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#### CoCo Clipboard Magazine

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#### FROM THE DESK OF ...

# Ted & Darlene Paul

As many of you know CoCo Clipboard Magazine is now a full time operation. As of July 22nd this magazine is no longer the part time job it has been for the last year. If you had asked me a year ago if we could have made our living from a Color Computer magazine after just one year of publication, I don't think I could have answered "Yes". But with your won-derful support in subscriptions, our advertisers support and the Lord's blessing it has happened. Our heartfelt thanks to you all.

Over the past year we've tried a number of page layouts and column sizes. We've tried several different approaches to type size, spacing and fonts. We'd love to be fully typeset, but that's a while off yet and while we're waiting I'd appreciate your comments on this issues column presentation. We've returned to a 10 pitch, but maintained the same column size as the last issue, however we've eliminated the extra spaces between paragraphs. After reviewing what 99% of what other magazines do from paragraph to paragraph we saw they rarely used extra spaces. So we took them out. In their place we went back to 6 lines per inch from the 8 per inch in the last issue. Your comments on these areas would be appreciated.

Tandy held their computer products press conference in Ft. Worth in late July. The press kit that arrived had no mention of anything for the CoCo. Several days later I did receive advanced copies of Tandy's three new computer catalogs. These catalogs are:

- 1. Regular Computer Products
- 2. Educational Software
- 3. Express Order Catalog

The computer catalog does list a number of new games for the CoCo. Some are ROM Paks, one is disk, and they range from CoCo 1, 2, and 3 compatible to CoCo 3 only. No new hardware was announced. We had hoped to see a new RS232 Pak, new Multi-Pak, new 3.5 drives and perhaps a new monochrome RGB monitor for the CoCo. But we didn't and so what I said last issue now goes double: WRITE! WRITE! Please give Tandy your thoughts, let them know you'd like updates to software, new hardware, new productivity software, and just about anything else you can think of. We have noticed in countless phone calls and conversations that there is a growing ground swell of disappointment in Tandy's lack of serious support for the CoCo.

Oh sure, the support is better than what they're giving to Model 4 and 6000 users of late because those "business" machines are being overshadowed by the clone units. The CoCo remains as Tandy's only non-PC machine capable of real multitasking, multiuser productivity that doesn't require a small loan from the Federal Reserve to buy! It's a real shame that they have chosen to not support the non-PC market. I'm sure Apple and Atari and Commodore are breathing a LOT easier because Tandy has not taken the 68xxx CPU seriously. The CoCo is their only continuing 68xx entry and could be a real money maker for them in the A/A/C market area if it was only treated with more respect. Up the clock speed if possible, drop in a real RS232 and parallel ports, get OS9 Level II and MultiVue fixed or get rid of them, get a replacement for the MPI and a plug in hard drive system based on any of the several that are on the market today. Better yet, make them all available with the proper drivers, programs etc. and let the buyer decide, and let's get RAM up to 640K! I think that the folks in Ft. Worth are afraid that they will be drawing away business from their PC market. But in fact they are not gaining anything by maintaining this policy because there are thousands of people who can't stand MS-DOS, OS/2 or the 8086, 286 or 386 CPU's and will never set foot in a Radio Shack or Computer Center (with mega \$\$\$ in their pockets). And why? Because they can't find support from America's largest electronic retailer. Those dollars aren't competitve to the PC market, they are complimentary.

In fact it could have been a cool \$72 million complimentary dollars. That number by the way comes from a survey conducted by the editors of MacIntosh Business Review Magazine (copyright by VNU Publications September 1988 vol. 1 issue 2). They conducted a survey of the top 50 companies in the U.S.A. to see how many Mac's were being used by these companies. I totaled the numbers and came up with 72,000 units. If you figure a company will spend at least \$1000.00 per Mac installation, that's a lot of dollars not in the till. I'm not saying Tandy should start selling MacInstosh computers, or Atari ST's or Amiga's - they should be giving equal billing to their only low cost non PC machine - the CoCo. By giving the CoCo a little more credit and hype Radio Shack doesn't lose out on dollars that will NEVER go to a PC machine. The CoCo can provide, with a few improvements what the non PC customer really wants - the environment

# CoCo 'N Amateur Radio

#### Mike Dooley KE4PC

Editors Note: This installment of Mike's column tells you how to hook up your CoCo to a Ham Radio. If you have the least doubt as to whether or not you can safely perform this procedure, please get the help of a person experienced in electronics.

Well, it looks as if we've made our first anniversary! That's one whole year of the CoCo Clipboard and we've only just begun to scratch the surface of CoCo's and Amateur Radio.

Recently I came across an interesting Public Domain program for the CoCo. It's written by N6LQV. The program allows the transmission and reception of Radio Teletype using the cassette port of the CoCo.

There is an earlier version of this program by the same author that only allowed operation at 60 WPM (words per minute or 45 baud). This newer version has many enhancements. These include the ability to operate at 60, 67, 75 and 100 WPM. Direct disk access is allowed and there is a Transmit and Receive buffer.

The software comes as two programs. The first is called MAKERTTY.BAS. The purpose of this program is to generate the machine language program RTTY.BIN. After RTTY.BIN has been produced and saved to disk the second program, RTTY.BAS, is used to load and run it.

When the program finishes loading a menu comes up on the screen. This menu has seven selections and looks like this:

#### \*\*\*\* RTTY TERMINAL PROGRAM \*\*\*\*

BYTES

SAVE RECEIVE BUFFER
PRINT RECEIVE BUFFER
SHOW RECEIVE BUFFER
->RECEIVE/TRANSMIT
LOAD TRANSMIT BUFFER
CLEAR ALL BUFFERS
BAUD RATE: 45 WPM: 60

DURING TRANSMIT/RECEIVE:
BREAK: RETURN TO THIS MENU
CLEAR: TOGGLE RECEIVE/TRANSMIT
RIGHT ARROW: TRANSMIT BUFFER

There is an arrow to the left of RECEIVE/TRANSMIT. The arrow is moved using the up and down arrow keys on your COCO keyboard.

Once the arrow is pointing at the desired selection you simply press the ENTER key.

Before I discuss each selection let's look at the Buffers. There is a Transmit Buffer and a Receive Buffer. If you are in the RECEIVE/TRANSMIT mode anything you receive (see on the screen) is automatically put into the Receive Buffer. The Transmit Buffer is loaded from a disk with information such as your name, location, etc. and can be transmitted by pressing the RIGHT ARROW key on the keyboard.

Notice the column to the right of the menu with the word BYTES at the top? The '0's below the word BYTES tell how much information is stored in each buffer. With this background information let's proceed.

SAVE RECEIVE BUFFER - This selection allows you to save the information in the RECEIVE BUFFER to disk. When you make this selection the program prompts you for a filename, asks if you're sure, then saves the information.

PRINT RECEIVE BUFFER - This selection prints the RECEIVE BUFFER out the serial port of the COCO. I haven't tried this function and have no idea what baud rate the serial port may be operating at. I assume it is standard Radio Shack (600 baud).

SHOW RECEIVE BUFFER - This one displays the entire buffer on the screen. This allows you to go back over received text in case you forgot a name, callsign or whatever.

RECEIVE/TRANSMIT - Pressing ENTER on this selection allows you to receive and transmit RTTY signals via the cassette port. There is a split screen with the bottom two lines being for transmit (you can type while receiving) and the 13 lines above for receive. The top line is where the tuning indicator is located. The indicator looks like this:

#### MARK--><--SPACE

When a RTTY signal is received a cursor will bounce back and forth between the words MARK and SPACE (The receiver must be in lower sideband or have a BFO for this to work).

LOAD TRANSMIT BUFFER - This one allows you to load a pre-written piece of text into a buffer. At the appropriate time it can be transmitted using the RIGHT ARROW key.

CLEAR ALL BUFFERS - Just like it says, clear all (receive and transmit) buffers.

Contined On 8

BAUD RATE: 45WPM: 60 - Pressing the ENTER key on this selection allows you to pick the desired baud rate. The software always starts at 60 baud (45 WPM), but other selections include 67 baud (50 WPM), 75 baud (57 WPM) and 100 baud (74 WPM).

Now most of your RTTY signals will be operating at 60 baud, at least in the ham bands. The news services use RTTY to send news and weather information from around the world and they frequently use the higher baud rates. There are publications available that list all known RTTY frequencies and what can be expected there. Once the program is running you'll need to get that old Cassette cable you thought you wouldn't need anymore. Plug it into the cassette Port on the rear of the computer. Connect the Black plug to the receive audio coming from your radio. Turn on the radio and tune in a RTTY signal. Remember, your radio must be capable of receiving lower sideband or have a BFO (Beat Frequency Oscillator) to receive RTTY signals.

To transmit RTTY connect the larger Grey plug to the microphone input of the transmitter (you must be a licensed Amateur Radio Operator). The smaller Grey plug is used to key the transmitter. Be careful here. If you're using an older rig you might want to rig some type of relay between the smaller grey connector and the radio. Some of the older transmitters had a fairly high DC potential on the keying line.

A good starting place is in the Twenty Meter Ham Band. Look around 14.080 to 14.1 Mhz. The ARRL (Amateur Radio Relay League) also has regularly scheduled transmissions. I've included a table showing the times and frequencies for their RTTY bulletins.

Last, but not least, where can you get these programs? Well, there are at least three ways:

- 1 Type in the programs from the listings included here.
- 2 Subscribe to the CoCo Clipboard disk service.
- 3 Download the programs from Compuserve. They're in the HAMNET Forum in Library 0.

Until next time! 73's de Mike Dooley KE4PC

ARRL W1AW Schedule
UTC Daily: 0100, 0400, 2200; MTWThF: 1500
EDT Daily: 6 PM, 9 PM, 12 PM; MTWThF: 11 AM
CDT Daily: 5 PM, 8 PM, 11 PM; MTWThF: 10 AM
MDT Daily: 4 PM, 7 PM, 10 PM; MTWThF: 9 AM
PDT Daily: 3 PM, 6 PM, 9 PM; MTWThF: 8 AM

5 REM THIS PROGRAM IS PUBLIC DOM AIN, BY N6LQV 10 CLEAR 200,&H4000:C=3 20 D=(PEEK(&HC000)=68):REM TAPE: D=0, DISK: D=-1 30 IF D THEN LOADM"RTTY" ELSE CL OADM"RTTY" 40 DEFUSRO=&HEOO:DEFUSR1=&HEO3 50 DEFUSR2=&HE06:DEFUSR3=&HE09 60 DEFUSR4=&HEOC:DEFUSR5=&HEOF 100 A=USRO(0):R=0:T=0 110 CLS:AUDIO ON:MOTOR OFF 120 PRINT"\*\*\*\* RTTY TERMINAL PRO GRAM \*\*\*\* 130 PRINT' BYTES" 140 PRINT" SAVE RECEIVE BUFFER ";R 150 PRINT" , , PRINT 160 PRINT" SHOW 170 PRINT" RECEIVE/TRANSMIT" 180 PRINT" LOAD TRANSMIT BUFFER ";T 190 PRINT" CLEAR ALL BUFFERS" 200 PRINT" BAUD RATE: ": 210 ON B+1 GOTO 220,230,240,250 220 PRINT"45 WPM: 60":GOTO 260 230 PRINT"50 WPM: 67":GOTO 260 240 PRINT"57 WPM: 75":GOTO 260 250 PRINT"74 WPM: 100":GOTO 260 260 PRINT 270 PRINT"DURING RECEIVE/TRANSMI T:' 280 PRINT" BREAK: RETURN TO THIS MENU" 290 PRINT" CLEAR: TOGGLE RECEIVE /TRANSMIT' 300 PRINT" RIGHT ARROW: TRANSMIT BUFFER"; 310 A=C\*32:PRINT@A+32," ";:PRIN T@A+64,"->";:PRINT@A+96."

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# **Tyranny of Compatibility**

#### Rush Caley

It was a phone conversation that finally pushed me over the brink of my long standing position of disinterest toward discussions involving hardware comparisons. I had been speaking with another long time CoCo enthusiast about various topics. He spent a great deal of time telling me limitations of the CoCo and praising the power and wonder of his sleek new PC and a new relational database program. He had outgrown his CoCo - no way could it compete. The balance of the his conversation revolved around the importance of "compatibility" in today's business world. When I hung up the phone, I was frustrated and even a bit angry. I still feel that way; so naturally I was pleased when CoCo Clipboard provided the opportunity to vent some steam.

not be But. a typical this will "I-love-my-CoCo" type of article. I will not go on and on about how the CoCo serves my needs and its ease of use or less expensive software. Face it, in many cases, we don't even have the pricing "leg" to stand on any more. I will not be discussing Intel and Motorola microchip architecture; nor will I go over the tired old comparisons between IBM and CoCo, or MS-DOS versus OS-9. These have been summarized many times by technicians much more knowledgeable than I.

What this is about is the subject known to all of us as "IBM Compatibility." I cannot count the number of times that I have heard prospective computer purchasers admit that they do not know exactly what they want-or even need. But one thing about which they are positive, is that it must be IBM compatible. In many cases, they may not even know what the term means! Well, as you know, all this amounts to is that the machine must operate under MS-DOS and run all of the popular pieces of DOS software that have become standards in the business community. But this is not a problem! The fact that this DOS and these programs are so popular does not bother me at all. Competition in the marketplace is what makes America tick.

What does irk me is the implication that I cannot enjoy any real measure of success if I do not utilize the "standard". Now I am not talking about the "you can't get the girl if you don't drive a ...." type of advertising gimmick. There is much more than a Cadillac/Chevy type of snobbery lurking here. If that were the case, anyone with any sense of

individuality would ignore it. I could. You could. Do we all use Dial soap? No. Do we all drink Coca-Cola? No. And so on.

But there is an ideological tyranny being set up here - skulking in the background and forming a perimeter around our freedom of choice! The technique is called BANDWAGON. And it is a particularly insidious form of propaganda. When properly used, it can even be unknowingly self-inflicted. ("Well, I'm not sure, Mr. Salesperson, but it has to be IBM compatible.") But I must repeat- I am NOT against the IBM PC or the company itself. What I AM against is this slavery to the concept of compatibility- of ANY kind! First it is "nice" to be compatible; then it becomes "fashionable"; next we "ought" to be compatible; and finally, we "must" be compatible.

Let me just throw out some realities. I

don't care how many businesses out there use computers. For every one that does, there are at least twenty that do not. Of the ones that do, many do it badly or inefficiently. We have come a way in the last five years or so; but we're not where some might think. Computers are not every day toaster-like appliances in the office or in the home. There is a long way to go. The market has only been scratched on the surface in terms of numbers; and barely even that when it comes to the relation between capability and actual use. The "paperless" society is a forever away, and maybe even then, still someone's pipedream. This is There's still time to the encouraging news! avoid mass conformity!

I have used electronic mail since 1983 and never felt the need to be compatible. I ran a large Parish and School for 3 years on a CoCo and three programs. Not once did I need to be compatible. I have written every piece personal correspondence and magazine article since 1981 on a CoCo ...sans compatibility. I keep all my business and personal records on my CoCo. Never once has anyone ever convinced me I need to be compatible. I don't care what computer you use or like. If your TI still works, fine. If your Sinclair continues to hum, all the better. If your Epson QX 10 and Valdocs interface suits you, perfect! Even if your dream is a spanking new IBM/ OS-2/ 386 monster, I have no quarrel.

It is simple. When the push for compatibility reaches the fever pitch it has

today, then it is no longer compatibility, it is CONFORMITY. Let's take a look at it from the eyes of my electronic thessaurus. I punched in the letters C-O-N-F-O-R-M. Following are the synonyms regurgitated at the touch of a button:

REGULATE, SUBMIT, COMPLY, OBEY, FOLLOW, STANDARDIZE, MIND, SHAPE, FIT IN, COALESCE.

Face it! even a dumb machine knows all the negative connotations of the "C-Word". How much more aware should we be? We, who not only know the mere "book meanings", but also the living realities in the past and present that we can attach to words such as those?

If you are still reading this and have written me off as another paranoidschizo-survivalist from the northwest, I end my tirade on this note. In the 40's and 50's people feared computers and the spectre of Orwell's 1984. The reason that picture has been held at bay is due to the invention and proliferation of the PERSONAL COMPUTER! There are many countries less fortunate than ours where personal computers are less prevalent than guns, and both are illegal possessions. My hope is that no matter what computer we choose to purchase in our free, competitive market, that we all maintain the desire, and the right to keep personal computers exactly that: personal! The CoCo is one of the most personal of all computers while still very "C-word" and have powerful. C'mon forget the

#### NEW \*\* NEW \*\* NEW \*\* NEW \*\* NEW \*\* NEW

#### Basic09 Subroutine Package

A must package for anyone writing programs in BasicO9. This collection includes routines to convert strings between upper and lower case, nifty routines to display menus and disk directories (CoCo3 only), "midstring" replace, SOUND rountines, Extended Color Basic DRAW emulator, LINEINPUT with visual editing, file handlers for file size, modification dates, setting file size, etc. PLUS much more! 24 routines in all, all written in super-fast machine language. Complete documentation makes it easy to interface to your programs.

OS9 Level 1/2 \$24.95

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NEW \*\* NEW \*\* NEW \*\* NEW \*\* NEW \*\* NEW

#### Continued From 5

350 FOR I=0 TO 30:NEXT 360 AS=INKEYS 370 IF C>O AND (PEEK(341) AND 8) =0 THEN C=C-1:GOTO 310 380 IF C<6 AND (PEEK(342) AND 8) =0 THEN C=C+1:GOTO 310 390 IF A\$<>CHR\$(13) THEN 360 400 ON C+1 GOTO 800,500,550,600, 700,100,950 500 IF (PEEK(&HFF22)AND1) THEN 1 10 510 A=USR5(-2):PRINT" ":GOTO 1 10 550 CLS:A=USR5(0) 560 IF INKEY\$="" THEN 560 ELSE 1 10 600 CLS:PRINT"RTTY RECEIVE ARK--><--SPACE":R=USR1(B):GOTO 1 700 S\$="LOAD FILE":GOSUB 900 710 IF A\$="" AND D THEN 110 720 CLS:PRINT@229, "LOADING ";A\$ 730 IF D THEN F=1 ELSE F=-1 740 OPEN"I",F,A\$:A=USR2(0) 750 IF EOF(F) THEN 790 760 LINEINPUT #F.A\$ 770 A\$=A\$+CHR\$(13):A=USR3(A\$) 780 IF A THEN 750 790 CLOSE F:T=USR4(0):R=0:GOTO 1 10 800 IF R=0 THEN 110 810 S\$="SAVE FILE":GOSUB 900:IF A\$="" THEN 110 830 CLS:PRINT@229, "SAVING "; A\$ 840 IF D THEN F=1 ELSE F=-1:GOTO 870 850 PRINT@293, "ARE YOU SURE (Y/N )"::INPUT S\$ 860 IF S\$<>"Y" THEN 110 870 PRINT@293,"": OPEN"O",F,A\$ 880 A=USR5(F):CLOSE F:GOTO 110 900 CLS:PRINTS\$:PRINT 910 LINEINPUT"FILENAME?";A\$ 920 RETURN 950 B=B+1:IF B>3 THEN B=0 960 PRINT@269,"";:GOTO 210

#### Hard Disk Mania Sweeps America!

Experts Blame "Incredibly Sane" Low-Cost, High-Performance Interface

This year, 1988, may go down in CoCo history as "The Year of the Hard Disk". The Burke & Burke CoCo XT hard disk interface has made high-performance hard disk systems a reality for hundreds of satisfied Color Computer users!

#### Megabytes, not Megabucks.

The CoCo XT hard disk interface from **Burke & Burke** lets you connect up to 2 low cost, PC compatible 5-120 Megabyte capacity hard drives to your CoCo. You buy the drive, Western Digital WD1002-WX1 or WD1002-27X (RLL) controller, and a case from the PC dealer of your choice. Just plug them into the CoCo XT, plug the CoCo XT into your Multi-PAK, and you have a 20 Meg OS9 hard disk system for **under \$450!** 

Great for multi-user systems! The CoCo XT interface uses advanced "NO HALT" hard disk controllers, which do not halt your CoCo and do not disable or use interrupts during hard disk access. You get full type-ahead, and the system clock does not lose time during hard disk access. Fully compatible with most RS-232 expansion ports!

CoCo XT (with anodized housing, 60 page user manual, hard disk back-up utility and new, Version 2.3 drivers for use with OS9 & HYPER-I/O) -- \$69.95. Or choose the CoCo XT-RTC (includes real-time clock/calendar with battery backup) -- \$99.95

XT-ROM: THE PROFESSIONAL TOUCH -- Automatically boots and reboots OS9 from hard disk. A great convenience; an excellent choice for BBS, home control, and imbedded OS9 applications. Installs in your hard disk controller's BIOS ROM socket -- \$19.95.

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You or someone that you know may have the 35 Track Blues. It strikes hundreds of CoCo users every year. One day you wake up, and say to yourself, "These 35 track floppy disks are just too small."

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### Real BASIC for OS9!

OS-9 LEVEL TWO VR. 02.00.01 COPYRIGHT 1996 BY MICROWARE SYSTEMS CORP. LICENSED TO TANDY CORP. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

July 11, 1988 14:37:30

Shell

OS9: xmode /w8 type=0 OS9: iniz /w5 OS9: rsb <>>>/w6 & &007 CLEAR

RSB COPR. 1988 BURKE & BURKE DISK EXTENDED COLOR BASIC 2.1 COPR. 1982, 1986 BY TANDY UNDER LICENSE FROM MICROSOFT AND MICROWARE SYSTEMS CORP.

OK LOAD "DEMO" OK LIST 10 PMODE 4:SCREEN 1,1 20 X=RND(256)-1:Y=RND(192)-1 30 XS=RND(256-X)-1:Y=RND(192-Y)-1 40 LINE (X,Y)-(X+XS,Y+YS),PSET,BF CLEAR

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Welcome to . . .

R. S. B.

See R.S.B. and other Burke & Burke products at the Princeton Rainbowfest. Don't miss our Hard Disk Seminar!

There is nothing wrong with your Color Computer. Do not attempt to adjust it. The BASIC you know and love is now running under Level 2 OS9 windows. You are in command.

Burke & Burke is proud to present another OS9 programming language: Disk Extended Color BASIC.

You've probably heard of this language. It's the one your Color Computer was born with. We're talking PMODE, DIR, COLOR, RENUM, PLAY and other familiar words. Under Level 2 OS9. In as many windows as your memory lets you create.

Our R.S.B. software creates an OS9-compatible version of Disk Extended Color BASIC by reading your CoCo's ROM chips. We add new software for OS9-style graphics, sound, printer, and disk I/O. Of course, you can't use R.S.B. to run machine language programs, and some BASIC commands work slightly differently under R.S.B. Although R.S.B. loads and saves files using OS9's file format, we've also included utilities to transfer BASIC programs and data files between OS9 and BASIC disks.

Did you know that Level 2 OS9 always runs at double-speed? This makes R.S.B. very fast. You must have a CoCo 3 with at least 128K RAM, and a floppy controller with Disk Extended Color BASIC 1.0, 1.1, 2.0, or 2.1 ROM, or CoCo 3 CDOS ROM, to use R.S.B.

Wild & MV Version 2.1 Use "wildcards" with most OS9 commands, or rearrange your directory tree. Features recursive directory searches. A hard disk must! \$19.95

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# Deluxe PowerGraph Pt. II

#### Randy Krippner

In this issue we conclude Deluxe Power Graph. It's been a lot of fun working on this program, and I'd like to thank everyone who helped with the development of the program, especially Bob van der Poel. His suggestions early in the development of DPG made it a much more interesting program.

If you find the prospect of typing the entire listing intimidating, you can get a copy of DPG on disk for \$9.95 from CCMDisk Service. Just write to them and order the Clip Disk for July/August. Please don't write to me requesting disk copies of the program. I'm sorry, but I just don't have the time or the resources.

Several people have asked about enhancing DPG. I have several enhancements in mind for the program. One enhancement, an "Undo" function, has already been developed. (People who get the ClipDisk will obtain the latest version of the program, including the Undo function. This enhancement was added too late to be able to get it in the magazine, but we were able to get it on the ClipDisk version.)

Adding other features to DPG is not easy. The program is just about "maxed out" as far as memory is concerned. The maximum size DPG can have is about 24K, and it is pretty close to that already.

Why, I hear someone asking, can the program only be 24K long when Basic09 gives us about 40K + to play with? You have to remember that part of that free memory is taken up by the GFX2, Inkey and Syscall modules. The rest of that free memory is eaten up by the graphics buffers used to save/load pictures and by the cut and paste buffer. But there are a few little tricks that can be used to get around this difficulty.

If you want to tinker with the program on your own, here's a little hint for you... Although DPG is maxed out, there is nothing to prevent you from setting up a utility program in another window. Remember, the Coco 3 is a multi-processing, mutli-user computer under OS9 L2. We could have another program chock full of DPG utilities running in another window, and switch back and forth just by pressing the CLEAR key to switch windows.

What makes this possible is not just the fact that OS9 L2 is a multi-processing operating system, but also that OS9 L2 graphics buffers are system wide. This means that, for example, once you "cut" a portion of a picture and place it in the cut/paste buffer with

DPG, that graphics buffer can be accessed by a different program running in a different window. So after doing a "cut", we could flip to a new window that is running a utility program, somehow modify the contents of the buffer with the utility, flip back to DPG and then paste the modified buffer back into our picture.

Bugs: Well, not exactly a bug. Let's call it a quirk. You can't PACK DPG. Well, you can, but it won't work right. Everything will work until you try to save or load a picture. It will go through the motions, but in actual fact nothing will be saved to disk.

So don't try to PACK the program. You'll have to execute it from within Basic09. If someone comes up with a quick fix for this, I'll pass it along.

The Unicorn: I've been mentioning the Unicorn BBS in the past. Due to circumstances beyond our control, the Unicorn is currently down. By the time you read this, it should be back on-line, but operating at a different phone number. As soon as I know what the new number is, I'll mention it in a future column.

Next time we'll take a look at Multi-Vue. It's an interesting piece of software, but Tandy and Microware failed to provide a way to make new Multi-Vue icons. So next time we'll present a Basic09 program that not only permits the creation of new icons, but which will also automatically generate AIFs (application information files).

As always, if you have any questions or comments, please write to met at: Randy Krippner, 1014 W. Hwy. 114, Lot 39, Hilbert, WI 54129.

6 - 2 - 1

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

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MC-Visa-Discover accepted.

\*

```
009E UNTIL b2<>0
00A9 RUN gfx2("pattern",0,0)
00BE END
PROCEDURE DuFunc
0000 PARAM tool,color,trans,bold,rev,pat,brush:INTEGER
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    RUN ducircle(color) | RETURN RUN dulips(color) | RETURN RUN dufill(color, pat) | RETURN RUN dutext(trans, bold, rev, color) | RETURN
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              END
RUN dupoint(brush, color, pat) \ RETURN
func="LING"
RUN dulbb(func, pat, color) \ RETURN
func="BOX"
RUN dulbb(func, pat, color) \ RETURN
func="BAR"
RUN dulbb(func, pat, color) \ RETURN
         TYPE rg=cc, a, b, dp: BYTE; x, y, u: INTEGER DIM rat: rt; regs: rg regs. b=$89 \regs. x=ADDR(rat) regs. a=0 \regs. y=1 RUN syscall($80, regs) ba=rat.bl \bb=rat.b2
                               0085 regs.b=$89\regs.rg
0085 regs.b=$89\regs.r=ADDR(rat)
0085 regs.a=0\regs.r=1
0085 RUN syscall($80\regs)
00C3 ba=rat.b1\bb=rat.b2
00D9 rx=rat.xval\ry=rat.yval
00D9 rx=rat.xval\ry=rat.yval
00D6 rx=rat.xval\ry=rat.yval
00D6 PRRAM color,pat:INTEGER
00D0 PARAM color,pat:INTEGER
00D0 PARAM color,pat:INTEGER
00D0 RUN gfx2("color",color)
0032 RUN gfx2("color",color)
0036 IF pat<>0 THEN
0059 REPEAT
0059 REPEAT
0050 RUN gfx2("pattern",205,pat)
0050 RUN gfx2("fill",x,y)
0098 RUN gfx2("fill",x,y)
0099 RUN gfx2("fill",x,y)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                RUN duarrow
DIM func:STRING[6]
ON tool GOSUB 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8
INTEGER; 33:STRING 8
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        ∞∽∞
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000EA
000F9
010D
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                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            QMouse
PARAM rx,ry:INTEGER: ba,bb;BYTE
TYPE rt=11:STRING[8]; b1,b2:BYTE; j2:STRING[18]; xval,yval:
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        ReadMouse
PARAM xv,yv:INTEGER; bt1,bt2:BYTE
TYPE rt=j1:STRING|8]; b1,b2:BYTE; j2:STRING|18]; xval,yval:
INTEGER; j3:STRING|8]
TYPE registers=cc,a,b,dp:BYTE; x,y,u:INTEGER
DIM regs:registers; rat:rt
REPEAT
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             AR dulbb
PARAM func:STRING[6]; pat, color:INTEGER
DIM nx,ny, sx, sy, ox, oy:INTEGER
DIM ba,bb:BYTE
DIM temp:STRING[5]
DIM done:BOOLEAN
done=FALSE
IF func="BAL" THEN
temp="BOX"
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            IF bb<>0 THEN

RUN gfx2((temp), sx, sy, ox, oy)

RUN gfx2(|logic, off)

RUN gfx2(|logic, off|)

ENDIF

RUN gfx2(|logic, off|)

IF pat<>0 THEN

RUN gfx2(|pattern|, 205, pat)

RUN gfx2(|func), sk, sy, ny)

RUN gfx2(|func), sk, sy, ny)

RUN gfx2(|pattern|, o,f)

RUN gfx2(|func), sk, sy, ny)

RUN gfx2(|pattern|, o,f)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       RUN qmouse(nx,ny,ba,bb)
IF nx<>ox OR ny<>oy THEN
RUN gfx2((temp),sx,sy,ox,oy)
RUN gfx2((temp),sx,sy,nx,ny)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   regs.b=$89 \regs.a=0
regs.y=1 \regs.x=ADDR(rat)
RUN syscall($8D,regs)
UNTIL rat.bl(>0 OR rat.b2<>0
xv=rat.xval \yv=rat.yval
bt1=rat.bl \bt2=rat.yval
                                                                                                                                                                                                         RUN readmouse(sx,sy,ba,bb)
IF bb<>0 THEN
END
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          UNTIL ba<>0
RUN dupen
RUN gfx2("logic","xor")
                                                                                                                                                                 RUN gfx2("color", color)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 UNTIL ba<>0 OR bb<>0
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  \oy=8y
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   ox=sx \oy=
RUN delay
                                                                                                                                         temp=func
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  UNTIL done
                                                                                                                                                                                            REPEAT
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           REPEAT
                                                                                                                                                       ENDIF
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        PROCEDURE 1
0000
0015
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         PROCEDURE
0000
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            ROCEDURE
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801121
801121
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00090
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                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         01AB
01BE
01C2
01C4
01D9
01E5
01FC
0231
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0000
00F3
0109
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             004F
0074
0085
0087
009E
```

```
RUN cops (enum)
GOTO 20
LoadPic
PARAM file:STRING[30]; pal(16):BYTE
DIM enum:INTEGER
ON ERROR GOTO 100
RUN duwait
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      DATAM file:STRING[30]
DIM x,y:INTEGER; b1,b2:BYTE
DIM enum:INTEGER
ON ERROR GOTO 100
RUN gfx2("owset",1,0,0,40,12,0,2)
RUN wnget(4)
SHELM dir +file
PRINT "(Click when ready>";
REPRAT
                              RUN convert(x,y)

RUN gfx2("owend")

RUN gfx2("owend")

IF b2<>0 OR y<2 OR y>4 THEN
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   RUN readmouse(x,y,b1,b2)
UNTIL b1<>0 OR b2<>0
RUN gfx2("owend")
END
            RUN readmouse(x,y,b1,b2)
UNTIL b1<>0 OR b2<>0
                                                                                                                                                                                                                    IF y=3 THEN
RUN loadpic(file,pal)
                                                                                                                                                                              IF y=2 THEN
RUN savepic(file,pal)
ELSE
                                                                                                                                                                                                                               IF y=4 THEN
BUN dudir(file)
ENDIF
                                                                                                                                         RUN getfile(t,file)
IF LEN(file)<1 THEN
END
                                                                                        IF y=4 THRN
t="Dir:
ELSE
t="File:"
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           enum=ERR
                                                                      ENDIF
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             000DE
000DE
001109
001125
001125
001125
001125
001125
001125
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001125
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001125
001125
001125
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           01E3
01E7
01F3
01F3
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             DATA "Reverse Video", "Bold Face", "Transparent"
                                               E TXTFUNC
PARAM trans, bold, rev: INTEGER
DIM x y count: INTEGER; b1, b2: BYTE
DIM s(3): INTEGER; t(3): STRING[13]
s(1)=rev \s(2)=bold \s(3)=trans
RUN gfx2("owset",1,11,6,18,7,2,0)
RUN gfx2("cury",1,0)
RUN gfx2("revon")
RUN gfx2("revon")
RUN gfx2("revoff")
RUN gfx2("revoff")
RUN gfx2("revoff")
RUN gfx2("count)
RUN gfx2("revon")
RUN gfx2("revon")
RUN gfx2("revon")
RUN gfx2("revon")
RUN gfx2("revon")
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      B DakFunc
PARAM pal(16):BYTE
DIM x; y count:INTEGRR; bl, b2:BYTE
BUN gfx2("cweet", 1, 18, 1, 10, 7, 2, 0)
RUN gfx2("revon")
RUN gfx2("revon")
FOR count=1 TO 3
READ t
RUN gfx2("curxy", 1, count+1)
PRINT t;
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  Y=y-1

IF y>0 AND y<4 THEN

IF s(y)=0 THEN

s(y)=1

RUN gfx2("revon")

RUN gfx2("curxy",1,y+1)

PRINT t(y);

RUN gfx2("revoff")
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         8(y)=0
BUN gfx2("curxy",1,y+1)
PRINT t(y);
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           trans=s(3) \bold=s(2) \rev=s(1)
RUN gfx2("owend")
END
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    RUN readmouse(x,y,b1,b2)
IF b1<>0 THEN
RUN convert(x,y)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            PRINT t(count);
ENDIF
UNTIL b2<>0
RUN gfx2("owend")
END
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             ENDIF
UNTIL b2<>0
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 NEXT count
REPEAT
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   NEXT count
REPEAT
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    FLSI
          0109
0108
0116
0123
0000
0008
00044
0065
0087
00AZ
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       PROCEDURE
0000
```

```
DIM tool color pat, brush, x, y, bufx, bufy, bstat:INTEGER DIM trans, bold, rev, ctrl:INTEGER DIM trans, bold, rev, ctrl:INTEGER DIM trans, bold, rev, ctrl:INTEGER DIM bl, b2:BYTE DIM pmpt:STRING[13] tool=1 \color=2 \pat=0 \bush=100 trans=0 \bush=100 \bush
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   RETURN
RUN gfx2("owend")
RUN difunc(tool,color,trans,bold,rev,pat,brush)
needmenu=TRUE
RETURN
pmpt="Really Clear"
BUN yesno(pmpt,yes)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  RUN convert(x,y)
RUN control(x,y,ctrl)
IF ctrl<>0 THEN
ON ctrl GOSUB 10,20,30,40,50,60,70,80,90
ENDIF
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 RUN switchmenu(pal, color, bold, rev, trans, brush)
needmenu=FALSE
RUN curstats(color, pat, brush)
RETURN
RETURN
BUN bufmenu(bufx, bufy, bstat)
needmenu=TRUE
RETURN
RUN dskfunc(pal)
needmenu=TRUE
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      pat=x
IF pat<0 OR pat>8 THEN pat=0 \ ENDIF
ENDIF
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             IF needmenu THEN
RUN menu(color, pat, brush)
needmenu=FALSE
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               BUN readmouse(x,y,b1,b2)
IF b1<>0 THEN
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 RUN setmouse(pal)
RUN gfx2("clear")
RUN menu(color,pat,brush)
REPEAT
                         000B IF x<22 OR x>37 THEN 001E END 0020 ELSE 0024 Color=x-22 002F END F 0031 END F 0000 PARAM x, pat:INTEGER 0000 IF x<11 OR x>20 THEN 001E END 001E END 001E
            PARAM color, x: INTEGER
IF x<22 OR x>37 THEN
END
ELSE
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           ENDIF
UNTIL done
RUN toolmenu(tool)
needmenu=FALSE
RETURN
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  x = x - 12
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 main
                                                                                                                                                                                                              0026
0024
0027
0037
0052
0054
PROCEDURE 1
0027
0033
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  20
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                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        000BE
000CA
000CE
000DB
TYPE registers=cc,a,b,dp:BYTE; x,y,u:INTEGER
DIM regs:registers; count,path:INTEGER
OPEN #path,file:READ
GET #path,pal
FOR count=1 TO 16
RUN gfx2("palette",count-1,pal(count))
NEXT count=0 TO 3
RUN gfx2("get",20,1,0,count*48,319,48)
regs.a=1 \regs.b=$84 \regs.x=$1401 \regs.y=1
                                                                                                                                                                                                      regs.a=path

RUN syscall($89.regs)

RUN gix2("put", 20,1,0, count*48)

regs.a=1 \regs.b=$84 \regs.x=$1401 \regs.y=0

RUN syscall($8E,regs)

RUN gix2("killbuff", 20,1)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      TYPE registers=cc,a,b,dp:BYTE; x,y,u:INTEGER
DIM regs:registers; count,path:INTEGER
CREATE #path, file:WRITE
FUT #path,pal
FOR count=0 TO 3
RUN gfx2("get",20,1,0,count*48,319,48)
regs.a=1 \regs.b=$84 \regs.x=$1401 \regs.y=1
RUN syscall($8E,regs)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   regs.a=path
RUN syscall($8A,regs)
regs.a=1 \regs.b=$84 \regs.x=$1401 \regs.y=0
RUN syscall($8E,regs)
RUN gfx2("killbuff",20,1)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    Savepic
PARAM file:STRING[30]; pal(16):BYTE
DIM pmpt:STRING[13]; yes:BOOLEAN
DIM enum:INTEGER
ON ERROR GOTO 100
RUN duwait
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 / END
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            RUN gfx2("gcset", 202,4)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         enum=ERR
IF enum=218 THEN
pmpt="Re-Write?"
RUN yesno(pmpt,yes)
IF yes THEN
SHELL "del "+file
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                RUN gfx2("gcset", 202,5)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   enum=ERR
RUN oops(enum)
GOTO 20
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        RUN oops(enum)
GOTO 20
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       GÖTO 20
GÖTO 20
ENDIF
RUP
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        CLOSE #path
RUN duarrow
END
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                NEXT count
RUN duarrow
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   CLOSE #path
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               NEXT count
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    END
ChgClr
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       OTEZ GOTO
PROCEDURE DUMait
0000 RUN R
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        FND
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               PROCEDURE Dul
                                     00667 10
00067 10
00089
00089
00082
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PROCEDURE
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CoCo

```
DIM count, xmin, ymin, xmax, ymax: INTEGER
FOR count=1 TO 9
READ xmin, ymin, xmax, ymax
IF x>=xmin AND x<=xmax AND y>=ymin AND y<=ymax THEN
ctrl=count
count=10
ENDIF
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          DATA "TOOL", 0 "SWITCH", 5, "BUFFER", 12

DATA "DISK", 19, "DRAW", 24, "CLEAR", 29, "EXIT", 35

RE PARAM COLOT: INTEGER

DIM COUNTA: INTEGER

BUN gfx2("color", 0)

RUN gfx2("bor", 87, 15, 167, 31)

RUN gfx2("color", 87, 15, 169, 32)

RUN gfx2("color", 87, 15, 103, 31)

RUN gfx2("bor", 87, 15, 103, 31)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               0,0,3,0,5,0,10,0,12,0,17,0,19,0,22,0
24,0,27,0,24,0,33,0,35,0,38,0
11,2,20,3,22,2,37,3
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               NEXT count

RUN gfx2("color", 2)

RUN gfx2("pattern", 0,0)

EUN gfx2("color", 2)

RUN gfx2("color", 1,15,23,31)

RUN gfx2("bar", 7,15,23,31)

RUN gfx2("bar", 7,15,23,31)

IF pat<>0 THEN

END gfx2("pattern", 205, pat)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           FOR count=1 TO 8
RUN gfx2("pattern", 205, count)
RUN gfx2("bar", x, 15, x+8, 31)
x=x+8
                                                                                                                                               RUN patbar(color, pat, brush)

KUN patbar(color)

K=175

KUN gfx2("box", 174, 14, 304, 32)

FOB count=0 TO 15

RUN gfx2("color", count)

RUN gfx2("bar", x, 15, x+8, 31)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          EUN gfx2("bar", 39,15,55,31)
RUN gfx2("pattern", 0,0)
RUN gfx2("put", 1, brush, 71,23)
RUN gfx2("color", 2)
RUN gfx2("bar",0,8,319,12)
FOR count=1 TO 7
                                                  READ C,x
RUN gfx2("curxy",x,0)
PRINT t;
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 Control
PARAM x, y, ctrl:INTEGER
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            NEXT count
RUN gfx2("color",2)
RUN duarrow
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              NEXT count
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             DATA
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DATA
      PROCESS PROCES
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      0088
008A
00BE
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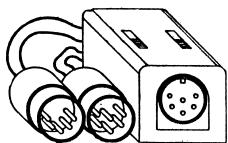
```
PARAM PERTRING[13]; yes: BOOLEAN DIM X, y: INTEGER; b1, b2: BYTE RUN gfx2("owset", 1, 11, 4, 15, 7, 2, 0)
RUN wnset(4)
RUN gfx2("box", 15, 31, 23, 39)
RUN gfx2("curxy", 1, 1)
RUN gfx2("curxy", 1, 1)
RUN gfx2("curxy", 4, 4)
PRINT PERTRING"; G3, 31, 71, 39)
RUN gfx2("curxy", 10, 4)
PRINT "NO";
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    PARAM color, pat, brush: INTEGER
DIM count, x: INTEGER
DIM t:STRING[7]
RUN gfx2("owset", 1,0,0,40,5,2,0)
RUN gfx2("box",0,12,319,39)
                                                                                                                                                      RUN chgclr(color,x)
RUN curstats(color,pat,brush)
RUN patbar(color)
needmenu=FALSE
RETURN
                                                                                                                       RETURN
RUN chgpat(x,pat)
RUN curstats(color,pat,brush)
needmenu=FALSE
RETURN
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   RUN readmouse(x,y,b1,b2)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               IF x=8 AND y=4 THEN
Yes=FALSE
RUN gfx2("fill",64,32)
x=999
ENDIF
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   BUN convert (x, y)
IF x=2 AND y=4 THEN
                                            RETURN
pmpt="Really End"
RUN yesno(pmpt,yes)
IF yes THEN
RUN gfx2("owend")
RUN gfx2("clear")
needmenu=TRUF
ELSE
                                                                          gfx2("owend")
defaults
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 RUN gfx2("owend")
                              needmenu=FALSE
ENDIF
                                                                                                       needmenu=FALSE
ENDIF
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            UNTIL x=999
                                                                                         ELSE
                                                                                                                                                                                                   PROCEDURE Y
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017E
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PROCEDURE toolment tool and to



# CocoTech





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```
PARAM PAIN (16): BYTE; color, bold, rev, trans, brush: INTEGER DIM x, y, count: INTEGER; b1,b2: BYTE DIM t: STRING[8]
BUN gfx2("owset", 1,4,1,12,8,2,0)
RUN gfx2("cwset(3)
RUN gfx2("cwset(3)
RUN gfx2("revon")
RUN gfx2("revon")
RUN gfx2("revon")
RUN gfx2("revoff")
RUN gfx2("revoff")
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   END DATA "Palette", 2, "Monitor", 3, "Txt Opt", 4, "Brushes", 5
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               IF y=4 THEN
RUN txtfunc(trans,bold,rev)
RLSE
IF y=5 THEN
                                                                          ENDIF

BUN duwait

OPEN #path, file: READ

READ #path, bufx, bufy

RUN gfx2("get", 19,1,0,0, bufx, bufy)

regs.a=1 \regs.b=$84

regs.x=$1301 \regs.y=1

RUN syscall($8E, regs)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  IF y=5 THEN
RUN getbrush(brush)
ENDIF
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   PARAM bufx,bufy,bstat:INTEGER
DIM enum:INTEGER
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   RUN readmouse(x,y,b1,b2)
IF b1<>0 THEN
RUN convert(x,y)
IF y=2 THEN
RUN chgpal(pal,color)
ELSE
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   regs.a=1 \regs.b=$84
regs.x=$1301 \regs.y=0
RUN syscall($8E, regs)
bstat=1
RUN duarrow
END
                                              RUN getfile(t,file)
IF LEN(file)<1 THEN END
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         , 1, x)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                      regs.a=path
RUN syscall($89,regs)
GLOSE #path
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 UNTIL b2<>0 OR b1<>0 RUN gfx2("owend")
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  IF y=3 THEN
RUN MON
ELSE
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    READ t.x
RUN gfx2("curxy"
PRINT t;
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            RUN oops(enum)
GOTO 20
SwitchMenu
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 REPEAT
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 ENDIF
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         enum=ERR
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              bstat=0
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                       IF y=4 THEN
RUN savebuf(bufx,bufy,bstat)
ELSE
IF y=5 THEN
RUN loadbuf(bufx,bufy,bstat)
ENDIF
ENDIF
ENDIF
ENDIF
```

```
PARAM wtype:INTEGER
TYPE registers=cc,a,b,dp:BYTE; x,y,u:INTEGER
DIM regs
    IF bstat=0 THEN kNb \ BUN gfx2("logic", xor")
nx=0 \ny=0 \ny=0
RUN gfx2("box", nx, ny, nx+bufx, ny+bufy)
ox=nx \oy=ny
REPEAT
REPEAT
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       ENDIF
UNTIL b2<>0
RUN gfx2("box", gx, oy, gx+bufx, oy+bufy)
RUN gfx2("logic", off")
END
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  PARAM enum: INTEGER
DIM x,y:INTEGER; b1,b2:BYTE
RUN gfx2("OWSet",1,5,8,30,6,0,2)
RUN wnset(4)
PRINT
SHELL "error "+STR$(enum)
PRINT
PRINT
PRINT "Click to continue"
RUN readmouse(x,y,b1,b2)
RUN gfx2("owend")
END
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        enum=ERR
RUN gfx2("logic","off")
RUN oops(enum)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           ox=nx \oy=
RUN delay
NDIF
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 0094 END
PROCEDURE WISE
0000 PARAM
0007 TYPE
002C DIM r
      0004A
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                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          bufx=nx-sx \bufy=ny-sy
RUN gfx2("get",19,1,sx,sy,bufx,bufy)
bstat=1
END
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             RUN quouse(nx,ny,b1,b2)
IF nx<>ox OR ny<>oy THEN
RUN gfx2("box",8x,8y,ox,oy)
RUN gfx2("box",8x,8y,nx,ny)
ox=nx \oy=ny
siz=(nx-8x)*(ny-8y)
IF siz<1 OR siz>15312 THEN
RUN duil
DIM 8x, ox, nx, sy, oy, ny: INTEGER
DIM b1, b2: BYTE
RUN duarrow
RUN gfx2("color", 2)
DIM Siz: INTEGER
ON ERROR GOTO 100
DIM valid: BOOLEAN
IF bstat<>0 THEN
RUN gfx2("killbuff", 19, 1)
bstat=0
ENDIF
REFEAT
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          PARAM bufx, bufy, bstat:INTEGER DIM enum:INTEGER ON ERROR GOTO 100 DIM nx, ny, ox, oy:INTEGER DIM bl, b2:BYTE RUN £fx2("color",2)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        RUN readmouse(sx, sy, b1, b2)
UNTIL b1<>0 OR b2<>0
IF b2<>0 THEN END \ ENDIF
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          UNTIL 51<>0 OR 52<>0
RUN gfx2("box", gx,8y,9x,0y)
RUN gfx2("logic", "Off")
IF 52<>0 THEN
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  KENDIF
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               RUN dupen
RUN gfx2("logic", "xor")
ox=sx \oy=sy
RUN delay
REPEAT
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            RUN gfx2("logic", "off")
RUN oops(enum)
END
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               ENDIF
IF NOT(valid) THEN
BUN duarrow
RUN gfx2("bell")
GOTO 10
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        valid=FALSE
ELSE
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            RUN dupen
valid=TRUE
ENDIF
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           enum=ERR
IF enum=194 THEN
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   RUN duarrow
GOTO 10
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       0275 100 enum=k
0275 100 enum=k
028k IF env
028k GOTC
0292 ELSE
0296 ELN
0285 END
0285 END
0285 END
0000 PARAM
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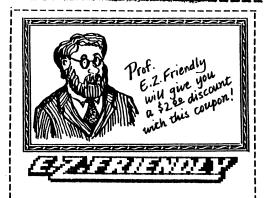
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# **Master Basic09**

#### Bill Brady

Somehow a few things failed to appear in the printed copy of the column last issue. I do not know how this came to be, but I will repeat all of the missing parts here, and, hopefully, make the salient points clear.

Now what was that main point? Ah yes, SYSCALL, the why and when.

I tried to show you how error handling is greatly simplified by the use of syscall. I gave examples of creating a file, the first being the 'vanilla' Basic09 way, the other used syscall. Lets try again to get this example in a form that you can see. We are writing a program that uses a subroutine at 1000 as the 'catch all' error handler. At some point within the program, we are going to create a new file. If that file already exists, we will create a new file, using the same name, but append a ".1".

Here is method "A":

```
(* location 1000 is our generic (* error handler
```

1 ON ERROR GOTO 1000

#### (\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

(\* Here starts our subroutine

(\* first we set up a new

(\* error routine at loc 50

(\* this is so we KNOW that

\* we got there from here

(\* and not someplace else

40 ON ERROR GOTO 50

(\* now we attempt to create

(\* our file

CREATE #path, "filename": WRITE

(\* OK we got past the CREATE

(\* now we have to skip the

(\* local error handler, and

(\* restore the generic error

(\* routine at 1000

ON ERROR GOTO 1000 GOTO 60

(\* here is the local error handler

(\* where we look to see if the file

(\* already exists.. error 218

```
(* note that we could get here for
(* any of several reasons, so the
(* routine will enter the generic
(* handler if it gets anything other
(* than 218

50 en=ERR
IF en=218 THEN
    filename=filename+".1"

ELSE
    GOTO 1002

ENDIF
GOTO 40

60 (* continue with program

1000 en=ERR
1002 IF en=...
```

Here is method "B" (using syscall)

```
40 s.a=2\s.b=7\s.x=addr(filename)
RUN syscal1($83,s)
IF s.b=218 THEN
filename=filename+".1"
GOTO 40
```

ELSE

en=s.b GOTO 1002

ENDIF

```
($83 is the CREATE system call. Entry: a = access mode, b = file attributes, x = address of the pathlist., (filename). Exit: a = path number, b = error code.)
```

A lot less work eh? Well, maybe, because you do have to define the "S" variable... we did that last time, remember the TYPE Statement? But you only have to set up the syscall register pak once in each program/procedure, and you can use it over and over. The differences between method A and method B include simplicity and speed. You also pick up some 'power". Lets take a look in more detail.

SIMPLICITY. Note the "IF s.b=218". The CREATE system call, like most system calls, returns error numbers in the B register. You grab and deal with the 'file already exists error' right there in the subroutine, no ON ERROR GOTO. You know precisely when and why the error 218 occured. What could be simpler?

# "Window Master"

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#### Screen Display Fonts

Window Master supports up to 54 different character sizes on the screen with 5 different character styles. You can have Bold, Italic, Underlined, Super-Script, Sub-script or Plain character styles or any combination of them in any character size. You can also change the text color and background at any time to get really colorful displays.

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Window Master is fully compatible with Enhanced Color Disk basic with over 50 Commands & functions added to fully support the Point & Click Window System. Window Master does not take any memory away from Basic, so you still have all the Basic Program memory available.

#### Hi-Resolution Displays

Window Master uses the full potential of the Color Computer 3 display by using the 225 vertical resolution display modes instead of the 192 or 200 resolution modes like most other programs. It uses either the 320/16 color mode or the 640/4 color display to give you the best display resolution possible, and can be switched to either mode at any time.

#### **Window Master Features**

#### Multiple Windows

Window Master supports multiple window displays with up to a maximum of 31 windows on the screen. Overlapping windows are supported, and any window can be made active or brought to the top of the screen. Windows can be picked up and moved anywhere on the screen with the mouse. There are 6 different Window styles to choose from and the window text, border and background color is selectable.

#### Pull Down Menus

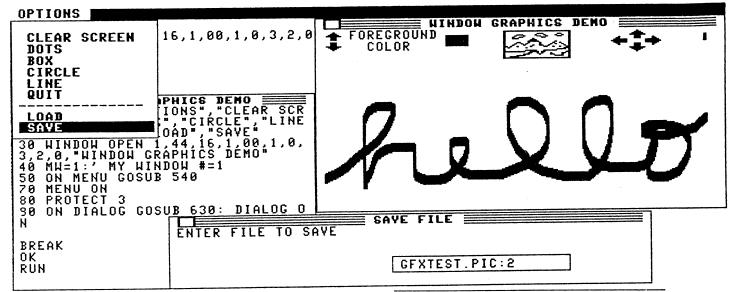
Menus are completely programmable with up to 16 menus available. They can be added or deleted at any time in a program. Menu items can be enabled, disabled, checked or cleared easily under program control. Menu selection is automatically handled by Window Master & all you have to do is read a function variable to find out which menu was selected.

#### Buttons, Icons & Edit Fields

Each Window can have up to 128 buttons, Icons or Edit fields active, if you can fit that many. Buttons, Icons and Edit field selection is handled automatically by Window Master when the mouse is clicked on one. All you have to do is read a Dialog function to find out which Button, Icon. or Edit field was selected, its very simple.

#### Mouse & Keyboard Functions

Window Master automatically handles the Mouse pointer movement, display and button clicks. It will tell you the current screen coordinate, the local window coordinate, window number the mouse is in, the number of times the button was pressed, which window number it was clicked in and more. The Keyboard is completely buffered, and supports up to 80 programmable Function keys that can contain any kind of information or command sequences you can imagine. You can load and save function key sets at any time. So, you can have special sets of function keys for different tasks. The "Ctrl" key is supported so that you have a full control code keyboard available.



#### Mixed Text & Graphics

Window Master fully supports both Text & Graphics displays and even has a Graphics Pen that can be used with HLINE, HCIRCLE, HSET and more. You can change the Pen width & depth and turn it on or off with simple commands. We also added Enhanced Graphics Attributes that allow graphics statements to use And, Or, Xor and Copy modes to display graphic information. With the Graphics enhancements added by Window Master, you could write a "COCOMAX" type program in Basic! In fact we provide a small graphics demo program written in Basic.

#### **Event Processing**

Window Master adds a powerful new programming feature to Basic that enables you to do "Real Time" Programming in Basic. It's called Event Trapping, and it allows a program to detect and respond to certain "events" as they occur. You can trap Dialog activity, Time passage, Menu Selections, Keyboard activity and Mouse Activity with simple On Gosub statements, and when the specified event occurs, program control is automatically routed to the event handling routine, just like a Basic Gosub. After servicing the event, the sub-routine executes a Return statement and the program resumes execution at the statement where the event occured.

#### **Enhanced Editing Features**

Window Master adds an enhanced editor to Basic that allows you to see what you edit. It allows you to insert & delete by character or word, move left or right a word or character at a time, move to begin or end of line, toggle automatic insert on/off or just type over to replace characters. The editor can also recall the last line entered or edited with a single key stroke. You can even change the line number in line to copy it to a new location in the program.

#### Window Master Applications

Window Master pushs the Color Computer 3 far beyond its normal capabilities, into the world of a "User Friendly operating enviornment. We are already planning several new programs for use with Window Master. So you don't have to worry about having to write all your own programs. And don't forget that many existing Basic and M.L. programs will run under Window Master with little or no changes. The Possibilities for Application programs are endless: Spread Sheets, Word Processing, Communications, Education, Games, Graphic Design, Desk Top Publishing and on and on.

#### Hardware Requirements

Window Master requires 512K of memory, at least 1 Disk Drive, a Hi-Res Joystick Interface and a Mouse or Joystick.

#### Technical Assistance

If you run into difficulty trying to use some of Window Master's features, we will be happy to assist you in any way possible. You can write to us at the address below or call us between 10am and 2pm Pacific Standard Time for a more timely response. Sorry, no collect calls will be accepted.

#### Ordering Information

To order WINDOW MASTER by mail, send check or money order for \$69.95, plus \$3.00 for shipping & handling to the address below. To order by VISA, MASTERCARD or COD call us at (702)-452-0632

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The Chicago Rainbow Fest opens today, and we will be there with Window Master Note that you do not have all of the ON ERROR GOTO statements... they take time... each becomes several system calls.

POWER. Note the 's.b=7'. That's the access mode! You can't set that at all from the Basic09 CREATE statement. (I forget what the CREATE statement defaults to, but I know of no way to change it.)

I like method B for another reason. It is far easier to read the code, you can see what is happening.. it is simple, and what some folks call 'elegant'. But what may be the most important, the use of syscall in this way leads to 'bulletproof' code... you end up with programs that work.

Back to the Why and When. Here we used syscall because we wanted to simplify error handling. We used it when we wanted to create a file. Now lets look at an example of 'bulletproofness'.

I am working on a program called Wiz Pro. Wiz Pro is a multi-part program that uses overlays. So what's an overlay? Well, Pro always leaves a two page chunck... 16k, free in its process space. As it runs, Pro will 'overlay' procedures into this space, execute then kill them, keeping the 16k space free. This way, Pro can be expanded in an unlimited way, just so long as each, (basic09), expansion fits in 16k.

These 'overlays' can come into Pros process space either from disk, or some other area of memory. Naturally, often used procedures are best kept in memory, others may be kept on disk. In any case, the choice is up to the user because Pro executes a 'overlay' called WizLoads. WizLoads is nothing more than a list of procedures and programs that get loaded when Pro does. So, if a user wants so and so proc kept in memory, all he has to do is put its name in WizLoads. This is what the proc looks like:

PROCEDURE WizLoads
PARAM lode(8):STRING[16]
FOR i=1 TO 8
lode(i)=""
NEXT i
lode(1)="WizUtils"
lode(2)="WizConfig"
lode(3)="WizClipper"
lode(4)="WpXmod"
lode(5)="WizAuto"
END

And here is what happens to it: (in Wiz Pro)

proc="Wizloads" \RUN proc(lode) \ KILL proc

i=1

WHILE lode(i)<>"" DO

SHELL "load "+lode(i)

i=i+1

ENDWHILE

Notice that the files "WizUtils ... Auto" end up hanging around in memory beyond this point.

In a particular phase of the development of Pro, I wanted to 'clean up' memory when Wiz Pro exited. So I used a lines like:

REPEAT
SHELL "UNLINK ",lode(i)
i=1+1
UNTIL lode(i)=""

Now, if you had 8 lodes, then the unlink command would be called in from disk 8 times... so I made one of the lodes 'unlink'. (lode=load.. load is a keyword, you can't use it in a program).

Now came the day I was to send out Alpha test copies of Wiz Pro. Although the instructions said "copy all of the Wiz Pro files into your command directory", all of the testers copied them into a 'seperate' CMDS directory, containing... you guessed it... no unlink command. So I got phome calls.....

How could use of syscall have place some armor on this? Well if I had used:

WHILE lode(i)<>"" DO s.a=\$22 \s.x=ADDR(lode(i)) RUN s9scall(\$1D,s) i=i+1 ENDWHILE

there would have been no need for the use of unlink, no missing unlinks, and no phone calls. The program would have been 'bullet proof', or at least 'bullet resistant'?

(\$1D is the 'unlink a module by name system call'. Entry: a = module type, (\$22 is basic09 subroutine), x = address of module name.

Exit: b = error code.)

Note that I have not shown these procs looking at the ccode register. The carry bit is set to one in the ccode register when there is an error. You should actually look at this bit first, then the b register.

While reading these syscall examples, a question may have arisen in your mind. Suppose an error occurs? Like in the WHILE lode(i)<>""DO above... suppose for some reason one of the 'lodes', (files), isn't there by the time you exit? What happens? Do you get vectored off to some other 'generic' error handler? The answer is no. In this case you just keep on trucking until you run out of files to unlink. (lode(i)=""). So, if a file isn't there to get unlinked.. it don't get unlinked.. got it?

If some other error occurs, well the worse that can happen is that something gets left behind in memory.

Now, the next step is to do away with the SHELL "load.. line in Wiz Pro also!

So another reason for using syscall is when you want to make your Basic09 program stand alone... self sufficient. By using syscall you can free your code from things like:

SHELL "dir" SHELL "chd" SHELL "tmode ..."
SHELL "link ..."

Lets see, if I remember correctly, I promised another example of using syscall to read a file very quickly. Try this:

DIM BUF(8192):BYTE

OPEN \*path, filename: READ

10 s.a=path \ s.y=8192 \ s.x=ADDR(BUF)

RUN syscall(\$89,s)

IF s.b=211 THEN 20

IF s.y<> 8192 THEN 10

CLOSE \*path

(\$89 is the READ OS-9 system call. Entry: a = path y = # of chars to read, x = address of buffer. Exit b=error code, y = number of bytes read.

Now you might be getting the idea that I don't like ON ERROR GOTO. I do like it, just not so much for error trapping. Why don't I like it for error trapping? Well, the main thing is that when you get to where your ON ERROR GOTO goes to, you don't know from where you got there! Some Basics have a func. or called ERRLN which tells you where the error occured. But not basic09. Why? Because ON ERROR GOTO isn't what it seems, and what it Is makes it really useful in the application of Basic09 to the creation of truly powerful programs!

ON ERROR GOTO is really a signal intercept trap! This is why you pretty well must have at least one ON ERROR GOTO in every program. If you don't, any signal will cause an exit. OS-9 signals must be caught, else they are fatal. (yes, some are fatal anyway).

Ever read about OS-9 signals and wished you could use them from BasicO9? Well, you can. In fact, they are easier to use from BasicO9 than from C!. Next time I will tell you about the 'mouse paws'.

Join us for our monthly Clipboard conference on CompuServe. The 2nd Saturday at 9pm Eastern CoCo notables and CoCo users meet in an informal CO in the CoCo Forum on Compu Serve. Our September CO will feature Chris Burke from Burke & Burke. Our October CO will feature Roger Krupski from RGB Computer Systems.

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# Clearbrook Software Group

This is issue 4 of the Clearbrook Software Group Newsletter. We will put the accounting project aside and develope an interactive program for creating new data bases.

#### It will let us -

- · specify file name and size
- · specify field names, types and sizes
- specify key names types and expressions
- create the data and index files

#### **Program listing**

```
NOTE Create a new data base
   NOTE a maximum of 40 fields and 5 keys are allowed
   NOTE maximum field name length is 15
   TEXT fn (30) OF 15.
   TEXT ft (30) OF 1
   TEXT dt (30) OF 1
   INTEGER f1 (30)
   TEXT fm (30) OF 15
   TEXT kn(5) OF 15
   TEXT kt (5) OF 1
   INTEGER k1 (5)
   TEXT ke(5) OF 80
TEXT a$ OF 80
   TEXT mask$ OF 80
   TEXT file name OF 15
   TEXT fts OF 1
   TEXT dt$ OF 1
   INTEGER 1, n, i, row, col
   INTEGER name good, good
   INTEGER fields, keys, records
   name_good=0, good=0, fields=0, keys=0, records=0
   i=0:WHILE i<30 DO: i=i+1:ft(i)="":ENDWHILE
   i=0:WHILE i<5 DO:i=i+1:kt(i)="":ENDWHILE
   CLEAR SCREEN
   UTD REVERSE: PRINT "CSG IMS data base creator";
   GOSUB file_name:GOSUB field_name:GOSUB edit
   LABEL file_name
   NOTE get the name for the file
   REPEAT
   LOCATE #ROWS-1,1:CLEAR LINE:PRINT "Data base name: ";
   UTD REVERSE: INPUT as: UTD NORMAL
   a$=TRIM$ (a$)
   IF a$<>"" THEN
   GOSUB check_name
   IF good THEN
   file_name=a$:name_good=1
LOCATE 1,35:PRINT "Name: ";:UTD REVERSE:PRINT
file name;:UTD NORMAL
   ELSE
   CALL create_error("Not a valid data base name")
   ENDIF
  ENDIF
  UNTIL name_good
  NOTE get number of records
  LOCATE #ROWS-1,1:CLEAR LINE:PRINT "Number of records:
  UTD REVERSE: INPUT a$: UTD NORMAL
  IF TRIM$(a$)<>"" THEN i=INTEGER(a$)
  IF i>=0 THEN
  records=i
  LOCATE 1,62:PRINT "Records: ";:UTD REVERSE:PRINT
records;:UTD NORMAL
  ENDIF
  RETURN
  LABEL field name
  NOTE get field and key info
```

```
REPEAT: GOSUB add name: UNTIL NOT good
    RETURN
    LABEL add_name
    NOTE add one field or key
    good=0
   LOCATE #ROWS-1,1:CLEAR LINE
PRINT "Type of field (Regular, Header or Key or
 ESCape)? ";
    REPEAT
    ft$=CAP$ (GETKEY)
    UNTIL SUBSTR(fts, "RHK"+CHR$(27))
    IF ft $= CHR$ (27) THEN RETURN: ENDIF
    IF ft$="K" THEN
    keys=1
    WHILE keys<5 DO
    IF kt (keys) = "" THEN EXIT: ENDIF
    keys=keys+1
    ENDWHILE
    IF keys>5 THEN
    CALL create error ("Too many keys")
    good=1:RETURN
    ENDIF
    row=17+keys:col=1:n=30+keys
    ELSE
    fields=1
    WHILE fields<30 DO
    IF ft(fields)="" THEN EXIT:ENDIF
    fields=fields+1
    ENDWHILE
    IF fields>30 THEN
    CALL create error ("Too many fields")
    good=1:RETURN
    ENDIF
    row=(fields-1)%15+3:col=(fields/16)*40+1:n=fields
    ENDIF
   LOCATE row, col:PRINT n;:LOCATE row, col+3:PRINT ft$;
    LOCATE #ROWS-1,1:CLEAR LINE:PRINT "Field name: ";
    INPUT a$
   GOSUB check_name
    UNTIL good
   LOCATE row, col+5:PRINT a$;
    LOCATE #ROWS-1,1:CLEAR LINE
   PRINT "Data type (Integer, Long, Date, Real or Text)?
   dt $=CAP$ (GETKEY)
   UNTIL SUBSTR (dts, "ILDRT")
   LOCATE row, col+21:PRINT dts;
IF dts="T" THEN
    REPEAT
   LOCATE #ROWS-1,1:CLEAR LINE
   PRINT "Text length: ";
   INPUT 1
   UNTIL 10 and 1 d0
   LOCATE row, col+22:PRINT 1;
   ENDIF
   IF ft$="K" THEN
   GOSUB getexp
   kn (keys) =a$:kt (keys) =dt$:kl (keys) =1:ke (keys) =mask$
   ELSE
   LOCATE #ROWS-1,1:CLEAR LINE
   PRINT "Field mask: ";
   INPUT mask$
   mask$=LEFT$ (mask$, 15)
   fn(fields) =a$:ft(fields) =ft$:dt(fields) =dt$
   fl (fields) =1:fm (fields) =mask$
   ENDIF
   LOCATE row, col+26:PRINT mask$;
   RETURN
   LABEL getexp
   REPEAT
   LOCATE #ROWS-1,1:CLEAR LINE
   PRINT "Key expression: ";:INPUT mask$
   mask$=TRIM$(mask$)
   UNTIL mask$<>""
   RETURN
   LABEL check_name
   good=1:a$=TRIM$(a$):1=LENGTH(a$)
IF 1<1 OR 1>15 OR CAPS(LEFT$(a$,1))<"A" OR CAP$(LEFT$(a$,1))<"A" OR
```

```
good=0
   ELSE
                 The second of the second
   WHILE 1 DO
IF SUBSTR(MID$(a$,1,1)," !@#4^&*()-=+'~[]{};:'\
|,./?") OR MID$(a$,1,1)='"' THEN
   good=0:EXIT
   ENDIF
   1=1-1
   ENDWHILE
   ENDIF
   RETURN
   IABEL edit
   NOTE allow changes to any of the data
   T.OOP
   LOCATE #ROWS-1,1
   PRINT "Press N to change file name, F to change
field, C to create or Q to quit: ";
   REPEAT
   a$=CAP$ (GETKEY)
   UNTIL SUBSTR (a$, "NFCQ")
   UTD REVERSE: PRINT a$;: UTD NORMAL
   IF a$="N" THEN
   GOSUB file_name
   ELSE IF a$="F" THEN
   GOSUB edit_field
   ELSE IF a$="C" THEN GOTO create
   ELSE RETURN
   ENDIF
   ENDIF
   ENDIF
   ENDLOOP
   IABEL edit_field
   LOOP
   LOCATE #ROWS-1,1:CLEAR LINE
   PRINT "Press D to delete a field, A to add or ESCape:
";
   REPEAT
   a$=CAP$ (GETKEY)
   UNTIL SUBSTR(as, "DA"+CHR$(27))
   IF a$="D" THEN
   LOCATE #ROWS-1,1:CLEAR LINE
   PRINT "Delete which line? ";
   INPUT 1
   IF 1>=1 AND 1<=35 THEN
   IF 1>30 THEN
   kt (1-30) =""
   LOCATE 1-11,3:CLEAR LINE
   ELSE
   ft(1)=""
   LOCATE ((1-1) $15+3,1/16*40+3):RINT "
   ENDIF
   ENDIF
   ELSE
   IF a$="A" THEN
   GOSUB add name
   ELSE
   RETURN :
   ENDIF
   ENDIF
   ENDLOOP
   LABEL create
   NOTE save info in a .ide file and create the .ida and
.iin files
   a$=file name+".ide"
   SET TRAP TO create trap
   SET PRINT TO a$
   SET TRAP TO abort_trap
   SET SCREEN OFF
   SET LEFT MARGIN TO 0
   SET PRINT ON
   PRINT "FILE "; file name;" OF LENGTH "; records
   PRINT
   WHILE 1<30 DO:1=1+1
   IF ft(i)<>"" THEN
   IF ft (1) = "H" THEN PRINT "HEADER ";: ENDIF
   dt$=dt(1):GOSUB printtype
   PRINT fn(i);
  IF dt(1)="T" THEN PRINT " OF LENGTH ";k1(1);:ENDIF
IF fm(1) <>"" THEN PRINT ' MASK "';fm(1);'"':ELSE
PRINT: ENDIF
   ENDIF
   ENDWHILE
   PRINT
   i=0
   WHILE i<5 DO: 1=1+1
   IF kt (i) <> "" THEN
   PRINT "KEY ";:dt$=kt(i):GOSUB printtype:PRINT kn(i);
```

```
IF kt(i) ="T" THEN PRINT " OF LENGTH "; kl(i);
  ENDIF
   PRINT " = ";ke(i)
   ENDIF
   ENDWHILE
   PRINT
   SET SCREEN ON: SET PRINT TO "": SET TRAP TO imsd trap
   SHELL "IMSD "+a$
   SET TRAP OFF
   RETURN
   LABEL create_trap
   SET TRAP OFF
   IF ERROR=218 THEN NOTE file already exists
   CALL create error ("File already exists")
   GOSUB file_name
   RESUME AT create
   ENDIF
  LABEL abort_trap
SET PRINT TO "":SET SCREEN ON
   LOCATE #ROWS-1,1:CLEAR LINE
   HELP ERROR
   END
   LABEL imsd_trap
   SET TRAP OFF
   LOCATE #ROWS-1,1:CLEAR LINE
   PRINT
   PRINT "Can't create the .ida and .iin files because
of errors found by IMSD."
  PRINT "You can edit the .ide file to correct the
errors."
   PRINT: PRINT
   CALL create_error("Press any key to continue")
   END
  ·LABEL printtype
   IF dt $="I" THEN PRINT "INTEGER ";
   ELSE if dt$="L" THEN PRINT "LONG ";
   ELSE if dts="D" THEN PRINT "DATE ";
ELSE if dts="R" THEN PRINT "REAL ";
   ELSE PRINT "TEXT ";
   ENDIF
   ENDIF
   ENDIF
   ENDIF
   RETURN
   MODULE create_error(message)
   LOCATE #ROWS, 1: CLEAR LINE
   UTD REVERSE:PRINT message; CHR$ (7); "-waiting";
   WHILE GETKEY="" DO ENDWHILE
   LOCATE #ROWS, 1: CLEAR LINE
```

## Using the program

This program can be executed in several ways. From the OS9 prompt, the IMS menu, in CSG IMS interactive mode or from another CSG IMS program..

When the program is invoked, it will prompt you for the name of the datafile you wish to create followed by the fields and keys. When entering the key expressions no error checking will be done. If you enter a bad expression, an error will be reported when the files are being created. If you do have an error you can either edit the .ide file or reenter all of the fields and keys and try again

When the file name, fields and keys are all defined, you can create the data base. Te program will call the IMSD program to perform this function. Any errors will be reported on the screen.

#### Clearbrook Software Group

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# **Product Reviews**

#### Clipboard's Review Crew

Coco Clipboard magazine is looking for Color Computer owners with good writing skills to assist us in evaluating new products. We can't pay you for your reviews, but you will have an opportunity to examine new products for the Coco, sometimes before the products become avalable to the public. You will also get a free copy of the issue in which your review appears, and you'll have the satisfaction of having helped other Color Computer owners with your evaluations.

If you are interested, write up a short sample review of any Coco product (please keep the length under 700 words) and send it to our review editor, Randy Krippner, at the address listed below. Material must be printed (dot matrix is fine). Make sure your name, address and phone number are printed on the first page of the review.

Include a description of your computer system; which model Coco you own, amount of RAM, number and types of disk drives, type of printer, what operating systems you have (OS9, RS-DOS, ADOS, etc.), and so on.

Mail it to: Randy Krippner, 1014 W. Hwy. 114, Lot 29, Hilbert, WI, 54129.

If you are selected to be one of Coco Clipboard's reviewers, we'll contact you with further details. Please include a stamped, self addressed envelope with your sample review.

Editor's Note: Because of the length of several of this issues article's we have limited our reviews to just two items. Our November / December edition will contain many, many more reviews - just in time for the holiday buying season. We did recieve three programs for this edition which are of particular note. We will be presenting more in depth reviews on these programs in up-coming issues.

VIP Database III S.D. Enterprises P.O. Box 1233 Gresham, OR 97030

Pgm. Type: CoCo III Database Requires: 128K CoCo III + Disk

Price : \$69.95

It's rather unfortunate that we don't

have more room in this edition for reviews as Paul Anderson and S.D. Enterprises have done a remarkable job in creating a nicely updated version of a tried and true CoCo database. Those of you with the original VIP database will be please to learn that 98% of all your original commands still work with Database III and that S.D. will upgrade your old version for \$42.95 including postage and handling.

Some of the enhancements for Database 3 include compatibility with RGB Computer Systems hard disk, 40 or 80 column display using the CoCo III's internal hardware, DOUBLE clock speed, a print spooler and a report generator with almost unlimited print format abilities and you can embed control codes for ALL typs of printers. In addition you can easily set the foreground and backround colors using the arrow keys to your personal taste. We tested Database III on a composite monitor and even at 80 columns, where a lot of data is displayed we had little if any trouble reading the screen - especially after experimenting with foreground and backround colors. RGB monitor owners will be thrilled with these capability as well as they can really tailor their dispay's look.

The biggest difference with Database III is it's ability to sort. The original program used a disk sort system and often took many, many minutes to do even a limited range of sorts. Database III however uses in memory sorts and at double clock speed this program just roars! Paul provided some sample programs for us to test, based on the examples in the VIP Database III manual. These examples (you can type them in from the manual) show off the sort routines (speed and sort order) and the built in math package. This makes constructing an accounts receivable file very easy and you can have the program update your accounts with just a couple of key strokes and in ascending or decending order.

Plus you design the database records the way you want them, not the way the program writer thinks is best. (For detail on what a database is, and how you might put one together refer to issues 4, 5, 6 of Clipboard - available on back issue order). A database does not have to be just the Christmas card list - it can be any type or set of information that needs to be manipulated, stored and retrieved. VIP Database III certainly let's you do all of that and very quickly. There's another feature, mentioned

already, which makes this program particularly interesting. It works with the RGB Hard Drive system. Depending on the hard drive size, you drives on line could have from 120 to 250 using the RGB system. Since VIP Database III does not do disk sorts - your information flow becomes incredibly fast when using a hard drive. Your accounts receivble, yes your Christmas card list can all be on their own "disk" on a hard drive just a few seconds away. The database also has mail merge capability for form letters with the personal touch. Coupled with VIP Writer III, Database III becomes a high powered productivity worker in your home of office.

HELLO.BASGOODGAMES TRIO Roy Pierce Software P.O. Box 1787 Main Post Office Edmonton, Alberta Canada (403) 474-8435

Pgm. Type:Disk Utility+

Skill Games

Requires :CoCo 2 or 3 :\$19.95 each Price

A lot of good things have come out of Canada for the CoCo - especially out of Edmonton. A new source of clever utilities and games is Roy Pierce Software. Roy has sent his



A DISK DIRECTORY UTILITY

by Roy C. Pierce WHAT WILL HELLO DO

(c) 1988

Display Alphabetically Sorted Directory of any Drive. (0-3)

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by Roy C. Pierce (c) 1988 **Challenging Two Player Games** 

ADI

**OTHELLO** 

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and a DOS BOOT/DAT file. What HELLO.BAS does payable and

HELLO.BAS is

several programs

selection easy but contain a specialized initializer, a HELP/ file DISKINIT/ auto boot blank disks before you best is go onto your programs. That's what load them with more DSKINIT/ does. Take a freshly formatted disk

first two releases, HELLO.BAS and GOODGAMES

not really new but HELLO.BAS incorporates

a

disk

Now disk menu selector programs are

menu

that not only make program

selector

and then run the DSKINIT/ program. It creates will automatically look for file that HELLO.BAS and HELLO.BAS will then let you load

your programs.

Trio.

program.

A HELP/ file is included to walk you through the instructions for copying and extra The program is powerful in drive set ups. it's simplicity and provides a nice menu program for each disk you have. Considering it can be moved from each disk in your collection with ease the \$19.95 price is quite low.

Roy also sent along his GOODGAMES TRIO. These are games that Roy originally wrote for his own pleasure, but had so many requests he went public. These games are ADI, OTHELLO and CONNECTS. Well OTHELLO and CONNECT games have ben around for a while - but hardly this fast and certainly not as cleanly. These games are PMODE 4 games so they can go from CoCo 2's to CoCo 3. Roy has kept them simple in graphics, but fast in speed with nifty little sound effects to help you keep track of the action. OTHELLO is a subset of the larger version and if your familiar with Roman Checkers, a Tandy ROM Pak, then you know what OTHELLO is. Roy's version uses an 8 x 8 board as opposed to the larger 12 x 12 board. This keeps the action fast paced, especially when used by younger players who could tire from the larger players face a version. More experienced greater challenge with the smaller area, kind of like putting the Chicago Bears into an arena football field, or making Larry Bird play half court and telling them they have to play for the championship.

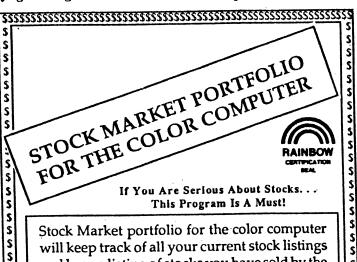
CONNECT5 is great for kids as it is so similar to other connect type games. Black and white discs drop from the top with a quick little sound and snappy animation. Connect 5

disks in a row and you win.

ADI is a game that you probably haven't heard of before. And it's not one that will come easily for many of us with a traditional western game mind set. This game comes to us from Africa. It was originaly played in the desert sands using handy playing "chips" from you don't know what a natural source. Now if and read the that means buy the game instructions. The game is played on a board of 12 slots in two rows of six. The object of the game is to move your tokens around the board so that you cature the enemy but also defend lot. like Ιt looks А positions. Backgammon, but plays without dice, or bets, or many of the rules of that game. Being born in the desert there wasn't a lot of time for rules in games, or dice cups. Things often had to be packed in a hurry. One thing you will find in this game is strategy. I never knew a caravan that didn't have some pretty tricky they want, with the programs they want. Variety is the spice of life and the CoCo is really the only "spice" on the Radio Shack shelf. It's simple, low cost, friendly, well supported and CoCo owners are just plain GREAT people. I am getting into "Tandy bashing" with all of this? No, not at all. The Tandy PC Clones and the new OS/2 5000 MC are top flight PC machines. But they aren't the only kind of computers people want or need. All I'm trying to say is give the CoCo the respect a tried and tested veteran deserves. Give the customer the chance to determine the market and the machines they want. Stop hiding the CoCo over in the corner, next to the tube tester.

The best thing I saw coming out of Tandy is the Express Order catalog. Now you can do the ordering directly from Tandy, on an 800 number, and have the product sent right to your thome. While this might take a customer out of the retail stores, it sure makes it easier to the retail store manager has one less thing to handle among the thousands of regularly to the token the token token token token token the token token token the token the token token token the token the token token token token the token tok

Speaking of listening, I wish you'd make note that our advertisers need your support. When you make a purchase from one the fine folks who help support us please mention Clipboard or use the coupon on the coupon page. These hard working people will really appreciate your purchases and we all benefit by getting more out of our computers!



Stock Market portfolio for the color computer will keep track of all your current stock listings and keep a listing of stocks you have sold by the year, they were sold with all totals, profit and loss, and percentages. More than one person can use this program as long as the first three letters on both first and last name are not the same. The program is menu driven and will give you the option for either screen print or information to be printed on printer.

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dealers and players and this is the game that came from them. It looks simple, but you better put on another pot of "joe" before sitting down to a serious game of ADI!

There is a built in help file with ADI plus a (L)ook command that will let you peek

ahead if you're really stuck.

At a little over \$6.50, which includes that postage, the GOODGAMES Trio is well worth the price.

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#### \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

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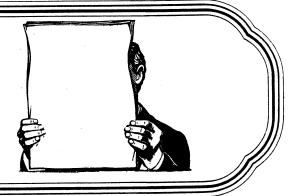
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## **Reader Mail**



Please renew my subscription for 1 year - enclosed is my check. Great magazine, Thank you!

Dave Kincaid Greenville, SC

Gosh, Dave what could I add? Thanks!

Out of the blue I received Vol 1. #5 of your magazine in the mail yesterday. A quick scan was enough to persuade me to subscribe. Inclosed is my check for subscriptions and back issues Vol 1. #2, 3, and 4.

I was also pleased to read of your connection with CompuServe as I am a member (76672,03646) and I'm looking forward to the conference.

T. Eric Nelson Santa Rosa, CA

Our monthly conferences co-sponsored by Clipboard and Dan Robins from Computer Shopper are gaining in popularity. In August we had Paul Anderson from S.D. Enterprises. September we tentatively have Chris Burke from Burke & Burke Hard Drives, and October's CO will feature Roger Krupski from RGB Computer Systems!

Inclosed is my check for issues 1, 2, 3 and 4. I and my grandchildren are operating 6 CoCo 64k's. The children range in age from 4 to 12.

I run OS9, Pascal, C and BasicO9. I sent for Bill Bernico's disks and use them in creating Ed. programs for the kids. From what I see in Vol. 1 #5 you have the startings of an outstanding magazine. Keep up the good work.

When I get my retirement check next month I will extend my subscription two more years. Here's to many happy hours on the CoCo!

Donald M. Tidd Vallejo, CA

We're impressed Don. Just goes to show that young and old love their CoCo's. Thanks for writing!

Congratulations on a great little magazine. I look forward to receiving many more issues. Enclosed is my check to extend my subscription for two more years.

James L. Gifford Kingman, AZ

Jim it's folks like you who brighten our day!

Please find enclosed a money order for 9 subscriptions to your magazine. All these subscriptions are from members of the London CoCoNuts Computer Club, and we were made aware of your magazine through our contact with the Toronto Color Computer Club. We are definitely looking forward to the success of your magazine.

Wayne Morrison and eight others London, Ontario

Wayne: Boy did Dar and I flip when we got your letter! Thanks for the great support and I hope you're enjoying your copies.

I was impressed with your Jan/Feb. issue. The future of the CoCo is OS9 and MultiVue. I recommend that you include routine articles and tutorials on OS9, BasicO9, "C", and MultiVue programming. We need an article comparing the features of the various hard disk systems that are available. We need reporting of inside Tandy info and rumors. I think you have a bright future if you pattern your approach after PC Magazine. We need this type of periodical for the CoCo community. Keep up the good work.

James Neukam Owensboro, KY

Well we've got the "C" column going for you Jim, and two columns dealing with Basic09 (actually 3 this month) and Randy Krippner is working on a MultiVue project for the next edition. I'd love to publish more about our friends at Tandy, but only when we can get as Joe Friday would say - the "facts." We encourage all of our readers to write to Tandy and tell them how much you like the CoCo and want more hardware and software and support

an important place as your halfway house.

Here is my check for renewel of my subscription for 2 year. Much of the contents are way over my head but I hope to have time to learn some of the intricasies - and PLEASE don't neglect the CoCo II owners who don't want to invest is OS9! I'm still producing a newsletter for my husbands WWII outfit and use 2 CoCo's, 3 printers, 2 SS drives.

Maried A Bickers Gulf Breeze, FL.

Per your request find our new series on modular programming in Basic by Bosiy Pitre, plus a Basic program by Mike Dooley. We're working on more "good" programs and articles for the CoCo 2.

Here's my money Here's my money order for the timely reminder to renew. I enjoy the magazine very order for the timely much and have recommended it to quite a few people here in Toronto.

Keep up the good work, I enjoy it all. The ocassional hardware interface etc. would be of interest also.

Mike Fisher Toronto, Ontario Canada

Mike thanks for the help in Toronto! Our readers should note that on the top of their mailing labels we are now publishing the start and ending dates of their subscription. The ending date is <u>one month BEFORE</u> your offices, Monday through Saturday from Sam to 6pm eastern.

I would like to renew my subscription to this wonderful magazine. My check is enclosed. Thank you and all your staff for a great magazine. Keep up the good work.

Ed Robinson Fresno, CA

Thanks Ed!

I would also like to compliment you on your magazine, I think it was a much needed improvement in a lot of areas as far as the CoCo goes. I also like the fact that you are trying to put full programs into the magazine instead of trying to stretch them out over a period of months. Keep up the good work.

Dave Henderson

Dave, we really debated about running Randy Krippner's program over two issues. We dislike articles which seem to promise an entire

program in one issue only to find out that Glad to see the CoCo working hard in such you've got to wait till next month, or pick up the disk service to get the balance of the article when you get to the end of the piece. We said up front, that the article would be split and we have part 2 of the article in this issue.

> Enclosed is my check for a 2 year renewel. Keep up the good work. Your's is one of the few magazines that I read cover to cover every article seems like it's written just for my level of knowledge. Keep up the "C" support. I know there's a wealth of knowledge available in this language and your articles are helping me tap this great source (that's a pun!). Try to get "C" running on MultiVue. I love hearing about others who use their CoCo's for business reasons. I hope to be able to do this soon. And where is Rush Caley?

As long as you treat the CoCo as more than game machine, I'll be subscribing!

Stephen A Houghy, MD Milwaukee, WI

So you like reading about CoCo business success stories??? Check out our contents page and thanks for your support!

I have included a money order for one year of CoCo Clipboard Magazine and two of the back issues. I would like to have issue 4 March/April 1988 and issue 5 May/June 1988. I would like to have all of the back issues but I think that your price is a little high for photocopies.

Continued On 36

SPECIAL SALE FROM BILL BERNICO SOFTWARE! BUILD UP YOUR SOFTWARE COLLECTION WITH THIS FANTASTIC OFFER. YOU GET MORE THAN 250 PROGRAMS (ABOUT 75 OF THOSE ARE FOR THE NEW COCO 3) ALL FOR THE LOW PRICE OF JUST \$21.00. PROGRAMS COME ON FOUR DISKS ALL DOUBLE-SIDED AND FACKED WITH GOODIES FOR YOUR COCO 1,2, & 3. YOU'LL GET MUSIC GRAPHICS, TUTORIALS, EDICATIONAL, GAMES, UTILITIES, PRINTER, HOME HELP, DATABASES DOZENS OF SUBROUTINES THAT YOU CAN USE IN YOUR OWN PROGRAMS, LOTS OF FONTS FOR DISPLAYING TEXT ON THE GRAPHICS SCREEN. DISK PROGRAMS AND EVEN A WORD PROCESSOR! SEND CASH, CHECK OR MONEY ORDER (U.S. FUNDS ONLY). I'LL EVEN PAY POSTAGE AND HANDLING. ALL YOU PAY IS \$21.00 - PERIOD SEND FOR YOUR SOFTWARE COLLECTION TODAY:

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## **SEEC: To Define**

#### Nancy Ewart

The easiest part of starting a new language is understanding the language; the hardest part is putting the environment together and knowing step-by-step how to use it. In the beginning all I knew was I needed OS-9 and a C Compiler to learn to program in C. Because of this vast ignorance, I followed anything that had steps, or samples, that I could find. I quickly learned to do EXACTLY as they said, and not try to improve on anything. Therefore, it took me too long to start fiddling with the compiler, the libraries and such. I hope that the exercises, examples and explanations in this essay will make it easier for others to start such fiddling sooner and with more understanding.

One of the most important concepts to understand for those of us who are not experienced in assembly language is how the C Compiler works and what influence the C Compiler has on the use of the language. This time we will explore the PREPROCESSOR; with #include; #define; libraries; and the command line of the compiler itself.

Frequently #define is used for the constant to identify the number of elements in an array. This practise helps you remember what the source code was all about six months later.

#define BOX\_SIDES 6
Then later you can set up an array thusly:
 int caskets[BOX\_SIDES]

When you use #define, the Preprocessor changes every instance of the defined symbol (string) into the definition; for example #define PI 3.14159 or #define HELLO "Hi, there! What's New?". It makes all these substitutions throughout the source code before the compiler even begins passl. Consider the following source code:

```
/* Preprocessor exercise one*/
#define BEGIN main(){
#define END }
#define PRNT printf("

BEGIN
    thirty();
    PRNT Book Trader\n");
    twenty();
    PRNT Quality Preowned Paperback Books\n");
    thirty();
    PRNT Half-price");
END
```

```
thirty()
{
  printf(" ");
}

twenty()
{
  printf(" ");
}
```

You can send the source code through the preprocessor only; thus you stop the compiling and look at what is happening. Use this command:

c.prep -1 btlogo.c >/d0/WORDPR/btprep
where WORDPR is a directory on drive 0. Then,
list btprep.

```
BTPREP
         (exerpt)
#define BEGIN main(){
#define END }
#define PRNT printf("
#5
4
#6
BEGIN
main(){
  thirty();
 thirty();
  PRNT Book Trader\n");
 printf(" Book Trader\n");
  twenty();
 twenty();
  PRNT Quality Preowned Paperback Books\n");
 printf(" Quality Preowned Paperbac Books\n");
```

And so on...... You can see what is happening. Did you notice that the preprocessor dropped off the "k" in "Paperback"? The #define PRNT printf(" has a number of surprises for the unwary; the "k" was the character that wrapped around to the next line on the VDG screen. For this reason, change the line PRNT Quality (etc.) to the regular printf("Quality (etc.) and then compile it and

you will get the Book Trader signature the way it was meant to be. Another limitation is that there must be a space between "PRNT" and what you want to print or the compiler will treat it as one word and announce an undeclared variable. However, when #define PRNT works it saves a lot of shift key typing.

All this playing around with the #defines is not much of a time saver with programs as simple as these. Where #define comes in handy is for something that is used over and over again, either in one program or in many programs. In the latter case, expand the #defines to include all the helps and short-cuts that you need. Put them in an .h file such as lazy.h and #include them at the beginning of all your programs. Here are a few inclusions to start your thinking. By the way, the part of the #define directive in CAPS is called the "macro" and the definition is called the "replacement string."

```
lazy.h
#define BEGIN
                main(){
#define END
                }
                printf("
#define PRNT
#define TIMES
#define IF
                 if (
#define THEN
                 )
#define ELSE
                else
#define AND
                 88
#define OR
#define EQUALS ==
```

The following could be the start of something to amuse a five year old, joke.c.

```
#include "lazy.h"
#define KK Knock, knock\n"
BEGIN
    PRNT KK);
    PRNT Who's there?");
END
```

In addition to the ability to look at what the preprocessor does as described above, you can use the options available for the compiler command line to save yourself time, when debugging and, finally, space, when storing compiled programs. You can cut down on the time involved when working on debugging C source code by omitting the code optimizer phase of the compiling process. The command line is ccl -o joke.c. (REMEMBER, clear away the debris from an aborted compile, i.e. ctmp.3.m, etc., before starting a new one.)

On very simple, short programs the -o option doesn't seem to make much difference one way or another, but on longer programs if you skip c.opt, the compilation is faster. At the very end, when everything is A-OK, run the compiler one last time, leaving c.opt in. The optimizer will make the code more efficient and shorter. Make a trial run by giving the same source code two different names (programl.c and program2.c); compile program1.c with the -o option; compile program2.c straight. Then dump program1 and dump

program2. If optimizing were actually done, program1 will be shorter.

Donald Hicks of 355 St. Emanuel St., Mobile, AL 36603 was the first to write in with this suggestion for the C Compiler in a Level Two environment:

The LIB and DEFS files from the Development Pak should be added and, since there are some differences, "c.asm" should be replaced with a renamed copy of "rma" and "c.link" with a renamed "rlink" from the same source.

He also suggested this fix:

In "cc1" starting at offset \$0EE6, change:
 /d0 /lib/ctart to /DD /lib/cstart (or
 whatever suits you)
In "c.prep" starting at offset \$135D, change:
 /d0 /defs/.r to /DD /defs/.r (or
 whatever)

Donald suggests using a disk file editor to do this job. He emphasizes "Notice the space after the device name. It must remain undisturbed. It is actually a \$00 byte, as is the one before the device name."

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PCRENAME PCDELETE PCFORMAT	rename PC file delete PC file format PC disk	FLEXDIR FLEXDUMP FLEXREAD FLEXWRITE	directory of FLEX disk display FLEX disk sector read FLEX file write file to FLEX disk

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William A Lathan of 1023 Courtney Dr., fesquite, TX 75150 sent this patch to change where the C Compiler looks for the C Library a ram disk instead of drive one.

c 0ee5 64 72 c 0ee6 31 30 1 c.prep c 135c 64 72 c 135d 31 30

I tried this and it works. For those of you who have never done anything like this here are the steps to follow:

Be sure you have used tmode pause so First: that you get a screenfull at a time and no more.

Second: Dump ccl then dump c.prep. Find the address and look at what you will be changing.

Third: Make Bill Lathan's file (see above)

using any editor or "build".
Call it "rampatch".
Fourth: load cc1 and c.prep into memory.

Type the command Fifth:

modpatch rampatch < enter>

Sixth: Rename cc1 and c.prep in your CMDS directory. This is to protect

what you have in case of accident.

Seventh: Save the modified cc1 and c.prep from memory into your CMDS directory on your /d0 disk. Save /d0/cmds/cc1 cc1 "Save" is a CMD in Level I; it does not come in Level II unless you have Development System.

Now you need a Ramdisk called /r0. Format /r0. Transfer your C Library disk and your C Compiler CMDS directory to the ramdisk. You can do that using "dsave" or a command like "dup" supplied with the Spectrum Ramdisk, IF you first make a Library diskette with both the C Library files on it AND a CMDS directory that includes the C Compiler commands. (To do it this way you must have a double sided 40 track format.)

Bill Lathan has a different approach. He savs:

(This) lists the procedure file I use when I play around with C. The library is the one I downloaded from CompuServe ... more capability than the one by Microware. Also, CompuServe has CC, an alternative to CC1.

This is a file to start the C system with the libraries on ramdisk, /r0. The LIB and DEFS files, normally expected on /d1, are first moved to /r0. The new cc from CompuServe is loaded. Then, the modified command c.prep is loaded as are the normal commands c.pass1, c.pass2, c.opt, rma and rlink.

echo Use rdisk 24 to set up Ram Disk echo Copying C LIB files makdir /r0/LIB chd /r0/LIB Copy #20K /d1/LIB/clib.1 clib.1 Copy #20K /d1/LIB/cstart.r cstart.r echo Copying C DEFS files makdir /r0/DEFS chd /r0/DEFS Copy #20K /d1/DEFS/arg.h arg.h Copy #20K /d1/DEFS/bool.h bool.h Copy #20K /d1/DEFS/ctype.h ctype.h Copy #20K /d1/DEFS/dir.h dir.h Copy #20K /d1/DEFS/direct.h direct.h Copy #20K /d1/DEFS/errno.h errno.h Copy #20K /d1/DEFS/lowio.h lowio.h Copy #20K /d1/DEFS/math.h math.h Copy #20K /d1/DEFS/memory.h memory.h Copy #20K /d1/DEFS/modes.h modes.h Copy #20K /d1/DEFS/module.h module.h Copy #20K /d1/DEFS/os9.h os9.h Copy #20K /d1/DEFS/password.h password.h Copy #20K /d1/DEFS/phone.h phone.h Copy #20K /d1/DEFS/scrstat.h scfstat.h Copy #20K /d1/DEFS/setjmp.h setjmp.h Copy #20K /d1/DEFS/sets.h sets.h Copy #20K /d1/DEFS/sgstat.h sgstat.h Copy #20K /d1/DEFS/sgtty.h sgtty.h Copy #20K /d1/DEFS/signal.h signal.h Copy #20K /d1/DEFS/stdio.h stdio.h Copy #20K /d1/DEFS/string.h string.h Copy #20K /d1/DEFS/time.h time.h Copy #20K /d1/DEFS/utime.h utime.h echo Loading C CMDS into memory load /d1/cmds/cc load /d1/cmds\_mod/c.prep load /d1/cmds/c.pass1 load /d1/cmds/c.pass2 load /d1/cmds/c.opt load /d1/cmds/rma load /d1/cmds/rlink link cc link c.prep link c.pass1 link c.pass2 link c.opt link rma link rlink echo All C files and commands have been moved

Thanks to Bill's listing, you not only know the format for such a transfer of material to a ram disk, but you also know what is contained in the C Library on CompuServe.

echo Do "chd /r0" for C work

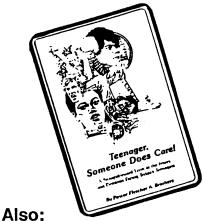
Another source of material to supplement the MicroWare C Compiler is the OS-9 Users Group Library. For those commands in the Library that are written in C, the UG Library includes the source code. In addition, there are two special C disks: #26 C Language Math Library and #09 C Programmer's Tool Kit.

The OS-9 Users Group sells its User Group Library disks for \$6 (after you become a member of the OS-9 User Group for \$25 a year.

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Next issue, among other things, I'll give a report on FoxWare's CCENV(R), a mouse and menu driver for OS9 compilers.

I thank every one who sent letters after the first column. I urge all of you, beginners and experts alike, to send in suggestions and SOURCE CODE.

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Continued From 32

Well the NFL Buffalo Bills have their training camp here in Fredonia and it's time I wrapped up this column, I've got to go over and give quarterback Jim Kelly a couple of pointers... yeah right! See you all in October!

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# The Machine Shoppe

# Andrew Bartels

Q: What's the difference between JSR and BSR make sure the colors come out right when the in Assembly language? They seem to do the same title screen is displayed. Sometimes the thing.

Gene Newkirk Richmond, Virginia

A: Both JSR and BSR perform the same basic function. It is the way it is accomplished that makes them different. When you use JSR, the ML code for JSR is followed by an absolute address, a pointer to the appropriate address. But BSR works by means of offsets. The BSR code is followed by a one byte offset which is used to point to the correct address. The PC register always holds the address of the next instruction to execute. This one byte offset is added to PC to form the address to branch to. The offset is signed, so you can BSR to any routine within -128 to +127 bytes away from the instruction after the BSR. If the routine you want to BSR to is further away than that, use LBSR, or Long Branch to Subroutine. It is the same as BSR, except it uses a two byte offset for a range from -32768 to +32767, or anywhere in the 64K memory workspace.

Why are there two ways of calling a subroutine? Well, BSR and LBSR are used generally in ML code which may have to be placed in a different location from time to time. Suppose you move a ML program from \$E00 to \$7000. If the program has JSR's in it, the absolute address pointer will still point to the old subroutine address. But with BSR, everything is relative to the PC register, or in other words, the location of the program. The BSR and LBSR offsets will not be wrong, because the program's subroutines will still be the same distance from the BSR point.

But BSR and LBSR are not the only PC relative instructions. A truly position independent program must have ALL references to absolute addresses eliminated and replaced by offsets.

Thus, as you may have guessed, there are ways of using offsets when loading and storing to memory, etc. Please see Bill Barden's book entitled TRS-80 Color Computer Assembly Language Programming, pages 223-225 for a more thourough explanation about relative addressing.

Q: I am making a program that uses the PMODE4 graphics mode with artifact colors. I want to

make sure the colors come out right when the title screen is displayed. Sometimes the colors are reversed. Is there some kind of value I can store in an address to get the colors to come out right?

James Perry, Louisville, KY

A: No. There isn't anything like that which can do the trick, unfortunately, but there is another way commonly used on Machine Language programs using the PMODE4 screens.

You've seen it, I'm sure. It's a color test. The PMODE4 screen pops up, with red or blue, and a message telling the user to press reset if it is not red. When the user gets the computer to reset with the screen red, he presses (ENTER). The following listing is one such color test routine. It was written with Disk EDTASM. This program was copyrighted, but I am giving you (and all other CoCo Clipboard subscribers) permission to use it in your programs, provided you place a small note in them that John S. Rullo and I wrote the routine. Just add this code to your Assembly source (use your own ORG statement, and replace line 500 with a JMP or BRA to the start of your program). If you want, you can use it in a BASIC program by CLEAR 200, &H6FFF, loading it, and executing it. I hope this cures the trouble.

The Color Test Listing:

00100 \*COLOR TEST ROUTINE 00110 \*BY ANDREW B. BARTELS 00120 \*AND JOHN S. RULLO 00130 \*THANKS FOR HELPING, JOHN 00140 \*COPYRIGHT (C) 1986 00150 POLCAT **EQU** 00160 MODE **EQU** \$FFC0 00170 VDGPIA **EQU** \$FF22 00180 OFFSET **EQU** \$FFC6 00190 STPGE1 **EQU** \$0E00 00200 ENPGE4 **EQU** \$2600 00210 ORG \$7000 00220 START **PULS** 00230 STX \$200 00240 **JSR** RESET 00250 PMODE LDX #MODE 00260 STA 00270 3.X

00280		STA	5,X
00290		LDA	VDGPIA
00300		ORA	#\$F8
00310		STA	VDGP1A
00320	PAGE	LDX	#OFFSET
00330		STA	1,X
00340		STA	3,X
00350		STA	5,X
00360		STA	6,X
00370		STA	8,X
00380		STA	10,X
00390		STA	12,X
00400	PCLS	LDX	#STPGE1
00410		LDD	#\$5555
00420	CLEAR	STD	,X++
00430		CMPX	#ENPGE4
00440		BNE	CLEAR
00450	KEY	JSR	[POLCAT]
00460		$\mathbf{BEQ}$	KEY
00470	FIXIT	LDX	JUMP
00480		STX	<b>\$</b> 168
00490		LDX	\$200
00500		TFR	X,PC
00510	JUMP	FDB	<b>\$</b> 0
00520	RESET	LDX	<b>\$</b> 168
00530		STX	JUMP
00540		LDX	#PMODE
00550		STX	<b>\$168</b>
0056 <b>0</b>		RTS	
00570		END	START

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# BASIC listing for Color Test:

'COLOR TEST ROUTINE 'BY ANDREW B. BARTELS 20 'AND JOHN S. RULLO 30 'COPYRIGHT (C) 1986 40 50 PCLEAR4: CLEAR200, &H6FFF 60 FORX=&H7000 TO &H7056:READA\$ 70 POKEX, VAL("&H"+A\$): NEXT 80 EXEC&H7000'CALL RESET RTN 90 PRINT"COLOR TEST DONE... 100 DATA 35,10,BF,2,0,BD,70,4A 110 DATA 8E, FF, CO, A7, 84, A7, 03 120 DATA A7,05,B6,FF,22,8A,F8 130 DATA B7, FF, 22, 8E, FF, C6, A7 140 DATA 1,A7,3,A7,5,A7,6,A7,8 150 DATA A7,A,A7,C,8E,E,0,CC,55 160 DATA 55, ED, 81, 8C, 26, 0, 26, F9 170 DATA AD, 9F, AO, 0, 27, FA, BE, 70 180 DATA 48, BF, 1, 68, BE, 2, 0, 1F 190 DATA 15,0,0,BE,1,68,BF,70 200 DATA 48,8E,70,8,BF,1,68,39

# **Modular Programming**

# **Boisy Petre**

Editors Note: We're very pleased to welcome below: Bosiy to our pages. Boisy is a recent high scholl graduate who comes to us with high recommendations from his teachers and several academic awards.

"What in the world is a column on Disk doing in a serious-oriented magazine like CoCo Clipboard?" Some people have the misconception that Disk BASIC is just a mixn-match of ROM code worth little value. They would rather stick with serious things like OS-9 and BASICO9. I must agree on the basis that OS-9 and BASICO9 are very serious, and bring a lot of power out of our CoCo. But let me ask, "How many people want to do serious things with their Color Computer, but not at the expense of learning OS-9 or BASIC09?"

This column is not another merry-go-round tutorial on PMODE graphics or CIRCLE statements. The standard we are enforcing is rigid program structure and good programming design. Once we establish and learn these principles, we can proceed to tap into the seriousness of Disk BASIC.

In this issue we will begin by introducing you to the concept of "modular design." Modular design is a method used by programmers not only in BASIC, but in other high - level languages. Modular design gives us a foundation where we can start to build our structure -- the program. Let's get a true definition on modular design Pitre-speak:

MODULAR DESIGN - A structured programming concept where a program is divided into several parts (based on its overall content) in order for the programmer to more effeciently develop and test his/her work.

Planning plays a vital role in modular design. Writing a program isn't something I just sit down and do. I've been known to drive great ideas to the grave by being in such a hurry to "try it out" on my CoCo that I became "lost in the code" and, out of frustration, never attempted to try again. I am sure we've all been in this scenaro: leaned over our CoCo at 2 in the morning with a huge question mark dangling over our head, trying to figure out what we did wrong because we didn't take out time to plan. Good ideas die quickly without organization.

Enough negative thought -- let's begin our venture! First we will examine the "whys" of modular design. I've listed just a few

- IT GIVES THE PROGRAMMER A "STANDARD" TO GO BY. You can come back 5 months later to an old program and make a patch or kill a bug because of the organized structure you used throughout your work.

- IT ENDORSES "PROGRAMMER FREINDLINESS". Other programmers can modify portions of your program (that is if you want them to) easier and with less effort than searching through mounds of code scrolling on the screen.

- IT GIVES YOUR PROGRAM A NEAT APPEARANCE. Your listings will be easier to follow while you study them and less hard to search through while debugging.

- IT CUTS DOWN ON LOST-TIME. You are more likely to recover sneaky bugs (and with less time) if you use modular design.

Sounds like programmer's heaven, doesn't it? I tell you, using modular programming in your work REALLY makes a difference! I could go on, instance after instance, on how much time and effort I have saved by not hurriedly typing in something on my CoCo. It may take a little more effort than just sitting down and typing, but it is definitely worth the end results.

There are as many methods of modular design as there are Rolls-Royces, but we will study only one -- the TOP-DOWN design. This particular modular design structure will follow the rules outlined below:

- REMARK statements will used liberally.
- Lines 0-99 will be the INITIALIZATION module.
- Lines 100-39999 will be the MAIN PROGRAM module.
- Lines 40000-49999 will be the ERROR TRAP module.
- Lines 50000-59999 will be the SUBROUTINE module.
- Lines 60000-63999 will be the DATA module.

For this issue, we will study the INITIALIZATION, MAIN PROGRAM, and DATA modules. We will cover the remaining modules in

# The Wegert Report

# Steve Wegert

With the continual crossover from the CoCo Forum into the world of OS9, forum members find themselves at a loss for a terminal program that allows for the proper handling of OS9 files. Right off the bat you have the problem of file format. Add to that the annoyances encountered with the inevitable XMODEM padding found at the end of most files transferred in that manner and improper handling of linefeeds and you're looking at quite a challenge when downloading files from CompuServe.

Certainly you use your favorite can <fill-in-the blank> term program to download an OS9 file, use some type of conversion utility to convert it into the proper format, use yet another utility to strip the padding and linefeed trash but c'mon folks, let's get real. After the second pass through this forest of endurance you're fast checking your and wonder about t.he "better always-present-yet-never-in-sight

# OS9 FORUM ANNOUNCES IntroDisk (r)

Much the same way Mikeyterm has become the 'standard' terminal program for the CoCo Forum, for a nominal charge to help defray media, printing and handling cost, the folks behind the OS9 forum now bring you "The OS9 Forum's IntroDisk (r)".

Along with utilities to to assist with your OS9 file management and a few general help files on using the forum, on this disk is STERM \_\_\_ " A Simple Terminal Program" written by Mark Griffith [76070,41]. Full 'C' source is included.

STERM is a child of the popular SMOD series of terminal emulators for the OS9 Operating System originally developed by Carl Kreider and enhanced by Jim Jones. STERM includes the best features of it's parents features, adding new such as CompuServe's new B-Plus protocol. The cost for the IntroDisk stuff (catchy name, eh?) is \$10 order or postpaid, cash, check, money Visa/Mastercard.

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#### **NEW MENUS IN LIBRARIES**

With the coming of the new forum software, a better, more intuitive menu structure appeared and navigating the forum's libraries is a snap!

Choosing item 3, LIBRARIES (Files) from the CoCo Forum main menu, you'll be presented with this panel:

#### \*The CoCo Forum\* Libraries Menu

Libraries Available:

- 1 Reference Library
- 2 Graphics
- 3 Games
- 4 Music
- 5 Orchestra-90
- 6 Telecommunications
- 7 CoCo BBS Systems
- 8 Application/Utility
- 9 OpSystems/Languages
- 10 Hardware/Technical
- 11 CoCo 3
- 12 The Soapbox
- 13 Products / Reviews
- 14 Private Classifieds
- 15 Clubs / Newsletters

The titles are self describingand should give you a good idea of what's contained behind doors 1 through 15.

Choosing door number 1, Reference Library, brings up another action panel to work with:

\*The CoCo Forum\* Library 1

#### Reference Library

- 1 BROWSE thru files
- 2 DIRECTORY of files
- 3 UPLOAD a new file
- 4 DOWNLOAD a File
- 5 LIBRARIES

For a quick look at what files are available in this 'room' of the library, asking for a DIRECTORY of files will list, in last-in-first-out order, the file name, upload date, file size and number of access for each submission:

Keywords: ASCII TEXT TRANSCRIPT CO CONFERENCE DENNIS SKALA PROGRAMMING USING OS9

This is the edited transcript of the CoCo Forum's COnference on June 11, 1988, with guest Dennis Skala. The topic was "Programming and Using OS9".

Press (CR) for next or type CHOICES!

Notice that the same information presented in a DIRECTORY is duplicated during a browse but additional facts such as the keywords and file description are now included. This bit of extra data should give you a good idea of what the file is about. It's always a good idea to look at the file description as many times the submittor will include instructions for its use as well as instruction files if needed.

Thumping the <Enter> key will bring up the next selection of your search, asking for

CHOICES presents the disposition panel:

\*The CoCo Forum\* Library Disposition

- 1 READ this file
- 2 DOWNLOAD this file
- 3 RETURN to library menu

Again, some very obvious choices. Option 1 allows for online reading of a text file. Option 3 gets you out of trouble. Number 2 is the choice we need:

Library Protocol Menu

Transfer protocols available -

- 1 XMODEM (MODEM7) protocol
- 2 CompuServe 'B' protocol 3 CompuServe 'A' protocol
- 4 DC4/DC2 CAPTURE protocol
- 5 Kermit protocol
- 6 CompuServe Quick 'B' protocol
- 0 Abort transfer request

CompuServe supports several protocols. Most terminal programs will support one, if not several, of the ones listed above. It is recommended that a transfer protocol be used any time data integrity is an issue. If your terminal program supports it, B protocol is highly recommended for use on CompuServe. It's fast, transfers only what's in the file (no padding as found in XMODEM transfers) fully supported by CompuServe.

Uploading is just as simple. Choose the appropriate menu item from the Library panel and the system will prompt you for all the needed information:

File name: TEST.TXT Library Protocol Menu

Transfer protocols available -

- 1 XMODEM (MODEM7) protocol
- 2 CompuServe 'B' protocol
- 3 CompuServe 'A' protocol
- 4 DC4/DC2 CAPTURE protocol
- 5 Kermit protocol
- 6 CompuServe Quick 'B' protocol

# 0 Abort transfer request

Look familiar? It's very similar to procedure to download files. Choose protocol of your choice and the system takes over and issues prompts for the file name and file type. Specify accordingly.

File name for your computer: mvdev.txt

Transfer types available -

- 1 ASCII
- 2 Binary
- 3 Image
- 4 Graphic:RLE
- 5 Graphic: NAPLPS
- 6 Graphic:GIF

Enter choice !

At this point, refer to the instructions came with your terminal program on that initiating file transfers. Some require a manual start while others are automatic. As always, should you have some confusion, leave a note to the SYSOP in the forum you're visiting. Include information on your systems set up (disk, tape, terminal program) and exactly what you're having difficulty with. Someone will get back to you.

# NEW SECTION LEADER ON COCO

Dave Jenkins [72756,2213] has Recently, join the staff of the CoCo Forum as BBS Section Leader. Dave holds a BS in Radio/TV and Journalism from Ball State University as well as an AS in Digital Electronics. Presently, he's employeed with WNIN-TV/FM Channel 9 as an Engineer for the PBS employed in Evansville, IN.

Dave also is the sysop for a local celebrating it's one year anniversary. Disk Bank runs 24 hours at 300/1200 baud can be reached at (812) 422-4821. Expect to see Library 7 cleaned up post haste and some straight answers to your COBBS questions.

#### CLIPBOARD CONFERENCES CONTINUE

On the second Saturday of each month, Dan Robins and Ted Paul host the monthly "Clipboard Conference". Guest speakers are invited to speak on a variety of topics. Theses conference have generally lasted an hour and are kept moving by a moderator. Join us! Transcripts are made available in Library 1 of the CoCo Forum for those that can't attend.

File Name Guest

Topic

2-13CO.TXT Robins/Paul The CoCo and the Press

3-12CO.TXT Caley/DeStefano/Paul The CoCo,

#### Databases and Small Businesses

4-09CO.TXT der Poel TeleWriter-128 0611CO.TXT Dennis Skala Programming and Using OS9 0709CO.TXT David Wiens DMC Controller, a Comparison

#### STATE OF THE LIBRARIES

Music and Graphics seem to be the heavy hitters on the CoCo Forum. Recently uploaded files include several digitized screens from Miller [70721,3351]. CYCLPS.MGE, the cyclops from the movie Krull, KAHN.MGE, from the Star Trek character of the same name, NORRIS.MGE, that all around Martial fun-guy, and PRSEUS.MGE, the warrior Perseus can be found in the Graphics Library.

John Renfro Davis [74046,757] has been busy uploading a host of favorites to the ORCH-90 Library. BAGPIP.A85, is "Bagpipe Album" 13 bagpipe tunes, ,"Kodachrome" by rau.
"Morning Morgantown" by Joni Mitchell,
OLBNY.A85, "Only Living Boy In New York" by
IRTOLK.A85, "Songs from Middle Earth" by J.R.R. Tolkien and Donald Swann, "The Dangling Conversation" by KQUEEN.A85, "Killer Queen" by DANGLE.A85, Paul Simon, KQUEEN.A85, Mercury of Queen, and MOTHER.A85, "Mother and Child Reunion" by Paul Simon, are now resting comfortably in Library 5 along with the efforts of Robbie Booth [70721,531], who brings us INTIME.A85, "Somewhere In Time" "Somewhere Over by John Barry and OVERB.A85, the Rainbow"

In the Aplications Library, Fred McDonald [72667,3506] offers a series of files making up a Search utility that locates GOTO's in BASIC code. Look for Applications, SEARCH.NO1, SEARCH.NO2, and SEARCH.NO3.

Dennis Tomlinson [76515,2605] posts SUPERC.BAS, a disk cataloger. Specific to the CoCo 3 and in Library 11 we find Robert Pierce [76257,143] uploading DSKEDT.BIN. This is an early version of a subroutine used in the "DISKBUSTER" Disk Utility. Kent Baumgardt [72207,2650] has uploaded three CoCoMax 3 graphics for our viewing pleasure. without CoCoMax3 can use the CM3VUE utility for a looksee. X-29.CM3, The Grumman Aerospace aircraft with Forward Swept Wings, HELLFI.CM3, of the Hellfire acutaway diagram laser-guided missile.

Bob van der Poel [76510,2203] helps make the switch from RSDOS with DUALDO. BO9, a short BASIC09 routine to create a RS-DOS directory with 34 granules on an OS9 formatted disk. Kevin Darling [76703,4227] posts MAX9.AR. This graphics editor for L-II windows edits and creates VEF pictures. DEFEND.AR is the title screen from Amiga's Defender of the Crown game. Painstakingly edited to be viewed using the Wpix palette-switching program (or the latest Vefio program - hit spacebar).

And you heard it first at the Chicago

Rainbowfest. PLAY.AR is a sound quickie. It can play Mac, Amiga whatever sound files that are digitized data. Use with the following files:

DAVIDL.PLA/binary [72300,1433] CANTDO.SND/binary [73135,1204] BEATLE.PLA/binary [72300,1433] BRIDGE.PLA/binary [76703,4255] DSRUPT.PLA/binary [76703,4255] FIRE.PLA/binary [76703,4255] GENQTR.PLA/binary [76703,4255] KIRK.PLA/binary [76703,4255] MYGOD.PLA/binary [76703,4255] PHASER.PLA/binary [76703,4255] SCOTTY.PLA/binary [76703,4255]

SPOCK.PLA/binary [76703,4255]

Be sure to check out. Library Announcement found in each forum for the most current information on the libraries.

And here we are at the end of another column. Drop me a note on CompuServe and tell me what you'd like to see in future articles. I can be reached either on the CoCo Forum or OS9 and via EasyPlex at 76703,4255.

# VIP Disk-ZAP

**RAVED ABOUT IN THE APRIL 1983 "RAINBOW"** 

Now you can retrieve lost data on any disk. VIP Disk-Zap is the ultimate repair utility for repair of most disk errors. VIP Disk-Zap verifies diskettes, reads and writes any sector and lets you retrieve all types of bashed text files, BASIC and ML programs. VIP Disk-Zap includes a 50 page tutorial manual **DISK \$24.95** 

# VIP Terminal

# **RATED BEST IN JANUARY** 1984 "RAINBOW"

For your important communications needs you've got to go beyond software that only lets you chat. You need a smart terminal so that you can send and receive programs and messages and print them! The VIP Terminal features 32, 51, 64 or 85 characters by 21 or 24 lines on the screen and has a 43K byte buffer to store information. **DISK \$29.95** 

Turn the page for more VIP software!

# What's In A Date

# Bob van der Poel

No doubt you've all seen programs which print out calendars. For many of us, that's the only date related function we've ever seen on a computer. But dates are much more complex than a calendar printing program lets on. Before continuing, see if you can answer these questions WITHOUT looking at a calendar:

1. How many days are there between August 3, 1988 and July 15, 1991?

1a. If I borrow \$100.00 from you on January 1, 1989 and pay it back to you on July 3, 1989 and I've agreed to pay you simple interest on the loan at 12%, how much do I owe you?

2. What date falls 120 days after June 3, 1988?

2a. If I borrow \$100.00 from you on June 3, 1988 and agree to pay you back in 120 days, when is the loan due?

Tough questions! Hopefully some BASIC09 subroutines will help with the answers. But before that, one more question: What date falls one month after March 31? Is it February 28? I don't know either, but perhaps a logical reader will help us out by defining exactly what a month is and what we mean by "after."

The key to the date subroutines presented this month is a concept known as the Julian day number. Simply defined, Julian day numbers are the number of days since a base date. According to one of my sources, true Julian dates as used by astronomers are based on noon January 1, 4713 B.C. as day 0.

The advantage of this scheme is that by converting two different dates to Julian day numbers we can now do simple arithmetic on them. And, of course, we can then convert the new day number back to a date.

Note: Julian day numbers have nothing to do with the Julian calendar. The Julian calendar was the predecessor to the Gregorian calendar we use today. This calendar was adopted on September 14, 1752. Even though the routines will calculate dates prior to September 14, 1752 these dates must be treated as "imaginary" since the current Gregorian calendar was not in use prior to this date.

Presented at the end of this article are four conversion routines:

Date\_Jul converts a date to a Julian day number.

Jul\_Date converts a Julian day number to a date,

DayOfYear finds the day of year of a date,

ZelConv finds the day of week of a date.

When typing in these programs do not type in the hexadecminal numbers in the first column. These are not line numbers—they are the I-Code addresses of the program lines and are printed by BASICO9 when a listing is done. Also, be very careful that the correct number of parentheses are included. The math in the routines is very complex. Fortunately, we don't have to understand it to use it.

Now let's return to our first question. The following program will prompt you for two dates. *Elasped* converts both dates to a Julian day number; by subtracting J1 from J2 it is a trival matter to calculate the number of days between the two dates.

PROCEDURE Elasped

DIM Date, Month, Year, J1, J2: REAL

INPUT "Enter 1st date (dd,mm,yyyy):
",Date,Month,Year

RUN Date\_Jul(Date,Month,Year,J1)
INPUT "Enter 2nd date
(dd,mm,yyyy):",Date,Month,Year

#### Continued From 40

When you write be sure to include your name, address, and phone number. We would like an idea that a CoCo 2 can utilize as well as a CoCo 3. We'll announce the idea and the program developed from it, in the next issue.

```
'***** INITIALIZATION *****
2 '
3
           MODULAR DESIGN
4
            TUTOR PROGRAM
5
           BY: BOISY PITRE
           COCO CLIPBOARD
7
  'SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1988 ISSUE
8
  'NOTE:
            THIS PROGRAM IS A
9
            SUPPLEMENT TO THE
            ARTICLE, NOT A
            REPLACEMENT.
10 ' ***
             SET-UP
20 PCLEAR 1
30 CLEAR 3000
100 '**** MAIN PROGRAM *****
110 CLS
115 '*** SET UP TITLE ***'
120 PRINT® 201, "MODULAR DESIGN
130 PRINT® 234, "TUTOR PROGRAM
140 PRINT® 297, "BY: BOISY PITRE
150 '* INTRODUCTORY SONG *'
160 PLAY "O3L7T4CDEEEEFEP5DDDDED
P5CCCCDL3CL2D'
170 '*** MESSAGE SCREEN ***'
180 CLS
190 PRINT"
                     A MESSAGE TO Y
OU
200 PRINT: PRINT "'MODULAR DESIGN
 TUTOR' IS THE
                    SUPPLEMENT TO A
N ARTICLE IN THE SEPTEMBER/OCTOB
ER 1988 ISSUE OF COCO CLIPBOARD.
  WE SUGGEST YOU USE THIS PROGRA
M IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ARTICL
E. FOR BACK ISS
ON, WRITE TO: ": PRINT
                    ISSUE INFORMATI
210 FOR Y=1 TO 4:READ M$:PRINT T
AB((31-LEN(M$))/2)M$:NEXT
220 PLAY"L7T4O4DEFFFFGFP5EEEEFEP
5DDDDEL3DL2C
230 FOR K=1 TO 5000:NEXT
250 '*** TUTOR MENU ***'
260 CLS
270 PRINT TAB(43)"TUTOR MENU"
280 PRINT@136,"1-INITIALIZATION
290 PRINT@200,"2-MAIN PROGRAM"
300 PRINT@264,"3-ERROR TRAP"
310 PRINT@328, "4-SUBROUTINES"
320 PRINT@392, "5-DATA
330 PRINT@456, "6-END PROGRAM
350 '*** MENU INPUT ***'
360 A$=INKEY$:IFA$=""THEN360
370 ON VAL(A$) GOTO 1000,2000,30
00,4000,5000,6000
380 GOTO 360
1000 '*** CHOICE 1 ***'
1001 'INITIALIZATION'
1010 CLS
1020 PRINT "
                  PART ONE-INITIAL
IZATION
1030 PRINT "
                       LINE RANGE: 0
-99
```

1040 PRINT: PRINT" THE INITIALIZ ATION MODULE IS MAKES UP THE FI RST 100 LINES OF YOUR PROGRAM. IT IS THE SET-UP PART OF YOUR PR COMMANDS SUCH AS pclear, OGRAM. clear, AND dim SHOULD BE USED HERE.":PRINT:PRINT" YOU MAY ALS O DEFINE STRING ANDNUMERI 1999 PRINT@490, "PRESS A KEY:";:E XEC34442:GOTO 250 2000 '\*\*\* CHOICE 2 \*\*\*' 2001 'MAIN PROGRAM' 2010 CLS 2020 PRINT" PART TWO-MAIN PR **OGRAM** 2030 PRINT" LINE RANGE: 100-3 9999 2040 PRINT 2050 PRINT" THE MAIN PROGRAM MO DULE IS THELARGEST MODULE, COVER ING 39990 LINES. THIS MODULE C ONTAINS THE'MEAT' OF YOUR PROGRA M. PLACE ALL MENUS, CALCULATIO NS, AND SCREENS IN THIS MODUL E. ": PRINT 2060 PRINT" FOR BETTER ORGANIZA TION, BREAKYOUR MAIN PROGRAM MOD ULE DOWN INTO SUB-MODULES. E remark STATEMENTS LIBERALLY AND COMMENTAS MUCH AS POSSIBLE. 2999 PRINT@490, "PRESS A KEY: ":: E XEC34442:GOTO 250 3000 CLS:PRINT"NOT AVAILABLE":PR INT"PRESS A KEY:";:EXEC34442:GOT 0 250

Continued On 49

# VIP Writer

RATED "BEST" IN SEPT '88 "RAINBOW"

VIP Writer has all the features of VIP Writer

III described elsewhere in this magazine
except the screen widths are 32, 51, 64 &
85. Screen colors are black, green and
white, double clock speed is not supported,
Spooler is unavailable. Hard disk is not
supported. Even so, VIP Writer is the
BEST word processor for the CoCo 1 & 2!
VIP Writer includes VIP Speller AT NO
ADDITIONAL COST. DISK \$69.95

# VIP Database

"ONE OF THE BEST" JULY 1984 "RAINBOW"

VIP Database has all the features of VIP Database III described elsewhere in this magazine except the screen widths are 51, 64 & 85. Screen colors are black, green and white, double clock speed is not supported, Spooler is unavailable. Even so, VIP Database is the most complete database for the CoCo 1 & 2! DISK \$49.95

VIP DATABASE

Turn the page for more VIP software!

00E2	m=Month	OORR	
OOEA	m-Monten	00EF 00F0	Year=INT((4*JD-1)/146097.)
OOEB	IF m>2 THEN	0108	JD=4*JD-1-146097.*Year
00F8	m=m-3 ELSE	0123	DayOfMonth=INT(JD/4)
$\begin{array}{c} 0104 \\ 0108 \end{array}$	m=m+9	$\begin{array}{c} 0130 \\ 0131 \end{array}$	JD=INT((4*DayOfMonth+3)/
0114	y=y-1	0131	1461)
0120	ENDI F	0147	DayOfMonth=4*DayOfMonth+3-
$     \begin{array}{c}       0122 \\       0123     \end{array} $	c=INT(y/100)	0100	1461*JD
0130	ya=INT(y-100*c)	0160	DayOfMonth=INT((DayOfMonth+ 4)/4)
0141		0171	1//1/
0142	JulianDate=INT(146097.*c/4)	0172	Month=INT((5*DayOfMonth-3)/
	+INT(1461.*ya/4)+INT((153.* m+2)/5)+DayOfMonth+1721119.	0107	153)
0185	mil 2 // 0 / Lagor Honon . 1 · 2 · 1 · 2	0187	DayOfMonth=5*DayOfMonth-3- 153*Month
		019F	DayOfMonth=INT((DayOfMonth+
PROCEDURE	Jul_Date		5)/5)
0000 0001	(* BASICO9 Subroutine to	01B0 01B1	Year=100*Year+JD
0001	convert a julian day	01C1	IF Month<10 THEN
	number to	01CE	Month=Month+3
0038	(* a standard date.	O1DA	ELSE
004B 004C	(* Based on an algorithm	01DE	Month=Month-9 Year=Year+1
0040	by R. G. Tantzen, CACM 199-	01EA 01F6	ENDIF
	p1-0	01F8	DIOTI
0084	_		n 16
0085	(* usage: run jul_date ( DayOfMonth, Month, Year,	PROCEDURE 0000	ZelConv
	JulianDate)	0000	(* Calculate the day of
00C2	o di Luii di o o ,	0001	week for a given date.
00C3	DIDLY D. OCH. II W. II	002F	(1. D. )
00C4	PARAM DayOfMonth, Month, Year, JulianDate: REAL	0030	(* Based on a Fortran algorithm by J. Douglas
00D7	rear, Juriandace. MEAL		Robertson
00D8	DIM JD:REAL	0067	(* Published in CACM, 398-
OODF	ID I 15 D-4 . 1701110	0000	p1-r1
00E0	JD=JulianDate-1721119.	0086	Continued On 48

# The GAMER'S CONNECTION!

The ONLY magazine devoted solely to the CoCo gaming world



The Gamer's Connection, a great new magazine devoted solely to the Color Computer world is finally here! Filled from cover to cover with high quality programs, articles, tutorials, advice, hits & tips, reviews and more reviews, this magazine is truly the best and most informative source of gaming AND non-gaming information anywhere! - Also found inside are columns on BASIC programming, machine language instruction, program design and so much more! The aspect we think you will like most about us is the enjoyable way we present the information to you. While not in a childish or playful way mind you, but in one that you will enjoy. The ideal behind games is that they are to be fun and relaxing, and we intend to keep The Gamer's Connection fun and very enjoyable to read, and extremely informative as well. Right now you can take advantage of our introductory special & save on our subscription rates --> You can receive a full year (six issues) of The Gamer's Connection for only \$15.00!! This very limited offer is in effect only for the first 1000 people who take advantage of this special offer, so Act Now and start your subscription to The Gamer's Connection, today!

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the next issue. Right now, type in Listing 1. As you type, compare it's structure to the guidelines above. Think about ideas you can use in implementing these guidelines in your work.

After typing Listing 1, save it as MODTUTOR.BAS on a good, dependable disk. Although part of the listing is missing, it will still run. The rest of the listing will appear in the next issue for the simple fact that their modules are not covered here. Let's go over the INITIALIZATION, MAIN PROGRAM, and DATA modules now.

# USING REMARKS

If your like me, you are more a conservative type. If anyone hates to use REMARKS in their program, it is I. Yet, it is important to practice liberal usage of REMARK placment throughout your programs. It will help you in the long run and will save you much hectic searching.

#### THE INITIALIZATION MODULE -- LINES 0-99

The INITIALIZATION module is used to "set-up" or initialize your CoCo. This varys from program to program, but such commands as CLEAR, PCLEAR, DIM, and other initialization associated keywords are used here. Also, string and numeric variable assignments can be put here. The main thing to remember is this:

1) PCLEAR must ALWAYS come first, followed by 2) the CLEAR statement, then 3) the DIMensioning of arrays. Variable assignments may then follow, along with any other set up routines you may use. I usally place important POKEs in this area. Also, CoCo 3 owners should use the ON BRK GOTO and ON ERR GOTO statements here.

# THE MAIN PROGRAM MODULE -- LINES 100-39999

The MAIN PROGRAM module will almost always be the largest module of your program. It contains all the "meat" of the program: menus, inputs, calculations, etc. If you really want to be organized, the MAIN PROGRAM module can be divided even further into "submodules" for input/output, menu handling, and other things. We won't be using sub-modules for the sake of keeping program structure noncomplicated.

It is at this point where most "on-the spur" programmers begin to type -- and I might add, fail to finish. It's like jumping in the middle of a calculus class without knowing the prerequisites. I'd rather have a right start than a head start.

# THE DATA MODULE -- LINES 60000-63999

The DATA module, by rule, is the last module of the program. It contains information in the form of DATA statements. Notice that line 63999 is the highest line you can type a BASIC statement on. However, the 4000 lines you have is more than adequate for DATA statement storage.

You probably noticed in MODTUTOR that the first line of each module has the module name surrounded by asterisks. It is a good idea to highlight the module's name for easy locating while it is scrolling up the screen. Otherwise, just type LIST and the line range for the module and you'll hit it every time. Also, get in the habit of documenting your program first thing in the INITIALIZATION module. I usually type the name of the program, my name, the date it was created, and the version (when a version is applicable).

Well folks, that is it for this month. I suggest sitting down and studying the top-down method of modular design. Practice implementing it in your future programming projects. And don't feel restricted by the line numbers. If you need more room then use it, just make a mental note, or better yet, buy a legal pad and keep it next to your CoCo. When you get to an important line or command, jot down the line number. Keep track of RENUMs and DELs. If you follow the guidelines, I can assure you that your programs will be much more efficient.

Finally, starting the issue after next, we will do a programming project based on the principles of modular design. We would like to have some input from you, our readers, on an idea for a SERIOUS program. We don't want an idea too big, or one too small. Give it some thought and drop a line to me c/o CoCo Clipboard Magazine, 3742 U.S. 20, Box 3, Fredonia, NY 14063

# VIP Calc

"MORE USEABLE FEATURES"
FEBRUARY 1985 "RAINBOW"

Now every CoCo owner has access to a calculating and planning tool better than VisiCalc™, containing all its features and commands and then some. VIP Calc displays 32, 51, 64 or 85 characters by 21 or 24 lines right on the screen. VIP Calc allows up to a 33K worksheet with up to 512 columns by 1024 rowsl in addition, VIP calc has multiple windows which allow you to compare and contrast results of changes. Other features include 16 DIGIT PRECISION • trig. functions • averaging • algebraic functions • column and row ascending or descending SORTS • locate formulas or titles in cells • block move and replicate • global or local column width • limitless programmable functions • works with any printer, Embed printer control codes for customized printing. Combine spreadsheet tables with VIP Writer documents to create ledgers, projections, statistical and financial budgets and reports. Requires 64K.

# **VIP Speller**

# **INCLUDES 50,000 WORD DICTIONARY**

VIP Speller works with ANY ASCII file created by most popular word processors. It automatically checks text files for words to be corrected, marked for special attention or even added to the 50,000 word Dictionary. You can even view the word in context. Words can be added to or deleted from the dictionary or you can create your own dictionary! DISK \$34.95

VIP SPELLER

Turn the page for more VIP software!

RUN Date\_Jul(Date, Month, Year, J2)

PRINT "There are "; FIX(J2-J1); "days between these 2 dates."

And as to the money I owe, it's just a matter of putting the number of days into the formula:

Int=days/365 \* rate \* amount.

Our maxt question involves calculating a date X days from a given date. The program InXdays prompts for a date and the number of days. Again, Date\_Jul is called to convert the date to a Julian day number; next the number of days are added; and the result is converted back to a date via Jul Date.

PROCEDURE InXdays

DIM Date, Month, Year, Offset, J1: REAL

INPUT "Enter the 'current' date (dd,mm,yyyy): ",Date,Month,Year

INPUT "Enter the number of days: ", Offset

RUN Date\_Jul(Date, Month, Year, J1)

RUN Jul\_Date(Date, Month, Year, J1+Offset)

PRINT USING "'The new date is ',i3,',',i3,',',i5"; Date, Month, Year

The next tool in our package of date algorithms is ZelCong (Zeller's Congruence). This routine will be most helpful for people wanting to write calendar programs, but it is also useful in data processing programs which need to know which day a particular date falls upon. For example, if you are setting up a loan you may not want the due date to fall on a Sunday. By way of an example the following little program displays the first date of the first Sunday in a given year.

PROCEDURE Sunday

DIM Date, Month, Year, DayOfWeek: REAL

INPUT "Enter the year: ", Year Month=1

FOR Date=1 TO 31

RUN ZelCong(Date, Month, Year, DayOfWeek)

EXITIF DayOfWeek=0 THEN

PRINT "January"; FIX(Date); " is the 1st

Sunday in "; Year

ENDEXIT

NEXT Date

The numbers of the days returned by ZelCong are 0 to 6, where 0 is Sunday, 1 is Monday, etc.

The last routine is *DayOfYear*. This calculates the day number of any date in a year with January 1 being day 1 and December 31 being day 365 (or in a leap year, 366).

PROCEDURE DofYtest

DIM Date, Month, Year, Day: REAL

INPUT "Enter date (dd,mm,yyyy):
",Date,Month,Year

RUN DayOfYear(Date, Month, Year, Day)

PRINT "This is the "; FIX(Day); " day of the year."

I've tested all of the above routines with many different dates and found them to be very reliable. All of them properly compensate for leap years. Those of you interested in pursuing this concept further may be interested in the following references:

- 1. Collected Algorithms from CACM. In particular see 199 and 398.
- 2. King, Gordon. "Julian Dates for Microcomputers." Dr. Dobb's Journal, Number 80, June 1983.
- 3. "Julian and Gregorian Calendars; Leap Year." The World Almanac & Book of Facts, Newspaper Enterprise Association, Inc.

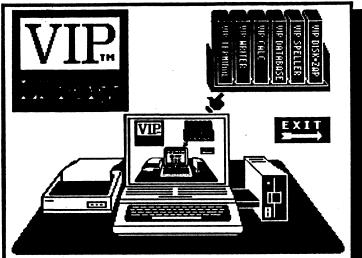
PROCEDURE	Date_Jul
0000 0001	(* Basic09 subroutine to
0001	convert a date to a julian
0040	day number.
0041	(* Based on algorithm by R. G. Tantzen, CACM 199-p1-
	R. G. Tantzen, CACM 199-p1-
0076	O
0077	(* usage: run date_jul
	(dayofmonth, month, year, julianvalue)
00B1 00B2	
00B2 00B3	PARAM DavOfMonth, Month,
0000	PARAM DayOfMonth, Month, Year, JulianDate: REAL
00C6 00C7	DIM y,m,c,ya:REAL
ÖÖDA	y=Year

0087	(* usage: run ZelConv (Date, Month, Year, DayOfWeek)
00BB 00BC	(* DayOfWeek returned 06 (Sunday=0)
00E1 00E2	PARAM Date,Month,Year, DayOfWeek:REAL
00F5 00F6 0105	DIM i,j,k:INTEGER
0106 010F 0118	i=Year j=Month k=Date
$\begin{smallmatrix}0121\\0122\end{smallmatrix}$	
0123	t=(13*(j+10-(j+10)/13*12)- 1)/5+k+77+5*(i+(j-14)/12- (i+(j-14)/12)/100*100)/4+ (i+(j-14)/12)/400-(i+(j-14)/12)/100*2
019A 019B 01A7 01A8	DayOfWeek=MOD(t,7)
PROCEDURE 0000	DayOfYear
0001	(* Calculate the day of the year given the year, month, date.
0001 003E 003F	the year given the year, month, date.  (* Based on a Fortran algorithm by J. Douglas
003E	the year given the year, month, date.  (* Based on a Fortran
003E 003F 0076 0095 0096	the year given the year, month, date.  (* Based on a Fortran algorithm by J. Douglas Robertson (* Published in CACM, 398-
003E 003F 0076 0095	the year given the year, month, date.  (* Based on a Fortran algorithm by J. Douglas Robertson (* Published in CACM, 398-p1-r1  (* usage: run DayOfYear (Date, Month, Year, DayNumber)  PARAM Date, Month, Year,
003E 003F 0076 0095 0096 00CC 00CD	the year given the year, month, date.  (* Based on a Fortran algorithm by J. Douglas Robertson (* Published in CACM, 398-p1-r1  (* usage: run DayOfYear (Date, Month, Year, DayNumber)
003E 003F 0076 0095 0096 00CC 00CD 00E0 00E1 00F0 00F1 00FA	the year given the year, month, date.  (* Based on a Fortran algorithm by J. Douglas Robertson (* Published in CACM, 398-p1-r1  (* usage: run DayOfYear (Date, Month, Year, DayNumber)  PARAM Date, Month, Year, DayNumber: REAL
003E 003F 0076 0095 0096 00CC 00CD 00E0 00E1 00F0 00F1	the year given the year, month, date.  (* Based on a Fortran algorithm by J. Douglas Robertson (* Published in CACM, 398-p1-r1  (* usage: run DayOfYear (Date, Month, Year, DayNumber)  PARAM Date, Month, Year, DayNumber: REAL  DIM I,J,K:INTEGER  I=Year J=Month

#### Continued From 45

```
4000 CLS:PRINT"NOT AVAILABLE":PR
INT"PRESS A KEY:";:EXEC34442:GOT
0 250
5000 '*** CHOICE 5 ***'
5001 'DATA'
5010 CLS
5020 PRINT"
                    PART FIVE-DA
TA
5030 PRINT"
                LINE RANGE: 60000
-63999
5040 PRINT
             THE DATA MODULE IS
5050 PRINT"
           MODULE, COVERING A LI
THE LAST
           OF 4000 LINES.
                             PLAC
NE RANGE
E ALL OF
           YOUR DATA STATEMENTS
HERE."
5060 PRINT" THIS LINE RANGE GIV
```

ES YOU MORETHAN ADEQUATE ROOM TO PLACE YOURDATA STATEMENTS, YET DOESN'T IMPOSE ON THE LENGTH OF OTHER MODULES. IN SOME INS TANCES, THIS MODULE CAN BE IG NORED SINCE A NUMBER OF PRO GRAMS DON'T" 5070 PRINT"REQUIRE DATA STATEMEN 5999 PRINT@490, "PRESS A KEY: "; : E XEC34442:GOTO250 6000 '\*\*\* CHOICE 6 \*\*\*' 6001 'END PROGRAM' 6010 CLS 6015 ' VERIFICATION ' 6020 PRINT ● 264, "ARE YOU SURE? (Y/N)6030 'CHECK FOR ANSWER' 6040 A\$=INKEY\$ 6050 IF A\$="y" OR A\$="Y" THEN 61 OO ELSE IF A\$="n" OR A\$="N" THEN SERVER 250 ELSE 6040 6100 CLS:NEW 60000 '\*\*\*\* DATA \*\*\*\* 60010 DATA COCO CLIPBOARD MAGAZI NE,3742 U.S. 20 BOX 3, "FREDONIA, NY 14063",(716) 679-0126

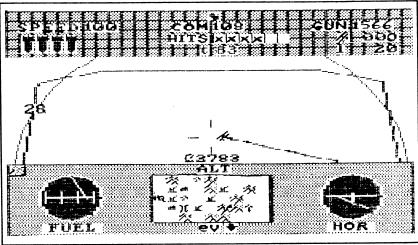


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A C E S is a high resolution, completely machine language game of aerial warfare in WWI. Player flies on many missions to bomb enemy targets including airfields, enemy headquarters, anti-aircraft batteries, bridges and factories, but not player's own air base. He must dodge mountains and dogfight with the enemy's best, including, if unlucky, members of the dreaded Flying Circus. After he shoots down five planes he becomes an ACE and receives special consideration; but the game is far from finished. A C E S averages about 82 targets and over 100 enemy aircraft per game.

A C E S plays in real time and displays flight simulated dash and controls. Operates from the keyboard. Included in the display is a high resolution mini-screen featuring terrain, targets, and player's relative ground position. There are 8 zones in each map which changes as player flies over it. Game Save. (It could take days to win!) In addition, NEWMAP is included to allow for the creation of a zillion new maps. A C E S was created in part with AGS, developed by Ken Schunk. For all CoCo's.

**RED ALERT:** a starship combat simulator. Object of the game is to defeat the computer controlled enemy vessel by using your ship's capacities, strategic maneuvers, and your own smarts.

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VIP Writer has ALWAYS led the pack with features and now VIP Writer III still leads the way! The chart below illustrates this fact. Telewriter 128 only gives you 48K for text. Why is it called Telewriter 128? Word power 3 gives only 72KI VIP Writer III makes use of over 106KI VIP Writer III is the ONLY CoCo 3 word processor worthy of it's name!

# WORD PROCESSOR COMPARISON CHART

CoCo3 with 128K	VIP Writer III	Telewriter 128	Word Power 3
Text Storage	OVER 49,000	48,000	72,000
Print Spooler	YES 57,000	NONE	NONE
Total Storage	106,000	48,000	72,000
Spelling Checker	VIP Speller	NONE	FREE WARE
Screen Display	32/40/64/80	40/80	80

# SCREEN DISPLAY OPTIONS

As the chart above shows - VIP Writer III offers more screen width options -all with 24 lines and actual lower case letters. It uses the CoCo 3's hardware display and double clock speed and is VERY VERY FASTI You can choose fore and background colors from up to 64 different hues. Color can be turned ON or OFF for the best possible display using a color or monochrome monitor or TV set. VIP Writer III has a built in on-line context sensitive help facility which displays command usage in easy to read colored windows.

# CUSTOMIZER & PRINTER INSTALLER

VIP Writer III comes with a configuration / printer installation program which lets you customize VIP Writer III to suit your own liking. You can set screen width and colors as well as margins and more. You can also install your own printer and set interface type (serial, parallel or J&M), baud rate, line feeds, etc. Once done, you never have to enter these parameters again! VIP Writer III will load of go with your custom configuration every time!

# TEXT FILE STORAGE

VIP Writer III creates ASCII text files which are compatible with all other VIP Programs as well as other programs which use ASCII file format. You can use VIP Writer III to even create BASIC programs! There is a 49K text buffer and disk or cassette file linking allowing virtually unlimited text space. VIP Writer III works with up to four disk drives and lets you display disk directories and free space as well as rename or kill disk files. In addition VIP Writer III is 100% compatible with the RGB Computer Systems HARD DISK.

# EDITING FEATURES

VIP Writer III has a full featured screen editor which can be used to edit text with lines up to 240 characters long with or without automatic word wrap around. You can select type-over mode or insert mode. There is even an OOPS command to recall a cleared text buffer. Other editing leatures include: Type-ahead • typamatic key repeat and key beep

for flawless text entry • end of line bell • full four way cursor control with scrolling • top of textfile • bottom of textfile • page up • page down • top of screen • bottom of screen • beginning of line • end of line • left one word • right one word • DELETE character, to beginning or end of line, word to the left or right, or entire line • INSERT character or line • LOCATE and/or CHANGE or DELETE single or multiple occurrence using wildcards • BLOCK copy, move or delete with up to TEN simultaneous block manipulations • TAB key and programmable tab stops • word count • line restore • three PROGRAMMABLE FUNCTIONS to perform tasks such as auto column creation and multiple copy printing.

# TEXT FORMATTING

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

# PREVIEW PRINT WINDOW

VIP Writer III features an exclusive format window which allows you to preview your document BEFORE PRINTING ITI You are able to move up, down, left and right to see centered and justified text, margins, page breaks, orphan lines etc.

# PRINTING

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

### PRINT SPOOLING

Save up to \$150 on a print spooler because VIP Writer III has a built in print spooler with a 57,000 character buffer which allows you to print one document WHILE you are editing another. You don't have to wait until your printer is done before starting another job!

# SPELLLING CHECKER

VIP Writer III includes VIP Speller AT NO ADDITIONAL COSTI VIP Speller checks text for misspelled words and has a 50,000 word dictionary that can be added to or edited.

# DOCUMENTATION

VIP Writer III is supplied with a 125 page instruction manual which is well written and includes many examples. The manual has a tutorial and glossary of terms for the beginner as well as a complete index! VIP Writer III includes VIP Speller.

DISK \$79.95

VIP Writer owners: Upgrade to the VIP Writer III Disk for \$49.95 + \$3 S/H. Send ORIGINAL disk and \$52.95 total.

# VIP Database III

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

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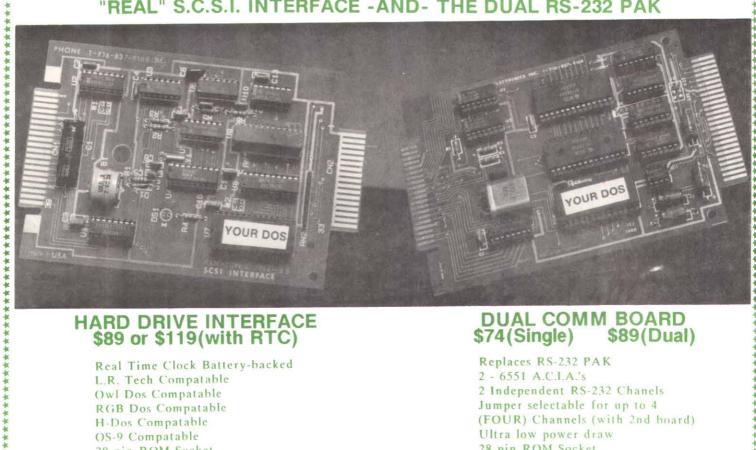
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