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## The HJL-57 Keyboard

Now available for all models, including CoCo 2.

to mach

## Compare it with the rest. Then, buy the best.

If you've been thinking about spending good money on a new keyboard for your Color Computer, why not get a good keyboard for your money?

Designed from scratch, the HJL-57 Professional Keyboard Is built to unlock ALL the potential performance of your Color Computer. Now, you can do real word processing and sail through lengthy listings...with maximum speed; minimum errors.

At \$79.95, the HJL-57 is reasonably priced, but you can find other CoCo keyboards for a few dollars less. So, before you buy, we suggest that you compare.

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The ergonomically-superior HJL-57 has sculptured, low profile keycaps; and the threecolor layout is identical to the original CoCo keyboard.

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Carefully engineered for easy Installation, the HJL-57 requires no soldering, drilling or gluing. Simply plug It In and drop It right on the original CoCo mounting posts. Kit includes a

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Only \$79.95, the HJL-57 Is available for Immediate shipment for either the original Color Computer (sold prior to October, 1982) or the F-version and TDP-100 (Introduced In October, 1982), and the new 64K CoCo. **Now also** available for CoCo 2.



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# HOT CoCo

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# DIGRESSIONS

## The Success of Express Order

andy/Radio Shack does not sell third-party software in its stores, but its Express Order service is the next best thing.

Express Order is Tandy/Radio Shack's way of supporting vendors of selected third-party (i.e., non-Radio Shack) software packages for all Tandy computers. This software is not in the stores, but it is in the warehouses that supply the stores where a store manager can get it within a short time. Express Order's purpose is to fill a customer's needs should Radio Shack software be inadequate. Tandy/Radio Shack accepts software for Express Order based primarily on popularity, customer support (which is up to the outside vendor, not Radio Shack), and how well it works with all CoCo versions.

Participating third-party vendors seem to be happy with this arrangement. It could be better, though. Express Order suffers because of past Radio Shack policy. Some third-party vendors are hesitant to become involved because of the red tape associated with a previous third-party software program. Vendors who submitted software to the older program faced long waits for responses and little chance of success. Also, since Tandy/Radio Shack discouraged its stores from stocking or even acknowledging non-Radio Shack software in the past, some store managers are wary of Express Order and do not promote it to the extent that Fort Worth would like.

There has been a change of philosophy at the Tandy Towers; Express Order is taken seriously as a customer service and a selling point for the Color Computer. Vendors are encouraged to submit software. Not everything will be accepted, but there are Color Computer products yet to be submitted that are excellent candidates for Express Order.

Fort Worth has recently encouraged its store managers to promote Express Order. After all, it is not a charity service; its stores do receive revenue for selling an Express Order package. You can help, though, by supporting Express Order at your local Radio Shack store. If you have used Express Order, drop us a line and tell us your impressions.

Vendors who would like more information on Express Order should write: Express Order Software, 1300 One Tandy Center, Fort Worth, TX 76102.

Express Order is a progressive step for the Color Computer and further indication that Tandy/Radio Shack is willing to emphasize service while its competitors ignore it.—*Michael E. Nadeau* 

HOT CoCo is a member of the CW Communications/Inc. group, the world's largest publisher of computer-related information. The group publishes 52 computer publications in 19 major countries. Members of the group include: Argentina's Computer world/ Argentina; Australia's Australia Computer world, Australian Micro Computer Magazine, Australian PC World and Directories; Brazil's DataNews and MicroMundo; China's China Computer world; Denmark's Computerworld/Danmark and MicroVerden; Finland's Mikro; France's Le Monde Informatique, Golden (Apple) and OPC (IBM); Germany's Computerwoche, Microcomputerwelt, PC Welt, Software Markt, CW Edition/Seminar, Computer Business and Commodore Magazine; Italy's Computerworld Italia; Japan's Computerworld Japan and Perso ComWorld; Mexico's Computerworld/Mexico and Computundo; Netherland's CW Benelux and Micro/Info; Norway's Computerworld/Norge and MikroData; Saudi Camputerworld; Singapore's The Asian Computerworld; Spain's Computerworld/Espana and MicroDistemas; Sweden's Computer Suder, Info/World, MacWorld, Micro MarketWorld, PC World, PC Jr. World, RUN, 73 Magazine, and 80 Micro.

	Instant CoC			•
Back Issues Yes, back issues of HOT CoCo are avail- able for all months. This list shows the fea- ures in each issue:	Instant CoCo is a cassette tape con- taining the major programs from this is- sue of <i>HOT CoCo</i> . Its purpose is to save you the time and effort of typing long program listings into your Color Com- puter. You simply load the programs from the Instant CoCo tape using your cassette recorder. The instructions for	Program The di included cassette. article w thor, foll issue wh	never-before-pun, complete with irectory below list on this month's Shown first are ith a descriptive b lowed by the pag- nere the article	instructions. sts all programs s Instant CoCo the name of the olurb and its au e number in this appears. Next
une 1983—The CoCo word processor; a se- ial-to-parallel interface project; and the ad- enture, Cavehunt. uly 1983—How to upgrade your CoCo to 4K; cure video RFI. August 1983—Speech synthesis via software; et more colors; build a color monitor driver. eptember 1983—Disk utilities; hi-res char- cter generator.	operating each program are found in the corresponding HOT CoCo article. Both Basic and Assembly-language programs are included on the tape. The Instant CoCo symbol appears in HOT CoCo's table of contents and on the program listing for each article with a listing used on the Instant CoCo tape. As an added extra, each tape also con-	cassette. tion of needed t This n available tage and <b>80 Pine</b>	the file name of the Finally, there is the Color Component or run the program on the program on the source for just \$11.47, 1 handling, from <b>St., Peterborou</b> , and on p. 64 for r	a brief descrip nputer system m. CoCo cassette is , including pos Instant CoCo gh, NH 03458
<b>ctober 1983</b> —Animation techniques; OM disassembly, part I.				
ember 1983—Nuclear submarine simu- n; ROM-pack primer; banner printer. ember 1983—World capitals quiz pro- n; talking spelling tutor; vocabulary-	Sid	e A		
ding program. ary 1984—Programs for the business-	Article Name/Author/Description Copyright Statement	Page #	File Name TITLE	System All
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You'll also find in each issue our regular atures, reviews of popular software and	***Bonus I	Program**	- <b>*</b>	
dware, and dozens of useful programs t are yours for the typing in. Each back issue costs \$3.50 plus \$1 ship- g and handling. On orders of 10 or more	Viper Force/Fulp Fly the Army's experimental helicopter to defeat alien invaders.		VIPER	32K ECB
ick issues, there is a flat \$10 shipping fee. and your orders to HOT CoCo, Attn. Back sue Orders, 80 Pine St., Peterborough, NH 458.■	CB = Color Basic, DECB = Disk Extended (m) = machine-language program (use CLOA)		c, ECB = Extended	d Color Basic,

# Directory



- 3 display formats: 51/64/85 columns × 24 lines
- True lower case characters
- User-friendly full-screen editor
- **Right justification**
- **Easy hyphenation**
- Drives any printer
- Embedded format and control codes
- **Runs in 16K, 32K, or 64K**
- Menu-driven disk and cassette I/O
- No hardware modifications required

#### THE ORIGINAL

Simply stated, Telewriter is the most power ful word processor you can buy for the TRS-80 Color Computer. The original Telewriter has received rave reviews in every major Color Computer and TRS-80 magazine, as well as enthusiastic praise from thousands of satisfied owners. And rightly so.

The standard Color Computer display of 32 characters by 16 lines without lower case is simply inadequate for serious word processing. The checkerboard letters and tiny lines give you no feel for how your writing looks or reads. Telewriter gives the Color Computer a 51 column by 24 line screen display with *true lower case characters*. So a Telewriter screen looks like a printed page, with a good chunk of text on screen at one time. In fact, more on screen text than you'd get with Apple II, Atari, TI, Vic or TRS-80 Model III.

On top of that, the sophisticated Telewriter full-screen editor is so simple to use, it makes writing fun. With single-letter mnemonic commands, and menu-driven I/O and formatting, Telewriter surpasses all others for user friendliness and pure power.

Telewriter's chain printing feature means that the size of your text is never limited by the amount of memory you have, and Telewriter's advanced cassette handler gives you a powerful word processor without the major additional cost of a disk.

...one of the best programs for the Color Computer I have seen... — Color Computer News, Jan. 1982

#### **TELEWRITER-64**

But now we've added more power to Telewriter. Not just bells and whistles, but major features that give you total control over your writing. We call this new supercharged version Telewriter-64. For two reasons.

#### **64K COMPATIBLE**

Telewriter-64 runs fully in any Color Computer — 16K, 32K, or 64K, with or without Extended Basic, with disk or cassette or both. It automatically configures itself to take optimum advantage of all available memory. That means that when you upgrade your memory, the Telewriter-64 text buffer grows accordingly. In a 64K cassette based system, for example, you get about 40K of memory to store text. So you don't need disk or FLEX to put all your 64K to work immediately.

#### 64 COLUMNS (AND 85!)

Besides the original 51 column screen, Telewriter-64 now gives you 2 additional highdensity displays:  $64 \times 24$  and  $85 \times 24!!$  Both high density modes provide all the standard Telewriter editing capabilities, and you can switch instantly to any of the 3 formats with a single control key command.

The 51  $\times$  24 display is clear and crisp on the screen. The two high density modes are more crowded and less easily readable, but they are perfect for showing you the exact layout of your printed page, *all on the screen at one time*. Compare this with cumbersome "windows" that show you only fragments at a

time and don't even allow editing.

## RIGHT JUSTIFICATION & HYPHENATION

One outstanding advantage of the full-width screen display is that you can now set the screen width to match the width of your printed page, so that "what you see is what you get." This makes exact alignment of columns possible and it makes hyphenation simple.

Since short lines are the reason for the large spaces often found in standard right justified text, and since hyphenation is the most effective way to eliminate short lines, Telewriter-64 can now promise you some of the best looking right justification you can get on the Color Computer.

#### FEATURES & SPECIFICATIONS:

Printing and formatting: Drives any printer (LPV11/V111, DMP-100/200, Epson, Okidata, Centronics, NEC, C. Itoh, Smith-Corona, Terminet, etc).

Embedded control codes give full dynamic access to intelligent printer features like: underlining, subscript, superscript, variable font and type size, dotgraphics, etc.

Dynamic (embedded) format controls for: top, bottom, and left margins; line length, lines per page, line spacing, new page, change page numbering, conditional new page, enable/disable justification.

Menu-driven control of these parameters, as well as: pause at page bottom, page numbering, baud rate (so you can run your printer at top speed), and Epson font. "Typewriter" feature sends typed lines directly to your printer, and Direct mode sends control codes right from the keyboard. Special Epson driver simplifies use with MX-80.

Supports single and multi-line headers and automatic centering. Print or save all or any section of the text buffer. Chain print any number of files from cassette or disk.

File and I/O Features: ASCII format files create and edit BASIC, Assembly, Pascal, and C programs, Smart Terminal files (for uploading or downloading), even text files from other word processors. Compatible with spelling checkers (like Spell 'n Fix).

Cassette verify command for sure saves. Cassette autoretry means you type a load command only once no matter where you are in the tape.

Read in, save, partial save, and append files with disk and/or cassette. For disk: print directory with free space to screen or printer, kill and rename files, set default drive. Easily customized to the number of drives in the system.

Editing features: Fast, full-screen editor with wordwrap, block copy, block move, block delete, line delete, global search and replace (or delete), wild card search, fast auto-repeat cursor, fast scrolling, cursor up, down, right, left, begin line, end line, top of text, bottom of text; page forward, page backward, align text, tabs, choice of buff or green background, complete error protection, line counter, word counter, space left, current file name, default drive in effect, set line length on screen.

Insert or delete text anywhere on the screen without changing "modes." This fast "free-form" editor provides maximum ease of use. Everything you do appears immediately on the screen in front of you. Commands require only a single key or a single key plus CLEAR.

> ...truly a state of the art word processor... outstanding in every respect. — The RAINBOW, Jan. 1982

#### PROFESSIONAL WORD PROCESSING

You can no longer afford to be without the power and efficiency word processing brings to everything you write. The TRS-80 Color Computer is the lowest priced micro with the capability for serious word processing. And only Telewriter-64 fully unleashes that capability.

Telewriter-64 costs \$49.95 on cassette, \$59.95 on disk, and comes complete with over 70 pages of well-written documentation. (The stepby-step tutorial will have your writing with Telewriter-64 in a matter of minutes.) To order, send check or money order to:

#### Cognitec 704 N. Nob St. Del Mar, CA 92014

Or check your local software store. If you have questions, or would like to order by Visa or Mastercard, call us at (619) 755-1258 (weekdays, 8AM-4 PM PST). Dealer inquiries invited.

#### NOW AVAILABLE AT RADIO SHACK STORES VIA EXPRESS ORDER.

Apple II is a trademark of Apple Computer, Inc.: Atari is a trademark of Atari, Inc.: TRS-80 is a trademark of Tandy Corp; MX-80 is a trademark of Epson America, Inc.

## How to Use HOT CoCo

Each month, HOT CoCo provides program listings for you to type into your Color Computer and use. If you are new to computing, read this page for advice that will help you avoid problems often encountered when entering programs manually.

#### **Know the Basics**

Before you begin, you should be familiar with the basic operation of your Color Computer. Read the manual and make sure you understand how to enter a program line, save a program to cassette or disk, and make corrections to a program line. The Color Computer manuals are well written, and you will enjoy your CoCo much more if you've read them.

#### **Check the Requirements**

The first thing you should do is make sure that the program you want to enter will run on your version of the Color Computer. You need to know the memory requirements, the type of Basic used (Color, Micro Color, Extended Color, or Disk Extended Color Basic), what peripherals might be needed, and in some cases whether a particular ROM version is needed. (See below for an explanation of the different ROMs.)

All this information is provided in the System Requirements box included with each article that has a program listing. This box gives the minimum requirements to use the program. If, for instance, the box reads "16K RAM, Color Basic," the program should also work on 32K or higher, Extended or Disk Extended Color Basic CoCos.

Once you've established that the program will work on your CoCo, read the article thoroughly. Sometimes it will include information vital to typing in the listing.

#### What You See Is What You Get

We print all Basic program listings 32 characters across—just as they appear on your video screen. Type in the listing exactly as it appears in the magazine, being particularly careful with spaces and punctuation. If you do this, the 32-character format will aid in proofreading what you have typed in by letting you match beginning and ending characters on corresponding lines. If you have a line that ends on a character other than what appears in the magazine, go back and check for a typo.

#### **Common Errors**

Some characters are easier to confuse than others when you are typing in program listings. And since your Color Computer interprets everything literally, the smallest error can crash a program. Below is a list of characters commonly confused with one another: zero and the letter O colon and semicolon lowercase I and the numeral one uppercase B and the numeral eight

#### Weird Characters

The up arrow indicates exponentiation on the Color Computer. Unfortunately, most printers do not have an up arrow. Our printer prints a caret (^) instead. Be sure to type an up arrow in place of all carets in Basic program listings.

#### Assembly-Language Listings

HOT CoCo often publishes programs written in Assembly language rather than Basic. Assembly listings "talk" to your computer on a much more direct level; Basic requires some translation before your CoCo can execute it. Therefore, Assembly works much faster than Basic. Unfortunately, it is more difficult to learn Assembly-language programming than Basic programming.

But you do not need to know how to program in Assembly to use these programs. You do need, however, something called an editor/assembler. An editor/assembler allows you to manually enter an Assembly listing, and then it "assembles" it into a form that your CoCo can execute. Since editor/assemblers can cost as much as \$80, you probably don't need one unless you want to learn Assembly-language programming.

It is possible to hand assemble an Assembly listing, but this is a tedious process that is best left to someone with a little experience with Assembly programming. It also requires a short Basic routine that prepares your CoCo for hand assembly.

We convert some Assembly programs to Basic DATA statements and include a short Basic routine to load and execute the DATA statements. This gives you a program that you can type in just like a Basic listing, yet it operates much like one written in Assembly.

If you want to run one of HOT CoCo's Assembly listings, but it hasn't been converted to DATA statements and you do not own an editor/assembler, check to see if the program is included on our Instant CoCo cassette. All Assembly programs on Instant CoCo are in assembled form, meaning you can load and execute them immediately.

#### Speaking of DATA Statements

Since DATA statements often consist of numbers only, it is easy to make a mistake typing them in. One wrong number can crash the program or lock up your machine. When this happens, the only way to recover is often to turn off the computer for a few seconds and then turn it back on. Of course, this wipes out your program in memory.

To avoid this, always save what you have typed in before running it. That

way, if you did make a mistake, you can load the program from tape or disk to look for the error, rather than retyping the entire listing.

One last thing about DATA statements: Error messages that occur due to a mistyped DATA statement line will refer to the corresponding READ statement line earlier in the program. Yet it is the DATA statement that is incorrect.

#### If All Else Fails

If you cannot get your typed-in listing to run after checking and double-checking for typos, you can ask us for help. Send a detailed description of your problem along with any error messages given. Ideally we'd like a printout of what you typed. Send a self-addressed, stamped envelope for the fastest reply. Sorry, but we cannot help you if you have modified the original program in any way. Write to *HOT CoCo*, attn. Technical Editor, 80 Pine St., Peterborough, NH 03458.

#### Different ROMs

Radio Shack has updated the Basic ROMs in the Color Computer several times since it was introduced. Below is a list of the ROMs and the problems and benefits you might encounter with each one:

• Color Basic 1.0—Cannot fully use the 64K upgrade and has only a 7-bit serial printer routine, which inhibits sending graphics data to a printer.

Color Basic 1.1—Fully supports 64K and has an 8-bit serial printer routine for graphics.
 Color Basic 1.2—Executes code faster than previous versions, but changed the way the ROM reads the keyboard. This makes some software written for the older ROMs incompatible with the 1.2 ROM. There is a simple fix, which HOT CoCo incorporates into every program in which this problem is encountered.

If you don't know what Color Basic ROM version you have, type EXEC 41175 after you first turn on your computer. The ROM version will be printed on the screen.

• Extended Basic 1.0—Has bugs in the PCLEAR, PRINT USING, and DLOAD statements.

• Extended Basic 1.1—Fixes the abovementioned bugs.

• Disk Basic 1.0—This is in the disk controller cartridge used with the grey CoCos and grey disk drives. The 1.0 Disk ROM is incompatible with the white 64K CoCos and CoCo 2s.

● Disk Basic 1.1—Works faster than 1.0, but you can use the 1.1 Disk Basic controller with the older, grey CoCos. Also, many routines have been moved, making some programs written using the 1.0 Disk ROM incompatible with the 1.1 ROM. (See "A Quick Fix for Your Disk ROM," by Mike Meehan, HOT CoCo, February 1985, p. 44, for a utility that overcomes this incompatibility in most cases.)■

# Now you can learn how to use your Color Computer for more than just games... with HOT CoCo magazine.

r be com

Make Your CoCo Your Hobby

C Assessed column metalanda February 1984 USA 82.85

With the right information on programming utilities, debugging, and graphics there's no limit to what you can do with your Color Computer. **HOT CoCo** gives you that information. It can make your computer a versatile tool that you'll find indispensible. **HOT CoCo** is packed with:

• Business application programs —to help you understand what the Color Computer can do at the office. You can use these applications immediately because they're written in plain English.

• Home management help—let HOT CoCo show you how everyday chores can be done on your machine. You'll be surprised at just what you can do and just how much time can be saved with your Color Computer.

• Programming tips & tutorials – HOT CoCo will show you how to program. It's loaded with programming techniques and hints to help the novice and reviews numerous hardware and software products each month. Plus, **HOT CoCo**'s new product announcements let you comparison shop at home spend more time at your computer and less time in computer stores. And **HOT CoCo** is loaded with challenging games to provide hours of fun and excitement for your whole

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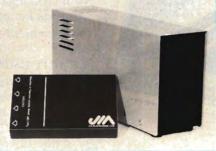
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# Letters to the Editor\_

#### A Hot CoCo Tip

The December 1984 issue of HOT CoCo has two good articles on disk drive first aid, but both left out a tip I feel might help your readers.

Using an RPM check program required adjusting my drive up one speed one time and down in speed the next time I used it. Taking the drive to Radio Shack involved a service charge to discover that everything tested out okay. The speed fluctuations got worse, and finally, I realized the problem had to be the belt and pulleys or the motor. Simply cleaning the belt and pulleys with alcohol on a cotton swab solved my I/O problems and my drive's speed fluctuations.

My advice is always to start with the simple things first. When you have I/O errors with your disk drive, first try cleaning the contacts. If that doesn't solve the problem, clean the belt drive and pulleys. With an RPM test program like the one in Docember's HOT CoCo, this type of speed problem is easy to see. After cleaning the drive belt and pulleys, then adjust the speed at the spindle control, if necessary.

This simple maintenance tip might save you many frustrating hours and unnecessary repair bills.

Norman Karl Schmidt Tampa, FL

#### **Keyboards Blues Gone**

I had trouble with the keyboard on my CoCo due to dust, fine sand, and no cover. I read Bruce Goshorn's article in the December 1984 issue ("End Those Keyboard Blues," p. 30). I did everything he said to do, including using the eraser on the PC board.

When I put it back together again, I had all kinds of strange reactions on the keyboard. The I came up O, the Q came up P, the Y came up X, and so on. I checked everything over, and the only thing I could figure was that the eraser had left a residue on the board.

I took it apart again and used a fine steel wool to reclean the contacts on the board. Now everything works perfectly. The article was a good piece, and without it, I probably wouldn't have attempted to take the board apart. Keep up the good stories.

> Alan R. MacHattie Scotia, NY

#### **Croaker for 16K**

I read in "Anatomy of an Assembly-Language Game" (HOT CoCo, December 1984, p.70) that it would take 32K to assemble Croaker. Although I have only 16K, I decided to try to assemble it anyway. I assembled all six parts, appended the parts, and ran the program without any problems. Please pass this on to other 16K readers.

I really like your magazine. This is one of the best articles so far. Keep up the good work!

Paul N. Naylor Salt Lake City, UT

#### Simple Joystick Test

If your house is like mine, you're familiar with the situation that arises when the game players have problems. Quite often, the blame falls on the poor, unrepresented joystick. I wrote this simple program (Program Listing 1) to prove that perhaps you don't need to replace the sticks, and that between Radio Shack, Atari, Hayes, and the neighbors, we need to work on skills other than those that involve purchasing.

The program is fundamental at best but can be useful even to the youngest of operators. As the menu shows, section 1 checks the fire button, both single and rapid, and has been helpful in checking out the Colorcade module. Section 2 tests the directional feel of each stick. For those with an analytical bent, section 3 returns the values of JOYSTK(0) AND (1), the X and Y coordinates. The program operates from the right port. It checks joysticks and not computers, and those without Extended Color Basic should change the PLAY command in line 150 to a value

```
10 CLSØ
20 PRINT@32, "THIS PROGRAM TESTS
THE JOYSTICKS"
3Ø PRINT: PRINT"
                        (1) FIRE BUTT
ON'
40 PRINT: PRINT"
                        (2) STICK CON
TROL
5Ø PRINT: PRINT"
                        (3) STICK VAL
UES"
6Ø PRINT: PRINT" SPACE BAR RETURNS
 TO MENU'
7Ø PRINT@489,"WHICH ONE (1-3)";
8Ø AS=INKEYS:IF AS="" THEN8Ø
9Ø A=VAL(A$):ON A GOTO11Ø,16Ø,24
IØØ GOTO 8Ø
11Ø CLS3
120
    IF PEEK(6528Ø)=126 OR PEEK(6
528Ø)=254 THEN 15Ø
13Ø IF INKEY$=CHR$(32) THEN1Ø
14Ø CLS3:GOTO12Ø
15Ø CLS8:PLAY"O1;L4;T5Ø;V3Ø;D;E;
F;G;E":GOTO12Ø
16Ø CLSØ
170 IF JOYSTK(0)<16THEN PRINT@22
4,"LEFT";:SOUND16Ø,1:GOTO2ØØ
18Ø IF JOYSTK(Ø)>48 THEN PRINT@2
51, "RIGHT";: SOUND14Ø,1:GOTO2ØØ
19Ø CLSØ
200 IF JOYSTK(1)<16 THEN PRINT@1
5,"UP";:SOUND180,1:GOTO160
21Ø IF JOYSTK(1)>48THEN PRINT@49
4,"DOWN";:SOUND2Ø,1:GOTO16Ø
22Ø IF INKEY$=CHR$(32) THEN 1Ø
23Ø GOTO 16Ø
24Ø CLS
250 PRINT@448,"X=HORIZONTAL (L/R
  (Ø-63)
)
26Ø PRINT@48Ø,"Y=VERTICAL (U/D)
(\emptyset - 63)'
27Ø H=JOYSTK(Ø)
280 V=JOYSTK(1)
29Ø PRINT@234,"Y ="V
3ØØ PRINT@1Ø,"X ="H
31Ø IF INKEY$=CHR$(32) THEN1Ø
320 GOTO 270
```

Program Listing 1. Simple Joystick Test

of SOUND XXX,X. Use the space bar to return to the menu from each section.

Michael E. Fahy Central City, UT

#### To Edit or Not to Edit

I typed in the word-processing program in the December 1984 issue ("To Edit or Not to Edit," p. 58). I had been using the word-processing program that appeared in the June 1983 issue of *HOTCoCo*. The new program took a little getting used to, but I am especially pleased with its features such as the move, copy, and add functions. I like the margins in the add function, as I can tell how much more I can type on a line.

Here are some changes I've made to the program:

```
1230 PRINT@488, "PRESS ANY KEY";
1235 I$ = INKEY:IF I$ = "" THEN 1235 ELSE
CLS
```

The term "CURSOR" in line 2060 confused me so I changed it to "CURS POS" to indicate current position.

> Bill Reed Nashville, TN

#### **Homespread Help**

A bug in my program, Homespread (HOT CoCo, January 1985, p. 30), crops up when you reach position 100 during formula entry. The program seems to truncate the position tag to two digits on the strings that define the formulas. The following changes not only correct that problem, they also fix a bug that put an unwanted character at position H1 after you enter data into the spreadsheet.

Make the following line changes:

- 955 PRINT@448," ":FOR X = ITOF: IF VAL.(RIGHT\$(FT\$(X),ND)) = RL THEN 956 ELSE 957
- 2540 FOR X = 1 TO Z 1:FT\$(F) = FT\$(F) + F1\$(X):NEXT X
- 2850 IF LEN(FT\$(W))> 12 THEN2860 ELSE 2900

2920 RS = VAL(RIGHT(FT(W),ND))

Add the following lines:

```
2541 IF RL < 100 THEN 2542 ELSE 2543

2542 FT$(F) = FT$(F) + ''@'' + STR$(RL):

GOTO2600

2543 FT$(F) = FT$(F) + ''#'' + STR$(RL):

GOTO2600

2903 K$ = ''@'':1F INSTR(FT$(W),K$)

< >0 THEN 2904 ELSE 2905

2904 ND = 2:GOTO2920

2905 ND = 3

5120 FR = FR - 1
```

Adrian Rose

Sparta, NJ

### Letters to the Editor

#### **Color Disk Fix**

I found Howard Bassen's review of Color Disk ESTASM (*HOT CoCo*, November 1984, p. 26) to be quite informative. However, he neglected to mention one possible fix for those users who dislike the paper-wasting string of numbers that follow any FCC listing.

After loading EDTASM, simply enter ZBug, type 3C04/39, and then return to the editor, and programs will assemble as usual, but the string of number (except for the first) will no longer print, either on screen or paper.

Jim Brooks Hays, KS

#### **Unrelated Comments**

Here are three unrelated comments that readers may find of interest.

Larry Allen is the boss of the MC-10 User's Group at P.O. Box 103, Owensville, IN 47665. He does a good job of putting out a newsletter, maintaining a program library, and answering mail promptly.

The Python game (HOT CoCo, July 1984, p. 63) seems quite popular. The joystick mode as suggested by M. Leduc in the December issue can be incorporated into the program as ELSE statements in lines 350–380, and renumber his program changes in lines 340 and 342 to 341 and 342. This provides either joystick or keyboard, and if it slows the game down too much, you can use the high-speed POKE 69495,0. If you change the 20 to a 10 in line 670, you can hang in there after a slow start and get very high scores (our high score is 13764).

I use the Color Connection from Computerware every day with pleasure. I wish the buffer were larger then 18K, but I can live with it. In the little printer utility program in the manual, I changed line 210 from INPUT to LINE INPUT to avoid FD errors when copying to screen or printer.

```
Michael E. Fahy
Central City, PA
```

#### **Northward Move**

Southern Software Systems recently relocated its operation slightly to the north. After many years in the Florida sun, our new address is: Southern Software Systems, 1835 Chimney Lane, Suite IA, Kettering, OH 45440 (513-435-1940).

> Thomas J. Ernst, Owner Southern Software Systems

#### **QType Improved**

Program Listing 2 is a new version of QType provided by Robert E. Cutter. It should make the original program ("QType," HOT CoCo, November 1984, p.30) faster for speedy typists, eliminate losing the TAB locations when using the repeat option, and result in single-spaced text.

Ignore the underline in line 40. The arrow pointing to the left is CHR\$(95) and is generated by holding down the shift key and then pressing the up-arrow key.—eds.

```
1Ø POKE282,Ø:CLEAR5ØØØ:DIMC$(1ØØ
),T(1ØØ)
20 X=1:CLS:INPUT"MAX NO CHARACTE
RS PER LINE =";Y:CLS:IF Y=<Ø THE
NY = 64
3Ø POKE65495,Ø:PRINT@Ø,K+T(X)"/"
Y~K-T(X);:PRINT@23,"LINE"X;
4Ø PRINT@33, "TAB='←'
REPEAT='↑'";
5Ø IFK=ØTHENPRINT@(96+T(X)),CHR$
(207)
6Ø Q$=INKEY$:IF Q$="" THEN6Ø
7Ø IF Q$=CHR$(9)THEN 6Ø
8Ø IF Q$=CHR$(94)THEN28Ø
9Ø IF Q$=CHR$(95)THEN29Ø
100 IF Q$=CHR$(13)THEN230
11Ø A$=Q$
12Ø V=ASC(A$):IF V>96ANDV<123THE
NV=V-32:GOTO14Ø
13Ø IFV<91ANDV>64THENV=V+32
14Ø PRINT@(96+K+T(X)),CHR$(V);CH
RS(207)
150 K=K+1:IF K>Y-4 AND K<Y-1 THE
NSOUND200,1
16Ø IF A$=CHR$(8)ANDK<2THENA$=""
:K=K-1:GOTO3Ø
17Ø IF A$=CHR$(8)THENGOSUB24Ø:K=
K - 2
18Ø IF K+T(X)<Ø THENK=Ø:A$=""
19Ø IF K+T(X)>Y THEN K=Y:GOSUB26
2\emptyset\emptyset IF K+T(X)=>Y-1 THEN SOUND3Ø,
210 IF K+T(X) = Y THEN SOUND 30,3
22Ø B$=B$+A$;GOTO3Ø
23Ø POKE65494,Ø:CLS:PRINT#-2,TAB
(T(X));B$:C$(X)=B$:X=X+1:B$="":Q
$ = "
    ":T(X)=\emptyset:K=\emptyset:GOTO3\emptyset
24Ø N$=LEFT$(B$,K-2)
25Ø B$=N$:A$="":RETURN
26Ø N$=LEFT$(B$,K)
27Ø B$=N$:A$="":RETURN
28Ø POKE65494,Ø:FORZ=1TOX-1:PRIN
T#-2,TAB(T(Z));C$(Z):NEXT:Q$="
GOTO3Ø
29Ø IF K>ØTHEN3Ø
3ØØ PRINT@294,"":INPUT"ENTER TAB
 POSITION";T(X):Q$="":GOTO3Ø
31Ø END
```

Program Listing 2. QType

#### **Database Manager Bug**

The December 1984 HOT CoCo had a useful program, "Database Manager" (p. 48). However, one command was omitted and the program has one minor bug.

The "P" command was omitted from Table 3, Record Prompt Definitions (p. 50). "P" is used for "previous" extensively throughout the program, but in this case it represents "PRINT" (hardcopy).

The program as written doesn't skip over page perforations properly. The solution to this is in the last sentence on p. 51. "Each column is equal to the width of the field or the width of the variable name, whichever is larger, plus two." This is line 2470 of the program. It does not add the two additional characters. The line should be changed as follows:

2470 IF LEN(F(I)) > L(I) THEN TB(I) = LEN(F(I)) + 2 ELSE TB(I) = L(I) + 2

The program doesn't compensate for the title and field titles printed at the top of each page. This can be corrected by adding "LX = 1" to the end of line 2240 and changing the "LX = 0" in line 2330 to "LX = 1". Change the loop in line 2440 from "FOR I = 1 TO 3" to "FOR I = 1 TO 4". In line 2290, change "(TB(I)" to "((TB(I) - 2)", and in line 2390, change "(TB(II)" to "((TB(II) - 2)".

If you are using a printer that supports condensed type (132 columns) as I do, change the "80" in line 2500 to "132".

> A. Arnold Weiss Philadelphia, PA

#### **Print French Accents**

I was glad to see Damon Swanson's "New Tricks For Disk Scripsit" in the December 1984 issue of HOT CoCo. I was looking for a way to have Scripsit print the French accents on my printer (\$7C for cedilla and \$7E for accent circumflex). Though it takes eight to 10 keystrokes each time I want to insert a character, it's well worth the time to be able to add those characters to Disk Scripsit also works the same way for the ROM Color Scripsit.

> Paul G. Hache Amos, Quebec

Send your letters to Letter to the Editor, HOT CoCo, 80 Pine St., Peterborough, NH 03458.

### **User's Group Update**

Last month we published a list of user's groups from all over the world. Since then, we've received a number of updates, which are listed here:

Stat	e Group Name	Address	City	Zip	#Mem- bers	Just CoCo?	Dues?	Contact	Phone
CA CA CD	Color America Forth Interest Group Micro-80 Computer Club of Ottawa	2227 Canyon Rd. P.O. Box 8231 150 Metcalfe, Suite 409	Arcadia San Jose Ottawa, Ont.	91006 95155 K2P 1P1	300 3500 160	Y N N	Y Y Y	Mark Randall Linda Kahn George Armstrong	818-331-7903 415-962-8653 613-236-7026

### Letters to the Editor

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CD	Regina Operators of Microcomputers	1112 College Ave.	Regina, SK.	S4P 1A8	54	N	Y	R.W. Moffatt	522-8808
CD	Winnipeg Micro 80 User's Group	884 Ash St.	Winnipeg, Man.	R3N 0R9	80	N	Y	Mel Seder	284-0376
CD	Niagra Regional CoCo Club	7707 Jubilee Dr.	Niagra Falls, Ont.	L2G 7J3	132	Y	Y	Gerry Chamberland	416-357-3462
GA	00000	404 Pine Tree Circle	Decatur	30032		Y	Y	David Gresch	404-396-5395
IL	Peoria Color Computer Club	418 La Kemper Dr.	Metamora	61548	55	N	Y	Larry Parker	309-383-4312
IN	Indy Color Computer Club	P.O. Box 20432	Indianapolis	46220	146	Y	N	Mike Davis	317-542-9800
KS	The Color Computer Club	c/o Rivco 1205 N. Mosley	Wichita	67214	100	Y	Y	Rex Rivers	316-264-9193
MA	The Boston Computer Society	One Center Plaza	Boston	02108	732	N	Y	Rick Mangekian	617-367-8080
MI	Educational Recreation Club (ERCC)	P.O. Box 325	Owosso	48867	35	N	Y		
MI	Petoskey Area CC Club (PAC3)	670 Liegl Dr.	Alanson	49706	21	Y	Y	Dennis Hoshield	616-347-0607
NJ	Microcomputing Newsletter	1371 White Oak Bottom Rd.	Toms River	08753	8	Y	Y	Mickey Zsoldos, Jr.	
NY	Adirondack CoCo Club, Albany Chap.	Box 4214	Albany	12204		Y	Y	Ron Fish	518-465-9793
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# The Basic Beat

As I promised last month, I'll show you how to unleash the power of the video spectrum and let the CoCo show its colors. The Basic Beat presents "Razzle-Dazzle Video," a topic that's so exciting I'll take two months to present and explain the information.

Begin by typing and running Program Listing 1. It's the easiest light and sound show I know. If you have access to more than one Color Computer, enter this program into each of them, turn off the lights, and enjoy the show.

You can use the SET, POKE, and CHR\$() commands as at least three ways to program graphics on a Color Basic computer. For the next two months I'll concentrate on CHR\$() graphics; with them, and a few tricks, you can create animated graphics. You use PRINT@ to place CHR\$ graphics on the screen. Table 1 will show you the number to put into the parentheses after each CHR\$. Each CHR\$ character occupies one PRINT@ position.

Program Listing 2 adds graphic strings in the same way that you add alphanumeric strings. Compare the listing to Table 1 to see that every sixteenth CHR\$ (CHR\$(143), CHR\$(159), CHR\$(175). . .CHR\$(255)) produces a solid color in each of the four corners of the PRINT@ position. Each time the program goes through the loop in lines 10–30, it adds another solid block of color to A\$. Line 35 displays the string.

To add the razzle dazzle, press the break key and type GOTO 40, or delete lines 30–36 and run the program. This fills the screen with stripes of color, a good technique to help you set the color controls on your TV.

Color Basic does not offer the STRING\$ command that you get with

System Requirements 4K RAM Color Basic



by James W. Wood

Extended Color Basic. STRING\$ lets you print the same graphic character from 1 to 255 times, in a continuous row or string. Program Listing 3 shows you how to simulate this command with Color Basic. The method requires more memory and more initial running time, but it works nicely. Line 5 reserves string space. If you get an OS (out of string space) error while using these programming techniques, type CLEARn, where n is a number large enough to free up enough string space. Remember, however, that the larger you make n, the more memory it requires.

Lines 10-30 create a graphic string of 255 solid red characters. Line 50 prints the number of characters designated in line 40. The LEFT\$ command in line 50 prints the left "L" characters of A\$. Confused? Try typing in Program Listing 4. Line 20 prints the left three characters of A\$, "NIA." Line 30 prints the right five of A\$, "CALIF." Line 40 prints a string from A\$, starting with the sixth character and printing four letters, including the sixth, "ORNI."

Green	128-143		
Yellow	144-159		
Blue	160-175	8	4
Red	176-191		-
Buff	192-207		
Cyan	208-223		
Magenta	224-239	2	1
Orange	240-255		-
Black	all colored		

Example: 176 + 4 + 2 = 182, PRINT CHR\$ (182); will print red in the upper right and lower left.

Table 1. CHR\$( ) Codes for Color

Program Listing 5 shows you a way to use the MID\$ feature. This technique slows down the rate at which the screen displays text, so that it won't appear more quickly than you can read it. Line 30 finds the LENgth of the A\$, and lines 40-60 print the sentence slowly, one letter at a time from the middle. The loop with variable B determines the printing speed.

Lines 10-40 of Program Listing 6 create eight strings, each 32 characters long. Each string is a different solid color. The program randomly chooses the color for each PRINT. As a result, you get a rapidly moving series of bars going up your screen. Try this game: Program your CoCo to print 100 strings and then see if you can determine how many orange lines it printed.

Program Listing 7 uses MID\$ and the technique of looping to build a string of characters. The program creates a string of solid green, the input name, and then more green. The loop in line 60 prints sections of this string in the middle of the screen, and each section is 32 characters long. Each time it prints this section, the program moves it one space to the right, creating the impression that the name travels to the left.

Type in Program Listing 8 to take the concept one step farther. Here, the first name moves to the left while the last name moves to the right. You might use this to put a little pizazz into a title or other text you want to display.

Program Listing 9 brings you back to colorful graphics. Lines 20–40 create a string of 32 randomly colored solid CHR\$ graphics. Line 50 prints this string as two connected sections, creating the effect you would get if you lined up 32 colored tiles. As you pick up the leftmost tile, move the others one tile to the right. Then place the tile in your hand back at the right end. Do this over and over again, and the colors appear to move to the left.

Can you make this effect cover more than one line? Your longest string could not contain more than 255 char-



### The Basic Beat

acters. It would take 256 characters to create eight lines across the screen. You could, however, create seven rows. Seven rows times 32 characters equals 224 total characters. Program Listing 10 moves not one, but two strings of 244 characters about on the screen. I won't even attempt to describe the effect; type in the listing and see it for yourself.

Have you noticed that most of this month's programs (except Listing 6) do not use the last row at the bottom of your screen? If PRINT places a character at the last space on the screen (PRINT@ position 511), the screen scrolls up one row. You can print in the bottomrow without scrolling as long as you don't put anything in position 511. Therefore, if you notice your graphics moving upward, or a green line at the bottom of the screen, you'll know what happened.

If you've had enough of solid-colored graphics, Program Listing 11 is a classic "moving background" program. Lines 20-40 create a string of 128 random red characters. Line 50 adds the left 32 characters of A\$ to the right end of A\$. This makes sure that the end of the graphic string will flow smoothly into the beginning when the ground reaches the last of the 128 characters. In other words, the ground wraps around the screen continuously. The right end of the string comes onto the screen from the right and continues until it is one space from the left side, and the left end of the string is printed at the right side of the screen. For a demonstration of continuous movement, add line 41 A\$ = ''COCO'' + RIGHT (A\$,124) and run the program.

Program Listing 12 adds some improvement to the shape of the ground. Since most of Listing 12 is the same as

Listing 11, you don't have to type in a new program; merely make the necessary changes to Listing 11.

From my examination of Table 1, I decided that I could create the graphics for a good landscape by adding the following numbers to 176: 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, 11, and 15. Lines 5 and 6 place these values into an array so line 30 can choose the elements of that array randomly. Add line 85 PRINT@352, CHR\$ (155) + CHR (147) + CHR (147); to Listing 12 to see your shiny yellow space runabout cruising over the mysterious red planet.

Stay tuned next month for more secrets to unleash your Color Computer's amazing moving graphics.

Address correspondence to James Wood, 424 N. Missouri, Box 507, Atwood, IL 61913.

#### Program Listing 1

1Ø CLSRND(8):SOUND RND(2ØØ),1:GO TOIØ

#### Program Listing 2

1Ø FOR A=143 TO 255 STEP16

- 2Ø A\$=A\$+CHR\$(A):NEXTA 30 CLSØ
- 35 PRINTOØ.AS:
- GOTO36 36
- 4Ø CLSØ:FORA=1 TO 6Ø:PRINTA\$;:NE ΧТ
- 5Ø GOTO5Ø

#### Program Listing 3

5 CLEAR6ØØ 10 FOR A=1 TO 255 2Ø A\$=A\$+CHR\$(191) 30 NEXT A 40 INPUT"LENGTH OF RED (1 TO 255 50 PRINTLEFT\$(A\$,L) 6Ø GOTO4Ø

#### Program Listing 4

1Ø A\$="CALIFORNIA"
2Ø PRINTLEFT\$(A\$,3) 3Ø PRINTRIGHT\$(A\$,5) 40 PRINTMIDS(AS,6,4)

#### **Program Listing 5**

10 CLS 20 AS="WANT TO WATCH A SLOW SENT ENCE." 3Ø L=LEN(A\$) 40 FOR A=1 TO L 50 PRINTMIDS(AS,A,1); FORB=1 TO 70:NEXT B,A 60

#### Program Listing 6

5 CLEAR4ØØ 10 FOR A=1 TO 8 FOR B=1 TO 32 20  $3\emptyset$  C\$(A)=C\$(A)+CHR\$(127+16\*A) NEXT B,A 4ø 5Ø PRINTC\$(RND(8));:GOTO5Ø

#### Program Listing 7

10 CLS 20 FOR A=1 TO 32:AS=AS+CHRS(143) :NEXT A 3Ø INPUT"YOUR NAME";NA\$ 4Ø CLS 5Ø B\$=A\$+NA\$+A\$ 6Ø FORA=1TO5Ø:SOUND RND(2ØØ),1:P RINT@16Ø,MID\$(B\$,A,32);:NEXT 7Ø GOTO6Ø

#### Program Listing 8

1Ø CLS:CLEAR5ØØ 2Ø FOR A=1 TO 32:A\$=A\$+CHR\$(143) :NEXT A 3Ø INPUT"FIRST NAME":F\$ 4Ø INPUT"LAST NAME";L\$ 50 CLS 6Ø FB\$=A\$+F\$+A\$:LB\$=A\$+L\$+A\$ 7Ø FORA=1TO42 8Ø SOUND RND(200),1 9Ø PRINT@16Ø,MID\$(FB\$,A,32); 1ØØ PRINT@192,MID\$(LB\$,43-A,32); 11Ø NEXT A:GOTO7Ø

#### Program Listing 9

- 1Ø CLSØ 2Ø FORA=1TO32
- 3Ø A\$=A\$+CHR\$(127+16\*RND(8))
- 40 NEXTA
- 50 FORB=1TO31
- 6Ø PRINT@Ø,MID\$(A\$,B,32-B)+MID\$(
- A\$,1,B); 7Ø NEXT B
- 8Ø GOTO5Ø

#### Program Listing 10

5 CLEAR 8ØØ 1Ø CLSØ 20 FORA=1TO224 3Ø A\$=A\$+CHR\$(127+16\*RND(8)) 40 NEXTA 5Ø FORB=1T0223 6Ø PRINT@Ø,MID\$(A\$,B,224-B)+MID\$ (A\$,1,B); 65 PRINT@224,MID\$(A\$,B,224-B)+MI D\$(A\$,1,B); 70 NEXT B 80 GOTO50

#### Program Listing 11

10 CLS0:CLEAR500 20 FOR A=1T0128  $3\emptyset A$  = A + CHR (176+RND(15)) 40 NEXTA 5Ø A\$=A\$+LEFT\$(A\$,32) 6Ø FORA=1TO32:R\$=R\$+CHR\$(191) 70 NEXTA 8Ø PRINT@448,R\$; 90 FORA=1T0128 100 PRINT@416,MID\$(A\$,A,32); 105 NEXTA 11Ø GOTO9Ø

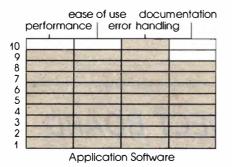
#### Program Listing 12

1 CLEAR500 5 S(1) = 1: S(2) = 2: S(3) = 3: S(4) = 56  $S(5)=7:S(6)=1\emptyset:S(7)=11:S(8)=15$ 1Ø CLSØ 20 FOR A=1T0128 3Ø A\$=A\$+CHR\$(176+S(RND(8))) 40 NEXTA 50 AS=AS+LEFTS(AS.32) 6Ø FORA=1TO32:R\$=R\$+CHR\$(191) 70 NEXTA 8Ø PRINT@448,R\$; 9Ø FORA=1T0128 100 PRINT@416,MID\$(A\$,A,32); 105 NEXTA 11Ø GOTO9Ø END



# A SURE WAY TO PASCAL

### The secret to Pascal without a headache— DEFT's well-written product line promotes compatibility.



DEFT Pascal (v. 3.4) DEFT Bench (v. 3.3) DEFT Pascal Workbench (v. 3.4) DEFT Systems Inc. P.O. Box 359 Damascus Centre, Suite 4 9815 Main Street Damascus, MD 20872 32K, onc disk drive Pascal: \$79.95 DEFT Bench: \$49.95 DEFT Pascal Workbench: \$119.95

Mankind does not live by Basic alone. Although the Color Computer's ROMs contain a very satisfactory dialect of this popular high-level language, many users find themselves eager to explore other options after a time. One of those options is Pascal.

Pascal is largely the brainchild of one man: Professor Niklaus Wirth of the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology. The language that Wirth set forth in the late 1960s and early 1970s was intended primarily as a teaching vehicle. Wirth's goal was to create a logical system that could ease the conversion of algorithms ("recipes" for the solution to a problem)



Blaise Pascal

into actual programs. Such a language would let programmers set up a useful variety of data structures (lists, and arrays, for example) into which they could organize information for storage and manipulation by the computer.

Wirth's attempt was successful. Pascal is now a standard language for teaching programming at the college level, and is making headway in replacing Basic in secondary schools. It is widely used to spread the gospel of organized, formally structured programming and has become a useful vehicle for writing applications programs.

Pascal has grown up on machines with a variety of capabilities. The bestknown modification is probably UCSD Pascal, so named because it was developed at the University of California at San Diego. Its file structures and input and output operations are suited to interactive operation on personal computers, while the original Pascal was intended by Wirth to run on mainframes in a batch-processing mode.

#### **DEFT's Product Line**

DEFT Systems' Pascal line contains three main products: Pascal, Bench, and Workbench. The DEFT Pascal compiler supports a powerful version of the language. It offers almost all the features of standard Pascal, and a number of extensions for the CoCo, too. As the documentation points out, you should use the CoCo-specific commands only in programs that you are sure you will not port (convert) to other computers. But these extensions are often of considerable interest to single-machine users. Some of them, notably those devoted to string handling, are compared by many people to features available in the UCSD Pascal.

Because Pascal is a compiled language, you must convert the high-level, English-like statements of the source codeto a machine-language program for actual use. It involves a couple of steps. The compiler translates each sourcecode file (there might be several for a long program) into an object module. The module is in machine language but is not capable of running on the Color Computer by itself.

It must be combined, or "linked," with other machine-language files that handle such tasks as floating-point arithmetic, input and output operations, string manipulations, and so on. These utility files constitute the run-time library and are spliced to the object module (or modules) by a "linker" program.

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The ouput of the linker is the final product of the compilation process—a stand-alone, binary-load module called into service by the usual LOADM and EXEC commands. The DEFT compiler is not present in RAM when you run the final program.

The DEFT Pascal disk contains the compiler, linker, run-time library routines, and some additional files that are automatically called into play during the construction of a load module. The compiler and linker are split up into separate files because of the Color Computer's limited memory capacity; there has to be room for the user's program in RAM, too! Compilation and linkage are often combined in Pascal implementations for larger machines.

In principle, the only other function you need to get started is a text editor for writing the Pascal source code. You can use any editor or word processor capable of producing ASCII text. However, it is more cumbersome to debug a program written in a compiled language than it is to debug a Basic program that you can just edit and run immediately. With Pascal, if a syntax error interferes with compilation or a logic error causes spurious results, you must trot out your text editor, load, modify, resave the source code, and recompile and relink before you can run it again.

Some editors get in the way. You must give a series of four commands to the Color Computer at the start of a working session, before loading any of the DEFT software:

NEW PCLEAR 1 FILES 0,0 CLEAR 16,4999

These reserve everything above memory location 5000 for DEFT's Pascal products and keep the Color Basic monitor from overwriting anything stored there. When the compiler finishes its job and returns you to the monitor (signified by the usual "OK" prompt), you can immediately call for the linker and proceed to the next step in the program preparation.

Some text editors require a separate memory configuration cycle. For example, Telewriter-64 does a satisfactory job of source-code preparation, but it requires you to enter those four commands every time you leave it to use one of the DEFT products. In the middle of a hot and heavy debugging session, this is a real annoyance. It is very helpful to have a compatible editor—another piece of the whole that DEFT makes.

The DEFT Full Screen Editor is a neat little package that you can use to prepare all sorts of ASCII files, including Pascal or Assembly-language source code, and Basic programs. It isn't a word processor—it lacks printing functions—but it does give you the ability to handle more than 42,000 bytes of text in a 64K computer. That's a very large program. It is completely compatible with the memory setup for the compiler and linker; all you have to do is enter the four commands once at the beginning of the program. The editor is easy to learn, too. It lets the Pascal neophyte concentrate on the new language without spending too much time worrying about the compatibility of the editor. The bad news is that it is not included with the DEFT Pascal disk. To get the editor, you must purchase either DEFT Bench or the DEFT Pascal Workbench.

DEFT Bench is intended for the hardcore programmer. It includes the same object linker you'll find on the Pascal disk; a well-designed macro assembler for creating either stand-alone Assembly-language programs or subroutines for linking to Pascal programs-the Macro/6809; an "object librarian," which lets you combine as many as 50 object modules into one file (the DEFT linker can merge such libraries with the output of the Pascal compiler); and a symbolic debugger, a brute that can hook up with anything produced by the Pascal compiler or Macro/6809, and which provides the programmer with a great deal of control over the execution and debugging cycle-single-step operation, memory and register displays, breakpoints, trace facilities, and more.

The DEFT Pascal Workbench combines the features of the other two products. I think it is the one to buy. Even if your programming ambitions go no further than bread-and-butter Pascal, the editor and debugger justify the additional cost of the Workbench over the Pascal disk.

#### DEFT's Version of Pascal

Forms of Pascal have been available for the Color Computer for several years. In fact, I reviewed an early release of DynaSoft Pascal in the September 1982 issue of 80 Micro, p. 198. What sets the DEFT product apart is the extent of its coverage. It provides the CoCo user with a very compatible implementation of standard Pascal, along with many useful extensions for string handling, absolute memory access, and the compilation of separate program modules. That's quite a feat for a system that can run on a 32K computer.

DEFT's Pascal supports real (that is, floating-point) variables. Many CoCo aftermarket languages handle only integers; this Pascal gives you full-bore computation capatability. The dynamic range (the scale of numbers that the system can handle), is much larger than that of Color Basic—from roughly 1E + 64down to 1E - 64. This might be of little consequence in everyday work, but it's important for scientific calculations in which you routinely encounter extremely large or small numbers.

The compiler handles many kinds of data. Additional predefined data are 16bit integers, single characters with ASCII codes from 0 to 255, Booleans (true and false variables), strings of up to 255 characters, and text (another file-of-characters variety). Enumerated types, sets, arrays, records, and files are also available. Pascal is a "strongly typed" language in which you must identify the types of all variables, constants, and other datastructures before you can use them.

Experts are often touchy about the topic of extensions, especially because they affect the portability of a language. The usual countering argument is that they are also exceptionally useful. DEFT Pascal's string-handling features are a perfect example. In contrast with the standard version, DEFT treats strings as variable-length structures rather than fixed-length arrays of characters. As a result, it is possible to access individual elements, copy a portion of one string to another, delete a portion of a string, and locate substrings—very promising for text manipulation.

To go along with the many simple and structured data types, there is a full complement of functions, procedures, and decision-making constructs. You'll find all the standard ones, including trigonometric, logarithmic, and exponential functions. One Pascal novelty is CURSOR, a built-in procedure that lets you position the cursor to any screenprint position (on the standard 32-column by 16-row text screen).

While DEFT Pascal gains enormously by incorporating real variables, it does lack graphics. However, relief is available through the accessing of specific memory locations, pointing the way toward manipulating video RAM. For those reluctant to go it alone, DEFT Systems recently released a library of separately compiled graphics modules. They let you generate high-resolution, threedimensional, wire-frame images from Pascal, and incorporate rotation, zooming, and motion features. The library modules, along with a selection of examples, are available as the DEFT 3-D Graphics Sampler for \$15.95.

Pascal has many more control and decision-making statements than Basic. DEFT's Pascal offers an IF. . . THEN . . .ELSE branch, similar to Basic's; a WHILE statement that repeatedly executes a piece of code as long as a given Boolean expression remains true; a RE-PEAT. . . UNTIL construction, which executes code until a given expression becomes false; the FOR. . . DO statement, which works similarly to Basic's FOR. . .NEXT loop; and CASE. . . ELSE, which executes one of a number of alternative statements depending on the value of a so-called ordinal expression. The CASE. . . ELSE command resembles a much more flexible version of Basic's ON X. . .GOTO control structure.

The degree of control that these commands of fer is one of the most attractive aspects of Pascal. You might feel a bit like a kid in a candy store at first.

#### **About Performance**

I have deliberately avoided writing a blow-by-blow description of DEFT Pascal programming in this review so that I could look at the entire product line. A few comments about my personal experiences with the program are pertinent, however.

The DEFT documentation is not intended to teach Pascal programming; users of the product should anticipate buying a good text, such as Alan R. Miller's *Pascal Programs for Scientists and Engineers* (Sybex), Rodnay Zak's *Introduction to Pascal* (Sybex), and Peter Grogono's *Programming in Pascal* (Addison-Wesley). Because DEFT's compiler is complete and extremely compatible with standard Pascal, you can use almost any popular textbook to learn the language. You aren't likely to come across a but-mysystem-can't-do-that problem. And if you need a quick answer to a specific problem, you can probably go to any good Pascal reference work, copy a program, and get results.

Pascal is not blazingly fast when it comes to number crunching; I have done specific trigonometric calculations in which it ran factors of two or more slower than Extended Color Basic. DEFT's Dan Eastham suggested that my routine might have included mixed (real and integer) calculations, but the fact remains that floating-point computations aren't likely to set any speed records. The sine function is a little slower than the one in Extended Color Basic, and the logarithm, exponential, and square-root functions are significantly slower. Nevertheless, in a complex program in which all kinds of data manipulation are used, Pascal will probably exhibit a speed advantage.

It might be a good idea to discuss compilation times. One of Miller's routines for solving simultaneous linear equations happened to come in for some heavy use while I was testing the compiler. The program contains 132 lines of source code, amounting to about 2,500 bytes. The compiler required about 23 seconds to generate the object file. It took the linker just under a minute and a half more to produce the load module. (These figures don't represent the use of the debugger.) Incidentally, Miller's program ran almost too fast to measure —well under one second to solve three equations.

Mopping up the typos provided an interesting reminder of Pascal's error indications, and of some of the frustrations that are a part of using a compiled language. At one point, a missing semicolon in the early stages of the program caused the compiler to report 83 errors. It is a hallmark of Pascal that syntax errors of this kind tend to propagate throughout the code; the compiler fails to find something it is expecting, gets thrown off the track of analyzing the remaining syntax, and generates a huge amount of error messages. Once an error is found, it is necessary to repeat the whole compilation and link cycle. This alone is enough to warrant compiling small, reliable program modules separately.

But that's just in the nature of compiled languages; it shouldn't keep CoCo owners with an interest in Pascal from getting in on it. And DEFT Pascal is an excellent way to arrive.

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# **Printer Answers**

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> System Requirements 16K, 32K, or 64K RAM Extended Color Basic Dot-Matrix Printer



Contemplating the purchase of a printer for your CoCo? Don't buy on price alone; consider the features you want to have.

Buy only an ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange) printer. Some low-cost printers use the Baudot or Correspondence codes. While these may be quite serviceable, you must write and load special software every time you use these printers with a CoCo. This is difficult and time consuming. With the price of a decent ASCII printer less than \$300, a non-ASCII printer isn't worth it.

You can buy either a serial or a parallel printer. Serial printers are hooked up to the CoCo directly through the serial port on the back side. The serial baud rate that the CoCo normally uses is 600. If your printer uses a rate other than this, you (or your program) must change it by altering the values in locations 149 and 150. (See John Majka's "Those Amazing POKEs" elsewhere in this issue for those values.) Some serial printers have variable baud rates con-

Blue Streak-\$54.95 Dayton Associates Inc. 7201 Claircrest Bldg. C Davton, OH 45424 513-236-1454 CCP-1 Parallel Printer Interface-\$69 CCP-2 Parallel Printer Interface-\$84 **Botek Instruments** 4949 Hampshire Utica, MI 48087 313-739-2910 CoCoPort Parallel Interface-\$54.95, \$44.95 kit Green Mountain Micro Bathory Road, Box H Roxbury, VT 05669 802-485-6112 CoCo Serial/Parallel Interface-\$89.95 pbh Computer Products Inc. P.O. Drawer 55868 Houston, TX 77055 713-956-0207 SP-3 Interface-\$59.95 **True Data Products** 195 Linwood St., P.O. Box 546 Linwood, MA 01525 617-234-7047 Table 1. A Selection of Parallel Printer Interfaces

trolled by DIP switches. In any case, the CoCo and the printer need to settle upon a common baud rate or your printer will print gibberish, if anything. Parallel printers are generally cheaper than the serial type. If you purchase a parallel printer, you'll need an interfacing device. They cost \$50-\$90 and are available from a number of manufacturers. Table 1 lists some popular models.

#### Check the Character Set

Be sure to see a sample of the complete character set available with the printer you're considering. Insist on an actual printout, not a facsimile. Generally, formed-character (daisy-wheel, type ball, and so on) printers produce the highest-quality printing. Dot-matrix printers, however, are improving all the time. A few years ago, seven-pin printers were common. Then nine-pin printers came along. The newest crop uses 18 and 24 pins. The more pins, the more detail to the characters. Without close scrutiny, most people cannot distinguish the print quality of a 24-pin dot-matrix printer from that made by a formedcharacter printer.

The print quality of ink-jet and thermal printers is similar to that produced by the dot-matrix types. Although thermal printers are generally cheaper initially, the cost of the specially treated paper makes them more expensive over time. Also, thermal and ink-jet printers can't produce stencils or carbon copies—an especially critical shortcoming if you happent obe a teacher. Ink-jet printers generally use plain paper and are quieter than the formed-character or dot-matrix types.

Make sure that the printer you buy has the features you want for the foreseeable future. Some of the features you might consider are lowercase descenders, double strike, expanded width, compressed width, proportional spacing, downloadable character sets, and bit-image graphics.

If you plan to use your printer for word processing, lowercase descenders are a high priority. Some printers lack this feature. (Be especially wary of seven-pin, dot-matrix types.) Without this feature, characters such as y, g, p, and q do not descend below the line but stand conspicuously above it.

Double-struck characters appear darker than normal ones. This feature is

useful for accenting key words and titles. Expanded-width (or double-width) characters often appear in titles. Compressed-width characters allow you to print 132 characters on standard 8½inch-wide paper.

You see proportional spacing in books and newspapers. Unlike copy from a typewriter, different characters take up different amounts of space on a line (e.g., w is much wider than i). With a word processor that supports this feature, such as Stylograph, you can line text up on both sides of the page by inserting partial spaces between the characters on a line. Don't confuse this with justification, which puts whole spaces between words to line up the text on both sides.

Downloadable character sets give you the versatility of defining your own characters. This is useful if you do much printing in foreign languages or need special mathematical symbols. Bit-image graphics give you the capability of dumping high-resolution screens to your printer.

Acronym	Control	Decimal	Hex					
NUL								
SOH	@ A	0	00					
STX	B	2	01					
ETX	C	3	02					
EOT	D	4	03					
ENO	E	5	05					
ACK	F	6	06					
BEL	Ġ	7	07					
BS	H	8	08					
HT	ondie fat	9	09					
LF	J	10	0A					
VT	K	11	OB					
FF	L	12	OC					
CR	M	13	0D					
SO	N	14	0E					
SI	0	15	OF					
DLE	Р	16	10					
DCI	0	17	II I					
DC2	Q R	18	12					
DC3	S	19	13 *					
DC4	T T	20	14					
NAK	U	21	15					
SYN	V	22	16					
ETB	W	23	17					
CAN	X	24	18					
EM	Y	25	19					
SUB	Z	26	1A					
ESC	a lought friends	27	IB					
FS	and and	28	IC					
GS	]	29	ID					
RS		30	1E					
US	ners <del>ad</del> ie a	31	1F					
Table 2. Control Code Acronyms								

#### **Control Codes**

If you read the manual with your printer, you'll probably see that you enter different modes with escape sequences and control codes. Appendix E of *Getting Started with Color Basic* lists most of the ASCII codes. It does not, however, make reference to the control codes. A <control > – A, for example, is the ASCII code for A minus 64 (65 – 64 = 1). In general, a control character's ASCII code is the value of the normal code for that character minus 64. To further confuse you, some manuals use a set of acronyms to reference these control codes. (See Table 2.)

Different printers use a number of different protocols. If you read the documentation for the Radio Shack LP VIII, you'll see that in order to put the printer into the expanded or double-wide mode, you need to send the following sequence of codes: Escape Control-N (also known as ESC SO) and you send it to the printer with PRINT# – 2, CHR\$(27) + CHR\$(14). To put Gemini-10 in the same mode, you use the following codes: Escape W Control-@ (also know as ESC W NUL) and you send it to the printer with PRINT# – 2, CHR\$(27) + CHR\$(87) + CHR\$(1).

Likewise, turning off this mode with these printers is PRINT# – 2, CHR(27) + CHR(15) with the LP VII and PRINT# – 2, CHR(27) + CHR(87) + CHR(0) with the Gemini-10. As you can see, little or no relationship exists between the codes for one printer and another even for simple tasks such as these.

#### **Program Generator**

Now, here are the results of an ambitious attempt to write a program generator that produces a machine-language, high-resolution, screen-print program for any bit-image, graphics-capable printer. The generator has been used successfully for the LPVIII, the Gemini-10, and the Epson MX-80. Please let us know how you fare with other printers and send in any fixes that hackers might make to add other printers to the fold. (Gemini-10X owners should follow instructions for the Epson.)

Running the VersaDump Screen-Print Generator program requires that you successfully answer the 10 questions asked by it and that your printer doesn't have a quirk that we didn't anticipate. At this time, it seems to us that the LP VIII and the Gemini are at such extreme ends of the spectrum that every other printer should slip in between (famous last words. . .).

#### 1) Is this a 16K or 32K version?

You use this to position the generated code. If your machine only has 16K, you must respond with 16. The resulting machine-language program is position independent, so those of you with 64K can put it above \$E000, after enabling memory map 1.

### 2) Code sequence to return to text mode, how many, 1, 2, . . .

Once your printer is in its bit-image graphics mode, you need a sequence of codes to get it out. For the three printers we tested, they are:

Gemini-10 (How many?) 2, (Codes?) 27 64; Epson MX-80 (How many?) 2, (Codes?) 27 64; LP VIII (How many?) 1, (Codes?) 30.

### 3) Code Sequence to enter graphics mode, how many, 1, 2, . . .

In order to enter graphics mode, you must enter a certain sequence of codes.

Gemini-10 (How many?) 4, (Codes?) 27 75 112 1; Epson MX-80 (How many?) 4, (Codes?) 2775 112 1; LP VIII (How many?) 1, (Codes?) 18.

### 4) Code Sequence to adjust line feed, how many, 1, 2, . .

In this case, the Epson differs from the Gemini. Give the sequence of codes needed to return the print head to the left side of the page, move down a line, and remain in graphics mode.

Gemini-10 (How many?) 3, (Codes?) 27 65 8; Epson MX-80 (How many?) 4, (Codes?) 27 65 8 13; LP VIII (How many?) 1, (Codes?) 13.

#### 5) How many dots high is a line?

Graphics printers (that we've seen) print a column of dots at each print position as the print head moves across the page. In one pass, how many of these dots can print in a vertical column? The numbers are: Gemini-10, 8; Epson MX-80, 8; and LP VIII, 7.

#### 6) Must graphics codes exceed 127?

The Gemini and Epson accept all codes in graphics modes. If your printer does too, answer N. The LP VIII requires that all graphics codes have the high-order bit set (values must exceed 127). If your printer is of this type, answer Y.

## 7) Which dot corresponds to the LSB (least-significant bit)?

On the Epson and Gemini, a graphics code of 1 corresponds to a column of seven blank dots over a single dark dot (the bottom dot corresponds to the LSB —respond "B"). On the LP VIII, the MSB (most-significant bit) is always set for a graphics character. If the only bits set are the MSB and the LSB (128 + 1 = 129), a column of six blank dots with a dark one atop it is printed (respond "T").

#### 8) Do you want reverse video standard?

Here, you specify the default option. You can always change it by POKEing \$7A24 (32K) or \$3A24 (16K) with 0 (normal) or 255 (reverse).

#### 9) New file name?

Give the name of the machine-language program to be generated.

#### 10) < T > ape or < D > isk?

Respond with T or D. If you use tape, it will prompt with "Ready Tape" to give you a chance to position the tape. At that point, press the enter key and your screen dump program will be saved to tape as a binary file. If you're using disk, put the target disk in drive 0 before running the program as no "change disk" prompt is in the code.

#### Using Your VersaDump Program

To use the VersaDump machine-language program that was generated, type CLEAR 200,31231 for the 32K version or CLEAR 200,14847 for the 16K version. Then CLOADM or LOADM the program. After this, an EXEC of the machine-language routine gives you a dump of a PMODE3 or PMODE4 screen. Because the program is written in position-independent code, those of you with 64K can enable memory map 1 and then offset load it into high memory, avoiding the need to clear memory for your screen dump routine. ■

Address correspondence to Richard E. Esposito and Jesse W. Jackson, 9464 Sohap Lane, Columbia, MD 21045. Program Listing 1. VersaDump Screen-Print Generator

l PRINT@Ø,STRING\$(32,"\*") VERSADUMP 2 PRINT@32, 3 PRINT@64,"\* SCREEN PRINT GE \* \* NERATOR 4 PRINT@96,"\* 5 PRINT@128,"\* R.E. ESPOSITO & J .W. JACKSON \*" 6 PRINT@16Ø,"\* (C) 198 7 PRINT@192,STRING\$(32,"\*\*) 10 INPUT"IS THIS TO BE A 16 OR 3 2K VERSION (16/32)";K 20 IF K=16 THEN O=-16384 ELSE O= α 3Ø GOSUB 45Ø 40 PRINT"CODE SEQUENCE TO RETURN TO TEXT MODE" 50 INPUT HOW LONG ;N 6Ø POKE O+&H7AØ2,N 7Ø IF N=Ø THEN 13Ø 80 FOR I=0 TO N-1 9Ø PRINT I+1":"; 100 INPUT X 110 POKE I+O+&H7A03.X 120 NEXT I 130 PRINT"CODE SEQUENCE TO ENTER GRAPHICS MODE" 140 INPUT HOW LONG ";N 15Ø POKE O+&H7AØC,N 160 IF N=0 THEN 220 170 FOR I=0 TO N-1 180 PRINT I+1":"; 190 INPUT X 200 POKE I+O+&H7A0D,X 210 NEXT I 220 PRINT" SEQUENCE TO ADJUST LIN EFEED" 23Ø INPUT"HOW LONG";N 240 POKE 0+&H7A16.N 250 IF N=0 THEN 310 260 FOR I=0 TO N-1 27Ø PRINT I+1":"; 280 INPUT X 290 POKE I+0+&H7A17,X 300 NEXT I 310 PRINT"HOW MANY DOTS HIGH IS A LINE?' 32Ø INPUT X 33Ø IF X>8 THEN 31Ø 34Ø POKE O+&H7A2Ø,X 35Ø INPUT"MUST GRAPHICS CODES EX CEED 127 (<Y>ES/<N>O)";Y\$ 36Ø IF Y\$="Y" THEN POKE O+&H7A21 ,255 ELSE POKE O+&H7A21,Ø 37Ø INPUT"WHICH DOT CORRESPONDS TO THE LSB? (<T>OP / <B>OTTOM)"; 380 IF T\$="T" THEN POKE O+&H7A22 ,255 ELSE POKE O+&H7A22,Ø 39Ø INPUT"DO YOU WANT REVERSE VI DEO STANDARD (<Y>ES/<N>O)";Y\$ 400 IF Y\$="Y" THEN POKE O+&H7A24 ,255 ELSE POKE O+&H7A24,Ø 410 INPUT"NEW FILE NAME";A\$ 42Ø INPUT"<T>APE OR <D>ISK";TD\$ 430 IF TDS="D" THEN SAVEM AS,&H7 AØØ+O,&H7C67+O,&H7AØØ+O ELSE INP UT "READY TAPE";XX\$: CSAVEM A\$,& H7AØØ+0,&H7C67+0,&H7AØØ+0 44Ø END 450 FOR T= 31232+0 TO 31847+0 460 READ X 470 POKE I,X I 480 NEXT 490 RETURN 500 DATA 32, 43, 2, 27, 64, 0,

Ø, Ø 51Ø DATA Ø, Ø, Ø, Ø, 4, 27, 75, 52Ø DATA 1, Ø, Ø, Ø, Ø, Ø, 3, 2 53Ø DATA 65, 8, Ø, Ø, Ø, Ø, Ø, 540 DATA 8, Ø, Ø, 112, Ø, 255, 255, 255 550 DATA 255, 255, 255, 255, 25 5, 26, 80, 52 560 DATA 119, 15, 111, 127, 255 64, 23, 57Ø DATA 57, 23, Ø, 2Ø9, 16, 38 Ø, 117 58Ø DATA 23, 1, 47, 23, 1, 64, 158, 186 590 DATA 49, 137, 23, 240, 16, 175. 140. 218 600 DATA 31, 18, 95, 23, Ø, 246 23, Ø 61Ø DATA 237, 23, 1, 62, 23, Ø, 254, 31 620 DATA 35, 16, 175, 14Ø, 193, 95, 52, 4 63Ø DATA 231, 14Ø, 193, 134, 8, 167, 140, 184 64Ø DATA 141, 7Ø, 166, 14Ø, 18Ø 109, 140, 172 65Ø DATA 39, 1, 67, 109, 140, 1 64, 39, 3 66Ø DATA 23, Ø, 123, 1Ø9, 14Ø, 155, 39, 2 67Ø DATA 138, 128, 189, 162, 19 1, 106, 140, 152 680 DATA 38, 222, 31, 50, 53, 4 92, 193 69Ø DATA 32, 45, 2Ø3, 16, 174, 14Ø, 135, 166 700 DATA 14. , 32, 74, 38 141, 255, 125, 49, 168 71Ø DATA 25Ø, 16, 172, 141, 255 124, 16, 45 720 DATA 255, 161, 23, Ø, 139, 53, 119, 730 DATA 119, 57 16, 174, 141, 255, 105 166, 141, 255 74Ø DATA 95, 52, 2, 74, 39, 5, 49, 168 750 DATA 32, 32, 248, 53, 2, 16 7, 141, 255 76Ø DATA 84, 111, 141, 255, 84, 99, 141, 255 77Ø DATA 8Ø, 23Ø, 141, 255, 79, 26, 1, 16 78Ø DATA 172, 141, 255, 7Ø, 44, 1Ø, 166, 165 79Ø DATA 23Ø, 141, 255, 6Ø, 7Ø, 90, 38, 252 800 DATA 102, 141, 255, 53, 49, 168, 224, 106 81Ø DATA 141, 255, 42, 38, 22Ø, 57, 198, 8 82Ø DATA 167, 141, 255, 37, 1Ø2 141, 255, 33 30 data 73, 90, 38, 248, 57, 1 830 DATA 82, 255, 34 84Ø DATA 132, 1, 16, 39, Ø, 41, 23, Ø 850 DATA 89, 23, Ø, 1ØØ, 173, 1 59, 16Ø, Ø 86Ø DATA 16, 39, Ø, 9, 129, 89, 16, 39 87Ø DATA Ø, 19, 22, 255, 224, 2 3. Ø. 106 880 DATA 142, 128, Ø, 48, 31, 3 252, 23 890 DATA 0, 96, 22, 255, 223, 2

8, Ø, 57 900 DATA 48, 141, 254, 190, 32, 10. 48. 141 910 DATA 254, 194, 32, 4, 48, 1 41, 254, 198 92Ø DATA 230, 128, 39, 8, 166, 128, 189, 162 93Ø DATA 191, 90, 38, 248, 57, 23Ø, 141, 254 94Ø DATA 194, 134, Ø, 1Ø9, 141, 254, 186, 39 95Ø DATA 2, 138, 128, 189, 162, 191, 9Ø, 38 960 DATA 250, 57, 142, 4, 0, 20 4, 96, 96 97Ø DATA 237, 129, 140, 6, 0, 3 8, 249, 57 98Ø DATA 48, 141, Ø, 143, 32, 4 48. 141 99Ø DATA Ø, 31, 166, 128, 129, 255, 16, 39 1000 DATA 0, 7, 173, 159, 160, 2, 22, 255 1010 DATA 241, 57, 142, 4, Ø, 1 66, 132, 136 1020 DATA 6 64, 167, 128, 14Ø, 6, Ø, 38, 245 1030 DATA 57, 32, 32, 32, 32, 3 2, 32, 32 1040 DATA 32. 32. 32. 32. 32. 3 32, 86 2 1050 DATA 2, 32, 13 69, 82, 83, 65, 32, 3 1060 DATA 10, 13, 10, 32, 32, 3 2, 32, 32 1070 DATA 32, 32, 32, 32, 32, 3 32, 66 1080 DATA 73, 84, 32, 68, 85, 7 7, 8Ø, 13 1090 DATA 10. 13. 10. 32. 32. 3 32, 1100 DATA 32, 32, 32, 32, 67, 7 9, 8Ø, 89 1110 DATA 82, 73, 71, 72, 84, 3 2, 49, 57 112Ø DATA 56, 52, 13, 10, 13, 1 Ø. 32, 32 113Ø DATA 32, 32, 32, 32, 32, 3 74, 69 2. 114Ø DATA 83, 83, 69, 32, 87, 4 6, 32, 74 115Ø DATA 65, 67, 75, 83, 79, 7 8, 13, 10 116Ø DATA 13, 10, 255, 32, 32, 32, 32, 32 1170 DATA 32, 32, 32, 32, 32, 3 2, 8Ø, 82 1180 DATA 73, 78, 84, 69, 82, 3 79, 7Ø 2, 119Ø DATA 7Ø, 32, 13, 1Ø, 13, 1 Ø, 32, 32 1200 DATA 32, 32, 32, 32, 32, 3 2, 32, 82 1210 DATA 69, 84, 85, 82, 78, 3 2, 84, 79 122Ø DATA 32, 66, 65, 83, 73, 6 7, 63, 13 123Ø DATA 10, 13, 10, 32, 32, 3 2, 32, 32 1240 DATA 32, 32, 32, 32, 89, 6 9, 83, 32 1250 DATA 79, 82, 32, 78, 79, 3 6Ø, 89 2. 1260 DATA 47, 78, 62, 13, 1Ø, 1 3, 10, 255

END

# **PROGRAMMING TECHNIQUES** BY JOHN MAJKA THOSE AMAZING POKES 100 Have you ever wished you could find all the POKEs for your CoCo

Leafing through endless stacks of computer books and magazines to find some obscure bit of information is hardly the ideal way to spend spare computing time. To avoid this, I've collected some of the best POKEs known to Color Computerists (at least to me) in this one article.

in one handy place? Here they are.

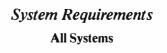
#### **POKEs Explained**

A POKE statement follows the format of POKE L, V where L is any location in memory (0 to 65535) and V is a value between 0 and 255 to be placed in that memory location. The drawing in Fig. 1 shows the byte of memory at location 1024. The byte is divided into eight individual cells called bits (a contraction of binary digit). Note that the bits are numbered from zero to seven, right to left. Each bit can hold a value of zero (reset) or one (set).

If the location is POKEd with a value of 65, the bits contain 01000001, as the figure shows. Why? The decimal value of 65 is 01000001 in binary. Figure 2 helps you understand how to convert decimal to binary and vice-versa. Each bit has a position value that equals two to the power of the bit number. Bit 0 is the exception; it always has a position value of one. For example, bit 5 has a value of two to the power of five (the bit number), which equals 32. The bits have position values of 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, and 128. To actually convert a binary number to decimal, sum the position values of the set bits. In the first figure, you have the binary number 01000001. Bits 6 and 0 are set, so add 64 (the position

value of bit 6) and one (the position value of bit 0), which yields 65, the number POKEd.

To convert a decimal number to binary, take the decimal number and see if each successive position value (starting with bit 7 and going down) can be subtracted from the number and still yield a positive number. If the subtraction can occur, then the bit number is set; otherwise, it is reset. Figure 3 illustrates this.



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Color Computer Magazine, May '84 "Super Screen is a worthy addition to anyone's software library. It has become my most used utility and has made programming in BASIC on the Color Computer a joy..."

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## **ORDER ENTRY SYSTEM**

Rainbow, Feb.'84 "If you are looking for a program to keep track of your sales and print invoices, then this one will take care of those needs quite well...A good program that would serve the invoicing needs of a small company quite nicely."

The Mark Data Products sales order processing system provides a fast, efficient means to enter orders, print shipping papers and invoices, prepare sales reports, and monitor receivables. The system automatically enhances the monitor screen to a 51 character by 24 line display. 32K of memory is required along with an 80-column printer and one or more disc drives.

The MDP Order Entry System is a family of programs which operate interactively by means of a "menu" selection scheme. Up to 900 products may be defined and a single disc system can hold over 600 transactions. When the operator selects a task to be performed, the computer loads a program designed to handle that task from the system disc. The system disc contains all of the programs required to create, update and maintain data files and prepare the necessary paperwork including shipping and invoice forms, daily sales reports, a monthly (or other period) sales report and a receivables report.

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## **ACCOUNTING SYSTEM**

Rainbow, May '84 "Considering what it can do toorganize a small business, it is quite a value."

Hot CoCo, June '84 "...a serious, professional accounting program and well worth its price. The programs are complete and simple to use."

The Mark Data Products Accounting System is ideal for the small businessman needing a fast, efficient means to process income and expenses, prepare detailed reports and maintain most of the information required at tax time. The system is a family of programs which operate by means of a "menu" selection scheme. When the operator selects a task to perform, the computer loads a program designed to handle that task from the system disc. The system disc contains all of the programs required to create, update and maintain data files and prepare the necessary accounting reports including a transaction journal, a P & L or income report, an interim or trial balance and a balance sheet.

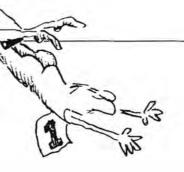
Up to 255 separate accounts may be defined and a single disc system can hold over 1,400 transactions. This system automatically enhances the monitor screen to a 51 character by 24 line display. 32K of memory is required along with an 80-column printer and one or more disc drives.

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Sometimes it is useful to know what value a byte contains. The PEEK function can accomplish this. Its format is 'PEEK (L) where L is any memory location. When this function is used, it returns the contents of the specified byte in decimal. If you must know the contents of individual bits, convert the decimal value returned to binary digits. The EXEC (execute) command follows the format of EXEC L where L is any location in memory. When you use the statement, it transfers control to the specified memory location.

Now that I've explained the POKE statement and its relatives PEEK and EXEC, let's move on to the POKEs themselves and their powerful capabili-

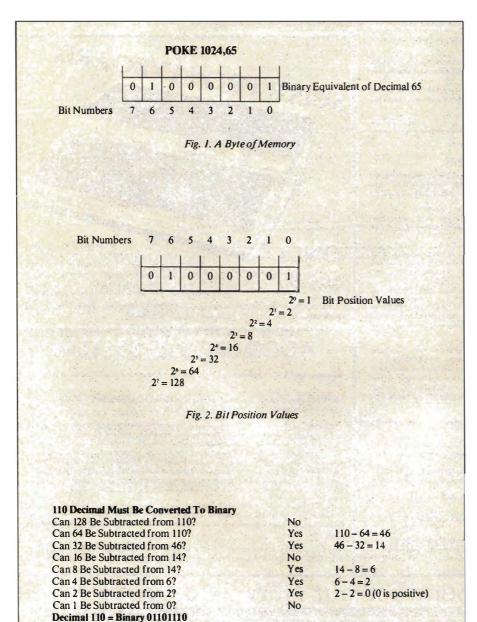


Fig. 3. Decimal-to-Binary Conversions

ties. I'll describe four groupings of POKEs here: system alterations, graphics, disables, and odds and ends.

#### System Alterations

To begin. I turn to every Color Computer enthusiast's familiar friend, the double-speed POKE, more commonly known by its slang name, the Vitamin E POKE. To use the speed-up POKE, type POKE 65495,0. The cursor should now be blinking twice as fast. As a matter of fact, everything in the CoCo is operating twice as fast because this particular POKE doubles the clock speed of the computer. However, there is a drawback. While running under Vitamin E, input/output functions don't work, so be careful not to save any cassette or disk without putting the clock speed back to normal with POKE 65494,0.

If this POKE doesn't work, don't worry! Nothing is wrong with your Co-Co. Not all POKEs work on all computers, so just continue plowing through this article until you find something that does. If you have a disk system, that could be the source of your problem. Try removing the disk controller and entering the POKE again.

To increase your computer's efficiency, another POKE is better than the double-speed POKE. This one triples the Color Computer's clock speed. However, I must confess that I've seen only a few instances when this POKE worked. To use this super-command, type POKE 65497,0. The same restrictions that apply to the double-speed POKE are also in effect here. To set the clock speed straight, type POKE 65496,0.

Whenever I type parentheses, I tend to accidentally hit the zero key instead, thereby reversing the text and wasting time. POKE 282,1 prevents reversed text by locking characters into the normal mode. If, for some strange reason, you want to reverse your text, type POKE 282,0. The 282,0 POKE doesn't lock the textinto reversed characters, as the 282,1 does.

The slow scrolling POKE 359,60 is one of the most interesting of the POKEs. When it's used, all text is printed at a slower rate, which is especially nice for listing programs. A curious side effect of this POKE is that you can enter graphics commands directly. You can change PMODEs, SCREENs, or any other graphics command and watch it execute. Try SCREEN 0,1. I particularly like the orange screen. Use POKE 359,126 to return to normal scrolling and counteract any graphics on the screen. This POKE won't work with the disk controller plugged in.

To prevent programs from listing, POKE 383,158. I put this POKE at the beginning of a program so that after it is run, the program cannot be listed. This can't protect a program from being seen if it is listed before it is run. Using this POKE with an auto-loader solves the problem, though. POKE 383,0 accomplishes normal listing.

Adventure games and the like usually take up a lot of memory. A PCLEARO command can reserve more RAM for a long program if it doesn't use graphics. Unfortunately, Extended Color Basic only supports a PCLEAR1. The memory displaced by that single graphics page might someday prevent a masterpiece of programming genius. You can eliminate it by entering POKE 25,6:NEW. The disk system doesn't allow this method to clear the final page of graphics memory. To PCLEAR0 with a disk system, type POKE 25,14:POKE

<b>Baud Rate</b>	<b>POKE 149</b>	POKE 150
50	4	88
75	2	227
110	1	246
134.5	1	153
150	1 4	110
300		180
600		87
1,200	ALC: NO.	40
1,800	S. S. March	25
2,000		23
2,400		18
3,600		10
4,800	The Martin Print	7
7,200		3
9,600		1

#### 3584,0:NEW.

Color Computers with 64K have many advantages over models with less memory. Besides having more RAM,

ş	system Alterations: Speed Up Normal Speed Triple Speed Normal Speed Lock into Uppercase Reverse Text Slow Scrolling Normal Scrolling Prevent Listing Normal Listing	POKE 65495,0 POKE 65494,0 POKE 65497,0 POKE 65496,0 POKE 282,1 POKE 282,0 POKE 359,60 POKE 359,126
	Normal Speed Triple Speed Normal Speed Lock into Uppercase Reverse Text Slow Scrolling Normal Scrolling Prevent Listing	POKE 65494,0 POKE 65497,0 POKE 65496,0 POKE 282,1 POKE 282,0 POKE 359,60
	Triple Speed Normal Speed Lock into Uppercase Reverse Text Slow Scrolling Normal Scrolling Prevent Listing	POKE 65497,0 POKE 65496,0 POKE 282,1 POKE 282,0 POKE 359,60
	Normal Speed Lock into Uppercase Reverse Text Slow Scrolling Normal Scrolling Prevent Listing	POKE 65497,0 POKE 65496,0 POKE 282,1 POKE 282,0 POKE 359,60
	Lock into Uppercase Reverse Text Slow Scrolling Normal Scrolling Prevent Listing	POKE 282,1 POKE 282,0 POKE 359,60
	Reverse Text Slow Scrolling Normal Scrolling Prevent Listing	POKE 282,0 POKE 359,60
	Slow Scrolling Normal Scrolling Prevent Listing	POKE 359,60
	Normal Scrolling Prevent Listing	
	Prevent Listing	POKE 359,126
	Normal Listing	POKE 383,158
1 . 11	Normai Listilig	POKE 383,0
	PCLEARO	POKE 25,6:NEW
	PCLEAR0 for Disk	POKE 25, 14: POKE 3584, 0: NEW
(	Steady Cyan Cursor	POKE 41382,128
K	Flashing Blue Cursor	POKE 41382,192
. (	Change Prompt	POKE 44014,x:POKE 44015,x
	Graphics	A CARLEN AND AND A CARLEN
	Colorful Patterns	POKE 178,x
. 18. 1	Change PCLS Colors	POKE 179,x
1 . A.	SCREEN 0,0	POKE 65314,0
	SCREEN 0,1	POKE 65314,8
	Color Set 0	POKE 65314,192
6.5	Color Set 1	POKE 65314,200
	Blk., Red, Wht., Blu. Color Set	POKE 65314,248
2 in A	Four Shades of Green	POKE 65314,240
Lass I	Disables	CONCEPTS OF CONCEPTS OF CONCERSE
	Disable Extended Basic	POKE 298,0:POKE 303,0
	Restore Extended Basic	POKE 298,25:POKE 303,14
(	Odds and Ends:	
	Cold Start-Up	POKE 113,0:EXEC 40999
- and -	Motor On	POKE 65313,4
1. 200	Motor Off	POKE 65313,52
	Hard Copy of Disk Directory	POKE 111,254:DIR
1.2	ROM Revision Number	EXEC 41175
	Pause Until Key Is Pressed	EXEC 44539

they have the ability to make major alterations to Basic. After entering the 64K RAM mode, you can change the cursor and OK prompt easily. The cursor is stored at location 41382. By a POKE 41382,128, you can change the cursor to a steady cyan box. Using a value of 192 instead of 128 results in a flashing blue cursor. You can change the prompt by POKE 44014,X:POKE 44015,X where X denotes any ASCII code. POKEing the two memory locations that store the prompt with 43 causes the OK to become + +. Again, you can use any ASCII character code you like.

If you have a modem or other hardware device that connects to the RS-232 port, you can increase (or decrease) the baud rate of the computer. See Table 1 for a complete listing of available rates and the POKEs to enact them.

#### Graphics

You like good graphics but the Color Computer has limitations. You believe Assembly language is required to have a wide selection of colors in the higher resolutions. Wrong! Actually, you can attain almost any color or pattern with a single POKE. That magic command is POKE 178,X where X is any value between 0 and 255 that denotes a color or combination of colors. Look at Program Listing 1. If you've never seen the 178 POKE in action before, type in and run the program. It runs through each of the colors possible with the 178 POKE in PMODE4. You probably won't care to watch all of the available combinations. Try changing the color set and the PMODE for a different combination of colors. Look at line 50 of the program. The two commas in the PAINT statement are important. After you execute the 178 POKE, all graphics are drawn with the POKEd color unless you specify another color. This POKE is most effective in PMODEs 3 and 4.

A close cousin of the 178 POKE is the 179 POKE. You use it exactly like the 178 POKE as far as the values POKEd go, but it behaves slightly differently. The 179 POKE changes the PCLS colors. Type in and run Program Listing 2 to see what I mean.

You POKE maniacs probably want to know how to change graphics color sets with a POKE instead of the Extended Basic commands. For SCREEN 0.0 (green text screen), POKE 65314,0. For the orange SCREEN 0,1 POKE 65314,8. To use the graphics screen POKEs, you must set the graphics mode and execute a SCREEN 1 (no comma or second number). The POKE for color set 0 is POKE 65314,192, and POKE 65314,200 enacts color set 1. Color sets not supported by the Basic ROMs are also available. For a black, red, white, and blue color set (in PMODE3), POKE 65314,248. You can obtain a set of colors consisting of four shades of green by POKEing location 65314 with 240.

#### Disables

One major aspect of writing a program is to determine the system requirements. Instead of running a program on both an Extended Basic computer and a regular Color Basic model, it's much more efficient to simply disable Extended Basic and run the program once. The commands to put the expansion ROM into temporary stasis are POKE 298,0:POKE 303,0. After you enter the POKEs, the CoCo no longer understands Extended Basic commands. Restoration of the Extended ROM is every bit as easy as disabling it; just POKE 298,25:POKE 303,14.

#### **Odds and Ends**

Continually turning the Color Com-

puter on and off eventually wears out the power button. As an alternative to toggling power to fully erase memory, here is the cold start-up POKE, my personal favorite. To cause a cold start-up, type POKE 113,0:EXEC 40999. A few moments later, the Extended or Color Basic banners appear. This POKE is good to use for obliterating a machine-language program put into a CLEARed memory location because it completely erases RAM, unlike the NEW statement.

You can turn the cassette motor on or offby either the Basic commands or with a POKE 65313,4 to start the motor or a POKE 65313,52 to shut it off.

If you want to print out a disk directory on your printer, POKE111, 254: DIR produces a hardcopy of the contents of any disk.

Technology is always on the move as evidenced by the ROM revision numbers. There are two Extended Basic revisions (1.0 and 1.1) and three revisions of Color Basic (1.0, 1.1, and 1.2). Each revision of ROM added something new or fixed a fault in a previous ROM. On power-up on Extended Basic machines, the Extended Basic ROM announces its revision number, but in Color Basic, you can find the ROM revision number by typing EXEC 41175.

Most programmers use the INKEY\$ function to make a program pause until they press a key. That's fine if the key pressed has any significant part in the program. When it's used just to let the computer know that you're ready to continue with the program, INKEY\$ takes up a lot of space. A less cumbersome method is to EXEC 44539. This command causes the computer to wait until it receives a response from the keyboard, and then it executes the next command in the program.

Table 2 lists all the POKEs explained here and can serve as a quick-reference guide for you to use when you're in the heat of programming.

Address correspondence to John Majka, 387 Brook Drive, Valparaiso, IN 46383.

178 POKE Demonstration Program 10 PMODE 4,1:SCREEN1,1:PCLS 20 FOR X= 1 TO 255

Program Listing 1.

- 3Ø CIRCLE(128,96),5Ø,5 4Ø POKE 178,X
- 50 PAINT(128,96),,5
- 6Ø PCLS:NEXT

Program Listing 2. 179 POKE Demonstration Program

10 PMODE 4,1:SCREEN1,1:PCLS 20 FOR X= 1 TO 255 30 POKE 179,X 40 PCLS 50 FOR T= 1 TO 200:NEXT T,X





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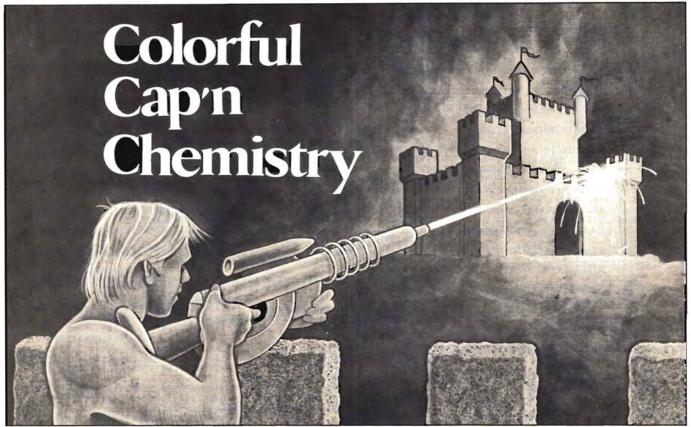
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A program for learning the correct symbol of each of the 103 elements was introduced for the TRS-80 Models I and III in 80 Micro (February, 1982). This color version (Listing 1) covers 50 elements due to the smaller number of set graphic positions on the CoCo screen. By entering different elements into the data lines of the listing, you can make several versions of the game.

In this element game, a correct answer strengthens the Cap'n's laser; an incorrect answer strengthens the Evil Element's laser. Each laser is firing toward the opponent's castle. Enough correct or incorrect answers end the game. If you answer all 50 symbols correctly, you earn your Cap'n Chemistry cape (a lab apron worn backwards).

Listing 2 requires you to give the most stable oxidation state of a named element. The graphics involve lines, which become longer with each correct and incorrect answer. You better hope that the line representing correct elements reaches its Erlenmeyer flask first. You can change the level of difficulty by changing the distance to the incorrect line's flask.

Both games respond to incorrect answers by giving the correct answer. When you answer an element's symbol or oxidation state correctly, that element is removed from the questions. An incorrect answer causes that element to come up again at random.

Address correspondence to James W. Wood, 424 N. Missouri, Atwood, IL 61913.

System Requirements Color Computer or MC-10 16K or 20K RAM Color Basic or Micro Color Basic

Ilustration	by	Richard	Cowdrey
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1Ø CLS:CLEAR2ØØ:DIME\$(5Ø),S\$(5Ø) .JW(5Ø) 20 FORA=1T07:READ C\$(A),IC\$(A):N EXTA 3Ø DATA QUIT CHEATING, HA HA, PUT THE CHART AWAY, BAD GUESS, SHOW OF F, SORRY, GOOD GUESS, EVIL LIKED TH AT 4Ø DATA CAPTAIN IS PROUD, TRY HAR DER, YEA TEAM, BOO HISS, GOOD SHOW, STUDY MUCH? 50 C(1)=4:C(2)=5:C(3)=3 6Ø FORA=1TO25:BL\$=BL\$+CHR\$(128): NEXTA 7Ø FORA=1T08:R\$=R\$+CHR\$(191):NEX TA:L\$=CHR\$(175)+CHR\$(17Ø)+CHR\$(1 65)+CHR\$(175) 80 PRINTTAB(4) "HELP CAPTAIN CHEM ISTRY" 9Ø PRINTTAB(3) "BATTLE THE PORCES OF THE" 1ØØ PRINTTAB(8)"EVIL ELEMENTS." 110 PRINT: PRINT" YOU ARE TO GIV E THE CORRECT" 120 PRINT"SYMBOL FOR EACH ELEMEN T NAMED. 130 PRINT" (USE ALL CAPITOL LETTE RS.) 14Ø PRINT<sup>®</sup>CORRECT ANSWERS STRENG THEN THE' Listing continued

Program Listing 1. Element Symbols

#### Listing continued

150 PRINT"CAPTAIN'S DESTRUCTO RA 16Ø PRINT"INCORRECT ANSWERS HELP THE 17Ø PRINT"EVIL SIDE OF THE ELEME NTS." 180 PRINT: PRINT DON'T LET CAPTAI N CHEMISTRY BE 190 PRINT DESTROYED BY EVIL ELEM ENTS." 200 PRINT: INPUT "PRESS <ENTER> TO CONTINUE. ; EN\$ 21Ø CLS3:FORA=1TO5Ø:READ E\$(A),S S(A):NEXTA 220 DATA HYDROGEN, H, HELIUM, HE, LI THIUM,LI,BERYLLIUM,BE 23Ø DATA BORON,B,CARBON,C,NITROG EN,N,OXYGEN,O 240 DATA FLUORINE, F, NEON, NE, SODI UM, NA, MAGNESIUM, MG 25Ø DATA ALUMINUM, AL, SILICON, SI, PHOSPHORUS, P, SULPHUR, S 26Ø DATA CHLORINE, CL, ARGON, AR, PO TASSIUM, K, CALCIUM, CA 27Ø DATA CHROMIUM, CR, MANGANESE, M N, IRON, FE, COBALT, CO 28Ø DATA NICKEL,NI,COPPER,CU,ZIN C,ZN,GALLIUM,GA 29Ø DATA GERMANIUM, GE, ARSENIC, AS SELENIUM, SE, BROMINE, BR 300 DATA KRYPTON, KR, RUBIDIUM, RB, STRONTIUM, SR, SILVER, AG 31Ø DATA TIN, SN, ANTIMONY, SB, IODI NE, I, XENON, XE 32Ø DATA CESIUM,CS,BARIUM,BA,PLA TINUM, PT, GOLD, AU 33Ø DATA MERCURY, HG, LEAD, PB, RADO N,RN,FRANCIUM,FR 34Ø DATA RADIUM, RA, URANIUM, U 35Ø CLSØ 36Ø PRINT@32, CHR\$(145)+CHR\$(145) ;:PRINT@64,CHR\$(149)+CHR\$(159)+C HR\$(163); 37Ø PRINT@96, CHR\$(149)+CHR\$(151) ;:PRINT @128,CHR\$(148)+CHR\$(156) 38Ø PRINT@29,CHR\$(178)+CHR\$(178) +CHR\$(178);:PRINT@61,CHR\$(191)+C HR\$(189)+CHR\$(186); 39Ø PRINT@92, CHR\$(163)+CHR\$(191) +CHR\$(19Ø)+CHR\$(186) 400 PRINT@125,CHR\$(191)+CHR\$(189 )+CHR\$(186): 41Ø PRINT@157, CHR\$(188)+CHR\$(188 +CHR\$(184); ";:PRI 42Ø PRINT@16Ø,"CAPTAIN NT@192, "CHEMISTRY'S";: PRINT@224, CASTLE 43Ø PRINT@183,"EVIL ;:PRINT @215,"ELEMENT'S";:PRINT@247,"EMP TRE 44Ø PRINT@29Ø, "WHAT IS THE SYMBO L FOR---" 450 R=RND(50): IF JW(R)=1 THEN 45 46Ø PRINT@354,BL\$;:PRINT@374,LEF T\$(BL\$,1Ø); 47Ø PRINT@418,BL\$;:PRINT@48Ø,BL\$ 48Ø PRINT@354,E\$(R);:PRINT@374," ;: INPUTAN\$ 49Ø IF AN\$=S\$(R) THEN JW(R)=1:GO то5ØØ 492 GOTO 53Ø 500 NC=NC+1:FORA=1TO3:SOUND150,1 :FORB=6 TO 6+NC:SET(B,5,C(A)):NE XTB:FORB=6 TO 6+NC:RESET(B,5):NE XTB:NEXTA 51Ø PRINT@418,C\$(RND(7)); 52Ø IF NC=5Ø THEN 6ØØ 525 GOTO56Ø 53Ø NI=NI+2:SOUND3Ø,3:FORA=55T05 5-NI STEP-1:SET(A,5,2):NEXTA:FOR A=55TO 55-NI STEP-1:RESET(A.5):N EXTA 54Ø IF NI=5Ø THEN 77Ø 55Ø PRINT@418,IC\$(RND(7))+\*. IT' S \*+S\$(R)+\* \*;

56Ø PRINT@48Ø, PRESS <ENTER> TO CONTINUE" 57Ø IN\$=INKEY\$ 58Ø A\$=INKEY\$:IFA\$=""THEN58Ø 59Ø IFASC(A\$)=13 THEN 45Ø 595 GOTO58Ø 600 CLS0:PRINT@110,CHR\$(147)+CHR \$(147)+CHR\$(147)+CHR\$(147); 61Ø PRINT@141,CHR\$(148)+CHR\$(159 )+CHR\$(168)+CHR\$(168)+CHR\$(159)+ CHR\$(152): 62Ø PRINT@174,CHR\$(159)+CHR\$(159 )+CHR\$(159)+CHR\$(159);:PRINT@2Ø7 CHR\$(149)+CHR\$(154): 63Ø PRINT@236,R\$;:PRINT@268,CHR\$ (191)+CHR\$(128)+LEFT\$(R\$,4)+CHR\$ (128)+CHR\$(191); 64Ø PRINT@3ØØ,CHR\$(191)+CHR\$(128 )+LEFT\$(R\$,4)+CHR\$(128)+CHR\$(191 65Ø PRINT@332,CHR\$(158)+CHR\$(128 )+LEFT\$(R\$,4)+CHR\$(128)+CHR\$(157 66Ø PRINT@366,CHR\$(175)+CHR\$(175 )+CHR\$(175)+CHR\$(175); 67Ø PRINT@398,L\$;:PRINT@43Ø,L\$;: PRINT@462,L\$; 68Ø PRINT@493,CHR\$(179)+CHR\$(183 )+CHRS(128)+CHRS(128)+CHRS(187)+CHR\$(179): 69Ø PRINT@36, "YOU HAVE EARNED YO UR CAPE":FORT=1TO3ØØ:NEXTT 7ØØ FORA=14TO2Ø:SET(37-A,A,4):NE XTA 71Ø SET(17,21,4):SET(17,22,4) 72Ø FORA=16TO27:SET(A,23,4):NEXT A 73Ø FORA=36TO47:SET(A,23,4):NEXT 74Ø SET(46,22,4):SET(46,21,4) 75Ø FORA=2ØTO14STEP-1:SET(A+26,A ,4):NEXTA 76Ø GOTO78Ø 77Ø FORA=8 TO Ø STEP-1:SOUND2Ø,1 :CLS(A):NEXTA:PRINT@196, YOU LET THE CAPTAIN DOWN" 78Ø PRINT\*TRY AGAIN (Y/N)?\* 79Ø A\$=INKEY\$:IFA\$="Y"THEN RUN 795 IF A\$="N" THEN END 800 GOTO 790 Program Listing 2. Stable Valence 1Ø CLS3:CLEAR2ØØ:DIM E\$(5Ø),V\$(5 Ø),JW(5Ø) 20 FORA=1TO32:BLS=BLS+CHRS(128): NEXTA 3Ø FORA=1TO5Ø:READ E\$(A),V\$(A):N EXTA 4Ø PRINT:PRINTTAB(6)"\*\*VALENCE T IME\*\* 50 PRINT" GIVE THE MOST STABLE VALENCE": PRINT FOR EACH ELEMENT NAMED." 60 PRINT"DON'T FORGET TO USE A N EGATIVE": PRINT"SIGN FOR NEGATIVE ANSWERS." 7Ø PRINT: PRINT YOU WANT THE LINE REPRESENTING":PRINT"CORRECT ANS WERS TO REACH IT'S":PRINT"FLASK FIRST11" 80 PRINT: PRINT" PRESS < ENTER> TO CONTINUE" 9Ø IN\$=INKEY\$ 100 AS=INKEYS:IFAS="" THEN100 105 IF ASC(A\$)=13 THEN 110 107 GOTO 100 110 CLS 120 INS=INKEYS 13Ø PRINT: PRINT DIFFICULTY (E)A SY, (M)EDIUM, (H)ARD, (I)MPO SSIBLE"; 14Ø D\$=INKEY\$:IFD\$=""THEN14Ø 15Ø IFD\$="E"THEN D=153:GOTO2ØØ 16Ø IF D\$="M" THEN D=146:GOTO 2Ø 17Ø IF D\$="H" THEN D=139:GOTO 2Ø 18Ø IFD\$="I" THEND≈132:GOTO2ØØ 19Ø GOTO13Ø 200 DATA HYDROGEN, 1, HELIUM, 0, LIT HIUM, 1, BERYLLIUM, 2 21Ø DATA BORON, 3, CARBON, -4, NITRO GEN, -3, OXYGEN, -2 220 DATA FLUORINE,-1,NEON,Ø,SODI UM,1,MAGNESIUM,2 230 DATA ALUMINUM, 3, SILICON, 4, PH OSPHORUS,5,SULFUR,6 24Ø DATA CHLORINE,-1,ARGON,Ø,POT ASSIUM,1,CALCIUM,2 25Ø DATA CHROMIUM, 3, MANGANESE, 2, IRON, 3, COBALT, 2 26Ø DATANICKEL, 2, COPPER, 2, ZINC, 2 .GALLIUM.3 27Ø DATA GERMANIUM,4,ARSENIC,-3, SELENIUM, 4, BROMINE, -1 28Ø DATA KRYPTON,Ø,RUBIDIUM,1,ST RONTIUM, 2, SILVER, 1 290 DATA TIN, 4, ANTIMONY, -3, IODIN E,-1,XENON,Ø 300 DATACESIUM, 1, BARIUM, 2, PLATIN UM,4,GOLD,3 31Ø DATA MERCURY, 2, LEAD, 2, RADON, Ø,FRANCIUM,1 32Ø DATA RADIUM,2,URANIUM,6 33Ø CLSØ:PRINT@9,"\*\*VALENCE GAME \*\*";:PRINT@32, CORRECT";:PRINT@9 6. "INCORRECT" 340 PRINT0257, "WHAT IS THE VALEN CE OF---": 350 PRINT057, CHR\$(145)+CHR\$(147) +CHR\$(146);:PRINT@89,CHR\$(145)+C HR\$(159)+CHR\$(146); 36Ø PRINT @12Ø,CHR\$(145)+CHR\$(15 9)+CHR\$(159)+CHR\$(159)+CHR\$(146) 37Ø PRINT@D,CHR\$(145)+CHR\$(147)+ CHR\$(146);:PRINT@D+32,CHR\$(145)+ CHR\$(159)+CHR\$(146); 38Ø PRINT@D+63, CHR\$(145)+CHR\$(15 9)+CHR\$(159)+CHR\$(159)+CHR\$(146) 39Ø R=RND(5Ø):IF JW(R)=1THEN39Ø 400 PRINT@325,BL\$;:PRINT@345,LEF T\$(BL\$,7); 41Ø PRINT@324,E\$(R); 42Ø PRINT@345,";:INPUT AN\$ 43Ø IF AN\$<>V\$(R) THEN NI=NI+1:G ото 432 431 GOTO 435 432 IF POINT(NI+1,11)<>ØTHEN48Ø 434 SET(NI,1Ø,8):GOTO45Ø 435 NC=NC+1 440 IF NC=50 THEN 500 445 SET(NC,4,3):JW(R)=1:PRINT@38 8,"CORRECT";:GOTO46Ø 450 PRINT@388, "INCORRECT, IT IS ':V\$(R): 460 PRINT@449, PRESS (ENTER) TO CONTINUE";:INPUT E\$ 47Ø PRINT@388,BL\$;:PRINT@449,BL\$ ::GOTO39Ø 48Ø 'LOSE 49Ø CLS: FORA=1T01Ø:CLS(RND(9)-1) :SOUNDRND(1ØØ),1:NEXTA:CLS:PRINT :PRINT"SORRY":PRINT"THE VALENCE GAME DESTROYED YOU";GOTO58Ø 500 WIN 51Ø FORB=1TO3:FORA=-1TO6 520 PRINT@57, CHR\$(145+16\*A)+CHR\$ (147+16\*A)+CHR\$(146+16\*A); 53Ø PRINT@89, CHR\$(145+16\*A)+CHR\$ (159+16\*A)+CHR\$(146+16\*A); 54Ø PRINT@12Ø,CHR\$(145+16\*A)+CHR \$(159+16\*A)+CHR\$(159+16\*A)+CHR\$( 159+16\*A)+CHR\$(146+16\*A); 55Ø SOUNDRND(1ØØ)+1ØØ,1 56Ø NEXTA,B 57Ø CLS:PRINT:PRINT"YOU ARE NOW A VALENCE PERSON" 58Ø PRINT: PRINT"PLAY AGAIN? (Y/N 590 INS=INKEYS: IF INS="Y"THEN RU 595 IF IN\$="N" THEN END 600 GOTO 590

END

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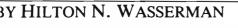
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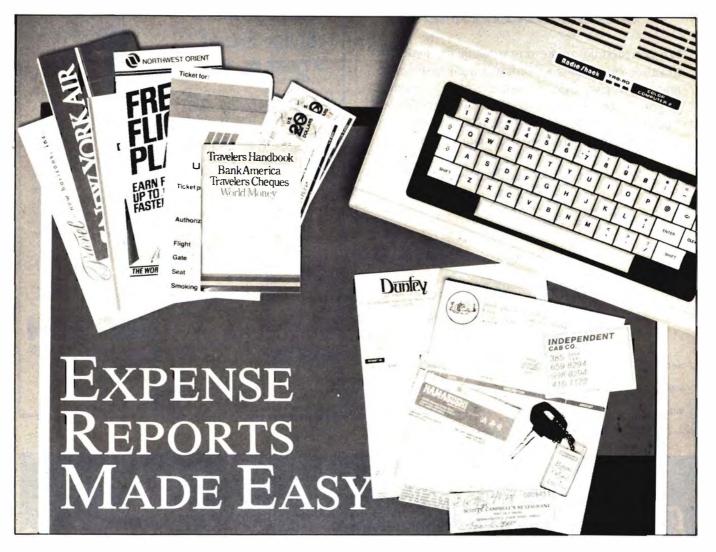


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This program is available on our Instant CoCo cassette. See the Instant CoCo ad elsewhere in this issue

# instant COCO-





## Finally, a program to take the drudgery out of keeping track of your travel expenses.

f you travel in your normal business routine, accounting for your expenses after the trip is probably not your favorite task. However, unless you're a compulsive record keeper, you must do your expense report as soon as possible to avoid becoming a victim of your own poor memory.

#### **Expense Report**

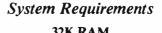
Expense Report takes the drudgery out of this task. It's fully menu driven. It uses the INKEY\$ function where immediate screen action is desired and the INPUT function where it's desirable to control action with the enter key. It allows for entry of all necessary data, then does the arithmetic for you, and enables you to edit the data and recalculate the results, either before or after printing out the report.

The printout is carefully formatted so you can see all the information at a glance. The program provides for disk storage of the data, and the data can be edited and recalculated after loading it in from disk. If you don't have a disk system, the last paragraph has instructions concerning conversion of Expense Report for use with tape.

If you don't have a printer, Expense Report can still help you because all the totals are written to the screen, and you can use all the editing routines. Unfortunately, since Expense Report uses more than 20K of RAM, you can't use it with a 16K CoCo.

Expense Report is written entirely in

Basic, so it's quite simple to modify any part of the program for your own needs. As it appears here, it allows for an expense report covering one to five days. The five-day limit is an arbitrary decision to make a printout on an 80-column printer easy to read. If you have a 15-



**32K RAM Disk Extended Color Basic Disk Drive** (Will work with cassette with modification) **Printer Optional** 

inch printer, you can easily extend the maximum number of days to 10 by careful formatting and making the necessary changes in the program. You can also extend the maximum number of days even with an 80-column printer by using the compressed-type mode. To fit the entire report on an  $8\frac{1}{2}$ - by 11-inch sheet of paper, position the print head at the very top of the sheet.

#### **Special Features**

Some features of Expense Report deserve more detailed attention. Refer to Table 1, a list of the variables used, and Table 2, a sample expense-report printout.

Expense Report uses a four-layered set of double-dimensioned variables. The first layer contains the variable XP, which holds the dollar amounts of each of the 13 daily expense items (IT\$), plus the daily totals (row 14), and item totals (column 6). The variable XP is, therefore, dimensioned for 14 rows and six columns (XP(14,6)).

The remaining three layers contain three other variables. Each of these variables (F1, F2, and F4) represent flags that add information about the item to which they apply. Specifically, F1 indicates whether the item was paid for with cash (out-of-pocket) and/or was nonbillable. The item to which F1 applies is flagged with c, n, or cn.

The variable F2 indicates an explanatory comment for the item, and the item is flagged with a number (from one to 12) referring to the like-numbered comment. The variable F4 indicates that the item is billable (chargeable) to a secondary account, and that item is flagged with an s.

The transportation items be can similarly flagged with the exception that no provision is made for explanatory comments for transportation items. Variable F3 is the cash and/or nonbillable flag, while F5 is the secondary account charge flag for transportation items.

When you start a new expense report, choose "Input Data" from the main menu. The first information you must input is the number of days covered by the report, which must have a minimum value of one or the program won't proceed. After you provide some additional identifying information, you reach the first actual expense item: Breakfast. When entering a dollar amount, don't use the dollar sign, and if it's an even amount (no cents), don't enter the decimal point and two zeros. All numbers are automatically formatted because the program uses the PRINT USING instruction throughout.

As soon as you enter an amount for Breakfast, you'll encounter the flagging procedure. If you press just enter, indicating a zero expense for that item, the program skips the flagging procedure.

At the top of the screen, you signify yes or no to the question, "Flag this item?" If you answer "N", data entry proceeds with the next item, "Lunch". If you answer "Y", the screen switches to the flag menu. There are actually two different flag menus. The one that appears on the screen depends on whether or not you've indicated a secondary account to which to charge some items. The screen continues to return to the flag menu until you choose "5. Exit Flag Item Menu". This choice is the same in both flag menus. Once you choose option 5, the program continues with the next daily expense item.

After you enter all the items for each day, the program automatically adds each row and column and stores the results. It then proceeds to the entry of transportation items. The procedure is essentially the same as with the daily items (including flagging of items) except for the lack of explanatory comments.

After you enter all the transportation data, the remainder of the calculations are automatically performed. (You have

	Table 1. List of Variables in EXPREPRT.BAS.
AD	Amount of cash advance
B1	Amount charged to primary account
B1\$	Name of primary account
B2	Amount charged to secondary account
B2\$	Name of secondary account
C	Total number of comments (at end of data input), or number of
~	a particular comment
CA	Total cash paid out-of-pocket
COS(C)	A comment
D\$(X)	Date of a transportation item
DE\$(X)	Destination of a particular transportation item
DT\$(J)	Dates covered by expense report
F1(I,J)	Cash or nonbillable flag for a daily expense item
F2(I,J)	Comment flag
F3(X)	Cash or nonbillable flag for a transportation item
F4(I,J)	Secondary account charge flag for a daily expense item.
F5(X)	Secondary account charge flag for a transportation item
GT	Grand Total of expenses
HD	Amount of hotel charges billed directly to primary account
I	Number of each daily expense item (rows)
IT\$(I)	Names of daily expense items
1 Contractions	Number of each day covered by expense report (columns)
M	Number of transportation items
N	Total number of days covered by expense report
NB	Total of nonbillable expenses
NF\$	Name of file (to be saved to disk)
OT\$	Name of "Other" (last of daily expense items)
PR\$	Purpose of travel
RE SA\$	Amount of reimbursement to individual or company
the same is a surface of the second sec	Secondary account presence (Yes or No)
TB	Total of billable expenses (B1 + B2)
TC	Total of transportation expenses
TR\$(X)	Type of transportation (plane, train, car, etc.)
TI(X)	Amount of a transportation item
XP(I,J) XX\$	Amount of a daily expense item Your name

to indicate if a cash advance was taken and if the hotel bill was billed directly to your company or client.) All the results then scroll out on the screen and remain there until you press any key to return to the main menu.

Once you return to the main menu, you can exercise any of the options listed. If you choose to change (edit) any data, the change menu appears on the screen. Here, your choices are: to change daily items, to change transportation items, to change comments, to change the amount of hotel expense billed direct, to change the amount of cash advance, to recalculate, or to exit to main menu. If you make any changes, the last step before exiting the change menu must be the Recalculate choice. If you fail to exercise this choice, the totals won't reflect the changes you've made. When you choose Recalculate, there is a brief pause (during which your CoCo is redoing the arithmetic), and once again, all of the results scroll on the screen and remain on the screen until you press any key to return to the main menu.

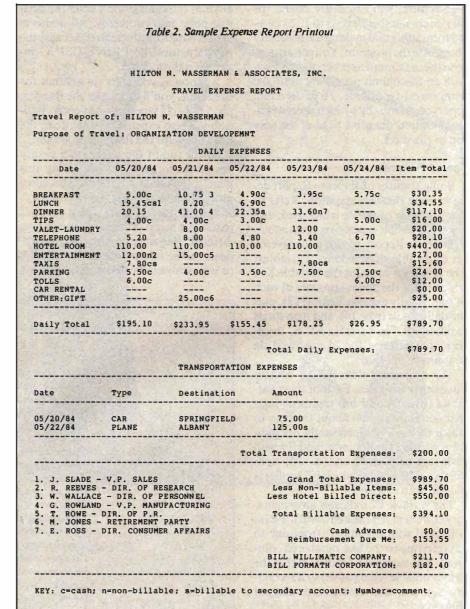
Note that while you're in the edit mode, you have the opportunity to change the actual expense items or the flags associated with any expense item. To reach the flag-changing procedure, just press the enter key when asked what item you want to change. You are then asked if you want to change a flag. Don't try to change a comment flag here—to do so, your choice must be Change Comments in the change menu.

If you choose Change Comments in the change menu, you see the Change Comments menu. Here you can change an already existing comment, delete a comment, add a comment, and return to the change menu. If you delete a comment, all the comment numbers (and flags) are rewritten. If you choose to add a comment, you can do so only if you're not already at the limit of 12 comments.

If you choose to save the file to disk while in the main menu, you are instructed to name the file in the following format: MMMDD-YY, e.g., MAY05-84. When loading a file from disk, use the same file-name convention.

#### **Formatting Safeguards**

Whenever the program requires the input of names (name of primary and secondary accounts or of text, e.g., comments), safeguards prevent the input of



more characters than allowed by the format limitations. The safeguards not only prevent the input, but also provide a tone to call your attention to the need to redo the input. Similar safeguards prevent errors in making menu selections that might have a destructive effect on the data.

#### **The Print Subroutine**

The print subroutine starts at line 8000. These comments enable you to make any necessary changes in the program to adapt it to your printer. The printer codes as they appear here are for the C.Itoh Prowriter 8510. The codes in line 8010 and 8020 (CHR\$(27); CHR\$(33) and CHR\$(27); CHR\$(34))

simply cause the name of the company and the title "Travel Expense Report" to be printed in bold type. These codes should be changed for your printer or omitted entirely.

Similarly, the codes CHR\$(27); CHR\$(88) and CHR\$(27); CHR\$(89) are the start and stop codes on the Prowriter for underlines. These codes are used to print 55- and 80-column lines on the report. You'll notice, incidentally, that the printer pauses noticeably before printing a line. This delay is eliminated if you set your printer and CoCo to print at 9600 baud.

You should modify line 8010 so that it prints the name of the company for

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which you work. You also have to change the tab number to properly center the company name.

#### Alternate Editing Procedure

If you want to cut down on typing when entering this program in your CoCo, you can omit the editing subroutines in lines 1385–1940 and still edit the data although in a much less convenient manner. Bear in mind that you cannot omit the Recalculate subroutine contained in lines 600–740.

The alternate editing is on an item-byitem basis. This brief description of the procedure is also helpful in understanding the inner workings of Expense Report.

Completely enter the data for the entire expense report. If you make an error during the data entry, make a note of that error on a separate piece of paper. When you complete the data entry, you are at the point where the program tells you to press any key to continue. Do so and you are back to the main menu. Press the E key to exit the program. Even though you've exited the program, your CoCo retains all the data you entered as long as you don't turn the CoCo off or type "RUN" and press enter.

This procedure requires familiarity with the variables shown in Table 1. Think of the first part of the expense report as a matrix. The rows (I) are the daily items numbered from 1 to 14. Number 1 is Breakfast, and number 14 is Daily Total. The columns (J) are days numbered from 1 to 5, and the sixth column is Item Total. So you have a 14-by-6 matrix.

For example, suppose that you want to change the amount for Dinner on the second day. Dinner is the third item (I = 3), and it is the second day (J = 2). Therefore, Dinner on the second day is represented by the variable XP(3,2). To enter a new amount for XP(3,2), simply type in XP(3,2) = (the new amount) and press the enter key. You can change any daily expense item in this manner.

To change a flag for any daily expense item, you use a similar procedure. If you want to change the flag for Entertainment on the third day to make it nonbillable, simply type F1(8,3) = 2. Refer to the daily item flag subroutine starting at line 5500 for the proper numbers to use. To charge a daily expense item (for example, Lunch on the second day) to the secondary account, type F4(2,2) = 6.

To change comment 3, type and enter CO(3) = (the new comment in quotes). Be careful here not to exceed 40 characters. To add a comment to an expense report that has seven comments, type and enter CO\$(8) = (the new comment in quotes). Again, be careful not to exceed 40 characters. When you add a comment for a daily expense item, you must also type in and enter F2(I,J) = (the number of the new comment). If the new comment applies to Entertainment on the third day, type F2(8,3) = 8. To delete comment number 8 for Entertainment on the third day, type and enter CO(8) = "", and then F2(8,3) = 0.

To change a transportation item, use the same procedure. For example, to change the first transportation item, type and enter T1(1) = (the new amount). To change the flag for the first transportation item, type F3(1) = 1 (to flag it as a cash item) or F3(1) = 2 (to flag it as a nonbillable item) or F5(1) = 6 (to flag it as a secondary account charge).

When you complete this manual editing, you then type GOTO 600 to recalculate all of the totals. *Caution:* Do not type and enter "RUN 600". If you do, you may wipe out all of the data you have entered. As a safeguard against inadvertently making this mistake, save the report to disk before attempting to do any manual editing.

#### Hope It's Helpful

I hope EXPREPRT.BAS is as helpful to you as it is to me. I find that it not only assures accurate records, but it also makes it easy to keep up-to-date, even with a heavy travel schedule.

For those of you who don't have disk systems, an easy conversion makes this program work with tape. The conversion affects the two subroutines starting at lines 7300 and 7700. Wherever the word "Disk" is (in the main menu also), change it to "Tape", and change all references to "#1" to "# - 1". For clarity, add some instructions for positioning the tape, pressing the play or record buttons, and so on.

Address correspondence to Hilton N. Wasserman, Ph. D., 45-53 248th St., Little Neck, NY 11362.

	Program Listing. Expense Report
	20 REM ** PROVIDES A FORMATTED P RINTOUT OF A 1-5 DAY EXPENSE REP ORT.
	3Ø CLEAR1ØØØ 4Ø DIM XP(14,6),F1(13,5),F2(13,5 ),F2\$(13,5),F4(13,5),IT\$(14),DT\$ (5),T1(3),F3(3),F5(3),D\$(3),TR\$( 3),DE\$(3),CO\$(12)
	<pre>5Ø CLS:PRINT@232,"INITIALI7ING ":GOSUB1ØØØ:'INITIALI7ATION. 6Ø CLS:PRINT@11, "MAIN MENU":PRI NT:PRINT@71,"<i> INPUT DATA":PRI NT:PRINT@135."<c> CHANGE DATA":P</c></i></pre>
	RINT:PRINT@199," <s> SAVE TO DISK " 7Ø PRINT@263,"<l> LOAD FROM DISK ":PRINT@327,"<p> PRINT REPORT":P</p></l></s>
	RINT@391," <e> EXIT PROGRAM":PRIN T@451,"YOUR CHOICE-I-C-S-L-P-E &gt;" 80 X\$=INKEYS:IF X\$="" THEN 80</e>
	9Ø CLS:ON INSTR("ICSLPE",X\$) GOT OllØ,14ØØ,73ØØ,77ØØ,37Ø,41Ø 1ØØ PRINT" INVALID ENTRY" PLEAS E REDO.":SOUND 1ØØ,5:FOR X=1TO1Ø
	<pre>ØØ:NEXT X:GOTO6Ø 11Ø GOSUB2ØØØ:'INPUT DAILY DATA 12Ø GOSUB3ØØØ:'DO ALL HORIZONTAL TOTALS. 13Ø GOSUB4ØØØ:'DO ALL VERTICAL T</pre>
	OTALS. 14Ø IN=14:'THE PARAMETER "IN" IS AN INPUT TO THE SUBROUTINE, If IS USED TO TOTAL ROW 14 TO GET A
	TOTAL OF THE DAILY TOTALS. 15Ø GOSUB35ØØ:'DO ROW 14 TOTAL. 16Ø GOSUB46ØØ:'INPUT TRANSPORTAT ION DATA.
	<pre>17Ø CLS:PRINT TOTAL DAILY EXPENS E IS: ";:PRINTUSING "\$\$####.##";XP (14,6):PRINT 18Ø PRINT TOTAL TRANSPORTATION E</pre>
	<pre>XPENSE IS ";:PRINTUSING"\$\$###################################</pre>
	<pre>#.##";GT 2ØØ GOSUB65ØØ:'GET TOTAL NON-BIL LABLE EXPENSES. 21Ø_PRINT:INPUT"HOTEL BILLED DIR</pre>
	ECT";HD 22Ø IF SA\$="Y" THEN GOSUB7ØØØ:'G ET SECONDARY ACCOUNT TOTAL. 23Ø TB=GT-NB-HD
	24Ø PRINT:PRINT"TOTAL BILLABLE E XP. IS ";:PRINTUSING"\$\$######; TB:PRINT 25Ø GOSUB6ØØØ:'GET TOTAL CASH EX
	PENDED. 26Ø AD=Ø:INPUT"AMOUNT OF CASH AD VANCE";AD 27Ø RE=CA-AD
	<pre>28Ø PRINT:PRINT:IF RE&gt;=Ø THEN PR INT"REIMBURSEMENT DUE ME IS: ;:PRINTUSING"\$\$####.##";RE 29Ø IF RE&lt;Ø THEN PRINT"REIMBURSE MENT DUE COMPANY IS. "DENTUSI</pre>
	MENT DUE COMPANY IS: ";:PRINTUSI NG"\$\$####.##";ABS(RE) 300 PRINT"TOTAL NON-BILLABLE EXP ENSE IS: ";:PRINTUSING"\$\$####.## ";NB
	31Ø B1=TB-B2 32Ø PRINT TOTAL TO BE BILLED TO "B1\$" IS: ";:PRINTUSING"\$\$####.# #";B1
	330 IF SA\$="Y" THEN PRINT"TOTAL TO BE BILLED TO "B2\$" IS: ";:PRI NTUSING"\$\$####.##";B2 340 PRINT:PRINT" TO CONTINUE, P
ł,	RESS ANY KEY." Listing continued

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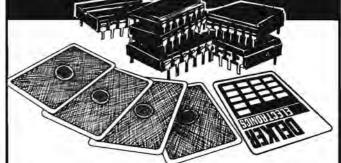
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35Ø X\$=INKEY\$:IF X\$="" THEN 35Ø 36Ø GOTO6Ø 37Ø IF N=Ø THEN PRINT@23Ø, "NO DA TA IN COMPUTERI":SOUND 100,5:FOR X=1T0100:NEXT X:GOTO60 38Ø IF PEEK(65314)=4 THEN GOSUB8 ØØØ ELSE GOTO4ØØ:'IF PRINTER IS READY, GET PRINTOUT OF EXPENSE R EPORT. 39Ø GOTO6Ø 400 CLS:PRINT@5, PRINTER IS NOT READY!":SOUND 100,5:FOR X=1T0100 Ø:NEXT X:GOTO6Ø 410 END 57Ø 580 'RECALCULATE AFTER CHANGING DATA. 59Ø 600 GOSUB3000: 'DO ALL HORIZONTAL TOTALS. 61Ø GOSUB4ØØØ: 'DO ALL VERTICAL T OTALS. 62Ø IN=14:GOSUB35ØØ: 'DO ROW 14 T OTAL 63Ø TC=Ø:FOR X=1TOM 64Ø TC=TC+T1(X) 650 NEXT X 66Ø CLS:PRINT"TOTAL DAILY EXPENS E IS:";:PRINTUSING"\$\$####.##";XP (14,6):PRINT 670 PRINT TOTAL TRANSPORTATION E XPENSE IS ";:PRINTUSING"\$\$####.# #";TC:PRINT 68Ø GT=XP(14,6)+TC:PRINT"GRAND T OTAL EXP. IS ";:PRINTUSING"\$\$##9 #.#9";GT 69Ø GOSUB65ØØ: 'GET TOTAL NON-BIL LABLE EXPENSES. 700 IF SAS="Y" THEN GOSUB7000:'G ET SECONDARY ACCOUNT TOTAL. 710 TB=GT-NB-HD 720 PRINT: PRINT TOTAL BILLABLE E XP. IS ";:PRINTUSING"\$\$####.##"; TB:PRINT 73Ø GOSUB6ØØØ:'GET TOTAL CASH EX PENDED. 74Ø GOTO27Ø 970 980 'INITIALIZATION. 99ø ' 1000 FOR I=1T014 1Ø1Ø FOR J=1T06 1Ø2Ø XP(I,J)=Ø 1Ø3Ø NEXT J 1Ø4Ø NEXT I 1Ø5Ø FOR I=1T013 1060 FOR J=1T05 1Ø7Ø F1(I,J)=Ø 1Ø3Ø F2(I,J)=Ø 1Ø9Ø F4(I,J)=Ø 1100 NEXT J 1110 NEXT I 1120 FOR X=1T012  $1130 \cos(x) = 1$ 1140 NEXT X 115Ø FOR X=1T03 1160 F3(X) = 0117Ø F5(X)=Ø 1180 NEXT X 119Ø A=5:C=Ø:N=Ø:Y=Ø 1200 IT\$(1)="BREAKFAST" 121Ø IT\$(2)="LUNCH" 1220 IT\$(3) = "DINNER" 123Ø IT\$(4)="TIPS" 124Ø IT\$(5)="VALET-LAUNDRY" 125Ø IT\$(6)="TELEPHONE" 126Ø IT\$(7)="HOTEL ROOM" 127Ø IT\$(8)="ENTERTAINMENT" 128Ø IT\$(9)="TAXIS" 129Ø IT\$(1Ø)="PARKING"

1300 IT\$(11)="TOLLS" 1310 IT\$(12)="CAR RENTAL" 132Ø IT\$(13)="OTHER" IT\$(14)="Daily Total" 133Ø 134Ø RETURN 1385 139Ø 'CHANGE DATA. 1395 1400 CLS:IF N=0 THEN 7300 ELSE P RINT@69, DO YOU WANT TO CHANGE:" 1405 PRINT@133, "<D> DAILY ITEM": PRINT@165, "<T> TRANSPORTATION IT EM":PRINT@197, "<M> COMMENTS":PRI NT@229,"<H> HOTEL RILLED DIRECT" :PRINT@261,"<C> CASH ADVANCE":PR INT@293, "<R> RECALCULATE": PRINT@ 325, "<E> EXIT TO MAIN MENU" 1410 PRINT@386, YOUR CHOICE-D-T-M-H-C-R-E-->" 1415 X\$=INKEY\$:IF X\$="" THEN 141 142Ø CLS:ON INSTR("DTMHCRE",X\$) GOTO1445,1555,165Ø,1865,19ØØ,6ØØ ,6Ø 1425 PRINT" INVALID ENTRY! PLEA SE REDO.":SOUND 100,5:FOR X=1TO1 000:NEXT X:GOTO1400 143Ø ' 1435 'CHANGE DAILY ITEMS. 144Ø ' 1445 PRINT"CHANGE WHAT DAY (1-5) ::INPUT J 145Ø IF J=Ø THEN 14ØØ ELSE IF J> 5 OR J>N THEN PRINT: PRINT" INVA LID ENTRY! PLEASE REDO. ":SOUND 1 ØØ,5:FOR X=1T01ØØØ:NEXT X:PRINT: GOT01445 1455 CLS:PRINT:FOR I=1T013 146Ø PRINT I"- "IT\$(I);:PRINT@2Ø +I\*32,USING"####.##";XP(I,J) 1465 NEXT I 147Ø GOSUB1935 1475 IF I=Ø THEN CLS:PRINT"CHANG E A FLAG (Y/N)":GOTO1485 148Ø PRINT"ENTER CORRECT AMOUNT FOR "IT\$(I);:INPUT XP(I,J ):PRINT:PRINT:GOTO1455 1485 X\$=INKEY\$:IF X\$="" THEN 148 5 ELSE IF X\$<>"Y" THEN 1400 149Ø CLS:PRINT:FOR I=1T013 1495 PRINT@I\*32,I"- "IT\$(I);:PRI NT@2Ø+I\*32,USING"####.##";XP(I,J );:IF Fl(I,J)=1 THEN PRINT"C" ;:E LSE IF F1(I,J)=2 THEN PRINT"N" ELSE IF F1(I,J)=3 THEN PRINT"CN" 1500 IF F4(I,J)=6THEN PRINT"S" 1505 IF F2(I,J)<>0 THEN PRINT F2 (I,J)1510 NEXT I 1515 PRINT@448, "CHANGE FLAG FOR WHAT ITEM #";:INPUT I:IF I<1 OR I>13 THEN I=Ø 152Ø IF I<>Ø THEN PRINT"ENTER CO RRECT FLAG FOR ITEM"I":":INPUT F 6\$ ELSE GOTO14 $\emptyset$  #: 'CHANGE ONLY TH E LETTER FLAG HERE. TO CHANGE TH E COMMENT NUMBER, CHOOSE "COMMEN 'TS" FROM THE CHANGE MENU. 1525 IF F6S="C" THEN F1(I,J)=1:F 4(I,J)=Ø ELSE IF F6S="N" THEN F1 (I,J)=2:F4(I,J)=Ø ELSE IF F6S="C N" THEN F1(I,J)=3:F4(I,J)=Ø 153Ø IF F6\$="S" THEN F1(I,J)=Ø:F 4(I,J)=6 ELSE IF F6\$="CS" THEN F 1(I,J)=1:F4(I,J)=6 ELSE IF F6\$=" NS" THEN F1(I,J)=2:F4(I,J)=6 ELS E IF F6S="CNS" THEN F1(I,J)=3:F4(I, J) = 6

 $l(I,J) = \emptyset : F4(I,J) = \emptyset : GOTO149\emptyset$ 1540 1545 'CHANGE TRANSPORTATION ITEM S 155Ø 1555 PRINT"CHANGE WHICH TRANSPOR TATION ITEM (1-3)";:INPUT X 1560 IF X=0 THEN 1400 ELSE IF X> M THEN PRINT" INVALID ENTRY! PL 
 M THEN PRINT
 INVALID
 ENTRY
 T:PRINT"3. DESTINATION: "DE\$(X): PRINT:PRINT"4. AMOUNT: ";:PRINTU SING"####.##";Tl(X) 157Ø PRINT:PRINT" ENTER NUMBER OF ITEM TO BE CHAN GED";: INPUT T: IF T=Ø THEN 1595 E LSE IF T>4 THEN 14ØØ ELSE ON T G OTO1575,158Ø,1585,159Ø 1575 PRINT"ENTER CORRECT DATE":I NPUT D\$(X):GOTO1565 158Ø PRINT"ENTER CORRECT TYPE":I NPUT TR\$(x):GOTO1565 1585 PRINT"ENTER CORRECT DESTINA TION": INPUT DE\$(X): GOTO1565 159Ø PRINT"ENTER CORRECT AMOUNT" :INPUT T1(X):GOTO1565 1595 IF T=Ø THEN CLS:PRINT"CHANG E A FLAG (Y/N)?" 1600 X\$=INKEY\$: IF X\$="" THEN 16 ØØ ELSE IF X\$<>"Y" THEN 1400 1605 CLS:PRINT AMOUNT: ";:PRINTU SING ####, ##; T1(X); IF F3(X)=2 T THEN PRINT"C"; ELSE IF F3(X)=2 T HEN PRINT"N"; ELSE IF F3(X)=3 TH EN PRINT"CN" 161Ø IF F5(X)=6 THEN PRINT"S"
1615 PRINT:PRINT"ENTER CORRECT F LAG";:INPUT F7\$ 162Ø IF F7\$="C" THEN F3(X)=1:F5(  $X = \emptyset$  ELSE IF F7\$="N" THEN F3(X)= 2:F5(X)=Ø ELSE IF F7\$="CN" THEN  $F3(X) = 3: F5(X) = \emptyset$ 1625 IF F7 = "S" THEN  $F3(X) = \emptyset:F5(X) = 0$ X)=6 ELSE IF F7 = "CS" THEN F3(X)=1:F5(X)=6 ELSE IF F7\$="NS" THEN F3(X)=2:F5(X)=6 ELSE IF F7\$="CN S" THEN F3(X)=3:F5(X)=6 163Ø IF F7\$<>" THEN 14ØØ ELSE F  $3(x) = \emptyset : F5(x) = \emptyset : GOTO14\emptyset\emptyset$ 1635 164Ø 'CHANGE COMMENTS MENU. 1650 CLS:PRINT@40, DO YOU WANT T 0:" 1655 PRINT@1ØØ,"<C> CHANGE A COM MENT":PRINT@164,"<D> DELETE A CO MMENT":PRINT@228,"<A> ADD A COMM ENT":PRINT@292,"<E> EXIT TO CHAN GE MENU 166Ø PRINT@357, "YOUR CHOICE-C-D-A-E--> 1665 X\$=INKEY\$:IF X\$="" THEN 166 167Ø CLS:ON INSTR("CDAE",X\$) GOT 01695,174Ø,1815,14ØØ 1675 PRINT" INVALID ENTRY! PLEA SE REDO.":SOUND 100,5:FOR X=1T01 ØØØ:NEXT X:GOTO165Ø 168Ø 1685 'CHANGE ONE COMMENT. 169Ø 1695 GOSUB58ØØ 1700 PRINT:PRINT"ENTER # 0F COMM ENT TO CHANGE": INPUT K: IF K=Ø TH EN 1650 ELSE IF K>C THEN PRINT" INVALID ENTRY! PLEASE REDO.":SO

1535 IF F6\$<>"" THEN 149Ø ELSE F

UND 100,5:FOR X=1T01000:NEXT X:G OT017ØØ 1705 PRINT"ENTER CORRECT COMMENT #"K:INPUT CO\$(K) 1710 IF LEN(CO\$(K))>4Ø THEN PRIN T"YOU HAVE EXCEEDED 4Ø CHARACTER S! PLEASE REDO.":SOUND 1ØØ,5:FOR X=1TO1ØØØ:NEXT X:GOTO1 705 1715 CLS:GOSUB58ØØ:PRINT:PRINT"P RESS ANY KEY TO CONTINUE" 172Ø X\$=INKEY\$:IF X\$="" THEN 172 Ø ELSE GOTO165Ø 1725 173Ø 'DELETE A COMMENT. 1735 ' 174Ø CLS:GOSUB58ØØ 1745 PRINT:PRINT"ENTER # OF COMM ENT TO DELETE" : INPUT L 1750 IF L=0 THEN 1650 ELSE IF L> C THEN PRINT" INVALID ENTRY! PI INVACID ENTRY! PL EASE REDO. ":SOUND 100,5:FOR X=1T OLØØØ:NEXT X:GOTO1740 1755 FOR 1=1T013 1760 FOR J=1T05 1765 I\* F2(I,J)=L THEN F2(I,J)=Ø ELSE IF F2(I,J)>L THEN F2(I,J)= F2(I,J)-1 1770 NEXT J 1775 NEXT I 1780 FOR K=L TO C-1 1785 CO\$(K)=CO\$(K+1) 1790 NEXT K 1795 C=C-1:GOTO174Ø 1800 'ADD A COMMENT. 1805 1810 1815 PRINT"ADD COMMENT FOR WHAT DAY (1-5)";:INPUT J 182Ø IF J=Ø THEN 165Ø ELSE IF J> 5 OR J>N THEN PRINT" INVALID EN TRY! PLEASE REDO.":SOUND 100,5:F OR X=1T0100:NEXT X:GOT01815 1825 CLS:PRINT:FOR I=1T013 183Ø PRINT I"- "IT\$(I);:PRINT@2Ø +I\*32, USING "####.##"; XP(I,J) 1835 NEXT I 1840 PRINT"COMMENT IS FOR ITEM # ";:INPUT I:IF I<1 OR I>13 THEN  $I = \emptyset : GOTO165\emptyset$ 1845 IF C=>12 THEN PRINT MAXIMUM NUMBER OF COMMENTS HAS BEEN ENTERED! SOUND 100,5:FOR X=1T01ØØØ:NEXT X:GOT0165Ø 185Ø IF C<12 THEN C=C+1:PRINT"EN TER COMMENT #"C":";:LINEINPUT CO (C): F2(I,J) = C1855 IF LEN(CO\$(C))>4Ø THEN PRIN T:PRINT YOU HAVE EXCEEDED 4Ø CHA RACTERS! PLEASE REDO.":S OUND 100,5:FOR X=1T01000:NEXT X: :PRINT:GOTO1845 1860 GOTO1650 1865 PRINT"HOTEL BILLED DIRECT I S NOW: ";:PRINTUSING"####.##" HD:PRINT DO YOU WANT TO MAKE A CHANGE (Y/N)?" CHANGE 187Ø X\$=INKEY\$:IF X\$="" THEN 187 Ø ELSE IF X\$<>"Y" THEN 14ØØ 1875 PRINT"ENTER NEW AMOUNT FOR HOTEL BILLED DIRECT :: INPUT HD 188Ø GOTO14ØØ 1885 189Ø 'CHANGE AMOUNT OF CASH ADVA NCE 1895 ' 1900 PRINT"CASH ADVANCE IS NOW:" ;:PRINTUSING"####.##";AD:PRINT"D O YOU WANT TO MAKE A CHANGE

Listing continued

1905 X\$=INKEY\$:IF X\$="" THEN 190 5 ELSE IF X\$<>"Y" THEN 1400 1910 PRINT"ENTER NEW AMOUNT FOR CASH ADVANCE";: INPUT AD 1915 GOTO14ØØ 192Ø 1925 'SUBROUTINE FOR CHANGING DA TA. 1930 1935 PRINT"ENTER # OF ITEM TO CH ANGE";:INPUT I:IF I<1 OR I>13 TH EN I=Ø 194Ø RETURN 197Ø ' 1980 'INPUT DAILY DATA. 199ø ' 2000 CLS 2010 PRINT"NUMBER OF DAYS COVERE  $(1-5)^{*}$ D 2020 NS=INKEYS:IF NS="" THEN 202 2Ø3Ø N=VAL(N\$) 2040 IF N<1 OR N>5 THEN PRINT:PR INT" INVALID ENTRY! PLEASE REDO INVALID ENTRY! PLEASE REDO ":PRINT:SOUND 100,5:FOR X=1T010 ØØ:NEXT X:GOTO2Ø1Ø 2Ø45 PRINT:LINEINPUT"TRAVEL REPO RT OF: ";XX\$ 2050 PRINT:LINEINPUT"PURPOSE OF TRAVEL?":PR\$ 2060 PRINT:LINEINPUT"PRIMARY ACC ";B1\$:IF LE OUNT BILLABLE TO:? N(B1\$)>19 THEN PRINT: PRINT NAM IS TOO LONG! REDO IN NO Е ORE THAN 19 CHARACTERS.":SOUND 1 ØØ,5:FOR X=1T01ØØØ:NEXT X:GOT02Ø 60 2070 PRINT"IS THERE A SECONDARY ACCOUNT (Y/N)?" 2080 SA\$=INKEY\$:IF SA\$="" THEN 2 Ø 8 Ø 2Ø9Ø IF SA\$<>"Y" THEN 211Ø 2100 PRINT:LINEINPUT"SECONDARY A CCOUNT BILLABLE TO:? ";B2\$:IF LE N(B2\$)>19 THEN PRINT:PRINT"YOU H AVE EXCEEDED 19 CHARACTERS! PLEASE REDO.":SOUND 100,5:FO X=1T01ØØØ:NEXT X:GOT021ØØ 2110 FOR J=1TON 212Ø CLS:PRINT"DATE OF DAY" J;:I NPUTDT\$(J):PRINT 213Ø FOR I=1T013 214Ø PRINTIT\$(I);:INPUT XP(I,J): IF  $XP(I,J) = \emptyset$  THEN 217 $\emptyset$ 2150 GOSUB5500: CHECK IF FLAGS A RE NEEDED. 2150 CLS 2170 IF OT\$<>"" FHEN 2200: DON'T RENAME "OTHER" IF PREVIOUSLY DO NE 2180 IF XP(13,J)>0 THEN PRINT"WH AT ITEM IS ";CHR\$(34); "OTHER";CH R\$(34);:INPUT OT\$:IT LEN(OT\$)>7 THEN PRINT"PLEASE REDO IN NO MOR E THAN 7 CHARACTERS, ":SOUND 10 Ø,5:FOR X=1T01ØØØ:NEXT X:GOT0213 219Ø IT\$(13)="OTHER: "+OT\$ 2200 NEXT I 2210 NEXT J 222Ø RETURN 297ø 2980 'DO ALL HORIZONTAL TOTALS. 2990 3000 FOR IN=1TO13 3Ø1Ø GOSUB35ØØ 3020 NEXT IN 3Ø3Ø RETURN 3470

Y/N)?"

3480 'DO ONE HORIZONTAL TOTAL. 349Ø ' 3500 XP(IN,6)=0 3510 FOR J=1TON  $352\emptyset XP(IN, 6) = XP(IN, 6) + XP(IN, J)$ 3530 NEXT J 354Ø RETURN 3970 398ø ' DO ALL VERTICAL TOTALS. 3990 4000 FOR IN=ITON 4Ø1Ø GOSUB45ØØ 4020 NEXT IN 4030 RETURN 4470 448Ø 'DO ONE VERTICAL TOTAL. 4490 45ØØ XP(14,IN)=Ø 4510 FOR I=1T013 452Ø XP(14,IN)=XP(14,IN)+XP(I,IN 4530 NEXT 454Ø RETURN 4570 4580 'INPUT TRANSPORTATION DATA 45.90 ' 4600 TC=0:CLS:INPUT HOW MANY ITE MS OF TRANSPORTATION":M: 'THERE I S ROOM FOR 3 TRANSPORTATION ITEM 461Ø IF M>3 THEN PRINT" THERE IS ROOM FOR ONLY 3 TRA NSPORTATION ITEMS.":SOUND 100,5: FOR X=1TO1000.NEXT X.PRINT.GOTO4 600 4615 IF M<1 THEN 471Ø 4620 FOR X=1TOM 463Ø CLS:PRINT"ENTER COST OF TRA NSPORTATION ITEM "X;:INPUT TI (x)464Ø TC=TC+T1(X) 465Ø GOSUB55ØØ: CHECK IF CASH, N ON-BILLABLE ITEM, SECONDARY ACCO UNT CHARGE, OR IF THERE IS A COM MENT. 466Ø IF A<>5 THEN F3(X)=A 467Ø INPUT"DATE";D\$(X) 468Ø INPUT"TYPE";TR\$(X) 469Ø INPUT "DESTINATION"; DES(X) 4700 NEXT X 471Ø RETURN 5485 549Ø 'FLAG ITEMS: CASH; NON-BILL ABLE: SECONDARY ACCOUNT CHARGE: COMMENTS. 5495 ' 5500 A=5:PRINT"FLAG THIS ITEM (Y /N)?";:'EQUATING A TO 5 CLEARS T HE FLAG VARIABLE. 55Ø5 X\$=INKEY\$:IF X\$="" THEN 55Ø 5 ELSE IF X\$<>"Y" THEN CLS:RETUR 551Ø CLS 5515 IF SA\$<>"Y" THEN PRINT@41," 5515 IF SARY I INDU FRINTET, FLAG ITEM MENU":PRINT@IØ1,"1. FL AG AS CASH":PRINT@I65,"2. FLAG A S NON-BILLABLE":PRINT@229,"3. FL AG AS 1 AND 2":PRINT@229,"4. ENT ER COMMENT": PRINT@357, "5. EXIT F LAG ITEM MENU"; ELSE GOTO5525 552Ø PRINT:PRINT:INPUT" YOUR C HOICE-1-2-3-4-5-->";A:GOTO5535 5525 PRINT041, "FLAG ITEM MENU":P RINT@101, 1. FLAG AS CASH": PRINT @165,"2. FLAG AS NON-BILLABLE":P RINT@229, 3. FLAG AS 1 AND 2":PR INT@293,"4. ENTER COMMENT":PRINT @357,"5. EXIT FLAG ITEM MENU":PR INT@421,"6. FLAG AS SECOND. ACC' т."

553Ø PRINT:INPUT" YOUR CHOICE-1-2-3-4-5-6-->";A:GOTO5545 5535 IF A<1 OR A>5 THEN PRINT@48 INVALID ENTRYI PLEASE REDO Ø," INVALID ENTRIL FURNE ":SOUND 100,5:FOR X=1T01000:NEX X:CLS:GOT05515 554Ø GOTO555Ø 5545 IF A<1 OR A>6 THEN PRINT@48 4,"INVALID ENTRY! PLEASE REDO.": SOUND 100,5:FOR X=1T01000:NEXT X :CLS:GOT05525 555Ø IF A=5 THEN CLS:RETURN 5555 IF TC<>Ø THEN 557Ø 5560 IF A=1 OR A=2 OR A=3 THEN F 1(I,J)=A ELSE GOTO558Ø 5565 GOTO551Ø 557Ø IF A=1 OR A=2 OR A=3 THEN F 3(X) =A ELSE GOTO558Ø 5575 GOTO551Ø 558Ø IF A=4 THEN 57ØØ 5585 IF TC<>Ø THEN 5595:'IF TRAN SPORTATION ITEMS HAVE BEEN ENTER ED, GET FLAG IF NEEDED. 559Ø IF A=6 THEN F4(I,J)=A:GOTO5 510 5595 IF A=6 THEN F5(X)=A:GOTO551 5670 5680 'ENTER COMMENTS. 5690 5700 C=C+1 5710 IF C>12 THEN CLS: PRINT MAXI MUM NUMBER OF COMMENTS HAS BEEN ENTERED!":SOUND 100,5:F OR X=1T01ØØØ:NEXT X:GOT0574Ø: 'TH ERE IS ROOM FOR UP TO 12 COMMENT S OF UP TO 40 CHARACTERS EACH. 5720 PRINT: PRINT"ENTER COMMENT N O. "C":";:LINEINPUT CO\$(C):F2(I,J ) = C 573Ø IF LEN(CO\$(C))>4Ø THEN PRIN T:PRINT YOU HAVE EXCEEDED 40 CHA RACTERS! PLEASE REDO.":S OUND 100,5:FOR X=1T01000:NEXT X: GOTO572Ø 574Ø GOTO551Ø 5770 5780 'LIST COMMENTS ON SCREEN, 579Ø ' 5800 IF C<=6 THEN FOR K=1TOC ELS E FOR K=1TO6 581Ø PRINT K"- "CO\$(K) 582Ø NEXT K 5030 IF C<=6 THEN RETURN ELSE PR INT"PRESS ANY KEY TO CONTINUE" 584Ø X\$=INKEY\$:IF X\$="" THEN 584 585Ø FOR K=7TOC 586Ø PRINT K"- "CO\$(К) 587Ø NEXT K 588Ø RETURN 5970 5980 'GET CASH ITEM TOTAL. 599Ø ' 6000 CA=0: 'INITIALIZE CASH TOTAL TO ZERO. 6Ø1Ø FOR I=1T013 6020 FOR J=1TON 6Ø3Ø IF F1(I,J)=1 OR F1(I,J)=3 T HEN CA=CA+XP(I,J) 6040 NEXT J 6050 NEXT I 6Ø6Ø FOR X=1TOM  $6\emptyset7\emptyset$  IF F3(X)=1 OR F3(X)=3 THEN CA=CA+T1(X) 6080 NEXT X 6090 RETURN 6470 6480 'GET NON-BILLABLE ITEM TOTA L.

6490 ' 6500 NB=0: 'INITIALIZE NON-BILLAB LE ITEM TOTAL TO ZERO. 651Ø FOR I=1T013 652Ø FOR J=1TON 653Ø IF F1(I,J)=2 OR F1(I,J)=3 T HEN NB=NB+XP(I,J) 654Ø NEXT J 655Ø NEXT I 656Ø FOR X=1TOM  $657\emptyset$  IF F3(X)=2 OR F3(X)=3 THEN NB=NB+T1(X)658Ø NEXT X 659Ø RETURN 6970 698Ø 'GET SECONDARY ACCOUNT TOTA 6990 7000 B2=0:'INITIALIZE SECONDARY ACCOUNT TO ZERO. 7010 FOR I=1T013 7020 FOR J=1TON 7Ø3Ø IF F4(I,J)=6 THEN B2=B2+XP( I,J) 7Ø4Ø NEXT J 7Ø5Ø NEXT I 7Ø6Ø FOR X=1TOM 7070 IF F5(X)=6 THEN B2=B2+T1(X) 7Ø3Ø NEXT X 7Ø9Ø RETURN 727Ø 728Ø 'SAVE DATA TO DISK. 729Ø ' 7300 IF N=0 THEN PRINT0230, NO D ATA IN COMPUTER!":SOUND 100,5:FO R X=1T01500:NEXT X:GOT060 731Ø PRINT"ENTER NAME OF FILE TO BE SAVED USING THIS FORMAT: M MMDD-YY (FOR EXAMPLE: JAN2 Ø-84)":LINEINPUT NF\$ 732Ø PRINT:PRINT" SAVING "NFS TO DISK 733Ø OPEN"O",#1,NF\$ 734Ø WRITE#1, N, M, C, PR\$, SA\$, B1, B1 \$,B2,B2\$,TC,HD,GT,TB,CA,AD,RE,NB OTS 735Ø FOR J=1TON 736Ø WRITE#1,DT\$(J) 737Ø FOR I=1T013 738Ø WRITE#1,IT\$(I),XP(I,J),F1(I ,J),F2(I,J),F4(I,J) 739Ø NEXT I 7400 NEXT J 741Ø FOR IN=1T014 7420 WRITE#1,XP(IN,6) 743Ø NEXT IN 7440 FOR IN=1TON 745Ø WRITE#1,XP(14,IN) 746Ø NEXT IN 7470 FOR X=1TOM 748Ø WRITE#1,T1(X),F3(X),F5(X),D (x), TRS(x), DES(x)749Ø NEXT X 7500 FOR K=1T012 751Ø WRITE#1,CO\$(K) 752Ø NEXT K 753Ø CLOSE#1:GOTO6Ø 7670 7680 'LOAD DATA FROM DISK. 769Ø ' 7700 PRINT"NAME OF FILE TO BE LO ADED FROM DISK (MMMDD-YY ":LINEINPUT NF\$ 771Ø PRINT: PRINT" LOADING "NF\$ " FROM DISK" 772Ø OPEN"I",#1,NF\$ 773Ø INPUT#1,N,M,C,PR\$,SA\$,B1,B1 \$,92,82\$,TC,HD,GT,TB,CA,AD,RE,NB .OTS

774Ø FOR J=lTON 775Ø INPUT#1,DT\$(J) 7760 FOR I=1T013 777Ø INPUT#1,IT\$(I),XP(I,J),F1(I,J),F2(I,J),F4(I,J) 7780 NEXT 1 779Ø NEXT J 7800 FOR IN=1T014 781Ø INPUT#1,XP(IN,6) 7820 NEXT IN 7830 FOR IN=1TON 7840 INPUT#1,XP(14,IN) 785Ø NEXT IN 786Ø FOR X=1TOM 787Ø INPUT#1,T1(X),F3(X),F5(X),D (x), TRS(x), DES(x)788Ø NEXT X 7890 FOR K=1T012 7900 INPUT#1,CO\$(K) 791Ø NEXT K 792Ø CLOSE#1:GOTO6Ø 797Ø 798Ø 'PRINT EXPENSE REPORT. 7990 8000 PRINT@228, "PRINTING EXPENSE REPORT 8005 REM INSERT BETWEEN QUOTES I N LINE 8010 YOUR COMPANY'S NAME OR YOUR OWN 8Ø1Ø PRINT#-2,CHR\$(27);CHR\$(33); TAB(21)"HILTON N. WASSERMAN & AS SOCIATES, INC.":'CODES SET PRINT ER FOR BOLD TYPE. 8020 PRINT#-2:PRINT#-2,TAB(27)"T RAVEL EXPENSE REPORT":CHR\$(27);C HR\$(34): 'GO BACK TO REGULAR TYPE 8Ø3Ø PRINT#-2:PRINT#-2:PRINT#-2, "Travel Report of: ";XX\$ 8040 PRINT#-2:PRINT#-2, "Purpose of Travel: ";PR\$ 8Ø5Ø PRINT:PRINT#-2:PRINT#-2,TAB (32) "DAILY EXPENSES" 8060 GOSUB9000: 'DRAW 80 COLUMN L INE. 8Ø7Ø PRINT#-2 8080 PRINT#-2, TAB(5) "Date"; 8090 FOR J=1TON 8100 PRINT#-2,TAB(J\*11+5);DT\$(J) 8110 NEXT J 3120 PRINT#-2.TAB(70) "Item Total 813Ø GOSUB9ØØØ: 'DRAW 8Ø COLUMN L INE. 814Ø PRINT#-2 815Ø FOR I=1T013 816Ø PRINT#-2, IT\$(I); 8170 FOR J=ITON 818Ø PRINT#-2,TAB(J\*11+4);:IF XP (I,J)<>Ø THEN PRINT#-2,USING"### #.##";XP(I,J);:ELSE PRINT#-2,TAB (J\*11+7) "----"; 8190 F=0: WILL BE USED TO ENABLE A LEADING BLANK TO BE INSERTED IF AN ITEM HAS ONLY A COMMENT FL AG 82ØØ IF F1(I,J)=1 THEN PRINT#-2, "C";:ELSE IF F1(I,J)=2 THEN PRIN T#-2,"n";:ELSE IF F1(I,J)=3 THEN PRINT#-2, "cn";:'FLAG CASH AND N ON-BILLABLE ITEMS. 821Ø IF F1(I,J)=1 OR F1(I,J)=2 O R F1(I,J)=3 THEN F=1 822Ø IF F4(I,J)=6 THEN PRINT#-2, 's";:F=1:'FLAG SECONDARY ACCOUNT ITEMS.

Listing continued

8230 824Ø 'IN LINE 825Ø WE ARE GOING TO PRINT THE NUMBER REPRESENTED BY F2(I,J) AS A FLAG FOR A COMME NT 825Ø 'TO AVOID PRINTING THE LEAD ING BLANK SPACE THAT COCO INSERT WE WILL CONVERT F2(I,J) TO A STRING, AND USE MIDS TO CHOOSE W HAT IS PRINTED. 826Ø 3270 F2\$(I,J)=STR\$(F2(I,J)) 280 IF F2(I,J)<>0 AND F=0 THEN PRINT#-2," "MID\$(F2\$(I,J),2,2); ELSE IF F2(I,J)<>0 THEN PRINT#-2 ,MID\$(F2\$(I,J),2,2);:'FLAG COMME NT NUMBER 829Ø NEXT J 8300 PRINT#-2, TAB(70);: PRINT#-2, USING"\$\$####.##";XP(I,5):'PRINT ITEM TOTALS. 831Ø NEXT I 8320 GOSUB9000: DRAW 80 COLUMN L INE 833Ø PRINT#-2 834Ø PRINT#-2,ITS(14); 8350 FOR J=1TON 836Ø PRINT#-2,TAB(J\*11+3);:PRINT #-2,USING"\$\$####.##";XP(14,J);:' PRINT DAILY TOTALS. 837Ø NEXT J 838Ø PRINT#-2, TAB(7Ø);: PRINT#-2, USING"\$\$####.##";XP(14,6):'PRINT TOTAL OF TOTALS. 839Ø GOSUB9ØØØ: 'DRAW 8Ø COLUMN L TNE 8400 PRINT#-2 841Ø PRINT#-2,TAB(45)"Total Dail y Expenses:";TAB(7Ø);:PRINT#-2,U SING"\$\$####.##";XP(14,6) 8420 PRINT#-2 843Ø PRINT#-2, TAB(28) "TRANSPORTA TION EXPENSES 844Ø GOSUB9ØØØ: 'DRAW 8Ø COLUMN L INE 845Ø PRINT#-2 846Ø PRINT#-2, "Date"; TAB(15) "Typ e"; TAB(28) "Destination"; TAB(46) " Amount 847Ø GOSUB95ØØ: 'DRAW 55 COLUMN L INE. 848Ø FOR X=1TOM 849Ø IF T1(X)<>Ø THEN PRINT#-2:P RINT#-2, DS(X); TAB(15)TRS(X); TAB(28)DE\$(X);TAB(45);:PRINT#-2,USIN G"####.##";T1(X); G"####.## ;IL(X); 85ØØ IF F3(X)=1 THEN PRINT#-2, "C ;:ELSE IF F3(X)=2 THEN PRINT#-2 ,"n";:ELSE IF F3(X)=3 THEN PRINT #-2,"cn";:FLAG CASH OR NON-BILL ABLE TRANSPORTATION ITEM. 851Ø IF F5(X)=6 THEN PRINT#-2,"s ;;'FLAG SECONDARY ACCOUNT TRANS PORTATION ITEM. 852Ø NEXT X 8530 PRINT#-2 854Ø GOSUB95ØØ: 'DRAW 55 COLUMN L INE. 8550 PRINT#-2 856Ø PRINT#-2,TAB(4Ø)"Total Tran sportation Expenses: ";:PRINT#-2 ,TAB(7Ø);:PRINT#-2,USING"\$\$####. ##";TC 857Ø GOSUB9ØØØ 858Ø PRINT#-2 859Ø IF CO\$(1)<>"" THEN PRINT#-2 "CO\$(1);ELSE GOTO86ØØ 1. 8600 PRINT#-2,TAB(49) "Grand Tota

1 Expenses: ";TAB(7Ø);:PRINT#-2, USING"\$\$####.##";GT 861Ø IF CO\$(2)<>" THEN PRINT#~2 ,"2. "CO\$(2);ELSE GOT0862Ø 862Ø PRINT#-2,TAB(46)"Less Non-B illable Items: ";TAB(7Ø);:PRINT# -2,USING"\$\$####.##";NB 863Ø IF CO\$(3)<>" THEN PRINT#-2 ,"3. "CO\$(3);ELSE GOTO864Ø 864Ø PRINT#-2,TAB(45)"Less Hotel Billed Direct: ";TAB(7Ø);:PRINT HIG(7); FRINT +2, USING"\$\$###.##";HD 865Ø IF CO\$(4)<>"" THEN PRINT#-2 ,"4. "CO\$(4) ELSE PRINT#-2 866Ø IF CO\$(5)<>"" THEN PRINT#-2 able Expenses: ";TAB(7Ø);:PRINT# -2,USING"\$\$####.##";TB 868Ø IF CO\$(6)<>"" THEN PRINT#-2 ,"6. "CO\$(6) ELSE PRINT#-2 869Ø IF CO\$(7)<>"" THEN PRINT#-2 CO\$(7);ELSE GOTO87ØØ 7. 87ØØ PRINT#-2,TAB(57)"Cash Advan ce: ";TA3(7Ø);:PRINT#-2,USING"\$\$ ####.##":AD 871Ø IF CO\$(8)<>"" THEN PRINT#-2 ,"8. "CO\$(8);ELSE GOTO872Ø 872Ø IF RE=>Ø THEN PRINT#-2,TAB( 49)"Reimbursement Due Me: ";TAB( 7Ø);:PRINT#-2,USING"\$\$####.##";R E 873Ø IF RE<Ø THEN PRINT#-2,TAB(4 8)"Reimbursement Due Co.: ";TAB( 7Ø);:PRINT#-2,USING"\$\$####.##";A BS(RE) 874Ø IF CO\$(9)<>"" THEN PRINT#-2 "9. "CO\$(9) ELSE PRINT#-2 875Ø IF CO\$(1Ø)<>"" THEN PRINT#-2,"1Ø. "CO\$(1Ø);ELSE GOT0876Ø 876Ø PRINT#-2,TAB(45)"BILL "B1\$" :";TAB(71);:PRINT#-2,USING"\$\$### #.##";Bl 877Ø IF CO\$(11)<>"" THEN PRINT#-2,"11. "CO\$(11);ELSE GOT0878Ø 878Ø IF B2<>Ø THEN PRINT#-2,TAB( 45)"BILL "B2\$":";TAB(71);:PRINT# 45) BLLL BL9 : , AUG. -2, USING "\$\$############B2 879Ø IF COS(12)<>"" THEN PRINT#-2,"12. "COS(12) 8800 GOSUB9000 881Ø PRINT#-2:PRINT#-2, "KEY: C=C ash; n=non-billable; s=billable to secondary account; Number=com ment. 882Ø RETURN 897Ø 898Ø 'DRAW 8Ø COLUMN LINE. 8990 9000 FOR Y=1T080 9010 PRINT#-2, CHR\$(27); CHR\$(88); 9020 NEXT Y 9Ø3Ø PRINT#-2,CHR\$(27);CHR\$(89) 9Ø4Ø RETURN 9470 9480 'DRAW 55 COLUMN LINE. 949Ø 9500 FOR Y=1T055 951Ø PRINT#-2,CHR\$(27);CHR\$(88); 952Ø NEXT Y 953Ø PRINT#-2,CHR\$(27);CHR\$(89) 954Ø RETURN END

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### PROGRAMMING TECHNIQUES BY TONY DUNN

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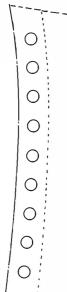
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# Don't Print There!

## Avoid printing on the dotted line by using this Auto-Page program.

sn't it annoying when the printer prints on the perforated line that separates the sheets of fanfold paper? Not only does it make a funny sound, but it splits the printed line between two pages. This is especially irritating when you have to tear the pages apart. Wouldn't it be nice if the printer just skipped that dotted line, leaving margins at the top and bottom of each page?

Auto-Page is a program designed to make the printer do just that. All you have to do, after the program is in memory, is advance the paper to the beginning of a new page. The computer takes care of the rest. Every time the printer jumps to a new line, a counter in the program is incremented. When the counter reaches 58, the computer knows that it's time for the printer to skip to a new page. It causes the printer to skip eight lines, resets the counter, and begins the process all over again.

#### Putting Auto-Page into Memory

Before loading Auto-Page into memory, you must protect the memory storage space. Type CLEAR 200,16308 if you're a 16K user, and type CLEAR 200,32692 if you're a 32K or 64K user. Those of you with disk systems will probably find that your disk drive won't function properly unless you protect this memory. Listing 1 is the Assembly program that generates Auto-Page. If you have an editor/assembler, you can type this in and assemble on cassette or disk. The program is relocatable so you may assemble it anywhere in memory. If you have a 16K machine, change the origin value in line 100 to \$3FB4. If you don't have an editor/assembler, Listings 2 and



3 are Basic programs that POKE Auto-Page into memory and save it on cassette. If you have a 16K computer, use Listing 2. Listing 3 is for 32K and 64K users. Once you've saved the program on cassette, use CLOADM "AUTO-PAGE" to get it into memory.

#### Using Auto-Page

When Auto-Page is in memory, type EXEC. This activates the program. Advance the paper in the printer to the beginning of a new page. The computer

takes care of the rest by skipping eight lines after every 58 lines it prints. If you manually advance the paper, it is necessary to reset the counter to zero. This can be accomplished by typing POKE 16376,0 on a 16K computer or POKE 32760,0 on a 32K or 64K computer. If you took the liberty of relocating the program, these locations will be different.

Auto-Page is useful when listing long programs on the printer or printing out lengthy data. However, there may be times when you want to deactivate it. To do so, simply type POKE 16321,38 on a 16K machine or POKE 32705,38 on a 32K or a 64K machine. To reactivate the program, POKE this location with a 33 and advance the paper to the beginning of a new page.

Address correspondence to Tony Dunn, 530 Junipero Serra, San Francisco, CA 94127.

7FB4 7FB4	R.C.	0168	00100	BEGIN	ORG	\$7FB4 \$0168	Chora address to return to
7FB7		7FF9	00120	BEGIN	STD	RETURN	Store address to return to After Auto-Page is finished.
7FBA 7FBD 7FC0	FD	7FC1 0168	00140 00150 00160 00170		LDD STD RTS	#ATOPGE \$0168	Store the start address of AUTO-PAGE in the jump table and return to Basic.
7FC1 7FC3		31 06		ATOPGE	BRN PSHS	FINIS D	Preserve the "D" register.
7FC5 7FC8		006F FE	00210 00220 00230		LDA CMPA	DEVNUM ∯\$0fe	Is the character being sent to the printer?
7FCA	26	26	00240		BNE	EXIT	If not, exit this program.
FCC	B6	009C	00260		LDA	LPTPOS	Where will the printer print?
7FCF	81	50	00280		CMPA	#80	At column 807
7FD1	27	04	00300 00310		BEQ	MAIN	If so, go to the main program
7FD3	81	00	00320		CMPA	<b>8</b> 0	Will it print at column 0?
7FD5	26	18	00340		BNE	EXIT	If not, exit this program.
7FD <b>7</b> 7FDA		7FF8	00360 003 <b>7</b> 0	MAIN	LDA INCA	LINE	The printer will jump to a new line so
7FDB		7FF8	00380		STA	LINE	increment the counter.
7 F D E	81	38	00400		CMPA	<b>\$</b> 59	Have 58 lines been printed?
7FEO	26	10	00420		BNE	EXIT	If not, exit this program.
7FE2 7FE4		08	00440		LDB	#8 #\$0D	N,
7FE6		0D 9f a002	00450	LOOP	LDA JSR	[CHROUT	) Print 8 line feeds.
7FEA 7FEB	5A	F9	00470 00480		DECB	LOOP	
7FED	86	01	00490 00500		LDA	<b>\$</b> 1	Reset the counter
7FEF		7 F F 8	00510		STA	LINE	to zero.
7 F F 2	35	06	00530	EXIT	PULS	D	Restore the "D" register.
7 F F 4	6 E	9 <b>F</b> 7FF9		PINIS	JMP	[RETURN	] Proceed as normal.
			00570				ARIABLES ********
7FF8 7FF9		00 0000	00580		FCB	0 0	
/ [ ]		006F				111	
		009C	00610	LPTPOS	EQU	156	
		A002 7fb4	00620 00630	CHROUT	EQU END	\$A002 BEGIN	
/ • • 9		006F 009C A002	00600 00610 00620	RETURN DEVNUM LPTPOS CHROUT	EQU	111 156 \$A002	

ATOPGE 7FC1 7FB4 BEGIN CHROUT A002 006F DEVNUM EXIT 7FF2 FINIS 7 F F 4 LINE 7668 LOOP 7FE6 LPTPOS 009C 7FD7 MAIN RETURN 7669

System Requirements

16K RAM Extended or Disk Color Basic Printer

Program Listing 2. Auto-Page, 16K Basic Version 10 FOR M=16308 TO 16378 20 READ V\$ 30 POKE M, VAL("&H"+V\$) 40 NEXT M 5Ø CLS 60 PRINT "DO YOU WISH TO SAVE TH E OBJECT" 7Ø PRINT"CODE ON CASSETTE? ";R\$ 8Ø A\$=INKEY\$:IF A\$="" THEN 8Ø 9Ø IF A\$<>"Y" THEN 12Ø 1ØØ INPUT "CASSETTE READY";22\$ 11Ø CSAVEM "AUTOPAGE",163Ø8,1637 8,163Ø8 12Ø EXEC 163Ø8 13Ø END 14Ø DATA FC, Ø1, 68, FD, 3F, F9 15Ø DATA CC, 3F, Cl, FD, Ø1, 68 16Ø DATA 39, 21, 31, 34, Ø6, B6 17Ø DATA ØØ, 6F, 81, FE, 26, 26 18Ø DATA B6, ØØ, 9C, 81, 5Ø, 27 190 DATA 04, 81, 00, 26, 1B, В6 200 DATA 3F, F8, 4C, B7, 3F, F8 21Ø DATA 81, 3B, 26, 1Ø, C6, Ø8 22Ø DATA 86, ØD, AD, 9F, AØ, Ø2 23Ø DATA 5A, 26, F9, 86, Ø1, B7 Ø6, 240 DATA 3F, F8, 35, 6E, 9 F 250 DATA 3F, F9, 00, 00, 00 Program Listing 3. Auto-Page, 32K or 64K Basic Version 1Ø FOR M=32692 TO 32762 20 READ V\$ 30 POKE M, VAL("&H"+V\$) 40 NEXT M 50 CLS 60 PRINT "DO YOU WISH TO SAVE TH E OBJECT" 7Ø PRINT "CODE ON CASSETTE? " 8Ø A\$=INKEY\$:IF A\$="" 9Ø IF A\$<>"Y" THEN 12Ø THEN 80 100 INPUT "CASSETTE READY";22\$ 110 CSAVEM "AUTOPAGE", 32692, 3276 2,32692 12Ø EXEC 32692 130 END 14Ø DATA FC, Ø1, 68, FD, 7F, F9 15Ø DATA CC, 7F, C1, FD, Ø1, 68 16Ø DATA 39, 21, 31, 34, Ø6, B6 17Ø DATA ØØ, 6F, 81, FE, 26, 26 180 DATA B6, 00, 9C, 81, 50, 27 190 DATA 04, 81, 00, 26, 18, 86 200 DATA 7F, F8, 4C, 87, 7F, F8 210 DATA 81, 21Ø DATA 81, 3B, 26, 1Ø, C6, 22Ø DATA 86, ØD, AD, 9F, AØ, Ø8 Ø2 23Ø DATA 5A, 26, F9, 86, Ø1, в7 24Ø DATA 7F, F8, 35, Ø6, 6E, 9 F 250 DATA 7F, F9, ØØ, øø, ØØ END

### UTILITY BY JOHN NICOLETTOS

# CoCo Cassette Controller

Make the naturally good relationship between your CoCo and recorder even better with this program.

A cassette recorder is an excellent match for the Color Computer because Tandy has made the CoCo's cassette interface simple and reliable. Loading a program or file requires only typing a command and the CoCo turns the cassette on, loads the file, and turns the cassette off. You just have to locate the beginning of the program you want by using the recorder index counter.

This is often a trying task, however. I usually forget to jot down the start and stop counter readings. I also tend to switch between two or more cassettes. Occasionally, my son resets the counter or the counter jumps a count or two, effectively making the index counter a poor indicator of the exact location of the tape. I wrote CoCo Cassette Control to save wear and tear on you and your cassette recorder. It also makes an inexpensive cassette recorder more useful with the CoCo.

CoCo Cassette Control converts the down arrow to a cassette-control key. When you press the down-arrow key, the computer turns the cassette motor on and enables the audio from cassette. When you find the beginning of the file, press the down arrow again to return the computer to its normal configuration. CoCo Cassette Control even has its own prompt to remind you that the cassette is on.

You'll find CoCo Cassette Control easy to use. Run the Basic program after



you type and CSAVE it. The instruction page appears first. Press enter when you finish reading the page to initiate the loading of the machine-language program into memory. During the loading operation, you see a loading prompt. The end of program prompt signals the completion of loading.

Now you turn your cassette recorder on and activate the audio by pressing the down-arrow key. The computer responds to your keyboard command by providing the "Cassette On" prompt. Press the down arrow again to turn the cassette recorder off. The "Cassette Off" prompt appears, and the motor and the audio turn off. You can continue this process as long and as often as you like.

Address correspondence to John L. Nicolettos, 9728 Lookout Place, Gaithersburg, MD 20879.

Program Listing 1. CoCo Cassette Control Basic Driver 1Ø CLS 20 PRINT" co"CHR\$(128)"co"CH R\$(128)"cassette"CHR\$(128)"contr ol":PRINT@32,STRING\$(32,131); 3Ø PRINT" THIS PROGRAM WIL THIS PROGRAM WILL L OAD, ": PRINT" PROTECT, AND AUTOM ATICALLY" 40 PRINT" EXECUTE A MACHINE LAN GUAGE": PRINT" UTILITY WHICH WIL L CONTROL' 50 PRINT" YOUR CASSETTE RECORDE R FROM" : PRINT" THE KEYBOARD. OU WILL BE" 60 PRINT" ABLE TO CONTROL BOTH THE": PRINT" MOTOR AND AUDIO FU MOTOR AND AUDIO FUN CTIONS" 7Ø PRINT" Ø PRINT" BY SIMPLY PRESSING TH DOWN":PRINT" ARROW KEY. THE E COMPUTER" This program is available on our Instant CoCo cassette. See the Instant CoCo ad elsewhere in this issue

80 PRINT" WILL RESPOND WITH EIT HER A":PRINT" f PROMPT." cassette on OR of 90 PRINT@484, "PRESS ENTER TO CON TINUE";:LINEINPUT ZZŞ 100 CLS:PRINT@259,"L Ν G' Ι 110 ED=PEEK(39)\*256+PEEK(40) 12Ø ST=ED- 131 130 FOR X=ST TO ED 14Ø READ D:POKE X,D:SUM=SUM+D 150 NEXT X 160 IF SUM <> 15782 THEN CLS:PRI NT@263,"!!!DATA ERROR!!!":END 170 EXEC ST 18Ø CLEAR 2ØØ,ST 19Ø DATA 48, 141, Ø, 9, 191, 1, 107, 111 200 DATA 141, 0, 1, 57, 0, 129, 38 10. 210 DATA 86, 52, 20, 109, 141, 2 55, 245, 38 22Ø DATA 34, 246, 255, 1, 2Ø2, 8 247, 255 23Ø DATA 1, 246, 255, 35, 2Ø2, 8 247, 255 24Ø DATA 35, 246, 255, 33, 2Ø2, 247, 255 250 DATA 33, 99, 141, 255, 215, 48, 141, Ø 26Ø DATA 49, 32, 32, 246, 255, 1 196, 247 270 DATA 247, 255, 1, 246, 255, 35, 196, 247 280 DATA 247, 255, 35, 246, 255, 33, 196, 247 29Ø DATA 247, 255, 33, 111, 141, 255, 181, 48 3ØØ DATA 141, Ø, 28, 198, 13, 16 6, 128, 189 31Ø DATA 162, 13Ø, 9Ø, 38, 248, 53, 20, 126 32Ø DATA 14Ø, 241, 67, 65, 83, 8 69, 84 33Ø DATA 84, 69, 32, 32, 79, 78, 13, 67 34Ø DATA 65, 83, 83, 69, 84, 84, 69, 32 350 DATA 79. 70. 70. 13 360 CLS 37Ø PRINT:PRINT 38Ø PRINTTAB(5)"CO":PRINT 39Ø PRINTTAB(8)"CO":PRINT 400 PRINTTAB(11) "CASSETTE":PRIN 41Ø PRINTTAB(14)"CONTROL": PRINT 42Ø PRINTTAB(17)"EXECUTED" 43Ø PRINT: PRINT: PRINT 440 END

ÊND

# DIGISECTOR DS-69 VIDEO DIGITIZER FOR THE COCO



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# **Desk Surgery!**

Follow these easy modifications to make your desk or table into an efficient workstation.

roviding a comfortable workspace is one way to make your computing time more enjoyable and efficient. If your computing workspace is cluttered, looks bad, or causes you to tire after only a few hours' use, then you need to clean up your act with a well-thought out and properly modified desk.

You don't have to be a carpenter to modify your desk or table to fit you and your computer, but you will need the tools and equipment in Table 1.

#### Layout and Planning

First, set everything you use on your desk. This allows you to make sure that everything is where you want it to be after you modify it. All controls and switches should be easy to reach without stretching. Make sure the surface is at the right height. It is usually 26 inches, but make it comfortable for you.

Don't worry too much about where the cables are, as they will be hidden later. Consider putting small pieces of equipment (disk drives, modem) on lower shelves to cut down on surface clutter. Make sure you're fully satisfied with your arrangement before proceeding.

Now plug in all the cables and decide

Table 1. Tools Needed For Desk Modification Hand or electric drill, one 1/4-inch drill bit. Spade bit (34- or 1-inch). Keyhole, coping, or electric jig saw

(latter preferred). Tape measure, ruler, or similar

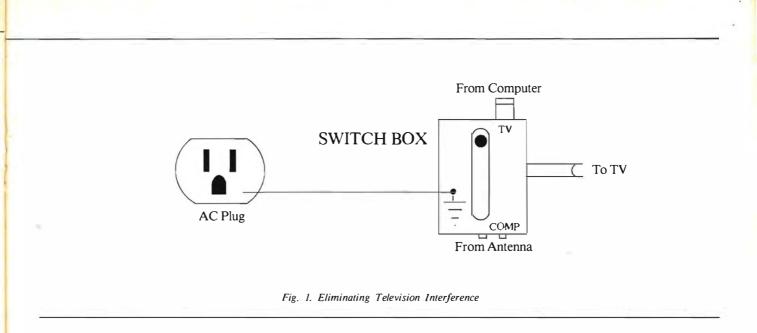
measuring device. Felt marker or #2 pencil. Medium grit sandpaper (two sheets). Stain or paint for touchup (optional). where you want them to go. Route all cables down and to the rear through the surface and back so that you won't see them when you're done. If your desk has a kick panel, plan to hide the wires behind it. If it has none, attach the wiring to the underside of the work surface after routing. Now mark where you want to drill with the spade bit and where you want slots for ribbon cables and other ugly items. Allow enough room for gentle (wide radius) bends so that you don't place a strain on any of the connectors. Now, double check to make sure you won't weaken the desk by your drilling and cutting. Items can "stick through" holes you have cut as long as the desk remains strong. (See Photos 1-3.) After marking where to drill and cut, remove your computer and other equipment and store it well away from your work area.



Photo 1. Make sure you place components where they are most comfortable for you. You cannot undo a hole once it's drilled. 52 HOT CoCo March 1985



Photo 2. Do not force cables to bend too sharply.



#### Cutting, Sanding, Staining

Protect the surface on the desk that will show later with tape or newspaper. Use the ¼-inch drill bit to provide a starting place for your saw blade. Use the spade bit to make cable holes if you're not going to cut slots. Work slowly and carefully. To keep the surface from chipping at the cut, consider laying masking tape on the cut line and cutting through the tape.

Now, cut and drill the slots and holes you previously marked. Then use the sandpaper to smooth all the rough edges and surfaces. All sharp edges must be sanded to protect your cables. Now dust it all off, and stain or paint the cut edges to match the rest of the desk. Reassemble the desk if you took it apart to do the cutting, and replace all your computer equipment.

#### **Hide Those Cables**

Attach all cables and wires to each item and route them through the correct holes and slots. Plug all the power lines into a power strip attached to the back of the desk (hidden, but where you can reach its switch). Gather and secure all loose cables and wires so that they're out of sight. Use screw eyes and wide plastic garbage tie straps. Now step back and look—if all you can see is one power cord, you did a good job. (See Photo 4.)

You may find that after gathering all your cables together, your television interference (sometimes called radio frequency interference) has increased to unacceptable levels. I eliminated all my television interference by running a ground wire from the outer metal surface of my computer/TV switchbox (at the TV antenna lead) to the ground pin of an extra electrical plug. Be sure that the wire connects *only* to the ground pin. You can solder, screw, rivet, or clamp the wire to the outer switchbox case. Just be sure that you don't short out anything inside while you're doing it. (See Fig. 1.)

Now you should have a comfortable and efficient place to enjoy your computer.

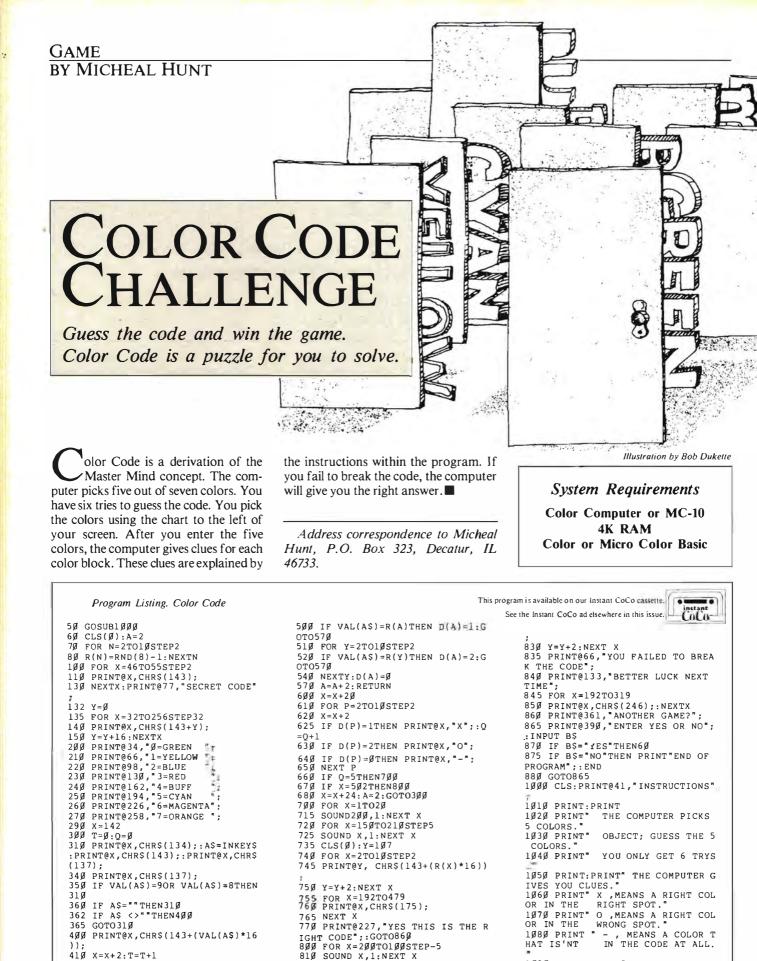
Address correspondence to Mick McGuire, 2234 George Wythe Road, Orange Park, FL 32073.



Photo 3. If your desk has a monitor stand, you'll probably have to modify it to accommodate ROM packs.



Photo 4. Voilá! The finished product will be both a joy to work at and pleasing to the eye.



82Ø CLS(Ø):Y=1Ø7:FOR X=2T01ØSTEP

825 PRINT@Y, CHR\$(143+(R(X)\*16))

425 IF T=5THEN6ØØ 43Ø GOTO31Ø

42Ø GOSUB5ØØ

END

1090 PRINT: PRINT" PRESS ENTER TO

BEGIN";:INPUT Z

2000 RETURN

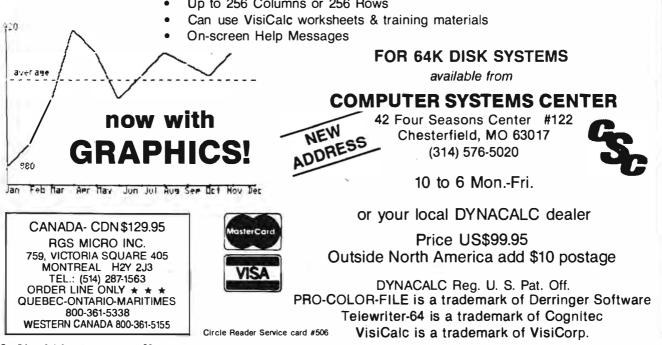


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March 1985 HOT CoCo 55

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# **Three Little Utilities**

## Add these handy routines to your programmer's toolbox.

Ave you ever wanted to take the spaces out of a Basic program, check the 6809 register contents while running either a Basic or machinelanguage program, or dump your screen display to the printer? I've written three short Assembly-language programs to perform those tasks.

I think you'll find the programs useful, and you can apply the 6809 programming techniques that they use to your own programs. I am assuming, however, that you have some familiarity with Assembly language. I have geared my explanations toward the beginning/intermediate user, but not toward the absolute novice.

I wrote the programs using Radio Shack's EDTASM+, but you can enter them with any standard editor/ assembler.

I have shown editor listings, rather than the more traditional assembler listings, because they leave more room for comments. I feel extensive comments are more useful than hex object code. I've used the same number convention used by EDTASM + . A number preceded by \$ is hex, while anything without the \$ is decimal.

#### Remove

Program Listing 1 takes all the spaces (except for those between quotes) out of a Basic program. Typically, Remove gives approximately a 10-percent reduction in the memory requirement. In one application, it shrank a 7.2K program by 677 bytes. Programs with spaces are much easier to read and debug. With Remove, you can enter and list a program with the spaces in, and then take them out.

A program stores each Basic statement in memory in the form shown in Table 1. A second zero after an EOL marker indicates the end of the program.

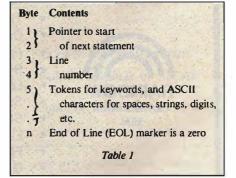
There are a few points in Remove worth discussion. The LEAX 4,Xstatements, numbered 190 and 260, add four to the X register to move from the first byte of a Basic statement to byte 5 where the tokens start.

To understand the purpose of statement 470, assume byte 6 of a Basic line is a space. As Remove loads the statement into the A register in statement 200, it increments X to point to byte 7.

After MOVDWN removes the space, the original contents of byte 7 will be in byte 6. You haven't checked this byte yet, so you must back up one to get it. The autoincrement addressing mode of the 6809 is very handy, but you must keep track of where you are.

Statement 680 shows a similar situation. The token is only moving down one byte, but the program must store it two bytes below the current X value because X increases after the load.

Certain Basic keywords such as ON...GOTO require spaces after them. However, this is only partially true. The problem is in the CoCo's tokenize routine; it must see the spaces to properly interpret those keywords and tokenize them. Remove takes out



the spaces after the Basic statements have already been tokenized, so the programs run correctly. However, if you edit a line containing one of the problem keywords after using Remove, you'll get an SN error.

To use Remove, just CLEAR 200, 16307, load Remove and your Basic program, and EXEC &H3FB4 (or 16308 in decimal). It will take about 30 seconds to go through an 8K program. I always save the original and compressed Basic programs in case I must make any changes.

#### **RDUMP**

Program Listing 2 prints the contents of all the 6809 registers on the screen. It



This program is available on our Instant CoCo cassette. See the Instant CoCo ad elsewhere in this issue.

is invaluable for debugging other machine-language programs. To use it, insert a JSR \$3F79 in your program wherever you think knowledge of the register contents would be useful.

You might be asking, "Why bother, when my editor/assembler includes a register-dump facility? And it doesn't require any JSR instructions to clutter up my code."

The answer is simple. Your register dump doesn't work when you are in Basic, and machine-language subroutines embedded in Basic programs often can't be fully tested except by running them under Basic control. For example, I needed it while writing the next program (SCRDMP) to find out what Basic puts in the B and X registers.

RDUMP consists of one short main program and a collection of equally short subroutines. The main program was taken from 6809 Assembly Language Programming, by Lance Leventhal, and was modified to print to the screen instead of to a printer.

Since I think anyone writing 6809 Assembly-language programs should not be without Leventhal's book, I won't explain his program. The explanation starting on page 19-4 is much better than I could give, anyway. I will explain the subroutines, however, since several of them might be useful in other programs you write.

PRTHEX converts the contents of the A register into two hex digits and stores them in the locations to which X and X+1 point. If X is between \$400 and \$5FE, the screen will display the digits.

The MC6847 character-generator chip accepts standard ASCII codes for the uppercase letters, so statements 460-500 are typical of any ASCII conversion. However, the ASCII codes for the digits 0-9 are 48-57, but these values produce reverse-video characters on the screen.

To produce black-on-green digits, the MC6847 must see values from 112-121. Since 55 is already in statement 480, 57 more must be added in statement 510 to complete the conversion.

The Wait subroutine simply loops until you press any key. Without it, the screen would change so fast that you wouldn't see a thing. Wait is far more convenient than a fixed delay.

I could have used just JSR \$A928 instead of writing the CLS subroutine. TypeEXEC&HA928 and enter it to see what I mean. However, I wanted to do a little experimentation. Try changing the value of CLCHAR to \$20 to see a color that is not otherwise available on the CoCo, or try \$BF, \$A6, or \$CE to see some different backgrounds.

The last subroutine, PRTREG, puts

the register titles on the screen. While you're unlikely to have any other use for it as is, it demonstrates how to display ASCII data. Again, because of a quirk of the MC6847, you can't use the ASCII code for a space (\$20), but you must use the green graphics character (\$8F) or the 6847's own space character (\$60) instead.

instant COCO

You should CLEAR 200,&H3F78 before loading RDUMP. You don't need EXEC, but you can use it just as a check.

Program Listing 1. Remove 00100 \* 00110 \* REMOVE BY R.F.MILLER, JR. 00120 . THIS PROGRAM REMOVES SPACES FROM A BASIC PROGRAM, 00130 EXCEPT SPACES ENCLOSED BY OUOTES. 00140 00150 00160 00170 \$3PB4 <25 ORG LOAD START OF BASIC ADDRESS OF FIRST TOKEN LOAD TOKEN AND INC 00180 REMOVE LDX 00190 NXTLIN LEAX 4, X 00200 NXTOKE LDA BNE CONT NOT ZERO, CONTINUE WITH TESTS 00210 IF NOT ERO'S MARK END OF PROGRAM IF NOT END, THEN NEXT LINE RELOAD START OF BASIC SAVE ADDRESS IN Y 00220 LDA ,X NXTLIN 00230 BNE 00240 LDX <25 X,Y 00250 LINE ADDRESS OF FIRST TOKEN IN LINE FIND ZERO BYTE; X WILL BE ADDRESS OF NEXT LINE STORE ADDRESS IN POINTER CHECK FOR EOP: IF NOT ZERO, 00260 LEAX 4,X 00270 LOOP 00280 LDA LOOP BNE 00290 STX 00300 LDA LINE 2,X <27 KEEP GOING ADDRESS FOR START OF VARIABLES 00310 BNE 00320 LEAX STORE IN BASIC POINTERS: THESE WILL BE ADJUSTED 00330 STX 00340 STX 00350 STX <31 BY BASIC AT RUN TIME ALL DONE! 00360 RTS 00370 CONT CMPA #\$22 IS IT A QUOTE? 00380 BEQ QUOTE 00390 CMPA #\$20 IS IT A SPACE? 00400 SPACE BEQ 00410 BRA NXTOKE IF NEITHER, CONTINUE 00420 QUOTE 00430 LDA SEARCH UNTIL SECOND QUOTE ,X+ #\$22 CMPA BNE IS FOUND 00440 QUOTE AFTER QUOTE, CONTINUE REMOVE SPACE STAY AT SAME ADDRESS 00450 BRA NXTOKE 00460 SPACE BSR MOVDWN 00470 LEAX -1.X 00480 NXTOKE GO GET NEXT TOKEN BRA 00490 00500 00510 00520 MOVDWN SUBROUTINE 00530 \* 00540 REMOVES SPACE AND MOVES THE REST OF THE BASIC 00550 \* PROGRAM DOWN ONE BYTE. 0.0560 00570 ON ENTRY X- IS ADDRESS OF FIRST BYTE TO BE MOVED 00580 00590 00600 ON EXIT: X IS RESTORED A AND CC ARE ALTERED 00610 00620 00630 00640 00650 00660 MOVDWN PSHS SAVE ADDRESS X LOAD TOKEN; INCREMENT ADDRESS MOVE TOKEN DOWN 00670 SHIFT LDA ,X+ -2,X 00680 STA 00690 BNE CONTINUE UNTIL ZERO FOUND CHECK FOR SECOND ZERO TOKEN SHIFT 00700 LDA ,X SHIFT 00710 BNE IF NOT END OF PROGRAM, CONTINUE RESTORE ADDRESS 00720 PULS 00730 RTS END 00740 END

# TALKHEAD, FOR THE TALKER

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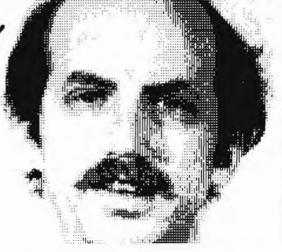
TALKHEAD's fast, smooth-talking animation is so stunningly life-like that it resembles a movie more than a cartoon! This page shows some still shots of the actual moving image as it will appear on your TV screen.

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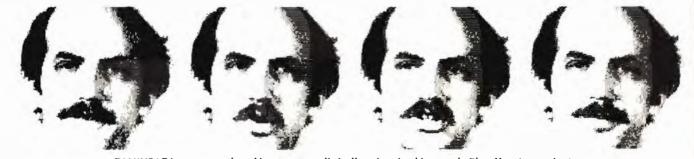
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'Real Talker' is a full-featured electronic voice synthesizer unit built into a compact cartridge case. You simply plug it into the side of your computer. NOW INCLUDED WITH 'REAL TALKER'.....

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#### Program Listing 2. RDUMP

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88198	* PDIM	1.5.2.4		
00110	ND OIL		CPMDIV I	INCULSOR DECORDANIZATIO
00112	the second se		LEVENT	ANGUAGE PROGRAMMING
00113				RAW-HILL
00114				SION OF OSBORNE/MCGRAW-HILL
00120				
00130	* THIS	SUB SAV	ES ALL R	EGISTERS IN THE HARDWARE STACK,
00140		TS THEM	USING A	PRINT SUB, AND RESTORES THEM.
00150	*			
00160		ORG \$3P		
	RDUMP	PSHS		P,B,A,CC
00190	RDOIII	LEAU	12,5	, prajec
00200		PSHS	U	
00210	100000	BSR	CLS	CLEAR SCREEN
00220		BSR	PRTREG	PRINT REGISTER TITLES
00230		CLRB	\$\$0429	PIRST PRINT LOCATION
00250		TFR	S,U	FIRST FRINT DOCATION
	PRTONE	LDA	, Ü+	
00270		BSR	PRTHEX	PRINT A AS TWO HEX DIGITS
00280 00290		LEAX	32,X	ADVANCE ONE LINE
00300		CMPB	#14	
00310		BNE	PRTONE	
00320		BSR	WAIT	WAIT FOR KEY
00330	- 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	PULS	U .	and a second
00340		PULS	PC, U, Y,	X, DP, B, A, CC
00350 00360				
00370		EX BY R.	P.MILLER	JR.
00380	+			and the second
00390				CONTENTS OF THE ACCUMULATOR AS
00400			TS AT TH	E LOCATION CONTAINED IN THE X
00410		STER		
00420 00430		STERS AP	PECTED:	A.CC
00440		JUND AT		
00450	******	*******	*******	*******
	PRTHEX	PSHS	A	SAVE A
00470		ANDA	\$OP	LS NYBBLE FIRST
00480 00490		ADDA CMPA	155	CONVERT TO CHAR GEN CODE IS RESULT CODE FOR A-F?
00500		BHS	PRINTL	IF SO, PRINT
00510		ADDA	157	ADD 57 TO GET CODE FOR 0-9
	PRINTL	STA 1,X		and the second se
00530			A	GET À AGAIN
00540 00550		LSRA		
00560		LSRA		and the second state of th
00570		LSRA	all the second	MS NYBBLE
00580		ADDA	\$55	
00590		CMPA	165	
00600 00610		BHS ADDA	PRINTM \$57	
	PRINTM	STA	,X	"There is a second the second state with
00630		RTS	C.C.S.S.J.	
00640	******	*** *****	*******	*********
00650				
00660	- WAIT	SUB: WA	ITS FOR	KEY TO BE DEPRESSED
			and the second se	
00670 00680	* REGIS	STERS AP	FECTED:	ALL EXCEPT B,X
00680	*			
00680 00690 00700	*	*******	*****	ALL EXCEPT B,X
00680 00690 00700 00710	POLCAT	EQU	\$A000	••••••••••
00680 00690 00700 00710	*	*******	\$A000 (POLCAT	••••••••••
00680 00690 00700 00710 00720 00730 00740	* ********* POLCAT WAIT	EQU JSR BEQ RTS	\$A000 (POLCAT WAIT	) ROM KEYBOARD STROBE
00680 00690 00700 00710 00720 00730 00740 00750	POLCAT WAIT	EQU JSR BEQ RTS	\$A000 (POLCAT WAIT	••••••••••
00680 00690 00700 00710 00720 00730 00740 00750 00760	POLCAT WAIT	EQU JSR BEQ RTS	\$A000 (POLCAT WAIT	) ROM KEYBOARD STROBE
00680 00690 00700 00710 00720 00730 00740 00750 00760 00770	POLCAT WAIT	EQU JSR BEQ RTS	\$A000 (POLCAT WAIT	) ROM KEYBOARD STROBE
00680 00690 00700 00710 00720 00730 00740 00750 00760 00770 00780	* ******** POLCAT WAIT	EQU JSR BEQ RTS	\$A000 [POLCAT WAIT SCREEN	'] ROM KEYBOARD STROBE
00680 00690 00700 00710 00720 00730 00740 00750 00760 00770 00780 00790 00800	POLCAT WAIT SUB T * REGIS	EQU JSR BEQ RTS TO CLEAR	\$A000 (POLCAT WAIT SCREEN FECTED:	r) ROM KEYBOARD STROBE
00680 00690 00700 00710 00720 00730 00740 00750 00760 00760 00770 00780 00790 00810	<pre>* NOTE * POLCAT WAIT * * SUB 1 * REGIS * *</pre>	EQU JSR BEQ RTS FO CLEAR	\$A000 (POLCAT WAIT SCREEN PECTED:	r) ROM KEYBOARD STROBE
00680 00690 00700 00710 00720 00730 00740 00750 00760 00770 00780 00780 00800 00810 00820	POLCAT WAIT SUB T REGIS	EQU JSR BEQ RTS FO CLEAR STERS AFF	\$A000 (POLCAT WAIT SCREEN PECTED: \$8P	P) ROM KEYBOARD STROBE
00680 00690 00710 00710 00720 00740 00750 00760 00760 00780 00780 00800 00810 00810 00820	* NUSIC POLCAT WAIT * SUB T * REGIS * REGIS	EQU JSR BEQ RTS TO CLEAR STERS AFI SET LDX	\$A000 (POLCAT WAIT SCREEN PECTED: \$8P \$400	P) ROM KEYBOARD STROBE A,X,CC GREEN GRAPHICS CHARACTER FIRST SCREEN LOCATION
00680 00690 00700 00710 00720 00730 00740 00750 00760 00780 00780 00800 00810 00820 00830 00840	* NUBIC POLCAT WAIT * SUB 1 * REGIS * CLCHAR CLS	EQU JSR BEQ RTS TO CLEAR STERS API SET LDX LDA	\$A000 (POLCAT WAIT SCREEN PECTED: \$8P \$400 \$CLCHAR	P) ROM KEYBOARD STROBE A,X,CC GREEN GRAPHICS CHARACTER FIRST SCREEN LOCATION
00680 00690 00710 00710 00720 00740 00750 00760 00760 00780 00780 00800 00810 00810 00820	* NUBIC POLCAT WAIT * SUB T * REGIS CLCHAR CLS CLRN	EQU JSR BEQ RTS TO CLEAR STERS API SET LDX LDA STA CMPX	\$A000 (POLCAT WAIT SCREEN PECTED: \$8P \$400 \$CLCHAR ,X+	C) ROM KEYBOARD STROBE
00680 00690 00710 00710 00720 00740 00750 00760 00760 00770 00780 00810 00810 00810 00820 00840 00850 00860	* NUBIC POLCAT WAIT * SUB T * REGIS CLCHAR CLS CLRN	EQU JSR BEQ RTS TO CLEAR STERS AFI SET LDX LDA STA CMPX BLS	\$A000 (POLCAT WAIT SCREEN PECTED: \$8P \$400 \$CLCHAR ,X+	P) ROM KEYBOARD STROBE A,X,CC GREEN GRAPHICS CHARACTER FIRST SCREEN LOCATION
00680 00690 00700 00710 00710 00720 00740 00750 00760 00770 00780 00770 00780 00800 00810 00820 00830 00840 00850 00860	POLCAT WAIT SUB T REGIS	EQU JSR BEQ RTS TO CLEAR STERS AFI SET LDX LDX LDX LDX LDX STA CMPX BLS RTS	\$A000 [POLCAT WAIT SCREEN PECTED: \$8P \$\$400 \$CLCHAR ,X+ \$\$5PP CLRN	r) ROM KEYBOARD STROBE A,X,CC GREEN GRAPHICS CHARACTER FIRST SCREEN LOCATION LAST SCREEN LOCATION?
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00680 00690 00710 00710 00730 00730 00740 00750 00760 00780 00780 00780 00800 00830 00840 00850 00850 00880 00880	* SUB T * SUB T * REGIS CLCHAR CLS CLRN	EQU JSR BEQ RTS TO CLEAR STERS API SET LDX STA CMPX BLS RTS	SA000 [POLCAT WAIT SCREEN FECTED: SSP SA00 SA00 SCCHAR X+ SSPF CLRN	T) ROM KEYBOARD STROBE
00680 00690 00710 00720 00730 00740 00750 00750 00750 00750 00790 00800 00810 00840 00840 00850 00860 00850 00890 00910	* SUB T * SUB T * REGIS CLCHAR CLCHAR CLS CLRN	EQU JSR BEQ RTS TO CLEAR STERS API SET LDX LDA LDA LDA LDA STA CMPX BLS RTS	SA000 [POLCAT WAIT SCREEN PECTED: SSP SSP S400 SCLCHAR X+ SSPF CLRN REGISTE	T) ROM KEYBOARD STROBE
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00680 00690 00710 00720 00730 00750 00750 00750 00760 00770 00770 00780 00800 00810 00810 00820 00840 00850 00890 00910 00920 00950	* SUB T * SUB T * REGIS CLCHAR CLS CLCHAR CLS CLRN * SUB T BY R. * REGIS	EQU JSR BEQ RTS TO CLEAR STERS API STERS API LDX STA CMPX BLS RTS TO PRINT P. MILLEI STERS API	SA000 [POLCAT WAIT SCREEN PECTED: SSP SSP SA00 SCLEAR X SSPF CLRN REGISTE R, JR. PECTED:	T) ROM KEYBOARD STROBE
00680 00690 00710 00720 00730 00750 00760 00770 00770 00770 00770 00780 00810 00820 00840 00840 00840 00840 00840 00840 00840 00840 00890 00900 00910 00920 00930 00950 00950	* SUB T * REGIS * CLCHAR CLS CLRN * SUB T * BY R * REGIS	EQU JSR BEO RTS TO CLEAR STERS API LDX LDA STA CMPX BLS RTS FO PRINT FO PRINT FO PRINT STERS API	\$A000 [POLCAT WAIT SCREEN FECTED: \$80 \$2400 \$250 \$2400 \$2400 \$250 \$2400 \$250 \$2400 \$250 \$2400 \$250 \$2400 \$250 \$2400 \$250 \$250 \$250 \$250 \$250 \$250 \$250 \$2	<ul> <li>ROM KEYBOARD STROBE</li> <li>A,X,CC</li> <li>GREEN GRAPHICS CHARACTER FIRST SCREEN LOCATION?</li> <li>LAST SCREEN LOCATION?</li> <li>R TITLES</li> <li>A,X,Y,U,CC</li> <li>FIRST TITLE LOCATION</li> </ul>
00680 00690 00710 00720 00730 00750 00750 00750 00760 00770 00770 00780 00800 00810 00810 00820 00840 00850 00890 00910 00920 00950	* SUB T * SUB T * REGIS CLCHAR CLS CLCHAR CLS CLRN * SUB T * BY R. * REGIS	EQU JSR BEQ RTS TO CLEAR STERS API SET LDA STA CMPX BLS RTS TO PRINT .P. MILLEI STERS API LDX LEAU	\$A000 [POLCAT WAIT SCREEN FECTED: \$8P \$\$400 \$CLCRAR * * \$5PF CLRN REGISTE R,JR. FECTED: \$0425 RCNAMS,	<ul> <li>ROM KEYBOARD STROBE</li> <li>A,X,CC</li> <li>GREEN GRAPHICS CHARACTER FIRST SCREEN LOCATION</li> <li>LAST SCREEN LOCATION?</li> <li>R TITLES</li> <li>A,X,Y,U,CC</li> <li>FIRST TITLE LOCATION</li> </ul>
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00680 00690 00710 00720 00730 00740 00750 00760 00760 00780 00810 00880 00880 00840 00840 00850 00840 00850 00840 00850 00900 00910 00900 00910 00920 00950 00050 00950 000000	* SUB T * REGIS CLCHAR CLS CLCHAR CLS CLRN * SUB T * BY R. * REGIS * REGIS	EQU JSR BEQ RTS TO CLEAR STERS API STERS API LDX STA CMPX BLS RTS TO PRINT .P. MILLEI STERS API LDX LEAU LDA LDA STY	SA000 [POLCAT WAIT SCREEN FECTED: SSP SSP SSP SSP CLRN REGISTE R,JR. FECTED: SSO SSP SSP CLRN SSP SSP SSP SSP SSP SSP SSP SS	<ul> <li>ROM KEYBOARD STROBE</li> <li>A,X,CC</li> <li>GREEN GRAPHICS CHARACTER FIRST SCREEN LOCATION</li> <li>LAST SCREEN LOCATION?</li> <li>AAX,Y,U,CC</li> <li>FIRST TITLE LOCATION PCR ADDRESS OF TITLE TABLE</li> <li>GET FIRST TITLE AND INCREMENT STORE ON SCREEN</li> </ul>

SCRDMP

You have probably seen a number of programs, Basic and machine language, that send the contents of the text screen to the printer. SCRDMP has two features that I have not found in the others. First, it dumps only to the cursor position—printing any blank lines at the bottom of the screen is just a waste of paper.

Second, once it's loaded and executed at the beginning of a programming session, you can call it simply by pressing the shift and up-arrow keys at the same time.

Even though this program is quite short, it is a bit more difficult to explain than the earlier ones. It involves the use of RAM hooks to take control away from Basic, do something, and then return control to Basic.

A hook is a location in RAM where a machine-language op-code and operand are stored on power-up. This is done automatically by the CoCo's initialization routines.

The hook is usually a JMP instruction followed by an address, but it may just be an RTS, which means it isn't being used by your particular version of ROM. The designers did this so that when you install new ROM or a program pack, you can alter the sequence of execution without replacing the old ROM.

The particular hook I use is at locations \$16A to \$16C, and contains JMP \$8CF1 in Extended Color Basic, or RTS in Color Basic. Lines 320–350 in Program Listing 3 take the contents of these locations and move them to the end of DMPROG. Lines 360–390 store the opcode for JMP in \$16A and the starting address of DMPROG—the part of this program that actually handles the dump—in \$16B and \$16C.

You'll only use the statements down to 400 once, when you EXEC after a CLOADM of the program. Then, when the ROM routine that inputs a character from the keyboard jumps to \$16A, control is passed to DMPROG. If you've pressed the shift and up-arrow keys, the screen is dumped to the printer. Otherwise, the program returns control to Basic's input routine.

Listing continued

01030	DECA	1
01040	BNE	CONT
01050	RTS	the second second
01060 RGNAMS	FCC	/SHSLCCA/
01070	FCB	S8F
01080	FCC	/B/
 01090	FCB	SBF
01100	FCC	/DPXHXLYHYLUHULPHPL/
01110	END	

#### Program Listing 3. Screen Dump

You don't want to print the shifted up-arrow key, but you do want to remove it from the Basic input line buffer after the screen print is done. Lines 490-510 reduce the pointer to the cursor position by one. Line 650 decrements the B register,

which is Basic's counter for the length of the line buffer, by one. Line 660 decrements the X register, which is the pointer to the next byte in the buffer.

Lines 520 and 530 set the device number flag to -2 (\$FE in two's complement notation) so the output will go to the printer. The remainder of the program simply takes each character from the screen, converts it from MC6847 code to ASCII, and sends it to the printer. After each character, there is a test to see if the program is at the end of the material (line 590) or at the end of a line (lines 690-750).

When the dump is finished, the program sends a final line feed, resets the device number for output to the screen, and adjusts the B and X registers (as described earlier) before jumping back to Basic.

To use this program, enter CLEAR 200,&H3F8F, then CLOADM "SCRDMP", and EXEC. Whenever you want to print the screen, just press shift and up-arrow, and watch it go.

#### **Final Thoughts**

All the ORG and CLEAR addresses given are for a 16K machine. If you have 32K, you can add \$4000 (or \$H4000) hex or 16384 decimal to these addresses. Or, since I've written all these programs in position-independent code, you can assemble at the ORG values shown and add the 16K offset with the CLOADM command.

The CLEAR must, of course, be one byte below the first address as loaded. Those of you with 4K may have a problem because I'm not aware of any assemblers available for 4K. I will provide a cassette with all three programs for \$5, and, if you specify 4K, I'll assemble the programs at the proper addresses. ■

Address correspondence to R. F. Miller, 18608 Heather Court, Homewood, IL 60430.

0100	* SCRF	EN DUMP	UTILITY		
0110		R. P. MILL		÷	
0130	* 5.7.5				
0140					S THE DUMP. THE DUMP
0150	* STOP	S AT THE	CURSOR	PUSI	TION.
0170	* ALL	REGISTER	S EXCEPT	A At	ND CC ARE PRESERVED.
180	+ Martin	1.0			
					*******
	CHROUT	EQU	\$A002 \$6F		ROUTINE TO OUTPUT CHA ICE NUMBER(0=SCR'N,-2=
	CURPOS	EQU	\$88	PTR	TO CURSOR LOCATION IN
	BEGSCR	EQU	\$0400		RESS OF BEG OF SCREEN
240		ORG	\$3F90		*****
260	*	1111			
270					HOOK TO JUMP TO THE
280					TO BASIC IF NO DUMP IS
290	* REQU	ESTED OR	WHEN TH	E DUM	MP IS COMPLETED.
310	******	******	*******	****	********
	SCRDMP		>\$16A		INSTRUCTION FROM HOOP
330		STA	JUMP, PCI >\$16B		ADDRESS FROM HOOK
350		STX	RETADD,		STORE FOR RETURN
360	1	LEAX	DMPROG,	PCR	LOAD PROGRAM ADDE
370		STX			RE ADDRESS IN HOOK
380	12.20	LDA STA	#\$7E >\$16A		D CODE ÉOR JUMP RE IT IN HOOK
400		RTS	C STATUSE.		and a subscription of land
410	******		******	****	*************
420	*	IS THE		-	TTCPLE
440	* 1015	15 Ing I	JUMP PROC	SKAM	IISELF.
450	******	*******	******	****	****************
	DMPROG	CMPA	#\$5F		<shift>+<up arrow=""> HI</up></shift>
470		BNE PSHS	JUMP X,B		NOT, GO BACK TO BASIC E X AND B
490		LDD			CURSOR POSITION
500		SUBD	81	ADJU	UST FOR (SHIFT)+(UP AF
510	at i car	STD			ADJUSTED POSITION BAC
520		LDA	#SOFE		D PRINTER DEVICE NUMBE RE IT IN DEVNUM
540	2 24	LDX			D START ADDRESS OF SCI
550	C. Bran	CLRB	+ Arthor		CHR COUNTER TO 0
570	LOOP	LDA BSR	,X+ POKASC		NEXT CHAR FROM SCREEN CONVERTS TO ASCII
580		JSR	[CHROUT		SEND CHR TO PRIN
1590		CMPX	<curpos< td=""><td>AT</td><td>CURSOR YET?</td></curpos<>	AT	CURSOR YET?
0600		BLO.	CHKLP		NOT, CHECK FOR END OF
0610		LDA JSR	#\$0D [CHROUT		D LINE PEED CODE SEND LP TO PRINT
1630	1 in and	CLR			ET DEVICE NUMBER POR
0640		PULS	X,B	REST	TORE X AND B
)650 )660	- (71)	DECB	-1 V		BUFPER COUNT FOR <sh< td=""></sh<>
	JUMP	LEAX RMB	-1,X		X TO PNT TO BEG OF L: CE FOR JUMP CODE
	RETADD	RMB	2		CE FOR RETURN ADDRESS
690	CHKLE	INCB		ADD	1 TO CHR COUNTER END OF LINE?
0700		CMPB BLO	#\$20 LOOP		
0720		LDA	#\$0D	LOAD	NOT, G O GET NEXT CHR D CODE FOR LINE FEED
0730.		JSR	[ CHROUT	1.	SEND LF TO PRINTI
0740		CLRB	1000		ET CHR COUNTER TO O
0750	******	BRA ******	LOOP	GU (	GET NEXT CHR
0770	*	Yaxan-	1.2.19		医 法法律 的过去式
780	* THIS				E (OR CHARACTER GENERA
0790 0800					DE REQUIRED BY THE PR
0810		ASCII CO	DE IS RE	URNE	ED IN A.
820	******			****	*******
	POKASC	CMPA	#96		the second second second
)840 )850	N SEL	BLO SUBA	CONT	TR	CODE>=96, SUBTRACT 64
	CONT	CMPA	132		CODDF-SOT SODIRACI 04
870	State.	BHS	DONE		
880	DONE	ADDA	#96	IFC	CODE <32, ADD 96
070	DONE	RTS			
900		END			

# Mindbusters



A bout a thousand years ago, an anonymous chessplayer got an idea for a puzzle that is still fresh today. Place a knight chess piece on any square of an empty chessboard. Move the knight around the board according to chess rules, trying to occupy every square of the board once—but no more than once. It sounds simple, but it's surprising how often players end up several squares shy of completing the board with nowhere to move.

The Knight's Tour is a classic pastime that occupied the minds of people from disparate generations throughout this millennium. Puzzles such as the Knight's Tour were given widespread attention by scholars, mathematicians, scientists, philosophers, and charlatans into the 19th century.

It's no secret that even today some people sense a transcendant connection between numbers and natural events. I discount belief in numerology and astrology. But if, for example, swarms of stellar gasses swirl in the same numerically measured patterns as tiny seashells, then the surprising connection unfolds a small edge of the cosmos—and three of four more puzzles, as well.

Out of the magic maelstrom of numeric relationships comes understanding of natural processes and, to be frank, a lot of crackpot ideas. Puzzlers of old charted the patterns of their moves in the Knight's Tour, attempting to create harmonious patterns and to bring a bit of order to the universe.

> System Requirements 16K RAM Extended Color Basic

The Knight's Tour—A Millennial Puzzle

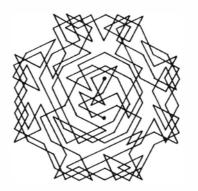
by Richard Ramella

Many solutions are possible. Each traces a unique line pattern in its moves. And some puzzlers, not content with mere designs, numbered each move in an attempt to reveal "magic squares"—eight rows and columns whose sums are the same in all directions. You begin to understand why the folks of past ages worked so avidly on this puzzle. The Knight's Tour was more than a parlor game—it was a quest for reason.

I see the kid in Greenfield, Indiana is yawning. Let's start frying our brains with the game.

#### How to Play

Once you've entered the puzzle, start it by typing "RUN" and pressing the enter key. The program draws an unpatterned chessboard that is empty except for a small square (the cursor) in its northwest corner. Using the compass directions N, S, E, and W, move the cursor to the square from which you want to begin. After selecting a starting square, press K for knight. The square fills up with a dark pattern that signifies you've landed on it.





To solve the puzzle, you must make moves that are legal to the knight in chess play. In chess, the knight follows an L-shaped pattern: Two squares in one direction and one square to either side. There are eight logical moves; the game recognizes it's commands as three-letter instructions that are based on direction. For example, typing EEN moves the knight two squares east (right) and one square north (up). The full set of moves is EEN, EES, SSW, SSE, NNW, NNE, WWN, WWS.

The program displays the letters of your present move to the right of the board. Tap slowly and rhythmically to register them. If the program misses a tap or you accidentally enter an illegal move, just press the N, S, E, or W key. The fourth tap erases the move string so you can start the move over. The program recognizes and denies attempts to move illegally: off the board, into a previously occupied square, or by unacceptable letter combinations. In the upper right corner, the program displays a linear progression of the moves you make.

Every square you occupy gains you a point. The game ends when you have filled all 64 squares (cause for celebration accompanied by a repeating serenade) or when you have occupied a square from which there is no legal move (which prompts a monotonous tone). In either case, pressing the break key ends the program. After you press the break key, type "Print SC" and press the enter key to see your score.

Next month we look at Victorian Pegs, a mania of the late 19th century.  $\blacksquare$ 

Address correspondence to Richard Ramella, 1493 Mt. View Ave., Chico, CA 95926.

## Mindbusters\_

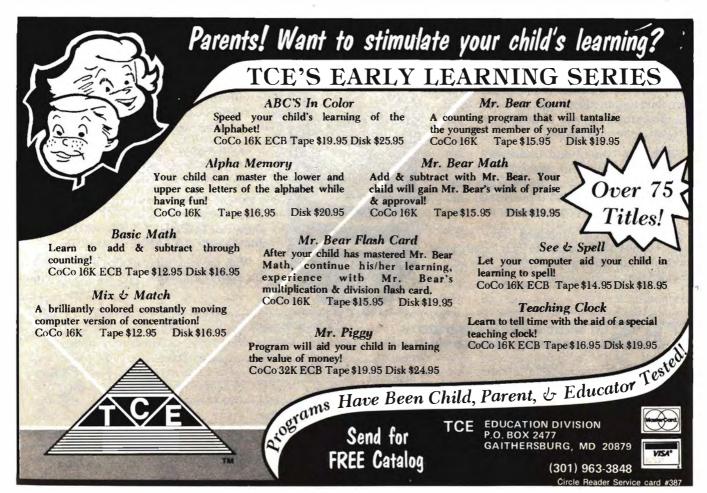
100 REM \* KNIGHT'S TOUR \* TRS-80 EXTENDED COLOR BASIC 16K / RAME LLA 110 PMODE 3,1: CLS: PCLS 1: CLEA R 1000: DIM A(12,12): PRINT @ 23 3, "KNIGHT'S TOUR 12Ø FOR A=1 TO 12: FOR B=1 TO12 13Ø IF A>2 AND A<11 AND B>2 AND B<11 THEN A(B,A)=1 14Ø NEXT B,A: Q=22Ø: SCREEN 1,Ø: FOR A=Ø TO 192 STEP 24 150 LINE(A,0)-(A,192), PSET: LINE (Ø,A)-(192,A),PSET: NEXT 16Ø X=9: Y=9: A=3: B=3: M\$="BAFD GDGGEDCDEGEFGAB" 170 AS=INKEYS 180 LINE(X,Y)-(X+6,Y+6),PSET,BF 190 IF A\$= THEN 170  $2\beta\beta$  J=X: K=Y: IF AS="N" AND Y>9 THEN Y=Y-24: B=B-1 210 IF AS="S" AND Y<177 THEN Y=Y +24: B=B+1 22Ø IF A\$="W" AND X>9 THEN X=X-2 A = A - 1230 IF A\$="E" AND X<177 THEN X=X +24: A=A+1240 IF AS="K" THEN AS="": A(A,B) =Ø: GOTO 26Ø 25Ø LINE(J,K)-(J+6,K+6),PRESET,B F: GOTO 17Ø 26Ø X1=X: Y1=Y: GOSUB 52Ø: LINE( 195,2)-(254,61),PSET,B 27Ø A\$=A\$+INKEY\$ 28Ø IF INKEY\$<>"" AND INKEY\$<>"N AND INKEY\$<>"W" AND INKEY\$<>"S AND INKEY\$<>"E" THEN 27Ø 29Ø LINE(X,Y)-(X+7,Y+7), PRESET, B FOR T=1 TO  $1\emptyset$ : NEXT T: LINE(X, Y) - (X+7, Y+7), PSET, B

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Program Listing 1. The Knight's Tour 300 IF LEN(A\$)>3 THEN A\$="": GOS UB 57Ø 310 H=80: FOR L=1 TO LEN(A\$): K\$ =MID\$(A\$,L,1) 32Ø IF K\$="N" THEN LINE(0, H+25)-(Q,H),PSET: LINE-(Q+16,H+25),PSE LINE-(Q+16,H),PSET Ø IF K\$="W" THEN LINE(Q,H)-(Q+ T: 33Ø 4,H+25),PSET: LINE-(Q+8,H+12),PS ET: LINE-(Q+12,H+25),PSET: LINE-(Q+16,H),PSET 34Ø IF K\$="S" THEN LINE(Q+16,H)-(Q,H),PSET: LINE-(Q+16,H),PSET: LINE-(Q,H), PSET: LINE-(Q,H+13), P SET: LINE-(Q+16,H+13),PSET: LINE -(Q+16,H+25),PSET: LINE-(Q,H+25) PSET 35Ø IF K\$="E" THEN LINE(Q+16,H)-(Q,H),PSET: LINE~(Q,H+25),PSET: LINE-(Q+16, H+25), PSET: LINE(Q+9, H+13)-(Q,H+13),PSET 36Ø H=H+33: NEXT L 37Ø IF LEN(A\$)<3 THEN 27Ø 38Ø Y1=Y: X1=X 39Ø IF X<33 OR Y<57 THEN 4ØØ ELS E IF A\$="NNW" AND A(A-1,B-2)=1 T HEN A=A-1: B=B-2: A(A,B)=Ø: X=X-24: Y=Y-48: GOTO 48Ø 4ØØ IF X>153 OR Y<57 THEN 41Ø EL SE IF A\$="NNE" AND A(A+1,B-2)=1 THEN A=A+1: B=B-2:  $A(A,B)=\emptyset$ : X=X+24: Y=Y-48: GOTO 480 410 IF x<57 OR y<33 THEN 420 ELS E IF AS="WWN" AND A(A-2,B-1)=1 T HEN A=A-2: B=B-1: A(A,B)=Ø: X=X-48: Y=Y-24: GOTO 48Ø 420 IF X>129 OR Y<33 THEN 43Ø EL SE IF A = "EEN" AND A(A+2,B-1)=1THEN A=A+2: B=B-1:  $A(A,B)=\emptyset$ : X=X

+48: Y=Y-24: GOTO 48Ø 43Ø IF X<57 OR Y>153 THEN 44Ø EL SE IF A\$="WWS" AND A(A-2,B+1)=1 THEN A=A-2: B=B+1:  $A(A,B)=\emptyset$ : X=X-48: Y=Y+24: GOTO 480 44Ø IF X>129 OR Y>153 GOTO 45Ø E LSE IF A\$="EES" AND A(A+2,B+1)=1 THEN A=A+2: B=B+1: A(A,B)= $\emptyset$ : X= X+48: Y=Y+24: GOTO 48Ø 45Ø IF X>153 AND Y>129 GOTO 46Ø ELSE IF A\$="SSE" AND A(A+1,B+2)= 1 THEN A=A+1: B=B+2: A(A,B)=Ø:X= X+24: Y=Y+48: GOTO 48Ø 46Ø IF X<33 OR Y>129 THEN 47Ø EL SE IF A\$="SSW" AND A(A-1,B+2)=1 THEN A=A-1: B=B+2:  $A(A,B)=\emptyset$ : X=X-24: Y=Y+48: GOTO 48Ø 47Ø GOTO 27Ø 48Ø GOSUB 52Ø: A\$="" 49Ø IF A(A-1, B-2)=Ø AND A(A+1, B-2)= $\emptyset$  AND A(A+2,B-1)= $\emptyset$  AND A(A+2, B+1)= $\emptyset$  AND A(A+1,B+2)= $\emptyset$  AND A(A- $1,B+2 = \emptyset$  AND  $A(A-2,B+1) = \emptyset$  AND A(A-2,B-1)=Ø THEN 51Ø 500 GOTO 270 51Ø SOUND 1,1:GOTO 51Ø 520 FOR N=0 TO 10 STEP 2 53Ø LINE(X+3-N,Y+3-N)-(X+3+N,Y+3 +N), PSET, B 540 SOUND 8\*RND(13),1: NEXT N: S C=SC+1 55Ø IF SC=64 THEN PLAY "T6;03": K=RND(15): PLAY MID\$(M\$,K,4): GO TO 550 56Ø LINE(196+(X1/3),Y1/3+2)-(198 +(X/3),Y/3+2),PSET57Ø LINE(22Ø,8Ø)-(236,182), PRESE T, BF: RETURN: END

END



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# **CoCo for Hire**

his month we begin a discussion of the mailing-list business, a service that almost anyone with a computer and a printer can start. Mailing-list businesses provide a list of names and addresses on labels for mailing to companies that want to reach people with direct-mail advertising. There are two kinds of list services: mailing-list rental and maintenance of membership or in-house lists. In the second part of the column this month we take a look at home business insurance.

#### **Mailing-List Services**

It is easy to turn any list of names into a lucrative business. Advertisers rent mailing lists as a simple and inexpensive means of focusing their campaigns on specific groups of people. Their only stumbling block is finding the right list of names for the markets they've targeted. And many organizations have turned to outside help for maintenance of their lists for mailers on fund drives, advertising bazaars, and so on.

A small-computer mailing-list service is sometimes in a better position to get business than a large one because it can quickly and easily tailor itself to the needs of its market. Very often it deals in mailing lists that are too small to be a worthwhile market for larger services.

#### **Getting Started**

Before you begin a mailing-list service, decide what market you want to cover, and how big you want your list to become. Make your decision in advance, for example, on whether you want to do mail-merge operations. Mail merge is the process of printing your list directly onto advertising copy supplied by your customer, one name per page. You need a letter-quality printer with a cut-sheet paper feeder to do mail merge. Both are expensive: Cut-sheet feeders cost between \$1,000 and \$3,000, and heavy-duty letterquality printers start at about \$1,500. Inexpensive letter-quality printers don't hold up at a steady work pace



by Terry Kepner and Linda Tiernan

and frequently break down.

If you go this route, consider what kind of labels you want to provide. Most mailing-list companies provide their customers Cheshire labels, four columns of names and addresses in a square on 13-inch-wide nonadhesive paper. Your alternative is pressuresensitive labels. Because Cheshire labels are just names and addresses printed on regular paper, they must go to a mailing service that uses a special machine to cut and glue the addresses to envelopes. You might arrange to deliver the labels to the mailing service yourself-an excellent way to pick up good contacts in the industry. You have to buy a wider, more-expensive printer to do Cheshire labels, but they cost your customers much less. It could make a difference if you are up against stiff competition.

Once you have equipment, you need to develop a list. Check the local papers for announcements of meetings of garden clubs, historical societies, car enthusiasts, stamp and coin collecting groups, and so on. Approach these groups about their membership lists.

Church groups and computer clubs are good places to start. Computer clubs will probably already have their members on a list, but you might be able to work a trade for their names based on a service you can provide, such as supplying inexpensive labels. Don't forget to contact service businesses, such as exterminators and pool cleaners, in addition to mail-order manufacturers, with your offer of providing list services. Another good source of names is voter-registration checklists. The local headquarters of political parties will probably be more than happy to sell or loan their lists to you.

An often overlooked source of "names" is the post office boxes at every post office. You don't need to have names; "boxholder" is sufficient. And don't assume that all numbers are in use even if all the boxes are; the post office does not always assign its box numbers consecutively. It's a good idea to go to the post office and check the specific numbers of the boxes in use. There are also companies that capitalize on the current post-office box waiting lists at many post offices by setting up mini post offices at their own addresses.

Once you have a mailing list started, keep adding names to it and making it grow. The more names you have, the more you'll profit each time you sell your list. Keep in mind that every company or group that provides you with names is a potential mailing-list service customer. Be courteous; stress how much you can help them if they'll let you computerize their mailing list. And don't forget to check your own mailbox. Your customers' competitors could be customers, too.

#### **Mailing-List Wisdom**

It's a good idea to maintain good relations with the postal service; they have to read your labels. A post office complains to your customers when it has problems with your labels. If it happens more than once, your customers are apt to go somewhere else for their list needs. The post office expects your labels to be in zip-code order in a clear typeface. For large numbers of labels (thousands), they expect you to bundle labels according to zip codes; if it is a second-class mailing, you should write the total number of labels on the outside of the bundles for each zone.

It's important to keep a close watch on your mailing list's return rate—the amount of mailings returned by the post office as "undeliverable" and "address unknown." If the rate is too high (4 percent is average), your customers might feel that you haven't sold them a good list. As a rule of thumb, remove all bad names imme-

## CoCo for Hire\_

diately. But if you are working with a list that you maintain for an organization, such as a church or club, be sure to show them any names you plan to purge in advance. They may want to keep them.

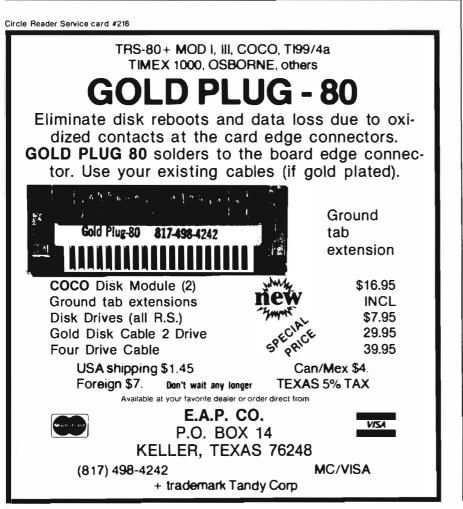
If you maintain lists for several organizations, ask each for permission to sell their lists. Offer a price break on your service in return. In the long run, you'll find it is worthwhile. This leads to what at first might seem to be a paradox-the more frequently you sell a list, the more valuable it becomes. This is because frequent use means that you'll weed out most of the undeliverable returns and that your response statistics are more accurate. Most of your customers will keep records about how many people responded to a mailing. Ask for these figures. You can use them to gauge the status of your list and as references for prospective customers.

Your mailing-list service is only as good as the list you supply. For this reason, you might consider offering a "postcard perk" at periodic intervals, an offer to the people on your list for something of interest, such as cassette tapes priced at wholesale. This helps you gauge the responsiveness of your list and continues to update your list on the status of undeliverable returns.

An important aspect to keep in mind in collecting names for your list is the affluence of the people on the list. Wealthier people are more valuable to your customers. If you're unsure of the demographics of your community, check the local library for a copy of the latest U.S. Census Report for your area. It should contain breakdowns that point out the wealthier areas in your community.

#### The Mechanics of Mailing Lists

Running a mailing-list business means that you must maintain your equipment meticulously. Be aware of the parts that need watching, such as the tractor feed on the printer, the temperature of the print head, the ribbon and ribbon guides, and any moving parts that could jam. Get the technical manuals for your computer, printer



and disk drives, so you can quickly determine the severity of problems you might encounter.

You'll need equipment that can perform well for hours on end, and mailing labels that won't fall off or jam your printer, so don't be too anxious to cut corners when you choose your system. Clean and maintain everything periodically to keep dust, grime, and things like tractor-feed paper holes from jamming your operation, and keep an eye on your equipment while it's printing labels to catch problems early.

#### Home Business Insurance

Every business needs insurance. In continuing our look at all the factors you should consider when starting a work-at-home business, this month we examine insurance.

Chances are that you already have a homeowner's policy, which is a help for insuring your home business. Most homeowner's policies cover the contents of your home up to about half its value. Usually, coverage is limited to personal possessions, and does not protect anything you use for business purposes. If your daughter earns money by making clothes on the family sewing machine and selling them, the sewing machine and related supplies usually aren't covered by homeowner's policies. Most insurance companies consider your computer to be a home appliance until you use it to generate income. When you use it to make money it becomes a business tool that requires business insurance.

Not all insurance companies follow this pattern. Some include business uses under their homeowner's coverage, provided that money you make with insured equipment does not exceed 10 percent of your total income and that you don't advertise under a business name. If you decide to establish a company name and buy equipment with business checks, you exclude the computer and all other business materials from protection by a homeowner's policy. You'll run into a similar problem if you set up a room in your house, such as a den or a remodeled attic, to serve as a work center for a home business. Everything in such a room is excluded from standard homeowner's policies.

## CoCo for Hire\_

If you advertise professionally, make more than 10 percent of your gross income with your home business, or work out of a room in your home that you've set aside for that purpose-you need a separate insurance policy for your business. And it's going to cost you. Moreover, you might be violating the residential zoning laws for your location, which could force you to file for a special zoning exception or a variance.

This is not a new problem or one particular to computerists. Carpenters and plumbers have been coping with it for many years. What you need is a rider policy, such as a marine-coverage rider, attached to your homeowner's policy that makes provision for business items stored at home. This kind of policy often covers equipment carried in cars during local calls or on trips-the only stipulation being that you must lock the vehicle at all times. Having insurance for moving your equipment by car could be important if, for example, you are a student who makes frequent trips to

"Most insurance companies consider your computer a home appliance until you use it to generate income."

and from campus.

There are some other options. You should be able to find insurance companies selling computer endorsements, but you must have your homeowner's policy with that particular company. And there are a few companies that are offering policies that are tailored expressly for people who want to protect their business or personal investment in their computers.

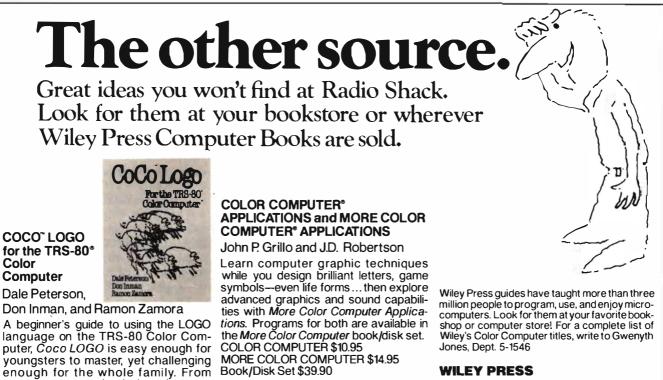
Most home insurance companies offer apartment owner's insurance. It's possible that the company will send an agent out to evaluate your apartment in order to determine your insurance needs. You can receive blanket protection or coverage on a list of possessions that you itemize. Students can even get special policies that protect their equipment while they are living in dormitories.

The amount of protection you need and the policy you select should be dictated by your particular situation and long-term goals. It's a good idea to start small and add to your protection as your business grows.

Next month we'll finish up our examination of mailing-list services with a look at what rates to charge, how to advertise, and what hardware and software you'll need.

Address correspondence to Terry Kepner, P.O. Box 481, Peterborough, NH 03458. Terry Kepner is a freelance writer and programmer. He writes monthly columns for 80 Micro, Pico, Portable 100, and Under Color. He's been writing about computers since 1979. Linda Tiernan is a librarian with a master's degree in bio-medical research. She has worked with computers since 1980.

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# The Learning Page

There you sit with your 16K Color Computer. You thought it would be all you'd ever need when you purchased it. Now that the kids are old enough, they want equal time on your computer. You keep hearing and reading that educational software is a great learning tool. Soon you have to decide if your computer will meet their needs as educational software becomes more important in their lives.

What are your options? Do you need to upgrade your machine to 32K or 64K? Will your cassetterecorder do for the next few years, or should you be saving your pennies toward a disk drive?

#### Get That Upgrade?

Ted Malaska, president of TCE Programs in Gaithersburg, MD, has some definite ideas about upgrading your computer. His company is one of the few that has specialized in software for 16K machines. "This year TCE will introduce many programs that require at least 32K," says Malaska. "My basic advice is to buy or upgrade your system to 64K and worry about the rest of the options later." Almost all new programs from TCE will require 64K. School systems that invested in 16K CoCos because they were the least expensive are now adding disk drives and upgrading. "You definitely need Extended Color Basic," states Malaska. "Six months down the road, if you don't own a 32 or 64K machine with Extended Color Basic, you'll miss out on 50 percent of what's new on the market."

Lloyd Dorsett of Dorsett Educational Systems Inc., Norman, OK, disagrees with this. He advertises 320 fulltime audio talk/tutor programs on cassettes. The tapes he markets run on the Color Basic 16K machine, and he still sells some titles that run on 4K CoCos. Dorsett says, "My company is turning out more than 200 new programs a year and selling them through dealers, directly to schools, and through our catalog to individuals. We expect to manufacture software on cassette for WHAT DOES My Family Need?

### by Nancy Kipperman

the 16K for a long while yet, and we're bringing out new titles all the time." No new titles are available for the 4K machines, but tape programs covering basics like reading, arithmetic, and algebra are still available from Dorsett.

#### **Disk Drive First**

Tom Prosen, courseware development manager at Sunburst Communications, Pleasantville, NY, advises you to save your dollars for a disk drive if you want to use manufactured software in the future. "We are still developing software on the 32K machine and will be, at least up until next summer. All our software is on disk, however, not tape."

"The wave of the future will be on disks," agrees Ellen Saltzman, director of conversions and marketing for Children's Computer Workshop, a division of Children's Television Workshop in New York City. "The products that we have developed for Tandy's Home Education Systems' (T.H.E.S.) software packages are all on disk. Disks are easier to use, although they're more fragile than tapes."

Malaska explains the shift from tape to disk by saying, "A program that is built on a disk is much more sophisticated than one on tape. You gain the capabilities of a program produced for an Apple, for example."

All the software sold through the Tandy Home Education Systems Division's catalog and home consultants is on disk. Each software package is enclosed in a cardboard, book-shaped container. Velcro holds the cover of the book shut, and disks and documentation fit neatly in an inside pocket. These containers have titles on the front and on the spine of the book/ package and will fit nicely on a bookcase shelf. However, this software is specifically designed for the person who has a 64K machine and a disk drive.

John Sheridan, assistant brand manager of Spinnaker Software Corp., Belmont, MA, feels that you might very well end up wanting to use both a tape cartridge and a disk with your computer. "A 16K machine is fine for early learning games," comments Sheridan. "The cartridges at this level are less information intensive and they are also more likely to survive a dog bite or other mishap than a disk."

As your child becomes older, however, Sheridan feels a disk drive is a plus. "The user becomes more involved with the computer and wants to interact more with the machine. Now you might want the 32K and the disk drive. The disk offers more game play for the money. From the manufacturer's viewpoint, he can offer more quality without having to raise the price. Our company has some of its programs on disk aspart of T.H.E.S.'s software packages, and the same programs are available on cassette in stores."

#### What to Do?

It looks as if there are no easy answers. The ages of your children will determine at least a part of your decision; your pocketbook could determine the rest. Young children probably will be happy with the programs provided on tape, but there is definitely a shift to disk underway. The majority of manufactured educational software for middle- and high-school students will appear on disk.

The question to ask yourself is, "What are my family's needs now and what will they be in the next five or ten years?" Based on the answer to that question, you'll have to decide what, if anything, to buy and in what order to purchase it. Of course, by the time you make your decision, there may be new products available for less money. . . always a possibility in this rapidly changing field of computers. ■

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# 68Ø9 On Line

Once you have your Color Computer, what else does it take to get on line? Let's tackle the topic of The Complete Terminal. I'll give you a rundown on what additional equipment and software you'll need and an idea of what it will cost to join the Network Nation.

Any CoCo with at least 16K is adequate for communications. This allows you to use software that will turn your CoCo into a smart terminal one that can communicate with a host and store text. If you still have only 4K memory, I suggest you upgrade to at least 16K if you are serious about getting into communications.

#### Software

With smart-terminal software, you can not only send and receive messages, but also upload and download programs, text, or other information. Smart-terminal software costs nearly the same as dumb-terminal software, so I recommend going the smart-terminal route. Prices for smart-terminal software range from \$30 to \$50. (See "Six Smart Ways to Go On Line," by W.C. Banta, *HOT CoCo*, August and September 1984, pp. 22 and 20, for a review of six popular cassette-based, smart-terminal programs.)

Some smart-terminal software offer extra features such as high-resolution display, automatic capture and buffer controls, selectable baud rates, an editor, changeable protocol settings, and changeable printer-port settings, to name a few.

#### Peripherals

One peripheral is a must: a modem. There are many to choose from, but I have a quick way to narrow it down to a few. Look only at the inexpensive models, costing from \$70 to \$100. You can do a lot of accessing with these modems, and you can always upgrade to a more expensive model later if you find there is a need. There is modem in a modema

There is much variety in modems



#### by Bobby Ballard

even at the low-buck level. The most obvious difference between models is direct-connect versus acoustic coupler. With an acoustic coupler, you place the phone'shandset into fittings on the modem. If you have modular phone plugs, you can use a directconnect modem. These modems let you hook up the phone, modem, and computer at once and leave them that way—a convenient way to go.

There is another advantage to using a direct-connect modem: You don't run the risk of outside noise interference. Outside noise can interfere with your signal using an acoustic coupler.

Another modem feature to consider is the baud rate. You are charged less for 300-baud service on most commercial networks such as CompuServe, and 300-baud modems are usually cheaper. But you can save money on long-distance phone charges by using a 1,200-baud modem. (Next month I'll discuss how to save on connect charges in more depth.)

You can also buy auto-dial/autoanswer modems, which will automatically dial a BBS for you or answer incoming calls if you operate your own BBS. These modems cost as much as a 64K CoCo 2 or more, so I don't recommend them unless you have a real need.

If you would like your equipment to do all the dialing for you, buy an inexpensive memory phone or memory dialer. They are cheaper than paying for this feature in a modem, and you can use them for voice numbers, too.

l feel like I couldn't get along without a disk drive, but a cassette system is more than adequate for communicating. In fact, if you use a ROMpack terminal package, you don't even need cassettes. But if you want to download programs, for instance, you need some kind of storage device.

A printer is a very handy item when going on line, though it, too, is not absolutely necessary. With it, you can get printouts of log-on procedures, bulletin board messages, or program listings for future reference. Check the ads in this magazine for discounts on printers. Popular dot-matrix models often sell for under \$300.

A printer usually competes with the modem for the CoCo's serial port, however. I recommend getting a modem-printer switch to save wear and tear on your cables and serial port. This device lets you go from modem to printer, or vice-versa, without plugging and unplugging cables. These devices are inexpensive—usually \$20 to \$30.

#### Graphics

CompuServe offers Color Computer software that allows the uploading and downloading of graphics. (For more information on CompuServe in general, see last month's 6809 On Line.) It's called Vidtex (not to be confused with Radio Shack's Videotex), and it costs \$39.95 on disk or cassette and requires 32K RAM. Contact them at 5000 Arlington Centre Blvd., Columbus, OH 43220, 800-848-8990.

Once you have your 16K CoCo and cassette recorder, you can put together a good terminal setup for about \$100 without a printer. Even with a minimal system, there is a lot of communicating to be done.

Now that I've got you on line, be sure to follow this column each month. I'll keep you up to date on all topics relating to CoCo telecommunicating.

Your comments on 6809 On Line are welcome. Write Bobby Ballard c/o HOT CoCo, 80 Pine St., Peterborough, NH 03458.

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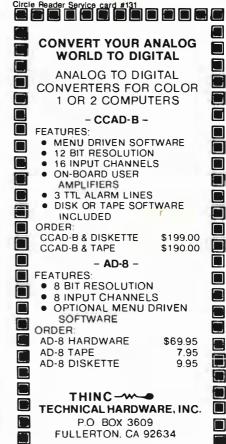
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# **Reader's Forum**

### **Find Your Place**

When you assemble a long machine-language program using EDTASM + or an equivalent, you usually know where it begins because of the ORG statement, but you never know where in memory the program will end. Here is a trick I use to know where I am.

Always use the first label of your program beginning with Z, like ZINIT or ZSTART, and at the end before the END statement, put a dummy label such as ZZZEND FCB O. Never use any other label beginning with Z in the rest of your program.

As at the end of the assembly of the program the assembler lists in alphabetical order all the labels used, the last two shown will always be the two beginning with Z. With this you will know exactly where the program begins and ends in memory. You can also convert a hexadecimal in decimal number by this expression: PRINT &HXXXX where XXXX stands for the hexadecimal number.

> Alain Dussault Laval, Quebec

### **Joystick Response**

To make your joysticks more responsive in a Basicprogram, type EXEC 43486. The position of the joysticks will then be read into memory locations 346-349.

These memory locations contain the following: 346—the right joystick's left-right position; 347—the right joystick's up-down position; 348—the left joystick's left-right position; 349—the left joystick's up-down position.

Knowing this you can write responsive joystick routines into your own Basic programs. (Note: This might not work on some programs.)

> Richard Wasserman Brooklyn, NY

## Loader Program Does Housekeeping Chores

Assume that you have a machine-language utility program on disk named DUMP/BIN that loads up in high memory (26000 in this example) and you have trouble remembering just what it is that your are supposed to do to get it running properly. Here is an idea.

Write a Basic loader program that will take care of all the housekeeping chores for you. Name the loader something like DUMP-LOAD/BAS and save it to the same disk that you have the utility program stored on. Then you get the utility up and running by doing a RUN "DUMPLOAD/BAS". Your Basic loader program might look like this:

> 10 POKE 65344,0:REM SHUTS DOWN DI SK DRIVE 20 CLEAR 200,25999:REM PROTECTS M EMORY FROM 26000 UP 30 IF PEEK 65314<>6 THEN 900:REM CHECK PRINTER STATUS (6=ON) 40 PRINT #-2,CHR\$(27) CHR\$(69):RE M SETS UP PRINTER FONT (EPSON) 50 LOADM "DUMP/BIN":REM LOADS MAC HINE-LANGUAGE PROGRAM 60 EXEC: REM EXECUTES ML PROGRAM 70 GOTO 910 900 PRINT "YOU FORGOT TO TURN THE PRINTER ON. START OVER." 910 END

Use your imagination and you will see all kinds of possibilities for Basic loader programs. In the example above only a few things are accomplished. Some loaders will be assigned many more tasks. For instance, printer activities can be more extensive than shown in the above example. A loader can be used with machine-language programs and adapted for use with Basic programs as well. If "DUMP" were a basic program, line 50 would be: LOAD "DUMP/BAS", R and line 20 and 60 would be deleted. Other lines can be added as needed.

> Tom Garcia Tuscon, AZ

## **CLEAR Often**

Sometimes you just don't have enough RAM and you get OS (out of string space) and OM (out of memory) errors even if you have shortened your program as much as possible. In such a case, try inserting CLEAR (just CLEAR, not CLEAR 300 or CLEAR 200,17000) at the beginning of your menu line.

This prevents strings and arrays from being carried over into those parts of the program where they are not needed. Otherwise, the computer will keep storing every string, variable, and array that the program has used, and waste precious RAM.

CLEAR clears everything, so if you have a variable that you must carry over, you can protect it by POKEing it someplace before the CLEAR, and PEEKing it back afterwards.

> Anna Reeves Espanola, WA

## **Keytone Aid**

Program Listing 1, Keytone, produces a short tone each time you press a key on the computer.

The program consists of a Basic driver and the machine code. The positive feedback of hearing the tone eliminates the need to check the screen each time you press a key. This can be particularly useful when entering programs or data sets.

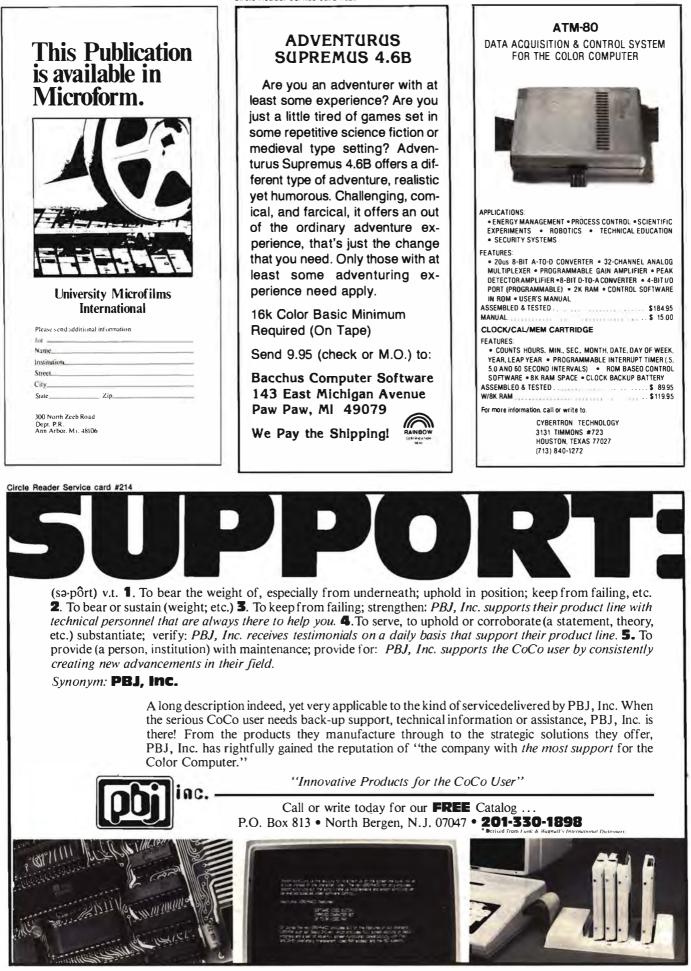
Key in the listing, then save it on tape before running. Enter RUN and the program will automatically load at the top of RAM, regardless of the machine's memory size. It will be protected from Basic by the CLEAR statement in line 20. The Basic driver will be erased from memory once loading is completed. You can turn the sound off by entering EXEC. Type EXEC again and the sound will return.

The machine-language routine is written in position-independent code, so you can load it anywhere in memory if you don't want it at the top of RAM. Also, you can make of copy of the machinelanguage code by entering CSAVEM"KEYTONE",ST,HI,ST.

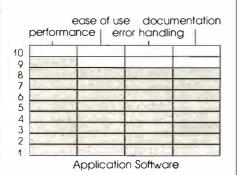
Jack Shaffer Oakwood, IL

	10 CLS: GOSUB80
	2Ø CLEAR2ØØ, HI-43
- 1950	3Ø GOSUB8Ø; ST=HI-43
	4Ø FORX=ST TOHI:READOP\$:N=VAL("&
in the second	H"+OP\$)
	5Ø S=S+N: POKEX, N:NEXT
	6Ø IFS<>4992THENPRINTTAB(8) ** DA
	TA ERROR *":SOUNDIØ, 10:STOP
	7Ø EXEC ST:NEW
	8Ø HI=PEEK(116)*256+PEEK(117):RE
1. 11.	TURN
	9Ø DATA 3Ø,8D,ØØ,16,BF,Ø1,6B,3Ø,
	8D,00,03,9F,9D,39,CC,8C,F1,FD,01
	,6B,3Ø,8C,E9,9F,9D,39,34,36,CC,Ø
	Ø,Ø4,DD,8D,58,D7,8C,BD,A9,56,35,
	36,7E,8C,F1
	如此是一个例如是我们就们有44K的。14K以上来的。
	Program Listing 1. Keytone





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OS-9 Textools Computerware 4403 Manchester Ave., P.O. Box 668 Encinitas, CA 92024 619-436-3512 OS-9, disk drive \$29.95

#### by Lawrence O. Parker

Operating systems are a collection of special-purpose, or utility, programs that are organized to manage the computer's resources: disks, printer, monitor, and memory. Operating systems free programmers to create and execute computer programs. The more special-purpose programs an operating system has, the better it is likely to perform. OS-9 has only the bare necessity of utility programs. That's why I am intrigued when I find a product that contains additional utilities.

OS-9 Textools from Computerware is a package of 17 utility programs for the OS-9 user. According to Computerware, they are called textools because the majority of commands can manipulate text files.

#### Metafeatures

One of the most outstanding features of OS-9 Textools is borrowed from Unix: The use of "meta characters" in the pathlist specification, which lets you access a group of files with a single command. A pathlist is a list of directory names that include

<b>OS-9</b> Textools	74
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edited by J. Scot Finn	ie

everything from the root directory down to the file you want to access. What are meta characters? They are characters that you use for any special purpose. For example, OS-9 uses the exclamation point to indicate two or more concurrent programs whose standard input or output paths connect to each other to form a pipeline. Textools uses the # symbol followed by a numeric value to alter the size of memory used by commands.

Here is a list of OS-9 Textools' meta characters and the actions they represent:

- matches any string of characters in a file name
- matches a single character in a file name
- defines the beginning of a range string
- ] defines the ending of a range string.

[

Meta characters are similar in concept to an old programing aid called wildcards. For example, T\*T matches all filenames that start and end with the letter T, such as Test, Totaltest, and Tomstest. The characters \*A\* match any file name containing the letter A. You might also define a range of characters to match a single character position. You accomplish this by enclosing the range in brackets.

#### **Compelling Commands**

Some of Textools' utilities make use of "regular expressions," another idea borrowed from Unix. Regular expressions are a means of using a string of characters to represent certain nonprintable characters, or characters in other forms. For example, a form feed has a hex value of OC, but you can express it as the string \F. Another example is apparent in how you express a number and its base. The regular expression for decimal 123 is \D123. Hex FF becomes \xFF. Octal 127 becomes \127.

Textools' documentation states that Textools commands use only the standard path input and output. That means that you can redirect input and output or, in other words, pipe it from one utility to another. This is the essence of the true power of this program. Textools lets you combine several commands together to perform one function.

Table 1 is a full list of OS-9 Textools' commands with descriptions of what they do. Let's look a little closer at a few of the Textools commands. CAT copies input from the standard input (or specified files) and displaysit to the standard output path. This might sound like the OS-9 BUILD utility, but you can also redirect two or more files to an output file, as in this command string that emulates MERGE:

#### cat filea fileb > newfile.

Another feature of the CAT command is an optional parameter field that lets you select a range of lines for display, similar to the LIST command in Basic.

FGREP is a very handy command. Similar commands are available on almost every mainframe system. Because the system allows regular expressions within the target string, it is possible to search for a match with any ASCII character. An impressive



list of options give you further control of the standard output path.

The PR command makes nicely formatted reports or simple listings. The normal output format has a five-line header containing the file name, page number, time, and date. The last five lines are reserved for a five-line footer. There are numerous options, allowing a great deal of flexibility in the format appearance.

You can use the RPL command, as in the string that follows, to set up a stock form letter that can replace name strings:

rpl ''Jane Doe'' ''Sue Peterson'' < masler.letter > /p

This command replaces every instance of "Jane Doe" with "Sue Peterson."

Suppose you have developed a new Basic program. If you're like me, you

**CAT** concatenates text files and lists to standard ouput.

FGREP searches a file for a pattern.

LOWER converts all characters to lower-case.

LS lists file names, one per line.

PACK compresses spaces to save space.

**PR** lists and formats files to standard output.

QSORT performs a quick, in-memory sort.

RPL replaces string1 with string2.

SPLIT splits large files into smaller ones.

TAIL prints the last part of a file.

TIME times the execution of a command.

**TR** translates characters while copying from standard input to standard output.

UNIQ compresses consecutive, multiple lines into one line.

**UNPACK** converts compressed spaces to full spacing.

**UPPER** converts all lowercase letters to uppercase.

UPS repeats command processing.

WC counts characters, words, and lines.

Table 1. A Description of OS-9 Textools' Commands

probably create a segment and then save it as a backup. This process yields several versions of the program. Wouldn't it be nice to be able to delete all those versions you no longer need with one command? The UPS command was designed for this kind of purpose—when you need to apply the same command to several files with different names. For skeptics there is a verify option, -V, that prints a line indicating successful completion of each command.

#### Summary

I found the manual for OS-9 Textools to be very easy to read and understand. It provides several examples for each command: the action of each is functionally defined. I did get a "file not found" error when trying to fully qualify the path name within the standard output on several occasions. However, I was able to overcome the error by first changing the default directory path. This can cause some confusion though, especially when the command you are trying to execute is not in the new path. You can enter the fully qualified path name or load the command before you change the directory name.

My overall impression of Textools is favorable. The utility is sure to become a valued addition to my OS-9 library. I think you will find it to be as handy and easy to use as I have.

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Color Burner EPROM Burning System Green Mountain Micro Roxbury, VT 05669 802-485-6112 32K, Extended Color Basic \$57 kit, \$69.95 assembled and tested

#### by James J. Barbarello

For those who are new to Color Computing, Dennis Kitsz is an accomplished designer of computer software and hardware. His projects are sound and never unnecessarily complicated. These traits are inherent in his EPROM programmer product, the Color Burner. The manual that accompanies the Color Burner describes it as "a plug-in module for the TRS-80 Color Computer that programs data into erasable, programmable, read-only memories (EPROMs)." The manual notes that EPROMs are "used for plug-in cartridge program packs. . .and for storage of other vital data."

The Color Burner lets you program 2716 (2K), 2732 (4K), 2764 (8K), 27128 (16K), and 68764 (8K, Extended Color Basic, ROM-compatible) EPROMs. Functions include read, write, verify, and erase-verify. (EPROMs must be erased with a separate, ultraviolet light source.)

Unlike more expensive brands, the Color Burner does not contain a builtin power supply. Instead it uses three 9volt alkaline batteries that provide enough power to program about 100K of EPROMs (or up to fifty 2716 EPROMs, for example).

The Color Burner requires "personality modules" for different kinds of EPROMs. Physically, it is a 16-pin DIP (dual in-line package) header on which you make interconnections with thin wire.

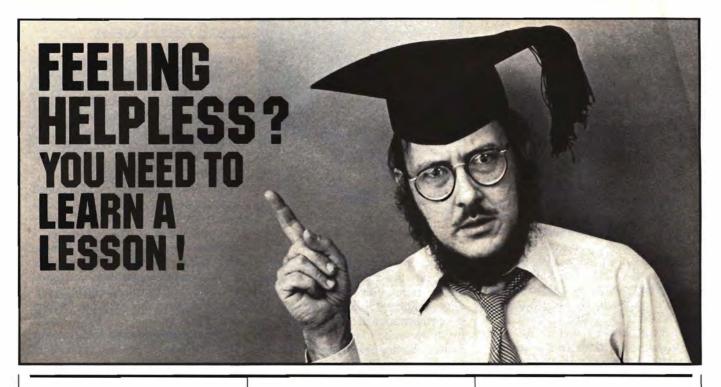
#### Construction

The Color Burner package includes the burner itself, an instruction manual, and the operating software on cassette. The burner is a well-designed and constructed 3<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>- by 4<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>-inch, doublesided, solder-masked, glass-epoxy, printed-circuit board (PCB) with goldplated edge contacts. (A solder mask is a coating that covers all PCB circuitry except the soldering points. It minimizes the possibility of short circuits.)

The Color Burner contains two socketed 6821 PIAs, a 7406 TTL IC, a low-insertion, 28-pin socket for the EPROMs, the personality module, a 16-pin DIP socket for the personality module, three 9-volt battery clips, and a number of transistors, diodes, resistors, and capacitors. The operating software comes on a standard C-10 cassette.

#### Documentation

The Color Burner's documentation consists of a 42-page instruction manual. Of this, 10 pages are devoted to kitassembly instructions, testing, and troubleshooting. There is also a fourpage reprint from the Color Burner construction project printed in Dennis



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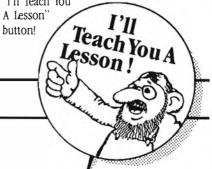
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Kitsz's "Custom Color" column in the March, May, and June issues of *The Color Computer Magazine*. The manual reserves eight pages for source listing of the Basic and Assembly-language operating software. In addition, there are product sheets for the 2716 and 68764 EPROMs, and the printed-circuit artwork for the Color Burner's PCB.

This is quality documentation. The manual contains a table of contents, boxed notes, and pointers (a nice touch). It walks you through the use of the burner and answers just about any question you might have. I do have one minor gripe, however. I think it would have been useful to the novice to have specifics about what to do with an EPROM after it is programmed. (This is a drawback common to all EPROMprogramming packages I've seen.) A simple note about where to obtain program packs and associated printed-circuit boards, and how to install an EPROM would have perfected this otherwise flawless manual.

Although the instructions are completely correct, there are two minor points of information that could use clarification. The first concerns the instructions for loading and running the software. Step 4 tells you to keep the tape player on until the main menu appears. Step 5 instructs you to type "RUN" when the OK returns. Instead of telling you to wait for the menu, step 4 should just warn you to keep the tape deck in the play mode because running the program (step 5) executes a CLOADM command that loads the machine-language subroutines to follow. The manual should also note here that you must have all three plugs inserted into your cassette deck. Otherwise the tape will continue to move past the beginning of the machine-language utility, and the CLOADM command will cause an input/output (I/O) error.

A second point that needs clarification is a reference to removing a battery before inserting or removing an EPROM. Because there are three batteries, immediate questions come to mind: "Which battery do I remove? If I remove the wrong one, will I damage something?" The reason for this nonspecific statement in the manual is that the batteries are in series; disconnecting any one removes power and ensures that nothing can be damaged.

#### Set Up

Pages 12 and 13 of the manual con-



Green Mt. Micro's Color Burner

tain a sample session and a step-by-step procedure for setting up and using the Color Burner. First you wire a personality module by following the appropriate illustration in the manual. If you apply too much heat to the header while soldering, you might melt the plastic and cause the metal pins to move out of position. You'll need to place the header, the burner, your data, the correct EPROM, three fresh 9-volt alkaline batteries, and the Color Burner software next to your CoCo. Then you insert the burner without batteries into your turned-off CoCo. Because the burner has no case, you might want to support it by placing a <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>-inch piece of cardboard or wood between the bottom of the burner and the bottom of the ROM port. The battery clips shouldn't touch the burner or any other metal surface. When you have made all the above preparations, you are ready to run the Color Burner software.

#### Using the Color Burner

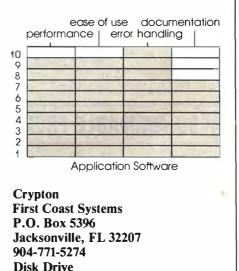
With set up complete, you follow the instructions in the manual or use the built-in help facility, which duplicates important information from the manual that you need during a session. Color Burner's software prompts you at every step. Its screen presentations are nice, but I didn't like the reversecolor lowercase characters.

You begin using the Color Burner by identifying the kind of EPROM you wish to program. You insert the wired personality module into the 16-pin DIP socket on the programmer, being careful not to turn the burner sideways. Then you load in the data. This is done by typing in the object code with the help of the software's monitor facility, transferring the code from a previously created tape, or loading it from another EPROM that you install temporarily in the burner. Once the data is loaded, you insert the receiving EPROM in the 28-pin socket and connect the three batteries. The manual explains how to enter starting and ending addresses. Remember that the ending address that you specify must be the actual address plus one. (An actual ending address of \$30FF should be entered as \$3100.)

#### Summary

The Color Burner is a well-designed and constructed product. The operation software works perfectly. I can detect no flaws in its structure and have not been able to make it crash. Because you can purchase this EPROM burner as a full kit or an assembled and tested unit, the Color Burner is equally desirable to both advance hardware hackers and beginners.

If you are planning on going into the EPROM-burning business, you might want to choose one of the more expensive burners. Aside from the savings they provide on alkaline batteries, these burners are a little easier to use. But as the article reprinted with the documentation suggests, "EPROM programmers are seldom used often enough to justify their \$100 or higher cost." If you're in the market for an EPROM burner for occasional use, the Color Burner is a smart choice. The \$70 or \$80 you could save by selecting this product over its competition can pay for more than a few blank EPROMs.



#### by Terry Kepner

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Crypton is a complex but easy-touse program for protecting sensitive information from prying eyes. It is almost frighteningly easy to use. You

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# SKETCHPAD

Sketchpad is a graphics drawing program designed to provide the computer hobbyist with easy manipulation of the powerful graphics capabilities of the Coco Advanced programmers can design graphics screens and characters for Basic and ML programs and games. Sketchpad was used to create the graphics for "Eagle.

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#### TDIR **Tape Directory**

TDIR is a menu-driven, user-friendly tape directory program. When installed and maintained on your cassette tapes, it allows complete directory control of your tapes. This means you will no longer need to go through a complete tape to discover that the program you wanted is on another tape

TDIR also eliminates the drudgery of trying to remember tape position settings, or program names All this, and more, is controlled by TDIR 16K tape, \$24.95

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unlimited number of files with an unlimited file length. This means that the educator may create tests weeks, months, or years ahead and keep them on tile until needed. This also means that each test may have as many questions as the educator wishes 32K disk. \$29.95



An alphabelized disk directory is great, but if that should crash it doesn't help tell you where the programs are ALPHACOPY will write the programs in alphabeticol order Each program will be written on the same or consecutive sectors, making rebuilding of the disk much easier than the other currently available "zapping" utilities. 32K disk. Disk or Amdek \$24 95

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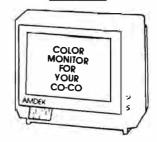


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load and run Crypton, select the scramble/unscramble menu option, and then give the program three selection keys, a key phrase, and the name of the file you want to encrypt. Crypton immediately loads the file, scrambles it according to your key phrase, and writes it back to disk. And that's it. Now no one else can read your file.

Anyone attempting to read the file without the benefit of Crypton and the proper keys will see only useless garbage—a stew of both standard and nonstandard ASCII characters. Your data is safe. Any attempt to discover the keys by using random combinations is doomed to failure; such attempts make the file increasingly more difficult to read.

When you first run Crypton, you're given four menu options: list files on a disk, read a file, Crypton (command for scrambling and unscrambling a file), and return to Basic. The list option lists the files in the directory of the disk you specify. Files that have been encoded appear in reverse video. The read option lists a file you select on your screen. If a file has been encoded, it is listed in code, not decoded before listing to the screen. This prevents someone with access to your system from using the read option to scan an encoded file.

The Crypton option is what the program is all about. This command is used to scramble and unscramble a disk file. The procedure is based on the "book volume" key-selection method: You select a book, choose a page, and pick a line from that page as the scramble key sequence. The encoding cipher uses this key to generate the substitution sequence, which constantly changes as it processes the file. When you choose the Crypton option on the menu, you're asked for the volume, page, and line numbers you selected to locate the key. Then you type in the key phrase, which can be up to 256 characters in length.

When you want to look at a scrambled file, you must first unscramble it using Crypton. Crypton displays the volume, page, and line numbers used to locate the key phrase after you select the proper disk drive and file. All you have to do is get the book and correctly enter the right line into your CoCo. (Only you or those you tell will know which books in your home or office you are using as cipher keys.) Crypton unscrambles the file and then writes it "If you need a powerful and easy-to-use method of protecting your data, get Crypton."

back to the disk to complete the job.

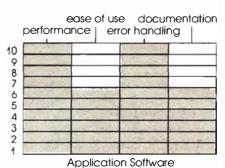
If you make a mistake by typing in the wrong phrase, then you've actually encoded the file a second time; you'll have to use both key phrases in the proper sequence to decipher the file. This is both an advantage and a disadvantage. It's a problem if you mistype a character and don't notice it. If you continue from that point to try to decode the file, it could become hopelessly lost. The advantage is that no one can break the system by simply trying one key phrase after another.

Crypton is based on the Playfair digraph-substitution cipher, but it uses a four-dimensional matrix instead of the standard two-dimensional grid. This yields a total of 10<sup>506</sup> different keyphrase possibilities. According to the documentation, it would take a computer about 70 years to list every possible key phrase at a rate of 10 per second. That should provide enough combinations to frustrate almost any data thief.

I have only two real complaints about Crypton. The first is that the program doesn't tell you when it's finished. Instead, it waits for you to press the enter key before returning to the main menu display. At first, I thought it might be slow, but a one-line text file didn't seem to take any less time than a 1K file (only a second or so). When I got tired of waiting for a press-enter-tocontinue prompt and pressed the enter key, the program started the drives for a moment and returned to the main menu. This is more of an annoyance than a problem.

My second complaint is that the documentation is only two pages long, leaving much to the imagination. If you've never worked with encryption programs or coded messages, it'll take a little while to figure out what you need to do. It might be helpful if the package included a page discussing techniques for selecting key-phrase books. For example, you should not use books that are personal favorites or other obvious printed materials that an astute thief might be able to figure out and use to break into your data.

If you need a powerful and easy-touse method of protecting your data, get Crypton. Encoding your files requires a little extra work; you must decipher them everytime you want to access them. But that's a small price to pay to protect your sensitive data from prying eyes.■



. .

Device Descriptor DSS Peripherals (Saturn Electronics) 62 Commerce Drive Farmingdale, NY 11735 516-249-3388 OS-9, disk drive \$24.95

#### by Terry Kepner

Device Descriptor is a modification utility for the Radio Shack OS-9 disk system. With this utility installed on your system's disk, OS-9 is modified to work with 35, 40, and 80-track disk drives. In addition, Device Descriptor lets you run single- or doublesided disks, and gives you faster trackto-track access times. Radio Shack drives use 30 milliseconds (ms) to step from one track to another, but some commercialdrives can go as fast as 6 ms.

This is a very important utility if you want to use more powerful disk drives with your Color Computer. Device Descriptor lets you add five tracks of storage space to your boot drive in most cases. And when you decide to add a second, third, or fourth drive, you can get a 40-track, double-sided drive with double the normal available space for only a little bit more than the price of a standard drive. If you really need extra storage space, you can get an 80-track, double-sided drive that has more room than four standard Radio Shack drives.

Three of those would give you 2 megabytes.

#### What's in a Name?

This package has to have the worst name ever given to a program. The name tells you absolutely nothing about what the program does. It derives from the fact that the utility modifies the device descriptor routine of OS-9. This routine tells the operating system what devices are present and how to use them, and adjusts the system to access the increased capability available with non-Tandy disk drives.

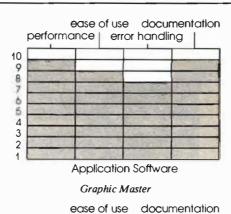
Device Descriptor's packaging and instructions leave much to be desired. If you looked at the package before you read this review, you probably wouldn't know what the program does because all you can see is the utility's name and its instructions for installation on your OS-9 disk. Only after you open the package and read the instructions for installation do you discover how to use the program and why you might want to buy it. The packaging should include a cover sheet that advertises the program's capabilities and restrictions.

Installing Device Descriptor is easy—just follow the instructions exactly. No explanation of them is provided for the novice; the company assumes that you are familiar with OS-9 and all its more exotic commands. Device Descriptor's installation instructions cover both single- and dualdrive systems—anyone with a disk drive can use this utility.

After you have created a bootable system disk containing the new program, the instructions tell you how to set the utility's parameters to match your nonstandard system. The instructions assume that you are completely familiar with Debug; that is what you use to modify the device-descriptor routine.

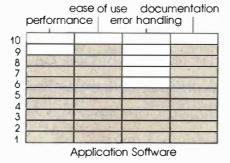
When you have the parameters established, you follow the instructions to save them on the boot disk. The only restriction to using Device Descriptor is that you can't use a double-sided drive as drive 0. This is because the OS-9 Boot program searches only one side of a disk during the initial phase of loading the OS-9 system, before you load Device Descriptor into memory.

Overall, Device Descriptor is a worthwhile addition to your OS-9 system if you intend to use higher-capacity disk drives with your system.





#### Text Master



In Assembly Language

Graphic Master 16K, cassette \$39.95 (\$49.95 in Canada) Text Master 64K, Extended Color Basic \$23.95 (\$29.95 in Canada) In Assembly Language \$23.95 (\$29.95 in Canada) The Dataman 420 Ferguson Ave. N. Hamilton, Ontario L&L 4Y9, Canada 416-529-1319

#### by Graham L. Heywood

Sooner or later mere game playing is bound to leave you flat. And you might be a little frustrated with your applications software because it doesn't do precisely what you want it to do. If you are adventurous, you could find yourself customizing the software you buy; you might even begin designing your own. Dataman has some programs that are very helpful to people developing their own Color Computer Software.

#### **Graphic Master**

Graphic Master gives you an extra 32 programming commands that fall into six categories: screen commands, line commands, point commands, player commands, miscellaneous commands, and a nongraphic command.

The screen commands contain various routines that let you flip through pages quickly, invert the screen, and move from one page into the next with a curtain effect. The line commands have three modes of operation: OR, EOR, and AND. You can place the figures you create anywhere on the screen and rotate them for viewing from any angle.

The point commands are similar to the line commands. The player commands operate like a combination of sprites (a feature of Commodore computers, for example) and Extended Color Basic's PUT command. Some options of the player commands allow detection of collisions between the player image and background objects.

Among the miscellaneous commands are some powerful windowscrolling features that would have made great additions to Extended Color Basic. It is fairly easy to implement them in machine language, but extremely difficult to do so in Basic. The miscellaneous commands also include DYE, which replaces Extended Color Basic's PAINT and produces some patterns that appear as new colors for the Color Computer. DYE paints the entire screen in about a quarter of a second; Extended Color Basic takes about 15 seconds for the same task. The nongraphic command, CSAVEM, is for Color Basic users.

Graphic Master must be resident in memory for you to use any of its commands with other software. This is a drawback if you want to create standalone software with it. Graphic Master's documentation is satisfactory. Recent improvements (not reviewed here) include new documentation and a method for accessing the upper 32K of the CoCo.

#### **Text Master**

Because it requires 64K, Text Master is not for everyone. But if you have that much RAM, Text Master gives you the ability to mix text and graphics on



screen. It uses PMODE4 graphics to give you upper- and lowercase letters. And you can use it to redefine the keyboard and set up auto-repeat keys. Text Master provides quite a few graphic functions that are impossible to create in Basic.

Text Master gives you several character sets, ranging from 32 to 85 characters per line. As you might expect, the 85-character mode is practically illegible on a television screen because each character is only three pixels wide. It is much easier to read on a monitor. The program has a proportional-space mode in three type styles based on the character set you choose.

You can vary the appearance of Text Master's characters by POKEing a multiple of eight into location 65314. One problem with this is that only half the screen is visible when you have double-height characters. You can also alter the characters with the character editor. It can create an old-English or a serif typeface, for example. In addition, you can use it to define a small character block, such as a printer con-

Circle Reader Service card #97

"I would have bought In Assembly Language just for its multitasking routine...."

trol character.

Ideally, Text Master should be used in conjunction with a customized word processor. Such a word processor would give you most of the features of a very expensive package. When you couple it with a bit-addressable printer, special effects such as overstrike, superscript, subscript, and even upsidedown characters become available.

#### In Assembly Language

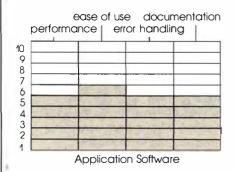
This package is not a utility but is a collection of practical machine-language routines. I would have bought the package just for its multitasking routine; I have been searching for something like it for months.

In Assembly Language contains routines that read the keyboard and joystick, and handle files, strings, numeric input and display, random-number generation, sound generation, high-resolution vectoring, multitasking, auto-executing, and threaded code. In essence, threaded code is the basis of an interpreted language. Pascal is a good example of threaded code.

The subroutine of In Assembly Language comes on cassette along with a concise manual that explains each routine and its function. Every machinelanguage programmer could use alibrary of subroutine modules that save many hours of rewriting. In Assembly Language is a very useful package to have if you are writing machine language.■

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See List of Advertisers on page 89



TRS-Copy Catalog no. 26-3263 Radio Shack 1400 One Tandy Center Forth Worth, TX 76102 64K, OS-9, disk drive \$24.95

#### by Jeffrey S. Parker

I fyou've wanted to transfer files from RS-DOS to OS-9, now you can. TRS-Copy is a utility program that runs on OS-9 and can transfer text or data files between these operating systems. This could be extremely useful for transferring files that contain mailing lists, inventories, and so on.

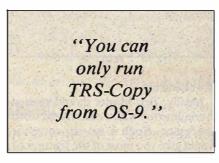
TRS-Copy can copy only ASCII files. OS-9 defaults to an ASCII format unless you specify otherwise when saving, but RS-DOS for the CoCo defaults to binary when you save. This means that you have to check the directory to be sure the files you want to copy are in ASCII format. If not, you have to rename your files and use a different save format to place them in ASCII: (Save "text/tst", A).

TRS-Copy faithfully copies files between systems, but it can copy only the image of a control or special character —not its function. Once transferred, these characters won't be activated by other operating systems. TRS-Copy can transfer programs, but it can't run them. If you transfer a Basic program from RS-DOS to OS-9, you need Basic-09 to run that program.

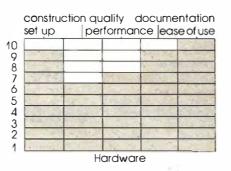
You can only run TRS-Copy from OS-9, where it resides in the commands directory of the OS-9 system disk. To run TRS-Copy, you have to formulate a multiple-command line to include the RS-DOS file and to designate the OS-9 file. The TRS-Copy manual depicts the multiple-command line as "TRS-Copy file name/extension path name." It doesn't give an example such as "TRS-Copy test/bas:2/d1/testfile," until the last page, which contains a similar example for an explanation of a twodrive transfer.

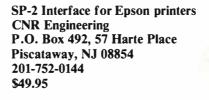
TRS-Copy requires disk swapping if you have one disk drive. It lets you know whether you have inserted the wrong disk on the first two swaps (source or destination). After that, however, you're on your own. The manual suggests write-protecting the source disk before attempting a file transfer.

TRS-Copy has some drawbacks. The greatest of these is inadequate documentation. If you are looking for



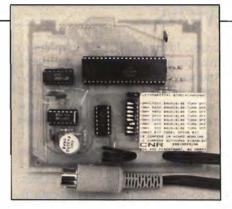
straight file transfer, then this is an effective program. But if you have a need for more sophisticated data transfers, there are programs available with greater capabilities.





#### by Graham L. Heywood

One of the first peripherals the average owner considers purchasing is a printer, and the Epson family of printers is a popular choice. But the Epson requires a parallel input, and the CoCo comes with a serial input. What you need to attach your Epson to the CoCo is a serial-to-parallel interface. The SP-2 is just that. It fits



The SP-2 Interface

inside your Epson printer and tames your CoCo to communicate in the Epson's language.

The SP-2 comes wrapped, very sensibly, in aluminum foil for protection from static electricity. It's a good idea not to remove the foil until you have read the accompanying documentation.

My first impression of the interface's construction was favorable. The printed-circuit board is nicely laid out, evenly spaced, with all tracks well tinned. However, a couple of alterations were made in the board I received that are not up to the product's original standard of construction.

Installation of the SP-2 is fairly easy. Take off the access cover and set the 12 DIP (dual in-line package) switches according to the documentation, which supplies this information for FX-80, RX-80, and MX-80 models. Once you have set the switches, all that is left is the easy task of inserting the board.

The SP-2 is configured at 600 baud, no parity, and 8-bit ASCII code when shipped—the standard parameters for CoCos sold currently. You can switch the configuration for earlier model CoCos by moving a single switch from off to on. The SP-2 offers you the choice of seven baud rates, from 300 to 19,200. Because the CoCo defaults to 600 baud, you must remember to alter location 150 to conform to the other speeds you may choose.

The documentation that comes with the SP-2 explains the installation procedure more than adequately. It provides all the information you need to use the board, including a circuit diagram and parts list, and manages it in a clear and concise style. Like all good interfaces, the SP-2 becomes a transparent part of the system, and it performs well within its specified parameters. ■

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This is one of those rare programs that will captivate everyone in your family.... No one can see CoCo Max and not want to try it!



We are all witnessing an exciting revolution in microcomputers: a radically new kind of computer and software that opens a whole new world of creative power to computer users.

It was inevitable that this exciting approach would be brought to the CoCo. With this in mind, Colorware chose to go all out and maximize this new concept for the color computer. That meant designing not just software but hardware too. It meant thousands of hours of pure machine language programming. Rarely has this much effort been applied to one product for the Color Computer.





# UNMATCHED CAPABILITY ...

Because we took the maximum approach: highly optimized machine code combined with hardware, CoCo Max truly stands above the rest as the ultimate creative tool for the Color Computer. It's unrivaled performance lets you create with more brilliance and more speed than any similar system – much more than you ever imagined possible. And, you can do it in black & white or color.



All the sophisticated power of the bigger systems is there: *Icons, Pull-Down Menus,* full *Graphic Editing, Font Styles,* and all kinds of handy tools and shortcuts.

Plug your joystick, mouse or touch pad into CoCo Max's Hi-Res Input Unit. Then use a delightfully simple *Point-and-Click* method to get any of CoCo Max's powerful graphic tools. It has them all:

You can Brush, Spray or Fill with any Color, Shading or Pattern. Use Rubber Band Lines and Shapes (square, rectangle, circle, elipse, etc.) to create perfect illustriations with speed and ease. There's a Pencil, an Eraser and even a selection of Caligraphy Brushes. And, as you can see, CoCo Max can do a lot with text. All of the newest special effects are there: Trace Edges, Flip, Invert, Brush Mirrors, etc. And all of the very latest supercapabilities like: Undo, which automatically reverses your mistakes, and Fat Bits which zooms you way in on any part of your subject to allow dot-for-dot precision.



# THE BIG PICTURE

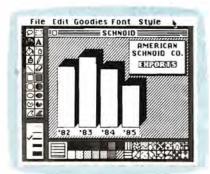
The large image box in the middle of the CoCo Max screen is actually only a window on an even larger image. Use the Point-and Click "Hand" to eitortlessly move your window over any portion of the larger image. You have a working area of up to 3-½ times the area of the window itself.

# FLEXIBLE PRINTING ...

CoCo Max gives you many ways to print. Fill a whole page with your image or condense two full CoCo screens to less than ¼ page for a finely detailed copy. "Dump" your CoCo Max screen full size or shrink it to ½ page size.

# FREEDOM TO CREATE ...

Anyone who wants to create anything at all on their CoCo screen or printer will certainly be very glad to meet CoCo Max. CoCo Max's friendly yet sophisticated graphic and text capabilities let you almost instantly produce illustrations, diagrams, charts,



graphs, and computer art - tor serious use or just for creative tun.



tion by using software schemes such as sliding windows. Although clever, these schemes yield sluggish and awkward results. Only CoCo Max does it the right way. The CoCo Max Hi-Res Input Unit plugs into your ROM slot and adds an entirely new joystick input to your computer – a precision one with a 49,152 point resolution to match the CoCo screen exactly.

Plug your same joystick, mouse or touch

You may then use CoCo Max's graphic magic on it. The DS-69 is available as an option from Colorware from \$149.95 complete with its own software on disk or tape. Using the DS-69 with a disk requires an RS multi-pak adaptor.



COCO MAX REQUIREMENTS

The CoCo Max System includes the Hi-Res Input Unit, software on disk or cassette (please specify) and user manual. It will work on any 64K Extended or non-



# AN ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE

CoCo Max is a hardware software system that no software-only system can match. Get CoCo Max and see your CoCo perform as it never could before. If you don't agree that CoCo Max is the ultimate creative tool for the Color Computer, simply return it within 20 days for a full, courteous refund from Colorware.

# THE HARDWARE ...

This is the key to CoCo Max's unmatched performance. Did you know the normal joystick input built into the Color Computer only allows access to 4,096 (64 x 64) points on the CoCo screen? Yet, the Color Computer's high resolution screen



has 49,152 (256 x 192) pixels. This means that a joystick, mouse or even a touch pad can, at best, only access about one tenth of the pixels on the CoCo screen.

Most graphic programs ignore this hardware limitation of the Color Computer and give you only low-res control. Others attempt to overcome the limitapad into this new input and you have a whole new kind of control. The difterence is remarkable.



# A DIGITIZER OPTION ...

We studied all the video digitizers available and picked the best of them to link with CoCo Max. The DS-69 from Micro Works was our choice. This optional device lets you capture the image from any video source (video recorder, camera, etc.) on your Color Computer.



extended Color Computer. You'll need a Radio Shack or equivalent joystick, mouse or touch pad. Disk systems require a Multi-Slot Interface or Y Branching Cable.

**Y-BRANCHING CABLE-**If you have a disk system but do not have a Multi-Slot Interface, use this economical 40-pin, 1 male, 2 female cable to connect the CoCo Max Hi-Res input unit and your disk controller to your CoCo.....**\$27.95** 



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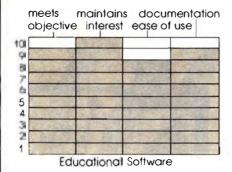
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Heroes and Trolls Cognitive Development Co. Suite 141, 12345 Lake City Way N.E. Seattle, WA 98125 206-367-3470 16K, disk drive \$29.95

#### by Scott and Beth Norman

Heroes and Trolls is an original drill from Cognitive Development. One or two players may play, or none—the computer can also play itself while you watch. Heroes and Trolls lets you puzzle out a maze, rescue enchanted victims, battle trolls and dragons, and joust with an opponent. All this and math facts, too? You bet!

If you play alone, you have a choice of being either the Hero of Spades or the Hero of Hearts. The computer plays the other hero. Then you choose your operation (addition, subtraction, multiplication, or division) and your skill level (low, medium, or high). Players can select whatever skill level or operation they want, regardless of another's choice. This is a good idea because it lets two people with varying skill levels compete fairly.

Heroes and Trolls pits you against foes and decides all outcomes by asking you to solve math problems. When you are playing against the computer, it doesn't challenge itself with math problems. It is programmed to succeed 90 percent of the time. The manual says, ". . . a child playing at the proper skill level ought usually to beat the computer. . . ." If you answer a problem incorrectly, the computer crosses out your mistake and shows the right response. This is an excellent feature.

#### **Game Scenario**

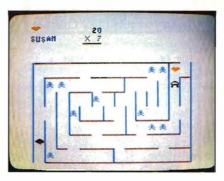
As the game begins, evil trolls have magically turned Good King John and nine members of his royal family into statues in an underground maze guarded by an invisible dragon. The program displays a map of this maze on screen, and stick figures represent the 10 statues. The heroes start from opposite corners. You move your hero through the maze by using the four arrow keys. The heroes are identified by their insignia (a spade or a heart), which also represent their positions on the screen. The object of Heroes and Trolls is to free all the members of the Royal Family and keep as many as you can on your side. You free them by moving your hero to a statue and then successfully answering a math problem.

Each rescued person joins others you might have collected in a chain following your rescuing hero. Members of a chain bear the insignia of their hero. (This looks really cute on the screen.) Although one hero cannot pass through the other's train of followers, if a hero catches up to the end of the other's line, the last member in line can be stolen if the player correctly answers a math problem.

Hidden within Heroes and Trolls' maze are 10 trolls. Whenever you get too close to one, it jumps out and "attacks" you. (What it really does is block your way—there is no violence in this game.) You can defeat a troll by answering a math problem. But if you respondincorrectly, the troll carries off one of your followers, whom you must rescue all over again.

The dragon is another threat to the concerns of a hero. Like the trolls, the dragon hides in the maze and appears only when you get too close to it. If you defeat it by completing a math fact, it disappears until you get near it again. The second time you defeat it, it remains visible. By the third defeat, it is permanently vanquished.

You can also win followers by jousting with the other hero. You begin a joust by attempting to move onto your opponent's square. Each player is



Heroes & Trolls

given a math problem that is appropriate to the operation and skill level he or she has chosen. If one hero is correct and the other is not, the player with the correct answer receives a follower. Otherwise, it is a draw and the game continues.

#### How It Stacks Up

Heroes and Trolls ends when the 10 members of the Royal Family have been freed from their statue forms and are following one or the other of the two heroes. The game awards one point for each follower, one point for each defeated troll, and three points for the dragon if it has been permanently vanquished. The game also displays the percentage of each player's correctly answered math problems.

Here are a few examples of problems from each level of Heroes and Trolls' multiplication operation.

Low: 0 \* 2, 0 \* 6, 5 \* 4, 3 \* 7, 8 \* 9. Medium: 0 \* 8, 1 \* 25, 18 \* 4, 29 \* 3, 46 \* 4. High: 4 \* 6, 25 \* 4, 32 \* 9, 8 \* 59, 92 \* 4.

Sometimes there is a problem in the low levels with repetition. For example, the program once gave me "8 / 8" four times in a row while I was playing in the low-level division mode. And sometimes the high-level problems are easier than those in the low and medium levels. Once I received "98 + 1" in high-level addition. However, these are minor problems.

I have a serious problem with the few bugs that cause the program to hang up or crash back into Basic every now and then. That shouldn't happen, especially in a program meant for unsupervised use by students. Also, when the computer displays a math problem on the screen, you must type the answer in from left to right. This is awkward because it is opposite from the way most schools teach students to solve these problems. It's best to keep scratch paper handy to avoid the need to mentally reverse the order of the numbers in solutions before entering them.

Despite these drawbacks, Heroes and Trolls is a program to consider. It uses graphics and sound extremely well and maintains the interest of young players with the best. I think it makes a better-than-average math drill because it's not merely a monotonous electronic-flashcard program. Heroes and Trolls is a fun application of mathdrills in an intriguing game setting.

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# **COMING NEXT MONTH**

Telecommunications is rapidly becoming one of the major applications for home computer users, and with good reason. It seems like new consumer networks and databases, hobbyist bulletin boards, and financial services are springing up every day. There is something there for you, and April's HOT CoCo will show you how to take advantage of the Network Nation.

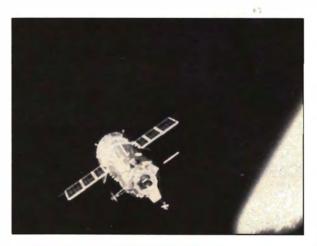
Jeffrey Parker takes a look at disk-based smart-terminal programs in the first of a two-part series. He'll describe the differences in operation and features to help you pick the best one for you.

Our 6809 On Line columnist, Bobby Ballard, gives you the rundown on equipment and its cost for those of you looking to get started. Telecommunicating is not as costly as you might expect.

Would you like to try a simple hardware project? Mick McGuire shows you how to build an RS-232 switcher. It lets your printer and modem share the serial port on your CoCo.

And let's not forget the icing on the cake: a nationwide list of CoCo bulletin boards. You will not be lonesome for electronic socializing this spring with this list.

For those of you really into telecommunications, we have R. Dewain Poe's satellite-tracking



program. This article is perfect for hams and space buffs, and a companion program features wonderful graphics.

Educators and educatees are not left out. Education Editor Nancy Kipperman takes a look at networking with CoCos in the classroom, and Paul Kimmelman summarizes what's available in electronic learning.

And last but not least, all our regular columnists will be back in April with the quality advice and commentary you've come to expect.

# **Doctor ASCII**

# by Richard E. Esposito and Jesse W. Jackson

Got a problem with your Color Computer? Ask the Doctor to solve it. Write to Doctor ASCII, HOT CoCo, 80 Pine St., Peterborough, NH 03458. Be sure to include a stamped, selfaddressed envelope if you want a reply. Due to the volume of mail this column receives, we cannot guarantee that your question will be published.

Q Can I alter the 30-millisecond stepping rate of my diskof drive head with only a line or two of Basic code?—Pastor Douglas Courter, Winchester, VA

A The JDOS operating system (J&M System, 137 Utah NE, Albuquerque, NM 87108) has a RATE command that you can enter directly or from a Basic program that changes the stepping rate to 6, 12, 20, or 30 milliseconds. By the way, if anyone is getting I/O errors with the new JDOS 1.1 ROM, enter RATE 3 to set the stepping rate to 30 milliseconds.

It's not so simple with the Radio Shack DOS, as it has no RATE command. However, if you have 64K or can burn an EPROM,

you can change the stepping rate with Program Listing 1, Disk POKE. This program POKEs the appropriate values into the Disk Basic ROM to change the stepping rates. It also lets you change the number of tracks allowed. This won't give you more space with Basic, but if you use DSKINI and DSKI\$/DSKO\$, you can get up to 40 tracks.

Q. How can I access all the features of my Prowriter printer, • changing character pitch and using special characters, with Color Disk Scripsit?—*Bernard G. Stittleburg, Sturbridge, MA* 

Color Disk Scripsit limits you to four printer commands of 3 bytes each, which Radio Shack defines as start underline, end underline, start elongation, and end elongation. For instance, if you don't need elongation, define the start and end elongation to be start and end character pitch or whatever.

Q I have an F board 64K CoCo, Color Basic 1.1, Extended • Basic 1.0, and one disk drive with the 1.1 Disk Basic ROM. When using Telewriter-64, the program halts with an NF or similar error when I try to access the Disk I/O menu option. I can lock into the disk operation (with no way out) by typing CLEAR 10:LOADM"S/XXX". Is there a fix for this?—L.S. Coker, Ontario, Canada

10 REM "DISKPOKE" 20 REM (C) 1984 BY J.W. JACKSON 3Ø REM FOR HOT COCO READERS 40 REM WITH DISK BASIC 1.0 50 REM OR DISK BASIC 1.1 AND 60 REM 64K RAM 7Ø REM 8Ø DIM R(4) 9Ø V=PEEK(&HCØØ4)-&HD6' GET VERS TON 100 GOSUB610'64K BOOT 110 R\$=" 6122030" 12Ø T=PEEK(&HD446+V\*&HEE) 13Ø S=PEEK(&HD526+V\*&HED) AND 3 14Ø CLS 150 PRINT@3, "STEP RATE = 160 PRINT MID\$(R\$,S\*2+1,2)" MILL ISECONDS 17Ø PRINT@38,"# TRACKS = "; 180 PRINT T 190 PRINT@70, "SELECT FUNCTION 200 PRINT" 1 = QUIT 210 PRINT" 2 = STEP RATE POKE 22Ø PRINT" 3 = TRACK LIMIT POKE 23Ø INPUT" <1-3> ";F\$:F=VAL(F\$) 24Ø ON F GOSUB 250,280,370:GOTO1 4Ø 25Ø STOP 260 REM 27Ø REM STEP RATE POKE 280 CLS 290 PRINT@70, "SELECT STEP RATE

#### Program Listing 1. Disk POKE

```
300 FOR 1=0TO3
31Ø PRINT@134+I*32,I" = "MID$(R$
,2*I+1,2)" MILLISECONDS
320 NEXT
33Ø INPUT" <Ø-3> ";S$
34Ø IF S$<"Ø" OR S$>"3" THEN GOS
UB 450:GOTO260
35Ø S=VAL(S$):GOSUB49Ø
36Ø RETURN
370 REM
38Ø REM TRACK LIMIT SET
39Ø CLS
400 PRINT@70, "SELECT TRACK LIMI
410 INPUT" <1-40> ":TS
420 T=VAL(T$)
430 IF T<1 OR T>40 THEN GOSUB 45
Ø:GOTO39Ø
440 GOSUB 550 RETURN
450 PRINT@454, "INVALID RESPONSE
460 PRINT@486," PRESS A KEY";
47Ø SOUND 1,1:SCREEN Ø,1
48Ø IF INKEY$=""THEN 48Ø ELSE RE
TURN
49Ø REM
500 REM STEP RATE POKES
510 POKE &HD526+V*&HED,&H50 OR S
  STEP IN RATE SET
520 POKE & HD6CD+V*&HF3,&H00 OR S
   RESTORE RATE SET
530 POKE &HD723+V*&HF3,&H14 OR S
' SEEK RATE SET
```

```
540 RETURN
550 REM
560 REM TRACK NUMBER LIMIT POKE
57Ø POKE &HD446+V*&HEE,T 'DSKI$
TRACK LIMIT
58Ø POKE &HD572+V*&HED, T+1'DSKI
NI TRACK LIMIT
59Ø POKE &HD595+V*&HED,T+1'DSKCO
N TRACK LIMIT
610 CLS: PRINT@258, "LOADING 64K B
OOT"
620 FOR I= 3584 TO 3608
63Ø READ X
640 POKE I,X
650 NEXT I
66Ø EXEC3584
67Ø IF PEEK(&HABEE)=&H4F AND PEE
K(&HABEF)=&H4B THEN POKE &HABEE,
&H6F:POKE &HABEF,&H6B
68Ø RETURN
69Ø DATA 52, 1, 26, 8Ø, 142, 12
8, Ø, 183
7ØØ DATA 255, 222, 236, 132, 18
3, 255, 223, 237
71Ø DATA 129, 14Ø, 255, Ø, 45,
241, 53, 1
72Ø DATA
          57, 255, Ø, 255, Ø, 25
   ø,
      255
730 END'DISKPOKE
                                END
```

# Doctor ASCII

A Telewriter-64 requires that the file S/XXX reside on drive 0 when you type RUN"U". If you meant NE error, that means your CoCo couldn't find the file. Check for S/XXX on drive 0. If it isn't there, try copying S/BIN or S/ASC to S/XXX, and then type RUN"U". Also, make sure you didn't copy the old version of S/XXX from Telewriter 2.0; it won't work. If you really meant NF error, that means "NEXT without FOR," and something is wrong with the file U. Make another backup and try again.

Why does my Color Computer give a syntax error when I • type PRINT &9? All other numbers give values.—Paul E. Jones, Princeton, KY

**PRINT** &(number) prints the decimal value of the octal • number. In octal, only the digits 0 to 7 are used, hence the error. The fact the PRINT &8 prints "8" is a bug, as it should also result in an error.

Do the 128K memory upgrades really upgrade your com-• puter to 128K? Will they let you write a program 128K long?—*Chris Webb, Danville, VA* 

A The 128K upgrade (three companies are currently offering them: Dynamic Electronics Inc., Box 896, Hartselle, AL 35640; R.G.S. Micro Inc., 759, Victoria Square 405, Montreal, Canada H2Y 2J3; and DSL Computer Products Inc., P.O. Box 1176, Dearborn, MI 48121) gives you two more banks of 32K, like the one that is disabled when you first turn on your machine. The CoCo's 6809E is an 8-bit microprocessor and can address only 64K of memory at a time. The only way to use more than 64K is by bank switching, where one section of memory is swapped for another.

Programs that require more then 64K must be written so that the computer does not try to execute parts of a program while they are swapped out. The CoCo's Basic interpreter would need extensive modification to support swapping. Radio Shack's OS-9 operating system is a good candidate to support 128K, but at this writing, I have not seen a 128K OS-9 for the CoCo.

When using artifact colors in my 16K, NC board CoCo, I get colors different from those mentioned in *HOTCoCo*. My TV is properly adjusted, and the CLS colors are correct. But when mixing modes using SCREEN 1,1, I get the colors black, buff, green, and magenta, The green and magenta are very bright. How can I get black, blue, red, and white?—Jon Alcin, Lompoc, CA

Artifacting is "fooling" the color circuitry by introducing • color burst when there shouldn't be (according to the PMODE statement). Here's what I've heard: Artifacting is due to leakage of the 6847 VDG circuitry, but I'm not sure about that; mixed modes I can understand. When Radio Shack came out with the E board revision, artifacted color was affected, and they added a 3.58 MHz tuned circuit to "leak" into the color modulator for artifacting.

The CoCo 2 has a 555 timer with its reset pin connected to the VDG's GMO pin, its trigger pin connected to the VDG's HS\* pin, and its output pin drives a transistor inverter connected to the VDG's Color A output through a high impedence. Since GMO is low in PMODEs 0, 2, and 4, this circuit is reset (inactive) then. But in PMODEs 1 and 3, the 555 pulses each HS\* pulse, which fires the one-shot chip and pulls the VDG's Color A ouput toward ground.

This simulates color burst, resulting in artifacted color. Why? The Color A ouput is a three-level analog ouput from the VDG that is combined with the four-level analog Color B ouput and the Y ouputs to specify one of eight colors in NTSC coding. In PMODEs 0, 2, and 4, Color A must be a steady level, resulting in a two-color mode. However, consider what happens when you switch to PMODE 3. Any leakage on the Color A input changes the level of Color A, giving you artifacted colors. I'm still not sure why you don't always get artifacted colors in PMODEs 1 and 3. See "Introduction to Multicolor Graphics," by Ken Anderson, HOT CoCo, August 1983, p. 40, for some programs to experiment with artifacting.

Will the speed-up POKE (POKE 65495,0) shorten the • SAM chip's life by overheating it? Also, you once mentioned that it is possible to speed the CoCo's operation by replacing the 6809 CPU with either a 68A09 or 68B09 chip. How do you do this and which chip is faster? Finally, can I use a parallel printer with Telewriter-64?—John A. Giedrys, Lakewood, OH

A Increasing cycle time means more switching cycles per second for the SAM, CPU, and most of the CoCo's other chips. When a device switches state, it must absorb or transfer energy very quickly to discharge or charge stray capacitance. This causes additional heat at increased cycle rates. The SAM normally runs hot, and this condition is worsened by doubling the cycle rate. The added heat does age your SAM, so try heat-sinking it or adding a cooling fan.

Replacing The CPU with a faster version will not give you faster processing time. Does your keyboard accept the letter O in high-speed mode? Many CoCos don't due to the 6821 PIA chip and the extra loading (more capacitance). The associated chips (PIAs, memory, and so on) must also be capable of the higher rates. The 68A09 and 68B09 are guaranteed to operate at 1.5 MHz and 2 MHz, respectively. Otherwise, they are the same as the 6809. If you get a 68B09, replace the 6821s with 68B21s, and the RAM (memory) chips should have less than 300 ns access time.

Telewriter-64 will support a parallel printer if you have a serialto-parallel interface between the CoCo and the printer. Serial-toparallel interfaces are available from many sources and cost about \$50 on the average. Check the ads in this magazine.



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# Gameware



Major Istar

Welcome to the 21st century. You are Major Istar who is on a journey to a research station located at the bottom of the sea. Your mission is to answer a call for help from a Huey-14, a service droid whose message was terminated before he could complete it.

Major Istar is a part of a new generation of high-resolution graphic adventures. What makes this game different are action situations—arcade simulations—that require quick reflexes. They make Major Istar an arcade-graphic-adventure game.

The game opens on a hi-res display of a console as you guide your submarine on the surface of the ocean. The commands are typical of adventure games: "go north," "get blaster," and so on. Your first obstacle is locating the dome that encloses Trident research center. The program packaging includes a Room Map Worksheet to help players trace their paths.

Once you find the entrance to Trident, you will encounter the first action scene. Don't be deceived by the calmness of the ocean as you try to dock your sub using a joystick. Use the game-save feature at this point to avoid having to restart the game if you don't quite dock your sub.

When you enter the domed city, you must find objects that you'll need to complete your mission. But you won't know what your mission is until you find.... Well, you'll have to figure that out for yourself.

The first action scene is frustrating, but wait until you stumble on the room full of robot guards running amok. You'll have to use your head, along with good joystick control, to discover how to bypass the robots.

Major Istar requires that you use imagination and skillful reflexes to accomplish its mission. The graphics are excellent. The action situations are challenging. If you are looking for something different in an adventure game, this is probably it.

Major Istar (Under the Doomed Sea) is from Computerware, P.O. Box 668, Encinitas, CA 92024. It requires 32K and a joystick, and costs \$24.95 on cassette and \$27.95 on disk, plus \$2 for shipping and handling.

**Trekboer** takes you on a journey through the galaxy, exploring strange planets in search of a cure for the deadly virus that threatens the existence of Earth. Trekboer is another



Trekboer

quality adventure game from Mark Data Products that provides high-resolution graphics and a challenging mission.

As the game begins, you are at the controls of a starship, but you'll have to learn all the secrets of running an interstellar space ship before you can start the quest. When you are familiar with the control and navigation systems, you can journey to any of the four planets in the galaxy. Each planet varies in climate and `terrain—make sure you are properly prepared for your expeditions.

The object is to find an antidote and return to Earth to end your mission. Exploring strange planets piques your curiosity for what lies beyond the doors of your ship every time you touch down. This is by no means an easy adventure, so keep your imagination and a little common sense about you to make your way through this one. It might be Mark Data's most challenging graphic adventure game so far.

Trekboer is from Mark Data Products, 24001 Alicia Parkway, 207, Mission Viejo, CA 92621. It requires 32K, and costs \$24.95 on cassette and \$27.95 on disk.

Galagon is a superb clone of a popular arcade game. Your spaceship moves horizontally along the bottom of the screen. Strings of attacking ships enter from all sides, flying in swirling patterns and dancing across the screen in an attempt to trap you. Galagon pits your slow-firing spaceship against the fast-moving but often predictable movements of the enemy craft. After you face two waves of attacks you enter the "challenge stage," where you must shoot a certain percentage of aliens for maximum bonus points. You'll encounter no missiles from the aliens in this stage.

One unique aspect of this game is that you can acquire double firepower by allowing the "Boss" ship to capture you temporarily. The double firepower lets you rack up many more points and increase your "hit-miss ratio."

On a scale of one to 10, Galagon gets a nine from me. (Its sound could be better.) This game is as good as the arcade version and it's more challenging.

Galagon is from Spectral Associates, 3418 South 90th Street, Tacoma, WA 98409. It requires 32K and a joystick, and sells for \$24.95 on cassette and \$27.95 on disk—*P.P.* 



Galagon

# **PRODUCT NEWS**

Information used in the Product News section is supplied through manufacturers' press releases. HOT CoCo has not tested or reviewed these products and cannot guarantee any manufacturers' claim.

# Once Over Easy And Playing Zookey

**Easy-Edit** is a text editor from Mark Data Products that is designed to make text handling in Assembly language and Basic easy. Easy-Edit has its own built-in operating system, 32/64K memory sense, a 51-column by 24-line screen, auto-repeat keying, and error reporting. It is fully compatible with popular assemblers. The master disk and instructions come packaged in a three-ring binder. Easy-Edit requires 32K and one disk drive, and sells for \$34.95.

Zookey is an educational typing tutor from Mark Data Products that combines game-play action with high-resolution graphics. The program's speed and skill levels are adjustable to fit the learning needs of both beginning typists and old hands. Zookey is written in Assembly language and requires 32K. It sells for \$24.95 on cassette and \$27.95 on disk. For more information on these products, contact Mark Data Products, 24001 Alicia Parkway, 207, Mission Viejo, CA 92691. 714-768-1551.

Reader Service - 551

### **The Enhancer**

The Enhancer is a utility package that increases the capabilities of 64K, Extended Color Basic Color Computers. It has a highresolution mode that lets you display text and graphics at the same time. This feature has 224 characters including lowercase letters and several control characters for cursor movement. The Enhancer's display is 32 by 24 characters. You can use it to define the letter keys as any combination of up to 100 characters. It has a switchable auto-repeat-key function and can disable the break key. It can also recover a program after you've used the NEW command.

You use Basic commands to access all of the Enhancer's features. And the utility stays out of the

# edited by J. Scot Finnie

way because it resides in the upper 32K of RAM. The Enhancer costs \$18 on cassette and \$21 on disk. Write for information to H.D.R. Software, 27 Doyle Street, S1. John's, Newfoundland A1E 2N9, Canada.

Reader Service - 557

## **Move Over Macpaint**

CoCo Paint is a disk-based graphics development system for your 64K Color Computer. It is an integrated package of programs and utilities that gives you control of the creation and copying of graphics. You can use the keyboard, a joystick, a mouse, or a graphics tablet with CoCo Paint. It gives you three pages of work space that is available at all times. You can save your artwork to disk, print it out, or transmit it with a modem.

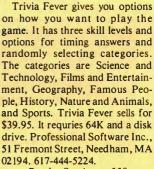
With CoCo Paint you can combine graphics and text; create your own character set; make full use of "stamps," including storing, recalling, moving, expanding, or shrinking stamps; zoom in on any portion of the workspace; create circles; and paint with and create your own textures. CoCo Paint supports most printers with graphics capability. And you can change baud rates for your printer or modem from within CoCo Paint.

A users manual and a reference card come with CoCo Paint. The program is available for \$39.95, \$49.95 in Canada, plus \$2.50 for shipping from Four Star Software, P.O. Box 730, Streetsville, Ontario LSM 2C2, Canada.

Reader Service - 558

### **Trivia Fever**

What's heating up in family gameland for the Color Computer? Professional Software's trivia-game package is disk based, but also provides questions in book form for trips. Trivia Fever offers seven categories with thousands of questions. But Professional Software didn't stop there; the company is offering a second disk, Volume 2, with thousands of additional questions. For sports enthusiasts, there is a Super Sports Edition.



Reader Service - 550

## **Nolo Contendre**

How to Copyright Software is a self-help book from Nolo Press that helps software writers without law experience understand the process and legalities of copyrighting software. How to Copyright Software was written by attorney and computer law professor, M.J. Salone. It covers use of preexisting material, how and why to register copyrights, copyright infringement, international protection, trademarks, and more. How to Copyright Software is published by Nolo Press, 950 Parker Street, Berkely, CA 94710. The book is 256 pages and sells for \$21.95.

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# **Feeding Your Epson**

The Micro-Grip V is an attachment for Epson MX, FX, or RX, 70 or 80 tractor-feed printers that makes single-sheet correspondence an easier process. The product replaces the tractor-feed system with a simple friction feed to let you serve your printer one sheet at a time—a must for Epsons on a diet. Discounts are available on multiple-unit purchases. The Micro-Grip V sells for \$39.95 from Bill Cole Enterprises, P.O. Box 60, Wollaston, MA 02170-0060. 617-773-2653. Reader Service  $\checkmark 555$ 

### **Printer Elevation**

Putting your printer on a pedestal? Suncom, a manufacturer of computer peripherals, accessories, and software has intoduced a line of printer stands that saves space and is designed to fit almost any printer. Suncom's printer stands come in five models that tilt the printer up from the rear at a 35-degree angle to make printouts



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**\$150** 

# PRODUCT NEWS

easier to read. They also have rubber feet to reduce vibration. Prices range from \$17.95 to \$29.95. Suncom, 260 Holbrook Drive, Wheeling, IL 60090. 312-459-8000.

Reader Service 🛩 561

# **Universal Quiet**

Jensen Engineering has released two new models of acoustic enclosures (peace of mind!) that are designed to fit most any printer. They are priced at \$149 and \$169. For more information call 800-358-8272 or 707-544-9450 in CA. Jensen Engineering Inc., 1589 Hampton Way, Santa Rosa, CA 95407.

Reader Service 🖌 552

### **Docs for CoCo Entrepreneurs**

How to Sell Your Color Computer Software is a new manual for budding creators and marketers of Color Computer software. The book tells how to obtain national directory listings, price new software products, locate and qualify new advertisers, write users manuals, and operate a successful mail-order-fulfillment service. It is designed to guide emerging CoCo entrepreneurs through the maze of information that can limit the exposure of new software products. *How to Sell Your Color Computer Software* is published by Associated Technology, Rt. 2, Box 448, Estill Springs, TN 3730 and costs \$22. Contact Jack Edwards at 615-967-9159, extension 219.

Reader Service - 554

#### **Education Reviews**

A new, larger, and more frequent school-year version of The Digest of Software Reviews: Education recently began publication. Its publishers have expanded it to include 50 percent more software titles. Subscribers will receive 700 pages of information covering 300 of the most reviewed educational software items. Each subscription includes a binder and a set of 21 index tabs by subject. The Digest is shifting to monthly publication to be more timely. The subscription price of The Digest is \$147.50 per year, but some discounts might apply. For more information, write or call Simone Nelson, School and Home CourseWare Inc., 301 West Mesa, Fresno, CA 93704. 209-431-8300.

Reader Service 🖌 562

## Geography

Geography USA is a five-level educational program that covers the 48 contiguous states. The program provides five full-screen color maps and displays a report card that analyzes your performance at the end of each section. According to its manufacturer, this program is suitable for students from the lowest grades to post-high school because of its multilevel structure. Level one is an introduction to maps and the names of states. Advanced students and adults will find more challenging levels that ask you to name a state's neighbors and its most important resource. Geography USA costs \$19.95 for cassette or disk. It requires 16K and runs on the Color Computer and the MC-10. For more information, write or call Viking Inc., 910 Soo Blvd., Rice Lake, WI 54868. 715-234-2680.

Reader Service 🖌 559

#### VOPRAC

Equinox Software, makers of educational software, have announced VOPRAC, a program designed by a special education teacher. VOPRAC is a vocabulary program aimed at students who have exceptional difficulty in getting information from books, but who do much better when listening. The program comes with a ROM-pack speech synthesizer or is available without it if you already have one of the major brands.

VOPRAC consists of two programs, a demo tape, and a short game tape that might be a reward for successful practice. One program is designed to help you create practice tapes and has many options for formatting them. It prints vocabulary words on the screen while pronouncing, defining, and using them in sentences. It can also give a quiz on spelling and meaning. The student uses the second program to play the practice tapes. High-school students might use both programs as a study aid.

VOPRAC is available for 16K, Extended Colof Basic CoCos from Equinox Software, Route 1, Box 191, Outlook, WA 98938. It costs \$79.95 with speech synthesizer, which is also compatible with other commercial software. For more information, contact J.C. Welch at 509-837-4639.

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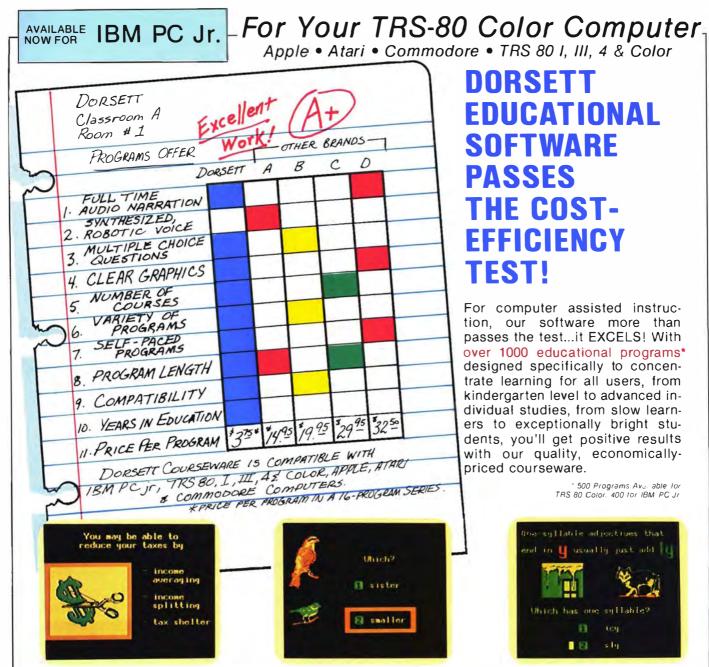
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drives	\$79
MM-COCO-2 Memory Minder for double side	
drives	\$99

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