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Price Comparison [†]	Tandy 2000	IBM Personal Computer
Base Unit	\$2750	\$2104
2nd Drive	Included (720K)	\$529 (320K)
Monochrome Monitor	\$249	\$345
Display/Printer Adapter	Included	\$335
128K RAM	Included	\$165
RS-232	Included	\$120
MS-DOS 2.Q	Included	\$60
Total Cost*	\$2999	\$3658
Feature Description	Tandy 2000	IBM Personal Computer
Internal Memory	128K Standard	64K Standard
Disk Capacity Per Drive	720K	160K or 320K (optional)
Microprocessor Clock Speed	8 MHz	4.7 MHz
True 16-Bit Microprocessor	Yes (80186) 16 bit/16 bit data path	No (8088) 16 bit/8 bit data path
User-Available Expansion Slots*	4	2
Grapics Options		
Color Resolution	640 × 400	320×200
Number of Colors	8	4
Monochrome Resolution	640 × 400	640×200

Tandy 2000 With Two Disk Drives



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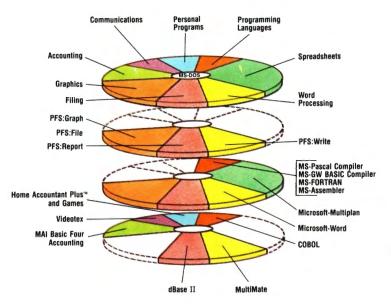
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*Comparable IBM configuration with monochrome adapter and display, communications adapter, two 320K disk drives and 128K RAM. †Manufacturer's pricing as of 9/1/83.

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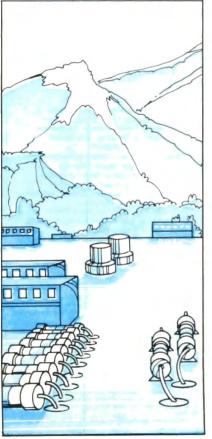
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SIDE TRACKS / by Eric Maloney

N othing pleases me like machinery that holds up over time. That's why I keep my VW. And buy Sony stereo equipment. And use a Hermes typewriter. They are the stuff of which domestic tranquility is made.

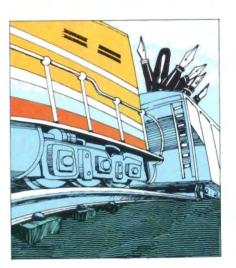
The office is another matter entirely. I have little choice over what equipment we get. For starters, we're here to cover the TRS-80, and are therefore obliged to keep a certain number of Radio Shack products around. We get other equipment through trade agreements with advertisers. Still more is bestowed on us by the purchasing department.

The result is a real hodge-podge of electronic paraphernalia. Sometimes I marvel that any of it works. Yet with a few notable exceptions we've done pretty well.

Curious about how much broken equipment we actually have, I recently rummaged through our Closet of the Dead. I exhumed two Model I's, three PMCs (and eight PMC drives), a gutted Centronics 704, a MicroCompatible buffer, and three cassette recorders. In addition, a burned-out Centronics 739 is in the shop for repairs.

I then checked out our functional equipment. It includes one Model I, one Model II, eight Model IIIs, two Model 4's, one Model 4P, one Model 16B, three Model 100s, two Model 2000s, and one PMC-81. Our working printers include an Epson MX-80 with Graftrax, an Olivetti Praxis 30, a Gemini 15, a Radio Shack Line Printer V, and an NEC Spinwriter. Also in use are two Novation modems, two cassette recorders, a Houston Instrument plotter, nine electric typewriters, a Mayday power supply, an IDE printer switcher, and a coffee maker.

(I make no claims for how *well* the above equipment works. The liquid that comes out of the coffee maker, for instance, could strip the paint off your car.)



Our worst debacle was undoubtedly with our PMCs. We bought four in early 1982 because they were cheap. By the end of 1982, we were down to two. Today, we have one.

My most memorable PMC experience came one Monday morning when I stumbled into work and turned the machine on to do some word processing. The screen went blank. Then smoke started curling from the keyboard.

That, I knew, was a bad omen.

A second PMC blew its power supply the next week. That reduced us to two. Then a couple of the video controllers went, along with one of the interfaces. Five of the eight disk drives dropped dead. We were swapping so many parts back and forth that we didn't even bother to screw down the cases.

Finally, we managed to piece together one working PMC. I use "working" here in the most liberal of senses. It usually powers up. Disks will boot most of the time. And all of the keys still work. We've got it hooked up to our slow, noisy Praxis (a marriage that somehow seems appropriate), and it serves adequately as a dedicated word processing station.

On the other end of the spectrum sits my favorite piece of equipment, the NEC Spinwriter. It's going into its fifth year, cranking out listings day in and day out, and it's been down only three times.

The MX-80, too, is a workhorse. It's funny how the success of a company is reflected in the reliability of its products. Take Epson and Centronics. We've had the MX-80 for a year and a half without so much as a checkup. The 739 has required major repairs twice in the same time.

The LP V is another machine that has earned my respect. It's as big as a bathtub and sounds like a lawnmower, but it rarely fails to do what we ask.

What about all of our TRS-80s? Well, the Model I has seen better days. It has made "spontaneous reboot" a part of our everyday vocabulary. Programs hang up if somebody sneezes in the next building. Sometimes the tech editors have to load a program half a dozen times before they can get it to run. This has not led them to look fondly on cassette software.

The Model IIIs chug along, except for the ones we obtained through a mail-order house. Their drives run like three-legged horses. A good, hard slap will occasionally get them going. Otherwise, we have to wait until a full moon, and perform druidic rituals.

The other computers are too new (or, in the case of the 16B, too unused) for us to tell how durable they'll be. I'm worried about the Model 2000s, though. They seem fragile. They don't look like they can be kicked around like the Model IIIs can. Maybe it's the color. Gray reminds me of metal utility shelves; white reminds me of cheap plastic furniture.

All things considered, I can't complain too much. Most of our equipment does what it's supposed to do—sometimes a little more, sometimes a little less. It doesn't give me as much security as my Volkswagen, but I suppose it gives me as much as I can ask for.

Although I wouldn't mind a better cup of coffee in the morning.

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INPUT

National Modem Blues

Regarding the Pulse Train article, "Oklahoma Modem Blues" (November 1983, p. 285), Southern Bell is on shaky ground by attempting to enforce a virtually forgotten 1965 tariff at a time when modem users all over the country are using information networks and bulletin board services (BBS).

Southern Bell could have revised the tariff before enforcing it, thereby reducing the number of irate customers and lawsuits they inevitably face.

At \$36.95 per month, who can justify using a BBS, or paying information service time, especially with longdistance rates?

If this is not stopped, it will spread to other states, and you'll be printing another news article, titled "National Modem Blues," in the near future.

> Darryl Conrad College Place, WA

Extend Coverage

In the November 1983 Side Tracks column (p. 6), Eric Maloney stated that nearly half of 80 Micro's subscribers still own Tandy's original Model I.

Is it not, therefore, ironic that in the very same issue, the utility "Extend Radio Shack's Editor/Assember" (p. 248) is the only article for 16K Model I, Level II, cassette-driven machine owners like myself? And wouldn't you know it, the lengthy source listing is one of the few not included on the Load 80 cassette!

> Baron de Beer Monrovia, CA

WordStar Review

Charles R. Perelman's unreasonably favorable review of MicroPro's WordStar (January 1984, p. 108) might mislead a novice into an unwise purchase. WordStar is a powerful



word processor, but other word processors cost much less and are easier to learn and use.

Contrary to what WordStar's promotional material says, what you see is not what you get. Switching from 10-pitch to 16-pitch type between paragraphs looks O.K. on the screen, but WordStar doesn't print the margins properly.

Also, if you expand the typeface in the middle of a line, it looks fine on the screen, but WordStar loses track of the right margin when printing. WordStar's support of special printer features and typefaces is poor.

Communications with the printer for printer typefaces is also complicated. In contrast, a novice can fully install all the features of a new printer in NewScript in about two minutes.

WordStar's commands are difficult to remember, since they are rarely mnemonic. To re-form a paragraph, why use a B instead of an R, as logic would suggest?

The fact that people can and do learn how to make efficient use of WordStar is a testimony to the flexibility, persistence, and adaptability of its users in spite of poor design.

If WordStar were introduced in the current software market, it wouldn't make it at half the price. If WordStar is a premier accomplishment, as Perelman says, it is an accomplishment in marketing, not in usability or cost-effectiveness.

Alex Censor Del Mar, CA

Bad Advice

The patch published in the December Input column (High Speed POKE, p. 16) puts a program running in the Model 4's Model III mode into 4 MHz. Unfortunately, Mr. Stuart included no patch for disk I/O, which also runs at 4 MHz.

Saving a file of more than 25 records makes the disk operating system lose track of where it is writing and results in a blown directory. The disk is useless because the patch writes a block of data over the directory file.

Printing such patches may be wellintentioned, but the average hacker is not an Assembly-language programmer, nor does he understand the disk operating system that he is affecting.

I feel strongly that this type of thing should be well tested by 80 Micro before publication.

Francis A. Desimone Futuraware Nashua, NH

CP/M Review Reviewed

I must take issue with the two glowing reviews of Omikron CP/M for the Model III by Terry Kepner and John Harrell in the December 1983 issue (p. 61).

I ordered this product shortly after its announcement and waited several months for delivery. When it arrived, I found that the documentation was for a Model I, not a Model III.

Also, you can't use lowercase without a hardware modification, and a dozen useful utilities described in the manual were missing on the distribution disk. The CBIOS provided with the Model III system doesn't support double density and is full of bugs, and a promised utility to convert TRSDOS files to CP/M format has also not materialized.

Omikron assured me that they would fix everything and would mail me a new distribution disk. I have attempted to contact Omikron twice since then, but have received no response.

Harrell and Kepner describe features and user support lacking in my experiences with Omikron. Because the Omikron CP/M modification has no documentation and no software support, it is useless to me. I hope that Terry Kepner and John Harrell will share with us the secret of getting all that information and support out of Omikron, or perhaps offer copies of those wonderful utilities to those of us who have paid for them and so far have received nothing.

> Gary Lee Phillips Chicago, IL

The Authors Respond

I am sorry that you had problems with Omikron; however, my review reflects the software as I received it.

> Terry Kepner Peterborough, NH

I must stand fast and defend Omikron for their fine products and their reputation for supporting their users.

I reviewed a system for the Model I that I received from Omikron last summer. It worked perfectly and all the utilities mentioned in the Digital Research documentation were present. The heart of the system is the documented features in the DRI manuals.

Five of the 17 programs described in the Software Comments section of the user's manual aren't included on the distribution disk. However, Omikron states in the same section of the manual that some of the programs in that section don't come with the distribution disk—these programs are available on an accessory disk.

Omikron replaced the programs and utilities deleted from the disk with more useful specialized utilities.

I have experienced no problems with the CBIOS routine. Furthermore, I have not found the deficiency in the Model I keyboard driver described by Mr. Phillips.

Obviously Mr. Phillips has had a bad experience with Omikron. However, my dealings with them have been smooth. I hold Omikron in high regard.

> John B. Harrell III Washington, DC

Send correspondence to Input, c/o 80 Micro, 80 Pine St., Peterborough, NH 03458.

SO ALERT

Occasionally, 80 Micro receives letters from advertisers who have changed their status, or from readers who have had difficulties with our advertisers. Most of these problems are resolved to the satisfaction of all parties, but some problems appear to be insoluble.

As a service to our readers and advertisers, 80 Alert posts the names of advertisers we are unable to reach, or who have changed their address or status. Anyone who has current information about a manufacturer or distributor, or who has an advertiser complaint, should write to 80 Alert, c/o 80 Micro, 80 Pine St., Peterborough, NH 03458.

Since publishing the February 1983 Alert on Omikron Systems (1127 Hearst St., Berkeley, CA 94702), 80 Micro has been deluged by reader complaints against the company.

Although Omikron issued refunds to customers who complained to 80 Micro a few months ago, they have not guaranteed refunds to all their customers or delivery of advertised products. Readers who continue to have problems with Omikron should contact us through this column.

80 Micro has received numerous complaints regarding Micro Price (1100 East Hector St., Conshohocken, PA 19428). Micro Price advertised computers and accessories in 80 Micro but is not delivering products or issuing refunds.

Readers ordering products from Micro Price received charges to their credit card accounts from Freedom Technology (119 N. 18th St., Philadelphia, PA 19103). 80 Micro contacted Freedom Technology, and they stated that they are no longer associated with Micro Price. We are unable to obtain further information from either company and have cancelled Micro Price's advertisements.

As of Jan. 1, 1984, Prosoft assumed manufacturing and distribution of Dotwriter, a graphics word processor. Prosoft (P.O. Box 560, N. Hollywood, CA 91603) now provides support and enhancements to registered owners of Dotwriter.

Autel Electronics (146 Wisconsin N.E., Albuquerque, NM 87108) no longer handles sales of Graphics Enhanced Basic. Larry Wiles, of Wilesoft (12100 Rosemont N.E., Albuquerque, NM 87112, 505-299-1275) is now accepting orders by mail or phone.

Briefcase Portable magazine (560 S. Hartz Ave., Suite 447, Danville, CA 94526), a publication for Model 100 owners, solicited subscriptions in several national magazines, including 80 Micro. However, the company notified us that they will be unable to produce the magazine.

David Gourley, representing Briefcase Portable, told 80 Micro that he hopes to offer subscribers either refunds or subscriptions to another Model 100 magazine, Portable 100. Readers with questions should call David Gourley at 415-820-8149 or contact Portable 100 at P.O. Box 250, Camden, ME 04843.

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FEEDBACK LOOP / by Terry Kepner

Send any questions or problems dealing with any area of TRS-80 microcomputing to Feedback Loop, 80 Micro, 80 Pine St, Peterborough, NH 03458.

Q-I've been sorely disappointed to find that my SuperScript and Dictionary programs require a third disk drive for the Dictionary on a data disk document. As a professional writer, I want to put long documents on data disks to keep them separate from my other work and in one piece.

Is there any way to combine Super-Script commands, the Proofread option, and Dictionary on one disk (there's room, I've done it) and make the programs work? It seems that the problem is that the INSTALL/BLD file automatically kills SPEDIT:1, CHECK/CMD:1 and copies PROOF/ CTL:0 to PROOF/CTL:1. But by this time they're all on drive zero.

I tried changing the drive number in the INSTALL/BLD file, but I get a File Not Found error when I attempted to use it. Can you help? (N.S., Green Bay, WI).

You won't like this, but Radio Shack says it can't be done. In fact, they say you can't fit all the necessary files for both SuperScript and the Dictionary program on drive zero at the same time. WORD/USR is required since it grows as you tell the Dictionary program to learn words.

They suggest that you ignore the SuperScript instructions about using the Dictionary program and use the Dictionary program instructions to use the program as a stand-alone. Put your document files on drive zero with TRSDOS, and the Dictionary program and files on drive 1.

Has anyone else tried combining SuperScript and Dictionary on drive zero and succeeded?



Q: Referring to W.K.'s letter (July 1983, p. 368) we make an 80-track version of TRSDOS 1.3. This DOS will format, back up, etc., to 80 tracks. The stepping rate is 6 milliseconds (ms), but if this is too fast, a patch program (STP6T030/BLD) changes the stepping rate to 30 ms. Furthermore, a TRSDOS version of Superzap is enclosed so that you can transfer password-protected programs to the 80-track disk from a 40-track disk, if a 40-track drive is connected to the computer (e.g., as drive 2).

E-C Data Inc. (Tornevangsvej 88, P.O.B. 116, DK-3460, Birkered, Denmark, phone: +45/(0)2/818191) is a Tandy importer and distributor. In the Scandinavian countries, where TRS-80s are used almost exclusively professionally, the standard disk configuration is single-sided 80-track. (E-C Data, Birkered, Denmark).

Thanks for the disk and the information. I'm sure you're going to hear from many people wanting to buy an 80-track version of TRSDOS.

GI have been trying for several months to locate a source for the disk version of Microsoft's Level III Basic. The advertisements I've seen for it list a very useful set of functions not available on Radio Shack's Disk Basic: Menu, Chain, Common, Dump, and several other editor enhancements. I'm particularly interested in the Chain and Common commands.

I would appreciate any leads to a Microsoft dealer from whom I could purchase this program. (J.B., Glenview, IL).

Have you tried writing to Microsoft Consumer Products (10700 Northup Way, Suite 200, Bellevue, WA 98004, 213-828-8080)? If anyone has Level III Basic, they should. Before you buy it, though, have you considered just buying a new DOS? LDOS and DOSPLUS both have the two commands you're interested in, plus many more.

CI have a Model I with two 35track drives, an expansion interface, an Epson MX-80, and Radio Shack's Modem II. My drives have been acting up; they've even erased the directory on the disk. I was wondering if a program to restore disk directories exists. The computer also has a tendency to reboot suddenly. I've cleaned all the contacts, but with no luck. Please help. (A.W., Montreal, Canada).

First, if the directory track has really been totally erased and not just damaged, there's no hope of rebuilding it. You would have to know the locations and lengths of all the files on the disk. Scanning the disk, track by track, wouldn't help since you'd also see the remains of previous, deleted files still on the disk. Also, you would have to know if any given file was in one or more segments. All in all, a very tough and almost impossible task.

On the other hand, if the directory

has just been damaged by the DOS (HIT sector, GAT, or one of the directory entries), then you can use Kim Watt's Super Utility Plus to go directly to track 17, examine the directory, modify it, and then write the corrected information back to the disk. Super Utility Plus even has utilities to repair the HIT and GAT tables with the press of a button. If the actual entries are damaged, you should see enough information left intact to allow you to rebuild the entry correctly. Information on how to do that sort of thing is available in the IJG book TRS-80 Disk & Other Mysteries (see address at the end of the column). Super Utility Plus is sold by Powersoft (11500 Stemmons Fwy., Suite 125, Dallas, TX 75229, 214-484-2976, \$74.95).

G. I have a 48K, two-disk drive Model III. I use my computer for data management, and think I've found one I like: Profile III Plus from Radio Shack. My problem is that I previously purchased Scripsit, which doesn't work with Profile III Plus. Only SuperScripsit works with it. Other than buying SuperScripsit (an additional \$200 expenditure), do you or your readers have a solution? (W.D., Somerdale, NJ).

A I haven't run across any better or cheaper solutions. Does anyone know of a possible patch for either Profile III Plus or Scripsit that would make them integrate and work together?

C. I'm writing in response to J.J.W. of Columbus, IN, who asked about a listing of the Model I Level I ROM (May 1983, p. 384). I have disassembled the contents of the ROM and would be happy to send him a copy. The listing is about 45 pages long. (D.D.W., Cedar Falls, IA).

Here's a copy of my old Level I listing which Racet Computes used to sell. It has some comments by them, and I've made a few pencil scratchings in it myself.

It's interesting to note that a large portion of the code appears to have been lifted from Li Chen Wang's Palo-Alto Tiny Basic, published in *Dr*. *Dobb's Journal* in its first year of publication. The *Dr*. *Dobb's* article, and comments in the accompanying listing, can help you understand Level I Basic if you keep track of where the code is the same and where it differs.

An examination of the code seems to reveal no hooks into RAM, such as the jump vectors of Level II. In fact, the programs TBUG and EDTASM cheat to get control! They CLOAD right over the stack area of RAM, putting their entry point where the CLOAD routine expects to POP its return address. So instead of returning to the Basic interpreter, it goes to EDTASM, or your own special-purpose program. (C.M., Dayton, OH).

A l've forwarded your letters, comments, and disassembly to J.J.W. Thanks for taking the time to drop me a line.

C: I'm having a problem using 8-inch drives with my 48K Model I. I have two 5¹/₄-inch drives, an LNW 5/8 double-density controller, a Holmes Engineering speedup kit, DOSPLUS 3.4D, two Tandon DS/DD 8-inch drives, an LNW cable adapter, and a two-drive cable with all pins connected. The system is configured with a 35-track 5¹/₄-inch unit as drive zero and the 8-inch DS/DD units as drives 1 and 2.

The problem crops up when using Copy or Transfer: I get Lost Data During Read errors. This occurs most frequently with Verify On, and occasionally with Verify Off. The errors occur only when copying from $5\frac{1}{4}$ - to 8-inch disks or 8- to 8-inch disks; never when going from $5\frac{1}{4}$ - to $5\frac{1}{4}$ -inch disks or 8- to $5\frac{1}{4}$ - inch disks. I also get an occasional Directory Write error when copying from 8- to 8-inch disks.

The 8-inch units arrived with a belowpar power supply; however, the problem still exists after bringing the power supply up to specifications. My technician is stumped. (H.W., Albany, GA).

Sounds like the difficulty could be the timing in the 8-inch drives. Most copy routines read the data just written for verification. Any discrepancies are reported. The original Model I used a poor timing technique to transfer data from the computer to the disk drive, resulting in Data Lost errors.

This timing problem was associated with the data transfer rate from disk to computer and the rotational speed of the disk drive; they were closely matched. For soft sectored disks, the drives would send out pulses whenever the sense hole passed the detector. If you were unlucky, the pulse would occur before the computer could clear data from the FDC chip register RAM. Result: destroyed data, and the error. The doubler board should have corrected that problem, and did, or you'd be having difficulties with the 5¼-inch drives as well.

I don't know what to suggest, except to contact the LNW and Tandon people and ask for their help. I would guess that the problem is a conflict between the timing of the disk drives and the doubler board. (Are you sure the 8-inch drives are set to the proper rotational and timing specifications?)

Does anyone else have any suggestions?

C-I have a dual-drive 48K Model III that I use as a remote terminal to the University of South Florida's IBM. Their operating system (WYLBUR) allows for full screen editing if you use a commercial terminal such as a Televideo 912 or IBM 3101.

Is there a terminal program that makes the Model III emulate one of these two terminals, with all their respective features? (G.A., Zephyrhills, FL).

I don't know of any emulation programs for the Model III for those terminals. Does anyone else?

G. Is there an electronic spreadsheet program for my Model I that is equal in performance to the enhanced VisiCalc for the Model III? It appears that Model I owners are stuck with version I of Radio Shack's Visi-Calc, unless they upgrade to CP/M. (Christopher Jensen, West Point, NY).

A I'm afraid I can't help you, I don't know of any spreadsheet programs for the Model I with the enhanced features of the Model III version of VisiCalc. From my research, the closest contender is Microsoft's MULTIPLAN, but I don't know if it's available for the Model I, although it is available for CP/M.

GI I have a great checkbook program that I've used for several years on my Model I Level II computer. The program came from Exatron.

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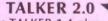
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FEEDBACK LOOP

My problem is that it won't work on my upgraded 48K dual-disk Model III. I can load and save the program easily, but trying to run it just locks up the computer.

I'm anxious to get this program up and running. Enclosed is a printout of the first few lines of program logic flow. Can you help? (Harvey Hunter, Bainsbridge Island, WA).

The problem is that your program contains POKE and PEEK commands. On the Model I these were probably required to get the program to interface properly with Exatron's Stringy Floppy system. On the Model III these commands mess up the computer, since the linkage points in the Model I and Model III are in different locations.

I would first remove the POKE and PEEK commands and see what happens. You will have to be selective about what you remove, however, since it's obvious that some of the POKEs are used to put machine-language subroutines in string variables, notably R\$, G, H, S\$, and Y\$. These are indicated by the use of the VARPTR command. Start by removing the POKE and PEEK commands one at a time until you can get the program to run at least partially. Then just experiment.

Have you ever published a disassembled listing of the Model I ROM? Have you ever published a disassembler? I'm interested in scrolling information on my screen while keeping a stationary header. (Glen Myers, Meridian, MS).

No, we've never printed a disassembly of the Model I ROM, but a disassembler was published in the July 1981 issue ("A Basic Disassembler," p. 244), with an update in the February 1982 issue (p. 28).

As for scroll protection, refer to the February 1982 issue for an article on that subject. ("As the Screen Scrolls," p. 264).

G I have a 48K Model I with two Pertex FD200 40-track drives, the Percom Doubler, and the Omikron Mapper I. TRSDOS works fine, NEWDOS80 1.0 and 2.0 work fine, and so does the double-density.

CP/M works fine on drive A, but whenever I access drive B by any command, it takes 21 seconds before getting anything to show up on the screen. Once the read starts, it works fine as long as the light stays on (copying from drive to drive is fine once it starts). If the light goes out, another 21 seconds pass before the drive completes the access.

I've cleaned all the contacts, removed and installed the Omikron and Percom boards, swapped drives, and tried the Terminal Resistor Pak on drives A and B. I get the usual reply from Omikron and Radio Shack: "It must be something wrong with their equipment because we've never had that problem before."

I took the case off drive B and watched the read/write head during the 21 seconds; it doesn't move. Once it does, I start getting information on the screen. (J. Haynes, Palmer, TX).

The only question I have is: Do you mean that no matter which drive is in the B position, you get the same result, or do you mean that only the one drive has problems, regardless of its position?

If the first is the problem, have you checked your drive cable for problems? What about the disk controller edge card connection? Is it clean? Are you using a keyed cable (Radio Shack cables have pins removed from the connectors so that the position of the drive on the cable determines the drive number)? Or are you using a full cable (no teeth pulled)?

Since you say everything works fine in a normal TRSDOS environment, I'd suspect the Omikron board, if the disk cable checks out okay. But I can't really offer any more than that because I don't know much about the setup of the Omikron board.

If the problem is just one drive always fouling up, the problem is probably the drive itself.

In the June 1983 column you printed a letter from a reader in Port Richey, FL (p. 349) complaining about video swaying. I had a similar problem with video jiggling, which I suspect may be common and your readers should know about.

Shortly after buying my Model I, I noticed that the video display sometimes shook. I also noticed that the problem would go away if I tapped the video plug socket. I took the unit to Radio Shack several times, but several days after getting the computer back, it would act up again.

After the warranty expired I opened the computer case and traced the problem to a noisy trimmer potentiometer (R20), used to locate the display horizontally. Cleaning the potentiometer with contact cleaner solved the problem. (Bill Premerlani, Scotia, NY).

Al Thanks for the information.

C This concerns a short program you had in the June 1983 Feedback column (p. 346). The program was designed to assist in converting from hexadecimal to decimal and back. I had no trouble with the first part (decimal to hex), but the second has a symbol in line 330 that I can't find. The symbol is the left bracket [. Is this a typo? What is the correct symbol?

I began purchasing 80 Micro because I can convert so many of the programs to Applesoft with the Radio Shack Conversion Book. (Frank Grimes, Hot Springs, VA).

The symbol is supposed to be an up arrow, for exponentiation. Due to a flaw common to all printers, the up arrow is printed as a left bracket. For your conversion, substitute the proper Applesoft character for raising a number to a power.

G. I have a Model II and an Epson MX-80 printer. I get a random six-line skip in printing both program output and in listing programs. Any ideas? (Robert Goodman, Houston, TX).

Are you sure it's random? In a program listing, your MX-80 automatically makes a line feed and carriage return when any line exceeds 80 characters. So, even though your Model II thinks it's sending 60 lines per page, it's actually sending more than 60 lines if any of those lines exceed 80 characters. (Are you using the Forms command?)

The other possibility is that the MX-80 is performing a form feed after receiving a control character sent by the Model II, which you may not notice being sent.

I can't really say more with the sketchy information you gave me.

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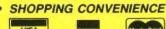


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FEEDBACK LOOP

G I've found that in this business of computer repair, there are as many methods of repairing as there are technicians.

Mr. R.G. of North Hollywood, CA (July 1983, p. 364), has an interesting problem concerning a Model I with a 35-track drive. He didn't mention whether or not he has the expansion interface with the buffered cable. I have found that the buffered cable can also cause the problem he described.

Sometimes the crimp connections at the box can work loose, making intermittent connections which translate to noise. One crude way to test for this is to grab the cable and shake the black buffer box up and down. If loose connections are the problem, the computer locks up. It's also possible for the ICs in the black box to go bad. There isn't much to the buffered cable, so you might as well try to fix the problem yourself. If you can't, just buy a new cable. If you do fix it, you've saved yourself about \$70.

RAM problems can also cause the same problems. With RAM selling for as little as \$15, every computer owner should have a spare 16K set. And don't forget that there are many different ways for RAM to fail, so no one test will prove RAM to be good, it can only prove when RAM is definitely bad. (Ron Kiyomura, Huntington Beach, CA).

Al Thanks for your suggestions.

Other than Radio Shack, are there any other suppliers who make an RS-232 board that plugs into the Model I expansion interface? (Dave Anderson, Los Angeles, CA).

To the best of my knowledge, no one else makes an RS-232 plug-in board for the Model I. There are several manufacturers who make outboard RS-232 boards, but most require some type of additional expansion box for the board.

G: I've just encountered a problem with my Model III computer. I purchased two programs, Home Accountant and The Nodvill Diet Program, and both refuse to work right. Each time I try to open a file through the main menu, I get a Bad File Mode error. I took these programs to a friend and tried them on his machine, and they ran perfectly. Any ideas? (Jentzen Bull, New Bern, NC).

The error message you get means that you either don't have any disk file buffers available, or that the files the program is trying to open are of the wrong type (the program is trying to use a sequential file as a random file, or vice versa).

In the first case, how do you answer the Files? prompt? If you're using TRSDOS, just pressing the enter key should open three files for you, but if you're using another DOS, it might not open any buffers for disk I/O unless you specify a number.

The other case might just be an accident. The programs are trying to use a file name for input or output of a file that already exists, but of the wrong type. Did you put these programs on a disk with other programs, ones that might conflict with your programs?

Check out these possibilities before concluding that your computer is broken.

C-I have an old-style Model I (three satellite ROMs) with a late-model expansion interface: The Patch and The Font from Hacks in Texas. It has worked fine until recently when I added a half-size 1 5/8-inch disk drive. It lasted about three hours and then refused to read or write. I returned the drive to the place of purchase and got a replacement. The new one worked while it was cool, but when I tried to back up my DOS it gave me "Cannot Backup Due To Error." From then on it has refused to work right.

I took the drive to a friend's house and tried it out on his keyboard (my drive and interface) and everything was OK. But when I tried to use my keyboard with his interface and disk drives, I got the same errors as with my system.

We took apart my keyboard, checked the voltage on R10 and R5, and set them to the voltages specified in the technical manual. Unfortunately, that didn't help. I've cleaned all the contacts and don't know what else to do. (E.A. Tampasis, Decatur, IL).

The first thing to do is to get an IC puller and remove Hacks' The Patch and The Font. With these removed, try your computer disk system. If it works, the problem is a conflict between Hacks' chips and the disk system. If the problem still exists, you'll have to take the system to Radio Shack and ask for their assistance. Assuming that you've made no other alterations to your computer system, these are your only solutions to the problem.

G:J.H.H. in the July Feedback Loop (p. 366) complains about the automatic form feed on Scripsit. This is caused by the default command for the page length and can be controlled by specifying a page length before printing (this isn't a solution, just a suggestion).

I have often limited the bottom margin and page length when specifying the instructions at the start of a document. If it still goes beyond, I use the command sequence BREAK, P, comma, P. This helps, but it doesn't solve the problem. (Ralph Anderson, Holton, KS).

Thanks for the advice.

Terry Kepner is a freelance writer and programmer, and the vice-president of Interpro. He's been writing about microcomputers since 1979.

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There's Nothing New At Home

The low-end market looks to a quiet '84.

When Coleco's Morton Handel told USA Today, "1984 is a return to reason and rationality," English majors frowned at his redundancy but industry analysts nodded in agreement. The home computer market, after a rollercoaster of sales and shakeouts in 1983, is settling down for a conservative new year.

The first trend in home computing, to which Handel was referring, is stable prices. Even amid mass marketers like K Mart or

Toys R Us, sobering memories of TI and Mattel misfortunes and IBM's discount-defying PC*jr* prices have effectively ended 1983's price wars.

Low-end micros are inexpensive, but they're no longer so cheap as to cut profits or make buyers think in terms of toys. Commodore has more or less established standards of 64K and \$200; no successful entrant offers less memory, and none has a lower price. Customers want more than 16K computers, and they're suspicious of \$100 ones.

Second, today's home computers aren't technical marvels. High-end systems like Tandy's Model 2000 are racing to blaze new design trails, but low-end manufacturers seem agreed that 8 bits plus a few bells and whistles will do fine.

There's a possible exception—this summer could bring limited U.S. availability of Britain's Sinclair QL, which promises 128K RAM, two tape storage drives, built-in word processing, spreadsheet, graphics, and data base programs, and Motorola's 32-bit 68008 CPU, all for \$499. Other than that, though, the most innovative machine in the field is IBM's PC*jr*, dull as a blue business suit except for edited by Eric Grevstad



Commodore's 264: Something old, something new.

its 8088 CPU and four-figure price.

The industry's new conservatism was highlighted at Las Vegas' Consumer Electronics Show (CES) in January, where a much less staid company than IBM—Commodore—showed a long-awaited machine that turned out to be equally conventional.

Of the three leading low-end contenders, two—Commodore and Tandy—are sticking to their guns. The third, Coleco, is trying to recover from shooting itself in the foot.

The New Commodores

Besides rumors of money problems, unhappy dealers, and revolving-door management, Commodore gossip had centered for months on the successor to the best-selling C64 home computer. Some industry insiders predicted a bundled hardware system similar to Coleco's Adam; others expected a 16-bit, 256K micro for \$500. More cautious onlookers mentioned the "Commodore 128."

And there was a lot of talk, even as the \$200 C64 was stomping low-end rivals into oblivion, that Commodore would drop it overnight, that the new machine would be incompatible, and that the growing C64 support and software industry would be stranded.

As it turned out, the gossipers batted about .500. The new Commodore 264, introduced at CES, comes with software but no hardware. It doesn't replace the C64. which will continue as Commodore's low-end machine (no one gives a nickel for the VIC-20's chances of continued production). And it's not C64 compatible, even though in many ways it's a repackaged version of the

older model.

There's the same 64K RAM, though more of it's available for use (60K for Basic programming), and the keyboard's a bit different (seven function keys, a help key, and cursor movement keys arranged in a diamond pattern). Also, the C64's sprite graphics and advanced sound capabilities are missing, as the 264 is intended for serious applications instead of games.

The biggest difference between the new and old Commodores is firmware: The 264 was code-named TED, after its Text Editing Device chip. While an "empty" one will sell for around \$300, models in the \$500 range will feature built-in word processing or spreadsheet programs.

The top of the line, the V364, has a novel feature: speech synthesis, with a 250-word vocabulary for such remarks as "Good shot" or "Your printer is not ready." A more powerful vocabulary can be loaded from cartridges or disks.

In addition, Commodore promises a wide range of cartridge, disk, and tape software, including a 1-2-3 imitation called 3-Plus-1 (which offers a word processor, spreadsheet, DBMS,

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Tandy's CoCo 2 was a Christmas bestseller.

and graphics) and a mini-Lisa environment called Magic Desk.

The 264 and V364 were almost upstaged by Commodore's founder, president, and chief executive officer, Jack Tramiel, who announced his resignation from the firm on Jan. 13. Tramiel, who's made Commodore's reputation as a price-slashing, president-shuffling company, said that its booming success (\$1 billion in 1983 sales) called for a "professional executive" rather than an entrepreneur at the helm.

At press time, his successor was said to be Marshall Smith, U.S. chief executive officer of the Netherlands' Thyssen-Bornemisza, a shipbuilding and transportation firm.

The New CoCo

Radio Shack doesn't release sales figures, but the Color Computer apparently had a sensational Christmas. Gossipers' estimates of seasonal CoCo sales range up to 800,000 or more units, thanks to price cuts for the regular and Extended Basic versions of the 16K Color Computer 2 (down to \$159.95 and \$199.95 respectively).

To stay competitive with Commodore in the new year, Tandy replaced the original CoCo, selling for \$399 in its white-cased, 64K incarnation, with a 64K version of the compact CoCo 2.

The CoCo 2 doesn't come with software, but it could do a lot to end Tandy's reputation for premium pricing: For \$259.95, \$60 more than a C64 picked up at a discount house, buyers can get Radio Shack's 6,500 U.S. Coleco is struggling against a brushfire of reports describing Adam as an Edsel.

stores and service outlets behind them.

Coleco Versus Coleco

Finally, service was very much on Coleco's mind, as Adam's manufacturer added a network of repair centers, operated by Honeywell, to its toll-free buyers' phone line. Coleco is struggling against a brushfire of reports describing Adam as an Edsel; stories of Adams dead in their boxes are everywhere, and *Consumer Reports* tried four units and couldn't get the word processor to work in any of them.

J.C. Penney Co. said it canceled its order for Adams after machines "repeatedly failed to meet quality standards." Penney then dropped out of home computer sales altogether, saying that it couldn't compete with discount chains and toy stores. Financially, then, home computer makers are playing it cool (see "Great, Good, Fair, Poor," later in this section, for figures); technically, they're polishing existing designs. As for buyers, the new conservatism adds up to one thing: People have stopped wondering or worrying about home computers, and have started simply using them. ■

Clash of the Titans

Big Blue, meet Big Bell.

Tandy and Apple are mighty rivals, but a duel should begin soon that'll make theirs look like a petty squabble: The one company big enough to worry Big Blue, AT&T, is heading full-tilt into the computer business, and IBM has launched a crash program to meet the challenge.

Belatedly turning to computers after its Jan. 1 divestiture broke its iron grip on telephone service, AT&T plans to introduce 30 computer business products in 1984. The powerful 3B minicomputers the Bell System companies use will be available to outsiders for the first time, and a desktop version of the 3B, expected in April or May, might be the IBM PC's nemesis.

(The *Wall Street Journal*, overlooking such entries as Apple's Lisa and Tandy's 2000, reports, "Some analysts say [the 3B] represents the first serious challenge to IBM in the desktop market.")

In addition, AT&T is moving quickly to market by putting its stamp on established products. Their logo will appear on equipment supplied by Convergent Technologies, a Santa Clara, CA, manufacturer of micros and superminis sold under Burroughs, NCR, and other brand names.

AT&T has also bought 25 percent of Olivetti, gaining access to the office equipment firm's sizable sales and distribution network in Europe, and is rumored to be planning a cooperative

Last month's Pulse Train promised a look at MS-DOS software publishers and their plans for Tandy's Model 2000. That story will appear next month, in the first of 80 Micro's special Model 2000 sections.

agreement with Wang Laboratories Inc.

"We'll be making product announcements all through 1984," AT&T Information Systems' Tom Holub told *InfoWorld*. "We know where we think the money will be in the future. We know where we have a unique capability."

Of AT&T's forthcoming lineup, Holub said, "It's mostly businessoriented stuff. It's not really homecomputer kinds of things. But the expertise we have can lead us into other markets as well."

Besides expertise, AT&T has history behind it. The company's hardware resources, with their ties to Bell Laboratories, are awesome; its 32-bit Bellmac microprocessor, for instance, is said to beat any Zilog or Intel chip on the market.

As for software, AT&T has the clout to make its operating system an industry standard. To frighten an IBM executive these days, don't say "Boo," say "Unix."

According to the *Journal*, "About 150,000 skilled computer programmers and professionals have learned Unix in school and are devoted to it." The Bell Labs-designed DOS has been gaining steadily in the multi-user office market; over 50 manufacturers license Microsoft Corp.'s version, Xenix, alone.

According to Kenneth Bosomworth, president of International Resource Development Inc. (a Norwalk, CT, market research firm), Unix's success is bad news for IBM. "It has now become important to IBM that Unix, or at least the AT&T version of Unix, not become an industry standard that will dictate IBM's future hardware and software," Bosomworth told *Micro Market World*.

To that end, he said, IBM shifted in late December from an uncoordinated software development strategy, with different groups of engineers working on Unix versions for different IBM machines, to a concerted effort to develop a proprietary operating system—or, more accurately, three proprietary operating systems for each of IBM's three main hardware configurations, codenamed Nina, Pinta, and Santa Maria.

The trio, Bosomworth says, will consist of "software superstructures,

capable of running other operating systems beneath them, including MS-DOS and a new Unix-like design." Nina, said Bosomworth, is scheduled for launch in the third quarter of this year, aboard IBM's new multi-user micro called Popcorn.

On the hardware front, there's talk that Big Blue will counter Tandy's and others' 80186 micros with a secondgeneration PC, built around Intel's even hotter 80286. The 80286 has multi-user capabilities; whether the new PC is the same machine as Popcorn is unclear.

Until Nina, at any rate, IBM is climbing aboard, or at least trying not to be run over by, the Unix bandwagon: Personal Computer Interactive Executive, a \$900 system scheduled for April debut, is a Unix look-alike developed for IBM by Interactive Systems Corp. of California.

Whether due to AT&T paranoia or not, IBM's move to its own operating systems comes as no surprise. Industry gossipers and jealous competitors have said for a year that IBM would eventually drop Microsoft and go it alone.

Microsoft, for its part, is preparing for whatever the two titans do. Future versions of MS-DOS are expected to become more and more like Xenix.

Swimming, Boating, and Beeping

TRS-80s go to camp.

by Mike Benton

In the old days, parents went to plush vacation resorts and kids went to woodsy summer camps; today, both Club Med and Camp Weehauken give lessons in Basic. This summer, almost 100,000 children and adults will attend computer camps featuring hands-on practice in everything from Logo and Assembly to word processing and robotics. At over 30 camps, the machines they'll put their hands on will be TRS-80s.

If you or your children are considering a computer camp this summer, one that features Radio Shack micros might be a good choice. You'll learn more about TRS-80 programming and problem-solving tricks and techniques, and you'll be able to apply your new skills as soon as you get home. Also, many camps try to provide the latest equipment, letting you try out new programs and peripherals before you buy them.

And, since you already know the basics of booting up and running TRS-80-compatible software, you'll have a head start on other campers during the first few days, and can get right to work on programming and special projects.

To help you choose a TRS-80 camp, here's an alphabetical (by state) listing of 33. Some of these offer Apples, IBMs, or Commodores in addition to Model IIIs, 4's, or CoCos; some use Tandy machines exclusively.

Prices quoted are per session. Contact the camps for details and their latest dates and prices before making your summer plans.

California

Concord (Lake Tahoe area): Odyssey Academic Camp, 5007 Concord Blvd., Concord, CA 94512, 415-687-6851. Ten one-week sessions (\$345), mid-June to mid-August. Sessions may be combined for extended stay.

Modesto: Foothill Horizons, 801 County Center Three Court, Modesto, CA 95355, 209-571-6596. Three five-day sessions (\$200), mid-June to mid-July. Weekend stay between combined sessions, \$40. Some financial aid available; discount for additional students from the same family.

Connecticut

Lakeside (Bantam Lake): Awosting Camp for Boys, Ebner Camps Inc., Bantam, CT 06750, 203-567-9678. Full session (\$1,795) June 1–Aug. 25; two half sessions (\$950) June 1–July 28, July 29–Aug. 25.

Simsbury (Westminster Prep School): National Computer Camps, P.O. Box 585, Orange, CT 06447, 203-795-9667. Five one-week sessions (\$360), early July to early August. Each additional week, \$390 including weekend stay.

Washington (Mt. Tom Lake): Chinqueka Camp for Girls, Ebner Camps Inc., Bantam, CT 06750, 203-567-9678. Full session (\$1,795) July 1-Aug. 25; two half sessions (\$950) June 1-July 28, July 29-Aug. 25.



Computer campers: Nature hikes through RAM.

Georgia

Atlanta (Oglethorpe University): National Computer Camps, P.O. Box 585, Orange, CT 06447, 203-795-9667. Four one-week sessions (\$360), early July to early August. Each additional week, \$390 including weekend stay.

Illinois

DeKalb: NIU Computer Camp at DeKalb, College of Continuing Education, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, IL 60115, 815-753-1454. Seven one-week sessions starting in mid-June. Residential sessions \$270; day sessions \$230.

Oregon: NIU Computer Camp at Loredo Taft. Same address and prices as above.

Louisiana

Monroe: Northeast Louisiana University Computer Camp, Mathematics Dept., NLU, Monroe, LA 71209, 318-342-2186. Two one-week sessions (\$175) in June.

New Orleans: Loyola University Microcomputer Summer Camp, Box 14, Loyola University, New Orleans, LA 70118, 504-865-3530. Four twoweek sessions (\$325) beginning in June. Some scholarships available; discounts for two or more students from the same family and for additional sessions taken by the same student.

Ruston: Louisiana Tech Computer

Camp, Continuing Education, Box 3182, Ruston, LA 71272, 318-257-3848. Three two-week sessions, June 3–15 and July 8–20 (for overnight campers; \$450) and June 18–29 (for commuter campers; \$250).

Maine

Oakland (Belgrade Lakes region): Camp Manitou for Boys, 10 School Masters Lane, Dedham, MA 02026, 617-329-8048. Four-week (\$1,345) and eight-week (\$2,300) sessions throughout the summer.

Minnesota

St. Paul (Bethel College campus): CompuCamp, 5810 W. 78th St., Minneapolis, MN 55435, 612-835-0064. One-week (\$425) and two-week (\$850) sessions, June through August. Each additional week for combined sessions, \$390. Family, group, and early sign-up discounts available.

Mississippi

Hattiesburg: University of Southern Mississippi Computer Day Camp, Division of Continuing Education, Southern Station, Box 5056, Hattiesburg, MS 39406, 601-266-4189. One three-day session (\$100) in June. Camp meets from 9 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. daily; campus housing is available at extra cost for students who cannot commute (parent, counselor, or teacher must accompany overnight camper). Hattiesburg: University of Southern Mississippi Computer Week Camp, same address as above. One one-week session in June; \$125 for day students, \$175 with campus housing.

Missouri

St. Louis: National Computer Camps, P.O. Box 585, Orange, CT 06447, 203-795-9667. Four one-week sessions (\$360), late July to early August. Two-week session including weekend stay, \$750; each additional week, \$390.

New York

Adirondack (Schroon Lake): Camp Saskatchewan, 162-41 Powells Cove Blvd., Beechhurst, NY 11357, 212-767-8557. Four-week (\$1,100) and eight-week (\$1,950) sessions, July and August.

Dix Hills (New Hills School): Compu-Day Camp, 645 Half Hollow Road, Dix Hills, NY 11746, 516-586-4020. Two-week day sessions (9 a.m.-4 p.m.), June 25-Aug. 31. Each session \$300 without transportation, \$355 with transportation from Long Island.

Poughkeepsie: Marist Computer Camps, Marist College, Poughkeepsie, NY 12601, 914-471-3240. Three two-week sessions (\$795), early June to mid-August. Sessions may be combined. Limited financial aid available.

Saratoga Springs (Skidmore College campus): Computer Discoveries, Office of Special Programs, Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs, NY 12866, 518-584-5000 ext. 264. Two-week day sessions throughout July; costs from \$80 to \$140, depending on course work selected.

Westchester County: Mercy College Summer Computer Workshops, 555 Broadway, Dobbs Ferry, NY 10522, 914-693-4500 ext. 350. Two one-week sessions in July (\$170 each, \$325 for both). Camp is held from 9 a.m.-4 p.m. daily. No overnight campers.

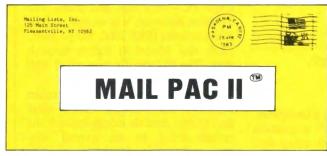
Ohio

Cleveland (Ursuline College campus): National Computer Camps, P.O. Box 585, Orange, CT 06447, 203-795-9667. Four one-week sessions (\$360), early July to early August. Each additional week, \$390 including weekend stay.

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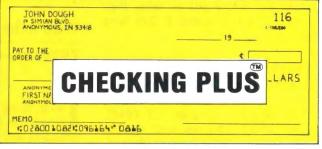
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pus): Computer-Math Camp, College of Wooster, Wooster, OH 44961, 216-263-2239. One 12-day session (\$525) from mid-June to early July.

Oklahoma

Okarche: Country Computer Camp, Route 4 Box 84, Okarche, OK 73762, 405-263-7701. One-week sessions (\$265) beginning in mid-June.

Norman: University of Oklahoma Computer Camp, Dept. of Mathematics, University of Oklahoma, Norman, OK 73019, 405-325-3410. One two-week session, late June to early July. Tuition is free; \$15 charge for text materials. Students who cannot commute may stay in campus housing for \$12 per night (meals extra). Students are encouraged to bring their own TRS-80s to camp if they have one.

Oregon

McMinnville (Linfield College campus): National Computer Camps, P.O. Box 585, Orange, CT 06447, 203-795-9667. Five one-week sessions (\$360), early July through August. Each additional week, \$390 including weekend stay.

Otis: Westwind YWCA Camp, 1111 S.W. 10th Ave., Portland, OR 97205, 503-223-6281. Three one-week sessions (\$220), July through August. Financial aid available.

Portland: YWCA Computer Day Camp, 1111 S.W. 10th Ave., Portland, OR 97205, 503-223-6281. Oneweek sessions (\$75), held for 2-3 hours, Monday through Friday. Financial aid available.

Pennsylvania

Beaver Falls (Geneva College campus): CompuCamp, 5810 W. 78th St., Minneapolis, MN 55435, 612-835-0064. One-week (\$425) and two-week (\$850) sessions, June through August. Each additional week for combined sessions, \$390. Family, group, and early sign-up discounts available.

North Springfield: YMCA Camp Fitch, 17 N. Champion St., Youngstown, OH 44501, 216-744-8411. Two two-week sessions (\$490), late June to early July.

Reeders: Camp Akiba, Box 400, Bala Cynwyd, PA 19004, 215-649-7877. One eight-week session (\$2,700), June 26-Aug. 17. Hancock: Killooleet, Sarah Sanford Road, Bridgewater, CT 06752, 802-767-3152. One eight-week session (\$2,400), late June to late August. Scholarships available.

PULSE TRAIN

Switzerland

Gstaad: Village Computer Camp, CH-1296 Coppet, Switzerland, phone 022-762059. Three two-week sessions (\$700), July through early August.

Mike Benton is author of The Complete Guide to Computer Camps and Workshops (Bobbs-Merrill Publishing Co., 1984, \$10.95), from which these listings are adapted.

Who's the Best?

Z80 micros strike back.

I'm thinking of buying a computer. Which one's best?" It's a question neighbors and novices ask every day, and one that doesn't have a definitive answer. The honest response is to ask, "Best for what?" Different micros suit different budgets and applications.

Nevertheless, Auerbach Inc., a Pennsauken, NJ, publisher, has attempted to answer the eternal question—and, incidentally, declared that the TRS-80 Model 4 is the world's sixth best computer for spreadsheet analysis, and seventh best for word processing. No other Tandy model made the top 10, but neither did any IBM or Apple computer.

Auerbach passed judgment in two reports, rating micros' value for spreadsheet use and word processing. (A third report, tallying systems for graphics applications, is coming soon.)

To minimize the apples-and-oranges factor, Auerbach specified "optimum systems" for each category that included at least 64K of memory, dual disk drives (one for spreadsheet work), an 80-column upper- and lowercase display, and a daisy-wheel printer. Besides seeing which machine met those specs for the lowest price, the judges gave bonus points for such extras as more RAM or hard disks, juggling those options' prices as well. While Tandy's super-powered Model 2000 was too new for inclusion, Auerbach's totals favored 8- over 16-bit systems. Inexpensive desktops built around Z80 or Z80A processors took seven of the 10 top-five places in the two contests.

For word processing, the publishers deemed the Kaypro 10, offering CP/M and a 10-megabyte hard disk, the best value. Columbia's MPC, an 8088-based IBM clone, finished second, and three more CP/M systems—the Toshiba T100, Sanyo MBC 1250, and Kaypro II—rounded out the top five. The IBM PC placed 22nd, and the Apple IIe 36th.

In the spreadsheet race, IBM PC clones—Sanyo's MBC 5500 and the Eagle PC—were first and third. The Toshiba, however, was second, and its Z80A cousins (SKS 2000, Sanyo MBC 1200, and Model 4) fourth through sixth. The PC and IIe were rated 30th and 47th respectively.

Though Auerbach kept its tallies separate, the Toshiba T100's silver and bronze medals would make it the closest thing to an overall winner—and, except for better graphics and double-sided drives, the T100's specs match the Model 4's. Even in today's MS-DOS world, it seems, you can go a long way with a Z80A and 64K RAM. ■

Great, Good, Fair, Poor

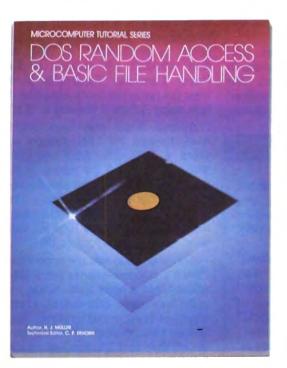
Fourth-quarter finance.

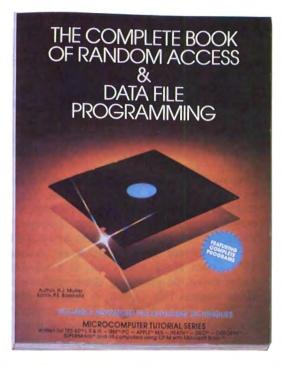
Four of the leading players in the home computer field released their sales and profit figures for the last quarter of 1983, and the results were what you might expect. Radio Shack and Commodore are doing terrific business, Coleco faces an uphill struggle with Adam, and Atari is struggling to stay alive.

Commodore was proud to break the billion-dollar mark in 1983 sales, but Tandy Corp. nearly matched that in the fourth quarter alone. Fort Worth's sales for the last three months of the year were \$898.3 million, up 15 percent from the previous year's \$778.2 million.

Net income for the quarter was

Learn to Program Like a Professional! THE COMPLETE BOOK OF RANDOM ACCESS **& DATA FILE PROGRAMMING**





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Although random access file handling is a matter of some complexity, the subject has been treated in a simple and down-to-earth fashion, so that anyone with some small familiarity with programming in Microsoft BASIC will be able to cope with the material. Each stage of learning uses a sample program as a starting point. The programs grow in capability and complexity as the books progress into all of the various aspects of file handling and record manipulation. An extensive effort has been made to keep the material coherent and every program line is explained in detail.

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TRS-80 Model II	\$32.50				

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\$101.2 million, compared to \$93 million a year ago. For the last half of the year, the first half of fiscal 1984, Tandy reported profits of \$160.9 million on sales of \$1.48 billion.

Commodore has a long way to catch up, but is growing faster. The C64 maker reported over \$425 million in fourth-quarter sales, more than double the previous year's \$176 million. Similarly, estimated profits were nearly \$50 million, more than twice the late 1982 figure of \$23 million.

Commodore said it filled only 50 to 60 percent of their holiday orders. The unfilled orders, plus continued "tremendous" demand, should segue nicely into sales of the new 264 due this spring.

Coleco, on the other hand, produced only a fifth as many Adams in 1983 as it originally predicted. The West Hartford, CT, company shipped 95,000 copies of its \$750 system,

END BYTES

• As if reports of Adam bombs weren't enough, **COLECO** faces attack on a different front from *VideoPrint*. The Norwalk, CT, newsletter, in a deadpan joke designed to get into End Bytes, deplores forecasts that 5 million personal computers and 4 million Cabbage Patch dolls will be sold in 1984, surpassing the birth of 3.8 million actual children.

"The present trend toward home computers and away from children," *VP*'s Debra Hurd points out, is a self-defeating business strategy, since "after about the year 2040, there won't be anyone to buy the computers." Hurd suggests that Coleco, a "major offender" due to its promotion of "Cabbage Patch Kids and home computers, instead of real children," donate equal time for TV ads aimed at stimulating increased procreation.

• Can you imagine the New York Times buying the rights to Galaxy Invasion? One of Britain's leading **NEWSPAPER** publishers, The Mirror Group, is marketing three firms' Commodore, BBC, and Spectrum programs as "MirrorSoft," selling in retail stores and through *Daily* and *Sunday Mirror* mail-order.

• Speaking of the *Times*, computer columnist Erik Sandberg-Diment gave another rave **REVIEW** to the IBM PC*jr*'s chiclet keyboard. "When it comes to letting your fingers do the walking," he wrote, "on the PC*jr* they have all the grace of a rubber-kneed centipede. Two pages into a manuscript, and I was looking for a pad and pen with which to finish my story."

• FRANKLIN and APPLE have settled their differences (see 80 Micro, December 1983, p. 258). The clone manufacturer agreed out of court to pay \$2.5 million and begin using its own ROM instructions instead of Apple's copyrighted ones. The deal ends both Franklin's Supreme Court appeal and Apple's campaign for an injunction halting Franklin sales.

• Apple's Australian subsidiary, however, has lost to **WOMBAT**. A federal judge there, ruling on Apple's attempt to ban the Taiwanese-made clone, said just the opposite of last fall's Philadelphia decision in the Franklin case: that programs in ROM are not protected by Australian copyright law. The ruling might make U.S. manufacturers hesitate before selling products Down Under.

• Zilog's trusty **Z80** chip, mainstay of the TRS-80 lineup, continues to wave the 8-bit banner. Zilog and Toshiba have teamed up to produce low-power CMOS versions of the microprocessor, and the chip maker, American Microsystems Inc., and Digital Research Inc. have agreed to produce a Z80-based single-chip operating system processor that includes DRI's Personal CP/M. The easy-to-use ROM version of the DOS, Digital claims, will eliminate the need for a second disk drive in many personal or portable micro designs.

• If you were Datasoft, a leading Apple game publisher, how would you compete with Electronic Arts' **CELEBRITY** software (such as "Julius Erving and Larry Bird Go One-on-One")? You'd introduce "The Dallas Quest," an adventure featuring J.R. Ewing and family, and "Bruce Lee," a game inspired by the late kung fu superstar.

blaming the trickle on delays due to redesign, debugging, and parts shortages.

While Coleco expected to show an overall profit for 1983, it admitted an unspecified loss in the fourth quarter. Also, beyond reassurances of "a quick return to profitability" in 1984, the firm wouldn't tell analysts at Las Vegas' Consumer Electronics Show what the projected profit would be or how many Adams it planned to ship.

Adam's future may have brightened, though. At CES, Coleco unveiled a \$400 disk drive and \$200 modem, scheduled for release in the second quarter, and announced a version of Digital Research Inc.'s Personal CP/M and a plug-in attachment letting Adam run some IBM PC software, both planned for late 1984.

Atari's position was the opposite of Coleco's: a fourth-quarter profit (\$1.2 million), but a hefty \$536 million loss in the last nine months overall. Representatives of Atari and its parent firm, Warner Communications Inc., spent a lot of time at CES denying rumors that Atari would bail out of the home computer business.

James Morgan, Atari's new chief executive officer, told the *Wall Street Journal* that "the company is definitely turning around," helped by "strong demand" for the 600XL and 800XL and some new business policies.

For instance, retailers can no longer brand Atari products "defective" and return them to reduce inventories, a trick that Morgan said cost Atari over \$75 million last year. Now, all returns must be matched by an equal purchase of new items.

As for the non-appearance of Atari's high-end 1450XLD, Morgan spoke candidly: "The history of Atari and this business has been filled with announcements of products that weren't ready, and things were never done right on schedule. If we're going to be a reliable company, we aren't saying anything until we know we can deliver it."

And, if you overlook the fact that 1983's prices were half 1982's, Atari's video game consoles sold well—1.3 million in December, compared to 1.4 million a year earlier. Or, as Warner's Geoffrey Holmes put it, "pretty good for a product that everyone says is dead."

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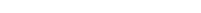
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3 DATE	Time between dates	68 TIMETR Time series analysis line
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	93 INSFILE 94 PAYROLL2 95 DILANAL 96 LOANAFFD	Insurance policy file In memory payroll system Dilution analysis Loan amount a borrower can afford
	90 UPSZONE 91 ENVELOPE 92 AUTOEXP	Finds UPS zones from zip code Types envelope including retum address Automobile expense analysis
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Star Gazing

I've converted Adron Lilly's astronomy program ("What's Up and When," October 1983, p. 114) to run on a Model I. The changes work on all the Model I operating systems I've tried: MULTIDOS, NEWDOS80, and DOSPLUS 3.4.

Change lines 1130, 1170, 1300, 1330, and 1340 to:

1130 CLS:S = PEEK(16449):MT = PEEK (16450):H = PEEK(16451):YR = PEEK (16452):D = PEEK(16454):M = PEEK(16453) ' READS TIME/DATE INFORMATION 1170 YR = PEEK(16452):IFYR = 84 ANDM > = 3 THEN E = E + 1 'LEAP YEAR 1300 CMD "CLOCK ON" 1330 PRINT@270,STRING(32,32):PRINT @270, "ENTER HOUR TO LIST = ";:LINE INPUTP\$:P = VAL(P\$):IFP\$ = ""'GOTO

1330

1340 PRINT@718, "WHAT TYPE.....=";: LINEINPUTP2\$:P2 = VAL(P2\$):IFP2\$ = "'' GOTO1450 'PRINTS RIGHT POINTING HAND IN MENU

I set line 1300 to turn the clock on in DOSPLUS 3.4; check your operating system's manual to change the command.

> Carl Pawl 721 16th St. Santa Monica, CA 90402

Gemini Driver

Dan Robinson's SuperScripsit MX-80 driver ("MX-80 Driver," May 1983, p. 125) needs only minor changes to work with the increasingly popular Gemini 10X and 15X printers. Change lines 1300, 1940, and 2460 to read as follows:

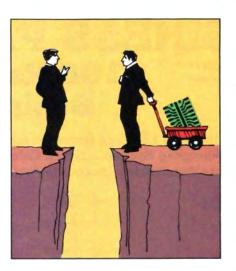
1300 LD A,01H

- 1940 LD A,54H
- 2460 LD A,1BH

And add the following two lines:

2462 CALL PRTCHR 2464 LD A,40H

> Kenneth D. Grimm Sweet Briar College Sweet Briar, VA 24595



Simple Screen Dump

I've discovered an alternative to long subroutines for saving a screen to disk. Since the Model III memory maps the screen (in locations 15360–16383, or 3C00–3EFF hexadecimal [hex]), you can use a conventional memory dump to save it.

With NEWDOS, use CMD "DUMP NAME,15360,16383" to save the screen in the file NAME, and CMD "LOAD NAME" to display the saved screen.

TRSDOS, however, does not allow dumps involving memory addresses below 24576 (6000 hex). And executing a Basic Dump command returns you to TRSDOS—not the calling Basic program.

Use the following one-line subroutine to avoid these problems: 49000 OPEN "R",1,S\$:FIELD1,4ASS1\$, 252ASS2\$:S3\$ = "":S1 = VARPTR(S3\$): S2 = 15360:FORS3 = 1TO5:S4 = 252 + 244*(S3 = 5):POKES1,S4:POKES1 + 1,(S2AND255) :POKES1 + 2,S2/256:LSETS1\$ = CHR\$(1) + CHR\$(S4 + 2) + MKI\$(S2):LSETS2\$ = S3\$ + MKI\$(514):PUT1:S2 = S2 + S4:NEXT: CLOSE1:RETURN

Store the dump file name in S\$ and execute a GOSUB 49000 command. The routine requires about 300 bytes of memory; the program shouldn't open any file in buffer 1 while it calls the subroutine. To redisplay the screen, simply type in CMD "L",S\$.

The subroutine accepts any character; you can save and redisplay what's on the screen without modifications.

> T.P. Eggarter, R. Mitchell 358-5700 San Luis Argentina

Better Blackjack

I've made some improvements to Paul Serotta's blackjack program ("Blackjack," December 1983, p. 247). First, if you and the computer have blackjack, the computer displays an RG error. To correct this, change line 250 to:

250 IFCT = 21ANDPT = 21THENPRINT@ CP,HC\$;:GOSUB2210:GOTO145

To prevent you from doubling down unless you have 11 points (rules are rules), change line 4000 to:

4000 IFCR>20RPT<>11THENPRINT@280, "YOU CAN'T DOUBLE NOW!!";:SOUND 7500,20:SOUND13000,20:FORDL = 1TO1000: NEXTDL:PRINT@280,SPACE\$(38);: RETURN

To play a few games in a row without running the game every time, take the ":END" off line 3010 and add the following lines:

3020 PRINT"PLAY AGAIN?" 3030 A\$ = INKEY\$:IFA\$ = ""THEN3030 3040 IFA\$ = "Y"ORA\$ = "y"THENPM = 1000:GOTO145 3050 IFA\$ = "N"ORA\$ = "n"THENEND 3060 GOTO3030

> Mike Harper 1124 Shari Lane Libertyville, IL 60048

Help Wanted

I just finished building the Mikrokolor interface for my Model I ("The 80 Goes Color," May 1983, p. 90). I even bought several TMS 9918A video display processors to make extra boards for my friends.

There's only one problem. The 9918 uses the NTSC video standard

READER EXCHANGE

of 525 lines, but my Australian television uses the PAL 625-line standard.

The boards make great conversation pieces, but I'd rather use them in my TRS-80. Does anyone know of an interface that converts NTSC to PAL? If so, I'd like a circuit diagram too.

> John Scarborough 31 Stewart St. Parramatta 2150 N.S.W. Australia

I need a subroutine for my Model III that produces all the combinations possible with two arrays of up to five elements each. Can anyone help?

> Bill Huffman P.O. Box 5065 Alexandria, LA 71301

Help! I need a schematic diagram to fix my 80 Graphix high-resolution board, made by Programma International Inc. I think the repair shop smoked mine. When I turn it on, the screen flashes a scrolling set of 30-40 characters and then goes blank.

EPROM Bugs

I've discovered a bug in the program that accompanied my article, "Build an EPROM Programmer" (June 1983, p. 200). The problem is in line 292; the instruction STA RST (a Reset command) should be eliminated or replaced with NOP instructions.

When the EPROM fails the Verify routine, this statement resets the programmer. If you answer the CON-TINUE VERIFY? question positively, all subsequent reads will take place at EPROM location 0000.

Removing the Reset command at line 292 allows subsequent reads to occur at the proper EPROM location, and reset when the program returns to the menu.

If you have the source code on tape or disk, simply delete line 292, assemble the program, program it into an EPROM defined in the first part of the article, and use this new Also, does anyone have a routine to prevent Automated Simulation's Tuesday Morning Quarterback from locking up on my Model I? The sound routine in line 40 hangs up on coin toss.

> Gary D. Huston 3751A Mt. Vernon Place Lima, OH 45804

Can someone tell me how to convert Waldo Boyd's and John Etherton's Dvorak keyboard program ("The Dvorak Keyboard," December 1980, p. 66) so it will run on my Model III?

> Andrew F. Zarchy 11034 Wrightwood Place Studio City, CA 91604

Error Trap

In our January 1983 New Products column we misquoted the price of the Rest and Roll footrest. It retails for \$99, not \$198, and is available from R and R Concepts, 241 Conejo Road, Santa Barbara, CA 93103, 805-966-0101. The box for frequently needed numbers on p. 29 of the January 1983 issue contains the wrong address for IJG Inc. The correct address is: IJG Inc., 1953 W. 11th St., Upland, CA 91786, 714-946-5805.

New User's Groups

LNW User's Group Newsletter 345 Manchester Road Grand Island, NE 68801

AUT TRS-80 User's Group 132 Rue Lafayette 75010 Paris, France Contact: Patrick Potin

Capitol Area TRS-80 User's Group 340 Lewisberry Road New Cumberland, PA 17070 717-469-0567

New Bulletin Boards

Westchester BBS 10 Davenport Ave. New Rochelle, NY 10805 914-632-1840 Contact: Bill Graspo

DEBUG

EPROM with your programmer.

If you don't have the source code, place a blank EPROM in your programmer and select the Input Data option. Use 01E3 for a start address and 01E5 for a stop address.

Type in 12 (an NOP code) for data at all three locations, then select the Program ROM function. Use the same start and stop addresses as above, and where the menu returns, select the Move Buffer function.

Use C000 for a start address and C001 for the stop address. Select Program ROM again, using 0000 for start and 01E2 for stop.

When the menu returns, select the Program ROM option once again, using 01E6 for start and 05B7 for stop. When the menu returns for the last time, use the newly programmed EPROM for your programmer.

> William R. Mahoney 145 Laureba Ave. Stratford, NJ 08084

Tax Manna

My program, "The Taxman Cometh" (January 1984, p. 100), has a bug. To make the printout option ($\langle P \rangle$) work, change lines 4000 and 4010 to:

4000 LZ = 0:PRINT@LI,CHR\$(30);

STRING\$(LV - 1,13);

4010 LT = 1:GOSUB7010:GOSUB8380: A1 = 63:GOSUB5000:LPRINTAN\$:IFLZ =

LNTHEN8040ELSELZ = LZ + 1:GOTO4010

Also, several people have called me with problems in line 2010. The line is correct as listed in *80 Micro*; I think the problem lies elsewhere. Be sure you have nothing loaded in high memory and that you use a 48K machine. Always start the program from a cold boot.

Last, check line 8010 and make sure you haven't entered a line 8195. The printout in 80 Micro makes -18195 look like a new line.

Robert Athanasiou 13 Lawnridge Ave. Albany, NY 12208

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Anitek's LeScript: Writing with Style

by Eric Grevstad 80 Micro staff

odel 4 owners who've been limping along in Model III mode might pounce on LeScript as one of the first 80-column TRS-80 word processors. That's fine, but saying LeScript has an 80-column by 24line display is like saying a Porsche has four wheels and a spare. It doesn't begin to do justice to the program's power and versatility. I don't think there's a better Model 4 word processor around.

It's also unfair to speak of LeScript as only a Model 4 word processor.

Basically, LeScript is an updated, supercharged version of Zorlof, Anitek's \$70 sleeper that's attracted a small but loyal following in the Model I/III world.

The nonsystem LeScript disk, put in drive 1, transfers its files to any Model 4, III, or Max-80 DOS disk in drive zero. Versions of LeScript are also available for LNWs, PMCs, and Model I's; there's even a LeScript/ UC for those with uppercase only.

I tested LeScript briefly on a 48K Model III. The maximum file length was shorter than that of a Model 4 (17,661 bytes, compared to 24,573 and 90,109 on 64K and 128K Model 4's). The display was only 64 columns wide and lacked the word "LeScript" at the top right. Also, LeScript's screen flicker, a minor problem on the 4, was more obvious on the III.

Other than that, LeScript works admirably on the older machine, though it comes into its own on the 4. Not only can Model 4 owners exploit the wider display, but they can use ei-

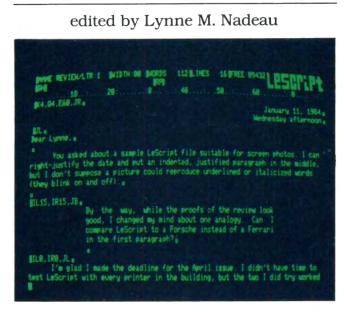


Photo. LeScript in action. (Photo by Suzanne Torsheya.)

ther of two command keys, control and clear, located at opposite ends of the keyboard.

This excellent feature lets you enter nearly any LeScript command with one hand. (When describing commands in this review, I'll say clear.) Also, the 4's function keys give onefinger access to three of the most frequently used functions.

The manual doesn't mention that LeScript won't fit on a standard TRSDOS 6.0 or 6.1 disk. The two main files, LeScript/CMD and Le-Script/DVR, take about 27K, with the sample text and form letter files adding another 22K if you want them. Purge a few TRSDOS 6.x files such as TAPE100 and the useless mailing list, and CONV :1 :0 puts Le-Script on your system disk with no trouble.

Digital Fuel Gauge And Trip Odometer

LeScript's screen display tells you all about what you're writing. Text

scrolls through the lower 21 lines; the top three lines are devoted to information about the current file.

The first line displays the file name and line width, in addition to a continuously updated count of words, lines, and free memory. While editing a very long file, I found I had to take my hands off the keyboard for perhaps 10 seconds to let LeScript's count catch up to my insertions and deletions, but it's still an invaluable feature.

Presumably, you'll set the line width to 80 columns for writing and editing, and change it to 60 or

so for printing. Pushing the clear and equals-sign keys moves the cursor to the status area for such alterations.

However, you can set widths of from five to 252 columns, press clear-J (rejustify), and LeScript adjusts its display accordingly—using only part of the screen, or using the screen as a window that moves horizontally along wide lines.

This is a little bizarre and horizontal scrolling causes screen flicker, but if you write long lines of Basic, you'll appreciate it. (LeScript can read and write Basic, ASCII, and Apparat and Radio Shack EDTASM as well as its own files, and also read Scripsit and Zorlof.)

The second status line displays your search and replace values. Clear-S and clear-R move through the text, finding one string of up to 28 characters and replacing it with another. Clear-A does the process for the entire file automatically, deletes all occurrences of a string, or inserts a string at the cursor (if the replace and search fields, respectively, are blank).

The third status line occasionally flashes messages for problems or commands that require confirmation (Disk Not Ready, Once More to Exit to DOS). The rest of the time, it displays a WordStar-like line of dots and numbers that indicates the file's line width and tab settings.

Writing Right Along

LeScript has a bit of flicker on the line you're typing, and the cursor blinks rapidly. You can go into insert mode (clear-I) to slow it down bearably. However, for the most part, writing and editing with LeScript is a pleasure.

Cursor movement and scrolling are fast and precise, whether with the arrow keys alone or in moving one page (20 lines) up or down or to the top or bottom of a file. The Model 4's F1 key duplicates clear-T, the top-offile command, and F3 equals clear-K, the tab.

LeScript marks, moves, copies, and deletes blocks of text easily. You can also save blocks, like whole files, to disk and insert them in other files. Clear-G, the Get or Load command, doesn't overwrite text already in memory; space permitting, it inserts the new file at the cursor.

The program also keeps pace with high-speed typing, although I found a quirk while holding down the shift key. Pressing P and T rapidly or at once produces a clear-T, taking you to the top of the file.

LeScript is in some ways a line-oriented rather than screen-oriented word processor. If you notice a mistake in the last word on the line above the current one, you cannot back up and correct it. Backspace (the leftarrow key) stops at the left margin; you must use the up-arrow key, then the shift key and right-arrow key to reach the end of the previous line.

Anitek president Peter Ray told me this is intentional; apparently many people lean on the left-arrow key rather than using it with the shift key to reach the left margin. Conventional backspacing lets them overshoot their mark.

Similarly, clear-L (delete line) removes everything from the cursor to the right margin, but doesn't bring up the following line to close the gap on



screen. Scrolling a page or hitting clear-J does that.

While it leaves apparent gaps in text, LeScript won't tolerate actual ones. If you like to leave two spaces between sentences, or use several spaces to indent text, you're out of luck. LeScript, vigilantly justifying everything, automatically erases any more than one space between other characters.

You do have slightly awkward ways around this: Pressing the clear key and the space bar and enter key, respectively, produces blank and endof-sentence characters that LeScript leaves intact. To print a file with two spaces after periods, I wrote it with one, then used the search and replace function to change periods to periods plus sentence enders.

You can also indent text and set tabs with printer command lines (beginning with clear-;), like the one at the top of a file in which you set margins, line spacing, and so on. Setting a tab involves finding its location on the line and entering TAB47 or whatever. It's not as easy as moving the cursor and pressing TS in Scripsit, but LeScript does have a dozen default tabs suitable for most applications.

To make up for these inconveniences, LeScript offers other dazzling features. Not only does the program print form letters, it prints letters for all entries in your data file or only those with identifying markers.

And, for small form-letter jobs or

words or phrases you use frequently, its keystroke-multiply function programs up to 55 keys (shift/clear-A, shift/clear-B, and so on) to insert items of any length from a Le-Script/KSM file.

The latest version, Ray says, supports KSM macros, letting a keystroke replace a series of commands (such as loading a file and moving the cursor to a desired point within it) as well as phrases.

If you don't have a KSM file, shiftclear commands produce an impressive set of European and special characters, from brackets to umlauts. More impressive still, LeScript displays subscripts, superscripts, boldface, underlining, and italics on screen—italicized words, for instance, flash on and off, alternating with slashes. Clear-8 renumbers Basic and EDTASM programs, and clear-9 toggles a Model 4 keyclick.

File-Handling Magic

If LeScript is good (once you learn its minor idiosyncrasies) at writing or creating files, what it does with existing files is amazing. It's more powerful than some DOSes.

At any time during writing and editing, clear-D (F2 on the Model 4) calls a directory that's better than TRSDOS's. It contains every file on any desired disk, with each file's name, date, length in bytes and granules, and free disk space. From the directory, you can load a file or kill one or more to clear space, and then return to your text without losing a letter.

You won't even lose text in an accidental reboot; type LESCRIPT * from DOS Ready, and your unsaved file reappears.

If that doesn't impress your friends, show them the view (clear-V) function, which displays text on the screen the way it'll look on paper, including width and line spacing; left, right, or full justification or centering; page breaks; headers; and footers. If you don't like the format, change the specs and look at your document again; LeScript lets you rejustify and review all day long.

SuperScripsit owners who've struggled to mate their program with non-Radio Shack printers will be awed by LeScript's printing power. A printer command line at the top of

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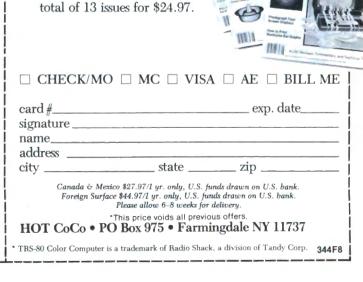
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your text, containing a code such as K4 or K53, loads the correct driver for one of 60-odd printers (listed in the manual) from the LeScript/DVR file.

With its replacement of complicated escape or control codes with on-screen aids such as blinking italics, LeScript rivals new MS-DOS programs such as Microsoft Word, which is powerful enough to drive a phototypesetter. With its ability to handle proportional spacing and different margins, headers, and footers for odd and even pages, it could almost produce a ready-to-bind book on a desktop printer.

Bells and whistles, by the way, slow you down; LeScript does more than other word processors, and needs more time to do it. In Model III benchmark tests, LeScript loaded a 1,000-word file in 10.3 seconds to Scripsit's 5.3, and printed it in 3:31 as opposed to 2:51.

LeScript's manual is tough to get through and of average quality at best. The information's there, but its organization is poor: Commands are listed in alphabetical order, clear-A followed by clear-B, rather than in order of function. The five commands that delete text are scattered through the alphabet. Some vital information is buried in the appendix.

And, though the manual contains occasional touches of wit, the sample form letter material—in which Mrs. Hellen Housewife buys a dishwasher while Miss Sally Somethingelse of 38-24-36 Waahoo Court buys a bikini—is sexist and stupid.

You'll find better writing in Anitek's newsletter, a year's subscription to which provides LeScript owners with 30 days' handholding and inexpensive upgrades. The newsletter promises CP/M and possibly MS-DOS versions of LeScript.

When it comes to TRSDOS, though, LeScript offers power that many CP/M and MS-DOS programs can't match, and it offers it at a terrific \$129.95.

Ordinarily, I'd conclude an enthusiastic review like this by saying I rushed out and bought the product for my personal use. To be honest, since my review copy of LeScript was free, I didn't do that.

I bought a Model 4P to use with it.

Doctoring Your Disk Drives

by Wynne Keller

The Disk Drive Analysis System provides a set of excellent diagnostic tests that give Model III or 4 owners the power to thoroughly examine their own drives and pinpoint any problems. Knowledgeable owners can also attempt repairs. The only tools you need are a screwdriver and hexkey.

You must have a Model III or 4 to load the programs, but you can test any other drive by attaching it to the computer as drive 2. The program tests single- or double-sided drives with 40 or 80 tracks in single or double density format.

Two disks come with the system. You load the diagnostics program into memory, then remove that disk so that all drives are available for testing.

The second disk is the test disk, which you insert into the drive you want to analyze. This disk contains various test tracks that check for clamping, speed, index hole timing, read sensitivity, head alignment, directional seek, head rotation, and analog alignment. It also provides a quick test for a 30-second overall diagnostic to find problem areas so you can perform more specific tests.

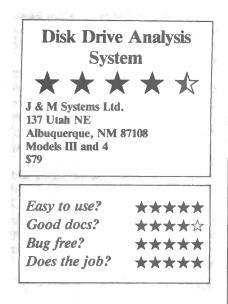
Using the Program

On boot-up, a main menu displays all the tests available. You can change drives at any time, start and stop tests, and, for double-sided drives, select which head to test.

The program graphically displays test results on the screen. Comparing the graph with pictures in the manual makes it simple to tell when you have a problem. While adjusting the drive, you can keep the test disk spinning and watch the changing condition of the drive on screen.

Test Types

The clamping test checks the quality of the disk hub. If the hub is worn, the disk will rotate unevenly. If the test disk isn't properly clamped, all other test results are misleading, so this is the first test the program runs. A worn disk, bent spindle, or gross head misalignment can make the drive fail the clamping test.



The spindle speed test measures rotational speed. A pointer on screen indicates the drive's speed in RPMs along with the acceptable limits. You adjust drive speed with "a variable resistor on the servo board." The manual explains how to distinguish the servo board, but, unfortunately, it doesn't describe how to make the adjustment. You cannot adjust some newer drives and must return them to the manufacturer if the speed is off.

The index hole timing test produces a similar graphics display. Adjusting the timing in this test requires moving the photodetector assembly until you achieve proper timing. This is explained clearly in the manual.

Read sensitivity and head alignment tests determine proper head alignment. A dirty head, among other things, causes problems here. The manual suggests you clean the drive heads if your drives don't pass muster, then rerun the tests. Unless you're very knowledgeable, you'll need to refer to the drive manufacturer's manual to adjust alignment.

The hysteresis and head rotation tests measure other head alignment factors, but the manual contains no advice regarding repairs if your drives fail these tests. Presumably, these problems require qualified technicians.

For users who have an oscilloscope, an analog alignment aid is also available on the program disk.

Documentation and Backing up the Disks

The manual is cleanly printed and

REVIEWS

bound into a booklet with glossy heavy-paper covers. The pages are prepunched to accommodate a threering binder.

The manual contains a chapter on each test, with a clear explanation of how each works, diagrams of good and bad test results, and a description of their significance. Some chapters also include instructions for adjusting the drives.

The Dysan test disk provided with the program might become worn with use. You cannot copy it, but the disk contains spare tracks for some of the tests. You can quit using the primary set of tracks and go to the alternate set when the primary set fails.

Wrap-up

This program takes a lot of the guesswork out of computer malfunctions. Even if you have no desire to open your drive case, running the tests helps you become a more informed consumer when you face the technician.

The Disk Drive Analysis System is the tool that can make at-home disk drive maintenance a reality. You take risks, of course. The program documentation gives only general guidelines; it is neither a step-by-step repair manual nor a course in electronics. However, some cautious experimentation can achieve excellent results and renew your disk drives. ■

Target PlannerCalc: Finances for the 4

by Mark D. Goodwin

Target PlannerCalc is Tandy's first Model 4 spreadsheet program and it's an excellent one, especially considering its moderate price. PlannerCalc is packed with advanced features and it's easy to use.

Using PlannerCalc

In its full-blown configuration, PlannerCalc provides a 128-column by 512-line spreadsheet. This gives you a maximum of 65,536 individual cells that hold either numeric data or formulas.

Column sizes range from two to 30 characters and you can vary the width of each column in the spreadsheet. In



addition, you can specify up to 10 column headings of up to 80 characters in length.

Unfortunately, the labels for columns and lines are limited to 12 characters each. While I found 12-character column labels adequate for most purposes, many reports, such as check registers or sales journals, require descriptive line labels where this maximum becomes limiting. This limitation, coupled with PlannerCalc's lack of labels within cells, is, in my opinion, a serious weakness.

As with VisiCalc, you initially enter data, formulas, headings, and labels at a command-mode level. Planner-Calc provides a versatile editor, but it performs some disk operations that create long delays in the editing process, and this reduces the editor's utility.

PlannerCalc supports most of the arithmetic operators and functions found in other spreadsheets. It also supports conditional operators and functions that let you make "what-if" calculations. With all of PlannerCalc's operators and functions at your disposal, it's easy to build simple or complex formulas to meet your needs.

PlannerCalc provides two different calculation modes, immediate and deferred. The immediate mode recalculates the spreadsheet each time you alter an entry. The deferred calculation mode recalculates the spreadsheet only when you tell it to. Although PlannerCalc performs calculations very fast, the deferred calculation mode saves a considerable amount of time when you're working on a large spreadsheet.

PlannerCalc's display is well organized and attractive. You can scroll through the spreadsheet rapidly, and you can split the display either horizontally or vertically, a useful feature for comparing figures physically far apart in the spreadsheet.

Printing a PlannerCalc spreadsheet is easy. First, PlannerCalc presents a menu of printer defaults for parameters such as which lines and columns you want printed, the maximum number of columns per page, and your printer's line length. You can quickly change any default with the Planner-Calc editor and once you start the printing process you can abort it at any point.

By their very nature, most spreadsheet programs are difficult to use. PlannerCalc is an exception. It accepts plain English syntax commands and formulas. A sample PlannerCalc formula looks like:

LINE 6 COSTS = SUM OF UTILITIES THRU TAX

This is far less complicated than the cryptic syntax other programs use.

PlannerCalc also provides Help screens for virtually any subject. These serve as a useful and complete quick-reference tool.

Documentation

The PlannerCalc manual is laudable. While it was written with the novice in mind, it doesn't insult the intelligence of the more experienced computer user.

The first chapter provides instructions for making a working copy of the PlannerCalc disk, getting the program up and running, accessing the Help screens, and exiting the system. Then the manual guides you through using the PlannerCalc system.

Once you have a thorough knowledge of the basics, the manual leads you through more advanced topics: creating your own spreadsheets, constructing simple and complex formulas, editing, formatting, and printing the final product. The manual ends with a dictionary of PlannerCalc commands, a complete list of error and warning messages, and an extensive index.

DMNITERM COMMUNICATIONS Award Winning Software!



Reader's Choice Awards 1st place for data communications 80 Micro Jan, 1984

> Top Rated Microcomputer Software Letter March, 1983

"OMNITERM is a beautifully designed program..."

"It has become the standard for TRS-80 terminal software."

"The documentation is excellent."

"OMNITERM [is] a contender for the title of best in its class."

"I have to applaud the craftsmanship evident in the OMNITERM package."



Software Review March, 1983

80 Micro June/July, 1982

80 Microcomputing April, 1982

Byte Feb, 1982

Infoworld Oct, 1981

"OMNITERM has my vote as the top TRS-80 program available today."

Microcomputing June, 1981

OMNITERM, the professional communications package, has been winning top ratings from reviewers and users since 1981. We think we know why.

SMART TERMINAL EMULATION AND FILE TRANSFER

OMNITERM turns your personal computer into a terminal which can communicate with any other computer system, mainframe, minicomputer, or microcomputer. OMNITERM can put you in touch with your company's mainframe, for example, or your branch offices, clients, customers, and suppliers. You can send and receive files using the popular XMODEM protocol, run programs, use electronic mail systems, access remote data bases and information services. The applications are limitless.

COMPATIBILITY AND COMPLETENESS

OMNITERM is a full featured program which offers complete control of the RS-232 settings, user definable carriage return, line feed and echoing, translation tables for all 256 characters, character and line pauses as well as XON/XOFF. These and many other possible settings guarantee that OMNITERM will communicate with any remote system using any modem including smart modems for autodial and logon.

DESIGNED WITH USERS IN MIND

OMNITERM is run from a single main menu which keeps the user in control. You can run your printer, review the text which has scrolled off the screen, automatically dial and logon with a smart modem, and store all settings in a file for easy access. Whether you are a first time user of communications software or an expert, OMNITERM makes it easy to get the job done.

BUY WITH CONFIDENCE

OMNITERM comes with complete, professional documentation and free telephone support. There are sample settings files for several of the most popular information services and default settings to make it simple to get started. You can buy OMNITERM with confidence since it is proven software that has been winning praise from reviewers and users since 1981.



Minimum Requirements:

 TRS-80
 TRS-80

 Models I, III
 Model 4

 32K memory
 \$95.00

 \$95.00
 \$95.00

TRS-80 Models II, 12, 16 64K memory \$175.00

IBM PC/XT 128K memory \$245.00 See your dealer or call Lindbergh Systems, 49 Beechmont Street, Worcester, MA 01609, Telephone: (617) 852-0233, Source: TCA818, Delphi: LINDBERGH, CompuServe: T0310,267.IBM PC and IBM XT are registered trademarks of IBM, TRS-80 is a trademark of Tandy Corporation.

MasterCard, VISA, and C.O.D.

REVIEWS

Conclusions

PlannerCalc works exactly as documented and appears to be bug-free. The program's label limitations are its only serious weaknesses. Otherwise, it's a model spreadsheet program.

dataCure Salvages CP/M Disks

by Charles R. Perelman

The dataCure system is a unique software tool that regenerates portions of physically or electrically damaged CP/M disks. Overall, the program works fine, but dataCure only repairs disks you've initialized with the program itself.

dataCure uses a sophisticated software error-correction algorithm to

dataC	ure
$\star \star$	*
Colorado Online	
40 Balfour Lane	
Ramsey, NJ 07446 CP/M	
\$99 (8-inch)	
\$109 (5¼-inch)	
2012 C 2012	SUMALAN INT
Easy to use?	****
Good docs?	*****
Bug free?	*****
Does the job?	
100es ine 1002	****

store information necessary for duplicating the disk and directory data in two special files that require about 5 percent of the original file space. If you damage a few sectors on a working master, you can usually replace them quickly with dataCure. This saves you from creating a new master from the distribution disk.

Program Abuse

To use dataCure, you must initialize a disk with the program after you format it but before you write files to it. After you copy or change a file, dataCure's Protection routine creates the special files needed to duplicate the original data. If problems arise later on a protected disk, the Rewrite routine attempts to re-create the correct data by writing over the damaged disk sectors.

If Rewrite doesn't work, use Cure to block out bad sectors by transferring them to a special file placed in User 15. Then write a good copy of the defective data into previously unused sectors.

The Verify routine checks a disk for files changed since you protected the files, leaving the disk unaltered.

Using dataCure

dataCure is easy to use and doesn't require installation. It has both menu and single-line command modes. By calling a CP/M Submit file at the end of one of your programs, you can automatically update disk protection for critical data files.

While you should always back up important files, dataCure provides added security. Unfortunately, the more data you have, the longer the protection process takes. In general, protection takes from a minimum of several seconds to a maximum of between three and four minutes for a full, double-density, 8-inch disk.

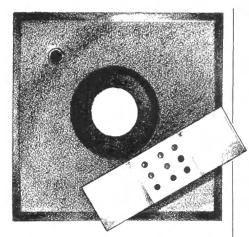
dataCure is intended primarily for CPUs with a 4MHz or faster clock rate. Colorado Online furnishes a patch for Kaypro and other computers using a slower clock speed.

The Help screen, accessible from the main menu, provides a good, single-screen program summary. Prompts and error messages are reasonably clear and informative. The manual and the distribution disk include program tutorials and demonstrations.

Evaluation

dataCure works as represented, but it's not a panacea. The program does not affect any existing disks that have Basic disk operating system (BDOS) or other errors since you did not initialize them prior to file creation.

dataCure corrects a maximum of approximately eight sectors of 1,024 bytes or 16 sectors of 512 bytes. More extensive damage is beyond its present capabilities and causes failure or uncertain results.



I deliberately altered sectors on a disk with a magnet. dataCure rewrote read errors as long as the system was not overloaded.

Generally, if the sectors are on a single track or in the same physical position on sequential tracks and do not exceed the critical number of bytes, dataCure does the job. This is the typical situation for small scratches and damage caused by pointed objects or small magnets.

If Colorado Online expands data-Cure's capability to handle more extensive file changes, it will have many applications of greater interest to end users.

You still need the protection of offsite storage for distribution disks. You can't protect them with data-Cure unless you're willing to destroy your master, initialize it with dataCure, and re-create the master from the copy. Initializing a disk with dataCure completely obliterates any prior contents.

Documentation and Support

The manual comes in an $8\frac{1}{2}$ by 11-inch three-ring binder. It's well spaced and clearly printed on heavy paper. Explanations are clear. The manual contains sufficient redundancy with few enough topics so that the table of contents and sectional divisions are sufficient without an index.

Colorado Online markets data-Cure by mail only, and they provide free updates. The company supports dataCure by phone and through user newsletters.

The program apparently still has some bugs in it, but within the limitations I've described, it worked fine on my Model II. "THE RESULTS ARE IMPRESSIVE..." — Dennis Kitsz, 80 Microcomputing; 12/82

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What's so good about

CP/M may be the industry-standard operating system for 8-bit computers, but that doesn't necessarily make it the best. George Antunes examines its shortcomings, and why you should approach CP/M with caution.

Somehow, a substantial portion of the Radio Shack community has the notion that CP/M (control program for microprocessors) is an operating system superior to TRSDOS and other popular Radio Shack-compatible DOSes. It isn't, and I'll tell you why. In addition, I'll discuss why a Model I/III owner might want to upgrade his computer to run under CP/M and I'll describe how you go about it.

CP/M Versus TRSDOS and Company

The impression that CP/M gives your Model I, III, or 4 applications beyond your wildest dreams or supersedes those available with TRS-80 DOSes is a false one. Granted, a lot of excellent applications software exists for CP/M systems, but CP/M 2.2 is far from a state-of-the-art operating system. Rather, it's a plain, reliable, low-memory-overhead operating

system with some distinctly irritating attributes.

community has the notion that CP/M (control program for microprocessors) is an operating system or to TRSDOS and other popular Radio Shack-compat-OSes. It isn't, and I'll tell you why. In addition, I'll dis-

If you're familiar with Micro-Systems Software's DOS-PLUS 3.4, Apparat's NEWDOS80 2.0, Logical Systems' LDOS, or even Radio Shack's TRSDOS 1.3, CP/M's poor documentation, its backward command syntax, and its general lack of sophistication will surprise you. I'm not one to tout Radio Shack products, but as an operating system, CP/M 2.2 makes TRSDOS look great. In my book, TRSDOS wins in both documentation and performance.

Most users consider the CP/M documentation as the most obtuse and confusing in the industry. This fact, combined with the commercial popularity of the system, has spawned



many introductory books explaining CP/M. (I recommend an introduction-to-CP/M book). The DOS has only six com-The Osborne CP/M User Guide, by Thom Hogan [Osborne/McGraw-Hill].)

Recently, Digital Research, which manufactures CP/M, published the rewritten CP/M documentation set (originally six pamphlets photo-offset from a daisy-wheel typewriter) integrated into one document, typeset, and issued as a paperbound book. It's a vast improvement, but in terms of style and content it's still less than what you'd get from Radio Shack.

If you cut your teeth on TRSDOS, many CP/M features will strike you as bizarre. Some CP/M command syntax is backward. For instance, you'd normally copy a file from the original disk to the second disk. With CP/M, you do the reverse.

Other than some backward command syntax, you'll find CP/M uncomplicated and easy to learn (assuming you have editors, file editors, cross-reference utilities, fast sorts, and the

mands, listed in Table 1.

To perform other functions, you must go to utilities outside the DOS. The major CP/M utilities are STAT, which displays information about disk files and free space, and PIP, which copies files. Also included with CP/M is DDT (a Debug monitor), a primitive text editor, an 8080 assembler, and a few odds and ends. That's it.

You can see how unimpressive that is compared to DOS-PLUS 3.4's 30 powerful commands, 15 utilities, two Basic interpreters (one of which has many enhancements and extended features), programming utilities that renumber and cross-reference code, an enhanced program editor, and an extremely powerful sort routine that you can call from Basic.

Duplicating these features in CP/M 2.2 (including disk-zap

Microsoft Basic interpreter) would be very expensive.

Bones About It

CP/M 2.2 is a bare-bones operating system. It performs the necessary functions reliably, and that's all. Few features and a general lack of sophistication epitomize CP/M.

For instance, the DIR command tells you the names of files on a disk, but doesn't tell you anything about the size of the various files, when you created or last updated them, or how much free space remains. To access disk file information, you have to use the STAT utility with a cryptic STAT d:*.* command.

Take the case of running MicroPro's WordStar. If you try to save too large a piece of text for the free space on the disk, a no-space message appears and the system hangs up. To get out, you have to execute a cold boot, forfeiting any text you had in RAM. A more sophisticated operating system would catch this and let you insert another disk to save the file.

CP/M also has cryptic system messages. For example, "Bdos Err on c: Select" means that you've tried to access a drive that doesn't exist on your system. An equally terse message could be more informative: "Drive c not available." CP/M 2.2 error messages are a major improvement over those of version 1.4, but many are still unclear.

My favorite strange fact about CP/M is that it's marketed with neither the ability to format disks nor the ability to invoke a back-up utility. You must format all disks before writing data on them, but Digital Research markets CP/M with no formatting capability.

Fortunately, most people don't pur-

CP/M TOP FFFFH		_	TRS-80 FFFH TOP
	BIOS		
	BDOS		
	ССР	PROGRAM	
		& DATA	
		DOS	5200H
	ТРА	VIDEO	4000H
		KEYBOARD	3C00H
		ROM	3800H
100H	RESERVED		
Bottom 0H			OH Bottom

*Reserved: this 256-byte area holds CP/M system vectors—a set of important address locations used by various components of CP/M.

*TPA: the transient program area is where programs and data are located when a program executes. In most CP/M implementations on 64K this is approximately 58K in size.

*CCP: the console command processor is the part of CP/M which receives direct commands from the user and sends system status and activity reports to the user.

*BDOS: the Basic disk operating system handles all tasks and transactions involving disks.

*BIOS: the Basic input/output system handles all I/O devices such as drive controller, terminal, and printer. This section of CP/M is machine specific; it is revised for each new type of computer implementing CP/M. For this reason the exact amount of memory which CP/M occupies varies by type of computer. Together the CCP, BDOS, and BIOS take up about 6K of memory.

Figure. Comparative memory map of CP/M and Model III.

ERA	Erases (kills) a file
DIR	Calls up a file directory
REN	Renames a file
SAVE	Saves a file to disk
TYPE	Displays an ASCII file on the CR.
USER	Lets you access separate space in a
	disk directory (mostly for 8-inch
	drives)
-	
	able 1. CP/M's six commands

chase CP/M directly from Digital Research, but from a licensed vendor who modifies it to run on popular 5¹/₄-inchdrive machines. Most of these vendors include a formatting program with CP/M. Many manufacturers also include a back-up utility for copying the contents of entire disks. Radio Shack's CP/M 3.0 has both formatting and back-up utilities.

Still other CP/M vendors throw in additional utility programs, and a few modify the CP/M user interface to be more communicative and tolerant (called custom BIOS).

But if you don't own a popular $5\frac{1}{4}$ inch system and you want to use CP/M, you still have some options. You can add an 8-inch drive to your computer and transfer the program, or send the software (on an 8-inch disk) to your system company and pay them to transfer it to the proper disk. You can also buy a modem program and transfer the software over an RS-232 port from a system with an 8-inch drive and communications program. Finally, you can buy some utilities that let your computer read and write in popular $5\frac{1}{4}$ -inch formats.

Nonetheless, CP/M is the most widely used operating system for 8-bit microcomputers. It's not fancy; it's terse, but it works.

Is CP/M for You?

You've seen many ads, and heard much talk proclaiming the benefits of modifying your computer to accept the CP/M operating system. But how do you identify a real need for CP/M, and if you do decide to add CP/M capability, how do you go about it?

Most Radio Shack users have no need for CP/M. Radio Shack supports several of its own operating systems with a wide variety of applications software. If, however, you're frustrated with the existing software available to

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you or, more important, if you have specialized needs, then you should consider CP/M.

You're a candidate for CP/M expansion if you can identify a superior application that runs only under CP/M. An abundance of CP/M software exists for specialized business and professional applications. For instance, if you're looking for a manufacturing inventory and cost accounting system for a small factory, or an integrated medical records, accounting, and medical supplies inventory package for a veterinary office, CP/M is the way to go.

But adding CP/M to access yet another spreadsheet program or general accounting package isn't worth the bother, unless the program offers important features not found in standard Model I/III software. Any experienced Radio Shack user who adds CP/M simply for its qualities as an operating system is likely to be disappointed.

If you do decide to add CP/M to your system, you should look for the features outlined below:

• 64K RAM (minimum)

• 80-column by 24-line display

• Double-sided, high-capacity drive support.

Microsoft Basic (MBasic)

• Extra CP/M utilities, including reading/writing in multiple formats

Memory, Disk Storage, and Screen Display Concerns

In some ways the need for 64K of RAM and an 80-character by 24-line video display are related. Both are a result of differences in the Radio Shack memory configuration and standard CP/M memory configuration.

A CP/M enhancement has to re-address the random-access memory in the Model I/III to get rid of the addressing space that the ROM occupies. It must also move the screen display (which is memory-mapped from 3C00 to 3FFF hexadecimal [hex]) to a neutral location.

CP/M requires memory from 0000 to 00FF hex for system vectors (analogous to ROM addresses under TRS-DOS) and from 0100 hex to the top of memory (FFFF hex in a 64K machine) for data, program code, and about 6K of CP/M routines. In a Model I/III this means serious memory relocation. (See the Figure for Model III and CP/M memory use.) Two other points to consider are the Model I/III's ROM memory map and video display. The Model III has only 48K of programmable memory (RAM); an additional 14K of its addressing space works in conjunction with the software in read only memory (ROM). If CP/M takes up 6K of RAM, that leaves only about 42K for programs and data, space known as the temporary program area (TPA).

A TPA of 42K is too small for serious applications programs. To make CP/M installation in a Model I/III effective, you must add at least 16K more RAM to get enough TPA to run many CP/M programs.

The Model I/III maps a video display space of 400 hex in memory starting at 3C00 hex; any data written to those ad-

Any Radio Shack user who adds CP/M simply for its qualities as an operating system will be disappointed.

dresses automatically appears on the screen. This puts the screen in the middle of the space CP/M uses for the TPA.

To run standard CP/M software, you must move the screen display out of memory reserved for data and programs. In addition, if an 80-character by 24-line display is included, you must double the video memory size.

The standard Model I/III screen display takes up 400 hex of memory, or 1,024 decimal-exactly enough memory for a 64-character by 16-line screen display. The problem is that CP/M evolved in a world where terminal video displays were at least 80 characters wide by 24 lines long. As a result, most CP/M applications programs assume an 80-column by 24-line display that requires 1,920 decimal memory in a memory-mapped system. Some programs, such as MicroPro's WordStar, let you select a 64-column by 16-line screen, but most CP/M software requires an 80 by 24 display.

CP/M handles communications with a CRT through an input/output (I/O) port—a special access mode independent of the main memory space. The CP/M CRT screen display doesn't require address space overhead like that of a Model I/III. Implementing an equivalent CP/M 80 by 24 screen display on a Model I/III requires 1,920 bytes of memory that is transparent to the main memory map.

You can reformat your Model I/III display in two ways. One option is to readdress the video memory so it occupies 2K of protected RAM at the top of main memory, like the Lobo Max-80 does. However, this method reduces the TPA by about 2K.

Alternatively, you can physically add an extra 2K of dedicated video memory accessed through an I/O port, leaving the TPA intact. This is difficult and expensive to do, but it produces the largest possible TPA.

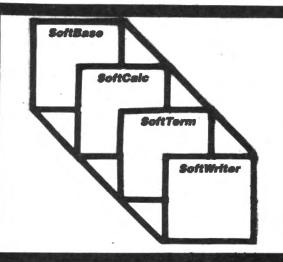
Any way you accomplish it, setting up an 80-column by 24-line screen display on a Model I/III is no simple task. Model I owners have an even tougher time—they have to add a high resolution monochrome monitor (the standard monitor won't work with an 80 by 24 display).

Once you solve the screen display problem, you have to determine which CRT terminal your CP/M package emulates. Make a point of asking vendors. This is important because most CP/M applications programs require that you specify the terminal brand and model so that your program sends the proper control codes for cursor movement and the like.

If possible, examine the documentation of the programs you want to use before you choose a CP/M card. Check to see with which terminals the software interfaces, and be sure the CP/M package you select lets your computer emulate at least one terminal listed in the docs.

Some terminals offer many features; others are unadorned. If intelligent cursor positioning, reverse video, high/low intensity highlighting, and so on are important to your application, find a CP/M terminal emulation card that supports these features.

In addition to memory and screen display, you should think about the data storage requirements of the anticipated application. Many business



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Insert characters, words, lines, paragraphs, screens & more. Delete characters, words, lines, paragraphs, screens & more. Variable Margin widths from 1 to 255 and Right Justification. Simple Arrow key movements with automatic text scrolling. Automatic Line Centering and Word Wraparound supported. Block Copy of text from 1 to 1000 characters instantly. Block Copy and Deletion of text from 1 to 1000 characters. Global Find and Replace commands with Wild Cards supported. Automatic Key Repeat and two control keys for command access. Whoops feature to prevent deletion of valuable text. Transmit and Receive text from any other SoftPac program. Save part or all of a document in the SoftWriter memory. Merge two or more files together to form one document. Complete spelling checker to correct any misspelled words. Under-line, Emphasize, Subscripts, Superscripts, Correspondence, variable character sizes, form feed, page numbers, left margin, right margin, page length, line length, all printers supported. Complete printer control codes allow you to cut & paste text. Automatically counts the number of letters, words, & sentences. Split screen viewing of any file on your data diskette. Type ahead of any keyboard character or command supported.

SoftCalc

Text and Character entry into any position for labeling. Easy cursor movement using the Arrow keys and Control keys. Block cursor movement to each corner of the spread sheet. Automatic key repeat and type ahead of any character typed. Replication and Forecasting command for value prediction. Deletion of Labels or Numbers in any Column, Row, or Position. Sorts any Column or Row in Ascending or Descending order. Print any portion of the spread sheet to any standard printer. Move a Label, Number, Position, Column, or Row instantly. Calculate the Total of any Column or Row on your spread sheet. Set up financial models with cross referencing of values. All standard math functions supported including Trig functions. Many Engineering and Scientific functions fully supported. Integrate & merge SoftCalc data into any other SoftPac program. Instant scrolling of the screen during Row or Column movement. High resolution screen supports 8 column width & 14 Row depth. Instant on-screen graphs of your data in Bar or Pie plots. Complete error trapping routines prevent loss of any data. Simple operation with complete prompting on the command line.

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Set up files using customized forms generated by the data base. Use Multiple forms in any portion of the SoftBase program. Use all or part of a form in a file with control commands. Select the Full Screen Text Editor mode for data entry. SoftBase does not limit you to a specific field or entry size. Read any file using the file name or the Wild Card feature. Correct any file instantly using the Full Screen Editor mode. Delete any file from the data base with the touch of a key. Read Multiple files on screen and print each file to a printer. Search for a file by the letter, word, sentence, and more. Locate any file in the data base in under 1 second at any time. Review selected portions of each group of 10 files on screen. Print one, all, or selected files to any standard printer. Insert text from any SoftPac program into a SoftBase file. Transfer text from any SoftBase file to other SoftPac programs. Print mailing labels and merge SoftBase files with SoftWriter text to generate form letters using any portion of the file. Memory command displays available memory and unused files. Complete Error Trapping routines and High Speed operation.

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TRS-80 is tm of Radio Shack, a Tandy Corp

and professional programs use disk overlays that automatically swap in and out of RAM while you use the program. These programs require a substantial amount of disk storage. For example, MicroPro's WordStar and Cornucopia Software's Electric Webster spelling package take up most of a double-density, double-sided, 40-track drive.

In addition, many applications, such as inventory or accounting programs, involve large data files that a singlesided, 40-track drive can't handle.

Every application has its own requirements, but the double-sided, 40track drive is the minimum acceptable configuration in most business settings.

After thinking this through, you might find that your application requires the higher storage capacity of 8-inch drives or a hard disk. Whatever your needs, make sure that the vendor you choose has an implementation of CP/M that can control the drives you need in your specific application.

Basic Needs

Don't overlook the need for Basic in your CP/M package. The CP/M package that comes from Digital Research includes an old 8080 assembler, but no Basic. As a Radio Shack regular, you're used to an enhanced Basic on your operating system, so you might not inquire about this option.

If the CP/M package you want doesn't include Basic, you'll have to buy it separately. The CP/M version of the Microsoft Basic interpreter lists for about \$350. The other commonly used CP/M Basic, C-Basic 2, lists for approximately \$150. Radio Shack sells this for the Model 4 at \$99.

Either way, the extra cost is substantial. Fortunately, most CP/M boards on the market for the Model I/III include MBasic as part of the package. But check before you buy.

Utilities, Disk Formats, and File Compatibility

Because CP/M is a low-frills operating system, ancillary utilities take on a more important role than in most Radio Shack-compatible DOSes. A good set of utilities helps keep you sane and even happy when using CP/M. Digital Research doesn't supply utilities, but they're available from many other sources. In addition, you'll find many utilities in the public domain. Investigate the utilities included with each CP/M product. Utilities aid in file management, let you copy disks (remember an unenhanced CP/M has no back-up command), and do myriad housekeeping activities.

Since no standard 5¹/₄-inch disk format exists, you want a version of CP/M that reads, writes, and formats in a variety of popular disk formats. Finding one is the challenge.

A partial solution is to have a system format compatible with one of the major vendors, like Kaypro or Morrow, that can also read and write in a variety of CP/M formats. Remember, the key word here is format. Simply because you can read and write in different formats doesn't mean you can format a new disk.

Most CP/M boards for the Model III include MBasic as part of the package. But check before you buy.

If my friend with a Kaypro sends me a disk, I can read from it and write to it with my CP/M. However, I can't send something to him unless he supplies me with a disk formatted for his Kaypro system. Still I'm lucky to be able to read and write in his format; most CP/M 5¹/₄-inch systems are single format and can't communicate with other system formats.

Some versions of CP/M offer selection of more than one format, but advertisers don't provide enough information for consumers. You should request product information from vendors, and carefully examine statements in ads and product announcements concerning alternative disk formats. Follow up by phone to resolve any ambiguities.

If possible, choose a version of CP/M that allows choices in reading from, writing to, and formatting disks. If your application involves transporting data files from current Model I/III disks, make sure that the CP/M you buy supports that format or has utilities

to convert files between CP/M and Radio Shack disks. The only software I know of that's not bundled with a CP/M package and that supports such file conversion is from XXXX and it sells for \$149.

Once you resolve the issue of disk format compatibility, you face the problem of file compatibility. Many Model I/III programs such as word processors, data-base managers, and spreadsheets store information in non-ASCII files that are incompatible with the file structures used by comparable CP/M programs. Simply because you can read a disk under CP/M doesn't mean you can transfer its data files in a useful form.

If you use The Small Computer Company's Profile III + on a Model III and want to implement Ashton-Tate's dBase II, you must rekey existing data files. This can be tedious and expensive. Similarly, many other spreadsheet programs can't read VisiCorp's VisiCalc files.

You can save VisiCalc data in the special DIF format that some CP/M spreadsheets can read (e.g., SuperCalc), but not all CP/M packages support the DIF format. Without support for DIF files, your existing data files are unreadable. Don't assume file compatibility unless you see it demonstrated.

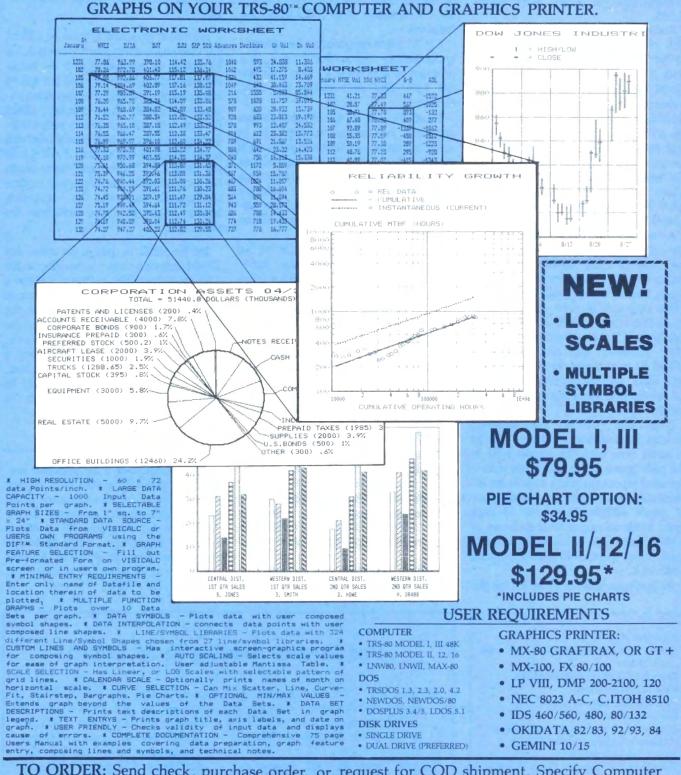
An analogous set of problems pertains to programs written in Basic. You can solve the problem of reading a TRS-DOS disk under CP/M, but you still can't read a Basic program under MBasic. CP/M's MBasic compresses files to save disk space. In the process, MBasic replaces Basic commands such as GOTO, Print, and Clear with special codes or tokens.

MBasic and Microsoft Disk Basic use different values for Basic keywords, so using MBasic to read a program saved in Disk Basic results in hopelessly scrambled code. However, you can use MBasic to read Basic programs saved as ASCII files. Because of syntax differences between MBasic and Disk Basic, the program probably needs revision before you can execute it, but some utilities available convert Disk Basic commands into MBasic syntax.

The Model 4 Upgrade And CP/M 3.0

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and price, keep in mind that, if you own a Model III, either Radio Shack or an independent dealer can upgrade it to a CP/M-compatible Model 4 for about \$1,000.

Radio Shack makes the upgrade for \$800 plus an installation fee. Adding CP/M 3.0 to a Model III costs about \$150. (Upgrading a Model III using the CP/M boards currently on the market is cheaper, but all lack one or more of the Model 4's features.) Remember that this gives you a new keyboard, 80-column by 24-line display, full Model III compatibility, TRSDOS 6.0 from Logical Systems, MBasic from Microsoft (which I assume will be patched to run in CP/M as well as Model 4 mode), and 4 MHz speed in any mode.

A number of independent dealers also offer upgrades, and for less money. But most of these involve some non-Radio Shack components that Radio Shack Repair Centers will not service. These upgrades include an 80-column by 24-line screen, 128K RAM, Microsoft Basic, CP/M 3.0 hardware, and a 4 MHz processor. The new CPU runs Model III applications involving limited I/O, sorts, spelling checks, and statistical analyses at twice the III's normal speed.

Only one CP/M manufacturer, Holmes Engineering, claims its CP/M software runs with the Model I/III in the high speed mode. All other manufacturers report that their boards are incompatible with high speed operation, or aren't sufficiently reliable in high speed mode to recommend such use. If 4 MHz operation is important to your application, you should consider buying a Model 4.

Radio Shack offers CP/M 3.0 for the

Model 4, the latest implementation of this operating system. The currently advertised, non-Radio Shack CP/M addon boards offer version 2.2 (see Table 2 for a comparison of CP/M 3.0 and 2.2 features).

CP/M 3.0 is supposed to be upwardly compatible with version 2.2 (i.e., if a program runs under 2.2 it also runs under 3.0). This isn't always the case, however.

Most, but not all, CP/M applications programs run under version 3.0. In some instances, applications software is incompatible with CP/M 3.0 because of shortcuts taken by the applications programmer. Make sure the software you want is compatible with the version of the operating system you will be installing.

Digital Research markets CP/M 3.0 in two versions. One uses bankswitched memory and requires a minimum of three 32K banks (a total of 96K). The other, expurgated, version runs on a 64K system without bank switching, but lacks many of version 3.0's nicer features and has a smaller TPA than CP/M 2.2. You should consider CP/M 3.0 only if you'll use it in a bank-switching environment. Radio Shack's CP/M 3.0 uses 128K for bank switching.

CP/M 3.0 (which Digital Research also calls CP/M Plus) adds a few features important for business applications, like stamping the time and date on files. It also includes additional utilities that are popular in the public domain. CP/M 3.0 even has a Help file with on-screen prompts and explanations.

Digital Research now includes its macro assembler as a standard CP/M

3.0 feature, and you don't need to log new disks. In addition, it features an improved user interface, more extensive error trapping, and clearer error messages.

However, the main feature of CP/M 3.0 that sets it apart from version 2.2 is its ability to expand RAM by bankswitching extra memory, and the use of extra memory to speed up program execution through more efficient, direct file disk I/O calls. Programs with extensive random-access data files should run at least twice as fast under CP/M 3.0. If the faster CPU speed and faster direct file processing are not important in your application, one of the expansion boards might be quite sufficient for your needs.

Be prepared to pay a bit more for CP/M software than you usually do for TRS-80-compatible software. Historically, prices for CP/M applications programs run two to three times the price of comparable programs for the Model I/III. If you need the software, make the sacrifice and buy from a dealer who supplies good support. After all, software capability should be your reason for aquiring CP/M in the first place. ■

George Antunes is an associate professor of political science and director of the College of Social Science Computer Applications Laboratory at the University of Houston. He is also a computer consultant. Write to him at the Department of Political Science, University of Houston, University Park, Houston, TX 77004.

Somewhat larger TPA A few CP/M 2.2 programs will not run under CP/M 3.0 Faster file I/O for random access files

Help support on screen

Time and date stamping of files Password protection of files

Improved error trapping and error messages

No need to log after changing disks

Enhanced standard utilities

Includes Digital Research's Macro Assembler and additional utilities

Table 2. CP/M 3.0 features compared with CP/M 2.2 assuming a 128K banked system.

For further reading in 80 Micro

Brewer, Bill. "CP/M Cheap." A hardware/Assembly-language project to upgrade your Model III to CP/M for \$5. March 1983, p. 112.

Harrell, John B. III. Review of CP/M 2.2, MBasic 80 on the Mapper I (48K)/III (64K) by Omikron Systems. December 1983, p. 61. Kepner, Terry. "CP/M III Ways." Review of: CP/M Mapper III board by Omikron Systems (\$199); VID-80 board by Holmes Engineering Inc. (\$279); and Shuffleboard III board by Memory Merchant (\$299); plus a short history "The CP/M Story." December 1983, p. 122.

THE RISE OF CP/M

by George Antunes

In spite of its limitations, CP/M has risen as the undisputed leader among operating systems for 8-bit CPUs. To help you understand why, I'll review the context in which CP/M entered the industry.

Gary Kildall, president of Digital Research, CP/M's parent company, wrote much of what is now CP/M 1.4 in 1973 to demonstrate Shugart floppy-disk drives. By 1976 the microcomputer industry was coming into existence, but using available systems to do real work was a problem; each manufacturer had his own disk formatting and operating systems that were, of course, incompatible with one another.

A more serious problem, however, was that the existing software and hardware didn't work dependably. Furthermore, there were severe software incompatibilities that required extensive program rewrites for each new computer.

By comparison, the CP/M operating system worked reliably. It featured dynamic allocation of disk space for data files, and published system input/output routines that let Assembly-language programmers customize particular applications.

In addition, CP/M was relocatable; you could implement the same version on systems with memory capacity of from 16K to 64K. CP/M provided a more or less machine-independent environment for applications software. All CP/M systems with 8-inch drives could read and write IBM single-sided, single-density disks, which greatly simplified marketing and distributing software.

As the only operating system to offer these features, CP/M 1.4, released in 1977, became a terrific success. To put it another way, even a minimal standard was better than no standard.

CP/M went out in front early as one of the only operating systems with enough disk space for small business applications. An active user's group of hobbyists and hackers developed a large amount of software in the public domain that contributed to this success.

The fact that the disk format was compatible across computers from different manufacturers also helped, as did the fact that CP/M ran on the 8080, 8085, and Z80 CPU chips (the 8085 and Z80 accept 8080 code, the language in which CP/M is written). Commercial software manufacturers soon generated more CP/M compatible software than that for any other operating system.

The power of the CP/M software base was so strong that even owners of Apple and Commodore machines, which use the CP/M incompatible Mostek 6502 chip, converted to CP/M by adding a compatible CPU chip.

Manufacturers like North Star and Heath, which had compatible CPUs but originally promoted their own DOS, merely reconfigured CP/M to run on their existing systems.

Either way, manufacturers who had operating systems competing with CP/M did not fare well. By the time $5\frac{1}{4}$ -inch drives became an important factor, manufacturers had to offer CP/M if they wanted to sell to the small-business market.

Gradually, even manufacturers of 8-bit operating systems targeted for commercial applications either offered CP/M or went under. Radio Shack was the only major manufacturer to go it alone by supporting only its own DOS. This year, however, they lost that distinction by announcing CP/M for the Models II, 4, 12, and 16. Digital Research has a history of licensing vendors to offer CP/M for various systems. The vendor is then responsible for modifying the software, and for documenting any utilities or enhancements that he provides.

The only disk format that Digital Research officially supported is the original 8-inch, single-sided, singledensity IBM format. Since 8-inch drives were standard for business systems, this caused no problems. You could exchange software and data in the single-sided, single-density format and write it back out to a more exotic format.

Digital did not support any other formats—8-inch double-density, 8inch double-sided, and all 5¹/₄-inch disks. Individual companies defined these formats according to their needs and whims. Consequently, in 1982, declining sales of 8-inch drives, and the market surge of high-capacity 5¹/₄-inch floppy- and hard-disk systems, caused problems for CP/M users.

Without a 5¹/₄-inch floppy standard, software manufacturers and distributors make available scores of different, incompatible formats. For instance, Lifeboat Associates, a prominent distributor of CP/M software, supplies their products in virtually any known format. If you want a product they don't handle, or if you want to buy from a discount distributor, you're in trouble.

Despite the chaos, sales of 5¼inch disk systems continue to grow and CP/M continues to increase its market share in the small business and professional applications on 8-bit CPUs. The arrival of the Model 4 and Radio Shack's promise to support CP/M now generates new interest in CP/M among the TRS-80 community. ■

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Threaded lists quickly organize your array entries in alphabetical order, regardless of the sequence in which you input them.

f you've ever inserted an item into a Basic program's ordered array, you've probably wasted time waiting for the program to rearrange data and make room for the new entry. You can eliminate that wait by using threaded lists to alphabetize your arrays.

Threaded lists let you quickly insert items into, or delete them from, ordered lists while maintaining alphabetical sequence. Threaded lists use no time-consuming data movements, sorts, reorganizations, or garbage collection routines. And they work with any TRS-80.

The Threaded List Concept

Threaded lists consist of two parts, a full list and a free-element list. The full list is alphabetized by what you can think of as an imaginary thread running through the list, connecting all the items in order. The free-element list accepts any insertions in the list you want to make; a second imaginary thread connects the blanks in the free-element list.

To get a better idea of how threaded lists operate, look at the list in Fig. 1. It's divided into its two components. The first segment is filled with names

The Key Box

(the full list), the second contains blank spaces (the free-element list). Each name in the full list has a physical successor (not necessarily in alphabetical order) and a logical successor (ordered alphabetically).

You can run a thread through the list (the dotted line in Fig. 1) to connect the names alphabetically. Another thread connects the blanks in the free-element list.

Suppose you want to add the name Krane to this list. A threaded list program places Krane in the first empty space in the free-element list. Then, starting at the first name alphabetically (Able), it traces a thread until it finds the name that logically belongs just be-

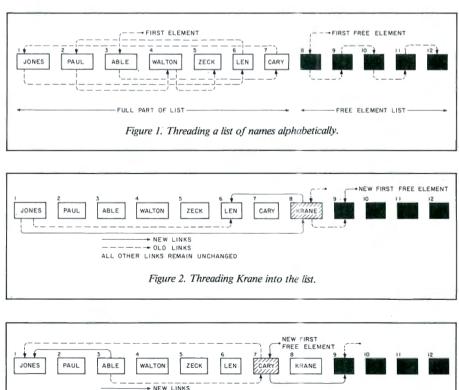


Figure 3. Deleting Cary from the list.

----- OLD LINKS

Variable	Function
A\$()	List holding data elements (names, in this example) that you want to reference and use in an ordered fashion.
S1	Pointer to current data element in list A\$ or subscript of A\$().
S0	Pointer to (subscript of) logical element prior to A\$(S1).
S2	Pointer to (subscript of) logical element following A\$(S1).
FE	Pointer to (subscript of) first free element in list A\$.
F	Pointer to (subscript of) the first logical element in list A\$.
NL(i)	Thread or list of pointers that link the physical elements of A\$ together in logical order. Consequently, NL(i) represents the pointer to (subscript of) the element that logically follows A\$(i). Since the last logical elements in the full and empty parts of A\$ have no successors, a value of 99999 is assigned to the pointers from these elements.

Subroutine Purpose

InitializeInitializes the empty space list and nominal values for all other pointers and variables (lines 10110-10130).GetRetrieves the next logical element in list and resets pointers (lines 10300-10315).InsertInserts a data element into the list, reassigns free space, and resets pointers (lines 10400-10455).DeleteRemoves a data element from the list, reassigns free space, and resets pointers (lines 10500-10590).TopPositions current element at the top of the list and re- sets appropriate pointer (lines 10200-10215).		
pointers (lines 10300-10315).InsertInserts a data element into the list, reassigns free space, and resets pointers (lines 10400-10455).DeleteRemoves a data element from the list, reassigns free space, and resets pointers (lines 10500-10590).TopPositions current element at the top of the list and re-	Initialize	
space, and resets pointers (lines 10400-10455).DeleteRemoves a data element from the list, reassigns free space, and resets pointers (lines 10500-10590).TopPositions current element at the top of the list and re-	Get	
space, and resets pointers (lines 10500–10590).TopPositions current element at the top of the list and re-	Insert	, .
	Delete	
	Тор	*
		sets appropriate pointer (lines 10200-10215).

Table 3. Description of list maintenance subroutines.

I				
	Physical Position i	List Element A\$(i)	Next Logics Position NL(DB
	1	Jones	6	F = 3 (First logical element in A\$)
	2	Paul	4	
	3	Able	7	
	4	Walton	5	FE = 8 (Pointer to free first element of A\$)
	5	Zeck	99999	
	6	Len	2	
	7	Cary	1	if $S1 = 2$ then $S0 = 6$, $S2 = 4$
	8		9	
	9		10	
	10		11	
	11		12	
	12		99999	

Table 2. Here's how the variables in Table 1 are assigned for the data in Fig. 1. In this case, List A\$ is 12 elements long.

Procedure	Program Code	Program Lines
Add a name alphabetically to the list	Α	140-170
Delete (kill) a name from the list	K	200-230
Go down and print next lower element	D	350-365
Go up and print next higher element	U	400-430
Search for a name and set pointer to it	S	450-490
List entire list on video screen	L	300-330
End program	E	125

Program Listing. An example of how to use threaded lists in a program. 2 1 A PROGRAM THAT USES THREADED LISTS 3 ' BY ED LEVY . 4 5 'THIS PROGRAM IS AN EXAMPLE OF THE USE OF THREADED LISTS. 'THE PROGRAM ALLOWS BUILDING AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF NAMES 6 7 'IN LIST A\$(). THE OPERATOR CAN PERFORM VARIOUS FUNCTIONS 8 'BY RESPONDING WITH THE APPROPRIATE CODES: 9 1 A - ADD A NAME ALPHABETICALLY U - GO UP LIST 10 ' K - KILL (DELETE) A NAME D - GO DOWN LIST י 11 S - SEARCH FOR A NAME E - END PROGRAM 12 ' L - PRINT THE ALPHABETIC LIST ON TERMINAL 100 CLEAR 10000 103 DIM A\$(1000),NL(1000) 110 CLS:PRINTTAB(10) "PROGRAM TO BUILD AN ALPHABETICAL THREADED L IST": PRINT 112 PRINTTAB(20) "VALID COMMANDS ARE:":PRINT 113 PRINT A- TO ADD A NAME U- TO GO UP LIST E - TO END P ROGRAM" 114 PRINT" K - TO DELETE NAME D - TO GO DOWN LIST L - TO PRINT LIST" 115 PRINT" S - TO SEARCH LIST" 116 PRINT: PRINT: INPUT" PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE"; E\$ 'INITIALIZE THREADED LIST VARIA 117 GOSUB 10100 : BLES 120 ' 121 ' MAIN ROUTINES 122 ' 123 INPUT "ENTER COMMAND";C\$ 125 IF C\$="E"THEN STOP : ' END 127 IF CS="A"THEN 140 : ADD A NAME 129 IF CS="K"THEN 200 : ' DELETE A NAME 131 IF C\$="D"THEN 350 : ' GO DOWN ONE ELEMENT 133 IF C\$="U"THEN 400 : GO UP ONE ELEMENT 135 IF C\$="S"THEN 450 : ' SEARCH FOR A NAME PRINT LIST 137 IF C\$="L"THEN 300 139 PRINT*** INVALID COMMAND **":GOTO 123 140 142 INPUT"ENTER NAME TO ADD";N\$: '----ADDITION ROUTINE Listing continued fore Krane (in this case, Jones).

Now, it runs a thread from Jones to Krane, and from Krane to the name that was previously the logical successor to Jones (Len). The solid line in Fig. 2 shows these new connections. Notice that the free-element list now has a new first free element, a new blank.

When you want to delete a name, you must also redirect some threads. For example, to delete the name Cary, the program bypasses it by running a thread directly from Able to Jones. The space Cary occupied is now the first free element in the free-element list, whose thread has been accordingly rearranged. The free-element list begins at this new blank, and a thread runs from this space to the one that was previously the first free element.

By redirecting threads through empty spaces, you link successive holes left by deletions. These holes are the first spaces used for insertions; you don't lose spaces through deletions. The solid lines in Fig. 3 show the new threads after deletion.

A Sample Threaded List Program

I've included a sample program that uses a threaded list to create and manipulate an alphabetical list of the names in

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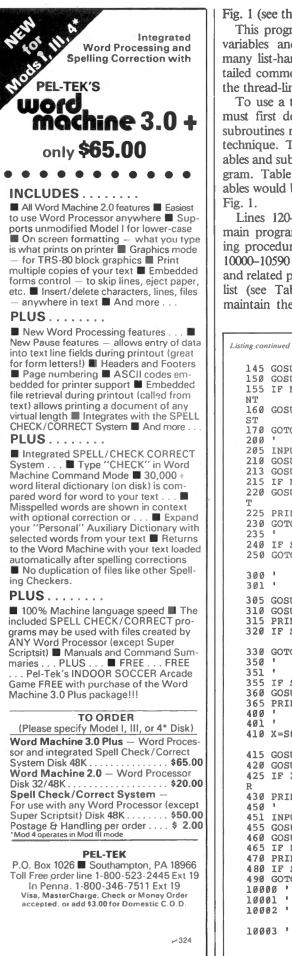


Fig. 1 (see the Program Listing).

This program demonstrates how the variables and subroutines accomplish many list-handling tasks. I include detailed comments in the listing to clarify the thread-linking procedures.

To use a threaded list program, you must first define all the variables and subroutines relevant to the threaded list technique. Table 1 identifies the variables and subroutines in the sample program. Table 2 shows how these variables would be assigned to the names in

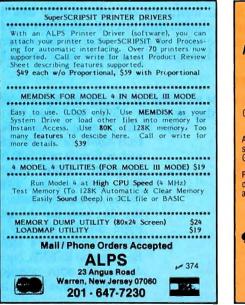
Lines 120-490, which make up the main program, handle the list-processing procedures cited in Table 4. Lines 10000-10590 contain the subroutines and related pointers that alphabetize the list (see Table 3). These subroutines maintain the system of pointers (variables S0, S1, and S2) that reference your location in the list. S1 points to the current element, S0 points to the prior element, and S2 points to the next element. Proper rotation of these pointers is necessary for moving up or down the list. Coordinating these pointers with NL() is essential to deleting, inserting, and maintaining control of the freeelement list.

You'll notice that this program demonstrates a trivial application. With ingenuity, you can modify it to work as a Basic word processor, a mailing list program, or some other type of data management system.

Write to Ed Levy c/o Pel-Tek, P.O. Box 1026, Southampton, PA 18566.

145 GOSUB 10200:GOTO 155 : 'GO TO TOP OF LIST 150 GOSUB 10300 : 'GET NEXT LOGICAL ELEMENT : 'COMPARE ENTRY TO CURRENT ELEME 155 IF N\$> A\$(S2) THEN 150 : 'IF GREATER THEN INSERT INTO LI 160 GOSUB 10400 170 GOTO 123 200 ' 205 INPUT"ENTER NAME TO DELETE";N\$: '----DELETIONS ROUTINE 210 GOSUB 10200 : GOTO TOP OF LIST 213 GOSUB 10300 : 'GET NEXT LOGICAL ELEMENT 215 IF N\$<>A\$(S1) THEN 240 : 'COMPARE ENTRY TO LIST : 'IF SAME, DELETE CURRENT ELEMEN 220 GOSUB 10500 : CONFIRM 225 PRINT "DELETED" 230 GOTO 123 : 'NAME DOESNT MATCH 235 ' 240 IF S2=99999 THEN PRINT"NOT FOUND":GOTO 123 :'END OF LIST : 'IF NOT END, CHECK NEXT ELEMENT 250 GOTO 213 300 1 301 ' : '----PRINT ROUTINE : 'GOTO TOP OF LIST 305 GOSUB 10200 : 'GET NEXT ELEMENT 310 GOSUB 10300 : 'PRINT ELEMENT 315 PRINT AS(S1) 320 IF S2=99999 THEN 123 : 'IF END OF LIST RETURN TO QUERY : 'OTHERWISE - CONTINUE PRINTING 330 GOTO 310 350 ' : '----GO DOWN ROUTINE 351 ' 355 IF S2=99999 THEN PRINT"** BOTTOM **":GOTO 123 : ' GET NEXT LOGICAL ELEMENT 360 GOSUB 10300 : ' PRINT 365 PRINT A\$(S1):GOTO 123 400 ' 401 ' : '----GO UP ROUTINE 410 X=SØ : ' SAVE POINTER TO PRIOR ELEMENT : ' TO TOP 415 GOSUB 10200 : ' GET NEXT LOGICAL ELEMENT 420 GOSUB 10300 : ' DOES CURRENT MATCH SAVED PRIO 425 IF X<>S1 THEN 420 430 PRINT A\$(S1):GOTO 123 : ' PRINT HIGHER NAME 450 1 451 INPUT"SEARCH FOR";N\$: '----SEARCH ROUTINE : ' GO TOP OF LIST 455 GOSUB 10200 : ' GET NEXT LOGICAL ELEMENT 460 GOSUB 10300 : ' COMPARE TO CURRENT ENTRY 465 IF N\$<>A\$(S1) THEN 480 PRINT IF SAME 470 PRINT A\$(S1):GOTO 123 480 IF S2=99999 THEN PRINT"NOT FOUND": GOTO 123 490 GOTO 460 : ' TEST NEXT ENTRY 10000 10001 ' THREADED LIST SUBROUTINES 10002 ' A\$=LIST OF NAMES , S1=CURRENT POSITION, S0=PRIOR POSITION 10003 ' S2=NEXT POSITION , FE=POSITION OF FIRST FREE ELEMENT Listing continued

Listing continued 10004 ' NL(i)=POINTER TO LOGICAL ELEMENT FOLLOWING A\$(i) 10005 ' 10100 ' 10105 ' INITIALIZATION ROUTINE 10106 10110 FOR I=0 TO 1000 : 'THREAD POINTERS FOR FREE LIST 10112 NL(I)=I+1:NEXT I 10115 NL(1)=99999 : 'MARK END OF FULL PART OF LIST AT POSITION 1 : 'FREE ELEMENT LIST STARTS AT PO 10120 FE=2 STTTON 2 10125 A\$(0)=" ":A\$(1)="ZZZZZZZ" : 'PAD LIST WITH HIGH & LOW ELEME NTS 10130 RETURN 10200 ' 10205 TOP OF LIST ROUTINE 10210 ' 10215 S0=0 : S1=0 : S2=NL(S1) : RETURN : 'SET POSITIONS AT TOP 10300 10310 GET ROUTINE 10312 10315 S0=S1:S1=S2:S2=NL(S1):RETURN : 'ADVANCE POSITIONS 10400 10405 INSERT ROUTINE 10410 10415 A\$(FE)=N\$ 'PUT NAME IN FIRST FREE SPACE : 'SAVE SUCESSOR TO FIRST FREE ELMENT AS 10420 X=NL(FE) DUMMY 10430 NL(S1)=FE : 'LINK CURRENT ELEMENT TO FREE POSITION 10435 NL(FE)=S2 : 'LINK FREE POSITION TO SUCCESSOR TO CUR RENT ELEMENT 10440 SØ=S1 'POSITION POINTER TO PRIOR ELEMENT : 10445 S1=FE 'POINT CURRENT ELEMENT AT FREE POSITION : 10450 FE=X : 'RE-SET FIRST FREE ELEMENT 10455 RETURN 10500 10555 DELETE ROUTINE 10560 10565 NL(S0)=S2 : 'LINK FROM PRIOR TO NEXT ELEMENT : 'LINK FROM CURRENT TO FREE ELEMENT 10570 NL(S1)=FS 10575 FS=S1 : 'SET FIRST FREE ELEMENT TO CURRENT POSI TION 10580 S1=S2 : 'CURRENT ELEMENT IS PREVIOUS SUCCESSOR : 'RE-SET POINTER TO NEXT ELEMENT 10585 S2=NL(S1) 10590 RETURN 10600 ' END OF PROGRAM End



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80 Micro April 1984 • 57



EXEC Interpreter, a supercharged version of TRSDOS's Build command, lets you edit the command file, stack commands on one line, specify conditional execution, and more. By Douglas Payne.

adio Shack's TRSDOS Build command is a handy utility that lets you execute a file of DOS commands with a single Do command. But if you want to make a change in the command file, you can't simply edit it; rather, you have to re-create the entire file. TRSDOS is further limiting in that it makes no provision for conditional execution or for substituting parameters into file commands.

EXEC Interpreter (see Program Listing 1) solves these problems and gives you a number of additional features to boot. It lets you execute a group of DOS commands with a single command line, simplifying disk back-up, formatting, and other processing tasks. EXEC Interpreter optionally displays the commands as it executes them.

The command file also accepts sequenced line numbers like those in Basic, and you can annotate the file with comment lines; EXEC Interpreter ignores both of these.

In addition, you can specify up to nine parameters, or arguments, when executing the file, and the program can substitute them into any of the lines in the file.

If a DOS error occurs, EXEC Interpreter lets you terminate execution before it reaches the end of the file. You can display messages during execution, or temporarily suspend execution to allow for user intervention.

Finally, EXEC Interpreter can automatically pass data to a program or conditionally execute commands in a file, depending on the value of one or more of the arguments passed to it. The Example on p. 60 shows an execution file.

File Format

To create an execution file, use any suitable editor that processes ASCII text. You can use the Build command, Disk Basic, EDTASM, or a text editor such as Scripsit or Edit80 from Microsoft (10700 Northup Way, Bellevue, WA 98004). When you use Disk Basic, save the file with the A option (type SAVE "filespec",A). EXEC Interpreter's default file extension is /EXE, but you can use any other extension. Maximum line length is 80

by **BRICK**

characters, not including the line numbers and terminating carriage return. EXEC Interpreter considers lines starting with a semicolon as comment lines.

All other lines in the file consist of an optional label, followed by either a DOS command, a control statement, data for simulated keyboard input, or a null string.

Labels consist of a dash followed by a string of nonblank characters. The first character must be a letter from A-Z, followed by one or more non-blank characters. EXEC Interpreter does not differentiate between upper- and lowercase letters.

Also, EXEC Interpreter uses only the first letter of the label, so you can have a maximum of 26 labels. You can use a label on a line by itself, or on a line containing additional text. I use labels in the If and GOTO statements described below.

Control Statements

The following execution file control statements contain an ampersand and a string of non-blank characters, only the first of which is significant. Zero or more parameters separated by blanks follow. Table 1 gives a brief description of each command.

The Trace command, &T, turns execution tracing on and off. &T or &T Y turn tracing on. Any other parameter (such as &T N) turns tracing off.

Tracing is off when you start the execution file. When tracing is on, the EXEC Interpreter displays all lines in the file, including inserted arguments, prior to execution. You can use this command to debug an execution file. For example, you can check to make sure the program substitutes arguments as you intend.

&Q (or &Q Y), the Quit command, terminates execution if a DOS error occurs. Using any other parameter continues execution regardless of errors. This is the default setting when you start the execution file.

The program displays all

Example. Test execution file. File = TEST/EXE LRL = 256 REC = ASCII00100 ; This is an EXEC test file. 00110 ; 00120 CLS 00130 &QUIT YES 00140 &IF .&l <> . -OK &IF .&2 <> . -OK &IF .&3 = . -HE 00150 00160 = . -HELP 00170 -OK 00180 &IF .&l = .? -QUESTION &WAIT EXEC testing ... 00190 00200 CLS &DISPLAY The name of this EXEC file is &0. &DISPLAY You entered the following arguments: &DISPLAY '&1', '&2', '&3', '&4', '&5', '&6', '&7', '&8', '&9'. &IF .&1 <> .CREATE -FREE 00210 00220 00230 00240 &WAIT Insert a SCRATCH diskette in drive 1. 00250 00260 &DISPLAY I will now create a file called TEST/DAT:1. 00270 CREATE TEST/DAT:1 (LRL=0,REC=3) 00280 &WAIT Press Break if you want to check this. 00290 -FREE 00300 &IF .&2 <> .FREE -LIB 00310 &WAIT I will now display the free space on drive 1. 00320 CLS FREE :1 00330 00340 -LIB 00350 &IF .&3 <> .LIB -EXIT 00360 &DISPLAY The following is a list of TRSDOS commands: 00370 LIB 00380 &GOTO -EXIT 00390 -HELP 00400 &DISPLAY You didn't give any arguments, so here is an explanation: 00410 &DISPLAY 00420 -QUESTION 00430 &DISPLAY The format is: 00440 &DISPLAY &DISPLAY EXEC TEST <?/CREATE> <FREE> <LIB> 00450 00460 &DISPLAY &DISPLAY If argl is ?, this explanation is displayed. &DISPLAY If argl is CREATE, TEST/DAT:1 is created. 00470 00480 &DISPLAY If arg2 is FREE, free space on drive 1 is displayed. &DISPLAY If arg3 if LIB, a list of TRSDOS commands is displayed. 00490 00500 00510 &DISPLAY If you want to omit any of these, use # instead. 00520 &DISPLAY 00530 -EXIT 00540 &QUIT NO KILL TEST/DAT:1 00550 00560 &DISPLAY 00570 &DISPLAY EXEC testing complete. EOF

DOS error messages in full. The Quit command is useful in an execution file that executes more than one command, when some commands depend on the outcome of previous commands.

The Wait command, &W, temporarily suspends execution and displays the strings of characters following &W as a message. Press the break key to stop execution; press any other key to resume execution. You can use the Wait command if you need to change disks in the middle of an execution file.

&D, the Display command, displays the message following it. Use this command to monitor execution when you turn tracing off.

&S, the Stack command, and &E, the End command, stack lines of data to simulate keyboard input. A stack of data lines must start with &S and end with &E (see lines 18–23 of Program Listing 2). When the executing file reads data from the keyboard, all lines from &S to &E pass to the program currently running.

EXEC Interpreter discards stacked lines when the execution file does not request keyboard input. This feature provides optional input to a program.

The Break command, &B, terminates the next line in the execution file with the break character 01 hexadecimal (hex) rather than the normal carriage return. Edit80 requires input in this form.

&I, the If statement, and &G, the GOTO statement, alter the normal sequential flow of execution. The GOTO statement has the form: &G -label

Execution continues at the line with the specified label, rather than at the next line in the file.

The If statement has the form: &I operand1 relop operand2 -label

Table 2 shows the different relational operators (relops). The If statement

functions similarly to its counterpart in Basic.

When the given relation between the two operands is true, execution resumes at the specified label. Otherwise it continues at the line following the If statement. Each of the two operands is a string of non-blank characters.

If both operands are numeric (consist only of decimal digits), the program conducts an unsigned numeric comparison. When either of the operands contains a non-numeric character, the program performs a string comparison using the standard ASCII collating sequence.

If one string is shorter than the other, the program pads the shorter string on its right with enough blanks to make the lengths equal. Do not put strings inside quotation marks.

Argument Substitution

You can enter up to nine arguments

Command	Description
&Т	Trace command.
&Q	Quit command.
&W	Wait command.
&D	Display command.
&S	Stack command.
&Е	End command.
&В	Break command.
&I	If statement.
&G	GOTO statement.

Table 1. Description of execution file control statements.

Operator	Definition
=	Equal to
<>	Not equal to
<	Less than
>	Greater than
<=	Less than or equal to
> =	Greater than or equal to
Table 2. List	of relational operators.

when running the execution file. To do this, type in:

EXEC filespec arg1 arg2...argn

Here, "filespec" is the name of the execution file. Each argument is a string of up to 23 non-blank characters. The program truncates longer arguments.

EXEC Interpreter references the arguments in the execution file with &1-&9. When the program finds a digit following an ampersand in the file, it replaces these two characters with the corresponding argument. &0 holds the name of the execution file as entered on the command line.

If you enter no corresponding argument, the program replaces the &n with a null string. If you want to leave out an argument in the list and have more arguments following, use a pound sign (#) in its place. The interpreter replaces the pound sign with a null string.

If you need an ampersand followed by a digit in your file, use a double ampersand. For example, if you want to use the literal string &3 without substitution, use &&3. The maximum line length after you substitute arguments is 100 characters.

> The Key Box Model III 32K RAM Disk Basic TRSDOS 1.3

	-Vernaliseren	A CONTRACTOR OF A CONTRACTOR	1.0			and the second
			Program	Listing 1. EXEC Int	erpr	eter program.
	00100 00110		******	*****	***	*******
	00120 00130	7		EXEC Interpre	ter	
	00140	7		by Doug Payn	е	3
	00150 00160	*		July 1983		3
	00170	· ; • * * * * * *	*******	_	***	*****
	00190	0				·
	00200 00210			lowing features		e supported:
	00220 00230		Handles	standard TRSDO	s /	BLD (DO) files
	00240 00250			9 argument subs		
	00260	;	Comment	lines	CI C	
	00270 00280	;	&I(I) 0] &G(oto)	lines perandl relop o -label	per	and2 -label
	00290 00300	7	&T(race &B(reak) Yes/No		
	00310	7	&S(tack)		
	00320 00330		&E(nd) &W(ait)	message string		
	00340 00350	7	&D(ispla &Q(uit)	message string ay) message str Yes/No	ing	
	00360					
	00370 00380	;				
	00390 00400	;	ROM LOCA	ATIONS		
	00410					
	00420 00430	GET KBWAIT	EQU EQU	0013H 0049H	7	GENERAL GET ROUTINE WAIT FOR KEYBOARD CHAR
	00440 00450	VDLINE	EQU	Ø21BH	7	DISPLAY A LINE
	09460			METONC		
	00480	;	DOS LOCI			
	00490 00500	KBDDCB	EQU	4015H	;	KEYBOARD DCB
	00510		EQU	40.000		RETURN TO DOS DOS COMMAND TEXT AREA ISSUE DOS CMD. NO RETURN
	00530	COMDOS	EQU	429911		TODOL DOD CHD' NO KDIOKN
		CMDDOS ERRDSP		429CH 4409H	7	ISSUE DOS CMD, RETURN DISPLAY DOS ERROR MSG
	00560	INVFNM FILEOF	EQU	19 28	;	- INVALID FILENAME - END-OF-FILE
	00580	MEMEND	EQU	4411H	1	HIGH MEMORY ADDRESS
		SYNTAX OPEN		441CH 4424H		COPY FILESPEC TO DCB OPEN DISK FILE
	00610	OPEN CLOSE	EQU	4428H	:	CLOSE DISK FILE
	00630	DMULT	EQU	444BH 444EH	7	ADD FILENAME EXTENSION MULTIPLY HL BY A
	00640 00650	;				
	00660 00670	;	ASCII CH	HARACTERS		
	006 80	-				
	00700	TAB	EQU EQU EQU	Ø 9H	7	
					,	<cr></cr>
	00730 00740	;	MISCELL	ANEOUS CONSTANT	 S	
	00750	;				
	00760 00770	EOFMRK	EQU	7FH	;	END-OF-FILE MARKER
	00780 00700	PRMLEN	EQU EQU EQU	23		MAY IN DARM LENGTH
	00800	•			;	10 * (PRMLEN+1) (TOTAL REQ'D PARM AREA)
	ØØ810 ØØ820	TXTLEN RECLEN	EQU EQU	100 80 26	;;	MAX COMMAND TEXT LENGTH MAX /EXE RECORD LENGTH MAX # OF LABELS
	aa 81a					
	00850	;				
	00870	;	LOW MEM	DRY VARIABLES		
	00880 00890		ORG	5200H		
	00900					AND DITE DOD
	00910 00920	EXEDCB	DEFS DEFS	50 256		/EXE FILE DCB /EXE FILE BUFFER
	00930				-	/EXE RECORD AREA
	00950		5 54 V		,	Listing I continued
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66 FILEPTR DEFS 2 , FILE POINTER 77 ENTER AND INITIALIZE 78 ORG ØFØØH 79 ENTER AND INITIALIZE 70 CORG ØFØØH 71 ENTER AND INITIALIZE 72 J. 73 LD (SPSAVE),SP ; SAVE STACK PTR 74 DCG ØFØØH 75 LD (SPSAVE),SP ; SAVE STACK PTR 76 LD (LL (SPSAVE),LL ; SAVE FLIST ADDRESS 77 LD (LL (SPSAVE),LL ; SAVE KEYBOARD DRIVER 78 LD (LL (SPSAVE),JL ; SAVE KEYBOARD DRIVER 79 LD (LL (SPSAVE),JL ; SAVE DOS JUNP ADDRESS 70 LD (LL (COSSAV),JL ; SAVE DOS ERROR HANDLER 70 LD (LL (COSSAV),JL ; SAVE DOS ERROR HANDLER 70 LD LD E, ERRASV ; SAVE DOS CMD HANDLER 73 LD LD E, ERRASV ; SAVE DOS CMD HANDLER 74 LD LD E, COMSAV ; SAVE DOS CMD HANDLER 75 LD HL, COMDOS ; A ; SET NEW ONE = ; JP CMTRAP 76 LD HL, COMDOS ; A ; SET NEW ONE = ; JP CMTRAP 76 LD HL, CMTRAP ; JP CMTRAP 77 LD HL, CMTRAP ; JP CMTRAP 78 LD K (COMDOS),A ; SET NEW ONE = ; JP CMTRAP <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th>						
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000FILEUFEQU\$; FILE IS READ INTO HERE001	0960 FI 0970	LPTR	DEFS	2	;	FILE POINTER
10 F ENTER AND INITIALIZE 21 F F ENTER AND INITIALIZE 22 F F E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E	0980 FI 0990			-		
20 j 20 ORG ØF 80 ØH 20 S j EXECUTION BEGINS HERE 20 J SAVE STACK PTR 20 FUSH HL ; SAVE PLIST ADDRESS 20 LD HL, (MEMAND), JE ; SAVE PLIST ADDRESS 20 LD HL, (MEMAND), HL ; SAVE MENDARD DRIVER 21 LD HL, (KBDC8+1), J ; SAVE MENDARD DRIVER 23 LD HL, (KDC8+1), J ; SAVE MONE 24 LD HL, (NDC8+1), JL ; SET NEW ONE 25 LD HL, (NDC8+1), JL ; SET NEW ONE ; SAVE DOS JUNP ADDRESS 26 LD HL, (NDC8+1), JL ; SET NEW ONE ; 26 LD HL, ERNSP ; SAVE DOS ERROR HANDLER 27 LD A, @C3H ; SET NEW ONE = 28 LD REROSP', A ; JP ENTRAP 29 LD HL, COMDOS ; SAVE DOS CMD HANDLER 29 LD HL, CATRAP ; JP CMTRAP 29 LD REROSP+1), HL ; JP CMTRAP						a din dan lam tara tara tara tara mar ma yan na ma
440ORG $0F800H$ 650EXECEQU\$; EXECUTION BEGINS HERE660LD(SPSAVE).SP; SAVE STACK PTR771LD(SPSAVE).SP; SAVE STACK PTR782LDHL, (MEMEND); SAVE STACK PTR783LDHL, (KBDCB+1); SAVE KEYBOARD DRIVER784LDHL, (KDDCB+1); SAVE NEW ONE785LDHL, (KDDCB+1); SAVE DOS JUNP ADDRESS786LDHL, (NOS+1); SAVE DOS JUNP ADDRESS786LDHL, (COCH); SAVE DOS SUMP ADDRESS787LDHL, (COCH); SAVE DOS ERROR HANDLER788LDHL, ERNSP; SAVE DOS ERROR HANDLER789LDHL, ERRSP; SAVE DOS ERROR HANDLER780LDRC, 4;781LDA, #GC3H; SET NEW ONE =782LDHL, CARDSP ; A; JP EATRAP784LDHL, CARDSP ; A; JP CMTRAP785LDBC, COMOS ; A; SET NEW ONE =786LDHL, CARDAS ; SAVE DOS CAD HANDLER786LDHL, CARDAS ; JP CMTRAP786LDHL, CARDAS ; JP CMTRAP786LDHL, CARDAS ; JP CMTRAP787LDHL, PARMS ; CLEAR PARM STRINGS786LDC(MDOS ; A ; SET NEW ONE = JP787LDHL, CATAP788LDC(LDARAS+1).HL799DECA ; INITIALIZE LABEL TABLE790DECA ;						
66EXECEVECEXECUTION BEGINS HERE76LD(SPSAVE).SP; SAVE PLIST ADDRESS86FUSHHL; SAVE PLIST ADDRESS87LDHL,(MEMEND); SAVE HIGH MEMORY PTR10LDHL,(KBOCCH-1); SAVE KEYBOARD DRIVER87LDHL,(KBOCCH-1); SAVE KEYBOARD DRIVER88LDHL,(KDSAVE).HL; SET NEW ONE88LDHL,(COS+1).HL; SAVE DOS JUMP ADDRESS99LD(DOSSAV).HL; SET NEW ONE100LDHL,ERMSP; SAVE DOS JUMP ADDRESS101LDHL,ERMSP; SAVE DOS ERROR HANDLER102LDHL,ERRDSP; SAVE DOS ERROR HANDLER103LDHL,ERRDSP.A; JP ERTRAP104LDDE,CARSAV; JP ERTRAP105LDHL,CANDOS; SAVE DOS CMD HANDLER106LDLDLC(COMDOS).A; SET NEW ONE =107LDHL,CANTAP; JP CMTRAP108LDHL,CANTAP; JP CMTRAP109LDCCMDOS).A; SET NEW ONE =100HL,CANTAP; JP CMTRAP101LDRC.ABRNSH1.HL102LDHL,CANTAP; JP CMTRAP103LDHL,CANTAP; JP CMTRAP104LDRC.PARMSL-1SET NEW ONE =105LDKL,LABTAB; CLEAR PARM STRINGS104LDRC.PARMSL-1SET NEW ONE FILENAME TO DCB105 <td< td=""><td>1030</td><td></td><td>ORG</td><td>ØF 800H</td><td></td><td></td></td<>	1030		ORG	ØF 800H		
86PUSHHL; SAVE PLIST ADDRESS86LDHL, (MEMEND); SAVE HIGH MEMORY FTR10LD(KESAVE), HL23LDHL, (KEDCB+1); SAVE KEYBOARD DRIVER24LD(KESAVE), HL; SET NEW ONE25LDHL, (NEDDCB+1), JL; SET NEW ONE26LDHL, (DOS+1), JL; SET NEW ONE27LDHL, (DOS+1), JL; SAVE DOS JUMP ADDRESS28LDHL, CANAIN; SET NEW ONE29LDHL, CANAIN; SET NEW ONE210LDHL, CANAIN; SET NEW ONE221HL, CREDSP; SAVE DOS ERROR HANDLER222LDHL, CERROSP), A; JP ERTRAP223LDHL, CERROSP), A; JP ERTRAP224LDHL, CONDOS; SAVE DOS CMD HANDLER225LDHL, COMDOS; SAVE DOS CMD HANDLER226LDHL, COMDOS; SAVE DOS CMD HANDLER237LDHL, COMDOS; SAVE DOS CMD HANDLER248LDDE; COMDOS/A; SET NEW ONE =259LDHL, COMDOS/A; SET NEW ONE =260NORA; JP CMTRAP276LDHL, CAMTAP; JP CMTRAP276LDHL, CAMTAP; JP CMTRAP276LDCALASTANSL; LD277LDHL, LABTAB; JP CMTRAP280LDHL, LABTAB; INITIALIZE LABEL TABLE291LDCALASTABA1<		EC	EQU	Ş	;	EXECUTION BEGINS HERE
	1070					
14 LD (MESAVE),HL SAVE KEYBOARD DRIVER 15 LD HL,KBDCC+1) ; SAVE KEYBOARD DRIVER 16 LD (KBDSAV),HL ; SET NEW ONE 17 LD (KBDSAV),HL ; SET NEW ONE 18 LD HL,KDSAN), HL ; SET NEW ONE 19 LD (DOSSAV),HL ; SAVE DOS JUMP ADDRESS 10 LD HL,EXMIN ; SET NEW ONE 10 LD HL,EXMIN ; SET NEW ONE 11 LD HL,EXMIN ; SET NEW ONE 12 LD HL,EXMIN ; SET NEW ONE = 13 LD HL,ERTSP ; SAVE DOS ERROR HANDLER 14 LD DE,ERRSAV 15 LD BC,4 16 LD HL,EXMIN ; JP ERTRAP 17 LD A,ØC3H ; SET NEW ONE = 18 LD (ERROSP),A ; JP ERTRAP 19 LD (ERROSP),A ; JP ERTRAP 10 LD HL,COMDOS),A ; SET NEW ONE = 10 HL,CATAP ; JP CHTRAP 10 LD HL,CATAP ; JP CHTRAP 11 LD HL,CATAP ; JP CHTRAP 12 LD HL,CATAP ; JP CHTRAP 13 LD HL,LAETAB ; INITIALIZE LABEL TABLE 14 LD EC,PARHS+11 15 LD HL,LAETAB 16 LD DE,CAETAP+1 17 DEC A ; INITIALIZE LABEL TABLE 18 LD HL,LAETAB 19 LD (HL),A 10 DEC,LAENUH+LABNUH-1 12 LDIR 10 DEC,LAENUH+LABNUH-1 12 LDIR 11 LD DE,CAETAP+1 12 LD R 14 LD DE,CAETAP+1 15 LD DE,CAETAP+1 16 LD DE,CAETAP+1 16 LD DE,CAETAP+1 17 DEC A ; SKIP OVER BLANKS 18 C,OPNEXE ; DONE IF <cr> FOUND 18 MYPRNS EQU \$ 19 MYPRNS EQU \$ 10 A, NYPRM ; YES - IGNORE IT 14 MNTRM EQU \$ 10 NTTRM EQU \$ 10 NTTRM EQU \$ 10 NTTRM EQU \$ 10 NTTRM EQU \$ 10 NTRM EQU \$ 10 NT</cr>	1080		PUSH	пь	7	SAVE PLIST ADDRESS
38LDHL, (KBDCC+1); SAVE KEYBOARD DRIVER44LD(KBDAY),HL; SET NEW ONE56LDHL, KDDCB+1),HL; SET NEW ONE78LDHL, (DOS+1),HL; SAVE DOS JUMP ADDRESS96LD(DOSSAV),HL; SET NEW ONE160LDHL, EXNAIN; SET NEW ONE170LDHL, EXNAIN; SET NEW ONE180LDHL, EXNAIN; SET NEW ONE181LDBC,4183LDHL, RENDSP; SAVE DOS ERROR HANDLER184LDBC,4185LDG(RENDSP),A; SET NEW ONE =186LD(ERRDSP),A; JP ERTRAP186LDHL, COMDOS; SAVE DOS CMD HANDLER186LDHL, COMDOS; SAVE DOS CMD HANDLER186LDHL, CMTRAP; JP CMTRAP186LD(COMDOS),A; SET NEW ONE =186LDCOMDOS),A; SET NEW ONE =186LDHL, CMTRAP; JP CMTRAP186LDCOMDOS),A; SET NEW ONE =186LDHL, CMTRAP; JP CMTRAP186LDHL, CATRAP; JP CMTRAP186LDHL, CATRAS; CLEAR PARM STRINGS186LDHL, PARMS; CLEAR PARM STRINGS186LDHL, LABTAB; JP CMTRAP186LDHL, LABTAB; JP CMTRAP186LDHL, LABTAB; JP CMTRAP186 <td>100 110 120</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>;</td> <td>SAVE HIGH MEMORY PTR</td>	100 110 120				;	SAVE HIGH MEMORY PTR
LD HL,KBDINT ; SET NEW ONE LD (KBDCB+1).HL ; SAVE DOS JUMP ADDRESS LD (DOSSAV).HL ; SAVE DOS JUMP ADDRESS LD (LDSAV).HL ; SET NEW ONE LD (LDSAV).HL ; SET NEW ONE LD HL,ERNSP ; SAVE DOS ERROR HANDLER LD DE,ERRSAV LD E,FRRSAV LD A.ØC3H ; SET NEW ONE = LD A.ØC3H ; SET NEW ONE = LD A.ØC3H ; SET NEW ONE = LD (ERRDSP).A ; JP ERTRAP LD HL,COMDOS ; SAVE DOS CMD HANDLER LD BC.3 LD HL.COMDOS ; SAVE DOS CMD HANDLER LD BC.3 LD HL.COMDOS ; SAVE DOS CMD HANDLER LD BC.3 LD HL.COMDOS ; A ; SET NEW ONE = LD (LCMDOS).A ; SET NEW ONE = SET NEW ONE =			LD	HL, (KBDDCB+1)	;	SAVE KEYBOARD DRIVER
LD (RBDDCB+1),HL LD HL,(DOS+1) ; SAVE DOS JUMP ADDRESS LD (DOSSAV),HL LD HL,EXMAIN ; SET NEW ONE LD HL,EXMAIN ; SET NEW ONE LD DE,ERRSSV ; SAVE DOS ERROR HANDLER LD BC,4 LD BC,4 LD HL, ERRDSP,A ; JP ERRAP LD (ERRDSP),A ; JP ERRAP LD HL,ERRDSP,A ; JP ERRAP LD HL,ERRDSP,A ; JP ERRAP LD HL,ERRDSP,A ; JP ERRAP LD HL,COMDOS ; SAVE DOS CMD HANDLER LD DE,COMSAV LD BC,3 LDIR LD HL,CMTRAP ; JP CMTRAP LD (COMDOS),A ; SET NEW ONE = LD HL,CMTRAP ; JP CMTRAP LD (COMDOS),A ; SET NEW ONE = LD HL,CMTRAP ; JP CMTRAP LD (COMDOS),A ; SET NEW ONE = LD HL,PARMS ; CLEAR PARM STRINGS LD (HL),A LD BC,PARMS-1 LD BC,PARMS-1 LD BC,LABTABA LD BC,LABTABA LD DE,LABTABA LD A,INVPNM JP N3,EXER ; COPY &N PARMS CALL STIPA NOTNUL ; NO - PROCESS IT INC HL CALL CYSTR POP DE LD BC,PRMLEN ; COPY PARM CALL CYSTR POP DE LD BC,PRMLEN+1 NOTNU LD BO KA FROM PLIST JR C,OPREXE ; DONE IF <cr> FOUND KXTPRM CALL CYSTR POP DE LD BC,PRMLEN+1 ID DAE TO NEXT PARM</cr>						SET NEW ONE
LD HL, (DOS+1) ; SAVE DOS JUMP ADDRESS LD (LOSSAV), HL LD HL, EXRMIN ; SET NEW ONE LD HL, ERRDSP ; SAVE DOS ERROR HANDLER LD DE, ERRSAV LD EC, 4 LD HL, ERRDSP ; A ; JP ERTRAP LD (ERRDSP), A ; JP ERTRAP LD HL, COMDOS ; SAVE DOS CMD HANDLER LD DE, COMSAV LD DE, C3 LDT (COMDOS), A ; SET NEW ONE = LD HL, COMDOS ; SAVE DOS CMD HANDLER LD DE, COMSAV LD BC, 3 LDT (COMDOS), A ; SET NEW ONE = LD HL, CMTRAP ; JP CMTRAP LD HL, CATRAP ; JP CMTRAP LD (COMDOS+1), HL ; JP CMTRAP LD HL, CATRAP ; JP CMTRAP LD (COMDOS+1), HL ; JP CMTRAP LD (CATRAP ; JP CMTRAP LD HL, PARMS ; CLEAR PARM STRINGS LD (HL), A LD DE, PARMS+1 LD BC, PARMSL-1 LDT BC, LABTAB ; INITIALIZE LABEL TABLE LD HL, LABTAB ; INITIALIZE LABEL TABLE LD HL, LABTAB ; INITIALIZE LABEL TABLE LD HL, LABTAB ; INITIALIZE LABEL TABLE LD DE, LABTAB+1 LD BC, LABNUM+LABNUM-1 LDIR ;	3				'	BBI NEW ONE
LD (DOŚSAV),HL LD (L,EXMAIN ; SET NEW ONE LD (DOS+1),HL LD HL,EXRAN ; SET NEW ONE = LD A,ØC3H ; SET NEW ONE = LD A,ØC3H ; SET NEW ONE = LD A,ØC3H ; SET NEW ONE = LD (ERRDSP),A ; JP ERTRAP LD (ERRDSP),A ; JP ERTRAP LD (ERRDSP),A ; JP ERTRAP LD (ERRDSP),A ; JP CMTRAP LD BC,OMSAV LD BC,OMSAV LD BC,COMSAV LD BC,COMSAV LD BC,COMOS ; SAVE DOS CMD HANDLER LD (COMDOS),A ; SET NEW ONE = LD HL,CMTRAP ; JP CMTRAP LD (COMDOS+1),HL XOR A LD HL,PARMS ; CLEAR PARM STRINGS LD HL,PARMS ; CLEAR PARM STRINGS LD HL,PARMS ; INITIALIZE LABEL TABLE LD HL,LABTAB LD GC,LABNUM+LABNUM-1 LDIR POP HL POP HL DD C,LABNUM+LABNUM-1 LD DE,EXEDCB ; MOVE FILENAME TO DCB CALL SYNTAX LD A,INVPNM JP NZ,EXERR ; EXIT IF ERROR POP HL ; GET PARMS FROM PLIST ; GET PARMS FROM PLIST ; FOP HL LD DE,ARMS ; COPY 4N PARMS CALL SYNTAX LD A,INVPNM JP NZ,EXERR ; EXIT IF ERROR POP HL ; GET PLIST ADDRESS LD DE,PARMS ; COPY 4N PARMS CALL SKIPBL ; SKIP OVER BLANKS LD A,INVPNM ; YES - IGNORE IT NOTNUL EQU \$ PUSH HE LD DC,PARMEN ; VES - IGNORE IT NOTNUL EQU \$ PUSH DE LD BC,PRMLEN ; COPY PARM CALL CYSTR POP DE LD C,OPNEXE ; DONE IF <cr> FOUND NTTPRM CALL CPYSTR POP DE LD C,COPNEXE ; DONE IF <cr> FOUND KXTPRM CALL CPYSTR POP DE LD C,CNEXE ; DONE IF <cr> FOUND KXTPRM CALL CPYSTR POP DE NXTPRM CALL CPYSTR POP DE NXTPRM EX DE,HL LD DE,PRAMEN+1</cr></cr></cr>			LD	HL. (DOS+1)		SAVE DOS JUMP ADDRESS
LD (DOS+1),HL LD HL,ERRDSP ; SAVE DOS ERROR HANDLER LD DE,ERRSAV LD EC,4 LDI A,ØC3H ; SET NEW ONE = LD (ERRDSP),A ; JP ERTRAP LD (ERRDSP),A ; JP ERTRAP LD (ERRDSP),A ; JP ERTRAP LD (ERRDSP),A ; SET NEW ONE = LD HL,COMDOS ; SAVE DOS CMD HANDLER LD E,C3 LDIR LD HL,CMTRAP ; JP CMTRAP LD (COMDOS),A ; SET NEW ONE = LD HL,CMTRAP ; JP CMTRAP LD (COMDOS),A ; SET NEW ONE = LD HL,CMTRAP ; JP CMTRAP LD (COMDOS),A ; SET NEW ONE = LD HL,CATAP ; JP CMTRAP LD E,CARMSS ; CLEAR PARM STRINGS LD (HL),A LD DE,PARMS+1 LD BC,PARMSL-1 LDIR DEC A ; INITIALIZE LABEL TABLE LD HL,LABTAB LD DE,LABTAB+1 LD DE,LABTAB+1 LD DE,LABTAB+1 LD DE,EXEDCB ; MOVE FILENAME TO DCB CALL SYNTAX LD A,INVPNM JP NZ,EXERR ; EXIT IF ERROR POP HL ; GET PARMS ; COPY &N PARMS MVPRMS EQU \$ CALL SYNTAX LD A,INVPNM ; VES - IGNORE IT NC HL NOTNUL EQU \$ CALL SKIPEL ; SKIP OVER BLANKS JR C,OPNEXE ; DONE IF <cr> FOUND CALL SKIPER ; COPY PARM CALL SKIPEL ; COPY PARM CALL SKIPEL ; COPY PARM CALL SKIPEL ; SCIP OVER BLANKS JR C,OPNEXE ; DONE IF <cr> FOUND CP YEN EQU \$ CALL CKELL ; NOTNUL EQU \$ POP DE LD BC,PARMEN ; COPY PARM CALL SCIP STR POP DE LD BC,PRMEN ; COPY PARM CALL SCIP STR POP DE LD BC,PRMEN ; COPY PARM CALL SCIP STR POP DE LD BC,PRMEN ; COPY PARM</cr></cr>	J		LD	(DOSSAV),HL		
LD HL,ERRDSP ; SAVE DOS ERROR HANDLER LD DE,ERRSAV LD BC,4 LD R LD A,ØC3H ; SET NEW ONE = LD (ERRDSP),A ; JP ERTRAP LD HL,ERRTRAP LD HL,COMDOS ; SAVE DOS CMD HANDLER LD DE,COMSAV LD BC,3 LDIR LD (COMDOS),A ; SET NEW ONE = LD HL,CMTRAP ; JP CMTRAP LD (COMDOS+1),HL XOR A LD (COMDOS+1),HL XOR A LD HL,PARMS ; CLEAR PARM STRINGS LD (HL),A LD BC,PARMSL-1 LDIR DEC A ; INITIALIZE LABEL TABLE LD (HL),A DEC A ; INITIALIZE LABEL TABLE LD A,LABTAB LD C,LABNUM+LABNUM-1 LDIR					7	SET NEW ONE
LD DE, RESAV LD BC, 4 LDIR LD A, &C3H ; SET NEW ONE = LD (ERRDSP), A ; JP ERTRAP LD HL, ERTRAP LD HL, COMDOS ; SAVE DOS CMD HANDLER LD DE, COMSAV LD BC, 3 LDIR LD (COMDOS), A ; SET NEW ONE = LD (COMDOS), A ; SET NEW ONE = LD (COMDOS), A ; SET NEW ONE = LD (COMDOS+1), HL XOR A LD HL, PARMS ; CLEAR PARM STRINGS LD (HL), A LD DE, PARMSL-1 LDIR DEC A ; INITIALIZE LABEL TABLE LD HL, LABTAB LD C, LABNUM+LABNUM-1 LDIR						
LD BC,4 LD A,ØC3H ; SET NEW ONE = LD (ERRDSF),A ; JP ERTRAP LD HL,ERTRAP LD HL,ERTRAP LD HL,CMDOS ; SAVE DOS CMD HANDLER LD BC,3 LDIR LD HL,CMTRAP ; JP CMTRAP LD (COMDOS),A ; SET NEW ONE = LD HL,CMTRAP ; JP CMTRAP LD (COMDOS+1),HL XOR A LD HL,CATTRAP ; JP CMTRAP LD (COMDOS+1),HL XOR A LD HL,PARMS ; CLEAR PARM STRINGS LD (HL),A D BC,PARMSL-1 LD BC,PARMSL-1 LD BC,LABTAB+1 LD BC,LABTAB+1 LD BC,LABNUM+LABNUM-1 LDIR ;					;	SAVE DOS ERROR HANDLER
LD A, ØC3H ; SET NEW ONE = LD (ERRDSP),A ; JP ERTRAP LD HL,ERTRAP LD HL,ERTRAP LD HL,COMDOS ; SAVE DOS CMD HANDLER LD BC,3 LDIR LD C(OMDOS),A ; SET NEW ONE = LD HL,CMTRAP ; JP CMTRAP LD (COMDOS+1),HL XOR A LD HL,CATRAP ; JP CMTRAP LD (COMDOS+1),HL XOR A LD HL,PARMS ; CLEAR PARM STRINGS LD (HL),A D BC,PARMS+1 LD BC,PARMS+1 LD BC,PARMS+1 LD BC,LABTAB+1 LD BC,LABTAB+1 LD BC,LABNUM+LABNUM-1 LDIR POP HL POP HL POP HL POP HL D DE,EXEDCE ; MOVE FILENAME TO DCB CALL SYNTAX LD A,INVFNM JP N3,EXERR ; EXIT IF ERROR POP HL ; GET PLIST ADDRESS LD DE,PARMS ; COPY &N PARMS KOPP HL ; SKIP OVER ELLANKS CALL SKIPBL ; SKIP OVER ELLANKS LD DE,PARMS ; COPY &N PARMS KOPR HL LD DE,PARMS ; COPY &N PARMS LD DE,PARMS ; COPY &N PARMS KOPR EQU \$ CALL SKIPBL ; SKIP OVER ELLANKS JR C,OPNEXE ; DONE IF <cr> FOUND CALL CHKBL JR Z,NXTPRM ; YES - IGNORE IT HC HL CALL CHYSTR POP DE LD BC,PRMLEN ; COPY PARM CALL CYSTR POP DE LD BC,PRMLEN ; COPY PARM CALL CYSTR POP DE LD BC,PRMLEN ; COPY PARM SC DD S, PARLEN ; COPY PARM CALL CYSTR POP DE LD BC,PRMLEN ; COPY PARM SC DD S, PREXE ; DONE IF <cr> FOUND NXTPRM EQU \$ EX DC,PNEXE ; DONE IF <cr> FOUND SC HL NOTNUL EQU \$ EX DC,PHLEN ; INDEX TO NEXT PARM</cr></cr></cr>			LD			
LD (ERRDSP),A ; JP ERTRAP LD HL,ERTRAP LD (ERRDSP+1),HL LD HL,COMDOS ; SAVE DOS CMD HANDLER LD DE,COMSAV LD BC,3 LDIR LD (COMDOS),A ; SET NEW ONE = LD HL,CMTRAP ; JP CMTRAP LD (COMDOS+1),HL XOR A LD HL,PARMS ; CLEAR PARM STRINGS LD HL,PARMS ; CLEAR PARM STRINGS LD BE,PARMS+1 LD BE,PARMS+1 LD BE,PARMS+1 LD BE,LABTAB+1 LD BE,LABTAB+1 LD BE,LABTAB+1 LD BE,LABTAB+1 LD BE,LABTAB+1 LD BE,LABTAB+1 LD BE,LABTAB+1 LD DE,LABTAB+1 LD CALL SYNTAX LD DE,EXEDCE ; MOVE FILENAME TO DCB CALL SYNTAX LD A,INVFNM JP NZ,EXERR ; EXIT IF ERROR POP HL ; GET PLIST ADDRESS LD DE,PARMS ; COPY &N PARMS WVPRMS EQU \$ CALL SKIPBL ; SKIP OVER BLANKS JR C,OPNEXE ; DONE IF <cr> FOUND CP '\$' NOTNUL EQU \$ CALL CHKBL JR Z,NXTPRM ; YES - IGNORE IT DEC HL CALL CHKBL JR Z,NXTPRM ; VES - IGNORE IT DEC HL CALL CRYSTR POP DE LD BC,PRMLEN ; COPY PARM CALL CRYSTR POP DE LD BC,PRMLEN ; DONE IF <cr> FOUND CP '\$' NTPRM EQU \$ CALL CYPSTR POP DE LD BC,PRMLEN ; INDEX TO NEXT PARM</cr></cr>				A . ØC3H		SPT NEW ONE =
LD (ERRDSP+1),HL LD HL,COMDOS ; SAVE DOS CMD HANDLER LD DE,COMSAV LD BC,3 LDIR LD (COMDOS),A ; SET NEW ONE = LD HL,CMTRAP ; JP CMTRAP LD (COMDOS+1),HL XOR A LD HL,PARMS ; CLEAR PARM STRINGS LD (HL),A LD DE,PARMS+1 LD BC,PARMSL-1 LDIR DEC A ; INITIALIZE LABEL TABLE LD HL,LABTAB LD DE,LABTAB+1 LD BC,LABNUM+LABNUM-1 LDIR ; GET PARMS FROM PLIST ; GET PARMS FROM PLIST ; POP HL PUSH HL LD DE,LABNUM+LABNUM-1 LDIR ; POP HL PUSH HL LD DE,LABRAS ; COPY &N PARMS JP NZ,EXERR ; EXIT IF ERROR POP HL ; GET PLIST ADDRESS LD DE,PARMS ; COPY &N PARMS VVPRMS CALL SKIPBL ; SKIP OVER BLANKS JR C,OPMEXE ; DONE IF (CR> FOUND CP '\$'NULL PARM ? JR C,OPMEXE ; DONE IF (CR> FOUND CP '\$'NULL PARM ? JR NZ,NOTNUL ; NO - PROCESS IT INC HL CALL CHKBL JR Z,NXTPRM ; YES - IGNORE IT DEC HL NOTNUL EQU \$ PUSH DE LD BC,PRMLEN ; COPY PARM CALL CYSTR POP DE JR C,OPMEXE ; DONE IF (CR> FOUND NXTPRM EQU \$ PUSH DE PUSH DE LD BC,PRMLEN ; COPY PARM CALL CYSTR POP DE JR C,OPMEXE ; DONE IF (CR> FOUND NXTPRM EQU \$ SKIP OVER PARMS ; COPY PARM CALL CYSTR POP DE JR C,OPMEXE ; DONE IF (CR> FOUND NXTPRM EQU \$ SKIP OVER PARMS ; COPY PARM CALL CYSTR POP DE JR C,OPMEXE ; DONE IF (CR> FOUND NXTPRM EQU \$ SKIP OVER PARMEN+11						
LD HL,COMDOS ; SAVE DOS CMD HANDLER LD DE,COMSAV LD BC,3 LDIR LD (COMDOS),A ; SET NEW ONE = LD HL,CMTRAP ; JP CMTRAP LD (COMDOS+1),HL XOR A LD HL,PARMS ; CLEAR PARM STRINGS LD (HL),A LD BC,PARMS+1 LD BC,PARMS+1 LD BC,PARMSL-1 LDIR DEC A ; INITIALIZE LABEL TABLE LD (HL),A LD DE,LABTAB+1 LD BC,LABTAB+1 LD BC,LABNUM+LABNUM-1 LDIR ; GET PARMS FROM PLIST ; FOP HL PUSH HL LD A,INVFNM JP NZ,EXERR ; EXIT IF ERROR POP HL ; GET PLIST ADDRESS LD DE,PARMS ; COPY &N PARMS MVPRMS EQU \$ CALL SKIPBL ; SKIP OVER BLANKS JR C,OPNEXE ; DONE IF <cr> FOUND CP '\$' NOTNUL SKIPBL ; COPY PARM CALL CHEBL JR Z,NXTPRM ; YES - IGNORE IT NOTNUL EQU \$ PUSH DE LD BC,PARMEN ; COPY PARM CALL CYSTR POP DE LD BC,PARMEN ; DONE IF <cr> FOUND NXTPRM EQU \$ SKIP OVER IF <cr> FOUND NXTPRM EQU \$ SKIP OVER IF <cr> FOUND NXTPRM EQU \$ SKIP OVER IF <cr> FOUND SKIP OVER IF <cr> FOUND SKIP OVER STR POP DE LD BC,PARLEN ; COPY PARM CALL CYSTR POP DE LD BC,PARLEN ; COPY PARM CALL CYSTR POP DE SKIP ONE IF <cr> FOUND SKIP ONE IF <cr> FOUND S</cr></cr></cr></cr></cr></cr></cr></cr></cr></cr></cr></cr></cr></cr></cr></cr></cr></cr></cr></cr></cr></cr></cr></cr></cr></cr></cr></cr></cr></cr></cr></cr></cr></cr></cr></cr></cr></cr></cr></cr></cr></cr></cr>						
LD DE,COMSAV LD BC,3 LDIR LD (COMDOS),A ; SET NEW ONE = LD HL,CMTRAP LD (COMDOS+1),HL XOR A LD HL,PARMS ; CLEAR PARM STRINGS LD (HL),A LD DE,PARMS+1 LD BC,PARMSL-1 LDIR DEC A ; INITIALIZE LABEL TABLE LD HL,LABTAB LD (HL),A LD DE,LABTAB+1 LD BC,LABNUM+LABNUM-1 LDIR POP HL PUSH HL JD DE,CABNUM+LABNUM-1 LD DE,SERRER ; MOVE FILENAME TO DCB CALL SYNTAX LD A,INVFNM JP NZ,EXERR ; EXIT IF ERROR POP HL ; GET PLIST . WVPRMS EQU \$ CALL SKIPBL ; SKIP OVER BLANKS IR C,OPNEXE ; DONE IF <cr> FOUND CP '\$' ; NULL PARM ? JR C,OPNEXE ; DONE IF <cr> FOUND CP '\$ NOTNUL EQU \$ PUSH DE LD BC,PARMS ; COPY PARM CALL CHKBL JR Z,NXTPRM ; YES - IGNORE IT DEC HL NOTNUL EQU \$ PUSH DE LD BC,PRMLEN ; COPY PARM CALL CYSTR POP DE LD BC,PRMLEN ; COPY PARM CALL CYSTR POP DE LD BC,PRMLEN ; DONE IF <cr> FOUND NXTPRM EQU \$ EX DE,HL ; INDEX TO NEXT PARM</cr></cr></cr>			00	(BRRDDE+1) IL		
LD BC,3 LDIR LD (COMDOS),A ; SET NEW ONE = LD HL,CMTRAP ; JP CMTRAP LD (COMDOS+1),HL XOR A LD HL,PARMS ; CLEAR PARM STRINGS LD (HL),A LD DE,PARMS+1 LD BC,PARMSL-1 LDIR DEC A ; INITIALIZE LABEL TABLE LD HL,LABTAB LD DE,LABTAB+1 LD BC,LABNUM+LABNUM-1 LDIR					;	SAVE DOS CMD HANDLER
LD (COMDOS),A ; SET NEW ONE = LD HL,CMTRAP ; JP CMTRAP LD (COMDOS+1),HL XOR A LD HL,PARMS ; CLEAR PARM STRINGS LD (HL),A LD BC,PARMS+1 LD BC,PARMS+1 LD BC,PARMS+1 LD BC,LABTAB LD HL,LABTAB LD DE,LABTAB+1 LD BC,LABNUM+LABNUM-1 LDIR POP HL FUSH HL LD DE,FXEDCB ; MOVE FILENAME TO DCB CALL SYNTAX LD A,INVFNM JP NZ,EXERR ; EXIT IF ERROR POP HL ; GET PLIST ADDRESS LD DE,PARMS ; COPY &N PARMS NVPRMS EQU \$ CALL SKIPBL ; SKIP OVER BLANKS JR C,OPNEXE ; DONE IF <cr> FOUND CP '\$' ; NULL PARM ? JR NZ,NOTNUL ; NO - PROCESS IT INC HL NOTNUL EQU \$ POSH DE LD BC,PARMS ; COPY PARM CALL SKIPBL ; COPY PARM CALL SKIPBL ; COPY PARM CALL SKIPBL ; COPY PARM CALL CHKBL JR Z,NXTPRM ; YES - IGNORE IT DEC HL NOTNUL EQU \$ PUSH DE LD BC,PRMLEN ; COPY PARM CALL CYSTR POP DE JR C,OPNEXE ; DONE IF <cr> FOUND NXTPRM EQU \$ EX DE,HL ; INDEX TO NEXT PARM</cr></cr>						
LD (COMDOS+1),HL XOR A LD HL,PARMS ; CLEAR PARM STRINGS LD (HL),A LD DE,PARMS+1 LD BC,PARMSL-1 LDIR DEC A ; INITIALIZE LABEL TABLE LD HL,LABTAB LD (HL),A LD DE,LABTAB+1 LD BC,LABNUM+LABNUM-1 LDIR ; GET PARMS FROM PLIST ; GET PARMS FROM PLIST ; POP HL DE, EXEDCB ; MOVE FILENAME TO DCB CALL SYNTAX LD A,INVENM JP N3,EXERR ; EXIT IF ERROR POP HL ; GET PLIST ADDRESS LD DE,PARMS ; COPY &N PARMS VPRMS EQU \$ CALL SKIPBL ; SKIP OVER BLANKS JR C,OPNEXE ; DONE IF <cr> FOUND CP '\$' JR N2,NOTNUL ; NO - PROCESS IT INC HL CALL CHKBL JR Z,NATPRM ; YES - IGNORE IT DEC HL NOTNUL EQU \$ PUSH DE LD DE,PARMS ; COPY PARM CALL CHKBL JR Z,NATPRM ; YES - IGNORE IT DEC HL NOTNUL EQU \$ PUSH DE LD BC,PRMLEN ; COPY PARM CALL CYSTR POP DE JR C,OPNEXE ; DONE IF <cr> FOUND NXTPRM EQU \$ EX DE,HL ; INDEX TO NEXT PARM</cr></cr>				(COMPOR) B		CEM NEW ONE -
LD (COMDOS+1),HL XOR A LD HL,PARMS ; CLEAR PARM STRINGS LD (HL),A LD DE,PARMS+1 LD BC,PARMSL-1 LDIR DEC A ; INITIALIZE LABEL TABLE LD HL,LABTAB LD (HL),A LD DE,LABTAB+1 LD BC,LABNUM+LABNUM-1 LDIR ; GET PARMS FROM PLIST ; GET PARMS FROM PLIST ; POP HL DE, EXEDCB ; MOVE FILENAME TO DCB CALL SYNTAX LD A,INVFNM JP NZ,EXERR ; EXIT IF ERROR POP HL ; GET PLIST ADDRESS LD DE,PARMS ; COPY &N PARMS VVPRMS EQU \$ CALL SKIPBL ; SKIP OVER BLANKS JR C,OPNEXE ; DONE IF <cr> FOUND CP '\$' JR NZ,NOTNUL ; NO - PROCESS IT INC HL CALL CHKBL JR Z,NXTPRM ; YES - IGNORE IT DEC HL NOTNUL EQU \$ PUSH DE LD BC,PRMLEN ; COPY PARM CALL CPYSTR POP DE JR C,OPNEXE ; DONE IF <cr> FOUND NXTPRM EQU \$ EX DE,HL ; INDEX TO NEXT PARM</cr></cr>			LD	HL, CMTRAP	;	JP CMTRAP
LD HL, PARMS ; CLEAR PARM STRINGS LD (HL),A LD DE, PARMS+1 LD BC, PARMS+1 LD BC, PARMS+1 LD BC, PARMS-1 LDIR DEC A ; INITIALIZE LABEL TABLE LD HL, LABTAB LD DE, LABTAB+1 LD DE, LABNUM+LABNUM-1 LDIR ; GET PARMS FROM PLIST ; POP HL LD DE, EXEDCB ; MOVE FILENAME TO DCB CALL SYNTAX LD A, INVFNM JP NZ, EXERR ; EXIT IF ERROR POP HL LD DE, PARMS ; COPY &N PARMS WVPRMS EQU \$ CALL SKIPBL ; SKIP OVER BLANKS JR C, OPNEXE ; DONE IF <cr> FOUND CP '\$' NTTPRM EQU \$ PUSH DE LD BC, PRMLEN ; COPY PARM CALL CHKBL JR Z, NXTPRM ; YES - IGNORE IT DEC HL NOTNUL EQU \$ PUSH DE LD BC, PRMLEN ; COPY PARM CALL CYSTR POP DE JR C, OPNEXE ; DONE IF <cr> FOUND NXTPRM EQU \$ PUSH DE LD BC, PRMLEN ; COPY PARM</cr></cr>					-	
LD (HL),A LD DE,PARMS+1 LD BC,PARMSL-1 LDIR DEC A ; INITIALIZE LABEL TABLE LD HL,LABTAB LD (HL),A LD DE,LABTAB+1 LD BC,LABTAB+1 LD BC,LABNUM+LABNUM-1 LDIR POP HL PUSH HL LD DE,EXEDCB ; MOVE FILENAME TO DCB CALL SYNTAX LD A,INVFNM JP NZ,EXERR ; EXIT IF ERROR POP HL ; GET PLIST ADDRESS LD DE,PARMS ; COPY &N PARMS NVPRMS EQU \$ CALL SKIPBL ; SKIP OVER BLANKS JR C,OPNEXE ; DONE IF <cr> FOUND CP '\$' ; NULL PARM ? JR NZ,NOTNUL ; NO - PROCESS IT INC HL CALL CHKBL JR Z,NXTPRM ; YES - IGNORE IT DEC HL NOTNUL EQU \$ PUSH DE LD BC,PRMLEN ; COPY PARM CALL CHYSTR POP DE JR C,OPNEXE ; DONE IF <cr> FOUND NXTPRM EQU \$ PUSH DE LD BC,PRMLEN ; COPY PARM CALL CHYSTR POP DE JR C,OPNEXE ; DONE IF <cr> FOUND NXTPRM EQU \$ PUSH DE LD BC,PRMLEN ; COPY PARM CALL CPYSTR POP DE JR C,OPNEXE ; DONE IF <cr> FOUND NXTPRM EQU \$ EX DE,HL ; INDEX TO NEXT PARM</cr></cr></cr></cr>			XOR	A		
LD DE, PARMS+1 LD BC, PARMSL-1 LDIR DEC A ; INITIALIZE LABEL TABLE LD HL, LABTAB LD (HL), A LD DE, LABTAB+1 LD BC, LABNUM+LABNUM-1 LDIR ; GET PARMS FROM PLIST ; POP HL PUSH HL LD DE, EXEDCB ; MOVE FILENAME TO DCB CALL SYNTAX LD A, INVFNM JP NZ, EXERR ; EXIT IF ERROR POP HL ; GET PLIST ADDRESS LD DE, PARMS ; COPY &N PARMS MVPRMS EQU \$ CALL SKIPBL ; SKIP OVER BLANKS JR C, OPNEXE ; DONE IF <cr> FOUND CP '\$' ; NULL PARM ? JR NZ, NOTNUL ; NO - PROCESS IT INC HL CALL CHKBL JR Z, NXTPRM ; YES - IGNORE IT DEC HL NOTNUL EQU \$ PUSH DE LD BC, PRMLEN ; COPY PARM CALL CYSTR POP DE JR C, OPNEXE ; DONE IF <cr> FOUND NXTPRM EQU \$ EX DE, HL ; INDEX TO NEXT PARM</cr></cr>					7	CLEAR PARM STRINGS
LDIR DEC A ; INITIALIZE LABEL TABLE LD HL,LABTAB LD (HL),A LD DE,LABTAB+1 LD BC,LABNUM+LABNUM-1 LDIR ; GET PARMS FROM PLIST ; POP HL PUSH HL LD DE,EXEDCB ; MOVE FILENAME TO DCB CALL SYNTAX LD A,INVFNM JP NZ,EXERR ; EXIT IF ERROR POP HL ; GET PLIST ADDRESS LD DE,PARMS ; COPY &N PARMS NVPRMS EQU \$ CALL SKIPEL ; SKIP OVER BLANKS JR C,OPNEXE ; DONE IF <cr> FOUND CP '\$' ; NULL PARM ? JR NZ,NOTNUL ; NO - PROCESS IT INC HL NOTNUL EQU \$ PUSH DE LD BC,PRMLEN ; COPY PARM CALL CHKBL JR Z,NXTPRM ; YES - IGNORE IT DEC HL NOTNUL EQU \$ PUSH DE LD BC,PRMLEN ; COPY PARM CALL CPYSTR POP DE JR C,OPNEXE ; DONE IF <cr> FOUND NXTPRM EQU \$ EX DE,HL ; INDEX TO NEXT PARM</cr></cr>			LÐ	DE, PARMS+1		
DEC A ; INITIALIZE LABEL TABLE LD HL,LABTAB LD (HL),A LD DE,LABTAB+1 LD BC,LABNUM+LABNUM-1 LDIR ; GET PARMS FROM PLIST ; POP HL PUSH HL LD DE,EXEDCB ; MOVE FILENAME TO DCB CALL SYNTAX LD A,INVFNM JP NZ,EXERR ; EXIT IF ERROR POP HL ; GET PLIST ADDRESS LD DE,PARMS ; COPY &N PARMS WVPRMS EQU \$ CALL SKIPBL ; SKIP OVER BLANKS JR C,OPNEXE ; DONE IF <cr> FOUND CALL CHKBL JR Z,NXTPRM ; YES - IGNORE IT DEC HL NOTNUL EQU \$ PUSH DE LD BC,PRMLEN ; COPY PARM CALL CHKBL JR Z,NXTPRM ; YES - IGNORE IT DEC HL NOTNUL EQU \$ PUSH DE LD BC,PRMLEN ; COPY PARM CALL CHKBL JR C,OPNEXE ; DONE IF <cr> FOUND NXTPRM EQU \$ EX DE,HL ; INDEX TO NEXT PARM</cr></cr>				BC, PARMSL-1		
LD HL,LABTAB LD (HL),A LD DE,LABTAB+1 LD BC,LABNUM+LABNUM-1 LDIR						
LD (HL),A LD DE,LABTAB+1 LD BC,LABNUM+LABNUM-1 LDIR , GET PARMS FROM PLIST , GET PARMS FROM PLIST , POP HL DD DE,EXEDCB ; MOVE FILENAME TO DCB CALL SYNTAX LD A,INVFNM JP NZ,EXERR ; EXIT IF ERROR POP HL ; GET PLIST ADDRESS LD DE,PARMS ; COPY &N PARMS MVPRMS EQU \$ CALL SKIPBL ; SKIP OVER BLANKS JR C,OPNEXE ; DONE IF <cr> FOUND CP '\$' ; NULL PARM ? JR NZ,NOTNUL ; NO - PROCESS IT INC HL CALL CHKBL JR Z,NXTPRM ; YES - IGNORE IT DEC HL NOTNUL EQU \$ PUSH DE LD BC,PRMLEN ; COPY PARM CALL CPYSTR POP DE JR C,OPNEXE ; DONE IF <cr> FOUND NXTPRM EQU \$ EX DE,HL ; INDEX TO NEXT PARM LD BC,PRMLEN+1</cr></cr>					;	INITIALIZE LABEL TABLE
LD BC,LABNUM+LABNUM-1 LDIR GET PARMS FROM PLIST GET PARMS FROM PLIST GET PARMS FROM PLIST GET PARMS FROM PLIST POP HL LD DE,EXEDCB ; MOVE FILENAME TO DCB CALL SYNTAX LD A,INVFNM JP NZ,EXERR ; EXIT IF ERROR POP HL ; GET PLIST ADDRESS LD DE,PARMS ; COPY &N PARMS MVPRMS EQU \$ CALL SKIPBL ; SKIP OVER BLANKS JR C,OPNEXE ; DONE IF <cr> FOUND CP '#' ; NULL PARM ? JR NZ,NOTNUL ; NO - PROCESS IT INC HL CALL CHKBL JR Z,NXTPRM ; YES - IGNORE IT DEC HL NOTNUL EQU \$ PUSH DE LD BC,PRMLEN ; COPY PARM CALL CPYSTR POP DE JR C,OPNEXE ; DONE IF <cr> FOUND NXTPRM EQU \$ EX DE,HL ; INDEX TO NEXT PARM LD BC,PRMLEN+1</cr></cr>			LD	(HL),A		
LDIR ; GET PARMS FROM PLIST ; GET PARMS FROM PLIST ; POP HL LD DE,EXEDCB ; MOVE FILENAME TO DCB CALL SYNTAX LD A, INVFNM JP NZ, EXERR ; EXIT IF ERROR POP HL ; GET PLIST ADDRESS LD DE,PARMS ; COPY &N PARMS MVPRMS EQU \$ CALL SKIPBL ; SKIP OVER BLANKS JR C,OPNEXE ; DONE IF <cr> FOUND CP '\$' ; NULL PARM ? JR NZ,NOTNUL ; NO - PROCESS IT INC HL CALL CHKBL JR Z,NXTPRM ; YES - IGNORE IT DEC HL NOTNUL EQU \$ PUSH DE LD BC,PRMLEN ; COPY PARM CALL CPYSTR POP DE JR C,OPNEXE ; DONE IF <cr> FOUND NXTPRM EQU \$ EX DE,HL ; INDEX TO NEXT PARM LD BC,PRMLEN+1</cr></cr>			LD		4-1	
<pre> GET PARMS FROM PLIST GET PARMS FROM PLIST GET PARMS FROM PLIST GET PARMS FROM PLIST GET PUSH HL LD DE,EXEDCB ; MOVE FILENAME TO DCB CALL SYNTAX LD A,INVFNM JP NZ,EXERR ; EXIT IF ERROR POP HL ; GET PLIST ADDRESS LD DE,PARMS ; COPY &N PARMS MVPRMS EQU \$ CALL SKIPBL ; SKIP OVER BLANKS JR C,OPNEXE ; DONE IF <cr> FOUND CP '#' ; NULL PARM ? JR NZ,NOTNUL ; NO - PROCESS IT INC HL CALL CHKBL JR Z,NXTPRM ; YES - IGNORE IT DEC HL NOTNUL EQU \$ PUSH DE LD BC,PRMLEN ; COPY PARM CALL CPYSTR POP DE JR C,OPNEXE ; DONE IF <cr> FOUND NXTPRM EQU \$ EX DE,HL ; INDEX TO NEXT PARM LD BC,PRMLEN+1 </cr></cr></pre>				De y Bridhon - Bridhon		•
; GET PARMS FROM PLIST ; POP HL PUSH HL LD DE,EXEDCB ; MOVE FILENAME TO DCB CALL SYNTAX LD A,INVFNM JP NZ,EXERR ; EXIT IF ERROR POP HL ; GET PLIST ADDRESS LD DE,PARMS ; COPY &N PARMS MVPRMS EQU \$ CALL SKIPBL ; SKIP OVER BLANKS JR C,OPNEXE ; DONE IF <cr> FOUND CP '#' ; NULL PARM ? JR NZ,NOTNUL ; NO - PROCESS IT INC HL CALL CHKBL JR Z,NXTPRM ; YES - IGNORE IT DEC HL NOTNUL EQU \$ PUSH DE LD BC,PRMLEN ; COPY PARM CALL CPYSTR POP DE JR C,OPNEXE ; DONE IF <cr> FOUND NXTPRM EQU \$ EX DE,HL ; INDEX TO NEXT PARM LD BC,PRMLEN+1</cr></cr>	;					
POP HL PUSH HL LD DE, EXEDCB ; MOVE FILENAME TO DCB CALL SYNTAX LD A, INVFNM JP NZ, EXERR ; EXIT IF ERROR POP HL ; GET PLIST ADDRESS LD DE, PARMS ; COPY &N PARMS MVPRMS EQU \$ CALL SKIPBL ; SKIP OVER BLANKS JR C, OPNEXE ; DONE IF <cr>FOUND CP '\$' ; NULL PARM ? JR C, NOTNUL ; NO - PROCESS IT INC HL ; CALL CHKBL ; JR Z, NXTPRM ; YES - IGNORE IT DEC HL ; NOTNUL EQU \$ PUSH DE ; LD BC, PRMLEN ; N2 JR C, OPNEXE ; NXTPRM QU \$; JR C, OPNEXE ; DONE IF NXTPRM EQU \$; EX <</cr>						
PUSH HL LD DE,EXEDCB ; MOVE FILENAME TO DCB CALL SYNTAX LD A,INVFNM JP NZ,EXERR ; EXIT IF ERROR POP HL ; GET PLIST ADDRESS LD DE,PARMS ; COPY &N PARMS MVPRMS EQU \$ CALL SKIPBL ; SKIP OVER BLANKS JR C,OPNEXE ; DONE IF <cr>FOUND CP '#' ; NULL PARM ? JR C,OPNEXE ; DONE IF <cr>FOUND CP '#' ; NULL PARM ? JR Z,NOTNUL ; NO - PROCESS IT INC HL ; CALL CHKBL ; JR Z,NXTPRM ; YES - IGNORE IT DEC HL ; NOTNUL EQU \$ PUSH DE ; LD BC,PRMLEN ; COPY PARM CALL CPYSTR ; POP DE ; JR JR C,OPNEXE ; DONE IF</cr></cr>						
LD DE,EXEDCB ; MOVE FILENAME TO DCB CALL SYNTAX LD A,INVFNM JP NZ,EXERR ; EXIT IF ERROR POP HL ; GET PLIST ADDRESS LD DE,PARMS ; COPY &N PARMS EQU \$ CALL SKIPBL ; SKIP OVER BLANKS JR C,OPNEXE ; DONE IF <cr> FOUND CP '\$' ; NULL PARM ? JR NZ,NOTNUL ; NO - PROCESS IT INC HL CALL CHKBL JR Z,NXTPRM ; YES - IGNORE IT DEC HL NOTNUL EQU \$ PUSH DE LD BC,PRMLEN ; COPY PARM CALL CPYSTR POP DE JR C,OPNEXE ; DONE IF <cr> FOUND CALL CPYSTR POP DE JR C,OPNEXE ; DONE IF <cr> FOUND XTPRM EQU \$ EX DE,HL ; INDEX TO NEXT PARM LD BC,PRMLEN+1</cr></cr></cr>						
LD A, INVFNM JP NZ, EXERR ; EXIT IF ERROR POP HL ; GET PLIST ADDRESS LD DE, PARMS ; COPY &N PARMS MVPRMS EQU \$ CALL SKIPBL ; SKIP OVER BLANKS JR C, OPNEXE ; DONE IF <cr> FOUND CP '#' ; NULL PARM ? JR NZ, NOTNUL ; NO - PROCESS IT INC HL CALL CHKBL JR Z, NXTPRM ; YES - IGNORE IT DEC HL NOTNUL EQU \$ PUSH DE LD BC, PRMLEN ; COPY PARM CALL CPYSTR POP DE JR C, OPNEXE ; DONE IF <cr> FOUND NXTPRM EQU \$ EX DE, HL ; INDEX TO NEXT PARM LD BC, PRMLEN+1</cr></cr>					;	MOVE FILENAME TO DCB
JP NZ, EXERR ; EXIT IF ERROR POP HL ; GET PLIST ADDRESS LD DE, PARMS ; COPY &N PARMS MVPRMS EQU \$ CALL SKIPBL ; SKIP OVER BLANKS JR C, OPNEXE ; DONE IF <cr> FOUND CP '#' ; NULL PARM ? JR NZ, NOTNUL ; NO - PROCESS IT INC HL CALL CHKBL JR Z, NXTPPM ; YES - IGNORE IT DEC HL NOTNUL EQU \$ PUSH DE LD BC, PRMLEN ; COPY PARM CALL CPYSTR POP DE JR C, OPNEXE ; DONE IF <cr> FOUND NXTPRM EQU \$ EX DE, HL ; INDEX TO NEXT PARM LD BC, PRMLEN+1</cr></cr>			CALL	SYNTAX		
POP HL ; GET PLIST ADDRESS LD DE,PARMS ; COPY &N PARMS EQU \$ CALL SKIPBL ; SKIP OVER BLANKS JR C,OPNEXE ; DONE IF <cr> FOUND CP '\$' ; NULL PARM ? JR NZ,NOTNUL ; NO - PROCESS IT INC HL CALL CHKBL JR Z,NXTPRM ; YES - IGNORE IT DEC HL NOTNUL EQU \$ PUSH DE LD BC,PRMLEN ; COPY PARM CALL CPYSTR POP DE JR C,OPNEXE ; DONE IF <cr> FOUND NXTPRM EQU \$ EX DE,HL ; INDEX TO NEXT PARM LD BC,PRMLEN+1</cr></cr>					;	EXIT IF ERROR
MVPRMS EQU \$ CALL SKIPBL ; SKIP OVER BLANKS JR C,OPNEXE ; DONE IF <cr> FOUND CP '#' ; NULL PARM ? JR NZ,NOTNUL ; NO - PROCESS IT INC HL CALL CHKBL JR Z,NXTPRM ; YES - IGNORE IT DEC HL NOTNUL EQU \$ PUSH DE LD BC,PRMLEN ; COPY PARM CALL CPYSTR POP DE JR C,OPNEXE ; DONE IF <cr> FOUND NXTPRM EQU \$ EX DE,HL ; INDEX TO NEXT PARM LD BC,PRMLEN+1</cr></cr>			POP	HL	7	GET PLIST ADDRESS
CALL SKIPBL ; SKIP OVER BLANKS JR C,OPNEXE ; DONE IF <cr> FOUND CP '#' ; NULL PARM ? JR NZ,NOTNUL ; NO - PROCESS IT INC HL CALL CHKBL JR Z,NXTPRM ; YES - IGNORE IT DEC HL NOTNUL EQU \$ PUSH DE LD BC,PRMLEN ; COPY PARM CALL CPYSTR POP DE JR C,OPNEXE ; DONE IF <cr> FOUND NXTPRM EQU \$ EX DE,HL ; INDEX TO NEXT PARM LD BC,PRMLEN+1</cr></cr>					7	COPY &N PARMS
CP '#' ; NULL PARM ? JR NZ,NOTNUL ; NO - PROCESS IT INC HL CALL CHKBL JR Z,NXTPRM ; YES - IGNORE IT DEC HL NOTNUL EQU \$ PUSH DE LD BC,PRMLEN ; COPY PARM CALL CPYSTR POP DE JR C,OPNEXE ; DONE IF <cr> FOUND NXTPRM EQU \$ EX DE,HL ; INDEX TO NEXT PARM LD BC,PRMLEN+1</cr>			CALL	SKIPBL	;	SKIP OVER BLANKS
JR NZ,NOTNUL ; NO - PROCESS IT INC HL CALL CHKBL JR Z,NXTPRM ; YES - IGNORE IT DEC HL NOTNUL EQU \$ PUSH DE LD BC,PRMLEN ; COPY PARM CALL CPYSTR POP DE JR C,OPNEXE ; DONE IF <cr> FOUND NXTPRM EQU \$ EX DE,HL ; INDEX TO NEXT PARM LD BC,PRMLEN+1 *</cr>				C,OPNEXE	;	DONE IF <cr> FOUND NULL PARM ?</cr>
CALL CHKBL JR Z,NXTPRM ; YES - IGNORE IT DEC HL NOTNUL EQU \$ PUSH DE LD BC,PRMLEN ; COPY PARM CALL CPYSTR POP DE JR C,OPNEXE ; DONE IF <cr> FOUND NXTPRM EQU \$ EX DE,HL ; INDEX TO NEXT PARM LD BC,PRMLEN+1</cr>	j –		JR	NZ,NOTNUL		
JR Z,NXTPRM ; YES - IGNORE IT DEC HL NOTNUL EQU \$ PUSH DE LD BC,PRMLEN ; COPY PARM CALL CPYSTR POP DE JR C,OPNEXE ; DONE IF <cr> FOUND NXTPRM EQU \$ EX DE,HL ; INDEX TO NEXT PARM LD BC,PRMLEN+1</cr>						
J DEC HL J NOTNUL EQU \$ J PUSH DE J LD BC,PRMLEN ; COPY PARM J CALL CPYSTR J POP DE J JR C,OPNEXE ; DONE IF <cr> FOUND NXTPRM EQU \$ EX DE,HL ; INDEX TO NEXT PARM LD BC,PRMLEN+1</cr>			JR	Z,NXTPRM	;	YES - IGNORE IT
PUSH DE LD BC,PRMLEN ; COPY PARM CALL CPYSTR POP DE JR C,OPNEXE ; DONE IF <cr>FOUND NXTPRM EQU \$ EX DE,HL ; INDEX TO NEXT PARM LD BC,PRMLEN+1</cr>	ð					
LD BC,PRMLEN ; COPY PARM CALL CPYSTR POP DE JR C,OPNEXE ; DONE IF <cr> FOUND NXTPRM EQU \$ EX DE,HL ; INDEX TO NEXT PARM LD BC,PRMLEN+1</cr>						
POP DE JR C,OPNEXE ; DONE IF <cr> FOUND NXTPRM EQU \$ EX DE,HL ; INDEX TO NEXT PARM LD BC,PRMLEN+1</cr>			LD	BC, PRMLEN	;	COPY PARM
JR C,OPNEXE ; DONE IF <cr> FOUND NXTPRM EQU \$ EX DE,HL ; INDEX TO NEXT PARM LD BC,PRMLEN+1</cr>						
EX DE,HL ; INDEX TO NEXT PARM LD BC,PRMLEN+1			JR	C,OPNEXE	7	DONE IF <cr> FOUND</cr>
LD BC, PRMLEN+1					;	INDEX TO NEXT PARM
Listing I continu					•	
						Listing I continue

Example File

Program Listing 2 is an execution file called CC/EXE that I used to compile a program written in the C language. It optionally creates an executable command file, and runs it. I numbered each line for the purpose of illustration. These numbers aren't part of the actual file.

This execution file can have from one to five arguments. The first one is either the name of the file you want to compile or a question mark. When you enter no arguments or when the first argument is a question mark, the program displays a brief explanation of the execution file.

The second, third, and fourth arguments are the optional names of additional libraries that the linker uses. When the second argument is NO-LINK, execution ends after the assemble step. If the fifth argument is NOGO, the command file does not run.

Lines 1 and 2 are comments. Line 3 ends execution if a DOS error occurs. Lines 4 and 5 explain the form of the execution file command. The periods in front of the two operands of the If statements prevent an invalid form of the statement.

If you enter no first argument and you don't use periods, the statement &IF &1 = ?-HELP becomes &IF = ? -HELP after argument replacement. With the periods, it becomes &IF .= ? -HELP, a valid form of the If statement.

ÉXEC Interpreter substitutes arguments, if any, directly into the line. Typing EXEC CC or EXEC CC ? lets execution continue at the label -HELP, and displays an explanation of the execution file.

Line 7 invokes the C preprocessor, which produces a file with extension /C80. Line 9 invokes the C compiler to compile the file. Line 10 erases this file, since it is no longer necessary. The compiler produces an assemble file with the extension /MAC.

Line 11 suspends execution so you can insert the disk containing the assembler and linker programs. When you press any key, execution resumes at line 12. Line 13 starts the assembler, and line 14 erases the assemble file.

Line 15 determines whether or not the second argument is NOLINK. If it is, control passes to label -EXIT in line 33, the last line in the file. This bypasses the linker step. Again, I put periods before the If statement operands to prevent errors.

Line 17 runs the linker, giving it the library RUNLIB and argument 1 as parameters. Lines 18 and 23 pass lines



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B510 Prowriter 120cps. Friction/Tractor Parallel
 S50 Prowriter 2.120cps. for Vide Paper Paralel
 F1045 Starwiter 40cpc Dassynheet
 F1045 Printmaster 55cps Dassynheet
 F10 Bs-Drectonal Tractor with Pastsc Cover
 Single Bin Sheet Feeder
 Monte Letter Quality, 180cps, 2-Color
 GX-100 Gontal Banana, 50cps
 CX-4800 Printer Piotter - Acolor
 ANADEX

DP-96251 180cps Pinter DP-9625A 200cps Triple Mode Pinter WP-96001 285cps Near Letter Quality Pinter DP-96501 3500cps Super Trick Includes Tractor Tractor Assembly for WP-6000 Automatic Sheet Feeder for WP-6000/6500 We have duat Covers for most every printer we sell Be su order one with your new printer to Keep II Main rew Tor year

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a 3.04 <i>a</i>					
01840		ADD	HL,BC		
Ø185Ø Ø186Ø		EX JR	DE,HL MVPRMS		GET NEXT PARM
01870		JK	HV P KHD	Ĩ	GEI NEXI FARM
	;				
Ø1890	*		XE FILE INTO MEM	OR	Y
		-			
01910		500	Ċ.		
01920	OPNEXE	EQU	Ş UI EVEEVD		ADD / EVE EVMENCION
01940		LD LD	HL,EXEEXT DE,EXEDCB	7	ADD /EXE EXTENSION
01950		CALL	PUTEXT		
01960		LD	HL, EXEBUF	;	OPEN /EXE FILE
01970		LD	в,0		
01980		CALL	OPEN		
Ø199Ø		JP	NZ, EXERR	7	EXIT IF ERROR
02000		T D			CEM BILE DMD
02010 02020		LD LD	HL,FILBUF (FILPTR),HL	ĩ	SET FILE PTR
02030		LD	IX,FLAGS		POINT TO FLAGS BYTE
	RDEXEL	EQU	S		101.11 10 12.00 D-14
02050		LD	HL, RECBUF	7	READ NEXT RECORD
02060		LD	DE, RECBUF+RECLE	N	
02070		CALL	GETREC		
02080		JP	C, EXERR		EXIT IF I/O ERROR
02090		EX	DE,HL		SAVE EOR PTR
02100 02110		LD CALL	HL,RECBUF SKIPLN	7	SKIP OVER LINE NO'S
02110		CALL	NC - SKIPBL	*	SKIP OVER BLANKS
02130		CP	1,1	-	IGNORE COMMENTS
02140		JR	Z,RDEXEL	1	
02150		CP	1-1	;	PROCESS LABELS
Ø216Ø		CALL	Z,LBTBLD		
02170		EX	DE,HL	7	COMPUTE LENGTH
02180		OR	A		
Ø219Ø Ø22ØØ		SBC LD	HL,DE B,H		BC = LENGTH
02210		LD	C,L	Ī	bc - EBNGIN
02220		LD	HL, (FILPTR)		COPY REC TO FILE AREA
02230		EX	DE,HL		
02240		LDIR	•		
02250		LD	(FILPTR), DE		SAVE NEW PTR
02260		BIT	EOF,(IX+Ø)	7	READ MORE IF NOT EOF
02270		JR	Z,RDEXEL		
Ø228Ø Ø229Ø		RES	EOF,(IX+0)		RESET EOF FLAG
02300		LD	HL, (FILPTR)		ADD EOF MARK TO FILE
Ø231Ø		LD	(HL),EOFMRK		
02320		PUSH	HL		
02330		INC	HL	;	COMPUTE FILE LENGTH
02340		LD	DE,FILBUF		
02350		OR	A		
Ø236Ø Ø237Ø		SBC LD	HL,DE B,H		BC = LENGTH
02380		LD	C,L	1	bo - hbroth
Ø239Ø		DOD	UT .	;	MOVE FILE UP IN MEMORY
02400		LD	DE, EXMAIN-65	;	ALLOWING 64-BYTE STACK
02410		LDDR			
02420			DE,HL		
02430		LD	(MEMEND),HL	7	PROTECT IT
02440 02450		INC LD	HL (CURLIN),HL	;	SET CURRENT LINE PTR
02460					
02470	;				
02480	-	ADJUST	LABEL TABLE TO C	ON'	TAIN ADDRESSES
	;				
02500					DOTUM NO LIBBL MILLS
02510		LD			POINT TO LABEL TABLE
02520	LBTADJ	LD	B,LABNUM \$	7	# OF LABELS
02540	PD I KDO	PUSH	, HL		SAVE TABLE PTR
02550		LD	E,(HL)	;	GET LABEL OFFSET
02560		INC	HL		
02570		LD	D,(HL)		
02580			HL		
02590		EX		7	SAVE NEW PTR
Ø26ØØ Ø261Ø			HL A AFFU	~	MUTC INDET HOPD 3
02610		LD CP	A,ØFFH D	7	THIS LABEL USED ?
02630		JR	NZ, HAVLAB		
02640		CP	E		
02650		JR	NZ,HAVLAB		
02660		INC		;	NO - MAKE IT Ø
02670		JR	SETLAB		
	HAVLAB		\$ HI (CURLIN)		VPC - CONVERT TO ADDR
Ø2690 Ø2700		LD ADD	HL, (CORLIN) HL, DE	Ŧ	YES - CONVERT TO ADDR
02700		EX	DE,HL		
					Listing 1 continued

19–22 to the linker as keyboard input. This lets you use extra libraries to complete the link. Line 22 tells the linker to create a command file and exit. Line 24 erases the assembler's /REL file.

Line 25 checks whether you entered NOGO as the fifth argument. If you did, control passes to label -EXIT without running the command file in line 27.

The GOTO statement in line 28 bypasses the comments in lines 29–32. Lines 6, 8, 12, 16, and 26 give messages at the beginning of each major step in the execution file, providing a progress report during execution.

If you run the execution file by entering EXEC CC MYPROG CLIB PRINTF # NOGO, the major steps of the process are as follows.

Line 7 becomes PRE MYPROG to invoke the preprocessor. Line 9 becomes C80 MYPROG to run the compiler, and line 10 becomes KILL MYPROG/C80.

Line 13 runs the assembler with M80 MYPROG = MYPROG, and line 14 erases the assemble file with KILL MYPROG/MAC. Line 17 becomes L80 RUNLIB, MYPROG to run the linker. Lines 19–20 pass CLIB and PRINTF to the linker as though you entered them from the keyboard.

Since the fourth argument is a pound sign, line 21 becomes a blank line. EX-EC Interpreter passes line 22 as keyboard input MYPROG-N-E:CMAIN to the linker. Line 24 becomes KILL MYPROG/REL.

The fifth argument is NOGO, so line 25 passes control to label -EXIT. Because this is the last line in the file, the execution file process ends.

This example uses expanded forms of labels and control statement keywords for clarity. You can use the single-letter short forms if you have limited memory. Only the first letter of a label or control statement is necessary; the interpreter ignores the rest of the word.

Compiling a C program involves a lot of keyboard input and consumes a lot of time. By using this execution file, I can perform the entire process with one command. Assuming that no errors occur, I then have the original source file and the command file on disk.

Since the program erases the intermediate files produced by the preprocessor, compiler, and assembler, you don't have to worry about running out of disk space. In fact, if you have all the necessary programs in your drives when starting the execution file, you can omit the Wait command in line 11 and run the whole process unattended.

The Example on p. 60 is a test file

64 • 80 Micro, April 1984

Listing I continued

that illustrates the use of arguments; the DOS commands CLS, Create, Free, and Kill; and the interpreter commands If, Wait, Display, and Quit.

Program Logic

EXEC Interpreter occupies 2K bytes in high memory. The beginning address is F800 hex in a 48K system. On a 32K machine, it's B800 hex.

The interpreter reads the file into memory, does some preprocessing, and relocates the file adjacent to itself in high memory. This method ensures the availability of low memory for other programs.

EXEC Interpreter is not recursive, so you can't invoke it from within an execution file.

Starting at label EXEC (line 01060), the initialization code places hooks at various locations in the system so the interpreter can trap the system calls that the programs running in the execution file use.

The EXEC routine saves the arguments from the command line in the high-memory PARMS table. EXEC Interpreter then reads the execution file into low memory, one line at a time. When EXEC finds a labeled line, it saves the line's relative position in the file in the label table LABTAB. The program doesn't retain the actual label; it uses the first letter of the label as an index into the table.

When the program reaches the end of the file, it relocates the lines upward in memory and overlays the part of the EXEC routine's initialization code that it no longer needs. This frees up more memory.

The program sets the system variable MEMEND to protect the relocated file and the interpreter. Although most programs use this variable to indicate the highest available memory, some might not. If they don't, the interpreter won't work.

Then the program adjusts the label table entries to contain the real memory addresses of the labeled lines rather than relative offsets.

The main loop of the interpreter starts at label EXMAIN (line 02840) and has 64 bytes of stack space available. It reassigns the stack pointer each time it goes through the loop. The loop processes each line of the execution file through a call to PRCLIN. This routine performs argument substitution.

The CHKCTL routine handles the execution file's control statements. If a line passes to DOS as a command, the routine first copies that line to the DOS command text area. Some programs OKIDATA

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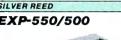
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Listing 1 contin	ued				
02720	SETLAB		\$		
02730		POP	HL	;	PUT ADDRESS BACK
02740		LD	(HL),E		
02750		INC	HL		
02760		LD	(HL),D		
02770		POP	HL	;	RESTORE PTR
02780		DJNZ	LBTADJ	;	LOOP UNTIL DONE
02790					
02800	;				
02810	;	MAIN EX	EC PROCESSING		
02820	;				
02830					
02840	EXMAIN	EQU	S		
02850		LD	SP, EXMAIN	;	SET STACK PTR
02860		LD	IX, FLAGS		POINT TO FLAGS BYTE
02870		BIT	EOF, $(IX + \emptyset)$;	END-OF-FILE ?
02880		JR	NZ, EXEND		YES - DONE
02890		LD	HL, (TXTPTR)	•	
02900		BIT	HAVTXT, (IX+Ø)	;	HAVE TEXT LINE YET ?
02910		JR			
02920		CALL	PRCLIN	;	NO - PROCESS NEXT LINE
02930	NOPROC	EOU	\$		
02940		RES	HAVTXT, (IX+Ø)	;	RESET FLAG
02950		LD	A, (HL)		NULL LINE ?
02960		CP	CR	'	
02970		JR	Z.EXMAIN		YES - IGNORE
02980		CALL	CHKCTL	<i>;</i>	CHECK FOR CTL STMT
02990		JR	C. EXMAIN		GET NEXT LINE IF SO
03000		BIT	STACK, (IX+0)		STACKED LINE ?
03010		JR	Z, EXCMD	'	
03020		LD	HL,STKMSG		YES - ISSUE WARNING
03030		CALL	VDLINE	'	100 10001 Ministrio
03040		JR	EXMAIN		PROCESS NEXT LINE
	EXCMD	EQU	\$	'	TROODDO NDAT DIAD
03060	DROND	PUSH	HL	,	SAVE COMMAND PTR
03070		LD	DE, CMDTXT		COPY CMD TO DOS AREA
03080		LD	BC,63		(JUST IN CASE)
03090		LDIR	00,00	'	
03100		LD	A,CR		ADD <cr> TO END</cr>
03110		LD	(DE),A	'	
POITD		<u>u</u> u	(00) (A		Listing 1 continued
					Example Continues

address this area directly to get parameters, rather than going through the HL register pair. The CMDDOS system routine executes the command and returns control to EXMAIN to process the next line of the execution file.

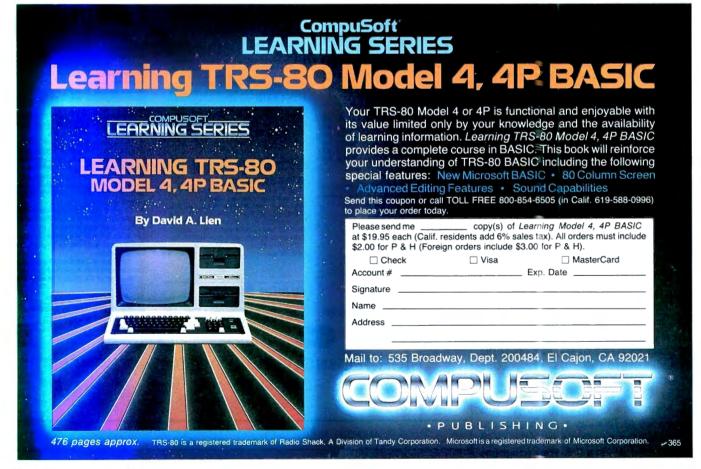
When the program reaches the end of the file, EXEND in line 03230 restores all the patches made during initialization into the system and returns to DOS.

The LBTBLD subroutine in line 03460 adds a label to the label table. It stores the relative offset of the line in the table's file.

The PRCLIN routine in line 03800 processes the next line of the execution file. The routine calls CHKARG to perform an argument substitution. PRCLIN builds up a text line for the main part of the interpreter, and when you've turned tracing on, it displays the line after argument substitution.

The CHKCTL routine in line 04290 and the PRCCTL routine in line 04460 check for and process the special control statements. Since processing If statements requires a lot of time, the program handles it separately in the IF-PROC routine (line 05440).

During If statement processing, the



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Listing I contin	nued				
Ø312Ø Ø313Ø		POP CALL	HL CMDDOS	1	EXECUTE COMMAND
Ø314Ø Ø315Ø		JR	EXMAIN	3	READ NEXT LINE
	;		OCESSING DONE		
Ø318Ø	;	EADC PR			
Ø321Ø Ø322Ø		OR CALL	ERRDSP	7	DISPLAY DOS ERROR MSG
03240	EXEND	LD		;	RESTORE KBD DRIVER
Ø325Ø Ø326Ø		LD	(KBDDCB+1),HL HL,(MESAVE)	;	RESTORE HIGH MEM PTR
Ø327Ø Ø328Ø		LD LD	(MEMEND),HL HL,ERRSAV	;	AND DOS ERR HANDLER
03290		LD LD	DE,ERRDSP BC,4		
Ø331Ø Ø332Ø				;	AND DOS CMD HANDLER
Ø333Ø Ø334Ø			DE,COMDOS BC,3		
Ø335Ø Ø336Ø		LDIR LD	HL, (DOSSAV)	;	AND DOS JUMP ADDRESS
Ø337Ø Ø338Ø		LD	(DOS+1),HL		RESTORE STACK PTR
03390		RET	SF, (SFSAVE)		EXIT TO DOS
	;				
Ø342Ø Ø343Ø	1	(HL) = ,	EL TO TABLE /EXE FILE RECORD		
Ø344Ø Ø345Ø	;				
03460	LBTBLD		Ş CNVLAB		MAKE LABEL BINARY
03480		JR	C,LABERR	1	EXIT IF ERROR
Ø349Ø Ø35ØØ			B.Ø	•	TABLE OFFSET -> BC
Ø351Ø Ø352Ø			NEXTWD HL	;	IGNORE REST OF LABEL SAVE REGISTERS
Ø353Ø Ø354Ø		PUSH	DE		COMPUTE FILE OFFSET
03550		LD	DE,FILBUF	ï	COMPUTE FILE OFFSET
Ø356Ø Ø357Ø		OR SBC	A HL,DE		
Ø358Ø Ø359Ø		EX LD	DE,HL HL,LABTAB	;	STORE OFFSET IN TABLE
Ø369Ø Ø361Ø		ADD LD	HL,BC (HL),E		
Ø362Ø		INC	HL		
Ø363Ø Ø364Ø		LD POP	(HL),D DE	;	RESTORE REGISTERS
Ø365Ø Ø366Ø		POP RET	HL	;	RETURN TO CALLER
03670	LABERR		s	•	
Ø369Ø		ADD	A, 'A'	;	SAVE BAD LABEL
Ø3700 Ø3710		LD LD	(LABLAB),A HL,LABMSG	;	DISPLAY ERROR MSG
Ø3720 Ø3730		CALL JR	VDLINE EXEND	;	EXIT
Ø3740 Ø3750	;				
Ø3760 Ø3770	;	PROCESS	EXEC LINE, (IX) (HL) = TEXT LINE		FLAGS BYTE
03780					
03790 03800	PRCLIN	EQU	\$		
Ø381Ø Ø382Ø		LD LD			CURRENT LINE PTR TEXT PTR
03830	PROCLP	LD	DE, CMDSAV+TXTLEN \$,
03850	TWOODE	LD	A, (BC)		GET NEXT CHARACTER
Ø3860 Ø3870		INC CP	EOFMRK	7	ADJUST PTR END-OF-FILE MARK ?
Ø388Ø Ø389Ø		JR SET			NO - CONTINUE YES - INDICATE EOF
03900	NOMEOR	JR			DONE
03920	NOTEOF	EQU CP	161	;	IS IT '&' ?
Ø393Ø Ø394Ø		JR CALL	NZ, NOAMPR CHKARG	;	YES - HANDLE &N PARM
03950 03960		JR JR			GET NEXT CHARACTER DONE IF <cr> FOUND</cr>
03970	NOAMPR	EQU CP	\$ CR		IS IT <cr> ?</cr>
03980		CF.			Listing 1 continued

program scans and evaluates the two operands, the relational operator, and the label. When both operands are numeric, the program makes an unsigned numeric comparison.

When the operands aren't numeric, the program compares the strings. When the result of the comparison is true, the program alters the current EXEC routine line pointer, CURLIN, to change the flow of control.

The GETLAD routine in line 06400 searches the label table for a label and returns the address of the labeled line. CNVLAB converts a character label to a binary label table index in line 06660.

The EVALOP routine in line 06840 determines whether an If statement's operand is numeric or a string. RELOP (line 07060) returns a numeric value for a relational operator.

NMEQ, NMINE, and so on up to NMLE determine the result of a numeric comparison. The program precompares the two numbers by subtracting one from the other. These routines return a zero or non-zero value in the A register to indicate a false or true condition for the relationship.

STEQ, STNE, and so on up to STGE compare strings and return a value in the A register like the numeric comparison routines.

The CHKARG routine substitutes arguments in line 08830. It uses the number of the argument to obtain the argument string from the PARMS table, then inserts the string into the text line in place of the &n token.

The KBDINT routine in line 09330 runs whenever a program running from within the execution file requests keyboard input. If the &S statement has stacked a line, the next character from that line returns. Otherwise, the program calls the regular system keyboard driver to get the next character from the keyboard.

The program invokes the ERTRAP routine in line 09740 when it calls the DOS error handler. The A register contains the error codes. Under TRSDOS,

ing I contin	nued			- 1	
03990		TD	7 DOCEND		YES - DONE
04000		UK ID	Z, PRCEND (HL),A		NO - ADD TO TEXT
		CDII			
04010		CALL	NC, PROCLP	- 7	ADJUST PTR
04020		JR	NC, PROCLP	7	LOOP IF TEXT NOT FULL
04030					
	PRCEND		\$		
04050		LD	(CURLIN),BC	;	SAVE NEW LINE PTR
04060		LD	(HL),CR	;	ADD <cr> TO TEXT</cr>
04070		BIT	TRACE, (IX+0)	7	TRACE ON ?
04080		JR	Z,NOTRAC		SAVE NEW LINE PTR ADD <cr> TO TEXT TRACE ON ?</cr>
04090					
04100		LD CALL	HL,CMDSAV	;	YES - DISPLAY TEXT
04110		CALL	VDLINE		
04120		POP	HL		
04130					
04140	NOTRAC	EQU	\$		
04150		BIT	BRKEND, (IX+Ø)	7	END WITH <brk> ?</brk>
04160		JR	Z, NOBRK		
04170		LD	(HL), BREAK	;	YES - CHANGE TO <brk></brk>
04180		RES	BRKEND, (IX+Ø)	;	RESET FLAG
Ø4190	NOBRK	EQU	\$		END WITH (BRK) ? YES - CHANGE TO (BRK) RESET FLAG
04200		LD	HL, CMDSAV	;	RETURN TEXT PTR
04210		RET			RETURN TO CALLER
04220					
04230					
	/				
		annon a			
04240		CHECK F	OR CONTROL STATE LINE, (IX) = FLA	MEI GS	NTS BYTE
Ø424Ø Ø425Ø	;	CHECK F	OR CONTROL STATE LINE, (IX) = FLA	MEI GS	NTS BYTE
Ø424Ø Ø425Ø Ø426Ø	7	CHECK F (HL) = RETURNS		MEI GS OL	NTS BYTE STATEMENT
Ø424Ø Ø425Ø Ø426Ø Ø427Ø	; ; ;	CHECK F (HL) = RETURNS	OR CONTROL STATE LINE, (IX) = FLA CS IF WAS CONTR	MEI GS OL	NTS BYTE STATEMENT
Ø424Ø Ø425Ø Ø426Ø Ø427Ø Ø428Ø	; ; ;	CHECK F (HL) = RETURNS	OR CONTROL STATE LINE, (IX) = FLA CS IF WAS CONTR	MEI GS OL	NTS BYTE STATEMENT
Ø424Ø Ø425Ø Ø426Ø Ø427Ø Ø428Ø Ø428Ø	; ; ;	CHECK F (HL) = RETURNS	OR CONTROL STATE LINE, (IX) = FLA CS IF WAS CONTR	MEI GS OL	NTS BYTE STATEMENT
04240 04250 04260 04270 04280 04280 04290 04300	; ; ; CHKCTL	CHECK F (HL) = RETURNS EQU LD	OR CONTROL STATE LINE, (IX) = FLA CS IF WAS CONTR 	MEI GS OL	NTS BYTE STATEMENT
04240 04250 04260 04270 04280 04290 04300 04310	; ; ; CHKCTL	CHECK F (HL) = RETURNS EQU LD	OR CONTROL STATE LINE, (IX) = FLA CS IF WAS CONTR 	MEI GS OL	NTS BYTE STATEMENT
04240 04250 04260 04270 04280 04290 04300 04310 04320	; ; ; CHKCTL	CHECK F (HL) = RETURNS EQU LD	OR CONTROL STATE LINE, (IX) = FLA CS IF WAS CONTR 	MEI GS OL ;	NTS BYTE STATEMENT IS 1ST CHARACTER '&' ?
04240 04250 04260 04270 04280 04290 04300 04310 04320 04330	; ; ; 	CHECK F (HL) = RETURNS EQU LD CP JR CALL	OR CONTROL STATE LINE, (IX) = FLA CS IF WAS CONTR	MEI GS OL ;	NTS BYTE STATEMENT IS 1ST CHARACTER '&' ? YES - PROCESS IT
04240 04250 04260 04270 04280 04290 04300 04300 04310 04320 04330 04340	; ; CHKCTL	CHECK F (HL) = RETURNS EQU LD CP JR CALL SCF	OR CONTROL STATE LINE, (IX) = FLA CS IF WAS CONTR 	MEI GS OL ; ;	NTS BYTE STATEMENT IS 1ST CHARACTER '&' ? YES - PROCESS IT INDICATE CONTROL
04240 04250 04260 04270 04280 04290 04300 04300 04320 04320 04320 04350	; ; CHKCTL	CHECK F (HL) = RETURNS EQU LD CP JR CALL	OR CONTROL STATE LINE, (IX) = FLA CS IF WAS CONTR 	MEI GS OL ; ;	NTS BYTE STATEMENT IS 1ST CHARACTER '&' ? YES - PROCESS IT
Ø4240 Ø4250 Ø4260 Ø4270 Ø4280 Ø4290 Ø4300 Ø4320 Ø4320 Ø4320 Ø4320 Ø4320 Ø4320 Ø4320 Ø4360	; ; CHKCTL	CHECK F (HL) = RETURNS EQU LD CP JR CALL SCF RET	OR CONTROL STATE LINE, (IX) = FLA CS IF WAS CONTR \$ A,(HL) '&' NZ,NOTCTL PRCCTL	MEI GS OL ; ;	NTS BYTE STATEMENT IS 1ST CHARACTER '&' ? YES - PROCESS IT INDICATE CONTROL
04240 04250 04260 04270 04280 04290 04300 04300 04300 04330 04330 04330 04330 04330 04330 04330	; ; CHKCTL NOTCTL	CHECK F (HL) = RETURNS EQU LD CP JR CALL SCF RET EQU	OR CONTROL STATE LINE, (IX) = FLA CS IF WAS CONTR , A,(HL) '&' NZ,NOTCTL PRCCTL \$	MEI GS OL ; ; ;	NTS BYTE STATEMENT IS 1ST CHARACTER '&' ? YES - PROCESS IT INDICATE CONTROL RETURN
04240 04250 04260 04290 04290 04290 04300 04300 04320 04320 04320 04350 04350 04350 04350 04350 04350 04350	CHKCTL NOTCTL	CHECK F (HL) = RETURNS EQU LD CP JR CALL SCF RET EQU OR	OR CONTROL STATE LINE, (IX) = FLA CS IF WAS CONTR \$ A,(HL) '&' NZ,NOTCTL PRCCTL	MEI GS OL ; ; ; ;	NTS BYTE STATEMENT IS 1ST CHARACTER '&' ? YES - PROCESS IT INDICATE CONTROL RETURN INDICATE NOT CONTROL
04240 04250 04260 04290 04290 04290 04300 04300 04300 04300 04350 04350 04350 04350 04350 04350 04350 04350	CHKCTL NOTCTL	CHECK F (HL) = RETURNS EQU LD CP JR CALL SCF RET EQU	OR CONTROL STATE LINE, (IX) = FLA CS IF WAS CONTR , A,(HL) '&' NZ,NOTCTL PRCCTL \$	MEI GS OL ; ; ; ;	NTS BYTE STATEMENT IS 1ST CHARACTER '&' ? YES - PROCESS IT INDICATE CONTROL RETURN
	CHKCTL NOTCTL	CHECK F (HL) = RETURNS EQU LD CP JR CALL SCF RET EQU OR	OR CONTROL STATE LINE, (IX) = FLA CS IF WAS CONTR , A,(HL) '&' NZ,NOTCTL PRCCTL \$	MEI GS OL ; ; ; ;	NTS BYTE STATEMENT IS 1ST CHARACTER '&' ? YES - PROCESS IT INDICATE CONTROL RETURN INDICATE NOT CONTROL
	, CHKCTL NOTCTL	CHECK F (HL) = RETURNS EQU LD CP JR CALL SCF RET EQU OR RET	OR CONTROL STATE LINE, (IX) = FLA CS IF WAS CONTR \$ A,(HL) '&' NZ,NOTCTL PRCCTL \$ A	MEI GS OL ; ; ; ; ;	NTS BYTE STATEMENT IS 1ST CHARACTER '&' ? YES - PROCESS IT INDICATE CONTROL RETURN INDICATE NOT CONTROL RETURN TO CALLER
	; ; CHKCTL NOTCTL ;	CHECK F) (HL) = RETURNS EQU LD CP JR CALL SCF RET EQU OR RET PROCESS	OR CONTROL STATE LINE, (IX) = FLA CS IF WAS CONTR \$ A,(HL) '&' NZ,NOTCTL PRCCTL \$ A A	MEI GS OL ; ; ; ; ; ;	NTS BYTE STATEMENT IS 1ST CHARACTER '&' ? YES - PROCESS IT INDICATE CONTROL RETURN INDICATE NOT CONTROL RETURN TO CALLER
	CHKCTL NOTCTL	CHECK FI (HL) = RETURNS EQU LD CP JR CALL SCF RET EQU OR RET PROCESS (HL) =	OR CONTROL STATE LINE, (IX) = FLA CS IF WAS CONTR \$ A,(HL) '&' NZ,NOTCTL PRCCTL \$ A A CONTROL STATEME LINE, (IX) = FLA	MEI GS OL ; ; ; ; ; ;	NTS BYTE STATEMENT IS 1ST CHARACTER '&' ? YES - PROCESS IT INDICATE CONTROL RETURN INDICATE NOT CONTROL RETURN TO CALLER
	CHKCTL NOTCTL	CHECK FI (HL) = RETURNS EQU LD CP JR CALL SCF RET EQU OR RET PROCESS (HL) =	OR CONTROL STATE LINE, (IX) = FLA CS IF WAS CONTR \$ A,(HL) '&' NZ,NOTCTL PRCCTL \$ A A	MEI GS OL ; ; ; ; ; ;	NTS BYTE STATEMENT IS 1ST CHARACTER '&' ? YES - PROCESS IT INDICATE CONTROL RETURN INDICATE NOT CONTROL RETURN TO CALLER
	; ; CHKCTL NOTCTL ;; ; ;	CHECK FI (HL) = RETURNS EQU LD CP JR CALL SCF RET EQU OR RET PROCESS (HL) =	OR CONTROL STATE LINE, (IX) = FLA CS IF WAS CONTR A,(HL) '&' NZ,NOTCTL PRCCTL \$ A CONTROL STATEME LINE, (IX) = FLA	MEI GS OL ; ; ; ; ; ;	NTS BYTE STATEMENT IS 1ST CHARACTER '&' ? YES - PROCESS IT INDICATE CONTROL RETURN INDICATE NOT CONTROL RETURN TO CALLER
	CHKCTL NOTCTL	CHECK F) (HL) = RETURNS EQU LD CP JR CALL SCF RET EQU OR RET PROCESS (HL) = EQU	OR CONTROL STATE LINE, (IX) = FLA CS IF WAS CONTR % A,(HL) '&' NZ,NOTCTL PRCCTL \$ A CONTROL STATEME LINE, (IX) = FLA \$	MEI GS OL ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ;	NTS BYTE STATEMENT IS 1ST CHARACTER '&' ? YES - PROCESS IT INDICATE CONTROL RETURN INDICATE NOT CONTROL RETURN TO CALLER BYTE, A = 1ST CHAR
	; ; CHKCTL NOTCTL ;; ; ;	CHECK FI (HL) = RETURNS EQU LD CP JR CALL SCF RET EQU OR RET PROCESS (HL) =	OR CONTROL STATE LINE, (IX) = FLA CS IF WAS CONTR % A,(HL) '&' NZ,NOTCTL PRCCTL \$ A CONTROL STATEME LINE, (IX) = FLA \$	MEI GS OL ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ;	NTS BYTE STATEMENT IS 1ST CHARACTER '&' ? YES - PROCESS IT INDICATE CONTROL RETURN INDICATE NOT CONTROL RETURN TO CALLER





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If &Q forces exit on error, set bit 7 and alter the return address so the interpreter's exit code regains control after the program displays the message. If you don't set bit 7, control returns to the system after the program displays the message.

The CMTRAP routine in line 09970 traps calls to the system routine, COM-DOS. COMDOS runs a DOS command, but doesn't return to the caller. The interpreter pushes a return address and uses CMDDOS so it regains control when the command is complete.

GETREC (line 10120) and GETBYT (line 10440) read in the execution file from disk, one line at a time.

The rest of the subroutines in the program are string-handling utilities. NEXTWD scans to the start of the next word in a line. NEXTBL finds the next

1

blank character in a line. The interpreter treats tabs as blanks.

SKIPBL finds the next non-blank character, and CHKBL determines whether or not the next character is a blank or a tab. SKIPLN bypasses line numbers at the beginning of a line. All the above routines check to make sure that the pointer doesn't advance past the end of the line.

INCPTR (line 11300) increments a pointer in the HL register pair and compares it to the value in the DE register pair. CPYSTR (line 11460) copies a string that the HL register pair addresses to a location that the DE register pair addresses. A blank or carriage return character terminates the string. CVBIN in line 11600 checks whether a character string is all numeric. If it is, the program converts it into binary numbers. ■

You can reach Douglas Payne at 58 Brendawood Crescent, Waterloo, Ontario N2J 4J5, Canada.

Listing I continu	ied					
04480		LD	A,(HL)			
04490		LD	(CTLCMD),A		SAVE IN CASE OF ERROR	
04500		AND	ØDFH		FORCE UPPERCASE	
04510		THE .	bbtn	'	tonol official	
04520		CP	171		IF ?	
04530		JP	Z, IFPROC		YES - PROCESS IT	
04540		UF	A, II FROC	1	ILD INCCLOD II	
04550		CP	IGI		GOTO ?	
04560		JR	NZ, CHKTRC	ī	3010 :	
04570		DEC	HL	;	YES - SAVE ADDRESS	
04580		LD	(GOSTAD),HL		IED - DRAF KDDKEDD	
04590		CALL	NEXTWD		SCAN TO LABEL	
04600		JR	C, GOERR		ERROR IF NONE	
04610		CALL	GETLAD		GET LABEL ADDRESS	
04620		JR	C, GOERR		ERROR IF NONE	
04630			(CURLIN),HL		SAVE NEW LINE PTR	
		LD	(CORDIN) , HD		RETURN	
04640	CORDD	RET	Ś	ž	RETURN	
	GOERR	EQU			DISPLAY ERROR MSG	
04660		LD	HL, GOERRM	7	DISPLAT ERROR MSG	
04670		CALL	VDLINE			
04680		LD	HL, (GOSTAD)			
04690		CALL	VDLINE			
04700		JP	EXEND	;	EXIT	
04710						
04720	CHKTRC	EQU	Ş			
04730		CP	"T '	1	TRACE ?	
04740		JR	NZ, CHKBRK			
04750		SET	TRACE, (IX+0)		YES - SET TRACE FLAG	
04760		CALL	NEXTWD		SCAN TO OPERAND	
04770		RET	С	7	DEFAULT IS YES	
04780		CP	'Y'			
04790		RET	Z			
04800		RES	TRACE,(IX+0)	7	RESET TRACE FLAG	
Ø481Ø		RET				
04820						
04830	CHKBRK	EQU	\$			
Ø484Ø		CP	'B'	7	END NEXT WITH BRK ?	
Ø485Ø		JR	NZ,CHKSTK			
04860		SET	BRKEND, (IX+0)	7	YES - SET BREAK FLAG	
04870		RET				
04880						
04890	CHKSTK	EQU	\$			
04900		CP	'S'	7	STACK NEXT LINES ?	
04910		JR	NZ, CHKEND			
04920		SET	STACK, (IX+0)	;	YES - SET STACK FLAG	
04930		RET				
04940						
	CHKEND	EQU	Ş			
04960		CP	i E t	7	END STACKING ?	
04970		JR	NZ, CHKWT	•		
					t later t another	a d
					Listing 1 continue	a

Listing I conti	nued				
04980		RES	STACK (IX+0)	; YES - CLEAR STACK F	'LAG
04990		RET	DINCK/(IKID)	, ILD - CDDAK DIACK I	DAG
05000		1.01			
	CHKWT	EOU	\$		
05020		CP	TWI	; WAIT ?	
05030		JR	NZ, CHKDSP	y	
05040			CTLDSP	; YES - DISP MSG IF A	NY
05050		LD	HL,WTMSG	; DISPLAY WAIT MESSAG	
05060			VDLINE	,	
05070		SET	NKBDPR, (IX+Ø)		
05080			KBWAIT	; WAIT FOR KEY-PRESS	
05090		RES	NKBDPR, (IX+0)		
05100		CP	BREAK	; IS IT <break> ?</break>	
05110		JP	Z, EXEND	: YES - TERMINATE	
05120		RET	•		
05130					
05140	CHKDSP	EQU	\$		
05150		CP	"D"	; DISPLAY ?	
05160		JR	NZ, CHQUIT		
05170	CTLDSP	EQU	\$		
05180		CALL	NEXTBL	; YES - SCAN TO STRIN	IG
05190		JR	C,DSPLAY		
05200		INC	HL		
05210	DSPLAY	EQU	\$		
05220		JP	VDLINE	; DISPLAY IT, RETURN	
05230					
05240	CHQUIT	EQU	\$		
05250		CP	'Q'	; QUIT ?	
05260		JR	NZ, CTLERR		
05270		SET	ERQUIT, (IX+Ø)	; YES - SET QUIT FLAG	
05280		CALL	NEXTWD	; SCAN TO OPERAND	
05290		RET	C	; DEFAULT IS YES	
05300		CP	1 Y 1		
05310		RET	Z		
05320		RES	ERQUIT,(IX+0)	; RESET QUIT FLAG	
05330		RET			
05340					
05350	CTLERR	EQU	Ş		
05360		LD	HL,CTLMSG	; NONE OF THE ABOVE	
05370		JP	VDLINE	; DISPLAY ERROR MSG,	RET
05380					
05390	;				
05400	;	PROCESS	&IF STATEMENT		
05410	1	(HL) = :	STATEMENT, (IX)	= FLAGS BYTE	
	-	(HL) =	STATEMENT, (IX)	= FLAGS BYTE	
05410	1	(HL) = :	STATEMENT, (IX)	= FLAGS BYTE	
05410 05420 05430	1	and man love and late over that the	STATEMENT, (IX)	= FLAGS BYTE	
05410 05420 05430	;	EQU DEC	 \$ НL	<pre>= FLAGS BYTE</pre>	
05410 05420 05430 05440	;	EQU DEC LD	\$ HL (IFSTAD),HL	; SAVE LINE PTR	
05410 05420 05430 05440 05450	;	EQU DEC LD	\$ HL (IFSTAD),HL		
05410 05420 05430 05440 05450 05460	;	EQU DEC LD	\$ HL (IFSTAD),HL	; SAVE LINE PTR	
05410 05420 05430 05440 05450 05460 05460 05470	;	EQU DEC LD RES CALL	\$ HL (IFSTAD),HL CMPTYP,(IX+0)	; SAVE LINE PTR)
05410 05420 05430 05440 05450 05460 05470 05470 05480 05490 05490	;	EQU DEC LD RES CALL JP	\$ HL (IFSTAD),HL CMPTYP,(IX+0) NEXTWD C,IFERR	; SAVE LINE PTR ; RESET COMPARE FLAG ; SCAN TO 1ST OPERAND)
05410 05420 05430 05440 05450 05460 05470 05470 05470 05490 05500 05510	;	EQU DEC LD RES CALL JP LD	\$ HL (IFSTAD),HL CMPTYP,(IX+0) NEXTWD C,IFERR (IFOP1A),HL	; SAVE LINE PTR ; RESET COMPARE FLAG ; SCAN TO 1ST OPERANI ; SAVE ADDRESS)
05410 05420 05430 05440 05440 05460 05460 05470 05480 05490 05510 05510	;	EQU DEC LD RES CALL JP LD	\$ HL (IFSTAD),HL CMPTYP,(IX+0) NEXTWD C,IFERR (IFOP1A),HL EVALOP	; SAVE LINE PTR ; RESET COMPARE FLAG ; SCAN TO 1ST OPERANI ; SAVE ADDRESS ; EVALUATE)
05410 05420 05430 05440 05460 05460 05470 05480 055490 055510 055510 055530	;	EQU DEC LD RES CALL JP LD CALL LD	\$ HL (IFSTAD),HL CMPTYP,(IX+0) NEXTWD C,IFERR (IFOP1A),HL EVALOP (IFOP1V),DE	; SAVE LINE PTR ; RESET COMPARE FLAG ; SCAN TO 1ST OPERANI ; SAVE ADDRESS ; EVALUATE ; SAVE VALUE)
05410 05420 05440 05440 05450 05460 05470 05470 05490 05510 05520 05520 05530	;	EQU DEC LD RES CALL JP LD CALL LD LD	\$ HL (IFSTAD),HL CMPTYP,(IX+0) NEXTWD C,IFERR (IFOP1A),HL EVALOP (IFOP1V),DE A,C	; SAVE LINE PTR ; RESET COMPARE FLAG ; SCAN TO 1ST OPERANI ; SAVE ADDRESS ; EVALUATE)
05410 05420 05440 05440 05450 05460 05470 05490 05520 05520 05520 05550 055540 055540	;	EQU DEC LD RES CALL JP LD CALL LD LD LD	\$ HL (IFSTAD),HL CMPTYP,(IX+0) NEXTWD C,IFERR (IFOP1A),HL EVALOP (IFOP1V),DE A,C (IFOP1L),A	; SAVE LINE PTR ; RESET COMPARE FLAG ; SCAN TO 1ST OPERANI ; SAVE ADDRESS ; EVALUATE ; SAVE VALUE ; SAVE VALUE ; SAVE LENGTH)
$ \begin{array}{c} 9 5 4 1 0 \\ 0 5 4 2 0 \\ 0 5 4 3 0 \\ 0 5 4 4 0 \\ 0 5 4 5 0 \\ 0 5 4 5 0 \\ 0 5 4 5 0 \\ 0 5 4 6 0 \\ 0 5 5 4 5 0 \\ 0 5 5 4 0 \\ 0 5 5 0 \\ 0 5 5 2 0 \\ 0 5 5 2 0 \\ 0 5 5 2 0 \\ 0 5 5 5 0 \\ 0 5 5 0 \\ 0 5 5 0 \\ 0 5 5 0 \\ 0 5 5 0 \\ 0 5 5 0 \\ 0 5 5 0 \\ 0 5 5 0 \\ 0 5 5 0 \\ 0 5 5 0 \\ 0 5 5 0 \\ 0 5 5 0 \\ 0 \\$;	EQU DEC LD RES CALL JP LD CALL LD LD LD LD	\$ HL (IFSTAD),HL CMPTYP,(IX+0) NEXTWD C,IFERR (IFOP1A),HL EVALOP (IFOP1V),DE A,C (IFOP1L),A A,B	; SAVE LINE PTR ; RESET COMPARE FLAG ; SCAN TO 1ST OPERANI ; SAVE ADDRESS ; EVALUATE ; SAVE VALUE)
05410 05420 05430 05440 05460 05460 05480 05480 055400 055400 05520 05520 055540 055540 055540 055560 055570	;	EQU DEC LD RES CALL JP LD CALL LD LD LD LD LD CR	\$ HL (IFSTAD),HL CMPTYP,(IX+0) NEXTWD C,IFERR (IFOPIA),HL EVALOP (IFOPIV),DE A,C (IFOPIL),A A,B A	; SAVE LINE PTR ; RESET COMPARE FLAG ; SCAN TO 1ST OPERANI ; SAVE ADDRESS ; EVALUATE ; SAVE VALUE ; SAVE VALUE ; SAVE LENGTH)
	;	EQU DEC LD RES CALL JP LD CALL LD LD LD LD LD CR JR	\$ HL (IFSTAD),HL CMPTYP,(IX+0) NEXTWD C,IFERR (IFOP1A),HL EVALOP (IFOP1V),DE A,C (IFOP1L),A A,B A NZ,CHKROP	; SAVE LINE PTR ; RESET COMPARE FLAG ; SCAN TO 1ST OPERAND ; SAVE ADDRESS ; EVALUATE ; SAVE VALUE ; SAVE VALUE ; SAVE LENGTH ; STRING ?)
	;	EQU DEC LD RES CALL JP LD CALL LD LD LD LD LD CR	\$ HL (IFSTAD),HL CMPTYP,(IX+0) NEXTWD C,IFERR (IFOPIA),HL EVALOP (IFOPIV),DE A,C (IFOPIL),A A,B A	; SAVE LINE PTR ; RESET COMPARE FLAG ; SCAN TO 1ST OPERANI ; SAVE ADDRESS ; EVALUATE ; SAVE VALUE ; SAVE VALUE ; SAVE LENGTH)
05410 05420 05440 05440 05450 05460 055460 055400 05520 05520 05520 05520 055500 055540 055540 055500 055500 055500 055500 055500 055500 055500 055500 055500 055500 055600	;	EQU DEC LD RES CALL JP LD CALL LD LD LD LD LD CR JR SET	\$ HL (IFSTAD),HL CMPTYP,(IX+0) NEXTWD C,IFERR (IFOP1A),HL EVALOP (IFOP1V),DE A,C (IFOP1L),A A,B A NZ,CHKROP CMPTYP,(IX+0)	; SAVE LINE PTR ; RESET COMPARE FLAG ; SCAN TO 1ST OPERAND ; SAVE ADDRESS ; EVALUATE ; SAVE VALUE ; SAVE LENGTH ; STRING ?)
05410 05420 05430 05440 05460 05460 05470 055470 055400 055500 055520 055540 055540 055560 055560 055500 055500 055600 055600 055600 05600 05610	;	EQU DEC LD RES CALL JP LD CALL LD LD LD D CR JR SET EQU	<pre>\$ HL (IFSTAD),HL CMPTYP,(IX+0) NEXTWD C,IFERR (IFOPIA),HL EVALOP (IFOPIV),DE A,C (IFOPIL),A A,B A NZ,CHKROP CMPTYP,(IX+0) \$</pre>	; SAVE LINE PTR ; RESET COMPARE FLAG ; SCAN TO 1ST OPERANI ; SAVE ADDRESS ; EVALUATE ; SAVE VALUE ; SAVE VALUE ; SAVE LENGTH ; STRING ? ; YES - SET FLAG)
	;	EQU DEC LD RES CALL JP LD CALL LD LD LD LD CR JR SET EQU CALL	<pre>\$ HL (IFSTAD),HL CMPTYP,(IX+0) NEXTWD C,IFERR (IFOP1A),HL EVALOP (IFOP1V),DE A,C (IFOP1L),A A,B A NZ,CHKROP CMPTYP,(IX+0) \$ NEXTWD</pre>	; SAVE LINE PTR ; RESET COMPARE FLAG ; SCAN TO 1ST OPERAND ; SAVE ADDRESS ; EVALUATE ; SAVE VALUE ; SAVE LENGTH ; STRING ?)
	;	EQU DEC LD RES CALL JP LD CALL LD LD LD LD LD LD CR JR SET EQU CALL JP	<pre>\$ HL (IFSTAD),HL CMPTYP,(IX+0) NEXTWD C,IFERR (IFOP1A),HL EVALOP (IFOP1V),DE A,C (IFOP1L),A A,B A NZ,CHKROP CMPTYP,(IX+0) \$ NEXTWD C,IFERR</pre>	<pre>; SAVE LINE PTR ; RESET COMPARE FLAG ; SCAN TO 1ST OPERAND ; SAVE ADDRESS ; EVALUATE ; SAVE VALUE ; SAVE VALUE ; SAVE LENGTH ; STRING ? ; YES - SET FLAG ; SCAN TO OPERATOR</pre>)
	;	EQU DEC LD RES CALL JP LD CALL LD LD LD LD LD CALL SET EQU CALL JP CALL	<pre>\$ HL (IFSTAD),HL CMPTYP,(IX+0) NEXTWD C,IFERR (IFOP1A),HL EVALOP (IFOP1V),DE A,C (IFOP1L),A A,B A NZ,CHKROP CMPTYP,(IX+0) \$ NEXTWD C,IFERR RELOP</pre>	<pre>; SAVE LINE PTR ; RESET COMPARE FLAG ; SCAN TO 1ST OPERANI ; SAVE ADDRESS ; EVALUATE ; SAVE VALUE ; SAVE VALUE ; SAVE LENGTH ; STRING ? ; YES - SET FLAG ; SCAN TO OPERATOR ; GET OPERATOR TYPE</pre>)
	;	EQU DEC LD RES CALL JP LD CALL LD LD LD CALL LD OR JR SET EQU CALL JP CALL JP	<pre>\$ HL (IFSTAD),HL CMPTYP,(IX+0) NEXTWD C,IFERR (IFOP1A),HL EVALOP (IFOP1V),DE A,C (IFOP1L),A A,B A NZ,CHKROP CMPTYP,(IX+0) \$ NEXTWD C,IFERR RELOP C,IFERR</pre>	<pre>; SAVE LINE PTR ; RESET COMPARE FLAG ; SCAN TO 1ST OPERANI ; SAVE ADDRESS ; EVALUATE ; SAVE VALUE ; SAVE VALUE ; SAVE LENGTH ; STRING ? ; YES - SET FLAG ; SCAN TO OPERATOR ; GET OPERATOR TYPE ; EXIT IF ERROR</pre>)
	;	EQU DEC LD RES CALL JP LD CALL LD LD LD LD LD CALL SET EQU CALL JP CALL	<pre>\$ HL (IFSTAD),HL CMPTYP,(IX+0) NEXTWD C,IFERR (IFOP1A),HL EVALOP (IFOP1V),DE A,C (IFOP1L),A A,B A NZ,CHKROP CMPTYP,(IX+0) \$ NEXTWD C,IFERR RELOP</pre>	<pre>; SAVE LINE PTR ; RESET COMPARE FLAG ; SCAN TO 1ST OPERANI ; SAVE ADDRESS ; EVALUATE ; SAVE VALUE ; SAVE VALUE ; SAVE LENGTH ; STRING ? ; YES - SET FLAG ; SCAN TO OPERATOR ; GET OPERATOR TYPE</pre>)
	;	EQU DEC LD RES CALL JP LD CALL LD LD LD LD LD CALL JP CALL JP CALL JP LD	<pre>\$ HL (IFSTAD),HL CMPTYP,(IX+0) NEXTWD C,IFERR (IFOP1A),HL EVALOP (IFOP1V),DE A,C (IFOP1L),A A,B A NZ,CHKROP CMPTYP,(IX+0) \$ NEXTWD C,IFERR RELOP C,IFERR RELOP C,IFERR (IFROPT),A</pre>	<pre>; SAVE LINE PTR ; RESET COMPARE FLAG ; SCAN TO 1ST OPERAND ; SAVE ADDRESS ; EVALUATE ; SAVE VALUE ; SAVE UALUE ; SAVE LENGTH ; STRING ? ; YES - SET FLAG ; SCAN TO OPERATOR ; GET OPERATOR TYPE ; EXIT IF ERROR ; SAVE IT</pre>	
	;	EQU DEC LD RES CALL JP LD CALL LD LD LD LD LD LD CALL JP CALL JP CALL CALL	<pre>\$ HL (IFSTAD),HL CMPTYP,(IX+0) NEXTWD C,IFERR (IFOP1A),HL EVALOP (IFOP1V),DE A,C (IFOP1L),A A,B A NZ,CHKROP CMPTYP,(IX+0) \$ NEXTWD C,IFERR RELOP C,IFERR RELOP C,IFERR (IFROPT),A NEXTWD</pre>	<pre>; SAVE LINE PTR ; RESET COMPARE FLAG ; SCAN TO 1ST OPERANI ; SAVE ADDRESS ; EVALUATE ; SAVE VALUE ; SAVE VALUE ; SAVE LENGTH ; STRING ? ; YES - SET FLAG ; SCAN TO OPERATOR ; GET OPERATOR TYPE ; EXIT IF ERROR</pre>	
	;	EQU DEC LD RES CALL JP LD CALL LD LD CALL JP EQU CALL JP CALL JP LD CALL JP LD	<pre>\$ HL (IFSTAD),HL CMPTYP,(IX+0) NEXTWD C,IFERR (IFOP1A),HL EVALOP (IFOP1V),DE A,C (IFOP1L),A A,B A NZ,CHKROP CMPTYP,(IX+0) \$ NEXTWD C,IFERR RELOP C,IFERR (IFROPT),A NEXTWD C,IFERR</pre>	<pre>; SAVE LINE PTR ; RESET COMPARE FLAG ; SCAN TO 1ST OPERANI ; SAVE ADDRESS ; EVALUATE ; SAVE VALUE ; SAVE VALUE ; SAVE LENGTH ; STRING ? ; YES - SET FLAG ; SCAN TO OPERATOR ; GET OPERATOR TYPE ; EXIT IF ERROR ; SAVE IT ; SCAN TO 2ND OPERANI </pre>	
	;	EQU DEC LD RES CALL JP LD LD LD LD LD CALL JP CALL JP CALL JP CALL JP LD CALL JP LD	<pre>\$ HL (IFSTAD),HL CMPTYP,(IX+0) NEXTWD C,IFERR (IFOPLA),HL EVALOP (IFOPLV),DE A,C (IFOPLL),A A,B A NZ,CHKROP CMPTYP,(IX+0) \$ NEXTWD C,IFERR RELOP C,IFERR (IFROPT),A NEXTWD C,IFERR (IFROPT),A</pre>	<pre>; SAVE LINE PTR ; RESET COMPARE FLAG ; SCAN TO 1ST OPERANI ; SAVE ADDRESS ; EVALUATE ; SAVE VALUE ; SAVE VALUE ; SAVE LENGTH ; STRING ? ; YES - SET FLAG ; SCAN TO OPERATOR ; GET OPERATOR TYPE ; EXIT IF ERROR ; SAVE IT ; SCAN TO 2ND OPERANI ; SAVE ADDRESS</pre>	
	;	EQU DEC LD RES CALL JP LD LD LD LD LD LD CALL JP CALL JP CALL JP LD CALL JP LD CALL JP	<pre>\$ HL (IFSTAD),HL CMPTYP,(IX+0) NEXTWD C,IFERR (IFOP1A),HL EVALOP (IFOP1V),DE A,C (IFOP1L),A A,B A NZ,CHKROP CMPTYP,(IX+0) \$ NEXTWD C,IFERR RELOP C,IFERR (IFROPT),A NEXTWD C,IFERR (IFOP2A),HL EVALOP</pre>	<pre>; SAVE LINE PTR ; RESET COMPARE FLAG ; SCAN TO 1ST OPERANI ; SAVE ADDRESS ; EVALUATE ; SAVE VALUE ; SAVE LENGTH ; STRING ? ; YES - SET FLAG ; SCAN TO OPERATOR ; GET OPERATOR TYPE ; EXIT IF ERROR ; SAVE IT ; SCAN TO 2ND OPERANI ; SAVE ADDRESS ; EVALUATE</pre>	
	;	EQU DEC LD RES CALL JP LD CALL LD LD LD CALL JP CALL JP LD CALL JP LD CALL LD CALL LD	<pre>\$ HL (IFSTAD),HL CMPTYP,(IX+0) NEXTWD C,IFERR (IFOP1A),HL EVALOP (IFOP1V),DE A,C (IFOP1L),A A,B A NZ,CHKROP CMPTYP,(IX+0) \$ NEXTWD C,IFERR RELOP C,IFERR RELOP C,IFERR (IFROPT),A NEXTWD C,IFERR (IFOP2A),HL EVALOP (IFOP2V),DE</pre>	; SAVE LINE PTR ; RESET COMPARE FLAG ; SCAN TO 1ST OPERANI ; SAVE ADDRESS ; EVALUATE ; SAVE VALUE ; SAVE LENGTH ; STRING ? ; YES - SET FLAG ; SCAN TO OPERATOR ; GET OPERATOR TYPE ; EXIT IF ERROR ; SAVE IT ; SCAN TO 2ND OPERANI ; SAVE ADDRESS ; EVALUATE ; SAVE VALUE	
	;	EQU DEC LD RES CALL JP LD CALL LD LD CALL JP CALL JP CALL JP LD CALL JP LD CALL JP LD CALL LD	<pre>\$ HL (IFSTAD),HL CMPTYP,(IX+0) NEXTWD C,IFERR (IFOP1A),HL EVALOP (IFOP1V),DE A,C (IFOP1L),A A,B A NZ,CHKROP CMPTYP,(IX+0) \$ NEXTWD C,IFERR RELOP C,IFERR (IFROPT),A NEXTWD C,IFERR (IFOP2A),HL EVALOP (IFOP2V),DE A,C</pre>	<pre>; SAVE LINE PTR ; RESET COMPARE FLAG ; SCAN TO 1ST OPERANI ; SAVE ADDRESS ; EVALUATE ; SAVE VALUE ; SAVE LENGTH ; STRING ? ; YES - SET FLAG ; SCAN TO OPERATOR ; GET OPERATOR TYPE ; EXIT IF ERROR ; SAVE IT ; SCAN TO 2ND OPERANI ; SAVE ADDRESS ; EVALUATE</pre>	
	;	EQU DEC LD RES CALL JP LD LD LD LD CALL JP CALL JP CALL JP LD CALL JP LD CALL JP LD CALL LD LD LD CALL LD	<pre>\$ HL (IFSTAD),HL CMPTYP,(IX+0) NEXTWD C,IFERR (IFOPLA),HL EVALOP (IFOPLV),DE A,C (IFOPLL),A A,B A NZ,CHKROP CMPTYP,(IX+0) \$ NEXTWD C,IFERR RELOP C,IFERR (IFROPT),A NEXTWD C,IFERR (IFOP2A),HL EVALOP (IFOP2V),DE A,C (IFOP2L),A</pre>	<pre>; SAVE LINE PTR ; RESET COMPARE FLAG ; SCAN TO 1ST OPERANI ; SAVE ADDRESS ; EVALUATE ; SAVE VALUE ; SAVE LENGTH ; STRING ? ; YES - SET FLAG ; SCAN TO OPERATOR ; GET OPERATOR TYPE ; EXIT IF ERROR ; SAVE IT ; SCAN TO 2ND OPERANI ; SAVE ADDRESS ; EVALUATE ; SAVE VALUE ; SAVE LENGTH</pre>	
05410 05420 05440 05440 05460 055460 055400 05520 05520 05520 055500 055500 055500 055500 055500 055500 055600 056610 056610 056620 05670 056700 057700 0	;	EQU DEC LD RES CALL JP LD CALL LD LD LD CALL JP CALL JP CALL JP CALL JP CALL JP LD CALL LD LD LD LD CALL LD	<pre>\$ HL (IFSTAD),HL CMPTYP,(IX+0) NEXTWD C,IFERR (IFOP1A),HL EVALOP (IFOP1V),DE A,C (IFOP1L),A A,B A NZ,CHKROP CMPTYP,(IX+0) \$ NEXTWD C,IFERR RELOP C,IFERR (IFROPT),A NEXTWD C,IFERR (IFOP2A),HL EVALOP (IFOP2A),HL EVALOP (IFOP2L),A A,B</pre>	; SAVE LINE PTR ; RESET COMPARE FLAG ; SCAN TO 1ST OPERANI ; SAVE ADDRESS ; EVALUATE ; SAVE VALUE ; SAVE LENGTH ; STRING ? ; YES - SET FLAG ; SCAN TO OPERATOR ; GET OPERATOR TYPE ; EXIT IF ERROR ; SAVE IT ; SCAN TO 2ND OPERANI ; SAVE ADDRESS ; EVALUATE ; SAVE VALUE	
	;	EQU DEC LD RES CALL JP LD CALL LD LD CALL JP CALL JP CALL JP LD CALL JP LD CALL JP LD CALL JP LD CALL JP LD CALL JP CALL JP CALL D CALL LD CAC CALL LD CALL LD CALL LD CALL LD CALL LD CALL LD CALL LD CALL LD CALL LD CALL LD CALL LD CALL CALL	<pre>\$ HL (IFSTAD),HL CMPTYP,(IX+0) NEXTWD C,IFERR (IFOP1A),HL EVALOP (IFOP1V),DE A,C (IFOP1L),A A,B A NZ,CHKROP CMPTYP,(IX+0) \$ NEXTWD C,IFERR RELOP C,IFERR (IFROPT),A NEXTWD C,IFERR (IFOP2A),HL EVALOP (IFOP2L),A A,B A</pre>	<pre>; SAVE LINE PTR ; RESET COMPARE FLAG ; SCAN TO 1ST OPERANI ; SAVE ADDRESS ; EVALUATE ; SAVE VALUE ; SAVE LENGTH ; STRING ? ; YES - SET FLAG ; SCAN TO OPERATOR ; GET OPERATOR TYPE ; EXIT IF ERROR ; SAVE IT ; SCAN TO 2ND OPERANI ; SAVE ADDRESS ; EVALUATE ; SAVE VALUE ; SAVE LENGTH</pre>	
	;	EQU DEC LD RES CALL JP LD CALL LD LD CALL JP CALL JP CALL JP LD CALL JP LD CALL JP LD CALL LD LD CALL LD LD CALL JP	<pre>\$ HL (IFSTAD),HL CMPTYP,(IX+0) NEXTWD C,IFERR (IFOP1A),HL EVALOP (IFOP1V),DE A,C (IFOP1L),A A,B A NZ,CHKROP CMPTYP,(IX+0) \$ NEXTWD C,IFERR RELOP C,IFERR (IFROPT),A NEXTWD C,IFERR (IFOP2A),HL EVALOP (IFOP2V),DE A,C (IFOP2L),A A,B A NZ,CHKLAB</pre>	<pre>; SAVE LINE PTR ; RESET COMPARE FLAG ; SCAN TO 1ST OPERANI ; SAVE ADDRESS ; EVALUATE ; SAVE VALUE ; SAVE VALUE ; SAVE LENGTH ; STRING ? ; YES - SET FLAG ; SCAN TO OPERATOR ; GET OPERATOR TYPE ; EXIT IF ERROR ; SAVE IT ; SCAN TO 2ND OPERANI ; SAVE ADDRESS ; EVALUATE ; SAVE VALUE ; SAVE VALUE ; SAVE LENGTH ; STRING ?</pre>	
	;	EQU DEC LD RES CALL JP LD CALL LD LD CALL JP CALL JP CALL JP LD CALL JP LD CALL JP LD CALL JP LD CALL JP LD CALL JP CALL JP CALL D CALL LD CAC CALL LD CALL LD CALL LD CALL LD CALL LD CALL LD CALL LD CALL LD CALL LD CALL LD CALL LD CALL CALL	<pre>\$ HL (IFSTAD),HL CMPTYP,(IX+0) NEXTWD C,IFERR (IFOP1A),HL EVALOP (IFOP1V),DE A,C (IFOP1L),A A,B A NZ,CHKROP CMPTYP,(IX+0) \$ NEXTWD C,IFERR RELOP C,IFERR (IFROPT),A NEXTWD C,IFERR (IFOP2A),HL EVALOP (IFOP2L),A A,B A</pre>	<pre>; SAVE LINE PTR ; RESET COMPARE FLAG ; SCAN TO 1ST OPERANI ; SAVE ADDRESS ; EVALUATE ; SAVE VALUE ; SAVE LENGTH ; STRING ? ; YES - SET FLAG ; SCAN TO OPERATOR ; GET OPERATOR TYPE ; EXIT IF ERROR ; SAVE IT ; SCAN TO 2ND OPERANI ; SAVE ADDRESS ; EVALUATE ; SAVE VALUE ; SAVE LENGTH</pre>	
05410 05420 05440 05440 05440 055460 055400 05520 05520 05520 05550 05550 05550 05550 05560 05560 05610 056600 056600 056600 056600 056600 056600 056600 056600 056600 056600 056600 056600 056600 056600 056600 056700 057700 057700 057700 057700 057780	; IFPROC CHKROP	EQU DEC LD RES CALL JP LD CALL LD LD LD CALL JP CALL JP LD CALL JP LD CALL JP LD CALL LD LD CALL JP LD CALL JP LD CALL JP SET	<pre>\$ HL (IFSTAD),HL CMPTYP,(IX+0) NEXTWD C,IFERR (IFOP1A),HL EVALOP (IFOP1V),DE A,C (IFOP1L),A A,B A NZ,CHKROP CMPTYP,(IX+0) \$ NEXTWD C,IFERR RELOP C,IFERR (IFROPT),A NEXTWD C,IFERR (IFOP2A),HL EVALOP (IFOP2A),HL EVALOP (IFOP2L),A A,B A NZ,CHKLAB CMPTYP,(IX+0)</pre>	<pre>; SAVE LINE PTR ; RESET COMPARE FLAG ; SCAN TO 1ST OPERANI ; SAVE ADDRESS ; EVALUATE ; SAVE VALUE ; SAVE VALUE ; SAVE LENGTH ; STRING ? ; YES - SET FLAG ; SCAN TO OPERATOR ; GET OPERATOR TYPE ; EXIT IF ERROR ; SAVE IT ; SCAN TO 2ND OPERANI ; SAVE ADDRESS ; EVALUATE ; SAVE VALUE ; SAVE VALUE ; SAVE LENGTH ; STRING ?</pre>	
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Listing I contin	nued				
05840		JR	C,IFERR		EXIT IF ERROR
05850		LD	(IFLAB),HL		SAVE FOR LATER
05860 05870		LD	HL, IFRET	;	PUSH RETURN ADDRESS
05880		PUSH	HL		
Ø589Ø Ø59ØØ		LD LD	A, (IFROPT) C, A	;	GET OPERATOR TYPE
05910		BIT	CMPTYP, (IX+0)	7	STRING OR NUMBER ?
05920		JR	NZ,STRCMP		
Ø593Ø Ø594Ø		LD	HL,NMCTAB	:	NUMBER
05950		ADD	HL,BC		COMPARE ROUTINE ADDRESS
Ø596Ø Ø597Ø		LD INC	A,(HL) HL		
05980		LD	H,(HL)		
05990		LD	L,A		
06000 06010		PUSH LD	HL HL,(IFOP1V)	;	OPERAND VALUES
06020		LD	DE, (IFOP2V)		
Ø6Ø3Ø Ø6Ø4Ø		XOR SBC	A HL,DE	;	PRE-COMPARE
06050		RET		;	COMPUTE RELATION
06060	CUDCHD	POU	¢		
06080	STRCMP	EQU LD	\$ HL,STCTAB	;	STRING
06090		ADD	HL,BC	÷.	
Ø61ØØ Ø611Ø		LD INC	A,(HL) HL		
06120		LD	H,(HL)		
Ø613Ø Ø614Ø		LD PUSH	L,A HL		
06150		LD	HL, (IFOP1A)	;	OPERAND ADDRESSES
06160		LD	DE, (IFOP2A)		
06170 06180		LD RET	BC, (IFOPLN)		OPERAND LENGTHS DO COMPARE
06190				'	
Ø62ØØ Ø621Ø	IFRET	EQU	\$ A		CONDITION TRUE ?
06220		OR RET	Z		NO - RETURN
06230		LD	HL, (IFLAB)	7	YES - SET NEW LINE
Ø624Ø Ø625Ø		LD RET	(CURLIN),HL		RETURN
06260				,	
Ø627Ø Ø628Ø	IFERR	EQU LD	\$ UT TEEDDM		DISPLAY ERROR MSG
06290		CALL	HL,IFERRM VDLINE	ř	DISPLAT ERROR MSG
06300		LD	HL, (IFSTAD)		
Ø631Ø Ø632Ø		CALL JP	VDLINE EXEND	;	EXIT
06330					
Ø634Ø Ø635Ø		GET LAB	L ADDRESS		
06360	1	(HL) = -	-LABEL, $A = 1ST$		
Ø637Ø Ø638Ø					S OR CS IF NO LABEL
06390			•		
Ø6400 Ø6410	GETLAD	EQU CP	\$ 1_1		HAVE '-' ?
06420		SCF		•	
06430 06440		RET CALL	NZ CNVLAB		NO - ERROR CONVERT TO BINARY
06450		RET			EXIT IF ERROR
06460		LD	C,A	7	TABLE OFFSET -> BC
Ø6470 Ø6480		LD LD	B,Ø HL,LABTAB	;	TABLE ADDRESS
06490		ADD	HL,BC	7	LABEL ADDRESS
Ø65ØØ Ø651Ø		LD INC	A,(HL) HL	7	GET IT
06520		LD	H, (HL)		
06530		LD	L,A		EDDOD TE ZEDO
Ø654Ø Ø655Ø		OR SCF	Н	7	ERROR IF ZERO
06560		RET	2		
Ø657Ø Ø658Ø		CCF RET			RETURN
06590					
Ø66ØØ Ø661Ø			LABEL TO BINARY		
06620		(HL) = -			
06630	7	RETURNS	BINARY LABEL*2,	CS	IF NONE
06650 06650	,				
06660	CNVLAB		Ş		
Ø667Ø Ø668Ø					POINT TO LABEL LETTER GET IT
06690		AND	ØDFH	7	FORCE UPPERCASE
06700		SUB	'A'	;	MAKE BINARY
					Listing 1 continued on p. 172



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Instead of idly sitting by while your computer directs a printing operation, use my software-based spooler to free up your machine for other tasks. My program temporarily stores all of your text in the disk file and shunts it to the printer as the printer buffer empties. In the meantime, you can copy or run other programs, use your directory, or use your editor/assembler.

My Assembly-language spooler program uses about 1.2K of memory and requires Radio Shack's Editor/Assembler. It runs on a Model I or III with 16K of memory and one disk drive. It automatically boots up on either system.

Spoolers

Spoolers come in two varieties: hardware and software. A hardware spooler contains memory chips that store the data you want to print. While a hardware spooler is efficient, it's also expensive.

A software spooler does the same thing as a hardware spooler, but it uses your computer's internal memory instead of independent memory chips. It reads text, stores it in blocks in disk memory, and sends it in blocks to the printer. The program repeats this process until all your text has been printed.



Models I and III 16K RAM Disk Drive Assembly Language Editor/Assembler Printer

Running Spooler

To load Spooler, type in and assemble the code in the Program Listing. If you use NEWDOS, you can execute the program from DOS Ready. If you use TRSDOS, enter either Basic or a program such as the Series 1 Editor/Assembler to activate the program.

To run the program, press the shift/down-arrow and S keys simultaneously (control-S). The program displays the prompt:

FILESPEC ----

Enter a file name. The program saves your spooled text under the file name you specify. If an error occurs during disk input/output (I/O), the program displays the appropriate error message.

Once you enter a file name, Spooler sends data destined for the printer to your disk file. This includes data sent using the commands LPRINT, LLIST, NEWDOS's JKL, Print from DOS, or any print routine that uses the ROM LPRINT driver. The program doesn't operate with any program that has its own printer I/O (such as Scripsit).

Spooler lets you break out of an LPRINT command on your Model I. If you try to send data to the printer while it's off line, hitting the break key aborts the program. The Model III aborts automatically under the same circumstances.

Program Operations

The program breaks down into two stages: spooling to memory and despooling to the printer. While the spooling portion of the program stores data you want to print in memory, the despooler sends data from memory to the printer. To send your file to the printer (despool), press the shift/down-arrow and the D keys simultaneously (control-D). This closes the file and activates the despooler.

When the program finishes despooling the file, it kills the file to free up disk space and prepares to spool another file. If you dump to the printer while the program is running, the despooler pauses while your dump prints out, and then it reactivates.

You can locate Spooler anywhere in memory, as long as you reassemble it at the new location, but you should keep it as high in memory as possible. This leaves more memory for other tasks. The locations I selected leave room for other programs you might need to put in high memory.

Line Description

The program first reserves memory for its own use. Lines 2200–2800 reserve space for variables. Line 2900 reserves 256 bytes for the DOS. Line 2900 provides extra space for the DOS when your computer reads or writes anything to your disk drive.

Line 3000 reserves 256 bytes for the program's text buffer. Rather than constantly reading data off the disk, the program reads and stores it in 256-byte sections. The program prints the section, and then reads in another section until it prints the last section.

Line 3100 reserves 50 bytes for the DOS to open and close files.

To determine whether the program is running on a Model I or III, line 3200 reads memory location 0202 hexadecimal (hex) from ROM. When the location contains the value 28 hex, the program identifies the system as a Model III and saves the value of zero in that memory location. When the location

Program Listing, Listing for the spooling program. 90100 .1 00200 ;*** SPOOLER BY: John Cominio May 3, 1982 ·;*** 00300 99499 *** *** 00500 00600 ;*** CONTROL "S" TO SPOOL CONTROL "D" TO DESPOOL NOTE: CONTROL IS "SHIFT DOWN-ARROW" ·*** 00800 00900 ;*** 01000 ;*** CHANGE LINE 2100 FOR YOUR SYSTEM 7*** 48 k MEMORY = ØFBØØ HEX 32 K MEMORY = ØBBØØ HEX 01100 01200 ·;*** 01300 16 K MEMORY = Ø7BØØ HEX 2*** 01400 ----MODEL I AND III COMPATIBLE 01500 **** 01600 3788 01700 PROUT EOU 37588 ;L.P. PORT 4016 ;K.B. ADDRESS 01800 KBINTR EOU 40168 ;L.P. 4026 01900 PRINTR 4026H ADDRESS EOU ROM LINEINPUT CALL 0040 02000 INPUT EOU 40H FBØØ 02100 ORG ØFBØØH ; CHANGE FOR YOUR SYSTEM 尼島自つ 02200 FLAG DEES RESERVE TWO BYTES 0002 FOR STATUS FLAGS 02300 FLAG1 0002 02400 FLAG2 DEFS 2 2402 02500 FLAG3 DEES 2 0002 02600 COUNT 2 DEFS 1662 02700 DATA 2 DEFS 0002 02800 2 *MODEL T OR TIT MODEL DEFS 0100 02900 ;256 BYTE DOS I/O BUFFER DOSBUE DEFS 256 03000 BUFFER 256 BYTE SPOOL BUFFER 50 BYTES-FILE CTRL BLOCK 0100 DEFS 256 0032 03100 NAME DEFS 50 A,(0202H) 03200 START FD46 3A0202 LD TEST FOR MODEL I OR III FD43 FE28 CP 03300 FD45 2807 03400 Z.MOD3 JR FD47 3E01 03500 LD A,1 32ØCFB FD49 03600 LD (MODEL),A MODEL T FD4C 1804 03700 JR TSDONE FD4E AF Ø3800 MOD3 XOR FD4P 320CFB 03900 LD (MODEL) , A MODEL III SET DOS'S HIMEM POINTER 23 FEFA 04000 TSDONE LD HL.FLAG-2 3AØCFB 04100 A, (MODEL) LD FD58 FEB1 04200 CP FD5A 2005 04300 NZ,OTHER ; DETERMINE MOD I OR III ĴR 224940 FD5C 84400 LD (4049H),HL SET FOR MOD I FD5P 04500 STR. TSTI 221144 (4411H),HL FD61 04600 OTHER LD ;MODEL III FD64 CD74FF FD67 210000 04700 TST1 04800 CLEAR BUFFER CALL CLBUFF ZERO STATUS FLAGS LD HL.Ø FDSA 2200FB 04900 LD (FLAG),HL FD6D 2202PB 05000 LD (FLAG1),HL (FLAG2),HL 2204FB FD70 05100 LD PD73 2206FB 05200 LD (FLAG3),HL FD76 220AFB 05300 (DATA) HL LD A,255 FD79 3EFF 05400 LD FD7B 3208FB (COUNT) .A 05500 LD FD7E 2A1640 05600 HL, (KBINTR) ;INTERCEPT KEYBOARD LD PATCH IN ROUTINE FD81 2294FD 2193FD 05700 LD (KBOARD+1),HL FD84 05800 HL. KBOARD 05900 221640 FD87 LE (KBINTR) .HL HL, PRINT (PRINTR), HL ; INTERCEPT PRINTER ; AND PATCH FD8A 21D2FD 06000 LD. FD8D 222640 06100 LD FD90 C32D40 06200 JP. 402DH ;RETURN TO DOS ; KEYBOARD INTERCEPT ; EXCHANGE REGISTERS FD93 CD0000 06300 KBOARD CALL S-S FD96 D9 FD97 08 06400 EXX AF, AF 06500 EX DON'T FORGET AF FD98 CD8AFE CHECK SPOOL STATUS 06600 CALL DSP001 FD9B CDC9FE SEND TO PRINTER 06700 CALL DSPOO2 FD9E CD29FF 06800 CALL DSP003 3AØ2FB FDA1 06900 LD A, (FLAG1) DON'T SCAN IF DESPOOLING FDA4 FE01 07000 CP 1 FDA6 2827 07100 JR Z, RETURN A,(3880H) 0,A FDAB 3A8038 07200 OVERTT t.D ;TEST "SHIFT" & DOWN FDAB CB47 07300 ARROW KEYS BIT FDAD 2829 07400 Z .RETURN RETURN IF NOT PRESSED JR FDAF 3A4038 07500 LD. A, (3840H) BIT 4,A FDB2 CB67 07600 FDB4 2819 87700 Z, RETURN ; RETURN IF NOT DOWN ARR. JR FDB6 3A00FB 07809 A, (FLAG) 1 LD :TEST SPOOL OR DESPOOL FDB9 FE01 07900 CP FDBB 280A 0 80 00 JR. 2.SKIPIT FDBD 3A0438 08100 LD ;TEST "S" KEY A, (3804H) FDC0 CB5F 08200 BIT 3,A FDC2 C404FE NZ .SPOOL SPOOL IF PRESSED 08300 CALL FDC5 1808 08400 JR RETURN ;TEST "D" KEY FDC7 3A0138 08500 SKIPIT LD. A,(3801H) FDCA CB67 BIT 08600 4 . A FDCC C471FE FDCF D9 08700 NZ, DSPOOL ;DESPOOL IF PRESSED CALL 08800 RETURN RESTORE REGISTERS EXX 08 FDDØ 08900 AF, AF EX FDD1 C9 3A00FB 00000 257 FDD2 09100 PRINT A, (FLAG) ; SEND TO DISK IF SPOOL LD FE01 281A CP FDD5 09200 ; IS ON 2,SAVEIT FDD7 09300 JR FDD9 CD21FF FDDC 2803 ;ELSE TEST PRINTER 09400 CALL PRTEST :STATUS 09500 JR Z.SKIP FDDE CD13FF 09600 CALL OFFLNE ; GOTO BASIC IF "BREAK" A, (MODEL) FDEL 3AØCFB 09700 SKTP LD ; MOD I OR III FDE4 FE01 09800 CP 2005 FDE6 NZ,MODITI 89900 JR : GO IF MOD III FDE8 CD8D05 10000 CALL Ø58DH ; MOD I ADDRESS 1803 10100 FDEB TST2 JR FDED CDC203 10200 MODIII CALL 03C2H :MOD III ADDRESS Listing continued does not contain the value 28 hex, the program writes a 1 to that location.

Lines 4000–4600 set the DOS's highmemory pointer so the DOS won't write over the program.

Line 4700 clears the spooler buffer by filling it with zeros. This ensures that the program doesn't print any erroneous data. Lines 4800–5500 initialize the program variables.

Lines 5600–5900 route the ROM's keyboard driver to the program. This lets you check for keyboard input such as control-S and control-D. Lines 6000–6100 route the ROM's printer driver to the program, letting you send data to disk that would normally go to the printer. The program then exits to DOS in line 6200.

The keyboard interrupt routine comprises lines 6300–9000. Line 6300 contains the address of the normal ROM keyboard scan routine after you run the program. Lines 6400–6500 swap the normal and alternate register sets so that the normal registers are unaltered when the spooler returns to the interrupted program.

The program then calls a routine that determines if the program needs to read data from disk, and calls again to send data to the printer if the spooler is on. The program then calls to determine if the spooler should be turned off.

Lines 6900–8700 check for control-S or control-D. If you've pressed either command, the program branches to the appropriate section. Line 8800 restores the registers and returns to whatever the program interrupted.

The next routine (lines 9100–11000) interrupts the LPRINT routine and sends the data either to disk or to the printer. When it sends data to a disk, the program jumps to line 10400 to write that byte to disk. The program jumps to line 9400 when it sends data to the printer.

The PRTEST routine lets you break out of LPRINT. When the printer goes off line, the program loops until you put the computer on line again, and then continues printing. When you hit the break key, the program jumps to 06CC hex and exits to Basic.

Control-S sends the program to the routine at line 11100. This sets a flag indicating that the spooler is on so you won't accidentally spool two files at the same time.

Lines 11300–11400 print the filespec prompt. Lines 11500–11700 let you enter up to 23 characters for the file name. Lines 11800–12100 create the file. After creating the file, the program returns to the caller.

Lines 13000-13900 print whatever error might have occurred. The program sets bits 6 and 7 in the A register so it can display the error name instead of the error number.

Lines 14000–15200 kill the file when the program finishes despooling. Once the despooler runs out of data, it reads an end-of-file error (error 28), kills the file, and despools the last segment of data to the printer.

Control-D sends the program to the routine at line 15300. This routine sets the variables and tells the computer it's ready to despool to the printer. It also closes and reopens the file each time the program reads the data so the despooler reads the file from the beginning.

Lines 16300–18700 transfer data from the disk to the text buffer. When despool is not active, lines 16300-16500 return the program to the caller. Lines 16600-16800 return the program to the caller when the program has read all the data from disk.

Once the program passes these two checks, it clears the text buffer (line 16900) and reads the data from the disk into the buffer (lines 17000-18000). When the program has read all the data, it sets variables that tell the computer not to read more data and returns to the caller.

Printer Routines

Lines 18800-20800 do the despooling. This routine tests to see if the program is ready to despool and, if so, computes the address for the data you want to print and puts it into register A. If the program is not ready to despool, the routine returns to the caller.

Line 20900 saves the character you want printed and makes sure the printer is ready to receive data. It then sends that character to the printer and returns to the program. That's the key to the despooler.

The standard LPRINT routine hangs up if it senses that the printer is not ready to receive data, making your computer unusable. Spooler keeps trying to send the same character to the printer until the printer is ready. When the printer isn't ready, program control returns to you so you can use your computer for other tasks. By constantly trying to send data, the computer appears to do two tasks at the same time.

Lines 22900-23200 check the printer's status. If the printer is on line and ready, the program sets the Z flag.

The last major routine (lines 24900-25200) sends out the last 256-byte chunk of data to the printer. Once the program has reached the end of the data and kills Listing continued

1.2 5.3 1	ing con	linucu				
	FDFØ	C3C8FE	10300	TST2	JP	GOHOME
	FDF3	210EFB	10400	SAVEIT	LD	HL, DOSBUE
	FDF6 FDF9	110EFD 0600	10500 10600		LD LD	DE,NAME B,00H
	FDFB	79	10700		LD	A,C
	FDFC FDFF	CD1B00 2035	10800		CALL	1BH
	FEØ1	C3C8FE	11000		JR JP	NZ, DOSERI GOHOME
	FE04	3EØ1	11100	SPOOL	LD	A,1
	FE06 FE09	3200FB 218CFF	11200 11300		LD LD	(FLAG),A
	FEØC	CD82FF	11400		CALL	HL,MSG1 PMSG
	FEØF	0617	11500		LD	B,23
	FE11 FE14	210EFD CD4000	11600 11700		LD CALL	HL,NAME INPUT
	FE17	0600	11800		LD	B,00H
	FE19 FE1C	21ØEFB	11900		LD	HL, DOSBUE
	FELF	110EFD CD2044	12000 12100		LD CALL	DE,NAME 4420H
	FE22	2012	12200		JR	NZ, DOSERF
	FE24 FE27	110EFD 3E00	12300 12400		LD LD	DE,NAME A,ØØ
	FE29	CD1B00	12500		CALL	1BH
	FE2C	3EØE	12600		LD	A,ØEH
	FE31	CD3300 C3C8FE	12700 12800		CALL JP	33H GOHOME
	FE34	DDE1	12900	DSERR	POP	IX
	FE36 FE38	FE1C 2813	13000 13100	DOSERR	CP JR	28
		CBFF	13200		SET	Z,EOF 7,A
	FE3C	CBF7	13300		SET	6,A
	FE3E FE41	CDØ944 AF	13400 13500		CALL XOR	44Ø9H A
	FE42	3200FB	13600		LD	(FLAG),A
		3EØE	13700		LD	A,ØEH
	FE47 FE4A	CD3300 C3C8FE	13800 13900		CALL JP	33H GOHOME
		0600	14000	EOF	LD	B,00
	FE4F	110EFD	14100		LD	DE, NAME
	FE52 FE55	21ØEFB CD2C44	14200		LD CALL	HL,DOSBUE 442CH
	FE58	210000	14400		LD	HL,0
		2202FB	14500		LD	(FLAG1),H
	FE5E FE61	2204FB 220AFB	14600		LD LD	(FLAG2),H (DATA),HI
	FE64	3EØ1	14800		LD	A,1
	FE66 FE69	3206FB 3EFF	14900 15000		LD LD	(FLAG3), A,255
		3208FB	15100		LD	(COUNT),
		C3C8FE	15200	Daboor	JP	GOHOME
	FE71 FE72	AF 3200fb	15300 15400	DSPOOL	XOR LD	A (FLAG),A
	FE75	3EØ1	15500		LD	A,1
	FE77 FE7A	3202FB 110EFD	15600 15700		LD LD	(FLAG1),A DE,NAME
	FE7D	210EFB	15800		LD	HL, DOSBUE
		0600	15900		LD	B,00
	FE82 FE85	CD2844 CD2444	16000		CALL CALL	4428H 4424H
	FE88	183E	16200		JR	GOHOME
	FE8A	3A02FB		DSPOOL	LD	A, (FLAG1)
	FE8D FE8F	FE00 2837	16400		CP JR	Ø Z,GOHOME
	FE91	3AØ4FB	16600		LD	A, (FLAG2)
	FE94 FE96	FEØ1 2830	16700		CP JR	l Z,GOHOME
		CD74FF	16800 16900		CALL	CLBUFF
	FE9B		17000		LD	B,255
	FE9D FEAØ	110EFD 210EFB	17100		LD LD	DE,NAME HL,DOSBUR
	FEA3	DDE5	17300		PUSH	IX
	FEA5	DD210EFC	17400	D7 00D	LD	IX.BUFFEF
	FEA9 FEAC	CD1300 C234FE	17500 17600	RLOOP	CALL JP	13H NZ,DSERR
	FEAF	DD7700	17700		LD	(IX),A
	FEB2 FEB4	DD23 10F3	17800 17900		INC	IX RLOOP
	FEB6	DDEL	18000		DJNZ POP	IX
	FEB8	3EØ1	18100		LD	A,1
		3204FB 210000	18200		LD LD	(FLAG2), HL,0
	FECØ	220AFB	18400		LD	(DATA),HI
	PEC3	3EFF	18500		LD	A,255
	FEC5 FEC8	3208FB C9	18600 18700	GOHOME	LD RET	(COUNT),
	FEC9	3AØ4FB	18800	DSPOO2	LD	A, (FLAG2)
	FECC	FEOO	18900		CP	Ø
	FECE FEDØ	28F8 2AØAFB	19000 19100		JR LD	Z,GOHOME HL,(DATA)
	FED3	110EPC	19200		LD	DE, BUFFEF
	FED6 FED7	19 7E	19300		ADD	HL,DE
		181E	19400 19500		LD JR	A,(HL) OUTPR
	FEDA	21ØAFB	19600	MORE	LD	HL,DATA
	FEDD	34 3AØ8FB	19700		LD	(HL) A, (COUNT)
	FEEL	3D	19900		DEC	A (COURT)
	FEE2	3208FB	20000		LD	(COUNT) ,
	FEE5 FEE7	FE00 2802	20100 20200		CP JR	Ø Z,GETDAT
	FEE9	1 8DD	20300		JR	GOHOME
	FEEB	210000 2204FB	20400 20500	GETDAT	LD LD	HL,0 (FLAG2),
	FEF1	3601	20600		LD	À,1
	FEF3	3202FB	20700		LD	(FLAG1)

OSBUF ;DOS'S I/O BUFFER FILESPEC OSERR ;GO IF I/O ERROR ; RETURN ; SAVE NAME HERE GET FILESPEC ;LRL = 256 BYTES OSBUF FILESPEC **;OPEN FILE** OSERR DISPLAY ERROR IF ANY :FILESPEC INITIALIZE FILE TURN CURSOR ON ;RESTORE IX ; TURN CURSOR ON ;LRL=256 FILENAME OSBUF DOS BUFFER CLOSE AND KILL FILE G1),HL G2) HL TA), HL G3),A NT),A G),A G1),A : FILESPEC OSBUP ;LRL=256 CLOSE FILE OPEN FILE LAG1) LAG2) HOME DISK CLEAR BUFFER OSBUF **; DOS BUFFER** SAVE IX UFFER RESTORE IX G2),A A) .HL NT),A LAG2) HOME DATA) UFFER COUNT) UNT) .A IF NEEDED ;ELSE RETURN AG2).HL G1),A

;LOGICAL REC LENGTH = 256 ;GET CHAR. TO BE PRINTED ;SAVE TO DISK FILE ; SPOOL STATUS = "ON" ;DISPLAY "Filespec" MSG ;MAX FILESPEC LENGTH 256 BYTE DOS BUFFER

WRITE TO DISK FILE TEST FOR END-OF-FILE GO IF EOF ERROR EXISTS ; SET DISPLAY ERROR MODE ; SET MODEL III ERROR MODE DISPLAY ERROR MESSAGE ; SPOOL STATUS = "OFF"

;SPOOL STATUS = "OFF" ; DESPOOL STATUS = "ON" DOS I/O BUFFER ; TEST SPOOL FLAG ; RETURN IF SPOOL IS OFF RETURN IF DATA DOESN'T INEED TO BE READ FROM ; # BYTES TO READ ; FILESPEC SAVE IX STORE READ DATA ;GO IF I/O ERROR SAVE BYTE IN BUFFER LOOP UNTIL DONE ;REMEBER - DATA WAS READ ;RESET BUFFER POINTER ; SEND TO PRINTER IF READY RETURN IF NOT READY OFFSET INTO BUFFER LOC. OF STORED DATA COMPUTE ACTUAL LOC. GET STORED DATA SEND TO PRINTER INCREMENT OFFSET POINTER IDECREMENT NUMBER OF BYTES TO PRINT GET DATA FROM DISK GET DISK DATA = "YES"

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istinį	z contin	ued					
	FEF6	1 80.0	20800		JR	GOHOME	RETURN
	FEF8			OUTPR	PUSH	AF	SAVE CHR TO BE PRINTED
		CD21FF	21000	OUTIK	CALL	PRTEST	TEST PRINTER STATUS
		2012	21100		JR	NZ, NOTYET	GO IF NOT READY
	FEFE	JAØCFB	21200		LD	A, (MODEL)	; I OR III
	FFØ1		21300		CP	1	
	FFØ3		21400		JR	NZ, MODL3	;GO IF III
	FFØ5		21500		POP	AF	; RESTORE CHAR
		32E837	21600		LD	(PROUT),A	MOD I LPRINT
	FFØ9 FFØB		21700		JR	MORE	; CONTINUE
		D3F8	21900	MODL3	POP OUT	AF	RESTORE CHAR
	FFØE		22000		JR	(ØF8H),Å MORE	;MOD III LPRINT ;CONTNIUE
	FF10			NOTYET	POP	AF	RESTORE STACK
	FF11		22200		JR	GOHOME	RETURN
		CD21FF		OFFLNE	CALL	PRTEST	CHECK PRINTER STATUS
	PF16		22400		RET	Z	RETURN IF ON-LINE
		3A4Ø38	22500		LÐ	A,(3840H)	;ELSE TEST "BREAK" KEY
	FF1A		22600		BIT	2,A	
	FF1C		22700		JR	Z, OFFLNE	LOOP IF NOT PRESSED
		C3CCØ6	22800	55850m	JP	Ø6CCH	ELSE RETURN TO BASIC
		3AE837 E6FØ	22966	PRTEST	LD	A, (PROUT)	READ PRINTER STATUS
	FF24	FE30	23100		AND	0F0H 30H	;FLAG "Z" SET IF ON-LINE ;FLAG Z NOT SET OFF-LINE
	FF28		23200		RET	2011	FERG 2 NOT SET OUT DINE
		3AØ6FB		DSP003	LD	A,(PLAG3)	TEST IF ALMOST DONE
		PEØØ	23400		CP	Ø	/////
	FF2E	2898	23500		JR	Z, GOHOME	RETURN IF NOT
	FF3Ø	2AØAFB	23600		LD	HL, (DATA)	OFFSET POINTER
		110EFC	23700		LD	DE, BUFFER	STORED DATA
	FF36		23800		ADD	HL,DE	;COMPUTE OFFSET
	FF37	7E	23900		LD	A,(HL)	;GET CHARACTER
		181E 210afb	24000	HODEL	JR	OUTPRI	SEND TO PRINTER
	FF3D		24200	MORE1	LD INC	HL, DATA	BUMP OFFSET POINTER
		JAØ8FB	24200		LD	(HL) A, (COUNT)	DECREMENT NUMBER OF
	FF41		24400		DEC	A	BYTES LEFT TO PRINT
		3208FB	24500		LD	(COUNT) .A	/
	PP45	FEØØ	24600		CP	0	
	PF47		24700		JR	Z, FINISH	;GO IF ALL DONE
		C3C8FE	24800		JP	GOHOME	JELSE RETURN
	FF4C	210000		FINISH	LD	HL,0	;RESET POINTERS
	FF4F	2202FB	25000		LD	(FLAG1),HL	
		2206FB C3C8FE	25100 25200		LD	(FLAG3).HL	
	FF58			OUTPR1	JP PUSH	GOHOME	SAVE CHARACTER
		CD21FF	25400	OUTTAL	CALL	PRTEST	TEST PRINTER STATUS
		2012	25500		JR	NZ, NONSND	JGO IF OFF-LINE
		3AØCFB	25600		LD	A, (MODEL)	MOD I OR III
	FF61	FEØ1	25709		CP	1	
	FF63		25800		JR	NZ,NOTM1	; GO IF NOT MOD I
	FF65		25900		POP	AF	; RESTORE CHAR
		32E837	26000		LD	(PROUT),A	; MOD I LPRINT
	FF69 FF6B		26100	NOTM1	JR POP	MOREL AF	CONTINUE
		D3F8	26300	NOIMI	OUT	(ØF8H),A	;RESTORE CHAR ;MOD III LPRINT
		1 8CA	26400		JR	MOREL	CONTINUE
	FF7Ø			NONSND	POP	AF	RESTORE STACK
		C3C8FE	26600		JP	GOHOME	RETURN
	FF74	210EFC		CLBUFF	LD	HL, BUFFER	SET BUFFERS CONTENTS
		110FFC	26800		LD	DE,BUFFER+1	TO ZERO
		Ø1FFØØ	26900		LD	BC.255	
		3600	27000		LD	(HL).Ø	
	FF7F FF81		27100		LDIR		
	FF 82		27200 27300	DHCC	RET LD	5 (111)	; RETURN
		CD3300	27300	1.110.0	CALL	A,(HL) 33H	HL POINTS TO TEXT
	FF 86		27500		INC	HL	INCREMENT TEXT POINTER
	FF 87		27600		CP	00H	TEST FOR END OF MSG
	FF89		27700		ĴR	NZ, PMSG ; LOOP	
	FF8B	C 9	27800		RET		; AND RETURN
		46	27900	MSG1	DEFM	'Filespec>	1
	FF99	00	28000		DEFB	ØØH	; END OF MESSAGE
	FD40	momer	28100		END	START	START AT "START"
	00996	TOTAL	ERRORS				

the file, this routine prints the last 256 bytes in the text buffer. It also despools the data, resets some variables, and returns control to you.

The routine in lines 26700-27200 clears the text buffer contents to zero. If you try to output a character code zero (null character), nothing prints. Since the last buffer read might not contain the full 256 bytes of text, the zeros fill in the extra space.

The routine in lines 27300-27800 prints a message that HL points to at the current cursor position. The message terminates with character code zero to signal the end of the message.

Since the spooler is linked to the key-

board driver routine, it only prints when Basic scans the keyboard. Under certain conditions, however (such as under heavy computation), the program might appear to slow down. This is because Basic does not scan the keyboard as often when it is computing.

I could have used the internal clock to despool, but certain programs might shut it off. Since Basic scans the keyboard constantly, I find this the best alternative.

You can reach John Cominio at 626 Tortoise Way, Satellite Beach, FL 32937.



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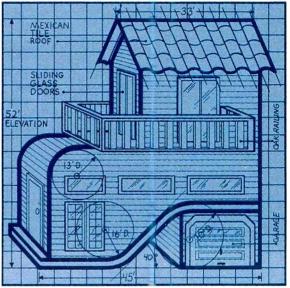
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Part II of 80's arcade hunt for alien insects.

Editor's note: "Bugs from Outer Space" is a six-part tutorial on writing machine-language games for the Models I and III. Each installment represents a selfcontained component (or components) of the final game. The first installment appeared in March 1984 and the last will appear in August's annual games issue.

Some last-minute improvements in the main program left March's and this month's listings (MAIN1 and MAIN2) without an execution address, causing a system reboot at startup. To fix this bug, change line 02570 from END to END (tab) ENTRY.

(All photos by Suzanne Torsheya.)

The Key Box Models I and III 16K RAM Assembly Language Editor/Assembler LOAD 80

82 • 80 Micro, April 1984

hile you've been admiring the introductory and title screens (March 1984, p. 82), the deadly bugs from outer space have been getting closer. You'd better add two more modules to your machine-language arcade game: displaying the score and building your mobile laser base.

Knowing the Score

The first subroutine in Program Listing 1 (TEXT2A) displays the current score and the record high score. The game stores both scores in binary coded decimal (BCD) format, where each byte contains two decimal digits; the score display routine shows the value the HL register points to at the video location to which DE points. The value appears as 3 BCD bytes, allowing six-figure scores.

The subroutine that increments the score (INCSCR) adds the BCD values indicated by DE and HL. The program stores the current score and the high score in 4 bytes, the last of which stores any under- or overflow from the INC-SCR subroutine.

Listing 1 also contains a number of important tables, used mostly by routines in later versions of the game. The Base table stores the location of the game's mobile laser base, and the Bombs table stores the locations of the bugs' artillery. BUG1, BUG2, and BUG3 are tables that store the locations and direction codes for the bugs themselves.

Another table, INIT, contains the initial values for PARAMS, itself a table that stores several 1-byte parameters that various parts of the program use. The main program moves the INIT values to PARAMS before each game, and initializes IX to point to the PARAMS table. This lets the program address any byte within the table as an offset from the IX pointer.

Moving and Shooting

MBASE, the first routine in Program Listing 2 (TEXT2B), moves your laser base left and right. Two bytes in the parameter table control how often the program actually executes the routine.

One of the bytes is set by a counter (labeled One in the program) whose value the program decrements each time it calls MBASE. If the counter holds a number other than zero, the game returns to the main program; if it stores a zero, the program resets the counter to a constant value—this is the second byte in the parameter table that controls how often the program executes MBASE.

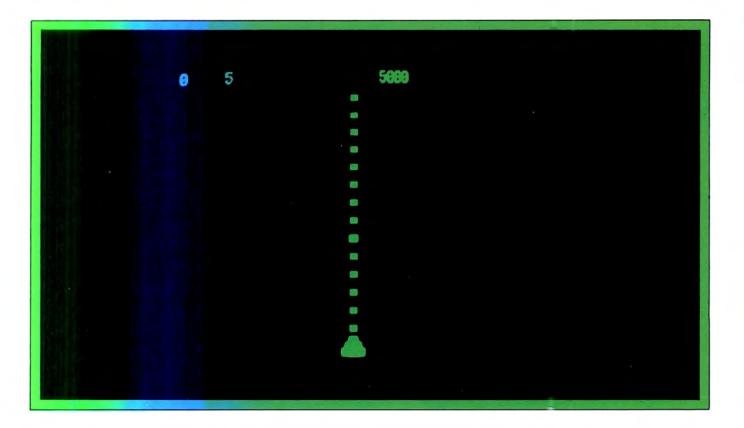


Photo 1 (left). Results of last month's Bugs program: the title screen. Photo 2 (above). Time-lapse exposure of shots fired from the laser cannon; the cannon actually shoots just one bullet at a time.

When the counter reaches zero and it's reset, the MBASE routine continues execution by checking to see whether you've pressed the left- and right-arrow keys. If you press either arrow (but not both), the program tests the left arrow. If you happen to be pressing the left arrow, the program sets DE to 1. Otherwise, it sets DE to -1.

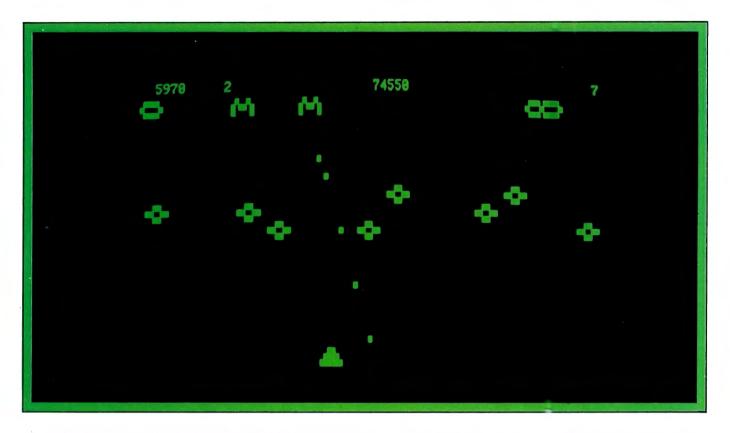
BASEM moves the base in the direction that DE indicates, and erases the base and updates its position. After a check to keep from running off the edge of the screen, the program redraws the base at its new location.

While Bugs gives you unlimited ammunition, it takes some time to reload the laser; BASEX, the routine that fires your laser cannon, allows only one shot on the screen at a time and returns to the main program if a shot is present. A counter forces a slight delay between shots.

If no shot appears on screen and you press the space bar, BASEX sets flags for the shot-fired sound and betweenshots delay. Subtracting 63 from the base location yields the shot location, directly above the top of the base. The TEMPW routine stores the location and the Shot routine stores the next shot location.

5203		00100 00150	;*****	PART2A ORG	62Ø3H	
518A			SOUNDX	EOU	618AH	
11.04					ISPLAYS THE SCORE	
		00200		L==> SC(,
		00210			DEO LOCATION	
5203	23		DISSCR	INC	HL	POINT TO MSB
5204		00240	DIDDOR	INC	HL	, total to hob
	3E30	00250		LD	A, 'Ø'	;A= ASCII Ø
	0603	00260		LD	в,3	3 BYTES
5209		00270	DIS2	PUSH	BC	STORE BYTE COUNTER
	0602	00280	DIGE	LD	B,2	2 DIGITS PER BYTE
	ED6F	00290	DIS3	RLD	0/2	GET DIGIT
	FE30	00300	0105	CP	101	:0?
	2808	00310	DISI	JR	Z,DIS4	SKIP IF SO
212		00320	0101	PUSH	AF	SAVE A
	3EØ7	00330		LD	A,DIS4-DIS1-3	CHANGE JUMP
	321162	00340		LD	(DIS1+1),A	TO DISX
5218		00350		POP	AF	RESTORE A
5219		60360	DISX	LD	(DE),A	DISPLAY A
521A		00370		INC	DE	BUMP POINTER
	10EF	00380	0101	DJNZ	DIS3	NEXT DIGIT
	ED6F	00390		RLD		RESET BYTE
521F		00400		POP	BC	RESTORE BYTE COUNTER
5220		00410		DEC	HL	DECREMENT POINTER
	10E6	00420		DJNZ	DIS2	NEXT BYTE
	3A1162	00430		LD	A, (DIS1+1)	; IF SCORE NOT = Ø
	FE07	00440		CP	DIS4-DIS1-3	,
	2805	00450		JR	Z,DIS5	; THEN SKIP
522A		00460		DEC	DE	ELSE DISPLAY Ø
	3E3Ø	00470		LD	A,30H	
522D		00480		LD	(DE),A	
522E		00490		RET		; AND RETURN
	3EØ8	00500	DIS5	LD	A,DIS4-DIS1-2	; IF SCORE IS NOT Ø
	321162	00510		LD	(DIS1+1),A	; THEN RESET JUMP
5234	C9	00520		RET		AND RETURN
		00540	;**** 1	NCSCR IN	NCREMENTS THE SCO	RE
		00550	; H	L==> SCO	ORE	
		00560	; [E==> ING	CREMENT	
\$235	0603	00580	INCSCR	LD	B,3	73 BYTES
5237		00590		LD	A,(DE)	GET INCREMENT
238	4E	00600		LD	C, (HL)	;GET SCORE
239	81	00610		ADD	A,C	ADD INCREMENT & SCORE
523A	27	00620		DAA		; DECIMAL ADJUST
523B	77	00630		LD	(HL),A	; AND STORE RESULT
523C	E5	00640		PUSH	HL	SAVE POINTER
523D	3008	00650	INC2	JR	NC, INC3	SKIP IF NO CARRY
523F	23	00660		INC	HL	FLSE POINT TO NEXT BYTE
5240		00670		LD	A,(HL)	;GET SCORE
	C601	00680		ADD	A,1	; ADD CARRY
5243	27	006 90		DAA		ADJUST RESULT
5244	77	00700		LD	(HL),A	STORE IT
	18F6	00710		JR	INC2	CONTINUE UNTIL NO CARRY
				DOD	117	DECTORE DOTNOED
5245	El	00720	INC3	POP	HL	;RESTORE POINTER

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6249 13			INC	DE	
624A 10			DJNZ	INC1	;LOOP UNTIL DONE
624C AF			XOR	A	RESET OVERFLOW BYTE
624D 77			LD	(HL),A	DERIVIDU
624E C9			RET	E 4 4 4 1	RETURN
624F Ø8		HIGH	DEFW	5000H	;HIGH SCORE STORAGE
6251 00			DEFW	ø	
6253 Ø		SCORE	DEFW	ø	SCORE STORAGE
6255 04			DEFW	Ø	
6257 D7		BASE	DEFW	3FD7H	;BASE LOCATION
0080	00886		DEFS	128	; PARAMETER TABLE
(200 0	00890			PARAMETER	
62D9 Ø		INIT	DEFB	8 5	NUM OF BUG1
62DA Ø5 62DB ØJ			DEFB DEFB	1	; BUG2 ; BUG3
62DC 11			DEFW	1D1DH	TIME TO MOVE BASE
62DE 60 62EØ 45			DEFW	6060H 4545H	TIME TO MOVE BUG1
					TIME TO MOVE BUG2
62E2 A4			DEFW	ØA4A4H 4Ø40H	TIME TO ADD BUG1
	340 00971 340 00980		DEFW DEFW	4040H 4040H	
				2626H	TIME TO ADD BUG2 TIME TO ADD BUG3
62E8 26			DEFW	2020H	
62EA 20 62EC 20	828 Ø1009 83a Ø1019		DEFW	3A2ØH	TIME TO MOVE SHOT
62EE Ø6			DEFB	ø	; SHOT FIRED FLAG
62EF Ø9			DEFB	0	; CHARACTER UNDER SHOT
			DEFB		REDRAW BUGS FLAG
62F1 07			DEFB	ØAH	ATTACK PARAMETER
62F2 ØF			DEFW	ØAØAH 8	TIME TO EXPLOSION
62F4 08 62F5 06				ê	DELAY BETWEEN SHOTS
62F5 Ø6 62F6 Ø8			DEFB	ØCH	;HIGH SCORE REACHED FLAG ;BOMB DROP PARAMETER
62F7 Ø6			DEFB	Ø	BASE HIT FLAG
62F8 26			DEFB	201	ADD BUG 1 FLAG
62F9 Ø			DEFB	0	ADD BUG 2 FLAG
62FA 00			DEFB	0	BUG 1 SPEED TEMP
62FB Ø			DEFB	0	BUG 2 SPEED TEMP
62FC 04			DEFB	ø	LEVEL COUNTER
62FD Ø			DEFB	ø	NZ IF ADD BUG 2 FIRST
62FE 00			DEFB	0	NZ IF RND ENTRY POINTS
62FF 00			DEFB	ø	TIME TO ADD NEXT SET OF BUGS
6300 06			DEFB	ø	LEVEL DONE FLAG
6301 00			DEFB	0	COMPARE FOR BONUS TEST
6302 00			DEFB	ø	BASE DESTROYED FLAG
6303 00			DEFB	ø	;NEXT LEVEL FLAG
6304 00			DEFB	ø	BONUS REACHED FLAG 1
6305 06			DEFB	ø	STORAGE FOR ATTACK PARAM
6306 00			DEFB	ø	STORAGE FOR BOMB PARAM
6307 06			DEFB	ø	BONUS REACHED FLAG 2
6308 00			DEFB	ø	BUG HIT FLAG
6309 06			DEFB	ø	NEW LEVEL FLAG
630A 08			DEFB	ø	BOMB DROPPED FLAG
004E	01306		DEFS	78	Joons BROLLED LENG
0030		BUG1	DEFS	48	;BUG1 TABLE
0030		BUG2	DEFS	48	BUG2 TABLE
0030		BUG3	DEFS	48	BUG3 TABLE
63E9 Ø8		SHOT	DEFW	ø	SHOT LOCATION
0020		BOMBS	DEFS	32	BOMB LOCATIONS

Photo 3. Screen shot of the final game. A spider bug rains deadly bombs while star and saucer bugs hover threateningly. Note the current and high scores at the top left and top center of the screen, respectively.

SOUND1 generates the sound of your shot, testing the shot-fired flag and returning if the flag is zero. Otherwise, it decrements the flag and calls SOUNDX.

SOUNDX, introduced last month, generates the sound of a shot through the cassette port. It requires that the Introduction subroutine initialize A' to 1 or 3. SOUNDX swaps A' and A, sending the former to the cassette port. Then the program toggles the lower 2 bits of A' (which control the cassette output line voltage) and restores A.

Once your shot leaves the cannon, the MSHOT routine takes over, erasing and relocating the shot until it leaves the screen. If you hit something (to be precise, if the screen location under the shot contains something other than a blank), the TEST7 subroutine searches the bug tables to see whether you've hit any bugs. If so, it adds the bug's location to the explosion table, determines its value, and updates and displays the score.

Elsewhere in Listing 2, the SCRTAB routine stores the score values (in BCD) for each of the three bug types. ATKSCR stores the values for attacking bugs, and Ships records the number of bases left.



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Listing	l continue	ed											
			Ø1380 Ø1400 ERRORS		EQU END	\$; START	OF	NEXT	PART	
	31208	TEXT	AREA BY	res lei	T								
	BASE BOMBS BUG1 BUG2 BUG3	63EB 6359 6389 63B9	01340	44224	64246	00420			00510				
	DIS1 DIS2 DIS3 DIS4	62Ø9 62ØC	00310 00270 00290 00370	00330 00420 00380 00310		00430		00500	00210				
	DIS5 DIS5 DISSCR DISX HIGH	622F 62Ø3 6219	00500 00230 00360	00310		00440	00200						4
	INC1 INC2 INC3 INCSCR	6237 623D 6247 6235	00590 00650 00720 00580	00750 00710 00650									
	INIT NEXT1 PARAMS SCORE	64ØB 6259	00900 01380 00880 00830										
	SHOT	63E9	01350										

MINUS1 is a constant, also in BCD, representing a value of -1. EXPLOD is a subroutine that adds the address in DE to the explosion table, and EXPTAB stores the addresses and durations of explosions.

You don't need to type it in; just change last month's MAIN1 source code to match it. If you entered all the comment lines of that listing, all you do is remove some of the semicolons. Assemble all the listings, then load all the object code files, including last month's TEXT1 module (but not MAIN1; each month's main program replaces all earlier versions). Then execute the assembled main program to begin Bugs.

After the introduction and title screens, press the clear key and the screen will "melt" as before. Then your base appears at the bottom of the screen, with the current score and high score at either end of the top of the screen.

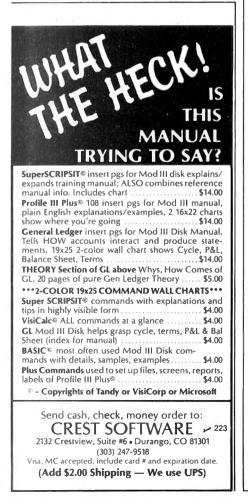
You can use the left- and right-arrow keys to move the base, and the space bar to fire a shot. Everything will move quickly because you haven't yet added the other routines.

You've finished just in time. The bugs from outer space have entered the galaxy, and should be here by this time next month. \blacksquare

Contact Roger Smith at 267 Seminole Trail, Crestview, FL 32536.

So Far, So Good

Program Listing 3 (MAIN2) is the second version of the main program.



		Progra	m Listing	2. TEXT	2B, base and firing	subroutines.
		00100 00101	;*****]	PART2B		
		00102 00103		S FROM OU ROGER SMI	JTER SPACE ITH	
640B		00104 00120		ORG	640BH	
6257		00130	BASE	FOU	6257H	; BASE LOCATION
63EB			BOMBS			BOMB TABLE
6359		00160	BUG1	EOU		BUG TABLES
6389		aa17a	BUG2	FOU	6389H	
63B9		00180	BUG3	EQU	63B9H	
6203			DISSCR			DISPLAY SCORE SUB
624F		00200		EQU		;HIGH SCORE
6235			INCSCR		6235H	; INCREMENT SCORE SUB
6253 63E9			SCORE	EQU EQU		;SCORE :SHOT LOCATION
618A			SOUNDX			SOUND SUB
OT DV		00250	SOONDX	100	01040	100010 000
640B	0000	00260	TEMPW	DEFW	Ø	;LAST SHOT LOCATION
		00270	• * * * * MI	BASE IS	THE MOVE BASE ROU	TINE
		00272	, 11	5455 15	IND NOVE BASE NOU	TIND
640D	DD3503	00280	MBASE	DEC	(IX+3)	;TIME TO MOVE?
6410	C0	00290		RET	NZ	;RETURN IF NOT
6411	DD7E04	00300 00310 00320		LD		;ELSE RESTORE COUNTER
6414	DD77Ø3	00310		LD	(IX+3),A	
641/	344030	00340		LD		CHECK KEYBOARD
	E66Ø	00330		AND JR		;MASK LEFT & RIGHT ARROWS ;IF NEITHER THEN SKIP
	280E FE60	00340 00350		JR CP		; IF BOTH
	280A	00360		JR	2,BASEX	: THEN SKIP
	E620	00370		AND	201	MASK LEFT ARROW
	2035	00380		JR	NZ,BASEL	; IF LEFT THEN JUMP
	110100		BASER			;DE=OFFSET
	CD6364	00400		CALL		;MOVE BASE
			BASEX			;SHOT ALREADY FIRED?
642F		00420			A	
6430		00430		RET		RETURN IF SO
	DD7E1B	00440 00450		LD OR	A,(IX+27) A	; DELAY BETWEEN SHOTS?
6434	2804			JR		SKIP IF NOT
	DD351B	00470		DEC		DECREMENT COUNTER
643A		00480		RET	(21()27)	
	3A4Ø38		NOWAIT		A,(3840H)	JELSE CHECK KEYBOARD
	E6 80	00500		AND		MASK SPACE BAR
6440		00510		RET	Z	;RETURN IF NOT SPACE
	DD361520			LD		;STORE FIRE FLAG
	DD361BØ4			LD		STORE DELAY
	2A5762 Ø1C1FF	00540 00550		LD LD		GET BASE LOC
644C		00550		ADD	BC,-63 HL,BC	;HL=HL-63
	220B64	00570		LD		STORE HL
	22E963	00580		LD	(SHOT) HL	STORE SHOT LOC
	DD361101			LD		SET TIME TO MOVE SHOT
645A	C9	00600		RET		
645B	11FFFF	00610	BASEL	LD .	DE,-1	;DE=OFFSET
						Listing 2 continued



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Listing 2 continued												
645E CD6364	00620		CALL	BASEM			2855	01330		JR	Z,NOPE	;SKIP IF Ø
6461 18C9	00630		JR	BASEX		64F	2 7C	01340		LD		CP HL & DE
	00640 B	ASEM	LD	HL, (BASE)	;GET BASE LOCATION	64F		01350		CP	D	
	00650 00660 B	ACENI	LD LD		;FOR B=1 TO 3 ;STORE BLANK AT (HL)	64F	\$ 2051 5 7D	01360 01370		JR LD	NZ,NOPE A,L	; IF D<>H THEN NO MATCH
		MSEMI				64F	7 93	01380		SUB		;A=L-E
646A 23	00670		INC		;HL=HL+1	64F	8 FEØ3	01390		CP	3	per an an
	00680 00690		DJNZ LD	BASEM1 HL,(BASE).	;NEXT ;GET LOCATION	64F.	304B	01400		JR		; IF A>2 THEN NO MATCH
	00700		ADD	HL,DE	UPDATE	64F	C C5	01410		PUSH	BC	
6471 7D	00710		LD	A,L	TEST IF HL IS IN RANGE	64F)) FDE5	01420 01430		PUSH	IY	ADD DD DO DVDLOGTON TICD
6472 E63F	00720		AND	3FH		650	F CD7065 2 FDE1	01440		CALL POP	EXPLOD IY	;ADD DE TO EXPLOSION LIST
6474 FE3D	00730		CP	Ø3DH		650	4 FD360100	01450		LD	(IY+1),Ø	
6476 3803	00740		JR LD	C, BASEM2	;JUMP IF IN RANGE ;GET OLD LOCATION ;STORE LOCATION	650	4 FD360100 8 210000 3 220B64	01460		LD		;END SHOTS
6478 2A5762 647B 225762	00750 00760 E	ASEM2	LD	HL, (BASE) (BASE),HL (HL),184	STORE LOCATION	650	B 220B64	01470		LD	(TEMPW),HL	
647E 36B8	00770		LD	(HL),184	;STORE GRAPHICS	650	E 22E963	01480		LD	(SHOT),HL BC	
6480 23	00780		INC	HL	;HL=HL+1	651	2 C5	01490 01500		POP PUSH	BC	
6481 36BF	00790		LD	(HL),191	;STORE NEXT GRAPHIC	651	3 78	01510		LD	A.B	;A=B
6483 23 6484 36B4	00800 00810		INC LD	HL (HL),180	STORE LAST CHARACTER	651	3 78 4 FE21	01520		CP	33	;>32?
6486 C9	00820		RET	(00) (100	Jorona Buor cunturerat	651	5 3 804	01530		JR		;SKIP IF NOT
0.00 02	00830						8 ØEØ8	01540 01550		LD	C,8 SKIPØØ	;OFFSET=8
		**** S	OUND1 IS	THE SHOT FIRED	SOUND ROUTINE		A 1808 C FEll		SKIP32	JR	17	;SKIP ;>16?
	00832	000000		N / TV + 33 1	CUPCY CUOM DINES DIAC	651	E ØEØØ	01570	00126 J &	LD	C.0	OFFSET=6
6487 DD7E15 648A B7	00840 s 00850	SOUNDI	LD OR	A,(IX+21) A	;CHECK SHOT FIRED FLAG			01580			;LD DOES	SN'T AFFECT FLAGS
6488 C8	00860			Z	RETURN IF ZERO	652	3 3 8 9 2	01590		JR	C,SKIPØØ	;SKIP IF <16
648C 3D	00870		DEC	Å	;RETURN IF ZERO ;ELSE DECREMENT	652	2 9 2 9 4	Ø1600 Ø1610	OVIDAA	LD	C,4	;OFFSET=4
648D DD7715	00880		LD	(IX+21),A	;AND STORE	652	4 E5 5 215065	01620	SKIPDØ	PUSH LD	HL SCRTAR	;STORE HL ;HL==>SCORE TABLE
6498 CD8A61	00890		CALL	SOUNDX	;MAKE SOUND	652	5 215065 8 FD7E02	01630		LD	HL,SCRTAB A,(IY+2)	IS DIRECTION CODE
6493 C9	00900 00910		RET			652	B FEØA	01640		CP	10	;>9?
	00910	, * * * * M	SHOT IS	THE MOVE SHOT RO	UTINE	652	D 3803	01650		JR	C,SKIP66	;SKIP IF NOT
	00912	,	01107 10		I	652	F 215C65	01660		LD		;HL==>ATTACKING SCORES
6494 DD3511	00920 1	MSHOT	DEC	(IX+17)	;TIME TO MOVE SHOT?		2 0600	Ø1670 Ø1680	SKIP66	LD	B,0	BC=OFFSET
6497 C0	00930		RET	NZ	;RETURN IF NOT	653	9 09 5 115362	01690		ADD LD	HL,BC DE,SCORE	;HL==>SCORE FOR BUG ;DE==>PLAYERS SCORE
6498 DD7E12	00940		LD	A,(IX+16)	ELSE RESET	653	5 115362 8 EB	01700		EX	DE,HL	SWAP HL AND DE
649B DD7711 649E 3A0C64	00950 00960		LD LD	(IX+17),A A,(TEMPW+1)	; COUNTER ;GET MSB OF SHOT LOC	653	9 CD3562	01710		CALL	INCSCR	INCREMENT SCORE
64A1 B7	00970		OR	A	;IS A=0?	653	C 215362 F 11003C	01720		LD	HL,SCORE DE,3C00H	;HL==>SCORE
64A2 C8	00980		RET	7.	;RETURN IF SO	653	F 11003C	01730		LD	DE,3CØØH	;DE==>SCREEN LOC
64A3 CDDF64	00990		CALL	TEST7	; TEST FOR HIT	654	2 CD0362	01740 01750		CALL POP	DISSCR HL	;DISPLAY SCORE
64A6 ED5B0B64			LD	DE, (TEMPW)	;DE=OLD SHOT LOC	654 654	6 C1	01760		POP	BC	
64AA 7A 64AB B7	01010 01020		LD OR	A,D A		654	7 FD23	01770	NOPE	INC		;IY=IY+3
64AC C8	01030		RET	Z	;RETURN IF D=0	654	9 FD23	01780		INC	IY	
64AD 2AE963	01040		LD	HL, (SHOT)	;RETURN IF D=Ø ;HL=NEW SHOT LOC	654	B FD23	01790		INC	IY	
64BØ 3E8Ø	01050		LD	A,128	; BLANK	054	D 1099 F C9	01800 01810		DJNZ RET	LOOP10	LOOP UNTIL B=0
64B2 12	01060		LD	(DE),A	;STORE IT	0.54	r ()9	01820		KE1		
64B3 7E 64B4 DD7716	01070 01080		LD LD	A,(HL) (IX+22),A	GET CHR UNDER SHOT	655	0 5000	01830	SCRTAB	DEFW	50H	;SCORE TABLE (BUG3)
64B7 368C	01000		LD	(HL) ACH	;DISPLAY SHOT	655	2 0000	01840		DEFW	0	
6489 220864	01100		LD	(TEMPW),HL	;STORE SHOT LOC	655	4 2500	01850		DEFW	25H	;BUG2
64BC Ø1CØFF	01110		LD	BC,-64	;SUBTRACT 64		6 0000 8 1000	Ø186Ø Ø1870		DEFW DEFW	0 10H	;BUG1
64BF 09	01120		ADD	HL,BC	- MRCH IN ORR CORPEN	655	A 0000	01880		DEFW	0	,
64CØ 7C 64C1 FE3B	01130 01140		LD CP	A,H 3BH	;TEST IF OFF SCREEN						-	
64C3 200D	01150		JR	NZ,OK10	;SKIP IF NOT	655	C 0001	01890	ATKSCR	DEFW	100H	ATTACKING SCORES
64C5 DD7E16	01160		LD	A,(IX+22)	RESTORE LOCATION		E 0000	01900	UTUOCK	DEFW	0	,
64C8 2A0B64	01170		LD	HL, (TEMPW)		656	0 5000	01920		DEFW	5ØH	
64CB 77	01180		LD	(HL),A		656	2 0000	01930		DEFW	Ø	
64CC 210000	01190 01200		LD LD	HL,Ø (TEMPW),HL	;SHOTLOC = 0		4 2000	01940		DEFW	20H	
64CF 220B64 64D2 22E963	01200	OK10	LD	(SHOT),HL	STORE NEW LOCATION	656	6 0000	01950		DEFW	0	
64D5 DD7E16	01220		LD		;ANYTHING HIT?	656	8 0500	Ø1960 Ø1970	SHIPS	DEFW	5	NUMBER OF SHIPS LEFT
64D8 DD361680			LD	(IX+22),128	; (CLEAR CHR)		A 0000	01980	0.1110	DEFW	0	THOUSAN OF DUTLO HTET
64DC FE81	01240		CP	81H				01990				
64DE D8	01250		RET	С	;RETURN IF NOT		C 9999		MINUS1	DEFW	9999H	;MINUS 1 CONSTANT
64DF 2A0B64	01260	TEST7	LD	HL, (TEMPW)	TV>BUC BADE D	656	E 9999	02010		DEFW	9999H	
64E2 FD215963 64E6 Ø630	01270 01280		LD LD	IY,BUGl B,48	;IY==>BUG TABLE ;B=NUMBER OF BUGS			02020 02021	**** 5	XPLOD AD	DS DE TO THE EXPI	LOSTON TABLE
64E8 FD5E00	01200	LOOP10	LD	E,(IY)	;DE=(IY)			02022	, 6		iv in unri	www.awst AfMAN
64EB FD5601	01300		LD	D,(IY+1)		657	Ø FD219065	02030	EXPLOD	LD	IY, EXPTAB	;IY==>EXPLOSION TABLE
64EE 7A	01310		LD	A,D	;MSB=0?		4 0610	02040		LD	B,16	MAX OF 16 EXPLOSIONS
64EF B7	01320		OR	A		I 657	6 FD7E02	02050	LOOP20	LD	A,(IY+2)	; IS TIME = 0?
												Listing 2 continued on p. 93
		-										



Sensational Software Breakthrough

What has your computer done for you lately? You bought it to be a powerful and time saving tool. But if lack of good software keeps you frustrated and makes your computer an expensive and idle gadget, The PRODUCER is here to solve your problem.

Now you can design and produce professional quality programs that meet your exact specifications and you don't even need to understand programming at all.

What exactly is The PRODUCER?

The PRODUCER is a program development system that writes software. If you have a need to store and retrieve information, perform calculations on your data, and get displayed and printed reports, you can design the exact format you need and The PRODUCER will write that program for you. In short, it is the most simple, practical, and versatile program generator ever put on the market.

What can The PRODUCER do for you?

■ The PRODUCER makes programming easy. If you can answer simple English questions and push buttons, it will do all the hard work for you. It helps you conceptualize your program, gives you complete freedom in drawing your screen, lets you edit until you are satisfied, and then writes all the BASIC code for you to produce a stand alone finished program.

■ The PRODUCER can save you hundreds of hours of time. Why labor over hammering out BASIC code when you don't have to? It provides a short cut for you to go directly from your custom idea to a finished program. Many professional programmers are now using the PRODUCER to quickly write programs for sale. You can do that too. Why spend weeks looking for programs to do what you need? Why struggle with the complex task of writing them yourself? Let The PRODUCER go to work for you and give you exactly the programs you want.

■ The PRODUCER can save you big bucks. How many data storage programs do you own? How much did you pay for them? It's likely The PRODUCER could have written all of them. With The PRODUCER, you may never again need to buy such programs. Add to that the advantage of having customized programs, the ability to edit them at will to suit your changing needs, and your ability to sell the programs The PRODUCER writes for you. That is really a big dollar savings that continues to grow and grow.

■ The PRODUCER makes you more productive. Of course you will save time that can better be spent doing other things. But your creativity also will be unleashed. With The PRODUCER as your partner, your computer will at last become the valuable tool you bought it to be. And you will get much more accomplished.

■ The PRODUCER can turn you into a professional. It writes complete, stand alone programs that you, as a licensed PRODUCER owner, can sell without paying royalties. And if you already are a pro, it can make you more of one. The PRODUCER writes fully commented BASIC code so you can use it as a building block to customize your own specialized software. The PRODUCER has the best screen and input module available anywhere at any price. "The PRODUCER is a very impressive software package. It is well worth the money. While other micro owners are printing mailing labels, I am now selling them programs to use. I now have more time to spend enjoying my computer." V. E. Ryberg, Bloomington, Illinois



How Do You Learn to Use The PRODUCER?

We recognize that most people learn best by hearing and doing, rather than through reading alone. That's why we have included a complete audio cassette tutorial as part of The PRODUCER TRS-80 Model I & Model III versions. One of your fellow PRODUCER users talks you through the step by step lessons. The tapes not only teach you the process, they enable you to create a complete program of your own design while you learn.

Of course the program documentation of over 200 pages is a very thorough and readable reference manual to answer any questions you may have. But we encourage you to treat it as a reference manual only. We have provided the tutorial as a quick and easy way to get started. That's an advantage seldom provided by any software package.

"The tutorial was an excellent starter. It enabled me to get on with it without days and days of reading. Very helpful.

> S. R. Foster, Pensacola, Florida Continued

WHAT DO YOU GET WITH THE PRODUCER?

this impressive package includes.

DISKETTE(s) containing PRODUCER Frogram Development System

REFERENCE MANUAL of over 200 pages of extensive easy to read well organized material Attractive hardback 3-ring binder. Color-keyed index tabs separate the hapters Comprehensive alphabetical index refers to specific chapter subsections. OUICK REFERENCE CARD

OWNER REGISTRATION CARD

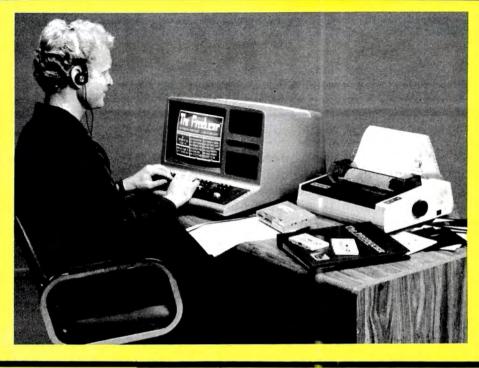
IUTORIAL SESSION including audio cassettes and detailed follow-along outline, written and produced by a fellow user

HOME INVENTORY MANAGEMENT program (\$60 value) included free as a sample, allowing you to use a finished program immediately.

to The ONE YEAR SUBSCRIPTION PRODUCER newsletter

ASSISTANCE, available by to registered PRODUCER TECHNICAL phone only owners





HOW THE PRODUCER WORKS

You will be impressed with the ease of operation and the amazing versatility of features you get with The PRODUCER. The documentation is thorough, the screens are clear and readable (see at right) and with the help of the audio cassette tutorial, you will move quickly through the steps outlined below and be turning out finished programs in no time.

Steps in Developing a Program

Planning:

The PRODUCER provides a helpful planning form that you can print on your own printer. It helps organize your thoughts in creating a tailor made program to meet your needs.

Screen Creation:

The PRODUCER gives you complete freedom to create a screen for your monitor on which you will enter data for your program. To create the screen you follow these six simple steps:

1. Draw the Screen using arrow keys to form the configuration you desire. Enter large graphic letters and borders with a single key stroke. Store up to time trial screens as you experiment. Edit at will until you are satisfied.

2. Define Message Areas on your screen by selecting where The PRODUCER's messages to you will appear.

I. Define Input Fields by answering The PRODUCER's questions about where you want to enter data. You specify the length of each area or field as well as the acceptable characters in each field.

4. Define Display Fields by selecting any area of the screen where you want to show the results of calculations done on your data

5. Define Custom Prompts by selecting an area where help messages to yourself may be displayed

6. Save Your Results by assigning a working name for your program and saving it to disk

Editing Data:

The PRODUCER allows you to edit any part of the program you have created -screen field names, lengths, prompt areas, etc. You may type in my help message as a custom prompt to help you operate the program. Calculations can be created easily, using actual field names. And you can ise the contents of of any numeric field and all math operations including ingical operators

THE PROFESSIONAL P	ROGRAM WRITER (C)1	tm 982 BY ROGER SMITH
BY SOFTWARE OF THE FUTURE, INC	 (1) PLANNING FORM (2) LOGON FILENAME (3) REFERENCE FORM 	 (1) CREATE A SCREEN (2) EDIT BASIC DATA (3) MAKE BASIC LINES
PRESS (A) OR 1999 TO Select desired menu	<pre><4> MAINTAIN FILES <5> FUTURE MENU <6> UTILITY²S MENU <a></pre>	<pre><4> BUILD REPORTS <5> BUILD PROGRAM <6> EXIT TO DOS <8></pre>

Making BASIC Code:

Press a key and sit back to watch The PRODUCER do all the work of creating BASIC code for your program. The program lines will appear on your screen and complete error checking is done for you.

Building Reports:

With the amazing new Freeform Report Generator, virtually any report is available to you. It works with any size paper. You are allowed up to 100 calculations within the report. And you can specify the exact position of any text information to any position on your paper (even preprinted forms, checks, etc.). It's an amazingly versatile tool.

Building the Program:

Put the finishing touches on your program by selecting cursor type, size, flashing speed, auto messages, custom logos, etc. After you make your selections, press a key and your entire finished program is created in less than five minutes. That's all there is to this remarkably simple program generation process.

What Kinds of Programs Can Be Written?

Just let your imagination run wild. Here are just a few we've heard about: Home Inventory, Checkbook Balancer, Teacher's Gradebook, Loan Calculator, Small Business Payroll, Book/Record/Video Library Catalog, Membership/Mailing List, Photo File System, Writer's Notebook, Amway Distributor's Inventory, Sales Call Log, Commodities Market Tracker, Small Business Inventory, Student Notebook, Auto Maintenance Record, etc.



TECHNICAL INFORMATION

The PRODUCER provides many edvanced features which allow you to do "magic" with the programs you create. We invite you to compare its features with any product on the market.

The SCREEN GENERATOR

- Jean the Life screen (all lines and column positions)
- "Create a professional well organized screen with graphics "Search to 9 separate screens in memory at one time and get ristant access to each
- 'M we the cursor to any location on the screen
- "Reportate bars/lines/graphics to define certain screen areas
- "At cess an instantly available Help Menu of all Screen Egiter commands
- Timent and delete any character with a single keystroke
- "Clean or erase selected areas of any screen
- fin and and delete whole lines on the screen
- "Center any text on the screen
- "Mive any rectangular block of text anywhere on the screen (block move)
- "Creater titles with a single keystroke large graphic letter alphabet Move partions of screens between different screens (cut and raste.
- Save my number of screens to disk at any time
- "A- call any screen from disk any time
- "Create BASIC lines to re-create any screen

FILE and RECORD HANDLING

- Reputly access records with BTREE File structure
- Sourch for a record with only the first few letters of the nume or key (partial key) (Example: locate PRODUCER by typing PA)
- Recain and edit duplicate and multiple keys (Example: Several last names may be the same on a file and you can find and end them individually
- 'Fully edit any part of a previously entered record
- Recover unused space automatically upon deletion of a record Enter data very fast with the special batch mode
- Recall immediately any record after it's been entered, eriminating time consuming sorting and indexing
- Papidly access any record anytime (2-4 seconds average) Globally search and replace data in certain fields in selected record range
- Automatically rebuild any file to meet new specifications. No need to re-enter data when a file needs to be restructured. "Earning e any BTREE file automatically to reorganize and speed
- up fre access time "Pacover from power failure and easily rebuild files that have
- seen damaged. Avoid laborious re-entry of long data files

SCREEN ORIENTED INPUT and EDITING of DATA

- Insure and delete characters at any position in any field. No "track to start" retyping of data
- Move forward or back to previously entered fields to edit u and the arrow keys. Totally non-destructive cursor. Does not require re-entering of each data field
- Most within any field using the arrow keys
- Move instantly to any field with Control G command
- 'E at from input/edit mode at any point allowing immediate escape from data entry mode. Allows partial information to be
- entered for each record without the annoying, time consuming need to press ENTER for each blank field not used
- at the time of entry Cuplicate held information from a previous record with one
- keystroke. No need to re-enter duplicate information, addresses, etc. on consecutive records
- "y ew a custom prompt, your own custom reminder or help manuage for each field with 1 keystroke
- "Venty each character typed automatically
- "Enter tata as fast as you want, even if you are a speed typist
- "Liew muble display of automatic field length restrictions
- Wiew prompts for each field showing number of characters all owner.

PRINTED REPORTS

- *Create up to 9 separate reports at a time in a finished program
- *Generate any number of reports you want (no limit) *Select reports by name from a report menu in the program
- *Select from six different automatic report formats including custom mailing labels
- 'Instantly print reports by key with no time consuming sort necessary
- "Sort and print any other (non key) field with the fast machine language sort
- *Sort only records that meet your search criteria
- *Sort on more than one field if desired
- *Use any restrictions or search criteria to determine which records will be included in a report
- *Use any number of multiple search criteriea (including logical) (Example: You can search for all the males who are single, and drive a car that are over 24 years old but less than 35 years old
- Send any special command to your printer before or after any report
- *Specify any line length needed and any page length desired *Select single line or multiple lines per record, even one page per record
- 'Total any fields during the report (running totals)

CALCULATIONS ADVANCED

- *Globally recalculate any field in any or all records. (Example: If file is a list of gold assets and the spot price changes, each separate asset may be recalculated with a new value for the spot price)
- *Use all math operations including exponentiation and trigonometry
- *Use logical calculations such as And, Or, Not, etc.
- *Use any level of parenthesis in calculation formulas
- Save results in any field and display results in any field
- *Store temporary results in several extra memory slots *Pass calculation results between records
- *Determine the exact order of calculations
- *Display or save results at your option in the finished record

OTHER ADVANCED FEATURES

- Edit any part of any program without starting over or redefining the entire program
- *Create screen and input modules only (for professional programmers)
- *Create Calculate-only programs with the easy desk-top super calculator program
- *Design custom logos for your program
- *Control cursor type, size, flash speed, etc.
- *Design custom prompts or help info for any field

FREEFORM REPORT GENERATOR

Formerly a PRODUCER option, now part of the standard package. An amazingly versatile data processing tool, far surpassing other products on the market.

- *Specify column and row of every heading and field *Allow up to 100 of interfield calculations, even string
- calculations
- *Include any text anywhere on the screen
- *Keep sub-totals on any field and print at any time in any format *Format any numeric fields anyway you wish
- *Print reports on pre-printed forms, checks, etc.
- *Create form letters with merged field data, with no word processing necessary
- *Put any field anywhere on the page. No limitations



WHAT ARE PRODUCER USERS SAYING?

We get comments by phone every day from satisfied users who are excited about what The PRODUCER has done for them. Here is a sampling of what we are hearing.

"How did I ever live without it." This often heard quote comes from experienced programmers who are now using The PRODUCER to generate programs in a fraction of the time it previously took to code a program.

"This program has paid for itself over and over." People tell us this repeatedly. First time users of computers have been able to successfully generate professional quality programs with The PRODUCER that rival the capabilities of commercial applications.

"There are only two things you need to say about The PRODUCER: it's easy to use and it's powerful!" The woman who told us this had used several computers before but had no programming experience. Now she is saving time, money and effort by creating the programs she needs for her office.

"Owning The PRODUCER is like having a professional programmer on call--24 hours a day. I particularly like the fact that if I design a program to do a specific job today, and later discover it is inadequate to my changing needs, I can regenerate the program with corrections in a matter of minutes." That's right. The PRODUCER gives you the ability to edit or expand your programs in any way you choose.

"The screen generator alone is worth the price! I created a professional data entry screen in minutes just after opening the package." With our screen generator, you are the artist and you are never locked into what someone else has designed for you. "The Freeform Report Generator is an amazing feature. I never thought a product like this could give me the ability to get reports on my preprinted forms, but The Producer does it all." Yes, you can put the text anywhere on the page you want, do up to 100 interfield calculations, etc. etc. And the Freeform is now a part of The PRODUCER package.

OTHER QUOTES FROM PRODUCER USERS

"The PRODUCER package I received was excellent. The finest software package I have ever purchased. Far beyond my expectations."

S.R. Foster, Pensacola, Florida

"I'm in love with The PRODUCER. It's one of my favorite programs.

R. Selsback, Burlingame, California

"The value of the deal, everything included, was the best I've seen to date. G. Slusher, Martin, Kentucky

"Excellent! Above and beyond other software.

R. Hapgood, Henrietta, Texas

VERSATILITY

"The PRODUCER is the best all purpose program generator I have used. (We have tried almost all of them.) The generated code is bug free, well commented and efficient."

R.A. Copella, Northbrook, Illinois

"This is by far my number one software and I will use it anywhere and everywhere I possibly can, both personal and in business."

R.A. Neuman, Okemos, Michigan

DOCUMENTATION

"Very well laid out and organized. One of the best I've seen.

J.D. Konkler, Columbus, Ohio

"One of the best I've seen. We write about 20 volumes of material per year. Take it from a pro, it's good.

J. Crespi, Sherman Oaks, California

QUALITY ...

"Thank you for an excellent program. I agree that The PRODUCER will change the entire concept of program creation in the future. But for now, you stand as the best data base management system I can buy.

E. Sung, Vancouver, B.C.

"I think The PRODUCER will make the software hackers upgrade their products to this high level quality of the PRODUCER. I'm sure you realize that there is a lot of garbage on the market." D.J. Smith, Lombard, Illinois

PRODUCER PROGRAMS RUN BY THEMSELVES

PRODUCER created programs are stand alone, Microsoft BASIC programs which do not require The PRODUCER to run, once completed. They can be LISTed and modified. You might even learn to program by careful examination of the LISTings--but you really don't need to know anything about programming to create and run your own custom generated software with The PRODUCER.

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The PRODUCER

Call your order in today. **PRODUCER** Box 1245 Arlington, Texas 76004-1245 **800-433-5355**

Texas 817-274-6998

Sensational

Software Breakthrough

Model I Version	\$199.95
Model III Version	\$199.95
IBM-PC Version	\$299.95

Including Freeform Report Generator

Listing 2 continuoù from p. 88						
6579 B7 #2#6# U# A		6 9 E 9	88288 H . M	2.4	6. 9 2. 9 (0)	
657A 200B 82070 JR NI, SKIP28	SKIP IF NOT	6359	88218 BUG1	Ly-	63598	
657C FD7300 02080 LD (IY),E 657F FD7201 02090 LD (IY+1),D	STORE DE IN TABLE	6389	00220 BUG2	EQU	63898	
657F FD7201 02090 LD (IY+1),D 6582 FD360220 02100 LD (IY+2),20H	STORE DURATION	63B9 62Ø3	00230 BUG3 00240 DISSCR	EQU EQU	63B9H 62Ø3H	
6586 C9 02110 RET	; RETURN	690D	00250 DRAW	EQU	690DH	
6587 FD23 02120 SKIP20 INC IY	; IY=IY+3	6590	00260 EXPTAB	EQU	6590H	
6589 FD23 02130 INC IY		624F	00270 HIGH	EQU	624FH	
658B FD23 02140 INC IY 658D 10E7 02150 DJNZ LOOP20	;LOOP UNTIL B=0	6235 62D9	00280 INCSCR 00290 INIT	EQU EQU	6235H 62D9H	
658F C9 Ø2160 RET	; LOOF UNITE B-0	61BC	00300 INTRO	EQU	61BCH	
02170		6A50	00310 LEVEL	EQU	6A50H	
0030 02180.EXPTAB DEFS 48	; EXPLOSION TABLE	6AA4	00320 LEVTAB	EQU	6AA4H	
02190 65C0 02200 NEXT1 EQU \$	START OF NEXT PART	640D 6C57	00330 MBASE 00340 MBOMB	EQU EQU	640DH 6C57H	
02210	START OF NEXT PART	656C	00350 MINUS1	EQU	656CH	
0000 02220 END		695D	ØØ360 MOVEB1	EQU	695DH	
00000 TOTAL ERRORS		6970 6983	00370 MOVEB2 00380 MOVEB3	EQU	6970H 6983H	
29088 TEXT AREA BYTES LEFT		6494	00390 MSHOT	EQU EQU	6494H	
		6AB4	00400 ONE	EQU	6AB4H	
ATKSCR 655C 01900 01660		6259	00410 PARAMS	EQU	6259H	
BASE 6257 00140 00540 00640 00690 00750 00760 BASEL 645B 00610 00380		6253 6568	00420 SCORE 00430 SHIPS	EQU	6253H ⁻ 6568H	
BASEL 6455 00610 00580 BASEM 6463 00640 00400 00620		63E9	00440 SHOT	EQU EQU	63E9H	
BASEM1 6468 00660 00680		6487	00450 SOUND1	EQU	6487H	
BASEM2 647B 00760 00740		6856	00460 SOUND2	EQU	6B56H	
BASER 6426 ØØ390 BASEX 642C ØØ410 ØØ340 90360 00630		6BE4 6CAB	00470 SOUND3 00480 SOUND4	EQU EQU	6BE4H 6CABH	
BOMBS 63EB 00150		618A	00490 SOUNDX	EQU	618AH	
BUG1 6359 ØØ16Ø Ø127Ø		640B	00500 TEMPW	EQU	640BH	
BUG2 6389 ØØ17Ø		6820	00510 TEST	EQU	6B20H	
BUG3 63B9 00180 DISSCR 6203 00190 01740		6B74 6B9B	00520 TEST2 00530 TEST3	EQU EQU	6B74H 6B9BH	
EXPLOD 6570 02030 01430		6BC1	00540 TEST5	EQU	6BC1H	
EXPTAB 6590 02180 02030		6CB6	00550 TEST6	EQU	6CB6H	
HIGH 624F 00200		64DF	00560 TEST7	EQU	64DFH	
INCSCR 6235 Ø0210 Ø1710 LOOP10 64E8 Ø1290 Ø1800		6CCD 6CF4	00570 FLASH 00580 SOUNDI	EQU EOU	6CCDH 6CF4H	
LOOP20 6576 02050 02150		6D1B	00590 START	EQU	6D1BH	
MBASE 640D 00280			00600 ;*****	ENTRY PC	DINT	
MINUS1 656C 02000		6DDD CDBC61	00610 ENTRY	CALL	INTRO	; INTRODUCTION
MSHOT 6494 00920 NEXT1 65C0 02200		6DEØ 21D962 6DE3 115962	00620 GAME 00630	LD LD	HL,INIT DE,PARAMS	;INITIALIZE PARAMETERS
NOPE 6547 01770 01330 01360 01400		6DE6 017F00	00640	LD	BC,127	
NOWAIT 643B 00490 00460		6DE9 EDBØ	00650	LDIR		
OK10 64D2 01210 01150		6DEB 210000 6DEE 22506A	00660 00670	LD LD	HL,0	
SCORE 6253 00220 01690 01720 SCRTAB 6550 01830 01620		6DF1 22526A	00680	LD	(LEVEL),HL (LEVEL+2),HL	;LEVEL = 0
SHIPS 6568 01970		6DF4 225362	00690	LD	(SCORE),HL	;SCORE = Ø
SHOT 63E9 00230 00580 01040 01210 01480		6DF7 225562	00700	LD	(SCORE+2),HL	
SKIP00 6524 01610 01550 01590 SKIP20 6587 02120 02070		6DFA 226A65 6DFD 210500	00710 00720	LD LD	(SHIPS+2),HL HL,5	
SKIP32 651C 01560 01530		6600 226865	00730	LD	(SHIPS),HL	;BASES = 5
SKIP66 6532 01670 01650		6EØ3 DD215962		LD	IX, PARAMS	;IX==>PARAMETER TABLE
SOUNDI 6487 00840 SOUNDX 618A 00240 00890		6E07 110000 6E0A CD6364	00750 00760	LD CALL	DE,Ø BASEM	;DISPLAY BASE
TEMPW 640B 00260 00410 00570 00960 01000 01100	81170 01200	6E0D 11003C	00770	LD	DE.3C00H	JUIGELAI BAGE
01260 01470		6E10 215362	00780	LD	DE,3CØØH HL,SCORE	
TEST7 64DF 01260 00990		6E13 CD0362	00790	CALL	DISSCR	;DISPLAY SCORE
		6E16 11063C 6E19 216865	00800	LD LD	DE,3C06H HL,SHIPS	
		6E1C CD0362	00820	CALL	DISSCR	DISPLAY BASES LEFT
Decement Listing 2 144 DID undered Durg from Outer	Charles main machine	6ElF 111E3C	.00830	LD	DE,3C1EH	
Program Listing 3. MAIN2, updated Bugs from Outer	space main program.	6E22 214F62	00840	LD	HL, HIGH	BEADEAU UTON COMPA
00100 ;***** MAIN PROGRAM		6E25 CD0362 6E28 DD7E06	00850 00860	CALL LD	DISSCR A,(IX+6)	;DISPLAY HIGH SCORE ;STORE SPEEDS
00110 ; VERSION 2		6E2B DD7721	00870	LD	(IX+33),A	JOYOKD GEELDS
6DDD Ø0120 ORG 6DDDH		6E2E DD7E08	00880	LD	A,(IX+8)	
65CØ ØØ130 ADD1 EQU 65CØH 663A ØØ140 ADD2 EQU 663AH		6E31 DD7722	00890	LD	(IX+34),A	
663A 00140 ADD2 EQU 663AH 66B4 00150 ADD3 EQU 66B4H		6E34 DD363000 6E38 215963	00900 00910 NEXT	LD LD	(IX+48),0	; NEW LEVEL FLAG
6BFB ØØ160 ADDBMB EQU 6BFBH		6E38 115A63	00910 NEXT	LD	HL,BUG1 DE,BUG1+1	CLEAR BUG TABLE
6AB8 ØØ17Ø ATTACK EQU 6AB8H		6E3E Ø18FØØ	00930	LD	BC,48+48+48-1	
6463 ØØ180 BASEM EQU 6463H 63EB ØØ190 BOMBS EQU 63EBH		6E41 3600	00940	LD	(HL),0	
AATAA DOUDO PÃO 03EDU		•				Listing 3 con

	00110	7	VERSION	2
6DDD	00120		ORG	6DDDH
65CØ	00130	ADD1	EQU	65CØH
663A	00140	ADD2	EQU	663AH
66B4	00150	ADD3	EQU	66B4H
6BFB	00160	ADDBMB	EQU	6BFBH
6AB8	00170	ATTACK	EQU	6AB 8H
6463	00180	BASEM	EQU	6463H
63EB	00190	BOMBS	EQU	63EBH

R factors B constructed									
Listing 3 continued					6EBF C2386E	01690	JP	NZ,NEXT	JP IF NOT GAME OVER
(D.)					6EC2 21F66F	01700	LD	HL,MESS10	DISPLAY MESSAGE
6E43 EDBØ 6E45 219065	00950	LDIR			6EC2 21F66F 6EC5 119B3C	01710	LD	DE, 3CAØH-5	,
6E48 119165	00960 00970	LD LD	HL, EXPTAB DE, EXPTAB+1	CLEAR EXPLOSION TABLE	6EC8 Ø10B00	01720	LD	BC,11	
6E4B 012F00	00980	LD	BC,47		6ECB EDBØ	01730	LDIR	WI MB0000	DEADE NE ODOND E THO
6E4E 3600	00990	LD	(HL),0		6ECD 210170 6ED0 11D33C	01740 01750	LD LD	HL,MESS20 DE,3CE0H-13	;DISPLAY SECOND LINE
6E50 EDB0	01000	LDIR			6ED3 011D00	01760	LD	BC,29	
6E52 21EB63	01010	LD	HL, BOMBS	CLEAR BOMBS TABLE	6ED6 EDBØ	01770	LDIR		
6E55 11EC63 6E58 011F00	01020 01030	LD LD	DE,BOMBS+1 BC,31		6ED8 1EØA	01780	LD	E,ØAH	; SOUND
6E5B 3600	01040	LD	(HL),0		6EDA ØE10 6EDC Ø640	01790 OVER05 01800 OVER10	LD LD	С,10Н В,40Н	
6E5D EDBØ	01050	LDIR	(6EDE C5	01810 OVER10	PUSH	BC	
6E5F 210000	01060	LD	HL,0		6EDF 10FE	01820	DJNZ	ş	
6E62 22E963 6E65 22ØB64	01070 01080	LD LD	(SHOT),HL	CLEAR SHOT LOCATION	6EE1 C1	01830	POP	BC	
6E68 DD362900		LD	(TEMPW),HL (IX+41),0	RESET FLAGS	6EE2 CD8A61 6EE5 10F7	Ø184Ø Ø185Ø	CALL DJNZ	SOUNDX OVER20	
6E6C DD362AØØ		LD	(IX+42),Ø	14001 (1400	6EE7 ØD	01860	DEC	C	
	01110 ;	LD	(IX+31),Ø		6EE8 20F2	01870	JR	NZ,OVER10	
6E70 DD362F00	01120 ;	LD	(IX+32),Ø		6EEA 010003	01880	LD	BC,300H	
6E74 DD362700	01140	LD LD	(IX+47),0 A,(IX+33)	RESTORE SPEEDS	6EED CD6000	01890	CALL	60H	
6E77 DD7706	01150	LD	(IX+6),A	FURD A VILLE DE DADED	6EFØ 1D 6EF1 20E7	01900 01910	DEC JR	E NZ,OVERØ5	
6E7A DD7E22	01160	LD	A,(IX+34)		6EF3 3A4038	01920 OVER30		A, (3840H)	
6E7D DD7708	01170	LD	(IX+8),A		6EF6 10FE	01930	DJNZ	\$	
	01180 ; 01190 ;	CALL	FLASH SOUNDI	FLASH AND CLS	6EF8 E602	01940	AND	2	TOOD INMEET COLORAD
	01200 ;	CALL	START	;SOUND AND INC LEVEL ;INITIALIZE	6EFA 28F7	01950	JR	Z,OVER3Ø	;LOOP UNTIL <clear></clear>
6E80 0604	Ø1210 LOOPMN	LD	B,4		6EFC 21003C 6EFF 11013C	01960 01970	LD LD	HL,3CØØH DE,3CØ1H	CLEAR SCREEN
6E82 C5	Ø1220 LOOPXØ	PUSH	BC		6FØ2 3680	01980	LD	(HL),128	
	01230 ; 01240 ;	CALL	MOVEB1 MOVEB2		6FØ4 01FFØ3	01990	LD	BC,1023	
	01250 ;	CALL	MOVEB3		6FØ7 EDBØ	02000	LDIR	(5 B 14 15)	
	01260 ;	CALL	DRAW		6FØ9 C3EØ6D 6FØC DD7E2F	02010 02020 TEST8	JP LD	GAME A,(IX+47)	;DO IT ;BUG HIT?
	01270 ; 01280 ;	CALL	TEST8		6FØF B7	02030	ÖR	A	,000
6E83 DD7E1E	01290	CALL LD	MBOMB A,(IX+30)	;BASE HIT?	6F10 C8	02040	RET	Z	;RETURN IF NOT
6E86 B7	01300	OR	A	, DADL IIII:	6F11 DD362F0 6F15 3A0C64	0 0 2 0 5 0	LD	(IX+47),0	; RESET FLAG
6E87 CC0D64	01310	CALL	Z,MBASE	;MOVE IT IF NOT	6F18 B7	02070	LD OR	A,(TEMPW+1) A	;SHOT FIRED?
	01320 ; 01330 ;	CALL	ADDBMB		6F19 C8	02080	RET	Z	;RETURN IF NOT
6E8A CD9464	01340	CALL	SOUND4 MSHOT		6F1A C3DF64	02090	JP	TEST7	;BUG HIT SUB
6E8D CD8764	01350	CALL	SOUND1		6F1D 1E20 6F1F 0E40	02100 PAUSE 02110 PAUSEA	LD LD	Е,20Н С,40Н	; SOUND
	01360 ;	CALL	TEST		6F21 43	02120 PAUSEB		B,E	, 300112
	01370 ;	CALL	SOUND2		6F22 CD8A61	02130	CALL	SOUNDX	
	01380 ; 01390 ;	CALL	BOOM TEST2		6F25 10FE	02140	DJNZ	Ş	
	01400 ;	CALL	TEST3		6F27 ØD 6F28 2ØF7	Ø2150 Ø2160	DEC JR	C NZ,PAUSEB	
	01410 ;	CALL	SOUND3		6F2A 43	02170	LD	B,E	
l	01420 ;	CALL	TEST5		6F2B 10FE	02180	DJNZ	ş	
6E90 C1	01430 ; 01440	CALL POP	TEST6 BC		6F2D 1D	02190	DEC	E	
6E91 DD7E2A	01450	LD	A,(IX+42)	;NEXT LEVEL?	6F2E 20EF 6F30 21803C	02200 02210	JR LD	NZ,PAUSEA HL,3C80H	STORE LINE
6E94 B7	01460	OR	A	•	6F33 11776F	02220	LD	DE,BUFFER	YOTOUR PINE
6E95 C2386E	01470	JP	NZ,NEXT		6F36 014000	02230	LD	BC,64	
6E98 DD7E29 6E9B B7	01480 01490	LD OR	A,(IX+41) A	1	6F39 EDB0	02240	LDIR	117 NOCO	
6E9C C2AE6E	01500	JP	NZ, CONT	JP IF BASE HIT	6F3B 21B76F 6F3E 11803C	02250 02260	LD LD	HL,MESS DE,3C80H	;DISPLAY MESSAGE
6E9F 1ØE1	01510	DJNZ	LOOPXØ		6F41 014000	02270	LD	BC,64	
6231 003430	01520 ;	CALL INC	ATTACK		6F44 EDB0	02280	LDIR		
6EA1 DD342B	01530 01540 ;	CALL	(IX+43) ADDl		6F46 3A4038	02290 PAUSE1		A,(3840H)	
	01550 ;	CALL	ADD2		6F49 10FE 6F4B E602	02300 02310	DJNZ AND	2	
	01560;	CALL	ADD3		6F4D 28F7	02320	JR	Z,PAUSE1	;LOOP UNTIL <clear></clear>
6EA4 3AØ438	01570	LD	A,(38Ø4H)	CHECK FOR 'P'	6F4F 21776F	02330	LD	HL, BUFFER	RESTORE LINE
6EA7 E601 6EA9 C41D6F	01580 01590	AND CALL	NZ, PAUSE	;PAUSE IF SO	6F52 11803C	02340	LD	DE,3C80H	
6 EAC 18D2	01600	JR	LOOPMN	LOOP	6F55 014000 6F58 EDB0	02350 02360	LD LDIR	BC,64	
6EAE DD3523	Ø1610 CONT	DEC	(IX+35)	;DECREMENT LEVEL	6F5A Ø10020	02370	LD	BC,2000H	;DELAY
6EB1 DD363001		LD	(IX+48),1	;SET FLAG	6F5D CD6000	02380	CALL	60H	
6EB5 216865 6EB8 0603	01630 01640	LD LD	HL,SHIPS B,3	;TEST IF Ø LEFT	6F60 1E20 6F62 0E20	02390 02400 PAUSE2	LD	E,20H	; MORE SOUND
6EBA AF	01650	XOR	A		6F64 7B	02400 PAUSE2 02410 PAUSE3		С,20Н А,Е	
6EBB B6	Ø1660 CONTIØ	OR	(HL)	;OR # SHIPS	6F65 ED44	02420	NEG		
6EBC 23 6EBD 10FC	01670 01680	INC DJNZ	HL CONT10	;LOOP UNTIL B=0					
0000 4000	N 1 0 0 N	2011.0	2011 T.R.	1001 OUTD DeD					Listing 3 continued
									annug a continued

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_			2440
2			50 C)
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A A A			64 G
<clear></clear>			01070 01350 01840 01880 01880 01880
10			61 61 62
gain - Sces			80000000000000000000000000000000000000
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с с *			20000000000000000000000000000000000000
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* * * • < CL		L	
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			8163 <i>8</i>
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	885		8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
LD CALI CALI JR JR JR JR DEC DEC DEF M DEFM DEFM	828 928 978	80	690 740 736 736
H	6 6 6 7 1	886	8 0 0 8 0 0 8 0 0
BUFFER MESS1 MESS218 MESS2318 MESS232323232333333333333333333333333333	00760 01010 02220 0910 01500 01500 001500 007500 009500	02010 06840 06620 06610 06610 06670 01510 01310 01310 01250 01740 01740	00 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 00 00 00 0
82438 82448 824489 824489 82489 82459 82439 825439 825439 825439 825438 825438 825438 825568 8255558 825555	244998898989989998999999999999999999999	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	88888888888888888888888888888888888888
	00130 00146 00146 00168 00168 00170 00170 00170 00190 002530 002530 002530 002560 002560 002560 002560 002560 002560 002560 002560 002560	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	00000000000000000000000000000000000000
innued DBA61 BFE BFE BFE BFE BFE A A A A A A A A A A A A A	6550 6650 6650 6651 6651 6651 6651 6651		
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40000 66767 67687 67687 67688 6778 6773 66773 66773 66774 66776 6778 66776 6778 66776 6778 7778 777777	ADD1 ADD2 ADD2 ADD2 ADD2 ADD2 ADD2 ADD2	GAME HIGH INCSC INTT INTT INTRO INTRO INTRO INTRO INTRO MBASE MBAS	MOVEB2 MOVEB2 MOVEB3 MOVEB3 MOVEB3 MOVEB3 OVE PACS2 PAUSE2 PAUSE2 PAUSE2 PAUSE2 PAUSE3 PAUSE2 PAUSE3

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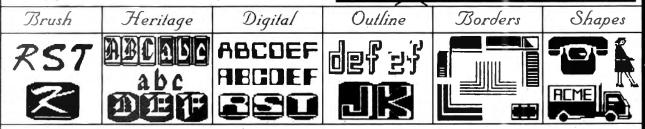
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REDEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Here's a simple utility that converts Model III Basic programs to Model 4 format and pinpoints potential trouble spots, too.

Gonverting Model III Basic programs to run on your Model 4 can be tedious; the most timeconsuming process is inserting spaces to delimit Basic keywords. I wrote a handy utility, Convert, that does the work for you. Convert not only delimits Basic keywords with spaces, it also crossreferences and lists all errors and potential errors in the converted program (see the Program Listing).

Using Convert

You can easily assemble Convert with an editor/assembler. Because of the program's length, you should carefully check your work for typographical errors. Once you're sure no errors exist, make copies of the source and object codes. Produce a copy of the object code on a TRSDOS 6.0 disk and name it Convert.

In Basic format, save any program you want to convert (SAVE"MY-PROG"). Once saved, move it to a TRSDOS 6.0 disk that contains the Convert program. If your Model III program is on a TRSDOS 1.3 disk, you can move it with the TRSDOS 6.0 CONV command. If saved on an LDOS 5.1 disk, you can move it with the TRSDOS 6.0 Copy command. Once you successfully move the program, you're ready to use Convert to generate Model 4 Basic code.

At TRSDOS Ready, type in CON-VERT MYPROG. Convert automati-

> The Key Box Model 4 32K RAM Assembly Language Editor/Assembler

cally saves the converted program to the same name and sends a cross-referenced list to the video display. If you type in CONVERT MYPROG (P = Y), Convert translates the program MYPROG and sends a cross-referenced listing to the printer. Typing CONVERT MY-PROG (X = N) converts the program MYPROG with no cross-referenced list or printout.

Error Cross-Referencing

The Figure illustrates a typical crossreferenced list. The first column indicates a command-word error. The second column indicates whether the error is fatal (*) or potential (?). Line numbers in which there are errors appear adjacent to the appropriate command error. If a line appears more than once in a row, that line has multiple errors.

Command	Model III Basic	Model 4 Basic
Clear	Erases all variables and reserves	Erases all variables and reserves
	string space	high memory
CLOAD	Loads a Basic program from the cassette recorder	Does not support cassette operations
CMD	Provides miscellaneous routines	Does not recognize
CSAVE	Saves a Basic program on the cassette recorder	Does not support cassette operations
ERR	Incompatible error codes	Incompatible error codes
Error	Incompatible error codes	Incompatible error codes
For	Loops once before checking	Checks validity of ForTo values
	validity of ForTo values	before attempting to loop
If	Then is optional in an IfThen statement	Then is required in an IfThen statement
INP	Incompatible port assignments	Incompatible port assignments
Input	Can read data from the cassette recorder	Does not support cassette operations
Name	Various uses	Does not recognize
Out	Incompatible port assignments	Incompatible port assignments
PEEK	Incompatible memory map	Incompatible memory map
Point	Tests graphics pixel	Does not recognize
POKE	Incompatible memory map	Incompatible memory map
POS	64-by-16 screen format	80-by-24 screen format
Print	Can write data to the cassette recorder	Does not support cassette operations
	64-by-16 screen format	80-by-24 screen format
Reset	Resets a graphics pixel	Does not recognize
Set	Sets a graphics pixel	Does not recognize
System	Loads machine-language object	Executes TRSDOS commands
	code files from the cassette recorder	and returns to TRSDOS
USR	Can call a ROM routine	Incompatible memory map

Table. Model III and Model 4 commands compared.

For example, in the Figure you see a potential error cited in line 00010 concerning the clear statement. Lines 00100, 00200, 00300, and 00400 all have fatal errors regarding the set statement, and line 00300 has two such errors.

The Table lists the command errors

the Convert program finds and explains their different meanings in Model III and Model 4 Basic. ■

Write to Mark D. Goodwin at Star Route 79, Box 103, Orland, ME 04472.

CLEAR ? 00010 SET * 00100 00200 00300 00300 00400

Figure. A sample cross-referenced list. Column one indicates command-word error, column two indicates a potential (?) or fatal (*) error, and the third column shows line numbers in which these errors appear.

			Program Listin	ng. Convert.	
00100 00110		TITLE	' <convert 1.0.0<="" th=""><th>>1</th><th></th></convert>	>1	
	; Model ; BY MAL	III to A		ogram Conversion Utility	01.00.00
00160	1				
00180	1		RSDOS 6.0 Superv	ISUI CALIS	
	@BREAK @CLOSE	EQU EQU	103 60		
00210	QDS P	EQU	2		
	@DSPLY @ERROR		10 26		
	0EXIT	EQU	22		
	@FLAGS		101		
	@FSPEC @GET	EQU EQU	78 3		
	0HEXDEC		97		
	@HIGH\$		100		
	0KEY 0KEYIN	EQU	1		
	00PEN	EQU	59		
	OPARAM		17		
	0PAUSE 0PRINT		16 14		
00360	@PRT	EQU	6		
00370 00380		EQU	4		
		visor Ca	ll Macro		
00400	;				
00410 00420		MACRO	#SVC A,#SVC		
00430		RST	28H		
00440		ENDM			
00450		t Compar	ison Macro		
00470	7	-			
00480 00490		MACRO LD	<pre>#CMP0,#CMP1,#CM A,#CMP0</pre>	P2,#CMP3	
00500		SUB	#CMP2		
00510		JR	NZ, CMP?		
00520 00530		LD SUB	A,#CHPl #CMP3		
00540	CMP?	DEFL	\$		
88550 08560		ENDM			
		Byte an	d Auto Increment	Macro	
 00580	7	-			
00590 00600	INX	MACRO	<pre>#INXØ,#INX1 #INXØ,(#INX1)</pre>		
00610		INC	#INX1		
00620 00630		ENDM			
		ved Word	s List Entry Mac	ro	
00650	1				
00660 00670	WORD	MACRO IFEQ\$	<pre>#WORD1,#WORD2 #WORD2,''</pre>		
00680		DB	#WORD1+80H		
00690 00700		ELSE DB	#WORD1+80H,#WOR	2	
00710		ENDIF	THOTOL TODAY THOT		
00720		ENDM			
00730 00740		am Initi	alization Routin	0	
00750					
00760	CTADT	ORG LD	3000H	· Save the stack pointer	
00780	START	LD	(STACK),SP (TEXPNT),HL	;Save the stack pointer. ;Save the DOS command li	
00790		PUSH	HL	;Save it on the stack al	.50.
00800 00810		SVC RES	@FLAGS 0,(IY+10)	;IY=System flags pointer ;Flag no BREAK.	•
00820		RES	4,(IY+18)	;Enable BREAK.	
00830		LD	HL, ERROR3	HL=BREAK vector.	
00840 00850		SVC LD	@BREAK HL,Ø	;Set the BREAK vector. ;HL=Get request flag.	
			1 8 11	· ··· ··· ··· ··· ····· ··············	Listing continued

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Listing continued									
00860		LD	В,Н	;B=HIGH\$ flag.	1	01610 SAVE	LD	HL,E4	;HL=Message pointer.
00870		SVC	ehighs	;HL=HIGH\$.		01620	SVC	@DSPLY	;Display it.
00880		LD	(HIGH\$),HL	;Save it.		01630	CALL	OPEN	;Open the file.
00890		DEC	HL	Subtract		01640 SAVED	INX	A,HL	;Get LSB of line pointer.
00900		DEC	HL	; three from	1	01650	OR	(HL)	;End of program?
00910		DEC	HL	; the HIGHS.		01660	INC	HL HL	;Bump pointer.
00920		LD	(HIGH\$1),HL	;Save it.		01670	JR	NZ,SAVE1	;Jump if it isn't.
00930		POP	HL	HL=DOS command line pointer.		01680	LD	DE,FCB	;DE=FCB pointer.
	STARTØ	LD	A,(HL)	A=Next character.	1	01690	SVC	@CLOSE	Close the file.
00950	STARTU	CP	32	;Control code or space?		01700	RET	601000	Return.
00960		JR	C,START2	Jump if it's a control code.		01710 SAVE1	INX	E,HL	;E≖LSB of line number.
00970		JR	Z,START1	;Jump if it's a space.		01720	INX	D,HL	;D=MSB of line number.
00980		INC	HL	Bump the pointer.		01730	CALL	HEXDEC	Convert it to ASCII.
00990		JR	STARTØ	;Loop till control code or space.		01740	LD	DE,CONBUF	DE=ASCII string pointer.
	START1	INC	HL	Bump the pointer.		01750 SAVE2	INX	A,DE	;A=String character.
01010	DINKIA	LD	A,(HL)	;A=Next character.		01760	CP	32	;Control code or space?
01020		CP	32	;Control code or space?		01770	JR	C,SAVE3	;Jump if it's a control code.
01030		JR	C,START2	;Jump if it's a control code.	1	01780	CALL	NZ,PUT	Save it if it isn't a space.
01040		JR	Z,START1	Loop if it's a space.		01790	JR	SAVE2	
01050		LD	DE, PARTAB	;DE=Parameter table pointer.		01800 SAVE3	LD	A,32	;Loop till end of string. ;A=Space.
01060		SVC	ØPARAM	;Parse the parameters.		01810 SAVES	CALL	PUT	;Save it.
01070		JP	NZ . ERROR5	;Jump if bad parameter.					
01080		LD	A, (PAR1)	;Jump II bad parameter. ;A=XREP type code.		01820 SAVE4 01830	INX OR	A,HL A	;A=Next program character. ;Token or end of line?
01090		AND	ØAØH	Mask it.		01840	JP	M,SAVE15	Jump if it's a token.
01100		JP	NZ, ERROR5	Jump if it wasn't a flag.		01850	JR	NZ,SAVE15	Jump if it isn't the end of line.
01110		LD	A, (PAR2)	;A=PRINT type code.		01860 SAVE5	LD	A,13	;A=Carriage return.
01120		AND	ØAØH	Nask it.		01870	CALL	PUT	;Save it.
01120		JP	NZ, ERROR5	Jump if it wasn't a flag.		01880	JR	SAVEØ	;Loop till end of program.
01140		LD	A, (PPFLG)	;A=PRINT response.		01890 SAVE6	CP	111	Colon?
01150		LD	(PPFLGØ),A	Save it.		01900	JR	Z,SAVE9	;Jump if it is.
01160		LD	(PPFLG1),A	;Save it.	1	01910	CP	1 1 1	;Quote?
	START2	CALL	LOAD	;Load the program.		01920	JR	NZ, SAVE8	Jump if it isn't.
01180		CALL	SYMBOL	;Cross reference the program.		01930 SAVE7	CALL	PUT	Save the character.
01190		CALL	SAVE	;Save the new program.		01940	INX	A,HL	;A=Next character.
01200		LD	SP,0	Restore the stack pointer.		01950	OR	A	;End of line?
01210	STACK	EQU	\$-2			01960	JR	2,SAVE5	;Jump if it is.
01220		LD	HL,0	;HL=No JCL abort.		01970	CP	1.0.1	;Quote?
01230		DB	ØDDH	;Dummy LD IX,NNNN opcode.		01980	JR	NZ,SAVE7	;Loop if not.
01240	ABORT	LD	HL,ØFFFFH	;HL=Abort JCL flag.		01990 SAVE8	CALL	PUT	;Save the character.
01250		PUSH	HL	;Save the flag.		02000	JR	SAVE4	;Loop till end of line.
01260		LD	HL,0	;HL=Reset system BREAK vector flag.		02010 SAVE9	LD	A,(HL)	;A=Next character.
01270		SVC	ØBREAK	;Reset the system BREAK vector.		02020	CP	149	;ELSE token?
01280		POP	HL	;Get the flag.	1	02030	JR	Z,SAVE14	;Jump if it is.
01290		SVC	@EXIT	;Abort/Exit to TRSDOS.		02040	CP	147	;REM token?
01300					1	02050	JR	NZ,SAVEll	;Jump if it isn't.
		Basic P	rogram Routine			02060	PUSH	HL	;Put program pointer on stack.
01320					1	02070	POP	IX	;IX=Program pointer.
01330	LOAD	LD	HL,M3	;HL=Message pointer.		02080	LD	A,(IX+1)	;A=Next character.
01340		SVC	@DSPLY	;Display it.		02090	CP	ØFBH	; token?
01350		LD	HL,0	;HL=Filespec pointer.	1	02100	JR	NZ,SAVE11	;Jump if it isn't.
	TEXPNT	EQU LD	\$-2 DE,FCB	-DD-DCD mainher	1	02110 02120	INC INC	HL HL	;Bump the program pointer. ;Bump the program pointer.
Ø1370 Ø1380		SVC	0FSPEC	;DE=FCB pointer. ;Put the filespec into the FCB.	1	02130	LD	A,27H	;A='.
01380		LD	A,19	;A=Illegal file name error code.		02140	CALL	PUT	;A='. ;Save it.
01390		JP	NZ, ERROR	;Jump if bad file name.		02150 SAVE10	INX	A,HL	;A=Next character.
01400		CALL	OPEN	;Open the file.		02160	OR	A	;End of line.
01420		CALL	GET	;Get the header byte.		02170	JR	Z,SAVE5	Jump if it is.
01430		JR	NZ,LOAD1	;Jump if it's the end of file.		02180	CALL	PUT	;Save the character.
01440		INC	A	Binary file header?	1	02190	JR	SAVE10	Loop till end of line.
01450		JP	NZ, ERRORØ	;Jump if it isn't.	1	02200 SAVE11	LD	A,1:1	;A=Colon.
	LOADØ	CALL	GET	;Get a byte.		02210	CALL	PUT	Save it.
01470		JR	NZ,LOAD1	Jump if it's the end of file.	Í	02220	JR	SAVE4	Jump.
01480		LD	(HL),A	;Save the byte.		02230 SAVE12	LD	A, (HL)	A=Next character.
01490		INC	HL	;Bump the buffer pointer.		02240	CP	32	Space?
01500		LD	BC,0	BC=End of buffer pointer.		02250	LD	A,32	;A=Space.
01510	HIGH\$	EQU	\$-2	· •		02260	CALL	NZ, PUT	;Save space if it wasn't one.
01520		CMP	H,L,B,C	;Buffer full?		02270 SAVE13	INX	A,HL	;A=Next character.
01530		JR	C,LOADØ	;Loop if not.		02280	OR	A	;End of line?
01540		JP	ERROR1	;Jump if it is.		02290	JR	Z,SAVE5	;Jump if it is.
	LOAD1	LD	(ENDBUF), HL	;Save the end of program pointer.		02300	CP	111	;Colon?
01560		SVC	@CLOSE	;Close the file.		02310	JR	2,SAVE9	;Jump if it is.
01570		RET		;Return.		02320	CALL	PUT	;Save the character.
01580						02330	JR	SAVE13	;Loop till end of line or colon.
01590		Basic P	rogram Routine			02340 SAVE14	INC	HL	Bump the program pointer.
01600	1				I.	02350 SAVE15	CP	251	;Is it a real token?
									Listing continued



Listing continued									
02360		JR	NC, SAVE8	;Jump if not.	03110		JP	SAVE3	;Loop.
02370		LD	B,A	;B=Token.	03120				
02380		XOR .	A (SPCFLG),A	Zero A.	03130		Keterei	nce Routine	
02390 02400		LD	(REMFLG),A	;Flag spaces. ;Flag no REM.		SYMBOL	LD	HL,ØFFFFH	;HL=XREF flag.
02410		LD	(DATFLG),A	;Plag no DATA.	03160		EQU	\$-2	, nu-ARLE LING.
02420		LD	A,B	;A=Token.	03170		LD	À,H	: Do
82438		CP	147	REM token?	03180		OR	L	XREF?
02449		JR	NZ,SAVE16	;Jump if it isn't.	03190		RET	Z	Return if not.
02450		LD	(REMPLG),A	;Plag REM.	03200		LD	HL,M2	;HL=Message pointer.
	SAVE16	CP	136	DATA token.	03210		SVC	@DSPLY	;Display it.
62478		JR	N2,SAVE17	Jump if it isn't.	03220	DUDDUD	LD	HL,0	;HL=End of program pointer.
02480	SAVE17	LD CP	(DATPLG),A 130	;Flag DATA. ;RESET token?	03240	ENDBUF	EQU LD	\$-2 (NEXSYM),HL	. Come is an analy surflackly in the
02490	SAVEL /	JR	Z,SAVE18	;Jump if it is.	03250		LD	HL,BUFFER	;Save it as next available location. ;HL=Start of program pointer.
02510		CP	131	SET token?	03260	SYMØ	INX	A,HL	;A=LSB of line pointer.
02520		JR	Z,SAVE18	Jump if it is.	03270		OR	(HL)	;End of program?
02530		CP	188	;TAB(token?	03280		INC	HL	;Bump the pointer.
02540		JR	Z,SAVE18	Jump if it is.	83290		JR	Z,SYM10	;Jump if it's the end of program.
02550		CP	191	;Token < a USING token?	03300	SYM1	INX	E,HL	;E=LSB of line number,
02560		JR	C,SAVE19	Jump if it is.	03310		INX	D,HL	;D=MSB of line number.
02570		CP JR	202 C,SAVE18	Token < a THEN token?	Ø332Ø Ø333Ø	OVM 2	LD INX	(CURLIN), DE	;Save the line number.
Ø2580 Ø2580		CP	205	;Jump it it is. ;Token < a + token?	03330 03340	JIM2	OR	A,HL A	;A=Next character.
82598 82688		JR	C,SAVE19	Jump if it is.	83350		JR	Z,SYMØ	;End of line? ;Loop if it is.
02610		CP	214	;Token < an AND token?	03360		CP	1 . 1	;Quote?
02620		JR	C,SAVE18	Jump if it is.	03370		JR	NZ,SYM4	;Jump if it isn't.
02630		CP	212	Token < a > token?	03380	SYM3	INX	A,HL	;A=Next character.
02640		JR	C,SAVE19	;Jump if it is.	03390		OR	A	;End of line.
02650	SAVE18	LD	(SPCFLG),A	;Flag no spaces.	03400		JR	z,symø	;Loop if it is.
	SAVE19	SUB	80H	;A=Token counter.	03410		CP	1 = 1	;Quote?
02670		LD	B,A	B=Token counter.	03420		JR	NZ,SYM3	;Loop if it isn't.
92689		LD OR	A, (SPCFLG)	;A=Spaces flag. ;Spaces?	03430 03440	CVM 4	JR OR	SYM2	;Loop.
02690 02709		JR	NZ, SAVE20	Jump if not.	63456	SINA	JP	P,SYM2	;Token? ;Loop if it isn't.
82718		LD	A, (SPACE)	A-Space flag.	83468		CP	147	;REM token?
02720		OR	λ	;Last character a space?	83479		JR	NZ,SYM6	Jump if it isn't.
02730		LD	A,32	;A=Space.	03480	SYM5	INX	A,HL	;A=Next character.
82748		CALL	Z,PUT	;Save a space if it wasn't one.	03490		OR	A	;End of line?
	SAVE20	LD	DE, TABLE	;DE=Reserved words list table pointer.	83588		JR	NZ,SYM5	;Loop if it isn't.
02760		INC	B	Bump the token counter.	03510	OWNE	JR	SYMO	;Loop.
02770 02780	SAVE21	DEC JR	B Z,SAVE23	Reserved word found?	83528 83538	SING	CP JR	136 NZ,SYM8	;DATA token? ;Jump if it isn't.
02790	SAVE22	INC	DE	Bump the table pointer.	03540	SYM7	INX	A,HL	A=Next character.
82888	01110000	LD	A, (DE)	A=Table character.	03550		OR	A	;End of line?
02810		OR	A	;1st character of a word?	03560		JR	Z,SYM0	LOOP if it is?
82828		JP	H,SAVE21	Jump if it is.	03570		CP	111	/Colon?
02830		JP	SAVE22	;Loop till next word found.	03580		JR	NZ,SYM7	;Loop if it isn't.
	SAVE23	LD	A, (DE)	A=1st character of word.	03590		JR	SYM2	;Loop.
02850		AND	7PH PUT	Mask it.	03600	SYM8	PUSH	HL	;Save the program pointer.
\$286Ø	SAVE24	INC	DE	;Save it. ;Bump the table pointer.	Ø3610 Ø3620		LD LD	HL, TOKTAB BC, 41	HL=Token table pointer.
62885	001044	LD	A, (DE)	A=Table character.	03630		CPIR	P.0 6 4 7	;BC=Table length - 1. ;Search the table.
62896		OR	λ	ist character of next word?	03640		JR	Z,SYM9	Jump if a match.
82998		JP	M, SAVE25	Jump if it is.	03650		POP	HL	;Get the program pointer.
02910		CALL	PUT	Save it.	03660		JR	SYM2	;Loop,
82928		JR	SAVE24	;Loop till start of next word.	03670		LD	DE,Ø	;DE=Next available location pointer.
	SAVE25	LD	A, 8	;A=REM flag.		NEXSYM	EQU	\$-2	
	REMFLG	EQU	Ş-1	DBM Asken2	03690	urcues	LD	BC,0	;BC=Last available location.
02950		OR JP	A NZ.SAVE10	;REM token? ;Jump if it was.	03710	HIGH\$1	EQU CMP	\$-2 D,E,B,C	Symbol table everflow?
82968 82978		LD	NZ,SAVEIU A,9	;Jump if it was. ;A=DATA flag.	03729		JP	NC, ERROR4	;Symbol table overflow? ;Jump if it is.
	DATFLG	EQU	S-1	for every every s	03730		LD	A. (HL)	A=Reserved word value.
82998		OR	Ă T	;DATA token?	03740		LD	(DE),A	;Save it.
03000		JP	N2,SAVE12	Jump if it was.	03750		INC	DE	Bump the pointer.
#3018		LD	A, (SPCFLG)	;A=Spaces flag.	93769		LD	HL,0	;HL=Current line number.
63828		OR	A	; Spaces?		CURLIN	EQU	\$-2	
03030		JP	NZ, SAVE4	Jump if not.	83780		EX	DE, HL	Swap pointer & line number.
#3840		LD CP	A,(HL) 32	;A=Next character. ;Space?	Ø3790 Ø3800		LD INC	(HL),E HL	Save the LSB of line number.
83959 83968		JP	32 2, SAVE4	;Space; ;Jump if it is.	63810		LD	HL (HL),D	Bump the pointer.
		CP	1,1	Colon?	03820		INC	HL	Bump the pointer.
							LD	(NEXSYM),HL	;Save the next available location.
#3979 #3989		JP	Z,SAVE4	;Jump if it is.	03830				
		OR	A	;End of line?	03840		POP	HL	Get the program pointer.
63988			Z, SAVE4 A Z, SAVE4						Get the program pointer.

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Listing co	ntinued	-							
2-00-0 - 0-	B3868 SYM10	LD	B,0	B=Reserved words counter.	1	84618	OR	λ	;Was it done?
	03870 SYM11	XOR	A	Zero A.		84628	JR	Z,SYM27	Jump if it wasn't.
	03880	LD	(PPLG0),A	;Flag word not done.		84638	LD	λ,13	A=Carriage return.
	03890	LD	(PFLG1),A	;Zero the number of line numbers.		84648	CALL	DSP	;Display It.
1	93988	LD	HL, (ENDBUF)	;HL=Start of symbols.		94659 SYN27	INC	В	Bump reserved words counter.
	03910 SYM12	LD	DE, (NEXSYM)	;DE=Next available location.		94669	LD	λ,21	;A=Check value.
	03920	CMP	H,L,D,E	;End of symbol table?		84678	CP	В	;Done?
	03930	JP	2,SYM26	Jump if it is.		04680	JP	NZ,SYM11	;Loop if not done.
	03940	INX	A, HL	;A=Reserved words value.		04690	RET		;Return.
	03950	CP	В	;Do they match?		04700 ;			
	03968	JR	NZ,SYM25	;Jump if not.		94710 ; Error	Routir	es	
	03970	LD	A,0	;A=Word done flag.		04720 ;			
	03980 PFLG0	EQU	\$-1			Ø473Ø ERRORØ	LD	HL,El	;HL=Error message pointer.
	03990	OR	A	;Has it been done?		84748	DB	ØDDH	Dummy LD IX, nnnn opcode.
	84889	JR	NZ,SYM19	;Jump if it has.		04750 ERROR1	LD	HL,E2	;HL=Error message pointer,
	04010	INC	A	;A=Flag for done.		04760	DB	ØDDH	;Dummy LD IX,nnnn opcode.
	84828	LD	(PFLG0),A	;Save the new flag.		04770 ERROR3	LD	HL,E3	;HL=Error message pointer,
	04030	LD	C,B	;C=Reserved words counter.		04780	DB	ØDDH	;Dummy LD IX, nnnn opcode.
	04040	PUSH	BL	;Save the pointer.		04790 ERROR4	LD	HL,E4	;HL=Error message pointer.
	04050	LD	HL, ERRTAB	;BL=Words list pointer.		04800	DB	ØDDH	;Dummy LD IX, nnnn opcode.
	04860	INC	с	Bump the counter.		04810 ERROR5	LD	HL,E5	;HL=Error message pointer.
	94070 SYM13	DEC	С	;Word found?		04820	SVC	@DSPLY	;Display the message.
	04080	JR	2,SYM15	;Jump if it is.		64839	JR	ERROR2	;Jump.
	04090 SYM14	INX	A,HL	;A=Next character.		04840 ERROR	OR	ØCØH	Nask the TRSDOS error code.
	84188	OR	A	;End of list entry?	1	04850	LD	C,A	;C=Error code.
	04110	JP	P,SYM14	Loop if it isn't.		04860	SVC	@ERROR	;Display the message.
	04120	JR	SYM13	;Loop.		04870 ERROR2	LD	A,0	;A=OPEN/CLOSE flag.
1	04130 SYM15	INX	A, HL	A=Next character.		04880 OPNCLS	EQU	\$-1	
	84140	OR	A	; End of word?		04890	OR	A	;OPEN?
	04150	JP	M,SYM16	;Jump if end of word.		04900	JP	Z,ABORT	;Abort if not.
	04160	CALL	DSP	;Display the character.		04910	LD	DE,FCB	;DE=FCB pointer.
	94179	JR	SYM15 80H	;Loop.		04920 04930	SVC	@CLOSE	;Close the file.
	04180 SYM16	CP		Possible error?		04940 :	JP	ABORT	;Abort.
1	04190	JR	Z,SYM17	Jump if it is.				uning	
	04280	LD JR	A,'*' SYM18	;A=Fatal error symbol.		04950 ; Open 04960 ;	rile RC	urine	
	04210	LD		Jump.		84978 OPEN	XOR	A	AB-Close flog
	94229 SYM17 94239 SYM18	CALL	A,'?' DSP	A=Possible error symbol.		04980	LD	(OPNCLS),A	;A=Close flag. ;Save it.
		LD	HL,M1	;Display the symbol. ;HL=Message pointer.		04990	LD	HL, INPBUF	;HL=Buffer pointer.
	04240	CALL	DSPLY	;Display it.		05000	LD	DE,FCB	;DE=FCB pointer.
	84258 84268	POP	HL	Get the symbol table pointer.		05010	LD	B,0	B=LRL.
	64270 SYM19	INX	E,HL	;E=LSB of line number.		05020	SVC	ØOPEN	Open the file.
1	04280 04280	INX	D,HL	;D=MSB of line number.		05030	JR	NZ, ERROR	;Jump if error.
1	04290	CALL	HEXDEC	;Convert it to an ASCII string.		05040	INC	A	;A=Open flag.
	04300	LD	DE, CONBUP	;DE=ASCII string pointer.		05050	LD	(OPNCLS),A	;Save it.
	04310 SYM20	INX	A,DE	A=Next string character.		05060	LD	HL, BUFFER	;HL=Buffer pointer.
	04320	CP	32	Control code or space?		05070	RET	IID/DOLL DI	;Return.
	04330	JR	C,SYM22	Jump if it's a control code.		05080			
	84340	JR	NZ,SYM21	Jump if it isn't a space.		05090 ; Get B	vte Rou	tine	
	04350	LD	A, '0'	1A='0',		05100			
	04360 SYM21	CALL	DSP	Display the character.	1	Ø5110 GET	SVC	@GET	;Get a byte.
	84378	JR	SYM20	;Loop.		05120	RET	Z	Return if no error.
	04380 SYM22	LD	A,0	A=Number of line numbers counter.		05130	CP	1CH	;End of file?
	04390 PFLG1	EQU	\$-1			05140	JR	NZ, ERROR	;Jump if it isn't.
1	04400	INC	À	;Bump it.		05150	OR	A	Flag NZ.
	04410	LD	(PFLG1),A	;Save the new counter.		05160	RET		;Return.
	84428	CP	11	;End of line?		05170 ;			
	04430	JR	Z,SYM23	;Jump if it is.		05180 ; Put B	yte Rou	tine	
	84440	LD	A,32	A*Space.		05190 ;			
	04450	CALL	DSP	Display it.		05200 PUT	PUSH	BC	;Save BC.
	04460	JR	SYM12	;Loop.		05210	PUSH	DE	;Save DE.
	04470 SYM23	XOR	A	;A=New line numbers counter.		05220	LD	DE, PCB	;DE=FCB pointer.
	04480	LD	(PFLG1),A	Save it.		05230	LD	C,A	;C=Byte to send.
	84498	LD	A,13	A=Carriage return.		05240	XOR	A	;Zero A.
	04500	CALL	DSP	;Display it.		Ø5250 Ø5260	LD	(SPACE),A	;Flag no space/colon.
	04510	LD	C,14	;C=Number of spaces.		05260	LD CP	A,C	A=Byte to send.
	04520	LD	A,32	;A=Space.		05280			Colon?
1	04530 SYM24	CALL	DSP	Display a space.		05280 05290	JR CP	Z,PUTØ	;Jump if it is.
	04540	DEC	C CVW24	All spaces displayed?		05300	JR	NZ,PUT1	;Space?
	04550	JR JP	NZ,SYM24 SYM12	;Loop till they are.		05310 PUT0	LD	(SPACE),A	;Jump if it isn't. ;Save the flag.
4	84568 84578 SYN25	INC	SIMI2 HL	;Loop. ;Bump the pointer.		05320 PUT1	SVC	(SPACE) ,A @PUT	;Save the flag. ;Send the byte.
	04570 SYN25 04580	INC	HL	Bump the pointer.		05330	POP	DE	;Send the byte. ;Get DE.
	84598	JP	SYM12	iloop.		05340	POP	BC	;Get BC.
	04600 SYM26		A, (PFLGØ)	A=Word done flag.		05350	RET	Z	Return if no error.
	NAMES CALLED			,				-	Listing continued
									Listing Continued

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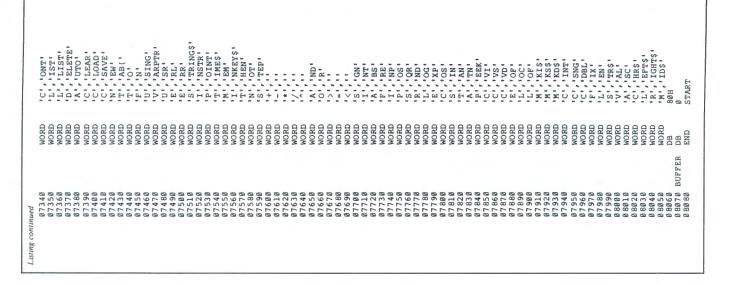
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isting continued 05360		JR	ERROR	;Jump.	Ø6119 Ø6129		DB DB
05370	1		TT Doubing		06130		DB
		Y to AS	CII Routine		96149		DB
05390	HEXDEC	PUSH	BC	;Save BC.	06150		DB
05410	n LAD DO	PUSH	DE	;Save DE.	00.00	1.10	20
05420		PUSH	HL	Save HL.	06168	/	DB
05430		EX	DE,HL	;HL=Binary value.	d',10	,13	
05440		LD	DE, CONBUP	;DE=Buffer pointer.	96178	E4	DB
05450		SVC	@HEXDEC	;Do conversion.	06180		DB
05460		LD	A,3	;A=End of string flag.	06190		
05470		LD	(DE),A	;Save it.	06200	; Progr	am V
05480		POP	HL DE	;Get HL. ;Get DE.		i SPACE	DB
05490		POP	BC	;Get BC.		SPCFLG	DB
Ø5500 Ø5510		RET	be	;Return.		CONBUF	DC
05520	7			1100 000 1110		INPBUF	DC
05530	; Displ	ay or Pr	rint Character	Routine	06260		DC
05540	1	-			06270	7	
05550	DSP	PUSH	AF	;Save AF.		; Progr	am T
05560		PUSH	BC	;Save BC.	86298		
05570		PUSH	DE	;Save DE.		PARTAB	DB
05580		LD	C,A	;C=Byte to send.	06310 06320		DB DB
05590	PPFLGØ	LD EQU	A,0 \$-1	;A=Printer flag.	06330		DB
05600	FLEDON	OR	2-1 A	Printer?	Ø634Ø		DW
05620		JR	N2,DSP0	Jump if it is.	06350		DB
05630		SVC	@DSP	;Display the character.	06360		DB
05640		CALL	PAUSE	Delay and check for pause.	06370		DB
05650	_	JR	DSP1	;Jump.	06380		DW
05660	DSPØ	SVC	@PRT	;Print the character.	86398		DB
Ø5670		JR	NZ,DSPØ DE	;Loop till printer ready. ;Get DE.		PPFLG ERRTAB	DW DB
05680		POP POP	BC	;Get DL. ;Get BC.	06420		DB
05690		POP	AF	;Get AF.	06430		DB
05700 05710		RET	114	;Return.	86448		DB
	;				06450		DB
05730		ay or Pi	rint Message Ro	outine.	06460		DB
05740					06470 06480		DB
	DSPLY	PUSH	AF	;Save AF.	06490		DB
05760		PUSH	BC DE	;Save BC.	06500		DB
Ø577Ø Ø578Ø		LD	A,0	;Save DE. ;A=Printer flag.	06510		DB
Ø5700 85700	PPFLG1	EOU	S-1	///	06520		DB
05800		OR	À	;Printer?	06530		DB
05810		JR	NZ,DSPLYØ	;Jump if it is.	96540		DB
05820		SVC	@DSPLY	;Display the message.	86550		DB
05830		CALL	PAUSE	;Delay and check for pause.	06560		DB
05840		JR SVC	DSPLY1 @PRINT	Jump.	06570 06580		DB DB
	DSPLYØ	JR	@PRINT NZ,DSPLYØ	Print the message. Loop till printer ready.	06590		DB
Ø5860 05870	DSPLY1	POP	DE	Get DE.	06600		DB
05880		POP	BC	;Get BC.	06610		DB
05890		POP	AF	;Get AF.		TOKTAB	DB
05900		RET		;Return.	86630		DB
05910	7				06640		DB
		and Ch	eck for Pause H	Routine	06650		DB
05930		ID	BC 1160	·RC=Delaw coustor	Ø6660 Ø6670		DB DB
	PAUSE	LD SVC	BC,1100 0PAUSE	;BC=Delay counter. ;Delay.	06680		DB
Ø5950 Ø5960		SVC	0FLAGS	;IY=System flags pointer.	96690		DB
05970		BIT	1,(IY+10)	Pause pressed?	06700		DB
05980		RET	Z	Return if not.	06710		DB
	PAUSE1	SVC	0KEY	;Get a key.	06720		DB
06000		CP	60H	;Pause?	06730		DB
		JR	Z,PAUSE1	;Loop if it is.	06740		DB
06010		SVC	@FLAGS	;IY=System flags pointer.	Ø6750 Ø6760		DB DB
06010 06020	1	RES RET	1,(IY+10)	;Flag no pause. :Return.	06770		DB
06010 06020 06030		11211		110004110	06780		DB
06010 06020 06030 06040)						
06010 06020 06030 06040 06040)]]		ages		06790		DB
06010 06020 06030 06040 06050 06050)] ;] ; Progr		ages		06800		DB
06010 06020 06030 06040 06040]]]]] Progr]]	am Messi DB	· · /ø3		06 800 06 81 0		DB DB
06010 06020 06030 06040 06040 06050 06060) 3 ; Progr 3 ; 8 Ml 3 M2	am Mess	· · /ø3	oss reference symbol table',13	06800 06810 06820	TABLE	DB

_						
	DB	'Saving t	he program'	.13		
	DB	'File mus	t be in bina	ary format',13		
	DB	Not enou	gh memory to	load file',13		
	DB	1CH,1FH				
	DB		I to Model	4 Basic Program Convers	sion Utili	ty Øl.
	DB	'Copyrigh	it (c) 1983 i	By Mark D. Goodwin, Al.	l Rights R	eserve
	DB DB	'Symbol t	able overflo	ow',13		
		-	meter(s)',1	>		
Jr	am Varia)	a				
3	DB DB	Ø				
2	DC	6,0				
7	DC	256,0				
	DC	32,0				
	am Tables					
3	DB DB	80H 54H				
	DB	XREF				
	DB	Ø				
	DW	XREF		06840	WORD	'F', 'OR'
	DB	55H		06850	WORD	RI, ESETI
	DB	'PRINT'		06860	WORD	S', 'ET'
	DB	Ø		06870	WORD	'C','LS'
	DW	PPFLG		06880	WORD	'C', 'MD'
	DB	Ø		06890	WORD	'R', 'ANDOM'
	DW	Ø		06900	WORD	'N', 'EXT'
3	DB	CLEAR	,80H	06910	WORD	'N', 'EXT' 'D', 'ATA'
	DB	CLOAD	,81H	06920	WORD	I'. NPUT
	DB	CMD	,81H	06930	WORD	'D','IM'
	DB DB	CSAVE	,818	06940	WORD	'D','IM' 'R','EAD' 'L','ET'
	DB	'ERROR '	,81H ,80H	06950	WORD	'L','ET'
	DB	FOR	, 80H	06960	WORD	'G', 'OTO'
	DB	'IF '	, 80H	06970	WORD	R, UN
	DB	'INP '	, 80H	06980	WORD	'R','UN' 'I','F' 'R','ESTORE'
	DB	INPUT '	, 80H	06990	WORD	R , ESTORE
	DB	'NAME '	, 81H	07000 07010	WORD	'G', 'OSUB'
	DB	'OUT '	, 80H	07020	WORD	'R','ETURN' 'R','EM' 'S','TOP' 'E','LSE'
	DB	PEEK !	,80H	07030	WORD	ICI IMODI
	DB	POINT '	,81H	07040	WORD	IEL LICEL
	DB	POKE !	,80H	07050	WORD	T', RON'
	DB	POS I	,81H	07060	WORD	T', ROFF
	DB	PRINT P	- 801	07070	WORD	'D', 'EFSTR'
	DB	'RESET '	,81H ,81H ,81H ,80H	07080	WORD	'D', 'EFINT!
	DB	'SET '	,81H	07090	WORD	D', 'EFSNG' 'D', 'EFDBL' 'L', 'INE' 'E', 'DIT'
	DB	'SYSTEM '	,81H	07100	WORD	'D', 'EFDBL'
	DB	USR	,80H	07110	WORD	'L','INE'
3	DB	184,0		07120	WORD	'E','DIT'
	DB	185,1		07130	WORD	'E', 'RROR'
	DB	133,2		07140	WORD	'R','ESUME'
	DB	186,3		07150	WORD	'0','UT'
	DB	195,4		07160	WORD	101, N
	DB	158,5		07170	WORD	O', PEN
	DB DB	129,6		07180 07190	WORD	F', IELD'
	DB	143,7 219,8		07200	WORD	'G','ET' 'P','UT' 'C','LOSE'
	DB			07210	WORD	'P','UT'
	DB	137,9 169,10		07220	WORD	ILL LODE
	DB	160,11		07230	WORD	'L', 'OAD' 'M', 'ERGE'
	DB	229,12		07240	WORD	'N', 'AME'
	DB	198,13		07250	WORD	K', ILL'
	DB	177,14		87260	WORD	'L','SET'
	DB	220,15		67270	WORD	1R1_1SET(
	DB	178,16		07280	WORD	'R', 'SET' 'S', 'AVE'
	DB	130,17		07290	WORD	'S', 'YSTEM'
	DB	131,18		07300	WORD	'L', 'PRINT'
	DB	174,19		07310	WORD	D', EF
	DB	193,20		07320	WORD	'P', OKE'
	WORD	'E','ND'		07330	WORD	'P', 'RINT'
						Listing continued
-						





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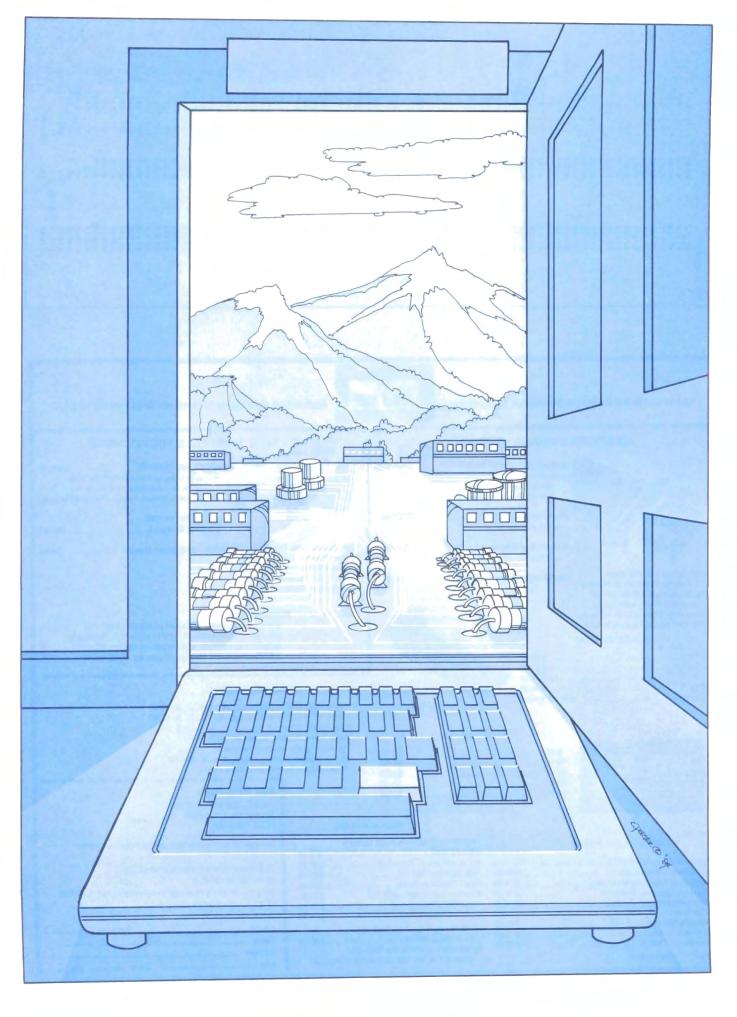
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ENTER HERE

This machine-language program eliminates unnecessary string data entry delays.

Perhaps the weakest link in Basic applications programs is the input of string information from the keyboard. This can be especially troubling when the program limits input string length.

For example, suppose a program requires that you input your name, address, and telephone number. A commonly used technique for entering such string data looks like this:

200 INPUT "ENTER FULL NAME,

ADDRESS, AND PHONE";NM\$ 210 IF LEN(NM\$)>25 THEN PRINT "ENTRY TOO LONG":GOTO 20

This method could more than double the time normally required to enter the information; you either have to count an item's characters before entering them, or enter the item and face the possibility of having to reenter it.

I decided to devise a better input format. I wrote a Model I/III technique called STRINPUT/CMD that offers the following features:

• The screen continuously displays the information already entered, and how much of the allotted entry space remains; • You can continuously alter or totally retype input information before you press the enter key; • All keyboard entries are permitted, including the use of commas and semicolons; and

• It is flexible enough to use in a wide variety of situations, anywhere on the screen.

STRINPUT Operation

STRINPUT (see Program Listing 1) is a stand-alone machine-language program that loads into low memory and relocates its working module to the highest available RAM location. STRINPUT honors all user programs loaded into high memory that reset the high-memory indicators stored at 4049 to 404A hexadecimal (hex) in the Model I or 4411 to 4412 hex in the Model III.

After relocating itself, STRINPUT sets the top of memory to 1 byte below the routine's entry point. STRIN-PUT's beginning location is important; it sets the Basic program's user call location. See the Figure for the definition of Model I/III user calls.

After you load STRINPUT into memory, it waits for a Basic program call. Once called, STRINPUT produces a line of graphics characters equal to the length of allowable input. The program displays these characters at the current screen cursor location stored in Basic.

If you properly set STRINPUT's internal parameters, the program displays other graphics characters before and after the input area. The program then displays a flashing cursor at the beginning of the string area, and waits for you to enter information.

STRINPUT recognizes all text characters, including the up arrow and punctuation characters. The shift/zero (upper-/lowercase) toggle on the Model III and modified Model I performs as usual. In addition, STRINPUT recognizes three control characters: the left arrow, shift/left arrow, and enter keys.

Pressing the left-arrow key erases the last character typed. Pressing the shift/left-arrow keys erases all the currently typed information and resets the cursor to the beginning of the string input area. And pressing the enter key terminates input and returns control to the Basic calling program.

The program doesn't recognize the break or clear keys, the down-arrow key for line feed, or the right-arrow key for tab. It does, however, accept the uparrow key as an exponentiation character—not as an upward line feed.

STRINPUT uses CHR\$(95) for the fill character indicating how much Continued on p. 110

Program Listing 1. STRINPUT/CMD.	
100 CLEAR1000:DIMIL(12),IK(12),SV\$(12) 110 GOSUB1010 199 ' EXAMPLE OF A LONG INPUT, WITH A CR/LF AT END	1
200 POKEUP(2),61:POKEUP(4),61:POKEUP(5),61:POKEUP(6),61:POKEU),61 205 PRINT"EXAMPLE 1 INPUT :":LL=240:GOSUB1000:AS=TTS:PRINTAS 209 ' EXAMPLE OF SHORT INPUT WITH NO CR/LF	P(/
<pre>210 POKEUP(2),45:POKEUP(4),45:POKEUP(5),45:POKEUP(6),45:POKEU),45 215 PPINT*EXAMPLE 2 INPUT :*:LL=20:GOSUB1001:B\$=TT\$:PRINTB\$</pre>	
220 PRINT"PRESS <1> TO RE-EXAMINE PRIOR EXAMPLES":PRINT"	<2 Listing 1 continued

The Key Box

Models I and III 32K RAM Disk Basic 16K RAM Cassette Basic Assembly Language Editor/Assembler NEWDOS80

THE BYTE **3 Sierks Lane**

Listing 1 continued

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₩ 382

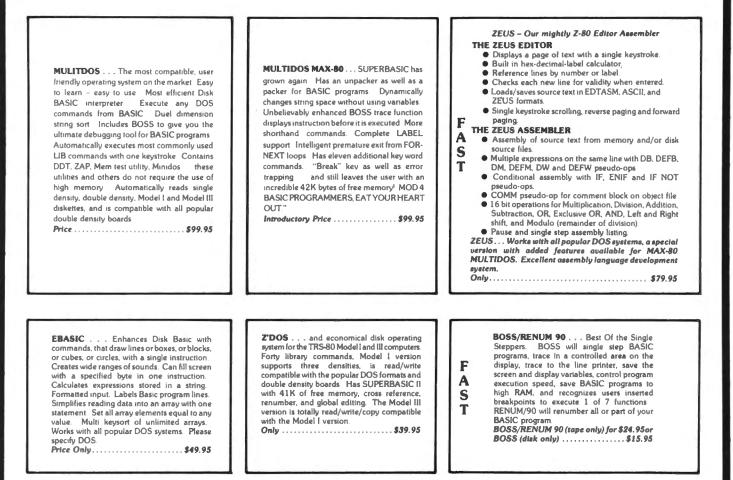
309 DISPLAY SCREEN FORM 310 GOSUB1100 319 319 ' ENTER INFORMATION INTO SCREEN FORM 320 PRINT@IL(0),;:LL=57:GOSUB1001:N\$=TT\$:IFRT=1THENRETURN 330 PRINT@IL(1),;:LL=47:GOSUB1001:A\$=TT\$:IFRT=1THENRETURN 340 PRINT@IL(2),:LL=34:GOSUB1001:C\$=TT\$:IFRT=1THENRETURN 345 PRINT@IL(3),;:LL=8:GOSUB1001:S\$=TT\$:IFRT=ITHENRETURN 350 PRINT@IL(4),;:LL=3:GOSUB1001:AC\$=TT\$:IFRT=ITHENRETURN 360 PRINT@IL(5),;:LL=8:GOSUB1001:PN\$=TT\$:IFRT=ITHENRETURN 360 PRINTELL(5);;:LL=8:GOSUBIØ01:PNS=TTS:IFRT=1THENRETURN 370 PRINTEIL(6);:LL=8:GOSUBIØ01:ENS=TTS:IFRT=1THENRETURN 380 PRINTEIL(7);:LL=43:GOSUBIØ01:ECS=TTS:IFRT=1THENRETURN 400 PRINTEIL(8);:LL=30:GOSUBIØ01:ECS=TTS:IFRT=1THENRETURN 410 PRINTEIL(10);:LL=3:GOSUBIØ01:ESS=TTS:IFRT=1THENRETURN 420 PRINTEIL(10);:LL=3:GOSUBIØ01:ACS(1)=TTS:IFRT=1THENRETURN 430 PRINTEIL(11);:LL=69:GOSUBIØ01:ACS(1)=TTS:IFRT=1THENRETURN 430 PRINTEIL(12);:LL=69:GOSUBIØ01:DS=TTS:IFRT=1THENRETURN 440 PRINTEIL(12);:LL=69:GOSUBIØ01:DS=TTS:IFRT=1THENRETURN 440 PRINTEIL(12);:LL=69:GOSUBIØ01:DS=TTS:IFRT=1THENRETURN 440 PRINTEIL(12);:LL=69:GOSUBIØ01:DS=TTS:IFRT=1THENRETURN 440 PRINTEIL(12);:LL=60:GOSUBIØ01:DS=TTS:IFRT=1THENRETURN 440 PRINTEIL(12);:LL=60:GOSUBIØ01:CS=TTS:IFRT=1THENRETURN 440 PRINTEIL(12);:LL=60:GOSUBIØ01:CS=TS:IFRT=1THENRETURN 440 PRINTEIL(12);:LL=60:GOSUBIØ01:CS=TS:IFRT=1THENRETURN 440 PRINTEIL(12);:LL=60:GOSUBIØ01:CS=TS:IFRT=1THENRETURN 440 PRINTEIL(12);:LL=60:GOSUBIØ01:CS=TS:IFRT=1THENRETURN 440 PRINTEIL(12);:LL=60:GOSUBIØ01:CS=TS:IFRT=1THENRETURN 440 PRINTEIL(12);:LL=60:GOSUBIØ01:CS=TS:IFRT] (2) = C440 PRINTEGSO,CHRS(30)TAB(0)~(1) = INFORMATION CONNEN HANGE INFORMATION"; 449 CNS=INKEYS:IFCNS="THEN450ELSE449 450 CNS=INKEYS:IFCNS="ITHEN600ELSEIFCNS<>"2"THEN450 459 'CHANGE INPUT INFORMATION 460 FOREI=0TO12:IK(EI)=15360+1L(EI) 460 FOREI=0TO12:IK(EI)=15360+1L(EI) 462 SV\$(EI) =CHR\$(PEEK(IK(EI)))+CHR\$(PEEK(IK(EI)+1))+CHR\$(PEEK(IK (EI)+2))+CHR\$(PEEK(IK(EI)+3))+CHR\$(PEEK(IK(EI)+4))+CHR\$(PEEK(IK(EI)+4)) EI)+5))+CHR\$(PEEK(IK(EI)+6))
464 PRINT@IL(EI),"<"EI">"; 466 NEXTEI
468 PRINT@896,CHR\$(30)TAB(6)"INPUT NUMBER OF ITEM TO CHANGE ";: 400 FRINEQUOICAL SD FRENC FRENCE 0,410,420,430:RT=0:GOTO440 DISPLAY INFORMATION ' 600 CLS:PRINTNS:PRINTAS:PRINTCS", "SS;TAB(45)"("ACS") "PNS:PRINT PRINT" EMPLOYER : "ENS:PRINTTAB(13)EAS:PRINTTAB(13)ECS", "ESS; TAB(45)"("ACS(1)") "PNS(1):PRINT:PRINT" JOB DUTIES : "JDS 610 PRINT@960," <ENTER> = DO SCREEN FORM AGAIN RS(94)"> = END"; 620 CNS=INKEYS: FORCE TE 490 POKEUP(2), UX: POKEUP(4), UX: POKEUP(5), UX: POKEUP(6), UX: POKEUP(7 620 CN\$=INKEY\$:IFCN\$=""THEN630 630 CN\$=INKEY\$:IFCN\$="THEN630ELSEIFASC(CN\$)=13THEN300ELSEIFPEEK (14400) =64THEN995ELSE630 989 ' RESTORE ORIGINAL STRINPUT CHARACTERS AND END '
995 POKEUP(1),149:POKEUP(2),61:POKEUP(3),170:POKEUP(4),61:POKEUP
(5),61:POKEUP(6),61:POKEUP(7),61 998 END 999 1 INPUT USING STRINPUT 1000 TT\$="":LS=USR0(LL):GOTO1003 1001 TT\$="":LS=USR0(LL):GOTO1003 1003 IFPEEK(LS)=13THEN1005ELSETT\$=TT\$+CHR\$(PEEK(LS)):LS=LS+1:GOT 01003 1005 RETURN 1009 ' . GET USRØ LOCATION AND CHANGE SCREEN GRAPHICS CHARACTERS IF NECESSARY 1010 IPPEEK(293)=73THEN1020 1015 U0=256*PEEK(16458)+PEEK(16457):GOTO1025 1020 U0=256*PEEK(17426)+PEEK(17425) 1025 UP(1)=U0+87:UP(2)=U0+97:UP(3)=U0+102:UP(4)=U0+182:UP(5)=U0+ 237:UP(6)=U0+252:UP(7)=U0+275 1030 IFU0>32767THENU0=-1*(65536-U0) 1040 DEFUSR0=U0+1 1041 IFUP(1)>32767THENUP(1)=-1*(65536-UP(1)) 1042 IFUP(2)>32767THENUP(2)=-1*(65536-UP(2)) 1043 IFUP(3)>32767THENUP(3)=-1*(6536-UP(3)) 1044 IFUP(4)>32767THENUP(4)=-1*(65536-UP(3)) 1045 IFUP(5)>32767THENUP(5)=-1*(65536-UP(5)) 1045 IFUP(5)>32767THENUP(5)=-1*(65536-UP(5))
1046 IFUP(6)>32767THENUP(6)=-1*(65536-UP(7))
1050 PRINT*CHANGE STRING INPUT DISPLAY CHARACTERS (Y/N) ? ";
1054 YN\$=INKEY\$:IFYN\$=""THEN1655ELSE1654
1055 YN\$=INKEY\$:IFYN\$=""THEN1655ELSE1654
1055 YN\$=INKEY\$:IFYN\$=""THEN1655ELSE1654
1060 PRINT*BENINIG CHARACTER* "PRINT" PRESENT ==> CHR\$("RIGHT
\$(STR\$(PEEK(UP(1))),LEN(STR\$(PEEK(UP(1))))-1)") ==> ("CHR\$(PEEK(UP(1))),UEN(STR\$("; INPUTUC)) UP(1)))"":PRINT" NEW ==> CHR\$(";:INPUTUC 1065 POKEUP(1),UC 1070 PRINT"END CHARACTER":PRINT" PRESENT ==> CHR\$("RIGHT\$(STR\$ (PEEK(UP(3))),LEN(STR\$(PEEK(UP(3)))-1)") ==> ("CHR\$(PEEK(UP(3))))")":PRINT" NEW ==> CHR\$(";:INPUTUC 1075 POKEUP(3),UC 1080 PRINT"FILL CHARACTER":PRINT" PRESENT ==> CHR\$("RIGHT\$(STR \$(PEEK(UP(2))),LEN(STR\$(PEEK(UP(2)))-1)") ==> ("CHR\$(PEEK(UP(2))))")":PRINT" NEW ==> CHR\$(";:INPUTUC 1085 POKEUP(2),UC:POKEUP(4),UC:POKEUP(5),UC:POKEUP(6),UC:POKEUP(7)).UC 7),UC 1095 RETURN 1099 ' DISPLAY SCREEN FORM TO BE FILLED 1100 CLS 110 PRINT@0,"NAME :":IL(0)=7:PRINT@64,"STREET ADDRESS :":IL(1)= 1110 PRINT@128,"CITY :":IL(2)=135:PRINT@171,"STATE, ZIP :":IL(3)=1 84:PRINT@192,"PHONE : (Area Code)":IL(4)=212:PRINT@217,"(Number) ":IL(5)=226 1120 PRINT@320,"EMPLOYED BY :":PRINT@388,"NAME :":IL(6)=395:PRIN T@452,"STREET ADDRESS :":LL(7)=469:PRINT@516,"CITY :":IL(8)=523: PRINT@555,"STATE, ZIP :":IL(9)=568 1130 PRINT@580,"PHONE : (Area Code)":IL(10)=600:PRINT@605,"(Numb er)":IL(11)=614:PRINT@708,"JOB TITLE/DUTIES :":IL(12)=727 1145 RETURN

> TO GO ON TO SCREEN FORM EXAMPLE"
230 CN\$=INKEY\$:IFCN\$=""THEN240ELSE230
240 CN\$=INKEY\$:IFCN\$=""THEN240ELSEIFCN\$="2"THEN300ELSEIFCN\$="1"T HEN2000LSE240 300 POKEUP(2),95:POKEUP(4),95:POKEUP(5),95:POKEUP(6),95:POKEUP(7),95:POKEUP(1),0:POKEUP(3),0

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Continued from p. 107

room the Basic program allots to a particular string. CHR\$(149) is the beginning delimiter character, CHR\$(170) the ending delimiter character, and CHR\$(143) the blinking cursor. You can change these by POKEing the desired values into the locations set forth in the Table. The Table also lists the line numbers where you can make permanent character changes.

It should be noted that if you set the beginning delimiter character to zero, no delimiter is displayed and the string input area begins at the current Basic cursor location. Otherwise, the beginning delimiter is at the Basic cursor location, and the string input area begins at the next screen location.

After you've entered information using STRINPUT, the program returns control to the Basic calling program with a value equal to the start of the string's buffer location. The Basic program then translates the string information into a string.

Using STRINPUT

Call STRINPUT with the program statement Variable 1 = USRn (Variable 2) if you want a line feed on return to Basic. If you don't want a line feed, use Variable 1 = USRn (Variable 2); The program should start at memory location Variable 1 and read the string into a string variable until it encounters a line feed/carriage return (CHR\$(13)). A simple subroutine will do the job.

Program Listing 2 (DEMO/BAS) provides several examples of how you can use STRINPUT. Lines 1000–1005 set the subroutine that does the program's hard work. If you don't need a line feed/carriage return, you should enter the subroutine at line 1001; otherwise, enter it at line 1000. Line 1003 reads the resulting string into TT\$ until it encounters CHR\$(13).

To use DEMO, initialize STRINPUT from DOS or with the tape System command. As noted above, the program resets the necessary memory pointers; just enter Basic and run the program.

DEMO also shows how you can use STRINPUT in applications involving entry of string information from the keyboard (lines 1100-1130). Included is

```
For disk systems:

Model I:

DEFUSRn = 256*PEEK(16458) + PEEK(15457) + 1

Model III:

DEFUSRn = 256*PEEK(17426) + PEEK(17425) + 1

For tape systems:

Model I:

100 U1 = PEEK(16457):U2 = PEEK(16458):U1 = U1 + 1:IFU1 = 256THEN U2 = U2 + 1:U1 = 0

200 POKE16526,U1:POKE16527,U2

Model III:
```

100 U1 = PEEK(17425):U2 = PEEK(17426):U1 = U1 + 1:IFU1 = 256THEN U2 = U2 + 1:U1 = 0 200 POKE16526,U1:POKE16527,U2

Figure. Model I/III user call definitions.

Character Type	Original Value	POKE Location = Entry Location +	Line Number for Permanent Changes
Beginning Delimiter	149 = 95H	86	1140
Ending Delimiter	170 = AAH	101	1230
Fill	95 = 5FH	96	1200
		181	1660
		236	2010
		251	2120
		274	2260
Cursor	143 = 8FH	142	1470
		161	1560

Table. POKE locations for modifying STRINPUT graphics characters.

an example of a simple screen form (lines 309-998).

STRINPUT Features

Several of STRINPUT's features need further discussion. Lines 330–690 represent a relocation routine that determines the top of memory, moves the program there and adjusts the Basic memory pointers accordingly. This module can be used in machine-language programs that don't contain instructions with absolute addresses (such as Jump or Call instructions). Relocate STRINPUT with the instruction LDDR, so the increment of movement may be less than the total length of the program.

The program stores the input string in a buffer area beginning at the location stored in 40A7 hex. Basic sets this buffer aside for temporary storage of keyboard input. We use the buffer for two reasons. First, it obviates the need to reserve another buffer area within the program. And second, if used properly, the buffer is protected from other uses.

Using Basic's keyboard input buffer requires diligence. You should convert the string input stored there to a Basic string variable immediately on return from the USR routine—before keyboard input changes the information.

The STRINPUT subroutine in Listing 2 makes this conversion. As soon as the USR routine relinquishes control to Basic, line 1003 reads the input string information into TT\$, protecting the data stored in the input buffer.

Using a semicolon after the USR call to prevent a line feed when leaving STRINPUT requires manipulation of Basic's pointers. Ordinarily, a semicolon after a USR call results in an error when the program returns to Basic, so the program must interpret the semicolon before returning. Lines 2350–2380 determine whether a semicolon is present. If not, the program produces a line feed before returning to Basic.

If a semicolon is present after the USR call, a line feed doesn't occur. So, before the return, lines 2400-2510 adjust the pointers that Basic maintains while the USR call is executing.

Listing 2 begins on p. 112

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Program Listing 2. DEMO/BAS.

99018 ; THIS PROGRAM FORMS A 325-BYTE PROTECTED BLOCK OF MACHINE CODE AT THE TOP OF AVAILABLE 99015 ;MEMORY THAT IS DESIGNED TO BE USED AS A USR ROUTINE CALLED FROM BASIC WITH THE BASIC STATEMENT: 00020 ; -----00025 ; VAR1=USRX (VAR2) 44434 1 ____ ON EXECUTION, THE ROUTINE WILL DISPLAY ON THE CRT A GRAPHICS LIMITATION FOR ENTRY OF STRING 99949 ;CHARACTERS, AND WILL ACCEPT 0 TO VAR2 CHARACTERS INTO THE DESIRED STRING. NO ADDITIONAL 99945 ;CHARACTERS, AND WILL ACCEPT 0 TO VAR2 CHARACTERS INTO THE DESIRED STRING. NO ADDITIONAL 99945 ;CHARACTERS, MILL BE ACCEPTED INTO THE STRING AFTER THE STRING IS VAR2 CHARACTERS LONG, UNLESS 80955 ;THE BACKSPACE KEY IS USED TO ELIMINATE SOME EXISTING CHARACTERS. (SHIFT)-BACKSPACE PERFORMS AS 99555 ;USUAL TO ERASE THE ENTIRE STRING, IN WHICH CASE RE-ENTRY MAY ALSO BE PERFORMED. 99665 ; THUS, THE ROUTINE WILL ALLOW ENTRY AND REPEATED CORRECTION OF THE STRING AS DESIRED. 99655 ; UPON EXIT (WHEN (ENTER) IS PRESSED), VAR1 WILL CONTAIN THE MEMORY LOCATION OF THE FIRST 99979 ; CHARACTER OF THE STRING. 90070 ;CHARACTER OF THE STRING. 90070 ;CHARACTER OF THE STRING. 90070 ;CHARACTER AND/OR THE FILL CHARACTER. IF A ZERO IS USED FOR THE BEGINNING CHARACTER, NO 90080 ;CHARACTERS AND/OR THE FILL CHARACTER. IF A ZERO IS USED FOR THE BEGINNING CHARACTER, NO 90090 ;DELIMITER CHARACTER WILL BE DISPLAYED, AND THE FIRST INPUT CHARACTER WILL APPEAR AT THE CURRENT 90090 ;BASIC CURSOR LOCATION. THE BLINKING CURSOR CHARACTER MAY ALSO BE CHANGED BY A PORE. 90090 ; IF THE USR CALL STATEMENT (ABOVE) IS FOLLOWED BY A SEMI-COLON, THE ROUTINE WILL INTERPRET 90100 ;THE BASIC STATEMENT, AND UPON EXIT THE CURRENT BASIC CURSOR LOCATION WILL BE THE NEXT SCREEN 90100 ;THE BASIC STATEMENT, AND UPON EXIT THE CURRENT BASIC CURSOR LOCATION WILL BE THE NEXT SCREEN 90100 ;LOCATION AFTER THE ENDING GRAPHIC DELIMITER CHARACTER IS SET TO 0). OTHERWISE, A LINE FED-CARRIAGE 90110 ;LOCATION IF THE ENDING DELIMITER CHARACTER IS SET TO 0). OTHERWISE, A LINE FED-CARRIAGE 90120 : THE PROGRAM MAY BE USED AS PRESENTED ON EITHER MODEL I OR MODEL III MACHINES. 00126 ; THE PROGRAM MAY BE USED AS PRESENTED ON EITHE NODEL I OR MODEL III MACHINES. 00126 ; THE PROGRAM MAY BE USED AS PRESENTED ON EITHER MODEL I OR MODEL III MACHINES. 00135 ; LINES 700-2550, THE PROGRAM'S WORKING MODULE, CONSIST OF RELOCATABLE MACHINE CODE WHICH 00136 ;MAY BE LOADED AND ACCESSED BY DIFFERENT METHODS (STRING PACKING, POKING, ETC) FROM BASIC. 00135 ; LINES 330-690 RELOCATE THE WORKING MODULE OF THE PROGRAM TO THE TOP OF AVAILABLE MEMORY, 00140 ;AND STORE THE NEW VALUE FOR TOP OF MEMORY IN THE APPROPRIATE LOCATIONS (MODEL I = 4049-404AH, 00165 ;MODEL III = 4411-4412H). 80158 --- CALCULATED LOCATIONS WITHIN THE ROUTINE ---00155 00160 = ONE BYTE ABOVE TOP OF MEMORY 00165 ; USR CALL ENTRY (DEFUSRX=) POKE LOCATION FOR BEGINNING DELIMITER CHARACTER = ENTRY LOCATION + 86 POKE LOCATION FOR ENDING DELIMITER CHARACTER = ENTRY LOCATION + 101 FIRST POKE LOCATION FOR FILL CHARACTER = ENTRY LOCATION + 96 00170 2 00175 ; 00180 ; 00185 ; SECOND POKE LOCATION FOR FILL CHARACTER THIRD POKE LOCATION FOR FILL CHARACTER + 181 = ENTRY LOCATION 00190 = ENTRY LOCATION + 236 3 FOURTH POKE LOCATION FOR FILL CHARACTER FIFTH POKE LOCATION FOR FILL CHARACTER FIRST POKE LOCATION FOR CURSOR CHARACTER = ENTRY LOCATION + 251 881 95 + 274 00200 = ENTRY LOCATION 2 88285 = ENTRY LOCATION + 142 SECOND POKE LOCATION FOR CURSOR CHARACTER = ENTRY LOCATION + 161 90210 ; 00215 00220 00225 07100H LOAD INTO LOW MEMORY AND THEN MOVE UP ORG 00230 DEFINE LABELS 00232 ; 00233 ;===== EQU Ø33AH ;BASIC SUBROUTINE TO DISPLAY A BYTE AT CURRENT CURSOR POSITION ;RETURN TO BASIC IF LENGTH OF ATTEMPTED INPUT TOO LONG ;RETURN TO BASIC WHEN STRING INPUT IS FINISHED ;BASIC LOCATION WHERE CURSOR LOCATION IS STORED ;BASIC STORAGE OF LOCATION OF LEVEL II STRING INPUT BUFFER ;BEGINNIG LIMITER GRAPHICS CHARACTER FOR DISPLAY ;CHARACTER THAT FILLS IN THE ALLOTTED SPACE ON THE SCREEN ;ENDING LIMITER GRAPHICS CHARACTER FOR DISPLAY ;CURSOR GRAPHICS CHARACTER FOR DISPLAY 00240 SHOBYT EQU 00250 ERRET EQU 1A19H 00260 STRDON EOU **GA9AH** 00270 CURSOR EQU 4020H 00280 BASBUF EQU 40A7H 00290 BEGCHR 95H EOU 00300 FILCHR EQU SFH 00310 ENDCHR EOU ØAAH 00320 CURCHR CURSOR GRAPHICS CHARACTER FOR DISPLAY EOU Ø 8FH THE FOLLOWING SECTION DETERMINES THE SIZE OF THE WORKING MODULE OF THE PROGRAM, GETS THE TOP OF MEMORY POINTER FROM ITS BASIC LOCATION (MODEL I = 4349H-484AH, 00322 2 00323 AND TO TO THE HART FORTER THAT AND THE WORKING MODULE TO THE TOP OF AVAILABLE MEMORY, AN ADJUSTS THE STORED TOP OF MEMORY POINTER TO ONE BYTE BELOW THE ENTRY POINT OF THE MODULE. AND 00324 ; 99325 ; ADJUSTS THE STORED TOP OF MEMORY POINTER TO ONE BYTE 99326 ; HL, ENDBYT ; LAST BYTE TO BE RELOCATED ; FIRST BYTE TO BE RELOCATED 7100 21B172 7103 116B71 7106 ED52 69339 RELOC LD 00340 LD DE, ENTRY SBC HL,DE LENGTH OF PROGRAM-1 NUMBER OF BYTES TO BE RELOCATED 7188 23 00360 INC HL 7189 44 710A 4D 00370 LD B,H C,L BC BC NOW HAS NUMBER OF BYTES TO MOVE 00380 LD 710B C5 00390 PUSH SAVE ON STACK ADJUST TO CHANGE HIMEM VALUE 718C 8B 00400 DEC BÇ A, (Ø125H) TEST BYTE 710D 3A2501 7110 FE49 00410 LD ;MEM LOC 0125H (293 DEC) = 49H (73 DEC) IF MODEL III ;JUMP IF MODEL III 99420 CP 4 9H 7112 280B 7114 2A4940 Z.MODIII 00430 JR TOP OF MODEL I MEMORY SAVE TO STACK 89448 HL, (4049H) PUSH 7117 E5 HL HL,BC (4049H),HL 7118 ED42 711A 224940 00460 SBC LENGTH OF PROGRAM LD SKIP OVER MODEL III ROUTINE TOP OF MODEL III MEMORY 711D 180A 00480 JR SKIPI HL,(4411H) 711F 2A1144 88498 MODIII 88588 LD SAVE TO STACK SLENGTH OF PROGRAM ADJUST FOR NO CARRY NEW TOP OF MEMORY JOLD END LOCATION 7122 E5 PUSH HL HL,BC 7123 ED42 00510 SBC HL (4411H),HL 7125 2B 00520 DEC 7126 221144 00530 LD 7129 218172 LD HL, ENDBYT 00540 SKIP1 NEW END LOCATION 712C D1 00550 POP DE NUMBER OF BYTES TO MOVE BC 712D C1 POP 00560 712E EDB8 88578 LDDR GET CURRENT CURSOR LOCATION DE, (CURSOR) 7130 ED5B2040 00580 LD 00590 BAKCUR DEC DE A, (DE) BACKSPACE ONCE 7134 1B 00600 7135 1A LD SIS ANTHING THERE? BACKSPACE UNTIL YOU FIND SOMETHING ON THE SCREEN WHEN YOU DO FIND SOMETHING, INSERT A SPACE AND START THE INSTALLED MESSAGE THERE 7136 FE20 CP 20H 89610 7138 28FA Z,BAKCUR 00620 JR 7138 13 88638 INC DE ; START THE INST ;LENGTH OF MESSAGE ;START OF TEXT 713B 13 00640 INC DE. BC,24H 713C 012400 713F 214771 09650 LD HL, MESSI 00660 LD DISPLAY TEXT 7142 EDB0 7144 C32D40 LDIR 00670 402DH 006 80 JP INSTALLED AT TOP OF AVAILABLE MEMORY 7147 49 **00690 MESSI** DEFM

Listing 2 continued

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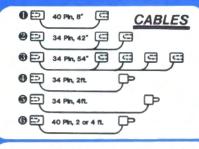
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- See List of Advertisers on Page 227



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IBM and all the "biggles" are using green screen monitors Its advantages are now widely advertised. We feel that every TRS-80 user should enjoy the benefits it provides. But WARNING: all Green Screens are not created equal. Here is what we found

 Several are just a flat piece of standard colored Lucite. The green tint was not made for this purpose and is judged by nany to be too dark. Increasing the brightness control will result in a fuzzy display

Some are simply a piece of thin plastic film taped onto a cardboard frame. The color is satisfactory but the wobbly film.

cardboard frame. The color is satisfactory but the wobbly tilm gives it a poor appearance •One "optical filter" is in fact plain acrylic sheeting •False claim: A few pretend to "reduce glare" in fact, their fila-and shiny surfaces (both film and Lucite type) ADD their own reflections to the screen A few invices. One of claims to "induce screen context."

A few laughs. One ad claims to "reduce screen contrast" Sorry gentleman but it's just the opposite. One of the Green Screen's major benefits is to increase the contrast between the text and the background

 Drawbacks Most are using adhesive strips to fasten their screen to the monitor. This method makes it awkward to remove for necessary periodical cleaning. All (except ours) are flat Light pens will not work reliably because of the big gap between the screen and the tube

Many companies have been manufacturing video filters for years. We are not the first (some think they are), but we have done our homework and we think we manufacture the best Green Screen. Here is why

elt fits right onto the picture tube like a skin because it is the only CURVED screen MOLDED exactly to the picture tube curvature. It is Cut precisely to cover the exposed area of the picture tube. The fit is such that the static electricity is sufficient to keep it in place! We also include some invisible reusable tape for a more secure fastening

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Parties 2 and and				
Listing 2 continued	0.00			
0	0691 ;≖=== 0692 ;	======== THE	NEXT SECTION (BEGINNING THE WORKING MODULE) GETS THE INPUT LENGTH CALLED FOR BY THE
	0693 ;	BASIC	PROGRAM, DETERM	INES HOW MUCH SPACE ON THE SCREEN WILL BE REQUIRED AND CHECKS TO SEE
0	0695 ;	PROMPT	IN BASIC.	FOR IS EXCESSIVE, IN WHICH CASE CONTROL IS RETURNED TO THE 'READY'
	0696 ;==== 0700 ENTRY		ØA7FH	LENGTH OF INPUT FROM BASIC PROGRAM TO HL REGISTER
716E E5 Ø	0710 0720	PUSH	HL	;SAVE ON STACK
7170 7C 0	0730	LD	HL A,H	;MSB OF LENGTH
	0740 0750	CP JR	00H Z,ERRTST	; MUST BE ZERO ;IF IT IS, BYPASS ERROR RETURN
	0750 0760 0770 ERRTS	JP	Z,ERRTST ERRRET A,L ØF2H	; IF NOT, LENGTH IS TOO LONG ;LSB OF LENGTH
7179 FEF2 0	0780	CP	ØF2H	; MUST BE LESS THAN 240 (242 WITH END CHARACTERS ADDED)
	0790 0800	JR JP	C,COUNTL ERRRET	;IF IT IS, EYPASS ERROR RETURN ;IF NOT, LENGTH IS TOO LONG
	0801 ;==== 0802 ;			ETERMINES HOW MANY SCREEN LINES WILL BE REQUIRED FOR INPUT AND
0	0803;	SCROLL	S THE DISPLAY U	P IF NECESSARY.
7180 2A2040 00	0804 ;==== 0810 COUNT			;CURRENT POSITION ON SCREEN
	0820 0830 CKLEN	POP	HL,(CURSOR) DE HL,DE	;GET LENGTH ;WHERE END OF INPUT WILL BE
7185 23 Ø	0840	INC	HL BC,3FFPH	; END GRAPHICS MUST BE ADDED TO GET END
7189 37 00	0850 0860	LD SCF	BCyJrrrn	;BOTTOM OF SCREEN ;CLEAR
718A 3F Ø1 718B ED42 Ø1	0870 0880	CCF SBC	HL,BC	; CARRY ;WILL INPUT TAKE US PAST END OF SCREEN?
718D 3826 00 718F 2A2040 00	0890	JR LD	C,SCRDON HL,(CURSOR)	; IF NOT, DON'T SCROLL ; GET CURRENT CURSOR POSITION
7192 014000 00	0910	LD	BC,4ØH	;ONE LINE'S WORTH
7195 ED42 00 7197 222040 00	0870 0890 0900 0910 0920 0930 0940 0940 0940 0940 0940 0940	SBC LD	HL,BC (CURSOR),HL	;MOVE CURSOR UP ONE LINE ;STORE NEW LOCATION
719A E5 01 719B D5 01	0940 0950	PUSH PUSH	HL DE	;NEW CURSOR LOCATION TO STACK ;LENGTH OF INPUT TO STACK
719C 11003C 00	0960	LD	DE,3C00H	FIRST LOCATION ON SCREEN
1200 020000 00	0970 0980	LD LD	HL,3C40H BC,03C0H	;FIRST LOCATION OF SECOND LINE ;15 LINES OF CHARACTERS
	0990 1000	LDIR LD	в,40н	;MOVE THEM UP ;ONE LINE OF CHARACTERS
71A9 21C03F 01	1010	LD	HL, 3FCØH	FIRST POSITION ON BOTTOM LINE
71AE 23 ØJ	1020 CLEARI 1030	INC	(HL),20H HL	; BOTTOM
	1040 1050	DJNZ POP	CLEARL DE	; LINE ;LENGTH OF INPUT
	1060 1070	POP JR	HL CKLEN	;CURSOR POSITION ;GO BACK AND CHECK FOR MORE SCROLLING TO BE DONE
01	1071 ;====:			
	1073	SET TO	THE BEGINNING C	SPLAYS THE INPUT AREA AND FILLS IT WITH THE FILL CHARACTER, 'HL' IS OF THE INPUT BUFFER, 'DE' IS SET TO THE FIRST SCREEN INPUT LOCATION.
	1074 ;==== 1080 SCRDON		-sugersseeteener HL	;NECESSARY SCROLLING IS FINISHED
7186 45 ØJ	1090	LD	B,L	;LENGTH OF INPUT ;DUPLICATE IN 'C' REGISTER
71B7 48 01 71B8 3E0F 01	1100 1110 1120 1130 1140 1150 1160	LD	C,B A,ØFH	;CODE TO TURN OFF CURSOR
71BA CD3A03 01 71BD 2A2040 01	1120 1130	CALL LD	SHOBYT HL, (CURSOR)	;DO IT ;SCREEN LOCATION
71C0 3E95 03 71C2 B7 03	1140 1150	LD OR	A,BEGCHR A	;GET BEGINNING GRAPHICS DELIMITER CHARACTER ;IF IT IS A NULL,
71C3 2805 01	1160	JR	Z,FILL (HL),A	THEN DO NOT DISPLAY AND DO NOT ADVANCE SCREEN LOCATION
71C6 23 01	1170 1180	LD INC	HL	NEXT SCREEN LOCATION
	1190 1200 FILL	LD LD	(CURSOR),HL (HL),FILCHR	; IS LOCATION WHERE INPUT WILL EVENTUALLY BEGIN ;PUT AS MANY OF THIS CHARACTER
71CC 23 ØJ		INC DJNZ	HL FILL	; ON SCREEN AS NEEDED ; TO FILL UP INPUT AREA
71CF 3EAA ØJ	1230	LD	A, ENDCHR	;GET END GRAPHICS DELIMITER CHARACTER ;IF IT IS A NULL,
71D1 B7 01 71D2 2802 01	1240 1250	OR JR	A Z,SKPEND	THEN PUT NOTHING AT THERE AND DO NOT ADVANCE SCREEN LOCATION
71D4 77 Ø1 71D5 23 Ø1	1250 1260 1270	LD INC	(HL),A HL	;PUT GRAPHICS CHARACTER AT END OF INPUT AREA ;THIS IS WHERE CURSOR WILL END UP AFTER WE ARE DONE
71D6 E5 ØJ	1280 SKPENI 1290	D PUSH	HL (BASBUE)	;SAVE ON STACK ;GET START OF INPUT BUFFER
71DA E5 01	1300	PUSH	HL	AND DUPLICATE
71DD 41 91	1310 1320	POP LD	IY B,C	; IN 'IY' ;GET LENGTH COUNT IN 'B' AGAIN
71DE ED5B2040 01	1330	LD PUSH	DE, (CURSOR) DE	GET BEGINNING OF SCREEN INPUT AREA
01	1341 ;=====			
	1342 ; 1343 ;	ADE CTO	NOFD IN THE BURE	THE ACTUAL INPUT OF CHARACTERS FROM THE KEYBOARD. THE CHARACTERS YER AND ECHOFD TO THE DISPLAY.
	1344 ;===== 1350 KEYIN		A.B	CHECK HOW MUCH OF ALLOWED INPUT LENGTH REMAINS
71E4 B7 ØJ	1360	OR	A Z,EBONLY	FIF NONE IS LEFT THEN GO WAIT FOR EITHER <enter> OR BACKSPACE</enter>
71E7 C5 01	1380	PUSH	BC	SAVE LENGTH COUNTS ON STACK
71E8 CD5B03 01 71EB FE00 01	1370 1380 1390 1400 1410 1420 1430 1430 1440	CALL CP	035BH 00H	;STROBE KEYBOARD FOR INPUT ;ANY KEY PRESSED?
71ED 2806 01 71EF E5 01	1410	JR	Z,FLASH HL	; NO, GO TO BLINK ROUTINE ;SAVE HL ON STACK
71FØ CDØBØØ Ø1	1430	CALL	000BH	ADDRESS OF NEXT INSTRUCTION TO HL CHECK INPUT FOR VALIDITY
71F3 1831 01 71F5 06FF 01	1440 1450 FLASH	LD	VERIFY B,ØFFH	CET ID POD DELAY
	1460 1470	LD CP	A, (DE) CURCHR	WHAT IS AT CURSOR POSITION NOW? IS THE CURSOR THERE?
71FA 2814 ØJ	1480	JR	Z,FLASH1	WHAT IS AT CURSOR POSITION NOW? ;IS THE CURSOR THERE? ; YES, GO TO THAT SECTION ;STROBE KEYBOARD FOR INPUT ANY KEY HIT?
	1490 FLASH(1500	CP		
7201 2806 01	1510 1520	JR PUSH	Z,NOIN1 HL	; NO, WAIT FOR IT ;SAVE HL ON STACK
7204 CD0B00 0	1530	CALL	000BH VERIFY	ADDRESS OF NEXT INSTRUCTION TO HL
7209 10F1 0	1540 1550 NOIN1		FLASHØ	; WAIT FOR INPUT ; GET CURSOR CHARACTER
	1560	LD LD	A,CURCHR (DE),A	DISPLAY IT AT CURSOR LOCATION
, as as as a de				Listing 2 continued

Listing 2 continued					
720E 06FF	01580		LD	B,ØFFH	RE-ESTABLISH COUNT
7210 CD5B03 7213 FE00	01590 01600	FLASH1	CALL CP		;STROBE KEYBOARD FOR INPUT ;ANY KEY HIT?
7215 2806	01610		JR	Z,NOIN2	; NO, WAIT FOR IT
7217 E5 7218 CD0B00	Ø1620 Ø1630		PUSH CALL	HL ØØBH	;SAVE HL ON STACK ;ADDRESS OF NEXT INSTRUCTION TO HL
721B 1809 721D 10F1	Ø1640 Ø1650	NOIN2	JR DJNZ		;GO VERIFY INPUT ;WAIT FOR INPUT
721F 3E5F	01660		LD	A,FILCHR	;GET FILL CHARACTER
7221 12 7222 Ø6FF	Ø1670 Ø1680		LD LD		;DISPLAY IT AT CURSOR LOCATION ;RE-ESTABLISH COUNT
7224 18D6 7226 23	01690	VERIFY	JR	FLASHØ	;GO WAIT SOME MORE ;PUT
7227 23	01710		INC	HL	; RETURN ADDRESS
7228 E3 7229 FE20	01720 01730		EX CP		? ON STACK FIF INPUT VALUE IS GREATER THAN CONTROL CHARACTERS
722B 300D 722D FE0D	Ø1740 Ø1750		JR CP	NC, PUTCHR	; THEN DISPLAY IT AND ADD TO BUFFER ;IF ENTER KEY IS PRESSED
722F 284B	01760		JR	Z, ALLDON	; THEN INPUT IS COMPLETED
7231 FEØ8 7233 2821	01770 01780		CP JR		;IF BACKSPACE IS PRESSED ; THEN GO TO BACKSPACE ROUTINE
7235 FE18 7237 281D	01790 01800		CP JR	188	; IF SHIFT-LEFT ARROW IS PRESSED
7239 C9	01810		RET		; THEN A B-I-G BACKSPACE IS NEFDED ;IF NONE OF THE ABOVE, THEN KEY ENTRY IS INVALID.
723A C1	01820 01830	PUTCHR	POP		US LIMITED TO CHARACTERS PLUS ENTER, BACKSPACE AND SHIFT-BACKSPACE ;CLEAN RETURN ADDRESS OFF STACK
723B C1 723C 77	01840		POP	BC	;GET LENGTH COUNTS BACK FROM STACK
723D 23	Ø1850 Ø1860		LD INC		;LOAD CHARACTER TO BUFFER LOCATION ;POINT TO NEXT BUFFER LOCATION
723E D1 723F 12	Ø1870 Ø1880		POP LD		;GET POINTER TO CURRENT SCREEN LOCATION ;DISPLAY CHARACTER
7240 13	01890		INC	DE	POINT TO NEXT SCREEN LOCATION
7241 D5 7242 05	Ø19ØØ Ø1910		PUSH DEC	DE B	;SAVE SCREEN LOCATION ON STACK ;REDUCE SIZE OF REMAINING ALLOWABLE INPUT
7243 189E 7245 CD4900		RELAY EBONLY	JR		;GO BACK AND SEE WHAT THE KEYBOARD CALLS FOR NEXT ;WAIT FOR KEYBOARD INPUT
7248 FEØD	01940	CDOUDI	CP	ØDH	; IF <enter> IS PRESSED</enter>
724A 2835 724C FE08	Ø1950 Ø1960		JR CP		; THEN FINISH UP ;IF BACKSPACE IS PRESSED
724E 2813 7250 FE18	01970 01980		JR CP	Z,BACKOK	; THEN DO A BACKSPACE ;IF SHIFT-BACKSPACE IS PRESSED
7252 28ØF	01990		JR	Z, BACKOK	THEN DO A B-I-G BACKSPACE
7254 18EF 7256 3E5F	02000 02010	BACKSP	JR LD	A,FILCHR	;IF NONE OF THE ABOVE, KEEP WAITING ;GET FILL CHARACTER
7258 12 7259 Cl	02020 02030		LD POP	(DE),A BC	; DISPLAY IT AT CURRENT CURSOR POSITION ;CLEAN RETURN ADDRESS OFF STACK
725A C1	02040		POP	BC	RELOAD LENGTH COUNTS FROM STACK
725B 78 725C B9	02050 02060		LD CP	C	;GET REMAINING ALLOWABLE INPUT ;COMPARE TO ALLOWABLE INPUT AT START
725D 2004 725F 3E00	02070 02080		JR LD		;IF NOT AT START OF INPUT THEN BACKSPACE IS VALID ;NEGATE INPUT
7261 1880 7263 D1	02090		JR	KEYIN	; AND GO WAIT FOR MORE INPUT GET SCREEN LOCATION
7264 1B	02110	DIGKOK	DEC	DE	;BACK UP ONE SPACE
7265 3E5F 7267 12	02120 02130		LD LD		;GET FILL CHARACTER ;REPLACE LAST CHARACTER ENTERED WITH FILL CHARACTER
7268 2B 7269 Ø4	02140 02150		DEC INC		;DELETE LAST CHARACTER ENTERED FROM BUFFER ;ADD ONE TO ALLOWABLE INPUT REMAINING
726A 3A8038	02160		LD	A,(3880H)	CHECK TO SEE IF SHIFT IS PRESSED
726D FE01 726F 2804	Ø2170 Ø2180		CP JR	Z,BIGBAK	;MODEL I EITHER SHIFT - MODEL III LEFT SHIFT ;IF SHIFT IS PRESSED THEN GO ALL THE WAY
7271 FE02 7273 2004	02190 02200		CP JR		;MODEL III RIGHT SHIFT ;IF SHIFT NOT PRESSED, THEN ONE BACK SPACE WILL DO IT
7275 78 7276 B9	Ø221Ø Ø222Ø	BIGBAK	LD CP	A,B	; IF SHIFT IS PRESSED, THEN KEEP BACKING ; UNTIL ENTIRE ENTRY
7277 2ØEB	02230		JR	NZ,BACKOK+1	; IS ELIMINATED
7279 D5 727A 18C7	02250	BAKDON	JR	DE RELAY	;SAVE SCREEN LOCATION BACK ON STACK ;GO BACK AND WAIT FOR MORE KEYBOARD INPUT
	02251 02252				TO TERMINATE INPUT, THE ROUTINE JUMPS HERE. A CARRIAGE RETURN-
	02253 02254		LINE FEE	D IS ADDED TO THE	E BUFFER TO BE READ BY THE BASIC PROGRAM, THE CURSOR POSITION IS F THE BUFFER IS RETURNED IN HL TO THE BASIC CALLING PROGRAM.
	02255	;=====		*######################################	
727C 3E5F 727E 12	02260 02270	ALLDON	LD LD	A,FILCHR (DE),A	;REPLACE SCREEN CURSOR ; WITH FILL CHARACTER
727F C1 7280 C1	Ø2280 Ø2290		POP	BC BC	CLEAN RETURN ADDRESS OFF STACK RELOAD LENGTH COUNTS FROM STACK
7281 36ØD	02300		LD	(HL),ØDH	;LOAD ENTER-CARRIAGE RETURN TO BUFFER
7283 EL 7284 El	02310 02320		POP POP	HL HL	;CLEAN ENTRY OFF STACK ;CURSOR POSITION AT END
7285 FDE5 7287 222040	02330 02340		PUSH LD	IY (CURSOR),HL	SAVE BUFFER BEGINNING ON STACK ENDING CURSOR LOCATION
728A 2AD840 728D 23	Ø235Ø Ø236Ø		LD INC	HL,(40D8H) HL	; LOCATION OF LAST BYTE EXECUTED IN CURRENT BASIC STATEMENT : POINT TO NEXT BYTE
728E 7E	02370		LD	A,(HL)	WHAT IS IT?
728F FE3B 7291 2015	02380 02390		CP JR	3BH NZ,ENDLF	IS IT A SEMI-COLON? IF NOT, GO DO A LINE-FEED-CARRIAGE RETURN ON SCREEN
7293 23 7294 22D840	02400 02410		INC LD	HL (40D8H),HL	; IF SO, MAKE THE SEMI-COLON THE LAST BYTE EXECUTED ;TELL
7297 23	02420		INC	HL	; BASIC
7298 22EE40 729B DDE1	02430 02440		LD POP	(40EEH),HL IX	; THE NEWS ;THE LOCATION OF THE NEXT BYTE IN THE BASIC STATEMENT TO BE
729D FDE1 729F E1	02450 02460		POP POP	IY HL	; EXECUTED IS THIRD UP THE STACK ; THIS IS IT !
72AØ 23	02470		INC	HL HL	POINT PAST THE SEMI-COLON REPLACE
72A1 E5 72A2 FDE5	02480 02490		PUSH	IY	; STACK
72A4 DDE5 72A6 1805	02500 02510		PUSH JR	IX NENDLF	; CONTENTS ;JUMP OVER LINE FEED-CARRIAGE RETURN
72A8 3EØD	02520	ENDLF	LD	A,ØDH	GET CODE FOR CHARRIAGE RETURN GO TO NEXT LINE
72AA CD3A03 72AD EL		NENDLF	CALL POP	SHOBYT HL	GET BUFFER START INTO HL FOR TRANSFER TO BASIC PROGRAM
72AE C39AØA 72B1 ØØ	02550 02560	ENDBYT	JP DEFB	STRDON	;CARRY THE START OF THE STRING INPUT BUFFER BACK TO BASIC
7100	02570		END	RELOC	
00000 Total e	FLUES				
				<u> </u>	

NEW MATH-OLD ORDER

Convert those confusing reverse Polish notation equations to more conventional algebraic format.

Tan Lukasiewicz, a noted Polish logician, developed a means of arranging mathematical equations in symbolic logic sequence more than 30 years ago. His new format for math expressions was dubbed reverse Polish notation (RPN). Unlike algebraic equations, where mathematical operators appear in conventional computational sequence, equations using reverse Polish notation have the numbers before the operator. For instance, 3+(4*5) becomes 45*3+.

RPN works well with computers because it takes advantage of the way computers store and manipulate numbers to streamline the calculating process. The computer languages Forth and Lisp, as well as some scientific calculators, use this parenthesis-free notation, but I've always found it confusing.

I wrote a short Model I/III Basic program that solves this problem by converting RPN to the more familiar order-of-operations form of algebraic

Program Listing. Converting reverse Polish notation.

```
5 'REVERSE POLISH NOTATION TO ORDER OF OPERATIONS NOTATION
7 'BY David B. Lewis, Box 88, Shady, NY 12479
9 CLEAR200
10 CLS:R$="REVERSE POLISH NOTATION":R=LEN(R$)
15 PRINT@128+30, "by David B. Lewis"
20 FORG=1TOR:PRINT@20+G,MID$(R$,G,1):FORM=1TO15:NEXT:NEXT:IFPEEK(1
4591) =0THENFORG=1TOR:PRINT@20+R-G+1,MID$(R$,G,1):FORM=1TO15:NEXT:N
EXTELSE100
25 PRINT@985,"press any key";
30 IFPEEK(14591)=0THEN20ELSE100
90 INPUT"PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE";R$
100 CLS:PRINT What is your Reverse Polish Notation expression?":PR
INT" (Don't forget spaces, and use the symbols +, -, *, /.)":PRINT:
INPUTR$:R=LEN(R$):M=1:G=0:PRINT
110 IFM=R+1THENPRINT"Order of Operations Notation: ":PRINTA$(1):PR
                                                      ELSEB$=MID$(R$,M,
INT:PRINT"Value: "A(1):PRINT:PRINT:GOTO 90
1):B=ASC(B$)
115 IFB=32THENM=M+1:GOTO110
120 IFB>=48ANDB<=57THENG=G+1:GOSUB300:GOTO110 'READ DIGITS INTO NE
XT LEVEL OF STACK.
130 IFB=420RB=430RB=450RB=47THENGOSUB200:M=M+1:GOTO110
140 PRINT"NON-FATAL ERROR: MEANINGLESS CHARACTER ENCOUNTERED.": PRI
NT:M=M+1:GOTO110
190
195 'MAKE EXPRESSION LOOK NICE
200 G=G-1:IFLEN(A$(G))>1THENA$(G)=" ("+A$(G)+")
210 IFLEN(A$(G+1))>1THENA$(G+1)=" ("+A$(G+1)+") "
220 A$(G) = A$(G) + B$+ A$(G+1)
230 IFB=42THENA(G) =A(G) *A(G+1)
240 IFB=43THENA(G)=A(G)+A(G+1)
250 IFB=45THENA(G)=A(G)-A(G+1)
260 IFB=47THENA(G)=A(G)/A(G+1)
270 RETURN
295 'EVALUATE DIGITS
300 A$(G)=""
310 B$=MID$(R$,M,1):IFB$=" "THENA(G)=VAL(A$(G)):RETURN
ELSEA$(G) =A$(G) +B$:M=M+1:GOTO310
                                                                        End
```

logic (see the Program Listing). It also gives you the decimal value of an RPN expression.

You can use any digits and standard arithmetic operators (* + - /) with my program.

RPN

In reverse Polish notation, each mathematical symbol operates on only two numbers at a time. This makes RPN well-suited for computers because they store numbers in stacks. A stack is an area in memory similar to a stack of dishes; the last item a computer places on a stack is the first item it takes off.

Many compilers convert an arithmetic expression in Basic, such as 3+4*5, to machine code by first converting it to Polish notation. Another pass compiles the expression into machine language.

As an example of RPN, take the expression 45 * 3 +. The computer places the digits 4 and 5 on the stack and multiplies them, with a result of 20. Then the computer places the 3 on the empty stack and adds it to the previous number, 20, to produce 23.

In the expression 678 * +, 7 and 8 are the top two numbers on the stack. The computer multiplies them, and adds 6 to the result.

Here are a few examples to help you appreciate RPN's logic and under-

The Key Box

Models I and III 16K RAM Cassette Basic 32K RAM Disk Basic stand how the program transforms expressions:

• 1 2 3 * + equals 1 + (2*3) equals (2*3) + 1 equals 2 3 * 1 +. • 1 2 3 4 5 / + - * equals 1*(2-(3+(4/5))). • 5 4 * 3 4 / + equals (5*4) + (3/4).

The Program

In the Program Listing, the PEEK (14591) in line 30 is equivalent to an INKEY\$ function. The algorithm that converts the RPN equation simulates the stack, but uses string values.

The program compiles the decimal value in the simulated stack A(X) using pointer G, and forms the standard arithmetic expression in A(X) by manipulating string values. It then adds any digit or set of digits to the next stack position, ignoring blank spaces.

The program splices arithmetic operators between the top two strings on the stack, and bumps the stack pointer down. When it completes the original string, it places the whole expression in A(1), and the decimal value in A(1).

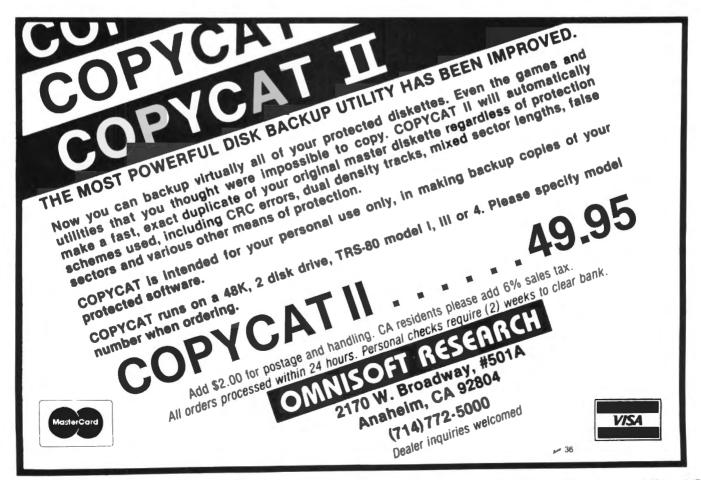
Contact David Lewis at Union College, Box 1927, Schenectady, NY 12308.



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Character Cache

Here's the key to unlocking 10 unusual characters in Scripsit that you can display on the screen or print out.

Serencipity has played a part in some important discoveries. Daguerre accidentally discovered photography when he left an exposed photographic plate in a cupboard with some mercury. And Fleming's discovery of penicillin was nothing more than a botched laboratory experiment. On a more humble scale, chance has looked kindly on me, too: I accidentally discovered a way to display and print some previously inaccessible characters with Scripsit.

I was typing a letter one day and used the word "year." I was hitting the keys at my usual fast and furious pace, and "yea}r" appeared on the screen. After a little experimentation, I found that pressing the y, e, and a keys simultaneously gave me the right brace. When I printed out the file, the brace showed up on paper, too.

I became so intrigued that I did some further experimentation to find that I could use other three-letter upper- and lowercase combinations to produce both the left and right braces ({ }), left and right brackets ([]), the plus-or-minus sign (\pm) , the Spanish tilde (\sim), a vertical divider ($\frac{1}{2}$), the circumflex ($^{\wedge}$), a diagonal slash that slopes to the right

The Key Box

Models I and III Scripsit (\), and the underline character for blank spaces. I've listed the three-letter combinations and their outcome in the Table.

You can generate these characters on either a dot-matrix or a daisy-wheel printer. In either case, you have to do so through Scripsit. I've used this technique successfully on Qume and C. Itoh daisy-wheel printers, but you might have problems with other systems. For example, I've found that if you use a Model I, the brackets, circumflex, and slash all appear on the screen as arrows, but print out properly with a daisywheel printer.

Some dot-matrix printers, such as the Radio Shack Line Printer V, won't underline or print the circumflex, and instead substitute arrows. You'll have to experiment to determine your system's capabilities.

Applications

The applications for these characters are limited only by your imagination. You can substitute braces for parentheses to give your prose a distinctive look. Braces also determine working order in mathematics problems.

Use brackets for interpolations within parentheses, in legal documents, for stage directions, in translations, and so on.

The plus/minus sign is a useful mathematical symbol, but it's used so rarely in word processing that it doesn't appear on daisy wheels, and most dot-matrix printers can't print it.

You can, however, use the plus/ minus sign as a forced space symbol to prevent compression when you transfer material to non-Scripsit word processing systems. Scripsit, however, ignores the plus/minus sign when printing; it will not force a space.

The underlining created in Scripsit is not true underlining, but you can use it for fill-in-the-blank exam questions.

Since you can't print the tilde or circumflex above a letter in Scripsit, their use is limited to fancy border designs.

Last, I use the vertical line as a left border in justified text; it makes for a very neat page.

Creating Characters

You can create the characters described here with Extended Basic, provided your DOS has a search and replace function. DOSPLUS, for example, replaces a number, letter, or character in any program with ASCII character codes.

CHR\$(123) and CHR\$(125) are the codes for left and right braces. Once you have a program with the braces (or any other characters) imbedded in it, save the program in ASCII. You can call it into Scripsit as a block with braces intact.

If you'd rather not bother with blocks or pressing three keys at once, you can use a Basic program to convert the greater-than and less-than symbols (<>) into braces (see the Program Listing). You can alter the program to produce any of the other characters.

Since Scripsit uses the greater-than sign to define document formatting lines, you can only use the program for modem transmission.

The characters will also appear in Scripsit's bottom format line (SPE-CIAL COMMAND?). To do a search and replace with one of them, search and delete the unwanted string of letters. Since y and q rarely appear near

```
5 CLEAR 5000
10 REM -- PROGRAM TO CHANGE < TO BRACE ON TRS 80, MOD III
20 INPUT "FILE? ";F$
30 OPEN"0",#1,F$
40 OPEN"0",#2,F$+"-FIX"
50 IF EOF(1)THEN130
60 LINE INPUT#1,X$
70 FOR I% = 1 TO LEN(X$)
80 IF MID$(X$,I%,1) = " <" THEN MID$(X$,I%,1) = CHR$(123)
90 IF MID$(X$,I%,1) = " >" THEN MID$(X$,I%,1) = CHR$(125)
100 NEXT I%
110 PRINT #2,X$
120 GOTO 50
130 CLOSE 1,2
140 END
```

each other in the same word, this shouldn't be a problem.

Addendum

I've also discovered that you can use the enter key in the special command line. Pressing control-X lets you search and replace all the enter symbols in your text.

And I've been trying to find the cents sign without success. But it's on my daisy wheel, so there must be a way; I'll keep trying.

Contact P. Gregory Springer at 510 W. Stoughton, Urbana, IL 61801.

Keys	Character	
yqs	{	
yea	}	
yqt	1	
yqv	\sim	
yqw	+	
YQU]	
YQS	[
YQW		
YQV	٨	
YQT	Δ.	
YQT	\	

Table. Three-letter combinations and the characters they produce.

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Relaxed Syntax

Artificial Intelligence isn't quite here yet, but this natural-language data base gives you an idea of what's to come in interactive software.

A rtificial intelligence (AI) is an area of computer applications that's currently garnering a lot of attention. The goal of AI proponents is to get computers to mimic human thought capabilities—learning, reasoning, and self-correction. To date, no working system of artificial intelligence has been developed, but I've devised a Model I/III natural-language data-base interface called Friend that creates the illusion of intelligence by applying a set of rules to a problem and generating meaningful responses.

My data base contains information for amateur radio operators, but you can tailor the program to fit your needs.

Program Operation

Amateur radio operators (hams) often encounter distant signals they're unfamiliar with and so can't identify. My program stores the international radio stations used in Central America, South America, and the Caribbean. If you encounter an unfamiliar signal, you can query the database in plain English and it will identify the signal's place of origin.

For example, if you detect a signal at 4255 kHz and enter that information, the program displays the station's callsign, city, and country of origin.

Each data-base record contains the following information about a station: radio frequency, callsign, modulation, band width, country-of-origin name,

> The Key Box Models I and III 48K RAM Disk Basic TRSDOS

and city-of-origin name. The key fields for data-base query include radio frequency, callsign, modulation, and country name.

The program's natural-language capabilities make special syntax and commands unnecessary. Friend searches through natural-language text strings for key words and parameters. You can enter queries in the same language you use to question another person. For example, if you type in "Who uses callsign CHF?" the program responds with "Canada Halifax."

Natural-language queries usually result in a specific response. But you can also enter parameters alone. If you enter CFH, the program makes a broader, tabular response: "104255 CFH CW 1.5 Canada Halifax."

The program can process queries with one or two parameters. Examples of single-parameter queries include:

Who uses modulation FSK;

Show me the signal plan for Peru;
What callsigns are used on modulation FSK;

Which frequencies use ISB; and
Where is callsign CFH used.

Examples of dual-parameter queries include:

• Who uses callsign APO and modulation CW;

- Who uses frequency 6379 and CW;
- What callsign does Peru use on 12307 kHz; and

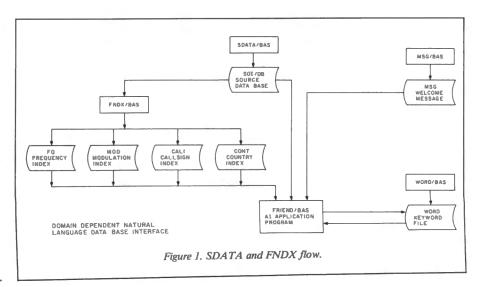
• What modulations does Peru use on frequency 12307.

Self-Updating

If the program is unable to isolate the parameters in your entry, or if it finds more than one potential substring that matches the characteristics of a parameter, the program asks you for assistance. It stores your responses for later use (W\$, WN%).

When you complete the program's queries and the next prompt appears, type END and the program writes the updated word file to disk.

Friend also has a trace feature that identifies the function it's executing. To



make this possible, the program POKEs a single letter into display memory (15423) preceding the execution of selected subroutines (see Table 1).

Programming Friend

You must type in two support programs and two interface programs before running Friend.

The first support program, MSG, builds a welcome file (see Program Listing 1). MSG writes the display every time you run the interface programs.

The second support program, Word, provides the seed words used in parsing natural-language strings (see Program Listing 2). But you only have to run Word once: when the interface encounters new natural-language words, it updates the word file for subsequent use.

The two interface programs translate your queries and provide responses. The first interface program, SDATA (see Program Listing 3), creates the random file SOI/DB, reads elements from the data statements, pads data items to standard field lengths, and creates database records and writes them to disk (see Fig. 1).

The second interface program, FNDX (see Program Listing 4), generates the ordered indices for radio frequency, callsign, modulation, and country name (see Fig. 1).

After you've typed in these four programs, you can type in Friend (see Program Listing 5).

Program Development

The key to the program is its domain dependence. I had to define the domain, or environment, in which the program works before beginning the natural-language interface.

I entered the data-base elements necessary for a query-response format as data statements in SDATA.

SDATA writes four records to each disk block. This structure provides each data base with a block number (1-N) and a record number (1-4). The inter-

Letter Subroutine

- Initialization T
- Ready for query R
- Р Parses input text
- Loading search index L
- S Executing binary search
- F Searching for frequency parameter
- Μ Searching for modulation parameter
- Searching for call sign parameter С
- N Searching for country name parameter



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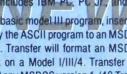
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face program uses these numbers to acquire specific records from the disk file.

Friend's access technique is a binary search of key elements' ordered indices. The program extracts key items and block/record numbers for the index from the data base. The program then sorts the index and writes it to disk.

You can see the natural-language interface's flow in Fig. 2. The program accepts the natural-language text input and parses the string, removing noise words. Friend then identifies key words, isolates parameters, validates them, and pairs them with actual key words or key words implied in the text.

After parsing, the program forms the structured query syntax, determines response content, and executes the query to acquire the necessary physical data records.

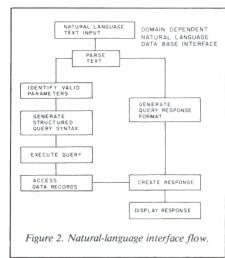
The program reads records to determine whether or not they contain the data to satisfy any logical AND conditions implied by the text. Friend generates responses from those records that satisfy query requirements.

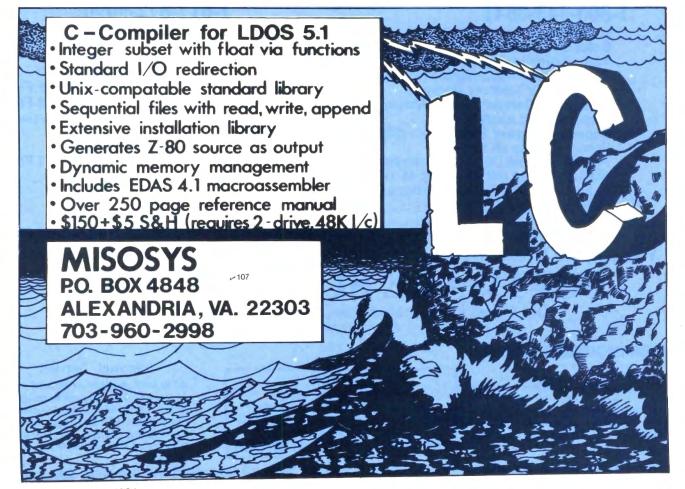
Routine Autopsy

Friend initializes in lines 70–200, establishing the tables used for storing the binary search access indices (I\$), pointers in the physical data base (P%), the Word file used in parsing (W\$, WN%), and program variables.

This section also reads and displays

	1
Program Listing 1. MSG.	
	1
10 REM WELCOME MESSAGE GENERATOR	
20 REM PROGRAM NAME: MSG/BAS	
30 REM (C) MARCH 1983	
40 REM D.D. HUSCH	1.1
50 REM	
60 CLS	
70 DATA". ************************************	
80 DATA". * DOMAIN DEPENDENT NATURAL */"	
90 DATA". * LANGUAGE DATA BASE INTERFACE */"	
100 DATA". ********************************////"	
110 DATA"I AM THE FRIENDLY INTERFACE TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMER	
ICAL/"	
120 DATA"SIGNAL PLAN DATA BASE. I PROVIDE ACCESS TO INFORMATION	
ON/"	
130 DATA "THE CALLSIGNS - FREQUENCIES - AND MODULATIONS OF SELEC	
TED/"	
140 DATA"MEXICAN - CENTRAL AMERICAN - SOUTH AMERICAN - AND CARIB	
BEAN/"	
150 DATA"COMMERICAL COMMUNICATIONS CIRCUITS. ONCE I FINISH LOAD	
ING/"	
Listing 1 continued	





the welcome file (MSG), and reads and loads the word file (Word).

The main processing loop in lines 210–340 generates the screen prompt, accepts the natural-language query, and parses the text.

It also accesses the word file and removes noise words from the input string. When Friend finds key words, it updates the output table and removes the key words. It then passes what remains of the input text to the appropriate subroutine for isolation and verification of query parameters.

Once the program parses all noise words, keywords, and parameters, it executes the data-base query and output subroutines. When the program completes the output subroutine, it clears control variables and executes the main processing loop again.

Lines 350-510 contain the binary search subroutine. This routine loads the ordered index specified by the contents of I% (1 equals frequency, 2 equals modulation, 3 equals callsign, and 4 equals country name).

The program uses the query parameter contained in KY\$ to search the index, setting variable F% to -1 if it doesn't find a match. Variable P% contains the array pointer value for the match.

The subroutine for accessing database physical records is in lines 560-720. It accesses the records in the SOI/DB disk file. In the event of multiple matches in the data base, the subroutine passes the query parameter (KY\$) and location pointer (P%) to locate the first entry in the index that matches the parameter.

The program acquires the block/record numbers from table P% for each match, and reads the records from disk.

Prior to accessing the actual records from disk, the response-option subroutine processes table PO%, and sets variables X% and AI% to allow for the implied output format.

Friend then reads data-base records and passes them to the output routine where the required data is displayed.

End Notes

The interface stores only one index because the infamous garbage collection routine provided with normal Basic periodically gathers all free string space. As a result, with all four indices in memory and running under normal Basic, some queries might take as long as 10 minutes. ■

Contact Dennis Husch at 820 Jackson St., Herndon, VA 22070.



Listing I continued 160 DA E/" 170 DA THAT/ 180 DA 190 DA 200 DA 210 DA 220 DA " 230 DA

160 DATA"ALL OF THE KEYS I NEED TO ACCESS THIS DATA - YOU WILL B E/" 170 DATA"ABLE TO ASK QUESTIONS IN PLAIN ENGLISH USING ANY SYNTAX THAT/" 180 DATA"MAKES SENSE. SOME WORDS ABOUT THIS DATA BASE:/" 190 DATA".....CALLSIGNS - THREE LETTER CALLS ONLY - XXX./" 200 DATA".....FREQUENCIES - HF FREQS ONLY - 00000./" 210 DATA".....MODULATIONS - AM FM CW FSK USB LSB ISB./" 220 DATA"....COUNTRY NAME - I ONLY USE THE FIRST FOUR LETTERS./ 230 DATA"/WHEN I'M READY FOR YOUR QUERIES I WILL PROMPT YOU WITH A ***/* 240 DATA "END" 250 OPEN"0",1,"MSG" 260 READR\$ 270 PRINT#1,R\$ 280 IFR\$="END"THENCLOSE:END 290 FORI=1TOLEN(R\$):X\$=MID\$(R\$,I,1):IFX\$="/"THENPRINTELSEPRINTX\$ 300 NEXTI 310 GOTO260

Program Listing 2. Word.

```
10 REM KEYWORD FILE GENERATOR
20 REM PROGRAM NAME: KWORD/BAS
30 REM (C) MARCH 1983
40 REM D.D. HUSCH
50 REM
60 REM
         FILE FORMAT IS "KEYWORD, FUNCTION NUMBER"
70 REM
         DON'T FORGET THE COMMA [
80 REM
90 REM FUNCTION NUMBER:
100 REM
          -1 = NOISE WORD
110 REM
          1 = KEYWORD FOR FREQUENCY INDEX
120 REM
           2 = KEYWORD FOR MODULATION INDEX
130 REM
           3 = KEYWORD FOR CALLSIGN INDEX
           4 = KEYWORD FOR COUNTRY INDEX
140 REM
150 REM LAST ENTRY IN WORD FILE MUST BE "END,0"
160 REM #'S ARE USED TO REPRESENT SPACES IN KEYWORD FILE
170 CLS:CLEAR5000
180 DATA ?,-1,!,-1,WHO,4,WHAT,-1,WHERE,4,HOW,-1,WHY,-1,#F#,1
190 DATA #FQ#,1,#FREQ,1,#M#,2,#MD#,2,#MOD,2,#C#,3,#CL#,3,#CALL,3
200 DATA COUNTRY,4,NATION,4,GOVERNMENT,4,GOVT,4,#KH#,1,#KHZ#,1
210 DATA #KZ#,1,#CO#,4,#NA#,4,#GO#,4,#A#,-1,#THE#,-1,#I#,-1
220 DATA #IS#,-1,WANT,-1,#TO#,-1,KNOW,-1,#USE,-1,#FOR#,-1
230 DATA #USI,-1,ALL,-1,EVERY,-1,COMPLETE,-1,YOU,-1,FIND,-1
240 DATA SHOW, -1, TELL, -1, ABOUT, -1, DOES, -1, SIGN, -1, SOI, -1
250 DATA PLAN,-1,*IN*,-1.*ME*,-1,*ARE*,-1,*AS*,-1,*AND*,-1
260 DATA END,0
270 OPEN "0",1, "WORD"
280 READ W$,N$:IFW$="END"THENPRINT#1,W$;",":N$:CLOSE:END
290 PRINTW$,N$
300 PRINT#1,W$;",";N$
310 GOTO 280
```

50 REM 100 DATA 207 : REM NUMBER OF RECORDS IN THE DATA BASE 101 DATA04235.2, CW, CLA3, 5.0, CUBA, HAVANA RADIO 102 DATA04244.0, CW, PPR, 1.0, BRAZIL, RIO RADIO 103 DATA04251.0, CW, PPJ, 1.0, BRAZIL, JUNCAO RADIO 104 DATA04262.0, CW, LPD62, 5.0, ARGENTINA, GEN. PACHECO RADIO 105 DATA04263.0, CW, FFP2, 1.0, MARTINIQUE, FORT DE FRANCE RADIO 106 DATA04265.0, CW, PPL, 1.0, BRAZIL, BELEM RADIO 107 DATA04268.0, CW, LPD68, 5.0, ARGENTINA, GEN. PACHECO RADIO 108 DATA04271.0, CW, CCV, 0.0, CHILE. VALPARAISO NAVAL RADIO 109 DATA04276.9, CW, HKB, 2.5, COLOMBIA, BARRANQUILLA RADIO 110 DATA04289.0, CW, PWZ, 5.0, BRAZIL, RIO DE JANEIRO RADIO 111 DATA04297.0, CW, PPO, 1.0, BRAZIL, OLINDA RADIO 112 DATA04298.0, CW, CCV, 0.0, CHILE, VALPARAISO NAVAL RADIO 113 DATA04224.0, CW, LSA2, 2.0, ARGENTINA, BOCA RADIO 114 DATA04366.7, USB, PPL, 1.0, BRAZIL, BELEM RADIO 115 DATA04413.2, USB, PPL, 1.0, BRAZIL, BELEM RADIO 116 DATA04800.0, CW, XDP, 0.0, MEXICO, MEXICO CITY 117 DATA05000.0, AM, LOL, 2.0, ARGENTINA, BUENOS AIRES (TIME) 118 DATA05000.0, AM, PPE, 0.0, BRAZIL, RIO DE JANEIRO (TIME) 119 DATA05000.0, AM, HD210A.0.0, ECUADOR, GUAYAOUIL 120 DATA05058.0, CW, CO267, 0.0, CUBA, UNKNOWN 121 DATA05122.5, CW, PVB, 0.0, BRAZIL, SALVADOR 122 DATA05122.5, CW, PVJ, 0.0, BRAZIL, RIO DE JANEIRO 123 DATA05122.5, CW, PVM, 1.0, BRAZIL, MANAUS 124 DATA05122.5, CW, PZB, 1.0, BRAZIL, BRASILIA 125 DATA05196.0, CW, CO267, 0.0, CUBA, UNKNOWN 126 DATA05258.0, CW, CMU967, 0.0, CUBA, UNKNOWN 127 DATA06100.0, AM, YVTO, 1.0, VENEZUELA, CARACAS (TIME) 128 DATA06337.0, CW, CLA5, 5.0, CUBA, HAVANA RADIO 129 DATA06360.0, CW, CLS, 5.0, CUBA, HAVANA RADIO 130 DATA06379.5, CW, APO, 1.0, BARBADOS, BARBADOS RADIO 131 DATA06392.0, CW, CLS, 5.0, CUBA, HAVANA RADIO 132 DATA06404.0, CW, LPD44, 5.0, ARGENTINA, GEN. PACHECO RADIO 133 DATA06435.0, CW, CLQ, 5.0, CUBA, HAVANA RADIO 134 DATA06442.5, CW, XFS3, 1.0, MEXICO, TAMPICO 135 DATA06442.5, CW, XFU, 1.0, MEXICO, VERACRUUZ RADIO 136 DATA06454.0, CW, CLA4, 5.0, CUBA, HAVANA RADIO 137 DATA06460.0, CW, LSA3, 1.0, ARGENTINA, BOCA RADIO 138 DATA06470.5, CW, TYL, 1.0, TRINIDAD, NORTH POST RADIO 139 DATA06481.5, CW, CCS, Ø. Ø, CHILE, SANTIAGO NAVAL RADIO 140 DATA06512.6, USB, LPL30, 10.0, ARGENTINA, GEN. PACHECO RADIO 141 DATA06745.5, CW, CAK, 0.0, CHILE, SANTIAGO 142 DATA07350.0,LSB,XDD212,10.0,MEXICO,MEXICO CITY 143 DATA07430.0, ISB, ZPB74, 10.0, PARAGUAY, ASUNCION 144 DATA07600.0, AM, HD210A, 0.0, ECUADOR, GUAYAQUIL 145 DATA07661.0, CW, CLN78, 20.0, CUBA, HAVANA 146 DATA07665.0, AM, TIO2, 3.0, COSTA RICA, LAS PAVAS 147 DATA07815.0, AM, CLN84, 20.0, CUBA, HAVANA 148 DATA07935.0, ISB, CML23, 3.0, CUBA, HAVANA 149 DATA07935.0, CW, COY895, 0.0, CUBA, HAVANA 150 DATA07975.0, CW, CVK79, 14.0, URAGUAY, MONTEVIDEO 151 DATA08035.5, USB, CXL21, 2.5, URAGUAY, MONTEVIDEO 152 DATA08085.0, AM, ZPB80, 10.0, PARAGUAY, ASUNCION

30 REM (C) MARCH 1983

40 REM D.D. HUSCH

Program Listing 3. SDATA.

10 REM SOURCE INFORMATION FOR DATA BASE 20 REM PROGRAM NAME: SDATA/BAS End

End

153 DATA08167.5,CW,LQB9,5.0,ARGENTINA,BUENOS AIRES (TIME) 154 DATA08447.0,CW,LSC4,1.0,ARGENTINA,USHUAIA RADIO

155 DATA08447.0, CW, LSG4, 1.0, ARGENTINA, RIO GALLEGOS RADIO

156 DATA08447.0, CW, LSM44, 1.0, ARGENTINA, COMORDO RIVADAVIA RADIO

157 DATA08447.0, CW, LSN37, 1.0, ARGENTINA, MAR DEL PLATA RADIO

158 DATA08447.0, CW, LSO5, 1.0, ARGENTINA, BUENOS AIRES RADIO

HOME COMPUTER ACCESSORIES



JE520CM

• Over 250 word vocabulary-affixes allow the formation of more than 500 words * Built-In amplifier, speaker, volume control, and audio jack * Recreates a clear, natural male voice * Plug-in user ready with documentation and sample software * Case size: $7^{\prime 4}$ L \times 3 $^{\prime 4}$ CW \times 1-3 $^{\prime 87}$

	 Telecommunication Handicap Aid Games
--	--

The JE520 VOICE SYNTHESIZER will plug right into your computer and allow you to enhance almost any applica-tion. Utilizing National Semiconductor's DIGITALKER[™] Speech Processor IC (with four custom memory chips), the JE520 compresses natural speech into digital memory, including the original inflections and emphases. The result is an extremely clear, natural vocalization. Pert No. Description

JE520CM JE520AP	For Commodore 64 & VIC-20 For Apple II, II+, and //e		-
		Software & Contraction for Contractional for	(

JE664 EPROM PROGRAMMER 8K to 64K EPROMS - 24 & 28 Pin Packages

On to 04A EPTLOWIS – 24 20 PIN P3CK3695 Examplets/status - Regimes Na Additional Systems for Operation + Programs and validates EPROMs - Checks for properly erased EPROMs - Emulates PROM or EPROMs - Regiz20 Conclusion Interface for editing and program loading - Loads data into RAM by exploand - Changes data in RAM by exploand - Loads data into RAM by exploand - Changes data in RAM by exploand - Loads RAM from an PEROM - Compares EPROMs for content differences - Opties EPROMs - Power Input - 115VAC, 60Hz, issa than 100 by ever consumption - Enclosure: Cordor-conditinates (Jinh tan panels with molded and pieces in mocha brown - Size 15%°L x 8%°D x 3%°H - Weight 5% lbs.

54 lbs 5% too. The £666 EPROM Programmer emulates and programs versus 8-Bit Word EPROMs from 84 to 6446 the memory capacity. Data can be intered into the £664 in itemate 84 is 4.98 RAM in these ways 11 thom 5 Rank 94 PROM (2) thom as external comparison the optional L6656 R5022C Bits (3) from 6 game insylvator. The £664's RAMs may be accessed for emulation upro-sed to the optional reader to a setting in the optional L666's R5022C and programmed and exotor to an external comparison of the optional L666's RAMS to be optigrammed and uprovide and an uprovide and and an external L666's allows for examination, charge and validation of optigram content. The £664's RAMS to be optigrammed their without necessity of "UV" ensang. The £664's RAMS more the PROM DIATA Databot charges the DATA instabut from RAM word to BPROM void and is alloyable. The £664's Programmer includes one "M146's Jumper Models tail laide balow) **L6666's DATA PROMP to Provide PROM PROMP**. **SS955.00**

JE665 - RS232C INTERFACE OPTION - The RS232C Interface Option omplare access to the JESE'S AM The allows the compare to harmout a Uption implemental analyse PAM data to and hom the JESE'A Aurolic organization tampiant to harmout the manual the INSA of the PAM compares. Documentation a growable to adapt the lowing to both where to other computers with an ISE232 port 9600 Blaut, 8-or word, odd parity and 2 stop bits.

FOR A LIMITED TIME A SAMPLE OF SOFTWARE WRITTEN IN BASIC FOR THE TRS-80° MODEL I, LEVEL II COMPUTER WILL ALSO BE PROVIDED. JE664-ARS EPROM Prog. w/JE685 Option..... \$1195.00 Assembled & Tested (includes JM16A Module)

EPROM JUMPER MODULES - The JE654's JUMPER MODULE (Personality Module) is a plug-in Module that pre-sets the JE664 for the proger programming pulses to the EPROM and configures the EPROM accient connections for that purcticular EPROM.

JESSA SPROM Jumper Med. No.	(PROM	Programming Voltage	EPROM MANUFACTURES	MIC
,MOBA	2708	254	AMD Metorola, Nat., Intel, T	\$14.85
_M16A	2716 TME2516 (Th	25V	intes Minorosa, Nat. NEC. TJ. AMD: Hitacrij, Mostaw	\$14.90
JM168	TM52718 (3-V/k)	-5V.+5V.+12V	Motoroia, 11	\$14.95
JM32A	TM52537	25V	Motorsta, R. Hitachi, OK	\$14.95
,M328	2732	257	AMD Fujitsu NEC Hitachi Inter. Mitsubish, National	\$14.92
_M320	2732A	211	Fuptou met	\$14.95
JM54A	MCM68764 MCM68L764	21V	Motoroia.	\$14.95
3M648	2764	211	inter Fairchild, GKI	\$14.95
JM64C	TMS2564	25V	η	\$14.95

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Bright 4-digit 0.5 * high display + 10 minute snooze alarm
 AM/PM indicator + Automatic display dimmer

The JE750 Clock Kit is a versatile 12-hour digital clock with 24-hour alarm. The clock has a bright 0.5' high blue-green fluorescent display. The display will automat-ically dim with changing light conditions. The 24-hour alarm allows the user to disable the alarm and immediat-ely re-enable the alarm to activate 24 hours later. The kit between all documenthics component cases and wall includes all documentation, components, case and wall transformer, Size: 6%"L x 3¼"W x 1¾"D.



+5VDC @ 3 Amp/ er/Mate Power/Mate Corporation REGULATED POWER SUPPLY +6VDC @ 2.5 Amp Input: 105-125/210-250VAC at 47-63 Hz • Output: 5VDC @ 3.0
 Amps/6VDC @ 2.5 Amps • Line regulation: 0.05% • Load reg.: 0.1% · Open frame mounts on any 1 of 3 surfaces · Size: 4%"L x 4"W x 2% "H · Weight: 2 lbs. EMA5/6B.....\$29.95

Power/Mate Corporation REGULATED POWER SUPPLY +5VDC @ 6 Amp/ +6VDC @ 5 Amp

Input: 105-125/210-250VAC at 47-63 Hz • Output: 5V @ 6A/6V @ 5A
 Line reg.: 0.05% • Load reg.: 0.1% • Open frame mounts on any one of three surfaces • Size: 5%"L x 4%"W x 2%"H • Wt: 4 lbs.

EMA5/6C.....\$39.95 OWER SUPPLY +5VDC @ 7.6 AMP, 12VDC @ 1.5 AMP SWITCHING but 115VAC, 50-60Hz @ 1.2 mp/230VAC, 50Hz @ 1.6 mp. -Fan volt/power supply to tawtches (115/230VAC) - Output SVDC @ 7.6 mp. 12VDC @ 1.5 amp - 8 toot black ar cord - Size. 111°W x 13% "D x 3% "H - Weight: 6 lbs. Part No. PS94VOS. ... \$39.95

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-18

Microprocessor, mini-computer, terminal, medical equipment and process control applications. In-put: 90-130VAC 47-440Hr. Dutput: +5VDC @ 5A, -5VDC @ 1A; +12VDC @ 1A, -12VDC @ 1A, inera_1:::0.2V, Biplen: 30M vp.; Lad rep.::H. Overcurrent protection. Adj: SV main out-put: ±10Vi. 5-3/6°L x 1-7/8°W x 4-15/16°H. Wt. 11V; Ibs. Part No. FCS-604A .\$69.95 each

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- Can drive four floppy disk drives and up to eight expansion cards Short circuit and overload protection - Fits inside Apple computer Fully regulated +5V @ 5A, +12V @ 3A, -5V @ .5A, -12V @ .5A Direct plug-in power cord included · Size: 9%"L x 3½"W x 2¼"H · Weight: 2 lbs.

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FDD100-8 . . \$169.95 ea. 5¼" APPLE™

Direct Plug-In Compatible Disk Drive

* Uses Shugari SA390 mechanics * 143K lormatted storage * 35 tracks — compatible with Apple controller * Complete with connector and cable — just plug into your disk controller card \$12et 6^{-1} \times 3^{1}\pi^{10} \times 8^{1}\pi^{10} Part No. ADD-514 \$195.95

51/4" TEAC DISK DRIVE

Single-Sided Half-Height 51/4" Drive songle-Stolec Halt-Height 514 "Drive Bigle of cubic sensity - 48 TH - 46 bracks - 6m streck to hore the power consumption - Brushiese DC direct-drive motor - 160KB/set Sto-Bouble your work space with the TEAC 54 PLOPPY DISK DRIVE. Because Double your work space with the TEAC 54 PLOPPY DISK DRIVE. Because the TEAC PDSA brais half the height of conventional drives, you can fit up to four TEAC arrives in the same space where two conventional drives in 00 to four TEAC arrives in the same space where two conventional drives in 00 to four TEAC arrives in the same space where two conventional drives in 00. There como for low food point drives and a nucl disc on a "bocket space".

have room for two floppy disk drives and a hard disk drive. Includes operating manual. Requires: +5VDC \oplus 55A and +12VDC \oplus 3A. Size 5% W x 1% +1% H x 67D. W1 3 lbs.

5¼" SHUGART DISK DRIVE

Double-Sided Half-Height 5%" Drive

Double-Sided Main-Height by " Drive je or double density 48. TH - 40 brocks - 409Mityes formatted ge 6 ms track to brack - Brushkess DC direct-drive motor - 0 me year who parts and lakers. Media and interface compatibility with the 84AS0 et dy the industry's largest and most experienced engineering sales ervice organization. Includes operating manual. Requires: -5VOC # 7A 12VDC # 7As. Size .5 88'W x 183'H x 8'D W: 3.3 bs. \$259.95 storage warrant Backed and ser SA455.

51/4" PANASONIC DISK DRIVE

Double-Sided Half-Height 5% " DRIVE Shugart SA455 Equivalent • Singler of double onesty - 410 "The 40 broks - 45 mick to track • 327/03/tes formated etorage - One year warranty parts and labor The JA53 is parted for word processors, personal and portable computers. Il business computers and terminal add-ons. Includes operating manual uires: +5VDC @ .9A and +12VDC @ 1 A. Size: 5.88"W x 1.63"H x 8"D Wt

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Ersses 2708, 2716, 2732, 2764, 2516, 2532, 2564. Ersses up to 8 chips within 51 minutes (1 chip in 37 minutes). Maintaina constant exposure distance of one linch. Special conductive foram liner aliminates a tallic build-up. Built-in safety lock to prevent UV exposure. Compact — only 0.0° x 3.70° x 2.60°. Completes with holding trey for 8 chips.

DE-4 UV-EPROM Eraser ... \$79.95

8 Chips - 51 Minutes



1 Chip — 37 Minutes

2	
•	
•	
•	

Listing 3 continued

159 DATA08457.0, CW, LSA4, 1.0, ARGENTINA, BOCA RADIO 160 DATA08460.0, CW, PPJ, 1.0, BRAZIL, JUNCAO RADIO 161 DATA08460.4, CW, PPL, 1.0, BRAZIL, BELEM RADIO 162 DATA08478.0, CW, CBV2, 1.0, CHILE, VALPARAISO RADIO 163 DATA08478.0, CW, TIM, 3.0, COSTA RICA, LIMON RADIO 164 DATA08480.0, CW, PWI.2.0, BRAZIL, RECIFE RADIO 165 DATA08480.0, CW, PWN, 2.0, BRAZIL, RECIFE RADIO 166 DATA08480.0, CW, PWP, 2.0, BRAZIL, FLORIANOPOLIS RADIO 167 DATA08480.0, CW, CLQ, 5.0, CUBA, HAVANA RADIO 168 DATA08489.0, CW, CLS, 5.0, CUBA, HAVANA RADIO 169 DATA08492.0, CW, PPR, 1.0, BRAZIL, RIO RADIO 170 DATA08496.0, CW, CLA20, 5.0, CUBA, HAVANA RADIO 171 DATA08507.0, CW, CCM, 0.0, CHILE, MAGALLENES NAVAL RADIO 172 DATA08516.0, CW, CLS, 5.0, CUBA, HAVANA RADIO 173 DATA08520.0, CW, PPO, 1.0, BRAZIL, OLINDA RADIO 174 DATA08526.0, CW, LPD52, 10.0, ARGENTINA, GEN. PACHECO RADIO 175 DATA08528.0, CW, LSO3, 1.0, ARGENTINA, BUENOS AIRES RADIO 176 DATA08530.0, CW, PWZ, 10.0, BRAZIL, RIO DE JANEIRO RADIO 177 DATA08541.0, CW, CLA, 5.0, CUBA, HAVANA RADIO 178 DATA08548.0, CW, PPO, 1.0, BRAZIL, OLINDA RADIO 179 DATA08550.0, CW, PWZ, 2.0, BRAZIL, RIO DE JANEIRO RADIO 180 DATA08558.0, CW, CCV6, 0.0, CHILE, VALPARAISO NAVAL RADIO 181 DATA08573.0, CW, CLA, 5.0, CUBA, HAVANA RADIO 182 DATA08602.2, CW, CWA, 10.0, URAGUAY, MOTEVIDEO RADIO 183 DATAØ8634.0, CW, PPR, 1.0, BRAZIL, RIO DE JANEIRO RADIO 184 DATA08648.0, CW, LPD86, 3.0, ARGENTINA, GEN. PACHECO RADIO 185 DATA08666.0, CW, HKB, 2.5, COLOMBIA, BARRANQUILLA RADIO 186 DATA08683.0, CW, CCS, 1.0, CHILE, SANTIAGO NAVAL RADIO 187 DATA08690.0, CW, CLQ, 5.0, CUBA, HAVANA RADIO 188 DATA08690.0, CW, XFA2, 1.0, MEXICO, ACAPULCO RADIO 189 DATA08690.0, CW, XFS2, 1.0, MEXICO, TAMPICO RADIO 190 DATA08690.0, CW, XFU2, 1.0, MEXICO, VERACRUZ RADIO 191 DATA08701.9, CW, CLA22, 5.0, CUBA, HAVANA RADIO 192 DATA08721.0, CW, PPE, 2.0, BRAZIL, RIO DE JANEIRO (TIME) 193 DATA08759.0, USB, LPL3, 10.0, ARGENTINA, GEN. PACHECO RADIO 194 DATA08765.4, USB, APO, 2.0, BARBADOS, BARBODAS RADIO 195 DATA08784.0, USB, PPL, 1.0, BRAZIL, BELEM RADIO 196 DATA08802.6, USB, PPJ, 1.0, BRAZIL, JUNCAO RADIO 197 DATA08808.8, USB, PPR, 1.0, BRAZIL, RIO RADIO 198 DATA08963.0, CW, CAK6H, 0.0, CHILE. SANTIAGO 199 DATA09051.0, CW, CMA25, 1.0, CUBA, HAVANA 200 DATA09115.0, AM, LRB91, 2.5, ARGENTINA, GEN. PACHECO RADIO 201 DATA09200.0, CW, AYA, 0.0, ARGENTINA, BUENOS AIRES 202 DATA10025.0, CW, COL, 0.0, CUBA, HAVANA AERADIO 203 DATA10390.0, CW, AYA47, 1.0, ARGENTINA, BUENOS AIRES 204 DATA10415.0, ISB, ZPG4, 10.0, PARAGUAY, ASUNCION 205 DATA10428.0, CW, CMH, 0.0, CUBA, SANTIAGO AERADIO 206 DATA10428.0, CW, CMI, 0.0, CUBA, GEN. PERAZA AERADIO 207 DATA10565.0, ISB, XDD229, 10.0, MEXICO, MEXICO CITY 208 DATA10640.0, USB, PVX, 2.5, BRAZIL, RIO DE JANEIRO 209 DATA10770.0, ISB, CXL24, 2.5, URAGUAY, MONTEVIDEO 210 DATA10788.0, ISB, CLN300, 10.0, CUBA, HAVANA 211 DATA10876.0, CW, COZ67, 0.0, CUBA, HAVANA 212 DATA11065.0, CW, PWI, 2.0, BRAZIL, RECIFE 213 DATA11125.0, CW, APX51, 3.0, BARBADOS, BRIDGETOWN 214 DATA11125.0, FSK, APX51, 3.0, BARBADOS, BRIDGETOWN 215 DATA11312.0, CW, COL, 0.0, CUBA, HAVANA 216 DATA11402.0, CW, CCS, 0.0, CHILE, SANTIAGO NAVAL RADIO 217 DATA11427.0, ISB, ZPG14, 10.0, PARAGUAY, ASUNCION 218 DATA11472.0, ISB, ZPG15, 10.0, PARAGUAY, ASUNCION 219 DATA11560.0, CW, CMA29, 1.0, CUBA, HAVANA 220 DATA11660.0, ISB, CXL25, 2.5, URAGUAY, MONTEVIDEO

221 DATA12307.0, CW, OCB3, 0.0, PERU, CALLAO 222 DATA12673.5, CW, CLA33, 5.0, CUBA, HAVANA RADIO 223 DATA12687.0, CW, PPR, 1.0, BRAZIL, RIO RADIO 224 DATA12689.5, CW, PPJ, 1.0, BRAZIL, JUNCAO RADIO 225 DATA12698.0, CW, PPL, 1.0, BRAZIL, BELEM RADIO 226 DATA12709.0, CW, LSA5, 1.0, ARGENTINA, BOCA RADIO 227 DATA12709.0, CW, APO, 2.0, BARBADOS, BARBADOS RADIO 228 DATA12736.5, CW, PWZ, 10.0, BRAZIL, RIO DE JANEIRO RADIO 229 DATA12738.0, CW, PPR, 1.0, BRAZIL, RIO RADIO 230 DATA12747.5, CW, CBV, 1.0, CHILE, VALPARAISO 231 DATA12747.5, CW, CLQ, 5.0, CUBA, HAVANA 232 DATA12747.5, CW, CLA30, 5.0, CUBA, HAVANA 233 DATA12750.0, CW, CWA, 10.0, URAGUAY, CERRITO RADIO 234 DATA12754.5, CW, PWZ, 10.0, BRAZIL, RIO DE JANEIRO RADIO 235 DATA12778.5, CW, XFL, 1.0, MEXICO, MAZATLAN RADIO 236 DATA12781.5, CW, HKB, 2.5, COLOMBIA, BARRANOUILLA RADIO 237 DATA12790.0,CW,XKF2,1.0,MEXICO,LA PAZ BAJA RADIO 238 DATA12792.0, CW, CLA31, 5.0, CUBA, HAVANA RADIO 239 DATA12840.0, CW, PPJ, 1.0, BRAZIL, JUNCAO RADIO 240 DATA12840.0, CW, PPO, 1.0, BRAZIL, OLINDA RADIO 241 DATA12878.0, CW, CLQ, 5.0, CUBA, HAVANA RADIO 242 DATA12900.0, CW, PWZ, 10.0, BRAZIL, RIO DE JANEIRO RADIO 243 DATA12985.0, CW, PPO, 1.0, BRAZIL, OLINDA RADIO 244 DATA12960.0, CW, CCV6, 0.0, CHILE, VALPARAISO NAVAL RADIO 245 DATA12966.0, CW, PWZ, 10.0, BRAZIL, RIO DE JANEIRO RADIO 246 DATA12979.4, CW, PPL, 1.0, BRAZIL, BELEM RADIO 247 DATA12981.0, CW, PPL, 1.0, BRAZIL, BELEM RADIO 248 DATA12988.0, CW, LPD88, 15.0, ARGENTINA, GEN. PACHECO RADIO 249 DATA13062.0, CW, CLA32, 5.0, CUBA, HAVANA RADIO 250 DATA13371.2, CW, CWO4, 5.0, URAGUAY, CERRITO 251 DATA13474.0,AM,CLN404,30.0,CUBA.HAVANA 252 DATA13530.0, ISB, XDA358, 10.0, MEXICO, MEXICO CITY 253 DATA13615.0, CW, CWK4, 5.0, URAGUAY, MONTEVIDEO 254 DATA13615.0, ISB, CWK4, 5.0, URAGUAY, MONTEVIDEO 255 DATA14505.0, ISB, CML38, 30.0, CUBA, HAVANA 256 DATA14575.0,USB, ZPG45, 5.0, PARAGUAY, ASUNCION 257 DATA15710.0,LSB,LQD24,20.0,ARGENTINA,BUENOS AIRES 258 DATA16175.0, ISB, CML49, 30.0, CUBA, HAVANA 259 DATA16380.0, ISB, CLN531, 10.0, CUBA, HAVANA 260 DATA16921.0, CW, CLS, 5.0, CUBA, HAVANA RADIO 261 DATA17046.6.CW, LPD46, 15.0, ARGENTINA, GEN. PACHECO RADIO 262 DATA17165.6.CW, CLA41, 5.0, CUBA. HAVANA RADIO 263 DATA17175.5, CW, CLS, 5.0, CUBA, HAVANA RADIO 264 DATA17189.5, CW, CLQ, 5.0, CUBA, HAVANA RADIO 265 DATA17550.0, CW, LQC20, 5.0, ARGENTINA, BUENOS AIRES 266 DATA17590.0, CW, PWZ, 15.0, BRAZIL, RIO DE JANEIRO NAVAL RADIO 267 DATA17605.0, CW, CLN572, 20.0, CUBA, HAVANA 268 DATA18175.0, ISB, CML52, 30.0, CUBA, HAVANA 269 DATA18380.0, USB, CPP38, 10.0, BOLIVIA, LA PAZ 270 DATA18512.0, ISB, ZPZ26, 10.0, PARAGUAY, ASUNCION 271 DATA18585.0, USB, OCB56.20.0, PERU, LIMA 272 DATA20240.0, CW, PWZ, 10.0, BRAZIL, RIO DE JANEIRO RADIO 273 DATA20240.0,FSK,PWZ,10.0,BRAZIL,RIO DE JANEIRO RADIO 274 DATA20440.0, CW, CLP1, 0.0, CUBA, HAVANA 275 DATA21790.0, ISB, CML61, 30.0, CUBA, HAVANA 276 DATA21813.0, CW, CLN653, 30.0, CUBA, HAVANA 277 DATA22396.0, CW, CLA50, 5.0, CUBA, HAVANA RADIO 278 DATA22419.0, CW, LPD91, 15.0, ARGENTINA, GEN. PACHECO RADIO 279 DATA13031.0, CW, FUF, ***, MARTINIOUE, FORT DE FRANCE 280 DATA16962.0, CW, FUF, ***, MARTINIQUE, FORT DE FRANCE 281 DATA22390.0, CW, FUF, ***, MARTINIOUE, FORT DE FRANCE 282 DATA09890.0, FSK, CFH, ***, CANADA, HALIFAX





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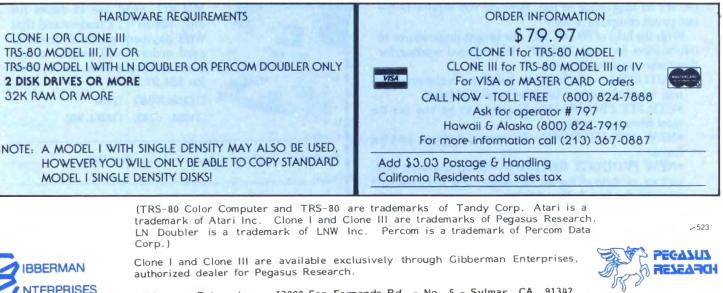
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283 DATA13510.0, FSK, CFH, ***, CANADA, HALIFAX 284 DATA15710.0, USB, LPL, ***, ARGENTINA, BUENOS ARIES 285 DATA10945.0, CW, CFH, ***, CANADA, HALIFAX 286 DATA15920.0, CW, CFH, ***, CANADA, HALIFAX 287 DATA08554.0, CW, FUF, ***, MARTINIOUE, FORT DE FRANCE 288 DATA17108.0, CW, FUF, ***, MARTINIOUE, FORT DE FRANCE 289 DATA16952.0, CW, FUF, ***, MARTINIQUE, FORT DE FRANCE 290 DATA08475.5, CW, FUF, ***, MARTINIQUE, FORT DE FRANCE 291 DATA13083.5, CW, FUF, ***, MARTINIOUE, FORT DE FRANCE 292 DATA08478.4, CW, FUF, ***, MARTINIOUE, FORT DE FRANCE 293 DATA12894.0, CW, FUF, ***, MARTINIQUE, FORT DE FRANCE 294 DATA12960.0, CW, FUF, ***, MARTINIOUE, FORT DE FRANCE 295 DATA13038.0, CW, CLC, ***, CUBA, HAVANA 296 DATA13515.5, FSK, CLN405, ***, CUBA, HAVANA 297 DATA22315.0, CW, FUF, ***, MARTINIOUE, FORT DE FRANCE 298 DATA04255.0, CW, CFH, ***, CANADA, HALIFAX 299 DATA05097.0, CW, CFH, ***, CANADA, HALIFAX 300 DATA09890.0, CW, CFH, ***, CANADA, HALIFAX 301 DATA12726.0, CW, CFH, ***, CANADA, HALIFAX 302 DATA13510.0, CW, CPH, ***, CANADA, HALIFAX 303 DATA22297.5, CW, CFH, ***, CANADA, HALIFAX 304 DATA06386.5.CW.CFH,***,CANADA,HALIFAX 305 DATA08697.0, CW, CFH, ***, CANADA, HALIFAX 306 DATA06509.5, USB, CFH, ***, CANADA, HALIFAX 307 DATA04363.6.USB, CFH, ***, CANADA, HALIPAX 308 CLS:CLEAR1000 309 OPEN "R",1,"SOI/DB:0" 310 FIELD 1, 252 AS F\$ 311 READ N% 312 FOR I = 1 TO N% 313 READ FQ\$,MO\$,CA\$,PW\$,NA\$,CT\$ 314 IFLEN(MO\$) <3THENMO\$=MO\$+" ":GOTO314 315 IFLEN(CA\$) <6THENCA\$=CA\$+" ":GOTO315 316 IFPW\$="***"THENPW\$="0.0" 317 IFLEN(PW\$) <4THENPW\$=PW\$+" ":GOTO317 318 IFLEN (NA\$) <10THENNAS=NAS+" ":GOTO318 319 IFLEN(CT\$) <33THENCT\$=CT\$+" ":GOTO319 320 R\$="":R\$=FQ\$+MO\$+CA\$+PW\$+NA\$+CT\$ 321 GOSUB324 322 NEXTIS 323 GOSUB327 :CLOSE:END 324 R%=R%+1 325 RO\$=RO\$+R\$ 326 IF R%<4 THEN RETURN 327 P%=P%+1 328 LSET F\$=RO\$ 329 PUT 1,P% 330 PRINTF\$ 331 R%=0:RO\$="":RETURN

End

Program Listing 4. FNDX.

		DATA BASE INDEX BUILDER						
20	REM	PROGRAM NAME: FNDX/BAS	SET	MEMORY	SIZE	TO	65279	
30	REM	(C) MARCH 1983						
40	REM	D.D. HUSCH						
50	REM							
60	REM	R = RECORDS PER DISK BLOCK						
70	REM	L = LENGTH OF A RECORD						

80 REM N\$ = OUTPUT FILE NAME 90 REM B = START BYTE OF INDEX FIELD 100 REM FL = LENGTH OF INDEX FIELD 110 REM D = NUMBER OR RECORDS IN DATA BASE 120 CLS:CLEAR30000:GOSUB470 :DEFINTA-Z:DEFUSR=&HFF00 130 R=4 140 L=63 150 D=207 160 OPEN"R",1,"SOI/DB:0" 170 DIMX\$(D+1),P(2) 180 N\$="FQ":B=1:FL=5:GOSUB230 190 N\$="MOD":B=8:FL=3:GOSUB230 200 N\$="CALL":B=11:FL=3:GOSUB230 210 NS="CONT":B=21:FL=4:GOSUB230 220 END 230 FIELD1,255ASR\$ 240 X=0:CLS:PRINT"EXTRACTING INDEX" 250 FORI=1TOLOF(1) 260 GET1, I:CLS:PRINTR\$ 270 FORJ=1TOR 280 RP\$=MID\$(R\$,((J-1)*63)+1,L) 290 X\$(0)=MID\$(RP\$,B,FL) 300 IFX\$(0) = STRING\$(LEN(X\$(0)), " ") THEN370 310 X=X+1 320 X S(X) = X S(0)330 Pl\$=STR\$(I):Pl\$=MID\$(Pl\$,2,LEN(Pl\$)-1) 340 P2\$=STR\$(J):P2\$=MID\$(P2\$,2,LEN(P2\$)-1) 350 X\$(X) =X\$(X) +" "+P1\$+"/"+P2\$ 360 PRINTX, X\$(X) 370 NEXTJ:NEXTI 380 PRINT"SORTING" 390 J=0:P(0)=D+1:P(1)=VARPTR(X\$(0)):J=USR(VARPTR(P(0)))400 OPEN"O",2,N\$:CLS:PRINT"SAVING INDEX" 410 FORI=1TOX 420 P1\$=LEFT\$(X\$(I),FL):P2\$=RIGHT\$(X\$(I),LEN(X\$(I))-(FL+1)) 430 PRINT#2, P1\$+", "+P2\$: PRINTI, P1\$, P2\$ 440 NEXTI:CLOSE2 450 RETURN 460 REM LOAD SORT 470 FORI=1TO203:READN:POKEI-257,N 480 T=T+N 490 NEXT: IFT=25337THENRETURNELSESTOP 500 DATA 205,127,010,094,035,086,237,083,019,255 510 DATA 035,094,035,086.237,083,213,255,033,000 520 DATA 000,034,211,255,237,091,211,255,203,059 530 DATA 175,203,058,048,002,203,251,237,083,211 540 DATA 255,122,179,200,042,019,255,237,082,034 550 DATA 207,255,033,000,000,034,205,255,042,205 560 DATA 255,034,203,255,042,203,255,237,091,211 570 DATA 255,025,034,209,255,235,033,000,000,025 580 DATA 025,025,229,237,091,203,255,033,000,000 590 DATA 025,025,025,237,075,213,255,009,235,225 600 DATA 009,229,213.014,000,126.071,026,184,048 610 DATA 003,014,001,071,175,176,040,025,197.019 620 DATA 035,078,035,070,197,225,235,078,035,070 630 DATA 197,225,193,026,150,056,010,032,039,019 640 DATA 035,016.246,203,065,032,031,209,225,006 650 DATA 003,078,235,126,113,235,119,035,019,016 660 DATA 246,042,211,255,235,042,203,255,175,237 670 DATA 082,034,203,255,048,144,024,002,209,225 680 DATA 042,205,255,017,001,000,175,025,034,205 690 DATA 255,237,091,207,255,237,082,218,058,255 700 DATA 195,024,255

End

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20 REM LANGUAGE DATA BASE INTERFACE 30 REM PROGRAM NAME: FRIEND/BAS 40 REM (C) MARCH 1983 50 REM D.D. HUSCH 60 REM 70 REM INITIALIZATION 80 CLEAR15000:CLS 90 DIM I\$(207), CL\$(5), M\$(5), R\$(4), W\$(60), WN%(60), PO%(4), P%(1,207):AL%=207:WL%=60 100 MS(1)="FREQUENCY ":MS(2)="MODULATION ":MS(3)="CALLSIGN ":MS(4) = "COUNTRY ":M\$(5) = "CW FSKAM USBLSBISBFM ":OPEN"I",1, "MSG" 110 INPUT#1,R\$ 120 IFR\$="END"THENCLOSE:GOTO150 130 FORX%=1TOLEN(R\$): IFMID\$(R\$,X%,1)="/"THENPRINTELSEPRINTMID\$(R S.X%,1); 140 NEXT:GOTO110 150 POKE15423,73:OPEN"I",1,"WORD":FORX%=1TOWL%:INPUT#1,W\$(X%),WN 8 (X8) 160 IFW\$(X%) = "END"THENWS%=X%:CLOSE:GOTO220 170 SS="":FORZ%=1TOLEN(W\$(X%)) 180 IFMID\$(W\$(X%),Z%,1)="#"THENS\$=S\$+" "ELSES\$=S\$+MID\$(W\$(X%),Z%),Z% ,1) 190 NEXTZ%:W\$(X%)=S\$ 200 NEXTX%:STOP 210 REM MAIN PROCESSING LOOP 220 POKE15423,82:FORI%=1TO4:PO%(I%)=0:NEXT:FA%=0:I%=0:E%=0:F%=0: PRINT"* ";:LINEINPUTK\$:K\$="* "+KS+" *" 230 IFINSTR(K\$," END ") <>0THENGOTO1740 240 FORL%=1TOWS%: IFW\$(L%) ="END"THENGOTO280 250 P%=INSTR(K\$,W\$(L%)):IFP%>ØANDWN%(L%)<ØTHENGOSUB1370 260 IFP%>0ANDWN%(L%)>=1ANDWN%(L%)<=4THENGOSUB1370 :1%=WN%(L%):PO 8(I8)=l 270 NEXTL% 280 IFPO%(1)+PO%(2)+PO%(3)+PO%(4)>1THENI%=0 290 IFI%=0THENGOSUB1430 : IFF%=-lANDE%=1THENGOSUB530 :GOTO220 LSEIFE%=1THENGOSUB1130 :GOTO220 ELSEIFE%=0THENGOTO220 300 ONI&GOSUB840 ,1000 ,1030 ,1070 310 IFE%=1THENI%=0:GOTO290 320 S%=0:GOSUB360 330 ONF%+2GOSUB530 ,530 ,1580 340 GOT0220 350 REM BINARY SEARCH SUBROUTINE 360 S%=0:LR%=1:HR%=AL%:IFI%=SI%THENGOTO430 ELSESI%=I% 370 POKE15423,76:ONI%GOTO380 ,390 ,400 ,410 380 X\$="FQ":GOTO420 390 XS="MOD":GOTO420 400 XS="CALL":GOTO420 410 XS="CONT" 420 OPEN"I",1,X\$:FOR2&=1TOAL&:INPUT#1,I\$(2&),R\$(0):X&=INSTR(R\$(0),"/"):P%(0,Z%)=VAL(MID\$(R\$(0),1,X%-1)):P%(1,Z%)=VAL(MID\$(R\$(0), $x_{\$+1}$, LEN(R\$(\emptyset)) - X\$)):NEXTZ\$:CLOSE 430 POKE15423,83:IFKYS=IS(1) THENP%=1:F%=1:RETURN 440 IFKY\$=I\$(AL%)THENP%=AL%:F%=1:RETURN 450 P%=INT((HR%-LR%)/2)+LR%:S%=S%+1 460 IFKY\$=I\$(P%) THENF%=1:RETURN 470 IFKY\$>I\$(P%) THENLR%=P%:GOTO490 480 IFKY\$<I\$(P%)THENHR%=P% 490 IFP%=10RP%=AL%ORS%>50THENF%=-1:RETURN 500 IFKY\$>I\$(P%-1)ANDKY\$<I\$(P%+1)THENF%=-1:RETURN

Program Listing 5. Friend.

10 REM DOMAIN DEPENDENT NATURAL

510 GOTO450 520 REM NO MATCH SUBROUTINE 530 PRINT"NO MATCH IN THE DATA BASE ON THE "; 540 IFI%>0THENPRINTM\$(I%);ELSEPRINT"INPUT PROVIDED.":GOTO1160 550 PRINTKYS: PRINT"SPECIFIED. ";:GOTO1160 560 REM"ACCESS DATA BASE PHYSICAL RECORDS" 570 CL%=0:Z%=0:X\$="":FORJ%=P%TO0STEP-1 580 IFKY\$=I\$(J%)THENNEXTJ% 590 GOSUB740 :PO%(I%)=1:IFAI%>0THENPO%(AI%)=0 600 GOSUB1800 :PRINT:PRINT"HERE IS THE ";:IFX%>0THENPRINTM\$(X%); 610 PRINT"INFORMATION FOR THE ";:PRINTM\$(I%);KY\$ 620 IFAI%>0THENPRINT"AND THE ";M\$(AI%);AK\$ELSECL%=1 630 PRINT: GOSUB1800 :FORP%=J%+1TOAL% 640 IFKY\$<>I\$(P%) THENGOTO710 650 B%=P%(0,P%):IFB%<>BS%THENGET1,B% 660 R\$(0) = R\$(P\$(1, P\$))670 IFMID\$(R\$(0),1.1)=" "THENR\$(0)=MID\$(R\$(0),2,LEN(R\$(0))-1):GO TO670 680 IFAI%>0THENE%=0:ONAI%GOSUB1990 ,2000 ,2010 ,2020 :IFE%=1THEN GOTO700 690 ONX%+1GOSUB760 ,1890 ,1900 ,1910 ,1920 :CL%=1 700 NEXTP% 710 IFCL%=0THENI%=0:GOSUB530 720 BS%=-1:PRINT:PRINT:GET1,LOF(1):CLOSE1:RETURN 730 REM OPEN DATA BASE 740 OPEN"R",1,"SOI/DB":FIELD1,63ASR\$(1),63ASR\$(2),63ASR\$(3),63AS R\$(4):RETURN 750 REM PRINT FULL DB RECORD 760 IF2%=0THEN2%=1:PRINT" FREQ MOD CALL BW 770 PRINTMID\$(R\$(0).1.7); ";MID\$(R\$(0),8,3); ";MID\$(R\$(0),11 ,6);" ";MID\$(R\$(0),17,4); 780 St=0:FORLt=LEN(R\$(0))TO21STEP-1 790 S%=S%+1:IFMID\$(R\$(0),L%,1)<>" "THENGOTO810 800 NEXTL%: PRINT: RETURN 810 R\$(0)=MID\$(R\$(0),21,LEN(R\$(0))-(19+S%)) 820 PRINT" ";MID\$(R\$(0),1,10);" ";MID\$(R\$(0),11,LEN(R\$(0))-10) : RETURN 830 REM FIND FREQUENCY 840 POKE15423,70:FORX%=0TO9:Y%=INSTR(K\$,MID\$(STR\$(X%),2,1)) 850 IFY%>0THENGOTO870 860 NEXTX%:E%=1:RETURN 870 IFY%=1THENZ%=Y%:GOTO900 ELSEFORZ%=Y%-1TO1STEP-1 880 IFMID\$(K\$,Z%,1)=" "THENGOTO900 890 NEXT2% 900 FORL%=Y%+1TOLEN(K\$) 910 IFMID\$(K\$,L%,1) = " "THENGOTO930 920 NEXTL& 930 KY\$=MID\$(K\$,Z8+1,L8-Z8-1) 940 W\$(0)=KY\$:L%=0:S\$=KY\$:GOSUB1110 :GOSUB1370 950 IFLEN(KY\$)=4THENKY\$="0"+KY\$ 960 IFLEN(KY\$)>5ANDLEFT\$(KY\$,1)="0"THENKY\$=RIGHT\$(KY\$,LEN(KY\$)-1):GOTO960 970 IFLEN(KY\$) <4ORLEN(KY\$) >5THENE%=1 980 RETURN 990 REM FIND MODULATION 1000 POKE15423,77:FORX%=1TOLEN(M\$(5))STEP3:S\$=MID\$(M\$(5),X%,3):I FINSTR(K\$,S\$) <>0THENKY\$=S\$:W\$(0)=KY\$:L%=0:GOSUB1110 :GOSUB1370 : RETURN 1010 NEXTX%:E%=1:RETURN 1020 REM FIND CALLSIGN

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Micro,

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1030 POKE15423,67:Y%=3:Z%=3:GOSUB1180

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End
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1040 IFE%=0THENGOSUB1270
1050 RETURN
1060 REM FIND COUNTRY
1070 POKE15423,78:Y%=4:2%=10:GOSUB1180
1080 IFE%=0THENGOSUB1270
1090 RETURN
1100 REM STRING SEARCH
1110 P%=INSTR(K$,S$):RETURN
1120 REM RE-PHRASE QUESTION
1130 PRINT"DID NOT UNDERSTAND YOUR QUESTION.";
1140 IFI%>0THENPRINT" ABOUT A ";MS(I%);
1150 PRINT"."
1160 PRINT"PLEASE RE-PHRASE.": PRINT: RETURN
1170 REM ISOLATE SUB-STRINGS
1180 CL%=0:E%=0:FORP%=1TOLEN(K$):X$=MID$(K$,P%,1):L%=LEN(CL$(CL%
11
1190 IFX$=" "THENIFL%<Y%ORL%>Z%THENCL$(CL%)=""
1200 IFXS=" "THENIFL%>=Y%ANDL%<=Z%THENCL%=CL%+1:IFCL%>5THENCL%=5
:CL$(5) = ""
1210 IFX$<"A"ORX$>"Z"THENCL$(CL%)=""ELSECL$(CL%)=CL$(CL%)+X$
1220 NEXTP%
1230 IFLEN(CL$(CL$))<Y&ORLEN(CL$(CL$))>Z&THENCL$(CL$)="":CL&=CL&
-1: IFCL% < ØTHENE% =1: RETURN
1240 IFCL%=0THENIFLEN(CL%(CL%))<Y%ORLEN(CL%(CL%))>Z%THENCL%(CL%)
="":E%=1
1250 RETURN
1260 REM ISOLATE PARAMETER
1270 IFCL%=0ANDLEN(CL$(0))>=Y%ANDLEN(CL$(0))<=Z%THENKY$=MID$(CL$
 (0), 1, Y; CLS(0) = ""; GOTO1340
1280 PRINT"I FOUND MORE THAN ONE": PRINT"POTENTIAL ";M$(I%);"IN Y
OUR INPUT."
1290 PRINT"I FOUND: ": FORX%=0TOCL%: PRINTTAB(10); CL$(X%): NEXTX%
1300 PRINT"WHAT IS THE CORRECT ";M$(I%);"? ";:INPUTX$
1310 IFLEN(X$) <Y%ORLEN(X$) >Z%THENGOTO1290
1320 FORX%=0TOCL%:IFMIDS(X$,1,Y%)<>MID$(CL$(X%),1,Y%)THENGOSUB16
40
1330 CLS(X%) ="":NEXTX%:KYS=MIDS(XS,1,Y%)
1340 IFINSTR(K$,KY$)>0THENW$(0)=KY$:L%=0:S$=KY$:GOSUB1110 :GOSUB
1370
1350 RETURN
1360 REM REMOVE WORD FROM STRING
 1370 Z%=LEN(W$(L%)):IFRIGHT$(W$(L%),1)=" "THENGOTO1390
1380 FORX%=P%+Z%TOLEN(K$): IFMID$(K$,X%,1)=" "THENGOTO1390 ELSEZ%
 = Z +1 : NEXTX *
 1390 X$=MID$(K$,1,P%-1):Z$=MID$(K$,P%+Z%,LEN(K$)-(P%+Z%)+1)
 1400 IFRIGHT$(X$,1)<>" "ANDLEFT$(Z$,1)<>" "THENX$=X$+" "
 1410 K$=X$+Z$:RETURN
 1420 REM SEARCH FOR PARAMETER WITHOUT KEYWORD
 1430 IFLEN(K$) <20RK$=STRING$(LEN(K$)," ")THENE%=1:RETURN
 1440 POKE15423,67:Y%=3:2%=3:GOSUB1180 :IFE%=1THENGOTO1470
 1450 I%=3:FORX%=0TOCL%:KY$=CL$(X%):GOSUB360 :IFF%=1THENGOTO1580
 1460 NEXTX%
 1470 POKE15423,78:I%=0:F%=0:E%=0
 1480 Y%=4:2%=10:GOSUB1180 :IFE%=1THENGOTO1510
 1490 I%=4:FORX%=0TOCL%:KY$=MID$(CL$(X%),1,4):GOSUB360 :IFF%=1TH
 ENGOTO1580
 1500 NEXTX%
 1510 POKE15423,70:I%=0:F%=0:E%=0
```

1520 GOSUB840 :IFE%=1THENGOTO1550 1530 I%=1:GOSUB360 :IFF%=-1THENE%=1:RETURN 1540 GOTO1580 1550 POKE15423,77:1%=0:F%=0:E%=0 1560 GOSUB1000 :IFE%=1THENI%=0:RETURN 1570 I%=2:GOSUB360 :IFF%=-1THENI%=0:E%=1:RETURN 1580 IFFA%=0THENAP%=P% 1590 W\$(0) =KY\$:L%=0:S\$=KY\$:GOSUB1110 :IFP%>0THENGOSUB1370 1600 IFFA%=1ORLEN(K\$) <4THENRETURNELSEAF%=F%:FA%=1:AE%=E%:AI%=I%: AK\$=KY\$:F%=0:E%=0:I%=0:KY\$="":GOSUB1430 :IFE%=0ANDI%>0THENX%=I%: I%=AI%:AI%=X%:R\$=KY\$:KY\$=AK\$:AK\$=R\$:ELSEI%=AI%:AI%=0:KY\$=AK\$:AK\$ = " " 1610 F%=AF%:E%=AE%:P%=AP%:SI%=0:GOSUB360 1620 GOSUB570 :E%=0:RETURN 1630 REM UPDATE WORD LIST 1640 PRINT"IS THE WORD ";CL\$(X%);" A SYNONYM FOR ";M\$(I%);" ?":I NPUT"Y OR N ";S\$ 1650 IFINSTR(S\$,"Y") <>0THENGOTO1670 1660 IFINSTR(S\$,"N") <>0THENGOTO1690 ELSEGOTO1640 1670 WS%=WS%+1:IFWS%>WL%THENGOTO1740 1680 W\$(WS&-1)=" "+CL\$(X&)+" ";WN&(WS&-1)=I&;WS(WS&)="END";WN&(W S%) =Ø:RETURN 1690 PRINT"IS THE WORD ";CL\$(X%);" A NOISE WORD?":INPUT"Y OR N " ; \$\$ 1700 IFINSTR(S\$,"Y") <> 0THENGOTO1720 ELSEIFINSTR(S\$,"N") <> 0THENPR INT"EXPLAIN WHAT ";CL\$(X%);" MEANS.": INPUTS\$: RETURN 1710 GOTO1690 1720 L%=I%:I%=-1:GOSUB1670 :I%=L%:RETURN 1730 REM SAVE WORD LIST 1740 OPEN"O",1,"WORD":FORX%=1TOWS% 1750 X\$="":FORZ&=ITOLEN(W\$(X%)):IFMID\$(W\$(X%),Z%,I)=" "THENXS=XS +"#"ELSEX\$=X\$+MID\$(W\$(X%),Z%,1) 1760 NEXT2% 1770 PRINT#1,X\$;",";WN%(X%) 1780 NEXTX%:END 1790 REM DETERMINE RESPONSE OPTION 1800 ONI% GOTO1810 ,1820 ,1830 ,1840 1810 X%=2:Y%=3:Z%=4:GOTO1850 1820 X%=1:Y%=3:Z%=4:GOTO1850 1830 X%=1:Y%=2:Z%=4:GOTO1850 1840 X%=1:Y%=2:Z%=3 1850 IFPO%(X%)+PO%(Y%)+PO%(Z%)<>1THENX%=0:RETURN 1860 FORX%=1TO4: IFPO%(X%)=1ANDX%<>I%THENRETURN 1870 NEXTX%:X%=0:RETURN 1880 REM OUTPUT RESPONSE 1890 Z%=1:L%=7:GOTO1930 1900 Z%=8:L%=3:GOTO1930 1910 2%=11:L%=6:GOTO1930 1920 2%=21:L%=LEN(R\$(0))-21 1930 Z\$=MID\$(R\$(0),Z%,L%):IFINSTR(X\$,Z\$)<>0THENGOTO1960 1940 IFX%=4THENPRINTTAB(10);ZS:GOTO1960 1950 PRINTSTRING\$(16-LEN(2\$)," ");Z\$; 1960 IFLEN(X\$) <150THENX\$=Z\$+X\$ELSEX\$=Z\$+LEFT\$(X\$,150) 1970 RETURN 1980 REM SEARCH FOR "AND" PARAMETER 1990 S%=1:L%=5:GOTO2030 2000 S%=8:L%=3:GOTO2030 2010 S%=11:L%=6:GOTO2030 2020 S%=21:L%=4 2030 IFAK\$<>MID\$(R\$(0),S%,L%)THENE%=1

2040 RETURN

Aerocomp's Proven **Best-By Test!** The

Double Density Controller * Technical Superiority

At last! A double density controller for Model I with HIGHER PROBABILITY OF JATA RECOVERY THAN WITH ANY OTHER DOUBLE DENSITY CONTROLLER ON THE MARKET TODAY! The "DDC" from Aerocomp. No need to worry about the pro-blems that keep cropping up on existing products. AEROCOMP'S new analog design phase lock loop data separator has a wider capture window than the digital types currently on the market. This allows high resolution data center-ing. The finest resolution available with digital circuitry is 125 ns (nano seconds). The "DDC" analog circuit allows infinately variable tuning. Attack and settling times are optimum for 5-1/4 inch diskettes. The units presently on the market use a write precompensation circuit that is very "sloppy". Board to board tolerance is extremely wide - in the order of ± 100 ns. The "DDC" is accurate to within ± 20 ns.

The bottom line is state of the art reliability!

Test Proven

Tests were conducted on AEROCOMP'S "DDC", Percom's "Doubler A"* and "Doubler II"* and LNW's "LNDoubler"** using a Radio Shack TRS80*** Model I, Level 2, 48 K with TRS80 Expansion Interface and a Percom TFD100* disk drive (Siemens Model 82). Diskette was Memorex 3401. The test diskette chosen was a well used piece of media to determine performance under adverse conditions. The various double density adapters were installed sequentially in the expansion interface.

The test consisted of formatting 40 tracks on the diskette and writing a 6DB6 data pattern on all tracks. The 6DB6 pattern was chosen because it is recommended as a "worst case" test by manufacturers of drives and diskettes. An attempt was then made to read each sector on the disk once - no retrys. Operating system was Newdos/80, Version 1.0, with Double Zap, Version 2.0. Unreadable sectors were totalled and recorded. The test was run ten times with each double density controller and the data averaged. Test results are shown in the table.

★ Features

TRS80 Model I owners who are ready for reliable double density operation will get (1) 80% more storage per diskette, (2) single and double density data separation with far fewer disk I/O errors, (3) single density comwith all existing double density software.

SUMMER SPECIAL \$99.00 for the Best DD Controller on the market.

MFR & PRODUCT	SECTORS LOCKED OUT (AVG)
AEROCOMP "DDC"	0
PERCOM "DOUBLER II"	18
PERCOM "DOUBLER A"	250
LNW "LNDOUBLER"	202

★ TEST RESULTS ★

THE

DIH

Note: test results available upon written request. All tests conducted prior to 8-25-81

\$169.95 Aerocomp's 14 day money back guarantee applies to hardware only. Specials will be prorated. Shipping \$2.00 In Cont. U.S. See opposite page for details. \$179.95 Add \$4.00 shipping & handling for DDC & DOS.

S49.95

"DDC" and LDOS "DDC" and Newdos 80

Data Separators

The advances that make the "DDC" great are incorporated in the new AEROCOMP Single Density Data Separator ("SDS") and Double Density Data Separator ("DDS").

★ Has your original manufacturer left you holding the bag?

If you already own a Percom "Doubler A", "Doubler II" or LNW "LNDoubler" or Superbrain, the AEROCOMP "DDS" will make it right. Look at the test results:

SECTORS LO	OCKED OUT	
WITHOUT "DDS"	WITH "DDS"	1
18	1	1
250	0	
202	0	
	WITHOUT "DDS" 18 250	18 1 250 0

UDS 1791 chip from your DD Con DDS" with disk controller chip included \$79.95

"DDS"

★ Disk controller chip....\$34.95

Shipping \$2.00 Cont. US - see opposite page for details)

Plugs directly into your existing **Double Density Controller.**

Do you need a Single Density Data Separator?

ER SPECIAL

The internal data separator in the WD1771 chip (R/S Expansion Interface) Is NOT recommended by WD for reliable data transfer. Do you have any of these problems: Lost data, tracks locked out, CRC errors, disk retry? YOU NEED ONE!

* "SDS" \$29.95 (For Mod. I; shipping \$2.00)

See opposite

Note: Same test procedures as "DDC" * Trademark of Percom Data Co. ** Trademark of LNW

Trademark of Tandy Corporation

DISK DRIVES 40 & 80 TRACK SINGLE & DOUBLE SIDED

\$169 as low as

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TRS80 Mod, i & III, IBM PC & TI 99/4A, Power supply & enclosure. Specify silver or almond. 5.25 inch.

\star	40	track	single side (Tandon) \$199
			SS "Flippy" (MPI) \$239
\star	40	track	Dual Head (either)\$279
×	80	track	SS (MPI)\$299
×	80	track	SS "Flippy" (MPI) \$329
\star	80	track	Dual Head (Tandon) \$379

Shipping & Handling \$5.00 per drive.

BARE DRIVES

Internal drives for TRS80 Mod. III, IBM PC, TI 99/4A, 5.25 in. (controller required)

*	40	track	Single Side (Tandon)	\$169
×	40	track	Dual Head (either)	\$249
-	90	track	SC (MDI)	\$260

\star	80	track	SS (MPI)	\$269
\star	80	track	Dual Head (Tandon)	\$339

Shipping & Handling \$4.00 Per Drive.

8 INCH DRIVES

Drive expansion box complete with power supply and fan, Tandon Slimline,

*	Tw	o (2)	8" Single Side	\$699
\star	Tw	ю (2)	8" Double Side	\$849
\star	8"	Bare	Slimline, SS	\$260
\star	8"	Bare	Slimline, DS	\$375
			Shipping & Handling \$5.00 Per Drive.	

MODEL I STARTER PACKAGE

One 40 track SS drive, 2-drive cable, TRSDOS 2.3 disk & manual, freight & insurance (Tandon).

\$249

MISCELLANEOUS GOODIES

Shipping & Handling \$2.00

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Aerocomp leads the way to the BEST value in disk drives on the market. Quality, performance, reliability, warranty, service plus free trial that's what you get from the leader. **AEROCOMP!**

NEW

BEST FEATURES

- ★ Fast 5 ms, track-track access
- ★ Single or double density
- ★ Easy entry door
- ★ "Flippy" feature allows read-write to the back of the diskette to cut media cost in half! (MPI)

★ Disk ejector (MPI)

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MODEL 111 & 4 CONTROLLER and DRIVES

Convert cassette Model III or 4 to disk. Complete internal drive kits with 40 track SS drives (Tandon), Aerocomp disk controller board (will take up to 4 drives), power supply, mounting towers, all hardware & cables.

*	DRIVE KIT (no drives)\$199
*	ONE DRIVE SYSTEM \$369
\star	TWO DRIVE SYSTEM \$539
	Shipping & handling \$8.00 per system
\star	AEROCOMP DISK CONTROLLER \$119
	Shipping & handling \$2.00 per controller
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★ MOUNTING KIT w/o Drives & Controller ... \$99 Shipping & handling \$4.00 per kit

The Sound of Musikon

Think you have some musical potential? Use Musikon to write and play your own composition, or develop variations on classical pieces.

Bethoven would roll over. Chopin would fall flat. But you can make music on your computer. Musikon lets apsiring musicians compose, edit, and play back compositions—or play the masters on a 48K disk-based Model I or III.

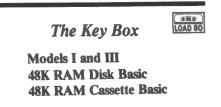
Preparations

Musikon requires extensive set-up. The final, working program is actually a combination of three programs—the main program (see Program Listing 1), a program that reserves a 5,100-byte string for note storage (see Program Listing 2), and a program that creates Musikon's music generator (see Program Listing 3). Program Listing 4 contains the lines owners of 48K cassettebased systems must change in Listing 1 to use Musikon.

Table 1 lists Musikon's variables, and Table 2 lists its subroutines.

Program Listings 2 and 3 are short Basic programs that each produce a single line of source code you insert into Program Listing 1. (The way in which these programs develop the source code isn't pertinent here; simplistically, the Basic program POKEs a machine-language program into upper memory. You can get a better idea of how and why by examining the commented source code in Program Listings 5 and 6.)

To create the 5,100-byte note-storage





string that becomes line 40 in Listing 1, you must first type in and run Program Listing 2. Save memory at 64000 and enter from line 40 on. To run Musikon on a 32K or 16K system, save memory at 48500 or 32000, respectively.

If you retain Listing 2's remark statements, be sure to include lines 30 and 31. Line 40 must be the first line in the program.

After all the preparation, run Listing 2. Respond to the string length prompt with 5100, and the program returns to Basic with a 5,100-byte string in line 40 as its only line. You can list the line and save it to disk or cassette.

After you run Listing 2, type in Listing 3 incorporating line 40 created by Listing 2. Then run the program from Listing 3 to get Musikon's music generator, creating line 20 in Listing 1. Do not try to list Listing 3, as the source code in the Basic program will generate garbage on the screen.

Then delete all but lines 20 and 40 in Listing 3, and type in Program Listing 1 around these lines, omitting my remark statements.

Before you run Musikon, make sure you connect a speaker to your computer. I connect a cable from the computer's cassette port to an Archer (Radio Shack) miniamplifier/speaker, using the gray plug that normally goes into the cassette recorder's auxiliary plug. Alternatively, you can use the cassette recorder's speaker by plugging the gray plug into the recorder's microphone jack.

New Music

Run the final version of Listing 1 to begin Musikon. After a few seconds of initialization, the program displays the main menu (see Fig. 1).

The first time through the program, you should select option 1 to enter new music. Musikon includes traps to prevent you from selecting option 1 or 2 when you have music stored in memory or options 3–7 without music in memory.

Once in option 1, Musikon gives you two suboptions Reply N for the first option, which lets you change the tune of entered music by as much as 4/10 of an octave higher or lower—you haven't entered any music to tune.

The second suboption displays a guide for note duration and note entries above the prompts for your first note entries. The guide includes five example notes, with each note's duration number (DN), value, and meaning whether it's flat, sharp, or natural.

Musikon first prompts you for the duration (DN) of each note. A DN of 2 sounds a note or rest twice as long as a DN of 1, a DN of 4 produces a note or rest twice as long as a DN of 2, and so on, up to the highest DN of 240. Table 3 contains example durations in terms of musical note division.

If you press the enter key after the duration prompt appears, you'll get a note of the same duration as the previous note. Make sure your last entry was a note or you'll have to recover from a temporarily lost keyboard entry mode.

Musikon lets you substitute lower durations when your music requires accelerated passages and higher durations

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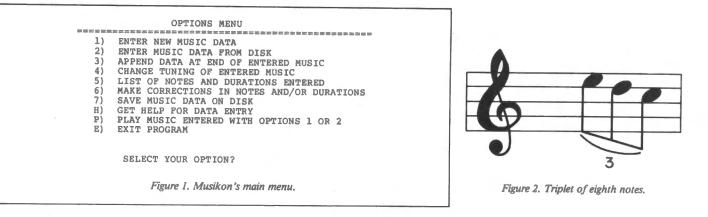
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Variable

Definition

Variable	Definition
A\$	5,100-byte string for music data
AØ	Start of A\$ in memory
Α	Memory location in A\$ to pack a byte
A!	Holds A if less than 32767
B %	Tempo value for B register
С	Pitch change to tune at user's option
C%	Tempo value for C register
CP	Fundamental pitch derived from C
СТ	Define tempo POKEs in B and C registers
D	Entered duration values
Fl	Flags guide option
F8	Flags editing deletion and insertion routines
FB	Flags duration entry errors
FL	Flags return to options menu
I, I 9	ForNext indices
J	Counts bytes from A0 to pack next value
JE	Classifies errors in repeat entries
JN	Holds number of consecutive 3-byte spaces
	left in memory for note entry
K2,K3	Screen position for prompts
К9	Holds total memory left for note entry
KF	Flag for repeat function
L	Line index
L\$	Note designation
N	Index for note and duration arrays
N1	Value of N to start editing routines
N2	Value of N to start packing in A\$
N3	Value of N to end packing in A\$
N8,N9	ForNext loop indices

Variab	le Definition	
NE	Entry number at end of repeat	
NI	Entry number at end of piece	
NL	Number of key-ins per keyboard entry	
NM	Highest value of N reached in editing	
NN	Number of deletions or insertions	
NO	Multiple of 256 for determining P	
NS	Entry number at start of repeat	
NX	Counts the 3 bytes from J to pack note entries	
O\$	Holds main option selection	
Р	Holds note and duration decimal values for POKE into A\$	
P()	Fundamental pitch of chromatic scale's 12 notes	
Q	VARPTR location of vibrato flag	
QV	Holds vibrato flag	
R	Octave/numerical value of third character in Z	
S\$	169-byte string containing music generator and reverse scroller	
SØ	Location S\$ in memory	
S,SS T	Indices releasing keyboard entries and flashing cursor Tempo choice	
V	Location for screen duration and note display	
V!	Temporary calculated value of V	
VC	Screen position for editing cursor	
W	Holds editing cursor	
X,Y	Strings holding keyboard entries	
Y()	String array with legal one-key entries	
YD	Duration portion of Z()	
Z()	Array holding duration and note entries	
Z	Note portion of Z()	

Table 1. Variables list for Musikon.

when it requires retarded passages. For example, durations of 13–15 (instead of 16) create accelerated quarter-notes, and durations of 17–19 simulate retarded quarter-notes.

You can also create trills, arpeggioed chords, and cadenzas by using DN values of 1 or 2 for 1/64 or 1/32 notes. (Remember your beats-per-measure requirement.)

For example, if your music requires a triplet of eighth notes (see Fig. 2) for one quarter-note (DN = 16), divide the three consecutive values as 5, 6, and 5.

After you've chosen a duration, Musikon prompts you for note entry. Press the R and the enter keys if you intend a rest; see Table 4 for the three or four characters you can enter for notes. Musikon automatically gives each note vibrato similar to a horn, but if you don't want vibrato, type N and press the enter key. For example, CN3 is a note in natural C of the third octave. CN3N is the same note without vibrato. Figure 3 shows representative quarter-notes and their designations with vibrato.

Musikon lets you backspace over errors, provided you haven't entered them. Otherwise, you can edit them later.

You can repeat a passage, placing it at the end of your presently entered notes, by pressing P and the enter key in response to the duration prompt. If you know the entry numbers of the first and last notes in the repeated passage, type Y and enter them. If you don't, press F to see a listing of the notes you entered. You can also press A to abort the repeat mode and return to the duration prompt for the next note.

To end your composition, type in E and press the enter key when Musikon prompts you for your next duration entry. If you type E accidentally, select option 3 when the main menu appears.

Music on Disk

To read music from disk, select option 2 from the main menu and follow the prompts. Once Musikon packs your data into the program, it returns to the main menu.

Option 3 lets you append notes to the end of a piece. I often edit bad entries in a piece before it's done; option 3 lets me continue composing.

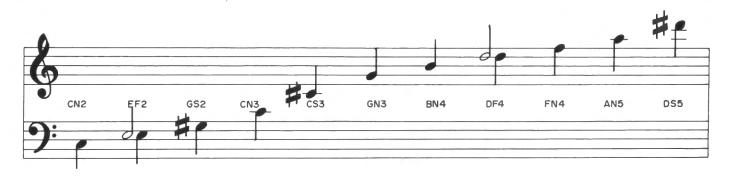


Figure 3. Example staff of quarter-notes.

Line Number	Function
60	Tuning option selection
100	Keyboard entry of music data
160	Find packing values for duration and note
260	Calculate and POKE least significant byte of
	note pitch into A\$
280	POKE into A\$
300	Calculate P() for 12 notes of chromatic octave
310	Break down Z() to $D = duration$ and $N = note$
320	End keyboard entries
330	Display guide for note entries
360	Trap illegal duration entries
370	Clear space for prompts
375	Locate start of screen display
380	Display a duration and note entry
390	Repeat subroutine
460	Display series of duration and note entries
470	Delay subroutine
480	Find A-the location to pack entries
1500	Determine one-key keyboard entries
1510	Determine four- or five-key keyboard entries
2050	Load data from disk
2150	Save data to disk
2500	Pack music data
3000	List data on screen
3500	List data on printer
4000	Primary editing subroutine
4060	Subroutine for insertion editing
4090	Subroutine for deletion editing
4140	Editing cursor motion
4160	Maintain cursor span for editing
4170	Set screen for editing
4200	Keyboard entry for duration and notes
4210	Keyboard entry for notes
5300	Packing problem codes
6000	Provide help
9000	Determine tempo
10000	Play music
11000	Trap unwanted clearing of memory
12000	Initialization subroutine

Option 4 lets you re-tune your music higher or lower in pitch by as much as 4/10 of an octave. Musikon's entire board of six octaves retains the proper equally tempered relationship after tuning.

If you append (option 3) or insert (option 6) additional notes, Musikon packs them at the new tuning. Option 5 provides a listing of entry numbers, durations, and notes for all entries. Press the S key to display your current selection on the screen. Press B to scroll back, and press any key but R to scroll forward. The R key returns the program to your entry before selecting option 5.

Type P to print your data. Musikon

DN	Musical Equivalent
1	1/64 note
2	1/32 note
4	sixteenth note
8	eighth note
12	dotted eighth note
16	quarter note
32	half note
Table 3. Example division terms.	durations in musical note

Character	Meaning
A-G	Notes A-G
N, F, or S	Natural, flat, or sharp
1-6	Octave 1-6
Enter key	Vibrato
N	No vibrato

Table 4. Characters for note entry.

prints in five-column sections, up to 80 columns wide.

Option 6 lets you edit your music by changing, inserting, or deleting notes. Enter the numbers of the notes you want to edit and Musikon displays a list of entries including the numbers you selected plus a pointer.

Use the editing instructions displayed on the screen to place the pointer over the entry you want to edit.

Press the C key to change an entry. Enter the correct duration when prompted, or the same duration if you want to change only the note.

Type I to insert notes. Musikon asks for the number of notes you want to insert and displays the maximum inserts memory space allows. The program provides duration and note prompts until your inserts are complete and then returns to the main menu.

To make deletions, press D. The process for deletions is similar to that for insertions. The program asks how many deletions you want to make and dis-

plays the maximum allowed by total entries in memory. To recover from an unintended deletion, press zero when prompted for the number of deletions.

Musikon renumbers entries after deletions and insertions.

To end your editing and return to the main menu, press the E key. You can select option 3 to add musical data to the piece, but be careful not to choose option 1 unless you want to erase all the music in memory.

To save music to disk, simply respond to the prompts in option 7.

To play music you've loaded from disk or created on the keyboard, select P from the main menu options. Once again, check to make sure you hooked up an amplifier to your computer.

After you type in P, Musikon lets you set a metronome tempo (the number of beats to a quarter-note) from 40-400 beats to a minute. Model I owners should change constant 102250 in line 9020 of Listing 1 to use this metronome tempo range.

I often use a slow tempo (40–70) to check new compositions for bad entries. When your music sounds right, save the music to disk using option 7.

Musikon also provides an alternate method for saving music data. Press E to exit from the main menu options, and when READY appears, type in DE-LETE 50-160 and press the enter key.

Then you must edit line 9040. Delete everything after the first quotation mark, type in the title of your music to end at the second quotation mark, and press the enter key. Type in SAVE and your title between quotation marks. When you next run this program, Musikon will display the title while playing the music.

Small Problems

When entering a long composition, the computer occasionally hangs up for a few seconds while it rearranges string storage space.

The program lessens this inconvenience by giving you a clean slate each time you select option 1 or 2. You can help by doing all your change editing in option 6 before performing any deletions or insertions.

If the notes you want to change are more than 10 entries apart, type E after the first change and select option 6 again to return to the next set of changes.

Glow Worm

I've included the Musikon listing for Paul Lincke's "Glow Worm" as a demonstration program (see Fig. 4). (Load-80 subscribers will get Chopin's "Fantasy Impromptu" already packed into Musikon's Play option.)

"Glow Worm" has many examples of legato and staccato effects. Notes 203-205 are sixteenth notes (DN = 4) played legato. Note 206 is also a sixteenth note, but played staccato because a DN = 2 is followed by a rest of DN = 2. Note 206 is also followed by six staccato eighth notes, created by dividing the DN = 8 into 4 for a note and 4 for a rest.

1

7 1

=S0:DEFUSR1=S0+141

a REM Line.

6

Notes 193 and 196 are examples of quarter-length arpeggioed chords. The duration of the chord totals 16; the first two notes are each a DN = 2 and the final note is a DN = 12.

You can save time by using the repeat function (R) to enter notes 125-163 at note entry 164, and 265-304 at entry 325.

Contact Merton Davis at 3A Palmetto Arms, Camden, SC 29020.

ENTRY	DURATION	NOTE	ENTRY	DURATION	NOTE		DURATION	
255	4	R	295	8	BF4	335	8	FS3
256	4	FN4N	296	8	R	336		R
257		R	297	8	AN4	337	-	GN3
258	4	CN4N	298	8	R	338		R
259	4	R	299		BF4	339		AN4
260	4	PN4N	300	8	R	340		GN3
261	2	R	3Ø1	8	AN4			GN3
262		PN4N	302	8	R	341 342	16	FS3
263		PN5N	303	8	GN3	343		GN3
264		R	304	8	R	344	8	GN3
265		GN3	305	8	FS3	345	8	AN4
266		FN3	306	8	R	346	8	R
267	8	PN3	307	8	GN3	347	8	BF4
268		EN 3	308	8	R	348	8	R
269	8	FN3	309	8	BF4	349	8	AN4
27Ø		FN3	310	8	R	350	8	R
271	8	FS3	311	8	AN4	351	8	BF4
272		R	312	8	R	352	8	R
273		GN3	313	8	GS3	353	8	CN4
274		R	314	8	R	354	8	R
275		FS3	315	8	AN4	355	8	BF4
276	8	R	316	8	R	356	8	R
277		GN3	317	8	GN3	357	8	AN4
278	8	R	318		R	358	8	R
279		AN4	319		FN3	359	8	BF4
280		GN3	320	8	R	360	8	R
281	8	GN3	321	8	EN 3	361	8	AN4
282		FS3	322	8	R	362	8	R
283		GN3	323		FN3	363		GN3
284	8	GN3	324	8	R	364		R
285		AN4	325		GN 3	365		CN4
286		R	326		FN3	366		GN 3
287	8	BF4	327	-	FN3	367		FN3
288		R	328		EN 3	368		FN3
289		AN4	329		FN3	369		CN4
								BF4
				-				BF4
				-				R
						373	End	
290 291 292 293 294	8 8	R BF4 R CN4 R	330 331 332 333 334	8 8	FN3 FS3 R GN3 R	370 371 372 373	48	

3A Palmetto Arms

Camden, SC 29020

SE WAIT FOR PROGRAM INITIALIZATION":CLEAR15550:GOSUB12000 20 S\$="..169 BYTE MACHINE LANGUAGE MUSIC GENERATOR IN HERE.."

35 Q2=INT(E/256):Q1=E-Q2*256:IFQ1=00RQ1=34GOSUB5300:END

10 CLS: PRINT"MUSIKON FOR 48K TRS-80 MODELS I/III": PRINT: PRINT"PLEA

30 S1=PEEK(VARPTR(S\$)+1):S2=PEEK(VARPTR(S\$)+2):S0=S1+S2*256:DEFUSR

34 'Lines 35 and 45 make sure that the Basic locations the machine

language must have do not supply a decimal code 0 or 34. If this is the case, you are advised to position Line 20 upward by adding

Listing 1 continued

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A DO A STATE A DOA

Listing I continued

45 A1=PEEK(VARPTR(A\$)+1):A2=PEEK(VARPTR(A\$)+2):A0=A1+A2*256:IFA1=0 ORA1=10RA1=35THENGOSUB5300:ENDELSEA1=A1-1 50 ONERRORGOTO5000:IFO\$<>"1"THENIFO\$<>"2"THEN1000ELSERETURN 59 'Initialize keyboard entry of music data 60 CLS:PRINT@390, "DO YOU WISH TO TUNE (Y/N/M)? ";:Y(0)=Y1:GOSUB150 9: IFX="N"THEN90ELSEIFX="M"THEN1000ELSEPRINT: PRINT"HIGHER OR LOWER PITCH (H/L)?";:Y(0)="XHL":GOSUB1500:IFX="H"THEN80 70 PRINT: INPUT TYPE PORTION OF OCTAVE TO DECREASE PITCH (0.01 TO 0 .4) AND PRESS ENTER";C:IFC<0.010RC>0.4THENCLS:PRINT"FRACTION BETWE EN 0.01 AND 0.4 PLEASE": GOTO70ELSECP=INT(CP/(1-C)):GOTO90 80 PRINT: INPUT" TYPE PORTION OF OCTAVE TO INCREASE PITCH (0.01 TO 0 .4) AND PRESS ENTER"; C: IFC<0.010RC>0.4THENCLS: PRINT"FRACTION BETWE EN 0.01 AND 0.4 PLEASE": GOTO 80 ELSECP=INT(CP/(1+C)) 90 IFO\$="4"THENGOSUB300:N2=0:N3=NI:GOSUB2500:RETURNELSECLS:GOSUB30 0:N2=0:N=0:K3=385:GOSUB100:GOTO1000 99 'Keyboard entry for music data in Lines 100-150 100 PRINT@K3, "DO YOU NEED GUIDE FOR DURATION AND NOTE ENTRIES (Y/N /M)? ";:Y(0)=Y1:GOSUB1500:IFX="M"THEN1000ELSEIFX="Y"THENK2=512:F1= -1ELSEK2=0:F1=0:IF0\$="1"CLS 110 J=N*3:IFF1GOSUB330 120 GOSUB370: PRINT@K2, "TYPE DURATION NUMBER (DN) FROM 1 TO 240 AND <enter> OR":PRINT@K2+64,"TYPE <P> TO REPEAT OR <E> TO END PIECE AND <ENTER>";:INPUTYD:IFYD="E"THENGOSUB320:N3=K9:GOSUB2500:GOTO100 130 IFYD="P"ANDN<2THENGOSUB370:PRINT@K2,"***MUST HAVE AT LEAST 2 E NTRIES TO REPEAT***":GOSUB470:GOTO120ELSEIFYD="P"THENGOSUB370:KF=-1: GOSUB390: IFF1THENGOSUB330: N=N-1: GOTO150ELSEN=N-1: GOTO150 140 D=VAL(YD); GOSUB360: IFFBTHENFB=0: GOTO120ELSEIFN=K9-1THEN150ELSE GOSUB370:PRINT@K2+128, DURATION WAS "D;:PRINT@K2,"";:N9=N:GOSUB421 Ø:GOSUB375 150 N=N+1:IFN<K9-1THEN110ELSE270 159 'Packing values determined and packed in Lines 160 through 250 160 NX=0:IFZ="R"THENP=D:GOSUB480:GOSUB280:NX=NX+1:GOSUB480:POKEA,1 :NX=NX+1:GOSUB480:POKEA,250:RETURNELSELS=LEFTS(Z,2):R=VAL(MIDS(Z,3) ,1)):NN=0:IFRIGHT\$(2,1)="N"NN=-1 170 P=D:GOSUB480:GOSUB280:NX=NX+1:GOSUB480:IFL\$="AF"THENR=R-1ELSEI FLS="AN"THENN9=0:GOTO200ELSEIFLS="AS"ORLS="BF"THENN9=1:GOTO200ELSE IFLS="BN"ORLS="CF"THENN9=2:GOTO200ELSEIFLS="BS"ORLS="CN"THENN9=3:G OTO200 180 IFL\$="CS"ORL\$="DF"THENN9=4:GOTO200ELSEIFL\$="DN"THENN9=5:GOTO20 ØELSEIFLS="DS"ORLS="EF"THENN9=6:GOTO200ELSEIFLS="EN"ORLS="FF"THENN 9=7:GOTO200ELSEIFL\$="ES"ORL\$="FN"THENN9=8:GOTO200 190 IFLS="FS"ORLS="GF"THENN9=9:GOTO200ELSEIFLS="GN"THENN9=10:GOTO2 00ELSEN9=11 200 P=INT(P(N9)/2[(R-1)+.5):IFNNTHENP=INT(P*.59+.5) 230 FORI=1T010:NO=(I-1) *256:IFP<NO+256THENIFNNTHENPOKEA,I+128:GOSU B260: RETURNELSEPOKEA, I: GOSUB260: RETURN 240 NEXTI: IFP>2815P=2815 250 POKEA.I:NO=2560:GOSUB260:RETURN 259 'Calculates and pokes LSB of note pitch into AS 260 NX=NX+1:GOSUB480:P=P-NO:GOSUB280:RETURN 270 CLS:PRINT077,"*** YOU JUST REACHED END OF MEMORY ***":PRINT020 6. "PLEASE MAKE YOUR CHOICE OF OPTIONS.": PRINT@336. "*** SELECT ANY BUT OPTION 3 ****:GOSUB470:GOSUB470:GOSUB320:N3=K9:GOSUB2500:GOTO1 000 279 'Subroutine to do the packing 280 IFP=34THENP=33ELSEIFP=00RP=1THENP=2ELSEIFP=250THENP=249 290 POKEA, P: RETURN 299 'Determine packing value as function of specified tuning 300 FORI=0TO11:P(I)=CP/2[(I/12):NEXTI:RETURN 309 'Breaks down Z() string to D=Duration and Z=note

40 AS=".....5100 BYTE STORAGE FOR MUSIC DATA IN HERE....."

310 D=VAL(Z(N)):YD=RIGHTS(STRS(D),LEN(STRS(D))-1):Z=RIGHTS(Z(N),LEN(Z(N))-LEN(YD)):RETURN 319 'Ends musical note entries 320 NI=N:Z(N)="255":RETURN 329 'Provides guide for keyboard note entries 330 PRINT@0,"EXAMPLE DURATIONS (DN-VALUE) AND NOTES";CHR\$(217):PRI NT"DN"; TAB(4) "VALUE"; TAB(21) "NOTE"; TAB(44) "MEANING"; PRINT"2"; TAB(4) "32ND"; TAB(16) "LOWEST 'AF1'"; TAB(33) "A-FLAT 1ST OCTAVE--VIBRATO 340 PRINT"4"; TAB(4)"16TH"; TAB(16) "MIDDLE C 'CN3'"; TAB(33)"C-NATURA L 3RD OCTAVE--VIBRATO": PRINT" 8": TAB(4) * 8TH": TAB(16) "HIGHEST 'GS6 '";TAB(33)"G-SHARP 6TH OCTAVE--VIBRATO" 350 PRINT*16"; TAB(4) "QUARTER"; TAB(16) "HIGHEST 'GS6N'"; TAB(33) "G-S HARP 6TH OCTAVE--NO VIBRATO": PRINT"32"; TAB(4) "HALF"; TAB(25) "'R'"; T AB(33) "ANY REST": PRINTTAB(5) YG: RETURN 359 'Trap for bad duration entries 360 IFD<10RD>240THENGOSUB370:PRINT@K2,"DURATION BETWEEN 1 AND 240 PLEASE. TRY ONCE MORE. : GOSUB470: FB=-1: RETURNELSERETURN 369 'Clears screen space for keyboard entries 370 PRINT@K2, CHR\$(30);:PRINT@K2+64, CHR\$(30);:RETURN 374 'Finds screen location for next entry display 375 V!=K2+192+64*N:IFV!>960THENV=960ELSEV=V1 379 'Prints last music data entry 380 PRINT@V, TAB (16) "ENTRY"; N; TAB (28) D; TAB (33) Z; : IFV<9600R0\$="6"THE NRETURNELSEPRINT: RETURN 389 'Provides repeat for entered data--Lines 390 through 450 390 JN=K9-N-1:19=N-1:PRINT@K2, LAST ENTRY # WAS"N-1". YOU HAVE SPA CE FOR"JN"REPEAT ENTRIES": PRINT@K2+64, "DO YOU KNOW STARTING AND EN DING ENTRY #'S TO REPEAT (Y/N)? ";:Y(0)="XYN":GOSUB1500:IFX="Y"THE N420ELSEGOSUB370 400 PRINT@K2, DO YOU WISH TO 'F'IND ENTRY NOS. IN LISTING OR 'A'BO RT THIS RE- PEAT (F/A)? ";:Y(0)="XFA":GOSUB1500:IFX="A"THENKF=0:RE TURNELSENI=N:Z(NI)="255":GOSUB3000:N=NI:CLS:IFN<13THENNI=0ELSEI=N-13 410 GOSUB460: IFF1THENGOSUB330: GOTO390ELSE390 420 GOSUB370: PRINT@K2, "TYPE ENTRY NO. AT START OF REPEAT AND PRESS <ENTER>";:INPUTNS:IFNS<ØORNS>N-2GOSUB370:PRINT@K2,"STARTING ENTRY NO. "NS"IS ILLEGAL": GOSUB470: GOTO420 430 GOSUB370: PRINT0K2, TYPE ENTRY NO. AT END OF REPEAT AND PRESS < ENTER>";:INPUTNE:IFNE<=NSTHENJE=1ELSEIFNE>N-1THENJE=2ELSEIFNE>JN+N S-1THENJE=3 440 GOSUB370:ONJEGOTO5100,5110,5120 450 N=N-1:FORN9=0TONE-NS:N=N+1:J=N*3:NT=NS+N9:Z(N)=Z(NT):GOSUB310: GOSUB375:NEXT:N=N+1:J=N*3:KF=0:RETURN 459 'Prints table of most recent entries 460 FORN=ITOI9:GOSUB310:GOSUB375:NEXT:RETURN 469 'Delay subroutine 470 FORE=1TO1200:NEXT:RETURN 479 'Determines packing location 480 A!=A0+J+NX: A=A1+65536*(A1>32767): RETURN 999 'Main Options Menu 1000 FL=1:CLS:PRINT023, "OPTIONS MENU":PRINT071, YG:PRINT0138, "1) E NTER NEW MUSIC DATA": PRINT@202,"2) ENTER MUSIC DATA FROM DISK":PR INT@266,"3) APPEND DATA AT END OF ENTERED MUSIC": PRINT@330."4) C HANGE TUNING OF ENTERED MUSIC" 1010 PRINT@394,"5) LIST OF NOTES AND DURATIONS ENTERED": PRINT@458 ,"6) MAKE CORRECTIONS IN NOTES AND/OR DURATIONS": PRINT(522, "7) S AVE MUSIC DATA ON DISK": PRINT@586, "H) GET HELP FOR DATA ENTRY": PR INT@650,"P) PLAY MUSIC ENTERED WITH OPTIONS 1 OR 2" 1020 PRINT0714,"E) EXIT PROGRAM": PRINT0911, "SELECT YOUR OPTION?";

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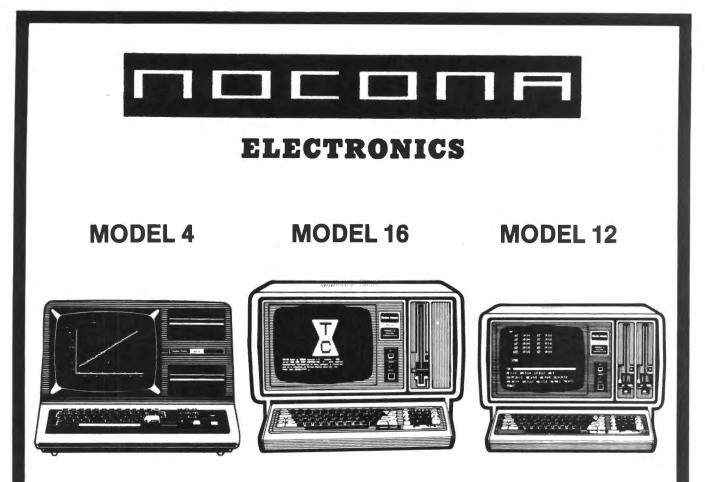
~ 47

```
1030 O$=INKEY$:IFO$=""THENSS=(SS+1)AND7:PRINTCHR$(14AND(SS=1)OR15A
ND(SS=5));:GOTO1030
1040 PRINTCHR$(15): IFO$="1"IF2(0)=""THEN60ELSEGOSUB11000: IFX="Y"TH
ENCLEAR15550:GOSUB12000:0$="1":GOTO20ELSE1000
1050 IFO$<>"2"THEN1060ELSEIF2(0)<>""THENGOSUB11000:IFX="Y"THENCLEA
R15550:GOSUB12000:0$="2":GOSUB20ELSE1000
1055 GOSUB2050:GOSUB300:N2=0:N3=NI:GOSUB2500:GOTO1000
1060 IFO$="3"ANDZ(0)=""THEN5200ELSEIFO$="3"THENN=NI:N2=NI:CLS:I9=N
                                                                                   TURN.
-1: IFN<14THENI=0ELSEI=N-14ELSE1080
1070 IFN=>K9-1THEN270ELSEGOSUB460:N=NI:K3=0:GOSUB100:GOTO1000
1080 IFO$="4"THENIFZ(0)=""THEN5200ELSEGOSUB60:GOTO1000ELSEIFO$="5"
THENGOSUB3000:GOTO1000
1090 IFO$="6"THENIF2(0) =""THEN5200ELSEGOSUB4000:GOSUB2500:GOTO1000
ELSEIFO$="7"THENIFZ(0)=""THEN5200ELSEGOSUB2150:GOTO1000ELSEIFO$="H
"THENGOSUB6000:GOTO1000ELSEIFO$="P"THEN9000ELSEIFO$="E"THENCLS:END
ELSE1000
1499 'Subroutine that returns with keyboard entries
1500 NL=1:X=INKEY$:I=0:GOSUB1520:PRINTXC;:RETURN
1510 Z="
             ":X=INKEY$: PRINTSTRING$(NL,136);STRING$(NL,24);:FORI=1
TO5
1520 FORS=2TO2:X=INKEY$:S=INSTR(Y(I).X):SS=(SS+1)AND7:PRINTCHR$(14
AND (SS=1) OR15AND (SS=5) ) ; :NEXT
1530 IFNL=1THENPRINTX; : PRINTCHR$(15) : RETURNELSEIFX="R"Z=X: PRINTX; :
T=5:GOTO1520
1540 IFX=XCPRINTX;:IFZ="R"THENZ="
                                        ": I=1:GOTO1520ELSEI=I-1:GOTO1
520
1550 PRINTX;:IFZ="R"THEN1580ELSEIFI=5THEN1570ELSEIFI=4ANDX=CHR$(13
) NL=3:GOTO1570
1560 MID$(Z,I,1)=X:NEXTI
1570 2=LEFT$(Z,NL)
1580 PRINTCHR$(15);:RETURN
 2049 'Input music data from disk
 2050 CMD"T":CLS:LINEINPUT"NAME OF MUSIC FILE OR <M> TO RETURN TO M
 ENU ";Y:IFY="M"THEN1000
 2060 OPEN"I",1,Y$:INPUT#1,NI,CP:FORN=0TONI-1STEP15:INPUT#1,Z(N),Z(
 N+1), Z(N+2), Z(N+3), Z(N+4), Z(N+5), Z(N+6), Z(N+7), Z(N+8), Z(N+9), Z(N+1
 Ø), Z(N+11), Z(N+12), Z(N+13), Z(N+14): NEXTN: CLOSE: Z(NI) = 255": RETURN
 2149 'Save music data on disk
 2150 CMD"T":CLS:PRINT"TYPE A NAME FOR YOUR MUSIC FILE OR 'M' FOR M
 ENU AND <ENTER>.": PRINT"NAME MUST BEGIN WITH A LETTER. ": PRINT"FOLL
 OW BY 1 TO 7 LETTERS OR NUMBERS."
 2160 LINEINPUT"FILE NAME ";Y:IFY="M"THEN1000
 2170 OPEN"O", 1, Y: PRINT#1, NI; CP: FORN=ØTONI-1STEP15
 2180 PRINT#1,Z(N);",";Z(N+1);",";Z(N+2);",";Z(N+3);",";Z(N+4);",";
 Z(N+5); ", "; Z(N+6); ", "; Z(N+7); ", "; Z(N+8); ", "; Z(N+9); ", "; Z(N+10); ", "
; Z(N+11); ", "; Z(N+12); ", "; Z(N+13); ", "; Z(N+14): NEXTN: CLOSE: RETURN
 2499 'Subroutine to pack music data.
 2500 CLS:PRINT"PLEASE WAIT WHILE THE DATA ARE PACKED":J=N2*3-3:N=N
 2510 J=J+3:NX=0:GOSUB480:IFN=NITHENPOKEA,255:RETURNELSEGOSUB310:GO
                                                                                   40
 SUB160:PRINT0832,"I PACKED ENTRY";N; " D'N";D; " NOTE ";Z;"
                                                                 ": TFN
 =N3THENRETURNELSEN=N+1:GOTO2510
 2999 'Lists entered music data
 3000 CLS: IFZ(0) = ""THENPRINT"NO MUSIC DATA IN MEMORY--WE WILL START
  AGAIN": GOSUB470: RUNELSEPRINT" DO YOU WISH LIST TO SCREEN OR TO A R
 EADY PRINTER?": PRINT TYPE AN 'S' FOR SCREEN OR 'P' FOR PRINTER OR
 'M' FOR RETURN ";:Y(0) ="XSPM"
 3010 GOSUB1500:IFX="P"THEN3500ELSEIFX="M"RETURN
 3020 CLS: INPUT"ENTRY NO. TO START LIST"; NS: IFNS<00RNS=>NITHENPRINT
  "NUMBER NOT IN RANGE": GOSUB470: GOTO3020
 3030 FORN=NSTONS+13:V=64*(N-NS):GOSUB310:GOSUB380:IFNI>N+1THENNEXT
```

Listing 1 continued

ELSE3080 3040 PRINT:PRINT"HIT <R> TO RETURN: TO PAGE BACK: ANY OTHER KE Y TO GO ON." 3050 X=INKEYS: IFX=""THEN3050ELSEIFX="R"THENRETURN 3060 NS=N: IFX="B"THENNS=N-28: IFNS<0NS=0 3070 CLS:GOTO3030 3080 PRINT: PRINT" END OF LIST --- PRESS TO BACKUP OR ANY KEY TO RE 3090 X=INKEY\$: IF X=""THEN3090ELSEIFX="B"THEN3060ELSERETURN 3500 Il=(NI-1)/5:I2=I1+1:FORI=0TO4:LPRINTTAB(I*16) "ENTRY"TAB(I*16+ 6) "D'N"; TAB(I*16+11) "NOTE"; :NEXT:LPRINT" " 3510 FORL=0TOI1:FORI=0TO3:N=L+I*I2:GOSUB310:LPRINTTAB(I*16)N;TAB(I *16+5) D; TAB (I*16+11) Z; :NEXT: N=L+I*I2: IFNI>NTHENGOSUB310: LPRINTTAB (64) N; TAB (69) D; TAB (75) Z: GOTO3530 3520 IFNI=NTHENLPRINTTAB(64)NI;TAB(70) "END"ELSELPRINT" " 3530 NEXTL:RETURN 3999 'Entry for editing subroutines 4000 CLS:PRINT"TYPE A NUMBER THAT IS NEAR ENTRY NO. OF NOTE TO COR RECT.": PRINT"OR TYPE 'M' FOR MENU AND PRESS <ENTER>." 4010 INPUTY: IFY="M"THEN1000ELSEIFASC(LEFT\$(Y,1))>57THEN4000ELSEN1= VAL(Y):N2=N1:IFN1<@ORN1>NI-ITHENPRINT"YOUR NUMBER"N1"WAS NOT IN RA NGE--PLEASE TRY AGAIN*:GOTO4010ELSENM=N1:CLS:L=15:GOSUB4170:V=0:VC =14:N9=N1 4020 GOSUB4140:IFX="I"ORX="D"THENCLS:GOSUB4060:GOTO4040ELSEIFX="C" THEN4030ELSEIFX="E"THEN4050ELSE4020 4030 CLS:PRINT@320, "YOU CHOSE THIS ENTRY FOR CHANGING": V=384:N=N9: GOSUB310:GOSUB380:PRINT:GOSUB4200 4039 'Return from Change, Insert, or Delete to editing screen display 4040 CLS:V=(N9-N1)*64:IFV<961THENVT=V:GOSUB4170:V=VT:VC= V+14:GOTO4020ELSEN1=N9-5:GOSUB4170:V=320:VC=334:GOTO4020 4049 'Return to pack edited data and then to main options 4050 IFF8THENF8=0:N3=NI:RETURNELSEN3=NM:RETURN 4059 'Subroutines for insertion or deletion 4060 IFX="D"THEN4090ELSEPRINT: PRINT"MEMORY PERMITS NO MORE THAN":K 9-NI-1; "INSERTS": INPUT TYPE AND <ENTER> NUMBER OF INSERTS YOU WISH HERE"; NN: IFNN=ØORNI>=K9THENRETURN 4070 IFNN>K9-NI-1THEN4060ELSEF8=-1:PRINT***PLEASE WAIT WHILE I MAK E SPACE**":FORI=NITON9STEP-1:Z(I+NN)=Z(I):NEXT:NI=NI+NN:I9=I 4080 FORN8=0TONN-1:N=19+N8:GOSUB310:PRINT:PRINT"THIS INSERTION FOL LOWS ENTRY";N; "DURATION";D; "NOTE "; 2:GOSUB4200:N9=N9+1:NEXT:RETURN 4090 PRINT:PRINT"YOU CAN DELETE NO MORE THAN";NI-N9; "ENTRIES AT TH IS POINT": INPUT TYPE AND <ENTER> NUMBER OF DELETIONS YOU WISH ": NN: IFNN=ØORN9>=NITHENRETURNELSEIFNN>NI-N9THEN4Ø9ØELSEF8=-1:PRINT"PLEA SE WAIT WHILE I DELETE AND RENUMBER": I=N9 4100 Z(I)=Z(I+NN):IFZ(I)="255"THENNI=I:RETURNELSEI=I+1:GOTO4100 4109 'To move screen pointer downward 4110 N9=N9+1:IFN9>NI-ÎN9=N9-1:GOTO4140ELSEGOSUB4160:IFV<>960V=V+64 :VC=V+14:GOTO4140 4120 N1=N1+1:N=N9:GOSUB310:PRINT:GOSUB380:GOSUB4180:VC=V+14:GOTO41 4129 'Moves pointer upward--USR call for reverse scroll 4130 IFV<>0THENV=V-64:N9=N9-1:GOSUB4160:VC=V+14:GOTO4140ELSEN1=N1l:IFN1<ØTHENN1=0:N9=N1:N2=0:GOTO4140ELSEN9=N1:GOSUB4160:F=USR1(0): N=N9:GOSUB310:GOSUB380:GOSUB4180:VC=14 4139 'Handles pointer movement 4140 PRINT@VC,W; 4150 X=INKEY\$: IFX=""THEN4150ELSEPRINT@VC, CHR\$(32);: IFASC(X)=10THEN 4110ELSEIFASC(X)=91THEN4130ELSERETURN 4159 'Determines first and last entries to pack on return from edi

Listing 1 continued



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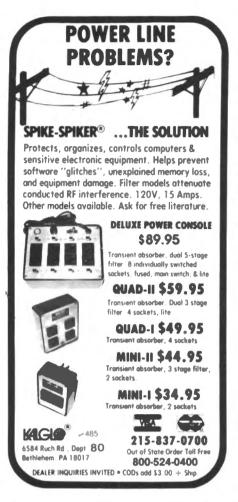
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Masteric and	the existing tab extensions o contact the duces the RFI	(8	Ground tab extensions	VAILABLE	NČO ,	

sting I continued

ina 160 IFNM<N9THENNM=N9:RETURNELSEIFN2>N9THENN2=N9:RETURNELSERETURN 169 'Sets screen for editing 170 FORN=NITON1+L:IFN<>NITHENV=64*(N-N1):GOSUB310:GOSUB380:NEXT 180 FORI=40T0936STEP64:PRINT@I," ";:NEXT:PRI NT@41," USE UP ARROW TO MOVE";:PRINT@105,"POINTER UP SCREEN.";:PRI Tel69," USE DOWN ARROW TO";:PRINT@233,"MOVE POINTER DOWN.";:PRINT 296, "==========; 190 PRINT@361," WHEN POINTER IS AT"; PRINT@425, "ENTRY YOU WISH TO ;:PRINT@489,"EDIT, PRESS---";:PRINT@620,"<C> TO CHANGE"::PRINT@68 , "<I> TO INSERT"; : PRINT@817, "OR"; : PRINT@748, "<D> TO DELETE"; : PRIN reard, "<E> TO END EDIT"; : RETURN 199 'Keyboard entry subroutine for duration and notes 4200 INPUT"TYPE CORRECT DURATION AND PRESS <ENTER>";YD:D=VAL(YD):N =N9:K2=896:GOSUB360:IFFBTHENFB=0:GOTO4200 1210 PRINT TYPE 3-CHARACTER NOTE OR AN 'R' FOR REST AND <ENTER>":P RINT TYPE 'N' AS 4TH CHARACTER AND <ENTER> FOR NO VIBRATO ";:NL=4: GOSUB1510: Z(N9) = YD + Z: RETURN4999 'Trap for disk I/O errors 5000 El=ERL:E2=ERR/2+1:IFEl=2060ANDE2=54THENPRINT:PRINT"FILE WAS N DT FOUND IN DIRECTORY. PLEASE SELECT OPTION": GOSUB470: RESUME1000EL SEIFE1=2060ANDE2=65THENPRINT: PRINT"YOU ENTERED A BAD FILE NAME. PL EASE TRY AGAIN": GOSUB470: RESUME2050 5010 IFE1=2180ANDE2=65THENPRINT:PRINT"THAT FILE NAME WAS BAD. PLE ASE TRY AGAIN":GOSUB470:RESUME2160ELSECLS:PRINT"ERROR IN LINE"E1"E RROR CODE"E2: PRINT"IF ERROR WAS IN DATA ENTRY, PLEASE BEGIN AGAIN BY SELECTING OP- TION 1 OR 2 ON RETURN TO MENU." 5020 PRINT@896, **** PRESS ANY KEY TO RETURN**** 5030 X=INKEY\$: IFX=""THEN5030ELSERESUME1000 5099 'Error handling in repeat routine 5100 PRINT@K2, "ENDING ENTRY # MUST BE GREATER THAN"NS:GOTO5130 5110 PRINT@K2, "ENDING ENTRY # MUST BE LESS THAN"N:GOTO5130 5120 PRINT@K2, "ENDING ENTRY # WAS TOO LARGE FOR THE JN SPACE ALLOW ED." 5130 JE=0:GOSUB470:GOTO430 5199 'Error message for no data 5200 CLS:PRINT0384, NO MUSIC DATA EXIST--PLEASE ENTER BY OPTIONS 1 OR 2 FIRST": GOSUB470: GOTO1000 5299 'What to do if 0 or 34 will be packed in Line 20 5300 CLS: PRINT@384, "Add a REM Line before Line 20 and then RUN aga in.":RETURN 5999 'Help for note entries 5000 CLS:PRINT"*SELECT 'N'o for tuning if not sure.":PRINT"*Select guide for note entry until experienced.":PRINT"*The higher the du ration number DN, the longer the note sounds" 5010 PRINT"*For example, an eighth note may have a DN of 8; then a quarter note in the same piece would have DN=16 and an eighth dot ted a DN=12.":PRINT"*Note entries are 3 or 4 characters long or a 1 character 'R' for a Rest. The 4 characters are:" 5020 PRINTTAB(5) **The first (A to G) tells the note*:PRINTTAB(5) ** The second (N,S,orF) tells natural, sharp. or flat":PRINTTAB(5) **T he third (1 to 6) tells the octave":PRINTTAB(5) "*The fourth is an optional 'N' for no vibrato" 5030 PRINT**Example notes are displayed if you select the quide":P RINT@960, "PRESS ANY KEY TO RETURN TO OPTIONS"; 6100 IFINKEYS=""THEN6100ELSERETURN 8999 'Get the tempo and play the music 9000 CLS: PRINT0390, TYPE CHOICE OF TEMPO FROM METRONOME 40 (SLOWES T)":PRINT@454,"TO 400 BEATS PER MINUTE (FASTEST)":PRINT@521,"OR 'M

Listing I continued



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L		
	Listing 1 continued	
	<pre>' FOR MENU AND PRESS <enter>.":PRINT@909,"";:INPUT"TEMPO = ";Y:] ="M"ANDFL=1THEN1000ELSEIFY="M"THEN9000ELSET=VAL(Y) 9010 IFT<40THENT=40ELSEIFT>400T=400 9019 'The constant 102250 set for quarter notes having 64 beats r minute on metronome 9020 T=102250/T:CT=1:FORE=2TO22:C=T/E:B=C-INT(C):IFC>255THENNEXT SEIFCT>BTHENCT=B:C%=E:B%=C:NEXTELSENEXT 9030 IFB%=0THEND%=1ELSEIFB%=34B%=35 9040 CLS:PRINT@384,"'SPACE RESERVED FOR MUSIC TITLE'" 10000 POKES0+46,C%:POKES0+48,B%:POKES0+2,A1:POKES0+3,A2:F=USR(O) FFL=1THEN1000ELSE9000 10999 'Traps unwanted clearing of memory 110000 CLS:PRINT@384,"YOU HAVE MUSIC DATA IN MEMORYDO YOU REALI WISH TO ERASE AND":PRINT"START A NEW PIECE (Y/N)? ";:Y(0)=Y1:GOS</enter></pre>	pe TEL):I
	<pre>1500:RETURN 11999 'Initialize and set and locate vibrato flag. 12000 DEFINTA.D,F-V:DEFSTRW-Z:DIMP,AI,NX,L\$,A,N,N9,J,Z,D,I,N0,A4 N,R,YD,Z(1714),P(11),N3,NI,KF:QV=1:Q=VARPTR(QV):E=Q-65536*(SGN((-1) 12100 CP=1197:K9=1700:W=CHR\$(62):XC=CHR\$(8):YG=STRING\$(52,61):Y] XYNM":Y(1)="XRABCDEFG":Y(2)="XFNS"+XC:Y(3)="X123456"+XC:Y(4)="X1 CHR\$(13)+XC:Y(5)="X"+XC+CHR\$(13):RETURN</pre>	2)= 1="

End

Program Listing 2. String extender.

1 REM String Extender for 48K MODELS I/III TRS-80
2 REM By Merton L. Davis
3 REM 3A Palmetto Arms
4 REM Camden S. Carolina 29020
5 REM To use, specify 64000 as Memory Size on entering Basic.
6 REM The string to extend must be the first line in program. An
example is Line 40 below.
7 REM Line 80 should be entered according to disk or cassette loca
tion of Basic.
8 REM RUN and enter length of string (to 32767) you want.
9 REM LIST after return to Basic
10 REM and try a smaller value for string length if program was un
altered.
30 CLS:PRINT TYPE DELETE1-31 <enter>"</enter>
31 PRINT: PRINT AND THEN RUN AGAIN. ": END
50 INPUT"STRING LENGTH"; L
60 FORX=-69TO-1:READN:S=S+N:POKEX,N:NEXT
<pre>70 IFS<>6298THENSTOP 80 DEFUSR=&HFFBB:F=USR(L): REM POKE16526,187:POKE16527,255:F=USR(L</pre>
80 DEFUSR CARE BASIC
) FOR CASSETTE BASIC 100 DATA 205, 127, 10, 229, 42, 164, 64, 17, 8, 0, 25, 193
100 DATA 229, 237, 74, 218, 25, 26, 237, 91, 177, 64, 205
120 DATA 144, 28, 210, 25, 26, 225, 54, 32, 11, 35, 121, 176
130 DATA 32, 248, 54, 34, 35, 54, 0, 35, 54, 0, 235, 42, 164
140 DATA 64, 115, 35, 114, 19, 18, 19, 18, 33, 249, 64, 115
150 DATA 35, 114, 35, 115, 35, 114, 195, 25, 26
120 DATE 237 1441 237 1437 237 1437 1337 237 20

'PROGRAM TO PACK LINE 20 OF "MUSIKON" WITH MUSIC GENERATOR 1 2 'AND REVERSE SCROLLER FOR EDITING 4 'By 5 ' Merton L. Davis 6 ' **3A Palmetto Arms** 7 1 Camden, SC 29020 8 'RUN and Delete all Lines but 20 and 40. 9 'Then fill with lines from Listing 1 except for REMarks 20 S\$="....PLACE 169 PERIODS BETWEEN QUOTES IN HERE...." 30 S1=PEEK(VARPTR(S\$)+1):S2=PEEK(VARPTR(S\$)+2):S0=S1+S2*256 40 AS="...YOUR 5100 BYTE STRING FOR MUSIC DATA SHOULD RESIDE HERE. 100 FOR X=S0TOS0+168:READN:POKEX,N:D=D+N:NEXT 110 IFD=17718THENPRINT"DONE": ENDELSEPRINT"BAD CHECKSUM IN DATA, TR Y AGAIN": END 120 DATA 253, 33, 1, 1, 205,127,10, 243, 62, 1, 8, 62, 255 130 DATA 253, 190, 1, 32, 2, 251, 201, 253, 126, 1, 245, 253 140 DATA 203, 2, 126, 40, 5,52, 253, 203, 2 150 DATA 190, 217, 253, 94, 3, 253, 86, 2, 107, 98 160 DATA 45, 14, 10, 6, 225, 29, 32, 22, 21, 32, 19, 62, 250 170 DATA 253, 190, 3, 40, 6, 8, 238, 3, 211, 255, 8, 253, 86, 2 180 DATA 253, 94, 3, 217, 126, 217, 254, 2, 40, 26, 45, 32, 23 190 DATA 37, 32, 20, 62, 250, 253, 190, 3, 40, 6, 8, 238, 3 200 DATA 211, 255, 8, 253, 102, 2, 253, 110, 3, 45, 16, 196 210 DATA 13, 32, 191, 241, 61, 245, 32, 184, 24, 2, 24, 146 220 DATA 217, 126, 254, 1, 40, 5, 253, 203, 2, 254, 53 230 DATA 241, 253, 35, 253, 35, 253, 35, 24 240 DATA 234, 17, 255, 63, 33, 191, 63, 1, 192, 3, 237 250 DATA 184, 33, 1, 60, 43. 17, 1, 60, 14, 63, 6, 1, 5, 54 260 DATA 32, 237, 176. 201

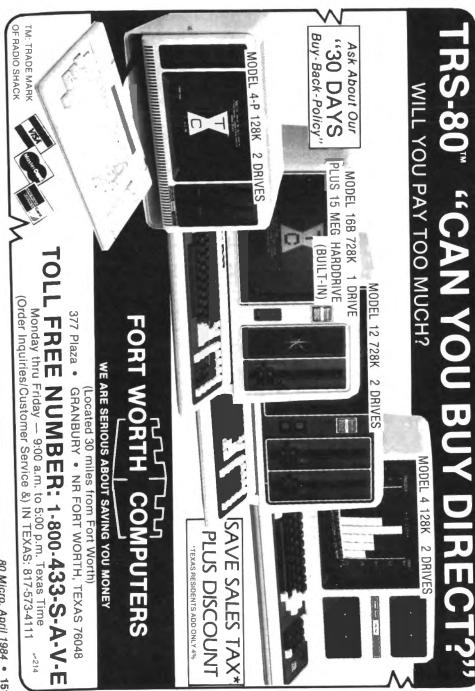
Program Listing 3. Music generator.

Program Listing 4. Musikon cassette conversion. 1 "MUSIKON" (c) for Models I/III 48K TRS-80 Cassette Basic Version 3 'Lines shown are those that differ from corresponding lines in t he Disk Basic version of Listing 1 30 S1=PEEK(VARPTR(S\$)+1):S2=PEEK(VARPTR(S\$)+2):S0=S1+S2*256:POKE16 526,S1:POKE16527,S2:S4=INT((S0+141)/256):S3=S0+141-S4*256 60 CLS:PRINT@390, "DO YOU WISH TO TUNE (Y/N/M)? ";:Y(0)=Y1:GOSUB150 0:IFX="N"THEN90ELSEIFX="M"THEN1000ELSEPRINT:PRINT"HIGHER OR LOWER PITCH (H/L)?";;Y(0)="HL":GOSUB1500:IFX="H"THEN80 390 JN=K9-N-1:19=N-1:PRINT@K2,"LAST ENTRY # WAS"N-1". YOU HAVE SPA CE FOR"JN"REPEAT ENTRIES": PRINT@K2+64, DO YOU KNOW STARTING AND EN DING ENTRY #'S TO REPEAT (Y/N)? ";:Y(0)="YN":GOSUB1500:IFX="Y"THEN 420ELSEGOSUB370 400 PRINT@K2, "DO YOU WISH TO 'F'IND ENTRY NOS. IN LISTING OR 'A'BO RT THIS RE- PEAT (F/A)? ";:Y(\emptyset) = "FA":GOSUB1500:IFX="A"THENKF=0:RET URNELSENI=N: Z(NI)="255":GOSUB3000:N=NI:CLS:IFN<13THENNI=0ELSEI=N-1 1000 FL=1:CLS:PRINT023, "OPTIONS MENU":PRINT071, YG:PRINT0138,"1) E NTER NEW MUSIC DATA": PRINT@202,"2) ENTER MUSIC DATA FROM TAPE": PR INT@266,"3) APPEND DATA AT END OF ENTERED MUSIC":PRINT@330,"4) C

End

3

End



	HANGE TUNING OF ENTERED MUSIC" 1010 PRINT@394,"5) LIST OF NOTES AND DURATIONS ENTERED":PRINT@458 ,"6) MAKE CORRECTIONS IN NOTES AND/OR DURATIONS":PRINT@522,"7) S AVE MUSIC DATA ON TAPE":PRINT@586,"H) GET HELP FOR DATA ENTRY":PR INT@650,"P) PLAY MUSIC ENTERED WITH OPTIONS 1 OR 2" 1510 Z="":X=INKEY\$:PRINTSTRING\$(NL,136);STRING\$(NL,24);:FORI=1T05 1520 X=INKEY\$:FORS=1T0LEN(Y(I)):SS=(SS+1)AND7:PRINTCHR\$(14AND(SS=1))OR15AND(SS=5));:IFX=MID\$(Y(I),S,1)THEN153ØELSENEXT:GOT01520 1540 IFX=XCPRINTX;:IFZ="R"THENZ="":I=1:GOT0152ØELSEII=1-1:GOT01520 1550 PRINTX;:IFZ="R"THEN158ØELSEIFI=5THEN157ØELSEIFI=4ANDX=CHR\$(13) X(3)="":GOT01570	
	1560 X(I-1)=X:NEXTI	
	1570 Z=X(0) +X(1) +X(2) +X(3)	
Ľ.	2050 CLS:PRINT"PLEASE SET YOUR RECORDER FOR PLAY AND PRESS ANY KEY WHEN READY."	
	2060 X=INKEY\$:IFX=""THEN2010ELSEIFX="M"THEN1000	
	2065 REM The following two lines are not in Listing 1 but must be	
	included for the cassette Basic version. 2070 INPUT#-1.NI.CP:FORN=0TONISTEP20	
	2070 INPUT#-1,N1,CP;FORN=0TONISTEP20 2080 INPUT#-1,Z(N),Z(N+1),Z(N+2),Z(N+3),Z(N+4),Z(N+5),Z(N+6),Z(N+7	
).Z(N+8).Z(N+9).Z(N+10),Z(N+11),Z(N+12),Z(N+13),Z(N+14),Z(N+15),Z(
	N+16), Z(N+17), Z(N+18), Z(N+19): NEXTN: RETURN	
	2150 CLS:PRINT"PLEASE SET YOUR RECORDER FOR RECORDING AND PRESS AN Y KEY WHEN READY."	
	2160 X=INKEYS:IFX=""THEN2110ELSEIFX="M"THEN1000	
	2170 PRINT#-1,NI.CP:FORN=0TONISTEP20	
	2180 PRINT#-1,Z(N),Z(N+1),Z(N+2),Z(N+3),Z(N+4),Z(N+5),Z(N+6),Z(N+7)	
),Z(N+8),Z(N+9),Z(N+10),Z(N+11),Z(N+12),Z(N+13),Z(N+14),Z(N+15),Z(N+16),Z(N+17),Z(N+18),Z(N+19)	
	3000 CLS:IFZ(0)="THENPRINT"NO MUSIC DATA IN MEMORYWE WILL START AGAIN":GOSUB470:RUNELSEPRINT"DO YOU WISH LIST TO SCREEN OR TO A R EADY PRINTER?":PRINT"TYPE AN 'S' FOR SCREEN OR 'P' FOR PRINTER ";:	
	$Y(\theta) = "SPM"$	
	<pre>4130 IFV<>0THENV=V-64:N9=N9-1:GOSUB4160:VC=V+14:GOTO4140ELSEN1=N1- 1:IFN1<0THENN1=0:N9=N1:N2=0:GOTO4140ELSEN9=N1:GOSUB4160:POKE16526, S3:POKE16527,S4:F=USR(0):POKE16526,S1:POKE16527,S2:N=N9:GOSUB310:G OSUB380:GOSUB4180:VC=14</pre>	
	5000 El=ERL:E2=ERR/2+1	
	5010 CLS:PRINT"ERROR IN LINE"E1"ERROR CODE"E2:PRINT"IF ERROR WAS I	
	N DATA ENTRY, PLEASE BEGIN AGAIN BY SELECTING OP- TION 1 OR 2 ON F ETURN TO MENU."	
	12000 DEFINTA.D,F-V:DEFSTRW-Z:DIMP,A!,NX,L\$,A,N,N9,J,Z,D,I,N0,A0,N N,R,YD,Z(1719),P(11),N3,NI,KF:QV=1:Q=VARPTR(QV):E=Q-65536*(SGN(Q)=	
	-1) 12100 CP=1197:K9=1700:W=CHR\$(62):XC=CHR\$(8):YG=STRING\$(52,61):Y1=" YNM":Y(1)="RABCDEFG":Y(2)="FNS"+XC:Y(3)="123456"+XC:Y(4)="N"+CHR\$(13)+XC:Y(5)=XC+CHR\$(13):RETURN	
		Ел

Program Listing 5. String extender source code.

00100 ;String Extender to be used with Basic 00110 ;by placing desired string length as 00120 ;argument in USR call. 00130 ORG ØFFBBH 00140 START CALL ØA7FH ;String length in HL.

Listing 5 continued

Listing 5 continued

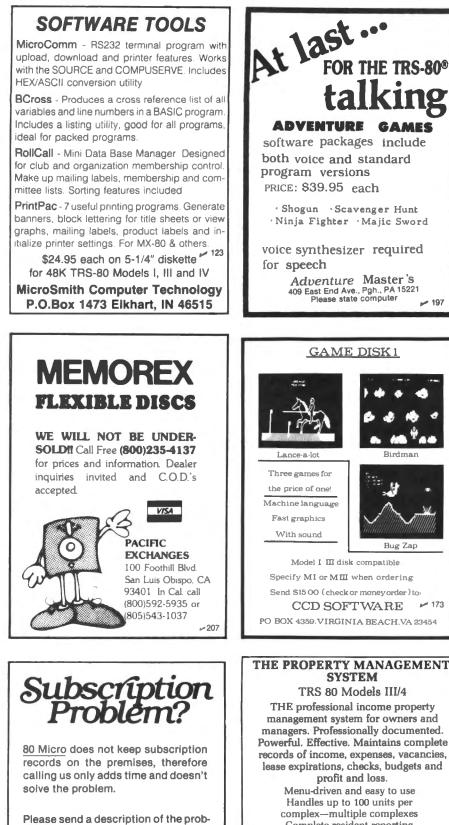
5

00150		PUSH	HL	Save.
00160		LD		Start of Basic in HL.
00170		LD	DE,08	;Bump to start of
00180		ADD	HL,DE	;string.
00190		POP	BC	Length in BC.
00200		PUSH	HL	Save start.
00210		ADC	BL,BC	;Points to end of string.
88228		JP	C,1A19H	Abort if overflow.
00230		LD	DE, (40B1H)	:End of Basic memory.
00240		CALL	1C98H	¿Less than string length?
00250		JP	NC, 1A19H	Abort if it is.
00260		POP	HL	Point HL to start.
00270	LOOP	LD	(HL),20H	;Fill with blank spaces.
00280		DEC	BC	1
00290		INC	HL	2
00300		LD	A,C	;Continue until end
00310		OR	В	pof string.
00320		JR	NZ,LOOP	7
00330		LD	(HL).22H	;End quote.
00340		INC	HL	3
00350		LD	(HL).0	;End Basic with
00360		INC	HL	two bytes of zero.
00370		LD	(HL),Ø	7
60380		EX	DE.HL	;Next line start in DE.
66396		LD	HL, (16548)	
00400		LD	(HL).E	LSB of next line location.
00410		INC	HL	Jun of such line leasting
00420		LD INC	(HL),D	;MSB of next line location.
00430		LD	DE (DE) .A	Bump to start of
88468		INC	DE) •A	variables and
66478		LD	(DE) ,A	zero on the way there.
00480		LD	HL,16633	Final housekeeping.
00490		LD	(HL),E	Points to
00500		INC	HL	start of variables
00510		LD	(HL),D	ifor ROM.
00520		INC	HL	2
00530		LD	(BL),E	2
00540		INC	HL	8
00550		LD	(HL).D	2
00560		JP	1A19H	Back to Basic.
00570		END	START	

Program Listing 6. Music generator source code.

00110 00120 00130 00130	;COPYRI ;A Leo ;6 octa ;For MO	GHT 1983 Christop ves and	herson ton	TS RESERVED e generator enhanced for al vibrato.	
00150	;By	Merton	L. Davis		
00160	2	3A Palm	etto Arms		
00170	3	Camden	S. Carolin	a 29020	
00180	7				
00190	2	ORG	ØFFØlH		
00200	MUSIC	LD	IY,01018	;Points IY to START-1	
00210		CALL	BA7FH	Points HL to Basic Flag	g.
00220		DI		No interrupts.	
00230		LD	A,01H	Pulse code.	
00240		EX	AF, AF	Save it.	
00250	LOOP1	LD	A,255	;End of piece?	

00260	CP	(IY+1)	Return to Basic
00270	JR	NZ,NOTES	; if so.
60280	EI	110 9 110 1 2 20	1
00290	RET		3
60300 NOTES	LD	A,(IY+1)	;Else get duration
00310	PUSH	AP	;and save it.
00320	BIT	7,(IY+2)	;Vibrato?
00330	JR	Z, RGLD	Go if yes. Else flag no vibrato
00340	INC	(HL)	;Else flag no vibrato
00350 00360 RGLD	RES	7,(IY+2)	jano zero bit /.
00370	EXX LD	E,(IY+3)	;Save flag location. ;Load registers with
00380	LD	D.(IY+2)	period of pitch of
60396	LD	L,E	;next note.
00400	LD	H,D	7
00410	DEC	L	Start countdown in HL
00428 LOOP2	LD	C,ØAH	;Cycles in outer loop.
99436 LOOP3	LD	B,ØElH	;Cycles in outer loop. ;Cycles in inner loop.
99449 LOOP4	DEC	E	;Start countdown in DE
88458	JR	NZ, DELAY	;Continue delay if
88468	DEC	D	;not zero.
00470	JR	NZ, DELAY	1
00480 00490	LD CP	A,250	;Rest?
00500	JR	(IY+3) Z,RESTl	;Bypass if yes.
00510	EX	AF, AF'	Else get pulse code.
00520	XOR	Ø3H	Toggle and
00530	OUT	(ØFFH),A	;send one vibe.
00540	EX	AF, AF	Save toggled code.
00550 REST1	LD	D.(IY+2)	Reload period of pitch
00560	LD	E,(IY+3)	; in DE.
00570 DELAY	EXX		;Get flag into
00580	LD	A,(HL)	;A register.
00590	EXX		;Save location.
00600	CP	Ø2H	;Is it no vibrato? ;Go if yes.
00610	JR	Z,LOOP	;Go if yes.
00620	DEC	L	Continue HL countdown
09630 00640	JR	NZ,LOOP	;and go
88658	DEC	H	;until zero.
00660	JR LD	NZ,LOOP A,250	; ;Rest?
00670	CP	(IY+3)	i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i
00680	JR	Z,REST2	Bypass if yes.
00690	EX	AF , AF	Else send another
00700	XOR	Ø3H	vibe and again
00710	OUT	(ØFFH),A	save toggled
00720	EX	AF, AF'	;code.
00730 REST2	LD	H,(IY+2)	;Reload HL with
00740	LD	L,(IY+3)	period of pitch.
00750	DEC	L	Start countdown.
00760 LOOP	DJNZ	LOOP4 C	;Inner loop delay.
00770 00780	DEC JR	NZ,LOOP3	;Outer loop
00790	POP	AF	;delay. ;Get duration
00/90	DEC	A	; Countdown.
00810	PUSH	ÂF	;And again save.
00820	JR	NZ,LOOP2	Continue same note
00830	JR	RESET	juntil end of duration.
00840	JR	LOOP1	Functions as relay.
00850 RESET	EXX		Get flag location. Set BIT 7 of period of
00860	LD	A, (HL)	
00870	CP	Ø1H	pitch again if vibrato
00880	JR	Z,FIN	;was off in last note.
00890	SET	7,(IY+2)	j . Coh filon for ulbuch
00900 00910 FIN	DEC	(HL)	;Set flag for vibrato
88920 FIN	POP	AF IY	and prepare for next
00930	INC	IY	<pre>;note by pointing IY to ;next duration</pre>
68948	INC	IY	minus one.
00950	JR	RESET-2	Relay back to LOOP1.
00960	END	MUSIC	

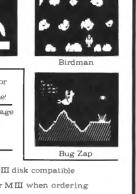


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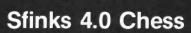
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Model 4 Basic lacks three Model III graphics commands—Set, Reset and Point. Now you can access them.

odel 4 Basic is a powerful Basic interpreter, but it lacks graphics commands. To remedy this, I've written three machine-language subroutines that perform the Set, Reset, and Point functions. I include all three subroutines in a single program called Graph (see Program Listing 1).

Setting Up Graph

You can easily assemble Graph with an editor/assembler. For those of you who don't have one, I've included Program Listing 2, which POKEs the subroutines into high memory.

Set the high memory pointer to FF86

BUILD GRAPH/JCL <enter> MEMORY (H = X'FF86') <enter> LOAD GRAPH/CMD <enter> //EXIT <enter> <control><shift><@>

Figure. A sample JCL file. Type in these commands at the TRSDOS Ready prompt and save them. When you want to run the Graph program, simply type in DO GRAPH at the TRSDOS Ready prompt.

The Key Box

Model 4 16K RAM Assembly Language or Disk Basic Editor/Assembler Optional hexadecimal before executing Listing 2. To do this from Basic, type in CLEAR, FF86; from TRSDOS Ready, type in MEMORY (H = X'FF86'). The program produces a CMD file of the subroutines, once they're in high memory.

Using the Subroutines

You access the three subroutines using the Call command and the syntax given in the Table.

The Figure presents a job control language (JCL) file that automatically sets the high memory for the program and loads it into RAM. To execute the JCL file, type in DO GRAPH from TRS-DOS Ready. Program Listing 3 demonstrates how you can use these routines in your own programs. If you type in this program, you'll notice that every third line looks squashed. I suspect that this squashing effect is necessary to accommodate the Model 4's 80-column by 24-line display. However, the squashing shouldn't hamper your programming as long as you keep it in mind when designing your graphics. ■

Write to Mark D. Goodwin at Star Route 79 Box 103, Orland, ME 04472.

Command	Function	Example
CALL SET(X,Y)	Sets a pixel at the coordinate specified by X and Y.	SET = &HFFB3 X>=0 and X<=159 Y>=0 and Y<=71
CALL RESET(X,Y)	Resets a pixel at the coordinate specified by X and Y.	RESET = &HFFA2 X>=0 and X<=159 Y>=0 and Y<=71
CALL POINT(X,Y,PNT)	Tests a pixel at the coordinate specified by X and Y. The result will be re- turned as: PNT = -1 if the pixel is set. PNT = 0 if the pixel is reset.	POINT = &HFF87 X>=0 and X<=159 Y>=0 and Y<=71

In the above examples, variables X, Y and PNT must be integer variables. However, their variable names can differ; I use X, Y, and PNT here as illustrations. You can also use different variable names for Set, Reset, and Point.

Table. Subroutine syntax.



TRIPLE SPLIT SCREEN SPEED: 1-200 WPM

This 4.5k assembly language program runs on your TRS-80[™]Model I, III, or 4. The decoded Morse Code is displayed on the screen and may be printed. The keyboard buffer is active while either sending or receiving. The output is either tone or keyed. I/O is via the cassette interface. The program runs from tape or disk (TRSDOS 2.3 or 1.3). Use it "on-the-air" or for code practice.

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FF 87		00120 00140 00150	; Model ; By Ma ;	4 SET,R rk D. Go ORG	ESET, and odwin ØFF87H	d POINT Routines
		00160 00170 00180	; POINT	Routine		
FF8A FF8B FF8C FF8F FF92 FF93 FF94	C5 CDE4FF CDD3FF AØ 6F 26ØØ Ø1FFFF Ø9 ED62 E3 C1 71 23 70	00190 00200 00220 00220 00220 00230 00240 00250 00250 00250 00270 00280 00220 00230 00330 00330 00330 00350 00350	FOINT	CALL RET PUSH CALL CALL AND LD LD ADD SBC EX POP LD LD LD LD LD EX POP	NC BC FIGXY GETCHR B L,A H,Ø BC,ØFFPF HL,BC HL,HL (SP),HL BC (HL),C HL	;Go evaluate X and Y. ;Return if either is out of range. ;Save the return VARPTR. ;Figure row, column, and bit mask. ;Get the current video character. ;H=Masked video character. ;H=Masked video character. ;H=Cadjustment value. ;(True) Carry=1,(False) Carry=0. ;(True) Carry=1,(False) HL=0. ;H=Return VARPTR. ;Save the LSB of the True/False value. ;Save the MSB of the True/False value. ;Return.
FFA5 FFA6	CDE4FF CDD3FF F5 78 2F C1 AØ	90380 00390 00400 00400 00420 00430 00440 00450 00460 00470 00480 00490 00490 00490	RESET	CALL RET CALL CALL D CPL POP AND JR	CHKXY NC FIGXY GETCHR AF A,B BC B PUTCHR	<pre>;Go evaluate X and Y. ;Return if either is out of range. ;Figure row, column, and bit mask. ;Get the current video character. ;A>Bit mask. ;Invert the bit mask. ;B>Video character. ;RESET the pixel. ;Go display the new character.</pre>
FFB6		00510 00520 00530 00540		CALL RET CALL	CHKXY NC FIGXY	;Go evaluate X and Y. ;Return if either is out of range. ;Figure row, column, and bit mask.

Program Listing 1. Graph/CMD comprises three subroutines that perform the Set, Reset, and

Point graphics functions on the Model 4.

;Return if either is out of range. ;Figure row, column, and bit mask. 00540 CALL FIGXY ;Prigure row, column, and bit mask ;Get the current video character. ;SET the pixel. ;C=New character to be displayed. ;B=Put character code. ;A=SVC number. 00550 CALL GETCHR 00560 OR В 00570 PUTCHR C,A LD B,2 A,15 28H 00580 LD. 00590 LD 00600 RST ;Call SVC 15. 00610 00620 RET Return. 00630 ; Evaluate the X and Y Values Routine 00640 00650 CHKXY PUSH ;Save the X VARPTR. ;HL=Y VARPTR. DE.HL 00660 EX ;HL=Y VARPTR. ;D=Y Value. ;HL=X VARPTR. ;L=X value. ;H=Y value. ;A=Y value. ;Is Y >= 72? ;Return if Y >= 72. 00670 LD D,(HL) HL L,(HL) 006.80 POP 00690 LD 00700 LD H,D 00710 LD A,H 72 00720 00730 RET NC LD CP A,L 160 ;A=X value. ;Is X >= 160? 00740 RET 00760 ;Return.

Listing I continued



FFBA CDD3FF

FFBD BØ

PPC4 C9

FFC5 E5

FFC6 EB

FFC7 56 FPC8 E1

PFC9 6E

FFCA 62

FFCB 7C FFCC FE48 FFCE D0

PFCF 7D PFDØ FEAØ FFD2 C9

FFBE 4F FFBF 0602 FFC1 3E0F FFC3 EF



each menu.

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This machine language program contains fast animation, sound effects, tunes, and speech. The speech has two options: it can be generated by computer or by a VS100 speech synthesizer (speech options described later). The program is easily controlled by a friendly menu-man who points to the options that may be chosen. The main menu contains four sections: • Learn the Alphabet • Learn to Count • Learn Shapes • Learn Words Each section contains three subsections which can easily be manipulated, giving twelve games in all. The menu selection is accompanied by a different nursery rhyme tune for

LETTERS

This option allows the child to select letters at random, match the current letter displayed, or type in the next letter. When a correct response is given, an animation associated with the letter moves across the screen, e.g., Z for Zebra. The computer says the letters also.

NUMBERS

This option allows the child to select the numbers zero to nine at random, match the current number displayed, or type in the next number. Men walk out on the screen equal to the number chosen. This section also contains speech.

SHAPES

This section allows the child to control the menu-man, moving shapes from the left hand of the screen to the right hand of the screen. The first level allows the child to pick up shapes using the spacebar. The second level, in addition, allows the child to control the menu-man with the arrow keys. The third level puts a small 'Bee' on the screen which the child must avoid while manipulating the menu-man and shapes

WORDS

This final section allows the child to type in letters to form words. The first level asks for a word to be typed in, then to be repeated before another word can be tried. The second leve

prompts the child with a word which must be matched before an animation will appear on the screen. The last level shows the animation on the screen. Then the child must type in the correct word before the next animation is shown. This section contains speech also.

SPEECH

The program can be bought as a stand-alone program with computer-generated speech, which uses 'your' speaker amplifier. However, we have also made the program compatible with an 'Alpha Products VS100' speech synthesizer for improved speech quality. (This can be purchased from 'Alpha Products' subject to availability). The speech is not available for a 16K machine

Software available for the TRS80* Models 1, III, and IV. Also soon available for the Timex. 16K tape (no speech). 32K tape. 32K disk. 48K disk. All programs for \$29.95

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Listing 1 o	continued					
		00770; 00780; 00790;	Get th	ie Curre	nt Video	Character Routine
	FFD3 F5	98809 GE	10000	PUSH	AP	Save the bit mask.
1	FFD4 0601	00810	ACOR	ID	B,1	B=Get character code.
	FFD6 3EØP	00820		LD	A,15	A=SVC number.
	FFD8 EF	00830		RST	28H	Call SVC 15.
	PPD9 Cl	00840		POP	BC	;B=Bit mask.
	FFDA B7	00850		OR	A	; Is the character < 128?
	FFDB F2E1FF			JP		Rl;Jump if it's < 128.
	FFDE FECØ	00870		CP	192	JIS it a graphic character.
	FFEØ D8	00880		RET	ĉ	Return if it's graphic.
í -	FFE1 3E80	90890 GE			A, 80H	A=Blank graphic character.
	FFE3 C9	00900		RET		Return.
		00910 ;				110002111
1			Pigure	the Roy	w. the Co	olumn, and the Bit Mask Routine
		00930 1				
	FFE4 7C	00940 FI	GXY	LD	A,H	;A=Y value.
1	FFE5 26FP	00950		LD		7H=-1.
	FFE7 24	00960 FI	GXY1	INC	H	Bump the row number,
	FFE8 D603	00970		SUB	3	Subtract three.
	FPEA 30PB	00980		JR	NC,FIGXY	l;Loop till Y/3 is complete.
	FFEC C603	00990		ADD	A,3	Adjust it for the remainder.
	FFEE 47	01000		LD	B,A	;B=Y/3 remainder.
	FFEF CB3D	01010		SRL	L	;L≈Column number.
	FFF1 3EØ1	01020		LD	A,1	A=Starting bit mask.
	FFF3 3002	01030		JR		(2) Jump if it's an even column.
	FFF5 CB27	01040		SLA	A	;Shift the bit mask.
1	FFF7 04	01050 FI		INC	в	Bump the Y/3 remainder.
	FFF8 05	01060 FI		DEC	в	;Bit mask complete?
	FFF9 C8	01070		RET	Z	;Return if it's complete.
	FFFA CB27	01080		SLA	A	Shift the bit mask.
	FFFC CB27	01090		SLA	A	;Shift the bit mask.
	FFFE 18F8	01100		JR	FIGXY3	;Loop till done.
	9999	01110		END		
1	00000 Total	errors				

Program Listing 2. This program POKEs the subroutines from Listing 1 into high memory.

```
10 ' POKE Program for Graphics Subroutines
20 ' By Mark D. Goodwin
30 FOR I=&HFF87 TO &HFFFF
40 READ J
50 POKE I,J
60 NEXT
70 SYSTEM "DUMP GRAPH/CMD:0 (S=X'FF87',E=X'FFFF')"
80 END
90 DATA 205,197,255,208,197.205,228,255
100 DATA 205,211,255,160,111,38,0,1
110 DATA 255,255,9,237,98,227,1193,113
120 DATA 35,112,201,205,197,255,208,205
130 DATA 228,255,205,211,255,245,120,47
140 DATA 193,160,24,11,205,197,255,208
150 DATA 6,2,62,15,239,201,229,235
170 DATA 86,225,110,98,124,254,72,208
180 DATA 15,239,133,132,225,255,254
210 DATA 15,239,193,183,242,225,255,254
210 DATA 15,239,193,183,242,225,255,254
210 DATA 36,214,3,48,251,198,3,71
220 DATA 203,61,62,1.48,2,203,39
230 DATA 248
```

End

Program Listing 3. Graphics demonstration program. 10 ' Model 4 Graphics Demonstration Program 20 ' By Mark D. Goodwin 30 ' Set the variables to integers & predefine the variables used 40 DEFINT A-Z 50 DIM X,Y,SET,RESET,POINT,PNT 60 ' Set the subroutines' starting addresses 70 SET=&HFFB3 80 RESET=&HFFA2 90 POINT=&HFF87 100 Clear the screen and turn off the cursor 110 CLS 120 PRINT CHR\$(15) 130 ' SET every other line 140 FOR Y=0 TO 71 STEP 2 150 FOR X=0 TO 159 160 CALL SET(X,Y) 170 NEXT X 180 NEXT Y ' Reverse the display 190 200 FOR X=0 TO 159 210 FOR Y=0 TO 71 220 CALL POINT(X,Y,PNT): IF PNT THEN CALL RESET(X,Y) ELSE CALL SET(X,Y) 230 NEXT Y 240 NEXT X 250 ' Clear the screen and turn on the cursor 260 CLS 270 PRINT CHRS(14) End



Oops... WRONG DISK

You'll never write data to the wrong file with this utility to identify your Model III disks

The rhythm of exchanging disks with either single- or multi-drive Model II systems while executing multi-swap routines can hypnotize even the most seasoned computerist into hitting the wrong key at the wrong time. It was just this experience that led me to write a simple routine that you can incorporate into Basic programs to identify your disks.

Disk ID

The Basic statement

OPEN "D", 1, "XXX:0(RED)"

opens a file called XXX on the disk in drive zero no matter what the name of the disk. (RED) identifies the disk name, but only the Copy command looks at that name. All other commands ignore it. Basic programmers need a way to check the name of the disk once it's booted up.

Program Listing 1 (DISKID/CMD) shows the Assembly-language routine that calls SVC 15 and then returns the name of the disk residing in the drive you specified in the Basic calling routine.

The program assembles at the usable top of RAM for a 64K TRSDOS 2.0 system. The simplest way to incorporate it is to debug the 22 hexadecimal (hex) bytes of machine code into RAM ad-

The Key Box

Model II 64K RAM Disk Basic Assembly Language Editor/Assembler or Debug dresses EFEA to EFFF hex.

At the TRSDOS Ready prompt, type DEBUG ON and press the enter key. Then type DEBUG and press the enter key. When the question-mark prompt appears, press the M key. When A = appears on the screen, type EFEA, which then appears in the top left of the screen. Then press the F1 key. The cursor will flash over byte EFEA.

Enter the hexadecimal code in the Figure. When you've entered the code D5–C9, press the F2 key. Press the O key (not the zero key). At TRSDOS Ready, type:

DUMP DISKID/CMD START = EFEA, END = EFFF

Finally, build this routine into your Basic programs, calling it with the user (USR) function (see Program Listing 2). Line 100 calls the subroutine to high RAM, line 110 protects it from Basic, and line 120 defines the entry address.

Line 140 represents a neat way to pass the disk drive number to the subroutine, the zero simply being a dummy character; line 150 transfers program control to the machine-language subroutine, which reads the selected drive and returns the disk name to the caller in variable ID\$.

You can also think of the USR0 as a function call in:

PRINT USR0(ID\$)

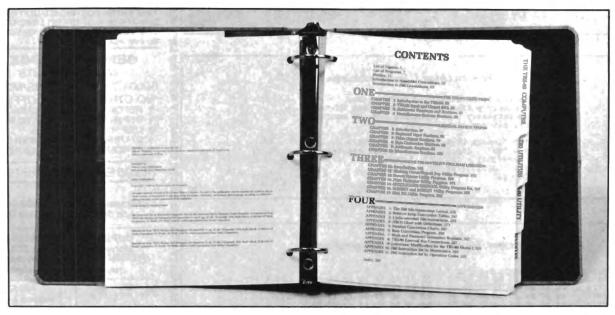
You might want to build the fragment shown in Program Listing 3, or something like it, into your Model II Basic programs. ■

You can reach C. David Wilson at P.O. Box 272, Madawaska, ME 04756.

	_			
	Program	n Listing 1. DI	SKID/CMD.	
EFED 3608 EFEF 23 EFF0 5E EFF1 23 EFF2 56 EFF3 21E2EF EFF6 3E0F	00110 ;* DISKID 00120 ;* from a 00130 ;* of the 00130 ;* of the 00130 ;* of the 00160 ;* of 00160 ;* exit 00160 ;* 00170 ;* 00200 ;* 00310 L 00320 L 00320 L 00350 L 0005 L 005 L 005 L 005 L 005 L 005	<pre>/OBJ - This : calling BASI disk resider ng is perform y: DE>Argum Pirst byte Disk Name tist byte Disk Name USH DE - X DE,HL D B,(HL) D B,(HL) NC HL D D,(HL) D, (HL,D)</pre>	<pre>ment Storage Area. c of ASA contains Drive # bytes contain string address a of ASA = 8 is now in string area ***********************************</pre>	*

Program Listing 2. USR function. 100 SYSTEM "LOAD DISKID/OBJ" 110 CLEAR 50, SHEPE1 120 DEFUSR0 = SHEPEA 130 INPUT "Drive \$", DR 140 ID\$ = STRING\$(DR, "0") 150 ID\$ = USR0(ID\$) 150 ID\$ = USR0(ID\$) 160 IF ID\$ = "RED" + STRING\$(5," ") THEN 180 170 PRINT "OOPS1Wrong Diskette" 180 PRINT "Drive" DR "diskette name is " ID\$ 190 END	End
Program Listing 3. Sample subroutine. 10 "Listing 3, as mentioned in the text, 20 'is simply a fragment which does not contain 30 'the necessary preliminaries and, of course, 44 'will not run alone 50 ' 69 INPUT "Insert Diskette RED into Drive 2READY" ; 2\$ 70 DS = "00" 'Length of string is the Drive # 80 IF USR0(ID\$) = "RED " THEN 120 90 PRINT "OOPS1 Wrong Diskette" 100 GOTO 60	End GENERAL LEDGER 400+ ACCOUNTS 5000+ TRANSACTIONS/MONTH NO OTHER SYSTEM OFFERS † REPORT FLEXIBILITY/CAPACITY † DEPARTMENT P & I (UP TO 9) † USE 100+ SUB-TOTALS † STATEMENT OF CHANGES (ASSETS) † PERCENT P & L + ACCOUNT DETAIL 149.95 Each ★ Both for 199.95 ✓ 355 Manual & Demo disk \$20.00 ea. add \$50.00 ea. for Hard Disk
Figure. Hexadecimal code for disk identification. TRS-80 Model II DEBUG Program. EFFA 05 EB 46 36 08 23 5E 23 56 21 E2 EF 3E 0F CF 01 F6.0**V1 EFFA 05 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	Add \$50.00 ea. for Hard Disk SUPER P/R payroll \$225.00 Manual & Demo Disk \$55.00 REWRITE Labels 9.95 per 100 reusable diskette labels H. D. P. 2059 West Lincoln Oroville, CA 95965 916 - 533-5992 VISA or M/C MallSAS ALIOVAVO 304V1 WallSAS A
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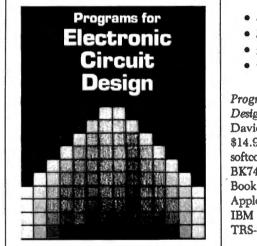
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The routine fools the Basic interpreter into thinking it holds a screen full of string data stored in memory. Instead of defining a string array as located in the high memory pool, the program defines its location in video memory. In short, the data strings become whatever appears on the screen.

While I've written the program for text, you can modify it for graphics.

Representing Strings in Basic

Each string variable is represented internally by a 1- or 2-byte variable name, a 1-byte length counter, and a 2-byte address pointing to the location in memory where the string begins. For a simple variable such as A\$, the program stores this information along with other simple numeric variables as shown in Fig. 1.

The VARPTR command gives N as the variable address (see Fig. 1). If you type PRINT VARPTR(A\$), you get the value of N. If you type PRINT PEEK(VARPTR(A\$)), you get the contents of the length-of-string box (see Fig. 1).

The program stores array variables similarly, except that a header block follows the variable name, providing information about the array size.

A table of 3-byte entries like boxes N, N+1, and N+2 in Fig. 1, one block for each element in the array, follows the header block. With array variables, VARPTR gives the same information: it points to the byte containing the length of the string. The only difference is that N-1 and N-2 don't contain the variable names.

To set up an array to represent the

contents of the video screen, first dimension a string array 16 elements long:

10 DIMA\$(16)

The lengths are set to zero, and the addresses point to somewhere in high memory where Basic keeps a pool of memory reserved for building and storing strings. This is the memory set aside by the Clear NNNNN command, where NNNNN represents the number of bytes set aside for string storage.

To make this routine work, replace the length and address bytes Basic set up to represent the location and length of the 16 strings A(1)-A(16) with your own lengths and addresses. The addresses represent the starting address of each of the 16 lines of the video screen, and the lengths are all set to 64 characters, the length of one line of video. So every time you ask for the value of an element of A(N), you get the line of text or graphics on line N of the screen.

A simple loop sets up the lengths and addresses (see Program Listing 1). In line 20, 1% is an integer variable; that is, the program stores its value in 2 bytes, making it easy to POKE its value into the array address locations as you go along. The address of the first character of the first video line is 15296 minus 64. Line 30 loops through 16 elements of A\$(and line 40 makes each string 64 bytes long.

With each successive iteration, I%increases by 64, representing the address of each successive video line (see line 50). Like the 2-byte address you need, the program stores the I% variable internally, so POKE the 2 bytes of I% into the appropriate locations N+1, N+2 (line 60).

Typing in the loop takes about three minutes and a few hundred bytes.

Here's what you get for your effort: At any given moment, the A\$ permanently stores the entire contents of the video screen, so long as an element of the A\$ array never appears on the left side of an equals sign in a string equation.

Try the following experiment: Clear the screen, then type THIS IS THE FIRST LINE OF VIDEO and hit the break key. The program displays:

THIS IS THE FIRST LINE OF THE VIDEO

Now type PRINTA\$(1) and press the enter key. You should see the top line of video printed over again. Type

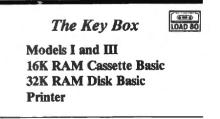
FOR I = 1 TO 16:PRINT A\$(I);:NEXT

Press the enter key and watch what happens.

If you want to save the screen from inside a program, add 100 DIM B\$(16) and the subroutine:

1000 FOR I = 1 TO 16:B\$(I) = A\$(I):NEXT: RETURN.

The subroutine in line 1000 snags the entire contents of the screen from the A\$ array and keeps it in B\$, where successive changes on the screen have no effect. You can get a printout of the 16 strings or the screen at any time. You can also store a screen of prompts, graphics, or data, and later recall it for reference—the applications are unlimited. I use an array of 256 elements to store 16 screens full of text for a text editor.





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N-1	N	N+1	N+2
variable	length	low-order	high-order
name	of	address	address
byte 2	string	of string	of string
	variable name	variable length name of	variable length low-order name of address

Figure. Numeric variable storage.

Key	Function
Enter	Prints out
Clear	Saves screen
Shift-clear	Clears screen and
	starts over
Shift/up-arrow	Moves up one line
Down arrow	Moves down one line
Shift/right-arrow	Advances one space
Shift/left-arrow	Backs up one space
Right arrow	Tabs eight spaces
Left arrow	Delctes

Table. Command descriptions.

Running the Sample Program

My scaled-down screen editor sample uses strings to capture the screen contents (see Program Listing 2). Though editing is possible with this technique, my demonstration program doesn't support it.

To run the sample screen editor, familiarize yourself with the key instructions (see the Table), press any key, and wait for the top line to clear to the word "Begin." Then start typing and get the idea of what the cursor keys do. You can type anywhere on the screen at

End

Program Listing 1. Loop for string lengths and addresses.

```
20 1%=15296:'
30 FOR J=1 TO 16:'
40 POKE VARPTR( A$(J) ),64:'
50 I%=I% + 64:
60 POKE VARPTR( A$(J) )+1, PEEK( VARPTR(I%) ):'
70 POKE VARPTR( A$(J) )+2, PEEK( VARPTR(I%)+1 ):
80 NEXT J:
```

Program Listing 2. Screen editor sample. 10 -----SAMPLE SCREEN-EDITOR, DEMONSTRATING ONE USE FOR THE SCREEN-12 . * 13 1 TO STRING ALGORITHM DESCRIBED IN THE ÷ 14 MANUSCRIPT 15 20 30 ----GREGG WEISSMAN 1-16-83 -----I. 35 45 CLS: PRINT@70, "SIMPLE BASIC SCREEN-EDITOR USING SCREEN/STRING ARRAY" 46 PRINT: PRINT YOU CAN STORE UP TO 3 SCREENS OF TEXT, AND THEN P RINT THE PRINT TEXT TO YOUR LINE PRINTER. YOU MUST SAVE EACH S CREEN OF PRINT TEXT BEFORE THE SCREEN SCROLLS, OR THE TOP LINE WILL BE LOST" 47 PRINT"TO GO DIRECTLY TO PRINT-OUT, TYPE <ENTER>. TO SAVE THE SCREEN":PRINT"TYPE <CLEAR>. TO CLEAR SCREEN & START OVER TYPE <S HIFT-CLEAR>":PRINT"<SHIFT UP ARROW>=MOVE UP ONE LINE. <DOWN ARRO W>=DOWN ONE LINE" 48 PRINT <SHIFT RIGHT ARROW>=ADVANCE ONE. <SHIFT LEFT ARROW>=BAC K ONE":FRINT"<RIGHT ARROW>=ADVANCE 8. <LEFT ARROW>=DELETE. WHEN READY, ": PRINT" STRIKE ANY KEY. "; 50 1 6Ø ' 70 IFINKEY\$=""THEN70 90 . INITIALIZE THE ENTIRE PROGRAM VARIABLE LIST 100 CLEAR 5000:DEFINT I-N:I=0:J=0:K=0:L=15296:M=64:N=0 110 I\$="#";C\$=CHR\${9}+CHR\${10}+CHR\$(31)+CHR\$(91)+CHR\$(13) 115 DIM A\$(16),B\$(49) 120 CLS: PRINT "WHEN THE CURSOR APPEARS YOU MAY BEGIN" 125 130 N=VARPTR(L):FORI=1T016:K=VARPTR(A\$(I)) 140 L=L+M: POKE K, M: POKE K+1, PEEK(N) : POKE K+2, PEEK(N+1) 150 NEXT 160 '-------- A\$ ARRAY NOW LOOKS AT SCREEN 165 N=0:L=1:' --- SET UP N AS PAGE CONT-1, L AS LINE COUNTER 170 Listing 2 continued will. When the first screen fills, press the clear key; the screen clears and prints the second screen message. Continue typing until you want to print out or fill up three screens, whichever comes first.

When you fill three screens, the program asks if you want to print. If you don't, the program presents you with the first screen again. If you do want to print, or if you initiated printing by depressing the enter key earlier, the program asks how many spaces to indent each line, how many lines per page to allocate, and then line-prints the stored text.

That's all there is to it. After the program prints your screen, it returns to page 1, and you can continue to enter and print more text.

One word of caution: using the format

A\$(3) = "123" +

changes the pointer and counter for the A\$ element so that it no longer points

to the video screen. You'd have to re-POKE the proper parameters to restore the screen-saving function.

Variations on a Theme

I wrote the code in lines 10-80 in the subroutine in Program Listing 1 with clarity in mind. For maximum speed and minimum space, try the version in Program Listing 3.

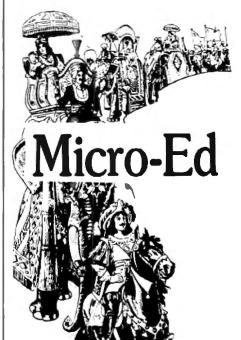
Another program variation is to include only a portion or window of the screen for storage. Setting up eight array elements produces the top half of the screen; setting N = 32 in line 10 and changing line 30 to read K = K + N + N gives you only half of the screen. Setting K = 15328 and N = 32 as in the last modification results in the right half of the screen. You can easily think of other options.

You can contact Gregg Weissman at C.N.P. Inc., 72 Fifth Ave., Suite 602, New York, NY 10011.

	THE EDITOR LOOPS HERE
	<pre>180 N=N+1:IF N=4 THEN PRINT"SCREEN STORAGE IS PULL! ";:GOTO500 190 PRINT00,"SCREEN # ";N;STRING\$(12,32);:FORI=1TO1200:NEXT:PRIN T00,STRING\$(32,32);:PRINT00,CHR\$(14); 195 '</pre>
	200 FORI=0TOLSTEP0:I\$=INKEY\$:IFI\$=""THENNEXTELSEIFI\$>=" "ANDI\$<= "Z"THENPRINTI\$;CHR\$(14);:NEXT 210 FORJ=1TO6:IFI\$> <mid\$(c\$,j,1)thennextj:printi\$;chr\$(14);:next 215 '</mid\$(c\$,j,1)thennextj:printi\$;chr\$(14);:next
	220 ON J GOTO 230,240,250,270,510
	230 PRINTSTRING\$(8,25); CHR\$(14); :NEXTI: 'QUICK WAY ACROSS SCREEN
	240 PRINTCHR\$(26);CHR\$(14);:NEXTI:' LINE FEED W/OUT CARRIAGE RET 250 IFPEEK(14464)><0THENCLS:GOTO190:' IF <shift><clear></clear></shift>
	<pre>255 ' 260 PRINTCHR\$(15); "";: FORI=lTO16:B\$(L)=A\$(I):L=L+1:NEXT:CLS:GOTO 180 270 PRINTCHR\$(27):CHR\$(14)::NEXTI</pre>
	400 '***********************************
	500 PRINT"DO YOU WISH TO PRINT?";:FORI=0TOISTEP0:I\$=INKEY\$:IFI\$= "N"THENCLS:GOTO165 ELSEIFI\$><"Y"THENNEXT
	505 GOTO520 510 FORI=1TO16:B\$(L)=A\$(I):L=L+1:NEXT:' THIS ENTRY POINT IP COMING FROM <return></return>
	515 ' 520 CLS:INPUT"LEFT MARGIN";J:INPUT"LINES PER PAGE";N:M=N 530 FORI=1 TO L:IF I> <n and="" i=""><1 THEN540 ELSE LPRINTCHR\$(12):N=N +M</n>
	540 LPRINTTAB(J);B\$(I) 550 NEXT
	560 PRINT"PRINTING COMPLETE I":GOTO165
_	

10 DEFINT I-N:I=0:J=0:K=15296:L=0:N=64:DIM A\$(16) :J=VARPTR(K) 20 FOR I=1 TO 16:L=VARPTR(A\$(I)) 30 POKE L,N:K=K+N:POKE L+1,PEEK(J):POKE L+2,PEEK(J+1) 40 NEXT 50 '- - -END SET-UP A\$- - -





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Standard Level II Basic allows only one USR. You POKE the entry address of your machine-language routines into

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		10/47	
CVS	16729	16730	
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EOF	16738	16739	
LOC	16741	16742	
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MKI\$	16747	16748	
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MKD\$	16753	16754	
(USR	16526	16527)	

The Key Box

Model I and III 16K Cassette Basic memory locations 16526 and 16527 (408E hexadecimal [hex] and 408F hex). If you want to use more than one routine—say a search routine and a sort routine—you have to POKE the entry address each time you change from one routine to the other. It would be easier (and would often save memory) to POKE the entry addresses for several routines simultaneously and then call them when necessary.

Disk Basic Words

If you're familiar with Disk Basic, or if you've ever looked at a program written for disk, you've noticed a number of Basic words that aren't used in Level II Basic. Level II ROM recognizes Disk Basic words like CVI, LOC, and CVS. It even sets aside a table of addresses for them in RAM. But the code that implements these Basic words isn't there. If you attempt to use them in your program you'll get an L3 error (Disk Basic only).

It's these Disk Basic words that let you access multiple USR routines. The key is the table of jump addresses in RAM located between 16722 and 16805 (4152 hex to 41A5 hex).

Three bytes represent each Disk Basic word. Initially, these all contain a jump to the ROM routine that prints the L3 error message. If you POKE a different address into the proper place (see Table 1), you can use many of these Disk Basic words and their syntax just like USR. For example, instead of:

100 POKE 16526,44: POKE 16527,2: X = USR(0) you can use:

100 POKE 16723,44: POKE 16724,2: X = CVI(0)

These two program lines produce the same effect, including passing variables to and from the routine if necessary. Try it. Take any program you have that uses USRs. Change every occurrence of POKE 16526 to POKE 16723. Change POKE 16527 to POKE 16724. Finally, change USR to CVI. Run the program. If you didn't make any typing errors, it should work exactly as before.

Table 1 lists all the POKE locations for the Disk Basic words that work exactly like USR. Together with the USR this makes for 10 possible machinelanguage routines in a Level II program. To use any of them, simply substitute the locations given and POKE in the same value you would have POKEd into 16526 and 16527. Then use the Disk Basic word instead of the USR.

The Listings

Program Listing 1 substitutes the Disk Basic words for USR. Line 10 POKEs a 7-byte machine-language routine into the Remark line. All the routine does is take the number you pass to it, double it, and return it—showing



that you can pass variables back and forth to a machine-language routine using the Disk Basic words.

Program Listing 2 is a short routine to save and restore your screen. It was written by Hubert C. Borrmann and appeared in the February 1981 issue of 80 *Microcomputing* (p. 236). I have rewritten it slightly to make use of the Disk Basic words and to allow for 32K and 48K machines.

More Routines

Another useful machine-language routine is built into the Level II ROM at memory location 0556 (022C hex). (The LSB = 2 and the MSB = 44.) This routine blinks an asterisk on and off in the upper right-hand corner of the screen. If your program requires much time to swap strings or read data statements, you can use this time to ascertain if the computer is operating and not stuck in an endless loop. Just add a line like this to your program:

100 POKE 16723,44: POKE 16724,2 Then insert

<any variable> = CVI(0)

in your loops. For example: 110 FOR X = 0 TO 500: B = CVI(0): READ B: POKE AD + X,B: NEXT

You can use many routines without any knowledge of Assembly language by POKEing from data statements within your Basic program.

If you are using Cassette Basic, you should limit yourself to the shorter routines which you can POKE from within your Basic program. Having to load a long system tape before loading your Basic program probably wouldn't be worth the effort.

However, the Entrepo Stringy Floppy and some of the fast tape programs let you load machine-language programs from within your Basic program. In this case you can create your machine-language file using the editor/ assembler or by POKEing it into memory and save it to tape or a stringy floppy wafer separate from your Basic program.

I am using this method regularly with a long mailing list program I wrote. The program uses Disk Basic words to access sort, search, string compression, and input routines—merrily passing string pointers, and so on, back and forth. I have yet to run into a problem using the Disk Basic words from the table instead of USR.

Contact Wayne King at 36 Sickles St., Apt. 2D, New York, NY 10040. 170 • 80 Micro. April 1984

```
Program Listing 1. USR demonstration.
10 '1234567
20 CLS: DEFINT A-Z
30 L=PEEK (16548) + 256*PEEK (16549) + 7
40 FOR X=0 TO 6: READ B: POKE L+X, B: NEXT
50 DATA 205,127,10,41,195,154,10
51 ' CALL ØA7FH
51 ' CALL
52 ' ADD
                HL,HL
53 ' JP
                ØA9AH
60 MS = INT (L/256):LS = L-256*MS
70 FOR X=1 TO 10
80 READ U: POKE U,LS: POKE U+1,MS: NEXT
90 DATA 16526, 16723, 16729, 16735, 16738
100 DATA 16741, 16744, 16747, 16750, 16753
110 INPUT "NUMBER BETWEEN -32768 AND 32767"; X!
120 IF X1 <-32768 OR X1 >32767 THEN 110 ELSE X=X1
130 PRINT USR(X)
140 PRINT CVI(X)
150 PRINT CVS(X)
160 PRINT EOF(X)
170 PRINT LOC(X)
180 PRINT LOF(X)
190 PRINT MKIS(X)
200 PRINT MKS$(X)
210 PRINT MKD$(X)
220 GOTO 110
```

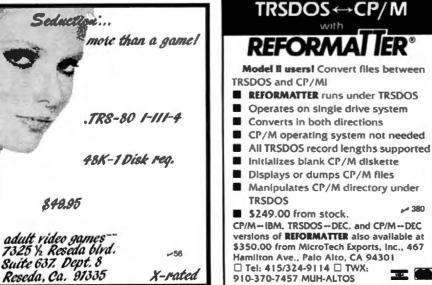
Program Listing 2. Save and restore screen.

End

End

```
12
  * SAVE & RESTORE SCREEN *
  1
         By Hubert Borrmann
3 1
         89 Microcomputing February 1981 page 236
4 '* Revisions by Wayne A. King
5 ' 36 Sickles St.
                                      Apt. 2D
6 '
                    New York NY 1004
7 1
        To allow use of EOF & LOF
8 '
        and provision for 32K and 48K
9 '*** Set MEMORY SIZE 31699-16K 48083-32K 64467-48K ***
10 CLS:GOSUB 1000
20 FOR Y=6 TO 46 STEP 2
30 FOR X=0 TO 126 STEP 2
40 SET(X,Y)
50 NEXT:NEXT
60 FOR Y=47 TO 6 STEP -4
70 FOR X=127 TO 0 STEP -4
80 SET(X,Y)
90 NEXT:NEXT
100 PRINT " We Have Saved This Pattern" CHR$(30);:X=EOF(0)
110 FOR X=0 TO 1000
120 IF INKEY$=""NEXT
130 CLS: PRINT "Press Key To Restore Old Screen"
140 IF INKEY$<>"" X=LOF(X): GOTO 110
150 X=LOC(0): GOTO 140
995 ' *** SAVE & RESTORE SCREEN SUBROUTINE ***
996 1
       * 16K Version
997 '
        * FUR 32K LC=48084-65536
998 1
       * 48K LC=64468-65536
1000 LC=31700
1010 FOR X=0 TO 23
1020 READ B: POKE LC+X, B:NEXT
1030 DATA 33,0,60,17,254
1036 ' * Change Next Line
1037 ' * POR 32K 'DATA 187'
1038 ' * FOR 48K 'DATA 251'
1040 DATA 123
1050 DATA 1,0,4,237,176,201,33,254
         * Cnange next line
* FOR 32K 'DATA 187'
1056 1
1057 ' *
1058 ' * FOR 48K 'DATA 251'
1060 DATA 123
1070 DATA 17,0,60,1,0,4,237,176,201
1079
           EOF=SAVE SCREEN
1080 POKE 16738,212
1090 POKE 16739,123 :' * 32K,187
                                        48K,251
1099 '
           LOF=RESTORE SCREEN
1100 POKE 16744,224
1110 POKE 16745,123 : * 32K,187 48K,251
1119 '
           LOC=BLINK ASTERISK
1120 POKE 16741,44
1130 POKE 16742,2
1140 RETURN
1141 '
                  * Change the indicated lines for 32K or 48K
1142 '
                  Type in with AUTO
1143 '
                  Leave out remarks and odd numbered lines
```





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Douglas				07280 07290 07300 OPFND	RET	\$		RETURN
continued from	1 p. 72			Ø7310 Ø7320	LD SBC	DE, ROPTAB+2 HL, DE	3	COMPUTE TYPE
3	RET	с	; ERROR IF < 'A'	Ø7330 Ø7340	LD POP	A,L HL		GET TYPE RESTORE PTR
ð ð	ADD CP CCF	A,A LABNUM+LABNUM	; ERROR IF < 'A' ; DOUBLE FOR WORD OFFSET ; ERROR IF > 'Z'	Ø7350 Ø7360	RET			RETURN
	RET		; RETURN TO CALLER	07370 ; 07380 ; 07390 ;	NUMERI $A = \emptyset$,	C COMPARISONS CONDITION CODE		
0 ; 3 ; 0 ; 0 ; 0 ; 0 ; 0 ;	DETERMII RETURNS	NE TYPE AND VALU B = TYPE : Ø = C = LENGTH DE = NUMERIC VA	JE OF STRING (HL) STRING, 1 = NUMERIC	07400 ; 07410 07420 NMEQ 07430 07430 07449 07450 07460	EQU RET CPL RET	\$ NZ		EQUALS
EVALOP	EQU PUSH CALL POP PUSH OR SBC		; SAVE STRING ADDRESS ; COMPUTE LENGTH	07470; 07480 07490 NMNE 07500 07510 07520	EQU RET CPL RET	\$ Z		NOT EQUALS
8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	LD EX PUSH CALL POP POP RET INC RET	B,L (SP),HL HL CVBIN HL BC C	; B = LENGTH ; SAVE LENGTH, TYPE ; HL = ADDRESS ; CHECK TYPE, CONVERT ; RESTORE ADDRESS ; RESTORE LENGTH, TYPE ; NUMERIC ? ; YES - SET TYPE ; RETURN	Ø7530 Ø7540 J Ø7550 NMGT Ø7570 Ø7580 Ø7590 Ø7600 Ø7610 Ø7620 J	EQU RET RET CPL RET	Ş C Z	ł	GREATER THAN
9 3 3	DETERMI RETURNS	NE TYPE OF RELA: CS IF ERROR, A	CIONAL OPERATOR (HL)	07630 07640 NMLT 07650 07660 07670 07680	BQU RET CPL RET	\$ NC		LESS THAN
RELOP	EQU PUSH LD INC LD LD EQU	HL D,(HL)	; SAVE PTR ; GET OPERATOR IN DE ; OPERATOR TABLE ; # OPERATORS	07700 07710 NMGE 07720 07730 07740 07750	EQU RET CPL RET	\$ C	7	GREATER THAN OR EQUAL
	LD INC LD INC PUSH LD LD OR	À,(HL) HL C,(HL) HL HL H,C L,A A	; COMPARE	07770 07780 NMLE 07790 07800 07810 CCLE1 07820 07830 07830 07840	EQU JR RET EQU CPL RET	\$ Z,CCLE1 NC S	;	LESS THAN OR EQUALS
1	SBC POP JR	HL, DE HL Z, OPFND	; EXIT IF FOUND	07850 ; 07860 ;		COMPARISONS		

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VISA*	cy with which it was	ws you to link in rou-	er and flexibility of a nguage for scientific, ady exist for a variety iSoft CP/M-68K pro-	riSoft CP/M-68K for standard and is not	N-77	

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Listing I continue	đ				
07900 07910 07920 07930 07950 07950 07950 07970 07970 07970 07980 07990 08000 08020 08020 08020 08020 08030 08030 08040	EQLOOP	LD CP LD RET LD EQU LD CPI LD RET JP CPL RET	A, B C A, Ø NZ B, A \$ A, (DE) DE A, Ø NZ PE, EQLOOP		EQUALS EQ IFF LENGTHS EQUAL
Ø 806 Ø Ø 807 Ø Ø 80 80 Ø 80 90 Ø 81 00 Ø 81 1 Ø	STNE	EQU CALL CPL RET		;;	NOT EQUALS NE IS INVERSE OF EQ
			\$ BC	2	LESS THAN SAVE LENGTHS GET SMALLER LENGTH
0 8200 0 8210 0 8220 0 8230 0 8240 0 8250 0 8250 0 8250 0 8260 0 8270 0 8280 0 8290 0 8290 0 8300		POP DEC DEC LD CP	B,C STEQ A NZ,STLT2 BC HL DE A,(DE) (HL) A,Ø	1	SMALLER SEGMENTS EQ ? NO - RESTORE LENGTHS COMPARE UNEQUAL CHARS
Ø8310 Ø8320	STLT2	RET CPL RET EQU POP LD SUB RET LD	¢		NOT LT LT SMALLER SEGMENTS ARE = WHICH WAS LONGER ? NOT LT IF EQUAL LENGTH NOT LT IF STR1 LONGER LT IF STR2 LONGER
08440 08450	STGT		HL DE	7	GREATER THAN SAVE REGS Listing I continued

continued									
					1				
08500		CALL	STLT	: ቤጥ ?	09120		LD	(HL),A	
08510		POP	BC	y	09130		INC	BC	· ADTUST DADM DTD
08520		POP	DE		09140		CALL	THCOTO	ADTUCT THAT ITA
08530		POP	HL		09150		JR	NC CDVDDM	; ADJUST PARM PTR ; ADJUST TEXT PTR ; LOOP IF NOT FULL
		+ -	пь			CPYDON	DA	C CEIERM	; LOOP IF NOT FOLL
08540		CPL					200	\$; RESTORE LINE PTR ; RETURN TO CALLER ; DOUBLE '&' ? ; YES - JUST STORE ONI ; NO - STORE LITERAL ' ; ADJUST PTR ; RETURN IF TEXT FULL ; STORE TEXT CHARACTED ; DUCT DTD C DEPUEN
08550		OR	A		09170		POP	BC	; RESTORE LINE PTR
08560		RET	Z	; YES - NOT GT	09180		RET		; RETURN TO CALLER
08570		CALL	STEQ	; YES - NOT GT ; EQ ? ; YES - NOT GT ; OTHERWISE GT		NOTDIG	EQU	Ş	1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.
08580		CPL		; YES - NOT GT	09200		CP	· & '	; DOUBLE '&' ?
0 85 90		RET		; OTHERWISE GT	09210		JR LD CALL	z,SAVCHR	; YES - JUST STORE ONI
08600					09220		LD	(HL),'&'	; NO - STORE LITERAL
08610 ;-					09230		CALL	INCPTR	; ADJUST PTR
8620					09240		RET	С	; RETURN IF TEXT FULL
8630 ST	FLE	EQU	\$; LESS THAN OR EQUALS ; LE IS INVERSE OF GT	09250	SAVCHR	EQU	C \$; STORE TEXT CHARACTEN ; ADJUST PTR & RETURN
0 86 40		CALL	STGT	: LE IS INVERSE OF GT	09260		LD	(HL),A	; STORE TEXT CHARACTE
0 86 50		CPL		•	09270		JP	INCPTR	: ADJUST PTR & RETURN
8660		RET			09280				,
08670									و دو های های سه سو سو وی وی وی بین سه سه سو بی وی وی وی می سه سو سو سو ها و د
						;		RD DRIVER REPLAC	
								KD DRIVER REFERC	
8690		800	•						
8700 S1	rgE	FOO	\$ 977- 9	; GREATER THAN OR EQUALS ; GE IS INVERSE OF LT	09320		DOIL	<u>^</u>	
		CALL	STLT	; GE IS INVERSE OF LT		KBDINT		\$	
8720		CPL			09340		LD	IX, FLAGS	7 POINT TO FLAGS BYTE
08730		RET			09350		BIT	NKBDPR, (IX+0)	; NORMAL KEYBOARD ?
08740					09360		JR	NZ, KBNORM	; YES - BYPASS THIS
8750 ;-					09370	CHKEOF	EQU	\$	
8760 ;		&N ARG	PROCESSING		09380		BIT	EOF, (IX+0)	; END-OF-FILE ? ; YES - USE NORMAL DRI
8770 :		(BC) =	LINE PTR		09390		JR	NZ KBNORM	: YES - USE NORMAL DRI
87.80		(HL) =	COMMAND TEXT ARE	A	09400		BIT	HAVTXT, (IX+0)	; TEXT AVAILABLE ?
07.00		1	Werners a cover sauto						
		$(DE) \equiv$	COMMAND TEXT END		09410		JR	NZ GRTTXT	
00/90 ; 00/90 ;		(DE) =	COMMAND TEXT END		09410		JR CALL	NZ,GETTXT	· NO - BROCESS NEVT II
8800;		(DE) = RETURNS	COMMAND TEXT END CS IF <cr> FOUN</cr>	EA D D OR TEXT FULL	09420		JR CALL	PRCLIN	; NO - PROCESS NEXT LI
2870 :-		(DE) = RETURNS	COMMAND TEXT END S CS IF <cr> FOUN</cr>	D OR TEXT FULL	Ø 942Ø Ø 943Ø		JR CALL CALL	PRCLIN CHKCTL	; CHECK IF CTL STMT
3810 ;- 3820			. And and the second) ID OR TEXT FULL	09420 09430 09440		JR	PRCLIN CHKCTL C,CHKEOF	; CHECK IF CTL STMT ; GET NEXT LINE IF SO
3810 ;- 3820 3830 CH	HKARG	EQU	\$, h	09420 09430 09440 09450		JR SET	PRCLIN CHKCTL C,CHKEOF HAVTXT,(IX+Ø)	; CHECK IF CTL STMT ; GET NEXT LINE IF SO
8810 ;- 8829 8830 CH 8840	HKARG	EQU	\$, h	0 9420 0 9430 0 9440 0 9450 0 9450 0 9460		JR SET LD	PRCLIN CHKCTL C,CHKEOF HAVTXT,(IX+Ø) (TXTPTR),HL	<pre>; CHECK IF CTL STMT ; GET NEXT LINE IF SO ; SAVE TEXT ADDRESS</pre>
8810 ;- 8820 8830 CH 8840 8850	HKARG	EQU	\$, h	09420 09430 09440 09450 09450 09460 09470		JR SET LD JR	PRCLIN CHKCTL C, CHKEOF HAVTXT, (IX+Ø) (TXTPTR), HL CHKEOF	; CHECK IF CTL STMT ; GET NEXT LINE IF SO
8810 ;- 8829 8839 CH 8849 8859 8859 8869	HKARG	EQU LD INC CP	\$, h	09420 09430 09440 09450 09460 09470 09470 09480	GETTXT	JR SET LD JR EQU	PRCLIN CHXCTL C,CHKEOF HAVTXT,(IX+Ø) (TXTPTR),HL CHKEOF Ş	<pre>; CHECK IF CTL STMT ; GET NEXT LINE IF SO ; SAVE TEXT ADDRESS ; RE-HANDLE</pre>
8810 ;- 8829 8839 CF 8849 8859 8859 8869 8869 8879	HKARG	EQU LD INC CP SCF	\$ A,(BC) BC CR	D OR TEXT FULL ; GET NEXT CHARACTER ; POINT PAST IT ; RETURN CS IF <cr></cr>	09420 09430 09440 09450 09460 09460 09460 09480 09480 09480		JR SET LD JR EQU BIT	PRCLIN CHXCTL C,CHKEOF HAVTXT,(IX+Ø) (TXTPTR),HL CHKEOF \$ STACK,(IX+Ø)	<pre>; CHECK IF CTL STMT ; GET NEXT LINE IF SO ; SAVE TEXT ADDRESS ; RE-HANDLE ; HAVE STACKED LINE ?</pre>
8810 ;- 8820 8830 CF 8840 8850 8860 8860 8870 8880	HKARG	EQU LD INC CP SCF RET	\$ A,(BC) BC CR Z	; GET NEXT CHARACTER ; POINT PAST IT ; RETURN CS IF <cr></cr>	0 9420 0 9430 0 9450 0 9450 0 9450 0 9460 0 9470 0 9480 0 9490 0 9500		JR SET LD JR EQU BIT JR	PRCLIN CHKCTL C,CHKEOF HAVTXT,(IX+Ø) (TXTPTR),HL CHKEOF \$ STACK,(IX+Ø) Z,KBNORM	<pre>; CHECK IF CTL STMT ; GET NEXT LINE IF SO ; SAVE TEXT ADDRESS ; RE-HANDLE ; HAVE STACKED LINE ? ; NO - USE NORMAL DRIV</pre>
3810 ;- 3820 3830 CH 3840 3850 3860 3860 3870 3880	HKARG	EQU LD INC CP SCF	\$ A,(BC) BC CR Z	, h	09420 09430 09440 09450 09460 09470 09470 09480 09500 09510	GETTXT	JR SET LD JR EQU BIT JR LD	PRCLIN CHKCTL C, CHKEOF HAVTXT, (IX+Ø) (TXTPTR), HL CHKEOF \$ STACK, (IX+Ø) Z, KBNORM HL, (TXTPTR)	<pre>; CHECK IF CTL STMT ; GET NEXT LINE IF SO ; SAVE TEXT ADDRESS ; RE-HANDLE ; HAVE STACKED LINE ?</pre>
8810 ;- 8829 8839 CF 8840 8859 8859 8869 8879 8889 8889 8889	HKARG	EQU LD INC CP SCF RET	\$ A,(BC) BC CR Z	; GET NEXT CHARACTER ; POINT PAST IT ; RETURN CS IF <cr></cr>	0 9420 0 9430 0 9440 0 9450 0 9460 0 9460 0 9470 0 9480 0 9490 0 9500 0 9510 0 9520	GETTXT	JR SET LD JR EQU BIT JR LD LD	PRCLIN CHKCTL C, CHKEOF HAVTXT, (IX+Ø) (TXTPTR), HL CHKEOF Ş STACK, (IX+Ø) Z, KBNORM HL, (TXTPTR) A, (HL)	<pre>; CHECK IF CTL STMT ; GET NEXT LINE IF SO ; SAVE TEXT ADDRESS ; RE-HANDLE ; HAVE STACKED LINE ? ; NO - USE NORMAL DRIV</pre>
3810 ;- 3820 3830 CE 3840 3850 3860 3860 3880 3880 3890 3900	HKARG	EQU LD INC CP SCF RET CP	\$ A,(BC) BC CR Z '0;	; GET NEXT CHARACTER ; POINT PAST IT ; RETURN CS IF <cr></cr>	Ø 942Ø Ø 943Ø Ø 944Ø Ø 946Ø Ø 946Ø Ø 947Ø Ø 948Ø Ø 948Ø Ø 950Ø Ø 951Ø Ø 952Ø Ø 953Ø	GETTXT	JR SET LD JR EQU BIT JR LD LD INC	PRCLIN CHXCTL C,CHKEOF HAVTXT,(IX+Ø) (TXTPTR),HL CHKEOF Ş STACK,(IX+Ø) Z,KBNORM HL,(TXTPTR) A,(HL) HL	<pre>; CHECK IF CTL STMT ; GET NEXT LINE IF SO ; SAVE TEXT ADDRESS ; RE-HANDLE ; HAVE STACKED LINE ? ; NO - USE NORMAL DRIV</pre>
3810 ;- 3820 3830 CH 3840 3850 3860 3860 3880 3880 3890 3900 3910	HKARG	EQU LD INC CP SCF RET CP JR CP	\$ A,(BC) BC CR Z '0' C,NOTDIG '9'+1 NC NOTDIG	; GET NEXT CHARACTER ; POINT PAST IT ; RETURN CS IF <cr> ; IS IT A DIGIT ?</cr>	0 9420 0 9430 0 9440 0 9450 0 9460 0 9460 0 9470 0 9480 0 9490 0 9500 0 9510 0 9520	GETTXT	JR SET LD JR EQU BIT JR LD LD	PRCLIN CHKCTL C,CHKEOF HAVTXT,(IX+Ø) (TXTPTR),HL CHKEOF \$ STACK,(IX+Ø) Z,KBNORM HL,(TXTPTR) A,(HL) HL (TXTPTR),HL	<pre>; CHECK IF CTL STMT ; GET NEXT LINE IF SO ; SAVE TEXT ADDRESS ; RE-HANDLE ; HAVE STACKED LINE ? ; NO - USE NORMAL DRIV ; GET NEXT TEXT BYTE</pre>
8810 ;- 8820 8830 CF 8840 8850 8850 8860 8860 8870 8880 8890 8890 8890 8890 8890 889	HKARG	EQU LD INC CP SCF RET CP JR CP JR	\$ A,(BC) BC CR Z '0' C,NOTDIG '9'+1 NC NOTDIG	; GET NEXT CHARACTER ; POINT PAST IT ; RETURN CS IF <cr> ; IS IT A DIGIT ?</cr>	09420 09430 09450 09450 09460 09470 09480 09480 09480 09480 09500 09510 09510 09520 09530 09540	GETTXT	JR SET LD JR EQU BIT JR LD LD LD LD	PRCLIN CHKCTL C,CHKEOF HAVTXT,(IX+Ø) (TXTPTR),HL CHKEOF \$ STACK,(IX+Ø) Z,KBNORM HL,(TXTPTR) A,(HL) HL (TXTPTR),HL	<pre>; CHECK IF CTL STMT ; GET NEXT LINE IF SO ; SAVE TEXT ADDRESS ; RE-HANDLE ; HAVE STACKED LINE ? ; NO - USE NORMAL DRIV ; GET NEXT TEXT BYTE ; ADJUST PTR</pre>
8810 ;- 8820 8830 CF 8840 8850 8850 8860 8870 8880 8890 8900 8910 8910 8920 8920	HKARG	EQU LD INC CP SCF RET CP JR CP JR SUB	\$ A,(BC) BC CR Z '0' C,NOTDIG '9'+1 NC,NOTDIG '0'	; GET NEXT CHARACTER ; POINT PAST IT ; RETURN CS IF <cr> ; IS IT A DIGIT ?</cr>	Ø 9420 Ø 9430 Ø 9450 Ø 9450 Ø 9460 Ø 9470 Ø 9480 Ø 9480 Ø 9540 Ø 9510 Ø 9520 Ø 9536 Ø 9540 Ø 9550	GETTXT	JR SET LD JR EQU BIT JR LD LD LD LD CP	PRCLIN CHKCTL C,CHKEOF HAVTXT,(IX+Ø) (TXTPTR),HL CHKEOF \$ STACK,(IX+Ø) Z,KBNORM HL,(TXTPTR) A,(HL) HL (TXTPTR),HL CR	<pre>; CHECK IF CTL STMT ; GET NEXT LINE IF SO ; SAVE TEXT ADDRESS ; RE-HANDLE ; HAVE STACKED LINE ? ; NO - USE NORMAL DRIV ; GET NEXT TEXT BYTE</pre>
8810 ;- 8820 8830 CH 8840 8850 8850 8860 8870 8880 8890 8920 8910 8920 8930 8930	HKARG	EQU LD INC CP SCF RET CP JR CP JR SUB PUSH	\$ A,(BC) BC CR Z '0' C,NOTDIG '9'+1 NC,NOTDIG '0'	; GET NEXT CHARACTER ; POINT PAST IT ; RETURN CS IF <cr></cr>	Ø 942Ø Ø 9430 Ø 9440 Ø 9450 Ø 9460 Ø 9470 Ø 9470 Ø 9480 Ø 9540 Ø 9510 Ø 9520 Ø 9520 Ø 9520 Ø 9550 Ø 9550 Ø 9560	GETTXT	JR SET JR EQU BIT JR LD LD LD CP JR	PRCLIN CHKCTL C, CHKEOF HAVTXT, (IX+Ø) (TXTPTR), HL CHKEOF \$ STACK, (IX+Ø) Z, KBNORM HL, (TXTPTR) A, (HL) HL (TXTPTR), HL CR Z, TXTEND	<pre>; CHECK IF CTL STMT ; GET NEXT LINE IF SO ; SAVE TEXT ADDRESS ; RE-HANDLE ; HAVE STACKED LINE ? ; NO - USE NORMAL DRIV ; GET NEXT TEXT BYTE ; ADJUST PTR</pre>
18810 ;- 18820 ; 18830 CF 18850 ; 18850 ; 18850 ; 18850 ; 18890 ; 18890 ; 18920 ; 18930 ; 18930 ; 18930 ; 18940 ; 18940 ; 18940 ; 18950 ; 19950 ; 1	HKARG	EQU LD INC CP SCF RET CP JR CP JR SUB PUSH PUSH	\$ A,(BC) BC CR Z '0' C,NOTDIG '9'+1 NC,NOTDIG '0' BC HL	; GET NEXT CHARACTER ; POINT PAST IT ; RETURN CS IF <cr> ; IS IT A DIGIT ? ; YES - MAKE IT BINARY ; SAVE POINTERS</cr>	Ø 942Ø Ø 943Ø Ø 944Ø Ø 945Ø Ø 946Ø Ø 947Ø Ø 948Ø Ø 948Ø Ø 950Ø Ø 952Ø Ø 952Ø Ø 953Ø Ø 954Ø Ø 955Ø Ø 955Ø Ø 955Ø Ø 955Ø	GETTXT	JR SET JR EQU BIT JR LD LD LD LD CP JR CP	PRCLIN CHKCTL C, CHKEOF HAVTXT, (IX+Ø) (TXTPTR), HL CHKEOF \$ STACK, (IX+Ø) Z, KBNORM HL, (TXTPTR) A, (HL) HL (TXTPTR), HL CR Z, TXTEND BREAK	<pre>; CHECK IF CTL STMT ; GET NEXT LINE IF SO ; SAVE TEXT ADDRESS ; RE-HANDLE ; HAVE STACKED LINE ? ; NO - USE NORMAL DRIV ; GET NEXT TEXT BYTE ; ADJUST PTR</pre>
8810 ;- 8820 8830 CH 8840 8850 8850 8850 8870 8890 8900 8910 8910 8920 8910 8920 8930 8940 8950 8950	HKARG	EQU LD INC CP SCF RET CP JR CP JR SUB PUSH LD	\$ A,(BC) BC CR Z '0' C,NOTDIG '9'+1 NC,NOTDIG '0' BC HL HL,PARMS	; GET NEXT CHARACTER ; POINT PAST IT ; RETURN CS IF <cr> ; IS IT A DIGIT ? ; YES - MAKE IT BINARY ; SAVE POINTERS ; INDEX TO &N PARM</cr>	09420 09430 09450 09450 09460 09470 09480 09480 09480 09540 09510 09510 09520 09530 09536 09550 09550 09550 09550 09570 09580	GETTXT	JR SET JR EQU BIT JR LD LD LD CP JR CP JR	PRCLIN CHKCTL C,CHKEOF HAVTXT,(IX+Ø) (TXTPTR),HL CHKEOF \$ STACK,(IX+Ø) Z,KBNORM HL,(TXTPTR) A,(HL) HL (TXTPTR),HL CR Z,TXTEND BREAK NZ,KBDRET	<pre>; CHECK IF CTL STMT ; GET NEXT LINE IF SO ; SAVE TEXT ADDRESS ; RE-HANDLE ; HAVE STACKED LINE ? ; NO - USE NORMAL DRIV ; GET NEXT TEXT BYTE ; ADJUST PTR</pre>
8810 ;- 8820 ;- 8830 CF 8840 8850 8850 8870 8890 8920 8910 8920 8920 8920 8920 8920 8920 8920 8920 8950 8950 8950	HKARG	EQU LD INC CP SCF RET CP JR CP JR SUB PUSH PUSH LD OR	\$ A,(BC) BC CR Z '0' C,NOTDIG '9'+1 NC,NOTDIG '0' BC HL HL,PARMS A	; GET NEXT CHARACTER ; POINT PAST IT ; RETURN CS IF <cr> ; IS IT A DIGIT ? ; YES - MAKE IT BINARY ; SAVE POINTERS</cr>	Ø 9420 Ø 9430 Ø 9450 Ø 9450 Ø 9460 Ø 9470 Ø 9480 Ø 9480 Ø 9540 Ø 9520 Ø 9520 Ø 9530 Ø 9540 Ø 9550 Ø 9550 Ø 9550 Ø 9560 Ø 9570 Ø 9580 Ø 9590	GETTXT	JR SET LD JR EQU JR LD LD LD CP JR CP JR CP JR CP JR CP JR	PRCLIN CHKCTL C,CHKEOF HAVTXT,(IX+Ø) (TXTPTR),HL CHKEOF \$ STACK,(IX+Ø) Z,KBNORM HL,(TXTPTR) A,(HL) HL (TXTPTR),HL CR Z,TXTEND BREAK NZ,KBDRET \$	<pre>; CHECK IF CTL STMT ; GET NEXT LINE IF SO ; SAVE TEXT ADDRESS ; RE-HANDLE ; HAVE STACKED LINE ? ; NO - USE NORMAL DRIV ; GET NEXT TEXT BYTE ; ADJUST PTR ; <cr> OR <break> ?</break></cr></pre>
8810 ;- 8820 CF 8830 CF 8840 8850 8860 8870 8880 8920 8920 8930 8920 8930 8920 8930 8920 8930 8920 8950 8950	HKARG	EQU LD INC CP SCF RET CP JR CP JR SUB PUSH LD OR JR	\$ A,(BC) BC CR Z '0' C,NOTDIG '9'+1 NC,NOTDIG '0' BC HL HL,PARMS A Z,GOTPRM	; GET NEXT CHARACTER ; POINT PAST IT ; RETURN CS IF <cr> ; IS IT A DIGIT ? ; YES - MAKE IT BINARY ; SAVE POINTERS ; INDEX TO &N PARM</cr>	Ø 942Ø Ø 9430 Ø 9450 Ø 9450 Ø 9460 Ø 9470 Ø 9480 Ø 9540 Ø 9540 Ø 9520 Ø 9510 Ø 9520 Ø 9520 Ø 9520 Ø 9550 Ø 9550 Ø 9550 Ø 9550 Ø 9550 Ø 9550 Ø 9550 Ø 9550 Ø 9550 Ø 9580 Ø 9500 Ø 9000 Ø 90000 Ø 90000 Ø 90000 Ø 90000000000	GETTXT TXTEND	JR SET JR EQU BIT JR LD LD LD LD CP JR CP JR CP JR CP JR CP JR CP JR	PRCLIN CHKCTL C, CHKEOF HAVTXT, (IX+Ø) (TXTPTR), HL CHKEOF \$ STACK, (IX+Ø) Z, KBNORM HL, (TXTPTR) A, (HL) HL (TXTPTR), HL CR Z, TXTEND BREAK NZ, KBDRET \$ HAVTXT, (IX+Ø)	<pre>; CHECK IF CTL STMT ; GET NEXT LINE IF SO ; SAVE TEXT ADDRESS ; RE-HANDLE ; HAVE STACKED LINE ? ; NO - USE NORMAL DRIV ; GET NEXT TEXT BYTE ; ADJUST PTR</pre>
8810 ;- 8820 CF 8830 CF 8830 CF 8850 8850 8850 8850 8900 8920 8920 8920 8920 8920 8920 892	HKARG	EQU LD INC CP SCF RET CP JR CP JR SUB PUSH PUSH LD OR JR LD	<pre>\$ A,(BC) BC CR Z '0' C,NOTDIG '9'+1 NC,NOTDIG '0' BC HL HL,PARMS A Z,GOTPRM BC.PRMLEN+1</pre>	; GET NEXT CHARACTER ; POINT PAST IT ; RETURN CS IF <cr> ; IS IT A DIGIT ? ; YES - MAKE IT BINARY ; SAVE POINTERS ; INDEX TO &N PARM</cr>	Ø 942Ø Ø 9430 Ø 9440 Ø 9450 Ø 9460 Ø 9470 Ø 9470 Ø 9480 Ø 9540 Ø 9510 Ø 9520 Ø 9530 Ø 9520 Ø 9530 Ø 9540 Ø 9550 Ø 9560 Ø 9550 Ø 9550 Ø 9550 Ø 9550 Ø 9550 Ø 9550 Ø 9560 Ø 9590 Ø 9590	GETTXT	JR SET JR EQU BIT JR LD LD LD CP JR CP JR CP JR CP JR CP JR CP JR CP JR	PRCLIN CHKCTL C,CHKEOF HAVTXT,(IX+Ø) (TXTPTR),HL CHKEOF \$ STACK,(IX+Ø) Z,KBNORM HL,(TXTPTR) A,(HL) HL (TXTPTR),HL CR Z,TXTEND BREAK NZ,KBDRET \$	<pre>; CHECK IF CTL STMT ; GET NEXT LINE IF SO ; SAVE TEXT ADDRESS ; RE-HANDLE ; HAVE STACKED LINE ? ; NO - USE NORMAL DRIV ; GET NEXT TEXT BYTE ; ADJUST PTR ; <cr> OR <break> ? ; YES - END OF TEXT LINE ; YES - END OF TEX</break></cr></pre>
8810 ;- 8820 ;- 8830 CF 8840 8850 8860 8860 8870 8870 8890 8990 8990 8990 89910 89920 89920 89950 89950 89950 89950 699550 69950000000000	HKARG	EQU LD INC CP SCF RET CP JR CP JR SUB PUSH LD OR JR LD EQU	<pre>\$ A,(BC) BC CR Z '0' C,NOTDIG '9'+1 NC,NOTDIG '0' BC HL HL,PARMS A Z,GOTPRM BC.PRMLEN+1</pre>	; GET NEXT CHARACTER ; POINT PAST IT ; RETURN CS IF <cr> ; IS IT A DIGIT ? ; YES - MAKE IT BINARY ; SAVE POINTERS ; INDEX TO &N PARM ; HAVE IT IF &0</cr>	Ø 9420 Ø 9430 Ø 9450 Ø 9450 Ø 9460 Ø 9470 Ø 9480 Ø 9480 Ø 9540 Ø 9510 Ø 9520 Ø 9530 Ø 9530 Ø 9550 Ø 9560 Ø 9590 Ø 9620	GETTXT TXTEND	JR SET JR EQU BIT JR LD LD LD LD CP JR CP JR CP JR CP JR CP JR CP JR	PRCLIN CHKCTL C, CHKEOF HAVTXT, (IX+Ø) (TXTPTR), HL CHKEOF \$ STACK, (IX+Ø) Z, KBNORM HL, (TXTPTR) A, (HL) HL (TXTPTR), HL CR Z, TXTEND BREAK NZ, KBDRET \$ HAVTXT, (IX+Ø)	<pre>; CHECK IF CTL STMT ; GET NEXT LINE IF SO ; SAVE TEXT ADDRESS ; RE-HANDLE ; HAVE STACKED LINE ? ; NO - USE NORMAL DRIV ; GET NEXT TEXT BYTE ; ADJUST PTR ; <cr> OR <break> ?</break></cr></pre>
18810 ;- 18820 ; 18830 CH 18850 ; 18850 ; 18850 ; 18850 ; 18850 ; 18850 ; 18870 ; 18890 ; 18890 ; 18920 ; 18930 ; 18920 ; 18920 ; 18930 ; 18950 ; 18950 ; 18960 ; 18975 ; 18980 ; 18990 ; 18990 ; 18990 ; 18990 ; 18990 ; 18990 ; 18990 ; 18990 ; 18990 ; 18990 ; 18990 ; 18990 ; 18990 ; 1890 <t< td=""><td>HKARG</td><td>EQU LD INC CP SCF RET CP JR CP JR SUB PUSH LD OR JR LD OR JR LD EQU ADD</td><td><pre>\$ A,(BC) BC CR Z '0' C,NOTDIG '9'+1 NC,NOTDIG '0' BC HL HL,PARMS A Z,GOTPRM BC.PRMLEN+1</pre></td><td><pre>; GET NEXT CHARACTER ; POINT PAST IT ; RETURN CS IF <cr> ; IS IT A DIGIT ? ; YES - MAKE IT BINARY ; SAVE POINTERS ; INDEX TO &N PARM ; HAVE IT IF &Ø ; POINT TO NEXT PARM</cr></pre></td><td>Ø 9420 Ø 9430 Ø 9450 Ø 9450 Ø 9460 Ø 9470 Ø 9480 Ø 9540 Ø 9510 Ø 9520 Ø 9530 Ø 9530 Ø 9530 Ø 9530 Ø 9550 Ø 9550 Ø 9550 Ø 9550 Ø 9550 Ø 9560 Ø 9560 Ø 9560 Ø 9610 Ø 9630</td><td>GETTXT TXTEND KBDRET</td><td>JR SET LD JR EQU BIT LD LD LD CP JR CP JR CP JR CP JR CP JR CP JR CP JR CP JR CP JR CP JR CP JR</td><td>PRCLIN CHKCTL C,CHKEOF HAVTXT,(IX+Ø) (TXTPTR),HL CHKEOF \$ STACK,(IX+Ø) Z,KBNORM HL,(TXTPTR) A,(HL) HL (TXTPTR),HL CR Z,TXTEND BREAK NZ,KBDRET \$ HAVTXT,(IX+Ø) \$</td><td><pre>; CHECK IF CTL STMT ; GET NEXT LINE IF SO ; SAVE TEXT ADDRESS ; RE-HANDLE ; HAVE STACKED LINE ? ; NO - USE NORMAL DRIV ; GET NEXT TEXT BYTE ; ADJUST PTR ; <cr> OR <break> ? ; YES - END OF TEXT L: ; RETURN CHARACTER</break></cr></pre></td></t<>	HKARG	EQU LD INC CP SCF RET CP JR CP JR SUB PUSH LD OR JR LD OR JR LD EQU ADD	<pre>\$ A,(BC) BC CR Z '0' C,NOTDIG '9'+1 NC,NOTDIG '0' BC HL HL,PARMS A Z,GOTPRM BC.PRMLEN+1</pre>	<pre>; GET NEXT CHARACTER ; POINT PAST IT ; RETURN CS IF <cr> ; IS IT A DIGIT ? ; YES - MAKE IT BINARY ; SAVE POINTERS ; INDEX TO &N PARM ; HAVE IT IF &Ø ; POINT TO NEXT PARM</cr></pre>	Ø 9420 Ø 9430 Ø 9450 Ø 9450 Ø 9460 Ø 9470 Ø 9480 Ø 9540 Ø 9510 Ø 9520 Ø 9530 Ø 9530 Ø 9530 Ø 9530 Ø 9550 Ø 9550 Ø 9550 Ø 9550 Ø 9550 Ø 9560 Ø 9560 Ø 9560 Ø 9610 Ø 9630	GETTXT TXTEND KBDRET	JR SET LD JR EQU BIT LD LD LD CP JR CP JR CP JR CP JR CP JR CP JR CP JR CP JR CP JR CP JR CP JR	PRCLIN CHKCTL C,CHKEOF HAVTXT,(IX+Ø) (TXTPTR),HL CHKEOF \$ STACK,(IX+Ø) Z,KBNORM HL,(TXTPTR) A,(HL) HL (TXTPTR),HL CR Z,TXTEND BREAK NZ,KBDRET \$ HAVTXT,(IX+Ø) \$	<pre>; CHECK IF CTL STMT ; GET NEXT LINE IF SO ; SAVE TEXT ADDRESS ; RE-HANDLE ; HAVE STACKED LINE ? ; NO - USE NORMAL DRIV ; GET NEXT TEXT BYTE ; ADJUST PTR ; <cr> OR <break> ? ; YES - END OF TEXT L: ; RETURN CHARACTER</break></cr></pre>
08810 ;- 08820 08830 CH	HKARG	EQU LD INC CP SCF RET CP JR CP JR SUB PUSH LD OR JR LD EQU	<pre>\$ A,(BC) BC CR Z '0' C,NOTDIG '9'+1 NC,NOTDIG '0' BC HL HL,PARMS A Z,GOTPRM BC,PRMLEN+1 \$ HL,BC A</pre>	; GET NEXT CHARACTER ; POINT PAST IT ; RETURN CS IF <cr> ; IS IT A DIGIT ? ; YES - MAKE IT BINARY ; SAVE POINTERS ; INDEX TO &N PARM ; HAVE IT IF &0</cr>	Ø 942Ø Ø 9430 Ø 9450 Ø 9450 Ø 9450 Ø 9460 Ø 9470 Ø 9480 Ø 9540 Ø 9520 Ø 9520 Ø 9520 Ø 9530 Ø 9530 Ø 9550 Ø 9550 Ø 9550 Ø 9550 Ø 9550 Ø 9550 Ø 9550 Ø 9550 Ø 9550 Ø 9560 Ø 9550 Ø 9560 Ø 9560 Ø 9560 Ø 9610 Ø 9620 Ø 9640	GETTXT TXTEND KBDRET ;	JR SET LD JR EQU BIT LD LD LD CP JR CP JR CP JR CP JR CP JR CP JR CP JR CP JR CP JR CP JR CP JR	PRCLIN CHKCTL C, CHKEOF HAVTXT, (IX+Ø) (TXTPTR), HL CHKEOF \$ STACK, (IX+Ø) Z, KBNORM HL, (TXTPTR) A, (HL) HL (TXTPTR), HL CR Z, TXTEND BREAK NZ, KBDRET \$ HAVTXT, (IX+Ø)	<pre>; CHECK IF CTL STMT ; GET NEXT LINE IF SO ; SAVE TEXT ADDRESS ; RE-HANDLE ; HAVE STACKED LINE ? ; NO - USE NORMAL DRIV ; GET NEXT TEXT BYTE ; ADJUST PTR ; <cr> OR <break> ? ; YES - END OF TEXT L: ; RETURN CHARACTER</break></cr></pre>
38810 ;- 38820 CH 38830 CH 38830 CH 38870 CH 38970 CH 39000 CH 39000 CH 39000 CH 39000 CH 39000 CH	HKARG ETPRM	EQU LD INC CP SCF RET CP JR CP JR SUB PUSH LD OR JR LD OR JR LD EQU ADD	<pre>\$ A,(BC) BC CR Z '0' C,NOTDIG '9'+1 NC,NOTDIG '0' BC HL HL,PARMS A Z,GOTPRM BC,PRMLEN+1 \$ HL,BC A NZ,GETPRM</pre>	<pre>; GET NEXT CHARACTER ; POINT PAST IT ; RETURN CS IF <cr> ; IS IT A DIGIT ? ; YES - MAKE IT BINARY ; SAVE POINTERS ; INDEX TO &N PARM ; HAVE IT IF &Ø ; POINT TO NEXT PARM</cr></pre>	Ø 942Ø Ø 9430 Ø 9440 Ø 9450 Ø 9460 Ø 9470 Ø 9470 Ø 9480 Ø 9540 Ø 9510 Ø 9520 Ø 9510 Ø 9520 Ø 9520 Ø 9520 Ø 9520 Ø 9550 Ø 9550 Ø 9550 Ø 9550 Ø 9550 Ø 9550 Ø 9560 Ø 9590 Ø 9610 Ø 9630 Ø 9650	GETTXT TXTEND KBDRET ;	JR SET LD JR EQU BIT JR LD LD LD LD CP JR CP JR CP JR CP JR CP JR CP JR CP JR CP JR CP JR CP JR NORMAL	PRCLIN CHKCTL C,CHKEOF HAVTXT,(IX+Ø) (TXTPTR),HL CHKEOF \$ STACK,(IX+Ø) Z,KBNORM HL,(TXTPTR) A,(HL) HL (TXTPTR),HL CR Z,TXTEND BREAK NZ,KBDRET \$ HAVTXT,(IX+Ø) \$	<pre>; CHECK IF CTL STMT ; GET NEXT LINE IF SO ; SAVE TEXT ADDRESS ; RE-HANDLE ; HAVE STACKED LINE ? ; NO - USE NORMAL DRIV ; GET NEXT TEXT BYTE ; ADJUST PTR ; <cr> OR <break> ? ; YES - END OF TEXT L: ; RETURN CHARACTER</break></cr></pre>
18810 ;- 18820 ;- 18820 ;- 18850 ;- 18850 ;- 18850 ;- 18850 ;- 18850 ;- 18850 ;- 18850 ;- 18920 ;- 18930 ;- 18920 ;- 18920 ;- 18920 ;- 18920 ;- 18920 ;- 18950 ;- 18950 ;- 18950 ;- 18950 ;- 18950 ;- 18950 ;- 18950 ;- 18950 ;- 18950 ;- 18950 ;- 1890 ;- 1890 ;- 1890 ;- 1890 ;- 1890 ;- 19010 ;-	HKARG ETPRM	EQU LD INC CP SCF RET CP JR CP JR SUB PUSH PUSH LD OR JR LD EQU ADD DEC JR	<pre>\$ A,(BC) BC CR Z '0' C,NOTDIG '9'+1 NC,NOTDIG '0' BC HL HL,PARMS A Z,GOTPRM BC,PRMLEN+1 \$ HL,BC A NZ,GETPRM</pre>	<pre>; GET NEXT CHARACTER ; POINT PAST IT ; RETURN CS IF <cr> ; IS IT A DIGIT ? ; YES - MAKE IT BINARY ; SAVE POINTERS ; INDEX TO &N PARM ; HAVE IT IF &Ø ; POINT TO NEXT PARM</cr></pre>	Ø 942Ø Ø 9430 Ø 9440 Ø 9450 Ø 9460 Ø 9470 Ø 9470 Ø 9480 Ø 9540 Ø 9510 Ø 9520 Ø 9510 Ø 9520 Ø 9520 Ø 9520 Ø 9520 Ø 9550 Ø 9550 Ø 9550 Ø 9550 Ø 9550 Ø 9550 Ø 9560 Ø 9590 Ø 9610 Ø 9630 Ø 9650	GETTXT TXTEND KBDRET ;	JR SET LD JR EQU BIT JR LD LD LD LD CP JR CP JR CP JR CP JR CP JR CP JR CP JR CP JR CP JR CP JR NORMAL	PRCLIN CHKCTL C, CHKEOF HAVTXT, (IX+Ø) (TXTPTR), HL CHKEOF \$ STACK, (IX+Ø) Z, KBNORM HL, (TXTPTR) A, (HL) HL (TXTPTR), HL CR Z, TXTEND BREAK NZ, KBDRET \$ HAVTXT, (IX+Ø) \$ KEYBOARD DRIVER \$	<pre>; CHECK IF CTL STMT ; GET NEXT LINE IF SO ; SAVE TEXT ADDRESS ; RE-HANDLE ; HAVE STACKED LINE ? ; NO - USE NORMAL DRIV ; GET NEXT TEXT BYTE ; ADJUST PTR ; <cr> OR <break> ? ; YES - END OF TEXT L: ; RETURN CHARACTER</break></cr></pre>
38810;;- 38820 38830 CF 38830 CF 38850 38850 38850 38870 28880 38890 38900 38920 38920 38920 38920 38920 38950 38950 38960 38960 68960 88950 89950 899000 89000 89000 89000 89000 890000 890000 8900000000	HKARG ETPRM DTPRM	EQU LD INC CP SCF RET CP JR CP JR SUB PUSH PUSH LD OR JR LD EQU ADD DEC JR	<pre>\$ A,(BC) BC CR Z '0' C,NOTDIG '9'+1 NC,NOTDIG '0' BC HL HL,PARMS A Z,GOTPRM BC,PRMLEN+1 \$ HL,BC A NZ,GETPRM \$ </pre>	; GET NEXT CHARACTER ; POINT PAST IT ; RETURN CS IF <cr> ; IS IT A DIGIT ? ; YES - MAKE IT BINARY ; SAVE POINTERS ; INDEX TO &N PARM ; HAVE IT IF &Ø ; POINT TO NEXT PARM ; &N TIMES</cr>	Ø 9420 Ø 9430 Ø 9450 Ø 9450 Ø 9460 Ø 9470 Ø 9480 Ø 9470 Ø 9540 Ø 9510 Ø 9520 Ø 9520 Ø 9530 Ø 9530 Ø 9550 Ø 9550 Ø 9550 Ø 9550 Ø 9550 Ø 9560 Ø 9580 Ø 9580 Ø 9560 Ø 9610 Ø 9620 Ø 9660	GETTXT TXTEND KBDRET ;	JR SET LD JR EQU BIT JR LD LD LD LD CP JR CP JR EQU RES EQU RET NORMAL EQU	PRCLIN CHKCTL C, CHKEOF HAVTXT, (IX+Ø) (TXTPTR), HL CHKEOF \$ STACK, (IX+Ø) Z, KBNORM HL, (TXTPTR) A, (HL) HL (TXTPTR), HL CR Z, TXTEND BREAK NZ, KBDRET \$ HAVTXT, (IX+Ø) \$ KEYBOARD DRIVER \$	<pre>; CHECK IF CTL STMT ; GET NEXT LINE IF SO ; SAVE TEXT ADDRESS ; RE-HANDLE ; HAVE STACKED LINE ? ; NO - USE NORMAL DRIV ; GET NEXT TEXT BYTE ; ADJUST PTR ; <cr> OR <break> ? ; YES - END OF TEXT L: ; RETURN CHARACTER</break></cr></pre>
8810 ;- 8820 ;- 8820 CE 8830 CE 8830 S850 8850 8870 8890 8920 8910 8920 8920 8930 8940 S950 8950 GE 9010 GE 9010 GE 9030 9030 9030 9040 GC	HKARG ETPRM OTPRM	EQU LD INC CP SCF RET CP JR CP JR SUB PUSH LD OR JR LD OR JR LD EQU ADD DEC JR EQU LD	<pre>\$ A,(BC) BC CR Z '0' C,NOTDIG '9'+1 NC,NOTDIG '0' BC HL HL,PARMS A Z,GOTPRM BC,PRMLEN+1 \$ HL,BC A NZ,GETPRM \$ </pre>	; GET NEXT CHARACTER ; POINT PAST IT ; RETURN CS IF <cr> ; IS IT A DIGIT ? ; YES - MAKE IT BINARY ; SAVE POINTERS ; INDEX TO &N PARM ; HAVE IT IF &Ø ; POINT TO NEXT PARM ; &N TIMES</cr>	Ø 9420 Ø 9430 Ø 9450 Ø 9450 Ø 9460 Ø 9470 Ø 9480 Ø 9540 Ø 9510 Ø 9520 Ø 9520 Ø 9520 Ø 9540 Ø 9530 Ø 9540 Ø 9550 Ø 9560 Ø 9560 Ø 9610 Ø 9630 Ø 9660 Ø 9660 Ø 9670	GETTXT TXTEND KBDRET ; KBNORM	JR SET LD JR EQU BIT JR LD LD LD CP JR CP JR EQU RES EQU RES EQU RET NORMAL	PRCLIN CHKCTL C, CHKEOF HAVTXT, (IX+Ø) (TXTPTR), HL CHKEOF \$ STACK, (IX+Ø) Z, KBNORM HL, (TXTPTR) A, (HL) HL (TXTPTR), HL CR Z, TXTEND BREAK NZ, KBDRET \$ HAVTXT, (IX+Ø) \$ KEYBOARD DRIVER \$	<pre>; CHECK IF CTL STMT ; GET NEXT LINE IF SO ; SAVE TEXT ADDRESS ; RE-HANDLE ; HAVE STACKED LINE ? ; NO - USE NORMAL DRIV ; GET NEXT TEXT BYTE ; ADJUST PTR ; <cr> OR <break> ? ; YES - END OF TEXT L: ; RETURN CHARACTER</break></cr></pre>
8820 3829 8820 cF 8820 CF 8830 CF 8830 CF 8850 8870 8850 8870 8890 89910 39920 89910 39920 39920 39920 39920 39950 39950 GF 9020 GF 9020 GF 9050 9050	HKARG ETPRM OTPRM	EQU LD INC CP SCF RET CP JR CP JR SUB PUSH LD OR JR LD OR JR LD DEC JR EQU LD LD	<pre>\$ A,(BC) BC CR Z '0' C,NOTDIG '9'+1 NC,NOTDIG '0' BC HL HL,PARMS A Z,GOTPRM BC,PRMLEN+1 \$ HL,BC A NZ,GETPRM \$ B,H C,L</pre>	; GET NEXT CHARACTER ; POINT PAST IT ; RETURN CS IF <cr> ; IS IT A DIGIT ? ; YES - MAKE IT BINARY ; SAVE POINTERS ; INDEX TO &N PARM ; HAVE IT IF &Ø ; POINT TO NEXT PARM ; &N TIMES ; POINT TO PARM STRING</cr>	Ø 9420 Ø 9430 Ø 9450 Ø 9450 Ø 9450 Ø 9460 Ø 9470 Ø 9480 Ø 9540 Ø 9540 Ø 9520 Ø 9520 Ø 9530 Ø 9530 Ø 9530 Ø 9550 Ø 9550 Ø 9550 Ø 9560 Ø 9560 Ø 9560 Ø 9620 Ø 9650 Ø 9650 Ø 9660 Ø 9660	GETTXT TXTEND KBDRET ; KBNORM	JR SET LD JR EQU BIT JR LD LD LD LD CP JR CP JR EQU RES EQU RET NORMAL EQU	PRCLIN CHKCTL C, CHKEOF HAVTXT, (IX+Ø) (TXTPTR), HL CHKEOF \$ STACK, (IX+Ø) Z, KBNORM HL, (TXTPTR) A, (HL) HL (TXTPTR), HL CR Z, TXTEND BREAK NZ, KBDRET \$ HAVTXT, (IX+Ø) \$ KEYBOARD DRIVER \$	<pre>; CHECK IF CTL STMT ; GET NEXT LINE IF SO ; SAVE TEXT ADDRESS ; RE-HANDLE ; HAVE STACKED LINE ? ; NO - USE NORMAL DRIV ; GET NEXT TEXT BYTE ; ADJUST PTR ; <cr> OR <break> ? ; YES - END OF TEXT L: ; RETURN CHARACTER</break></cr></pre>
8810 ;- 8820 ;- 8830 ;- 8830 ;- 8830 ;- 8850 ;- 8860 ;- 8860 ;- 8860 ;- 8860 ;- 8860 ;- 9900 ;- 9920 ;- 9930 ;- 9950	HKARG ETPRM DTPRM	EQU LD INC CP SCF RET CP JR CP JR SUB PUSH LD OR JR LD EQU LD DEC JR EQU LD POP	<pre>\$ A,(BC) BC CR Z '0' C,NOTDIG '9'+1 NC,NOTDIG '0' BC HL HL,PARMS A Z,GOTPRM BC,PRMLEN+1 \$ HL,BC A NZ,GETPRM \$ B,H C,L HL</pre>	; GET NEXT CHARACTER ; POINT PAST IT ; RETURN CS IF <cr> ; IS IT A DIGIT ? ; YES - MAKE IT BINARY ; SAVE POINTERS ; INDEX TO &N PARM ; HAVE IT IF &Ø ; POINT TO NEXT PARM ; &N TIMES</cr>	Ø 942Ø Ø 9430 Ø 9450 Ø 9450 Ø 9460 Ø 9460 Ø 9460 Ø 9460 Ø 9500 Ø 9500 Ø 9500 Ø 9500 Ø 9510 Ø 9520 Ø 9520 Ø 9520 Ø 9520 Ø 9520 Ø 9520 Ø 9520 Ø 9550 Ø 9550 Ø 9550 Ø 9560 Ø 9560 Ø 9620 Ø 9650 Ø 9680 Ø 9680 Ø 9680	GETTXT TXTEND KBDRET ; KBNORM	JR SET LD JR EQU BIT JR LD LD LD LD CP JR CP JR CP JR CP JR CP JR CP JR CP JR CP JR CP JR CP JR CP JR CP JR CP JR LD LD LD LD LD LD LD LD LD LD LD LD LD	PRCLIN CHKCTL C, CHKEOF HAVTXT, (IX+Ø) (TXTPTR), HL CHKEOF \$ STACK, (IX+Ø) Z, KBNORM HL, (TXTPTR) A, (HL) HL (TXTPTR), HL CR Z, TXTEND BREAK NZ, KBDRET \$ HAVTXT, (IX+Ø) \$ KEYBOARD DRIVER \$ HL, (KBDSAV) (HL)	<pre>; CHECK IF CTL STMT ; GET NEXT LINE IF SO ; SAVE TEXT ADDRESS ; RE-HANDLE ; HAVE STACKED LINE ? ; NO - USE NORMAL DRIV ; GET NEXT TEXT BYTE ; ADJUST PTR ; <cr> OR <break> ? ; YES - END OF TEXT LI ; RETURN CHARACTER ; GET DRIVER ADDRESS ; GO TO IT</break></cr></pre>
810 ;- 820 ;- 820 CF 840 CF 840 850 860 870 880 9910 9910 9910 9910 9910 9910 9900 GF 9900 GF 9900 GF 0010 0030 CF 0030 CF 0050 0050 0050 0050 0050 0050 0050 005	HKARG ETPRM OTPRM	EQU LD INC CP SCF RET CP JR SUB PUSH LD OR JR LD EQU ADD DEC JR EQU LD LD EQU LD EQU	<pre>\$ A,(BC) BC CR Z '0' C,NOTDIG '9'+1 NC,NOTDIG '0' BC HL HL,PARMS A Z,GOTPRM BC,PRMLEN+1 \$ HL,BC A NZ,GETPRM \$ B,H C,L HL c</pre>	; GET NEXT CHARACTER ; POINT PAST IT ; RETURN CS IF <cr> ; IS IT A DIGIT ? ; YES - MAKE IT BINARY ; SAVE POINTERS ; INDEX TO &N PARM ; HAVE IT IF &Ø ; POINT TO NEXT PARM ; &N TIMES ; POINT TO PARM STRING ; RESTORE TEXT PTR</cr>	Ø 9420 Ø 9430 Ø 9450 Ø 9450 Ø 9460 Ø 9470 Ø 9480 Ø 9500 Ø 9510 Ø 9520 Ø 9520 Ø 9530 Ø 9530 Ø 9530 Ø 9550 Ø 9550 Ø 9550 Ø 9560 Ø 9580 Ø 9560 Ø 9580 Ø 9560 Ø 9610 Ø 9620 Ø 9650 Ø 9660 Ø 9660 Ø 9660 Ø 9680 Ø 9700	GETTXT TXTEND KBDRET ; KBNORM	JR SET LD JR EQU BIT JR LD LD LD CP JR CP JR CP JR EQU RES EQU RET NORMAL EQU LD JP	PRCLIN CHKCTL C, CHKEOF HAVTXT, (IX+Ø) (TXTPTR), HL CHKEOF \$ STACK, (IX+Ø) Z, KBNORM HL, (TXTPTR) A, (HL) HL (TXTPTR), HL CR Z, TXTEND BREAK NZ, KBDRET \$ HAVTXT, (IX+Ø) \$ KEYBOARD DRIVER \$ HL, (KBDSAV) (HL)	<pre>; CHECK IF CTL STMT ; GET NEXT LINE IF SO ; SAVE TEXT ADDRESS ; RE-HANDLE ; HAVE STACKED LINE ? ; NO - USE NORMAL DRIV ; GET NEXT TEXT BYTE ; ADJUST PTR ; <cr> OR <break> ? ; YES - END OF TEXT L: ; RETURN CHARACTER ; GET DRIVER ADDRESS ; GO TO IT</break></cr></pre>
3100 ;- 3200	HKARG ETPRM DTPRM PYPRM	EQU LD INC CP SCF RET CP JR SUB PUSH LD OR JR LD EQU ADD DEC JR EQU LD LD EQU LD LD EQU LD	<pre>\$ A,(BC) BC CR Z '0' C,NOTDIG '9'+1 NC,NOTDIG '0' BC HL HL,PARMS A Z,GOTPRM BC,PRMLEN+1 \$ HL,BC A NZ,GETPRM \$ B,H C,L HL c</pre>	; GET NEXT CHARACTER ; POINT PAST IT ; RETURN CS IF <cr> ; IS IT A DIGIT ? ; YES - MAKE IT BINARY ; SAVE POINTERS ; INDEX TO &N PARM ; HAVE IT IF &Ø ; POINT TO NEXT PARM ; &N TIMES ; POINT TO PARM STRING ; RESTORE TEXT PTR</cr>	Ø 9420 Ø 9430 Ø 9450 Ø 9450 Ø 9460 Ø 9470 Ø 9480 Ø 9480 Ø 9500 Ø 9510 Ø 9520 Ø 9530 Ø 9530 Ø 9530 Ø 9530 Ø 9550 Ø 9550 Ø 9550 Ø 9560 Ø 9560 Ø 9560 Ø 9610 Ø 9620 Ø 9650 Ø 9660 Ø 9650 Ø 9660 Ø 9670 Ø 9690 Ø 9700 Ø 9700	GETTXT TXTEND KBDRET ; KBNORM	JR SET LD JR EQU BIT JR LD LD LD CP JR EQU RES EQU RES EQU RET NORMAL EQU LD JP	PRCLIN CHKCTL C, CHKEOF HAVTXT, (IX+Ø) (TXTPTR), HL CHKEOF \$ STACK, (IX+Ø) Z, KBNORM HL, (TXTPTR) A, (HL) HL (TXTPTR), HL CR Z, TXTEND BREAK NZ, KBDRET \$ HAVTXT, (IX+Ø) \$ KEYBOARD DRIVER \$ HL, (KBDSAV) (HL)	<pre>; CHECK IF CTL STMT ; GET NEXT LINE IF SO ; SAVE TEXT ADDRESS ; RE-HANDLE ; HAVE STACKED LINE ? ; NO - USE NORMAL DRIV ; GET NEXT TEXT BYTE ; ADJUST PTR ; <cr> OR <break> ? ; YES - END OF TEXT L: ; RETURN CHARACTER ; GET DRIVER ADDRESS ; GO TO IT</break></cr></pre>
8810 ;- 8820 ;- 8820 ;- 8830 ;- 8830 ;- 8850 ;- 8850 ;- 8850 ;- 8900 ;- 8900 ;- 8920 ;- 8920 ;- 8950 ;- 8950 ;- 8950 ;- 9010 ;- 9010 ;- 9010 ;- 9030 ;- 9030 ;-	HKARG ETPRM DTPRM PYPRM	EQU LD INC CP SCF RET CP JR SUB PUSH LD OR JR LD EQU ADD DEC JR EQU LD LD EQU LD EQU	<pre>\$ A,(BC) BC CR Z '0' C,NOTDIG '9'+1 NC,NOTDIG '0' BC HL HL,PARMS A Z,GOTPRM BC,PRMLEN+1 \$ HL,BC A NZ,GETPRM \$ B,H C,L HL \$ </pre>	; GET NEXT CHARACTER ; POINT PAST IT ; RETURN CS IF <cr> ; IS IT A DIGIT ? ; YES - MAKE IT BINARY ; SAVE POINTERS ; INDEX TO &N PARM ; HAVE IT IF &Ø ; POINT TO NEXT PARM ; &N TIMES ; POINT TO PARM STRING</cr>	Ø 9420 Ø 9430 Ø 9450 Ø 9450 Ø 9460 Ø 9470 Ø 9480 Ø 9480 Ø 9500 Ø 9510 Ø 9520 Ø 9530 Ø 9530 Ø 9530 Ø 9530 Ø 9550 Ø 9550 Ø 9550 Ø 9560 Ø 9560 Ø 9560 Ø 9610 Ø 9620 Ø 9650 Ø 9660 Ø 9650 Ø 9660 Ø 9670 Ø 9690 Ø 9700 Ø 9700	GETTXT TXTEND KBDRET ; KBNORM	JR SET LD JR EQU BIT JR LD LD LD CP JR EQU RES EQU RES EQU RET NORMAL EQU LD JP	PRCLIN CHKCTL C, CHKEOF HAVTXT, (IX+Ø) (TXTPTR), HL CHKEOF \$ STACK, (IX+Ø) Z, KBNORM HL, (TXTPTR) A, (HL) HL (TXTPTR), HL CR Z, TXTEND BREAK NZ, KBDRET \$ HAVTXT, (IX+Ø) \$ KEYBOARD DRIVER \$ HL, (KBDSAV) (HL)	<pre>; CHECK IF CTL STMT ; GET NEXT LINE IF SO ; SAVE TEXT ADDRESS ; RE-HANDLE ; HAVE STACKED LINE ? ; NO - USE NORMAL DRIV ; GET NEXT TEXT BYTE ; ADJUST PTR ; <cr> OR <break> ? ; YES - END OF TEXT L: ; RETURN CHARACTER ; GET DRIVER ADDRESS ; GO TO IT</break></cr></pre>

Listing 1 continued

Listing I continued

09740	ERTRAP	EQU	Ś		
89758	DIVERGIE	DIICH	HT.		FORCE DETAILED MESSAGE QUIT ON ERROR YES - FORCE END RETURN TO CALLER ? YES - LET IT THROUGH NO - FORCE RET TO ME
00760		0001	6 3		DODGE DEBATIED MEGGACE
09/00		201	O A	7	FUNCE DETAILED MESSAGE
09/10		BIT	ERQUIT, (HL)	7	QUIT ON ERROR
Ø 97 8Ø		JR	Z,CHKERR		
09790		SET	7,A	7	YES - FORCE END
09860		ЪD	HL. EXEND	•	
00010		FY	(CD) WI		
00010		70			
09020		JR	LRKSAV		
09830	CHKERR	EQU	ş		
09840		POP	HL		
09850		BIT	7,A	7	RETURN TO CALLER ?
09860		JR	NZ, ERRSAV		YES - LET IT THROUGH
09870		SET	7.A	-	NO - FORCE RET TO ME
09880		LD	HL EYMATN		
00000		DUCU	Br BATHAL		
09090		PUSH	nL A		
09900	ERRSAV	EQU DEFS	\$		
09910		DEFS	4	- 2	ERR ROUTINE SAVED HERE
09920					
09930	;				
09940			MAND HANDLER, NO		
09960					
0,0070	CM III D B D	500	¢		
09970	CMIRAP	EQU	\$		FORCE RETURN TO ME USE RETURN HANDLER
03380		PUSH	HL		the state of the state of the state of the
09990		LD	HL, EXMAIN	7	FORCE RETURN TO ME
10000		EX	(SP),HL		
10010		JP	CMDDOS	;	USE RETURN HANDLER
10020				,	
10020					
100/0		DEAD NE	VT PECODD EDOM /	DV:	PETTE
	- i				
10050	-1		DECODD BURERD (DR'	- DUPPED FND
10050	7	(HL) =	RECORD BUFFER, (DE) = BUFFER END
10050 10060	7	(HL) = (IX) =	RECORD BUFFER, (FLAGS BYTE	DE)) = BUFFER END
10050 10060 10070	7 7 7	(HL) = (IX) = RETURNS	RECORD BUFFER, (FLAGS BYTE CS IF ERROR, A		= BUFFER END ERROR CODE
10050 10060 10070 10080	7	(HL) = (IX) = RETURNS (HL) =	RECORD BUFFER, (FLAGS BYTE CS IF ERROR, A END-OF-RECORD +	DE) = 1	ERROR CODE
10050 10060 10070 10080 10090		(HL) = (IX) = RETURNS (HL) = SETS EO	RECORD BUFFER, (FLAGS BYTE CS IF ERROR, A END-OF-RECORD + F FLAG IF END-OF	DE) = 1 1 -F)	I = BUFFER END ERROR CODE ILE
10050 10060 10070 10080 10090 10100		(HL) = (IX) = RETURNS (HL) = SETS EO	XT RECORD FROM / RECORD BUFFER, (FLAGS BYTE CS IF ERROR, A END-OF-RECORD + F FLAG IF END-OF	DE) = 1 -F)	= BUFFER END ERROR CODE ILE
10050 10060 10070 10080 10090 10100 10110	; ; ; ;	(HL) = (IX) = RETURNS (HL) = SETS EO	RECORD BUFFER, (FLAGS BYTE CS IF ERROR, A END-OF-RECORD + F FLAG IF END-OF	DE) = 1 -F)	= BUFFER END ERROR CODE ILE
10050 10060 10070 10080 10090 10100 10110	7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	(HL) = (IX) = RETURNS (HL) = SETS EO	RECORD BUFFER, (FLAGS BYTE CS IF ERROR, A END-OF-RECORD + F FLAG IF END-OF	DE) = 1 1 -F)	= BUFFER END ERROR CODE ILE
10050 10060 10070 10080 10090 10100 10110 10120	; ; ; ; GETREC	(HL) = (IX) = RETURNS (HL) = SETS EO EQU	RECORD BUFFER, (FLAGS BYTE CS IF ERROR, A END-OF-RECORD + F FLAG IF END-OF	DE) =) 1 -F)	CFT & BYTE
10050 10060 10070 10090 10100 10110 10120 10130	; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ;	(HL) = (IX) = RETURNS (HL) = SETS EO EQU CALL	RECORD BUFFER, (FLAGS BYTE CS IF ERROR, A END-OF-RECORD + F FLAG IF END-OF \$ GETBYT C COTTON	DE) =) 1 -F) ;	GET A BYTE
10050 10060 10070 10080 10090 10100 10110 10120 10130 10140	GETREC	(HL) = (IX) = RETURNS (HL) = SETS EO EQU CALL JR	RECORD BUFFER, (FLAGS BYTE CS IF ERROR, A END-OF-RECORD + F FLAG IF END-OF GETBYT C,GETEND	DE) = 1 1 -F) ;	GET A BYTE DONE IF ERROR
10050 10060 10070 10080 10100 10110 10120 10130 10140 10150	; ; ; ; GETREC	(HL) = (IX) = RETURNS (HL) = SETS EO EQU CALL JR CP	RECORD BUFFER, (FLAGS BYTE CS IF ERROR, A END-OF-RECORD + F FLAG IF END-OF S GETBYT C,GETEND CR	DE) = 1 1 -F) ; ;	GET A BYTE DONE IF ERROR DONE IF <cr></cr>
10050 10060 10070 10080 10100 10110 10120 10130 10130 10140 10150 10160	GETREC	(HL) = (IX) = RETURNS (HL) = SETS EO EQU CALL JR CP JR	RECORD BUFFER, (FLAGS BYTE CS IF ERROR, A END-OF-RECORD + F FLAG IF END-OF \$ GETBYT C,GETEND CR Z,GETEND	DE) = 1 1 -F) ; ; ;	GET A BYTE DONE IF ERROR DONE IF CR>
10050 10060 10070 10080 10100 10120 10120 10130 10140 10150 10160 10170	; ; ; GETREC	(HL) = (IX) = RETURNSS (HL) = SETS EO CALL JR CP JR LD	RECORD BUFFER, (FLAGS BYTE CS IF ERROR, A END-OF-RECORD + F FLAG IF END-OF GETBYT C,GETEND CR Z,GETEND (HL),A	DE) =)) 1 F) ; ; ; ; ;	GET A BYTE DONE IF ERROR DONE IF CR> STORE IN BUFFER
10050 10060 10070 10080 10100 10110 10120 10130 10140 10150 10160 10160 10160	; ; ; GETREC	(HL) = (IX) = RETURNS (HL) = SETS EO CALL JR CP JR LD CALL	RECORD BUFFER, (FLAGS BYTE CS IF ERROR, A END-OF-RECORD + F FLAG IF END-OF C, GETEND CR Z, GETEND (HL), A INCPTR	DE) = 1 1 -F: ;; ;;	GET A BYTE DONE IF ERROR DONE IF CR> STORE IN BUFFER ADJUST PTR
10050 10060 10070 10080 10100 10120 10120 10130 10150 10150 10160 10170 10180	GETREC	(HL) = (IX) = RETURNS (HL) = SETS EO CALL JR CP JR LD CALL TP	RECORD BUFFER, (FLAGS BYTE CS IF ERROR, A END-OF-RECORD + F FLAG IF END-OF C,GETBYT C,GETBYT C,GETEND CR Z,GETEND (HL),A INCPTR WC.GETPEC	DE) = 1 -F: ;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;	GET A BYTE DONE IF ERROR DONE IF CROR DONE IF CROR STORE IN BUFFER ADJUST PTR GET NETT FE NOT FULL
10050 10060 10070 10090 10100 10120 10120 10130 10140 10150 10160 10160 10170 10180	GETREC	(HL) = (IX) = RETURNSS (HL) = SETS EO CALL JR CP JR LD CALL JR CALL JR	RECORD BUFFER, (FLAGS BYTE CS IF ERROR, A END-OF-RECORD + F FLAG IF END-OF C, GETBYT C, GETEND CR Z, GETEND (HL), A INCPTR NC, GETREC	DE) =)) 1 -F: ; ; ; ; ; ;	GET A BYTE DONE IF ERROR DONE IF CR> STORE IN BUFFER ADJUST PTR GET NEXT IF NOT FULL
10050 10060 10070 10080 10100 10120 10120 10130 10140 10150 10160 10160 10170 10180 10190	; ; ; GETREC	(HL) = (IX) = RETURNS (HL) = SETS EO CALL JR CP JR LD CALL JR EQU CALL JR CALL CALL CALL CALL CALL CALL	RECORD BUFFER, (FLAGS BYTE CS IF ERROR, A END-OF-RECORD + F FLAG IF END-OF C, GETEND CR Z, GETEND (HL), A INCPTR NC, GETREC \$ CETENT	DE) =)) 1 F: ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ;	GET A BYTE DONE IF ERROR DONE IF CR> STORE IN BUFFER ADJUST PTR GET NEXT IF NOT FULL
10050 10060 10070 10080 10100 10120 10120 10130 10150 10150 10160 10170 10180 10200 10200	; ; ; GETREC	(HL) = (IX) = RETURNS (HL) = SETS EO CALL JR CP JR CP JR LD CALL JR EQU CALL JR	RECORD BUFFER, (FLAGS BYTE CS IF ERROR, A END-OF-RECORD + F FLAG IF END-OF C,GETBYT C,GETEND CR Z,GETEND (HL),A INCPTR NC,GETREC \$ GETBYT	DE) =)) 1 -F: ; ; ; ; ; ; ;	GET A BYTE DONE IF ERROR DONE IF ERROR DONE IF <cr> STORE IN BUFFER ADJUST PTR GET NEXT IF NOT FULL FLUSH REST OF RECORD</cr>
10050 10060 10070 10080 10100 10120 10120 10130 10140 10150 10160 10160 10160 10170 10180 10200 10220	; ; ; ; GETREC	(HL) = (IX) = RETURNSS (HL) = SETS EO CALL JR CP JR LD CALL JR EQU CALL JR	RECORD BUFFER, (FLAGS BYTE CS IF ERROR, A END-OF-RECORD + F FLAG IF END-OF C, GETEND C, GETEND (HL), A INCPTR NC, GETREC \$ GETBYT C, GETEND C, GETEND	DE: = 1 -F: ;;;;	GET A BYTE DONE IF ERROR DONE IF ERROR DONE IF <cr> STORE IN BUFFER ADJUST PTR GET NEXT IF NOT FULL FLUSH REST OF RECORD DONE IF ERROR</cr>
10050 10060 10070 10080 10100 10120 10120 10130 10140 10150 10160 10180 10180 10200 10210 10210 10220 10230	; ; ; GETREC	(HL) = (IX) = RETURNS (HL) = SETS EO CALL JR CP JR LD CALL JR EQU CALL JR EQU CALL JR EQU CALL JR	RECORD BUFFER, (FLAGS BYTE CS IF ERROR, A END-OF-RECORD + F FLAG IF END-OF C, GETEND CR C, GETEND (HL), A INCPTR NC, GETREC \$ GETBYT C, GETEND CR GETBYT C, GETEND CR C, GETEND CR	DE: = 1 -F: ;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;	GET A BYTE DONE IF ERROR DONE IF ERROR DONE IF <cr> STORE IN BUFFER ADJUST PTR GET NEXT IF NOT FULL FLUSH REST OF RECORD DONE IF ERROR UNTIL NEXT <cr></cr></cr>
10050 10060 10070 10080 10120 10120 10120 10150 10150 10150 10170 10180 10200 10220 10220 10220 10220 10220	; ; ; GETREC	(HL) = (IX) = RETURNS (HL) = SETS EO CALL JR CP JR CP JR CALL JR EQU CALL JR EQU CALL JR EQU CALL JR EQU CALL JR	RECORD BUFFER, (FLAGS BYTE CS IF ERROR, A END-OF-RECORD + F FLAG IF END-OF C,GETEND C,GETEND CR Z,GETEND (HL),A INCPTR NC,GETREC \$ GETBYT C,GETEND CR GETBYT C,GETEND CR NZ,FLUSH	DE) = 1 -F) ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ;	GET A BYTE DONE IF ERROR DONE IF ERROR DONE IF <cr> STORE IN BUFFER ADJUST PTR GET NEXT IF NOT FULL FLUSH REST OF RECORD DONE IF ERROR UNTIL NEXT <cr></cr></cr>
10050 10060 10070 10090 10100 10120 10130 10140 10150 10150 10160 10170 10180 10200 10220 10220 10220 10220 10220 10220 10220	GETREC	(HL) = (IX) = RETURNS (HL) = SETS EO CALL JR CP JR LD CALL JR EQU CALL JR EQU CALL JR EQU CALL JR EQU	RECORD BUFFER, (FLAGS BYTE CS IF ERROR, A END-OF-RECORD + F FLAG IF END-OF C,GETEND CR Z,GETEND (HL),A INCPTR NC,GETREC \$ GETBYT C,GETEND CR GETBYT C,GETEND CR NZ,FLUSH \$	DE: = 1 -F: ; ; ; ; ; ;	GET A BYTE DONE IF ERROR DONE IF ERROR DONE IF <cr> STORE IN BUFFER ADJUST PTR GET NEXT IF NOT FULL FLUSH REST OF RECORD DONE IF ERROR UNTIL NEXT <cr></cr></cr>
10050 10060 10070 10080 10100 10120 10120 10130 10140 10150 10160 10180 10180 10200 10200 10220 10220 10220 10220 10220 10220 10220	; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ;	(HL) = (IX) = RETURNSS (HL) = SETS EO CALL JR CP JR LD CALL JR EQU CALL JR EQU CALL JR EQU CALL JR EQU CALL JR EQU CALL LD	RECORD BUFFER, (FLAGS BYTE CS IF ERROR, A END-OF-RECORD + F FLAG IF END-OF CR C,GETEND CR C,GETEND CR C,GETEND C,GETREC S GETBYT C,GETEND CR S GETBYT C,GETEND CR S GETBYT C,GETEND CR S (HL),CR	DE: =) - F: ; ; ; ; ; ; ;	GET A BYTE DONE IF ERROR DONE IF ERROR DONE IF CCR> STORE IN BUFFER ADJUST PTR GET NEXT IF NOT FULL FLUSH REST OF RECORD DONE IF ERROR UNTIL NEXT <cr></cr>
10050 10060 10070 10080 10120 10120 10120 10130 10140 10150 10160 10170 10160 10170 10200 10210 10220 10220 10220 10220 10220 10220 10220 10220 10220 10220	GETREC	(HL) = (HL) = (IX) = RETURNS (HL) = SETS EOO CALL JR CP JR CALL JR EQU CALL JR EQU CALL JR EQU CALL JR EQU CALL JR CP JR EQU CALL JR CALL JR CP JR CALL CALL JR CALL CALL JR CALL CALL CALL JR CALL CALL CALL JR CALL CALL CALL JR CALL CALL CALL JR CALL CALL JR CALL CALL CALL CALL CALL CALL CALL CAL	RECORD BUFFER, (FLAGS BYTE CS IF ERROR, A END-OF-RECORD + F FLAG IF END-OF C, GETBYT C, GETEND CR Z, GETEND CR X, GETREC \$ GETBYT C, GETEND C, GETEND	DE: 1 :: ;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;	a BUFFER END ERROR CODE ILE GET A BYTE DONE IF ERROR DONE IF <cr> STORE IN BUFFER ADJUST PTR GET NEXT IF NOT FULL FLUSH REST OF RECORD DONE IF ERROR UNTIL NEXT <cr> ADD <cr> TO RECORD INCREMENT PTR</cr></cr></cr>
10050 10060 10070 10090 10100 10120 10130 10140 10150 10150 10160 10170 10180 10200 10220 10220 10220 10220 10220 10220 10220 10220 10220	GETREC	(HL) = (HL) = (IX) = RETURNS (HL) = SETS EO CALL JR CP JR CP JR EQU CALL JR CP JR EQU CALL JR CP JR EQU CALL JR CP JR EQU CALL JR CP JR EQU CALL JR CP JR EQU CALL JR CP JR EQU CALL JR CALL JR CALL JR CP JR CALL JR CP CALL JR CALL JR CP CALL JR CALL JR CP CALL JR CALL JR CP CALL JR CALL JR CP CALL JR CP CALL JR CALL JR CP CALL JR CALL JR CP CALL JR CALL JR CP CALL JR CALL JR CP CALL JR CALL JR CALL JR CALL JR CP CALL JR CALL JR CALL JR CALL JR CP CALL JR CALL JR CP CALL JR CALL JR CALL CALL CALL JR CALL D CALL DR CALL DR CALL DR CALL CALL DR CP DR CALL DR CP CP CALL DR CP CP CALL DR CP CP CP CP CALL DR CP CP CP CALL CP CP CP CP CP CP CP CP CP CP CP CP CP	RECORD BUFFER, (FLAGS BYTE CS IF ERROR, A END-OF-RECORD + F FLAG IF END-OF C,GETEND CR Z,GETEND (HL),A INCPTR NC,GETREC \$ GETBYT C,GETEND CR Z,GETEND (HL),CR HL NC NC	DE: -F: 777777777777777777777777777777777777	ADD ADD ADD CR> TORE IF ERROR DONE IF CR> STORE IN BUFFER ADJUST PTR GET NEXT IF NOT FULL FLUSH REST OF RECORD DONE IF ERROR UNTIL NEXT <cr></cr>
10050 10060 10070 10080 10100 10120 10130 10140 10150 10160 10170 10180 10200 10220 10220 10220 10220 10220 10220 10220 10220 10220 10220 10220	GETREC	(HL) = (HL) = (IX) = RETURNSS (HL) = SETS EO CALL JR CP JR LD CALL JR EQU CALL JR EQU CALL JR EQU CALL JR EQU CALL JR CP JR CP JR CP JR CALL CALL CALL CALL CALL CALL CALL CAL	RECORD BUFFER, (FLAGS BYTE CS IF ERROR, A END-OF-RECORD + F FLAG IF END-OF CR C,GETEND CR C,GETEND CR C,GETEND C,GETREC S GETBYT C,GETEND CR S GETBYT C,GETEND CR NZ,FLUSH S (HL),CR HL NC ELLEOE	DE:]] -F: ;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;	ADD <cr> TO RECORD ADD <cr> TO RECORD INCREMENT PTR RETURN IF NO ERROR END <cr> TO RECORD INCREMENT PTR RETURN IF NO ERROR END <cr> TO RECORD INCREMENT PTR RETURN IF NO ERROR END <cr> TO RECORD INCREMENT PTR RETURN IF NO ERROR</cr></cr></cr></cr></cr></cr></cr></cr></cr>
10050 10060 10070 10080 10100 10120 10120 10130 10140 10150 10160 10170 10180 10200 10210 10220 10220 10220 10220 10220 10220 10220 10220 10260 10260 10260 10260 10260	GETREC	(HL) = (HL) = (IX) = RETURNS (HL) = SETS E CALL JR CP JR LD CALL JR EQU CALL JR EQU CALL JR EQU CALL JR EQU CALL JR CP JR EQU CALL CP JR CP JR CALL ZR CP Z Z	RECORD BUFFER, (FLAGS BYTE CS IF ERROR, A END-OF-RECORD + F FLAG IF END-OF C, GETEND CR Z, GETEND (HL), A INCPTR NC, GETREC \$ GETBYT C, GETEND CR Z, FLUSH \$ (HL), CR HL NC FILEOF Z, CDE CR	DE: = 1 -F: ;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;	A BUFFER END ERROR CODE ILE GET A BYTE DONE IF ERROR DONE IF CR> STORE IN BUFFER ADJUST PTR GET NEXT IF NOT FULL FLUSH REST OF RECORD DONE IF ERROR UNTIL NEXT <cr> ADD <cr> TO RECORD INCREMENT PTR RETURN IF NO ERROR END-OF-FILE ?</cr></cr>
10050 10060 10070 10120 10120 10120 10120 10120 10120 10120 10120 10120 10120 10120 10120 10220 10220 10220 10220 10220 10220 10220 10220 10220 10220 10220 10220 10220 10220	GETREC	(HL) = (HL) = RETURNS (HL) = SETS EO CALL JR CP JR CP JR CP JR CALL JR CP JR CALL JR CP JR CALL JR CP JR CALL JR CP JR CALL JR CP JR CALL JR CALL JR CP CALL JR CP CALL JR CALL CALL CALL CALL CALL JR CALL CALL CALL CALL CALL CALL CALL CAL	RECORD BUFFER, (FLAGS BYTE CS IF ERROR, A END-OF-RECORD + F FLAG IF END-OF C,GETEND C,GETEND CR Z,GETEND (HL),A INCPTR NC,GETREC \$ GETBYT C,GETEND CR MZ,FLUSH \$ (HL),CR HL NC FILEOF Z,GETEOF Z,GETEOF	DE: = 1 -F: ;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;	a BUFFER END ERROR CODE ILE GET A BYTE DONE IF ERROR DONE IF STORE IN BUFFER ADJUST PTR GET NEXT IF NOT FULL FLUSH REST OF RECORD DONE IF ERROR UNTIL NEXT <cr> ADD <cr> TO RECORD INCREMENT PTR RETURN IF NO ERROR END-OF-FILE ?</cr></cr>
10050 10060 10070 10100 10120 10120 10120 10130 10140 10150 10160 10170 10180 10200 10220 10220 10220 10220 10220 10220 10220 10220 10220 10220 10220 10220 10230 10230 10230	GETREC	(HL) = (HL) = (IX) = RETURNSS (HL) = SETS EO CALL JR CP JR LD CALL JR EQU CALL JR EQU CALL JR EQU CALL JR EQU CALL JR CP JR CP JR CP JR CP JR CP JR CP JR CP CALL JR CP CALL JR CP CALL JR CP CALL JR CP CALL CALL CALL CALL CALL CALL CALL C	RECORD BUFFER, (FLAGS BYTE CS IF ERROR, A END-OF-RECORD + F FLAG IF END-OF 	DE] 1 - F: 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	ADD <cr> TO RECORD ADD <cr> TO RECORD INCREMENT PTR RETURN IF NO ERROR END-OF-FILE 2</cr></cr></cr></cr></cr></cr>
10050 10060 10070 10080 10100 10120 10120 10130 10140 10150 10160 10170 10200 10210 10220 10220 10220 10220 10220 10220 10220 10220 10220 10220 10220 10230 10230 10230 10230 10230	GETREC	(HL) = (HL) = (IX) = RETURNS (HL) = SETS E CALL JR CP JR CALL JR EQU CALL JR EQU CALL JR EQU CALL JR CP JR EQU CALL JR CP JR CP JR CP JR CP SCP SCP	RECORD BUFFER, (FLAGS BYTE CS IF ERROR, A END-OF-RECORD + F FLAG IF END-OF C, GETEND CR Z, GETEND (HL), A INCPTR NC, GETREC \$ GETBYT C, GETEND CR Z, FLUSH S (HL), CR HL NC FILEOF Z, GETEOF FILEOF+1	DD = 1 - F: 777 777 777 777	<pre>GET A BYTE DONE IF ERROR DONE IF ERROR DONE IF CR> STORE IN BUFFER ADJUST PTR GET NEXT IF NOT FULL FLUSH REST OF RECORD DONE IF ERROR UNTIL NEXT <cr> ADD <cr> TO RECORD INCREMENT PTR RETURN IF NO ERROR END-OF-FILE ?</cr></cr></pre>
10050 10060 10070 10080 10120 10120 10120 10120 10150 10150 10150 10150 10150 10220 10220 10220 10220 10220 10220 10220 10220 10220 10220 10220 10220 10220 10230 10230 10230 10330	GETREC	(HL) = (IX) = RETURNS (HL) = SETS EO CALL JR CP JR CP JR CP JR EQU CALL JR EQU CALL JR EQU CALL JR CP JR CP JR CP JR CP JR CP JR CP SCP RET	RECORD BUFFER, (FLAGS BYTE CS IF ERROR, A END-OF-RECORD + F FLAG IF END-OF C, GETEND C, GETEND CR Z, GETEND (HL), A INCPTR NC, GETREC Ş GETBYT C, GETEND CR NZ, FLUSH Ş (HL), CR HL NC FILEOF Z, GETEOF FILEOF+1 NZ	DD = 1 	<pre>D = BUFFER END ERROR CODE ILE CGET A BYTE DONE IF ERROR DONE IF ERROR DONE IF <cr> STORE IN BUFFER ADJUST PTR GET NEXT IF NOT FULL FLUSH REST OF RECORD DONE IF ERROR UNTIL NEXT <cr> ADD <cr> TO RECORD INCREMENT PTR RETURN IF NO ERROR END-OF-FILE ? NO - REAL ERROR</cr></cr></cr></pre>
10050 10060 10070 10080 10100 10120 10120 10130 10140 10150 10140 10150 10160 10170 10180 10200 10220 10220 10220 10220 10220 10220 10220 10220 10220 10220 10220 10220 10220 10230 10240 10330 10330	GETREC FLUSH GETEND	(HL) = (HL) = (IX) = RETURNSS (HL) = SETS EO CALL JR CP JR EQU CALL JR EQU CALL JR EQU CALL JR CP JR EQU CALL JR CP JR CP JR CP JR CP JR CP JR EQU CALL SCT CP JR EQU CALL EQU CALL SCT CP JR EQU CALL EQU CALL SCT CP JR EQU CALL SCT SCT CP JR EQU CALL SCT SCT CP JR EQU CALL SCT SCT SCT SCT SCT SCT SCT SCT SCT SCT	RECORD BUFFER, (FLAGS BYTE CS IF ERROR, A END-OF-RECORD + F FLAG IF END-OF 	DE]] =]]] =]]] =]]] =]]]] =]	<pre>D = BUFFER END ERROR CODE ILE GET A BYTE DONE IF ERROR DONE IF ERROR DONE IF <cr> STORE IN BUFFER ADJUST PTR GET NEXT IF NOT FULL FLUSH REST OF RECORD DONE IF ERROR UNTIL NEXT <cr> ADD <cr> TO RECORD INCREMENT PTR RETURN IF NO ERROR END-OF-FILE ? NO - REAL ERROR</cr></cr></cr></pre>

350 360 370 380 390		RET			CLEAR CARRY RETURN TO CALLER
400 410			T BYTE FROM /EXE A = BYTE, CS IF	F: El	ILE RROR
		EQU PUSH LD CALL	\$ DE DE,EXEDCB GET NZ,GETDON 7FH \$ DE	;;;	SAVE REGISTER GET BYTE
490 500 510	GETDON	JR AND EQU	NZ,GETDON 7FH \$	7	EXIT CS IF ERROR CLEAR HIGH BIT, CARRY
56Ø 57Ø 58Ø	; ; ;	FIND NE	KT WORD IN STRING A = NEXT CHAR, (G (CS	(HL) IF <cr> FOUND</cr>
590 600 610 620 630 640	NEXTWD	EQU CALL CALL RET	\$ NEXTBL NC,SKIPBL	;;;;	FIND NEXT BLANK SKIP TO NEXT WORD RETURN TO CALLER
56Ø 57Ø	- 3 7	FIND NEX RETURNS	$\begin{array}{l} \mathbf{XT} \mathbf{BLANK} \mathbf{OR} \mathbf{TAB} \mathbf{X} \\ \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{NEXT} \mathbf{CHAR}, \mathbf{C} \end{array}$	EN CS	STRING (HL) IF <cr> FOUND</cr>
690 700 710 720 730 730 750 760	NEXTBL	EQU CALL RET RET INC JR			CHECK NEXT CHARACTER RETURN IF <cr> RETURN IF BLANK OR TAB INCREMENT PTR LOOP</cr>
780 790	;	SKIP OVI	ER BLANKS AND TAN A = NEXT CHARACT	SS FER	IN STRING (HL) R, CS IF <cr> FOUND</cr>
810 820 830 840 850 860 870 880	SKIPBL	EQU CALL RET RET INC JR	Ş CHKBL C NZ HL SKIPBL		CHECK NEXT CHARACTER RETURN IF <cr> RETURN IF NOT BLANK INCREMENT PTR</cr>
898	;	CHECK NI RETURNS RETURNS RETURNS	EXT CHARACTER IN A = CHARACTER CS IF <cr> 2S IF BLANK OR</cr>	S	TRING (HL)

Listing 1 continued

continued								
10960 CHKBL	EOU	s		11579	1	RETTIRN	IS RESULT IN	DE, CS IF NON-NUMERIC
10970	LD	A (HT.)	; GET NEXT CHARACTER	115.90				
	CP	(n) (nD)	; RETURN CS IF <cr></cr>	11590				
10980		CR	, ADIORN CO IF NORP					
10990	SCF	-			CVBIN	EQU	\$	
11000	RET	Z		11610		EX	DE,HL	; (DE) = STRING ; ACCUMULATOR ; GET 1ST CHARACTER
11010	CP	1.1	; RETURN 25 IF BLANK	11620		LD	HL,Ø	; ACCUMULATOR
11020	RET	Z		11630		JR	CVGCHR	; GET 1ST CHARACTER
11030	CP	TAB	; OR TAB	11640	CVLOOP	EQU	\$	
11040	SCF			11650		LD	A,10	; ACCUMULATOR * 10
11050	CCF			11660		PUSH	DE	,
	RET			11670		CALL	DMULT	
11060	RET.					POP	DE	
11070				11680				
11080 ;				11690		LD	C,H	
11090 ;	SKIP L	INE #'S IN ST	RING (HL)	11700		LD	H,L	
11090 ; 11100 ;	RETURN	S A = NEXT CHA	ARACTER, CS IF (CR) FOUND	11710		LD	L,A	; HL = RESULT ; OVERFLOW ?
11110 ;				11720		LD	A,C	; OVERFLOW ?
11120				11730		OR	A	,
11130 SKIPLN	ROII	S		11740		SCF		
		5 / 11T \	NEVT CUNDACTED	11750		RET	NZ	; YES - ERROR
11140	LD	Ar(nu)	<pre>> NEXT CHARACTER > RETURN CS IF <cr>></cr></pre>		CVGCHR		S	I LO - LARVA
11150	CP	CR	J RETURN CS IF (CR)					
11160	SCF			11770		LD	A, (DE)	; GET NEXT CHARACTER
11170	RET	Z	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	11780		INC	DE	; ADJUST PTR
11180	CP	101	; RETURN IF NOT DIGIT	11790		SUB	'Ø'	; MAKE IT BINARY
11190	CCF			11800		RET	С	; ERROR IF NOT DIGIT
11200	RET	NC		11810		CP	9+1	
11210	CP	191+1		11820		CCF		
				11830		RET	с	
11220	RET	NC		11840		PUSH		
11230	INC	HL	; INCREMENT PTR ; LOOP				BC	; SAVE LENGTH
11240	JR	SKIPLN	; LOOP	11850		LD	B,Ø	
11250				11860		LD	C,A	; ADD TO ACCUMULATOR
11260 :				11870		ADD	HL, BC	
11270 :	INCREM	ENT HL. COMPAN	RE TO DE. RETURN CS IF EQUAL	11870 11880		ADD POP	HL,BC BC	
11270 :	INCREM	ENT HL. COMPAN	RE TO DE, RETURN CS IF EQUAL	11880		ADD POP DJNZ	HL,BC BC CVLOOP	: LOOP UNTIL DONE
11270 ; 11280 ;	INCREM	ENT HL. COMPAN	RE TO DE, RETURN CS IF EQUAL	11880 11890		ADD POP DJN2 EX	HL,BC BC CVLOOP DE,HL	; LOOP UNTIL DONE : DE = RESULT
11270 ; 11280 ; 11290	INCREM	ENT HL, COMPAN	RE TO DE, RETURN CS IF EQUAL	11880 11890 11900		ADD POP DJNZ EX OB	HL,BC BC CVLOOP DE,HL	; LOOP UNTIL DONE ; DE = RESULT - NO ERROR
11270 ; 11280 ; 11290 11300 INCPTR	INCREM	ENT HL, COMPAN	RE TO DE, RETURN CS IF EQUAL	11880 11890 11900 11910		ADD POP DJNZ EX OR	HL,BC BC CVLOOP DE,HL A	; LOOP UNTIL DONE ; DE = RESULT ; NO ERROR
11270 ; 11280 ; 11290 11300 INCPTR 11310	INCREM	ENT HL, COMPAN	RE TO DE, RETURN CS IF EQUAL	11880 11890 11900 11910 11910 11920		ADD POP DJNZ EX OR RET	HL,BC BC CVLOOP DE,HL A	; LOOP UNTIL DONE ; DE = RESULT ; NO ERROR ; RETURN TO CALLER
11270 ; 11280 ; 11290 11300 INCPTR 11310 11320	EQU INC PUSH	S HL HL	RE TO DE, RETURN CS IF EQUAL ; INCREMENT PTR ; SAVE REGISTER	11880 11890 11900 11910 11920 11930		DJNZ EX OR RET	CVLOOP DE,HL A	
11270 ; 11280 ; 11290 11300 INCPTR 11310 11320 11330	EQU INC PUSH	S HL HL	RE TO DE, RETURN CS IF EQUAL ; INCREMENT PTR ; SAVE REGISTER	11880 11890 11900 11910 11920 11930 11930	;	DJN2 EX OR RET	CVLOOP DE,HL A	
11270 ; 11280 ; 11290 11300 INCPTR 11310 11320	EQU INC PUSH	S HL HL	RE TO DE, RETURN CS IF EQUAL ; INCREMENT PTR ; SAVE REGISTER	11880 11890 11900 11910 11920 11930 11930 11940 11950	; ;	DJN2 EX OR RET MESSAG	CVLOOP DE,HL A SES	
11270 ; 11280 ; 11290 ; 11300 INCPTR 11310 11320 11330 11340	EQU INC PUSH	S HL HL	RE TO DE, RETURN CS IF EQUAL ; INCREMENT PTR ; SAVE REGISTER	11880 11890 11900 11910 11920 11930 11930 11940 11950	; ;	DJN2 EX OR RET MESSAG	CVLOOP DE,HL A SES	
11270; 11280; 11290 11300 INCPTR 11310 11320 11330 11330 11350	EQU INC PUSH	S HL HL	RE TO DE, RETURN CS IF EQUAL ; INCREMENT PTR ; SAVE REGISTER	11880 11890 11900 11910 11920 11930 11930 11940 11950	; ; ;	DJN2 EX OR RET MESSAG	CVLOOP DE,HL A SES	
11270; 11280; 11290; 11300; INCPTR 11310; 11320; 11330; 11340; 11350; 11360;	EQU INC PUSH	S HL HL	RE TO DE, RETURN CS IF EQUAL ; INCREMENT PTR ; SAVE REGISTER	11880 11900 11900 11920 11930 11930 11950 11950 11950	; ; ;	DJNZ EX OR RET MESSAG	CVLOOP DE,HL A GES	
11270; 11280; 11290; 11300 INCPTR 11310 11320 11330 11340; 11350; 11350; 11370;	EQU INC PUSH	S HL HL	RE TO DE, RETURN CS IF EQUAL	11880 11890 11900 11910 11920 11930 11930 11950 11950 11970 11970	; ; ; EXEEXT	DJNZ EX OR RET MESSAG	CVLOOP DE,HL A GES	
11270; 11280; 11290 11300 INCPTR 11310 11320 11336 11340 11350 11360 11370 11380	EQU INC PUSH OR SBC POP CCF RET	S HL HL A HL,DE HL	RE TO DE, RETURN CS IF EQUAL ; INCREMENT PTR ; SAVE REGISTER ; COMPARE HL TO DE ; RESTORE REGISTER ; SET CONDITION ; RETURN TO CALLER	11880 11900 11910 11920 11920 11930 11930 11940 11950 11960 11970 11980 11980	;; ; ;	DJNZ EX OR RET MESSAG	CVLOOP DE,HL A SES 'EXE'	; /EXE EXTENSION
11270; 11280; 11290 11300 INCPTR 11310 11320 11330 11340 11350 11360 11370 11380 11390;	INCREM EQU INC PUSH OR SBC POP CCF RET	S HL HL A HL,DE HL	RE TO DE, RETURN CS IF EQUAL ; INCREMENT PTR ; SAVE REGISTER ; COMPARE HL TO DE ; RESTORE REGISTER ; SET CONDITION ; RETURN TO CALLER	11880 11900 11900 11910 11920 11930 11940 11950 11950 11970 11980 11990	;; ; ; EXEEXT LABMSG	DJNZ EX OR RET MESSAG DEFM DEFM	CVLOOP DE,HL A SES 'EXE' '>>> Inval	
11270; 11280; 11290 11300 INCPTR 11310 11320 11330 11340 11350 11360 11370 11380 11390;	INCREM EQU INC PUSH OR SBC POP CCF RET COPY S	S HL HL HL,DE HL TRING (HL) TO	RE TO DE, RETURN CS IF EQUAL ; INCREMENT PTR ; SAVE REGISTER ; COMPARE HL TO DE ; RESTORE REGISTER ; SET CONDITION ; RETURN TO CALLER (DE)	11880 11900 11900 11910 11920 11930 11930 11950 11950 11970 11980 11990 12000	; ; ; EXEEXT LABMSG LABLAB	DJN2 EX OR RET MESSAG DEFM DEFM DEFM	CVLOOP DE,HL A GES 'EXE' '>>> Inval	; /EXE EXTENSION
11270; 11280; 11290 11300 INCPTR 11310 11320 11330 11340 11350 11360 11370 11380 11390;	INCREM EQU INC PUSH OR SBC POP CCF RET COPY S	S HL HL A HL,DE HL	RE TO DE, RETURN CS IF EQUAL ; INCREMENT PTR ; SAVE REGISTER ; COMPARE HL TO DE ; RESTORE REGISTER ; SET CONDITION ; RETURN TO CALLER (DE)	11880 11890 11900 11920 11920 11930 11930 11950 11950 11950 11970 11980 11990 12000 12000	; ; ; EXEEXT LABMSG LABLAB	DJNZ EX OR RET MESSAG DEFM DEFM	CVLOOP DE,HL A SES 'EXE' '>>> Inval	; /EXE EXTENSION
11270; 11280; 11290 11300 INCPTR 11310 11320 11330 11340 11350 11360 11370 11380 11390;	INCREM EQU INC PUSH OR SBC POP CCF RET COPY S TERMIN	S HL HL HL,DE HL TRING (HL) TO	RE TO DE, RETURN CS IF EQUAL ; INCREMENT PTR ; SAVE REGISTER ; COMPARE HL TO DE ; RESTORE REGISTER ; SET CONDITION ; RETURN TO CALLER (DE) OR <cr></cr>	11880 11890 11900 11910 11920 11930 11930 11930 11950 11950 11950 11970 11970 11980 11980 12010 12010 12020	; ; ; EXEEXT LABMSG LABLAB	DJN2 EX RET MESSAG DEFM DEFM DEFM DEFB	CVLOOP DE,HL A SES 'EXE' '>>> Inval CR	; /EXE EXTENSION id label - '
11270; 11280; 11290 11300 INCPTR 11310 11320 11330 11340 11350 11360 11370 11380 11390; 11400; 11420;	INCREM EQU INC PUSH OR SBC POP CCF RET COPY S TERMIN BC = N	S HL HL A HL,DE HL TRING (HL) TO ATED BY BLANK AX LENGTH TO	RE TO DE, RETURN CS IF EQUAL ; INCREMENT PTR ; SAVE REGISTER ; COMPARE HL TO DE ; RESTORE REGISTER ; SET CONDITION ; RETURN TO CALLER (DE) OR <cr> COPY</cr>	11880 11890 11900 11910 11920 11930 11930 11930 11950 11950 11950 11970 11970 11980 11980 12010 12010 12020	; ; ; EXEEXT LABMSG LABLAB	DJN2 EX RET MESSAG DEFM DEFM DEFM DEFB	CVLOOP DE,HL A SES 'EXE' '>>> Inval CR	; /EXE EXTENSION
11270; 11280; 11290 11300 INCPTR 11310 11320 11330 11340 11350 11350 11350 11350 11360; 11380 11390; 11400; 11410; 11420; 11430;	INCREM EQU INC PUSH OR SBC POP CCF RET COPY S TERMIN BC = .*	S HL HL HL HL,DE HL TRING (HL) TO ATED BY BLANK IAX LENGTH TO S CS IF <cr></cr>	RE TO DE, RETURN CS IF EQUAL ; INCREMENT PTR ; SAVE REGISTER ; COMPARE HL TO DE ; RESTORE REGISTER ; SET CONDITION ; RETURN TO CALLER (DE) OR <cr> COPY FOUND</cr>	11880 11890 11900 11910 11920 11930 11930 11930 11950 11950 11950 11970 11970 11980 11980 12010 12010 12020	} } EXEEXT LABMSG LABLAB STKMSG	DJN2 EX RET MESSAG DEFM DEFM DEFM DEFB	CVLOOP DE,HL A SES 'EXE' '>>> Inval CR	; /EXE EXTENSION id label - '
11270; 11280; 11290 11300 INCPTR 11310 11320 11330 11330 11350 11350 11350 11350 11350 11380 11390; 11400; 11410; 11420; 11430; 11440;	INCREM EQU INC PUSH OR SBC POP CCF RET COPY S TERMIN BC = .*	S HL HL HL HL,DE HL TRING (HL) TO ATED BY BLANK IAX LENGTH TO S CS IF <cr></cr>	RE TO DE, RETURN CS IF EQUAL ; INCREMENT PTR ; SAVE REGISTER ; COMPARE HL TO DE ; RESTORE REGISTER ; SET CONDITION ; RETURN TO CALLER (DE) OR <cr> COPY</cr>	11880 11890 11900 11910 11920 11930 11940 11950 11950 11950 11970 11980 12010 12010 12010 12010	; ; ; EXEEXT LABMSG LABLAB STKMSG	DJN2 EX OR RET MESSAG DEFM DEFM DEFM DEFB DEFM	CVLOOP DE,HL A SES 'EXE' '>>> Inval CR '>>> Stack	; /EXE EXTENSION id label - '
11270; 11280; 11290 11300 INCPTR 11310 11320 11330 11340 11350 11360 11370 11380 11390; 11440; 11410; 11420; 11440; 11430; 	INCREM EQU INC PUSH OR SBC POP CCF RET COPY S TERMIN BC = .W RETURM	S HL HL HL,DE HL TRING (HL) TO ATED BY BLANK AX LENGTH TO S CS IF <cr></cr>	RE TO DE, RETURN CS IF EQUAL ; INCREMENT PTR ; SAVE REGISTER ; COMPARE HL TO DE ; RESTORE REGISTER ; SET CONDITION ; RETURN TO CALLER (DE) OR <cr> COPY FOUND</cr>	11880 11890 11910 11920 11930 11930 11950 11950 11950 11950 11970 11960 12020 12020 12020 12030 12040 12050	; ; ; EXEEXT LABMSG LABLAB STKMSG	DJN2 EX OR RET MESSAG DEFM DEFM DEFM DEFB DEFB	CVLOOP DE,HL A GES 'EXE' '>>> Inval ' CR '>>> Stack CR	; /EXE EXTENSION id label - ' ed line ignored'
11270; 11280; 1290 11300 INCPTR 11310 11320 11330 11340 11350 11360 11350 11360 11380 11390; 11400; 11410; 11420; 11430; 11440; 11460; 114	INCREM EQU INC PUSH OR SBC POP CCF RET COPY S TERMIN BC = . RETURN RETURN	<pre>ENT HL, COMPAI \$ HL HL A HL,DE HL TRING (HL) TO AATED BY BLANK AX LENGTH TO IS CS IF <cr> \$</cr></pre>	RE TO DE, RETURN CS IF EQUAL ; INCREMENT PTR ; SAVE REGISTER ; COMPARE HL TO DE ; RESTORE REGISTER ; SET CONDITION ; RETURN TO CALLER (DE) OR <cr> COPY FOUND</cr>	11880 11900 11910 11920 11930 11930 11930 11930 11950 11950 11950 11950 11960 12000 12000 12000 12030 12050 12050 12050 12050 12050 12050 12050 12070	; ; ; EXEEXT LABMSG LABLAB STKMSG CTLMSG	DJN2 EX OR RET MESSAG DEFM DEFM DEFM DEFB DEFM DEFB	CVLOOP DE,HL A SES 'EXE' '>>> Inval CR '>>> Stack CR '>>> Stack	; /EXE EXTENSION id label - '
11270; 11280; 11290 11300 INCPTR 11310 11320 11330 11340 11350 11360 11370 11380 11390; 11440; 11410; 11420; 11440; 11430; 	EQU INC PUSH OR SBC POP CCF RET COPY S TERMIN BC = M RETURN EQU CALL	<pre>ENT HL, COMPAI \$ HL HL A HL,DE HL TRING (HL) TO ATED BY BLANK AX LENGTH TO \$ C IF <cr> \$ CHKBL</cr></pre>	RE TO DE, RETURN CS IF EQUAL ; INCREMENT PTR ; SAVE REGISTER ; COMPARE HL TO DE ; RESTORE REGISTER ; SET CONDITION ; RETURN TO CALLER (DE) OR <cr> COPY FOUND ; CHECK NEXT CHARACTER</cr>	11880 11890 11900 11910 11920 11930 11940 11950 11950 11950 11960 12010 12010 12020 12030 12040 12050 12050 12050 12050	; ; ; EXEEXT LABMSG LABLAB STKMSG CTLMSG CTLMSG	DJN2 EX OR RET MESSAG DEFM DEFM DEFB DEFM DEFB DEFM DEFM	CVLOOP DE,HL A SES 'EXE' '>>> Inval CR '>>> Stack CR '>>> Inval	; /EXE EXTENSION id label - ' ed line ignored'
11270; 11280; 1290 11300 INCPTR 11310 11320 11330 11340 11350 11360 11350 11360 11380 11390; 11400; 11410; 11420; 11430; 11440; 11460; 114	INCREM EQU INC PUSH OR SBC POP CCF RET COPY S TERMIN BC = . RETURN RETURN	<pre>ENT HL, COMPAI \$ HL HL A HL,DE HL TRING (HL) TO ATED BY BLANK AX LENGTH TO \$ C IF <cr> \$ CHKBL</cr></pre>	RE TO DE, RETURN CS IF EQUAL ; INCREMENT PTR ; SAVE REGISTER ; COMPARE HL TO DE ; RESTORE REGISTER ; SET CONDITION ; RETURN TO CALLER (DE) OR <cr> COPY FOUND ; CHECK NEXT CHARACTER</cr>	11880 11900 11910 11920 11930 11930 11950 11950 11950 11950 11950 12010 12010 12020 12030 12030 12050 12050 12050 12050 12050 12050 12050 12050 12050	; ; ; EXEEXT LABMSG LABLAB STKMSG CTLMSG CTLCMD	DJN2 EX OR RET MESSAG DEFM DEFM DEFM DEFB DEFM DEFB	CVLOOP DE,HL A SES 'EXE' '>>> Inval CR '>>> Stack CR '>>> Stack	; /EXE EXTENSION id label - ' ed line ignored'
11270; 11280; 11290 11300 INCPTR 11310 11320 11330 11330 11350 11350 11360 11370 11380 11390; 11400; 11410; 11420; 11440; 11440; 11440; 11440; 11440; 11450 11460 CPYSTF 11480	INCREM EQU INC PUSH OR SBC POP CCF RET COPY S TERMIN BC = RETURN EQU CALL RET	<pre>ENT HL, COMPAI \$ HL HL A HL,DE HL TRING (HL) TO ATED BY BLANK AX LENGTH TO IS CS IF <cr> \$ CHKBL C Z</cr></pre>	RE TO DE, RETURN CS IF EQUAL ; INCREMENT PTR ; SAVE REGISTER ; COMPARE HL TO DE ; RESTORE REGISTER ; SET CONDITION ; RETURN TO CALLER (DE) OR <cr> COPY FOUND ; CHECK NEXT CHARACTER ; RETURN IF <cr> • BETURN IF SLANK</cr></cr>	11880 11890 11900 11910 11920 11930 11940 11950 11950 11950 11960 12010 12010 12020 12030 12040 12050 12050 12050 12050	; ; ; EXEEXT LABMSG LABLAB STKMSG CTLMSG CTLCMD	DJN2 EX OR RET MESSAG DEFM DEFM DEFB DEFM DEFB DEFM DEFM	CVLOOP DE,HL A SES 'EXE' '>>> Inval CR '>>> Stack CR '>>> Inval	; /EXE EXTENSION id label - ' ed line ignored'
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11270; 11280; 11290 11300 INCPTR 11310 11320 11320 11330 11340 11350 11360 11370 11380 11390; 11400; 11410; 11420; 11430; 11440; 11440; 11440; 11440; 11450 11460 CPYSTE 11470 11480 11490 11500	INCREM EQU INC PUSH OR SBC POP CCF RET COPY S TERMIN BC = .N RETURN EQU CALL RET RET LDI	<pre>ENT HL, COMPAI \$ HL HL A HL,DE HL TRING (HL) TO ATED BY BLANK AX LENGTH TO IS CS IF <cr> \$ CHKBL C Z</cr></pre>	RE TO DE, RETURN CS IF EQUAL ; INCREMENT PTR ; SAVE REGISTER ; COMPARE HL TO DE ; RESTORE REGISTER ; SET CONDITION ; RETURN TO CALLER (DE) OR <cr> COPY FOUND ; CHECK NEXT CHARACTER ; RETURN IF <cr> • BETURN IF SLANK</cr></cr>	11880 11900 11910 11920 11930 11930 11930 11950 11950 11950 11970 11960 12020 12020 12030 12050 10	; EXEEXT LABMSG LABLAB STKMSG CTLMSG CTLCMD	DJN2 EX OR RET MESSAG DEFM DEFM DEFM DEFB DEFM DEFB DEFM DEFB DEFM	CVLOOP DE,HL A SES 'EXE' '>>> Inval 'CR '>>> Stack CR '>>> Inval 'CR '>>> Inval	; /EXE EXTENSION id label - ' ed line ignored'
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11270; 11280; 11290 11300 INCPTR 11310 11320 11330 11340 11350 11360 11370 11380 11390; 11400; 11410; 11420; 11420; 11440; 11440; 11450 11450 11480 11490 11500 11510 11520	INCREM EQU INC PUSH OR SBC POP CCF RET COPY S TERMIN BC = .N RETURN EQU CALL RET RET LDI	<pre>ENT HL, COMPAI \$ HL HL A HL,DE HL TRING (HL) TO ATED BY BLANK AX LENGTH TO IS CS IF <cr> \$ CHKBL C Z</cr></pre>	RE TO DE, RETURN CS IF EQUAL ; INCREMENT PTR ; SAVE REGISTER ; COMPARE HL TO DE ; RESTORE REGISTER ; SET CONDITION ; RETURN TO CALLER (DE) OR <cr> COPY FOUND ; CHECK NEXT CHARACTER ; RETURN IF <cr> • BETURN IF SLANK</cr></cr>	11880 11890 11900 11910 11920 11930 11940 11950 11950 11950 11970 12020 12020 12030 12040 120500	; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ;	DJN2 EX OR RET MESSAG DEFM DEFM DEFM DEFB DEFM DEFB DEFM DEFB DEFM DEFB	CVLOOP DE,HL A SES 'EXE' '>>> Inval CR '>>> Stack CR '>>> Inval CR '>>> Inval CR '>>> Inval CR	; /EXE EXTENSION id label - ' ed line ignored' id command - &' id form of IF'
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11270; 11280; 11290 11300 INCPTR 11310 11320 11330 11340 11350 11360 11370 11380 11390; 11400; 11410; 11420; 11420; 11440; 11440; 11450 11450 11480 11490 11500 11510 11520	INCREM EQU INC PUSH OR SBC POP CCF RET COPY S TERMIN BC = N RETURN EQU CALL RET RET LDI JP JR	ENT HL, COMPAN \$ HL HL A HL,DE HL TRING (HL) TO ATED BY BLANK AX LENGTH TO IS CS IF <cr> \$ CHKBL C 2 PE,CPYSTR NEXTBL</cr>	RE TO DE, RETURN CS IF EQUAL ; INCREMENT PTR ; SAVE REGISTER ; COMPARE HL TO DE ; RESTORE REGISTER ; SET CONDITION ; RETURN TO CALLER (DE) OR <cr> COPY FOUND ; CHECK NEXT CHARACTER ; RETURN IF <cr> ; RETURN IF <cr> ; RETURN IF SLANK ; COPY CHARACTER ; UNTIL LENGTH EXHAUSTED ; FLUSH REMAINDER, RET</cr></cr></cr>	11880 11900 11910 11920 11920 11920 11920 11920 11920 11920 11920 11950 11960 12020 12020 12020 12020 12020 12050 12050 12050 12050 12070 12080 12070 12080 12080 121200 121200 121200 121400 121400 121400 121400 121400 121500	; EXEEXT LABMSG LABLAB STKMSG CTLMSG CTLCMD IFERRM GOERRM	DJN2 EX OR RET MESSAG DEFM DEFM DEFM DEFB DEFM DEFB DEFM DEFB DEFM DEFB	CVLOOP DE,HL A SES 'EXE' '>>> Inval CR '>>> Stack CR '>>> Inval CR '>>> Inval CR '>>> Inval CR	; /EXE EXTENSION id label - ' ed line ignored' id command - &' id form of IF'
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Listing I continued

sting	l continued					
	12180		DEPB	CR		
	12190					
	12200	;		ور من الله من حلة الله الله من من خود الله الله عن من ا		فقاقات ججب برقانا كبو وجب وقد هي بزيوي
	12210	7	TABLE C	F RELATIONAL C	PERAT	TORS
	12230	*				
		ROPTAB	EOU	s		
		101 100	DEFM	Tim i		
				101		
	12260		DEFM	151		
	12270		DEFM			
	12280		DEFM	1< 1		
	12290		DEFM	1>=1		
	12300		DEFM	* <= 1		
	12310					
	12320	; ;				
	12330	3	TABLE C	F NUMERIC COMP	PARE I	ROUTINES
	12350					
		NMCTAB	EOU	\$		
	12370		DEFW	NMEQ		
	12380			NMNE		
	12390			NMGT		
	12400			NMLT		
	12410			NMGE		
	12420		DEFW	NMLE		
	12430					
	12449	:				
	12459		TABLE C	F STRING COMPA	ARE RO	DUTINES
	12479	'				
		STCTAB	POIL	S		
		SICIAD		* .		
	12490		DEFW	STEQ		
	12500			STNE		
	12510			STGT		
	12520			STLT		
	12530		DEFW	STGE		
	12540		DEFW	STLE		
	12550					
	12560	1				و بزهند و و و و و و و و و و و و و و و و و و
	12570	*	VARIABI	ES		
	12590					
	12604	FLACE	DFFP	0		FLAGS BYTE
	12614	FLAGS EOF TRACE STACK	FOU	6		- /EXE END-OF-FILE
	12010	LUF	EQU	-		
	12620	TRACE	EQU	1	1	- TRACE ON
	12630	STACK	FOO	2	7	- STACKED LINES
	12640	BRKEND	EOU	3	1	- END NEXT WITH (BREAK)
	12650	HAVTXT	EQU	4	7	- TEXT CHARS AVAILABLE
	12660	ERQUIT	EQU	5	2	- QUIT ON ERROR
	12670	CMPTYP	EQU	6	7	- COMPARE TYPE
		NKBDPR		7	3	- NORMAL KEYBOARD INPUT
	12690		-		*	
		SPSAVE	DEFS	2	9	STACK PTR SAVE
		MESAVE		2		MEMEND SAVE
		KBDSAV	DEPC	2		KEYBOARD DRIVER SAVE
		DOSSAV	DEFC	2 2		
			DEF.5			DOS JUMP ADDRESS SAVE
		COMSAV	DEFS	3	7	DOS CMD HANDLER SAVE
	12750					
			DEPS	LABNUM+LABNUM	1 P	LABEL TABLE
	12770					
	12780	PARMS	DEFS	PARMSL	1	&N PARM STRINGS

12790						
12800	TXTPTR	DEFS	2	2	KEYBOARD TEXT PTR	
12810	CURLIN	DEFS	2		CURRENT LINE PTR	
12820	CMDSAV	DEFS	TXTLEN+1		COMMAND TEXT AREA	
12830						
12840	GOSTAD	DEFS	2		& GOTO STATEMENT ADDRESS	
12850	IFSTAD	DEFS	2	1	SIF STATEMENT ADDRESS	
12860			_			
12870	IFOPIA	DEFS	2		SIF OPERAND 1 ADDRESS	
12880	IFOP2A	DEFS	2	- 7	" 2 "	
12890			-		-	
12900	IFOP1V	DEPS	2	7	" 1 VALUE	
12910	IFOP2V	DEFS	2	5	н 2 н	
12920			-		-	
12930	IFOPLN	EQU	S	7	" LENGTHS	
12940	IFOP2L	DEFS	\$	5	" 2 LENGTH	
12950	IFOPIL	DEFS	ī	- 2	n) n	
12960	TIOLID	DREG	*		-	
12970	IFROPT	DEFS	2		RELATIONAL OF TYPE	
12980	IFLAB	DEFS	2	1	AIF GOTO LABEL ADDRESS	
12990	11 PHD	DEFS	6	Ĩ	all GOLO BADEL ADDRESS	
13000	EXECHI	EQU	S-1		HIGHEST MEMORY USED	
13010	PYPCUT	500	A - T		HIGHEST HENORI USED	
13020		END	EXEC			
13020		DRU	5A 54			

Program Listing 2. The CC/EXE execution file.

1 ; Pre-process, compile, assemble, 2 ; link, and execute C program. 3 LQUIT YES &IF .&1 = . -HELP &IF .&1 = .? -HELP 4 5 **&DISPLAY** Pre-processing 6 7 PRE &1 8 &DISPLAY Compiling 9 C80 61 10 KILL £1/C80 &WAIT Insert Assembler/Linker disk 11 12 &DISPLAY Assembling ... 13 M80 &1=&1 14 KILL E1/MAC 15 &IF . M2 = .NOLINK -EXIT 16 &DISPLAY Linking ... 17 L80 RUNLIB, 41 18 **STACK** 19 82 20 £3 21 22 23 24 25 64 £1-N-E:CMAIN & END KILL &1/REL &IF . &5 = .NOGO -EXIT 26 &DISPLAY Execution begins ... 27 £1 28 &GOTO -EXIT 29 -HELP 30 &DIS Format is: &DIS EXEC CC filename fnl fn2 fn3 NOGO 31 32 &DIS ? NOLINK 33 -EXIT

C•NOTES

Calling Wall Street –

by Thomas L. Robb

While stock market trading prices fluctuate daily, the Model 100's display remains the same—making it difficult to cram stock quotations from the Dow Jones News/Retrieval Service into the 8-line by 40-column screen.

Few information utilities are set up to work with such a small display. Dow Jones in particular doesn't support the XON/XOFF protocol needed to stop the flow of data from the host. But with DJN/R.BA (Program Listing 1) you won't have to speed-read scrolling stock statistics: The program displays one quotation on the screen at a time.

Making the Connection

You can access the Dow Jones via the Model 100's TEL-COM program in two ways. If Tymnet is your packet switcher, you're in luck: Tymnet supports the XON/XOFF protocol. In response to the log-in prompt, simply type control-R before entering DOW1;;. Control-S (or the pause key) stops the scroll; control-Q restarts it—even with a TELCOM line status parameter of D (disable XOFF). In fact, I always use the parameter M711D, 10 since I don't find M711E, 10 useful in programmed access or the TELCOM mode.

Another way to get a readable columnar display of a single stock quotation (see Fig. 1) when using the Dow Jones stock quote reporter is to enter the command //SIZE32. (//SIZE40, which represents the default screen format, would display 80 characters in two word-wrapped lines, each of up to five stock quotes in columns, one per line.)

Before using DJN/R.BA, insert the 9-pin direct-connect modem adapter cable plug into the phone connection at the back of the Model 100. Plug the RJ-11 telephone jack into the beige adapter on the modem cable, then, to keep the telephone connected, plug the RJ-11 jack on the silver cable into the phone (optional).

Remember to put your local Tymnet telephone number in line 1402 of the program and your password in line 1730.

When you run the program, it auto-dials and signs onto the Dow Jones service via the Tymnet packet switch network. It then displays a screen (see Fig. 2) to prompt you for the symbol of a particular stock. If, for example, you type in IBM in response to the prompt, the program displays the screen depicted in Fig. 3.

STOCK		IBM		
BID/C	LOSE	120	1/2	
ASKEI	OPEN	120		
HIGH	,	121		
LOW		120		
LAST		121		
VOLUM	IE (100'	S)1665	5	
	•			
Figure 1. Columnar sto	ck quotation	obtained	using TELCOM	with
format //SIZE 32.				

To end the program, depress the enter key without a stock symbol (see line 620). My remark statements should help you analyze the program.

Problems

The program can hang up. Line 635 requests input from the modem port. If it receives none, control never passes to the next statement. In Model 100 Basic, even with a hardware clock, this program doesn't time-out communications input.

If nothing appears on the screen for 30 to 40 seconds when you're using DJN/R.BA, reset the computer and run the program again. You won't lose your data since I set up the Quote.DO file (see line 636) to capture all the two-way communications between the program and the host. Using the text editor, you can re-create the data exchanges up to the hung condition.

Graphing Stock Statistics

My related program, Graph.BA (see Program Listing 2), also accesses Dow Jones, then gathers historical stock data and graphs the monthly volume and closing price for a selected stock on the Model 100's screen.

You can obtain monthly historical stock data for common and preferred stocks and warrants from 1979 to the present. Available markets include the New York, American, Pacific, Midwest, and national Over the Counter (OTC) stock exchanges. Since the national OTC doesn't carry a monthly closing price, I set up the query (line 627) to exclude a national OTC stock request and to request New York stock exchange data (the 1 following the semicolon). A 2 identifies the American, 3 the Pacific, and 4 the Midwest stock exchanges.

On the graph, double vertical bars represent volume data (the right vertical axis); horizontal dashes represent closing prices (left vertical axis). I omitted units of thousands (000) on the volume scale. The program uses the ON MDM GOSUB command, rather than INPUT or LINE INPUT commands, to capture modem input. Through this logic, you can detect time-out conditions and request retransmissions, thereby avoiding hung programs.

I chose to alternate between two interrupt routines—using one that, during stock transmission, writes the received characters to a RAM file, Quote.DO (see line 390), and the other that, during sign-on and sign-off, doesn't write to the RAM file (see line 380). Even at the slow transmission rate of 300 baud, the combined number of statements you can execute in the program's wait loop (lines 630–635) and the interrupt loop (line 390) is limited. If you require more logic in either

The Key Box

The programs in "Calling Wall Street" require 24K RAM. The programs in "North by Northwest" and "Graphic Results" run in 8K RAM.

loop, you can begin to drop input characters from the RAM file (file 3).

As in DJN/R.BA (Program Listing 1), set up your local Tymnet telephone number (line 1402) and Dow Jones password (line 1730) in Graph (Program Listing 2) before you run the program.

Once you've selected Graph from the main menu, it makes the Dow Jones connection and then prompts you for a stock symbol and a year. The program goes into a timing loop, and if the computer receives no modem input before the loop is over, the program detects a time-out condition.

During normal operation, there will be about a 30-second wait while the program collects data in the temporary file Quote.DO. (You need an available slot for this file in your directory.)

The program then generates and displays the graph. If you hear a beep during the sign-on or data collection phase, the program has timed-out or received garbled data and will request a retransmission. The program terminates after three unsuccessful retransmissions.

The program is in an INKEY\$ loop (lines 728-730) when it displays the graph. Depress any key to return to the stock symbol prompt, and then the enter key to terminate the program. The program signs-off, disconnects, displays the connect time and charges, deletes the Quote.DO file, and then returns to the main menu.

Dow Jones News/Retrieval returns a footnote to indicate a special situation associated with the returned data. For example, in the graph of IBM for 1979, a stock split occurred. If the stock symbol in the lower left of the screen is flashing, depress any key to display the footnote.

The Bottom Line

Accessing Dow Jones during prime time (between 5 a.m. and 6 p.m.) costs 90 cents per minute; at other times, the rates drop to 15 cents per minute.

Contact Thomas L. Robb at 2632 Sumac Ridge, White Bear, MN 55110.

Dow Jones NEWS/RETRIEVAL Service (C) Ø8/16/83 10:10:05 SYMBOL:	Dow Jones NEWS/RETRIEVAL Service (C) Ø8/16/83 10:15:21 SYMBOL: IBM
CLOSE(BID) OPEN(ASK) HIGH LOW	CLOSE(BID) OPEN(ASK) HIGH LOW 120 1/2 120 3/4 121 1/4 120 3/8
LAST VOLUME(100'S)	LAST 121 VOLUME(100'S) 1665
Figure 2. Screen prompt for individual stock symbol.	Figure 3. Display of IBM stock statistics.
<pre>Program Listing 1. DJN/R.BA. 300 ' Dow Jones News/Retrieval Programmed Access 302 ' 305 ' Change History 310 ' 7-20-63 Initial release 400 ' 410 CLEAR 512:MAXFILES=3: ' Setup string space and maximum number of files 415 ON ERROR GOTO 9000: ' General error paragraph 500 ' 501 ' Control paragraph 510 GOSUB 1300: 'Setup system variables 525 GOSUB 1400: ' Dial local TYMNET number 535 GOSUB 1500: ' Open MODEM files 540 GOSUB 1500: ' Open RAM file 550 GOSUB 1600: ' Open RAM file 550 GOSUB 1700: ' Dow Jones signon 575 GOSUB 1800: ' Receive signon message from Dow Jones 585 PRINT @163,"Connect on ";DATE\$;" at ";TIME\$: ' Screen display 590 FOR I%=1 TO 3000: NEXT: ' Delay while CONNECT message being displayed 600 ' 610 GOSUB 3000: ' Display STOCK background 615 GOSUB 3100: ' Solicit STOCK symbol 620 IF SYMBOL\$="" THEN 900: ' Terminate</pre>	<pre>627 PRINT #2,",";SYMBOL\$: ' Comma (,) is the DJN/R prefix for Common and Preferred stocks 629 ' Read data until input stock symbol found, then format screen display 630 FOR 1%=1 TO 25 635 LINE INPUT #1,2\$ 636 PRINT #3,2\$: ' Save communications data to RAM file, QUOTE.DO 637 IF LEFT\$(2\$,LEN(SYMBOL\$))=SYMBOL\$ THEN QUOTE\$=2\$: GOSUB 3200: I%=25 640 NEXT 695 GOTO 615: ' Re-loop to solicit next stock quote 900 'Exit paragraph 905 GOSUB 1900: ' Send disconnect command 910 GOSUB 2000: ' Capture disconnect message 915 GOSUB 2100: ' Display elapsed time and cost (@ \$.15/min NON-prime time) 925 CLOSE: ' Close all files 935 CALL 21179: ' Hangup telephone 945 GOSUB 2200: ' Delay before exit to allow screen display to be read 947 CALL 23164,0,23366: CALL 27795: ' Re -establish BASIC'S FUNCTION keys 955 MENU: ' Return to system display 995 ' 1200 ' Subroutines 1200 ' Subroutines</pre>
if no user input entered 626 GOSUB 3300: ' Clear output fields	1300 '
var sobob sobr. Great output Helds	Listing l continued

C•NOTES

Listing 1 continued

1301 ' Initialize system variables 1305 KEY OFF: ' Disable FUNCTION keys 1310 SCREEN 0,0: ' Turn labels OFF 1315 SOUND OFF: ' Turn MODEM sound OFF 1320 CLS: ' Clear screen 1325 RETURN 1400 1401 ' Dial TYMNET telephone number 1402 PH\$="9,339-5200": M=VARPTR(PH\$): AD=PEEK(M+1)+PEEK(M+2)*256 1403 ' AD points to telephone number string, PH\$. 1405 PRINT @92, "Dialing "; 1410 LINE (116,14) - (170,25),1,B: ' Draw box around dial digits area 1415 CALL 21200: ' Take telephone OFF-HOOK 1420 CALL 21293,0,AD: ' Dial number 1425 RETURN 1500 1501 ' Open MODEM files 1510 OPEN "MDM:711D" FOR INPUT AS 1: ' Communications input path 1520 OPEN "MDM:711D" FOR OUTPUT AS 2: ' Communications output path 1525 RETURN 1600 ' 1601 ' Open scratch pad RAM file 1602 ' This file serves as a record of the two-way communication dialog between the program and Dow Jones News/ Retrieval. It can be examined with the TEXT editor after a telephone call. 1605 OPEN "QUOTE.DO" FOR OUTPUT AS 3 1610 RETURN 1700 ' 1701 ' Dow Jones signon 1705 PRINT @173, "Signing on .";: ' Screen display 1710 PRINT #2, "A";: ' Response to "please type your terminal identifier" 1715 PRINT #2,CHR\$(18);"DOW1;;";: PRINT ".";: ' Response to "please log in: " 1720 PRINT #2,"DJNS": PRINT ".";: ' Respone to "WHAT SERVICE PLEASE????" 1730 PRINT #2, "mypassword": PRINT ".";: ' Response to "ENTER PASSWORD" 1735 RETURN 1800 1805 ' Look for ENTER QUERY (end of signon banner) 1810 LINE INPUT #1,2\$ 1815 PRINT #3,Z\$ 1820 IF Z\$<>"ENTER QUERY" THEN 1810 183Ø RETURN 1900 ' 1901 ' Disconnect 1910 PRINT #2,"DISC" 1920 RETURN 2000 2001 ' Capture sign-off message 2010 FOR 1%=1 TO 25 LINE INPUT #1,2\$: 2015 IF LEFT\$(Z\$,7) ="LOG ON:" THEN 2020 I%=25 2022 PRINT #3,Z\$ 2025 NEXT 2040 RETURN

2100 ' 2101 ' Display elapsed time and cost 2110 Z%=INSTR(1,Z\$,"ON: "): F1%=VAL(MID\$ (2\$,28+4,2)): F28=VAL(MID\$(2\$,28+7,2)) 2120 Z%=INSTR(1,Z\$,"OFF: "): F3%=VAL(MID\$(2\$,28+5,2)): F4%=VAL(MID\$(2\$,28+8,2)) 2125 IF F3%<F1% THEN F3%=F3%+24 2135 F5%=(F3%*60+F4%)-(F1%*60+F2%) 2140 IF F5%=0 THEN F5%=1 2145 CLS: ' Clear screen 2150 PRINT @201,"Elapsed MINUTES: " USING "####";F5%; 2160 PRINT "; COST:" USING "\$\$###.##";F5%*.15 2180 RETURN 2200 2201 ' Delay for 15 secs to display sign -off message on screen 2210 FOR 1%=1 TO 15000: NEXT 2220 RETURN 3000 1 3001 ' Display STOCK background 3002 CLS: ' Clear screen 3005 PRINT " Dow Jones NEWS/RETRIEVAL Service (C)" 3010 PRINT @52,DATES;" ";TIMEŞ 3015 PRINT @95, "SYMBOL:" 3020 PRINT "CLOSE(BID) OPEN(ASK) HIGH LOW" 3025 PRINT @241,"LAST";: PRINT @257, "VOLUME(100'S)" 3030 RETURN 3100 ' 3101 ' Solicit STOCK symbol 3105 PRINT @103,"";: LINE INPUT "":SYMBOLS 3110 FOR I%=1 TO LEN(SYMBOL\$) 3112 IF SYMBOLS="" THEN RETURN: ' If no data entered, terminate program 3115 IF ASC(MID\$(SYMBOL\$, I\$, 1)) =>97 AND ASC(MID\$(SYMBOL\$, 1%, 1)) <= 122 THEN MID\$(SYMBOL\$, I%) = CHR\$ (ASC(MID\$(SYMBOL\$, I%)) -32): ' Convert alpha lower case to upper case to match returning stock symbol 3120 NEXT 3125 RETURN 3200 ' 3201 ' Display STOCK quote 3205 PRINT @103,LEFT\$(QUOTE\$,10); 3210 PRINT @161,MID\$(QUOTE\$,11,40); 3215 PRINT @246,MID\$(QUOTE\$,51,10); 3220 PRINT @271,MID\$(QUOTE\$,61,10); 3230 RETURN 3300 ' 3305 ' Clear STOCK background 3310 PRINT @103,SPACE\$(10);: PRINT @161,SPACE\$(40); 3315 PRINT @246,SPACE\$(10);: PRINT @271,SPACE\$(10); 3330 RETURN 9000 ' 9001 ' General ERROR paragraph 9050 CLS: ' Clear screen 9060 PRINT @41,"An application program error, CODE ";ERR;","; 9065 PRINT " has occurred at BASIC program" 9070 PRINT " line NUMBER "; ERL; "." 9075 GOTO 900: ' Exit End

C•NOTES

Program Listing 2. Graph.BA. 300 ' Dow Jones HISTORICAL QUOTES Programmed Access 301 ' (C) 1983 by Thomas L. Robb WBL, MN 302 ' 305 ' Change History 310 ' 9-20-83 Initial release 350 ' 351 355 GOTO 400 375 376 ' MODEM interrupt routine w/o file 3 print (entry at 380) 377 ' 380 C\$=INPUT\$(1,1):RX\$="Y":RETURN 385 1 386 ' MODEM interrupt routine w/ file 3 print 387 1 (entry at 390) 390 C\$=INPUT\$(1,1):RX\$="Y":PRINT #3,C\$;:RETURN 400 410 CLEAR 2048: MAXFILES=3: ' Setup string space and maximum number of files 415 ON ERROR GOTO 9000: ' General error paragraph 500 501 ' Control paragraph 510 GOSUB 1300: ' Setup system variables 525 GOSUB 1400: ' Dial local TYMNET number 535 GOSUB 1500: ' Open MODEM files 550 GOSUB 1700: ' Dow Jones signon 575 GOSUB 1800: ' Receive signon message from Dow Jones 580 IF T%=>3 THEN 7000: ' Input time-out 585 PRINT @165, "Connect on ";DATE\$;" at ";TIME\$: ' Screen display 590 FOR 1%=1 TO 3000: NEXT: ' Delay while CONNECT message being displayed 600 ' 610 GOSUB 3000: ' Display STOCK background display 620 IF SYMBOLS="" THEN 900: ' Terminate if no user input entered 622 GOSUB 1600: ON MDM GOSUB 390: ' Open RAM file with interrupt print 625 T%=0: ' Time-out count 627 PRINT #2,";1";SYMBOLS;" ";YEARS;" N": 'Semi-colon (;) is the DJN/R prefix for historical stock quotes 629 ' 1 char received in C\$ and written to file 3 when RX\$="Y". If I-count reaches 500 (time-out) and T-count (number of time-outs) <3, then sound tone and resend original request else abort. 630 I%=1: RX\$="N" 635 IF RX\$="Y" THEN IF C\$<>CHR\$(30) THEN 630 ELSE 700 640 I%=I%+1: IF I%<500 THEN 635 645 IF T%<3 THEN T%=T%+1: BEEP: GOTO 627 **ELSE 7100** 698 700 705 ON MDM GOSUB 380: CLOSE 3: ' Close RAM file

Listing 2 continued



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Listing 2 continued

710 OPEN "QUOTE, DO" FOR INPUT AS 3 725 GOSUB 4000: ' Generate graph 727 CLOSE 3 728 IF FOOTER\$<>"" THEN IF (VAL(RIGHT\$(TIMES, 1)) AND 1) =0 THEN PRINT WILL CHANGE THE WAY @281,SYMBOLS;: ELSE PRINT @281," ":: ' Flash stock symbol if a footnote YOU THINK ABOUT was received from DJN/R. **YOUR TRS-80!** 730 AS=INKEYS: IF AS="" THEN 728 ELSE IF FOOTER\$<>"" THEN BEEP: CLS: PRINT @80,FOOTER\$;: GOSUB 2200: GOTO 610 ELSE 610: ' Wait for any key to continue; then display footnote, if received. **MORE REASONS YOU SHOULD CONSIDER** 900 'Exit paragraph 905 GOSUB 1900: 'Send disconnect MOVING UP TO OUR COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM.... 15. SUPER EASY TO LEARN editing features. Logical key choices. command 16. Hyphenation 17. SPELLING checkers like the 74.000 word Scripsit Dictionary work 910 GOSUB 2000: ' Capture disconnect great with CopyArt II. 18. CHAINING. Chain files together to make books or manuals hundreds message 915 GOSUB 2100: ' Display elapsed time of pages long. 19. CENTERING. and cost (@ \$.15/min NON-prime time) 20. HEADERS and FOOTERS. You can even put graphics within headers 925 for super page layouts 935 CALL 21179: ' Hangup telephone 21. PAGE NUMBERING. Page numbers can appear at the top or bottom 945 GOSUB 2200: ' Delay before exit to of the page. 22.DOS COMMANDS from within the editor. Kill files, check free space allow screen display to be read 22. DUS CUMMANDS from within the entor. And thes, theth free space or get directories easily.
23. CUSTOMIZED PRINTER driver. Since your printer has features that other printers don't. CopyArl II will be supplied with the printer driver of your choice below. Each printer driver is custom made to provide you with commands for each of your printer's fine capabilities. If you have more than one printer, order other printer drivers for only \$19.95 each. 947 CALL 23164,0,23366: CALL 27795: ' Re -establish BASIC'S FUNCTION keys 950 CLOSE: ' Hangup telephone, close all files 952 KILL "QUOTE.DO": ' Delete scratch Printer drivers are available for: • Radio Shack LP, V, VI, VII, VIII pad RAM file Smith Corona Daisy Wheel and Daisy Wheel II TP-1 955 MENU: ' Return to system display Epson MX-80, MX-80/FT, **Brother Daisy Wheel** 1200 ' Subroutines MX-100 with or without C-itoh Starwriters and Pro-1300 ' writers all 85 10A, 1550 graftrax. 1301 ' Initialize system variables Okidata Microline 80, 82a and . PMC Printer 1305 KEY OFF: ' Disable FUNCTION keys 83a Diablo 620 NEC 8023 1310 SCREEN 0,0: ' Turn labels OFF 1315 SOUND OFF: ' Turn MODEM sound OFF OTHERS COMING SOON. Call if you don't see your printer! 1320 CLS: ' Clear screen 24. Unprotected diskette. Unlimited backups can be made. 24. Unprotected diskette: Unimited backups can be made.
25. MAILIST/MAILMERGE INCLUDED. CopyArt II comes with a mailist program that stores over 2,000 names on a MOD III diskette. These names can be sorted by any field and have a special field for your code. You can make PERSONALIZED FORM LETTERS that will take the follow-1322 DIM VOLUME#(12), CLOS(12): ' Dimension STOCK VOLUME and CLOSING PRICE arrays ing codes from the mailist and insert them in your text. FIELDS IN-1325 RETURN CLUDE: Mr. or Ms., Last name, First name, Business name, City, State. 1400 up to 9 digit ZIP code and your own special 2 character code. ANY OF 1401 ' Dial TYMNET telephone number THESE fields can be inserted within your form letter wherever you want. 1402 PH\$="9,339-5200": M=VARPTR(PH\$): You can print form letters or mailing labels to all the people on your list or to specific codes only. CopyArt makes it easy. AD=PEEK(M+1) +PEEK(M+2) *256 Continues on 1403 ' AD points to telephone number string, PH\$. the next page . . . 1405 PRINT 092, "Dialing "; 1410 LINE (116,14) - (170,25),1,B: ' Draw box around dial digits area 1415 CALL 21200: ' Take telephone OFF-HOOK **COD** and Credit Cards 1420 CALL 21293,0,AD: ' Dial number CALL TOLL FREE to order: 1425 RETURN 1-800-528-1149 1500 ' 1501 ' Open MODEM files 1510 OPEN "MDM:711D" FOR INPUT AS 1: ' Communications input path 1520 OPEN "MDM:711D" FOR OUTPUT AS 2: ' Communications output path 1522 ON MDM GOSUB 380: MDM ON: ' Setup Computer Products Inc. MODEM interrupt routine SIMUTER COMPUTER PRODUCTS INC., 4887 E. SPEEDWAY BLVD., TUCSOM, AZ 85712, (602) 323-9391 Dealer. Distributor. & Printer/Manufacturer inquiries invited 1525 RETURN 1600 ' TRS-80 and Scripsit are TM of Radio Shack a Tandy corp. 1601 ' Open scratch pad RAM file Indicates printer must have capability to do function. 1602 ' This file serves as a record of

Listing 2 continued

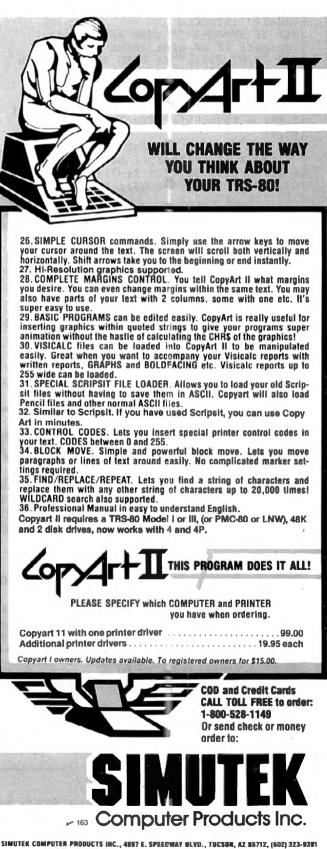
C•NOTES

Listing 2 continued

```
the two-way communication dialog between
the program and Dow Jones News/
Retrieval. It is deleted upon program
termination.
1605 OPEN "QUOTE.DO" FOR OUTPUT AS 3
1610 RETURN
1700
1701 ' Dow Jones signon
1705 PRINT @173, "Signing on .";: '
Screen display
1710 PRINT #2,"A";: PRINT ".";: '
Response to "please type your terminal
identifier"
1715 PRINT #2, CHR$(18); "DOW1;; ";: PRINT
".";: ' Response to "please log in:
1720 PRINT #2,"DJNS": PRINT ".";: '
Respone to "WHAT SERVICE PLEASE???"
1730 PRINT #2,"mypassword": PRINT ".";:
' Response to "ENTER PASSWORD"
1735 RETURN
1800
1805 ' Look for RECORD SEPARATOR (end of
signon banner)
1810 T%=0: ' Time-cut count
1815 I%=1: RX$="N"
1820 IF RX$="Y" THEN IF C$<>CHR$(30)
THEN 1815 ELSE RETURN
1830 I%=I%+1: IF I%<500 THEN 1820
1840 IF T%<3 THEN T%=T%+1: BEEP: PRINT
#2,"//COPYRT": GOTO 1815 ELSE RETURN
1900 '
1901 ' Disconnect
1910 PRINT #2,"DISC"
1920 RETURN
2000 1
2001 ' Capture sign-off message
2010 FOR 1%=1 TO 25
2015
      LINE INPUT #1,ZS:
      IF LEFTS(Z$,7) ="LOG ON:" THEN
2020
I%=25
2025 NEXT
2040 RETURN
2100
2101 ' Display elapsed time and cost
2105 RATE=.15: ' Per minute rate for
QUOTES during NON-prime time hours;
prime time rate is $.90/minute.
2110 Z%=INSTR(1,Z$,"ON: "): F1%=VAL(MID$
(Z$,Z$+4,2)): F2%=VAL(MID$(Z$,Z8+7,2))
2120 Z%=INSTR(1,Z$,"OFF: "): F3%=VAL(
MID$(2$,28+5,2)): F4%=VAL(MID$(2$,28+8,2
))
2125 IF F3%<F1% THEN F3%=F3%+24
2135 F5%=(F3%*60+F4%)-(F1%*60+F2%)
2140 IF F5%=0 THEN F5%=1
2145 CLS: ' Clear screen
2150 PRINT @201,"Elapsed MINUTES: "
USING "####";F5%;
2160 PRINT ";
                 COST: " USING
"$$###.##";F5%*RATE
2180 RETURN
2201 ' Delay for 15 secs to display sign
-off message on screen
2210 FOR 1%=1 TO 15000: NEXT
2220 RETURN
3000 '
3001 ' Display screen background
```

Listing 2 continued

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C•NOTES

Listing 2 continued

3002 CLS: ' Clear screen 3015 PRINT @130,"";: LINE INPUT "market symbol? ";SYMBOL\$ 3017 IF SYMBOLS="" THEN RETURN: ' Terminate if no user input entered 3020 PRINT @169,"";: LINE INPUT "graph for year? 19";YEAR\$ 3022 IF (1900+VAL(YEAR\$))<1979 OR VAL(YEAR\$) >VAL(RIGHT\$(DATE\$,2)) THEN 7200 3025 CLS: LINE (42, 0) - (42, 55): LINE (42,55) - (190,55): LINE (190,55) - (190,0) 3028 FOR 1%=1 TO 7: LINE (39,54-8*(1%-1)) - (39+2,54-8*(18-1)): LINE (191,54-8*(1%-1)) - (191+2,54-8*(1%-1)): NEXT 3030 PRINT @281,SYMBOLS;: PRINT @315,"19";YEAR\$;: 3032 PRINT @209, "Retrieving stock data"; 3035 RETURN 4000 1 4001 ' GRAPH ROUTINE 4005 ' Convert SYMBOL\$ alpha lower case to upper case 4015 FOR 1%=1 TO LEN(SYMBOL\$): IF ASC(MID\$(SYMBOL\$,I%,1))=>97 AND ASC(MID\$(SYMBOL\$, I%, 1)) <= 122 THEN MID\$(SYMBOL\$, I%) = CHR\$ (ASC(MID\$ (SYMBOL\$, 1%)) - 32)4020 NEXT 4022 ' Position to STOCK line

4025 IF EOF(3) THEN 7300 ELSE LINE INPUT #3,Z\$ 4027 IF LEFT\$(Z\$,7+LEN(SYMBOL\$))<>"STOCK 1"+SYMBOL\$ THEN 4025 4050 ' Position to first month line 4055 IF EOF(3) THEN 7300 ELSE LINE INPUT #3,Z\$ 4060 IF MID\$(Z\$,3,3)<>"/"+YEAR\$ THEN 4055 4065 FOR I%=1 TO 12: VOLUME#(I%)=0: CLOS (1%) = 0: NEXT 4070 M%=VAL(LEFT\$(Z\$,2)): M1%=M% 4072 IF LEFT\$(Z\$,2)=LEFT\$(DATE\$,2) AND MID\$(2\$,4,2)=RIGHT\$(DATE\$,2) THEN 4090: Don't include current month's data. 4075 GOSUB 4900: ' Extract VOLUME 4077 GOSUB 4950: ' Extract CLOSING PRICE 4078 M%=M%+1 4080 IF EOF(3) THEN 7300 ELSE LINE INPUT #3,Z\$ 4085 IF MID $(2^{,3},3) = "/" + YEAR$ THEN 4072 4090 ' 4092 FOOTER\$="" 4094 IF EOF(3) THEN 4100 ELSE LINE INPUT #3,ZŞ 4096 IF LEFTS(2\$,1)="*" THEN FOOTERS=2\$: GOTO 4100 Listing 2 continued

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Listing 2 continued

```
4098 GOTO 4094
4100
4105 PRINT @209,SPACE$(21): ' Clear
Retrieving ... line
4110 ' Find SMALLEST and LARGEST volumes
4115 SVOLUME#=VOLUME#(M1%):
LVOLUME#=VOLUME#(M1%)
4117 FOR 18=M1% TO M%-1
4120 IF SVOLUME#>VOLUME#(I%) THEN
SVOLUME#=VOLUME#(I%)
4125 IF LVOLUME#<VOLUME#(I%) THEN
LVOLUME #=VOLUME # (I%)
4130 NEXT
4135 ' Calculate VOLUME base
4140 G1#=INT(SVOLUME#/1000)*100
                                              18)
4145 ' Calculate VOLUME increment
4150 DELTA=INT((((INT((LVOLUME#+500)/
                                              I%)
1000) *100-G1#)/7) +99.5)/100) *100
4200 ' Graph VOLUME labels
4205 GP%=273: FOR I%=1 TO 7
4210 PRINT @GP%,;: PRINT USING
"######";Gl#+DELTA*(I%-1);: PRINT "K";:
GP_{=}GP_{-40}
4215 NEXT
4217 G7#=G1#+DELTA*7
4220 PRINT @288,"J F M A M J J A S O N
D";
4250 ' Graph VOLUME
4255 GDELTA=G7#-G1#: PXELS%=INT(GDELTA/
```

56+.5)4265 FOR 1%=M1% TO M%-1 Y2%=INT((VOLUME#(I%)/10-G1#)/ 4270 PXELS&+.5) 4272 IF Y2%>54 THEN Y2%=54 ELSE IF Y2%< 1 THEN Y2%=1 4275 LINE (50+12*(I%-1),55) - (50+12*(I%-1),54-Y2%): LINE (51+12*(I%-1),55) -(51+12*(18-1), 54-Y28)4280 NEXT 4300 ' 4310 ' Find LOWEST and HIGHEST closing prices 4315 SCLOS=CLOS(M1%): LCLOS=CLOS(M1%) 4317 FOR I%=M1% TO M%-1 4320 IF SCLOS>CLOS(I%) THEN SCLOS=CLOS(4325 IF LCLOS<CLOS(I%) THEN LCLOS=CLOS(4330 NEXT 4335 ' Calculate CLOSING PRICE base 4340 Gl=INT(SCLOS) 4345 ' Calculate CLOSING PRICE increment 4350 DELTA=INT((INT(LCLOS+.5-G1))/7+.995 4400 ' Graph CLOSING PRICE labels 4405 GP%=241: FOR I%=1 TO 7 4410 PRINT @GP%,;: PRINT USING "\$\$###";G1+DELTA*(I%-1);: GP%=GP%-40 Listing 2 continued

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Send C.O.D.	TELEPHONE:	

C•NOTES

Listing 2 continued

```
4415 NEXT
4417 G7=G1+DELTA*7
4450 ' Graph CLOSING PRICE
4455 GDELTA=G7-G1: PXELS=GDELTA/56
4465 FOR 1%=M1% TO M%-1
     Y2%=INT((CLOS(I%)-G1)/PXELS+.5)
4470
4472 IF Y2%>54 THEN Y2%=54 ELSE IF Y2%<
1 THEN Y2%=1
     LINE (48+12*(I%-1),54-Y2%) - (48+
4475
12*(18-1)+5,54-Y28)
4480 NEXT
4485 RETURN
4900
4905 ' Extract VOLUME data from Z$
string
4910 VOLUME # (M%) = VAL (RIGHT$ (2$,9))
4920 RETURN
4950 '
4955 ' Extract CLOSING PRICE from Z$
string
4960 X$=MID$(Z$,31,10)
4962 IF LEFT$(X$,1)=" " THEN X$=RIGHT$(
X$,LEN(X$)-1): GOTO 4962
4963 IF INSTR(1,X$,"/")=0 THEN CLOS(M%)
=VAL(X$) ELSE SP%=INSTR(1,X$,"/"): IF
SP% <= 3 THEN GOSUB 4980 ELSE GOSUB 4985
4965 RETURN
4980 ' Simple fraction
4982 IF SP%=2 THEN CLOS(M%)=VAL(LEFTS(
x,1))/VAL(MID(x,3,2)) ELSE CLOS(M)
=VAL(LEFT$(X$,2))/VAL(MID$(X$,4,2)).
4983 RETURN
4985 ' Mixed number
4987 SP%=INSTR(1,X$,""): CLOS(0)=VAL(
LEFT$(X$,SP%-1)): X$=MID$(X$,SP%+1,10-
SP%): SP%=INSTR(1,X$,"/"): GOSUB 4980:
CLOS(M) = CLOS(M) + CLOS(0)
4988 RETURN
7000 '
7005 BEEP: CLS: PRINT @122,"Input
 time-out receiving DJN/R Signon"
7010 GOTO 925
7100 '
7105 BEEP: CLS: PRINT @123, "Input
 time-out receiving DJN/R data
7110 GOTO 925
7200
7205 BEEP: CLS: PRINT @127, "Historical q
uotes exist for";: PRINT @168," years 19
79 to 19"; RIGHT$(DATE$,2);" only"
7210 GOSUB 2200: GOTO 610
7300 '
7305 BEEP: CLS: PRINT @123, "No historica
1 stock data available";: PRINT @172,"on
 ";SYMBOL$;" for 19";YEAR$
7310 GOSUB 2200: CLOSE 3: GOTO 610
9000
9001 ' General ERROR paragraph
9025 IF ERR=52 AND ERL=952 THEN RESUME
NEXT
9050 P%=0: BEEP: CLS: ' Clear screen
9060 PRINT 041,"An application program
error, CODE "; ERR; ", ";
9065 PRINT "
              has occurred at BASIC
program"
9070 PRINT "
              line NUMBER "; ERL;"."
9075 GOTO 925: ' Exit
                                        End
```

North by Northwest

by Smith Harris

If you're a traveler, you may often wonder how far your current position is from your destination, or in what direction your destination lies.

If you're working with distances of less than a few hundred miles, you can answer these questions fairly accurately with a large-scale map. However, when the distance between your destination and current position is more than a few hundred miles, the distortion caused by the curvature of the earth on the flat surface of the map becomes significant.

I wrote an 8K RAM program, Navigate.BA, that accurately determines the distance between any two locations on the surface of the earth, as well as the compass bearing from the first to the second location (see Program Listing 3).

It does so by solving the spherical triangle whose apexes are at your current location, the north pole, and your destination. Spherical triangles, as the name implies, are triangles drawn on the surface of a sphere. They have three angles, like the more familiar plane triangles, but the resemblance stops there. Their sides are segments of great circles and their geometry is more complex than that for plane triangles.

The Program

To use Navigate, enter the names of the two locations and their respective latitudes and longitudes in degrees and decimal fractions of a degree, prefixing south longitudes and east

```
Program Listing 3. Navigate.BA.
10 '
                NAVIGATE
20 '
                   BY
30 '
             SMITH HARRIS
40 '
             ROUTE 4, BOX 59
50 '
          GRAY, GEORGIA 31032
60 1
70 CLS
75 PRINT: PRINT: PRINT
80 INPUT "STARTING LOCATION"; A$
90 INPUT "DESTINATION"; B$
100 CLS:PRINT "LATITUDE OF ";AS
105 PRINT" (XX.XX DEGREES; - IF SOUTH)
";: INPUT N
110 PRINT "LONGITUDE OF ";A$
115 PRINT" (XX.XX DEGREES; - IF EAST)
";:INPUT O
120 PRINT "LATITUDE OF ";B$
125 PRINT" (XX.XX DEGREES; - IF SOUTH)
";:INPUT P
130 PRINT "LONGITUDE OF ";B$
135 PRINT" (XX.XX DEGREES; - IF EAST)
";:INPUT Q
140 RD=57.2958:DR=.0174533 'RADIANS TO
DEGREES - DEGREES TO RADIANS
150 N=DR*N:O=DR*O:P=DR*P:Q=DR*
Q:X$="#####.#":Y$="####.#
160 AA=1.5708-P
170 BB=1.5708-N
180 C=O-Q
190 IF C=0 THEN 410
                       'IF NORTH-SOUTH OR
EAST-WEST
200 IF N=P THEN 430
                       'SKIP SPHERICAL
TRIANGLE.
210 E = (BB-AA)/2:F = (BB+AA)/2:G = C/2
                                  Listing 3 continued
```

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*NEC Corporation Tokyo Japan



latitudes with a minus sign.

The computer then solves the triangles and displays the distance between the two locations in international nautical (airline) miles, statute miles, and kilometers. Navigate also indicates the compass bearing from the first to the second location on a 360-degree basis (zero degrees is north, 90 degrees east, 180 degrees south, and 270 degrees west).

The program takes the mean circumference of the earth as 24,860.51 miles, making one degree equivalent to 69.05698 statute miles. It converts statute miles to international nautical (airline) miles and kilometers using conversion factors given in NASA publication SP-7021, *The International System of Units—Physical Constants and Conversion Factors* (1 nautical mile equals 1.150778 statute miles and 1 kilometer equals 0.621371 statute miles).

I chose to express latitudes and longitudes in degrees and decimal fractions of a degree because I find it easier to estimate locations on a map in this manner rather than using minutes and seconds. If you prefer to use minutes and seconds, convert these quantities to decimal fractions of a degree by dividing minutes by 60 and seconds by 3,600. The computer does the conversion for you if you change line 100 to:

100 PRINT "LATITUDE OF ";A\$;"(DD,MM,SS)(-IF SOUTH)";: INPUT N,M,S

and insert line 105 as follows:

105 N = N + M/60 + S/3600

You should similarly modify lines 110 through 130.

A word of warning is in order. Don't try to fly from New York to San Francisco using the compass bearing obtained in

```
Listing 3 continued
      'LINES 210 - 310
 220 X=COS(E)/(COS(F)*TAN(G))
                                   'SOLVE
 230 \text{ Y}=\text{SIN}(E)/(\text{SIN}(F) * \text{TAN}(G))
                                  'SPHERICAL
 240 XX=ATN(X)*2
                    'TRIANGLE
 250 YY=ATN(Y)*2
 260 B = (XX + YY)/2
  270 A=XX-B
 280 L = (B+A)/2:M = (B-A)/2
 290 ZZ = (TAN(E) * SIN(L)) / SIN(M)
 300 CC=2*ATN(22)
 310 A=A*RD:IF A<0 AND C>0 OR A>0 AND C<0
 THEN A=180+A ELSE IF A<0 AND C<0 THEN
 A=360+A
 320 D=CC*60.009*RD:IF D<0 THEN D=-D
 330 CLS:PRINT "DISTANCE FROM ";A$;" TO
  ";B$;":"
 340 PRINT USING X$;D;:PRINT " NAUTICAL
 MILES"
  350 PRINT USING X$;D*1.15078;:PRINT "
 STATUTE MILES"
 360 PRINT USING X$; D*1.852; : PRINT "
 KILOMETERS"
  370 PRINT "COMPASS BEARING FROM "
  375 PRINTA$; " TO "; B$;
                           ":";:PRINT USING
 Y$;A;:PRINT " DEGREES"
  380 INPUT "DO YOU WANT TO CONTINUE(Y/N)
  ";C$
  390 IF LEFT$(C$,1) ="Y" THEN 70
  400 END
  410 CC=AA-BB:IF N>P THEN A=180 ELSE A=0
  420 GOTO 320
  430 CC=C:IF O<Q THEN A=270 ELSE A=90
  440 GOTO 320
                                            End
```

the program. Although it's correct, you must constantly make course corrections to follow a great circle. Otherwise, you'll never get to your destination; instead, you'll follow a path called a loxodrome around the globe in ever-decreasing spirals, approaching but never reaching one of the poles. (You can find out more about great circles, loxodromes, and navigation in general in an encyclopedia.)

Navigators involved in great-circle sailing can easily adapt the program for a pocket computer. It saves a lot of tedious calculations with log tables. \blacksquare

Smith Harris can be reached at Route 4, Box 59, Gray, GA 31032.

Graphic Results

by Emmett Carmody

It's often useful to see a graphic representation of how a change in quantitative variables produces different results. I've written two Basic programs that produce illustrative graphs using results from problem-solving routines.

Program Listing 4, Pie.BA, displays a pie chart relating three variables to an available total quantity. Program Listing 5, Bar.BA, lets you solve an equation for X in terms of four variables or constants, A, B, C, and D, and presents a bar chart relating X to a desired maximum. You can change any of the variables to try and get closer to the maximum value.

The Pie Chart

Lines 20-60 in Listing 4 draw a circle on the right side of the screen using the PSET command. Quantity A in these lines is the angle in radians, whose value increases in steps of 0.1 radians from zero to 6.28 (or two times pi). Quantity R is the radius, set at 30 pixels.

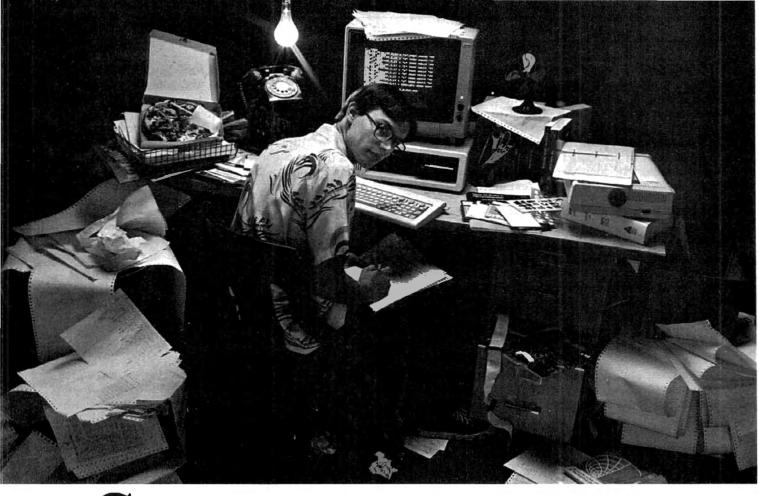
Line 70 asks you for the total quantity of whatever your concern may be (budget dollars, man-hours, supplies, people surveyed, or so on). Input items A, B, and C in line 80. If the sum of A, B, and C exceeds the total, line 90 alerts you to the fact and gives you another chance to input values. If you take up too many lines entering values, the circle is pushed off the screen.

Statements 100-250 draw the pie divisions. Line 110 makes the initial cut, and line 130 converts each item to degrees and percentage. Line 140 computes the angle to place the label of the pie section; line 150 computes the angle of the cut.

Lines 160 and 170 find the point X2Y2 on the circumference of the circle corresponding to the angle figured in 150. Lines 180 and 190 do the same for the point X3Y3—the point where you place the sector label.

A Print@ statement in 240 puts the identifying letter on the screen as close as possible to X3Y3. Lines 200 through 220 find the appropriate character block number (each character block consists of a 6- by 8-pixel rectangle).

Line 230 draws each pie cut; line 240 prints each label. Lines 260 and 270 print out the percentages figured in line 130 and what is left over (if anything). Line 280 keeps everything on the screen. To solve another problem, break and run again.



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If you need to change the number of pieces in the pie, change lines 80, 90, 120, 260, and 270. If you make too many slices, the labels will print over each other. Also be careful not to enter small quantities adjacent to one another when inputting data. Quantities representing 5 percent or more of the whole should print adjacently without problems.

If you want to get really fancy, figure out how to change the label radius (the constant, 21, in lines 180 and 190) so that labels won't over-print when adjacent in small sectors.

Bar Chart Program

Listing 5 presents a visual indication to accompany the calculated result. Start with an engineering, financial, or mathematical equation. In lines 20 through 50 enter a needed or estimated maximum value, and the value of the variables and constants on which the unknown depends, and change lines 40 and 50 to contain the equation you want to solve.

The listing presents an example with X, the unknown, and a function of four other quantities—A, B, C, and D—for which you input values as the program runs.

Line 60 rounds the answer to two places. Lines 80-160 draw a linear scale at the top of the display; the maximum value entered at line 20 prints at the right, zero at the left. The loop in lines 130-150 computes and prints intermediate scale values.

Program Listing 4. Pie.BA.

```
'Pie Chart Program - PIE.BA
2 'Given a total and 3 guantities whose
sum is less than the total, this
programwill graph a pie chart and print
percentages.
3 'By E.J.Carmody
10 CLS:PRINT"PIE CHART PROGRAM"
20 PSET (197,32)
30 FOR A=0TO6.28 STEP .1
40 R=30
50 PSET (197+R*COS(A), 32+R*SIN(A))
60 NEXT A
70 INPUT"TOTAL QUANTITY";T
80 INPUT"ITEMS A,B,C";C(1),C(2),C(3)
90 IF T<C(1)+C(2)+C(3) THEN
PRINT@120, "OVER TOTAL": GOTO 80
100 RAD=0
110 LINE (197,32)-(227,32)
120 FOR N=1 TO 3
130 D=C(N)/T*360:
PC(N) = INT(C(N) / T*100+.5)
140 R1=RAD+D/360*3.14
150 RAD=RAD+D/360*6.28
160 X2=197+R*COS(RAD)
170 Y2=32-R*SIN(RAD)
180 X3 = 197 + 21 \times COS(R1)
190 Y3=32-21*SIN(R1)
200 X4 = INT(X3/6)
210 Y4=INT(Y3/8)
220 Pl=Y4*40+X4
230 LINE(197,32)-(X2,Y2)
240 PRINT@P1, CHR$(96+N)
250 NEXT N
260 PRINT@200, "A="; PC(1); "% B="; PC(2); "%
C=";PC(3);"%"
270 PRINT@240, "LEFT: ";100-PC(1)-PC(2)-
PC(3);"%"
280 GOTO 280
                                        End
```

The ASCII 239 graphic, a solid block, makes up the bar. The value of X indicates the number of blocks used (170-200). When X exceeds the maximum, lines 180 and 250 substitute ASCII 234 to form a dashed bar and alert you.

All values and the equation itself appear below the bar graph in 210 and 220. The program then prompts you to press the space bar to change input. It also asks which variable you want to change. You can select A, B, C, or D and provide new input (lines 260–380). Operation then transfers back to line 40 and the program computes and graphs another solution.

You can easily adapt each of the programs for other applications using pie and bar charting. ■

Contact Emmett Carmody at 2327 Birch Hill Drive, Florissant, MO 63033.

```
Program Listing 5. Bar. BA.
1 'Bar chart program - BAR.BA
2 'A user supplied formula is solved
forX as a function of A,B,C, and D and
graphed as a bar chart.
3 'Values may be changed and the
processrepeated.
 'By E.J. Carmody
10 CLEAR 100:CLS
20 INPUT"ENTER MAXIMUN VALUE";M
30 INPUT"A,B,C,D= ";A,B,C,D
40 X=5*A^2/SQR(B+C^3)+20*D
50 X$="X=5*A^2/SQR(B+C^3)+20*D"
60 X=INT(X*100+.5)/100
70 CLS:L=M
80 LINE(0,22)-(239,22)
90 FOR I=119 TO 87 STEP -8
100 PRINT@I, CHR$(245):NEXT I
110 PRINT@80, CHR$(245)
120 PRINT@156,L
130 FOR I=149 TO 125 STEP -8
140 L=L-M/5
150 PRINT@I,L:NEXTI
160 PRINT@120,"0"
170 P=239
180 IF X>M THEN 250
190 N=40*X/M
200 PRINT@40,STRING$(N,P)
210 PRINT@160, "X= ";X; "A= ";A; "B=
";B;"C= ";C;"D= ";D
220 PRINT@200,X$
230 PRINT@240, "PRESS SPACEBAR TO CHANGE
INPUT
240 K$=INKEY$:IFK$=CHR$(32)
THEN260ELSE240
250 N=40:P=234:GOTO200
260 INPUT"WHICH VARIABLE";Y$
270 IFY$="A" THEN 320
280 IFYS="B" THEN 340
290 IFY$="C" THEN 360
300 IFY$="D" THEN 380
310 PRINT"VARIABLE INCORRECT": GOTO 260
320 INPUT"A= ";A
330 GOTO 40
340 INPUT"B= ";B
350 GOTO 40
360 INPUT"C= ";C
370 GOTO 40
380 INPUT"D= ";D:GOTO 40
                                         End
```

File Expansion

Line 10 of my BKUPDO program ("Backing Up the 100," February 1984, p. 190) has a problem. As it appears in the listing, the MAXFILES = 2 statement nullifies the preceding DIM statement. To allow more than 10 files in the backup list, retype line 10 as:

h

10 CLEAR2E3 :MAXFILES = 2 :DIMF\$(19)

Bryan R. Leipper 714 Terre Court Reno, NV 89506

Log-On Sequences

Here's a list of auto log-on sequences for the Model 100 (see the Table). It covers the Dow Jones News Service (DJNS), The Source, CompuServe, and the Official Airline Guide (OAG). I developed them for Tymnet, Telenet, Uninet, and for direct connection to CompuServe. When you use the sequences, you should substitute your local access numbers in place of the Fort Lauderdale numbers in the Table.

Since the sequences take up a small amount of memory, I built all 11 into my ADRS.DO file. Now if one line is busy, I can quickly dial up another number.

Also, you can incorporate an unlimited number of stock quote requests into the auto log-on sequence by typing in your list of five stock symbols followed by ΛM (see the Table). Then, before you type in the >: characters, type a comma, six or seven equals signs, five more stock symbols separated by spaces, and an ΛM .

When you have finished your queries, press the right-arrow and colon keys. For example, to get a quote for General Motors, type ?A,GMAM before pressing the last right-arrow key.

This procedure gives you a lot of automatic stock quote requests using a minimum of memory. However, since you only type <: after the last batch of requests, only the last batch comes to your computer in the terminal mode. The earlier batches hit the Model 100 while it is in the entry mode, so you can view them as they cross the screen, but you can't send them to the printer or download them. You can overcome this problem if DJNS lets you ask for an unlimited number of quotes at a time; you could forget the M and the series of equals signs after each batch and type one AM: at the end.

I'm waiting to hear from DJNS on whether this is a technical limitation. I suspect, however, that the problem is directly related to how much can fit on the Model 100 screen.

> Alf L. Erickson 509 Flamingo Drive Fort Lauderdale, FL 33301

To Err Is Confusing

Most TRS-80 computers identify errors in Basic programs in plain English terminology. The Model 100, however, displays only an error code, along with the line number in which the error occurs. To find out what the error is, you have to look up the code's definition.

I wrote a program called Codes that solves this problem (see the Program Listing). Type in your own programs using lines 1-5998. Line 0 traps errors by switching the program flow to line 5999 and defining the error.

Codes catches all coded errors, but not undefined errors. You might want to include owner's manual page-number references to the errors. After you have the program running, you can delete lines 0 and 5999–7000 before printing or saving your program.

> Robert L. Green P.O. Box 419 Clarkston, GA 30021

Super Text

I recently discovered how to set a left margin when printing on my Epson FX-80 with the Model 100's text processor. To generate the escape code for all Epson printers, type CHR\$(155). In Basic type CHR\$(27).

On the Epson, you generate a left margin by typing CHR\$(27);"1";CHR\$(n), where n denotes the number of spaces you want to indent. When using the ASCII character

CompuServe local direct connection	:7723240 < = ΛC ?U(user ID number) ΛM ?P(password) ΛM > :
Dow Jones Tymnet	:4673807 < = = A?pDOW1;;?WDJNSAM?P(password)AM>:
CompuServe Tymnet	:4673807 < = = A?pCPSAM?U(user ID number)AM?P(password)AM > :
OAG Tymnet	:4673807 < = = A?pOAGAM?(account#);(password)AM > :
Source Tymnet	:4673807 <= = A?pSOURCE10;PRIM;AM? + AMID(user ID number) (password)AM>:
Dow Jones Telenet	$:7644505 < = \Lambda M = \Lambda M?TD1\Lambda M?@C 60942\Lambda M?WDJNS\Lambda M?D(password)\Lambda M > :$
Source Telenet	:7644505 < = $\Lambda M = \Lambda M$? T $\Lambda M = \Lambda M$? @C 30124 $\Lambda M = = ID$ (user ID number) (password) ΛM > :
CompuServe Telenet	$:7644505 < = \Lambda M = \Lambda M?TD1\Lambda M?@C 202202\Lambda M?U(user ID number)\Lambda M?P(password)\Lambda M > :$
Source Uninet	$:4676504 < = \Lambda M.\Lambda MS10\Lambda M?UID(user ID number)$ (password) ΛM >:
Dow Jones Uninet	:4676504 < = AM.AMPROF3AMDOWAM?*DJNSAM?E(password)AM>:
OAG Uninet	:4676504 < = AM.AMOAGAM?P(account number);(password)AM >:

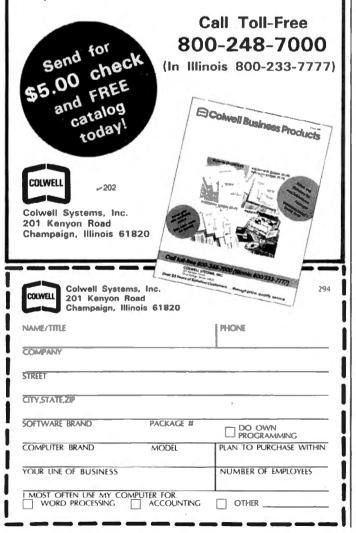
Table. Auto log-on sequences for the Model 100.



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RAM FILES

code tables from page 211 of the Model 100 manual, CHR\$(155) is (GRPH)k. This gives you a left-arrow control character.

Next, type a lowercase L, and press control-M to create CHR\$(n). You then have a 13-space left margin, the minimum you can set since the control characters A-L leave no recordable character on the screen.

For a margin of 13, Type (GRPH)k 1 and press control-M at the top of your text. The computer displays a left arrow, a lowercase L and a carriage return symbol. These codes will not appear on your printout or interfere with your text formatter code.

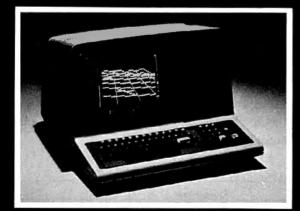
You can set elite spacing on the Epson RS-80 and FX-80 by pressing escape-M. Generate the escape function by typing (GRPH)k followed by an uppercase M. The printer now prints in the elite mode. You can also use this technique to print double-width, condensed, emphasized, italicized, superscripted, and subscripted type.

> Lorne Nicolson RR#1 Nelson, B.C. VIL SP4 Canada

Program Listing, Codes program of error definitions.	
Ø ON ERROR GOTO 5999	
5999 BEEP:CLS:ON ERR GOTO	
6001,6002,6003,6004,6005,6006,6007,	
6008,6009,6010,6011,6012,6013,6014,	
6015,6016,6017,6018,6019,6020,6022,	
6051,6052,6053,6054,6055,6056,6057,6058	
6000 PRINT"UNDEFINED ERROR": END	
6001 PRINT"NEXT WITHOUT FOR": END	
6002 PRINT"SYNTAX ERROR": END	
6003 PRINT"RETURN WITHOUT GOSUB": END	
6004 PRINT"OUR OF DATA":END	
6005 PRINT"ILLEGAL FUNCTION CALL": END	
6006 PRINT"OVERFLOW": END	
6007 PRINT"OUT OF MEMORY":END 6008 PRINT"UNDEFINED LINE":END	
6009 PRINT UNDEFINED LINE SEND	
6010 PRINT BAD SUBSCRIPT SEND	
ARRAY": END	
6011 PRINT"DIVISION BY ZERO":END	
6012 PRINT DIVISION DI ZERO LEND	
6013 PRINT TYPE MISMATCH":END	
6014 PRINT"OUT OF STRING SPACE":END	
6015 PRINT"STRING TOO LONG":END	
6016 PRINT"STRING FORMULA TOO	
COMPLEX": END	
6017 PRINT"CAN'T CONTINUE": END	
6018 PRINT"I/O ERROR":END	
6019 PRINT"NO RESUME": END	
6020 PRINT"RESUME WITHOUT ERROR": END	
6022 PRINT"MISSING OPERAND": END	
6051 PRINT"BAD FILE NUMBER": END	
6052 PRINT"FILE NOT FOUND":END	
6053 PRINT"ALREADY OPEN": END	
6054 PRINT"INPUT PAST END OF FILE": END	
6055 PRINT"BAD FILE NAME": END	
6056 PRINT"DIRECT STATEMENT IN	
FILE": END	
6057 PRINT"UNDEFINED ERROR": END	
6058 PRINT"FILE NOT OPEN": END	
7000 RESUME	
	End

RIBBO	N CA			GES			AB
PRINTER MAKE, MODEL NUMBER Contact us If your printer s not listed, We have ribbons FOR MOST PRINTERS	RIBBON SIZE Inches by Yards	Price	TRID each atity o 6	GES	Loop P = Pancak	BON OPS z = Zip-Pack ic st Included 12	State-of-the-Art Performance From Your Model III/(IV) for \$89.95
ANADEX 9500	1/2 × 30	10.00	9.50	9,25	L 30.00	51.00	<u>}</u>
C. ITOH Prowriter	1/2×14	8,00		17.25	1		ADVANCED SCREEN EDITING ON SCREEN WORD PROCESSIN
DIABLO Hytype II Nylon	5/16 x 17	5.25	4.75	4,50	1		-Fast hor/vert scrolling -Text justification (L.C.R.)
DIABLO Hytype II Multi.	5/16 x 135	5.25	4,75	4,50			-Instant Help Screens -Paragraphs - indents - margin
EPSON MX70/MX80/FX80	1/2 × 20	5.50	5.00	4.75	Z 24.00	45.00	-Edits any file /BAS- /CMD -Proportional spacing
EPSON MX100	1/2 × 25	9,50	9.00	8.75	Z 24.00	45.00	-User defined personality -Odd/even Top & Bot titles
IDS Microprism 480	5/16 × 11.5	6,75	6,25	6.00			-Macros for complex tasks -Page numbering (anywhere)
IDS Paper Tiger 460/560	1/2 x 35	7.00	6,50	6.25			-Screen snapshots (graphs) -Model III graphics
IDS Prism	4 x 40	7.50	7.00	6,50	1		-Column editing features -Customizes to your printer
NEC 5500/7700 Nylon	1/2 × 15	6,00	5.50	5.25	L 24.00	45,00	Ranges, Vetos, & strings Block move, load, save Partial document printing
Spinwriter Multistrike	4×133	5.75	5.25	5.00	P 18.00	33,00	-Block move, load, save -Partial document printing
Spinwriter Multi, High Yield	%×133	6,00	5.50	5.25	1		
3500 Multistrike	V2 x 14	6.75	6.25	6.00			DOS SHELL • TELECOMMUNICATIONS
OKIDATA Microline 84	4 x 40	5.50	5.00	4.75			-Exec DOS cmds and return -Up to 1200 Baud (interrupt)
80, 82, 83, 92, 93 Dual Spool	42 × 12	3,00	2.50	2,25			-Exec BASIC & /CMD prgrms -Horizontal scrolling screen
RADIO SHACK LP 1/2/4	9/16×16				Z 18.00	33,00	-Use macros in programs
LP 3/5	V2 × 13	6.25	5.75	5.50	L 24,00	45.00	
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Fastdance: Three Seconds Of Your Favorite Tunes

A s sold, TRS-80 Models I and III can't carry a tune, and sound capability can be a useful feature. You can use it to indicate errors, to signal an ASCII bell character (see Project 80, January 1984, p. 197), and to provide music for games.

So this month I'll tell you how to construct a tune-generator board that lets you select one of 25 tunes or one of two chimes, all under software control (see the Photo). You can interface the board to the Model I or III without minimum memory requirements or an expansion interface.

The tunes, one- to three-second renditions of popular melodies, won't entertain you by themselves, but they can enhance game-playing and impress your friends.

The Melody Synthesizer

The tunes are short because General Instrument originally designed the main chip for this project, the AY-3-1350, as a doorbell tune generator that plays a different melody at each door in the house (see Table 1 for the parts list and ordering information).

All 25 tunes and two of the three chimes are available on the board (see Table 2). The chip differentiates among them through the various combinations of letters (A-E) and numbers (1-4) in codes defining the tunes.

The AY-3-1350 operates on a single +5V (volt) power supply and allows simple TTL-level (transistor to transistor logic) interfacing.

Constructing the Board

The Intel 8255A programmable peripheral interface (PPI) used as the microprocessor in this project lets you latch specified bit patterns to the AY-3-1350 for tune selection and play commands, and gives the computer access to a status line that indicates when a tune is playing. You use only

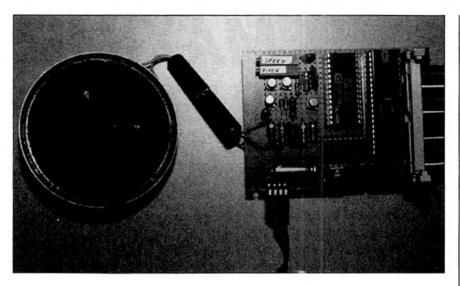


Photo. Tune-generator board.

half of the 24 available input/output (I/O) lines on the 8255A (see the Figure).

As is typical of previous projects in this column, the address decoding section, consisting of a 74LS138 chip and a pair of inverters, lets you choose the address range of the 8255A. I used the configuration indicated on the schematic by dotted lines (see the Figure). The software I'll describe later assumes this configuration (a port address range of 0C hexadecimal [hex] to OF hex). I've included these and other possible addresses, determined by connecting the 74LS138 enable lines before or after the respective inverters, in Table 3, where slash marks represent the respective inverted address output from the inverter.

A 74LS04 chip is necessary only if you use both address decoding inverters. As I have noted on the schematic (see the Figure), a NOR gate (74LS02) with the two inputs tied together (or one input tied to ground) can substitute for an inverter. (I didn't use a 74LS04 on my board [see the Photo] simply because I used only one address decoding inverter.)

This project requires a fair amount of analog circuitry, so be careful when connecting leads. Identify which leads are the emitter, base, and collector of a transistor, and the anode and cathode of a diode—confusing them is a common mistake in analog circuitry construction. You can use a speaker of any size; the larger the speaker, the greater the sound. Incidentally, while you can select pitch and speed, you can't adjust the volume, so I don't advise a huge speaker; my 3-inch, 8-ohm speaker works well (see the Photo).

You can combine the 4.7k pull-up resistors on the 8255A outputs in a single in-line package (SIP) as I've done, or use separate resistors, as specified in the parts list. If you've built any of my previous projects, you can use the same board-to-computer interconnect cable and will need only a new male header on the board.

Operating the Board

A single +5V power supply at 250 milliamperes (mA) runs the generator. Turn on the board before you turn on

PROJECT 80

Quantity		Description	Dist.	Part #	Price (each)	
	1	AY-3-1350 General Instrument melody synthesizer IC	RS	276-1782	\$ 5.99	
	1	8255A programmable peripheral interface IC	JDR	8255	4.49	
	1	74LS02 quad NOR gate (LS TTL) IC	JDR	74LS02	0.25	
	1	74LS04 hex inverter (LS TTL) IC	JDR	74LS04	0.24	
	1	74LS32 quad 2-input OR gate (LS TTL) IC*	JDR	74LS32	0.29	
	1	74LS138 3-to-8 decoder IC	JDR	74LS138	0.55	
	1	74LS74 dual d-type flip-flop (LS TTL) IC	JDR	74LS74	0.35	
	1	4.7k resistor (1/4 watt)	RS	271-1330	0.08	
	3	10k resistor (1/4 watt)	RS	271-1335	0.08	
	1	3.9k resistor (1/4 watt)	DK		0.05	
	1	100k resistor (1/4 watt)	RS	271-1347	0.08	
	1	2.7k resistor (1/4 watt)	DK		0.05	
	1	3.3k resistor (1/4 watt)	RS	271-1328	0.08	
	1	33k resistor (1/4 watt)	RS	271-1341	0.08	
	10	4.7k resistor (1/4 watt)	RS	271-1330	0.08	
	1	330k resistor (1/4 watt)	DK		0.05	
	1	20k potentiometer (pot, PC mount)	RS	271-340	1.49	
	1	Im potentiometer (pot, PC mount)	RS	271-229	0.59	
	1	100 µF/10V electrolytic capacitor (PC mount)‡	JDR		0.18	
	1	100 µF/35V electrolytic capacitor (PC mount)‡	RS	272-1028	0.79	
	1	.1 µF/50V disk capacitor	RS	272-135	0.25	
	2	$10 \mu\text{F}/16\text{V}$ tantalum capacitor	RS	272-1436	0.69	
	1	.22 μ F/50V epoxy capacitor	RS	272-1070	0.30	
	1	47 pF/50V disk capacitor	RS	272-121	0.20	
	1	1N914 small signal diode	RS	276-1122	0.10	
	4	2N2222 general-purpose transistor (NPN)	RS	276-2009	0.79	
	1	40-pos. cable header (w/w)†	DK	R241-ND	5.58	
	1	40-pos. ribbon cable edge connector†	DK	R503-ND	3.80	
	1	40-pos. ribbon cable socket connector†	DK	R306-ND	3.73	
	8 inches	40-cond. ribbon cable [†]	DK	R007-ND	0.00	
	1	50-pos. cable header (w/w)*	DK	R247-ND	6.93	
	1	50-pos. ribbon cable edge connector*	RS	276-1566	4.95	
	1	50-pos. ribbon cable socket connector*	DK	R307-ND	4.65	
	8 inches	50-cond. ribbon cable*	DK	R008-ND	0.00	
	1	8-ohm spcaker	RS		0.00	

*Model III

†Model I

The 10V capacitor is sufficient, but you can substitute Radio Shack's 35V capacitor. Addresses:

Radio Shack (RS), National Parts Division, 900 East Northside Drive, Fort Worth, TX 76102, 817-870-5662.

JDR Microdevices, 1224 S. Bascom Ave., San Jose, CA 95128, 800-538-5000 or 408-995-5430 outside California; 800-662-6279 within California.

Digi-Key Corp. (DK), Highway 32 S., P.O. Box 677, Thief River Falls, MN 56701, 800-346-5144 or 218-681-6674.

Table 1. Parts list and ordering information.

the computer to eliminate possible bus-loading problems from the 8255A and to reset the 8255A properly with the TRS-80 reset strobe.

You can operate the entire board from Basic through simple OUT and INP instructions. Keep in mind that, for this discussion, I'm referring to the 0C-0F hex range (port addresses 12-15 in decimal). Most of the operations will be writes to the 8255A, though there is also a status line that is read to indicate tune-playing status. The 74LS74 flip-flop creates the status line, which goes low when a tune is playing and returns high once the tune is over.

Access the letter and number lines on the melody synthesizer via the 8255A output lines (see the Figure). To select a tune, first determine the letter of the tune (see Table 2) and bring low the 8255A port A line corresponding only with that letter. Repeat

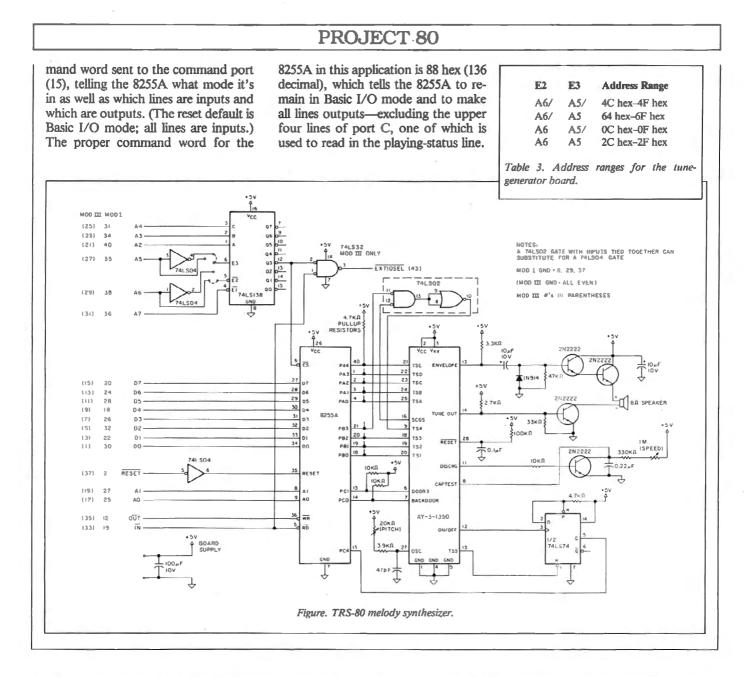
C	lode	Tune
A	0	Toreador
B	0	William Tell
C	0	Hallelujah Chorus
D	0	Star-Spangled Banner
E	0	Yankee Doodle
A	1	John Brown's Body
B	1	Clementine
C	21	God Save the Queen
-	01	Colonel Bogey
E	1	Marseillaise
A	2	America, America
B	2	Deutschland Leid
C	2	Wedding March
_	2	Beethoven's 5th
E	2	Augustine
A	3	O Sole Mio
B	3	Santa Lucia
· C	3	The End
_)3	Blue Danube
E	3	Brahms' Lullaby
A	.4	Hell's Bells
E	14	Jingle Bells
0	:4	La Vie en Rose
_)4	Star Wars
E	4	Beethoven's 9th
V	Vestminster (Chime*
S	imple Chime	3
Γ	Descending C	Octave Chime
+	Not available	e on the tune
g	enerator boa	urd
Table	e 2. Tunes	s and chimes available
	gh the AY-	3-1350 melody synthesizer
chip.		

this procedure for the number portion of the code on port B of the 8255A.

For example, to select "Beethoven's Fifth" (code D2), write a 17 hex (23 decimal) to port A of the 8255A, selecting the AY-3-1350 D line, and a 0D hex (13 decimal) to port B to select the 2 line. The values of the unused port bits (PA5-PA7 and PB4-PB7) are irrelevant.

To start the tune, the AY-3-1350 Backdoor line must be brought low (port C, bit 0). Now look at the status line on port C, bit 4. Wait for the line to go low, indicating that the tune has begun. Once the tune starts, it's safe, as well as necessary, to raise the Backdoor line; otherwise, the tune repeats. If the program needs to know, you can continue to monitor the status line and determine when the tune is over, that is, when the line returns high. After the status line has gone high, you can select and play another tune.

To access the port lines on the 8255A, set the ports up with a com-





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When the command word is sent to the 8255A, all outputs go low (I don't know why it was designed that way!) so the first thing after the 8255Ashould be a write of 255 to port C (14) to stop the music. Usually, a tune plays when the 8255A is set up.

After you've set up the PPI, you can send a value to any port merely by writing it to the port address: 12 for port A, 13 for port B, and 14 for port C. The bit pattern written out to port A, for example, will appear on the port A output lines that go to the letter inputs on the AY-3-1350.

Two chimes are available to the TRS-80. To access the first chime (simple chime) merely bring Door3 low, instead of the Backdoor line low (port C, bit 1); the tune code set up is irrelevant. To play the descending octave chime, proceed as for a normal tune, but keep all port A lines high.

My sample program illustrating the operation of the tune-generator board

PROJECT 80

displays a menu of available tunes, and plays the selected tune or chime when you enter the corresponding menu number (see the Program Listing). It includes an option for all 25 tunes to be played consecutively. The names of the tunes are in a specific order in the data statements, letting you determine the correct tune code by using a few simple calculations. When the tune is over, the program displays the menu again. ■

NOTE: The following are changes in the January 1984 Project 80 project, "Hardware That Communicates," p. 197:

1) Better design practice dictates that you reverse the three LEDs (D1-D3) and tie the corresponding current-limiting resistors (R1-R3) to +5V instead of to ground. If you use a CMOS device, such as a 74HCT04, either configuration would be an equally good design because of the symmetrical outputs of CMOS devices.

2) Users without an expansion interface should add three lines to the communication program:

01392	LD	А, ОСЗН	;GET JUMP
			OPCODE
01394	LD	(INTVEC),A	;STORE IN
			VECTOR LOC.
01396	LD	A,(37ECH)	;CLEAR FDC
			STATUS

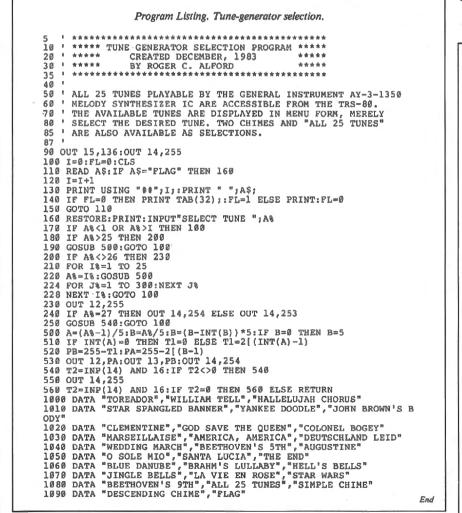
Tapes purchased from the author include these lines.

3) The following power supply connections for the board ICs were overlooked in the schematic:

U1 Pin 20 is GND; pin 40 is + 5V. U2,U7 Pin 7 is GND; pin 14 is + 5V. U3,U5 Pin 7 is GND; pin 14 is + 12V, pin 1 is - 12V.

U4,U6 Pin 7 is GND; pin 14 is +5V.

For further information send your questions and a self-addressed, stamped envelope to Roger C. Alford, c/o Washtenaw Digital Systems, P.O. Box 2014, Ann Arbor, MI 48106.



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Game Over: Max's Last Report

T his is the last installment of the Gamer's Cafe.

There's really no point in continuing. Mercedes is home in Baltimore, doomed to the life of a normal preteen. Rodney wanders aimlessly through the dark corridors of time. I alone am left to tell the tale.

So I'm going to tell it, and then head into the sunset.

As Rodney explained in his last column, we had taken Mercedes to Logan Airport. We were both still stunned by her sudden transformation. One moment she was writing a disassembler in Pilot on a HoJo's placemat, and the next she didn't even know how to boot a TRSDOS disk.

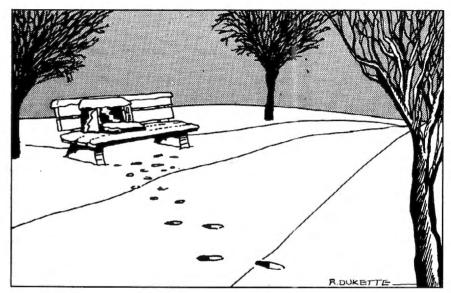
"Poor Mercedes," I said. "Her ROMs blown by the power surge of puberty."

"It was the Mach 4," Rodney mumbled. "That monster, that—that Godless beast—"

"Take it easy," I said. "At least we know they'll never get the thing up and running without Mercedes."

Despite my calm exterior, I, too, wondered if the Mach 4 had claimed its creator as its first victim. How many months had Mercedes been working obsessively on the project? A normal person would have lost an oar a long time ago. But then, we had never thought of Mercedes as normal, which perhaps was our big mistake.

We arrived in Cambridge and quickly went to the Mach 4 bunker deep beneath the earth. The only person there was Wilbur, the last in Mercedes' long line of student assistants. He was in the control room playing a holographic version of Galaxy Invasion. It was a little frill Mercedes had given the Mach 4 during a coffee break one afternoon.



"Hi," he grunted.

I looked up at the TV that monitored the Mach 4 in its chamber. There it sat, humming luminescently, like something out of a "Lost in Space" rerun.

"Has it acted up today?" I asked.

"Nothing serious," he said. "Burped around noon. Blew out the Green Line down to Copley Square."

I glanced at Rodney. He was staring at the monitor, transfixed. For the first time I noticed that he was pale, and that little beads of sweat were forming on his brow.

"That horror," he said. "It must be destroyed. It must be destroyed before it destroys us all."

"Huh?" Wilbur said, and looked up for the first time.

"Don't mind him," I said. "He's had a rough week." I turned to Rodney. "Don't worry about it. In another couple of weeks, they'll be selling the Mach 4 for parts." Wilbur perked up. "Oh, no," he said brightly. "Haven't you heard? Those guys from Washington found someone to finish the project."

I felt my heart sink into my socks. "What?" I said. "Why, that's absurd. No one can finish the Mach 4 now. The operating system isn't debugged yet. And the warp drive controller isn't complete. Only Mercedes knew the software well enough. Only Mercedes—"

I stopped. Voices were coming from the hall. One was that of Dr. Gruber, Mercedes' adviser. I didn't recognize the other. But something about it made me nervous. It was thin, highpitched.

Like a child's.

"Hello Max, Rodney," Dr. Gruber said. "I'd like you to meet Cleo. She's going to finish the Mach 4 for us."

I nearly fainted. Cleo wasn't a day over 11.

"I've heard about you," she said.

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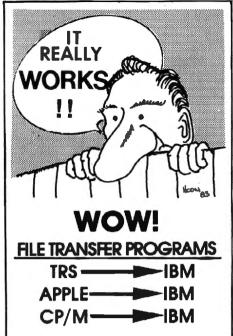


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The Big Board

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875,030	Rob Mitchell, Peterborough, NH
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34,300	Mark Adams, Tampa, FL

Big Board continued

"Tough luck about Silver. Well, the job looks pretty routine to me. I already cleaned up some of the I/O routines. Boy, what a kludge. Didn't anybody teach her about flowcharts?"

"Mercedes didn't need flowcharts," I said indignantly.

"Would have saved us a lot of trouble. No matter. I've been building my own VAX. This'll be a piece of cake in comparison. After all, it's only a microcomputer."

"Only a microcomputer?" Rodney, suddenly aroused, grumbled.

I looked at Cleo, then at Dr. Gruber, and said, "Where'd you find this brat?"

He cleared his throat. "Well, she's a bit overbearing," he admitted. "But she's got talent. And she's the only one that can handle the Mach 4."

"I've got six Ph.D.'s," she boasted. "When I was three, I built a fully operational scale-model UNIVAC out of old transistor radios. Last week, I developed a data communications network for the Western hemisphere that will be immune from the electromagnetic pulse of a nuclear exchange."

"I'm really sorry about this," Dr. Gruber said. "But we had no choice. After all, Mercedes is, well, how should I put it—"

"Baked," Cleo finished. "But I probably would have had to clean this mess up anyway."

"What loyalty," I said. "What concern. Mercedes has a little lapse, and she's tossed aside like an old printer ribbon."

"Hey," Wilbur interrupted. He was pointing to the monitor. "What's he doing in there?"

We all looked up. Rodney had somehow slipped away unnoticed. He was in the Mach 4 chamber, waving a steel pipe menacingly at the machine.

Dr. Gruber and I ran down the hall. The great vault door was open. We

THE GAMER'S CAFE

Big Board continued

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*Expert mode: 339.080 (David Smith, Kingwood, TX).							

*Expert mode: 339,080 (David Smith, Kingwood, TX).

could hear the Mach 4 vibrating. Inside, Rodney was running about wildly, the pipe poised for action.

"The end is near!" he shouted, and charged the machine.

"Good God," Dr. Gruber breathed. "We'll all be killed!"

Rodney's first blow glanced off the platinum case and struck an adjacent control panel. Sparks flew. A bolt of electricity jumped from the Mach 4 and gouged a chunk of concrete from the wall next to me.

"Let's get out of here," Dr. Gruber said. He pushed me into the hall and pressed a button. The steel door slammed shut.

In the control room, Wilbur and Cleo stared aghast at the monitor. Rodney was going for the Mach 4's VDT. His pipe glowed yellow like something out of *Star Wars*. A blue halo enveloped him. The walls around us began to shake.

"The computer!" I said. "It's

fighting back!"

"I wanna go home," Cleo whined.

"Shut up or you'll be grading Intro to Basic assignments next semester," Dr. Gruber snapped.

Suddenly Rodney froze. The blue halo grew until it filled the whole room like smoke. Rodney became translucent, then transparent. Then he disappeared.

We stood silent.

"Wow," Cleo said. "A time displacement. Sucked into the fourth dimension. Maybe I underestimated this thing."

That's about all there is to tell.

The Mach 4 was fortunately beyond repair. I went on a crazed month-long binge, wandering the streets of Boston drinking tequila milk shakes. When I came out of my stupor, I called Mercedes and gave her the news. She cried and apologized for making the Mach 4, even if she no longer understood Rodney's first blow glanced off the platinum case and struck an adjacent control panel. Sparks flew. A bolt of electricity jumped from the Mach 4.

how or why. I told her not to worry about it.

"Say," she said as we were about to hang up. "Was this Cleo that great?"

"Bah," I said. "You would have cleaned her clock. You were good, kid—real good. You could do hex to octal conversions faster than a PDP-11. You could build a disk drive from old inner tubes. You were the best."

But as I talked, I thought of Cleo, and in a way was glad that Mercedes was just a normal kid.

Oh—the van. Unfortunately, I left it in a metered zone and the city towed it. I had to sell the computers to pay for the fines and storage charges. Then I offered the van to the Smithsonian, but they didn't want it. So I sold it for \$75 to a pump jockey at Eddie's Filling Station.

Actually, I didn't sell all of the computers. I kept the PMC 1/2. I hooked it up to a car battery, put it on a park bench in the Boston Common, and booted Lunar Lander. Then I walked away. When I got to Boylston Street, I turned around for one last look. Dusk was falling on a cold and grey day. Flakes of snow were drifting in the wind. I could still see the PMC's flickering screen. It cast its ghostly green light across the months, to the time when I first met Rodney and Mercedes. We'd embarked on a heck of a journey together. Now, it was finished.

I turned my back and headed for the subway.

As for me, I'm going to hit the road again. But who knows? Maybe some day I'll buy another computer. And get a van. And find some people to ride across country with, playing games and writing a magazine column.

Stranger things have happened.

Unmasking the Disk Access Conspiracy of Silence

N ovice programmers often feel they're facing a conspiracy of silence regarding how to use machine language to directly access disk files. Assembly-language programming books rarely cover the topic, and magazine articles often either ignore it or make it much more difficult than necessary.

Take heart: writers aren't intentionally leaving you out in the cold. Even disk access from Basic can be confusing, and most Assembly-language books stick to introductory material.

One problem people have in discussing machine-language disk access is that it is actually two topics in one: You can either use DOS calls to create and handle files, or you can directly access the disk through the floppy disk controller, in essence creating your own tiny operating system.

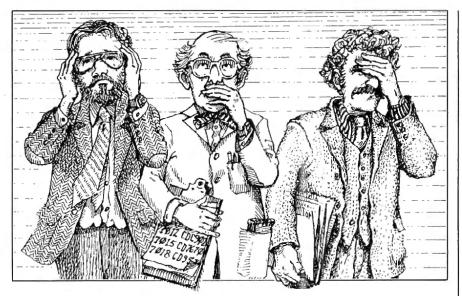
The situation is further complicated by inconsistencies between operating systems, confusing documentation supplied with some operating systems, problems of disk density and track numbers, and fundamental differences between Model I and Model III disk hardware.

In order to keep this month's column within the covers of this magazine, I'll limit my discussion to DOSsupported direct disk access under TRSDOS-compatible operating systems (which means most Model I/III DOSes). The demonstration routine (see the Program Listing) should explain the first steps of the process and also help you better understand the technical section of your DOS manual.

If you want to bypass the DOS completely and use direct disk access, I recommend you read Michael Wagner's *Machine Language Disk I/O & Other Mysteries* (IJG Inc., Upland, CA 91786).

Terminology

The link between your program and a disk file is established through a data structure that the TRSDOS manual



calls a data control block (DCB). Since DCB is also the abbreviation for device control block (which is a region of low memory used by the system to control keyboard, video, and printer I/O), I'll use the alternate term, file control block (FCB), what some writers refer to as an input/output block. All other terminology in what follows is based on the TRSDOS manuals; your DOS might use slightly different words.

The FCB need not be located in a particular area of memory, but you must protect and maintain it during disk access. Before you open the file (i.e., before you establish a link between your program and the file), the FCB must contain the complete filespec of the disk file.

While the file is open, the FCB holds information about the file, including which disk it is on, the length of its records, the next record number and last record number, and the location of the last valid byte in the last sector of the file. When you close the file, DOS returns the file name to the FCB. If you are using TRSDOS 1.3, allocate 50 bytes for each FCB; most other operating systems require only 32 bytes.

You must also establish a 256-byte file buffer somewhere in memory. The DOS uses this buffer to transfer an image of each sector, one at a time, from the disk to memory. After you open the file, the FCB stores the buffer's address.

Each disk file stored in the directory has a logical record length (LRL). If the LRL is 256, then each sector comprises a logical record. If the LRL is a lower value (it can't be greater than 256), you must provide a third memory area called a user record (UREC) equal to the logical record length.

DOS moves each record to the UREC for you. Since the LRL is stored in a single byte both in the directory and in the FCB, the computer represents a record length of 256 bytes with a zero.

To keep ROM and DOS routine names separate from those in your own programs, use a special symbol. In the following discussion, I'll follow the convention of the TRSDOS 1.3 manual and prefix all such routines with a dollar sign; LDOS uses an "@" symbol instead. Since many assemblers don't support such signs, I've excluded them from my listing.

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Program Listing. File display.

		-			
	00100 .******	*******	**********	****	
	00110 ;*			*	
	00120 ;* FILE	DISPLAY	PROGRAM	*	
	00130 ;*			•	
	00140 ;* Asse 00150 ;*	mble as	DISPLAY/CMD	*	
	00160 ;* Use:	DISPLAY	'filespec'	-	
	00170 ;*			A	
	00180 ;******	*******	***********	****	
	00190 ;				
	00200 ;TRSDOS	i 1.3 Equ	lates:		
441C	00210 ; 00220 SYNTAX	FOU	441CH	Move filespec to FCB	
4424	00230 OPEN	EQU	44248	Establish link to file	
4436	00240 READ	EQU	4436H	Read current record	
4428	00250 CLOSE	EQU	442BH	Close file & break link	
4409	ØØ260 ERRDSP	EQU	440911	Display DOS Errors	
402D	00270 JP2DOS	EQU	402DH	Return to DOS READY	
	00200 ;				
	00290 ;ROM Ro 00300 ;	nrtues:			
Ø1C9	00310 CLS	EQU	Ø1C9H	;Clear screen	
0049	00320 WATKEY		00498	;Wait for keystroke	
	00330 ;				
	00340 ;				
		- on ent	ry, HL==> DOS	command line	
7000	00360 ; 00370	ORG	70008		
7000 119370	00380	LD	DE,FCB	:DE==>File Control Block	
7003 CD1C44	00390	CALL	SYNTAX	Move filespec from DOS	
	88480			command line to FCB	
	00410			Returns with NZ if	
7006 2044	00420 00430	7.0		;bad filespec	
1000 2044	00440 ;	JR	NZ, SYNERR	;Go if SYNTAX Error	
7008 210570	00450	LD	HL, BUFFER	;HL++>Transfer buffer	
700B 119370	00460	LD	DE, FCB	;DE==>This file's FCB	
700E 0600	00470	LD	в,6	B holds LRL of 256	
7010 CD2444	00480	CALL	OPEN	;Open file	
7013 2037	00490 00500 ;	JR	NZ, SYNERR	;Go if OPEN Error	
7015 3A9C70	00510	LD	A, (FCB+9)	Get current LRL	
7018 329270	00520	LD	(LRL),A	And save it	
7018 AF	00530	XOR	A	; A = 8	
701C 329C70	00540	LD	(FCB+9),A	;Set as LRL of 256	
	00550 ;				
701F CDC901	00560 LOOP1	CALL	CLS	Clear the screen	
7022 0604	00570 ; 00580	LD	в,4	;Loop2 counter	
7024 C5	00590 LOOP2	PUSH	BC	Save counter	
7025 119370	00600	LD	DE FCB	;DE==>File control block	
7028 CD3644	00610	CALL	READ	;Read next sector	
702B 280B	00620	JR	Z,OK	;Go if no error	
702D C1	00630	POP	BC	;Get counter off stack	
702E FE1C	00640	CP	1CH	Check for EOF	
7030 281F 7032 FE1D	00650 00660	JR CP	Z,DONE 1DH	;Go if done ;Check if past end	
7034 281B	00670	JR	Z, DONE	;Go if done	
7036 180F	006 80	JR	ERROR	;Handle error	
				Listing continued	ļ
				Lang commuta	

Processing Procedure

The technique for accessing a file is reasonably straightforward. First, set up space for the FCB, file buffer, and (if necessary) UREC. Then move a filespec to the FCB by calling the DOS routine \$SYNTAX, which will make sure you've used a legal file name. (Both LDOS and NEWDOS use the routine at the same location, 441C hexadecimal [hex], to move the filespec to the FCB. Each, however, uses the OPEN and INIT routines to check your syntax for a valid filespec. Model I TRSDOS 2.3 doesn't document the address of this DOS routine.)

Next, use either \$OPEN or \$INIT to open the FCB and allow access to the file. \$OPEN opens files that already exist; \$INIT creates new files. Otherwise, they're the same.

Now you can get records from the

file with the \$READ routine. If your program calls \$READ repeatedly, you can read successive records in the file. If you wish to read a particular record, use \$POSN. \$POSEOF automatically points to the last record in the file. \$REWIND takes you to the beginning of the file, and \$BCKSPC sets the file pointer to the previous record.

If you change records, or create new ones, you need to write them back to disk with either the \$WRITE or \$VERIFY routine. The only difference is that \$VERIFY reads each record back after you've written it to disk to ensure that it's copied your data correctly. Finally, before your program ends, the routine restores the directory entry with a call to \$CLOSE.

Most operating systems, including TRSDOS 1.3, have other DOS utility

calls, but essentially, that's all there is to it. Remember that your program operates with data on a byte-by-byte level, which, while powerful, can be disastrous if you haven't removed all the bugs from a program. Never test your program with crucial data files; the opportunity for catastrophe is too great.

To demonstrate how these techniques can work, the listing shows a utility that is a variation of the List command. From DOS Ready, enter "DISPLAY filespec"; the computer displays the file on the screen in 1K blocks. After you've examined a block, press any key to display the next block; if you wish to terminate the display, press the break key.

After displaying the last block, the program returns to DOS Ready. This program works equally well with TRSDOS 1.3, LDOS 5.1.4, and NEWDOS80 2.0. You'll have to modify it to make it work with some other systems.

Program Explanation

The Equates section of the program, lines 220-320, uses the TRSDOS 1.3 names for disk-handling routines. The addresses for most other Model I/III operating systems are the same though the names may vary.

When you execute any command program from DOS, the HL register pair points to the first non-blank character in the DOS command line following the program name when the program begins. The Call to \$SYNTAX in line 390 assumes that the program has correctly positioned HL. If the routine successfully moves the filespec from the command line to the FCB, it sets the zero flag. Otherwise, there's been an error, and the program jumps to its error-handling routine.

Before you call the \$OPEN routine, the HL register pair must point to the file buffer, and the DE register pair must point to the FCB. Also, the B register should hold the logical record length you want to use for this file access. To display four full sectors at a time, this program must set the LRL to 256; therefore, it loads the B register with zero in line 470.

Unfortunately, TRSDOS 1.3 has a bug in it that makes it ignore the value in B when you open a file. Instead,



FOR 1983

See List of Advertisers on Page 227

THE NEXT STEP

Listing continued

7038 703B 703C		00690 00700 00710		CALL POP DJNZ	PRBUP BC LOOP2	<pre>>Print buffer >Recover loop counter ;Repeat for 4 sectors</pre>
703E 7041	CD4900 FE01	00720 00730 00740	\$	CALL	WATKEY Ølh	;Wait for keystroke ;Is it a <break>?</break>
7043 7045		00750 00760		JR JR	Z, DONE LOOP1	;Go if it is ;Else get next screen
7847	F5	00770 00780	I ERROR	PUSH	AP	;Save error code
7046	CD7C7Ø	00790		CALL	CLOSIT	Close file
794B	F1	00800		POP	AP	Recover error code
704C	P640	00810 00820	SYNERR	OR	40H	<pre>/Set bit 6 for error /description</pre>
704E	C30944	00830 00840		JP	ERRDSP	;Display error/Go to DO
7051	CD7C70	00850 00860		CALL	CLOSIT	Close file
	CD4 988	00670		CALL	WATKEY	Wait for key stroke
	CDC981	98880		CALL	CLS	Clear the screen
785A	C32D40	00890 00900		JP	JP2DOS	Return to DOS
705D		00910	t Prbup	PUSH	HL	;Save registers
705E		00920		PUSH	DE	
7052		00930		PUSH	BC	
	21C578	00940		LD	HL, BUFFER	;HL==>File buffer
	ED5B9070			LD	DE, (SCRPOS)	;DE==>Current screen po
	616001	00960		LD	BC,256	BC = 1 SECTOR
706A		00970 00980		LDIR	A,D	;Copy buffer to screen (Get MSB of screen posn
706C		00990		CP	40H	:Off the screen?
706F		01000		JR	NZ, PR2	Go if not
	11003C	01010		LD	DE,3COOH	;Else DE==> top of scre
	ED53 9070		PR2	LD	(SCRPOS) DE	;Set new position
7078		01030		POP	BC	Recover registers
7079	Dl	01040		POP	DE	
707A	El	01050		POP	HL	
707B	C9	01060		RET		;Return
		01070				
	3A927Ø		CLOSIT	LD	A, (LRL)	;Get old LRL
	329070	01090		LD	(FCB+9),A	Set back into FCB
	119370	91100		LD	DE,PCB	JDE==> File control blo
7085	CD2844	01110 01120		CALL	CLOSE Z	Close file
7088		01120		OR	2 ØCØH	Set bits for descripti
1009	5000	01140		V11	0.000	and return to here
788B	CD8944	01150		CALL	ERRDSP	Show the error
7088		01160		JR	CLOSIT	And try again
	2000	01170	2			time sel alasu
7090		01180	SCRPOS	DEFW	зсөөн	;Top of screen
7092	98	01190		DEFB	00H	;LRL storage
0032		01200		DEFS	50D	150 Bytes for FCB
8190		01210 01229	BUFFER	DEFS	256D	;Space for file buffer
71C5		01230	LAST	EQU	\$	
		01240	7			
7000		01250		END	7000H	
966686	TOTAL EL	RRORS				

TRSDOS always opens a file with an LRL equal to that stored in the disk directory. Lines 510-540 overcome this problem by removing the old LRL from the DCB and replacing it with zero, fooling TRSDOS into acting as if the file has a record length of 256 whether or not it does.

After clearing the screen, the outer loop of the main program, LOOP1, reads and displays four sectors of the file at once. The inner loop, LOOP2, calls the \$READ routine and detects disk errors.

End-of-file and read-past-end errors are not considered errors in this program; instead, they're indications that the program has displayed the complete file. If either of these errors occurs, the program jumps to the Done subroutine; if any other error occurs, the program invokes the Error subroutine, the internal errorhandling procedure.

What types of errors are likely to occur? With a program this simple, the only disk errors you should see are those involving unreadable sectors on the disk, such as a parity error or an error indicating "Sector Not Found." The Error routine first closes the file, then displays the error message (as opposed to the error number) and returns to DOS Ready through DOS's \$ERRDSP routine.

Whenever a DOS file-handling routine can't complete its task, it resets the Z flag to NZ and returns an error code of between zero and 64 in the A register. To display the error, your program must use \$ERRDSP. If you don't change the A register, the error number appears and control passes to DOS Ready.

If you set bit 6, the entire error message appears, not simply the error number. If you set bit 7, the message or number displays, and control returns to your program. Line 810 ORs the error number in the A register with 40 hex so the message is displayed and the computer returns control to DOS Ready.

You can't leave this program without closing the file (short of pushing the reset button). Even if your program only reads data from a file without writing anything new, always close your files before ending a program in either machine language or Basic. If you write to, or extend, a file, you must close that file or the program won't update its directory and your next access of the file may end in chaos.

This program does let you stop execution before viewing the last sectors. Lines 740 and 750 check to see if you've pressed the break key. If you have, they call the closing routine, Done; if not, the program displays the next four sectors. However, because Done also waits for a keystroke, you must press the break key and any other key to return to DOS Ready.

For anything other than a homegrown utility, this double keystroke would be unacceptable, and most programmers would write a second closing routine. I didn't include a second routine in order to keep the structure of the program as clear as possible.

You should see a pattern in the disk-access sections of the program: point the DE register to the FCB, adjust HL and B as needed, call the disk-access routine, and check for an error. Strickly speaking, you don't need to reset the DE register as often as I've indicated in the program, because most of the disk access calls return with DE unchanged.

The extra 6 bytes seem minimal, and the 10 t-states wasted during each disk access are miniscule compared to the time required to move information between the disk and memory. You're better off using those few extra bytes and t-states to produce clear, easily debugged code. A long and complex program that assumes register contents is likely to make false assumptions.

Program Enhancements

While the demonstration program can be a useful utility, I only intend it to get you started. Writing a primitive



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THE NEXT STEP

zap utility, or any machine-language program for disk files, isn't much more difficult than this. The best way to learn to write machine-language programs that access disk files is to experiment, but observe two precautions.

First, never use important data files. Second, be sure to use back-up disks. Until you've completely debugged your program, you can cause irretrievable damage to disk files by unintentionally altering data.

Although using sequential files is easier than using random files in Basic, the opposite is true in machine language. Fixed-length records are easier to manipulate because you and your program always know each record's length. Special format disk files generated by NEWDOS80 are particularly difficult to manipulate in machine language.

A Personal Note to Readers

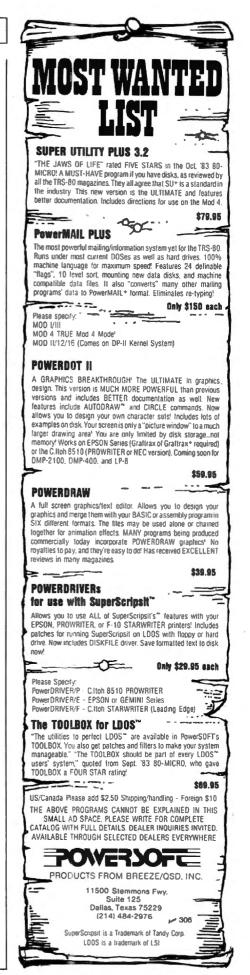
I appreciate your letters, both written and electronic, about items in The Next Step. Your ideas and questions about the programs I've presented here have helped me learn more about computers and have generated ideas for many of the columns.

Because of the amount of mail I receive, I cannot send a personal reply unless you enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope. Readers from outside the U.S. should include an international reply coupon instead.

Some of you have asked me to write about a particular topic "next month." The mechanics of magazine publishing make such a request impossible to fulfill. I must write these columns far in advance of the magazine's publication date. By the time you read this, I will have completed my July column.

Also, if you write to me via CompuServe, I'd prefer to receive the comments on the message board of the Software and Authors' Special Interest Group (GO PCS-117) rather than by e-mail. For one thing, the SIG message editor is easier to use than e-mail's. For another, if I can't answer your question, others in the SIG probably can.

Leave your questions addressed to me on section zero of the message board. Feel free to join in discussions started by other readers.





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FUN HOUSE

Secrets

This is the final Fun House column, and that's not an April Fools' joke. It's time for all of us to do other things.

If you have a Color Computer at your house, I invite you to drop by Elmer's Arcade, a game column in *HOT CoCo*. Also, soon Wayne Green Books will publish a collection of Fun House programs for the CoCo and MC-10.

Writing Fun House for 20 months and hearing from nearly 800 readers has been a very nice experience for me. Lots of mail comes to the Fun House. It keeps me from getting lonely in the evening, when everyone leaves the amusement park and I have no company except Willamina, the laughing mechanical lady. She appreciates my jokes but never tells any of her own.

I'm always happy to get letters from people who visit here because I get ideas for new Fun House attractions from what people write.

For instance, a boy wrote from Florida to ask how he could make it so only he could run his programs. I sent him the little program that appears this month as Lockout. Then I started thinking about secret things I enjoyed when I was a kid: hide and seek, invisible writing, codes, diaries, secret handshakes, pig Latin, and other confusing languages....

Why are most kids that way? I think it's because, in a world where kids are told what to do more often than they tell adults what to do, it's fun to have a few secrets. No harm in that!

Let's try some Level II Basic programs for the Models I and III. Every one of them has to do with secrets in some way.

Lockout lets you keep others from running your secret programs. It's far from perfect protection, but you'll never know how good it is until you try it.

Ghost Guard shows you how to put an invisible code in a program. The person who tries the program without knowing that code might not figure out how to run the program.

Shutdown is a funny routine that provides a secret entry code. The code is different every time, but you always know it.

Cryptonice is a kind of word chopper that takes a plainly

by Richard Ramella

written sentence and mixes it up in a code you can unmix. Decoder for Cryptonice is just that.

Displacement Code puts a plain statement in a code that includes the secret key for decoding it.

Lockout

You should type in this short program at the beginning of another program you want to keep secret. You might have to renumber its lines so it ends before the other program begins.

When a spy (read that as your little brother) tries to run the program, a prompt asks the user to type his or her age and tap the enter key. This isn't an honest request. The computer doesn't want any number.

It wants the secret code, which is the word CODE. You can change it to your own secret word. If it doesn't get the word CODE (or your own word) as the answer, the program ends.

The Key Box

Models I and III 4K Cassette Basic 32K Disk Basic

How does someone stop this from happening without knowing the secret? All you do is LLIST the first few lines of the program and peek at the code, plainly stated in line 140, so this won't stop anyone for long.

Ghost Guard

Looking at this short routine. you wouldn't think it's so amazing. In fact, it won't even run right as it appears in the listing. But I'm going to tell you how to make a code invisible.

After you type in the program, do exactly as I instruct. As best you can, watch the screen to see what happens.

Type EDIT 130 and tap the enter key. Tap the space bar five times. Tap the letter I. Hold down the shift key and tap the left-arrow key once. Tap enter. That's all.

What happened? Line 130 now says A\$+"Z" but it's fibbing. It really equals the letter A, then a back space, then the letter Z. All you see is the Z.

To prove the A is there, type EDIT 130 and tap the enter key, then tap the space bar repeatedly until you come to the end of the line. You will see the A appear, then disappear.

When you run this routine, it asks you to enter the secret code. If you enter the letter A, the program continues. If not, it ends.

This method isn't perfect either. If you LLIST the program on a line printer, the A before you see it. The secret is shows up. But it is a confusing little item, isn't it? Feel free to substitute another letter or keyboard symbol for the A. After all, it's your secret entry symbol.

100 REM * LOCKOUT * TRS-80 LEVEL II BASIC * 110 REM * FUN HOUSE * APRIL 1984 * RICHARD RAMELLA * 120 CLS 130 INPUT "TYPE YOUR AGE AND TAP ENTER"; A\$ 140 IF A\$<>"CODE" THEN PRINT "WRONG": END 150 END

Lockout.

```
100 REM * GHOST GUARD * TRS-80 LEVEL II BASIC *
110 REM * FUN HOUSE * APRIL 1984 * RICHARD RAMELLA *
120 CLS
130 A$="AZ"
140 INPUT "ENTRY CODE"; B$
150 B$=B$+CHR$(24)+"Z"
160 IF B$<>A$ THEN PRINT "WRONG": END
170 PRINT "RIGHT"
180 END
```

Ghost Guard.

```
100 REM * SHUTDOWN * TRS-80 LEVEL II BASIC *
110 REM * FUN HOUSE * APRIL 1984 * RICHARD RAMELLA
120 CLS
130 A=15360
140 FOR B=0 TO 191
150 RANDOM
160 PRINT @ B, CHR$(RND(26)+64);
170 NEXT B
180 INPUT "ENTRY CODE";AS
190 IF A$=CHR$(PEEK(A+64)) THEN PRINT "RIGHT CODE, PROCEED": GOTO
290
200 PRINT
210 PRINT "INTRUDER !"
220 PRINT
230 PRINT "THE PALACE GUARD HAS BEEN ALERTED."
240 FOR T=1 TO 1000
250 NEXT T
260 A=RND(10)
270 IF A=1 THEN PRINT "BEEP "; ELSE PRINT CHR$(32);
280 GOTO 260
290 REM * REGULAR PROGRAM WOULD BEGIN RUNNING HERE."
300 END
                              Shutdown.
```

You must put this program and the next one, Shutdown, before the starting line of the program you want to protect.

Shutdown

What's nice about Shutdown is that it provides an entry code that is different almost every time and that you don't know that you know where it's going to be.

When you run Shutdown, three lines of random letters appear on the screen. Then the program asks: ENTRY CODE?

The answer to this prompt is always the first letter in the second row.

Some people can program in Basic quite well, yet don't know much about the PEEK command. And Shutdown uses the PEEK command in a sneaky way.

If you enter the wrong code letter. the program says: **"INTRUDER! THE PALACE GUARD HAS BEEN ALERT-**ED." Then it displays the word BEEP every so often until you tap the break key.

If you enter the right code, the program goes to line 290.

To fit this onto another program you want to hide, make the far right command of line 190 read GOTO and the number of the first line in the real program.

Cryptonice

Here's a simple code maker,

and the program that follows it breaks the code.

After you type RUN and tap the enter key, the program asks you to type in your secret message in 250 or fewer letters. Then it mixes up the letters of the message the same way every time. It shows you the encoded

100 REM * CRYPTONICE * TRS-80 LEVEL II BASIC *
110 REM * FUN HOUSE * APRIL 1984 * RICHARD RAMELLA
120 CLS
130 CLEAR 1000
140 PRINT "TYPE IN SECRET MESSAGE IN 250 OR FEWER LETTERS."
150 INPUT A\$
160 Z=LEN(A\$)
170 IF Z/2<>INT(Z/2) THEN A\$=A\$+"0"
180 FOR B=1 TO LEN(A\$)
190 F\$S=MID\$(A\$,B,1)
200 IF B/2=INT(B/2) THEN B\$=B\$+F\$ ELSE C\$=C\$+F\$
210 NEXT B
220 D\$=C\$+B\$
230 PRINT D\$
240 END

Cryptonice.

100 REM * DECODER FOR CRYPTONICE * TRS-80 LEVEL II BASIC *
110 REM * FUN HOUSE * APRIL 1984 * RICHARD RAMELLA *
120 REM * USE TO DECODE MESSAGES FROM PROGRAM CRYPTONICE *
130 INPUT "TYPE THE CODED MESSAGE";A\$
140 Z=LEN(A\$)/2
150 FOR A=1 TO Z
160 E\$=E\$+MID\$(A\$,A,1)+MID\$(A\$,A+Z,1)
170 NEXT A
180 PRINT
190 PRINT "THE UNCODED MESSAGE IS..."

200 PRINT ES 210 END

Decoder for Cryptonice.

100 REM * DISPLACE CODE * TRS-80 LEVEL II BASIC * 110 REM * FUN HOUSE * APRIL 1984 * RICHARD RAMELLA * 120 CLS 130 PRINT "THIS IS A DISPLACEMENT CODE MAKER." 140 PRINT "FIRST, ENTER A NUMBER FROM 1 TO 9" 150 PRINT "AND THE MESSAGE YOU WRITE AFTERWARD" 160 PRINT "WILL HAVE LETTERS DISPLACED FORWARD" 170 PRINT "THAT NUMBER OF LETTERS IN THE ALPHABET." 180 PRINT 190 INPUT "ENTER NUMBER NOW"; A 200 A=INT(A) 210 IF A<1 OR A>9 THEN CLS: PRINT "MUST BE 1 TO 9": PRINT: PRINT: GOTO 130 220 CLS 230 PRINT "NOW TYPE IN MESSAGE TO BE CODED IN 250 OR FEWER LETTERS 240 INPUT A\$ 250 CLS 260 B\$=STR\$(RND(9))+STR\$(A)+STR\$(RND(9))+CHR\$(32) 270 FOR C=1 TO LEN(A\$) 280 F=ASC(MID\$(A\$,C,1)) 290 IF F+A>90 THEN F=F+A-26 ELSE F=F+A 300 IF F>32 AND F<42 THEN F=32 310 B\$=B\$+CHR\$(F) 320 NEXT C 330 PRINT BŞ 340 END Displacement Code.

message and the program ends.

You can read this code without using the decoder program. When the code appears on the screen, fit a strip of paper to the line of letters so the paper is as long as the line of letters. Then fold the strip in half. Put the strip below the line of letters so its left edge points to the first letter.

The letter above and to the left is the first letter in the uncoded message, and the letter above and to the right of the strip is the second letter. When you know these letters, move the strip to the right one letter and read the left and right letters again. Keep going until the message is clear. You'll get the hang of it.

Decoder for Cryptonice

So you can try this program, I've encoded a few messages using Cryptonice. To use the program, type RUN and tap the enter key. When the program asks you to type the coded message, try these. Do one at a time or it won't work.

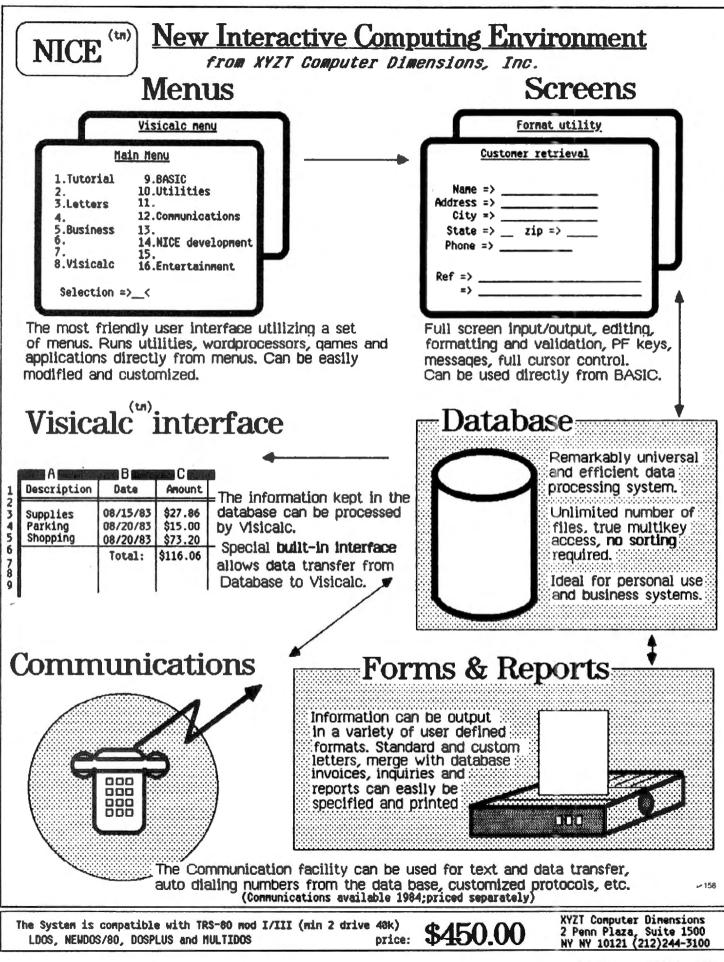
• TEIEQENSISFRMDGSA TDWH C UE AL O AAACRA AN • PRT ODI HR O IDI U H A A TLNB AG IIAEGL SWEEYUFN TBTTEMPWSSOE YLREJM • RCADRMLAI ELYNC ELWIHR AEL SARAL IEFLO0

In the last code, the last character is a zero, and the next to last one is the letter O.

Displacement Code

Here's a code that you don't need a program to decode—a displacement code.

When you run the program, it explains how it works. You choose a number from one to nine. The encoded version skips



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past the uncoded letter that number of characters in the alphabet to substitute the letter it finds.

When the coded version appears, a three-digit number is to the left of it. The numbers on either end are dummies. The middle number tells you how many letters forward the program has displaced the coded message.

For example, you choose the number 1, then write your message. To decode, you must go one letter back in the alphabet. The word MOM appears, coded as NPN.

Also, if a letter displaces past the Z in the alphabet, it goes to the A at the beginning and keeps counting. For example, a V displaced forward eight letters would become a D.

If you have trouble getting a Fun House program to work, write me: Richard Ramella, 1493 Mt. View Ave., Chico, CA 95926. I'll try to help if you include a stamped, self-addressed envelope and say what the program is doing wrong.

Now, turn your back and count to 100 slowly. When you turn around, I will be gone.

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The Final Word On Reload 80

his is the last Reload 80 column. While 80 Micro will still provide Load 80, we've improved Load 80's self-documentation to the point that programs are much easier to load and run, obviating the need for an ancillary column. For instance, Title/BAS, the copyright program that introduces each Load 80 installment, contains hints on running the individual programs. And we now supply Load 80 on Super-Move, the disk transfer utility, so your monthly disk runs on either a Model I or III without conversion. You can transfer the programs from the source disk to any TRSDOS disk.

If you buy the Load 80 cassette to

We supply Load 80 on Super-Move, so disks run on a Model I or III without conversion.

transfer your programs to disk, you know how to use the CLOAD command from Disk Basic, the Tape command to transfer /CMD files, the TPSRC command to move /SRC ED-TASM files, or some version of the LT command from your editor/assembler to load odd-format /SRC files.

Article	Page	Cassette File Spec	Disk File Spec	Comments
Side A				
		А	TITLE/BAS	Basic
Example a frame A to 7	53	B	THREAD/BAS	Basic
Everything from A to Z	55 58	EXEC		
Brick by Brick		EXEC *	EXEC/CMD	System
Brick by Brick	58		EXEC/SRC	EDTASM
April Spool	77	SPOOL	SPOOL/CMD	System
Bugs from Outer Space	82	TEXT2A	TEXT2A/SRC	EDTASM
Bugs from Outer Space	82	TEXT2B	TEXT2B/SRC	EDTASM
Side B				
Relaxed Syntax	120	H.	MSG/BAS	Basic
Relaxed Syntax	120	I	KWORD/BAS	Basic
Relaxed Syntax	120	J	SDATA/BAS	Basic
Relaxed Syntax	120	К	FNDX/BAS	Basic
Relaxed Syntax	120	L	FRIEND/BAS	Basic
Dump Site	164	M	SCREEN/BAS	Basic
The Sound of Musikon	138	N	MUSIKON/BAS	Basic
April Spool	77	SPOOL	SPOOL/SRC	EDTASM

*This source code listing is not available on cassette.

†EDTASM is a trademark of Radio Shack and refers to their product.

April Load 80 directory.

If you run a tape-based system, you've used the CLOAD and System commands to get your Basic and /CMD programs, and you've loaded source code listings into your editor/assembler using the L command. But, whether you buy Load 80 on disk or cassette, you have to read the magazine to run the programs.

Be careful not to confuse programs written for disk systems with those written for cassette systems. Changing a Basic program isn't always a big project, but machine-language programs tend to be system-specific. If the author claims his program is "transportable," then simply changing the originate (ORG) statement should do the trick. Cassette programs can originate from 4000 hexadecimal (hex); disk programs must not reside above 6000 hex. The article will tell you if the program is transportable.

Moving machine-language programs between the Models I and III is an unlikely proposition. It requires thorough knowledge of both Model I and Model III ROMs, an intimate knowledge of the original program, and probably many hours of work. If you're that proficient at machine-language programming, you might as well start fresh rather than convert.

Future Support

Even though this column is ending, Load 80's technical editor will be available to answer your questions, either by phone or by mail. And Lori Eaton (603-924-9471) will still provide assistance with any subscription problems you may have.

Editor's note: Consult the Table of Contents every month to locate the Load 80 directory.



There's no reason to deprive you of solid microcomputing information just because it wouldn't fit between the covers of 80 Micro. Here's the answer-The Rest of 80-31 of the best tutorials and utilities, hand-picked from the overflowing files at 80 Micro. These never-before-published articles for the Model I and Model III were just too good to let them get away. Here are just a few of the chapters vou'll find:

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REVIEWS

Continued from p. 40

dataCure's Audience

Publishers who use protection schemes requiring duplication solely from the distribution disk will find dataCure helpful for customers who damage disks and would otherwise have to return the distribution disk.

For end users, dataCure is useful with a working master, as an added precaution for archive disks put into storage, or as protection against copying an entire back-up disk with limited physical or electrical damage.

Assuming that you use a three-disk back-up system and have BAK extension files, how often will you use dataCure to recover data? If you have only a few bad sectors, dataCure will probably repair the disk faster than making a new copy. For extensive damage, you'll need to resort to your back-up disk.

You can buy a lot of back-up disks for the cost of dataCure. If Colorado Online improves the software so that it regenerates large data files, data-Cure will be immensely practical. In the meantime, you might save some time correcting disk errors, and it's fascinating to see this program re-create information on damaged disks.

The Model 100 And the Market

by Carl Oppedahl

Tele-Stock lets someone unfamiliar with computers, and with the Dow Jones News Service, track daily variations in the prices of up to eight stocks. The program calls the Dow Jones News Service, obtains the latest trading statistics for the specified stocks, and updates a history file for each one. Tele-Stock is a fine program—easy to learn, easy to use, and pleasing in its results. I recommend it to anyone interested in the stock market.

You can initiate the phone call to Dow Jones manually or instruct the program to make it at a specified time.

You can then use function key F3 to display and graph the accumulated information on each stock, going back up to 30 trading days. If you have a printer attached, you can print the display with function key F4.

You can also back up the stock information to tape and reload it using function keys F5 and F6. Finally, you can easily change parameters such as stock symbols, log-in sequence, and time for delayed update (function key F7).

Operation

Tele-Stock is a 300-line Basic program that loads into about 10K of RAM. A small file called PARAM.DO contains the log-in sequence and the stock symbols. You create another dofile to contain the history information for each stock symbol.

Tele-Stock uses a straightforward sequential ASCII file structure; files contain variable-length fields separated by commas. In the event of garbled data (e.g., due to a bad phone connection), this lets you repair the data files through the built-in Model 100 Text program.

Tele-Stock incorporates a number

of nice features. If you ask it to call Dow Jones on a Saturday or Sunday, it asks if that is really what you want,





REVIEWS



SYSTEM DIAGNOSTIC

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Howe Software 14 Lexington Rd., New City, NY 10956 *TRS-80 is a trademark of Tandy Corp since the stock exchanges aren't active on either day. Similarly, a request to load from tape to main memory, which might destroy current data, won't proceed without a second confirmation by the user.

The displays and submenus are well suited to the novice, taking full advantage of menus and function keys. The Microsoft Basic statements for the LCD such as Line, Print@, and PSET make pleasing graphs of stock price and trading volume.

You connect, dial, and hang up the telephone line through Basic Call statements invoking ROM subroutines. The called routines are listed on pp. 199-202 of the Model 100 user's manual.

This emphasizes one of Tele-Stock's fine design features—it uses no unpublished ROM calls. Since Radio Shack is unlikely to change published ROM call addresses, the Tele-Stock program will not be invalidated by inevitable ROM updates.

However, Tele-Stock does what it's advertised to do—no more and no less. It doesn't add up the total worth of your portfolio (though it would be easy enough to modify the program to do so), nor will it calculate price/earnings ratios or predict stock trends.

It gently introduces the nervous first-time user to Dow Jones News Service. After watching the computer log in several times, you will be tempted to try logging in, first to get the same price quotations Tele-Stock gets, and later to try the many other services Dow Jones offers.

Using Dow Jones

To use Tele-Stock, you must sign up for an account with the Dow Jones News Service. You can call the tollfree number in the Tele-Stock manual, or send in the application form (which allows one hour of free service) included with the direct-connect modem cable.

Dow Jones assigns you a password that you must provide to the Tele-Stock program, and sends you a number of booklets and other materials, most of which you don't need to understand to proceed with the program.

The calls Tele-Stock places should not cost much. The charge incurred with Dow Jones is small, since the call is brief: less than a minute, at 20 cents per minute. The phone call might be the predominant cost, though if you are in a city served by Tymnet, Telenet, or Uninet, you are only billed for a local call.

Back-up

Two chapters of the manual are devoted to making back-up copies of the various data files and explaining the program's well-designed tape save and tape load functions. Fortunately, Tele-Stock is written so that making a tape back-up of all data files only requires pushing a single function key. Reloading the taped data to RAM also requires only one keystroke.

The good, user-oriented save and load functions are important for backup purposes and as an aid to freeing up memory and directory space in the Model 100. For example, with Tele-Stock and the data files in place, you might have as little as 3K left in a 24K machine. Furthermore, 10 of the available 19 file names are occupied.

When you want to use the Model 100 for other programs, you can easily save the Tele-Stock data files to tape, kill them from memory, and reload them later.

A statement in the user's manual forbids the purchaser to make even a single back-up copy of the main program, Stock.BA. Instead, you can purchase back-up copies from Telesoft for a unilaterally determined nominal fee.

Documentation and Support

The 27-page manual gives such clear instructions that the untrained user is in control of the program within half an hour. Furthermore, the program prompts are self-explanatory and you're not likely to need the manual again after one or two sessions.

The manual doesn't explain that some sophisticated switchboards do not respond to the Model 100's rotarydial pulses. Thus, your Model 100 might not be able to autodial the Dow Jones call. You must either arrange for a direct outside phone line or be content to dial each call manually.

Also, if you have a call waiting feature, any incoming call results in a half-second interruption of the phone connection to transmit the beep signal. Unfortunately, this interruption loses some 15 characters, enough to mess *Continued on p. 228*

Three Good Reasons To Buy Software From Mumford Micro Systems:

1. Quality. Mumford Micro has been selling software for the TRS-80 since 1978. Nobody survives in this competitive market for that long on poorly written software. Our best references are thousands of satisfied and repeat customers, but if you haven't spoken to one of them, our 10 day money-back guarantee might secure your confidence. Our rate of return? Less than one in 500.

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INSTANT ASSEMBLER

The Instant Assembler is a powerful assembly language development system for the TRS-80. If you are already an assembly language programmer, its unique design will greatly increase your productivity. If you are just getting started, there is no better assembler to help you learn machine language programming. Some of its unique features are immediate assembly, which detects syntax errors as source is entered, and a compact source format that allows you to write programs nearly three times as large as other assemblers in the same amount of memory. It will assemble to disk, tape, or directly to memory for immediate debugging with the built-in debugger, and also produces relocatable code modules that can be saved on disk or tape and linked together in memory for large or modular assemblies. You can quickly switch from assembler to debugger without losing your source. The built-in debugger will step though your programs one instruction at a time, showing each disassembled instruction and its effect on the registers and memory. It will load or save both conventional source files and its own condensed source format.

The Instant Assembler package includes six separate programs. The assembler itself includes the editor and built-in debugger. The Linking Loader is included in several versions for different memory sizes. A stand-alone version of the debugger (MicroMind) is also included. MicroMind can be relocated in memory and has commands to single-step, set breakpoints, display or alter registers or memory, find bytes or words, disassemble to screen or printer, convert between hex and decimal numbers, and write SYSTEM tapes. The Instant

TELCOM

Mumford Micro offers two telecommunications programs. TELCOM I has most of the features needed to communicate with bulletin boards, time share systems, or for file transfers between two disk-based micros over moderns or direct wire. It is menu driven and extremely simple to use. Functions include transmit a disk file, receive a disk file, save received data on disk, examine and modify UART parameters. 8 programmable log-on messages, automatic checksum verification of accurate transmission and reception, and many more user conveniences. Supports line printers, lowercase characters, Xon/Xoff protocol, and programmable character keus.

TELCOM II is an expanded version of this program for the most demanding telecommunications applications. The terminal mode has a help menu and large printer spooler for high baud rates. From within the terminal mode you can load disk files into the memory buffer, type into the buffer, transmit the buffer, or view the buffer or data that has already scrolled off the screen. It has 10 different programmable messages that can each be sent with a single command for auto log-on or auto dialing, and 5 different character translation tables

TELCOM II also includes an error correction file transfer mode which is compatible with the LYNC program available on CP/M systems and the IBM PC. TELCOM II will exchange disk files with any computer running this protocol (including another TRS-80 running TELCOM II), and will automatically detect and correct errors in transmission. Files can be sent to or fetched from an unattended computer. Both versions of TELCOM come with complete instruction manuals, which are available separately for \$5 to help you decide which program is best suited to your needs.

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The SK-2 clock modification allows CPU speeds to be switched between normal, an increase of 50% or 100%, or a 50% reduction. Speeds may be changed with a toggle switch (not included) or on software command. It can also be configured to return to normal speed any time a disk is active. It mounts inside the keyboard unit with only 4 necessary connections and is easily removed if the computer ever needs service. The SK-2 has been field proven by 3 years of use, and comes fully assembled.

TYPESETTERS

Call or write for information on our TRS-80 to Compugraphic support package that will allow you to set type with your word processor and create disks on a Model 3 or 4 that will run In your Compugraphic typesetter.

DISK INDEX

DISK INDEX will assemble a master index of your entire program library by automatically reading the program names and free space from each disk. The index may then be alphabetized or searched for any disk, program, or extension. It will alphabetize 2000 programs in less than 60 seconds and will find any program out of 2000 in less than 3 seconds. Disks or programs may be added or deleted manually, and the whole index or any selected part may be printed on paper in several different formats. You can quickly display the free space left on each disk and the number of copies of each program in the index. The index itself may also be stored on disk for future access and update. A 48K machine will hold up to 255 disks and over 2000 programs in each file, and you may build as many files as you need. There is no limit to the number of filenames it can read on any one disk. It will run on either a Model I or Model III and catalog disks for either machine regardless of which one is running it. though Model I owners must have double density to catalog Model III disks, It will automatically recognize any DOS and disk density, and has special modes to support unusual configurations of LDOS and NEWDOS. DISK INDEX works with any operating system

INSIDE LEVEL II

INSIDE LEVEL II is a comprehensive reference guide to the Model I and Model III ROMs which allows the machine language or Basic programmer to easily utilize the sophisticated routines they contain. Concisely explains set-ups, calling sequences, and variable passage for number conversion, arithmetic operations, and mathematical functions, as well as keyboard, tape, and video routines. Part II presents an entirely new composite program structure which loads under the SYSTEM command and executes in both Basic and machine code with the speed and efficiency of a compiler. In addition, the 18 chapters include a large body of other information useful to the programmer, 80 Micro said "The book has no flaws: it is a perfect gem." Byte Magazine said "I recommend this book to serious machine language programmers

DEMON DEBUGGER

DEMON (for DEbugger and MONitor) is a sophisticated tool with which you can explore and debug machine language programs. In the STEP mode, it "emulates" the operation of the 2-80 and allows you to step through any machine language program one instruction at a time, showing you the address, hexadecimal value, Zilog mnemonic, register contents, and step count for each instruction. The 19 different STEP mode commands include step, step to a branch. run in step mode at a variable rate, run for a specified number of steps, change flags or registers, execute a CALL or RST, set breakpoints in RAM or ROM, and break when a number in a defined range appears in any double register. The 26 commands in the MONITOR mode include hex arithmetic, hex to decimal conversion, block move, fill memory, find bytes, jump to address, disassemble to screen, printer, disk, or tape, load memory from disk or tape, write memory to disk or tape, full screen memory edit in hex or ASCII, and relocate other programs or itself. Screen displays may be routed to your line printer for hard copy. **DEMON** includes a comprehensive 40 page manual with many examples.

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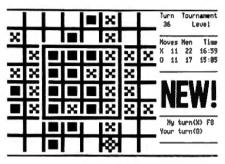
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up at least one stock history file. For this reason, the manual should advise you against using phone lines with the call waiting.

Tele-Stock is unlikely to require much user support. It's easy to use, and probably won't require updates, since it uses only public ROM calls. Like all other stock analysis programs, it requires rewriting if Dow Jones changes its protocols or output formats.

In any event, a phone number appears on the manual and Telesoft answered when I called, so it appears that they intend to provide customer support.

Criticism

Telesoft should display a version number as part of the opening screen, and any patches applied should increment it. When the manufacturer is trying to help a user over the phone, this is helpful information.

Tele-Stock works with both a direct-connect modem cable and an acoustic coupler. When you use the acoustic coupler, you can't use the automatic dialing feature. Telesoft could easily enhance Tele-Stock to determine if the DIR/ACP switch is in the ACP position by checking bit 5 of input port 179.

Then, if you select automatic updating (which requires automatic dialing), it could display a message indicating that the function is available only with the direct-connect cable. Similarly, if you select manual updating, the program would not ask whether you want automatic dialing.

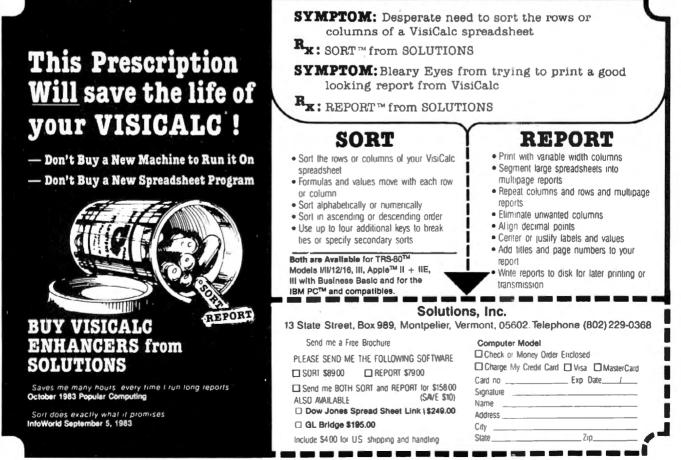
The Dow Jones service expects callers to be in the originate mode. Thus, whenever you select Dow Jones updating, the program should check the position of the ANS/ORIG switch, asking you to change it if it is in the wrong position. You can do this by checking bit 4 of input port 179.

Also, like all graphing routines, the Display function scales its vertical axis based on the range of values to be graphed. Tele-Stock maintains a record of the highest and lowest prices and highest trading volume to ensure that none of the plotted values goes off the graph.

When the program receives each new day's values, it discards the oldest values. Unfortunately, the program doesn't re-evaluate high and low values, so an extreme stock value of many months ago will needlessly compress the graph of recent data.

This is not as bad as it sounds. Many stocks don't vary greatly in value. For a stock that does, you can always delete the stock from memory and reenter it using the parameterchange function; this eliminates the old extreme high and low values. You can also use Text to enter the history file for that symbol and change the offending high or low value.

One minor annoyance is that Tele-Stock changes all the Basic function key labels. If you select Basic on return to the main menu, none of the function keys work. Even pressing the reset button does not restore them.



Basic reloads its function keys by itself sooner or later, but I haven't figured out how.

During the updating routines, the program displays the message *Connect successful*. Since I sometimes receive this message when the connection is unsuccessful (for example, with the ORIG/ANS switch in the wrong position), a different message might be in order, such as *Connection proceeding* or *Carrier detected*.

At a few points, the program asks you to make a selection numbered 1, 2, 3, and so on. This is a little confusing since you're not sure whether to push a numerical key or a function key.

Telesoft could remedy this by using letters or by arranging for Basic to scan both the function keys and the numerical keys. However, each remedy would use up more of the limited Model 100 RAM.

I emphasize that these criticisms are all minor. Overall, Tele-Stock is a useful program. ■

Dostamer: Soothe The Savage DOS

by Mel Patrick

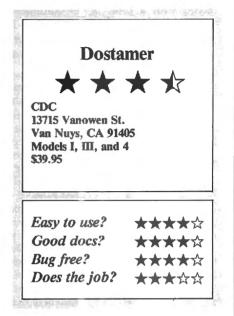
Dostamer is a neat little utility that lets you execute most DOS commands on your files with a single keystroke. It's menu-driven, the menus are easy to create or modify, and the time you save in typing in extensive command parameters makes this program worthwhile.

Dostamer works by establishing a set of programmable buffers to which you assign DOS commands. By executing a call to those buffers while working on a file, you invoke a command.

Formatting and Running Dostamer

The Dostamer disk contains six programs: the Dostamer driver program, two example menu files, a program that customizes the main program and modifies menu files, a program that tells you the size of machine-language files, and a program that lists your files and their lengths.

The menu in Fig. 1 is an example of Dostamer's first screen with all the available options. From the main menu, you press the clear key to access





REVIEWS

the user menus. Figure 2 is an example of a typical user menu that was included with Dostamer.

Another set of commands is available at the user menu. The Table provides a complete list of the commands available. You can design each user menu with a total of 13 commands (A-M) and you can develop up to 10 user menus. Add this to Dostamer's main menu selections and you have an impressive library of 143 commands at your disposal. As an additional feature, you can annotate the commands with remarks.

Using Dostamer couldn't be easier. Executing most commands takes a single keystroke; more complex commands, like making a file's attribute either visible or invisible, require two keystrokes.

Dostamer superimposes a graphics

Enter	Executes the file and recognizes some file extensions
Break	Exits to NEWDOS80 Ready
Space	Pages the directory display if necessary
Shift/@	Kills the active file
0–3	Displays disk drive directorics
С	Copies the active file to another drive
+/;	Changes a file's attribute to make it visible
=/-	Changes a file's attribute to make it invisible
S	Sets PDRIVE
Clear	Invokes optional user menus
I	Displays only invisible files
V	Displays only visible files
Α	Displays all files except system files
L	Lists the active file to the video while normal arrow
	control keys remain active
P	Lists the active file to the printer
D	Returns to DOS for library command execution
+	Prints the directory
R	Allows renaming the active file
В	Executes Basic and resets high memory
F	Displays the free space on all disks

Table. Dostamer commands.

BASIC/CMD:0 DDD/CMD:0 DIRCHECK/CMD:0 SUPLUS/CMD:0 XTRA0:0	BUILD/CMD:Ø DT/CMD:Ø EDTASM/CMD:Ø SECTOR/CMD:Ø	CBF/CMD:Ø DTCON/CMD:Ø LMOFFSET/CMD:Ø SUPERZAP/CMD:Ø	CAT/CMD:0 DISASSEM/CMD:0 NWDB0V2/ILF:0 XTRA1:0
<enter> Execute <break> Exit <space> Page <shift @=""> Kill <1-3> Get Dir.</shift></space></break></enter>	Key <m> To <c>opy (+Drive <+/1> Attrib V: <=/-> Attrib In <s> Set Pdrive <clear> User Ke</clear></s></c></m>	<pre>#) <i>nv Files is <v>is Files nv <a>11 Files <l>ist File</l></v></i></pre>	<%> Print Dir <r>ename File asic</r>

Figure 1. Dostamer's first screen.

A:COPY 1 Ø..CBF.CFW0,FMT.DPDN=1,USR B:COPY Ø 1,CBF,CFW0,USRCopy user Files from Ø to 1 C:COPY 1 Ø,CBF,CFW0,NFM,USRCopy user files from 1 to Ø D:COPY 1 Ø,CBF,CFW0,NFM,SYSCopy user files 1 to Ø E:COPY Ø 1,CBF,CFW0,NFMT,USR G:COPY 1 1,CBF,CFW0,NFMT,USR G:COPY 1 1,CBF,CFW0,USR,NFMT H:FORMAT,1,YOURNAME,,N I:FORMAT,1,YOURNAME,,N I:FORMAT,1,,,,N K: L:PROT,Ø,RUFClear update flags on drive Ø M:PROT,1,RUFClear update flags on drive 1 ... XTRA1 ... <A-M>USER KEYS ... <Ø-9> LOAD XTRA ... <X> ABORT ... Active File ==> BASIC/CMD:Ø <==<ENTER> to Execute & Return *Figure 2. A typical user menu.* block over the first file name on the menu. You move the indicator block around the screen with the arrow keys. The file name under the block is considered the active file and any commands you execute affect that file.

Impressions

To date, I have yet to find an omission or oversight in Dostamer, let alone a bug. The error-trapping covers every contingency and, unless you overwrite the main program, control always returns to Dostamer.

I used Dostamer formatted for NEWDOS80; CDC plans Dostamer versions for DOSPLUS, MULTI-DOS, and LDOS. In addition, they have a new Model 4 Dostamer with enhanced features that include reverse video and function keys.

CDC obviously designed Dostamer with simplicity in mind, and in that they're successful: Dostamer is easy to program and easy to use. ■

Copy Protection From FPS-3

by William R. Gouge

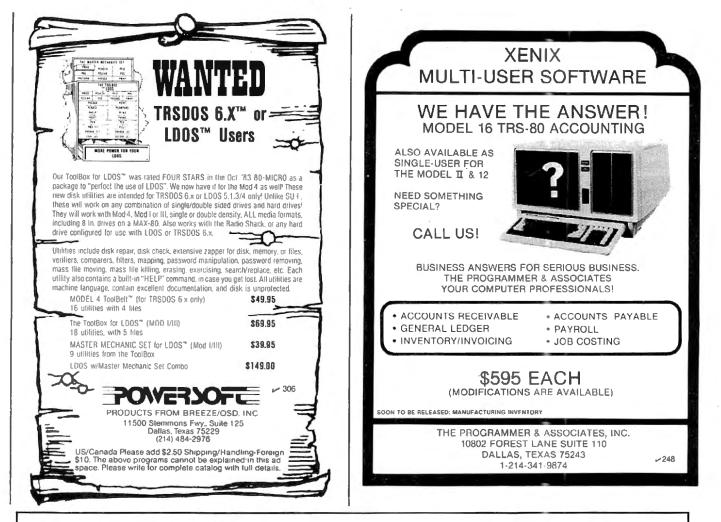
The FPS-3 (front panel simulator for the Model III) claims to back up any protected software by using a hardware interface. I found this product easy to install and well worth its price.

FPS-3 consists of a printed circuit board that you install in your Model III, two miniature toggle switches, and a disk-based monitor program. The circuit board contains a 2K RAM chip that stores the utility monitor once you load it from disk. This board measures 3 inches by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches and has a $1\frac{1}{2}$ - by $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch notch at one end.

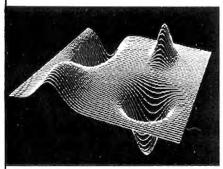
Installation

The FPS-3 arrived by parcel post about a week after I sent a money order for its purchase. After reading the installation instructions, I got my screwdriver and started my stop watch.

You install the FPS-3 board by first removing the Model III case and the metal shield covering the main computer board. You then remove

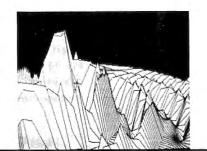


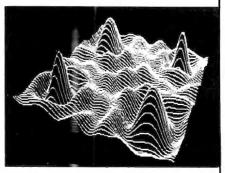
Surface Plot Now for Mod III and 4 The Grafyx Solution® with Depth



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Complete Grafyx. The program automatically removes hidden lines for





best results. The documentation contains complete instructions and sample equations so that you will have your computer hard at work without delay. The finished plot can be saved on disk or printed on any of 20 popular printers.

The Grafyx Solution package is shipped from stock and includes the board, 44 programs including an 80-Column display driver and Extended Graphics Basic, and a 54 page manual all for \$299.95. The SURFACE PLOT program, twelve hi-res pictures, and manual is \$39.95. Shipping is FREE on pre-paid or COD orders. (Tx. residents add 5% sales tax.)

~464 MICRO-LABS, INC. 214-235-0915 902 Pinecrest, Richardson, Texas 75080 one of the ROM chips from the processor board and install it in the FPS-3 board.

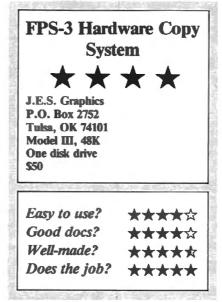
Plug the FPS-3 board into the now empty ROM socket on the Model III processor board. Then you make three other connections to the main computer board via color-coded wires with spring type clips. Installation requires no soldering.

The instruction sheet says to test the normal operation of the computer and reinstall the case if everything checks out. The operational check was fine, but I had trouble trying to put the radio frequency shield back on the main computer board. The ROM chip installed in the FPS-3 board was too high to clear the shield and allow a proper fit.

Since I use the computer with my ham radio equipment, I wanted to reinstall the shield if possible. I used some metal shears to cut the corner of the shield until the ROM chip cleared. Even with this shield modification, the computer was back together in less than half an hour.

You can drill holes in the computer case to accommodate the two toggle switches, or route the cable through the hole on the bottom of the computer that you normally use for the RS-232 board. Since I don't have the RS-232 installed, I chose the latter method.

Of the two switches connected to the FPS-3, the larger is the



ROM/RAM switch and the smaller is the non-maskable interrupt (NMI) switch. One side of each switch is painted red for identification purposes. For normal Model III operation, both switch handles point away from the red side.

Back-up Procedures

To make a back-up, first insert the FPS-3 disk in drive zero and hit the reset button. Select option D from the menu to load the disk version of the FPS-3 monitor.

Flip the ROM/RAM switch to the red position when the screen fills with

exclamation marks. When the screen goes blank, type in GC400, and flip the ROM/RAM switch back to normal position. The menu will reappear. Now remove the FPS-3 disk from drive zero.

Insert a disk in drive zero that you've previously formatted with TRSDOS. Select option B from the menu to write a special boot routine to the disk. This will eventually contain the new copy of your program. Remove the formatted disk from the drive.

Next, insert the protected software to be copied in drive zero and hit the reset button. After you load the software, remove the disk.

Once again, put the formatted disk in drive zero. Flip the NMI switch to the red position, then flip the ROM/RAM switch to red. The screen will clear, then display all register contents.

Now, you press the enter key. When the screen clears, press the D key. This dumps the ROM and RAM contents to disk. All this takes fewer than 25 seconds.

Finally, return both switches to their normal positions. You can now hit the reset button to boot the new back-up copy of your once-protected software.

Comments

The disk you've just created will not contain a conventional directory,

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REVIEWS

so you can't copy it using conventional copy and back-up programs that are part of most DOSes. However, special disk copy utilities such as Trackcess and Super Utility Plus can make copies of the new disk.

You can make more than one copy of a program without going through the whole FPS-3 process from the beginning. You can have two or more formatted disks on hand for writing a special boot and jump back after you make one complete back-up instead of booting the first copy.

You can use this program to make tape copies of protected software distributed on disk. Most steps still apply except you need to select T as your option instead of D. A screen prompt requests your selection of tape baud before the program starts the dump. It takes about 13 minutes to make a 500-baud copy of a program.

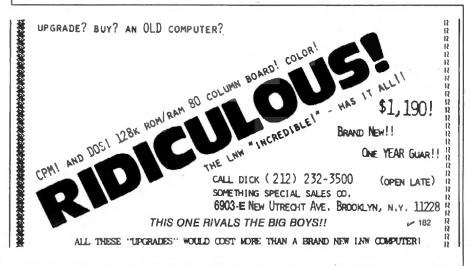
The FPS-3 program also contains a monitor utility that might be of interest to machine-language programmers. This software/hardware combination from J.E.S. Graphics fills a gap left by software copy programs. The hardware installation and operating instructions are clear and easy to follow.

The combination performs exactly as the advertisements claim and the \$50 selling price makes FPS-3 a good value. I recommend this product to anyone who owns protected software and wants the security of making back-up copies for his own use.

Stock Tracker: Take a Risk

by Amee Eisenberg 80 Micro staff

Some people consider investing in the stock market just a step above playing the tables in Las Vegas, and in one sense they're right: The stock market can be a gamble. But with



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some sage advice and a little luck, you might hit the jackpot.

H & H Trading Co. has come out with a product designed to give you at least a fighting chance: Stock Tracker, a software package that gives you stock buying and selling tips based on a technical analysis of stock market trends.

Unlike the conventional analysis most people make when following inside stock information, technical analysis claims to remove chance and emotion from stock evaluation and replace them with profits.

Any investment program is only as good as the theory on which it is predicated. Stock Tracker is based on Joseph E. Granville's On-Balance Volume theory. You remember Granville—he's the Wall Street analyst whose opinion is so highly regarded that when, in July 1983, the *Granville Market Letter* suggested that investors sell all their stocks, the market went into a decline so sharp that it's come to be called the Granville Crash. Could 200,000 investors be wrong?

David K. Howard, an investment adviser registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission, has modified Granville's equations into a volume force technical analysis for individual securities. Stock Tracker is the computerized version of Howard's volume force system.

The volume force theory "holds that (a stock's) volume patterns pre-

234 • 80 Micro, April 1984

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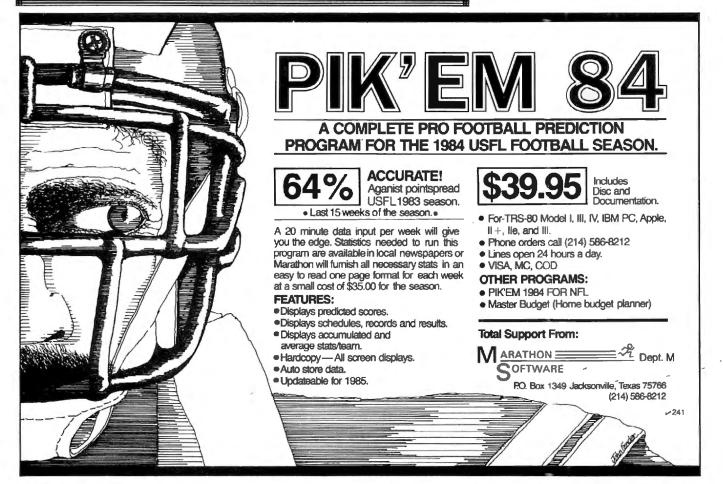
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REVIEWS



cede price patterns." This is in keeping with that bedrock of economic theory, the law of supply and demand. The system determines trends in stock prices based on the amount of shares traded as well as the stock's closing price.

Sustained buying (accumulation) and sustained selling (distribution) affect the price of a stock. Charting a stock's accumulation or distribution can predict when a stock price will change significantly (break out) and whether it will increase or decrease in value.

This theory doesn't take into account insiders' tips or economic events. In short, it circumvents all question of why a stock moves in favor of predicting when it will move. While other investors buy or sell according to the latest news releases, volume force disciples acknowledge only the power of the market itself.

The Package

Stock Tracker's software is a series of Basic programs that you call from a menu displayed by the software's main program. The program analyzes your data and presents the results in eight different reports and three different graphs. You can view these reports and graphs on your video screen or print them on paper. The graphics are limited only by the infamous TRS-80 character set, not by the program.

The most exciting report Stock Tracker offers is the current action trading signals. This is the one that tells you when to buy or sell. Additionally, the program can write reports summarizing the entire history of your portfolio or of one specific stock.

Last Day reports review the most recent actions you've taken. Decision tables contain the overall data the computer uses to generate trading signals for each security. In short, the program gives you the information in almost any form you'd want.

The manual explains interpretation of these reports. H & H Trading Co. also publishes a periodic newsletter (*Market Tracker*) that helps clarify Howard's volume force theory. The price of a subscription is not included in Stock Tracker's purchase.

The most up-to-date version of this program includes an enhancement package (an additional \$195) that lets Stock Tracker interact directly with the Dow Jones News/Retrieval Service. Options are available for receiving the daily quotations with the machine attended or unattended.

To use these features, you need a modem (one with auto-dial if you want the computer to operate unattended) and a Dow Jones account.

Documentation and Error Handling

Stock Tracker comes in a brown loose-leaf folder that includes the program's disks and a 70-odd-page manual. The manual is a masterpiece of clear and precise instructions. It assumes you have no previous experience with computers. To this end, careful directions tell you where to find the computer's On button, how to back up a disk, and which buttons to press when.

All this requires a lot of words and a lot of reading. The authors, while apologetic for the amount of work the investor must do, are uncompromising in regard to its necessity. "Before you do anything else," they begin, "READ THIS MANUAL." That's good advice.

H & H Trading Co. suggests that you run the program from TRSDOS, but it worked fine with my DOS-PLUS 3.5. The package has the drawbacks of any complex Basic data-handling program; its disk input/output (I/O) is slow and it spends a lot of time loading information from and writing information to disk.

On the plus side, this program's selfdocumentation is excellent. At all times, the video display tells you what to do next and how to input information.

The program's error-handling is superb too. If you make a mistake, the program either doesn't accept the data or sends you back to the previous menu. And in case of a program crash, the on-screen message tells you where the program terminated and how to find out what your DOS's cryptic error message really means.

Crashing this program is tough to do. I spent a lot of time making every mistake I could think of. Did the program want a formatted data disk? I fed it a blank disk. Did it call for numerical input? I typed in letters. Through it all, the Stock Tracker software responded with careful corrections and never damaged my data. This is good programming.

Summary

Despite the growing number of market analysts advising investors to use home computers to evaluate their portfolios, few stock analysis programs are available for the TRS-80. This one is excellent, if expensive, software packaged in an attractive format.

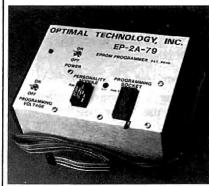
Because it is a precision tool, Stock Tracker demands that the investor spend some time learning to operate it. However, I don't believe it could be any simpler to use. I heartily recommend the software.



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Ultimately, before you decide to use Stock Tracker to handle your portfolio, you'll want to study the theory behind its analysis very carefully. On paper, I made a profit; Stock Tracker might do the same for you.

Find Your Career Direction

by Christine Adamec

Career Directions is an impressive self-assessment program that pinpoints possible career opportunities based on an analysis of your goals, your work preferences, and your resources. The program bases its recommendation on a data base of 460 possible careers, ranging from 4-H Club agent to zoologist. Then it helps you devise a plan to get there.

While this program is aimed at high school students, I'd recommend it for college students or anyone entering or reentering the job market. You might also want to use it to reassess your own career goals.

Program Use

Career Directions is exceptionally easy to use. After you boot up the disk, the program automatically loads itself. From that point on, prompts lead you through the necessary responses.

The program is divided into four major areas of inquiry: career assessment, career analysis, career exploration, and career planning.

Career assessment consists of a serics of eight easy exercises. The first breaks careers down into classes that include scientific, artistic, humanitarian, leadership, and so on. The program delineates your choices by asking you questions that pinpoint a field that might be right for you.

For example, the program defines artistic as "creative expression of feelings and ideas." Types of artistic work include writing short stories or articles, announcing radio and television programs, playing a musical instrument, acting or dancing, and creating or critiquing art works. The program then asks you if you would like to do this type of work and you respond yes or no.



Supertax III, Rockware Data Corp., P.O. Box 401710, Dallas, TX 75240, Models I, III, and 4, \$59.95.

"...You have to know what you are doing when using these programs; all sorts of ridiculous input are allowed. Supertax blithely absorbed one-digit social security numbers, negative numbers of dependents, and IRA contributions far beyond those allowed by law. Even though most users will know better, having error traps built-in can be a convenience.

"...The Supertax programs do what they claim, and accurately. All are handy to have....Those who do only their own taxes, but who want to track their tax progress throughout the year, might find this program useful." Computer User, January, p. 23.

TRS-80 Model 16B, Tandy/Radio Shack, One Tandy Center, Fort Worth, TX 76102, \$4,999 (256K, one floppy-disk drive).

REVIEW DIGEST

"The Radio Shack TRS-80 Model 16B computer is a good competitor in the race to computerize America's small businesses. Its drawbacks for an unsophisticated user relate to the traditional Unix user interface and the lack of any real help to a novice from the large stack of manuals shipped with the system. Its advantages include good initial software offerings and the support of a very large company with many dealers and service centers....the Model 16B appears to be a very good choice for people who need a small Unix development environment. Radio Shack has done a good job on the machine, and it deserves serious consideration." BYTE, January, p. 288.

Quickpro + Plus 2, ICR Future-Soft, 1718 Kingsley Ave., Box 1446, Orange Park, FL 32067, Models I, III, and 4, \$149.

"...Quickpro + Plus 2 lets you write programs as though you were

using a simple word processor, without having to know a single thing about Basic or any other language. It is menu-driven, for maximum user-friendliness.

"...Quickpro + Plus 2 isn't for everybody; it is not much use for games or such. But it is highly useful in many areas of business..., education..., and home and hobby uses...." Creative Computing, February, p. 256.

Micro-WYL, Overbeek Enterprises, P.O. Box 726, Elgin, IL 60120, Models I and III, CP/M, \$29.95.

"Micro-WYL is a line-oriented text editor...that is an excellent tool for entering and editing computer programs.

"... While it may be slightly less easy to use than some of the screen-oriented text editors, it is powerful, fast, and responsive. It is a well thought-out product with a logical command structure, and is a very good buy at \$29.95." Computer User, January, p. 75. After you complete each exercise section, the program summarizes your responses and asks you if you're satisfied or would like to repeat the exercise. Thus you can readily correct a hasty answer.

The second exercise contrasts different types of work, such as working with people and operating machines. Then, according to your preferences, you choose either the first or second entry, or "C" if you don't like either choice. One drawback to the program is that it doesn't provide an option should you like both types of work. It seems that choosing one of the jobs rather than option C gives you a wider career choice at the end of the program.

Other exercises in this section ask you to select the subjects you enjoy(ed) in school and which kinds of work activity you prefer (e.g., creative, unusual work or repetitive tasks). You must also rate yourself on general learning ability and verbal and numerical skills.

Then the program asks how much weight you're willing to lift—up to 10 pounds or over 100? And do you want to work mostly inside or outside? Or no preference?

The last exercise in this series asks you how much time you're willing to invest in preparing for a career. Are you willing to go to a vocational school, a college, or graduate school?

During the career analysis portion of the program, it analyzes your responses and tells you for which occupations you're suited. You can print out the results or read them off the screen. This phase takes about five minutes.

The printout summarizes the information you've provided in the exercises and then prints out a list of potential jobs for you, from those requiring the most education to those requiring less than you specified. My printout gave me a total of 23 possibilities (see Fig. 3).

If you want to investigate any of these careers, go back to the main menu and select the career exploration option. Each career has a number code that you type in to learn what school subjects, work situations, and so on that career involves.

I explored city manager (number 169) and found this career falls under the leadership category. School sub-

RELATED OCCUPATIONS

All of the occupations listed below relate to your career interests. They are blocked in sections according to the amount of education and training required. A reference number (REF #) is also listed next to each occupation. You will need the REF # in the Career Exploration section to look up the specific characteristics of each occupation.

AMOUNT OF EDUCATION & TRAINING REQUIRED - SAME AS YOU SPECIFIED:

REF /	OCCUPATION		OCCUPATION
39 43	PSYCHOLOGIST, ENGINEERING PSYCHOMETRIST	42 464	
OUNT OF I	EDUCATION & TRAINING REQUIRED	- SOMEWHA	I LESS THAN YOU SPECIFIED:
REF /	OCCUPATION		OCCUPATION
52	HISTORIAN	53	SOCIOLOGIST
137	COLUMNIST/COMMENTATOR	138	NEWSCASTER
139	NEWSWRITER	140	REPORTER
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166	LOAN OFFICER	168	MANAGER. HOTEL OR MOTEL
169	MANAGER, CITY	170	ADVERTISING REP.
AMOUNT OF	EDUCATION & TRAINING REQUIRE	ED - MUCH J	ESS THAN YOU SPECIFIED:
REF /			OCCUPATION
	ANNOUNCER, BROADCASTING	149	
156	EMPLOYMENT INTERVIEWER	222	CLAIM EXAMINER. BUSINESS
	TRAVEL AGENT		

Figure 3. Printout of career possibilities.

jects I'd need to take included language/English, social studies, mathematics, and office courses. I'd have to deal with people, perform duties that change frequently, and plan and direct entire activities. I'd also have to express proficiency in general learning, and verbal and numerical skills. The program predicted I'd have to spend over two years and up to four years on education.

The career planning section asks questions such as whether you want to go to college and for how long. If your career requires a college degree, you decide what's important to you in a college—cost, location, size, availability of financial aid, ROTC, coed dorms, and so forth.

If you want to start work right away, other exercises ask you who might give you references and where you should check for jobs (with suggestions such as newspaper ads and employment agencies). It even asks prospective job applicants questions like: Is it OK to bring a friend to an interview? Is it important to be on time? Should you discuss salary right away? The answers might seem obvious, unless you're preparing for your first job interview.

Evaluation

I liked this program; it not only makes you consider questions you might not have come up with on your own, it provides a framework of guidance in career planning. I recommend it for high school students from grades 10 to 12, and for college freshmen and sophomores.

I asked a high school guidance counselor to try this package, and she was impressed by its thoroughness and simplicity. Also, its \$89 price tag is within the budget of most school systems. Back-up disks cost \$10. High schools, colleges, and other organizations can request free 30-day demonstration disks.

Any adult anticipating a career change might also find the program highly useful.

The user's manual is detailed and, because the program's so easy to use, almost superfluous. But it might reassure an inexperienced user. It lists each career field in the data base and contains a brief philosophy of the program.

Although Career Directions does not require a printer, it's probably more useful in a school setting if students can get a printout.

NEW PRODUCTS / edited by Amy Campbell

Drive Away Dirt

Clean Runner, a menudriven disk drive cleaner for single- and double-sided drives, is available from Discwasher.

Clean Runner works without chemicals and uses a lint-free cleaning surface bonded to a $5\frac{1}{4}$ -inch polyester disk to direct the drive heads to a new track for each cleaning. In less than 30 seconds, it cleans away magnetic oxide and dust particles that build up on disk heads.

At \$24.95 each, Clean Runner provides 20 cleanings. For more information, write Discwasher, P.O. Box 6021, Columbia, MO 65205.

Reader Service 🛩 551



Keep your heads clean with Clean Runner, a disk drive cleaner on a 5¼-inch floppy disk.

Meet Oscar

Oscar (Optical Scanning Reader) is a low-cost optical bar code scanner from Databar Corporation. Powered by four D-cell, batteries, the 4- by 3-inch, 18 ounce unit interfaces with your TRS-80 through its cassette port.

The bar code scanner costs \$80 and comes with an introductory software support magazine. Software for Oscar is available in bar code format in a \$10-an-issue magazine or as standalone software at \$9.95. Databar boasts an extensive software library for applications in home education, games, money management, science and hobbies, health, law, and general interest.

Oscar will be marketed through many large department stores, bookstores, and computer and software stores, as well as through several national catalogs. For more information on Oscar or the nearest retailer, write Customer Service, Databar Corp., 10202 Crosstown Circle-Eden Prairie, MN 55344.

Reader Service 🛩 552

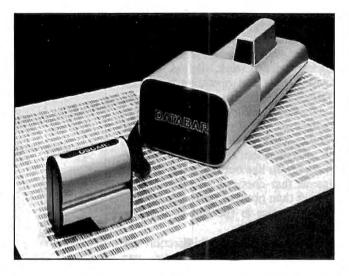
The Emperor's New Disk Drive

Logical Systems Inc. is the emperor, and your Model I, III or 4 is the peon that thinks it has access to a new disk drive. For double-sided, 40- or 80-track drives, or for hard drives, DiskDISK creates logical drive partitions that act as files on the physical drive.

DiskDISK lets you perform all system functions; even mirror-image back-ups function normally.

This disk-within-a-disk system doesn't restrict reading and writing to Disk-DISK files. You can segment your hard drive as logical floppy drives, and keep groups of related files together, making back-ups and file maintenance a breeze.

DiskDISK is available for the Model I/III and Lobo's Max-80 running LDOS 5.1. LS-DiskDISK runs on the Model 4 under TRSDOS 6.X. Each version is \$99 plus \$3 shipping and handling.



With Oscar's help your TRS-80 can read bar code programs.

For more information or for a free catalog, contact Logical Systems Inc., P.O. Box 23956, Milwaukee, WI 53223, 414-355-5454.

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Smith-Corona Goes Dot Matrix

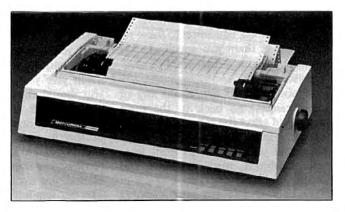
Smith-Corona has entered the dot-matrix market with the introduction of three near-letter-quality printers.

The 132-column D-300 (\$795) boasts a printing speed of 140 characters per second (cps). In addition to a standard 9- by 8-dot matrix, the D-300 offers a near-letter-quality 17 by 16 mode. The printer has both friction and tractor feed, and parallel and serial interfaces.

The D-200 (\$595) and parallel-interface D-100 (\$395) are 80-column printers. They operate at 120 cps and 100 cps respectively.

All three printers offer a choice of six pitches, emphasized or elongated print, and bit-image graphics. They are available from Smith-Corona, 65 Locust Ave., New Canaan, CT 06840.

Reader Service 🛩 561



Smith-Corona's D-300 dot-matrix printer offers 140 cps print speed.

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- 3. ZBASIC 2.2 NOW SUPPORTS BOTH RANDOM and SEQUENTIAL DISK I/O.
- 4. ZBASIC 2.2 is now a super tool for business programmers: RANDOM ACCESS FILES, and PRINT USING statements are supported as well as a HIGH PRECI-SION MATH package (with no rounding problems).
- 5 Special BUILT-IN MACHINE LANCUAGE COMMANDS to increase program operation by as much as 1000 times! Special commands are implemented for fast memory searching (CPDR, CPIR), block memory moves (LDIR, LDDR), inputting and printing HEX numbers, inserting MACHINE LANGUAGE into COMPILED CODE, disabling and enabling interrupts, inverting memory, 16 bit PEEKs and POKEs, and stack control, debug and much more.
- ZBASIC 2.2 compiles the ENTIRE PROGRAM into Z-80 machine language. 6 (Not 8080 code or a combination of BASIC and machine language like some other compilers.) Clumsy LINKING LOADERS, and RUNTIME MODULES are not needed; ZBASIC 2.2 creates a ready to run MACHINE LANGUAGE program.
- NO ROYALTIES imposed on registered ZBASIC owners.
- 8 Typical COMPILATION TIME is TWO SECONDS for a 4K program.
- 9. Use TRS-80 Basic to write ZBASIC programs!
- 10. Compile some existing programs with only minor changes. (BASIC programming experience is required.)
- 11. Fully compatible with both the Model I and the Model III. Mod I compiled programs work on a MODEL III, and vice-versa. ZBASIC works with NEWDOS-80, NEWDOS+, DOSPLUS, LDOS, MULTIDOS, ULTRADOS, TRSDOS etc. (Not TRSDOS Mod I double density)
- 12. BUILT-IN and much improved MUSIC and SOUND EFFECTS commands.
- 13. Improved CHAINING for disk users
- 14. TIMES now available on DISK version. (Mod Loniv)
- 15. ZBASIC 2.2 now has an INPUT @ command (similar to PRINT @).
- 16. The TAB function will now tab 255 columns on a printer. (BASIC cannot tab past column 64.)
- 17. NEWDOS 80 2.0 USERS can use the CMD "dos command" function! (DOSPLUS may use name "dos command")
- 18 NEW and EASIER to use USR COMMANDS.
- 19 New math functions to calculate XOR and INTEGER REMAINDERS of a DIVISION
- 20. Logical STRING COMPARISONS are now supported.
- 21. The disk commands INSTR, MID\$ ASSIGNMENT are now supported on both DISK AND TAPE TRASIC
- 22. DEFSTR is now supported.
- 23. Eight disk files may be opened simultaneously; random, sequential or mixed.
- 24. LINE INPUT#, is now supported.
- 25. Invoke the compiler by simply hitting these two keys: "-"
- 26. NEW 60 + PAGE MANUAL WITH DESCRIPTIONS AND EXAMPLE.
- 27. ZBASIC 2.2 Comes with CMDFILE/CMD program from MISOSYS, to allow appending or merging compiled programs and machine language programs from tape or disk.

ZBASIC 2.2 DOES NOT SUPPORT THESE BASIC COMMANDS:

1. ATN, EXP, COS, SIN, LOG, TAN, and exponentiation. (However, subroutines are included in the manual for these functions.)

- 2. ERROR, ON ERROR GOTO, ERL, ERR RESUME.
- 3. No direct commands like AUTO, EDIT, LIST, LUST ETC, although these commands may be used when writing programs.
- 4. Others NOT supported: CDBL, CINT, CSNG, DEFFN, FIX, FRE. 5. Normal CASSETTE I/O. (ZBASIC supports it's own SPECIAL
- CASSETTE I/O statements.)

6. SOME BASIC COMMANDS MAY DIFFER IN ZBASIC. For instance, END jumps to DOS READY, STOP jumps to BASIC READY etc.

7. MEMORY REQUIREMENTS: to approximate the largest BASIC program that can be compiled in your machine (at one time), enter BASIC and type: PRINT (MEM-6500)/2. Remember, you can merge compiled programs together to fill memory.

ZBASIC 2.2 SPEED COMPARISON DEMO

To help give you an idea how fast compiled programs are, we have included this demo program:

ZBASIC 2.2 DEMO PROGRAM

Time to compile and run complete program	OMIN. 2 SEC.
BASIC Execution speed MOD 1, LEVEL II	: 7 MIN. 34 SEC.
ZBASIC Execution speed MOD 1, LEVEL II	:0 MIN. 18 SEC.
BASIC Program size (WITHOUT VARIABLES)	: 895 BYTES
ZBASIC Program size (WITHOUT VARIABLES)	: 2733 BYTES

(Remember that the ZBASIC program includes an 1879 byte subroutine package.) Program shown exactly as compiled and run in BASIC and ZBASIC.

- 190 RETURN
- RETURN

210 UN RND (9) GOBUB 180, 190, 200, 180, 190, 200, 180, 190, 200 220 GDT0140

NOTICE ZBASIC 2.0 OWNERS: you can upgrade your ZBASIC 2.0 for no charge. Just send us your original diskette/cassette and \$15.00 with your registered serial number and copy of your invoice. We will send your ZBASIC 2.2 and updates to your manual.

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Reader Service - 557

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A typical home's electrical devices can experience over 2,000 power spikes and voltage surges a year that could cause severe component damage, misindexed files, data loss, and related problems. To help protect your home electronics, RKS Industries Inc. (4865 Scotts

Valley Drive, Scotts Valley, CA 95066, 800-892-1342; in 408-438-5760) California. has developed SurgeSentry products.

two-outlet model A (\$89.50) and five-outlet system control unit (\$149) use a three-stage, three-way common mode design to shield equipment from voltage spikes and ground-wire transient surges. SurgeSentry lets only the normal voltage through, sending any extra to a power dissipater.

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Reader Service 🛩 558



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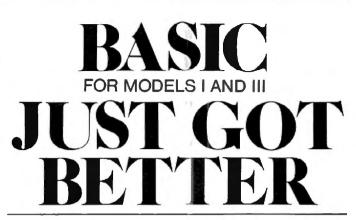
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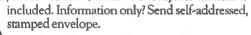
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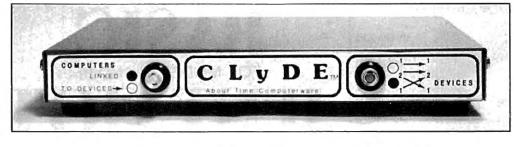


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NEW PRODUCTS



Clyde lets your computers communicate with each other and share peripherals.

speed or standard tape operation with a switch.

The system has an errorcorrecting technique boasting an error rate of less than 1 in 2 million bits. The assembled and tested system with installation instructions and a user's manual costs \$49.95. You can purchase the user's manual separately for \$8.95 (with credit for that amount toward purchase of the complete system).

For more information,

contact HHCI Tape Systems, 725 Idlewild Road, Bel Air, MD 21014, 301-838-7692.

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Clyde Controls Computers

If your expanding computer system has problems sharing printers and other peripherals, or if your computers can't communicate, Clyde has the answer.

Clyde is a line-switched

network controller. While one computer uses the printer, another can use a modem or other device. Clyde shunts device control between computers, and establishes the proper computer link for data communications.

This RS-232 switch box sells for \$149.50 from About Time Computerware, 2054 University Ave., Room 209, Berkeley, CA 94704, 415-845-6920.

Reader Service - 562

Briefcase Secrets

If your Model 100 files aren't always suitable for Code public disclosure. Keeper, a cassette-based passcode program, keeps your secrets undercover. It secures all files in RAM from prying eyes, and prohibits anyone without the correct password from running a program. Not even the break and reset keys can crack Code Keeper.

Code Keeper also provides a handy feature: If you inadvertently leave your 100 behind, it displays your name and phone number when someone turns on the machine.

Code Keeper uses 1K of memory and sells for \$25 from Sherman Electronics, P.O. Box 63-04, Miami, FL 33163, 305-944-2111.

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GIVE YOUR PRINTER A FACE LIFT WITH DOTWRITER 3.0

120 faces, to be exact. That's how many styles and sizes are available for use with this flexible, fully

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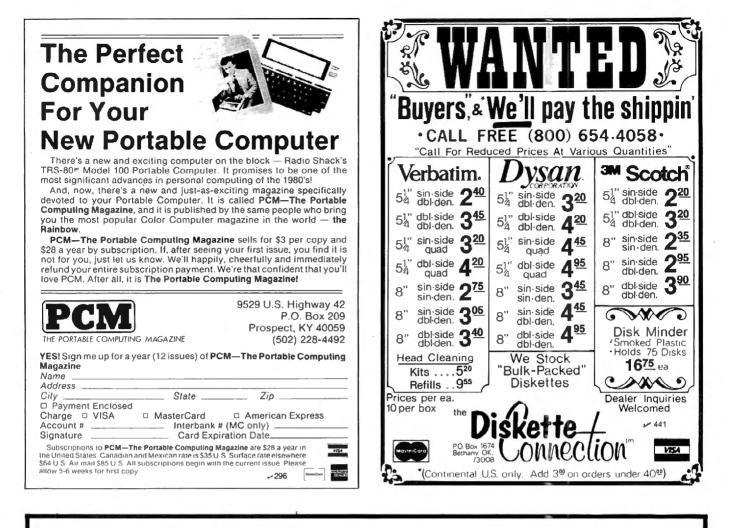
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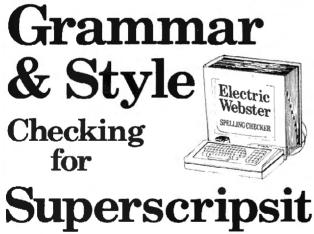
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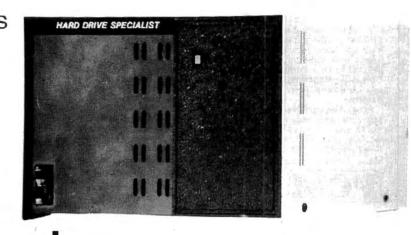
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A typical four-user installation including 200 feet of cable, four host-interface cards, one network intelligent controller, and a 15 megabyte hard disk drive costs \$6,568. For more information, contact Tom Psillas, Olympus-80 Computer Systems, 869 Mill St., E. Berlin, CT 06023, 203-.828-0359.

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The Model 16BP

Radio Shack, encouraged by the success of the Model 4P, has introduced a transportable version of its multi-user office system. The Model 16BP features a base unit and two DT-1 data terminals, all with 9-inch screens and detachable keyboards. Now three traveling workstations can share the same TRS-Xenix files.

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When the In-Circuit-Emulation cable is plugged into the Z-80 socket of your stand-alone system, the system becomes a part of your TRS-80: You can use the full power of your editor/assembler's debug and trace program to check out both the hardware and the software. Simple test loops can be used to check out the hardware, then the system program can be run to debug the logic of your stand-alone device.

Since the program is kept in TRS-80 RAM, changes can be made quickly and easily. When your stand-alone device works as desired, you use the Developmate's PROM PROGRAMMER to copy the program into a PROM. With this PROM, and a Z-80 in place of the emulation cable, your stand-alone device will work by itself. The DEVELOPMATE is extremely compact: Both the PROM programmer and the In-Circuit-Emulator are in one small plastic box only 3.2" x 5.4". A line-plug mounted power supply is included. The PROM programmer has a "personality module" which defines the voltages and connections of the PROM so that future devices can be accommodated. However, the system comes with a "universal" personality module which handles 2758, 2508 (8K), 2716, 2516 (16K), 2532 (32K), as well as the new electrically alterable 2816 and 48016 (16K EEPROMs).

The COMPLETE DEVELOPMATE 81, for Model I, with software, power supply, emulation cable, TRS-80 cable, and "universal" personality module\$329



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NEW PRODUCTS

around the same 256K, hard-disk-equipped Model 16B as Tandy's desktop network. Both the base unit (expandable to 768K RAM) and terminals have high-impact plastic cases and builtin carrying handles; 15 feet of non-detachable cord joins each terminal to the base.

The ideal system for today's teams of traveling executives, the Model 16BP costs \$7,995 at Radio Shack Computer Centers.

Hostile DOSes

An enhancement to the Model 2000's MS-DOS, Vicious Systems Inc.'s S/M-DOS (\$299.95) adds utilities and commands to stymie the most resourceful programmer. Hackers will enjoy hours of frustration as S/M-DOS' directory of discipline (BOOT, CHAIN, and CONFORM) whips programs into shape; for Model I/III/4 owners, the CONV utility transfers TRSDOS 1.3/6.0 files into Aramaic.

Besides S/M-DOS, Vicious Systems offers TUE-DOS/80 (\$129.95), an operating system that works only on Tuesdays, and 6.0 Enhanced (\$79.95), a collection of irremovable utilities that ensures there'll be no space for even the tiniest files on Model 4 or 4P system disks.

All products are available from Vicious Systems Inc., 323 Rude Road, Cruel & Unusual, NJ 07039.

More Printer Innovations

Mobius Ribbon Inc., makers of the Manu-Script 60 personal correspondence plotter featured in April 1983's 80 Micro, have announced an upgraded version, as well as the fastest dot-matrix printer in computing history.

The Arachnid 95 (\$575) is a plotter that crawls like a giant, noisy spider over a piece of paper taped to the desk, offering two-color graphics at 2 by 5 dots per inch. Its speed pales by comparison to the Rapidot 2000 (\$1,395), the first correspondence-quality printer that prints at an astounding 2,000 characters per second.

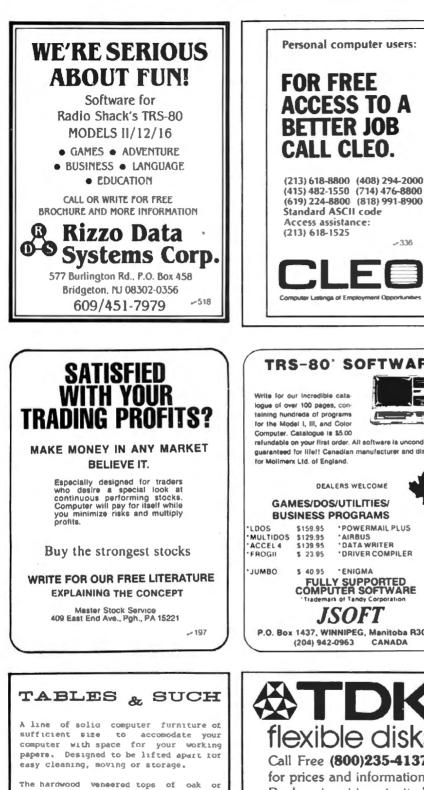
The Rapidot's secret? Its single, nondirectional print head with a 720- by 2,750-pin matrix, capable of printing an entire 8¹/₂- by 11-inch page (up to 80 by 25 characters, each made of 9 by 11 dots) in one second. The Rapidot's built-in Z8 microprocessor lets it accept text from your computer and program the 1,980,000 pins, ready to zap the complete page onto paper, in less than 40 minutes.

Both printers are available from Mobius Ribbon Inc., 30 Pica Drive, Hardcopy, PA 15230.

Very Personal Software

Program your own fate or make a dream come true with this line of interactive, real-world, stimulation programs. Choose from an infinite library including these fantasies: Save Your Marriage (\$79.95), Find Mr. Right (\$59.95), Get Discovered by a Talent Scout (\$39.95), Age 29 Revisited (\$1,200), Be Born Again (\$10.95), and Climb the Corporate Ladder in a Single Bound (\$12,950). Integrated and specialized fantasies are available by special order.

These Model I/III/4 32K disks come handsomly clad in white jackets, from Fantasy Island Software, Rourke Bungalow, Tattoo, HI 54321. Fantasy Island



birch are trimmed with select 11/2" hardwoods. The basic computer table top is 26" x 48" with the printer tabletop of 18" X 24".

Unfinished, the computer table is \$90.00 and the printer table is \$60.00. Finshed, the computer table is \$120.00 and the printer table is \$90.00. Plus shipping.

For further information or to order write or call:

> Wooden Hen 4665 Ruhle Rd. Coleman, Michigan 48618 (517) 465-6441

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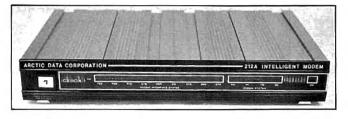
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NEW PRODUCTS



The Icebox 1, 300/1,200 baud modem, has dual host and dual printer capability.

Software offers technical rated into three different support for its fantasies but cannot guarantee specific outcome.

Devolutionary Software

Humus Software Corp. announces the release of 3-2-1, the world's first segregated software package. 3-2-1 includes a database manager, a spreadsheet program, and a graphics program. sepapackages. Each comes on its own disk, and you must manually transfer information from one program to another.

In addition, the specialfunction keys are entirely different for each program, and you must learn three distinct operating procedures to use the software.

Humus plans three addoffs, called 6-5-4, that will include a word processor, a communications package, and a mailing list program.

Contact Humus Software Corp., 80186 Carbuncular Drive, Cleveland, OH 00000.

Multi-Function Modem

The Icebox 1 212a is an intelligent 300/1,200 baud duplex modem with memory for 52 32-character/ digit telephone numbers or log-on messages and five dialing procedures.

The unit distinguishes between a busy signal, human voice, or modem answer tone, and adjusts baud rate according to the receiving modem.

Its host/peripheral switch lets you send data from your terminal to the modem or to your printer. In the dual printer configuration, send data to the modem or to either of two printers.

The dual host configuration lets you transfer data to a printer from one host, while another host sends data to the modem.

Priced at \$970, the Icebox 1 is available from Arctic Data Corporation, 1839 1st Ave., Prince George, BC V2L 2Y8, Canada, 604-562-5240.

Reader Service ~ 574

Futures Shock

Futures, a menu-driven game of buying and selling commodities, can take you from rags to riches (or vice versa) on your disk-based 48K Model III.

You choose a cash amount and the game gives you a choice of five commodifies, updating the price every minute. You make transactions or check on a commodity's past history.

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Futures costs \$20. For ordering information contact Fireside Software, RR1 Box 53, Bonaparte, IA 52620, 319-592-3287 evenings.

Reader Service - 553

Maxi Host

MicroTechnics (6780 Laronda, Las Vegas, NV 89115, 702-459-6376) is marketing an RS-232 serial communications driver written in Z80 machine language that goes beyond the duties of your everyday host. Maxihost (\$39.95) for 32K Model I/III/4 systems, lets you operate bulletin board systems, data processing, and other computer tasks from a remote terminal.

You control Maxihost from within a program or by executing time options. MicroTechnics supplies custom configuration support software on the disk.

Reader Service 🛩 563

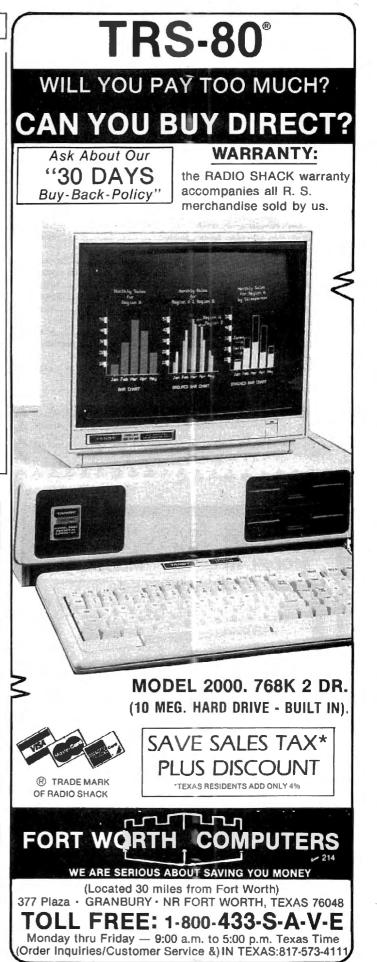
Built for Speed

Four software packages that provide speed-up routines for Basic and extra features for your Model I/III/4 disk system are available from The Software Factory.

AutoPaws (\$14.95) prevents data from scrolling off the screen. Press the enter key to clear the screen and continue the scroll, or



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press the spacebar to scroll one line at a time. You can install the software in a build file.

The Fast4 package (\$14.95) operates vour Model III software on the Model 4 at full speed. Unlike POKE commands. Fast4 maintains clock accuracy and doesn't affect character width or special characters. It includes an option to switch between two display pages.

UtiliPak (\$24.95) is a baker's dozen of assorted utilities including input/output filters, command files, and machine-language speed-up routines.

MenuGen (\$54.95) is a multiple-DOS, menu-generating system for the Model III with a graphics editor and Basic speed-up routine. It lets you integrate applications programs from different sources into a single menu-driven system.

For more information, write The Software Factory, 12101 N. Western View, Oklahoma City, OK 73132, CompuServe I.D. number 73105,1650. Add \$3 per order for postage and handling.

Reader Service 🛩 564

Profile Plus to Go

Now you can access your Model II Profile Plus while you're on the road or working at home. Industrial Standard Software's package, Comm-100 (\$120) lets you access your data base over a phone line with a Model 100 and an auto-answer modem.

It gives you the power to read data formats from Profile, define a screen for the Model 100, and inquire, update, or add to your Profile disk.

Other features let you use up to five screen formats, 84 fields per screen format, 84 search categories, and password protection.

For product information, write Industrial Standard Software Sales, 6043 Hudson Road, Woodbury, MN 55125, 612-738-7852.

Reader Service 🛩 566

Screen Clean System

The CRT ScreenSafe System (\$12.95) from Falcon Safety Products, Inc. (Dept. V, 1065 Bristol Road, Mountainside, NJ 07092) removes oil, grime, fingerprints, and smoke particles from CRT screens.

The system contains a 4-ounce bottle of opticalgrade cleaning solution, a packet of 6- by 6-inch special wipes, a 3-ounce can of Dust-Off, and pamphlet.

Reader Service - 572

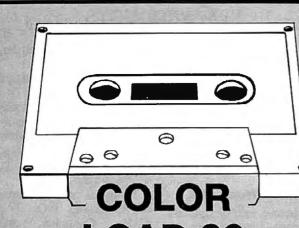


The ScreenSafe System is a complete cleaning and maintenance kit for CRT screens.

General Ledger

Super-G/L (\$185) a Model I/III/4 general ledger or accountant's client write-up system, supports up to 500 six-digit account numbers with an optional two-digit department suffix. It validates account and department numbers in high memory using machinelanguage routines.

Other features include user-defined financial statement formats and ratios, optional data-file security, and scheduling of accounts. Super-G/L integrates with



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Jerry O'Dell has designed these projects to be both easy and inexpensive. You don't need disk drives, plotters, digitizers or other fancy units.

All you need is a TRS-80 Model III with 16K RAM, Level II BASIC, and a few other parts that you will no doubt find useful at a later date. You can also use a Model I, with the conversions provided. The components you'll need are all readily available.

The book begins with a description of the Model III and Z80 and all the chips, circuits, prototyping boards, and other devices used in TRS-80 interfacing. There are also helpful suggestions throughout for expanding the projects into more complex applications. BK7394 \$12.97 softcover ISBN 0-88006-061-1 7 by 9 224 pp. Wayne Green Books 1983

For credit card orders, call **TOLL-FREE 1-800-258-5473** or mail your order with payment of \$12.97 each plus \$1.50 per book shipping and handling to: Wayne Green Books Sales, Peterborough. NH 03458. • **TR5-80 is a trademark of the Radio Shack division of Tandy Corp.**

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NEW PRODUCTS

the Super-P/R payroll system, and is available through Microcomputer Applications, 3485 Mock Orange Court S., Salem, OR 97302, 503-364-1090. Add \$2.50 shipping.

Reader Service 🛩 573

More from Less

Increase your computer's memory, tape, floppy- or hard-disk capacity by 25 to 166.67 percent by using less space to store data. Data Compactor, a how-to manual with disk, contains 26 demonstration programs and 28 mergeable subroutines using Basic source code for the Disk Basic interpreter. Many principles apply to other languages such as Cobol, Fortran, PL/1, and Pascal.

Included are non-system disks for the Model III/ 4/4P (\$69.97) and Model II/12/16/16B (\$74.97) containing all demonstration programs and subroutines. These are also available in CP/M formats.

Write or call Edwards & Associates, P.O. Box 42158, Columbia, SC 29240, 803-788-1557.

Reader Service 🛩 567

Stand Up

This Model 100 desktop stand improves the typing and viewing angle, and cuts reflective glare from the LCD display. It fits neatly around the computer,

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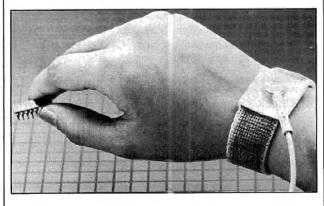
You're Grounded!

The perfect gift for the hacker who has everything is this athletic-looking, conductive wrist band. The elastic polyester $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch band fastens with a hook and loop for a comfortable, snug fit on the wrist. It is available in two color-coded sizes: brown for wrists up to $\frac{6}{2}$ inches in diameter, and blue for wrists up to 8 inches around.

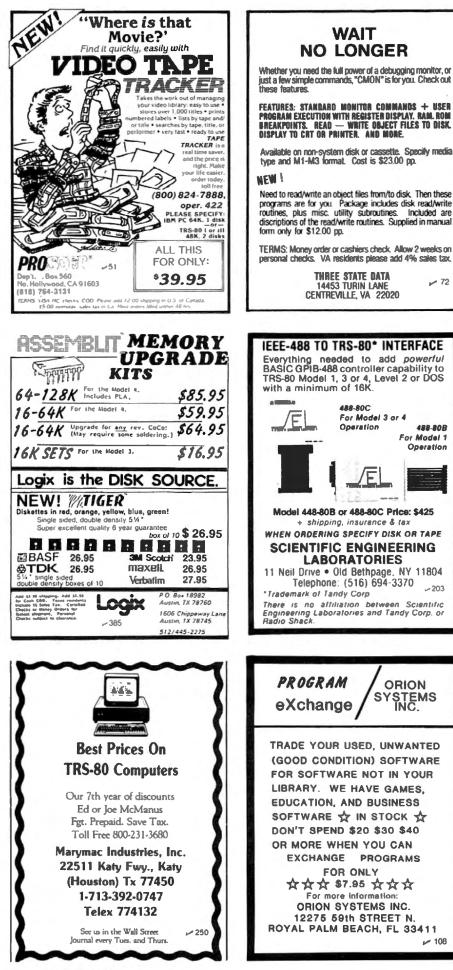
It creates less than 10^3 ohms resistivity on the interior. A coiled grounding strap with a 1 megohm resistor snaps on the top of the band. Straps are available in 4- and 6-inch lengths.

Aptly named the CP407 Elastic Wrist Band, the 6¹/₂-inch band with 4-foot grounding strap sells for \$15. For ordering information contact Charleswater Products Inc., 93 Border St., W. Newton, MA 02165, 617-964-8370.

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variables are addressable (like C). Limitations — Variant records, with, and page not implemented. Mark and release instead of Dispose.

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doubling as a protector when carried in a briefcase or bag.

The Poco stand sells for \$17.95 (add \$2 shipping) from Diskus Products, 6003 Bandini Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90040, 213-726-3088.

Reader Service 🛩 568

Line Interrupt

Lapcom, a Model 100 telecommunications utility, lets you view, copy, and kill files, and check free memory space without disconnecting the phone line.

Menu and function keys give you quick access to operations—including displaying the file directory, executing Basic commands, or checking the time. It not only automatically calls and disconnects, uploads and downloads files, and directs output to the printer, it also displays, stores, and prints text simultaneously while downloading.

These features aid in memory management and control interaction while you communicate with a host computer. An annotated source code is included.

Lapcomm sells for \$39.95 on cassette and includes a manual. Write or phone PocketInfo Corp., P.O. Box 152, Beaverton, OR 97075, 503-649-8145.

Reader Service - 569

Educational Software

Diversified Educational Enterprises (725 Main St., Lafayette, IN 47901, 317-742-2690) offers three 32K Model I/III/4 programs for elementary-school students. Balance (\$70), a predator-prey simulation, lets you manipulate food supply, carrying capacity, environmental conditions, and external pressures, and displays results in tabular and graphic output.

Niche (\$60), an ecological game, asks students to place one of five organisms in its proper ecological niche, specifying environment, range, and competitor.

Math Skills (\$40) contains two programs. Pirate requires the student to use deductive logic and math to find a hidden treasure in a 10 by 10 matrix. Rounding drills a student in rounding numbers. All programs come with a manual and supportive material.

Reader Service 🛩 570

Keyboard Quarterback

Gridiron Offense/Defense (\$29.95) is a 32K Model I/III football simulation that lets you call the plays. Analyze and stage your own Super Bowl contest where you pick the teams and plan the strategy based on real statistics.

You can play your favorite professional, college, or high school teams, or create your own dream team using actual or ideal player statistics.

The software supplies data files for all the Super Bowl teams and provides updates. Use your own numbers to prepare a data file for your favorite teams. Then kick off!

A 16K cassette version (\$24.95) is also available from Windcrest Software Inc., P.O. Box 423, Waynesboro, PA 17268. Reader Service \checkmark 571

New Products listings are based on information supplied in manufacturer's press releases. 80 Micró has not tested or reviewed these products and cannot guarantee any claims.

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The LNW80 2 performs miracles with the computing power of 96K RAM (standard) of user memory matched with a mass storage capability which handles 5%" floppy disks and 5%" hard disk drives. And while the unit comes with built-in

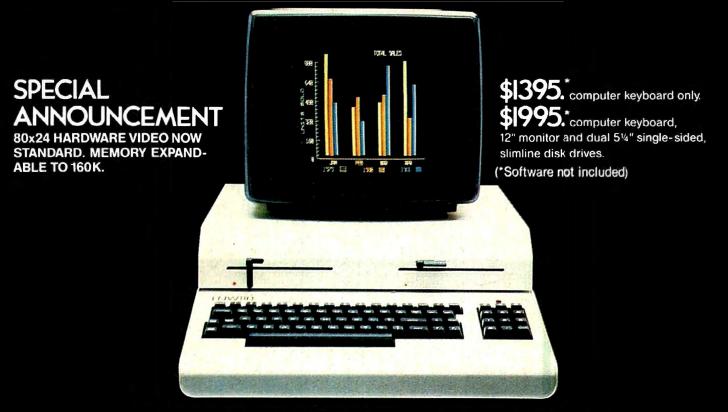
controllers for 5¼" and 8" floppy disks (single/double sided, single/double density, up to 4.5 Megabytes capacity), the LNW80 2 also gives you the unique ability to read and write diskettes from a greater variety of other popular computers than does any other microcomputer. So regardless of how big you grow, you will never end up with thumb-twiddling down time while you expand to a more powerful system. The LNW80 2 will always have enough muscle to handle your biggest and toughest jobs.

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