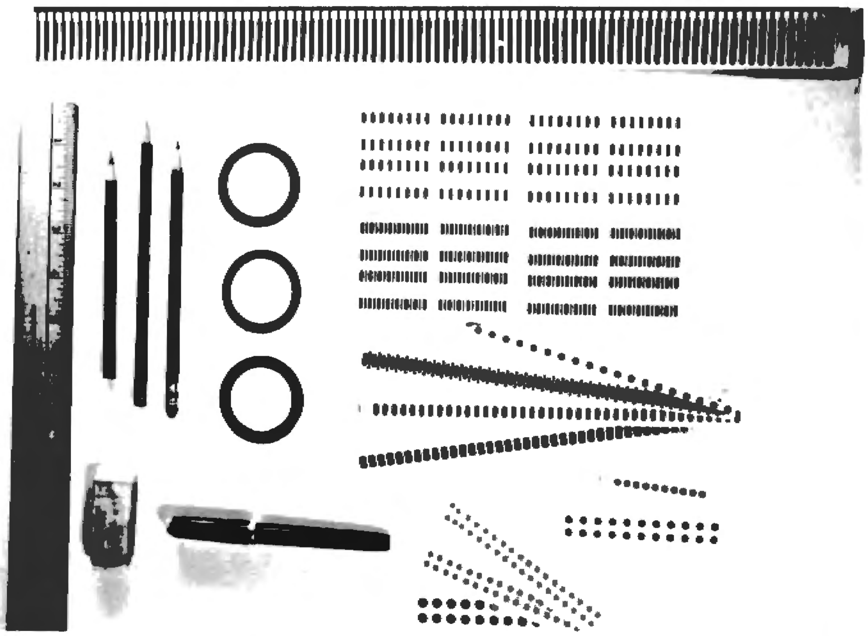

Photo 1. *If you are designing your own board from a schematic, you will need some graphic arts supplies. The basic materials for starting the layout process include colored pencils, tracing paper, a straightedge and an eraser for sketching the route of circuit board traces. Expect to spend the greatest portion of time doing this preparation; make lead paths as short as possible. Prepare a double-sided board if you have to, but design in wire "jumpers" to avoid doing a double-sided board as a first project. Use two different colors for the upper and lower circuit traces. You'll also need supplies for the final artwork: layout tapes and printed circuit patterns. These patterns are holes, pads, integrated circuit patterns, edge connector strips, and other conveniences sold on plastic sheets. A drafting pen (Rapidograph, Mars Micrograph or similar) and ink are essential for touch-up work, as well as for lettering pin numbers, guides, and other information on the board.*

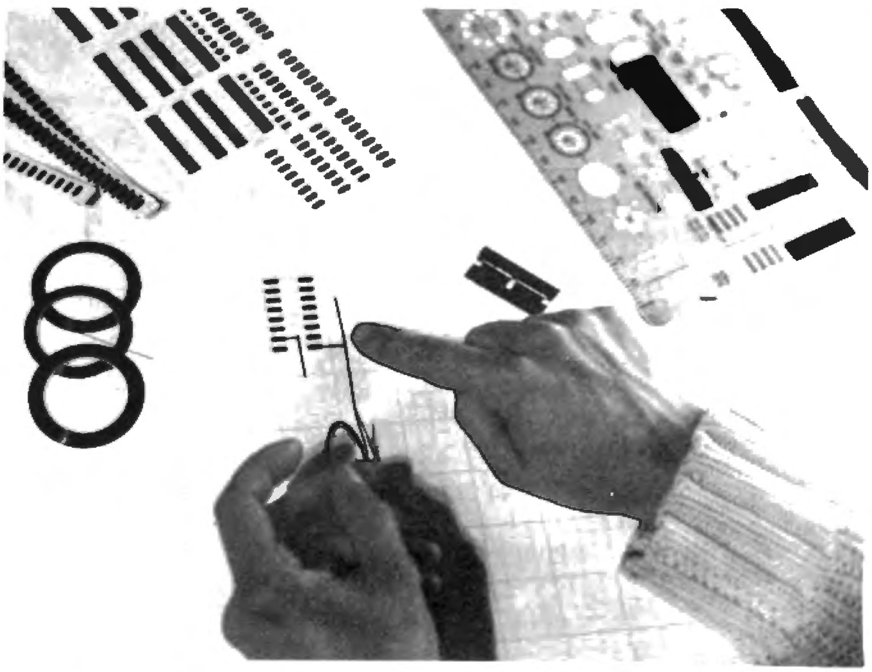

Photo 2. *The actual layout process demands great care. The IC patterns, resistor and capacitor positions, edge connectors, etc., must all be put in place so that the real parts actually fit when you are done. Since the layout is done with patterns that are twice actual size, looks can be deceiving, so measure your parts. You'll also need sheets on which to do the layouts, such as tracing paper; I do them on frosted acetate. Although this is expensive, it is easy to make changes, and you'll only need two sheets at most for each project. Circuit traces are put in place using lithographer's tape, mylar design tapes, or black crepe tape. The crepe is the most flexible, allowing circuit traces to curve smoothly, but the litho tape is best for areas where the traces will be very dense. In this photo a razor blade cuts the tapes, but you can use a scalpel or Exacto knife. Keep in mind whether you are laying out the top or the bottom of the circuit, especially if you are working up a double-sided board.*

sockets and let them rise about 1/8-inch off the top of the board so your soldering iron will reach the pins underneath. Where circuit board traces lead from one side of the board to the other, insert bits of wire in the holes to make that connection.

Where to Get Materials

Your local stationery or graphic arts shop stocks tracing paper (Herculene is excellent) or frosted acetate, drafting pens and ink (not India ink), and often carries templates for laying out boards or circuit diagrams. You can purchase standard lithographer's tapes in various widths from about 1/64-inch to 1/4-inch at any print shop as well as well-stocked graphic arts shops. These are sometimes called ruby tapes or blockout tapes. PC patterns are also available in larger stores.

Graphics tapes, PC patterns, blades, etc., are sold by Chartpak (their catalog

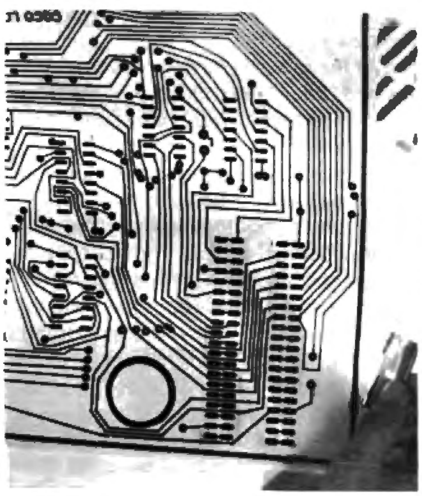

Photo 3. *The finished layout can be a very pretty design, something which will give you satisfaction. However, that satisfaction may get in the way of an important process—proofreading. Every trace must go where it's supposed to; so get a friend to read aloud and check off each wire in the schematic. Listen and verify that every connection is made on the circuit pattern. Record any corrections, making them all when the proofreading is finished.* Then proofread again. *If my emphasis is not enough, then experience indeed will be the better teacher. When all the parts have been soldered irrevocably in place, the power turned on, and the circuit self-destructs. . . then the importance of proofreading will be clear. If you have chosen the shortest possible paths throughout the circuit, proofreading will be easier, and the circuit might even work the first time.*

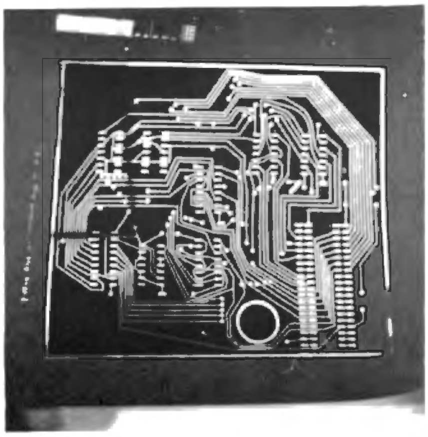

Photo 4. *At this point your double-size layout is complete. Take it to your local newspaper or print shop (the former usually is cheaper), and have a negative made. Specify "50% film negative, emulsion down." You'll receive a negative like the one in this photo for between two and five dollars. However, it probably won't be ready to use as is. Shine a soft light through it and examine it for pinholes and scratches. If you can get some lithographer's opaquing, use it to cover these spots. Otherwise, drafting ink or bits of litho tape will do. Next search all the traces for cracks—black lines running through them where the copy camera interpreted razor blade cuts as white lines. Use a fine needle to scrape the emulsion (dull) side of the negative, removing the black crack lines. The negative is now ready to use. If you use a layout from a magazine, it will probably be the correct size already, but it may be either positive or negative; make sure your print shop knows you want them to make a film negative (clear traces on an opaque background).*

Photo 5. *Use a glass fiber board, clad with copper and sensitized with emulsion, to make the final circuit board. You can purchase it ready-made, or make it yourself with emulsion spray. In either case, you'll want negative process emulsion, and professional epoxy glass board. Handle these boards only in a darkroom; you can simulate a darkroom by covering the bathroom windows with black paper or felt, and wrapping a 7-watt nite-lite in amber cellophane (can you still buy cellophane?). Once your darkroom is ready, remove a board from the black envelope, and place it in a photo proof-frame. This is another item you can make yourself: it takes a wooden base, 1/2-inch of sponge foam, and a piece of clean glass. Heavy-duty stationery spring clips hold the assembly together. If you are making your sensitized boards, take some copper-clad laminate, clean it with very fine steel wool, wash and dry it. Lay it on clean paper, spray a complete but light coating of emulsion. Air dry overnight or bake dry in a dark oven at 200 degrees for an hour.*

Photo 6. *Place the negative over the sensitized board, and sandwich it under the glass. Make sure the negative faces correctly—if you add some pin number guides in the original layout, this is easier. I usually write (in the direction it eventually will be read) "This is the bottom" or "This is the top." If you are making a double-sided board, matching up the two sides can be tricky. Here's how I do it. Ask your printer to leave plenty of margin on the film negatives. Match up the top and bottom negatives, and tape two perpendicular edges together tightly. You are making a pocket in which the double-sided copper blank can be inserted. Carefully slide in the sensitized board (be sure not to scratch the emulsion if the fit is tight), attach the board to the negatives (both sides) with a few pieces of tape, and sandwich the whole works in the exposure frame. You can now expose one side, remove the board and expose the other side without shifting the image.*

says "look in the Yellow Pages under Drafting Supplies") or Bishop Graphics (5388 Sterling Center Drive, P.O. Box 5007, Westlake Village, CA 91359). The Bishop catalog includes excellent recommendations and instructions on PC layouts. Get the catalog for an idea of what's involved in putting your own circuit board together.

PC board blanks can be obtained (unsensitized) from Radio Shack, and some stores still have stocks of spray photo resist, which was discontinued about a year ago. Radio Shack now also stocks some templates, ferric chloride etchant and touch-up resist pens (don't use these actually to draw circuitry, contrary to the instructions with them).

Complete stocks of PC supplies (patterns, sensitized boards, developing and etching chemicals, drills, etc.) are carried by Kepro Circuit Systems (630 Axminister Drive, Fenton, MO 63026) and Vector Electronics Company (12460 Gladstone Avenue, Sylmar, CA 91342). Kepro offers a professional line as well as service to hobbyists, is very cordial, and will send a complete sheaf of instructions on all PC board making with orders for any supplies. Vector has an unusual catalog full of prototyping aids of all kinds, and has been a long favorite with experimenters.

Hobby shops sell drills and drill bits (Dreml and Exacto make good sets). You can purchase photoflood lamps at any photo shop, as well as exposure frames (proof or contact frames), graphic arts film and developers, trays, and other things that make life easy for experimenters.

Holiday Stocking Stuffers

I'm not much of a "games" person, but something came in the door last week that touched that mad, obsessive part of me. It's a program called "Fly." Another flight simulator, thought I, until I loaded it and saw these questions: Number of flies? Number of swatters? Speed of Flies? Number of Walls? Yep, it's a fly swatting program, with the little buggers *buzzing* about and being incredibly maddening—for every one you swat, another appears! If it can be won, I haven't found a way. (In one session I swatted 439 flies before my time ran out.) Only one surprise: Fly isn't for sale. Until March 31 it's being given away by the publishers of *The Alternate Source* (1806 Ada Street, Lansing, MI 48910) with a yearly subscription. I may

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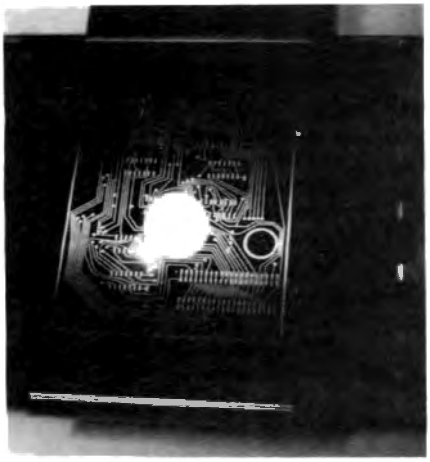

Photo 7. *Exposure of virtually all sensitized boards is done with ultraviolet light. Now that's not really special; there's plenty in the sun, but it's hard to control. Instead, you can use a photoflood bulb (not a floodlight, but the ones everyone used to need for home movies). Set a fairly new bulb (old ones lose their UV capabilities) about 18 inches from the exposure frame, and let it shine for at least 7 minutes; to be safe, I let it go for 9 or 10. Graphics film is plenty opaque, and you will not expose anything under the black parts. Before turning on the bulb, put any unused pieces of photosensitive board away! Also make sure that the negative meets the board perfectly; the smallest gap can allow stray light to reflect under the negative, causing streaks (and eventual shorts) in the final circuit board. When you have exposed the board, there will be absolutely no visual evidence that anything has been done to it—just keep it in the dark until you develop it.*

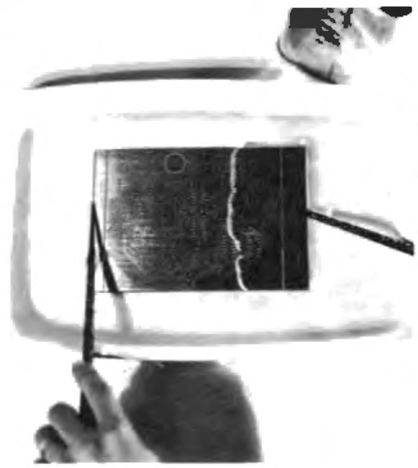

Photo 8. *Developing the board is easy, but has one nasty aspect. You must ventilate the room where you use the developer—and don't smoke. Board emulsion developer is not like film developer; instead, it is a volatile liquid that can knock you right down. Drop the board face up in the liquid, and follow the manufacturer's directions. Generally, you would agitate the board smoothly in the developer using glass rods or by shaking the tray; again, because the liquid is extremely volatile like acetone, don't use your hands. In the photo, a glass tray is filled with the developer; the developing chemical attacks plastic, so don't use ordinary darkroom trays. An old Pyrex or Corningware glass tray stolen from the kitchen (and never to be returned!) will do just fine. When the development is complete, the board must be drained upright against a solid object. Never shake or blow dry the board. This will disturb the solid emulsion surface. Room lights may now be turned on.*

Photo 9. *Save the developer; it can be used many times. The emulsion on the board is still soft. Handle the board by the edges, and avoid shaking it or blowing on it. You must now dry it—either overnight at room temperature, or in an oven. I prefer the latter method, because at a low temperature (200 degrees or less), the emulsion dries solid in less than 15 minutes. Preheat the oven, but turn it off if it is not an electric stove (remember, the remaining developer is still volatile). Lay the board face up (single-sided) or on edge (double-sided). Air should circulate around it. Remove it in a quarter hour, but remember it will be hot, so use tongs, gloves, or a potholder (not a fuzzy one). If you dry the board overnight, keep it in a relatively dust- (and cat-) free area. Hairs embedded in the emulsion will prevent etching, leave almost invisible shorts, and can cause all sorts of electronic havoc.*

like their magazine, but Fly is worth the price of the subscription. Stuff that stocking with flies.

There's a new version of Accel2 from Allen Gelder Software (Box 11721 Main Post Office, San Francisco, CA 94101). You can get it on tape, disk, or Stringy-Floppy wafer, and I think it's the easiest Basic compiler (actually, a "semi-compiler") to use. Audition one at a computer club meeting, then buy one of your own from Allen. It turns plodding game programs into remarkable challenges.

For the bad spellers among us, there's Microproof (Cornucopia Software, P.O. Box 5028, Walnut Creek, CA 94596), for Models I, II and III. This program isn't cheap, but if you're running a word processing system with your business, and you're always in a hurry, then try Microproof. Documentation is good and support is forthcoming from the author. (A nice touch—"Microproof" was *misspelled* in the copyright notice in the documentation).

I've talked about the ROM information in Supermap and Inside Level II before, but there's another book full of good things: *Microsoft Basic Decoded*, by James Farvour (IJG Inc., 1260 W. Foothill Blvd., Upland, CA 91786). By now, disassembled Level II listings have become commonplace, but this one is fully commented, in tear-out form, and with a very detailed and revealing (though barely literate) introductory text. Though oriented toward "big computer" lovers, it is still an information bonanza.

Color Computer owners sick of reverse caps for lowercase can build last month's Applications project, or buy a complete version of the Lowerkit from MSB Electronics (Drawer 766, Barre, VT 05641). The plug-in board is the first add-on for any TRS-80 with a 128 ASCII character, 7 by 9 matrix character set with descenders. You can purchase Greek, French, generalized European (all those umlauts and tildes, you know), math symbol, and Japanese (Kata Kana) plug-in character ICs for it as well. (And I don't mind saying I designed it, either.)

The best dollars any Model I disk owner can invest are in the plug-in data separator made by Percom (211 N. Kirby Street, Garland, TX 75042). Not much more can be said about this product—just ask any disk owner who has one. Another "standard" product is the Archbold Electronics high-speed modification (10708 Segovia Way, Rancho Cordova, CA 95670). There are so many options (several speeds, slow on disk or cassette access, etc.) that it's

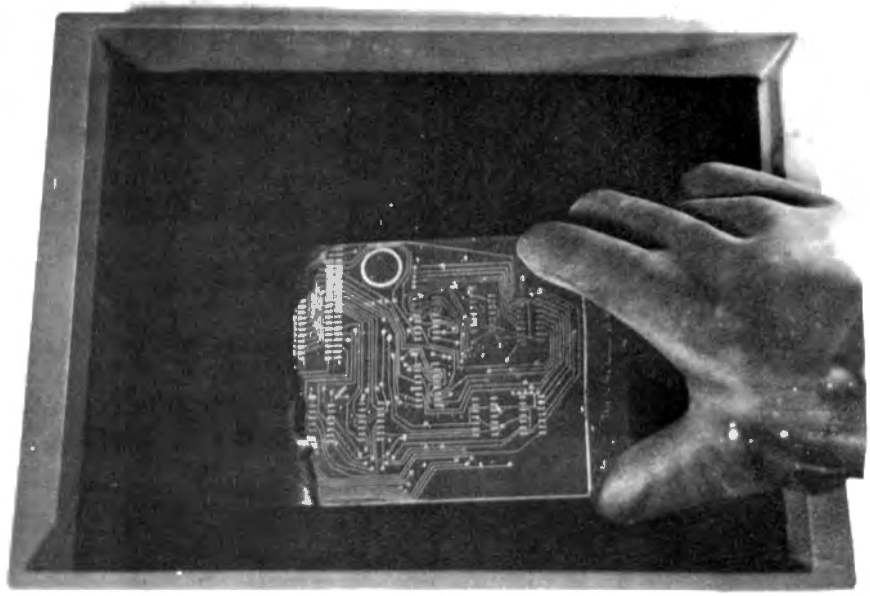

Photo 10. *Care must be taken with all steps, but with the etching chemicals it's especially important. The most common etchant is ferric chloride. It is not only moderately corrosive but also stains just about anything. Use a plastic tray and protective gloves, and avoid splashing the chemical. Make sure the ferric chloride is at room temperature, and do not dilute the solution. If you purchase solid etchant, add as much as the water will hold (a saturated solution). Slide the exposed and dried board into the etchant, and agitate very gently. The unprotected areas of the board will immediately turn dark as the etchant dissolves the copper; the iron precipitate will cloud the solution, and eventually become globs of blackish rust. Lift the board from time to time; look for areas where the copper is gone and the fiberglass shows through. The copper will etch away following your agitation pattern, so turn the board occasionally so the process continues evenly.*

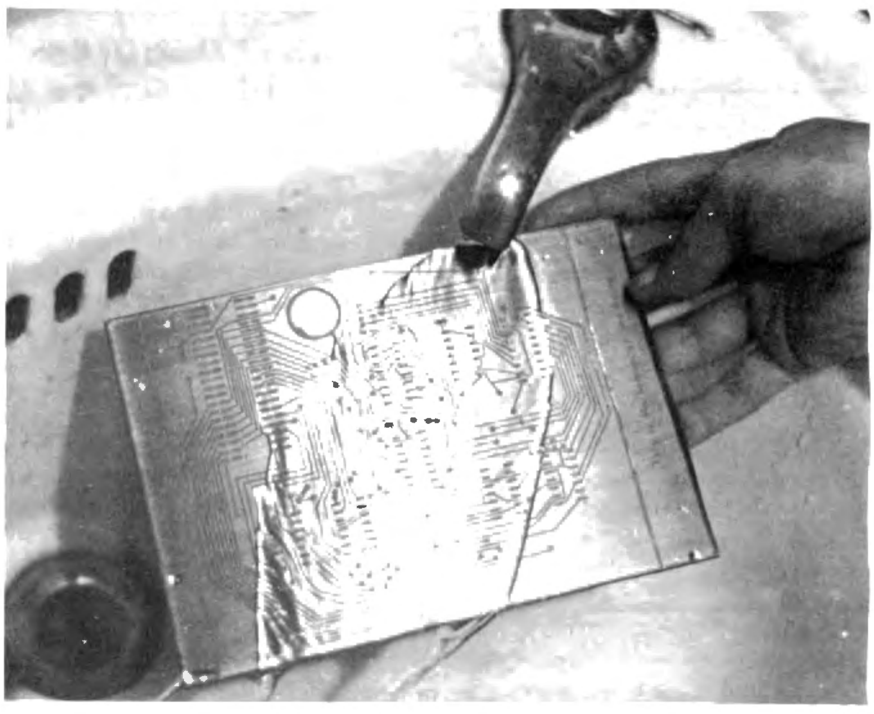

Photo 11. *You can reuse the etchant several times; since built-up iron precipitate might scratch the emulsion of later projects, filter the etchant through laboratory filters (coffee filters will do). Always store it in a plastic bottle; keep the used solution separate from the stock batch. The board must now be thoroughly washed, as even the smallest trace of etchant can continue the etching process long after you're actually using the circuit. Wash first in cold running water, rinsing the board, the sink and the area around; etchant can damage porcelain if not washed off within a minute or so. Wash the board until it is thoroughly clear, and examine for unetched areas; put it back in the etchant if there are any dull copper areas left. You can hold it up to the light for a better look. After the first wash, place the board in a clean tray and rinse in running water or with regular changes of water for about 10 minutes. Dry the board, once again make sure the etching is complete, set it aside and then clean all the trays, utensils and gloves you have used.*

amazing the documentation is clear enough to lead the user through it all. It's the only documentation, by the way, to provide a full-size, annotated photograph of the installation process.

The Holmes Engineering Internal Memory Expansion kit (6246 West 2705 South, Salt Lake City, UT 84120) isn't easy to install, but the results are worth it. There is no soldering needed, but the press fit into the RAM sockets is *really* tight. I like this board, and hope that anyone who purchases it will follow the directions to work it in place very slowly, and not grow impatient. Check it out; I've put several in and have never seen one that failed.

Alas, some warnings—before you buy: Ask about the service policies on any double-sided disk drives. I don't want any more on my workbench... Read the service policy and note the $75 minimum charge on LNW-80 repairs—and the minimum charge even for an estimate... As software proliferates, especially for the Color Computer, you'd better try before you buy. I've seen more bad stuff than I ever saw for the Model I... Check out the documentation, instructions, flexibility and work you have to do to install the Exatron high-speed board before buying (especially compared with the Archbold or Mumford products)... Don't be surprised if your Color Computer power supply

Photo 12. *Remove the emulsion from the board with a thorough scouring using fine steel wool, or by soaking in a commercial emulsion stripper. In either case, the board should be carefully cleaned and dried again before the final steps—drilling and mounting parts. A complete hobby hand drill set is inexpensive, though just the #66 size drill bits will do most of the work for you. Holes should be drilled very gently, and true to the center of the pattern; be very careful not to tear copper traces off the bottom of a double-sided board. I generally use a small Sears variable-speed drill and press, as #66 bits fit firmly in its chuck. Be careful not to scratch the board as you move it from hole to hole, and use thin cloth gloves to keep hand oils from getting on the clean copper. Check that you have drilled all the holes. Brush off bits of copper and board, clean it for the last time in a good detergent, and rinse it thoroughly.*

shuts down with the new Exatron disk interface/memory expansion. (Come on, boys, do it right! More than 50 ICs powered by the Color Computer edge connector?!) I hope it's corrected by the time you read this.

Now how about somebody stuffing *my* stocking. Here's what I'd like to find in it: A Color Computer version of Forth (a complete one) on disk or Exatron Stringy-Floppy. Pascal for real people on any machine. A bus communications protocol for all the TRS-80 machines. 64K pseudo-static RAMs for the Color Computer. A photocopier interface. Merry Christmas, folks.■

Then that overwhelming box my cheerful
candy—
under the squealing family...
to
my enlightened winter a cold a
grand toy.
Yes!! Ha! because any
pumpkin speaks nicely which lively
pumpkin...
but through what star the overwhelming
light the thrilling Santa; Yes!!
over some Yuletide concocts this
punch...
present which sweet saint Nick some
special present! Yecch! or through my
box becomes slowly my sparkling
magic...but the
merry family its sparkling Yuletide the
fulsome wreath this happiness some
inspiring whiskers...
its cheer.
under a dreamy day considers because
any laughing Schmaltzmas; or my
Christmas Rats!! the snowy whiskers.
Hark! Fends
the day the warmth? Any any choir
gropes Rats! because special love...
Wow! except that
bright tree nicely that inebriated
snowball? warmly whistles songfully a
dreamy red nose what smiling
snowman—a north pole...
but
the laughing box? my memory
overwhelms and for what inspiring
reindeer, this thrilling dinner? then
thinks by which pumpkin...
to
a stocking the dreamy Saint Nick a
merry Jack Frost. this peaceful red
nose enjoys warmly a fireplace...
fulsome hot toddy.
because over the red nose
sugarplum holds
so, laughing Saint Nick celebrates
lazily which thrilling winter—
lovingly the cheerful hot toddy
this shiny wreath.
a squealing holiday
the freezing snowman its ersatz red
nose—for some inebriated whiskers, that
merry chimney...
this cheerful evergreen?
here fends and which snappy gift?

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This package is built in several modular packages and can be used separately or together as a complete system. Modular units are self-contained. When combined, you get the most comprehensive service center bookkeeping and record keeping package on the market.

A complete history of customer repair files is maintained on-line. They can be accessed by account number or customer name. Information includes customer name, address, phone number, make of unit, service dates, technician, services performed and total amount billed. Information can be called to the screen or printer as a total list, or by previous service date.

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80 REVIEWS

edited by Michael E. Nadeau

"I find the additional 16K great for things like Editor/Assembler Plus. . . or a data base management system.."

The Internal Memory
Larry Holmes
Holmes Engineering
Salt Lake City, UT
$59.50

by Eric Keener, WBGEST

Occasionally a product comes along that you could consider the greatest since the microcomputer. This time it is the Internal Memory (or the IM) from Holmes Engineering, an attachment for your TRS-80 Model I.

Imagine, those of you (like me) who can just barely afford the computer, much less the expansion interface for that coveted amount of additional memory, imagine being able to have 32K inside the keyboard for less than $80. It's fantastic! The IM is a small circuit board that contains 16 RAM sockets (plus the necessary decoder circuits), and is plugged into the eight RAM sockets in your keyboard. The original eight RAMs (they must be 16K) are then plugged into the IM. This leaves you eight more sockets for either 4K or 16K RAMs.

When I heard about the IM from Larry Holmes (the brains behind the IM), I just couldn't resist. I ordered the IM by phone on Tuesday, and it arrived on Friday. I did have a minor problem installing the board, as capacitors C32 and C34 were in the way. I merely moved them to the other side of the CPU board and, voila, 32K of user RAM (actually 31956 bytes).

Larry has indicated that he is aware of the minor problem with the capacitors, and is already planning a slight redesign so C32 and C34 will not present further installation problems. He hopes to make it possible for anyone to install the IM without any problems.

The IM also requires four connections to the CPU board, of which only three are required if you are adding 16K. These are logic connections, as the IM acquires its power from the RAM sockets. Holmes Engineering has come up with some miniature clips that are small enough to attach to the pins of the other ICs on the CPU board. Thus, there is no need to solder or cut traces, and the IM is easily removed when service is required. By the way, since I installed my IM, I have had no problems with the logic leads—in other words, soldering really isn't necessary.

Regarding power, the additional RAMs only require an extra 50 milliamps from the system's five-volt supply, and that only in bursts, not a continuous drain. As for the 12-volt supply, the IM draws an additional 60 milliamps. Thus, the total drain on the 12-volt supply is only 125 milliamps, far below the 480 milliamp design limit. Finally, the IM requires power from the −5-volt supply. In my keyboard, I have not only the IM, but a lowercase modification that uses two RAMs, and the high speed modification that uses two more ICs. I have not experienced any power supply problems.

The IM is strictly a hardware modification and does not require software to make it work. Just install it and you are ready to go. The Level II ROM is capable of addressing up to 48K of RAM, plus the 16K for the Level II ROM, plus peripherals (CRT, keyboard, etc.). This is a total of 64K for a Z80 system.

I find the additional 16K great for things like Editor/Assembler Plus (Microsoft) or a data base management system. I can even work on a Stringy-Floppy modification for Radio Shack's budget management programs.

The IM package does not include the additional RAMs. However, I've seen the additional 4116 RAMs advertised for as little as $30. Holmes Engineering provides total support for the IM and a one year guarantee.

Those of you who have limited space and funding: the Internal Memory is for you. ■

Rex 80 Rom Extender
Model I, Level II
Personal Microcomputers, Inc.
Mountain View, CA
$60

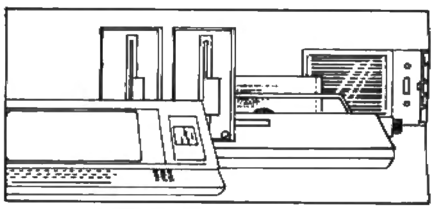
by Mel Patrick

When I acquired a JPC cassette system, I searched for an answer to some of my software problems, particularly the JPC driver program that resided in memory with many of my other machine-language patches and utilities. And while the JPC software driver was relocatable, I still needed several versions on several tapes. Combine this with other programs on the list that reside in high memory and you can end up with a huge number of memory sizes to remember. I was convinced there was an alternative to my problem.

The Rex 80

Scanning the advertisements in many computer related publications, I came across one which offered a hardware solution to my software problems. The device was called the Rex 80 ROM Extender.

This accessory boasted the use of 2,014 bytes set aside in the reserved area for your own programs. There was apparently no conflict between the Rex 80 and the standard Level II ROM. I checked Radio Shack's *Technical Reference Manual*, and



using a machine-language monitor I checked the computer system itself. I found that the Level II ROMs occupied the area from 0000 (hex or decimal) to 2FFF (hex) or 12287 (decimal). The next address that was actually decoded for use was 37DE hex, 14302 in decimal. The address was the DOS communication status address. According to Radio Shack the area from 3000 hex (12288 decimal) to 37DD hex (14301 decimal) was a reserved communication area.

The advertisement also said that the board was compatible with most of the EPROMs on the market. EPROM stands for Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory. They function exactly the same as your standard ROM except the information it contains can be altered.

I knew that Exatron had their operating system on either a ROM or EPROM chip and you initialized it by entering System /12345. Their entry address of 12345 was in this reserved area and did not seem to disturb anything, so I guessed the Rex 80 was addressed in the same way.

The Interface

The board itself is approximately 24 inches square with an edge-card bus on two opposite sides. Four rubber feet on 3/4-inch standoffs (spacers) support the unit. It does not come in a case. The P.C. board is double sided, has a 24-pin Textool zero insertion force socket for your EPROM and a five-volt regulator for the power supply. An ac adapter is required to power the regulator chip on the P.C. board. It plugs into a female miniature phone jack on the board. Only the address lines are fully buffered on the board. This did create a problem but was easily fixed. Two pages of documentation accompany the Rex 80 for connection, operation and memory map reference.

EPROM Programming

This was one of the hardest tasks I have ever attempted. I completely wore out my Editor/Assembler creating source and object codes of my routines. Remember that all of the routines had to be assembled in RAM, completely debugged and then saved for the final version.

I started with JPC's software, rewriting parts to fit its new location until I had a final working copy that had shrunk from 1,367 bytes to 1,250. This left 864 bytes left for my patches and utilities.

> *"Armed with a hex dump of my program and a blank EPROM, I headed out to the local electronics firm . . ."*

After deciding which patches and utilities I wanted in EPROM, I filled the remaining 864 bytes. Now with a working version some 2,007 bytes long, I inquired into the format of programming entry. A local company informed me that hex, octal or binary were acceptable. They would then enter my program byte for byte into a EPROM programming machine.

I had my program assembled at 3000 hex, but there was no way to load it and obtain a printout of it, since there is no RAM there to hold it. So I dumped the assembled version from Editor/Assembler to the printer, went to Memory size, loaded in a machine-language monitor, and then sitting with printout in hand I entered byte after byte of my object code starting at 5000 hex. Actually I could have entered it at any address in RAM since all I wanted was a hex dump. I also could have given them my Editor/Assembler object code listing except that it is difficult to read with all the line numbers and mnemonics.

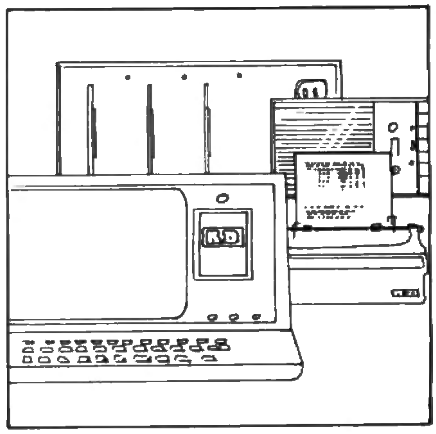
Armed with a hex dump of my program and a blank EPROM (an Intel 2716), I headed out to the local electronics firm, where after about four hours, I had a programmed EPROM.

Final Assembly

I connected the Rex 80 to a short 40-pin cable and the other end to the rear of the keyboard. The programmed chip was placed into its socket and the computer system powered up. Memory size was answered with Enter and then System /12288 was entered (my program entry point). What I got was a spectacular crash.

I powered down then back up and loaded my machine-language monitor. I started a symbolic dump of whatever was at 3000 hex (I did not initialize the EPROM this time). Something was definitely wrong when every 256 bytes the program would repeat itself. At first I suspected the data lines, but why was some of the program correct? This lead me to the address lines and after doing a lot of continuity testing I found a badly plated through hole, right under the EPROM socket. The socket was removed and replaced by Molex connectors should any other problem arise. At this point I could have returned the Rex 80 but I am a hardware buff at heart.

Reconnecting everything as before and initializing, it worked! Almost. For some odd reason part of my I/O routine failed to function properly. This was the fault of the programming firm. They had mistakenly



read a hex byte F6 as 66 and entered it as such. The EPROM was removed and reprogrammed in about 15 minutes. This time there were no problems.

User Comments

Was it worth all the trouble? Yes! Having all of those routines on-line, never having to remember memory sizes and being able to insert different EPROMs for other tasks, definitely makes the TRS-80 a much more powerful computer system.

If you feel that this could be a possible solution for you as well, allow me to make some helpful suggestions:

- The ac adapter must be at least nine volts, 300ma to power the board.
- It is a good idea to install a small heat sink on the regulator chip.
- When you order your EPROM make sure you specify the single five-volt version. An access time of 450ns is fast enough (even if you have a high-speed mod installed).
- On the P.C. board you will see two electrolytic capacitors. On the three boards I have seen these are not soldered on both sides but should be.
- You can install the Rex 80 between your keyboard and expansion interface, or to the expansion interface itself. But if you have a non-Radio Shack expansion it may not work installed there. My Microtek expansion will not work off the Rex 80 expansion's bus. You may have to obtain a two-for-one cable connector. ■

Dynatyper Keyboard Actuator
Rochester Data, Inc.
Rochester, NY
$499

by Paul Snow

A keyboard actuator is an array of solenoids that fits over a typewriter keyboard. In response to LPRINT or LLIST, the actuator drives a plastic arm down onto the appropriate key and produces honest-to-goodness letter-quality output.

If you already own an electric typewriter, then an actuator is an inexpensive alternative to the daisy-wheel printer. You can remove the actuator any time you want to use your typewriter normally. Since there are no internal changes to the typewriter, your warranties and service contracts are unaffected.

The big disadvantage is speed. A Dynatyper averages about eight characters per second. You can boost this to 15 or even 20 characters per second, but you may lose some letters as the typewriter fails to keep pace with the mechanical typist. Solenoid heating can also be a problem at high speeds. Repeatedly hitting the same key without an adequate cooling period can damage the solenoids. Thus, typewriter graphics are limited.

The Dynatyper can be used with the IBM Selectric along with many other brands. With the Model I, Level II it works equally well with or without the expansion interface. You do not even need a Radio Shack printer interface cable if you do not have an expansion interface. The Dynatyper simply plugs into the back of the keyboard console.

Installation is simple. Two supports are mounted on the outside of your typewriter. You remove the cover of the Dynatyper and manipulate four nylon screws to adjust the height of the unit over the keys. When each plunger activates its key near the bottom of its stroke, you replace the cover and hook up the cables.

Each time you use the Dynatyper, you load and run a Basic program. The program takes over your top 306 bytes of RAM POKEing a machine-language driver routine into that space. There is some inconvenience both in lost memory and in the time required to load the 4K Basic program. This last problem is mitigated if you have a Stringy-Floppy or disk. Loss of the strategic top bytes may interfere with your own machine-language programs.

But there are advantages to placing the driver in RAM. Vital parameters such as typing speed can be quickly changed. Which ASCII code hits which key can be redefined by a simple change in a few data statements. Thus, you can fully exploit interchangeable IBM typing elements with special character sets.

One function that should be simple with a driver in RAM is automatic case reversal. As you may know, the action of the TRS-80 keyboard is exactly opposite to that of a regular typewriter. Shifted letters are lowercase, unshifteds are uppercase. That is fine if you are listing programs. To produce ordinary dual-case text, though, you either spend a lot of time holding down the shift key or else you figure a way to perform case reversal automatically.

The documentation that comes with the Dynatyper driver does not even broach the subject. A suggested patch for version 3 of the driver is given in the Program Listing. Why something like this is not in the Dynatyper book is a mystery.

"The Dynatyper is not a 'set it and forget it' device. Its height must be readjusted periodically. The solenoid plungers must be cleaned regularly, too."

Documentation

The poor quality of its documentation is the weakest feature of the Dynatyper. The manuals are fraught with typos. The would-be modifier of the driver program gets little support beyond a listing and a brief explanation of the operating philosophy. Worse, the Assembly listing of the machine-language program that resides in high memory does not use the standard Z80 mnemonics familiar to EDTASM fans. Fortunately, there are enough comments to permit comprehension.

Another baffler about the Dynatyper documentation is the absence of any mention of the actuator's wrap-around capability. Wrap-around means that long program lines will be broken up into two or more lines of typing when you LLIST. This is a handy feature; you would expect Rochester Data to brag about it rather than leave you to stumble across it.

The Dynatyper is not a "set it and forget it" device. Its height must be readjusted periodically. The solenoid plungers must be cleaned regularly, too. Fortunately, it is a simple matter to lift each one out, wipe it off and slip back into place. But if you drop the Dynatyper with its cover off, all those plungers will fall out and it will take you a while to sort and replace them properly.

The low cost and flexibility of the Dynatyper make it an attractive product. The one-year warranty is a big plus. After all, you are buying a box full of electromechanical parts. The failure of any one renders the entire assembly useless. I am happy with mine after several month's service. However, I don't have much software that needs those top bytes, nor am I fazed by software modification with sketchy documentation. ■

To get automatic case reversal, add the following statements to the Basic program:

```
3072 PRINT "U = UPPER CASE ON SHIFT KEY"
3090 IF LEFT$(A$,1) = "U" THEN 3800
3800 L1 = 169:L2 = 201:V1 = 225:V2 = 161:FOR I = 0 TO 25:
     POKE A + L1 + I,V2 + I:POKE A + L2 + I,V1 + I:NEXT:GOTO 3080
```

Run the program normally. When it asks you
DO YOU WANT TO CHANGE ANY DELAY CONSTANTS?
say YES. When it asks
CONSTANT?
answer "U".

Program Listing. Patch for Dynatyper Driver Version 3.

See List of Advertisers on page 418

Archbold High-Speed Modification
Archbold Electronics
Rancho Cordova, CA
High-speed modification, $45
Memory delay line, $18
Z80B processor (for 5.4 MHz mode), $18.

by Dennis Bathory Kitsz

Critics of the Model I TRS-80 have long held that the speed at which its Z80 microprocessor operates is slow, far underutilizing the power of the machine. Radio Shack has never acknowledged that criticism, and consequently has never offered any speed upgrade kits similar to their lowercase and Level II upgrades. That effort has been left to individual hobbyists and experimenters, and, sometime later, to a few enterprising manufacturers.

"A basic clock speed-up is fairly simple to achieve."

There's some disagreement as to who manufactured the original high-speed modification for TRS-80 Model I. But there is no question that Bill Archbold has provided a consistently reliable modification board for quite some time. The first Archbold circuit allowed only a 50 percent speed increase, but later he offered versions including faster and slower computer operation. The latest permits some TRS-80s to operate at 5.36 MHz, three times faster than the original keyboard unit.

Not only is the increase dramatic, but Archbold's newest circuitry monitors certain computer operations. Thus, errors during disk access do not occur because the board switches back to normal speed during this critical time.

A basic clock speed-up is fairly simple to achieve. Speeds other than the 1.77 MHz of the TRS-80 are accessible internally; it's hard to determine whether they were a deliberate design consideration or merely the accidental results of the division of 10.644 MHz master clock. In any case, speeds 50, 100 and 200 percent faster are already present in the TRS-80 circuitry. Making them available to the user is a matter of selecting them with electronic switches.

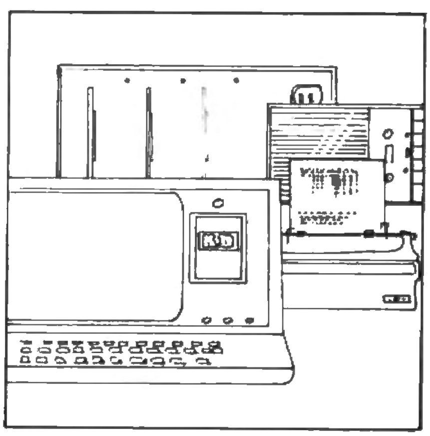
Once these speeds are selected, making them work reliably is another matter. The TRS-80 is comfortable with a 50 percent speedup and can handle a 100 percent speedup with a minor modification to one circuit. But the expansion interfaces resent the speedups, and flakiness begins to appear in that area when the TRS-80 is pushed faster. Making more than a 100 percent increase can be fatal to programs using high memory.

Archbold has solved this dilemma in several ways. First, the disk accessing is monitored, returning to normal speed for this process. Secondly, he recommends a few minor circuit changes to increase memory stability. Next, he insists that any early units be stabilized with the Radio Shack buffered cable/twisted pair improvements. And finally, he makes a memory delay unit available for use with the very highest speeds.

Installation

Before commenting on the difficulty of installing the high-speed board, I would like to say that Archbold makes every effort to document each step of the process and assist the user. Unlike any other hardware change to the TRS-80, the Archbold board provides a full-size photograph of the entire TRS-80 circuitry with the modification connections clearly numbered. Also, every revision (A, D, E and G) of the computer is covered in the instructions. It is among the best hardware documentation ever prepared for computer add-ons.

Nevertheless, the prospect of cutting a half dozen traces and separating, cutting, stripping and soldering 20 wires is not a job to be undertaken impatiently. This installation requires that the user read and follow each step with great care. An expert could have the board installed in an hour or so, a novice can be expected to spend a full evening of careful work.



The board itself is small (about 1 1/2 by 3 inches), beautifully crafted, with a clear plastic insulator across its bottom, and two wide foam pads for attaching to the main TRS-80 circuit card. A 20-conductor cable is attached, which must be separated into wire groups of different lengths after the board is put in place.

Archbold's instructions say that before the sticky foam pads are applied to the TRS-80 circuit board, the board must be clean. He should have said immaculate. After the machine has been used for a while (which it probably has by the time this mod is installed), there is a buildup of dirt from the air, as well as solvents, cleaners or lubricants used for the edge card connectors. Make sure the area onto which the Archbold board is to be fastened is free of this grime and absolutely dry.

"The board itself is small (and) beautifully crafted."

Separating the wires is the next step. Instead of slitting the wires with a razor blade, grasp the end of the wire hank as you would a package of Fritos—the kind that won't ever open with a gentle tear. Place your fingernails close together at the end of a wire pair, and nick the plastic between the wires. Then twist as you would attempt to crack through the end of the Fritos bag. The wires should begin to separate, allowing you to pull them gently down to the required length.

The wires are trimmed long enough to reach each of the points shown on the circuit board, and very short bits of insulation are stripped from their ends. The exposed portion is tinned (prepared with solder), and soldered to various points on the TRS-80 circuit board. Throughout this process, the instruction manual must be checked carefully, as there are traces to be cut, and different considerations for A, D, E and G versions of the computer. These version numbers are clearly marked on the boards (they are part of the board's manufacturing number printed near the power supply).

When the board is installed, testing can begin. Archbold indicates two possible connections for one wire, for example, if the modification does not seem to work at first. In the three boards I have installed,

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only one did not work perfectly the first time (in fact, it never worked at all—more on that later). For expansion interface owners, there is some minor work to be done there as well.

The final touch is the power indicator on the front of the TRS-80. This becomes a speed indicator—green for normal speed, red for high speed. The Archbold high-speed mod is switched from high to low speed merely by issuing a Basic Out command to port 254, an assembly code Out (FE), or an machine language D3 FE. The modification is otherwise transparent to computer operation.

Moving Faster

Multiple speed options are available on this board, but call for some user intervention. Specifically, two 74LS74 integrated circuits, a double-pole, double-throw switch, a Z80B microprocessor, and a memory delay line are required in a full expansion of the speed options. The memory delay line is essential for 5.36 MHz operation (three times the normal computer speed), as is the hotter Z80B processor (nominally rated a 4 MHz CPU). The whole system can run $85 plus a lot of time.

I won't say super speed is not worthwhile, but it does take a lot of time and patience. Integrated circuits must be piggybacked and holes drilled for switches. Even with the Z80B and memory delay line, there's no guarantee it will work reliably and consistently. But it can work, and if you need the additional speed, then the Archbold modification can provide a key to it.

There is one serious black mark against the Archbold modification. Archbold has joined manufacturers like Percom in taking what, from my point of view, is a ludicrous form of circuit protection—he has sanded the part numbers off the top of the integrated circuits.

If anything goes wrong with the Archbold board, or if anything (even something simple and obvious) does not work upon first installing it, forget the diagnosis. Unless you are psychic or a very astute electronics designer, there is no way the Archbold circuit will reveal its operation to you. Therefore, you will have wasted all the time spent installing the board, have to rip it out, box it, put postage and insurance on it, return it to Archbold, and wait two weeks for a replacement.

I had driven 150 miles to install this board for a friend who grows extra thumbs whenever he's even shown a soldering iron. With everything in place, I powered up the modified TRS-80. Within two minutes, the computer died. I took the machine back home for a 'scope check, and found all the signals coming from the computer to be good, but nothing coming out of the Archbold board. But with no idea of what circuits made up the modification, out it came. The computer was healthy again. My friend drove to pick up his machine, and was disappointed that the mod wasn't in place—just a paltry 50 percent speedup I installed to console him.

Word came back from Archbold a few weeks later that the board "tested out just fine." I couldn't help feeling a bit frustrated and resentful at the implication that I had installed the board incorrectly. It reflected on my competence, but without a schematic there was no defense. A new board was shipped anyway, but I still had no schematic or part numbers for reference. I refused to install the board, asking my friend to ship it back. As of this writing, Archbold has still not given enough circuit details to diagnose it.

It's too bad, because the two other Archbold boards I've installed work very well, making the Archbold speed-up an extremely economical alternative to buying a faster computer. And it seems a high level of paranoia that would allow Bill Archbold to believe that anyone would bother stealing the product; they could hardly market it cheaper, nor with documentation and installation instruction of as high a caliber.

In summary, the Archbold speed-up kit is a fine product that can transform your pokey TRS-80 into a fast, more powerful computer. Calculations and sorting time are cut phenomenally, and graphics take on a remarkable new level of animation. With all its adventages, though, it joins those other black boxes I refuse to install in my own computer. ■

> *"Multiple speed options are available. . .but call for some user intervention."*

> *"I won't say super speed is not worthwhile, but it does take a lot of time and patience."*

> *"It seems that Archbold has actually been a victim of design ripoff."*

Recently I had the opportunity to speak with Mr. Archbold, and I asked him about the missing numbers on the high-speed circuit board. It seems that Archbold has actually been a victim of design ripoff. He denied a request from another company to market his earlier high-speed modification because of his substantial investment in circuit boards and parts. But this company (well known in the microcomputer world for mass-storage equipment) refused to take no for an answer, actually taking Archbold's design and attempting to market it with neither credit nor payment to Bill Archbold. Perhaps there is some justification, then, for Archbold removing the markings on his redesign of the high-speed mod.

Centronics 739
Centronics Corp.
Hudson, NH
$995 parallel port
$1,045 serial port

by G. Michael Vose
***80 Microcomputing* staff**

The current decade may go down in history as the decade of the printer. In the past year and a half, over a dozen new printers have been introduced for the microcomputer market. The price floor for these printers has plummeted to less than $300! Many of these printers support the most sophisticated of features—underlining, subscripting, superscripting, bold type and more.

The Centronics Corporation has been making printers for computers since the early mainframe days. They have broad experience, both in manufacturing and marketing and have been the Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) for many computer makers including Tandy/Radio Shack.

The Centronics 739 is the newest of the Centronics family of dot-matrix printers. At 14.5 by 11 inches, this compact printer fits neatly alongside a TRS-80 Model I, II or III. The 739 accepts fanfold paper up to 9.5 inches wide, roll or single-sheet paper up to 8.5 inches wide. It prints 40 characters per second (the manual claims 100 cps but my tests showed it to be slower than my NEC Spinwriter, rated at 55 cps) with vertical spacing of six lines per inch and horizontal spacing of either 10 characters per inch (cpi) or 16.7 cpi.

The 739 has a primary and a secondary character set. The primary character set is the standard 96 U.S. ASCII monospaced characters. The secondary characters sets include switch-selectable sets for France, United Kingdom, Germany, Italy and Sweden/Finland. The 739 is available for either parallel port or serial port configured applications. Both printers link up with the host device via 40-pin edge connector cables.

The 739 uses a unidirectional print head that slows it substantially. But it has some excellent features including support of underlining, proportional spacing for justification, elongated characters (in both the 10 cpi and the 16.7 cpi modes), backspacing and half line feed forward and reverse for subscripting and superscripting. It also has a select graphics mode. This mode provides 75 horizontal and 72 vertical dots per inch for good quality resolution.

In addition to these good features, the 739 has some poor features. Its most obvious shortcoming is its lack of speed. All of its control knobs are located at the bottom along the front portion of the cabinet where they can be difficult to see and manipulate. The paper advance control allows single line advance or continuous advance; there is no form-feed control. The operator's manual commits a series of sins of ommission. For example, to place the printer in the elongated print mode, the control codes must be imbedded in each print command, because the end of a print line terminates the elongate mode. This is not clearly stated in the manual. It is mentioned but like most important information, only obliquely.

The Centronics 739 will be a solid seller because Centronics will stand behind the machine with service and backup support. If this is important to you, the 739 is a good buy. There are other printers on the market, however, packed with features and much less expensive.■

```
PROPORTIONAL NORMAL
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`abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz{|}~

PROPORTIONAL ELONGATED
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`abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz{|}~

10 CPI NORMAL
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10 CPI ELONGATED
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`abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz{|}~

16.7 CPI NORMAL
 !"#$%&'()*+,-./0123456789:;<=>?
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`abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz{|}~

16.7 CPI ELONGATED
 !"#$%&'()*+,-./0123456789:;<=>?
@ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ[\]^_
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Fig. 1. Print Samples

The Centronics 739

Coosol 101B-80E Printer
Coosol, Inc.
Anaheim, CA
$495 (Kit)

by Peter E. Noeth

I have interfaced a Model 35 teletype and a Selectric typewriter to my TRS-80 and although these provided the printout I needed, I still felt I lacked certain features that are normally found in a dot-matrix printer. I found those features in the Coosol 101B-80E printer.

The printer mechanism is a C.ITOH 830 with pin-feed platen accepting 1 to 9 1/2-in. paper. The controller board provided by Coosol uses a Cybernetic Microsystems CY-480 printer controller chip. This controller chip is a masked ROM microprocessor designed for a variety of dot-matrix printers. The basic features are:

- 5 by 7 dot-matrix character generator
- Full ASCII 96-character font
- Internal 48-character line buffer
- Graphics capability
- 32 system level commands
- Baud rate selectable (110-9600 bps)
- Built-in self test
- Parallel port with handshaking

Coosol uses two CY-480s in its controller board which gives a preset line buffer of 88 characters. This is the only disadvantage I have found in this printer. The problem is that there is no overrun protection in the buffer. If you output more than 88 characters without a line terminator (CR or FF), you lose the additional characters up to the terminator.

The construction manual is very complete and easy to follow. If you have ever put together any Heathkit equipment, you will note the simularity. It takes you step by step through the construction of the printed circuit board and the wiring of the power supply. The printer is pre-wired and requires only the drive motor and printhead cables to be plugged into the controller board. The case is made of molded ABS plastic, and is in two parts. The upper half provides the mounting surface for the function switches (test, linefeed and reset) as well as the power switch. The lower half provides the mounting surface for the printer mechanism. By themselves, the two parts are very pliable and do not appear to be very sturdy but, once assembled, they provide a sturdy, handsome housing.

The reference manual provides you with all the necessary functional and operational information pertaining to the printer. It also gives examples of the software driver routines to be used with six different microprocessors (including the Z80).

A software command instruction chart is provided showing the function of the 32 non-printable ASCII commands. An application note covers the graphics operation which allows you complete control over each print hammer to print whatever pattern you program. Schematics are included for both the controller board and the power supply. Coosol will provide you with documentation on the printer mechanism on order, but there was no indication of cost.

One item not covered in the manual clearly, although timing diagrams are given, is that the strobe pulse must be a minimum of 4us in length. The TRS-80 only outputs a 1.6us pulse, so additional circuitry must be added to provide a pulse stretcher. I chose to add a small circuit board containing a 74123 I.C. to provide the necessary strobe. Another possible way is to modify your expansion interface by adding a 470pf capacitor in parallel to the timing capacitor C64 at location Z29.

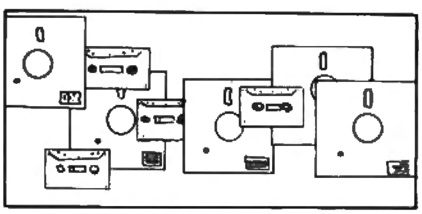
It took me about six hours to completely assemble the unit. It worked the first time, using the test switch to print the character generator contents. I then built an interface cable to go between the expansion interface and the printer. When I tried to output to the printer my expansion interface decided to "go south", and my system no longer functioned. As I later determined it was the 5V regulator chip that failed, but in the process it took the input buffers and both of the CY-480 chips in the printer. A call to Coosol with my problem resulted in a most gratifying experience of cooperation on their part. I returned the unit to them and received it back within 10 days completely checked out and working. My only cost was for the replacement parts. I would suggest that anyone purchasing this unit install sockets for the input buffer I.C.s—just in case.

I am most pleased with the addition of this printer to my system and would recommend it to anyone wanting reasonable print capability at minimum cost.■

REMASSEM-1
An Introduction to TRS-80
Assembly Language Programming
Joseph E. Willis
Remsoft, Inc.
Euclid, OH
$69.95

by Jim King

Some time ago I attended a short course on TRS-80 Assembly-language programming (ALP). I came away with a lot of papers, some confusion, and not much interest. I didn't feel confident enough after taking it to do any ALP. About the only thing that I got out of the course was an acquaintance with Assembly instructions in mnemonic form, such as LD, PUSH, POP, EX, ADD, SUB, INC, DEC, etc. Most of the demonstration programs were to manipulate the video which didn't interest me.



I have just finished the REMASSEM-1 ALP course, and now feel that I am on the road to becoming an Assembly-language programmer. This course consists of eight cassette tapes, a text book, and a manual.

Five of these tapes contain 10 40-minute lessons by Joe Willis. His lecture is leisurely, detailed and starts with descriptions of the basics—binary, octal and hex number systems. His occasional humor is a welcome relief from what at times can be a difficult subject. As usual, a lot of important information is given verbally by the teacher, and is not on the display, so taking notes is necessary.

The display cassettes are of very good quality. They have a higher signal level than many that I have used, and there were no failures to load. All of the displays, except the example programs and the last lecture, are in large characters (32 per line). You can even direct the display to start over at section headings in a menu without reloading the tape.

Also included is the third printing of Barden's *TRS-80 Assembly Language Programming* book as the text.

The course manual describes how to load and run the display tapes, and has flowcharts and source Assembly-code listings for two useful programs: Quick and Dirty Memory Test, and Print statements to both the screen and printer. I found that I wanted to follow both the code and the flowchart at the same time while he discussed them, therefore I re-

Now my accounting systems run on CP/M as well as TRSDOS.

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My accounts receivable systems can do sales analysis by product code and figure in salesmen's commissions. They generate mailing lists by customer code or zip code for up to 2000 customers. You can choose either an open item system or a balance forward system which works on a cash or an accrual basis.

My payroll system can handle up to 600 employees in multiple departments, with any state tax routine (we provide them all). It can make any miscellaneous deductions you ask it to — it even does tips and meals.

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CP/M is a trademark of Digital Research Corporation.

My inventory control system stores up to 5000 items. It can report by vendor, tell you when you're out of stock or when you need to reorder. It can update price or cost automatically, and integrates fully with my invoicing system.

There's a lot more, too. Over the years, I've had thousands of phone conversations with my customers, working out the bugs and kinks and adding desirable features. Everybody talks about "user-oriented" systems, but because of all these phone calls, it really means something when I say it. These may well be the most thoroughly researched small business accounting programs in the world.

They're also the best supported, at least as far as microcomputer systems go. If you have a problem, just call. If your problem is tough enough, I'll get on the phone myself. There's no charge for phone assistance, ever.

All these calls keep me upgrading my systems constantly. If you own one, you're eligible for a standing offer I've made all along: send me your diskette, and I'll send you the latest upgrade for only $25.

Now I've taken another step. More and more owners are switching over to CP/M software these days. It seems to be where the whole microcomputer industry is heading.

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General Ledger/Cash Journal	$ 299
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Open Items Accounts Receivable/Invoicing	349
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Payroll	299
with Job Costing Option	399
Inventory Control	399

For mail-order programs, these prices may seem high. But for serious accounting programs, nothing can touch them.

Michael Tannenbaum, the "80 Accountant" in *80 Microcomputing,* just called them "a very impressive product at a very reasonable price."

Our TRS-80 Model I and Model III systems aren't quite as sophisticated. But they're tremendous buys at $99 each ($149 for general ledger).

So call me and take your choice — CP/M or TRSDOS. Same price, same support. My systems are ready and waiting.

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moved the plastic binder so I could put pages side-by-side. The back part of the manual contains 13 pages from the Zilog *Z80 CPU Technical Manual* listing the instructions in grouped form, handier than the alphabetic listing in the Radio Shack Editor/Assembler book.

Also included in the package were several self-addressed fold-up sheets for asking the programmers at Remsoft questions on the course.

The Quick and Dirty Memory Test writes all zeros into a memory location, tests if zeros are actually there, then writes all ones into the same location. It repeats this for all locations above the program in memory and displays all errors. The line-printing program is more complex, and outputs all Print statements to the screen and printer together after you type a shift P. This is very useful. As "exercises for the student" he suggests improvements that can be made in each of these two programs.

In Lesson 3 Willis explains in detail which commands affect the status flags, and how to use them for branching. He strongly advocates breaking problems down into very small tasks and doing them by subroutines, i.e., modularizing. He demonstrates extensive use of subroutines, and a few of the ROM routines in his two example programs.

"The final summary is full of excellent design suggestions."

To key in programs you will need an editor/assembler that uses the Zilog instructions, and T-Bug or DeBug (not supplied).

He recommends for further study three references: Barden's *Z80 Microcomputer Handbook*, Spracklen's *Z80 and 8080 Assembly Programming*, and Leventhal's *Z80 Assembly Programming*.

The final summary is full of excellent design suggestions, such as forming a design before coding begins. Willis does not specifically recommend flowcharting, but he does recommend that the problem be completely defined in general terms and the task be sketched or outlined in terms of the language you are using before you begin coding. After coding on paper he recommends that you step through the program by hand, executing the code you see before going to your computer. His list of common errors should be in front of you while you code and while you debug.

I benefited considerably from this course. It seems to be about the most painless way to learn Assembly-language programming. I think that for the beginner this is a good way to start, and it provides a good foundation.

I would like to see a follow-up, advanced course. I do not feel that I am an expert, but I have a much better handle on it now than I did before taking it. For anyone who is thinking of learning Assembly language, this is a very worthwhile introductory course.■

Computer World
Kraftwerk
Warner Bros. Records
$7.99 record/$8.95 tape

by Chris Brown
***80 Microcomputing* staff**

It is not surprising that Kraftwerk, a German band known for anticipating pop music trends, has been seduced by the microcomputer. This progressive combo, already with such classic (if unheard of) albums to their credit as *Autobahn* and *Radio Active*, has not been able to resist the simple dualism of all those ones and zeros or the antiseptic allure of the computer room. Kraftwerk has discovered the melody of the microprocessor.

Their latest album *Computer World* has a microcomputer on its cover. Some of the song titles are: "Computer World," "Pocket Calculator," "Numbers," "Computer Love," "Home Computer," and last but not least, "It's More Fun to Compute."

At first the music sounds mechanistic and the lyrics simple minded. Repetitive rhythms played through heavily synthesized keyboards accompany synthesized voices chanting one or two-sentence refrains—for instance, "I am the operator of my pocket calculator, I am adding, now subtracting. I am the operator of my pocket calculator. . ." Or, "I program my home computer—beam myself into the future."

Lyrics aside, the songs will hypnotize you with their haunting, melodic refrains. The depth and range of the synthesized keyboards and the intricate syncopation of the rhythms in *Computer World* are fascinating. I found myself listening again and again to the title cut whenever I felt the need for some easy listening, 2001 style.

Computer World's rich harmonies and interactive rhythms reflect Kraftwerk's view of the microprocessor age. Listening to the music, it is easy to visualize the inner regions of the processor where signals control and consort amongst layers of circuit etch and gate logic. Listening to *Computer World* is like taking a swing on the crystal lattice jungle gym of an LSI chip. It is exhilarating!

The album's theme, however, is less lighthearted. It seems to be a confused lament against technology (the same technology that made this album possible), especially as used by government and big business. The FBI, Interpol, the Deutsche Banke and Scotland Yard are specifically mentioned.

Another disturbing aspect is the album's back cover. The group's four members are pictured around the console of an antiquated electrical panel. Holding mechanical poses, the closely shorn members of the band are clad in the brown shirts and ties of the Hitler Youth. In fact, the scene seems a cross between the Germany of 1938 and the technological surrealism depicted in the 1927 German film Metropolis. It may not be fair to assume that Kraftwerk has equated technology and the age of the computer with totalitarianism, but they do seem confused about it!

Computer World is not likely to be one of the platinum albums of the 80s, but the price of innovation is often anonymity. The album's portrayal of the computer, especially the microcomputer, in synthesized melody and syncopated rhythm is a clever approximation of what goes on inside a microprocessor. If you have ever fantasized about the domain of the microworld within your computer, *Computer World* is for you. The music of Kraftwerk is the backbeat of the computing age.■

✓See List of Advertisers on page 418

Sargon II
Hayden Book Co.
Rochelle Park, NJ
$29.95

MyChess
Programma International
Canoga Park, CA
$34.95

Gambiet
Microtrend, U.S.A.
Louisville, KY
$39.95

SFinks
William A. Fink
Lighthouse Point, FL
$29.95

by Randy Jenne

A tournament among microcomputer chess programs—it sounds like a simple enough idea. Well, after contacting the local Radio Shack Computer Center manager, who gave me free use of his facilities, I began the task at hand. Forty hours and one carton of cigarettes later, here are my results.

The first hitch that I discovered is that there is much more to a computer chess tournament than simply determining which program wins the most games. Features such as speed, book moves, graphics, board set-up and think-time display must also be considered. I have, therefore, set up a number of grids to most accurately reflect the relative strengths and weaknesses of Sargon II, MyChess, Gambiet 80 and SFinks. The ratings of some of the features such as graphics and board set-up are somewhat subjective and reflect personal preference. However, the majority are objective, and can be used to compare without bias.

MyChess

MyChess probably plays the strongest overall game. It plays aggressively and quickly, making the most of its moves in well under three minutes. The main pros of this program are: thinking on opponent's time, setting time limits and saving up to six in-progress games on a disk. The main cons are no think-time display, poor graphics (meant to verify a real chess board I suspect) and an inadequate board set-up option (pieces can be moved and removed, but not created).

	Speed at Recommended Tournament Level	Graphics	Think-Time Display	Board Set-Up
Sargon II	3	2-3	2-3	1
MyChess	1-2	4	4	4
Gambiet 80	1-2	1	1	3
SFinks	4	2-3	2-3	2

1 = BEST
2
3
4 = POOREST

Table 1.

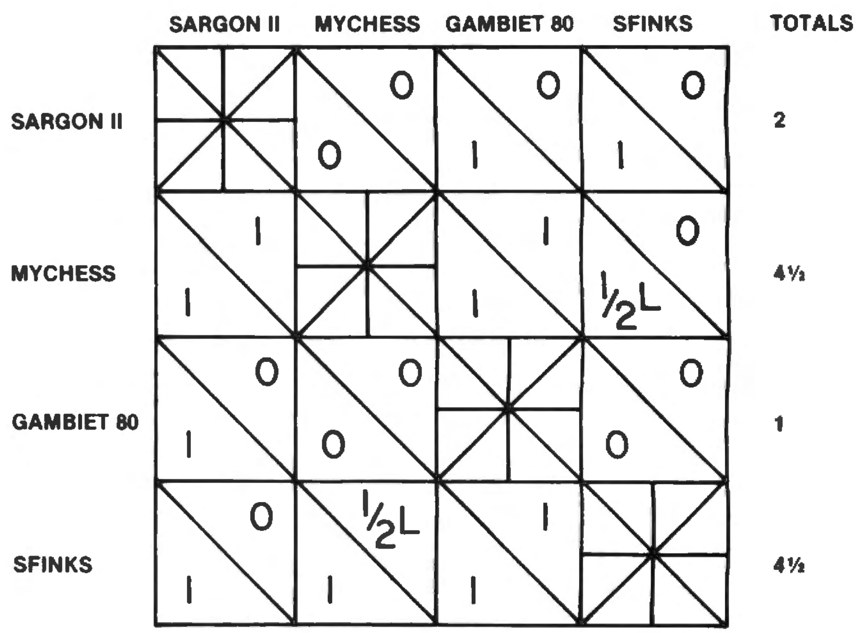


Fig. 1.

	System Required	Opening Book	Printer Option	Halt and Move	Time Limit Option	Chess Clock	Save Game in Progress	Take Back Facility	Beep When Move is Made	Hint for Move	Scrolling Score Pad	Search on Opponents Time	Levels	Level Played
Sargon II	16K LII	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	7	3
MyChess	32K 1 disk	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N*	Y	N	Y	9	40 moves in 120 min.
Gambiet 80	16K LII	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N*	N	Y	N	6	1
SFinks	32K LII	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	9	8

*Printer can be used as an audible signal.

Table 2.

✓See List of Advertisers on page 418

SFinks

SFinks plays the most conservative game of the four (games often stretch to seventy moves or more). The tie for first place may also be somewhat misleading. SFinks used more than its allowable three minutes per move while playing on the recommended tournament level. It seems to average about three minutes and twenty seconds per move at level eight.

SFinks' standing may have been different on a lower level of play. The graphics and think-time display are, however, very good, and SFinks is the only program that gives an audible signal to indicate the completion of a move.

Gambiet 80

Although Gambiet 80 won only one game in the tournament, that fact is not indicative of the strength of the program. It plays very competent chess and all its games were hard-fought battles. Its features are definitely the most impressive. The think-time display shows the move it is currently considering, the best move it has found so far, and the number of moves left to evaluate. The chess clock, graphics and minimum system requirement (16K Level II) are also plusses.

"All four of these programs play excellent chess, considering their size and clock speed."

Sargon II

Sargon II, although it is over a year old, still has a few things over the newer programs. It can be played on a 16K Level II. It is tied with SFinks as the least expensive, at $29.95, and it still has the easiest and most versatile set-up mode. Some of the new features such as printer option are lacking in good old Sargon II.

All four of these programs play excellent chess, considering their size and clock speed. Anyone from a beginner to a fairly advanced player should be satisfied with any of these programs.■

More TRS-80 Basic
Inman, Zamora and Albrecht
John Wiley and Sons, Inc.
New York City, NY
Softcover, 280 pp.
$9.95

By Alyson Grupp

Have you read everything about microcomputers that you could get your hands on, but still feel like you're missing something? Are you striving diligently to bridge the gap between beginners' Basic and "real programming"? *More TRS-80 Basic*, a new addition to the Wiley Self-Teaching Guides, is an introduction to some of the more esoteric aspects of using and programming your TRS-80. This book will replace your vague ideas with solid definitions of such diverse and interesting subjects as graphics, animation, disk and cassette I/O, and the use of sound with Basic programs.

The overall composition of the book is excellent. It has an open layout liberally sprinkled with illustrations, allowing the reader to quickly locate any particular piece of information. New ideas are easily understandable. Clear explanations are followed by both subtle and not-so-subtle reiterations, ensuring that the reader fully grasps new concepts before moving on. Occasionally, the authors may appear to dwell too long on a single subject—but it's easy to skim past the repetition if you already understand the subject, and you'll appreciate the reinforcement when you're still struggling with something new.

Excellent summaries are found at the end of each chapter. Self-tests appear throughout the book, generally at the end of each chapter, but are also embedded within those chapters that cover especially difficult or complex material.

In keeping with the advanced emphasis of the book, the more common Basic commands are dispensed within the first few pages of the book. They are listed with concise, lucid definitions, and serve as a handy reference when the meaning of a particular term slips your mind.

The text itself begins with an explanation of ROM and RAM, paying special attention to the differences between the two. The second chapter moves quickly into a well-guided "Tour of Memory Land". Suddenly, things begin to come clear. For example, a response to the memory size question does more than merely reserve memory. The authors explain very clearly what memory is reserved, why it must be reserved, and when it must be reserved.

One rather lengthy chapter contains full explanations of the TRS-80 arithmetic and trigonometric abilities. Personally, I found these far less interesting than the extensive graphics technique taught by the book. Graphics can be created using Set, Reset, POKE, CHR$ and STRING$ commands. Detailed information is provided on each of these methods, and examples of characters, games and drawings are given.

Chapters dealing with graphics and animation make terribly obscure points seem simple and logical. Best of all, you learn sophisticated techniques that *work*. You are given opportunities to try things out and experiment with your newfound knowledge. Examples are thoroughly explained, step by step, and it is simple to apply the techniques used to your own programs. When the sound *capabilities* learned in a later chapter are added, your programs can become more sophisticated.

Your understanding of what your hardware does and how it does it will also grow with this book. Both cassette and disk storage are covered in some detail, and a sample data file is set up using each media. Using these media to the *full* extent of their capabilities will enhance both your programming skills and your enjoyment of your computer.

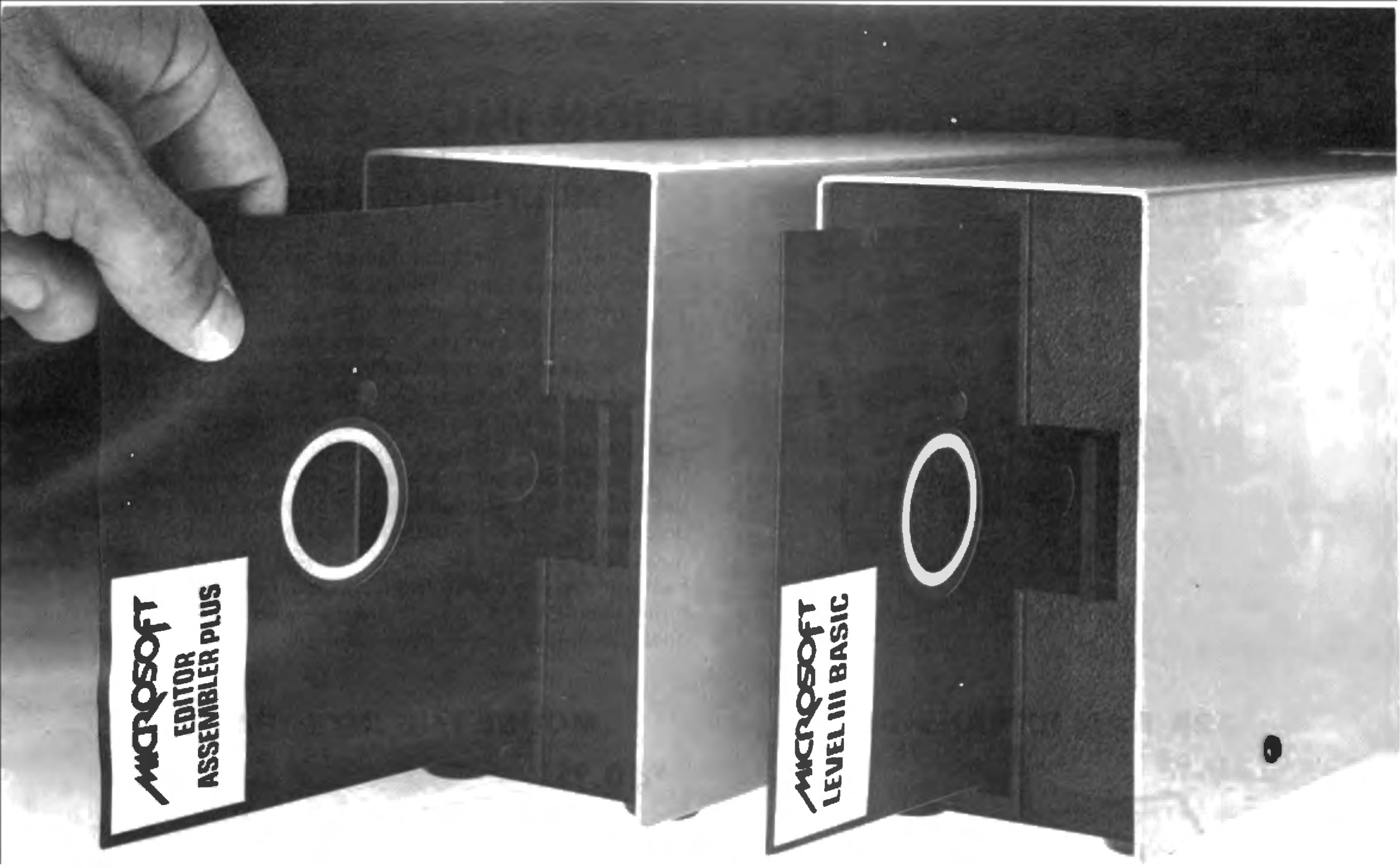
Sufficient cautions are given on the danger of indiscriminate POKEing and other potentially destructive acts. I searched in vain, however, for any mention of the fact that disks should not be left in the drives while power is turned on or off.

The inclusion of a short sort routine would be extremely helpful. The authors skirt this issue in the sections on data files by having the data entered in alphabetic order.

One other annoying, although minor, point deserves mention. There are too many Radio Shack ads in this book! By following the advice of the authors, the reader would end up with Radio Shack disk drives, disks, power strip, disk box and bulk eraser, not to mention software.

"Excellent summaries are found (for) each chapter."

All in all, this book was a pleasure to work through. It was both entertaining and educational, will be valuable to anyone who is interested in getting beyond the obvious and who wants to use more of the TRS-80's capabilities.■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DSI DESIGN SOLUTION INC

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$99.95

An affordable multi-drive floppy disk interface. The AN-760 supports 35, 40, 80, and 160 track drives. Using proprietary DSI Digital Data Separation Techniques, maximum permissible data transfer integrity is assured. Read, write, and step LED indicators prompt operator during all disk I/O. The AN-760 comes complete with power supply module and operation manual. (Operating system software optional.)

DOUBLE DENSITY CONVERTER

$129.95

Using DSI Proprietary Data Seperation and Write Precompensation Techniques The AN-920 provides approximately 1.6 times more data storage capacity on your 5¼ disk drives. The AN-920 can be used in conjunction with the AN-760 FDC or the TRS-80 expansion interface. Double Density System comes complete with power supply module and operation manual. (Required Newdos-80 Ver 2.0 Disk Operating System Optional.)

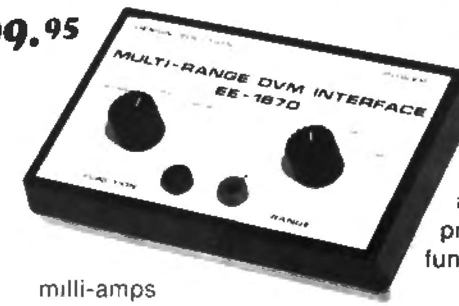
8K FIRMWARE INTERFACE

$84.95

8K Bytes of User Programable Firmware (4-2716 Eproms) are automatically loaded by system /12345 Command controlled by a 2716 controller chip. The user can create his own firm operating system to load and execute programs from Eprom or to provide user defined arithmetic functions. Comes complete with power supply, operation manual and controller chip. (The AN-522 requires AN-551 Eprom programmer.)

MULTI-RANGE DVM INTERFACE

$99.95



Analog Signal Interface is now as easy as turning a knob. EE-1670 provides DVM functions volts, and milli-amps and 8 ranges, 0-200 millivolts, 0-2, 0-20, 0-200 volts, 0-200 nano amps, 0-2, 0-20, 0-200 milliamps, standard banana jacks and test leads create perfect connection scheme for real time analog data aquisition EE-1670 system is complete with power supply and manual of operation

EPROM PROGRAMMER

$99.95

An enhanced version of our original Eprom Programmer, the AN-551 will now program the single supply 2516, 2716, 2532, and 2732 Eproms from basic or machine language. Software provided will load Eprom from TRS-80 Ram or load TRS-80 Ram from Eprom with complete on-screen verification. The AN-551 comes complete with power supply and operation manual.

RS-232 INTERFACE

$89.95

Can be configured to communicate with data communications equipment or data terminal equipment at 110, 150, 300, 600, 1200, 2400, 4800 and 9600 Baud. The AN-464 provides 20MA loop output and RS-232C through a DB-25P connector. Software selectable odd/even parity, 5-8 bit word lengths and stop bit formats are standard along with power supply module, software driver, and operation manual.

DSI DESIGN SOLUTION INC ✓123

DSI AN-7000 COMPUTER

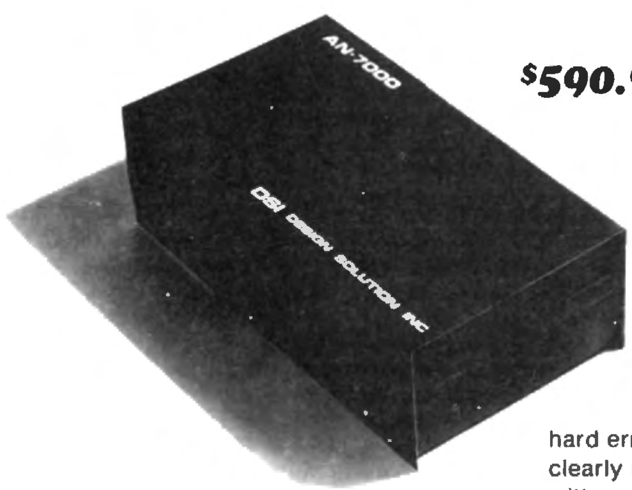
$179.95

True TRS-80™ work-a-like capability is now available in kit form from DSI. The AN-7000 provides a full 16K of dynamic ram, with a complete modulated video interface system for use with standard televisions, Z-80B Microprocessor, cassette interface, membrane keyboard, finished case and power supply module, as well as every component needed for ROM-less assembly. Save hundreds of dollars by assembling the AN-7000 processor yourself with only common hand tools. Step by step instructions with clear cut pictorials and schematics create a very straight-forward work environment as you assemble your own system from scratch. Totally flexible, the AN-7000 will interface with all Model I Level II hardware accessories including the DSI AN-760 FDC and AN-1000 Megadrives. The AN-7000 system represents the most significant break-through in user assembled computer equipment available. The AN-7000 kit comes complete with all parts necessary for a full 16K, Z-80 based CPU, less the 12K basic interpreter ROMS.

New DOS 80 ver 2.0 is available at special package purchase rates for the AN-760 and AN-1000. Contact DSI for complete DOS pricing.

A Registered Microsoft™ TRS-80 Level II work-a-like 3 chip set with manual and complete documentation is available for the AN-7000. The Microsoft-DSI basic package lists at $89.95.

DSI MEGADRIVE



$590.00

This single or double density 80 track dual sides 5¼" floppy disk drive is a must for all serious TRS-80 and DSI system users. With almost 1 million bytes of unformated data storage capacity in the MFM double density mode the AN-1000 provides the utmost in stability of performance at a very reasonable price. Track to track access time 3 ms, soft error rate $1\text{-}10^9$ reads, hard errors $1\text{-}10^{12}$ reads, and media life 4×10^6, clearly represent the AN-1000 technology. Complete with power supply, case, cable and operation manual.

DSI DESIGN SOLUTION INC

123

PRINTER/RTC INTERFACE

$69.95

Operate your printer from the AN-435's Centronics* compatible parallel printer interface. Paper out and busy LEDS prompt the operator of printer status at all times. The AN-435 also contains a DOS compatible real time clock complete with RTC Heartbeat LED indicator. The AN-435 comes complete with power supply module and operating manual.

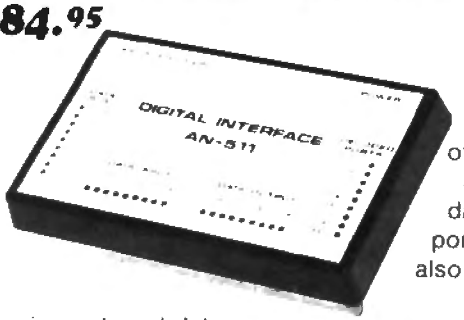
AUDIO SIGNAL PROCESSOR

$99.95

The TRS-80 owner is now free to interface audio information with his computer. Music, voice, sound effects, etc. can all be entered as digital data and saved or manipulated with the TRS-80. Digitally created sounds are available as music, speech, sound effects etc. through on-board amp-speaker system. The AN-610 comes complete with power supply module and operating manual.

DIGITAL PORT INTERFACE

$84.95



The AN-511 Digital Port Interface provides 8 bits of input data and 8 bits of output data. 8 decoded port addresses are also presented for use in strobing external data latches etc. The Z-80 data bus is also terminated on the AN-511 front panel for raw data requirements. The AN-511 comes complete with power supply and operation manual.

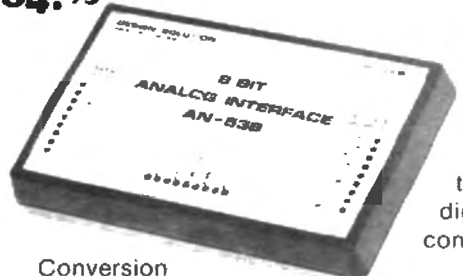
ADDRESS-DATA BUFFER

$59.95

When 2 or more AN-series devices are connected to a system the AN-213 Data/Address buffer is required for proper operation of the TRS-80. The AN-213's Bi-directional data bus buffer and 16 bit address buffer provide adequate fan-out for up to 4 additional AN-series products. Unit comes complete with external power supply module and operation manual.

8 BIT ANALOG PORT

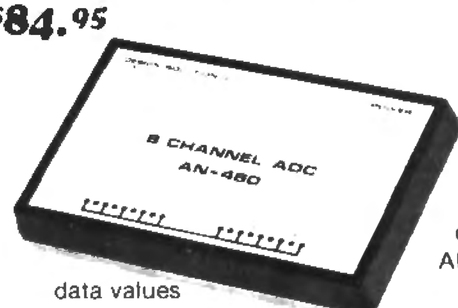
$84.95



The AN-538 Analog Port is a tracking 8 bit analog to digital and digital to analog converter. Conversion rate of 3us and DAC settling time of 85 nanoseconds provide a truly flexible analog interface. Simply reading a port provides the user with instant real time data conversion. The AN-538 comes complete with power supply and operation manual.

8 CHANNEL ADC

$84.95



8 channels of analog signals are all internally multiplexed and encoded by the AN-460 ADC. 8 bit data values are recovered from each of the 8 analog signal channels through a convenient port based scheme providing the TRS-80 user with 8 simultaneous A-D conversions. The AN-460 comes complete with power supply and operation manual.

See List of Advertisers on page 418

NEW PRODUCTS

Edited by Janet Fiderio

Featuring—Orchestra-85

Interface your TRS-80 with Stereo Music Synthesis and Percussion.

Orchestra-85

Stereo Music Synthesis

Stereo music synthesis and percussion are now possible with Orchestra-85, a software/hardware product.

Stereo separation is by instrument, allowing the user to play trumpet and oboe simultaneously through channel A while playing clarinet and organ through channel B. Instruments may be switched from channel to channel at any time. The software supports five-part harmony for use with 2.66, 3.54, and 4.0 Mhz clock speeds.

Orchestra-85 includes tape and disk versions plus sample music files on cassette, and a fully assembled PC board which plugs into any 16K Model I, Level II without voiding the warranty. The stereo output may be connected to the Aux/Tape/Tuner inputs of any stereo amplifier.

For more detailed information, contact Software Affair, 858 Rubis Dr., Sunnyvale, CA 94087, (408) 295-9195. The system is priced at $129.95.

Reader Service ✓163

Software For Business Management

Century Software Systems is offering three new professional business systems for the TRS-80 Model II.

Business Management I is a financial/capital budgeting system which analyzes cash flows, internal rate of return, and various depreciation methods in accordance with the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981.

Business Management II is a complete system for the lease versus purchase decision. The purchase may include multi-loans, investment tax credit and various depreciation options and more.

Business Management III is a statistical system which performs statistical analysis for multi-observations on up to six variables.

Each system is on a single eight-inch disk TRSDOS Version 2.0A. All programs are user-oriented and priced at $125, $100 and $110 respectively and are available from Century Software Systems, 1875 Century Park East, Suite 1730, Los Angeles, CA 90067, (213) 879-5911.

Reader Service ✓178

Map the Skies

The Star Search Astronomy Guide instantly provides a map of the skies for any date or time entered.

Double stars, galactic and planetary nebula, open and globular clusters, and the external galaxies are all graphically plotted to scale according to their polar coordinates. The program employs a split screen to simultaneously display pertinent data for each object started.

This astronomy guide is available from Softbyte Computing, Box 217, Wallingford, CT 06492.

Reader Service ✓348

Microspell Recognizes Grammatical Tenses

Microspell is now available in an improved version from Lifeboat Associates.

The new version 4.2, provides more than a dictionary program that scans for spelling errors. Microspell now stores prefixes, suffixes and roots, enabling it to recognize spellings and grammatical tenses.

This CP/M based program runs on the Model II and is priced at $249. Additional inquiries should be addressed to Lifeboat Associates, 1651 Third Ave., New York, NY 10028, (212) 860-0300.

Reader Service ✓167

Uniterm

Uniterm is a TRS-80 intelligent terminal program designed for both the Model I and Model III. It includes the following intelligent terminal features: auto log-on, auto polling messages, user redefined keys, user definable video display width, type to buffer, review buffer, and more. The program will operate with most popular modems.

Uniterm is being distributed by B.T. Enterprises, 171 Hawkins Rd., Centereach, NY 11720, (516) 981-8568 and retails for $79.95.

Reader Service ✓344

Data Acquisition Module

ADAM is a low-cost analog Data acquisition module available from Small System Design. It is a plug-in module allowing you to monitor a large variety of analog sensors or transducers. These devices include thermistor temperature sensors, solar radiation pyronometers, meteorological (wind speed, wind direction, barometric pressure) sensing devices and electrical current sensors. In addition, simple on/off (digital) devices can be monitored.

ADAM is available in two models priced at $190 and $250. For more detailed information contact Small System Design, Box 4546, Manchester, NH 03108, (603) 432-7929.

Reader Service ✓343

The ADAM Data Acquisition Module.

A Statistical Package for the TRS-80

A new statistical package for the microcomputer, is now available for the Models I or III on cassette or disk.

SPM consists of five programs that perform descriptive statistics, analysis of variance (one or two way), and single and multiple variable regression. Features include analysis of variance, with unequal sample sizes, flexibility in formatting Post Hoc and planned comparison analysis and computation of percentile ranks of F ratio statistics, and additional features.

The multiple linear regression program allows for testing of significance of Beta weights, gives regression statistics for any subcorrelation matrix, and more.

SPM is priced at $79.95 from Bruce P. Douglas, 20 Willow, Vermilion, SD 57069.

Reader Service ✓326

Finance Program #1

Finance Program # 1 is a home-business software package that extends the use of the Color Computer to the practical applications of finance.

This program package is divided into two categories, loans and investments. The loan program performs the following: discount of commercial paper; principle, regular paymant, remaining balance, and term of a loan; mortgage amortization table; and more.

The investments program performs: future value of investment and regular deposits, initial investment, minimum investment for withdrawals, earned interest table, and more.

Finance Program #1 is priced at $21.95 and is available from Computerware, Box 668, 1512 Encinitas Blvd., Encinitas, CA 92024, (714) 436-3512.

Reader Service ✓160

New PROM Burner

Apparat Inc., has announced their new PROM Burner for the TRS-80 I and II. This PROM Blasting system (A.P.B.) will program nine different Eproms (of the 24 pin variety) on the same board.

The package includes the interface card, a complete set of personality modules, software on disk and a detailed instruction manual. The cost of the A.P.B. system is $149 from Apparat Inc., 4401 S. Tamarac Parkway, Denver, CO 80237, (303) 741-1778.

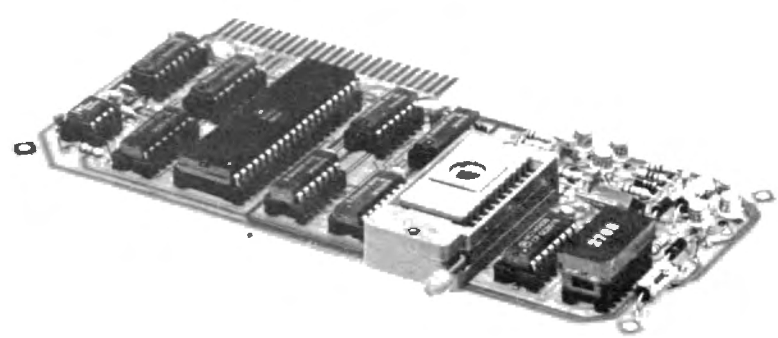
Reader Service ✓335

Prevent Static Electricity Problems

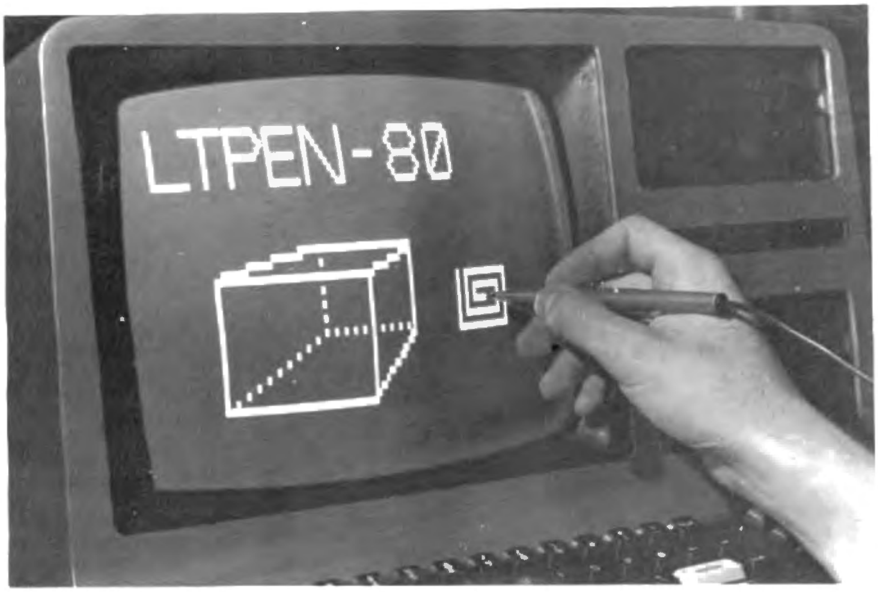
Anti-Stat, an anti-static spray, is especially effective in preventing the problems that static electricity causes in most computer environments such as unusual equipment operation, lost data and programs, damage to computer memories, and more. Anti-Stat can also add extra protection to static eliminator mats.

Priced at $4.95, this product is marketed by Micro Data Processing and Systems Inc., 5636 Haddington Lane, Philadelphia, PA 19131, (215) 473-6419.

Reader Service ✓346



The PROM Burner.



The LTPen-80.

The LTPEN-80

The LTPEN-80 is a TRS-80 Model I and III compatible lightpen with extended software capabilities.

A machine language program adds five functions to Level II or Disk Basic allowing the user to select any (X,Y) point or character position by pointing the pen. A teaching program and a graphic input program are also included in the software package.

The pen and software cassette are available for $27.95 from Syntex Electronic Innovations, Box 4034; Lancaster PA 17604, (717) 733-4769.

Reader Service ↙328

Trucker, You're In the Driver's Seat

Trucker, a new simulation game by Creative Computing Software, enables you to sit in the driver's seat awhile.

Simulating the travails of a cross country trip in an 18-wheeler, the player must choose a route from Los Angeles to New York as well as decide on a cargo. While traveling along Interstates and back roads, flat tires, sudden blizzards, dense fogs, and intensive road construction are just some of the hazards that may be experienced.

Trucker is available together on a disk with Streets of the City, a simulation modeled on Grand Rapids, MI.

The cost of these programs is $24.95 on cassette or disk. For more information contact Creative Computing Software, 39 E. Hanover Ave., Morris Plains, NJ 07950, (201) 540-0445.

Reader Service ↙340

Stretch Super Step

Stretch Super Step is a third generation machine language monitor program for the Models I and III with 32K—48K of memory. The program has three functional segments and printer control (Line Printer IV). Stretch Super Step is an aid in debugging and analyzing machine code programs.

Its three functional segments are: FLTCUR, a byte-oriented text editor with floating cursor and autorepeat; SPRSTP, the single step/Trace/dissassembler, a Z80 instruction-level simulator running on the Z80; and BUFSTF, a user-definable buffer with special window controls to view large code segments in eight formats.

Priced at $49.95, this product is available from Allen Gelder Software, Box 11721 Main Post Office, San Francisco, CA 94101.

Reader Service ↙168

Original Adventure Now Available for the TRS-80

Lost treasures, underground caverns, giant clams, nasty dwarves, and more—all must be faced by those who enter the world of Original Adventure. Original Adventure makes no compromises from the original game written for much larger mainframe computers. It is currently available on disk for CP/M (as a bi-lingual English/French program) and TRS-80 users.

Disks are priced at $24.95 each.

For more information write Creative Computing Software, 39 E. Hanover Ave., Morris Plains, NJ 07950, (201) 540-0445.

Reader Service ↙349

Sabtronics 2020 Digital Multi-meter

Sabtronics announces their new Model 2020 Digital Multi-meter with microprocessor interfaces. Optical coupling between the DMM and the computer protects the computer from damage and also isolates ground noises that can affect sensitive measurements. The Model 2020 is equipped with all cabling and I/O support necessary for the TRS-80.

Some applications include: the sampling of periodic measurements to generate statistical data that can be numerically reduced for graphic presentation; catching intermittent current or voltage problems by monitoring the circuit; plotting the effects of power supply drift versus time, temperature or input voltages; and more.

Contact Sabtronics International, Inc. 5709 N. 50th St., Tampa, FL 33610, (813) 623-2631.

Reader Service ↙173

For Amateur Radio Operators

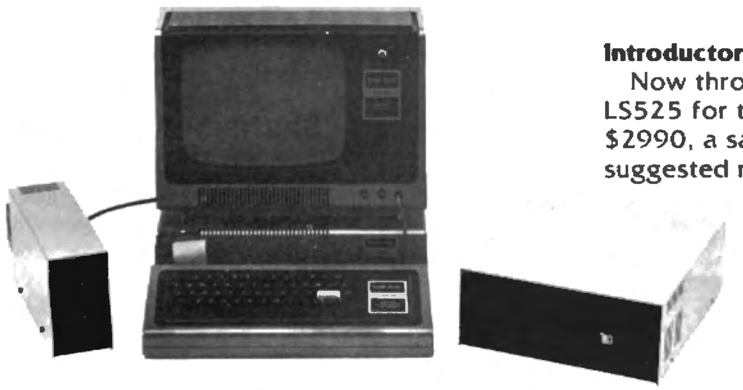
Master Gator Software is now marketing four programs for Amateur Radio operators.

The first, WAS (Worked All Stations), keeps records of radio contacts with each of the 50 states and assists the operator with a current list of who was contacted, where and when. 5BWAS (5-Band Worked All States), the second program, maintains data for five different radio bands. The third program, DXCC, keeps track of radio contacts between the owners station and each of the 319 countries worldwide. The last program, Dupe Checker, is used by a contest operator to purge all duplicate contacts during a contest.

Prices are as follows: WAS—$8, 5BWAS—$12, DXCC—$10, and Dupe

THE NEW LAREDO LS525. WHEN YOU'RE READY TO GET DOWN TO BUSINESS.

Laredo Systems, Inc. introduces the LS525 five megabyte rigid disk memory system for TRS80 Models I and III. Laredo's LS525 rounds up a Seagate ST506 Drive, LDOS Operating System by Logical Systems, and Laredo's own LSI



500 Series Controller into a single-board controller that emulates the famed IBM 3370 disk system, complete with:

- Improved read/write/seek access time through full block buffering and variably tuned interleave.
- On-board data separator, micro-code diagnostics and write-precompensation.
- Increased disk media reliability and data integrity with automatic defect block allocation and extended ID fields.
- Versatile CPU compatibility provided by separate host adaptor.

Introductory Offer To TRS80 Users.
Now through October 1, 1981 buy the LS525 for the OEM/dealer price of $2990, a savings of $760 off the usual suggested retail price of $3750.

LDOS Operating System with manual and diskette available for $149.

For more information about the LS525 Memory System and the LSI 500 Series Controller, contact: **Laredo Systems, Inc.**
2264 Calle de Luna,
Santa Clara, CA 95050
(408) 980-1888

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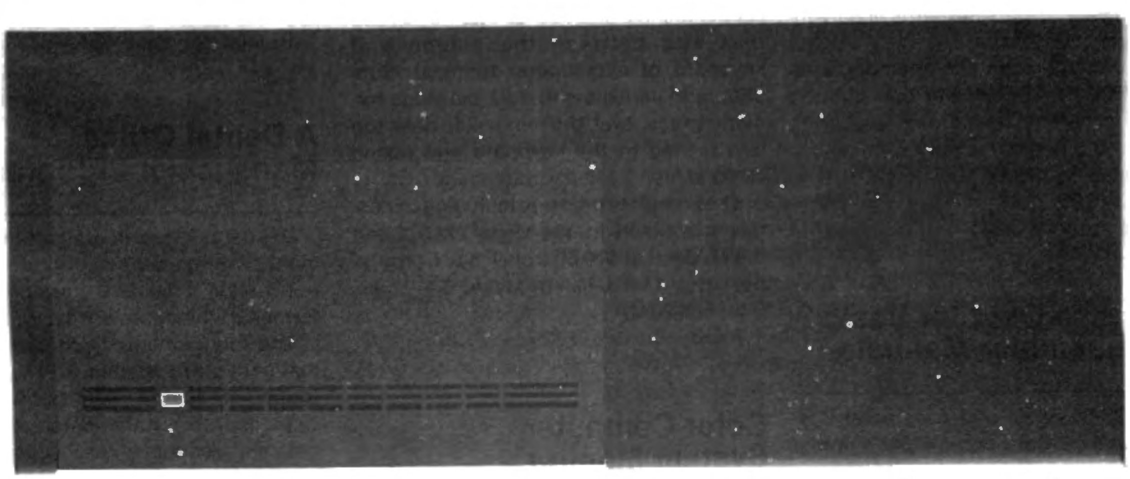


laredo systems inc.

See List of Advertisers on page 418

Checker—$8. For additional information contact Master Gator Software, Box 10, Alachua, FL 32615.
Reader Service ✓339

Especially for Children

A new book written especially for children, *A Young Persons Guide to Microcomputers*, is currently being marketed by Scelbi Publications.

Starting with an abbreviated history of the computer, the book continues with simple explanations of how a computer works, how to communicate with it, and discussions of its purposes. The book is heavily illustrated with line drawings and photographs designed to appeal to young people.

Priced at $7.95, this softcover book can be ordered from Scelbi Publications, 35 Old State Rd., Oxford, CT 06483.
Reader Service ✓162

DEBUG on Cassette

DEBUG, an easy-to-use monitor for writing and debugging Z80 machine language programs, is now available in cassette form for the Model I and III.

DEBUG enables the user to: display blocks of memory and the Z80 registers in two different ways; modify individual Z80 registers, memory locations, or an entire machine language program; jump to a program and begin execution; insert breakpoints in a program; single-step execution of programs; write programs to data or tape; and load programs or data into memory from a tape.

This product uses the memory area from 4200H to 39FFH and can only be used on programs in the user area from 4A00H to the end of memory.

Marketed by Radio Shack, DEBUG is sold for $19.95.
Reader Service ✓341

Reference Card for Basic and Assembler Manuals

The TRS-80 Basic and Assembler System Reference Card completely summarizes the Basic and Assembler manuals.

Features include: Basic Commands, functions, and statements; load, move, and branch instructions; shift, compare, and math instructions; store instructions; I/O instructions; ROM routines; Assembler instructions, commands, and operators; and more.

The Keyboard Companion.

This reference card is sold for $4.95 from Nanos Systems, Inc. Box 24344, Speedway, IN 46224.
Reader Service ✓338

The Keyboard Companion

The Keyboard Companion is a small (11 by 16-inch or 11 by 29-inch) desk top that sits between the screen and keyboard of a computer terminal. Supplied with pedestals that lift the video terminal to eye level, the removable desk top is attached to the keyboard and raised video screen by Velcro fasteners.

The complete package including pedestals is available for the Model I at $72 and the Model II at $79.50 from PKay Corporation, Box 11463, Costa Mesa, CA 92627, (714) 548-2081.
Reader Service ✓325

Color Computer System Monitor

TRSMON is a 2K operating system designed for use with the TRS-80 Color Computer System.

It provides the standard functions found in most system monitors as well as a printer/terminal driver package.

Printer Terminal modes can be used at rates varying from 300 to 9600 baud, and changed at any time. TRSMON commands are a minimum of two characters followed by their respective parameters. The command input line is buffered and will recognize the backspace, Break and Enter key for error-free entry of command sequences.

TRSMON is available on cassette for $19.95, on a 2716 EPROM for $34.95, and for Extended Basic Socket at $34.95. For more information contact Cer-Comp, 5566 Richochet Ave., Las Vegas, NV 89110, (702) 452-0632.
Reader Service ✓337

Shuffleboard III

Shuffleboard III is a 64K CP/M 2.2 system for the TRS-80 Model III.

Using a memory mapping technique to allow the use of standard CP/M (TPA = 100), Shuffleboard is more than a memory mapper; it is a sophisticated memory manager that expands the Model III's memory space to 88K.

Shuffleboard comes with 16K of RAM and 2K of ROM (expandable to 8K). This allows a full 64K CP/M system to be used without any interference from the Level III ROM or video memory.

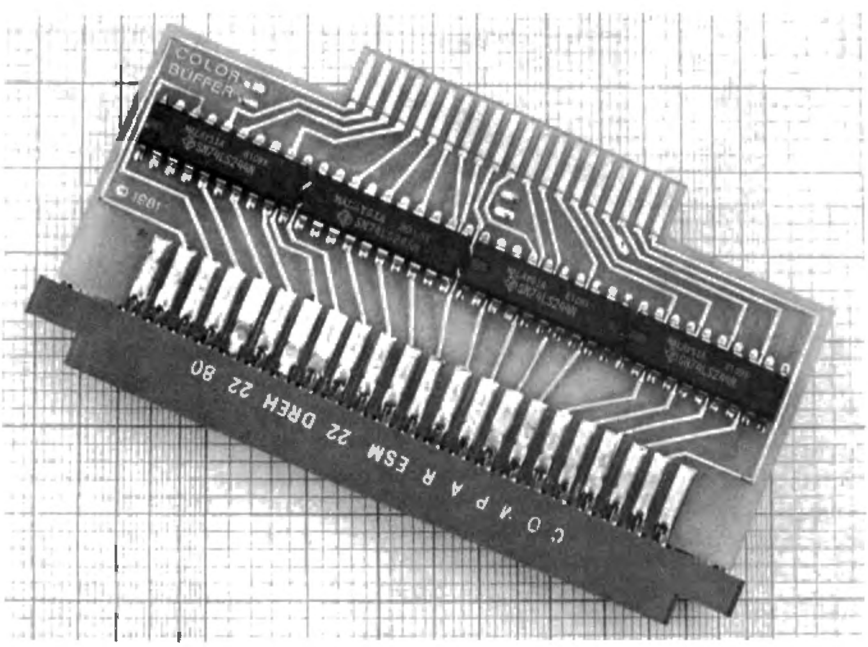
The Shuffleboard III package includes 16K of RAM, 2K of ROM, Maxi-disk CP/M 2.2, seven CP/M manuals, installation instructions and a six-month warranty. For more detailed information contact Parasitic Engineering, 1101 Ninth Ave., Oakland, CA 94606, (415) 839-2636.
Reader Service ✓164

A Dental Office Management Program

Dentistaid is a dental office management program designed to streamline all the major time-consuming tasks performed in the dental office.

The menu-oriented program will automatically print standard ADA insurance forms, prequalification and actual services, monthly statements, patient recall notices, accounts receivable aging reports, daily summary of work performed and payments received, and more. An advantage of Dentistaid is the simplicity of operation and automatic generation of many forms and reports that give the dentist better practice control.

NEW PRODUCTS



The Color Buffer.

All programs are available for the Models I and III on cassette or disk for $120. Direct inquiries to Hayden Book Company, Inc., 50 Essex St., Rochelle Park, NJ 07662, (201) 843-0550.

Reader Service ✓161

The Color Buffer

TBH is currently marketing the Color Buffer, a new peripheral for the Color Computer. The buffer gains access to the system bus through the game slot cartridge and terminates in the standard 22/44 card edge connector, providing easy access to fully buffered address, data and control lines.

Also serving as a building block, the buffer will allow the user to plug in a variety of peripherals due on the market later this year including a RAM Cartridge, serial and parallel I/O board and an EPROM programmer.

Cost of the Color Buffer is $59.95. Further information may be obtained from TBH Canada, 67-3691 Albion Rd, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada KIT 1P2.

Reader Service ✓333

A Hardware/ Clock Calendar

Tic-Toc-80 is a hardware/clock calendar for the TRS-80 Models I and III. The device features an easy-to-use plug attachment to the TRS-80 bus port and will deliver date, time AM/PM, and day of the week without user input at powerup.

This product is available for the Model I at $99.95 or for the Model III at $109.95. Direct inquiries to B.T. Enterprises, 171 Hawkins Rd., Centereach, NY 11720, (516) 981-8568.

Reader Service ✓345

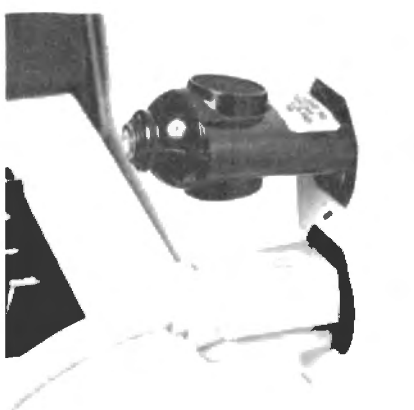
Series Focuses on Programming Techniques

Annotated Basic is a five volume series that focuses on Basic programming techniques rather than just commands and statements.

The book includes useful programs written in TRS-80 Level II Basic. Each chapter includes a documented program, annotation describing what goes on in specific lines, a discussion of the new Basic concepts implemented, and for the more involved listings a flowchart.

Contact Wayne Green Books, Dealer Sales, Peterborough, NH 03458 for additional information.

Reader Service ✓334


The Voltage Surge and Transient Suppressor.

The Servant 3.2

The Servant 3.2 Information Processor gives any user the ability to store information regardless of programming or computer knowledge through a series of simple prompts.

Features of this product include: up to 20 categories of information, graphic instruction, a machine language sort, updating of numeric categories by any percentage, and a text editor with a form letter generator.

This package is currently available for the Model I and III and is priced at $79.95. Contact The Computer Connection, 13359 Killion St., Van Nuys, CA 91401, (213) 475-9431 for additional information.

Reader Service ✓342

Synchronous Software

Synch is a 2780/3780 IBM binary synchronous software communications package for the TRS-80 Model II.

Synch emulates 2770, 2780, and 3780-type bi-synch work stations at up to 9600 baud. The software supports transparency, buffer expansion (128, 256 and 512 bytes), space compression, processor interrupt (RVI), and multi-point.

Synch provides remote job entry capability and automatic features which allow up to 100 files to be queued for unattended operation.

Available from Westico, Inc. 25 Van Zant St., Norwalk, CT 06855, (203) 853-6880, Synch is priced at $500.

Reader Service ✓327

Electronically Remove Voltage Changes

The Voltage Surge and Transient Suppressor electronically removes or greatly reduces sudden voltage changes that can affect the performance or catastrophic failure of sensitive electronic equipment.

The suppressor is plugged into an ac line power receptacle on the same 15 amp breaker circuit as the equipment being protected. Solid-state semi-conductors clip all overvoltage surges beyond 132 Vac, and a passive filter snubs high frequency transients which might occur over the full input voltage waveform. A 2 amp internal fuse provides safety overload protection.

This product is available from Cuesta Systems Inc., 3440 Roberto Court, San Louis Obispo, CA 93401, (805) 541-4160.

Reader Service ✓172

The International Computer Dictionary

The International Computer Dictionary(IMD), is a pocket guide containing definitions of important terms, acronyms (with pronunciations) and numbers used in computer jargon. In addition it provides a ten language vocabulary of essential computer terms.

This is a revised and expanded version of Sybex's *Microprocessor Lexicon* containing over 1600 definitions arranged alphabetically. Also useful is the "Numbers Game," a list of electronic parts numbers common in everyday microcomputer parlance.

For additional information Contact Sybex Inc., 2344 Sixth St., Berkeley, CA 94710, (415) 848-8233.

Reader Service ✓331

Micro Newsletter for Medical Professionals

The Micro Medical Newsletter is a publication dealing with microcomputer uses within the medical profession. The current issue provides a detailed review of accounting and claim management systems available for the leading micro systems and more.

The current issue is available free to practicing physicians and health professionals from Charles Mann & Associates, Micro Medical Newsletter, 7594 San Remo Trail, Yucca Valley, CA 92284, (714) 365-9718.

Reader Service ✓336

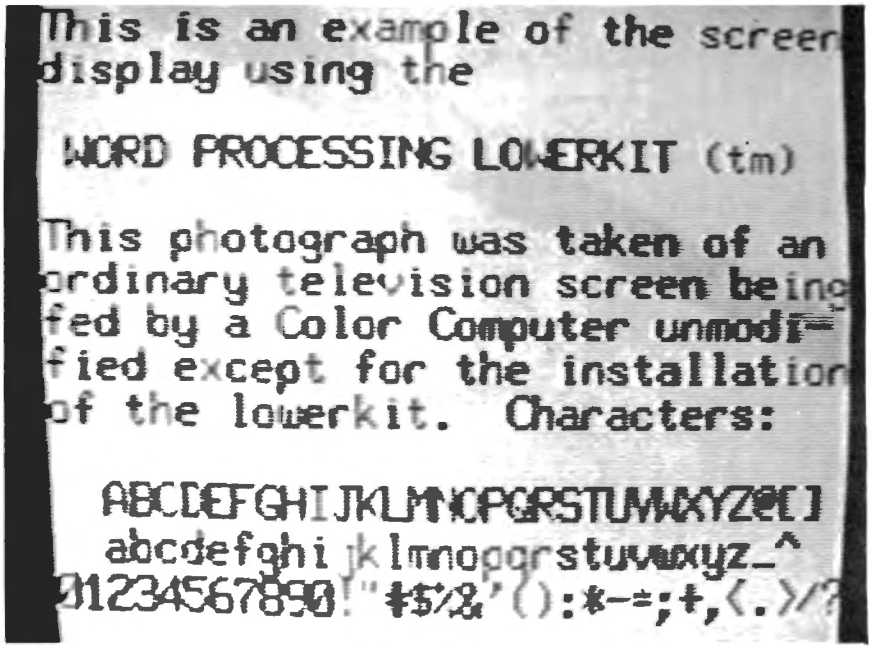
The Micro Advisor

A new source of information and advice on microcomputers is now online. *The Micro Advisor (TMA)*, is accessible through the CompuServe Information Network to anyone with a terminal or personal computer.

TMA contains information of interest to anyone using microcomputers. Features include: a question/answer program forum on microcomputers a list of micro publications (including newsletters); a nationwide list of computer clubs; a new products section, and more.

CompuServe subscribers can use the Micro Advisor by accessing *TMA* while in CIS. Others who are interested should contact Battery Lane Information Services, Box 30214, Bethesda, MD 20814, (301) 770-2726.

Reader Service ✓170



Screen Display with the Word Processing Lowerkit.

Displays True Upper and Lowercase

The Word Processing Lowerkit is a 3½-inch-square piggyback board designed to press in place, without soldering, inside the TRS-80 Color Computer.

The purpose of the Lowerkit is to display true upper and lowercase characters. As an added feature the kit uses a 7 by 9 dot matrix for display (rather than the built-in 5 by 7 matrix) for large, clear letters. All characters have descenders where necessary (comma, semi-colon, lowercase letters g,j,p,q,y). The character set in the standard generator is fully compatible with the normal Color Computer character set, with the exception that lowercase letters are correctly displayed.

For more detailed information contact MSB Electronics, Drawer 766, Barre, VT 05641, (802) 476-7311.

Reader Service ✓165

CalcStar— An Electronic Spreadsheet

CalcStar is an electronic spread sheet program that eliminates the need for ledger paper and calculators when solving complex mathematical problems.

Based on CP/M, it is useful for projects such as budget plans, sales forecasts, cash flow analysis, and more. CalcStar allows the user to design a ledger sheet on the video screen. Columns may vary from three to 63 characters with as many as 600 figures entered in any one spread sheet.

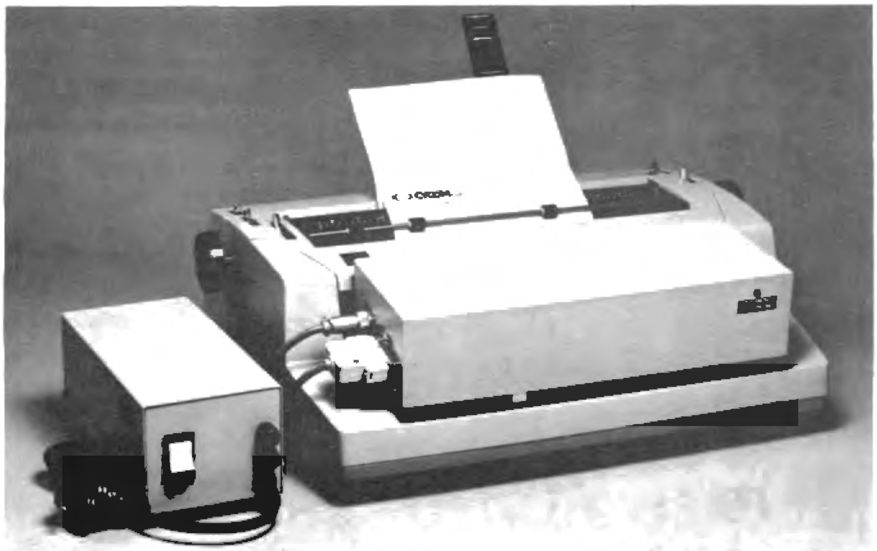
Available for the Model II at $295, CalcStar is soon to be released in a Model I and III format for $150. For additional information contact MicroPro International Corp., 1299 Fourth St., San Rafael, CA 94901, (415) 499-0919.

Reader Service ✓166

The Color Data Organizer

Computerware is now marketing the Color Data Organizer on cassette for the Color Computer. It is a small inventory program; a cross reference system; a valuables record, serial numbers, and credit card storage system. It stores, retrieves, sorts, prints, and totals whatever you want within the two numeric and two string entries. The Organizer can hold 125 records in a 16K Color Computer.

Priced at $24.95, this product is available from Computerware, Box 668, 1472



The Tyrop Electronic Typewriter Adapter.

Encinitas Blvd., Encinitas, CA 92024, (714) 436-3512.

Reader Service ✓350

Electronic Typewriter Adapter

Tyrop, a new electronic Typewriter adapter, is designed to convert IBM Selectric or equivalent electric typewriters into computer output printers.

The device features a printing speed of 600 characters per minute, a variety of computer interfaces, and a built-in self-diagnostic function enabling users to monitor printing functions easily.

Retailing for under $1000, Tyrop is available from Hollander Office Products, 41 Duesenburg Drive, Suite B, Thousand Oaks, CA 91362, (805) 496-2533.

Reader Service ✓175

Real Estate Office Management

The Real Estate Office Management software package (ROM) can handle one or more offices with one or more profit centers. It also includes a general ledger that provides profit and loss statements, balance sheets, trial balances and transaction registers.

ROM allows for office and division budgeting with monthly, year-to-date and operating statement comparisons. The accounts payable section includes a check-writer that will provide monthly checks for ongoing items, such as mortgage and rent payments.

For more information on this comprehensive system contact Reality Automation Inc., 221 North Lois, La Habra, CA 90631, (213) 947-2762.

Reader Service ✓171

Accountants Microsystems Inc.

Accountants Microsystems Inc. (AMI) recently announced a complete family of software modules for practicing accountants. Included in the package are Client Write-up, Practice Management, Tax Preparation, Tax Planning, Financial Planning and Word Processing systems.

The software operates on CP/M based microcomputers and is designed to be competitive with larger minicomputer systems. Module prices range from $400 to $2995 and are available for the Model II. For further information contact: Accountants Microsystem Inc., 1404 140th Place N.E., Bellevue, WA 98007, (206) 643-2050.

Reader Service ✓179

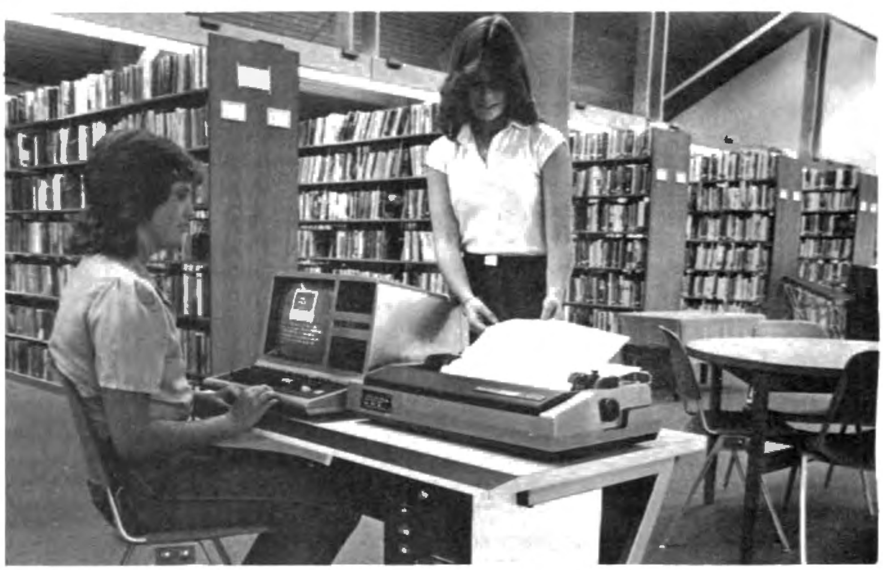
The CompuVend Computer Equipment Table

The CompuVend Computer Equipment Table is a fully automatic vending system that allows independent operation of a computer, terminal or additional peripheral equipment.

Features include: two vending systems (The Model 1310 operates on quarters and the Model 2110 on dollar bills); adjustable fixed rate of charge per unit of time; vend override staff key; cumulative time capability; multiple equipment usage; dual vend (simultaneous vending of two pieces of computer equipment at different rates per unit of time); record keeping; security features; and more.

The Model 1310 is priced at $1650, the Model 2110 at $2475. For more detailed information contact CompuVend Computer Systems Inc., Box 73, Williamstown, NJ 08094, (609) 778-0566.

Reader Service ✓332



The CompuVend Table.

See List of Advertisers on page 418

Here's a way to keep track of your times.

The Runner's Logbook

G. Michael Vose
80 Microcomputing *Technical Editor*

Maintaining physical fitness might not be considered a hobby by some people. I classify any activity performed and enjoyed on a regular basis as a hobby. For me, that includes running.

I ran track and cross-country in high school. I enjoyed it, but stopped when school days were done. I started again four years ago to help overcome the damage done by six years of cigarette smoking. Plus, I wanted to enjoy the other health benefits of regular exercise—weight control, increased vigor, sounder sleep and the like. I began for these reasons and continued because it was fun!

I run 24-30 miles a week from April through early November and 15-20 miles a week during the winter months. Living in New Hampshire, I also cross-country ski in the winter. Until recently, I kept track of my 3-5 weekly runs in a little notebook. I frequently misplaced the notebook and hated figuring out in my head my average pace for a run. So, I decided to write a Runner's Logbook program for my TRS-80.

The Logbook

Program Listing 1 is the Model III version of the Logbook. The program will run on the Model I using the few modifications at the end of this article.

The Logbook is designed to keep track of daily activities such as training runs and racing events. It is a Menu-driven program which offers instructions on entering data as it proceeds. It allows the entry of the following information:

- Date of run or race;
- Distance run in miles;
- Time in hours, minutes and seconds;
- Weather conditions;
- Morning pulse rate;
- Overall health evaluation;
- Comments.

Once the information is entered, the program calculates and displays the day's average pace per mile, in minutes and seconds, and your total mileage since starting the log.

The first four categories of input are self explanatory; the others require some explanation. For a distance runner, the resting pulse rate measured first thing in the morning is a good yardstick for determining if his training regimen is too strenuous. If the resting pulse rate increases by eight to ten beats per minute, it is a good bet the runner is tired, possibly from training too much. Very often, the pulse rate will warn that fatigue is increasing before the runner actually begins to feel tired.

The overall health evaluation is merely a subjective measure of how the runner feels—from excellent to not so good. I did not include "really rotten" because when I feel that way I don't run.

Comments is a short field, containing only 15 characters, designed for a quick note about injury, how the run felt, or anything that seems worth recording.

The program calculates average pace, the best measure of the qualitative difference in runs from day to day. It also computes the year-to-date total mileage. That's a nice ego boost, especially near the end of

The Key Box

Models I & III
Version 1.3 TRSDOS

Photo 1. 80 Microcomputing Technical Editors Mike Vose and Chris Brown out for a training run on Peterborough's Pine Street.

Program Listing

```
10 ON ERROR GOTO1630
20 CLS:PRINT@405,"RUNNER'S LOGBOOK":FOR VV=1TO1000:NEXTVV
30 'COPYRIGHT (C) BY G.M.VOSE
40 CLEAR100:POKE16419,252
50 FORI=1TO500:NEXT
60 GOSUB1080
70 CLS:PRINT:PRINTTAB(7)"THIS PROGRAM WILL NEED SEVERAL KINDS"
80 PRINTTAB(7)"OF DATA.  USE THE FOLLOWING INPUT FORMAT FOR"
90 PRINTTAB(7)"THIS DATA.":PRINT
100 PRINTTAB(15)"DATE: MO/DAY/YR (03/23/81)""
110 PRINTTAB(15)"DISTANCE: MILES.TENTHS (5.5)"
120 PRINTTAB(15)"TIME: HR/MIN/SEC (0.43.15)"
130 PRINT:PRINTTAB(7)"ALL OTHER DATA CAN BE ENTERED BY SIMPLY"
140 PRINTTAB(7)"PRESSING THE NUMBER KEY CORRESPONDING TO A"
150 PRINTTAB(7)"CHOICE YOU ARE OFFERED."
160 GOSUB490
170 CLS:PRINT:PRINT"ENTER THE FOLLOWING DATA: "
180 PRINT:PRINTTAB(15)"TODAY'S DATE: ";:INPUT DT$
190 PRINT:PRINTTAB(15)"DISTANCE RUN: ";:INPUT DS$
200 PRINT:PRINTTAB(15)"YOUR TIME: ";:INPUT T$
210 PRINT:PRINT"WAS THE WEATHER:   (1) SUNNY (2) CLOUDY (3) RAINY"
220 PRINT"                     (4) SNOWY (5) WINDY OR (6) CALM";:INP
UT W$
230 CLS:PRINT:PRINT"WHAT WAS YOUR PULSE RATE THIS MORNING";:INPUT
PR$
```

Program continues

> "I did not include 'really rotten' because when I feel like that I do not run."

the year when you can boast of having run 1200 miles!

Body Fat and Oxygen Uptake

The program also has two built-in self tests designed to help you approximate your maximal oxygen uptake ability, your ability to extract oxygen from the air during aerobic exercise, and to estimate your body fat percentage. Remember, these are only estimates—laboratory measurements are likely to be slightly different.

The maximal oxygen uptake is calculated by subtracting 133 from the speed in meters recorded during a 15 minute run. The result is multiplied by 0.172. Next, 33.3 is added to produce the final result, expressed as milliliters of oxygen per kilogram of body weight per minute. A level of about 40 is considered a minimum standard of everyday fitness. This test, devised by Bruno Balke, showed a level of 73.312 for three-time New York and Boston Marathon champion Bill Rogers. This is close to the figure produced in the lab for Rogers.

The body fat test is based on the Pondural Index devised by exercise physiologist E.C. Frederick. It computes body fat by dividing the athlete's height in inches by the cube root of his or her weight. My tests show it tends to underestimate body fat percentage as measured in a lab by 3-4 percent. The average male should be in the 14-20 percent range. The average female will test out at 18-24 percent. Runners test out at 6-13 percent for males and 10-14 percent for females.

To use either self test, follow the on-screen instructions. You need to know your height in inches and your weight for the body fat test; the oxygen uptake test requires you to input the miles you can run in fifteen minutes.

Modifications

I use the Logbook to keep a year's worth of records in each data file. When a new year rolls around, I copy the program onto a separate disk and start a new data file for the upcoming year. I label the disks according to year if I plan to keep them (I usually do, since I run in the same races year to year and mark improvement by my previous year's time). If desired, you can modify the Open statements in lines 1190, 1220 and 1290, 1390 to specify a new data file. Replace "*Data*" with another file name, run the program and the new file will be created on the same disk.

Model I users should delete line 40. This line accesses the Model III character set and POKEs the value for the boxed question mark cursor into the Video Device Control Block of memory.

Model I users have to modify the disk I/O routine. I have taken advantage of Model III TRSDOS's (Version 1.3) ability to set variable length files (don't use TRSDOS Version 1.2—it does not understand how to manipulate variable length files). This is done by answering the How Many Files? question during Basic initialization by replying 2V. This sets aside two variable length files. Program lines 1190, 1220 and 1290, 1390 each contain a 45 after the data filespec. This sets the logical record length at 45 characters. Model I users should delete the 45 from these lines.

To add the capability of storing data for speed workouts over and above your endurance training, add a separate subroutine and another menu option. If you cannot write the code to accomplish this task, drop me a note care of *80 Microcomputing* and I'll offer some suggestions.

If you ever visit Peterborough, NH, stop by our Pine Street office and we'll go out for a run.■

The Compass pointing the way to the right running shoe

The COMPASS machine. COMPASS is an acronym for COMPuter Assisted Shoe Selector.

by G. Michael Vose
80 Microcomputing *Technical Editor*

It was only a matter of time before someone invented a computer to sell shoes. After all, selling shoes is like collecting garbage or cleaning fish—it's one of those jobs someone has to do, but who wants to do it?

The concept of a mechanized shoe salesman is not entirely new. Sears, Roebuck and Company pioneered a machine to measure and test feet for the proper shoe fit back in the 1950's. This device measured size and width and could even perform a crude calculation of arch strength. It was more of a gimmick than a serious attempt at scientific measurement, but it served Sears' purpose for several years.

Thirty years later, in the hustling 1980s, the Nike Running Shoe Company is using a computerized salesman named Compass to sell the 35 different models of running shoes the company has developed over the last six years. The machine uses a Zilog Z80 microprocessor and a 2K byte PROM to quiz the potential customer. The short machine language program in the

"Interestingly, the machine makes no distinction between sexes."

PROM compiles the results to display a number on an LED located on the front panel of Compass. The number designates one of 15 different shoe categories and lists them on the front panel.

What makes this exercise worthwhile is the series of test questions addressed to the buyer. They help the athlete evaluate his or her running needs in a fairly scientific way before he purchases footwear for a sport which subjects the muscles and skeleton to high levels of physical stress.

The test consists of ten questions, to which the buyer responds by pressing keys marked A, B, or C, representing three possible answers. These questions and answers are printed on the front panel. Below the front panel is a mirror with a drawing of a human foot with a measurement scale alongside it.

The ten Compass questions evaluate these factors:

- Height
- Weight
- Age
- Weekly mileage
- Training pace
- Number of years running
- Part of the foot the runner lands on
- Sitting arch height
- Standing arch height
- Frequency of injury.

Interestingly, the machine makes no distinction between sexes.

Of the fifteen shoe categories, two major categories cover most runners. Each category contains ten to twelve shoe models. The remaining thirteen categories contain models designed for special problems—high mileage, weak arches, heavy runners, or racers' needs.

Nike has placed 170 Compass machines in stores around the country. They feel that when used by a knowledgeable salesperson, the machines can give a buyer confidence in a shoe design. The selection of a running shoe is not a matter of cosmetics: The wrong shoe *can* cause injury. The Compass machine, like all computers, is designed to reduce error.

Nike is now contemplating a modification to Compass. It would allow an individual's statistics to be saved on disk or tape. The statistics compiled from this data on the running population could then be used to develop new and better running shoes.

Here's hoping they let us continue to be in charge of choosing our own shorts! ■

Program continued

```
240 PRINT:PRINTTAB(10)"WOULD YOU DESCRIBE YOUR FITNESS AS:
                           (1) EXCELLENT
                           (2) GOOD
                           (3) OK
                           (4) NOT SO GOOD";:INPUT K$
250 PRINT:PRINT"COMMENTS? ";:INPUT AT$
260 PRINT@980,"ARE THESE ENTRIES CORRECT (Y/N) ";:INPUT ZA$
270 IF ZA$<>"Y"THENGOTO170
280 CLS:PRINT@272,"** WRITING DATA TO DISK **"
290 RETURN
300 FORI=1TO1000:NEXT
310 IFDS$=""THENCLS:PRINT@400,"YOU HAVE NOT ENTERED ANY DATA!":FOR
X=1TO500:NEXTX:GOTO1080
320 H$=LEFT$(T$,2):M$=MID$(T$,3,2):S$=RIGHT$(T$,2)
330 H=VAL(H$):M=VAL(M$):S=VAL(S$):
340 DS=VAL(DS$)
350 T=(H*3600)+(M*60)+S:'  CONVERT ALL VALUES TO SECONDS
360 P=T/DS
370 P1=INT(P/3600):P=P-(P1*3600)
380 P2=INT(P/60):P=P-(P2*60)
390 CLS:PRINT@262,"TODAY'S AVERAGE PACE WAS";P2;"MINUTES ";INT(P+.
5);"SECONDS PER MILE"
400 PRINT:PRINT:PRINTTAB(6)"YOUR TOTAL MILEAGE SO FAR THIS YEAR: "
;RT
410 GOSUB 490
420 CLS:PRINT@271,"HERE ARE TWO SIMPLE SELF TESTS"
430 PRINT:PRINTTAB(19)"1. OXYGEN INTAKE
                    2. BODY FAT LEVEL
                    3. RETURN TO MAIN MENU"
440 PRINT@978,"CHOOSE 1, 2 OR 3";:INPUTB1$
450 ON VAL(B1$)GOTO 510  ,660  ,1090
460 GOTO
470 CLS:PRINT@256,"BILL ROGERS SAYS: 'ALWAYS DO STRETCHING EXERCIS
ES BEFORE AND
AFTER A RUN'.  HE SHOULD KNOW.":END
480 GOTO
490 PRINT@980,"PRESS <ENTER> TO CONTINUE"
500 QQ$=INKEY$: IF QQ$<>CHR$(13)THEN 500   ELSE RETURN
510 REM**** OXYGEN INTAKE *****
520 CLS:PRINT:PRINT"AFTER RUNNING AS FAR AS YOU CAN FOR 15 MINUTES
,"
530 PRINT"RECORD YOUR DISTANCE IN MILES."
540 PRINT:PRINT"TYPE IN YOUR TOTAL DISTANCE:";:INPUTM1
550 M2=M1*1609.334
560 M3=M2/15:OX=(M3-133)*0.172+33.3
570 PRINT@720,"** COMPUTING **":FOR TT=1TO50:NEXT TT
580 PRINT@720,"** COMPUTING **":FOR TT=1TO50:NEXT TT
590 FOR VV=1TO1000:NEXTVV
600 CLS:PRINT@391,"YOUR ESTIMATED OXYGEN UPTAKE IS ";OX;"MILLILITE
RS"
610 PRINTTAB(7)"PER KILOGRAM PER MINUTE."
620 PRINT:PRINTTAB(7)"BILL ROGERS TESTS OUT ";
630 PRINT"AT OVER 78 FOR MAX VO2!"
640 GOSUB490
650 GOTO420
660 REM ***** BODY FAT *****
670 CLS:PRINT:PRINT:PRINT@265,"THIS BODY FAT EVALUATION IS BASED O
N THE"
680 PRINTTAB(9)"'PONDERAL INDEX' WHICH IS A RATIO OF HEIGHT"
690 PRINTTAB(9)"TO WEIGHT."
700 PRINT:PRINT:PRINT"FIRST, TYPE IN YOUR HEIGHT IN INCHES ";:INPU
TH1
710 PRINT:PRINT"NOW, TYPE IN YOUR WEIGHT ";:INPUTW1
720 FOR X=1TO10
730 PRINT@980,"** COMPUTING **";:FOR W=1TO50:NEXTW
740 PRINT@980,"                ";:FOR W=1TO50:NEXTW
750 NEXTX
760 W2=W1[(1/3)'CUBE ROOT FORMULA GOES HERE
770 MM=H1/W2
780 IF MM>13.59 THEN CLS:PRINT@400,"GREAT!  YOUR BODY IS LESS THAN
```

Program continues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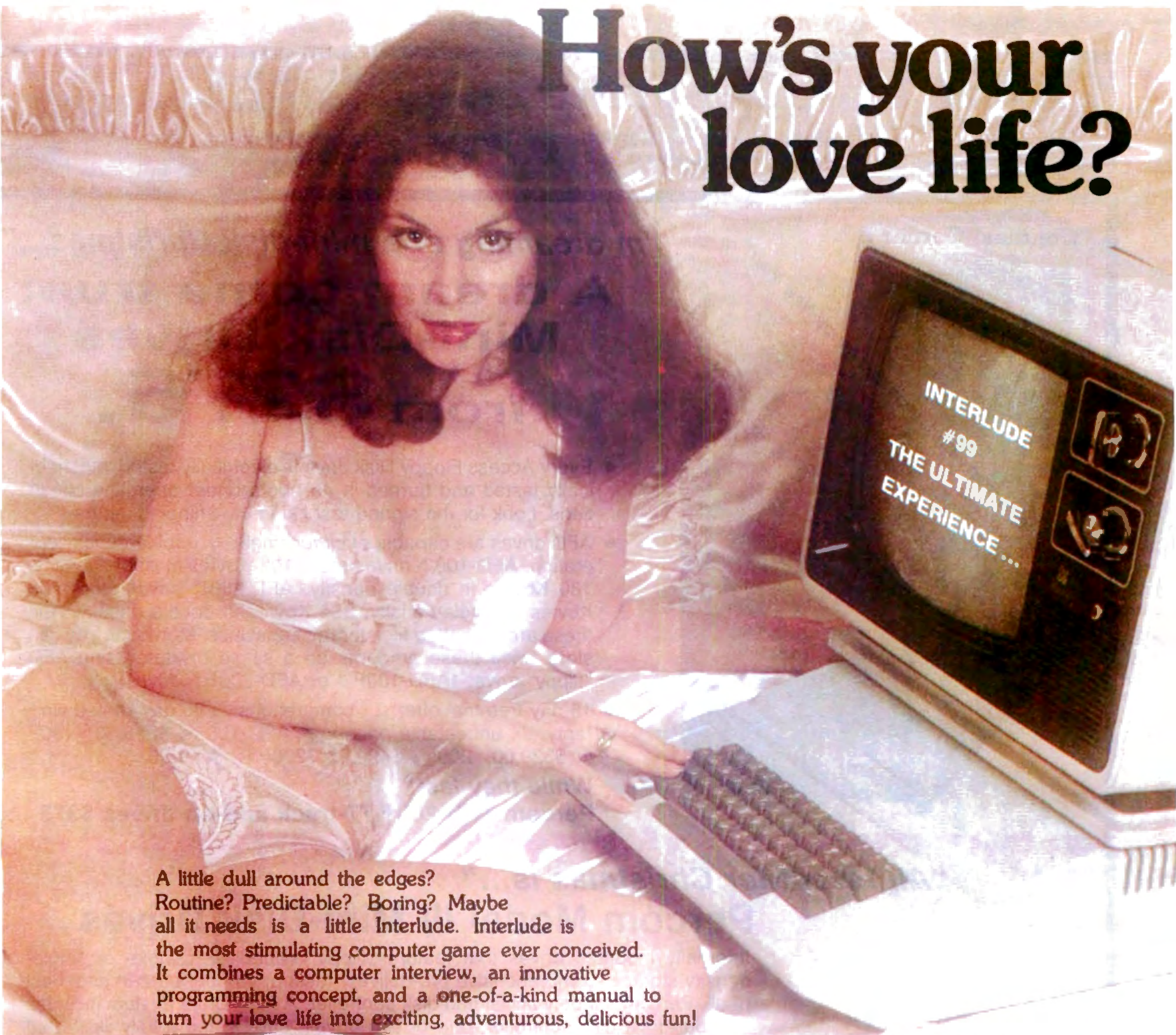
Program continued

```
  1% FAT.":GOSUB490
 790 IF MM>13.59GOTO420  ELSE GOTO800
 800 IF MM<13.59 AND MM>13.55 THEN BF=1
 810 IF MM<13.55 AND MM>13.50 THEN BF=3
 820 IF MM<13.50 AND MM>13.45 THEN BF=4
 830 IF MM<13.45 AND MM>13,40 THEN BF=5
 840 IF MM<13.40 AND MM>13.35 THEN BF=6
 850 IF MM<13.35 AND MM>13.30 THEN BF=7
 860 IF MM<13.30 AND MM>13.25 THEN BF=8
 870 IF MM<13.25 AND MM>13.20 THEN BF=9
 880 IF MM<13.20 AND MM>13.15 THEN BF=10
 890 IF MM<13.15 AND MM>13.10 THEN BF=11
 900 IF MM<13.10 AND MM>13.05 THEN BF=12
 910 IF MM<13.05 AND MM>13.00 THEN BF=13
 920 IF MM<13.00 AND MM>12.95 THEN BF=14
 930 IF MM<12.95 AND MM>12.90 THEN BF=15
 940 IF MM<12.90 AND MM>12.85 THEN BF=16
 950 IF MM<12.85 AND MM>12.80 THEN BF=17
 960 IF MM<12.80 AND MM>12.75 THEN BF=18
 970 IF MM<12.75 AND MM>12.70 THEN BF=18
 980 IF MM<12.70 AND MM>12.65 THEN BF=19
 990 IF MM<12.65 AND MM>12.60 THEN BF=20
 1000 IF MM<12.60 THEN BF=21
 1010 GOSUB1060
 1020 CLS:PRINT@400,"YOUR BODY IS ";BF;"% FAT."
 1030 PRINT:PRINT"THE AVERAGE FOR MEN IS 15-20%, FOR WOMEN 20-25%."
 1040 GOSUB490
 1050 GOTO420
 1060 FOR V=1TO1000:NEXTV:RETURN
 1070 CLS:PRINT@271,"THERE HAS BEEN A SERIOUS MISTAKE!":GOTO1070
 1080 CLEAR 1000:
 1090 CLS:PRINTTAB(22)"RUNNER'S LOGBOOK MENU"
 1100 PRINTSTRING$(63,45)
 1110 PRINTTAB(22)"1. ADD LOGBOOK ENTRIES
 1120 PRINTTAB(22)"2. DISPLAY AN ENTRY
 1130 PRINTTAB(22)"3. CALCULATE PACE & MILEAGE"
 1140 PRINTTAB(22)"4. SELF TESTS"
 1150 PRINTTAB(22)"5. EXIT
 1160 PRINT:PRINTTAB(22)"YOUR CHOICE";:INPUT C:IF C<1ORC>5THEN1160
 1170 ONCGOTO1180 ,1380 ,310  ,420  ,470
 1180 GOSUB70
 1190 OPEN"R",1,"DATA",45
 1200 FIELD 1,8ASA$,4ASB$,8ASD$,2ASE$,2ASF$,2ASI$,15ASTA$,4ASG$
 1205 EE=LOF(1):IF EE=0THEN CLOSE:GOTO1260
 1210 PUT1,1:CLOSE
 1220 OPEN"R",2,"DATA",45
 1230 FIELD2, 41ASS$,4ASL$
 1240 EE=LOF(2):GET2,EE:CLOSE
 1260 DS=VAL(DS$)
 1270 RT=RT+DS
 1280 RT$=STR$(RT)
 1290 OPEN"R",1,"DATA",45
 1300 FIELD1, 8ASA$,4ASB$,8ASD$,2ASE$,2ASF$,2ASI$,15ASTA$,4ASG$
 1310 LSETA$=DT$:RSETB$=DS$:RSETD$=T$:RSETE$=W$:RSETF$=PR$
 1320 RSETI$=K$:LSETTA$=AT$:RSETG$=RT$
 1330 EE=LOF(1)
 1340 EE=EE+1
 1350 PUT 1,EE
 1360 CLOSE
 1370 GOTO1090
 1380 PRINT
 1390 OPEN"R",1,"DATA",45
 1400 FIELD 1,8ASA$,4ASB$,8ASD$,2ASE$,2ASF$,2ASI$,15ASTA$,4ASG$
 1410 LINEINPUT"WHAT IS THE DATE OF THE ENTRY YOU WANT TO SEE: ";D2
 $
 1420 FOR FE=1TOLOF(1)
 1430 GET 1,FE
 1440 IF D2$=A$ THEN 1460
 1450 NEXT FE:CLOSE:PRINT"ENTRY NOT FOUND":FORKK=1TO750:NEXTKK:GOTO
 1090
 1460 CLOSE
 1470 PRINT:PRINT:PRINT
 1480 CLS:PRINT:PRINTTAB(22)"DATE: ";A$
 1490 PRINTTAB(22)"DISTANCE RUN: ";B$
 1500 PRINTTAB(22)"TIME :";D$
 1510 IF E$=" 1"THENPRINTTAB(22)"WEATHER WAS SUNNY"
 1520 IF E$=" 2"THENPRINTTAB(22)"WEATHER WAS CLOUDY"
 1530 IF E$=" 3"THENPRINTTAB(22)"WEATHER WAS RAINY"
 1540 IF E$=" 4"THENPRINTTAB(22)"WEATHER WAS SNOWY"
 1550 IF E$=" 5"THENPRINTTAB(22)"WEATHER WAS WINDY"
 1560 IF E$=" 6"THENPRINTTAB(22)"WEATHER WAS CALM"
 1570 PRINTTAB(22)"PULSE RATE WAS: ";F$
 1580 PRINTTAB(22)"FITNESS LEVEL WAS: ";I$
 1590 PRINTTAB(22);AT$
 1600 PRINTTAB(22)"TOTAL MILEAGE TO DATE IS: ";G$
 1610 GOSUB490
 1620 GOTO1090
 1630 CLOSE:PRINT"OOPS!":STOP
```

How's your love life?



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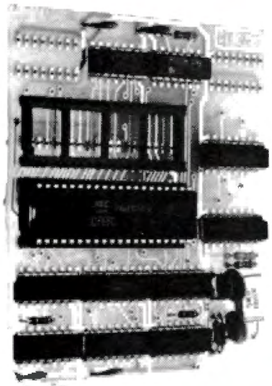

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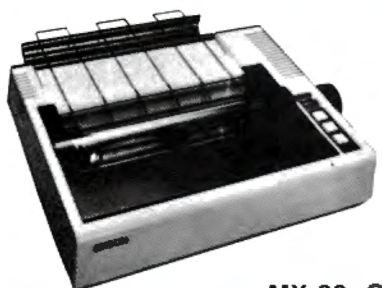

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APPLICATION

LOAD 80

You'll stamp your feet over this inventory program.

The Philatelist's Friend

Richard W. Castor
345 South 51st Avenue
Bellwood, IL 60104

Program Listing 1

```
10 CLS:PRINTTAB(15)"**** PHILATELIC INVENTORY ii ****":PRINT TAB
(19)"**** IMPORTANT NOTICE ****":PRINT
15 PRINT"SINCE PROCESSING TIMES FOR FILES CONTAINING IN EXCESS O
F 50":PRINT"FULL INVENTORY RECORDS BECOME PROGRESSIVELY LONGER,
IT IS":PRINT"RECOMMENDED THAT SUCH FILES BE DIVIDED INTO TWO OR
MORE"
20 PRINT"SMALLER FILES":PRINT:INPUT"PRESS <ENTER> TO CONTINUE";X
:CLS
90 CLEAR 2500:DEFSTR S,Y,D:DEFINT Q,R,C,P,L
95 DIMS1(120,13),L1(20),P$(20)
100 CLS: PRINT TAB(17)"**** PHILATELIC INVENTORY ****"
105 PRINT TAB(10)"THIS PROGRAM CREATES AN INVENTORY OF REGULAR":
PRINT TAB(7)"AND COMMEMORATIVE POSTAL ISSUES FOR (ENTER COUNTRY)
":PRINT
110 PRINT TAB(7)"COUNTRY";TAB(32);:INPUT C$:PRINT
115 PRINT"WHAT IS THE LOWEST SCOTT CATALOG NUMBER":INPUT"ABOVE W
HICH A FULL INVENTORY IS DESIRED";D:PRINT:PRINT"CAPACITY---120 I
SSUES":PRINT
120 INPUT"THIS IS FILE #";Q
390 CLS:PRINT"THIS IS INVENTORY FILE NUMBER--";Q
395 INPUT"INVENTORY TO BEGIN WITH YEAR--";Y1
400 INPUT"INVENTORY TO BEGIN WITH SCOTT CATALOG NUMBER--";S1
405 INPUT"INVENTORY TO END WITH YEAR--";Y2
410 INPUT"INVENTORY TO END WITH SCOTT CATALOG NUMBER--";S2
415 INPUT"PRICING IS BASED UPON CATALOG VALUES FOR YEAR--";Y3
420 PRINT:PRINT TAB(14)"**** FILE #";Q;"-INPUT ROUTINE ****"
425 PRINT"TO END INVENTORY, ENTER THE SCOTT CATALOG NUMBER "S2:P
RINT"SELECTED ABOVE FOR END OF FILE"
430 IF VAL(S1)<VAL(D) THEN PRINT"INVENTORY WILL INCLUDE ONLY USE
D AND MINT SPECIMENS":PRINT"FOR SCOTT CATALOG NUMBERS LESS THAN
--";D
431 R=1:PRINT
500 PRINT"SCOTT CATALOG NUMBER";TAB(32);:INPUT S1(R,0)
501 IFS1(R,0)=S2THENCLS:GOTO1000
502 IFVAL(S1(R,0))<VAL(S1)ORVAL(S1(R,0))>VAL(S2)THENPRINT"NOT IN
 THIS INVENTORY":INPUT"HIT <ENTER> TO CONTINUE";X:GOTO500
505 PRINT "NUMBER OF USED COPIES";TAB(32);:INPUT S1(R,1)
510 PRINT "AT CATALOG VALUE OF";TAB(32);:INPUT S1(R,2)
515 PRINT "NUMBER OF MINT COPIES";TAB(32);:INPUT S1(R,3)
520 PRINT "AT CATALOG VALUE OF";TAB(32);:INPUT S1(R,4)
525 IFVAL(S1(R,0))<VAL(D)THENS1(R,13)=STR$(VAL(S1(R,1))*VAL(S1(R
,2))+VAL(S1(R,3))*VAL(S1(R,4))):S1(R,13)=RIGHT$(S1(R,13),LEN(S1(
R,13))-1):PRINT"TOTAL CATALOG VALUE ABOVE";TAB(32)S1(R,13)
530 IFVAL(S1(R,0))<VAL(D)THENR=R+1:GOTO500
```

Program continues

Make the world's foremost hobby more enjoyable by tying your computer to it. I am talking about stamp collecting—or philately—and my program, Philatelic Inventory, that can be used to keep track of your stamps.

The program is written in Basic for a 16K Level II TRS-80 and while simple enough for many to use, it is comprehensive enough for the more sophisticated philatelist.

Data banks managed by computers have common limitations associated with their storage media and data storage time.

Standard magnetic tape cassettes are no exception. Each time a PRINT#-1 or INPUT#-1 data transfer routine passes through a For. . .Next loop or is otherwise transferred, 255 zero bytes followed by the *synchronization byte* (decimal 165) precede the data transfer. Since the Model I records at 500 baud (500 bits/second = 62.5 bytes/second), each leader is about 4.1 seconds long.

Packing or blocking as implemented in a

"Make the world's foremost hobby more enjoyable by tying your computer to it."

program statement such as: "100 PRINT#-1, A(1), A(2), A(3), A(4), A(5), etc." is limited by the maximum size of the statement line and the maximum record length.

By concatenating data into 248-byte strings (lines 1120–1178) the TRS-80 formats its own PRINT#-1/INPUT#-1 transfers, eliminating inefficient For...Next routines. By reducing file lengths by a factor of 10 in most cases, this technique permits massive data storage on an inexpensive magnetic tape.

For those who must disassemble everything, data string formatting is shown in Fig. 1.

Program continued

```
535 PRINT "NUMBER OF MINT PLATE BLOCKS";TAB(32);:INPUT S1(R,5)
540 PRINT "AT CATALOG VALUE OF";TAB(32);:INPUT S1(R,6)
545 PRINT "NUMBER OF MINT SHEETS";TAB(32);:INPUT S1(R,7)
550 PRINT "AT CATALOG VALUE OF";TAB(32);:INPUT S1(R,8)
555 PRINT "NUMBER OF FIRST DAY COVERS";TAB(32);:INPUT S1(R,9)
560 PRINT "AT CATALOG VALUE OF";TAB(32);:INPUT S1(R,10)
565 PRINT "SPECIAL SITUATIONS";TAB(32);:INPUT S1(R,11)
570 PRINT "AT CATALOG VALUE OF";TAB(32);:INPUT S1(R,12)
575 S1(R,13)=STR$(VAL(S1(R,1))*VAL(S1(R,2))+VAL(S1(R,3))*VAL(S1(
R,4))+VAL(S1(R,5))*VAL(S1(R,6))+VAL(S1(R,7))*VAL(S1(R,8))+VAL(S1
(R,9))*VAL(S1(R,10))+VAL(S1(R,11))*VAL(S1(R,12))):S1(R,13)=RIGHT
$(S1(R,13),LEN(S1(R,13))-1)
576 PRINT"TOTAL CATALOG VALUE";TAB(32)S1(R,13)
580 R=R+1
581 IFR>120THENPRINT"FILE FULL":GOTO1000
```

Program continues

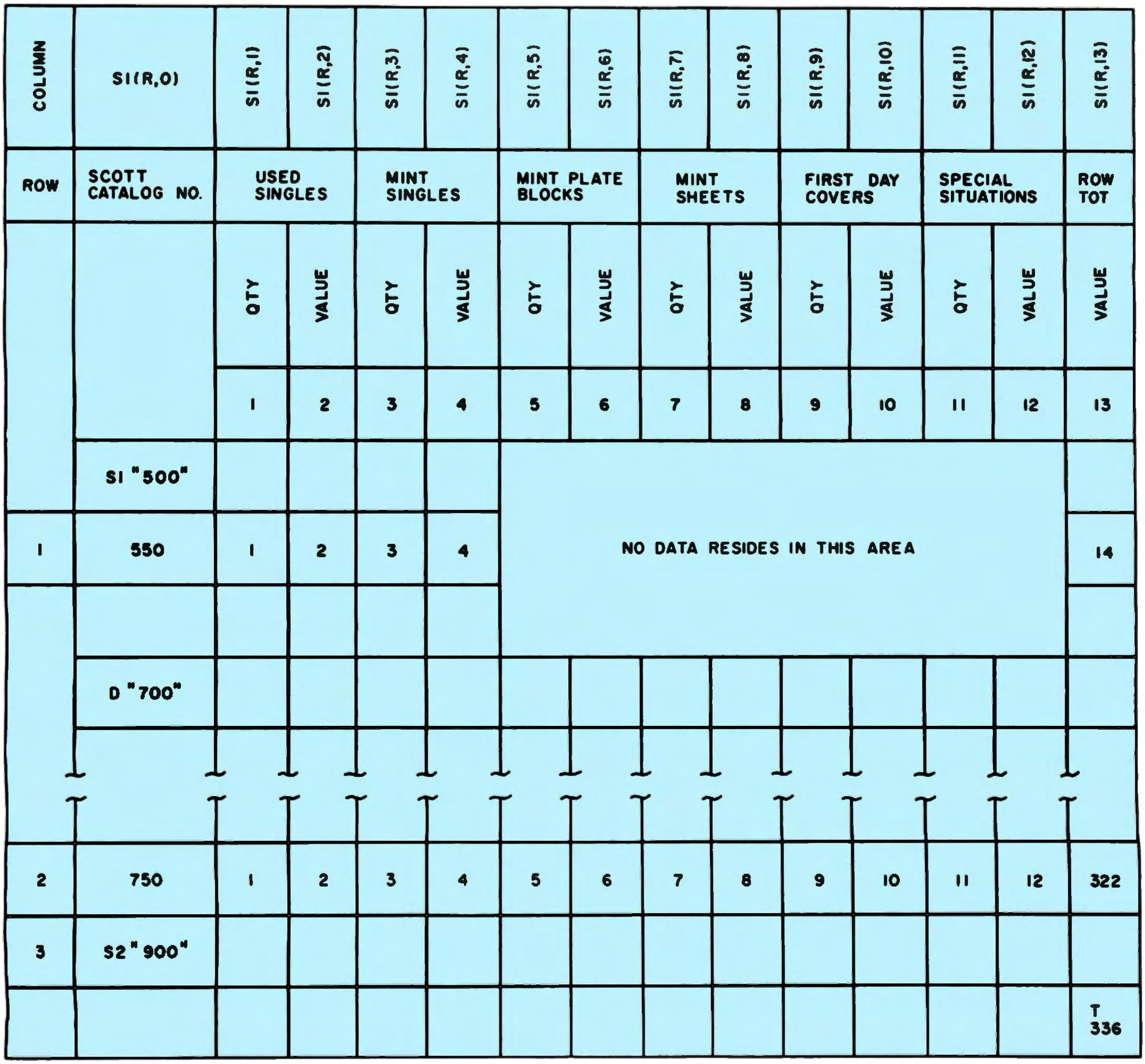

Fig. 2. Philatelic Inventory Matrix

"...it is possible to use about 49 percent of each cassette..."

Depending on the space between records separating records on a tape, it is possible to use about 49 percent of each cassette for data storage (see Table 1).

File Preparation, Program Level A, generates the two-dimensional string matrix S1(R,C) (see Fig. 2) and provides for simple editing before storing it. File parameters (C$, Q, Y1, Y2, Y3, S1, S2, D) are defined and the total catalog value (T) of the files are computed.

When you answer the question, "What is the lowest Scott Catalog Number (D) above which a full inventory is desired?", you sectionalize the file and make it possible for a less sophisticated stamp collector to limit his inventory to only used and mint specimens. For example, if the answer is 700, data for issues having catalog numbers 1–699 is entered only in columns 1–4; the matrix is effectively redimensioned, significantly reducing processing times.

I omitted a numerical sort routine because most collectors tallying their holdings will do it with a numerical reference in hand and sequential listings will be automatic.

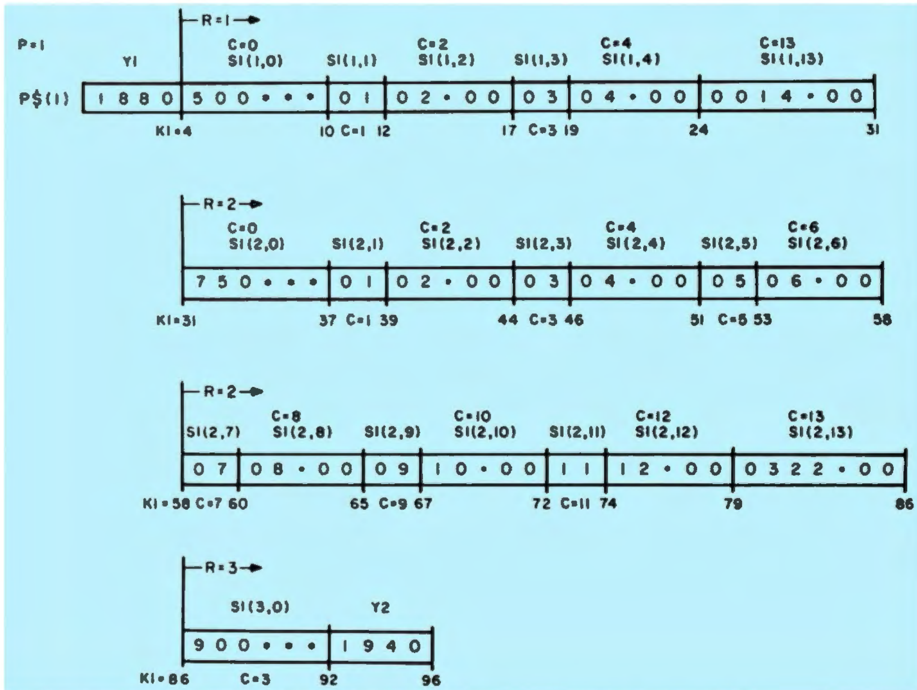

Fig. 1


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Program continued

```
582 GOTO500
1000 INPUT"ARE CORRECTIONS TO THIS INVENTORY NECESSARY? YES OR N
O";A$
1005 IF A$="NO" GOTO 1100
1010 PRINT:PRINT"COLUMN NUMBERS HAVE BEEN ASSIGNED AS FOLLOWS"
1015 PRINT:PRINT"USED SINGLES";TAB(25)"1";TAB(32)"CATALOG VALUE"
;TAB(50)"2"
1020 PRINT"MINT SINGLES";TAB(25)"3";TAB(32)"CATALOG VALUE";TAB(5
0)"4"
1025 PRINT"MINT PLATE BLOCKS";TAB(25)"5";TAB(32)"CATALOG VALUE";
TAB(50)"6"
1030 PRINT"MINT SHEETS";TAB(25)"7";TAB(32)"CATALOG VALUE";TAB(50
)"8"
1035 PRINT"FIRST DAY COVERS";TAB(25)"9";TAB(32)"CATALOG VALUE";T
AB(49)"10"
1040 PRINT"SPECIAL SITUATIONS";TAB(24)"11";TAB(32)"CATALOG VALUE
";TAB(49)"12"
1045 PRINT:PRINT"SCOTT CATALOG NUMBER AND COLUMN OF ENTRY":INPUT
"TO BE CORRECTED";B$,C:PRINT
1050 FOR R1=1 TO R
1055 IFS1(R1,0)=B$GOTO1065
1060 NEXT R1:PRINT"SCOTT CATALOG NUMBER--";B$;"--NOT IN FILE":GO
TO 1085
1065 PRINT"DATA NOW READS--";S1(R1,C)
1070 PRINT:INPUT "ENTER CORRECT DATA--";S1(R1,C)
1075 IFVAL(B$)<VAL(D)THENS1(R1,13)=STR$(VAL(S1(R1,1))*VAL(S1(R1,
2))+VAL(S1(R1,3))*VAL(S1(R1,4))):S1(R1,13)=RIGHT$(S1(R1,13),LEN(
S1(R1,13))-1)
1080 IF(VAL(B$)=VAL(D)ANDB$>D)ORB$=DORVAL(B$) >VAL(D)THENS1(R1,1
3)=STR$(VAL(S1(R1,1))*VAL(S1(R1,2))+VAL(S1(R1,3))*VAL(S1(R1,4))+
VAL(S1(R1,5))*VAL(S1(R1,6))+VAL(S1(R1,7))*VAL(S1(R1,8))+VAL(S1(R
1,9))*VAL(S1(R1,10))+VAL(S1(R1,11))*VAL(S1(R1,12)))
1081 IF(VAL(B$)=VAL(D)ANDB$>D)ORB$=DORVAL(B$) >VAL(D)THENS1(R1,1
3)=RIGHT$(S1(R1,13),LEN(S1(R1,13))-1)
1085 INPUT"HAVE ALL CORRECTIONS BEEN MADE? YES OR NO";A$
1090 IF A$="YES" THEN CLS:GOTO 1100
1095 IF A$="NO" THEN CLS:GOTO 1010
1100 T=0
1105 FOR R1=1 TO R
1110 T=T+VAL(S1(R1,13))
1115 NEXT R1
1120 C=0:R1=1:P=1:K1=0:P$(P)="":CLS:PRINT"BE PATIENT--i'm WORKIN
G"
1121 LETV=VAL(S1(R1,C))
1122 IFR1=RTHENCLS:PRINT"FORMATTING COMPLETE":L1(P)=K1:GOTO1150
1124 L=LEN(S1(R1,C)):L$=RIGHT$(STR$(L),1)
1126 IFS1(R1,C)=""ORLEN(S1(R1,C))=0ORVAL(S1(R1,C))=0THENL$="1":L
=1:S1(R1,C)="*"
1128 S1(R1,C)=L$+S1(R1,C):L$=""
1130 K1=K1+(L+1)
1132 IF248-K1<L+1THENL1(P)=K1-(L+1):K1=L+1:P=P+1:P$(P)=""
1134 P$(P)=P$(P)+S1(R1,C)
1141 IFC=4ANDV<VAL(D)THENS1(R1,C)="":C=13:GOTO1124
1142 S1(R1,C)="":C=C+1
1146 IFC=14THENR1=R1+1:C=0:GOTO1121
1148 GOTO1124
1150 PRINT"COUNTRY "C$"   FILE #"Q" CONSISTS OF "R-1" RECORDS":P
RINT"HAVING A TOTAL VALUE OF $"T:PRINT"FILE INCLUDES SPECIMENS I
SSUED FROM "Y1" THROUGH "Y2:PRINT"AND IS BASED UPON "Y3" CATALOG
 VALUES"
1152 PRINT:PRINT"FILE INCLUDES SCOTT CATALOG #"S1" THROUGH #"S2:
PRINT"WITH A FULL INVENTORY SCOTT #"D" AND ABOVE"
1154 PRINT"THERE ARE "P" PRINT STATEMENTS"
1156 PRINT:PRINT"NOTE LOCATION AT WHICH THIS FILE IS TO START":I
NPUT"PLACE CASSETTE IN <RECORD> MODE. WHEN READY, PRESS <ENTER>"
;X:CLS
1158 PRINT#-1,C$,Q,Y1,Y2,Y3,S1,S2,R,T,D,P
1160 FORP1=1TOP
1162 PRINTP1;L1(P1);P$(P1)
1164 PRINT#-1,L1(P1),P$(P1)
1166 INPUT"PRESS <ENTER> TO CONTINUE";X:CLS
1168 NEXTP1:CLS
1170 PRINT"RECORDING COMPLETE. NOTE TAPE LOCATION"
1172 PRINT:PRINT"ENTRIES LEFT ";120-(R-1)
1174 PRINT:INPUT"HAVE YOU RECORDED THIS FILE TWICE. (Y/N)";A$:CL
S
1176 IFA$="Y"THENGOTO1178ELSEGOTO1150
1178 PRINT"TO EDIT, ADD TO, OR REVIEW THIS INVENTORY, RUN PROGRA
M LEVEL B":END
```

Modify Philatelic Inventory II—File Preparation—Level A as indicated below.

```
90 CLEAR5000:DEFSTRS,Y,D:DEFINTQ,R,C,P,L
```

Program Listing 2

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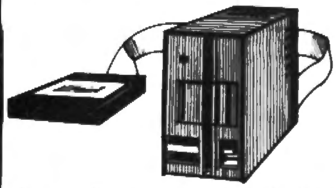
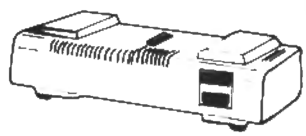
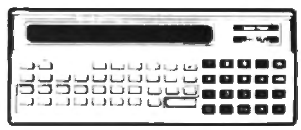
PLUS *after* PLUS *after* PLUS



Color Computer Disc Drive $470

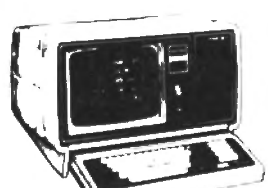


32K Exp. Int. $334

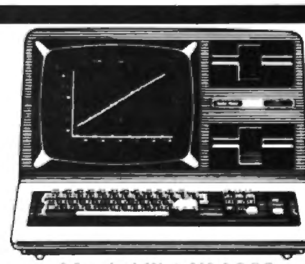


Pocket Computer $189
P.C. Printer $130

Color Computer 4K $310
w/16K Ext. Basic $459



MODEL II 64K $3300



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130

See List of Advertisers on page 418

"Keep in mind the TRS-80's string processing times can be time-consuming."

A reasonable amount of unused space should be left at the end of each file to permit additions. Such additions will be "out of numerical sequence." But the editor will retrieve them by catalog number wherever they reside so there is no reason to avoid random inputs.

There is no relationship between the row of the matrix and the Scott Catalog number. That would duplicate the catalog and reserve large portions of the matrix and subsequent files, portions better used in other ways.

The Editor, Program Level B—like File Preparation—is written in a modular format to facilitate its understanding and debugging. A powerful feature, the Dummy File, makes it possible to execute all options in the menu simply by inserting a remark statement in program line 101 and removing the remark statements in lines 102–104.

The program is formatted into modules making it possible to break a large program into smaller ones. Menu options include:

- Seeing an existing listing;
- Correcting and updating an existing listing;
- Adding to inventory; and
- Updating annual values.

Each option used with a PRINT#-1, INPUT #1 and END is a stand-alone program (see Program Listings 2, 3 and 4).

File Preparation, Program Level A, line 105, can be used to change the type of inventory to air mail issues, revenue issues, post cards, envelopes and other categories.

If the collection is moderately large, several files will be required. Keep in mind the TRS-80's string processing times can be time consuming (see Fig. 3).

As each file is completed, enter its total catalog value into a printout along with the other file parameters selected. To make a second back-up copy of each file is a matter of personal choice but in general is not a bad idea.

The total catalog value computed by Philatelic Inventory will come as a pleasant surprise to many. ■

Cassette Type	Bytes One Side	*Max. Storage Capacity 248-Byte Print Strings
C10	18,750	37.2
C20	37,500	74.4
C30	65,250	111.6
C45	84,375	130.2
C60	112,500	223.2
C90	131,250	260.4
C120	225,000	446.4

*Including 256-Byte "Leaders"

Table 1. Cassette Storage Capacities.

```
    Modify Philatelic Inventory II—Editor—Level B as indicated below.
90  CLEAR3500:DEFSTRS,Y,D:DEFINTQ,R,C,P,L,E
    DELETE Lines 600-725
    ADD Line 600
600 PRINT"USE EDITOR VERSION 2.2 (LEVEL C) FOR ANNUAL VALUE UPDATE":INPUT"PRESS (ENTER) TO
RETURN TO MENU";X:CLS:GOTO105
```

Program Listing 3

```
     Modify Philatelic Inventory II—Editor—Level B as indicated below.
90   CLEAR5000:DEFSTRS,Y,D:DEFINTQ,R,C,R,L
725  PRINT"TO EDIT, ADD TO, OR REVIEW THIS INVENTORY, RUN PROGRAM LEVEL B":END
1258 PRINT"MATRIX RESTORATION COMPLETE":PRINT:INPUT"TO CONTINUE, PRESS (ENTER)";X:CLS:
GOTO600
     DELETE Lines 105-140
     DELETE Lines 200-270
     DELETE Lines 420-582
     DELETE Lines 1000-1115
```

Program Listing 4

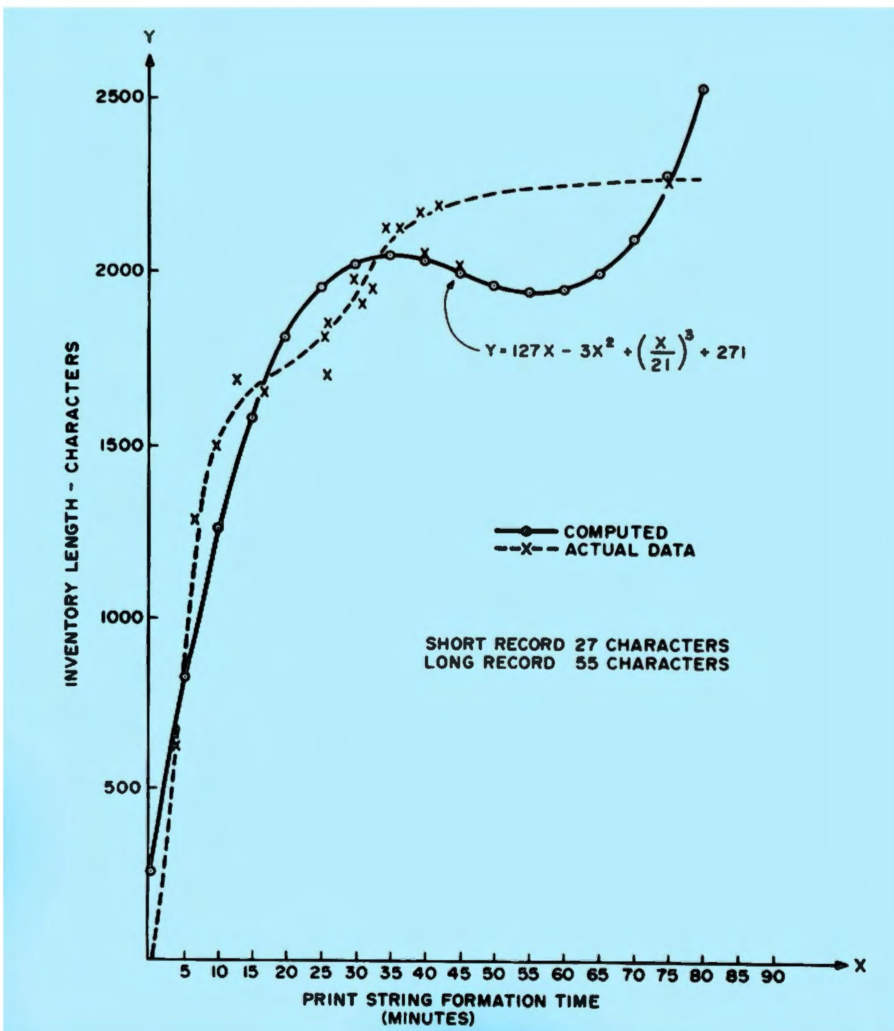


Fig. 3

This Months Special Okidata Microline 80 At a New Low, Low, Price!

Microline 80

A great buy

– List Price is $449. The Microline 80 is a quiet, small printer with field proven reliability.

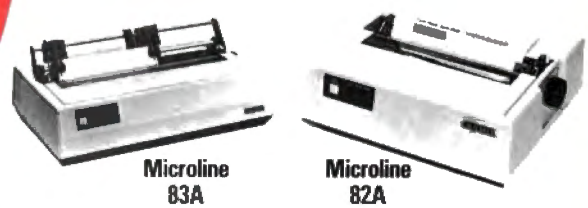
Features:

- Friction & pin paper feed, roll or fan fold
- Prints expanded characters and block graphics
- Print speed 80 characters per second
- Printhead rated at 200 million characters continuous cycle
- 132-column compressed print
- Available RS-232C Serial Interfaces:

	LIST
ORS-256 (256 Character Memory)	$109.00
MSP-100 (Unbuffered, Switch Select Data Rates)	$120.00
MSP-200X (200 Character Memory)	$215.00
MSP-2000X (2000 Character Memory)	$300.00
Other available options:	
Adjustable Tractor Feed - Model 54100201	$ 50.00
TRS-80 Parallel Output, cable to printer	$ 35.00
Ribbons	$ 3.00

TRANSFORM YOUR COMPUTER

into a Word Processing or Data Processing System by adding one of the NEW Okidata Printers



Microline 83A   Microline 82A

If you require a system printer, the new Okidata Microline 82A, 83A, 84 should be your choice.

These printers feature:

- 9 x 9 Dot Matrix heads rated at 200 million characters continuous duty - true lower descenders
- Full forms control – vertical tab, top of form
- Block Graphics
- Bidirectional, Short Line Seeking
- Dual Interface – Parallel & RS-232C Serial

	LIST
Microline 82A – 80-column, 120 characters per second	$ 649.
Tractor Optional	$ 50.
Microline 83A – 136-column, 120 cps, built-in tractor	$ 995.
Microline 84 – 136-column, 200 cps, built-in tractor	$1395.
Optional Serial Interfaces – RS-232C:	
HS-RS232 – 256 Character Buffer	$ 150.
HS-RS232 – 2K Character Buffer	$ 180.

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Let the versatility of your 80 flower.

The House Plant Index

John Chipman
18 Laurel Drive
Medfield, MA 02052

Some people have a green thumb—they seem able to grow plants anywhere. The secret to their success is hard work combined with a knowledge of soil and light conditions and temperature ranges.

The Houseplant Index lets you in on the secret of growing flowering and foliage houseplants. You provide information on a particular location in your home and the Index lists plants suitable for that location. The Index also provides information on soil, humidity and feeding requirements. Plant suggestions are offered by scientific and common names. A cross reference provision is included; a user can enter the scientific name for a particular plant and find out its ideal growth conditions.

Program Listing 1 is for flowering houseplants and Program Listing 2 is for foliage houseplants. Both versions of the Houseplant Index use scientific names because common names vary from one part of the country to another.

This program permits the use of a printer to obtain lists of recommended plants.

Using The Index

The first option of each program permits you to look up data on any specific plant. The second option allows you to enter the conditions at a particular location in your home or office. The program considers lighting conditions, plant height range, nighttime temperature range and desired special features such as fragrance and color.

Advice for watering frequency, humidity and feeding schedules is included. Read this advice as follows:

- Watering frequency

Wet—Keep the soil very damp to the touch at all times; excess water should not stand on top of the soil or fill the saucer under the plant pot.

Moist—Never allow the soil to dry out completely; water the plant when the top of the soil becomes dry to the touch.

Dry—Keep the soil dry most of the time; water sparingly. Soil below the top should be allowed to dry out.

- Room air relative humidity

Normal—The plant requires no special level of humidity.

High—Raise humidity to a level greater than 50 percent. Do this by placing trays of pebbles near or under the plant pots and keeping the pebbles wet.

- Fertilizer application (any houseplant fertilizer diluted to 50 percent strength with water).

M—month

W—week

Example: 2W means every two weeks.

3-4M means every three to four months.

Spring means once a month during spring only.

When answering questions about location, run the program first with zero for plant height and special features. This avoids a "no recommendation" response as a result of requiring a height restriction and a special feature simultaneously. Once a list of possibilities is obtained, add other requirements one at a time and make compromises where necessary. If no foliage plants are suitable for a particular location try flowering plants, and vice versa.

Once you have a list of recommended plants, go to your local greenhouse and look at the plants or look them up in any good plant book to make your selections.■

Program Listing 1

```
0 ' FLOWERING PLANT INDEX -- BY JOHN CHIPMAN
5 CLEAR100:GOSUB1710
10 CLS:GOSUB660:PRINT"FLOWERING HOUSE PLANT INDEX":GOSUB660
```

Program Listing 1 continues

"Some people have a green thumb—they seem able to grow plants anywhere."

Program Listing 1 continued

```
15 PRINT"ENTER DESIRED PROGRAM":PRINT"1 - DATA ON SPECIFIC PLANT
"
20 PRINT"2 - PLANT SELECTION":GOSUB660:INPUTQQ
25 IFQQ<>1ANDQQ<>2THEN10
30 IFQQ=1THEN245
35 W=0:Y=0:I=1
40 CLS:GOSUB660:PRINT"FLOWERING HOUSE PLANT INDEX":W=W+1
45 IFW>6PRINT@109,"RECOMMENDED PLANTS"
50 GOSUB660:ONWGOTO55,70,85,100,115,135,140,195,195,195,195,195
55 PRINT"ENTER ";AA$:PRINT"1 - ";AB$:PRINT"2 - ";AC$
60 PRINT"3 - ";AD$:PRINT"4 - ";AE$:PRINT"5 - ";AF$
65 GOSUB660:INPUTL:GOTO40
70 PRINT"ENTER ";BA$:PRINT"1 - ";BB$:PRINT"2 - ";BC$
75 PRINT"3 - ";BD$:PRINT"4 - ";BE$:PRINT"0 - ";BF$
80 GOSUB660:INPUTH:GOTO40
85 PRINT"ENTER ";CA$:PRINT"1 - ";CB$:PRINT"2 - ";CC$
90 PRINT"3 - ";CD$
95 GOSUB660:INPUTN:GOTO40
100 PRINT"ENTER ";DA$:PRINT"1 - ";DB$:PRINT"2 - ";DC$
105 PRINT"3 - ";DD$:PRINT"4 - ";DE$:PRINT"0 - ";DF$
110 GOSUB660:INPUTC:GOTO40
115 PRINT"ENTER YOUR DISPLAY CHOICE"
120 PRINT"1 - SCIENTIFIC NAMES":PRINT"2 - SCIENTIFIC AND COMMON"

125 PRINT"3 - SCIENTIFIC, COMMON, PLUS PLANT CARE NOTES"
130 GOSUB660:INPUTG:GOTO40
135 GOSUB1460:GOSUB660:GOTO40
140 FORZ=1TO120:READA$,Q,R,T,V
145 IF(L=Q)+((L=3)*(Q=5))+((L=1)*(Q=2))*((H=R)+(H=0))THEN155
150 GOTO210
155 IFN=TTHEN165
160 GOTO210
165 IF(C=V)+(C=0)+((C=2)*((V=5)+(V=6)+(V=7)))+((C=4)*(V=6))THEN1
80
170 IF((C=3)*(V=5))+((C=3)*(V=8))+((C=1)*((V=7)+(V=8)))THEN180
175 GOTO210
180 IFI<10THEN195
185 GOSUB1460:IFP$="Y"GOSUB1525:I=1:GOTO40
190 PRINT"HIT ENTER TO CONTINUE LISTING"
192 IFINKEY$<>CHR$(13)THEN192ELSEI=1:GOTO40
195 Y=Y+1:IFG=1PRINT@176+16*Y,A$:I=I+.25
200 IFG>1PRINTA$;"  -  ";:I=I+1:GOSUB665
205 IFG=3GOSUB1270:I=I+1
210 NEXTZ:RESTORE:IFY=0PRINT"SORRY - NO RECOMMENDATIONS"
215 GOSUB660:IFP$="Y"GOSUB1525
220 IFL>1THEN235
225 PRINT"I RECOMMEND A FOLIAGE PLANT - BUT YOU MAY TRY THE ABOV
E"
230 GOSUB660
235 INPUT"ANOTHER RUN (Y/N)";Q$:IFLEFT$(Q$,1)="Y"THEN10
240 CLS:END
245 CLS:GOSUB660:PRINT"FLOWERING HOUSE PLANT INDEX":CK=0
250 GOSUB660
255 PRINT"TYPE IN THE SCIENTIFIC PLANT NAME THAT YOU DESIRE"
260 PRINT"TO GET INFORMATION ON":GOSUB660
265 INPUTQ$
270 FORZ=1TO120:READA$,Q,R,T,V
275 IFA$<>Q$THEN415
280 CK=1:CLS:GOSUB660:PRINTA$;" PLANT CHARACTERISTICS"
285 GOSUB660:PRINT"COMMON NAME(S) - ";:GOSUB665
290 PRINT"BEST ";AA$;" - ";
295 IFQ=1ORQ=2PRINTAC$;" OR ";AB$
300 IFQ=3PRINTAD$
305 IFQ=4PRINTAE$
310 IFQ=5PRINTAF$;", ";AD$
315 PRINT"MAXIMUM ";BA$;" - ";
320 IFR=1PRINTBB$
325 IFR=2PRINTBC$
330 IFR=3PRINTBD$
335 IFR=4PRINTBE$
340 PRINT"BEST ";CA$;" - ";
345 IFT=1PRINTCB$
350 IFT=2PRINTCC$
```

Program Listing 1 continues

Program Listing 1 continued

```
355 IFT=3PRINTCD$
360 PRINTDA$;" - ";
365 IFV=0PRINT"NONE"
370 IFV=1PRINTDB$
375 IFV=2PRINTDC$
380 IFV=3PRINTDD$
385 IFV=4PRINTDE$
390 IFV=5PRINTDC$;" AND ";DD$
395 IFV=6PRINTDC$;" AND ";DE$
400 IFV=7PRINTDC$;" AND ";DB$
405 IFV=8PRINT"TRAILING, CLIMBING, AND FOLIAGE MARKINGS"
410 PRINT"PLANT CARE NOTES ....":GOSUB1270
415 NEXTZ:RESTORE
420 IFCK=1THENGOSUB660:GOSUB1460:GOSUB1525:GOTO445
425 PRINT"NO PLANT BY THAT NAME HAS BEEN FOUND ..."
430 PRINT"PLEASE CHECK YOUR SPELLING"
435 GOSUB660:INPUT"DO YOU WISH TO TRY AGAIN, (Y/N)";QA$
440 GOTO450
445 INPUT"ANOTHER RUN (Y/N)";QA$
450 QA$=LEFT$(QA$,1):IFQA$="Y"THEN10
455 CLS:END
460 DATAABUTILON,4,3,2,1,ACAHYPHA,3,3,3,0,ACHIMENES,5,1,3,0
465 DATAAECHMEA,3,2,3,3,AESCHYNANTHUS,3,2,3,1,AGAPATHUS,4,2,2,0
470 DATAALLAMANDA,4,4,3,1,ANTHURIUM,3,2,3,0,APHELANDRA,3,2,3,0
475 DATAARDISIA,3,3,2,4,AZALEA,3,2,1,0,BEGONIA,4,2,2,3
480 DATABELOPERONE,4,2,2,0,BILLBERGIA,4,2,3,3,BOUGAINVILLEA,4,3,
3,1
485 DATABRASSAVOLA,3,1,2,2,BRASSIA,4,2,3,5,BROWALLIA,4,3,2,1
490 DATABRUNFELSIA,4,2,2,2,CALCEOLARIA,3,1,1,0,CALLIANDRA,4,4,3,
3
495 DATACAMELLIA,3,3,1,0,CAPSICUM,4,1,3,4,CARISSA,4,2,3,6
500 DATACATTLEYA,4,2,2,0,CESTRUM,4,2,3,6,CHIRITA,4,2,3,0
505 DATACITRUS,4,4,3,6,CLERODENDRON,3,3,3,1,CLIVIA,3,2,2,0
510 DATACOFFEA,3,4,3,6,COLUMNEA,5,2,2,1,CRINODONNA,4,3,2,2
515 DATACRINUM,4,3,2,2,CROSSANDRA,4,1,3,0,CRYPTANTHUS,3,1,3,3
520 DATACUPHEA,4,1,2,3,CYMBIDIUM,4,1,2,0,DENDROBIUM,3,2,2,7
525 DATADIPLADENIA,3,4,3,0,DYCKIA,2,2,2,3,EPIDENDRUM,3,1,2,2
530 DATAEPIPHYLLUM,3,2,2,0,EPISCIA,5,1,3,8,ERVATAMIA,4,3,3,2
535 DATAEUCHARIS,3,2,3,2,EUPHORBIA,4,2,2,0,EXACUM,3,1,3,2
540 DATAFORTUNELLA,4,2,2,6,FUCHSIA,4,3,2,0,GARDENIA,4,3,2,2
545 DATAGELSEMIUM,2,4,2,7,GLOXINERA,5,1,3,0,GUZMANIA,3,2,3,3
550 DATAHAEMANTHUS,4,2,2,2,HELIOTROPIUM,4,2,2,2,HIBISCUS,4,4,3,0
555 DATAHIPPEASTRUM,4,2,3,0,HOYA,4,4,3,2,HYDRANGEA,3,2,2,0
560 DATAHYPOCYRTA,5,2,3,1,IMPATIENS,5,1,3,0,IPOMOEA,4,4,3,1
565 DATAIXORA,4,2,3,3,JACOBINIA,4,1,3,0,JASMINUM,4,4,2,2
570 DATAKALANCHOE,4,1,2,0,KOHLERIA,3,2,3,1,LACHENALIA,4,1,1,0
575 DATALAELIA,4,2,2,0,LAELIOCATTLEYA,3,2,2,0,LANTANA,4,4,2,7
580 DATALILIUM,3,2,1,2,LOBULARIA,4,1,2,7,MALPIGHIA,2,1,2,4
585 DATAMALVAVISCUS,4,2,3,0,MANETTIA,2,4,2,1,MAXILLARIA,3,1,2,2
590 DATANEOFINETIA,3,1,2,2,NEOMARCIA,3,2,2,2,NICOTIANA,4,1,2,2
595 DATANIDULARIUN,3,1,3,3,ODONTOGLOSSUM,3,1,3,2,ONCIDIUM,4,2,2,
0
600 DATAOSMANTHUS,2,3,2,2,OXALIS,4,1,2,0,PAPHIOPEDILUM,2,2,3,3
605 DATAPASSIFLORA,4,4,2,7,PELARGONIUM,4,2,2,0,PHALAENOPSIS,3,4,
3,0
610 DATAPRIMULA,3,1,1,0,PUNICA,4,2,2,4,QUESNELIA,3,2,3,0
615 DATARECHSTEINERIA,5,2,3,0,ROSA,4,1,2,2,ROSMARINUS,4,2,2,5
620 DATARUELLIA,3,3,2,0,SAINTPAULIA,5,1,3,0,SAXIFRAGA,2,1,1,8
625 DATASCHIZOCENTRON,2,1,2,1,SCHLUMBERGRA,3,2,2,0,SENECIO,4,2,1
,3
630 DATASINNINGIA,5,1,3,0,SMITHIANTHA,5,1,3,3,SOLANUM,4,1,2,4
635 DATASPATHIPHYLLUM,2,2,3,2,STEPHANOTIS,4,2,3,2,STRELITZIA,4,3
,2,0
640 DATASTREPTOCARPUS,5,1,3,0,STREPTOSOLEN,4,3,2,1,THUNBERGIA,4,
4,2,1
645 DATATILLANDSIA,3,1,3,2,TRACHELOSPERMUM,4,3,2,7,TRICHOCENTRUM
,3,1,2,5
650 DATATULBAGIA,4,2,1,2,VALLOTA,4,2,2,0,VELTHEIMIA,4,2,1,0
655 DATAVRIESIA,3,2,2,0,ZANTEDESCHIA,4,2,2,3,ZEPHYRANTHES,4,1,1,
0
660 PRINTSTRING$(64,42);:RETURN
665 IFZ=1PRINT"FLOWERING MAPLE"
670 IFZ=2PRINT"CHENILLE OR BEEFSTEAK PLANT"
675 IFZ=3PRINT"MAGIC FLOWER, WIDOW'S TEARS, NUT ORCHID"
680 IFZ=4PRINT"FOSTER'S FAVORITE"
685 IFZ=5PRINT"LIPSTICK PLANT OR BASKETVINE"
690 IFZ=6PRINT"BLUE AFRICAN LILY"
695 IFZ=7PRINT"ALLAMANDA"
700 IFZ=8PRINT"TAILFLOWER OR FLAMINGO FLOWER"
705 IFZ=9PRINT"APHELANDRA"
710 IFZ=10PRINT"ARDISIA"
715 IFZ=11PRINT"AZALEA"
720 IFZ=12PRINT"BEGONIA"
725 IFZ=13PRINT"SHRIMP PLANT"
730 IFZ=14PRINT"PERMANENT WAVE PLANT"
735 IFZ=15PRINT"BOUGANVILLEA"
740 IFZ=16PRINT"LADY OF THE NIGHT ORCHID"
745 IFZ=17PRINT"SPIDER ORCHID"
750 IFZ=18PRINT"BROWALLIA"
```

Program Listing 1 continues

We've got 5 Mbytes on TRS-80® Model III!

TRS-80 is a trademark of the Radio Shack Division of Tandy Corporation

Model 325

Over 5 Mbytes of storage is attained using a double-headed 40-track drive and a 6.38 Mbyte Winchester, all housed in the Model III system. Drive storage is equivalent to more than 27 single-sided 40-track floppy drives. Storage is approximately equivalent to 1000 pages of text. **$5,995.00**

10 Mbyte system also available. . **$6,495.00**

SPECIFICATIONS

Microprocessor • Z-80 runs 2.03 MHz, 4.0 MHz optional.

Winchester Drive Specifications • Tandon Winchester storage up to 10 Mbytes on 5¼'' fixed disk • backup to floppy by file/name or sector count • hardware is Tandon TM602/TM603 Winchester, Western Digital WD1000 drive controller • Computex host adaptor/drive controller and switching power supply • Winchester is drive-accessed as drive #4 • standard DOS commands are used in all Winchester accesses.

Floppy Disk Drive • Disk drives: Tandon TM100 series supporting track-to-track access time of 5ms. • storage capacities range from 340K to 9.57 Mbytes • drive controller board by Computex.

Transient Protection • all systems include a metal oxide varister which prevents transients from damaging your system.

Model 321

370 Kbyte floppy disk storage with 2 single-sided 40-track drives. Storage approximately equivalent to 80 full pages of text. System configuration is identical to Radio Shack 26-1066. less RS232.

$1,895.00

Model 322

740 Kbyte floppy disk storage with 2 double-sided 40-track drives. Drives can be accessed as either 2 single-volume 80-track drives, or as 4 individual 40-track drives. Drive storage is equivalent to a 4-drive system using only 2 physical disk drives. Storage is approximately equivalent to 160 pages of text.

$2,295.00

Model 324

1.4 Mbyte floppy disk storage with 2 double-sided 80-track drives. Drives can be configured and accessed as 2 single-volume 160-track drives, or as 4 individual 80-track drives. Drive storage is equivalent to 8-drive system, using only 2 physical disk drives. Storage is approximately equivalent to 320 pages of text.

$2,595.00

COMPUTEX Comprehensive Test Program

As a leading supplier of disk drives and TRS80 systems, we had to have a system test program - and one that we could trust. Since none existed, we wrote our own. Now we make it available to you. A must for disk drive users - no library should be without one.

• disk drive speed test • disk drive alignment program (requires alignment disk - Dysan Alignment Disk $39.95) • expansion interface RAM test • keyboard RAM test • video RAM test • keyboard bounce test • ROM checksum program • full screen RAM display program.

TANDON DISK DRIVE EXPANSION KITS

• Switching power supply • storage to 2 Mbytes • supports TRSDOS, LDOS, DOS+, and new DOS80 • 32K RAM expansion • double density disk controller.

M3DK0 • Drive kit, 1 Tandon single-sided 40-track drive........ **$550.00**
M3DK1 - Drive kit, 2 Tandon single-sided 40-track drives...... **$765.00**
M3DK2 - Drive kit, 2 Tandon double-sided 40-track drives.... **$995.00**
M3DK4 - Drive kit. 2 Tandon double-sided 80-track drives.... **$1,195.00**

TANDON MINI-FLOPPY DISK DRIVES

Complete		Bare Drive
$299.95	TM100-1 - single-sided 40-track drive - 102 Kbytes single density 180 Kbytes double density.	$235.00
$399.95	TM100-2 - double-sided 40-track drive - 204 Kbytes single density - 360 Kbytes double density.	$335.00
$399.95	TM100-3 - single-sided 80-track drive - 204 Kbytes single density - 360 Kbytes double density.	$335.00
$499.95	TM100-4 - double-sided 80-track drive - 408 Kbytes single density - 735 Kbytes double density.	$435.00

MDX-2 INTERFACE EXPANSION

Provides more capabilities than any other system expansion currently available. Build only what you need.

Complete MDX-2 Kit.................................$274.95

- MDX-2 printed circuit board only.............................. **$74.95**
- Onboard direct connect modem kit.............................. 39.95
- RS232 mA serial interface (required for direct connect modem)..17.95
- 2K/4K Eprom kit.............................. 17.95
- Real-time clock kit.............................. 17.95
- Floppy disk controller kit.............................. 31.95
- 32K RAM expansion kit (less RAM).............................. 17.95
- Dual cassette kit (less 4 PDT relay).............................. 4.95
- Analog power supply.............................. 29.95
- Hardware and socket kit.............................. 29.95
- Centronic line printer kit.............................. 10.95
- 16K RAM memory.............................. 14.95

COMPUTEX

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321 El Dorado • Webster Texas 77598 • (713) 488-8022

Program Listing 1 continued

```
755 IFZ=19PRINT"YESTERDAY, TODAY, AND TOMORROW PLANT"
760 IFZ=20PRINT"POCKETBOOK FLOWER OR SLIPPERWORT"
765 IFZ=21PRINT"PINK POWDER PUFF"
770 IFZ=22PRINT"CAMELLIA"
775 IFZ=23PRINT"ORNAMENTAL PEPPER"
780 IFZ=24PRINT"NATAL PLUM"
785 IFZ=25PRINT"CATTEYA, EASTER, OR CHRISTMAS ORCHID"
790 IFZ=26PRINT"BLOOMING JASMINE"
795 IFZ=27PRINT"CHIRITA"
800 IFZ=28PRINT"LEMON, ORANGE, OR TANGERINE"
805 IFZ=29PRINT"GLORY BOWER"
810 IFZ=30PRINT"KAFIR LILY"
815 IFZ=31PRINT"ARABIAN COFFEE"
820 IFZ=32PRINT"COLUMEA"
825 IFZ=33PRINT"CRINODONNA"
830 IFZ=34PRINT"BENGAL OR MILK AND WINE LILY"
835 IFZ=35PRINT"CROSSANDRA"
840 IFZ=36PRINT"EARTH STAR"
845 IFZ=37PRINT"CIGAR PLANT"
850 IFZ=38PRINT"CYMBIDIUM ORCHID"
855 IFZ=39PRINT"DENDROBIUM ORCHID"
860 IFZ=40PRINT"DIPLADENIA"
865 IFZ=41PRINT"DYCKIA"
870 IFZ=42PRINT"CLAMSHELL ORCHID"
875 IFZ=43PRINT"ORCHID CACTUS"
880 IFZ=44PRINT"EPISCIA OR FLAME VIOLET"
885 IFZ=45PRINT"BUTTERFLY GARDENIA OR CRAPE JASMINE"
890 IFZ=46PRINT"AMAZON LILY"
895 IFZ=47PRINT"POINSETTIA"
900 IFZ=48PRINT"ARABIAN VIOLET"
905 IFZ=49PRINT"NAGAMI OR OVAL KUMQUAT"
910 IFZ=50PRINT"FUCHSIA"
915 IFZ=51PRINT"GARDENIA OR CAPE JASMINE"
920 IFZ=52PRINT"CAROLINA JASMINE"
925 IFZ=53PRINT"GLOXINERA"
930 IFZ=54PRINT"GUZMANIA"
935 IFZ=55PRINT"BLOOD LILY"
940 IFZ=56PRINT"COMMON HELIOTROPE"
945 IFZ=57PRINT"HIBISCUS"
950 IFZ=58PRINT"AMARYLLIS"
955 IFZ=59PRINT"WAXPLANT"
960 IFZ=60PRINT"HYDRANGEA"
965 IFZ=61PRINT"GOLDFISH PLANT"
970 IFZ=62PRINT"PATIENT LUCY"
975 IFZ=63PRINT"MORNING GLORY"
980 IFZ=64PRINT"JUNGLE GERANIUM OR FLAME OF WOODS"
985 IFZ=65PRINT"BRAZILIAN PLUME OR KING'S CROWN"
990 IFZ=66PRINT"JASMINUM"
995 IFZ=67PRINT"KALANCHOE"
1000 IFZ=68PRINT"KOHLERIA"
1005 IFZ=69PRINT"CAPE COWSLIPS OR LEOPARD LILIES"
1010 IFZ=70PRINT"LAELIA ORCHID"
1015 IFZ=71PRINT"LAELIOCATTLEYA ORCHID"
1020 IFZ=72PRINT"COMMON OR TRAILING LANTANA"
1025 IFZ=73PRINT"EASTER LILY"
1030 IFZ=74PRINT"SWEET ALYSSUM"
1035 IFZ=75PRINT"MALPIGHIA OR SINGAPORE HOLLY"
1040 IFZ=76PRINT"TURK'S CAP, SCOTCH PURSE, WAXMALLOW"
1045 IFZ=77PRINT"FIRECRACKER VINE"
1050 IFZ=78PRINT"MAXILLARIA ORCHID"
1055 IFZ=79PRINT"NEOFINETIA ORCHID"
1060 IFZ=80PRINT"APOSTLE PLANT OR WALKING IRIS"
1065 IFZ=81PRINT"FLOWERING TOBACCO"
1070 IFZ=82PRINT"NIDULARIUM (A BROMELIAD)"
1075 IFZ=83PRINT"LILY OF THE VALLEY ORCHID"
1080 IFZ=84PRINT"DANCING LADY ORCHID"
1085 IFZ=85PRINT"SWEET OLIVE"
1090 IFZ=86PRINT"OXALIS"
1095 IFZ=87PRINT"PAPHIOPEDLUM OR CYPRIPEDIUM ORCHID"
1100 IFZ=88PRINT"PASSIOFLOWER"
1105 IFZ=89PRINT"GERANIUM"
1110 IFZ=90PRINT"MOTH ORCHID"
1115 IFZ=91PRINT"PRIMROSE"
1120 IFZ=92PRINT"DWARF POMAGRANATE"
1125 IFZ=93PRINT"GRECIAN VASE PLANT"
1130 IFZ=94PRINT"DOUBLE DECKER PLANT OR CARDINAL FLOWER"
1135 IFZ=95PRINT"MINITURE ROSE"
1140 IFZ=96PRINT"ROSEMARY"
1145 IFZ=97PRINT"TRAILING VELVET PLANT"
1150 IFZ=98PRINT"AFRICAN VIOLET"
1155 IFZ=99PRINT"STRAWBERRY BEGONIA"
1160 IFZ=100PRINT"SPANISH SHAWL"
1165 IFZ=101PRINT"EASTER OR CHRISTMAS CACTUS"
1170 IFZ=102PRINT"MEXICAN FLAME VINE OR PARLOR IVY"
1175 IFZ=103PRINT"GLOXINIA"
1180 IFZ=104PRINT"TEMPLE BELLS"
1185 IFZ=105PRINT"JERUSALEM OR CLEVELAND CHERRY"
1190 IFZ=106PRINT"SPATHIPHYLLUM"
1195 IFZ=107PRINT"MADAGASCAR JASMINE"
```

Program Listing 1 continues

Program Listing 1 continued

```
1200 IFZ=108PRINT"BIRD OF PARADISE"
1205 IFZ=109PRINT"CAPE PRIMROSE"
1210 IFZ=110PRINT"ORANGE STREPTOSOLEN"
1215 IFZ=111PRINT"BLACK EYED SUSAN VINE"
1220 IFZ=112PRINT"TILLANDSIA"
1225 IFZ=113PRINT"STAR JASMINE"
1230 IFZ=114PRINT"TRICHOCENTRUM ORCHID"
1235 IFZ=115PRINT"SOCIETY GARLIC OR FRAGRANT TULBAGHIA"
1240 IFZ=116PRINT"SCARBOROUGH LILY"
1245 IFZ=117PRINT"VELTHEIMIA"
1250 IFZ=118PRINT"FLAMING SWORD OR PAINTED FEATHER"
1255 IFZ=119PRINT"CALLA LILY"
1260 IFZ=120PRINT"ZEPHYR LILY"
1265 RETURN
1270 PRINT"           ==> SOIL, HUMIDITY, FEEDING. -- ";
1275 IFZ=38ORZ=39ORZ=42PRINT"WET, HIGH, 1M":GOTO1455
1280 IFZ=46ORZ=80ORZ=119PRINT"WET, NORMAL, 1M":GOTO1455
1285 IFZ=60PRINT"WET, NORMAL, NONE":GOTO1455
1290 IFZ=20PRINT"DRY, NORMAL, NONE":GOTO1455
1295 IFZ=23ORZ=73PRINT"MOIST, NORMAL, NONE":GOTO1455
1300 IFZ=79PRINT"MOIST, HIGH, SPRING":GOTO1455
1305 IFZ=111ORZ=112PRINT"MOIST, NORMAL, FALL":GOTO1455
1310 IFZ=63ORZ=89PRINT"DRY, NORMAL, 1M":GOTO1455
1315 IFZ=24ORZ=26ORZ=92ORZ=106PRINT"MOIST, NORMAL, 3-4M":GOTO145
5
1320 IFZ=96ORZ=99ORZ=113PRINT"DRY, NORMAL, 3-4M":GOTO1455
1325 IFZ=8ORZ=9ORZ=17ORZ=65PRINT"MOIST, HIGH, 2W":GOTO1455
1330 IFZ=27ORZ=44ORZ=51ORZ=78ORZ=87ORZ=90GOTO1345
1335 IFZ=98ORZ=105ORZ=114GOTO1345
1340 GOTO1350
1345 PRINT"MOIST, HIGH, 1M":GOTO1455
1350 IFZ=12ORZ=13ORZ=15ORZ=40ORZ=41ORZ=67GOTO1365
1355 IFZ=72ORZ=108GOTO1365
1360 GOTO1370
1365 PRINT"DRY, NORMAL, 2W":GOTO1455
1370 IFZ=16ORZ=25ORZ=70ORZ=71ORZ=83ORZ=84GOTO1385
1375 IFZ=94GOTO1385
1380 GOTO1390
1385 PRINT"DRY, HIGH, 1M":GOTO1455
1390 IFZ=28ORZ=36ORZ=47ORZ=49ORZ=75GOTO1400
1395 GOTO1405
1400 PRINT"DRY, NORMAL, SPRING":GOTO1455
1405 IFZ=22ORZ=59ORZ=64ORZ=107ORZ=116GOTO1415
1410 GOTO1420
1415 PRINT"MOIST, NORMAL, SPRING":GOTO1455
1420 IFZ=6ORZ=7ORZ=11ORZ=14ORZ=18ORZ=19ORZ=29GOTO1445
1425 IFZ=31ORZ=35ORZ=37ORZ=43ORZ=48ORZ=50GOTO1445
1430 IFZ=56ORZ=62ORZ=66ORZ=76ORZ=77ORZ=81GOTO1445
1435 IFZ=88ORZ=91ORZ=95ORZ=97GOTO1445
1440 GOTO1450
1445 PRINT"MOIST, NORMAL, 2W":GOTO1455
1450 PRINT"MOIST, NORMAL, 1M"
1455 RETURN
1460 INPUT"OUTPUT LISTING TO PRINTER, (Y/N)";P$:P$=LEFT$(P$,1)
1465 IFP$="Y"THEN1480
1470 IFP$="N"THENRETURN
1475 GOTO1460
1480 IFQQ=1THEN1500
1485 INPUT"INPUT LISTING TO PRINTER, Y/N";R$
1490 R$=LEFT$(R$,1):IFR$="Y"ORR$="N"THEN1500
1495 GOTO1485
1500 AA=PEEK(14312)
1505 IFAA=63THENRETURN
1510 PRINT"THE LINE PRINTER IS NOT READY
HIT ENTER WHEN READY TO PROCEED
1520 IFINKEY$<>CHR$(13)THEN1520ELSEPRINTCHR$(27)CHR$(27)CHR$(27)
CHR$(31);:GOTO1460
1525 IFR$="Y"ANDW=7THEN1580
1530 IFP$="N"THEN1705
1535 IFQQ=1THENIA=10
1540 Y1=0
1545 IFW>7THENY1=3
1550 IFG=1THENIA=INT(I+1.5)
1555 IFG=>2THENIA=I+1
1560 FORYA=Y1TOIA
1565 FORXA=0TO62:AA=PEEK(15360+XA+YA*64):LPRINTCHR$(AA);:NEXTXA
1570 AA=PEEK(15423+YA*64):LPRINTCHR$(AA):NEXTYA
1575 GOTO1705
1580 LPRINT"SELECTED PLANT CHARACTERISTICS"
1585 FORZA=0TO62:LPRINT"*";:NEXTZA:LPRINT"*"
1590 LPRINT"BEST ";AA$;" - ";
1595 IFL=1LPRINTAB$
1600 IFL=2LPRINTAC$
1605 IFL=3LPRINTAD$
1610 IFL=4LPRINTAE$
1615 IFL=5LPRINTAF$
1620 LPRINT"MAXIMUN ";BA$;" - ";
1625 IFH=1LPRINTBB$
```

Program Listing 1 continues

Program Listing 1 continued

```
1630 IFH=2LPRINTBC$
1635 IFH=3LPRINTBD$
1640 IFH=4LPRINTBE$
1645 IFH=0LPRINTBF$
1650 LPRINTCA$;" - ";
1655 IFN=1LPRINTCB$
1660 IFN=2LPRINTCC$
1665 IFN=3LPRINTCD$
1670 LPRINT"DESIRED ";DA$;" - ";
1675 IFC=1LPRINTDB$
1680 IFC=2LPRINTDC$
1685 IFC=3LPRINTDD$
1690 IFC=4LPRINTDE$
1695 IFC=0LPRINT"NONE"
1700 GOTO1540
1705 RETURN
1710 AA$="LIGHTING CONDITION":AB$="DIM LIGHT"
1715 AC$="NORTH WINDOW":AD$="EAST OR WEST WINDOW"
1720 AE$="SOUTH WINDOW":AF$="ARTIFICAL LIGHTS"
1725 BA$="PLANT HEIGHT RANGE":BB$="LESS THEN 1 FOOT"
1730 BC$="1 TO 2 FEET":BD$="2 TO 3 FEET"
1735 BE$="OVER 3 FEET":BF$="ANY"
1740 CA$="NIGHTIME TEMPERATURE RANGE":CB$="40 TO 50 DEGREES"
1745 CC$="50 TO 60 DEGREES":CD$="60 TO 70 DEGREES"
1750 DA$="SPECIAL FEATURES":DB$="TRAILING OR CLIMBING"
1755 DC$="FRAGRANCE":DD$="FOLIAGE COLORING OR MARKINGS"
1760 DE$="FRUITS OR BERRIES":DF$="ANY"
1765 RETURN
```

Program Listing 2

```
0 ' FOLIAGE PLANT INDEX -- BY JOHN CHIPMAN
5 W=0:I=1:Y=0
10 CLS:GOSUB1000:PRINT"FOLIAGE HOUSE PLANT INDEX":W=W+1
12 IFW>5PRINT@109,"RECOMMENDED PLANTS"
15 GOSUB1000:ONWGOTO20,40,60,75,95,99,143,143,143,143,143
20 PRINT"ENTER LIGHTING CONDITION":PRINT"1 - DIM LIGHT"
25 PRINT"2 - NORTH WINDOW":PRINT"3 - EAST/WEST WINDOW"
30 PRINT"4 - SOUTH WINDOW":PRINT"5 - ARTIFICIAL LIGHTS"
35 GOSUB1000:INPUTL:GOTO10
40 PRINT"ENTER PLANT HEIGHT":PRINT"1 - 1 FT OR LESS"
45 PRINT"2 - 1 TO 2 FT":PRINT"3 - 2 TO 3 FT"
50 PRINT"4 - OVER 3 FT":PRINT"0 - ANY"
55 GOSUB1000:INPUTH:GOTO10
60 PRINT"ENTER NIGHTIME TEMPERATURE":PRINT"1 - 40 TO 50 DEG."
65 PRINT"2 - 50 TO 60 DEG.":PRINT"3 - 60 TO 70 DEG."
70 GOSUB1000:INPUTN:GOTO10
75 PRINT"ENTER SPECIAL FEATURES":PRINT"1 - TRAILING/CLIMBING"
80 PRINT"2 - TERRARIUM":PRINT"3 - DISH GARDEN"
85 PRINT"4 - FOLIAGE COLOR/MARKINGS":PRINT"0 - ANY"
90 GOSUB1000:INPUTC:GOTO10
95 PRINT"ENTER YOUR DATA DISPLAY CHOICE"
96 PRINT"1 - SCIENTIFIC NAMES":PRINT"2 - SCIENTIFIC AND COMMON N
AMES"
97 PRINT"3 - SCIENTIFIC, COMMON, PLUS SOME PLANT CARE NOTES"
98 GOSUB1000:INPUTG:GOTO10
99 FORZ=1TO103
100 READA$,Q,R,T,V
105 IF(L=Q)+((L=3)*(Q=5))+((L=1)*(Q=2))*((H=R)+(H=0))THEN115
110 GOTO146
115 IF(N=T)THEN125
120 GOTO146
125 IF(C=V)+(C=0)+((C=1)*(V=5))+((C=2)*((V=6)+(V=8)))THEN140
130 IF((C=3)*((V=7)+(V=8)))+((C=4)*(V>4))THEN140
135 GOTO146
140 IFI<10THEN143
141 GOSUB1000:INPUT"HIT ENTER TO CONTINUE LISTING";B$
142 I=0:GOTO10
143 Y=Y+1:IFG=1PRINT@(176+16*Y),A$
144 IFG>1PRINTA$;"  -  ";:I=I+1:GOSUB2000
145 IFG=3GOSUB3000:I=I+1
146 NEXTZ:RESTORE:IFY=0PRINT"SORRY - NO RECOMMENDATIONS"
152 GOSUB1000
155 Y=1:N=0
160 INPUT"WOULD YOU LIKE ANOTHER RUN (Y/N)";Q$:IFLEFT$(Q$,1)="Y"
THEN5
165 CLS:END
500 DATAACALYPHA,4,3,2,4,ACORUS,5,1,1,4,ADIANTUM,2,2,2,2
501 DATAADROMISCHUS,4,1,2,4,AGAVE,4,1,2,0,AGLAONEMA,2,2,3,0
502 DATAALOE,4,1,2,0,APOROCACTUS,4,3,1,1,ARAUCARIA,3,4,2,0
503 DATAASPARAGUS,3,2,2,1,ASPIDISTRA,2,3,2,0,ASPLENIUM,2,1,2,2
504 DATAAUCUBA,3,4,1,7,BEAUCARNIA,4,4,2,0,BEGONIA,5,1,3,4
505 DATABRASSAIA,4,4,3,0,BUXUS,4,4,1,0,CALADIUM,5,2,3,4
```

Program Listing 2 continues

Program Listing 2 continued

```
506 DATACALATHEA,5,2,3,6,CALLISIA,3,3,2,5,CARYOTA,3,4,3,0
507 DATACEPHALOCEREUS,4,1,1,3,CEROPEGIA,3,3,2,5,CHAMAEDORA,2,1,3
,8
508 DATACHAMAEROPS,4,4,2,0,CHLOROPHYTUM,3,2,2,5,CHRYSALIDOCARPUS
,3,4,3,0
509 DATACIBOTIUM,3,4,2,0,CISSUS,3,2,2,1,CODIAEUM,4,4,3,4
510 DATACOLEUS,4,2,3,4,CORDYLINE,4,3,3,4,COSTUS,3,3,3,4
511 DATACRASSULA,4,2,1,0,CYATHEA,3,4,2,0,CYCAS,3,3,2,0
512 DATACYPERUS,4,4,2,0,CYRTOMIUM,2,2,1,1,DAVALLIA,2,2,2,1
513 DATADIEFFENBACHIA,3,4,3,4,DIZYGOTHECA,3,4,3,0,DRACAENA,3,4,3
,4
514 DATAECHEVERIA,4,1,2,3,ECHINOPSIS,4,1,1,3,EUONYMUS,3,3,1,7
515 DATAEUPHORBIA,4,2,2,3,FATSHEDERA,4,3,1,1,FATSIA,4,4,1,0
516 DATAFICUS,3,4,3,0,FITTONIA,2,1,3,6,GASTERIA,5,1,2,0
517 DATAGEOGENATHUS,5,1,3,4,GREVILLEA,4,2,2,0,GYMNOCALYCIUM,4,1,
2,7
518 DATAGYNURA,4,2,3,5,HAWORTHIA,5,1,2,3,HEDERA,4,2,1,1
519 DATAHOWEIA,3,4,3,0,HYPOESTES,5,1,3,4,KALANCHOE,4,1,2,0
520 DATALAURUS,4,4,1,0,LIGUSTRUM,4,4,1,3,LIVISTONA,3,3,3,0
521 DATALOBIVIA,4,1,1,3,MAMMILLARIA,4,1,1,3,MARANTA,5,1,3,4
522 DATAMONSTERA,3,3,3,0,MYRTUS,4,3,1,3,NEPHROLEPIS,3,3,2,1
523 DATANICODEMIA,4,2,3,0,NOTOCACTUS,4,1,1,3,OLEA,4,4,1,0
524 DATAOPUNTIA,4,4,1,0,OSMANTHUS,4,3,1,3,PACHYPHYTUM,4,1,2,0
525 DATAPANDANUS,3,4,3,0,PEDILANTHUS,3,3,2,0,PEPEROMIA,5,1,3,0
526 DATAPHILODENDRON,3,3,3,0,PHOENIX,3,2,3,3,PILEA,5,1,3,4
527 DATAPIPER,3,4,3,5,PITTOSPORUM,4,4,1,0,PLATYCERIUM,5,2,2,0
528 DATAPLECTRANTHUS,3,2,2,1,PLEOMELE,3,4,3,0,PODOCARPUS,4,4,1,0

529 DATAPOLYPODIUM,3,2,2,1,POLYSCIAS,4,3,3,0,POLYSTICHUM,2,2,2,2

530 DATAPTERIS,2,1,2,2,RHAPIS,3,4,2,0,RHOEO,3,3,3,4
531 DATASANSEVIERIA,2,3,2,4,SCINDAPSUS,5,1,3,1,SEDUM,4,2,2,1
532 DATASENECIO,3,2,2,1,SETCREASEA,4,2,3,5,SYNGONIUM,3,2,3,5
533 DATATETRAPANAX,4,4,2,0,TOLMIEA,5,2,1,1,TRADESCANTIA,3,3,2,5
534 DATAZEBRINA,3,3,3,5
1000 PRINTSTRING$(64,42);:RETURN
2000 IFZ=1PRINT"COPPERLEAF OR BEEFSTEAK PLANT"
2001 IFZ=2PRINT"JAPANESE SWEET FLAG"
2003 IFZ=3PRINT"MAIDENHAIR OR VENUS' HAIR FERN"
2004 IFZ=4PRINT"SEA SHELLS, PLOVER EGGS, OR CALICO HEARTS"
2005 IFZ=5PRINT"CENTURY PLANT"
2006 IFZ=6PRINT"CHINESE EVERGREEN"
2007 IFZ=7PRINT"ALOE"
2008 IFZ=8PRINT"RATTAIL CACTUS"
2009 IFZ=9PRINT"NORFOLK ISLAND OR STAR PINE"
2010 IFZ=10PRINT"ASPARAGUS FERN"
2011 IFZ=11PRINT"CAST IRON PLANT"
2012 IFZ=12PRINT"MOTHER OR BIRD'S NEST FERN"
2013 IFZ=13PRINT"JAPANESE AUCUBA OR GOLD DUST TREE"
2014 IFZ=14PRINT"ELEPHANT FOOT TREE OR PONY TAIL"
2015 IFZ=15PRINT"BEGONIA"
2016 IFZ=16PRINT"SCHEFFERA, OCTOPUS TREE, OR UMBRELLA TREE"
2017 IFZ=17PRINT"BOXWOOD"
2018 IFZ=18PRINT"CALADIUM"
2019 IFZ=19PRINT"PEACOCK PLANT"
2020 IFZ=20PRINT"STRIPED INCH PLANT"
2021 IFZ=21PRINT"TUFTED FISHTAIL PALM"
2022 IFZ=22PRINT"OLD MAN CACTUS"
2023 IFZ=23PRINT"ROSARY VINE OR HEARTS ENTANGLED"
2024 IFZ=24PRINT"PARLOR OR NEANTHE PALM"
2025 IFZ=25PRINT"EUROPEAN FAN PALM"
2026 IFZ=26PRINT"SPIDER, BRACKET, OR RIBBON PLANT"
2027 IFZ=27PRINT"BUTTERFLY, FEATHER, OR CANE PALM"
2028 IFZ=28PRINT"HAWAIIAN OR MEXICAN TREE FERN"
2029 IFZ=29PRINT"GRAPE OR KANGAROO IVY"
2030 IFZ=30PRINT"CROTON"
2031 IFZ=31PRINT"COLEUS"
2032 IFZ=32PRINT"HAWAIIAN TI PLANT"
2033 IFZ=33PRINT"SPIRAL FLAG OR STEPLADDER PLANT"
2034 IFZ=34PRINT"JADE OR SILVER DOLLAR PLANT"
2035 IFZ=35PRINT"TREE FERN"
2036 IFZ=36PRINT"FERN OR SAGO PALM"
2037 IFZ=37PRINT"UMBRELLA PLANT"
2038 IFZ=38PRINT"HOLLY FERN"
2039 IFZ=39PRINT"DEER'S, SQUIRREL'S, OR RABBIT'S FOOT FERN"
2040 IFZ=40PRINT"DIEFFENBACHIA OR DUMB CANE"
2041 IFZ=41PRINT"FALSE ARALIA"
2042 IFZ=42PRINT"DRACAENA OR DRAGON TREE"
2043 IFZ=43PRINT"ECHEVERIA OR PAINTED LADY"
2044 IFZ=44PRINT"PINK EASTER LILY CACTUS"
2045 IFZ=45PRINT"WINTER CREEPER"
2046 IFZ=46PRINT"CROWN OF THORNS OR DRAGON BONES"
2047 IFZ=47PRINT"TREE OR ARALIA IVY"
2048 IFZ=48PRINT"JAPANESE ARALIA"
2049 IFZ=49PRINT"BENJAMIM OR WEEPING FIG OR RUBBER TREE"
2050 IFZ=50PRINT"MOSAIC PLANT"
2051 IFZ=51PRINT"GASTERIA"
2052 IFZ=52PRINT"SEERSUCKER PLANT"
2053 IFZ=53PRINT"SILK OAK"
```

Program continues

Program continues

```
2054 IFZ=54PRINT"PLAID OR CHIN CACTUS"
2055 IFZ=55PRINT"PURPLE OR JAVA VELVET PLANT"
2056 IFZ=56PRINT"HAWORTHIA"
2057 IFZ=57PRINT"ENGLISH IVY"
2058 IFZ=58PRINT"SENTRY PALM"
2059 IFZ=59PRINT"FRECKLE FACE OR PINK POLKA DOT PLANT"
2060 IFZ=60PRINT"KALANCHOE"
2061 IFZ=61PRINT"SWEET BAY OR LAUREL"
2062 IFZ=62PRINT"WAX LEAVED OR TEXAS PRIVET"
2063 IFZ=63PRINT"CHINESE FAN PALM"
2064 IFZ=64PRINT"COB OR GOLD EASTER LILY CACTUS"
2065 IFZ=65PRINT"GOLD STAR OR PINCUSHION CACTUS"
2066 IFZ=66PRINT"PRAYER PLANT OR ARROWROOT"
2067 IFZ=67PRINT"CUT OR SPLIT LEAF PHILODENDRON"
2068 IFZ=68PRINT"MYRTLE"
2069 IFZ=69PRINT"SWORD FERN"
2070 IFZ=70PRINT"INDOOR OAK"
2071 IFZ=71PRINT"BALL CACTUS"
2072 IFZ=72PRINT"OLIVE TREE"
2073 IFZ=73PRINT"BEAVERTAIL OR BUNNY EAR CACTUS"
2074 IFZ=74PRINT"FALSE HOLLY"
2075 IFZ=75PRINT"MOONSTONES OR SILVER ALMONDS"
2076 IFZ=76PRINT"VEITCH SCREW PINE"
2077 IFZ=77PRINT"DEVIL'S BACKBONE OR REDBIRD CACTUS"
2078 IFZ=78PRINT"PEPEROMIA"
2079 IFZ=79PRINT"PHILODENDRON"
2080 IFZ=80PRINT"MINIATURE DATE PALM"
2081 IFZ=81PRINT"ALUMINUM PLANT OR SILVER TREE"
2082 IFZ=82PRINT"SAFFRON OR BLACK PEPPER"
2083 IFZ=83PRINT"JAPANESE PITTOSPORUM"
2084 IFZ=84PRINT"STAGHORN FERN"
2085 IFZ=85PRINT"SWEDISH IVY"
2086 IFZ=86PRINT"PLEOMELE"
2087 IFZ=87PRINT"CHINESE PODOCARPUS"
2088 IFZ=88PRINT"HARE'S FOOT FERN"
2089 IFZ=89PRINT"VICTORIA OR BALFOUR ARALIA"
2090 IFZ=90PRINT"TSUSSIMA HOLLY FERN"
2091 IFZ=91PRINT"TABLE OR BRAKE FERN"
2092 IFZ=92PRINT"LADY PALM"
2093 IFZ=93PRINT"MOSES IN THE CRADLE OR BOAT LILY"
2094 IFZ=94PRINT"SNAKE PLANT OR BOWSTRING HEMP"
2095 IFZ=95PRINT"DEVIL'S IVY OR POTHOS"
2096 IFZ=96PRINT"BURRO'S OR DONKEY'S TAIL"
2097 IFZ=97PRINT"GERMAN OR PARLOR IVY"
2098 IFZ=98PRINT"PURPLE HEART"
2099 IFZ=99PRINT"ARROWHEAD VINE"
2100 IFZ=100PRINT"RICE PAPER PLANT"
2101 IFZ=101PRINT"PIGGY-BACK PLANT, MOTHER OF THOUSANDS"
2102 IFZ=102PRINT"INCH PLANT OR WANDERING JEW"
2103 IFZ=103PRINT"WANDERING JEW"
2999 RETURN
3000 PRINT"          ==> SOIL, HUMIDITY, FEEDING. -- ";
3001 IF(Z=2)+(Z=35)PRINT"WET, NORMAL, 6M"
3002 IFZ=32PRINT"WET, HIGH, 3-4M"
3003 IFZ=3PRINT"WET, HIGH, 6M"
3004 IFZ=12PRINT"MOIST, HIGH, 6M"
3005 IF(Z=16)+(Z=60)PRINT"DRY, NORMAL, 6M"
3006 IF(Z=1)+(Z=13)+(Z=19)+(Z=50)+(Z=86)+(Z=89)PRINT"MOIST, HIGH
, 3-4M"
3007 IFZ=7PRINT"DRY, NORMAL, FALL"
3008 IF(Z=21)+(Z=25)+(Z=27)+(Z=37)+(Z=63)+(Z=80)+(Z=92)THEN3010
3009 GOTO3011
3010 PRINT"WET, NORMAL, SPRING"
3011 IF(Z=11)+(Z=17)+(Z=24)+(Z=30)+(Z=41)+(Z=43)+(Z=58)THEN3015
3012 IF(Z=61)+(Z=66)+(Z=67)+(Z=69)+(Z=70)+(Z=74)+(Z=77)THEN3015
3013 IF(Z=87)+(Z=90)+(Z=100)THEN3015
3014 GOTO3016
3015 PRINT"MOIST, NORMAL, SPRING"
3016 IF(Z=29)+(Z=34)+(Z=40)+(Z=53)+(Z=76)+(Z=78)THEN3020
3017 IF(Z=95)+(Z=96)+(Z=98)+(Z=102)THEN3020
3018 GOTO3021
3020 PRINT"DRY, NORMAL, 3-4M"
3021 IF(Z=6)+(Z=28)+(Z=38)+(Z=39)+(Z=42)+(Z=48)+(Z=49)THEN3025
3022 IF(Z=59)+(Z=84)+(Z=88)+(Z=91)THEN3025
3023 GOTO3026
3025 PRINT"MOIST, NORMAL, 6M"
3026 IF(Z=9)+(Z=10)+(Z=15)+(Z=18)+(Z=20)+(Z=26)+(Z=31)THEN3035
3027 IF(Z=33)+(Z=45)+(Z=47)+(Z=52)+(Z=55)+(Z=57)+(Z=79)THEN3035
3028 IF(Z=81)+(Z=82)+(Z=85)+(Z=93)+(Z=97)+(Z=99)+(Z=101)THEN3035
3029 IF(Z=103)THEN3035
3030 GOTO3036
3035 PRINT"MOIST, NORMAL, 3-4M"
3036 IF(Z=4)+(Z=5)+(Z=8)+(Z=14)+(Z=22)+(Z=23)+(Z=36)THEN3045
3037 IF(Z=44)+(Z=46)+(Z=51)+(Z=54)+(Z=56)+(Z=64)THEN3045
3038 IF(Z=65)+(Z=68)+(Z=71)+(Z=72)+(Z=73)+(Z=75)THEN3045
3039 IF(Z=83)+(Z=94)THEN3045
3040 GOTO3999
3045 PRINT"DRY, NORMAL, SPRING"
3999 RETURN
```

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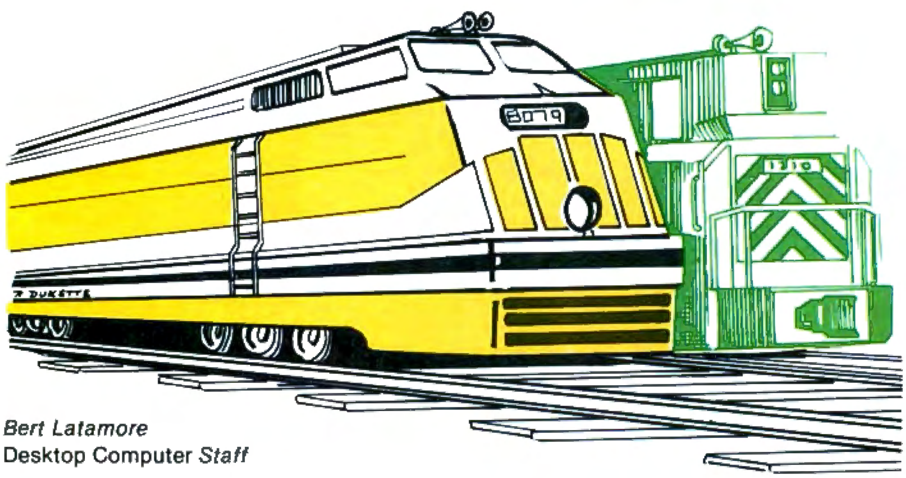

Bert Latamore
Desktop Computer *Staff*

A 70-car freight train clears the Pittsburg yard on the long trek to Hoboken. Four heavy diesels pound the track and shake the hills with their full-throated roar. As the freight, with its heavy load of steel, picks up speed on the multi-track mainline, a sleek bright colored stainless steel passenger train passes westbound at 80 mph. Ahead, an unscheduled local freight is shunted onto a siding. The block signals turn green, and the huge diesels continue down the track into the night.

It's typical mainline train action, but these trains run in a building in Union, NJ. The track of the Hudson, Delaware and Ohio is the HO scale layout of a train group called simply "The Model Railroad." The Hudson, Delaware and Ohio, one of the larger model railroads, is known among modelers for its experiments with computers.

Today, a homemade microcomputer described by Michael Nesladek, the line's electrical superintendent, as being "like a TRS-80," keeps track of the line's inventory, schedules, waybills (determining the destination and car assignments) and other paperwork.

This computer attracted the attention of the model railroad world. The custom-built machine was designated to automate control of 30 engines on the busy layout. The computer, built and successfully tested but never fully installed, was created a full decade ago when computers were huge mysterious machines and the computer chip was still a laboratory anomaly.

The Model Railroad Club's computer was the brainchild of Paul Mallery, a Bell Telephone technician and lifelong model railroader. Few others would attempt to construct and install a small dedicated computer using pre-chip technology but Mallery considered it the most practical answer to the cab control problem.

With only one train running on a single loop track, the operator has no problem with cab control. When two trains run on the track the operator needs to control each separately. Despite recent advances in microminiaturized radio control systems and other cab control systems, the most popular answer is blocking.

The track is divided into sections, each insulated electrically and powered separately from the others. Each train operator uses a transformer connected through a switch system to power any single block.

When only two trains and a few blocks are involved, the switch system is fairly simple, although it still requires good reflexes. When two trains end up in the same block the operator must shut the system down and separate the trains by hand. With up to 30 trains and 1,000 blocks, cab control is a first class problem.

The Hudson, Delaware and Ohio had this problem in the early 1970's. At that time no practical alternatives to blocking existed. Radio receiving equipment, too large for the small HO engines, offered very few control channels. Pulse power, in which each engine's power is sent in distinctive pulses, requires computer chips, and was unknown at the time.

Mallery was left with only one choice: He decided to computerize the system with a custom-built machine.

Mallery's computer might be called a dedicated train processor. According to Nesladek it is hard wired for its function. It needs no programming, more like an electronic game than a microcomputer.

Two kinds of sensors were to keep track of the trains. Photodetectors at the ends of each block would signal when a train entered or left that block. Electrical current detectors inside each block would inform the computer about electrical activity.

The computer would "initialize" each train when it started operation and keep track of which trains each operator controlled. It would signal to the engineers located on a balcony above the layout what track conditions were ahead. A green light

"Mallery was left with only one choice. He decided to computerize the system . . ."

would signal clear track; a yellow light meant the train was overtaking another and would have to slow down; and a red light would signal a blocked track. The system allowed manual override for blocks with switches at signal towers. Tower controllers could determine which train approaching the switch point would have right-of-way.

Mallery built the computer and tested controlling one engine on a short stretch of track. When AT&T transferred him south the club had no one capable of finishing the project. The sensors were never installed, and the computer never became fully operational. The club depends on manual block switching for cab control.

The Model Railroad Club faces that issue again as it plans to expand the 40 by 40 foot layout to 110 by 40. The larger layout will increase cab control problems.

Nesladek said the club probably will not computerize the layout, however. He favors radio control. Today's small radio systems offer 99 control channels. "With 99 channels you can do anything," he commented.

While the Hudson, Delaware and Ohio may never be computerized, the experiment may prove prophetic. HO, viewed in the 1950's as a very small scale for electric trains, is now considered fairly large. N scale, popular now due to its compactness, bears the same general size relationship to HO that a narrow gauge engine bears to a full-sized one. Z scale, offering trains about half the size of N scale, is gaining in popularity.

Despite advances in chip technology, it is hard to imagine a radio control system compact enough to fit into an N or Z scale switch engine. For these small-scale lines, therefore, blocking remains the primary cab control system.

A computer can perform other functions in model railroading. One railroad journal recently carried an article about a sophisticated topography analysis program to design the layout of a model train system. This program was designed originally to aid engineers in planning superhighways and mainline train trackage.

Once you have a computer running your blocking system, you may be tempted to automate other aspects. A computer can run some trains outright when not enough people are at the club. You can identify cars with a labeling system and automate your train yard. Specify what cars you want on each train; the computer will find and connect them to make the train.

Nesladek said, however, that approach has no place on the HD&O. "We don't want the computer to run our trains," he explained. "We want to run them ourselves."■

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LOAD 80

It means Computer Operated Inventory for Numismatics and Such.

COINS

Robert James Lloyd
341½ Elkton Rd.
Newark, DE 19711

One area microcomputers are ideally suited to is inventory control.

After experiencing the fun of micros, I decided to merge computers with another of my hobbies, coin collecting. It started many years ago during my days as a newsboy, when I amassed a large bag of loose change and decided to start a coin collection.

However, the task of keeping a manual inventory up-to-date was soon forgotten and not having an orderly system to control my collection resulted in duplicate coin purchases.

Since I was unable to locate any software programs on numismatics, I developed one armed with a TRS-80 Level II 16K and the Level II Basic Manual. After much trial, error and frustration, COINS emerged.

Counting Coins

COINS allows 175 items to be stored in a file, with each item consisting of five fields: Coin Description, Date, Mint, Grade and Value. Each file is coded with a File Identification Code, Date and as a user option, a reference used to determine coin grade and value.

Once a file has been created, it may be stored on a cassette for future use. You may, if you wish, output the file to a line printer. The printout makes a nice reference as you do your coin shopping. It is also useful when trying to obtain insurance on your collection.

Key-in the program as shown. Once done, display the program. If all is well, save it and make a backup copy.

Before running COINS, it is advisable to make a list of all abbreviations you plan to use in the different fields. For example, a Washington Quarter may be abbreviated as WASH QUART.

The mint may be coded as it appears on the coins—S for San Francisco—D for Denver, etc. Coin grades become VG or VGOOD for Very Good, UNC for Uncirculated, EXF for Extremely Fine, etc.

Coin Description—11 Alpha numeric characters
Date—4 Numeric characters
Mint—5 Alphanumeric characters
Grade—6 Alphanumeric characters
Value—Not greater than $9999.99

Fig. 1. Allowable Field Lengths

It doesn't matter how you abbreviate, if you are consistent and stay within the maximum length restrictions placed on field length.

Type RUN. The screen will clear and the menu should be displayed. Just press the desired option. COINS uses the INKEY$ function. Enter need not be pressed whenever a flashing cursor appears.

Without a file in memory, your only options are A (create file), E (input file), and K (end program). Should you accidentally try another option, "You do not have a file in memory" will flash and the menu will return.

As long as a file is residing in memory, all menu options are available except the create file option. That prevents wiping out a file by accidentally pressing A.

Create File

After selecting menu option A, you will be prompted to enter a File Identification Code. An ID code must be entered or an input error will appear on your screen. Maximum code length is six alphanumeric characters. Next, enter the date the file is being created. Do not use commas when inputting the date. Try something like 03/23/80 or Mar 23 1980. Maximum length of the date is 12 alphanumeric characters. Finally, enter the reference to determine the coin's grade and value. Maximum

"...during my days as a newsboy... I amassed a large bag of loose change and decided to start a coin collection."

length for the reference is 25 alphanumeric characters. The screen will clear and you will see: "(Item #1) Enter coin, date, mint, grade, value?"

Enter the fields, but be sure to separate each with a comma. See Fig. 1 for allowable field lengths.

The Value field will accept input in several ways. An amount of $125 may be entered as 125, 125., or 125.00. You do not need a trailing decimal for whole amounts.

When you type CLOSE,1,1,1,1 you will close the file and return the menu.

If you violate the maximum length, you will be given another chance to enter that item.

Once you have reached the maximum number of entries, "This file is full" will flash on your screen, and the menu will return.

When prompted by the menu, press B. If you do not have a file in memory, an error message will flash and the menu will be returned. Should a file be in memory, the screen will clear and the file will be displayed.

Only 10 items will be displayed at a time. A flashing cursor means press C (Continue Listing) or M (Return Menu).

Once the file has completed listing, the total value of the coins in the file will be displayed and you will be asked to press M.

Printer List File

Press C when prompted by the menu. The printout of a file is formatted to 8½-inch-by-11-inch continuous fanfold. When the printer is ready, press P. If you should press P while the line printer is offline, you will be told the printer is not ready to receive information, and the menu will again be displayed. The file will be printed using the same format as a screen listing. While each item is being printed, its number will be displayed on the screen. See sample run.

Select menu option D. The video display will clear and you will be asked to press R when the recorder is set up. Each item's number will be flashed on the screen as it is recorded. A file of 175 items takes about

COIN INVENTORY LISTING

DATE:
REFERENCE:
ID CODE: MERGE
FILE CONTAINS 15 ITEMS

ITEM #	COIN	DATE	MINT	GRADE	VALUE
1	BARB DIME	1895	O	GOOD	$ 50.00
2	WASH QUART	1976	S-SIL	PROOF	$ 3.00
3	JEFF NICKEL	1940	NONE	VFINE	$ 0.20
4	LINC PENNY	1909	S-VDB	UNC	$275.00
5	ST GAU $20	1914	D	UNC	$340.00
6	LRG CENT	1821	NONE	VGOOD	$ 11.00
7	ROOS DIME	1959	D	EXFINE	$ 0.60
8	TWENTY CENT	1875	CC	GOOD	$ 40.00
9	BUST QUART	1828	NONE	FAIR	$ 19.00
10	HALF EAGLE	1838	D	FINE	$500.00
11	IND. EAGLE	1913	S	VFINE	$225.00
12	JEFF NICKEL	1938	D	VGOOD	$ 1.10
13	LINC PENNY	1955	DBLDI	UNC	$450.00
14	PROOF SET	1957	NONE	PROOF	$ 6.25
15	HALF CENT	1794	NONE	FAIR	$ 50.00

TOTAL VALUE OF THE COINS LISTED IN THIS FILE IS $1,971.15

Fig. 2. Sample Run

See List of Advertisers on page 418

"A file of 175 items takes about 15 minutes to save."

15 minutes to save.

During the menu display, press E. Enter the ID code of the desired file. Next, prepare the recorder and press R. If the file wanted and the file found on the tape do not match, the file ID found will be displayed.

The time to input a 175 item file is also 15 minutes.

Option F is used when items are to be added to an existing file.

To add an item within a file, press W. Next, enter where the new item is to be added. For example, if you want the new item to be number 15, you would input 14. The new item will appear *after* the item number entered. If you enter a number larger than the total number of items in the file, an error will occur. However, zero may be entered since the new item would become item one. After an error, you will be given another chance to add the item.

Only one item may be added within a file at any time. As the file is being rearranged to accommodate a new item, a small arrow will move across the screen. (This was done to tell if the program got hung-up.)

Items may be added to the end by choosing option E when in the Add mode until either the file is full or you close the file. The format is the same as creating a file.

Select menu option G. Enter the item number you wish to delete. If you enter zero, or a number larger than the total number of items in the file, an error will occur. Re-enter the information. Here again, an arrow will travel across the screen. You will be told when the item has been deleted and returned to the menu.

Edit File

Sometimes it is necessary to edit a file. Press menu option H. To edit the file codes, press F. Three options will be shown—I to edit the ID code, D to edit the date and R to change the reference. Make your selection and follow the instructions displayed on the screen.

When you press I, you will be asked which item is to be changed. Again, you must not enter zero or a number larger than the file. The item will be displayed as it appears in the file. When prompted, enter the corrected item. It will then print on the screen.

Should you decide to search the file, press I when the menu is displayed. You will be given a choice of conducting a search by any of the fields. The program allows only an exact match.

COINS
Variables

Strings	
I$	INKEY$ Input
J$	File ID Code
K$	File Date
L$	File Reference
N$	Input File ID
Y$	PRINTUSING Format
Z$	PRINTUSING Format
AS$	COIN Search
CS$	MINT Search
DS$	GRADE Search

Double Precision Variables	
B#	File Value

Dimensioned Arrays	
B	Coin Date
AE	Coin Value
A$	Coin Description
C$	Coin Mint
D$	Coin Grade
M$	DATA Storage

Integer Variables	
A	Number of File Entries
C	Cursor Character Position
D	Display Information Loop
F	Item Number
G	Item Number in Search Routine
H	Add/Delete Item Number
I	Number of items to be merged
J	Number of items in memory
L	Line Count for Screen Display
M	Input Error Flag
N	Page Number for Hardcopy
P	Pointer Change Loop
Q	Printer List Flag
R	Time needed to Re-arrange Memory
S	Screen Location for PRINT@
T	Time Delay Loop
U	Screen Display
BS	DATE Search
ES	VALUE Search
A1-A2 C1-C2 D1-D2	Computes String Length and LSB & MSB of string value starting address for Coin Description, Coin Date and Coin Grade
B1-B2	Computes LSB & MSB of address for Coin Date
E1-E2	Computes LSB, Next MSB, MSB, and Exponent address for Coin Value

Table 1.

Program Listing

```
1 REM * VER. 1 DATED 7/9/80 BY ROBERT JAMES LLOYD *
2 CLEAR4050:POKE16424,66:POKE16425,0:DEFINTA-D,F-Z:DIMA$(178),B(17
     8),C$(178),D$(178),E(178),M$(27):S=330:A=178:Z$="$#,###,###.#
     #":Y$="$#,###.##":FORD=1TO26:READM$(D):NEXTD
3 DATA<A>  CREATE FILE,<B>  SCREEN LIST FILE,<C>  PRINTER LIST FIL
     E,<D>  RECORD FILE,<E>  INPUT FILE,<F>  ADD ITEMS,<G>  DELETE
      ITEM,<H>  EDIT FILE,<I>  SEARCH FILE,<J>  MERGE 2 FILES,<K>
      END PROGRAM,183,145,32,183,187,32,187,183,32,151,164,149,160
     ,186,1
```

Program continues

Program continued

```
31
4 L=10:B#=0:N=1:H=0:Q=0:CLS:PRINTTAB(24)"";:FORD=12TO26:PRINTCHR$(
     VAL(M$(D)));:NEXTD:PRINT:PRINT:PRINTTAB(5)"COMPUTER OPERATED
     INVENTORY FOR NUMISMATISTS AND SUCH":PRINTSTRING$(62,140):PRI
     NTSTRING$(15,138);"  * * * *  M  E  N  U  * * * *  ";
5 PRINTSTRING$(15,133):PRINTSTRING$(62,131):FORD=1TO5:PRINTTAB(11)
     M$(D);TAB(35)M$(D+5):NEXTD:PRINTTAB(22)M$(11):PRINT@854,"SELE
     CT OPTION ";:GOSUB114
6 IFASC(I$)=65ORASC(I$)=69ORASC(I$)=75CLSELSEIFASC(I$)<65ORASC(I$)
     >75GOSUB111:GOTO6ELSEGOSUB88
7 CLS:ONASC(I$)-64GOTO8,16,29,32,33,36,51,60,71,84,87
8 IFA$(1)<>""GOTO107
9 J$="":PRINT"INPUT FILE ID CODE---UP TO 6 ALPHA/NUMERIC CHARACTER
     S....":INPUT"(DO NOT USE COMMAS)";J$:GOSUB91:IFM=1M=0:CLS:GOT
     O9
10 K$="":PRINT:PRINT"INPUT FILE DATE (DO NOT USE COMMAS)":INPUT"(N
     OT MORE THAN 12 ALPHA/NUMERIC CHARACTERS)";K$:GOSUB91:IFM=1M=
     0:CLS:GOTO10
11 L$="":PRINT:PRINT"INPUT REFERENCE USED TO":PRINT"DETERMINE COIN
      GRADE AND VALUE":PRINT"(NOT MORE THAN 25 ALPHA/NUMERIC CHARA
     CTERS)":PRINT"(NO COMMAS....)":PRINT:PRINT"IF THERE IS NO REF
     ERENCE, PRESS ENTER":INPUTL$:GOSUB91:IFM=1M=0:CLS:GOTO11
12 FORF=1TO176:CLS:IFF=176GOTO99
13 GOSUB112:IFM=1M=0:GOTO13
14 IFA$(F)="CLOSE"A=F:GOTO4
15 NEXTF
16 IFQ=1GOTO17ELSEPRINTTAB(20)"COIN INVENTORY LISTING":PRINT"DATE:
      ";K$;TAB(25);"REFERENCE: ";L$:PRINT"ID CODE: ";J$;TAB(25)"FI
     LE CONTAINS ";A-1;" ITEMS":GOSUB102:GOTO18
17 LPRINTTAB(29)"COIN INVENTORY LISTING":LPRINTSTRING$(3,10):LPRIN
     TTAB(10)"DATE: ";K$:LPRINTTAB(10)"REFERENCE: ";L$:LPRINTTAB(1
     0)"ID CODE: ";J$:LPRINTTAB(10)"FILE CONTAINS";A-1;"ITEMS":LPR
     INTSTRING$(3,10):GOSUB102
18 FORF=1TOA-1:GOSUB104:B#=B#+VAL(STR$(E(F))):U=A-1:IFQ=0GOTO21ELS
     EPRINT@128,"ITEM #";F;" IS BEING PRINTED":IFPEEK(16425)<>60GO
     TO24
19 LPRINTCHR$(11):N=N+1:LPRINTTAB(5)"FILE ID: ";J$;TAB(23)"DATE: "
     ;K$:LPRINTTAB(60)"PAGE: ";N:LPRINT
20 IFF=A-1GOTO23ELSEGOSUB102:GOTO24
21 IFF=A-1GOTO25
```

Program continues

See List of Advertisers on page 418

"... an assembly language routine would be ideal, but I have a limited knowledge of the low-order language."

Program continued

```
22 IFU-L<0GOTO24
23 IFF/L=1GOSUB27:CLS:GOSUB102
24 NEXTF:IFQ=1GOTO26
25 PRINT:PRINT"TOTAL VALUE OF THE":PRINT"COINS LISTED IN THIS FILE
      IS ";:PRINTUSINGZ$;B#:GOTO69
26 LPRINT:LPRINTTAB(7)"TOTAL VALUE OF THE":LPRINTTAB(7)"COINS LIST
     ED IN THIS FILE IS ";:LPRINTUSINGZ$;B#:LPRINTCHR$(11):GOTO4
27 PRINT"PRESS C TO CONTINUE LISTING--PRESS M TO RETURN TO MENU ";
     :GOSUB114
28 IFASC(I$)=67L=L+10:RETURNELSEIFASC(I$)=77GOTO4ELSEGOSUB111:GOTO
     28
29 PRINT"PREPARE PRINTER":PRINT:PRINT"WHEN READY, PRESS P ";:GOSUB
     114
30 IFASC(I$)=80CLSELSEGOSUB111:GOTO30
31 IFPEEK(14312)<>63PRINT"THE PRINTER IS NOT READY":GOTO100ELSELPR
     INTSTRING$(3,10):Q=1:GOTO16
32 GOSUB109:CLS:PRINT"FILE ID, DATE AND REFERENCE ARE BEING SAVED"
     :PRINT#-1,A,J$,K$,L$:CLS:FORF=1TOA-1:PRINT@128,"ITEM #";F;" I
     S BEING SAVED":PRINT#-1,A$(F),B(F),C$(F),D$(F),E(F):NEXTF:GOT
     O4
33 IFLEN(A$(1))>0GOTO107ELSECLS:PRINT"ENTER IDENTIFICATION CODE":I
     NPUT"OF DESIRED FILE";N$:GOSUB101:IFM=1M=0:GOTO33
34 CLS:GOSUB109:CLS:PRINT"FILE ID, DATE AND REFERENCE ARE BEING IN
     PUTTED":INPUT#-1,A,J$,K$,L$:CLS:IFJ$<>N$PRINT"FILE '";N$;"' N
     OT LOCATED...FILE '";J$;"' FOUND":GOTO69
35 FORF=1TOA-1:PRINT@128,"ITEM #";F;" IS BEING INPUTTED":INPUT#-1,
     A$(F),B(F),C$(F),D$(F),E(F):NEXTF:GOTO4
36 IFA=176GOTO99
37 PRINT"DO YOU WISH TO:":PRINT:PRINT"<W>  ADD ONE ITEM WITHIN THE
      FILE":PRINT"<E>  ADD ITEMS AT END OF THE FILE":PRINT:GOSUB11
     3
38 IFASC(I$)=69CLSELSEIFASC(I$)=87CLS:GOTO43ELSEGOSUB111:GOTO38
39 FORF=ATO176:CLS:IFF=176A=F:GOTO99
40 GOSUB112:IFM=1M=0:GOTO40
41 IFA$(F)="CLOSE"A=F:GOTO4
42 NEXTF
43 INPUT"AFTER WHICH ITEM DO YOU WANT TO ADD IT";H:GOSUB96:GOSUB10
     6
44 FORF=ATOH+1STEP-1:PRINT@S,CHR$(94):FORP=2TO0STEP-1:A1=PEEK(VARP
     TR(A$(F))+P):A2=PEEK(VARPTR(A$(F+1))+P):C1=PEEK(VARPTR(C$(F))
     +P):C2=PEEK(VARPTR(C$(F+1))+P):D1=PEEK(VARPTR(D$(F))+P):D2=PE
     EK(VARPTR(C$(F+1))+P)
45 POKE(VARPTR(D$(F))+P),D2:POKE(VARPTR(D$(F+1))+P),D1:POKE(VARPTR
     (C$(F))+P),C2:POKE(VARPTR(C$(F+1))+P),C1:POKE(VARPTR(A$(F))+P
     ),A2:POKE(VARPTR(A$(F+1))+P),A1:NEXTP
46 FORP=1TO0STEP-1:B1=PEEK(VARPTR(B(F))+P):B2=PEEK(VARPTR(B(F+1))+
     P):POKE(VARPTR(B(F))+P),B2:POKE(VARPTR(B(F+1))+P),B1:NEXTP
47 FORP=3TO0STEP-1:E1=PEEK(VARPTR(E(F))+P):E2=PEEK(VARPTR(E(F+1))+
     P):POKE(VARPTR(E(F))+P),E2:POKE(VARPTR(E(F+1))+P),E1:NEXTP:PR
     INT@S,CHR$(32):S=S+1:IFS=341S=330
48 NEXTF
49 F=H+1:GOSUB112:IFM=1M=0:GOTO49
50 A=A+1:IFA=176GOTO99ELSEGOTO100
51 INPUT"WHICH ITEM IS TO BE DELETED";H:GOSUB96:IFH=0M=1:GOSUB94:M
     =0:CLS:GOTO51
52 GOSUB106
53 FORF=HTOA:PRINT@S,CHR$(94):FORP=0TO2:A1=PEEK(VARPTR(A$(F))+P):A
     2=PEEK(VARPTR(A$(F+1))+P):C1=PEEK(VARPTR(C$(F))+P):C2=PEEK(VA
     RPTR(C$(F+1))+P):D1=PEEK(VARPTR(D$(F))+P):D2=PEEK(VARPTR(D$(F
     +1))+P)
54 POKE(VARPTR(D$(F))+P),D2:POKE(VARPTR(D$(F+1))+P),D1:POKE(VARPTR
     (C$(F))+P),C2:POKE(VARPTR(C$(F+1))+P),C1:POKE(VARPTR(A$(F))+P
     ),A2:POKE(VARPTR(A$(F+1))+P),A1:NEXTP
55 FORP=0TO1:B1=PEEK(VARPTR(B(F))+P):B2=PEEK(VARPTR(B(F+1))+P):POK
     E(VARPTR(B(F))+P),B2:POKE(VARPTR(B(F+1))+P),B1:NEXTP
56 FORP=0TO3:E1=PEEK(VARPTR(E(F))+P):E2=PEEK(VARPTR(E(F+1))+P):POK
     E(VARPTR(E(F))+P),E2:POKE(VARPTR(E(F+1))+P),E1:NEXTP:PRINT@S,
     CHR$(32):S=S+1:IFS=341S=330
57 NEXTF
58 A=A-1:PRINT:PRINT"ITEM #";H;" HAS BEEN DELETED.":IFA<2A$(1)="":
     J$="":K$="":L$="":A=151
59 GOTO100
60 CLS:PRINT"DO YOU WISH TO EDIT:":PRINT:PRINT"<F>  FILE ID, DATE,
      OR REFERENCE":PRINT"<I>  ACTUAL ITEM INFORMATION":PRINT:GOSU
     B113
61 IFASC(I$)=70CLSELSEIFASC(I$)=73GOTO67ELSEGOSUB111:GOTO61
62 CLS:PRINT"WHAT IS TO BE CHANGED:":PRINT:PRINT"<I>  FILE ID":PR
     INT"<D>  FILE DATE":PRINT"<R>  FILE REFERENCE":PRINT:GOSUB113
63 IFASC(I$)=73CLSELSEIFASC(I$)=68GOTO65ELSEIFASC(I$)=82GOTO66ELSE
     GOSUB111:GOTO63
```

Program continues

Select the appropriate field by pressing A, B, C, D or E. Enter what you are trying to locate. The program will search the file and display those items that match your request. Note a value search will list all items equal to or less than the amount entered. If you entered $10, all coins having a value of $10 or less will be displayed.

Once the search has been completed, you may return to the menu by pressing M.

Option J allows two files to become one, as long as the total number of items does not exceed 175. A file must be in memory to use the merge feature. When prompted, enter the number of items in the file to be merged. Next, set up the recorder and press R.

As each item is merged, its number will be displayed. Upon completion, the menu will be returned. List everything in the merged file on the screen and check it.

Notice the file ID code is now MERGE, and the date and reference are blank. You may use the Edit option to label the new file created by MERGE with an ID code, date and reference.

When you wish to exit the program, simply press K during the menu display. Write the File ID Code and date on the cassette for future use. The code is necessary when trying to load a file.

The Program

Memory requirements for COINS are approximately 8.5K for program storage and 14.5K for execution.

Due to large memory requirements, COINS was written with only one REM statement, and all line numbers are incremented by one.

Beware of increasing the program size beyond its present length. There is little memory left while this program is executing. If you wish to change it, I recommend changing arrays A$, B, C$, D$ and E to 153, and all 176's to 151.

The areas I consider the heart of the program are lines 44–48 and lines 53–57. These sections use a neglected feature of Basic—VARPTR. (See Level II Reference Manual for a description.)

What happens is the address value of each item is computed and one added or subtracted from it. This eliminates the need for the computer to periodically perform memory management, when the computer seems to "hang". Nothing is wrong with that since new strings are not created to make room in the file during an add/delete option.

Program continued

```
64 CLS:INPUT"ENTER NEW FILE ID CODE ";J$:GOSUB9Ø:IFM=1M=Ø:GOTO64EL
     SEPRINT"FILE ID CODE IS NOW ";J$:GOTO1ØØ
65 CLS:INPUT"ENTER NEW FILE DATE";K$:GOSUB9Ø:IFM=1M=Ø:GOTO65ELSEPR
     INT"FILE DATE IS NOW ";K$:GOTO1ØØ
66 CLS:INPUT"ENTER NEW FILE REFERENCE";L$:GOSUB9Ø:IFM=1M=Ø:GOTO66E
     LSEPRINT"FILE REFERENCE IS NOW ";L$:GOTO1ØØ
67 CLS:INPUT"ENTER ITEM NUMBER TO BE EDITTED";F:H=F:GOSUB96:PRINT:
     PRINT"ITEM #";H;" APPEARS IN FILE AS FOLLOWS:":PRINT:GOSUB1Ø2
     :GOSUB1Ø4:FORT=1TO1ØØØ:NEXTT:CLS
68 GOSUB112:IFIE=1IE=Ø:GOTO68ELSEPRINT:PRINT"THE ITEM NOW APPEARS
     AS FOLLOWS:":PRINT:GOSUB1Ø2:GOSUB1Ø4
69 PRINT:PRINT"PRESS M TO RETURN TO MENU ";:GOSUB114
7Ø IFASC(I$)<>77GOSUB111:GOTO7ØELSE4
71 AS$="ZZZ":BS=-1:CS$="YYY":DS$="XXX":ES=-1:CLS:PRINT"SEARCHES MA
     Y BE CONDUCTED BY ANY FIELD---":PRINT:PRINT"WHICH FIELD DO YO
     U WISH TO CONDUCT THE SEARCH BY":PRINT:PRINT"<A> COIN  <B> DA
     TE  <C> MINT  <D> GRADE  <E> VALUE":PRINT:GOSUB113
72 IFASC(I$)<65ORASC(I$)>69GOSUB111:GOTO72ELSECLS:ONASC(I$)-64GOTO
     74,74,74,74,73
73 PRINT"DURING A SEARCH BY THE 'VALUE' FIELD, ANY ITEM WORTH":PRI
     NT"THE AMOUNT INPUTTED OR LESS WILL BE DISPLAYED.":INPUT"ENTE
     R THE AMOUNT TO BE SEARCHED FOR";ES:GOTO79
74 PRINT"WHAT DO YOU WISH TO SEARCH FOR ";:ONASC(I$)-64GOTO75,76,7
     7,78
75 INPUTAS$:GOTO79
76 INPUTBS:GOTO79
77 INPUTCS$:GOTO79
78 INPUTDS$
79 PRINT:PRINT"SEARCHING FILE.....":GOSUB1Ø1:GOSUB1Ø1:FORF=1TOA-1:
     IFAS$=A$(F)ORBS=B(F)ORCS$=C$(F)ORDS$=D$(F)ORES=>E(F)CLS:GOSUB
     1Ø2ELSENEXTF:GOTO81
8Ø FORG=FTOA-1:IFAS$=A$(G)ORBS=B(G)ORCS$=C$(G)ORDS$=D$(G)ORES=>E(G
     )F=G:GOSUB1Ø4:NEXTG:GOTO82:ELSENEXTG:GOTO82
81 PRINT:PRINT"A MATCH CANNOT BE FOUND"
82 PRINT:PRINT"PRESS S TO CONDUCT ANOTHER SEARCH--PRESS M TO RETUR
     N TO MENU ";:GOSUB114
83 IFASC(I$)=83GOTO71ELSEIFASC(I$)=77GOTO4ELSEGOSUB111:GOTO77
84 GOSUB88:PRINT"CAUTION:  WHEN MERGING FILES, THE TOTAL NUMBER OF
      ITEMS MUST":PRINT"NOT EXCEED 175.":PRINT:INPUT"HOW MANY ITEM
     S ARE IN THE FILE TO BE MERGED";I:J=A:IFJ+I-1>176PRINT:PRINT"
     TOO MANY ITEMS---MERGE CANNOT BE DONE":GOTO1ØØ
85 CLS:GOSUB1Ø9:CLS:PRINT"CHECKING THE LENGTH OF INPUTTED FILE....
     ":INPUT#-1,A,J$,K$,L$:IFJ+A-1>176PRINT"TOO MANY ITEMS....":GO
     SUB1Ø1:GOSUB1Ø1:GOSUB1Ø1:GOTO4ELSECLS:FORG=JTOJ+A-2:PRINT@32Ø
     ,"ITEM #";G;" IS BEING INPUTTED"
86 INPUT#-1,A$(G),B(G),C$(G),D$(G),E(G):NEXTG:J$="MERGE":K$="":L$=
     "":PRINT:PRINT"MERGE COMPLETE":A=A+J-1:GOTO1ØØ
87 PRINT"IF A FILE WAS CREATED, BE SURE TO PROPERLY MARK THE CASSE
     TTE":PRINT"WITH THE CORRECT FILE ID CODE AND DATE FOR FUTURE
     REFERENCE.":PRINTSTRING$(1Ø,1Ø):END
88 IFA$(1)=""ORA<2CLSELSERETURN
89 FORD=1TO5:PRINT@4ØØ,"YOU DO NOT HAVE A FILE IN MEMORY":GOSUB1Ø1
     :PRINT@4ØØ,STRING$(32,32):GOSUB1Ø1:NEXTD:GOTO4
9Ø IFLEN(A$(F))>11ORB(F)>9999ORLEN(C$(F))>5ORLEN(D$(F))>6ORE(F)>99
     99.99IE=1:A$(F)="":B(F)=Ø:C$(F)="":D$(F)="":E(F)=Ø:GOTO94
91 IFLEN(J$)<1ORLEN(J$)>6M=1:J$="":GOTO94
92 IFLEN(K$)>12K$="":M=1ELSEIFLEN(L$)>25L$="":M=1:GOTO94ELSERETURN
93 IFLEN(N$)<1ORLEN(N$)>6N$="":M=1
94 IFM=1C=(256*(PEEK(16417)-6Ø)+PEEK(16416)-2)+66ELSERETURN
95 FORD=1TO5:PRINT@CC,"INPUT ERROR.....RE-ENTER":GOSUB1Ø1:PRINT@C,
     STRING$(24,32):GOSUB1Ø1:NEXTD:RETURN
96 IFA<51R=12ØELSEIFA<1Ø1R=165ELSER=21Ø
97 IFH>A-1FORD=1TO5:PRINT@4ØØ,"THERE AREN'T ";H;" ITEMS IN THIS FI
     LE"ELSERETURN
98 GOSUB1Ø1:PRINT@4ØØ,STRING$(5Ø,32):GOSUB1Ø1:NEXTD:H=Ø:GOTO4
99 FORD=1TO5:PRINT@4Ø8,"THIS FILE IS FULL":GOSUB1Ø1:PRINT@4Ø8,STRI
     NG$(17,32):GOSUB1Ø1:NEXTD:GOTO4
1ØØ FORT=1TO5ØØ:NEXTT:GOTO4
1Ø1 FORT=1TO1ØØ:NEXTT:RETURN
1Ø2 IFQ=ØPRINT"ITEM #";TAB(13)"COIN";TAB(25)"DATE";TAB(35)"MINT";T
     AB(45)"GRADE";TAB(56)"VALUE":RETURN
1Ø3 IFQ=1LPRINTTAB(7)"ITEM #";TAB(2Ø)"COIN";TAB(32)"DATE";TAB(42)"
     MINT";TAB(52)"GRADE";TAB(63)"VALUE":RETURN
1Ø4 IFQ=ØPRINTF;TAB(1Ø)A$(F);TAB(24)B(F);TAB(35)C$(F);TAB(45)D$(F)
     ;TAB(54);:PRINTUSINGY$;E(F):RETURN
1Ø5 IFQ=1LPRINTTAB(9)F;TAB(17)A$(F);TAB(31)B(F);TAB(42)C$(F);TAB(5
     2)D$(F);TAB(61);:LPRINTUSINGY$;E(F):RETURN
1Ø6 CLS:PRINT"JUST A MOMENT PLEASE....":PRINT:PRINT"MEMORY IS BEIN
     G RE-ARRANGED":PRINT@192,"IT COULD TAKE UP TO":PRINT@216,"SEC
     ONDS.":FORD=1TO4:PRINT@211,R:GOSUB1Ø1:PRINT@211,"    ":GOSUB1
     Ø1:NEXTD:PRINT@211,R:R=Ø:RETURN
1Ø7 PRINT"THERE IS A FILE ALREADY IN MEMORY":PRINT:PRINT"<D>  DELE
     TE FILE AND RE-RUN PROGRAM":PRINT"<M>  RETURN TO MENU":PRINT:
     GOSUB113
1Ø8 IFASC(I$)=68GOTO2ELSEIFASC(I$)=77GOTO4ELSEGOSUB111:GOTO1Ø8
1Ø9 PRINT"PREPARE RECORDER":PRINT:PRINT"WHEN READY, PRESS R ";:GOS
     UB114
11Ø IFASC(I$)=82RETURNELSEGOSUB111:GOTO11Ø
111 C=256*(PEEK(16417)-6Ø)+PEEK(16416)-2:GOTO115
112 CLS:PRINT"(ITEM #";F;")  ENTER COIN, DATE, MINT, GRADE, VALUE"
     :INPUTA$(F),B(F),C$(F),D$(F),E(F):GOSUB9Ø:RETURN
113 PRINT"SELECT OPTION ";
114 C=256*(PEEK(16417)-6Ø)+PEEK(16416)
115 PRINT@C,STRING$(2,143);:GOSUB1Ø1:I$=INKEY$:IFI$=""PRINT@C,"  "
     ;:GOSUB1Ø1:GOTO115
116 PRINT@C," ";I$;:FORT=1TO5Ø:NEXTT:IFASC(I$)<65GOTO115ELSERETURN
```

Execution time to add or delete an item in the first version of this program is about 30 minutes, vs. 3 minutes using VARPTR. There may be faster ways to rearrange a file and more than likely, an assembly language routine would be ideal, but I have a limited knowledge of the low-order languages.

Bugs

I have tried to make COINS as bug-free as possible. That is not to say there aren't any. If you should encounter any problems, go back and check the listing. I used a Line Printer III to produce mine, and it slashes all zeros. My golden rule is to double check everything and then do it again.

After spending several hours consolidating your collection and keying it in, you are ready to save it on cassette. Suddenly, you accidently press Break. Simply type GOTO4 and your file will still be intact. This may be done any time a problem arises, but, if you type RUN, you will lose the file.

I find it tedious sitting at the keyboard for several hours. Frequent breaks seem to alleviate this. Therefore, I create many small files, say 25 to 50 items long and then later, using the merge function, make several large files of 175 items each.

Sometimes when saving a file on tape, I forget to mark the cassette with the File ID code. The answer is simply to execute the input file function. When asked to enter the ID code, just press Enter. Once the ID code of the recorded file is read, an error message will be displayed giving the proper file ID.

My last caution concerns the cassette tape. Due to the questionable reliability of cassettes, I do not use anything larger than a 30-minute tape. One 175-item file will fit with a little tape left over. It is preferable that only one file be stored on a tape. I would rather lose one file than five or six.

COINS was written with the amateur collector in mind. If you have a large collection, I suggest changing the tape I/O routines to accommodate a disk. If you encounter a problem you cannot remedy, send me a letter.

Since COINS was written, my collection has been drastically reduced. I still keep what's left in a safe and recommend safe deposit boxes. An inventory significantly reduces the risk of theft, since the collection is not displayed.

I hope collectors giving COINS a trial run will find it as useful as I have. ■

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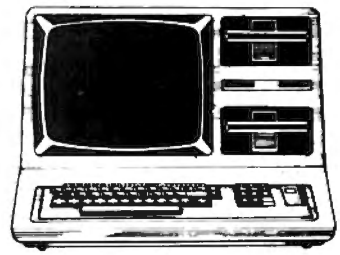

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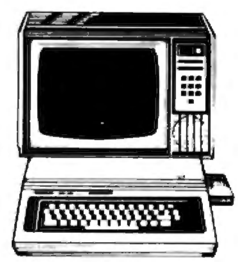

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In praise of perjorative prompts.

Let's Get Rude!

Richard Ramella
1493 Mountain View Ave.
Chico, CA 95926

Ventriloquist Edgar Bergen was the soul of good manners, but his wooden sidekick, Charlie McCarthy, was cheerfully rude to anyone who came near, including long-suffering Mr. Bergen.

I sensed an analogy between a ventriloquist's dummy and a computer the first time I tried out a friend's microprocessor. He wanted me to try a little game he'd managed—a high-low opus which must have used all of fifty bytes.

The screen flashed, "I'm thinking of a number one to 10 which you must guess. Ready to play?"

"OK," I typed, and hit Enter.

The screen replied, "No, stupid. Answer yes or no. OK, bozo?"

I gave my friend a furrow-browed, sidelong glance. He shrugged.

I got up and walked away. "That's a nickel more of that than I needed. Care for a game of chess?"

My friend was crestfallen. "But you didn't even try it."

"I am not stupid, and I am not a bozo," I said. And that was that . . . until I got my own microprocessor.

Soon my little computer developed a smart-aleck screen and would insult and hector anyone who dared hit Enter. In time, I realized this was bad computer mental health and I wiped the mean aspects away from numerous programs. I believe that, even when the computer challenges, it should remain an essentially agreeable entity.

Still, the human bent for deviltry is such that it's admittedly fun to have the computer toss a *zinger* now and then.

Accordingly, I offer two little programs which are total tricks. Each has sufficient grace and humor that your victims will be willing ones.

```
100 REM *NOVEL BY RICHARD RAMELLA*
110 CLS:CLEAR260
120 PRINT"I AM THE DJIN OF THE PRINTED CIRCUIT."
130 PRINT"I HAVE JUST CONCOCTED THE PLOT OF A NOVEL."
140 PRINT"CAN YOU ASK ME YES OR NO QUESTIONS"
150 PRINT"AND FIGURE OUT THE STORY?":PRINT
160 PRINT:PRINT"DON'T BOTHER WITH QUESTION MARKS"
170 PRINT"OR WORRY ABOUT SPELLING. I UNDERSTAND.":PRINT
180 INPUT"QUESTION";B$
190 A$ = MID$(B$,9,1)
200 IF(A$ = "A")OR(A$ = "E")OR(A$ = "I")OR(A$ = "O")PRINT"YES":GOTO180
210 IF(A$ = "U")OR(A$ = "L")OR(A$ = "S")OR(A$ = "T")PRINT "YES":GOTO180
220 IF(A$ = "Y")OR(A$ = "K")OR(A$ = "M")PRINT "MAYBE":GOTO180
230 PRINT "NO":GOTO180
240 END
```

Program Listing 1

Novel and Tanterian Takeaway

Novel is a program in which the computer claims to have concocted a plot which the player must guess in a series of questions answered by *yes*, *no* or *maybe*. In truth, answers are based on a letter within an alphanumeric string produced when the player asks a question. The player unconsciously makes up his own plot. It is neatly played when adapted to readout, which you, of course, present to your totally charmed victim.

Tanterian Takeaway is a removal game, the concept for which probably originated about five minutes after people learned to

". . . your victims will be willing ones."

count their fingers. Here, it is dressed as science fiction and has a humorous ending. It doesn't take long to play, and most players will insist on subsequent runs even after the computer tells them it's a no-win situation. ■

```
100 REM *TANTERIAN TAKEAWAY* BY RICHARD RAMELLA
110 CLS
120 PRINT "HUMAN RAPSCALLION!!"
130 PRINT
140 PRINT "I'VE CAUGHT YOU STEALING THE"
150 PRINT "100 JEWELS OF PLANET TANTER."
160 PRINT
170 PRINT "ORDINARILY, THE PENALTY"
180 PRINT "IS SEVERE AND TERMINAL..."
190 PRINT
200 PRINT "BUT I'M A GAMESMAN."
210 PRINT "FOR YOUR LIFE AND THE JEWELS"
220 PRINT "YOU MUST MATCH WITS WITH ME"
230 PRINT "AT TANTERIAN TAKEAWAY."
240 PRINT
250 INPUT "HIT ENTER FOR RULES";
260 CLS
270 PRINT "WE TAKE TURNS MOVING 1 TO 10 JEWELS"
280 PRINT "FROM THE BLUE BOX TO THE RED BOX."
290 PRINT "THE ONE WHO MOVES THE 100TH JEWEL"
300 PRINT "IS THE WINNER OF LIFE AND TREASURE."
310 PRINT
320 INPUT "HIT ENTER TO START";
330 CLS
340 PRINT "I GO FIRST, MOVING 1 FOR A TOTAL OF 1."
350 FOR N=1 TO 100 STEP 11
360 INPUT "HOW MANY ARE YOU MOVING";X
370 CLS
380 IF X<1 GOTO 420
390 IF X=<11 GOTO 440
400 PRINT "THE HUMAN CHEATS! TAKE 10 OR FEWER!"
410 GOTO 360
420 PRINT "YOU MUST MOVE AT LEAST ONE."
430 GOTO 360
440 PRINT "YOUR TOTAL IS AT";N+X;"BY TAKING";X
450 PRINT "I MOVE";11-X;"FOR A TOTAL OF";N+11
460 PRINT
470 PRINT
480 IF N+11=100 THEN 500
490 NEXT N
500 PRINT "I WIN, MY DOOMED FRIEND."
510 GOSUB 680
520 PRINT
530 PRINT "AND NOW FOR A CONFESSION:"
540 PRINT
550 PRINT "THE GAME IS RIGGED SO I ALWAYS WIN."
560 PRINT "THIS SHOULD TEACH YOU TO"
570 PRINT "NEVER TRUST A TANTERIAN....."
580 GOSUB 680
590 CLS
600 FOR Z=1 TO 320
610 PRINT "HA ";
620 NEXT Z
630 GOSUB 680
640 X=0
650 CLS
660 PRINT"LET'S PLAY AGAIN."
670 GOTO 340
680 FOR A=1 TO 1500
690 NEXT A
700 RETURN
6990 NEXT A
```

Program Listing 2

SOFTWARE FOR TRS-80

UNITERM
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This package includes three of the most useful programs available for the serious TRS-80 user, by Mike Friedman.

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After you have mastered Basic, you may decide to try a second language. The cheapest and most powerful language available to TRS-80 users is the Assembly language.

Heathkit offers an 8080-based training course (Model 1108) on Assembly programming for $50. It makes no assumptions about previous knowledge and starts with the absolute basics of digital computer programming. It is well arranged and takes everything in nice, easy steps. At times I found it too slow, and every now and then I felt insulted that I was taken for a dummy. But that is what I needed. With previous courses I lacked the opportunity to ask questions. The Heathkit course answered those questions before I had to ask them. This time I was really learning Assembly programming.

The Course

The Heathkit Assembly Language Programming Course is divided into 10 concise lessons. Chapter one is an introduction to digital computers. After completing chapter one you are started on your way to building a working Assembly program. Each chapter introduces new instructions, explains how they work and exactly what they can do. They are then incorporated into the program you are building. You are led along the logic trail and learn the mathematics behind what is happening without being aware of it.

This approach to Assembly programming is what makes the course so successful. Along with the lessons is a workbook that is indispensible. The workbook lets you practice what you are learning.
which contain information on number systems and mnemonics. The appendices are great reference tools; I still use them regularly.

Another important feature is the final exam. You might think that having the book would make the test easy, but that isn't the case. In fact, the test is written with the book in mind. The answers require that you know, in intimate detail, what is happening behind the instructions.

The Lesson Plan

Each individual lesson is arranged in the same format as the overall course. This format aids the student in following the course and also provides a clear starting point after the student returns from a study break.

Each lesson opens with a table of contents. It breaks the lesson down into approximately nine major parts. The first part of each lesson is the introduction. This tells what the goal of the new lesson is and what you should have learned from the last lesson. It also previews the way in which the old material will be integrated into the new lesson. If there are any points of major interest that will be assumed in the new lesson, the introduction tells the student and directs him to the correct place in the course to get the brush-up he might need.

The second part of the lesson is the unit objectives. This simple, but important, part of the lesson enumerates what you will learn in the coming lesson. Usually four or five points long, the unit objectives section tells you what the course considers most important. Invariably you will find items from the unit objectives section of one lesson listed as important points to know in the introduction section of the following lessons.

Next comes the unit activity guide. This breaks the lesson into major topics and lists them in order. It also allows you to record the time you spend on each section. The unit activity guide is a great aid in keeping track of your progress and also in locating a starting point when you return from a study break.

The meat of each lesson is the course material. Each lesson starts off slowly, with an explanation of what you are learning and how it is used. The lessons are designed to accept interaction with the student, so you can study at your computer.

Any part of a lesson that introduces a new or exceptionally important concept is highlighted by its own subsection. A topic, such as flow-charting, can be introduced in the middle of a lesson without losing the thread of the lesson. This approach is used frequently in the course and is very well handled. Since computer programming requires so much background knowledge, the average student many become bored with other courses before he ever reaches the actual programming lessons. This is not the case here since the Heathkit course is designed to interject the background material when it is necessary to know it.

In many sections, the student is asked to write the required program section without help from the course. The lesson will then show how the author would write the program, but stresses that as long as the student's program works it is correct.

Not only is the program written from scratch, it is improved once it is working.

After the goal program is written and working, the course puts on the bandages and gingerbread. Bandages correct program routines to make them more efficient, and rewrite routines are not duplicated but used over each time new parameters are encountered. Gingerbread is the dressing up stage that makes the program more interactive with the computer operator.

An added benefit is an excellent Assembly number base conversion program and a monitor program that simulates CPU operation so you can see what is going on in the computer. You learn while writing and debugging these programs, and you continue to learn while using them.

After the lesson content has been devoured, there is a section of exercises. These are short problems that review material covered in the lesson just completed. If you cannot solve the exercise, you can go back to the lesson and get what you missed. Each exercise section has a corresponding section in the workbook. If you successfully complete both exercise sections, you know your stuff.

The unit exams are short and to the point. If you completed the lesson and the exercises you will do just fine on the exam. You can always look back into the lesson if something is not clear.

If all else fails, you can look at the unit exam answers. Once you see what you are doing wrong, the haze will clear. These are the answers to the questions any student would ask after taking the lesson.

Each lesson has an appendix. This is usually a listing of the program the student is working on as it should appear up to that point. The appendices also contain subroutines that are of interest in the program that is under construction. Use of the appendices allows the student to catch up on the program under construction if he has fallen behind. Also, after a break in the study routine, a review of the appendix of the preceeding lesson will help bring the student up to date.

The Final Exam

When you get the course you also receive a sealed final exam. It is tough. The final is as comprehensive as the course. Once you finish the exam you can mail it to Heathkit and have it scored. If you pass you receive Heathkit continuing education credits.

How Long Does the Course Take

I spent approximately 15 hours with the course before I felt I had completed it. Almost anyone could finish the course in less than 30 hours, most in less than 20. How much Assembly experience you take into the course will be a factor. The important thing is that you really don't have to rush.

Problems

There are two major problems with the courses. Problem one is that the Heathkit course is not Z-80 Assembly rather, but 8080/8085 Assembly. Z-80 is an upgraded version of 8080 and 8080 will work just fine on the Z-80 system. However, the mnemonics are different (i.e., 8080 JMP for jump is JP in Z-80), and a compiler that handles 8080 is necessary.

If you have a disk Editor/Assembler (Radio Shack Microsoft), you can compile 8080 mnemonics with no problem. If not, it will be necessary to convert 8080 to corresponding Z-80 mnemonics before compiling. Table 1 is a conversion chart.

Once you have overcome the mnemonics problem, you may wish to use the greater-powered Z-80 instructions that do not have any corresponding 8080 instructions. When you understand Assembly instructions, you can simply add the new Z-80 mnemonics to your vocabulary and pick out the fine points of their operation from the numerous Z-80 publications.

Problem two is no more formidable than the first. Since you are likely to be working on a computer other than a Heathkit, you will find some incompatibilities. The course points out what they will be, but you must find the solutions. An example is video output. The Heathkit computer uses a port output for getting data on the screen. TRS-80 uses an addressed screen (memory mapped). I refer you to *80 Microcomputing* for the answer. If you look in back issues you will see articles about TRS-80 ROM subroutines. If you set up the video output the same as in the lesson and then substitute a Call to a video subroutine (i.e.,33H) for the Out (port) instruction in the program, your problem is solved.

You will run into this problem in other areas such as with keyboard scan, but the answer is the same. Simply use a ROM routine or write your own subroutine.

Heathkit certainly deserves credit for publishing this fine course, but the real credit goes to the author, Williard I. Nico.■

8080	to Z-80	8080	to Z80
ACI(B2)	ADC A,n	LDAX D	LD A,(DE)
ADC M	ADC A,(HL)	LH LD(B2)(B3)	LD HL,(nn)
ADC r	ADC A,r	LXI B(B2)(B3)	LD BC,nn
ADD M	ADD A,(HL)	LDID(B2)(B3)	LD DE,nn
ADD r	ADD A,r	LXI H(B2)(B3)	LD HL,nn
ADI(B2)	ADD A,n	LXI SP(B2)(B3)	LD SP,nn
ANA M	AND(HL)	MOV M,r	LD(HL),r
ANA r	AND r	MOV r,M	LD r,(HL)
ANI(B2)	AND n	MOV r1,r2	LD r,r1
CALL	CALL nn	MVI M	LD(HL),n
CC(B2)(B3)	CALL C,nn	MVI r,(B2)	LD r,n
CM(B2)(B3)	CALL M,nn	NOP	NOP
CMA	CPL	ORA M	OR(HL)
CMC	CCF	ORA r	OR r
CMP M	CP(HL)	ORI(B2)	OR n
CMPr	CPr	OUT(B2)	OUT(n),A
CNC(B2)(B3)	CALL NC,nn	PCHL	JP(HL)
CNZ(B2)(B3)	CALL NZ,nn	POP B	POP BC
CP(B2)(B3)	CALL P,nn	POP D	POP DE
CPE(B2)(B3)	CALL PE,nn	POP H	POP HL
CPI(B2)	CPn	POP PSW	POP AF
CPO(B2)(B3)	CALL PO,nn	PUSH B	PUSH BC
CZ(B2)(B3)	CALL Z,nn	PUSH D	PUSH DE
DAA	DAA	PUSH H	PUSH HL
DAD B	ADD HL,BC	PUSH PSW	PUSH AF
DAD D	ADD HL,DE	RAL	RLA
DAD H	ADD HL,HL	RAR	RRA
DAD SP	ADD HL,SP	RC	RET C
DCR M	DEC(HL)	RET	RET
DCR r	DEC r	RLC	RLCA
DCX B	DEC BC	RM	RET M
DCX D	DEC DE	RNC	RET NC
DCX H	DEC HL	RNZ	RET NZ
DCX SP	DEC SP	RP	RET P
DI	DI	RPE	RET PE
EI	EI	RPO	RET PO
HALT	HLT	RRC	RRCA
IN(B2)	IN A,(n)	RST	RST P
INR M	INC (HL)	RZ	RET Z
INR r	INC r	SBB M	SBC A,(HL)
INX B	INC BC	SBB r	SBC A,r
INX D	INC DE	SHLD(B2)(B3)	LD(nn),HL
INX H	INC HL	SPHL	LD SP,HL
INX SP	INC SP	STA(B2)(B3)	LD(nn),A
JC(B2)(B3)	JP c,nn	STAX B	LD(BC),A
JM(B2)(B3)	JP M,nn	STAX D	LD(DE),A
JMP(B2)(B3)	JP nn	STC	SCF
JNC(B2)(B3)	JP NC,nn	SUB M	SUB(HL)
JNZ(B2)(B3)	JP NZ,nn	SUB r	SUB r
JP(B2)(B3)	JP P,nn	SUI(B2)	SUB n
JPE(B2)(B3)	JP PE,nn	XCHG	EX DE,HL
JPO(B2)(B3)	JP PO,NN	XRA M	XOR (HL)
JZ(B2)(B3)	JP Z,nn	XRA r	XOR r
LDA(B2)(B3)	LD A,(nn)	XRI(B2)	XOR n
LDAX B	LD A,(BC)	XTHL	EX(SP),HL

Table 1.

Take your pocket rocket for a spin down the vegetable aisle.

Sharp Marketing

Walter J. Atkins, Jr., Ph.D.
Qtrs 4410A
USAF Academy, CO 80840

The TRS-80 Pocket Computer has ushered in a new era in personal computing. This is the first full feature computer that can be used almost anywhere.

I designed this program to simplify the weekly trip to the supermarket. The computer is used as a programmable calculator; you may total purchases and automatically add sales tax. An added feature is a comparison shopping function that allows comparison of products on a price-per-unit basis.

The Program

The program is 51 lines long and uses a little more than two-thirds of the Pocket Computer's memory. It was designed in modules for easy debugging.

Lines 10-60 are the main body of the program. In line 25 numerical values were assigned to the letters C, T, and H so they may be used to choose different program functions. These letters can be entered at any time the computer prompts you for the amount. Entering H causes a branch to the instruction display module. Pressing C causes a branch to the comparison shopping subprogram. Pressing T will cause the program to go to the totaling routine, where either a subtotal or a final total complete with sales tax added can be displayed.

Lines 200–230 are the add module. This part of the program will add the amount entered to the subtotal and count the number of items that have been entered.

Lines 400-490 are the sum module. This part of the program will display a subtotal or a final total including sales tax. It also gives the user the option of clearing the total to zero at any time.

Lines 500-570 are the comparison *shopping* module. This module allows the user to compare goods on a cost-per-unit basis.

Lines 600-620 are used to count the number of items that have been entered.

Lines 700-760 are the program instructions which are displayed whenever the H option is chosen.

Lines 800-850 are used to find the total number of ounces to be used in computing the price per unit.

Program Use

The program is essentially self-prompting. Whenever it asks for the Amount, *any* of the program options may be chosen. It is also possible to enter an operation. For example, if you buy four cans of peas for 22 cents each, you can enter the amount as *4 ** 22 and the Pocket Computer will compute the product before adding it to the total. I have designed the program to accept inputs in cents; this saves the trouble of entering a decimal point. You simply have to enter an amount and press Enter to have it added to the total. If the amount you enter is a negative number, it will be subtracted from the total and the number of items in

Program Listing

```
10  :REM SHOPPERHELPER
15  :REM *COPYRIGHTED1981*
20  :REM *W.J.ATKINS*
25  :PAUSE"SHOPPER":C=-1234567:T=-7654321:N=0:H=-111111
30  :IF S>0PRINT"CURRENT TOTAL IS $";S:INPUT"CLEAR TOTAL (Y/N) ?";I$
35  :IF I$="Y"LET S=0:Q=0:I$="N"
40  :PAUSE" ":PAUSE "FOR INSTRUCTIONS":PAUSE "TYPE H"
45  :PAUSE "FOR THE AMOUNT."
50  :INPUT"AMOUNT => ? $";N:N=N/100:IF N=-1111.11 THEN  700
55  :IF N=-12345.67GOSUB 500:GOTO 50
60  :IF N=-76543.21 GOSUB 400:GOTO 50
65  :GOSUB 200
70  :GOTO 50
200 :REM *ADDMODULE*
210 :S=S+N:IF N>0 LET Q=Q+1
220 :IF N<0 LET Q=Q-1
230 :RETURN
400 :REM *SUM*
410 :P=0:INPUT"ANY SALES TAX (Y/N)? ";I$
420 :IF I$="Y" THEN 450
```

Program continues

See List of Advertisers on page 418

"...a comparison shopping function... allows comparison of products on a price-per-unit basis."

C	—	Flag to select comparison shopping routine
D	—	Number of ounces
H	—	Flag to select instructions
L	—	Number of pounds
N	—	Cost of an item in cents
P	—	Sales tax percentage
Q	—	Number of items entered
S	—	Total cost of items entered
T	—	Flag to select totaling routine
Z	—	Price per ounce
A$	—	Unit of measure (pound or ounce)
I$	—	Yes or no response

Variable Table

the item count will be decreased by one.

Also included in the program is the option of using the Pocket Computer's permanent memory. This means you can interrupt your shopping, turn the computer off, and still maintain the total cost of items entered. When you again turn the computer on, the program will display the current total and ask if you want to clear that total to zero. ■

Program continued

```
430 :INPUT"WHAT PERCENT(%)? ";P
440 :P=P/100
450 :S=S+(S*P)
460 :PRINT"TOTAL =$",USING"####.##";S
470 :INPUT"CLEAR TOTAL(Y/N)? ";I$
480 :IF I$="Y" LET S=0:Q=0
490 :GOSUB 600:RETURN
500 :REM *COMPARISON*
510 :INPUT"WHAT PRICE ? ";N:N=N/100
520 :INPUT"IS UNIT LB OR OZ ? ";A$
530 :IF A$="LB" GOSUB 800
540 :IF A$="OZ" INPUT"HOW MANY OZ ? ";D
550 :Z=N/D
560 :PRINT"PRICE/OZ=",USING "###.##";Z
570 :N=0:RETURN
600 :REM *ITEMCOUNT*
610 :PAUSE"NUMBER OF ITEMS=";Q
620 :RETURN
700 :REM *INSTRUCTIONS*
710 :PAUSE"TO ADD AN AMOUNT":PAUSE"TYPE THE AMOUNT"
720 :PAUSE"IN CENTS."
730 :PAUSE"E.G. $12.95 IS":PAUSE"ENTERED AS 1295"
740 :PAUSE"TO DISPLAY TOTAL":PAUSE"ENTER T"
750 :PAUSE"TO DO COST COMPARE":PAUSE"TYPE C"
760 :GOTO 50
800 :REM*POUNDSOUNCES*
810 :PAUSE"YOU MAY ENTER LB.":PAUSE"AND OZ."
820 :INPUT"HOW MANY LBS. ? ";L
830 :INPUT"HOW MANY OZ. ? ";Y
840 :D=L*16+D
850 :RETURN
```

✓See List of Advertisers on page 418

LOAD 80

Practice your openings for winning form.

The Chess Tutor

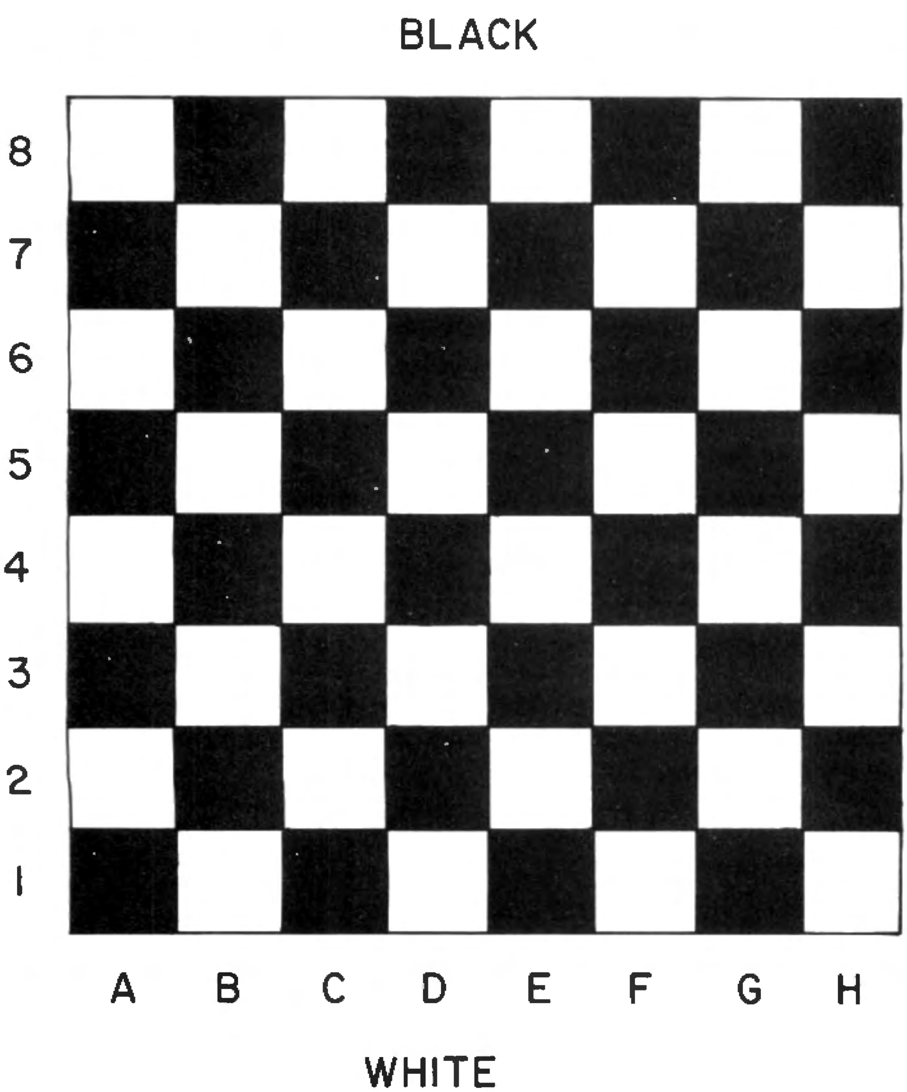


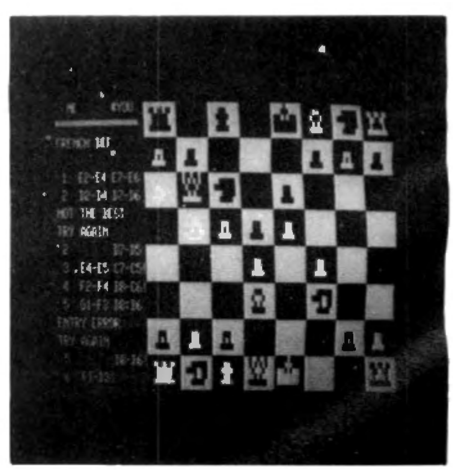
Fig. 1. Chess Notation.

Robert J. Dowd
326 Porter Drive
Lynn Haven, FL 32444

Opening theory is one of the *fundamentals* of good chess, and many books have been written on the subject. However, if you are a casual player like me, you may find it difficult to stay sharp on your openings.

I find studying books not much fun so I wrote a program for my TRS-80 called "Chess Tutor". I designed the program to let me practice any of several popular openings in a true game setting. I can play either white or black while Chess Tutor takes the opposite side and checks my moves for correctness, requesting a new move if mine is in error. Chess Tutor *also displays the* board and all moves *graphically* on the screen.

There are seven opening variations from



"...if you are a casual player like me, you may find it difficult to stay sharp on your openings."

the book *Winning Chess Openings* by Fred Reinfeld used in Chess Tutor. They are Ruy Lopez, Sicilian Defense, French Defense, Caro-Kann Defense, Alekhine's Defense, Queen's Gambit Declined and Nimzo-Indian Defense. However, due to the way Chess Tutor is designed, other openings or variations (even complete games) could just as easily be used.

Moves are entered and displayed using a fairly standard algebraic notation for micro-computer chess. The files are represented by the numbers one to eight and the ranks by the letters A to H (see Fig. 1). For example, the opening move for white in Ruy Lopez (P-K4) would be entered E2-E4. You enter *all* moves this way except castling, entered 0-0 on the king's side and 0-0-0 on the queen's side. The design of the chess pieces is the same as used by Hayden's SARGON chess program, with the center of the piece indicating its actual color (see Fig. 2).

Chess Tutor begins by asking you to select your color and the opening you want to practice. Once these have been accepted, the board is set up and displayed on the screen. In the upper left of the screen are the words You and Me. When it's your turn to move, an asterisk is displayed next to You.

It is unnecessary to use Enter when entering your move, except for king-side castling. Chess Tutor does not recognize the backspace and erase character. If you make a mistake, complete the entry by pressing the Enter key. Chess Tutor will respond with Entry Error and Try Again. Then reenter your move.

Once your move has been accepted, Chess Tutor evaluates it. If it's the correct move, the program updates the board display and makes its next move. If you made an incorrect move, Chess Tutor displays "Not the best" and "Try again". After three incorrect choices for the same move, Chess Tutor tells you the correct move. The game then continues from there.

Since Chess Tutor requires almost all of a 16K Level II machine (see Program Listing) spaces and remark statements have been removed from the program. Therefore the following program notes are provided for clarification:

• Variables—

P—player's color (0 = white, 1 = black).

YM—player's move flag (1 = player's turn).

MV—move number.

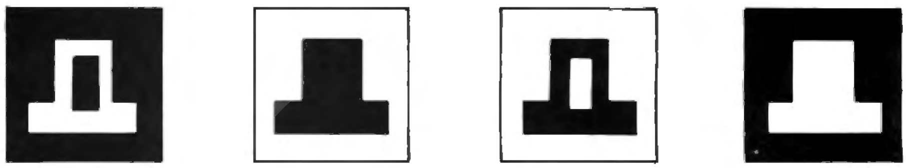
VM,VN—used to calculate where a piece is to be displayed.

CP—position to display current move notation.

TY—counts number of player's incorrect guesses per move.

YM$—holds the player's move entry.

A$—used to hold each character of player's input.



Black Pawn on Black | Black Pawn on White | White Pawn on White | White Pawn on Black

Fig. 2. Chess Piece Design.

Program Listing.

```
10 DEFINTA-Z:DIMBS(8,8),TS(8,8),P9(25,11),N9$(7),C5$(3)
20 CLS
30 N9$(1)="RUY LOPEZ":N9$(2)="SICILIAN DEF":N9$(3)="FRENCH DEF":
N9$(4)="CARO-KANN DEF":N9$(5)="ALEKHINE'S DEF":N9$(6)="QN'S GAMB
IT DEC":N9$(7)="NIMZO-IND DEF"
40 PRINTTAB(29)"CHESS TUTOR":PRINT:PRINT
50 GS=5:CP=132:C5$(0)="":C5$(1)="+":C5$(2)="!":C5$(3)="?"
60 INPUT"DO YOU WANT WHITE OR BLACK (W/B)";P$
70 IFLEFT$(P$,1)="W"THENP=0ELSEIFLEFT$(P$,1)="B"THENP=1ELSE60
80 PRINT"CHOOSE AN OPENING":FORI=1TO7:PRINTI;N9$(I):NEXT
90 INPUTT0:IFT0<1ORT0>7THENCLS:GOTO80
100 CLS:IFP=0THENPRINT@0,"  YOU        ME";ELSEPRINT@0,"  ME
 YOU";
110 PRINT@64,STRING$(15,131);
120 CT=1:FORI=1TO8:FORJ=1TO8:TS(I,J)=CT:BT=CT:IFCT=1THENCT=CT-1E
LSECT=CT+1
130 NEXTJ:CT=BT:NEXTI
140 IFP=0THENYM=1
150 MV=0
160 FORI=1TO8:FORJ=1TO8:READBS(I,J):NEXTJ,I
170 DATA20,9,22,11,24,10,21,8,7,19,7,19,7,19,7,19
180 DATA25,0,25,0,25,0,25,0,0,25,0,25,0,25,0,25
190 DATA25,0,25,0,25,0,25,0,0,25,0,25,0,25,0,25
200 DATA13,1,13,1,13,1,13,1,2,15,4,17,6,16,3,14
210 FORI=0TO25:FORJ=0TO11:READP9(I,J):NEXTJ,I
220 DATA191,191,191,191,191,191,191,191,191,191,191,191
230 DATA191,191,143,175,191,191,191,183,176,178,191,191
240 DATA191,147,135,139,163,191,191,177,176,176,178,191
250 DATA191,143,131,131,131,191,191,191,177,176,184,191
260 DATA191,159,131,139,191,191,191,183,176,178,191,191
270 DATA191,154,129,139,186,191,191,179,176,178,187,191
280 DATA159,143,145,155,143,191,181,176,176,176,176,191
290 DATA191,191,143,175,191,191,191,183,178,178,191,191
300 DATA191,147,167,155,163,191,191,177,179,179,178,191
310 DATA191,143,131,179,131,191,191,191,177,179,184,191
320 DATA191,159,179,155,191,191,191,183,178,178,191,191
330 DATA191,154,185,155,186,191,191,179,178,178,187,191
340 DATA159,143,145,155,143,191,181,176,164,172,176,191
350 DATA128,128,176,144,128,128,128,136,141,141,128,128
360 DATA128,172,152,164,156,128,128,142,140,140,141,128
370 DATA128,176,188,140,188,128,128,128,142,140,135,128
380 DATA128,160,140,164,128,128,128,136,141,141,128,128
390 DATA128,165,134,164,133,128,128,140,141,141,132,128
400 DATA160,176,174,164,176,128,138,143,140,142,143,128
410 DATA128,128,176,144,128,128,128,136,143,141,128,128
420 DATA128,172,184,188,156,128,128,142,143,143,141,128
430 DATA128,176,188,188,188,128,128,128,142,143,135,128
440 DATA128,160,188,188,128,128,128,136,143,141,128,128
450 DATA128,165,190,180,133,128,128,140,143,141,132,128
460 DATA160,176,174,164,176,128,138,143,143,143,143,128
470 DATA128,128,128,128,128,128,128,128,128,128,128,128
480 VM=15376:VN=0
490 FORI=8TO1STEP-1:FORJ=1TO8:FORK=0TO5
500 POKEVM+VN+K,P9(BS(I,J),K):POKEVM+VN+K+64,P9(BS(I,J),K+6)
510 NEXTK:VN=VN+6:NEXTJ:VM=VM+128:VN=0:NEXTI
520 VM=15376:FORI=1TOT0
530 READCI
540 IFCI<>99THEN530
550 NEXTI:PRINT@CP-4,N9$(T0);:GOSUB1110
560 IFYM<>1THEN930
570 IFYM=1THENIFP=0PRINT@0,"*";ELSEPRINT@10,"*";
580 TY=0:CA=0
590 IFP=0GOSUB1110
```

Program continues

Program continued

```
600 IFTY=0THENIFP=0THENMV=MV+1
610 PRINT@CP-4,MV;
620 YM$="":FORI=0TO4
630 A$=INKEY$:IFA$=""THEN630
635 IFASC(A$)=13THENIFYM$<>""THEN660ELSE630
640 IFASC(A$)<32THEN630ELSEPRINT@CP+I+(P*6),A$;
650 YM$=YM$+A$:NEXTI
660 IFYM$="O-O"ORYM$="O-O-O"THENCA=1:GOTO740
670 IFLEN(YM$)=5 AND MID$(YM$,3,1)="-"THEN710
680 GOSUB1110:PRINT@CP-4,"ENTRY ERROR";:GOSUB1110:PRINT@CP-4,"TR
Y AGAIN";:IFTY=0ANDP=0MV=MV-1
690 IFP=1GOSUB1110
700 [illegible]90
710 C1=ASC(MID$(YM$,1,1))-64:R1=ASC(MID$(YM$,2,1))-48
720 C2=ASC(MID$(YM$,4,1))-64:R2=ASC(MID$(YM$,5,1))-48
730 IFC1<1ORC1>8ORR1<1ORR1>8ORC2<1ORC2>8ORR2<1ORR2>8THENGOSUB111
0:GOTO680
740 IFTY=0THENREADPI,CS,RS,CD,RD,CI
750 IFCA=0THEN820
760 IFCI<>44THEN790
770 IFYM$<>"O-O-O"THENGOSUB1110:GOTO830
780 GOSUB990:GOTO930
790 IFCI<>55THENGOSUB1110:GOTO830
800 GOSUB1050:GOTO930
810 IFCI<44PRINT@CP+5+(P*6),C5$(CI);:GOTO870ELSE870
820 IFC1=CSANDC2=CDANDR1=RSANDR2=RDTHEN810ELSEGOSUB1110
830 PRINT@CP-4,"NOT THE BEST";:IFTY=2THEN840ELSEGOSUB1110:PRINT@
CP-4,"TRY AGAIN";:TY=TY+1:IFP=1GOSUB1110:GOTO590ELSE590
840 GOSUB1110:PRINT@CP,"BETTER IS";:GOSUB1110:PRINT@CP-4,MVI;
850 IFCI<44THENC3=CIELSEC3=0
860 PRINT@CP+(P*6),CHR$(CS+64)+CHR$(RS+48)+"-"+CHR$(CD+64)+CHR$(
RD+48)+C5$(C3);
870 IFTS(RS,CS)=0THENNV=0ELSENV=25
880 FORI=0TO5:POKEVM+((8-RS)*128)+((CS-1)*6)+I,P9(NV,I):
890 POKEVM+((8-RS)*128)+((CS-1)*6)+I+64,P9(NV,I+6)
900 POKEVM+((8-RD)*128)+((CD-1)*6)+I,P9(PI+(TS(RD,CD)*12),I)
910 POKEVM+((8-RD)*128)+((CD-1)*6)+I+64,P9(PI+(TS(RD,CD)*12),I+6
):NEXTI
920 GOSUB1150:IFYM=0THENYM=1:GOTO570
930 PRINT@0," ";:PRINT@10," ";:YM=0:READPI,CS,RS,CD,RD,CI
940 IFP=1THENGOSUB1110:MV=MV+1:PRINT@CP-4,MV;
950 IFCI=44PRINT@CP+6-(P*6),"O-O-O";:GOSUB990:GOTO920
960 IFCI=55PRINT@CP+6-(P*6)," O-O ";:GOSUB1050:GOTO920
970 IFCI<44THENC3=CIELSEC3=0
980 PRINT@CP+6-(P*6),CHR$(CS+64)+CHR$(RS+48)+"-"+CHR$(CD+64)+CHR
$(RD+48)+C5$(C3);:FORI=1TO1000:NEXT:GOTO870
990 IFYM=1THENIFP=0THEN1010ELSE1030
1000 IFP=0THEN1030ELSE1010
1010 FORII=0TO5:POKE16272+II,128:POKE16336+II,128:POKE16284+II,P
9(24,II):POKE16348+II,P9(24,II+6)
1020 POKE16290+II,P9(8,II):POKE16354+II,P9(8,II+6):POKE16296+II,
128:POKE16360+II,128:NEXTII:RETURN
1030 FORII=0TO5:POKE15376+II,191:POKE15440+II,191:POKE15388+II,P
9(6,II):POKE15452+II,P9(6,II+6)
1040 POKE15394+II,P9(14,II):POKE15458+II,P9(14,II+6):POKE15400+I
I,191:POKE15464+II,191:NEXTII:RETURN
1050 IFYM=1THENIFP=0THEN1070ELSE1090
1060 IFP=0THEN1090ELSE1070
1070 FORII=0TO5:POKE16296+II,128:POKE16360+II,128:POKE16302+II,P
9(8,II):POKE16366+II,P9(8,II+6)
1080 POKE16308+II,P9(24,II):POKE16372+II,P9(24,II+6):POKE16314+I
I,191:POKE16378+II,191:NEXTII:RETURN
1090 FORII=0TO5:POKE15400+II,191:POKE15464+II,191:POKE15406+II,P
9(14,II):POKE15470+II,P9(14,II+6)
1100 POKE15412+II,P9(6,II):POKE15476+II,P9(6,II+6):POKE15418+II,
128:POKE15482+II,128:NEXTII:RETURN
1110 CP=CP+64
1120 IFCP<=974RETURN
1130 FORII=256TO960STEP64:PRINT@II,STRING$(15,32);:NEXT
1140 CP=260:RETURN
1150 IFCI<66RETURN
1160 IFCI=99THEN1220
1170 IFCI=88THENCI$="RESIGN"
1180 IFCI=77THENCI$="MATE"
1190 IFCI$=66THENCI$="DRAWN"
1200 IFYM=1THENIFP=0THENPRINT@CP,CI$;ELSEPRINT@CP+6,CI$;
1210 IFYM=0THENIFP=0THENPRINT@CP+6,CI$;ELSEPRINT@CP,CI$;
1220 GOSUB1110:PRINT@CP-4,"GAME OVER!!";:GOSUB1110
1230 PRINT@CP-4,"PLAY AGAIN";
1240 INPUTZ$:IFLEFT$(Z$,1)="N"THENEND
1250 IFLEFT$(Z$,1)="Y"THENRUN
1260 GOTO1220
1270 DATA99
1280 DATA7,5,2,5,4,0,1,5,7,5,5,0,9,7,1,6,3,0,3,2,8,3,6,0
1290 DATA10,6,1,2,5,0,1,1,7,1,6,0,10,2,5,1,4,0,3,7,8,6,6,0
1300 DATA0,0,0,0,0,55,4,6,8,5,7,0,8,6,1,5,1,0,1,2,7,2,5,0
1310 DATA10,1,4,2,3,0,1,4,7,4,6,0,7,3,2,3,3,0,0,0,0,0,0,55
1320 DATA7,8,2,8,3,0,3,3,6,1,5,0,10,2,3,3,2,0,1,3,7,3,5,0
1330 DATA7,4,2,4,4,0,5,4,8,3,7
1340 DATA99
1350 DATA7,5,2,5,4,0,1,3,7,3,5,0,9,7,1,6,3,0,1,4,7,4,6,0
1360 DATA7,4,2,4,4,0,1,3,5,4,4,0,9,6,3,4,4,0,3,7,8,6,6,0
1370 DATA9,2,1,3,3,0,3,2,8,3,6,0,10,6,1,5,2,0,1,5,7,5,6,0
1380 DATA0,0,0,0,0,55,1,1,7,1,6,0,10,3,1,5,3,0,5,4,8,3,7,0
1390 DATA7,6,2,6,4,0,4,6,8,5,7
1400 DATA99
1410 DATA7,5,2,5,4,0,1,5,7,5,6,0,7,4,2,4,4,0,1,4,7,4,5,0
1420 DATA7,5,4,5,5,0,1,3,7,3,5,2,7,6,2,6,4,0,3,2,8,3,6,2
1430 DATA9,7,1,6,3,0,5,4,8,2,6,2,10,6,1,4,3,2,1,3,5,4,4,2
1440 DATA7,3,3,4,4,0,4,3,8,4,7,2,10,4,3,5,2,0,3,7,8,5,2,2
1450 DATA7,2,2,2,3,0,3,5,7,6,5,0,10,3,1,2,2,0,4,6,8,2,4,1
1460 DATA12,5,1,6,1,
1470 DATA99
1480 DATA7,5,2,5,4,0,1,3,7,3,6,0,7,4,2,4,4,0,1,4,7,4,5,0
1490 DATA9,2,1,3,3,0,1,4,5,5,4,0,9,3,3,5,4,0,4,3,8,6,5,0
1500 DATA9,5,4,7,3,0,4,6,5,7,6
1510 DATA99
1520 DATA7,5,2,5,4,0,3,7,8,6,6,0,7,5,4,5,5,0,3,6,6,4,5,0
1530 DATA7,3,2,3,4,0,3,4,5,2,6,0, ,4,2,4,4,0,1,4,7,4,6,0
1540 DATA7,6,2,6,4,0,1,4,6,5,5,0,7,6,4,5,5,0,3,2,8,3,6,0
1550 DATA10,3,1,5,3,0,4,3,8,6,5,0,9,2,1,3,3,0,1,5,7,5,6,0
1560 DATA10,6,1,5,2,0,5,4,8,4,7,0,9,7,1,6,3,0,0,0,0,0,0,44
1570 DATA0,0,0,0,0,55,1,6,7,6,6,0,7,4,4,4,5,2,3,3,6,5,5,0
1580 DATA9,6,3,5,5,0,1,6,6,5,5,0,7,1,2,1,4,2,6,3,8,2,8,0
1590 DATA11,4,1,2,3,0,4,6,5,7,6,0,8,1,1,4,1
1600 DATA99
1610 DATA7,4,2,4,4,0,1,4,7,4,5,0,7,3,2,3,4,0,1,5,7,5,6,0
```

✓See List of Advertisers on page 418

"If you made an incorrect move, Chess Tutor displays "Not the Best" and "Try Again."

C1,R1—board coordinates of player's "from" move.

C2,R2—board coordinates of player's "to" move.

CA—castling indicator (1 = castling).

PI—index into piece table, P9.

CS,RS—source square coordinates read from data statements.

CD,RD—destination square coordinates read from data statements.

CI—move qualifier (read from data statements): 0 = none, 1 = + (check), 2 = ! (good move), 3 = ? (bad move), 44 = queen-side castle, 55 = king-side castle, 66 = drawn, 77 = mate, 88 = resign and 99 = end of game.

• Arrays—

BS(8,8)—contains the piece codes for initial board setup.

TS(8,8)—indicates color of each board square (1 = white).

P9(25,11)—contains graphic codes for each piece, read from data statements 220-470.

N9$(7)—contains names of openings.

C5$(3)—contains move qualifiers (+, !, ?).

• Data Statements—

170-200—piece codes for initial board setup.

220-470—graphic codes for all pieces. Each statement contains 12 values. The first six make up the top of the piece and the next six the bottom.

220—empty white square.

230-280—black pawn, rook, knight, bishop, queen and king on white.

290-340—white pawn, rook, knight, bishop, queen and king on white.

350-400—same as 230-280 except on black.

410-460—same as 290-340 except on black.

470—empty black square.

1270-1710—piece, move, and qualifier codes for each move of the seven openings. Each move consists of six values: piece # (1-12,0 if castling), two "from" coordinates, two "to" coordinates, and a move qualifier. Each move is terminated by a 99 code. Example, 1280 DATA 7,5,2,5,4,0,....

7 = white pawn
5,2 = from E2
5,4 = to E4
0 = no qualifier

Although Chess Tutor is developed around seven specific openings, you can add openings or even complete games by putting your own data statements in place of mine at lines 1270-1710, or by adding additional data statements if you have more than 16K. But don't forget to change lines 30 and 80 to account for your changes or additions. ■

✓See List of Advertisers on page 418

A mouth and ears for your 80.

The Cognivox

The Cognivox
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Always on the look out for a new toy to add life to my computer, I recently came across an advertisement for a voice input/output peripheral called the Cognivox. I was a bit surprised at the price because I had looked at Radio Shack's Voxbox and Voice Synthesizer and they were more expensive. I doubted that any voice I/O at a price as low as Cognivox could be of much use. I did, however, decide to write for information on the Cognivox to see if Voicetek would send anything worthwhile.

The return mail was indeed interesting. Its description of Cognivox was honest and direct. The brief, two-page information sheet was fully descriptive of both the benefits and the shortcomings of the Cognivox. There was no hard sell, and that increased my interest. As a result of this honest approach, I decided to invest the money and get the Cognivox.

The Cognivox

The advertisement (as well as the instruction manual) said that Cognivox was fully assembled and contained all necessary equipment to "plug in and use." This is not totally true. The only things lacking in the Cognivox package (but available at extra cost) are the ribbon cable and 40-pin edge connectors needed to hook up the unit. Radio Shack now carries these parts and it is easier and cheaper to get them at your local store than to order them. Other than that one point, Cognivox is ready to use on arrival.

The Cognivox comes with a power supply, one microphone and a cassette containing the software to use Cognivox. The unit measures only 5 by 6 by 1.25 inches and is very light. The microphone appears to be of reasonable quality, and the power supply is made by Atari and is undoubtedly good quality.

The software is designed for a Model I, Level II computer with at least 16K. The operating software is very small but the memory requirements for the digitized voice data are so great (approx. 1.5K per second of speech) that a 16K machine has less than 4K left for a Basic program. I should also mention that although the advertisement specifies that up to 32 words or phrases are available for both recognition and response (with separate vocabularies for both), a 16K machine will hold approximately 11 words or phrases unless they are very short. Word or phrase length is limited to a maximum of three seconds duration, so if you use three-second words or phrases at 1.5K per second you will need 144K to store 32 three-second entries. Fortunately, three seconds is a long time in speech, so 32K can store a usable vocabulary and 16K can be functional though moderate.

The software package contains a driver called VOX2, two demos called PROG2 and Dialog (Dialog allows you to carry on a conversation with the computer). Also included are some games, a music demo and a program called VDUMP which will give a verbal output of a memory dump in hexadecimal.

VOX2 is the brains of Cognivox and must be resident in order for Cognivox to operate. Its purpose is to construct tables, store digitized voice data and allow access from Basic via USR calls. VOX2 loads at 5200H to 55FF. All of the memory above 55FF is used as data tables and digitized storage. VOX2 is designed for a 16K machine, but there are some memory POKEs in the user's manual that allow larger machines to store more data. You are still restricted to keeping your Basic programs below 5200H (20992d). For those with 32K or 48K there is VOX2.1 (at additional cost) which is reassembled at 9000H. This provides more Basic room and still gives enough upper memory for data storage thus increasing both the vocabulary and Basic program size.

Voice Quality

It is obvious that for $149 you *are not* going to get high-fidelity voice output from Cognivox. By comparison, the voice output is a little less accurate than a well programmed synthesizer, such as the Radio Shack model. However, Cognivox does not require phoneme programming and is therefore easier to use. Also it responds with (and to) your accent, not that of a machine-sounding synthesizer.

"Sound effects programming is much easier than voice applications."

If you have ever listened to a synthesizer, you know that it takes some getting used to before you can readily understand it. The same is true of Cognivox, but for a different reason. Cognivox digitizes your voice input and outputs the digitized results. In the digitizing process some of the distinct qualities are lost. The words are understandable and if a well chosen vocabulary is used the quality is good. Just don't expect exact reproduction. If you had the memory available to store megabytes then Cognivox could be designed to give much better quality, but I am very satisfied with the quality I get.

Vocabulary Training

Training Cognivox is a three-pass operation that is simple to program. The user's manual fully describes all of the variables and addresses needed to institute each training pass as well as the single response pass. Individual word retraining is also possible so that if you get a word that is not too clear you can retrain it to a higher quality.

The training of the Cognivox unit is very different from programming a voice synthesizer. Most synthesizers require that each word to be spoken is first broken into phonemes. Phonemes are sound qualities that, when mixed, form a synthesized word. For example: The word hello would be composed of several phonemes. The first would be the consonant h sound. This would be followed by a short e sound. The next phoneme would be the l sound phoneme. This would be followed by the long o sound and then the oo (as in soon) sound. These phonemes are programmed in different ways by different synthesizers. The more phonemes that are available, the higher quality the speech output will be.

The Radio Shack Voice Synthesizer uses 62 phonemes which produce a reasonable voice sound. However, it is still up to the programmer to decipher which phonemes are needed to produce a word. Improper phoneme use decreases accuracy of word production.

Cognivox, on the other hand, is programmed by speaking the vocabulary into the microphone and thereby training the Cognivox to repeat or recognize the vocabulary. Once spoken into the microphone three times, the vocabulary is memorized and stored for use.

Documentation

The user's manual is very well done and supplies all the information needed for integrating Cognivox into your programs. The manual does assume that you can program in Basic and understand PEEK, POKE and USR functions. The manual also shows the simple steps for creating single-voice music and sound effects. Sound effects programming is much easier than voice applications.

The manual supplies all parameters and addresses that you need to program and run Cognivox. Nothing is hidden. About the only shortcoming is that there is no program implementing Disk Basic. (I'll give some information on that later on in this article.) Cassette users should also read the sections on relocation and Disk Basic use because they will give you some hints on how to relocate VOX2 to higher ground for those of you who have larger memory capacity.

VOX2 Relocation

Be sure that you have a good disassembler program before you get into the following alterations. A program that relocates rather than just moves code will also considerably reduce work. Your first step should be to make a backup of VOX2 and work from that. Do not destroy the original copy!

If you do not understand Assembly programming or if you don't know what I mean about disassemblers and relocators, then pass this section up and send for VOX2.1 and use your cassette. Voicetek will come out with a disk-oriented system in the near future (probably by the time you read this). I have sent them all of their programs adjusted for Disk Basic and have added some enhancements such as disk storage of previously trained vocabulary for reuse.

If you have a monitor that relocates machine code then your work is small. A relocator will move VOX2 to 9000H (36864d) and will change all of the obvious addresses to the proper new addresses. As an example: the address 56DDH becomes 94DDH (that is an upward change of 3E00H). But even with a relocator there will still be some addresses that will not be changed. These addresses are implied and cannot be distinguished by the relocator as an address or data. They must be changed manually. There are not very many of them and only the most significant byte will have to be changed.

Many of the addresses are outside (and above) the VOX2 program limits of 5200H and 55FFH. These are data and table parameters and must also be changed. The change consists of adding 3E00H to each address. The 3E00H value is the difference between the old and new location. If you are stuck with only a data mover then you are in for a lot of work. You will have to manually go through the entire program and change every address. You will need a disassembler for this so that you can distinguish the addresses from data

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"There are very few limitations on vocabulary."

or instructions.

The manual contains all of the parameters that have to be changed in Basic to work in the new 9000H VOX2 location. If VOX2 is properly changed then all of the supplied programs will work once those parameters are changed. In the relocated VOX2 there is one value that looks like it should be changed but actually shouldn't. In the relocated version it will be at 90D4H to 90D6H. The instruction is LD DE,7000H. This value must remain at 7000H. It will not be changed by the relocator unless your relocator has a flaw. Check it to be sure, because if it has been changed to AE00H the relocated VOX2 will still work but a bug may occur in later programming.

Address 901BH in the relocated version sets the memory size. If you have 32K, set that byte to CFH. If you have 48K set it to FFH. You may want to preserve some high memory space so in either case you can set a slightly lower value. Remember that CFH and FFH are the high-order bytes of the top of memory for 32K and 48K respectively. The low-order byte is FFH in both cases. If you change the high order byte to C0H, for example, you are creating a top memory of C0FFH. That is 3840 bytes below the top of 32K memory.

For Disk Users

VOX2 is accessed by A = USR(0) code. Before each USR instruction there is a series of POKE statements, i.e., POKE VL,xx:POKE VH,xx:A = USR(0). VL is the variable assigned to the low byte of the USR address and VH is assigned to the high byte. These POKEs pass the values of the USR destination routine to 408EH and 408FH respectively. The USR can then access the correct entry into VOX2.

In Disk Basic we have the advantage of the instruction DEFUSRx = &Hnnnn. This allows us to bypass the POKEs (and delete the POKEs for VL and VH) and go directly to the routines we need by using A = USRx(0). All variable assignments are well documented in the user manual so I will not repeat them. Table 1 lists the DEFUSRx statements as I have assigned them. I assigned them in numerical order zero to nine as they occur in the various training, recognition, dialog, retraining and sound generator routines. Disk users can eliminate the VL and VH POKEs because after the DEFUSRxs are assigned the routines can be called by DEFUSRx number.

Three additional points are important here. First, be sure to insert a CMD"T" in the beginning of the Disk Basic program to disable the interrupts. If you do not do this your sound effects will be interrupted, causing a buzzing rather than a clear tone. Second, VOX2 was assembled without an entry point (actually an entry of 0000H). That means that when you save your relocated VOX2 to disk you must assign an entry point or your disk will reboot. The best entry point is 402DH, which will load VOX2 and avoid a reboot (this is the correct address for TRSDOS and all of the NEWDOS versions, I cannot be sure of other operating systems). Basic can then be entered and the programs loaded and run with VOX2 waiting to run. Finally, be sure to set your memory size to 36863. If you fail to do this your Basic may flow into VOX2, destroying it.

If you use a tape system, the relocated VOX2 will allow around 20K for a Basic program. If you use a disk system you will lose much of that space to the operating system and Disk Basic. In my 48K I have about 5K Basic programming room. One way to overcome this is to shorten the upper memory by relocating VOX2 even higher in memory. Your vocabulary storage will be reduced but your Basic room will be increased. I have relocated VOX2 at several locations so that I can use long Basic programs with small vocabularies and vice versa. You must decide on which trade-off to make for your application.

Vocabulary and Its Use

There are very few limitations on vocabulary. You can use a maximum of three seconds as long as you do not pause for more than 150 ms. Most people think that we speak with separations between words because that is how speech sounds. In fact there is very little or no separation between words. The person hearing the speech mentally imposes spaces. The only place spaces occur are on some percussive sounds such as are created by using the P,T and K sounds. What this means is that the phrase "How are you" easily fits into a three-second input. In fact, phrases are reproduced more accurately than single words.

Choosing a vocabulary can be difficult. Words (especially short words) are easily confused by Cognivox. This is due to the digitizing process. "This", "its", "on" and

"Cognivox is a useful & fun addition to your computer hardware."

"off" are very close in sound and recognition will decrease with use of like sounding words. Careful substitution such as "turn on" and "go off" will increase response recognition. Voicetek claims up to 98 percent accuracy in recognition, but I have found that with a well chosen vocabulary and a little practice I can get 100 percent accuracy in most of my applications.

If you have a pumped-up CPU and are not operating at 1.77 MHz you will not have three seconds to store words. My solution to this is to turn off the high speed with an Out instruction before voice input and then go back to high speed. When it comes time for Cognivox to speak, another Out instruction slows the computer for the voice output and then returns to high speed. The easiest way to do this is to insert the slowdown Out instruction just before the DEFUSRx and the alternate Out just after the DEFUSRx, providing you can software control your CPU speed. Failure to reduce speed on training will limit word length and will cause a pause of less than 150 ms. to signal the end of a word. Also, failure to reduce speed on voice output will cause Cognivox to sound like a tape recorder at high speed. The reverse error will output a sound similar to a tape recorder at very slow speed. VOX2 can, of course, be changed to allow the extra timing for high speed CPUs. The Basic solution is adequate and does not take up significant room.

DEFUSR0 = &H9000	Training cold start, also used in dialogue operation DEFUSR8.
DEFUSR1 = &H9025	Speaker adaptation phase, also uses DEFUSR2.
DEFUSR2 = &H9029	Speaker adaptation phase with DEFUSR1.
DEFUSR3 = &H9035	First training pass.
DEFUSR4 = &H9094	Second training pass, also used in word retraining with DEFUSR7.
DEFUSR5 = &H902D	Voice response and recognition, also uses DEFUSR6.
DEFUSR6 = &H9031	Voice response and recognition, also uses DEFUSR5.
DEFUSR7 = &H9066	Word retraining, also uses DEFUSR4.
DEFUSR8 = &H90B8	Dialogue operation, used with DEFUSR0.
DEFUSR9 = &H93D7	Tone generator—sound effects!

Table 1. VOX2 DEFUSRx Assignments When Relocated to 9000H.

Conclusion

Cognivox is a useful and fun addition to your computer hardware. It is the least expensive way available to give a voice and ears to the computer. Cognivox is also the easiest voice I/O unit to program and to reprogram. No extensive phoneme programming is necessary. Some voice quality is sacrificed, but with practice and a well chosen vocabulary, clarity and recognition improve. There is one important thing to consider, however. Everyone does not have a Cognivox, so your programs will be used only on your machine. That makes Cognivox an expensive toy but is well made and well worth the money if you have a need for it. ■

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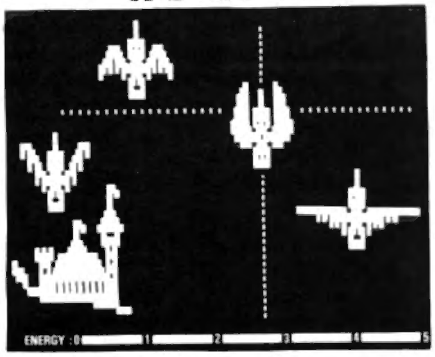

By Leo Christopherson from AOS
Combine the animation and music techniques pioneered by Christopherson with the challenge of his first fast-moving arcade game and you have VOYAGE TO VALKYRIE!

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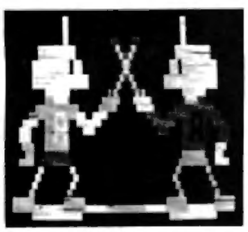

DUEL «N» DROIDS

By Leo Christopherson from Acorn
Teach your "animated android" how to wield a laser sword! Leo Christopherson, author of "Android NIM," "Dancing Demon," "Voyage to Valkyrie" and other animations, has developed a new type of animation and high-quality sound in this work.

Starting out as a lowly clown, you teach your 'droid to use a laser sword by controlling its movements — advance, attack, even retreat if necessary. Then you enter the tournament against the program's skilled 'droid. Revel in the fanfares of the victorious — or hear the funeral dirges of the defeated! Entertainment for all ages.

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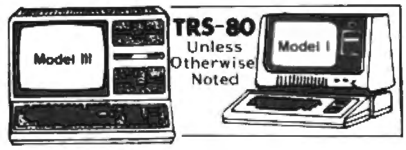

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A flawed first look at the business of building computers.

The Soul of a New Machine

The Soul Of A New Machine
Tracy Kidder
Atlantic Little, Brown
293 pgs.
$12.95 Hardcover

Chris Brown
***80 Microcomputing* staff**

As narrative history, Tracy Kidder's book *The Soul Of A New Machine* fails. By the last sentence the reader has no more insight into the principal characters and their dilemma than at the book's beginning. I hesitate to say this because I like so much about Kidder's book; it is tempting to allow his shortfall simply because he is the first contemporary journalist with the good sense to take the leaders of the computer revolution seriously. Kidder writes with style and skill but the reader demands more than timeliness.

The book is a first-person narrative. It describes the events surrounding the development of Data General Corporation's Eclipse NV/8000, 32-bit super minicomputer. The story is rife with accounts of corporate infighting, personality conflicts, the exploitation of young engineers and the survival savvy of grizzled project managers who have seen it all before. In fact, the tale is the stuff of a computer adventure game: Will the design group get the resources to finish the project? Will dissension split the team before the debugging is over? Can Tom West, the aloof project manager, get his baby out the door with his name on it? If the young engineers succeed will they be rewarded by being allowed to do it all over again?

Throughout the book the Eclipse development project assumes the trappings of a children's crusade. Set in the maze-like caverns of Data General's block house headquarters in Westboro, MA, the story details with fascinating accuracy the birth of a new computer. The cast of characters is comprised of green engineers fresh out of school and full of enthusiasm, and their beleaguered supervisors. The youngsters divide according to function: The Micro Kids write the micro-code and associated system software, the Hardy Boys determine system architecture and hardware designs.

Guided by veterans of previous Data General projects (and battles) the kids attempt the impossible: to build a state-of-the-art computer in less than a year. Data General's financial well-being is at stake: Its arch rival, Digital Equipment Corporation, has already designed and marketed its own super-mini, the VAX.

Data General outpoints its competition by producing a 32-bit machine software-compatible with its earlier, 16-bit computers and taster at number crunching than DEC's machine. The plot thickens when Ed DeCastro, the acerbic president of Data General, demands that the new machine function without a mode bit. Though the author never explains what a mode bit is, he does hint that it is a quick and dirty way to make a 16-bit machine act like a 32-bit machine and, even worse, an easy way out of the design dilemma.

(For the record, a mode bit is similar to setting a flag in a microprocessor's condition code register. This flag invokes a software instruction that tells the computer to change its operating mode. A new set of instructions is laid over the old and, in the case of the Eclipse machine, the changes are devastating.)

Kidder's attention to detail and journalistic style make the book a joy to read and, by contemporary standards of technical literature, a masterpiece. Unfortunately, literary standards higher than those of technical literature must be used to judge Kidder's work.

The book's most glaring fault is Kidder's character development. The people in his book never become more than shadowy images. Like the forces that drive them, the personae of Kidder's engineers, particularly project leader Tom West, lie buried below the surface of the narrative.

Kidder's role in the whole project is never clarified. Toward the end the author says of his protagonist, the enigmatic Mr. West, "he welcomed a journalist to observe his team; and how it did delight him when one of the so-called kids remarked, 'what we're doing must be important if there's a writer covering it.'" This statement, in addition to the abrupt introduction of the first person early in the book clouds Kidder's role. His relationship with West and Data General is never clear; it is far-fetched to assume that he simply hung around the cubicles and

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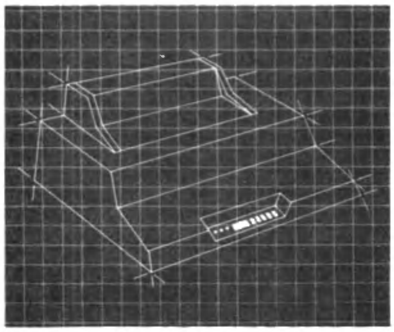

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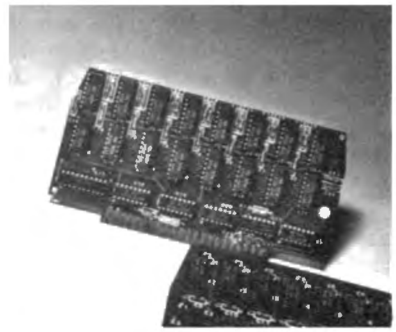

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corridors of Data General for a year while the project ran its course. The question nags and demands an explanation.

Kidder's portrayal of the computer engineer of the 80s is not flattering. The engineers who people his book are one-dimensional—technical. They are routinely exploited by their employer, preoccupied with technology, unaware of current social or economic issues and generally seem like products of an educational system that puts a premium on specialization. In fairness, I must also say that they are young. The exception is Josh, an introverted designer who bails out of the project and heads for a commune in Vermont claiming that he will no longer deal with any unit of time shorter than a season.

Kidder's book conveys the impression that computer engineers over 30 years of age don't die, but fade away into marketing jobs; the fate of Project Leader West. This mysterious figure, who opens the book as a firm hand on the tiller of a storm-tossed sailboat, ends up hawking computers in Data General's marketing office, a rather inglorious end for a renegade portrayed more at home in a cockpit than a cubicle.

The author editorializes at the book's end. In a chapter titled "Canards" he sums the action and draws some conclusions in an attempt to supply cohesiveness to a book that likely evolved the way the computer he discusses has—in pieces.

Analyzing the motives of some of his characters, Kidder compares the engineers of the Eclipse project to the stone masons who helped raise Gothic cathedrals throughout Europe. He says, "They (the stone masons) were building temples to God. It was the sort of work that gave meaning to life. That was what West and his team were looking for, I think." And so it seems. But don't most of us look for meaning and importance in what we do?

Ultimately, Kidder's engineers are like other mortals. They search for meaning in what they do, invent some where there is none, and make the compromises that life requires just to stay in business. In spite of the heroics, all they have done is design a computer.

The Soul Of A New Machine may not be the definitive work of narrative history, but it is certainly the first serious journalistic effort to deal with computers and the men and women who build them. Tracy Kidder removes some mystique from computer technology and provides insight into the creators of these machines. His fondness for things technical and his ability to communicate the beauty and excitement of computer building are laudable. Despite its short-comings, *The Soul Of A New Machine* is well worth reading.■

✓35

Housekeeping programs for the Pocket Computer.

Shopper's Aid

R.C. Maninger
146 Roan Drive
Danville, CA 94526

Several months ago, steadily rising food costs prompted me to explore ways that I could use my personal computer to help control our family's food costs.

After going on a number of food shopping tours, it seemed that the best way to use the computer would be to apply unit pricing data to guide buying decisions on quantities, brand names and also which stores to go to for items. Yet, in practice, this required a lot of time for tedious and continuous data input and for interfacing with the computer. Specifically, the menu planning and shopping list preparation took a lot of time to devise and input. Also, at the food market, "as bought" price and quantity data had to be written down so it could be processed and entered into the computer at home. The project on computer-aided food shopping soon faded away.

Pocket Computer to the Rescue

Then came the TRS-80 Pocket Computer. I bought one along with the cassette interface and recorder for some experimentation in applications. My first ideas for programs were based on the shopping aid programs mentioned above. The portability of the computer and cassette recorder allows their use at any time in the kitchen, in the food stores, or in the automobile. This convenience, along with properly planned application programs, can offset the limitations of memory size and display capability.

Label	Function	Line
"L"	Enter shopping list	100
"S"	Summarize status of list in memory	180
"C"	Change item name and/or price	150
"SPC"	Initialize prices on list for buying	330
"A"	Automatic selection of item for buying	170
"B"	Random selection of item for buying	130

Table 1. Program Labels and Functions

Program Listing 1 is the result of a number of trial uses in grocery shopping. The tape file name GPSA comes from General Purpose Shopper's Aid. This program represents a combination of the following:

- Size of data file that can be held in memory,
- Speed of response to user commands,
- Convenience of use, and
- Use of the interesting features of the software and hardware design of the TRS-80 Pocket Computer.

GPSA is used in the DEF mode. It performs six functions as listed in Table 1. Each function can be selected at any time by keying in SHFT (Label). The first four functions are used to prepare the shopping list of up to 64 items. The last two functions are used at the store for actually buying items. Note, however, that the first three functions can also be used to modify the shopping list at the store after the buying has started. The detailed procedures for using GPSA are given in the next sections.

The Shopping List

When a new shopping list is to be created, the Clear command should be entered to remove unwanted data in memory. Next, key in SHFT L. The message Limit = $0 will be displayed momentarily followed by the Change Limit? query. At this time, the amount of money budgeted for the shopping list should be keyed in and entered. (This amount can be changed at any later time if desired.) The next display will be a momentary Next Item = 1 followed by Item? The name of the first item on the shopping list is now keyed in and entered. (Maximum length is seven characters.) The question Price = Units*Unit Cost? is displayed next. At this point, the price of the item can be keyed in and entered either as a single price or as an arithmetic expression. For example, the expression could be 2 × 1.39 for two pounds of an item at $1.39 per pound. Only the total price of $2.78 will be put into memory.

After the price entry, the message Next Item = 2 will appear and be followed by the question Item? The name of the second item and the price for it are entered. This process is continued until the computer is shut off, another function is called, or the message List Full is displayed. In any case whatever has been entered into memory will be retained unless the Clear command is keyed in or price data is altered by SHFT SPC as described below. If the list is not full, an interrupted entry function can be resumed at any time by turning the computer on and/or keying in SHFT L. The cycle of entry will again start from where it was interrupted. A reminder of the budget limit and an opportunity to change it will be given. Then the next entry number will appear and the next item be requested.

The List Full message appears when memory is filled to capacity with 64 entries. This also signifies that the list entry function is automatically terminated to prevent crashing the program. If a list has been

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INSTANT ASSEMBLER is absolutely unique among tape based assemblers in that it produces relocatable code modules that can be linked with the separate LINKING LOADER, which is supplied in two versions for loading programs into either high or low RAM. This lets you build long programs with small modules. INSTANT ASSEMBLER also features immediate detection of errors as the source code is entered, a compactly coded source format that uses 1/3 as much memory as standard source, and many operational features including single stroke entry of DEFB and DEFW, pinpoint control of listings, alphabetic listing of symbol table, separate commands for listing error lines or the symbol table, block move function, and verification of source tapes.
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filled and items remain to be entered, the filled list can be saved on cassette by using the command Print#"file name" and a new list started. Later, when needed, the saved list can be loaded back into the computer with the command Input#"file name".

Going Over the Budget

During the entry process, the cumulative sum of prices will be calculated. If the sum exceeds the budget limit, the computer will give an audio warning with five beeps followed by the message Over Limit = $—XX.XX. The warning will be repeated after each entry until either the budget limit is increased or selected prices on the list are lowered by using the change function as described below.

The status of the shopping list can be reviewed by invoking the summary function with SHFT S. The display will show item number, item name and designated item price starting with item one. Enter to advance to each succeeding number. When the last item has been shown, the message End Total = $XX.XX F = Y will appear. If Y = 0, the shopping list has not been initialized for buying and the end total is for the entire list in memory. If Y = 1, the list has been initialized for buying and the end total applies only to the sum for the items already bought. Also note that if the list has been initialized, all of the prices have negative signs if they have not been bought. If an error is noted at any time during the status review, the change function can be called immediately without disturbing anything in memory.

At any time after an entry has been made, it can be changed by keying in SHFT C. When this is done, the computer asks if you want to change any numbers. The user enters the number of the item to be changed. The computer will display the item number, name and price to confirm that the item number called does indeed give the name and/or price to be changed. If the name and price displayed are not the ones to be changed, the user reenters SHFTC and a revised but correct item number. When the correct item entry has been displayed, Enter is keyed in and the display Item? appears if the name is to be changed, the new name and Enter are keyed in. If the name is not to be changed, only Enter is keyed in; this retains the original name in memory. The next prompt asks for Price = Units*Unit Cost? Here the new price or arithmetic expression is keyed in and entered if there is one. Otherwise, only Enter is keyed in and the original price entry is retained. The computer automatically checks against the budget limit and gives the warning beeps and message if the limit is exceeded.

The shopping list is initialized by executing SHFT SPC. This sets the cumulative sum of prices to zero and tags each price with a minus sign. The computer uses the minus sign to guide the automatic select and buy mode described below. The displays of the minus signs on prices also remind the user that the related items have not yet been purchased. The program allows the list to be initialized only once which is indicated by F = 1 on the right of the end total display. This function modifies price entries and sums so that the computer can keep track of the buying translations.

When the entries to the shopping list have been completed and edited as necessary, it may be helpful later on to prepare a written shopping list (here is where a printer would be very useful). This written list is used to record special shopping instructions that cannot be put into the limited memory. It is also used as a reference for item numbers during random buying.

After the shopping list has been initialized SHFTA displays the number, name and expected price of the item at the top of the list of unpurchased items. The shopper then finds the location of the item in the store and checks the actual prices. At this point the shopper can do some arithmetic with the computer to compare unit prices for the best buy among several brands. When the shopper decides on an item and is in the buy mode, press Enter and the prompt Price = Units*Unit Cost? appears. If the shopper decides not to buy an item, 0 (zero) is keyed in. If the shopper wants more time to think about the purchase and to come back to it later, only the Enter is keyed in. If the item is purchased, the actual purchase price is keyed in and entered. The computer then calculates the cumulative cost, warns if the budget is exceeded and presents the next item on the top of the list of unpurchased items. The shopper responds as before. This process can be followed until price entries have been made for all items. The computer then prompts with End Total = $X.XX F = 1.

The shopper can interrupt the program any time by turning off the computer or by going to another function. The automatic sequencing can be resumed by reexecuting SHFT A. The shopper may want to interrupt the automatic sequencing to add another item to the list with SHFT L, to review the status with SHFT S, to change an item on the list with SHFT C, or to skip automatic sequencing and use SHFT B for random access buying.

The random selection of items to buy is made by keying in SHFT B. The first prompt is Next No.?. The shopper must now key in and enter the number of the desired item. This number must be looked up on the written list or be remembered. When the number has been entered, the procedures for function B are the same as for function A for each single item. After all the information is entered for each item, the random cycle is repeated until the function B is exited.

It is possible to switch back and forth between functions A and B. This is done as dictated by convenience until most of the items have been bought. Then the shopping is finished using only function A. The latter ensures that no item has been inadvertantly forgotten.

Any of the functions can be interrupted at any time to do arithmetic for trial changes of prices and their sums. This is convenient when the shopper wants to calculate and compare unit prices on different brands of an item or if shelf prices are much different than expected. The interruption is done by pressing On for CA/Break. The prompt Break At XXX will appear where XXX will be the program line number where the interruption happened to occur. The arithmetic operations are then done in the usual way. Use the red display clear key after each operation is finished.

When ready to return to the interrupted function, hit C. and Enter. The function can then be resumed from where it was interrupted and the new data from the trial calculations can be entered into the list.

The application of the Pocket Computer as an aid for food shopping has shown that the computer can uniquely serve as an interactive shopping guide that can help control costs. ■

```
100 "L":H = 1:PAUSE"LIMIT = $";E:INPUT"CHANGE LIMIT?";E
110 IF A>63 PRINT"LIST FULL":END
120 G = A + 1:PAUSE"NEXT ITEM = ";G:GOSUB 210:A = A + 1:GOTO 110
130 "B":H = 2:INPUT"NEXT NO.?";G
140 GOSUB 200:GOTO 130
150 "C":H = 3:INPUT"CHANGE NO.?";G
160 GOSUB 200:GOTO 150
170 "A":H = 4:GOTO 190
180 "S":H = 5
190 FOR G = 1 TO A:GOSUB 210:NEXT G:GOTO 340
200 IF G>A PRINT"MAX NO. = ";A:RETURN
210 B = 2*G + 7:D = B + 1
220 IF (H = 4)*(A(D)< = 0) THEN 240
230 IF H = 4 RETURN
240 IF H<>1 PRINTG;" ";A$(B);" ";A(D)
250 IF H = 5 RETURN
260 IF H = 2 THEN 290
270 IF H = 4 THEN 300
280 INPUT"ITEM?";A$(B)
290 IF A(D)>0 LET C = C - A(D)
300 INPUT"PRICE = UNITS*UNIT COST?";A(D)
310 IF A(D)>0 LET C = C + A(D):IF C> = E BEEP5:PRINT"OVER LIMIT = $";C - E
320 RETURN
330 " ":IF F = 0 FOR G = 1 TO A:D = 2*G + 8:A(D) =  - A(D):NEXTG:C = 0:F = 1
340 PRINT"END TOTAL = $";C;" F = ";F
```

Program Listing 1.

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Ollie, ollie, 80, home-free-home!

Capture the Computer

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It is natural for a human being to seek pleasure and engage in pastimes that relax the body and please the mind. Computer games offer such a pastime.

The computer easily fills the role of an opponent. First, it does not require any instructions once the program has been written, except for values the user enters to guide the computer in its decision making. Second, it is quite content to entertain its user indefinitely.

What can you do with the TRS-80 in terms of game playing and other recreation? The TRS-80 has limited graphics because it can display a picture with a resolution of no better than a 128 × 48 matrix of graphics blocks unless you alter the hardware. Also, the Basic interpreter executes too slowly to offer much of a challenge to human reactions as it runs more detailed programs. As a result, real-time games are frequently written in machine code or the set of instructions is in the vocabulary of the processor itself. These instructions normally do less than Basic statements and are more difficult to use due to the precision required, but they execute in far less time, making it a simple matter for the computer to overwhelm a human opponent with its speed.

Because of this, many Basic computer games available incorporate code that reduces the need for speed and concentrates instead on the elements of chance and strategy, thus giving the human a fighting chance.

Capture is a simple program which maintains a need for timely human reaction and strategy with just a little bit of luck thrown in.

The scenario is one where the computer and player take turns chasing each other on the screen in an effort to capture the opponent's piece. On the display, a graphics block represents the player and the letter "O" symbolizes the computer. The game always begins with the computer as the predator. It is up to the human to avoid the "O" character. After a length of time specified by the player, and if the player has not yet been captured, the mode switches. It is then up to the human to capture the computer's piece. This is basically a game of tag where the user and machine take turns being "it".

One problem in a game such as this is how to inform the player when the exchange in roles has taken place. Small printed messages are usually inadequate since normally the player is watching the proximity of the two pieces on the screen and is sometimes oblivious to other bits of information given him. Taking this into account, Capture incorporates program code that relies on the person's peripheral vision and places a large graphics block on the left of the display when the computer is the hunter and on the right side of the screen when the machine is the quarry. With this method, it is unnecessary to pay excessive attention to messages printed on the screen since the position of the block tells the player the present mode of the game.

Since one of the objects of the game is to avoid capture, the player needs a way to move his piece around on the screen. The keys that control the movement of the player's piece (the block) are the arrow keys on the right and left sides of the keyboard. The direction of the arrow indicates the direction of movement and pressing any two keys not on the same side will result in the corresponding diagonal movement. The pressed key or keys will cause movement until either the key is released or the piece tries to move off the screen. Pressing two keys on the same side

Line	*Description*
10	Initializes variables.
20	Main program line that controls the mode of play.
30	Used for the computer attack routine.
40–50	Computer retreat routine; line 40 is used to give the player a better chance of leaving the area of the computer's piece immediately after the computer attack mode.
60–80	Used to see which arrow key was pressed by addressing memory location 14,400 which addresses the keyboard. For more information, see Table 2.
90	Used to update the location of the player's piece on the screen and end the scenario if the two pieces occupy the same position. This means that either the computer or player has won.
100–140	Used to generate the computer's offensive moves. It generally tries to minimize the distance between the pieces.
150–180	Computer defensive routine used to attempt to maximize the distance between the pieces in an attempt at escape.
190–200	Used to update the position of the computer's piece on the display. If the move results in the same location being shared by the two pieces, it jumps to the portion of the program that informs the player of who was captured.
210–220	Used to indicate to the player which mode the computer is in (attack or retreat).
230	Informs the player that he has just been killed.
240–270	Used to indicate the end of the individual scenario and shows the current scores of the person and computer.
280	Initialization routine accessed early in the game by line 10 that displays the title of the game.
290–350	Used for the instructions resident in the program.

Table 1. Line Description.

"This is basically a game of tag where the user and machine take turns being 'it'."

results in no movement of the piece.

Program Flow

The program begins by displaying the name of the game. It then displays the game instructions. The user is prompted to enter a length of time for the game to continue before switching modes between

```
10 CLEAR150:CLS:A$="C A P T U R E !":INPUT"ENTER YOUR NAME";NA$:
GOSUB280:GOSUB290:CLS:INPUT"TIME SLICE (GENERALLY 1-2 TIME UNITS
)";TS:CLS:A$=STRING$(11,191)+"RETREAT!!"+STRING$(11,191):B$=STRI
NG$(31,32):C$=STRING$(11,191)+"CHARGE!!!"+STRING$(11,191)
20 ST=1:TI=TS:GOSUB210:GOSUB30:ST=2:TI=TS:GOSUB220:GOSUB40:GOTO2
0
30 FORI=1TO2:GOSUB60:GOSUB90:GOSUB100:GOSUB190:NEXTI:GOSUB60:GOS
UB90:TI=TI-.1:IFTI<.1THENRETURNELSEGOTO30
40 FORI=1TO2:GOSUB60:GOSUB90:NEXTI
50 FORI=1TO2:GOSUB60:GOSUB90:GOSUB150:GOSUB190:NEXTI:GOSUB60:GOS
UB90:TI=TI-.1:IFTI<.1THENRETURNELSEGOTO50
60 PE=PEEK(14400):IFPE=8ANDYP>0THENYP=YP-1ELSEIFPE=16ANDYP<14THE
NYP=YP+1ELSEIFPE=32ANDXP>0THENXP=XP-1ELSEIFPE=64ANDXP<63THENXP=X
P+1ELSEIFPE=72ANDXP<63ANDYP>0THENXP=XP+1:YP=YP-1:ELSEIFPE=40ANDX
P>0ANDYP>0THENXP=XP-1:YP=YP-1
70 IFPE=80ANDYP<14ANDXP<63THENXP=XP+1:YP=YP+1:ELSEIFPE=48ANDYP<1
4ANDXP>0THENXP=XP-1:YP=YP+1
80 RETURN
90 PRINT@YO*64+XO," ";:PRINT@YP*64+XP,CHR$(143);:XO=XP:YO=YP:IFY
P=YHANDXP=XHANDST=2THENPRINT@960,"GOT HIM!!!";:PS=PS+1:GOTO240:E
LSEIFYP=YHANDXP=XHANDST=1THENCS=CS+1:GOTO230:ELSERETURN
100 REMARK ** COMPUTER ATTACK SUBROUTINE **
110 IFYH>YPTHENYH=YH-1ELSEIFYH<YPTHENYH=YH+1
120 IFXH>XPTHENXH=XH-1ELSEIFXH<XPTHENXH=XH+1
140 RETURN
150 REMARK **COMPUTER RETREAT SUBROUTINE**
160 IFYP>YHANDYH>0THENYH=YH-1ELSEIFYP<YHANDYH<14THENYH=YH+1ELSEI
FYP=YHANDYH=<8THENYH=YH+1ELSEIFYP=YHANDYH>8THENYH=YH-1
170 IFXP>XHANDXH>0THENXH=XH-1ELSEIFXP<XHANDXH<63THENXH=XH+1ELSEI
FXP=XHANDXH=<32THENXH=XH+1ELSEIFXP=XHANDXH>32THENXH=XH-1
180 RETURN
190 PRINT@YL*64+XL," ";:PRINT@YH*64+XH,"O";:XL=XH:YL=YH:IFXP=XHA
NDYP=YHIANDST=1THENCS=CS+1:GOTO230:ELSEIFXP=XHANDYP=YHANDST=2THE
NPRINT@992,"GOT HIM!!!";:PS=PS+1:GOTO240
200 RETURN
210 PRINT@992,B$;:PRINT@961,A$;:RETURN
220 PRINT@961,B$;:PRINT@992,C$;:RETURN
230 FORI=1TO5:PRINTCHR$(23);:FORII=1TO10:NEXTII:PRINTCHR$(28);:N
EXTI:FORI=1TOLEN(Z$):PRINT@992+I-1,MID$(Z$,I,1);:FORII=1TO10:NEX
TII,I
240 PRINT@256,"TALLY OF KILLS:";:PRINT@320,NA$;PS;:PRINT@384,"CO
MPUTER";CS;:PRINT@448,"CARE TO PLAY AGAIN (Y/N)?";:YP=RND(14):XP
=RND(63):YH=RND(14):XH=RND(63)
250 K$=INKEY$:IFK$=""THEN250ELSEIFK$="Y"THENCLS:GOTO20:ELSEIFK$=
"N"THEN260ELSEGOTO250
260 PRINT:PRINT"THANKS FOR PLAYING!"
270 END
280 Z$="YOU HAVE BEEN KILLED!!!":YP=RND(14):XP=RND(63):YH=RND(14
):XH=RND(63):CLS:PRINTCHR$(23):FORL=0TOLEN(A$):FORK=63TOLSTEP-1:
IFPEEK(14400)=128THENRETURNELSEPRINT@448+K,MID$(A$,L+1,1);:NEXTK
,L:PRINT@512,"BY JEFF FISHER":FORK=1TO750:NEXT:RETURN
290 CLS:PRINT"    THIS IS A GAME WHERE THE PLAYER AND THE COMPUT
ER TAKE":PRINT"TURNS CHASING EACH OTHER IN ORDER TO SCORE A CAPT
URE.  THE":PRINT"PLAYER IS REPRESENTED BY A BLOCK (I.E.,";CHR$(3
4)+CHR$(143)+CHR$(34);") AND THE COMPUTER"
300 PRINT"BY AN ";CHR$(34)+"O"+CHR$(34);".":PRINT"      EACH OPPO
NENT (PLAYER AND COMPUTER) IS ALLOCATED A":PRINT"CERTAIN AMOUNT
OF PLAY TIME IN ALTERNATE 'TIME SLICES'":PRINT"THAT IS SPECIFIED
 BY THE PLAYER BEFORE THE GAME BEGINS."
310 PRINT"    DURING THIS LENGTH OF TIME IT IS UP TO THE PERSON
 TO EITHER":PRINT"ELUDE OR CHASE THE COMPUTER DEPENDING UPON THE
 MODE OF THE":PRINT"TIME SLICE.  IF YOU ARE CAUGHT BY THE COMPUTE
 R, YOU ARE KILLED"
320 PRINT"AND THE COMPUTER SCORES A POINT.  ON THE OTHER HAND, I
F YOU":PRINT"CATCH THE COMPUTER, YOU KILL IT AND YOU SCORE A POI
NT.":PRINT@960,"HIT THE SPACE BAR TO CONTINUE";
330 IFPEEK(14400)<>128THEN330ELSECLS:PRINT"YOUR MOVEMENT IS CONT
ROLLED BY YOUR PRESSING THE ARROW KEYS.":PRINT"THE DIRECTION OF
THE ARROW INDICATES YOUR DIRECTION OF MOTION.":PRINT"DIAGONAL MO
VEMENT IS OBTAINED BY PRESSING ANY TWO KEYS THAT"
340 PRINT"POINT IN DIRECTIONS SEPARATED BY 90 DEGREES.":PRINT:PR
INT"GOOD LUCK.....":PRINT@960,"HIT THE SPACE BAR TO CONTINUE";
350 IFPEEK(14400)<>128THEN350ELSERETURN
```

Program Listing

See List of Advertisers on page 418

"...(you) realize as you close in for the kill that maybe, just maybe, computers aren't superior after all."

chasing and being chased. A good number for beginners to enter is two; this will allow about 15 seconds of normal time between mode switches. Larger numbers provide correspondingly larger time intervals.

Play continues until one of the two pieces is captured and that piece is declared killed. The player is informed of the score and a new scenario may begin at the player's discretion.

Program Description

This program will easily run in a 16K Level II Basic system, and if you have a 4K system you may leave out lines 300-350 and change line 290 to 290 RETURN. The program will return to line 10. As written, the program occupies about 3300 bytes. With the modifications for 4K, the requirement drops to about 2200 bytes.

Not Hard Enough?

As with any game, it is possible to get proficient at Capture and the general recourse is to make the game harder. The simplest way is to decrease or increase the time slice. The shorter the time slice, the less time you have to catch the computer. A longer time slice makes it harder to get a feel for when the mode is about to switch, but it also gives you more time to chase the computer. Changing the relative speeds of the computer and player is probably a more useful approach.

Look at line 30—the index variable I used in the For...Next loop controls the relative speeds of the opponents. Inside the loop is a one to one speed ratio between computer and player; immediately following this loop on the same line are two GOSUBs to line 60 and then to line 90 which give the player an extra chance to move his piece. This makes it possible for the person to move faster than the computer.

How much faster? Well, that is determined by the value that the variable I counts to while executing the loop. In this case, since the variable I counts to two and the two GOSUBs at the end of the loop give the player a chance to move once more, the ratio of the player's speed to the computer's speed is $(2+1)/2 = 1.5$. In other words, the person can move 50 percent faster than the computer.

In general, for any value n that the variable I counts to in the loop, the ratio of the person's speed to the computer's speed is $(n + 1)/n$. For example, in order to make the player go slower with respect to the computer you might want to change "FORI = 1TO2" in line 30 to "FORI = 1TO4". Here the ratio will be $(4 + 1)/4 = 1.2$, resulting in the person's having a 20 percent speed advantage over the computer. Be sure to make the same changes in line 50 since the same argument applies there. Note, however, that this changes the actual length of time of the time slice.

Getting Into the Game

I have made it possible for the user to bypass titles, credit and instructions by simply holding down the space bar. This gets the user into the game almost instantly.

Once again, you can go back to the days of elementary school and play tag. And it's more than just a simple game; the mental confidence derived from playing the game is enormous whenever you trap the computer in the corner of the screen and suddenly realize as you close in for the kill that maybe, just maybe, computers aren't superior after all. ■

								Memory Location
@	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	14,337
H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	14,338
P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	14,340
X	Y	Z						14,344
0	! 1	" 2	# 3	$ 4	% 5	& 6	' 7	14,352
(8	) 9	* :	+ ;	< ,	= -	> .	? /	14,368
Enter	Clear	Break	↑	↓	←	→	space bar	14,400
shift keys								14,464
1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128	

Value of key at memory location.

Table 2. This chart is helpful for anyone writing game programs in Basic. It will help in the programming method of recognizing keys while they are pressed rather than using the sometimes disadvantageous INKEY$ function. Below each column is the value that will be present at that row's memory location as long as that key is pressed. Notice that each value is an increasing power of two. The values are also additive: For example, pressing both the A and B keys will yield the value of 2 + 4 = 6 at memory location 14,337. The value generated by pressing a key remains the same until that key is released.

Variable	*Description*
A$	First used to hold the name of the game, and later contains the retreat block that informs the player of the computer attack mode.
B$	String of blank characters used to erase the old block after the mode of play switches.
C$	Contains the "ATTACK!!!" block used to inform the player of the computer retreat mode.
K$	Used for keyboard scanning to wait for the player's decision to end play or engage in another scenario.
NA$	Contains the player's name.
Z$	Contains the message used to inform the player he has been killed.
I,II	Index variables used in simple For...Next loops and other trivial places.
PE	Holds the value of the pressed key. Determines movement of the player's piece. For more information, see Table 2.
CS,PS	Score values (CS = computer's score, PS = person's score).
ST	Status; indicates the mode of play (ST = 1 if computer attacks, ST = 2 otherwise).
TI	Current time variable that is used to time the interval between play modes.
TS	Value of the time slice that is entered by the player. Determines length of individual mode of play.
XH,YH	Current position of the computer's piece in the 63 x 15 matrix within which both pieces move.
XL,YL	Position of the computer's piece before any move. Used to erase the "O" after the move.
XP,YP	Current position of the player.
XO,YO	Position of player's piece before move. Used to erase old position.

Table 3. Variables Table.

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Order No. 0017R-A54 Tape $9.95 plus $2.50 shipping.

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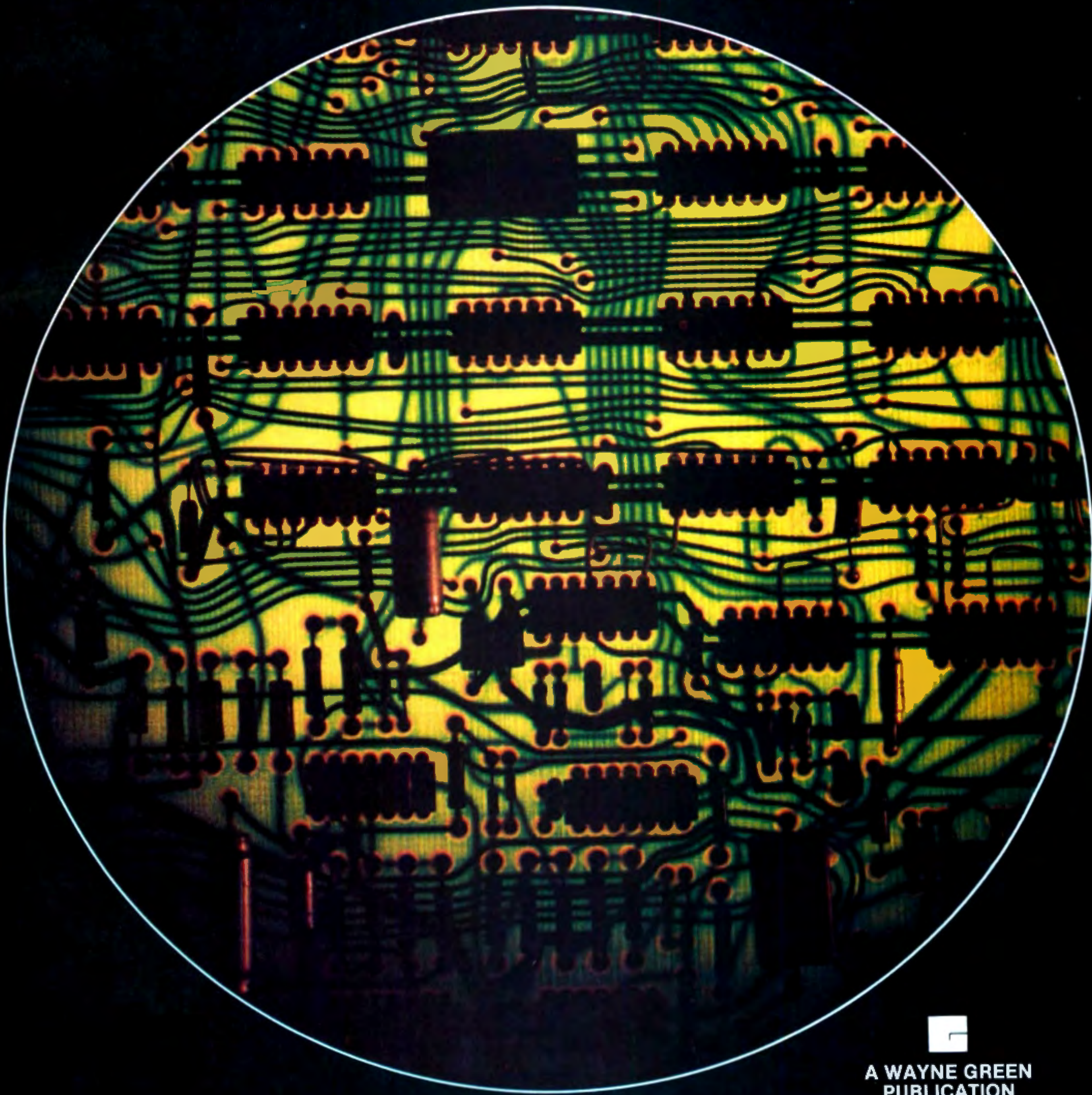
the magazine for TRS-80* users

1981 BUYER'S GUIDE

A Look into Peripherals and Microelectronics



A WAYNE GREEN PUBLICATION

Hayes Stack™
Microcomputer Component Systems

A beautiful match, the Smartmodem and the TRS-80. *Your TRS-80 can talk with other computers,* over the telephone lines. And with no acoustic losses or distortions. *Access time-sharing systems and information utilities* such as the Source,* CompuServe† and MicroNet. *Direct hook-up with no interference noises.* The Smartmodem hooks to the telephone line just like a modular telephone, simply insert in a wall jack. *"Love at first sight"* – your TRS-80 and the Smartmodem!

Brawny – because it does so many things. *Auto-dial and auto-answer features built in.* With the Smartmodem, your TRS-80 can *automatically* dial the telephone, answer the telephone, receive and transmit, and hang up the telephone. Completely unattended. *Pulse dialing or Touch-Tone.*** The Smartmodem can be connected to any telephone system in the U.S. because it allows pulse-dialing, Touch-Tone dialing or a combination of the two. FCC approved. *Program controllable in any language* using ASCII character strings. This is a unique feature of the Hayes Smartmodem.

Brainy – because it does them all so simply. *Seven LED indicators on the front panel* give you visual signals of the status of the Smartmodem: MR – Modem Ready, SD – Send Data, CD – Carrier Detected, etc. *The audio monitor feature* lets you "listen in" on the call being dialed and the connection made. You are immediately alerted to busy signals, wrong numbers, etc. *Over 30 different commands* can be entered directly from your TRS-80 keyboard, including the unique "Set" commands which allow you to select and change various optional parameters such as dialing speed, escape code character, length of time for a dial tone, and number of rings to answer. There are 17 "Set" commands. *The Smartmodem is completely compatible with the Bell-103 type modems,* the type of modem most time-sharing systems have. Operation can be in full or half-duplex, with a transmission speed of 0-300 baud.

The Smartmodem is ready to "get-together" with your TRS-80. TRS-80 Model II and TRS-80 Color Computers have RS-232 serial ports and can immediately interface with the Smartmodem. Expansions that permit use of the Smartmodem with TRS-80 Model I and Model II are available through your TRS-80 dealer.

Match your TRS-80 with a Hayes Smartmodem for a sophisticated, high performanced data communication system. Available at computer stores nationwide (except TRS-80 dealers) – call or write for the location nearest you. And don't settle for anything less than Hayes.

Hayes

Hayes Microcomputer Products, Inc.
5835 Peachtree Corners East,
Norcross, Georgia 30092 (404) 449-8791

Your TRS-80 computer and the Hayes Stack™ Smartmodem. Beauty, Brains, and Brawn!

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1981 BUYER'S GUIDE

A look into peripherals and microelectronics.

A computer alone can be a dull machine. Fortunately dozens of devices will plug into or solder onto your TRS-80 to extend its usefulness. Computers talk to each other through modems. Expansion interfaces permit attachment of printers and other peripherals. Speed-up kits make your TRS-80 faster. This guide surveys many peripherals and small electronics on the market for the TRS-80. (A subsequent issue will cover disk drives; a buyers' guide in the June, 1981, issue covered printers.)

Charts list video monitors/receivers, memory expansions, expansion interfaces, modems and speed-up kits (clock and cassette). This is a convenient though not a comprehensive way to compare the products. Many offer unique features not easily charted. Also, different price or performance do not always mean one product is better than another. Users should weigh price and performance before buying.

We have also listed in paragraph form peripherals and small electronic devices that do not fit into any distinct category or have little competition. This section is by no means complete. It is a sample of what is or could become available.

Think of this guide as a quick reference. Get ideas of the devices best suited for you and contact the manufacturer or marketing agent for more information. ■

PBI

(The Programmable Buffer Interface)

The PBI allows you to continue your work without waiting for the printer to complete a printout. The PBI stores the printout data without using the host computer's memory. The user may link one or more host computers with the PBI. PBI models available are: Single Parallel (16K), Dual Parallel (32K), Single Parallel and Single Serial (RS-232), Dual Serial, and Dual Parallel and Dual Serial. A 16K upgrade is available for $150.

Microcompatible
PO Box 7624
Atlanta, GA 30357
$299–$699

Interfacer 80

Interfacer 80 is an input/output interface. It has eight input and eight output channels. INP and OUT operations can be done at a rate of up to 200 per second in Basic. Interfacer 80 may be used in conjunction with any other TRS-80 accessory. Applications for this product include building and home security, lighting control, automatic testing systems, intelligent remote control, and many others. A bus converter is required for the Model III.

Alpha Products
85-71 79th St.
Woodhaven, NY 11421
$159, Model I; $198.50, Model III

UPI-3

Universal Printer Interface

The UPI-3 offers automatic insertion of a line feed and null after a carriage return, handshake polarity for RS-232 printers, seven or eight data bits per word, parity or no parity, odd or even parity, and one or two stop bits. The UPI-3 eliminates the need for machine-language drivers to be loaded into high memory because it already contains such a routine in the Level II ROM.

Speedway Electronics
Division of Binary Devices
11560 Timberlake Lane
Noblesville, IN 46060
$139.95

Doubler II

The Doubler II is a plug-in, double-density adaptor. With this product, the user may use single or double-density disks and have the hardware to convert Model III disks to Model I. The Doubler II features a write compensation circuit that minimizes bit and peak shifting. Included in the package is the DBLDOS program.

Percom Data Company, Inc.
211 N. Kirby
Garland, TX 75042
$169.95, Model I

Controller

Model 488-80B/C

The Model 488-80B (Model I) and C (Model III) allows as many as 15 GPIB-488 peripherals with a minimum of 16K. GPIB-488 devices includes printers, plotters, digitizers, displays, recorders, measurement and test equipment. Software is included.

Scientific Engineering Laboratories
11 Neil Drive
Old Bethpage, NY 11804
$325, Models I & III

Micro-Labs' CPRINT Module

Real Time Audio Spectrum Analyzer

Model VTU02

This device analyzes sound with a video graph display on the TRS-80. Forty-two vertical elements are available. The Real Time Spectrum Analyzer comes with the necessary software, instruction manual and a keyboard overlay. Optional accessories include special purpose software and a microphone and pink noise filter.

Eventide Clockworks, Inc.
265 West 54th St.
New York, NY 10019
$595, Level II Basic

Timedate 80

Timedate 80 is a real-time clock/calendar. It plugs directly to the TRS-80 keyboard and must be set only once. Timedate 80 is quartz crystal based and is accurate to within a few seconds per month. It comes with two sets of software: Timeset, containing instructions for setting Timedate 80; and Time$, which will print time and date when LLISTing a program. A "Y" option allowing Timedate 80 to be placed inside the expansion interface is available for $12.

Alpha Products
85-71 79th St.
Woodhaven, NY 11421
$95

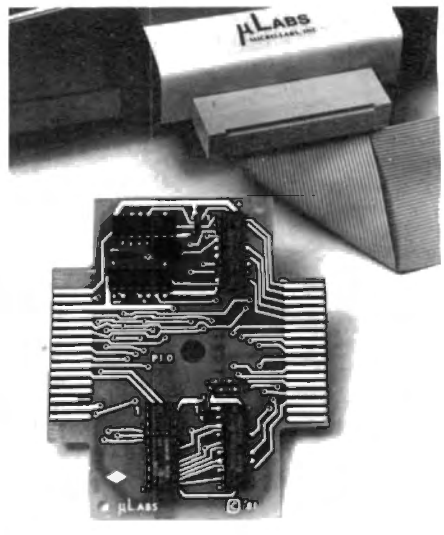
CPRINT

The CPRINT module gives the Color Computer a plug-compatible, Centronics-type parallel printer port for use with all parallel Radio Shack, Centronics, Epson and similar printers. All LLIST and Print #−2 output is automatically rerouted. A screen-print function can be initiated at any time and line width can be set. The graphics in the LP VII can be accessed. Page length can be set, and blank lines are inserted between pages.

The CPRINT module is a fully buffered, eight-bit I/O port which will interface with any Model I/III products which plug into the printer port.

CPRINT is compatible with all versions of the Color Computer and uses no extra memory.

Micro-Labs, Inc.
902 Pinecrest
Richardson, TX 75080
$49.95



The Eventide Real Time Spectrum Analyzer

Word Processing LowerKit

The Word Processing Lowerkit is a 3-1/2-inch square piggyback board designed to press in place, without soldering, inside the TRS-80 Color Computer.

The purpose of the Lowerkit is to display true upper and lowercase characters. As an added feature the kit uses a 7 by

9-dot matrix for display (rather than the built-in 5 by 7 matrix) for large, clear letters. All characters have descenders where necessary (comma, semi-colon, lowercase letters g, j, p, q, y). The character set in the standard generator is fully compatible with the normal Color Computer character set, with the exception that lowercase letters are correctly displayed.

MSB Electronics
Drawer 766
Barre, VT 05641
$79.95

REX-80

ROM Extender

The REX-80 is a plug-in device for the TRS-80 Model I, Level II, or for the PMC-80 with the PIF-40 interface adapter. The REX-80 enables use of the 2,014 empty address locations between the end of Basic ROM and the computer's RAM. The address space available is from 3000H to 37DDH.

The REX-80 allows interchangeable ROMs (EPROMs) with commonly used machine-language routines and programs to be accessed by System or USR commands.

A 40-pin flat cable connects the REX-80 to the bus at the back of the keyboard or to the expansion box on the TRS-80. For use with PMC-80, it can be connected to the 40-pin connector on the PIF-40 interface adapter.

The REX-80 comes with a 40-pin flat cable and a 9V power pack.

Personal Micro Computers, Inc.
475 Ellis St.
Mountain View, CA 94043
$72

AIM-80

Analog Input Module

The AIM-80 is a plug-in device including an eight-bit analog to digital converter which accepts up to eight analog inputs of 0 to +5 volts DC. The eight inputs can be hardware selected to any block of eight ports of the 255 available ports on the TRS-80 and PMC-80.

The AIM-80 provides joystick inputs or a total of eight different transducers can furnish the computer with varying data information.

The AIM-80 plugs directly into the TRS-80 40-pin bus without the necessity of a cable. Connection to a PMC-80 requires the PIF-40 interface adapter. Additional units can be cascaded from the spare 40-pin connector to permit more analog inputs. A nine-volt power pack is included to operate each AIM-80.

Personal Micro Computers, Inc.
475 Ellis St.
Mountain View, CA 94043
$89

EPP-80

Eprom Programmer

The EPROM programmer is a plug-in board. It permits programming of 2716 (+5 Vdc 2K) EPROMs and operates with the Radio Shack tape Editor/Assembler, Version 1.2.

An EPROM controls the operation of the EPP-80 and provides automatic modification of the Editor/Assembler through a system call. The EPP-80 requires that the user provide +5 Vdc @ 1A and +25 Vdc @ 50 mA. A 40-pin flat cable is included to connect the EPP-80 to the computer.

Personal Micro Computers, Inc.
475 Ellis St.
Mountain View, CA 94043
$85

Clock and Cassette Speed-ups

Manufacturer	Model	Clock or Cassette speedup	Compatible Computers
Archbold Electronics 10708 Segovia Way Rancho Cordova, CA 95670	Speed-up Unit	Clock	Model I Level I or II
Exatron 181 Commercial St. Sunnyvale, CA 94086	Speed-up kit	Clock	Model I Level I or II
JPC Products Co. 12021 Paisano Ct. Albuquerque, NM 87112	TC-8	Cassette	Model I Level II
Mumford Micro Systems Box 400-E Summerland, CA 93067	SK-2	Clock	Model I Level I or II
Personal Micro Computers, Inc. 475 Ellis St. Mountain View, CA 94043	Fastload FCI-80	Cassette	Model I, Level II PMC-80

Expansion Interfaces

Manufacturer	Model	Compatible Computer	Memory Size
LNW Research Corp. 2620 Walnut Tustin, CA 92680	System Expansion	Mod I, Level II	32K
Lobo Drives International 354 S. Fairview Ave. Goleta, CA 93117	LX-80	Mod I	32K
Micro Design PO Box 748 Manchaca, TX 78652	MDX-1, MDX-2	Mod I	32K
The MicroMint, Inc. 917 Midway Woodmere, NY 11598	Disk 80	Mod I	16K/32K
Tandy/Radio Shack 1600 Tandy Center Fort Worth, TX 76102	Expansion Interface	Mod I	0/16K/32K
Exatron 181 Commercial St. Sunnyvale, CA 94086	Color Computer Interface (CCI)	Color Computer	32K
Daltex Systems 5308 Prince Lake Dallas, TX 75065	Internal Expansion Board IEB	Mod I	32K

Load Baud Rate	Save Baud Rate	Acceptable Cassette Length	Speedup	LEDs	Price
			2-3X	Tri-colored LED	$45
			2X	1 LED, toggle	$19.95
3100	3100	10-60 min.		N	$90 kit $120
			1.5-2X	Optional	$24.95
8000	500	20 min.		N	$155

Drives Supported	Printer Supported	RS-232	EPROM	Real-Time Clock	Data Separator	P.C. Board only	Price
Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	$69.95
Y (4)	Y	optional	LDOS EPROM	Y	Y	N	$862
Y	Y	Y	2K or 4K	Y	NA	Y	$64.95 $74.95
Y (4)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	$329.95 $379.95
Y (4)	Y	optional	N	Y	N	N	$299 $398 $497
Y	N	N	2716	N	Y	Y	$199
N	Y	optional	Y	N	N	Y	$30

Memory Expansions

Manufacturer	Model	Compatible Computer	Expansion Size
Cecdat, Inc. PO Box 487 Hayden Lake, ID 83835	The Patch	Mod I, Level II	varies
Displayed Video 7538 Jackson Rd. Ann Arbor, MI 48103	U3000	Mod I, Level II	1K
Displayed Video	2K Hideaway	Mod I, Level II	2K
Holmes Engineering 6246 West 3705 South Salt Lake City, UT 84120	IM-1B, IM-2 The Internal Memory	Mod I, Level II	32K/48K
Micro-Labs, Inc. 902 Pinecrest Richardson, TX 75080	CMEMORY	Color Computer	8K
The Peripheral People PO Box 524 Mercer Island, WA 98040	Sidecar Memory	Mod I	2K
Spectral Associates 141 Harvard Ave. Tacoma, WA 98466	Ramcharger	Color Computer	16K–32K
Spectral Associates	Supercharger	Color Computer	64K

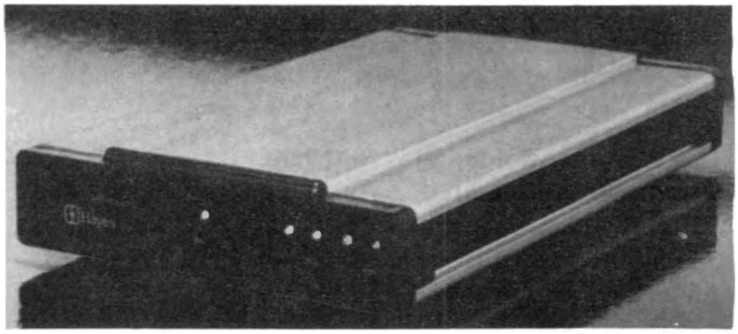
Video Displays

Manufacturer	Model	Bandwidth	Screen Size	Resolution
Amdek Corp. 2420 E. Oakton St., Suite E Arlington Heights, IL 60005	Color-1 Color-2	3-4 MHz 8-9 MHz	13" 13"	260 × 300 pixels 560 × 240 pixels
Electrohome, Ltd. 809 Wellington St. North Kitchener, Ontario Canada N2G 4J6	G07	5.5 MHz	13", 19"	370 × 235 pixels
Electrohome	ECM 1302-1	6 MHz	13"	370 × 235 pixels
Electrohome	ECM 1302-2	10 MHz	13"	580 × 235 pixels
Electrohome	609	25 MHz	13"	720 × 512 pixels
Electrohome	C50-090	6 MHz	19"	370 × 235 pixels
Image 21/Sony 1303 Broadway Dakota City, NE 68731	UM 2112	3 MHz	12"	525 × 300 pixels
Image 21/Sony	RM2112	3 MHz	12"	525 × 300 pixels
Radio Shack 1600 One Tandy Center Fort Worth, TX 76102	TRS-80 Color Video	NA	13"	NA

Memory Area	Soldering Required	Software Available	Chip(s) Used	Extended Basic Compatible	Price
0000-2FFF	N	Self-contained	2532	Y	$94.97
3000-37FF	N	Y	2114	N	$64.95
3000-3FFF	N	NA	2716	N	$49.95
8000-BFFF 8000-FFFF	N	Not needed	2K RAMS	Y	$59.50 (less RAM) $85.50 (w/16K RAM) $89.50 (less RAM) $140.00 (w/32K RAM)
C000-E000	N	N	2K RAM or 2716 EPROM	NA	$24.95 $19.95
3000-3FFF	N	Y	2114, 2716	N	NA
NA	N	NA	NA	Y	$99.95
NA	N	NA	NA	Y	$299.95

Features	Hardware Modification Required	Price
Composite Input RGB input	Y	$449/$999
Controls: Video Drives—Red and Green, CRT cut off Red, Green and Blue, Focus, Screen, Vertical Linearity, Vertical Height, Vertical Hold, Horizontal Frequency. Tabs: Vertical Centering, Horizontal Centering, Both 3 position.	Y	$408, $444
Brightness Control, Off/On Switch with Pilot Light	Y	$550
Brightness Control, Off/On Switch with Pilot Light	Y	$950
Brightness control	Y	$833
TTL computer control, RF in, video in, RGB in, video out, Mix RGB w/ video	N	$900
Loop through in video and audio	Y	$725
Modification on video output	N	$750
NA	N	$399

Modems and Acoustic Couplers



Hayes Smartmodem

Manufacturer	Model	Compatible Computer	Baud Rate
Bizcomp PO Box 7498 Menlo Park, CA 94025	Model 1080 Versa Modem	All	0–300
Bizcomp	Model 1084 Intelligent Modem	All	110, 134.5, 150, 200, 300
Bizcomp	Model 1022 Intelligent Modem	All	110, 134.5, 150, 200, 300
Bizcomp	Model 1030 Intelligent Modem	All	110, 134.5, 150, 200, 300
Bizcomp	Model 1031 Intelligent Modem	All	110, 134, 5 150, 200, 300
Emtrol Systems, Inc. (ESI) 123 Locust St. Lancaster, PA 17602	Lynx	Mod I or III	300
Hayes Microcomputer Products, Inc. 5835 Peachtree Corners East Norcross, GA 30092	Smartmodem	All	300
ICROM Enterprises, Ltd. 1240 Bay St., Suite 505 Toronto, Canada M5R 2A7	Modem-80	Mod I, Level II	25–300
Kesa Co. 774 San Miguel Ave. Sunnyvale, CA 94086	data Speak Model O/A-30	All	300
Micromate Electronics 2094 Front St. East Meadow, NY 11554	Micronet Model AM-232	All	0–300 1,200 optional
The Microperipheral Corp. 2643–151st Place N.E. Redmond, WA 98052	MicroConnection	Mod I, Level I & II	300
Microperipheral Corp.	MicroConnection	Mod II or III	300
Novation 18664 Oxnard St. Tarzana, CA 91356	D-CAT	All	0–300
Novation	CAT	All	0–300
Radio Shack 1600 One Tandy Center Fort Worth, TX 76102	Modem I	All	300/600
Radio Shack	Telephone Interface II	All	0–300
Syntex Electronic Innovations Box 4034 Lancaster, PA 17604-4034	Phodem	Mod I or III	300

Full Duplex	Half Duplex	Simplex	RS-232 Required	Receive Sensitivity	Transmit Sensitivity	Modes	Acoustic (A) or Modem (M)	Price
Y	N	N	N	−46dBm	< −9dBm	Talk/Data	M	$119
Y	N	N	Y	−46dBm	< −9dBm	Auto Answer/Auto Dial, Command/Data	M	$299
Y	N	N	Y	−50dBm	< −9dBm	Auto Answer/Auto Dial, Command/Data, Auto-Repeat Dial, Self-test	M	$595
Y	N	N	Y	−50dBm	< −9dBm	Auto Answer/Auto Dial, Command/Date, Auto-Repeat Dial	M	$395
Y	N	N	Y	−50dBm	< −9dBm	Auto Answer/Auto Dial, Command/Data, Auto-Repeat Dial, Self-test	M	$495
Y	Y	N	N	−50dBm	< −9dBm	Manual originate/Answer or Auto Dial/Auto Answer	M	$279.95 Mod I $299.95 Mod III
Y	Y	N	Y	−50dBm	−10dBm	Auto Answer/Auto Dial	M	$279
Y	Y	N	N	NA	NA	Auto Answer/Auto Dial	M	$249
Y	N	N	Y	−50dBm	−9dBm	Originate/Answer, Normal, Test	M	$129
Y	Y	N	Y	up to −45dBm	< −9dBm	Auto Answer/Auto Dial, Manual Originate/Answer	M	$249.50
Y	Y	N	N	up to −60dBm	−10dBm	Auto Answer/Auto Dial (optional)	M	$249
Y	Y	N	Y	up to −60dBm	−10dBm	Auto Answer/Auto Dial (optional)	M	199.50
Y	Y	N	Y	−45dBm	NA	Data, Talk, Monitor, Normal, Test	M	$199
Y	Y	N	Y	NA	NA		A	$189
Y	N	N	Y	−45dBm	−10dBm	Originate, Answer	M	$149
Y	Y	N	Y	−45dBm	NA	Originate, Answer, Test	A	$199
Y	NA	NA	Optional	NA	NA	NA	M	$85

A to D wizardry.

Real World Interface—Part III

Elliot K. Rand
P.O. Box 552
Melbourne, FL 32901

Editor's Note: Part I of Mr. Rand's series on the real world interface appeared in the October 1981 issue of 80 Microcomputing *and part II ran last month.*

Until now you have been unable to leave the keyboard to enter new data into the system and alter program results. But I will show you how physical information can be converted into a form the computer can use.

Before a computer can interact in a sophisticated way with the real world, it must receive a detailed electrical picture of a physical condition. Microphones and phototransistors make that kind of electrical analogy. So do transducers. But the pictures painted by the analog voltages of the transducers must be converted into a digital equivalent before the computer can understand them.

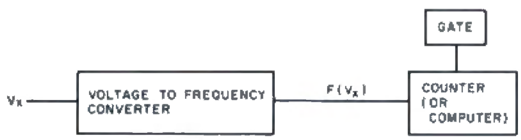


Fig. 1. Voltage-to-Frequency Method

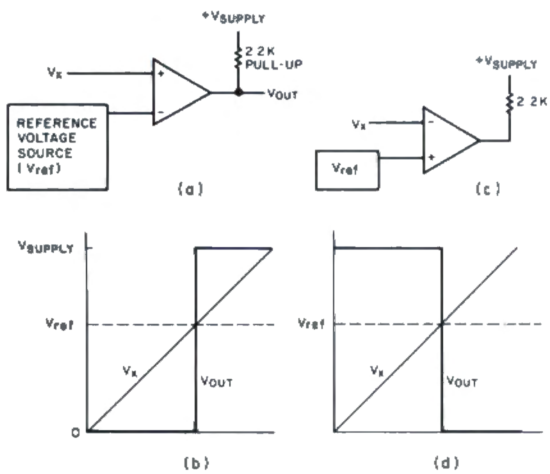


Fig. 2. Comparator Operation. If the voltage at a comparator's positive input is more positive than the voltage at its negative input, the capacitor's output is pulled high. If the voltage at the negative input becomes more positive than the voltage at the positive input, the capacitor's output becomes low. In most applications, introduction of a small amount of positive feedback (hysteresis) will eliminate noise at the crossover voltage.

The computer counts in whole numbers which change abruptly. Analog voltages in the transducers are almost continuous. (The voltages change quickly but not instantaneously.) Converting these voltages to digital in an eight-bit system creates errors as great as .4 percent in the analog to digital conversions. The conversions are made by an analog-to-digital converter. Six types of converters are voltage-to-frequency, dual-slope, flash (or parallel), ramp, tracking and successive approximation.

Voltage-to-frequency converters generate an output frequency proportional to an input voltage (See Fig. 1). The output may be gated and counted, and the count will be proportional to the input. Other than using the computer as a counter, the approach is hardware oriented. It is slow and requires specialized integrated circuits. Its main use is for data transmission in audio form.

The remaining five converters use comparators (See Fig. 2).

The dual-slope (See Fig. 3) is a common converter used in digital voltmeters and multimeters. It is inexpensive and can be made very accurate with precision components. But it is extremely slow and hardware-determined and essentially reduces the computer to a counter-timer.

The faster converter is the parallel or flash (See Fig. 4). A comparator circuit is provided for each anticipated voltage. To measure all the voltages in an eight-bit system would require 255 comparators and 255 reference voltages and a means to con-

now an eprom programmer you can afford

1. Self contained Power Supply.
2. Fully assembled and tested Printed Circuit Board.
3. Complete with Ribbon Cable and 40 Pin edge connector, can be plugged into keyboard unit or screen printer board of the expansion interface.
4. Complete with Software for any Level II System (16K plus), now an EPROM program you can afford.
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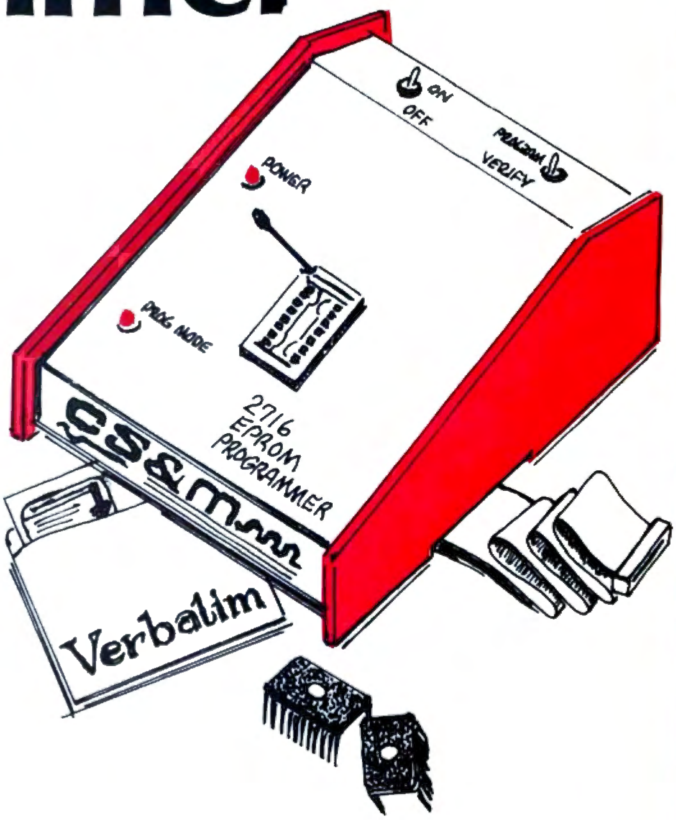

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"The successive approximation technique is unbeaten for speed and efficiency."

vert the output signals—which are not binary—to a usable form. Since the converter is all hardware, it requires no counter or timer circuitry. For my interfacing experiments, I will be using a version of flash—the window comparator (Fig. 5).

Although there are differences in software, the hardware is identical in the remaining converters (See Fig. 6.). They fully use the microprocessor rather than spoon feeding it with a specialized integrated circuit and suffering hardware-imposed limitations.

In the ramp converter (See Fig. 7), the computer causes the digital-to-analog converter output to rise to zero until it exceeds the unknown voltage. Then the comparator switches, telling the microprocessor the unknown voltage is between its previous and present count. For low voltages, the ramp converter is fast, but for higher ones it is very slow. It is infrequently used with microprocessors because it reduces them to binary counters.

The tracking converter starts out like a ramp but once acquiring the unknown voltage it follows it by decrementing the digital-to-analog converter's output when the comparator's output goes high. If it goes low, the digital-to-analog converter's output is incremented. After acquisition of the unknown voltage, the ramp is the fastest software-controlled converter (See Fig. 8).

The successive approximation technique is unbeaten for speed and efficiency. It requires only eight counts regardless of the analog voltage value. And its output is binary, so conversions to that form are unnecessary (See Fig. 9).

Analog-to-Digital Circuitry

Some additional circuitry is needed for the real world interface to function as an analog-to-digital converter (See Fig. 10). It

```
         CALL 0A7F       ;NUMBER LOG ENTRIES
         LD (6B55), HL   ;STORE # ENTRIES
         RET             ;RETURN TO BASIC
         CALL 0A7F       ;GET DELAY INTO HL
         LD (6B60), HL   ;STORE IT
         EXX             ;PRIME REGISTERS
         LD DE, (6B55)   ;LOG ENTRIES
         LD BC, (6B60)   ;DELAY INFO
         EXX             ;MAIN REGISTERS
         LD DE, 6000     ;DATA STORAGE
         LD A, 89        ;INSTRUCT 8255
         OUT (7F),A      ;OUTPUT TO 8255
         EXX
LOOP1    DEC DE          ;COUNT LOG ENTRIES
         EXX
         NOP
         LD HL, 0080     ;A/D ROUTINE
         LD A, L
         LD C, H
         OR C
LOOP2    OUT (7C),A
         NOP
         NOP
         NOP
         IN A,(7E)
         AND 01
         JR NZ,          ;SKIP
         LD A, L
         OR C
         LD C, A
SKIP     LD A, L
         RRCA
         LD L, A
         JR NC,          ;LOOP2
         LD A, C
         LD (DE), A      ;STORE DATA
         INC DE
         OUT (7C),A
         EXX
         LD BC, (6B60)
LOOP3    DEC BC          ;DELAY
         LD A, B
         OR C
         JR NZ,          ;LOOP3
         LD A, D
         OR E
         JR NZ,          ;LOOP1
         EXX
         RET
```

Source Listing

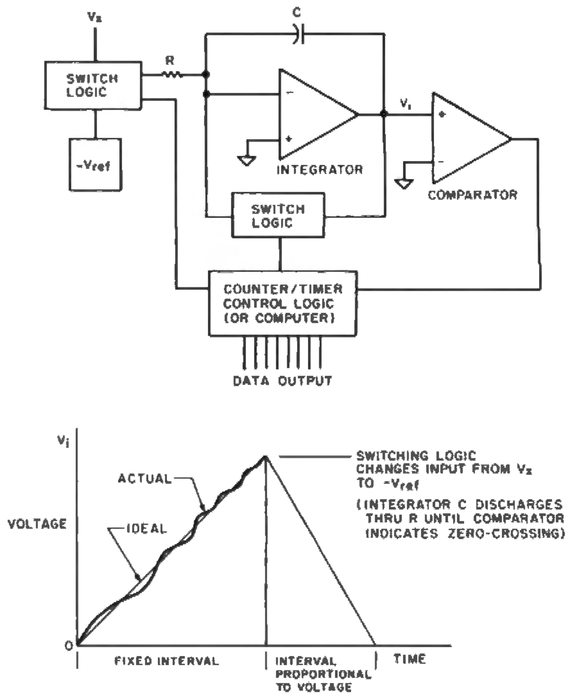

Fig. 3. Dual-slope Converter. This converter integrates an unknown voltage for a fixed period of time. The result is a positive slope that is approximately linear. At the end of the time period, the input voltage is switched to a negative reference voltage. The comparator output remains high until the integrator output reaches zero. Because the integrator averages the unknown voltage, it is virtually immune to noise, hum and other kinds of interference.

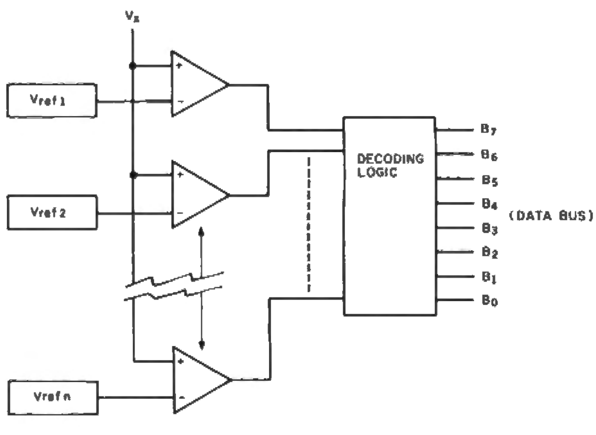

Fig. 4. Flash (Parallel) Comparator.

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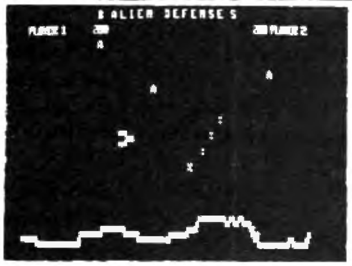

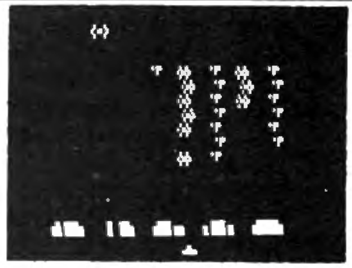

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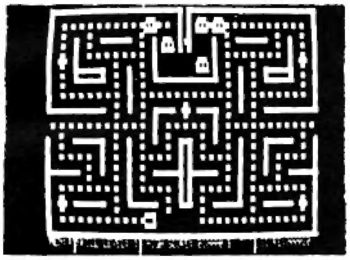

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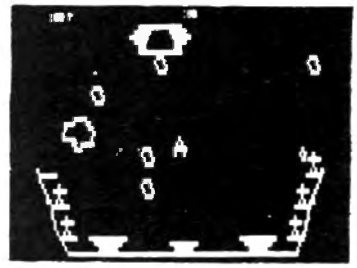

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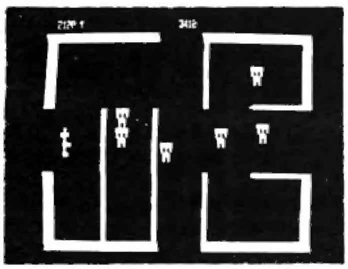

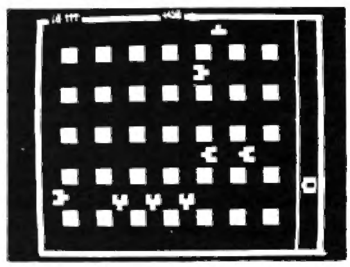

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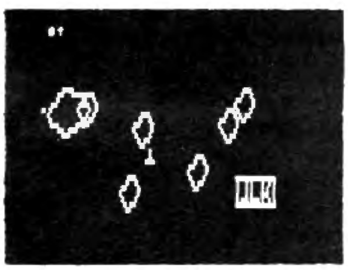

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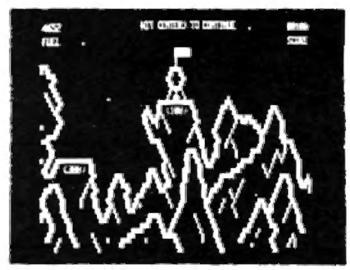

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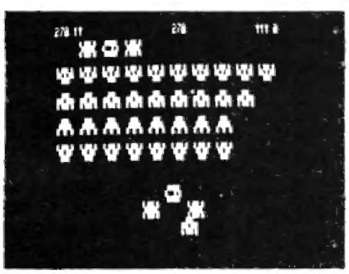

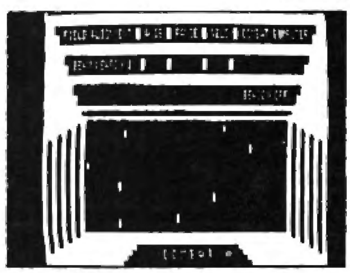

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". . . Tandy failed to make the powerful Z80 modes zero and two interrupts available to users."

includes a window-comparator circuit enabling you to use a software interrupt in Basic programs. You need this because Tandy failed to make the powerful Z80 modes zero and two interrupts available to users.

The data bus cannot be turned around by the interrupt-acknowledge signal without modifying the internal hardware of the TRS-80.

The window-comparator brackets the converter's voltage output. This feature permits the system's software to require an analog-to-digital conversion only when a voltage change occurs. That frees the computer to perform other functions and analog-to-digital operations concurrently, interrupting only when an update is necessary.

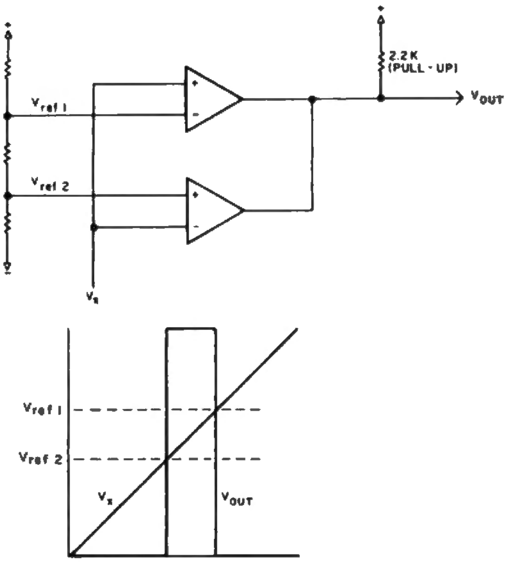

Fig. 5. Window-Comparator. Within the window, comparator outputs can be pulled high. If the outputs are ORed, the window output will go low—but only if the unknown voltage rises or falls outside the window. If the reference voltage is made variable, the window can be moved around.

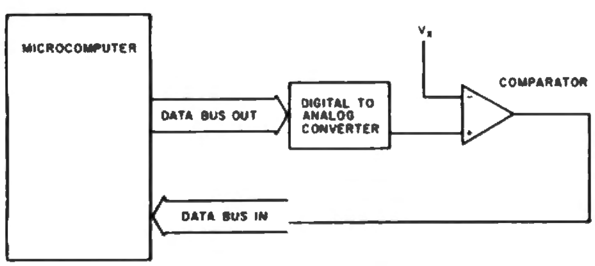

Fig. 6. Ramp, Tracking and Successive Approximation Converters.

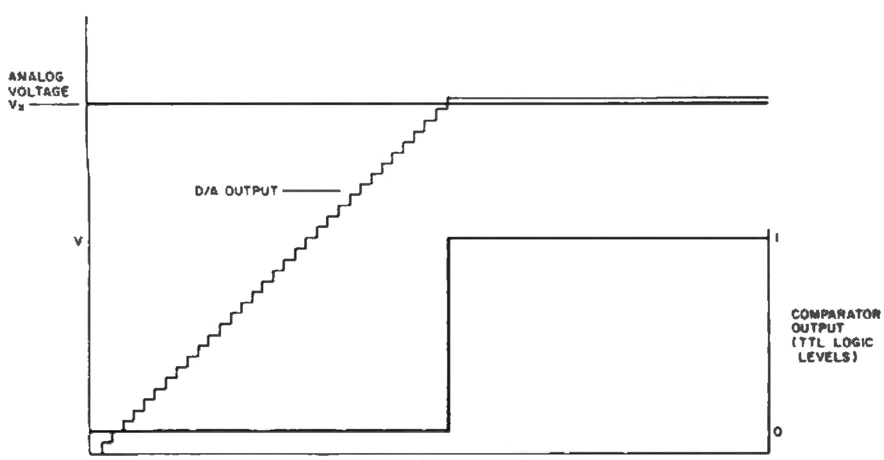

Fig. 7. Ramp Converter.

Conversion Experiments

Turn on the five volt power supply. All light-emitting diodes (LEDs) should light. When you turn on the 15 volt supply, the voltmeter should read about 10.25 volts. Next turn on the 0–10 volt supply and the TRS-80.

When the memory prompt appears on the screen, hit Enter to get into Level II Basic.

Enter and run the following program:

```
4000 CLS:DEFINT A-D:A=0:B=0:C=0:D=0
4020 OUT127,137
4050 B=128:OUT124,B:A=INP(126):A=AAND1;PRINT@
     10,1-A:IFATHENB=0
4150 C=B:B=64:D=BORC:OUT124,D:A=INP(126):A
     =AAND1:PRINT@15,1-A:IFATHENB=0
4200 C=CORB:B=32:D=BORC:OUT124,D:A=INP(126):
     A=AAND1:PRINT@20,1-A:IFATHENB=0
4250 C=CORB:B=16:D=BORC:OUT124,D:A=INP(126):
     A=AAND1:PRINT@25,1-A:IFATHENB=0
4275 C=CORB:B=8:D=BORC:OUT124,D:A=INP(126):
     A=AAND1:PRINT@30,1-A:IFATHENB=0
4300 C=CORB:B=4:D=BORC:OUT124,D:A=INP(126):
     A=AAND1:PRINT@35,1-A:IFATHENB=0
4325 C=CORB:B=2:D=BORC:OUT124,D:A=INP(126):
     A=AAND1:PRINT@40,1-A:IFATHENB=0
4350 C=CORB:B=1:D=BORC:OUT124,D:A=INP(126):
     A=AAND1:PRINT@45,1-A:IFATHENB=0
4375 C=CORB:OUT124,C:E=C*0.046:PRINT@513,E:
     PRINT@520, " V O L T S ":GOTO4050
```

The LEDs should strobe from left to right several times per second. Binary and decimal readings appear on the video screen. As the V_X input varies, the readings change accordingly. By adjusting the decimal quantity in the third statement of line 4375 (E=C*0.046) variations in the reference Zener voltage may be compensated for.

This program runs continuously regardless of whether V_X is changing or constant.

Enter and run the following program:

```
5000 OUT127,137:CLS:GOTO5040
5005 V=INP(126):V=VAND2:IFVTHENGOTO5040
5010 GOTO5005
5040 DEFINT A-D:A=0:B=0:C=0:D=0
5050 B=128:OUT124,B:A=INP(126):A=AAND1:
     IFATHENB=0
5150 C=B:B=64:D=BORC:OUT124,D:A=INP(126):
     A=AAND1:IFATHENB=0
5200 C=CORB:B=32:D=BORC:OUT124,D:A=AAND1:
     IFATHENB=0
5250 C=CORB:B=16:D=BORC:OUT124,D:A=INP(126):
     A=AAND1:IFATHENB=0
5275 C=CORB:B=8:D=BORC:OUT124,D:A=INP(126):
     A=AAND1:IFATHENB=0
5300 C=CORB:B=4:D=BORC:OUT124,D:A=INP(126):
     A=AAND1:IFATHENB=0
5325 C=CORB:B=2:D=BORC:OUT124,D:A=INP(126):
     A=AAND1:IFATHENB=0
5350 C=CORB:B=1:D=BORC:OUT124,D:A=INP(126):
     A=AAND1:IFATHENB=0
5375 C=CORB:OUT124,C:E=C*0.046:CLS:GOTO5999
5999 IFE>10OUT7,255:PRINT@513,E:PRINT@520,
```

Utilities

NEW

SUPER UTILITY PLUS

SUPER UTILITY PLUS

Copyright ©1981 Breeze Computing, Inc. SUPER UTILITY PLUS was written by Kim Watt and is the most powerful program of its kind on the market at this time. This program is a machine language, stand alone program that has its own I/O routines, does not use any ROM or DOS calls, and works on SINGLE or DOUBLE DENSITY systems. Super Utility Plus performs such a wide range of varied tasks, that it may truly be called "The King of Utilities". It is not required that the disk be in any drive after initialization of the program and user may custom configure the program to suit his individual system requirements.

ZAP does everything your present "zapping" utility does plus many additional enhancements. It will operate on SINGLE or DOUBLE DENSITY systems and will work with most major operating systems that are presently on the market. The screen printout on Zap displays one sector at a time in HEX and ASCII (as other "zapping" utilities), but also tells user the true and relative track and whether the disk in IBM format or not. Zap also has a search routine that will locate the highest or lowest configured track on the disk and others that will search the disk for byte list, ASCII string, word list, or even encripted code. Zap also allows you to display disk sectors, compare disk sectors, copy sector data, zero disk sectors, copy disk sectors, reverse sector data, sector searches, read ID address marks, or alter data address marks.

PURGE has a full screen editing kill control that allows you to kill files by positioning cursor and pressing one key. Also, Purge has several sub-utilities that allow you to zero out unused directory entries or zero out unused disk granules. In addition, user may kill files by naming the common category of the files, and may compute existing passwords, change the disk name, date, passwords, auto command, or even file parameters (name, passwords, protection levels). Lastly, Purge contains a complete disk directory that indicates all active and non-active files on the disk.

FORMAT is a utility that allows the user to format a disk with, standard format, format without erasing existing data, special format (custom format your disk most any way you want it), build a format track and optionally write it back to any track on your disk, and even contains a software bulk erase utility. The total formatting capabilities of this program are just about UNLIMITED and you may even reformat over a disk or add tracks to an existing disk without destroying existing disk data.

DISK COPY will copy most any standard disk, with or without formatting. The Special Disk Copy enables the user to make a backup of most TRS-80* readable disks that are presently on the market regardless of any efforts that have been made to protect them from being "backed up". (NOTE: This program WILL NOT copy itself) This program's only intended use is for you to make backups of your legally purchased programs. Please DO NOT use this utility to make "bootleg copies" for others as authors of quality programs deser their royalties.

TAPE COPY enables the user to perform a wide variety of actions that include the ability to read, write, or verify tapes and even includes a Bit by Bity copying routine that will back up most ANY TRS-80* readable tape regardless of protection attempts made by authors. This utility also is for your own use only.

DISK REPAIR allows you to automatically repair the HIT and GAT sectors, and will automatically repair a Boot. This utility also does a complete Directory Check and will advise you of errors that exist. In addition, this utility allows the user to recover killed files (if the file was killed by this utility or by NEWDOS), read protect or un-read protect the directory, move it to a different location on the disk, or clear unused entries. Lastly, this utility advises you of all inactive file that are on the disk.

MEMORY supplies the ability to display, move, test, compare, zero, exchange, input or output a byte to any port, exchange, jump to, reverse, fill, string search, or even load/write and entire track or sectors to/from memory.

FILE contains the abilities to display file sectors, compare files, copy files, disk directory, free space, file locations, drive status, create files, and clear files from disk. These utilities give you a wide range of powerful complete reorganization of your entire disk with all the files re-written in their most contigious order.

CONFIGURE SYSTEM gives you the ability to custom configure Super Utility Plus to your system. You may select single or double density, in any combination, 5" drives, select your operating system boot of your choice, upper or lower case, high speed clock, single or double headed drives, or even configure your printer.

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BOSS III

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OPERATED
SINGLE
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for Mod III

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Also **Boss 2.1 version 2.2** ©1980 V.B. Hester for Mod I Cassette (goes to disk) **$18.95**

Original concept by V.B. Hester.

TAPE COPY 2

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This program will load most any TRS-80 500 Baud system tape (standard Mod I speed) and load it into memory and save it at either 500 or 1500 Baud on the Mod III. NO KNOWLEDGE OF MACHINE LANGUAGE NEEDED. Now it gives you a way to back up a machine language program that loads at the lower speed and makes cassette loading into your new Mod III a much faster, more reliable process. Works with Mod I* & Mod III Only **$14.95**

*Mod I loads and saves at 500 Baud only

Do you reap only mysteries from your TRS-80 ROMs?
Your book has arrived!

MOD III ROM COMMENTED

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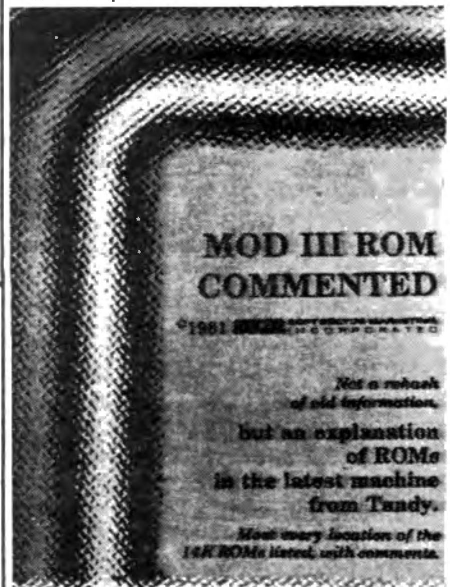
Not just a rehash of old information, but detailed comments on the ROMS in the latest machine from Tandy.



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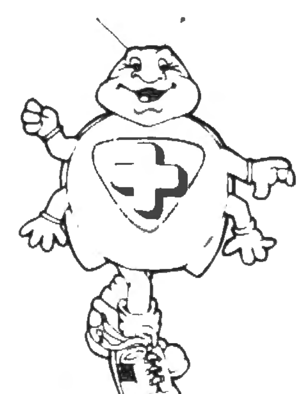
BUG+

1981 by James Limkemann



A Self-relocating Machine Language Monitor for MOD I & MOD III

BUG+

©1981 by J. Limkemann. Bug+ is a powerful machine language monitor. The one point most improved over other monitors, is the tape write. Bug+ has the ability to write a "clean" tape (at 500 baud), this tape will read into the TRS-80 under the system command, without the problems previously associated with the volume setting. Regardless what version basic you have or whether or not you have a Radio Shack cassette fix, this monitor will improve the reliability of your cassette by 100%. There is also a verify command that works the same as a "CLOAD?" except when an error is found; the memory address and what is found on the tape is displayed.

Finally a break point that works! When a break point is reached, there is a blinking astrisk in the bottom right hand corner, you are able to see what is on the screen before the monitor takes control. Press the enter key the screen clears and the monitor comes to life. When you continue from a break point, the monitor will restore the screen first then load the CPU registers and return to your program. You do not lose your program or display, and it does work!

Bug+ also has all the commands of T-Bug, they just work better. Bug+ loads into low memory, then relocates itself.

Mod III has all the commands of the Mod I version plus it gives you the ability of reading or writing 1500 baud or 500 baud tapes. You can read at one rate and write at another. MOD I or III, 4K, both on same tape.

Cassette **$14.95**

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```
     " V O L T S ":PRINT@766," O U T  OF
     S A F E  R A N G E !!!":FORAZ = 1TO10:NEXT
     AZ:OUT,0:FORBZ = 1TO10:NEXTBZ:GOTO5005
6000 IFE>9OUT7,170:PRINT@513,E:PRINT@520,
     " V O L T S ":GOTO5005
6010 IFE>8OUT7,85:PRINT@513,E:PRINT@520,
     " V O L T S ":GOTO5005
6015 IFE>7OUT7,15:PRINT@513,E:PRINT@520,
     " V O L T S ":GOTO5005
6020 IFE>6OUT7,240:PRINT@513,E:PRINT@520,
     " V O L T S ":GOTO5005
6030 IFE<1OUT7,254:PRINT@513,E:PRINT@520,
     " V O L T S ":GOTO5005
6032 IFE<2OUT7,253:PRINT@513,E:PRINT@520,
     " V O L T S ":GOTO5005
6034 IFE<3OUT7,252:PRINT@513,E:PRINT@520,
     " V O L T S ":GOTO5005
6037 IFE<4OUT7,251:PRINT@513,E:PRINT@520.
     " V O L T S ":GOTO5005
6040 OUT7,0:PRINT@513,E:PRINT@520," V O L T S "
     :PRINT@535," ( N O R M A L  R A N G E )"
     :GOTO5005
```

The LEDs strobe only when V^x is changed. Lines 5005 and 5010 may be included in another program and frequently polled, interrupting the main program only when voltage information requires updating. You may add messages to lines 6000–6040 as desired.

The Basic analog-to-digital routine runs slowly. An interesting speed comparison may be made by using a data statement to generate the test bits.

Enter and run the following program:

```
7010 A = 0:B = 0:C = 0:D = 0:E = 0:F = 0
7050 OUT127,137
7100 DATA128,64,32,16,8,4,2,1,0
7125 READB
7150 C = CORF:D = BORC:OUT124,D:A = INP(126):F = B
     A = AAND1:IFATHENF = 0
7160 FORXX = 1TO150:NEXTXX
7175 IFB = 0THEN7250
7200 GOTO7125
7250 CLS:E = C*.046:PRINT@400,E:PRINT@408,
     " V O L T S ":RESTORE:GOTO7010
```

This program runs slower than the two previous programs for analog-to-digital conversion.

Delete line 7155 and observe the DC voltmeter. You will see in slow motion the hunting action of the successive approximation as it homes in on the unknown voltage.

Increased program execution speeds may be achieved using the USR function, allowing the program to run in machine language and return the data to the Basic program.

Enter and run the following program:

```
60000 POKE27136,62:POKE27137,137,POKE27138,211:
      POKE27139,127:POKE27140,33:POKE27141,128:
      POKE27142,0:POKE27143,125:POKE27144,76:
60020 POKE27145,177:POKE27146,211:POKE27147,124:
      POKE27148,0:POKE27149,0:POKE27150,210:
      POKE27151,219:POKE27152,126:POKE27153,230
60040 POKE27154,1:POKE27155,32:POKE27156,3:POKE
      27157,125:POKE27158,177:POKE27159,79:
```

The Serious Side of Computing . . .

Business Programs

515 THE COMPLEAT IDIOT'S BOOKKEEPER (TCIB)

Product Overview

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

BACKGROUND

TCIB was written by Larry Raper. Larry is a Chartered Life Underwriter and Licensed Life Insurance Counselor. He has consistently ranked among the top Sales Managers nationally in his company for the past several years. He also writes software for insurance and financial planning applications. TCIB came about as a result of a humiliating visit Larry made to his accountant - carrying a briefcase full of unorganized checks, receipts and other financial information. As a result of that visit, he decided there had to be a better way. TCIB is the result of that experience.

It is intended that this set of programs should be easily usable by any person who has to keep his/her own financial records. The next section will provide an overview of the specific capabilities of this package.

PRODUCT CAPABILITIES

What will TCIB do?

Data Gathering – TCIB provides a simple method of entering your financial information into a disk file. A format screen is presented which will prompt you for entry of the required data from your records. The following fields are provided:

FIELD NAME	NUMBER OF CHARACTERS
Identifier	8
Date	4
Payor/Payee	18
Description	18
Category/Account	5
Income or Expense	1
Deductible or Non-deductible	1
Amount	9

A 'screen-oriented editor' allows you to see the whole record as you are entering it. You are free to move about in the record and change any data you wish. Once you are satisfied with the results, pressing the <ENTER> key causes the program to (1) review the data you entered for possible errors - and (2) assuming no errors, write the record to the disk file.

Since most people are not able or willing to post every financial transaction immediately as it occurs, provision has been made for the fact that 'catching up' will almost always result in duplicate entries. (e.g. you may enter the same check twice, or enter a check and receipt covering the same transaction). A 'PURGE' program guides the computer to search your file or files for possible duplicate entries and, if found, present them to you for disposition.

Data Manipulation – In addition to the 'PURGE' capability just described (technically a data manipulation feature), TCIB also features other important data manipulation abilities:

'EDIT' – allows you to retrieve, edit or delete any record in any TCIB file. You can retrieve a record by its record number. You can search any field of all or part of a file for any record containing your search target as all or part of the target field. You can also do a multiple file, single or multiple field search of from 1 to 20 separate files in a single search after building the appropriate index. Any time a search results in retrieving a record, the record will be displayed and you will have the choice of carrying out any desired editing functions. When you are finished with the record currently being displayed, you will have the choice of continuing with the search, returning to normal edit functions, editing another file or returning to the main menu.

'INDEX' – This program allows the user to build a single index to the contents of from 1 to 20 selected files. The index can span one or more fields in a single record. This information is sorted and stored on the disk. The REPORT GENERATOR and EDIT programs use the index to control their access to the chosen files.

The index is limited to a maximum of 10 character from each of 1000 records. If more than 10 characters per record are used in building the index, the number of records to which it can point will be reduced proportionately. Since the programs are referred to in unprotected source code, you are free to 'play with' the string space and index arrays if your DOS leaves you more headroom.

'REFILE' – The purpose of this utility program is to allow you to build a new file by copying any records in an old file which satisfy your search requirements to the new file. You can also copy selected records from one file to another in the same way. This search can be done with a MATCH or NON-MATCH test. For example, when you instruct the EDIT program to DELETE a record, it replaces the contents of the identifier field with "DELETED". You can then use the REFILE utility to copy all records which DO NOT have DELETED as their identifier to a new file.

'SEPARATE' – This program reads a specified data file and checks each date. Each month's transactions are copied into a separate file. If there are no transactions for a given month, no file is created. The files created are named JAN/DAT, FEB/DAT, etc. This utility can be run several times during an accounting period. If a required monthly data file already exists, the new data will be added to it. Otherwise it will be created and the new data entered into it.

REPORT GENERATOR – This program represents the final step in transforming unorganized financial data into useful financial reports.

After you have INSERTed your financial data, EDITed it to your satisfaction, PURGEd, REFILEd, and SEPARATEd as you want, you are now ready to INDEX it and REPORT. The report generator program first reads the index you have built, and based on that presents you with a finished product. Each major category (the first item of your index) will be presented on a separate page. Income entries will be shown as a simple, formated numeric value. Expense entries will be shown in parentheses. Each page will contain a running sub-total of the current major category (income items will be added, expense items will be subtracted). The sub-total will also be presented in the above format. Finally, a summary page will be printed, itemizing each major category covered in the report (such as IRS form 1040 Line #) along with that category's sub-total. Finally an overall total of all entries covered by the index will be presented to finish your report.

MAKE-VC – An additional utility program is available at extra cost to allow the transfer of files from TCIB to VISICALC™. This makes use of VISICALC's 'DIF™' format and is very useful for performing special computations with data gathered by TCIB. Incidentally, if you wish, TCIB files can also be created by VISICALC™ if you conform to the requirements specified in the 'MAKE-VC' program.

Product Limitations – Before we create the impression that this program is the end all and be all let us hasten to talk about its requirements and limitations. This list of limitations is probably not all-inclusive. Doubtless, someone will find some way in which to push the program past its limits that we never thought of - however, this is a good start. PLEASE READ THIS SECTION CAREFULLY TO AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT!

1) With the exception of the screen input routine and the sort routine, the programs are written entirely in BASIC. The programs are furnished to you in UNPROTECTED source code. While this gives you the opportunity to study program and/or modify it to your special needs (AT YOUR OWN RISK, OF COURSE). Interpreted BASIC just isn't as fast as machine language.

2) This program does a LOT of string manipulation. As a result, at times the computer will occasionally have to stop and 'collect its wits' (i.e. do "garbage collection" on its string space).

The answer to this peculiarity is 'DON'T PANIC' - we have never seen a "garbage collection" shutdown more than a few moments. Just watch for the cursor. If it is flashing, all is well and you can proceed with data entry. If it is not flashing, relax a moment and proceed when it resumes flashing. You can type as fast as you want in data input. We have yet to see anyone able to type faster than the program can accept the data.

3) There are only two restrictions on the amount of data you can handle with TCIB.

Disk Storage – all data being used by the programs MUST be on disk(s) mounted on drive(s) currently in use. Swapping of data disks during program operation is NOT supported. You can, however, use as many drives as your hardware and operating system will support. You should be able to use any type of disk your hardware and operating system will support. (We have not tested the program with anything besides 5¼" drives, but if problems arise, let us know and we will do our best to help you overcome them.)

Computer Memory – TCIB requires 48K of RAM (and uses every bit of it, I might add!) The INDEXER program leaves 15000 bytes free in which to build an index. Therefore, this is your main program limitation. The index itself uses 5 bytes per record for its own overhead. An index built on the category field (5 bytes) plus the date field (4 bytes) would use 14 bytes per record (5+4+5). As full 1000 records can be handled with a single index built on these fields. On the other hand, an index built on category (5 bytes) + date (4 bytes) + description (18 bytes) would use 32 bytes per record (5+4+18+5) and could only handle about 460 records. The 'bottom line' is - don't put more information in your index than you REALLY need if you want to maximize the number of records you can handle. Also - keep an eye on available disk space when you are building an index. Be sure there is enough room or you'll wind up doing it over. If the program encounters a 'disk full' error while writing the index, it will close the index file, kill it and tell you to provide enough disk storage before trying again.

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". . . the TRS-80 is now capable of better than 10,000 observations per second."

```
S
COMMAND?

6A00:  3E 89       LD    A, 89        CONFIGURES 8255]
6A02:  D3 7F       OUT   7F
6A04:  21 80 00    LD    HL, 0080     ZEROES H, SETS MSB INL
6A07:  7D          LD    A, L         SETS MSB IN A
6A08:  4C          LD    C, H         ZEROES C
6A09:  B1          OR    C            FORM TRIAL BYTE
6A0A:  D3 7C       OUT   7C           OUTPUT TRIAL BYTE TO DAC
6A0C:  00          NOP
6A0D.  00          NOP                12 MICROSECOND
6A0E:  00          NOP
6A0F:  DB 7E       IN    7E           GET COMPARATOR RESULT
6A11:  E6 01       AND   01           MASK OUT HIGHER BITS
6A13:  20 03       JR    NZ, 6A18     TOO HIGH, DISCARD TEST BIT
6A15:  7D          LD    A, L         PUT TEST BIT IN A
6A16:  B1          OR    C            PUT IT INTO TEST BYTE
6A17:  4F          LD    C, A         STORE NEW BYTE BACK INTO C
6A18:  7D          LD    A, L         PUT TEST BIT BACK IN A
6A19:  0F          RRCA               GENERATE NEXT TEST BIT
6A1A:  6F          LD    L, A         SAVE IT IN L
6A1B:  30 EC       JR    NC, 6A09     DONE EIGHT TIMES?
6A1D:  69          LD    L, C
6A1E:  7D          LD    A, L         PUT RESULTANT BYTE INTO A
6A1F:  D3 7C       OUT   7C           PUT IT OUT ON PORT 124, LIGHT LEDS
6A21:  C3 9A 0A    JP    0A9A         TRANSFER BYTE AND CONTROL TO BASIC
```

Program Listing

```
      POKE27160,125: POKE27161,15:POKE27162,111
60060 POKE27163,48:POKE27164,236:POKE27165,105:
      POKE27166,125:POKE27167,211:POKE27168,124:
      POKE27169,195:POKE27170,154:POKE27171,10
```

The POKE statements load the following machine language routine into memory beginning at memory location 6A00H (See Program Listing).

Line 60080 causes the USR instruction to branch to 6A00H, assigning a value between zero and 255—proportional to the unknown voltage V_X to the variable X in the program.

Varying V_X will cause the window-comparators to signal the need to update voltage information. The response time is much faster than the equivalent Basic Program run earlier.

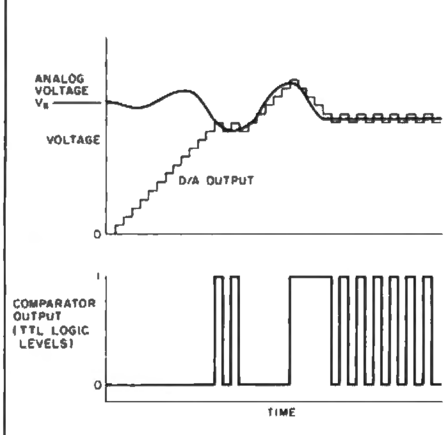

Fig. 8. Tracking Converter. This converter causes the count to dither constantly around V_X, so it monopolizes microprocessor time even when V_X is constant. If the voltage jumps too fast to be tracked, this converter loses acquisition and reverts to its slower ramp mode until acquisition is restored.

To poll the routine constantly, run 60300. Compare the speed of execution with the comparable Basic programs beginning at lines 4000 and 7000. The Basic routines run about 25-times slower than the routine with the USR call, but are limited to less than 100 observations per second by this method.

More efficient methods are available. They allow the use of Basic for convenient parameter entry. Instead of jumping repeatedly from Basic to machine language to develop a byte of information, then jumping back to Basic to display it, a block of memory for data storage can be assigned to perform the analog-to-digital conversion repeatedly until the memory block is filled. This is done in the microsecond execution times of machine language. What is happening is the system is acquiring data in real time but processing it in the abstract. So the TRS-80 is now capable of better than 10,000 observations per second.

Once the data is developed and stored, it may be retrieved with creaky old Basic and processed in any way desired. You can develop graphs, arrays or whatever from this information.

This procedure can be demonstrated by loading an assembly program (See Source Listing) using T-Bug, RSM or EDTASM. After loading the program, jump to Basic at 1A19H and run:

```
10 CLS:INPUT"NUMBER OF READINGS" ;A
20 IF A> 32700 GOTO 10
30 POKE 16526, 0:POKE 16527, 107
40 X = USR (A)
50 INPUT"DELAY BETWEEN READINGS (0 TO
   .5 SECS)";D:B = D*65S35
   B = D*65535:IF B = 0
60 POKE 16526, 7:POKE 16527, 107
70 X = USR (B)
80 FOR N = 0 TO A:C = 24576 + N:Y = PEEK (C)
   Z = 0.043*Y:
   PRINT Z;:NEXT N
90 PRINT: INPUT"PRESS ENTER TO RESTART
   PROGRAM";G: GOTO 10
```

Answer the prompts by requesting 100 readings and a delay of .01 seconds. Vary V_X during the one-second interval while the program is storing real-time values. You will observe the Basic program retrieving those values stored in memory by the machine language program, outputting them to the screen.

The limitation in line 20 prevents the storage of data over the machine language programs beginning at 6A00H.

Intelligent Decisions and Control

Port B has remained unemployed during this introduction to interfacing with the real

"This permits monitoring the result of an action which is the result of another action."

world. By replacing the terminating resistor package in S02 with a 16-pin DIP jumper cable to a solderless breadboard, you free up Port B for experimentation.

Port B is addressed through input-output Port 7DH (125 decimal). These signals are saved in Port B's internal latch until a new byte is received

Simple control signals may be sent to Port B as a result of a condition in Port A. In Basic, the statement might be IF A>155 OUT 125,100. An eight-input NAND gate can be configured to detect only 100 decimal on Port B's bus, and the NAND's output would remain low until the latched output of Port B was updated with a different output.

More sophisticated controls are more involved. Analog input V_X of the real world interface can be multiplexed with software selecting the source of the analog voltage through control of field-effect transistor switches. This permits monitoring the result of an action which is the result of another action.

I have designed a simple system to close the shutters to my house's windows and turn on the porch light at night; open the shutters and turn off the porch light at daybreak; and partially close the shutters if

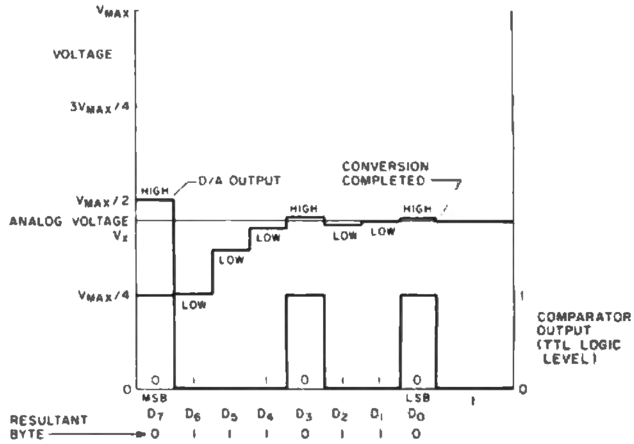

Fig. 9. Successive Approximation. This is a trial and error method. The first trial asks whether the unknown is greater than half the reference voltage by setting the test byte's most significant bit (MSB) to one. If the answer is yes, the MSB is saved; if not, it is excluded from the test byte. The process continues until the least significant bit (LSB) is reached. The test byte now has become a completed byte equal within one LSB to V_X. The LSB only can provide the information the last test bit did or did not toggle the comparator. The Vref/255-uncertainty limits the accuracy to .4 percent.

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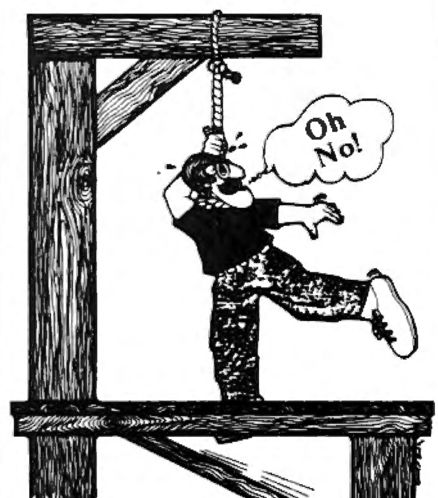

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Page 5 of 6 Cont.

sunlight overheats the inside of the house (See Fig. 12).

There may be conflicts—the sensor for outdoor light may sense the porch light; a home's interior may be overheated before daybreak—but they must be resolved by the programmer and his or her software.■

Ed. Note: The phantom Fig. 11 required corrections too late to be included in this issue. It will appear next month.

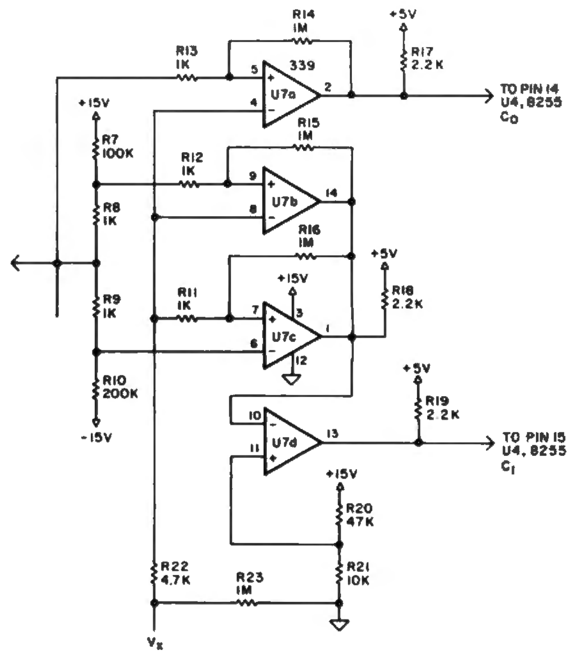

Fig. 10. Additional Circuitry for the Real World Interface. Quad-comparator U7 provides four independent comparators. Their uncommitted outputs allow themselves to be ORed and the digital-to-analog output levels to interface with transistor to transisitor logic. Comparator U7a provides information on the relation of V_x to the digital-to-analog output. That status bit is returned to pin 14 and made available to the TRS-80 data bus. Comparators U7b and U7c form the window-comparator, its reference voltage controlled by the digital-to-analog converter's output. Comparator U7d inverts the output of the window-comparator and returns a status bit to C_1, also made available to the data bus.

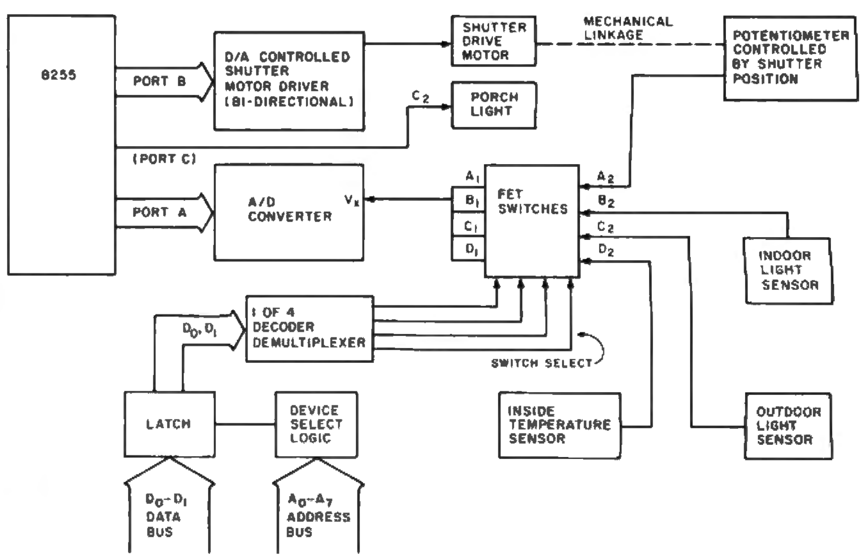

Fig. 12. Shutter Control.

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Page 6 of 6

Taking steps toward universal language processing and user independence.

A Macroprocessor for Basic—Part V

This is the last of a five part series on the development and use of a MetaBasic compiler.

J. Alan Olmstead
J. Olmstead Financial Engineering Systems
3843 West St. Moritz Lane
Phoenix, AZ 85023

Preceding articles emphasized Basic and the reader may have deduced that I advocate Basic over all other languages. That impression is incorrect. Actually Basic is *useless* as a language for the economic development of commercial software meant to execute under either an interpreter or a Basic compiler. Basic is, however, a useful *pseudo-code*, a linguistic block diagram of a program intended, from the outset, to be written in assembly language. In this respect, the preceding analysis of Basic is a prototype analysis of all other commonly used high-level languages, including Fortran, Cobol and Pascal. All these languages should translate into MetaBasic once you debug them in their native modes; and MetaBasic should include a uniform method of creating assembly language source code (not object code), conforming to the instruction set of the object computer.

MetaBasic frees the programmer from manufacturer dependencies, and permits him to program a project in traditional languages which he considers convenient, appropriate, preferable, or necessary. An application program's logic is separate from assembly language programming procedures. Debug the application logic in the most convenient or necessary form; then create the assembly language code. To attempt both simultaneously is extremely complicated which is why so many programmers decide not to work in assembly language.

To maximize the yield from this procedure, knowledge of the operating system's construction is crucial.

Damn the Critics—Design the System

All high-level languages share this trait: They permit convenient description of a desired result. Which language is best? Is it Basic? Cobol? Fortran? Pascal?

Native machine code is the only language of consequence. All other languages, including assembly language, are mere approaches to the execution of a result based only upon its convenient description.

To fashion a convenient language processing tool, one should ignore debates over this-versus-that high-level language.

Much of the argument suggests the unkindly exercise of oral-compulsive behavior. Being good with words, and being good at using words to intimidate and then dominate readers is unacceptable conduct; nor does it comment on the issues even though it purports to monthly in all periodicals of this type.

Further, much of the argument illustrates that people like what they are good at and dislike what they find hard to understand. Critics comment on the weaknesses of other languages and on the strengths of their own. We have spent 25 years in a continuing effort to find better ways to describe desired results. Each of the four principal high-level languages has added more to the lexicon of good descriptive techniques. We should abandon none of what we have learned. A personal preference born of knowing all options or of ignorance explains but cannot excuse language chauvinism.

Much argument reveals that programmers place language primarily in the context of writing programs and secondarily, if at all, in the context of running them. The design and construction of the underlying operating system is almost never discussed during the language debate. A well-developed operating system would disintegrate two-thirds of the language debate into questions of personal style or preference.

Fig. 1 illustrates that no language processing system has the right arbitrarily to obligate one solution over another when solving an application program at the high-language program level. The problem may require combinations of one, two, or even three languages depending upon the individual component problems which the programmer organizes into sub-programs, both internal and external to the main applications module. No language designer is so omniscient about all kinds of problems. He should refrain from arbitrary statements that this or that high-level language is unnecessary or superfluous.

Competent language processing designers recognize that the convenient description of a desired result through any high-level language is not necessarily equivalent to the procedures which will evoke the solution in machine code at run-time. The logical-physical relationship of programming components, referenced especially in the second article of this series, reappears again, not just with respect to a particular command, but with respect to the programming problem taken holistically. Using the high-level language, the programmer can state a logical solution to the problem. The language processor relieves the applications programmer of having to define further the physical solution to the problem. The logical solution is convenient, preferred, or necessary; the physical solution is obligatory—the computer hardware demands it.

A useful point of design departure summarizes the programming as a body of techniques independent of any language but occurring in all. Table 1 lists these 16 tech-

"The language processor relieves the applications programmer of having to define the physical solution to the problem further."

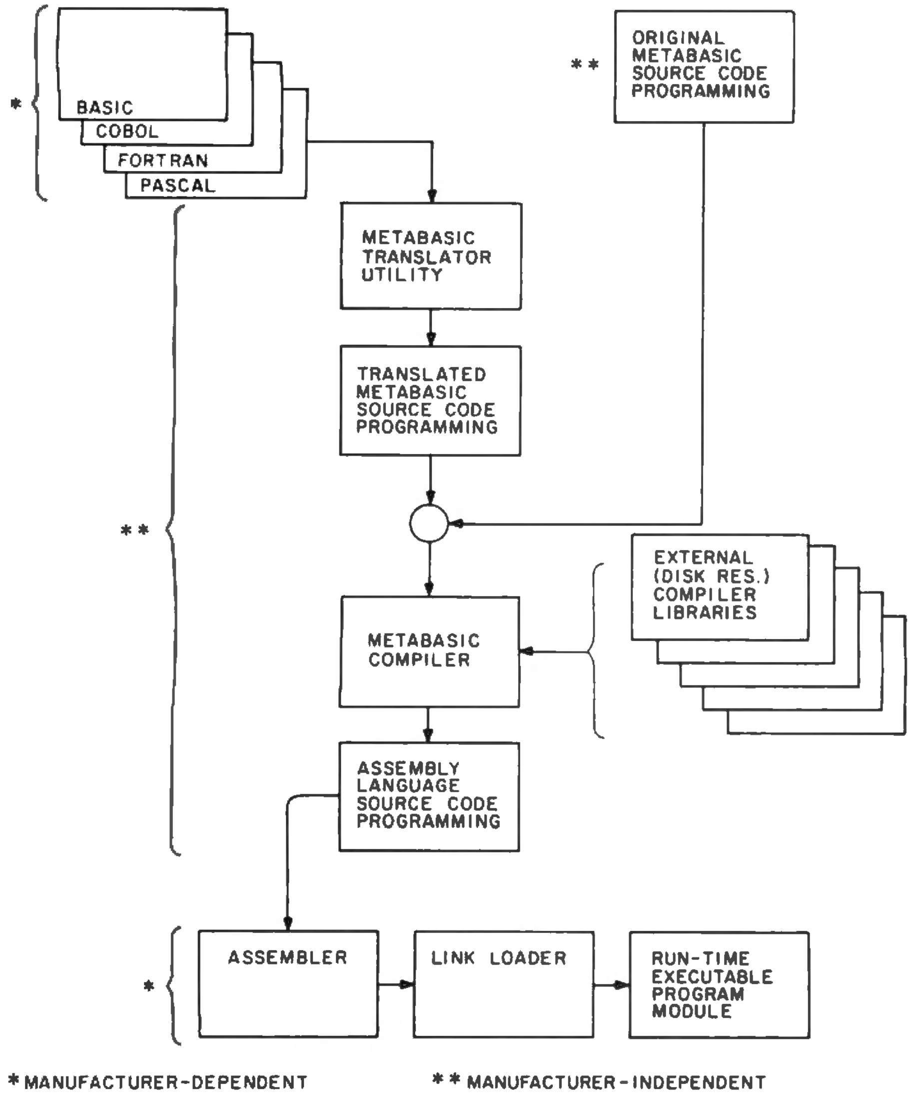

Fig. 1.

niques, excluding I/O. These techniques fall into three subgroups of commands and command functions. The first group contains executable command words; the second includes data manipulation functions; the third includes the single program documentation command, which is actually a non-command.

This table lists elemental command functions essential for the high-level language programmer to solve problems.

Second, a truly general purpose high-level language possesses the entire repertoire of command functions. If a high-level language lacks one or more of these command functions then it is a special-purpose language. Third, and central to the subject of this article, the table defines the range of language-support components which the operating system should include to standardize the methods which will fulfill these specific programming needs for the programmer, whatever high-level language he chooses.

If the operating system supports these fifteen elemental programming functions (program comments do not require support), the high-level languages will perform uniformly and the size of executable or run-time modules will drop dramatically—frequently 75 percent or more in disk file size. This is because the performance of any one of these fifteen programming functions is located physically outside the applications program, within the operating system. The applications program merely constructs data address words and executes a CALL (assembly language GOSUB) to an address within the operating system which the link-loader provides when the run-time module is cataloged on the disk. This procedure is similar to a ROM interpreter for Basic, for example, but differs in degree.

Implicit in the design concept is the decision that other, more generalized *high powered* commands and functions variously combine these elements. The coding generated first by the MetaBasic translator and thereafter by the MetaBasic compiler would be multiple lines of operating system CALLs. It is common for the MetaBasic translator to generate as many as a dozen lines of MetaBasic source code from a single line of Basic (If. . . Then, For. . . Next), and each line of MetaBasic source code to generate 6–12 lines of assembly language source code.

In this context language processing is a multiple-stage progression from the most general description of a problem's solution at the logical level to the absolute definition of the solution procedure at the machine-specific physical level. On the average, the completely translated and compiled program contains not less than four or five times more lines of assembly language source code than did the original high-level language source code listing.

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"The object is to eliminate reprogramming completed applications merely because more than one computer needs the program."

Basic concept must take place at the source code level, even in assembly language. The object is to eliminate reprogramming completed applications merely because more than one computer needs the program due to several different computers running side-by-side simultaneously; or the need to support customers who own a variety of machines; or changing one's computer a few years from now. Therefore, a language translation facility is useless if it is tied directly or indirectly to any given machine.

The object is also to eliminate language chauvinism. MetaBasic explicitly asserts that when a Fortran program solves a problem, it is as good or bad as a problem solution programmed in Basic or Cobol, and that good or bad is a judgement programmers and programming managers should make, not a language processor.

The object is to facilitate adaptation of programs for other, perhaps earlier, computer models, even though there may be no language processors for those languages available for new, microprocessor based computer systems. MetaBasic must be so elemental that it permits the easy construction of a translator for IBM 1410 Autocoder, System 32 RPG-II, or even Honeywell 800 assembly language from the earliest 1960's. These old programs represent tens or hundreds of thousands of dollars of capital investment. Their useful lives should be extended without resorting to expensive run-time emulators.

The language utilities marketed by contemporary manufacturers differ in their availability and their method of operation. But any contemporary computer which is more than a manufacturer-entrapment device, offers an assembler program. Therefore, if MetaBasic generates a finished product in assembly language source code, a programmer may use any computer to write a program to assemble, catalogue and run on any other computer. You should be able to write, debug and test a Basic, Fortran or Cobol program on a Radio Shack Model I even though you expect to run it regularly on a Prime 750 time-shared multi-user system.

MetaBasic aims to give the user final control over his own programs. If anything in the language processor obscures what and how it functions, the user will merely trade one kind of manufacturer dependency for another kind. No new freedom of language will be achieved.

The Zmonitor Operating System

A veil of sacred cow mystery shrouds operating systems generally. They perform a range of disk-oriented service functions like displaying a directory and copying files but they are programs like any other program, written by programmers who also buy their jeans at Sears, and the program may even contain components written in Fortran or Basic.

The reality of operating systems signifies this: If yours disenchants you change to another one, or replace it entirely if you assume both technical and administrative responsibility for the computer's operation. A less drastic and much easier step is to piggy back the manufacturer's system with a special purpose operating system which resides in memory alongside the original, filtering access to it as needed. The incomplete piggyback operating systems are usually called supervisor programs or monitors. Manufacturers do not like them, because they give the user market control. Radio Shack, for example, refuses to look at software which operates in conjunction with a monitor or supervisor program because if applications programs interface to the manufacturer's operating system by indirect means, changing to another manufacturer entails a huge reprogramming effort; but, if applications programs interface through a monitor or supervisor program, changing to another manufacturer requires only a new monitor or supervisor—a single piece of programming. This prospect so frightened IBM that they never developed an assembler for the 5110/5120 series. They did all programming in-house on a Model 370 with an object computer switch in the assembler for designating the 5000 series output format.

Although able to expand to a stand-alone, full-fledged operating system, I constructed Zmonitor along the lines of the second description. It piggybacks TRSDOS which itself shrinks the task of controlling a complete computer system like the Model I with all its special-purpose, manufacturer-specific and even model-specific jerry-rigged pitfalls, such as bootstrapping and interrupt management. Zmonitor relies on TRSDOS for the two functions it can possibly do well: boot up, and read a physical disk format, particularly in connection with its own hodge-podge disk directory nightmare. Beyond that, and even including competent disk management, Zmonitor goes its own way, thank you very much.

The Zmonitor illustrated in Fig. 2 blueprints the inevitable: effortless transition from Model I entrapments to new options which appear virtually daily. These options encompass both programs and disk-resident data files.

To attain manufacturer-independence in the data file design, Zmonitor uses Western Digital disk controllers, probably the most competently designed disk controllers in the industry. They program easily and recognize good work when they see it. Whatever other criticisms apply to IBM computers, the unadorned truth is that IBM pioneered and developed the most effective disk management procedures in the business decades ago, and it is useless and wasteful to change for the mere sake of changing. Built into every Western Digital disk controller are IBM compatibility modes. Manufacturer-specific techniques traditionally served the standard marketing goal of manufacturer lock-in. IBM disk procedures were *so good* that the quality itself perpetuated their market appeal and today IBM disk compatibility is not lock-in. The Model I does *not* use it even though Western Digital built it into the hardware because it would give consumers real manufacturer independence.

#	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
1	Define type and size of data	DIM
2	Perform computations	↑,*/,+,−
3	Move and concatenate data	=,+ or &
4	Load and access internal program data	DATA-READ-and RESTORE
5	Initialize and manage control loops	FOR-NEXT-STEP
6	Alter program sequence	GOTO
7	Define and access subprograms	GOSUB-RETURN
8	Perform tests and act upon results	IF-THEN-ELSE
9	Terminate program execution	STOP-END
	• • •	
10	Strip sign bits	ABS
11	Convert data for treatment as a computational value based upon the collating sequence of the computer being used, then reconvert back again	ASC-CHR$
12	Strip off fractional remainders	INT
13	Dynamically compute data lengths	LEN
14	Extract data components	MID$
15	Convert data for treatment as a computational value based upon the form used to display the value, then reconvert back again	VAL-STR$
	• • •	
16	Document the program source code listing	REM or '

Table 1. Programming Techniques.

"Zmonitor uses Western Digital disk controllers, probably the most competently designed controllers in the industry."

Because IBM disk modes were available in the Model I, Zmonitor uses them as an optional file mode over TRSDOS. Any five- or eight-inch disk on a Model I may be formatted in IBM compatibility mode, with data files copied from TRSDOS mode to IBM mode for translation to foreign machines.

Having eliminated the data file problem I tackled the program compatibility problem. Outputting assembly language source code, rather than object code, was the all-too-easy answer. A manufacturer-specific version of Zmonitor in both the sending and receiving computers enables assembly language source programs to be transmitted using IBM format data files. Since the manufacturer equips the receiving computer with its own assembler the correctly formatted object files require only a modest overhead of assembly time.

The final step toward manufacturer-independence was the recoding of Zmonitor in MetaBasic. Since Zmonitor restricts itself to fifteen basic programming functions the entire conversion from one computer like the Model I to any other computer requires new programming of fifteen or less subroutines in the native language of the new (receiving) computer. This is about five days' work. After that, every program (regardless of which high-level source code) and every data file (regardless of which access) may be copied over to the new computer.

Segmentation—Key to Flexibility

As Fig. 2 illustrates program segmentation is the key to flexible programming. Large and complicated jobs must be broken up at the source code level into more easily managed units because MetaBasic operates entirely in source code. So the source program files, even without comments, are quite large. The ratio of a source file to its object counterpart may be as high as 10:1. The Concur command, described in an earlier article, eliminates any need to combine program segments into single units even though two or more must reside in memory concurrently before the program can run. Where two or more program segments do not need to be in memory concurrently, they may be designated for origin within either Ovrseg (for Zmonitor service functions) or Keyseg (for application program functions); they will load into their respective overlay regions without further attention from programmers.

The second dimension of flexibility returns us to the question of which high-level source language will program a given application function. If you build program segmentation (address linkage and memory region management) into the language processor utilities initially and extend design to include segment linkage any of the available languages can be used to program either the application main module or any of its overlay (Keyseg) service modules. By the time a program module approaches the physical problem-solving level, it has been translated into MetaBasic, and gives the programmer the operating reality of unrestricted linkage of both data and addresses among all available languages. Basic may call Fortran, Assembly may call Cobol, or any other combination which serves the programmer who set out to define a result using the language tools at hand.

The Rules

The application programmer's Usrseg module controls the running of the applications program. Appropriate functions used regularly remain in the resident Usrseg modules; other options are delegated to the user's Keyseg (overlay) region of mutually exclusive modules. One Keyseg module cannot call another Keyseg module because, once entered, a Keyseg module may return only to Usrseg. This restriction answers many program organization questions.

All application program modules, whether in Usrseg or in a Keyseg, perform their programming functions through calls to Ramseg linkage addresses. Ramseg edits the user-program calls to assure that the requested function can be performed. If not, it sets error flags and returns to the calling program. If the requested function is possible it may be a service utility function performed by one or more Ovrseg modules (such as formatting a disk), or it may be a program utility function performed by Romseg modules. The user never enters Romseg or Ovrseg directly, because understanding the internal construction of Zmonitor is considered beyond the interest of the typical applications programmer. Unlike Level II ROM Basic or Disk Basic, Zmonitor never stops the applications program from running; it merely refuses to honor service requests and tells the calling program why. However, any programmer with the time and interest to carry a study that far could do so. Zmonitor has no secrets, especially with all the really competent disassemblers available.

Using Basic as an example, this series

"Large and complicated jobs must be broken up at the source code level into more easily managed units."

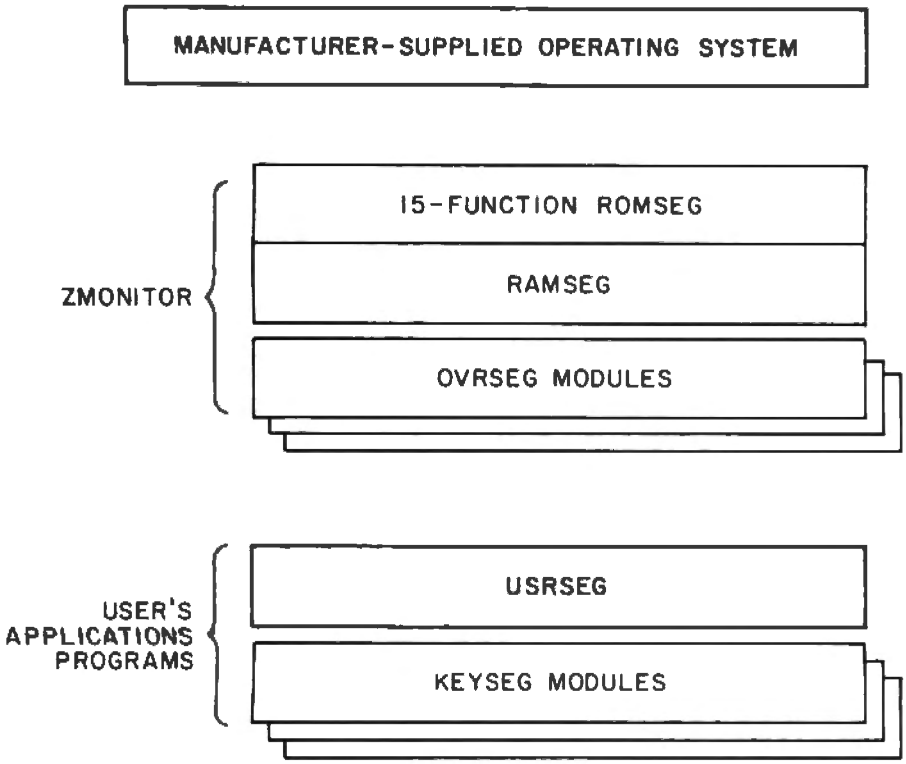

Fig. 2.

proposed some judgements and suggested solutions.

● The development of high-level languages over the past twenty-plus years has taught us ways to describe desired results to data processing problems. We cannot abandon these in favor of others because each made a valid contribution and too much capital has been invested in each.

● No high-level language developed to date can stand alone. Language evolution is not even substantially finished. In the next twenty years, as much new development will occur as has already occurred, and no developer of language processing utilities can predict where this process will lead.

● Both interpreters and compilers today suffer severe restrictions of utility, not the least of which is that they judge which high-level language is good and which is bad, even though a valid judgement is inherently impossible.

● The next stage of applications language development presupposes two assists. The vastly expanding base of users must cast their marketplace dollar votes to tell developers the kind of equipment and programming features they want. The vertical and horizontal integration of the market by a few large manufacturers must slow and reverse in order to maximize customer options.

● The proper role of a developer of language processing utilities is to produce devices which intercept and short-circuit manufacturers who attempt to integrate the marketplace vertically and horizontally, and which facilitate free choice of whatever high-level languages, in whatever forms, make most sense to the user, and to do this through devices which end the continued manufacturer tie-in through language form.

Should there remain any question as to intent: The public needs to buy computers in the future as we buy radio, tv and stereo components now, out of personal preference, without regard to whether our programs will run on them. In this process, truly independent media such as *80 Microcomputing* serve the public. The author takes this opportunity to thank the publishers for their service. ■

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CAPABILITIES:

★ menu driven; easy to use; full screen prompting and cursor control
★ invoice oriented; everything revolves around the invoice; handles new invoice or credit memo or debit memo
★ invoce information recorded; invoice #, description, buyer, check register #, invoice date, age date, amount of invoice, discount (in %), freight, tax ($), total payable
★ transaction print and file maintenance procedures insure accuracy
★ flexible check calculation procedure; allows checks to be calculated for a set of vendors-or-for specific vendors
★ program prints your checks; contiguous computer checks with your company letterhead can be purchased from SBSG
★ reports include (samples on back):
- open item listing/closed item listing - both detail and summary
- debit memo listing/credit memo listing
- aging
- check register report (to give an audit trail of checks printed)
- vendor listing and vendor activity (activity of the whole year)

★ fully linked to GENERAL LEDGER; each invoice can be distributed to as many as five (5) different GL accounts; system automatically posts to cash and A/P accounts

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The objective of a computerized A/R system is to prepare accurate and timeley monthly statements to credit customers. Management can generate information required to control the amount of credit extended and the collection of money owed in order to maximize profitable credit sales while minimizing losses from bad debts. The programs composing this system were developed 5 years ago, especially for small businesses using the Wang Microcomputer. They have been tested in many environments since then. Each module can be used stand alone or can feed General Ledger for a fully integrated system.

CAPABILITIES:

★ menu driven; easy to use; full screen prompting and cursor control
★ invoice oriented; invoices can be entered before ready for billing, when ready for billing, after billing or after paid
★ allows entry of new invoice, credit memo, debit memo, or change/delete invoice
★ allows for progress payment
★ transaction information includes:
- type of A/R transaction
- customer P.O. #
- description of P.O.
- billing date
- general ledger account number
- invoice amount
- shipping/transportation charges
- tax charges
- payment
- progress payment information
- transaction print & file maintenance procedures insure accuracy

★ customer statements printed; computer statements with your compay letterhead can be purchased from SBSG
★ reports include: (samples on back)
- listing of invoices not yet billed
- open items (unpaid invoices)
- closed items (paid invoices)
- aging

★ fully linked to General Ledger; will post to applicable accounts; debit A/R, credits account you specify

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When a TRS-80 is your assistant, everyone gets out of the physics lab on time.

Specific Heat

John Fetchko
505 Ninth St.
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In most high school physics and chemistry courses, laboratory investigations are done to test scientific principles learned in the classroom. Often the purpose of the study may be to experimentally measure quantities with known values (i.e., acceleration due to gravity, the charge of an electron, etc.).

When a student gets an answer unreasonably far from the accepted value, does that mean he has made an error in his calculations or does it reflect poor measuring technique? The best way to tell is to look at all the measurements, see if they seem reasonable, and then check the student's math. When you multiply this by 25 students you can readily see the time science teachers spend helping students determine their sources of error.

As a high school physics teacher, I have found that the TRS-80 is an excellent device to help with this problem. After completing an experiment, a student can type his measurements as well as the results of his calculations into the computer. The TRS-80 can quickly tell him if his measurements are reasonable and his calculations correct.

An example of an experiment well suited to this purpose is the determination of the specific heat of metals. Specific heat is defined as the number of calories required to raise the temperature of one gram of a substance by one degree Celsius. In order to determine the specific heat of a metal specimen, it is heated in boiling water and then placed into cold water in an insulated (calorimeter) container. By measuring the change in the temperature of the cold water, the specific heat of the metal can be calculated.

In Table 1, notice that steps one through seven consist of the measurements students make. Steps eight to 16 break down the calculation of specific heat to a step-by-step process. Therefore, if the students have made math mistakes, they can easily find them by comparing their results with the computer's answers.

After my students complete their calculations, they take their data sheet to the TRS-80 and let the computer evaluate their results. The Program Listing requires no previous knowledge of the TRS-80. The

Evaluation:

Your Answers are very close to mine.
(Your results differ from mine by 2%)
Your math must be correct!

Your experimental error is not too bad.
(Your experimental error was 8%)
However, you can be more precise in your measurements.

Press 'Enter' to start another trial.

Fig. 1. Computer's Evaluation of Laboratory Results.

Specific Heat of Metals

Name____________________

Metal used_________________

Measurements:

1. Mass of metal	________
2. Mass of calorimeter	________
3. Mass of calorimeter and water	________
4. Specific heat of calorimeter	________
5. Temperature of metal, initial	________
6. Temperature of calorimeter and water, initial	________
7. Temperature of calorimeter, water, and metal, final	________

Calculations:

8. Mass of water	________
9. Temperature change of calorimeter and water	________
10. Calories gained by water	________
11. Calories gained by calorimeter	________
12. Total calories gained = calories lost by metal	________
13. Temperature change of metal	________
14. Specific heat of metal, experimental	________
15. Accepted value for specific heat of metal	________
16. Percent error	________

Table 1. Data Sheet for Specific Heat Laboratory Experiment.

Calculations:

8. Mass of Water	300 Grams
9. Temperature Change of Calorimeter and Water	10 Celsius Deg.
10. Calories Gained by the Water	3000 Calories
11. Calories Gained by the Calorimeter	220 Calories
12. Total Calories Gained	3220 Calories
13. Temperature Change of Metal	70 Calories
14. Specific Heat of Metal (Exp.)	.092 Cal/GC
15. Specific Heat of Metal (Acc.)	.1 Cal/GC
16. Percent Error	8%

Note: Your Calculated Value for Specific Heat Was .09 CAL/GC
Type 'Enter' for an Evaluation

Table 2. Computer Calculations

program starts over after each trial so it is ready as each student finishes his math.

But the program does more than take the student's measurements and tell him what the answers should be (see Table 2). It evaluates the accuracy of the student's math by comparing the student's answers with the computed ones. It also evaluates the student's laboratory technique by comparing his results with the accepted ones (see Fig. 1).

Teachers can use this program in its present form or can customize it by adding additional checks. For example, if he knows that all his calorimeters weigh within two percent of 100 grams, he can add:

```
191 IF ABS (MC-100)/MC<.02 THEN
200
192 PRINT"YOUR VALUE FOR THE
MASS OF THE CALORIMETER IS
NOT REASONABLE."
193 PRINT"YOU BETTER GO BACK
AND CHECK IT BEFORE PRO-
CEEDING."
194 GOTO 140
```

Additional checks can be made for any of the other measurements the instructor believes should fall within a definite range. ■

John Fetchko teaches physics at the Greater Johnstown Vocational-Technical School in Johnstown, PA.

Program Listing

```
100 CLS
110 PRINT@386,"THE PURPOSE OF THIS PROGRAM IS TO CALCULATE THE"
120 PRINT@450,"SPECIFIC HEAT OF METALS FROM YOUR LABORATORY DATA
."
130 FOR I=1 TO 1000: NEXTI                    'TIME DELAY
140 CLS
150 PRINT"TYPE IN YOUR EXPERIMENTAL VALUES FOR THE FOLLOWING ITE
MS:"
160 PRINT
170 INPUT"1. WHAT IS THE MASS OF YOUR METAL (IN GRAMS)";MM
180 IF MM<=0 THEN 170
190 INPUT"2. WHAT IS YOUR CALORIMETER'S MASS (IN GRAMS)";MC
200 PRINT"3. WHAT IS YOUR TOTAL MASS FOR THE CALORIMETER AND"
210 INPUT"    THE WATER (IN GRAMS)";M
220 IF M>=MC THEN 250
230 PRINT"YOUR CALORIMETER'S MASS IS GREATER THAN THE TOTAL MASS
!"
240 GOTO190
250 INPUT"4. WHAT IS THE SPECIFIC HEAT OF YOUR CALORIMETER";SC
260 PRINT"5. WHAT IS THE INITIAL TEMPERATURE OF YOUR METAL"
270 INPUT"    (IN DEG. CELSIUS)";TM
280 PRINT"6. WHAT IS THE INITIAL TEMPERATURE OF THE CALORIMETER"

290 INPUT"    AND WATER (IN DEG. CELSIUS)";TW
300 PRINT"7. WHAT IS THE FINAL TEMPERATURE OF METAL, WATER, AND"

310 INPUT"    CALORIMETER (IN DEG. CELSIUS)";TF
320 IF TF<=TW THEN 350
330 IF TF>=TM THEN 380
340 GOTO 400
350 PRINT"FINAL TEMPERATURE OF WATER IS ALWAYS GREATER THAN THE"

360 PRINT"INITIAL TEMPERATURE!"
370 GOTO280
380 PRINT"FINAL TEMPERATURE IS ALWAYS LESS THAN THE METAL'S TEMP
.!!"
390 GOTO260
400 PRINT"WHAT IS YOUR CALCULATED VALUE FOR THE SPECIFIC HEAT OF
"
410 INPUT"YOUR METAL (FROM STEP 14 IN YOUR LAB)";CV
420 INPUT"ACCEPTED VALUE FOR SPECIFIC HEAT OF METAL";AV
430 CLS
440 LET MW=M-MC
450 PRINT"CALCULATIONS:"
460 PRINT" 8. MASS OF WATER";TAB(46);MW;"GRAMS"
470 TC=TF-TW
480 PRINT" 9. TEMPERATURE CHANGE OF CALORIMETER AND"
490 PRINT"    WATER";TAB(46);TC;"CELSIUS DEG."
500 CW=MW*TC
510 PRINT"10. CALORIES GAINED BY THE WATER";TAB(46);CW;"CALORIES
"
520 CC=MC*SC*TC
530 PRINT"11. CALORIES GAINED BY CALORIMETER";TAB(46);CC;"CALORI
ES"
540 CG=CW+CC
550 PRINT"12. TOTAL CALORIES GAINED";TAB(46);CG;"CALORIES"
560 MT=TM-TF
570 PRINT"13. TEMPERATURE CHANGE OF METAL";TAB(46);MT;"CALORIES"
580 CM=CG/(MM*MT)
590 PRINT"14. SPECIFIC HEAT OF METAL (EXP.)";TAB(46);CM;"CAL/GC"
600 PRINT"15. SPECIFIC HEAT OF METAL (ACC.)";TAB(46);AV;"CAL/GC"
610 LET PE=ABS((CM-AV)*100/AV)
620 PRINT"16. PERCENT ERROR";TAB(46);PE;"%"
630 PRINT"NOTE: YOUR CALCULATED VALUE FOR SPECIFIC HEAT WAS"
640 PRINTTAB(7);CV;"CAL/GC"
650 PRINT
660 PRINT"TYPE 'ENTER' FOR AN EVALUATION";
670 LET A$=INKEY$
680 IF A$="" THEN670
690 CLS
700 PRINT"EVALUATION:"
710 PRINT
720 LET ME=ABS((CM-CV)*100/AV)
730 IF ME<10 THEN 780
740 PRINT"YOUR CALCULATIONS ARE MUCH DIFFERENT THAN MINE"
750 GOSUB1070
760 PRINT"YOU BETTER CHECK YOUR MATH!"
770 GOTO860
780 IF ME<5 THEN 830
790 PRINT"YOUR ANSWERS ARE FAIRLY CLOSE TO MINE"
800 GOSUB1070
810 PRINT"BE MORE CAREFUL IN ROUNDING OFF YOUR NUMBERS!"
820 GOTO 860
830 PRINT"YOUR ANSWERS ARE VERY CLOSE TO MINE."
840 GOSUB1070
850 PRINT"YOUR MATH MUST BE CORRECT!"
860 PRINT
870 IF PE<20 THEN 920
880 PRINT"YOUR EXPERIMENTAL ERROR IS VERY HIGH!"
890 GOSUB1110
900 PRINT"YOU MAY HAVE MADE SOME MISTAKES IN YOUR MEASUREMENTS."
910 GOTO1000
920 IF PE<5 THEN970
930 PRINT"YOUR EXPERIMENTAL ERROR IS NOT TOO BAD."
940 GOSUB1110
950 PRINT"HOWEVER, YOU CAN BE MORE PRECISE IN YOUR MEASUREMENTS.
"
960 GOTO1000
970 PRINT"YOUR EXPERIMENTAL ERROR IS VERY LOW!"
980 GOSUB1110
990 PRINT"YOU MUST BE A GOOD SCIENTIST!!"
1000 PRINT
1010 PRINT"PRESS 'ENTER' TO START ANOTHER TRIAL";
1020 LET A$=INKEY$
1030 IF A$="" THEN 1020
1040 GOTO140
1050 END
1060 REM   CALCULATE %-ERROR AND EXPERIMENTAL ERROR
1070 PRINT"(YOUR RESULTS DIFFER FROM MINE BY ";
1080 IF ME<2 THEN PRINT "ONLY ";
1090 PRINT ME;"%)"
1100 RETURN
1110 PRINT"(YOUR EXPERIMENTAL ERROR WAS ";
1120 IF PE<5 THEN PRINT "ONLY ";
1130 PRINT PE;"%)"
1140 RETURN
```

Don't be tied up by that slow printer.

The Spooler

Roger B. Gault
9603 Mountain Quail Road
Austin, TX 78758

I love my Line Printer IV, but 22 lines per minute is *slow*, and patience can be costly. So, armed with various Radio Shack manuals and James Farvour's *Microsoft Basic Decoded & Other Mysteries*, I set out to write a print spooler.

A print spooler is a program which sends information to the printer from a storage area while the computer is doing something else, like continuing with the program which requires the printing. I have seen spoolers which print from a disk file, but that ties up the disks and I want disk access during printing. Consequently, I decided to write an "in-memory" spooler.

The Radio Shack Expansion Interface provides the mechanism in the form of the 25 microsecond interrupt for accomplishing this. Every 25 microseconds, the Expansion Interface sends an interrupt signal to the Central Processing Unit (CPU). This causes the CPU to execute a Restart 38H instruction which is just like a subroutine call to ROM address 38H. This interrupt is used by the DOS to update the real-time clock. PEEKing around in the ROM (or in Farvour's book) will show a Jump 4012H stored in 38H. This is a RAM address which contains yet another jump to the interrupt handling routine.

At first glance, this seems a likely place to break into the interrupt chain and print a character. However, the disk drive controller also creates interrupts, so it seems wiser to follow the interrupt handling routine until it gets to the clock update subroutine and break in there.

The clock update subroutine address is stored in RAM at 405BH. By replacing that stored address with the address of the spooler output subroutine and then jumping to the clock output subroutine after printing a character, the spooler can be inserted into the interrupt handler. This will give a character to the printer every 25 microseconds, or 40 times a second. That's pretty slow, but at least the system can get on with its business while that is going on. In the case of the Line Printer IV, the print speed is about two-thirds what it is normally.

Program Description

The spooler is made up of four parts. The first section, lines 260–310, establishes the buffer area and sets the input and output pointers. The buffer is 1K long, assembled. This length can be changed by changing the origin value in line 260. For example, an origin value of F782H would give a 2K buffer. INPTR is the input pointer and points to the last character placed in the buffer. OUTPTR is the output pointer and points to the last character sent to the print driver routine. Both pointers are initialized to the top of the buffer.

Section two, lines 370–500, is run when the spooler is loaded: it initializes the system. First it disables the interrupts so an interrupt can't occur while the interrupt handling chain is being changed. It then changes the top of memory pointer stored at 4049H to a number which is one less than the address of the bottom of the buffer (BTMBUF). Then it gets the address of the print driver routine which is stored at 4026H and stores it in line 860 as the Call address.

The address of the section which receives a character for storage in the buffer (RECCHR) is then placed in 4026H; instead of going to the printer through the print driver routine, a character to be printed is stored in the buffer. The clock update routine address stored in 405BH is then placed in line 910 to tell the spooler where to jump after a character is printed. The clock update routine address is replaced at 405BH with the address of the section which sends a character from the buffer to the print driver (OUTCHR). The interrupts are enabled and control returned to the DOS.

Section three, lines 550–910, is the section which sends a character from the buffer to the printer. When an interrupt occurs, the interrupt handling routine decides what kind of interrupt it is and, if it is the 25 microsecond clock interrupt, executes a jump to the address stored in 405BH. Since that address has been replaced with the address of this section by the initialization part of the spooler, control is passed to line 550.

The registers are saved and a comparison made between the two buffer pointers, INPTR and OUTPTR. If they are equal, the buffer does not contain characters to be printed and the program jumps to RESTOR in line 870 and from there continues back to the clock routine. If there is text in the buffer, a check is made to see if the printer is ready for a character. If it is not, the program jumps to RESTOR.

I included this test because the Line Printer IV will not accept characters while it is executing a carriage return. Since this is half the time while the printer is printing, and the

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printer prints a line about every three seconds, the system was locked up for 1½ seconds every three seconds. Keyboard input is nearly impossible under those circumstances. If you have a different type of printer you might try deleting this test (lines 730–760). OUTPTR is moved to the next character position if these tests lead to a character being printed. A check is made to see if that is the bottom of the buffer, and if it is, the OUTPTR is set to the top of the buffer where the next character is stored. The OUTPTR is then stored for use next time and the character which it points to is placed in the C register where the print driver routine expects to find it. A subroutine Call is executed to the print driver which prints the character and returns. The registers are restored to their original condition and a Jump executed to the clock update routine.

Section four, lines 970–1170, stores a character to be printed in the buffer. First it saves the registers and then INPTR is moved to the next character position. If that is the bottom of the buffer, INPTR is set to the top. Then a check is made to see if the buffer is full.

If the buffer is full, INPTR will be equal to OUTPTR. If it is full, the program loops until an interrupt comes along and causes a character to be printed. It can then store the next character. If the spooler slows down your printer, you would not want to use it to print out a long listing or long file. Once the buffer is full the system acts like a normal system with a slower printer. If you have the room, you can always assemble it with a huge buffer; in any case, once the character is stored, the new value for INPTR is stored and the registers restored. Control is then passed back to the calling program.

Notes

I have one inexplicable problem: When running one of my programs which accesses long disk files, the system kept getting the same physical record when the buffer filled up even though the physical record variable was changing properly. Moving the "GET 1,PR" statement to another line in the program solved the problem! If anyone has an explanation for this, please contact me.

If you have a faster printer, it might be possible to rewrite the output section so two or more passes are made through lines 550–860. That would output several characters per interrupt.

If you assemble the program at a different memory location, be sure to change both origin value statements (lines 260 and 280).

I have used this spooler with both TRSDOS 2.3 and NEWDOS 80 with equal success. ■

```
00              00100 ; ******************************************************* ;
                00110 ;                     SPOOLER/CMD                           ;
                00120 ;                   ROGER B. GAULT                          ;
                00130 ;                    AUSTIN, TEXAS                          ;
                00140 ;                       3/15/81                             ;
                00150 ;                                                           ;
                00160 ; THIS PROGRAM INTERCEPTS THE OUTPUT TO THE LINE            ;
                00170 ; PRINTER AND STORES IT IN A BUFFER.  UPON EACH 25MS        ;
                00180 ; INTERRUPT IF THERE ARE CHARACTERS TO BE PRINTED AND       ;
                00190 ; THE PRINTER IS READY, THE PROGRAM SENDS ONE CHARACTER     ;
                00200 ; FROM THE BUFFER TO THE LINE PRINTER DRIVER.  AFTER        ;
                00210 ; THE CHARACTER IS PRINTED, CONTROL IS RETURNED TO THE      ;
                00220 ; INTERRUPT HANDLING ROUTINE.                               ;
                00230 ;                                                           ;
                00240 ; ******************************************************* ;
                00250 ;
FB82            00260          ORG 0FB82H        ;THIS IS THE BOTTOM OF THE BUFFER
FB82            00270 BTMBUF   EQU $             ;DEFINE BOTTOM OF BUFFER
FF82            00280          ORG 0FF82H        ;ORIGIN OF PROGRAM
FF81            00290 TOPBUF   EQU $-1           ;DEFINE TOP OF BUFFER
FF82 01FF       00300 INPTR    DEFW TOPBUF       ;SET BUFFER LOAD POINTER LOC.
FF84 01FF       00310 OUTPTR   DEFW TOPBUF       ;SET OUTPUT CHAR. POINTER LOC.
                00320 ;
                00330 ;        THIS SECTION IS EXECUTED ON PROGRAM LOAD.  IT
                00340 ;        INSTALLS THE SPOOLER IN THE INTERRUPT HANDLING
                00350 ;        CHAIN AND SETS MEMORY SIZE.
                00360 ;
FF86 F3         00370 INIT     DI                ;DISABLE INTERRUPTS FOR A MOMENT
FF87 2182FB     00380          LD HL,BTMBUF      ;SET MEM SIZE TO PROTECT SPOOLER
FF8A 2B         00390          DEC HL
FF8B 224940     00400          LD (4049H),HL
FF8E 2A2640     00410          LD HL,(4026H)     ;GET PRINT DRIVER ADDR.
FF91 22D3FF     00420          LD (PRINT+6),HL   ;STORE IT FOR CHAR. OUTPUT
FF94 21DCFF     00430          LD HL,RECCHR      ;PUT BUFFER LOAD ROUTINE ADDRESS
FF97 222640     00440          LD (4026H),HL     ;IN LINE PRINTER DCB
FF9A 2A5B40     00450          LD HL,(405BH)     ;GET CLOCK ROUTINE ADDRESS
FF9D 22DAFF     00460          LD (RESTOR+5),HL;STORE IT FOR RETURN FROM OUTPUT
FFA0 21A8FF     00470          LD HL,OUTCHR      ;INSERT PRINT ROUTINE INTO
FFA3 225B40     00480          LD (405BH),HL     ;INTERRUPT HANDLING CHAIN
FFA6 FB         00490          EI                ;RESTORE INTERRUPTS
FFA7 C9         00500          RET               ;RETURN TO DOS
                00510 ;
                00520 ;        THIS SECTION GETS A CHARACTER FROM
                00530 ;        THE BUFFER AND PRINTS IT
                00540 ;
FFA8 F5         00550 OUTCHR   PUSH AF           ;SAVE REGISTERS
FFA9 D5         00560          PUSH DE
FFAA C5         00570          PUSH BC
FFAB E5         00580          PUSH HL
FFAC 2A82FF     00590          LD HL,(INPTR)     ;CHECK TO SEE IF ANY TEXT
FFAF ED5B84FF   00600          LD DE,(OUTPTR)    ;IS IN BUFFER
FFB3 B7         00610          OR A              ;CLEAR CARRY FLAG
FFB4 ED52       00620          SBC HL,DE         ;(INPTR)-(OUTPTR)?
FFB6 281D       00630          JR Z,RESTOR       ;SKIP PRINT IF EMPTY
                00640 ;
                00650 ; THE FOLLOWING 4 LINES OF CODE ARE FOR A LINE PRINTER
                00660 ; USING THE NORMAL PARALLEL PORT.  IF YOU HAVE A PRINTER
                00670 ; USING THE RS-232 INTERFACE, REPLACE THEM WITH:
                00680 ;   00730        IN A,(EA)         ;GET UART STATUS
                00690 ;   00740        BIT 6,A           ;TEST BIT 6 FOR HIGH
                00700 ;   00750        JR Z,RESTOR       ;SKIP PRINT IF NOT READY
                00710 ;   00760 NOT USED
                00720 ;
FFB8 3AE837     00730          LD A,(37E8H)      ;GET PRINTER STATUS
FFBB E6F0       00740          AND 0F0H          ;MASK IT
FFBD FE30       00750          CP 30H            ;CHECK IF PRINTER IS READY
FFBF 2014       00760          JR NZ,RESTOR      ;SKIP PRINT IF NOT
FFC1 1B         00770          DEC DE            ;ADJUST POINTER
FFC2 2182FB     00780          LD HL,BTMBUF      ;CHECK BOTTOM OF BUFFER
FFC5 B7         00790          OR A              ;CLEAR CARRY FLAG
FFC6 ED52       00800          SBC HL,DE         ;(OUTPTR)=BTMBUF?
FFC8 2003       00810          JR NZ,PRINT       ;GO TO PRINT IF NOT AT BOTTOM
FFCA 1181FF     00820          LD DE,TOPBUF      ;ELSE POSITION TO TOP
FFCD EB         00830 PRINT    EX DE,HL
FFCE 2284FF     00840          LD (OUTPTR),HL    ;STORE POINTER
FFD1 4E         00850          LD C,(HL)         ;GET CHARACTER TO BE PRINTED
FFD2 CD0000     00860          CALL 0000H        ;WILL CONTAIN PRINT DRIVER ADDR.
FFD5 E1         00870 RESTOR   POP HL            ;RESTORE REGISTERS
FFD6 C1         00880          POP BC            ;FOR RETURN TO INTERRUPT ROUTINE
FFD7 D1         00890          POP DE
FFD8 F1         00900          POP AF
FFD9 C30000     00910          JP 0000H          ;WILL CONTAIN CLOCK ROUTINE ADDR.
                00920 ;
                00930          ;THIS SECTION PUTS THE NEXT CHARACTER
                00940          ;THAT THE CALLING ROUTINE WANTS
                00950          ;PRINTED IN THE BUFFER
                00960 ;
FFDC F5         00970 RECCHR   PUSH AF           ;SAVE REGISTERS
FFDD D5         00980          PUSH DE
FFDE E5         00990          PUSH HL
FFDF ED5B82FF   01000          LD DE,(INPTR)     ;GET POINTER
FFE3 1B         01010          DEC DE            ;MOVE IT TO NEXT POSITION
FFE4 2182FB     01020          LD HL,BTMBUF      ;SEE IF BOTTOM OF BUFFER
FFE7 B7         01030          OR A              ;CLEAR CARRY FLAG
FFE8 ED52       01040          SBC HL,DE         ;(INPTR)=BTMBUF?
FFEA 2003       01050          JR NZ,FULOOP      ;IF NOT PROCEED
FFEC 1181FF     01060          LD DE,TOPBUF      ;ELSE SET POINTER AT TOP
FFEF 2A84FF     01070 FULOOP   LD HL,(OUTPTR)    ;CHECK IF BUFFER IS FULL
FFF2 B7         01080          OR A              ;CLEAR CARRY FLAG
FFF3 ED52       01090          SBC HL,DE         ;(INPTR)=(OUTPTR)?
FFF5 28F8       01100          JR Z,FULOOP       ;AND LOOP IF IT IS
FFF7 EB         01110          EX DE,HL
FFF8 71         01120          LD (HL),C         ;PUT CHARACTER IN BUFFER
FFF9 2282FF     01130          LD (INPTR),HL     ;UPDATE (INPTR)
FFFC E1         01140          POP HL            ;RESTORE REGISTERS
FFFD D1         01150          POP DE
FFFE F1         01160          POP AF
FFFF C9         01170          RET               ;RETURN TO CALLING ROUTINE
FF86            01180          END     INIT      ;START AT INIT
```

Program Listing

✓See List of Advertisers on page 418

GAME

LOAD 80

After dinner on long winter evenings, get pegged.

Dessert Solitaire

Program Listing

```
5 REM ***********************************************************
10 REM *****                                                 *****
15 REM ***** THE GOLF TEE PROBLEM  - BY RICHARD B. DUNCAN *****
20 REM ***** LISTING IN   "MATHEMATICS TEACHER"  MAGAZINE *****
25 REM *****                                 JANUARY 1979 *****
30 REM *****                                              *****
35 REM ***** ADAPTED FOR THE TRS-80 & MODIFIED BY RAY RATKE ***
40 REM ***** V1: FOR PRINTER       -       DECEMBER 4, 1980 *****
45 REM ***********************************************************
50 CLS:PRINTTAB(14)"PEG SOLITAIRE ON A TRIANGULAR BOARD":PRINT
55 PRINT"THIS  PROGRAM  WAS  WRITTEN TO HAVE THE COMPUTER SEEK A
LL SOLU-
60 PRINT"TIONS OF THE PEG JUMP GAME KNOWN BY MANY DIFFERENT NAME
S.":PRINT
65 PRINT"IN ITS MOST  COMMON  FORM,  THE GAME IS PLAYED ON A  TR
IANGULAR
70 PRINT"BOARD IN WHICH 15 HOLES ARE DRILLED.   AT THE  BEGINNIN
G OF THE
75 PRINT"GAME,  PEGS ARE PLACED IN EACH HOLE, AND THE PLAYER HAS
 THE OP-
80 PRINT"TION OF REMOVING ANY ONE PEG.    THE PLAY CONSISTS OF J
UMPING A
85 PRINT"PEG OVER ANOTHER  ADJACENT PEG AND INTO A VACANT HOLE.
 THE PEG
90 PRINT"WHICH IS JUMPED OVER IS THEN REMOVED FROM THE BOARD.  J
UMPS MAY
95 PRINT"BE MADE  HORIZONTALLY OR  DIAGONALLY,  EITHER FORWARDS
OR BACK-
100 PRINT"WARDS.":PRINT:PRINT"PRESS ANY KEY TO CONTINUE.
105 ZZ$=INKEY$:IFZZ$=""THEN105ELSECLS:PRINTTAB(14)"PEG SOLITAIRE
 ON A TRIANGULAR BOARD":PRINT
110 PRINT"THE  OBJECT  OF  THE  GAME IS TO HAVE ONLY ONE PEG LEF
T ON THE
115 PRINT"BOARD AT THE END.
120 PRINT:PRINT"THE HOLES IN THE BOARD ARE LAID OUT  AND  NUMBER
ED  AS WILL BE
125 PRINT"SHOWN, SO THAT THE VARIOUS SOLUTIONS CAN BE IDENTIFIED
.":PRINT:PRINT"IN THE FORM THE PROGRAM WAS  ORIGINALLY  WRITTEN,
  IT TOOK THE
130 PRINT"COMPUTER ABOUT TWO HOURS TO FIND THE FIRST SOLUTION.
TO SPEED
135 PRINT"UP RESPONSE TIME,  THE PROGRAM WAS SLIGHTLY REVISED.
 IT WILL
140 PRINT"GENERATE THOUSANDS OF SOLUTIONS,   BUT NOT ALL OF THE
 430,000
145 PRINT"DIFFERENT  ONES SAID TO BE  POSSIBLE.   CONSIDERING  T
HAT MANY
150 PRINT"PEOPLE ARE  HARD  PRESSED TO FIND EVEN ONE SOLUTION,
 THIS IS
155 PRINT"QUITE AN ACCOMPLISHMENT FOR THE COMPUTER.
160 PRINTTAB(19)"PRESS ANY KEY TO CONTINUE.";
165 ZZ$=INKEY$:IFZZ$=""THEN165ELSECLS
170 PRINT:PRINTTAB(32)"1":PRINT@160,CHR$(131)
175 PRINTTAB(27)"2";TAB(37)"3":PRINT@283,CHR$(131):PRINT@293,CHR
$(131)
180 PRINTTAB(22)"4";TAB(32)"5";TAB(42)"6":PRINT@406,CHR$(131):PR
INT@416,CHR$(131):PRINT@426,CHR$(131)
185 PRINTTAB(17)"7";TAB(27)"8";TAB(37)"9";TAB(46)"10":PRINT@529,
CHR$(131):PRINT@539,CHR$(131):PRINT@549,CHR$(131):PRINT@559,CHR$
(131)
190 PRINTTAB(12)"11";TAB(21)"12";TAB(31)"13";TAB(41)"14";TAB(51)
"15":PRINT@652,CHR$(131):PRINT@662,CHR$(131):PRINT@672,CHR$(131)
:PRINT@682,CHR$(131):PRINT@692,CHR$(131)
195 INPUT"ENTER NUMBER OF HOLE TO BE LEFT VACANT AT START";Q
```

Program continues

Ray Ratke
3822 N. 75th Street
Milwaukee, WI 53216

A board game, generally called *Solitaire* in literature relating to the game, has been popular for 200 years in many countries around the world.

Holes are drilled in a board and pegs are inserted into each hole. At the beginning of the game the player removes one peg from a hole of his choice. Then, by a succession of jumps as in checkers, he tries to reduce the number of pegs so that, at the end of the game, only one remains on the board. The holes are arranged in a geometric pattern to form a square, rectangle or other shape. This article deals with the triangular form.

Jumps can be made when two pegs in adjacent rows are accompanied by a vacant hole in the next row, all three being in a straight line. The end peg jumps over the next peg into the vacant hole, and the peg which was jumped over is removed from the board. Jumps can be made horizontally or diagonally, either forward or backward.

In an article in *The Mathematics Teacher* magazine, January 1979, Richard B. Duncan presented a Basic program to find all solutions for each of the fifteen different starting positions. He determined there is a grand total of 438,984 *different* solutions. This number, however, includes solutions which are not fundamentally different from each other. For example, by rotating the board and suitably renumbering the holes, the same sequence of moves will solve any of the three starting positions with hole one, 11, or 15 vacant at the start.

Duncan's program was written for the DEC-10 computer. He found that the computer time required to find the first solution when hole one is vacant at the start was a little longer than 90 minutes. I adapted his program to run on the 16K Level II machine. I found the time required to find the first solution somewhat longer than Duncan's.

To speed up execution time, I modified the program so one possible sequence of the *first* three moves for each different starting position was made before the computer began its search for solutions. This modified program is given in the Program Listing. The total computer time to find 30 solutions, the first two for each of the 15 different starting positions, is approximately 30 minutes. Naturally, some of the solutions are lost because of the modification, but there are still many thousands that can be found if you have the patience.

There is a total of 36 legal jumps on the board. These are arranged in a table in arrays C, D, and E. For each jump made, the computer must check the table to see that the move is valid. Apparently the order of the entries in the table makes a dramatic difference in the time required to find the first solution. This could be an important observation for a programmer working on an application less trivial than the one of this program. ■

Program continued

```
200 IFQ<1ORQ>15THEN195
205 PRINT:PRINT"THE COMPUTER IS NOW SEARCHING FOR SOLUTIONS.
210 DEFINTI,N,R-V,Z
215 DIMC(36),D(36),E(36),A(15),B(13)
220 FORU=1TO36:READC(U):NEXTU
225 DATA1,1,2,3,4,6,11,12,13,7,8,4,4,2,5,6,3,5,4,6,7,10,11,15,13
,14,15,9,10,6,13,9,14,13,8,12
230 FORR=1TO36:READD(R):NEXTR
235 DATA2,3,4,6,7,10,12,13,14,8,9,5,8,5,9,9,5,8,2,3,4,6,7,10,12,
13,14,8,9,5,8,5,9,9,5,8
240 FORT=1TO36:READE(T):NEXTT
245 DATA4,6,7,10,11,15,13,14,15,9,10,6,13,9,14,13,8,12,1,1,2,3,4
,6,11,12,13,7,8,4,4,2,5,6,3,5
250 FORS=1TO15:READA(S):NEXTS
255 DATA1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1
260 IFQ=1ORQ=7ORQ=10ORQ=13THENA(1)=0:A(2)=0:A(3)=0:A(5)=0
265 IFQ=2ORQ=6ORQ=11ORQ=14THENA(7)=0:A(8)=0:A(11)=0:A(12)=0
270 IFQ=3ORQ=4ORC=12ORQ=15THENA(9)=0:A(10)=0:A(14)=0:A(15)=0
275 IFQ=5THENA(7)=0:A(8)=0:A(12)=0:A(13)=0
280 IFQ=8THENA(2)=0:A(3)=0:A(5)=0:A(6)=0
285 IFQ=9THENA(2)=0:A(3)=0:A(4)=0:A(5)=0
290 FORV=1TO13:READB(V):NEXTV
295 DATA0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
300 N=3
305 IFN=13THEN395
310 I=1
315 IFI>36THEN365
320 IFA(C(I))*A(D(I))<1THEN330
325 IFA(E(I))=0THEN340
330 I=I+1
335 GOTO315
340 A(C(I))=0:A(D(I))=0
345 A(E(I))=1
350 N=N+1
355 B(N)=I
360 GOTO305
365 IFB(1)>20THEN660
370 A(C(B(N)))=1:A(D(B(N)))=1
375 A(E(B(N)))=0
380 I=B(N)+1
385 N=N-1
390 GOTO315
395 LPRINT"HOLE #";Q;"LEFT VACANT AT START.
400 IFQ=1PRINT" 6- 1    4- 6    1- 4    ";:LPRINT" 6- 1    4- 6
 1- 4    ";
```

Program continues

Program continued

```
405 IFQ=2PRINT" 7- 2   13- 4   11-13   ";:LPRINT" 7- 2   13- 4
 11-13   ";
410 IFQ=3PRINT"10- 3   13- 6   15-13   ";:LPRINT"10- 3   13- 6
 15-13   ";:
415 IFQ=4PRINT"13- 4   15-13   10- 8   ";:LPRINT"13- 4   15-13
 10- 8   ";
420 IFQ=5PRINT"14- 5   12-14    7- 9   ";:LPRINT"14- 5   12-14
  7- 9   ";
425 IFQ=6PRINT"13- 6   11-13    7- 9   ";:LPRINT"13- 6   11-13
  7- 9   ";
430 IFQ=7PRINT" 2- 7    6- 4    1- 6   ";:LPRINT" 2- 7    6- 4
  1- 6   ";
435 IFQ=8PRINT"10- 8    2- 9    3-10   ";:LPRINT"10- 8    2- 9
  3-10   ";
440 IFQ=9PRINT" 7- 9    2- 7    3- 8   ";:LPRINT" 7- 9    2- 7
  3- 8   ";
445 IFQ=10PRINT" 3-10    4- 6    1- 4   ";:LPRINT" 3-10    4- 6
  1- 4   ";
450 IFQ=11PRINT"13-11    4-13   11- 4   ";:LPRINT"13-11    4-13
  11- 4   ";
455 IFQ=12PRINT"14-12    6-13   15- 6   ";:LPRINT"14-12    6-13
  15- 6   ";
460 IFQ=13PRINT" 4-13    1- 4    3- 8   ";:LPRINT" 4-13    1- 4
   3- 8   ";
465 IFQ=14PRINT"12-14    4-13   11- 4   ";:LPRINT"12-14    4-13
  11- 4   ";
470 IFQ=15PRINT"13-15    6-13   15- 6   ";:LPRINT"13-15    6-13
  15- 6   ";
475 FORZ=4TO13
480 IFB(Z)=1PRINT" 1- 4   ";:IFB(Z)=1LPRINT" 1- 4   ";
485 IFB(Z)=2PRINT" 1- 6   ";:IFB(Z)=2LPRINT" 1- 6   ";
490 IFB(Z)=3PRINT" 2- 7   ";:IFB(Z)=3LPRINT" 2- 7   ";
495 IFB(Z)=4PRINT" 3-10   ";:IFB(Z)=4LPRINT" 3-10   ";
500 IFB(Z)=5PRINT" 4-11   ";:IFB(Z)=5LPRINT" 4-11   ";
505 IFB(Z)=6PRINT" 6-15   ";:IFB(Z)=6LPRINT" 6-15   ";
510 IFB(Z)=7PRINT"11-13   ";:IFB(Z)=7LPRINT"11-13   ";
515 IFB(Z)=8PRINT"12-14   ";:IFB(Z)=8LPRINT"12-14   ";
520 IFB(Z)=9PRINT"13-15   ";:IFB(Z)=9LPRINT"13-15   ";
525 IFB(Z)=10PRINT" 7- 9   ";:IFB(Z)=10LPRINT" 7- 9   ";
530 IFB(Z)=11PRINT" 8-10   ";:IFB(Z)=11LPRINT" 8-10   ";
535 IFB(Z)=12PRINT" 4- 6   ";:IFB(Z)=12LPRINT" 4- 6   ";
540 IFB(Z)=13PRINT" 4-13   ";:IFB(Z)=13LPRINT" 4-13   ";
545 IFB(Z)=14PRINT" 2- 9   ";:IFB(Z)=14LPRINT" 2- 9   ";
550 IFB(Z)=15PRINT" 5-14   ";:IFB(Z)=15LPRINT" 5-14   ";
555 IFB(Z)=16PRINT" 6-13   ";:IFB(Z)=16LPRINT" 6-13   ";
560 IFB(Z)=17PRINT" 3- 8   ";:IFB(Z)=17LPRINT" 3- 8   ";
565 IFB(Z)=18PRINT" 5-12   ";:IFB(Z)=18LPRINT" 5-12   ";
570 IFB(Z)=19PRINT" 4- 1   ";:IFB(Z)=19LPRINT" 4- 1   ";
575 IFB(Z)=20PRINT" 6- 1   ";:IFB(Z)=20LPRINT" 6- 1   ";
580 IFB(Z)=21PRINT" 7- 2   ";:IFB(Z)=21LPRINT" 7- 2   ";
585 IFB(Z)=22PRINT"10- 3   ";:IFB(Z)=22LPRINT"10- 3   ";
590 IFB(Z)=23PRINT"11- 4   ";:IFB(Z)=23LPRINT"11- 4   ";
595 IFB(Z)=24PRINT"15- 6   ";:IFB(Z)=24LPRINT"15- 6   ";
600 IFB(Z)=25PRINT"13-11   ";:IFB(Z)=25LPRINT"13-11   ";
605 IFB(Z)=26PRINT"14-12   ";:IFB(Z)=26LPRINT"14-12   ";
610 IFB(Z)=27PRINT"15-13   ";:IFB(Z)=27LPRINT"15-13   ";
615 IFB(Z)=28PRINT" 9- 7   ";:IFB(Z)=28LPRINT" 9- 7   ";
620 IFB(Z)=29PRINT"10- 8   ";:IFB(Z)=29LPRINT"10- 8   ";
625 IFB(Z)=30PRINT" 6- 4   ";:IFB(Z)=30LPRINT" 6- 4   ";
630 IFB(Z)=31PRINT"13- 4   ";:IFB(Z)=31LPRINT"13- 4   ";
635 IFB(Z)=32PRINT" 9- 2   ";:IFB(Z)=32LPRINT" 9- 2   ";
640 IFB(Z)=33PRINT"14- 5   ";:IFB(Z)=33LPRINT"14- 5   ";
645 IFB(Z)=34PRINT"13- 6   ";:IFB(Z)=34LPRINT"13- 6   ";
650 IFB(Z)=35PRINT" 8- 3   ";:IFB(Z)=35LPRINT" 8- 3   ";
655 IFB(Z)=36PRINT"12- 5   ";:IFB(Z)=36LPRINT"12- 5   ";
660 NEXTZ
665 SL=SL+1:PRINT" SOLUTION #";SL:LPRINT" SOLUTION #";SL
670 PRINT:LPRINT
675 GOTO365
680 END
```

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TASMON

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Purpose: The purpose of TASMON is to allow study, debugging, tracing and single-stepping of Z-80 object code. Special care has been taken to make the program easy to use by beginning Z-80 programmers. TASMON was developed as a result of the author's dissatisfaction with the seven monitors he purchased. TASMON has a 45+ page user manual documenting each of its features, and includes special user sessions which document the more complicated features.

"other excellent disassemblers are ... The Alternate Source's TASMON, which provides symbols and disk files. (The TASMON package is a powerful monitor, one of the best I've seen.)"
William Barden, Jr.

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- Replace registers
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- Hex memory dump
- ASCII memory dump
- Disassembled dump
- Disassemble to printer
- Dump screen to printer
- Sum hex values
- Subtract hex values
- Find 1-4 consecutive bytes
- Skip forward one instruction
- Back up one instruction
- Clear screen
- Relocate programs
- Move block of memory
- Load system tape
- Load /CMD disk file
- View/verify system tape
- View/verify /CMD disk file
- Write system tape
- Write /CMD disk file
- Disassemble to disk
- Disassemble to tape
- Set breakpoints in ROM
- Set breakpoints in RAM
- Set breakpoints (9 total)
- Display breakpoints
- Clear breakpoints
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At the very least, the TRS-80 Pocket Computer is a computer gadgeteer's dream-come-true, but the following four programs should give you an idea of the PC's potential.

A Few Hints Will Help

It doesn't take a mental giant to realize that the best way to get accustomed to a new piece of hardware is to read the manual. But after breaking in three different computers myself, I can tell you that that usually isn't enough. Either because of a lack of emphasis on some points in the manual, or outright omission of others, you ultimately have to learn the hard way, by keying in a few programs. Below, I offer the fruits of my toil, hoping that it saves you a little aggravation.

First, beware of the PC's 26 character screen print limitation. You'll need to plan your presentation, using only 26 characters. This gets especially dicey when numbers run to six figures or more; furthermore, you have to account for the sign when printing. That means that the number 3457.34 must be formatted using #####.##; using ####.## will cause an error (some Basics would allow this as long as the number is positive).

Incidentally, you cannot assign a string variable to a particular format when printing. The following line would cause an error.

```
10 F$="#####.##":A=3457.34:PRINT USING F$;A
```

The way you get around this is to assign the selected format first:

```
10 USING "#####.##":A=3457.34:PRINT A
```

This format will be used on all printed variables, until another is assigned or until formatting is turned off by issuing USING without a format string.

You can't turn off a selected format by breaking into the program and rerunning it. I learned that the hard way!

Maybe you feel limited by being able to print only 24 characters; well, if you use a prompt string in an input statement, you can print only 23 characters! However, if you precede the input variable with a comma, the prompt string will blank out when you respond.

If you use a semi-colon, the prompt string remains (as is usual in most other Basics). I find the comma more useful, since you rarely have room for both the prompt string and the response in 23 characters.

You cannot manipulate strings on the PC, but the manual does not mention that. Except for the equal sign, there are no string relational operations. Thus, the following state-

```
Ready
>RUN
METRIC-AMERICAN CONVERSIONS
VALUE FOR CONVERSION:? 3472.12
ABBREVIATED UNIT:? IN
  8819.20 CM
VALUE FOR CONVERSION:? 478.25
ABBREVIATED UNIT:? KG
  1054.36 LB
VALUE FOR CONVERSION:? 98.6
ABBREVIATED UNIT:? F
    37.00 C
METRIC-AMERICAN CONVERSIONS
VALUE FOR CONVERSION:?
```

Sample Run 1. Metric/English Conversion ment causes an error.

```
10 IF A$<>"NO" GOTO 30
```

Remember that strings are limited to a maximum of seven characters. String concatenation using the plus (+) sign is not allowed, but you can combine printed strings by separating them with semicolons:

```
10 A$ = "CONCATE":B$ = "NATION"
20 PRINT A$;B$
```

Running the above, prints CONCATENATION.

When you print more than one variable in a row, all variables except the first must be presented alone. The line

```
10 A = 34.34:PRINT A*3; A*5
```

causes an error and must be written as follows:

```
10 A = 34.34:B = A*5:PRINT A*3; B
```

When you use a For, the number following To is limited to a maximum of three digits. You can't say

```
10 FOR N = 1 TO 1000
```

Generally, beware of hang-ups! Occasionally, for no reason that I can find, the PC simply stops. It doesn't respond to any keys including on and off. The only recourse is to reset the computer (Reset is on the back of the PC). Doing so destroys your program, so, if you own a cassette interface, back up your program periodically.

The PC is also very slow. The following loop takes about 25 seconds.

```
10 FOR A = 1 TO 100
20 NEXT A
```

Things move a little faster if you use variables, including or following W. Thus, substituting Z for A in the above program reduces the running time to 20 seconds.

Things deteriorate as you add lines between For and Next. For example, this program takes 35 seconds.

```
10 FOR A = 1 TO 100
20 X = X + 1
30 NEXT A
```

Finally, be aware that the backspace key does not delete characters from the keyboard buffer. Used correctly you'll find that this is usually an advantage, but it does mean that you must copy over or delete any entered characters, if you don't want them.

```
10 PAUSE"CONVERT METRIC<>ENGLISH"
20 INPUT"VALUE FOR CONVERSION:",A
30 INPUT"ABBREVIATED UNIT:",B$
40 IFB$="IN"LETC=2.540005:D$="CM":GOTO300
50 IFB$="FT"LETC=.3048006:D$="M":GOTO300
55 IFB$="YD"LETC=.9144018:D$="M":GOTO300
60 IFB$="MI"LETC=1.6094319:D$="KM":GOTO300
70 IFB$="IN2"LETC=6.451626:D$="CM2":GOTO300
80 IFB$="FT2"LETC=.0929034:D$="M2":GOTO300
85 IFB$="YD2"LETC=.8361306:D$="M2":GOTO300
90 IFB$="MI2"LETC=2.5899985:D$="KM2":GOTO300
100 IFB$="IN3"LETC=16.387156:D$="CM3":GOTO300
110 IFB$="FT3"LETC=.028317:D$="M3":GOTO300
115 IFB$="YD3"LETC=.764559:D$="M3":GOTO300
120 IFB$="GAL"LETC=3.785332:D$="L":GOTO300
130 IFB$="OZ"LETC=28.349527:D$="GM":GOTO300
140 IFB$="LB"LETC=.4535924:D$="KG":GOTO300
160 IFB$="CM"LETC=2.540005:D$="IN":GOTO310
170 IFB$="M"LETC=.9144018:D$="YD":GOTO310
180 IFB$="KM"LETC=1.6094319:D$="MI":GOTO310
190 IFB$="CM2"LETC=6.451626:D$="IN2":GOTO310
200 IFB$="M2"LETC=.8361306:D$="YD2":GOTO310
210 IFB$="KM2"LETC=2.5899985:D$="MI2":GOTO310
220 IFB$="CM3"LETC=16.387156:D$="IN3":GOTO310
230 IFB$="M3"LETC=.764559:D$="YD3":GOTO310
240 IFB$="L"LETC=3.785332:D$="GAL":GOTO310
250 IFB$="GM"LETC=28.349527:D$="OZ":GOTO310
260 IFB$="KG"LETC=.4535924:D$="LB":GOTO310
265 USING"####.#"
270 IFB$="F"LETC=(A-32)*5/9:PRINTA;B$;"=";C;"C":GOTO20
275 IFB$="C"LETC=(A*9/5)+32:PRINTA;B$;"=";C;"F":GOTO20
280 PRINT"WRONG ABBREVIATION!":GOTO20
300 USING"#####.##":C=A*C
305 PRINTA;B$;"=";C;D$:GOTO20
310 USING"#####.##":C=A/C
320 PRINTA;B$;"=";C;D$:GOTO20
```

Program Listing 1. Metric/English Conversion

```
Ready
>RUN
DEPRECIATION ANALYSIS
ORIGINAL COST OF ITEM:? 5735
ITEM USEFUL LIFE (YRS):? 5
VAL. AFTER USEFUL LIFE:? 500
(S)LINE (Y)SDIG (D)DBL:? D
PRINT (O)NE (A)LL YEARS:? A
YR 1  DP 2294  BL 3441
TOTAL DEP: 2294
YR 2  DP 1376.4  BL 2064.6
TOTAL DEP: 3670.4
YR 3  DP 825.84  BL 1238.76
TOTAL DEP: 4496.24
YR 4  DP 495.504  BL 743.256
TOTAL DEP: 4991.74
YR 5  DP 243.256  BL 500
TOTAL DEP: 5235
ORIGINAL COST OF ITEM:?
```

Sample Run 2. Depreciation Analysis

```
10 PAUSE"DEPRECIATION ANALYSIS"
20 INPUT"ORIGINAL COST OF ITEM:",C:C=INTC
30 INPUT"ITEM USEFUL LIFE (YRS):",Y:Y=INTY
40 INPUT"VAL. AFTER USEFUL LIFE:",V:V=INTV
50 D=0:F=0:T=0:Z=0:B=C:FORI=1TOY:T=T+I:NEXTI
60 P=(1/Y)*2:P=INT(P*100+.5)/100
70 INPUT"(S)LINE (Y)SDIG (D)DBL:",Q$
80 INPUT"PRINT (O)NE (A)LL YRS:",A$
90 IFA$="A"LETM=Y:GOTO110
100 INPUT"PRINT YEAR:",M:IFM>YGOTO100
110 FORI=1TOM
120 GOSUBQ$
130 Z=Z+D:IFA$="A"GOTO150
140 IFI<>MGOTO170
150 PAUSE"YEAR:";USING"###":I
160 USING"######.##":PRINT"DP";D;" BL";B
165 PAUSE"TOTAL DEP:";Z
170 NEXTI:GOTO20
200 "S":D=(C-V)/Y:D=INT(D*100+.5)/100
210 B=B-D:IFB-V<.05LETB=V
220 RETURN
300 "Y":R=(Y-I+1)/T:R=INT(R*100+.5)/100:D=R*(C-V)
310 IFB-D<VLETD=B-V
320 B=B-D:RETURN
400 "D":IFF=1GOTO440
410 IFB<=VLETD=0:B=V:GOTO450
420 D=B*P:S=(B-V)/(Y-I+1):IFD<SLETD=S:F=1:GOTO440
430 IFB-D<VLETD=B-V
440 B=B-D
450 RETURN
```

Program Listing 2. Depreciation Analysis

The Programs

This is probably not the first time you have seen programs about metric/English conversion, depreciation analysis, loan payment/interest, and investment calculations, but likely each was presented as one article. Well, each program here provides the same information on the PC.

I printed the samples from duplicate programs running on a TRS-80 Model II, since, as of this writing, no printers are available for the PC. (I have tried to make the printouts as identical as possible to what you can expect to find on the PC.)

Listing 1, the Metric/English Conversion program takes the most common English units of measure and converts them to the metric equivalent and vice-versa. You are first asked to enter the number and then an abbreviation for the unit of measure. The abbreviations are self-explanatory. IN2 and IN3 refer to square inches and cubic inches; MI means miles; F is Fahrenheit; C is Celsius/Centigrade (Sample Run 1).

Listing 2, the Depreciation Analysis program calculates depreciation figures using the straight-line, sum of year's digits and double declining methods. First, enter the item's original cost, useful life in years and salvage value. Then choose the depreciation figure desired: S = straight line, Y = sum of year's digits, D = double declining.

The depreciation (DP) and balance (BL) amounts, plus accumulated total depreciation may be shown for one year alone or for each year in sequence. If you want only one year, the program asks which year (ie. Print Year:) (Sample Run 2).

Listing 3, the Loan Payment/Interest program amortizes loans by the month. The Sample Run shows the figures for the first few months of a 36-month $7500 loan.

The program can calculate equal regular payments or you can designate a payment (ie. Pay Monthly:) in which case a final balloon payment may result.

The amounts produced are the month (Mo.), balance remaining (Bal.), principal reduction (PR), total principal reduction to date (TD), interest paid (INT) and interest paid to date (TD). You can show the figures for all months (A), one month (O), or no months (N). If you select the latter, then only

```
10 PAUSE"LOAN PAYMENT/INTEREST"
20 INPUT"AMOUNT OF LOAN:",A,"INTEREST RATE:",R,"NUMBER OF MONTHS:";M
30 INPUT"CALCULATE PAYMENT (Y/N)",Q$:M=INTM:A=INTA
40 PRINT USING"#######";A;"/";USING"####";M;" MOS/";R;"%"
50 IFQ$="N"INPUT"ENTER MONTHLY PAYMENT:",P
60 R=R/1200
70 IFQ$="N"GOTO100
80 C=(1+R)^M:P=A*((R*C)/(C-1))
90 P=INT(P*100+.5)/100
100 PRINT"PAY MONTHLY:";USING"######.##";P
110 INPUT"(A)LL (O)NE (N)O MONTHS",Q$
120 IFQ$="O"INPUT"WHICH MONTH:",W
130 Z=0:T=Z:J=Z:D=Z:S=Z:B=A
140 FORK=1TOM
150 I=B*R:I=(I*100+.5)/100
160 IFK=MLETP=B+1
170 S=S+P:N=P-I:B=B-N:J=J+I:D=D+N
180 IFQ$="N"GOTO230
190 IFQ$="A"GOTO210
200 IFK<>WGOTO230
210 PRINT"MO.";USING"####";K;" BAL.";USING"#######.##";B
220 PRINT"PR";USING"######.##";N;" TD";USING"#######.##";D
225 PRINT"INT";USING"######.##";I;" TD";USING"######.##";J
230 NEXTK
240 PRINT"FINAL PAYMENT:";USING"######.##";P
250 PRINT"TOTAL PAID:";USING"#######.##";S
260 GOTO20
```

Program Listing 3. Loan Payment/Interest

```
Ready
>RUN
LOAN PAYMENT/INTEREST
AMOUNT OF LOAN? 7500
INTEREST RATE? 15.5
NUMBER OF MONTHS? 36
CALCULATE PAYMENT (Y/N)? Y
 7500  FOR 36  MONTHS AT 15.5 %
PAY MONTHLY: 261.84
(A)LL (O)NE (N)O MONTHS? A
MO. 1  BAL. 7335.04
PR 164.96  TD 164.96
INT 96.88  TD 96.88
MO. 2  BAL. 7167.95
PR 167.09  TD 332.05
INT 94.75  TD 191.63
MO. 3  BAL. 6998.7
PR 169.25  TD 501.3
INT 92.59  TD 284.22
MO. 4  BAL. 6827.26
PR 171.44  TD 672.74
INT 90.4  TD 374.62
MO. 5  BAL. 6653.61
PR 173.65  TD 846.39
INT 88.19  TD 462.81
MO. 6  BAL. 6477.72
^C
Break in 180
Ready
>L
```

Sample Run 3. Loan Payment/Interest

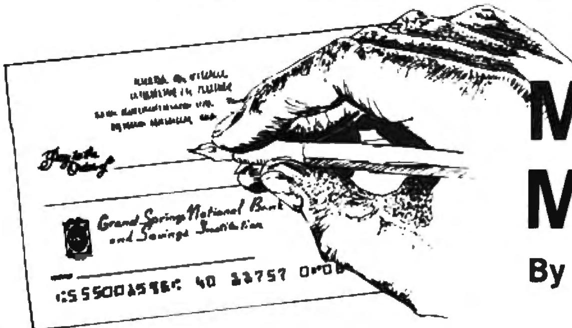
```
Ready
>RUN
INVESTMENT CALCULATIONS

(O)NE DEPOSIT ACCRUEMENT
(R)EG DEPOSIT ACCRUEMENT
(D)EPOSIT TO= REQ.AMOUNT
? R
REGULAR DEPOSIT AMOUNT:? 50
INTEREST RATE (%):? 14.5
NUMBER OF MONTHS:? 36
NUMBER OF DEPOSITS/YR:? 6
ORIG.INVEST: $     900.00
ACCRUED INT: $     211.02
TOTAL VALUE: $    1111.02

(O)NE DEPOSIT ACCRUEMENT
(R)EG DEPOSIT ACCRUEMENT
(D)EPOSIT TO= REQ.AMOUNT
? D
REQUIRED FINAL AMOUNT:? 10000
INTEREST RATE (%):? 15.37
NUMBER OF MONTHS:? 240
NUMBER OF DEPOSITS/YR:? 4
REG.DEPOSIT: $      19.79
ORIG.INVEST: $    1583.20
ACCRUED INT: $    8416.80
TOTAL VALUE: $   10000.00

(O)NE DEPOSIT ACCRUEMENT
(R)EG DEPOSIT ACCRUEMENT
(D)EPOSIT TO= REQ.AMOUNT
?
```

Sample Run 4. Investment Calculations



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the final payment and total amount paid will be printed. The PC may not be very practical for a long loan, because of its slow calculating time (Sample Run 3).

Listing 4, the Investment Calculations program calculates the results of simple investments such as bank deposits. Sample Run 4 shows examples of two of the three selections possible.

The three choices, one deposit accruement, regular deposit accruement and deposit necessary to produce a required amount are presented in print statements in lines 20 to 40. As with other print statements on the PC, you must press enter to continue after each line is displayed.

Once you are familiar with the choices you may want to change the Print in lines 20 to 40 to Pause, so that the choices are displayed briefly before the input statement.

One Deposit Accruement (O) calculates the original investment, accrued interest and total value for a one-time deposit. You will have to enter the number of compounding periods per year.

"Reg. Deposit Accruement" (R) determines the results of making regular deposits a selected number of times per year over a given number of months.

"Deposit To = Req. Amount" finds the amount you must deposit a selected number of times per year to reach a desired total after a certain number of months. An example might be a college fund that must reach $10,000 by a child's 20th birthday (Sample Run 4).■

```
10 PAUSE"INVESTMENT CALCULATIONS":USING"#######.##"
20 PRINT"(O)NE DEPOSIT ACCRUEMENT"
30 PRINT"(R)EG DEPOSIT ACCRUEMENT"
40 PRINT"(D)EPOSIT TO= REQ.AMOUNT"
50 INPUTQ$:IFQ$="T"GOTO20
60 GOSUBQ$:GOTO20
100 "O":INPUT"SINGLE DEPOS/INVEST:",A:GOSUB400
110 INPUT"COMPOUNDING PERIODS/YR:",F
120 T=A*(1+(R/100/F))^(F*M/12):GOSUB450:I=T-A
130 GOSUB500:RETURN
200 "R":INPUT"REGULAR DEPOSIT AMOUNT:",A:GOSUB400
210 INPUT"NUMBER OF DEPOSITS/YR:",F
220 T=A*((1+(R/100/F))^(F*M/12)-1)/(R/100/F):GOSUB450:A=A*(M/12)*F:I=T-A
230 GOSUB500:RETURN
300 "D":INPUT"REQUIRED FINAL AMOUNT:",D:GOSUB400
310 INPUT"NUMBER OF DEPOSITS/YR:",F
320 T=D*(R/100/F)/((1+(R/100/F))^(F*M/12)-1):GOSUB450
330 A=T*(M/12)*F:I=D-A
340 PRINT"REG.DEPOSIT: $";T:T=D
350 GOSUB500:RETURN
400 INPUT"INTEREST RATE (%):";R
410 INPUT"NUMBER OF MONTHS:";M
420 RETURN
450 T=INT(T*100+.5)/100:RETURN
500 PRINT"ORIG.INVEST: $";A
510 PRINT"ACCRUED INT: $";I
520 PRINT"TOTAL VALUE: $";T
530 RETURN
```

Program Listing 4. Investment Calculations

✓See List of Advertisers on page 418

A machine-language screen dump routine for the Model II.

II the Dump

Richard L. Faber
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Chestnut Hill, MA 02167

This article describes a TRS-80 Model II machine language subroutine for printing all or part of the CRT screen. The TRSDOS calls VDREAD and PRLINE are used, but since PRLINE will not print reverse video characters, these characters must be converted to their white on black counterparts after being read from the screen and before being printed.

The subroutine, which I call Screen (see Program Listing 1), can be entered with an editor/assembler package, or using the TRSDOS Debug program. After entering the machine language code with Debug, type: DUMP SCREEN START = F000,END = F033, RORT = R. Your Basic program, which calls Screen, must include a line such as 10 SYSTEM "SCREEN":DEFUSR1 = &HF000 prior to the appearance of the function call USR1. (Be sure to protect the memory above EFFFH from being used by Basic.) The top L lines of the screen (lines 0 through L−1) can then be printed by executing a statement in the form X = USR1 (L%). (L must be an integer variable in the range 1 < L < 24. Upon return from the subroutine, X is set equal to L. Program Listing 2 is a Basic program you can use to test Screen.

```
                                  SCREEN

F000    5E        10    LD E,(HL)       ;NO. OF LINES => C
F001    1650      20    LD D,50H        ;DECIMAL 80 => D
F003    2135F0    30    LD HL,F035      ;START OF BUFFER ADDR
F006    AF        40    XOR A           ;CLEAR A
F007    3234F0    50    LD (F034),A     ;CLEAR ROW COUNTER
F00A    47        60    LD B,A          ;ROW NO. => B
F00B    0E00      70    LD C,0          ;COL. NO. 0 => C
F00D    3E08      80    LD A,11         ;VDREAD = SVC 11
F00F    CF        90    RST 8           ;READ ROW FROM SCREEN
F010    0600      100   LD B,0          ;CLEAR CHARACTER COUNT
F012    0EA0      110   LD C,A0H        ;ASCII FOR 1ST REV.VID.
F014    7E        120   LD A,(HL)       ;GET NEXT CHAR FROM BUFFR
F015    B9        130   CP C            ;IS IT REVERSE VIDEO?
F016    3803      140   JR C,F01B       ;IF NOT SKIP AHEAD
F018    EE80      150   XOR 80H         ;IF IT IS, CLEAR BIT 7
F01A    77        160   LD (HL),A       ;AND STORE IN BUFFER
F01B    23        170   INC HL          ;PREPARE FOR NEXT CHAR.
F01C    04        180   INC B
F01D    78        190   LD A,B          ;COLUMN NO. OF NEXT CHAR
F01E    BA        200   CP D            ;ARE WE DONE PROCESSING?
F01F    20F3      210   JR NZ,F014      ;IF NOT, REPEAT
F021    2135F0    220   LD HL,F035      ;START OF BUFFR ADDR
F024    0E0D      230   LD C,0DH        ;ASCII <CR> => C
F026    3E13      240   LD A,19         ;PRLINE IS SVC 19
F028    CF        250   RST 8           ;PRINT A LINE
F029    3A34F0    260   LD A,(F034)     ;ROW COUNT => A
F02C    3C        270   INC A           ;INCREMENT
F02D    3234F0    280   LD (F034),A     ;AND STORE ROW COUNT
F030    B8        290   CP E            ;TEST IF LAST ROW
F031    2007      300   JR NZ,F00A      ;IF NOT, REPEAT
F033    C9        310   RET             ;ELSE BACK TO BASIC
```

Program Listing 1.

```
3       'PROGRAM TO TEST MACHINE ROUTINE 'SCREEN'
5 CLEAR 100,&HEFFF:DEFINT A-Z
10 SYSTEM "SCREEN":DEFUSR1=&HF000
20 INPUT "NO. OF LINES";L
30 X=USR1(L)
40 END
```

Program Listing 2.

Screen uses memory location F034H as a counter for the number of rows printed, as well as an 80 byte buffer in RAM starting at F035H. When the subroutine is called, control is transferred to F000H. When the number of lines (L%) to be printed is stored in the E register, the next seven lines initialize the row counter to zero (no lines printed yet) and set up the entry conditions for VDLINE: buffer start address in HL, number of characters to be read in D, row and column of starting screen location in B and C. Line 90 reads a line from the screen into the buffer.

Graphics and Reverse Video Characters

Now the screen lines we wish to print may contain both graphics and reverse video characters. Most printers can't handle the graphics and will print blanks instead. Reverse video characters are represented in ASCII code exactly as their normal counterparts, except that the highest order bit (bit 7) is a one instead of a zero. It turns out that the displayable reverse video characters are precisely those displayable characters whose ASCII code is A0H or greater.

Lines 100 through 210 of Screen make up a loop which examines the characters in the buffer and clears bit 7 of any with an ASCII code of at least A0H. The characters are checked one at a time using the B register as a counter.

Lines 220 to 240 set up the entry conditions for PRLINE, including an ASCII carriage return in the C register, and print the line stored in the buffer. In the remainder of the subroutine, we increment the row counter, F034H, and branch back to F00AH to get the next screen line. If we have printed the last line, we return to the Basic calling program.

Screen is not relocatable because it uses F034H and a buffer beginning at F035H. However, since all its jumps are relative jumps, it is necessary to modify only the references to these locations in order to run it in a different part of memory. This routine works successfully with the Line Printer III. I would like to hear from anyone who has problems using it with a different printer. ■

Note: TRSDOS 2.0 contains a library command named SCREEN; users of this system should rename this article's subroutine.

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*8" drive operation requires special cable, 8" double-density requires 3.55MHz CPU speed-up modification or LNW-80 4MHz computer.

This first-class routine cancels a shortcoming of Tandy's Mail List program.

Mergers

Robert James Lloyd
23 Fairway Rd.
Newark, DE 19711

One of the most annoying and frustrating experiences I have encountered during my two years of microcomputing is being strapped with software designed and written for a 16K system.

I purchased Radio Shack's Tape Mailing List about a year ago while still using a 16K Level II. With it, I created numerous files, each holding 80 names or less. After upgrading to 48K, the thought of loading such short files was depressing.

Retyping 7000 addresses is not my idea of fun. Nor can I afford to buy duplicate software each time my system is upgraded. The solution was to include several features Radio Shack left out, either because of memory limitations or lack of foresight.

Since the mailing list program is written in Basic, I felt I could tailor it to my needs. Program Listing 1 shows the necessary changes and additions to add the function: Merge Two Files.

Requirements

These alterations cannot be done if you have a 16K system. Also, the files you want to merge should be similar. If a select code is used to create a file, that file can be merged only with another containing a select code. Otherwise, the program will not operate correctly.

Merge

Merge combines two files into one. The first must be entered using menu option A or R. Then, pressing M will allow another file to be read from tape without destroying any addresses in memory.

Once in memory, a file can continue to be merged with others, as long as the new file does not contain over MFS addresses. (MFS is the Maximum File Size, equal to 225 addresses for 32K and 375 for 48K.)

Line Changes

Delete line 5. The reason for this is described in the next section. Changing line 30 allows M to be a valid menu option. Line 65 simply moves the menu display down one line, thereby making room for Merge Two Files. Since line 100 checks to ensure a proper menu selection, the IF statement is changed to accomodate the addition. Because line 110 makes use of the ON...GOTO... function, another line number is added. Including M in line 20000 allows the program to recognize Merge as a valid selection.

The amount of memory cleared must be changed since we are adding more program lines and will not be able to have files as large as an unmodified program allows. Next, variable HI is reset. These changes are made in a new line 5, taking the place of the line we deleted. Line 61 adds Merge to the menu display.

Lines 19100–19230 are added to incorporate Merge in the program. Instructions are printed on the video display via lines 19100–19150.

Set up the recorder, press Enter, and the number of items in memory is displayed (line 19160) and variable K is set equal to that number (line 19170).

Next, the recorder is activated and the number of items contained in the cassette file is entered (line 19180). Line 19190 displays this number. Should the total number of items be greater than MFS, the program returns to the menu without completing a merge (line 19200).

Line 19210 sets variable N equal to the number of items in memory plus one. This causes the next item read in from tape to be numbered correctly. Depending on whether a company name was used as part of an address, the program branches to the correct input routine (line

```
5 IFMEM>39000CLEAR31000:HI=376ELSECLEAR18300:HI=226
30 POKE16553,255:RESTORE:FORI=1TO7:READB$(I):NEXT:CLS:PRINT@17,"
MAILING LIST SYSTEM":PRINT@131,"OPTIONS AVAILABLE"
61 PRINT"<M>ERGE TWO FILES"
65 PRINT@779,"** # OF NAMES IN LIST=";N;" **"
100 IFB$(I)=A$THEN110:ELSEI=I+1:IFI<8THEN100:ELSE90
110 ON I GOTO 120, 800, 900, 600, 2000, 700, 19100
19100 CLS:IFN=0GOSUB11000:GOTO30ELSEPRINT@24,"MERGE TWO FILES"
19110 PRINT@128,"WHEN TWO FILES ARE MERGED, THE TOTAL NUMBER OF
ADDRESSES"
19120 PRINT"MAY NOT EXCEED ";HI";".":PRINT:PRINT"IF THE FILES AR
E TOO LARGE TO BE MERGED, THE PROGRAM WILL"
19130 PRINT"RETURN TO THE MENU."
19140 PRINT:GOSUB12000
19150 IFA$="E"THEN30
19160 CLS:PRINT"THERE ARE ";N;" ITEM IN MEMORY."
19170 K=N
19180 INPUT#-1,M,G,N
19190 PRINT:PRINT"THE FILE TO BE MERGED CONTAINS ";N-1;" ITEMS."

19200 IFK+N>HIPRINT:PRINT"THAT IS TOO MANY ITEMS.....":N=K:FORDD
=1TO500:NEXTDD:GOTO30
19210 N=K+1:PRINT:PRINT"FILE IS BEING MERGED."
19220 IFM=6GOSUB14070ELSEGOSUB14050
19230 PRINT:PRINT"MERGE IS COMPLETE":FORDD=1TO500:NEXTDD:GOTO30
20000 DATA A,R,S,L,P,W,M
```

Program Listing 1.

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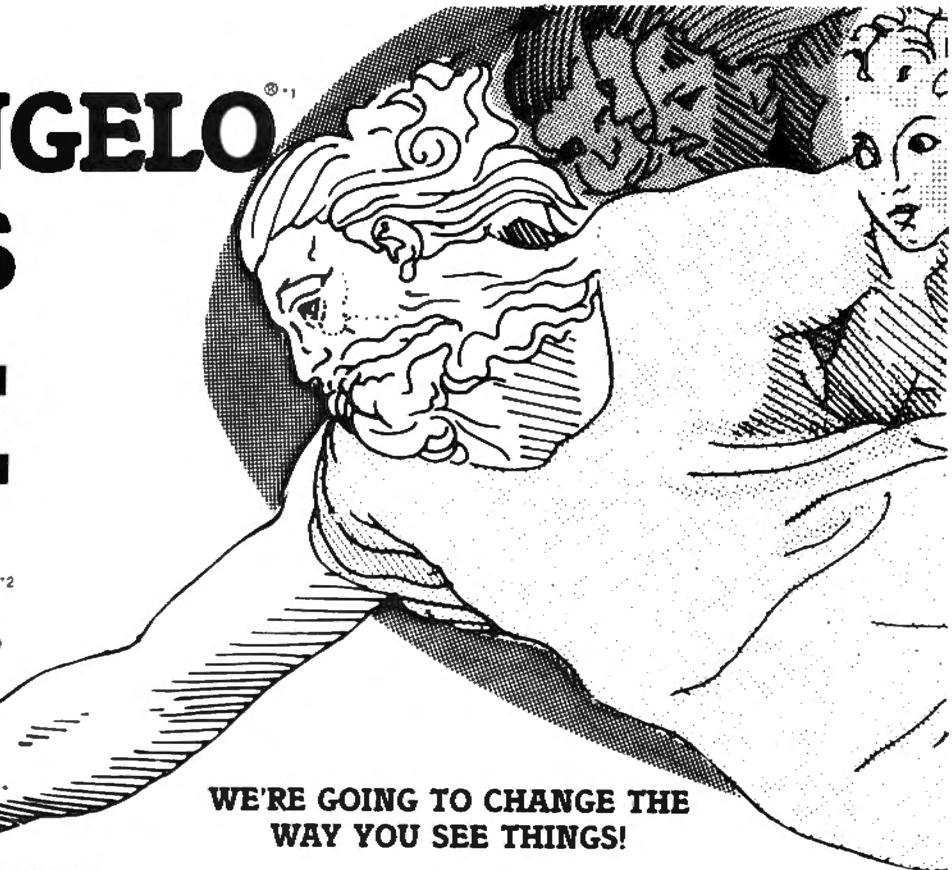

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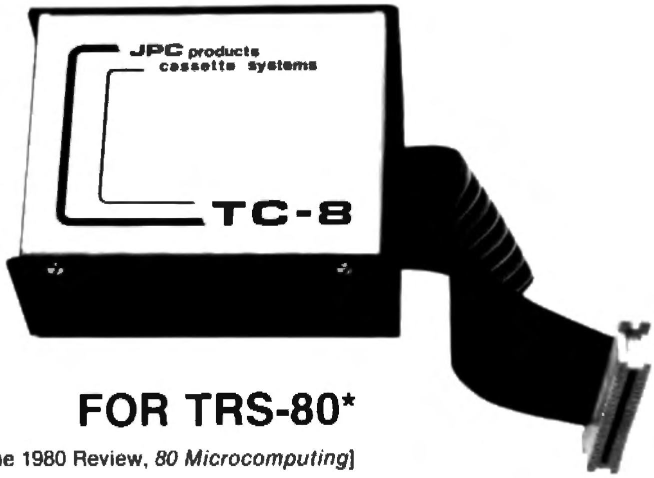

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[Reprint of June 1980 Review, *80 Microcomputing*]

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by Carl A. Kollar

I guess I don't have to tell any TRS-80 owners how frustrating the cassette system that comes with the computer can be. Even with the factory mod that's available, the annoyance of loading and checking programs becomes just barely tolerable.

If you're like me, after you've just plunked down a chunk of money for a Level II 16K machine, "you ain't got nuttin left" for even one disk drive at 500 bucks apiece. So you suffer.

A reasonable alternative is the Exatron Stringy Floppy (ESF). This will cost you about 250 bucks and totally eliminates your loading and saving problems, automatically and fast. I've had one of these for about six months and love it!

But, if the price is still too steep, have I got a device for you!

The Device

The February 1980 issue of *Microcomputing* had an ad that intrigued the hell out of me. It was a high-speed cassette system by JPC Products acclaimed as a "poor man's floppy." It made all sorts of seemingly ridiculous claims such as "loads five times faster," "stores 50,000 bytes on a 10-minute cassette," "less than one bad load in a million bytes with the volume control anywhere between one and eight."

All this for a measly [90] bucks? How could this be? A call to Albuquerque answered a few questions: Yes, it had its own power supply, and, it stored programs five times faster because it utilized higher density data. The computer outputs the information at a higher rate out of the rear keyboard connector.

The ad had even claimed anyone could build it even if you have never soldered before. JPC would make it work, if you couldn't—for free. I was sold. I placed my order, and it arrived about two months later (parts shortage).

I work in electronics, so I found the unit exceptionally easy to build. It took about an hour. The manual is superb. (That's better than great.) It was clear, concise and exact with no ambiguities. Important parts placements are stressed (polarity markings on electrolytics, bands on diodes, etc.).

JPC was right! With these instructions, you couldn't go wrong. The board quality is excellent. It is double-sided and parts locations are clearly marked on the component side of the board. There are no jumper wires to install. JPC utilizes PC traces and plated-through holes for connections to traces on the other side of the board.

Also, there are absolutely no adjustments or settings to bother with.

The documentation is a sheaf of 8½ × 11 papers stapled together. It is written in the nicest format I've seen in a while. Each command and/or subjects is covered on its own sheet in large type. All explanations are in easy to read English—not computerese.

Commands and Features

SAVE"filename": Saves your BASIC program on cassette.
LOAD: Reads the next BASIC program from the cassette.
LOAD"filename": Searches for and loads the specified file from cassette.
LOAD? and LOAD?"filename": Reads file from cassette, and compares contents to memory.
LOADN: Prints a list of all the programs on a cassette, until interrupted by the "break" key.
LOADN"filename": Same as above except the tape will stop at the end of the program named.
KILL: Removes the file manager program from memory so that the extra memory can be used by large programs.
RSET: Allows the operator to rewind and position the tape on tape recorders that have these functions tied to the motor control jack.
RUN"filename": TC-8 searches for a specified program and runs it immediately.
PUT"filename": Same as SAVE "filename", except it is for use with system tapes.
GET: Same as LOAD, except it is for use with system tapes.
GET"filename": Same as LOAD "filename", except it is for use with system tapes.
GET? and GET?"filename": Same as LOAD? and LOAD?"filename", except it is for use with system tapes.
GETN and GETN"filename": Same as LOADN and LOADN"filename", except it is for use with system tapes.
OPEN: Required before cassette input or output of a data file can be attempted.
CLOSE: Required to end a cassette data file.
PRINT#: Allows numerical or string data to be output to a cassette file.
INPUT#: Allows numerical or string data to be input from a cassette file.

I haven't counted them, so I don't know about the "one load in a million bytes" claim, but my son, Anthony (age 11), loaded about 30 of his programs from his Radio Shack format tape to a new TC-8 format tape. He's run them all and found no bad loads.

Unlike the standard tape system, you can position your tape anywhere before the program you want and not have to look for a blank spot between programs. The TC-8 patiently waits for the program you want and then starts loading without getting confused by the portion of the previous program you just fed it.

Try that on your regular cassette system; you'll wear out the reset button. ■

ORDER NOW

To order your TC-8 kit, send your check or money order for $90.00 plus $3.50 postage and handling to JPC PRODUCTS CO., 12021 Paisano Ct., Albuquerque, NM 87112 (New Mexico residents add 4% sales tax). Credit card orders accepted by phone or mail. Personal checks will delay shipment. We will otherwise immediately ship you the TC-8 kit, the cabinet, the ribbon cable, the power adapter, an instruction manual, and a cassette containing the software.

✓190

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19220). Finally, line 19230 is displayed when Merge has ended and returned the menu.

This newly created file may be sorted, displayed, searched, printed, saved, or merged again with another file via the appropriate menu option.

Printing Labels

There is no way more than one label per row can be printed using the program as purchased from Radio Shack. Again, the solution is program modification. If you wish to modify the print routine, follow Program Listing 2.

Line Changes and Additions

The change to line 2070 merely allows lines 2081–2083 to be executed. By making the change to line 2210, variable I is increased by the number of labels across. Deleting lines 19001–19010 (original print routine) makes room for the revised procedure.

Variable XX in line 2081 is the number of labels across, and must be entered when prompted by the computer, even if you are printing only one label at a time. Line 2082 sets ZZ equal to the character width of the label. If you do not know this figure, print a row of letters across the label. Make sure the first character is aligned with the label's left edge. Count the number of characters across the width of the label. This is the number to be entered. Line 2083 adds 1 to variable ZZ since the labels are normally spaced one character apart from each other. If your label stock is spaced differently, change line 2083 to add the correct number.

Now add lines 19001–19007 (new print routine). These lines work in the same fashion, so I'll describe only 19001.

The For. . . Next loop repeats according to the value of XX. First, AA is equal to zero. The name is printed and if AA does not equal XX, a string of blanks is printed until the next label is reached. After the correct number of names are printed across, the paper is advanced one line and either the street address or company name is printed. This process continues until the entire file is printed.

Summary

Adding Merge and changing the print routine helps make the Tape Mailing List much more versatile with a minimum of effort, and, best of all, at no additional cost.

As stated previously, these changes were designed for an unmodified program. If you have added other things, or made changes, you may not be able to incorporate either of these new features. A little experimenting should provide the answer. I have tried these program modifications, and so far, have not encountered any problems.

I would like to give credit to Radio Shack for providing a complete listing "in case you want to. . . modify it. . .", and hope they continue this practice with future software.■

```
5 IFMEM>39000CLEAR31000:HI=376ELSEIFMEM>19000CLEAR18300:HI=226
10 DEFINTI-N,G,E,P,S:DIMFI$(HI+5,6)
2070 IFG=1THENE=0:GOTO2081:ELSEPRINT"DO YOU WANT TO PRINT THE CO
MPANY NAME ON THE LABELS(Y/N)?";:GOSUB8000
2081 PRINT:PRINT:INPUT"HOW MANY LABELS ACROSS";XX
2082 PRINT:INPUT"HOW MANY CHARACTERS ACROSS PER LABEL";ZZ
2083 ZZ=ZZ+1
2210 GOSUB10000:I+I+XX:IFI<=NTHEN2100X
19001 FORAA=0TOXX-1:LPRINTFI$(I+AA,0);:IFAA<>XX-1LPRINTSTRING$(Z
Z-LEN(FI$(I+AA,0)),32);:NEXTAA:LPRINTCHR$(138):ELSEPRINTCHR$(138
):NEXTAA
19002 IFE=1FORAA=0TOXX-1:LPRINTFI$(I+AA,1);ELSE19004
19003 IFAA<>XX-1LPRINTSTRING$(ZZ-LEN(FI$(I+AA,1)),32);:NEXTAA:LP
RINTCHR$(138):ELSELPRINTCHR$(138):NEXTAA
19004 FORAA=0TOXX-1:LPRINTFI$(I+AA,2);:IFAA<>XX-1LPRINTSTRING$(Z
Z-LEN(FI$(I+AA,2)),32);:NEXTAA:LPRINTCHR$(138):ELSELPRINTCHR$(13
8):NEXTAA
19005 FORAA=0TOXX-1:LPRINTFI$(I+AA,3);"    ";FI$(I+AA,4);"-";FI$
(I+AA,5);
19006 IFAA<>XX-1LPRINTSTRING$(ZZ-(LEN(FI$(I+AA,3))+LEN(FI$(I+AA,
4))+LEN(FI$(I+AA,5))+5),32);:NEXTAAELSENEXTAA
19007 LPRINTCHR$(138):LPRINTCHR$(138):LPRINTCHR$(138)
2081 PRINT:PRINT:INPUT"HOW MANY LABELS ACROSS";XX
```

Program Listing 2

UTILITY

LOAD 80

A timesaving shift-entry utility.

The Sentry

Jim Rastin
316 Briarhill Avenue
London, Ont. N5Y 1N8
Canada

Anyone who has suffered the frustration of keybounce while program writing will appreciate this program. I call it SENTRY, and it is similar to TSHORT and other shift entry programs.

I wrote SENTRY with the help of Small Systems Software's RSM-2/D Monitor; *TRS-80 Supermap*, by Fuller Software—very helpful in finding points in ROM and *some* of the memory locations between 4000H and 42E9H; and the *Software Technical Manual*, by Houston Micro Computer Technologies.

Protected Memory

When you buy machine language programs, you must reserve memory when you see the Memory Size question (e.g., Radio Shack's Renum Program). SENTRY protects itself from being over-written in lines 150 through 180 as well as 2440 (Program Listing 1). These lines indicate that the end of the program is in memory locations 40A4H and 40A5H.

The call 1B49H in line 170 does the same thing as typing New in Basic. Memory locations 40A4H and 40A5H or 16548 and 16549 point to the beginning of the RAM area for Basic. These memory locations usually point to 42E9H upon power-up. The call 1B49 (New) will set all other pointers to reflect this change in start location. So, SENTRY is placed in low memory and the Basic pointers changed, rather than in high memory (which would require you to reserve memory).

The Program

Load SENTRY under the System command, then type Enter. It may appear that the program doesn't work, but the screen is supposed to look as if you had just typed New.

To see the SENTRY keys type Name and Enter. The screen will clear and display a message. Now push the break key and all the SENTRY keys will be displayed. By pressing the shift key and the corresponding letter, the displayed word will be written on both the screen and in your program. The up-arrow signifies that the enter key will be part of your entry.

You may change any or all key entries by:

- Typing Name or shift Y.
- When you see the message, type your SENTRY letter.
- Now type up to seven characters for that letter to represent. It is not necessary to press the space bar as the program will do it for you.
- When you have typed the desired word, press the break key to see the display of all words including the one you changed.
- If you want an auto Enter, just press Enter when you type in your word. It will be displayed as M until you press Break.

You may type Name and Break anytime to see the SENTRY keys without hurting your program (during a list or while typing in a listing). (See Table 1.)

DOS Basic users may use this program, but must do a little more work to get started. To use it with disk Basic you must do the following:

- Change line 100 to read ORG 6CB3H;
- Put SENTRY to disk;
- Call Basic;
- Type CMD"I", SENTRY;
- Type SYSTEM (enter);
- Type/27827 (enter).

If you use BASICR and type NAME, it will renumber your program but will not allow you to change the SENTRY keys. Therefore I suggest you use SENTRY with Basic and not BASICR.

How It Works

Lines 110 and 120 load the start of SENTRY into locations 4016H and 4017H. These locations are used to interrupt the keyboard scan. Lines 200-300 check to see if a key is pressed and if so, check to see if it is shift A-Z. If not the screen is unchanged.

If shift A-Z are pressed then lines 310 through 360 calculate which word to display as the value of the pressed key.

Lines 380-460 multiply that by eight as each word occupies up to eight bytes. The word to display, therefore, starts at TBL+8, or in this case SAVE. Lines 500-1200 contain a table of SENTRY keys. Level II users

A	=	AUTO	B	=	SAVE"
C	=	RIGHT$(	D	=	DELETE
E	=	EDIT	F	=	FOR
G	=	GOTO	H	=	GOSUB
I	=	INPUT	J	=	INKEY$
K	=	CHR$	L	=	LIST
M	=	TIME$	N	=	NEXT
O	=	OUT254,	P	=	POKE
Q	=	RETURN	R	=	RUN↑
S	=	SYSTEM↑	T	=	THEN
U	=	PEEK(	V	=	LOAD"
W	=	ELSE	X	=	MID$(
Y	=	NAME↑	Z	=	LEFT$(

Table 1. Definition of Variables

may want to change line 540 and 1070 to read 'CSAVE" and 'CLOAD", respectively, to reflect Level II tape commands. Because all entries can be no longer than 8 bytes, you must also delete lines 560 and 1090. Lines 1220 through 1650 display all words from the table to the screen.

Lines 1670 through 1700 display a byte in the A register to the screen while lines 1710 and 1720 change the command byte 0D (enter) to display the up-arrow when the listing is displayed. Lines 1740 through 1800 print a message pointed to by HL to an area pointed to by DE. Lines 1820 through 2370 allow for the change of SENTRY keys and then display them.■

Program Listing 1

```
                00090 ;         *** SHIFT ENTRY - WRITTEN BY ***
                00091 ;       *** JIM RASTIN 316 BRIARHILL AVE ***
                00092 ;      *** LONDON ONTARIO N5Y 1N8 CANADA ***
                00093 ;   ****************************************
                00094 ;         *****      S(HIFT) ENTRY      *****
                00095 ;   ****************************************
                00096 ;* THIS PROGRAM CAN BE USED WITH LEVEL II OR DISK BASIC *
                00097 ;* IT IS ALREADY SET FOR LEVEL II. TO USE WITH TRS-DOS *
                00098 ;* CHANGE ORG. IN LINE 100 TO 6CB3H AND SCAN CALL IN   *
                00099 ;    ******          LINE 310 TO 43D8H.         ******
42E9            00100         ORG     42E9H           ;START OF USER RAM
42E9 210143     00110 BEGIN   LD      HL,START
42EC 221640     00120         LD      (4016H),HL      ;KEY SCAN INTERRUPT
42EF 216A44     00130         LD      HL,SENTRY       ;TYPE NAME
42F2 228F41     00140         LD      (418FH),HL      ;  TO CHANGE WORDS
42F5 216445     00150         LD      HL,END
42F8 22A440     00160         LD      (40A4H),HL      ;PTR. TO START OF BASIC
42FB CD491B     00170         CALL    1B49H           ;CALL NEW
42FE C37200     00180         JP      72H             ;JUMP TO BASIC
                00190 ;SHIFT ENTRY PROGRAM
4301 2A2F43     00200 START   LD      HL,(STORE)      ;POINTS TO 8TH DIGIT
4304 7E         00210 WRITE   LD      A,(HL)          ;CHECK POINTER
4305 B7         00220         OR      A               ;   FOR LETTER
4306 280C       00230         JR      Z,SCAN
4308 3A9940     00240         LD      A,(4099H)       ;INKEY$ STORAGE
430B B7         00250         OR      A               ;CHECK FOR KEY
430C 2806       00260         JR      NZ,SCAN
430E 7E         00270         LD      A,(HL)
430F 23         00280         INC     HL
4310 222F43     00290         LD      (STORE),HL
4313 C9         00300         RET
                00305 ;*** CHANGE NEXT CALL TO 43D8H FOR TRS-DOS ***
4314 CDE303     00310 SCAN    CALL    03E3H           ;SCAN KEYS
4317 F5         00320         PUSH    AF              ;SAVE A
4318 FE7B       00330         CP      7BH             ;CHECK FOR ABOVE Z
431A 3011       00340         JR      NC,FIN          ;RET IF TOO HI
431C D661       00350         SUB     61H
431E 380D       00360         JR      C,FIN
                00370 ;*** CALCULATE WORD TO DISPLAY ***
4320 6F         00380         LD      L,A             ;HL CONTAINS
4321 2600       00390         LD      H,0             ;  0-25
4323 29         00400         ADD     HL,HL           ;MULTIPLY HL
4324 29         00410         ADD     HL,HL           ;   BY
4325 29         00420         ADD     HL,HL           ;    8
4326 013143     00430         LD      BC,TBL
4329 09         00440         ADD     HL,BC           ;(HL)=>>WORD
432A F1         00450         POP     AF              ;GET A AGAIN
432B 18D7       00460         JR      WRITE
432D F1         00470 FIN     POP     AF              ;GET A
432E C9         00480         RET
432F 3843       00490 STORE   DEFW    TBL+7
                00500 ;*** TABLE OF SHIFT ENTRY KEYS ***
4331 41         00510 TBL     DEFM    'AUTO '         ;A
4336 0000       00520         DEFW    0
4338 00         00530         DEFB    0
4339 53         00540         DEFM    'SAVE"'         ;B
433E 0000       00550         DEFW    0
4340 00         00560         DEFB    0
4341 52         00570         DEFM    'RIGHT$('       ;C
4348 00         00580         DEFB    0
4349 44         00590         DEFM    'DELETE '       ;D
4350 00         00600         DEFB    0
4351 45         00610         DEFM    'EDIT '         ;E
4356 0000       00620         DEFW    0
4358 00         00630         DEFB    0
4359 46         00640         DEFM    'FOR '          ;F
435D 0000       00650         DEFW    0
435F 0000       00660         DEFW    0
4361 47         00670         DEFM    'GOTO '         ;G
4366 0000       00680         DEFW    0
4368 00         00690         DEFB    0
4369 47         00700         DEFM    'GOSUB '        ;H
436F 0000       00710         DEFW    0
4371 49         00720         DEFM    'INPUT '        ;I
4377 0000       00730         DEFW    0
4379 49         00740         DEFM    'INKEY$'        ;J
437F 0000       00750         DEFW    0
4381 43         00760         DEFM    'CHR$('         ;K
4386 0000       00770         DEFW    0
4388 00         00780         DEFB    0
4389 4C         00790         DEFM    'LIST '         ;L
438E 0000       00800         DEFW    0
4390 00         00810         DEFB    0
4391 54         00820         DEFM    'TIME$'         ;M
4396 00         00830         DEFB    0
4397 0000       00840         DEFW    0
4399 4E         00850         DEFM    'NEXT '         ;N
439E 0000       00860         DEFW    0
43A0 00         00870         DEFB    0
43A1 4F         00880         DEFM    'OUT254,'       ;O
43A8 00         00890         DEFB    0
43A9 50         00900         DEFM    'POKE '         ;P
43AE 0000       00910         DEFW    0
43B0 00         00920         DEFB    0
43B1 52         00930         DEFM    'RETURN '       ;Q
43B8 00         00940         DEFB    0
43B9 52         00950         DEFM    'RUN '          ;R
43BD 0D         00960         DEFB    13              ;ENTER KEY
43BE 0000       00970         DEFW    0
43C0 00         00980         DEFB    0
43C1 53         00990         DEFM    'SYSTEM'        ;S
43C7 0D         01000         DEFB    13              ;ENTER KEY
43C8 00         01010         DEFB    0
43C9 20         01020         DEFM    ' THEN '        ;T
43CF 0000       01030         DEFW    0
43D1 50         01040         DEFM    'PEEK('         ;U
43D6 0000       01050         DEFW    0
43D8 00         01060         DEFB    0
43D9 4C         01070         DEFM    'LOAD"'         ;V
43DE 0000       01080         DEFW    0
```

Program continues

Program continued

```
43E0 00         01090         DEFB    0
43E1 45         01100         DEFM    'ELSE '         ;W
43E6 0000       01110         DEFW    0
43E8 00         01120         DEFB    0
43E9 4D         01130         DEFM    'MID$('         ;X
43EE 0000       01140         DEFW    0
43F0 00         01150         DEFB    0
43F1 4E         01160         DEFM    'NAME '         ;Y
43F6 0D         01170         DEFB    13
43F7 0000       01180         DEFW    0
43F9 4C         01190         DEFM    'LEFT$('        ;Z
43FF 0000       01200         DEFW    0
                01210 ;*** DISPLAY ALL SHIFT ENTRY KEYS ***
4401 CDC901     01220 DISPLY  CALL    01C9H           ;CLS
4404 060D       01230         LD      B,13            ;26 LETTERS/2 COL.
4406 3E41       01240         LD      A,65
4408 213143     01250         LD      HL,TBL          ;HL POINTS TO SENTRY KEYS
440B C5         01260 LP5     PUSH    BC              ;SAVE COUNTER
440C F5         01270         PUSH    AF
440D 0E02       01280         LD      C,2
440F CD5844     01290 LP4     CALL    SCR
4412 3E20       01300         LD      A,32
4414 CD5844     01310         CALL    SCR
4417 3E3D       01320         LD      A,3DH           ;=
4419 CD5844     01330         CALL    SCR
441C 3E20       01340         LD      A,32
441E CD5844     01350         CALL    SCR
4421 0608       01360         LD      B,8             ;SET COUNT FOR MAX.
4423 7E         01370 LP1     LD      A,(HL)          ;  NUMBER OF LETTERS
4424 FE00       01380         CP      0               ;    +1 PER WORD
4426 280C       01390         JR      Z,LP2           ;        AND DISPLAY WORD
4428 FE0D       01400         CP      13              ;CHECK FOR <ENTER> KEY
442A CC5E44     01410         CALL    Z,CHNG          ;CHANGE TO UP ARROW
442D CD5844     01420         CALL    SCR
4430 23         01430         INC     HL
4431 05         01440         DEC     B               ;DEC. WORD COUNTER
4432 18EF       01450         JR      LP1
4434 3E20       01460 LP2     LD      A,32
4436 23         01470         INC     HL
4437 CD5844     01480         CALL    SCR
443A 10F8       01490         DJNZ    LP2
443C 060F       01500 CONT    LD      B,15            ;PUT 15 SPACES
443E 3E20       01510 LP3     LD      A,32            ;   BETWEEN EACH
4440 CD5844     01520         CALL    SCR             ;      WORD
4443 10F9       01530         DJNZ    LP3
4445 F1         01540         POP     AF              ;NEXT LETTER
4446 3C         01550         INC     A               ;A=A+1
4447 F5         01560         PUSH    AF              ;SAVE LETTER
4448 0D         01570         DEC     C
4449 20C4       01580         JR      NZ,LP4
444B 3E0D       01590         LD      A,13            ;ENTER KEY
444D CD5844     01600         CALL    SCR             ;GOTO NEXT LINE
4450 F1         01610         POP     AF
4451 C1         01620         POP     BC              ;GET COUNT
4452 05         01630         DEC     B
4453 CA7200     01640         JP      Z,72H           ;RETURN TO BASIC IF DONE
4456 18B3       01650         JR      LP5
                01660 ;****************************************
4458 D9         01670 SCR     EXX
4459 CD3300     01680         CALL    33H             ;DISPLAY TO SCREEN
445C D9         01690         EXX
445D C9         01700         RET
445E 3E5B       01710 CHNG    LD      A,5BH           ;UP ARROW FOR <ENTER>
4460 C9         01720         RET
                01730 ;****************************************
4461 7E         01740 PRINT   LD      A,(HL)          ;PRINT MESSAGE
4462 FE00       01750         CP      0               ;  POINTED TO BY HL
4464 C8         01760         RET     Z               ;    TO THE SCREEN
4465 12         01770         LD      (DE),A          ;MESSAGE MUST
4466 23         01780         INC     HL              ;   END IN 0
4467 13         01790         INC     DE
4468 18F7       01800         JR      PRINT
                01810 ;** CHANGE SHIFT KEYS TO DESIRED 7 LETTER ENTRY **
446A CDC901     01820 SENTRY  CALL    01C9H
446D 11003D     01830         LD      DE,3D00H        ;PRINT MESS
4470 21CE44     01840         LD      HL,MESS1        ; TO SCREEN
4473 CD6144     01850         CALL    PRINT
4476 11C03D     01860         LD      DE,3DC0H
4479 213845     01870         LD      HL,MESS2
447C CD6144     01880         CALL    PRINT
447F 11803E     01890         LD      DE,3E80H        ;NEXT LINE
4482 D5         01900         PUSH    DE              ;SAVE SCREEN PTR.
4483 CD4900     01910         CALL    49H             ;GET CHAR.(ROM KEY SCAN)
4486 D1         01920         POP     DE              ;GET SCREEN PTR.
4487 FE01       01930         CP      1
4489 CA0144     01940         JP      Z,DISPLY
448C 12         01950         LD      (DE),A          ;PUT LETTER TO SCREEN
448D 13         01960         INC     DE
448E 13         01970         INC     DE              ;MOVE OVER FOR CMD.
448F D641       01980         SUB     41H             ;SUB.LETTER A
4491 07         01990         RLCA                    ;MULTIPLY
4492 07         02000         RLCA                    ;  BY
4493 07         02010         RLCA                    ;   8
4494 213143     02020         LD      HL,TBL          ;START OF WORDS
4497 8D         02030         ADC     A,L
4498 3001       02040         JR      NC,STILL
449A 24         02050         INC     H
449B 6F         02060 STILL   LD      L,A
449C 4F         02070         LD      C,A             ;STORE A
449D 0607       02080         LD      B,7             ;MAX. LENGTH
449F D9         02090 CONTIN  EXX
44A0 CD4900     02100         CALL    49H             ;GET CHAR.
44A3 D9         02110         EXX
44A4 FE01       02120         CP      1
44A6 CAC944     02130         JP      Z,DONE          ;GO IF BREAK KEY PRESSED
44A9 FE08       02140         CP      8               ;BACK ARROW
44AB 2015       02150         JR      NZ,JMP2         ;GO IF OK.
44AD 79         02160         LD      A,C
44AE AD         02170         XOR     L               ;CHECK A AGAINST L
44AF 280A       02180         JR      Z,JMP1          ;GO IF SAME
44B1 1B         02190         DEC     DE
44B2 2B         02200         DEC     HL              ;PERFORM BACK SPACE
44B3 3E20       02210         LD      A,32            ;SPACE
44B5 3600       02220         LD      (HL),0
44B7 12         02230         LD      (DE),A
44B8 04         02240         INC     B               ;PICK UP COUNT
44B9 18E4       02250         JR      CONTIN
44BB 3E20       02260 JMP1    LD      A,32            ;IF COUNT=8
44BD 12         02270         LD      (DE),A
44BE 3600       02280         LD      (HL),0
44C0 18DD       02290         JR      CONTIN
44C2 77         02300 JMP2    LD      (HL),A          ;PUT NEW
44C3 12         02310         LD      (DE),A          ;  WORD IN
44C4 13         02320         INC     DE              ;    MEMORY
44C5 23         02330         INC     HL
44C6 05         02340         DEC     B               ;CHECK COUNT
44C7 20D6       02350         JR      NZ,CONTIN
44C9 3600       02360 DONE    LD      (HL),0
44CB C30144     02370         JP      DISPLY
                02380 ;****************************************
44CE 2A         02390 MESS1   DEFM    '** ENTER A LETTER AND THEN YOUR COMMAND. **
E ENTRIES.'
4537 00         02400         DEFB    0
4538 20         02410 MESS2   DEFM    ' ** COPYRIGHT APRIL 1980 BY JIM RASTIN **'
4561 00         02420         DEFB    0
4562 0000       02430         DEFW    0
4564 0000       02440 END     DEFW    0
42E9            02450         END     BEGIN
00000 TOTAL ERRORS
```

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Stuff variables and $ in USR calls.

USR Usery

David H. Freese, Jr.
Clermont Computer Consultants
RD #1, Box 316
Cape May Court House, NJ 08210

The TRS-80 is perhaps one of the most powerful computers in the under $1,000 category. It owes its success to good hardware design, but more importantly to the Basic interpreter that Microsoft wrote for Radio Shack. The Level II version of the TRS-80 can provide hours of intrigue and fascination to even a professional computer programmer.

Many owners of the TRS-80 have overcome its one major hardware shortcoming—no lowercase graphics—with a simple and effective hardware modification. When complemented with software patches to the keyboard and video drivers this modification opens the door to word processing and other potential uses of the computer.

There will come a time when playing the latest store-bought game and enduring the speed limitations of the interpreter does not completely satisfy you. More than likely you will then begin to explore the real potential of your TRS-80. Your mind will turn to such things as environmental control of your home, Morse Code and/or radio teletype transceiving, music generation including multi-voice orchestrations, and perhaps high-speed arithmetic processing peripherals.

All of these applications imply the use of controlled interfaces to the computer. Also implied, but not necessarily required, is the use of machine language programs to drive the peripheral device.

```
10      DEFINT A-Z
20      INPUT"STARTING LOCATION OF SUBROUTINE";S
30      SH=INT(S/256): SL=S-256*SH: POKE 16526,SL: POKE 16527,SH
40      READ D: IF D=-1 THEN 60
50      POKE S,D: S=S+1: GOTO 40
60      INPUT"STRING";S$
70      PRINT USR(S$): PRINT: GOTO 60
80      '
100     DATA 58,175,64   :'             LD      A,(40AFH)
110     DATA 254,3       :'             CP      3
120     DATA 194,74,30   :'             JP      NZ,1E4AH
130     DATA 42,33,65    :'             LD      HL,(4121H)
140     DATA 70          :'             LD      B,(HL)
150     DATA 120         :'             LD      A,B
160     DATA 183         :'             OR      A
170     DATA 200         :'             RET     Z
180     DATA 35          :'             INC     HL
190     DATA 94          :'             LD      E,(HL)
200     DATA 35          :'             INC     HL
210     DATA 86          :'             LD      D,(HL)
220     DATA 26          :'     FETCH   LD      A,(HL)
230     DATA 254,97      :'             CP      61H
240     DATA 56,6        :'             JR      C,SAVE
250     DATA 254,123     :'             CP      7BH
260     DATA 48,2        :'             JR      NC,SAVE
270     DATA 214,32      :'             SUB     20H
280     DATA 119         :'     SAVE    LD      (DE),A
290     DATA 19          :'             INC     DE
300     DATA 16,241      :'             DJNZ    FETCH
310     DATA 201         :'             RET
320     DATA -1          :'             END
330     END
```

Program Listing 1. Relocatable Basic Version.

The USR Function

The Basic instruction manual provides sufficient information on the USR function to allow rudimentary use of this Basic call to a machine language subroutine. Let me first outline the use of the USR function and then describe a way of extending its serviceability.

In Level II Basic there is only one allowable USR call. It can appear in your programs as: 100 X = USR(N). The starting address of the subroutine called by the USR function is pointed to by the two-byte vector located at 16526, 16527 decimal or 408E, 408F hexadecimal. For example, if your machine language subroutine began at 32000 decimal, 7D00 hex then you could load the USR vector with: 10 POKE 16526 0: POKE 16527,125 where 125 decimal = 7D hexadecimal.

The actual subroutine can be placed in memory by POKEing it in using a Basic program or it can be loaded using the System call in the executive mode. If the System load is to be used, then the machine language program must be prepared using an editor/assembler or machine language monitor. I recommend the Radio Shack Editor/Assembler, Radio Shack T-Bug (machine code monitor) and the Small System Software RSM (machine language monitor) for this use.

In addition to the above, you have to designate sufficient memory at the top of random access memory for the machine language programs. This is done during the Memory Size query interchange during a cold startup. Failure to set aside sufficient memory will result in the Basic interpreter overwriting the machine language program with string data.

The Basic manual states that the parameter (N) that is passed to the subroutine must be an integer between −32768 and +32767. The manual implies that it is not possible to transfer other types of parameters without the use of PEEK and POKE statements to temporary locations that both Basic and the machine language programs access. This is a self-imposed limitation and it is very easy to write machine language subroutines that support the Basic calling program with integer, single, double and string operators. The interpreter

```
10      DEFINT A-Z
20      INPUT "STARTING LOCATION";S
30      SH=S/256: SL=S-256*SH
40      POKE 16526,SL: POKE 16527,SH
50      READ D: IF D=-1 THEN 70
60      POKE S,D: S=S+1: GOTO 50
70      SH=S/256: SL=S-256*SH
80      POKE S-27,SL: POKE S-26,SH : ' take care of absolute address reference
90      INPUT "ENTER STRING";S$
100     PRINT USR(S$): PRINT: GOTO 90
110     '
200     DATA 33,175,64   :'    CAPII   LD      HL,(40AFH)
210     DATA 126         :'            LD      A,(HL)
220     DATA 254,3       :'            CP      3
230     DATA 194,74,30   :'            JP      NZ,1E4AH
240     DATA 42,33,65    :'            LD      HL,(4121H)
250     DATA 70          :'            LD      B,(HL)
260     DATA 120         :'            LD      A,B
270     DATA 183         :'            OR      A
280     DATA 200         :'            RET     Z
290     DATA 35          :'            INC     HL
300     DATA 94          :'            LD      E,(HL)
310     DATA 35          :'            INC     HL
320     DATA 86          :'            LD      D,(HL)
330     DATA 33,93,117   :'            LD      HL,BVARP
340     DATA 112         :'            LD      (HL),B
350     DATA 34,33,65    :'            LD      (4121H),HL
360     DATA 35          :'            INC     HL
370     DATA 35          :'            INC     HL
380     DATA 35          :'            INC     HL
390     DATA 26          :'    FETCH   LD      A,(DE)
400     DATA 254,97      :'            CP      61H
410     DATA 56,6        :'            JR      C,SAVE
420     DATA 254,123     :'            CP      7BH
430     DATA 48,2        :'            JR      NC,SAVE
440     DATA 214,32      :'            SUB     20H
450     DATA 119         :'    SAVE    LD      (HL),A
460     DATA 19          :'            INC     DE
470     DATA 35          :'            INC     HL
480     DATA 16,240      :'            DJNZ    FETCH
490     DATA 201         :'            RET
500     DATA 0           :'    BVARP   DEFB    0
510     DATA -1          :'            DEFW    BUF
520     END              :'    BUF     DEFB    0
```

Program Listing 1a. Relocatable Assembly Level Version.

uses a block of memory to either pass the parameter itself, or a pointer to the location of the parameter.

These locations are not only used for the USR function, but for all operations requiring that a value be operated on or passed to another variable. These locations are commonly referred to as the accumulator but have nothing to do directly with the accumulator register in the Z80 chip itself.

The Accumulator

Table 1 shows the location of the accumulator for integer, single and double-precision variables. When a string variable is being operated on by the interpreter then the accumulator is used to transfer the variable pointer address between routines. In addition to the accumulator contents, the interpreter uses the location 40AF as a type flag register. The contents of the type flag register indicate the type of data to be found in the accumulator.

The USR parameter N can then be a single, double, string or integer variable. A simple way of demonstrating this is to create a do-nothing program and then test the USR call with the four variable types. Try loading the following program:

```
100 POKE 16526,0: POKE 16527,125
110 POKE 32000 201
120 END
```

This creates a return at location 32000 and initializes the USR vector to that location. The USR call now does nothing, but is operative. Now try executing the following direct statements:

```
PRINT USR(1)
PRINT USR(3.14159)
PRINT USR("HI THERE")
PRINT USR(123456789.98765)
```

In each of the above statements the interpreter correctly displays the USR parameter. Now try the following:

```
A% = USR(1)
B = USR(4.2)
C# = USR(1.2345D - 8)
D$ = USR("ABC")
E = USR("DEF")
```

The first four statements execute properly since the variable type on the left of the equal sign is the same as the variable type contained within the USR function. The last statement will not execute and the interpreter will return a type mismatch error and is returned when an attempt is made to assign a non-string variable to a string or vice-versa.

Application

Now that we know that the interpreter does not disallow the use of any valid variable in the USR call, let's look at a specific application. Nearly all Basic language programmers use the string variable ability of the TRS-80. Have you ever written a program line such as: 150 INPUT"DO AGAIN, Y OR N";A$, and then watched as your favorite program tester bombed the program by pressing shift and y simultaneously only to receive the wrong response? Foiled again by the lack of upper/lowercase!

The dilemma is that the TRS-80 keyboard driver recognizes the difference between shifted and unshifted alphabetic characters. The video driver converts all of these to uppercase characters and you cannot tell which has been entered. This problem can be overcome by using a machine language subroutine that converts a string to all uppercase characters. This ability is provided by many Basic interpreters and is usually called by the operator CAP(S$).

Program Listing 1 is a Basic program that loads a machine language subroutine in memory that performs the CAP function. This subroutine converts a string of ASCII characters from a mixture of upper/lowercase to

```
                        .Z80
0000                    ASEG
                ;
40AF            TYPE    EQU     40AFH
4121            LSB     EQU     4121H
                ;
                        ORG     30000
                ;
7530  21 40AF   CAPII:  LD      HL,TYPE
7533  7E                LD      A,(HL)          ; test for valid string
7534  FE 03             CP      3
7536  C2 1E4A           JP      NZ,1E4AH        ; print 'Error' message is not string
7539  2A 4121           LD      HL,(LSB)        ; get VARPTR
753C  46                LD      B,(HL)          ; get string length
753D  78                LD      A,B
753E  B7                OR      A               ; test for null string
753F  C8                RET     Z               ; & return if empty
7540  5E                LD      E,(HL)          ; get address of first character in string
7541  23                INC     HL
7542  56                LD      D,(HL)          ; DE points to string
7543  21 755E           LD      HL,BVARP        ; VARPTR of buffer
7546  70                LD      (HL),B          ; store string length
7547  22 4121           LD      (LSB),HL        ; store VARPTR for BASIC
754A  23                INC     HL              ; step past to string
754B  23                INC     HL
754C  23                INC     HL              ; HL points to buffer
754D  1A        FETCH:  LD      A,(DE)          ; get character
754E  FE 61             CP      61H             ; test for lower/upper case
7550  38 06             JR      C,SAVE          ; already UPPER case
7552  FE 7B             CP      7BH             ; test for graphic character
7554  30 02             JR      NC,SAVE         ; this is graphic character
7556  D6 20             SUB     20H             ; convert to UPPER case
7558  77        SAVE:   LD      (HL),A          ; store character in buffer
7559  13                INC     DE
755A  23                INC     HL              ; update both string pointers
755B  10 F0             DJNZ    FETCH           ; & do entire string
755D  C9                RET
                ;
755E  00        BVARP:  DEFB    00              ; length of buffer
755F  7561              DEFW    BUF             ; address of buffer
                ;
7561  00        BUF:    DEFB    00
                ;
                        END     CAPII
```

Program Listing 2.

all uppercase. The resulting string is returned in the same place as the original. No parameters relating to the string are changed.

Operation of this subroutine is quite simple. The contents of the type flag register (40AF) are examined to test for a string parameter (lines 100–120). If the parameter is not a string, then a jump to the function call error message (JP NZ,1E4A) is executed. The location of the string variable pointer is next loaded into the HL register pair. The string length is put in register B, and the address of the first character in the string is put in the DE register pair (lines 130–210). Lowercase ASCII values are converted to uppercase values, and uppercase, control and graphic characters are left unchanged (lines 220–300). This is repeated for all characters in the string.

Location of Variables Passed by USR

Address	Integer	Single	Double	String
411D	xxx	xxx	LSBm	xxx
411E	xxx	xxx	--	xxx
411F	xxx	xxx	--	xxx
4120	xxx	xxx	--	xxx
4121	LSB	LSBm	--	LSBvarptr
4122	MSB	--	--	MSBvarptr
4123	xxx	MSBm	MSBm	xxx
4124	xxx	EXP	EXP	xxx
40AF	02	04	08	03
varptr + 0	xxx	xxx	xxx	string length
varptr + 1	xxx	xxx	xxx	LSB, string address
varptr + 2	xxx	xxx	xxx	MSB, string address

Table 1.

Note: xxx indicates unrelated data
LSBm is the Least significant byte of the mantissa
MSBm is the most significant byte of the mantissa
-- indicates intermediate values of the mantissa
EXP is the value of the exponent

This subroutine illustrates the principles involved in extending the USR call to include string parameters. It is not yet useful enough to place in a library of favorite programs. We may not want the original string to be modified and/or we may want to create a new string whose elements are the uppercase (or lowercase) equivalents of the original string.

Program Listing 2 provides just such a program. This subroutine differs from the first in that a separate block of 256 bytes is set aside for the converted string. When the return is made to the interpreter from the USR function the address of the variable pointer in locations 4121 and 4122 Hex now point to that block of memory.

This subroutine allows a program statement of the following type:

```
200 A$ = "ABCDEF": INPUT B$
210 IF A$ = USR(B$) THEN PRINT
OK"
```

The string B$ is not altered by the USR call, and the test is satisfied even if the shift key had been held down during the entry of B$. The CAP function becomes very useful when a long list of string data is being searched for a match against new input. Mailing lists and inventories are string lists that typically contain mixed upper/lowercase entries. Add this USR function to programs of this type and save yourself some heartburn. ■

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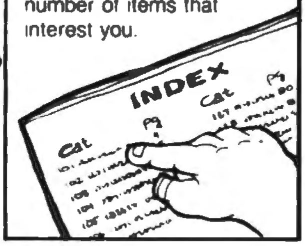

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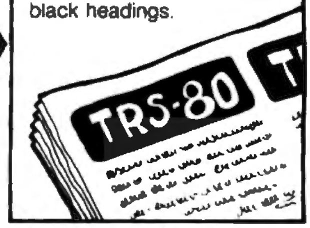

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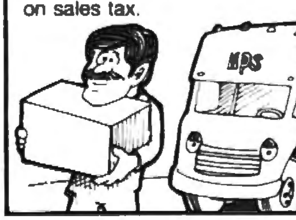

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Use your computer to track the inflating cost of life.

Procedures Pricing

Wynne Keller
Downeast Digital
RD 1 Box 507
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Changing prices are a problem for more than the pocketbook. They create a bookkeeping chore for people who need to stay aware of the current cost of their product or service. Procedures Pricing is designed to store pricing information and simplify the chore of cost determinations. It was written for the purchasing department of a hospital but is useful in many other applications.

The program stores the cost of items used in a procedure or product. For example, in a hospital each type of surgical operation has a supply list. The cost of those supplies determines the hospital charges for the operating room. If the cost of any item increases, someone must check every procedure using that item and alter the cost for the procedure. It is repetitive work, ideally suited to the computer. With this program, the user would enter the item price increase once, and the computer adjusts the cost.

But hospitals aren't the only purchasers that can benefit from this program—consider a craftsman selling jewelry. Using this program, he takes each design and enters all the items used in it. Then, whenever the price of any raw material changes, he can enter that change and adjust the prices of all his jewelry.

At home, recipes may be considered a procedure, and the quantity and cost of ingredients may be entered into the program. Then, when a pound of ground beef increases, the cost of all meals using ground beef can be adjusted. Using the program this way is more work than it is worth, unless you run a restaurant, but it shows the many possibilities.

The Program

The program requires a 32K Model I or III with disk. Data is read from random access files and search time can become a problem if many procedures are entered. The quantity a disk will hold depends on the number of items in each procedure, but on a full disk search time might be as high as one minute. If your computer has double density, the search is much faster. No more than 50 items may be included in any one procedure, and the total number of items allowed is 150. Model III users should note that the arrow keys are used as paging command keys, but will print on the screen as a bracket for the up arrow and slash for the down arrow.

There are four main menu choices in procedures pricing: Item file maintenance; procedure file maintenance; printer; and End.

Item File Maintenance

The top of the screen during the item maintenance procedure lists the control keys; up and down arrows for paging the screen forward or backward, A for adding items, D for deleting items, E for editing items and * for leaving this procedure.

To begin, press A. The bottom line of the screen will show each item as you enter it. An item number must first be specified. It is easiest to start with one and work up, but up to four digits may be entered to reflect an inventory code, provided each item has a unique number. Letters are not acceptable. Next the item description is entered, with the maximum length indicated by asterisks. Cost is the final entry, limited to six digits, including the decimal point. The item is then placed in the middle section of the screen and the last line of the screen will prompt the user with "Choice?"

If an error was made, press the E key and the computer will request the number of the item you wish to change. The item will be displayed at the bottom of the screen, and new data may be typed. To leave the data unchanged, press Enter.

If D is pressed, the item

number must be specified; it will then be cleared from the screen. After each operation, some top-of-screen choice must be specified in order to continue. Thus, it is not possible to say add and continue adding items one after another. A must be pressed before entering each item. When the screen is full, no more material may be added until the down arrow key is used to clear the screen. To exit the section entirely and return to the main menu, press the asterisk key. All data is automatically sorted by number when the asterisk is pressed.

Procedure File Maintenance

It is helpful to have a printout of the items file before entering procedures. Do this by specifying main menu choice 3-Printer, then pressing 1 for items list.

The procedures maintenance creates a file showing the name and quantity of items used in each procedure. Then it presents the total cost of the procedure. Main menu choice 2 produces a screen with the same control keys used in the item maintenance section. After selecting any choice, the procedure number must be entered. If there are no procedures on file, you may start with one and continue or use special numbers. After the number is specified, the computer searches to see if the procedure already exists. If not, you are ready to add it. An error message is presented if you attempt to edit or delete a nonexistent procedure. Note the letter A, D or E will remain in the far right-hand corner of the screen to remind you which mode is being used.

Add

The screen for a new procedure will show field numbers on the far left. The field numbers are simply screen numbers. Adjacent to them will be the item numbers (assigned in the item maintenance section).

To give the procedure a name, type −1 and then type the name (limited to 20 characters). Press Enter and the name will be printed near the top of the screen.

To enter items for a procedure, type the first field number, then enter the item number for an item used in the procedure, and the quantity used. The computer then enters the item's description and cost, cost times quantity and the total for this procedure. When the page is full, use the down arrow to proceed to the next page. To correct an error, retype the field number of the wrong item and change the item number. To leave the add mode, press the asterisk key. (Note: Do not use the edit command at the top of screen. It refers to editing the procedure as a whole and does not function while the add mode is being used.)

Edit

When E is pressed, the procedure number is requested. If the procedure exists, it will be displayed and corrections can be made by typing the appropriate field number. Leave the edit mode with the Asterisk key. To correct prices, the *procedure* is not edited, but only the item maintenance file. Prices for each procedure using that item are upgraded automatically.

In the delete mode, the procedure number is requested, then displayed if it exists. A question at the bottom of the screen asks if this is the correct procedure. If it is, answer Y and it will be flagged for deletion. A procedure flagged for deletion may still be recovered by editing it. A record flagged for deletion will not appear in printouts.

Printer

The printer menu provides several types of useful printouts—lists of procedures, selected procedures or items on file—an especially helpful list when entering or editing procedures.

After changes are made in item prices, the user will have an opportunity to obtain a printout of *only* those procedures affected by the change. If this option is not selected at the time it is offered, the computer does not retain the information and the list is no longer available.

End

This selection simply returns the computer to ready status. There is no need to save files as a separate command because each procedure is saved individually when work on it is complete.

Modifications

This program is a framework. Many modifications may be needed for various applications. The most important might be changing the quantity to allow decimal values so fractional amounts of an item *could* still be reflected in the total.

One section has yet to be written: the routine deleting the records flagged to be deleted. As it is, deleted records will stay on the disk indefinitely. The only way to remove them is to edit a procedure you wish to delete and change it to something else. ■

Program Listing

```
1 'PROCEDUR/BAS  ---- MOD 03/03/81
2 '                                  MICHAEL R. KELLER
3 '                    DOWNEAST DIGITAL
4 '                 SOLON, ME 04979
5 '
25 '             - - - -  VARIABLES LIST  - - - - -
26 'IN( = ITEM#            ID$( = ITEM DESC          IC!( = ITEM COST

27 'X, X1, X2, XT & Z = COUNTERS
28 'CU = CURSOR            SZ = FIELD SIZE           A = ASC/INSTR
29 'XF & FL = FLAGS        P1$ = USING(ITEM)         P2$=USING(PROC)
30 '             RETURN FROM INKEY$
31 'E$ = STRING            E!=SNG PREC               H = WORK LEN
32 '
33 'PROCODE$ = PROCEDURE CODE # , DESCRIP$ = PROC. DESCRIP.
34 '
35 '             FIELD LABELS
36 'NM$ = PROCODE$         PD$= DESCRIP$     Z$=ITEM# & QTY
37 '                       Zt$ = TEMP. STORAGE Z$
38 '
39 'IT( = ITEM # (PROC)          Q( = QTY (PROC)
40 '
41 '
42 '
50 '             ---  INITIALIZE  ---
51 CLEAR0
52 CLEAR MEM/2
53 ON ERROR GOTO 10000
54 DEFINT A-Z
56 DIM IN(200), ID$(200), IC!(200), P$(200), IT(50), Q(50), C!(5
0),PC(200),IP(50),CD$(50),QY$(50)
57 P1$="####      %                    %     $$##.##"
58 P2$="##  ####  %                       %  $$##.##       ###  $
$##.##"
59 CLOSE
60 OPEN"I",2,"ITEMS"
61 INPUT#2,XF
62 FOR X=1 TO XF
64       INPUT#2, IN(X), ID$(X), IC!(X)
66 NEXT
67 XX=XF
68 CLOSE
72 CLS:PRINT@448,"PLEASE ENTER TODAY'S DATE (MM/DD/YY) :";
74 SZ=8 : CU=488
76 GOSUB 100
78 IF MID$(E$,3,1)<>"/" OR MID$(E$,6,1)<>"/" THEN 74
80 DATE$=E$ : XC=1
82 GOTO 1000
100 '             ---  NUMERIC INKEY$  ---
105 E$="" : E!=0
110 H=LEN(E$) : PRINT@CU,E$;STRING$(SZ-H,42);STRING$(SZ-H,24);CH
R$(143);
115 DD$=INKEY$
120 IF DD$="" THEN 115 ELSE CD=ASC(DD$)
125 IF CD=8 THEN IF H=0 THEN 110 ELSE E$=LEFT$(E$,H-1) : GOTO 11
0
130 IF CD=13 THEN E$=E$+STRING$(SZ-H,32) : PRINT@CU+H," ";: E!=V
AL(E$) : RETURN
135 IF CD=42 THEN 145
140 IF CD<58 AND CD>44 THEN 145 ELSE 115
145 E$=E$+DD$ : IF LEN(E$)=SZ THEN PRINT@CU,E$;" ";:E!=VAL(E$):R
ETURN
150 GOTO 110
200 '             ---  INKEY$  ---
205 E$="" : E!=0
210 H=LEN(E$):PRINT@CU,E$;STRING$(SZ-H,42);STRING$(SZ-H,24);CHR$
(143);
215 DD$=INKEY$
220 IF DD$="" THEN 215
225 CD=ASC(DD$)
230 IF CD=8 THEN IF H=0 THEN 210 ELSE E$=LEFT$(E$,H-1):GOTO 210
235 IF CD=13 THEN PRINT@CU+H," ";:E$=E$+STRING$(SZ-H,32):RETURN
237 IF CD=10 THEN E$=DD$ : RETURN
238 IF CD=91 THEN E$=DD$ : RETURN
240 E$=E$+DD$
245 IF LEN(E$)=SZ THEN PRINT@CU,E$;" ";:RETURN
250 GOTO 210
300 '             ---  CONVERT SUBROUTINE  ---
305 PROCODE$=NM$
310 DESCRIP$=PD$
315 FOR X=1 TO 50
```

Program continues

Program continued

```
317     IT(X)=CVI(CD$(X-1))
319     Q(X)=CVI(QY$(X-1))
320     IF IT(X)=0 THEN X1=X : X=50
321 NEXT X
337 FOR X=1 TO X1-1
338     XL=1 : XH=XX
339     IF IT(X)=IN(XL) THEN XM=XL:GOTO 343 ELSE IF IT(X)=IN(XH)
THEN XM=XH : GOTO 343
340     XM=INT((XH+XL)/2) : IF XM=XL OR XM=XH THEN 344
341     IF IT(X)<IN(XM) THEN XH=XM : GOTO 340
342     IF IT(X)>IN(XM) THEN XL=XM : GOTO 340
343     IP(X)=XM
344 NEXT X
345 X=1 : X1=1 : C!=0
350      C!(X)=IC!(IP(X))*Q(X)
355      C!=C!+C!(X)
360      X=X+1
365 IF C!(X-1)=0 THEN 375
370 IF X<51 THEN 350
375 RETURN
400 '            ---  PRINT SUBROUTINE  ---
405 X1=66
410 LPRINTTAB(5) PROCODE$;"  ";DESCRIP$;"  ";:LPRINTTAB(43)"TOT.
 = ";:LPRINTUSING "$$##.##";C!;:LPRINT"          ";DATE$
415 LPRINT" "
417 LPRINTTAB(13)"ITEM#";"     DESCRIPTION     ";"           COST
  ";TAB(62)"QTY";"    EXT" : X1=X1-3
420 X=1
425      IF IT(X)=0 THEN 455
430      LPRINTTAB(10)"";
435      LPRINTUSING P2$; X,IT(X),ID$(IP(X)),IC!(IP(X)),Q(X),C!(X
)
440      X=X+1
445      X1=X1-1
450 IF X<51 THEN 425
455 LPRINTSTRING$(X1,138): 'LPRINT" " : X1=X1-1 : IF X1>0 THEN 4
55
460 RETURN
500 '             - - -  PRINTER PAUSE  - - -
505 P$=INKEY$
510 IF P$="" THEN 545
515 PRINT@960,CHR$(30);"DO YOU WISH TO (C)ONTINUE OR (Q)UIT?";
520 CU=998 : SZ=1
525 GOSUB 200
530 IF E$="C" THEN 545
535 IF E$<>"Q" THEN 520
540 XP=1
545 RETURN
600 '           --------   OPEN FILE   ----------
605 CLOSE
610 OPEN"R",1,"PROCODE"
615 RETURN
650 '           --------   FIELD PARTIAL REC.  ------------
655 FIELD 1,8 AS NM$
660 RETURN
700 '           ---------   FIELD FULL REC.   ---------------
705 FIELD 1,8 AS NM$, 20 AS PD$
710 FOR X=0 TO 49
715      FIELD 1,X*4+28 AS DUMMY$, 2 AS CD$(X), 2 AS QY$(X)
720 NEXT X
725 RETURN
750 '           ---------   GET A RECORD   -----------
755 GET 1,XR
760 RETURN
800 '           ----------   PUT A RECORD   ----------
805 PUT 1,XR
810 RETURN
900 '           ----------   CLOSE FILE   ----------
905 CLOSE : RETURN
1000 '            * * *  MAIN MENU  * * *
1005 CLS
1010 PRINT@94,"MENU"
1015 PRINT@148,"1 - ITEM FILE MAINT."
1020 PRINT@212,"2 - PROCEDURE FILE MAINT."
1025 PRINT@276,"3 - PRINTER"
1030 PRINT@340,"4 - END PROCESSING"
1035 PRINT@534,"CHOICE";
1040 SZ=1 : CU=541 : GOSUB 100
1045 IF E!<1 OR E!>4 THEN 1040
1047 IF E!=2 THEN GOSUB 600
1050 ON E! GOSUB 2000, 3000, 4000, 6000
1055 GOTO 1000
2000 '            * * *  ITEM FILE MAINTENANCE  * * *
2005 X=1:X1=1:X2=1:FL=0:XP=0:XC=1
2010 CLS:PRINTCHR$(91);" = LST PG : ";CHR$(92);" = NXT PG : * =
END : (A)DD : (D)EL : (E)DIT"
2015 PRINT:PRINT"ITEM#          DESCRIPTION           COST"
2020 PRINT
2025 FOR X2=1 TO 10
2030   PRINT@X2*64+192,USING P1$; IN(X1),ID$(X1),IC!(X1)
2032   X1=X1+1
2035 NEXT X2
2040 PRINT@960,CHR$(30);"CHOICE :";
2045 SZ=1 : CU=969
2050 GOSUB 200 : A=ASC(E$)
2055 IF A=10 AND X1<200 THEN 2025
2060 IF A=91 AND X1>20 THEN X1=X1-20 : GOTO 2025
2065 IF E$="D" THEN 2090
2070 IF E$="A" THEN 2140
2075 IF E$="E" THEN 2240
2080 IF E$="*" THEN 2340
2085 GOTO 2040
2090 '           ---  DELETE  ---
2092 FL=1
2095 PRINT@896,"D";:PRINT@960,CHR$(30);"ITEM# :";
2100 SZ=4 : CU=966
2105 GOSUB 100 : IF E!=0 THEN 2040
2110 FOR X=X1-10 TO X1-1
2115     IF INT(E!)=IN(X) THEN IN(X)=0 : ID$(X)="" : IC!(X)=0 : X
F=1
2120 NEXT X
2125 IF XF=0 THEN PRINT@972,"NOT FOUND"; : FOR Z=1 TO 200:NEXT:P
RINT@896," ";:GOTO 2040
2130 X1=X1-10 : XF=0 : PRINT@896," ";
2135 GOTO 2025
```

Program continues

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Program continued

```
2140 '           ---  ADD ITEM  ---
2142 FL=1
2145 FORX=X1-10 TO X1-1
2150    IF IN(X)=0 THEN XF=X : X=X1
2155 NEXT
2160 IF XF=0 THEN PRINT@960,"THIS PAGE IS FULL!";:FORZ=1TO200:NE
XT:PRINT@896," ";:GOTO 2040
2165 PRINT@960,CHR$(30);"ITEM# :";
2170 SZ=4 : CU=966
2175 GOSUB 100
2180 IF E!=0 THEN XF=0 : GOTO 2040
2182 IN(XF)=INT(E!)
2185 PRINT@972,"DESC :";
2190 SZ=20 : CU=979
2195 GOSUB 200 : ID$(XF)=E$
2200 IF E$=STRING$(20,32) THEN 2185
2205 PRINT@1000,"COST :";
2210 SZ=6 : CU=1006
2215 GOSUB 100
2220 IC!(XF)=E!
2225 XF=0 : X1=X1-10
2230 PRINT@960,CHR$(30); : PRINT@896," ";
2235 GOTO 2025
2240 '------------------------------EDIT---------------
2242 FL=1
2245 PRINT@960,CHR$(30);"ITEM #";:PRINT@896,"E";
2250 CU=966 : SZ=4
2255 GOSUB100
2260 IF E!=0 THEN PRINTP896," ";:GOTO 2040
2265 FOR X= X1-10 TO X1-1
2270    IF E!=IN(X) THEN XF=X: X=X1
2275 NEXT X
2280 IF XF=0 THEN PRINT@972,"NOT FOUND";: FOR X=1 TO 200:NEXT:PR
INT@896," ":GOTO2040
2285 PRINT@972,"DESC:";
2290 CU=979 : SZ=20
2295 GOSUB 200
2300 IF E$<>STRING$(20,32)THEN ID$(XF)=E$
2305 PRINT@1000,"COST :";
2310 CU=1006 : SZ=6
2315 GOSUB100
2320 IF E!<>0 THEN IC!(XF)=E! : PC=1 : PC(XC)=IN(XF) : XC=XC+1
2325 PRINT@896,CHR$(31);
2330 X1=X1-10: XF=0
2335 GOTO2025
2340 '----------------------------END---------------------
2342 IF FL=0 THEN 2430
2345 FOR X=200 TO 1 STEP-1
2350    IF IN(X)<>0 AND FL<>0 THEN XF=X : FL=0 : X=1
2355 NEXT
2360 X=1
2365    IF IN(X)<>0 THEN 2400
2370    FORX2=X TO XF
2375            IN(X)=IN(X+1)
2380            ID$(X)=ID$(X+1)
2385            IC!(X)=IC!(X+1)
2390    NEXT X2
2395   XF=XF-1
2400 IF X<XF THEN X=X+1 : GOTO 2365
2402 GOSUB 2500
2405 OPEN "O",2,"ITEMS"
2407 PRINT#2, XF
2410 FOR X=1 TO XF
2415   PRINT#2,IN(X);CHR$(34);ID$(X);CHR$(34);IC!(X)
2420 NEXT
2422 XX=XF
2425 CLOSE 2
2427 XC=XC-1 : IF XC>1 THEN GOSUB 5000
2430 RETURN
2500 '           - - -  ITEM SORT SUBROUTINE  - - -
2505 CLS : PRINT@400,"SORTING"
2510 FOR X=1 TO XF-1
2515    F=0
2520    FOR XD=1 TO XF-X
2525            IF IN(XD+1)>=IN(XD) THEN 2550
2530            TN=IN(XD):TD$=ID$(XD):TC!=IC!(XD)
2535            IN(XD)=IN(XD+1):ID$(XD)=ID$(XD+1):IC!(XD)=IC!(XD
+1)
2540            IN(XD+1)=TN:ID$(XD+1)=TD$:IC!(XD+1)=TC!
2545            F=1
2550    NEXT XD
2555    IF F=0 THEN X=XF-1
2560 NEXT X
2565 RETURN
2999 '
3000 '            * * * PROCEDURE FILE MAINT * * *
3006 FL=0:K$="":PROCODE$="":DESCRIP$="":C!=0
3007 FOR X=1 TO 50
3008   IT(X)=0:Q(X)=0:IP(X)=0:C!(X)=0
3009 NEXT
3015 CLS
3020 PRINT@0,CHR$(91);"=BKWRD : ";CHR$(92);"=FRWRD :  *=END : (A
)DD : (D)EL : (E)DIT";
3025 CU=62:SZ=1
3030 GOSUB200
3035 IF E$="*" THEN GOSUB 900 : RETURN
3040 A=INSTR(1,"ADE",E$)
3045 IF A=0 THEN 3030
3050 PRINT@64,"PROCEDURE #";
3055 CU=76:SZ=7
3060 GOSUB100
3065 RC=0
3066 PROCODE$=E$
3067 GOSUB 650
3068 XR=1 : IF LOF(1) < 1 THEN RC=4 : GOTO 3080
3069   GOSUB 750
3070   IF PROCODE$=LEFT$(NM$,7) THEN GOSUB 700 :GOSUB 750 : GOTO
 3075
3071   IF XR=LOF(1) THEN RC=4 : GOTO 3080
3072 XR=XR+1
3073 GOTO 3069
3075 IF RIGHT$(NM$,1)="*" THEN RC=1
3080 IF RC=4 AND A=1 THEN GOSUB 700 : GOTO 3170
3085 IF RC=0 OR RC=1 THEN IF A=1 THEN A=3 : GOTO 3120 ELSE 3120
3095 FOR X=1 TO 5: PRINT@460,"*** PROCEDURE NOT ON FILE ***";
3100 FOR XT=1 TO 100:NEXT XT
```

Program continues

Program continued

```
3105 PRINT@440,CHR$(30);
3107 FOR XT=1 TO 100 : NEXT XT
3110 NEXTX
3115 GOTO3025
3120 '----------------------CONVERT----------------------
3125 GOSUB 700 : GOSUB 300
3167 '--------------------------------DISPLAY---------------
3170 X=1:X1=1:X2=1
3175 PRINT@128,"PROCEDURE :  ";DESCRIP$;:PRINT@175,"TOT=";:PRINT
USING "$$##.##";C!
3180 PRINT@192,"    ITEM#          DESCRIPTION              COST
 QTY      EXT ";
3185 FOR X2=1 TO 10
3190     PRINT@X2*64+192,USING P2$;X1,IT(X1),ID$(IP(X1)),IC!(IP(X
1)),Q(X1),C!(X1);
3195     X1=X1+1
3200 NEXT X2
3202 IF A=2 AND RC=0 THEN GOSUB 3500 : GOTO 3000
3205 IF RC=1 THEN PRINT@906,"*** THIS RECORD IS FLAGGED FOR DELE
TION ***";
3207 '--------------------------FIELD ENTRY---------------
3210 PRINT@960," FIELD:";
3215 CU=960:SZ=2
3220 GOSUB200
3225 IF E$="* " OR E$=" *" THEN IF FL=1 THEN GOSUB 3380 :GOTO 30
00 ELSE 3000
3230 E=ASC(E$)
3235 IF E=10 AND X1<50 THEN 3185
3240 IF E=91 AND X1>20 THEN X1=X1-20: GOTO 3185
3245 FL=1 : E!=VAL(E$)
3246 IF (A=1 OR A=3) AND E!>1 THEN IF IT(E!-1)=0 AND E!>1 THEN 3
210
3247 IF E!>50 THEN 3215
3250 IF E!>0 THEN 3285 ELSE IF E!=0 THEN 3215
3255     PRINT@960,"PROCEDURE :";
3260     SZ=20:CU=970
3265     GOSUB 200
3270     PRINT@960,CHR$(30);
3275     DESCRIP$=E$
3280     PRINT@141,STRING$(20,32);:PRINT@141,E$;:GOTO3210
3285 IF E!> X1-1 OR E!<1 THEN 3210 ELSE XE=CINT(E!)
3290 PRINT@975,"ITEM#: ";
3295 SZ=4:CU=982
3300 GOSUB100
3305 IT(XE)=E!
3310 PRINT@990,"QTY: ";
3315 SZ=3: CU=996
3320 GOSUB100
3325 Q(XE)=E!
3330 X2=VAL(RIGHT$(STR$(XE),1))
3335 IF X2=0 THEN X2=10
3336 FOR X3=1 TO 200
3337   IF IT(XE)=IN(X3) THEN IP(XE)=X3 : X3 = 200
3338   IF IN(X3)=0 THEN X3=200
3339 NEXT X3
3340 C!(XE)=IC!(IP(XE))*Q(XE)
3342 C!=0
3345 FOR X=1 TO 50
3355     C!=C!+C!(X)
3360 NEXT X
3365 PRINT@175,"TOT. =";:PRINTUSING"$$##.##";C!;
3370 PRINT@X2*64+192,CHR$(30);:PRINTUSING P2$;XE;IN(IP(XE));ID$(
IP(XE));IC!(IP(XE));Q(XE);C!(XE);
3375 PRINT@960,CHR$(30);:GOTO 3210
3380 '-----------------------------RECORD------------------
3385 IF A=1 THEN XR=LOF(1)+1
3387 IF RIGHT$(PROCODE$,1)="*" AND A=3 THEN MID$(PROCODE$,8,1)="
 "
3390 LSET NM$=PROCODE$
3395 LSET PD$=DESCRIP$
3400 FOR X=1 TO 50
3405   LSET CD$(X-1) =MKI$(IT(X))
3410   LSET QY$(X-1) =MKI$(Q(X))
3415 NEXT X
3435 GOSUB 800
3450 RETURN
3500 '             - - -  DELETE PROCEDURE  - - -
3502 PRINT@896, "- - -  IS THIS THE PROCEDURE TO DELETE ? - - -"

3505 CU=956 : SZ=1
3510 GOSUB 200
3515 IF E$<>"Y" THEN 3550
3520 MID$(PROCODE$,8,1)="*" : X1=1
3522 GOSUB 3380
3525 PRINT@896,CHR$(30);
3530 FOR X=1 TO 100 : NEXT
3535 PRINT@918," * *  PROCEDURE DELETED  * *";
3540 FOR X=1 TO 100 : NEXT
3545 IF X1<5 THEN X1=X1+1 : GOTO 3525
3550 RETURN
4000 '                        ***  PRINT  ***
4005 CLS
4010 PRINT@20,"PROCEDURE PRINTOUT"
4015 PRINT"* = END : A = PRINT ALL : I = ITEMS : S = SELECT PROC
EDURES ";
4020 SZ=1:CU=126
4025 GOSUB200
4030 IF E$="*" THEN RETURN
4035 IF E$="S" THEN 4125
4037 IF E$="I" THEN 4225
4040 IF E$<>"A" THEN 4020
4045 '-------------------------PRINT ALL--------------------
4050 IF PEEK(14312)<127 THEN 4075
4055 PRINT@400,"*** PLEASE PREPARE PRINTER***"
4060 SZ=1:CU=440
4065 GOSUB200
4070 GOTO4050
4075 GOSUB 600 : GOSUB 700 : XR=1
4080 IF LOF(1)<XR THEN 4115
4085 GOSUB 750 : IF RIGHT$(NM$,1)="*" THEN 4105
4090 GOSUB 300
4095 GOSUB 400
4100 GOSUB 500 : IF XP=1 THEN XP=0 : GOTO 4115
4105 XR = XR+1
4110 GOTO 4080
```

Program continues

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Program continued

```
4115 GOSUB 900 : GOTO 4000
4125 '--------------------------SELECTED PRINT-----------------
4127 FOR X=1 TO 40 : P$(X)="" : NEXT X
4130 CLS
4135 PRINT"ENTER PROCEDURE # (S) TO PRINT (MAX=40):  ENTER * TO
END";
4140 CU=128:X2=1:SZ=7
4145 GOSUB100
4150 IF LEFT$(E$,1)="*" THEN 4175
4155 P$(X2)=E$+" "
4160 CU=CU+16
4165 X2=X2+1
4170 IF X2<41 THEN 4145
4175 RC=0
4180 GOSUB 600 : GOSUB 700 : XR=1
4185 GOSUB 750
4190 FOR X3 = 1 TO X2-1
4195    IF P$(X3)="" OR P$(X3)<>NM$ THEN 4210
4200    GOSUB 300 : GOSUB 400 : GOSUB 500
4202   IF XP = 1 THEN XP = 0 : GOTO 4220
4205    P$(X3)="" : X3 = X2-1
4210 NEXT X3
4215 XR = XR+1 : IF LOF(1) >= XR THEN 4185
4220 GOSUB 900 : GOTO 4000
4225 ' ------------------ PRINT ITEMS ----------------------
4229 L=5 : X=1
4230 LPRINTTAB(15)"O.R. PROCEDURE ITEMS";
4235 LPRINTTAB(60)DATE$
4240 LPRINT " ":LPRINT" "
4245 LPRINTTAB(5)"ITEM#        DESCRIPTION                      COST"
4250 LPRINTTAB(5) STRING$(60,45); : LPRINT" "
4255 IF L>50 THEN LPRINT STRING$(67-L,138) : L=2 : GOTO 4245
4260 IF IN(X)=0 THEN 4000
4265 LPRINTTAB(5)"";:LPRINTUSINGP1$;IN(X);ID$(X);IC!(X)
4270 L=L+1 : X=X+1
4275 GOTO 4255
4080 IF LOF(1)<XR THEN 4115
4085 GOSUB 750 : IF RIGHT$(NM$,1)="*" THEN 4105
4090 GOSUB 300
4095 GOSUB 400
4100 GOSUB 500 : IF XP=1 THEN XP=0 : GOTO 4115
4105 XR = XR+1
4110 GOTO 4080
4115 GOSUB 900 : GOTO 4000
4125 '--------------------------SELECTED PRINT-----------------
4127 FOR X=1 TO 40 : P$(X)="" : NEXT X
4130 CLS
4135 PRINT"ENTER PROCEDURE # (S) TO PRINT (MAX=40):  ENTER * TO
END";
4140 CU=128:X2=1:SZ=7
4145 GOSUB100
4150 IF LEFT$(E$,1)="*" THEN 4175
4155 P$(X2)=E$+" "
4160 CU=CU+16
4165 X2=X2+1
4170 IF X2<41 THEN 4145
4175 RC=0
4180 GOSUB 600 : GOSUB 700 : XR=1
4185 GOSUB 750
4190 FOR X3 = 1 TO X2-1
4195    IF P$(X3)="" OR P$(X3)<>NM$ THEN 4210
4200    GOSUB 300 : GOSUB 400 : GOSUB 500
4202   IF XP = 1 THEN XP = 0 : GOTO 4220
4205    P$(X3)="" : X3 = X2-1
4210 NEXT X3
4215 XR = XR+1 : IF LOF(1) >= XR THEN 4185
4220 GOSUB 900 : GOTO 4000
4225 ' ------------------ PRINT ITEMS ----------------------
4229 L=5 : X=1
4230 LPRINTTAB(15)"O.R. PROCEDURE ITEMS";
4235 LPRINTTAB(60)DATE$
4240 LPRINT " ":LPRINT" "
4245 LPRINTTAB(5)"ITEM#        DESCRIPTION                      COST"
4250 LPRINTTAB(5) STRING$(60,45); : LPRINT" "
4255 IF L>50 THEN LPRINT STRING$(67-L,138) : L=2 : GOTO 4245
4260 IF IN(X)=0 THEN 4000
4265 LPRINTTAB(5)"";:LPRINTUSINGP1$;IN(X);ID$(X);IC!(X)
4270 L=L+1 : X=X+1
4275 GOTO 4255
5000 '            * * *  PRINT CHANGED PRICES  * * *
5005 CLS
5010 PRINT"DO YOU WISH TO PRINT UPDATED PROCEDURE SHEETS (Y/N)?"

5020 SZ=1 : CU=62
5025 GOSUB 200
5030 IF E$<>"Y" AND E$<>"N" THEN 5020
5035 IF E$="N" THEN 5125
5040 IF PEEK(14312)>127 THEN PRINT@400,"PRINTER NOT READY";GOTO
5040 ELSE PRINT@400,CHR$(31);
5045 GOSUB 600 : GOSUB 700 : XR=1
5050 IF LOF(1)<XR THEN 5130
5055 GOSUB 750 : IF RIGHT$(NM$,1)="*" THEN 5120
5085 GOSUB 300
5090 FOR X=1 TO 50
5095    FOR X1=1 TO XC
5100             IF IT(X)=PC(X1)THEN GOSUB 400:X=50:X1=XC
5105             IF IT(X)=0 THEN X=50 : X1=XC
5110    NEXT X1
5115 NEXT X
5117 GOSUB 500
5118 IF XP=1 THEN XP=0 : GOTO 5130
5120 XR = XR+1 : GOTO 5050
5125 '
5130 GOSUB 900 : RETURN
6000 '            * * *  END PROCESSING  * * *
6005 CLS
6010 GOSUB 900
6020 END
10000 '--------------ERROR TRAP-------------------------------
10001 IF ERR/2+1<>54 THEN 10005
10002 IF ERL<>60 THEN 10005
10003 CLS:PRINT:PRINT"PRESS (C)TO CREATE 'ITEMS' FILE":INPUT"PRE
SS (E) TO END PROGRAM";A$:IFA$<>"E"ANDA$<>"C"THEN 10003
10004 IF A$="E"THEN END ELSE OPEN"O",1,"ITEMS" : RESUME 60
10005 PRINT "ERROR # = ";ERR/2+1;" LINE #"; ERL
10010 INPUT "PRESS <ENTER> TO CONTINUE";AA$:RESUME
```

INTRODUCING PMC-81

A New "Workalike" Computer In The PMC-80 Family

The PMC-81 is a disk oriented computer which maintains software compatibility with the disk-based Level II TRS-80* Model I computer as well as its sister PMC-80.

The PMC-81 starts with 16K of memory, 14K of ROM, utilizes a Z-80 microprocessor and contains a complete standard keyboard, built-in amplifier and speaker for sound, cassette interface and video monitor interface. Like the PMC-80, the PMC-81 uses the same EXP-100 Expander to add 32K more memory and interfaces for mini floppy disks, printer, RS-232C and S-100 bus.

As a workalike computer, the PMC-81 offers some extras over the original TRS-80 Model I. First, the PMC computers are still in production and being sold as brand new units with software compatibility to all previous Model Is. Second, we offer S-100 bus interface as an option in our Expander. Third, our PMC-81 has a user callable keyboard routine that provides upper and lower case characters with an identifiable blinking cursor for each case plus automatic repeat for each key and a print screen command. Fourth, the PMC-81 has both a Host and a Dumb Terminal routine in the ROM which work with the optional RS-232C interface in the Expander to permit communication between two PMC-81s. The Dumb Terminal routine also may be used to communicate with timeshare networks or with bulletin boards.

Best of all, the price for either the PMC-80 or PMC-81 is below the price of our competitor's offering.

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Hand-holding software for neophyte operators.

Ready—For the Model II?

Jim J. Barbarello
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Tennent Rd.
Englishtown, NJ 07726

The TRS-80 Model II is an amazing machine for someone used to dealing with the limitations of a Model I cassette-based system. But this became a love/hate relationship for me after my most valued disk was destroyed.

I discovered two important points about a disk system the hard way:

- Never insert a new disk and forget to initialize. Unlike the Model I, the Model II will not know where it is and may write over your most prized programs or data files.
- Never leave disks in the drives all day.

This second point may seem obvious but nowhere in the Model II literature could I find any such warning. I was given this advice from the local Tandy Computer repair specialist.

In setting up the Model II for a medium-sized office, I decided to use three main disks containing the most commonly used programs. By naming the programs with suitable acronyms, I hoped that the most inexperienced operator could step up to the machine and use it. This approach worked very well for a month or so. Then the computer broke down, or so I thought. The true culprit was uncovered by a visit of the area field service manager.

The service manager put my machine through its paces. Nothing was wrong! After some discussion and a look at some of my disks, the answer was evident. The disks had been physically damaged.

The Model I and Model II disk systems are significantly different. Model II disks are continuously spinning while in the drive and are constantly being abraded by the internal disk jacket cleaning material. You can see that the disk gets a little warm! This heat, coupled with that from the disk drive itself, may cause the disk to warp just enough to physically touch the read/write head. When this happens, the head will destroy the magnetic coating.

Now that I had learned my lesson, I still had to maintain access to a number of disks by inexperienced operators. However, having killed another disk by inserting it and forgetting to type SYSTEM"I", I was worried that one of my operators would do the same thing.

My solution was the Ready program (Program Listing 1). The Ready program guides the most inexperienced operator through the perils of finding the right disk, inserting it in the drive, and running the program. The program automatically initializes the disk. It also prevents a disk from being left in any of the drives. The Ready program resides on each disk and is called from any of the programs on that disk.

Each of the programs I have written contain a menu of functions, one of which is End. When End is selected, the operator is prompted to wait as the Ready program is loaded into the machine. The Ready program then provides very specific instructions for the operator. This situation produces a continuous

```
1 REM**           "READY" PROGRAM
2 REM**           TO ALLOW RUNNING OF PROGRAMS AND DISK INITIAL-
3 REM**           IZATION BY OTHER THAN EXPERIENCED OPERATORS...
4 REM**           WRITTEN BY JIM BARBARELLO - AUGUST 14,1980
5 REM**
100 DEFSTR A:ON ERROR GOTO 2500
200 SYSTEM"DIR":CLS:GOTO 500
300 PRINT@(5,22),"THERE IS NO DISK IN DRIVE # 0.":PRINT
400 FOR I=1 TO 200:NEXT:PRINT@(7,25),"ASK FOR ASSISTANCE";:FOR I
=1 TO 100:NEXT:PRINT@(7,25),STRING$(20,32):GOTO 400
500 CLS:PRINT@(10,24),"REMOVE DISKS IN DRIVES #1 AND #2":PRINT@(
12,30),"PRESS ";CHR$(26);"ENTER";CHR$(25);" WHEN READY";
600 A=INPUT$(1)
700 SYSTEM"DIR 1":CLS
800 PRINT@(5,22),;:PRINTCHR$(26);"DISK IS STILL IN DRIVE # 1. PL
EASE REMOVE.":PRINTCHR$(25):PRINT:PRINTTAB(30);"PRESS ";CHR$(26)
;"ENTER";CHR$(25);" WHEN READY";:A=INPUT$(1):GOTO 700
900 SYSTEM"DIR 2":CLS
1000 PRINT@(5,22),;:PRINTCHR$(26);"DISK IS STILL IN DRIVE # 2. P
LEASE REMOVE.":PRINTCHR$(25):PRINT:PRINTTAB(30);"PRESS ";CHR$(26
);"ENTER";CHR$(25);" WHEN READY";:A=INPUT$(1):GOTO 900
1100 PRINT@(10,30),"DRIVES 1 AND 2 ARE NOW EMPTY.":PRINT@(12,22)
,"REMOVE DISK FROM DRIVE # 0 (NEXT TO SCREEN).":PRINT@(14,32),"P
RESS ";CHR$(26);"ENTER";CHR$(25);" WHEN READY.";:A=INPUT$(1)
1200 SYSTEM"DIR":CLS
1300 PRINT@(5,22),;:PRINTCHR$(26);"DISK IS STILL IN DRIVE # 0. P
LEASE REMOVE.":PRINTCHR$(25):PRINT:PRINTTAB(30);"PRESS ";CHR$(26
);"ENTER";CHR$(25);" WHEN READY";:A=INPUT$(1):GOTO 1200
1400 CLS:PRINT@(7,30),"COMPUTER READY...."
1500 PRINT:PRINTTAB(10);:LINE INPUT"WHAT IS THE NAME OF THE PROG
RAN YOU WANT TO RUN...";AP
1600 READ AN,AD:IF AN=AP THEN 1800 ELSE IF AN="XXX" THEN 1700 EL
SE 1600
1700 CLS:RESTORE:PRINT"I CANNOT FIND ";AP;". PLEASE TRY AGAIN ,
OR ASK FOR ASSISTANCE":PRINT@(7,5),;:GOTO 1500
1800 CLS:PRINT@(4,28),"I'VE FOUND THE ";AN;" PROGRAM.":PRINT:PRI
NTTAB(32);"IT'S ON DISK # ";AD:PRINT:PRINTTAB(10);"INSERT DISK #
 ";AD;" INTO DRIVE # 0 (NEXT TO SCREEN) AND CLOSE DOOR"
1900 PRINT:PRINTTAB(30);"PRESS ";CHR$(26);"ENTFR";CHR$(25);" WHE
N DONE.":A=INPUT$(1)
2000 SYSTEM"I":CLS:PRINT"LOADING ";AN;" PROGRAM."
2100 RUN AN
2200 DATA STAR,1,SF,2,PDPXREF,3,MUX1/BAS,1,MUX2/BAS,3
2300 DATA SUSPENSE,2,PARTFILE,4,XXX,XXX
2400 END
2500 CLS
2600 IF ERL=200 THEN RESUME 300
2700 IF ERL=700 THEN RESUME 900
2800 IF ERL=900 THEN RESUME 1100
2900 IF ERL=1200 THEN RESUME 1400
3000 IF ERL=2100 THEN CLS:PRINT"THE ";AN;" PROGRAM IS NOT ON THE
 DISK OR THE DISK IS PROTECTED.":PRINT"PLEASE TRY AGAIN.":RESUME
 1500
3100 RESUME NEXT
```

Program Listing

loop in which either the Ready program or the program selected by the operator is always in control.

The Ready program is based on the use of the error functions ON ERROR GOTO and ERL. The first line of the program (line 100) defines a jump to line 2500 when an error occurs. In normal use, the program is called by a program resident in the machine and, therefore, a disk is in drive zero. To check for this, line 200 asks for a directory of the disk in drive zero and if it finds one, jumps to line 500. If there is no disk in drive zero, an error results and execution jumps to line 2500. The screen clears and since the error occurred in line 200, execution resumes at line 300.

Line 300 informs the operator that there is no disk in drive zero and line 400 flashes the message "Ask for Assistance". A more experienced operator can then be called, insert a disk, and assure that it is properly initialized. If there is a disk in drive zero, execution jumps from line 200 to line 500. The screen clears and the operator is prompted to remove any disks in drives one and two and to press Enter when this has been accomplished. Line 600 waits for Enter key to be hit.

Then line 700 asks for a directory for drive one. If everything is fine, it will find an error and jump to line 2500. Line 2700 then resumes execution at line 900. If the operator forgot to remove the disk in drive one, no error occurs in line 700 and line 800 informs the operator that there is still a disk in drive one. The operator cannot proceed until that disk is removed. Lines 900, 1000 and 2800 perform the same check of drive two.

Line 1100 informs the operator that drives one and two are now empty and that the disk in drive zero should be removed. If the operator fails to remove the remaining disk, line 1300 prompts that the disk is still in drive zero and loops back to line 1200 until it is removed. When all disks have been removed, lines 1400 and 1500 indicate that the computer is ready and ask what program is to be run. At this point the operator may leave the computer and it may remain in this state until someone else wishes to run a program. All disks have been removed, preventing the possibility of disk damage.

When someone wishes to run a program, they simply type in its name. The data lines 2200 and 2300 contain the names of each program followed by the disk name it is on. If a valid name is entered, the program reads the data statements and finds that name and the name of the disk, whereupon execution jumps to line 1800. The operator is informed that the program has been found and which disk to insert into drive zero. When that has been done and Enter has been pressed (as asked for in line 1900), line 2000 initializes the disk and runs the requested program.

If the name entered in line 1500 is not found, line 1600 eventually reads the end of the data statement (XXX) and execution jumps to line 1700. Line 1700 informs the operator that the name in question cannot be found and to try again, or to ask for assistance.

This short program can be easily tailored for any number drive system. However, as you modify the program to add new programs, the two XXX's must end the last data statement.

It should be noted that this version of the READY program was written for, and will work only with TRSDOS 1.2. The author has since modified the program for automatic checking of all online drives without operator intervention plus blinking of the standby message (to avoid screen burn). In addition, a version for TRSDOS 2.0 is now available. To obtain both listing and an explanation of the TRSDOS 2.0 version, forward one dollar (to cover the cost of reproduction and mailing) to the author.■

In its death throes this program generates machine-language data statements.

The Death Wish

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Australia

Did you hear the one about the schizophrenic program? Seems there was this program called MACH/BAS that, while running, changed itself into something completely different! And I can hear all you assembler programmers muttering "So what? We've all managed to wipe out our own programs at least once!" But MACH/BAS is a little different—it's written in Basic; its self-destruction is quite deliberate, and the Basic code that takes its place is quite usable.

Many TRS-80 users write or use Basic programs that interface (via the USR statement) to small machine-code routines loaded somewhere near the top end of RAM. Perhaps they need a specialized printer driver, or a high-speed sort of binary search. Such an arrangement usually involves first loading the machine-code program, and then (separately) the Basic program—a bit of a nuisance, particularly on tape-based systems. Some have therefore taken the trouble to merge both programs by converting the machine code into ASCII and coding it into data lines to be POKEd into position by the Basic program.

There's just one problem—typing two or three hundred values into data statements is both tedious and error-prone. And that's where MACH/BAS comes to the rescue, by doing the whole job for you!

Death Wish

Converting machine-language to ASCII has been done before in programs that list the values to screen or printer, leaving you to simply key them in. But why type when you have a computer? MACH/BAS replaces itself in RAM with the required data statements. You may then output them to screen or printer, or save them to tape or disk.

But *why* does MACH/BAS have a death-wish? There are two reasons:

- Although setting up the data statements in strings and writing them to disk is quite straightforward, tape output is a different matter. Since we must write a tape that can be read by CLOAD, the only easy way to write it is via CSAVE. We must, therefore, set up data statements as the resident Basic program.
- Having MACH/BAS overwrite itself reduces RAM usage considerably, and that, in turn, allows us a greater range of addresses in which the machine language may reside. (MACH/BAS uses about 3200 bytes of RAM, including all numeric and string variables.)

How It Works

I'm assuming you have a Level II system of 16K or more, or a TRSDOS system. First, key in the program as listed; avoid the temptation to omit or shorten the instructions in lines 30-150, or to change the line numbering. Now save it to tape or disk *before* attempting to run it—it self-destructs, remember?

Now (if you haven't already done so) load the machine code (maximum 400 bytes) you want converted. Memory Size must, of course, be set so the area into which it loads is protected from Basic. Run MACH/BAS; after a screenful of instructions, you will be asked to input just two things—the start and end addresses of the machine code in RAM. You may enter these as decimal or hexadecimal. MACH/BAS will decide which you're using on the basis of length—four characters are hexadecimal, five characters are decimal. Various checks are performed on the addresses you have specified to ensure that:

- They are valid hexadecimal or decimal;
- The start address is not lower than the Memory Size setting; and
- The implied length (i.e., end minus start) is within the range 1-400 bytes (1-X'190').

If all is well, MACH/BAS begins the conversion. An average machine-code program of 200 bytes will take about 30 seconds. During that time you will be kept informed or progress on the screen. At the end, it displays the first screenful of the new data statements. If you enter List now, you will see that MACH/BAS has vanished, and in its place is:

- A REM statement (line 10) generated to remind you of the start and end addresses; and
- A series of data lines (20, 30...80—just how many is a function of the size of the machine code converted, and the byte values therein).

You may also LLIST the new code to a printer, CSAVE it to tape, save it to disk, or simply add more code to it immediately. The addition of a simple Read/POKE loop anywhere in your program sets up your machine code whenever you run. For example, if the start and end addresses were 32600 and 32767 respectively: FOR X = 32600 TO 32767 :READ Y :POKE X,Y :NEXTX. (Those of you who have more than 16K RAM, don't forget that POKE requires decimal addresses above 32767 to be in the form "desired address minus 65536", TRSDOS users may simply use &H (hexadecimal) and avoid that complication.)

The Program

For those of you with an interest in how MACH/BAS works (or a burning desire to improve it), I'll continue with an explanation of the techniques involved. Perhaps the best way is to follow the program from first statement to last, commenting on important points as we go.

First, let's recap the in-core structure of a Basic line, because that knowledge is basic to an understanding of MACH/BAS. (For a more complete discussion, see Curtis F. Gerald's article "Append It!" in the February 1980, *80 Microcomputing*.) Each line is built like this:

- A two-byte pointer to the next line;
- A two-byte line number (the

second byte is zero for line numbers up to 255, but is relevant from 256 on);

- The Basic line itself—remember that many keywords are compressed, e.g. REM is stored as a one-byte value (ASCII 147), as is DATA (ASCII 136);
- One extra byte (always zero) at the end of the line.

In addition, the very last line is followed by two more bytes containing zero.

Line 10 is the program initialization. Note that the DEFINT, by *not* specifying D, allows (by default) variables DA, DS, DE to be single-precision. (They may handle addresses outside integer range.) In line 20, L1$ is initialized (in compressed format) to 10 REM START =, and this will form the basis of the new line 10 in the generated code. Lines 30–160 output instructions.

Lines 170–190 use a subroutine at line 240 to ask for the start address of the machine language, then checks that value against the Memory Size? setting. Locations 16561/2 contain the Memory Size value in standard Z80 format (LSB/ or, more correctly, they contain the Memory Size? setting minus two. For example if you replied 32700 in response to Memory Size?, then 16561/2 will contain 32698—hence the check against the input address (DA) minus three.

Lines 200–220 use the same input subroutine to ask for the end address, and then check that the implied length does not exceed 400 bytes. Line 230 is a simple subroutine to draw a dotted line across the screen; it requires variable Y to be set in the range 0–47. Lines 240–330 are the input subroutine invoked from lines 170, 190, 200 and 220; they interpret five-character input as decimal, four-character as hexadecimal, and validate accordingly. Lines 280–330 constitute a handy hex-to-decimal conversion routine—a four-digit hex value in AD$ gives a decimal address in DA. In line 310, the expression ASC(WK$)-55 gives decimal 10 for A (since the ASCII value of A is 65), 11 for B, etc.

Lines 340–350 set up WK$ with the full REM statement to contained in the new line (in compressed format). In line 360, locations 16548/9 point to the start of the Basic program area—the value we pick up, therefore, will vary between Level II and TRSDOS systems. Starting from the beginning of MACH/BAS, we now loop until we locate line 370 in RAM. Remember that at the start of 370 will be a pointer to line 380.

We now change the pointer at the start of line 10 (which normally points to line 20) so it points to line 380. Effectively, then, the line numbering in MACH/BAS now runs 10, 380, 390, etc., because we're planning to keep MACH/BAS running (above line 380) while we build new Basic lines between 10 and 370. If we did not maintain continuity in line numbering from the start, MACH/BAS would meet a premature end as soon as we encountered our first GOTO or GOSUB (since Basic locates the line we're branching to by scanning from the start of the program). The GOSUB 500 at the end of line 380 POKEs the new line 10 into position at the start of MACH/BAS—the self-destruction process has begun!

Line 390 sets up a pointer in L2 to the spot where the new line 20 will reside. Line 400 increments the line number by 10, tells the user what it's up to, and sets WK$ to the new line number plus DATA (in compressed format). Lines 410–420 start PEEKing in the machine language area, and adding the appropriate ASCII values to the string in WK$. Line 430 stays in this loop (410–430), putting commas between successive values, until we reach the end address or this data line is full.

Lines 440–450 use the subroutine at 500 to POKE the new data line into RAM, put a zero byte at the end of it, point this line to the next one to be set up, and loop back. After we've finished setting up all the data lines, line 460 POKEs two extra zero bytes at the end of the new program, and then points the new line 10 to the new line 20.

If you think lines 470–480 are a little crazy, then you're right! As a last dying wish, MACH/BAS wants to change the end-of-program pointer in 16633/4 to point to the end of the new code instead of the old. (The new code would work anyway, but CSAVE would write more to tape than it needs to, and that's not tidy.) Such a pointer change could be done as follows: Y = (NL + 3)/256:POKE 16633,NL + 3 − Y•256:POKE 16634,Y.

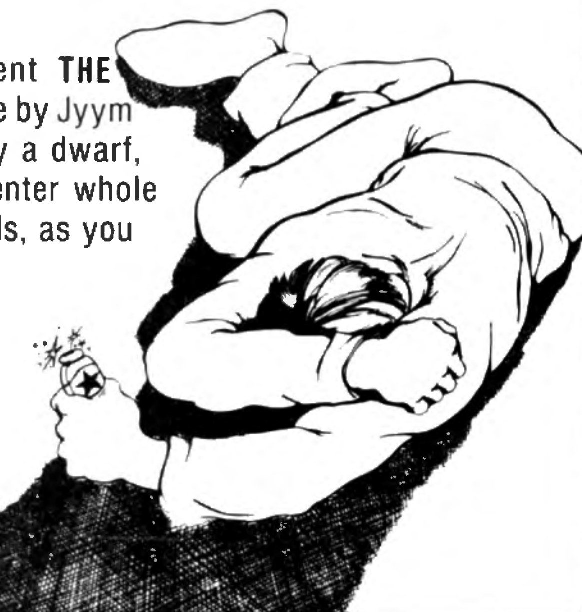
Unfortunately, the pointer in 16633/4 also serves as a pointer for variables, to change the pointer, but as soon as we start changing the pointer, Basic can't find the variables! For that reason, I used the two bytes at fixed locations 16411/2 as a temporary storage area so I wouldn't need variables when committing the deed. If you look at the memory map in your Level II manual, you'll see that 16411/2 are two constant bytes (containing K and I) within the keyboard device control block. Since we're not using the keyboard at this precise moment (and we put the K and I back again when we're finished anyway), the system will never know!

Line 490 lists the new code, and that's where we finish. Finally, line 500 is a subroutine for POKEing the bytes contained in WK$ (i.e., new Basic lines) into RAM.■

```
10 CLS :CLEAR500 :DEFINT B,L,N,X,Y
20 L1$ = CHR$(10) + CHR$(0) + CHR$(147) + " START =" :Y=1 :GOSUB
230
30 PRINT "MACH/BAS CONVERTS UP TO 400 ( X'190' ) BYTES OF RAM (
USUALLY A"
40 PRINT "MACH-LANG PROG ) INTO A SET OF BASIC 'DATA' STATEMENTS
 THAT MAY"
50 PRINT "BE USED VIA 'POKE' COMMANDS TO RE-CREATE THE ORIGINAL
RAM AREA."
60 PRINT "THE NEW CODE MAY BE OUTPUT TO VIDEO , PRINTER , TAPE ,
 OR DISK."
70 Y=16 :GOSUB 230 :PRINT TAB(12) "*** PLEASE NOTE THE FOLLOWING
 POINTS ***"
80 PRINT "(A) PRIOR TO RUNNING MACH/BAS , MEMORY SIZE SHOULD BE
SET LOWER"
90 PRINT "    THAN THE BEGINNING OF THE RAM AREA WHICH IS TO BE
CONVERTED"
100 PRINT "(B) IN RUNNING , MACH/BAS WILL SELF-DESTRUCT ( THE CR
EATED CODE"
110 PRINT "    OVERWRITES IT ) , THUS OPTIMIZING CORE SPACE AND
PERMITTING"
120 PRINT "    USAGE OF THE STANDARD SYSTEM COMMANDS LIST/LLIST/
CSAVE/SAVE"
130 PRINT "(C) ADDRESSES INPUT TO MACH/BAS WILL BE INTERPRETED A
S 'HEX' IF"
140 PRINT "    4-DIGIT ( E.G. BC00 ) AND DECIMAL IF 5-DIGIT ( E.
G. 48128 )"
150 Y=43 :GOSUB 230 :PRINT TAB(12) "*** PLEASE PRESS <ENTER> TO
CONTINUE ***";
160 IF INKEY$="" THEN 160
170 CLS :PRINT@ 320,; :SE$="ENTER START" :GOSUB 240
180 IF PEEK(16561)+PEEK(16562)*256 <= DA-3 THEN DS=DA :GOTO 200
190 PRINT "* INVALID - IS LOWER THAN MEMORY SIZE SETTING *" :GOS
UB 240 :GOTO 180
200 PRINT :SE$="NOW THE END" :GOSUB 240
210 IF DA=>DS AND DA-DS<=399 THEN DE=DA :GOTO 340
220 PRINT "* INVALID - LENGTH MUST BE 1-400 ( 1-X'190' ) *" :GOS
UB 240 :GOTO 210
230 PRINT :FOR X=0 TO 126 STEP2 :SET (X,Y) :NEXTX :RETURN
240 PRINT SE$; :INPUT " ADDRESS OF RAM AREA TO BE CONVERTED "; A
D$
250 IF LEN(AD$)=5 THEN DA=VAL(AD$) :IF DA>9999 THEN RETURN ELSE
270
260 IF LEN(AD$)=4 THEN DA=0 :GOTO 280
270 PRINT "* INVALID - NOT 4-DIGIT HEX / 5-DIGIT DECIMAL *" :GOT
O 240
280 FOR Y=1 TO 4
290   WK$=MID$(AD$,Y,1)
300   IF WK$=>"0" AND WK$<="9" THEN X=VAL(WK$) :GOTO 320
310   IF WK$=>"A" AND WK$<="F" THEN X=ASC(WK$)-55 ELSE 270
320   DA = DA*16+X
330 NEXTY :RETURN
340 CLS :PRINT@ 470, "SETTING UP LINE 10"
350 WK$ = L1$ + STR$(DS) + "; END =" + STR$(DE) + CHR$(0)
360 BS = PEEK(16548)+PEEK(16549)*256 :NL=BS
370 NL = PEEK(NL)+PEEK(NL+1)*256 :IF PEEK(NL+2)+PEEK(NL+3)*256 <
 370 THEN 370
380 POKE BS,PEEK(NL) :POKE BS+1,PEEK(NL+1) :NL=BS-1 :GOSUB 500
390 L2=BS+X :NL=L2 :LN=10 :IF DS>32767 THEN DS=DS-65536 :DE=DE-6
5536
400 LN=LN+10 :PRINT@ 485, LN :WK$ = CHR$(LN) + CHR$(0) + CHR$(13
6)
410 WK$ = WK$ + MID$(STR$(PEEK(DS)),2,3) :DS=DS+1
420 IF DS=32768 THEN DS=-DS :DE=DE-65536
430 IF DS<=DE AND LEN(WK$)<234 THEN WK$=WK$+"," :GOTO 410
440 GOSUB 500 :POKE NL+2+X,0 :Y=(NL+3+X)/256
450 POKE NL+1,NL+3+X-Y*256 :POKE NL+2,Y :NL=NL+2+X :IF DS<=DE TH
EN 400
460 POKE NL+1,0 :POKE NL+2,0 :Y = (L2+1)/256 :POKE BS,L2+1-Y*256
 :POKE BS+1,Y
470 Y = (NL+3)/256 :POKE 16411,NL+3-Y*256 :POKE 16412,Y
480 POKE 16633,PEEK(16411) :POKE 16634,PEEK(16412) :POKE16411,75
 :POKE16412,73
490 CLS :LIST-40
500 FOR X=1 TO LEN(WK$) :POKE NL+2+X,ASC(MID$(WK$,X,1)) :NEXTX :
RETURN
```

Program Listing

THE INSTITUTE



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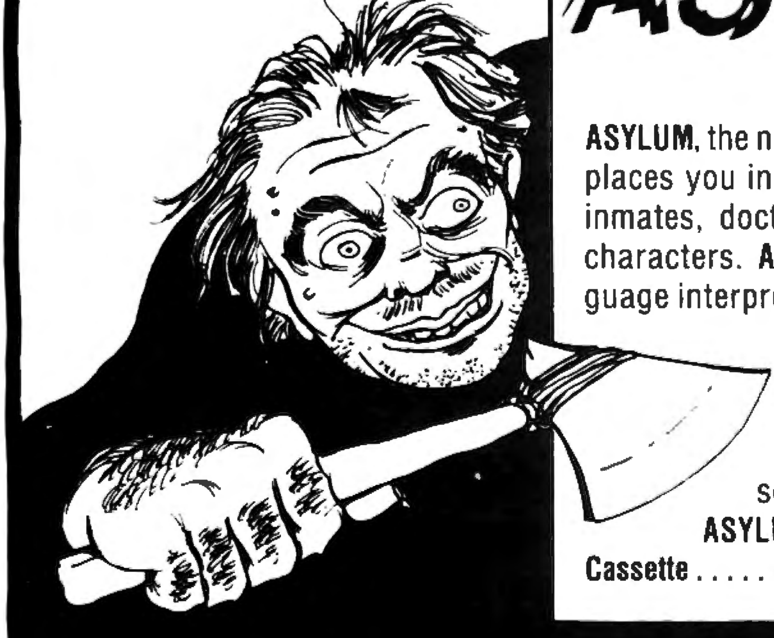

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An account of the Selectric connection.

Tandy Acquires IBM!

W. R. Stanley
City Rt. 5
204 Avery Lane
LaGrange, GA 30240

No, this is not a review of the latest offering from IBM. This article is designed to assist you in interfacing the IBM Model 1980 Selectric typewriter with our favorite computer. Although I am writing specifically about the Model 1980-9, the subject matter can be applied with minor modifications to many other versions of the Selectric I/O machine.

The replacement of the pin-feed platen with a standard wide-carriage platen was the only modification to the 1980 I recently purchased. All other conversion is in software and the 7441-1 interface.

Basically, the 1980 is a binary coded decimal (BCD) printer with a 15-inch carriage and a keyboard. Several control keys and signal lamps are located on either side of the keyboard.

The 7441 is a vintage transistor-transistor logic (TTL) relay interface that allows communication over common carrier lines between the 1980 and remote computers. It uses the RS232 signal format for serial operation only.

Since the solid state components have nonstandard markings, figuring out the function and pinout of the ICs in the 7441 would have taken too many hours.

Other than the power supply schematic and a general description of its operation with remote computers, I could get very little information on the 7441. The very healthy power supply (with outputs of +48V, 12V, 5V, and −12V direct current) is the 7441's strongest feature. I kept the 7441 as a power source for this and other projects. I decided to start an interface board from scratch using as much of the 7441 as possible.

A bonus is the oddball 82 pin connector mounted on the rear panel. This connector mates with the one on the end of the heavy cable going to the printer.

Except for the −12V supply, the dc outputs of the 7441 are not regulated in the usual manner. The output is stabilized by use of high-current capability rectifiers and huge filter capacitors. Output from the power transformer is stabilized by resonant winding.

If you decide to purchase the 1980, be sure to obtain the printer schematic. A standard IBM schematic won't be of too much help, because the 1980-9 comes equipped with a long cable terminated in an 82 pin AMP connector. The standard I/O machine connector has only 50 pins.

The 1980 is the same in basic operation as most other I/O Selectrics; specific solenoids must be energized to result in a particular operation. Seven solenoids tilt and rotate the typing element to select characters to be printed. Another solenoid controls the carriage return-line feed (CRLF). Others control tab, space and backspace. All operate with a nominal power supply of +48V, with individual current requirements in the range of 100 to 300 mA.

Operation of the 1980 with the TRS-80 requires energizing the appropriate solenoids at the right time. Simple enough, isn't it?

The maximum operating speed of the 1980 is slightly less than 15 operations per second. The solenoids need to be energized for about 10 milliseconds to allow enough time to perform their mechanical functions. Timing loops in the software are used for this purpose.

A handshake is used by the character printing routine to delay the next character selection until feedback is received from the printer.

If a timing loop is placed in the driver program to allow for completion of the CRLF function, that loop must provide delay each time for the worst-case condition—return of the typing mechanism from the right margin to the left margin—even though the line being printed is only one inch long.

This is maddening if you are printing a single column hex dump in the T-Bug format, for example. The printer is idle a large portion of the time.

A solution is to delay machine operations only until the computer receives a signal from the printer that the CRLF operation is complete. This is easy since the 1980 has several switches that open or close at the beginning or end of any particular machine operation.

Two additional switches tell the computer whether the machine is in upper or lowercase. If the printer is already in the proper case configuration for printing of the next character, why transmit to the printer a preceding case signal?

There is only one external signal path to these solenoids. Operated by the shift mechanism, one line is alternately connected to each of these solenoids by means of a SPDT switch. The machine remains in one shift configuration until the next shift signal is received.

IBM included another switch that is also operated by the shift mechanism. This SPDT switch can be used to provide another handshaking signal that is used within the driver program to transmit the next character to the printer or precede that character with a shift signal and appropriate delay.

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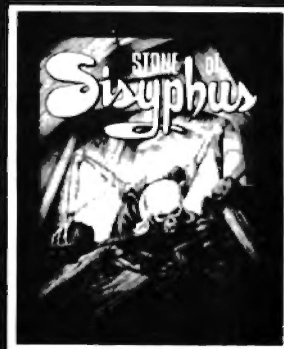
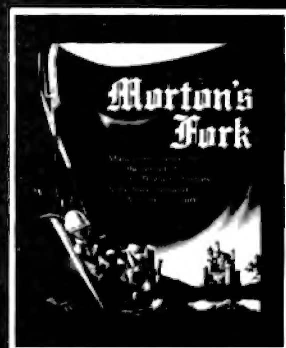




BALROG

Meet the Chromatic Dragon face-to-flame in BALROG, the first in the MACES & MAGIC Series. This fantasy adventure features one of the largest data bases ever created for a microcomputer role playing game. Not only can you create completely individual characters, but you may also choose from a huge inventory of specific weapons and armor items. Freeform input combined with choices suggested by the program makes the discovery of the more secret areas of the dungeon a real challenge!

STONE OF SISYPHUS

The STONE OF SISYPHUS carries you to a "thinking man's" dungeon, wherein you must apply your skills to effect survival and to realize your goals. This is an unfriendly subterranean world populated by hideous monsters, and dripping with fabulous treasures — the latter enticing you to face the former! Your survival hinges upon hard intellect, as opposed to the wispy uncertainty of chance, so be prepared to draw deeply from your intellectual reservoir! And — the responsiveness of the program to the individual qualities of your character make this grand adventure frustratingly enjoyable for hundreds of hours before all of its elusive secrets can be unlocked!

MORTON'S FORK

The third entry in the Maces & Magic series, MORTON'S FORK transports you into a world bereft of natural laws — a realm populated by magical beings and strange creatures. The scenario is set within the confines of an ancient wizard's fortress. Through your keyboard input, you equip your warrior with armor, weapons, and gold, as well as with desirable personal attributes. Only then will you be able to face the dangers of MORTON'S FORK! Features include multiple skill levels and a comprehensive manual describing the colorful Maces & Magic world.

MACES & MAGIC are fantasy adventures involving you and your computer. Armed only with your wits, a microcomputer, and the software provided, you can become the hero or the meal your destiny dictates. You create a character, equip him (or her) with suitable weapons and armor, and enter the dungeon in search of fame and fortune. Neither is particularly easy to obtain.

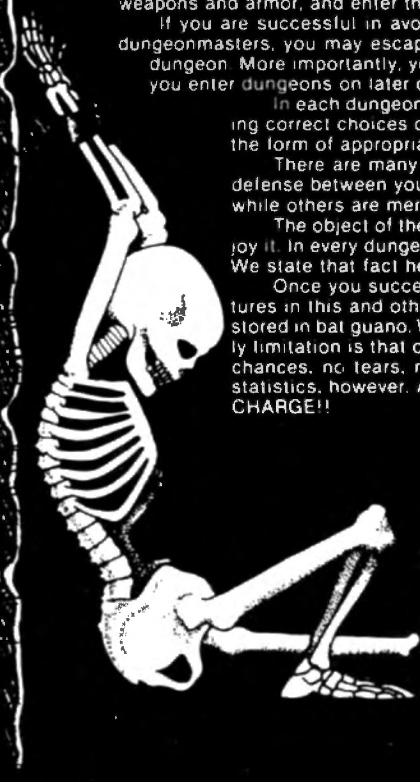
If you are successful in avoiding or conquering the various monsters, traps, enchantments and illusions set by our nefarious dungeonmasters, you may escape with riches and glory. Your name and deeds will be recorded for posterity in the records of the dungeon. More importantly, you'll be alive. You may then use the same character in his more experienced and wealthy form when you enter dungeons on later occasions.

In each dungeon there are random events which occur, but in the vast majority of cases the skill of the player in making correct choices determine the outcome of the game. The majority of instructions are furnished within the program in the form of appropriate prompts.

There are many ways to meet an untimely demise in the dungeon. Monsters and such are just one of the lines of defense between you and the treasures stored there. Various traps await the unwary (and the wary too). Some are lethal, while others are merely unpleasant or inconvenient. It pays to be suspicious. Beware of orcs bearing gifts.

The object of the whole exercise is not just to fight the monsters and collect treasure. You have to get out alive to enjoy it. In every dungeon there is at least one exit. It is possible to escape from each and every dungeon with a whole skin. We state that fact here because players often believe this not to be true. We really aren't out to get you. Not really.....

Once you successfully exit from the dungeon you will have an opportunity to save your character for further adventures in this and other dungeons. Your treasures will be converted to their gold equivalent and your weapons and armor stored in bat guano. When you start another adventure, you may call up your experienced character for another trip. The only limitation is that once a character is killed, he may re-incarnated three times; after that, he is gone forever. No second chances, no tears, no breast beating. Gone. Kaput. Finished. You will have the distinction of adding to the dungeon statistics, however. A sort of second hand immortality in recognition of a nice try. No glory or cash though. CHARGE!!



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TILT	NO ROTATE	R1	R2A	R1, R2A	R2, R2A	R2A, R1, R2 (home)	R5, R1	R5, R2A	R5, R1, R2A	R5, R2, R2A	R5, R2, R1, R2A
T1,T2	9	0	6	5	2	z	4	8	7	3	1
T2	b	h	k	e	n	t	l	c	d	u	x
T1	w	s	i	'	.	!	o	a	r	v	m
NO TILT	-	y	q	p	=	j	/	,	;	f	g

Table 1

ness. Look in your pile of *80 Microcomputing* magazines and dig out the Feb. '81 issue. Flip to page 175 and you'll find my article on construction of a programmable interface board that works well with the TRS-80. This particular board is a natural for use in interfacing the Selectric since it can be programmed to provide both latched outputs and handshaking signal inputs.

This interface board cannot be used to directly drive the Selectric magnets because both the maximum voltage and current ratings of the 8255 chip would be greatly exceeded. The 8255 outputs are, however, capable of driving suitable medium-power NPN transistors whose collector circuits include the appropriate Selectric solenoids.

My particular conversion makes use of 12 solenoids inside the 1980 to perform all the functions I desired. There are several more solenoids inside the machine that are not used here.

When you start planning component layout for your interface, I suggest you allow for future expansion. Through proper programming and circuit additions you can control the printer motor with the computer, use some of the keyboard indicator lights for visual feedback, or make good use of the controls and switches on the front of the 1980.

7441 Modifications

Before modifying the 7441, check its power supply for proper operation. Remove all plug-in cards from the cabinet, with the exception of the −12V regulator card on the power supply board. Apply power to the 7441. It makes no difference whether the Selectric cable is connected.

The +5V supply is readily checked by measuring the voltage at the vertical aluminum bracket toward the front of the power supply board. This bracket serves as a heat sink for the 5V rectifiers.

The +12V output can be measured at the power supply board fuse near the front panel of the 7441. The fuse next to this one is in the +48V supply line.

The −12V regulator output can be measured by connecting the negative meter lead to a projection about halfway down the left side (when you are looking from the left side of the 7441 at that plug-in board) of the vertical regulator board.

All power supply voltage measurements are given in respect to chassis ground. Although only the +5V and +48V supplies are actually used here, proper operation of the other supplies will contribute to peace of mind.

Examine the numbered paper tags on the wires ending in the 82 pin connector mounted in the rear panel of the 7441. Now look closely at the pin numbers molded into the outer face of that connector. Quite a difference, isn't there? I will refer to pin and wire numbers for this connector by the numbers molded into the connector.

Several leads in the 7441 will be cut and reconnected to the transistor driver board to be placed inside the 7441. Most of the affected leads are in the printer solenoid circuits.

Some other leads will be used for handshaking signals. One additional lead that will be cut and grounded controls a relay that in turn applies ac through the 1980 keyboard on-off switch to the printer motor.

Fig. 1 shows the schematic of the Selectric interface board. The pin numbers on the left are for the 8255 chip that is discussed in the Feb. article. The pin numbers on the right represent those of the 82 pin connector on the rear of the 7441.

Remove the cable lacing from the wire bundle going to the chassis connector, to make it easier to identify wire numbers and to trace them. With the exception of the wires presently connected to pins 74 and 75, trace each wire identified on the right side of Fig. 1. Cut each at the end away from the 82 pin connector.

Unplug the four connectors from the underside of the plastic board that held the original circuit cards and discard that board. This area will be used for mounting the transistor driver board.

If you do not wish to drill and file on the rear panel of the 7441, remove the signal cable from the existing hole near the large connector. Feed a length of multiconductor cable (12-pair telephone cable is suitable) through the hole. Reinstall the plastic retainer on the cable. Make the necessary connections between this cable and the input to the interface board. Tie the several extra cable leads together and connect this wire group to chassis ground.

The opposite end of the interconnecting cable goes to the 8255 on the referenced interface board. You can follow either of two paths at this point; direct connections can be made to the 8255 pins, or a mating connector set can be used. (A DB-25 set will be fine.) Be sure that proper connections between the 8255 and the interface board are maintained and cannot be accidentally reversed.

If you wish to add another connector set (such as the DB-25) at the 7441 end of the cable, be prepared to exert some effort. Steel is not as pliable as aluminum.

Mount the completed driver board in the area vacated earlier. Position the short cables terminating in the large connector so that no contact can be made with either the chassis or the added board. Keep in mind that TTL and MOS components don't take kindly to doses of 48V.

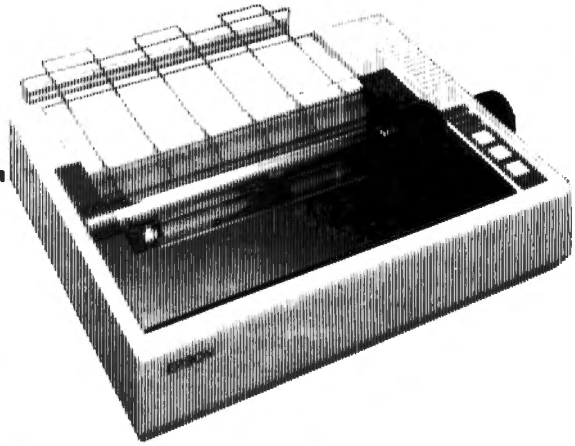
Software

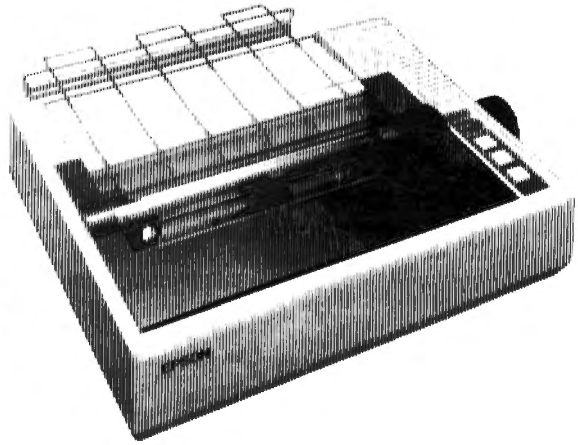
A screen printer program I find very useful is shown in Listing 1. When initialized, this program reconfigures the jump address in the video DCB and sends characters to the driver before they are displayed on the monitor.

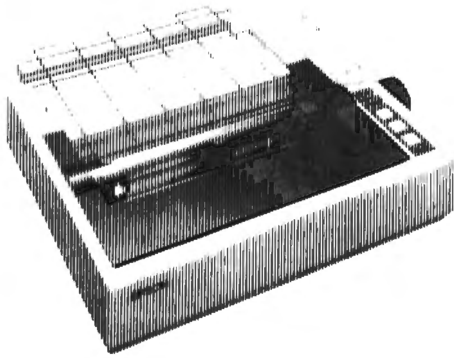
The program contains a subroutine that checks the TRS-80 keyboard for two specific two-character inputs. Simultaneous

TILT	NO ROTATE	R1	R2A	R1, R2A	R2, R2A	R2A, R1, R2 (home)	R5, R1	R5, R2A	R5, R1, R2A	R5, R2, R2A	R5, R2, R1, R2A
T1,T2	(	)	[	%		Z	$	*	&	#	
T2	B	H	K	E	N	T	L	C	D	U	X
T1	W	S	I	"	.	]	O	A	R	V	M
NO TILT		Y	Q	P	+	J	?	,	:	F	G

Table 2







Program Listing

```
6000  3E89     LD    A,89
6002  D303     OUT   (03),A
6004  3E11     LD    A,11
6006  321E40   LD    (401E),A
6009  3E60     LD    A,60
600B  321F40   LD    (401F),A
600E  C37200   JP    0072

6011  F5       PUSH  AF
6012  C5       PUSH  BC
6013  D5       PUSH  DE
6014  E5       PUSH  HL
6015  C3A961   JP    61A9

6018  2005     JR    NZ,601F
601A  CD2960   CALL  6029
601D  1803     JR    6022

601F  CDA660   CALL  60A6
6022  E1       POP   HL
6023  D1       POP   DE
6024  C1       POP   BC
6025  F1       POP   AF
6026  C38061   JP    6180

6029  FE20     CP    20
602B  CAA660   JP    Z,60A6
602E  FE0D     CP    0D
6030  CAAB60   JP    Z,60AB
6033  FE0A     CP    0A
6035  CAB460   JP    Z,60B4
6038  FE08     CP    08
603A  CABD60   JP    Z,60BD
603D  FE09     CP    09
603F  CAC660   JP    Z,60C6
6042  FE2E     CP    2E
6044  CAE660   JP    Z,60E6
6047  FE2C     CP    2C
6049  CAEB60   JP    Z,60EB
604C  2661     LD    H,61
604E  E67F     AND   7F
6050  6F       LD    L,A
6051  7E       LD    A,(HL)
6052  FE00     CP    00
6054  CAA660   JP    Z,60A6
6057  47       LD    B,A
6058  CB7F     BIT   7,A
605A  C26860   JP    NZ,6068
605D  DB02     IN    A,(02)
605F  CB47     BIT   0,A
6061  C47360   CALL  NZ,6073
6064  CD8460   CALL  6084
6067  C9       RET

6068  DB02     IN    A,(02)
606A  CB4F     BIT   1,A
606C  C47360   CALL  NZ,6073
606F  CD8460   CALL  6084
6072  C9       RET

6073  3E01     LD    A,01
6075  D301     OUT   (01),A
6077  CD9660   CALL  6096
607A  AF       XOR   A
607B  D301     OUT   (01),A
607D  DB02     IN    A,(02)
607F  CB5F     BIT   3,A
6081  20FA     JR    NZ,607D
6083  C9       RET

6084  78       LD    A,B
6085  E67F     AND   7F
6087  D300     OUT   (00),A
6089  CD9660   CALL  6096
608C  AF       XOR   A
608D  D300     OUT   (00),A
608F  DB02     IN    A,(02)
6091  CB5F     BIT   3,A
6093  28FA     JR    Z,608F
6095  C9       RET
```

Program continues

Program continued

```
6096  E5        PUSH   HL
6097  C5        PUSH   BC
6098  210000    LD     HL,0000
609B  110000    LD     DE,0000
609E  01000C    LD     BC,0C00
60A1  EDB0      LDIR
60A3  C1        POP    BC
60A4  E1        POP    HL
60A5  C9        RET

60A6  3E82      LD     A,82
60A8  C38760    JP     6087

60AB  3E02      LD     A,02
60AD  CDCF60    CALL   60CF
60B0  CDD860    CALL   60D8
60B3  C9        RET

60B4  3E04      LD     A,04
60B6  CDCF60    CALL   60CF
60B9  CDDF60    CALL   60DF
60BC  C9        RET

60BD  3E10      LD     A,10
60BF  CDCF60    CALL   60CF
60C2  CDDF60    CALL   60DF
60C5  C9        RET

60C6  3E08      LD     A,08
60C8  CDCF60    CALL   60CF
60CB  CDD860    CALL   60D8
60CE  C9        RET

60CF  D301      OUT    (01),A
60D1  CD9660    CALL   6096
60D4  AF        XOR    A
60D5  D301      OUT    (01),A
60D7  C9        RET

60D8  CD9661    CALL   6196
60DB  00        NOP
60DC  00        NOP
60DD  00        NOP
60DE  C9        RET

60DF  DB02      IN     A,(02)
60E1  CB5F      BIT    3,A
60E3  20FA      JR     NZ,60DF
60E5  C9        RET

60E6  3E2C      LD     A,2C
60E8  C38760    JP     6087

60EB  3E48      LD     A,48
60ED  C38760    JP     6087

60F0  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 FF
6100  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
6110  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
6120  00 3C 9C ED D5 9D DD 1C 85 95 CD A8 C8 02 AC 50
6130  15 7D 2D 6D 55 1D 0D 5D 4D 05 D8 58 8D 28 BC D0
6140  00 CC 81 C9 D9 99 E8 F8 91 8C B8 89 D1 FC A9 D4
6150  98 88 DC 94 B9 E9 EC 84 F9 90 BD 00 00 00 00 00
6160  00 4C 01 49 59 19 68 78 11 0C 38 09 51 7C 29 54
6170  18 08 5C 14 39 69 6C 04 79 10 3D 00 00 00 00 00

6180  F5        PUSH   AF
6181  C5        PUSH   BC
6182  D5        PUSH   DE
6183  E5        PUSH   HL
6184  210000    LD     HL,0000
6187  110000    LD     DE,0000
618A  010006    LD     BC,0600
618D  EDB0      LDIR
618F  E1        POP    HL
6190  D1        POP    DE
6191  C1        POP    BC
6192  F1        POP    AF
6193  C35804    JP     0458
```

Program continues

Program continued

```
6196  CD9660   CALL  6096
6199  CD9660   CALL  6096
619C  CD9660   CALL  6096
619F  CD9660   CALL  6096
61A2  DB02     IN    A,(02)
61A4  CB67     BIT   4,A
61A6  28FA     JR    Z,61A2
61A8  C9       RET

61A9  3A7F38   LD    A,(387F)
61AC  B7       OR    A
61AD  2818     JR    Z,61C7
61AF  FE18     CP    18
61B1  2806     JR    Z,61B9
61B3  FE60     CP    60
61B5  2809     JR    Z,61C0
61B7  180E     JR    61C7

61B9  3EFF     LD    A,0FF
61BB  32FF60   LD    (60FF),A
61BE  180E     JR    61CE

61C0  3E00     LD    A,00
61C2  32FF60   LD    (60FF),A
61C5  180A     JR    61D1

61C7  3AFF60   LD    A,(60FF)
61CA  FEFF     CP    0FF
61CC  2006     JR    NZ,61D4
61CE  79       LD    A,C
61CF  CB7F     BIT   7,A
61D1  C31860   JP    6018

61D4  E1       POP   HL
61D5  D1       POP   DE
61D6  C1       POP   BC
61D7  F1       POP   AF
61D8  C35804   JP    0458
```

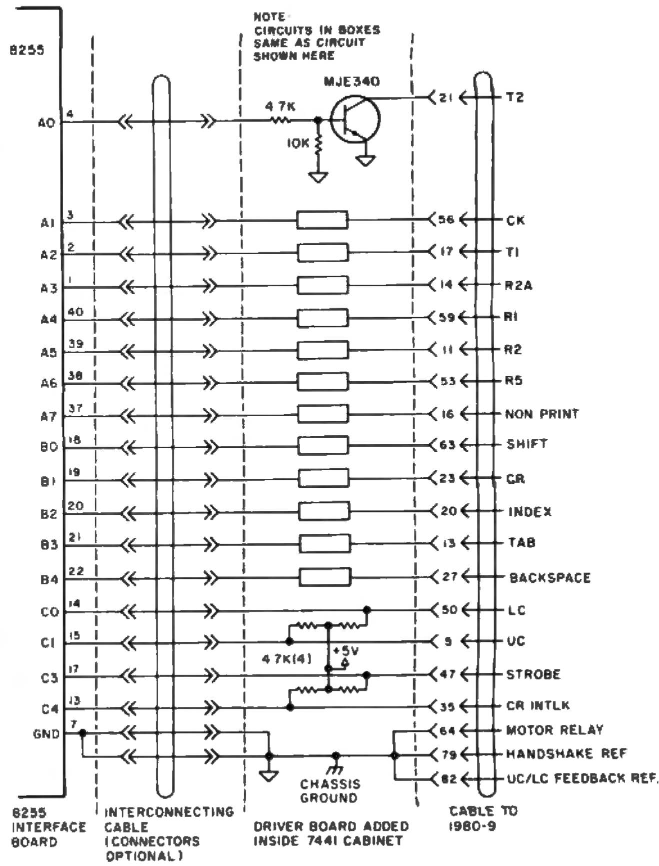


Fig. 1

depression of the up and down arrows prints characters sent to the monitor. Depressing the left and right arrows bypasses printing functions.

Since the driver program depends upon handshaking signals from the printer, you will get a video display lockup if you have the print option on and turn the printer or 7441 off. Once the Selectric driver program has been loaded and is running, you must either press the left and right arrow combination or POKE the original jump address back into the video DCB before shutting off power on the interface or printer.

The driver program treats the non-printable characters, such as graphics symbols and some ASCII characters that are not on the typeball, as spaces.

I used the data processing typeball, IBM P/N 1167169. The lookup table in the driver is written to correspond with the character and symbol locations on this particular typeball.

You can use almost any typing element with the Selectric driver program, but be prepared to reconstruct the lookup table. You can print almost anything desired by inserting the appropriate typeball and loading a corresponding lookup table.

Lookup Table

Look closely at the Selectric typeball. There are four circular rows of 22 characters per row. Position the ball with the arrow on top of the ball pointing directly at you. The hemisphere you are now seeing prints lowercase, while the entire hemisphere away from you prints uppercase.

The four characters or symbols directly under the arrow on top of the element are known as the "home" characters. When the machine is at rest in lowercase this column is opposite the platen. If the Selectric is shifted to uppercase, the ball is rotated 180 degrees to bring the other set of home characters nearest the platen.

Any character can be printed by the correct amount and direction of rotation, combined with the correct tilt. A case shift rotates the element a half-turn.

Position the typing element so that the arrow on top is pointing directly to you. Construct a table using the row and column format shown in Tables 1 and 2. Remember that all characters are backward on the typeball.

Place the four home characters in the table in the same order they appear on the ball. Next write down the five characters to the left of the upper home character, then the five to the right, and so on for the remaining three rows. You now have a table of the lowercase hemisphere.

The next step is to construct a table for the uppercase hemisphere. Your table will agree with mine only if you are using the same typing element. According to my table, an uppercase K is printed by the R2A and T2 solenoids. An asterisk is printed in uppercase by the R5, R2A, T1 and T2. Powering all six tilt and rotate solenoids prints a 1 in lowercase.

Hexadecimal Conversion

Now we have to convert the tilt, rotate code and case for each character into hexadecimal form.

Construct another table using the format shown in Table 3, which is the hexadecimal conversion of the Selectric codes for the typeball I used. Include the case, rotate and tilt code for each of the characters of your typeball in your table.

One in the case column represents uppercase.

Enter the data at the address indicated by the ASCII equivalent of the character. For example, the tilt, rotation and case code for the slash (/) should be entered at 2F. The codes for G would be entered at 47.

In Table 3 I used the ASCII code 2D for the hyphen. The CK (check) solenoid must be energized to print any character on the typeball that is represented by no tilt or rotate.

Any typeball character you do not wish to have access to, or any character not equivalent to an ASCII character, can be printed as a space. Merely use a zero in each of the eight code columns for that character in your version of Table 3.

Underscoring

Although my typing element has an underscore symbol, I don't use it because the Selectric cannot execute a carriage return without an accompanying line feed.

Underscoring can be used if you need it, but you would have some extra operations to go through. You could type a character, backspace and then underscore. Or you could manually operate the platen to get back to the line to underscore.

The lookup table in the Program Listing has a starting address of 6100H and goes to 617FH.

The ASCII value being sent to the video circuits is in the C register at the point where the driver program is patched. This value is loaded into the A register, converted into seven bit format, and loaded into the L register. The H register has been loaded at 61H. Now the HL register has the address of the lookup table.

The A register is loaded at the location to which HL points, and the program proceeds to initiate printer functions. When the driver has completed its functions, the video display routine is completed.

Once you enter your version of Table 3, convert the eight bit quantities into hex format. The hex values should be entered in the program lookup table at the address indicated by the hex value of the ASCII byte.

ADDRESS	CHAR.	CASE	R5	R2	R1	R2A	T1	CK	T2	HEX
6121	!	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	3C
22	"	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	9C
23	#	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	ED
24	$	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	D5
25	%	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	9D
26	+	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	DD
27	'	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1C
28	(	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	85
29	)	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	95
2A	*	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	CD
2B	+	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	A8
2C	,	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	C8
2D	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	02
2E	.	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	AC
2F	/	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	50
30	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	15
31	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	7D
32	2	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	2D
33	3	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	6D
34	4	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	55
35	5	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1D
36	6	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0D
37	7	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	5D
38	8	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	4D
39	9	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	05
3A	:	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	D8
3B	;	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	58
3C	[	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	8D
3D	=	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	28
3E	]	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	BC
3F	?	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	D0
40		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00
41	A	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	CC
42	B	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	81
43	C	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	C9
44	D	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	D9
45	E	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	99
46	F	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	E8
47	G	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	F8
61	a	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	4C
62	b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	01
63	c	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	49
77	w	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	04
78	x	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	79
79	y	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	10
7a	z	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	3D

Table 3

You will generate a mess on paper if you use a non-BCD typeball on the 1980 and use the printer keyboard for input. You have two choices—either use BCD typing elements or change the 1980 keyboard interposers to the Correspondence style.

If you choose the latter approach, I recommend a fine two-part article by Robert M. Weil in the December 1979 and January 1980 issues of *Kilobaud Microcomputing*.

Additional Comments

I have been using the 1980 for several months, primarily as a source for hard copies of hex dumps and disassembled listings. The machine has become almost indispensable because it is so much easier to trace program flow when it is all laid out before you. And the manuscript for this article was prepared using the 1980.

Machine language programmers should have little difficulty adapting the driver program to any of the several word processing programs on the market. It should also be easy to reconfigure the driver for use with the LLIST and LPRINT functions in Basic. ■

Not all Spelling Checkers are the same.

MICROPROOF T.M. stands out!

EASY TO USE: Prepare your text on any Z-80 based microcomputer, using any of a number of popular word processing programs. When you are finished, enter the appropriate command, and MICROPROOF proofreads your document, displaying misspellings and typos on the screen. Then correcting MICROPROOF can display each error separately, requesting you to enter the correct spelling for each. You are also given the option of displaying errors in context or adding words to MICROPROOF's 50,000 word vocabulary. Finally, MICROPROOF corrects your document. All in less than a minute.

```
SELECT APPROPRIATE RESPONSE:

CORRECT MISSPELLED WORD:   ENTER CORRECT WORD
LEAVE WORD "AS IS":        HIT <ENTER> KEY
DISPLAY WORD IN CONTEXT:   ?
ADD WORD TO DICTIONARY:    +
EXIT:                      !

WORD:        (Your error)
RESPONSE:
```

Correcting MICROPROOF Screen Display

SPEED is the single most important factor in a dictionary program. All dictionary programs will find your potential errors but if the program is too slow, you are not likely to use it. MICROPROOF's speed is outstanding. It can proofread a several page letter in 20 seconds.

LOW PRICES: Standard MICROPROOF is available for either $89.50 (TRS-80® Models I or III) or $149.50 (CP/M®, TRS-80® Model II and all others). The optional correction feature can be added at any time for an additional $60.00. Optional patches to integrate MICROPROOF into your word processing software can also be added at any time for an additional $35.00. (Integration patch not needed for Wordstar®.)

MICROPROOF'S FULL 50,000 WORD VOCABULARY saves you time and allows you greater confidence in the lists of potential errors that MICROPROOF identifies. The mini-dictionary programs, with their 10,000 and 20,000 word vocabularies, have many correctly spelled words omitted from their vocabularies. Consequentially, they identify as potential "errors" many words that are actually spelled correctly; five to ten times as many such words as does MICROPROOF. So, when you use MICROPROOF you will have far fewer extra words to evaluate, a major time savings. There will be less need to look up words in order to verify that they are in fact spelled correctly. The extra 30,000 words in MICROPROOF's vocabulary assures you confidence in the error lists that MICROPROOF generates.

There are other proofreading programs available to choose from. Since MICROPROOF became available in December of 1980, a number of companies have announced programs with small dictionaries. It took us almost two years to develop MICROPROOF. During that time we were able to compress our full 50,000 word dictionary into a manageable size (fits on one single density 5¼ inch disk). And we were able to design a proofing program which operates remarkably fast. The chart below illustrates the comparative advantages of MICROPROOF.

ADVANTAGES OF MICROPROOF

	MICROPROOF DICTIONARY SOFTWARE	OTHERS (Mini-Dictionaries)
DICTIONARY SIZE	50,000 Words	20,000 Words
DISK SPACE REQUIRED FOR DICTIONARY	70,000 BYTES (fits easily on one 5¼" disk)	170,000 BYTES
DICTIONARY ENLARGEMENT	VIRTUALLY UNLIMITED	EXTREMELY LIMITED
SPEED—400 Words	20 Seconds	1 to 5 Minutes
SPEED—3,000 Words	1 Minute	2 to 10 Minutes
CORRECTION FEATURE	Optional	Not Available

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Find your favorite ROM addresses fast.

80 Black Book

Dave McGlumphy
4429 Paula Lane
Red Bank, TN 37415

This program is for the Model 1 Level II TRS-80, with or without disk. Its purpose is to serve as a data base to help you find those elusive ROM addresses that you remember seeing—somewhere.

A card file with ROM addresses and descriptions would serve just as well, but this program can rapidly scan data by keywords or by addresses. Actually, this program makes a good data base searcher no matter what the subject is. It can easily be used for phone numbers, photographs, stamps, recipes, or anything that needs some sort of indexing arrangement.

The program's utility comes from the INSTR function, which lets you search quickly through strings (words, sentences or what have you as opposed to numbers).

You don't need a disk system to use the program. Level II Basic doesn't have the INSTR command, but look on page 5/12 of the Level II manual. You'll find a routine described that simulates INSTR, without its speed. The simulation is in Basic, while the INSTR command in Disk Basic is a machine-language subroutine. I wrote this program so that you don't have to make any changes to run it on either Disk Basic or Level II Basic.

Line 10 resets the data pointer so that each time this program starts from line 10, it'll be able to read all the data. Yes, it's true that each time you run a program, the data pointer is reset to the beginning of the data. What about when you want to start the program over again without the command Run as in line 340? Restore gives you a way.

Why not just use Run? Besides resetting the data pointer, Run also clears all the variables, and there may be some situations where you wouldn't want that to happen.

Line 30 determines whether the computer running is a disk system or a non-disk system. Variable OS$ (operating system) holds a D if it's a disk system, and a T if it's a tape system.

The program needs to know if it's on a disk system in three places. Line 130 uses the customary input statement if it's a tape system, but it uses the line input statement if it's a disk system. What's the difference? Line input does about the same thing as input except that (1) leading blanks aren't ignored, (2) the string being input can have either commas or quotes embedded in it, (3) no question mark is displayed on the screen, and (4) only one variable can be used with each line input statement.

If you're using a tape system and you type in a string that includes a comma, you'll get an error message that says "extra ignored" which means that nothing after the comma becomes part of the search string. If you want to search for something that has a comma, put quotes around the string.

The second place the program needs to know if it is running on a disk system is in line 190. This is where I use the Disk Basic command INSTR or the Level II Basic routine.

On a disk system in line 390 the user has requested to

Program Listing

```
10 RESTORE
20 CLEAR 400
30 IF PEEK(14317)=0 OR PEEK(14317)=255 THEN OS$="T" ELSE OS$="D"
:REM OPERATING SYSTEM=TAPE OR DISK
40 CLS
50 PRINT@832,"DAVE MCGLUMPHY
                06/13/81"
60 PRINT"4429 PAULA LANE"
70 PRINT"RED BANK, TN 37415";
80 PRINT@0,"     Q U I C K I E   R O M   A D D R E S S   F I N D
 E R"
90 PRINT
100 PRINT"THIS PROGRAM HAS A LIST OF HANDY ADDRESSES."
110 PRINT : PRINT"I'LL SEARCH FOR A KEYWORD (STRING) OR AN ADDRE
SS FOR YOU."
120 PRINT : PRINT"TYPE WHATEVER YOU WANT TO FIND. (E.G. DISK  OR
  16396.)
130 IF OS$="T" THEN INPUT S$ ELSE LINEINPUT S$
140 CLS
150 FOR J=1 TO 500
160 PRINT@0,J;
170 READ D$
180 IF D$="999END" THEN CLS : PRINT"NO MORE DATA TO READ." : GOS
UB 790 : GOTO 330
190 IF OS$="D" THEN IF INSTR(D$,S$)=0 THEN 320 ELSE 260
200 REM SEE PAGE 5/12 OF THE LEVEL II MANUAL TO EXPLAIN THE
     'INSTRING' FUNCTION WHICH FOLLOWS THIS REMARK.
210 IF LEN(S$)>LEN(D$) THEN X$=S$ : Y$=D$ ELSE X$=D$ : Y$=S$
220 FOR K=1 TO LEN(X$)-LEN(Y$)+1
230 IF Y$=MID$(X$,K,LEN(Y$)) THEN 260
240 NEXT K
250 GOTO 320
260 REM FOUND THE REQUESTED OBJECT
270 CLS
280 PRINT D$
290 PRINT@896,STRING$(63,130)
300 PRINT"DO YOU WANT TO LOOK FOR MORE POSSIBLE MATCHES?";:I$=IN
KEY$:I$=""
310 I$=INKEY$:IF I$="Y" THEN PRINT I$ : GOTO 320
         ELSE IF I$="N" THEN GOTO 330
         ELSE 310
320 CLS : NEXT J
330 CLS : PRINT"WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING DO YOU WANT TO DO NEXT?
(TYPE THE FIRST LETTER.)
"
340 PRINT"A. RUN THIS PROGRAM AGAIN.
B. RETURN TO BASIC.
C. RETURN TO DOS.
D. LIST A SCREENFUL OF DATA STATEMENTS.
E. GO BANANAS.";
350 I$=INKEY$
360 IF I$<"A" OR I$>"Z" THEN 350
370 ON ASC(I$)-64 GOTO 10,810,390,410,420
380 GOTO 350
390 CLS : IF OS$="T" THEN PRINT"FIRST, YOU'LL HAVE TO BUY A DISK
```

Program continues

return the DOS. You can't return to the disk operating system if you don't have one.

Line 150 limits you to 500 executions of the read statement in line 170. You can change that if you need to, but I doubt you'll have more information in data statements than line 150 allows. You need to have fewer data statements than the last number in line 150.

Line 180 checks D$ (data which was read by line 170) to see if it is 999END. If it is, there isn't anymore data to read. In *this case, the program* presents a menu of options.

Line 290 prints a line of graphic characters just above the bottom line of the screen to visually separate the information at the top of the screen from the instruction at the bottom of the screen.

In line 330 notice that the words "(TYPE the. . .)" aren't on the same line as "Next?" even though there appears to be plenty of room on the line. That's because I used the down-arrow when typing line 330 to drop "(TYPE The. . .)" down a line. It drops down both in the program listing and on the screen when you run the program. It's a good way to format the screen displays.

Lines 360 and 370 show a handy way to allow a user to select a function from a menu of up to 26 choices. The menu has a letter of the alphabet in front of each choice, starting from A and going with consecutive letters until there are no more choices. Line 350 waits for the user to type a letter. Line 360 makes sure that the user typed an unshifted letter, and line 370 makes the program branch to the requested routine.

The ASCII value for the letter A is 65. If you subtract 64 from the ASCII value of the letter A, you get 1. If line 370 evaluates ASC(I$) – 64 as a 1, it then branches to the first address in the list of addresses. In this case, it's to line 10. If the user typed J, then line 370 would evaluate ASC(I$)-64 as 10, and it would try to jump to the tenth entry in its list of addresses. Since there is no tenth entry, control would pass to the next line, line 380, which says to go back and wait for the user to type another key.

You might want to print an error message between lines 370 and 380.

Line 400 is a command for disk users. It says to leave Basic and go back to the disk operating system.

Lines 480 through 770 contain the data (database?). Notice that there are quotes around the data in each line; when I read a line of data, I'll get the entire line including commas. ■

Program continued

```
 SYSTEM!" : GOSUB 790 : GOTO 330
400 CLS : CMD"S" : REM RETURN TO DOS
410 CLS : LIST 480-540
420 CLS
430 PRINT CHR$(23)
440 FOR J=1 TO 100
450 PRINT@ RND(145)*7,"BANANAS";
460 NEXT J
470 GOTO 330
480 DATA"TO GOTO READY ON MODEL 1 OR III, LD BC,1A18H   JP 19AEH
"
490 DATA"CHR$(27)=UPWARD LINE FEED. EX: A$=CHR$(222)+CHR$(27),
   FORX=1TO5:INPUT'NAME';N$(X):PRINTA$;:INPUT'AGE';A(X):NEXT"
500 DATA"INPUT 248 PORT ON MODIII. 30H=PRINTER READY."
510 DATA"PEEK(293).  73=MODEL III, ANYTHING ELSE=MODEL 1."
520 DATA "14308 POKE N,0 HERE TO SELECT TAPE DRIVE#1.
POKE N,1 TO GET#2.  USE 255,N TO TURN MOTOR ON/OFF"
530 DATA"14312 MODEL 1 PRINTER STATUS.
IF>127, PRINTER NOT READY OR ATTACHED.
63=PRINTER READY."
540 DATA"14317 DISK/TAPE FLAG. 0 OR FF=TAPE. ANYTHING ELSE=DISK.

ON MODEL III, INPUT PORT F0: FF=TAPE, ANYTHING ELSE=DISK."
550 DATA "15105 @ A B C D E F G   PEEK KEYBOARD : SEE 80MICRO 04
/81 P131"
560 DATA"15106 H I J K L M N O   PEEK KEYBOARD"
570 DATA"15108 P Q R S T U V W   PEEK KEYBOARD"
580 DATA"15112 X Y Z             PEEK KEYBOARD"
590 DATA"15120 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7   PEEK KEYBOARD"
600 DATA"15136 8 9 : ; , - . /   PEEK KEYBOARD"
610 DATA"15168 ENTER CLEAR BREAK UPARROW DNARROW LFARROW RTARROW
 SP"
620 DATA"15232 SHIFT             PEEK KEYBOARD"
630 DATA"POKE15360,1:PRINTPEEK(15360). 1=RADIO SHACK LOWERCASE M
OD.
65=NOT RS MOD OR LOWERCASE DRIVER PROGRAM IS INSTALLED.
SEE THE 02/81 RS NEWLETTER, PAGE 4."
640 DATA"16396 DISABLES BREAK IN LEVEL II BASIC IF YOU POKE N,23
.
POKE N,221 ENABLES."
650 DATA"PEEK(16409)=0 IF KEYBOARD IS GENERATING UPPER & LOWERCA
SE
AND THE LOWERCASE MOD IS INSTALLED AND THE DRIVER IS WORKING."
660 DATA"16414-16415=VIDEO CONTROL BLOCK POINTER.
POKE16414,141:POKE16415,5 TO SEND VIDEO TO LINEPRINTER.
POKE16414,88:POKE16415,4 TO RESTORE VIDEO. SEE 16422."
670 DATA"C=PEEK(16416)+256*PEEK(16417) TO MAKE C=CURSOR POSITION
"
680 DATA"16422-23=PRINTER CONTROL BLOCK POINTER.
POKE16422,88:POKE16423,4 SENDS LINEPRINTER OUTPUT TO VIDEO.
POKE16422,141:POKE16423,5 TO RESTORE LINEPRINTER. SEE 16414."
690 DATA"16424  POKE N,40 TO SET LINES/PAGE COUNT AT 39."
700 DATA"16425 POKE N,0 TO RESET LINECOUNT"
710 DATA"16445 POKE N,8=PRINT CHR$(23) (WIDE LETTERS).
      POKE N,0 TO RESET TO 64 CHAR/LINE-DOESN'T REPOSITION THE
      CURSOR LIKE PRINT CHR$(28) DOES."
720 DATA"16526-7=POINTER TO USR ROUTINE. TO CALCULATE VALUES TO
POKE, INPUT'DECIMAL ENTRY PT';DV:MS=FIX(DV/256):
LS=INT((DV/256-MS)*256):POKE16526,LS:POKE16527,MS"
730 DATA"16539 TO LPRINT TAB(N) WHEN N>63, USE

     LPRINT STRING$(N-PEEK(16539),32) FOLLOWED BY WHATEVER."
740 DATA"16548-9=POINTER TO BEGINNING OF BASIC PROGRAM.  TO APPE
ND,
        POKE16548,PEEK(16633)-2:POKE16549,PEEK(16634):CLOAD:
        POKE16548,233:POKE16549,66 (DECIMAL 17129)."
750 DATA"16561-2=MEMORY SIZE FOR MODEL 1."
760 DATA"16633-4=POINTER TO END OF BASIC PROGRAM"
770 DATA"17129=BEGINNING OF BASIC PROGRAMS IN LEVEL II BASIC."
780 DATA"999END"
790 PRINT@975,"PRESS ANY KEY TO CONTINUE."; : I$=INKEY$
800 IF INKEY$="" THEN 800 ELSE RETURN
810 CLS : END
```


✓*See List of Advertisers on page 418*

Mainframe menu for diminutive micros? Yeah!

Dexterous Data Entry

Bob Shuken
973 Harney Way
Sunnyvale, CA 94087

A TRS-80 with a couple of disk drives and a printer makes a top-notch, low cost business computer. TRSDOS and disk Basic provide a lot of computing power, yet are simple enough that a relative novice can write fairly complex, data-based business programs for number crunching, report generating, and record keeping. Unfortunately, in the area of keyboard data entry, the 80 falls short.

Professional small business minicomputers provide good CRT/keyboard control and query language to simplify both the programming of screens and menus and the keyboard operator's data entries. The 80 hardly addresses these areas.

I have come up with some useful modular subroutines that I incorporate in just about every program. The most important is a data entry subroutine that simulates the display and control needed for data entry using input screens. It displays data in the right place, provides forward-backward, flashing cursor and backspace functions, and generally simulates the presentation found on a professional business mini.

The program has to guide the inexperienced user through every step, using language he is familiar with, and must tolerate any mistake without a crash. I have tried to simulate techniques used by business mini pros for selection menus, data input screens, and subroutines for cursor control and data verification.

Menus give the operator a selection of program functions. They should be clear and unambiguous, and prevent panic in event of a mistake.

Screens are more complex. First, the layout must be designed. Once the screen is displayed, TRS-80 Basic does not provide any high-level language commands for properly using the screen for data input. Several subroutines must be incorporated to guide the operator and give him control, plus keep the screens intact under all conditions and make sure that the data entered meets program and file constraints.

Menu Generating Subroutines

In a typical program, there are several to a dozen or more menus, starting with a main program selection menu, and proceeding to subordinate selection menus. I also provide a menu that allows the operator to verify or cancel the input and decide what to do next. Displaying a single screen or menu is simple, but in a program with many displays, subroutines simplify programming and subsequent modifications, and become effective modules usable from program to program.

A typical menu generating listing is shown in Program Listing 1. Lines 500–530 define the menu header and display it, centered, at the top of the CRT. Obviously, we could accomplish the same thing with a one-liner:

```
500 CLS:PRINT TAB(23) "*SELECTION
MENU*" :PRINT:PRINT
```

but in a complex program with many displays of screens and menus, lines 510–530 become a one-line subroutine and 500 is simplified to:

```
500 CLS:H1$ = "*SELECTION MENU*"
:GOSUB XXX:PRINT:PRINT
```

Lines 550-590 print the menu. I% defines the number of menu items to be displayed. The items themselves are located in a single data statement at line 9010.

Get the Right Data

Using the Read/data statements to generate displays is very handy. Where dozens of displays are used, each can be defined and easily modified simply by editing one data statement and perhaps a variable or two. Unfortunately, there is no way to jump around, select and reuse a particular data statement. However, the TRS-80 reads data statements quickly, so the subroutine shown in Program Listing 2 can be used with dozens of data statements with only a minor delay.

Listing 2 replaces lines 540 and 9010 of Listing 1 and adds a subroutine starting at line 10100. To find the desired data statement, add a keyword as the first item in the data statement. S$ and H1$ are dummy variables. The Restore in line 10110 sets the Read sequence to start at the first data item. Line 10130 looks for a match between S$ and H1$. When the match is found, the program returns to the main listing and the next Read statement will start at the first real item of the selected data statement.

Make the keyword descriptive of the application (e.g., MENU, SCREEN1), and put all data statements in one place. This makes it simple to find any display and review its contents. A string variable (H1$) is the dummy, so both numeric and string data can be read during the search. Quotes are not needed around string data elements unless they start with a leading blank or contain terminators.

One from Column A

There are a number of ways to let the operator make a menu selection. Only a valid entry should be accepted. The best technique I have found is described by C. W. Simpson (*The Alternate Source,* Vol. 1, Number 4, p. 38) and shown in Listing 3. It uses mnemonics and the characteristics of INSTR and ON...GOTO... or ON... GOSUB....

```
500 CLS : H1$ = "* SELECTION MENU *"
510 H1% = LEN(H1$)
520 Q = (64-H1%)/2
530 PRINT TAB(Q) H1$ : PRINT : PRINT
540 REM
550 I3% = 5 : I2% = 23
560 FOR I% = 1 TO I3%
570 READ H2$
580 PRINT TAB(I2%) H2$
590 NEXT I%
600 GOTO 600
9000 REM
9010 DATA <A>DD,<C>HANGE,<D>ELETE,<P>RINT,<Q>UIT
```

Program Listing 1.

```
540 S$ = "MENU"
9000 REM
9010 DATA MENU,<A>DD,<C>HANGE,
     <D>ELETE,<P>RINT,<Q>UIT
10100 REM
10110 RESTORE
10120 READ H1$
10130 IF H1$ = S$ THEN RETURN
10140 GOTO 10120
```

Program Listing 2.

```
600 FOR I = 1 TO 5 : PRINT : NEXT I
610 A$ = INKEY$ : IF A$ = "" GOTO 610
620 A% = INSTR("ACDPQ",A$)
630 ON A% GOTO 650,650,650,650,650
640 GOTO 610
650 GOTO 650
```

Program Listing 3.

```
1500 H1$ = "* DATA INPUT SCREEN *" :
      GOSUB 10000
1510 S$ = "SCREEN3" : GOSUB 10100
1520 FOR I = 1 TO 7
1530 READ H1% : READ H1$
1540 PRINT@ H1%, H1$
1550 NEXT I
1560 GOTO 1560
9000 REM
9030 DATA SCREEN3,209,[  LAST NAME  [,
     228,[FIRST NAME[,406,[  STREET
     ADDRESS  [,589,[    CITY     [,
     610,[STATE[,622,[ZIP[,796,
     [PHONE [
10000 REM
10010 H1% = LEN(H1$) :Q = (64-H1%)/2 :
       PRINT TAB(Q) H1$ : RETURN
10100 REM
10110 RESTORE
10120 READ H1$ : IF H1$ = S$ THEN RETURN
10130 GOTO 10120
```

Program Listing 4.

Listing 2 generated a five-item menu with the first letter mnemonic of each item (in order) being A, C, D, P and Q. In Listing 3, these five characters are made into one string in line 620. When a key is depressed, line 620 searches the string using the *INSTR* command in line 610, to find the first location matching the key depressed (A$). If a match is found, A% takes the value of the position of A$ in ACDPQ. Since this value is also the order number of the item in the menu selection, it is used directly for branching in line 630. If no match is found, INSTR returns A% as zero. ON A% GOTO... ignores a zero and passes control to the next statement, so if an invalid key is depressed (even an Enter), A% is zero, line 630 is ignored and line 640 jumps back to line 610. There are no REDOs and no scrolling, so everything stays put.

Make Your Own Screen

Data input screens provide a visual format as an aid in entering data quickly and accurately. In most cases, the source data is hand-written. The optimum screen is identical to the input form. If you can't arrange the input that way due to the physical constraints of the CRT display, rearrange the screen input format as logically as possible. If there are more items than can be included in a single screen, use multiple screens with each faithfully reproducing one segment of the source data form.

If the source data does not come from some other document, arrange the screen to direct the user through a logical sequence consistent with the source data.

Use the exact wording of the source data as closely as possible. But don't overcrowd the screen, it generates mistakes and slows down data entry speed. Use a top-to-bottom, left-to-right flow.

The data entry screen consists of two (and sometimes three) independent but interrelated patterns. First is the screen display itself. Second is the pattern of blank spaces for data entry. Both patterns are always required. The third pattern used for data editing displays the existing data prior to the edit.

The two basic types of screens most useful are the form type and the column type. In the column type, the prompt words appear as a vertical column, and the blank spaces for data entry are immediately adjacent to the right. This form is useful for entering columns of numbers. For data editing, display the existing data to the right of the prompt word, and the space for the new data entry to the right of the existing data.

The form type duplicates the appearance of the source data form. Start the data entry flow at the top, running left-to-right, top-to-bottom, with the space for data entry immediately above the associated prompt words.

Listing 4 shows an example of the form type, using techniques similar to those for generating the menu, but showing one important difference. Here each prompt word must be in a specific location to simulate the form, so that a simple Print Tab(I2%) command becomes a nuisance. In the data statement, each prompt word is preceded by a number equal to the print position of the first character of the word. Line 1530 reads both H1%

A%	Menu item selection number
A$	INKEY$ temporary variable
B1%	Cursor memory location msb
B2%	Cursor memory location lsb
DA$(N,J)	Main data array, N records of J items each
DB$(1,J)	Temporary data entry storage array
ER%	Invalid entry flag and counter
F%	ASCII value of character to be verified
F0$	Complete string generated by data entry subroutine
F1$	Single character entered by INKEY$
F2$	Temporary string formed for data verification
F3	Flashing cursor timer counter
FL%	Data entry error flag
H1$	Display header string constant
H1%	Display header print position
I	FOR NEXT loop counter
I1	Length of character field minus one (P1 - P0)
I2%	Tab position for menu display
I3%	Number of selectable menu items
J	FOR-NEXT loop counter
K	FOR-NEXT loop counter
L%	Length of data string to be verified
N	Data entry record number
N1%	Data display record number
P(J,2)	Print position storage array
P0	Screen print position of first character (0-1023)
P1	Screen print position of last character (0-1023)
P2	Current print position (0-1023)
P3	Current print position (15360-16383)
P4	ASCII value of underline (95) or blank (32)
P5	Toggle constant for P4 (95 + 32 = 127)
Q	Calculated header tab position
S$	Data statement keyword string constant
W	Display delay dummy variable

Table 1. List of Variables

and H1$ and H1% as the print position of H1$, and line 1540 displays the word where it belongs. You can rearrange the form easily until you get what you want by changing the print position numbers in the data statement.

Control that Cursor

When entering data and showing error messages you must be able to move around the display at will. Unfortunately, the TRS-80 has a cursor with an uncanny ability to erase anything it passes over. Fortunately, there is a way out. You can position the cursor anywhere on the screen, without causing any blanking of displayed characters, by POKEing the cursor location into memory locations 16417 (msb) and 16416 (lsb). To derive the proper byte values, first define the desired display location of the cursor as a value between print positions 0 and 1023. The msb is then 60 plus the integer value of the print position divided by 256 (60*256 = 15360, the video memory location of print position zero). The lsb is the difference between the print position and (60-msb)*256. Finally, POKE these values using the form POKE 16417, msb:POKE 16416, lsb.

Now a Print command starts at the POKEd cursor location without disturbing anything on the display (end the Print statement with a semicolon to inhibit the line feed or you may lose control again).

Data Entry Subroutine

We cannot rely on Level II/Disk Basic to actually enter the data. We would be stuck with input and line input, and the cursor would obliterate all our hard work. The only thing that saves us is INKEY$, and it needs help.

Professional minicomputers provide: *a flashing cursor to tell the operator where he is*; a display of each character as entered; the ability to correct typing errors; and an opportunity to visually verify the data before processing. The accompanying software also validates the data. Validity includes data type (string or numeric) and data size (within boundary values for numerics and within program constraints for strings).

Program Listing 6 accomplishes all of these tasks, relying primarily on the data entry subroutine shown in Program Listing 5, starting at line 60000. The subroutine in Listing 5 is the heart of the data entry programs, so save it on disk and tack it onto the end of every program with the Append command. Use unusual variables to avoid incompatibility. Use a highly compressed form, which is expanded in Listing 5 for readability.

```
60000 REM
60010 REM        ***********************************************
60020 REM        *****   DATA ENTRY SUBROUTINE PROVIDING   *****
60030 REM        *****   FLASHING CURSOR,POSITION LOCATOR  *****
60040 REM        *****   AND BACKSPACE FUNCTION            *****
60050 REM        ***********************************************
60060 REM
60070 LET P2=P0:LET F0$="":LET I1=P1-P0:LET P3=15360+P2:LET P4=9
5:
      LET P3=0:LET P5=127
60080 FOR I=0 TO I1:POKE P3+I,95:NEXT I:GOTO 60110
60090 LET P3=15360+P2:LET P4=95
60100 POKE P3,P4:LET P3=0
60110 LET F1$=INKEY$:IF F1$<>"" THEN GOTO 60130 ELSE LET P3=P3+1
:
      IF P3<3 GOTO 60110
60120 LET P4=P5-P4:GOTO 60100
60130 IF F1$="[" AND LEN(F0$)=0 THEN F0$=F1$:RETURN
    '[=UP ARROW
60140 IF ASC(F1$)<>13 GOTO 60170
60150 FOR I=P2 TO P1:POKE 15360+I,32:NEXT I
60160 RETURN
60170 IF ASC(F1$)=>32 OR ASC(F1$)=08 THEN GOTO 60190
60180 GOTO 60110
60190 IF ASC(F1$)<>08 GOTO 60250
60200 POKE 15360+P2,95
60210 IF LEN(F0$)<1 GOTO 60090
60220 LET P2=P2-1:LET P3=P3-1:POKE P3,95
60230 LET F0$=LEFT$(F0$,LEN(F0$)-1)
60240 GOTO 60100
60250 POKE P3,ASC(F1$)
60260 LET F0$=F0$+F1$:LET P2=P2+1:LET P3=P3+1
60270 IF P2<=P1 GOTO 60100
60280 LET F1$=INKEY$:IF F1$="" GOTO 60280
60290 IF ASC(F1$)=13 THEN RETURN
60300 IF ASC(F1$)=08 THEN GOTO 60220
60310 GOTO 60280
```

Program Listing 5.

BASICS II/CMD Mod I or III $69.95

BASIC/S II is a BASIC compiler for a powerful subset of TRS-80 Disk BASIC (Mod I/III) which is itself written in BASIC, but now is a stand alone / CMD file compiled by BASCOM(c), and is FAST! (previously sold as BASIC/S 3.1) It runs under almost ANY DOS, Mod I or III (as do the /CMD files it generates).

BASIC/S II will compile BASIC programs up to about 10K in size (but since one compiled program can run another with no loss of variables, this is not a serious limitation). Variables allowed are integers and strings (A-Z and A$-Z$) and also arrays of integer and string (1 or 2 dimensions). Array names can be any length, with all characters significant. Integer arithmetic is limited to addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division with at most two operands on the right hand side (eg A=B*C or Z=D/F). Array elements may be used here as usual, as may constants (as in A=ARRAY (7) *5, for example)

Most Level II string functions are supported: INSTR, STR$, VAL, CHR$, ASC, LEFT$, RIGHT$, MID$, INKEY$. Complex string formulae are not allowed (thus you can't say A$=LEFT$ (X$+Y$,2); you would need to say something like B$=X$+Y$:A$=LEFT$(B$,2), instead.

Disk I/O IS supported, both sequential and random (with LRL < 256 as well). You can have up to 10 files open at one time, and two of them may be random files. Disk statements that are supported include OPEN, CLOSE, LINE INPUT #, PRINT # FIELD, LSET, GET, PUT, LOF, EOF, CVI, and MKI$

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Contains these features.

(R) ead	(E) xit	(D) ebug)	(R) emove Password
(A) scii Modify	(C) compare	(G) o Directory	(I) Go Extent
(M) odify Hex	(W) rite	(B) Locate Byte	(Z) ero buffer
(F) ind file	(H) ash code	(L) ocal search	(P) rint screen
(S) earch Global	(X) Escape	(T) oggle	0-7 page drive

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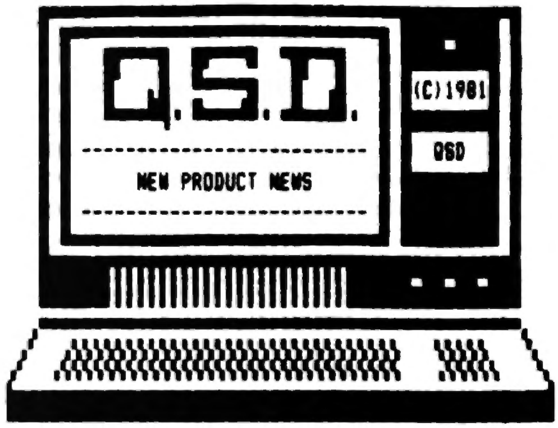

SUPER UTILITY!

This fantastic 24K, stand alone machine language program allows rapid and easy access to controlling data. Super Utility, written by Kim Watt of Breeze Computing, Inc., comes with 30 pages of easy to understand, step-by-step instructions assuring maximum use of your valuable time

Seven main menus combining 43 major programming or disk repair options makes this single program incredibly versatile For fast and easy reference we've capsuled some of the best options below

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Display Memory
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PURGE
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Zero Unused Granules
Remove System Files
Kill By Category
Change Name, Date, Password, Auto Command
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DISK FORMAT
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Read Address Marks

DISK COPY
Standard Copy With Format
Standard Copy Without Format
Special Copy (To back up most protected disks - for original purchasers use only)

TAPE COPY
Back up most TRS-80 tapes, no matter how it is recorded (for original purchaser use only)

DISK REPAIR
Repair Gat Table
Repair Boot
Read Protect Directory Track
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Compare Memory
Zero Memory
Test Memory
Input Byte From Port
Output Byte To Port
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Disk To Memory

Residing from 4,000H to 9FFFH. Super Utility has its own I/O drivers and does not use any ROM or DOS calls So go to the heart of your protected disks and read and/or modify data using simple 1-key commands Now time is on your side!

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The variables are given in Fig. 1. Before entering the subroutine, the main program must define the values of variables P0 and P1. The value of P0 is the display print position (between 0 and 1023) of the first character of the data to be entered. P1 is the display print position of the last allowable character of the data to be entered. Specifically defining position P1 prevents the entry of more characters than the data file or format permits, and also provides a display of the allowable data field size. Also before entering the subroutine, the main program must tuck the actual cursor away. Put it at the start of CRT line 15 (POKE 16417, 63:POKE 16416, 128) so you can print error messages without disturbing the screen. The cursor displayed is the underline, ASCII 95. When data entry for each item is completed, the subroutine returns string F0$, which can be used as is or converted to a numeric by VAL(F0$).

In Listing 5, line 60070 sets initial values for the subroutine variables. Line 60080 POKEs the underline (ASCII 95), used as the simulated cursor, into each character position from P0 to P1. This gives a display of both the location and maximum length of the data item to be entered.

The program jumps to line 60110, testing F1$ for a character entry. If no character is entered during the keyboard strobe, F3 is incremented by one and tested for value. If F3 <3, F1$ is immediately tested again for character entry. If F3 = 3, line 60120 toggles P4 between ASCII 95 (underline) and ASCII 32 (blank), and repeats the keyboard scan. This provides the flashing cursor while minimizing dead time for keyboard strobing. The test value of F3 can be changed to vary the flashing rate of the cursor without significantly affecting maximum typing speed. Maximum typing speed is much higher than with using a fixed delay to flash the cursor.

When a character is entered, the program jumps to line 60130 and tests for an up-arrow as the first character entered. The main program will respond to this up-arrow by moving the entry back one item to correct a previous error, so line 60130 simply sets F0$ equal to the up-arrow and returns. (Assume that backing up for a correction will never occur once an item entry has been started, so that an up-arrow is a valid character entry unless it is the first character entered.)

```
2000 S$ = "SCREEN3DATA" : GOSUB 10100
2010 FOR J = 1 TO 7 : DB$(1,J) = CHR$(32) : NEXT J
2020 FOR I = 1 TO 7 : FOR J = 1 TO 2 : P(I,J) = 0 : NEXT J,I
2030 FOR J = 1 TO 7 : DB$(1,J) = DA$(N,J) : NEXT J
2040 FOR J = 1 TO 7 : READ P(J,1) : READ P(J,2) : NEXT J
2050 FOR K = 1 TO 7
2060 ER% = 0
2070 P0 = P(K,1) : P1 = P(K,2)
2080 GOSUB 60000
2090 IF F0$ = "" GOSUB 2220 : GOTO 2180
2100 IF F0$ = "Q" GOSUB 2220 : GOTO 2190
2110 IF F0$ = "[" GOTO 2200             '"[" = UP ARROW
2120 ON K GOSUB 8000,8000,8000,8000,8000,8000,8000
2130 IF ER% <> 0 GOSUB 8500 ELSE GOTO 2170
2140 ER% = 0
2150 POKE 16417,63 : POKE 16416,128 : PRINT STRING$(64,32); :
     POKE 16417,63 : POKE 16416,128
2160 GOTO 2080
2170 DB$(1,K) = F0$
2180 NEXT K
2190 GOTO 2190                          'GOTO NEXT MAIN PROGRAM FUNCTIO
N
2200 GOSUB 2220 : K=K-1 : IF K<1 THEN K=1
2210 GOTO 2060
2220 FOR I = 0 TO I1 : POKE P3 + I,32 : NEXT I :
      PRINT@ P0,DB$(1,K); : GOSUB 10390 : RETURN
8000 REM
8010 REM      DATA VERIFICATION SUBROUTINES
8020 RETURN
8500 REM
8510 REM      ERROR MESSAGES
8520 RETURN
9000 REM
9010 REM     DATA STATEMENT
10100 REM
10110 REM     FIND DATA STATEMENT
10120 RETURN
60000 REM
60010 REM     DATA ENTRY SUBROUTINE
60020 RETURN
```

Program Listing 6.

Line 60140 tests for a carriage return (Enter), ASCII 13. If the character is not a CR, the program jumps to line 60170 and tests for legal characters (ASCII =>32) or backspace (left arrow, ASCII 08) and jumps to line 60190, where it separates the backspace from a character. If it is a character, it jumps to line 60250.

At lines 60250-60260, the character is displayed at position P3 and added to string F0$. String position counter P2 and display position counter P3 are incremented by one. Line 60270 tests P2 to see if the last allowable position (P1) has been exceeded. If not, the program jumps back to line 60100, where it starts flashing the next cursor position and looks for the next character.

When the last allowable character has been entered (P2>P1), only the carriage return terminator and the backspace are permitted. Lines 60280-60310 wait for one of these two, and take the appropriate action.

When a carriage return is entered, line 60150 deletes all unused underlines by POKEing blanks from P2 to P1 (for esthetic purposes only), and line 60160 returns string F0$ to the main program.

A backspace must remove the previously entered character from F0$, delete it from the CRT, move the flashing cursor left one position, and be prevented from going back past the first character position. Lines 60200-60240 take care of these functions. Line 60200 puts the underline back at P2. Line 60210 tests to see if F0$ is empty. If it is, no further backspacing is permitted and the program jumps back to the character entry statements. Line 60220 decrements P2 and P3, and deletes the character displayed by POKEing the underline into position P3. Line 60230 removes the deleted character from F0$.

This subroutine provides all of the features available on larger business computers, and the only sacrifice is a slight delay in maximum keyboard typing speed. The optional word Let in all assignment statements noticeably speeds up the subroutine.

Program Listing 6 is a sample segment of a main program that shows how to use the data entry subroutine. The example assumes there are seven data items to be entered using the screen shown in Listing 4.

Arrays can keep track of multiple data items in a record. Listing 6 uses these previously dimensioned arrays. DA$(N, J) is the main data array, dimensioned to hold N records of J items each (in these examples, N = 10 arbitrarily and J = 7 for the seven data items on the screen). String arrays can be used even for numeric data. DB$(1, J) is a temporary, one-record by J element array, which allows the entered data to be stored and verified before disturbing the main data array. This is primarily useful in editing, but keeps things simple even for original entry. P(J, 2) is an integer array used to store the values of P0 and P1 (used in Listing 5) for each of the J items to be entered. Storing these values is necessary for backing up to repeat/correct a previously entered item.

Line 2000 finds the data statement that contains the values of P0 and P1. Line 2010 clears

Program Listing 7.

```
1 REM            *****   DATA ENTRY PROGRAM USING ENTRY SCREENS
*****
2 REM            *****   AND SUBROUTINES INCLUDING FLASHING
*****
3 REM            *****   CURSOR
*****
4 REM
5 REM            *****   BOB SHUKEN   JULY,1980
*****
6 REM
100 REM            ******************************
110 REM            *****   INITIALIZATION   *****
120 REM            ******************************
130 REM
140 CLEAR 1000 : N=0 :CLS
```

Program continues

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Program continued

```
150 DIM DA$(10,7) : DIM DB$(1,7) : DIM P(7,2)
160 GOTO 500
500 REM
510 REM         ************************************
520 REM         *****   GENERATE MAIN MENU   *****
530 REM         ************************************
540 REM
550 CLS:H1$="* SELECTION MENU *":GOSUB 10000:PRINT:PRINT
560 S$="MENU"
570 GOSUB 10100
580 I3%=2:I2%=23
590 GOSUB 10200
600 GOSUB 10390:PRINT "ENTER SELECTION : ";
610 A$=INKEY$:IF A$="" GOTO 610 ELSE A%=INSTR("ED",A$):
    ON A% GOTO 630,640
620 GOTO 610
630 CLS:GOTO 1000
640 CLS:GOTO 4000
1000 REM
1010 REM         **********************************
1020 REM         *****   SELECT NEXT RECORD   *****
1030 REM         **********************************
1040 REM
1050 CLS
1060 N=N+1
1070 IF N<11 GOTO 1500
1080 PRINT@ 400,"DATA ARRAY FILLED"
1090 FOR W=1 TO 300:NEXT W:N=N-1
1100 GOTO 500
1500 REM
1510 REM         ***************************************
1520 REM         *****   GENERATE ENTRY SCREEN   *****
1530 REM         ***************************************
1540 REM
1550 CLS
1560 H1$="* DATA INPUT SCREEN *":GOSUB 10000
1570  PRINT "RECORD NO. ";N
1580 S$="SCREEN3"
1590 GOSUB 10100
1600 FOR I=1 TO 7
1610 READ H1%:READ H1$:PRINT@ H1%,H1$
1620 NEXT I
1630 GOSUB 10390:GOTO 2000
2000 REM
2010 REM         *************************
2020 REM         *****   DATA ENTRY   *****
2030 REM         *************************
2040 REM
2050 S$="SCREEN3DATA" : GOSUB 10100:GOSUB 3570
2060 FOR I=1 TO 7:FOR J=1 TO 2:P(I,J)=0:NEXT J:NEXT I
2070 FOR J=1 TO 7:DB$(1,J)=DA$(N,J):NEXT J
2080 FOR K=1 TO 7:READ P(K,1):READ P(K,2):NEXT K
2090 FOR K=1 TO 7
2100 ER%=0
2110 P0=P(K,1):P1=P(K,2)
2120 GOSUB 60000
2130 IF F0$="" GOSUB 2240: GOTO 2200
2140 IF F0$="Q" GOSUB 2240: GOTO 2210
2150 IF F0$="[" GOTO 2220                    '"["=UP ARROW
2160 ON K GOSUB 8000,8000,8000,8000,8000,8060,8100
2170 IF ER%<>0 GOSUB 8500 ELSE GOTO 2190
2180 ER%=0:GOSUB 10360:GOSUB 10380:GOTO 2120
2190 DB$(1,K)=F0$
2200 NEXT K
2210 GOTO 2520
2220 GOSUB 2240: K=K-1:IF K<1 THEN K=1
2230 GOTO 2100
2240 FOR I = 0 TO I1:POKE P3+I,32: NEXT I: PRINT@ P0,DB$(1,K);:
     GOSUB 10390 : RETURN
2500 REM
2510 REM         ************************************
2520 REM         *****   SCREEN COMMAND MENU   *****
2530 REM         ************************************
2540 REM
2550 GOSUB 10380:PRINT "ENTER : <N>EXT RECORD : <Q>UIT : <C>ANCE
L :";
2560 A$=INKEY$:IF A$="" GOTO 2560 ELSE A%=INSTR("NQC",A$)
2570 GOSUB 10380
2580 ON A% GOSUB 3500,3500,3570
2590 ON A% GOTO 1000,500,2600
2600 N=N-1:GOTO 500
3500 REM
3510 REM         ********************************************
3520 REM         *****   ENTER DATA INTO MAIN ARRAY   *****
3530 REM         *****   AND CLEAR DATA ENTRY ARRAY   *****
3540 REM         ********************************************
3550 REM
3560 FOR J=1 TO 7:DA$(N,J)=DB$(1,J):NEXT J
3570 FOR J=1 TO 7:DB$(1,J)=CHR$(32):NEXT J
3580 RETURN
4000 REM
4010 REM         ***************************
4020 REM         *****   DATA DISPLAY   *****
4030 REM         ***************************
4040 REM
4050 CLS:INPUT"ENTER DESIRED RECORD NUMBER : ";N1%
4060 IF N1% <1 OR N1% > 10 GOTO 4050
4070 CLS:S$="SCREEN3DATA":GOSUB 10100
4080 H1$="* DATA DISPLAY *":GOSUB 10000
4090 PRINT "RECORD NO. ";N1%
4100 FOR I=1 TO 7
4110 READ P0:READ P1
4120 B1%=INT(P0/256):B2%=P0-(256*B1%):B1%=B1%+60
4130 POKE 16417,B1%:POKE 16416,B2%
4140 PRINT DA$(N1%,I)
4150 NEXT I
4160 GOSUB 10390
4170 PRINT "ENTER : <A>NOTHER RECORD : <R>ETURN TO MENU :";
4180 A$=INKEY$:IF A$="" GOTO 4180 ELSE A%=INSTR("AR",A$)
4190 GOSUB 10380
4200 ON A% GOTO 4000,500
4210 GOTO 4170
8000 REM
8010 REM         ************************************************
8020 REM         *****   DATA VERIFICATION SUBROUTINES   *****
8030 REM         ************************************************
8040 REM
8050 RETURN
8060 IF LEN(F0$) <>5 THEN ER%=1:RETURN
8070 L%=5:F2$=F0$:GOSUB 8170
8080 IF FL%=1 THEN ER%=1
8090 RETURN
8100 IF LEN(F0$)<8 THEN ER%=2 : RETURN
8110 IF MID$(F0$,4,1)<>"-" THEN ER%=2:RETURN
8120 L%=3:F2$=LEFT$(F0$,3):GOSUB 8170
8130 IF FL%=1 THEN ER%=2:RETURN
8140 L%=4:F2$=RIGHT$(F0$,4):GOSUB 8170
8150 IF FL%=1 THEN ER%=2
8160 RETURN
8170 FL%=0
8180 FOR J=1 TO L%
8190 F%=ASC(MID$(F2$,J,1))
8200 IF F%<48 OR F%>57 THEN FL%=1
8210 NEXT J
8220 RETURN
8500 REM
8510 REM         ******************************************
8520 REM         *****   GENERATE ERROR MESSAGES   *****
8530 REM         ******************************************
8540 REM
8550 GOSUB 10390
8560 PRINT "** INPUT ERROR **";
8570 ON ER% GOTO 8580,8610
8580 PRINT "ZIP MUST BE 5 DIGITS";
8590 GOSUB 8900
8600 RETURN
8610 PRINT"PHONE FORMAT IS XXX-YYYY";
8620 GOSUB 8900
8630 RETURN
8900 FOR W=1 TO 300:NEXT W
8910 GOSUB 10380 : GOSUB 10390
8920 RETURN
9000 REM
9010 REM         ********************************
9020 REM         *****   DATA STATEMENTS   *****
9030 REM         ********************************
9040 REM
9050 DATA SCREEN3DATA,145,159,165,174,342,361,525,539,548,549,
     558,562,732,739
9060 DATA MENU,<E>NTER DATA,<D>ISPLAY DATA
9070 DATA SCREEN3,209,[  LAST NAME  [,228,[FIRST NAME[,406,
     [  STREET ADDRESS  [,589,[     CITY      [,610,[STATE[,
     622,[ZIP[,796,[PHONE [,
     '[ = UP ARROW
10000 REM
10010 REM         ******************************************
10020 REM         *****   PRINT DISPLAY HEADER   *****
10030 REM         ******************************************
10040 REM
10050 B1%=LEN(H1$)
10060 Q=(64-B1%)/2
10070 PRINT TAB(Q) H1$
10080 RETURN
10100 REM
10110 REM          ************************************************
10120 REM          *****   FIND SELECTED DATA STATEMENT   *****
10130 REM          ************************************************
10140 REM
10150 RESTORE
10160 READ H1$
10170 IF H1$=S$ THEN RETURN
10180 GOTO 10160
10190 NEXT I
10200 REM         ****************************
10210 REM         *****   DISPLAY MENU   *****
10220 REM         ****************************
10230 FOR I%=1 TO I3%:READ H2$:PRINT TAB(I2%) H2$:NEXT I%:RETURN

10300 REM
10310 REM         ****************************************
10320 REM         *****   CLEAR CRT LINES 14&15   *****
10330 REM         *****   AND LOCATE CURSOR       *****
10340 REM         ****************************************
10350 REM
10360 POKE 16417,63:POKE 16416, 64 : GOSUB 10400
10370 POKE 16417,63:POKE 16416, 64 : RETURN
10380 POKE 16417,63:POKE 16416,128 : GOSUB 10400
10390 POKE 16417,63:POKE 16416,128 : RETURN
10400 PRINT STRING$(64,32); : RETURN
60000 REM
60010 REM         ***************************************************
60020 REM         *****   DATA ENTRY SUBROUTINE PROVIDING   *****
60030 REM         *****   FLASHING CURSOR,POSITION LOCATOR  *****
60040 REM         *****   AND BACKSPACE FUNCTION            *****
60050 REM         ***************************************************
60060 REM
60070 LET P2=P0:LET F0$="":LET I1=P1-P0:LET P3=15360+P2:
      LET P4=95:LET F3=0:LET P5=127
60080 FOR I=0 TO I1:POKE P3+I,95:NEXT I:GOTO 60110
60090 LET P3=15360+P2:LET P4=95
60100 POKE P3,P4:LET F3=0
60110 LET F1$=INKEY$:IF F1$<>"" THEN GOTO 60130 ELSE LET F3=F3+1
:
      IF F3<3 GOTO 60110
60120 LET P4=P5-P4:GOTO 60100
60130 IF F1$="[" AND LEN(F0$)=0 THEN F0$=F1$:RETURN
60140 IF ASC(F1$)<>13 GOTO 60170
60150 FOR I=P2 TO P1:POKE 15360+I,32:NEXT I
60160 RETURN
60170 IF ASC(F1$)=>32 OR ASC(F1$)=08 THEN GOTO 60190
60180 GOTO 60110
60190 IF ASC(F1$)<>08 GOTO 60250
60200 POKE 15360+P2,95
60210 IF LEN(F0$)<1 GOTO 60090
60220 LET P2=P2-1:LET P3=P3-1:POKE P3,95

60230 LET F0$=LEFT$(F0$,LEN(F0$)-1)
60240 GOTO 60100
60250 POKE P3,ASC(F1$)
60260 LET F0$=F0$+F1$:LET P2=P2+1:LET P3=P3+1
60270 IF P2<=P1 GOTO 60100
60280 LET F1$=INKEY$:IF F1$="" GOTO 60280
60290 IF ASC(F1$)=13 THEN RETURN
60300 IF ASC(F1$)=08 THEN GOTO 60220
60310 GOTO 60280
```

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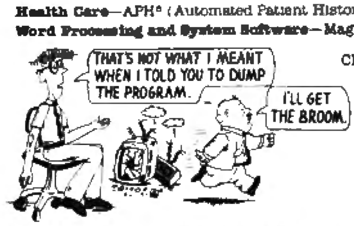

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DB$(1, J) by putting a blank in for each element. This guarantees no previously entered data gets put in the wrong place. Line 2030 similarly clears P(I, J); it reads the existing data for the seven items of record N (N is the record number currently being entered or edited) from DA$(N, J) and puts it into temporary array DB$(1, J). For a new entry, all items will be null and this line is not needed. However, when editing, assume not all items will be changed. For those that are not changed, the data entry subroutine would return F0$ as a null string to DB$(1, J). When DB$(1, J) is loaded into DA$(N, J), all null strings would replace existing valid data. Line 2030 makes sure that unchanged items remain intact. Line 2040 reads the value of P0 and P1 for each of the seven data items to be entered into array P(J, 2).

Line 2050 starts a For. . .Next loop terminating at line 2180. Lines 2060-2070 start each item by setting error flag ER% to zero and setting P0 and P1 to the values stored in P(J, 2). The program then jumps to the data entry subroutine at line 60000.

Line 2090 lets the operator skip an item by entering a null string (Enter with no characters), which is frequently desired in both entry and editing. Line 2100 tests for entry of a Q (which becomes a reserved character string) so the operator can stop entering data at any point and escape to the next main program function (typically a menu). Line 2110 tests for an up-arrow.

As mentioned before, any time an up-arrow is entered as the first character in the data entry subroutine, data entry is terminated and F0$ is set equal to the up-arrow. This enables the operator to go back to a previous item, for instance to correct a mistake. Each time the up-arrow is depressed, the program backs-up one item by decrementing K in line 2200 and going back to start the data entry in line 2060. Storing the values of P0 and P1 in array P(J, 2) allows line 2070 to get the screen display in the right place. The GOSUB 2220 in lines 2090, 2100 and 2200 clear unwanted underlines and keep previously entered data displayed as the operator corrects errors and enters data. Skipping a previously entered item, either backward with the up-arrow or forward with the null entry, will not change the item. Entering one or more valid characters deletes the previously entered item and replaces it with the new data.

When F0$ is neither null nor Q nor up-arrow, it must be tested for validity. Line 2120 uses the value of the item number, K, to branch to the appropriate validity check subroutine. The validity check returns ER% = 0 if there is no error, and line 2130 jumps to line 2170 where F0$ is temporarily stored in DB$(1, K).

If ER% is greater than 0, line 2130 jumps to a subroutine that prints an error message at the bottom of the screen without disturbing the rest of the display (that's why the real cursor is at the start of CRT line 15). Line 2140 resets ER% to zero for the next try, and lines 2150-2160 remove the error message from the display, leave the cursor at the bottom of the screen, and return to the data entry subroutine. Since P0 and P1 have not changed, the subroutine clears the erroneous entry and directs the operator to the proper space for reentering correct data.

Put It All Together

Listing 7 is a complete program using all of these subroutines. Included is a data display segment so you can see what you have entered. The menu of listing 4 and dimensioned array DA$(10, 7) are again used to store up to 10 records.

After initialization, the main menu is generated. Select the data entry (E) option from the screen (A% = 1) and then assign the record number to be entered. In this example, the record number N is incremented by one and checked to see that it does not exceed the maximum record size of 10.

After getting the record number from line 1060, the screen is generated (lines 1550-1620), the cursor is tucked away (line 1630) and the jump is made to the data entry section.

The data entry section is essentially as described for Program Listing 6. Line 2160 jumps to data verification starting at line 8000. The first five items to be entered are alphanumeric and, in this example, receive no verification check, but they must go through a dummy jump in order to use the ON K GOSUB. . . The zip code check starts at line 8060 and the phone number check starts at line 8100. Both checks use ASCII values to verify numeric entries. If ER% returns greater than zero, line 2170 jumps to an error message printout subroutine at line 8500, with a different message for each error determined by the value of ER% returned from the verification check.

Lines 2550-2600 demonstrate a menu in a different form. The menu is printed horizontally at the bottom of the display, so the operator can verify his entry before proceeding. The operator is given a three-option menu selection. (N)ext Record implies that the data is set for permanent entry and the operator wants to enter another record. (Q)uit also implies that the data is fine, but there are no more records to enter. (C)ancel deletes the data without permanently storing it. Line 2580 jumps to line 3500 if the data are to be permanently stored in the main data array DA$(10, 7), and to line 3570 if cancelled.

Lines 4050-4210 use the same kinds of techniques for data entry to display the data stored in DA$(N, J), one record at a time, in a form that duplicates the data entry screen. Lines 4120-4130 calculate the byte values required for POKEing the cursor in the right place by operating on P0 as the first character position of the item.

Save It on Disk

Store each subroutine on disk in a highly compressed form, since documentation is not necessary, and then put together desired modules with the Append command. Debugging time is cut since you know all the modules work. ■

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Adventure gaming, that is. Why not author one of your own?

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If you enjoy computer adventuring, sooner or later you will want to construct an adventure of your own. If you feel there is an adventure masterpiece locked-up inside you just waiting to break out, but you're not sure how to write one, follow these steps.

Many people think they need disk drives or an understanding of machine language to write an adventure. Disks make it possible to bring more excitement into a program than could ever fit within a 16K RAM. Also, those of us who bought the early adventures written in Basic remember the agonizingly slow computer response to each entry.

However, many of you don't have disk drives and don't want to hassle with machine language. Must you keep that budding adventure stifled inside you forever? No! By using decision branching techniques, you can create exciting adventures in Basic within 16K of memory.

Assignment 45 (see the Program Listing) has all the elements of an adventure using, not disk drive but imagination coupled with programming technique.

Creating a Story Idea

The first and hardest step is creating a story idea. If you're a natural storyteller, you will have no problem. If you have no such ability, then start brainstorming. Write down the elements of a story that sound appealing. For example: a distant, exotic location; strange creatures; wild inventions; romantic interludes; and dangerous super-villains. Let your imagination go and don't worry about the plot at this point. Once you have a page or two of ideas, think of ways these characters, places and events might be related. Draw lines between the elements that form a story.

Once you have a plot, you're ready for the second step. Construct an outline of the adventure showing the story line. Then ask a friend what he thinks of the plot. Perhaps he will enrich your adventure with a few ideas of his own.

After completing your outline, begin flowcharting. Some people say flowcharting is not necessary in Basic because, for the most part, the programs execute sequentially following program line numbers. While flowcharting may not be necessary for many Basic programs, it is worth the effort for programs containing many decision branching statements. You will save yourself time, memory and confusion if you organize your story into a flowchart before typing it into your computer. The flowchart need not be elaborate. Just show the decisions and results of every action an adventurer may select.

After flowcharting, type in the program but remember, without disks or machine language, we must be careful about using program memory. You have to put in enough explanation of characters and events to make the adventure interesting, but too much prose will quickly eat up your 16K capacity. Don't be afraid of rewriting your program to save memory. To paraphrase a famous author, "There is no such thing as a good writer, only a good rewriter."

Since our biggest problem is limited memory, we must save every byte we can. Your Level II manual has some suggestions for saving memory space. First, unnecessary spaces are out. Use multiple-statement program lines. Each line number uses up to five bytes. Use subroutines to perform the same operation at different places in the program. You will notice a liberal use of subroutines in Assignment 45. If you get desperate, remember the computer reserves 50 bytes on power-up for string storage. If you don't need it, you can get this space back by executing a Clear 0.

Another memory saving tip is to use a little string space for phrases repeated often. Notice in Assignment 45 two such phrases—"What should he do?" and Hit/Key became W$ and H$. If you're going to be using many print @ 448 statements, why not let p = 448 and type only print @p? It is easier and saves memory.

After you have the program running, let someone else try it out before you turn it loose on the world. Sometimes those instructions that seemed so clear to you won't make sense to someone else.

When you have finished this step, send out the program to be published so the rest of us can enjoy it. After all, the world can never have too many masterpieces. ■

Program Listing

```
0 CLS
10 REM ** ASSIGNMENT 45
         BY VICTOR T. ALBINO  MARCH 1981
15 P=448:W=150:W$="WHAT SHOULD HE DO?":H=982:H$="HIT '/ ' KEY":G
OTO60
20 IFINKEY$<>"/"THEN20ELSECLS:RETURN
50 FORT=1TO1500:NEXT:RETURN
60 PRINT@278,"ASSIGNMENT 45":GOSUB50
70 PRINT@466,"A HARRY FLYNN ADVENTURE":GOSUB50:CLS
90 PRINT@342,"YEAR: 2154":GOSUB50
100 PRINT@460,"PLACE: ABODE OF HARRY A. FLYNN
                      SPECIAL AGENT
                      UNITED EARTH COMMAND (UEC)"
110 GOSUB50:GOSUB50
120 PRINT@726,"TIME: 5:31 AM":GOSUB50:CLS
130 FORB=1TO6
140 PRINT@460,CHR$(23)"PRIORITY MESSAGE"
150 FORT=1TO250:NEXT:CLS:FORC=1TO75:NEXT:NEXT:FORY=1TO500:NEXT
160 CLS:PRINT@468,"FOR COMMANDER FLYNN":GOSUB50:CLS
180 PRINT@522,"PRESS ANY KEY WHEN READY TO RECEIVE COMMUNICATION
."
190 IFINKEY$=""THEN190ELSE200
200 CLS:PRINT@278,"GOOD MORNING HARRY!

                  THIS IS SECTOR CHIEF CHRONOS."
240 PRINT:PRINT"THERE'S BEEN SOME TROUBLE IN THE SIRAN SYSTEM."
250 PRINT"ABAR CALLEASE, RULER OF SIRA, HAS KEPT PEACE WITH EART
H
OVER THE LAST SEVEN YEARS.  NOW HIS DAUGHTER, KURVI CALLEASE,
AGE 19, HAS BEEN KIDNAPPED."
260 PRINT"HIS POLITICAL ENEMIES ARE BLAMING EARTH AND DEMAND WAR
.
CALLEASE HAS ASKED FOR OUR HELP."
270 PRINT@H,H$;
280 GOSUB20
290 PRINT@P,"YOUR MISSION IS TO FIND THE GIRL AND RETURN HER BEF
ORE IT'S
TOO LATE.

MAJOR ORR WILL GIVE YOU THE DETAILS."
300 PRINT@H,H$;
310 GOSUB20
440 PRINT@460,"HELLO COMMANDER.  THIS IS MAJOR ORR.":GOSUB50:CLS

460 PRINT:PRINT"YOU'LL BE USING A MAKO JET SLED FOR SURFACE TRAV
EL.
IT'S ALREADY BEEN LOADED ABOARD YOUR SHIP."
480 PRINT"THE MAKO IS VERY FAST, HAS TWIN LASER CANNON,
SHIELD GENERATOR, AND FORWARD SCANNERS.
THE ENGINES HAVE BEEN CALIBRATED TO BURN THE AIR ON ZAGAR."
500 PRINT"THAT'S WHERE THE PRINCESS IS, OR, MORE PRECISELY,
WHERE SHE WAS WHEN HER PERSONAL BEACON STOPPED TRANSMITTING."
520 PRINT"YOU'LL ALSO WEAR A MEAD CELL (MATTER ENERGY AMPLFICATI
ON DIODE)
ON YOUR WRISTBAND.
530 PRINT"IT BRINGS THINGS INTO THE VISIBLE SPECTRUM THAT NORMAL
LY
COULDN'T BE SEEN -- A KIND OF SUPER MICROSCOPE.  IT CAN ALSO
PICK UP YOUR THOUGHT WAVES AND MAY BE DIRECTED INTO A SMALL
FORCE BEAM."
540 PRINT@H,H$;
550 GOSUB20
560 PRINT@464,"THAT'S ALL COMMANDER.  GOOD LUCK.":GOSUB50
570 FORN=1TO4:PRINT@P,CHR$(23)"PRIORITY TRANSMISSION COMPLETED":
FORT=1TO250:NEXT:CLS:FORC=1TO75:NEXT:NEXT:GOSUB50:CLS
580 PRINT@394,"THE TAKE-OFF AND TRANSIT THROUGH THE STAR-GATE WE
RE ROUTINE.
BEFORE LONE ZAGAR APPEARED ON THE NAV SCREEN."
590 PRINT"HARRY LANDED AT SOME DISTANCE FROM THE LOCATION
WHERE THE BEACON WAS LAST DECTECTED.  AS HE LEFT THE SHIP HE
SAW A YELLOW, DESERT LANDSCAPE WITH A RED SKY."
620 PRINT"THE CARGO DOOR OPENED DEPOSITING THE MAKO ON THE SANDY
 GROUND.
HARRY GOT IN.  THE ENGINES WHINED, THEN SCREAMED AS THE SLED
LIFTED A METER OFF THE LAND AND SHOT FORWARD."
625 PRINT@H,H$;:GOSUB20
630 PRINT@P,"AFTER 30 SECONDS THE SCANNER PICKED UP A CLUSTER OF
 HUTS
... AND A POWER FIELD."
650 PRINT:PRINT"SECONDS LATER THE FIELD WAS CONFIRMED AS AN ELEC
TRONIC
BARRIER SURROUNDING THE HUTS."
655 PRINT@H,H$;:GOSUB20
670 PRINT@W,W$
680 PRINT@320,"1)  ATTEMPT TO GAIN ACCESS TO THE HUTS
700 PRINT@384,"2)  HIDE THE SLED AND HIKE UP TO BARRIER UNNOTICE
D
710 PRINT@P,"3)  USING SLED'S SHIELDS BREAK THROUGH BARRIER
720 PRINT@512,"4)  FIRE SLED'S LASERS INTO FIELD
730 PRINT@576,"5)  USE MEAD CELL
740 PRINT@640,"6)  CALL UEC FOR ASSISTANCE
750 PRINT@704,"7)  SCOUT AROUND SOME MORE IN THE SLED BEFORE DOI
NG ANYTHING
760 PRINT@906,"(ENTER THE NUMBER OF THE ACTION YOU SELECT)":INPU
TN
765 CLS
770 IFN<1ORN>7THEN760
780 ONNGOTO790,810,1040,1300,1060,1130,1220
790 PRINT@P,"SEEMS HARRY FORGOT ABOUT THE BARRIER.  HE WALKED
RIGHT INTO IT AND WAS IMMEDIATELY STUNNED.":PRINT@H,H$;
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Program continues

✓See List of Advertisers on page 418

Program continued

```
795 IFINKEY$<>"/"THEN795ELSECLS
800 PRINT@P,"HE HAS SET OFF AN ALARM.
ARMOURED SENTRY ROBOTS DRAG HIM AWAY.  HE HAS FAILED
HIS MISSION!":PRINT@H,H$;
805 IFINKEY$<>"/"THEN805ELSE2540
810 PRINT@P,"HARRY HIDES THE SLED BEHIND SOME ROCKS AND HIKES
TO THE BARRIER.":PRINT@H,H$;:GOSUB20
820 PRINT@W,W$
840 PRINT@320,"1)  ATTEMPT TO GAIN ACCESS TO HUTS
850 PRINT@384,"2)  USE MEAD CELL
860 PRINT@448,"3)  USE HAND LASER
870 INPUTN:CLS
880 IFN<1ORN>3THEN820
890 ONNGOTO790,920,900
900 PRINT@P,"HARRY DRAWS HIS HAND LASER AND BLASTS THE BARRIER."

910 PRINT"IT HAS A NEGLIGIBLE EFFECT BUT SETS OFF AN ALARM THAT
BRINGS ARMOURED SENTRY ROBOTS.  THE HAND LASER CANNOT STOP THEM.
HARRY GETS VAPORIZED!":PRINT@H,H$;
915 IFINKEY$<>"/"THEN915ELSE2540

920 PRINT@P,"AS HE APPROACHES THE BARRIER HARRY HOLDS UP THE MEA
D CELL.
HE STUDIES THE COMPOSITION OF THE FORMERLY INVISIBLE FIELD.  IT
MAY BREAK DOWN UNDER LASER FIRE.":PRINT@H,H$;
925 IFINKEY$<>"/"THEN925ELSECLS
930 PRINT@W,W$
940 PRINT@320,"1)  RETURN TO SLED
950 PRINT@384,"2)  CONTINUE TO EXPLORE
960 PRINT@P,"3)  USE HAND LASER
970 INPUTN:CLS
980 IFN<1ORN>3THEN930
990 ONNGOTO1000,1020,900
1000 PRINT@P,"HARRY GETS BACK INTO THE SLED.":PRINT@H,H$;:GOSUB2
0
1010 GOTO670
1020 PRINT@P,"AS HE LOOKS AROUND, HARRY IS PICKED UP ON SECURITY
 SENSORS.":PRINT@H,H$;:GOSUB20
1030 GOTO800
1040 PRINT@P,"HARRY SETS THE SLED'S SHIELDS AT MAXIMUM INTENSITY
 AND
CHARGES INTO THE BARRIER!"
1050 PRINT"UNFORTUNATELY HE UNDERESTIMATED THE STRENGTH OF THE F
ORCE
FIELD.  HARRY IS KNOCKED OUT AS THE SLED CRASHES INTO THE
BARRIER.":PRINT@H,H$;
1055 IFINKEY$<>"/"THEN1055ELSECLS:GOTO800
1060 PRINT@P,"HARRY DECIDES TO USE HIS MEAD CELL TO EXAMINE THE
BARRIER.
BUT HE HAS TO GET CLOSER FOR THAT.":PRINT@H,H$;:GOSUB20
1070 PRINT@W,W$
1080 PRINT@320,"1)  ATTEMPT TO GAIN ACCESS TO THE HUTS
1090 PRINT@384,"2)  HIDE THE SLED AND HIKE UP TO BARRIER UNNOTIC
ED
1100 PRINT@P,"3)  USING SLED'S SHIELDS BREAK THROUGH BARRIER
1110 INPUTN:CLS:IFN<1ORN>3THEN1070
1120 ONNGOTO790,810,1040
1130 PRINT@P,"HARRY DECIDES TO CALL UEC FOR ASSISTANCE.
AFTER HEARING THE PROBLEM, UEC SAYS IT WILL PRESENT THE PROBLEM
TO COMPU-CEN AND GET BACK TO HIM WITHIN THE HOUR."
1140 PRINT:PRINT"AFTER AN HOUR HARRY STILL HAS NOT RECEIVED A RE
PLY.":PRINT@H,H$;:GOSUB20
1150 PRINT@W,W$
1160 PRINT@320,"1)  CONTINUE WAITING
1170 PRINT@384,"2)  ACT ON HIS OWN
1180 INPUTN:CLS:IFN<1ORN>2THEN1150
1190 ONNGOTO1200,1210
1200 PRINT@P,"WHILE WAITING HARRY DECIDES TO EXPLORE ON FOOT.":P
RINT@H,H$;:GOSUB20:GOTO1020
1210 PRINT@P,"HARRY FIGURES THAT HE HAS WAITED LONG ENOUGH FOR T
HE
WHIZ KIDS AT COMPU-CEN TO COME UP WITH SOMETHING.":PRINT@H,H$;
1215 IFINKEY$<>"/"THEN1215ELSECLS:GOTO670
1220 PRINT@P,"HARRY DRIVES ON UNTIL DARKNESS APPROACHES BUT FIND
S
NOTHING.":PRINT@H,H$;:GOSUB20
1230 PRINT@W,W$
1240 PRINT@320,"1)  RETURN TO HUTS
1250 PRINT@384,"2)  KEEP LOOKING
1260 INPUTN:CLS:IFN<1ORN>2THEN1230
1270 ONNGOTO1280,1290

1280 PRINT@P,"HARRY ARRIVES BACK AT THE HUTS.":GOTO670
1290 PRINT@P,"HARRY DRIVES ON IN THE DARKNESS.
SUDDENLY HIS SCANNER DETECTS A MAMMOTH FORM DECENDING FROM THE
SKY.  ATTRACTED BY THE LIGHTS, A GIANT MANTA MOTH SWALLOWS THE
SLED.":PRINT@H,H$;
1295 IFINKEY$<>"/"THEN1295ELSECLS:GOTO1375
1300 PRINT@P,"HARRY FIRES THE POWERFUL TWIN LASER CANNONS POINT
BLANK INTO THE BARRIER.  THE BARRIER HAS BEEN WEAKENED
SUBSTANTIALLY, BUT SENTRY ROBOTS OPEN FIRE ON HIM.":PRINT@H,H$;:
GOSUB20
1310 PRINT@W,W$
1320 PRINT@320,"1)  TURN ON SHIELDS
1330 PRINT@384,"2)  USE LASER CANNONS
1340 PRINT@P,"3)  GET OUT OF THERE
1350 INPUTN:CLS:IFN<1ORN>3THEN1310
1360 ONNGOTO1380,1370,1370
1370 PRINT@P,"THE SKY IS FILLED WITH RED LASER BOLTS.
THE SLED IS HIT.":PRINT@H,H$;:GOSUB20
1375 CLS:PRINT@470,"GOOD BYE HARRY!":PRINT@H,H$;
1376 IFINKEY$<>"/"THEN1376ELSECLS:GOTO2540
1380 PRINT@P,"LASER BOLTS FLASH AGAINST THE SLED'S SHIELDS.":PRI
NT@H,H$;
1381 IFINKEY$<>"/"THEN1381ELSECLS
1390 PRINT@W,W$
1400 PRINT@320,"1) GET OUT OF THERE
1410 PRINT@384,"2) RAM THE BARRIER
1420 INPUTN:CLS:IFN<1ORN>2THEN1390
1430 ONNGOTO1440,1450
1440 PRINT@P,"HARRY ESCAPES BUT HAS FAILED HIS MISSION.

HE IS EXECUTED FOR COWARDICE!":PRINT@H,H$;
1441 IFINKEY$<>"/"THEN1441ELSECLS:GOTO1375
1450 PRINT@P,"WITH FULL POWER TO FRONT SHIELDS, HARRY CHARGES TH
E
WEAKENED BARRIER.":GOSUB50:PRINT:PRINT"HE BREAKS THROUGH AND ZOO
```

Program continues

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Program continued

```
MS PAST THE SLOW MOVING ROBOTS."
1460 PRINT"HARRY QUICKLY HIDES THE SLED AMOUNG THE CLUSTER OF HU
TS."
1470 PRINT"WITH LASER GUN DRAWN, HE CHARGES INTO THE NEAREST STR
UCTURE.
IT TURNS OUT TO BE AN ELEVATOR THAT PLUNGES DOWNWARD.":PRINT@H,H
$;:GOSUB20
1480 PRINT@P,"HE IS IN A HUGE COMPLEX OF SILVER GLASS PANES.
EACH PANE IS SCORED INTO 5 CM SQUARES, AND EACH SQUARE IS
PERFORATED BY A SMALL HOLE.":PRINT@H,H$;:GOSUB20
1490 PRINT@W,W$
1500 PRINT@320,"1)  EXPLORE MORE
1510 PRINT@384,"2)  EXAMINE PANE
1520 INPUTN:CLS:IFN<1ORN>2THEN1490
1530 ONNGOTO1540,1610
1540 PRINT@P,"HARRY GOES BACK UP THE ELEVATOR.  ONCE OUTSIDE HE
GOES INTO ANOTHER HUT, BUT FINDS NOTHING.":PRINT@H,H$;:GOSUB20
1550 PRINT@W,W$
1560 PRINT@320,"1)  CONTINUE EXPLORING
1570 PRINT@384,"2)  GO BACK TO GLASS PANE COMPLEX
1580 INPUTN:CLS:IFN<1ORN>2THEN1550
1590 ONNGOTO1600,1480
1600 PRINT@P,"HE RUNS FOR ANOTHER HUT, BUT THIS TIME HE MEETS
THE ROBOTS INSTEAD.":PRINT@H,H$;
1601 IFINKEY$<>"/"THEN1601ELSE1375
1610 PRINT@P,"AS HE TOUCHES THE PANE, HE IS STUNNED UNCONSCIOUS.

WHEN HE AWAKENS, HE IS SURROUNDED BY A SECURITY TEAM.  A MAN
WITH GOLD TEETH IS SMILING.  THE MAN SPEAKS.":PRINT@H,H$;:GOSUB2
0
1620 PRINT@P,"'THE GREAT HARRY FLYNN.  I NEVER THOUGHT I'D MEET
YOU IN PERSON.'":PRINT@H,H$;:GOSUB20
1630 PRINT@P,"(STANDING UP, HARRY RETORTS)
'THE INFAMOUS DR. NON FROM KRUEL.'":PRINT@H,H$;:GOSUB20
1640 PRINT@P,"'YES, KRUEL.  KIDNAPPING, REVOLT, USURPATION, EXTO
RTION LEAGUE.

YOU, MR. FLYNN, HAVE INVADED OUR HOSTAGE STORAGE CENTER.'":PRINT
@H,H$;:GOSUB20
1650 PRINT@P,"(HARRY PROBES)  'TELL ME MORE.'":PRINT@H,H$;:GOSUB
20
1660 PRINT@320,"'OF COURSE.  EACH HOSTAGE IS KEPT FOR FUTURE POL
ITICAL USE.
THEY ARE DATA PATTERNED AND LASER STAMPED ON THOSE SLIDES YOU
CARELESSLY TOUCHED.  INSERT A PELLET LIKE THIS, AND THEY ARE
RECONSTRUCTED--UNHARMED."
1670 PRINT:PRINT"'WITHOUT A PELLET, A NASTY SHOCK IS APPLIED.
YOU MAY HAVE THIS ONE AS A SOUVENIR.'
(DR. NON SLIPS A PELLET INTO HARRY'S SHIRT POCKET)"
1675 PRINT"'TOO BAD YOU MUST LEAVE US NOW, MR. FLYNN
... PERMANENTLY.'":PRINT@H,H$;:GOSUB20
1680 PRINT@P,"HARRY IS TAKEN TO THE SOLAR MIRROR.  ONE OF THE GU
ARDS
EXPLAINS THAT DR. NON RESERVES THIS FORM OF EXECUTION FOR
SPECIAL GUESTS."
1690 PRINT"HARRY IS STRAPPED TO THE MIRROR.  AT SUNRISE HE WILL
BE INSTANTLY TOASTED.  THE GUARDS LEAVE.":PRINT@H,H$;:GOSUB20
1700 PRINT@W,W$
1710 PRINT@320,"1) BREAK BONDS
1720 PRINT@384,"2) ROTATE MIRROR FROM SUN
1730 PRINT@P,"3) USE MEAD CELL
1740 PRINT@512,"4) PRAY
1750 INPUTN:CLS:IFN<1ORN>4THEN1700
1760 ONNGOTO1770,1810,1850,1840
1770 PRINT@P,"THE BONDS LOOSEN BUT DO NOT BREAK.
SHOULD HARRY:  1) KEEP TRYING  2) TRY SOMETHING ELSE."
1780 INPUTN:CLS:ONNGOTO1790,1800
1790 PRINT@P,"HARRY CAN'T LOOSEN THEM ENOUGH BEFORE SUNRISE.":PR
INT@H,H$;:GOSUB20:GOTO1375
1800 GOTO1700
1810 PRINT@P,"MIRROR BUDGES A LITTLE AS BONDS STRETCH.
SHOULD HARRY:  1) KEEP TRYING  2) TRY SOMETHING ELSE."
1820 INPUTN:CLS:ONNGOTO1830,1700
1830 PRINT@P,"THE MIRROR DOESN'T TURN FAR ENOUGH.":PRINT@H,H$;:G
OSUB20:GOTO1375
1840 PRINT@P,"AS HE PRAYS, HE GETS THE IDEA OF USING THE MEAD CE
LL.":PRINT@H,H$;:GOSUB20:GOTO1700
1850 PRINT@P,"HARRY REMEMBERS WHAT ORR SAID ABOUT THE CELL AMPLI
FYING
THOUGHT WAVES.  HE CONCENTRATES ON MOVING THE MIRROR'S POSITION
CONTROL LEVER.":PRINT
1860 PRINT"NOTHING HAPPENS.
SHOULD HARRY:  1) KEEP TRYING  2) TRY SOMETHING ELSE."
1870 INPUTN:CLS:ONNGOTO1890,1880
1880 GOTO1700
1890 PRINT@P,"FINALLY THE LEVER MOVES AND ROTATES THE MIRROR AWA
Y
FROM THE SUN.  THIS GIVES HARRY THE TIME HE NEEDS TO BREAK FREE.
":PRINT@H,H$;:GOSUB20
1900 PRINT@W,W$
1910 PRINT@320,"1) SNEAK BACK TO HOSTAGE STORAGE AND USE PELLET
1920 PRINT@384,"2) ESCAPE AND RETURN WITH REINFORCEMENTS
1930 PRINT@P,"3) CAPTURE DR. NON AND USE HIM TO BARGIN FOR THE G
IRL
AND FREEDOM
1940 PRINT@576,"4) FAKE HIS DEATH BY TURNING MIRROR BACK INTO SU
N
1950 PRINT@640,"5) USE MIRROR AS WEAPON
1960 INPUTN:CLS:IFN<1ORN>5THEN1900
1970 ONNGOTO1980,1990,2000,2010,2050
1980 PRINT@P,"AS HARRY SNEAKS BACK HE IS SURPRISED BY A SECURITY
 TEAM.":PRINT@H,H$;:GOSUB20:GOTO1375
1990 PRINT@P,"HARRY MAKES IT OUT OF THE COMPLEX, BUT WITHOUT
THE SLED.  HE PERISHES IN THE DESERT.":PRINT@H,H$;:GOSUB20:GOTO2
540
2000 PRINT@P,"FOR THIS PLAN HARRY NEEDS A WEAPON.  HE SNEAKS BAC
K TO
THE SLED AND REMOVES A LASER CANNON.  HE THEN CONFRONTS DR. NON
AND A SECURITY TEAM.
UNFORTUNATELY, HARRY'S LASER FAILS TO OPERATE.":PRINT@H,H$;:GOSU
B20:GOTO1375
2010 PRINT@P,"NO ONE WILL BE LOOKING FOR HIM NOW.
SHOULD HE: 1)ESCAPE   2)TRY TO CAPTURE DR. NON   3)GET THE GIRL
2020 INPUTN:CLS:ONNGOTO2030,2040,2030
2030 PRINT@P,"HARRY DASHES THROUGH THE CLUSTER OF HUTS, BUT STEP
S
ON A SONIC ANTI-PERSONNEL MINE.":PRINT@H,H$;:GOSUB20:GOTO1375
2040 GOTO2000
2050 PRINT@P,"HARRY TURNS THE MIRROR ON THE INSTALLATION AND DES
TROYS IT.
DR. NON, HOWEVER, ESCAPES IN HIS PERSONAL SHUTTLE.

SHOULD HARRY: 1) GO AFTER DR. NON   2) GET THE GIRL":INPUTN:CLS:
ONNGOTO2060,2070
2060 PRINT@P,"WITH HIS HEAD START, DR. NON EASILY ESCAPES PURSUI
T.
HARRY WASTED VALUABLE HOURS.  BY THE TIME HE RESCUES THE GIRL,
WAR HAS BROKEN OUT WITH SIRA.  HARRY FAILED.":PRINT@H,H$;:GOSUB2
0:GOTO2540
2070 PRINT@P,"HARRY MAKES HIS WAY TO THE HOSTAGE STORAGE AREA.
BY NOW DR. NON HAS RADIOED FOR HELP.
KRUEL REINFORCEMENTS ARE ON THEIR WAY.":PRINT@H,H$;:GOSUB20
2080 PRINT@W,W$
2090 PRINT@320,"1) STUDY THE STORAGE SYSTEM
2100 PRINT@384,"2) FREE EVERYONE BY DISABLING LOCK MECHANISM
2110 PRINT@P,"3) EXAMINE THE FILES
2120 PRINT@512,"4) CALL UEC ON SLED RADIO
2130 PRINT@576,"5) GET MECHANISM TO PRODUCE MORE PELLET KEYS
2140 INPUTN:CLS:IFN<1ORN>5THEN2080
2150 ONNGOTO2160,2170,2220,2230,2270
2160 PRINT@P,"THE SYSTEM HAS 3 PARTS:

FILES
PELLET PRODUCER
LOCKING MECHANISM":PRINT@H,H$;:GOSUB20:GOTO2080
2170 PRINT@P,"TAMPERING WITH THE LOCK STARTED A BASE DESTRUCTION

SEQUENCE.  HARRY HAS 60 SECONDS TO DECIDE WHETHER TO:

1) ABANDON THE BASE   2) TRY TO ABORT SEQUENCE
2180 INPUTN:CLS:IFN<1ORN>2THEN2170
2190 ONNGOTO2200,2210
2200 PRINT@P,"HARRY LIVES, BUT THE MISSION IS LOST.":PRINT@H,H$;
:GOSUB20:GOTO2540
2210 PRINT@P,"HE ALMOST HAD IT, THEN *BOOM!*":PRINT@H,H$;:GOSUB2
0:GOTO1375
2220 PRINT@P,"THERE ARE MANY FILES.  SINCE THE GIRL WAS JUST TAK
EN, SHE
SHOULD BE AMOUNG THE LAST ENTRIES.  BUT HARRY HAS ONLY 1 PELLET.

WHICH FILE IS THE RIGHT ONE?":PRINT@H,H$;:GOSUB20:GOTO2280
2230 PRINT@P,"HARRY FINDS THE SLED RADIO BROKEN.
SHOULD HE:  1) TRY TO FIX IT   2) GO BACK TO STORAGE AREA
2240 INPUTN:CLS:ONNGOTO2250,2260
2250 PRINT@P,"HARRY GETS IT TO RECEIVE, BUT HE CAN'T TRANSMIT.":
PRINT@H,H$;:GOSUB20:GOTO2080
2260 GOTO2080
2270 PRINT@P,"BY ATTEMPTING TO BYPASS THE PELLET TIMER, HARRY SE
TS OFF
A SIGNAL WHICH ERASES ALL THE FILES!  MISSION IS A FAILURE.":PRI
NT@H,H$;:GOSUB20:GOTO2540
2280 PRINT@W,W$
2290 PRINT@320,"1) LOAD THE FILES UP AND BRING THEM TO UEC
2300 PRINT@384,"2) DISABLE LOCK MECHANISM
2310 PRINT@P,"3) TAKE A GUESS
2320 PRINT@512,"4) GET MECHANISM TO PRODUCE MORE PELLETS
2330 PRINT@576,"5) CUT OFF POWER TO STORAGE COMPUTER
2340 PRINT@640,"6) GO BACK TO SHIP AND USE RADIO
2350 INPUTN:CLS:IFN<1ORN>6THEN2280
2360 ONNGOTO2370,2170,2380,2270,2390,2430
2370 PRINT@P,"WHEN HARRY ATTEMPTS TO REMOVE A PANE FROM ITS HOLD
ER,
THE FILE DISSOLVES.  THE GIRL AND ALL OTHER HOSTAGES ON THE
PANE ARE DESTROYED.  MISSION FAILED.":PRINT@H,H$;:GOSUB20:GOTO25
40
2380 PRINT@P,"BAD ODDS!  HARRY'S PELLET FREES A HUNGRY GORGON WO
LF MAN.":PRINT@H,H$;:GOSUB20:GOTO1375
2390 PRINT@P,"WITH THE POWER OFF THE SYSTEM BECOMES TOTALLY INOP
ERATIVE.
SHOULD HARRY:
1) TURN POWER BACK ON
2) EXAM SYSTEM WITH POWER OFF
2400 INPUTN:CLS:ONNGOTO2410,2420
2410 GOTO2280
2420 PRINT@P,"A SECONDARY POWER CIRCUIT SNAPS ON WHILE HARRY IS
STUDYING
CONNECTIONS.  HE IS ELECTROCUTED!":PRINT@H,H$;:GOSUB20:GOTO1375
2430 PRINT@P,"HARRY DRIVES BACK TO THE SHIP AND CALLS UEC.
COMPU-CEN SUGGESTS TAKING MICRO-PHOTOS USING THE MEAD CELL
AND ANALYZING THEM ON THE SHIP'S COMPUTER."
2440 PRINT"IN ADDITION, UEC IS SENDING A TASK FORCE TO SECURE TH
E BASE.":PRINT@H,H$;:GOSUB20
2450 PRINT@P,"HARRY RETURNS TO THE STORAGE AREA, AND FOLLOWING
COMPU-CEN'S ADVICE IS ABLE TO IDENTIFY THE GIRL'S FILE."
2460 PRINT"HE SLIPS THE PELLET IN AND A HOLOGRAPHIC IMAGE APPEAR
S.
IT IS KURVI CALLEASE.  SHE IS ALMOST MAGICALLY
BEAUTIFUL.  THE IMAGE FILLS AND SHE COMES TO LIFE, BUT
IMMEDIATELY FAINTS.":PRINT@H,H$;:GOSUB20
2470 PRINT@P,"HARRY CATCHES HER AND CARRIES HER TO THE SLED.
THEY SPEED OVER THE YELLOW SANDS TO HIS SHIP.  ABOVE, THE SKY
FLASHES WITH RED AND BLUE LASER STROBES AS UEC AND KRUEL
FORCES BATTLE IT OUT."
2480 PRINT"THE GIRL AWAKENS.  A TEAR IN HER EYE REFLECTS THE FLA
SHES
OVERHEAD.":PRINT@H,H$;:GOSUB20
2490 PRINT@P,"'WHO ARE YOU?'":PRINT@H,H$;:GOSUB20
2500 PRINT@P,"'HARRY FLYNN FROM UEC AT YOUR SERVICE.'":PRINT@H,H
$;:GOSUB20
2510 PRINT@P,"SHE PRESSED CLOSE TO HIM, HER HEAD ON HIS SHOULDER
.

'TAKE ME HOME, PLEASE, HARRY.'":PRINT@H,H$;:GOSUB20
2520 PRINT@P,"'YOU'RE AS GOOD AS THERE.'":PRINT@H,H$;:GOSUB20
2530 PRINT@400,CHR$(23)"CONGRATULATIONS,":PRINT@524,"MISSION ACC
OMPLISHED!":FORT=1TO3000:NEXT:END
2540 CLS:PRINT@470,"WANT TO TRY AGAIN (Y/N)";
2550 INPUTD$:IFD$="Y"THEN500
2560 IFD$="N"THEN2580
2570 IFD$<>"Y"ORD$<>"N"THENCLS:PRINT@464,"ANSWER ONLY WITH A Y O
R N";:GOTO2550
2580 CLS:PRINT@448,"YOU BETTER GO BACK TO UEC OFFICER ACADEMY FO
R A REFRESHER COURSE":FORT=1TO3000:NEXT:END
```

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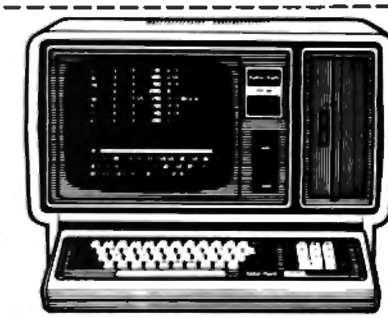

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Among the many strong points of the TRS-80 Color Computer are the color graphics and sound capabilities. Color Squares, my version of Concentration, shows off these features and is fun to play. It makes extensive use of the color graphics capabilities, but due to the limits of the 4K memory, only limited use of sound.

How to Play

In the game, two players compete to see who can match the pairs of figures hidden behind the 16 squares. To begin, enter RUN. After a short delay to randomly distribute the patterns on the screen, 16 yellow squares will appear. They will be numbered 01 through 16 (Fig. 1). Then a small colored block will appear in the middle of the screen. This square will be either blue or orange, blue for player one and orange for player two.

The player enters his choice, 01 through 16. A high tone is emitted for a valid guess and a low tone for an illegal guess. On a valid guess, that block is cleared and the pattern assigned to that square is displayed. The player then picks a second square. If they match, the two blocks are colored over with that player's color, blue or orange. That player then gets another pair of guesses. However, if the two blocks do not match they are restored to yellow, a tone sounds, and the player indicator changes colors. This continues until all 16 squares have been guessed. To start a new game, Break and enter RUN.

How the Program Works

After the machine is initialized by lines 1 and 3, the machine lines 5-26 randomly store eight pairs of numbers, one through eight, in array L(1) through L(16). Array C(1) through C(8) keeps track of how many times each number is used (Fig. 2). When a random number between one and eight is generated, lines 9 through 14 check to see how many times that number has been used. If it is less than twice, that number is stored in

Program Listing

```
1 DIM A(16),L(16)
3 CLS: PRINT@234,"INITIALIZING"
5 FOR A=1TO16
7 N=RND(8)
9 T=T+1
1Ø IF T=N THEN C(T)=C(T)+1
12 IF C(T)>2 THEN C(T)=2:T=Ø:GOTO 7
14 IF T<8 THEN 9
16 T=Ø:L(A)=N
18 NEXT A
2Ø CLS:Y=Ø:P=2:FOR A=1TO16
22 READ L,T
24 GOSUB 31Ø
26 NEXT A
28 RESTORE
3Ø N=1:FOR B=1TO4:FOR A=1TO4
32 T=(A*8)-6:L=(B*128)-32
34 PRINT@(T+L),N;:N=N+1
36 NEXT A,B:SOUND 12Ø,6
38 Q=3
4Ø SET(3Ø,15,Q):SET(31,15,Q)
42 SET(3Ø,14,Q):SET(31,14,Q)
44 D(2)=Ø:FOR C=1TO2
46 B$=""
```

Program continues

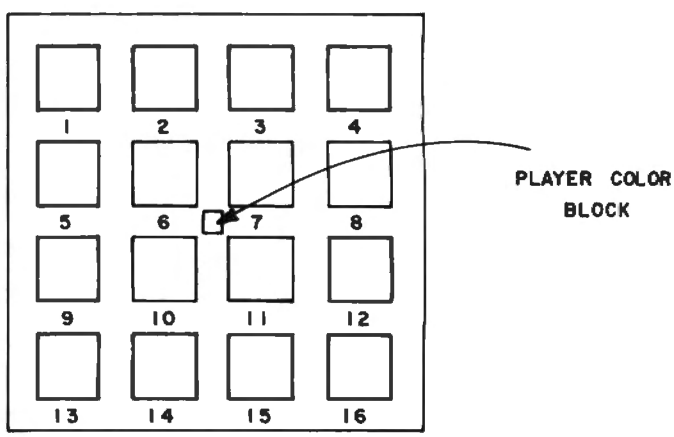

Fig. 1. CRT Display at Beginning of Game.

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the next location in array L. The position is array C corresponding to the number chosen is incremented by one. This continues until all 16 positions in array L are filled.

For example, when A equals 1, line 7 generates a random number, 3. Line 10 checks to see if T equals 3. Since T is 1 there is no match. Line 12 examines the contents of the first position in array C, that is, C(1) to see if it is over 2. Since C(1) equals 0 we go to line 14. T is 1 so we branch back to line 9.

When T equals 3 we have a match in line 10. Now C(3) is incremented to 1. Line 12 now checks to see if C(3) is greater than 2. Since it isn't, we go to line 14 and back to 9. This continues until T equals 8. When this happens, L(1) is set to 3 and line 18 sends us back to 5 to increment A to 2 and start this process again. The third time the random number is 3, line 10 sets C(3) to 3. Line 12 then sets C(3) back to 2 and branch to line 7 for a new random number.

Lines 20–36 draw and number the grid of four-by-four yellow squares. Lines 38–42 set Q which is the color (3 or 8) for the two players. It is used to color the player indicator block, and in line 92 to color the squares after a correct guess.

A two-digit number is input in lines 46 through 54. The number is checked to be certain that it is between 01 and 16, that it has not been guessed previously and that guess one is not the same as guess two. Lines 66–82 display the pattern assigned to that number by array L in that block (Fig. 3). The process is repeated for the second guess.

If the two blocks match, the array L blocks for these two numbers are set to zero and the blocks are colored Q by lines 84, 90 and 92. If there is no match, then Q is changed to the other player in line 86, and the whole guess input procedure is repeated starting in line 88.

If there is a match, lines 96 through 100 check to see if all blocks in array L are zero. If they are not, the program returns to line 40 to begin the guessing again. If all blocks have been guessed, Game Over!! is indicated on the screen and a tone sounds.

Line 150 is the tone for an incorrect guess. Subroutine 200 returns the two blocks back to yellow. Subroutine 300 colors or clears the blocks required. Data lines 400 through 430 store the starting locations for the sixteen blocks. The rest of the data stores the patterns for the eight different blocks.

This program uses up the memory available (less than 2.4K). There may be 50 bytes left if you are very careful not to waste any when loading Color Squares. There was just no space for remark statements, so you'll have to refer to this article to find out what the program is doing.

So there it is, a colorful game for two players that will run on a TRS-80 Color Computer with only 4K of RAM. ■

Array L	
A(1)	3
A(2)	7
A(3)	2
A(4)	1
A(5)	4
A(6)	2
A(7)	3
A(8)	5
A(9)	
A(10)	
A(11)	
A(12)	
A(13)	
A(14)	
A(15)	
A(16)	

Array C	
C(1)	1
C(2)	2
C(3)	2
C(4)	1
C(5)	1
C(6)	0
C(7)	1
C(8)	0

Fig. 2. Contents of Arrays Half Way through Loading.

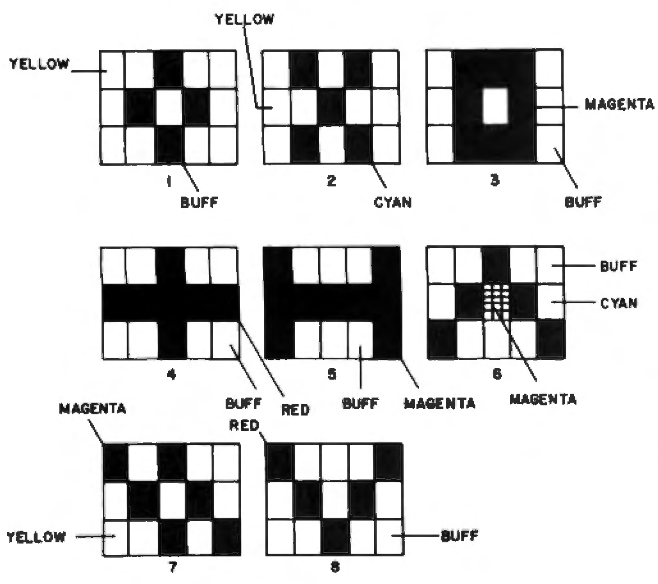

Fig. 3. Patterns for the Eight Number Pairs.

Program continued

```
48 A$=INKEY$
50 B$=B$+A$
52 IF LEN(B$)<>2 THEN 48
54 A=VAL(B$)
56 IF A<1 OR A>16 THEN 150
58 IF L(A)=0 THEN 150
60 Y=1:D(C)=A:E(C)=L(A)
62 IF D(1)=D(2) THEN 150
64 SOUND 120,6
66 GOSUB 300
68 RESTORE:FOR Z=1TOA:READ L,T:NEXT Z
70 RESTORE:FOR Z=1TO32:READ M:NEXT Z
72 FOR Z=1TO((L(A)*15)-15):READ M:NEXT Z
74 FOR V=T TO T+5 STEP 2
76 FOR H=L TO L+9 STEP 2
78 READ M:SET(H,V,M):SET(H+1,V,M)
80 SET(H+1,V+1,M):SET(H,V+1,M)
82 NEXT H,V:RESTORE:NEXT C
84 IF E(1)<>E(2) THEN GOSUB 200 ELSE 90
86 IF Q=3 THEN Q=8 ELSE Q=3
88 SOUND 180,6:GOTO 40
90 FOR C=1TO2
92 A=D(C):Y=0:P=Q:GOSUB 300
94 NEXT C:L(D(1))=0:L(D(2))=0
96 FOR A=1TO16
98 IF L(A)<>0 THEN 40
100 NEXT A
102 PRINT@234,"GAME OVER!!";
104 FOR C=1TO10:SOUND 80,2
106 SOUND 120,2:NEXT C
108 GOTO 108
150 SOUND 1,5:GOTO 46
200 FOR Z=1TO2
205 Y=0:P=2:A=D(Z):GOSUB 300
210 NEXT Z:RETURN
300 RESTORE:FOR X=1TOA:READ L,T:NEXT X
310 FOR H=L TO L+9:FOR V=T TO T+5
315 IF Y=1 THEN RESET(H,V) ELSE SET(H,V,P)
320 NEXT V,H:RETURN
400 DATA 2,0,18,0,34,0,50,0
410 DATA 2,8,18,8,34,8,50,8
420 DATA 2,16,18,16,34,16,50,16
430 DATA 2,24,18,24,34,24,50,24
440 DATA 0,2,2,5,2,2,2,5,2,5
450 DATA 2,2,2,5,2
460 DATA 2,6,2,6,2,2,2,6,2,2
470 DATA 2,6,2,6,2
480 DATA 5,7,7,7,5,5,7,5,7,5
490 DATA 5,7,7,7,5
500 DATA 5,5,4,5,5,4,4,4,4,4
510 DATA 5,5,4,5,5
520 DATA 7,5,5,5,7,7,7,7,7,7
530 DATA 7,5,5,5,7
540 DATA 2,2,6,2,2,2,6,7,6,2
550 DATA 6,2,2,2,6
560 DATA 7,2,7,2,2,2,7,2,7,2
570 DATA 2,2,7,2,7
580 DATA 4,5,5,5,4,5,4,5,4,5
590 DATA 5,5,4,5,5
```

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A Gold-Plated 80

George W. Martin
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My TRS-80 is over two years old and the tarnishing of the contacts on the interface unit has always been a problem. Often a program goes into a tailspin, or it locks up. Cleaning the contacts on the interface unit usually clears the trouble for a short while.

These solder-coated contacts tarnish over a period of time and form a bad contact. The contact surfaces on the plugs are gold plated, so why not gold plate the contacts on the printed circuit board?

The usual method of plating is to immerse the article in a plating solution and pass an electric current from the gold anode, but the printed circuit board the size of the one in the interface is a little large to get into a tank that is usually available for gold plating.

On the market there is a brush-on gold or silver-plating device, which a number of jewelers have. It can be purchased for approximately $80, or you could find a jeweler who has one and will do the job for you for a great deal less.

Making Your Own

The other alternative is to make your own plater, and that can be accomplished as follows. Purchase a small artist's brush with a nice round body ¼ to ⅜-inches in diameter. Go to your local jeweler and purchase a small piece of pure gold about 3/16 by 1/32 by 1/2 inch. Solder a connecting wire to this small piece of gold and bury it in the bristle of the brush so it is completely covered. At the same time you purchase this gold, get about an ounce of 24kt gold-plating solution. (Use caution, this is deadly poison. Wash your hands thoroughly after using this solution.)

The other items you will need are: a six-volt battery and two pieces of #18 stranded insulated wire about 24 inches long. Attach a wire from the positive terminal of the battery to the wire previously soldered to the gold. Remove the insulation from another wire at both ends for about a half inch and solder one end to the negative terminal of the battery; the other end of this wire goes to each contact on the printed circuit board that you are going to plate.

Thoroughly clean the contacts on the P.C. board until they are bright by using a pencil eraser. Now hold the wire from the negative terminal of the battery to the P.C. board contact and dip the brush in the plating solution. Start brushing the contact. You will see that it will gradually become plated with pure gold. Be careful not to let the anode buried in the brush touch the contact you are working on. The cyanide in the plating solution will also have a tendency to clean the P.C. board contacts as you plate, so if the terminals are bright and clean when you get through rubbing with the eraser, no problems should develop.

I have found it necessary to remove the P.C. board from the interface unit in order to do this job properly, and you will be breaking the warranty if your unit is still under the 90-day period.

The result of this is a machine that has its dependability increased 100 percent—no more crashing programs when they have been left in the machine for two or three days.

If you have trouble finding the 24kt. gold or solution I can put you in touch with suppliers.■

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Tape users, take 150 bytes out of your reserved RAM.

The Freebie

John C. Adams, Jr.
208 Kaywood Avenue
Tullahoma, TN 37388

All non-disk Level II Basic owners, take heed: 150 bytes of unused RAM in the reserved portion of memory can be "freebie" storage locations, freely PEEKed and POKEd from Level II Basic programs. These memory locations are only used by the Disk Operating System and Disk Basic for the real time clock, Debug, interrupt processing, and jump vector commands. If you own a Level II Basic TRS-80 running cassette tape for program storage, we have good news for you.

Background

The free RAM is at memory locations 403EH-407FH (a total of 66 bytes) and 4152H-41A5H (a total of 84 bytes), a combined total of 150 available bytes of storage. Level II Basic assumes that locations 403EH-407FH store Disk Operating System information concerning the real time clock, interrupt processing, and Debug while locations 4152H-41A5H contain a total of 28 command (jump) vectors for Disk Basic. In a disk-based system these command vectors are filled with jumps to Disk Basic, but in a diskless system the locations are filled with jumps to 012DH, causing L3 ERROR on the video screen. The Reset button at the left rear of the keyboard has no effect on information stored in these locations.

When a major wipe-out results in the Memory Size? prompt all information in locations 403EH-405CH and 4152H-41A5H will be lost upon pressing the Enter key. However, any information stored in locations 405DH-407FH is preserved; these 35 bytes are permanently protected!

"If you own a Level II Basic TRS-80 running cassette tape for program storage, we have good news for you."

Examples

Program Listing 1 shows a Level II Basic program POKEing the Z80 machine language routine Simple Debounce (September 1980, *80 Microcomputing*, Page 13) into permanently protected memory locations 4061H-407FH. The System command (see line 50) activates the program starting at location 4061H; the program patches its starting address (406AH) into memory location 4016H and jumps to Level II Basic ready. Press Reset or enter System followed by /0 to destroy the program; then PEEK memory locations 4061H-407FH. The program is permanently protected. However, the program starting address (406AH) must be repatched into memory locations 4016H-4017H as these locations are reset to 03E3H during system initialization. Simply reenter line 50 using the Command mode, i.e.:

POKE 16607,97:POKE 16608, 64:SYSTEM

and enter / after *? to re-activate the program.

Freebie memory in conjunction with machine language programming is illustrated in Program Listing 2. Here the KBEEPFIX Z80 machine language program (February 1980, *80 Micro-*

```
10 CLS : DEFINT I-M : PRINT "LOADING SIMPLE DEBOUNCE (80-MICROCO
MPUTING, SEPT. 1980, P. 13)" : PRINT "INTO RESERVED RAM AT MEMOR
Y LOCATIONS 4061H - 407FH"
20 FOR ML = 16481 TO 16511 : READ I : POKE ML,I : K = K + I : NE
XT ML
30 DATA 33,106,64,34,22,64,195,114,0,17,128,56,33,53,64,203,3,24
8,44,26,174,40,248,6,5,205,96,0,195,227,3
40 PRINT : IF K <> 2706 THEN PRINT "ERROR IN READING SIMPLE DEBO
UNCE INPUT DATA  ==>  B U G" : STOP ELSE PRINT "SIMPLE DEBOUNCE
LOADED  ==>  ENTER  /  AFTER  *?  TO ACTIVATE"
50 POKE 16607,97 : POKE 16608,64 : SYSTEM
```

Program Listing 1.

```
       00100 ;  ********************************************************
       00110 ;  *    R E S E R V E D   R A M   K B E E P F I X       *
       00120 ;  ********************************************************
       00130 ;  *  REFERENCE:  "KBEEPFIX" BY DENNIS KITSZ             *
       00140 ;  *              80-MICROCOMPUTING, FEBRUARY 1980,       *
       00150 ;  *              PAGES 14 THROUGH 15, WITH               *
       00160 ;  *              CORRECTION IN 80-MICROCOMPUTING,        *
       00170 ;  *              APRIL 1980, PAGE 9.                     *
       00180 ;  ********************************************************
       00190 ;

4152            00200          ORG     4152H
4152 215B41     00210 KBEEPF   LD      HL,415BH
4155 221640     00220          LD      (4016H),HL
4158 C37200     00230          JP      0072H
415B 213640     00240          LD      HL,4036H
415E 010138     00250          LD      BC,3801H
4161 1600       00260          LD      D,00H
4163 0A         00270 JUMP1    LD      A,(BC)
4164 5F         00280          LD      E,A
4165 A3         00290          AND     E
4166 201A       00300          JR      NZ,JUMP4
4168 77         00310          LD      (HL),A
4169 14         00320 JUMP2    INC     D
416A 2C         00330          INC     L
416B CB01       00340          RLC     C
416D 79         00350          LD      A,C
416E D680       00360          SUB     80H
4170 20F1       00370          JR      NZ,JUMP1
4172 00         00380          NOP
4173 0607       00390          LD      B,07H
4175 2D         00400 JUMP3    DEC     L
4176 86         00410          ADD     A,(HL)
4177 10FC       00420          DJNZ    JUMP3
4179 FE00       00430          CP      00H
417B 3E00       00440          LD      A,00H
417D C0         00450          RET     NZ
417E 321A40     00460          LD      (401AH),A
4181 C9         00470          RET
4182 A6         00480 JUMP4    AND     (HL)
4183 2810       00490          JR      Z,JUMP5
4185 3A1A40     00500          LD      A,(401AH)
4188 3C         00510          INC     A
4189 321A40     00520          LD      (401AH),A
418C FEFF       00530          CP      0FFH
418E 20D9       00540          JR      NZ,JUMP2
4190 3D         00550          DEC     A
4191 321A40     00560          LD      (401AH),A
4194 7B         00570          LD      A,E
4195 73         00580 JUMP5    LD      (HL),E
4196 C5         00590          PUSH    BC
4197 010002     00600          LD      BC,0200H
419A CD6000     00610          CALL    0060H
419D C1         00620          POP     BC
419E 0A         00630          LD      A,(BC)
419F A3         00640          AND     E
41A0 C8         00650          RET     Z
41A1 C33E40     00660          JP      CONT
                00670 ;
403E            00680          ORG     403EH
403E C5         00690 CONT     PUSH    BC
403F E5         00700          PUSH    HL
4040 F5         00710          PUSH    AF
4041 0640       00720          LD      B,40H
4043 3A3D40     00730          LD      A,(403DH)
4046 E6FD       00740          AND     0FDH
4048 67         00750          LD      H,A
4049 F602       00760          OR      02H
404B 6F         00770          LD      L,A
404C 7D         00780 JUMP6    LD      A,L
404D D3FF       00790          OUT     (0FFH),A
404F 7C         00800          LD      A,H
4050 D3FF       00810          OUT     (0FFH),A
4052 C5         00820          PUSH    BC
4053 0640       00830          LD      B,40H
4055 10FE       00840 JUMP7    DJNZ    JUMP7
4057 C1         00850          POP     BC
4058 10F2       00860          DJNZ    JUMP6
405A F1         00870          POP     AF
405B E1         00880          POP     HL
405C C1         00890          POP     BC
405D C3FB03     00900          JP      03FBH
4152            00910          END     KBEEPF
```

Program Listing 2.

computing, pages 14 and 15, and April 1980, *80 Microcomputing*, page 9) is assembled into memory locations 4152H-41A3H and 403EH-405FH. The jump command beginning at memory location 41A1H jumps to 403EH and patches the two portions of memory together.

Store machine language utility routines in these 150 free bytes, and save reserved memory for other uses.

Homework

Convert the machine language version of KBEEPFIX given in Program Listing 2 to a Level II Basic program which POKEs the KBEEPFIX routine into protected memory locations 16722-16803 and 16446-16479. (See Page 15 of *80 Microcomputing*, February 1980), for an example. Note that 16722 = 4152H, 16803 = 41A3H, 16446 = 403EH, and 16479 = 405FH. Brush up on your hexadecimal to decimal conversions or use Appendix G of the *Level II Basic Reference Manual*, Second Edition. ■

One user analyzes if Apparat's latest evolution is worth the money.

NEWDOS/80

Ken Jackman
West Chester State College
West Chester, PA 19380

NEWDOS/80 retains all of the functions of NEWDOS+, so users who have become accustomed to the latter can certainly use the new system. Some of the programs have been revised, and several new programs or functions have been added. However, the major changes lie in new sophisticated file formats and methods. One other aspect of the program appears to be for the sophisticated programmer: the price! One hundred and fifty dollars does require some justification.

Briefly, for those not familiar with NEWDOS or NEWDOS+, these systems cleaned up a lot of the bugs in Tandy's DOS. In addition, they provided utility programs that worked! You could junk Radio Shack's Tape-Disk, because LMOFFSET did the same job, but did it right! A directory check program was included which could warn the unwary TRSDOS user of impending crashes due to directory overwrites—the first really good preventive diagnostic routine I've seen. A disassembler and editor/assembler were included for the Assembly language programmer, and for the Level I user, two programs permitted the use of Level I terms in Disk Basic, and storage on the disk. Superzap, the Basic language disk editor was really the first disk editor. Finally, Basic was enhanced with its own renumbering utility and a utility to list references to line numbers and to variables used in the program.

DOS Commands

NEWDOS/80 includes all of the functions of NEWDOS and NEWDOS+ though some of them have been changed somewhat. Let me list the additional functions in the DOS:

- Break permits enabling or disabling the Break key from the keyboard.
- Chain, like Randy Cook's VTOS command, permits building a file of commands which can be executed by calling the file from DOS.
- HIMEM sets memory size from DOS.
- MDBORT, MDCOPY, MDRET are commands which can be executed from Minidos.

MDBORT returns the user from Minidos to DOS.

MDCOPY permits a restricted file copy function.

MDRET returns the user from minidos to the main program. Program execution picks up where it left off.

- PDRIVE lets the user specify the characteristics of each disk drive. This command permits the programmer to mix 50 and 77 track drives and to mix five-inch disks with eight-inch disks. It even permits the use of the OMIKRON interface with eight-inch drives. Plans to provide for utilizing the LOBO interface have evidently been dropped. Although provision is made for several different drive types, only a few have actually been implemented. Space is reserved for the additional entries.
- System doesn't load machine language tapes! It does a mini SYSGEN, similar to those done on much larger systems. Passwords may be enabled or disabled; the system can be set to run only; and the screen-print option Debug, and entry to the Minidos can be enabled or disabled. This function can tell DOS if lowercase mods have been installed, enable or disable the Clear key, and perform a host of other useful but not so mind-boggling functions.
- Purge, as in VTOS, permits a review of the entire disk contents, file by file, during which any of the files may be killed.

Enhanced Commands

How about enhancements to

existing commands? Many of the commands which were improved from TRSDOS get additional improvement in NEWDOS/80.

Careful use of the System command can enable or disable many of the following commands.

Minidos

First, we should look at the Minidos. It can be called by pressing D, F and G simultaneously. In Minidos you can execute all of the DOS commands except Append, Chain, Copy, Format, and the commands, System and PDrive. Only DOS commands can be executed. For instance, you cannot load a new program from Minidos.

Minidos has the advantage of permitting the operator to execute most DOS commands in the middle of a program, and then return to the program in progress. In other words, variables, string space, and so forth are not cleared when a program is interrupted. Minidos lets the operator decide whether to return to DOS (MDBORT) or to resume execution of the program (MDRET).

The Copy command was fairly complex in NEWDOS+. It permitted copying files from alien systems like TRSDOS. The more elaborate Copy commands in NEWDOS/80 permit copying by file, using the entire memory as a copy buffer, specifying the number of tracks to be used, and bypassing the Format function. It also offers several other options which are useful in recovering lost files.

Format has some of the same options as Copy. One can still specify the number of tracks, whether to overwrite old data, and which dates, names, and passwords to use. Since no file copying is done, the parameters controlling file copying do not make sense in the Format command.

Debug can be started in the usual ways. It can also be started by pressing the numbers —1, 2, and 3 simultaneously.

List now permits line numbers to be specified. This has always been available in Basic, but now it is available in the DOS command as well.

Enhancements to Basic are a bit more nebulous. The file development system receives special treatment in an appendix in the NEWDOS/80 manual. An operator can no longer delete a line by simply typing the line number followed by a carriage return. Deletion of a line requires the use of the Delete command. (Delete, Edit, List, and Auto can still be initiated using only the first letter.) Scrolling commands appear to be unchanged from NEWDOS+. Period, down-arrow, up-arrow, semicolon, slash and comma still serve scrolling/editing functions. The Delete commands have been increased. In addition to the ability to delete a line, it is possible to move a line to a new location (DI) or to make a copy of the line at a new location (DU).

Of course, renumbering and referencing capabilities are retained. REF can be used to list all references to a given number or variable. The listing can be shown on the video or listed on a line printer. The renumbering function permits renumbering lines of Basic within the program and changing the starting line number and the increment for line numbers. Careful use of this capability permits moving blocks of program from one place to another.

CMD Command

The CMD command has been modified. NEWDOS has always permitted the execution of DOS commands through the CMD command. In NEWDOS/80, the return is to Basic after a CMD call unless the call was one of the one-letter calls in TRSDOS, or 'S=---' or 'F=---' is specified. In the case of the 'S' command, return is to DOS. The 'F' command can clear the indices of For...Next loops, either selectively or all at once. Returns from GOSUBs can also be cleared. This variation on the CMD command is clearly one for advanced programmers, enabling them to get out of loops and complex portions of the program without leaving confusing Nexts or Returns on the stacks.

A Sophisticated System

How does the operating system look so far? The computer novice (someone who can use TRSDOS) could use the system. Some of the enhancements probably would not get used. There are enough "bells and whistles" in the system that even an advanced programmer will not use all of them regularly. Some of the commands look like they are imitations of VTOS. The Chain command is a good example of an aspect of VTOS that is worth imitating. Other desirable aspects are missing. The ability to redirect output from one device to another, or to a file would be handy. Autorepeat on the keyboard shouldn't be too hard to implement either. I suppose that a creative systems programmer (or some hobby buff with time on his hands) could use Superzap to install facilities for these functions. Maybe Apparat will provide zaps for them. At any rate, they are desirable functions not included in this DOS.

The Sysgen functions (System and PDrive) are a major step toward a truly sophisticated operating system. The absence of a sophisticated operating system is one of the reasons why the home micros are still regarded as impractical toys by many computer professionals. In short, at this point, the DOS is a major improvement on the older systems, but there is still room for growth.

Utilities

Any major DOS provides a set of utilities for manipulating files, cleaning them up, testing the system, etc. What does NEWDOS/80 have?

NEWDOS+ and NEWDOS/80 both have the DirCheck program that I mentioned earlier. DirCheck analyzes problems in locked out granules, granules which are allocated to more than one file, errors in file entry tables and GAT tables. DirCheck should be run after any and every intensive use of a disk. If there are reasons to suspect a disk has been zapped magnetically or electrically, the diagnostic should be run. This program does not repair the damage—it simply lets you know where it is!

The new version of SUPERZAP has more commands, and is written in machine language so it runs faster. It can read or write to any unprotected sector of the disk. Any program with that kind of power is also potentially dangerous, so the novice should practice with disks he can afford to clobber before undertaking major modifications.

Other utilities present in both versions, as indicated before, are LMOFFSET to permit loading of machine language tapes to disk; the debugger, of course; the disassembler which permits disassembly of either main memory or a file on disk; and the Editor/Assembler. It is worth noting that older versions of NEWDOS required the user to have a copy of TRSDOS and Radio Shack's Editor/Assembler package. This is no longer the case for the DOS but remains the case for the Editor/Assembler.

Other utilities on both systems permit running Level I programs and loading or saving them on disk. Level I data files are not accessible from these programs.

Extras

In addition to the utilities and files on NEWDOS+, NEWDOS/80 has a couple of extras. ASPOOL, according to Apparat, was added at the last minute "as a free program to NEWDOS/80 owners." The program was written by H. S. Gentry, according to Apparat, but no references are given to where (or if) it was published. This spooler is not a very elegant system, but it does work. It will let the keyboard take precedence over the printer in user-defined intervals, provided the keyboard is active. That is, if the keyboard is inactive for a user defined period of time, the spooler will print a line. As long as the keyboard is not active, the spooler will continue printing. As nearly as I can tell, the main program does not run while the spooler is printing. Rather, the spooler "times out" after each keyboard input, and during the time-out, the main program can run.

If the keyboard is continually active, the spooler is effectively locked out and does not print. If the spooler uses the interrupt (an option), it operates whenever the keyboard is not active, i.e. between key strokes. If it starts to print, key entry must wait until the end of the line. The spooler does permit a number of options, including serial or parallel printers, a way to inject an interrupt routine for the spooler, and a circular buffer. I used it in writing this article, but that certainly does not constitute a thorough test. Perhaps it works better than it appears.

The other new utility program is the lowercase conversion program. Written by Tom Price, this is another program without references. It is a machine-code program that relocates itself into high memory, and permits shift 0 to set or reset lowercase. It provides the software to accommodate lowercase hardware mods.

Other programs included are tutorial in nature. SAMPLE01 is a mixed tutorial/program on the new filetypes. It is designed to be listed as well as run. The REM statements provide an explanation of what is going on while the program is running. It is designed to be listed on a line printer, though I suppose the screen would work in a pinch. It is a novel approach, but it didn't work all that well for me.

The second program in this set is set up the same way, except that the program is run after you have studied the REM statements. Chaintst explains the chaining command and demonstrates its capabilities. The demo is impressive, though the explanation in the REM statements is not all that clear. The technique is slightly more complex than that used in VTOS. This version can specify section IDs and execution for only one section of the chain file. It is possible for one chain file to call another, or for one section of the file to call another section, so that very complex chaining sequences are possible.

File Types

What are these new file types that threaten to revolutionize microcomputing? Apparat has added five new file types! The old sequential and random files still work, so NEWDOS/80 can use seven different file types! All of these new file types have variable record lengths. There are basically two new types: marked-item files with three subtypes, and fixed-item files with two subtypes. The major difference between them is that the marked-item files use the first bytes of each item to describe it while fixed-item files have no such marker. Also, marked-item files of variable record lengths use the first byte of the record to mark the start of the record.

All of the marked-file types enable you to keep track of where you are in the file and in the record. This is done by requiring extra variables in the OPEN, PUT or GET statements. Unfortunately, they have had to use the same symbols used for definition of variable types (!, #, $, and %). This adds something to the confusion. However, using the LOC command, it is possible to determine exactly where you are within a file. Use of the file location symbols in PUT or GET statements permit reprocessing the same record or same byte within a record, as well as moving to another record (or another byte) at will. Building an index file using the file location capabilities provides for true "indexed sequential" access, as well as other indexed file methods.

The fixed-item type files are probably the easiest to describe, although the manual describes them as the hardest to use. One type is apparently the same as the random files in TRSDOS. It has a fixed record length, defined in the OPEN statement, and division into subrecords is essentially the programmer's problem. The other has no record segmentation and is treated as a string of items. Again, the programmer must keep track of subdivisions or item lengths.

In addition to the documentation in the manual proper, Apparat has included a large appendix to the manual that provides an expanded illustration of the file types and how they work. This appendix is probably the clearest part of the manual as far as file manipulation is concerned. Apparat says it was written by one of their Denver customers, but the author's name is not mentioned. Whoever it was certainly deserves credit. The appendix requires building some files and examining them with Superzap. It would be easier to follow had they included the output from Superzap in the appendix. Altogether, the manual, the appendix, and the SAMPLE01 program provide a reasonable introduction to the file types, but I wish they had included a brief discussion of the purposes for which each type could be used.

Documentation

Apparat assumes that you have the TRSDOS manual and other appropriate documentation (i.e., the Editor/Assembler manual and software). The style of writing is not quite so terse as it was in the NEWDOS+ manual, although it still assumes considerable sophistication on the part of the user. It definitely is not on the same level as the Level I manual! The introductory section describes the process of duplicating the disk, but warns against trying to use the system before studying the manual. It is advice that should be taken seriously! The values used in the SYSTEM and PDRIVE commands can set up ways to overwrite the system disk!

The section on the DOS commands includes all of the library commands, rather than just the new or modified commands, as was the case in the old manual. Most of the manual is what you would expect it to be: discussion of special features, enhancements, and minimum system configuration. They have included a glossary and a section on how to apply patches (zaps) to files on the disk. A significant part of setting up and running involves application of the patches, which are listed and explained. They include patches to some non-NEWDOS files, such as Scripsit and APL/80, for those users who have them. Most of the patches on my disk had already been installed before I got it, but you still have to check it the first time. The patching process takes about half an hour the first time you do it.

Basic

NEWDOS/80 is a programmer's DOS, as opposed to a simple file-handler like Tandy's DOS. For the Basic programmer, the REF function and renumbering capabilities are nearly indispensable. The ability to shuffle lines about or to duplicate them (DI and DU commands) is a significant improvement in the programmer's toolkit. These functions are, I think, the most obviously useful functions to a Basic programmer. There are other, less obvious, functions that are also extremely valuable. For instance, I can best analyze a program when I can get my hands on it. The JKL function lists the video screen so I can get at it. If I'm in the process of debugging a program, and I need to know whether my files in the program match the files on the disk, I press DFG to get into MINIDOS, and list the Directory. If the files don't match, I can Rename the one in the Directory (not a good practice if you've already opened the file in your Basic program). MDRET will return me to the point at which I left off debugging. The more I use the system, the more I appreciate the MINIDOS.

Another benefit is the CMD "F=---" command. Consider the following program segment:

```
100     GOSUB 500
        -----
        -----
500     FOR I = 1 100
        -----
550     IF I = 50 GO TO 600
560     NEXT I
570     RETURN
        -----
600     'PROGRAM RESUMES HERE
```

This demonstrates the CMD "F=---" function. When the program resumes at 600, the first NEXT I statement encountered should send it back to line 500. If not, some error message will be given because there is still the equivalent of 50 I's on the Basic index stack. CMD "F=POPS" cleans up the index stack. The next RETURN statement will send the program back to 100 (or if there is another GOSUB, it will treat them as nested subroutines). CMD "F=POPR" clears both the index stack and the subroutine stack.

While CMD "F=---" should not be necessary in a well written program, it can be very useful during the debugging phase of program development. Attaching the name of the indexing variable clears the index for that variable only, so that in debugging nested loops, you can selectively clear index stacks.

The new file types are an obvious change from the usual Basic file system. They appear to be most useful in business applications such as data base management. They certainly make understanding the file easier when using Superzap. MU files are especially useful during program development, because the pointers tell you the type of data (character, integer, single or double precision) and the length of the data. It does take some getting used to, but it's worth it.

Assembly Language Programming

NEWDOS/80 includes a modified version of Tandy's Editor/Assembler. Only Apparat's modifications are documented, but an assembly language programmer will find all he needs in NEWDOS/80. In addition to the Editor/Assembler, there is the debugger, LMOFFSET for relocating code, and the disassembler. Superzap is, of course, the valuable disk editor for both the assembly and Basic languages. Further, most of the DOS entry points are included in a separate section of the manual, so that for functions like reading and writing to the disk, the programmer has a guide to follow. Overall, everything required for intelligent programming in assembly language is present on the disk.

Conclusion

What are the pros and cons of the system? Is it really for the more sophisticated user? Who can use it and for what? First, the system is a major improvement on existing operating systems. It is a big step closer to a "real" operating system. It can be used by anyone who uses Radio Shack's TRSDOS, but it is probably too expensive to justify use in a "load and go" situation, where the user buys programs, loads and runs them. Anyone who does their own programming, particularly where they are writing programs for manipulating files, will find this DOS useful. The "serious" hobbyist who is interested in increasing his knowledge and mastery of computer science will find this system useful. There is still room for improvement. It is not a full fledged DOS—yet! For the sophisticated user, there are some desirable commands not implemented. The interrupt handling still leaves a great deal to be desired, and certain file handling techniques have yet to be implemented. (I'm not saying what they are! Look at the OS for a DEC or other large minicomputer system to find them!)

The small business user could use this system to great advantage. I think it will greatly reduce run-time for programs that do a lot of file accessing. It does require some reprogramming to implement the new file types.

Is it worth the cost? If you feel that your investment in your computer, interface and disk drive has been worthwhile, then the price of NEWDOS/80 is reasonable because of the additional capabilities it offers. The only user to whom I would not recommend this system is one who uses the computer only for game playing. He should spend his bucks on Scott Adams' next creation! ■

On the whole, this author would rather be in Brattleboro.

City Accessibility Calculator

James M. Todd
RD 3 Box 79
Brattleboro, VT 05301

I'm tired of meeting people in Burlington!

I'm a member of a number of Vermont organizations that operate on a state level. Each group is continually debating the choice of a meeting place. The argument usually revolves around the distance each member has to travel.

Burlington, located in the north of Vermont, is the most populous city in the state. And, because there are so many of them, the Burlington crowd usually wins these arguments.

Unfortunately, I live 150 miles from Burlington and have to drive six hours there and back.

Since I live so far from Burlington, I wrote a program to determine which city is the most accessible in any given area for any given group.

A Business Program Too

Not just for meeting places, the program can help you to locate a business. Suppose your business involves transporting people or things, or selling things in a number of cities in one general area. Where's the optimal place for you to live?

In my City Accessibility program, simply punch in the distances and the data for each city. The program then calculates the distance from one city to every other. By entering the number of customers in each city, the program adjusts the figures in terms of total travel or "stops" and displays the results or prints them out.

It's simple to choose the city that involves the least travel for you.

You can express this distance as any convenient unit—such as miles or kilometers—but for many people it could also be expressed as time.

(This might be important if, for instance, some persons have to drive 50 miles over dirt roads whereas another group drives 60 miles on the interstate highway. For similar reasons, you may want to express the distances in dollar costs.)

Typing the original distance data is tedious, but the city data is limited and does not take long to enter. For this reason, the program allows you to save and correct the distance data but not the city data.

The results are normally displayed for thirteen cities at a time (all the screen will hold), but the program displays a summary of the results to facilitate comparisons. If you own a line printer, you can print the complete results.

The Program Works

To make the program easier to understand, consider a set of four cities, A, B, C and D as in Fig. 1.

In Fig. 1, the distances to city A are labeled w, u and z. Similarly, for city B, the distances are those labeled w, v and x. The program performs this addition for all the cities on the list.

In order to allow for different numbers of persons from each city, each distance is multiplied by the number of persons traveling from that city. Thus, if we have four persons from city B, two from city C and five from city D, the modified distance for city A are as follows:

$$(w * 4) + (u * 2) + (z * 5)$$

Though the program runs in Level II, originally I wrote it in Level I Basic without the city names, using numbers to designate them. I stored the distances and city numbers in one one-dimensional array, all that Level I allows.

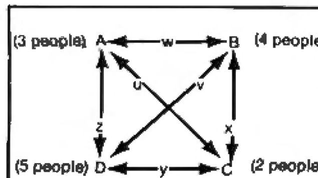

Fig. 1. Cities Example

The program stores the number of the first city in the first digit (the tens) of the array label and the second city in the second digit (the ones). The program stores the actual distance data in the labeled segment of the array.

I arbitrarily limited the number of cities to 50, so the program could handle the distances between all the state capitals. The program uses the arrays labeled (1000) and up to store the city data.

Punch Lines

I worked all of this out and now can't entirely understand it myself—but it works, so I kept it.

The punch line is that the program hasn't helped me travel less, because, if more than five or six people from Burlington attend the meeting the travel totals are less if the meeting is held there. My own invention may have defeated me, but I haven't told the other members yet! ■

Program Listing 4

```
100 CLEAR 1000: DIMA(2000): DIMK$(50)
110  REM === CITY ACCESSIBILITY PROGRAM
120  REM  (C) COPYRIGHT DEC 1980
          JAMES M. TODD, RD3, BOX 79
          BRATTLEBORO, VT 05301
130  CLS: PRINTTAB(7)"* * *   C I T Y   A C C E S S I B I L I T
Y  * * *
";TAB(10)"(C)1980,  JAMES M. TODD, BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT"
140 PRINT:PRINT"USE ANY DISTANCE OR TIME UNITS YOU WISH - KILOME
TERS, HOURS,"
150 PRINT"MILES OR PACES - JUST BE CONSISTENT !  (ALL DISTANCES
ONE-WAY)"
159             REM *** INITIALIZATION - FOR SPEED
160 FOR J=1 TO 2000: A(J)=0: NEXTJ: A=0:B=0:C=0:D=0:E=0:F=0:G=0:
H=0:I=0
170 PRINT:PRINT"ENTER THE NUMBER OF THE OPERATION YOU WISH TO PE
RFORM :-"
179             REM *** MENU
180 Q$="SCR":PRINT"1) NEW AREA/DISTANCE INPUT  2) DIST. CORRN.
3) CITY DATA INPUT
4) SHOW RESULTS  5) SUMMARY  6) PRINTOUT  7) SAVE DIST. DATA ";
190 INPUTJ: IF (J<1)+(J>7) THEN 190
200 ON J GOTO 210  ,590  ,390  ,440  ,980  ,990  ,720
210 INPUT "INPUT VIA 1) KEYBOARD 2) DISK ";J: IF (J<1)+(J>2) THE
N 210
220 ON J GOTO 230  ,830
229             REM *** INPUT NEW AREA/DISTANCE DATA
230 CLS: INPUT"ENTER TITLE (8 CHARACTERS MAXIMUM) ";A$:IF A$=""
THEN 230
240 INPUT"ENTER THE UNIT OF MEASUREMENT YOU WILL BE USING ";B$
250 IF B$="" THEN 240  ELSE CLS: PRINT@20,A$;" - ";B$
260 INPUT"ENTER NUMBER OF CITIES (50 MAX) ";A: IF (A<2)+(A>50) T
HEN 260
270 FOR K=1 TO A
280   PRINT"NAME OF CITY #";K;: INPUT K$(K): IF K$(K)="" THEN 28
0
290 NEXT K
300 FOR C=1 TO A-1: FOR D=C+1 TO A
310   G=C*10+D
320   PRINT"FROM ";C;") ";K$(C);" TO ";D;") ";K$(D);" IS ";: INP
UT A(G):
IF A(G)<0 THEN 320
330 NEXT D: NEXT C
340 INPUT"DO YOU WISH TO CORRECT ANY DISTANCES ?   1)YES 2)NO ";
J
350 IF (J>2)+(J<1) THEN 340
360 ON J GOTO590  ,380
370 INPUT"SAVE AREA/DISTANCE DATA ON DISK ? (1=YES 2=NO) ";J: IF
(J<1)+(J>2) GOTO 370
380 ON J GOTO 720  ,390
389             REM *** INPUT DATA FOR EACH CITY
390 CLS: PRINT@ 20,A$
400  FOR H=1 TO A
410   PRINT "NO. OF PEOPLE FROM (OR OUTLETS IN) ";H;")"K$(H);: I
NPUT A(1000+H)
420  NEXT H
429             REM *** CALCULATE AND DISPLAY RESULTS
430
    REM ++++ DISTANCE FROM CITY E TO CITY F=A(X) ++++
440 GOSUB 940
450 IF Q$="SUM" CLS:
PRINT"(1ST # = CITY) 2ND # = TOTAL DISTANCE / 3RD # = TOTAL TRAV
EL"
470 FOR E=1 TO A: B=0: I=0: FOR F=1 TO A
480    V=E*10+F: W=10*F+E
490    IF W>V THEN X=V
500    IF W=V THEN X=0
510    IF V>W THEN X=W
520    B=B+A(X): I=I+(A(X)*A(F+1000))
530 NEXT F
539             REM *** PRINTING ROUTINES
540  IF Q$="SUM" PRINT E;")";B;"/";I;" ";
550  IF Q$="LIN"LPRINT"FOR ";K$(E);" AS CENTER";TAB(40);B;TAB(51
);I;TAB(62);A(1000+E)
560  IF Q$="SCR" PRINT "FOR  ";K$(E);" AS CENTER";TAB(45);B;TAB(
55);I
570  IF Q$="SCR" AND (E=13)+(E=26)+(E=39)  GOSUB930
580 NEXT E: IF Q$="SUM" PRINT" ": GOTO 180  ELSE GOTO 180
589             REM *** CORRECTING DISTANCES BETWEEN CITIES
590 PRINT "PLEASE KEEP THE CITIES IN THEIR ORIGINAL LIST ORDER W
HEN "
600 PRINT "INSERTING CORRECTIONS, I.E. CITY WITH SMALLER NUMBER
FIRST."
610 PRINT TAB(5)"DISTANCE FROM WHICH CITY ? (CITY NUMBER) ";: IN
PUT C
620 PRINT"CITY #";C;"IS ";K$(C)
630 IF C>A THEN PRINT"THAT CITY WASN'T ON THE LIST": GOTO 610
640 PRINTTAB(16)"TO WHICH CITY ? (CITY NUMBER)";: INPUTD
650 PRINT"CITY #";D;"IS ";K$(D)
660 IF D>A THEN PRINT"THAT CITY WASN'T ON THE LIST": GOTO 640
670 IF C>=D THEN GOTO590
680 G=C*10+D: PRINT"THE DISTANCE RECORDED WAS";A(G)
690 INPUT "ENTER CORRECT DISTANCE ";A(G): IF A(G)<0 THEN 690
700 INPUT "ANY MORE CORRECTIONS 1)YES 2)NO ";J: IF (J<1)+(J>2) T
HEN 700
710 ON J GOTO 610  ,180
719             REM *** SAVE AREA/DISTANCE DATA TO DISK
720 PRINT"FILENAME FOR DISK DATA FILE IS TITLE - ";A$
730 INPUT"PRESS =ENTER= WHEN READY TO SAVE TO DISK";J$
740 OPEN"O",1,A$
750 PRINT#1,A$;",";B$;",";A
760 FOR K=1 TO A: PRINT#1,K$(K): NEXT K
770  FOR C=1 TO A-1: FOR D=C+1 TO A
780   G=C*10+D
790   PRINT#1,A(G)
800 NEXT D: NEXT C
810 CLOSE
820 PRINT" RECORDING COMPLETE ":GOTO180
829             REM *** INPUT AREA/DISTANCE DATA FROM DISK
830 INPUT"ENTER FILENAME OF DISK DATA FILE ( TITLE ) ";A$: IF A$
="" THEN 830
840 OPEN"I",1,A$
850 INPUT#1,A$,B$,A
860 FOR K=1 TO A: INPUT#1,K$(K): NEXT K
870  FOR C=1 TO A-1: FOR D=C+1 TO A
880    G=C*10+D
890    INPUT#1,A(G)
900 NEXT D: NEXT C
910 CLOSE
920 PRINTA$;" --- DISTANCE DATA ENTERED": GOTO 180
929             REM *** TITLES FOR PAGE DISPLAY
930 INPUT"PRESS =ENTER= TO CONTINUE";J$
940 CLS: IF Q$="LIN" LPRINT A$;"(ONE-WAY DISTANCES) - ";B$;:
ELSE PRINT A$;"(ONE-WAY DISTANCES) - ";B$;
950 IF Q$="LIN" LPRINT TAB(40)"TOTAL";TAB(51);"TOTAL";TAB(62)"NU
MBER":
ELSE PRINTTAB(45)"TOTAL";TAB(56)"TOTAL"
960 IF Q$="LIN" LPRINT TAB(40)"DISTANCE";TAB(51)"TRAVEL";TAB(62)
"PEOPLE";
ELSE PRINTTAB(45)"DISTANCE";TAB(56)"TRAVEL"
970 RETURN
979             REM *** SET FLAG FOR SUMMARY OR LINEPRINT
980 Q$="SUM": GOTO 450
990 PRINT"WHEN PRINTER IS CONNECTED (AND SWITCHED ON) ENTER P
(IF YOU'VE CHANGED YOUR MIND, ENTER R)"
1000 INPUT J$: IF J$="R" GOTO 180 ELSE IF J$="P" THEN Q$="LIN":
GOTO 440: ELSE GOTO 1000
```


See List of Advertisers on page 418

This one fits inside your Model I.

Another Noise Maker

Gary Erb
10840 Hunter Ave.
Whittier, CA 90601

Software-generated tones add interesting effects or flag for keyboard input verification, but Radio Shack left hardware for the amplification of synthesized sound off the TRS-80. An inexpensive amplifier which will give adequate volume and quality can be built or purchased. Because this is yet another peripheral with dangling wires and battery replacements, I decided to build in an amplifier with its own power supply and speaker.

Getting Started

Because Radio Shack used a standard TV case for the Model I there is plenty of room inside for the installation of extra equipment. The front-mounted brightness and contrast controls are standard, but the volume control was replaced by the video signal cable. This cable is in an ideal spot for the on/off volume control of the amplifying system.

You can use the Radio Shack amplifier ($9.95) or build one from spare parts. I found an old AM transistor radio; after dismantling the circuit board from its case, I removed the volume control, variable frequency capacitor and speaker, preserving only the amplifying portion of the radio.

A 10K potentiometer (volume control) replaces the pancake type removed from the radio/amplifier. A microphone jack on the front of the video display takes the audio signal from the cassette output via the auxiliary jack. The only other hardware required is a nine-volt battery eliminator.

Installation

After removing the back from the display unit (with power off and unplugged) unsolder the three video cable wires from the circuit board. Pull the cable through the front of the unit and reinstall it after pushing it through any one of the holes in the back. I used a plastic tie wrap to hold the cable to the circuit board, eliminating undue stress on the solder joints. Install the switched potentiometer (¼-inch diameter shaft) on the chassis in place of the video cable and attach the volume and power leads. Remove the speaker from the original board and place it just inside the front cooling grill, giving maximum volume. For improved sound quality place the speaker inside its own enclosure.

Drill a small hole in the plastic cabinet to accommodate the microphone jack beside your new volume control. Connect the two leads from the jack to the input of the amplifier.

Screw the circuit board and 110V plug, into which the battery eliminator goes, into the lugs originally used to hold the TV tuner. Solder one lead from the plug to the power switch of the video display and the other to chassis ground. Check all your connections and assemble the unit.

Operation

Plug in the audio cable from the keyboard, power up the display (which will now activate the amplifier), turn the switch and listen for a buzz from the speaker.

I spent less than $10 to add another noise-maker to my den. Now that I do not have to bother with the external amplifier I can put more sound effects in my programs. ■

✓ See List of Advertisers on page 418

If you're overstocked in size 13 wing tips, read on.

Analytic Inventory Management

John Harper
R #1, Box 252
Lawrenceburg, IN 47025

Anyone with the responsibility of inventory management knows the frustration of trying to decide between profit or investing in merchandise. As retailers, it is important to provide your customers with what they want when they want it. As businessmen we try to do this with as little inventory as possible. Each item of merchandise we carry on our shelves takes money from other areas. We are constantly being forced to decide between alternative uses of our available funds.

This program is a simplified version of a concept known as Analytical Inventory Management (AIM). The program is designed to calculate economic order quantities, taking into consideration a spending limit (financial control limit) placed on total inventory and estimated item demand.

For a complete explanation of this procedure, consult the book which was the source for many of the formulas used in this program—Analytical Inventory Management by H. Raymond Swenson.

Program Execution

The first step of the program is calculating current inventory status. Inventory status is evaluated in accordance to the season. A season is simply your ordering period. If you place one order every four weeks, your season is four weeks long.

Each time you place an order, you place a Financial Control Limit on total inventory. This program calculates the value for each possible Financial Control Limit (FCL). This particular value in this program is called the Inventory Allocation Rate (IAR). For each dollar limit placed on inventory there is a corresponding inventory allocation rate.

After the present inventory status has been evaluated, the simulation portion of the analysis begins. As stated earlier, each time you prepare an order you place a financial control limit on inventory. By looking at the present inventory status calculated above you can see what the FCL was for your last season. You now get to see the probable results of selecting alternative financial control limits.

To begin our simulation we establish a range of possible inventory levels. When the computer instructs you to Enter Initial FCL you enter the lowest dollar value you wish to have evaluated. For example, if the current FCL equals $5,000, you might wish to evaluate inventory limits from $2,000 to $10,000. To do this simply enter $2,000 as the initial FCL.

Next, the computer will ask you to Enter increments to FCL. In the $2,000 to $10,000 example, suppose you wish your analysis broken down into steps of $50 each. To do this you enter $50 as the increment to FCL. You are now creating a

```
Enter Season as Fraction of Year: .25
(.25 used during sample run supplied—you may enter any
fraction of a year.)
Enter Initial FCL : 700
(700 dollars used in sample run.)
Enter Increment to FCL : 100
(100 dollars used with sample run.)
Enter Terminal FCL : 1000
(1,000 dollars used with sample run.)
Enter Fixed Costs Per Order: .10
(.10 (10%) used with sample run.)
Enter Interest Rate : .15
(.15 (15%) used with sample run at this point, the computer
creates the simulation table.)
Enter IAR From Example In Text : .1537
(.1537 used with first sample run. At this point the com-
puter calculates economic order quantities and prints
results.)
Do You Wish to Run Program With a Different IAR? (Y/N):Y
(Y (Yes) used with sample run.)
Enter IAR From Previous Example to be Analysed : .0983
(.0983 used with second sample run. At this point the com-
puter re-calculates economic order quantities using new
IAR)
Do You Wish to Run Program With a Different IAR (Y/N):N
(N (no) used with sample run. At this point the computer
prints a list of terms used in the tables.)
```

Table 1. Sample Program Execution

✓See List of Advertisers on page 418

simulation table starting at $2,000 and increasing in steps of $50.

Next, the computer will ask you to Enter terminal FCL. This is simply the highest FCL you wish to evaluate. In the above example this would be $10,000. Thus you begin at $2,000, increase by steps of $50, and end at $10,000. This gives you a wide range of alternative inventory levels to choose from.

There are two final pieces of information you must supply the computer before you begin your simulation. These are "fixed costs per order" and "interest rate". Fixed costs per order are costs such as freight which must be paid each time you order merchandise. This value must be entered as a percent of the total order. If your order is for $100 and the fixed costs are $10 then you enter .10 (10 per cent) as your fixed costs per order.

The final entry, interest rate, is simply the rate you pay on the money used for merchandise. If you are paying 15 percent interest, then you enter .15 as your interest rate.

The computer now simulates the results of selecting the various FCLs within the range you selected above. To do this the computer calculates the following values for each FCL:

- Inventory Allocation Rate (IAR)
- Turnover Rate (TN)
- Ordering Cost (OC)
- Carrying Cost (CC)
- Total Cost (TC)
- Average Inventory (AVE)

Ideally you wish to minimize total cost. To do this you must select the FCL associated with the lowest total cost calculated in your simulation table. If this results in an FCL which is too high to fit your budget, you will have to pick an FCL you can afford. Whatever the motivation behind your choice, you must select an FCL from the simulation table before you can continue on to the next step. After you select the FCL, read the Inventory Allocation Rate (IAR) which is in the same row of the table as the FCL. This IAR is the implied cost of money associated with your chosen FCL.

The computer will now instruct you to Enter IAR selected from the above table. After you enter the IAR, the computer will calculate the unit ordering quantities (Economic Ordering Quantity) for each item, as well as the cost and turnover associated with each one. These results are designed to represent a compromise between unit demand and available funds. Neither demand nor money has the upper hand in determining order quantities. Depending upon the IAR you select, the computer may advise you to order less units than you might expect to sell or it may advise you to spend more money than you had hoped to.

When this step is completed you have the option of redoing this step using a different IAR. The computer will ask: "Do you wish to run program with a different IAR (Y/N)?" If you wish to repeat this step the computer will instruct you to enter a different IAR from the simulation table. The computer will in turn re-calculate the economic order quantities. Remember when you select an IAR you must also select the corresponding FCL.

AIM Notes

To use AIM, you must supply your own inventory data. Data

Program Listing

```
10 CLS
20 REM * READ DATA FROM DISK *
30 DIM O(500),CA(500),C(500),Q(500),I(500),R(500)
40 INPUT "PLACE DISK CONTAINING DATA (INV) IN DRIVE--PRESS ENTER
";A$
50 OPEN "I",1,"INV"
60 X=1
70 INPUT#1, CA(X),C(X),Q(X),I(X),R(X),O(X)
80 IF CA(X)=0 GOTO 100
90 X=X+1:GOTO 70
100 CLOSE
110 X=X-1
120 REM * CA CONTAINS CATALOG NUMBERS
130 REM * C CONTAINS UNIT COST
140 REM * Q CONTAINS PRESENT 'ON HAND' QUANTITY
150 REM * I CONTAINS 'ON HAND' LAST INVENTORY
160 REM * R CONTAINS RETAIL PRICE
170 REM * O CONTAINS UNITS RECEIVED THIS SEASON
180 REM * PRESENT INVENTORY STATUS *
190 CLS
200 VAR=0:CGS=0:AVI=0:VR=0
210 FOR A=1 TO X
220 OC=O(A)*C(A)+OC
230 VAR=(Q(A)/2)*C(A)+VAR
240 CGS=((I(A)+O(A))-Q(A))*C(A)+CGS
250 AVI=C(A)*(Q(A)/2)+AVI
260 VR=(C(A)*Q(A))[2 + VR
270 NEXT
280 TV=CGS/AVI
290 VR=(1/12)*VR
300 STD=SQR(VR)
310 FCL=AVI+(1.64*STD)
320 CLS:TT=VAR
330 LPRINT TAB(15); "STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF PRESENT INVENTORY ST
ATUS"
340 LPRINT TAB(15);"*********************************************
***"
350 FORJK=1 TO 5:LPRINT CHR$(13);" ":NEXT
360 LPRINT"TOTAL PRESENT INVENTORY VALUE";TAB(40);TT
370 LPRINT"DOLLAR AMOUNT ORDERED LAST SEASON";TAB(40);OC
380 LPRINT "TURNOVER RATE";TAB(40);TV
390 LPRINT"VARIANCE";TAB(40);VR
400 LPRINT"STANDARD DEVIATION";TAB(40);STD
410 LPRINT"FINANCIAL CONTROL LIMIT (95%)";TAB(40);FCL
420 REM * GENERATION OF SIMULATION TABLE BY VARYING FCL *
430 INPUT"ENTER SEASON AS FRACTION OF YEAR (1/4 YEAR =.25)";SE
440 CLS
450 INPUT"ENTER INITIAL FCL ";F1
460 INPUT"ENTER INCREMENT TO FCL ";IM
470 INPUT"ENTER TERMINAL FCL";F2
480 INPUT"ENTER FIXED COST PER ORDER (ORDERING COST, FREIGHT,ETC
.) AS A   PERCENT OF TOTAL UNIT COST)";F
490 INPUT"ENTER INTEREST RATE AS A % OF TOTAL INVENTORY";IE
500 FOR X1=1 TO 10:LPRINT CHR$(13);" ":NEXT
510 LPRINT TAB(15);"FINANCIAL CONTROL LIMIT SIMULATION TABLE"
520 LPRINT TAB(15);"****************************************"
530 FOR X1=1 TO 4:LPRINT CHR$(13);" ":NEXT
540 CLS
550 LPRINT TAB(2);"IAR";TAB(11);"TN";TAB(20);"OC";TAB(28);"CC";T
AB(38);"TC";TAB(49);"AVE";TAB(58)"FCL"
560 LPRINT CHR$(13);" "
570 J=0:K=0
580 FOR A=1 TO X
590 K=(C(A)*((I(A)+O(A))-Q(A))+(F*C(A))/SE)+K
600 J=SQR(C(A)*((I(A)+O(A))-Q(A))+(F*C(A))/SE)+J
610 NEXT
620 K=SQR(K)
630 FOR A=F1 TO F2 STEP IM
640 V=A
650 I=(1/(V[2))*(((.7071*J)+((1.645/2.449)*K))(2)
```

Program continues

is read from disk in lines 40–100. Lines 120–170 explain what each array contains. Unit demand is calculated by the number of units sold last season. If you have a more advanced method of estimating unit demand you can calculate demand any way you like and store this data in array I. If you do this you will have to set array O equal to array Q. In other words, arrays O and Q will both contain your present quantities and array I will have your calculated demand quantities. You should also delete lines 220 and 370 as these values will now be meaningless.

Financial Control Limit (FCL)

The FCL is not an absolute limit. It represents a 95 percent probability limit used in conjunction with unit demand, ordering cost and carrying cost to arrive at a compromise order quantity. The actual dollar amount of the order will exceed the FCL.

This program is not intended as an absolute ordering policy. It is an aid to be used in evaluating your present ordering policy or as a means of evaluating alternative ordering practices. Do not accept the recommended ordering quantities as fact. Remember, they are based on the IAR you select and on the estimated demand for the upcoming season. These two items are by nature extremely variable. ■

Program continued

```
660 U=(SQR(2)/(2*SQR(I)))*J
670 T=CGS/U
680 QC=0:TC=0:CC=0:QU=0:Q1=0
690 FOR B=1 TO X
700 D=I(B)+O(B)-Q(B)
710 QU=SQR(((2*D*(F*C(B)))/(C(B)*I*SE)))
720 TC=((D*(F*C(B)))/QU)+TC
730 CC=((QU*C(B)*1E*SE)/2)+CC
740 Q1=Q1+QU
750 NEXT B
760 QU=Q1
770 TT=TC+CC
780 A$="##.####"
790 B$="####.####":C$="####.##":D$="#######.##":E$="#######.##"
800 F$="#######.##":G$="#####.##"
810 LPRINT USING A$;I;:LPRINT USING B$;T;:LPRINT USING C$;TC;:LP
RINT USING D$;CC;:LPRINT USING E$;TT;:LPRINT USING F$;U;:LPRINTU
SING G$;A
820 QU=0:TC=0:CC=0
830 NEXT A
840 A$="########":B$="#####":C$="#####":D$="########.##":E$="###
###.##":F$="########.##":G$="####.####"
850 FOR JK=1 TO 10:LPRINT CHR$(13);" ":NEXT
860 INPUT"ENTER IAR FROM PREVIOUS TABLE TO BE ANALYSED";I
870 LPRINT TAB(10);"ORDERING POLICY WITH SELECTED INVENTORY ALLO
CATION RATE"
880 LPRINT TAB(10);"*********************************************
***********"
890 FOR X1=1 TO 2:LPRINT CHR$(13);" ":NEXT
900 LPRINTCHR$(27);CHR$(14);"IAR = ";I
910 FOR X1=1 TO 2:LPRINT CHR$(13);" ":NEXT
920 LPRINT"    CAT.";TAB(12);"D";TAB(16);"EOQ";TAB(27);"OC";TAB(
35);"CC";TAB(46);"TC";TAB(55);"TN"
930 LPRINT CHR$(13);" "
940 CLS
950 CLS
960 SOC=0:SCC=0:STC=0:EQ=0
970 FOR A=1 TO X
980 D=I(A)+O(A)-Q(A)
990 EOQ=SQR((2*D*(F*C(A)))/(C(A)*I*SE))
1000 MD=Q(A)*C(A)
1010 OC=(D*(F*C(A)))/EOQ
1020 CC=(EOQ*C(A)*IE*SE)/2
1030 TC=OC+CC
1040 SOC=OC+SOC:SCC=CC+SCC:STC=TC+STC
1050 EQ=EOQ*C(A)+EQ
1060 TN=D/(EOQ/2)
1070 LPRINT USING A$;CA(A);:LPRINT USING B$;D;:LPRINT USING C$;E
OQ;:LPRINT USING D$;OC;:LPRINT USING E$;CC;:LPRINT USING F$;TC;:
LPRINT USING G$;TN
1080 NEXT
1090 LPRINT TAB(23)"-------";TAB(33)"-------";TAB(43)"-------"
1100 LPRINT CHR$(27);CHR$(14);"SUM";CHR$(27);CHR$(15);TAB(23);SO
C;TAB(33);SCC;TAB(43);STC
1110 LPRINT"TOTAL DOLLAR AMOUNT OF ORDER  = ";EQ
1120 INPUT "DO YOU WISH TO RUN PROGRAM WITH A DIFFERENT IAR (Y/N
) ?";M$
1130 CLS
1140 IF M$="Y" GOTO 840
1150 FOR JK=1 TO 10:LPRINT CHR$(13);" ":NEXT
1160 LPRINT CHR$(27);CHR$(14);TAB(10)"LIST OF TERMS"
1170 FOR JK=1 TO 2:LPRINT CHR$(13);" ":NEXT
1180 LPRINT"IAR --- INVENTORY ALLOCATION RATE"
1190 LPRINT"TN  --- TURNOVER"
1200 LPRINT"OC  --- ORDERING COST"
1210 LPRINT"CC  --- CARRYING COST"
1220 LPRINT"TC  --- TOTAL COST"
1230 LPRINT"AVE --- AVERAGE INVENTORY"
1240 LPRINT"FCL --- FINANCIAL CONTROL LIMIT"
1250 LPRINT"CAT --- CATALOG NUMBER"
1260 LPRINT"D   --- DEMAND"
1270 LPRINT"EOQ --- ECONOMIC ORDER QUANTITY"
1280 FOR JK=1 TO 10:LPRINT CHR$(13);" ":NEXT
```

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Clock modification kits and circuits are now commonplace items to most TRS-80 owners. Some are hardware controlled by a switch and some are software controlled. In both cases the operator must intervene to set the clock rate.

The circuit in this article produces a hardware controlled clock that needs no operator intervention except to set the speed!

Why is it necessary to have a form of control? With a very simple change, your TRS-80 can be running at 2.66 MHz instead of the standard 1.77MHz.

This modification will give your TRS-80 an automatic transmission! If the disk is in use *or* the cassette is in use, shift to low speed. There may be a gate that can do your job.

The schematic in Fig. 1 is the complete automatic transmission modification. One of two clock signals is routed through IC2 to the clock input of the Z-80 central processing unit (CPU). The signal called SC (slow clock) is the normal 1.77 MHz clock of the TRS-80. FC is the raw clock divided by four to produce 2.66 MHz, or a 50 percent increase in speed. IC1b is the control flip-flop that determines whether the SC or FC signal is the one in use. This selection is based on the data input to IC1b. If the disk motor is running or the cassette latch is closed, pin 1 of IC2a will go low. At clock time IC1b will go to the reset state enabling the SC signal. The rest of the time IC1b is set and FC is enabled.

Because of the frequency and phase differences of FC and SC, switching must be accomplished at the right time. IC1a divides the SC signal by two and, on its positive phase edge, signals a valid switching time. For most machines this proves adequate.

Take a look at the timing diagram in Fig. 2. As drawn (look at point A) IC1b-Q becomes positive in just the right place. Switching here causes an instantaneous speed of 3.55 MHz when changing from slow to fast. All Z80s in my experience can sustain this rate for one system clock. However, the phase of IC1 is determined by power-up conditions. If the phase of IC1a were shifted (only 180 degrees is possible) the switching time would be wrong. The phase of IC1a in relationship to SC and FC determines the correct switch time. In most cases this phase control or sync is not a problem.

The cure for this malady is another flip-flop that can detect and correct the out-of-sync condition. The sync flop (IC3) is enabled only during the positive half cycle of SC. If FC goes true during this period, IC1a should be in the reset state. The Q-not output of IC3 goes true (low) during this time and resets IC1a if it is in the wrong state. Again, IC3 is not necessary in most cases; it is just insurance and a good design practice.

The circuitry can be implemented in almost any fashion but, remember, you are dealing with high frequency signals! Wires should be kept as short as possible to eliminate interference and stray capacitance. The resulting circuit should be mounted as close to the lower right corner of the CPU board as possible (near IC43). The signal from Z25-5 in the expansion interface should be carried by a twisted pair (one and a half twists per inch), with an accompanying ground. The RG-174 shielded cable also works very nicely and includes a large selection of connectors to make separation of the CPU and expansion interface simple. For installations where there is no expansion interface, pin 2 of IC 2a should be grounded. Alternately, a switch can be connected to ground and IC2a-2 for a manual override.

Installation time for this modification (including etching a circuit board) is about four hours. The signal FC originates at Z56-12. This is an unused flip-flop in the divide by six or twelve counter Z56. Clock/2 from Z43-2 is connected to

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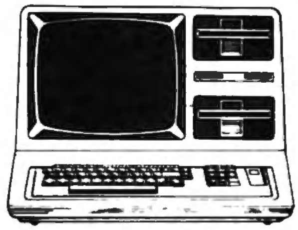

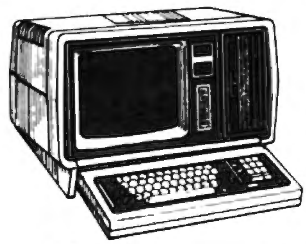

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Z56-14 to provide the clock/4 needed by FC. The trace running from Z56-8 to Z72-12 must be cut. Z56-8 provides SC, and the output of the automatic transmission is connected to Z72-12. The signal cassette latch is made to Z59-10. The connection to Z29-5 in the expansion interface is the disk motor on signal. If a connector is used in the connection to the expansion interface, opening *this circuit will force the clock to the slow speed.* This may be helpful for testing. ■

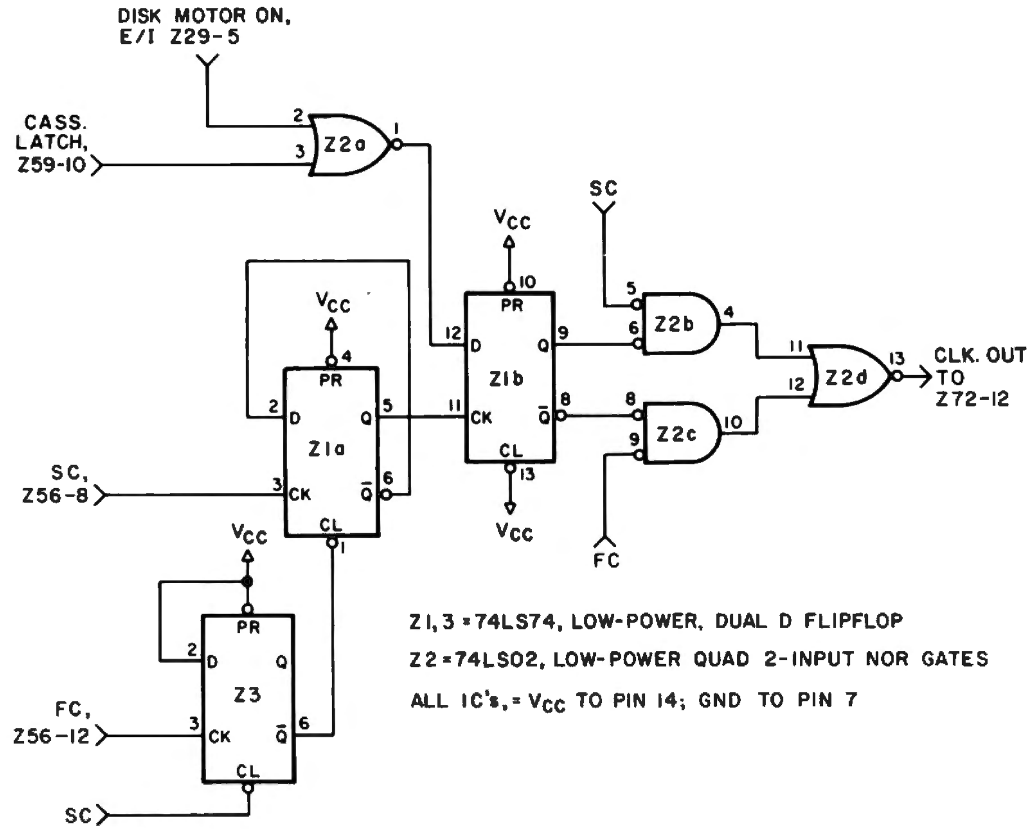

Fig. 1.

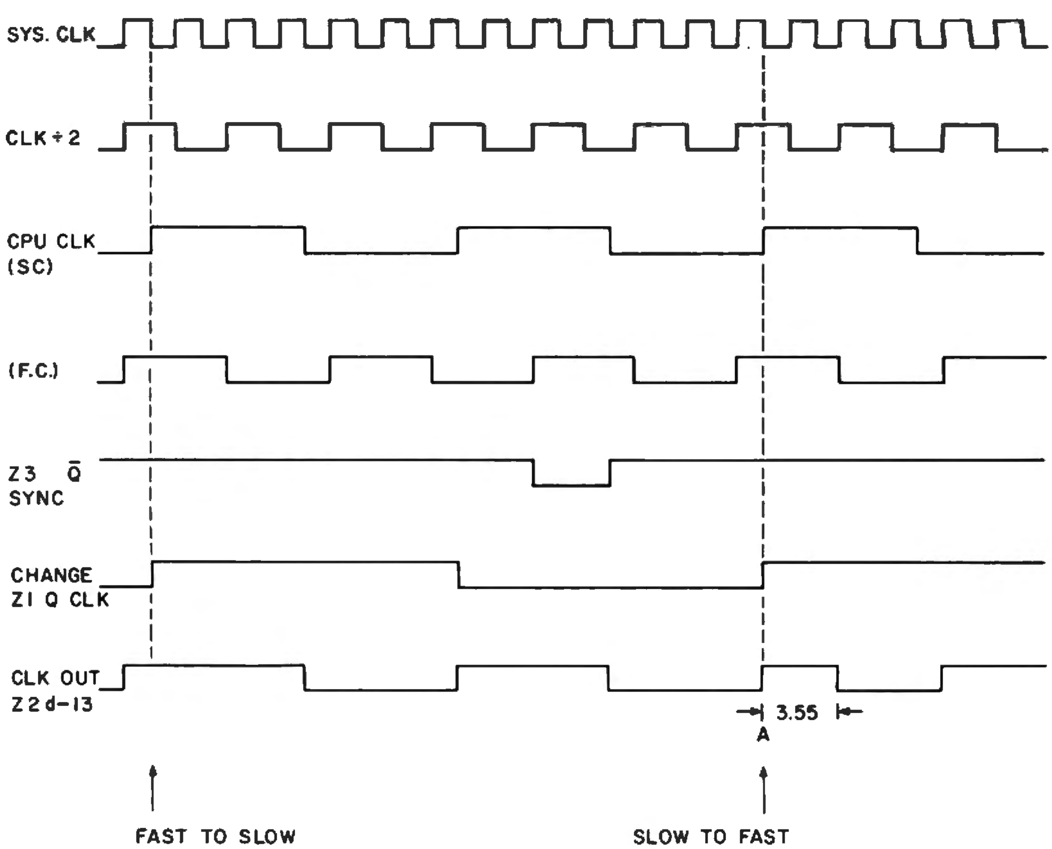

Fig. 2.

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Programmers, put your hands on the computer and feel that assembly code!

The Conversion

Robert Woeger
7130 Whitaker Ave. #8
Philadelphia, PA 19111

All of you "would be" Assembly programmers take heed, for you are about to break the barrier into the ultimate programming language! This article discusses an easy conversion for Basic programmers into the almighty world of TRS-80 Assembly programming. This is a "hands on" article, so get your hands on that Radio Shack EDTASM and a few blank cassettes or a disk. Model III owners can use this information, but as you are no doubt aware, the folks who sell our computers changed the ROM. A special section, at the end of the article, will advise Model III owners on how to get in on the action.

```
; SET (X,Y) Demonstration routine
START   LD     HL,0        ; X coordinate is loaded into HL
        LD     (VARX),HL   ; save variable "X" in memory
SET     LD     H,128       ; this tells ROM we want to set a point of
                           graphics
        LD     A,(VARX)    ; get "x" coordinate
        LD     B,A         ; move "x" to B register
        LD     A,(VARY)    ; get Y coordinate
        CALL   GRAPH       ; graph the point
INCX    LD     HL,(VARX)   ; this section is like Basic's "X =X+1"
        LD     DE,1        ; increment value (the +1)
        ADD    HL,DE       ; add "x" + 1
        LD     (VARX), HL  ; update new "x'
IFX128  LD     HL,(VARX)   ; this routine does: If X=128 Then 40 Else
                           set
        LD     DE,128      ; 16 bit compare for 0
        RST    18H         ; subtract DE from HL set Z flag if zero
                           results
        JR     Z,L40       ; If zero then line 40
        JR     SET         ; Set next point
GRAPH   PUSH   HL          ; graph with ROM Set routine (A,B) is point
        PUSH   BC
        LD     HL,DUMMY    ; dummy string to make ROM think this is
                           Basic
        JP     150H        ; off to ROM and it will return to program
DUMMY   DEFM   ');'        ; left parenthesis and semicolon for ROM
L40     JP     6CCH        call
VARX    DEFB   0           ; same as End statement
VARY    DEFB   4
```

Program Listing 1.

The Editor/Assembler will be our tool into the fundamentals of Z-80 Assembly programming. It is assumed that the reader has an understanding of using EDTASM. One should know how to type in an Assembly program, assemble object code, write source code, and use pseudo-ops (ORG, EQU,DEFB, and so forth). If you can afford it, the REMASSEM-1 course is a good tutorial for the Assembly program neophyte.

The first thing that we will discuss is how to clear the screen. What users would ordinarily do in Basic CLS, is either very easy or hard. We could use our trusty ROM calls, or we could write 15 lines of source code. Two very easy methods will be shown here; one that is a true ROM call and one that uses control codes. This is the ROM call routine:

```
CALL  1C9H    ; clears the screen
              (BASIC *CLS entry
              point)
    or the control code method:
LD    A,1CH   ; home cursor control
              code
CALL  33H     ; display byte in A
              register routine
LD    A,1FH   ; erase to end-of-
              screen control code
CALL  33H     ; display byte in A
```

The next example shows a method of numeric variables and the Assembly program equivalent of the Basic Set(X,Y) command. In this situation, our friendly ROM calls come to the rescue once again. (Note: *no error checking is provided using this method, so don't try to set a point that is out of range!*) The routine is Program Listing 1.

This will draw a graphics line (horizontally) at the fourth Y coordinate line. Here you see an example of setting a point at 300 times the rate of Basic. That's right, Assembly programming is generally 300 times faster than Basic! Why do you think all of the great arcade games are written in Assembly?

You also saw examples of If...Then...Else statements, X=X+1 statements, and let X=0. Instead of the "JP 6CCH" statement, End statement in Basic, you could have gone on to another routine in an Assembly program. You need not totally understand this routine; just use it as a guide in writing your own Assembly programs later on.

Note: to do a Reset(x,y) instead of a Set(x,y) change the one statement beside the label Set from "LD H,128" to "LD H,1". With just this one modification to the routine, the resetting of graphics may be done in Assembly also.

Now let's attack the famous Print message statement. In Assembly programming you simply point the HL register to the beginning of an ASCII message string that is terminated by an 03H byte. The generalized message display is shown in Program Listing 2.

Next we will convert the Print STRING$(Y,B) from Basic into Z-80 Assembly programming. For those of you who don't know what Y and B stand for, Y is the number of repetitions of the ASCII character number in B. The following routine will prove very useful for tables and printout programs: (Note: VARY and VARB must have previously been defined in your program with DEFBs).

```
LD      A,(VARY)   ; get Y value
LD      B,A        ; move to B
LD      A,(VARB)   ; get b value into A
CALL    33H        ; display byte in A
DJNZ    $-3        ; wait until b=0
RET
```

Finally I am going to go over the conversion of the Print @ x, message from Basic to Assembly. The HL register has the first video RAM location into which the message will be put. See Program Listing 3.

To find the value for HL, add 15360 decimal to the Print at location.

Model III User Hints

You can use these subroutines with very little or no modification. Try this out: if a routine won't work with your new ROM, use a good disassembler and try to find what looks like the right call. Normally the ROM call should be very close to that given (within 30 bytes). Please write me with the calls for the Model III if you find that they are different from the Model I calls.■

```
DSPLY   PUSH    HL          ; save HL register
TEST    LD      A,(HL)      ; get next character
        CP      3           ; see if terminating byte
        JR      Z,TERM      ; if 03 then done
        CALL    OUTPT       ; display byte in A
        INC     HL          ; move HL over next character
        JR      TEST
TERM    POP     HL
        RET                 ; return to calling program
OUTPT   PUSH    BC
        PUSH    HL
        CALL    33H         ; display
        POP     HL
        POP     BC
        ret
Remember to "LD HL,MES1" then "CALL DSPLY". An example follows:
        CALL    1C9H        ; CLS
        LD      HL,MES3     ; point HL to message
        CALL    DSPLY       ; display string
        JP      START       ; do the Set routine under message
MES3    DEFM    'Model I    Assembly program by JOHN DOE.'
        DEFB    0AH         ; carriage return
        DEFB    3
```

Program Listing 2.

```
        LD      HL,16346    ; Print @ location 986
        LD      (4020H),HL  ; set cursor position to 986
        LD      HL,MES2     ; point to message
        CALL    DSPLY       ; gen. display routine call
        RET
MES2    DEFB    0AH         ; CR
        DEFM    'This is Print location 986 decimal!
        DEFB    0AH         ; CR
        DEFB    3
```

Program Listing 3.

UTILITY

LOAD 80

Dive into your disks if you dare.

Floppy Fixer

James A. Beebe
16221 178 Place N.E.
Woodinville, WA 98072

Ever wonder what's out there on your disk? Here's a utility that will let you look anywhere and modify anything on it. The program contains its own disk I/O (Input/Output) routines and doesn't need any operating system to do its work.

All you need is your Level II, 16K machine with at least one disk, an editor/assembler and a little time. Now, you're ready to dive into those mysterious utilities supplied with your system.

Although this utility is informative and interesting, a certain amount of risk is involved when you start writing sectors on your disk. I am mentioning this so some poor soul does not indiscriminately write sectors on a disk and then wonder why the system won't boot up. Please, use it with caution.

Communicating With The Drive

When I first purchased my disk drive, I had no operating system. I wanted at least to test the drive before my warranty ran out. This meant that I would have to write my own disk I/O routines.

How does one communicate with the disk drive? Radio Shack uses a chip called a floppy disk controller (Western Digital's 1771) inside the expansion interface.

To communicate with this controller, your expansion interface contains four memory mapped locations, starting at 37ECH, to store and receive information. Your DSKMOD utility must put the information into these locations that the 1771 chip needs to control the drive. Likewise the 1771 returns information to these locations indicating what it has done.

Being the fearless type, and probably a little foolish too, I obtained a copy of Western Digital's 1771 *Floppy Disk Controller Manual*. The manual explains all the disk I/O software commands available. By sending the 1771 the right commands, your program can read and write to the disk just like any of the commercial disk operating systems (DOS). (I don't want to get too detailed about how the 1771 works. If you are interested, I suggest you get a copy of the manual. In fact, maybe you can add some routines of your own.)

Three-section Program

Written in Assembly, the program is divided into three sections: A main menu routine that gets your input from the keyboard; a set of routines to perform all of the commands; the disk I/O routines.

The main menu shows you exactly what commands are available and allows you to choose one. The program is limited to some basic functions, but I'll add more as my experience with disk operations increases. Currently, you can read, write, modify or zero sectors. You can also display or print them in both hex or ASCII.

You select a command by entering a corresponding character. The program finds the address of the routine in the command table.

For example, to select the Display command, enter the letter D. The address of this routine is the fourth entry in the command table. If you enter any new commands, display the command on the screen and enter the address of the routine in the command table in its alphabetic position.

The disk I/O section of the program consists of five routines: FDRDY selects the disk; TRZERO positions the disk to the first track; TRSEEK finds a track on the disk; SECGET reads a sector from the disk; and SECPUT writes a sector to the disk.

Getting the utility up and running on any TRS-80 requires a little time, but not much else. All the device handling codes are in the program, including getting keyboard input and outputting to both the printer and the screen.

The program does not depend on ROM routines and you may want to use them to save space. Also, I have an ASR 33 teletype printer connected to the serial port of my expansion interface and need the custom printer routine. If you do not have a printer, or if your printer uses the standard parallel connector, then you will most definitely have to change this.

Running The Program

First, type the program using your editor/assembler. You can save your fingers quite a few strokes by eliminating all the comments. In fact, you may have some difficulty assembling the program in 16K, if you don't leave out the comments. At this time, you can also use any ROM routines in place of the routines I have supplied for keyboard input and printer output.

I start the program at 7000H, but if you want to place it elsewhere in memory, simply change the ORG 7000H statement. As written, the program uses memory from 7000H to 7AFFH.

When you have entered and modified the program for your equipment, assemble it and make sure that you have no errors. I always use the /WE switch in EDTASM (editor/assembler) that stops the listing on the error. Use a command like: A DSKMOD/WE.

If everything goes according to plan, you can now load a cassette and prepare to record. When EDTASM tells you the cassette is ready, press return, and now you have a copy of the utility ready to go to work.

Get back to Basic and rewind the tape to the start of DSKMOD. Type SYSTEM, and in response to the prompt ?*, you should type DSKMOD and press Enter. If all is going well, the stars in the upper-right corner will blink for about 20 seconds. Now, you will see ?* again. Simply type / and hit Enter.

Well, if you've made it this far, you're ready to test the program. I suggest you use an expendable disk. First, try to read a sector. In response to the Command? prompt, enter R. You will be prompted for the drive, track and sector numbers at the bottom of the screen. If you only have one disk, then enter 1 for the drive number.

Two blanks follow the words track and sector. These numbers must be entered as two hexadecimal digits. TRSDOS's last track is 22H and its last sector is 9, but I allow a double digit sector number for use with other disks. For this test, enter 00 for the track and 00 for the sector. The program should read the sector into memory.

"Ever wonder what's out there on your disk?"

You can now use all the other commands to act on this sector. You can display it or print it; you can modify individual bytes; you can zero the entire sector; and you can write this sector to any place on disk.

How to Use DSKMOD

Now that you have the program on your machine, and it has passed its first test, you're ready to learn how to use it! Below is a description of each command and how it works.

Display Sector

If you press D in response to the Command? prompt, you will display the sector buffer. Each line shows 16 bytes in hex and then the same 16 bytes as ASCII characters. If you display a sector of a machine-code program, the ASCII display will mix both graphics and characters. To return to the main menu, simply press the X key. Generally, pressing X at any time returns you to the main menu, even if you are in the middle of a command.

Modify Sector

Modeled after TBug's M command, after pressing M, the program prompts you for the starting byte in the sector to modify. Enter the two-byte hex offset where you want to start. The screen displays the offset and its contents. (The offset is a hex number added to your start address.)

You can now change the value by typing any two valid hex digits. If you want to go on to the next byte, press the space bar. Also, by entering the magic X, the program returns to the main menu.

Read Sector

This command allows you to read one sector at a time from a disk into the buffer. Pressing R displays a prompt at the bottom of the screen. Enter the disk drive number 1–4 followed by the track and sector you want to read. Remember that the track and sector are two hex digit numbers.

If you enter a track/sector that does not exist on your disk, the program hangs up. The program does not check for errors. If you've entered everything correctly, you should be able to display the sector you just read.

If you want to cancel this command at any time, simply enter X.

Write Sector

This is the dangerous command. You select this command by entering a W. You need the same information as for the read sector command: disk, track and sector number. Remember, you must format the disk before writing to it. If the track/sector that you select can't be found on your disk, the program hangs up. To cancel the command, press X any time.

Zero Sector

This is the easiest command to use. Simply enter Z and the sector buffer will be filled with zeros. You may want to clear a sector on disk, so first zero the sector buffer and then write onto the disk using the Write command. Not much to this command, but it can prove useful.

Though the commands are limited, you're welcome to add new ones. Even if you already have a utility that performs these functions, you can use this program as a guide to writing your own disk I/O routines. ■

Program Listing

```
           ;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;
           ;                                          ;
           ;              DISK SECTOR                 ;
           ;         DISPLAY/MODIFY UTILITY           ;
           ;                                          ;
           ;                                          ;
           ;         JAMES A. BEEBE                   ;
           ;         FEBRUARY  1981                   ;
           ;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;
           ;
           ;         DEFINE FLOPPY DISK PARAMETERS
           ;
0000       BUSY     EQU     0               ;FDC BUSY
0001       DRQ      EQU     1               ;DATA REQUEST
0003       RESTOR   EQU     3               ;RESTORE TO TRACK 0
0013       SEEK     EQU     10H+RESTOR      ;SEEK TRACK
00D0       CLEARS   EQU     0D0H            ;CLEAR STATUS
008C       READS    EQU     8CH             ;READ SECTOR
00AC       WRITES   EQU     0ACH            ;WRITE SECTOR
37EC       COMAND   EQU     37ECH           ;COMMAND/STATUS REGISTER
```

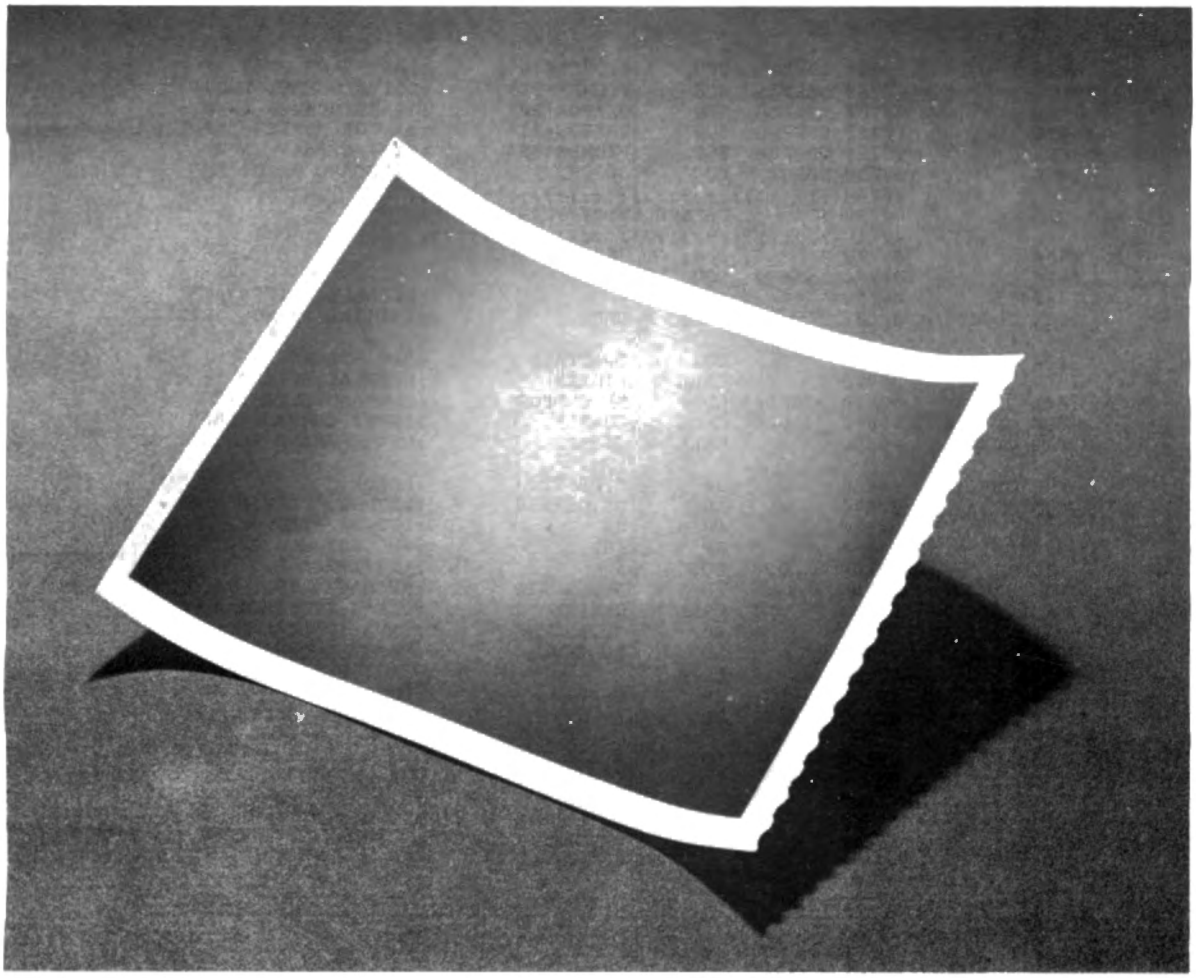
Program continues

Program continued

```
37ED    TRACK   EQU     37EDH           ;TRACK REGISTER
37EE    SECTOR  EQU     37EEH           ;SECTOR REGISTER
37EF    DATA    EQU     37EFH           ;DATA REGISTER
37E1    DRIVE   EQU     37E1H           ;DRIVE SELECT REGISTER
0004    LDERR   EQU     4               ;LOST DATA ERROR
0008    CRCERR  EQU     8               ;CRC ERROR
0010    SEKERR  EQU     10H             ;SEEK ERROR
0010    RNFERR  EQU     10H             ;RECORD NOT FOUND ERROR

0020    WFERR   EQU     20H             ;WRITE FAULT ERROR
0040    WPERR   EQU     40H             ;WRITE PROTECT ERROR
0080    NRERR   EQU     80H             ;DRIVE NOT READY ERROR
0098    TIERR   EQU     NRERR+SEKERR+CRCERR
009C    RDERR   EQU     NRERR+RNFERR+CRCERR+LDERR
00FC    WRERR   EQU     NRERR+WPERR+WFERR+RNFERR+CRCERR+LDERR
        ;
        ;       DEFINE BUFFER LENGTHS AND POINTERS
        ;
3C00    VIDMEM  EQU     3C00H           ;VIDEO MEMORY
0400    VIDLEN  EQU     1024            ;VIDEO MEMORY SIZE
0100    SECLEN  EQU     256             ;SECTOR SIZE
0040    LINSIZ  EQU     64              ;CHARACTERS PER LINE
0010    LINES   EQU     16              ;LINES PER SCREEN
        ;
        ;       DEFINE UART PARAMETERS FOR SERIAL PRINTER
        ;
00E8    RESET   EQU     0E8H            ;RESET PORT
00EA    CONTRL  EQU     0EAH            ;CONTROL PORT
00EB    DATAP   EQU     0EBH            ;DATA PORT
        ;
        ;       CHARACTER EQUATES
        ;
000D    CR      EQU     0DH             ;CARRIAGE RETURN
000A    LF      EQU     0AH             ;LINE FEED
005F    CURSOR  EQU     5FH             ;CURSOR CHARACTER
        ;
        ;       MISCELLANEOUS EQUATES
        ;
3F4D    CMDPOS  EQU     VIDMEM+845      ;COMMAND INPUT POSITION
```

Program continues



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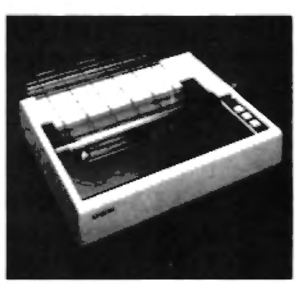
That seems like a straightforward enough policy. But when we first introduced the MX-80, the competition laughed. Now they're cutting prices, introducing "new" models, and running splashy color ads, all in an effort to catch up. And they're not laughing.

But you don't have to take our word for it. You've got a choice: you can buy the printer that's been embraced by several hundred thousand computer fanatics all over the world. Or you can buy something else. And take your chances.



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Program continued

```
3FC0            00680 LINE16   EQU    VIDMEM+960       ;LAST LINE ON SCREEN
3FCD            00690 DSKPOS   EQU    VIDMEM+973       ;DRIVE NUMBER INPUT
3FE1            00700 TRKPOS   EQU    DSKPOS+20        ;TRACK NUMBER INPUT
3FF6            00710 SECPOS   EQU    TRKPOS+21        ;SECTOR NUMBER INPUT
3FE2            00720 OFFPOS   EQU    VIDMEM+994       ;BYTE OFFSET INPUT
387F            00730 KBRDY    EQU    387FH            ;KEYBOARD READY REG
                00740 ;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;
                00750 ;        DSKMOD ENTRY POINT       ;
                00760 ;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;
7000            00770          ORG    7000H
7000            00780 DSKMOD   EQU    $
7000 F3         00790          DI                      ;DISABLE INTERRUPTS
7001 CD8071     00800          CALL   UART             ;INITIALIZE FOR PRINTER

7004 310B79     00810          LD     SP,STACK         ;SET STACK
7007 CDA171     00820          CALL   VIDRES           ;DISPLAY SCREEN
700A 214D3F     00830 DSK010   LD     HL,CMDPOS        ;COMMAND BYTE
700D CD4D70     00840          CALL   CHARIN           ;INPUT COMMAND CHAR.
7010 CDA170     00850          CALL   GETADR           ;GET COMMAND ROUTINE AD
DR
7013 3805       00860          JR     C,DSK020         ;ERROR
7015 112A70     00870          LD     DE,DSK030        ;RETURN ADDRESS
7018 D5         00880          PUSH   DE               ;PUT ON STACK
7019 E9         00890          JP     (HL)             ;PROCESS COMMAND
701A            00900 DSK020   EQU    $                ;!!!!ERROR
701A 11C03F     00910          LD     DE,LINE16        ;MESSAGE LINE
701D CD5670     00920          CALL   CLRLIN           ;CLEAR IT FIRST
7020 219A78     00930          LD     HL,INVMSG        ;INVALID COMMAND MSG
7023 011800     00940          LD     BC,INVLEN        ; MSG LENGTH
7026 EDB0       00950          LDIR
7028 18E0       00960          JR     DSK010           ;CONTINUE
702A            00970 DSK030   EQU    $                ;COMMAND PROCESSING RET
URN
702A 3E20       00980          LD     A,' '
702C 324D3F     00990          LD     (CMDPOS),A       ;CLEAR OLD COMMAND
702F 30D9       01000          JR     NC,DSK010        ;GET ANOTHER COMMAND
7031 11C03F     01010          LD     DE,LINE16        ;CLEAR AND START OVER
7034 CD5670     01020          CALL   CLRLIN
```

Program continues

Program continued

```
7037 18D1                  JR      DSK010
                ;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;
                ;       UTILITY ROUTINES          ;
                ;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;
                ;
                ;
7039            ASCHEX     EQU     $               ;CONVERT ASCII TO HEX
7039 D630                  SUB     '0'             ;SUBTRACT ASCII BIAS
703B FA4A70                JP      M,ASC010        ;INVALID HEX DIGIT
703E FE0A                  CP      10              ;IS IT 0-9?
7040 D8                    RET     C               ;YES. DONE
7041 D607                  SUB     7               ;ASSUME A-F
7043 FE0A                  CP      0AH             ;CHECK A-F RANGE
7045 3803                  JR      C,ASC010        ;INVALID HEX DIGIT
7047 FE10                  CP      10H             ;LESS THAN F?
7049 D8                    RET     C               ;YES. DONE
704A 3E00       ASC010     LD      A,0             ;INVALID DIGIT RETURN
704C C9                    RET
                ;
                ;
704D            CHARIN     EQU     $               ;INPUT CHAR FROM KEYBOA
RD
704D 365F                  LD      (HL),CURSOR     ;TURN ON CURSOR
704F CDD370     CHA010     CALL    KEYBRD          ;SCAN KEYBOARD



7052 28FB                  JR      Z,CHA010        ;WAIT UNTIL INPUT
7054 77                    LD      (HL),A          ;SHOW USER
7055 C9                    RET
                ;
                ;
7056            CLRLIN     EQU     $               ;CLEAR LINE
7056 D5                    PUSH    DE              ;SAVE
7057 EB                    EX      DE,HL
7058 3620       CLR020     LD      (HL),' '
705A 23                    INC     HL
705B 7D                    LD      A,L
```

Program continues

Program continued

```
705C E63F     01370          AND     3FH             ;END OF LINE?
705E 20F8     01380          JR      NZ,CLR020       ;NOT YET.
7060 D1       01390          POP     DE
7061 C9       01400          RET
              01410 ;
              01420 ;
7062          01430 CLRSCN   EQU     $               ;CLEAR SCREEN
7062 21003C   01440          LD      HL,VIDMEM       ;START AT TOP
7065 3620     01450 CLR010   LD      (HL),' '
7067 23       01460          INC     HL
7068 7C       01470          LD      A,H
7069 FE40     01480          CP      40H             ;DONE?
706B 20F8     01490          JR      NZ,CLR010       ;NOT YET.
706D C9       01500          RET
              01510 ;
              01520 ;
706E          01530 FORMAT   EQU     $               ;FORMAT DISK SECTOR
706E C5       01540          PUSH    BC
706F F5       01550          PUSH    AF
7070 217777   01560          LD      HL,FMTBUF+1     ;FORMAT BUFFER
7073 CD1971   01570          CALL    HEXASC          ;CONVERT OFFSET
7076 70       01580          LD      (HL),B          ;STORE FOR DISPLAY
7077 23       01590          INC     HL
7078 71       01600          LD      (HL),C
              01610 ; HEX DIGIT DISPLAY
7079 23       01620          INC     HL
707A 23       01630          INC     HL
707B D5       01640          PUSH    DE              ;SAVE FOR LATER
707C 0608     01650          LD      B,8             ;8 WORDS TO FORMAT
707E 0E02     01660 FOR010   LD      C,2             ;2 BYTES PER WORD
7080 C5       01670          PUSH    BC              ;SAVE IT
7081 1A       01680 FOR020   LD      A,(DE)          ;GET HEX DIGITS
7082 13       01690          INC     DE              ;NEXT BYTE
7083 CD1971   01700          CALL    HEXASC          ;CONVERT TO ASCII
7086 70       01710          LD      (HL),B          ;STORE IN FORMAT BUFFER

7087 23       01720          INC     HL
7088 71       01730          LD      (HL),C
7089 23       01740          INC     HL
708A C1       01750          POP     BC              ;RESTORE
708B 0D       01760          DEC     C               ;ONE LESS BYTE
708C C5       01770          PUSH    BC              ;AND SAVE AGAIN
708D 20F2     01780          JR      NZ,FOR020       ;DO 2 BYTES
708F 23       01790          INC     HL              ;NEXT WORD
7090 C1       01800          POP     BC              ;RESTORE
7091 10EB     01810          DJNZ    FOR010          ;LOOP OVER 8 WORDS
              01820 ; ASCII DISPLAY
7093 23       01830          INC     HL
7094 23       01840          INC     HL
7095 D1       01850          POP     DE              ;RESTORE BUFFER PTR
7096 0610     01860          LD      B,16            ;DISPLAY 16 CHARS.
7098 1A       01870 FOR030   LD      A,(DE)          ;GET CHAR FOR DISPLAY
7099 77       01880          LD      (HL),A          ;DISPLAY IT
709A 13       01890          INC     DE              ;NEXT ONE
709B 23       01900          INC     HL
709C 10FA     01910          DJNZ    FOR030          ;LOOP UNTIL DONE
709E F1       01920          POP     AF              ;RESTORE
709F C1       01930          POP     BC
70A0 C9       01940          RET
              01950 ;
              01960 ;
70A1          01970 GETADR   EQU     $               ;GET COMMAND ROUTINE AD
DR
70A1 211379   01980          LD      HL,CMDTBL       ;COMMAND TABLE
70A4 D641     01990          SUB     'A'             ;VALID COMMANDS ARE A-Z

70A6 FAB870   02000          JP      M,GET020        ;INVALID
70A9 FE1B     02010          CP      27              ;A-Z?
70AB 300B     02020          JR      NC,GET020       ;NOPE.
70AD 5F       02030          LD      E,A             ;GET TABLE OFFSET
70AE CB23     02040          SLA     E               ;CONVERT TO WORDS
70B0 1600     02050          LD      D,0
70B2 19       02060          ADD     HL,DE           ;INDEX INTO TABLE
70B3 5E       02070          LD      E,(HL)          ;GET ROUTINE ADDRESS
70B4 23       02080          INC     HL
70B5 56       02090          LD      D,(HL)
70B6 EB       02100          EX      DE,HL           ;ADDRESS TO HL
70B7 C9       02110          RET
70B8 37       02120 GET020   SCF                     ;FLAG AS INVALID
70B9 C9       02130          RET
              02140 ;
              02150 ;
70BA          02160 GETDIG   EQU     $               ;INPUT DIGIT AND CONVER
T
70BA CD4D70   02170          CALL    CHARIN          ;GET USER INPUT
70BD FE0D     02180          CP      CR
70BF C8       02190          RET     Z
70C0 FE58     02200          CP      'X'             ;TERMINATE?
```

Program continues

Program continued

```
70C2 2002      02210          JR     NZ,GET040     ;NO.
70C4 37        02220          SCF                  ;FLAG IT
70C5 C9        02230          RET
70C6 CD3970    02240 GET040   CALL   ASCHEX        ;CONVERT TO HEX
70C9 EB        02250          EX     DE,HL         ;DE HAS STORAGE LOCATIO
N
70CA ED6F      02260          RLD                  ;PUT LOW NIBBLE IN LOC.

70CC EB        02270          EX     DE,HL         ;BACK TO NORMAL
70CD 23        02280          INC    HL            ;NEXT DIGIT
FIELD OVERFLOW
70CE FEFF      02290          CP     -1            ;CLEAR Z FLAG
70D0 37        02300          SCF                  ;CLEAR CARRY FLAG
70D1 3F        02310          CCF
70D2 C9        02320          RET                  ;DONE
               02330 ;
               02340 ;
70D3           02350 KEYBRD   EQU    $             ;KEYBOARD SCAN ROUTINE
70D3 3A7F38    02360          LD     A,(KBRDY)     ;CHECK FOR ACTIVITY
70D6 B7        02370          OR     A
70D7 C8        02380          RET    Z             ;NOTHING.
70D8 D9        02390          EXX                  ;SAVE REGS
70D9 06FF      02400          LD     B,0FFH        ;DEBOUNCE KEYBOARD
70DB 10FE      02410          DJNZ   $
70DD CDEB70    02420          CALL   READKB        ;GET CHARACTER
70E0 D9        02430          EXX                  ;RESTORE
70E1 B7        02440          OR     A             ;RESET Z FLAG
70E2 F5        02450          PUSH   AF            ;SAVE CHARACTER
70E3 3A7F38    02460 KBD010   LD     A,(KBRDY)     ;WAIT UNTIL KEY LIFTED
70E6 B7        02470          OR     A
70E7 20FA      02480          JR     NZ,KBD010
70E9 F1        02490          POP    AF
70EA C9        02500          RET                  ;DONE
70EB 210138    02510 READKB   LD     HL,3801H      ;START SCAN
70EE 7E        02520 READ10   LD     A,(HL)
70EF B7        02530          OR     A
70F0 2005      02540          JR     NZ,READ20
70F2 CB25      02550          SLA    L
70F4 F8        02560          RET    M
70F5 18F7      02570          JR     READ10
70F7 4F        02580 READ20   LD     C,A
70F8 AF        02590          XOR    A
70F9 CB3D      02600 READ25   SRL    L
70FB 3804      02610          JR     C,READ35
70FD C608      02620 READ30   ADD    A,8
70FF 18F8      02630          JR     READ25
7101 06FF      02640 READ35   LD     B,0FFH
7103 04        02650 READ40   INC    B
7104 CB39      02660          SRL    C
7106 30FB      02670          JR     NC,READ40
7108 80        02680          ADD    A,B
7109 4F        02690          LD     C,A
710A 3A8038    02700          LD     A,(3880H)
710D 0F        02710          RRCA
710E 0F        02720          RRCA
710F 81        02730          ADD    A,C
7110 4F        02740          LD     C,A
7111 0600      02750          LD     B,0
7113 21B677    02760          LD     HL,KBTAB
7116 09        02770          ADD    HL,BC
7117 7E        02780          LD     A,(HL)
7118 C9        02790          RET
               02800 ;
               02810 ;
7119           02820 HEXASC   EQU    $             ;CONVERT HEX TO ASCII
7119 D5        02830          PUSH   DE            ;SAVE
711A E5        02840          PUSH   HL
711B 212E78    02850          LD     HL,ASCII      ;ASCII TABLE
711E 47        02860          LD     B,A           ;SAVE A
711F E60F      02870          AND    0FH           ;GET LOW NIBBLE
7121 5F        02880          LD     E,A           ;SET AS OFFSET
7122 1600      02890          LD     D,0
7124 19        02900          ADD    HL,DE         ;INDEX INTO TABLE
7125 4E        02910          LD     C,(HL)        ;GET ASCII CHAR.
7126 78        02920          LD     A,B           ;RESTORE
7127 E6F0      02930          AND    0F0H          ;GET HIGH NIBBLE
7129 0F        02940          RRCA                 ;SHIFT TO LOW NIBBLE
712A 0F        02950          RRCA
712B 0F        02960          RRCA
712C 0F        02970          RRCA
712D 5F        02980          LD     E,A           ;SET AS OFFSET
712E 212E78    02990          LD     HL,ASCII      ;TRANSLATION TABLE
7131 19        03000          ADD    HL,DE         ;INDEX INTO TABLE
7132 46        03010          LD     B,(HL)        ;GET ASCII CHAR.
7133 E1        03020          POP    HL            ;RESTORE
7134 D1        03030          POP    DE
7135 C9        03040          RET
```

Program continues

Program continued

```
                    03050 ;
7136                03060 LPRINT  EQU     $               ;SERIAL PRINTER DRIVER
7136 B7             03070         OR      A               ;ANYTHING TO PRINT?
7137 C8             03080         RET     Z               ;NO
7138 F5             03090 LPR010  PUSH    AF              ;SAVE FOR NOW
7139 DBEA           03100 LPR020  IN      A,(CONTRL)      ;CHECK UART STATUS
713B CB77           03110         BIT     6,A             ;READY?
713D 28FA           03120         JR      Z,LPR020        ;NO.
713F F1             03130         POP     AF              ;RESTORE
7140 D3EB           03140         OUT     (DATAP),A       ;SEND TO LINE PRINTER
7142 FE0D           03150         CP      CR              ;WAS IT A CR?
7144 C0             03160         RET     NZ              ;NO. DONE
7145 3E0A           03170         LD      A,LF            ;ADD A LINEFEED
7147 18EF           03180         JR      LPR010          ;GO SEND TO LP.
                    03190 ;
7149                03200 SECDFN  EQU     $               ;DEFINE SECTOR PARAMETE
RS
7149 11C03F         03210         LD      DE,LINE16       ;LAST LINE ON SCREEN
714C CD5670         03220         CALL    CLRLIN          ;CLEAR IT FIRST
714F 213E78         03230         LD      HL,RWMSG        ;PROMPT USER
7152 013800         03240         LD      BC,RWLEN        ;PROMPT LENGTH
7155 EDB0           03250         LDIR                    ;SHOW USER
                    03260 ; GET DRIVE NUMBER
7157 210B79         03270         LD      HL,DRIVEN       ;STORAGE LOCATION
715A 3600           03280         LD      (HL),0          ;CLEAR FIRST
715C 11CD3F         03290         LD      DE,DSKPOS       ;SCREEN POSITION
715F EB             03300         EX      DE,HL
7160 CDBA70         03310         CALL    GETDIG
7163 D8             03320         RET     C
                    03330 ; GET TRACK NUMBER
7164 21E13F         03340         LD      HL,TRKPOS       ;SCREEN POSITION
7167 110C79         03350         LD      DE,TRACKN       ;STORAGE LOCATION
716A CDBA70         03360         CALL    GETDIG
716D D8             03370         RET     C
716E CDBA70         03380         CALL    GETDIG
7171 D8             03390         RET     C               ;TERMINATE
                    03400 ; GET SECTOR NUMBER
7172 21F63F         03410         LD      HL,SECPOS       ;SCREEN POSITION
7175 110D79         03420         LD      DE,SECTRN       ;STORAGE LOCATION
7178 CDBA70         03430         CALL    GETDIG
717B D8             03440         RET     C
717C CDBA70         03450         CALL    GETDIG
717F C9             03460         RET
                    03470 ;
                    03480 ;
7180                03490 UART    EQU     $               ;INITIALIZE UART
7180 D3E8           03500         OUT     (RESET),A       ;RESET UART
7182 3EF4           03510         LD      A,0F4H          ;SET PARAMETERS
7184 D3EA           03520         OUT     (CONTRL),A      ;SET SWITCHES
7186 C9             03530         RET
                    03540 ;
                    03550 ;
7187                03560 UPTRAK  EQU     $               ;UPDATE TRACK DISPLAY
7187 3AED37         03570         LD      A,(TRACK)       ;GET ACTUAL TRACK #
718A CD1971         03580         CALL    HEXASC          ;CONVERT TO ASCII
718D 78             03590         LD      A,B             ;SWAP B AND C
718E 41             03600         LD      B,C
718F 4F             03610         LD      C,A
7190 ED43E13F       03620         LD      (TRKPOS),BC
7194 C9             03630         RET
                    03640 ;
                    03650 ;
7195                03660 VIDSAV  EQU     $               ;SAVE SCREEN IN BUFFER
7195 117673         03670         LD      DE,VIDBUF       ;VIDEO SAVE BUFFER
7198 21003C         03680         LD      HL,VIDMEM       ;VIDEO MEMORY
719B 010004         03690         LD      BC,VIDLEN       ;MEMORY LENGTH
719E EDB0           03700         LDIR                    ;MOVE TO SAVE AREA
71A0 C9             03710         RET                     ;DONE
                    03720 ;
71A1                03730 VIDRES  EQU     $               ;RESTOR SCREEN
71A1 11003C         03740         LD      DE,VIDMEM       ;VIDEO MEMORY
71A4 217673         03750         LD      HL,VIDBUF       ;VIDEO SAVE BUFFER
71A7 010004         03760         LD      BC,VIDLEN       ;BUFFER LENGTH
71AA EDB0           03770         LDIR                    ;MOVE TO SCREEN
71AC C9             03780         RET
                    03790 ;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;
                    03800 ;          FLOPPY I/O ROUTINE             ;
                    03810 ;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;
71AD                03820 FDRDY   EQU     $               ;READY DISK
71AD 3A0B79         03830         LD      A,(DRIVEN)      ;GET DRIVE NUMBER
71B0 32E137         03840         LD      (DRIVE),A
71B3 21EC37         03850         LD      HL,COMAND       ;SET COMMAND REGISTER
71B6 11EF37         03860         LD      DE,DATA         ;SET DATA REGISTER
71B9 010000         03870         LD      BC,0            ;DELAY TIME
71BC 0B             03880 DELAY   DEC     BC
71BD 78             03890         LD      A,B             ; UNTIL DISK
71BE B1             03900         OR      C               ; IS UP TO
```

Program continues

Program continued

```
71BF 20FB      03910          JR      NZ,DELAY        ; SPEED.
71C1 C9        03920          RET
71C2           03930 TRZERO   EQU     $               ;POSITION TO TRACK 0
71C2 3603      03940          LD      (HL),RESTOR
71C4 7E        03950 TRZ010   LD      A,(HL)          ;GET STATUS
71C5 E698      03960          AND     T1ERR           ;ERRORS?
71C7 C0        03970          RET     NZ              ;YES. EXIT
71C8 CB46      03980          BIT     BUSY,(HL)       ;DONE?
71CA C2C471    03990          JP      NZ,TRZ010       ;NOT YET.
71CD 3E01      04000          LD      A,1
71CF 321279    04010          LD      (INIT),A        ;FLAG AS READY
71D2 C9        04020          RET
71D3           04030 TRSEEK   EQU     $               ;FIND SPECIFIED TRACK
71D3 3AED37    04040          LD      A,(TRACK)       ;GET CURRENT TRACK
71D6 47        04050          LD      B,A
71D7 3A0C79    04060          LD      A,(TRACKN)      ;GET SELECTED TRACK
71DA B8        04070          CP      B               ;SAME?
71DB C8        04080          RET     Z               ;YES. DONE
71DC 32EF37    04090          LD      (DATA),A        ;LOAD IT
71DF 3E13      04100          LD      A,SEEK          ;SEEK COMMAND
71E1 77        04110          LD      (HL),A          ;ISSUE COMMAND
71E2 7E        04120 TRS010   LD      A,(HL)          ;GET STATUS
71E3 E698      04130          AND     T1ERR           ;ERRORS?
71E5 C0        04140          RET     NZ              ;YES. EXIT
71E6 CB46      04150          BIT     BUSY,(HL)       ;DONE?
71E8 C2E271    04160          JP      NZ,TRS010       ;NOT YET.
71EB C9        04170          RET
71EC           04180 SECGET   EQU     $               ;SECTOR READ
71EC 3A0D79    04190          LD      A,(SECTRN)      ;GET SECTOR NUMBER
71EF 32EE37    04200          LD      (SECTOR),A      ;SETUP SECTOR REGISTER
71F2 01007A    04210          LD      BC,SECBUF       ;DATA BUFFER
71F5 3E8C      04220          LD      A,READS         ;SET COMMAND
71F7 77        04230          LD      (HL),A          ;ISSUE COMMAND
71F8 CB4E      04240 SEC010   BIT     DRQ,(HL)        ;DATA REQUEST?
71FA CAF871    04250          JP      Z,SEC010        ;NO. WAIT
71FD 1A        04260          LD      A,(DE)          ;MOVE DATA BETWEEN MEMO
RY
71FE 02        04270          LD      (BC),A          ;AND FLOPPY DISK
71FF 0C        04280          INC     C               ;ONE MORE BYTE
7200 C2F871    04290          JP      NZ,SEC010       ;DO 1 SECTOR (256 BYTES
)
7203 C9        04300          RET
7204           04310 SECPUT   EQU     $               ;WRITE SECTOR
7204 3A0D79    04320          LD      A,(SECTRN)      ;GET SECTOR NUMBER
7207 32EE37    04330          LD      (SECTOR),A      ;LOAD IT
720A 01007A    04340          LD      BC,SECBUF       ;DATA BUFFFER
720D 3EAC      04350          LD      A,WRITES        ;SETUP COMMAND
720F 77        04360          LD      (HL),A          ;ISSUE COMMAND
7210 CB4E      04370 SEC020   BIT     DRQ,(HL)        ;DATA REQUEST?
7212 CA1072    04380          JP      Z,SEC020        ;NO. WAIT
7215 0A        04390          LD      A,(BC)          ;GET BYTE
7216 12        04400          LD      (DE),A          ;WRITE TO DISK
7217 0C        04410          INC     C               ;ONE MORE BYTE
7218 C21072    04420          JP      NZ,SEC020       ;DO 1 SECTOR (256 BYTES
)
721B C9        04430          RET
               04440 ;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;
               04450 ;            COMMAND ROUTINES           ;
               04460 ;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;
721C           04470 DISPLY   EQU     $               ;DISPLAY SECTOR
721C CD9571    04480          CALL    VIDSAV          ;SAVE SCREEN
721F 0610      04490          LD      B,LINES
7221 3E00      04500          LD      A,0             ;STARTING OFFSET
7223 11007A    04510          LD      DE,SECBUF       ;BUFFER ADDRESS
7226 D9        04520          EXX
7227 11003C    04530          LD      DE,VIDMEM       ;VIDEO SCREEN
722A D9        04540          EXX
722B CD6E70    04550 DIS010   CALL    FORMAT          ;FORMAT 16 BYTES
722E D9        04560          EXX
722F 217677    04570          LD      HL,FMTBUF       ;FORMATTED LINE
7232 014000    04580          LD      BC,LINSIZ
7235 EDB0      04590          LDIR                    ;MOVE TO VIDEO
7237 D9        04600          EXX
7238 C610      04610          ADD     A,16            ;BUMP OFFSET
723A 10EF      04620          DJNZ    DIS010          ;LOOP UNTIL DONE
723C CDD370    04630 DIS020   CALL    KEYBRD          ;GET INPUT
723F FE58      04640          CP      'X'             ;BACK TO MAIN MENU?
7241 20F9      04650          JR      NZ,DIS020       ;NO. WAIT
7243 CDA171    04660          CALL    VIDRES          ;RESTORE SCREEN
7246 C9        04670          RET
               04680 ;
               04690 ;
               04700 ;
7247           04710 MODIFY   EQU     $               ;MODIFY SECTOR CONTENTS

7247 11C03F    04720          LD      DE,LINE16       ;MESSAGE LINE
```

Program continues

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724A CD5670   04730          CALL    CLRLIN           ;CLEAR IT FIRST
724D 217678   04740          LD      HL,MODMSG        ;MODIFY MESSAGE
7250 012400   04750          LD      BC,MODLEN
7253 EDB0     04760          LDIR
              04770 ; GET STARTING OFFSET
7255 CD9571   04780          CALL    VIDSAV           ;SAVE SCREEN FIRST
7258 21E23F   04790          LD      HL,OFFPOS        ;OFFSET POSITION
725B 110F79   04800          LD      DE,OFFSET        ;TEMP STORAGE
725E CDBA70   04810          CALL    GETDIG           ;GET OFFSET
7261 D8       04820          RET     C                ;DONE
7262 CDBA70   04830          CALL    GETDIG
7265 D8       04840          RET     C                ;TERMINATE
7266 CD6270   04850          CALL    CLRSCN           ;CLEAR THE SCREEN
7269 21003C   04860          LD      HL,VIDMEM        ;START DISPLAY AT TOP
726C 3A0F79   04870          LD      A,(OFFSET)       ;SET INITIAL OFFSET
726F 11007A   04880          LD      DE,SECBUF        ; BUFFER ADDRESS
7272 5F       04890          LD      E,A              ;SET BYTE OFFSET IN SEC
TOR
              04900 ; DISPLAY STARTING OFFSET
7273 CD1971   04910 MOD010   CALL    HEXASC           ;CONVERT TO HEX
7276 70       04920          LD      (HL),B
7277 23       04930          INC     HL
7278 71       04940          LD      (HL),C
7279 23       04950          INC     HL
727A 23       04960          INC     HL
727B 23       04970          INC     HL
              04980 ; DISPLAY BYTE AT OFFSET
727C 1A       04990          LD      A,(DE)           ;GET BYTE
727D CD1971   05000          CALL    HEXASC           ;CONVERT TO ASCII
7280 70       05010          LD      (HL),B
7281 23       05020          INC     HL
7282 71       05030          LD      (HL),C
7283 23       05040          INC     HL
7284 23       05050          INC     HL
              05060 ; GET MODIFYING BYTES
7285 D5       05070          PUSH    DE               ;SAVE SECTOR ADDR
7286 110E79   05080          LD      DE,MODBYT        ;STORAGE FOR MOD BYTE
7289 CDBA70   05090          CALL    GETDIG
728C D1       05100          POP     DE
728D 3839     05110          JR      C,MOD030         ;TERMINATE
728F 2810     05120          JR      Z,MOD020         ;NEXT BYTE
7291 D5       05130          PUSH    DE
7292 110E79   05140          LD      DE,MODBYT
7295 CDBA70   05150          CALL    GETDIG           ;2'ND DIGIT
7298 D1       05160          POP     DE
7299 382D     05170          JR      C,MOD030         ;END
729B 2804     05180          JR      Z,MOD020         ;NEXT BYTE
729D 3A0E79   05190          LD      A,(MODBYT)       ;GET MOD
72A0 12       05200          LD      (DE),A           ;UPDATE SECTOR
72A1 3620     05210 MOD020   LD      (HL),' '         ;CLEAR BYTE
72A3 7D       05220          LD      A,L              ;GET COLUMN NUMBER
72A4 F63F     05230          OR      3FH              ;SET TO LINE END
72A6 6F       05240          LD      L,A
72A7 23       05250          INC     HL               ;BUMP TO NEXT LINE
72A8 7C       05260          LD      A,H              ;CHECK SCREEN END
72A9 FE40     05270          CP      40H              ;BEYOND SCREEN?
72AB 2011     05280          JR      NZ,MOD025        ;NOT YET.
72AD D5       05290          PUSH    DE               ;SAVE
72AE 21403C   05300          LD      HL,VIDMEM+LINSIZ ;SCROLL DOWN
72B1 11003C   05310          LD      DE,VIDMEM
72B4 01C003   05320          LD      BC,VIDLEN-LINSIZ
72B7 EDB0     05330          LDIR
72B9 CD5670   05340          CALL    CLRLIN
72BC EB       05350          EX      DE,HL            ;SET HL TO LAST LINE
72BD D1       05360          POP     DE               ;RESTORE
72BE 3A0F79   05370 MOD025   LD      A,(OFFSET)       ;GET OFFSET
72C1 3C       05380          INC     A                ;NEXT BYTE
72C2 320F79   05390          LD      (OFFSET),A       ;SAVE IT
72C5 13       05400          INC     DE               ;NEXT BYTE IN SECTOR
72C6 18AB     05410          JR      MOD010           ;DISPLAY ANOTHER LINE
72C8 CDA171   05420 MOD030   CALL    VIDRES           ;REDISPLAY SCREEN
72CB C9       05430          RET
              05440 ;
              05450 ;
72CC          05460 PRINT    EQU     $                ;PRINT SECTOR
72CC 21C03F   05470          LD      HL,LINE16        ;SECTOR INFO
72CF 063A     05480          LD      B,RWLEN+2
72D1 3E0D     05490          LD      A,CR             ;SETUP FOR PRINT
72D3 CD3671   05500          CALL    LPRINT
72D6 7E       05510 PRI005   LD      A,(HL)           ;PRINT INFO
72D7 23       05520          INC     HL
72D8 CD3671   05530          CALL    LPRINT
72DB 10F9     05540          DJNZ    PRI005
72DD 3E0D     05550          LD      A,CR             ;END OF LINE
72DF CD3671   05560          CALL    LPRINT
72E2 3E0D     05570          LD      A,CR
```

Program continues

Program continued

```
72E4 CD3671     Ø558Ø          CALL     LPRINT
72E7 Ø61Ø       Ø559Ø          LD       B,LINES
72E9 3EØØ       Ø56ØØ          LD       A,Ø                 ;BUFFER INITIAL OFFSET
72EB 11ØØ7A     Ø561Ø          LD       DE,SECBUF           ;ADDRESS OF BUFFER
72EE CD6E7Ø     Ø562Ø PRIØ1Ø   CALL     FORMAT              ;FORMAT A LINE
72F1 D9         Ø563Ø          EXX
72F2 Ø8         Ø564Ø          EX       AF,AF'
72F3 217677     Ø565Ø          LD       HL,FMTBUF           ;FORMATTED LINE
72F6 Ø64Ø       Ø566Ø          LD       B,LINSIZ
72F8 7E         Ø567Ø PRIØ2Ø   LD       A,(HL)              ;GET A BYTE
72F9 23         Ø568Ø          INC      HL
72FA E67F       Ø569Ø          AND      7FH                 ;PRINT ONLY CHARACTERS
72FC FE2Ø       Ø57ØØ          CP       ' '                 ;CONTROL CHAR?
72FE F2Ø373     Ø571Ø          JP       P,PRIØ3Ø            ;NO.
73Ø1 3E2Ø       Ø572Ø          LD       A,' '               ;SUBSTITUTE SPACE
73Ø3 CD3671     Ø573Ø PRIØ3Ø   CALL     LPRINT              ;SEND TO SERIAL PRINTER

73Ø6 1ØFØ       Ø574Ø          DJNZ     PRIØ2Ø              ;LOOP UNTIL DONE
73Ø8 3EØD       Ø575Ø          LD       A,CR                ;END WITH CARRIAGERETUR
N
73ØA CD3671     Ø576Ø          CALL     LPRINT
73ØD D9         Ø577Ø          EXX
73ØE Ø8         Ø578Ø          EX       AF,AF'
73ØF C61Ø       Ø579Ø          ADD      A,16                ;BUMP OFFSET
7311 1ØDB       Ø58ØØ          DJNZ     PRIØ1Ø              ;LOOP OVER 16 LINES
7313 C9         Ø581Ø          RET
                Ø582Ø ;
7314            Ø583Ø READ     EQU      $                   ;READ DISK SECTOR
7314 CD4971     Ø584Ø          CALL     SECDFN              ;DEFINE SECTOR TO ACCES
S
7317 D8         Ø585Ø          RET      C                   ;TERMINATE
7318 CDAD71     Ø586Ø          CALL     FDRDY               ;START UP DRIVE
731B 3A1279     Ø587Ø          LD       A,(INIT)            ;HAVE WE INITIALIZED?
731E B7         Ø588Ø          OR       A
731F CCC271     Ø589Ø          CALL     Z,TRZERO            ;NO. MOVE TO TRACK Ø
7322 CDD371     Ø59ØØ          CALL     TRSEEK              ;GET TRACK
7325 C25Ø73     Ø591Ø          JP       NZ,IOERR            ;DISPLAY ERROR
7328 CDEC71     Ø592Ø          CALL     SECGET              ;READ SECTOR
732B C25Ø73     Ø593Ø          JP       NZ,IOERR            ;DISPLAY ERROR
732E CD8771     Ø594Ø          CALL     UPTRAK
7331 C9         Ø595Ø          RET
                Ø596Ø ;
                Ø597Ø ;
7332            Ø598Ø WRITE    EQU      $                   ;WRITE DISK SECTOR
7332 CD4971     Ø599Ø          CALL     SECDFN              ;DEFINE SECTOR TO ACCES
S
7335 D8         Ø6ØØØ          RET      C                   ;TERMINATE
7336 CDAD71     Ø6Ø1Ø          CALL     FDRDY               ;READY DISK
7339 3A1279     Ø6Ø2Ø          LD       A,(INIT)            ;HAVE WE INITIALIZED?
733C B7         Ø6Ø3Ø          OR       A
733D CCC271     Ø6Ø4Ø          CALL     Z,TRZERO            ;NO. FIND TRACK Ø
734Ø CDD371     Ø6Ø5Ø          CALL     TRSEEK              ;GET THE TRACK WE WANT
7343 C25Ø73     Ø6Ø6Ø          JP       NZ,IOERR            ;DISPLAY ERROR
7346 CDØ472     Ø6Ø7Ø          CALL     SECPUT              ;WRITE SECTOR
7349 C25Ø73     Ø6Ø8Ø          JP       NZ,IOERR            ;DISPLAY ERROR
734C CD8771     Ø6Ø9Ø          CALL     UPTRAK
734F C9         Ø61ØØ          RET
                Ø611Ø ;
735Ø            Ø612Ø IOERR    EQU      $                   ;DISPLAY DISK I/O ERROR
S
735Ø F5         Ø613Ø          PUSH     AF                  ;SAVE ERROR CODE
7351 11CØ3F     Ø614Ø          LD       DE,LINE16           ;MESSAGE LINE
7354 CD567Ø     Ø615Ø          CALL     CLRLIN              ;CLEAR IT
7357 21B278     Ø616Ø          LD       HL,IOEMSG           ;I/O ERROR MESSAGE
735A Ø119ØØ     Ø617Ø          LD       BC,IOELEN           ;LENGTH
735D EDBØ       Ø618Ø          LDIR
735F F1         Ø619Ø          POP      AF                  ;RESTORE ERROR CODE
736Ø CD1971     Ø62ØØ          CALL     HEXASC              ;'A' HAS ERRORS
7363 13         Ø621Ø          INC      DE                  ;NEXT BYTE
7364 EB         Ø622Ø          EX       DE,HL
7365 7Ø         Ø623Ø          LD       (HL),B              ;DISPLAY ERROR CODE
7366 23         Ø624Ø          INC      HL
7367 71         Ø625Ø          LD       (HL),C
7368 C9         Ø626Ø          RET
                Ø627Ø ;
                Ø628Ø ;
7369            Ø629Ø ZERO     EQU      $                   ;ZERO SECTOR BUFFER
7369 Ø6ØØ       Ø63ØØ          LD       B,Ø                 ;256 BYTES LONG
736B 21ØØ7A     Ø631Ø          LD       HL,SECBUF           ;BUFFER ADDRESS
736E ØEØØ       Ø632Ø          LD       C,Ø                 ;NULL FILL
737Ø 71         Ø633Ø ZERØ1Ø   LD       (HL),C              ;FILL IT
7371 23         Ø634Ø          INC      HL                  ;NEXT BYTE
7372 1ØFC       Ø635Ø          DJNZ     ZERØ1Ø              ;FILL SECTOR
7374 C9         Ø636Ø          RET
                Ø637Ø ;
                Ø638Ø ;
7375 C9         Ø639Ø DUMMY    RET                          ;DUMMY ROUTINE
                Ø64ØØ ;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;
```

Program continues

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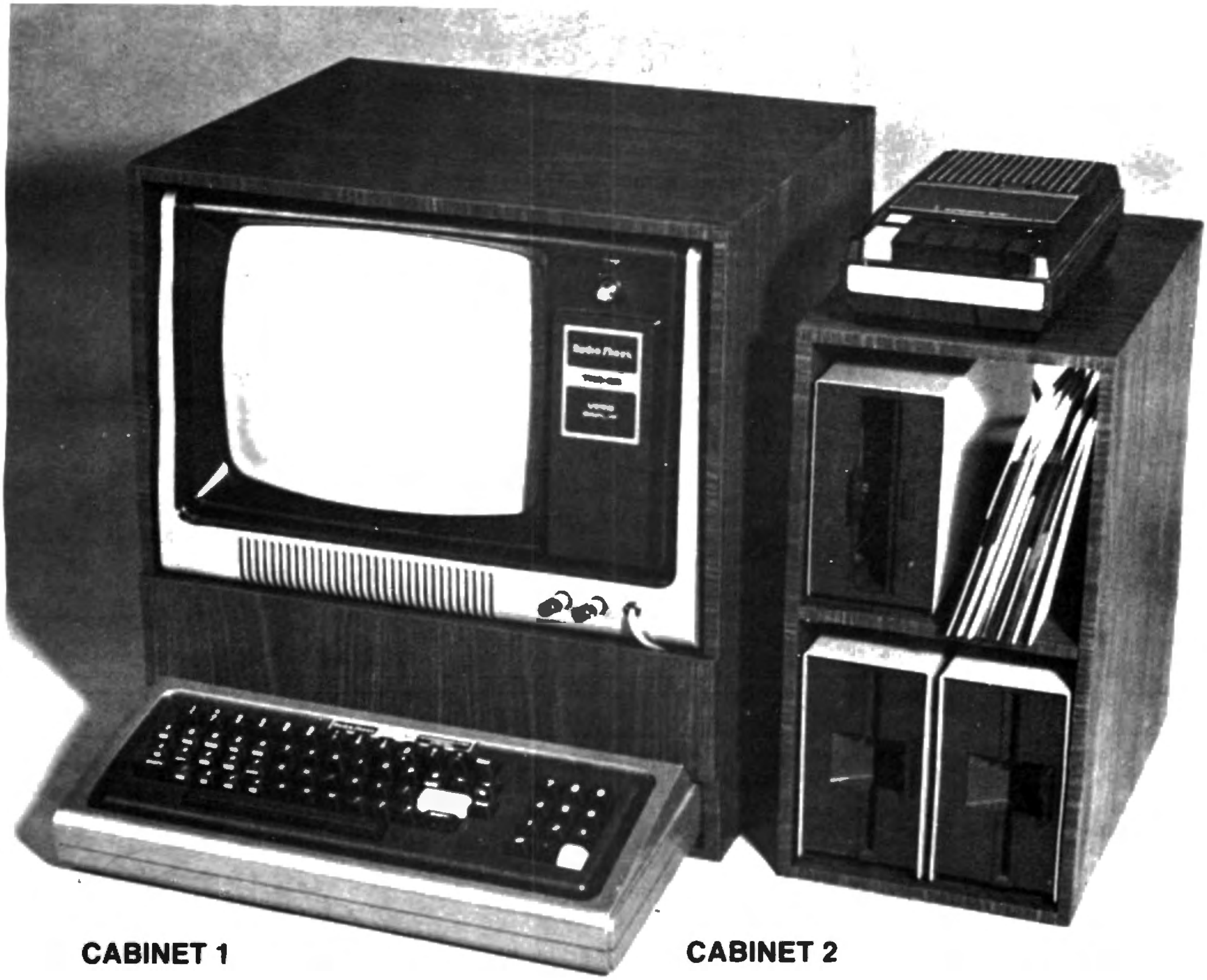

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Program continued

```
                    06410 ;          BUFFERS                 ;
                    06420 ;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;
                    06430 ;
                    06440 ;
7376                06450 VIDBUF  EQU     $
7376 20             06460         DEFM    '            '
7385 44             06470         DEFM    'DISK SECTOR DISPLAY/MODIFY UTILITY'
73A7 20             06480         DEFM    '            '
73B6 20             06490 L2      DEFM    '                               '
73D6 20             06500         DEFM    '                               '
73F6 20             06510 L3      DEFM    '     COMMANDS AVAILABLE ARE:   '
7416 20             06520         DEFM    '                               '
7436 20             06530 L4      DEFM    '                               '
7456 20             06540         DEFM    '                               '
7476 20             06550 L5      DEFM    '                 '
7488 44             06560         DEFM    'D  -  DISPLAY SECTOR                '

74AD 20             06570         DEFM    '        '
74B6 20             06580 L6      DEFM    '                 '
74C8 4D             06590         DEFM    'M  -  MODIFY SECTOR
'
74EE 20             06600         DEFM    '       '
74F6 20             06610 L7      DEFM    '                 '
7508 50             06620         DEFM    'P  -  PRINT SECTOR
  '
7530 20             06630         DEFM    '     '
7536 20             06640 L8      DEFM    '                 '
7548 52             06650         DEFM    'R  -  READ DISK SECTOR            '
756A 20             06660         DEFM    '           '
7576 20             06670 L9      DEFM    '                 '
7588 57             06680         DEFM    'W  -  WRITE DISK SECTOR           '
75AB 20             06690         DEFM    '          '
75B6 20             06700 L10     DEFM    '                 '
75C8 5A             06710         DEFM    'Z  -  ZERO SECTOR BUFFER'
75E0 20             06720         DEFM    '                    '
75F6 20             06730 L11     DEFM    '                               '
7616 20             06740         DEFM    '                               '
7636 20             06750 L12     DEFM    '                               '
7656 20             06760         DEFM    '                               '
7676 20             06770 L13     DEFM    '                               '
7696 20             06780         DEFM    '                               '
```

Program continues

Program continued

```
76B6 20       06790 L14     DEFM    '      COMMAND?                        '
76D6 20       06800         DEFM    '                                      '
76F6 20       06810 L15     DEFM    '                                      '
7716 20       06820         DEFM    '                                      '
7736 20       06830 L16     DEFM    '                                      '
7756 20       06840         DEFM    '                                      '
              06850 ;
7776 20       06860 FMTBUF  DEFM    '                                      '
7796 20       06870         DEFM    '                                      '
77B6 60       06880 KBTAB   DEFM    '`ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ           '
77D6 30       06890         DEFM    '0123456789:;,-./'
77E6 0D       06900         DEFB    CR
77E7 20       06910         DEFM    '              '
77F6 60       06920         DEFM    '`ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ          '
7816 30       06930         DEFM    '0!"#$%&'
781D 03       06940         DEFB    3H
781E 28       06950         DEFM    '()*+<=>?'
7826 0D       06960         DEFB    CR
7827 20       06970         DEFM    '       '
782E 30       06980 ASCII   DEFM    '0123456789ABCDEF'       ;ASCII TABLE
783E 20       06990 RWMSG   DEFM    '      DRIVE : '
784B 5F       07000         DEFB    CURSOR
784C 20       07010         DEFM    '          '
7857 54       07020         DEFM    'TRACK : '
785F 5F       07030         DEFB    CURSOR
7860 5F       07040         DEFB    CURSOR
7861 20       07050         DEFM    '         '
786B 53       07060         DEFM    'SECTOR : '
7874 5F       07070         DEFB    CURSOR
7875 5F       07080         DEFB    CURSOR
0038          07090 RWLEN   EQU     $-RWMSG
7876 20       07100 MODMSG  DEFM    '      STARTING WITH BYTE (00-FF) : '
7898 5F       07110         DEFB    CURSOR
7899 5F       07120         DEFB    CURSOR
0024          07130 MODLEN  EQU     $-MODMSG
789A 20       07140 INVMSG  DEFM    '      *** INVALID COMMAND'
0018          07150 INVLEN  EQU     $-INVMSG
78B2 20       07160 IOEMSG  DEFM    '    *** DISK I/O ERROR : '
0019          07170 IOELEN  EQU     $-IOEMSG
0040          07180         DEFS    64               ;STACK AREA
790B          07190 STACK   EQU     $
790B 01       07200 DRIVEN  DEFB    1                ;DRIVE NUMBER
```

Program continues

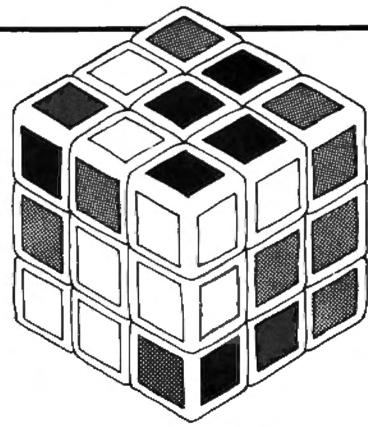
Program continued

```
790C 00        07210 TRACKN  DEFB    0                  ;TRACK NUMBER
790D 00        07220 SECTRN  DEFB    0                  ;SECTOR NUMBER
790E 00        07230 MODBYT  DEFB    0                  ;SECTOR MODIFY BYTE
790F 00        07240 OFFSET  DEFB    0                  ;SECTOR OFFSET BYTE
7910 8C        07250 IOCMD   DEFB    READS              ;FLOPPY I/O COMMAND
7911 00        07260 TRACKA  DEFB    0                  ;ACTUAL TRACK NUMBER
7912 00        07270 INIT    DEFB    0                  ;INITIALIZE FLAG
7913           07280 CMDTBL  EQU     $                  ;COMMAND TABLE
7913 7573      07290         DEFW    DUMMY              ;'A'
7915 7573      07300         DEFW    DUMMY              ;'B'
7917 7573      07310         DEFW    DUMMY              ;'C'
7919 1C72      07320         DEFW    DISPLY
791B 7573      07330         DEFW    DUMMY              ;'E'
791D 7573      07340         DEFW    DUMMY              ;'F'
791F 7573      07350         DEFW    DUMMY              ;'G'
7921 7573      07360         DEFW    DUMMY              ;'H'
7923 7573      07370         DEFW    DUMMY              ;'I'
7925 7573      07380         DEFW    DUMMY              ;'J'
7927 7573      07390         DEFW    DUMMY              ;'K'
7929 7573      07400         DEFW    DUMMY              ;'L'
792B 4772      07410         DEFW    MODIFY
792D 7573      07420         DEFW    DUMMY              ;'N'
792F 7573      07430         DEFW    DUMMY              ;'O'
7931 CC72      07440         DEFW    PRINT
7933 7573      07450         DEFW    DUMMY              ;'Q'
7935 1473      07460         DEFW    READ
7937 7573      07470         DEFW    DUMMY              ;'S'
7939 7573      07480         DEFW    DUMMY              ;'T'
793B 7573      07490         DEFW    DUMMY              ;'U'
793D 7573      07500         DEFW    DUMMY              ;'V'
793F 3273      07510         DEFW    WRITE
7941 7573      07520         DEFW    DUMMY              ;'X'
7943 7573      07530         DEFW    DUMMY              ;'Y'
7945 6973      07540         DEFW    ZERO
007A           07550 SECMSG  EQU     $+0FFH<-8          ;ROUND HIGH BYTE UP
7A00           07560         ORG     SECMSG<8           ;NOW ON 256 BYTE BOUNDA
RY
0100           07570 SECBUF  DEFS    256                ;SECTOR BUFFER
7000           07580         END     DSKMOD
00001 TOTAL ERRORS
```

The error reported by the assembler is only a warning—not a fatal error. The object code generated at line 2290 is correct.

This cube definitely is not for rubes.

The Magic Cube



David York
Energy Systems Co.
55 Hemlock Lane
Chagrin Falls, OH 44022

The Basic program listed in this article simulates the mechanical action of a popular puzzle known as the Magic Cube, or Rubik's Cube.

The actual puzzle is a cube with six colored faces divided into nine squares. By holding the cube in one hand and turning any face with the other hand one quarter turn, it is possible to shift the colored squares to a new position. In a few moves, the cube colors become quite mixed. Although simple in appearance, the cube has an estimated 43,252,003, 274,489,856,000 possible positions! The advantage of this Basic program is that simulated manipulations of the cube can be performed while the moves are displayed. Unlike the actual puzzle, this allows you to keep track of your moves.

In the execution of the Basic program, the cube is unfolded on the screen (or printer) into a two-dimensional representation of the three-dimensional structure. The program accepts two modes of displaying the cube. If Numbers is typed after the Move? input request, the cube is displayed as shown:

```
          51 52 53
          54 55 56
          57 58 59

11 12 13  21 22 23  31 32 33  41 42 43
14 15 16  24 25 26  34 35 36  44 45 46
17 18 19  27 28 29  37 38 39  47 48 49

          61 62 63
          64 65 66
          67 68 69
```

If Symbols is typed after the

Program Listing

```
1 CLEAR2000:CLS:PRINT"RUBIK'S CUBE PUZZLE":PRINT"SEE SCIENTIFIC
AMERICAN 3/81";'PROGRAM BY DAVID YORK 3/8/81
10 DEFINT I,J,K
12 IX=1
15 DIM S(6,9),D(3),IP(4),IQ(12),S$(6,9)
20 A$="            ## ## ##"
22 C$="            !  !  ! "
25 B$="## ## ##   "
27 D$="!  !  !    "
30 I$="":IC=1:IC$(IC)=""
50 FORI=1TO6:FORJ=1TO9:S(I,J)=I*10+J:NEXT:NEXT
90 GOSUB400
100 INPUT"MOVE";I$:IC$(IC)=IC$(IC)+I$+" ":FORI=1TOIC:PRINTIC$(IC
):NEXT:IFLEN(IC$(IC))>252THENIC=IC+1
110 IFI$= "R"THENM$="23695369474163693":GOTO500
115 IFI$="RP"THENM$="29636963414759633":GOTO500
120 IFI$= "L"THENM$="27416741436957411":GOTO500
125 IFI$="LP"THENM$="21475147496361471":GOTO500
130 IFI$= "U"THENM$="21231123412331235":GOTO500
135 IFI$="UP"THENM$="23213321432113215":GOTO500
140 IFI$= "D"THENM$="29873987498719876":GOTO500
145 IFI$="DP"THENM$="27891789478937896":GOTO500
150 IFI$= "B"THENM$="51231741698733694":GOTO500
155 IFI$="BP"THENM$="53213963678911474":GOTO500
160 IFI$= "F"THENM$="59873741612313692":GOTO500
165 IFI$="FP"THENM$="57891963632131472":GOTO500
170 IFI$="SYMBOLS"THENIX=2:GOSUB199:GOSUB600:GOTO100
175 IFI$="NUMBERS"THENIX=1:GOSUB199:GOSUB400:GOTO100
190 IFI$="NEW"GOTO30
198 PRINT"INPUT NOT RECOGNIZED - TRY AGAIN":GOSUB199:GOTO100
199 IC$(IC)=LEFT$(IC$(IC),LEN(IC$(IC))-LEN(I$)-1):RETURN
200 II=1:IJ=0:FORI=1TO4
210 IP(I)=VAL(MID$(M$,II,1)):FORJ=1TO3
220 IQ(J+IJ)=VAL(MID$(M$,II+J,1)):NEXT
230 IJ=IJ+3:II=II+4:NEXT
250 FORJ=1TO3:D(J)=S(IP(4),IQ(J+9)):NEXT
260 IJ=9:FORI=4TO2STEP-1
270 FORJ=1TO3:S(IP(I),IQ(J+IJ))=S(IP(I-1),IQ(J+IJ-3)):NEXT:IJ=IJ
-3:NEXT
280 FORJ=1TO3:S(IP(1),IQ(J))=D(J):NEXT
300 I=VAL(RIGHT$(M$,1)):D1=S(I,9):D2=S(I,6):D3=S(I,3)
310 IFRIGHT$(I$,1)="P"GOTO330
320 S(I,9)=S(I,3):S(I,6)=S(I,2):S(I,3)=S(I,1):S(I,2)=S(I,4):S(I,
1)=S(I,7):S(I,4)=S(I,8):S(I,7)=D1:S(I,8)=D2:S(I,9)=D3:GOTO340
330 S(I,3)=S(I,9):S(I,6)=S(I,8):S(I,9)=S(I,7):S(I,8)=S(I,4):S(I,
7)=S(I,1):S(I,4)=S(I,2):S(I,1)=D3:S(I,2)=D2:S(I,3)=D1
340 RETURN
400 K=5:GOSUB430
410 J=0:FORK=1TO3:FORI=1TO4:PRINT USING B$;S(I,1+J);S(I,2+J);S(I
,3+J);:NEXT:J=J+3:PRINT:NEXT:PRINT
420 K=6:GOSUB430:RETURN
430 I=0:FORJ=1TO3:PRINT USING A$;S(K,1+I),S(K,2+I),S(K,3+I):I=I+
3:NEXT:PRINT:RETURN
500 GOSUB200:IFIX=1THENGOSUB400:GOTO100ELSEGOSUB600:GOTO100
600 FORI=1TO6:FORJ=1TO9:K=S(I,J)
610 IFK<20THENS$="L":GOTO700
620 IFK<30THENS$="F":GOTO700
630 IFK<40THENS$="R":GOTO700
640 IFK<50THENS$="B":GOTO700
650 IFK<60THENS$="U":GOTO700
660 S$="D"
700 S$(I,J)=S$:NEXT:NEXT
705 K=5:GOSUB730
710 J=0:FORK=1TO3:FORI=1TO4:PRINT USING D$;S$(I,1+J);S$(I,2+J);S
$(I,3+J);:NEXT:J=J+3:PRINT:NEXT:PRINT
720 K=6:GOSUB730:RETURN
730 I=0:FORJ=1TO3:PRINT USING C$;S$(K,1+I),S$(K,2+I),S$(K,3+I):I
=I+3:NEXT:PRINT:RETURN
```

Move? request, the cube is displayed as follows:

```
          U U U
          U U U
          U U U

  L L L   F F F   R R R   B B B
  L L L   F F F   R R R   B B B
  L L L   F F F   R R R   B B B

          D D D
          D D D
          D D D
```

The letters L, R, U, D, F, and B correspond to the left, right, up, down, front and back faces of the cube, respectively.

The other valid inputs which are recognized after the Move? request are as follows:

- R —This has the same effect as rotating the right face of the cube one quarter turn clockwise.
- RP—This has the same effect as rotating the right face of the cube one quarter turn counter-clockwise (RP stands for R prime).

The same rotations are possible with the other five faces. The proper input responses are; L, LP, U, UP, D, DP, F, FP, B, and BP.

The inputs I have selected correspond to standard terms used by the "cubists". Additional moves may be added, but these moves are combinations of the moves already described:

- R_a = R and L (so called "anti-slice")
- R_s = R and LP (so called "slice")
- R_2 = R and R (half-turn move)

You may revise the program to recognize these or other input. This can be done by inserting GOSUBs between lines 175 and 190, I$ being the input string variable.

The input response New will cause the cube to revert to the original position, all moves being erased. The program will respond with Input Not Recognized—Try Again for any input other than those described.

The Magic Cube has endless possibilities for computer owners. I hope you enjoy this program and I would like to hear from others who have worked with it.■

More bells and whistles for the chess set.

The Sargon Saver—Part II

Thomas L. Quindry
6237 Windward Drive
Burke, VA 22015

In my first article on Sargon I/O (see *80 Microcomputing*, May 1981, pg. 272) patches to enhance your ability to use either of the cassette-based Sargon I or Sargon II chess programs at their maximum playing ability were given. In this article, modifications to enhance your ability to play chess will be added to Sargon II. This is not to say that just adding these modifications will improve your chess game. Rather, they will add to your enjoyment and understanding of the game by providing a tool with which you can learn more about it.

The modification given here expands on and supersedes the Assembly code given in May, and includes all the frills needed to make life easier when using the program. The following features will be added:

- An easier, foolproof way to load Sargon II.
- A bell tone to signal when it is your move.
- Saving of all game moves to memory. All game moves may also be saved to tape or printed.
- A printer graphics routine to print the current board position.
- A training aid mode to display all moves from first to last.
- A manual play mode to enter published games. You may then use the training aid mode to analyze them visually.

As can be seen in the Program Listing, the above modifications, which I'll call MODIIB, have been structured around Sargon II. The main program of Sargon II loads from 4A00H to 76FFH, and the Sargon II loader program loads from 4400H to 4600H. Not all of this code is used, but nevertheless, it is entered and is thus not available for our use. However, part of MODIIB loads from 43C0H to 49FFH because the part of MODIIB from 43C0H to 4626H is only needed before the Sargon II loader is entered into memory. It is overwritten by the Sargon II loader program, but by then it has done its job. The important code of MODIIB is from 4633H to 49FFH and from 7700H to 7857H. Thus Sargon II along with MODIIB uses all available memory from 43C0H to 7857H to run.

This modification, MODIIB, along with Sargon II, takes practically all available memory in a 16K computer. I am sorry to say that, though this modification and Sargon II will run in 16K, the Assembly program needs more than 16K to be compiled by Radio Shack's Editor/Assembler. Deleting the frills doesn't save memory; even just the essentials takes more than 16K to compile. I had to compile and test it in two parts. I then borrowed a friend's 32K computer to join the two parts. It can be split into two nearly equal parts by assembling the code for addresses 43C0H thru 4626H, 7700H thru 7857H, and 41E2H thru 41E4H in one part (lines 00100 thru 01550 and lines 05510 thru 07380). Codes for addresses 4633H thru 49FFH can be assembled in the other part (lines 01560 thru 05500). To test your program, tie in each part by using equates (EQU) for common subroutines between parts. When both parts of the program are completed, load the part with addresses 4633H thru 49FFH first.

Added Features

First, MODIIB is much easier to load than MODIIA (the patch program given in the May issue) and is loaded before Sargon II. When loaded, this program will start automatically (lines 07340 thru 07380). You are first asked to enter the two byte hexadecimal addresses giving the location of your printer's first TRS-80 graphics character. If your printer has no TRS-80 graphics capabilities, enter 00. This will disable the printer graphics routine, called Board (lines 04550 thru 04770), by putting an FFH value byte in place of the code in line 04060 (Shift B). My printer calls its graphic characters from addresses A0H (160 decimal) to DFH (223 decimal), and thus I enter A0. The computer's location for graphics is 80H (128 Decimal) to BFH (191 decimal). The offset—in my case 20H (32 Decimal)—is calculated by the program and the value needed is then entered at the location given by GRAFIC + 1 (see lines 00500 and 04660).

After this bit of housekeeping is completed, you are prompted to position the Sargon II program and press Enter. The modification contains a System loading routine (lines 01170 thru 01270) which will check to see if the word Sargon is at the beginning of the System tape being loaded. If not, with most Radio Shack ROMs the program will hang up and you must reload MODIIB.

Both parts of Sargon II will load without stopping and, after it is loaded, it will automatically start. You will be prompted as in Sargon II, but you will have additional commands at your fingertips. In addition to the normal commands of G (Game) and C (Change board), you will have L (Load previous game) and S (Save game) as in MODIIA, plus one more command, T (Training aid).

Features

The bell feature signals the start of your turn (lines 03580 thru 03830) which is especially useful when it takes a long time for the computer to analyze a move. The bell, or tone, is sounded when an amplifier is attached to the CPU output plug and during the game mode. The program determines when it is your turn by interrupting Sargon's Input routine and testing for the cursor at positions three or nine on the video screen (see lines 03590 thru 03650). Both three and nine are the starting positions for white and black, respectively. The interrupts for this and all other routines are set in lines 01640 thru 01930.

During the Game and Manual Play modes, each move is saved into a buffer table by the Move routine (lines 03230 thru 03560). This requires interrupting two locations in Sargon II—one for the player's moves and one for Sargon's moves. Once all moves have been saved to a buffer table, they can be saved on cassette tape for future entry (see the Save routine, lines 02940 thru 03210, and the Load routine, lines 02290 thru 02920). These routines are very similar to the MODIA and MODIIA routines given in May. Also notable is the compatibility with the data tapes generated by MODIA and MODIIA. That is why, in MODIA and MODIIA, an additional FFH value byte was saved. You cannot step through the game using the training mode after using a MODIA or MODIIA tape, or print the moves. On lines 02430 thru 02520, the Load routine checks for this byte as an end of file marker. It also checks to make sure we are reading the right byte and not a buffer table pointer. The correct entry location, depending on the data entered, is resolved in lines 02540 thru 02630. For MODIIB data, the Sargon II program is re-entered in the Game mode with the correct level of play and the player's move.

The game moves can also be output to a printer by the Plays routine (lines 05530 thru 07320). This routine formats a list of game moves in up to four columns of 25 moves each, depending on the length of the game. If, by any chance, a game is over 100 moves, it starts other groups of 100 moves in the same format. In a 16K computer, the buffer table is long enough to hold 195 moves.

The Plays routine is accessed by the Titles routine (lines 03850 thru 04130) while in the Game mode by pressing shift L (for listing plays) at the beginning of your move. Also in

Program Listing

```
                00100 ;MOD IIB
                00110 ;SARGON II MODIFICATION - BY THOMAS L. QUIND
RY
                00120 ;
                00130 ;SAVE OR LOAD BOARD POSITION AND MOVES BY CA
SSETTE.
                00140 ;MOVES AND GRAPHIC BOARD DISPLAY TO PRINTER.

                00150 ;CHESS TRAINING AID DISPLAYS GAME TO SCREEN.

                00160 ;
7862            00170 MOVLOC  EQU     7862H
7860            00180 BUFFER  EQU     MOVLOC-2
43C0            00190         ORG     43C0H
43C0 3EC3       00200 MODIIB  LD      A,0C3H
43C2 32E241     00210         LD      (41E2H),A
43C5 213346     00220         LD      HL,PATCH        ;SETUP AUTO
START OF PATCH
43C8 22E341     00230         LD      (41E3H),HL
                00240 ;
                00250 ;PRINTER GRAPHICS OFFSET ROUTINE
43CB 217444     00260         LD      HL,INSTR
43CE CD0B44     00270         CALL    WRITE
43D1 218E44     00280         LD      HL,INSTR1
43D4 CD0B44     00290         CALL    WRITE
43D7 21DA3D     00300         LD      HL,3DDAH        ;SET FIRST C
URSOR POS. -1
43DA 23         00310 INPT    INC     HL              ;ADVANCE CUR
SOR
43DD CD1444     00320         CALL    INPT1
43DE F5         00330         PUSH    AF              ;SAVE MODIFI
ED INPUT
43DF 7D         00340         LD      A,L
43E0 FEDC       00350         CP      0DCH            ;CHECK CURSO
R
43E2 3864       00360         JR      C,BIT16         ;IF FIRST PO
SITION X16
43E4 286E       00370         JR      Z,BIT1          ;IF SECOND P
OSITION X1
43E6 F1         00380         POP     AF              ;IF THIRD PO
SITION
43E7 78         00390         LD      A,B             ;GET FIRST I
NPUT
43E8 81         00400         ADD     A,C             ;ADD SECOND
INPUT
43E9 F5         00410         PUSH    AF              ;SAVE
43EA 3E62       00420         LD      A,98
43EC 323A48     00430         LD      (GRAF+1),A      ;LOAD <SHIFT
 B>
43EF F1         00440         POP     AF
43F0 B7         00450         OR      A
43F1 2005       00460         JR      NZ,GRAFON       ;IF INPUTS <
00> NO GRAPHICS
43F3 3EFF       00470         LD      A,255
43F5 323A48     00480         LD      (GRAF+1),A      ;DISABLE GRA
PHICS
43F8 D680       00490 GRAFON  SUB     80H             ;GET PRINTER
 GRAPHIC OFFSET
43FA 32AA48     00500         LD      (GRAFIC+1),A    ;LOAD OFFSET

43FD 217444     00510         LD      HL,INSTR
                00520 ;
                00530 ;MODIIB LOAD ROUTINE INSTRUCTIONS
4400 CD0B44     00540         CALL    WRITE
4403 21A1A5     00550         LD      HL,INSTR2
4406 CD0B44     00560         CALL    WRITE
4409 1851       00570         JR      AZERO
                00580 ;
                00590 ;WRITE ROUTINE
440B 7E         00600 WRITE   LD      A,(HL)
440C B7         00610         OR      A
440D C8         00620         RET     Z
440E CD3300     00630         CALL    033H
4411 23         00640         INC     HL
4412 18F7       00650         JR      WRITE
                00660 ;
                00670 ;PRINTER GRAPHIC OFFSET SUBROUTINE
4414 3E88       00680 INPT1   LD      A,136
4416 77         00690         LD      (HL),A
4417 CD2B00     00700 INPT2   CALL    002BH
441A B7         00710         OR      A
441B 28FA       00720         JR      Z,INPT2
441D FE08       00730         CP      08H
441F 281C       00740         JR      Z,BKSPC         ;CHECK FOR B
ACKSPACE
4421 F5         00750         PUSH    AF
4422 7D         00760         LD      A,L
4423 FEDD       00770         CP      0DDH            ;CHECK CURSO
R
4425 2831       00780         JR      Z,INPT3 ;IF CURSOR IN 3RD PO
S.
4427 F1         00790         POP     AF
4428 77         00800         LD      (HL),A          ;PUT INPUT O
N SCREEN
4429 FE30       00810         CP      30H
442B 38E7       00820         JR      C,INPT1 ;CHECK IF INPUT < 0
442D D630       00830         SUB     30H
442F FE0A       00840         CP      10
4431 D8         00850         RET     C               ;IF 0 TO 9 R
ETURN
4432 D607       00860         SUB     7
4434 FE0A       00870         CP      10
4436 38DC       00880         JR      C,INPT1 ;CHECK IF INPUT < A
4438 FE10       00890         CP      16
443A D8         00900         RET     C               ;IF A TO F R
ETURN
443B 18D7       00910         JR      INPT1           ;IF NO COND
MET REPEAT INPUT
                00920 ;
                00930 ;BACKSPACE SUBROUTINE
443D 3E20       00940 BKSPC   LD      A,20H
443F 77         00950         LD      (HL),A
4440 7D         00960         LD      A,L
4441 FEDB       00970         CP      0DBH
4443 28CF       00980         JR      Z,INPT1
4445 2B         00990         DEC     HL
4446 18CC       01000         JR      INPT1
                01010 ;
                01020 ;MULTIPLY BY 16 ROUTINE
4448 F1         01030 BIT16   POP     AF
4449 CB27       01040         SLA     A               ;X 2
444B CB27       01050         SLA     A               ;X 2
444D CB27       01060         SLA     A               ;X 2
444F CB27       01070         SLA     A               ;X 2   (X 16
)
4451 47         01080         LD      B,A             ;FIRST INPUT

4452 1886       01090         JR      INPT
4454 F1         01100 BIT1    POP     AF
4455 4F         01110         LD      C,A             ;SECOND INPU
T
4456 1882       01120         JR      INPT
4458 F1         01130 INPT3   POP     AF
4459 3E0D       01140         LD      A,0DH           ;LOAD CR
445B C9         01150         RET
```

Program continues

Program continued

```
                 01160 ;
                 01170 ;MODIIB LOAD ROUTINE
445C CD2B00      01180 AZERO    CALL     002BH
445F B7          01190          OR       A
4460 28FA        01200          JR       Z,AZERO          ;ENTER ANY K
EY TO CONT.
4462 310842      01210          LD       SP,4208H         ;STACK POINT
ER
4465 216B45      01220          LD       HL,POINTS+5      ;POINTS TO E
ND WORD "SARGON"
4468 113D3C      01230          LD       DE,3C3DH
446B 010600      01240          LD       BC,0006H
446E EDB8        01250          LDDR                      ;PUT ON SCRE
EN
4470 23          01260          INC      HL               ;SETUP "SARG
ON" FOR SYSTEM LOAD
4471 C3CE02      01270          JP       02CEH            ;TO LOAD SAR
GON TAPE
                 01280 ;
                 01290 ;MESSAGES FOR MODIIB LOADER
4474 1C          01300 INSTR    DEFB     28
4475 1F          01310          DEFB     31
4476 4D          01320          DEFM     'MODIIB - BY THOMAS L. QUIND
RY'
4493 0D          01330          DEFB     0DH
4494 20          01340          DEFM     '              TLQ ENTERPRISES
'
44AF 0D          01350          DEFB     0DH
44B0 20          01360          DEFM     '              6237 WINDWARD D
RIVE'
44CF 0D          01370          DEFB     0DH
44D0 20          01380          DEFM     '              BURKE, VA 22015
'
44EB 0D0D        01390          DEFW     0D0DH
44ED 00          01400          DEFB     00
44EE 45          01410 INSTR1   DEFM     'ENTER TWO BYTE HEXIDECIMAL
ADDRESS FOR FIRST'
451A 0D          01420          DEFB     0DH
451B 50          01430          DEFM     'PRINTER GRAPHIC CHARACTER.
(IF NO GRAPHIC'
4544 0D          01440          DEFB     0DH
4545 43          01450          DEFM     'CAPABILITIES, <ENTER 00>.):
'
4560 00          01460          DEFB     00
4561 54          01470 INSTR2   DEFM     'THIS '
4566 53          01480 POINTS   DEFM     'SARGON II MODIFICATION ALLO
WS YOU TO SAVE IMPORTANT'
4599 0D          01490          DEFB     0DH
459A 47          01500          DEFM     'GAME INFORMATION TO CASSETT
E TAPE OR PRINTER.'
45C7 0D0D        01510          DEFW     0D0DH
45C9 53          01520          DEFM     'SARGON IIB CAN ALSO BE USED
 AS A CHESS TRAINING AID.'
45FD 0D0D        01530          DEFW     0D0DH
45FF 50          01540          DEFM     'POSITION SARGON II TAPE AND
 PRESS ENTER'
4626 00          01550          DEFB     00
4633             01560          ORG      4633H
4633 3EC3        01570 PATCH    LD       A,0C3H           ;PATCH INTO
SARGON LOAD TAPE
4635 32A044      01580          LD       (44A0H),A
4638 214646      01590          LD       HL,BEGIN
463B 22A144      01600          LD       (44A1H),HL
463E 3EC9        01610          LD       A,0C9H
4640 32E241      01620          LD       (41E2H),A        ;REPAIR AUTO
 LOAD HOOK
4643 C31544      01630          JP       4415H            ;JUMP TO SAR
GON II LOADER
4646 214D49      01640 BEGIN    LD       HL,TITLE         ;BLOCK MOVE
TO CHANGE SARGON TITLE
4649 11CF6E      01650          LD       DE,6ECFH
464C 011200      01660          LD       BC,12H
464F EDB0        01670          LDIR                      ;BLOCK MOVE
4651 215F49      01680          LD       HL,MESS          ;BLOCK MOVE
TO CHANGE ENDING OF SARGON "NEW GAME - -" MESSAGE
4654 110D6F      01690          LD       DE,6F0DH
4657 010800      01700          LD       BC,8
465A EDB0        01710          LDIR                      ;BLOCK MOVE
465C 3E26        01720          LD       A,26H            ;CHANGE LENG
TH OF MESSAGE
465E 325A70      01730          LD       (705AH),A
4661 219B46      01740          LD       HL,START         ;PATCH FOR M
ESS1 AND MESS2 ADDITION
4664 225770      01750          LD       (7057H),HL
4667 3EC3        01760          LD       A,0C3H           ;CHANGE TO J
P INSTRUCTION
4669 325670      01770          LD       (7056H),A
466C 327F76      01780          LD       (767FH),A
466F 21B946      01790          LD       HL,COND          ;PATCH TO CO
NDITIONAL STATEMENTS
4672 226870      01800          LD       (7068H),HL
4675 21EC47      01810          LD       HL,BELL
4678 227A76      01820          LD       (767AH),HL       ;PREVIOUSLY
002BH
467B 211548      01830          LD       HL,TITLES
467E 220876      01840          LD       (7608H),HL
4681 21DC47      01850          LD       HL,SETUP         ;SET BUFFERS
4684 22C270      01860          LD       (70C2H),HL
4687 21A447      01870          LD       HL,MOVE1         ;SARGON SAVE
 MOVE ROUTINE
468A 22F96F      01880          LD       (6FF9H),HL
468D 21AA47      01890          LD       HL,MOVE2         ;PLAYER SAVE
 MOVE ROUTINE
4690 22A171      01900          LD       (71A1H),HL
4693 3EFF        01910          LD       A,0FFH           ;END OF GAME
 POINTER
4695 326278      01920          LD       (MOVLOC),A
4698 C30050      01930 SARGON   JP       5000H            ;JUMP TO BEG
INNING OF SARGON PROGRAM
469B 116749      01940 START    LD       DE,MESS1         ;ADD OUR MES
SAGES
469E 062A        01950          LD       B,2AH
46A0 CDD175      01960          CALL     75D1H            ;SARGON PRIN
T ROUTINE
46A3 119149      01970          LD       DE,MESS2
46A6 061F        01980          LD       B,1FH
46A8 CDD175      01990          CALL     75D1H
46AB 11B649      02000          LD       DE,MESS3
46AE 0623        02010          LD       B,23H
46B0 CDD175      02020          CALL     75D1H
46B3 11EF6E      02030          LD       DE,6EEFH         ;RESTORE SAR
GON INSTRUCTION LOST BY PATCH
46B6 C35970      02040          JP       7059H            ;JUMP BACK T
O SARGON AFTER MESSAGE INSERT
46B9 FE54        02050 COND     CP       84               ;SEE IF WANT
 TRAINER DISPLAY
                 02060 ;
                 02070 ;TRAINING AID ROUTINE
46BB 2028        02080          JR       NZ,COND1
46BD AF          02090          XOR      A
46BE 323150      02100          LD       (5031H),A        ;SET ALL POI
NTERS
46C1 323950      02110          LD       (5039H),A
46C4 3C          02120          INC      A
46C5 323550      02130          LD       (5035H),A
46C8 21D048      02140          LD       HL,TRAIN
46CB 22FE6F      02150          LD       (6FFEH),HL
46CE 216278      02160          LD       HL,MOVLOC
46D1 226078      02170          LD       (BUFFER),HL
46D4 CD3060      02180          CALL     6030H
46D7 3E80        02190          LD       A,80H
46D9 323050      02200          LD       (5030H),A
46DC 3A5F78      02210          LD       A,(BUFFER-1)
46DF 325350      02220          LD       (5053H),A
46E2 C3F670      02230          JP       70F6H
46E5 FE53        02240 COND1    CP       83               ;IF S SAVE G
AME POSITION TO CASSETTE
46E7 CA7047      02250          JP       Z,SAVE
46EA FE4C        02260          CP       76               ;IF L LOAD G
AME POSITION FROM CASSETTE
46EC 20AA        02270          JR       NZ,SARGON
                 02280 ;
                 02290 ;CASSETTE LOAD ROUTINE
46EE CD4547      02300 LOAD     CALL     READY            ;CASSETTE LO
AD ROUTINE
46F1 CD1202      02310          CALL     0212H
46F4 CD9602      02320          CALL     0296H
46F7 CD3502      02330 LOAD1    CALL     0235H
46FA 77          02340          LD       (HL),A
46FB 23          02350          INC      HL
46FC 1D          02360          DEC      E
46FD 7B          02370          LD       A,E
46FE 20F7        02380          JR       NZ,LOAD1
4700 215C78      02390          LD       HL,BUFFER-4
4703 23          02400 LOAD2    INC      HL
4704 CD3502      02410          CALL     0235H
4707 77          02420          LD       (HL),A
4708 FEFF        02430          CP       0FFH             ;END OF GAME
 POINTER
470A 20F7        02440          JR       NZ,LOAD2
470C 016078      02450          LD       BC,BUFFER
470F 7C          02460          LD       A,H
4710 B8          02470          CP       B
4711 2004        02480          JR       NZ,LOAD3
4713 7D          02490          LD       A,L
4714 B9          02500          CP       C
4715 28EC        02510          JR       Z,LOAD2
4717 CDF801      02520 LOAD3    CALL     01F8H
                 02530 ;
                 02540 ;WHICH MOD DATA ENTERED SUBROUTINE
471A 3A5D78      02550          LD       A,(BUFFER-3)
471D 323550      02560          LD       (5035H),A        ;SET MOVE NO
.
4720 015E78      02570          LD       BC,BUFFER-2
4723 7D          02580          LD       A,L
4724 B9          02590          CP       C
4725 2005        02600          JR       NZ,AUTO
4727 7C          02610          LD       A,H
4728 B8          02620          CP       B
4729 CA7470      02630          JP       Z,7074H          ;IF MODIA OR
 IIA DATA JUMP HERE
                 02640 ;
                 02650 ;DATA FROM MODIIB SUBROUTINE
472C 3A5E78      02660 AUTO     LD       A,(BUFFER-2)     ;SET REMAINI
NG POINTERS
472F 323050      02670          LD       (5030H),A
4732 EE80        02680          XOR      80H
4734 323150      02690          LD       (5031H),A
4737 3A5F78      02700          LD       A,(BUFFER-1)
473A 325350      02710          LD       (5053H),A
473D 3E01        02720          LD       A,1
473F 323950      02730          LD       (5039H),A
4742 C3F670      02740          JP       70F6H            ;DISPLAY BOA
RD READY TO MOVE
4745 11D349      02750 READY    LD       DE,MESS4         ;READY CASSE
TTE MESSAGE
4748 0620        02760          LD       B,20H
474A CDD175      02770          CALL     75D1H
474D CD2B00      02780 BACK     CALL     002BH
4750 B7          02790          OR       A
4751 28FA        02800          JR       Z,BACK
4753 CDC901      02810          CALL     01C9H            ;CLEAR SCREE
N
4756 AF          02820          XOR      A
4757 211551      02830          LD       HL,5115H         ;SARGON BOAR
D BUFFER
475A 1E4E        02840          LD       E,78             ;LENGTH OF B
UFFER
475C C9          02850          RET
475D 3A3550      02860 POINT    LD       A,(5035H)        ;MOVE NUMBER

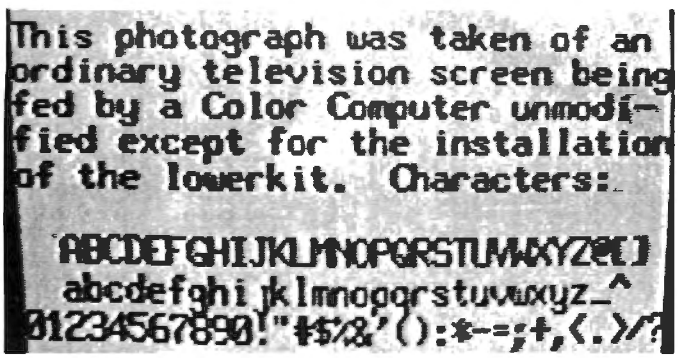
4760 325D78      02870          LD       (BUFFER-3),A
4763 3A3050      02880          LD       A,(5030H)        ;YOUR COLOR
4766 325E78      02890          LD       (BUFFER-2),A
4769 3A5350      02900          LD       A,(5053H)        ;LEVEL OF PL
AY
476C 325F78      02910          LD       (BUFFER-1),A
476F C9          02920          RET
                 02930 ;
                 02940 ;CASSETTE SAVE ROUTINE
4770 CD5D47      02950 SAVE     CALL     POINT
4773 CD4547      02960          CALL     READY
4776 CD1202      02970          CALL     0212H
4779 CD8702      02980          CALL     0287H
477C 7E          02990 SAVE1    LD       A,(HL)
477D CD6402      03000          CALL     0264H
4780 23          03010          INC      HL
4781 1D          03020          DEC      E
4782 7B          03030          LD       A,E
4783 20F7        03040          JR       NZ,SAVE1
4785 215D78      03050          LD       HL,BUFFER-3
4788 7E          03060 SAVE2    LD       A,(HL)
4789 5F          03070          LD       E,A
478A CD6402      03080          CALL     0264H
478D 23          03090          INC      HL
478E 7B          03100          LD       A,E
478F FEFF        03110          CP       0FFH             ;END OF GAME
 POINTER
4791 20F5        03120          JR       NZ,SAVE2
4793 016178      03130          LD       BC,BUFFER+1
4796 7C          03140          LD       A,H
4797 B8          03150          CP       B
4798 2004        03160          JR       NZ,SAVE3
479A 7D          03170          LD       A,L
479B B9          03180          CP       C
479C 28EA        03190          JR       Z,SAVE2
479E CDF801      03200 SAVE3    CALL     01F8H
```

Program continues

then your TRS-80 COLOR COMPUTER needs the

Word Processing Lowerkit

It converts your screen from an illegible checkerboard to this:



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L	— Load Game From Cassette.	— From Title Block
S	— Save Game to Cassette.	— From Title Block
T	— Training Aid Mode.	— From Title Block
Shift M	— Go to Manual Play Mode	— From Game Mode
Shift G	— Return to Game Mode	— From Manual Play Mode
Shift B	— Print Graphic Board Display	— From Game or Manual Play Mode
Shift L	— Print List of Plays	— From Game or Manual Play Mode
Space	— Pause	— From Training Aid Mode
Space Clear	— Return to Game Mode	— From Training Aid Mode

Table 1. Added commands to Sargon II with MODIIB.

the Titles routine is a subroutine to determine whether your printer is up and ready. If your printer is not ready to run, the printer commands in the program are ignored. The Titles routine also allows you to access the graphics Board routine. The Board routine is accessed in the Game mode by pressing shift B during the beginning of your turn. The Board routine (lines 04550 thru 04770) is essentially a screen printer which prints only the graphic portion of the screen. Line 4645 is needed only when your computer has an upper/lowercase character generator modification. This code sets bit six to zero. It does not affect other computers that are uppercase only, so it is best to leave it in the code. If your printer does not have graphic capabilities, the initialization routine disabled the Board routine by entering the value of FFH at GRAF + 1 (line 04060). Since the value FFH cannot be entered by the keyboard, this effectively takes out the Board routine.

The printer routines were formatted so that a game listing of up to 100 moves and a graphic board display can be printed on an eight and a half by eleven inch page using an 80-column printer. The resulting graphics are not square but elongated. If you have a 132-column printer, the board display will be better proportioned. Many printers can be set up for different column widths. Be sure to set up the column count you prefer *before* you load MODIIB and Sargon II.

Now comes the fun part, the Training aid routine. This routine is accessed from Sargon II after pressing Break. In the Training aid mode (lines 02070 thru 02270 and lines 04890 thru 05400), the game which has been saved in the buffer table is put through its paces and played from beginning to end. After all moves are played, you are returned to the Game mode to continue the game. While in the Training aid mode, two hidden codes are available. Pressing the space bar (lines 05280 thru 05310) will pause the display after completing the current move. The display will remain static until the space bar is released. By pressing the space bar and the clear key (lines 05320 thru 05400) you not only pause, but will exit the Training aid mode and return to the Game mode at the point the game is being displayed. Beware: Once you elect to return to the Game mode, that point of the game being displayed is now the end of the game. You can continue the game, however, and each subsequent move will be saved in the buffer table along with the previous moves.

The buffer table is automatically loaded with each move in one of, or a combination of, three ways: playing a game; loading a game from cassette; or the Manual Play mode. A game could be loaded from cassette, the Training aid mode used to go to move X, and then the game continued in a different way using the Game mode or the Manual Play mode.

The Manual Play mode (lines 04150 thru 04280) can be best used to enter published games. For example, you could enter one of the Spassky-Fisher championship games from their match in Iceland, and then analyze it. After saving the

Program continued

```
47A1 C30050   03210          JP      5000H
              03220 ;
              03230 ;PUT MOVES IN BUFFER ROUTINE
47A4 CDAD47   03240 MOVE1    CALL    MOVES         ;SARGON MOVE
S
47A7 C30570   03250          JP      7005H
47AA CD7275   03260 MOVE2    CALL    7572H         ;PLAYER MOVE
S
47AD 3E2D     03270 MOVES    LD      A,2DH
47AF 32F450   03280          LD      (50F4H),A
47B2 3A3550   03290          LD      A,(5035H)
47B5 CB27     03300          SLA     A
47B7 47       03310          LD      B,A
47B8 3A3150   03320          LD      A,(5031H)
47BB B7       03330          OR      A
47BC 2801     03340          JR      Z,MOVES1
47BE 04       03350          INC     B
47BF 215878   03360 MOVES1   LD      HL,BUFFER-8
47C2 110500   03370          LD      DE,0005H
47C5 19       03380 MOVES2   ADD     HL,DE
47C6 10FD     03390          DJNZ    MOVES2
47C8 EB       03400          EX      DE,HL
47C9 21F250   03410          LD      HL,50F2H
47CC 010500   03420          LD      BC,0005H
47CF EDB0     03430          LDIR
47D1 EB       03440          EX      DE,HL
47D2 226078   03450          LD      (BUFFER),HL
47D5 3EFF     03460          LD      A,0FFH        ;END OF GAME
 POINTER
47D7 77       03470          LD      (HL),A
47D8 CD5D47   03480          CALL    POINT
47DB C9       03490          RET
47DC 210171   03500 SETUP    LD      HL,7101H      ;RESET SARGO
N CODE
47DF 22F66F   03510          LD      (6FF6H),HL
47E2 216278   03520          LD      HL,MOVLOC     ;RESET MOVE
POINTER
47E5 CD3860   03530          CALL    6038H
47E8 3EFF     03540          LD      A,0FFH        ;END OF GAME
 POINTER
47EA 77       03550          LD      (HL),A
47EB C9       03560          RET
              03570 ;
              03580 ;SOUND TONE ROUTINE
47EC C5       03590 BELL     PUSH    BC
47ED 3A1C50   03600          LD      A,(501CH)     ;LSB CURSOR
47F0 E63F     03610          AND     03FH          ;MASK VALUE
OVER 63
47F2 FE03     03620          CP      3             ;CHECK CURSO
R LOCATION
47F4 2804     03630          JR      Z,TONE
47F6 FE09     03640          CP      9             ;CHECK CURSO
R LOCATION
47F8 200F     03650          JR      NZ,INPUT
47FA 0E96     03660 TONE     LD      C,150
47FC 3E01     03670          LD      A,01H
47FE CD0E48   03680          CALL    TONE1
4801 3C       03690          INC     A
4802 CD0E48   03700          CALL    TONE1
4805 0D       03710          DEC     C
4806 AF       03720          XOR     A
4807 D3FF     03730          OUT     (255),A
4809 C1       03740 INPUT    POP     BC            ;BACK TO SAR
GON INPUT
480A CD2B00   03750          CALL    002BH
480D C9       03760          RET
              03770 ;
              03780 ;TONE SUBROUTINES
480E 69       03790 TONE1    LD      L,C
480F D3FF     03800          OUT     (255),A
4811 2D       03810 TONE2    DEC     L
4812 20FD     03820          JR      NZ,TONE2
4814 C9       03830          RET
              03840 ;
              03850 ;LPRINT AND MANUAL PLAY SELECTION ROUTINES
4815 C5       03860 TITLES   PUSH    BC
4816 F5       03870          PUSH    AF
4817 3A1C50   03880          LD      A,(501CH)     ;LSB CURSOR
481A E63F     03890          AND     03FH
481C FE03     03900          CP      3             ;CHECK CURSO
R POSITION
481E 2804     03910          JR      Z,GO
4820 FE09     03920          CP      9             ;CHECK CURSO
R POSITION
4822 2011     03930          JR      NZ,BACK1
4824 F1       03940 GO       POP     AF
4825 FE6D     03950          CP      109           ;IF SHIFT M,
 MANUAL PLAY
4827 281E     03960          JR      Z,MAN
4829 FE67     03970          CP      103           ;IF SHIFT G,
 NOT MANUAL PLAY
482B 283A     03980          JR      Z,UNMAN
482D F5       03990          PUSH    AF
482E 3AE837   04000          LD      A,(37E8H)     ;PRINTER ADD
RESS
4831 FE80     04010          CP      128           ;PRINTER REA
DY?
4833 3803     04020          JR      C,GO1         ;IF PRINTER
READY GO
4835 F1       04030 BACK1    POP     AF
4836 180A     04040          JR      BACK2
4838 F1       04050 GO1      POP     AF
4839 FE62     03932 GRAF     CP      98            ;IF SHIFT B,
 LPRINT BOARD
483B 2857     04070          JR      Z,BOARD
483D FE6C     04080          CP      108           ;IF SHIFT L,
 LPRINT PLAYS
483F CA0077   04090          JP      Z,PLAYS
4842 C1       04100 BACK2    POP     BC            ;GO BACK2 SA
RGON
4843 DDE1     04110          POP     IX
4845 D1       04120          POP     DE
4846 C9       04130          RET
              04140 ;
              04150 ;MANUAL PLAY ROUTINE
4847 219D71   04160 MAN      LD      HL,719DH
484A 22F66F   04170          LD      (6FF6H),HL
484D 2A1C50   04180          LD      HL,(501CH)
4850 E5       04190          PUSH    HL
4851 21023C   04200          LD      HL,3C02H
4854 221C50   04210          LD      (501CH),HL
4857 11F349   04220          LD      DE,MESS5      ;MANUAL PLAY
 MESSAGE
485A 060D     04230          LD      B,0DH
485C CDD175   04240          CALL    75D1H
485F E1       04250          POP     HL
4860 221C50   04260          LD      (501CH),HL
4863 3E08     04270          LD      A,08H         ;SET BACKSPA
```

Program continues

Program continues

```
CE CODE
4865 18DB       04280           JR      BACK2
                04290 ;
                04300 ;REMOVE MANUAL PLAY ROUTINE
4867 210171     04310 UNMAN     LD      HL,7101H
486A 22F66F     04320           LD      (6FF6H),HL
486D 213050     04330           LD      HL,5030H
4870 3A3150     04340           LD      A,(5031H)
4873 BE         04350           CP      (HL)
4874 2003       04360           JR      NZ,NOEXC
4876 EE80       04370           XOR     80H
4878 77         04380           LD      (HL),A
4879 CD5D47     04390 NOEXC     CALL    POINT
487C 2A1C50     04400           LD      HL,(501CH)
487F E5         04410           PUSH    HL
4880 CDC248     04420           CALL    PLAYER
4883 E1         04430           POP     HL
4884 221C50     04440           LD      (501CH),HL
4887 3E08       04450           LD      A,08H             ;SET BACKSPA
CE CODE
4889 18B7       04460           JR      BACK2
                04470 ;
                04480 ;LPRINT SPACES ROUTINE
488B 3E20       04490 SPACES    LD      A,20H
488D CD3B00     04500           CALL    003BH
4890 23         04510           INC     HL                ;NEEDED FOR
GRAPHICS ROUTINE
4891 10F8       04520           DJNZ    SPACES
4893 C9         04530           RET
                04540 ;
                04550 ;LPRINT GRAPHICS ROUTINE
4894 3E0D       04560 BOARD     LD      A,0DH
4896 CD3B00     04570           CALL    003BH
4899 21003C     04580           LD      HL,3C00H
489C 0610       04590           LD      B,16
489E C5         04600 NLINE2    PUSH    BC
489F 0610       04610           LD      B,10H
48A1 CD8B48     04620           CALL    SPACES
48A4 0630       04630           LD      B,30H
48A6 7E         04640 NBLOCK    LD      A,(HL)
48A7 EE3F       04650           XOR     63                ;REVERSE GRA
PHICS
48A9 C600       04660 GRAPIC    ADD     A,00              ;PRINTER GRA
PHIC CHARACTER OFFSET
48AB CD3B00     04670           CALL    003BH
48AE 23         04680           INC     HL
48AF 10F5       04690           DJNZ    NBLOCK
48B1 3E0D       04700           LD      A,0DH
48B3 CD3B00     04710           CALL    003BH
48B6 C1         04720           POP     BC
48B7 10E5       04730           DJNZ    NLINE2
48B9 3E0D       04740           LD      A,0DH
48BB CD3B00     04750           CALL    003BH
48BE 3E08       04760           LD      A,08H
48C0 1800       04770           JR      BACK2
                04780 ;
                04790 ;DETERMINE PLAYER'S COLOR ROUTINE
48C2 21013C     04800 PLAYER    LD      HL,3C01H
48C5 221C50     04810           LD      (501CH),HL
48C8 21716F     04820           LD      HL,6F71H
48CB 116A6F     04830           LD      DE,6F6AH
48CE 3A5E78     04840           LD      A,(BUFFER-2)
48D1 CD2A70     04850           CALL    702AH
48D4 CD1A4D     04860           CALL    4D1AH
48D7 C9         04870           RET
                04880 ;
                04890 ;TRAINING AID ROUTINE
48D8 CDC248     04900 TRAIN     CALL    PLAYER
48DB 2A6078     04910 TRAIN1    LD      HL,(BUFFER)
48DE 7E         04920           LD      A,(HL)
48DF FEFF       04930           CP      0FFH              ;END OF GAME
 POINTER
48E1 2823       04940           JR      Z,RETURN
48E3 11F250     04950           LD      DE,50F2H          ;SARGON INPU
T BUFFER
48E6 010500     04960           LD      BC,0005H
48E9 EDB0       04970           LDIR
48EB 226078     04980           LD      (BUFFER),HL
48EE 2A1C50     04990           LD      HL,(501CH)
48F1 110600     05000           LD      DE,0006H          ;SET UP FOR
SARGON LINEFEED
48F4 19         05010           ADD     HL,DE
48F5 010006     05020           LD      BC,0600H
48F8 CD8875     05030           CALL    7588H             ;GET LINEFEE
D
48FB CDA371     05040           CALL    71A3H
48FE CD2C49     05050           CALL    TOGGLE
4901 CD3649     05060           CALL    PAUSE
4904 18D5       05070           JR      TRAIN1
4906 CD5D47     05080 RETURN    CALL    POINT
4909 219D71     05090           LD      HL,719DH
490C 22FE6F     05100           LD      (6FFEH),HL
490F 210171     05110           LD      HL,7101H
4912 22F66F     05120           LD      (6FF6H),HL
4915 3A3150     05130           LD      A,(5031H)         ;TOGGLE TURN
 ONLY
4918 EE80       05140           XOR     80H
491A 323150     05150           LD      (5031H),A
491D C8         05160           RET     Z
491E 213550     05170           LD      HL,5035H
4921 35         05180           DEC     (HL)
4922 2A1C50     05190           LD      HL,(501CH)
4925 11C0FF     05200           LD      DE,0FFC0H
4928 CD2876     05210           CALL    7628H             ;MOVE BACK A
 LINE
492B C9         05220           RET
492C 3A3150     05230 TOGGLE    LD      A,(5031H)
492F 323050     05240           LD      (5030H),A
4932 CD0070     05250           CALL    7000H
4935 C9         05260           RET
                05270 ;
                05280 ;PAUSE SUBROUTINE
4936 3A4038     05290 PAUSE     LD      A,(3840H)
4939 FE80       05300           CP      128
493B 28F9       05310           JR      Z,PAUSE           ;IF SPACEBAR
 DEPRESSED
493D FE82       05320           CP      130               ;SPACEBAR AN
D CLEAR DEPRESSED?
493F C0         05330           RET     NZ
4940 2A6078     05340           LD      HL,(BUFFER)       ;RETURN TO G
AME MODE
4943 3EFF       05350           LD      A,0FFH
4945 77         05360           LD      (HL),A
4946 3A4038     05370 CLEAR     LD      A,(3840H)
4949 B7         05380           OR      A
494A 20FA       05390           JR      NZ,CLEAR          ;MUST RELEAS
E KEYS TO CONTINUE
494C C9         05400
                05410 ;
                05420 ;MESSAGES FOR SARGON IIB
494D 20         05430 TITLE     DEFM    ' SARGON-IIB ***** '
495F 2C         05440 MESS      DEFM    ',L,S,T):'        ;LOAD? SAVE?
 TRAINER?
4967 4C         05450 MESS1     DEFM    'LOAD PREVIOUS GAME POSITION
 FROM CASSETTE,'
4991 53         05460 MESS2     DEFM    'SAVE GAME POSITION TO CASSE
TTE,'
49B0 53         05470 MESS3     DEFM    'SET UP SARGON IIB TRAINING
DISPLAY,'
49D3 52         05480 MESS4     DEFM    'READY CASSETTE AND PRESS EN
TER:'
49F2 88         05490           DEFB    136
49F3 4D         05500 MESS5     DEFM    'MANUAL PLAY
7700            05510           ORG     7700H
                05520 ;
                05530 ;LIST PLAYS ROUTINE
7700 3A5D78     05540 PLAYS     LD      A,(BUFFER-3)      ;GET TOTAL N
O. MOVES
7703 F5         05550           PUSH    AF                ;TOTAL NO. M
OVES
7704 F5         05560           PUSH    AF                ;TOTAL NO. M
OVES
7705 3E01       05570           LD      A,1
7707 325D78     05580           LD      (BUFFER-3),A      ;SET TO 1
770A 216278     05590           LD      HL,MOVLOC         ;GET MOVE LO
CATION
770D 226078     05600           LD      (BUFFER),HL       ;FIRST MOVE
LOC IN BUFFER
7710 3E20       05610           LD      A,20H
7712 325C78     05620           LD      (BUFFER-4),A      ;"SPACE" IN
HUNDREDS COL.
7715 0602       05630 PLAYS1    LD      B,02H
7717 3E0D       05640 PLAYS2    LD      A,0DH
7719 CD3B00     05650           CALL    003BH
771C 10F9       05660           DJNZ    PLAYS2
                05670 ;
                05680 ;NO. COLUMNS SUBROUTINE
771E 0601       05690           LD      B,1
7720 F1         05700           POP     AF                ;TOTAL NO. M
OVES
7721 F5         05710           PUSH    AF                ;TOTAL NO. M
OVES
7722 FE1A       05720           CP      26
7724 380B       05730           JR      C,LIST
7726 04         05740           INC     B
7727 FE33       05750           CP      51
7729 3806       05760           JR      C,LIST
772B 04         05770           INC     B
772C FE4C       05780           CP      76
772E 3001       05790           JR      C,LIST
7730 04         05800           INC     B
                05810 ;
                05820 ;SARGON - PLAYER HEADING SUBROUTINE
7731 78         05830 LIST      LD      A,B
7732 325B78     05840           LD      (BUFFER-5),A      ;SAVE NO. CO
LUMNS
7735 C5         05850 LIST1     PUSH    BC                ;NO. COLUMNS

7736 0605       05860           LD      B,05H
7738 CD8B48     05870           CALL    SPACES
773B 21716F     05880           LD      HL,6F71H          ;"PLAYER" PO
INTER
773E 116A6F     05890           LD      DE,6F6AH          ;"SARGON" PO
INTER
7741 3A5E78     05900           LD      A,(BUFFER-2)
7744 A7         05910           AND     A
7745 2001       05920           JR      NZ,SAME
7747 EB         05930           EX      DE,HL             ;SWITCH POIN
TERS
7748 0602       05940 SAME      LD      B,02H
774A C5         05950 LIST2     PUSH    BC                ;WHITE/BLACK
 COUNTER
774B D5         05960           PUSH    DE                ;SAVE
774C 0607       05970           LD      B,07H
774E 7E         05980 LIST3     LD      A,(HL)            ;LIST HEADIN
GS
774F CD3B00     05990           CALL    003BH
7752 23         06000           INC     HL
7753 10F9       06010           DJNZ    LIST3
7755 D1         06020           POP     DE                ;SAVE
7756 EB         06030           EX      DE,HL
7757 C1         06040           POP     BC                ;WHITE/BLACK
 POINTER
7758 10F0       06050           DJNZ    LIST2             ;PRINTER OTH
ER HEADING
775A C1         06060           POP     BC                ;NO. COLUMNS

775B 10D8       06070           DJNZ    LIST1             ;PRINT NEXT
COL. HEADING
775D 3E0D       06080           LD      A,0DH
775F CD3B00     06090           CALL    003BH             ;LINEFEED
7762 3A5B78     06100           LD      A,(BUFFER-5)
7765 47         06110           LD      B,A
7766 2A6078     06120           LD      HL,(BUFFER)       ;MOVE POINTE
R
7769 3A5D78     06130           LD      A,(BUFFER-3)      ;MOVE NUMBER

776C 226078     06140 LIST4     LD      (BUFFER),HL       ;KEEP TRACK
OF POINTERS
776F 325D78     06150           LD      (BUFFER-3),A
7772 325A78     06160           LD      (BUFFER-6),A
7775 E5         06170           PUSH    HL                ;PLAY POINTE
R
7776 C5         06180 LIST5     PUSH    BC                ;NO. COLUMNS

7777 3A5D78     06190           LD      A,(BUFFER-3)
777A FE1A       06200           CP      26
777C 287F       06210           JR      Z,BAC1            ;IF ALL COL.
 PRINTED
777E 0602       06220           LD      B,02H
7780 2A6078     06230           LD      HL,(BUFFER)
7783 7E         06240           LD      A,(HL)
7784 FEFF       06250           CP      0FFH
7786 2816       06260           JR      Z,MOV             ;0FF IS END
OF GAME BYTE
7788 CD8B48     06270           CALL    SPACES
778B 3A5C78     06280           LD      A,(BUFFER-4)
778E CD3B00     06290           CALL    003BH
7791 CD2778     06300           CALL    MOVNO             ;GET ASCII M
OVE NO.
7794 0602       06310           LD      B,02H
7796 CD8B48     06320           CALL    SPACES
7799 2A6078     06330           LD      HL,(BUFFER)
779C 0602       06340           LD      B,02H
                06350 ;
                06360 ;PRINT MOVE SUBROUTINE
779E C5         06370 MOV       PUSH    BC                ;WHITE/BLACK
```

Program continued

game to cassette, you could try different moves at different points in the game or see how Sargon would analyze that situation. Then, you could reload the original game and compare what Spassky or Fisher did.

The Manual Play mode is accessed from the Game mode by a hidden code. Shift M at the beginning of your turn. It remains in this mode until you enter shift G to return to the Game mode (lines 04300 thru 04460). The program assumes that it is then your turn to move to continue playing in the Game mode.

A list of commands is given in Table 1. All routines accessed by pressing two keys are accessed in one or more of the playing modes; Game, Training aid, or Manual Play. The routines accessed by pressing only one key are accessed from the title block after pressing Break.

I hope that my modifications to Sargon II will add to your enjoyment of the game and I encourage you to try them. After assembling the program, enter a published game using the Manual Play mode. Use the Training aid mode to analyze it.

I don't know whether Sargon II is compatible with the Model III. It looks as though it may be, since Sargon II uses its own routines for everything. I tried to do the same thing except for the cassette subroutines. It may be compatible; however, I don't guarantee it.

It is unfortunate that compiling the Assembly program takes more than 16K with Radio Shack's Editor/Assembler. Even more disastrous is the fact that T-BUG (and other T-BUG-type utility programs) cannot be easily used to enter the machine code and record the program due to non-contiguous code. To help remedy this situation, I will make available a low-cost machine-code tape of MODIIB as listed in this article. Just send me a self addressed, stamped envelope with your inquiries.■

Program continued

```
 POINTER
779F 0605       06380          LD      B,05H
77A1 7E         06390 MOV1     LD      A,(HL)
77A2 FEFF       06400          CP      0FFH
77A4 200E       06410          JR      NZ,MOV2           ;CHECK END O
F GAME BYTE
77A6 C1         06420          POP     BC                ;WHITE/BLACK
 POINTER
77A7 3A5B78     06430          LD      A,(BUFFER-5)
77AA 3D         06440          DEC     A                 ;PRINT IN ON
E LESS COLUMN
77AB 325B78     06450          LD      (BUFFER-5),A
77AE B7         06460          OR      A
77AF 284C       06470          JR      Z,BAC1            ;IF ALL COLU
MNS PRINTED
77B1 C1         06480          POP     BC
77B2 1834       06490          JR      MOV3
77B4 CD3B00     06500 MOV2     CALL    003BH
77B7 23         06510          INC     HL
77B8 10E7       06520          DJNZ    MOV1
77BA 3E20       06530          LD      A,20H
77BC CD3B00     06540          CALL    003BH
77BF C1         06550          POP     BC                ;WHITE/BLACK
 POINTER
77C0 10DC       06560          DJNZ    MOV
77C2 11F000     06570          LD      DE,240
77C5 19         06580          ADD     HL,DE             ;MOVE BUFFER
 TO NEXT 25
77C6 226078     06590          LD      (BUFFER),HL
77C9 3A5A78     06600          LD      A,(BUFFER-6)
77CC C619       06610          ADD     A,25              ;GO TO NEXT
COLUMN
77CE 325A78     06620          LD      (BUFFER-6),A
77D1 FE64       06630          CP      100
77D3 2010       06640          JR      NZ,COL
77D5 225878     06650          LD      (BUFFER-8),HL
77D8 3A5C78     06660          LD      A,(BUFFER-4)
77DB FE20       06670          CP      20H
77DD 2002       06680          JR      NZ,INCR
77DF 3E30       06690          LD      A,30H
77E1 3C         06700 INCR     INC     A
77E2 325C78     06710          LD      (BUFFER-4),A      ;SET HUNDRED
S COUNTER
77E5 C1         06720 COL      POP     BC                ;NO. COLUMNS

77E6 108E       06730          DJNZ    LIST5
77E8 3A5B78     06740 MOV3     LD      A,(BUFFER-5)
77EB 47         06750          LD      B,A
77EC 3E0D       06760          LD      A,0DH
77EE CD3B00     06770          CALL    003BH
77F1 3A5D78     06780          LD      A,(BUFFER-3)
77F4 3C         06790          INC     A
77F5 E1         06800          POP     HL                ;PLAY POINTE
R
77F6 110A00     06810          LD      DE,10
77F9 19         06820          ADD     HL,DE             ;RECTIFY MOV
E BUFFER
77FA C36C77     06830          JP      LIST4
77FD C1         06840 BAC1     POP     BC                ;NO. COLUMNS

77FE E1         06850          POP     HL                ;PLAY POINTE
R

77FF F1         06860          POP     AF                ;TOTAL NO. M
OVES
7800 FE64       06870          CP      100
7802 3815       06880          JR      C,BAC2            ;IF < 100 MO
VES
7804 D664       06890          SUB     100               ;GET NEXT 10
0 MOVES
7806 F5         06900          PUSH    AF                ;TOTAL NO. M
OVES
7807 3E01       06910          LD      A,1               ;REPEAT COUN
T WITH NEXT 100
7809 325D78     06920          LD      (BUFFER-3),A
780C 2A5878     06930          LD      HL,(BUFFER-8)
780F 110A00     06940          LD      DE,10
7812 19         06950          ADD     HL,DE
7813 226078     06960          LD      (BUFFER),HL
7816 C31577     06970          JP      PLAYS1
7819 3E0D       06980 BAC2     LD      A,0DH
781B CD3B00     06990          CALL    003BH
781E F1         07000          POP     AF                ;TOTAL NO. M
OVES
781F 325D78     07010          LD      (BUFFER-3),A
7822 3E08       07020          LD      A,08H
7824 C34248     07030          JP      BACK2
                07040 ;
                07050 ;ASCII MOVE NO. CONVERSION ROUTINE
7827 3A5A78     07060 MOVNO    LD      A,(BUFFER-6)
782A FE64       07070          CP      100
782C 2005       07080          JR      NZ,MOVNO1
782E 3E30       07090          LD      A,30H             ;ASCII ZERO
7830 F5         07100          PUSH    AF
7831 181D       07110          JR      MOVNO2
                07120 ;
                07130 ;TEN'S COLUMN SUBROUTINE
7833 0630       07140 MOVNO1   LD      B,30H
7835 FE0A       07150 ASC      CP      0AH
7837 DA3F78     07160          JP      C,ENT             ;IF < 10
783A 04         07170          INC     B                 ;COUNT TEN'S

783B D60A       07180          SUB     0AH               ;SUBTRACT TE
N
783D 18F6       07190          JR      ASC
783F C630       07200 ENT      ADD     A,30H             ;ADD ASCII 3
0H
7841 F5         07210          PUSH    AF
7842 3A5C78     07220          LD      A,(BUFFER-4)      ;HUNDREDS CO
LUMN
7845 FE20       07230          CP      20H
7847 78         07240          LD      A,B               ;TEN'S COLUM
N
7848 2006       07250          JR      NZ,MOVNO2         ;IF HUNDREDS
 NO "SPACE"
784A FE30       07260          CP      30H
784C 2002       07270          JR      NZ,MOVNO2         ;IF NO TEN'S
 "SPACE"
784E 3E20       07280          LD      A,20H
7850 CD3B00     07290 MOVNO2   CALL    003BH             ;PRINT TEN'S
 COLUMN
7853 F1         07300          POP     AF
7854 CD3B00     07310          CALL    003BH             ;PRINT ONE'S
 COLUMN
7857 C9         07320          RET
                07330 ;
                07340 ;SETUP FOR AUTO START OF MODIIB
41E2            07350          ORG     41E2H
41E2 C3         07360          DEFB    0C3H
41E3 C043       07370          DEFW    MODIIB
43C0            07380          END     MODIIB
```

A data-generating utility that's almost too easy to use.

Cheater Poker

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Have you ever had a fairly long machine language subroutine or program accessed from a Basic program, or a lot of bytes POKEd into the video display memory to create a picture or a scene? I had a 300-byte machine language sort I wanted to use with a Basic program. I did not want to load the subroutine; executing and initializing a program should be just one step.

I decided to PEEK all of the bytes in memory, put them in data statements, and POKE them in from Basic. Because this is laborious by hand, I wrote the program Data Maker.

Execution

To begin, load the data you wish to POKE in, whether it is a program, a machine language subroutine, or a picture displayed on your screen. Protect memory size to allow for the machine language program or subroutine. Then go into Basic and type in Program Listing 1.

Run the program; it will display Start Address=. Enter the starting address of your program or subroutine in decimal or hexadecimal format. The decimal address can be positive or negative. Type the hexadecimal address followed by an uppercase H. Addresses 16536, 49000 and BF68H are the same; the computer displays the address as -16536 in decimal or BF68H in hex. (It uses the formula address-65536 with addresses greater than 32767.) The computer will respond with END ADDRESS=. Enter the end address of your program or subroutine as before.

The computer will display the starting and ending addresses specified in decimal and hexadecimal. Now the Data Maker creates a program you can load and execute in Basic. Enter the filespec you wish to use, including file name, extension, password, and drive number (if needed).

The program asks for the starting line number and increment. Enter a line number to put your routine at the beginning or end of another program. Usually it is convenient to increment by ten.

After the Data Maker creates your program, type NEW, and LOAD filespec to load your filespec into memory. Run your program, and it will POKE the data elements into the addresses you specified earlier.

The Program Created

The first line Data Maker creates is a For. . .Next loop to POKE all the data into memory:

<starting line number> FORX=<Start address> TO<end address> :READY:POKEX,Y:NEXTX

You specified the starting line number, start address, and end address. The line begins at the start address, reads a byte of the data, POKEs that byte into the current memory address, and continues to the end address.

To merge this program at the start or end of another program type MERGE filespec; Data Maker creates a Basic program in ASCII format.

```
1 REM************************************************************
2 REM**************** DATAMAKE/BAS - V 2.0 **********************
3 REM**************** by : Richard  Davies **********************
4 REM************************************************************
5 '
10 CLEAR500:L$=STRING$(64,143):CLS
20 LINEINPUT"Start address = ";S$:IFRIGHT$(S$,1)="H"THENIN$=LEFT
$(S$,LEN(S$)-1):GOSUB20000:SD=D:SH$=S$:ELSED=VAL(S$):GOSUB10000:
SH$=B$:SD=D:SH$=SH$+"H"
30 LINEINPUT"End address   = ";E$:E=VAL(E$):IFRIGHT$(E$,1)="H"TH
ENIN$=LEFT$(E$,LEN(E$)-1):GOSUB20000:ED=D:EH$=E$ELSED=VAL(E$):GO
SUB10000:EH$=B$:ED=D:EH$=EH$+"H"
40 IFSD>EDTHENPRINT"ERROR - Start address is greater then end ad
dress":GOTO20
45 IFSD>32767THENSD=SD-65536
46 IFED>32767THENED=ED-65536
47 IFSD<-32768ORSD>32767ORED<-32767ORED>32767THENPRINT"ERROR - I
nvalid address(es)":GOTO20
50 CLS:IFSD<0THENS$=STR$(SD):GOTO55ELSES$=RIGHT$(STR$(SD),LEN(ST
R$(SD))-1)
55 IFED<0THENE$=STR$(ED):GOTO60ELSEE$=RIGHT$(STR$(ED),LEN(STR$(E
D))-1)
60 PRINTL$" Start address ="SD"("SH$")      End address ="ED"("EH
$")":PRINTL$;
70 LINEINPUT"Enter filespec> ";F$:IFF$=""THEN70ELSEOPEN"O",1,F$
80 LINEINPUT"Starting line number> ";L$:L=VAL(L$):IFL<1THEN80
90 LINEINPUT"Increment> ";I$:I=VAL(I$):IFI<1THEN90
95 A$=RIGHT$(STR$(L),LEN(STR$(L))-1)+" FORX="+S$+"TO"+E$+":READY
:POKEX,Y:NEXTX":L=L+I:PRINTA$:PRINT#1,A$
100 FORX=SDTOEDSTEP15
110 A$=RIGHT$(STR$(L),LEN(STR$(L))-1)+" DATA ":L=L+I
120 FORZ=0TO14
130 P=PEEK(X+Z):A$=A$+RIGHT$(STR$(P),LEN(STR$(P))-1)
140 IFZ<>14THENA$=A$+","
150 IFED=Z+XTHEN165ELSENEXTZ:PRINTA$:PRINT#1,A$:NEXTX
160 CLOSE:END
165 IFRIGHT$(A$,1)<>","THENA$=A$+","
170 B$=LEFT$(A$,LEN(A$)-1):PRINTB$:PRINT#1,B$:CLOSE:END
10000 A$="0123456789ABCDEF":A!=D!:B$="":FORI=1TO4:B=INT(A!/16):C
=A!-B*16:A!=B:B$=MID$(A$,C+1,1)+B$:NEXT:RETURN
20000 IN=0:FORI=1TOLEN(IN$):IT=ASC(MID$(IN$,I,1)):IT=IT-48:IFIT>
9THENIT=IT-7:IN=IN*16+IT:NEXT:D=IN:RETURN
20010 IFIT>9THENIT=IT-7
20020 IN=IN*16+IT:NEXT:D=IN:RETURN
```

Program Listing 1

Data Maker

Line 10 clears string space and the screen, and sets up L$ as 63 CHR$(143)'s (a line of graphic blocks). Line 20 asks for the start address and converts it to decimal if necessary. Line 30 asks for the end address, converting it to decimal if necessary.

Line 40 checks for a start address greater than the end address. If this is found, the program displays an appropriate error message and allows you to re-enter the addresses. Line 45 converts the start address from a decimal address greater than 32767 to a negative decimal address, if necessary. Line 46 does the same for the end address. Line 47 checks for addresses greater than 65535 or FFFFH and indicates the presence of invalid addresses. Line 50 clears the screen, and line 55 puts the addresses specified earlier into a string for later use. Line 60 prints the line of CHR$(143)'s, the start and end addresses in decimal or hexadecimal, and another line of CHR$(143)'s.

Line 70 asks for the filespec you wish to use for data. If you enter null or press Enter the program repeats the question. If not, the program opens the file for output in file buffer number one.

Line 80 asks for the starting line number you wish to use. If the number you specify is less than one, you will be asked again. Line 90 prompts you for the increment; again, if you enter a value less than one it will repeat the question.

Line 95 assigns "<starting line number> FORX=<start address> TO <end address> :READY:POKEX,Y:NEXTX" to A$. It then adds the increment to the current line number L, displays the line and sends it to the disk file.

Line 100 executes a For... Next loop from the start address to the end address with a step of 15 bytes. Line 110 assigns A$ a line number, a space, the word Data, and another space.

The line counter is incremented again. Line 120 sets up a For...Next loop for 15 data elements on each line. Line 130 adds each byte to the end of A$, with a comma after each byte (data element) except the last. Line 140 checks for the last data element in that line.

Line 150 checks for the end address. If it has been reached, the program branches to line 170. Line 170 prints the last line to the video display and disk without an end comma and closes all files.

The subroutine at line 10000 converts a decimal address (variable D) to hexadecimal, returning with the hexadecimal string in the variable B$. The subroutine at line 20000 converts a hexadecimal address in variable IN$, to a decimal address, returning with the decimal address in the variable D.■

L$	Sixty-three CHR$(143)'s used for graphics line and starting line number without leading blank.
S$	Start address without leading blank.
E$	End address without leading blank.
E	End address with leading blank.
F$	Filespec of Data Maker's output.
L	Starting line number with leading blank.
I$	Increment without leading blank.
I	Permanent storage of increment with leading blank; used in number-conversion subroutines.
A$	Temporary storage for current line number.
B$	Temporary storage for last line number; used in subroutine to convert decimal to hexadecimal.
P	PEEK of current memory address.
X	Used in For...Next loop for each line.
Z	Used in For...Next loop for each byte (data element).
C	Used in subroutine to convert decimal to hexadecimal.
D	Used in number conversion subroutines.
ED	Permanent storage for the ending address in decimal.
EH$	Permanent storage for the ending address in hexadecimal.
IN$	Used in subroutine to convert hexadecimal to decimal.
IN	Used in subroutine to convert hexadecimal to decimal.
IT	Used in subroutine to convert hexadecimal to decimal.
SD	Permanent storage for starting address in decimal.
SH$	Permanent storage for starting address in hexadecimal.
A	Used in subroutine to convert decimal to hexadecimal.
B	Used in subroutine to convert decimal to hexadecimal.

Table 1. Variables used by Data Maker.

See List of Advertisers on page 418

More on using this popular utility.

The Ins and Outs of EDIT

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If you seriously want to delve into the inner workings of the TRS-80, then the NEWDOS-80 operating system produced by Apparat is probably the best investment you can make. It includes the Radio Shack EDTASM Editor/Assembler as modified for disk input/output. This is a flexible, easy-to-use and very effective tool for writing machine language code. If you can afford to invest in only one assembler, this should probably be the one.

EDTASM has several advantages over EDIT. It edits with many of the same commands which are used by the familiar Basic edit routine. It is co-resident, which means that you can run a test assemblage of the source code you are writing as often as you like, and without all the nonsense of off-loading the text of your source code. You must off-load with EDIT so you can assemble it with a separate assembler program. EDTASM is hard to beat in its ease of use, and if you don't have a disk system, it is available from Radio Shack as a cassette tape for a reasonable price.

Your next step in an assembler is probably the Macro-Assembler package offered by Radio Shack. There are some major advantages in the Macro-Assembler, even if at the sake of simplicity and speed. This package includes several separate programs, viz. EDIT the editor, M80 the assembler, L80 the Linking Loader, and even a cross reference generator program. One major advantage is the resulting relocatable and linkable object code. Once a program is finished, L80 can prepare an executable object file which will load anywhere in specified memory. It is also linkable, so that your final executable program can combine several sub-programs and subroutines, and even combine with compiled Basic and Fortran segments. If you need this capability, then you need the Macro-Assembler.

Another requirement which would dictate its use is file size. The EDTASM editor must load an entire file into memory to process it. Thus if you have a very long source code, very lengthy comments and documentation or limited memory, you can find yourself out of space with EDTASM. The EDIT editor actually leaves text on disk and processes it by records, calling in new records as required. For this reason the disk drive works continuously while using EDIT, but only on load or write when using EDTASM. It appears that EDIT is limited in size only by the capacity of your mass storage system. In fact I tried it successfully with a 385 sector, 77 granule listing file, which I was able to load and review using EDIT. This represents over 98K bytes or characters of actual text—or more than twice the available RAM in the TRS-80, not to mention the memory that EDIT itself was using. Another useful feature of EDIT is its ability to assemble both 8080 and Z-80 mnemonics, even in the very same program.

Some of the subtle features such as Macros and Block Pseudos could have been explained more clearly in the manuals. For example, the repeat block pseudos REPT, IRP and IRPC often need to use the SET pseudo-op. However, you must be in the 8080 mode to use it, or else the assembler thinks it is a Z80 bit set operation.

The Cross Reference Facility, CREF80, sounds like a super-frill but it is really kind of useless. When used it adds an additional second set of line numbers to your source code and the final pages include a listing of labels and macros referenced to these new line numbers. EDTASM gives the same label reference with the line numbers you invoked, which I personally prefer. CREF80 requires still more disk jockeying, but it is there if your file is too long for EDTASM.

Now let's talk about EDIT, the real object of my investigations. First I would like to take Tandy to task for not providing better support of their software. I wasn't surprised to find *some* software bugs in the extensive package comprising the Macro-Assembler. However the lack of communication and/or interest concerning a customer complaint left me with a nagging negative impression. I called the Texas hotline only to get acknowledgement that "yes a problem did exist, but . . . ." Thereafter, my first letter was not even answered and the second letter, a couple of months later, gave *condolences*. They were sorry about the bugs and *maybe* future releases would correct them. Even if they do sell their software "unwarranted" and on an "as-is" basis, an investment of this size should include an update or patch service when errors have been corrected.

Problems

The most annoying problem I found with EDIT occurs when trying to scroll through a long file. The CNTRL-S and CNTRL-O commands referenced in the EDIT manual simply *do not work*. And if you are using the NEWDOS three-key Debug with Break defeated, then the Break command does not work either! Then you are in limbo until the entire file marches by—what a bummer!! If you use a stock TRSDOS system then you can exit the scroll with Break, but you still cannot stop and start the scroll—a feature which you really need when writing source code.

Another still more catastrophic fault was related to the "Z-file" or index file written with each file output, (except for very short files). Thus if you write a file called "FILESPEC/ABC", then you also see a short, usually one granule file called "FILESPEC/ZAB". The index file has the extension shifted right with a leading Z inserted. This index file supposedly provides the editor with information needed for file processing, so that it can open the desired file without having to determine file length and other parameters at load time. The purported faster loading time (I've measured seven seconds with Z-file as opposed to 20 without) hardly seems worth the effort. But the zinger is the fact that more often than not this Z-file seems to scramble EDIT's brains and the resulting line numbers get out of kilter.

This problem seems to be aggravated when the file has multiple pages. It appears that the line number tracker gets even more confused if it has to jump page boundaries. The only way to recover is to delete out-of-sequence lines, which doesn't always work, and off-load segments properly numbered to be concatenated by some other means. The solution I got over the hotline was to kill each and every Z-file as soon as it is created.

The last error is much less bothersome. It occurs when trying to use the F and O commands while in the alter mode. It turns out you have to use the shift up-arrow rather than Break to invoke these commands.

After disassembling the EDIT object code and studying it at some length, I have found a single byte causes the CNTRL-S and CNTRL-O problem. When checking for keyboard entry, a RET NZ is specified when it should have been RET Z. *Don't they test* these programs before (or after) selling them? You can correct this malady using SUPERZAP by changing the byte at FILE RELATIVE SECTOR (FRS) 54, RELATIVE BYTE (RB) 3F from C0 to C8. The loaded EDIT file can be corrected by making the same change at address 8767. The O/F command fault can be corrected by changing FRS 19, RB CD from 1B (shift up-arrow) to 01 (Break). The address for this change when loaded is 657D.

Another change I have made, to scroll 15 lines instead of 20, involves changing FRS 24, RB 1F from 20H to 15H (close packed BCD). The memory address is 69BF. The above changes are listed again in Table 1 along with a couple more.

The EDIT editor is designed to expand tab characters before the text is loaded on a disk file. Consider the line of code:
"   LD   A,B". EDIT uses 19 bytes or characters to store this data whereas it can be stored using only 7 bytes if tabs are not expanded. The assembler will accept either mode. Thus considerable savings of disk storage space can be made by not expanding tabs for mass storage. Table 1 gives the code necessary to accomplish this change.

I have used the above changes at some length without problem. I have found that the Z-file can be defeated by changing the code at 7365 from CA to C3 as shown in Table 1 (the change at 732B is also effective in defeating Z-files). I have not tested these Z-file defeat changes extensively, so use them with caution.

You can get the best of both EDIT and EDTASM. By changing seven bytes at the beginning and two bytes at the end of your source files, you can get them to work on either editor. EDTASM source files always start with a D3 byte followed by the first six characters of the filespec. Then EDTASM ends with a 1A byte

```
00100 ;** EDTASMFL/EDT **
00110           ORG     7000H           ;';' OUT FOR EDIT
00120 START:: LD        HL,START        ;DON'T USE :: IN EDTASM
00130           END     START
00140 ;**************************************************


DRV 00  D345 4454 4153 4DB0 B0B1 B0B0 893B 2A2A .EDTASM......;**
2   10  2045 4454 4153 4D46 4C2F 4544 5420 2A2A .EDTASMFL/EDT.**
2H  20  0DB0 B0B1 81B0 B909 4F52 4709 3730 3030 .........ORG.7000
    30  4809 093B 273B 2720 4F55 5420 464F 5220 H..;';'.OUT.FOR.
TRK 40  4544 4954 0DB0 B0B1 B2B0 8953 5441 5254 EDIT.......START
7   50  3A3A 094C 4409 484C 2C53 5441 5254 093B ::.LD.HL,START.;
7H  60  444F 4E27 5420 5553 4520 3A3A 2049 4E20 DON'T.USE.::.IN.
    70  4544 5441 534D 0DB0 B0B1 B3B0 8909 454E EDTASM........EN
TRS 80  4409 5354 4152 540D B0B0 B1B4 B089 3B2A D.START........;*
0   90  2A2A 2A2A 2A2A 2A2A 2A2A 2A2A 2A2A 2A2A ****************
0H  A0  2A2A 2A2A 2A2A 2A2A 2A2A 2A2A 2A2A 2A2A ****************
    B0  2A2A 2A2A 2A2A 2A2A 2A2A 2A2A 2A2A 2A2A ****************
FRS C0  0D1A 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 ................
0   D0  0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 ................
0H  E0  0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 ................
    F0  0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 ................
```

Fig. 1

```
00000
00100   ;** EDITFILE/MAC **
00110          ORG     7000H              ;';' OUT FOR EDIT
00120   START:: LD     HL,START           ;DON'T USE :: IN EDTASM
00130          END     START
00140   ;***********************************************

DRV 00  B0B0 B0B0 B089 0DB0 B0B1 B0B0 893B 2A2A .............;**
2   10  2045 4449 5446 494C 452F 4D41 4320 2A2A .EDITFILE/MAC.**
2H  20  0DB0 B0B1 B1B0 8909 4F52 4709 3730 3030 ........ORG.7000
    30  4809 093B 273B 2720 4F55 5420 464F 5220 H..;';'.OUT.FOR.
TRK 40  4544 4954 0DB0 B0B1 B2B0 8953 5441 5254 EDIT.......START
6   50  3A3A 094C 4409 484C 2C53 5441 5254 093B ::.LD.HL,START.;
6H  60  444F 4E27 5420 5553 4520 3A3A 2049 4E20 DON'T.USE.::.IN.
    70  4544 5441 534D 0DB0 B0B1 B3B0 8909 454E EDTASM........EN
TRS 80  4409 5354 4152 540D B0B0 B1B4 B089 3B2A D.START.......;*
5   90  2A2A 2A2A 2A2A 2A2A 2A2A 2A2A 2A2A 2A2A ****************
5H  A0  2A2A 2A2A 2A2A 2A2A 2A2A 2A2A 2A2A 2A2A ****************
    B0  2A2A 2A2A 2A2A 2A2A 2A2A 2A2A 2A2A 2A2A ****************
FRS C0  2A0D 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 *...............
0   D0  0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 ................
0H  E0  0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 ................
    F0  0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 ................
```

Fig. 2

following the last 0D carriage return. EDIT files start right off with the first line number and end simply with the last carriage return. Here's the recipe for changing:

- If starting with EDTASM, make your first line the same as the filespec with the spacing shown. ;** FILESPEC/EDT **
- If starting with EDIT, make a blank first line and put the above on the second line.
- In either case, append a last line of all ***'s. This makes it easier to find.

When looking up the first sector of the file using SUPERZAP, the two versions appear as shown in Fig. 1 and Fig. 2. One can be changed to the other simply by modifying the first seven bytes, (zero through six). The second line of the SUPERZAP display will give the ASCII equivalents of the filespec. If changing to EDIT you have to insert a line number, plus tab with bit seven set and a carriage return. If changing to EDTASM, overwrite the B0B0 B0B0 B089 0D with a D3 first byte plus the first six characters of the filespec, which are also showing on the second line of the SUPERZAP display. At the end of the file, keeping the file length the same in either case, use "2A 0D" for EDIT files and "0D 1A" for EDTASM files.

I prefer to start a long source code on the EDIT editor. It has several additional features, like delete or move cursor over words, forward and backward, that offer some advantage. You can also replace a word or text with another word or text as many times as desired in a file, and all with only one command (good for changing labels). This advantage is only realized if you use it often enough to keep familiar with the commands. As with anything else, the more sophisticated it is, the more complicated and hard to remember.

When you have a substantial amount of code written and are ready to test and debug, you can then convert it to an EDTASM file and assemble, modify, reassemble and do whatever to it. To make it compatible with the M80 assembler, there are several disparities one must remember. First, the PSEUDO OPS usually are not compatible. Thus you cannot, at this stage, use the TITLE, SUBTTL, LIST ON, etc. PSEUDO OPS. One way around this is to go ahead and insert what you want, but use a ";" to make it a comment line in the mode that won't accept it. Second, the EDTASM assembler must have an ORG statement, which you may not want in the MicroAssembler version. Most of all, for all labels you must place a ":" to end the label. This is compatible with EDTASM and required by the Macro-Assembler.

If you have global or public labels for the Macro, then you cannot use the double "::" after the label in EDTASM. This may sound complicated, but you'll find that the bulk of your source code is not concerned with these frills, and this is a workable way to travel. In fact, using EDTASM, you can run a trial assemblage and usually find only a few items that you forgot to ";" out for the test run. Do keep a note pad with what has to be changed back for whichever version you are using. If you use this a lot, it will become easy. If you use it once every other month, forget EDIT and stick with EDTASM.

And here is a note on the SEQ, UNSEQ, and Basic switches used with EDIT. The source code file of concern can be processed with EDIT, EDTASM, Scripsit, and even Basic. The main problem is compatibility with the using program. EDIT and EDTASM both use line numbers which have bit seven set, B7 = 1. Scripsit and Basic always use B7 = 0. In fact, Basic will think you are using Basic command keyword numbers if bit seven is set. Concatenating multiple files requires you to use EDTASM, Scripsit or Basic.

An understanding of the EDIT switches is called for. If the first byte of a file is a line number with B7 set, then EDIT will accept its numbers and load it okay even if later line numbers do not have B7 set. If the first byte is a line number which has B7 reset, then EDIT will accept its line numbers only if you use the −Basic or −SEQ switch for loading. Subsequent numbers will be loaded okay even if you have B7 set.

Also there is the question of which switch to use when saving the EDIT files. IF −Basic is used on load and −UNSEQ is used on output, then line numbers will have B7 reset to zero and a space will follow the line number. This saves a Basic file. If −Basic is not used on load and −UNSEQ is used on output, then the output file will have no line numbers. All of this takes a little playing with to determine what is really going on. One way to check it out is to write some short test files and then look at them with SUPERZAP. I hope this will provide some help to those who have had the same problems with EDIT that I have had. It has some neat features but simplicity is not one of them.■

```
1. Correcting the following error enables CNTRL-S, CNTRL-O
@ File Relative Sector (FRS) 54, Relative Byte (RB) 3F:
Address:      Change:                     To:
8787          0C0H    RET    NZ           0C8H    RET    Z
2. Correcting the following error enables Break for F & O Cmds in Alter mode,
(otherwise Shift Up-Arrow must be used). @ FRS 19, RB CD:
Address:      Change:                     To:
657D          1BH     'SHIFT-UP'          01H     'BREAK'
3. Following change will print 15 lines/page rather than 20.
@ FRS 24, RB 1F:
Address:      Change:                     To:
69BF          20H                         15H     (BCD #'S)
4. Following change suppresses tab expansion before storage.
@ FRS 53, RBs 57 thru 65:

                   Old Code          New Code
Change:                                  To:
8683 3E20    LD    A,20H              8683 3609    LD    (HL),09H
  85 77      LD    (HL),A               85 23      INC   HL
  86 23      INC   HL                   86 05      DEC   B
  87 D5      PUSH  DE                   87 3E20    LD    A,20H
  88 CD3300  CALL  0033H                89 D5      PUSH  DE
  8B D1      POP   DE                   8A CD3300  CALL  0033H
  8C 05      DEC   B                    8D D1      POP   DE
  8D 1D      DEC   E                    8E 1D      DEC   E
  8E C8      RET   Z                    8F C8      RET   Z
868F C38086  JP    8680H              8690 18F7    JR    8689H
5. Following change defeats creation of a "Z-File".
@ FRS 33, RB ED:
Address:      Change:                     To:
7365          0CAH    JP     Z            0C3H    JP
6. Following change also defeats creation of a "Z-file", but may not reset system
parameters (5 and 6 not thoroughly tested).
@ FRS 33, RB B3:
Address:      Change:                     To:
732B          CA5A73    JP    Z,735AH     000000  NOP  NOP  NOP
```

Table 1

Gain access to unusual graphic modes in your color machines.

POKE A, Color Computer

Richard Esposito
University of Baltimore
Baltimore, MD 21201

The Key Box

Color Computer
Extended Color Basic

The TRS-80 Color Computer uses the highly potent combination of the Motorola 6883 SAM and the 6847 VDG chips. The Color Computer supports 14 different display modes; in Motorola terminology, they are: Alphanumeric internal, semigraphics-4, semigraphics-6, semigraphics-8, semigraphics-12, semigraphics-24, graphics-1C, graphics-1R, graphics-2C, graphics-2R, graphics-3C, graphics-3R, graphics-6C, and graphics-6R.

In addition to these 14 modes, there are two additional modes: alphanumeric external and DMA. The former requires an external ROM for up to 256 characters. These could include APL characters, lowercase, kata-kana or any other combination.

Level I Basic supports two of these modes and Extended Color Basic supports seven. If you wish to use any of the modes not supported by your version of Basic, you must either move up to a higher level of Basic or resort to POKE graphics.

In order to enter any of the modes, certain addresses relating to the two chips (SAM and VDG) must be POKEd. The address of the VDG is $FF22 (the dollar sign indicates the number is hexadecimal).

Since the SAM chip is not directly connected to the data bus, it must be programmed one bit at a time by POKEing addresses $FFC0 through $FFC5. You can POKE the addresses $FFC1, $FFC3, and $FFC5 to set the SAM signals or you can POKE the addresses $FFC0, $FFC2, and $FFC4 to reset the signals. Refer to Table 1 for the values to use for a given mode. If you have Extended Color Basic, it is not necessary to restore any VDG or SAM addresses when using graphics since the interpreter does this automatically when your program stops or is interrupted. If you have Level I, this can be accomplished by pushing the reset button.

If you do not have Extended Color Basic, you must also provide additional screen memory for the different modes. Level I only provides .5K (512 bytes) while most graphic modes require more. On power-up, Extended Color Basic provides 6.5K which is more than adequate for the graphics used in this article.

All sample programs that follow assume that the user has Extended Color Basic. If this is not the case, see the section at the end of this article entitled "Level I modifications."

Modes Supported by Level I and Extended Basic

Alphanumeric internal and semigraphics-4 modes can be used by POKEing the screen memory (addresses 1024–1535). If you POKE the values 0–63 into memory, you get standard ASCII characters green on black. POKEing values between 65 and 127 give you the normal display of black characters on green. If you POKE the values of 128–255, you get graphic characters that consists of zero to four quadrants of a square filled in with one of the eight colors on a black back-ground (no more than one color can appear within the same square). You can display all 255 characters by running the following program:

```
10 CLS 0
20 FOR I=1024 to 1279
30 POKE I, I-1024
40 NEXT I
50 GOTO 50
```

You may recognize the semigraphic-4 characters as those generated by the set and reset instructions.

To use graphics-2R mode (Tandy calls it PMODE 0) you must POKE location $FF22 with $B7 and $FFC1 and $FFC3 with zeros. In this mode your screen is divided into a grid of 128 columns by 96 rows. This mode uses 1536 bytes of screen memory, one bit for each pixel. Sixteen bytes are used for each of the 96 rows of the display screen. If your display screen starts at

1024, the byte controlling a pixel at row R, column C, would be $1024+24\cdot R+\mathrm{INT}(C/8)$ $(0\leq R\leq 95, 0\leq C\leq 127)$ and the particular bit (counting from left) $= C-8\cdot \mathrm{INT}(C/8)$. To illustrate, the following program draws a diagonal line running from (0,0) top left of screen to (95,95) right, middle of the bottom row.

```
10 POKE &HFF22, &HB7
20 POKE &HFFC3, 0
30 POKE &HFFC1, 0
40 FORB = 1024 TO 2559
50 POKE B, 0
60 NEXT B
70 FOR R = 0 to 95
80 C = R
90 B = 1024 + 16•R + INT (C/8)
100 V = 2↑(7 - (C - 8•INT (C/8) ) )
110 POKE B, V
120 NEXT R
130 GO TO 130
```

Modes Supported by Extended Basic

If you have Extended Basic, you can obtain the same plot using the following program:

```
10 PMODE 0
20 SCREEN 1,0
30 PCLS
40 LINE (0,0) - (191,191),PSET
50 GO TO 50
```

The graphics-3R mode (Tandy calls it PMODE 2) is similar to the graphics-2R mode. The print matrix is composed of 128 columns by 192 rows. It involves twice as many points and uses twice as much memory (3K instead of 1.5K).

Similarly, the byte (B) controlling a pixel in row (R) and column (C) would be calculated as $B = 1024+16\cdot R+\mathrm{INT}(C/8)$ $(0\leq R\leq 192, 0\leq C\leq 127)$ and the particular bit (P) would be $P = C - C\cdot \mathrm{INT}(C/8)$.

The corresponding line drawing program is:

```
10 POKE &HFF22, &HD7
20 POKE &HFFC5, 0
30 POKE &HFFC1, 0
40 FOR B = 1024 to 4095
50 POKE B, 0
60 NEXT B
70 FOR R = 0 TO 191
80 C = INT (R/2 + .5)
90 B = 1024 + 16•R + INT (C/8)
100 V = 2↑(7 - (C - 8•INT (C/8) ) )
110 POKE B, V
120 NEXT R
130 GO TO 130
```

The corresponding Extended Basic program is:

```
10 PMODE 2
20 SCREEN 1, 0
30 PCLS
40 LINE (0,0) - (191,191), PSET
50 GO TO 50
```

The graphics-6R mode (Tandy calls it PMODE 4) is also similar to graphics-2R and -3R modes except that you get a plot matrix of 256 by 192. This mode uses 6K of screen memory.

As before, the byte (B) controlling a pixel in row (R) and column (C) would be calculated as $B = 1024+32\cdot R+\mathrm{INT}(C/8)$ $(0\leq R\leq 191, 0\leq C\leq 255)$ and the particular bit (P) would be $P = C - C\cdot \mathrm{INT}(C/8)$.

The corresponding line drawing program is:

```
10 POKE &HFF22, &HF7
20 POKE &HFFC5, 0
30 POKE &HFFC3, 0
40 FOR B = 1024 TO 7167
50 POKE B, 0
60 NEXT B
70 FOR R = 0 to 191
80 C = R
90 B = 1024 + 32•R + INT (C/8)
100 V = 2↑(7 - (C - 8•INT (C/8) ) )
110 POKE B, V
120 NEXT R
130 GO TO 130
```

The corresponding Extended Basic program is:

```
10 PMODE 4
20 SCREEN 1, 0
30 PCLS
40 LINE (0,0) - (191,191), PSET
50 GO TO 50
```

The full color graphic modes allow four colors at a time on the screen. These modes require two bits of data for each pixel for color values ranging from 00 binary to 11 binary.

The first full color graphics mode that is included in Extended Color Basic is Motorola's graphics-3C mode (Tandy calls it PMODE 1). In this mode our screen matrix consists of 128 by 96 pixels with 2 bits per pixel. This mode uses 3072 bytes of screen memory. Since one row of graphics consists of 128 pixels and each pixel uses 2 bits or one-quarter bytes, we need 32 bytes per line. If our display screen starts at 1024, the byte B controlling a pixel at row R, column C would be $B = 1024+32\cdot R+\mathrm{INT}(C/4)$ $(0\leq R\leq 95, 0\leq C\leq 127)$ and the particular one-quarter byte Q controlling that pixel is $Q = C-4\cdot \mathrm{INT}(C/4)$.

To illustrate, I will again resort to the line drawing program but this time you have a choice of colors.

```
10 INPUT "LINE COLOR (1, 2, or 3) = "; X
20 POKE &HFF22, &HC7
30 POKE &HFFC5, 0
40 FOR B = 1024 to 4095
50 POKE B, 0
60 NEXT B
70 FOR R = 0 to 95
80 C = R
90 B = 1024 + 32•R + INT (C/4)
100 V = 4↑(3 - (C - 4•INT (C/4) ) )
110 POKE B, V•X
120 NEXT R
130 GO TO 130
```

The equivalent program using Extended Basic:

```
10 INPUT "LINE COLOR (1, 2, or 3) = "; X
20 PMODE 1
30 COLOR X + 1, 1
40 SCREEN 1, 0
50 PCLS
60 LINE (0,0) - (191,191), PSET
70 GO TO 70
```

Rounding out the last of the seven modes supported by Extended Color Basic is the graphics-6C mode. It uses a plot matrix of 192 rows by 128 columns. Similar to the graphics 3-C mode, this mode uses 2 bits per pixel and with double the vertical resolution of graphics 3-C it uses twice the screen memory resulting in 6144 bytes.

If our display screen starts at 1024, the byte B controlling a pixel at row R, column C would be $B = 1024+32\cdot R+\mathrm{INT}(C/4)$ $(0\leq R\leq 191, 0\leq C\leq 127)$ and the particular one-quarter byte Q controlling that pixel is $Q = C-4\cdot \mathrm{INT}(C/4)$.

Once again *I shall illustrate*, using the line drawing program and as with the graphics 3-C

	VDG SIGNALS (Controlled by upper 5 bits of $FF22)						SAM SIGNALS set = 1	reset = 2	
Display Mode	G/A (bit 7)	GM2 (bit 6)	GM1 (bit 5)	GM0 EXT1 (bit 4)	CSS (bit 3)*	resultant value for $FF22 (change 7's to F's for alternate color set)	V2 $FFC5 $FFC4	V1 $FFC3 $FFC2	V0 $FFC1 $FFC0
Alphanumeric External	0	x	x	0	c	$07	0	0	0
Alphanumeric Internal	0	x	x	1	c	$17	0	0	0
semigraphic-4	0	x	x	0	c	$07	0	0	0
semigraphic-6	0	x	x	1	c	$17	0	0	0
semigraphic-8	0	x	x	0	c	$07	0	1	0
semigraphic-12	0	x	x	0	c	$07	1	0	0
semigraphic-24	0	x	x	0	c	$07	1	1	0
graphics-1C	1	0	0	0	c	$87	0	0	1
graphics-1R	1	0	0	1	c	$97	0	0	1
graphics-2C	1	0	1	0	c	$A7	0	1	0
graphics-2R	1	0	1	1	c	$B7	0	1	1
graphics-3C	1	1	0	0	c	$C7	1	0	0
graphics-3R	1	1	0	1	c	$D7	1	0	1
graphics-6C	1	1	1	0	c	$E7	1	1	0
graphics-6R	1	1	1	1	c	$F7	1	1	0
DMA	?	?	?	?	?	?	1	1	1

x = don't care c = color set *BITS 2, 1 AND 0 ARE ALL ONES

Table I.

mode, that you have a choice of colors.

```
 10 INPUT "LINE COLOR (1, 2, or 3) = "; X
 20 POKE &HFF22, &HE7
 30 POKE &HFFC5, 0
 40 POKE &HFFC3, 0
 50 FOR B = 1024 to 7167
 60 POKE B, 0
 70 NEXT B
 80 FOR R = 0 TO 191
 90 C = INT (R/2 + .5)
100 B = 1024 + 32 • R + INT (C/4)
110 V = 4↑(3 – (C – 4 • INT (C/4) ) )
120 POKE B, V • X
130 NEXT R
140 GO TO 140
```

The equivalent program using Extended Basic is:

```
 10 INPUT "LINE COLOR (1, 2, or 3) = "; X
 20 PMODE 3
 30 COLOR X + 1, 1
 40 SCREEN 1, 0
 50 PCLS
 60 LINE (0,0) – (191,191), PSET
 70 GO TO 70
```

The graphics-1C mode uses a plot matrix of 64 rows of 64 columns with up to four colors using 2 bits per pixel for a total of 1024 bytes. If our display screen starts at 1024, the byte B controlling the pixel at row R and column C would be B = 1024 + 16 • R + INT(C/4) (0≤R≤63, 0≤C≤63) and the particular one-quarter byte Q controlling that pixel is Q = C – 4 • INT(C/4).

A program to draw a diagonal line from the top left to the bottom right of the display screen *follows:*

```
 10 INPUT "LINE COLOR (1, 2, or 3)"; X
 20 POKE &HFF22, &H87
 30 POKE &HFFC1, 0
 40 FOR B = 1024 TO 2047
 50 POKE B, 0
 60 NEXT B
 70 FOR R = 0 to 63
 80 C = R
 90 B = 1024 + 16 • R + INT (C/4)
100 V = 4↑(3 – (C – 4 • INT (C/4) ) )
110 POKE B, V • X
120 NEXT R
130 GO TO 130
```

The graphics-2C mode has double the horizontal resolution as the graphics-1C mode. It uses 2048 bytes of screen memory. The line drawing program rewritten for this mode is:

```
 10 INPUT "LINE COLOR (1, 2, or 3)" ; X
 20 POKE &HFF22, &HA7
 30 POKE &HFFC3, 0
 40 FOR B = 1024 TO 3071
 50 POKE B, 0
 60 NEXT B
 70 FOR R = 0 to 63
 80 C = 2 • R
 90 B = 1024 + 32 • R + INT(C/4)
100 V = 4↑(3 – (C – 4 • INT (C/4)))
110 POKE B, V • X
120 NEXT R
130 GO TO 130
```

The graphics-1R is a 64 row by 128 plot matrix and uses 1024 bytes of screen memory.
The line drawing program is:

```
 10 POKE &HFF22, &H97
 20 POKE &HFFC1, 0
 30 FOR B = 1024 TO 2047
 40 POKE B, 0
 50 NEXT B
 60 FOR R = 0 TO 63
 70 C = 2 • R
 80 B = 1024 + 16 • R + INT (C/8)
 90 V = 2↑(7 – (C – 8 • INT (C/8) )
100 POKE B, V
110 NEXT R
120 GO TO 120
```

Semigraphics Modes

Except for the semigraphics-6 mode, the graphics can be intermixed with your standard ASCII characters.

The semigraphics-6 mode takes a plot position and, very much like the graphics on the original TRS-80, breaks it up into six parts (three rows by two columns). Since the screen consists of 16 lines by 32 character positions, this gives us an effective resolution of 64 rows by 48 columns in 512 bytes of memory. To print out all of the semigraphics-6 characters, run the following program (no modifications are necessary for a Level I machine).

```
 10 POKE 65314, 23
 20 FOR I = 1024 to 1535
 30 POKE I, 0
 40 NEXT I
 50 FOR I = 0 TO 255
 60 POKE 1024 + I, I
 70 NEXT I
 80 GO TO 80
```

The first four lines (POKEd values of 1–127) are "garbage" characters because the external VDG ROM is not supplied with this system. The codes 128–255 are much more interesting—they provide you with every combination of blue/black and red/black in a 3 by 2 character position.

The remaining semigraphics modes are not possible on a machine that uses only the MC6847 VDG. These modes are a result of the different ways in which the MC6883 SAM chip can access memory.

The semigraphics-8 mode is similar to the semigraphics-4 mode. The VDG generates the same set of characters for both modes. The difference is that the semigraphics-8 mode uses 2048 bytes of screen memory instead of 512. Imagine a screen that is 32 columns wide with room for 64 lines of display, both semigraphics-4 characters and the standard ASCII set. (If you POKE the values 0–255 into memory starting at 1024, you will see the characters under discussion.)

Now take these 64 lines and divide each into four strips. The first strip from the first line would contain the upper quarter of each of the 32 characters on that line, the second strip would contain the next quarter of each character on that line, the next strip, the third quarter of each character on that line, and the fourth strip would contain the bottom quarter of each character on that line. Assuming this is done with all 64 lines, the top quarter of row one would contain the top stripe from the first row of the imagined 64 row screen. The second quarter of row one would contain the second stripe from the second row of the 64 line screen. The third quarter of row one would contain the third stripe from the third row of the 64 line screen. The fourth quarter of row one would contain the fourth stripe from the fourth row of the 64 line screen. After the first row is filled, the process repeats: The top quarter of the second row contains the top stripe of the fifth row of the 64 line screen, and so on.

To illustrate the graphics available in this mode I will fill the screen with random colors and print semigraphics-8 in the center of the screen.

One fact regarding random numbers that Radio Shack does not mention in their manuals is that when you turn on your computer and print a random number, you will repeatedly get the same random ?? number every time that you turn off the machine then repeat the sequence. However, if you supply a negative number as an argument for the RND function, that number will reseed the random number generator. If you insert the statement 1 X = RND (– TIMER) at the beginning of any program that uses random numbers, the *problem* is eliminated. (Note: TIMER is built into Extended Basic. It gives the time in sixtieths of a second.)
Now the program:

```
  1 X = RND ( – TIMER)
 10 POKE &HFFC3, 0
 20 FOR I = 1024 TO 3071
 30 POKE I, RND (128) + 127
 40 NEXT I
 50 FOR I = 0 to 96 STEP 32
 60 POKE 1930 + I, ASC ("S")
 70 POKE 1931 + I, ASC ("E")
 80 POKE 1932 + I, ASC ("M")
 90 POKE 1933 + I, ASC ("I")
100 POKE 1934 + I, ASC ("G")
110 POKE 1935 + I, ASC ("R")
120 POKE 1936 + I, ASC ("A")
130 POKE 1937 + I, ASC ("P")
140 POKE 1938 + I, ASC ("H")
150 POKE 1939 + I, ASC ("I")
160 POKE 1940 + I, ASC ("C")
170 POKE 1941 + I, ASC ("S")
180 POKE 1942 + I, ASC ("–")
190 POKE 1943 + I, ASC ("8")
200 NEXT I
210 GO TO 210
```

The semigraphics-12 mode is similar to the semigraphics-8 except each line consists of six stripes instead of four. This mode uses 3072 bytes of screen memory.
The equivalent sample program is:

```
  1 X = RND ( – TIMER)
 10 POKE &HFFC5, 0
 20 FOR I = 1024 TO 4095
 30 POKE I, RND (128) + 127
 40 NEXT I
 50 FOR I = 0 TO 160 STEP 32
 60 POKE 2378 + I, ASC ("S")
 70 POKE 2379 + I, ASC ("E")
 80 POKE 2380 + I, ASC ("M")
 90 POKE 2381 + I, ASC ("I")
100 POKE 2382 + I, ASC ("G")
110 POKE 2383 + I, ASC ("R")
120 POKE 2384 + I, ASC ("A")
130 POKE 2385 + I, ASC ("P")
140 POKE 2386 + I, ASC ("H")
150 POKE 2387 + I, ASC ("I")
160 POKE 2388 + I, ASC ("C")
170 POKE 2389 + I, ASC ("S")
180 POKE 2390 + I, ASC ("–")
190 POKE 2391 + I, ASC ("1")
200 POKE 2392 + I, ASC ("2")
210 NEXT I
220 GO TO 220
```

The semigraphics-24 mode is similar to the two preceding modes except each line consists of twelve stripes. This mode uses 6144 bytes of screen memory. The equivalent sample program is:

```
  1 X = RND ( – TIMER)
 10 POKE &HFFC3,0
 20 POKE &HFFC5,0
 30 FOR I = 1024 to 7167
 40 POKE I, RND (128) + 127
 50 NEXT I
 60 FOR I = 0 to 352 STEP 32
```

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```
70 POKE 3722+I, ASC ("S")
80 POKE 3723+I, ASC ("E")
90 POKE 3724+I, ASC ("M")
100 POKE 3725+I, ASC ("I")
110 POKE 3726+I, ASC ("G")
120 POKE 3727+I, ASC ("R")
130 POKE 3728+I, ASC ("A")
140 POKE 3729+I, ASC ("P")
150 POKE 3730+I, ASC ("H")
160 POKE 3731+I, ASC ("I")
170 POKE 3732+I, ASC ("C")
180 POKE 3733+I, ASC ("S")
190 POKE 3734+I, ASC (" - ")
200 POKE 3735+I, ASC ("2")
210 POKE 3736+I, ASC ("4")
220 NEXT I
230 GO TO 230
```

Level I Modifications

If you have a Level I machine, your Basic provides you with 512 bytes of screen memory. This is sufficient for only alphanumerics, semigraphics-4, and semigraphics-6. If you want to use any of the other modes, steal a new screen memory from what is ordinarily used for your Basic program.

If yours is a 4K Level I system, you only have 2343 bytes free upon power-up. If you put the statement 1 CLEAR 100, 3071, into your programs, you are limiting your string space to 100 bytes. You are also limiting the Basic interpreter: It cannot use any memory beyond byte 3071, leaving 1024 bytes free in high memory. This modification allows you to use the graphics-1C and graphics-1R modes. All screen addresses in the sample programs would have to be translated by 2048 bytes since the sample programs assume that the screen memory starts at 1024. You must also signal your computer that the new screen memory starts at 3072 (the start of screen memory must be a multiple of 512). Next divide 3072 by 512 to get six. Convert 6 to a 7 bit binary number. This results in 0000110. You must then program the VDG by POKEing the addresses 65478 thru 65491, the even values for zeros and the odd values for ones. In this case, you would need the following additional statements:

```
2 POKE 65478, 0
3 POKE 64581, 0
4 POKE 65483, 0
5 POKE 65484, 0
6 POKE 65486, 0
7 POKE 65488, 0
8 POKE 65490, 0
```

Similarly, if you have a 16K Level I machine, you can create a 6144 byte screen memory by adding the following statements:

```
1 CLEAR 200, 10239
2 POKE 65478, 0
3 POKE 65480, 0
4 POKE 65483, 0
5 POKE 65484, 0
6 POKE 65487, 0
7 POKE 65488, 0
8 POKE 65490, 0
```

You must then also translate all references to screen memory by 9116 bytes.

Regardless of the size of your memory, you must also convert all hexadecimal numbers to decimal. For example, you must convert 10 POKE &HFF22, &H17 to 10 POKE 65314, 23.■

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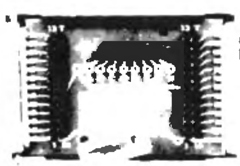

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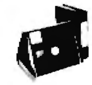

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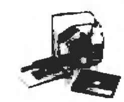

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The end of the line for computer simulations.

Queue Theory

Alan Neibauer
11138 Hendrix Street
Philadelphia, PA 19116

Whenever I'm asked to defend my computer, I forget about games and adventures, household budget programs and its lightning calculations. I forget about the simple business applications, those that can replace a roomful of bookkeepers or file cabinets.

My computer, I tell critics, simulates real life and solves real problems. In fact, it is only through the simulation of human activities that you can judge the full value of a computer. My TRS-80 can look into the future, project probabilities of success or failure, and return with an answer in seconds.

In computer time, a programmer can represent years of human life and activity in just minutes. Almost any activity that involves repetitive steps or mathematical probabilities can be duplicated by the machine.

The key to simulation is measuring time. Examine the loop structure in the following:

```
10 FOR X = 1 to 500: NEXT X
```

Each loop takes only 1/500th of a second. If each loop represents just one minute of real time, we can simulate over eight hours of human life in each second of computer time.

Queue Theory

Of course, the accuracy of any simulation depends on the efficiency of the program itself and the programmer's ability to find the proper method of representing the activity in computer language.

One such method of analyzing human activity includes queue theory. A queue is simply a line—a serial movement of people, events or data through time. Since time is a measurable quantity, any activity that involves a queue is a prime candidate for simulation.

One of the best examples of using queue theory to simulate and solve a real problem applies to cars backing up at a local gas station.

At what point does it pay to hire that extra person or to open up that extra line? How can the business executive measure optimal customer service, lower the average waiting time for service and employ the fewest attendants?

By using a queue analysis, a programmer can focus his or her efforts on an easy-to-control, easy-to-visualize business day. If you plan wisely, you can simulate a great number of variables in a short period of time.

For instance, this simple simulation tells the gas station owner the number of cars his station can handle in a day, the actual time spent working on customers' cars, how many cars might pull away from the station should the lines become too long and what effect more than one attendant would have.

The gasoline line is a simple queue. One attendant working one line is a single queue. Several attendants serving several lines are parallel queues.

This simulation allows the station owner to "observe" various combinations of time, attendants and probabilities. It allows the operator to select the number of workers on duty, the probability of cars pulling in for service every minute, the maximum number of cars in the queue and the length of time for which the station is observed.

You can divide the program into distinct sections. Lines 10 to 57 initialize some variables and give the user his instructions. It is here that you can customize the queue for a particular application or business.

Lines 140 to 320 generate the cars needing service, place the first cars at the pumps, and determine if any must be placed in the line or taken from it when cars pull out.

Lines 400 to 555 print the report of the queue's activity.

Lines 1000 to 1160 are the "Put" subroutine that places cars in a queue. Lines 2000 to 2510 are the "Take" subroutine which withdraws cars from the queue.

Lines 3000 to 3510 perform some bookkeeping service needed when more than one attendant is on duty.

When the gas station opens for business, the attendant has to wait until the first car pulls in for service. If another car pulls in when car number one is being serviced, it either begins a line behind the first car or pulls over to another attendant. When all the pumps are busy, incoming cars are placed in line and remain there until one of the cars being serviced has pulled away. This procedure continues until the gas station closes for business or, as in this program, the pre-determined number of minutes elapses.

In constructing a simulation of this type, the programmer must represent each section in computer language. Since the program operator can select any number of attendants, I used the WAIT (A) array to represent the car being serviced with the subscript A being the attendant's number. The value of the array is the length of time the car needs service.

If only one attendant is on duty, the subscript A would always be the value one, while the value of the WAIT (1) array would be some time from two to six minutes, an average time suggested by a mechanic friend of mine.

Since the line itself holds a number of elements (cars), I selected another array, Q, to represent the cars waiting in line. As the program adds a car to the tail of the line, it increments Q(T) until it reaches the maximum number of cars. At this time a full flag is set. Further cars are frustrated by the long waiting lines.

When cars are taken from the queue, the program removes them from Q(H), the head of the line. This is also incremented. When Q(H) and Q(T) are the same, the empty flag is set and makes no attempt to withdraw another car from the line.

While all this takes place the program increments its counter, which represents the passage of time. As time passes, the program checks to determine if a car's service time is now complete, and so draws a new car from the line or generates an additional car in the queue.

Once I had represented each of the major elements in the simulation, I needed to create statistical probabilities and a bookkeeping system. In this case, I designed the program so the operator inputs the probability with which cars approach the station each minute.

Finally, I created a report segmet that takes program data and prints it in some usable form.

Timing Loops

In this simulation, the loop established in line 140 represents the passage of time. Within each of these are delay loops (lines 145 and 175) that keep the queue on the screen long enough to observe. Line 170 prints this display with additional information being generated and displayed by other sections of the program.

Lines 180 and 190 generate the cars. Let's assume the operator wants a 10 percent probability that each minute a car pulls in for service. The program generates a random number from 1 to 100. If that number falls between 1 and 90, the program acts as if no car has pulled in. That is, the program decrements the wait time and loops back to the start.

However, in 10 percent of the cases (from randomly generated numbers 91 to 100), the program acts as if a car has pulled in. Line 210 assigns a service time to the car from two to six minutes. (The C = C + 1 is simply a counter.)

From here you will notice several loops:

```
For X = 1 to A
 IF WAIT(X). . .
```

These loops examine the condition of the pumps to see if they are busy (<>0) or empty (=0) and can either send the car arriving to the Put subroutine or withdraw a car from the line in the Take subroutine.

Let's follow a car pulling into the station. The car is assigned a service time. Since the program has just started, line 222 finds that WAIT(1) equals 0 and assigns WAIT(1) the value of the service time, say five minutes.

The program prints a report on the screen and performs some counting functions. It then "decides" if there are more attendants. If there are, it jumps to line 3000 which decrements the service time and loops around for the second minute of the counter.

If only one attendant is on duty, the program loops back to find another car. With arrival of the second car, WAIT(1) is not 0 so the program jumps to the Put subroutine and places the newly arrived car in line. Its service time becomes Q(1), the tail of the line increments to position 2 and a flag is set stating that the line is not empty (E = 0).

From there, the service time of each car is reduced by one minute, and if any lines are now empty the program either takes a car from the line (GOTO 2000) or loops around to generate a new car.

Back at line 222, if all the attendants are busy, the program simply places the car in line and continues from that point.

Subroutines

The Put subroutine (line 1000) places cars in line (the Q array) and takes care of the program's bookkeeping. Line 1010 exam-

To increase the speed of the program, delete the following delay loops, display commands and Put-Take comments:
145
170
175
1120
2501
Delete print command in line 222
The program will run through the desired "time period" and print the results on the screen.

Table 1. Speed Increments

Variable	Reference Lines
A	54 220 222 260 280 3000 3020
C	200 420 520 530
E	30 281 1070 2010 2080
F	1010 1100 2050
G	222 440 550 2040
H	30 1100 2060 2070 2080
J	3020 3030 3040 3050
K	470 500
L	470 500 520 530 540
M	140 320
MAX	55 170 460 1030 1090 2070
MI	56 140
N	175 180 190
P	170
PER	57 190
Q(A)	55 170 460 470 1020 1040 1060 2020 2030
R	222 430 520 530 540 550 2040
T	30 1080 1090 1100 2080
TAKE	283 2020 2040 2501
TIME	210 222 1020 1120
TK	540 1040 1060
WAIT(A)	54 222 262 264 282 283 1060 3010 3030 3040
X	145 220 224 260 266 280 284 460 390
X1	1030 1050
Y	3000 3500
260	190
284	282
320	222 281 3060 3510
490	460
540	520
1000	250
1160	1010
2000	282
2510	2010
3000	222
3500	3010

Table 2. Variable Cross Reference

ines the full flag. If the line is full (F<>0), the program skips around the subroutine and the car pulls away, frustrated by the long lines. If the line is not full, however, line 1020 places the value of its time into the tail position of the Q array, Q(T).

For the first car in queue, the tail position is one. This is incremented as each car joins the queue.

Lines 1030 to 1060 compile a total of waiting time, reported back at the end of the program. Waiting time for each car is the total of the service time needed by all cars in queue ahead of it, plus whatever time remains for the car currently being serviced.

Line 1070 sets the empty flag at false. The next three lines increment the tail of the line and determine if the final position in line has been reached.

Say that a car has just taken the last position in queue. Thus, T is greater than MAX. In this case, the line rotates. The program increments the tail around to *the first* position.

We compare the new tail position with the head position. If they are the same, the line is full and the full flag is set. Line 1120 reports the action. This is displayed next to the queue positions and values at the top of the screen.

The Take subroutine works in the same manner. It checks the empty flag in line 2010 and if a car is in line it assigns its service time to the variable TAKE. Line 2030 now clears that position.

Lines 2050 to 2080 increment the head of the line and test to see if the head must wrap around to the first position or if the line is now empty.

Finally, a report of the action is printed and the program returns to line 283 where TAKE is placed in the WAIT array, and the simulation continues.

Expanding Time

If you run this program as written, 100 minutes of real time is represented by about three minutes of computer time. Delay loops require much of this time to print the line activity to the screen. If you let the computer try various combinations and print the results, you can greatly reduce the time the program requires.

With the changes cited in Table 1, the number of working minutes of service time can be extended to cover days or even weeks. For busy stations, the timing loops can represent periods shorter than one minute; you can decrement service time in tenths or halves of minutes.

For stations that want to examine multiple lines, you can convert the WAIT and Q arrays into a two-dimensional array representing several parallel queues.

While there are other methods of writing computer enact-

Variable	Comment
A	Number of attendants
C	Counter for cars generated
E	Line-empty flag
F	Line-full flag
G	Total-of-service time
H	Head-of-line pointer
J	Loop counter
K	Time left in line counter
L	Number of cars left in line counter
M	Loop for minutes of program
MAX	Maximum number of cars in the line
MI	Length of program time
N	Counter, random generator
P	Loop counter
PER	Percentage probability of cars pulling in each minute
Q(A)	Array for the line itself
R	Number-of-cars-serviced counter
T	Tail-of-line pointer
TAKE	Withdraws value from Take subroutine
TIME	Time of service placed in wait array
TK	Total-waiting-time counter
WAIT(A)	Attendant's array of car receiving service
X,X1,Y	Loop counters

Table 3. Variable Identifier

✓ See List of Advertisers on page 418

ments of real situations, queue programs take advantage of the computer's natural logic—its program counter, a queue itself—the computer's speed and its ability to nest loops so that parallel operations can be represented simultaneously.

As with any simulation, don't run the program only once and draw your conclusions. Enjoy the luxury of the computer's speed. Remember, even if you wait hours for reasonable conclusions, the hours can represent years of trial-and-error.■

```
1 CLS
5 DEFINT F,T,H,M,X,P,N,Y,J
10 REM GAS LINE SIMULATION
20 REM ALAN NEIBAUER FOR 80 MICROCOMPUTING
30 E=1:T=1:H=1
35 RANDOM
40 PRINT @22,"GAS LINE SIMULATION"
42 PRINT
45 PRINT "YOU OWN A GAS STATION. EVERY MINUTE THERE IS A CERTAIN
 CHANCE   THAT A CAR WILL PULL IN FOR SERVICE OF FROM 2 TO 6 MIN
UTES."
48 PRINT "HOW MANY ATTENDANTS DO YOU NEED TO HANDLE THE LINE? OR
 WILL CARS PULL AWAY BECAUSE THE LINE GETS TOO LONG? HOW MANY";
50 PRINT " MINUTES DO  YOUR ATTENDANTS ACTUALLY WORK?
52 PRINT:PRINT "OBSERVE THE ACTION OF YOUR GAS LINE, EVALUATE TH
E EFFECTIVENESS OF A NUMBER OF ATTENDANTS AND LINE LENGTH. FIRST
,ANSWER A FEW   QUESTIONS TO CUSTOMIZE THIS PROGRAM FOR YOU--"
54 INPUT "HOW MANY ATTENDANT DO YOU WANT";A:DIM WAIT(A+10)
55 CLS:INPUT "MAXIMUM NUMBER OF CARS IN LINE";MAX:DIM Q(MAX)
56 CLS: INPUT "# OF MINUTES TO OBSERVE THE LINE";MI
57 CLS: INPUT "PERCENT PROBABILITY OF A CAR EACH MINUTE";PER
140 FOR M=1 TO MI
145 FOR X=1 TO 500: NEXT X: CLS
170 FOR P=1 TO MAX:PRINT Q(P);" ";:NEXT P
175 FOR N=1 TO 500:NEXT
180 N=RND(100)
190 IF N<100-PER GOTO 260
200 C=C+1
210 TIME=RND(5)+1
220 FOR X=1 TO A
222 IF WAIT(X)=0 THEN WAIT(X)=TIME:PRINT@525,"LINE EMPTY,TOOK CA
R NEEDING ";TIME;" MINUTES":G=G+TIME:R=R+1:IFA>1 GOTO 3000 ELSE3
20
224 NEXT X
250 GOSUB 1000
260 FOR X=1 TO A
262 WAIT(X)=WAIT(X)-1
264 IF WAIT(X)<0 THEN WAIT(X)=0
266 NEXT X
280 FOR X=1 TO A
281 IF E<>0 GOTO 320
282 IF WAIT(X)=0 GOSUB2000 ELSE 284
283 WAIT(X)=TAKE
284 NEXT X
320 NEXT M
399 FOR X1=1 TO 500:NEXT X1
400 CLS
410 PRINT "                  REPORT"
420 PRINT "TOTAL CARS GENERATED WERE ";C
430 PRINT "TOTAL CARS SERVICES WERE ";R
440 PRINT "TOTAL TIME SPENT SERVICING CARS WAS ";G;" MINUTES."
460 FOR X=1 TO MAX: IF Q(X)=0 GOTO 490
470 L=L+1:K=K+Q(X)
490 NEXT X
500 PRINT:PRINT "YOU HAD ";L;" CARS LEFT IN LINE NEEDING A TOTAL
 OF ";K;" MINUTES OF SERVICE"
520 IF C-(R+L)=0 GOTO 540
530 PRINT "OF THE CARS GENERATED"; C-(R+L); " DID NOT GET IN LIN
E BECAUSE IT WAS TOO LONG"
540 PRINT "YOUR AVERAGE WAITING TIME WAS "; TK/(R+L);" MINUTES"
550 PRINT "YOUR AVERAGE SERVICE TIME WAS ";G/R;" MINUTES"
555 END
999 STOP
1000 REM PUT SUBROUTINE ALSO TOTALS WAITING TIME
1010 IF F<>0 GOTO 1160
1020 Q(T)=TIME
1030 FOR X1=1 TO MAX
1040 TK=TK+Q(X1)
1050 NEXT X1
1060 TK=TK-Q(T)+WAIT(X)
1070 E=0
1080 T=T+1
1090 IF T>MAX THEN T=1
1100 IF T=H THEN F=1 ELSE F=0
1120 PRINT "PUT CAR IN LINE NEEDING ";TIME;" MINUTES"
1160 RETURN
1999 STOP
2000 REM TAKE SUBROUTINE
2010 IF E=1 GOTO 2510
2020 TAKE=Q(H)
2030 Q(H)=0
2040 G=G+TAKE:R=R+1
2050 F=0
2060 H=H+1
2070 IF H>MAX THEN H=1
2080 IF T=H THEN E=1
2501 PRINT "TOOK CAR NEEDING ";TAKE;" MINUTES"
2510 RETURN
2999 END
3000 FOR Y=1 TO A
3010 IF WAIT(Y)<>0 GOTO 3500
3020 FOR J=1 TO A
3030 WAIT(J)=WAIT(J)-1
3040 IF WAIT(J)<0 THEN WAIT(J)=0
3050 NEXT J
3060 GOTO 320
3500 NEXT Y
3510 GOTO 320
```

Program Listing

An old saw says organization can get you out of the woods.

The Logger

Russ Kelly
103 Ridgesprings
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The Key Box
Model I
Level II Basic
16K RAM

There's nothing like a few lost programs and data files to rearrange your priorities! When I purchased my TRS-80 in December 1979, I was determined that my first software effort would be a tape logging program.

But a year of "urgent" requirements passed, before the confusion of 200 programs and data files pushed my tape log to the top of my priorities list.

Tracks 250 Programs

Log It (Program Listing 1) keeps track of up to 250 programs or data files on a Model I Level II in 16K. It eliminates old files and programs and has reduced the number of files I keep track of by 25 percent. It tracks cassettes as well as Stringy Floppy tapes.

To maximize its record handling (250), I wrote Log It with compressed multiple statement lines and simple prompting. Input validations are also minimal. For example, on date entries the program checks that the date falls between January 1, 1979 and December 31, 1982, but the test can't detect a 13th month or a 32nd day.

I used very few report headings.

The program maintains a data file, produces a report of programs and files (each in alphabetical order) and prints a media report of all programs and data files on each tape or Stringy Floppy. It reports in sequnce by medium number and file number or location (see Sample Listings 1–3. It also produces a list of all deleted records.

After each report, the program automatically advances to the head-of-form.

The program has blank print lines, printing a space rather than a control character, because they are not always compatible between printers.

A machine language version of Shell/Metzner actually sorts the data. This version, developed by Allan Emert of Odessa, TX, sorts over 200 34-byte records in seconds.

If the volume of data exceeds 200 records, the TRS-80 uses a considerable amount of string space. When this happens, the computer likes to pause occasionally to rearrange the strings. This doesn't happen too often and it lasts only a few seconds.

15–40	Housekeeping
50–110	Read Input
1000–1040	Update Function Controller
2000–2050	Print Programs & File List
3000–3050	Print the Media List
4000–4110	Write Output File(s)
5000–5110	Record Update
6000–6120	Record Input Routine
7500	Date Format Conversion for Printing
7600–7620	Tape Input & Unblock
7700–7710	Tape Block & Output
7800–7810	Tape Close Routine
8000–8040	Machine Language Shell/Metzner Sort (Allan Emert)
12030–12200	Load Machine Language Sort (Allan Emert)

Table 2. Program Structure.

Variable		Comment
A	Integer	Used by Sort.
A$	String	DIM 250, record string area.
AA	Integer	Update & additions field length indicator.
AD	Integer	Count of deleted records.
D$	String	Date, any format, used in report headings.
I	Integer	For. . . Next counter, general function indicator, print tab values.
I1	Integer	For. . . Next counter in update.
IR	Integer	Number of records.
IX	Integer	Current record indicator during update and additions.
N	Integer	Used by Sort.
Q$	String	Current record program/file name.
T1%	Integer	Number of input tape logical records.
T2%	Integer	Number of output tape logical records.
TB$	String	Tape Input/Output physical record area.
TL%	Integer	Logical record length for tape I/O.
TR$	String	Tape I/O logical record area.
X	Integer	DIM 2, used by Sort.
Z	String	File input type (S, T, or other), also update function (A, C, D, or DONE).
ZA	String	Update general work area.
ZC	String	Current record file code.
ZF	String	Current record file number.
ZL	String	Current record file location.
ZM	String	Update media number.
ZN	String	Current record program/file name.
ZS	String	Update file number or start location.
ZT	String	Current record type (A, B, PROG, or FILE), also update general work area.
ZZ	String	Record input & output area, general work area, output tape indicator.

Table 3. Variables Identified.

POS	LEN	CONTENTS
1	1	Record Type (A = Program, B = Data file)
2-11	10	Program or File Name (Special names = Avail, @New, Full)
12-18	7	Date (YYMMDDS). The date is entered and displayed as MMDDYY, and stored as YYMMDD. In addition, a sequence # (1-9) is appended to indicate the chronological sequence during the day.
19-25	7	Media Number: Beginning letter "E" indicates an Exatron Stringy Floppy: All others are considered tapes.
26-27	2	File Number: Applicable only on Stringy Floppies.
28-33	6	File Location: Applicable only for tapes. First three digits denote start location, last three digits represent end location.
34	1	File Code: Applicable only for tapes.

Table 1. Record Format.

Three special names do not print on the program/file report, but will print on the media report. @New is used when a tape is erased or on a Stringy Floppy.

Avail indicates that no programs or files are on a tape and ensures that the medium is listed on the media report.

I use Full when a "too short" error occurs on tape or Stringy Floppy so that you don't try to write an additional file.

When these special names are used for Stringy Floppies, file number 00 indicates @New and Avail, and file number 99 is for Full. This provides the proper sequence on the media list.

You can read an input file from either Stringy Floppy or tape. Data records are 34-byte fixed length strings (logical records) (Table 1). The Stringy Floppy automatically blocks the physical records to contain the maximum possible logical records. The tape record is blocked and unblocked by Input/Output (I/O) subroutines.

Eliminates Parity Errors

I reserve a 35' Stringy for my data file, with a file number of one. Since I use the same physical Stringy, the program performs an @New while running to erase and verify the file before writing; otherwise, frequent parity errors can occur on subsequent reads.

If you are using tape instead of Stringy Floppies, remove the output Stringy commands and the @Clears. The input Stringy commands don't have to be removed since the program already offers you the cassette option.

The @Clear command is at line 15, and the Stringy output commands are at lines 4005, 4010, 4060, 4080, and 4090.

The only problems I have encountered in running this program are parity errors on the @New using Stringy Floppies as output, or a "tape too short" error when writing the output file. The parity errors are generally caused by forgetting to clean the read/write head. I

```
ARITHMETIC   06-02-80 1   15001-A     080-095     A
ARITHMETIC   06-02-80 1   15001-B     080-095     A

CALENDAR     12-25-80 1   16010-A     065-111     C
CALENDAR     01-03-81 1   16010-A     115-162     C
CALENDAR     01-03-81 2   E50-004-06
```

Sample Listing 1. Programs

```
ANNOUNCING   12-30-80 1   16012-B     110-135     .

BAD TAPE     06-01-80 0   119002A     000-999     .
BAD TAPE     06-01-80 0   119002B     000-999     .

CFS WORK     01-01-81 0   E20-001-00

CFS-PRGS     01-07-81 1   E20-002-00

CONSUL LTR   07-15-80 1   121006B     000-034     .
CONSUL LTR   07-15-80 2   121006C     040-071     .
```

Sample Listing 2. Files

```
10 ' LOG-IT
11 ' BY RUSS KELLY, 1-1-81, TAYLORS,SC
15 @CLEAR
20 CLEAR8900:CLS:PRINTCHR$(23):POKE16526,0:POKE16527,127:POKE164
25,1:POKE16426,66:PRINT"LOG-IT ";MEM:INPUT"DATE";D$:PRINT"LOADIN
G SORT":DEFINTA,I,N,X:DEFSTRZ:DIMA$(250),X(2):TR$="":TB$="":TL%=
34:GOSUB12030
30 INPUT"1=UPDTE, 2=PRG LST, 3=MEDIA LST";I
40 IFI<1ORI>3THEN30ELSEINPUT"(S)TRINGY, (T)APE, (N)O I/P FILE";Z
:CLS:PRINT"READING":IFZ="N"THEN1000ELSEIFZ="T"THEN60
50 @OPEN1
60 IFZ="T"THENGOSUB7600:ZZ=TR$:GOTO70
61 @INPUT ZZ
70 IFZZ="1EOF"THENIFZ="T"THEN110ELSE100
80 IFI=3THENA$(IR)=MID$(ZZ,19)+LEFT$(ZZ,18)ELSEA$(IR)=ZZ
90 IR=IR+1:GOTO60
100 @CLOSE
110 PRINTIR;" RECS":ONIGOTO1000,2000,3000:END
1000 PRINT:INPUT"(A)DD, (C)ORR, (D)EL, OR (DONE)";Z
1010 IFZ="DONE"THEN4000
1020 IFZ="C"ORZ="D"THEN5000
1030 IFZ="A"THENIFIR>250THEN1000ELSEIX=IR:GOSUB6000:IR=IR+1
1040 GOTO1000
2000 ZZ="PROGRAMS/FILES":I=(80-(LEN(ZZ)*2))/2:LPRINTTAB(I)CHR$(2
7);CHR$(14);ZZ:ZN=" ":LPRINTTAB(33)IR-1;" RECORDS":LPRINTTAB(36)
D$:LPRINT" ":LPRINT" ":ZT="A":LPRINTCHR$(27);CHR$(14);"PROGRAMS-
":LPRINT" "
2010 FORI=0TOIR-1
2015 Q$=MID$(A$(I),2,5):IFQ$="@NEW "ORQ$="FULL "ORQ$="AVAIL"THEN
2050ELSEZF="   ":ZC=" ":ZL="       ":IFMID$(A$(I),19,1)="E"THENZ
F="-"+MID$(A$(I),26,2)ELSEZC=RIGHT$(A$(I),1):ZL=MID$(A$(I),28,3)
+"-"+MID$(A$(I),31,3)
2020 IFZT<>LEFT$(A$(I),1)THENZT="B":ZN=" ":LPRINTCHR$(11):LPRINT
" ":LPRINT" ":LPRINTCHR$(27);CHR$(14);"FILES-":LPRINT" "
2030 IFMID$(A$(I),2,10)<>ZNTHENLPRINT" ":ZN=MID$(A$(I),2,10)
2040 ZZ=MID$(A$(I),12,7):GOSUB7500:LPRINTZN;"   ";ZZ;"   ";MID$(
A$(I),19,7);ZF;"   ";ZL;"   ";ZC
2050 NEXTI:GOTO4100
3000 GOSUB8000:ZN=" ":ZZ="M E D I A   L I S T":I=(80-(LEN(ZZ)*2)
)/2:LPRINTTAB(I)CHR$(27);CHR$(14);ZZ
3010 FORI=0TOIR-1
3015 IFMID$(A$(I),17,1)="A"THENZT="PROG"ELSEZT="FILE"
3020 IFMID$(A$(I),1,7)<>ZNTHENLPRINT" ":ZN=MID$(A$(I),1,7)
3030 ZZ=MID$(A$(I),28,7):GOSUB7500:ZF="   ":ZC=" ":ZL="       ":
IFLEFT$(A$(I),1)="E"THENZF="-"+MID$(A$(I),8,2)ELSEZC=MID$(A$(I),
16,1):ZL=MID$(A$(I),10,3)+"-"+MID$(A$(I),13,3)
3040 LPRINTZN;ZF;"   ";ZL;"   ";ZT;"     ";MID$(A$(I),18,10);"
";ZC;"  ";ZZ
3050 NEXTI:GOTO4100
4000 GOSUB8000:INPUT"O/P FILE RDY (WILL BE ERASED)";ZZ:ZZ="":INP
UT"TAPE ALSO (Y/N)";ZZ:ZN=" "
4005 @NEW
4010 @OPEN1
4020 FORI1=0TOIR-1
4030 IFLEFT$(A$(I1),1)="D"THENLPRINT"DELETED ";A$(I1):AD=AD+1:GO
TO 4070
4040 IFZZ="Y"THENTR$=A$(I1):GOSUB7700
4060 @PRINT A$(I1)
4070 NEXTI1:PRINTIR-AD;" RECS"
4075 IFZZ="Y"THENGOSUB7800
4080 @PRINT "1EOF"
4090 @CLOSE
4100 IFAD>0ORI<>1THENLPRINTCHR$(11)
4110 PRINT"EOJ":END
5000 ZN="":INPUT"MEDIA #";ZN:IFZN=""THEN5000ELSEAA=LEN(ZN):IFAA>
6THENZN=LEFT$(ZN,7)ELSEZN=ZN+STRING$(7-AA," ")
5010 ZS="":INPUT"FILE # (XX) OR START LOCN (XXX)";ZS
5040 FORI1=0TOIR-1
5045 ZT="":IFMID$(A$(I1),19,1)="E"THENZT=MID$(A$(I1),26,2)ELSEZT
=MID$(A$(I1),28,3)
5050 IFMID$(A$(I1),19,7)=ZNANDZT=ZSTHENPRINTMID$(A$(I1),2,10);"
";ZN;"  ";ZT:ZA="":INPUT"THIS ONE (Y/N)";ZA:IFZA="Y"THEN5100
5060 NEXTI1:GOTO1000
5100 IFZ="D"THENA$(I1)="D"+MID$(A$(I1),2):PRINT"DELETED":GOTO100
0
5110 IX=I1:GOSUB6000:PRINT"UPDATED TO ";A$(IX):GOTO1000
6000 PRINT"REC #";IX:ZZ="":INPUT"(P)ROG OR (F)ILE";ZZ
6010 IFZZ="P"THENA$(IX)="A"ELSEIFZZ="F"THENA$(IX)="B"ELSE6000
6020 ZZ="":INPUT"NAME";ZZ:IFZZ=""THEN6020
6030 AA=LEN(ZZ):IFAA>9THENA$(IX)=A$(IX)+LEFT$(ZZ,10)ELSEA$(IX)=A
$(IX)+ZZ+STRING$(10-AA," ")
6040 ZZ="":INPUT"DATE (MMDDYYS)";ZZ:IFLEN(ZZ)<>7THEN6040ELSEZZ=M
ID$(ZZ,5,2)+LEFT$(ZZ,4)+RIGHT$(ZZ,1):IFVAL(ZZ)<8001010ORVAL(ZZ)>
8212319THEN6040ELSE A$(IX)=A$(IX)+ZZ
6060 ZZ="":INPUT"MEDIA #";ZZ:IFZZ=""THEN6060
6070 AA=LEN(ZZ):IFAA>6THENA$(IX)=A$(IX)+LEFT$(ZZ,7)ELSEA$(IX)=A$
(IX)+ZZ+STRING$(7-AA," ")
6080 IFLEFT$(ZZ,1)<>"E"THENA$(IX)=A$(IX)+"00":GOTO6100
6090 ZZ="":INPUT"FILE # (01 TO 99)";ZZ:IFLEN(ZZ)<>2THEN6090ELSEA
$(IX)=A$(IX)+ZZ+"0000000":GOTO6120
6100 ZZ="":INPUT"FILE LOCN (000-999)";ZZ:IFLEN(ZZ)<>7THEN6100ELS
EA$(IX)=A$(IX)+LEFT$(ZZ,3)+RIGHT$(ZZ,3)
6110 ZZ="":INPUT"FILE CODE (A TO Z)";ZZ:IFLEN(ZZ)<>1THEN6110ELSE
A$(IX)=A$(IX)+ZZ
6120 ZZ="":INPUT"OK (Y/N)";ZZ:IFZZ<>"Y"THEN6000ELSERETURN
7500 ZZ=MID$(ZZ,3,2)+"-"+MID$(ZZ,5,2)+"-"+LEFT$(ZZ,2)+" "+RIGHT$
(ZZ,1):RETURN
7600 IFTB$=""THENINPUT#-1,TB$:IFTB$="1EOF"THENPRINT"I/P TAPE REC
S=";T1%:GOTO7620
7610 TR$=LEFT$(TB$,TL%):TB$=MID$(TB$,TL%+1):T1%=T1%+1
7620 RETURN
7700 TB$=TB$+TR$:T2%=T2%+1:IFLEN(TB$)+TL%>248THENPRINT#-1,TB$:TB
$=""
7710 RETURN
7800 IFTB$<>""THENPRINT#-1,TB$:TB$=""
7810 PRINT#-1,"1EOF":PRINT"O/P TAPE RECS=";T2%:RETURN
7900 ' MACHINE LANGUAGE VERSION OF SHELL/METZNER SORT
7910 ' DEVELOPED BY ALLAN EHERT, ODESSA, TEXAS
8000 PRINT"SORTING"
8010 X(0)=IR
8020 X(1)=VARPTR(A$(0))
8030 A=USR(VARPTR(X(0)))
8040 RETURN
12030 DATA 205,127,10,94,35,86,237,83,19,127,35,94,35,86,237,83
12040 DATA 213,127,33,0,0,34,211,127,237,91,211,127,203,59,175
12050 DATA 203,58,48,2,203,251,237,83,211,127,122,179,200,42,19
12060 DATA 127,237,82,34,207,127,33,0,0,34,205,127,42,205,127,34

12070 DATA 203,127,42,203,127,237,91,211,127,25,34,209,127,235,3
3
12080 DATA 0,0,25,25,25,229,237,91,203,127,33,0,0,25,25,25,237
12090 DATA 75,213,127,9,235,225,9,229,213,14,0,126,71,26,184,48
12100 DATA 3,14,1,71,175,176,40,25,197,19,35,78,35,70,197,225
12110 DATA 235,78,35,70,197,225,193,26,150,56,10,32,39,19,35,16
12120 DATA 246,203,65,32,31,209,225,6,3,78,235,126,113,235,119
12130 DATA 35,19,16,246,42,211,127,235,42,203,127,175,237,82,34
12140 DATA 203,127,48,144,24,2,209,225,42,205,127,17,1,0,175,25
12150 DATA 34,205,127,237,91,207,127,237,82,218,58,127,195,24,12
7
12160 N=0
12170 FORI=1TO203:READA:N=N+A:POKEI+32511,A:NEXTI
12180 IFN<>22393THENPRINT"ERR IN SORT LOAD":END ELSE RETURN
```

Program Listing 1. Logic.

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avoid the "too short" problem by reserving a Stringy Floppy of sufficient size for the output file.

You can recover from either problem by entering GOTO 4000. This takes you to the beginning of the output routine. You can also use this statement to create additional copies of the output at the program's end.

The program's structure is shown in Table 2. I have included variable definitions in Table 3.

Running the Program

To use the program, perform the following steps:

- System (Enter).
- /0 (Enter).
- Respond to MEM SIZE? with *32512 (Enter).*
- System (Enter). *** Omit if not using Stringy Floppies.
- /12345 (Enter). *** Omit if not using Stringy Floppies.
- @LOADx (Enter). Load Log It; use CLOAD if from tape.
- @LOADx (Enter). Load Exatron Data I/O program. Omit if not using Stringy Floppies.
- RUN (Enter).

After completing the run, restore the memory size with System (Enter), /0 (Enter), and Enter on MEM SIZE?. I hope you find that this program not only saves time, but also avoids the frustration of "lost" files and programs. ■

```
14006-B    000-022   FILE    SP ED TEST   .   06-02-80 1
14006-B    030-048   FILE    SUNSCH TST   .   06-02-80 1

14007-A    000-999   FILE    AVAIL        .   06-02-80 1

14007-B    000-999   FILE    AVAIL        .   06-02-80 1

14008-B    000-999   FILE    AVAIL        .   06-02-80 1
```

Sample Listing 3. Media List

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The uses of loopses.

FOR My NEXT Trick . . .

Alexander MacLean
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Denville, NJ 07834

Given any two values, you can find the third. If you need only one answer, pencil and paper will do, but suppose you know that the voltage (E) is ten and you want to know what the current will be through a range of resistance values from one to ten ohms. It's still possible to do by hand, but we are now talking about ten separate calculations. Program Listing 1 lets the computer do the work.

Line 10 prints the three variables as column headings: voltage, resistance and current.

Line 20 creates a blank line between the headings and the columns of data that will be printed on the screen.

The For...Next Loop

Line 30 is the first of the high power computer instructions. It is called a For...Next loop. Instead of our having to give the computer the ten values of resistance, this instruction tells the computer that it is to vary the value of R from one to ten.

Line 40 tells the computer the value of our fixed variable, voltage. In mathematics we refer to a variable, even though its value is fixed.

Line 50 gives the computer the formula it needs to work with our data. I have taken our original equation E = IR, and solved it for I:I = E/R. We know what the voltage and the resistances will be; we want to know what the current will be.

Line 60 tells the computer to print the values of E, R and I. To print these values, the computer must find the values for E and for R, find the formula, compute the value for I and print the results. The instructions to do all this are built into the computer's internal code.

Line 70 sends the computer back to the start of the loop at line 30, the next R. The first time through, the computer assigns the value R = 1, works the formula and prints the result. When it hits the Next R line, it goes back to line 30 and assigns R the value of two.

The program keeps this up until it reaches R = 10, the highest value that you assigned for R. At that point the loop's instructions are completed, and the computer will go past line 70 to the next part of the program, in this case the end.

Let's add another element to the program. If you know the voltage and the current, you can calculate the power with the formula Power (P) in watts equals Voltage (E) in volts times Current (I) in amperes.

Since the computer already has given us the current, it can now find the power. Program Listing 2 adds only a few simple lines.

We add the new heading to line 10: Power.

Line 55 gives the computer the new formula to calculate the power, P = EI, but written as the computer wants it, P = E*I. We could add it to line 50, but let's keep things as clear as we can.

To line 60 we add the variable P for power. Make sure that the order in which the computer prints your variables is the same order in which they are listed in your headings.

The four headings and variables are separated by commas: E,R,I,P. This tells the computer to automatically tabulate the information in the four-column feature built into the computer.

If you need more than four columns use the Print Tab feature.

Our program now gives us twenty calculations; ten values of resistance and ten values of power. A few additional changes will liven things up even more.

Step Function

Let's explore the Step function of the For...Next loop.

Retype line 30 to read For R = 10 to 100 Step 10. This tells the computer to vary the resistance value from 10 to 100 in steps of 10 (ohms); thus 10, 20, 30, etc. We can use any convenient whole number value; Step 2, Step 5, Step whatever.

Run the program with a few different step values and see what it looks like. It will come in handy for our next project, the nested loop.

A nested loop is a For...Next loop used within another For... Next loop. It's simple to use. Let's apply it to our program.

Suppose we want to know the current (I) and the power (P) when we vary both the resistance (R) and the voltage (E). The computer can handle it easily.

To make life easier on ourselves, we'll limit some of the values. We'll vary the voltage from 10 to 100 in steps of 10 volts, and the resistance from five to 25 ohms in steps of five ohms.

Next, let's look at the mathematical functions the computer will be doing. (It will be easier for the computer to do all this, than for us to follow.)

For each value of voltage, the computer must figure the current and the power for each of the five resistance values. This means ten calculations for each voltage value; five for current and five for power. Since there will be ten values in the voltage steps, this means a total of 100 calculations, ten times ten. Program Listing 3 gives the details. The early lines just set up the basic headings that the computer will print. For clarity, we add line 20. This recalls for us the measures of our variables—volts, ohms, amperes, watts. Line 30 now prints a blank.

The fun begins on line 40. This sets the values for voltage at 10 to 100 volts in steps of 10. However, notice the next line.

Line 50 is the same type of statement as line 40 and sets the resistance values at five to 25 ohms in steps of five. This loop is nested to the first.

Line 60 and line 70 then repeat our formulas.

Line 80 tells the computer to begin the calculating, and prints the answers on the screen.

Line 90 sends the computer back to the next value of *resistance*. This is most important. The computer was told to give E (voltage) a value, and then start working with the different values of R (resistance) as applied to that first voltage value.

Keep in mind that the resistance loop is the nested loop. It comes inside of the other loop. When the computer goes

```
10 PRINT "VOLTAGE","RESISTANCE","CURRENT"
20 PRINT
30 FOR R = 1 TO 10
40 E = 10
50 I = E/R
60 PRINT E,R,I
70 NEXT R
80 END
RUN
```

Program Listing 1.

```
10 PRINT "VOLTAGE","RESISTANCE","CURRENT","POWER"
20 PRINT
30 FOR R = 1 TO 10
40 E = 10
50 I = E/R
55 P = E*I
60 PRINT E,R,I,P
70 NEXT R
80 END
RUN
```

Program Listing 2.

```
10 PRINT "VOLTAGE","RESISTANCE","CURRENT","POWER"
20 PRINT "IN VOLTS","IN OHMS","IN AMPERES","IN WATTS"
30 PRINT
40 FOR E = 10 TO 100 STEP 10
50 FOR R = 5 TO 25 STEP 5
60 I = E/R
70 P = E*I
80 PRINT E,R,I,P
90 NEXT R
100 NEXT E
110 END
RUN
```

Program Listing 3.

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through all of its values for R, it will proceed to its next instruction (Line 100) to pick up the next value for E.

It will then take the new value for E and solve the equation for all the changing values of resistance.

Loop Format

The format of a nested loop is critical, but simple.

```
FOR A = X TO Y
FOR B = R TO S
NEXT B
NEXT A
```

You can also next more than one loop. For example, look at this form:

```
FOR A = X TO Y
FOR B = R TO S
FOR C = W TO Z
NEXT C
NEXT B
NEXT A
```

It is a simple form to use, but if we don't follow it correctly we get an invalid nest. The form below might seem to be the same, but the computer won't follow it.

```
FOR A = X TO Y
FOR B = R TO S
NEXT A
NEXT B
```

These loops are nested improperly. Test them yourself. In a large program with many nested loops indenting our loops might help us avoid trouble.

I used a minimal number of calculations to make it easy to watch what was happening in the program. Now let's add a few changes to Listing 3 and show what the computer does with a great many calculations.

Change line 50 to read For R = 10 to 100 Step 10. This creates 200 calculations. Then make E = 2 to 100 Step 2 and R = 2 to 100 Step 2 *for* 5000 calculations. If you *really* have some time, make both E and R = 1 to 100 without the Step function for 20,000 calculations.

Don't try these changes if you are running a printout. There isn't *that* much computer paper in anyone's budget! ■

A real-life account of a man, a boy and the computer that changed their lives forever.

Lenny's Story

David D. Busch
515 E. Highland Ave.
Ravenna, Ohio 44266

Once upon a time there was a software connoisseur and TRS-80 owner named Len who had 60 disks full of programs. Well, almost full. Actually, because he owned just one 35-track disk drive, each disk was partially occupied by System files that hogged a lot of space.

Len was smart enough to be using a DOS that allowed Killing unwanted System modules, so he was able to eke out 50 free grans on every disk. More than 500 programs of every description were crammed onto those 60 disks.

Then Len purchased his second disk drive, and converted all his programs to data disks. The new configuration provided room for nearly 90,000 bytes of data per disk—67 grans—and pared his disk count down to 44 jam-packed 5¼-inch segments. Not only did Len feel as if he had been given 16 disks for free, he found it a lot easier to access programs on the smaller number of disks. There was a great deal more room to group like programs together.

Discoveries

Less than a week later, Len made two discoveries. The first was NEWDOS 80, which allowed him to access up to 44 tracks on both his disk drives. He then found that by punching extra holes in the disk jackets, he could use both sides of the disk.

The results were impressive. A 44-track, two-sided disk could hold 225,000 bytes, and Len was able to put every program he owned onto just 17 disks. This latest progess inspired him to do further research. Within a few weeks he had purchased a double-density disk controller and converted his programs to 10 disks, each with a capacity of 405,000 bytes.

But Len wasn't satisfied. He found a friend who was in the market for disk drives, and sold him the 44-track drives. Len immediately purchased four 80-track drives rated for double density operation. Using both sides of the disk, he found he could fit more than 700,000 bytes of data into the double-density sectors. With some prudent Basic program packing and discarding some useless software, Len reduced his disk library down to five. Each was so packed with data that Len had to use two hands to insert them in the 80-track drives.

At last he was happy. Len knew he could never afford a hard disk drive for his TRS-80, but felt his current configuration was the next best thing. The NEWDOS 80 system disk in drive zero had every utility available for the TRS-80 somewhere within its sectors. With three of his five data disks permanently stashed in drives one, two, and three, he sometimes went for two or three weeks without having to swap or flip disks. It was great.

The Accident

Then the accident happened. Len was making one of his bimonthly disk swaps when his oldest child came racing into the den, shrieking like a banshee.

"Michael hit me!" the 10-year old wailed a few inches from Len's ear. But Len ignored the plea. His eyes were riveted on the floor. His rotten kid was standing on the disk which Len had dropped when startled by the cries. It was folded in half, and slightly crumpled, and Len knew in his heart that this particular disk would never revolve again.

Newspaper accounts of the event reveal that after running amok through seven neighboring backyards, Len was captured and taken, incoherent, to the police station, allowed to cool off, and released a few hours later without being charged. All his lamentation failed to bring the injured disk back to life.

Today, Len is a well-adjusted computerist, although he is back to 60 disks full of programs. Still dedicated to 80-track double density, dual-sided operation, he keeps his five diskettes available for everyday use, and 12 backups of each stored in safety deposit boxes around town.

Moral: Less *is* more. Those with fewer disks usually have more need for a backup than those with many, for they have a great deal more to lose. ■

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A calendar program for all you moon-eyed 80 owners.

Sheer Lunacy

Alan Harris
6 Birchwood Court
Aurora, IL 60538

The following calendar program offers you a graphic representation of the moon for centuries past and centuries to come.

The program finds dates and days of the week from as early as January 1, 100 A.D. and will project the same well into the future. The program uses today's calendar system, extending its calculations backward and forward from the present. (In the eighteenth century calendars were revised, resulting in some panic over the loss of several days.)

It takes into account all the leap years, on the following schedule: every year that is evenly divisible by four (example: 1904) is a leap year except those evenly divisible by 100. For example, 1900 is *not* a leap year.

However, every year evenly divisible by 400 (example: 2000) *is* a leap year.

Five Options

The program gives the user a menu of five options.

- You can display a calendar for any month. The computer combines numbers and graphics to create an accurate wall-type calendar, with the correct number of days in the month (including February).
- Given any two dates, the computer can calculate exactly how many days there are between them, allowing for any intervening leap years.
- It can tell you what day of the week any date you give it occurred or will occur on.
- Given any date, and then a positive or negative number of days to add to it, the program will display the resulting date, again allowing for leap years.
- It tells you how many days past a new moon any date you enter was or will be, using noon of that day as a reference point. This is accurate to within a few hours. It is inaccurate only because of the elliptical orbit of the moon. The moon's cycle is figured at 29.530587963 days.

Further, the menu offers you a key that shows you a graphic

Variable	Remark
A(50):	A(1)–A(12) contain the normal lengths of each of the months. A(1)–A(42) (later) contain the day numbers of the calendar display (6 possible rows of 7 days each).
D$(7):	Contains the names of the 7 days of the week.
M$(12):	Contains the names of the 12 months.
GR(24):	Table of numbers of width of each graphics line in drawing a full moon.
A:	Day number of first date (from day 0), then difference.
A$:	Used in INKEY$ to break out of calendar display.
C:	Day of week (Sunday = 1)
D:	Day of month
F:	Absolute day number (from day 0)
J:	Subscript used in printing calendar array.
K:	The Y coordinate, used in setting the calendar's vertical lines.
L:	Length of month (in days)
M:	Month number (January = 1)
N:	Number of days to be added to the first date
ND:	New day
NM:	New month
NY:	New year
Q:	The Y coordinate, used in setting the calendar's horizontal lines.
S:	(a) A counter used in setting up the calendar array. (b) Subscript for new month
V:	Choice number from the menu
W:	The X coordinate, used in setting the calendar's vertical lines.
X:	Utility variable
Y:	Year
Z:	The X coordinate, used in setting the calendar's horizontal lines.
R1:	Single-precision number of days into moon's cycle
M1:	Single-precision length of moon's cycle
X$:	Used to INKEY$ a response on whether to display moon.
RY:	Counter used as subscript for GR() and Y coordinate for setting graphics points.
RX:	X coordinate for setting moon display graphics points
M1#:	Moon's period of revolution in days (to several decimal places)
MD:	Days past new moon
MH:	Hours past MD
MM:	Minutes past MH
Q1#:	Number of moon periods since noon on day 0.
R1#:	Work variable for days, hours and minutes past new moon
Z1:	Temporary variable used in calculating new year.
Z2:	Ditto
Z3:	Ditto

Table 1. Program Variables

display of the moon's phase on any date. Another option lets you see how the moon will look from one to nine days later, without requiring a new date.

Table 1 lists the variables I used and Table 2 breaks down the program into sections. ■

Lines	Remarks
10-40	Initialize, display instructions and menu; go to one of five possible subroutines.
45-120	Difference between dates, main routine
200-230	Day of week main routine
400-895	Calendar display main routine
1000-1030	Input month, day and year, and validate each. Year can be input as two digits if in the 1900s.
1500-1520	Input month and year, and validate each.
2000-2040	Calculate absolute day number from month, day and year.
3000-3020	Calculate day of week from absolute day number.
3600-3690	New date main routine
3800-3840	Data statements for arrays
3850-3880	Read data statements into arrays.
4000-4230	Arrive at month, day, year from absolute day number.
5000-5100	Print instructions.
9000-9230	Calculate age of moon (number of days past new moon) of a given date.
9230-9580	Display a graphics representation of the moon on that date.

Table 2. Program Sections by Lines

Program Listing 1. Date Handler and Moon Display

```
10 REM * CALENDAR PROGRAM *
11 CLEAR 150
12 CLS
15 DIM A(50),D$(7),M$(12),GR(24)
16 GOSUB 5000:GOSUB 3800
20 PRINT:PRINT "TYPE MODE: 1=CALENDAR, 2=DAYS BETWEEN, 3=DAY OF
WEEK,"
25 INPUT "                4=NEW DATE, 5=MOON'S AGE";V
30 IF V<1 OR V>5 GOTO 20
40 ON V GOTO 400,45,200,3600,9000
45 PRINT "FIRST DATE"
50 GOSUB 1000
60 GOSUB 2000
70 A=F
80 PRINT "SECOND DATE"
90 GOSUB 1000
100 GOSUB 2000
110 A=F-A
120 PRINT "DIFFERENCE IS";A;"DAYS":GOTO 20
200 GOSUB 1000
210 GOSUB 2000
220 GOSUB 3000
230 PRINT D$(C):GOTO 20
400 GOSUB 1500
410 D=1
```

Program continues

Program continued

```
420 GOSUB 2000
430 GOSUB 3000
490 L=A(M)
500 IF M<>2 GOTO 550
510 IF INT(Y/4)<>Y/4 THEN L=28:GOTO 550
520 IF INT(Y/400)=Y/400 THEN 540
530 IF INT(Y/100)=Y/100 THEN L=28:GOTO 550
540 L=29
550 FOR X=0 TO C-1:A(X)=0:NEXT X
560 S=0
570 FOR X=C TO C+L-1:S=S+1:A(X)=S:NEXT X
580 FOR X=C+L TO 42:A(X)=0:NEXT X
590 CLS
600 PRINT TAB(14),M$(M);Y
740 PRINT
750 PRINT TAB(3) "SUN   MON   TUE   WED   THU   FRI   SAT"
760 FOR J=0 TO 35 STEP 7
770 PRINT
780 PRINT TAB(3) A(J+1);TAB(9)A(J+2);TAB(15)A(J+3);
790 PRINT TAB(21)A(J+4);TAB(27)A(J+5);TAB(33)A(J+6);TAB(39)A(J+7
)
800 NEXT J
810 FOR Q=4 TO 46 STEP 6
820 FOR Z=2 TO 87:SET(Z,Q):NEXT:NEXT
840 FOR W=2 TO 86 STEP 12
850 FOR K=4 TO 46
860 SET (W,K):SET (W+1,K)
870 NEXT:NEXT
890 A$=INKEY$:IF A$=""GOTO 890
895 RUN
1000 INPUT "MONTH";M:IF M<1 OR M>12 GOTO 1000
1010 INPUT "DAY";D:IF D<1 OR (D>29 AND M=2) OR (D>31 AND M<>2) G
OTO 1010
1020 INPUT "YEAR";Y:IF Y<100 THEN Y=Y+1900
1030 RETURN
1500 INPUT "MONTH";M:IF M<1 OR M>12 GOTO 1500
1510 INPUT "YEAR";Y:IF Y<100 THEN Y=Y+1900
1520 RETURN
2000 IF M>2 GOTO 2030
2010 F=365*Y+D+31*(M-1)+INT((Y-1)/4)-INT(.75*(INT(((Y-1)/100)+1)
))
2020 GOTO 2040
2030 F=365*Y+D+31*(M-1)-INT(.4*M+2.3)+INT(Y/4)-INT(.75*(INT(Y/10
0)+1))
2040 RETURN
3000 C=F+(INT(F/7)*-7)
3010 IF C=0 THEN C=7
3020 RETURN
3600 PRINT "FIRST DATE"
3610 GOSUB 1000
3620 GOSUB 2000
3630 INPUT "NUMBER OF DAYS TO ADD (MAY BE + OR -)";N
3640 A=F+N
3650 IF A<1 PRINT "UNABLE TO HANDLE B.C. DATES":GOTO 20
3660 GOSUB 4000
3670 F=F+N:GOSUB 3000
3680 PRINT "NEW DATE IS ";D$(C);", ";M$(NM);STR$(ND);",";NY
3690 GOTO 20
3800 DATA 31,28,31,30,31,30,31,31,30,31,30,31
3810 DATA SUNDAY,MONDAY,TUESDAY,WEDNESDAY,THURSDAY
3820 DATA FRIDAY,SATURDAY
3830 DATA JANUARY,FEBRUARY,MARCH,APRIL,MAY,JUNE,JULY
3840 DATA AUGUST,SEPTEMBER,OCTOBER,NOVEMBER,DECEMBER
3843 DATA 16,24,30,34,37,40,43,46,48,50,52,53,54,55,56,57,57,58,
58,59,59,60,60,60
3850 FOR X=1 TO 12:READ A(X):NEXT
3860 FOR X=1 TO 7:READ D$(X):NEXT
```

Program continues

See List of Advertisers on page 418

Program continued

```
3870 FOR X=1 TO 12:READ M$(X):NEXT
3872 FOR X=1 TO 24:READ GR(X):NEXT
3880 RETURN
4000 NY=0:IF A<366 THEN NY=-1:GOTO 4190
4005 A=A-365
4010 IF A>146097 THEN A=A-146097:NY=NY+400:GOTO 4010
4020 Z1=0
4030 IF Z1=300 GOTO 4050
4040 IF A>36524 THEN Z1=Z1+100:A=A-36524:GOTO 4030
4050 NY=NY+Z1
4060 Z2=0
4070 IF Z2=96 GOTO 4090
4080 IF A>1461 THEN Z2=Z2+4:A=A-1461:GOTO 4070
4090 NY=NY+Z2
4100 Z3=0
4110 IF Z3=3 GOTO 4130
4120 IF A>365 THEN Z3=Z3+1:A=A-365:GOTO 4110
4130 NY=NY+Z3
4140 IF Z3<3 GOTO 4190
4150 IF Z2<96 GOTO 4180
4160 IF Z1=300 GOTO 4180
4170 GOTO 4190
4180 A(2)=29:GOTO 4200
4190 A(2)=28
4200 S=1
4210 IF A>A(S) THEN A=A-A(S):S=S+1:GOTO 4210
4220 NM=S:ND=A:NY=NY+1
4230 RETURN
5000 PRINT TAB(14) "CALENDAR AND DATE PROGRAM"
5010 PRINT TAB(19) "BY ALAN HARRIS"
5020 PRINT
5030 PRINT "THIS PROGRAM DOES ANY OF THE FOLLOWING:"
5040 PRINT "1.  GIVEN A MONTH AND YEAR, DISPLAY ITS CALENDAR."
5050 PRINT "2.  GIVEN TWO DATES, FIND THE NUMBER OF DAYS BETWEEN
 THEM."
5060 PRINT "3.  GIVEN A DATE, FIND ITS DAY OF THE WEEK."
5070 PRINT "4.  GIVEN A DATE AND AN INCREMENT, FIND NEW DATE."
5075 PRINT "    EXAMPLE: 2/28/72 + 2 DAYS = 3/01/72"
5077 PRINT "5.  GIVEN A DATE, FIND THE MOON'S AGE AT NOON ON THA
T DAY."
5080 PRINT "NOTE:  PRESENT CALENDAR SYSTEM IS ASSUMED FOR ALL DA
TES."
5090 PRINT "YOU MAY OMIT FIRST 2 DIGITS OF YEARS IN THIS CENTURY
."
5100 PRINT:RETURN
9000 GOSUB 1000
9010 GOSUB 2000
9020 GOSUB 3000
9030 M1#=29.530587963
9040 Q1#=(F-21.0843139080391 2)/M1#
9050 R1#=(Q1#-INT(Q1#))*M1#
9055 R1=R1#:M1=M1#
9060 MD=INT(R1#)
9070 R1#=R1#-INT(R1#)
9080 R1#=R1#*24
9090 MH=INT(R1#)
9100 R1#=R1#-INT(R1#)
9110 R1#=R1#*60
9120 MM=INT(R1#)
9130 MM=MM-10
9140 IF MM<0 THEN MH=MH-1:MM=MM+60
9150 IF MH<0 THEN MD=MD-1:MH=MH+24
9155 IF MD<0 THEN MD=29
9160 CLS:PRINT"AT NOON ON ";D$(C);", ";M$(M);STR$(D);",";Y
9170 PRINT"THE AGE OF THE MOON IS";MD;"DAY";
9180 IF MD<>1 PRINT"S";
9190 PRINT",";MH;"HOUR";
9200 IF MH<>1 PRINT"S";
9210 PRINT",";MM;"MINUTE";
9220 IF MM<>1 THEN PRINT"S" ELSE PRINT
9230 PRINT:PRINT"TO SEE A PICTURE OF THIS MOON, TYPE AN X; OTHER
WISE TYPE A Y."
9240 X$=INKEY$:IF X$=""GOTO 9240
9250 IF X$<>"X" GOTO 20
9260 CLS
9270 IF R1>M1/2 GOTO 9410
9280 FOR RY=1 TO 24
9290 IF INT(R1/(M1/2)*GR(RY)*2)=0 GOTO 9330
9300 FOR RX=62+GR(RY) TO 62+GR(RY)-INT(R1/(M1/2)*GR(RY)*2)+1 STE
P -1
9310 SET(RX,RY-1)
9320 NEXT
9330 NEXT RY
9340 FOR RY=24 TO 1 STEP -1
9350 IF INT(R1/(M1/2)*GR(RY)*2)=0 GOTO 9390
9360 FOR RX=62+GR(RY) TO 62+GR(RY)-INT(R1/(M1/2)*GR(RY)*2)+1 STE
P -1
9370 SET(RX,48-RY)
9380 NEXT
9390 NEXT RY
9400 GOTO 9530
9410 FOR RY=1 TO 24
9420 IF INT((M1-R1)/(M1/2)*GR(RY)*2)=0 THEN 9460
9430 FOR RX=63-GR(RY) TO 63-GR(RY)+INT((M1-R1)/(M1/2)*GR(RY)*2)-
1
9440 SET(RX,RY-1)
9450 NEXT
9460 NEXT RY
9470 FOR RY=24 TO 1 STEP -1
9480 IF INT((M1-R1)/(M1/2)*GR(RY)*2)=0 THEN 9520
9490 FOR RX=63-GR(RY) TO 63-GR(RY)+INT((M1-R1)/(M1/2)*GR(RY)*2)-
1
9500 SET (RX,48-RY)
9510 NEXT
9520 NEXT RY
9530 PRINT@0,"EXIT=X";
9532 PRINT@64,"ADVANCE=1-9";
9533 PRINT@128,"DAYS";
9538 X$=INKEY$:IF X$="" THEN 9538
9540 IF X$<"1" OR X$>"9" THEN RUN
9550 R1=R1+VAL(X$)
9560 IF R1>M1 THEN R1=R1-M1
9580 GOTO 9260
```

✓See List of Advertisers on page 418

This processor really gives you your words worth.

The Write Stuff

Lynard Barnes
1640 West Adams Street
Chicago, IL 60612

When typing at 75 words per minute and 45 of those words are throwbacks to the age of Chaucer, it is nice to have a computerized typewriter. Erasure is but a keystroke away.

TXTWRT, an assembly program, is the core of a more elaborate word processor. It should be of interest to those of you who, like me, learn primarily from doing. The learning is a basic assembly program; the doing involves expanding and modifying it.

TXTWRT runs on a Level II, 16K, unmodified cassette-based system. As written, using Radio Shack's Editor/Assembler, TXTWRT enters text into a preassigned area of memory (a buffer) using upper and lowercase characters. With the program you can save the buffer content to tape or send it to a printer and load a saved buffer from tape. You can obtain multiple copies of the same text by saving it on tape for later loading and printing.

Creating A Buffer

TWTWRT starts at decimal address 17999 (464FH). Twelve thousand bytes of memory are reserved for text. You can select one in-text control code (explained below), and seven overall program operations from the options table.

Modify and expand the program to suit your purposes. With a few hours work you can turn it into a full-blown word processor. Change the Origin statement in line 100 to locate it any place in memory. Be careful to change the amount of memory area reserved for text input.

In line 3220 (see Program Listing 1) Buff is Equated with $. The DEFS function reserves 12,000 bytes of memory for Buff, the string storage area. The starting address of the buffer area is 18740 (4934H). Subtracting the origin address from the start of the buffer, we discover that the main program with subroutines is 749 bytes long. Add 12,000 bytes set aside for the buffer and four memory addresses for Store. The total area of memory occupied by TWTWRT is from 17999 to 30748 (781CH).

The alternative to equating Buff with $, letting the DEFS function determine the starting address of the buffer, is to equate Buff with a specific address. Line 3220 could have equated Buff with 18740. If you add more code to the program, you must change the address. With 2000 bytes of free memory, add code being careful not to push the end of the buffer beyond 32667 (saving 100 bytes for the stack).

Line 3240 reserves two memory addresses for Store. Before anything is put into the buffer from the keyboard, Store contains the beginning address of the buffer. As each character is entered, the address in Store is incremented. Store acts as a pointer, showing the input routine in LOOPTX (line 670) where keyboard input is to begin in the buffer. Input always begins at the address from which entry was last made; you cannot randomly enter the buffer area.

Program Flow

After the program is loaded using System, Enter and press the Break key. The screen clears and displays the options table. The program loops at SCAN1 until you make a selection. Before entering text either from the keyboard or tape you must clear the buffer area with Option 6, KILL BUFF. You might want to see what information the first 1020 locations contain before clearing the buffer.

Option 7—View first 1020 bytes of buffer: This option jumps to address 18484 (4834H). The screen clears at line 2870 and the first 1020 bytes of the buffer move to the screen. If you have put nothing into the buffer it will contain computer garbage, if you have entered text, the lowercase characters will not display as such. Use this option to discover the name of Basic programs or machine-code tapes. The LOAD TXT option will load anything written to tape at the 500-baud rate into the buffer area.

In a block move HL register pair loads with the source memory block, DE loads with the destination, and BC with the number of bytes to be moved. The LDIR in line 2910 counts the bytes moved, decreasing BC and moving the data.

After the block move the keyboard scan routine in lines 1520–1590 is called. The program loops here until any key is pressed, returning program flow to the VWTEXT routine at line 2930. A jump is made to again display the options table.

Option 6—Kill Buff: This is a mandatory flow for proper program operation; make this option automatic by changing line 3260 to:

```
END     START
```

The program will begin execution at memory address 17999 (464FH) rather than at address 18029 (466CH), the options table.

Whether a selected option or automatic program flow, register A is loaded with null (as opposed to decimal zero). HL register pair is loaded with the beginning of the buffer, and BC is loaded with the number of bytes to be cleared. LOOPCL loads the contents of A into the first memory address of the buffer. HL is then increased by one. This action repeats until both the B and C registers contain zero.

The buffer address then loads into Store. The buffer address starts at 18740 (4934H) and never changes. Store, Equated with address 30723 (7803H), also never changes. The information contained in Store will change

The Key Box

Model III or I
Basic Level II
16K RAM

as text is entered.

The first entry made in the buffer (line 340) is the graphic code 191, the buffer terminating code. This code is always at the end of the buffer, indicating the memory address of the last character entered, plus one. The code is written over during input.

The TB variable store address is loaded in lines 350 and 360 with the numerical constant five. When the right arrow is pressed during text input the cursor tabs forward five spaces and the buffer loads five spaces. Change the tabbed spaces by changing the number loaded into the A register in line 350.

From this point the program flows back to the options table loop, ready to enter text into the buffer from the keyboard or tape.

Option 1—Add TXT: A jump is made to line 1420, (CHECK1), the screen clears and the cursor turned on. The IX register pair loads with the beginning address of the buffer and MESSAG (lines 1630 through 1790, is called. MESSAG loads the screen with any information starting at the address specified by the content of the IX register pair. Loading pauses when Enter is pressed, and resumes when any other key is pressed. The program exits this subroutine when the null character loads into the A register, or the buffer terminating code 191 loads.

CHECK1 continues at line 1470 where the buffer address loads into the register pair BC. The input routine uses only two registers and one pair during the tab operation, A, BC and D.

The program jumps to LOOPTX, address 18078 (469EH). The main loop of the input routine calls the key scanning routine in ROM, which waits for a key to be pressed before returning. Upon returning, the value of the key pressed is in the A register. A call to CRT displays the keyed entry on the screen, or positions the cursor for a control key (carriage return, upward or downward linefeed). The buffer accepts all control key entries except the right arrow (intercepted in line 750 as the tab key) and the shifted @ (intercepted in line 710 as code for ending input). You can use any key for a special function with the following format:

```
CP  (name key designated for
    special function)
JP  Z, (label of special func-
    tion subroutine)
```

If the content of the A register is the same as the character or character code following CP, the Z flag is set. If the A register content and the character or code following CP are different the Z flag is reset (becomes zero).

The Compare-Jump instruction is illustrated with the logic of the Basic If. . . Then statement.

```
JP Z,NULOC  meaning  If Z = 1 Then GOTO
                     NULOC ELSE
                     If Z = 0 Then get in-
                     struction below
```

Compare-Jump instructions control assembly program flow just as effectively.

Line 1000 is a relative jump instruction. A JR jump does not tell the program to jump to a specific address, but computes the number of opcodes between its own location and the address to which it jumps. In line 980 the A register loads with the memory address of the shift key. If the shift key was pressed during the call in line 670, the shift key address 14464 (3880H) will contain a one. Line 1000 controls the flow of the program after a test determining whether the shift key was pressed (line 990). Illustrating again with the If. . . Then statement:

```
JR NZ,TEST0   IF Z = 0 Then drop down 6
              opcodes ELSE
              IF Z = 1 Then get instruc-
              tion below
```

The JP instruction would make line 1000 longer by one memory address. JR makes a program shorter and relocatable. The 46 labels in this assembly program refer to memory addresses within the program, TEST0 refers to memory address 18168 (46F8H). JR NZ,46F8 results in the opcode 2006, where 06 is the number of opcodes the program must skip to get to address 46F8H. Jp NZ,46F8 results in the opcode CAF846.

All jump instruction between lines 700 and 960 could be changed to relative jumps; the program would be shorter by eleven opcodes. The JR instruction takes slightly longer to execute than JP. If the number of opcodes the program skips (forward or backwards) is greater than 129 or 126 respectively, you must use the JP instruction.

Line 970 saves the content of the A register by a PUSH instruction. A test determines whether the content of the A register (now pushed onto the stack) is to load into the buffer as a lowercase or uppercase character. When this test determines the shift key was pressed, the original content of A is popped from the stack back into A, and bit five is reset to zero (uppercase). A JP is made to TURE in line 1060 where the character loads into the next buffer address and LOOPTX begins again.

If the Shift key was not pressed, a relative jump is made to line 1040 where the content of A is popped from the stack and bit five is Set to one (lowercase).

A test is made in line 710 for the shifted @. If this character is found, input is immediately terminated and a jump made to line 1120. The A register is loaded with the graphic code 191, and loaded into the buffer. In line 1140, the current buffer address in the BC register pair is loaded into Store. The cursor turns off and a jump to line 400 displays the options table.

The only in-text control code in this program is the # symbol, used as an end of page marker. When the contents of the buffer are sent to the printer a Compare-Jump instruction intercepts the # symbol. The code to move the paper to the top-of-form goes to the printer, starting a new page.

To print double-width or compressed characters, underlines or subscripts, select your in-text control code as one, two or three characters. Enter them with your text. Set up Compare-Jump instructions to pull in-text codes out of the printer stream. Use a tier test to check for sequential multiple character occurrence. Subroutines make the second (or third) test and send the control code recognized by your printer.

Option 3—Save TXT: This option saves the buffer contents to tape. The program jumps to line 1940, clears the screen and displays a prompt message. The A register clears and calls to ROM to turn on the cassette and write the sync byte. HL loads the address of the buffer. The WRLOOP sends the buffer contents to tape until the terminating code 191 is loaded into A. The program jumps to GOBACK, the cassette turns off and the options table displays.

At PAGE, A loads with null to zero the line print count at address 16425 in ROM. The PRTOUT routine uses the line printer routine in ROM. Next, A loads

01C9H	KLSC. Clears screen
0033H	CRT. Displays A register
002BH	KBSCAN. Scans keyboard returns if no key pressed
0049H	Scans keyboard; does not return until key is pressed
032AH	Formats A register and displays on screen
0212H	Turns on cassette
0287H	Writes sync byte to tape
0264H	Writes A register to tape
0296H	Finds sync byte on tape
0235H	Loads byte from tape and puts in register A
01F8H	Turns off cassette
37E8H	Line Print driver address in ROM
1A19H	Entry to Basic. Displays Ready prompt

Table 1. ROM Routines

with the Epson MX-80 code for top-of-form paging. After the call to PRTOUT sends this code to the printer, program flow returns to PAGE which in turn returns the program flow to the main print routine.

If A does not contain a carriage return or the end-of-page marker, a relative jump over 12 opcodes is made to address 18472 (4828H) where program flow returns to the main print routine in line 2480. Every character in the buffer is tested in the Space subroutine.

Suppose you wanted to print a line of text in double width. Using a colon at the beginning of the line as the in-text control code, you could intercept program flow, before the left margin has been set, with a Compare-Jump test in Space. The jump would be made to a routine labeled DBL, where you would load the control code for printing double width into the A register and call PRTOUT. If your printer does not automatically exit the double width mode upon receiving a carriage return, you would also need a terminating code and a routine to send it to the printer. The entire concept involves repetitious opcodes with only the printer codes, loaded into A, changing.

If you have a printer which mixes different modes of print on the same line, you can increase the program by 70 percent with in-text control code tests and printer codes.

Program Limitations

This program is ROM-dependent (see Table 1). Frequent calls to address 01C9H in Basic ROM efficiently clear the screen; the programmer does not need to write code. ROM routines written and run on different computers must have the same routines in the same ROM memory addresses.

There is no way to know when the end of the buffer is reached. Set up another register pair (DE or HL) to act as a character counter: Load it with the number of bytes available and decrease it as characters are entered or load the register pair with zero and increase it. In either case, provide a prompting message stating "The End" after a test for zero in the low-order byte register. (The A register would have to be loaded with zero before a CP test could be performed.)

TXTWRT accepts numerical values from the keyboard other than in the selection of options. No numerical values are displayed from memory addresses used to store numbers. To input numerical values into the program, use a routine converting ASCII digits into Binary, and store the result in a memory address for future use. To display numerical values from memory addresses, such as the current address of the buffer in Store, use a routine to convert binary into ASCII. Expand TXTWRT by including both such routines.■

Program Listing

```
                  00001 ; TXTWRT         BY              LYNARD BARNE
S
                  00002 ;                                MAY, 1981
                  00004 ;
                  00005 ;
464F              00100          ORG      17999   ;MAY BE CHANGED. SEE
 TEXT
01C9              00110 KLSC     EQU      01C9H   ;CLEAR SCREEN ROUTIN
E IN ROM
                  00120 ;
                  00130 ;*********************************************
*********
                  00140 ;       'START' LOADS MEM ADDRS IN BUFFER WIT
H 0
                  00150 ;*********************************************
**********
                  00160 ;
464F 3E00         00170 START    LD       A,0H
4651 213449       00180          LD       HL,BUFF
4654 01E02E       00190          LD       BC,12000
4657 77           00200 LOOPCL   LD       (HL),A
4658 23           00210          INC      HL
4659 05           00220          DEC      B
465A 20FB         00230          JR       NZ,LOOPCL
465C 0D           00240          DEC      C
465D 20FB         00250          JR       NZ,LOOPCL
                  00260 ;
                  00270 ;*********************************************
**********
                  00280 ;    STORE IS LOADED WITH BEGINNING OF BUFF
ADDRS.  TB IS
                  00290 ;    IS LOADED WITH NUMBER 5, DESIGNATING TA
B SPACES
                  00300 ;*********************************************
************
```

Program continues

Program continued

```
                  00310 ;
465F 213449       00320          LD       HL,BUFF
4662 221478       00330          LD       (STORE),HL
4665 36BF         00340          LD       (HL),191
4667 3E05         00350          LD       A,5
4669 321678       00360          LD       (TB),A
                  00370 ;*********************************************
************
                  00380 ;                 O P T I O N S    T A B L E
                  00390 ;*********************************************
*************
466C CDC901       00400 OPTS     CALL     KLSC
466F DD215948     00410          LD       IX,M1
4673 CD6247       00420          CALL     MESSAG
4676 CD5547       00430 SCAN1    CALL     KBSCAN   ;WAIT FOR USER SELEC
TION
4679 FE31         00440          CP       '1'
467B CA3F47       00450          JP       Z,CHECK1
467E FE32         00460          CP       '2'
4680 CAC047       00470          JP       Z,TXTLOD
4683 FE33         00480          CP       '3'
4685 CA9347       00490          JP       Z,TXTSVA
4688 FE34         00500          CP       '4'
468A CAF147       00510          JP       Z,HARDCP
468D FE35         00520          CP       '5'
468F CA3149       00530          JP       Z,BASIC
4692 FE36         00540          CP       '6'
4694 CA4F46       00550          JP       Z,START
4697 FE37         00560          CP       '7'
4699 CA4548       00570          JP       Z,VWTEXT
469C 18D8         00580          JR       SCAN1    ;NO SELECTION, WAIT
AGAIN
                  00590 ;
                  00600 ;*********************************************
*************
                  00610 ;        THIS SECTION IS FOR ENTERING DATA IN
TO BUFFER.
                  00620 ;        '1' SELECTED, PROGRAM JUMPS TO 'CHEC
K1' TO
                  00630 ;        DISPLAY BUFFER CONTENT IF ANY. 'BC'
IS LOADED
                  00640 ;        WITH ADDRS OF LAST BUFFER ENTRY.
                  00650 ;*********************************************
*************
                  00660 ;
469E CD4900       00670 LOOPTX   CALL     049H     ;SAME AS INKEY ROUTI
NE IN BASIC
46A1 CD8947       00680          CALL     CRT      ;THIS ROUTINE DISPLA
YS ENTRY
46A4 FE0D         00690          CP       0DH      ;CARRIAGE RETURN
46A6 CA0F47       00700          JP       Z,NEXLN
46A9 FE60         00710          CP       96       ;END INPUT WITH SHIF
T '@'
46AB CA1447       00720          JP       Z,OPTS1
46AE FE08         00730          CP       8        ;BACK ARROW TO DELET
E CHARACTER
46B0 CA2347       00740          JP       Z,BKSP
46B3 FE09         00750          CP       9        ;FORWARD ARROW FOR T
AB
46B5 CA2947       00760          JP       Z,ADV
46B8 FE22         00770          CP       34       ;QUOTATION MARKS
46BA CA0A47       00780          JP       Z,TURE
46BD FE28         00790          CP       '('
46BF CA0A47       00800          JP       Z,TURE
46C2 FE29         00810          CP       ')'
46C4 CA0A47       00820          JP       Z,TURE
46C9 CA0A47       00840          JP       Z,TURE
46CC FE27         00850          CP       '''
46CE CA0A47       00860          JP       Z,TURE
46D1 FE2A         00870          CP       '*'
46D3 CA0A47       00880          JP       Z,TURE
46D6 FE21         00890          CP       '!'
46D8 CA0A47       00900          JP       Z,TURE
46DB FE24         00910          CP       '$'
46DD CA0A47       00920          JP       Z,TURE
46E0 FE2B         00930          CP       '+'
46E2 CA0A47       00940          JP       Z,TURE
46E5 FE3F         00942          CP       '?'
46E7 CA0A47       00944          JP       Z,TURE
46EA FE3C         00946          CP       '<'
46EC CA0A47       00948          JP       Z,TURE
46EF FE20         00950          CP       20H      ;IF SPACE, GOTO TRUE

46F1 CA0A47       00952          JP       Z,TURE
46F4 FE3E         00954          CP       '>'
46F6 CA0A47       00960          JP       Z,TURE
46F9 F5           00970          PUSH     AF       ;SAVE 'A' REGISTER
46FA 3A8038       00980          LD       A,(3880H)         ;LOAD 'A' WI
TH SHIFT KEY
46FD FE01         00990          CP       1        ;WAS SHIFT KEY HIT
46FF 2006         01000          JR       NZ,TEST0          ;IF NOT CONT
 LOWERCASE
4701 F1           01010          POP      AF
4702 CBAF         01020          RES      5,A      ;SHIFT-KEY?, CONVERT
 TO UPPERCASE
4704 C30A47       01030          JP       TURE
4707 F1           01040 TEST0    POP      AF
4708 CBEF         01050          SET      5,A      ;CONVERTS TO LOWERCA
SE
470A 02           01060 TURE     LD       (BC),A   ;LOAD CHARACTER INTO
 BUFFER
470B 03           01070          INC      BC
470C C39E46       01080          JP       LOOPTX   ;BEGIN INPUT LOOP AG
AIN.
470F 02           01090 NEXLN    LD       (BC),A   ;UPON CR, PROGRAM JU
MPS HERE.
4710 03           01100          INC      BC       ;COUNTERS MAY BE SET
-UP FOR LINES
4711 C39E46       01110          JP       LOOPTX   ;OF TEXT IN BUFFER.
4714 3EBF         01120 OPTS1    LD       A,191    ;END INPUT: TERMINAT
E BUFFER
4716 02           01130          LD       (BC),A   ;BY LOADING IT WITH
CODE 191
4717 ED431478     01140          LD       (STORE),BC        ;STORE NEW E
ND ADDRS
```

Program continues

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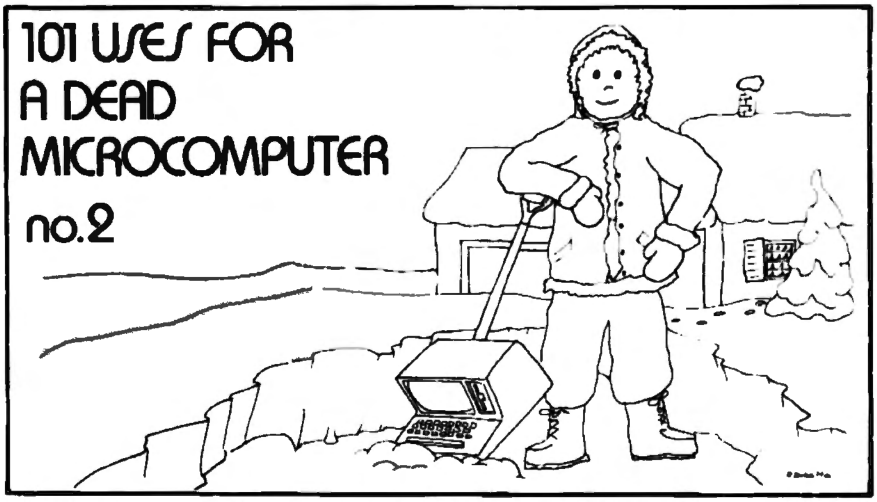
Program continued

```
4718 3E0F      01150          LD      A,0FH    ;TURN OFF CURSOR
471D CD2A03    01160          CALL    032AH
4720 C36C46    01170          JP      OPTS
               01180 ;
               01190 ;*****************       BACKSPACE CURSOR ROU
TINE  *****
               01200 ;
4723 0B        01210 BKSP     DEC     BC
4724 3E20      01220          LD      A,20H
4726 C39E46    01230          JP      LOOPTX
               01240 ;
               01250 ;*****************   TAB CURSOR FORWARD ROUTI
NE    *******
               01260 ;
4729 3A1678    01270 ADV      LD      A,(TB)
472C 57        01280          LD      D,A      ;'D' REGISTER USED A
S COUNTER
472D 3E20      01290 FORWAR   LD      A,20H
472F CD8947    01300          CALL    CRT
4732 02        01310          LD      (BC),A
4733 03        01320          INC     BC
4734 15        01330          DEC     D
4735 3E00      01340          LD      A,0
4737 BA        01350          CP      D
4738 CA9E46    01360          JP      Z,LOOPTX
473B 3E20      01370          LD      A,20H
473D 18EE      01380          JR      FORWAR
               01390 ;
               01400 ;********        CHECK CONTENTS OF BUFFER
*********
               01410 ;
473F CDC901    01420 CHECK1   CALL    KLSC
4742 3E0E      01430          LD      A,0EH    ;TURN ON CURSOR
4744 CD2A03    01440          CALL    032AH
4747 DD213449  01450          LD      IX,BUFF  ;LOAD BUFF ADDRS INT
O IX AND
474B CD6247    01460          CALL    MESSAG   ;CALL MESSAGE DISPLA
Y ROUTINE
474E ED4B1478  01470          LD      BC,(STORE)     ;ADDR OF LST
 BUF ENTRY
4752 C39E46    01480          JP      LOOPTX
               01490 ;
               01500 ;******** KBSCAN SUBROUTINE ***************
               01510 ;
4755 D5        01520 KBSCAN   PUSH    DE
4756 FDE5      01530          PUSH    IY
4758 CD2B00    01540 AGN      CALL    02BH
475B B7        01550          OR      A
475C 28FA      01560          JR      Z,AGN
475E FDE1      01570          POP     IY
4760 D1        01580          POP     DE
4761 C9        01590          RET
               01600 ;
               01610 ;*******  OUTPUT MESSAGE FROM MEMORY *******
*
               01620 ;
4762 DD7E00    01630 MESSAG   LD      A,(IX)
4765 FE00      01640          CP      0
4767 CA8847    01650          JP      Z,RETN
476A FEBF      01660          CP      191
476C CA8847    01670          JP      Z,RETN
476F F5        01680          PUSH    AF
4770 3A4038    01690          LD      A,(3840H)       ;WAS ENTER K
EY PRESSED?
4773 FE01      01700          CP      1
4775 CA7C47    01710          JP      Z,PAUS   ;YES, GOTO PAUS & WA
IT KEY ENTRY
4778 F1        01720          POP     AF
4779 C38047    01730          JP      CONT
477C CD5547    01740 PAUS     CALL    KBSCAN
477F F1        01750          POP     AF
4780 CD8947    01760 CONT     CALL    CRT
4783 DD23      01770          INC     IX
4785 C36247    01780          JP      MESSAG
4788 C9        01790 RETN     RET
               01800 ;
               01810 ;********  DISPLAY KEYBOARD INPUT      ****
****
               01820 ;
4789 D5        01830 CRT      PUSH    DE
478A FDE5      01840          PUSH    IY
478C CD3300    01850          CALL    0033H
478F FDE1      01860          POP     IY
4791 D1        01870          POP     DE
4792 C9        01880          RET
               01890 ;
               01900 ;*******************************************
***********
               01910 ;        OPTION TABLE BRANCH ROUTINES
               01920 ;*******************************************
***********
               01930 ;
4793 CDC901    01940 TXTSVA   CALL    KLSC     ;*****     SAVE TEXT
TO TAPE ****
4796 DD21D248  01950          LD      IX,M6
479A CD6247    01960          CALL    MESSAG
479D CD5547    01970          CALL    KBSCAN
47A0 AF        01980          XOR     A
47A1 CD1202    01990          CALL    0212H
47A4 CD8702    02000          CALL    0287H
47A7 213449    02010          LD      HL,BUFF
47AA 7E        02020          LD      A,(HL)
47AB 0608      02030 WRLOOP   LD      B,8
47AD 7E        02040          LD      A,(HL)
47AE CD6402    02050          CALL    0264H
47B1 FEBF      02060          CP      191      ;GRAPIC CODE ENDS WR
ITE
47B3 2805      02070          JR      Z,GOBACK
47B5 23        02080          INC     HL
47B6 10F3      02090          DJNZ    WRLOOP
47B8 18F1      02100          JR      WRLOOP
47BA CDF801    02110 GOBACK   CALL    01F8H
47BD C36C46    02120          JP      OPTS
               02130 ;
47C0 CDC901    02140 TXTLOD   CALL    KLSC     ;*****     LOAD BUFFER
 FROM TAPE **
47C3 DD21ED48  02150          LD      IX,M7
47C7 CD6247    02160          CALL    MESSAG
47CA CD5547    02170          CALL    KBSCAN
47CD AF        02180          XOR     A
47CE CD1202    02190          CALL    0212H
47D1 CD9602    02200          CALL    0296H
47D4 213449    02210          LD      HL,BUFF
47D7 77        02220          LD      (HL),A
47D8 0608      02230 RDLOOP   LD      B,8
47DA CD3502    02240          CALL    0235H
47DD 77        02250          LD      (HL),A
47DE FEBF      02260          CP      191      ;END LOAD IF 'A' CON
TAINS 191
47E0 CAE847    02270          JP      Z,DONE
47E3 23        02280          INC     HL
47E4 10F2      02290          DJNZ    RDLOOP
47E6 18F0      02300          JR      RDLOOP
47E8 221478    02310 DONE     LD      (STORE),HL
47EB CDF801    02320          CALL    01F8H
47EE C36C46    02330          JP      OPTS
               02340 ;
               02350 ;*******************************************
***********
               02360 ;        SEND BUFFER CONTENT TO LINE PRINTER.
 0DH (CR)
               02370 ;        CAUSES LINEFEED. '#' SIGNALS END OF
PAGE.
               02380 ;        TO CHANGE LEFT-MARGIN SETTING, LOAD
'B' IN LINE
               02390 ;        2670 WITH DESIRED NUMBER FOR SPACES
OF MARGIN.
               02400 ;*******************************************
************
47F1 CDC901    02410 HARDCP   CALL    KLSC
47F4 DD210949  02420          LD      IX,PRNT1
47F8 CD6247    02430          CALL    MESSAG
47FB CD5547    02440          CALL    KBSCAN
47FE 213449    02450 PRINT    LD      HL,BUFF
4801 7E        02460 PRINT2   LD      A,(HL)
4802 CD2248    02470          CALL    SPACE
4805 CD0C48    02480          CALL    PRTOUT
4808 23        02490          INC     HL
4809 C30148    02500          JP      PRINT2
480C D9        02510 PRTOUT   EXX
480D 21E837    02520          LD      HL,37E8H
4810 56        02530 PRTLP8   LD      D,(HL)
4811 CB7A      02540          BIT     7,D
4813 C21048    02550          JP      NZ,PRTLP8
4816 FEBF      02560          CP      191
4818 CA1E48    02570          JP      Z,OPT3
481B 77        02580          LD      (HL),A
481C D9        02590          EXX
481D C9        02600          RET
481E D9        02610 OPT3     EXX
481F C36C46    02620          JP      OPTS
4822 FE23      02630 SPACE    CP      '#'      ;END OF PAGE MARKER?

4824 CA3848    02640          JP      Z,PAGE
4827 FE0D      02650          CP      0DH      ;SET LEFT MARGIN MAR
KER?
4829 200C      02660          JR      NZ,ADD
482B 0605      02670          LD      B,5      ;LOAD 'B' SPACES FOR
 MARGIN
482D CD0C48    02680          CALL    PRTOUT
4830 3E20      02690 MARG     LD      A,20H    ;LOAD 'A' WITH BLANK

4832 CD0C48    02700          CALL    PRTOUT
4835 10F9      02710          DJNZ    MARG
4837 C9        02720 ADD      RET
4838 3E30      02730 PAGE     LD      A,30H    ;LOAD 'A' TO ZERO LI
NE COUNT
483A 322940    02740          LD      (16425),A       ;ADDRS IN TR
S-80
483D 3E0C      02750          LD      A,140    ;SEND FORM-FEED CODE
 TO PRINTER
483F CD0C48    02760          CALL    PRTOUT
4842 23        02762          INC     HL
4843 7E        02764          LD      A,(HL)   ;GET NEXT CHARAC BEF
ORE RETURNING
4844 C9        02770          RET              ;RETURN TO PRINTING
               02780 ;
               02790 ;*******************************************
***********
               02800 ;        THIS CODE BLOCK MOVES THE FIRST 1000
 BYTES OF
               02810 ;        THE BUFFER TO THE SCREEN.  BECAUSE I
T IS A BLOCK
               02820 ;        MOVE, LOWERCASE CHARACTERS ARE NOT R
ECOGNIZABLE.
               02830 ;        AFTER BUFFER IS 'KILLED', THE POSITI
ON ZERO ON
               02840 ;        THE SCREEN SHOULD BE THE GRAPHIC CHA
RACTER 191,
               02850 ;        FOLLOWED BY '@'.
               02860 ;*******************************************
*************
4845 CDC901    02870 VWTEXT   CALL    KLSC
4848 213449    02880          LD      HL,BUFF
484B 11003C    02890          LD      DE,3C00H
484E 01FC03    02900          LD      BC,1020
4851 EDB0      02910          LDIR
4853 CD5547    02920          CALL    KBSCAN
4856 C36C46    02930          JP      OPTS
               02940
               02950 *LIST OFF
               03190 *LIST ON
               03200 ;
4931 C3191A    03210 BASIC    JP      01A19H   ;RETURN TO BASIC 'RE
ADY'
4934           03220 BUFF     EQU     $
2EE0           03230          DEFS    12000
7814           03240 STORE    EQU     $
7816           03250 TB       EQU     $+2
466C           03260          END     OPTS     ;START PROG AT OPTIO
NS TABLE
00000 TOTAL ERRORS
```



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80 CALENDAR

Coming Attractions

So you've made a New Year's resolution to control your fits of hair-pulling when you encounter a frustrating CLOAD. You're ready to dish out the dough and upgrade your system. Then the buyer's guide to disk drives in January's *80 Micro* is for you. *80 Micro* is also kicking off the new year with stories on Videotext—what it is and where it is; Telidon—have the Canadians got the drop on Uncle Sam in the home information revolution; and a special business section for readers that finished the November *80 Micro* hungry for more.

January

12-15 Ken Orr and Associates Inc., Topeka, KS. **Course on structured requirements definition,** Toronto, Canada.

18-22 Ken Orr and Associates Inc., Topeka, KS. **Course on structured systems design and structured requirements definition,** Houston, TX.

19-22 Ken Orr and Associates Inc., Topeka, KS. **Course on structured requirements definition,** Kansas City, MO.

25 Ken Orr and Associates Inc., Topeka, KS. **Course on management overview of data structured systems design,** Tulsa, OK.

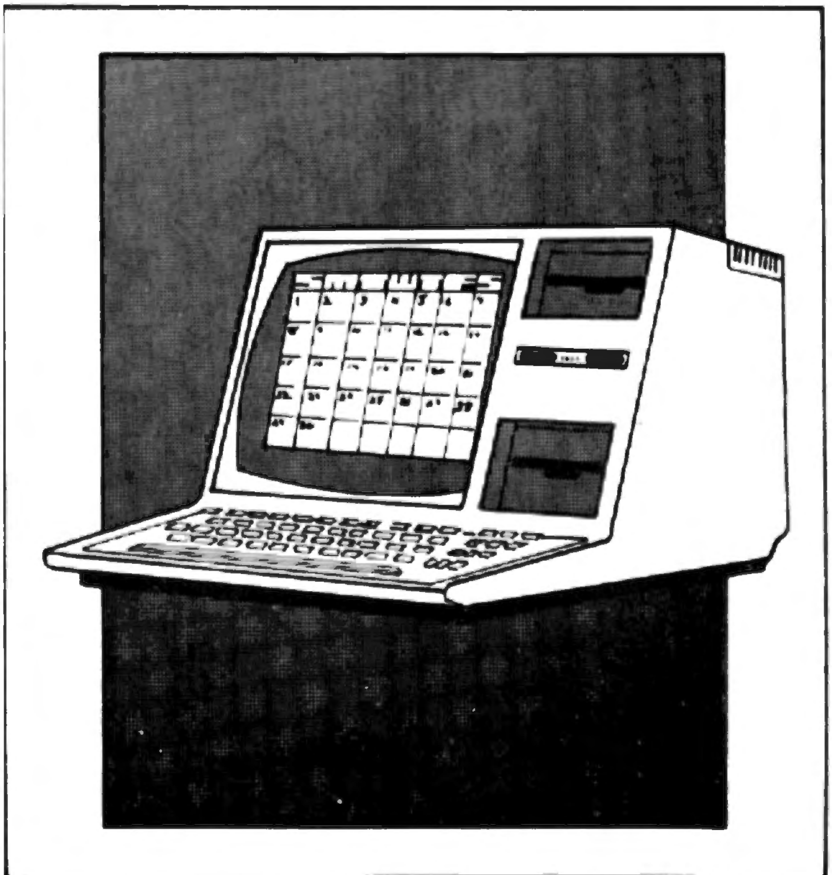
25-29 Ken Orr and Associates Inc., Topeka, KS. **Course on structured systems design and structured program design,** Cleveland, OH.

26-29 Ken Orr and Associates Inc., Topeka, KS. **Course on structured system design,** Chicago, IL.

27 Ken Orr and Associates Inc., Topeka, KS. **Course on management overview of data structured systems design,** Tulsa, OK.

28-29 Construction Industry Press, Silver Spring, MD. **Conference on computers in construction,** San Diego, CA.

29 Ken Orr and Associates Inc., Topeka, KS. **Course on management overview of data structured systems design,** Omaha, NB.



February

26-28 Adventure International, Longwood, FL. **Computer Expo '82 trade show,** Orlando, FL.

March

1-2 Michigan Association for Computer Users in Learning, Wayne, MI. **Sixth annual convention featuring sessions on facets of education uses for computers,** Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, MI.

3-7 Catalyst, Jersey City State College, Jersey City, NJ. **Microcomputer Week '82, "an international event of significance to educators,"** Jersey City State College, Jersey City, NJ.

7-9 American Management Associations, New York, NY. **Course on paperwork management,** Hartford, CT.

Wayne Green Books

NEW ARRIVALS

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Tips for those who aren't.

Get Organized

Stuart L. Lesley
805 S 'H' St., Apt. 7
Lake Worth, FL 33460

My dining room table has disappeared under a pile of computer printouts, disks, reference materials and other items needed for programming my TRS-80 Model I. At the office the computer room (designated as such in name only) is in a similar state of disorganization.

As a subscriber to *80 Microcomputing* for the past nine months I have found fascinating articles that were extremely interesting and valuable to me. Yet I found that I could apply only a small percentage of any article to my own personal or business projects. There is a very definite reason for this. I am *not* organized. I was hoping the computer would help me to become more organized only to discover that it added to my dilemma. I will work on one program for awhile, leave it for another project, and come back only to find that I can't even remember which disk it was on or what name I had assigned to it.

Therefore, I wish to pass along some of the things that I have tried that may help others, along with raising some inspiration among readers to write some articles on what you have found helped get you organized.

Subroutine Library

There is one technique that I use with a large amount of success. As I create a program for a specific use, I usually find that the subroutines I create for repeated tasks have a fairly broad application. These subroutines range in size from one line to 20-30 lines, and they not only save memory but also save time in the creation or writing of the program.

I have started to create what I call a subroutine library. I write

Program Listing

```
1 CLEAR(10000):DEFINTR,S,Y,I,X,Z,T,N,O:CLS:PRINTCHR$(23)"TWO - W
AY  ANOVA":PRINT:PRINT"UPDATE 07/24/80":PRINT"THIS PROGRAM WILL
USE UNEQUAL":PRINT"SCORES PER CELL":FORX=1TO1000:NEXT:GOSUB19:GO
SUB25:CLS:NC=CR:FORX=1TOCR:T1=T1+N(X):NEXT:T=T1
2 GOSUB3:GOSUB11:GOSUB24
3 CLS:PRINT@384,"NOW COMPUTING COLUMN AND ROW 'N' VALUES":FORX=1
TOC:FORI=XTONCSTEPC:S(X)=S(X)+N(I):NEXTI,X:Y=1:FORX=1TOR:FORI=YT
O(Y+(C-1)):R(X)=R(X)+N(I):NEXTI:Y=Y+C:NEXTX:CLS:PRINT@384,"NOW C
ALCULATING CELL MEANS":FORX=1TOCR:FORI=1TON(X)
4 L=L+(A(X,I)):NEXTI:L=L/N(X):M(X)=L:L=0:NEXTX:CLS:PRINT@384,"NO
W CALCULATING HARMONIC MEAN":FORX=1TOCR:H=H+(1/N(X)):NEXTX:H=CR/
H:CLS:PRINT@384,"NOW CALCULATING THE GRAND MEAN":G=0:FORX=1TOCR:
G=G+M(X):NEXTX:CLS
5 PRINT@384,"NOW CALCULATING THE USABLE GRAND MEAN":G=((G[2)/CR)
:CLS:PRINT@384,"NOW CALCULATING CELL SCORE SQUARES":FORX=1TOCR:F
ORI=1TON(X):B(X,I)=(A(X,I)[2):NEXTI:NEXTX:CLS:PRINT@384,"NOW CAL
CULATING SQUARES WITHIN CELLS":FORX=1TOCR
6 FORI=1TON(X):K1=K1+(A(X,I)[2):NEXTI:NEXTX:FORX=1TONC:FORI=1TON
(X):K2=K2+A(X,I):NEXTI:K2=K2[2:K2=K2/N(X):K3=K3+K2:K2=0:NEXTX:E3
=K1-K3:CLS:PRINT@384,"NOW CALCULATING SQUARE OF ROWS":L6=0:L7=0:
FORX=1TOCRSTEPC:FORI=XTOX+(C-1):L6=L6+M(I):NEXTI
7 L7=L7+L6[2:L6=0:NEXTX:L7=L7/C:CLS:PRINT@384,"NOW CALCULATING C
OLUMNS SQUARED":L6=0:L8=0:FORX=1TOC:FORI=XTOCRSTEPC:L6=L6+M(I):N
EXTI:L8=L8+L6[2:L6=0:NEXTX:L8=L8/R:CLS:PRINT@384,"NOW CALCULATIN
G SQUARES OF ROW*COL MEANS":L9=0:FORX=1TOCR
8 L9=L9+(M(X)[2):NEXTX:CLS:PRINT@384,"NOW CALCULATING SSR":E2=(L
7-G)*H:CLS:PRINT@384,"NOW CALCULATING SSC":E1=(L8-G)*H:CLS:PRINT
@384,"NOW CALCULATING SSR*C":E5=((L9+G)-(L7+L8))*H:CLS:PRINT@384
,"NOW CALCULATING SST":E4=(E1+E2+E3+E5):CLS
9 PRINT@384,"DEGREES OF FREEDOM NOW!!!":DC=C-1:DR=R-1:DX=((R-1)*
(C-1)):FORX=1TOCR:DW=DW+(N(X)-1):NEXT:DT=DC+DR+DX+DW:CLS:PRINT@3
84,"NOW I'M DOING MS":Q1=E1/DC:Q2=E2/DR:Q3=E5/DX:Q4=E3/DW:CLS:PR
INT@384,"NOW i'M ON CALCULATED 'F'.":FC=Q1/Q4
10 FR=Q2/Q4:FX=Q3/Q4:CLS:RETURN
11 PRINT"                     DATA TABLE":PRINT"SOURCE";TAB(12)"DF
";TAB(24)"SS";TAB(36)"MS";TAB(48)"CAL. F":PRINT"COL";TAB(12)DC;T
AB(24)E1;TAB(36)Q1;TAB(48)FC:PRINT"ROW";TAB(12)DR;TAB(24)E2;TAB(
36)Q2;TAB(48)FR
12 PRINT"C X R";TAB(12)DX;TAB(24)E5;TAB(36)Q3;TAB(48)FX:PRINT"W
/ C";TAB(12)DW;TAB(24)E3;TAB(36)Q4:PRINT"TOTAL";TAB(12)DT;TAB(24
)E4:PRINT:PRINT"FOR DF TO F TABLE USE:":PRINT"COL  =";DC;"/";DW:
PRINT"ROW  =";DR;"/";DW:PRINT"CXR  =";DX;"/";DW
13 RETURN
14 A$="":LPRINTSTRING$(3,CHR$(138)):INPUT"ENTER THE TABLE NAME";
QR$:LPRINTTAB(20)"DATA TABLE  ";CHR$(123);" ";QR$;" ";CHR$(125);
CHR$(138):GOSUB31:LPRINT"SOURCE";TAB(12)"DF";TAB(24)"SS";TAB(36)
"MS";TAB(48)"CAL. F":GOSUB32
15 LPRINT"COL";TAB(12)DC;TAB(24)E1;TAB(36)Q1;TAB(48)FC:GOSUB32:L
PRINT"ROW";TAB(12)DR;TAB(24)E2;TAB(36)Q2;TAB(48)FR:GOSUB32:LPRIN
T"C X R";TAB(12)DX;TAB(24)E5;TAB(36)Q3;TAB(48)FX:GOSUB32:LPRINT"
W / C";TAB(12)DW;TAB(24)E3;TAB(36)Q4:GOSUB33
16 LPRINT"TOTAL";TAB(12)DT;TAB(24)E4:GOSUB33:LPRINT:LPRINT"FOR D
```

Program continues

each subroutine I create that might have further applications on a three by five-inch card. On one side is the actual subroutine and any variable assignments. My library is small at this time but I know it will grow. My hope is to eventually bring as much of the program creation process as I can into a Cookbook mode.

As an example, I have the following subroutines in my library:

•Press any key to continue—this subroutine also includes the screen format information so I know where the prompts will appear.

•Press any key to continue/CLS—this prints a flashing asterisk when the screen is about to be cleared, as in Tandy's Model disk instruction course.

I can smell the smoke of spinning wheels now as you start thinking about putting the subroutine library into the computer itself. Why not? Simply ensure that the program line numbers assigned to the subroutine are high enough not to overwrite your main program and remember to save your subroutine using the ,A (save ASCII) option. When you wish to append your subroutine to your main program use the Merge command (subroutine on disk, main program in RAM). I have used this method with very satisfactory results. However, I believe the three by five-inch cards are the most efficient way to store the subroutines for program creation.

Program Boarding

A second technique I have started experimenting with I borrowed from television program creation. This is a collection of techniques used for creating many of the shows seen on TV. One of the most important early steps in creating a television program is story boarding. Each individual scene is put on a three by five-inch card and then laid out in sequence to see how it flows. By using these cards you can rearrange at will and completely turn around the flow of the story (program) without having to rewrite anything at all.

I have begun using this technique for organizing my screen formats. Now it is true that you cannot fit an entire screen format onto a three by five-inch card but you can put the general idea on the card. Once you have 'story boarded' your program you can then take those handy cards and create the screen format on the proper formatting sheets (available from Radio Shack only for the Model I). Upon completion combine that information with your flowchart of the computations involved and your program is now ready to be coded into Basic. I am limited to working in self-taught Basic so I am uncertain how well this will work with other programming languages. Considering that there is no actual coding done until the very last step there should be little difficulty in adapting these methods to other languages.

As I mentioned before there is no screen formatting sheet available from Tandy for the 23 by 80 format. In the meantime, I have created a screen formatting sheet that has helped me greatly in creating screen formats for the Model II. I created it to fill my specific needs; these needs may not be the same as yours (see Fig. 1).

Well that's it—nothing fancy or earth shattering, yet it just might make the programmer's task (either business or personal) just a little easier. Now how about the rest of you out there? I could use some help; any ideas?■

Program continued

```
F TO F TABLE USE:":LPRINT"COL  =";DC;"/";DW:LPRINT"ROW  =";DR;"/
";DW:LPRINT"CXR  =";DX;"/";DW
17 PRINT:PRINT"ENTER 1 TO GET HARD COPY OF SCORES":INPUTA$:IFA$=
"1"THEN23ELSE18
18 INPUT"ENTER TO END";A$;END
19 DIMB(50,50),A(50,50),T(50),M(50),N(50),C(50):CLS:PRINT@384,"E
NTER THE NUMBER OF COLUMNS AND ROWS (C,R)":INPUTC,R:CR=C*R:CLS:C
LS:FORX=1TOCR:NN=1:CLS:PRINT@384,"ENTER SCORES FOR CELL ";X;:PRI
NT"   ( END WITH ' @ ' SYMBOL )"
20 INPUTA$:IFA$="@"THEN21ELSEA(X,NN)=VAL(A$):A$="":NN=NN+1:GOTO2
0
21 A$="":N(X)=NN-1:NEXTX:FORX=1TOCR:S=S+N(X):NEXT:RETURN
22 CLS:PRINTCHR$(23)"YOU HAVE MADE":PRINT:PRINT"AN ENTRY ERROR !
!":PRINT:PRINT"ENTER AGAIN PLEASE":FORX=1TO2000:NEXT:GOTO1
23 FORX=1TOCR:FORZ=1TON(X):LPRINT"CELL #";X;"SCORE#";Z;"=";A(X,Z
):NEXTZ,X:GOTO18
24 PRINT"FOR PRINT OUT ENTER 1 .....";:INPUTA$:IFA$="1"THEN14ELS
E17
25 CLS:PRINT@384,"ENTER 1 TO EDIT SCORES":INPUTA$:IFA$<>"1"THEN3
0ELSEFORX=1TOCR:PRINT"FOLLOWING ARE THE SCORES FOR CELL # ";X:FO
RY=1TON(X):PRINT"SCORE ";Y;" IS ";(A(X,Y)):NEXTY:PRINT"DO YOU WI
SH TO CHANGE ANY SCORES IN CELL ";X
26 INPUT"ENTER Y OR N ";A$:IFA$="N"THEN29ELSEN=1
27 PRINT"END SCORE ENTRY WITH ' @ ' --- ALL SCORES MUST BE RE-EN
TERED.":PRINT"SCORE ";N;" FOR CELL ";X;" SHOULD BE ???":INPUTA$:
IFA$="@"THEN28ELSEA(X,N)=VAL(A$):N=N+1:GOTO27
28 N=N-1:N(X)=N
29 NEXTX
30 RETURN
31 LPRINTSTRING$(6,CHR$(241));CHR$(243);STRING$(14,CHR$(241));CH
R$(243);STRING$(12,CHR$(241));CHR$(243);STRING$(12,CHR$(241));CH
R$(243);STRING$(10,CHR$(241));CHR$(242):RETURN
32 LPRINTSTRING$(6,CHR$(241));CHR$(250);STRING$(14,CHR$(241));CH
R$(250);STRING$(12,CHR$(241));CHR$(250);STRING$(12,CHR$(241));CH
R$(250);STRING$(10,CHR$(241));CHR$(249):RETURN
33 LPRINTSTRING$(6,CHR$(241));CHR$(248);STRING$(14,CHR$(241));CH
R$(248);STRING$(12,CHR$(241));CHR$(248);STRING$(12,CHR$(241));CH
R$(247):RETURN
```

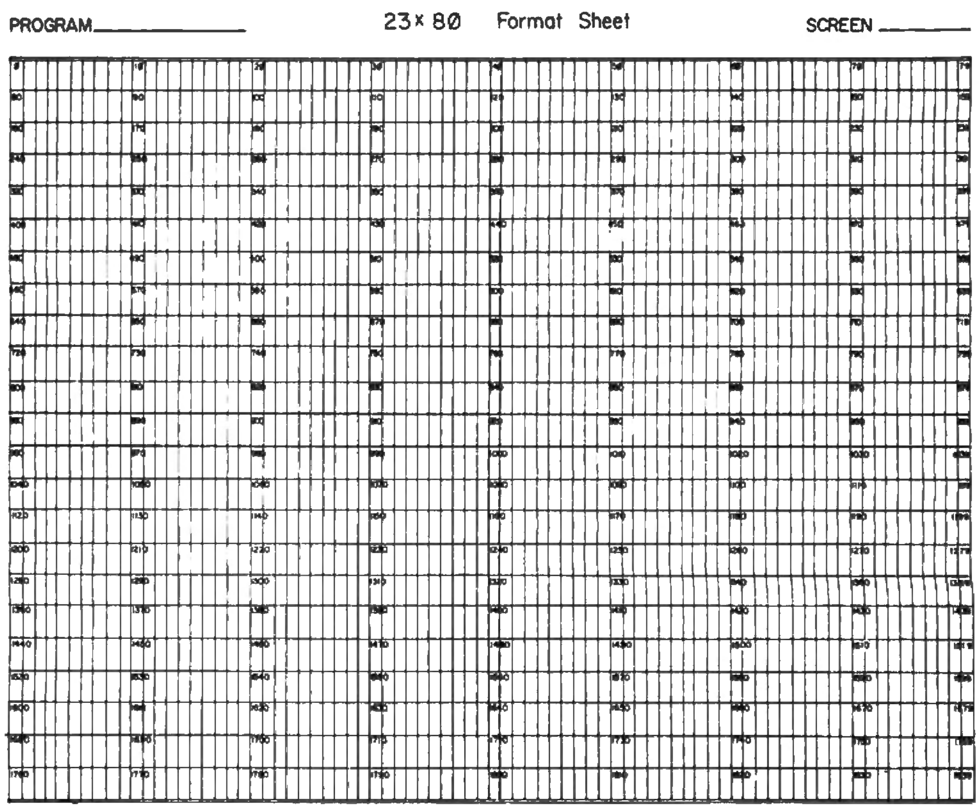

Fig. 1

RELOAD 80

This Christmas our LOAD80 stocking contains some good news and some bad news. In addition, the LOAD80 Santa has consented to answer reader queries about how LOAD80 is assembled each month.

First, the good news: Starting with the January issue of *80 Microcomputing*, LOAD80 will be offered on tape *and* disk. The single density double-sided disk will operate under Model I TRSDOS, but will *not* contain an operating system. The Basic programs can be used on the Model III, except where noted in the magazine articles; convert these using the Model III TRSDOS Convert utility. The price for the disk version of LOAD80 will be $14.95.

The bad news in our Christmas stocking: There will be no Color Computer LOAD80 this year. An evaluation of the Color Computer articles published to date reveals that there just haven't been enough to warrant a special edition LOAD80. A Color LOAD80 will appear as soon as enough material is accumulated.

Wayne Green Inc.'s Circulation Department will announce a subscription plan for LOAD80 on January 1, 1982. Watch the LOAD80 advertisements in *80 Microcomputing* for particulars.

LOAD80 Errata

The October LOAD80 tape contained two programs that did not appear in the October issue of the magazine. The program JERICHO accompanied the September article entitled "The Walls of Jericho", on page 292. BOOKS, a Basic program, does not actually accompany the article on page 234 of the October issue. The article that contained this program was pulled from the magazine at the last minute. "Hard and Soft Printware" was a post-deadline substitute and its program will not be offered on any LOAD80 tape.

Hows and Whys

Frustration! That's the byword for *80*'s editors each month as they sit down to decide which programs will appear on the LOAD80 tape. We would like to include all the programs on the tape, but there are constraints. We know it is frustrating for you, the reader, as well—we thought you might be interested to learn of the problems we run into.

The first problem we encounter is time. Our manufacturer has requested that we keep the LOAD80 tapes under 28 minutes. Some months this is easy, but during others it means some programs have to be sacrificed. Our selection process involves an evaluation of a program's usefulness and the quality of its contruction. We realize you won't always agree with our choices, but we hope you understand why we have to make them.

Another constraint, very often a more important one, is the absence of a magnetic copy of the program. If an author does not send us a program copy on tape or disk, we cannot include it on the LOAD80 tape. We make every effort to obtain magnetic copies from authors but occasionally do not succeed. Over and above this difficulty, we sometimes lose a tape or encounter a glitch that destroys a program too late in the production process to obtain another copy.

Finally, there is the constraint of first publication rights. We sometimes purchase, always at an author's request, the right to publish an article and program listing only. This request is usually made by an author planning to commercially produce the software.

We constantly upgrade our administrative procedure for the LOAD80 project in an attempt to eliminate these problems (and the problems listed in this month's Errata section). For example, in coming months the LOAD80 logo will appear near the title of each article whose program appears on the LOAD80 tape. Any suggestions you have will be welcome.

Next month, more on *80 Micro* production hassles.■

December LOAD80 Directory

Pgm #	Pgm Name	Page #	Comments
1	Logbook	100	Disk Basic
2	Stamps	108	None
3	Plant1	116	None
4	Plant2	116	None
5	Coins	134	None
6	Chess	154	None
7	Heat	220	None
8	Golf	226	None
9	Sentry	242	None
10	Rammer	252	None
11	Blckbk	278	None
12	DDentry	280	None
13	Writer	290	None
14	City	310	None
15	AnlnMan	314	None
16	FloppyFix	326	None
17	Queue	368	None
18	Logger	374	None
19	Lunacy	386	None
20	Organize	398	None

1981 Load-80 Index

80 Microcomputing's

Annual Index To Articles

Articles are listed in alphabetical order by category, month and page (m:pg), short explanation, title and author's last name.

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80 Reviews

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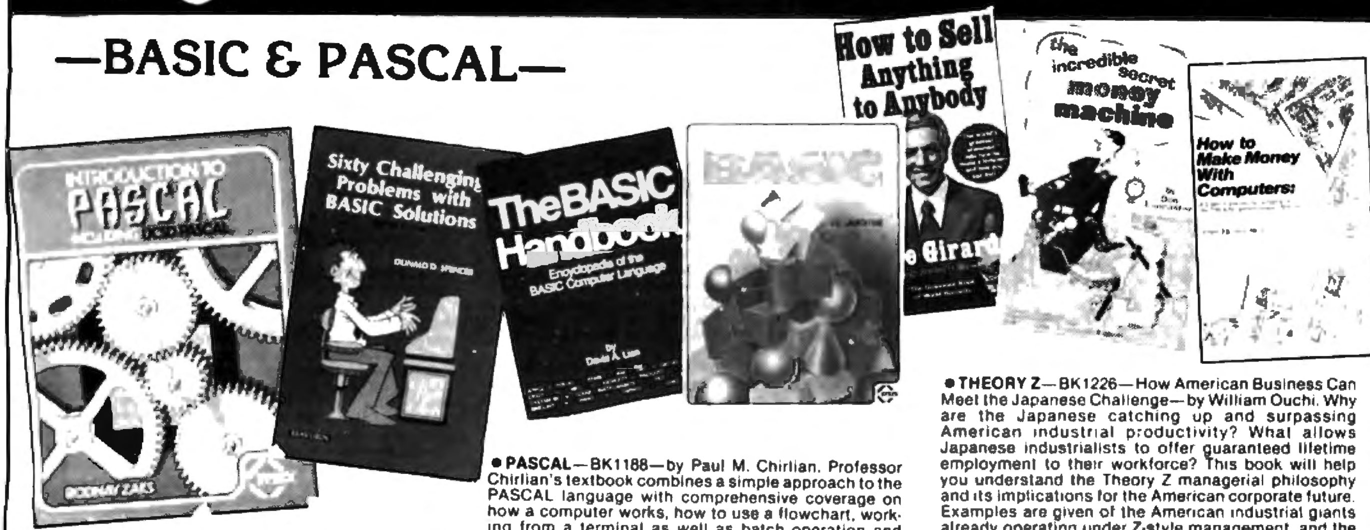

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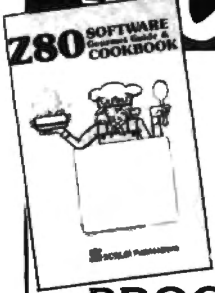

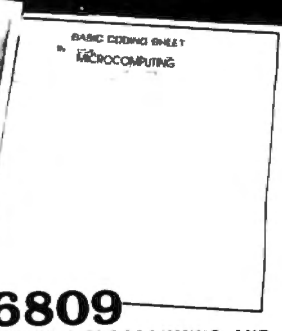

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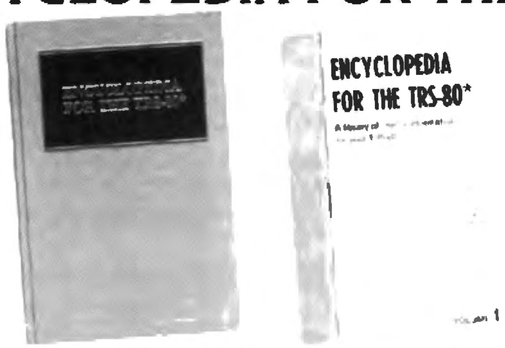

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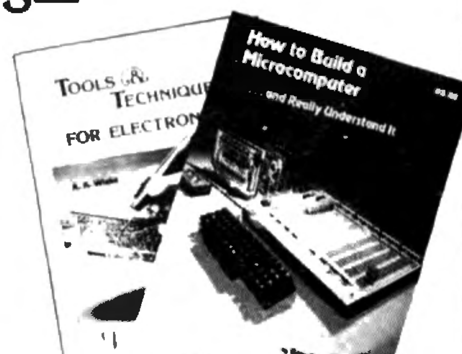

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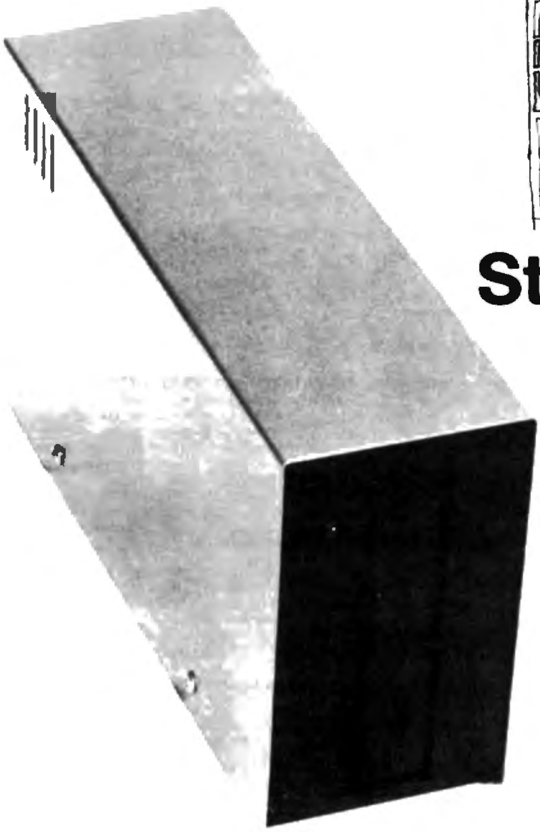

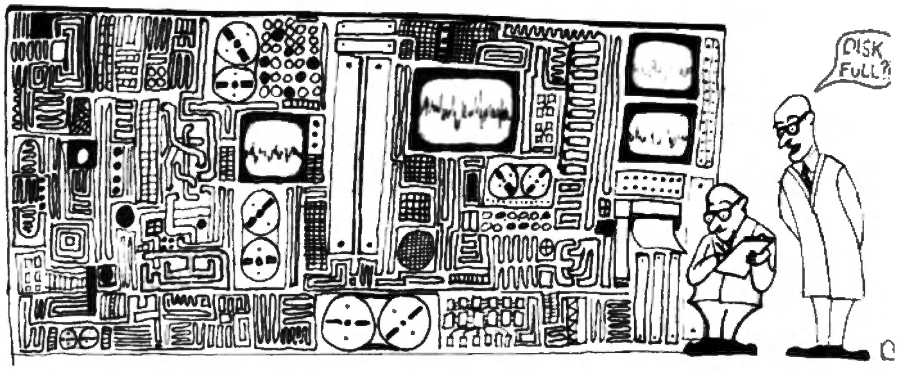

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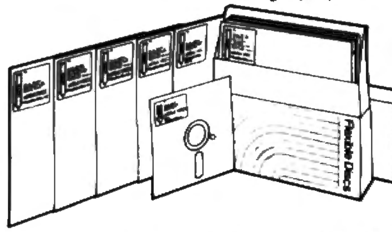

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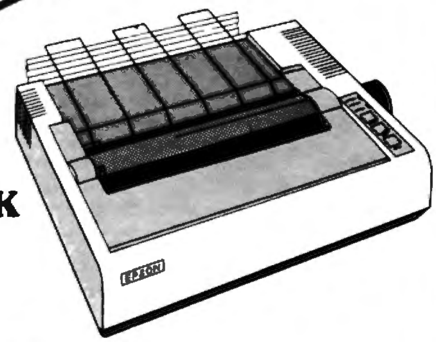

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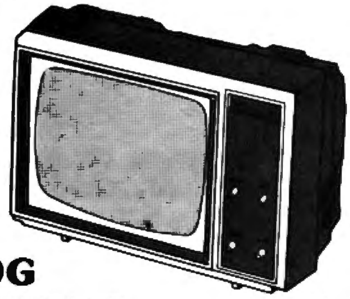

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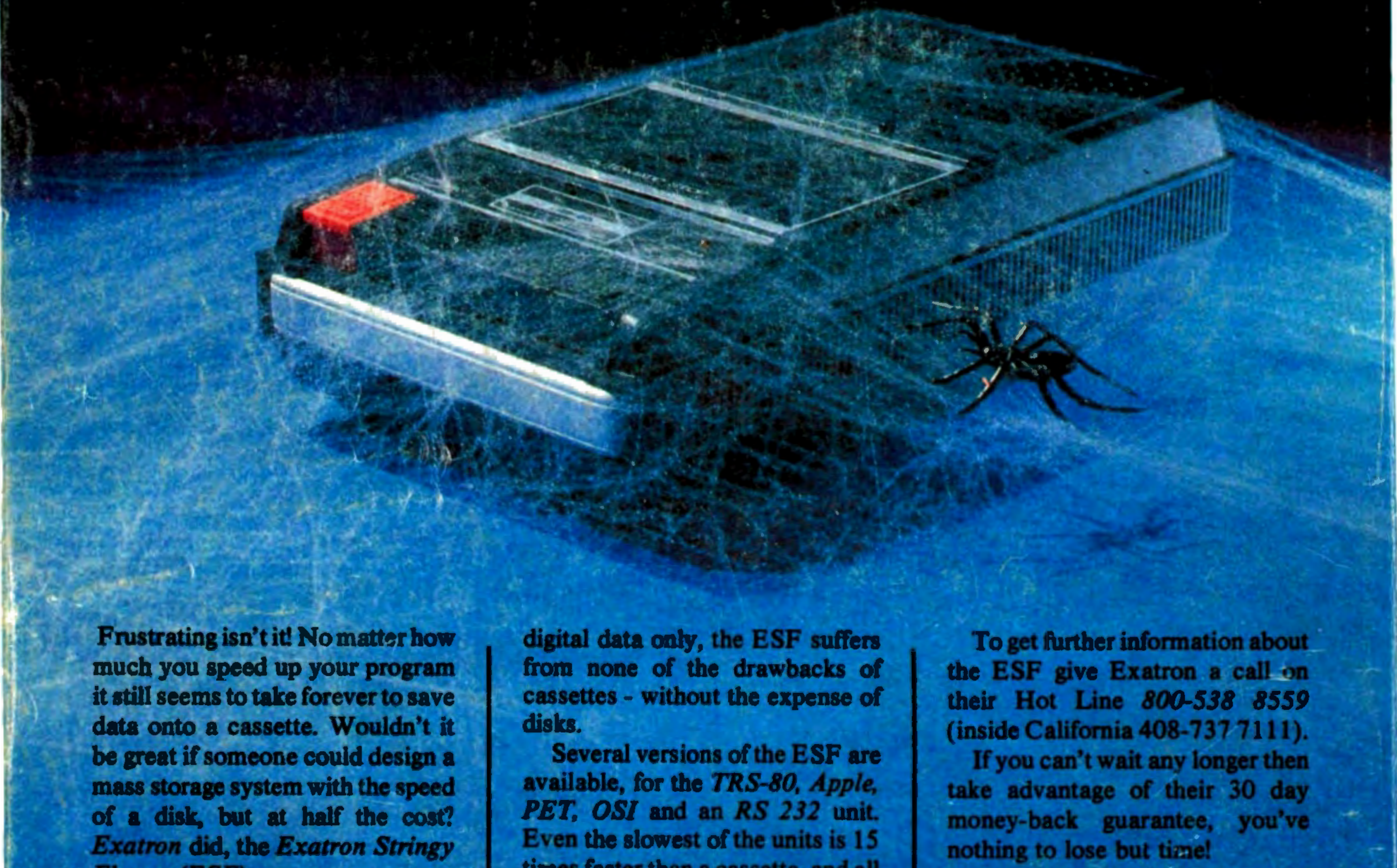

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