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# **DIGRESSIONS**

# Megamemory for the CoCo

Next month's lead article in *HOT CoCo* tells you how to cram 256K of RAM memory into your Color Computer. Several vendors are advertising similar upgrades of their own—one is promising a full 1-megabyte of RAM memory!

Clearly, there is a trend in the making. Experienced CoCo users are expressing dissatisfaction with what Tandy considers a fully expanded CoCo. Replacement keyboards, 80-column cards, video drivers, and serial-to-parallel interfaces are "must-have" accessories for many. The trouble is, if you decide to improve your CoCo with these peripherals, you still have just a 64K RAM machine.

The 256K and larger upgrades are only partial solutions to the memory problem. None offer contiguous RAM—they can't. The CoCo's circuitry is incapable of addressing more than 64K at a time. The 256K upgrades can provide multiple banks of memory, hefty print spoolers, or RAM disk storage. They cannot give you the one large memory area that so much of today's sophisticated microcomputer software requires.

Many of you have had your CoCos for two, three, or even four years, and you have taken much pride in finding ways to compensate for the Color Computer's limitations. But at what point is the average CoCo user willing to expand his machine? Before I answer that, let's define the average CoCo user, using our profile of an average HOT CoCo reader.

The average user's CoCo has Extended Color Basic and probably 64K of memory. He is just as likely to own a cassette or disk-based system. The average user does not own a printer, modem, or Multi-Pak Interface, but does own joysticks. The average user has a greater interest in how to use his computer than in how it works. And he is a careful shopper—one who is very value conscious. The average user is just that—a user. He is not someone who can write his own software or build circuit boards.

Based on this data, the average CoCo owner will upgrade his system to 64K, but not beyond unless he sees a legitimate need. It is also likely that he will eventually buy a disk drive and a printer. In order to make using the CoCo easier on himself, the average user might also buy a video monitor and driver, an 80-column card, and Multi-Pak interface.

I don't see the average user going for the higher memory upgrades, though. It is currently an uncharted course, some versions require more work to install than most are willing to do, and there is very little software that can take advantage of the extra memory.

Let's face it. While the 128K, 256K, and even 1-megabyte upgrades are useful and viable products for many advanced CoCo users, they will never be a mainstream product for the average user, considering the state of the art and the CoCo's inherent limitations.

I hope you do experiment with more than 64K of memory if you are interested in it. If you program, you will learn a lot about memory management when you try to adapt software. If you like hardware, it makes for an enjoyable project. But if you are happy with your current setup, you won't find any advantage to giving your CoCo megamemory.—*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 57 computer publications in more than 20 major countries. Nine million people read one or more of the group's publications each month. Members of the group include: Argentina's Computerworld/Argentina; Asia's The Asian Computerworld; Australia's Computerworld Australia, Australian PC World, Macworld and Directories; Brazil's DataNews and MicroMundo; China's China Computerworld; Denmark's Computerworld/Danmark, PC World and RUN (Commodore); Finland's Mikro; France's Le Monde Informatique, Golden (Apple), OPC (IBM) and Distributique; Germany's Computerworche, Microcomputerwelt, PC Welt, SoftwareMarkt, CW Edition/Seminar, Computer Business, RUN and Apple's; Italy's Computerworld Italia and PC Magazine; Japan's Computerworld Japan; Mexico's Computerworld/Nexico and Computerworld Italia and PC Magazine; Gomputerworld Senelux, Norway's Computerworld Norge, PC World, And RUN (Commodore); Saudi Arabia's Saudi Computerworld; Spain's Computerworld Espana, Microsistemas/PC World, Commodore World; Sweden's Computer Sweden, Mikrodatom and Svenska PC; the UK's Computer Management, Computer News, PC Business World and Computer Business Europe; Venezuela's Computerworld Venezuela; the US's Computerworld, Hot CoCo, inCider, Infoworld, MacWorld, Micro Marketworld, PC World, RUN, 73, 80 Micro, Focus Publications and On Communications.

# Instant CoCo Directory

Instant CoCo is a cassette tape containing the major programs from this issue of *HOT CoCo*. Its purpose is to save you the time and effort of typing long program listings into your Color Computer. You simply load the programs from the Instant CoCo tape using your cassette recorder. The instructions for 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 contains a never-before-published Bonus Program, complete with instructions.

The directory below lists all programs included on this month's Instant CoCo cassette. Shown first are the name of the article with a descriptive blurb and its author, followed by the page number in this issue where the article appears. Next comes the file name of the program on cassette. Finally, there is a brief description of the Color Computer system needed to run the program.

This month's Instant CoCo cassette is available for just \$11.47, including postage and handling, from **Instant CoCo**, 80 Pine St., Peterborough, NH 03458. See our ad on p. 64 for more details.

# Instant CoCo Directory August 1985

510	CA		
Article Name/Author/Description	Page #	File Name	System
Copyright Statement		TITLE	All
Mindbusters/Ramella Solve these grid puzzles.	16	GRIDSKID MOSAIC GRADEMKR	16K ECB 16K ECB 16K ECB
Designmaker/Starner Input coordinates to create geometric designs.	26	DESIGN	32K ECB
The Bar-Graph Scene/Clements Liven up reports and term papers.	31	BARGRAPH	32K DECB
Financial Analysis/Lyon Evaluate potential investments.	36	FINSTANL	16K ECB
Sid	e B		
The AUTO Difference/Mikel	40	AUTONUM	32K CB or DECB
The John-B System, Part II/Barbarello Test your handiwork on this project.	56	JBPOWER	16K ECB
Screen Symmetry/Finamore Make order out of chaos.	66	SYMMETRY SAMPLE	16K ECB 16K ECB
Label Those Disks Jackets/Ray Organize your program disk library.	71	DSKJCKET	16K DECB

#### \*\*\* BONUS PROGRAM \*\*\*

String Art/McArthur	 STRNGART	16K ECB
There's beauty in the simple line.		

CB = Color Basic, DECB = Disk Extended Color Basic, ECB = Extended Color Basic (m) = machine-language program (use CLOADM)

# **Back Issues**

Yes, back issues of *HOT CoCo* are available for all months. This list shows the features in each issue:

June 1983—The CoCo word processor; a serialto-parallel interface project; and the adventure, Cavehunt.

July 1983—How to upgrade your CoCo to 64K; cure video RFI.

**August 1983**—Speech synthesis via software; get more colors; build a color monitor driver.

September 1983—Disk utilities; hi-res character generator.

October 1983—Animation techniques; ROM disassembly, part I.

**November 1983**—Nuclear submarine simulation; ROM-pack primer; banner printer.

**December 1983**—World capitals quiz program; talking spelling tutor; vocabulary building program.

**January 1984**—Programs for the businessman and investor; ins and outs of database management.

**February 1984**—CoCo-aided circuit design; simulate Extended Basic in Color Basic; change your CoCo's vocabulary.

**March 1984**—How a disk stores information; create your own wordsearch puzzles; dental/medical bill balancer.

**April 1984**—Peripherals buyer's guide; how to shop for a disk drive; disk-fix utility; Lisp interpreter.

**May 1984**—OS-9 review; financial transactions tracker; homebrew spelling checker; CoCo Reversi game.

June 1984—Horse-racing and stock-market simulators.

July 1984—Do-it-yourself lowercase mod; váriable cross-referencer; the game, Python.

**August 1984**—Basic-09 review; database manager program; graphics tutorials; hurricane tracker.

**September 1984**—Educational software buyer's guide; typing-teacher program; the CoCo as a marketing aid.

**October 1984**—A collection of sounds for your CoCo; how to make programs auto-execute; printer spooler.

November 1984—Personal money manager program; disk-file protection utility.

**December 1984**—Disk-drive timer; disk drive maintenance tips; full-featured text-editing program.

**January 1985**—Spreadsheet program; stockcharting program; make fancy graphics with your printer.

February 1985—Drawing program; user's group list; Space Hawks game.

March 1985—Universal screen-dump program; POKE list; utilities.

**April 1985**—Telewriter-64 mods: modem comparison; satellite-tracking program.

You'll also find in each issue our regular features, reviews of popular software and hardware, and dozens of useful programs that are yours for the typing in.

Each back issue costs \$3.50 plus \$1 shipping and handling. On orders of 10 or more back issues, there is a flat \$10 shipping fee. Send your orders to *HOT CoCo*, Attn. Back Issue Orders, 80 Pine St., Peterborough, NH 03458. ■



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"Almost a full featured word processor..." Ellers, *RAINBOW*, 11/84

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-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 listings 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

#### 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 in 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 orignal 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 CoCo 2's.

● 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.)■

# Letters To The Editor

## Wish List

HOT CoCo's new look is a great improvement. The format is attractive and the articles are cleaner and easier to follow. The pullout section is a stroke of genius. Keep it up!

My suggestions for future issues include information on OS-9, Flex, WordPak, Basic-09, and Pascal. How about a monthly column that discusses all of them? I'd also like to see occasional programming articles on these subjects. My final request is for a utility that would let me run Telewriter-64 with WordPak.

> Leonard Buyer Crownsville, MD

Look for increased OS-9 and Basic-09 coverage in upcoming issues of HOT CoCo.—eds.

# Don't Clue Me In

As someone who has been reading your magazine for a year, I appreciate your new format. However, one thing in your publication disturbs me: people who want clues to adventure games. No experience rivals the satisfaction of seeing a solution unfold before you. Imagination is the key! I do not understand people who spend \$20 to \$30 on an adventure game that becomes the mechanical entering of someone else's experience.

Tim Lake Orlando, FL

We agree. Our Game Tips section was discontinued due to low reader interest and the fact that it was turned into a "cheat sheet" for adventurers. Many adventure players appreciate having the problem solutions in print. To others it was like giving away the World Series scores before the games were played.—eds.

# **Critical Acclaim**

I like the inside of your magazine. The new headings make the articles that I look at first—Doctor ASCII, Letters to the Editor, and Digressions—easier to read. The new, darker and bolder type style increases read-ability, too. I use the Instant CoCo Directory a lot to make sure I haven't missed any programs in an issue.

I must compliment HOT CoCo on its editorial content. But please don't spread it all over the magazine as you did in the April 1985 issue. Reader's Forum started on p. 61 and was continued on pp. 67, 77, and 84! 1 think letting the publisher have his own page is a very good idea. How about adding a drawing of a computer to signal the end of the articles?

My one complaint on the new format is that when 1 read about a program, I often refer to the program itself. I don't like having to search for the appropriate program listing. *E. Coons* 

Myrtle Creek, OR

# **One Liner**

Enclosed is a one-line program that sends a disk directory to a printer. Other versions of this routine exist, but mine enables disk users to obtain an orderly printout of a disk's contents, including a disk name and the number of granules remaining. You can fasten the printout to the disk sleeve or use it in a filing procedure.

1 CLS:PRINT@32,"DISK DIRECTORY T O PRINTER":PRINT:PRINT"TURN PRIN TER ON":PRINT:INPUT"DISK READY -ENTER TITLE";A\$:PRINT#-2,A\$:POK Elll,254:DIR:PRINT#-2,"FREE =";: PRINT#-2,FREE(Ø):PRINT:INPUT"ANO THER ONE?";B\$:IFB\$<>"Y"THENCLS:E NDELSE1

> Michael E. Fahy Central City, PA

# **BBS Systems**

In "HOT CoCo's BBS Phone Book" (April 1985, p. 46), you say that all you need to become a Sysop is a modem, a disk drive, and the inclination. I have a CoCo 2 and want to set up my own board. I had given up hope of finding the software to make this possible until I read your article. Please publish the names of companies selling BBS systems.

Dusty Belew

You might contact Ceratec Inc., P.O. Box 663, Elgin, TX 78621. They distribute the Colorama BBS program and will soon be releasing an upgraded version.—eds.

# **Cleanup Routine**

Listing 2 of "Demystifying System RAM" (*HOT CoCo*, June 1983, p. 111) is a driverhead cleaning routine. The program does not move the drive head across the cleaning disk as stated. Could anyone send me a routine for moving the driver head through the full 35 or 40 tracks?

> Edgar Poulin 2907 Des Ormes St. Sherbrooke, Quebec Canada J1L 1G3

The source of the problem might be that the program was written for the Disk ROM 1.0. You need to specify a different address if you have version 1.1. Can anyone supply this information?—eds.

# Handicapped Update

My letter about computers for the handicapped (*HOT CoCo*, April 1985, p. 10) got three helpful responses. You have already printed some of the information I received (*HOT CoCo*, July 1985, p. 11). I would like to add the following resources:

Personal Computers and the Disabled by Peter McWilliams

Quantum Press/Doubleday, 1984 (This book lists associations, services, and more for the disabled.)

American Association for the Advancement of Science Project on the Handicapped in Science (Quarterly bulletin. For further information, write to Susan B. Forman, AAAS Opportunities in Science, 1515 Massachusetts Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20005.)

Howard Batie

400 Maple Court

Herndon, VA 22070

(Write for information on Handi-writer, a device made especially for the CoCo. It allows the user to select words and letters from the screen using a joystick or special five-button device.)

Rehab Technology Inc.

P.O. Box 185

Aviston, IL 62216

(Write for information on their morser, which lets anyone who can operate a single switch communicate. The user sends Morse code that is translated into an alphanumeric display on the TV screen.)

# Letters To The Editor 💻

My thanks to Scott Norman, John Dalhaus, and Howard Batie for their assistance.

> Dave Meredith San Francisco, CA

# **Musical Keyboard**

I have been shopping for a musical keyboard that I can attach to a CoCo 2. I would like to find a distributor for a keyboard of this type.

> Rian Cocco Busy Bee Electronics Inc. 102 Pinewoods Ave. Troy, NY 12180

# **Baud Correction**

I might be able to help Richard Volans with his ink-jet problem (*HOT CoCo*, May 1985, p. 12). The Radio Shack Hi-Res Screen Print Utilty (catalog no. 26-3121) sends graphics to the CGP-220 in the color-scan mode.

Normally, print utilities have a baud rate of 600, but the color-scan mode of the CGP-220 must send RGB (red, green, and blue) information. It takes three times as long to send information for three colors, so set the printer baud rate to 2,400.

Most people keep the printer rate at 600 baud because the CoCo transmits at that rate during startup. When the computer baud rate is slower than the printer baud rate, the printer cannot interpret information sent to it. If the computer baud rate is higher than the printer baud rate, the printer does fine. Be sure, however, that the baud rate is set to 2,400 before you turn the printer on. After you execute the utility, the right arrow accesses the utility. Press 0, 1, or 2 to turn on the appropriate color sets.

David R. Chess New Stanton, PA

# **Disk Homespread**

The Homespread program (HOT CoCo, January 1985, p. 30) was written for cassettebased systems. To make the program more efficient for disk users, we have modified it so that you can save to and read from disk. If you would like a copy of the adaptation, which also contains all updates to the program, please send us your copy of Homespread on cassette or disk along with return postage.—eds.

# Assembly 101 Bug

We printed an error in June's Assembly 101 column (HOT CoCo, June 1985, p. 83). Please delete the semicolon (;) from the LDA #128 instruction in line 0002.—eds.

Clubhouse

Have a Color Computer Club? Let prospective members know about it through a letter to the Editor.

# Nova Scotia

The Halifax Dartmouth Colour Computer Users' Group meets the second Monday of the month at 7:30 p.m. in the Findlay Community Centre. Dartmouth, NS. New members are welcome.

> A. Knight Dartmouth, NS

### Tennessee

The newly formed Foothills Micro-Computer Club meets every other Tuesday night at 6:30 p.m. at the Blount County Public Library. Although most club members are CoCo users, people who own other TRS-80 computers are welcome.

> Aaron Sentell Maryville, TN

## Oklahoma

The Central Oklahoma Computer Organization is a 278-member CoCo users' group. It meets at 9 a.m. on the second Saturday of each month at 10th Street and Hudson in Oklahoma City.

> Robert Helms Midwest City, OK

## Australia

The Latrobe Valley Color Computer Users' Group now has 45 members and is growing. For more information, contact me at 051-34-5175 or write to me at the address below.

> W. George Francis 31 Donald St. Morwell, Victoria Australia 3840

# Valley City, ND

I would like to announce the formation of the National Musica 2 Users' Group (MUG). If you are interested, please send us your name and address, and let us know how MUG can benefit you.

> Solveig Pederson 711 Third St. SE Valley City, ND 58072

# Washington, DC

We have started a CoCo/MC-10 users' group, Direct Access CoCo Club, in the Washington, DC area. We offer a monthly newsletter and useful tape programs. Send a self-addressed envelope for a free newsletter and more information.

Allen Snook President, DAC3 5203 Wheeler Road Oxon Hill, MD 20745

# On Line

Are you operating a BBS? Send us a note to let our readers know about your service.

# Youngstown, OH

The new number for the Maxi CoCo BBS 5.0 is 216-793-7353. We operate at 300 baud, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Our Sysop is Curt Nickel.

William Wills Youngstown, OH

# **Flexnet Revamped**

Please advise your readers that Flexnet of Oklahoma City no longer operates as before.

The Central Oklahoma Computer Organization purchased their hardware and software in January. The BBS now operates as Co-Conet 24 hours a day. The system contains CoCo and Flex programs, which you can download without paying a user-connect charge. The on-line number is 405-376-1494.

> Fred Cundei∬ Oklahoma City, OK

# Ventura, CA

I have established The Californian of Ventura BBS. The system operates 24 hours a day, 7 days a week and has a variety of menu selections. The number is 805-656-7390. The system is dedicated to the CoCo, but other computer users are welcome. To find out what the system runs on, read the intelligence file.

Circle Reader Service card #175

Jack Sanders Ventura, CA

# Michigan

The following Michigan BBSes support the CoCo and other TRS-80 computers:

Andy's MicroCorner	Fraser, MI	313-293-6706
Dragon's Lair	Warren, Ml	313-751-4057
Good News BBS	Plymouth, MI	313-459-8375
Livonia Download	Livonia, MI	313-261-0885
The InfoEx	Livonia, MI	313-464-1335
The Serial Port	Mt. Clemens,	313-286-0145
	MI	

They are up 24 hours a day, support 110, 300, and 1,200 baud, and have message bases and downloads.

Andy Dervan Fraser, MI

## Halifax, NS

The Halifax Dartmouth Colour Computer Users' Group BBS operates Monday through Friday from 9:30 p.m. to 9 a.m. The phone number is 902-434-5278. Peter Allen is the Sysop. Please do not call outside of operating hours—this is a business line.

A. Knight Dartmouth, NS

# Atlanta, GA

The new BBS for metropolitan Atlanta operates at night and on weekends. Call 404-255-1791.

David Tidwell Atlanta, GA

## Hamilton, Ontario

The number for Dave's CoCo Datacomm. has changed. The new number is 416-388-6717. The BBS is on line 24 hours a day; Sysop David Pearce is happy to chat if he is available.

> D.O. Pearce Hamilton, Ontario

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Got a problem with your Color Computer? Ask the Doctor to solve it. Write to **Doctor ASCII**, c/o HOT CoCo, 80 **Pine St., Peterborough, NH 03458.** Be sure to include a self-addressed, stamped 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**. Where do I find information on converting Applesoft Basic programs to Extended Basic? I've converted several science programs, but I've had trouble with the strange screen format and POKEs. Is there such a thing as a 6809/6502 cross assembler, and where can I get it?

With the Z-80 CP/M card installed, can I program in Z-80 machine language?

What are memory addresses 16384 to 32767? They contain 255s, but are unchangeable.

How much memory does Tomas Rokicki's Custom Character Generator (HOT CoCo, September 1983, p. 104) use? Where can I get more information on Assembly-language game programming?— Jonathon H. Davidson, Halifax, NS

A good reference on the different Basic dialects is David Lien's *The Basic Handbook* (Compusoft Publishing, 1050-E Pioneer Way, El Cajon, CA 92020, \$19.95). *HOT CoCo's sister publication, inCider magazine, published two articles on Apple // POKEs: The June 1984 issue, p. 17, contained information on using POKEs for memory management and the August 1984 issue, p. 107, discussed display POKEs. Also, the <i>Apple //c User's Handbook* has an appendix listing useful POKEs.

Computer Systems Consultants Inc. (1454 Latta Lane, Conyers, GA 30207, 404-483-1717/4570) sells their 6502 to 6809 Assembler Translator for \$50 under Flex and \$75 under OS-9. They also sell a cross assembler for use under Flex or OS-9 for \$50 each. The Translator processes 6502 source code (not object code) and converts it into 6809 Assembly code, which you can then assemble on your CoCo.

With a CP/M card in your CoCo, you have a resident Z-80 CPU. With a CP/M editor/assembler, you can write, assemble, and execute Z-80 machine-language programs.

The addresses 16384 through 32767 do not contain any RAM on

a 16K machine. Since the 6809 CPU is a digital device, every bit at every address is either a 0 or 1 as far as it's concerned. In this case, it sees 1's for the 255's. If you upgrade to 32 or 64K, this space is filled with RAM.

Tom's character generator uses 1K for code and 6K for screen memory. If you upgrade to 64K memory and enable the all-RAM mode (memory map 1), you can put the code and the screen in the \$E000 + range, and as far as Basic programming is concerned, it would use no memory at all. The best source for Assembly-language game programming on the CoCo is this magazine and the other Color Computer magazines: *The Rainbow, Undercolor*, and 68 *Micro Journal*.

**Q**. I would like to take a couple of exceptions to your reply to "What are the basic differences between Color and Micro Color Basic?" in the November 1984 *HOT CoCo.* 

The MC-10 also supports USR(0). USR(0) has a transfer or pointer address at \$4216 to \$4217 (16918 to 16919). The MC-10 also contains an OFF command (machine code 166), which is listed in ROM locations \$E045 to \$E146 (57413 to 57680), the reserved word list.

Tandy offers the MC-10 manual (catalog no. 26-3011) for less than \$10.

What does OFF do?-F.A. Gould, Coatesville, PA

At least five Micro Color Basic commands are not documented in the manual: CLOADM, EXEC, OFF, USR, and VARPTR. The syntax for using these are:

CLOADM or CLOADM"file name" or CLOADM"file name" OFFSET EXEC or EXEC address A = VARPTR[A\$]

To use the USR function, first POKE the address of the machinelanguage program you wish to transfer to in locations 16918 and 16919. Use the syntax:

> AH = INT(XA/256) AL = XA - AH\*256 POKE 16918,AH:POKE 16919,AL X = USR(0)

where XA is the program's EXEC address.

The token value (166) for OFF appears to be unused, probably due to cost cutting. The ports used for the keyboard and serial functions are built into the MC-10's 6803 microprocessor. Additional latches

Circle Reader Service card #70



# **By Steve Hartford**

Sitting on the back porch one afternoon, you see a strange, flashing UFO descend from the clouds & land out in the corn field Being the curious type. you run out to investigate and find a spaceship with it's hatch open...as you step inside, the hatch clases and the get back home A great graphics adventure! 32K & one disk drive required.

Disk or Aradek \$29.95

Testmaker

Maycode 6809 Disassembler

ALPHA - 40+

Disk Only - 32K

Tape Directory

P51 Mustang 32K

Worlds Of Flight

Sailor Man 64K

Tut's Tomb 32K

Disk • Stat. Anal

Trekboer 32k

Disk • 32K

1 IZPACK

Disk Only

TDIR



#### **Blackiack Dealer** Feeler Dealer

These two programs help you develop your Blackjack skill and strategy. In Blackjack Dealer, the computer deals the cards and plays the dealer's hand against you. **Feler Dealer** enables you to test your strategy by playing the desired number of hands using your techniques & tendencies. A great teacher for new Blackjack players and a voluable tool for the veteron player. Both programs included 32K extended

Tape \$24.95 Disk \$29.95

#### EAGLE

A graphic-enhanced lunar simulator. The pilot breaksoul of lunar orbit and attempts a soft landing on the lunar surface. Joysticks cantral thrust and craft altitude and information is continually displayed on horizontal and vertical velocities, ac-celeration values, vertical and horizontal distances from target, fuel consumption and much more. Disk versionallows choice of landing site between Mars and Earth's moon. A greet tool for the future astronaut or physicist 32K. 2 jaysticks required



or ports would require decoding, a relay, and so on. This would increase both the size and cost of the MC-10. This is probably why there are no joystick ports and also why the sound is a tone generated by 1 bit, not 6 bits digital-to-analog converted as on the CoCo.

I recently bought a Gorilla/Banana serial printer. I also bought  $\Box$  the cable for my CoCo. But when I type in the PRINT# -2 command, the printer doesn't do its job even though the computer gives the OK message.

I'm planning to buy the CoCo Calligrapher by Sugar Software. Will it work with the Gorilla/Banana printer?-Milagros Rivera Diaz, Rio Piedras, PR

From the description of the cable you gave me, I think that the DIN plug is numbered incorrectly. Looking at the end you plug into the computer, pin 1 is counterclockwise from the key, continuing counterclockwise the pins are 2, 3, and 4. Here's what your cable probably looks like:

CoCo (D	IN Plug)		Your Description
Signal	Pin #	Pin #	Signal
CD	1	2	TXD
IN	2	20	DTR
GND	3	7	GND
OUT	4/ /	3	RXD

As you can see, the CoCo's output has no where to go! The printer is never busy because it can't get any data to print. The CoCo checks the busy (DTR) line and sends a character if the printer is not busy. You need to connect pin 4 (OUT) of the DIN plug to pin 3 (RXD) of the DB-25P connector to get the data to the printer. The other connections are correct. Here's the cable you need:

CoCo (D)	IN Plug)	Goril	la/Banana (DB-25P)
Signal	Pin #	Pin #	Signal
CD IN GND OUT	1/ 2	/2 20 7 3	TXD DTR GND RXD

CoCo Calligrapher is advertised to work with the Epson MX-80 and FX-80/100, Gemini 10/15, and 10X/15X, Radio Shack LP VII/ VIII and DMP-100/110/120/200/420/510/2100, Gorilla/Banana, and Prowriter 8510 printers. The program requires 32K of memory.



by Richard Ramella

# Grid And Bear It

had a friend who believed chess was given to humans by ancient four-fingered spacefarers. "Else," he reasoned, "the 8-by-8 grid would be a 10-by-10 grid for the five fingers on our hands."

"What about the ancient chess games with 10-by-11 squares?" I wondered.

"An evolutionary mistake." he pronounced. I don't know whatever became of my friend. I suspect spacefarers took him away to Andromeda for further study.

The grid pattern of chess and checkers is a mysterious and fascinating vestige of the workings of ancient minds. The grid board is the raw material on which many puzzles are based. The grid is also a familiar pattern on the computer screen. Many arcade games use it, though it is often disguised by tortuous turns or hopping frogs.

This month, we explore the essence of the grid puzzle with three different examples. The first two, Gridskid and Mosaic, owe a debt to chess and checkers. The third, Grade Maker, is a challenging computer version of a game that many of you might remember from grammar school.

#### Gridskid

Listing 1 is called Gridskid. It draws 64 boxes outlined in blue on the screen. Near the bottom of the second column is a box filled with blue containing a flashing orange cursor. The box adjacent to the blue box in the third column is filled with green. When you press one of the four arrow keys, a bar appears connecting the blue box to the one in the direction of the arrow key. The new box fills with blue. The object of the puzzle is to connect all the boxes and finish by hooking up to the green box.

There is a hitch, however. Each time you change direction, a blue diamond appears in a separate column outside of the grid. At the bottom of the screen there is a line that marks the maximum number of diamonds that the game allows for a win. If you connect all the boxes before the diamonds reach the line, musical tones sound to indicate that you have won. The game ends in a loss if you travel to the green square without covering

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all the squares or if you try to connect to an already filled-in blue square. You can also continue to play after the diamonds have passed the line.

#### Mosaic

Listing 2 is called Mosaic, which refers to the random pattern of blue- and orange-colored squares on the program's 8-by-8 board. Only the 16 squares in the center of the board are white. The mosaic colors are not important to the game. Think of each colored square as a checker on a white board.

When you run Mosaic, you'll see a flashing green cursor in the square at the northwest corner of the board. You move the cursor by pressing the N, S, E, or W keys, which correspond to compass directions. The object of Mosaic is to end up with as few colored squares on the board as possible. You eliminate colored squares by jumping over them and landing on a white square. To jump, you place the cursor on a colored square two positions from a white or "empty" board position. The colored square in between disappears when you press the arrow key corresponding to the direction you want to jump. The first colored square ends up in the empty position. The illusion is that you have jumped the playing piece in the middle, the way you would in checkers. Press the break key to exit Mosaic when there are no other possible moves.

#### Grade Maker

I've never solved the puzzle in Listing 3, Grade Maker, but I trust that you can. The goal of this puzzle is to receive a score of A + from the computer. Your grade, from F to A +, appears in the upper right corner of the screen when you have completed the puzzle.

When you run Grade Maker, it draws a grid pattern of 6-by-6 points and gives you a

> System Requirements 16K RAM Extended Color Basic

choice of starting positions. Look closely at the point in the northwest corner-it is flashing. Press the arrow keys to move the flashing cursor to the point on which you want to start and then press the enter key. Now when you press an arrow key, the program draws a line from the dot that contains the cursor to the dot in the direction of the arrow key. The object is to draw lines on the grid in this manner, completing as many squares as possible. The game does not, however, allow you to retrace a line and ends when your line arrives at an intersection from which there is no exit. It does permit you to cross over lines. Grade Maker scores your attempts by awarding points for each completed wall of a grid square.

#### Puzzle Contest IV

This month's contest does not have a program listing. The eight numbered items below are related by a common theme. Your problem is to work on the letters or meanings of each clue to find the answers they represent.

- 1. Once followed rear admiral
- 2. HAL OB
- 3. Without clarity
- 4. Eplap
- 5. UST-91
- 6. John Wayne African movie minus first
- 7. Birthday in the Emerald City
- 8. I CANE.

See program listings on page 43

Ed. note—To enter Puzzle Contest IV, type or print as many numbered answers to the puzzle as you have been able to Jind on a sheet of paper along with your name and address. Mail your entry to Richard Ramella, 1493 Mt. View Ave., Chico, CA 95926. Entries must be postmarked no later than August 31, 1985. In case of a tie, the winner will be determined in a fair and random manner. The winner's name and answers will be printed in a later issue of HOT CoCo. The winner will receive a free one-year subscription to the magazine.

Tell them "I saw it in HOT CoCo."



- 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 powerful 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 (LPVII/VIII, 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-4PM PST). Add \$2.00 for shipping & handling. CA residents add 6% state tax.

Now available at **Radio Mack** stores via express order.

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# -The Computer Room-

by Scott L. Norman

# Can Your CoCo **Organize Your Life?**

ave you ever noticed how often the personal computer is touted as the perfect way to keep track of a busy schedule? Entrust your appointments, homework assignments, birthdays, and whatever to a calendar program, and zap! Your affairs will be organized forever.

Don't bet on it. Computerized calendars can certainly be useful, but they're no better than any other software when it comes to remaking your lifestyle. It takes discipline to keep any sort of calendar up to date, and having to turn on the computer and load a program just to record your next appointment with the dentist might not appeal to you.

Convenient access is the key. When you need a calendar or appointment book, you generally need it immediately, and that conflicts with bringing a computer program up from a cold start. Paper and pencil come to life faster.

I find electronic calendars most useful when they're accessible from some other application. That might mean keeping several specialized ones around. For example, I keep a calendar of writing-related matters on my Telewriter program disk, so that I can check manuscript deadlines and similar items before or after a working session without swapping disks. If I wanted another calendar to keep track of dates associated with my professional responsibilities in project management, I might put it on the same disk as my DynaCalc spreadsheets.

It would be even better if I could temporarily suspend the operation of an applications program to check the associated calendar, but that seems beyond the reach of my present system. That's unfortunate; the Apple Macintosh and IBM PC let you install calendars, address books, and other helpful functions as "desk accessories" that you can call up without leaving the major program. That's class.

Don't get me wrong. I think calendar programs can be useful, but I think it's important to realize that there are plenty of everyday situations in which they have little to offer. With that in mind, I'll look at a couple of well-tested CoCo calendars.

#### Date-O-Base

This easy-to-use, low-cost veteran comes on either tape or disk. It can record up to a dozen one-line mini-memos (each 28 characters or fewer) for any day between the years 1700 and 2099 and can display either

the memos themselves or a picture of a calendar page for any selected month. The calendar image features little markers indicating which dates have entries associated with them, and there are convenient search options for retrieving specific memos.

Date-O-Base can handle up to 400 memos in a tape file, and 4.000 in a disk file (subject to a limit of 300 memos per month). I suspect that the difference reflects the fundamental difficulty of using tape as the storage medium for applications requiring random access to data; the whole file probably has to be kept in RAM. I have only used the disk version, so some of my comments might not apply to tape systems.

The main routine is a four-gran Basic file called DCAL. It creates two other files in which your notes are stored and indexed. Since it always assigns the same names to these files, you cannot keep several independent calendars on a single disk; my liking for small, special-purpose calendars on different disks seems quite appropriate. You can rename the main program file for your convenience, however.

Date-O-Base contains its own facilities for printing memos and their associated dates, but you'll have to interface it to a graphics print routine if you want a printout of the calendar pages. The vendor, Custom Software Engineering, sells a product called Graphic Screen Print Routine that does the job admirably. It comes with complete instructions for modifying the Date-O-Base code.

When I installed it on my Telewriter disk, Iadded a POKE 150.1 instruction to program line 1 of DCAL. This, of course, is to send data from my CoCo to my printer at 9,600 baud-my usual practice. I also edited line 8, which sets up the menu screen, so that my calendar comes up with "Writing Deadlines" as a title. That gets my attention.

The program's single menu gives you five choices:

 Display Month—draws the specified calendar page in PMODE 4 (the print routine reverses contrast to give a black-on-white printout). You can then enter a date within the month to see any existing memos, or to add some. Your keyboard date selection is not echoed to the graphics screen, unfortunately. • Display/Change Memos-the fast way to enter data; it bypasses the calendar-drawing step and goes right to the text screen for the date you specify. The calendar display will be properly updated with memo markers when you next call it up.

• Search Memos—finds entries on the basis of any character string you specify. You can AND or OR selection criteria together, or you can ask to see all memos for the interval between two dates.

• Delete Memos—wipes out all the entries for specified months at one shot. While all other DCAL operations require you to specify dates in month/day/year format, this one only needs the month and year. This can be confusing, and can lead to keyboard errors. Fortunately, there is an opportunity to verify your selection before you harm your files.

• Date Computation—quickly finds the interval between any specified dates in DCAL's range.

The text searcher will find a target character string wherever it occurs: "irth" in the middle of "birthday", for example. It will not match uppercase letters to lowercase, however, and Date-O-Base will not accept lowercase commands. (You can't use just the Y or the N when the program prompts you for yes/ no responses, either.)

The program is flexible enough to accept several forms of date entry. For example, you can enter September as Sep, Sept. or September (the instructions don't point out that you can use more than three letters, by the way), or as month 9 or 09. Single-digit dates can have a leading zero or not, and you can refer to years in the twentieth century by giving just their last two digits.

You can't fool Date-O-Base by giving it outof-range dates. An entry of May 32 always earns you a prompt for a date between 1 and 31, for instance, and the program recognizes leap years properly-including three out of four turn-of-the-century years that do not qualify. In the same way, the time interval routine gives the proper answer in several forms-days, weeks/days, months/days, and years/months/days-while keeping track of the number of days per month.

Date-O-Base is a very convenient little package, restricted only by the limited size available for an individual memo.

### Don't Forget!

This calendar from Computerware uses Macintosh-like icons to perform many operations. You also have the option of using either the keyboard or a joystick (or that other MacRage-a mouse) to move cursors around the screen.

Dont' Forget! serves a different purpose from Date-O-Base, and personally I find it less useful. The Computerware product is strictly a year-at-a-time appointment calendar. Each day's video page has space for four "special occasion" reminders of up to 40 characters each, two 45-character "memos," and 15 hourly appointment slots assigned to the hours between 6 a.m. and 9 p.m.

Unfortunately, the latter only have room for 11 characters apiece, which restricts them to messages like "Meet w/Max." My memory usually requires more prodding than that: What was it that Max and I were going to discuss, anyway?

The program can take advantage of a twodrive system. With a program disk in drive 0 and a blank data disk in drive 1, it will set up a 68-gran calendar file. It can obviously store loads of data, but it doesn't lend itself to casual, desk-accessory operation. Running Don't Forget! is roughly equivalent to using a simple database manager. This is fine if you are prepared to devote the necessary time to maintaining your calendar, but you should be aware of it.

Don't Forget! uses two high-resolution displays: a monthly calendar and a daily appointment schedule. You select months, dates, times, or those other special text areas by moving the cursor to the proper place and hitting the enter key. Control can be a little tricky when you use either the joystick or mouse. You don't have random access to any point on the appointment schedule, either; the cursor scans through things in a preset order. Fortunately, it moves along at a good clip.

At the top of the daily-schedule screen are eight icons: a Help screen, scissors, a trash can, a disk, a keyboard, two overlapping rectangles, a clipboard, and a printer. The scissors, clipboard, rectangles (known as the "duplicator" icon), and trash can are all involved in cut-and-paste editing and copying of data. You must select the keyboard before you can type information into any text field, but only after you have selected the field itself. The disk icon lets you save a day's worth of data or copy it to another day, and the printer produces four kinds of printouts, ranging from a daily schedule to a blank monthly calendar on which you can scribble your appointments when away from the computer. The help icon calls up brief instructions for any of the other icons.

Everything works, but some of the operations are a little involved for my taste: that two-stage text-entry process, for example. I also find it necessary to resort to trickery to perform such a simple task as erasing all the data for one particular day. The easiest way seems to be to copy the entire blank schedule from some other day to the target date in one shot (there is a special option for this).

Don't Forget! has keyword-search capability, available from the printer icon. The search starts at whichever day is currently selected, and will dutifully find fragments of text like the "niv" in "anniversary". What you get is a printout of the whole schedule for each day on which a match is found; there is no provision for previewing the results on the screen.

#### **Coming Attractions**

You haven't seen the last of calendar programs here in *The Computer Room*. Grantham Software's Calindex, a program for coordinating multiple calendars, is said to be on its way to me even as this is being written. I plan to give it a good workout at my office; you see, I have a real problem finding conflict-free days on which various members of my staff are available for business trips or meetings. Calindex may help.

It sounds like another full-time applications program, however. Meanwhile, I still haven't found my ideal computerized equivalent of the faithful, unobtrusive desk calendar. Maybe someone will write one someday using OS-9's foreground and background modes.■

Scott Norman is the manager of solid-state science at GTE Laboratories in Waltham, MA. Write to him at 8 Doris Road, Framingham, MA 01701.

#### Products Mentioned in The Computer Room

•Date-O-Base Custom Software Engineering Inc. 807 Minutemen Causeway (D-2) CoCoa Beach, FL 32931 \$16.95 tape, \$19.95 disk

•Graphic Screen Print Routine Custom Software Engineering Inc. \$7.95–\$9.95, depending on printer

•Don't Forget! version 1.3 Computerware P.O. Box 668 4403 Manchester Ave. Encinitas, CA 92024 32K \$27.95 disk





# A Super Star

# Star Micronics' new dot-matrix printer does it all for less.

tar Micronics recently released a new printer with the fanfare of a two-page advertisement announcing in big letters: "20 percent faster, costs 20 percent less." If that were the whole story it would be interesting enough. But unlike some ads in which the large print giveth and the small print taketh away, the rest of the ad's copy describes this inexpensive printer's other good features, such as a near-letterquality print mode. As a long-time owner of four other Star Micronics printers (Gemini-10X, Delta-10, STX-80, and Power Type), I was curious to see how they incorporated new features in a package with a lower price.

### Introducing The SG-10

TheStar SG-10 is identical in appearance to the Gemini-10X, except for the shape of its plastic cover and the three control buttons on its right side. It is about 15-inches wide, 12½-inches deep, and 6-inches high. It weighs little more than 15 pounds and uses 100 watts of power. The SG-10 is sold with a one-year warranty, excluding print head and ribbon.

The interface that comes with the printer is the standard Centronicscompatible parallel interface, which requires a serial-to-parallel inter!"#\$%%?()\*+,-./0123456789:;<=>?@ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ[\]^\_`abcdefghijklmno pqrstuvwxyz{!}~ υννεστφεροάγναφοτβάσθεξοσΣσοπ±ΟΧξαλφ£ξμ°\*†§ΕΦ%Ωξη¥Δοῦ⊄⊼äöüßēéάèāf ••••••••••

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Fig. 1. SG-10 Self-Test. Star Character Set

Fig. 2. SG-10 Self-Test, IBM Character Set

face designed for the Color Computer's DIN-plug port. These are readily available from several companies that advertise in *HOT CoCo*. Star Micronics also offers an RS-232C serial-interface option for about \$80. It requires installation inside the SG-10 and complex interfacing. Unless you have a specific application that requires a serial connection, my advice is to stick with the parallel interface.

The SG-10 prints at a speed of 120 cps (characters per second) in the 10-cpi (characters-per-inch) mode. It prints at about 30 cps in its NLQ (near-letter-quality) mode. The nine-pin print head that comes on the printer produces 96 standard, italic, or NLQ ASCII characters; 88 standard, italic, or NLQ international characters; and 240 userdefined characters. In the bit-image graphics mode, the SG-10 can produce 240 dots per inch horizontally and 216 dots per inch vertically for a density of 51,840 dots per square inch.

#### **Special Features**

The SG-10 has a 2K internal buffer that speeds up short printing tasks by releasing the computer for other activities when there are fewer than 2,000 characters left to print. You can use both friction- and sprocketfeed paper at a paper-feed setting of 12 lines per second when you use a  $\chi_6$ -inch line spacing. Line spacing can also be  $\chi_6$  or  $\chi_2$ -inch standard, or specified increments of  $\chi_2$ ,  $\chi_{44}$ , and  $\chi_{16}$  of an inch. You can print 80, 96, 136, 40, 48, or 68 characters on an 8-inch line.

The SG-10 has several special features in addition to its NLQ printing mode. A paper-cutting edge built into the plastic cover permits you to tear off partial pages. The printer's two DIP (dual in-line package) switches are easy to get at because they are mounted on the outside. A built-in self-test lets you verify printer operation without even connecting the printer to a computer. You can combine as many as 16 codes into a single "macro" code. You can even create your own "download characters" for printing logos, special foreign-language characters, or scientific characters.

#### Printing And Formatting

The SG-10 is fast and efficient. It is bidirectional and logic seeking,

which means that it prints forward and backward and scans the next line to determine how far to go before reversing direction for the backward stroke. The "throughput," or actual printing rate, of the SG-10 is significantly increased by these measures for cutting down on wasted head-travel time. The SG-10 also has a long-life, 100-millioncharacter, user-replaceable, nine-pin print head designed for a "100percent duty cycle," or continuous use.

The SG-10 produces 9- by 11-pin dot-matrix characters (including true lowercase descenders) and 6- by 6-pin Star block graphics. The print sizes are 5, 6, 8.5, 10, 12, and 17 cpi. The printer also supports proportional spacing, emphasized printing (18 by 9 dots), double-strike printing (18 by 18 dots), and a combination of the last two (36 by 27 dots).

Subscripts and superscripts are available in normal and doublestrike printing modes at 10, 12, and 17 cpi. (Scripting characters are half height and printed high or low on the line.) Software commands also control continuous underlining, backspacing, left and right margin set, programmable vertical and horizontal tabbing, perforation skip, and line spacing (to as little as  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an inch).

#### Paper Shuffling

The SG-10 and the Gemini-IOX have the same paper-handling capabilities. You can use single sheets, roll paper, or perforated-sprocket paper. The printer comes with an easily adjustable and removable tractor unit. The paper-roll holder and shaft included with the IOX are not supplied with the SG-10 and do not appear to be available as an option. However, the IOX roll holder fits perfectly on the SG-10. The ribbon is a standard ½-inch black ribbon on 2-inch spools (no special cartridge). Only the upper half is used so you can flip it over to double the ribbon life without re-inking.

Two wire paper separators keep the incoming paper from getting tangled with the outgoing paper. You load paper typewriter fashion into a slot behind the roller. A friction-feed lever lets you position single-sheet or roll paper before it is locked, and a knob on the right side allows you to move the paper backward or forward. You can use up to three sheets of paper (the original plus two carbonless) from 4 to 10 inches wide. An paper thicknesses.

The tractor unit snaps easily into place. You can position and lock the left and right sprocket mechanisms to accommodate various paper widths. The mechanisms have flip-up covers that expose the sprocket teeth. Loading sprocket paper is an easy task on the SG-10.

You cannot insert or remove paper with this printer without taking off the large, but light plastic cover mentioned above. It serves as a sound muffler, dust shield, paper-cutting bar, and cosmetic blind for concealing the ribbon/head mechanism. A smaller "friction cover" is also available from Star Micronics (part no. 83020290) for \$5.95. This lid fits over the ribbon and head area only. You don't need to remove it to load and retrieve paper. It can also be used as a cutting bar. Because its cutting edge fits closer to the printing area than that of the large cover, it can be a paper saver if you like to use a lot of partial sheets.

### **Printer Controls**

The Star SG-10 uses four top-mounted LED (light-emitting diode) indicators, three top-mounted switches, a side-mounted on/off switch, two side-mounted DIP switches, an end-paper sensor switch, and a knob for operator controls. The knob is for moving the paper manually while the printer is off. (A clutch mechanism is engaged when the printer is on.) The three green LEDs show when the power is on, when the printer is ready, and when it is on line (under computer control).

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adjustment lever allows you to set the print-head gap to handle different If the paper is not in place, the red paper-out indicator comes on and a 2-second beep sounds.

> In front of the LED indicators there are three flat-membrane switches that control form feed, line feed, and on-line status. These are convenient features for use with sprocket-feed paper because you can, for example, fast forward to the next fan-fold perforation just by pressing the form-feed button.

> The two DIP switches (one has eight and the other has four small toggles) allow you to preset various printer functions, such as page length, normal or italic mode, normal or NLQ mode, line-feed parameters, 10 or 17 cpi, and international character sets for the U.S., France, Germany, England, Denmark, Sweden, Italy, and Spain. You can also select most of these functions with software commands.

> Holding the line-feed button down when you turn on the printer starts a self-test that prints out the complete Star character set. (See Fig. 1.) The SG-10 has a second, IBM-style character set you activate with a DIP switch. (See Fig. 2.) It offers playing-card suits and border symbols but excludes italics.

### Print Quality

I found the SG-10 print quality to be very good in the normal printing mode. However, it is plainly a dot-matrix printer in this mode. (You can see the individual dots of which the characters are composed.) The darkness of the type is dependent on ribbon quality. The printer uses fabric ribbons, which are not as dark or crisp as mylarfilm ribbons, but the characters are easy enough to read.

In the NLQ mode, the print is outstanding. I could not distinguish individual dots even with a seven-power magnifier. The NLQ characters use a special serif type font. They look like fully formed typewriter characters. They are very dark, and their edges are sharply defined. Although you sacrifice considerable speed in the NLQ mode, the results are closely equivalent to using a slower, noisier, and more expensive daisy-wheel printer, the only advantage of which is a choice of fonts.

#### Documentation

The 238-page SG-10/15 Users Manual is nothing short of excellent. It covers the wide-carriage SG-15 as well as the SG-10. It is fully illustrated with several charts and tables. And it details the operation of all the various printer capabilities with lots of Basic program examples. Dot graphics and user-designed characters, difficult concepts to explain, are well described in this manual. It's only shortcoming is the lack of an index.

#### Summary

There are lots of printers on the market from which to choose, but in the SG-10's price range most are slow, yield poor-quality printing, and have few features to recommend them. The SG-10 is offered by many dealers in combination with several brands of computers because of its versatility, low price, and excellent performance. It offers many features found on more expensive printers and has features all its own. It prints quickly, efficiently, and consistently. At its price, with the features it offers, this printer is a bargain.

The Star SG-10 Printer is manufactured by Star Micronics Inc., 200 Park Ave., New York, NY 10166, 214-631-8560. It requires a serial-to-parallel interface to fit the Color Computer and sells for \$299. The SG-10 is also sold by several advertisers in this magazine.

# Reviews

edited by J. Scot Finnie

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Ed. note—The overall ratings that appear in the review-rating graphs are an average of the ratings for all the categories rounded to the nearest quarter of a rating point.

# **The Animator Picture**

by Bobby Ballard



Application Software

Rarely does new software come along that performs and educates at the same time. The Animator, from Triad Pictures, is a tool for creating animations on your Color Computer. It is also a great way for animation newcomers to learn the basics.

The Animator comes on cassette along with separate demonstration and lesson tapes. Its manual is bound in an inexpensive plastic cover, but don't judge the book by its cover. The Animator's software is so simple to use that the manual provides minimal program instruction. Triad Pictures chose, instead, to create a manual that teaches you animation; it offers a complete course on the fundamentals of animation. The program gives you the chance to try it out.

## The Equipment

When you load The Animator, it displays a title screen with three color blocks for adjusting your television set or monitor. Then it greets you with a short tune and title graphics. A menu appears called Directory, which resembles a directory to a professional animation studio with all of the appropriate departments and tools. There is the Background Studio, Cel Animation Department, Camera Department, Sound Effects Studio, Lab (for I/O), and even the Screening Room where you can shout "Roll'em" and show off your latest masterpiece to the adoring public. If you get bad reviews, you can also exit from the main menu back to Basic. If you change your mind about leaving the program, type "RUN" and you'll see a short greeting, "Welcome back to the Studios." All your work is left intact if you did not load and run another large program while you were away.

The Animator is set up more like a traditional animation studio than a computer-animation studio. Within The Animator, your CoCo functions similarly to the tools found traditionally in an animation studio, such as



Fig. 1. Screen Dumps From The Animator Provided By Triad Pictures

film, cels, sound effects, and rotoscopes. Professional computer-animation studios use somewhat different sets of terminology and equipment, but learning the traditional techniques is a good way to get started.

The Animator can accept graphics tape files from other sources as long as they are PMODE 3 and stored in the standard binary format. Although the manual does not explain the procedure, a call to Triad Pictures revealed both the necessary information and helpful product-support people. The background is page 1 and 2 and the cels are stored on pages 3 and 4. According to Triad, you can load your artwork and then load The Animator. This allows quicker drawing with other software or an X-Pad followed by The Animator to "shoot your film."

#### How It Works

I'm impressed with the overall quality of the animation this program produces. It gives you speed without flicker. It has smoothness without that GET-and-PUT look. And the four-color, high-resolution PMODE 3 screen looks great in motion. However, you can't expect the professional animation found in movies. Given the small amount of memory to act as film, there are some limitations. The size of the cels, for instance, permits only small objects to be animated. I would like the size to be adjustable. If, for example, an animation requires only four cels, you should be able to increase its size, though a work needing 32 cels (the maximum) would have smaller cels. It would also be nice to be able to tumble an object by spinning one cel on an imaginary axis.

Some drawbacks to note are the following. In the Background studio, there are a few dangerous commands that the manual warns you about, but the warnings don't prevent an occasional accident. A second prompt for the erase and paint commands would be a welcome addition, and an undo feature would save frustration. The only remedy is to make a lot of backups, a chore that would be improved if the The Animator were available on disk.

The Animator includes a machine-language sound-effects library, variable run speeds, stop action, and a set of lessons on animation techniques to help you get professional results. These lessons are supported in the manual and on additional tapes with how-to examples and finished samples. If you need full-screen animation, Triad Pictures will upgrade your package to its Animator Commercial program, which has special features, such as longer film length, faster film speed, and semi-graphics. With The Animator, your film is limited in length to about a minute and a half, though it can be run continuously in a loop.

#### Summary

Creating animations, even on a computer, is tedious work that can sometimes be frustrating. If you enjoy animation or want to learn more, I recommend The Animator. Its educational value alone is worth the price. I doubt that anyone will be disappointed by the results of this software. And educators should find this to be a valuable tool for students.

The Animator is produced by Triad Pictures, P.O. Box 1299, Sequim, WA 98382, 206-683-6459. It requires 32K (not upgraded) and Extended Color Basic and comes on cassette. It sells for \$29.95 plus \$3 for shipping.

# How To Use Your Radio Shack Printer

by Bobby Ballard



William Barden, Jr., is a new Tandy release. The author's name is familiar to many CoCo owners because he has written many fine books and articles covering a range of subjects on the Color Computer. And except for a few minor points, this latest Bill Barden book is an excellent source on its subject—Radio Shack Printers.

How to Use Your Radio Shack Printer attempts the seemingly impossible by including all current Radio Shack printers and some older models, as well. Barden has filled the book with invaluable charts, diagrams, and reference materials for the printers it covers. But despite its attributes, one wonders why Radio Shack publishes a separate book, for an extra fee, about how its printers work.

#### A How-To Manual

The book is divided into three sections. The first deals with the fundamentals of printing and includes a brief history of computer-printing technology. It also discusses communication protocol between computer and printer, ASCII codes, programming printers, and the capabilities of each model and style.

The second section is dedicated to word processing. It covers printing text, wordwrap, margin justification, and proportional spacing. This is not just a section of definitions; it has plenty of examples with tips on getting better-looking text from your computer. Barden addresses dot-matrix and daisy-wheel techniques separately unless it is appropriate to discuss them together.

The third section covers the vast world of graphics printing. From that you might conclude that this section focuses on dot-matrix printers. But the examples include how to get graphics capabilities from your daisywheel printer, too. The three chapters in this section are titled, "Graphics Printing," "Screen Printing," and "Creative Graphics." You'll also find information in this section to help you create your own character sets and symbols using the graphics mode.

How to Use Your Radio Shack Printer has more than 200 pages, an index, and an appendix of decimal, hexadecimal, and binary conversions. The book also provides tips and advice on the subject at hand in small, gray boxes in its margins.

Tandy has improved the production quality of this book over that of some of its past offerings. In particular, greater attention was paid to proofreading. This might be because the manual is published in connection with Microtrend/Valleyware of San Diego. But whatever the reason, it is a welcome change.

The biggest flaw of the book results from the promises spelled out on its cover that are not fulfilled inside. From information on the cover, I expected *How to Use Your Radio Shack Printer* to include a complete discussion of plotters. But it barely covers how a plotter works. You can get the same information on plotters by asking a few questions of a knowledgeable salesman. Early in the first chapter, Barden states that the princi-*Reviews continue on page* 74

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# DESIGNMAKER Create an array of striking designs.

f you have always wanted to explore the CoCo's graphic capabilities, now is your chance. The Designmaker program lets you play with graphics to your heart's content without programming a single line. I estimate that there are over 18 billion possibilities with which to experiment. Figures 1 through 8 show eight of my creations.

### **Using The Program**

The program consists of four routines: two design routines—First Designmaker and Second Designmaker—and two optional print routines for the CGP-115 printer. (See Table 1 for a breakdown of the program's structure.)

Type in the Listing; load and then run the program. You must immediately decide which design routine you wish to use. Select option 1 for the simpler version. You supply 10 items of information that control the spacing between lines; the creation of lines or circles; the placement of graphics; resolution; color set; and the initiation of the fast screen dump.

Option 2 offers more design versatility. By defining an additional five parameters, you control such details as the starting and ending position of your designs and flashing graphics.

To pause during the drawing sequence (in either version of Designmaker), press the spacebar; press it again to resume. If you do not wish to complete a design, press the spacebar and then the enter key. You return to the first prompt of the design sequence. To change from First Designmaker to Second Designmaker (or viceversa), press the clear key after pressing the spacebar.

Do not press the spacebar once your design is complete—this might cause the program to hang up. Use the enter and clear keys to return to the beginning of the design sequence and the program's opening prompt, respectively.

The first graphics routine is a fast screen dump. It runs while the design prints on the screen. You choose this option by answering Y to the prompt, "Just Lines Hardcopy?", in both design routines. As the prompt suggests, the fast print routine works only for graphics designed using lines.

The second graphics routine prints both lines and circles, but it is slow. You initiate it by pressing the spacebar to pause and then pressing the letter H. To make printing go smoothly, feed about four inches of paper through the printer before you begin printing. Never press the spacebar and H while the printer is drawing.

#### **Prompts For First Designmaker**

**Step (2–30)**: controls the space between lines and circles. It is best to use 2 through 8.

**0–256**: determines the ending location of lines and circles (horizontal axis).

**0–192**: determines the starting location of lines and circles (vertical axis).

**0–192**: determines the ending location of lines and circles (vertical axis).

**Mode (0–4)**: selects resolution. Mode 0 has the lowest resolution; mode 4 the highest.

Screen (0 or 1): selects the graphics color set.

**Overlap** (1-192): determines what portion of the design is displayed. For a full design, select 192. Type in 96 for half a design, 144 for three-fourths, and so on.

Lines (Y/N): Y produces lines; N does not.

**Circle** (Y/N): Y produces circles; N does not. You can answer Y to both the line and the circle prompts. If you answer N to both, no graphics are produced.

**Just Line Hardcopy (Y/N)**: Respond with N to print on the screen. Respond with Y to get a fast screen dump.

## Prompts For Second Designmaker

**Step (2–30)**: controls space between lines and circles. It is best to use 2 through 8.

**0–256**: determines the starting location of lines and circles (horizontal axis).

**0–256**: determines the ending location of lines and circles (horizontal axis).

**0-192**: determines the starting location of lines and circles (vertical axis).

**0–192**: determines the ending location of lines and circles (vertical axis).

System Requirements 32K RAM Extended Color Basic CGP-115 Printer Optional





Fig. 1. First Designmaker: 4, 128, 96, 96, 4, 1, 192, Y. N





Fig. 3. Second Designmaker: 4, 86, 86, 192, 192, 4, 1, 86, 192, 0, 192, N, Y, Y, N



Fig. 5. Second Designmaker: 4, 128, 128, 0, 86, 4, 1, 128, 192, 0, 192, N, Y, Y, N



Fig. 7. Second Designmaker: 4, 128, 256, 86, 86, 4, 1, 0, 98, 0, 192, N, Y, Y, N

Fig. 2. First Designmaker: 5, 128, 0, 192, 4, 1, 192, Y, N



Fig. 4. Second Designmaker: 4, 45, 45, 0, 192, 4, 1, 256, 192, 0, 192. N, Y, Y, N



Fig. 6. Second Designmaker: 4, 256, 0, 192, 192, 4, 1, 0, 192, 0, 192, N, Y, Y, N



Fig. 8. First Designmaker: 10, 55, 10, 182, 4, 1, 192, Y, Y

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**Mode (0–4)**: selects resolution. Mode 0 has the lowest resolution; mode 4 the highest.

**Screen (0 or 1)**: Selects the graphics color set.

**Overlap** (1–192): determines what portion of the design is displayed. For a full design, select 192. Type in 96 for half of a design, 144 for three-fourths, and so on.

**Starting Position**: allows you to further define the portion of the design displayed. The starting position value must be less than the overlap value. If you use 192 for overlap and 92 for starting position, for example, the computer begins the design at the halfway point. Similarly, if you use 144 for the overlap and 48 for the starting point, the design begins as if it had completed a quarter of the design and ends before it completes the last quarter.

10-80 520 550 1160 1210	}	Set Up And Linking For The Design Routines
90-240 280-390 420 450-510 540	}	First Designmaker
560-830 870-970 1000 1030-1150 1180-1200	}	Second Designmaker
250-270 400-410 430-440 840-860 980-990 1010-1020		Fast Screen Dump
530 1170 1220–1330 Sable I. Program Structur	<pre>{</pre>	Slow Print Routine

**Ending Position**: must be greater than or equal to the overlap. In most cases use the same value. Use a different value to force the program to end certain lines in a different location from where they normally would.

**Flashing (Y/N):** Y means the lines are only visible on the screen as they are being drawn. If, however, you are using the fast screendump routine, you can still print the entire design.

**Permanent (Y/N):** Answering N and pressing the spacebar while the design is forming causes the program to skip the next line. **Lines (Y/N):** Y lets you design with lines.

**Circle**  $(\mathbf{Y}/\mathbf{N})$ : Y lets you design with circles. You can answer Y to both the line and circle prompts. If you answer N to both, no design is made.

Just Line Hardcopy (Y/N): N prints on the screen only. Y selects the fast screen dump. ■

See program listing on page 44

Address correspondence to Thad Starner, Sunset Drive, R.D. #2, Box A401, Dallastown, PA 17313.

28 HOT CoCo August 1985

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# GRAPHICS by David Clements

# The Bar-Graph Scene

# Enhance your reports with these versatile graphics.

#### System Requirements 32K RAM Disk Extended Color Basic Disk Drive C. Itoh Prowriter Printer Optional Screen-Dump Utility Optional



Bargraph is a menu-driven Basic program that plots four different bar graphs on the PMODE 4 screen: vertical, horizontal, stacked, and side by side. (See Figs. 1 through 4.) You can enter data manually or load information saved previously. In addition to printing bar labels for your data, the program can print a title, subtitle, x-axis (horizontal) label, and y-axis (vertical) label for your graph. Titles, which can be enlarged to double-sized print, and subtitles are centered at the top of the display.

The program automatically prints graph values. If you wish, it will also scale your graph, making it easier to understand. You can further increase legibility by selecting the most appropriate presentation—a normal screen (D = dark print on a light background) or reversed screen (L = light print on a dark background).

## **Modifications**

The program as written contains a save-to-disk feature and a print routine for C. Itoh's Prowriter. To use a cassette system or another printer, modify the program. Bargraph does not, however, include a screen-dump routine. You must purchase or develop one and incorporate it into the program.

I used GSPRP from Custom Software Engineering Inc., 807 Minuteman Causeway, Cocoa Beach, FL 32931. It is a versatile machine-language program that allows you to position standard or double-size print. If you use GSPRP, specify &H7D90 as the starting address. If you use another screen-dump program or a different printer, change lines 10, 50, and 1570–1680. If you do not wish to produce printouts of your graphs, change line 50 to: GOTO20000.

An alternative to changing the program to accommodate a different printer is to load your printer utility, load the saved graph, type a command sequence to set up the graphics screen, press the break key, and execute your printer utility:



Fig. 1. Sample Vertical Graph

LOADM "printer/BIN" LOADM "filename/EXT" 10 PMODE 4:SCREEN 1,1:GOTO10 BREAK EXEC address

Increased the drawing speed of the high-resolution screen by using the high-speed POKE—POKE65495,0. If your CoCo does not accept this command, delete it from lines 405, 605, 705, 805, and 1090.

#### Data Entry

All data entry is menu-driven and is specific to the graph selected. For each graph, type the category or label after the label p.ompt, and then supply the amount or value. Press the enter key to submit data. The program truncates labels for the side-by-side graph to four characters and labels for the other graphs to three characters. If there are more than five entries for the vertical or stacked graphs, the labels are printed on a slant.

The vertical graph plots a maximum of 12 vertical bars, and the horizontal graph accommodates a maximum of eight horizontal bars. The stacked graph permits a maximum of 12 vertical bars, with up to three values per bar. The side-by-side graph permits a maximum of four groups of data, with up to three bars per group. By following the menu prompts, you can, for example, select three groups of two bars, four groups of three bars, or two groups of three bars.

Continue typing data until you reach the maximum allowance for the graph you have chosen, or terminate data entry by pressing the enter key in response to a category prompt. After you submit all data, it appears on a text screen for review. You can save the data once you have verified it.

The next prompt asks whether you want your graph scaled. A positive response causes lines, or tic marks, to be drawn across the y-axis (vertical, stacked, and side-by-side graphs) or the x-axis (horizontal graphs). These marks are positioned proportionally, according to the data values submitted. If the values you submit exceed two digits, the plotted values of the tic marks are reduced by factors of 10, 100, 1000, and so on. In such cases, the value label tells you

#### SAMPLE PLOT11/21/84 B Ā FIU L A B E FOU Ĺ THR тωо ONE 8 20 12 16 VALUES Х 10

Fig. 2. Sample Horizontal Graph

to multiply by the appropriate factor to interpret the graph. The program then draws your graph on the screen using the previously selected background and print colors.

#### **Titles And Labels**

After the graph is drawn, press any key to return to the text screen and title menu. The title can be small, 32 characters maximum; or large, 15 characters maximum. If you choose a small title, you can also have a subtitle. X-axis labels can contain up to 30 characters and y-axis labels up to 11 characters. The y-axis label for horizontal graphs is truncated to 15 characters. Uppercase letters; numbers; and special characters, %, -, %, /and = , are the only characters supported by the DRAW string. Suppress titles and labels by pressing

Lines 1-30	Credits, Memory Allocation, and Logo
40-235	Hi Res Text Drawing, Load Screen Dump, Introduc-
	tory Setup, and Data Entry
400-490	Vertical Graph Plotting and Tic Marks
500-540	Graph Save, Printout, and Exit Routines
600-665	Side-by-Side Graph Plotting
700-750	Stacked Graph Plotting
800-897	Horizontal Graph Plotting and Tic Marks
1040-1395	Graph Title and Label Format/Input
1490-1550	Disk Save Routines for Data and Graphs
1570-1680	Print Selections for GSPRP Program
3000-3530	Vertical Graph Input
4000-4530	Horizontal Graph Input
5000-5530	Stacked Graph Input
6000-6530	Side-by-Side Graph Input
7000-7055	Max/Min Value Determination Input
8000-8050	Instructions
9000-10110	DRAW Strings for Hi-Res Text

Table 1. Program Structure



Fig. 3. Sample Stacked Graph

<b>BC</b>	Background Color
DG	Elect for CSDDD Server Dump
CC EVC	Flag Iol GSPRP Scieen Dullip
F 15	Graph Name (/BAR Added)
нх	Flag for Horizontal Graph
1	Data Entry Counter
K	Plotting Counter
LŞ	Hi-Res Draw Strings
LAŞ	Bar Label Input
MG	Scaling Factor for Graph Plotting
MXMG	Scaled Max. Value for Graph Plotting
NB	Number of Bars, SBS Graph
NE	Number of Stacks, Stacked Graph
NFŞ	Data Save File Name (/Ext Added)
NG	Number of groups, SBS Graph
PR	Hi-Res Print Color
SC\$	Flag for Tic Marks
V	Amount/Value Input
VS	Stacked and SBS Value Input
WI	Width of Graph Bars
XŞ	String for Hi-Res Printing
XAŞ	X-axis Label
XBŞ	Bar Label Position
XLŞ	X-axis Label Position
XM	X-axis Plot Values
XS	X-axis SBS Plot Values
XT	X-axis Plot Value of Bar
XV	X-axis Tic Plot Values
XVŞ	XV Converted to String
YAS	Y-axis Label
YLS	Y-axis Label Position
YM	Y-axis Plot Values
YS	Y-axis SBS Plot Values
YT	Y-axis Plot Value of Bar
YV	Y-axis Tic Plot Values
YVS	YV Converted to String
• •	



Fig. 4. Sample Side-by-Side Graph-Note Truncated Labels

the enter key in response to all prompts.

The completed graph remains on the screen until you press any key, except the break, clear, or shift keys. Once a key is depressed, a new menu appears and you can save or print your graph. When your printout is complete (or if you answer N to the prompt, "Want Hard Copy?," an exit menu appears on the screen. If you choose to end your session, the program executes a cold-start POKE—POKE 113,3:EXEC40999.

#### Other Features

The program contains limited error trapping. All file names are suppressed to eight characters and the appropriate extension is added automatically to avoid errors in loading saved information: •VER: data saved for vertical graphs

- •SBS: data saved for side-by-side graphs
- •UOD data saved for heriografic graphs
- •HOR: data saved for horizontal graphs •STK: data saved for stacked graphs
- •BAR: saved graphs

Pressing Q after entering the saved graph, hi-res text print, datasave, or printer routines returns you to the bar-graph selection menu or the next line in the program. Typing 99 for the number of groups in the side-by-side graph data-entry menu causes the program to exit the data-entry menu.

There is room for you to experiment with the program. Perhaps one of my techniques will help you make your own changes. When I began working with the side-by-side and stacked graphs, I realized that I needed three different bar markings. In Fig. 4, I used an empty bar, a filled bar, and an empty bar containing an enlarged X. Instead of using an X in the stacked graph, I entered PMODE 3, designated a color, filled the graph bar, and returned to PMODE 4 before plotting. The code to do this is in line 740. Make the appropriate changes in line 660.

I am open to your suggestions for improving my program. And, if you have difficulty running it, please contact me. Enclose a complete description of your problem and a stamped, self-addressed envelope for my reply. See program listing on page 45

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## **BUSINESS**

by Bruce S. Lyon

# Financial Analysis Create a detailed financial profile before you invest.

n an economy of ups and downs, it is important for an investor to monitor the financial well-being of many companies. Armed with a corporation's financial report and its market price per share, you can use the accompanying financial-statement program to evaluate the firm's financial health. You can then analyze the relative merits of investing in different corporations and produce printouts of their financial statements for your portfolio. A word of caution, however: The companies you are comparing should be in the same field. Otherwise you'll be equating apples and oranges.

reminds you that you need the company's financial report before you can begin. Press the enter key to continue; the screen prompts you to submit 18 items of financial data. (See Table 2.) Pressing Y after reviewing items I through 9 allows you to make changes. Press N to proceed to entries 10 through 18.

When you finish reviewing the financial data, the following menu appears:

> I Detailed Display 2 Chart Display **3 Send To Printer** 4 Enter New Data 5 Change Data 6 Quit

Pressing option 1 brings up a glossary of

the 23 financial indicators (Table 3) that the program calculates from the data you provide. Option 2 displays two screens showing the values of these indicators for the company you are analyzing. When you select 3, you get a printout of the 23 indicators, but first you must supply a company name and a statement date. (Figure I shows a sample printout.) Option 4 returns you to the program's data-entry level; option 5 returns you to the data-editing level. Press 6 to quit. When you confirm your desire to exit, the screen clears and the program ends.

See program listing on page 48

Address correspondence to Bruce S. Lyon, 1787 Kimberly Circle #58, Salt Lake City, UT 84116.

10-80 Title Page 90-120 Enter Data 130-380 Correct Data 390-560 Input Subroutines 570-580 Calculations 590-690 Menu 700-1140 Detailed Display 1150-1420 Chart Display 1430-1920 Printout 1930-1960 End Routine 1970-1980 <ENTER > To Continue Routine

Table 1. Program Structure

#### The Program

Table I outlines the program structure for Listing 1. Type in Listing I, enter PCLEARI, and load the program. The opening screen

System Requirements 16K RAM **Extended Color Basic 80-Column Printer Optional** 36 HOT CoCo August 1985

Table 2. Glossary For Input

Total Assets: the sum of all assets **Operating Expenses:** the sum of expenses related to operations, such as rent and utilities Total Income: all income from operations Net Income: the income left after total expenses are subtracted Total Stockholders' Equity: the total equity held by owners Dividends Paid: the amount of payments made to owners Total Current Assets: the sum of assets that can be realized within one year **Operating Profit:** the profit before taxes Net Sales: the net sales after discounts and returns Total Taxes: the sum of all taxes Total Current Liabilities: the total liabilities that can be realized within one year Long Term Debt: other liabilities that won't be realized within one year Total Liabilities: the sum of all liabilities Depreciation: the total depreciation expenses incurred Shares Outstanding: the number of shares of common stock outstanding Market Price: the price per share at which stock sells **Quick Assets:** cash and assets that can quickly be converted into cash Accounts Receivable: the total of receivables outstanding

<b>Return On Equity:</b> mea	sures the ability to	earn income		DISK SYSTEM FOR THE CO-CO 2 THINLINE DOUBLE SIDED DOUBLE DENSITY DISK DRIVES SYSTEM WITH POWER SUPPLY, CABINET, DISK DRIVE CABLE, MANUAL, J&M NEW DISK CONTROLLER JFD-CP WITH J-DOS, DOCOMPONING CONTROL
Retention Rate: the per Reinvestment Rate: th Return On Total Asset	centage of earning e rate of return fro <b>s:</b> measures mana	s retained by the company m reinvesting the retained earn gement's ability to earn a profit	nings on the total	RS-DOS OPERATING SYSTEMS. \$469.95 DISK CONTROLLERS
assets employed	<b>n</b> the margin of n	rofit before taxes, based on net	sales	WITH MANUAL
Pretax Profit Margin: t Tax Rate: the rate of tax Current Ratio: the ratio Capital Structure: the	the margin of profit he margin of profit es paid on income of current assets t sum of owner equ	o current liabilities ity or stockholders' equity and	d long-term	J&M JFD-CP WITH J-DOS \$139.95 WITH J-DOS, & RS-DOS \$159.95 RADIO SHACK 1.1 \$134.95 DISK DRIVE CABLES
debts			0	CABLE FOR ONE DRIVE \$19.95
Cash Flow: the sum of n Earnings Per Share: pr Equity Turnover: the n	et profit and depre ofit per share of co umber of times tha	ciation mmon stock at equity is turned over		CABLE FOR TWO DRIVES \$24.95 MISC
Net Profit Margin: the p Equity-to-Debt Ratio: s Creditors' Equity: the p	percentage of profi shows the equity co percentage of equit	t earned, based on net sales ompared to the liabilities y owned by creditors through	debts	64K UPGRADE W/MOD INSTRUCTIONS C,D,E,F AND CO- CO 2 \$39.95
Owners' Equity: the pe Dividend Yield: the rat	rcentage of equity e earned by stockh	owned by stockholders throug olders, based on current mark	h debts et price	RADIO SHACK BASIC 1.2 \$24.95 RADIO SHACK DISK BASIC 1.1 \$24.95
Acid-Test Ratio: also ca be converted to cash	lled the quick ratio	The percentage of assets that	can quickly	DISK DRIVE CABINET, WITH POWER SUPPLY FOR A SINGLE DRIVE \$49.95
Accounts Receivable 7 Book Value Per Share: Operating Expense Ra Debt Ratio: the percent	<b>Turnover:</b> Indicate the price per share <b>tio:</b> the percentage age of assets finance	s how long it takes to collect do c of common stock in the comp c of operating expenses, based o red through borrowing	ebts any's books on net sales	DISK DRIVE CABINET, WITH POWER SUPPLY FOR 2 HALF SIZE DRIVE \$59.95 HJL-57 KEYBOARDS \$74.95
ble 3. Glossary For Output				VERBATIM DS,DD BOX OF 10 DISKS \$22.00 VERBATIM SS,DD BOX OF 10 DISKS \$20.00
				DISK PRICES INCLUDE SHIPPING
	FINANCIAL STAT EXAMPLE IN For the Per DECEMBE	EMENT ANALYSIS CORPORATED Lod Ending R, 1984		COMPLETE LINE OF EPSON PRINTERS AND INTERFACES CALL FOR LOW PRICE.
	BALANCE SHE	ET DATA:		CoCo FLEX OPERATING SYSTEM The ORIGINAL CoCo FLEX!!
Quick assets \$ Current assets \$ Total assets \$ Accounts receivable\$ Current liabilities\$	19400 135000 135000 11200 4500	Total liabilities \$ Owner's equity \$ Long term debts \$ Shares outstanding \$	67000 125000 66000 10000	FLEX-CoCo Jr. \$49.95 Includes the original 51 Col. Display, Mem. and Disk Examine/Change, Transfer FLEX Files to CoCo or CoCo
	INCOME STATE	MENT DATA:		Does NOT include the Editor
Total income \$	300000	Operating profit \$	11700	or Assembler!
Net sales \$ Operating expences \$ Depreciation \$	150000 290600 6800	Total taxes \$ Net income \$	2300 9400	FLEX-CoCo Sr. \$79.95 Same as "Jr." except WITH the Editor and Assembler.
	OTHER D	DATA:		FLEX OPERATING SYSTEM INCLUDE
Dividends paid 💲	4000	Market price/share \$	15.00	SHIPPING ADD 5% USA, 10%
	ANALYSIS	DATA:		Circle Reader Service card #213
Return on equity Retention rate Reinvestment rate Return on assets Oper. profit margin	7.52% 57.45% 4.32% 6.96% 7.80%	Net profit margin Equity-to-debt Capital contribution: Creditor's equity Owner's equity	6.27% 1.87:1 34.90% 65.10%	V/S/
Pretax prof. margin	3.90%	Dividend yield	2.67%	DATA-COMP
Current ratio	30.00:1	Acid-test ratio	4.31:1	5900 CASSANDRA SMITH RD.
Cash flow \$	16200	ACC. rec. turnover Book value/share \$	13 TIMES 12.50	HIXSON, TN 37343
Earnings per share \$ Equity turnover	U.94 120.00%	Oper. expence ratio Debt ratio	1.94:1 0.50:1	(615) 842-4601
g. 1. Sample Printout				FLEX is a lrademark of fechnical System Consultants

Equity turnover Fig. 1. Sample Printout

Table 3. Glossary For Output

by Leon G. Wigrizer

## Tandy's Model 100 computer can be a valuable companion to your CoCo.



# *Computer Mating: CoCo And Model 100*

As a CoCo user of two years, I have enjoyed the wonders of Telewriter-64 and the ease of Colorcom/E in everyday business. Recently, I undertook a new position with major responsibilities and the need to hire staff. However, no staff was immediately available and the work had to move.

I had to do record keeping and word processing constantly and get the printed data out quickly. My one prayer was a lap computer with the ability to dump it all to the CoCo for Telewriter-64 to work its magic. The new lower prices on the Tandy Model 100 made up my mind. However, I went to three Radio Shack Computer Centers and no one could tell me how to make the two work together or even if it was possible.

Because necessity is the mother of inven-

tion, I did my own research and experimentation. My work paid of i as I now have the "perfect" system for a very reasonable price.

Though I used Telewriter-64 and Colorcom/E, any CoCo word-processing and terminal programs that can buffer ASCII files should work. Some commands and syntax might be different, but the general procedures outlined here should also apply to programs of similar ability.

I carry my Model 100 in my briefcase and use it for notes, letters, files, and so on. It keeps my appointment book, too. At night I tie it to the CoCo and send the day's work to the CoCo for correction and printing—top quality with minimum cost.

The steps are important. I plug an RS (Radio Shack) #26-1497 cable into the RS-232C plug in the back of the model 100. That cable plugs into the RS #26-1496 null modem adapter. To connect to the CoCo you use an RS #26-3014 interface cable to connect the null modem into the CoCo serial port.

If you have the time and experience with a soldering iron, you can make these cables for a much lower cost. I purchased the ready-made versions to get on line fast.

After you turn on both computers. load Colorcom/E into your CoCo and leave it at all the default settings. Be certain to set the slide , switch on the left side of the Model 100 to ORIG. Then place the Model 100 cursor over Telcom and press its enter key.

First, reset the communication parameters , of the Model 100 to activate the RS-232C interface. To do this, press key F3 and the let-

ters STAT will appear at the F3 location. Type 37,I1E,10 and press enter. Second, press key F4 for TERM (terminal) status. This will also rename the functions of the F1 through F4 keys. Third, press F3 for "Up." Enter the name of the Model 100 file that you wish to send to the CoCo, and the Model 100 will ask you for "width." I use 55. After that reply, press enter on the Model 100 and the program is quickly sent to the CoCo.

After the transfer has ended, press F8 on the Model 100 and answer the prompt with Y and press enter. The CoCo will then be ready for a disk write of the transferred data. Use the W prompt in Colorcom/E and follow instructions on the screen. I press the one key to reply to the first question and then at the prompt enter the CoCo file name that I want to use. Once you have the data on the disks, remove the disks and exit the Colorcom/E program. At this point you will have the data on a disk in ASCII format. Load the Telewriter-64 program, and then, using the Basic option in the disk menu, load the ASCII disk-read option by typing RUN "S/ASC". Follow the instructions for the S/ASC routine in the Telewriter-64 manual. At this point "read-in" the document in ASCII and make your corrections. Save the data to disk using the regular disk operating menu, and you are finished.

I can transfer files from the CoCo to the Model 100 in the same way. However, the switch on the left side of the Model 100 has to be set to ANS and you must press F2 for "Down" after pressing F4 (TERM) in the Telcom program. At the CoCo end, run the Colorcom/E program and use the R command (and answer the prompts) to put the file into the buffer. Press the spacebar to get back into the transmit position. Send the full buffer by pressing control-2.

The ability to use a mobile word-processing machine with the benefits of a full-scale program later—and vice-versa—makes me a more productive executive. In my option this is a perfect arrangement. Try it—you'll benefit. ■

Address correspondence to Leon G. Wigrizer, Apartment 316, 309 Florence Ave., Jenkintown, PA 19046.



# by Jeff Mikel

# *The AUTO Difference*

## Let Basic do your line numbering.

1Ö 'Ficture yourself as you type 'in a long Basic program. 20 You 30 'press the enter key after line 'typing 1120 and then 4Ū you left out the first 50'notice ′digit. The computer stores 60 'this line as 120, erasing 70 the 80 'correct line 120in the 90 Frustration mounts 'process. 100 'because you have to retype both line 1120 and 120. 11Ö

Wouldn't it be nice if this never happened again?

## The AUTO Command

My program addsan AUTO function to Basic's vocabulary, so your CoCo numbers lines for you. The proper syntax is AUTO (start line number, increment). The examples below show possible parameters:

•AUTO 10,10-start at line 10 and increment by 10.

•AUTO 18—start at line 18 using the current increment.

•AUTO ,6—start at end of program and increment by six.

•AUTO—start at end of program using current increment.

If you use AUTO for the first time without

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specifying the starting line or the increment, it starts at 10 and increments successive lines by 10.

Program Listing 1 is the Basic version of Autonum. Use it if you do not have an editor/ assembler. Program Listing 2 provides the source-code listing for people using an editor/ assembler.

### The Basic Driver

After entering Program Listing 1, save and

System Requirements 32K RAM Color Basic or Disk Basic Editor/Assembler Optional then load your program. If all goes well when you run it, you get the OK prompt; otherwise you must find your mistake.

Once the program executes properly, CSAVE it and type NEW to erase memory. When you type AUTO, the number 10 appears on the screen: subsequent lines are incremented automatically unless you press the break key. To reinstate AUTO after pressing the break key, retype the command.

To generate the object code for use with the Basic driver, CLOAD and run the listing, type NEW, and then type CSAVEM "AUTONUM", 32200,32667,32200. To load the object code back into memory, type:

CLEAR 200,32200:CLOADM "AUTONUM" :EXEC

#### Source-Code Listing

Type Program Listing 2 using an editor/ assembler. I recommend that you set the origin of the program at the top of RAM (random-access memory). The program uses 469 bytes, so subtract 469 from your machine's highest RAM value. Save the listing on tape and then assemble the program using the

A/IM/AO switches. Type and enter ZBUG and save the code with the P command: P AUTONUM 7DC8 7F9A 7DC8.

Call up Basic, CLOADM the program, and type EXEC. The computer responds with OK, unless you have made a mistake. Once the program executes properly, type NEW and you are ready to use AUTO.

#### **Program Explanation**

When you first run the program, it scans

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Tell them "I saw it in HOT CoCo."

memory for the area that the Basic interpreter uses to store reserved word lists. The interpreter scans four 5-byte blocks to find the number of words in the lists, the location of the lists, and the location of the routine that finds the address of a reserved word's function. Color Basic's reserved words are at addresses 288 to 292, Extended Color Basic's are at addresses 298 to 302, and Disk Extended Color Basic's are at addresses 308 to 312. You can add your own words by filling the first unused block with the necessary data.

The Start routine finds the first unused blocks and stores AUTO's data there. The Check routine enables Basic to find and execute the Auto routine. When you invoke the AUTO command, the programsets up a RAM hook, an area in RAM to which ROM (read-only memory) transfers control. Usually the RAM hook transfers control back to ROM. However, if you change the address to which RAM points, you can make Basic execute a routine in RAM.

Because the keyboard input routine calls a RAM hook before it executes, you can expand or change the input routine. My program modifies the RAM hook so that the Numout routine, which prints the line number automatically, executes before keyboard input is allowed.

The program returns two error messages bad line number and bad increment value. The first indicates that the current line num-

Circle Reader Service card #12

ber value exceeds 63999; the second means the increment value is either zero or greater than 63999. In either case, you exit the autonumbering mode. Type AUTO to reenter this mode.

Getting the program up and running should't be difficult; however some of you are bound to encounter problems. If you can't seem to eliminate a bug, please write me for assistance. If you do write, include a description of the problem, a complete program listing, and a stamped, self-addressed envelope for my reply.■

See program listings on page 50

Address correspondence to Jeff Mikel, 3300 Gate Court, Rex, GA 30273.

#### Circle Reader Service card #223

#### DISKETTES AND 680X SOFTWARE SUPER SLEUTH DISASSEMBLER EACH \$99-FLEX, \$101-OS-9 interactively generates source on disk with labels, includes xref specify 6800,1,2,3,5,8,9/6502 version or Z-80/8080/85 version OS-9 version also processes FLEX object file format OBJECT-ONLY versions: EACH \$50-FLEX & OS-9, \$49-COCO DOS COCO DOS available in 6800,1,2,3,5,8,9/6502 version only CROSS-ASSEMBLERS EACH \$50-FLEX/OS-9, ANY 3 \$100, ALL \$200 specify for 180x, 6502, 680x, Z-80, 8048/51, 8085, 68000 true, modular, free-standing cross-assemblers, written in C 8-bit source included only with all cross-assemblers (for \$200) BUGGING SIMULATORS EACH \$75-FLEX, \$100-OS-9 specify 6800/1, (14)6805, 6502, 6809 OS-9, Z-80 FLEX BJECT-ONLY versions: EACH \$50-COCO FLEX & COCO OS-9 DEBUGGING SIMULATORS OBJECT-ONLY versions: 6502 TO 6809 ASSEMBLER TRANSLATOR \$75-FLEX, \$85-OS-9 ranslates 6502 programs to 6809, noting inexact conversions 6800 TO 6809 & 6809 PIC TRANSLATORS \$50-FLEX, \$75-OS-9 translates 6800 programs to 6809, 6809 programs to PIC FULL-SCREEN FLEX TSC XBASIC PROGRAMS (with complete cursor control) DISPLAY GENERATOR/DOCUMENTOR \$50 w/source, \$25 without MAILING LIST SYSTEM \$100 w/source, \$50 without INVENTORY WITH MRP \$100 w/source, \$50 without TABULA RASA SPREADSHEET \$100 w/source, \$50 without DISK AND XBASIC UTILITY PROGRAM LIBRARY \$50-FLEX edit sectors, sort directory, maintain master catalog, do disk sorts, .... CMODEM PROGRAM \$100-FLEX & OS-9 menu-driven with terminal mode, file xfer, MODEM7 protocol, etc. EACH \$50-FLEX & OS-9 OBJECT-ONLY versions: 5.25" DISKS EACH 10-PACK \$13-SSSD \$15-SSDD/DSDD \$25-DSQD American-made, excellent quality, with jackets and hub rings Computer Systems Consultants, Inc. 1454 Latta Lane, Conyers, GA 30207 Telephone Number 404-483-1717/4570 Most programs in source on disk: give computer, disk size, OS. Contact CSC for full catalog and dealer information. 25% off multiple purchases of same program on same order. VISA and MASTER CARD accepted; US funds only, please. Add GA sales tax and 5% shipping; no shipping for disks in 100's. FLEX trademark Technical Systems Consultants OS-9 trademark Microware

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## Mindbusters

(Article on page 16) Program Listing 1. Gridskid

100 REM \* GRIDSKID \* TRS-80 EXTE NDED COLOR BASIC / RAMELLA 110 PMODE 1,1: COLOR 3,0: PCLS 1 : SCREEN 1,1: DIM D(8,8): P=200: 0=10 120 FOR X=1 TO 8: FOR Y=1 TO 8:  $D(X,Y) = \emptyset$ : NEXT Y,X 13Ø FOR Y=Ø TO 175 STEP 25: FOR X=Ø TO 175 STEP 25 140 LINE(X,Y)-(X+10,Y+10),PSET,B : NEXT X,Y: X=25: Y=150 15Ø D(2,7)=1: D(3,7)=1: A=2:B=7 160 COLOR 2,0: LINE(50,150)-(60, 16Ø), PSET, BF: DRAW"BM195, 16Ø; R12 ": COLOR 3,Ø 17Ø A\$=INKEY\$: IF W=63 THEN 24Ø 18Ø LINE(X+2,Y+2)-(X+8,Y+8),PSET ,BF: FOR T=1 TO 40: NEXT T: LINE (X+2,Y+2)-(X+8,Y+8), PRESET, B 19Ø IF A\$=CHR\$(94) AND B>1 THEN B=B-1: M=1: LINE(X+5,Y-1)-(X+5,Y) -15), PSET: Y=Y-25: GOSUB 26Ø  $2\emptyset\emptyset$  IF A\$=CHR\$(9) AND A<8 THEN A =A+1: M=2: LINE(X+11,Y+5)-(X+25,Y+5), PSET: X=X+25: GOSUB 26Ø 21Ø IF A\$=CHR\$(1Ø) AND B<8 THEN B=B+1: M=3: LINE(X+5,Y+11)-(X+5,Y+25), PSET: Y=Y+25: GOSUB 26Ø 22Ø IF A\$=CHR\$(8) AND A>1 THEN A =A-1: M=4: LINE(X-1,Y+5)-(X-15,Y)+5), PSET: X=X-25: GOSUB 26Ø 23Ø IF M<>MM THEN GOSUB 28Ø: GOT O 17Ø ELSE 17Ø 24Ø IF W=63 AND A=3 AND B=7 THEN POKE 223,122: PLAY "T16;03"+MID \$("CDEFGAB", RND(7), 1): GOTO 240 25Ø IF W<63 THEN LINE(X,Y)-(X+1Ø  $(Y+1\emptyset)$ , PRESET: LINE $(X+1\emptyset, Y) - (X, Y)$ +1Ø), PRESET: SOUND 1, 2Ø: GOTO 25  $26\emptyset$  LINE(X,Y)-(X+1 $\emptyset$ ,Y+1 $\emptyset$ ),PSET,B F: COLOR3,  $\emptyset$ : IF A= $\emptyset$  THEN RETURN 27Ø W=W+1: IF D(A,B)=1 THEN 24Ø ELSE D(A,B)=1: RETURN 28Ø MM=M: CIRCLE(P,Q),5: PAINT(P ,Q),4,3: PLAY "T64;CABBAGE CABBA GE":  $Q=Q+1\emptyset$ : IF Q>185 THEN P=P+1 Ø: 0=1Ø 29Ø RETURN 300 END

Program Listing 2. Mosaic

100 REM \* MOSAIC \* TRS-80 EXTEND ED COLOR BASIC 16K / RAMELLA 11Ø CLEAR 256: PMODE 1,1: CLS: C OLOR 2,1: PCLS 1: PRINT @ 234,"M OSAIC" 12Ø US=CHR\$(94): DS=CHR\$(1Ø): LS =CHRS(8): RS=CHRS(9): V=313Ø SCREEN 1,1: FOR A=Ø TO 192 S TEP 24 14Ø LINE(A, $\emptyset$ )-(A,192), PSET: LINE  $(\emptyset, A) - (192, A)$ , PSET: NEXT 150 FOR Y=3 TO 175 STEP 24: FOR X=3 TO 175 STEP 24 160 IF X>27 AND Y>27 AND X<147 A ND Y<147 THEN 18Ø 17Ø PAINT(X,Y),RND(2)+2,2: N=N+1 : IF N=3 THEN V=V+1: IF V=4 THEN V=3: M=Ø 18Ø NEXT X,Y: X=9: Y=9 19Ø A\$=INKEY\$ 200 COLOR 2, PPOINT(X,Y): LINE(X, Y)-(X+6,Y+6),PSET,BF 21Ø GOSUB 38Ø: LINE(X,Y)-(X+6,Y+ 6), PRESET, BF: GOSUB 380 22Ø IF A\$="" THEN 19Ø ELSE IF A\$ ="N" AND Y>9 THEN Y=Y-2424Ø IF A\$="S" AND Y<177 THEN Y=Y +24 ELSE IF A\$="W" AND X>9 THEN X = X - 2426Ø IF A\$="E" AND X<177 THEN X=X +24 $27\emptyset$  IF PPOINT(X,Y)=5 OR INSTR("N EWS", A\$)>Ø THEN 19Ø 28Ø IF A\$=U\$ AND Y<51 OR A\$=D\$ A ND Y>129 OR A\$=L\$ AND X<51 OR A\$ =R\$ AND X>129 THEN 19Ø 29Ø IF Y-24<9 THEN 3ØØ ELSE N1=P POINT(X,Y-24): IF Y-48<9 THEN 3Ø Ø ELSE N2=PPOINT(X,Y-48) 300 IF Y+24>153 THEN 310 ELSE S1 =PPOINT(X,Y+24): IF Y+48>177 THE N 31 $\emptyset$  ELSE S2=PPOINT(X,Y+48) 31Ø IF X-24<9 THEN 32Ø ELSE W1=P POINT(X-24,Y): IF X-48<9 THEN 32  $\emptyset$  ELSE W2=PPOINT(X-48,Y) 32Ø IF X+24>153 THEN 33Ø ELSE E1 =PPOINT(x+24, Y): IF x+48>177 THE N 33Ø ELSE E2=PPOINT(X+48,Y) 33Ø L=PPOINT(X,Y): IF A\$=U\$ AND N1<>5 AND N2=5 THEN PAINT(X,Y),5 ,2: Y=Y-48: PAINT(X,Y),L,2: PAIN T(X,Y+24),5,2: GOTO 19Ø 34Ø IF A\$=D\$ AND S1<>5 AND S2=5 Listing continued

HOT THEN PAINT(X,Y), 5, 2: Y=Y+48: PAI NT(X,Y),L,2: PAINT(X,Y-24),5,2: GOTO 190 CoCo 35Ø IF A\$=L\$ AND W1<>5 AND W2=5 THEN PAINT(X,Y), 5, 2: X=X-48: PAI NT(X,Y),L,2: PAINT(X+24,Y),5,2: GOTO 190 August 36Ø IF A\$=R\$ AND E1<>5 AND E2=5 THEN PAINT(X, Y), 5, 2: X=X+48: PAI NT(X,Y),L,2: PAINT(X-24,Y),5,2 1985 37Ø GOTO 19Ø 38Ø FOR T=1 TO 1Ø: NEXT T: RETUR Ν

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390 END
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Program Listing 3. Grade Maker 100 REM \* GRADEMAKER \* TRS-80 EX TENDED COLOR BASIC / RAMELLA 110 CLS: CLEAR 200: PCLS 1: PMOD E 4,1: COLOR  $\emptyset$ ,1: SCREEN 1,1 12Ø U\$=CHR\$(94): D\$=CHR\$(1Ø): L\$ =CHRS(8): RS=CHRS(9)13Ø FOR Y=4 TO 189 STEP 37: FOR x=4 TO 189 STEP 37: PSET(X,Y,Ø): NEXT X,Y 14Ø FOR X=4 TO 189 STEP 37: PSET  $(X,3,\emptyset)$ : PSET $(X,19\emptyset,\emptyset)$ : NEXT 150 FOR Y=4 TO 189 STEP 37: PSET  $(3, Y, \emptyset)$ : PSET $(19\emptyset, Y, \emptyset)$ : NEXT: X= 4: Y = 4160 AS=INKEYS 170 IF AS=US AND Y>4 THEN Y=Y-37 ELSE IF A\$=D\$ AND Y<189 THEN Y= Y+37 18Ø IF A=L AND X>4 THEN X=X-37 ELSE IF A\$=R\$ AND X<189 THEN X= X+37 19Ø PRESET(X,Y): FOR T=1 TO 1Ø: NEXT T:  $PSET(X,Y,\emptyset)$ : IF A\$=CHR\$( 13) THEN 200 ELSE 160 200 A\$=INKEY\$  $21\emptyset$  IF PPOINT(X-1,Y)= $\emptyset$  AND PPOIN  $T(X+1,Y) = \emptyset$  AND PPOINT $(X,Y-1) = \emptyset$  A ND PPOINT(X,Y+1) =  $\emptyset$  THEN 27 $\emptyset$ 220 IF PPOINT(X,Y-1)=5 AND Y>4 A ND A=U THEN LINE(X,Y)-(X,Y-37) , PSET: Y=Y-3723Ø IF PPOINT(X,Y+1)=5 AND Y<189 AND A = D\$ THEN LINE(X,Y)-(X,Y+3) 7), PSET: Y=Y+37 24Ø IF PPOINT(X-1,Y)=5 AND X>4 A ND AS=LS THEN LINE(X, Y) - (X - 37, Y), PSET: X = X - 37

25Ø IF PPOINT(x+1, y)=5 AND x<189 11Ø IF A<2 OR A>3Ø THEN 1ØØ AND AS=RS THEN LINE(X,Y)-(X+37, 120 INPUT  $\emptyset$ -256:B Y), PSET: X = X + 3726Ø GOTO 2ØØ 270 FOR Y=22 TO 170 STEP 37: FOR 150 IF C<0 OR C>192 THEN 140 X=22 TO 170 STEP 37  $28\emptyset$  IF PPOINT(X,Y-18)= $\emptyset$  THEN LIN 17 $\emptyset$  IF D< $\emptyset$  OR D>192 THEN 16 $\emptyset$  $E(X,Y)-(X,Y-1\emptyset)$ , PSET: GOSUB 42Ø 29Ø IF PPOINT(X,Y+19)=Ø THEN LIN  $E(X,Y)-(X,Y+1\emptyset)$ , PSET: GOSUB 420 300 IF PPOINT(X-18,Y)=0 THEN LIN  $E(X,Y)-(X-1\emptyset,Y)$ , PSET: GOSUB 42Ø 310 IF PPOINT(X+19,Y)=0 THEN LIN  $E(X,Y)-(X+1\emptyset,Y)$ , PSET: GOSUB 420 320 NEXT X,Y 33Ø R=INT((S-42)/1Ø): IF R<1 THE N R = 134Ø Z\$="BM22Ø,5Ø;": IF R=1 THEN B\$="UI5R1ØL1ØU1ØR2Ø" 35Ø IF R=2 THEN B\$="U25R1ØF7D12G 71.10" 36Ø IF R=3 THEN B\$="F7R1ØE7G7L1Ø H7U2ØE7R1ØF7" 37Ø IF R=4 THEN B\$="R1ØE5U7H5L1Ø R1ØE5U7H5L1ØD33" 38Ø IF R=5 THEN B\$="U15R15L15E2U 5E2U5R7D5F2D5F2D15" 390 DRAW 28+BS 400 IF S>92 THEN DRAW"BM245,30;U 5D1ØU5L5R1Ø" 410 GOTO 410 42Ø S=S+1: SOUND RND(13)\*RND(13) ,1: RETURN: END

## Designmaker

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(Article on page 26)
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10 CLS 20 PRINT"WELCOME TO THE WORLD OF ":PRINT"COMPUTER GRAPHICS" 30 PRINT"PRESS (1) OR (2)" 4Ø INPUTA(9) 5Ø IF A(9)<1 OR A(9)>2 THEN 4Ø 6Ø CLS 7Ø ON A(9) GOSUB 9Ø,56Ø 80 GOTO 30 90 ' FIRST DESIGNMAKER 100 INPUT"STEP(2-30\*\*LOWER THE B ETTER\*\*)";A

13Ø IF B<Ø OR B>256 THEN 12Ø 14Ø INPUT"Ø-192";C 16Ø INPUT"Ø-192";D 180 INPUT MODE (0-4) : E 190 IF E<0 OR E>4 THEN 180200 INPUT"SCREEN(0 OR 1)":F 21Ø IF F<Ø OR F>1 THEN 2ØØ 22Ø INPUT"OVERLAP 192-FULL 96-1/ 2 DESIGN":K 230'IF K<1 OR K>192 THEN 220 24Ø INPUT"LINES"; I\$: INPUT"CIRCLE S";J\$ 25Ø INPUT"JUST LINES HARDCOPY (Y /N)":YN\$ 26Ø IF YN\$<>"Y" AND YN\$<>"N" THE N 250 \$(18) 280 PMODE E,1 29Ø PCLS 300 SCREEN 1,F 310 FOR Y=1 TO K STEP A 320 BS=INKEYS 33Ø S=S+1 34Ø R=192-Y 35Ø IF S/2=INT(S/2) THEN T=Y ELS E T = R36Ø IF J\$<>"Y" THEN 39Ø 37Ø CIRCLE(B,T),C 38Ø CIRCLE(B,Y),D 39Ø IF I\$<>"Y" THEN 46Ø 400 IF YN\$="N" THEN 420 41Ø PRINT#-2, "M"; 256", "; 192-D: PR INT#-2, "D"; B", "192-T 420 LINE(256,D)-(B,T),PSET 430 IF YN\$="N" THEN 450 44Ø PRINT#-2, "M"; Ø", "; 192-C: PRIN T#-2,"D";B","192-T 45Ø LINE(Ø,C)-(B,T),PSET 46Ø IF B\$=CHR\$(32) THEN 49Ø 470 NEXT Y 48Ø FF=1 490 AS=INKEYS 500 IF A\$=CHR\$(13) THEN 100 510 IF FF<>1 AND A\$=CHR\$(32) THE N 470 52Ø IF A\$=CHR\$(12) THEN 55Ø 53Ø IF A\$="H" THEN GOSUB 122Ø 540 GOTO 490 55Ø FF=Ø:RETURN 56Ø ' SECOND DESIGNMAKER

570 INPUT"STEP(2-30\*\*LOWER THE B ETTER\*\*)":A 58Ø IF A<2 OR A>3Ø THEN 57Ø 59Ø INPUT"Ø-256";B 600 IF B<0 OR B>256 THEN 590 61Ø INPUT"Ø-256";0 62Ø IF O<Ø OR O>256 THEN 61Ø 630 INPUT"0-192":C 64Ø IF C<Ø OR C>192 THEN 63Ø 650 INPUT"0-192":D 66Ø IF D<Ø OR D>192 THEN 65Ø 67Ø INPUT"MODE( $\emptyset$ -4)"; E 68Ø IF E<Ø OR E>4 THEN 67Ø 69Ø INPUT"SCREEN(Ø OR 1)";F 700 IF F<>0 AND F<>1 THEN 690 73Ø INPUT"Ø-256":Z 740 IF Z<0 OR Z>256 THEN 730 75Ø INPUT"OVERLAP 192-FULL 96-1/ 2 DESIGN":K 76Ø IF K<1 OR K>192 THEN 75Ø 27Ø IF YN\$="Y" THEN PRINT#-2,CHR 77Ø PRINT"STARTING POSITION LESS THAN": INPUT" OVERLAP (LESSER THE BETTER";GH 78Ø IF GH>K OR GH<Ø THEN 77Ø 79Ø PRINT"ENDING POSITION MUST B E":PRINT"> OR = TO OVERLAP AND L ESS": INPUT THAN 193": DD 800 IF DD<K OR DD>192 THEN 790 81Ø INPUT"FLASHING(Y/N)":N\$ 82Ø INPUT"PERMANENT(Y/N)";R\$ 83Ø INPUT"LINES(Y/N)";I\$:INPUT"C IRCLES(Y/N)";J\$ 84Ø INPUT"JUST LINES HARDCOPY (Y /N)";YN\$ 85Ø IF YN\$<>"Y" AND YN\$<>"N" THE N 840 86Ø IF YN\$="Y" THEN PRINT#-2,CHR \$(18) 870 PMODE E,1 88Ø PCLS 89Ø SCREEN 1,F 900 FOR Y=GH TO K STEP A 910 BS=INKEYS 92Ø S=S+1 930 R=DD-Y 94Ø IF S/2=INT(S/2) THEN T=Y ELS E T=R 95Ø IF Z>256 OR Z<Ø OR R>256 OR R<Ø THEN 112Ø 96Ø IF T>256 OR T<Ø THEN 112Ø 97Ø IF I\$<>"Y" THEN 1Ø4Ø 98Ø IF YN\$="N" THEN 1ØØØ 99Ø PRINT#-2, "M"; B", "; 192-T: PRIN T#-2, "D"; Z", "; 192-C 1000 LINE(Z,C)-(B,T),PSET

1010 IF YN\$="N" THEN 1030 1Ø2Ø PRINT#-2,"M";R",";192-D:PRI NT#-2, "D":0", ":192-T 1030 LINE(R,D)-(O,T),PSET 1040 IF J\$<>"Y" THEN 1060 1050 CIRCLE(B,T),C: CIRCLE(O,R), D 1060 IF B\$=CHR\$(32) THEN 1180 1070 IF N\$="N" THEN 1100 1080 LINE(Z,C)-(B,T), PRESET 1090 LINE(R,D)-(Q,T), PRESET 1100 IF T<1 OR T>256 THEN 1120 1110 SOUND T,1 1120 NEXT Y 113Ø A\$=INKEY\$ 114Ø IF Y<192 AND A\$=CHR\$(32) TH EN 119Ø 115Ø IF A\$≃CHR\$(13) THEN 56Ø 116Ø IF A\$=CHR\$(12) THEN 121Ø 1170 IF AS="H" THEN GOSUB 1220 1180 GOTO 1130 119Ø IF R\$="Y" THEN 112Ø 1200 GOTO 1080 121Ø RETURN 122Ø PRINT#-2,CHR\$(18) 1221 PRINT#-2, "MØ,Ø" 123Ø FOR ZY=Ø TO 192 124Ø PRINT#-2,"RØ,-1" 125Ø FOR ZX=Ø TO 256  $126\emptyset$  IF PPOINT(ZX,ZY)=5 THEN 132 Ø 127Ø PRINT#-2,"R1,Ø" 1280 NEXT 1290 PRINT#-2,"R-257,0" 1300 NEXT 1310 RETURN 132Ø PRINT#-2,"J1,Ø" 133Ø GOTO 128Ø

## The Bar-Graph Scene

(Article on page 31)

1Ø CLEAR5ØØ,&H7D65:FORKK=&H7D65 TO &H7D8B:READXX:POKEKK,XX:NEXTK K: POKE346,201: DEFUSR0=&H7D65: GOT 030 2Ø IK\$=INKEY\$:IFIK\$=""THEN2ØELSE RETURN 3Ø CLS(6):PRINT@235, "bar graph";

:POKE1024+238,128:PRINT0298, VER SOUND5,3:CLS:PRINT" SION 1.1";:XJ=USRØ(XJ):FORZZ=1TO CHOOSE 1-4":FORZZ=1TO5ØØ:NEXT:GO 500:NEXT:GOTO50 38 ' 39 'DRAW HI-RES TEXT 40 FOR X1=1TO LEN(X\$):Y1=ASC(MID 235 GOTO210 \$(X\$,X1,1))-32;DRAW"XL\$(Y1);":NE 398 ' XT:RETURN 5Ø LOADM"GSPRP":DEFUSR1=&H7D9Ø:D 4ØØ PMODE4,1:SCREEN1,Ø:COLORPR,B EFUSR2=&H7D92:GOTO20000 65 CLS:PRINT DO YOU NEED INSTRUC 405 POKE65495,0 TIONS(Y/N)?":SOUND140,1:GOSUB20: IFIK\$="Y"THENGOSUB8ØØØELSE IFIK\$ NE(28,169)-(249,169), PSET <>"N"THEN65 67 CLS:PRINT:PRINT" LIGHT PRINT ON DARK BA NEXT CKGROUND OR DARK PRINT ON LIGHT BACKGROUND?":PRINT:PRINT T YPE? <D>ARK OR <L>IGHT":SOUND14Ø ,1:GOSUB20 68 IFIKS="D"THEN PR=0:BG=1 ELSE  $PR=1:BG=\emptyset$ 7Ø DIML\$(6Ø),YM(1Ø),YV(1Ø),LA\$(1 2), V(12), YT(12), X(12), VS(12,3), X PHS S(5,4),YS(4,3):CC=Ø:GOTO9ØØØ 78 79 'DATA ENTRY SELECTION MENU 8Ø CLS:PRINT@3, "SELECT TYPE OF D 47Ø MXMG=MG\*KK ATA ENTRY": PRINT: PRINT 85 PRINTTAB(8);"1) MANUAL":PRINT TAB(8);"2) SAVED DATA":PRINTTAB( 8):"3) SAVED GRAPH" 90 PRINT: PRINT: PRINT" ONE": SOUND140,1:GOSUB20 93 IFIK\$="O"THEN21Ø 95 IK=VAL(IK\$):IFIK<lorik>3THENS OUND5,3:GOTO8Ø 98 RETURN 158 ' 159 'INPUT SAVED GRAPH Ø 16Ø CLS:INPUT"GRAPH NAME";FI\$:IF FI\$="0"THEN21Ø ELSE FI\$=LEFT\$(FI \$,8)+"/BAR":LOADMFI\$:SCREEN1,Ø:G OSUB2Ø:RETURN 210 CLS:PRINT" SELECT THE TYPE OF BARGRAPH";:PRINT:PRINT:PRINT 215 PRINTTAB(7);"1. VERTICAL":PR INTTAB(7);"2. HORIZONTAL":PRINTT AB(7); "3. STACKED": PRINTTAB(7); " 4. SIDE BY SIDE" 220 PRINT@394, "SELECT ONE"; SOUN  $D14\emptyset, 1: GOSUB2\emptyset$ 

MUST Ø то21Ø 23Ø ON IK GOSUB3ØØØ,4ØØØ,5ØØØ,6Ø ØØ 399 'VERTICAL GRAPH PLOT G:PCLS 41Ø LINE(28,13)-(28,169), PSET:LI 415 FORK=1TOI-1 DO YOU WANT 420 YT(K) = 169 - INT(V(K) + 149/MAX):  $425 \times (1) = 37 : D = INT(235/I)$ 43Ø FORK=2TOI-1 435 X(K) = X(K-1) + D : NEXT440 FORK=1TOI-1 450 LINE(X(K),YT(K))-(X(K)+WI,YM) ), PSET, BF: NEXT 458 ' 459 'TICK MARKS FOR VERTICAL GRA 46Ø KK=1 465 MG=INT(MAX/KK): IFMG>9THEN KK =KK\*1Ø:GOTO465 т 475 FORIC=1T05  $480 \text{ YV}(\text{IC}) = \text{INT}(\text{MXMG} \times \text{IC}): \text{YM}(\text{IC})$ = 169 - INT(YV(IC) + 149/MAX)483 IFSC\$<>"Y"THEN LINE(26,YM(IC SELECT ))-(3Ø,YM(IC)),PSET:GOTO49Ø 485 LINE(26,YM(IC))-(249,YM(IC)) , PSET 49Ø NEXT 498 499 'EXIT/CHANGE ROUTINE 500 POKE65494,0:GOSUB 20:GOTO104 51Ø CLS:PRINT:PRINTTAB(7)"SAVE G RAPH?":SOUND14Ø,1:GOSUB2Ø:IFIK\$= "Y"THENGOSUB155Ø 52Ø CLS:PRINT:PRINTTAB(8)\*WANT H ARD COPY?":SOUND140,1:GOSUB20:IF IK\$ = "Y"THENGOSUB157Ø53Ø CLS:PRINT@1Ø8, "eND":PRINT@17 2,"bar MENU" 532 PRINT@389, "ENTER YOUR SELECT X) ION" 534 SOUND14Ø,1:GOSUB2Ø:PRINT@336 ,IK\$:IFIK\$="E"THEN POKE113,3:EXE 225 IK=VAL(IK\$); IFIK<10RIK>4THEN C4Ø999ELSEIFIK\$="B"THEN54ØELSEIF 3:COLOR7:LINE(X(K),YT(J))-(X(K)+

IK\$="M"THEN LOAD"GRAPH", R ELSE53 540 CLS:PRINT WANT TO REVERSE PR INT AND BACK- GROUND (Y/N)?":SOU ND14Ø,1:GOSUB2Ø:IFIK\$="Y"THEN TE =PR:PR=BG:BG=TE:GOTO21Ø ELSE GOT 0210 598 ' 599 ' SBS GRAPH PLOT 600 PMODE4,1:SCREEN1,0:COLORPR,B G: PCLS 6Ø5 POKE65495,Ø 61Ø LINE(28,13)-(28,169), PSET:LI NE(28,169)-(249,169),PSET 615 XS(1,1) = 37: X(1) = 47: D = INT(235)/NG) 620 FORJ=1TO NB 625 FORK=1TO NG 630 YS(K,J) = 169 - INT(VS(K,J) + 149/MAX)  $635 \times S(K+1,1) = XS(K,1) + D:X(K+1) = X$ S(K+1,1)+5:NEXT:NEXT640 FORK=1TO NG 645 FORJ=1TO NB 655 LINE((XS(K,1)+(J-1)\*WI),YS(K ,J))-((XS(K,1)+J\*WI),YM),PSET,B:IFJ=2THEN PAINT(XS(K,1)+1.5\*WI,YM-5), PR, PR: NEXT: NEXTELSENEXT: NEX 66Ø IFNB=3THEN FORK=1TO NG:LINE( (XS(K,1)+2\*WI), YS(K,3)) - ((XS(K,1))))+3\*WI),YM),PSET:LINE((XS(K,1)+3 \*WI),YS(K,3))-((XS(K,1)+2\*WI),YM ), PSET: NEXT 665 GOTO46Ø 698 ' 699 'STACKED GRAPH PLOT 700 PMODE4,1:SCREEN1,0:COLORPR,B G:PCLS 7Ø5 POKE65495,Ø 71Ø LINE(28,13)-(28,169), PSET:LI NE(28,169)-(249,169),PSET 715 X(1) = 37 : D = INT(235/I)720 FORK=2TOI-1:X(K)=X(K-1)+D:NE ΧТ 725 FORK=1TOI-1:VS(K, $\emptyset$ )= $\emptyset$ 73Ø FORJ=1TONE:VS(K, J)=VS(K, J-1)+VS(K,J)735 YT(J) = 169 - INT(VS(K,J) \* 149/MA740 LINE(X(K),YT(J))-(X(K)+WI,YM ), PSET, B: IFJ=2THENPAINT(X(K)+5,Y) T(J)+5, PR, PR ELSEIFJ=3THENPMODE Listing continued

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WI, YT(J-1)), PSET, BF: PMODE4: COLOR PR,BG 745 NEXT:NEXT 750 GOTO460 798 ' 799 'HORIZONTAL GRAPH PLOT 800 PMODE4,1:SCREEN1,0:COLORPR,B G:PCLS 8Ø5 POKE65495,Ø 81Ø LINE(36,13)-(36,169), PSET:LI NE(36,169)-(249,169),PSET 815 FORK=1TOI-1 82Ø XT(K)=36+INT(V(K)\*212/MAX):N EXT 825 Y(1)=162:D=INT( $17\emptyset/I$ ) 83Ø FORK=2TOI-1 835 Y(K) = Y(K-1) - D : NEXT840 FORK=1TOT-1 85Ø LINE(XM,Y(K))-(XT(K),Y(K)-WI ), PSET, BF: NEXT 858 ' 859 'TICK MARKS FOR HORIZONTAL G RAPH 86Ø KK=1 865 MG=INT(MAX/KK): IFMG>9THENKK= KK\*1Ø:GOTO865 87Ø MXMG=MG\*KK 875 FORIC=1T05 88Ø XV(IC)=INT(MXMG\*IC/5):XM(IC) 1165 YL\$="BMØ,"+STR\$(15+1Ø\*K)+"; =36+INT(XV(IC)\*212/MAX)885 IFSC\$<>"Y"THENLINE(XM(IC),16 117Ø NEXT 7) - (XM(IC), 171), PSET: GOTO895 89Ø LINE(XM(IC),2Ø)-(XM(IC),171) 1178 ' , PSET 895 NEXT 897 HX=1:POKE65494,Ø:GOSUB2Ø 1038 ' 10 1039 ' HIRES SCREEN FORMAT 1040 CLS:PRINT LARGE OR SMALL PR INT FOR TITLE?":PRINT:PRINT" LARGE = 15 CHARACTER MAX":PRINT" SMALL = 32 CHARACTER MAX":SO UND14Ø,1:GOSUB2Ø 1Ø43 IFIK\$="Q"THEN21Ø 1Ø45 IFIK\$="L"ORIK\$="1"THENPRINT 12ØØ XB\$="BM"+STR\$(X(Q)-6+7\*IX)+ 096,SB\$ ELSEPRINT064,SB\$ 1050 PRINT@128,"":PRINT"GRAPH TI TLE: ":LINEINPUTTIS: IFIK\$ <> "L"AND 1205 NEXT IK\$<>"1"THEN PRINT"SUBTITLE:":LI 1210 NEXT NEINPUTSTI\$:TP\$=IK\$ELSE TP\$=IK\$ 1060 PRINT"X AXIS LABEL: ":LINEIN PUTXA\$: PRINT"Y AXIS LABEL: ":LINE INPUTYA\$:YA\$=YA\$+CHR\$(32) 1Ø7Ø LA\$=IK\$:SCREEN1,Ø

":TlS\$="24":TI\$=LEFT\$(TI\$,15):Xl S="13"ELSE TC=8:TSS="S4":T1SS="1 8":TIS=LEFTS(TIS,30):X1S="9" 1090 POKE 65495, 0:X\$=TI\$:IFTI\$=" "THEN1110 1100 P\$="BM"+STR\$(128-INT(TC\*(LE N(TI\$))/2))+","+X1\$+";"+TS\$+";": DRAWP\$:GOSUB4Ø 111Ø X\$=LEFT\$(STI\$,3Ø):IFSTI\$="" THEN1148 1120 IFLA\$<>"L"THEN P\$="BM"+STR\$ (128-INT(8\*(LEN(X\$))/2))+","+T1S \$+"; S4; ": DRAWP\$: GOSUB4Ø 1146 ' 1147 'PRINT X - Y AXIS TITLES 1148 XS=LEFTS(XAS, 3Ø): IFXAS="TH EN116Ø 1149 IFHX=1THENX\$≈LEFT\$(X\$,25):X S=XS+" X"+STRS(KK/1Ø) 115Ø XL\$="BM"+STR\$(135-INT(8\*(LE N(XA\$))/2))+","+"19Ø"+";S4;":DRA WXL\$:GOSUB4Ø 1155 IFHX=lTHENY\$=LEFT\$(YA\$,15): GOTO1163 116Ø Y\$=LEFT\$(YA\$,11):Y\$=Y\$+"X"+ STR\$(KK/10)1163 FOR K=1TOLEN(Y\$) 1164 X\$=MID\$(Y\$,K,1) S4; ":DRAWYL\$:GOSUB4Ø 1175 IFHX=1THEN13ØØ 1179 'X AXIS BAR LABELS 1180 FORO=1TOI-1 1185 X\$≈LA\$(Q):IFLA\$(Q)=""THEN12 119Ø IFI-1<6THEN XB\$="BM"+STR\$(X</pre> (Q)-6)+\*,\*+\*178\*+\*;\*:DRAWXB\$:GOS UB4Ø:GOTO121Ø 1193 LA(0) = LA(0) + CHR(32) + CHR(32)(32): X\$=LEFT\$(LA\$(Q),3)1195 FORIX=ØTO2 1197 X = MID (LA (0), IX + 1, 1)","+STR\$(176+3\*IX)+";":DRAWXB\$:G OSUB4Ø 1248 ' RN 1249 'Y AXIS LABELS 1250 FORIC=1T05 1255 YV(IC) = STR(YV(IC)/(.1\*KK))1Ø8Ø IFTP\$="L"THEN TC=16:TS\$="S8 126Ø YV\$(IC)=LEFT\$(YV\$(IC),3)

1265 X\$=YV\$(IC):IFYV\$(IC)=""THEN NF\$=LEFT\$(NF\$,8)+"/STK":OPEN"O", 1275 #1,NF\$ 1270 XB\$="BM1,"+STR\$(YM(IC)+3)+" : DRAWXBS: GOSUB40 1275 NEXT 1290 POKE65494,0:GOSUB20 1295 GOTO51Ø 1538 ' 1298 1299 'Y AXIS BAR LABEL (HOR) 1300 FORO=1TOI-1 13Ø5 X\$=LA\$(0):IFLA\$(0)=""THEN13 20 #1,NF\$ 131Ø XB\$="BM1Ø,"+STR\$(Y(Q))+";": DRAWXBS: GOSUB40 1320 NEXT 1348 ' 1548 ' 1349 'X AXIS VALUES (HOR) 1350 FORIC=1T05 1355 XV\$(IC)=STR\$(XV(IC)/(.1\*KK)  $136\emptyset XV$(IC)=LEFT$(XV$(IC),3)$ 1365 X\$=XV\$(IC):IFXV\$(IC)=""THEN 1375 1568 **'**  $137\emptyset$  XB\$="BM"+STR\$(XM(IC)-15)+", "+"18Ø"+";":DRAWXB\$:GOSUB4Ø 1375 NEXT 138Ø HX=Ø 139Ø POKE65494,Ø:GOSUB2Ø 1395 GOTO51Ø 1488 1489 'DATA SAVE ROUTINE FOR VERT ICAL BARGRAPH 1490 CLS: INPUT"ENTER DATA FILE N B2Ø AME":NF\$:IFNF\$="O"THEN RETURN EL SE NF\$=LEFT\$(NF\$,8)+"/VER":OPEN" O",#1,NF\$ 1630 1500 WRITE#1,I,MAX,MIN 151Ø FORKK=1TO I-1:WRITE#1,LA\$(K K), V(KK): NEXT: CLOSE: RETURN 1518 ' 1519 'DATA SAVE SBS BARGRAPH 152Ø CLS: INPUT"ENTER DATA FILE N AME":NF\$:IFNF\$="O"THEN RETURN EL SE NF\$=LEFT\$(NF\$,8)+"/SBS":OPEN" O",#1,NF\$ 1522 WRITE#1,NG,NB,MAX,MIN 1524 FORKK=1TO NG 1526 FORJJ=1TO NB:WRITE#1,LA\$(KK ), VS(KK, JJ): NEXT: NEXT: CLOSE: RETU =IK\$ 1528 ' 1529 'DATA SAVE FOR STACKED BARG Ν RAPH 153Ø CLS: INPUT"ENTER DATA FILE N Ν AME";NF\$:IFNF\$="Q"THENRETURNELSE

1532 WRITE#1,I,NE,MAX,MIN 1534 FORKK=1TOI-1:FORJJ=1TONE:WR ITE#1,LA\$(KK),VS(KK,JJ):NEXT:NEX T:CLOSE:RETURN 1539 'DATA SAVE FOR HORIZONTAL B AR GRAPH 1540 CLS: INPUT"ENTER DATA FILE N AME";NF\$:IFNF\$="Q"THENRETURNELSE NFS=LEFTS(NFS,8)+"/HOR":OPEN"O", 1542 WRITE#1,I,MAX,MIN 1544 FORKK=1TOI-1:WRITE#1,LA\$(KK ),V(KK):NEXT:CLOSE:RETURN 1549 'GRAPH SAVE ROUTINE 155Ø CLS:INPUT"GRAPH NAME";FI\$:I FFI\$="0"THEN RETURNELSE FI\$=LEFT \$(FI\$,8)+"/BAR":SCREEN1,Ø:SAVEMF I\$, PEEK(188)\*256, PEEK(188)\*256+6 143,38Ø:RETURN **1569 'PRINTER ROUTINES** 1570 CLS:PRINT HALF AND FULL WID TH PAGE COPY ARE AVAILABLE." 158Ø PRINT: PRINT" HALF PAGE COPY CAN BE LOCATED RIGHT, LEFT, OR CENTER." 1590 PRINT: PRINT DO YOU WANT hAL F OR fULL PAGE?":SOUND14Ø,1:GOSU 1595 IFIK\$="Q"THEN53Ø 1600 IFIK\$="F"ORIK\$="f"THEN GOTO 161Ø IFIK\$="H"ORIK\$="h"AND CC=ØT HEN GOSUB1650 ELSE LOADM"GSPRP":  $CC = \emptyset: GOSUB165\emptyset$ 162Ø SCREEN1, $\emptyset$ :IFPPOINT(5,19 $\emptyset$ )=1 THEN P=USR2(XP):GOTO53Ø ELSE P=U SR1(XP):GOTO53Ø 163Ø IFCC=1THEN 162Ø 164Ø S=&H7D9Ø:POKES+37,2:POKES+4 5,95:POKES+62,4:POKES+67,47:POKE S+197,48:POKES+277,18:POKES+278, 18:CC=1:XP=-125:GOTO162Ø 1650 CLS:PRINT POSITION OF GRAPH (L/R/C)":SOUND14Ø,1:GOSUB2Ø:XP\$ 166Ø IFXP\$="L"THEN XP=-16Ø:RETUR 167Ø IF XP\$="R"THEN XP=125:RETUR 168Ø XP=Ø:RETURN

4130 IFLAS(I) = "ORLAS(I) = "O"ANDI1700 DATA 198,32,182,1,90,142,4, 0.167.128.140.4.31.38.249.142.5. 224,167,128,140,6,0,38,249,142,4 ,32,167,132,167,31,58,140,6,0,38 ,246,57 2998 ' 2999 'VERTICAL GRAPH DATA INPUT 3000 GOSUB80 3005 ON IK GOSUB 3100,3500,160 3010 IF IK=3GOTO520 3098 ' 3099 'MANUAL ENTRY FOR VERTICAL GRAPH 3100 CLS:I=0 311Ø I=I+1:IFI>12THEN317Ø 312Ø INPUT"DESIRED LABEL";LA\$(I) :LA\$(I)=LEFT\$(LA\$(I),4)313Ø IFLA\$(I)=""ORLA\$(I)="O"ANDI >1THEN317Ø IK\$ 314Ø INPUT"AMOUNT/VALUE";V(I) 316Ø GOTO311Ø 317Ø GOSUB7ØØØ: 'DETERMINE MAX AN D MIN VALUES 3180 CLS:FORK=ITOI-1:PRINTLAS(K) ;TAB(1Ø)V(K):NEXT 319Ø PRINT:PRINT MAX = ";MAX, "MI N = "; MIN3200 PRINT:PRINT" DATA OK (Y/N)?"::SOUND140,1:GOSUB20 321Ø IFIK\$="N"THEN31ØØ 322Ø CLS:PRINT:PRINTTAB(5) SAVE INPUT DATA (Y/N)?":SOUND14Ø,1:GO SUB2Ø:IFIK\$="Y"GOSUB149Ø 3225 CLS:PRINT" DO YOU WANT TO SCALE LINE DRAW Y-AXIS S (Y/N)?":SOUND14Ø,1:GOSUB2Ø:SC\$ = I K \$ 323Ø YM=169:WI=1Ø:GOTO4ØØ 3500 CLS: INPUT DATA FILE NAME ;N F\$:IFNF\$="O"THEN21Ø ELSE NF\$=LEF T\$(NF\$,8)+"/VER"351Ø OPEN"I",#1,NF\$:INPUT#1,I,MA X,MIN 352Ø FORKK=1TOI-1:INPUT#1,LA\$(KK ),V(KK):NEXT:CLOSE Ø 353Ø GOTO318Ø 3998 ' 3999 'HORIZONTAL GRAPH 4000 GOSUB80 4005 ONIK GOSUB4100,4500,160 4Ø1Ø IFIK=3GOTO52Ø 4100 CLS:I=0 411Ø I=I+1:IFI>8THEN417Ø 412Ø INPUT"DESIRED LABEL";LA\$(I) :LA\$(I)=LEFT\$(LA\$(I),3)

>1THEN417Ø 414Ø INPUT"AMOUNT/VALUE";V(I) 416Ø GOTO411Ø 417Ø GOSUB7ØØØ 418Ø CLS:FORK=1TOI-1:PRINTLA\$(K)  $:TAB(1\emptyset)V(K):NEXT$ 419Ø PRINT:PRINT"MAX = ":MAX,"MI N = ":MIN4200 PRINT:PRINT" DATA OK (Y/N)?";:SOUND14Ø,1:GOSUB2Ø 421Ø IFIK\$="N"THEN41ØØ 4220 CLS:PRINT:PRINTTAB(5) SAVE INPUT DATA (Y/N)?":SOUND140,1:GO SUB20: IFIKS = "Y"GOSUB15404225 CLS:PRINT" DO YOU WANT TO DRAW X-AXIS SCALE LINES (Y/N)?":SOUND14Ø,1:GOSUB2Ø:SC\$= 423Ø XM=36:WI=1Ø:GOTO8ØØ 4500 CLS: INPUT DATA FILE NAME":N F\$:IFNF\$="O"THEN21Ø ELSE NF\$=LEF T\$(NF\$,8)+"/HOR"451Ø OPEN"I", #1,NF\$:INPUT#1,I,MA X,MIN 452Ø FORKK=1TOI-1:INPUT#1,LA\$(KK ),V(KK):NEXT:CLOSE 4530 GOTO4180 4998 ' 4999 'STACKED GRAPH 5000 GOSUB80 5005 ONIK GOSUB5100,5500,160 5010 IFIK=3GOTO520 5098 ' 5099 'MANUAL ENTRY STACKED GRAPH 5100 CLS: INPUT NO. OF ENTRIES PE R BAR (1-3)";NE:IFNE=99THENSOUND 5,3:PRINT:PRINT"RETURNING TO MAI N MENU":FORZZ=1T06ØØ:NEXT:GOT021 51Ø5 IF NE<10RNE>3THENSOUND5,3:P RINT:PRINT" SELECTION OUT OF RANGE":FORZZ=1TO6ØØ:NEXT:GOTO51Ø 5110 CLS:I=0 5115 I=I+1:IFI>12THEN517Ø 512Ø INPUT"DESIRED LABEL";LA\$(I) :LA\$(I)=LEFT\$(LA\$(I),4) $513\emptyset$  IF LA\$(I)="ORLA\$(I)="O"AND I>1THEN5170 5135 FORK=1TONE 514Ø PRINT"VALUE FOR STACK";K;:I NPUTVS(I,K) 5145 V(I)=V(I)+VS(I,K):NEXT

515Ø GOTO5115 517Ø GOSUB7ØØØ 5175 CLS: PRINT"LABEL"TAB(10)"STK 6130 NEXT: NEXT 1"TAB(18)"STK 2"TAB(26)"STK 3" 518Ø FORK=1TOI-1:PRINTLA\$(K); 5185 FORJ=lTONE:PRINTTAB(J\*7+J); :PRINTUSING"####.##":VS(K,J); 5190 NEXT: PRINT: NEXT 5195 PRINT" MAX =":MAX,"MIN =": 6160 GOSUB7000 MIN 5200 PRINT:PRINT" DATA OK (Y/N)?";:SOUND14Ø,1:GOSUB2Ø 5210 IFIK\$="N"THEN5100 5220 CLS: PRINT: PRINTTAB(5) "SAVE INPUT DATA (Y/N)?":SOUND140,1:GO SUB20: IFIKS="Y"GOSUB1530 5225 CLS:PRINT:PRINT" OU WANT Y-AXIS E LINES (Y/N)?":SOUND140,1:GOSUB 2Ø:SC\$=IK\$ 523Ø WI=1Ø:YM=169:GOTO7ØØ 5500 CLS: INPUT DATA FILE NAME":N F\$:IFNF\$="0"THEN21ØELSE NF\$=LEFT 62ØØ PRINT:PRINT" \$(NF\$,8)+"/STK" 551Ø OPEN"I", #1, NF\$: INPUT#1, I, NE ,MAX,MIN 552Ø FORKK=1TOI-1:FORJJ=1TONE:IN PUT#1,LA\$(KK),VS(KK,JJ):NEXT:NEX T:CLOSE 553Ø GOTO5175 5998 ' 5999 ' SIDE-BY-SIDE GRAPH 6000 GOSUB80 6ØØ5 ON IK GOSUB61ØØ,65ØØ,16Ø 6Ø1Ø IFIK=3GOTO52Ø 6098 ' 6099 'MANUAL ENTRY SIDE-SIDE 6100 CLS: INPUT"ENTER NUMBER OF G ROUPS (1-4)":NG:IFNG=99THEN SOUN D5,3:PRINT:PRINT"RETURNING TO MA IN MENU":FORZZ=1TO6ØØ:NEXT:GOTO2 10ELSEINPUT<sup>®</sup>ENTER NUMBER OF BARS (1-3)":NB 61Ø5 IFNG<10RNG>40RNB<10RNB>3THE 6999 'COMPUTE MAX AND MIN VALUES N SOUND5, 3: PRINT: PRINT" SELEC TION OUT OF RANGE":FORZZ=1TO5ØØ: NEXT: GOTO6100 ELSE6108 61Ø8 CLS 6110 FORI=1TO NG 6112 PRINT"ENTER LABEL FOR GROUP 7015 NEXT ";I;:INPUTLA\$(I) 6115 FORK=1TO NB 6122 IFLA\$(I)="O"ORLA\$(I)="THEN 6100 ELSE LA\$(I)=LEFT\$(LA\$(I),4)

6125 PRINT"VALUE/AMOUNT BAR";K;: INPUTVS(I,K) 6133 T=1 6135 FORK=1TO NG 614Ø FORJ=1TO NB 6145 V(I)=VS(K,J):I=I+1 6150 NEXT:NEXT 6170 I=NG+1:CLS:PRINT"GROUP"TAB( 8) BAR TAB(16) LABEL TAB(24) VAL UE" 6175 FORK=1TO NG 6177 PRINTTAB(2)K TAB(9)\*1\*,LAS( K)TAB(24);:PRINTUSING"#####.##";V S(K,1) DO Y 618Ø FORJ=2TO NB SCAL 6185 PRINTTAB(8)J TAB(24);:PRINT USING"####.##";VS(K,J) 6188 NEXT:NEXT 6190 PRINT" MAX =":MAX, "MIN =": MTN DATA OK (Y/N)?";:SOUND14Ø,1:GOSUB2Ø 621Ø IFIK\$="N"THEN61ØØ 622Ø CLS:PRINT:PRINTTAB(5) SAVE INPUT DATA (Y/N)?":SOUND140,1:GO SUB2Ø:IFIK\$="Y"GOSUB152Ø 6225 CLS:PRINT" DO YOU WANT TO DRAW Y-AXIS SCALE LINE S (Y/N)?":SOUND14Ø,1:GOSUB2Ø:SC\$ = TKS623Ø WI=1Ø:YM=169:GOTO6ØØ 6500 CLS: INPUT DATA FILE NAME";N F\$:IFNF\$="Q"THEN21Ø ELSE NF\$=LEF T\$(NF\$,8)+"/SBS" 651Ø OPEN"I",#1,NF\$ 6515 INPUT#1,NG,NB,MAX,MIN 652Ø FORKK=1TO NG 6525 FORJJ=1TO NB: INPUT#1, LA\$(KK ), VS(KK, JJ): NEXT: NEXT: CLOSE 653Ø GOTO617Ø 6998 ' 7000 TEMP=V(1) 7005 FORK=1TO I-2 7Ø1Ø IFTEMP<V(K+1)THEN TEMP=V(K+ 1) 7Ø2Ø MAX=TEMP 7030 TEMP=V(1) 7Ø35 FORK=1TO I-2 7Ø4Ø IFTEMP>V(K+1)THEN TEMP=V(K+

1)

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7Ø43 NEXT 7045 MIN=TEMP 7Ø55 RETURN 7998 **'** 7999 'INSTRUCTIONS 8000 CLS:PRINT THIS PROGRAM WILL GENERATE FOUR DIFFERENT TYPES O F BARGRAPHS. THEY ARE: ": PRINT 8010 PRINTTAB(3);"1) REGULAR (VE RTICAL) ": PRINTTAB(3); "2) REGULAR (HORIZONTAL) ": PRINTTAB(3): "3) S TACKED": PRINTTAB(3); "4) SIDE-BY-SIDE" 8020 PRINT0483, "PRESS ANY KEY TO CONTINUE"::GOSUB2Ø 8030 CLS:PRINT"REGULAR VERTICAL GRAPHS CAN HAVEA MAXIMUM OF 12 B ARS": PRINT: PRINT" REGULAR HORIZON TAL GRAPHS CAN HAVE A MAXIMUM OF 8 BARS": PRINT: PRINT"STACKED G OF 3 STAC RAPHS CAN HAVE A MAX KS PER BAR AND A TOTAL OF 12 BAR 10015 L(53) = BM+1, -6D5F1R2E1U5BS" PRINT 8Ø35 PRINT"SIDE-BY-SIDE GRAPHS C AN HAVE A MAX OF 4 GROUPS OF 3 BARS" 8050 PRINT@483, "PRESS ANY KEY TO CONTINUE";:GOSUB2Ø:RETURN 8998 ' 8999 ' LTRS & NUMBERS 9000 L\$(33)="BM+1,0U4E2R1F2D4BL3 BU2R2BD2BR3" 9ØØ3 L\$(4)="BM+1,-1F1R2E1H4E1R2F 1BL2U2D8BU1BR3" 9ØØ5 L\$(5)="BM+1,ØE6BL5D1R1U1L1B F5D1L1U1R1BD1BR3"'% 9Ø1Ø L\$(34)="BM+2,ØU6BL1R3F1D1G1 LIRIFIDIGIL3BR7" 9Ø15 L\$(15)="NE6BR7"'/ 9Ø2Ø L\$(35)="BM+5,-5H1L2G1D4F1R2 ElBD1BR3" 9Ø25 L\$(29)="BM+1,ØBU2R3BU2L3BD4 BR7"'= 9Ø3Ø L\$(36)="BM+1,ØU6R2F2D2G2L3B R7" 9Ø35 L\$(37)="BM+5,ØL4U6R4BD3BL2L 1BD3BR6" 9Ø4Ø L\$(38)="BM+1,ØU6R4BD3BL2L1B D3BR6" 9Ø45 L\$(39)="BM+5,-5H1L2G1D4F1R3 U2L1R3BR3BD2" 9Ø5Ø L\$(4Ø)="BM+1,ØU6BR4D6BL3BU3 R3BR4BD3" 9Ø55 L\$(41)="BM+5,-6L4R2D6L2R4BR

9Ø6Ø L\$(42)="BM+1,-2D1F1R2E1U5BD 6BR3" 9Ø7Ø L\$(43)="BM+1,ØU6D3R1E3G3F3B R3" 9Ø72 L\$(44)="BM+1,-6D6R4BR3" 9Ø75 L\$(45)="BM+1,ØU6R1F2D1U1E2R 1D6BR3" 9Ø8Ø L\$(46)="BM+1,ØU6R1D1F4D1R1U 6D6BR3" 9Ø85 L\$(47)="BM+5,-1U4H1L2G1D4F1 R2BR4" 9090 L\$(48)="BM+1,0U6R3F1D1G1L2B R6BD3" 9Ø95 L\$(49)="BM+5,-1U4H1L2G1D4F1 R2F2BE2" 10000 L\$(50)="BM+1,006R3F1D1G1L2 R1D1F2BR3" 10005 L (51) = "BM+1, -1F1R2E1H4E1R 2F1BD5BR3" 1ØØ1Ø L\$(52)≠"BM+3,ØU6L3R6BR2BD6 D6BR3" 10020 LS(54) = "BM+1, -6D4F2E2U4BD6 BR3" 10025 L\$(55) = BM+1, -6D6R1E2U1D1F2R1U6D6BR3" 10030 L\$(56)="BM+1,0Ule4UlBL4DlF 4D1BR3" 1ØØ35 L\$(57)="BM+1,-6D1F2D3U3E2U 1BD6BR2 1ØØ4Ø L\$(58)="BM+1,-6R4D1G4D1R4B R3" 10045 L\$(0) = "BM+1,0BR7"10050 L\$(14)="BM+1,0R1BR1" 10055 L\$(17) = "BM+2, -4E2D6BR4"10060 L\$(18) = "BM+1, -5E1R2F1D1L1G 3D1R4BR3" 10065 L (19) = "BM+1, -1F1R2E1U1H1E lUlH1L2G1BD5BR7" 10070 L\$(20)="BM+4,0U6L1G2D1R5BD 3BR3" 1ØØ75 L\$(21)="BM+1,-1F1R2E1U1H1L 3U3R5BR3BD6" 10080 L\$(22) = "BM+5, -6L3G1D4F1R2E lUlHlL2BR6BD3" 1ØØ85 L\$(23)="BM+1,-6R5D2G4BR7" 10090 L\$(24)="BM+1,-1UlE1R2E1UlH lL2G1D1F1R2F1D1G1L2BR6" 1ØØ95 L\$(25)="BM+1,ØR3E1U4H1L2G1 D1F1R2BD3BR4" 10100 L\$(16)="BM+6,-1U4H1L2G1D4F lR2BR4" 1Ø1Ø5 L\$(13)="BM+2,-3R3BD3BR2"

1Ø1Ø8 SB\$=STRING\$(31,32)

1Ø11Ø GOTO21Ø 2000 PCLEAR4: PMODE4, 1:GOTO65

## Financial Analysis

(Article on page 36)

10 'FINSTANL 1.1 20 'BRUCE S. LYON 11/11/1984 3Ø CLEAR3ØØ:CLS 4Ø PRINT@34,STRING\$(28,"-") 5Ø PRINT@98, "FINANCIAL STATEMENT ANALYSIS" 60 PRINT0169, "BRUCE S. LYON" 7Ø PRINT@226,STRING\$(28,"-") 80 PRINT@294, "YOU WILL NEED A CO PY OF FINANCIAL REPORTS INCL UDING THE BALANCE SHEET AND THE INCOME STATEMENT." 9Ø GOSUB198Ø 100 CLS:PRINT"ENTER THE FOLLOWIN G INFORMATION" 110 FORXX=1TO18 12Ø ONXX GOSUB4ØØ,41Ø,42Ø,43Ø,44 Ø,45Ø,46Ø,47Ø,48Ø,49Ø,5ØØ,51Ø,52 Ø,53Ø,54Ø,55Ø,56Ø,57Ø 13Ø NEXTXX 14Ø CLS:PRINT"1ST SET: ":PRINT"(1 )TOTAL ASSETS \$";BE 15Ø PRINT"(2)OPERATING EXPENSE \$ ";BD 16Ø PRINT"(3)TOTAL INCOME S ":M 170 PRINT" (4) NET INCOME Ŝ ":0 180 PRINT" (5) TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS Ŝ EOUITY ":P 190 PRINT"(6)DIVIDENDS PAID Ŝ ":0 200 PRINT"(7)TOTAL CUR. ASSETS \$ ";R 21Ø PRINT"(8)OPERATING PROFIT Ŝ ":S 22Ø PRINT"(9)NET SALES Ŝ " : T 23Ø PRINT; PRINT" >>CORRECT ANY I NPUT? (1-9/NO)" 24Ø EXEC44539:I\$=INKEY\$:IFI\$="N" THEN27Ø 25Ø ON VAL(I\$)GOSUB4ØØ,41Ø,42Ø,4 52Ø PRINT; INPUT TOTAL LIABILITIE

30,440,450,460,470,480 26Ø GOTO14Ø 27Ø CLS:PRINT"2ND SET: ":PRINT"(1 \$";U )TOTAL TAXES 280 PRINT"(2)TOTAL CURRENT LIA.\$ " : V 29Ø PRINT"(3)LONG TERM DEBTS Ŝ " :W 300 PRINT" (4) TOTAL LIABILITIES \$ ";X Ŝ 310 PRINT"(5) DEPRECIATION ":Y 32Ø PRINT"(6)SHARES OUTSTAND. \$ ":Z 33Ø PRINT"(7)MARKET PRICE Ŝ ";BA Ŝ 340 PRINT"(8)OUICK ASSETS ";BB 35Ø PRINT"(9)ACC. RECEIVABLE \$ ";BC 36Ø PRINT: PRINT" >>CORRECT ANY I NPUT? (1-9/NO)" 37Ø EXEC44539:I\$=INKEY\$:IFI\$="N" THEN58Ø 38Ø ONVAL(I\$)GOSUB49Ø,5ØØ,51Ø,52 Ø,53Ø,54Ø,55Ø,56Ø,57Ø 39Ø GOTO27Ø 400 PRINT: INPUT TOTAL ASSETS "; BE :RETURN 410 PRINT: INPUT" OPERATING EXPENC ES"; BD: RETURN 420 PRINT: INPUT TOTAL INCOME ;M: RETURN 43Ø PRINT: INPUT"NET INCOME"; O:RE TURN 44Ø PRINT: PRINT TOTAL STOCKHOLDE RS": INPUT" EQUITY"; P:RET URN 45Ø PRINT: INPUT "DIVIDENDS PAID"; O:RETURN 46Ø PRINT: INPUT TOTAL CURRENT AS SETS";R:RETURN 47Ø PRINT: PRINT" ORERATING PROFIT ":INPUT" (BEFORE TAXES) ";S:RE TURN 48Ø PRINT: INPUT"NET SALES"; T:RET URN 49Ø PRINT: PRINT TOTAL TAXES ": INP UT" (FED, STATE & LOCAL) ";U:R ETURN 500 PRINT: INPUT TOTAL CURRENT LI ABILITIES"; V: RETURN 510 PRINT: INPUT"LONG TERM DEBT"; W:RETURN

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S":X:RETURN UB198Ø 53Ø PRINT: INPUT" DEPRECIATION"; Y: 77Ø CLS: PRINT: PRINTUSING" RETURN RETURN 54Ø PRINT: PRINT"NUMBER OF SHARES #%";D ":INPUT" 550 PRINT: PRINT" MARKET PRICE PER. IT ON THE TOTAL SHARE": INPUT" (COMMON) "; BA:R D.":GOSUB198Ø ETURN 56Ø PRINT: PRINT TOTAL OUICK ASSE TS":INPUT" (CASH, NOTES, ECT.) #8";E "; BB:RETURN 57Ø PRINT: INPUT" ACCOUNTS RECEIVA IT BEFORE TAXES, BASED ON NET S BLE":BC:RETURN  $58\emptyset A = O/P * 10\emptyset : B = (O - O) / O * 10\emptyset : C = (A)$ \*B)/100:D=O/R\*100:E=S/T\*100:F=S/ M\*1ØØ:G=U/S\*1ØØ:I=R/V:J=W+P:K=O+ Y:L=O/Z:N=T/P\*100:H=O/T\*100590 AA=P/X:AB=P+X:AC=X/AB\*100:AD=P/AB\*1ØØ:AE=Q/Z/BA\*1ØØ:AF=BA/L: AG=BB/V:AH=T/BC:AI=P/Z:AJ=BD/T:A E IS ###.##%":G K=X/BE 600 CLS:PRINT02,STRINGS(28,"-"): PRINT066, "FINANCIAL STATEMENT AN ALYSIS": PRINT@13Ø, STRING\$(28, "-" 610 PRINT: PRINT" (1) DETAILED D RENT ASSETS TO ISPLAY" 620 PRINT" (2) CHART DISPLAY" 630 PRINT" (3) SEND TO PRINTER 640 PRINT" (4) ENTER NEW DATA" 650 PRINT" (5) CHANGE DATA" 660 PRINT" (6) OUIT" OSUB198Ø 67Ø EXEC44539:IS=INKEYS 68Ø IFVAL(I\$)<lorval(I\$)>6THEN67 Ø 69Ø ONVAL(IS)GOTO71Ø,116Ø,144Ø,1 ØØ,14Ø,194Ø 700 GOTO600 71Ø CLS:PRINT:PRINTUSING"RETURN ON EQUITY IS ###.##%";A 720 PRINT: PRINT">>MEASURES THE A AN INCOME. ": GO 980 BILITY TO EARN SUB198Ø 73Ø CLS:PRINT:PRINTUSING"RETENTI TURNOVER ###########";N ON RATE IS ###.##%";B 740 PRINT: PRINT">>THE PERCENTAGE OF EARNINGS RETAINED BY TH E COMPANY. ":GOSUB198Ø 75Ø CLS:PRINT:PRINTUSING"REINVES TMENT RATE IS ###.##%";C 76Ø PRINT:PRINT">>THE RATE OF RE TURN FROM REINVESTING TH E RETAINED EARNINGS. ": GOS

ON TOTAL ASSETS IS OUTSTANDING"; Z: RETURN 780 PRINT: PRINT">>MEASURES MANAG EMENTS ABILITY TO EARN A PROF ASSETS EMPLOYE 790 CLS:PRINT:PRINTUSING"OPERATI NG PROFIT MARGIN IS ###.# 800 PRINT: PRINT">>MARGIN OF PROF ALES.":GOSUB1980 81Ø CLS: PRINT: PRINTUSING" PRETAX PROFIT MARGIN IS ###.##%":F 820 PRINT:PRINT">>MARGIN OF PROF IT BEFORE TAXES, BASED ON TOTAL INCOME.":GOSUB198Ø 83Ø CLS:PRINT:PRINTUSING"TAX RAT 84Ø PRINT:PRINT">>RATE OF TAXES ON INCOME. ": GOSUB1980 850 CLS: PRINT: PRINTUSING "CURRENT RATIO IS ####.##:1";I 860 PRINT: PRINT">>PERCENT OF CUR CURRENT LIABIL ITIES.":GOSUB198Ø 87Ø CLS: PRINT: PRINTUSING" CAPITAL STRUCTURE IS S##########;J 880 PRINT: PRINT">>THE SUM OF OWN ER EOUITY OR STOCKHOLDERS E OUITY AND LONG-TERM DEBTS.":G 89Ø CLS:PRINT:PRINTUSING"CASH FL OW IS \$#############:K 900 PRINT: PRINT">>THE SUM OF NET DEPRECIATION." PROFIT AND :GOSUB1980 910 CLS: PRINT: PRINTUSING "EARNING S PER SHARE IS \$######.##";L 920 PRINT:PRINT">>PROFIT PER SHA RE OF COMMON STOCK. ":GOSUB1 93Ø CLS:PRINT:PRINTUSING"EOUITY 94Ø PRINT: PRINT" >> TIMES EQUITY I S TURNED OVER. ":GOSUB198Ø 950 CLS: PRINT: PRINTUSING"NET PRO FIT MARGIN IS ###.##%";H 96Ø PRINT:PRINT">>PERCENT OF PRO FIT EARNED, ALES.":GOSUB198Ø 97Ø CLS:PRINT:PRINTUSING"EOUITY TO DEBT IS ###.##:1";AA

980 PRINT: PRINT">>SHOWS THE EOUI TY COMPARED TO THE TOTAL LIAB ###.# ILITIES.":GOSUB1980 990 CLS:PRINT:PRINT" CAPITAL C ONTRIBUTIONS: ": PRINT: PRINTUSING" CREDITORS EQUITY IS ###.##%";AC: PRINTUSING"OWNERS EQUITY IS ###. ##%";AD 1000 PRINT:PRINT">>PERCENT OF TO TAL EOUITIES TO EACH.":GOSUB1 98Ø 1010 CLS:PRINT:PRINTUSING"DIVIDE ND YIELD IS ###.##%";AE 1020 PRINT: PRINT">>RATE EARNED B Y STOCKHOLDERS, BASED ON CURR ENT MARKET RATE. ": GOSUB1980 1030 CLS:PRINT:PRINTUSING"PRICE-EARNINGS RATIO IS####.##:1";AF 1040 PRINT: PRINT">>SHOWS THE PRI COMPARED TO E CE PER SHARE ARNINGS.":GOSUB198Ø 1050 CLS: PRINT: PRINTUSING "ACID-T EST RATIO IS ###.##:1";AG 1060 PRINT:PRINT">>PERCENT OF AS SETS THAT CAN BE OUICKLY CONVE RTED TO CASH, OVER CURRENT LIABILITIES. ": GOSUB198Ø 1070 CLS:PRINT:PRINTUSING"ACCOUN TS RECEIVABLE TURNOVER IS ##### #.##":AH 1080 PRINT: PRINT">>INDICATES HOW LONG IT TAKES TO COLLECT DE BTS.":GOSUB198Ø 1090 CLS:PRINT:PRINTUSING"BOOK V ALUE PER SHARE IS \$####.##";AI RE OF COMMON STOCK IN THE COMPANIES BOOKS. ": GOSUB1980 1110 CLS:PRINT:PRINTUSING"OPERAT ING EXPENCE RATIO IS ###. ##:1";AJ 112Ø PRINT: PRINT">>PERCENT OF OP ERATING EXPENCES, BASED ON NET SALES.":GOSUB198Ø 113Ø CLS:PRINT:PRINTUSING"DEBT R ATIO IS #######:1";AK 114Ø PRINT:PRINT">>PERCENTAGE OF ASSETS FINANCED THROUGH BORRO WING. ": PRINT0484, "PRESS <ENTER> TO RETURN"; :GOSUB199Ø 115Ø GOTO6ØØ BASED ON NET S 1160 CLS:PRINT\*1ST SET:":PRINT:P RINT USING"RETURN ON EQUITY # ###.##%":A 117Ø PRINTUSING"RETENTION RATE

####.##%";B 1180 PRINTUSING"REINVESTMENT RAT ####.##%":C E 1190 PRINTUSING"RETURN ON ASSETS ####.##%";D 1200 PRINTUSING OPER PROFIT MARG IN ####.##%";E 1210 PRINTUSING"PRETAX PROF MARG IN ####.##%":F 122Ø PRINTUSING"TAX RATE ####.##%":G 1230 PRINTUSING"CURRENT RATIO ####.##•1"•T 1240 PRINTUSING"CAPITAL STRUCTUR Е \$########";J 125Ø PRINTUSING"EARNINGS PER SHA RE <sup>®</sup>##########":L 1260 PRINTUSING"CASH FLOW S######### :K 127Ø PRINTUSING"EQUITY TURNOVER ####.##%";N 1280 GOSUB1980 1290 CLS:PRINT"2ND SET: ":PRINT:P RINTUSING"NET PROFIT MARGIN ## ##.##%";H 1300 PRINTUSING"EQUITY TO DEBT ####.##:1";AA 131Ø PRINT"CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS . " 1320 PRINTUSING" CREDITORS EQU ITY ####.##%":AC 1330 PRINTUSING" OWNERS EQUITY ####.##%";AD 1340 PRINTUSING"DIVIDEND YIELD #### ## & ";AE 1100 PRINT: PRINT">>PRICE PER SHA 1350 PRINTUSING"PRICE TO EARNING S ####.##:1";AF 136Ø PRINTUSING"ACID-TEST RATIO ####.##:1":AG 137Ø PRINTUSING"ACC RECEV TURNOV 138Ø PRINTUSING"BOOK VALUE / SHA RE \$######.##";AI 139Ø PRINTUSING"OPER EXP RATIO ####.##:1";AJ 1400 PRINTUSING"DEBT RATIO ####.##:1";AK 1410 PRINT0484, "PRESS <ENTER> TO RETURN"; 142Ø GOSUB199Ø 1430 GOTO600 1440 CLS:PRINT"ENTER HEADING INF ORMATION. ": PRINT 1450 PRINT"CO. OR CORP. NAME":LI NE INPUT">";AS Listing continued

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1460 PRINT DATE ON THE FINANCIAL REPORT":LINE INPUT">";B\$ 1470 CLS:PRINT041, \*\*\* WARNING \*\*

1480 PRINT"BE SURE THAT THE PRIN TER IS ON, THE PAPER IS INSERTED CORRECTLY AND THE CABLES ARE PL UGGED IN!!" 149Ø P1\$="\$#########":P2\$="#####

#.##%":P3\$="#####.##:1":P4\$="\$## \*\*\*\* 1500 PRINT@486, PRESS <ENTER> TO

GO"::GOSUB199Ø 151Ø PRINT@457, "ARE YOU SURE ?" :PRINT@486," (N)O OR (G)O

152Ø EXEC44539:I\$=INKEY\$ 153Ø IFI\$="N"THEN6ØØ 154Ø IFI\$<>"G"THEN152Ø 155Ø CLS:PRINT"PRINTING..." 156Ø C\$=STRING\$(3Ø,"-") 157Ø PRINT#-2:PRINT#-2,TAB(25)C\$ :PRINT#-2 158Ø PRINT#-2, TAB(26) FINANCIAL STATEMENT ANALYSIS" 159Ø ZZ=INT((8Ø-LEN(A\$))/2):PRIN T#-2,TAB(ZZ)A\$ 1600 PRINT#-2,TAB(29)"For the Pe riod Endina" 161Ø ZZ=INT((8Ø-LEN(B\$))/2):PRIN T # - 2, TAB(ZZ)B\$ 162Ø PRINT#-2:PRINT#-2,TAB(25)C\$ : PRINT#-2: PRINT#-2: PRINT#-2 163Ø PRINT#-2, TAB(3Ø) "BALANCE SH EET DATA: ": PRINT#-2 164Ø PRINT#-2,TAB(5)"Quick asset s";:PRINT#-2,TAB(24);:PRINT#-2,U SINGP1\$;BB;:PRINT#-2,TAB(45) Tot al liabilities";:PRINT#-2,TAB(64 );:PRINT#-2,USINGPl\$;X 165Ø PRINT#-2,TAB(5)"Current ass ets"::PRINT#-2,TAB(24)::PRINT#-2 ,USINGP1\$;R;:PRINT#-2,TAB(45)"Ow ner's equity";:PRINT#-2,TAB(64);

:PRINT#-2,USINGP1\$;P 166Ø PRINT#-2,TAB(5) Total asset s";:PRINT#~2,TAB(24);:PRINT#-2,U SINGP1\$;BE;:PRINT#-2,TAB(45)\*Lon q term debts";:PRINT#-2,TAB(64); :PRINT#-2,USINGPl\$;W 167Ø PRINT#-2,TAB(5)"Accounts re ceivable";:PRINT#-2,TAB(24);:PRI NT#-2,USINGPl\$;BC;:PRINT#-2,TAB(

45) "Shares outstanding";: PRINT#-2, TAB(64); : PRINT#-2, USINGP1\$; Z

168Ø PRINT#-2,TAB(5)"Current lia bilities"::PRINT#-2,TAB(24)::PRI NT#-2,USINGP1\$;V

1690 PRINT#-2:PRINT#-2:PRINT#-2, TAB(29) "INCOME STATEMENT DATA: ": PRTNT#-2

1700 PRINT#-2, TAB(5) "Total incom e"::PRINT#-2,TAB(24):PRINT#-2,U SINGPl\$;M;:PRINT#-2,TAB(45)"Oper ating profit";:PRINT#-2,TAB(64); :PRINT#-2,USINGP1\$;S

171Ø PRINT#-2,TAB(5)"Net sales"; :PRINT#-2,TAB(24)::PRINT#-2,USINGPl\$;T;:PRINT#-2,TAB(45)"Total t

axes";:PRINT#-2,TAB(64);:PRINT#-2,USINGP1\$:U

172Ø PRINT#-2, TAB(5) "Operating e xpences\*;:PRINT#-2,TAB(24);:PRIN T#-2,USINGP1; BD;: PRINT#-2,TAB(4 5)"Net income"::PRINT#-2,TAB(64) ;:PRINT#-2,USINGPl\$;0

173Ø PRINT#-2,TAB(5)"Depreciatio n";:PRINT#-2,TAB(24);:PRINT#-2,U SINGP1S:Y

TAB(34) "OTHER DATA: ": PRINT#-2 aid"::PRINT#-2,TAB(24)::PRINT#-2 ,USINGP1\$:0::PRINT#-2,TAB(45)"Ma rket price/share";:PRINT#-2,TAB( 64);:PRINT#-2,USINGP4\$;BA ,TAB(33)"ANALYSIS DATA: ": PRINT#-2

177Ø PRINT#-2,TAB(5)"Return on e guity";:PRINT#-2,TAB(24);:PRINT# -2, USINGP2\$; A; : PRINT#-2, TAB(45)" Net profit margin";:PRINT#-2,TAB (64);:PRINT#-2,USINGP2\$;H 178Ø PRINT#-2, TAB(5) "Retention r ate"::PRINT#-2,TAB(24)::PRINT#-2 ,USINGP2\$;B;:PRINT#-2,TAB(45)"Eq uity-to-debt";:PRINT#-2,TAB(64); :PRINT#-2,USINGP3\$;AA 179Ø PRINT#-2,TAB(5)"Reinvestmen t rate";:PRINT#-2,TAB(24);:PRINT #-2,USINGP2\$;C;:PRINT#-2,TAB(45) "Capital contribution:" 1800 PRINT#-2,TAB(5)"Return on a

ssets";:PRINT#-2,TAB(24);:PRINT# -2, USINGP2\$;D;:PRINT#-2, TAB(47)" (64);:PRINT#-2,USINGP2\$;AC 181Ø PRINT#-2,TAB(5)"Oper. profi t margin";:PRINT#-2,TAB(24);:PRI N199ØELSE RETURN

NT # -2, USINGP2; E; : PRINT # -2, TAB(4)7) "Owner's equity";:PRINT#-2,TAB (64);:PRINT#-2,USINGP2\$;AD 1820 PRINT#-2, TAB(5) Pretax prof . margin"::PRINT#-2,TAB(24):PRI NT#-2,USINGP2\$;F;:PRINT#-2,TAB(4 5) "Dividend yield";: PRINT#-2, TAB (64);:PRINT#-2,USINGP2\$;AE 183Ø PRINT#-2,TAB(5)"Tax rate";: PRINT#-2, TAB(24); : PRINT#-2, USING P2\$;G;:PRINT#-2,TAB(45)"Price-ea rning ratio"::PRINT#-2,TAB(64):: PRINT#-2,USINGP3\$;AF 184Ø PRINT#-2,TAB(5)"Current rat io"::PRINT#-2,TAB(24)::PRINT#-2, USINGP3\$;I;:PRINT#-2,TAB(45)"Aci d-test ratio";:PRINT#-2,TAB(64); :PRINT#~2,USINGP3\$;AG 185Ø PRINT#-2, TAB(5) "Capital str ucture";:PRINT#-2,TAB(24);:PRINT #-2, USINGPl\$; J; : PRINT#-2, TAB(45) "Acc. rec. turnover"::PRINT#-2,T AB(64);:PRINT#-2,USING"#### TIME S":AH 174Ø PRINT#-2:PRINT#-2:PRINT#-2, 186Ø PRINT#-2,TAB(5)"Cash flow"; :PRINT#-2,TAB(24);:PRINT#-2,USIN 175Ø PRINT#-2,TAB(5)"Dividends p GPl\$;K;:PRINT#-2,TAB(45)"Book va lue/share";:PRINT#-2,TAB(64);:PR INT#-2,USINGP4\$;AI 187Ø PRINT#-2,TAB(5)"Earnings pe r share";:PRINT#-2,TAB(24);:PRIN 176Ø PRINT#-2: PRINT#-2: PRINT#-2 T#-2, USINGP4\$; L;: PRINT#-2, TAB(45 )"Oper. expence ratio";:PRINT#-2 ,TAB(64);:PRINT#-2,USINGP3\$;AJ 1880 PRINT#-2, TAB(5) "Equity turn over";:PRINT#-2,TAB(24);:PRINT#-2, USINGP2\$;N;:PRINT#-2, TAB(45) "D ebt ratio"::PRINT#-2,TAB(64)::PR INT#-2,USINGP3\$;AK 189Ø PRINT#-2:PRINT#-2 1900 PRINT: PRINT DO YOU WANT ANO THER COPY ? (Y/N)"; 191Ø EXEC44539:I\$=INKEY\$ 192Ø IFI\$<>"Y"THEN6ØØ 193Ø FORXX=1TO16:PRINT#-2:NEXT:G OTO155Ø 194Ø PRINT@485,"ARE YOU SURE? (Y /N)"; 195Ø EXEC44539:I\$=INKEY\$ 196Ø IFI\$="Y"THENCLS:END 197Ø GOTO6ØØ Creditor's equity";:PRINT#-2,TAB 1980 PRINT@483,"PRESS <ENTER> TO CONTINUE"; 199Ø I\$=INKEY\$:IFI\$<>CHR\$(13)THE

## The AUTO Difference (Article on page 40)

Program Listing 1. Autonum Basic Driver

5 CLEAR200,32199 10 FOR I= 32200 TO 32667 20 READ X 30 POKE I,X 40 NEXT I 5Ø EXEC322ØØ 6Ø DATA 79, 95, 2Ø6, 1, 32, 166 , 196, 39 7Ø DATA 6, 235, 196, 51, 74, 32 , 246, 202 8Ø DATA 128, 247, 125, 25Ø, 134 1, 167, 196 9Ø DATA 142, 125, 243, 175, 65, 142, 125, 249 100 DATA 175, 67, 111, 74, 142, Ø, 1Ø, 191 11Ø DATA 127, 154, 57, 65, 85, 84, 207, 126 12Ø DATA 1, 128, 226, 142, 125, 247, 126, 173 13Ø DATA 212, 38, 1Ø, 141, 94, 243, 127, 154 140 DATA 190, 127, 154, 32, 46, 129, 44, 38 15Ø DATA 18, 141, 8Ø, 52, 6, 18 9, 178, 109 16Ø DATA 189, 183, 61, 53, 6, 5 2, 16, 227 17Ø DATA 225, 32, 24, 189, 183, 61, 52, 16 18Ø DATA 157, 165, 38, 7, 53, 6 , 19Ø, 127 19Ø DATA 154, 32, 8, 189, 178, 109, 189, 183 200 DATA 61, 53, 6, 16, 131, 24 9, 255, 35 21Ø DATA 2, 32, 68, 253, 127, 1 52, 48, 31 22Ø DATA 14Ø, 249, 255, 37, 5, 142, 126, 183 23Ø DATA 32, 56, 48, 1, 191, 12 7, 154, 134 24Ø DATA 126, 183, 1, 13Ø, 142, 126, 205, 191 25Ø DATA 1, 131, 57, 174, 159, Ø, 25, 39

26Ø DATA 22, 158, 27, 48, 3Ø, 5 , 24, 129 2, 16, 236 46Ø DATA 21, 39, 31, 129, 3, 39 27Ø DATA 13Ø, 16, 163, 228, 39, , 42, 129 4, 156, 25 47Ø DATA 31, 35, 231, 193, 245, 28Ø DATA 34, 245, 5Ø, 98, 236, 34, 227, 189 2, 57, 79 480 DATA 162, 130, 167, 128, 92 29Ø DATA 95, 57, 14Ø, 249, 255, , 32, 219, 93 35, 69, 142 49Ø DATA 39, 216, 189, 162, 13Ø 300 DATA 126, 166, 134, 57, 183 , 90, 48, 31 , 1, 13Ø, 214 500 DATA 32, 208, 93, 39, 205, 31Ø DATA 137, 197, 31, 39, 5, 1 134, 8, 189 34, 13, 189 51Ø DATA 162, 13Ø, 48, 31, 9Ø, 32Ø DATA 162, 13Ø, 166, 128, 39 38, 248, 32 5, 189, 162 52Ø DATA 193, 134, 57, 183, 1, 33Ø DATA 13Ø, 32, 247, 126, 172 13Ø, 134, 13 53Ø DATA 126, 162, 13Ø, 5Ø, 98, , 118, 66, 65 34Ø DATA 68, 32, 76, 73, 78, 69 189, 162, 13Ø , 32, 78 54Ø DATA 79, 167, 132, 142, 2, 35Ø DATA 85, 77, 66, 69, 82, 13 22Ø, 57, 52 , Ø, 66 55Ø DATA 86, 2Ø6, 1, 218, 16, 1 42, 1, 217 36Ø DATA 65, 68, 32, 73, 78, 67 56Ø DATA 111, 164, 237, 196, 16 , 82, 69 37Ø DATA 77, 69, 78, 84, 32, 86 6, 65, 167, 66 57Ø DATA 134, 1Ø, 141, 18, 61, , 65, 76 38Ø DATA 85, 69, 13, Ø, 57, 15Ø 80, 235, 66 , 104, 76 58Ø DATA 2Ø3, 48, 231, 162, 1Ø9 39Ø DATA 39, 1, 57, 19Ø, 127, 1 , 65, 38, 236 59Ø DATA 1Ø9, 196, 38, 232, 53, 52, 141, 17Ø 400 DATA 31, 16, 141, 115, 243, 214, 52, 2 6ØØ DATA 79, 23Ø, 196, 141, 1Ø, 127, 154, 37 41Ø DATA 166, 253, 127, 152, 14 231, 196, 23Ø 2, 2, 221, 166 61Ø DATA 65, 141, 4, 231, 65, 5 42Ø DATA 16Ø, 39, 7, 167, 128, 3, 130, 142 189, 162, 13Ø 62Ø DATA Ø, 8, 88, 73, 161, 98, 43Ø DATA 32, 245, 134, 32, 167, 37, 3 128, 189, 162 63Ø DATA 16Ø, 98, 92, 48, 31, 3 44Ø DATA 13Ø, 95, 189, 161, 118 8, 243, 57 , 132, 127, 129 64Ø DATA Ø, 14Ø, Ø, 1Ø, 255, Ø, 45Ø DATA 13, 39, 64, 129, 8, 39 255, Ø

Program Listing 2. Autonum Source-Code Listing

			00100 00110 00120	*PROGRA *WRITTE *FOLLOW	M AUTONU N BY JEF ING IS I	M F MIKEL NITIALIZA	ATION ROUTINE
7 DC 8 7 DC 8 7 DC 9	4F 5F		00130 00140 00150 00160	START	ORG CLRA CLRB	32200	SU BASIC WILL RECOGNIZE 'AUTO'
7DCA 7DCD 7DCF 7DD1 7DD3	CE A 6 2 7 EB 3 3	0120 C4 06 C4 4A	00170 00180 00190 00200 00210	LOOPO	LDU LDA BEQ ADDB LEAU	#288 ,U PNTR ,U 10.U	ADDRESS OF FIRST WORD LIST BLOCK IS IT LAST BLOCK? GO IF IT IS LAST BLOCK LST TKN VALU+NMBR OF TKNS IN BLCK U=ADDRESS OF NEXT BLOCK
7DD5	20	F6	00220		BRA	LOOPO	REPEAT UNTIL LAST BLOCK FOUND

7007	CA	80	00230	DNTD	OPR	±128	B-TOKEN VALUE-128
7000	- T	700	00230	FNIK	ORD	#120	CAMP DOD SCUPCKE DOUGTND
7009	F /	/DFA	00240		STB	SUBVAL	SAVE FOR CHECK ROUTINE
/DDC	86	01	00250		LDA	\$1	NUMBER OF WORDS=1
7 dde	A7	C4	00260		STA	, U	SAVE IN NUMBER-OF-WORDS POINTER
7 D E O	8E	7DF3	00270		LDX	LIST	LOCATION OF WORD LIST
7DE3	AF	41	00280		STX	1.0	SAVE IN WORD LIST POINTER
7DE5	8E	7059	00290		T.DX	#CHECK	ADDRESS OF TOKEN CHECK ROUTINE
7058	ΔF	13	00200		CON	2 11	CAVE IN THE ADDRESS
7000	60	4.5	00300		517	3,0	SAVE IN JUMP ADDRESS
TOLA	or	4 A	00310		CLR	10,0	SIGNAL LAST BLOCK OF DATA
/DEC	8E	000A	00320		LDX	#10	DEFAULT LINE INCREMENT
7DEF	BF	7F9A	00330		STX	LININC	SAVE FOR 'AUTO'
7 d f 2	39		00340		RTS		
			00350	*DATA FO	OR BASIC	JMP TBL	E.TOKEN CHECKING ROUTINE
7053		41	00360	LIST	FCC	/AIIT/	
7056		CE	00370	5151	FCP	10+128	
7007		Cr	00370		FCB	07120	
/ DF /		/EU1	00380	TABLE	FDB	AUTO	
/DF9		80	00390	CHECK	FCB	128	
7 df A			00400	SUBVAL	RMB	1	
7dfb	8 E	7 DF 7	00410		LDX	#TABLE	X=ADDRESS OF JUMP TABLE
7 DFE	7E	ADD4	00420		IMP	44500	RETRN CNTRL TO BASIC INTERPRETER
7601	26	ΠΔ	00430	AUTO	DNF	CETNUM	RENCH IF AUTO IS NOT TYPED
7001	20	ED.	00450	NULO	DOD	GEINUM	
/E03	60	DE .	00440		BSR	FNDEND	FIND VALUE OF LAST LINE NUMBER
/E05	F۵	/F9A	00450		ADDD	LININC	ADD INCRMT TO LAST LINE NUMBR
7E08	BE	7F9A	00460		LDX	LININC	X≈VALUE OF INCREMENT
7E0B	20	2 E	00470		BRA	SETUP	STORE AND RETURN TO BASIC
7E0D	81	2C	00480	GETNUM	CMPA	<b>*</b> *.	NEXT CHARACTER A COMMA?
7EOF	26	12	00490		BNE	LNDEF	GO IF NOT A COMMA
7611	80	50	00500		BCD	ENDEND	FIND VALUE OF LAST LINE NUMBER
7612	24	06	00500		DOK	T ND LND	CAVE I THE NUMBER VALUE
7613	34	00	00510		PSRS	0	SAVE LINE NUMBER VALUE
/E15	BD	B26D	00520		JSR	456//	SYNTAX CHECK FOR ','
7E18	BD	B73D	00530		JSR	46909	GET VALUE OF LINE INCREMENT
7ElB	35	06	00540		PULS	D	RESTORE VALUE OF LAST LINE NUMBER
7ElD	34	10	00550	ADDLIN	PSHS	х	SAVE INCREMENT VALUE FOR ADDITION
7ELE	E3	El	00560		ADDD	· S++	ADD IT TO LINE NUMBER VALUE
7521	20	19	00570		DDA	CETTID	STORE LINE NUMBER INCREMENT
7021	20	10	00570		JORA	3610F	STORE LINE NOMBER, INCREMENT
1623	BD	B/3D	00580	LNDEF	JSR	46909	GET LINE NUMBER VALUE
/E26	34	10	00590		PSHS	X	SAVE LINE NUMBER VALUE
7E28	9D	A5	00600		JSR	165	END OF LINE/COMMAND?
7E2A	26	07	00610		BNE	GTINC	GO IF NOT END OF LINE/COMMAND
7E2C	35	06	00620		PULS	D	D=LINE NUMBER VALUE
7E2E	BE	7 . 9 .	00630		LDX	T. TN TNC	X=INCREMENT VALUE
7531	20	09	00640		BDA	SETUD	STORE LINE NUMBER AND INCREMENT
7631	20	00	00650	COTNO	JCD	3610F	STORE LINE NORBER AND INCREMENT
1533	BD	BZOD	00650	GTINC	JSR	436//	SINTAX CHECK FOR A COMMA
/E36	BD	B/3D	00660		JSR	46909	GET VALUE OF INCREMENT
7E39	35	06	00670		PULS	D	D≈LINE NUMBER VALUE
7E3B	1083	F9FF	00680	SETUP	CMPD	#63999	ILLEGAL LINE NÜMBER VALUE?
7E3F	23	02	00690		BLS	GDNMBR	GO IF NOT ILLEGAL VALUE
7E41	20	44	00700		BRĂ	BLERR	PRINT BAD LINE NUMBER
7643	PD	7	00710	GDNMBR	STD	FRSTLN	SAVE LINE NMBR VALU FOR PRNTOUT
7546	20	1.5	00720	02	LEAX	-1.8	SUBTRACT ONE FROM INCREMENT VALUE
7040	50	POPP	00720		CHRY	* 6 2000	INCREMENT VALUE TOO LARCES
7540	20	r 7 r r	00730			#03777	CO LE NOT TOO LADCE
7E4B	25	05	00740		BLO	GDINC	GO IF NOI TOU LARGE
7E4D	8E	7EB7	00750		LDX	<pre>#BDINC</pre>	X=ADDRESS OF 'BAD INCREMENT' MESSA
7E50	20	38	00760		BRA	PNTERR	GO PRINT IT
7E52	30	01	00770	GDINC	LEAX	1,X	INCREMENT=ORIGINAL VALUE
7E54	BF	7F9A	00780		STX	LININC	SAVE FOR OUTPUT
7E57	86	7 E	00790		LDA	\$126	SET UP RAM HOOK
7559	B7	0182	00800		STA	386	TO JUMP TO NUMOUT ROUTINE
7550	0.5	7500	00010		LDA	ANUMOUT.	
7550	0L DD	7200	00010		CON	207	
/EDF	BF	0183	00820		51%	301	
7E62	39		00830		RTS		
7E63	AE	9F 0019	00840	FNDEND	LDX	[25]	X<>U IF A PROGRAM IS PRESENT
7E67	27	16	00850		BEQ	NOPRG	GO IF NONE IN MEMORY
7E69	9 E	18	00860		LDX	27	X=END OF BASIC PROGRAM+2
7E6B	30	1 F	00870		LEAX	-2.X	X=END OF BASIC PROGRAM
7560	34	10	000000		DCHC	x - /	SAVE FOR COMPARISON
7565	EC.	10	00000	1 0081	100	~ ×	CHECK FOR BEGINNING OF LAST TIME
100	1012	02	000000	LOOPI	CHDD	1-0	FOUND RECENSIONS
/E/1	LUAJ	E4	00900		CMPD	, 5	
/E74	27	04	00910		REQ	GOTLIN	GU IF SU
7E76	9C	19	00920		CMPX	25	CHECKED ENTIRE PROGRAM?
7E78	22	F5	00930		BHI	LOOPl	REPEAT IF NOT
7E7A	32	62	00940	GOTLIN	LEAS	2,5	RESTORE STACK
7E7C	EC	02	00950		LDD	2, X	D≈VALUE OF LAST LINE NUMBER
7575	30		00060		RTS		
1010	57		00700				

5

Listing continued

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7E7F 4F		00970 NOPRG	CLRA		D=NO LINE NUMBER
7000 50		00000	CLDD		
7600 JF		00980	CLRD		
7E81 39		00990	RTS		
7E82 8C	F9FF	01000 SNCHK	CMPX	#63999	DOES X CONTAIN AN ILLEGAL VALUE?
7595 23	45	01010	DIC	OKNUM	DETEN TE NOT DENTIEND I THE NMED!
7605 25	4.5	01010	DLS	UKNUM	REIKN IF NOI, FRNI BAD LINE NHBR
7E87 8E	7EA6	01020 BLERR	LDX	BDNUM	X≈ADDRESS OF "BAD LINE" MESSAGE
7E8A 86	39	01030 PNTERR	LDA	#57	CLOSE RAM
7000 07	0100	01040	000	200	
LEGC BI	0182	01040	STA	390	HOOK
7E8F D6	89	01050	LDB	137	CHECK TO SEE OF A CARRIAGE RETURN
7691 65	16	01060	RITR	#31	NEEDS TO BE PRINTED
7002 27	25	01000	DIID	"JI	
/E93 2/	05	01070	REÕ	SKIPZ	GO IF NOT
7E95 86	0 D	01080	LDA	#13	PRINT A
7E97 BD	A 282	01090	ISR	41602	CARRIAGE RETURN
7000 00		01000 00000	101	11001	
EYA AD	80	UIIUU SKIP2	LDA	, X +	A≃NEXT CHARACTER IN MESSAGE
7E9C 27	05	01110	BEQ	ENDMES	GO IF LAST ONE
7F9F BD	1282	01120	TCP	41602	DDINT CHADACTED
700000	202	01120	000	41002	
/EAL 20	F /	01130	BRA	SKIPZ	REPEAT
7EA3 7E	AC76	01140 ENDMES	JMP	44150	TRANSFER CONTROL TO BASIC
7516	4.2	01150 PDN/IM	FCC		NE NUMBER /
7280	42	OTISO BDNON	rcc	JEAD LI	NE NONBERY
1582	UD	01160	FCB	13	
7EB6	00	01170	FCB	0	
7587	4.2	01180 PDINC	FCC		CREMENT VALUE/
7501	0.0		100	12	
/ ECA	UD	01190	FCB	13	
7 ECB	00	01200	FCB	0	
7500 20		01210 0000	DTC		
/ 200 37		OIZIO UKNUM			
7ECD 96	68	U1220 NUMOUT	LDA	104	CHECK TO SEE IF
7ECF 4C		01230	INCA		IN THE DIRECT MODE
7000 27	01	01240	REO	DIDCO	CO IR CO
/EDU Z/	01	01240	BLQ	DIRCI	GO IF SO
7ED2 39		01250	RTS		RETURN IF NOT
7ED3 BE	7698	01260 DIRCT	LDX	FRSTLN	X=VALUE OF PRESENT LINE NUMBER
7006 00		01070	DCD	CNCHK	CUECK TO CEE IE IT IC LECN
/ED0 0D	AA	01270	DOR	эмслк	CHECK IO SEE IF II IS LEGAL
7ED8 lF	10	01280	TFR	X,D	D=LINE NUMBER VALUE
7FDA 8D	73	01290	RSR	BIN2DC	CONVERT TO DECIMAL AND PRINT
7000 00		01200	DOR	LINIDO	
TEDC F3	/F9A	01300	ADDD	LININC	D=D+LINE INCREMENT
7EDF 25	A6	01310	BLO	BLERR	GO IF D>63999
7FEL ED	7598	01320	STD	EDCTI N	SAVE FOR NEYT TIME
	71 90	01320	510	170110	
/EE4 8E	0200	01330	LDX	F/33	X=START OF BUFFER
7EE7 A6	A0	01340 LOOP2	LDA	.Y+	A=NEXT CHARACTER IN DECIMAL NMBR
7559 27	07	01350	REO	ENDNUM	CO TE LAST ONE
1669 21	07	01350	BEQ	LINDINOPI	GO IF LASI ONL
7EEB A7	80	01360	STA	, X +	SAVE IN BUFFER
7EED BD	A282	01370	JSR	41602	PRINT IT
7880 20	PE	01200	DDA	1.0002	
/EFU 20	F 0	01380	BRA	1.00PZ	
7EF2 86	20	01390 ENDNUM	LDA	32	A= <space></space>
7FF4 A7	80	01400	STA	. X +	STORE IN BUREER
7006 00	1 2 0 2	01410	100	41 6 0 2	
/EFO BD	A 2 8 2	01410	JSR	41002	PRINT ON SCREEN
7EF9 5F		01420	CLIRB		NUMBER OF CHARACTERS IN BUFFER=0
7EEN DD	1176	01430 10003	TCD	41334	CET VEVEDD CUNDACTED FINCH CUDED
7000	7.0	01450 10015	0.51	4107	GET KETEKD CHARACTER, TERSH CORSK
/EFD 84	/ F	01440	ANDA	#12/	A=POSITIVE VALUE
7EFF 81	0 D	01450	CMPA	#13	ENTER PRESSED?
7501 27	4.0	01460	BEO	ENDIND	CO TE ENTER PRESSED
7002 01		01400	0 U Q	DRDIRI	
7603 81	08	014/0	CMPA	#8	BACKSPACE PRESSED?
7F05 27	18	01480	BEQ	BACK	GO IF BACKSPACE PRESSED
7607 81	15	01490	CMPA	#21	SHIFT BACKSPACE PRESSED?
7107 01	15	01400	CHER	# 4 1	SHIFT DREKSFRED FRESSED.
/FU9 2/	1F	01500	BEQ	ERASE	GO IF SHIFT BACKSPACE PRESSED
7F0B 81	03	01510	CMPA	#3	BREAK KEY PRESSED?
7F0D 27	24	01520	BEO	BRKKEV	GO TE BREAK KEY DERSEN
7FOD 27	20	01520	DEQ	DRKKEI	GO IF BREAK KEI FRESSED
/FUF 81	1F	01530	CMPA	131	WAS KEY PRESSED A CONTROL KEY?
7F11 23	E7	01540	BLS	LOOP3	GO IF SO
7812 01	PE	01550	CHDD	1045	
7F15 C1	rs	01330	CMPB	# 2 4 5	BUFFER FULL:
7F15 22	E 3	01560	BHI	LOOP3	CHK FOR NXT KEY IF BUFER FULL
7F17 BD	A282	01570	JSR	41602	PRINT KEY CHARACTER
7514 47	80	01590	CTA	×.	CTORE CUARACTER IN DURRER
/ TA A/	00	01280	SIA	, ^ +	STORE CHARACIER IN BUFFER
/F1C 5C		01590	INCB		ADD 1 TO AMNT OF CHARS IN BUFER
7F1D 20	DB	01600	BRA	LOOP3	REPEAT
7FIF 5P	00	01610 0167	0000	20012	DURRED PHOMYS
VETE OD		DIGIO BACK	TSTB		DUFFER EMPTIC
7F20 27	D8	01620	BEQ	LOOP3	RETURN IF BUFFER EMPTY
7F22 BD	1282	01630	ISP	41602	PRINT BACKSPACE
7025 55	NE02	01640	DECO	41002	
1542 3A	10	01640	DECB	1 4	DEL DECENT CUNC PROM DUPER
1520 30	T F.	01020	LEAX	- 1, X	DEL PRESENT CHARS FROM BUFER
7F28 20	D0	01660	BRA	LOOP3	
7828 50		01670 59405	TOTO		BUREFD FMDTV2
ITZA DU	-	ULO/U ERASE	121.8		
7F2B 27	CD	01680	BEQ	1.00P3	RETURN IF BUFFER EMPTY
7820 86	0.8	01690	LDA	#8	A=BACKSPACE VALUE
7020 00		01700 10054	ICD	41602	
/FZF BD	AZXZ	01/00 LOOP4	JJK	41002	FRINI DAUROPAUL

7F32 3	0	lF	01710		LEAX	-1,X	DELETE PRESENT CHARACTER
7F34 5	A		01720		DECB		SUBTRCT 1 FROM CHARS IN BUFER
7F35 2	6	F8	01730		BNE	LOOP4	REPEAT UNTIL BUFFER EMPTY
7F37 2	0	Cl	01740		BRĂ	LOOP3	
7F39 8	6	39	01750	BRKKEY	LDA	\$57	CLOSE RAM HOOK
/F3B B	1	0182	01/60		STA	386	
/F3E 8	6	UD	01//0		LDA	#13	PRINT CARRIAGE RETURN
/F4U /	E	A 2 8 2	01/80		JMP	41602	AND RETURN TO BASIC
7045 0	2	62	01/90	ENDINP	LEAS	2,5	RESTORE STACK
7F45 B		A 2 8 2	01800		JSR	41602	PRINT CARRIAGE RETURN
7540 4	7	0.4	01010		CLRA	~	A=U SGNALS END OF INPT
7540 9		01	01020		SIA	***	FLAG END OF BUFFER
7 - 4 - 3	9	02DC	01840		DTC	8/32	RETURN TO PASTC
7F4F 3	4	56	01850	BIN2DC	PCHC	(1. X. D	RETORN TO BASIC
7F51 C	E	OIDA	01860	DIGEDC	LDU	1474	U=SCRATCH USE POINTER
7F54 1	08E	0109	01870		LDY	\$473	Y=END OF BUFFER
7F58 6	F	A4	01880		CLR	Y	FLAG END OF BUFFER
7F5A E	D	C4	01890		STD	, Ū	SAVE D IN SCRATCH AREA
7F5C A	6	41	01900	LOOP5	LDA	i,u	A=LSB OF PRESENT VALUE
7F5E A	7	42	01910		STA	2,0	SAVE FOR DIGIT DETERMINATION
7F60 8	6	0 A	01920		LDA	#10	A=DIVISOR=10
7F62 8	D	12	01930		BSR	DIVIDE	DIVIDE NUMBER BY 10
7F64 3	D		01940		MUL		MULTIPLY RESULT BY 10
7F65 5	0		01950		NEGB		GET REMAINDER
7F66 E	в	42	01960		ADDB	2,0	MAKE VALUE BETWEEN 0 AND 9
7F68 C	в	30	01970		ADDB	#48	MAKE VALUE INTO AN ASCII DIGIT
7 <b>5</b> 6A E	7	A 2	01980		STB	,-Y	SAVE DIGIT IN BUFFER
7F6C 6	D	41	01990		TST	1,0	REPEAT PROCESS
7F6E 2	6	EC	02000		BNE	LOOP5	
7F70 6	D	C4	02010		TST	, U	UNTIL NUMBER IS FINISHED
7F72 2	6	E8	02020		BNE	LOOP5	
7F74 3	5	D 6	02030		PULS	U,X,D,P(	3
7F76 3	4	02	02040	DIVIDE	PSHS	A	SAVE DIVISOR
7F78 4	F	- 1	02050		CLRA		INITIAL RESULT=0
/F/9 E	6	C4	02060		LDB	,0	B=VALUE TO DIVIDE BY 10
/F/B 8	D	UA	02070		BSR	DODIV	DO DIVISION
7F7D E		C4	02080		STB	, 0	STORE NEW VALUE
/F/F E	0	41	02090		LDB	1,0	REPEAT
7002 0		41	02100		BSR	DODIV	PROCESS FOR
7595 3	5	92	02110		210	1,0	LSB OF NUMBER
7597 9	5	02	02120	DODIU	PULS	A,PC	Y-NUMBER OF REDITIONS
7688 5	8	0005	02130	LOOPE		FO	A = NUMBER OF REPIIIIONS
7F8R 4	ğ		02140	10010	ROLA		SHIFT D LEFT ONE PLACE
7F8C A	í	62	02160		CMDA	2 9	TS NUMBER & DIVISOR
7F8E 2	5	03	02170		BLO	CNTDIV	CO LE NOT
7F90 A	õ	62	02180		SUBA	2.5	SUBTRACT DIVISOR FROM NUMBER
7F92 5	č	02	02190		INCB	270	SET CORRESPONDING BIT TO 1
7F93 3	0	1F	02200	CNTDIV	LEAX	-1.X	CONTINUE UNTIL ALL
7895 2	6	F3	02210		BNE	LOOP6	8 REPITIONS DONE
7F97 3	9		02220		RTS		
7F98			02230	FRSTLN	RMB	2	
7F9A			02240	LININC	RMB	2	
		0000	02250		END		
00000	TOTA	L ERRORS					

#### ND OF BUFFER OF BUFFER-1 TO BASIC TCH USE POINTER OF BUFFER ND OF BUFFER IN SCRATCH AREA OF PRESENT VALUE OR DIGIT DETERMINATION SOR=10 NUMBER BY 10 LY RESULT BY 10 MAINDER ALUE BETWEEN 0 AND 9 ALUE INTO AN ASCII DIGIT IGIT IN BUFFER PROCESS NUMBER IS FINISHED IVISOR RESULT=0 TO DIVIDE BY 10 ISION NEW VALUE CESS FOR OF NUMBER ER OF REPITITIONS LEFT ONE PLACE BER > DIVISOR TOM CT DIVISOR FROM NUMBER RRESPONDING BIT TO 1 UE UNTIL ALL

## The John-B System, Part Two

(Article on page 56)

L 2 3 4	REM** REM** REM** REM**	JOHN-B SYSTEM PROJECT POWER CONTROLLER GENERAL USE SOFTWARE (C) 1984, J.F.S./J.J.B.	1Ø CLSØ:PMODE Ø:PC ØØ,16ØØØ:DIM A(22 2Ø MA=16ØØØ:DEFUSE ØØ:BL\$=STRING\$(32) \$(32,128)	CLEAR 1:CLEAR 5 ) R=MA+1:GOSUB 2Ø ,32):BR\$=STRING
5	REM**	NAME: JBPOWER	30 CLS:PRINT"	JOHN-B SYSTEM
5	REM**	V 1.Ø, 11 AUG 84	PROJECT":PRINT"	POWER CONTROLL

ER SOFTWARE":PRINT BR\$:PRINT@448	15Ø FOR H=1 TO 1Ø:NEXT H 'SHORT
,BR\$;:PRINT@484,"(C) 1984, J.F.S	DELAY REQURED.
., J.J.B.";:PRINT@16Ø,;	16Ø POKE MA+115, A(E): POKE MA+113
4Ø PRINT"TYPE HOUSE CODE (A - P)	,C:X=USR(Ø)
";	17Ø GOTO 3Ø
5Ø A\$=INKEY\$:IF A\$=""THEN5Ø ELSE	199Ø REM* STARTUP SUBROUTINE *
T≍ASC(A\$)-64:IF T<1 OR T>16 THE	2000 PRINT@234, "INITIALIZING";
N 5Ø	2Ø1Ø H1\$="6ØEØ2ØAØ1Ø9Ø5ØDØ7ØFØ3Ø
6Ø PRINTA\$:PRINT:POKE MA+114,A(T	BØØØ8Ø4ØCØ2838Ø8185848"
)	2Ø2Ø FOR I=1 TO 22:A(I)=VAL("&H"
7Ø INPUT"ENTER DEVICE NUMBER (1-	+MID\$(H1\$,(I*2)-1,2)):S=S+A(I):N
16)";D	EXT:IF S<>22Ø8 THEN PRINT CHECKS
80 IF D<1 OR D>16 THEN PRINT@224	UM ERROR # 1":END ELSE S=Ø
,BL\$:PRINT@224,;:GOTO 7Ø	2Ø3Ø H2\$="3Ø8DØØ6CE68434Ø48D2F8D
9Ø E=1:S\$="ONOFFALL OFF"	2D8D2B8D21A6Ø1C6Ø48DØCC6Ø5A6Ø28D
100 PRINT@288,;:INPUT"ENTER ACTI	Ø635Ø45A26E5394824Ø28D128DØ825Ø2
ON (ON, OFF, ALL OFF) ";A\$	8DØC5A26F23934Ø634Ø1C6ØØ2ØØ634Ø6
<pre>llØ E=INSTR(S\$,A\$):IF E=Ø THEN P</pre>	34Ø1C6FDB6FF2Ø4424FA86344A26FD86
RINT@288," ** ILLEGAL OPTION **	Ø3F7FF2Ø34Ø286B24A26FDB7FF2Ø35Ø2
":FOR I=1 TO 2000:NEXT:PRINT@288	4A26Ø535Ø135Ø63934Ø286F88AØØ4A26
,BL\$;BL\$;:PRINT@288,;:GOTO 100	FB35Ø22ØDC"
12Ø IF E=3 THEN E=2 ELSE IF E=6	2Ø4Ø FOR I=1 TO 112:S=VAL("&H"+M
THEN E=3	ID\$(H2\$,(I*2)-1,2)):CK=CK+S:POKE
13Ø E=E+16:C=3	I+MA,S:NEXT:IF CK<>9736 THEN PR
14Ø POKE MA+115,A(D):POKE MA+113	INT"CHECKSUM ERROR # 2":END
,3:X=USR(Ø)	2Ø5Ø PK=6528Ø:RETURN

## Screen Symmetry (Article on page 66)

Program Listing 1. Assembly-Language Symmetry

3E00			00100 00110 00120 00130 00140 00150	* S Y M * A GRA * F( * J(	ORG M M E T F APHICS DI OR PMODE DE FINAMO	\$3E00 ******** * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	•
3E00 3E03 3E07 3E11 3E13 3E15 3E18 3E14 3E17 3E21 3E24 3E24 3E26 3E28 3E28 3E28 3E20 3E27 3E21	BD 30 FE 31 10AF CC ED CC ED CC ED CC ED CC ED CC ED CC ED CC ED CC ED CC ED CC	B3ED 8D 016D 00BA C9 0C00 81 1C 2080 81 1000 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 6001 81 12 48D9	00160 00170 00180 00200 00220 00220 00220 00220 00220 00220 00220 00220 00220 00220 00220 00220 00220 00220 00220 00220 00220 00220 00230 00310 00310 00330 00340 00350 00370	FOURPT	JSR JEAX LDU LEAX STY CMPB BEQ LDD STD LDD STD LDD STD LDB STD LDB STD LDD STD LDD STD LDD STD LDD	\$B3ED MIDSCR,F \$\$000A \$0C00,U ;X++ #6 \$51XPT #\$2080 ;X++ #\$1 ;X++ \$\$7F ;X++ #\$7F ;X++ #\$6001 ;X++ \$\$6001 ;X++ \$\$48D9	, GET ARGUMENT CR , POINT TO VRBLE. TABLE , GET START OF SCREEN , POINT TO MID-SCREEN , SAVE POINTER , SIX-WAY2 , YES; GO THERE , INITIALIZE VARIABLES , FOR 4-WAY SYMMETRY , & SAVE , INITIALIZE VARIABLES
3E34	ED	81	00380		STD	, X++	,FOR 6-WAY SYMMETRY

3E36	сс	0901	00390	LDD	#\$0901	AND SAVE
3E39	ED	81	00400	STD	, X++	
3E3B	CC	0096	00410	LDD	#\$0096	
3E3E	ED	81	00420	STD	,X++	
3E40	CC	5A15	00430	LDD	\$\$5A15	
3E43	ED	81	00440	STD	,X++	
3545	CC	DC2B	00450	LDD	#\$DC2R	
3540	CC	7002	00400	510	, A T T #\$7002	
3E4D	ED	81	00480	STD	,X++	
3E4F	15	10	00490 SYMMET	TFR	X.D	A=MSB: B=LSB
3E51	15	8B	00500	TFR	A,DP	, VRBLES NOW IN DPR
		3 F	00510	SETDP	\$3F	
3E53	5 F		00520	CLRB		
3E54	E7	80	00530	STB	, X+	,CLEAR TOPSLP, BITNUM
3E56	E/	80	00540	STB	, X +	, & BITSTR
3550	30	04 90 0105	00550	JID		
3E5E	96	76	00570	LDA	<strtbt< td=""><td>.GET # OF BITS 1ST ROW</td></strtbt<>	.GET # OF BITS 1ST ROW
3E60	34	46	00580 SYMM05	PSHS	D,U	SAVE REGISTERS
3E62	80	08	00590 SYMM10	SUBA	#8	,A FULL BYTE (8 BITS)?
3E64	25	04	00600	BLO	SYMM15	,NO; EXIT
3E66	6 F	C0	00610	CLR	,U+	,CLEAR SCREEN BYTE
3E68	20	F8	00620	BRA	SYMM10	, DO NEXT
JEGA	E6	86	00630 SYMMIS	LDB	A,X	GET VALUE FROM CLRTBL
3565	E 4	C4	00640	CUD	, 0	AND COLONWANIED BIIS
3E70	35	46	00660	PULS	, U	RESTORE REGISTERS
3E72	D3	7 A	00670	ADDD	(SLOPE)	ADJUST # OF BITS/ROW
3E74	33	C8 20	00680	LEAU	\$20,U	, POINT TO NEXT ROW
3E77	1193	74	00690	CMPU	<midscr< td=""><td>,REACHED MIDSCREEN?</td></midscr<>	,REACHED MIDSCREEN?
3e7a	25	E 4	00700	BLO	SYMM05	,NOT YET; GO BACK
3E7C	1F	12	00710	TFR	Х,Ү	Y NOW POINTS TO BITTBL
3E/E	1/	OOBB	00/20	LBSR	MIRROR	,REFLECT INTO QUAD. 2
3584	96	00BA 79	00730		2200BA	CET START OF SCREEN
35.86	33	7.6 C.6	00750	LDA	A II	ADJUST
3E88	9E	74	00760	LDX	<midscr< td=""><td>POINT TO MIDSCREEN</td></midscr<>	POINT TO MIDSCREEN
3E8A	30	88 E4	00770	LEAX	-28,X	ADJUST
3E8D	0 F	76	00780	CLR	< STRTBT	
3E8F	34	50	00790 SYMM20	PSHS	υ,χ	,SAVE REGISTERS
3E91	OF	85	00800	CLR	<ratio< td=""><td>, CLEAR CARRY VALUE</td></ratio<>	, CLEAR CARRY VALUE
3E93	96	80	00810	LDA	<bitct< td=""><td>, # OF BITS TO COPY</td></bitct<>	, # OF BITS TO COPY
3593	97 0 F	86	00820	CLB	COUNT	CIEAD CADDY VALUE
3E99	5F	00	00840	CLRB	(SLFCI	CELAR CARRI VALOL
3E9A	A 6	co	00850	LDA	, U+	GET SCREEN VALUE
3E9C	Dl	76	008P0 SYMM25	CMPB	<strtbt< td=""><td>, PROPER STARTING BIT</td></strtbt<>	, PROPER STARTING BIT
3E9E	27	04	00870	BEQ	SYMM30	,YES; GO ON
3EAO	48		00880	LSLA		,SHIFT OUT UNNECESSARY
3EA1	5C		00890	INCB	a	, BIT & ADJUST BIT #
JEA2	20	F.8	00900	BRA	SIMM25	CET BIT
3EAS	34	06	00910 318830	DCHC	D	SAVE ACCUMULATORS
3EA7	24	08	00930	BCC	SYMM35	BIT WAS NOT SET
3EA9	96	83	00940	LDA	<bitnum< td=""><td>,WHICH BIT DO WE NEED?</td></bitnum<>	,WHICH BIT DO WE NEED?
3EAB	A6	A 6	00950	LDA	A,Y	,GET VALUE FROM TABLE
3ead	AA	84	00960	ORA	, X	,SET BIT ON SCREEN
3EAF	A7	84	00970	STA	, X	
JEBI	DB	86	UU980 SYMM35	LDB	<slpct< td=""><td>,GET CARRY VALUE</td></slpct<>	,GET CARRY VALUE
3582	וח	77	01000	ADDB	CSLUPEZ	POUND OFF NUMBER
3ER7	2E	00	01010	BGT	SYMMAN	NO ADJUSTMENT YET
3EB9	0C	83	01020	INC	<bitnum< td=""><td>ADJUST BIT-POINTER</td></bitnum<>	ADJUST BIT-POINTER
3EBB	96	83	01030	LDA	<bitnum< td=""><td></td></bitnum<>	
3EBD	81	08	01040	CMPA	#8	,BIT-POINTER>7?
3EBF	25	04	01050	BLO	SYMM40	,NO; JUMP AHEAD
JECI	UF	83	01060	CLR	<bitnum< td=""><td>CLEAR VARIABLE</td></bitnum<>	CLEAR VARIABLE
JEC3	3U D7	01	01080 00000	LEAX	1,X	ADJUST SCREEN-POINTER
3507	96	00 85	01000 SYMM40	518	CRATIO	GET THE CARRY VALUE
3EC9	9B	7E	01100	ADDA	CADJUST	ADJUST
3ECB	97	85	01110	STA	<ratio< td=""><td>, SAVE NEW CARRY VALUE</td></ratio<>	, SAVE NEW CARRY VALUE
		-		-		

3ECD 91 7 F 01120 CMPA CADJCMP . "ROUND OFF" VALUE SYMM45 , NO CHANGE NEEDED YET **JECF 2E** 03 01130 BGT -\$20.X ADJUST SCREEN POINTER 3ED1 30 88 EO 01140 L.FAY 01150 SYMM45 PULS р ,RESTORE ACCUMULATORS 3ED4 35 06 3ED6 OA 87 01160 DEC <COUNT ,DECREMENT PIXEL COUNT 3ED8 27 , END OF LINE; JUMP AHEAD 0 A 01170 SYMM50 BEO 3EDA 5C 01180 INCB .BIT# OF SCREEN VALUE \$8 ALL 8 BITS DONE? 3EDB Cl 08 01190 CMPR ,NO; READY TO DO NEXT 3EDD 26 C5 01200 BNE SYMM30 ,GET NEW BYTE & GO BACK 3EDF 5F 01210 CL.RB .U+ 3EEO A6 C0 ĹDA 01220 . SYMM30 3FF2 20 01230 BRA .RESTORE REGISTERS 01240 SYMM50 11.X 3EE4 35 50 PULS <TOPSLP ,GET CARRY VALUE 01250 3EE6 96 82 L.D.A 01260 ADDA <SLOPE1+1 .ADJUST AND SAVE 3EE8 9B 7 B <TOPSLP <SLPCP2 92 81328 STA CMPA SEEC 87 .ROUND OFF ,NO ADJUSTMENT NEEDED YET 3EEE 2E 16 01290 BGT SYMM55 01300 <BITCT ,ADJUST # OF BITS/ROW 3EF0 96 8.0 LDA <INCRM SUBA 3EF2 90 81 01310 3EF4 27 01320 BEO COPY .IF COUNT=0 THEN DONE 25 3EE6 97 80 01330 STA <BITCT , SAVE NEW COUNT <STRTBT ,GET STARTING-BIT POINTER 3EF8 96 76 01340 LDA <VALUE2 , ADJUST 01350 ADDA **JEFA 9B** 79 3EFC 97 76 01360 STA <STRTBT ,& SAVE ,IS BIT# VALID 01370 #8 3EFE 81 08 CMPA SYMM55 .YES: JUMP AHEAD 3F00 25 04 01380 BLO <STRTBT ,NO; REINITIALIZE 3F02 0F 76 01390 CL.R 3804 33 41 01400 LEAU 1.0 .ADJUST SCREEN-POINTER , POINT TO NEXT LINE 01410 SYMM55 LEAU \$20,U 3806 33 C8 20 3F09 0C <BITSTR ."X LINE" STARTING BIT 84 01420 TNC <BITSTR ,GET NEW VALUE & 84 01430 I.DA 3F0B 96 3F0D 81 08 01440 CMPA #8 ,ADJUST IF NEEDED 01450 SYMM60 3F0F 25 05 BLO 01460 3F11 4F CLRA 3F12 OF 84 01470 CLR <BITSTR 01 01480 1,X 3F14 30 LEAX <BITNUM ,STORE VALUE @ BITNUM 3816 97 01490 SYMM60 STA 83 ,START NEW LINE 3F18 16 FF74 01500 LBRA SYMM20 01510 BSR MIRROR ,REFLECT INTO QUAD. 2 3F1B 8D ۱F COPY 01520 >\$00BA ,GET SCREEN START 3F1D FE 00BA L.DU \$17EO,U ,POINT TO LAST ROW 3F20 30 C9 17E0 01530 L.EAX ,BITS/LINE (/2) 3F24 C6 10 01540 COPY10 LDB #S10 STB <COUNT 3F26 D7 87 01550 ,GET VALUE FROM TOP HALF 3F28 EC C1 01560 COPY20 LDD ,U++ 01570 STD ,X++ ,STORE IT IN BOTTOM HALF 3F2A ED 81 3F2C OA 87 01580 DEC <COUNT ,DONE WITH LINE? 01590 BNE COPY20 ,NO; DO NEXT VALUE 3F2E 26 F8 3F30 30 88 CO 01600 LEAX -\$40,X ,ADJUST BOTTOM POINTER 3F33 1193 74 01610 CMPU <MIDSCR ,DONE? 3F36 26 EC 01620 BNE COPY10 ,NO; DO ANOTHER LINE RESTORE DIRECT PAGE CLRA 3F38 4F 01630 3F39 1F 8B 01640 TFR A, DP ,REGISTER & RETURN , TO CALLING PROGRAM 3F3B 39 01650 RTS 3F3C FE 00BA 01660 MIRROR LDU >\$00BA .GET SCREEN START , END OF CURRENT ROW \$20.U 01670 MIRR10 LEAX 3F3F 30 C8 20 3F42 C6 08 01680 LDB #8 ,INITIALIZE COUNT <COUNT 3F44 D7 87 01690 STB 3F46 C6 08 01700 MIRR20 LDB #8 .8 BITS/ACCUMULATOR PSHS R ,SAVE COUNT 3F48 34 Π4 01710 3F4A EC C1 01720 LDD . [] + + .GET SCREEN VALUE 3F4C 48 ,1ST SHIFT INTO CCR 01730 LSLA 01740 MIRR30 3F4D 56 RORB ,ROTATE INTO B 3F4E 49 01750 ,ROTATE INTO A ROLA 3F4F 6A Ε4 01760 DEC ,s ,DECREMENT COUNT 3F51 26 01770 BNE MIRR30 ,ALL BITS NOT DONE YET FΑ 01780 ,ALIGN STACK 3F53 32 61 LEAS 1,S 01790 ,SAVE INVERTED VALUES 3F55 ED 83 STD . - - X 3F57 OA 87 01800 DEC <COUNT ,CURRENT ROW DONE? ,NO; GO BACK 3F59 26 EΒ 01810 BNE MIRR20 , POINT TO NEXT ROW 3F5B 33 C8 10 01820 LEAU \$10,U 3F5E 1193 74 01830 CMPU <MIDSCR ,DONE? ,NO; DO NEXT ROW 3F61 26 DC 01840 BNE MIRR10

01850

3F63 39

RTS

, RETURN

3F64 FF7F 01860 CLRTBL FDB SFF7F 01870 \$3F1F 3F66 3F1F FDB 3F68 01880 FDB \$0F07 0F07 0301 \$0301 3F6A 01890 FDB \$8040 01900 BITTBL FDB 3F6C 8040 3F6E 2010 01910 FDB \$2010 3F70 \$0804 0804 01920 FDB 3F72 0201 01930 FDB \$0201 3F74 01940 MIDSCR RMB 2 48 3F76 01950 STRTBT RMB RMB 3F77 01960 SLPCMP 3F78 01970 VALUE1 RMB 3F79 01980 VALUE2 RMB 3F7A 01990 SLOPE1 RMB 3F7C 02000 SLOPE2 RMB 3F7D 02010.SLPCP2 RMR 3F7E 02020 ADJUST RMR 02030 ADJCMP 3F7F RMB 3F80 02040 BITCT RMB 02050 INCRM RMB 3F81 3F82 02060 TOPSLP RMB 02070 BITNUM RMR 3F83 3F84 RMB 02080 BITSTR 3F85 02090 RATIO RMR 3F86 02100 SLPCT RMB 3F87 02110 COUNT DWB 3E00 02120 END START 00000 TOTAL ERRORS s Program Listing 2. Basic Driver For Symmetry Ø 1Ø DATA189,179,237,48,141,1,1Ø9, 254,0,186,49,201,12,0,16,175,129 ,193,6,39,28,204,32,128,237,129, 204,16,0,237,129,134,3642 2Ø DATA1,237,129,79,237,129,198, END 127,237,129,204,96,1,237,129,32, 30,204,72,217,237,129,204,9,1,23 7,129,204,0,150,237,129,4391 3Ø DATA2Ø4,9Ø,21,237,129,2Ø4,22Ø ,91,237,129,204,112,2,237,129,31 ,16,31,139,95,231,128,231,128,23 1,132,48,141,1,14,150,118,4111 4Ø DATA52,7Ø,128,8,37,4,111,192, 32,248,23Ø,134,228,196,231,196,5 3EØØ 3,70,211,122,51,200,32,17,147,11 6,37,228,31,18,23,Ø,3453 5Ø DATA187,254,Ø,186,15Ø,12Ø,51, 198,158,116,48,136,228,15,118,52 ,80,15,133,150,128,151,135,15,13 4,95,166,192,209,118,39,4,3781 6Ø DATA72,92,32,248,72,52,6,36,8 ,150,131,166,166,170,132,167,132 ,214,134,219,124,209,119,46,12,1 2,131,15Ø,131,129,8,37,35Ø7 7Ø DATA4,15,131,48,1,215,134,15Ø ,133,155,126,151,133,145,127,46,

3,48,136,224,53,6,10,135,39,10,9 2,193,8,38,197,95,3001 8Ø DATA166,192,32,192,53,8Ø,15Ø, 130,155,123,151,130,145,125,46,2 2,150,128,144,129,39,37,151,128, 150,118,155,121,151,118,129,8,37 9Ø DATA37,4,15,118,51,65,51,2ØØ, 32,12,132,150,132,129,8,37,5,79, 15,132,48,1,151,131,22,255,116,1 41,31,254,Ø,186,274Ø 100 DATA48,201,23,224,198,16,215 ,135,236,193,237,129,10,135,38,2 48,48,136,192,17,147,116,38,236, 79,31,139,57,254,Ø,186,48,4Ø1Ø 110 DATA200,32,198,8,215,135,198 ,8,52,4,236,193,72,86,73,106,228 ,38,250,50,97,237,131,10,135,38, 235,51,200,16,17,147,3696 12Ø DATA116,38,22Ø,57,255,127,63 ,31,15,7,3,1,128,64,32,16,8,4,2, 1,1188 13Ø CLEAR2ØØ,15871: L=1Ø:CS=Ø:CL 14Ø FORX=15872 TO16243:READA:IFA >255THEN16Ø 15Ø CS=CS+A:POKEX,A:NEXT:GOTO 17 16Ø IFCS<>A THEN18ØELSEL=L+1Ø:CS  $=\emptyset:X=X-1:NEXT$ 17Ø PRINT"SUCCESSFUL RUN":PRINT" MACHINE CODE IN MEMORY": END 180 PRINT"DATA ERROR IN LINE";L:

Program Listing 3. Sample Program

1Ø PMODE4,1:SCREEN1,1:DEFUSRØ=&H 3EØØ 2Ø PCLS:FORX=1TO2Ø 3Ø LINE-(RND(96)+31,RND(96)-1),P SET:NEXT 4Ø A\$=INKEY\$:IFA\$="6"ORA\$="4"THE NA=USRØ(VAL(A\$))ELSE4Ø 5Ø IFINKEY\$=""THEN5Ø ELSE2Ø



HARDWARE by James J. Barbarello

Complete the hardware part of this project and prepare for the final setup.

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JOHN-B Power Controller

Ed. Note: This is the second of a three-part article, which shows you how to build a personassistance/home-control system around your CoCo. Last month, author Jim Barbarello gave instructions for building the Phone I/O and Puff Switch assemblies. This month he describes how to construct the Sequencer and Power Controller.

he sequence controller (or Sequencer) allows the selection of one of eight different devices, or the "off" state where none of the devices is selected. Typical uses include connecting a number of transistor radios (each tuned to a different station) to allow the user to select different programs. Even ac-powered devices such as a tape recorder or TV can be controlled by having the Sequencer power a relay to provide current to the device. You can expand the sequencer's use by remotely switching the S puff switch input through the Power Controller. You'll be able to turn on the TV, change channels, and turn it off again with just the S and C puff switches! Referring to Fig. 1, notice that the S switch input is debounced using the same circuit as found in the Phone I/O (IC1A). The pulse output from IC1A sequences (or clocks) IC2, a 4017 decade counter. In its initial condition, pin 3 (QO) is high and all other outputs are low. At the first pulse, QO goes low and Q1 (pin 2) goes high. This high level turns on transistor Q1, shorting it to ground. Current can now flow through R9 and LD1 (a lightemitting diode, or LED), causing it to light and signaling that the device connected to J1 is now energized. The tip of J1 is connected to the 9-volt source and the ring is connected through Q1 to ground.

At the next closure of the S switch, Q1 goes low and Q2 (pin 4) goes high. This sequence continues until it reaches Q9. Here, the high level resets IC2 (via reset pin 15). This starts the cycle again at Q0. Thus you have one "off" position (Q0, with nothing connected to

> System Requirements 16K RAM Extended Color Basic

it) and eight "on" positions (Q1 through Q8). DIP switch 1 (DS1) lets you shorten the cycle if you want to control fewer than eight devices. As an example, if you close switch 5 in DS1, the cycle will be shortened to four steps (since a high level at Q5 passes through DS1 to pin 15 and reset IC2).

S

R

#### Construction

6 H N - R

Begin by fabricating a PC board from the pattern shown in Fig. 2. Mount all components on the board (see Table 1 for a parts list), being sure to observe the orientation shown for C1, IC1, IC2, and all diodes and LEDs. You need to install diodes D1 through D8 only if the particular output is to control a relay. Since IC1 and IC2 are static sensitive, handle them as little as possible (and preferrably by their ends). Before touching IC1 or IC2, remove any static charge you might have by touching a ground point (such as the screw holding an electric outlet cover).

Perform final wiring per Fig. 3. Mount the completed unit in any suitable case, making sure J1 through J9 are readily available and LD1 through LD9 are suitably marked and visible to the user. If you are constructing both the Phone I/O and the Sequencer, you can power them both from a single 9-volt dc, 500-milliamp power cube.

To use the Sequencer, connect the S switch to J1 (S) and apply power to the unit. Momentarily press the S switch. LD1 will glow. Press the S switch again. LD1 will extinguish and LD2 will now glow. Continue pressing the S switch until LD8 glows. At the next press of the S switch LD8 will extinguish, leaving all LEDs dark.

To shorten the cycle, place the switch with the number one higher than the cycle length to "on." For instance, for a cycle length of 5, place the number 6 switch to "on". For a full cycle, all switches should be off.

Power for the devices is obtained from J1 through J8. Say you want to power two 9volt transistor batteries. You will need two plugs to match jacks J1 and J2, and two 9volt battery snaps. Connect the black wire from one battery snap to the tip of one of the plugs. Connect the snap's red wire to the plug's ring. Repeat this for the other battery snap and plug. Now, place one plug in J1 and the other in J2. Open one radio and connect its snap to the snap from J1. Repeat for the other radio and the snap from J2. Now, as you use the S switch, the first radio will begin playing when LD1 glows and the second radio will be energized when LD2 glows. For all other conditions, both radios will be off.

To control a device that requires other than 9-volt dc or more than 400 milliamps, you will need a relay similar to the ones used in the Phone I/O. Attach one relay coil lead to the tip of a plug. Attach the other relay coil lead to the ring of a plug. Attach the common and normally open relay contacts in line with the power source to the device you want to control (such as an on/off switch). Make sure the relay you choose has contacts rated to handle the power the device requires. For instance, the 275-004 relay used in the Phone I/O has contacts rated at 1 amp and 125 volts. Do not try to control a 3-amp device with this relay! Remember, when controlling a relay, a diode must be connected across the driving transistor. The diode prevents damage to the transistor, which can result when the magnetic field in the relay coil collapses (i.e., when the relay is deenergized).

## **Other Comments**

Before connecting to the phone lines, call the local phone company, or the retired phone company employees club (Pioneers of America) to determine if any special arrangements (such as an isolating coupler) are required. In many instances, the phone company will pro-



Fig. 1. The John-B Sequencer

D1-D11 1N4148 silicon signal diode (such as RS P/N 276-1620) IC1
IC2
J1–J8
J9
LD1-LD8 T-1 ¾ jumbo red LED (such as RS P/N 276-041)
C1
Q1–Q8 2222A silicon NPN transistor (such as RS P/N 276-2009)
R1–R9 1-Kohm, ¼-watt resistor (such as RS P/N 271-1321)
R10 10-Kohm, ¼-watt resistor (such as RS P/N 271-1335)
R11
Miscellaneous: 9-volt, 500-ma power cube (such as RS P/N 273-1651 or Jameco P/N
DC-900), PC board, suitable case, hookup wire, solder, etc.

#### Notes:

- 1. RS = Radio Shack.
- Herbach and Rademan, 401 E. Erie Ave., Philadelphia, PA 19134. 215-426-1708.
  \$10 minimum order. Visa and M/C accepted.
- 3. Jameco Electronics, 1355 Shoreway Road, Belmont, CA 94002. 415-592-8097. \$10 minimum order. Visa and M/C accepted.
- All Sequencer parts (except jacks and relays) are also available from Jameco Electronics.
- 5. The Sequencer can be housed in a single case and powered from the same 9-volt power cube. Additional power (+9 and Gnd) takeoff points are provided on the Phone I/O board, which can be connected to the power input points on the Sequencer PC board to provide the required 9 volts. Then only one power cube is required.
- Table 1. Sequencer Parts List

vide an isolation coupler (if required) free of charge to the handicapped user.

#### **Power Controller**

Before Radio Shack dropped it from its product line, the Plug 'n Power Controller was both a marvel and a bargain. It was used in concert with your CoCo (or Model I/III) and BSR X-10 control modules. Under software control, it would inject coded signals onto the house's ac power lines. These coded signals could then be received by control modules plugged into the the ac wiring anywhere in the house. So, without any direct wiring, the control modules could be made to control any normal ac-powered device (lamps, motors, TVs, and so on).

The John-B Power Controller is an adaptation of the original Plug 'n Power Controller, optimized for use with the CoCo. For those of you who are not familiar with theory of operation, I'll briefly discuss how the signals are coded and what they mean to the control modules.

The system uses a form of pulse-code modulation. One half of a 60-Hz ac cycle occurs in  $\frac{1}{120}$  of a second. The originators of the system decided on a pulse-code rate of 120 KHz, which always starts at or around the zero crossing point of the ac (the point where the ac goes from negative to positive, or positive to negative).

The system protocol consists of an address

packet, followed by a command packet. Each packet starts with a header (three high pulses in a row), followed by a pause (low level for one pulse period). The next packet portion is the house code. It consists of a 4bit binary number (starting with the mostsignificant bit). Each bit is followed by a pause. The final portion of the packet is either the unit code (for the address packet) or the command (on, off, and so on for the command packet). This final portion also consists of a 4-bit binary number, starting with the most-significant bit, with each bit followed by a pause. The last bit in the packet defines its type: address (0) or command (1). The system is analogous to serial data communications, where the information (preceded by a start bit) is transmitted serially bit by bit and terminated with a stop bit.

In normal operation, the address packet is sent three times to ensure the proper command module receives it. (Ac power lines can be noisy and interfere with communications!) Then, the command packet is sent.



PC PATTERN



PARTS PLACEMENT

Fig. 2. Sequencer PC Board Pattern And Parts Placement

Both packets contain the house code. This redundancy ensures that none of the control modules mistakenly intercept information not meant for them.

To communicate with commercial control modules, a standard protocol for house, unit, and command codes must be followed. Each code is a 4-bit sequence. With 16 possibilities for both the house and unit code, the system has a potential to accommodate 256 different control modules. The standard protocol is shown in Table 2.

#### **Power Controller Theory**

Knowing the protocol, your hardware must perform two distinct functions. It must first sense when a zero crossing occurs on the ac line. Then it must create the proper pulse sequence and inject it onto the line. The system is an "open loop" type; there is no confirmation that the intended control module received the instructions.

Figure 4 is the Power Controller's schematic diagram. A standard power cord deliv-

House Code	Unit Code	Command	4-Bit Code
А	1	-	0110
В	2	÷.	1110
С	3	ON	0010
D	4		1010
E	5	ALL ON*	0001
F	6	<del></del>	1001
G	7	BRIGHT +	0101
Н	8	÷.	1101
Ι	9		0111
J	10	_	1111
К	11	OFF	0011
L	12		1011
М	13	ALL OFF (Clear)	0000
N	14	-	1000
0	15	DIM +	0100
Р	16	-	1010

\* ALL ON or ALL OFF disregard unit code and operate any control module with the identified house code.

+ DIM/BRIGHT refers only to lamp modules. Table 2. BSR X-10 Protocol



Fig. 3. Sequencer Final Wiring

ers to the unit 120 volts ac, which is routed through the protective fuse to transformer T1. Diodes D3 through D6 form a full-wave rectifier that transforms the alternating voltage at the output of T1 to positive-going half sine waves. R10 provides a constant load to the transformer. Diode D2 isolates this voltage from the dc conversion circuit. consisting of C2, R11, and VR1. C2 filters the converted voltage, transforming it into a dc level of about 18 volts. This voltage is used in other parts of the circuit (V + +). VR1 regulates V + + to 5 volts dc. (Excess voltage is dropped across R11.)

R9 provides the positive-going half sine waves at a 120-Hz repetition rate to IC1B's pin 6. Diode D1 limits the maximum level to approximately 0.7 volts. R1 and R8 provide a reference voltage to IC1B's pin 7 of approximately 25 millivolts. As the ac signal comes down to the zero level, the IC1B's output goes negative. The ac signal quicky reaches zero and begins up again. This causes IC1B's output to return to a high level. Thus, shortduration, negative-going pulses are produced at the zero crossing points of the ac signal. These pulses are inverted in transistor Q1. The pulses are ac coupled and level shifted by C1, R4, and R7, and provided to J1 (EAR). The resultant signal provided to the CoCo's EAR plug is a short-duration pulse with a negative and positive component (similar to that produced by a cassette recorder). This signal allows the CoCo to sense the zero crossing of the ac line.

IC1D and C form a gated oscillator (an oscillator that can be turned off and on by an external control signal). The oscillation frequency, set by C6 and R19, is approximately 120 KHz. R20 and R21 provide a reference of approximately 0.65 volts to IC1C's pin 10. Resistors R15, R17, and R22 provide a lower reference voltage to pin 11. A positive-going signal from the CoCo's AUX plug (to J2) enables the oscillator. R23 provides the oscillator output to the base of transistor Q2. The signal is passed through the tuned pulse transformer, T2. Capacitors C3 and C4 allow this signal to be injected onto the ac line but block the ac from entering T2.

## **Building The Power Controller**

The Power Controller is constructed on a single PC board, which holds all parts except the jacks and LED. Begin by fabricating a PC board as shown in Fig. 5. Table 3 lists the required parts. Mount all parts onto the PC board as shown in Fig. 6 with the exception of IC1. (Mount a 14-pin DIP socket at this

time, but do not insert IC1 into it yet.) Note that the power transformer (T1) and fuse connections are made with short lengths of discarded resistor or capacitor leads. Pay special attention to the orientation of VR1, D1 through D6, IC1, T1, T2, C1, C2, LD1, Q1, and Q2. Match the small black polarization marker on T2 to the polarization mark shown in Fig. 6. After the power cord has been soldered in place, pass a wire tie strap through the two holes below the ac powercord pads, and around the cord, securing it to the PC board.

Using the PC board as a template, mark the location of the four corner mounting holes on the outside bottom of a case. Drill these four holes with a  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch bit. Pass a #4-40 by  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch screw through each hole (head on the outside) and secure on the inside with #4-40 screws. Place the PC board inside the case and on the mounting screws. Using four additional #4-40 nuts, secure the PC board to the case.

Using a small round file, form a U-shaped opening in the top of the longer side wall closest to the power cord. Make the opening large enough to allow the cord to exit the case when the top cover is attached. Make a knot in the cord such that it will restrict the cord from exiting the case when the cover is attached. Drill appropriate holes in the cover for the AUX and EAR connectors. Mount J1 and J2 on the cover, marking J1 as EAR and J2 as AUX. Holding the power cord in the Ushaped opening with the knot on the inside of the case, attach the top cover using the hardware provided with the case. Construction is now complete.

#### **Power Controller Checkout**

Type in and save the Program Listing using the name JBPower. Obtain an X-10 control module. Set the house code to D and the unit code to 10. Plug it into the ac line and attach a lamp or some other appliance to it. Plug in your Power Controller to an ac line near your CoCo.

Attach the large grey (AUX) connector to J2 and the black (EAR) connector to J1. Run the JBPower program. When asked for house code, press the S key. Note that nothing happens. Press the D key and note that the letter D is displayed after the question. In response to the device number (unit code) question, type 23 and press enter. Note again that nothing happens. Type 10 and press enter. In response to the action (command) question, type OT and press enter. Note that the

Designation	Description	RS Part #
R1, R12, R14, R18, R21,	100-Kohm, ¼-watt resistor	271-1347
K22	0.0 Kahara 1/ moth analatan	071 1000
RZ, RZJ	3.3-Konm, 4-wall resistor	271-1328
R3, R13, R17	1-Konm, '4-wall resistor	271-1321
K4	3.9-Konm, 4-watt resistor (can use 1/2-	271-029
75	wall)	071 1054
RD	470-Konm, <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> -watt resistor	271-1354
R6	4.7-Kohm, <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> -watt resistor	271-1330
R7	2.2-Kohm, <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> -watt resistor	271-1325
R8	470-Kohm, ¼-watt resistor	271-1317
R9	10-Kohm, ¼-watt resistor	271-1335
R10	1-Kohm, ½-watt resistor	271-023
R11	560-ohm, ½-watt resistor	271-020
R15	l-Megohm, ¼-watt resistor	271-1356
R16, R20	15-Kohm, ¼-watt resistor	271-1337
R19	39-Kohm, ¼-watt resistor (can use ½-	271-041
	watt)	
R24	33-ohm, ¼-watt resistor (can use ½-	271-007
	watt)	
C1	4.7-uf, 35-volt or greater electrolytic	272-1024
	сар	
C2	470-uf, 35-volt or greater electrolytic	272-1018
	сар	
C3, C4	0.1-uf, 200-volt metal film cap	272-1053
C5	1.800-pf. 10-volt disk (can use two	
	0.001-uf caps in parallel RS PN 272-	
	126)	
C6	100-pf. 10-volt disk cap	272-123
DI	1N4148 small signal diode	276-1122
D2-D6	1N4001 or 1N4002 or 1N4003 diode	276-1102
VRI	5 1-volt Zener diode (1N4733)	276-565
01.02	2222A NPN transistor	276-2009
	I M339 comparator IC	276-1712
	12 6-volt 300-ma power transformer	276-1385
T1 T2	Isolation pulse transformer (replace	210-1000
12	ment part number 8418001 for cata	
	log no. 26 1192 Order from Dadio	
	Shock National Darta 1 917 970	
	Shack National Parts, 1-017-070-	
11 10		074 051
J1, JZ	% рпопојаск	274-251
FI	%-amp ruse	270-1272
	PC mount fuse holder	270-739

Miscellaneous: 14-pin DIP socket, line cord (278-1255), wire tie (278-1632), PC board, mounting hardware, case (such as 270-224), wire, solder, etc.

Table 3. Power Controller Parts List

message "\* Illegal Option \*" appears for a few seconds, and is then replaced by the action question. Type ON and press enter. After a few seconds, the device plugged into the control module is activated.

Repeat the procedure, this time identifying the action as OFF. Note that the device is deactivated. Once more activate the device. Then repeat the procedure, but this time specify device number 1 instead of 10. Also specify action ALL OFF (you can type ALL OFF, being sure the words are separated by a single space, or just the word ALL). Note that the device is deactivated even though the device number was not the one specified. (ALL OFF deactivates all control modules of a particular house code, regardless of device number (unit code).) continued



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(OS-9) *X-Word wordprocessor	\$ 79.95
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If your device does not operate as described above, double check the house and unit code settings on the control module. Next, check that the device plugged into the control module is turned on. If these checks do not resolve the problem, recheck all construction details.

If your device does not operate as described above, double check the house and unit code settings on the control module. Next, check that the device plugged into the control module is turned on. If these checks do not resolve the problem, recheck all construction details. If the Power Controller still doesn't operate, the oscillator frequency or the signal amplitude throughout the RF transformer needs adjustment. To adjust the frequency, replace R19 with a 50K ohm trimmer potentiometer (Radio Shack cat. no. 271-219, or equal). Solder a short length of bare wire to the pot's left and center leads, and another piece to the right lead. Insert the two wires into the holes R19 formerly occupied (either wire in either hole). Place the pot to mid position. Operate the controller while you slowly change the wiper's position until the controller will no longer operate a module. Mark this position



Fig. 4. Power Controller Schematic Diagram

on the pot. Repeat the process while you rotate the wiper in the other direction, and mark this position also. Permanently place the wiper midway between the two marks. If you have an oscilloscope, connect the scope leads to ground and the Q2 collector. Adjust the tuning slug of RF transformer T2 for maximum amplitude. Repeat the frequency adjustment if necessary.

If you're using the Power Controller with a CoCo 2, you'll need to change the 104th character (a 4) in line 2030 to a 5. You must also modify the checksum calculated in line 2040 from 9736 to 9737.

If you have questions on the John-B System, contact Joe Sobieski at 2277 Menoher Blvd., Johnstown, PA 15905. But be warned: Joe's enthusiasm for handicapped assistance projects is infectious. (I can attest to that!) If you have any technical questions about the project, please write to me at the address below. In either instance, please include a stamped, self-addressed envelope with your correspondence if you want to receive a reply.

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Next month, I'll give details on the Power Controller program and provide the main John-B controlling program. I'll also discuss a typical John-B setup.

See program listing on page 52

Address correspondence to James J. Barbarello, R.D. #1, Box 241H, Tennent Road, Englishtown, NJ 07726.



Fig. 5. Power Controller PC Board Pattern



Fig. 6. Power Controller Component Placement And Wiring



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**GRAPHICS** 

by Joseph Finamore



into a kaleidoscope.

ooking for a simple way to create handsome screen displays? Symmetry generates designs in the PMODE 4 and PMODE 3 graphics screens, although the colors produced in PMODE 3 are distorted. Color artifacting in PMODE 4 produces colors from the resulting display, but the effect is subtle. Symmetry's best feature is that it lets you create stunning designs from simple, random starting displays.

Symmetry is the correspondence of points (or lines, shapes and so on) on opposite sides of a dividing line or about a central axis. In other words, symmetrical points are mirror images of each other. (See Fig. 1.)

A figure can have more than one axis of symmetry. I will discuss four-way and six-way symmetry since they translate most easily into a matrix of points like those produced on a TV screen. Each point in four-way symmetry, except those on the central axis, has seven other equivalent points—reflections if you will. However, any figure created has four equivalent corners. (See Fig. 2.)

## Saving Symmetry

You can assemble Symmetry from the source code (Listing 1) with an editor/assembler. If you do not have an assembler, type in the Basic driver program instead (Listing 2). Be sure to save the program to tape or disk before you try to execute it because one typographical error might make running the program impossible. For tape systems type CSAVEM''SYMMETRY'', 15872, 16243, 15872 to save the source code. If you do not have Extended Color Basic, CSAVE the Basic driver instead. Whenever you load Symmetry from tape, run the program before executing it.

As written and assembled, Symmetry is not strictly position independent. However, you can add any offset that is a multiple of 256

## System Requirements

16K RAM Extended Or Color Basic Editor/Assembler Optional Printer Optional Screen-Dump Utility Optional



Fig. 1. Symmetrical Image



Fig. 2. Four-Way Symmetry



(\$H0100) when CLOADMing it, and the program works without modification. For example, to load the program at the top of memory in a 32K machine, type CLOADM''SYMMETRY'',16384 (\$H4000). Before loading, be sure to type CLEAR S,M, where S is the desired string space for the Basic program and M is 15871 (\$H3DFF) plus any offset you wish to add.

## **Using Symmetry**

After the program is loaded into protected memory, you must define the execution address, set up the graphics screen with PMODE and SCREEN commands, draw your design, and execute a USR0(Q) command, where Q is four or six depending on which type of symmetry you use. I have included a short sample program, Listing 3, to illustrate the process. When loaded, this listing calls Symmetry and generates random graphics in quadrant 1 (see Fig. 3). Press the four key to get four-way symmetry; press the six key to get six-way graphics. (See Figs. 4 and 5.) To create another design, press any key.

Symmetry does not include a print routine, but there is a simple way to produce a printout. When you create a pattern you would like to send to the printer, press the break key and then type:

SAVEM"FILENAME/BIN",3584,9727,3584

If you are working with a cassette system, type:

CSAVEM"FILENAME",1536,7679,1536

Then clear memory and reload the file. Set up the graphics screen by typing:

#### 10 PMODE4:SCREEN1,1:GOTO10

After pressing the break key, load and execute your screen dump utility.

If you write your own graphics program for Symmetry, do not worry which graphics page you use since Symmetry adjusts automatically. If you call Symmetry from a machine-language program, \$BA and \$BB must contain the starting address of the graphics screen. Omit the JSR \$B3ED call, and enter the program with the A accumulator set at four or six.

It is possible, but difficult, to use this program from Color Basic. First, set up and clear the graphics screen as outlined in part A of *Getting Started with Color Basic*. Use the G6R mode. Then, draw your design using PEEKs and POKEs. Next, load Symmetry into an area of protected memory where it will not interfere with the graphics screen. Tell Basic where the subroutine is by POKEing the 2-byte address into RAM locations 275 and 276 (the most-significant byte goes first). Finally, type POKE 186,MS and POKE 187,LS, where MS = INT(GP/256) and  $LS = GP - MS^{\bullet}256$ . GP is the starting address of the graphics screen. You can then call Symmetry with a USR0(Q) command.

#### **Program Explanation**

The program starts drawing in the upper left quadrant of the screen. For consistency, I have defined the quadrants as shown in Fig. 6. The steps are:

masking unnecessary bits in quadrant 1,

• creation of a mirror image of quadrant 1 in quadrant 2,

• completion of quadrant 1,

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reflection of quadrant 1 into quadrant 2 again, and

• reflection of the top half of the screen into the bottom half. By now the need for an Assembly-language program should be obvious. Unless you are fanatically patient, Basic would be too slow to do the job. In PMODE 4 there are 49,152 bits (pixels) to process. I will use the words pixels and bits interchangeably because, in PMODE 4, there is a one-to-one correspondence between them.

#### Masking Quadrant 1

This step isolates the portion of quadrant 1 containing the drawing to be used. It is a wedge-shaped piece of screen (see Fig. 7). Angle  $\Theta$  is 45 degrees for four-way symmetry and 30 degrees for six-way symmetry. You must clear the rest of the quadrant so that it does not appear later during mirroring.

Lines 00560–00700 mask the unnecessary bits. Accumulator A contains the number of bits to be masked out in the current row. Lines 00590–00620 divide A by eight (eight is subtracted from A until the result becomes negative). Each time that eight "goes into" A, another byte (8 bits) is masked, the byte is cleared, and subtraction is tried again. A negative answer means that the program must mask fewer than 8 bits. The program looks for the proper value in CLRTBL, ANDing it to the byte currently stored on the screen.

D and U are restored to their values at the start of the last row. Remember A contained the number of bits to mask in each row; B contained a "carry" value, which is —in essence—a fraction. The value of SLOPE1 is added to D, which is A and B concantenated; A is adjusted; and B contains the new carry value. This process continues until the entire quadrant is masked.

#### Mirror Image Of Quadrant 1 In Quadrant 2

The MIRROR subroutine duplicates the contents of quadrant 1 in quadrant 2. Register U is loaded at \$BA, which contains the starting address of the current high-resolution screen. Register X is then pointed to the byte following the screen line to which U points. The program loads D with the value at U.

Lines 01730–01770 rotate this 2-byte value to create a mirror image of the original value. The new value is then stored on the screen. The program repeats this sequence until it reaches the center of the line (the end of quadrant 1). The pointer advances to subsequent lines and continues the process for the remainder of quadrant 1. At this point the program has created a reflected image, which is copied in the next step.

## **Finishing Quadrant 1**

This step is the core of Symmetry. It is difficult to reflect the image because the axis of symmetry is at an odd angle—30 or 45 degrees.

The program traces line U along the previously drawn figure, stripping bits off the line one at a time. The bits are then deposited along line X, which is at the required angle. (See Fig. 8.) The line labels refer to the register used to track the line.

One complicating factor for six-way symmetry is that the lines do not contain an equal number of bits. For example, the first line traced has 112 bits in line U and 96 bits in line X. The vertical resolution of the screen (i.e., 192/2 = 96) dictates the number of bits in line X. If you used 96 in line U, the resulting figure would be taller than it is wide because of the rules of trigonometry. The variable ADJUST represents the ratio of U to X. A discussion of the tabulation of the slopes and ratios is in order. Look at lines 01090–01130. The first step in tabulation is to load the previous carry value into accumulator A. Next, a specific value (\$DC in six-way symmetry) is added to this. The program compares the result with another value—here it is \$5B. If the result is greater than the value to which it is compared, no adjustments are necessary.

It is no mistake that \$5B (91 decimal) is equal to \$7F (127) plus \$DC (220) minus the 8-bit overflow value of 256. BGT in line 01130 is a signed comparison. Remember that in signed numbers the mostsignificant byte is a sign bit (+ or -). Any number from \$80 to \$FF is considered negative in a signed comparison because the mostsignificant bit is set. In our example, only the numbers from \$5C to \$7F are greater than \$5B. If the number resulting from the aforementioned addition is greater than \$5B, the original carry value was already higher than \$7F (in unsigned terms). However, it was not high enough to make the newly calculated carry greater than \$7F.

Think of these carry values as fractions. When the fraction is greater than or equal to  $\frac{1}{2}$ , you round up to the next integer. In binary math, when the fraction is greater than or equal to \$80, you must round up because it is halfway between \$00 00 and \$01 00. Rounding produces a more accurate reflection than using the integral value does.

Program lines 00790–00850 initialize new screen lines. U is pointed to line U, X is pointed to line X, the carry values of RATIO and SLPCT are cleared, the number of bits in line U (nondestructively stored at BITCT) is stored in the temporary counter, and the value of the first byte in line U is loaded into the accumulator. Pro-



Fig. 3. Screen Shot Of Randomly Generated Lines



Fig. 4. Screen Shot Of Random Four-Way Design



Fig. 5. Screen Shot Of Random Six-Way Design



Fig. 6. Quadrants



Fig. 7. Masking Quadrant 1



Fig. 8. Depositing Bits From Line U On Line X

gram lines 00860–00900 strip unnecessary bits from the value. For simplicity, I have numbered the bits in line U as zero through seven, from left to right.

Lines 00910–00970 draw on the screen. A bit is shifted into the condition-code register. If the bit was cleared (logical 0), no new bit is set in line X. Otherwise, the proper value is looked up in BITTBL, logically ORed with the present screen value, and then stored on the screen.

The remainder of this section of the program tracks screen positions and bit numbers. Lines 00980-01000 trace line X. If the calculated carry value rounds up to the next integer, the value at BITNUM is incremented. BITNUM keeps track of the current bit number in line X. When this number reaches eight, the program increments register X and starts at bit 0 again.

Lines 01090–01140 control the ratio of the pixel counts of lines X and U. In four-way symmetry, the variables maintain one-to-one correspondence. As we have already seen, however, the ratio in sixway symmetry is not one to one. If the newly calculated carry rounds up, line X moves up one row on the screen; otherwise it does not.

Lines 01150–01230 decrement the bit count in the lines and jump to the next line if this bit count reaches zero. If it does not, the current bit number of line U is incremented and adjusted if the bits in the current byte of line U have been rotated out. The program starts over with the next bit.

Lines 01290–01410 find the starting point of the next line U. They adjust the bit count/line (if necessary) and the number of the starting bit of line U. Lines 01420–01500 increment and adjust the number of the starting bit of line X. They then go to SYMM20, where the next lines are initialized.

## Reflect Quadrant 1 Into Quadrant 2 Again

Line 1510 invokes the MIRROR subroutine again; the newly completed quadrant is reflected into quadrant 2. The top half of the screen is now complete and is symmetrical with respect to the vertical line bisecting it.

## Reflect Top Half Into Bottom Half

Lines 01520–01650 are straightforward. U is pointed to the first row of the screen and X is pointed to the last row. The program copies the top row to the bottom row. Duplication continues until the screen is filled.

#### Summary

I hope you enjoy Symmetry. It is a quick and easy way to produce high-resolution displays for title pages and other applications. The pictures produced by four-way symmetry are perfect. Those produced by six-way symmetry are not quite perfect because of hardware limitations and the difficulties of translating 30- and 45-degree angles onto a matrix of square pixels. The distortion should not, however, limit the program's uses.

I encourage students of Assembly language to use the routines and explanations in this article to develop their own graphics routines. While Assembly-language graphics are complex, they are not unreasonably so. The rewards of successful routines are speed and greater flexibility. I welcome questions and comments regarding the program See program listings on page 53

bee program usings on page 55

Address correspondence to Joseph Finamore, 1100 S. Cedar, Marshfield, WI 54449.
Organize your program library with easy-to-read labels.

# Label Those Disk Jackets

like to be able to pick up any cassette or disk and tell exactly what programs are on it. This saves time and keeps me from accidentally erasing a much-needed program. It helps to organize your programs, for if you cannot find a particular program, you might as well not have it!

Directory Label will print your disk directory on standard mailing address labels so you can attach them to your disk jackets. There are two types of labels available. Some are continuous and some are spaced apart. The program will ask you which one you have.

The program reads your disk directory, sorts it in alphabetical order, and prints the label with your own heading. It will also give you the extension so you can tell if it is in Basic, machine, or data format.

Lines 160-170 establish the printer codes. If you want to operate at a different baud rate than the usual 600 baud. insert the POKE value in line 50. The only other printer code used is for bold, or double-strike, print. If you do not use the DMP-200, you need to adjust BOLD\$ in line 160 and EBOLD\$ in line 170.

You can use the standard mailing labels from Radio Shack, either on-up or two-up. Using standard printer type, you can print five or six lines per label. Line 160 lets you input the disk title, which can be of any length provided it will fit on the label. This title wil be printed in bold type. I like to add the disk number to the title so I'll be sure to

> System Requirements 16K RAM Disk Extended Color Basic Disk Drive Printer

return the proper disk to the jacket.

The program then prints the title and the amount of free granules left and the number of granules used. This is helpful to determine how much more a disk will handle. Next the program reads and sorts the disk directory. If your disk contains a lot of programs or files, this could take a few seconds.

Soon, the labels will be printed. The programs on the disk are printed in two columns on each label in alphabetical order. The program automatically spaces every five lines if your labels are five-line labels.

I hope Directory Label will be as useful to you as it is to me!

Address correspondence to James Ray, c/o HOT CoCo, 80 Pine St., Peterborough, NH 03458.

Program listing on following page

#### Program Listing. Directory Label

10 'DISKETTE LABEL PROGRAM 20 'BY J. D. RAY 3Ø CLS 4Ø 'PRINTER CODES 5Ø 'SET COMPUTER @ 1200 BAUD 6Ø 'INITIALIZE PRINTER 7Ø PRINT:PRINT" disk label pr int program" 80 PRINT: PRINT" BE SURE PRINTER IS TURNED ON!" 90 PRINT: PRINT" LINE UP LABELS W ITH PRINT HEAD" 100 'PREPARE DISK LABEL 110 PRINT: PRINT" TURN DISK DRIVE DISK" ON AND INSERT 12Ø PRINT: PRINT" HIT enter WHEN READY" 13Ø EXEC44539 14Ø CLS:SP=Ø::PRINT:PRINT 15Ø CLEAR5ØØØ:DIMPROG $(5\emptyset)$ :SP=Ø 16Ø BOLD\$=CHR\$(27)+CHR\$(31) 'BEG IN BOLD CHARACTER 17Ø EBOLD\$=CHR\$(27)+CHR\$(32) 'EN D BOLD CHARACTER 18Ø LINE INPUT "DISK TITLE: ";DT Ŝ 19 $\emptyset$  PRINT#-2,BOLD\$;DT\$;EBOLD\$  $2\emptyset\emptyset$  PRINT#-2,FREE( $\emptyset$ );"FREE GRANU LES, ";68-FREE( $\emptyset$ ); "USED"  $21\emptyset$  PRINT#-2 22Ø 'READ DISK DIRECTORY 23Ø FOR ST=3 TO 11 24Ø DSKI\$ Ø,17,ST,A\$,B\$ 25Ø C\$=A\$+LEFT\$(B\$,127) 26Ø FOR T=1 TO 225 STEP 32 27Ø IF MID $(C, T, 1) = CHR(\emptyset)$  THEN 3ØØ  $28\emptyset$  IF MID\$(C\$,T,1)=CHR\$(255) TH EN 33Ø 29Ø PROG(I+ST-3) = MID(C, T, 11): I=I+1300 NEXT T 310 NEXT ST 32Ø 'SORT DIR IN ALPHABETICAL OR DER 33Ø PRINT: PRINT" DISK DIRECTORY IS BEING SORTED" 340 FOR M=0 TO I+3  $35\emptyset$  FOR N=M TO I+3  $36\emptyset$  IF PROG\$(M) < PROG\$(N) THEN 400  $37\emptyset$  SORT\$=PROG\$(M)  $38\emptyset$  PROG\$(M)=PROG\$(N)  $39\emptyset$  PROG\$(N)=SORT\$

400 NEXT N 410 NEXT M 42Ø SP=5 430 'PRINT DIR ON LABELS 44Ø PRINT: PRINT: PRINT" DIRECTORY LABELS ARE PRINTING ... " 450 PRINT: INPUT" SPACE BETWEEN L ABELS (Y/N) ";SP\$ 46Ø FOR  $M=\emptyset$  TO I+3 47Ø IF LEN(PROG(M)) <>Ø THEN PRI NT#-2, PROG\$(M);"":ELSEGOT 052Ø 480 IF POS(-2)>22 THEN PRINT#-2 49Ø SP=SP+1  $5\emptyset\emptyset$  IF SP\$="Y" AND SP=11 THEN PR INT#-2:SP=151Ø IF SP=12 THEN SP=1 52Ø NEXTM 53Ø CLS:PRINT:PRINT" ANOTHER LAB EL? (Y/N)":INPUT SEL\$ 54Ø IF SEL\$="Y"THENGOSUB56ØELSEE ND 55Ø END 56Ø IF SP<15 THEN PRINT#-2,"":SP =SP+257Ø IF POS(-2)>12 THEN PRINT#-2, ..... 58Ø IF SP=11 OR SP>11 THEN  $14\emptyset$  E LSE 56Ø 59Ø GOTO56Ø 600 RETURN

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## **Coming Next Month**



Want to own the biggest CoCo on the block? In September, our memory experts, Richard Esposito and Jesse Jackson, show you how to stuff 256K of RAM memory into your Color Computer. They'll also provide software that will allow you to put that memory to immediate use.

Everyone knows that spreadsheet programs are great for computing dollars and cents, but they can also help collectors keep track of their collections. A.J. Sabel's "Spectaculator Collector" demonstrates how to set up Tandy's spreadsheet program to catalog a stamp collection and total its net value.

Crashed disks are the bane of computing. But you can minimize the damage they cause with David Meredith's disk-repair utility in next month's *HOT CoCo*. It will make crashed disks bootable and reconstruct most of the damaged data.

And don't miss Fred Blechman's "The Truth About Monitors." Fred's article covers virtually every question you might have about purchasing a video monitor for your CoCo. ■



#### Continued from page 24

ples of plotter operation should be covered by another book. Tandy should be more circumspect in what it claims on its book covers.

#### Is It For You?

Whether or not this book is for you depends on what you need from your equipment. If you own only one Radio Shack printer, you might want to spend some time evaluating how much of the information presented by the book is really pertinent to your machine and your needs. Although the book covers all Radio Shack computers, the Color Computer is given plenty of attention. The manual offers several listings in Color Basic along with other forms of Basic for other Radio Shack computers.

If you are a programmer or own more than one Radio Shack printer, this book will be a welcome reference. The information contained in the book's charts and graphs alone make it a worthwhile investment. One example of this is a table that lists every printer, feature, and control code for that feature. I cannot begin to praise this aspect of the book enough—it is very impressive.

#### Summary

How to Use Your Radio Shack Printer is a well-written and well-produced manual that

offers information about virtually every Radio Shack printer. I recommend the book to programmers; its information might be invaluable. Many other Radio Shack printer owners will find what they have been looking for in this book. I hope that some day Tandy will provide manuals like this one with all its computer products as an original-equipment item, not an accessory.

How to Use Your Radio Shack Printer, by William Barden, Jr., is available from Tandy Corp. (catalog no. 26-1242), 1400 One Tandy Center, Fort Worth, TX 76102, 1985, 204 pp., softcover, \$14.95.

### Tuning In CoCo Tuner

by John Ogsapian



oCo Tuner from Real-Time Specialities turns your computer into an auditory and stroboscopic tuner for a piano or other instrument. After a brief title screen, it begins with a main-menu display that shows indicators for the pitch letter, octave, frequency in Hz, sound control, alternative pitch-level parameter setting, and percentage of offset in the event that tuning is set at a pitch level in which a specific note A equals something other than what is considered by many to be the standard: 440 Hz. Most symphony orchestras play at a pitch above A = 440 Hz. Many older pianos and reed and pipe organs were designed to tune at A = 436Hz or lower. The A = 440 Hz setting was not standardized until the 1930s and is not accepted universally, even today.

CoCo Tuner's menu offers the options of pitch selection by letter, octave (one through seven, corresponding to the piano keyboard) number, and chromatic alteration up and down from the note alphabetically via arrows. At the same time, it emits an audio signal in which A equals 220 Hz—octave 4 on the piano, or the A above middle C.



CoCo Tuner is more accurate than many electronic tuners.

Across the middle of the CoCo Tuner screen there is a broken black band, which functions as a visual fine-tuning device. It is a CRT display equivalent to the stroboscopic wheel. The CoCo Tuner ROM pack has a minijack for a microphone. The microphone plugs into the ROM pack and must be placed near the piano or other instrument according to the product's instructions.

CoCo Tuner emits the precise tone of each note you are tuning. When tuning a keyboard instrument, such as a piano, CoCo Tuner's documentation recommends "pulling" the string to the proper octave by ear and matching it as closely as possible to the tone generated by CoCo Tuner. Then, you can cut off the sound via a main-menu option and finish the job by eye. To do this, watch the motion of the broken band on the screen; its speed decreases as you adjust the string nearer to tune. When the band ceases to move, an exact match in the pitch between instrument and tuner is indicated. In the case of most pianos and mouthpiece positions in wind instruments, the fine-tuning step will probably be all that is necessary.

Tuning is a time-consuming process that can be nerve wracking under any circumstances. Nevertheless, CoCo Tuner is easy to use and requires very little documentation. It comes with an excellent booklet, *How to Tune Pianos Electronically*, which discusses pitch, tuning, temperament, and technique in understandable English. The book might well serve as an introductory text for laymen and music students alike.

There is no likely manner in which a program error or crash can occur with CoCo Tuner. However, I did have a problem initially with seating the CoCo Tuner ROM pack in my older-model CoCo. Real-Time Specialties was very responsive to my call for advice. It turned out that the head of a groundingclip screw was getting in the way. A simple cut out of the ROM pack's case solved the problem. No modifications were necessary to fit the ROM pack in a CoCo 2. My encounter with Real-Time Specialities over this small matter left me with a good impression of the company's support of CoCo Tuner.

#### **Compared With Other Tuners**

The principle of the electronic tuner is not a new one. Strobotuners and audio pitchmaking devices—or electronic tuning forks, as it were—have been in use for 20 years. This is especially true of school environments, where the instruments of several inexperienced students need tuning quickly for rehearsals and concerts. CoCo Tuner permits a degree of accuracy not possible before. Some other tuners derive their pitch from the 60-cycle ac current to which they connect. CoCo Tuner obtains its frequencies from the computer's internal quartz clock. The deviation of its frequencies is negligible by comparison. It is not necessary to perform a calibration procedure with CoCo Tuner unless you require a pitch level other than A = 440 Hz.

Despite this advantage, CoCo Tuner does have a sizable drawback—the size of the Color Computer. The original Strobotuner from C.G. Conn Ltd. measures about 12 inches in each direction and is portable. CoCo Tuner requires that the instrument for tuning and the Color Computer be within arm's length of each other. In the case of a piano, for instance, moving either the instruments or the computer, CRT, and related equipment is a cumbersome endeavor. I spent most of my testing time for this review working with a small harpsichord instead of my piano.

#### **Tuning Concerns**

CoCo Tuner produces a perfect, "diamondhard" tuning. Professional tuners of pianos and organs set a "bearing" or temperament by ear, making small adjustments in the tuning. The tunings of the octaves at the extremes of the keyboard are widened (as CoCo Tuner's documentation notes) to give more depth to the bass and more brilliance to the treble. Professional tuners seek a "give" in the tuning that offers a warm sound.

Most of the notes you hear played on the piano are made up of the sounds of three separate strings. The purpose of this is to provide solidity, volume, and a "division" of the string tension exerted on the piano's cast frame. In addition, the effect of hammering three strings to create one tone is a very slight broadening of tune—or a state of being faintly out of tune—which lends warmth to the tone.

The coldness that results from electronic tuning will probably not disturb you on the piano in your den, but is likely to be regarded by professional tuners and performers as undesirable. This is part of the reason that electronic tuners have never caught on among serious piano and organ technicians.

Something else to consider involves temperament. Pitch is the frequency of a given note. Temperament is the relationship of notes within an octave. Equal temperament (used commonly since the end of the 18th century) places each note equally within the scale:  $\frac{12}{2}$  times the Hz of the next lower

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chromatic. The result is to create 24 major and minor keys, or pitch-level scales. This choice of pitch levels is not arrived at, however, without some compensatory drawbacks. Most notes in an equal-tempered scale are out of tune relative to their place within the physical set of partials over the keynote of that scale.

In early music, the choice of keys was restricted drastically. The tones within each key had a cleaner, more natural relationship to one another. Modern recreations of early music are often tuned in this manner, called "mean tone". CoCo Tuner, like other electronic tuners, is specifically calibrated to equal temperament; it cannot be used to create mean-tone tuning.

One area of contemporary music for which CoCo Tuner will prove ineffective is orchestral string instruments. They are usually tuned in a series of Pythagorean fifths (3:2). While playing, musicians adjust the pitch level slightly up or down by the placement of their fingers on the fingerboard. An equaltemperament tuning of the strings with CoCo Tuner or another electronic device is impractical for these instruments. "CoCo Tuner is a well-made product that tunes musical instruments reliably and precisely. It is more accurate than many other electronic tuners."

#### Summary

Admittedly, some of the limitations mentioned here border on the arcane. CoCo Tuner is a well-made product that does what it sets out to do reliably and precisely. It also comes with an excellent booklet, which I look upon as a premium rather than merely as documentation. Moreover, it is more accurate than many other electronic tuners. Although its purchase price of \$89 is higher than some other software on the market, professional piano tuning runs about \$50 a visit in my neck of the woods. Even if you buy the tuning kit offered by Read-Time Specialties consisting of wedge mutes, felt, booklet, and tuning wrench (not reviewed here), you will recoup your investment by your third tuning.

CoCo Tuner is manufactured by Real-Time Specialties, 6384 Crane Road, Ypsilanti, MI 48197, 313-434-2412. It requires 16K and a microphone with a mini-plug. It sells for \$89. Real-Time Specialties offers a microphone for \$14 and a piano-tuning kit for \$27.



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## COMPUTERWORLD

### **Rembrandt Reflections**

#### by Scott L. Norman



Rembrandt is a recent addition to the ranks of Color Computer "drawing board" programs. It offers many of the major features you have come to expect from such utilities and is noteworthy for making computer-assisted drawing available to cassette users at a low cost. It lacks some convenience features, however, and is unable to provide printouts of the on-screen images it creates.

Rembrandt artists draw on a PMODE 4 screen using a joystick as a sketching tool. There are menu selections for creating straight lines, circles, and ellipses. The program takes advantage of the CoCo's high-resolution artifact colors to spice up images through its paint command. You can select a small portion of a figure and use it as a "stamp" to make duplicates anywhere on the screen. An enlarge/edit feature makes it possible to touch up images pixel by pixel.

Rembrandt lets you address every point on the CoCo's 256- by 192-pixel, high-resolution screen, even though the computer's joystick circuitry can only resolve 64 points in either direction. The program's cursor is a one-pixel dot that is surrounded by a square box 32 pixels on a side. As soon as the cursor touches any side of the box, the window begins to move in that direction.

Achieving the right drawing speed is a tough job for designers of graphics programs. Rembrandt's outer box moves too slowly and with too much flicker. It takes too long to cover the screen, yet lacks the precise control that I expect to accompany slow motion.

Almost all of Rembrandt's functions are

controllable from a joystick plugged into the right joystick port. You select the main menu by pressing the M key or the button of a joystick plugged into the left joystick port. Then you can use the right joystick to make selections from a series of menus. The keyboard comes into play occasionally, such as when you want to erase painting operations that have spilled over into unwanted areas of the screen.

Even the simplest drawing in Rembrandt is done with straight-line segments that you manipulate like rubber bands. You fix one end by pressing the joystick button. move the cursor until you get the line the way you want it, and pin down the second end. Audio cues inform you when the program detects a button press.

There is no freehand drawing mode in this program. The closest equivalent is the enlarge/edit option. Similar to features offered by other Color Computer graphics editors, enlarge/edit divides the screen into a magnified working area with a convential-scale sec-

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tion on which you can monitor the effects of your pixel-by-pixel changes. The prototype for this kind of editing is the "Fat Bits" feature of the Apple Macintosh's MacPaint program.

Rembrandt's circle option lets you draw both circles and ellipses. Once you have identified a center, fore-and-aft movement of the joystick controls the growth of a circle and left-and-right movement makes a vertical or horizontal ellipse. Rembrandt does not, however, have a command for producing prefabricated rectangles.

There are numerous options for inserting color into Rembrandt's images. The default drawing screen is white (buff), on which you can draw with black, red, and blue lines. You can also select white as a drawing color to erase small portions of a drawing. If you are willing to fiddle with your TV set's color controls, you can use other four-color settings, such as green/blue/magenta/black and orange/bulf/cyan/red. There is also a two-color, black-on-green mode, useful for getting fine detail into drawings made on a conventional TV receiver.

The paint command gives you several additional choices for filling in areas of a drawing. A 16-color palette offers a variety of solid and striped patterns, including, for example, gold or gray stripes. Because not all receivers are able to display every artifact color, you might have to experiment. Many of the selections make attractive patterns on a monochrome monitor, too.

Rembrandt's stamp command includes options found on other graphics packages. It allows you to duplicate any 32- by 32-pixel region of the screen and create "opaque" or "transparent" effects. The stamp image can be logically ANDed or ORed with other portions of the picture, and a NOT function lets you reverse the tones for additional effects. There are no provisions for rotating or reflecting stamp images, however.

Finished screens can incorporate text as well as imagery. A black character set is included with the main program file. You can load red, blue, and green-on-black sets from separate files on the cassette or disk.

Rembrandt's major shortcoming is its lack of a screen-print routine. Although you can store pictures on cassette or disk and incorporate them into other programs, you have to purchase a separate utility to print your images. However, Rembrandt does a good job of helping you create images, and its availability on cassette is a real advantage.

Rembrandt is available from Family Computers, 4047 Bee Ridge Road, Sarasota, FL 33582, 813-921-7510. It requires 32K, Extended Color Basic, and one joystick. It sells for \$24.95 on cassette and \$27.95 on disk.

### Getting Disk Sort And Order

by Jeffrey S. Parker



Disk Sort and Order from Derby City Software is a quick and efficient program for alphabetically sorting and reformatting a disk, track by track, in sequential order. The program makes labeling, file reading, and directory reading easier to perform. It also saves wear and tear on your disk drive.

Disk Sort is a machine-language program that sorts through disk files quickly, beginning by alphabetizing them. It sorted a disk with four files in under three seconds. Writing to a new disk took only about a minute. A full disk might take up to seven minutes for multiple reads and rewrites—still a short amount of time. Disk Sort also has an option for a fast or slow run. The slow run does a software verification. The fast run does a copy without verification. Disk Sort runs flawlessly at high speed.

Disk Sort can read and write to any Radio Shack DOS or JDOS disk. It has seven format options, which permit any combination of reads and writes. If you want to transfer a file from a 35-track Radio Shack disk to a 40track JDOS disk, you simply select a transfer option and wait a few minutes. As an internal verification, Disk Sort displays a directory of the new disk at the end of its run.

Derby City Software strongly recommends a multi-drive system for use with Disk Sort and Order. The recommendation derives from precaution. If you have ever used one disk drive to make disk copies or backups, you know that it is possible to lose your original disk because you accidentally inserted it at the wrong moment during disk swapping. If you have only one disk drive, a prompt screen in red with green cutouts and black text informs you which disk to insert: source or destination. If you are careful to insert the proper disk, you'll avoid problems.

Disk Sort comes with two pages of instructions that clearly describe how to use the utility. They also include a short troubleshooting section. One point not properly emphasized in the manual is the need for freshly formatted disks for copying new files. Because the entire destination disk is rewritten when you run Disk Sort, any files already on the destination disk will be erased. This should be spelled out in bold-face type in Disk Sort's instructions.

If you have been looking for a way to organize your disk files, reduce the workload carried by your disk system by sequentially reading the sectors on a disk, or make conversions between JDOS and Radio Shack DOS disks—Disk Sort and Order will do the trick. And the latest version of the program works with double-sided drives. Despite a minor documentation flaw, it is a reasonably priced and effective program.

Disk Sort and Order is manufactured by Derby City Software—Spectrum Projects South, 3825 Bardstown Road, Suite 232, Loutsville, KY 40218, 502-454-6809. It requires 32K, a disk drive, and runs on Radio Shack DOS or JDOS. It sells for \$11.95.

## A Check On Super-Speller

#### by Richard Ramella



A student comes home with a list of the week's spelling words. The parent loads the list onto a cassette. Later in the evening, the student plays text games to learn how to spell the words. That capability is the intent of Super-Speller from Creative Technical Consultants.

The program uses anagrams, missing let-

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ters, and clues in three separate game activities to help kids learn to spell. Super-Speller is straightforward, not flashy. It is similar to the curriculum that most students encounter every day in school. My testers (ages 9 to 12) found the exercises to be "too schooly." This is not a knock on Super-Speller. Special effects are not required for children to learn numbers and words.

#### **Using Super-Speller**

Super-Speller's title screen is its only attempt at graphics. Parents or teachers enter spelling lists of up to 50 words from the main menu. The otherwise well-planned and wellwritten manual that comes with Super-Speller puts the limit of words at 25. Entering words calls for some thought; both the word and a clue, such as a definition, antonym, or synonym, must be typed. Super-Speller's games can begin as soon as the list is completed. Lists that have been created earlier and stored on cassette can also be recalled from the main menu.

Super Speller's games are not limited to use as spelling exercises. Trivia questions, states and capitols, foreign vocabularies, and other two-element sets can be saved for study and games. When my play panel got over the "schooliness" of the intended activities, some members of the group used the program to create their own game of riddles.

One of the Super-Speller games involves presentations of the spelling words with missing letters; another presents them as anagrams. Players must type the entire word to get it right. All three games have levels of difficulty from which players can choose. This is a good feature. If third graders, for example, do not feel equal to the challenge of the game at a higher level, they can select a

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simpler level in which the word *animal* is presented as *anim-l*. This might seem to be self defeating, but when they type the answer, they are still learning to spell.

#### Summary

Super-Speller is well programmed. I could not crash it, try as I might. I CLOADed the

program from cassette while my disk system was on and ran into the disk-controller problem, however. The program refused to display the text mode. Super-Speller's documentation should warn you that the disk controller must be disconnected when you run the program. This is not an unusual problem, and I don't count it as a program bug. I liked Super-Speller. So did the kids, once they realized there was more to it than "schooly" drill and practice.

Super-Speller is manufactured by Creative Technical Consultants, P.O. Box 652, Cedar Crest, NM 87008. It requires 16K and Extended Color Basic, and comes on cassette. It sells for \$17.95.

## **Brainy Teasers By Tobbs**

#### by Dennis W. Peterson



easers by Tobbs from Sunburst Communications is not just another drilland-practice math program. Instead of rote learning, it uses addition and multiplication to help make students logical thinkers. Program author Thomas C. O'Brien views his software as a remedy to a problem encountered commonly by contemporary educators in which children do not want to think, but instead want to receive an answer, store it,

repeat it at test time, and forget it.

Teasers by Tobbs does not permit numbers greater than 99 or less than 0. Only whole numbers are acceptable. Nevertheless, Sunburst considers this software valuable to students up to the twelfth-grade level. Students as young as the third-grade level will be comfortable with the addition portion. Fourth-graders are apt to feel at home with the multiplication section.

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#### A View Of Teasers By Tobbs

Students add or multiply the numbers on the vertical and horizontal, left and top edges of a grid containing nine squares. The answer is printed by the student in the space where Tobbs, the program's energetic graphics character, appears—in the upper left corner at the junction of the row and column numbers.

This might sound simple, but it is difficult. The addition and multiplication programs have six levels, which increase in difficulty. Students must learn to think backward because an answer might appear without an addend or multiplier. Perched in the corner, Tobbs waits for the answer while students ponder what, for example, must be added to 6 to get 9. Some problems direct students to use that kind of logic as a preliminary exercise, requiring the resulting information for the stated problem.

Still not impressed? We haven't looked at the most difficult part of Teasers by Tobbs, for which I wanted to send the kids to bed and summon all I remember from Miss Abigail Fricket's seventh-grade math class back when they still had bullet noses on Studebakers. At the top level, more than one answer might satisfy a problem. You'll find that although an answer works, it affects other answers, perhaps causing one to exceed 99, which is not allowed. Then you must go back to the drawing board.

Teasers by Tobbs, like its cousin, Better View a Zoo (see the review on p. 78 of the April 1985 issue of *HOT CoCo*), performs flawlessly. Especially nice are the menu options students can select to explain how the grid works. Options within the program allow players to pass, get help, select a puzzle at a different level, and return to the main menu.

There aren't likely to be any squabbles over who gets to play Teasers by Tobbs because four players can play at once. Each player is given three to five problems to make player rotation rapid.

The directions that come with the program

are easy to follow. Simple and logical keyboard commands keep things moving smoothly and quickly. The program doesn't allow any input that could cause glitches; everything that should work does so. Teasers by Tobbs is well error trapped.

The explanation in the documentation of the math puzzles at all levels is tops, as are the introductory and educator commentaries. But because the program is designed for six different computers, the manual offers several unnecessary pages about the operation of other computers. Also included in the package is a sheet on a sound option for two of the computers, leaving me with the distinct impression that others are getting a little more for their software dollars.

Teasers by Tobbs comes in two versions, one for the home market and the other for the school market. Both versions come with an unusual guarantee that covers the software in all situations for as long as you own it. The school version comes with a backup disk and extra documentation to aid educators in planning exercises. The home version has fewer pages of documentation, but there is some information for parents. The school version of Teasers by Tobbs sells for \$55. The home version sells for \$44.95.

With more educators turning to the costeffective networked Color Computer as the best option for the school computer center, a network version of Teasers by Tobbs and Sunburst's other programs should be made available by the company. Sunburst has already done this for other Radio Shack computers. A network version of Teasers by Tobbs would allow more students to benefit from this high-quality program.

Teasers by Tobbs is manufactured by Sunburst Communications, Room BC 999, 39 Washington Ave., Pleasantville, NY 10570, 800-431-6616 (home market), 800-431-1934 (school market). It requires 32K and a disk drive, and sells for \$44.95 (home) and \$55 (school).

#### The TRS-80 Color Computer 2 User's Guide

#### by Brian Sherman



he TRS-80 Color Computer 2 User's Guide offers the novice insight into the many practical applications of the CoCo. The strength of this short book lies in its explanation of Radio Shack's accessory product line for the Color Computer. It provides short descriptions on what Radio Shack products do and how much they cost. It gives CoCo owners new to the computer a good handle on hardware items they might want in the

future, including some third-party products. Another nice feature of the book is its introduction, which provides a brief but interesting history of Radio Shack and Tandy.

Despite these advantages, *The User's Guide* contains several bungles and inaccuracies. The book resembles an unedited rough draft in some chapters, with textual notations and comments such as: "insert photo of grey ma*Continued on p. 84* 



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.





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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 periect 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 clot-tor-clot 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 etfortlessly 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 % 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 fun.



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 jovstick, 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 reuires 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-onk 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 retund 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  $\times$  64) points on theCoCo 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 difference 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.

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#### Continued ∫rom p. 81

chine" where there is none and a 16K machine is "roughly a thousand characters worth." The book also asserts that "literally millions of events must happen, for example, when you type a simple CSAVE or CLOAD command."

Chapter 6 of *The User's Guide* touches on CoCo SIGs (special interest groups) and clubs—it is less than two pages long. Chapter 7 delves into other sources of information on the Color Computer, including magazines. Two other chapters—each labeled chapter 8—offer hints on repairs and a glossary.

Radio Shack's manuals for programming

with the Color Computer are probably the best choice for the beginning programmer. *The User's Guide* introduces programming in seven pages. It starts off by explaining the PRINT command and then moves into graphics programs (which contain errors) using complicated sine and cosine functions.

If you read *HOT CoCo* on a regular basis, you don't need *The TRS-80 Color Computer User's Guide*. If you are a computer novice and want an upbeat introduction to the Color Computer and what it can do, this short book is an inexpensive option. The "Peripheral Visions" chapter offers a good summary of your hardware choices. But most of the book is not a reliable source for helping to make "setting up and computing with the CoCo both the basic and the upgraded versions easy, rewarding, and trouble-free," as the promotional material on its back cover suggests.■

The TRS-80 Color Computer User's Guide is written by Bill Brewer, Mark Brownstein, and Roger C. Sharp and published by Macmillan Publishing Company, New York, NY, 1984, 128 pp., softcover, \$5.95

### **Charting Solar Explorer**

by Richard Ramella



N ame the nine planets of the solar system. What is the fourth planet from the sun? What is the mean distance of Pluto from the sun? What is Saturn's mass? How long does it take Neptune to make one solar revolution?

Answers to these and other questions about our solar system are presented by Solar Explorer, a newly released educational-game program from Tandy that works with the *TRS*-80 Electronic Book. Solar Explorer comes with colorful pages for preschool and grammarschool kids to overlay on the Electronic Book's 12 touch-sensitive areas. The Electronic Book's 12 touch-sensitive areas. The Electronic Book plugs into the Color Computer's joystick interface. (For more information about the Electronic Book, see the review on p. 24 of the May issue of HOT CoCo.) Solar Explorer was originally created by Spectrarts of England.

Solar Explorer offers more than 100 facts about the solar system. Players accept the role of "mission controller," sitting at a console (the Color Computer), pushing buttons that send space ships millions of miles around the solar system on exploratory missions. The program is a natural for schools, where it could be used as a supplement to classroom instruction on the solar system or as a rainy-day recess game.

Most of Solar Explorer's material is displayed on fancy text screens designed to be thought of as control panels. More interesting, however, are the Extended Color Basic graphics and animation of the scenes of the concentric solar system, a probe heading toward planets, and a robot and probe on the surfaces of planets. The aim of the program is to cement facts in the minds of its young players, and kids seem to enjoy the process. Even after several replays, Solar Explorer continues to provide new information and delight young players.

#### Playing Solar Explorer

The title screen is the jumping-off point for exploration in Solar Explorer. Players can turn to any of four pages to try the activities there. The first page shows the nine planets of the solar system. Pressing the picture of a planet produces a brief report on it. The second overlay page simulates the exploration of a probe on the Earth's moon or any of the nine planets. It features countdown, liftoff, orbit, and other phases of such an operation.

The third page is probe control. It reveals specifics about the planet's density, temperature, moons, diameter, gravity, mass, and atmosphere. It also has a brief animation in which the parabola of an object thrown by



A Screen From Solar Explorer Courtesy of Radio Shack

the probe robot is compared to an Earth toss of the same force. The fourth page tests players on knowledge they have gained from the program, giving "solar credits" for "daţa checks" on specific planets. If the score on a particular planet is low, players are advised to reexplore that planet.

#### Summary

The Electronic Book and Solar Explorer represent a \$45 investment. Tandy intends to offer a series of six programs for the Electronic Book that should make it well worth its purchase price. Professor Pressnote's Music Machine (see the review on p. 25 of the May 1985 issue of HOT CoCo) is the other Electronic Book program that has been released as of this writing.

Solar Explorer's documentation is 27 pages long and reinforces the instructions provided in the program. Children can use Solar Explorer satisfactorily with scant reference to its manual. The sheer number of important solar-system facts Solar Explorer offers through its intriguing format make it a winner. Children must still be interested in pursuing that information, however. After all, Solar Explorer is an educational program. Players expecting speed, tricky animation, and arcade action will be disappointed.

Solar Explorer is manufactured by Tandy Corp. (catalog no. 26–2546), 1400 One Tandy Center, Fort Worth, TX 76102. It requires 32K and the TRS-80 Electronic Book (catalog no. 26-3141, \$24.95). It sells for \$19.95.

## It's Super Utility

by Peter Paplaskas HOT CoCo Staff



**Application Software** 

ver spend what seems to be interminable hours trying to organize your disk files? You'll find that it is no easy task to sort and purge your files without the help of a reliable utility. Super Utillity from B&J Software is designed to do just that.

Super Utility is written in machine language for fast alphabetical sorts and file manipulations. It runs on any 64K disk system with either of the CoCo's two disk-ROM versions (1.0 or 1.1) and is completely menu driven. The program lets you use as many as four single- or double-sided drives with either 35 or 40 tracks. Two programs reside on the Super Utility disk. The 64K/BIN program puts the computer in the 64K mode, allowing you to initialize your disks to 40 tracks. The other program is Super Utility, itself.

After you load Super Utility, you answer prompts that ask for the number of tracks and the baud rate you plan to use. Other prompts ask whether you are using single- or double-sided drives and whether you want to toggle on the verify command.

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#### Tell them "I saw it in HOT CoCo."



The next display is the main menu, which offers several options for organizing your files. The first option alphabetizes your directory and automatically rewrites it to a drive you specify. After sorting, you could use the print-directory option for a printout from an 80-column printer. The directory prints in a format that tells you the name of the file, kind of program, format, and granules. If one of your files is written in machine language, its start, end, and execution addresses are printed in hexadecimal. The program also prints the number of free granules remaining on that disk.

Super Utility has a "safety directory" option that lets you back up your directory or restore a crashed disk if the directory becomes unreadable. You must back up your directory prior to restoring it. You'll find this to be a valuable option if you ever crash a directory.

Choosing the file-transfer option provides a variety of file manipulations. You can view files one at a time by pressing the up or down arrows. Super Utility can display as many as



28 files with the screen directory option. You can rename, copy, kill, and list the directory to the screen. The program displays the drive number, free granules, and the current file name along with your options. The free-granule display helps you to determine how many granules you have left when you are transferring several files to a disk. If fewer than 10 granules are free. the program signals you with an audio-visual warning.

Another nice feature is the program's ability to change drive destinations while in the file-transfer mode. You'll find that data-file transfers are quick and easy because you need just a few keystrokes to activate them.

Super Utility is one of the better disk managers available at its price. The program is easy to use and its documentation is understandable, though dot-matrix printed. One important feature of Super Utility is that B&J Software allows you to back it up in case you ever accidentally clobber the disk. The company's protection scheme requires you to have the original disk to run the backup copy.Super Utility is just the ticket for cleaning up sloppy disk files with the least amount of effort on your part.

Super Utility, version 2.1, is manufactured by B&J Software, P.O. Box 116, Route 46, Vienna, NJ 07880, 201-637-6644. It requires 32K, Extended Color Basic, and one disk drive. It sells for \$24.95.



## Reader's Forum

### Get More From Your DMP-120, Hide Basic Code, Faster Tape Loads

#### **Better Print**

Your Radio Shack DMP-120 manual says you have three styles of printing: normal, condensed, and elongated. I sent the control code to elongate—CHR\$(27); CHR\$(14)—followed by the control code to condense—CHR\$(27); CHR\$(20)—and got fatter letters in a darker print. I use it more often because it is easier to read.

Don Ward Groton, CT

#### FOR X = BA TO EA: POKE X,8: NEXT X (ENTER)

where BA is the first address and EA is the last address in hex. The line should now be invisible. To overwrite this line, reedit the line and press X to move the cursor to the end of the line. You may now type in a fake line and exit the edit mode by pressing enter. This fake line will overwrite the original line when the program is listed. You now have a hidden Basic line, which can be used to protect your Basic program.

Tim Wehner Yale, MI

#### **Invisible Basic Lines**

Have you ever wanted to hide lines in a Basic program, but didn't know how? Well, you now have a few simple POKEs and edits.

The first step is to type in the program below at the end of the program that contains the lines you wish to hide.

60000 X = PEEK(25)\*256 + PEEK(26) 60010 Y = PEEK(31)\*256 + PEEK(32) 60020 FOR M = X TO Y 60030 PRINT HEX\$(M),CHR\$(PEEK(M)) 60040 NEXT M

The second step is to choose the line you wish to hide and enter that line in the edit mode. Once in the edit mode, press X to move the cursor to the end of the line. Then type in a colon and an apostrophe. For example: 10 PRINT "IT WORKS":

While still in the edit mode, count the number of characters in the line; don't forget to include the line number. For my example there are 21 characters in the line.

The third step is to type in space holders. This is done by typing X's after the apostrophe equal to the number of characters in the line. The line will now look like this:

#### 

Now exit the edit mode by pressing the enter key.

Now run the program by typing RUN 60000 and pressing enter. This will display two columns on the screen. The first column gives a display of the addresses and the second column displays the contents of each memory location in ASCII code. Now, watching the display closely, find your space holders in the second column and make note of the first and last addresses. Once you find these addresses, exit the program by pressing the break key or let the program finish the loop.

Next, POKE backspaces into these memory locations by typing from Basic:

#### Sound Off

The TRON and TROFF commands are useful in debugging programs by listing line numbers as they are processed. However, these commands leave your video display in text mode when you run high-resolution graphics.

I imbed SOUND commands, such as SOUND 125,10 in strategic areas of hi-res graphics routines where I think a problem could exist. As the routines execute, they sound off, and you remain in hi-res mode. If you are musically inclined, you can refer to the piano scale in the back of the Color Basic manual for the correct SOUND number. After debugging, just delete the SOUND commands. Extended Basic users can insert the PLAY command for more versatility.

> Henry Nielsen Ocean Springs, MS

#### High-Speed Tape Loads

How many times have you waited while your tape player loaded a long program? Here's a way to save your programs while your CoCo is in the high-speed mode, and with a simple POKE sequence they will take half the time to load!

To load non-ASCII format programs that were saved while the computer was operating in high-speed mode (POKE 65495,0) from a cold start, first type POKE 143,8:POKE 144,24:POKE 145,4 and then CLOAD. To load programs saved in the high-speed mode while the computer is still in that mode, type POKE 143,14: POKE 144,24:POKE 145,6 and CLOAD. To load a regular-speed program on a regular-speed CoCo after using one of these POKE statements, type POKE 143,18:POKE 144,24:POKE 145,10 and CLOAD.

Dan Layne Mt. Pleasant, IA August 1985 HOT CoCo 87





by Victor and James Perotti

## Displaying Text At The Cursor Location

To follow this column, you will need an editor/assembler. The authors use Micro Work's Macro-80C disk assembler, and changes are given for Radio Shack's EDTASM + . Other editor/assemblers will work, but the programs may require some additional modification.

Assembly-language programming is not hard in the sense of being sophisticated; the commands tend to be simple: load, store, and so on. However, Assembly language is mysterious and frustrating. You write programs, compile them, execute them, and they crash! What happened?

Machine-code programs execute with blinding speed. You cannot discover what went wrong, because the step-by-step process zips by too quickly. Hence, it is the invisibility, the inaccessibility of the execution, that drives you crazy. Often you just cannot figure out what went wrong.

The better assembler packages for the Color Computer include debugging programs. Debuggers display the contents of the computer's registers at the critical points and, therefore, help us discern what is going on. A program crashes when the addresses in the registers wander off into LaLa land. Often the X or Y registers store the addresses that control the program; when these registers increment above \$FF00, they dump garbage into the CoCo's control locations. When the cassette or disk turns on, and the screen fills with red blobs, you know that it is all over for that program.

#### Put Mistakes On The Screen

If there were a way to see your Assembly mistakes, you could learn to program faster and better. What follows is a series of programs that work with screen memory in order to teach Assembly-language programming. We will use text instead of graphics, because graphics requires elaborate setup procedures in Assembly.

#### **ASCII And Screen Codes**

Computer manufacturers years ago agreed upon a standardized set of codes with which to represent alphanumeric symbols: letters A through Z, numbers, punctuation marks, and special symbols. These ASCII codes are given at the back of each Color Computer manual.

Tandy decided to deviate from the standard with some of the Color Computer's screen codes. Rather than writing an elaborate lookup table, you can use the CoCo's subroutine for printing all these characters to the screen. Try this: FOR X = 65 TO 128:PRINT CHR\$(X), :NEXT X. The PRINT subroutine in the Color Computer lives at the hexadecimal address \$A30A. Label it "PRINT": PRINT EQU \$A30A. This Assembly statement translates into a labeling of the subroutine found at or equal to \$A30A, so it substitutes the label for that address. The label, PRINT, is a clear indication of what you will be doing at the address, which is why you use labels. This subroutine displays the ASCII character in register A at the cursor location.

To display text, then, the program must control the following:

the character to be printed from register A,
the X register that will store and load the

address, and • the address for the cursor location stored

• the address for the cursor location stored at \$088.

#### Screen Memory: VIDRAM

Think of the screen as a display of part of the CoCo's memory. In the normal text mode, the screen memory, VIDRAM, starts at \$0400 and ends at \$05FF. (Get used to hexadecimal addresses; it's good practice.) The Color Computer makes these screen addresses accessible to the programmer many other high-priced micros lack this feature. Your CoCo can move its screen through memory, giving you a look at the contents; but that is another story.

Basic's CLS command clears the screen and places the cursor at the upper left corner, \$0400. Clearing the screen consists of a process of placing blanks (\$60) in each screen

> System Requirements 16K Color Basic Editor/Assembler

memory location from \$0400 to \$05FF. A ROM subroutine that clears the screen is located at \$A928. Define this subroutine with CLS EQU \$A928; the subroutine labeled CLS equals (is found at) memory location \$A928. Tandy nicely provided these subroutines in its ROM; with "equates" defining them in your Assembly-language program, you can then use these "ROM calls".

#### The Cursor

The cursor is a graphics display of solid blocks of changing colors. Another ROM subroutine continuously alters the color of the cursor. You should understand the cursor as a position marker on the screen, which is its real purpose. It displays where you are in screen memory, and shows you where the next letter will appear (i.e., text in register A is placed into screen memory at the address designated by the cursor). In this sense, the cursor is a storage location for a screen address; that storage location exists at \$088 and \$089 as a 2-byte memory location. When you change the contents of this location, the cursor moves to the location stored in \$088. The Program Listing, Display, shows how it works.

EDTASM + users should replace line 0004 with ORG \$0E00 and delete START in line 0011.

#### POLCAT

The Listing starts with a POLCAT subroutine and labels it for later use. You could write a shorter program that just uses CLS to clear the screen, placing the cursor back in the top left corner and returning to Basic. Can you guess the problem with such a program? Run it once, and it's gone.

POLCAT is like INKEY\$ in Basic. It polls the keyboard and waits for you to press a key. The ASCII value of that key is placed in register A; the PRINT subroutine can then take the key in A and print it on the screen. POLCAT is a way to halt the processor and make it wait for you to press a key. The break key, which is 03 in hex, decimal, ASCII, or whatever, is used to signal the 6809 that you have seen enough and want to return to Basic.

The statement CMPA #03 compares the contents of register A to 03. The pound sign

### Assembly 101

(#) in front of the 03 is critical; it means, "Do not compare A to the contents of the address 03, but rather to the value 03." The next statement, BEQ DONE, says, "If A has a three in it, or if A equals 03, branch to the subroutine labeled DONE." There are lots of branching commands: BEQ, BNE, BRA, BLO, and BHI. Translated, these mean; branch if equal to, branch if not equal, branch always, branch if lower than, and

branch if higher than. BRA GO says to always branch back to GO to pick up another key; it is the way Assembly language can loop. So the Display program clears the screen with JSR CLS, jumps to POLCAT, which both waits for a key and turns on the cursor, positioning it at \$400. The cursor sits there and blinks until you press the break key. That causes a jump to Basic.

Now, with two more lines you can include

0001 AlB1		POLCAT	EQU \$AlB1	GET CHARACTER
0002 A928		CLS	EQU <b>\$A928</b>	CLEARS SCREEN
0003 A027		BASIC	EQU \$A027	START BASIC
0004 0725		START	NAM DISPLAY	
0005 0725 B	3DA928		JSR CLS	CLEAR SCREEN
0006 0728 H	BDA1B1	GO	JSR POLCAT	CHK KEYBOARD
0007 072B 8	8103		CMPA #03	BREAK KEY?
0008 072D 2	2702		BEO DONE	RETURN TO BASIC
0009 072F :	20F7		BRA GO	
0010 0731	7EA027	DONE	JMP BASIC	RETURN TO BASIC
0011 0734			END START	
BASIC A02	7 CLS	A928 DO	NE 0731 G	0 0728
POLCAT ALB	l start	0725		

EDTASM +

the PRINT subroutine and have text printed at the cursor's location on the screen. Add another equate, PRINT EQU \$A30A, and add another line, CHROUT JSR PRINT, right before BRA GO. Now assemble this beauty and EXEC (execute) it from Basic (EDTASM + users should type EXEC&H0E00). Voila! The cursor now moves. POLCAT moves the cursor forward one location on the screen each time a letter is printed. This is a simple program with four modules: the label definition, screen clearing (the initialization routine), the main program, and the jump back to Basic.

This program is easy to understand, but not very useful because you cannot fix mistakes on the screen (e.g., if you press the up arrow, it will print one and not move the cursor). Next time you can improve what you have done by adding a backspace delete key, making a rudimentary editor.■

Address correspondence to Victor and James Perotti. 163-D Pine Grove Heights, Athens, OH 45701.

## ASSEMBLY 101 STUDENTS MAKE THE HONOR ROLL WITH MACRO-80C



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**MACRO 80-C** 

Assembly 101; by James and Victor Perotti

Hot CoCo-May 1985



by Bobby Ballard

## **On-Line Art**

Sending and receiving graphics over phone lines has excited computer enthusiasts for some time. Now, with the release of Graphicom and CoCo Max, interest has boomed. And thanks to Art Flexser and Mike Ward, computerists can receive graphics over the phone and display them even if they do not own the software on which the graphics were developed. The software needed to prepare graphics for on-line transfer is in the public domain and is free to all aspiring CoCo artists because of these programmers' generosity.

#### The Software

Art and Mike have been generous twice over: They created two programs for converting artwork into Basic. The programs are similar but have different applications. The first, which has been widely distributed on Graphicom disks and CompuServe, is PIXCMP. Written in Basic, PIXCMP produces an ASCII file that loads as a Basic program, displays the graphics from DATA statements, and saves the file in binary format. The file can then be used in machinelanguage programs, in Basic programs, or with other graphics software-including CoCo Max and Graphicom. Graphicom users must process the picture an additional time, using the BIN > GC program supplied on the boot disk.

Mike and Art's second program, MAXCMP, performs comparable tasks, but it is written to handle CoCo Max files, which are longer and must be saved in binary using the MAX extension. MAXCMP lets you scroll through the picture on the screen by using the upand down-arrow keys.

You can download PIXCMP and MAXCM from CompuServe's Games and Graphics Data Library (DL2). You will also find these programs on BBSes around the country. To use either program, your terminal must be capable of receiving lowercase and your host settings must be set to send lowercase, as well. If you have trouble downloading MAXCMP or PIXCMP, check your terminal and host settings.

#### The Art

DL2 contains several types of graphics for your collection. I uploaded my creation, SUNSET.PIX, while preparing this column; you can download it from the DL2 gallery. By checking the file name of a graphics program, you can determine the file type. The file extension—.CMX,.PIX,.CC, or .PIC—tells you how to manipulate the file when you are off line. I should point out that you cannot see the graphics while you are on line nor as they download. If you view your buffer during downloading, you see a Basic program scroll down the screen.

The CMX extension indicates that the picture has been processed by MAXCMP and will occupy two video pages or eight graphics pages. Download the picture; then load and run the file from Basic. The information you have downloaded contains the code to regenerate the picture and save it under any file name you choose. You do not have to append an extension since MAXCMP handles this function for you. You need MAXCMP to send the Basic file but not to receive it. So, if you do not own CoCo Max, you can still display other peoples' work on your system or use CoCo Max graphics in your programs.

PIX files are similar to CMX files, but they have been compressed using PIXCMP. They are one video page long and might have been created with one of a variety of software packages, using graphics tablets, joysticks, mice, or Basic-generated pictures. PIXCMP also creates a Basic program that the artist can upload and that you can download and run by following the prompts to save the picture as a binary file.

Files with CC appended are also Basic listings in ASCII that you can load into your computer and view off line. Some files are animated pictures. To see an example, download POPEYE.CC, runit, and watch the smoke rings rise from his corncob pipe.

The primary difference between CC and PIX or CMX files is the end product. You save and run CC programs in Basic. With PIX and CMX files, you can save files in Basic or save the picture itself as a binary file.

The final ille type, PIC, stores printer art, so

you must handle it differently. PIC files are designed to be loaded into a word processor and then printed on a dot-matrix printer. You may also use a program found in the CoCo SIG (special-interest group) on CompuServe to print these files. The program, FILPRT.CC, is available for downloading.

Of course, you do not need CompuServe to send graphics files to other people. Recall that MAXCMP and PIXCMP create Basic programs in ASCII format, so you can store them on most BBSes and other information utilities as you would other Basic programs.

Graphicom provides another way of sending pictures directly from one CoCo to another and the graphics appear on the screen during the transfer. This feature, unique to Graphicom, requires that both computers run the software. I plan to cover the details of this operation in a future column.

In addition, Graphicom's documentation has instructions for sending picture files without a modem by using the CoCo's cassette port. To execute a cassette-modem transfer, you must have a speaker phone from Radio Shack and be equipped to make some simple hardware modifications. Interestingly, the transfer takes place at 1,500 baud—five times faster than the common 300 baud rate and 25 percent faster than a 1,200-baud modem!

I hope I have inspired you to show your artwork to the rest of the CoCo world. One of the methods discussed should suit you. If you have difficulty obtaining MAXCMP or PIXCMP, send me a formatted disk and a postage-paid mailer. I will send you a copy of both programs.

My thanks to Art Flexser and Mike Ward for their donation of PIXCMP and MAXCMP. If you like their software, I encourage you to leave a note or drop them a letter on CompuServe.

Address correspondence to Bobby Ballard, 1207 Eighth Ave., 4R, Brooklyn, NY 11215. You may also reach him on line through Compu-Serve (#72746,2373 or #73135,255), The Source (#BCT173), and MCI Mail (#172-3476).

# -The Learning Page -

by Nancy Kipperman

## **Perspective On Software Graphics**

What is the role of graphics in educational software? Are graphics a teaching tool or just the sugar coating used to make learning a skill more palatable? Do you need graphics to keep a student's attention, or are graphics just a distraction? Do graphics contribute more to education than a reward for a poorly motivated child?

This month, I spoke with software developers and people who evaluate educational software and explored the importance of graphics in today's computer education.

#### **Good Art Shows**

Julie McGee, director of software development for Tandy Home Education Systems in Chicago, reviews new and proposed software constantly. "Good art shows," she says. "It should be intrinsic to the product. A developer makes a mistake trying to fit education into graphics. The educational intent has to come first. However, the graphics ought to be of professional quality."

McGee sometimes sees software that misses the boat where graphics is concerned. "A nifty title screen isnice, butit's notenough," she states. "When a program doesn't use graphics to teach a skill—like telling time, for example—the child might as well be learning from a book. Graphics should be more than decoration. They should help the child visualize the problem, if possible."

Rewards are also important, in McGee's judgement. "Kids need to be motivated by graphics. They want to see a reward for getting an answer right—that means more to a child than reading 'correct' or 'well done' in text."

Rob Madell, vice president for software at the Children's Computer Workshop, a division of the Children's Television Workshop in New York City, agrees. "Our artists and programmers are integrated into the design process," he says. "The child must be motivated by doing, and our graphics are intrinsic to the subject being taught."

#### **Demonstrate And Reinforce**

Glen Vargas, president of B5 Software in Columbus, OH, values graphics because they demonstrate concepts and reinforce learning. "Graphics are versatile," he states. "They can be a controlled mix of simulation, animation, and text. The visual element should reinforce a specific concept." Available computer memory must be considered in designing educational software. "A software package may use too much memory in providing accountability," comments Vargas. "In our math packages, we teach all the steps in a process. We try to do a better job on specific things, mixing text and graphics to teach the number concept itself. There is no room for unnecessary graphics."

However, B5 Software provides a graphic reward for correct answers and sometimes offers a timed game at the end of a lesson as a quick reward for the student who has mastered the concept.

"In our package to teach students to tell time," says Vargas, "we divided the concept into four levels. As students learn what the hour hand is and does, a moving, accurate clock visually reinforces learning."

Graphics are often helpful in demonstrating a concept. "When a student gives an incorrect answer in our addition-facts software, he can then view a graphic representation of that concept," suggests Vargas. "Four of something plus five of something equal nine of something. When a student sees addition presented graphically, the concept might become clearer." Graphics make an abstract concept concrete.

#### **Programming Motivation**

Frank Thompson, vice president of marketing for Deft Systems of Damascus, MD, provides another view of motivating students. Speaking of programming students, he says, "Sometimes a student can be motivated to learn a skill in order to achieve something else. The student may wish to create his own graphics on the computer—a Battle Zone screen, for example. However, to do this, the student must learn three-dimensional trigonometry. Because creating the Battle Zone screen involves mapping coordinates on graph paper first, a high-school student can see the relevence of learning trig."

#### **Graphics Library**

Dorsett Educational Systems of Norman, OK, uses high-resolution digitized graphics in its tutorial software. Dorsett's offerings have traditionally been on cassette, but Larry Ersland, director of planning, says they are converting their cassettes to disk. He foresees a trend toward more sophisticated graphics in educational software.

"We have an extensive graphics library on tape now," says Ersland. "It contains more than 100,000 digitized pictures. Our company might market this library so that individuals can use these graphics in developing their own software." (I hope to provide further details on Dorsett's graphics library in a future column.)

Chris Malaska, educational sales representative for TCE Programs of Gaithersburg, MD, believes graphics "enhance the challenge of software. They help the student keep trying," she says. "The student should want to earn a reward or see what's coming next. Graphics are a participation motivator. The positive reinforcement provided by the reward display helps a student with low esteem."

Color is important in graphics, Malaska believes. "Very colorful graphics are important at the elementary-school level, but they are less important as a student gets older."

#### **Interactive Simulations**

Simulations, which are generally designed for older students, have fewer graphics than other software. Glen Vargas feels that here the motivation for participation is interaction. B5 Software offers two simulations for social studies students in grades 7–12. "We use graphics in the opening screen but mostly text from then on," he says.

Simulations have fewer graphics, but there are usually fewer pictures in adult books. Just as brightly colored pictures hold the interest of younger children, graphics seem most useful in the lower grades.

What is the role of graphics in educational software? It is to command attention, motivate students to achieve, demonstrate and reinforce the concepts being taught, and reward students for their efforts. Graphics must be intrinsic to the software to be successful. And, as with all educational tools, professional quality is important.

Nancy Kipperman is HOT CoCo's Education Editor and an English teacher at Conant High School in Jaffrey, NH. Write her c/o HOT CoCo, 80 Pine St., Peterborough, NH 03458.

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# -Product News

## EARS, J & M's New Disk Controller, Full Character Set, PenGraph EB50, Escape From Denna, Ultra, Periglobe, And More

Information related in the Product News section is supplied by manufacturers. HOT CoCo has not tested or reviewed the products discussed here and cannot guarantee manufacturers' claims.

ost of the noises we're hearing this month concern EARS, Speech Systems' Electronic Audio Recognition System, which has the potential to alter dramatically the way you use some application programs. Kenneth Holt, Vice President of Speech Systems, comments that EARS "opens up a new venue for software developments." He estimates that Speech Systems' adventure, education, and appliance-controller (Home-Commander) packages will probably find new appeal when used in conjunction with the new product.

EARS recognizes as many as 64 words, which you preprogram and save to cassette or disk. The package adds several commands to Basic, including LISTEN and MATCH, which facilitate the programming and use of your voice prints. A Speech Systems' advertisement suggests that you might write your own Basic programs without touching the keyboard. The company sells a separate program called Voice Control for \$24.95 that works with EARS and Home Commander (or Radio Shack's Appliance/Light Controller). You can use these items in combination to create voice-activated control of lights and appliances in your home.

Speech Systems has programmed some useful features into EARS to make it work for you. For example, it has software settings that control EARS' recognition-rejection tolerance. Because the human voice rarely sounds precisely the same twice, the ability to fine tune the program could be helpful. Despite the irregularities in human speech, EARS matches voice with voice print 95 to 98 percent of the time. Kenneth Holt notes that EARS manages 100-percent recognition of computerized voice and voice prints.

EARS requires a 32K Color Computer and sells for \$99.95. It comes with a headset microphone (sound comes from your TV or separate speaker). Disk drive owners need a multiple ROM-pack interface or a Y cable. Speech Systems sells a "triple Y cable" for using EARS with its voice synthesizer, Super Voice. See the list of manufacturers following Product News for information on how to contact the company.

#### Tech Row

J & M Systems, makers of JDOS, has released a new disk controller for the CoCo. The JFD-CP Disk Controller features switch-selectable ROMs (a 28-pin JDOS ROM comes with the board), the WD1773 controller chip (which has a built-in data separator and precompensation circuits), fully buffered I/ O (input/output) lines for greater dependability, and an 8-bit parallel port (which can support a printer or Winchester hard drive). The JFD-CP is plug compatible with all models of the CoCo. It sells for \$149.

CoCo Devices has released **Full Character Set**, which displays upper- and lowercase characters on screen without reverse video and prints characters with true



The EARS Package From Speech Systems

descenders. It also offers extra characters, including a slashed zero, a vertical bar, and braces. Full Character Set is strictly a hardware device; it requires no software and does not affect memory. It sells for \$38 plus \$2 for shipping. Contact the manufacturer for more information.

Real Computers and Intelligence has announced plans to market its full-featured debug Machine Monitor for the Motorola 6809E microprocessor. Machine Monitor will allow you to list or edit registers, memory, or programs; execute program routines; set breakpoints on control sequencing; and access points on data addressing. It is written in self-relocatable position-independent code. The program is available on cassette and disk from The Zellerbach Group. At press time, the price was anticipated to be under \$27. A sourcecode listing for Machine Monitor will be available separately. Contact Zellerbach for more information.

The Computer Bankbook

System was developed by Sunrise Software to replace the conventional check register. It also prints checks on special tractorfeed check forms. You can assign account numbers to all transactions and list transactions by month or account number. The program maintains a file of account numbers to which you send checks on a regular basis. It also provides a list of outstanding checks. The Computer Bank Book System has a full set of editing commands. It requires 16K and a disk drive. A printer is optional. It sells for \$29.95 plus \$2 for shipping. Specify Bank.5 when ordering.

Sunrise Software also makes the **Business Bankbook Sys**tem, which combines the features of the Computer Bankbook System with the ability to charge as many as four accounts per check or deposit transaction. The program comes in two version: System One for one-disk-drive applications (specify Bank.7) and System Two for two-disk-drive usage (specify Bank.9). Each version sells for \$59.95 plus \$2 for shipping.

#### **Games And Diversions**

The World According to Robo the Robot, by C. William Engel, is an introduction to robots that presents sophisticated concepts and programming details in easy-to-understand language. The book is published by Hayden Book Company and sells for \$12.95. A Robot in Every Home, by Mike Higgins, is an introduction to the robots that are already available for educational and entertainment use in the home. The book also explores the author's view of the future of robots. Higgins is the editor of Personal Robotics News, a monthly newsletter for manufacturers and vendors of personal robots. The book is published by Kensington Publishing Co. and sells for \$14.95 in softcover.

Crockett Software has introduced a program for philatelists, the U.S. Stamp Inventory Management System. The company claims to have developed the first full-featured, U.S. specialized, stamp-inventory system for the CoCo. The product can be used for many categories of foreign stamps, too. The U.S. Stamp Inventory Management System consists of two major parts: a utility program and a battery of four small merge programs. It uses directaccess techniques for storage and retrieval of all inventory data to and from disk files. The program requires 64K and sells for \$44.95. Crockett has also announced the Mailing List/Data Information program for \$29.95. Contact the manufacturer for details.

Adventurers take note. Baen Enterprises has released a helpful publication titled **The Guidebook for Winning Adventurers**, by David and Sandy Small. It provides background on adventures and how they are programmed. There are chapters that help novice adventurers get started. It also contains hints, clues, and detailed maps for several popular adventure games. The book has 353 softcover pages and sells for \$9.95. Ark Royal, the well-known makers of strategy games, has two new programs in the works. River Crossing is a strategy game that pits you against Axis enemies the world over in 12 river battles that actually took place during World War II. It requires 32K and sells for \$22 on cassette or disk. In a departure from its popular military and science-fiction motifs, Ark Royal's second new program is a Medieval-style, graphic-adventure game called Escape from Denna. It requires 32K, Extended Color Basic, and sells for \$25.95 on cassette and \$28.95 on disk.

#### **News Bits**

R.G.S. Micro Inc. of Canada has gone out of business. The progressive hardware and software manufacturing company was well known for its innovative products. John Kunze, developer of the company's hard disk and several other products, Emil Richards, Tony DiStephano, and a brain trust of other hardware and software experts continue to develop new products for the Color Computer. The name of their new company is **Periglobe**. They intend to concentrate on creating new products and leave the marketing to others.

Kunze notes that the R.G.S. Micro products have recently undergone minor revisions and that they they will be available from some of the larger Color Computer marketing companies. Periglobe is negotiating with several companies, according to Richards. The Hard Disk system will continue to be handled by Software Support. In addition, Kunze and Richards hint at several new products, about which Product News will report in future issues.

NationServ, the on-line information network, is a BBS with an annual subscription fee of \$10. It offers job listings, classifieds, a shopping mall, users groups, downloading, games, business programs, information, a message center, and other options. The BBS also allows you limited access to the system as a "guest." Members have passwords. NationServ operates 24 hours a day, everyday, and works at 300 and 1,200 baud. For more information, contact the company by voice, modem, or mail.

The **Lewis Clark Exchange** is a soon-to-be-released news magazine for Color Computer owners living in the United States. It is looking for contributing writers and programmers. The magazine will cover news on the Color Computer and general computer markets. The education department will have a special column called Junior CoCo that will contain puzzles, crosswords, cartoon strips, and articles for and by kids. The *LC Exchange* intends to publish several personal productivity, business, and game programs in each issue. Potential advertisers should write in for ad rates and policy. For more information, contact the *Lewis Clark Exchange*.

#### List Of Manufacturers

Ark Royal Games P.O. Box 14806 Jacksonville, FL 32238 904-786-8603 Reader Service ~ 551

Baen Enterprises 8 West 36th St. New York, NY 10018 212-947-8244 Reader Service ~ 553

CoCo Devices Box 677 Seabrook, TX 77586 713-474-3232 Reader Service 🛩 554

Crockett Software P.O. Box 221 St. Ann, MO 63376 314-441-9278 Reader Service 🛩 555

Hayden Book Co. 10 Mulholland Drive Hasbrouck Heights, NJ 07604 201-393-6306 Reader Service ~ 557

J & M Systems Ltd. 15100-A Central S.E. Albuquerque, NM 87123 505-292-4182 Reader Service ~ 558

Kensington Publishing Co. 6300 Telegraph Ave. Oakland, CA 94609 415-547-7100 Reader Service ~ 559 The Lewis Clark Exchange c/o Leslie Miller 1130 Bryden Ave. Lewiston, ID 83501 Reader Service ~ 560

NationServ R.R. 5, P.O. Box 391 Fairfield, IL 62837-0391 618-847-2381 voice 618-847-2291 BBS Reader Service ~ 562

Periglobe 425 DeMaisonneuve West Montreal, Quebec H3A 1L7, Canada 514-288-9169 Reader Service ~ 563

Real Computers and Intelligence P.O. Box 74 Santa Clara, CA 95050 Reader Service ~ 565

Speech Systems 32W 255 Deerpath Road Batavia, IL 60510 312-879-6880 Reader Service - 568

Sunrise Software 8901 N.W. 26th St. Sunrise, FL 33322 305-748-0775 Reader Service ~ 569

The Zellerbach Group Unit 216, 1335 Pacific Ave. San Francisco, CA 94109 415-474-4252 415-673-3485 Reader Service ~ 571

# The Corner Office

by Jeff DeTray, Publisher

## The CoCo And The Tandy 1000

he cover photo on last December's issue of our sister publication, *80 Micro*, could have been entitled "Why is this man smiling?" It showed John Roach, Tandy's Chief Executive Officer, grinning broadly and leaning on the just-announced Tandy 1000, a \$1,199 IBM PC-compatible computer. Within weeks, the first reviews were in: The 1000 was a winner, and Mr. Roach had every reason to smile.

One recent estimate projects that 400,000 Tandy 1000's will be sold in 1985. The 1000 is selling at a faster clip than any new computer ever offered by Tandy. And just in time, too! Tandy computer sales had been in a bit of a slump, but the arrival of the 1000 seems to have turned things around. And that should come as good news for Color Computer owners, because there is a strong link between the CoCo and the 1000. The CoCo/1000 connection is most evident in the area of education.

Hotcakes. That's how the Tandy 1000 is selling to schools. Many administrators, feeling that IBM and its imitators are the computers of choice for the business community, have determined that simple computer literacy isn't enough. Students now need MS-DOS literacy to give them a head start on other graduates in the job market. I think that's why the 1000 is doing so well at the junior- and senior-high levels. It's a third less expensive than an IBM, offers almost complete PC compatibility, and comes with strong after-sale support from Tandy.

For all it has to offer, however, the 1000 does not seem particularly well-suited to younger students. The keyboard is excellent, but very large. Too many keys can intimidate a young beginner. And then there is the question of cost versus benefits. For the price of a single Tandy 1000, a third-grade classroom can have four Color Computers and a Network 2 controller. In all probability, the latter configuration will do the better job of handling the needs of the students, given the requirements of the third-grade classroom. The CoCo in the primary grades and the 1000 for older students—that is the essence of Tandy's one-two punch in the education market.

#### What's in This for You

One happy consequence of this education connection is that you can expect to see some interesting new software coming along. This software may be designed for the education market, but that won't stop all of us from using and benefiting from it. An example is a just-announced Color Computer program from TCE called Child Writer. This mouse-oriented word processor is getting enormous interest from educators because it's designed to be easy and fun for kids to use. But wait! Adults also appreciate software that's easy and fun. That's why Child Writer and other good programs written with education in mind won't remain behind the school-yard gate for very long.

Another interesting phenomenom is the development of some programs into versions for both the Color Computer and the Tandy 1000. The advantages in the educational setting are obvious. As students move from the CoCo to the 1000, they can avoid having to learn a whole new set of programs. And while hardware differences mean that the two versions won't look exactly the same, a similar command syntax and user interface can be employed to assure a painless transition. Tandy itself is encouraging this type of simultaneous program development. So once again, the linkage between the 1000 and the CoCo looks like a boon for users of both machines.

#### Time Out for This Message

Sales of our Best of '84 program tape are doing quite well, and buyers seem to like it. This year, we're including a small booklet with our 'Best of '84. . .'' tape that gives you the essential instructions for running each program. That way, you can use all the programs on the tape even if you're missing some of the 1984 issues of *HOT CoCo*. We also have a few 'Best of '83'' tapes still available. These are sold without docs, but they're great if you have the 1983 issues. Check the Instant CoCo ad on pages 64–65. Incidentally, most back issues of the magazine are still available. See page 6.

#### Happiness Is a Full Mailbox

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