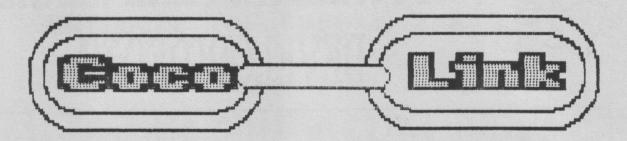
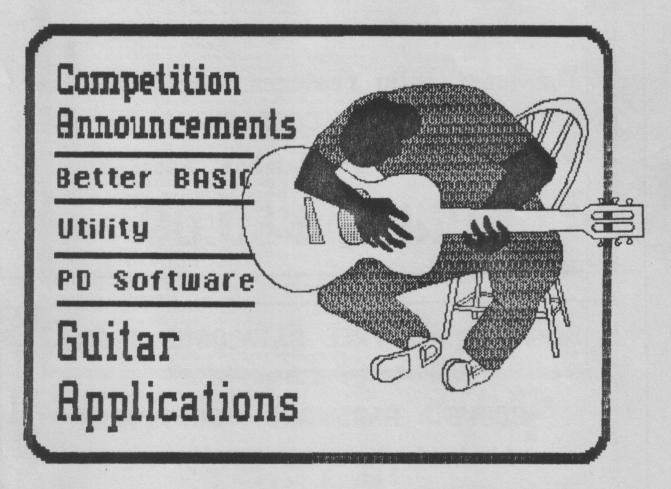
June 1989

UOI 2. NO.3



The Magazine of the Coco Users Network



## 

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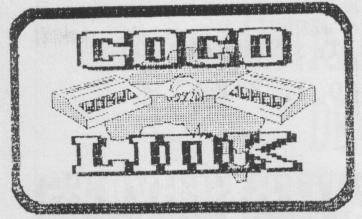
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## How to submit material to Coco-Link

PROBRAMES: On tape or Disk. At least two copies one of which should be saved in RSCII format.

ML programmes require source code saved on word processor or ASCII format

ARTICLES: At least one copy in ASCII format plus one copy saved on a commercial word processor (VIP Writer etc.)

HINTS and TIPS: Hand written or typed is acceptable.

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June 1989

UOI 2. NO.3



The Magazine of the Coco Users Network

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Sub-aditors:

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Hardwars: Darren Ramsey

#### ADVERTISING RATES

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> Coco-Link 31 Nedland Cres. Pt. Noarlunga Slb. S.A. 5167

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7	club Noticeboard	club Information
5	Link-up	Your Letters
24	Chain Reaction	Reviews

13 computer Hut Corner\_\_\_\_Ads & Listing

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#### COCO MAGAZINE DISCONTINUED

It is with regret that I report the end of an era of Color Computer history. Graham Morphett has announced that due to many factors he has had to discontinue COCO magazine.

Coco magazine was born from the Australian Rainbow which was published and run by Greg Wilson. Greg had just started Coco magazine, which was the first all Australian magazine for the Color Computer, when he met his untimely death. The Coco community lost a great friend with his death but Graham Morphett carried on his dream of an Australian magazine and took Coco magazine to greater heights.

Since the beginning of this year Coco Magazine has tried the innovation of producing the magazine on tape or disk. Regretfully, this did not produce the success hoped for. Now it has come to an end.

We can only thank Graham for the time and work he put into the magazine for our benefit over these last years. Here at COCO-LINK we wish him every success in any future venture.

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

#### WHAT'S IN A NAME

Due to problems with our banking system caused by the mix up of the names COCO-LINK and Coco Users Network it has been decided to drop the name Coco Users Network and revert everything to the name COCO-LINK. This may take some of the confusion out of the system.

Don't worry though, nothing will really change. Everything will carry on as usual. There will be a few minor changes made round the magazine but that will be all. Please address all future correspondence to COCO-LINK.

Sorry for any inconvenience. We all learn from our mistakes.

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

#### COMPETITIONS

I have had a few calls and honourable mentions regarding the short story which appeared in edition No.2. They confirmed my opinion that although, as a computer magazine, our content must veer towards the technical, there is room to put a bit of more light hearted material for the not-so-technical people.

The story used was one of several submitted to a competition run by the Noarlunga Color Computer Club. (The winning entry appeared in the last edition of the NCCC BULETIN which has now become COCO-LINK). The interest and comments have made me decide to run a similar competition for COCO-LINK.

We have also decided to run a competition for programmers. This competition provides you with a short section of programme and your job is to make a complete programme of it.

Full details of the rules and submissions for both competitions can be found elsewhere in this magazine.

I look forward with pleasure to reading the forthcoming submissions to this competition.

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

#### VIATEL

Quite a few of our subscribers are the proud owners of Modems. We hope to be able to co-ordinate some sort of plan where we can communicate, possibly through the Fidonet network.

In the meantime, for Viatel subscribers, it is possible to contact me by leaving a message on the system. My number is 838616470.

I check the board at least twice per week.

#### 

#### OS9 NEWSLETTER

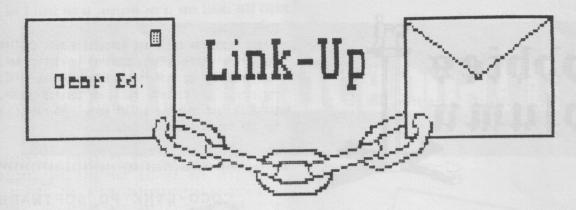
I have just recieved a copy of the monthly Australian OS9 Newsletter. This is turned out in Queensland by a bunch of very knowledgeable fellows. This Group and Newsletter are a must for anyone interested in or contemplating getting OS9. An annual subscription to the National OS9 User Group only costs \$18.00

You can contact them by writing to:

Bob Devries 21 Virgo St. Inala QLD. 4077

Bob and his friends are part of a national movement to keep the Color Computer alive and active. They deserve your support. Don't delay, join them now!

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



Dear Ed,

I have had my computer for about 7 years, and there would hardly be a day when I do not use it. I write poetry and have used the computer to store them to disk.

I also am keen on short wawe listening, and use my CoCo to decode RTTY fax SSTV and morse code. I am looking for a better SSTV program, as when I receive SSTV on the amatuer bands, the picture only shows two halves over lapping each other; possibly the band rate is wrong.

If you know of any packet radio programs on public domain, could you please let me know where I could obtain them. I run C.B. radio here, the call sign is Hunter Valley 155 (George).

I also use the computer for State emergency services; I am the communications officer for Cooranbong local headquarters.. and use OS9 to store the callout list.

Best of luck with your venture.

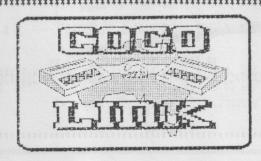
George Savige. Cooranbong. N.S.W.

Dear George.

I can see from the above that you lead a very busy and full life. I hope some of our readers who are interested in SSTV and communications in general will get in touch with you. If any one out there has a PD programme such as George is looking for please get in touch.

Garry Holder, our Assistant editor, is also a station listener for the SA emergency services. So there at least is someone with something in common.

As a writer of poetry you may be interested in our Short Story Competition which is announced elsewhere in this magazine.



Dear Ed,

I am a member of Bob Devries User Group and heartily support your efforts to maintain a CoCo network.

It is a pity that Tandy does not support the CoCo more. I made local overtones to them about supporting a 008 B.B.S. so that we might all communicate by modem, but no reply.

I like many others will support efforts like yours and others to promote the CoCo.

Good luck with your venture, and if you get time please drop a line.

Peter Hughes. KENMORE. QLD.

Dear Mr. Dalzell.

In reference to your letter of 30th March 1989, thank you for the copy of your second edition of CoCo Link magazine.

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

I read your editorial "Loyalty" with great interest, and agree with your statement ".... continue to shop where I receive courtesy and service". We at Tandy have built our business on that philosophy.

As to support, our history speaks for itself. Not only for computers, but also for regular consumer electronic products. We have provided service and support for items discontinued many years ago. We stock repair parts and offer repair service in all major cities in Australia.

We at Tandy Electronics pride ourselves in our customer support and will continue to offer service to our clientele long after our competitors have disappeared.

Yours faithfully,

Wilfred A. Egert. Merchandising Manager.
INTERTAN AUSTRALIA LIMITED.

Dear Ed.

I have purchased a copy of the TANDY I think is a very underestimated learning tool for children. I have also got a number of Tandy tapes with programmes for the above.

My problem is that I would like to transfer them on to disk. The programmes are protected and so far I have been unable to find out how to manage the transfer. Is there anyone out there who can help me?

Anyone with the neccessary information can contact Darren through us here at COCO-LINK.

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

Dear Ed. Could you please send me a list of the programs that are on the tape or disk library?

would it be possible to get the first 3 copies of the Bulletin? Has anyone found a program to dump graphics on the CoCo3? and thank you for the tip in the latest Bulletin.

Is it true that the CoCo3 is being run out in America?

I have got a program called Screen Star, it requires 512k unless you run it under OS9 level 1. As I have only got OS9 level 2, how can I get it to run under OS9 level 2? Your help would be very much appreciated.

Stephen Quinn. Orange. N.S.W.

Dear Stephen.

The old Disk/tape library ex the Noarlunga Color Computer Club is now defunct. What we are doing through COCO-LINE is starting our own Public Domain Library. Initial details were outlined in the last issue of COCO-LINK and further details and the first disk are found elsewhere in this magazine.

A programme on Coco 3 Hi-res dumps appeared in the American Rainbow magazine of October 1987.

I have no information on Coco being run out in the US but INTERTAN (the international division of TANDY CORP.) have already dropped the Coco 3 in Canada and Europe. There are rumours that they intend to do likewise here in Australia but at this stage it is still only rumour. (See letter in this column from INTERTAN Australia).

Maybe we should get together and show the powers that be in MT. Druitt that we would view the dropping of the Coco with great displeasure. Write them there and let them know your feelings on the matter.

SCREEN STAR is a text editor. In order to obtain a printed hardcopy you must have a second programme called OS9 TEXT FORMATTER.

SCREEN STAR should come in two versions. An OS9 level 1 and an OS9 level2.

The level 2 does not come with a boot and commands. Starting this version you will have to copy it to /dO/CMDS of your system disk. Also make sure you are in an 80 X 24 screen before starting SCREEN STAR.

A 512K machine is required for the level 2 version.

FNO

#### COCO-LINK PD SOFTWARE \*\*\*\*\*\*\*

\*

DISK OO1 -----

61

Australian Geography (GEOG) General South Australia New South Wales Queensland Australian Explorers (AUSEXPL) (FRACTUT) Fractutor 3) (DECIMAL) Decimal 4) (SPELLIT) Spellit 5)

(TABLES)

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## Club Moliceboa

## GENERAL NOTICE

This page is provided free for the use of clubs to let people know who, what, and where you are and to let them know what Please send your notices for the you are doing. following two months no later than the 14th of the month previous to publication.

#### CLUB CONTACTS

.Robbie Dalzell Noarlunga.... 08 386 1647 Garry Holder 08 386 1139

BASIC & OS9.....Alex. Hartmann

OS9 User Group....Bob Devries 07 372 7816

Noe User Group....Joseph Hester 051 277 817

Clubs or persons wishing to be added to this list please inform the editor.

## NOARLUNGA COCO CLUB

MEETINGS \*\*\*\*\*\*

Next meeting will be held at Garry's home on Wednesday 7th June at 7.15 pm. Address: 229 Esplanade. Seaford. S.A. 5167

The July meeting will be held at Robbie's place on Wednesday 5th July at 7.00pm. Address: 31 Nedland Cres.

Pt. Noarlunga Sth. S.A. 5167

PLEASE NOTE that future meetings will be held on the first Tuesday OR Wednesday of each month. Notification will appear on this page every second month.

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Bob Devries 21 Virgo St. Inala Qld. 4077

#### Music



One of my hobbies and source of great enjoyment is playing the guitar. I have played for many years but even so, when trying to learn a new number from piano music, I come across a chord I don't know or can't remember. I usually have to hunt for the chord chart to see what the chord looks like. Quite often I can't find the chord chart and that makes things difficult.

As my music room is also my computer room and the room used for just about everything else, (well not everything), I decided it would be just as handy to have a programme on disk which could be easily loaded and which would display the shapes of the chords I was looking for. This programme is the result.

The system used is pretty straightforward. The data required to draw the chords is saved in the DATA statements in the form of HPRINT positions. I used the diagram in fig 1. to work out the fingering positions in each chord.

The strings are numbered with the vertical HPRINT position and the frets are numbered with the horizontal positions. The DATA statement for the example in fig 1 can be found on line .... Each line must have .... pieces of data and must end in a zero.

When I started this project I just didn't realise the amount of data required to cover 14 chords in each key and also to show three positions. The programme only looks at the more commonly used chords. The large amount of data would be far too much to print in this magazine so I have, of neccessity, cut the programme down to the chords in the keys of "A" and "B" only. This is enough to give a good idea of how the system works.

Again, because of the amount of data, I had to find a way to speed up the search. I created the keys data in the 5000 lines for use in calculating the position of the data of the chord required. Lines 2000 to .... let

FIGURE 1

					10.0009			
				1 5			3: 19320	
							1	

#### GUITAR CHORD GENERATOR

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* \* GUITAR CHORD \* 2 1 \* GENERATOR 3 \* \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* 4 7 \* BY \* ROPPIE DALZELL \* \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* 5 \* FERRUARY 1989 \* 8 , \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* 499 'DRAW SCREEN 500 HSCREEN2:HCLS5 505 HCOLORS, 0: HPRINT (9,1), "GUITA R CHORD GENERATOR": HLINE(72,16)-(248, 16), PSET 510 HPRINT(6,3), "WHICH CHORD? " 999 'DRAW GUITAR 1020 HCOLOR8,5 1050 A=0:FORK=10T015:A=A+1:HPRIN T(0.K), A: NEXT: 'NUMBER STRINGS 1070 A=0:FORK=JT0J6STEP3:A=A+1:H PRINT(K, 17), A: NEXT: 'NUMBER FRETS 1090 HCOLORI, 5: HLINE(18, 79)-(310 . 127) . PSET . BF 1100 HOOLORS, 1: FORK=23T0311STEP2 4:HLINE(K, 79)-(K, 127), PSET: NEXT 1105 HLINE(18,79)-(18,127), PSET 1110 FORK=83T0123STEP8:HLINE(19. K)-(310,K), PSET: NEXT 1120 SOUND100.2 1500 X=22:Y=3:GOSUB20500 1999 'FIND DATA POSITION FOR KEY CHOSEN 2000 Ks="ABCDEFG": As=LEFT\$(KC\$, 1 ):A=INSTR(1,K\$,A\$):B=14\*A-14:IFB =0THEN2020 2010 FORK=1TOB: READX\$: NEXT: 'DUMM Y READ STATEMENT 2020 C=0:FORK=1T014:READK15:C=C+ 2030 IFK1\$=KC\$THEN3000ELSENEXT 2040 HPRINT(2,21), "NOT ON FILE": SOUND200, 2: GOTO4000 2999 'READ AND PRINT CHORDS 3000 RESTORE:FORK=1T014\*2:READX\$ :NEXT: 'DUMMY READ STATEMENT 3010 B=(504\*(A-1))+(36\*C-35):IFB =0THEN3030 3020 FORK=!TOB: READX: NEXT: DUMMY READ STATEMENT 3838 A=8:C=2:N\$="0":FORK=1T035:A =A+1:READK(A):IFK(A)=@THEN4000 3835 IFK(A)=88THENN\$="\*":A=0:C=1 :60103050 3837 IFK(A)=99THENN\$="#":A=0:C=2 :50T03050 3848 IFA=2THENGOSUR3500:A=0 3858 NEXT: 60T04000

3500 HPRINT(K(1)+C,K(2)),N\$:RETU FN 3999 'TRY AGAIN CHOICE 4000 RESTORE: KC#="": HPRINT(10,23 ), "ANOTHER CHORD Y/N ?" 4010 Is=INKEYs:IFI = "Y" OR I = "y \*THENHCOLOR1,5:HLINE(60,180)-(24 0,191), PRESET, BF: HLINE(10,165)-( 105, 175), PRESET, BF: HLINE (160, 20) -(240,32), PRESET, RF:GOTO1080 4020 IFI\$="N" OR I\$="n"THENENDEL SE4010 5999 'NAME OF KEYS 6000 DATA A. Am. A7. A6. Adim. A+, Ama 17, Am7, Am6, A+7, A9, A13, A7b9, A13b9 5010 DATA B. Rm. B7, B5, Bdim. B+, Bma j7, Pm7, Pm6, E+7, E9, E13, E769, E1369 6999 'CHORD POSITION DATA 7000 DATA 5.11.5.12.5.13,88,15.1 0. 15. 11. 15. 15. 18. 12. 21. 13. 21. 14. 99.27.10.27.12.30.11.31.13.36.14 .0.0.0.0.0.0 7010 DATA 3,11,6,12,6,13,88,15,1 0, 15, 11, 15, 12, 15, 15, 21, 13, 21, 14, 99.24.10.27.12.30.11.30.13.0.0.0 .0.0.0.0.0 7020 DATA 5,11,5,12,5,13,9,10,88 ,15,10,15,11,15,13,15,15,18,12,2 1, 14, 99, 30, 11, 33, 13, 36, 12, 36, 14, 0,0,0,0,0,0 7030 DATA 5.10.5.11.5.12.5.13.88 ,15,10,15,15,18,12,21,11,21,14,9 9, 27, 10, 27, 12, 27, 14, 30, 11, 33, 13, 0,0,0,0,0,0 7040 DATA 3, 11, 3, 13, 6, 10, 6, 12, 89 ,12,11,12,13,15,10,15,12,99,21,1 1.21.13.24.10.24.12.0.0.0.0.0.0.0. 0.0.0.0 7050 DATA 3.10,6,11,6,12,9,13,88 .15, 10, 18, 11, 18, 12, 21, 13, 99, 27, 1 0, 30, 11, 30, 12, 33, 13, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0.0.0.0 7060 DATA 6, 11, 6, 12, 5, 13, 12, 10, 9 8, 12, 18, 15, 11, 18, 12, 21, 13, 99, 27, 10.27.11.27.12.33.13.36,14.0.0.0 .0.0,0,0,0 7070 DATA 3,11,6,12,6,13,9,10,88 .15, 10, 15, 11, 15, 12, 15, 13, 15, 15, 2 1, 14, 99, 24, 10, 27, 12, 30, 11, 30, 14, 0.0,0,0,0,0

7080 DATA 3.11.6.10.6.12.6.13.88

,12,13,15,10,15,11,15,12,15,15,9

9, 27, 12, 27, 14, 30, 11, 30, 13, 0, 0, 0,

7090 DATA 6,11,6,12,9,10,9,13,88

,15,10,15,13,18,11,18,12,99,30,1

0,0,0,0,0

1.30.12.30.14.33.13.0.0.0.0.0.0.0. 0.0.0.0 7100 DATA 5.11, 5.13, 9, 10, 12, 12, 8 8, 18, 12, 21, 10, 21, 13, 21, 14, 24, 11, 99, 33, 13, 36, 10, 36, 11, 36, 12, 36, 14 .36.15.0.0.0.0.0 7110 DATA 6,10,6,11,12,12,15,13, 88.15.13.15.15.18.12.21.11.99.30 ,11,30,14,33,12,33,13,0,0,0,0,0,0 8.8.8.8.8 7120 DATA 5,11,5,13,9,10,9,12,88 ,18,18,18,12,21,13,21,14,24,11,9 9, 33, 11, 33, 13, 36, 12, 36, 14, 36, 15, 0.0.0.0.0.0 7130 DATA 6,10,6,11,9,12,15,13,8 8, 15, 13, 18, 12, 18, 15, 21, 11, 0, 0, 0, 0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0 7200 DATA 6,10,6,14,6,15,12,11,1 2, 12, 12, 13, 88, 12, 11, 12, 12, 12, 13, 21, 10, 99, 21, 10, 21, 11, 21, 15, 24, 12 ,27,13,27,14,0,0 7210 DATA 5,10,6,14,6,15,9,11,12 ,12,12,13,88,21,10,21,11,21,12,2 1, 15, 27, 13, 27, 14, 99, 30, 10, 33, 12, 36.11.36.13.0.0 7220 DATA 5.10.5.12.5.14.5.15.12 ,11,12,13,88,21,10,21,11,21,13,2 1, 15, 24, 12, 27, 14, 99, 27, 13, 27, 14, 30, 11, 33, 10, 33, 12 7230 DATA 6,14,12,10,12,11,12,12 .12, 13, 88, 21, 10, 21, 15, 24, 12, 27, 1 1,27,14,99,27,11,27,13,33,10,33, 12,0,0,0,0,0,0 7240 DATA 3,10,3,12,98,9,11,9,13 ,12,10,12,12,99,18,11,18,13,21,1 0.0 7250 DATA 9,10,12,11,12,12,15,13 ,88,21,10,24,11,24,12,27,13,0,0, 0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0. a 7250 DATA 6.14.9.12.12.11.12.13. 88, 18, 10, 21, 11, 24, 12, 27, 13, 99, 27 .13.33.10.33.11.33.12.0.0.0.0.0. 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 7270 DATA 6, 10, 6, 12, 6, 14, 6, 15, 9, 11.12.13.38.21.10.21.11.21.12.21 ,13,21,15,27,14,99,30,10,33,12,3 6, 11, 35, 14, 0, 8 7280 DATA 9, 11, 12, 10, 12, 12, 12, 13 ,88,18,13,21,10,21,11,21,12,21,1 5, 99, 33, 12, 33, 14, 36, 11, 36, 13, 0, 0 ,0,0,0,0,0,0 7290 DATA 3,13,6,12,6,14,9,10,88 ,12,11,12,12,15,10,15,13,99,21,1 0, 21, 13, 24, 11, 24, 12, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0.0.0.0 7300 DATA 3.13.6,10.6,11,6,12.6.

14.6, 15, 88, 12, 11, 12, 13, 15, 18, 18, 12, 99, 24, 12, 27, 10, 27, 13, 27, 14, 30, 11, 0, 0, 0, 0

7310 DATA 3.13.6.11.6.12.6.14.12 ,10.88,12.10.12.11.18.12.21.13.9 9,21,13.21,15,24,12.27.11.0.8.6.

7320 DATA 3.11.3.13.6.12.6.14.6. 15.88,12.11.12.13.15.10.15.12.99 ,24.10.24.12.27.13.27.14.30.11.0

7330 DATA 3.11,3,13,6,12,6,14,12,10,88,12,10,12,11,15,12,21,13,9 9,21,13,24,12,24,15,27,11,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0

20499 PRINT ON HI-RE SCREEN 20500 I\$=INKEY\$:IFI\$=""THEN20500

20505 IFI\$=CHR\$(13)THENRETURN
20510 IFI\$=CHR\$(8)THENL=LEN(KC\$)
ELSE20535:' BACK SPACE
20520 X=X-1:HCOLOR5.5:HPRINT(X.Y),RIGHT\$(KC\$,1)
20530 KC\$=LEFT\$(KC\$,L-1):HCOLOR8
.5:GOTO20500
20535 HPRINT(X.Y),I\$
20540 KC\$=KC\$+I\$
20550 X=X+1:GOTO20500

us calculate the variable B to be used in the dummy READ statement in line 2010. This puts us in data in the correct key.

The variable A is again used to calculate B for use in another dummy READ statement. This puts the pointer on the correct DATA line. This line is read and the chords are printed on the screen.

The formulas for calculating the dummy READ statements speed things up considerably and the speed up poke helped things along.

I used a much battered copy of "500 CHORDS FOR GUITAR" published by Arnold and sons. I think it is still available from music stores but if not, there are many chord charts on the market which can be used just as well.

When using the programme the key should be entered in uppercase. Flats and other extensions should be entered in lowercase. eg. Ab13, Cdim.

MOTE: The numbers used in figure 1 to plot the chords are as follows. Across the top (frets) they should read left to right 3.6.9.12.15.18.21.24.27.30.33.36

Fown the left-hand side (strings) they should read 18.11.12.13.14.15.

88 is used as a marker for the end of the 1st chord position and 99 marks the end of the 2nd chord position.

## Nomination Form

Give the Momination form opposite to your COCO User friends and do them the best turn you have ever done.

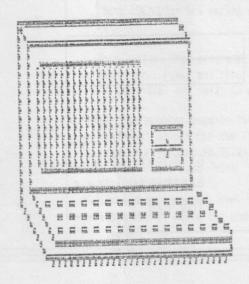
They will thank you for it.

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## \*\*\*\*\*COMPUTER HUT CORNE

We at the Computer Hut would like to congratulate Robbie, Garry and the Norlunga Colour Computer Club on the formation of the Coco Users Network and this magazine COCO-LINK.

With both industry and user support we are sure it will be a big success and fill a large cap in the COCO community. GOOD LUCK and keep up the good work.

From all at Computer Hut Software.

## NEW FOR THE COCO III

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## \*\*\*\*\*\*COMPUTER HUT CORNER\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\* DISK FILE UTILITY \*\*\*

This super disk utility can provide you with three different types of printed reports regarding your disk files. A menu is used to quickly and easily select reports. It has ON-LINE instructions and the first report function "Super Dir" will be of great use to all of you who use our disks with the clear anti-static covers (See special offer elsewhere in this section). as it produces a printout that will fit inside the cover so you may see at a glance what is on the disk including the start, end and exec locations of all ML files.

1 REM COPYRIGHT (C) COMPUTER HUT SOFTWARE 1988 \* DISK UTIL \* 10 CLEAR3000:DIMFA(67):FT\$(0)="B AS":FT\$(1)="DAT":FT\$(2)="ML ":FT \$(3)="EDT":AF\$(0)="BIN":AF\$(1)=" ASC" 20 CLS:PRINT@3,"\*\*\* DISK FILE UT ILITY \*\*\*" 60 PRINT@480, "INSTRUCTIONS (Y/N) 70 A\$=INKEY\$:IFA\$=""THEN70 80 IFA\$="N"THEN25CELSEIFA\$<>"Y"T HEN20 90 CLS: PRINT"THIS PROGRAM WILL A LLOW YOU TO PRODUCE A PRINTED C OPY OF MOST OF THE USEFUL DISK FILE DATA FOREITHER A SINGLE-SID

ISKS DISKS DISKS DIS

ED DRIVE OR ONE OR TWO DOUBLE-S IDED DRIVES." 100 PRINT: PRINT" FROM THE MENU YO U CAN CHOOSE ANYOF FIVE OPTIONS: ":PRINT:PRINT"1. SUPER DIRECTORY 2. DIRECTORY EXAMI 3. FILE ALLOCATION TABLE EXAMINE4. REPEAT THESE IN STRUCTIONS 5. OUIT THE PROGRA MII 110 PRINT@480, "PRESS <ENTER> TO CONTINUE...";:INPUTA\$ 120 CLS:PRINT@4,"\*\*\* SUPER DIREC TORY \*\*\*" 130 PRINT@64, "THIS WILL GIVE YOU A PRINTOUT OF THE DISK DIRECTORY INSIDE THE DISK JA TO PLACE Continued next page ......

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DISKS DISKS DISKS

## \*\*\*\*\*\*COMPUTER HUT CORNER\*\*\*\*\*

CKET, AND WILLCONTAIN ALL THE FO LLOWING USEFULINFORMATION:" 140 PRINT"FILE NAME AND EXTENSIO N, FILE TYPE, FILE FORMAT, THE NUMBER OFGRANULES USED FOR FILE START, END AND EXECUTE ADDRES SES FOR EACH MACHINE LANGUAGE FILE, FREEGRANULES LEFT ON DISK, NUMBER OFPROGRAMS ON DISK, AND 458 ANT" COLUMN FOR YOUR COMMEN TS." 160 INPUT"PRESS <ENTER> TO CONTI NUE ... "; A\$ 170 CLS:PRINT@5, "\*\*\* DIRECTORY E XAMINE \*\*\*" 180 PRINT"THIS WILL GIVE YOU, IN TABULAR FORM, A PRINTOUT OF AL L THE DATASTORED ON THE DIRECTOR Y TRACK. INCLUDING FILE NAME, E XTENSION, FILE TYPE, ASCII FLAG, NUMBER OFTHE FIRST DISK GRANULE USED TO STORE THE PROGRAM AND THE NUMBER": 190 PRINT" OF BYTES USED IN THE L AST SECTOROF THE LAST GRANULE US STORE THE PROGRAM. A P REVIOUSLY KILLED DIRECTORY ENTRY WILL BE SHOWN WITH ALL APPROPR IATE DATA, BUT UNUSED DIRECTORY L OCATIONS WILL NOT BE SHOWN." 200 INPUT"PRESS <ENTER> TO CONTI NUE ... ": A\$ 210 CLS: PRINT@6, "\*\*\* FAT EXAMINE 220 PRINT@64, "THIS WILL GIVE YOU A PRINTOUT OF THE FILE ALLOCATIO N TABLE (FAT) FOR THE DISK, FROM WHICH YOU CANTRACE THE LOCATION S OF ALL THE GRANULES USED TO S TORE ANY FILE ON THE DISK. THE FIRST COLUMN WILL INDICATE THE GRANULE NUMBER": 230 PRINT"AND THE SECOND COLUMN WILL SHOW WHICH GRANULE CONTAINS THE NEXT PART OF THE PROGRAM. THE THIRD COLUMN SHOWS ON WHICH TRACK THE GRANULE WILL BE LOCATE D. " 240 PRINT@480, "PRESS <ENTER> TO CONTINUE...";: INPUTA\$ 250 CLS:PRINT" turn print er on":PRINT:PRINT" insert desired disk": A\$=INKEY\$ 260 PRINT: PRINT" DRIVE NUMBER (0-270 A\$=INKEY\$:IFA\$=""THEN270 280 DR=ASC(A\$):IFDR<480RDR>51THE N270 290 DR=DR-48 300 CLS:DSKI\$DR, 17, 11, X\$, Y\$:TI\$= RIGHT\$(Y\$,8):PRINT"TITLE OF CURR ENT DISK : "TI\$: PRINT"DO YOU WISH

TO RENAME (Y/N)": A\$=INKEY\$ 310 A\$=INKEY\$:IFA\$="N"THEN340 320 IFA\$<>"Y"THEN310 330 INPUT"NEW DISK TITLE (1-8 CH ARACTERS): "; TI\$: FORN=LEN(TI\$)+1T 08:TI\$=TI\$+" ":NEXTN:Y\$=LEFT\$(Y\$ ,120)+TI\$:DSKO\$DR,17,11,X\$,Y\$:GO T0300 340 CLS:PRINT@3,"\*\*\* DISK FILE U TILITY \*\*\*" 350 PRINT@110, "MENU"
360 PRINT@160, "1 SUPER DIRECTOR VII 370 PRINT"2 DIRECTORY EXAMINE" 380 PRINT"3 FILE ALLOCATION TAB LE EXAMINE4 INSTRUCTIONS" 390 PRINT"5 QUIT" 400 A\$=INKEY\$:SOUND1,1:LC=0 410 PRINT@490, "YOUR CHOICE ?": 420 A\$=INKEY\$:IFA\$<>""THEN470 430 FORX=1T0100:NEXTX 440 PRINT@490, "your choice"; 450 FORX=1T0100:NEXTX 460 GOTO410 470 PRINT@490, "working NVAL(A\$)GOTO560,910,1250,90,550 480 GOTO400 490 IFDR<2THENPRINT£-2, TAB(30)"S IDE 1"ELSEPRINT£-2, TAB(30)"SIDE 500 PRINT£-2: PRINT£-2, TAB(26); 510 PRINT£-2, CHR\$ (14);:REM PUT Y OUR PRINTER'S CODE HERE TO TURN ON DOUBLE WIDTH PRINTING 520 PRINTE-2, TI\$; 530 REM PUT YOUR PRINTER'S CODE HERE TO TURN OFF DOUBLE WIDTH PR INTING 540 PRINT₤-2:PRINT₤-2:PRINT₤-2:R ETURN 550 CLS: END 560 PRINT£-2, TAB(26) "DISK DIRECT ORY":PRINT£-2:GOSUB490 570 PRINT£-2, "FILENAME/EXT TYPE FMT GR START, END , EXEC WRITE IN ANY OF YOUR COMMENTS HERE" 580 PRINT£-2, "======== ==== === == RINT£-2 590 DSKI\$DR, 17, 2, X\$, Y\$ 600 FORI=0T067:FA(I)=ASC(MID\$(X\$ , I+1,1)):NEXTI 610 FORX=3T011 620 DSKI\$DR, 17, X, X\$, Y\$ 630 X\$=X\$+LEFT\$(Y\$,120) 640 FORN=0T07 650 NA\$=MID\$(X\$,N\*32+1,8):EX\$=MI D\$(X\$,N\*32+9,3):GR=ASC(MID\$(X\$,N\*32+14,1)) 660 G1=GR:A=ASC(LEFT\$(NA\$,1)) 670 FT\$=MID\$(X\$,N\*32+12,1):AF\$=M ID\$(X\$,N\*32+13,1)

Continued next page ......

## \*\*\*\*\*COMPUTER HUT CORNER\*\*\*\*\*

```
680 IFA=255THENN=7:X=11:G0T0860
690 IFA=OTHEN860
700 AF=ASC(AF$)AND1:I=1
710 IFFA(GR)<128THENSL=GR: I=I+1:
GR=FA(GR):GOTO710
720 PRINT£-2, NA$+"/"+EX$;" "FT$
(ASC(FT$));" "AF$(AF);:IFI>9THEN
PRINT£-2,I;:ELSEPRINT£-2," "I;
730 IFASC(FT$)<>2THEN840
740 LG=FA(GR):LS=LG AND31:LL=GR:
LB=ASC(MID$(X$, N*32+16, 1)):IFG1<
34THENTN=INT(G1/2)ELSETN=INT(G1/
2) + 1
750 SN=1+(G1 AND1)*9:DSKI$DR, TN,
SN, A$, B$: SA = ASC (MID$ (A$, 4, 1)) *25
6+ASC(MID$(A$,5,1)):SA$=STRING$(
4-LEN(HEX$(SA)),"O")+HEX$(SA)
760 EA=SA+ASC(MID\$(A\$,2,1))*256+
ASC(MID$(A$,3,1))-1:EA$=STRING$(
4-LEN(HEX$(EA)), "O")+HEX$(EA): IF
LL<34THENTN=INT(LL/2)ELSETN=INT(
LL/2)+1
770 SN=(LL AND1)*9+LS:DSKI$DR, TN
,SN,A$,B$:A$=A$+LEFT$(B$,127):IF
LB=1THEN790ELSEXA=ASC(MID$(A$,LB
-1,1))*256+ASC(MID$(A$,LB,1))
780 XA$=STRING$(4-LEN(HEX$(XA)),
"0")+HEX$(XA):GOTO830
790 XA=ASC(MID$(A$,1,1)):IFLS=1T
HEN810
800 DSKI$DR, TN, SN-1, A$, B$: XA=ASC
(RIGHT$(B$,1))*256+XA:GOTO780
810 IFSL<34THENTN=INT(SL/2)ELSET
N = INT(SL/2) + 1
820 SN=(SL AND1)*9+10:GOT0600
830 PRINT£-2," $"; SA$;",$"; EA$;"
,$";XA$;
840 PRINT€-2
850 LC=LC+1
860 NEXTN, X
870 PRINT₤-2:PRINT₤-2, "FREE GRAN
ULES ="; FREE (DR)
880 PRINT₤-2; PRINT₤-2, "NUMBER OF
 PROGRAMS ="LC
890 NL=52:IFLC>52THENNL=118
900 FORZ=1TONL-LC:PRINT£-2:NEXTZ
:GOTO400
910 PRINT£-2, TAB(17) "DIRECTORY -
 TRACK 17, SECTORS 3-11":PRINT&-
2:GOSUB490
920 PRINT£-2, "ENTRY
                        00
                             01 02
  03 04 05 06 07
11 12 13 14 15'
                        08
                             09 10
          13
              14 15"
930 PRINT£-2,"===== ";
940 FORX=0T015
950 PRINT£-2," == ";
960 NEXTX
970 PRINT£-2:PRINT£-2
980 FORX=3T011
990 DSKI$DR, 17, X, A$, B$
1000 FORZ=1T08
1010 ZZ=Z
```

1020 IFZ>4THENA\$=B\$:ZZ=Z-4

```
1030 W=0:A=ASC(MID\$(A\$,(ZZ-1)*32)
+1,1)):IFA=255THENZ=8:X=11:GOTO1
 120
 1040 PRINT£-2, Z+(X-3)*8;
 1050 IFA=OTHENW=1:PRINT€-2. TAB(8
 )"00";
 1060 FORY=W T010
 1070 PRINT£-2, TAB (Y*4+8); MID$ (A$
 ,Y+(ZZ-1)*32+1,1);
1080 NEXTY
1090 FORY=11T015
1100 PRINT£-2, TAB(Y*4+8); HEX$(AS
 C(MID\$(A\$,Y+(ZZ-1)*32+1,1)));
 1110 NEXTY
 1120 PRINT € - 2: LC = LC + 1
 1130 NEXTZ
 1140 NEXTX
 1150 PRINT\( -2: PRINT\( \xi -2: PRINT\( \xi -2: \)
PRINT £ -2. "00-07 = FILENAME
0 IS FIRST CHARACTER, FILE
EEN DELETED.)"
 1160 PRINT £-2, "08-10 = EXTENSION
 1170 PRINT₤-2," 11 = FILE TYPE
 1180 PRINT£-2," (0=BASIC,
1=BASIC DATA, 2=MACHINE LANGUAG
 E, 3=TEXT EDITOR SOURCE)"
 1190 PRINT£-2," 12 = ASCII FLA
 G (O=BINARY, FF=ASCII)"
 1200 PRINT£-2," 13 = FIRST GRA
NULE NUMBER OF FILE"
1210 PRINT£-2, "14-15 = BYTES USE
D IN LAST SECTOR"
1220 PRINT £ - 2, "16 - 31 = UNUSED (F
OR FUTURE USE)"
1230 NL=45: IFLC>45THENNL=111
1240 FORX=1TONL-LC:PRINT£-2:NEXT
X:GOTO400
1250 PRINT£-2, TAB(19) "FILE ALLOC
ATION TABLE - TRACK 17, SECTOR 2
":PRINT£-2:GOSUB490
1260 PRINT₤-2, "FROM GRANULE
                                     TO
 GRANULE
              TRACK
                                   FROM
             TO GRANULE
 GRANULE
1270 PRINT£-2,"=======
========
              =====
              ========
                              ====="
1280 PRINT £-2
1290 DSKI$DR, 17, 2, A$, B$
1300 FORX=0T033
1310 PRINT £-2, TAB (5) HEX$ (X); TAB (
19); HEX$(ASC(MID$(A$, X+1,1))); TA
B(29) INT(X/2); TAB(50) HEX$(X+34);
TAB(64); HEX$(ASC(MID$(A$, X+35, 1)
)); TAB(74)INT(X/2)+18
1320 NEXTX
1330 FORX=1TO22:PRINT£-2:NEXTX:G
OT0400
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## Competitions

#### short Story Competition

#### Elevator platforms

#### RULES:

- 1) Story to have a theme which in some way involves computers or advanced electronics.
- 2) To be of length.... 1500 to 3000 words.
- 3) Submission must be submitted by 1st November 1989.
- 4) The judges decision will be final. No correspondence will be entered into.
- 5) Competition is open to financial subscribers only.
- 6) Staff or family of COCO-LINK are ineligible to take part in competition.

#### METHOD OF SUBMISSION

Submissins will be accepted on tape or disk accompanied by a hard copy. Disk/tapes should be recorded in ASCII format.

#### JUDGING

The Competition will be judged by Marrianne Glenton, novelist and teacher of advanced writing at TAFE colleges.

#### Elevators Competition

#### PILL E

- 1) All code other than that supplied must be the work of the person(s) submitting the programme
- 2) Submissions must be recieved by 1st November 1989.
- 3) The judges decision will be final and no correspondence will be entered into.
- 4) Only financial subscribers to COCO-LINK are eligible to enter the competition.
- 5) Staff and family of COCO-LINK are ineligible to enter the competition.

#### METHOD OF SUBMISSION

Submissions will be accepted on tape or disk for either Coco 1,2 or 3. Please submit at least one ASCII copy and one binary copy. Any accompanying text should be saved in ASCII format and be accompanied by a hard copy.

#### JUDGING

Judging will be carried out by the staff of COCO-LINK magazine. Submissions will be judged on a number of criteria including imagination.

This competition is for programmers. The scene is set....All you have to do is complete the programme to your own personal design and ideas.

The following listing sets up three elevators on the screen. The elevators move up and down the screen at different speeds. Your problem is to add the code which gives it a purpose. The only restriction to what can be done with the elevators is your imagination.

#### **ELEVATORS**

50 DIMA(13,4),B(13,4),C(13,4),D(13,4)

999 'DRAW ELEVATORS

1000 PMODE3:PCLS:SCREEN1.0

1010 PCLS: COLOR6,0

1020 Y=40:Y=20

1030 LINE(X,Y)-(X+16,Y+111), PSET

1040 X=120:LINE(X,Y)-(X+16,Y+111), PSET.R

1050 X=200:LINE(X,Y)-(Y+16,Y+111), PSET, P

1099 'DRAW AND GET PLATFORMS

1100 GET(42,139)-(55,135),D

1110 COLORO, 0:LINE(42,129)-(55,1 25), PSET, BF:GET(42,129)-(55,125)

, A

1120 COLOR3, 0:LINE(122, 129)-(135

,125), PSET, BF:GET(122,129)-(135,

125),B

1130 COLOR2, 0:LINE(202, 129)-(215

.125).PSET.BF:GET(202.129)-(215.

125),C

1998 'PLATFORM MOVEMENT

1999 'PLATFORM A

2000 y=42:y1=122:X2=202:Y=125:Y1

=125:Y2=125:A=0:A1=0:A2=0:B=0

2020 PUT(X,Y)-(X+13,Y+4),D.PSET

2030 Y3=Y:GOSUP5000:Y=Y3

2055 PUT(X,Y)-(X+13,Y+4),A,PSET

2999 'PLATFORM P

#### Continued on page 21

## Key Transposer Robbie Dalzell

I find that some songs are written in keys which I find difficult to sing. (Many people would say that this applies to all keys but I do not pay any attention to them). This means transposing all the chords for my guitar accompaniment to a key I can handle vocally.

This short programme just shows the equivalent key notes for the new key requested as opposed to the original key. It saves a little bit of think time. It is very simplistic and could be improved a great deal but it suits me this way. All the sevenths etc. can be changed using the principal note shown.

The programme can be quite handy used in conjunction with the CHORD GENERATOR shown elsewhere in this magazine.

90 DIMK#(21) 100 FORK=1TO21:READK\$(K):NEXT 500 CLS: PRINT&41, "KEY TRANSPOSER ":PRINTa73,STRING\$(14,"\*") 1000 FRINT@128," ":: INPUT"WHAT K EY IS TUNE IN " #K1\$

1010 IFK1\$>"G"THEN1000

1020 FORK=1T021

1030 IFK\*(K)=K1\*THENN=K:GOTO1100

1040 NEXT

1100 PRINT@160," ": INPUT"WHAT K

EY TO TRANSPOSE TO ": K2\$

1110 IFK2\$>"G"THEN1100

1120 FORK=1T021

1130 IFK\*(K)=K2\*THENN1=K:GOTO150

1140 NEXT

1500 PRINT@230.STRING#(20."\*"):P

RINT 3289, "KEY":

1510 X=303:FORK=N TON+7:PRINTGX.

K#(K):X=X+2:NEXT

1520 PRINT&353, "TRANSPOSITION"

1540 X=367:FORK=N1 TON1+7:PRINT@

X, K = (K) : X = X + 2 : NEXT

1550 PRINT@422,STRING\$(20,"\*")

1500 PRINTW488, "TRY ANOTHER Y/N?

1610 I = INKEY : IF I = " "THEN 1610

1620 IFI \$="Y"THEN500ELSE€LS:END

1800 END

2000 DATA A.B.C.D.E.F.G.A.B.C.D.

E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G

## Format Without Erase Richard Schmidt

WARNING - This program has the capacity to damage your disks!

This program acts like a "super - kill" type program: it removes everything on the disk that is not currently flagged as "in use" by the granule table. This includes all remains of killed filenames in sectors 3 to 11 of Track 17.

If the program finds information in the Granule Table that is outside legal limits (see lines 40 & 100), or a "file pointer" granule, (which contains a part that is not the end of a file), points to a "free" (not used) granule (line 310), the program ends. In both cases, it would NOT be wise to continue with the program, as there is obviously a fault in the directory somewhere.

In order for RS-DOS to be able to access the entire directory, the program "sorts" it, ie. all current filenames are moved to the "top" of the directory, while the remainder of the directory is re-formatted.

After this has been done, the program looks in the granule table (Track 17, sector 2) for a "free" granule (a granule is "free" both if the granule has not been used, and if the file occupying that granule has been killed), and then proceeds to format the corresponding sectors elsewhere on the disk.

Next, it looks for the "End Of File" granules (granules with a value of between Hexadecimal "C1" and Hexadecimal "C9", where the four least significant bits tell the computer how many sectors are used in the last granule) and repeats the above procedure for the unused sectors in the last granule of the file.

Then, it searches in the directory array (in memory) for the end of each file, finds out how many bytes are used in the last sector of the file (bytes 14 & 15 (counting from 1) of each filename block), and formats the rest of that sector.

Once all this has been done, the only information left on the disk are current files, and the directory information referring to them. This is not quite as efficient a procedure as copying all the files across to another disk, reformatting the entire disk, and then copying them back, because the files are still in their original position on the disk, instead of one complete block. However, I'm sure you'll agree this is a lot less tedious!

#### FORMAT WITHOUT ERASE

10 (LS:PRINT86. FORMAT WITHOUT E RASE":PRINT838. By Richard Schmidt."

20 PRINT'WARNING - Remember Murp hy's Law: Make Backups of Import ant Files REFORE running this pr ogram."

25 REM FB\$(#.0)= FILENAME BLOCK.
FB\$(#.1)= FIRST GRANULE OF FILE
FB\$(#.2)= LAST GRANULE OF FILE.
FB\$(#.3)= SECTOR OFFSET IN LAST
GRANULE.

FE\$(#.4)= NO. OF BYTES IN LAST SECTOR.

38 VERIFY ON: CLEARSON

40 LT=68' Limit of granule table (68 Granules = 35 Tracks)

EQ DIM GT(LT).FE\$(LT.4).NM\$(LT)
50 INPUT"WHICH DRIVE(0-3)":DN:IF
DN:3THEN 50

70 PRINT\*This program will remove all extraneous material(KIL Led files, etc.) from Disk # ":DN

50 DSKI\$ DN. 17, 2, A\$, R\$

98 FORA=ITOLT:GT(A)=ASC(MID\$(A\$. A.i))

OR (GT(A))&HC9 AND GT(A)(&HC1)
OR (GT(A))&HC9 AND GT(A)(&HFF)T
HENPRINT"YOU HAVE A BAD GRANULE
TABLE":PRINT"FORMAT ABORTED":END

110 NEXT A

115 REM Load directory into arra

128 NFILES=1:FOR A=3 TO 11

130 DSKI\$ DM. 17. A. A\$. E\$

148 FOR X=1 TO 97 STEP 32

150 IF MID\$(A\$.X.1)=CHR\$(0) THEN

150 IF MID#(A#, X, 1)=CHR#(&HFF) T HEN 225

178 FB\$(NF,0)=MID\$(A\$, X,32)

180 MM\$(NF)=LEFT\$(FB\$(NF,0),8)+"

\*\*HID\$(FB\$(NF.0).9.3)' Filename

199 PRINT@292. "Loading ":NM\$(NF)

200 NEXT X

218 IF B\$=A\$ THEN NEXT A:GOTO225

A\$=B\$:GOT0148

IF NF=1 THENPRINT\*THIS DISK
IS EMPTY\*:ENDELSEPRINT NF\*Files

Loaded\*

FOR A=NF TO LT:FB\$(A.0)=STRI

### 32, HFF): NEXT A' Blank rest

of array

240 NF=NF-1:FOR A=1 TO NF STEP 8
:AA\$="":BB\$="":FOR X=A TO A+3:AA
\$=AA\$+FP\$(X,0):BB\$=BB\$+FB\$(X+4,0):NEXT X

250 DSKO\$ DN.17.INT(A/8)+3.AA\$.B B\$:NEXT A'Re-write directory

255 PRINT"Calculate First & last Granule"

250 FOR A=1 TO NF

270 FP\$(A.1)=HEX\$(ASC(MID\$(FB\$(A .0).14.1)))' First granule of file

280 FB\$(A.4)=HE)\$(ASC(MID\$(FB\$(A.0).15.1)))+HEX\$(ASC(MID\$(FB\$(A.0).16.1)))' No. Bytes last secto

290 FG=VAL("&H"+FB\$(A.1))

300 LG=GT(FG+1):IF LG(8HC0 THEN FG=LG:G0T0300

310 IF LG=&HFF THEN PRINT'YOU HA VE A PAD GRANULE TABLE":PRINT"FO RMAT ABORTED":END

320 FB\$(A.2)=HEX\$(FG)' Last Granule of file

330 FB\$(A,3)=HEX\$(LG)' Number

340 NEXT A

350 As="":FOR Z=1TOLT:As=As+CHRs
(GT(Z)):NEXT Z

360 A\$=A\$+STRING\$(128-LT.0):B\$=S TRING\$(128.0):OSKO\$ DN.17.2.A\$.B \$' Zero rest of sector 2

365 PRINTa352.\*Re-Format unwante d sectors

370 FOR A=1 TO LT

380 IF GT(A) <&HC1 THEN 450 ELSE GN=A-1:GOSUR1000

390 NOFFSET=GT(A): IF NOKEHC9 THE N 410

400 IF NO=8HC9 THEN450ELSE NO=8H

410 IF TR)LT/2 THEN 460 ELSE FOR X=SE+(NO-8HC0) TO SE+8

420 PRINT@384. "Formatting Track" TR"Sector"X;

430 DSKO\$ DN.TR.X.STRING\$(128.25 5).STRING\$(128.255)

440 NEXTX

450 NEXTA

455 REM Format unwanted bytes of Last Sector of files

460 FOR A=1 TO NF

470 PRINTG416. Working on ":NM\$(

480 GN=VAL("&H"+FB\$(A,2)):GOSUB1

490 SE=SE+(VAL("&H"+FB\$(A,3))-&H CO)-1 THEN 560' Sector is full
510 DSKI\$ DN.TR.SE.A\$.B\$
520 NB=VAL("&H"+FB\$(A.4))
530 IF NB>128 THEN B\$=LEFT\$(R\$.N
B-128)+STRING\$(129-(NB-128).&HFF
):GOTO550
540 A\$=LEFT\$(A\$.NB)+STRING\$(128-NB.&HFF):B\$=STRING\$(128.&HFF)
550 DSKO\$ DN.TR.SE.A\$.B\$
560 NEXT A
570 PRINT\*Disk \*\*DN\*is now 'Clean'":END
990 REM Granule -> Track + Sector conversion
1000 IF GN>33 THEN ISECTOR=GN\*9+

500 IF VAL (LEFT\$(FR\$(A.4),1))=1

1010 TS=GN\*9+1:IF TS<18THEN TR=0
:SE=TS:RETURN
1020 TB=INT/TS/15/:SE=TS-TS-15

1020 TR=INT(TS/18):SE=TS-TR\*18 1030 RETURN

18+1:60T01020







Lets discuss some of the very useful commands which seem

On many occassions I have seen similar to the following in programmes:-

IF A\$ = "A" THEN 100 IF A\$ = "B" THEN 200 IF A\$ - "C" THEN 300 &ETC.

to be bypassed in many programmes.

Like the IF - THEN formulae of the last column in this series, this sort of programming is a waste of time, memory and finger power as well as being a slowing factor in the programme.

All letters have a an ASCII code so therefore can be reduced to a number. This leaves the door open to using one of the more useful commands such as ON - GOTO or ON - GOSUB. The difference between the two being only that ON - GOTO will continue through the programme from the line stated, whereas ON - GOSUB will return to the next line from the GOSUB after having completed the subroutine it was sent to.

The code for our initial axample would read as follows:-

10 A = ASC(A\$)-64

20 ON A GOTO 100,200,300

Line 10 changes the string into a number. The 64 is subtracted from that number so as to start the alphabet from the number 1. (The ASSCI code for the letter A is 65)

Should the INPUT be in numbers as for instance:

IF A = 1 THEN 100 ETC.

Then the following would apply:-

10 ON A GOTO 100,200 300

This system is handy used in a menu. The following short routine illustrates this:-

10 PRINT"A....FIRST"
20 PRINT"B....SECOND"
30 PRINT"C....JHIRD"

# 

40 PRINT: INPUT "YOUR CHOICE" : A\$

50 A=ASC(A\$)-64

60 ON A GOTO 100,200,300

There will be occasions when you would prefer to use the first letter of each menu item as a means of choice. This is easily attained using another of the often overlooked commands......INSTR.

If your menu consists of FIRST, SECOND and THIRD, and the first letter of each item is to be used for the method of choice, they are firstly formed into a string. eg A\$="FST". The INSTR command is then used to to pick what item you require by counting along the string B\$ till it finds the letter chosen.

Using this method your listig would look like listing 2.

10 PRINT" FIRST"

20 PRINT" SECOND"

30 PRINT"tHIRD"

40 PRINT:PRINT YOUR CHOICE ";: INPUTA\$

50 B\$="FST": A= INSTR(1,B\$,A\$)

60 ON A GOTO 100,200,300

A prime example of the above follows. This short sample programme was found in a well known magazine. It uses all the factors which should be avoided. It's a good job it isn't any longer or it would take up a full page.

#### Example overleaf

The obvious solution to this programme is the following few lines:-

150 B\$= "LCNUDSAPQ" 160 A= INSTR(1,B\$,R\$) 170 CM A 50TO 120.340.340.340.340.346.346.

These few lines can be used in place of lines 150 through 320.

```
5 CLS: INPUT"DO YOU WANT MENU <Y
/N>";BYPASS$
10 CLS: IF BYPASS$="N" THEN GOTO
  120
20 PRINT @ 40,"--TAPE DB MENU--"
30 PRINT @ 105,"<L> CLOAD FILE"
40 PRINT @ 137,"<C> CSAVE FILE"
50 PRINT @ 169,"<N> NEW RECORDS"
60 PRINT @ 201,"<U> UPDATE RECOR
70 PRINT @ 233, " <D> DELETE RECOR
DS
DS"
80 PRINT @ 265,"<S> SELECT"
90 PRINT @ 297,"<A> ARRANGE"
100 PRINT @ 329,"<P> PRINT"
110 PRINT @ 361,"<Q> QUIT"
120 PRINT @ 419,"PRFSS LETTER FO
R FUNCTION";: FOR T=1 TO 300: NE
130 PRINT @ 419,STRINGS(25,32);:
FOR T=1 TO 300: NEXT T
140 R$=INKEYS: IF R$="" THEN GOT
0 120
150 IF R$="L" THEN GOTO
160 IF R$="C" THEN GOTO
170 IF R$="N" THEN GOTO
180 IF R$="U" THEN GOTO
                                                   260 270
       IF R$="D"
IF R$="S"
IF R$="A"
                              THEN GOTO
THEN GOTO
THEN GOTO
                                                   290
300
200
210
                                                    310
220 IF RS="P" THEN GOTO 320
230 IF RS="Q" THEN GOTO 330
240 GOTO 120
250 GOTO 340
260 GOTO 340
270 GOTO 340
280 GOTO 340
290 GOTO
                   340
        GOTO
                    340
300
310 GOTO 340
320 GOTO 340
330 END
 340 CLS: PRINT @ 65, THIS SUBROU
TINE IS INCOMPLETE"
350 FOR J=1 TO 1000: NEXT J
360 GOTO 10
Program Listing 2. Sample Menu Using Letter
```

#### 00PS!!!

\*\*\*\*\*

e

S

b

19

348,

50

I must apologise for my slight boo-boo in this column in our last issue. I showed the following section of programme and asked the reader to try and work out how it could best be shortened. I then said that the solution was on page . As it did not appear anywhere in the magazine it surely made things just a little bit difficult. Here then is the offending section of programme followed by my solution to the problem.

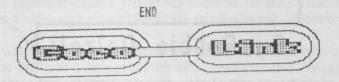
```
210 PRINT@169, " SPACE BAR ";
220 PRINT@233, "INSTRUCTIONS";
250 N=1058: K=113: RK=49: BOSUB1100
260 N=1060: K=114: RK=50: BOSUB1100
270 N=1062: K=115: RK=51: GOSUB1100
280 N=1064: K=116: RK=52: GOSUB1100
290 N=1066: K=117: RK=53: GOSUB1100
300 N=1068: K=118: RK=54: GOSUB1100
310 N=1070: K=119: RK=55: GOSUB1100
320 N=1072: K=120: RK=56: GOSUB1100
330 N=1074: K=121: RK=57: GOSUB1100
340 N=1076: K=112: RK=48: GOSUB1100
```

350 N=1078:K=122:RK=58:GOSUB1100 360 N=1080:K=109:RK=45:GOSUB1100 370 N=58:K\$="BRK":RK\$="brk" :GOSUB 1000 380 N=1089:K=94:RK=30:GOSUB 1100 390 N=67:K\$="Q":RK\$="q" :GOSUB 1000

Solution.

250 K=113:RK=49:FOR N=1058 TO 1074 STEP2 260 K=K+1:RK=RK+1:NEXT

These two lines would replace lines 250 to 330. Lines 340 to 380 break the pattern so would remain the same.



The Magazine
of the Coco Users Network

#### ELEVATORS

Continued from page 17

3000 PUT(X1, Y1)-(X1+13, Y1+4), D, P SET 3010 Y3=Y1:GOSUB5010:Y1=Y3 3020 PUT()1, Y1)-(X1+13, Y1+4), B, P SET 3999 'PLATFORM C 4000 PUT(X2,Y2)-(X2+13,Y2+4),D.P SET 4010 Y3=Y2:GOSUB5020:Y2=Y3 4020 PUT(X2,Y2)-(X2+13,Y2+4),C,P SET 4800 GOTO2020 'PLATFORM SUPPOUTINES 4999 5000 IFA=0THENY3=Y3-4 ELSE IFA=1 THENY3=Y3+4 5001 B=A:GOSUB5050:A=B:RETURN 5010 IFA1=0THENY3=Y3-2 ELSE Y3=Y 3+2 5011 B=A1:G0SUB5050:A1=B:RETURN 5020 IFA2=0THENY3=Y3-3 ELSE IFA2 =1THENY3=Y3+3 5021 P=A2:GOSUB5050:A2=B:PETURN 5050 IFY3<24THENB=1 ELSE IFY3>12 1 THEMB=0 5051 RETURN

#### END

## An Open Letter from Johanna Vagg .....

Dear Robbie.

The people who have written to me have expressed a desire for a printed magazine. I think that these people will buy CoCo-Link, and I hope that you will be able to provide what these subscribers want. I don't have a lot of time to key programs into CoCo, but apparently quite a few CoCo owners do have the time. I feel that a magazine on tape/disk could have been successful.

Some of the readers of Goldsoft's magazines were disappointed by the change in format; others were upset about the sudden change from a printed magazine to a tape/disk. Goldsoft was forced to make the change. Goldsoft could not afford to pay to have a magazine printed after Tandy cut its order. Goldsoft could not afford to pay its staff. Graham and Alex had to produce the tapes/ disks on their own. Now Goldsoft has had to cease trading.

It is true that the tapes/disks which Goldsoft produced after CONF88 did not make me feel I could recommend them. However, I am very sad. I am not sad because I have lost access to CoCoOz. I can do without CoCo/ Softgold/ CoCoOz. I have over 100 Aussie Rainbow/ CoCo/ Softgold magazines. These contain a lot of information and a lot of programs. I am sad because after a lot of people gained from Graham's work, Graham will lose.

Readers of Goldsoft's magazines will know that Graham exaggerates. I have five children, not eleven. I know that Graham also made a point of being positive. You have heard the saying, "If you can't think of something good to say about someone, don't say anything at all." Graham took this further - he FOUND something positive to say... even when it meant using poetic licence.

While Graham was being positive, his readers did not know that he "dropped" Rainbow for financial reasons, and that he made the other changes for financial reasons. I think he should have told the readers the truth, instead of battling on his own. He lost the fight. He has lost everything. That's why I am sad. I am also sad because Goldsoft has played a large part in my life since September 1984, and now it is gone.

I don't NEED CoCo-Link. As I said, I have over 100 magazines for CoCo, AND now I have a Tandy 1000 HX, thanks to Graham! I also seem to be 'addicted' to writing, thanks to Graham! So... I will try to help the readers of CoCo-Link if you/they think I have anything more to offer.

There are a few points I would like to make about the CoCo-Link magazines:

You invited criticism. I will oblige. The condensed type in the first two issues seems to be too dark and blurry. My eyes are okay, and I can read it, but it might be too small for some? There was plenty of room in those first two issues... why not make it more readable? The larger print in the answers to the letters (April issue) is a better size, but, the descenders are faint or missing. The print on the Nomination form is better. We can probably all 'get by' when we are reading WORDS, but program lisings / numbers / OS9 commands need to be clear. The pages supplied by (?) Computer Hut have the print which is the easiest on the eyes... apart from Ken's Laserjet printing!

You asked to be forgiven for ERRERs(!) in the first issue. I forgive. The second issue has several spelling mistakes. The two which 'get to me' the most are recieve on page 4, and definately on pages 4 and 17. Please could we have receive and definitely in future? The following sentence also has a grammatical ERROR: "I found that for the magazine that I needed to cut down on the space used for listings"... Maybe you will have lots of listings in the future, but there did not appear to be any reason to cut down on the space used for listings yet.

This brings me to something else related to the 2/3 Column Llister program: Please tell us how to change it for tape.

Johanna Vagg 9 Belah Street FORBES NSW 2871 ph: 068 52 2943

## In Reply .....

Dear Johanna.

Thank you for writing to us at such length with your views and comments.

Garry and I here at COCO-LINK entirely endorse your comments regarding Goldsoft and Graham Morphett. I have already made comments on similar lines, although not at such length, in my editorial column.

I feel that the other points you raise deserve answering and I will set out to do this but, firstly, I think a little bit of background is required.

When Garry and I decided to fill the gap left by the demise of Coco magazine we did it without too much thought of the work it would involve.

we both have other full time employment and therefore we use our own free time to write, set up pages, copy them, sort them, staple them, then wrap and post them.

we check all submitted programmes to see that they work properly and quite often have to write the words which accompany the programme in the magazine. We also find time to write to potential subscribers and advertisers. We reply to letters asking for assistance or advice on computing matters. We also try to solve problems over the phone or direct people to those who are in a better position to help them.

we do this on our own and, up to now, have derived much enjoyment and satisfaction from it. Just ask my wife where I can be found when I am not at work.

The equipment used to do all this is our own personal gear. COCO-LINK started with absolutely no money except that of our first two initial subscribers ..ie Garry and myself.

We originally started by printing the pages on my old LPVIII (yes they really do still exist). By the second magazine we had moved on to Garry's Super 5 CP80. Garry has now bought himself an EPSOM LQ 800 and we will now benefit from his purchase. About 80% of this magazine has been printed using this machine.

we copy the made up pages on Garry's father's small SHARP photocopier. We are beginning to vastly overload this machine and will soon have to do something about getting another one strictly for COCO-LINK.

As you can see we are continually doing things to improve the print, copying and presentation of the magazine. We will continue to do this as and when we can afford it financially and timewise.

I hope this is an answer to your comments on the printing side. Hopefully our next issue will be totally printed on Garry's new machine.

The comments regarding going to a larger print, although

this should not be neccessary with the new EPSOM, needs to be answered. The reason for using condensed print is simple. It does not use as much paper. The postal rate for magazines is dependant on weight. If the magazine exeeds a certain weight it costs more. It should be remembered that the first two magazines, before we registered the publication, cost us over \$1.00 just for postage and packaging. The magazine will continue to be printed small but with improvements in clarity.

The first two editions of COCO-LINK were written almost entirely by myself. I do not apologise for the spelling ERRORS or typos (or even grammatical errors). I think that the few mistakes made out of the many thousands of words written is a surprisingly good result. I am sure there will be more in future editions of COCO-LINK. We all make them. The second last line of your third from last paragraph and the first line of the next one is surely proof of this. The main thing is that the sense of what is being said is not lost.

The remarks regarding "cutting down the space used for listings...." was probably a bit of exaggeration but again the reason had more to do with weight and postal cost for those first magazines. I hope you will be able to treat my many exaggerations (to which I am prone) in the same light manner as you have Graham's in the past.

I will write a fix for the 2/3 Column Llister for cassette and put it in the next Issue of COCO-LINK.

To conclude. Goldsoft was run as a business with the purpose of making a profit to pay wages etc. We are sorry to see that after many years it has gone bad in a financial way. COCO-LINK will not go the same way. Garry and I have not set out in this venture as a means of financial gain. We do it on a hobby basis for our own enjoyment and to help other Coco owners wherever they are. Whilst we did not set out to make a profit from COCO-LINK we did make one significant specification. That is, that the magazine must be financially viable in itself. In other words it must make enough money to pay for all the things it needs to run efficiently. Neither Garry nor I will allow this venture to become a financial millstone around our necks. We will continue, to the best of our ability, to give subscribers a magazine at the lowest cost possible at which it can sustain itself.

I must again thank you, Johanna, for writing us. We are always receptive to constructive criticism or suggestions and will DEFINITELY try our best at all times to accommodate them where possible. It is only by RECEIVING letters such as yours that we can know what our readers think and feel.

Thank you again.



#### DYNACALC

The DYNACALC program is as the name suggests, an electronic spreadsheet program for the TRS-80 Color Computer ECB, requiring it to have 64K of RAM. There is also an OS9 version of DYNACALC.

The DYNACALC disk is a master disk from which you CREATE your own spreadsheet version. The master disk allows you to format the copy to suit your printer requirements, such as baud rate, auto line feed, handshaking, pagination, number of line spaces, whether you want to print the borders or not and other choices which are oreset into your working copy as default settings; but can be manually changed if necessary.

The cursor can be moved around the screen by pressing the arrow keys, and can also be moved around with a joystick or mouse if you prefer. I found the DYNACALC to be quicker than the VIP CALC when changing from one column to another, especially when there is a fair amount of data in the buffer.

DYNACALC includes full high resolution graphics capability, allowing you to create several different types of graph displays based on information displayed on your worksheet. With line graphs and bar graphs you can also add extra information to them before saving them to disk or dot-matrix printer.

You can use DYNACALC with either a single or double disk drives.

The slash '/' is the command key. I have found the commands easy to understand in most cases, especially for the commands that are most used in an office spreadsheet situation. Comparing again with VIP CALC, I found commands such as replicate and sort required less work to

get them to do the job required.

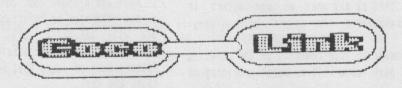
There are 255 rows and columns; you can have a column width up to 255 wide if you desired. The Calc gives the mathematical formula options available in most Calc programs, such as adding up columns of figures, integer, square root, logs, trigonometry, if...then etc etc; the functions may not all be used by the operator, but are there for those who do need to use them.

You can have a window display of two sections of your worksheet: either a horizontal or vertical display which will scroll synchronously if you wish. You can freeze titles, save or load either the whole file or just a part of the data that you want saved or load, you can also save a file or section of it so that it can be loaded into a word processor, you can protect your worksheet against anyone else using and adding to it without changing data that you have already entered into it. DYNACALC can also read and write BASIC data files.

I use Dynacalc a great deal for keeping files that require sorting and for keeping a record of deposits and payments made, with the balance being automatically displayed in the column where the balance formula has been replicated down to a nominated cell. DYNACALC is probably the handlest type of programme you could use for the amount of jobs that it can perform. It can also be used as a word processor although it does have its limitations there.

DYNACALC is definitely a programme I recommend. The price of the CoCo 1 & 2 version is around \$120.00 and the OS9 version around \$180.00. Prices could vary at different outlets.

Garry Holder.



#### Hardware

#### **OS9 Section**

# COCO Real Time Clock

#### History:

Originally I dreamed up a circuit which plugged into the cassette interface of the Coco, for people who were nervous about getting inside their Coco. It used two chips, and fitted into a 'Strepsils' tin.

Then Tandy released the hi-res joystick/mouse interface which uses the cassette port.

Browsing through the circuit diagram for the Coco3, I discovered that the PIA outputs which control the display modes of the Video Display chip (6847) of the Coco2, are not connected to anything in the Coco3! Being of a suspicious nature, I even checked the board in my Coco3 to confirm this terrific fact.

It is true. There are unused outputs there for us hackers. So I wired up my clock circuit directly to that PIA, using the 'unused' PIA port pins. It worked fine.

Someone else made up that circuit (Richard), and after help from me to get it going, asked for software to tell BDOS the date on booting. I eventually wrote the needed programs in Basic for him. He reported that my Basic clock-read program mucked up the screen on his Coco3. On further questioning, I find out that the same happens when he boots OS9.

Now I normally boot up OS9 on my Coco3 in an 80 column mode. Trying a 32 column screen, sure enough, the display is corrupted by the clock program. It turns out that although the PIA outputs are not connected to the GIME chip on the Coco3 (which handles the display), the GIME responds to writes to the PIA as if it was connected!

The answer to this problem was simply to save the state of the PIA outputs before writing to the clock chip, and restoring them after. The PIA port pins don't even have to be configured as outputs, just written to as if they were.

Thus the circuit shown here will work on any Coco.

#### The I'C Bus Family

Philips make a family of chips with a common interface they call the I C Bus. The clock chip shown here is one of that family. As a clock chip it is not ideal, but the Bus as a means of adding peripheral devices, is terrific.

At work, I have designed and built a hardware control system using chips from this family, interfaced to an IBM PC lookalike, via its parallel printer port. It contained Input/Output chips and an Analog/Digital chip.

It was my interest in this Bus system, and the ease of using it, which prompted me to use this particular clock chip.

#### The Circuit

As you can see by the circuit-diagram, the circuit is very simple, a Philips PCF8573 IC and a few other components.

The clock has an on-board oscillator which keeps the time. The 32 kHz crystal is readily available, and if you have a cheap (throw-away) digital watch which has a flat battery, grab the crystal from inside it.

The 18pF capacitor trims the oscillator frequency. I found 18pF to be about right. The correct item here is a variable 25pF capacitor if you want to be able to adjust for maximum accuracy.

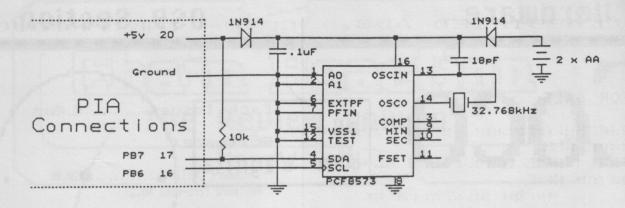
The clock is powered by the Coco 5v supply when the Coco is on, and the batteries when it is off. Any silicon diodes will do in place of the 1N914s, and the cheapest small batteries I know of are AAs. They will last their shelf-life in this application. If you are cheap (like me) you can solder the batteries into the circuit, otherwise use a reliable battery holder.

I mounted my clock board (wired on 'Veroboard') under the keyboard. The Ground wire is soldered to the Coco board ground, the other wires are soldered directly to the PIA pins. The pin numbers are shown. It is the PIA which does not connect to the keyboard. On the Coco3, that is the left hand one, looking from the front. An alternative would be to solder short wire-wrap pins to the ground and PIA pins, and small sockets on the clock-board leads to plug onto them. This would allow disconnection and reconnection in case of problems.

A deluxe extra is an LED connected anode to 5v, and cathode via a resistor (I use 10kohms) to the clock chip 'SEC' pin (pin 10). This would flash at a one second rate, making you feel good about the health of the clock chip.

The clock chip is available from "Burtons" on Unley Rd in Adelaide, or "Soanar PTY LTD" in all states. It was around \$15 last time I got one.

While the circuit is simple, I haven't given step-by-step details of construction here. If you can't figure out what to do from the information here, then you probably shouldn't be delving into the guts of your Coco. Static prevention precautions are a MUST. Particularly since the PIAs are not socketed on the Coco3 (penny-pinching Tandy).



#### Hardware Operation

The clock chip has a few outputs, none of which I have shown here as being used.

FSET is a buffered 128 Hz oscillator output, to allow accurate setting of the oscillator by trimming the small capacitor. An easier method for most people is to check the time-keeping accuracy over a few days, and adjust if necessary.

MIN & SEC are square-wave outputs at a minute and second rate respectively.

COMP is an output of the alarm time comparator, if it is enabled. It could be used to control an external device (turn on the Coco at a pre-determined time) or interrupt the MPU.

The address inputs (low address-nibble) A0 & A1 allow up to four clock chips on the same Bus. Why you would want more than one, beats me. (Note that each type of device in the family has a different high-nibble address.)

Communication on the Bus to the clock chip is synchronous (controlled by a clock lead), so the SCL (Serial CLock) line is an input from the PIA.

The data line (Serial DAta) is bi-directional, to allow reading and writing of data on the same line. To achieve this with the PIA port used, the PIA port pin PB7 has to be configured as an output for writing, and an input for reading. The pullup resistor is necessary because the clock chip has an 'open drain' output, and the PIA doesn't pull up the SDA line in input mode.

#### Software

The minimum software needed to use the clock circuit, is a program to set the date/time, and a program to read the date/time. As at the time of writing, I have such programs for OS9 (level 1 or 2) in 'C', and for RSDOS in Basic. The read and write times in Basic are a couple of seconds, but much less under OS9 (compiled C).

Any clock software written by me, (and hopefully others) is available from the Coco-Link software library. I will probably be writing machine language routines for Tandy Basic.

Operation of the clock chip is quite complex. If anyone wants to make up the circuit and write software for it, it is essential that they get a copy of the data sheet for the chip. I can help with this.

#### Capabilities

The clock can store and return, month, day, hour and minute figures only. It keeps a seconds counter internally, but this cannot be written to or read, though it can be cleared.

The alarm can be set to generate a hardware output (COMP),

and the alarm setting and status can be read.

There is a readable internal flag which will indicate if the power has failed completely (ie battery is flat).

Because the year is not stored, it has to be set in software, with the program patched to a new year annually.

#### 050

Under OS9, I call the clock-read program in 'startup' and pipe its output to 'setime'. This saves me typing in the date/time. The clock is not used after that, until a re-boot. Since the software clock loses time with disk accesses anyway, I am not concerned with accuracy in seconds. If the chip handled time in much smaller increments, it could be used to interrupt the MPU in place of the software timer tick (vertical sync), and the time could be continuously read from it. This would give accurate time always. I think it is probably not warranted. If desired, it would be fairly easy to run a background task which piped a new real-time to 'setime' say every 10 or 20 minutes, to update the time. I don't bother.

#### Future

There is a later version of this clock chip (at least it is in the data book). It is settable and readable down to hundredths of a second, and can store years, and has a few bytes of battery backed RAM in it. I haven't seen one, but it may be attractive to try it. Of course it would need new software...

I have interfaced a home-made 'Turtle' to my Coco via this chip family, using the I/O chip PCF8574. The chip is connected to the Coco via opto-isolators for safety. The turtle consists of two stepper motors, and a solenoid to lower its pen. While it is not fast, it can draw fairly accurately on paper. Like most of my projects, once I got it to the stage of being able to do something, I lost interest. If anyone wants info along these lines then contact me.

If any interest is shown (contact Robbie), then I will write more articles about these chips. They provide a simple and versatile way of connecting I/O to the Coco, even via long cables. The A/D chip for example, has four inputs (0-5v) and one D/A output. Anyone want to measure the overnight temperature with their Coco?

I am undecided about putting source code for articles like this into the magazine. The code is reasonably long, and although it can be educational, would probably only appeal to a few people. And in this case, there are two versions: a C form, and a Basic form. I know that I don,t like typing code in from magazines, but it is sometimes easier and cheaper than getting a disk or tape sent out. Perhaps if this becomes an on-going thing, I will include the programs, and some discussion on how they work. Feedback please.

END

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