

THE MAGAZINE FOR TRS-80 COLOR COMPUTER®, MC-10®, AND DRAGON™ USERS.

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Screen above is unretouched photograph of ColorMate display. Disk Extended BASIC is not required.

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DIGRESSIONS

COCO 2 GETS 64K AND GREAT PRICE

here is no longer any question. Tandy's recently announced 64K CoCo 2 at \$259.95 is the best computer buy around.

We all know that the CoCo has been the best machine around for quite some time. But now that it's priced only \$60 over a Commodore 64, the CoCo 2's advantages make it the more appealing machine to moneyconscious consumers. Even when compared to the recently introduced PCjr and Coleco Adam, the CoCo comes out looking pretty good.

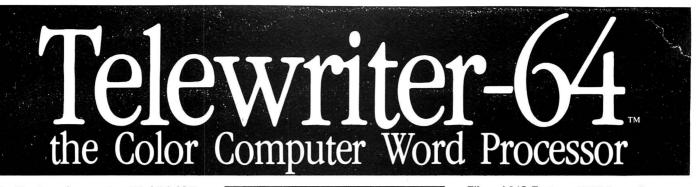
The CoCo has four things going for it: a powerful Basic, lots of software (finally), a proven track record, and most importantly easy serviceability. There is hardly a better Basic around for graphics on a home computer than Extended Color Basic. Ever try to get a Commodore to draw a circle? You can do it easily with the CIRCLE command on the CoCo; the Commodore needs a whole routine.

Many vendors and the Shack itself have greatly increased the amount and variety of software for the CoCo within the last year. The software base rivals that of the Commodore 64, and dwarfs that of the newer machines listed above. The CoCo is reliable, with few quirks in its operation. The PCjr is not yet available at this writing; no one knows what its performance record will be. The Adam's track record has been less than perfect. It has peculiar habits; for instance, if you leave the Adam's cassette drive on top of the CPU, it erases your tape.

Where do you go to get your Commodore or Adam fixed? Toys 'R Us? The Shack's umpteen thousand stores are a big plus not only for service, but also as a convenient source of software and peripherals. If you are near a Computer Center, technical advice is readily available too. And let's not forget Tandy's telephone help service.

I could mention a dozen or so other good things about the CoCo, like a large, enthusiastic group of third-party vendors, innumerable user's groups, and fine supporting magazines (of which *HOT CoCo* is best). But you know all this already. The question is: Do your friends know?

Don't let Commodore, IBM, or any other computer company steal the limelight the CoCo deserves. Tell your computer-shopping friends all the advantages of owning a CoCo. Tell them to go out and look at the other machines; then look at the CoCo. They'll find that the CoCo delivers much more computer for the dollar.— $M.N.\blacksquare$



- 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: 64×24 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

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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). Dealer inquiries invited.

(Add \$2 for shipping. Californians add 6% state tax. Allow 2 weeks for personal checks. Send self-addressed stamped envelope for Telewriter reviews from CCN, RAINBOW, 80-Micro, 80-U.S. Telewriter owners: send SA/SE or call for information on upgrading to Telewriter-64. Telewritercompatible spelling checker (Spell 'n Fix) and Smart Terminal program (Colorcom/E) also available. Call or write for more information.)

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If Our Programs Don't Work

Having trouble entering our listings from the magazine? Here are a few tips that might help.

First, we print all our Basic listings in the CoCo's 32-column format. This means that each line should appear the same on the screen as it does in the magazine. If a line on your screen does not match the same line in the magazine, reread what you typed; you might have made an error.

Second, make sure the program is for your computer. Read the System Requirements box. The information in this box represents the minimum system configuration needed to run that particular program. Also, read the article thoroughly before typing in the program. Sometimes the article contains instructions vital to making the typed-in listing work. For instance, some CoCos will not accept the highspeed POKE (POKE 65495,0). The article for a program using this POKE will tell you to change those POKEs to 65494,0 if your computer will not work at the faster speed.

Some CoCos are sensitive to spacing in the program lines. Occasionally a computer will read a line such as FORR = 1TO20 incorrectly, interpreting the FOR not as a keyword, but as a variable. If you've removed spaces from a program listing to save space, and that program will not work, reinsert those spaces.

If everything is okay so far, check the published listing with what you've typed. Common typing errors include confusing a zero with the letter O, a one with the letter I, or a colon with a semicolon. DATA statements are particularly tricky because of the long lists of numbers. Be very careful with these.

Anyone who owns the new CoCos with the 1.2 ROMs, have noticed poor keyboard response in some published programs. To solve this, you can insert this line: FOR Z = 1TO4:POKE340 + Z,255:NEXT after any line that makes reference to PEEK 338-345. This loop will slow down a Basic program. Another way is to directly insert a POKE xxx,255, where xxx is any keyboard location between 338 and 345. Example: IF PEEK(341) = 251 THEN Y = Y - 1. Change to: IF PEEK(341) = 251 THEN POKE341,255:Y = Y - 1.

Assembly listings usually require an editor/assembler to enter them into your CoCo. The two most common editor/assemblers are Radio Shack's EDTASM+ and The Micro Works' SDS80C. An Assembly listing assembled using the SDS80C will probably not run under EDTASM+. You can hand-assemble Assembly listings using a short Basic listing such as that found on page 135 of the November 1983 HOT CoCo. Hand-assembly is a tedious task best left to more experienced users.

If all the above fails, send us a printout or a detailed description of the problem you experience along with any error messages. We'll try to work it out for you. We cannot help you if you have modified the original program in any way.

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The left bracket, [, replaces the up arrow used by Radio Shack to indicate exponentiation on our printouts. When entering programs published in *HOT CoCo*, you should make this change.

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You've just typed in the Gettysburg Address and now you see that your computer only heard every other word!

THE KRICKIT CHIRPS ONLY WHEN YOUR COMPUTER HAS CAUGHT THE KEY. With the Krickit, there is no wasted effort pounding keys to make sure they contact or looking at the screen after every character. You can keep your eyes on the listing and not lose your place.

Works great with text editors and DBM's (Telewriter-64 and Homebase, to name a few) or when entering programs with just the BABIC line-editor in your computer. Just plugs in! Needs no software or hardware modifications. Built-in speaker! Uses no CPU time! Your computer has better things to do than sound key beeps.

The Krickit has other valuable features, too. A convenient switch controls the Cartridge Interrupt line. Instead of clumsy, messy tape on fingers 7 or B, just flip the switch to access Basic with a game pak installed. It also has a more accessible reset switch, lighted power indicators, gold edge-fingers and an extension cable.

We are sure that after you try the Krickit you will never want to be without it. Take 30 days to decide you like it or return it for a full refund. 24-hour order line. Order yours today for only \$59,95 (plus shipping and handling). COD, Visa, and Mastercard accepted.

DECISION MAKERtm

Have you ever found yourself faced with a decision about whether to do a thing or not? Or what to do about a thing or not? Or what to do about a situation? Or what would be the best action to take? You knew you had several options and you knew there were points for and against those options,

but didn't know which one was best? Well, DECISION MAKER is just the tool you need to help you sort out those points and how you feel about them. DECISION MAKER helps you decide upon a course of action by asking

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- 440

CoCo Synthesizer?

Does anyone out there know of a company that sells music-synthesizer keyboards for the CoCo? If so, please send me an address so I can write them for information.

Ryan Moody Rt. #2 9 Cedar Creek Shawnee, OK 74801

Color Basic Word Processor

While browsing through your premiere issue, I came across Ken Knecht's superb "CoCo Word Processor" (*HOT CoCo*, June 1983, p. 36). What a boon to all CoCo owners. It's an outstanding program that offers professional word processing to anyone with Extended Color Basic.

However, for those of us with Color Basic machines, commands like VAR-PTR and INSTR don't exist—and they control five important features of Mr. Knecht's program: delete a line, make room for an insert, and global find/delete/replace string.

By making the changes shown in the

accompanying Table, Color Basic owners can also have quality word processing. Try them out on Mr. Knecht's program, and you'll never need to buy Color Scripsit.

> Duncan F. Dempster Kahaluu, HI

Yes, you can run my word processor under Color Basic with your modifications, but you will encounter some problems. Extended Color Basic's LINE INPUT command does not appear in Color Basic. Simply replacing it with INPUT will do funny things to your input if you use commas, quotation marks, or colons.

You could use a separate subroutine to replace INPUT—the easiest being to build the string using INKEY\$ to get each character. However, this leaves a problem with the backspace (CHR\$(8)). You must carefully plan the code to handle this.

Also, building strings this way leads to frequent garbage collecting, which will slow the program once you've entered a significant number of strings in the array. You must also surround the string with quotation marks before

1) Delete lines 10000-10040 and substitute 4) Delete lines 14100-14160 and substitute these: these: 14100 IFC\$-"D" THEN 14105 ELSE 1 4120 10000 IF E+1>200THENPRINT"ONLY 2 14105 IFF=1 THEN AS(X)=RIGHTS(AS ØØ LINES":GOTO1ØØ (X), LEN(A\$(X))-LEN(S1\$)):GOTO141 10010 FOR I1=E+1 TO A+1 STEP -1 70 10020 A\$(I1)=A\$(I1-1) 14110 IFF-1+LEN(S1\$)=LEN(A\$(X))T 10030 NEXTIL:RETURN HENA\$(X) = LEFT\$(A\$(X), F-1):GOTO14095 14115 A\$(X) = LEFT\$(A\$(X), F-1) + RIG 2) Delete lines 12000-12040 and substitute HT\$(A\$(X), LEN(A\$(X))-(F-1+LEN(S1 \$))):GOTO14170 these: 14120 IFC\$="R" THEN 14123 ELSE 1 4140 14123 IFF=1THENA\$(X)=S2\$+RIGHT\$(12000 FORIL=A TO E A\$(X), LEN(A\$(X))-LEN(S1\$)):GOTO1 12010 A\$(I1) = A\$(I1+1) 4170 12030 NEXTIL:RETURN 14125 IFF-1+LEN(S1\$)=LEN(A\$(X)TH ENA\$(X) = LEFT\$(A\$(X), F-1) + S2\$:GOT014095 3) Delete lines 14070-14090 and substitute 14130 A\$(X)=LEFT\$(A\$(X),F-1)+S2\$ these: +RIGHT\$(A\$(X),LEN(A\$(X))-(F-1+LE N(S1\$))):GOTO14170 14140 PRINTX:LEFTS(AS(X),F-1)+CH 14065 Y=1 R\$(91) +S1\$+CHR\$(91) +RIGHT\$(A\$(X) 14070 FORX=L1 TO L2 K\$(9) + 51 \$+ CHR\$(9) + Rights(A\$(A))
, LEN(A\$(X)) - (F-1+LEN(S1\$)))
14145 PRINT"FIND NEXT? (Y/N)";
14150 B\$=INKEY\$:IFB\$=""THEN14150
14160 IFB\$="Y" THEN14170 ELSE100 14075 FORF=Y TO LEN(A\$(X)) 14080 IF MID\$(A\$(X),F,LEN(S1\$))= S1\$ THEN 14100 14090 NEXTF 14095 Y=1:NEXTX:GOTO 100 14170 Y=F+1:GOTO14075 Table. Color Basic Word Processor

you save it on tape, so you can recover it in the author program with an IN-PUT#1 instead of LINE INPUT#1.

Now you know why I specified Extended Color or Disk Basic for the program.

> Ken Knecht Yuma, AZ

Readers to the Rescue

On page 13 of January's "Feedback" we published a letter, Where's the Bug?, in which a reader asked for help with a problem he was having with Ken Knecht's "CoCo Word Processor" (HOT CoCo, June 1983, p. 36). Evidently, the program was printing at least one line of a block or indented form letter one character to the left of the margin.

Mr. Knecht hadn't experienced the problem, but he said that others had written to him of the same thing. He didn't have the answer, suggested that perhaps it was due to a bug in Basic's print routine, and asked readers for help. Here are the replies.—eds.

Fix and Swap

Since I only use a DMP-200 printer, I can't separate CoCo bugs from printer bugs.

When you send a control code specifying a new typeface to the printer, you'll get the bug. Try PRINT#-2, CHR\$(27);CHR\$(18);TAB(10) "TEST": You don't need to put this line in a program.

Try PRINT#-2,CHR\$(27);CHR\$ (18):PRINT#-2,TAB(10)"TEST":. This won't result in the bug, but the printer received a line feed before it printed "test."

Therefore, it seems that the tab count will be incorrect if the control code (printed correspondence) is still in the buffer when it receives a character.

Now try PRINT#-2,TAB(10); CHR\$(27);CHR\$(18);"TEST". You should have the correct tabbing with no bug and no line feed.

I use the CoCo Word Processor and have several modifications, such as single-sheet feed, proportional spacing on the DMP-200, and forward and

backward multiple space. I'll pass these on to interested readers if they send me a self-addressed, stamped envelope or are willing to exchange other helpful information.

Robert Gault 832 N. Renaud Grosse Pointe Woods, MI 48236 1.0 ROM to 1.1

Mr. Knecht might be right about a bug in CoCo's Basic, because I replaced my 1.0 ROM (Color Basic) with a 1.1 version, and the problem went away.

Tom Garcia Tucson, AZ

1.1 ROM to 1.2 (?)

I have a 64K disk system (upgraded from 4K) and a DMP-120 printer and agree that there must be a bug in Basic's print routine.

I found a temporary fix by entering POKE151,255:POKE152,255 to change the line-printer delay in the CoCo. This works, but slows down the printer.

Then I replaced my 1.1 Basic ROM with a 1.2, and the problem vanished.

I don't know exactly what was wrong. It occurred under certain conditions when strings were manipulated and then printed. Since this doesn't seem to be a common problem, it might be a certain combination of 1.1 ROM and printer, a particular production run of ROM, or a combination of 1.1 ROM and some older version of another chip (my machine is a two-year-old D board).

> Dennis J. Duke Bessemer, AL

CHR\$ to the Printer

I have an Epson RX-80 with the Epson serial board and 2K buffer. I haven't loaded Mr. Knecht's program, but I wrote a cassette label program and found a similar alignment problem.

Occasionally when a CHR\$ is sent to the printer, it leaves a partial backspace in the print buffer. This backspaces the text when it prints it. I haven't yet found the relationship between the printer commands and the amount of backspace, but it exits.

I've found two fixes. You must send either one to the printer (preferably followed by enter) before you send any text. If you're using pica type, a backspace—CHR\$(8)—would clear out the buffer. With elite type, send a series of DELETE commands—CHR\$ (127)—long enough to clear the buffer.

> Randolph D. Carney Lancaster, PA

Backwards Attacker

To let the ship in Matt Togliatti's "Attacker" (*HOT CoCo*, October 1983, p. 82) go backwards, change line 100 to the following:

100 X = X + 3:A = JOYSTK(0):B = JOYSTK (1):IF A>45 THEN X = X + 2 ELSE IF A < 15 THEN X = X - 5

Add line 15 and change line 20 as follows to choose the number of ships you have each game:

15 INPUT"HOW MANY SHIPS";NM 20 PMODE4,1:SCREEN1,1:PCLS:PMODE 3,1 :X = 10:Y = 26:A\$ = "T15001V31CDC GABV25CV20CV15DV10DV5EV1E":SC = 1: ES = 2

I've been a subscriber since *HOT CoCo* first came out, and I think it's a great magazine.

Brian Patrick Huntsville, AL

CoCo 2 to 64K

I took advantage of Radio Shack's before-Christmas sale and bought a 16K, Extended Color Basic Color Computer 2. It's great fun, but I eventually decided to upgrade it to 64K. However, I found Radio Shack's prices for doing so just a little steep.

Therefore, from an ad in your November issue, I purchased Compukit's (16206D Hickory Knoll, Houston, TX 77565) 64K Upgrade Kit for \$62.95. It's easy to install, and even comes with a test program, but I did have a few minor problems and thought I'd pass them along:

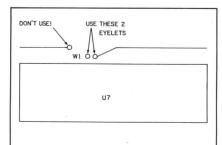


Fig. 1. Eyelet Location for Jumper Installation on CoCo 2 • Removing the CoCo 2's cover will void the 90-day warranty.

• Be very careful not to bend the pins when removing and installing chips. If you've never worked with ICs before, let someone who has do the installation for you. Make sure that the end of the chip with pin 1 faces the rear of the board.

• The left side of U7 is marked W1. the instructions from Compukit say to solder a jumper across the two eyelets here, but it is confusing. The attached Fig. 1 shows which eyelets to use.

Compukit told me to use two ¹/₄-watt resistors in the jumper installation. Heat the lead on one end with a soldering iron while pressing on the eyelet with the end of the lead. When the solder around the lead melts, let the lead slide in a little and then hold it steady until the solder cools. Use the other resistor and do the same with the other eyelet.

You should now have two ¹/₄-watt resistors sticking vertically out of the board. Slide the little plastic device that came taped to the chip tube down over the wires and jumper them together. Trim the wires to about ¹/₄ inch before you install the jumpering device and it will look like it belongs there.

• The test program that came with the upgrade kit has three errors in it. Make the following line changes:

110 IFMEM = 16000THEN?"LESS THAN 32K":END

(Insert an = between MEM and 16000.) 140 DEFUSR0 = 16000

(delete a 0.)

160 IF A THEN?"32K"ELSE?"64K" (Add spaces between IF, A, and THEN.)

I hope this information is of some help to readers who want to use Compukit's upgrade on their CoCo 2s. The price is good, and my CoCo 2 runs great.

> Paul H. Bock, Jr. Sterling, VA

Nice and Dark

I've never been pleased with the light printouts from my DMP-100. Finally, I switched the ribbon with one from my Commodore VIC-1525 printer, and find that the DMP-100 now prints nice and dark.

I enjoy your magazine each month.

Paul E. Collins Caldwell, NJ

Payroll Tax Update

This short listing adds the current tax tables to Mike Charlton's "CoCo Payroll" (*HOT CoCo*, January 1984, p. 74). I've checked this update, but I suggest, as does Mr. Charlton, that readers also monitor it for accuracy.

Also, thanks for the help on the problem I had with this program.

John Howton Ocala, FL 32671

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Program Listing. CoCo Payroll Tax Update

Swiss CoCo

Do you or any of your readers know if I can use a Color Computer in Switzerland, provided I have a voltage adapter and an American TV set as a monitor?

> Andreas Luecke 2509 Avery St. Parkersburg, WV 26101

It might work, but it's a risk we don't recommend. Does anyone else have a better answer?—eds.

Go To the Head Of the Class

I enjoy your magazine and find more in it of interest than in any other Color Computer magazine.

As a teacher, mother, and grandmother, I particularly liked your education issue in December. There were many things in it I could use.

> Janet Minnia San Antonio, TX

Classroom CoCo

We are a new computer school and Color Computer resource center. We don't sell computers, but we do promote computer literacy and education, and we'd like to know what schools are doing with the Color Computer.

We'd also like to get their reasons

for using computers in the classroom—or at least, in the school building.

> Mary Jane Spencer, Prop. Rainbow Adventure Box 355 235 East King St. Shippensburg, PA 17257

I Even Like the Ads

In January's *HOT CoCo* you asked me to tell you what I like and dislike about the magazine.

Well, you have a good publication, and I enjoy the reviews, Dr. ASCII, and the program listings. I even like the ads—they are often my first place of information for new things for my CoCo.

As for dislikes, there are none.

Harold Mizell Norton, KS

High Scores

We received a couple new names to add to the high game scores this month. Keep them coming.

Name	Game	Score	
Carol Thomson Owen Sound, Ontario	Space Assault (Beginner Level)	75,110	
	Popcorn (Level 5)	75,010	
Lori Thomson Owen Sound, Ontario	Ghost Gobbler (Level 5)	83,110	
Richard Wasserman Brooklyn, NY	Galax Attax	50,100	
Ray Gallantry	Bloc Head	64,275	
Brampton, Ontario	Keys of the Wizard (Level 1)	632	
Dan Shargel Arroyo Grande, CA	Whirlybird Run	78,450	
Doug Burke Kenora, Ontario	Lancer	117,700	
Greg Burke	The King	156,900	
Kenora, Ontario	Colorpede	1,376,460	
	Doodle Bug	1,470,200	
	Zaksund	556,780	
	Pyramid	200	
	Ninja Warrior	74,500	
	Frog Trek	14,700	
M.A. Brickles	Defense	103,660	
Allen Park, MI	Scarfman	121,600	
	Death Trap	60,838	
	The Frog	20,340	
	Solo Pool	80	
Michael E. Nadeau Peterborough, NH	Buzzard Bait	138,000	
Mark E. Reynolds	Mudpies	113,800	
Bennington, NH	Tut's Tomb	39,360	

Back Issues

I've received my second copy of *HOT CoCo*, and I have nothing but praise for it. Now I'd like to get all the back issues that I've missed. Please tell me how to complete my CoCo library.

David Sullivan Frankfurt, W. Germany

We sell back issues for \$3.50 plus \$1 shipping and handling (each issue). For 10 or more magazines, include \$7.50 shipping per order.

We can't bill for back issues, so please send a check, money order, or credit-card information to Back Issues, HOT CoCo, Pine St., Peterborough, NH 03458, or (in the U.S.) call, toll-free, 1-800-258-5473.—eds.

Circuit Drawer In Disk Basic

I've found a problem with the "Circuit Drawer" program (*HOT CoCo*, February 1984, p. 56). The program as written will not work with Disk Basic, due to the use of the array AS\$.

AS is a Disk Basic command used in conjunction with the FIELD statement. See page 86 of the disk manual. I suggest changing all occurrences of AS\$ to XS\$.

> Bill Boogaart Calgary, Alberta

HOT CoCo's Consumer Watch

HOT CoCo has received a number of complaints against Snake Mountain Software in regards to unfilled orders. We have attempted to contact the company, but have received no response.

Send your letters to Feedback, HOT CoCo, 80 Pine St., Peterborough, NH 03458.

Clubhouse

Have a Color Computer Club? Reach prospective members through a letter to Feedback.

Brussels

A group of Radio Shack computer users meets each Monday at 8 p.m. behind the Nossegem town hall (near Brussels Airport). We have more than 50 members and are starting a CoCo department. If you're interested, come to a meeting, or write me.

> Foulon Marc 50, Roberts Jones 1180 Brussels Belgium

Acadiana

We're starting the Cajun CoCo Club for TRS-80 Color Computer, MC-10, TDP-100, Dragon, and other 6809 users. Our goals for 1984 are to have over 200 members and to start a local BBS. Poovie!

> Bob Hoevel Cajun CoCo Club 104 Karen St. New Iberia, LA 70560 318-365-7706

Moncton, N.B.

CoCoMUG (Color Computer Moncton User's Group) would like to hear from prospective members and other user's groups.

> CoCoMUG Leo Allain, Pres. 91 Woodland Drive Moncton, New Brunswick E1E 3C4

Morgantown, W. (almost heaven) Va.

The Mountain State Color Computer User's Group has changed its mailing address. We meet the third Sunday of each month and have a newsletter.

Mountain State Color Computer User's Group Donald G. Barber, Jr. Box 1084 Morgantown, WV 26507 304-599-4493

Port Hardy, B.C.

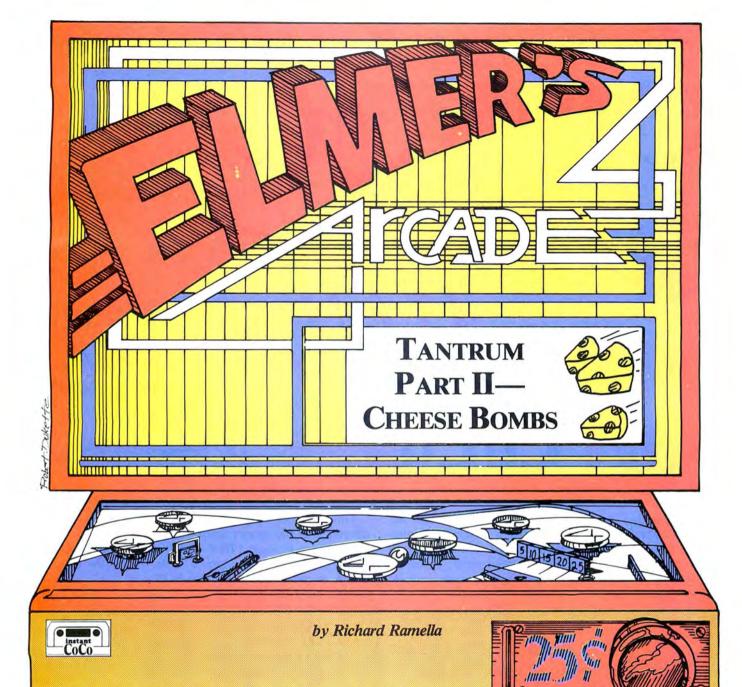
The North Island CoCo Club meets the first Tuesday and third Wednesday of each month at the Port Hardy Secondary School. We have a software, reading, and hardware library.

> North Island CoCo Club Box 1740 Port Hardy, British Columbia V0N 2P0 604-949-6761

Niagara Peninsula

The Niagara Regional CoCo Club meets from 1–4 p.m. every second Sunday in the cafeteria of Confederation High School (670 Tanguay Ave., Welland, Ontario). Anyone interested can contact Gerry Chamberland at 416-357-3462, or phone or write me.

Gilles Prescott 7707 Jubilee Drive Niagara Falls, Ontario L2G 7J3 416-734-3529



don't spend all my time splurging pennies at Elmer's Arcade. Sometimes I lie on the floor beneath my computer and engage in deep thoughts about humanity. Sometimes, when I am on the verge of fitting the last jigsaw piece into the puzzle—say, world peace or a cheap interstellar drive—I fall asleep.

And that's where I was and what I was doing when a rough hand shook my shoulder.

"Get me Warp 12, Scotty!" I cried out.

"Captain, she won't take it!"

"Well—" I opened my eyes. Elmer was standing over me. It was he who had spoken.

"Oh," I said, somewhat relieved I

wasn't actually on the bridge of the Enterprise facing a horde of Ywerti ships. I crawled from beneath the desk and was surprised to see a second person in the room, a middle-aged man in a sharkskin suit.

"Allow me to introduce Silas Barnaby of Aunt Sally Software," said Elmer.

"Aunt Sally Software!" I said.

"You ought to hang some tapestries to cut down on the echo," the man said.

"THE Aunt Sally Software?" It was difficult to believe the guy was from a software firm. Most micro moguls, as we all know, are no more than 16 years old.

"The same," said Barnaby. He

turned to Elmer, "Are you sure this is the guy who wrote Cheese Bombs?"

"At my guidance," said Elmer. Barnaby shook my hand. "For a kid who couldn't add two plus two in Assembly language, you do okay in Basic."

"Thanks," I said.

System Requirements

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"I don't want to rush you," Barnaby went on, "but I did bring the contract with me."

"Contract?" I said.

"I've already signed," said a happy Elmer.

"It's a good one," said Barnaby. "A five-thou advance against straight royalties of 25 percent. We make 50,000 copies each on disk and tape. And they'll be in the pipeline of our worldwide distribution system within two weeks. Of course, we reserve the right to opt for an arcade version, and in that eventuality you'll get 2 percent of the gross."

"I ... I ... I ..."

"So sign," said Elmer.

"Let me get this straight, Mister Barnaby. You want rights to Cheese Bombs."

"Normally," said Barnaby, "I'd be a bit more coy, but yes, we want those rights very badly."

"Paydirt!" Elmer chortled.

"You don't hear many people chortle these days," Barnaby said. "Lewis Carroll coined the word. A chortle is a blend of a chuckle and a snort, and you do it very well, Elmer."

"I can't sign," I said.

"Here, let me guide your hand," said Elmer.

"I already sold the program to a magazine."

"What!" cried Elmer. "Get it back! Burglarize the magazine's office!"

"They have already paid me," I said sorrowfully.

"You never mentioned that! What about my share?"

"I was going to get around to it."

Barnaby had already folded the contract back into his sharkskin covering.

Oh, I could go on and on about what happened next. Basically, it was just Elmer foaming at the mouth about how I had cheated him, about how my brains would fit into very small receptacles with room left over for lots of other things. His departure was somewhat like a tornado moving slowly out of my life.

I sat numbly alone before the computer. Let's see...25 percent of \$25 times 100,000 copies sold...No, that way lay madness.

I picked up the telephone and called the magazine. No, I didn't try to get the program back. A promise made is a debt unpaid. I asked if it would be possible to write another article for the program.

This article. The one you're reading.

I wanted to let you know what a great program Cheese Bombs is.

But I still haven't done my job.

If you visited Elmer's Arcade in *HOT CoCo*'s March issue, you recall that Elmer had written a terrible children's poem called *Tantrum*. Last month's game, Cheese Louise, set that poem into the computer. The little mouse, Louise, had to move through a jumble of three hopping robots to claim bits of cheese and points.

"A score in the thousands is possible. For you masochists, I've made the top rating, Provolone, available only to the player who successfully protects Pete for a score of 6,000 or more."

This month we continue the saga of *Tantrum*. In the second part of Elmer's poem, which I will altogether spare you, Louise eats a magical morsel of cheese that causes her to become a giant mouse. Two of the robots run away, but robot Pete gets trapped in a closet, where he must dodge cheese bombs thrown by Louise. In Elmer's poem, peace is eventually made between robots and mouse, and Louise reverts back to her original size.

Now, while trying not to think about software fortunes, let's play Tantrum Part II—Cheese Bombs.

To start, type RUN and tap the enter key. There is a brief title, and the game begins immediately.

Louise is too large to get on the

screen, but in a closet at center screen is the orange robot named Pete. There are two vertical and three horizontal shafts going through the closet, and through them come cheese bombs. They're yellow.

You must help Pete avoid the cheese bombs by tapping the four arrow keys so he will jump out of the way. If a bomb hits him, he gets all gooey and the game ends.

It's as simple as that.

Well, there's a little bit more. Each bomb that Pete successfully dodges scores points for you. There are six playing levels, and they are marked by the color of the screen. Pete must dodge 10 cheese bombs on each level except the last one, magenta. At this level, the game continues until Pete is hit by a cheese.

Here are the color levels and the points scored for each averted cheese on that level: Green, 1; Yellow, 2; Blue, 4; Red, 8; Buff, 16; Cyan, 32; Magenta, 64.

If you reach the magenta level, you just keep scoring 64 points for every bomb that misses Pete.

As you first play Cheese Bombs, you may think it's tough. But keep tapping those arrow keys and experimenting with Pete's available movement. No matter from where the bomb comes, there is always a position Pete can take to avoid it.

At first the cheese bombs travel slowly. In succeeding color levels, the bombs get faster, and so must you.

A score in the thousands is possible. For you masochists, I've made the top rating, Provolone, available only to the player who successfully protects Pete for a score of 6,000 or more. For the other ratings and the relationships, see DATA line 140 of the Program Listing.

And that, somewhat sadly, is that for this month. If you want help debugging any program I do for Elmer's Arcade, write me: Richard Ramella, 1493 Mt. View Ave., Chico, CA 95926. You must include a self-addressed, stamped envelope. If you have a printer, include a listing of the program as it is in your machine. In any case, tell where you get an error message and what the program seems to be doing wrong. I can't help if you've modified the program in any way.



P.S.—Guess what? That rat Elmer just called. He told me it was all a joke. The guy Barnaby was his brother-in-law, not a rep for Aunt Sally Software. He was still laughing when he hung up.

I don't know whether to feel relief or sadness. Obviously, I haven't been called up to the big leagues after all. But on the other hand, I didn't miss a golden opportunity. I suppose I feel...kind of the same. You go enjoy a few games of Cheese Bombs. I'm going to crawl under my computer desk and solve some intergalactic problems. "You go enjoy a few games of Cheese Bombs. I'm going to crawl under my desk and solve some intergalactic problems."

110 REM * ELMER'S ARCADE #10 * A PRIL 1984 120 CLEAR 500 130 DIM V\$(14) 140 DATA CURD, COTTAGE, CREAM, PROC ESS, JACK, LIMBERGER, MOZZARELLA, GO RGONZOLA, SWISS, LONGHORN, NEUFCHAT EL, EDAM, BRIE, CAMEMBERT, PROVOLONE 150 FOR A=0 TO 14 160 READ V\$(A) 170 NEXT 180 W=1 190 21=1 200 X1=32 210 QQ=1 220 CLS 230 H\$=CHR\$(128) 240 PRINT @ 232, "TANTRUM - PART 21 250 PRINT @ 266, "CHEESE BOMBS" 260 A=TIMER 270 IF A>1000 THEN A=A-1000: GOT 0 270 280 FOR B=1 TO A 290 C=RND(10) 300 NEXT 310 X=1 320 P=1024 330 R=139 340 J=18 350 V=1 360 YS=CHR\$(143+16) 370 U1\$=CHR\$(94) 380 D1\$=CHR\$(10) 390 L1\$=CHR\$(8) 400 R1\$=CHR\$(9) 410 FOR A=1 TO 10 420 Z\$=Z\$+CHR\$(128) 430 NEXT A 440 Z=112 450 A\$=CHR\$(128) 460 B\$=CHR\$(129+Z) 470 C\$=CHR\$(130+Z) 480 D\$=CHR\$(131+Z) 490 E\$=CHR\$(132+Z) 500 F\$=CHR\$(133+Z) 510 IS=CHR\$(136+Z) 520 K\$=CHR\$(138+Z) 530 M\$=CHR\$(140+Z) 540 N\$=CHR\$(141+Z) 550 O\$=CHR\$(142+Z) 560 P\$=CHR\$(143+Z) 570 A\$(1)=2\$ 580 B\$(1)=Z\$ 590 C\$(1)=Z\$ 600 D\$(1)=A\$+A\$+A\$+A\$+F\$+K\$+A\$+A S+AS+AS 610 ES(1) = AS + AS + AS + PS + PS + PS + ASS+AS+AS 620 F\$(1)=A\$+A\$+A\$+K\$+P\$+P\$+F\$+A S+AS+AS 630 GS(1) = AS + AS + AS + AS + KS + FS + AS + A S+AS+AS 640 H\$(1) = A\$ + A\$ + A\$ + D\$ + K\$ + F\$ + D\$ + A S+AS+AS 650 A\$(2) = Z\$ 66Ø B\$(2)=Z\$ 670 C\$(2) = A\$ + A\$ + A\$ + A\$ + F\$ + K\$ + A\$ + A S+AS+AS

680 D\$(2) = M\$+M\$+M\$+M\$+P\$+P\$+P\$+M\$+M S+MS+MS 690 E\$(2) = A\$+A\$+A\$+A\$+P\$+P\$+A\$+A S+AS+AS 700 F\$(2) = A\$+A\$+O\$+M\$+M\$+M\$+M\$+N S+AS+AS 710 G\$(2) = A\$+E\$+I\$+A\$+A\$+A\$+A\$+E \$+I\$+A\$ 720 H\$(2) = Z\$730 A\$(3) = A\$+A\$+A\$+K\$+A\$+A\$+F\$+A S+AS+AS 740 B\$(3)=A\$+A\$+A\$+K\$+F\$+K\$+F\$+A S+AS+AS 750 C\$(3) = A\$+A\$+A\$+M\$+P\$+P\$+A\$+A S+AS+AS 760 D\$(3)=D\$+A\$+A\$+A\$+P\$+P\$+A\$+A \$+A\$+D\$ 770 E\$(3)=M\$+M\$+M\$+M\$+M\$+M\$+M\$+M \$+M\$+M\$ 780 F\$(3)=Z\$ 790 G\$(3)=Z\$ 800 H\$(3)=Z\$ 810 OS=LEFTS(ZS,8) 820 AS(4) = 2S830 B\$(4)=Z\$ 84Ø C\$(4)=Z\$ 850 D\$(4) = P\$+C\$+Q\$860 E(4) = PS + DS + QS870 F\$(4)=P\$+P\$+Q\$ 880 G\$(4) = F\$+A\$+Q\$890 H\$(4) =F\$+D\$+Q\$ 900 A\$(5)=Z\$ 910 B\$(5)=Z\$ 920 C\$(5)=Z\$ 930 D\$(5) =Q\$+B\$+P\$ 940 E(5) = Q\$+D\$+P\$950 F\$(5)=Q\$+P\$+P\$ 960 G\$(5)=Q\$+A\$+K\$ 970 H\$(5) = Q\$+D\$+K\$980 CLS 990 GOSUB 1540 1000 X=1 1010 GOSUB 1650 1020 N=0 1030 D=RND(10) 1040 IF SS>4999 THEN Z1=2: X1=64 1050 IF D=1 THEN FOR F=192 TO 22 Ø STEP Z1 ELSE IF D=2 THEN FOR F =223 TO 195 STEP -Z1: GOTO 1100 1060 IF D=3 THEN FOR F=288 TO 31 6 STEP Z1 ELSE IF D=4 THEN FOR F =319 TO 291 STEP -Z1: GOTO 1100 1070 IF D=5 THEN FOR F=352 TO 38 Ø STEP Z1 ELSE IF D=6 THEN FOR F =383 TO 355 STEP -Z1: GOTO 1100 1080 IF D=7 THEN FOR F=17 TO 433 STEP X1 ELSE IF D=8 THEN FOR F= 497 TO 81 STEP -X1: GOTO 1100 1090 IF D=9 THEN FOR F=14 TO 430 STEP X1 ELSE IF D=10 THEN FOR F =494 TO 78 STEP -X1: GOTO 1100 1100 S\$=INKEY\$ 1110 IF S\$="" 1110 IF S\$="" AND N=0 THEN 1160 ELSE IF S\$="" THEN 1170 1120 IF S\$=R1\$ AND X=4 THEN X=1 ELSE IF S\$=R1\$ AND X=1 THEN X=5 1130 IF S\$=U1\$ AND X=1 THEN X=2 ELSE IF S\$=U1\$ AND X=2 THEN X=3 1140 IF S\$=D1\$ AND X=3 THEN X=2

ELSE IF S\$=D1\$ AND X=2 THEN X=1 1150 IF S\$=L1\$ AND X=5 THEN X=1 ELSE IF SS=LIS AND X=1 THEN X=4 1160 GOSUB 1650 1170 PRINT @ G, CHR\$(128); 1180 IF PEEK(P+F) <>128 THEN PRIN T @ F,Y\$;: GOTO 1310 1190 PRINT @ F,Y\$; 1200 G=F 1210 FOR T=1 TO J 1220 NEXT T 1230 NEXT F 1240 SS=SS+(QQ*V) 1250 N=N+1 1260 IF N=10 AND W<7 THEN W=W+1: J=J-3: N=0: V=V*2: CLS W: GOSUB 1540: GOSUB 1650 1270 PRINT @ 480, "SCORE:";SS; 1280 SOUND 200,1 1290 IF N=0 THEN FOR T=1 TO 3: S OUND 147,3: SOUND 176,2: SOUND 1 93,2: NEXT 1300 GOTO 1030 1310 IF SS<9 THEN A=0 1320 IF SS>9 THEN A=1 1330 IF SS>29 THEN A=2 1340 IF SS>69 THEN A=3 1350 IF SS>149 THEN A=4 1360 IF SS>309 THEN A=5 1370 IF SS>629 THEN A=6 1380 IF SS>1269 THEN A=7 1390 IF SS>1499 THEN A=8 1400 IF SS>1799 THEN A=9 1410 IF SS>2399 THEN A=10 1420 IF SS>2999 THEN A=11 1430 IF SS>3499 THEN A=12 1440 IF SS>4999 THEN A=13 1450 IF SS>5999 THEN A=14 1460 PRINT @ 448, "RATING: ";V\$(A);" CHEESE"; 1470 PRINT @ 0,"TASTE MY CHEESE, VARLET !"; 1480 K=RND(90) 1490 SOUND K,1 1500 SOUND K+50,1 1510 SOUND K+100,1 1520 SOUND K+150,1 1530 GOTO 1470 1540 FOR A=192 TO 223 1550 PRINT @ A,H\$; 1560 PRINT @ A+96,H\$; 1570 PRINT @ A+160,H\$; 1580 NEXT 1590 FOR A=14 TO 494 STEP 32 1600 PRINT @ A,H\$; 1610 PRINT @ A+3,H\$; 1620 NEXT 1630 G=192 1640 RETURN 1650 PRINT @ R, AS(X): 1660 PRINT @ R+32, B\$(X); 1670 PRINT @ R+64,C\$(X); 1680 PRINT @ R+96,D\$(X); 1690 PRINT a R+128,E\$(X); 1700 PRINT 0 R+160,F\$(X); 1710 PRINT @ R+192,G\$(X); 1720 PRINT @ R+224,H\$(X); 1730 RETURN 1740 END

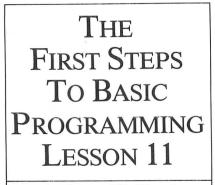
Program Listing. Tantrum Part II, Cheese Bombs



The Basic Beat

ou've reached the end of the trail. This month's "Basic Beat" is the last, so I'll give you a final exam and then show you how to transfer Assembly listings to Basic.

Take the final exam (Fig. 1), using any notes or earlier columns if you need help. The answers are printed upside down at the end of the column. Multiply the number correct by four



by James W. Wood

to determine your score. The grading scale is as follows: 61-70, passing; 71-80, good; 81-90, very good; and 91-100, excellent.

If you passed, there's a diploma for you after you've finished this lesson. Remove it and fill in your name and the date. To make it look official, have it notarized and framed.

Assembly to Basic

Basic is a useful language. There are few math operations, business applications, or graphics that it can't perform. However, Basic is much slower than Assembly language (another programming language). But Basic is built into your CoCo; Assembly isn't.

You need an assembler if you want

System Requirements **4K RAM Color Basic**

2000	AlBl	ØØ1ØØ ØØ11Ø	POLCAT	EQU ORG	\$A1B1 \$3FØØ	
3FØØ						
3FØØ BD	Albl	ØØ12Ø	LABEL	JSR	POLCAT	
3FØ3 8E	0400	ØØ13Ø		LDX	#\$4ØØ	
3FØ6 A7	8Ø	00140	SCREEN	STA	,X+	
3FØ8 8C	0600	ØØ15Ø		CMPX	#\$6ØØ	
3FØB 26	F 9	00160		BNE	SCREEN	
3FØD 2Ø	Fl	ØØ17Ø		BRA	LABEL	
	ØØØØ	ØØ18Ø		END		
ØØØØØ TOT	TAL ERRORS					
LABEL	3FØØ					
POLCAT	AlBl					
SCREEN	3FØ6					
	Program 1	Listing 1. A	An Assembly Pre	ogram		



The Basic Beat

10 CLS
20 PRINT"MACHINE LANGUAGE HEX PO
KER.": PRINT
30 PRINT"PLACE DATA IN LINE 280.
n
40 INPUT"ORG (HEX)";A\$
50 IF LEN(A\$)>4 THENPRINT"TOO LO
NG":GOTO40
60 IF LEN(A\$)=3 THEN A\$="0"+A\$
70 FORA=1TO4
80 CS(A) = MIDS(AS, A, 1)
90 IF ASC(C\$(A))>64 THEN C\$(A)=S
TR\$(ASC(C\$(A))-55)
100 NEXTA
110 V = VAL(C\$(1)) * 4096 + VAL(C\$(2))
*256+VAL(C\$(3))*16+VAL(C\$(4))
120 PRINTV; "IS DECIMAL FOR ";AS:
VV=V
130 READ DAS: IF LEN(DAS) =1 THEN
DAS = 0" + DAS
140 FOR A=1TO2
150 C\$(A) = MID\$(DA\$, A, 1)
160 IFASC(C \$(A))>64 THEN C\$(A)=S
TR\$(ASC(C\$(A)) -55)
170 NEXTA
180 POKEV, VAL(C\$(1))*16+VAL(C\$(2
(0, 1)
190 IF LD\$="00" AND DA\$="00" THE
N 200 ELSE LD\$=DA\$:V=V+1:GOTO130
200 PRINT"START ADDRESS=";VV
210 PRINT START ADDRESS= ; V
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
230 PRINT"QUIT (Q)" 240 IN\$=INKEY\$
250 AB\$=INKEY\$:IFAB\$="E"THEN EXE C VV:END
260 IF AB\$="Q"THEN END
270 GOTO250
280 REM **DATA LINE HERE**
ADZOR Chickel and Automated

Program Listing 2a. Program to Enter Assembly Listings from Color Basic

10 CLS
20 PRINT"MACHINE LANGUAGE HEX PO
KER.": PRINT
30 PRINT"PLACE DATA IN LINE 280.
"
40 INPUT"ORG (HEX)";A\$
5Ø V=VAL("&H"+A\$)
60 PRINTV; "IS DECIMAL FOR "; A\$: V
V=V
70 READ DA\$
80 IF LEN(DA\$)=1 THEN DA\$="0"+DA
\$
90 VA=VAL("&H"+DA\$)
100 POKEV,VA
110 IF LD\$="00" AND DA\$="00" THE
N 120 ELSE LD\$=DA\$:V=V+1:GOTO70
120 PRINT"START ADDRESS=";VV
130 PRINT"END ADDRESS=";V
140 PRINT"EXECUTE (E)"
150 PRINT"QUIT (Q)"
<pre>160 PRINT"SAVE TO TAPE (S)" 170 IN\$=INKEY\$</pre>
180 AB\$=INKEY\$:IFAB\$="E"THEN EXE
C VV:END
190 IF AB\$="E" THEN EXEC VV
200 IF AB\$="Q"THEN END
210 IF AB\$="S"THEN230
220 GOTO180
230 PRINT"INSERT TAPE, ":PRINT"PR
ESS PLAY AND RECORD."
240 INPUT"GIVE NAME TO SUBROUTIN
E.";SN\$
250 CSAVEM SN\$,VV,V,VV
260 GOTO140
270 REM***DATA LINE HERE****
Program Listing 2b. Program to Enter As-
sembly Listings from Extended Color Basic
seniory Listings from Extended Color Basic

Final Exam (True-False)

1.) CLEAR is used to erase all printing on the screen.

2.) PRINT A will print the letter A.

- 3.) NEW will erase all values that were POKEd into high memory.
- 4.) The CoCo can distinguish between the variables A and AB.

5.) PRINT 5 + 2*3 will display the number 21.

6.) A < > B means that A does not equal B.

7.) String variables can be added.

8.) RND(20) is used to round off numbers.

9.) CLS 8 will turn the screen orange.

10.) There are four SET positions in one PRINT@ position.

11.) There are only 256 PRINT@ positions on the video monitor.

12.) MUSIC is the Color Basic command to generate tones.

13.) SET graphics are faster than CHR\$ graphics.

14.) POINT can be used to determine the color of a SET position.

15.) ABS (2.3) = 2.

16.) INT (2.8) = 2.

17.) The computer ignores everything after REM in a line.

18.) The statement W = W + 1 will increase the value of W by 1.

19.) The READ command accesses information in DATA lines.

20.) Video memory starts at memory location 1024.

21.) PRINT CHR\$(66) will print the letter C.

22.) MID\$("COMPUTER",3,4) = "PUT".

23.) PRINT#1 allows the Color Computer to store data on tape.

24.) The line FOR E = 1 TO 10 STEP 3:NEXT E will assign values to E of 1, 3, 6, and 9.

25.) A TRS-80 Model III Basic program listing will always work when typed into a Color Computer.

Fig. 1. Your True/False Final Exam

3FØØ		00100		ORG	\$3FØØ
3FØØ 8E	Ø4ØØ	ØØ11Ø	START	LDX	#\$4ØØ
3FØ3 A6	84	ØØ12Ø	SCREEN	LDA	, X
3FØ5 81	EF	00130		CMPA	#\$ØEF
3FØ7 2F	Ø4	00140		BLE	OKAY
3FØ9 8Ø	7Ø	ØØ15Ø		SUBA	#\$7Ø
3FØB 20	Ø2	ØØ16Ø		BRA	LOOP
3FØD 8B	lØ	ØØ17Ø	OKAY	ADDA	#\$1Ø
3FØF A7	8Ø	ØØ18Ø	LOOP	STA	, X +
3F11 8C	Ø6ØØ	ØØ19Ø		CMPX	#\$6ØØ
3F14 26	ED	ØØ2ØØ		BNE	SCREEN
3F16 39		ØØ21Ø	DONE	RTS	
	ØØØØ	00220		END	
ØØØØØ TO	TAL ERRORS				
DONE	3F16				
LOOP	3FØF				
OKAY	3FØD				
SCREEN	3FØ3				
START	3FØØ				

to write your own Assembly-language program. This is a software program that converts the short Assembly-language commands into numbers, then POKEs these numbers into specific memory locations. The computer's central processing unit understands this code directly—it's the computer's own language; whereas, an interpreter must translate Basic commands each time they are executed.

Assembly programs from various

sources are available in ROM-pack, cassette, and disk versions. I used Radio Shack's EDTASM + on the programs in this lesson.

You'll often see Assembly-language listings published without the equivalent Basic program. If the Assembly listing contains the assembled machine-language code in the form of a base-16 number, you can enter it without an assembler.

Program Listing 1 looks different

The Basic Beat

from a Basic listing. To use it directly, you must own a 16K CoCo and an editor/assembler.

Our mission is to enter the listing into the computer without an assembler. I'll show you a way to accomplish this with a Color Basic computer, and an easier method that only works on an Extended Color Basic machine.

Listing 1 fills the screen with the keyboard letter being pressed. You can't enter the program as is without an assembler, but Program Listings 2a and 2b let Basic enter Listing 1.

Listing 2a is for Color Basic and Listing 2b is for Extended Color Basic. Extended Color Basic changes the hexadecimal numbers to base-10 numbers, but you must program Color Basic especially for that task.

What are hexadecimal numbers, anyway? Listing 1 is loaded with hexadecimals. The left column starts with 3F00 and ends at 3F0D. 3F00 is a hexadecimal number. It represents 3 times 16 cubed, plus 15 times 16 squared, plus 0 times 16, plus 0 times 1, which equals 16128.

The decimal system has 10 symbols, 0–9. Hex has 16 symbols: 0–9, plus A, B, C, D, E, and F. Figure 2 shows the relationship between decimal and hex.

Changing a hex number to decimal isn't extremely difficult. Multiply the value of each symbol times its position value and add the results. The hex number E6 equals 14 times 16 plus 6 times 1, and the computer can handle the work. After converting the hex numbers to decimal, you must POKE them into memory locations.

The left column of Listing 1 consists of memory locations. The second and third columns are hexadecimal numbers that represent the compiled pro-

10 (CLS0:CLEAR200,16128
2Ø H	REM TOP
3Ø 1	FORX=2TO6ØSTEP2
40 (C=C+l:IFC=9THENC=1
50 5	SET(X,Ø,C):NEXTX
6Ø I	REM TOP
7Ø H	FORY=2TO28STEP2
80 (C=C+1:IFC=9THENC=1
90 5	SET(60,Y,C):NEXTY
100	REM BOTTOM
	FORX=60TO2STEP-2
	C=C+1:IFC=9THENC=1
	SET(X,30,C):NEXTX
	REM LEFT
	FORY=28TO2STEP-2
	C=C+1:IFC=9THENC=1
	SET(2,Y,C):NEXTY
	EXEC16128
190	FORT=1TO100:NEXTT:GOTO180

gram. The fourth column consists of line numbers (100–180). Column five has labels. Column six contains the Assembly-language commands, and column seven consists of numbers, addresses, and labels. I could have included an eighth column for remarks.

To run Listing 1 from Basic, POKE the numbers from the second and third columns into the memory locations (first column). Starting at the command ORG, take numbers from the second and third columns in groups of two. They would be BD, A1, B1, 8E, 04, 00, A7, 80, 8C, 06, 00, 26, F9, 20, F1, 00, and 00. Place these in the DATA line of Listing 2 and run the program. Answer ORG? with 3F00 (for a 4K machine, use ED8).

After you POKE the machinelanguage program into memory, the program from Listing 2 will give you its starting and ending addresses and then a choice of quitting or running the program.

The Extended Color Basic version of Listing 2 will save the machine-language program on tape. You can quit and save Listing 2 on cassette. You can use Listing 2 over with another DATA line for another program. You can enter NEW, and by entering EXEC 16128 (starting address), the machine-language program that you

De	cimal	1 1	Hex		
	1		1		
	2		2		
	3		3		
	4		4		
	5		5		
	6		6		
	7		7		
	8		8		
	9		9		
	10		A		
	11		В		
	12		С		
	13		D		
	14		Е		
	15		F		
	16		10		
	17		11		
	18		12		
	19		13		
	20		14		
CONTRACTOR AND	255		FF		
Hex number			16	1's	
4,0	905 2	2005	105	15	
Decimal numbe	r				
	1,00	00s 1	100s	10s	1's
				elation	

POKEd into memory will still work. NEW does not erase the program POKEd into memory.

The 4K machine would need an EXEC 3800. If you want to save the Basic listing, change line 40 to A\$ = "3F00" so you won't have to remember how to respond to ORG?.

Only the Extended Color Basic machine will save the machine language to tape. However, you can use this tape on either the Color Basic or Extended Color Basic computer. Enter CLOADM to load the machine-language tape and type EXEC to run it. You can't list the program, however.

Listing 1 is interesting, but it doesn't leave you with much to play with. Program Listing 3 is an Assembly-language program that rotates colors. Green graphics are changed to yellow, yellow to blue, and so on. Orange changes back to green.

After using Listing 2 to POKE the hexadecimal numbers from Listing 3 into memory, type NEW. Type in Program Listing 4 and run it to call the program that Listing 3 POKEd into memory.

When you become tired of that, try Program Listing 5. It also needs the information you POKEd into memory from Listing 3. Make up graphics of your own and use Listing 3 to flash the color around.

While you are still dazzled by these graphics displays, I'll quietly take my leave. But keep an eye out; there are more programs and programming methods on the way. So long, Graduate!

10 CLS0:CLEAR200,16128	
20 FORX=2TO14STEP2	
30 A=63-X:B=31-X	
40 C=C+1	
50 FORZ=X TO A	1
60 SET(Z,X,C):SET(Z,B,C)	
70 NEXTZ	
80 FOR Z=X TO B	
90 SET(X,Z,C):SET(A,Z,C)	
100 NEXTZ,X	
110 EXEC16128	
120 FOR T=1 TO 100:NEXTT:GOTO110	
Program Listing 5	

The following are false. 1,2,3,5,8,11,12,13,14,15,21,22,23,24,25

Answers to Final Exam







ABC'S IN COLOR

In the ABC program, all 26 letters spring up in color to the familiar ABC tune. Then, colorful detailed pictures depicting each individual letter of the alphabet appear one by one. Your child's fascination will mount as he or she correctly presses the letter on the keyboard and is rewarded with a musical tune before the next detailed picture is drawn line by line onto the screen: AIRPLANE for A, BUS for B, CLOWN for C and so on to ZEBRA for Z. Truly a must program for the preschool to first grade age group!



CoCo16K ECB Tape: \$19.95 Disk: \$25.95

CRISS-CROSS MATH

As the program begins, your child is presented with a nine square playing board. It is your choice as to which square you choose. After a choice is made, a MATH PROBLEM appears in the square. You score your first X by answering the problem correctly. If your answer is incorrect, the square clears and your opponent is allowed his choice of squares. The game is over when three squares vertically, horizontally, or diagonally are won by the same player. When playing against the computer, every answer you get wrong is won by the computer. Multilevel ADDITION AND SUBTRACTION program.

FRACTIONS

SIDE ONE: Fraction Lessons, explains fractions with the aid of graphics. Child studies the different ways fractions can be represented. Lessons include:

IMPROPER FRACTIONS MIXED FRACTIONS PROPER FRACTIONS

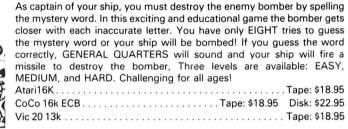
Many educators have praised the use of motion and color to display the fractional equivalents.

SIDE TWO: Fraction practice, offers a random computer generated quiz.
Atari16k
CoCo16k

JOYSTICK DRAW

Joystick Draw is the simple way to explore your artistic talents! Program operation is easy enough for a child to use, but effective enough that TCE uses it to design many sophisticated high-resolution graphic screens. Joystick Draw's design allows you or your child to save those masterpieces for future revisions or for use in other programs (instructions included). Your child will spend many hours enjoying this program and at the same time improving his or her eye hand coordination! You will find Joystick Draw to be an easy way to design those more sophisticated graphics for your own programs!

..... Tape: \$16.95



SPELL BOMBER

SPELLING BEE

The word is pronounced vocally and it is up to you to type in the correct spelling. If wrong, the computer will be your friend and flash the word on the screen for just an instant. OK! Try typing the word in again. STILL WRONG! The computer wants success and allows you to see the word again this time a little longer. If you just can't spell the word, the computer realizes you need to learn to spell the word and leaves the word on the screen for you to copy. Try your best and the computer has a surprise for your reward!

a salphoe for your retrard.	
SPELLING BEE I GRADE 1 & 2	SPELLING BEE III GRADE 5 & 6
SPELLING BEE II GRADE 3 & 4	SPELLING BEE IV GRADE 7 & 8
CoCo 16k ECB	

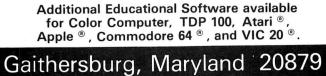
TC-INVENTORY

Many insurance companies offer a discount for policy holders which have complete inventories on file. TC - Inventory is designed to help you organize, maintain, and compile the personal belongings of your home. Program is user friendly and menu driven. TC - Inventory allows input for location of item, price of item, serial number of item, date of purchase, and a text written description of the item. Don't put off recording your personal belongings until its too late. Requires printer for hard copy.



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Torn between teaching time on a digital or a conventional (face and hands) clock? Well, this program combines the two using high resolution graphics and prompts! Your child will learn to tell time with the aid of a specially designed CLOCK! Child enters the time, if wrong, the center of the clock displays a graphic aid. If the child is correct a musical reward is heard. Program offers three levels: hours, quarter hours, and five minute intervals. Apple 48k Disk: \$19.95 CoCo 16k ECB Disk: \$19.95 Tape: \$16.95

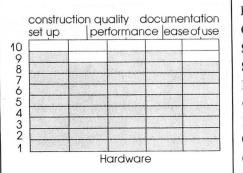




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P.O. Box 2477



Premium Keyboard Micronix Systems Corp. 8147 Delmar St. Louis, MO 63130 \$79.95

by Guy Wright HOT CoCo staff

What has 56 keys but no lock? how about Micronix Systems' Premium Keyboard?

Although some users might feel that the CoCo's original keyboard works just fine, the Premium Keyboard is obviously an improvement.

This keyboard comes with a ninepage user's manual and a program called Versakey that lets you program four function keys (more about the function keys later).

The first three pages of the user's manual cover the installation, and although they are simple and profusely illustrated with photographs, I felt that they could have been even clearer and the photographs more detailed.

This does not mean, however, that it is difficult to install the keyboard. On the contrary, there are no wires to solder, no chips to touch, and no pins to bend. With a little common sense, anyone who can unscrew seven screws, unplug the old keyboard, and plug in the new one can install the Premium Keyboard in a few minutes.

The key layout is identical to that of the original, but you now have four function keys in the lower left corner of the keyboard.

The Color Computer scans the new keyboard as a matrix of seven rows by

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edited by Mark E. Reyno	lds

eight columns (a maximum of 56 keys), whereas the original keyboard only uses 52 of these positions (both shift keys are polled as one key). Although the Basic ROM does not specifically scan the extra four matrix positions, the four function keys do generate ASCII codes, so it is a relatively easy matter to incorporate these keys into programs.

The user's manual gives more than enough technical information to make writing programs with function-key scanning a simple matter (you get a three-line programming example), and the machine-language driver program, Versakey, offers more programming help.

Versakey is relatively simple to use. After loading the program, press F1 (function key one) and the computer responds, "DEFINE:". Press any key (or combination of keys), and the computer prints the ASCII code for the key and asks for a definition.

Enter a string and press the F1 key when finished. From then on pressing that key generates the string. You can embed RETURNs and use multiple statements in the string definition, making the program very versatile. Note: The F4 key acts as a control key, thus giving four possible codes for each key: L, shift L, control L, and shift-control L.

Versakey also provides auto-repeat and type-ahead. A nice feature is the ability to save the program with defined key strings to tape or disk. The manual includes a complete Assembly listing of the program and gives all memory addresses. Versakey is a little awkward to use the first time, but after defining three keys, I was ready to redefine the entire keyboard.

The Premium Keyboard with Versakey is definitely worth the money if you use your Color Computer often. The keyboard is smooth operating and comfortable, and touch typists will feel right at home. There is a slight bit of sponginess to the keys, which should diminish with use.

The Premium Keyboard is easy to install, well documented, and solidly constructed.

 	 1

Bar Zapper, Pie Zapper, and Graph Zapper Southern Software Systems 485 South Tropical Trail Suite 109 Merritt Island, FL 32952 \$15.95, v. 1.0 (16–32K cassette), \$19.95, v. 2.0 (32K disk) \$44.95, all three cassette programs \$56.95, all three disk programs

by Scott L. Norman

Thomas Ernst's three Zappers are flexible, easy-to-use programs that produce high-resolution versions of three common graphs. While they do

have their limitations, the Zappers are suited to many applications in education, personal finance, and business.

The disk programs let you store data on tape or disk, and present you with a directory of the /DAT files on the working disk whenever you load data into the program.

The 32K tape and disk versions can store completed graphs in addition to the raw data files. To review as many features as possible, I have concentrated on the 32K disk editions.

Bar Zapper

The 32K version of Bar Zapper makes it easy to prepare graphs displaying up to 24 bars, with as many as five sub-bars per data item. With 16K, you can still display a total of 24 bars, but you are limited to three sub-bars. Sub-bars might show how several quantities vary from year to year, with each quantity broken down into the data for each year.

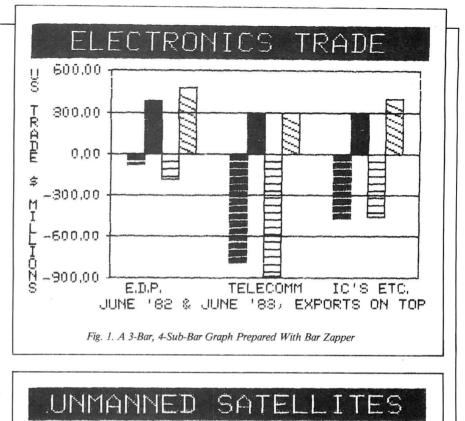
Bar Zapper has several layers of menus. The main menu lets you enter or edit bar data, load or store complete graphs, or zap a graph. Though this sounds like the option for killing a file, it is actually the process of setting up a display. The program calls up two other menus that assign labels and scales to the x and y axes, put a title on the graph, and define shading patterns for the bars.

The program is easy to use. Most menu items are self-explanatory, and the 25-page instruction booklet does a good job of explaining the options. It even includes an index, a rare feature in such a compact, low-priced package.

Editing can be a little tedious. Often you have to cycle through several lines of acceptable information before reaching the item you want to change.

The best way to describe a graphing program is with graphs. Figure 1 shows off some of Bar Zapper's features. It is a plot of the United States' imports and exports for certain categories of electronic products, and displays data for June of 1982 and 1983.

Since Bar Zapper is stripped down, you can't control the general formats of the graph title and the axis labels. You have to get used to vertical lettering on the y axis. The ability to handle negative numbers and exponential notation, however, more than compensates for this.



F B	F: G: H:	COMMUNICATIONS NAVIGATION MILITARY METEOROLOGY EARTH RESOURCES OTHER SCIENCE AMATEUR RADIO UNIDENTIFIED FOTAL++	18.7 8.3 82.0 7.1 2.5 15.6 1.2 14.6 100.0	~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~

Fig. 2. A Pie Zapper chart. Note that small sectors E and G have identification letters that could not be printed on the chart.

There is no way to generate a key or legend chart to identify the bars, so I used the x-axis label to give you a clue to the organization of the graph. This is often necessary with multigroup Bar Zapper or Graph Zapper charts.

Bar Zapper's y-axis scale shifts to exponential notation whenever a number to be plotted is larger than 999.0 or smaller than 0.1. When that happens, the exponent appears by itself at the upper right side of the y axis.

The mantissa, carried out to two decimal places, stays in its usual place at the left of each tic mark. The Zappers handle the entire range of numbers allowed by Color Basic. Bar Zapper numbers all tic marks on the vertical axis, but you can control the clutter by specifying the number of plotted marks. The horizontal scale lines extending from the tics are also optional.

As a final touch, a staircase-label option lets you fit more labels onto the horizontal axis by writing them in a staggered, descending format. There are trade-offs to be made between density and clarity here, and the manual spells them out.

One of the best features of the Zappers is the ease with which you can alter the data and the display features. If you don't like the way a graph

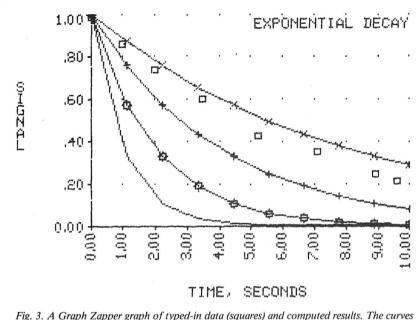


Fig. 3. A Graph Zapper graph of typed-in data (squares) and computed results. The curves represent the function $y = \exp(-x/t)$, with t values of 1, 2, 4, and 8 seconds (bottom to top).

looks, you can change it.

You can only edit bar *data* files; you can store completed graphs and recall them for viewing or printing, but you can't easily modify the actual data. It is always a good idea to save the data before going on to zap a graph.

Pie Zapper

The Pie and Bar Zappers are similar in operation. Pie Zapper can produce charts with up to 19 sectors, in two formats. You identify sectors by single letters, with the names of all data items listed separately on the chart, or by names arranged around the chart, connected to their sectors by straight lines.

Pie Zapper is happy with exponential notation and noninteger data. Negative numbers don't come up in pie-chart applications.

Figure 2 shows an example of the first pie format, a breakdown of unmanned objects in Earth orbit at some point during the summer of 1983. I entered only the number of satellites in each category, and the program calculated the percentages and drew the chart accordingly.

Pie Zapper cannot separate one or more sectors from the rest of a chart as a means of highlighting them.

Pie Zapper's processes of data entry, editing, and storage are very much like those of Bar Zapper, and the same precaution about saving raw data applies. If you insert a new sector into an existing file, the program shades the sector that was formerly in its position. The whole scheme of which sector gets which shading moves downstream by one increment.

Graph Zapper

This was the first of the three programs written, and is, in some ways, trickier to use than the other two. Still, it is not a difficult program.

Graph Zapper's big attraction is its ability to plot points defined either by what you have typed in or by an equation in a Basic subroutine. You can even mix the two types of data.

You can use five plotting symbols and connect points with straight lines. You can leave the background of the graph area blank, place dots at the intersections of x- and y-axis tic marks, or set up a complete x/y grid.

Screen prompts guide keyboard data entry, much the same as for the other two Zappers.

Using the equation-plotting option calls for a little more work. The documentation describes how to set up a subroutine as part of the Graph Zapper program itself. You must pay attention to line numbers and variable names, but other than that, things go well.

You can also construct a routine

that prompts you to enter a parameter at run time, allowing you to plot a family of related curves. This is one of the options I demonstrate in Fig. 3.

Following the manual's examples, I wrote a simple routine to plot the decaying exponential function $y = \exp(-x/t)$, in which I entered the time constant, t, from the keyboard.

Figure 3 shows the results, with t values of 1, 2, 4, and 8 seconds represented by small dots (covered by the connecting line), circles, crosses, and x's, respectively.

Notice that there are other, unconnected symbols on the plot: small squares, intended to simulate data points that, say, a laboratory worker might enter to compare some sort of experimental results with a mathematically correct exponential signal.

To superimpose these points on the computed curves, you must store the equation graph, then construct and store a file for the experimental data. The final step is to load both graph and data, specifying that everything is to be plotted against the same scales. The technique can be extended to multiple data files.

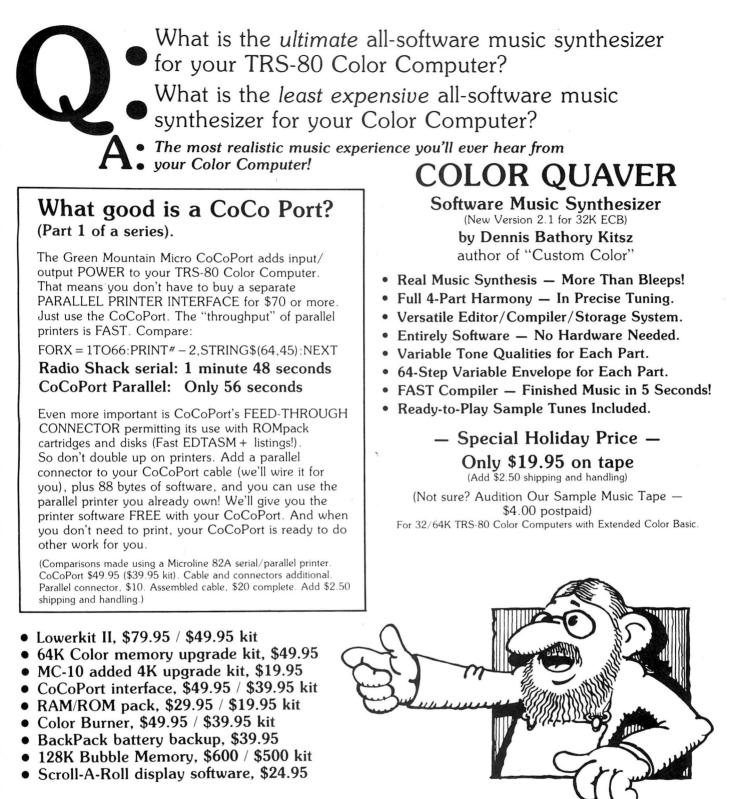
I enjoyed working with the Zappers. They are logically organized, and it is easy to pick one up and produce a graph even when you have been away from them for a while.

I reviewed Radio Shack's Disk Graphics program in the February issue of *HOT CoCo*. Since the three Zappers together perform many of the same functions as the Shack's software, and at a comparable price, take a look at the major similarities and differences between the two products.

The Zappers are easier to use, if less versatile than Disk Graphics. They lack a color printing capability, and there is no analog to Radio Shack's Supersheet for changing the size of a printed graph. You have to live with the stock values, $4\frac{3}{16}$ inches wide by $3\frac{1}{16}$ inches high.

The Zappers also lack automatic scaling routines, so you must define maxima and minima for the axes.

The Zappers have no built-in printer driver, but their documentation does include a detailed explanation of how to interface with Custom Software Engineering's Graphics Screen Print Routine (which includes a magnification capability). Owners of similar routines should experience little trouble in customizing the Zappers.





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I was pleased with the power and flexibility of the Zappers. The exponential notation and negative number capabilities were especially welcome—and unmatched by Disk Graphics. I do wish they could generate key charts, though, as well as let me control the label and title formats and add comment lines to a graph.

An important consideration is the ease with which you can interface programs to each other. The Zappers' simple file structure and well-written documentation give them a head start in this area. It should be easy to write routines to link them to spreadsheet programs, for example.

 	 _

Application Software

Simplex

Skyline Marketing Corp. 4510 W. Irving Park Road Chicago, IL 60641 16K, Extended Color Basic \$29.95, cassette

by Scott L. Norman

If you don't know what the simplex method is, or at least understand what it's good for, you might want to pass this one by. On the other hand, if you are familiar with the subject, you should find this program useful.

That sounds like a "You can't get there from here" story, but since Simplex represents the tip of an enormous mathematical iceberg, you'll have to understand it in order to appreciate the software.

Michael L. Peck's Simplex lets you employ some of the power of linear programming, the most popular mathematical-optimization technique.

Linear programming is often defined as a method of allocating limited resources among competing demands in some optimal way, and it has been successfully applied to a wide range of problems in distribution, transportation, finance, and other areas of management and engineering. You can use the simplex method to solve many types of linear programming problems.

In mathematical terms, Simplex maximizes or minimizes linear polynomial functions of several variables, subject to constraints that you can in turn express as linear polynomials. The expression to be optimized is called the objective function, and the variables are called decision variables. The objective function and constraints taken together are referred to as the model for the problem.

You do not need to understand the details of the method in order to use Simplex; however, you need the ability to formulate a problem in terms of an expression to be optimized under appropriately framed constraints.

Full-fledged linear-programming models can involve thousands of variables and constraints, and often consume large blocks of processing time on the largest mainframes. The CoCo's capabilities are a little more modest. A 16K machine handles a 19variable, 19-constraint model, while 32K computers can handle 38-by-38 cases.

The memory required for a model and the time required to find a solution are more sensitive to the number of constraints than to the number of variables. A 32K computer can deal with a 20-constraint, 100-variable model, according to the documentation.

These numbers assume that you've reserved the maximum amount of memory. For this reason, and because Simplex benefits from the speedup POKE that doesn't work with the disk system, I recommend that you seriously consider sticking with cassettes for any but the smallest models.

The only version of Simplex is in Basic, so you can easily transfer it from tape to disk, and the main menu gives you the option to switch from tape to disk data storage once the program is running.

Other menu options let you enter a model from the keyboard or from a stored file, list the model on the screen or printer, edit it, save it, run (i.e., solve) it, and perform a range or sensitivity analysis to see how much things can change without destroying the optimum nature of the solution.

Simplex suffers from cryptic prompting messages and condensed notation. For example, when you run the program, you first get the following message: MAX PROBLEM SIZE (M,N)?

It is asking for the largest numbers of constraints and variables you want to use, in that order. That is in the documentation, but it would be nice if the prompts were a little more explicit.

When you want to change an individual element in the matrix of coefficients for the constraints, the editing prompt is as follows: I,J,A(I,J)? This is perfectly good matrix notation, but it is terse.

In the same vein, you must use a kind of shorthand to type in the objective function and the constraints. The program recognizes each variable by an index number, and your first task is to enter the nonzero coefficients for the objective function, one at a time.

A comma separates each from the index number for its variable, and a final entry specifies maximization or minimization of the function.

After the last entry, the prompt switches to row 1 for the first constraint. Use the same notation as objective functions to type in constraints. However, the last entry for each is the equality or inequality condition.

Simplex places a few restrictions on the forms of these constraints. To begin with, the figures in the right column must be positive or zero. It also assumes that variables are positive.

Simplex assumes that inequalities (of either sense) include the limiting case of equality. If this causes trouble in a particular application, you might have to adjust the numerical value of a constraint. If you have a constraint that really means y < 5 instead of y < = 5, then you might have to enter it as y < 4.99 or something similar.

The notation used for data entry isn't too bad, but Skyline Marketing can do better. They have another version of Simplex, called PortaMax, for Radio Shack's Model 100 that is much easier to use.

Portamax lets you enter the objective function and each constraint on a single line, in standard algebraic notation. This would be a worthwhile enhancement to Simplex.

Simplex has a number of subcommands for editing any portion of the model, including changing the goal of the whole exercise from minimize to maximize, or vice versa. You can direct the listing to the screen or printer.

Simplex employs the two-phase re-

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vised simplex method; it indicates its progress by signaling whether Phase I or Phase II is working.

With Disk Extended Color Basic disengaged, my CoCo can handle the POKE 65495,0 speedup routine incorporated in the program, and thereby reach a solution for my test model in approximately 36 seconds. Without the speedup, this jumped to almost 52 seconds.

Simplex's outputs are the optimized values of the objective function and each decision variable, the reduced cost of each variable, the amount of slack for each constraint (i.e., the margin by which any equalities were satisfied), and the dual price (the value of an additional unit or resource capacity, in economic terms).

The program also informs you of the number of iterations required to reach a solution. Again, you can route the output to the screen or to the printer. Video displays are formatted into screen pages.

The next step in linear programming is usually the performance of postoptimalization analysis. The simplest form is the range, or sensitivity, analysis.

Simplex calculates the amount by which each coefficient in the objective function can increase or decrease without violating the optimal solution. It does the same for the right side of each constraint, as well. INF denotes an infinite allowable change.

My Color Computer required almost 11 seconds to perform the range analysis for a test case, without the high-speed POKE; invoking it lowered the time to 7.5 seconds.

Once you have gone through this cycle, you can use Simplex's Current Solution command to obtain an instant replay of the model solution and range analysis without actually redoing all the calculations.

Surprisingly enough, Simplex lacks a facility for saving results to disk or tape. It stores the models as ASCII files, in this order:

• the numbers of constraints and variables;

• the names assigned to the variables (up to four characters each);

• MAX or MIN, the condition to be met;

• the inequality or equality signs for the constraints, in order;

• the coefficients in the objective function, including zeros for missing

variables; and

• the coefficients in the constraints, again including zeros as needed.

In principle, it should be possible to manipulate these files with other programs.

Every prospective user must make his own decision as to the utility of a program like Simplex. It certainly represents no threat to mainframe performance, but it does fill a niche in the Color Computer's repertoire of applications software.

Author Peck is probably getting as much out of Basic as he can, and he has produced a program of considerable value to the student and to the manager who has to deal with smallscale problems. If you're thinking about those 1,000-variable jobs, you probably have access to a lot of computing power anyway.

Oh, by the way, Simplex gives the right answers. I checked. ■

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	-		

Games

SR-71 Tom Mix Software 3424 College N.E. Grand Rapids, MI 49505 32K, Extended Basic \$28.95, cassette \$31.95, disk

by Scott L. Norman

The folks from Tom Mix have outdone themselves with SR-71. For my money, this is the most complex, realistic, and nerve-wracking flight program that CoCo owners can get their hands on. I love it.

The premise of the simulation is that a polar-orbiting, unmanned satellite has failed, so you must fly the Lockheed SR-71 Blackbird, the United States' premier reconnaissance aircraft, to photograph a specific target in the USSR. You must take off from a Turkish airbase, penetrate the missile defenses that rim the southern borders of the Soviet Union, photograph the target, penetrate the defenses again on your way out, and deliver your film to a military field in Japan—a piece of cake.

Your plane doesn't carry any weapons; all the firepower belongs to the guys on the ground. Your rewards come in flying a precise mission and amassing points in the post-flight debriefing.

Program author Lee Earle displays considerable knowledge of the fact and folklore surrounding the real Blackbird. Many of the program's details agree with my own reference material, and the others seem authentic enough to pass muster. The fourpage instruction leaflet does a good job of explaining the hazards of the mission and briefing you on tactics.

Not only is SR-71 a factual simulation, it's also fun to play, and the fine graphics package is part of the reason why. There are eight high-resolution screens in all: an opening title that features a very creditable threeview drawing of the Blackbird, some introductory text drawn in one of those ersatz computerish fonts, five maps, and the SR-71's instrument panel.

The game is written in Basic, and allows you to use the high-speed POKE if your system will handle it. This makes flight control a little smoother, but it's hardly a necessity.

The mission begins with a briefing that shows you a large-scale map of the Soviet Union with 18 key cities and the Turkish and Japanese airfields. You're given a target and an altitude and compass heading at which to make your photo run (must get the sun angle right, you know).

You are also assigned an initial frequency on which to contact a vital navigation satellite. This is a secure link that provides accurate range and bearing data regarding cities or any missiles that the defenses might have fired at you.

The access frequency changes each time you interrogate the bird, and recording the new frequency is just one more job for the busy pilot.

The actual flight begins with the Blackbird at 5,000 feet, climbing in full afterburner. This is your first opportunity to become familiar with the instrument panel, and quite a panel it is. The central instrument is a flight director, which you can give a radar screen overlay.

There are also readouts for air-

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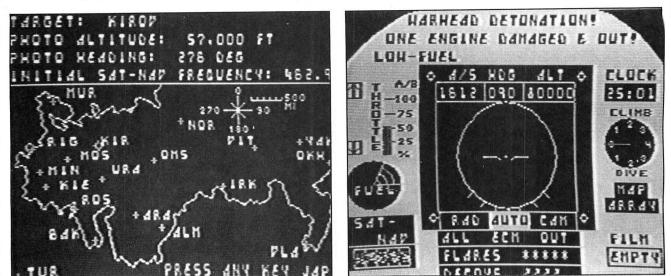
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An Aerial View of Russia

The SR-71 Dashboard

speed, heading, altitude, climb/dive rate, throttle setting, fuel, mission clock, satellite access frequency, defensive systems status, and film consumption. A threat-warning annunciator panel takes the place of the real Blackbird's Reconnaissance Systems Officer, keeping you advised of hostile fire, damage, or dangerous flight conditions.

You use the right joystick for the conventional flight controls, while the vertical arrows and the shift key control the throttle. (2.5-percent thrust increments for the arrows by themselves, 25 percent when shifted.)

Flight characteristics have a realistic feel to them. Initial climb is fairly sluggish, stalls are quite possible, and high-speed turns take a lot of time and airspace.

The program uses audio tones to signal the acceptance of control inputs of any kind. This, together with the generally leisurely response, makes the simulation feel a lot like Tom Mix's Space Shuttle, which, until now, I thought was the best CoCo flight simulator around.

Although the Blackbird carries no offensive armament, it is equipped with various defensive systems: electronic countermeasures (ECM), six magnesium parachute flares for thermal deception, and four decoy missiles that generate spurious radar signals. These provide some measure of protection against the three types of surface-to-air missiles (SAMs) that the Soviets will fire at you.

There are problems, however. A

defense that works against one type of SAM will be ineffective against another. For example, the sophisticated SAM-9 homes on the very ECM signal that jams the earlier SAM-7!

While the threat-warning panel will tell you that a missile is on its way, it cannot identify the type; learning to figure that out is part of the way Blackbird pilots earn their pay in this simulation.

There is also the matter of imperfect intelligence. Soviet missiles are assumed to cover a circle 1,200 miles in diameter around each of the six cities in which they are based, but this is not always reliable.

At any time during the mission, an M command will call up the map that appears during the preflight briefing (SR-71 uses several toggled single-letter commands).

You can ask to see your present position, the location and identities of the Russian cities (your target will be highlighted), and the presumed extent of the missile zones. You can also get a reminder of the desired photo altitude and heading. A compass rose and distance scale help you plot your course to the target.

There is also an option to expand the scale of the map. The quadrant you specify is redrawn to cover the entire screen, and once again you have options for displaying cities and missile zones.

There is a position option, too, but your location isn't actually shown on the quadrant map. The display reverts to the main map, instead. The mission clock normally runs in near-real time, although it is only updated every two or three seconds. The Blackbird has a handy Autopilot mode, during which there is a 10:1 speedup in simulation time to help pass some of the longer and less eventful stretches of initial climb and cruise. The Autopilot plus radar modes give a 60:1 speedup.

The clock pauses when you are examining a map or interrogating the navigation satellite. This can be a very welcome feature when things get a little hectic.

And get hectic they will. The aircraft's rate of fuel consumption guarantees that you cannot avoid trouble by threading the single gap in the missile defenses—at least not for any target I've ever been assigned! You simply must penetrate the defensive zones if you want to have a chance of getting to your destination in Japan.

Your biggest task, then, is to use the Blackbird's flying capabilities and defensive systems, together with your own savvy, to evade or destroy the SAMs.

Assuming your target is on the far side of the defenses, successful photography is primarily a matter of careful navigation and fuel management. Of course, you get to exercise your cunning again on the outbound flight.

If your target is actually within a missile umbrella, as many are, things simply stay hectic all the time.

A SAM warhead detonation doesn't necessarily mean your doom.

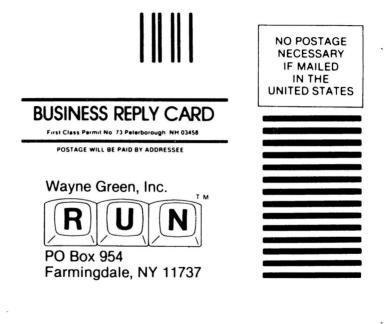


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SR-71 provides a whole spectrum of damage scenarios; I've had my ECM and satellite navigation systems shot out, lost an engine, and sustained fuel tank leakage, and still managed to compile fairly respectable scores.

Every game or simulation must make certain compromises with reality, and SR-71 is certainly no exception. The Russian missiles appear to have unlimited fuel, for example; it doesn't seem possible to simply outrun them, at least not within a defensive zone.

The Blackbird in the program is also capable of considerably higher speed and somewhat lower ceiling than the officially recognized records for the real thing.

Finally, the distance covered by a typical mission is considerably longer than the published unrefueled range of the actual aircraft. Not that an aerial refueling could have been included in a 32K game; as things stand, the disk version occupies all but 1,300 bytes or so of memory.

Author Earle has devised a nice way to compensate for the lack of this particular diversion: the airbase in Japan falls within range of the SAM site at Vladivostok. That's right—the Russians can shoot at you all the way home! Lovely.

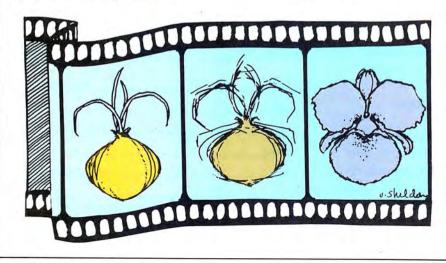
SR-71 is a rich, complex simulation. As someone who has long been fascinated by the enigmatic Blackbird, I'm duly impressed with the game.

Some Air Force Public Information genius once proposed a motto for another bunch of photo-reconn pilots: Alone, Unarmed, and Unafraid. The comment of one grizzled veteran was right on target: "Two out of three ain't too bad!"



MPP Created Graphics

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MPP—Tutorial Superior Graphic Software Products P.O. Box 451 Canton, NC 28716 16K, Extended Color Basic \$34.95, Disk or Cassette

by Steve Brown

Perhaps the greatest of all the Color Computer's strengths is the graphics capabilities of Extended Color Basic. You only need to play a couple of the better animated games on the CoCo to see the power of the 6809 processor and the tack-sharp graphics to recognize real programming power.

But programming graphics on the CoCo can also be a frustrating chore. Producing a detailed drawing by figuring where to put the LINE, CIR-CLE, and PAINT commands is tedious, trial-and-error work.

Now, Superior Graphic Software's MPP (Motion Picture Programming)—Tutorial has changed all that. This program lets you draw compli-

cated pictures on the CoCo's graphics screens and save them to tape or disk so you can later merge them into your own Basic programs.

There is no more figuring X and Y coordinates, because MPP lets you draw your pictures right on the screen, and it teaches you how to use multiple screens to create animation effects.

MPP is in Basic and uses simple one-key commands to do complex drawing. You can use the joystick or keys to draw on the screen or create a drawing pixel-by-pixel. You can also copy the screens in memory, save them to disk or tape, and later manipulate them with your own Basic program to create animation using Extended Color Basic commands.

The MPP disk comes with the Basic drawing program and a number of supporting programs to instruct you and demonstrate use of the MPP system to create colorful animation.

First, run the Drawinst program to get an idea of how MPP works. The instructions are clear, but they don't give complete details of all procedures such as disk input/output (I/O), or using GET and PUT statements. Still, you find more in the instructions than you can remember from a single reading.

Next, run DOS-Draw. It presents a clean graphics screen with the blinking cursor in the upper left corner. If you can remember any of the commands to move the cursor or draw a figure, you can do so using either the arrow keys or joystick. Fortunately for those of us who aren't quick studies, you can press the H key at any time to display a complete help screen with the command sets available. You have so many commands at your fingertips that it takes a while to sort out what does what. In fact, a look at those commands illustrates the power and flexibility of MPP.

Command Set

You can use the following commands to draw on the screen. Press a single key and the program carries out the command or waits for follow-up commands.

• Draw and Erase set the cursor to draw or erase a line.

• Move or Hold moves or holds the cursor without drawing or erasing. This lets you get the cursor to another spot on the screen.

• Create a Figure draws a line, box, or

"MPP also lets you program animation."

an arc. You set up the limits for any figure, and it is drawn on the screen. The ARC command draws a circle or any portion of one.

• Color of Line and Background Color swap or toggle the background colors, if you draw in the two-color mode. If you draw in one of the four-color modes, you can specify the appropriate colors by pressing the keys corresponding to colors 1–8.

• Wash is MPP's version of the Basic PAINT command. You specify both the color inside the figure and the border color.

• Set toggles the graphics screen color set.

• Klear clears the screen to the background color, erasing anything already drawn.

• Joystick enables/disables the joystick for drawing.

• Graphics Mode and Page to Start let you change PMODE and graphics page while working on a drawing. You can get some wild effects by switching between PMODEs.

• Replace invokes Extended Color Basic's PCOPY command to copy the contents of one graphics page to another. You define the source page to be copied (1-8) and the destination page.

• Image copies and moves an entire block to a new spot on the screen.

• Tape or Disk I/O saves or loads graphics pages or partial pages.

• Array moves arrays with GET or PUT commands.

• Help returns you to the text screen that displays all commands. The help screen also displays information about the parameters in effect on the drawing page. This information includes the current graphics PMODE; the start page specified; whether the DRAW, ERASE, or MOVE command is in effect; the current color specified for lines and for background; the current specified color set; and the last command given.

Animation

MPP also lets you program animation.

Extended Color Basic's GET and PUT commands accomplish the ac-



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Fridley, MN 55432

tion. MPP lets you use multiple graphics pages and GET/PUT to create slick, smooth animation.

MPP's animation effects include the PSET and PRESET commands, and it also supports the logical operators AND, OR, and NOT to allow special graphics effects.

I/O Functions

The I/O commands are straightforward. For cassette, the program asks for a title for the picture and the number of graphics pages you want to save. You must save at least four pages. The program then saves the program as a machine-code file.

Instructions are also given for cassette users who might create a picture using the disk-based DOS system but use that picture in a cassette system.

Disk users are given a three-option menu when using I/O: D for a directory listing, ALL to see all MPP files on the disk, or a single picture's eightcharacter file name to display that picture only. When you select ALL, MPP displays the pictures in all MPP disk files one by one, until you press S to stop. MPP then returns to the drawing screen.

Documentation

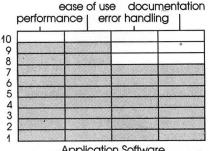
MPP documentation is adequate, but the real documentation lies in the demonstration programs on the disk, and in the instructions in the programs. First, Superior Graphics Software clearly explains how to create a picture using MPP. Then the demonstration shows you how to use the pictures in your own programs to create the desired effects.

As it turns out, MPP is easier to use than it is to read about.

Onions and Orchids

It is difficult to be critical about any program that takes the tedium and hair pulling out of creating graphics. As such, MPP generates only minor criticism. Its text screens do contain a number of glaring spelling errors. The misspellings don't affect the program, but they do give it an amateurish look.

Minor complaints aside, MPP is a powerful programming tool. Its strongest virtue is that it takes the hitor-miss drudgery out of creating exciting graphics screens. MPP is more than a tutorial, it is a programming utility that finds a constant place in the front of my disk library.



Application Software

Color Basic Compiler Computerware P.O. Box 668 Encinitas, CA 92024 32K, Extended Color Basic \$39.95, disk

by Lawrence O. Parker

ost people have come to accept the fact that learning machine language is the only way to program smooth, animated graphics. But programming in machine language isn't easy. I wonder how many good ideas are passed by because the originator lacks the programming skills to perfect the graphics.

Computerware's Color Basic Compiler is a valuable aid to Basic programmers. It lets you write programs or subroutines in Basic and then convert them into machine language. The results are astounding. In fact, you might have to add delays to slow the execution.

The Color Compiler supports 48 instructions, most of which are a subset of Extended Color Basic. With few exceptions, you code your program in Basic and assume the compiler will understand.

In a 32K machine, the compiler leaves about 15K for your machinelanguage program. The utility is coded in Basic and designed in modular form to let you add your own instructions.

The 6809 machine-language code generated is position independent, so it can reside anywhere in memory, including the ROM-pack area at hex \$C000. The Color Compiler can also pass a parameter back and forth between a Basic program and the compiled program. Thus, you can execute Basic statements that the Color Compiler doesn't support, but you can still gain the speed of machine language.

The compiler comes on a single-

sided disk with a selection of sample programs. It is easy to compile a program. The compiler first prompts you for the machine-language location (execution address). All number inputs are in hexadecimal.

You cannot save programs in ASCII to compile, but they can reside on any disk. In keeping with the Basic format, if you don't give an extension, .BAS is assumed. The utility next asks whether you want to send the compiler information to the screen or printer.

The compiler lists such information as the start, end, and execution addresses needed to save the compiled program. The CLEAR address printed is the upper limit for Basic before you reload the compiled program. The utility also prints the corresponding machine-language address for each line number in the Basic program, and the addresses of any arrays used.

Compiling a program usually requires only one try, if you don't have any errors. The Color Compiler prints the errors it discovers and stops. If you have errors in lines 50 and 120, the utility does not proceed beyond line 50. You must then correct the error, resave the program, and recompile. Then it finds the error in line 120.

As always, a few restrictions apply when writing a Basic program. You are limited to 200 lines, but you can change this by setting variable PL in line 0. However, if you make the variable too large, you will get an out-ofmemory (OM) error.

You are also limited to 100 linenumber references (GOTOs and GO-SUBs), but you can change the variable LB to vary this initial value. Variable names in your program are limited to a single letter, A-Z.

You are allowed only one-dimension arrays, but the manual shows how to use these with such commands as GET and PUT, so there should be no real inconvenience.

The Color Compiler doesn't support STRING variables or their functions. All, if any, DATA statements must appear just before the required END statement.

The Color Compiler is an integer compiler; it allows only integer (no decimal) numbers in the range of -32768 to 32767. You can use numeric expressions, but they are evaluated from left to right, whereas

Basic evaluates multiplication and division first and then addition and subtraction. To ensure the proper numeric evaluation, always use parentheses. The Color Compiler allows nested parentheses to any level.

The Color Basic Compiler includes almost all the Extended Color Basic commands and functions. There are a few format modifications, but the manual thoroughly explains them.

One new format lets you POKE 2 bytes into memory at once. Unfortunately, there was no complementary instruction such as PEEK. In fact, there is no PEEK instruction. This caused many problems when I tried to interface to the Basic parameters in page 0.

The manual is well written and supplies a complete list of all allowable instructions and their formats. There is even a section on programming tips and tricks.

A comprehensive error list provides a synopsis of possible causes. A complete technical section includes a variable list and complete subroutine description.

The Color Basic Compiler is a good piece of software. It is going to be one of my most-used utilities.

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Monolink Video Driver Acorn Computer Systems 11931 W. Bluemound Road Wauwatosa, WI 53226 \$15, kit \$20, assembled and tested

by Carlos Calle

The Monolink Video Driver is a good piece of hardware that lets you use a monochrome monitor with the Color Computer. It produces sharp contrast on a 12 MHz (or better) monitor.

You can buy the driver in kit form if you are handy with a soldering iron, or you can opt for the assembled and tested unit. The latter comes on a 2-inch-by- $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch printed board, with an input header and 3 feet of attached coaxial cable.

The assembly instructions with the kit are clear and complete. You have to solder six resistors, one radio-frequency (RF) choke, an electrolytic capacitor, two standard capacitors, one transistor, the coaxial cable, and the three leads of the input header all to the printed board. Then you solder these leads to the header, and you are done. With seven pages of step-bystep instructions, you can't go wrong.

Installing the unit is not difficult, and again the instructions help. You must remove the computer's case, locate and remove the RF modulator, install the input header into the modulator socket, and then mount the modulator on the header.

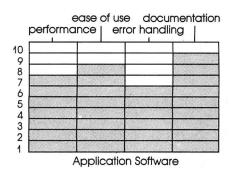
If your computer has an early board, the RF modulator is located under the metal shield, which you have to remove as well.

Attach the board to the top of the metal shield with the adhesive pad provided, and, finally, file a small notch on the back of the computer's top cover to provide a pathway for your new cable. I filed this notch about halfway between the reset button and the RF output jack (marked "TO TV" on the case), and I consider that a good location. Do the filing away from your opened computer to avoid depositing dust.

The Monolink Video Driver also includes an LED power-on indicator, with instructions for its installation. This is a useful addition and adds only a couple of steps to the video-driver installation.

This piece of hardware provided excellent contrast with both an Apple III monitor and an older Sony monitor. One of the nicest features of the design is the capability of using a monochrome monitor and a standard color television simultaneously.

If you use one of the word processors or terminal programs that expand the Color Computer display to 51 or 64 columns, a monitor is almost a necessity, and the Monolink Video Driver is probably the best way to interface it to your Color Computer. I recommend it.



Complete Personal Accountant Programmer's Institute P.O. Box 4170 Chapel Hill, NC 27514 16K, Extended Color Basic \$74.95, 16K or 32K cassette \$79.95, 32K disk

by Howard B. Culbreth

The advertisement for the Complete Personal Accountant states that it's a "class act" and that if it costs more, it's because it's the "star of the show..."

After putting the program through its paces, I can't say anything to counter these claims—the Complete Personal Accountant is a "class act." If anything, the ad understates its capabilities.

Properly implemented, it is a comprehensive home-accounting package that can handle your checkbook(s), set up and analyze budgets, schedule payments and appointments, maintain mailing lists, print graphs of your financial records, and update and print your net worth.

The disk version is capable of both tape and disk input/output from the menus, providing an easy way to make tape back-ups of your files. If you also make tape copies of the programs, you can maintain your files against disk-system failure.

Likewise, if you start out with the tape version, the transition to disk operation is a simple matter of moving the files over to the disks.

The Complete Personal Accountant is professionally packaged. It arrives with a hard-cover ring binder containing a 145-page manual and the program disk in a pocket.

The manual contains a table of contents, an index, an appendix, and sample printouts. The sheets are printed on both sides, nicely arranged and easy to read. The manual is well organized and doesn't assume you're

a computer expert. The instructions are thorough, and many reappear throughout the text to reinforce your understanding of certain points.

There are 10 programs, or modules, that make up the packages.

Chart of Accounts

Study the manual and understand the accounting principles presented in the appendix before using the Chart of Accounts module. The disk includes a standard chart that you can modify to suit your needs. The thought and time you give in setting it up will determine much of this program's usefulness. It's worth the time to do it well, because many of the other programs access this chart.

For each category in this module, you can include up to nine subcategories. This is very helpful for those who have more than one checking or savings account. Note, however, that the income/expense and net worth statements will only accumulate the subcategories into a total for their main categories. They will not handle the subcategories separately.

Checkbook Maintenance

This module is the heart of the package. One main menu and two submenus drive it. There are provisions to add a new month, add a new checkbook, load and save check files, edit existing files, reconcile your bank statement (balance checkbook), and print out an individual check and the checkbook transactions.

This program has a Save Check Summary File option that creates a file that the financial statements access. You can use it only after you've balanced the checkbook.

One of this module's most useful features is that you can use subcategories for both checks and deposits. You can distribute each check or deposit to several accounts.

Similarly, you can distribute deposits to differing categories. And you can flag any entry as tax deductible, which can ease the pain of assembling information at tax-preparation time.

You can review the entries, return to the main module menu, or edit both new and current accounts. To edit, simply retype the defective field.

Checkbook Search

This module lets you search the check files by description, account

number, check number, deposit number, or date and send the results to the screen or printer. You can browse through the entire file, or use the Sort and Dump options.

This module is also handy for gathering information at tax time.

Detailed Budget Analysis and Summary Budget Analysis

These modules let you implement and maintain a comprehensive budget. The programs are thorough, and the manual and menus lead you through the necessary set up. They depend on having up-to-date check files and the Chart of Accounts files available.

Net Worth/Income Expense

This module is another valuable feature, if all the previous files are available and up to date. There are provisions for entering and reporting transactions that do not normally pass through the checkbook (such as loans, savings, property, and so on).

This module does not let you trace information. It simply gathers the information, assumes that it is correct, summarizes it, and prints the results. For this reason, you should maintain supplemental records.

This program disregards all the subcategories in your Chart of Accounts and plugs them into their respective main categories.

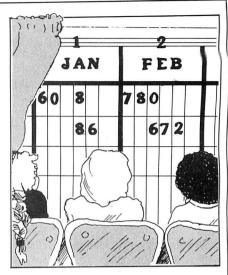
Many people never take the time to determine their net worth. This information can be valuable when preparing wills, considering insurance, applying for loans, and so on. Although there are some limitations, you can use this module for such purposes.

Payments Calendar and Appointments Calendar

These two modules are much the same. They let you set up, load, edit, and save scheduled payments and appointments. You can then send the files to the screen or printer, and call them up by any particular month.

Mailing List

With the mailing list, there are provisions to set up, load, edit, and print names and addresses. You can sort on the account number, name, state, or zip-code fields, and search them, plus two address fields and the city field. The sorts are not fast, but they work.



The Color Graph module uses highresolution graphics to display bar charts of your records. These show the relationships of certain accounts to their category totals (i.e., each expense account as compared to the total expenses).

The overall result is somewhat limited, because the screen can display so few items at one time. When you page to the remaining items, you lose the effect and relationships of the previous ones. An option to print out the graphs would be an asset.

Summary

Besides the few minuses that I've already mentioned, there is one other thing that gave me some minor problems.

The author has included a key-beep feature for the input routines. Although the audible recognition of each keystroke is helpful, it takes time to generate the sound, so a quick typist can outrun the input and generate errors. I deleted the routine.

On the other hand, the Complete Personal Accountant has many valuable features. If you start out with the tape version, the later transition to a disk system will be easy and cost-free. You only need standard Color Computer hardware to run it. The documentation and instructions are excellent, and attractively packaged.

At first, the price tag might appear high. But when you consider the capabilities of this program, the value per dollar exceeds that of many utilities and games on the market.

It is a pleasure to see a well-planned program that is easy enough for novices to use and reasonably priced.

Gameware

The past few months have brought some remarkable improvements in the quality of Color Computer games. Several interesting programs cross the review desk each month, and we've created this Gameware section to offer concise reviews of several products, thereby keeping readers better informed of new developments in the game market.

Mark Data Products

This month, Mark Data Products (24001 Alicia Parkway, Mission Viejo, CA 92691) offers some spice for those of you with a taste for mystery, magic, and adventure. I looked at three of their 32K graphics-enhanced adventures and found them very interesting.

Black Sanctum, Shenanigans, and Sea Quest (\$24.95 each, cassette/\$27.95 each, disk) take you to unusual places and present you with strange tasks, as adventures are wont to do.

In Black Sanctum, you must find your way to an 18th-century monastery and use your wits in a struggle to defeat the forces of evil that reside there. To find the monastery, take a hint from one of Lewis Carroll's books. And once you're there, listen once in a while.

I'd solved Black Sanctum when it was a 16K text-only adventure. It's still the same story with the same solution, but the fine graphics accent your imagination to make the situation that much more life-like. And the graphics in this and the other Mark Data adventures are animated—clouds, waves, and people move—adding another touch of realism.

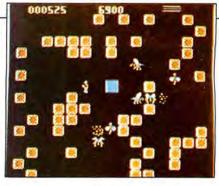
Sometimes the scene gives you a clue that isn't mentioned in the text, so keep your eyes open.

Shenanigans uses the same quality graphics to help you find your way from your apartment, past the evils of the city—landlords, muggers, and the corner pub—to an enchanted land beyond the subway. There you must search high and low (have fun trying to see what's under the pretty girl) to collect the materials that will get you over the rainbow to the pot of gold.

Neither Shenanigans nor Black Sanctum are particularly difficult adventures, but I like them. Total playing time for each was probably not more than three hours or so, but



Black Sanctum

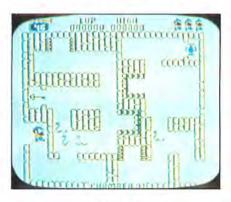


Icemaster



Foodwar

Stellar Search



Tut's Tomb

they're challenging enough to make me struggle for a solution at various points, but logical and solvable enough to keep me interested.

I still haven't finished Sea Quest, in which you must outfit yourself for an undersea treasure hunt. It offers the same great animated graphics and engaging situations to recommend it as another fascinating game.

For arcade gamers, Mark Data continues in the mysterious vein with **Tut's Tomb** (32K/\$24.95, cassette/ \$27.95, disk), which puts you, as the intrepid explorer, into the twisting bowels of an ancient Egyptian tomb. You must move quickly from room to room, collecting treasures and keys while avoiding the hazards that increase as you go on.

Tut's Tomb offers state-of-the-art CoCo graphics. This, and the fun, kept me playing even though the joystick control was very frustrating at first. Now I find this a first-rate game. It would be nice if those games that allow only up/down, right/left movement offered an arrow-key option.

One thing the documentation doesn't tell you—use the space bar to fire your flashbomb.

Owl-Ware

Stellar Search (32K/\$27.95, cassette/\$30.95, disk) from Owl-Ware (Box 116 W, Mertztown, PA 19539) is a true arcade-adventure combination and should be especially popular with Trekkies. It consists of four different games that you, as the commander of the Starship Enterprise, must complete in order to accomplish your mission. The four games total over 86K, so you must load Stellar Search in sections so it will fit on a 32K machine.

The graphics are good and the adventure part of the game is relatively easy. In a straight arcade portion of the fourth game, you must bomb the

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surface of a mountainous planet to level out a landing strip. That's the most difficult part of the program especially at the higher levels.

Because you can load each of the four games separately, you can play your favorite without playing through the games before it.

Stellar Search is especially appropriate for beginning adventurers and uses some interesting programming techniques. The game stands on its own merit, but its appeal should receive an additional boost in direct proportion to your interest in the Star Trek saga.

Arcade Animation

The folks at Arcade Animation (21 The Fairway, Upper Montclair, NJ 07043) have added two new members to the ranks of zany game plots (have you seen Outhouse from Computer Shack or DataSoft's Pooyan, for example?).

Icemaster pits a tiny human against large mosquitos—or is it a regularsize human against *giant* (New Hampshire-size) mosquitoes? His weapons?—man-size blocks of ice that he must push onto his adversaries, squashing them out of existence.

"Tut's Tomb offers state-of-the-art CoCo graphics. This, and the fun, kept me playing even though the joystick control was very frustrating at first."

The graphics in this game are very impressive, but I had some trouble with the joystick control, which left me with the overall impression that the game is frustrating. It was difficult to maneuver the man quickly or precisely enough to feel that I had significant control of the action.

The joystick control in their second game, **Foodwar**, is also tricky, but the action is delightful and challenging enough to keep you trying.

You control a character who begins on one side of the screen and must run across to the other and eat an icecream cone before it melts. But as soon as he begins to move, cooks pop up from holes in the floor and begin chasing him and throwing food. There's some food lying around that he can throw back, though, but a slipup means he doesn't get that ice cream.

The game offers 10 skill levels, and, at least at the lower levels, it's not too hard to run across to the ice cream. But to stick around in each screen long enough to chalk up points by successfully fighting off the chefs takes real practice. The animated characters and holes in the floor are relatively large, meaning you have less free space in which to maneuver. You need well-practiced control for this one.—M.E.R.

FILMASTR

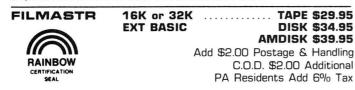
The Color Computer has a powerful ally in FILMASTR. This is a DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEM that you can trust. FILMASTR combines the best features of the big systems to provide a combination of speed, power, and ease of operation that can't be beat.

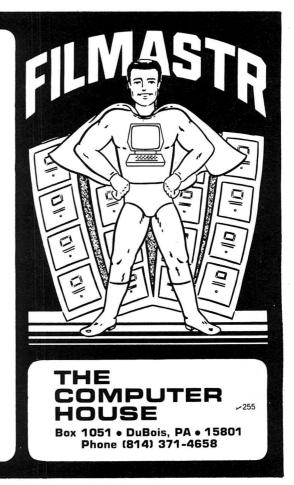
YOU are in complete control of this friendly program with no programming knowledge required. You design the data screen with up to 20 fields by moving the cursor on screen with the arrow keys and typing in the field names. FILMASTR takes care of all of the rest.

Enter data by just filling in the blanks. This form fill-in is easy and natural to use. You can even copy data from the previous record with one key-stroke. Add records, delete records, change records without fuss.

Tell FILMASTR to sort your file on any field that you want or to retrieve a particular record and the job is done with super-human machine language speed. FILMASTR will find a single record or a group of records that meet your request and will save those records as a separate file if you want to.

Controlled printing formats? Of course! Tell FILMASTR which records to use, which fields to print and in what order. You can control the print location to any position on the page. Mailing labels? You bet! All commands are given to FILMASTR with single key strokes. Press the HELP key (BREAK), and the available commands are displayed. Make your choice from the menu and let FILMASTR do the work. FILMASTR can store up to 255 characters in each record and up to 24,000 characters in each file. (9000 with 16K).





HOT CoCo's Peripheral Buyer's Guide

Soup up your CoCo with add-ons listed here.

compiled by Cynthia Smith and Celeste Wrenn

Chances are that once you have owned your Color Computer for a while you will be ready to invest in peripherals for it. To help you in your selections, we have compiled the *HOT CoCo* Buyer's Guide to Peripherals.

HOT CoCo has surveyed manufacturers of keyboards, parallel printer interfaces, port expansion devices, and miscellaneous peripherals. This guide will give you information on the variety, functions, and prices of peripherals on the market, along with contact information.

Since there are so many joysticks, disk systems, and printers on the market, we plan special buyer's guides just for these products in upcoming issues.

Before you invest in any peripherals for your Color Computer, be sure to research the products thoroughly. The following information was supplied by the manufacturers. *HOT CoCo* has not tested the products and cannot guarantee any manufacturer's claims.

Replacement Keyboards

Many CoCo owners don't mind the "Chiclet" keyboard that comes with the older CoCos, or the limited-travel ones that come with the newer CoCos. But if you do much word processing, data-base management, or just a lot of typing, those original-equipment keyboards can get tiresome.

Replacement keyboards are one of the hottest peripherals going for the CoCo for just this reason. All the keyboards in this buyer's guide are of superb quality. Some offer features not found on the original keyboards, such as programmable function keys. Use the table to compare price and features. You might then check with friends or a nearby user's group to see what they know about the lot.

Port Expansion Devices

That one ROM port on your CoCo can get awfully lonesome. And if you're the type of user that is always plugging and unplugging cartridges in it, you've often wished for a better way. The expansion units in this buyer's guide eliminate much of the need to insert and remove ROM packs. They also reduce the risk of burning out your chips by inadvertently unplugging a ROM pack with the computer turned on.

Some of these devices let you use more than one port at the same time, increasing the capabilities of your CoCo. The features vary from unit to unit, and you should first define what your needs are and then, armed with the specs in the table here, narrow the field to those best suited to you. You might then contact the manufacturer and describe your needs. You'll get information more specific to your situation this way.

Parallel Printer Interfaces

Those inexpensive dot-matrix printers that you hear so much about are ideal for the CoCo, except for one thing: They require parallel output from the computer, while the CoCo puts out a serial signal. For a little more money, though, you can get a device that converts either the CoCo's serial or ROM port to parallel output.

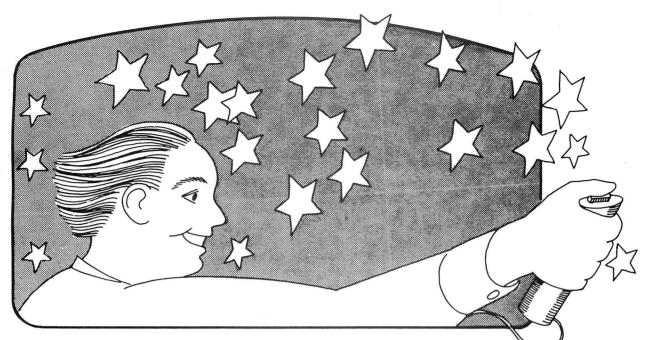
The most popular type of parallel printer interface is that which hooks up to the serial port. This leaves the ROM port free for disk drives, EDTASM +, or whatever else you want to use the cartridge slot for. If you use an interface that needs the serial port, you forfeit the CoCo's modem capabilities.

As with any peripheral in this guide, narrow your choices using the specifications listed in the Parallel Printer Interface table. Then contact the manufacturer for more detailed information.

Miscellaneous Peripherals

We've put together a sampling of other devices for your CoCo. Some are unique, and have very specific uses. Others, such as speech-synthesis units, are fun for the hobbyist, or they can be used for professional applications.

Read the short descriptions presented here. You might not be interested in everything, but maybe you'll enjoy learning about all the different gadgets available for the CoCo. ■



The Joystick that sets you free!

The one-hand operation of this fantastic new iovstick will truly set you free and increase the pleasure of playing your favorite video games. The smoothness and responsiveness of this unique joystick that operates completely

without a base is something to be experienced. Available direct from us or from your independent computer retail store. (See below)

\$49.95 suggested retail

STOP changing Printer and Modem Cables! Our Parallel Printer Interface provides Switch Selectable Printer or Modem operations for both CoCo and MC10. It features switchable baud rates from 300 to 9600. It comes complete with power supply, modem cable and "Centronics" type printer cable. For Basic 1.1 and later revisions.

Available direct from us or from your independent computer retail store. (See below)

Only \$89.95 suggested retail **Computer** P. O. Drawer 55868 Houston, Texas 77055

713/956-0207

When ordering direct from **PBH** please enclose \$3.00 per item for shipping.

Endicott Computer Software & Accesories Huntsville, Alabama 35801

> Chips, Incorporated Atlanta, Georgia 30340

The Computer Store Jasper, Indiana 47456

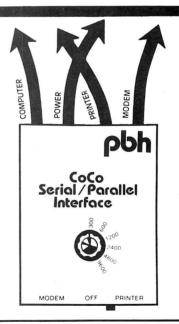
Computer Associates West Fargo, North Dakota 58078 ~20

Spectrum Products Woodhaven, New York 11421

TRS TECH Computer Services Houston, Texas 77033

> Computers & More Huntsville, Texas 77340

The Software Connection Ft. Lauderdale, Florida 33319



Compukit, Inc. Houston, Texas 77059

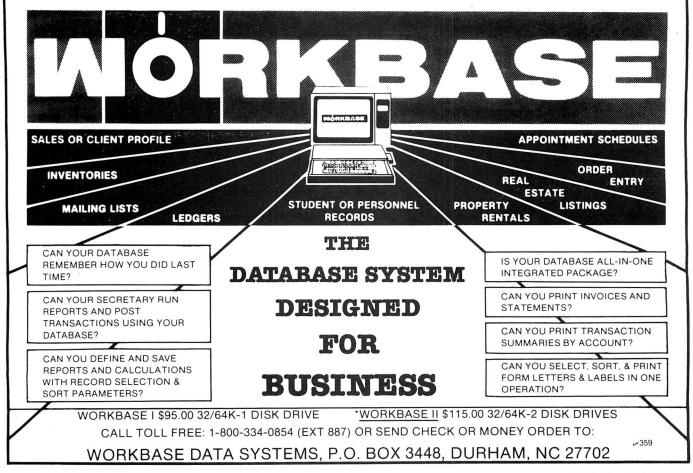
Computers, Etc. Austin, Texas 78745

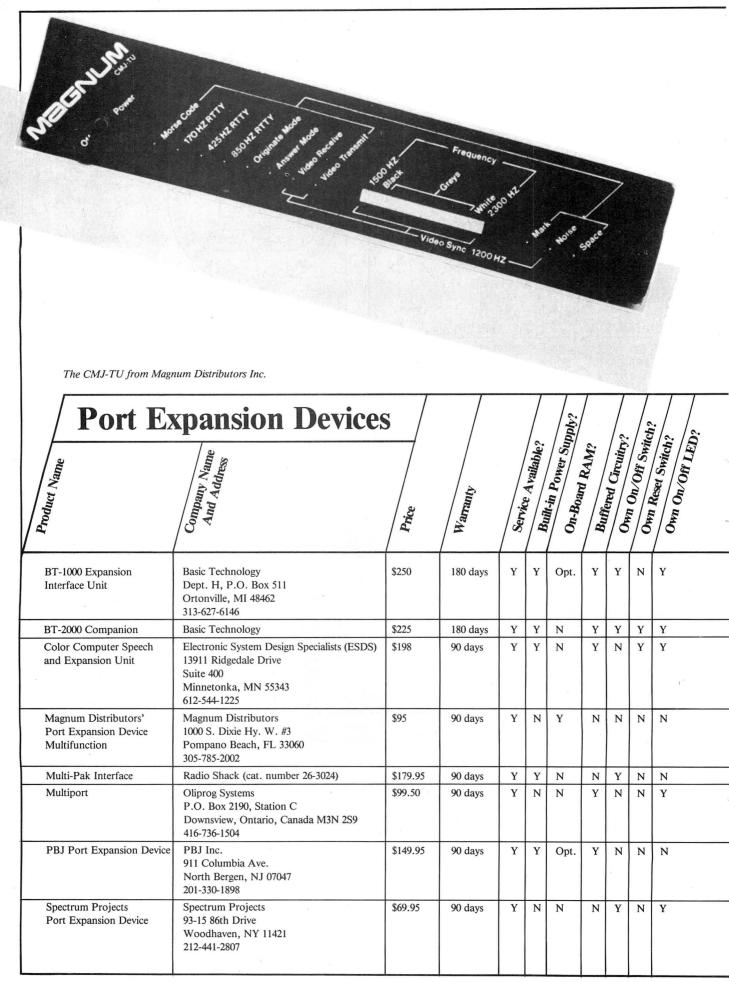
Cinsoft Cincinatti, Ohio 45237

The Photo Shop Wilmer, Minnesota 56201

Keyboard ^{Jule} Jule Jule Jule Jule Jule Jule Jule Jule	Company Name And Address	Price	Warranty		Nines Available?	Nimer of Keys	Funder of Function	Shirt Tavel?	Sola for RFL FAS	Alterations Required? Required?
HJL-57	HJL Products Inc. 955 Buffalo Road P.O. Box 24954 Rochester, NY 14624	\$79.95	1 year	Y	57	4	Y	Y	N	N
Keyboard Upgrade Kit	716-235-8358 Radio Shack	\$39.95	90 days	Y	53	0	N	N	N	Must be installed
KeyTronic Keyboard	(catalog number 26-3016) KeyTronic Corporation Building 14, S.I.P. Spokane, WA 99216 800-262-6006	\$89.95	90 days	Y	53	1	Y	Y	N	by Radio Shack N
Premium Keyboard	Micronix Systems Corporation 8147 Delmar Blvd. St. Louis, MO 63130 314-721-7969	\$79.95	90 days	Y	57	4	Y	N	N	N
Professional Keyboard	Micronix Systems Corporation	\$59.95	90 days	Y	57	4	Y	N	N	N
Spectrum Projects Keyboard	Spectrum Projects 93-15 86th Drive Woodhaven, NY 11421 212-441-2807	\$79.95	1 year	Y	57	4	Y	N	N	Cut one post
SuperPro Keyboard	Mark Data Products 24001 Alicia Parkway #207 Mission Viejo, CA 92691 714-768-1551	\$69.95	90 days	Y	53	0	Y	N	N	Cut one post



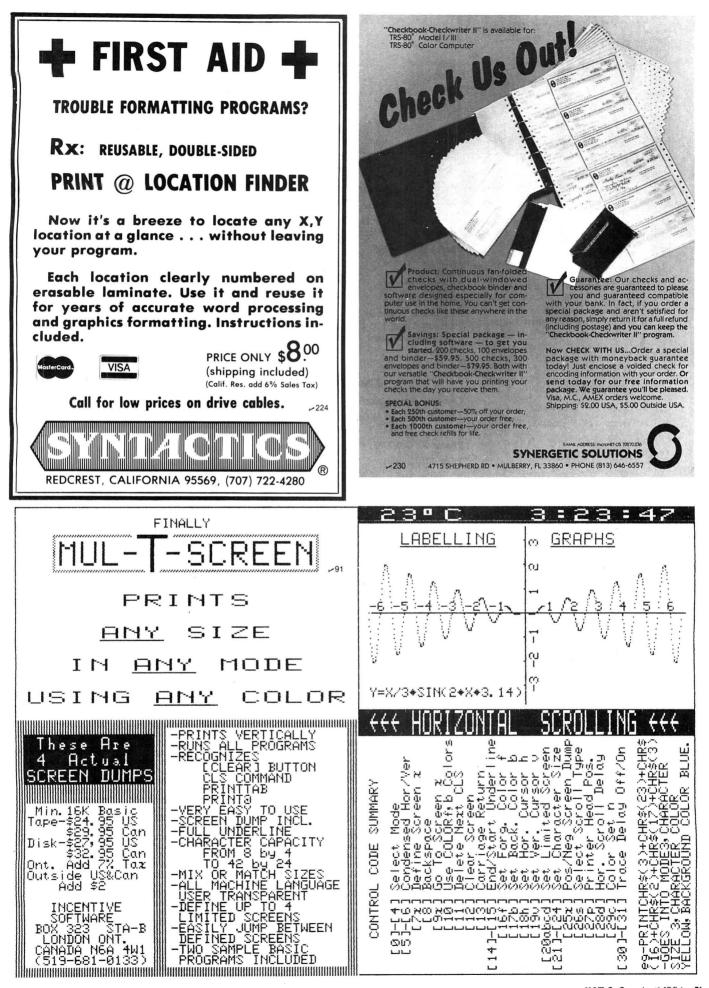




Software Included	Gold or Tinnes	Connectors? Switch or Keyboard Selection.	Attached to Serial Or ROM to Serial	# Addis.	Extra Cable (Included if A)	The Participant of the second se
_	G	Both	ROM	5	_	
Y	G	Both K	ROM ROM	5	_	
_	G	К	ROM	3	Some	
	Т	S	ROM	4	_	
-	T	K	ROM	4	N	
-	G	К	ROM	6	Y	
_	Т	S	ROM	2	-	
				1	1 . /	
			.=			CoCo Port Parallel Printer Interface
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THE SPECT	RUM VOICE PAK		THE AL	•••••••••	(1)			RE	AL TALK	R
Parallel	Company Name And Address		Warranty			aud Rates?			Work with All Parallel-Interface Printers?	Gold or Tinned Connectors?
BT-1010	Basic Technology Dept. H, P.O. Box 511 Ortonville, MI 48462 313-627-6146	\$79.95	180 days	Y	N		Y	R	Y	G
Botek Instruments Converters	Botek Instruments 4949 Hampshire Utica, MI 48087 313-739-2910	\$69	1 year	Y	Y	300–9,600 6 positions	Y	S	Y Any with Centronics port	G to printer T to com- puter
CoCo Port	Green Mountain Micro Dept. HC, Bathory Road Roxbury, VT 05669 802-485-6112	\$49.95 assembled \$39.95 kit	6 months assembled	Y	N	-	N	R	Any with Centronics port	G
Cosmos Connection	Cosmos Computer Services Inc. 112 W. Wisconsin Ave. Kaukauna, WI 54130 414-766-1851	\$69	90 days	Y	Y	600 1,200 2,400	Y	S	Gemini 10 and 15, 10x and 15x, any with 5 + volts to pin 18	G to printer T to com- puter
Dayton Associates' 8010X Interface	Dayton Associates 7201 Claircrest Bldg. B Dayton, OH 45424 513-236-1454	\$29.95	90 days	Y	Y	110–9,600	Y	*	Gemini 10x and 15x	NA
Dayton Associates' Blue Streak Serial-to-Parallel Converter	Dayton Associates 7201 Claircrest Bldg. B Dayton, OH 45424 513-236-1454	\$54.95	180 days	Y	Y	300–9,600	Y	S	Any with Centronics port	G to printer T to com- puter
Parallel Printer Interface	P.B.H. Computer Products Inc. P.O. Drawer 55868 Houston, TX 77055 713-956-0207	\$89.95	90 days	Y	Y	300-9,600	Y	S	Any with Centronics port	G
Spectrum Projects Serial-to-Parallel Converter	Spectrum Projects 93-15 86th Drive Woodhaven, NY 11421 212-441-2807	\$49.95	90 days	Y	Y	300-4,800	-	S	Epson only	

*Unlike other devices on this chart, the Dayton interface attaches to the Gemini printer, not the computer.



Miscellaneous Peripherals

96K Expander

Company Name: Dynamite Electronics Inc.

Address: Box 896, Hartselle, AL 35640 Phone: 205-773-2758

Price: \$89.95

Warranty: 1 year

Service: Company

Description: The 96K Expander is a plug-in cartridge that allows use of all 64K of RAM for 64K computers. It occupies the upper 8K of memory. It is available with a Help program with a keyboard command, and includes an interrupt switch for running machine-language programs or accessing the cartridge when the computer fails to function properly.

ATM-80

Company Name: Cybertron Technology

Address: 3131 Timmons #723, Houston, TX 77027

Phone: 713-840-1272

Price: \$184.95

Warranty: 90 days

Service: Company

Description: The ATM-80 is a data-acquisition and control system for the Color Computer. It features a 20 μ s, 8-bit, A-to-D converter; 32-channel analog multiplexer; programmable gain amplifier; peak detector amplifier; 8-bit D-to-A converter; 4-bit I/O port; 2K RAM; control software in ROM; and user's manual.

Battery Back-Up

Company Name: Sav-A-Byte

Address: 2857 Emanuel Church Road, W. Columbia, SC 29169

Phone: 803-356-2398

Price: \$99

Warranty: 10-day unconditional return, 90-day warranty

Service: Customer pays only shipping charges

Description: Battery Back-Up prevents memory loss due to loss of power. It works to keep your memory alive up to four hours during a power failure. It plugs into the ROM port without blocking it.

BT-1020 Real-Time Clock/Calendar

Company Name: Basic Technology

Address: Dept. H, P.O. Box 511, Ortonville, MI 48462

Phone: 313-627-6146

Price: \$109

Warranty: 180 days

Service: Company

Description: This is a cartridge plug-in unit that gives the time of day, date, and all the other functions of a real-time clock/calendar. It has a built-in rechargeable battery back-up.

BT-1030 Versatile Interface Port

Company Name: Basic Technology Address: Dept. H, P.O. Box 511, Ortonville, MI 48462

Phone: 313-627-6146

Price: \$69.95

Warranty: 180 days

Service: Company

Description: A parallel port with two 8-bit ports and control lines, two 16-bit timers and shift register. It is ideal for home control or data input applications.

CMJ-TU

Company Name: Magnum Distributors Inc.

Address: 1000 S. Dixie Hwy. W #3, Pompano Beach, FL 33060

Phone: 305-785-2002

Price: \$250

Warranty: 90 days, parts and labor

Service: Factory

Description: Enables you to transmit and receive SSTV, RTTY, CW, and WX/FAX. With text-to-speech option in CMJ-IF the Color Computer speaks words as received and displayed on the monitor when receiving RTTY and CW. (Needs CMJ-IF interface to CoCo.)

CoCo Cooler

Company Name: REM Industries Inc.

Address: 9420 "B" Lurline Ave., Chatsworth, CA 91311

Phone: 818-341-3719

Price: \$39.95 plus \$2 shipping

Warranty: Lifetime on motor switch and blade.

Service: Company

Description: Brings operating temperatures to ambient, regardless of accessory load. Reduces the temperature of the entire computer. Installs in one minute.

CoCo Cooler

Company Name: Spectrum Projects

Address: 93-15 86th Drive, Woodhaven, NY

11421 Phone: 212-441-2807

Price: \$49.95

Warranty: 90 days Service: Company

Description: An internal cooling system for D and E board Color Computers. To install you must remove old RF shield and replace with a new one painted black. Comes with an internal fan and its own cord.

Color Mate

Company Name: Computer Systems Distributors

Address: P.O. Box 9769, Anaheim, CA 92802

Phone: 714-772-1390

Price: \$495

Warranty: 90 days

Service: Factory

Description: This is an expansion chassis for the Color Computer including 64K RAM, programmable baud-rate serial port, 2K ROM, Winchester hard-disk port, SDOS operating system, Basic compiler, text editor, assembler, debugger, and utilities. Includes 400 pages of documentation.

Colorspeak Voice Synthesizer

Company Name: Bumblebee Software

Address: P.O. Box 25427, Chicago, IL 60625

Phone: 312-275-4183

Price: \$129 (10 percent off to sight impaired)

Warranty: 90 days service/parts and labor, 10-day money-back guarantee

Service: \$30 flat service rate

Description: This hardware voice synthesizer is a cartridge-style pack. Its operating system software is in ROM. Operating software is a 4K machinelanguage program that includes text-to-speech, inflection, spelling, and phoneme modes. It includes a user's manual, phoneme dictionary, and demo tape that includes speak and spell, speak and math, talking timer, memory examine, and talking terminal programs. Operating software is not loaded from tape.

Colorware Light Pen

Company Name: Colorware Inc.

Address: 78-03 Jamaica Ave., Woodhaven, NY 11421

Phone: 212-647-2864

Price: \$19.95

Warranty: 90 days

Service: Company

Description: The Colorware Light Pen plugs into your joystick port and comes with six programs on cassette. It is compatible with light-pen software such as Computer Island's Fun Pack.

CP/M-CoCo Coupler 1

Company Name: Wayne Technology

Address: P.O. Box 5196, Anaheim, CA 92804-1196

Phone: 714-772-5757

Price: \$250

Warranty: 90 days

Service: Company

Description: Allows you to access the largest number of programs available. CoCo Coupler 1 adds the power of a 4 MHz, Z80A. Requires no modifications and plugs into the cartridge port. Maintains full Radio Shack compatibility and requires 64K with one or more disks with controller. Digital Research's CP/M 2.2 included.

EPROM Programmer

Company Name: Saturn Electronics Company Inc.

Address: 62 Commerce Drive, Farmingdale, NY 11735

Phone: 516-249-3388

Price: \$140

Warranty: 1 year

Service: Company

Description: Plugs into the ROM port and uses onboard software. It requires no personality modules and has no switches. Will program 2500, 2700, and 68700 series EPROMs. Has gold-plated contacts.

Keyboard Beeper Cartridge

Company Name: Eng Systems Laboratories

Address: 8203 Springfield Village Drive, Springfield, VA 22152

Phone: 703-569-8660

Price: \$59.95

Warranty: 30 days, satisfaction guaranteed

Service: Preauthorized return to ESL, nominal service fee.

Description: General enhancement device provides beep in response to each valid keystroke; front-accessible reset switch; three power indicators for +12, -12, and +5V supplies; extension cable and connector; interrupt control switch that allows power-up into game pack or Basic. Permits copying of game pack to RAM, disk, or cassette. No hardware or software modifications are needed to implement or support the device.

Mem-Pak

Company Name: PBJ Inc.

Address: 911 Columbia Ave., North Bergen, NJ 07047

Phone: 201-330-1898

Price: \$110 (with 16K)

Warranty: 90 days repair/replacement

Service: Company

Description: The Mem-Pak is a memory-expansion cartridge that can expand memory in the form of EPROM or RAM and can accommodate up to 16K. The RAM cartridge can only be implemented on an unmodified revision E or older computer or by using the C-C Bus. Bare board with documentation available for \$17.95.

Mitronix CW Modem

Company Name: Mitronix

Address: 5953 Teutonia Ave., Milwaukee, WI 53209 Phone: 414-466-6151

Price: \$54.95 (CW programs range \$9.95-\$26.95)

Warranty: 90 days

Service: Company

Description: A Morse-code interface used to change tones into digital pulses. A visual indicator is mounted on the unit to show that you are locked onto the signal, and that it is being received. It uses an optoisolator for keying a transmitter, instead of a relay that is subject to wear. There are five CW programs to choose from.

P-C Pak

Company Name: PBJ Inc.

Address: 911 Columbia Ave., North Bergen, NJ 07047

Phone: 201-330-1898

Price: \$69.95 (parallel only), \$62.75 (clock only), \$114.95 (both)

Warranty: 90 days repair/replacement

Service: Company

Description: A dual-function cartridge containing both a fully buffered Centronics-compatible parallel port, and a real-time clock that can be battery powered. The P-C Pak can be purchased with either or both functions populated. Available as a bare board with documentation for \$17.95.

Programmable Sound Module

Company Name: Oliprog Systems

Address: P.O. Box 2190, Station C, Ontario, Canada, M3N 259

Phone: 1-416-736-1504

Price: \$99.50

Warranty: 90 days

Service: Company

Description: ROM pack with case. Produces infinitely variable sounds through the TV speaker. Completely software driven with on-board operating system. Ready to plug in and run.

Proto CoCo

Company Name: PBJ Inc.

Address: 911 Columbia Ave., North Bergen, NJ 07047

Phone: 201-330-1898

Price: \$10.95 (three for \$20)

Warranty: not applicable

Service: not applicable

Description: Proto CoCo is a prototyping board for the Color Computer that accommodates either point-to-point wiring or wire-wrap. All signals are identified on the board. It is designed to fit inside the disk controller case.

ProtoEPROM-CC

Company Name: Prototech Inc.

Address: P.O. Box 12104, Boulder, CO 80303

Phone: 303-499-5541

Price: \$149.95

Warranty: 90 days

Service: Company

Description: This product is an EPROM burner and ROM emulator. It programs 2716, 2732, and 2732A 5V EPROMs. User can run the contents of the EPROM as if it were a ROM pack. An additional ROM-pack connector is provided on-board to allow the ProtoEPROM-CC to be used simultaneously with a ROM pack or disk. It includes 4,096 words of RAM to allow the programmer to debug a program before committing it to EPROM. Plugs into the ROM port of the CoCo and is powered by the computer. "This guide will give you information on the variety, functions, and prices of peripherals on the market..."

Real Talker

Company Name: Colorware Inc.

Address: 78-03 Jamaica Ave., Woodhaven, NY 11421

Phone: 212-647-2864

Price: \$59.95

Warranty: 90 days (30-day money back)

Service: Company

Description: This hardware voice synthesizer in cartridge-pack form comes with Colorware's Textto-Speech program. The Phoneme Editor program allows you to create speech at the phoneme level. Real Talker is compatible with 16K, 32K, and 64K Extended or nonextended CoCo. It works with a disk system with the 4-Branching Cable (available from Colorware for \$29.95).

RS-232 Switcher

Company Name: DSL Computer Products

Address: 13726 W. Warren, Dearborn, MI 48126

Phone: 313-582-8930

Price: \$29.95 (two-way), \$39.95 (three-way)

Warranty: 30-day exchange

Service: Contact Company

Description: This product allows up to three items to be connected to the Color Computer RS-232 port. You can access any peripheral by turning the switch. Models for two-way and three-way access are available.

RS-232 Three-Position Switcher

Company Name: Spectrum Projects

Address: 93-15 86th Drive, Woodhaven, NY 11421

Phone: 212-441-2807

Price: \$29.95

Warranty: 90 days

Service: Company

Description: Allows you to independently hook up any of three RS-232 devices at one time.

SAM Saver

Company Name: Spectrum Projects

Address: 93-15 86th Drive, Woodhaven, NY 11421

Phone: 212-441-2807

Price: \$14.95

Warranty: 90 days

Service: Company

Description: An on/off power indicator for the Co-Co. It installs externally and requires no soldering.

"Before you invest... research the products thoroughly..."

Spectrum Control Center

Company Name: Spectrum Projects

Address: 93-15 86th Drive, Woodhaven, NY 11421 Phone: 212-441-2807

Price: \$99.95

Warranty: 90 days

Service: Company

Description: Includes two-position RS-232 Switcher, on/off indicator, cassette level meter, and manual/automatic tape switch. It also includes jacks for joysticks, modem, and tape.

Spectrum Light Pen

Company Name: Spectrum Projects

Address: 93-15 86th Drive, Woodhaven, NY 11421

Phone: 212-441-2807

Price: \$19.95

Warranty: 90 days

Service: Company

Description: Plugs into the joystick port and reads the colors off your screen. Used for entertainment purposes, and as an educational tool for those too young to control the keyboard.

The Spectrum Remote Reset

Company Name: Spectrum Projects

Address: 93-15 86th Drive, Woodhaven, NY 11421

Phone: 212-441-2807

Price: \$12.95

Warranty: 90 days

Service: Company

Description: An aluminum bar that allows you to reset your Color Computer from the front of the machine.

Spectrum Voice Pak

Company Name: Spectrum Projects

Address: 93-15 86th Drive, Woodhaven, NY 11421

Phone: 212-441-2807

Price: \$69.95

Warranty: 90 days

Service: Company

Description: A complete phoneme-based voice system that uses the famous Votrax SCO1 chip synthesizer in a cartridge-style pack. The Voice Pak adds speech to any Basic program in minutes.

The Color Burner

Company Name: Green Mountain Micro

Address: Dept. HC, Bathory Road, Roxbury, VT 05669

Phone: 802-485-6112

Price: \$49.95 assembled/\$39.95 kit form

Warranty: 6 months

Service: Company

Description: An EPROM programmer specifically for the 2716, 2732, 2764, 27128, and 27256 EPROMs. Duplicates from software and EPROMs. Programming software requires Extended Color Basic, minimum 16K. Gold-edge connectors ensure glitch-free, reliable programming. Specifications: Two 6821 PIAs plus voltage control logic, four transistors, personality module socket and zero insertion force EPROM socket. Requires three 9-volt alkaline batteries and EPROMs (not included) and 230 mA current draw (maximum).

The Color Pack

Company Name: Green Mountain Micro

Address: Dept. HC, Bathory Road, Roxbury, VT 05669

Phone: 802-485-6112

Price: \$29.95 assembled, \$19.95 kit

Warranty: 6 months assembled

Service: Company

Description: The Color Pack plugs into the ROM port and serves as a receptacle for user-programmed EPROMs, or for extra ROM. It comes with its own software, and is operated from the keyboard. The contacts are gold plated for reliable operation.

TV Stand

Company Name: Howard Medical Company Address: 1690 N. Elston, Chicago, IL 60622

Phone: 312-944-2444

Price: \$19.95 and up

Warranty: 1 year. 30-day return for any reason

Service: Factory

Description: This stand goes over or behind the computer and elevates a TV or monitor. Plexiglass construction matches the computer appearance. It comes in smoked gray, ivory, or clear. Printer stands are also available.

Video Clear

Company Name: Spectrum Projects

Address: 93-15 86th Drive, Woodhaven, NY 11421

Phone: 212-441-2807

Price: \$14.95

Warranty: 90 days

Service: Company

Description: A rejection filter and cable that help eliminate interference on your Color Computer. This device is especially useful for people with disk drives.

Word-Pak

Company Name: PBJ Inc.

Address: 911 Columbia Ave., North Bergen, NJ 07047

Phone: 201-330-1898

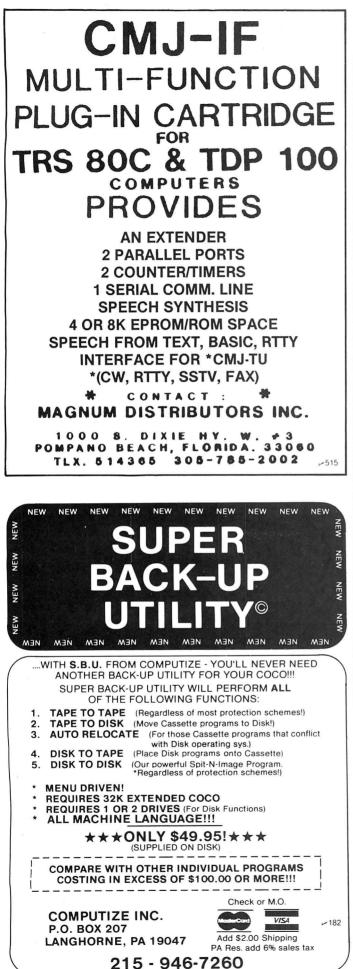
Price: \$139.95

Warranty: 90 days repair/replacement

Service: Company

Description: Word-Pak is a video cartridge for the Color Computer. It plugs into the ROM port or an expansion bus, and produces a high-quality, 80-column display comparable to high-priced terminals. Software provided with the board includes many of the standard screen functions required for terminal emulation. Software patches are available to run FLEX, OS-9, and CP/M.





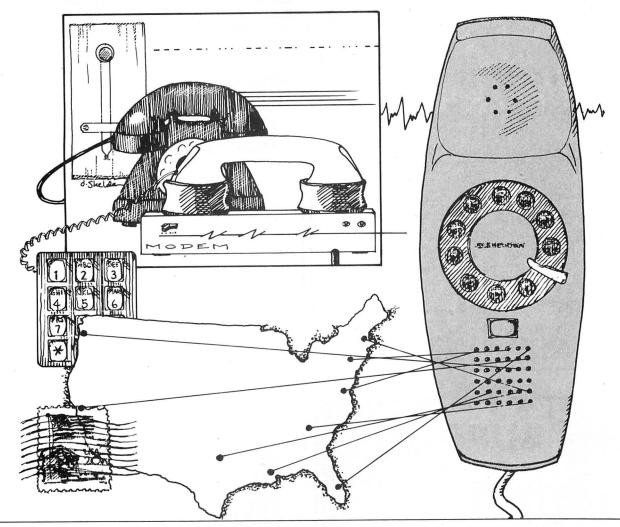


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TUTORIAL

BY MICHAEL L. JOHNSON

COCO, PHONE HOME



s electronic communication for you? If you own, or are considering the purchase of a modem and terminal package for your Color Computer, you might have been confused by some esoteric terms. If you are curious by talk of bulletin-board services (BBSs), information systems, and electronic mail (email), here is some important information.

Equipment

The first piece of communication equipment you need is a modem. These devices come in all shapes and sizes. The modem for the Color Computer sold by Radio Shack uses the RS-232 serial port. This poses a problem for those who want to use their printer and modem at the same time. You can solve it with the purchase of a Videotex (catalog #26-2222) package from Radio Shack that connects the modem to the Your questions about modems and communications systems are answered in this tidy CoCo tutorial.

end of the ROM pack.

Modems have different baud rates (the speed at which they communicate). This is important if you use your modem for long-distance calls. Modems usually come in two rates, 300 and 1,200 baud; the slower 300 baud modem is the most common.

Other modem features include autodial and auto-answer. Your terminal program drives auto-dial and lets the modem dial numbers unassisted. Autoanswer means that the computer picks up the phone, a feature necessary for unattended computers like those used for bulletin-board systems.

Your terminal package is important and should be evaluated carefully. Consider one difference between programs: Is the storage media cassette, disk, or ROM pack?

Cassette-based programs take a long time to load, and if your system crashes, the line might be busy when you try to get back on-line. If you do not have a disk system, a ROM pack is best. It loads in a few seconds, leaves more room for a text buffer, and you can still use the cassette for storage.

A disk system is the best of choices since the disk has a larger and faster storage system, and most packages let you save phone numbers and sign-on messages for later use.

You also want to consider other package features including expanded display format (15-by-15, 32-by-16, and 51-, 64-, 85-by-24), full duplex, and half duplex. It is useful to have a program with an expanded display format so you can accurately read Apple's, Model III's, or other computers' outputs without screen wraparound.

Full duplex means that your screen doesn't display typed characters. In half duplex, the characters are sent to the modem and the display. CompuServe and others echo characters back to make them appear on your screen.

Information Services

When you have your modem and terminal package you can start communicating. Information services such as CompuServe, Dow Jones News Retrieval, and The Source are among the many available to you with your modem.

CompuServe is available through Radio Shack. With Videotex you usually get a sign-on package with a free hour on the service, a user identification, and a password. If you want continued service, sign up for it and receive a new password. Once on-line with Compu-Serve, you have information at your fingertips ranging from encyclopedias to adventure solutions.

The email feature of CompuServe lets you send electronic messages through the computer. All you need to know to use email is the identification of the receiver. Short messages on email are more reasonable than a longdistance phone call, but longer ones can take quite a bit of time to type. Email is, of course, faster than the Post Office.

The CB Simulation is one of the highlights of CompuServe. Since people all over the country use the system simultaneously, they can all use the CB Simulation, each with their own "handle."

A number of special-interest groups (SIGs) are available with CompuServe. These are like bulletin-board systems for various types of computers, programming languages, and so on, and they are available to anyone. There is a Color Computer SIG with Wayne Day as the sysop (system operator), and there is soon to be an OS-9 SIG.

CompuServe's games include adventures, casino games, and multiuser games.

The Academic American Encyclopedia is at the top of CompuServe's educational section. It gives references and information related to specific topics, and though it costs five dollars per hour extra, it is a great tool for students. Another great idea is the College Board section that gives information on how to take the SATs. You will also find general help with test-taking techniques.

You can even do electronic shopping with CompuStore. Purchases are charged right to your VISA card.

In the programming area of CompuServe you can use languages that don't run on your computer and save these programs on allocated disk space. The first 128,000 bytes are free and then it costs \$4 a week for each 64K you want to store. Basic, Fortran, Pascal, a PDP macroassembler, Bliss, and Snobol languages are available.

CompuServe costs (at the writing of this article) \$6 per hour from 6 p.m. to 5 a.m., billed in minute increments. Access to the service at other times costs you twice as much.

"BBSs are run by individuals who have a computer dedicated to handle calls from users. People can call a service to leave or receive messages, catch up on local news, trade programs, and share programming techniques."

The Source, a *Reader's Digest* product, is available in computer and book stores around the nation for \$50 to \$100. It includes only the sign-on package, not a terminal package.

Here you also find electronic-mail service. The Source offers several other ways to communicate through the system including the "chat option" that allows users to talk to each other. With

	004 064 0225
Colour-80	904-264-0335
Communications Hex	904-721-3271
Color-80 #26	303-249-7866
Colorburst	305-525-1192
CoCo Nest #1	212-423-4623
CoCo Board II	404-378-4410
Concept 80	212-836-3019
Rainbow #1	212-441-3755
Rainbow #2	212-441-3766
Rainbow #3	212-441-5719
Flexnet	405-722-6809
Bee Color BBS	503-649-4497
N. C. Software	612-533-1957
Desert BBS	619-367-3269
Forum 68	803-279-5392
OS-9 BBS	312-397-8308

the teleconferencing feature, businesses or individuals in different locations can have a round-table discussion and even share notes.

The Source also has a wealth of news information at its disposal including UPI news releases, sports bulletins, stocks and other Wall Street business, reference libraries, and several newspapers.

Shop-at-home services, several online games, and travel information are among The Source's more interesting features.

The Source's educational options include drills in elementary subjects, math, foreign languages, and geography.

Bulletin-Board Services

BBSs are run by individuals who have a computer dedicated to handle calls from users. People can call a service to leave or receive messages, catch up on the local news, trade programs, and share programming techniques. People who run BBSs are called sysops (system operators), and usually do this as a hobby.

With the chat function you can call the sysop to talk, ask questions, or get technical help. Access it with the C key.

Several commands control public and private bulletin boards. You might be notified, upon signing on, that you have a message waiting, or you might want to scan (s) the list of titles. You can retrieve (r) a message, or several at once, using the new messages (n), marked messages (m), forward (f), or backward (b) commands.

Another feature common to all bulletin boards is the help feature that lists commands and their meanings. To get it, press the ? key or the help (h) key at the command level.

One last item is downloading. This feature gives you access to a wide assortment of public-domain software. A sysop might put a text file in the download section for his users to read.

Table 1 is a partial list of bulletinboard numbers, many of which I acquired through the Colour-80 board of Orange Park, FL (904-264-0335).

(Check HOT CoCo's On-Line section in Feedback each month for new BBSs—eds.)

With all the communications services offered, a modem for your Color Computer is a wise investment. ■

Write to Michael L. Johnson at 7481 Greenway Drive, Jacksonville, FL 32244, or through CompuServe (71446, 377).

BY GEORGE C. SIEVERS



COLOR LISP

isp is a programming language that differs in syntax and data structure from more traditional languages. It is a list processor, and falls between machine language and higher-level languages such as Basic, Pascal, APL, or Fortran. Much of today's research in symbolic math systems, natural language interfaces, and artificial intelligence is being done in Lisp or in a higher-level language based on Lisp.

Where many languages work with numbers, Lisp works with objects in symbol manipulation. Relationships between objects such as "chair" and "block" are represented in lists. Each object or number making up a list is called an atom, and two special atoms come predefined in every Lisp system.

These atoms are T and NIL, and can usually be thought of as true and false, respectively. NIL also represents the empty list, and the atoms NIL and () are equivalent in all respects.

Lists are built out of atoms and other lists, with a left parenthesis to mark the beginning of a list and a right parenthesis to mark the end. (ABC), (MUL 2 3), (A(B(CD)E)FG), and () are all examples of lists. With Lisp, one program can produce another program and execute it.

Using Color Basic Lisp

Type in the Color Basic Lisp interpreter in the Program Listing and try the examples given along with any ideas you might have. (Before running the program type PCLEAR1.) Color Basic 58 HOT CoCo April 1984 Discover more about the Lisp programming language with this adaptation for your Color Computer.

Lisp is only a subset of a full-blown Lisp system, but it teaches aspects of Lisp programming. All the examples in this series are geared toward Color Basic Lisp, and important differences are pointed out along the way.

To type an expression to the interpreter, enter a statement like (ADD 1 1). There is no need to press the enter key because as soon as you close all the open

"Where many languages work with numbers, Lisp works with objects in symbol manipulation."

parentheses, the expression is evaluated and answered. In this case, a two is returned. Remember that atoms must be separated by a space or carriage return, so that (ADD 11) is not the same as (ADD 1 1).

Lisp is a more highly interactive language than Basic. It actually processes some of your input as you type, so speed typists, beware. A moderate, steady pace is best and protects against typos. When you do make an error, delete it immediately to avoid filling the interpreter's internal memory with mistakes.

To make these deletions, immediately close the remaining open parentheses. Backspacing will not work. When the error prompt returns, type (%) to delete the mistake.

As the Lisp interpreter operates it reads and evaluates an s-expression and prints the results. An s-expression is evaluated using these rules: The value of T is T, the value of NIL is NIL, and the value of any number is itself. The value of any other atom is the s-expression to which it is bound. Type in some atoms and let the interpreter evaluate them for you.

Lisp Functions

In Color Basic Lisp an apostrophe is used to quote an s-expression. When you quote something, you tell the interpreter not to evaluate any further. (MUL 2 3) is a function call resulting in 6, and '(MUL 2 3) is just a list of three atoms. The apostrophe is equal to the QUOTE function.

The function EVAL provides an extra round of evaluation and is useful

System Requirements

32K RAM Extended Color Basic Disk optional

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Scandinavia: order from Swedish Electronics hk AB, Murargatan 23-25, Uppsala S-754 37 Sweden. Telephone: 18-25-30-00.

6. WIII DYNACALC read my existing data files? You bet! DYNACALC has a beautifully simple method of reading and writing data files, so you can communicate both ways with other programs on your system, such as the Text Editor, Text Processor, Sort/Merge, STYLOGRAPHTM word processor, RMSTM data base system, or other programs written in BASIC, C, PASCAL, FORTRAN, and so on.

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8. Is there a version of DYNACALC for MY system? Probably. You need a 6809 computer (32k minimum) with FLEXTM, UniFLEXTM, or OS-9TM operating system. You also need a decent crt terminal, one with at least 80 characters per line, and direct cursor addressing. If your terminal isn't smart enough for DYNACALC, you probably need a new one anyway. The UniFLEX and OS-9 versions of DYNACALC allow you to mix different brands of terminal on the same system. There's also a special version of DYNACALC for Color Computers equipped with FLEX (Frank Hogg or Data-Comp versions).

9. How much does DYNACALC cost?

The FLEX versions are just \$200 per copy; UniFLEX version \$395; OS-9 version (works with LEVEL ONE or LEVEL TWO) \$250. Orders outside North America add \$7 per copy for postage. We encourage dealers to handle DYNACALC, since it's a product that sells instantly upon demonstration. Call or write on your company letterhead for more information.

10. Where do I order DYNACALC?

See your local DYNACALC dealer, or order directly from CSC at the address below. We accept telephone orders from 10 am to 6 pm, Monday through Friday. Call us at 314-576-5020. Your VISA or MasterCard is welcome. Please specify diskette size for FLEX or OS-9 versions. Software serial number is required for the UniFLEX version.



UniFLEX software prices include maintenance for the first year.

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VisiCalc Is a trademark of VisiCorp. STYLOGRAPH is a trademark of Great Plains Computer Co. RMS is a trademark of Washington Computer Services. FLEX and UniFLEX are trademarks of TSC. OS-9 is a trademark of Microware and Motorola. for taking lists apart. The Lisp functions CAR and CRD also do this.

CAR returns the first element of a list: (CAR'(ABC)) would return A. CDR returns a list of all elements of a list except the first: (CDR'(ABC)) would return (BC). The DELETE function removes part of a list by taking an atom and a list as arguments and returning a test copy of the list with all top-level occurrences of the atom deleted.

You can also put lists back together. CONS, LIST, and APPEND do this. CON takes a list and a new first element for the list and returns it with the element added. LIST lists arguments, and APPEND strings the top-level contents of each list given as an argument into a single list.

Since the Color Computer has no "ON ERROR...GOTO" statement, whenever there is an error that breaks the program, type GOTO 30 and continue. Do not type RUN as that will clear all variables and whatever you have done will be lost. The only time I got a program-breaking error was after I had input an illegal Lisp function. Using this error-recovery procedure, I was able to continue.

This program also contains options for loading files from disk and saving files to cassette, disk, screen, or printer. You can also "prettyprint" Lisp functions to the printer.

If you do not have a printer or a disk, and don't wish to deal with the choice of menus every time you want to save a file, edit line 320 to read:

320 R = X:X = AL:ON(R - 6000)GOSUB4050, 50,4120,4150,4190,4285,4265,4275,4399,4500, 4600,4650,4700,4750

As Mr. Beer points out, there are several good texts written about Lisp. The February, March, and April 1983 issues of *Scientific American* ran a series of articles on Lisp by Doug Hofstader, listed under the column "Metamagical Themas." You will find some

105 IFKK=41THENX=RP:IFJ1=lORJ1=2

interesting examples in that reading. I am indebted to Mr. Beer for his excellent series in 80 Micro, and for this opportunity to bring Lisp to the Color Computer user.

Address correspondence to George Sievers, 3733 W. 80th Ave., Merrillville, IN 46410.

Color Basic Lisp is a Color Computer version of Randy Beer's "Basic Lisp" (80 Micro, March and April 1983, pp. 176, 254). The length of this Lisp tutorial prohibits publication of the series in full, but readers are invited to send a self-addressed, stamped envelope to HOT CoCo, 80 Pine St., Peterborough, NH 03458, for a reprint of the articles.—eds.

Program	Listing.	Color Lisp	

```
5 REM * BASIC LISP VER 1.2 *
10 REM * BY RANDY BEER; AUG., 19
81 *
11 REM * ADAPTED FOR THE COLOR C
OMPUTER BY: *
12 REM * GEORGE C. SIEVERS; MAR.
, 1983 *
13 REM *INCLUDES CHANGES IN THE
LOAD, SAVE AND PRINTF ROUTINES T
HAT ENABLE PRINTF TO WORK WITH A
 PRINTER AND ALLOW LOADS FROM DI
SK OR TAPE AND SAVES TO DISK, TAP
E, SCREEN OR PRINTER
15 CLS:CLEAR550:DIMLM(1100),PL(1
100),OB$(90),PT(90),ST(350),FP(5
0),T1(15),X1(15):N=3000
22 PRINTTAB(XX)"BASIC LISP VER 1
.1":PRINT:PRINT"INITIALIZING....
WAIT": PRINT
24 FORJ=ØTO48:READOB$(J),PT(J):N
EXT:PE=48:FE=1:OB$(46)=CHR$(13):
FP(1) = MEM
26 FORJ=1T01099:PL(J)=J+1:NEXT:P
L(1100)=N:BS=1
28 T=3001:LP=3043:RP=3044:CC=33:
N1=58:N2=44:LB=3Ø31:OU=3Ø3Ø:NB=3
032
30 A=0:QT=0:J=0:PRINT:PRINT"S ";
:GOSUB50:GOSUB265:GOSUB210:GOTO3
50 J1=0:GOSUB90
55 GOSUB100:IFX<>LP THENRETURN
60 J1=J1+1:X1(J1)=BS:T1(J1)=BS:L
M(T1(J1))=Ø:BS=PL(BS):IFQ THENRE
TURN
65 GOSUB55: IFX=RP THEN 80
70 IFLM(T1(J1)) <>0THENPL(T1(J1))
=BS:T1(J1)=BS:BS=PL(BS)
75 LM(T1(J1))=X:IFQ THENRETURNEL
SE65
80 PL(Tl(Jl))=N:X=Xl(Jl):IFLM(X)
=ØANDPL(X)=N THENPL(X)=BS:BS=X:X
=N
85 J1=J1-1:RETURN
90 A$=INKEY$:IFA$=""THEN90ELSEPR
INTA$;:KK=ASC(A$):RETURN
100 IFKK=40THENX=LP:GOTO200
```

```
ANDQT THENRETURNELSE200
110 IFKK=39THENQ=-1:QT=QT+1:GOSU
B60:LM(T1(J1))=QU:Q=0:GOSUB90:GO
SUB55:Q=-1:GOSUB70:Q=0:GOSUB80:Q
T=QT-1:RETURN
115 IFKK<CC THENGOSUB90:GOTO100E
LSE125
120 IFKK<CC ORKK=40ORKK=41ORKK=3
9THEN130
125 I$=I$+A$:GOSUB90:GOTO120
130 IFASC(I$) <N1 AND ASC(I$) >N2
THEN150
135 FORJ=ØTOPE: IFOB$(J)=I$THENX=
J+N: I$="": J=0: RETURNELSENEXT
145 J=0:PE=PE+1:OB$(PE)=I$:X=PE+
N:I$="":RETURN
150 WW=VAL(I$):GOSUB10000:I$="":
RETURN
200 GOSUB90:RETURN
21Ø IFA$<>CHR$(13) THENPRINT
215 J1=1:X1(J1)=X:GOSUB225:PRINT
:RETURN
225 IFX>5000THENPRINT"; UNPRINTA
BLE MACHINE CODE";:RETURNELSEIFX
>4000THENPRINT#DV, FP(X-4000);:RE
TURN
230 IFX=>N THENPRINT#DV,OB$(X-N)
;:RETURN
235 IFX=ØTHENRETURN
237 IFLM(X)=QU THENPRINT#DV,"'";
:X=LM(PL(X)):GOSUB225:RETURN
240 J1=J1+1:X1(J1)=X:PRINT#DV,"(
245 X=X1(J1):X=LM(X):GOSUB225
250 X=X1(J1):J1=J1-1:X=PL(X):IFX
=N THENPRINT#DV,")";:RETURNELSEI
FX>N THENPRINT#DV," . ";:GOSUB22
5:PRINT#DV,")";:RETURNELSEIFX=ØT
HENX=1/Ø
255 J1=J1+1:X1(J1)=X:PRINT#DV,"
";:GOTO245
265 FP(1)=MEM:IFX>4000ANDX<50010
RX=N ORX=T THENRETURN
270 IFX>N THENV=X:X=PT(X-N):IFX=
ØANDA=ØTHENER=6:GOTO25ØØØELSERET
URN
275 ST(A+1)=TT:ST(A+2)=AL:ST(A+3
) = C: ST(A+4) = E: A=A+4
280 AL=PL(X):E=X:X=LM(X):GOSUB26
5
```

```
285 IFX=>N ANDX<4001THENER=1:GOT
025000
290 IFX>6000THEN320ELSEIFX>5000T
HEN315ELSEIFLM(X)=LB THEN335ELSE
IFLM(X)=NB THEN337ELSEER=1:GOTO2
5000
315 TT=X:GOSUB500:ON(TT-5000)GOS
UB4000,4010,4025,4035,4060,4070,
4295,4290,4085,4095,4130,4170,42
00,4220,4230,4245,4255,4300,4315
 4310,4450:GOTO330
320 R=X:X=AL:ON(R-6000)GOSUB4050
,50,4120,4150,4190,4285,4265,427
5,30100,30000,30000,4650,4700,47
50
330 E=ST(A):C=ST(A-1):AL=ST(A-2)
:TT=ST(A-3):A=A-4:RETURN
335 TT=AL:E=PL(X):AL=LM(E):GOSUB
500:AL=TT:GOSUB500:C=LM(E):A=A-S
T(A):GOTO340
337 TT=AL:E=PL(X):AL=LM(E):GOSUB
500
338 ST(A+1)=TT:ST(A+2)=1:C=LM(E)
:A=A+1
340 IFC<>N THENPT(LM(C)-N)=ST(A)
:A=A+1:C=PL(C):GOTO340
345 A=A-ST(A)-1:TT=PL(E)
350 IFTT<>N THENX=LM(TT):GOSUB26
5:TT=PL(TT):GOTO350
355 C=LM(E):A=A-ST(A)

360 IFC<>N THENPT(LM(C)-N)=ST(A)

:A=A+1:C=PL(C):GOTO360

365 A=A-ST(A)-1:GOTO330

500 C=0:IFAL=N THENIFC=0THENA=A+
1:ST(A) =0:GOTO510ELSE510
505 X=LM(AL):GOSUB265:C=C+1:A=A+
l:ST(A) =X:IFPL(AL) <>N THENAL=PL(
AL) : GOTO505
510 A=A+1:ST(A)=C:RETURN
4000 IFST(A) <>1THENER=2:GOTO2500
4005 A=A-1:IFST(A)=N THENX=N:A=A
-1:RETURN
4006 IFST(A) <2001ANDST(A) >0THENX
=LM(ST(A)):A=A-1:RETURN
4007 ER=4:GOTO25000
4010 IFST(A) <>1THENER=2:GOTO2500
4015 A=A-1:IFST(A)=N THENX=N:A=A
-1:RETURN
                       Listing continuea
```

Listing continued 4017 IFST(A) <2001ANDST(A) >0THENX =PL(ST(A)):A=A-1:RETURN 4020 ER=4:GOTO25000 4025 IFST(A) <>2THENER=2:GOTO2500 4030 A=A-1:T2=BS:BS=PL(BS):LM(T2)=ST(A-1):PL(T2)=ST(A):A=A-2:X=T 2:RETURN 4035 IFST(A) <>2THENER=2:GOTO2500 4040 A=A-1:IFST(A-1) <N ORST(A-1) >4000THENER=3:GOTO25000 4045 PT(ST(A-1)-N)=ST(A):A=A-2:R ETURN 4050 X=LM(AL):RETURN 4060 WW=0:FORJ=1TOST(A):A=A-1:IF ST(A)>4000ANDST(A)<5001THENWW=WW +FP(ST(A) -4000):NEXTELSEER=5:GOT 025000 4065 A=A-1:GOSUB10000:RETURN 4070 IFST(A) <>2THENER=2:GOTO2500 4075 A=A-1:IFST(A) <4001ORST(A) >5 0000RST(A-1) <40010RST(A-1) >5000T HENER=5:GOTO25000 4080 WW=FP(ST(A-1)-4000)-FP(ST(A)-4000):A=A-2:GOSUB10000:RETURN 4085 WW=1:FORJ=1TOST(A):A=A-1:IF ST(A)>4000ANDST(A)<5001THENWW=WW *FP(ST(A)-4000):NEXTELSEER=5:GOT 025000 4090 A=A-1:GOSUB10000:RETURN 4095 IFST(A) <>2THENER=2:GOTO2500 4100 A=A-1:IFST(A) <400lORST(A) >5 000THENER=5:GOTO25000 4105 A=A-1:IFST(A) <4001ORST(A) >5 ØØØTHENER=5:GOTO25ØØØ 4110 IFFP(ST(A+1)-4000)=0THENER= 7:GOTO25000 4115 WW=FP(ST(A)-4000)/FP(ST(A+1)-4000):A=A-1:GOSUB10000:RETURN 4120 IFLM(AL) =>N ANDLM(AL) <4000T HENX=LM(PL(AL)):GOSUB265:PT(LM(A L)-N)=XELSEER=3:GOTO25000 4125 AL=PL(AL): IFAL=N THENER=2:G OTO25000ELSEAL=PL(AL):IFAL=N THE NRETURNELSE4120 4130 IFST(A) <>1THENER=2:GOTO2500 4135 A=A-1:IFST(A) =>N ANDST(A) <5 ØØØTHENX=T:A=A-1:RETURNELSEX=N:A =A-1:RETURN 4150 C=LM(AL):X=LM(C):GOSUB265:I FX=N THENAL=PL(AL): IFAL=N THENRE TURNELSE4150 4155 AL=PL(C) 4160 X=LM(AL):GOSUB265:IFPL(AL)= N THENRETURNELSEAL=PL(AL):GOTO41 60 4165 AL=PL(C) 4170 IFST(A) <>2THENER=2:GOTO2500 4175 A=A-1: IFST(A) = ST(A-1) THENX= T ELSEX=N 4180 A=A-2:RETURN 4190 PL(E)=BS:BS=E:X=LM(AL):PT(X -N) = AL: IFLM(PL(AL)) = N THENLM(AL) =LB:RETURNELSEIFLM(LM(PL(AL)))=L B ORLM(LM(PL(AL)))=NB THENPT(X-N)=LM(PL(AL)):RETURNELSELM(AL)=LB :RETURN 4200 IFST(A) =0THENX=N:A=A-1:RETU RNELSEX=BS:F=ST(A):A=A-F:FORJ=lT OF: IFST(A) = ØTHENER=4: GOTO25000EL SEG=BS:BS=PL(BS):LM(G)=ST(A):A=A +1:NEXT:PL(G)=N:A=A-ST(A)-1:RETU RN 4220 A=A-1:IFST(A)=N THENX=T ELS EX=N 4225 A=A-1:RETURN 4230 IFST(A) <>1THENER=2:GOTO2500 ØELSEA=A-1 4235 IFST(A)>4000ANDST(A)<5000TH ENX=T ELSEX=N 4240 A=A-1:RETURN 4245 IFST(A-1)>4000ANDST(A-1)<50 ØØTHENFORJ=1TOST(A)-1:A=A-1:IFST
(A-1)>4000ANDST(A-1)<5000THENIFF</pre> P(ST(A)-4000) <FP(ST(A-1)-4000) TH

ENX=T:NEXT:A=A-2:RETURNELSE4252E

LSE4250

4250 ER=5:GOTO25000 4252 X=N:A=A-2:RETURN 4255 IFST(A-1)>4000ANDST(A-1)<50 ØØTHENFORJ=1TOST(A)-1:A=A-1:IFST (A-1)>4000ANDST(A-1)<5000THENIFF P(ST(A)-4000)>FP(ST(A-1)-4000)TH ENX=T:NEXT:A=A-2:RETURNELSE4261E LSE4260 4260 ER=5:GOTO25000 4261 X=N:A=A-2:RETURN 4265 IFAL<>N THENX=LM(AL):GOSUB2 65:IFX<>N THENAL=PL(AL):GOTO4265 427Ø RETURN 4275 IFAL<>N THENX=LM(AL):GOSUB2 65: IFX=N THENAL=PL(AL):GOTO4275 4280 RETURN 4285 X=E:RETURN 4290 IFST(A) <>1THENER=2:GOTO2500 ØELSEA=A-1:X=ST(A):GOSUB210:X=0: A=A-1:RETURN 4295 IFST(A) <>1THENER=2:GOTO2500 ØELSEA=A-1:X=ST(A):GOSUB265:A=A-1:RETURN 4300 IFST(A) <>1THENER=2:GOTO2500 4305 A=A-1:X=ST(A):IFX=>N ANDX<5 ØØØTHENGOSUB225:X=Ø:A=A-1:RETURN ELSEER=3:GOTO25000 4310 IFST(A) = ØORST(A-1) = N THENX= N:A=A-ST(A)-1:RETURNELSEX=BS:FOR J=A-ST(A)TOA-1:Y=ST(J):IFY=ØORY> 2000ANDY<>N THENER=4:ST(A)=Y:GOT 025000 4312 IFY<>N THENZ=BS:BS=PL(BS):L M(Z) = LM(Y) : Y = PL(Y) : GOTO43124313 NEXT 4314 A=A-ST(A)-1:PL(Z)=N:RETURN 4315 IFST(A) <>2THENER=2:GOTO2500 4320 A=A-1:IFST(A) <400lORST(A) >5 ØØØTHENER=5:GOTO25000 4325 A=A-1:IFST(A) <400lORST(A) >5 000THENER=5:GOTO25000 4330 WW=FP(ST(A)-4000) ^FP(ST(A+1)-4000):GOSUB10000:A=A-1:RETURN 4399 IFLM(AL) <3000 OR LM(AL) >400 ØTHENER=1:GOTO4447ELSET2=PT(LM(A L)-N):IFT2>2000 OR T2=0THENER=1: GOTO4447ELSEIFLM(T2) <>LB AND LM(T2) <>NB THENER=1:GOTO4447 4400 PRINT#DV:PRINT#DV:PRINT#DV, "(DEFUN ";:X=LM(AL):A\$=CHR\$(13): GOSUB230:PRINT#DV," (";:X=LM(T2) :GOSUB230:PRINT#DV," ";:T2=PL(T2):X=LM(T2):J1=1:X1(J1)=X:GOSUB22 5:J=0:J2=0 4405 T2=PL(T2): IFT2<>N THENPRINT #DV:PRINT#DV,TAB(3);:X1(J2)=-2:X =LM(T2):GOSUB4410:GOTO4405ELSEPR INT#DV,"))";:X=0:RETURN 4410 IFX>4000THENPRINT#DV, FP(X-4 000);:RETURN 4415 IFX=>N THENPRINT#DV,OB\$(X-N);:RETURN 4420 IFLM(X) = QU THENPRINT#DV," ;:X=LM(PL(X)):GOSUB225:RETURN 4425 J=J+1:T1(J)=X:D=LM(X):B=D-N :IFB=40 OR B=41 OR B=31THEN4445E LSEIFB<>6 ANDB<>9ANDB<>10ANDB<>1 4ANDB<>20ANDB<>21THENPRINT#DV,"(: ELSE 4435 4430 X=T1(J):X=LM(X):GOSUB4410:X =Tl(J):J=J-1:X=PL(X):IFX=N THENP RINT#DV,")";:RETURN ELSEJ=J+1:Tl (J) =X:PRINT#DV, " ";:GOTO4430 4435 T1(J)=PL(T1(J)):PRINT#DV,TA B(X1(J2)+2)"(";:J2=J2+1:X1(J2)=P OS(Ø):X=D:GOSUB4415:PRINT#DV 4440 X=LM(Tl(J)):PRINT#DV,TAB(X1 (J2)+2);:GOSUB4410:X=T1(J):J=J-1 :X=PL(X):IFX=N THENJ2=J2-1:PRINT #DV,")";:RETURN ELSEPRINT#DV:J=J +1:T1(J)=X:GOTO4440 4445 T1(J)=PL(T1(J)):PRINT#DV,TA B(X1(J2)+2)"("; J2=J2+1:X1(J2)=P OS(Ø):X=D:GOSUB4415:PRINT#DV, ;:X=LM(T1(J)):GOSUB4410:PRINT#DV :T1(J)=PL(T1(J)):GOTO4440 4447 E=0:LM(E)=LM(AL):GOTO25000 4450 IFST(A) <>2THENER=2:GOTO2500 ØELSEA=A-1:IFST(A)>2000THENER=4: GOTO25000ELSEA=A-1:IFST(A) <N ORS

T(A)>4000THENER=3:GOTO25000ELSEJ

=ST(A+1):D=ST(A):X=BS:Z=N 4455 IFJ<>N THENIFLM(J)=D THENGO TO4460ELSEZ=BS:BS=PL(BS):LM(Z)=L M(J) ELSEIFZ=N THENX=N:RETURN EL SEPL(Z) =N:RETURN 4460 J=PL(J):GOTO4455 4500 PRINT: PRINT"; HIT ENTER TO BEGIN";:GOSUB90:PRINT#DV,FE,PE,B S:FORJ=2TOFE:PRINT#DV,FP(J):NEXT :FORJ=49TOPE:PRINT#DV,OB\$(J):PRI NT#DV, PT(J):NEXT:FORJ=1TOBS:PRIN T#DV,LM(J),PL(J):NEXT:X=0:RETURN 4600 PRINT:PRINT"; HIT ENTER TO BEGIN";:GOSUB90:INPUT#DV,FE,PE,B S:FORJ=2TOFE: INPUT#DV, FP(J):NEXT :FORJ=49TOPE:INPUT#DV,OB\$(J),PT(J):NEXT:FORJ=1TOBS:INPUT#DV,LM(J ,PL(J):NEXT:X=0:RETURN 4650 X=0:A=A-1:IFPE>48THENPRINT: PRINT"; ";OB\$(PE);" DELETED FROM OB LIST";:PT(PE)=Ø:OB\$(PE)="":P E=PE-14655 RETURN 4700 TT=LM(AL):E=PL(AL):AL=E 4705 X=TT:GOSUB265:IFX<>N THENAL =E:GOSUB4800:GOTO4705ELSERETURN 4750 TT=LM(AL):E=PL(AL):AL=E 4755 X=TT:GOSUB265:IFX=N THENAL= E:GOSUB4800:GOTO4755ELSE RETURN 4800 IFAL<>N THENX=LM(AL):GOSUB2 65:AL=PL(AL):GOTO4800 4805 RETURN 10000 FORJ=1TOFE: IFFP(J) = WW THEN 10010 10005 NEXT:FE=FE+1:FP(FE)=WW:X=F E+4000:RETURN 10010 X=J+4000:RETURN 25000 X=ST(A):J1=1:X1(J)=X:IFA\$< >CHR\$(13) THENPRINT 25001 A\$=CHR\$(13):ON ER GOTO2500 2,25003,25004,25005,25006,25007, 25008 25002 PRINT"; ";:X=LM(E):GOSUB23 Ø:PRINT" INVALID FUNCTION NAME"; :GOTO25050 25003 PRINT"; IMPROPER NUMBER OF ARGUMENTS TO SUBR OR NSUBR";:GO TO25050 T025050 25004 PRINT"; ";:GOSUB225:PRINT" INVALID ATOM";:GOT025050 25005 PRINT"; ";:GOSUB225:PRINT" INVALID LIST";:GOT025050 25006 PRINT"; ";:GOSUB230:PRINT" INVALID NUMBER";:GOT025050 25007 PRINT"; ";:X=V:GOSUB230:PR INT" UNBOUND ATOM";:GOTO25050 25008 PRINT"; DIVISION BY ZERO"; :GOTO25050 25050 X=0:GOTO30 30000 ON (R-6000-9) GOTO30005,3004 30005 PRINT:DV\$="PTSD":INPUT"SCR EEN, PRINTER, DISK OR TAPE (S, P,D,T)";Y1\$:Y\$=LEFT\$(Y1\$,1):FD=I NSTR(DV\$,Y\$):IF FD=0 THENRETURNE LSEDV=FD-3:OPEN"O",#DV,"LISPFILE ":GOSUB4500:DV=0:CLOSE:RETURN 30040 PRINT:DV\$="T"+CHR\$(0)+"D": INPUT"TAPE OR DISK (T,D)";Y1\$:Y\$ =LEFT\$(Y1\$,1):FD=INSTR(DV\$,Y\$):I F FD=Ø THENRETURNELSEDV=FD-2:OPE N"I", #DV, "LISPFILE": GOSUB4600: DV =0:CLOSE:RETURN 30100 PRINT:INPUT"DEVICE # (0,-2)";DV:IFDV<>0 AND DV<>-2 THEN 30 100 ELSE GOSUB4399:DV=0:RETURN 50000 DATA NIL,3000,T,3001,SETQ, 6003,EQ,5012,CAR,5001,CDR,5002,C OND,6004,DEFUN,6005,ATOM,5011,LI ST, 5013, APPEND, 5020, ADD, 5005, SUB ,5006,MUL,5009,CONS,5003,NUMBERP 5015, GREATERP, 5016, LESSP, 5017, E VAL, 5007 50001 DATA PRINTF, 6009, AND, 6007, OR,6008,DELETE,5021,SET,5004,DIV ,5010,NOT,5014,POWER,5019,PRINT, 5008,PATOM,5018,READ,6002,QUOTE, 6001,LAMBDA,6006,NLAMBDA,6006,SA VE,6010,LOAD,6011,RPAREN,3044,LP AREN,3043,QT,3045,CR,3046 50002 DATA SP,3047,DOWHILE,6013, DOUNTIL,6014,%,6012,(,0,),0,',0, CR,0," ",0,FREE,4001

HOT CoCo April 1984 61

END

TRS-80 COMPUTERS			
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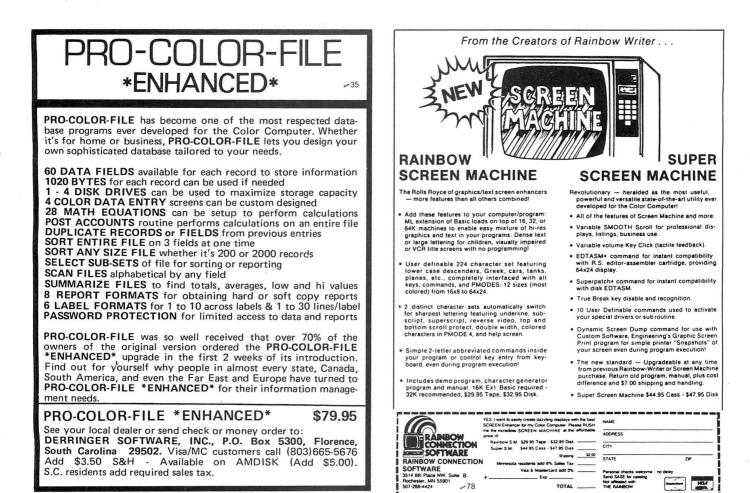
-288

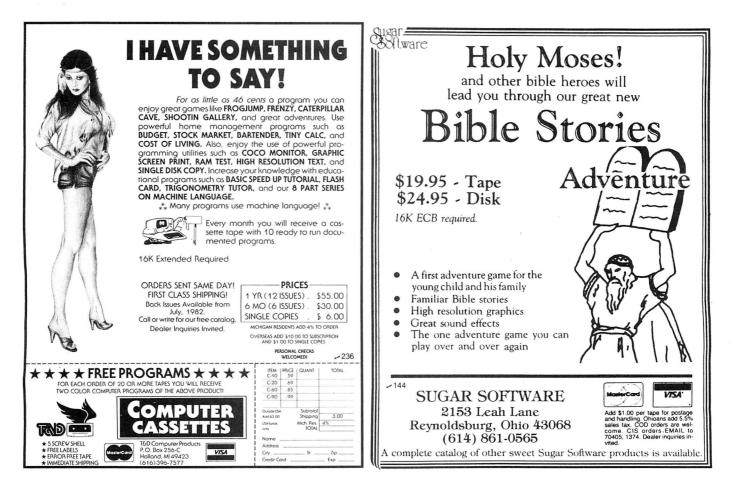
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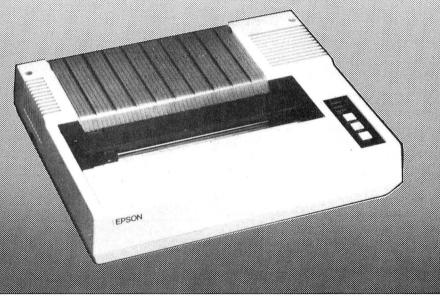


HARDWARE _



BY STEVE EICHMAN

THE COCO/FX-80 CONNECTION



had been using my MX-80FT with the CoCo for over a year when I heard that Epson was coming out with a new model, the FX-80. Since most of my CoCo's on-line time is spent word processing, I wanted a truly correspondence-quality dot-matrix printer without the slowness of the daisy wheel. The Epson FX-80 was my answer.

The FX-80 has two correspondence modes in addition to emphasized font. Both automatically print in an emphasized mode that fills the spaces between dots so effectively they are barely noticeable.

The first correspondence mode is the elite with 12 characters-per-inch (cpi) like the popular typewriter style. Though the spacing is correct, elite

System Requirements

16K RAM Extended Color Basic Epson FX-80 Printer Produce correspondencequality print when you team your CoCo with the new Epson FX-80 printer.

looks more like enlarged, compressed font than typewriter printing. The proportional mode, though still 10 cpi, is typewriter quality, and here is how it works.

A typical margin setting for one of the more advanced word processors such as the Telewriter 64 might be left margin = 10, characters = 60, and right margin = 10, in standard 10 cpi font. Each character you type is assigned a uniform, predetermined space on the page. Because letter size differs, the print tends to look drawn-out and picalike.

In the proportional mode, the printer knows exactly how much space each character occupies and closes in the line accordingly. Print quality depends on the percentage of narrow and wide letters per line, and, on the average, a 60-character line prints four to six fewer characters than a nonproportional, 10-cpi font, or about 11 cpi. This is similar to elite spacing, but with a much more appealing shape than the elite font. The result is typewriter quality from a dotmatrix printer.

If your word processor doesn't support proportional printing, you have a minor problem. For example, when you set your character width to 60 characters, the word processor puts as many words as possible before carriage-return and line-feed commands move it to the next line. Since the FX-80 moves narrow characters closer together, you end up four to six spaces short at the end of a line.

To correct this, change your characters-per-line instructions from 60 to 65 and hyphenate appropriately when you proofread. If an occasional line is too long, imbed a new charactersper-line instruction for a single line. The improved quality is worth the inconvenience.

Among its many convenient features,

the FX-80 has a hinged, removable noise shield and a built-in tractor drive that leaves the top and sides of the printer free from unnecessary hardware. To save you time, printing speed is twice that of the MX-80 in both correspondence modes, and there are 63 different character fonts to choose from. If you aren't satisfied with these, you can create your own from the FX-80's 2K memory with a simple command.

The FX-80's memory buffer makes a real difference in printing speed because the CoCo continuously sends data, stopping only for carriage-return/line-feed commands. If you notice an error in copy, you can edit it before the printer is finished since the CoCo is released when it dumps its memory into the printer buffer.

Any software that supports the MX-80 also works with the FX-80 since ASCII codes for both printers are the same. I suggest you order the Gold Eagle (Model 8155) 4K serial interface. As for cost, the FX-80 is only slightly more than an MX-80FT.

You can save even more if you don't buy a cable. With about \$10 worth of parts and five minutes of your time, you can do the following. From your local Radio Shack store, buy a model #26-3020 cable (four-pin DIN to four-pin DIN) (\$4.95), a male DB-25 connector model #276-1547 (\$2.99), and a model #276-1549 hood (\$2.19), for a total cost of \$10.13. If you need a reference, look on page 123 of your 1983 Radio Shack catalog.

Cut off one end of the cable, leaving about three inches in case you want to use the connector for something else in the future. Choose a low-wattage soldering pencil. Put the connector in a vise and carefully solder the wires according to Table 1. It takes just a few seconds to solder the wires to their associated pins with a properly tinned iron.

Now you're ready to install the Gold Eagle serial interface. Lift off the sound shield to expose the front screws and remove the four screws. Pull off the paper-feed knob. Gently remove the top cover and put it beside the FX-80 being careful of the wires that are still attached.

Cable	DB-25	Four-Pin DIN	
Red wire	Pin 7	3 Signal gnd	
White wire	Pin 3	4 Serial data out	
Green wire	Pin 20	2 Status	
Yellow wire	Not used	1 Not used	
Table 1. Soldering Sequence For FX-80 Cable			

Standing in front of the FX-80, identify the connector in the right third of the circuit board. This is where the Gold Eagle plugs in. Look closely before pressing down, making sure all the pins on the Gold Eagle line up with their mates on the Epson board.

Gently work it down using reasonable pressure. Then, carefully but snugly tighten the four screws, securing the Gold Eagle to the mounting studs.

Now, identify the screw labeled FG on the FX-80's board. It is just to the left of the far left corner of the Gold Eagle circuit board. Strip a 1½-inch piece of wire (18-gauge or smaller) and loop it under the FG screw. Solder the other end to the lug labeled FG on the Gold Eagle, located within an inch of the FG screw. The Gold Eagle will not work without this ground wire.

To option the Gold Eagle, carefully install the jumpers that come with it on the following lugs: J2, J11, J13, J17, J18, and J19. No other lugs should be jumpered. If you're going to use other than 600-baud then you must use one of the other lugs from J1 through J6 in place of J2 (see page 4 in your Gold Eagle instruction book). To be sure you get them right use a thin pair of longnosed pliers or surgical clips to install, remove, or change the jumpers. There will be some spares in case you make a mistake.

You will notice that the FX-80's cover does not accept the DB-25 connector. Close examination, however, reveals a door that snaps out leaving adequate room for it. Connect the cable to the RS-232 serial output connector on the back of your CoCo and try it. If it doesn't work, check your connections, options on the Gold Eagle board, and your ground connection.

The following menu-driven, easy-touse program lets you access the full capabilities of your new FX-80. You can combine fonts by combining menu choices. For example, double width, double strike would be 25, enter. I have not incorporated all 63 fonts, but you will find just about everything you will ever use. Undoubtedly the margin and skip-over-perforation modes will be the most popular. With your CoCo and your new FX-80 you'll produce true correspondence-quality print. ■

Address correspondence to Steve Eichman, P.O. Box 752, Stockton, CA 95201.

Program Listing. FX-80 Print Commands.

4000

```
10 CLS:SOUND 100,1
20 PRINT@230,
                "FX-80 PRINT COMMA
NDS"
30 GOSUB 500
40 CLS: PRINT@10,"****MENU****"
50 PRINT@67, "1 CHG SPACING TO 7
/72 INCH'
60 PRINT TAB(3) "2 DOUBLE WIDTH"
70 PRINT TAB(3) "3 CONDENCED"
80 PRINT TAB(3) "4 EMPHASIZED"
90 PRINT TAB(3) "5 DOUBLE STRIKE
100 PRINT TAB(3)"6 ELETE
110 PRINT TAB(3) "7 PROPORTIONAL
120 PRINT TAB(3) "8 SET MARGINS"
130 PRINT TAB(3) "9 SET BAUD RAT
E"
140 PRINT TAB(2) "10 DIRECT TO P
RINTER'
150 PRINT TAB(2) "11 CANCEL ALL
COMMANDS
160 PRINT TAB(2) "12 TEST SENTEN
SE"
170 PRINT TAB(2) "13 ITALICS"
180 INPUT M
190 CLS
200 IF M=1 GOSUB 1000
210 IF M=2 GOSUB 2000
220 TF M=3 GOSUB
                    3000
                    4000
230 IF M=4
             GOSUB
240
    IF M=5
             GOSUB
                    5000
250 IF M=6
             GOSUB
                    6000
                    7000
260 IF M=7
             GOSUB
270 IF M=8 GOSUB 8000
280 IF M=9 GOSUB
                    9000
290 IF M=10GOSUB
                    10000
300 IF M=11GOSUB 11000
310 IF M=12GOSUB 12000
315 IF M=13GOSUB 13000
320 IF M=23 OR M=32 THEN GOSUB 2
3000
322 IF M=24 OR M=42 THEN GOSUB 1
```

4000
324 IF M=25 OR M=52 THEN GOSUB 1
4100
328 IF M=245 OR M=542 OR M=254 O
R M=425 THEN GOSUB 14200
330 IF M=235 OR M=532 OR M=352
THEN GOSUB 34000
332 IF M=26 OR M=62 THEN GOSUB 1
4300
334 IF M=36 OR M=63 THEN GOSUB 1
4400
336 IF M=256 OR M=652 OR M=562 O
R M=625 THEN GOSUB 15000
340 IF M=34 OR M=43 THEN GOSUB
34000
342 IF M=2313 OR M=3213 THEN GOS
UB 18500
345 IF M=35 OR M=53 THEN GOSUB 3
5000
350 IF M=345 OR M=543 OR M=435
OR M=534 THEN GOSUB 34000
352 IF M=45 OR M=54 THEN GOSUB 1
6000
360 IF M=65 OR M=56 THEN GOSUB
6400
362 IF M=356 OR M=653 OR M=536 O
R M=365 THEN GOSUB 15200
370 IF M= 413 OR M=134 THEN GOS
UB 18600
375 IF M=1354 OR M=4513 OR M=1
345 OR M=5413 THEN GOSUB 16000
377 IF M=2413 OR M=1342 THEN GOS
UB 19100
380 IF M=313 OR M=133 OR M=331
THEN GOSUB 17000
385 IF M=213 OR M=312 THEN GOSUB
18000
390 IF M=613 OR M=136 THEN GOSU
B 19000
400 GOTO 40
500 FOR X=1TO 500:NEXT X:RETURN
JUD FOR A-110 JUD, MDAI A.REIORA

Listing continued

Listing continued 600 FOR X=1TO2000:NEXT X 610 RETURN 700 FOR X=1TO250:NEXT X 710 RETURN 1000 PRINT @227, "LINE SPACING 7 /72 INCH" 1010 GOSUB 500 1020 PRINT#-2, CHR\$(27) CHR\$(1) 1030 RETURN 2000 CLS: PRINT @235, "DOUBLE WI DTH' 2010 GOSUB 500 2020 PRINT#-2, CHR\$(27) CHR\$(87) CHR\$(1) 2030 RETURN 2040 REM 2050 REM 3000 CLS: PRINT @232, "COMPRESSE D MODE" 3010 GOSUB 500 3020 PRINT#-2, CHR\$(27) CHR\$(15) 3030 RETURN 4000 CLS: PRINT @232, "EMPHASIZE D MODE" 4010 GOSUB 500 4020 PRINT#-2, CHR\$(27) CHR\$(69) 4030 RETURN 5000 PRINT @235, "DOUBLE STRIKE" 5010 GOSUB 500 5020 PRINT#-2, CHR\$(27) CHR\$(71) 5030 RETURN 6000 CLS: PRINT @235, "ELETE MOD F II 6010 GOSUB 500 6020 PRINT#-2, CHR\$(27) CHR\$(77) 6030 RETURN 6400 CLS: PRINT @ 230, "DBL STRI KE ELETE" 6410 GOSUB 500 6420 PRINT#-2, CHR\$(27) CHR\$(71) CHR\$(27) CHR\$(77) 6430 RETURN 7000 CLS: PRINT @231, "PROPORTIO NAL MODE 7010 GOSUB 500 7020 PRINT#-2, CHR\$(27) CHR\$(112 CHR\$(1) 7030 RETURN 8000 CLS: PRINT @234, "SET MARGI NS' 8010 GOSUB 500 8015 CLS 8020 PRINT @42,"****MENU****" 8030 PRINT @102, "1 RIGHT MARGIN 8040 PRINT TAB(6) "2 LEFT MARGIN 8050 PRINT TAB(6) "3 FORM LENGTH 8060 PRINT TAB(6) "4 SKIP PERFER ATTON" 8065 PRINT TAB(6) "5 RETURN TO M AIN MENU 8070 INPUT R 8080 ON R GOSUB 8500,8600,8700,8 800,8900 8090 GOTO 8020 8500 CLS:PRINT @73, "SET RIGHT M ARGIN" 8505 PRINT @ 128, STRING\$(32,"*" 8510 PRINT@160, "THE VALUE TO IN PUT HERE IS EQUAL TO 80 LESS TH E DESIRED RIGHT MARGIN. I.E. RI PUT HERE IS EQUAL GHT MARGIN OF 10=INPUT OF 70. BE SURE TO SET YOUR LEFT MARGIN W ITH THE PREVIOUS MENU. <PRESS EN TER TO CONTINUE>" 8514 PRINT@352, STRING\$(32,"*") 8515 INPUT Z:CLS 8518 PRINT@137, "INPUT VALUE" 8520 INPUT S 8530 PRINT#-2, CHR\$(27) CHR\$(81) CHR\$(S) 8540 RETURN 8600 CLS: PRINT @73, "SET LEFT MARGIN" 8610 PRINT @137, "INPUT VALUE: " 8620 INPUT T 8630 PRINT#-2, CHR\$(27) CHR\$(108 CHRS(T) 8640 RETURN 8700 CLS: PRINT @75, "FORM LENGT

H" 8710 PRINT @139, "INPUT VALUE: " 8720 INPUT U 8740 PRINT#-2, CHR\$(27) CHR\$(67) CHR\$(U) 8750 RETURN 8800 CLS: PRINT @72, "SKIP PERFO RATION" 8810 PRINT @136, "INPUT VALUE: " 8820 INPUT V 8830 PRINT#-2, CHR\$(27) CHR\$(78) CHRS(V) 884Ø RETURN 886Ø REM 8870 REM 8900 GOTO 40 9000 CLS: PRINT @10, "****BAUD R ATE**** 9010 PRINT @77, "1 120" 9020 PRINT TAB(13) "2 300" 9030 PRINT TAB(13) "3 600" 9040 PRINT TAB(13) "4 1200" 9050 PRINT TAB(13) "5 2400" 9060 PRINT TAB(13) "6 9600" 9070 INPUT C 9080 IF C=1 THEN POKE 149,1:POKE 150,202 9090 IF C=2 THEN POKE 149,0:POKE 150,118 9100 IF C=3 THEN POKE 149,0:POKE 150,87 9110 IF C=4 THEN POKE 149,0 POKE 150,41 9120 IF C=5 THEN POKE 149,0:POKE 150,18 9130 IF C=6 THEN POKE 149,0:POKE 150.1 9140 RETURN 10000 CLS: PRINT @231, "DIRECT T O PRINTER" 10100 GOSUB 500 10200 POKE 360,162 10210 POKE 361,191 10410 REM 11000 PRINT @231, "CANCEL ALL CO MMANDS" 11100 GOSUB 500 11200 PRINT#-2, CHR\$(18) CHR\$(20) CHR\$(27) CHR\$(70) CHR\$(27) CHR \$(72) CHR\$(27) CHR\$(53) CHR\$(27) CHR\$(45) CHR\$(Ø) CHR\$(27) CHR\$(8 11300 PRINT#-2, CHR\$(27) CHR\$(87) CHR\$(Ø) CHR\$(27) CHR\$(33)CHR\$(Ø) CHR\$(27) CHR\$(112) CHR\$(Ø) CH R\$(27) CHR\$(78) CHR\$(Ø) CHR\$(27) CHR\$(108) CHR\$(0) CHR\$(27) CHR\$ (67) CHR\$(66) CHR\$(27) CHR\$(81) CHR\$(8Ø) 11400 POKE 360,130:POKE 361,115 11498 RETURN 11498 RETURN 12000 PRINT #-2," The Quick Brow n Fox Jumped Over The Lazy Dog's Back 1234567890:- !#\$%&'()*= " 12040 PRINT@235,"PRINTING" 12042 GOSUB700 12050 RETURN 13000 PRINT @237, "ITALICS" 13100 GOSUB 500 13200 PRINT#-2, CHR\$(27) CHR\$(52 13300 RETURN 14000 CLS: PRINT@228, "DBL WIDTH EMPHASIZED" 14010 GOSUB 500 14020 PRINT #-2, CHR\$(27) CHR\$(8 7) CHR\$(1) CHR\$(27) CHR\$(69) 14030 RETURN 14100 PRINT@ 228, "DBL WIDTH/DBL STRIKE" 14110 GOSUB 500 14120 PRINT #-2, CHR\$(27) CHR\$(8 7) CHR\$(1) CHR\$(27) CHR\$(71) 14130 RETURN 14200 CLS: PRINT @228, "DBL WIDT H/EMPH/DBL STRIKE" 14210 GOSUB 500 14220 PRINT #-2, CHR\$(27) CHR\$(8 7) CHR\$(1) CHR\$(27) CHR\$(69) CHR \$(27) CHR\$(71) 14230 RETURN 14300 CLS: PRINT@233, "DBL WIDTH ELETE'

14310 GOSUB 500 14320 PRINT #-2, CHR\$(27) CHR\$(8 7) CHR\$(1) CHR\$(27) CHR\$(77) 14330 RETURN 14400 CLS: PRINT@ 233, "CONDENCE D ELETE 14410 GOSUB 500 14420 PRINT #-2, CHR\$(15) CHR\$(2 7) CHR\$(77) 14430 RETURN 15000 CLS:PRINT@226, "DBL WIDTH/ DBL STRIKE/ELETE 15010 GOSUB 500 15020 PRINT #-2, CHR\$(27) CHR\$(8 7) CHR\$(1) CHR\$(27) CHR\$(71) CHR \$(27) CHR\$(77) 15030 RETURN 15200 CLS: PRINT @226, "CONDENCE D/DBL STRIKE/ELETE" 15210 GOSUB 500 15220 PRINT #-2, CHR\$(15) CHR\$(2 7) CHR\$(71) CHR\$(27) CHR\$(77) 1523Ø RETURN 16000 CLS: PRINT@230, "EMPHASIZE D/DBL STRIKE" 16010 GOSUB 500 16020 PRINT#-2, CHR\$(27) CHR\$(69 CHR\$(27) CHR\$(71) 16030 RETURN 17000 CLS:PRINT@230, "COMPRESSED ITALICS" 17010 GOSUB 500 17020 PRINT#-2, CHR\$(15) CHR\$(27 CHR\$(52) 17030 RETURN 18000 CLS: PRINT@230, "DBL WIDTH ITALICS" 18010 GOSUB500 18020 PRINT#-2,CHR\$(27) CHR\$(87) CHR\$(1) CHR\$(27) CHR\$(52) 18030 RETURN 18500 CLS:PRINT@227, "DBL WIDTH CONDENCED ITALICS" 18510 GOSUB 500 18520 PRINT #-2, CHR\$(27) CHR\$(8 7) CHR\$(1) CHR\$(15) CHR\$(27) CHR \$(52) 18530 RETURN 18600 CLS: PRINT@232, "EMPHASIZE D ITALICS" 18610 GOSUB 500 18620 PRINT#-2, CHR\$(27) CHR\$(69 CHR\$(27) CHR\$(52) 18630 RETURN 19000 CLS: PRINT@233,"ELETE ITAL ICS" 19010 GOSUB 500 19020 PRINT#-2, CHR\$(27) CHR\$(77 CHR\$(27) CHR\$(52)) CHR(2.7, CHR) 19030 RETURN 19100 CLS: PRINT@225, "DBL WIDTH EMPHASIZED ITALICS" 19110 GOSUB 500 1912Ø PRINT#-2, CHR\$(27) CHR\$(87) CHR\$(1) CHR\$(27) CHR\$(69) CHR\$ (27) CHR\$(52) 19130 RETURN 23000 PRINT @229, "DOUBLE WIDTH CONDENCED" 23100 GOSUB 500 23200 PRINT#-2, CHR\$(27) CHR\$(87 CHR\$(1) CHR\$(15) 23300 RETURN 23500 PRINT @225, "CONDENCED EMP HASIZED" 23510 GOSUB 500 23520 PRINT#-2, CHR\$(15) CHR\$(27 CHR\$(69) 23530 RETURN 34000 PRINT@224, "THE FX-80 WILL NOT PRINT CONDEN-CED/EMPHASIZED. USE <35> CONDEN-CED/DBL STRIKE 34005 PRINT@160,STRING\$(32,"*") 34007 PRINT@352,STRING\$(32,"*") 34010 GOSUB600 34020 RETURN 34230 REM 35000 PRINT@229, "COMPRESSED DBL STRIKE" 35100 GOSUB500 35200 PRINT #-2, CHR\$(15) CHR\$(2 7) CHR\$(71) 35300 RETURN END YES! Send me a subscription to jr for only \$14.97 per year. I understand that with payment enclosed or credit card order I will receive a FREE issue making a total of 13 issues for \$14.97. Save \$5.00 off the basic rate!

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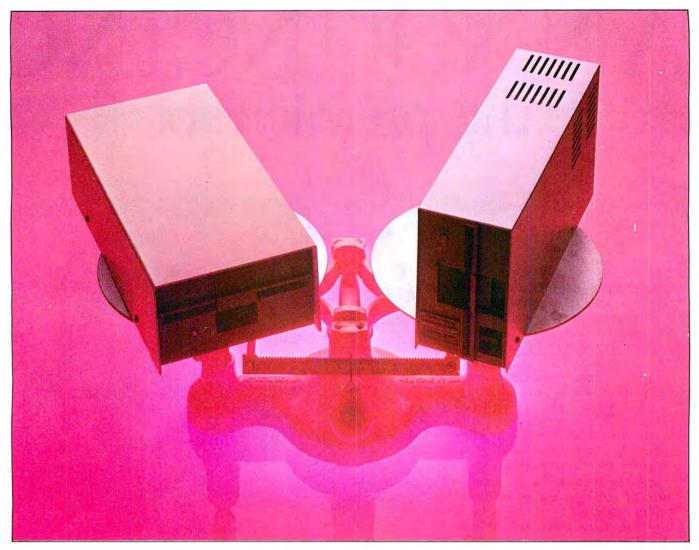
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THE DISK DECISION

Sound advice for anyone who wants to buy a CoCo disk drive system. This tutorial guides you.

The most expensive and powerful upgrade you can make for your Color Computer is the acquisition of a disk drive. It requires Extended Basic, and though a full 64K of memory is not absolutely necessary, it lets you get the most out of a disk-driven system.

Adding one or more drives doubles your system investment and gets you the difference between a toy system and a professional item. For example, tape data transfer takes place at the rate of about 1,500 baud, or roughly 200 bytes per second. Disk data transfer, as conducted by the Basic operating system, occurs at an effective rate of 125,000 baud, or 15K bytes per second. This makes disk I/O roughly 75 times faster than tape.

In addition to sheer speed of information transfer, disks are more convenient. There is no fooling around with leaders, or punching of play, record, and stop buttons. You can access all files on a disk immediately.

The Pieces of a Disk System

A Color Computer disk-drive system consists of three separate parts: the drive itself, a connecting cable, and the disk controller unit. Radio Shack supplies these three items in one package called Drive 0. Other suppliers refer to it as the Drive 0 Package. Such packages vary in price from \$350-\$450.

The disk drive itself can be broken down into three subcomponents sold separately by many suppliers: the drive mechanism with its associated logic board (often called a bare drive), the power supply for the drive mechanism and logic board, and the case that houses both the bare drive and its associated power supply.

The disk controller unit consists of two components: the electronic hardware that allows the computer to talk to a disk drive and the software that controls that hardware and usually resides on a ROM chip. In the case of the Radio Shack operating system, that software is called the Disk Basic ROM (version 1.0 or 1.1). At least one other supplier (J & M Systems Ltd., 137 Utah NE, Albuquerque, NM 87108) produces a different but almost totally compatible disk controller unit, into which one can plug a Radio Shack Disk Basic ROM.

Buy Tandy's or Not?

Many CoCo owners buy Radio Shack disk drives, which have been steadily dropping in price. As of this writing, the cost of its Drive 0 package is \$399, and additional drives cost \$279. Tandy provides a security blanket of prompt, easily available service for the equipment it sells.

Until recently there were several good reasons for not buying a Tandy disk system:

• Tandy supplied a TEC (Tokyo Electric Corporation) brand drive with their Color Computer packages. This drive is poorly made, and is subject to problems relating to a cheap pulley, cheap drive belt, excess oil on the pulley system, and a crudely designed and manufactured plastic cam-head-positioning system.

The most common problem with the TEC drives is drive-speed error. Sometimes this can be remedied merely by cleaning the drive pulley and belt with isopropyl alcohol. Sometimes Tandy's technicians found it necessary to replace the cheaply made pulley with a better quality new one. With the advent of OS-9, which is particularly fussy about the speed accuracy of the drive, I expect owners of the TEC drives to have lots of problems.

• The Tandy disk controller card that they originally distributed has an archaic circuit design. Not only does it require + 12 volts in order to operate, but its data-separator circuitry is analog, which could be less reliable than a digital circuit. Worse yet, the contacts by which the disk controller connects to the CoCo are tinned, not gold plated. This is the cause of periodic disk system mal-functions.

• The disk controller cable that Tandy supplies also lacks gold-plated contacts. This probably contributed to disk system problems.

Tandy Redesigns

Tandy has learned from their mistakes. They abandoned the TEC drive and substituted the TPI brand drive that they have been using in the Models III and 4. This drive is better designed (much of it is made by Tandon) and has a respectable track record in use. Unfortunately, the contacts are still tinned, not gold plated.

The Color 2 Disk Kit 0 package (catalog #26-3029) that Tandy will soon be selling as the Drive 0 Package for the CoCo 2 has a redesigned disk controller. Not only does the new disk control ler have a more modern disk-controller

"I recommend that you stick with Tandy's operating system to maintain compatibility with the existing software base."

chip that requires only 5 volts (as the CoCo 2 has no 12-volt supply on board), but it also has a much cleaner circuit design. It employs a digital phase-locked loop data separator that requires no adjustment.

You can modify Tandy's disk controllers (both the old and the new one) to retrofit them with gold contacts. For details, write to the E.A.P. Co., Box 14, Keller, TX 76428. These folks supply solder-on, gold-edge card adapters for the Color Computer's disk card. The Color 2 Disk Kit 0 is compatible with all the older-style Color Computers, but the older disk-drive system is not compatible with the CoCo 2, unless you use a Radio Shack Multi-Pak Interface (\$179.95).

Some folks might want to run non-Tandy drive hardware. Despite the continuing drop in the prices of Tandy drive systems, buying your own components by mail order will save you money.

High quality, bare disk drives sell for as little as \$100, and drives with case and power supply (brand new and guaranteed) commonly sell for \$150-\$210.

You can order (from Radio Shack National Parts, 900 East Northside Drive, Fort Worth, TX 76102, 817-870-5662) the Tandy disk controller card, which costs about \$110. Be sure to also order the disk controller card shell (an extra \$2), sold separately and complete with its disk software on board on a ROM chip.

Tandy is no longer shipping the old Disk Basic 1.0 and now is exclusively supplying the Disk Basic 1.1, meaning that you might need to modify some of your non-Tandy disk software to make it compatible with this changed ROM.

I recommend that you stick with Tandy's operating system to maintain compatibility with the existing software base. Even in this case, you have the option of using a different brand of controller. J & M Systems makes an alternative disk controller for the CoCo that has gold-plated contacts and a digital phase-locked loop data separator (Photo 1). If you can buy it without J & M's ROM, then plug in a Tandy Disk 1.0 or 1.1 ROM; it is a good alternative to Tandy's controller. And with the gold-plated contacts, I think it's better.

Be careful about setting up your CoCo with J & M's or any non-Tandy operating system, because this could cause software compatibility problems.

Disk Drive and Cable Options

There is a bewildering variety of $5\frac{1}{4}$ -inch disk drives on the market. Although with the right software and hardware modifications you should be able to use any drive, I advise you to stick to 35- or 40-track, single-sided, double-density type disk drives to keep things compatible with Tandy's system.

Since Tandy's drive has the slowest track-to-track access time of any 51/4-inch drive made (30 msec) that specification does not limit your choice of drive. The TEC drives that Tandy sells cannot access more than 36 or 37 tracks on the disk. The current standard for this kind of drive is 40 tracks.

Because Tandy decided to use 35track drives, they had Microsoft write the software for the disk operating system so that it only attempted to use 35 tracks on the disk. Even if you buy a 40-track disk drive, Color Disk Basic can only access 35 tracks in normal use. The advantage to having 40-track drives is that they are compatible with other machines. If you are buying a non-Tandy drive, however, you might as well get one that has 40 tracks.

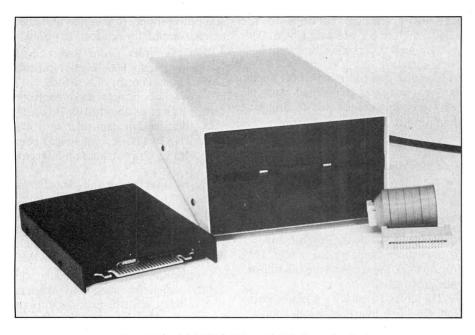


Photo 1. The J & M Disk Drive and Disk Controller Card

If you buy a non-Tandy drive, stay with one of the biggest manufacturers to ensure easy service and maintenance. TEAC (not TEC, TEAC), Tandon, and MPI are the most familiar. All three of these brands have proven reliable and durable, and they have good repair records. (See Table 1 for a list of disk-drive retailers.)

"TEAC's new thin-line drive might prove to be even better than the older, full-size TEAC since it uses a direct-drive arrangement for its disk motor system."

The TEAC drive is probably the best for heavy use. Its brushless motor and the screw positioner combine to ensure long life in high-use situations. TEAC's new thin-line drive might prove to be even better than the older, full-size TEAC since it uses a direct-drive arrangement for its disk motor system. This eliminates the problem of dirt accumulating on the drive belt.

If you are going to buy a TEAC or MPI drive, there is one other consideration. Both of these drives have a headlift solenoid. The Radio Shack Disk Basic operating system cannot deal with 70 HOT CoCo April 1984 this solenoid in two-drive or more operation, so you must defeat that solenoid (or alter the Disk Basic ROM). You do this by *not* jumpering the HS jumper on the drive, but by jumpering the HM (sometimes called HL) jumper. For a full explanation of this, refer to the article "The Bugs in Disk Basic" (HOT CoCo, July 1983, p. 48).

If you buy your drives bare and mount them yourself, there are several things you should be careful about. Vertical mountings are preferable to horizontal mountings because they achieve better heat dissipation. Be sure your drives have adequate ventilation or the functioning will be impaired.

Be sure the power supply to your drives is adequate. Disk drives typically require .6 amps at 12 volts and .3 amps at 5 volts for each drive. To run both your CoCo and your drives off the same power source, provide a separately regulated +12V for the drives and the computer. Otherwise you'll run into problems with spikes in the power supply generated by the disk motors switching on and off.

Then, there is the matter of the disk drive cable. Tandy's cable and drives are set up in a rather unusual fashion. They use the dental extraction technique to determine what number each drive thinks it is. That is, on the drive logic board, the select lines for all four drive selects are hooked together. The selection is achieved in Tandy's drive cable, where the teeth (contacts) for all but the drive desired are pulled from the particular connector. In most other systems, drive selection is achieved by a jumper on the disk drive logic board itself.

other difference between One Tandy's system and most other systems is the location of the drive 3 (fourth drive) select. On Tandy's disk controller and on Tandy's drives, this line is assigned to pin 32. Unfortunately, most other drive manufacturers use pin 32 for their side-select line. Tandy's Disk Basic isn't geared to side selection because they do not use double-sided drives. Most other drive manufacturers use one of the lower-numbered pins to select the fourth drive. The incompatibility becomes significant only if you are trying to use four drives or the other side of double-sided drives.

If you are using non-Tandy drives with a Tandy cable, jumper all the select shunts on your non-Tandy drive. If you are using a Tandy drive with a non-Tandy cable, you'll either have to pull teeth on your cable or cut some traces on your Tandy drive's logic board.

If you have only one drive in your system, you might get away with fewer modifications, but when you add a second drive you'll have to make some further modifications. Making your own cable using gold plated connectors costs less and results in a more trouble-free disk system if you have some experience putting insulation-displacement-type

"Making your own cable using gold plated connectors costs less and results in a more trouble-free disk system..."

connectors onto ribbon cable. Another option is to buy a disk cable with gold-plated connectors ready-made.

Amdek's Difference

Amdek is advertising a different sort of drive for the CoCo (Photo 2). This type of drive, which uses 3-inch disks rather than the 5¹/₄-inch ones, might represent the future of floppy disk drives. However, very little software is currently distributed on Amdisk format. And much Color Computer software is protected against back-ups, so it cannot be transferred to the Am-



disk format. Worse yet, the cost per disk for the Amdek's disks is around \$5 to \$6, whereas a quality $5\frac{1}{4}$ -inch disk can be had for \$1.75 to \$2.50 each. And $5\frac{1}{4}$ -inch disks are more widely available.

If you do wish to experiment with this new type of drive, it is essential that you also have at least one 5¹/₄-inch drive to keep your system compatible with that of other CoCos. I also recommend, if you buy an Amdek system, that you buy one or more of the disk-copying utilities (Omni Clone from Prickly Pear or Spit-n-Image from Computize, both advertised in this or back issues of *HOT CoCo*) in order to allow you to transfer protected software to Amdisk disks.

Prospective disk-system buyers need to understand the options available to them. This article is not meant as a howto article for the inexperienced, but as a general overview of the subject for those who have some knowledge, but are unfamiliar with the specifics of the CoCo's system.

If you already own an old-style Tandy disk system that works reliably, don't mess with it! If it periodically crashes, open up the disk controller card case and clean the contacts of both edge-card connectors on both sides of the card with a soft pencil eraser. If this fixes your problem, consider getting the add-on gold-plated connectors mentioned above. If you find that your disks can't be read by systems other than your own, your drives might need head alignment or speed adjustment.

Write to Martin H. Goodman at 1633 Bayo Vista Ave., San Pablo, CA 94806.

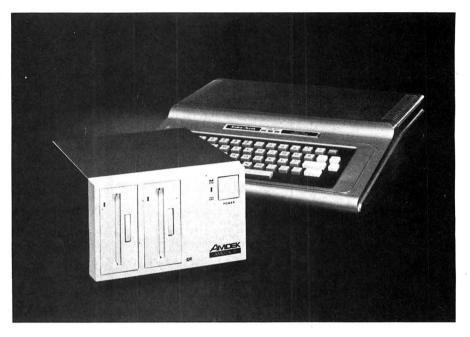
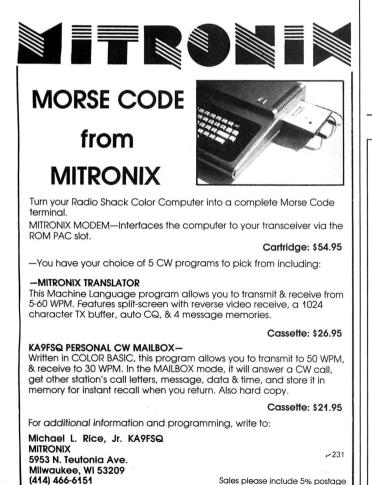


Photo 2. The Amdisk III from Amdek



"If you already own an old-style Tandy disk system that works reliably, don't mess with it!"

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- American Small Business Computers, 118 S. Mill St., Pryor, OK 74351 Tandon, TEAC
- CompuAdd Corp., 13010 Research Blvd., Suite 101, Austin, TX 78750 Tandon
- Compukit Corp., 16206D Hickory Knoll, Houston, TX 77565 Tandon
- Computer Plus, P.O. Box 1094, 480 King St., Littleton, MA 01460 Radio Shack
- Displayed Video, 111 Marshall St., Litchfield, MI 49252 TEC, TEAC, Tandon, Shugart
- Micro Data Supplies, 22295 Euclid Ave., Euclid, OH 44117 Tandon, MPI
- Software Support Inc., One Edgell Road, Framingham, MA 01701 Tandon, Siemens, Remex, MPI, TEAC, Shugart, Tabor
- Texas Computer Systems, P.O. Box 1327, Arlington, TX 76004–1327 Tandon

Table 1. Partial List of Disk-Drive Retailers

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'REAL TALKER' HARDWARE Voice Synthesizer

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PROGRAMMING TECHNIQUE BY BARRY BECKER

SOUND ADVICE

On one of my journeys through the Color Computer Technical Reference Manual (Catalog #26-3193), I decided to investigate something called single-bit sound output, which is the first bit of memory location \$FF22 (65314). This is one of the eight memory locations associated with the two peripheral interface adapters (PIA) U4 and U8, which are Motorola-type MC6821 integrated circuits.

The PIA provides the means of interfacing peripheral equipment to the MC6809E microprocessor in the Color Computer. Each PIA contains two 8-bit bidirectional data buses and four control lines. The allocation of each line and the function of the PIA are shown in the Color Computer Memory Map (pages 6 and 7 of the manual).

The single-bit sound output is not the usual source of sound in the Color Computer. It is one of four possible sources. The other three are the 6-bit D/A converter, the cassette recorder, and the expansion-interface connector (game cartridge slot). The connections from the sound sources are shown in Fig. 1. Each sound source ends up at the sound input to the video modulator (U5) for inclusion in the composite signal sent to your TV.

Single bit sound output is not a conventional source of sound, but it works in some situations.

Notice that the single-bit sound doesn't get to the video modulator via the analog switch (U9). Instead it is connected through a 10K resistor to the analog switch output/video modulator sound input. Since the other sound sources come from low-impedance outputs, you must be sure that the analog switch output is disconnected when using the single-bit sound. In this case, you "disconnect" by a memory POKE or by using the AUDIO OFF command.

One problem remains before you can use the single-bit sound. On page 31 of the Tech manual, Table 4 shows the available sound selection and the associated logic conditions for each mode. Beneath the table is a rather cryptic message, which says, "For single-bit sound, PIA U4 pin 11 must be programmed as an output. It is normally programmed as an input."

Unfortunately, the manual does not tell you how to do this. Between the Motorola MC6821 data sheet and the memory-map information in the manual, however, I figured out how to access single-bit sound.

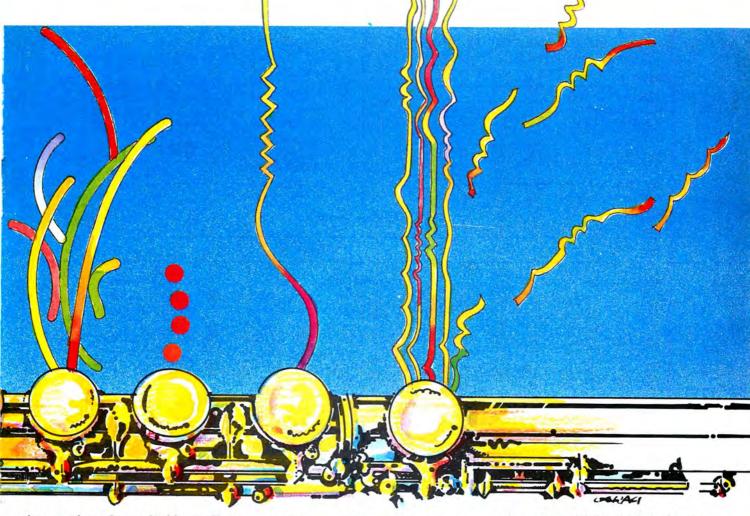
The trick is to POKE bit 2 of location \$FF23 (65315) to 0. This changes \$FF22 (65314) from a peripheral-interface register to the data-direction register. In other words, it lets you specify each bit of peripheral interface register B as either an input or an output. If you POKE a bit in \$FF22 to a 1, it becomes an output; if you POKE a bit to a 0, it becomes an input. After you specify the direction you want, you then POKE bit 2 of \$FF23 back to 1 to restore \$FF22 to normal operation.

You can POKE individual bits of a memory location by ORing or ANDing the contents of the location with a value that produces the desired result. For example, if you AND the number 247 with another number, it forces bit 3 of

System Requirements 16K RAM Extended Color Basic

Editor/Assembler optional

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the second number to 0 without affecting any of the other bits.

In Fig. 2, 247 is converted to its binary equivalent, then ANDed (on a bit-by-bit basis) with any other 8-bit binary number. Since all bits of 247 are 1 except bit 3, the net result is that all bits are retained except for bit 3, which becomes 0.

In a similar manner, you can show that ORing a number with the number 2 causes bit 1 of the original binary equivalent to be set to 1, but retains all other bits.

Program Listing 1, Clikbuzz, is not spectacular; it shows that you get sound out of the single-bit sound output with the above techniques.

By the way, I included the "doublesclock" POKE at step 10 to get a reasonable buzzing sound for the lowest values of RANGE. If you have a problem with the program and are certain you entered it correctly, try eliminating step 10. This cuts the highest buzz frequency in half, but some Color Computers don't accept POKE 65495,0.

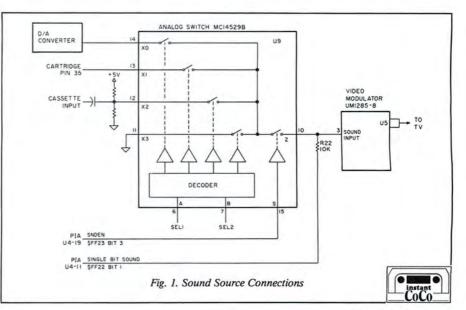
Machine Language

Although I was rather pleased with myself for solving the single-bit sound puzzle, clicks and buzzes get boring. Because Basic is so slow, however, clicks and buzzes are about all you can get unless you go to (shudder!) machine language.

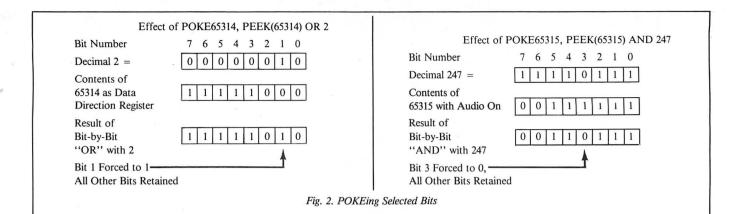
I intended to make siren-like sounds by creating a square wave that would sweep from a low frequency to a high frequency. I would enter the parameters of the siren (frequency and speed) from a Basic program so that it would be easy to change the sound. made a sequential list starting with the first memory location (16001). The list had four columns: hex address, decimal address, hex contents, and decimal contents. I converted each hex number to decimal and used the decimal values in DATA statements to POKE the routine into memory from a Basic program. (See Fig. 3.)

After I finished writing the routine, I

The results are shown in Program Listing 2, Whooper. The POKEs at the



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Address	Code	Hex	Dec.	Hex	Dec.	60	FOR X = 16001 TO 16063
3E81	B6 3E C0	Addr.	Addr.	Contents	Contents	70	READ M:POKE X,M
3E84	B7 3E C3	3E81	16001	B6	182	80	NEXT X
•	\bullet \bullet \bullet	3E82	16002	3E	62	90	DATA 182,62,192,183,62,195
:	: : :	3E83	16002	CO	192	:	
:	: : :	3E84	16004	B7	183		
3EBF	39 — —	3E85	16005	3E	62		
		3E86	16006	C3	195	170	DATA,57
		•	•	•	•		
		:	•	:	:		
		•					
		•	•	•	•		
		3EBF	16063	39	57		

"I now had clicks, buzzes, whooping, drooping, and chirping."

beginning of the program serve the same purpose as in Clikbuzz.

Program Listing 3 is an attempt to list the Assembly-language routine without the benefit of an assembler. It is simply a Basic listing formatted to look something like an assembler output. Unfortunately, these routines are not position independent; you can't move them to other memory locations without recalculations and respecifying some addresses.

I now had clicks, buzzes, whooping, drooping, and chirping. What more could I want out of that single-bit sound output? Well, how about random noise?

I thought I could generate a list of random numbers and sequentially store them at \$FF22. The major problem was how to affect bit 1 of \$FF22 without knowing in advance whether it was going to change (based upon the next random number in the list). Figure 4 shows how this was done.

First, accumulator A (ACC A) is loaded with decimal 2 (bit 1 true). Then the random number is ANDed with A. 76 HOT CoCo April 1984

Bit Number	7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0
Load Acc. A with 2	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0
First Random Number	1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0
Result of Bit-by-Bit "AND" Stored as "NOISE"	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0
Now Load Acc. A with 253	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1
Contents of \$FF22	0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1
Result of Bit-by-Bit "AND" Retained in Acc. A	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1
Previously Stored "NOISE"	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0
Result of Bit-by-Bit "OR" Stored Back in \$FF22 Bit 1 Takes on the Value of "NOISE" Bit 1. All Other Bits Retained. —	
Fig. 4. Randomizing Bit	1 of \$FF22

The result is stored as NOISE. It is either all zeros or contains a 1 at bit 1 only, depending on the original random number.

Accumulator A is then loaded with a zero at bit 1 and ANDed with the contents of \$FF22. This forces bit 1 of the result to zero. This result, now in accumulator A, is ORed with the previously stored NOISE. The result now contains the same bit pattern that started in location \$FF22, except that bit 1 has been randomized. This new result is now stored back in \$FF22, and the process can begin again using the next random number in the list.

Program Listing 4, 1Bitnoiz, is the Basic program that creates and runs the machine-language program shown in Program Listing 5. The value entered for RANGE determines the lowest-frequency component of the noise. For small values of RANGE, the sound produced is similar to what you hear when you shut off the computer before you shut off the TV. Higher values of RANGE produce deeper howling noises that sound something like a rocket lifting off the launch pad. If you enter high values of RANGE and high values of LENGTH at the same time, the program runs for several minutes. Press the reset button to terminate it.

Random Numbers

I reserved more than 1,000 bytes of memory (CLEAR 200,15232), but used just over 40. In the first version of 1Bit-

1 '*********CLIKBUZZ********* 80 IFR<1THEN70 2 ' 90 PRINT: PRINT"LENGTH(=>1)"; 3 'IF YOU 'BREAK' THE PROGRM IN 100 INPUTL: 'DURATION 4 'THE MIDDLE, BE SURE TO RESET 110 IFL<1THEN100 5 'CLOCK TO NORML, POKE 65494,0 120 FORX=1TOL 6 ' 129 'SET 1-BIT SOUND OUTPUT HI 10 POKE65495,0: 'DOUBLES CLOCK 130 POKE65314, PEEK(65314) OR2 19 'TURN OFF 6-BIT SOUND ENABLE 140 FORY=1TOR:NEXTY 149 'SET 1-BIT SOUND OUTPUT LO 20 POKE65315, PEEK (65315) AND247 150 POKE65314, PEEK (65314) AND 253 29 'SET FF22 TO DATA DIREC.REG. 30 POKE65315, PEEK (65315) AND 251 160 FORY=1TOR:NEXTY 39 'MAKE 1-BIT SOUND AN OUTPUT 170 NEXTX 40 POKE65314, PEEK(65314) OR2 180 PRINT: INPUT"AGAIN(Y/N)"; A\$ 49 'RESTORE FF22 TO NORMAL 190 IFA\$="Y"THEN120 50 POKE65315, PEEK (65315) OR4 200 PRINT: INPUT" CHANGE (Y/N) "; A\$ 60 CLS:PRINT@128, "RANGE(=>1)"; 210 IFA\$="Y"THEN60 65 'LO #=BUZZ, HI #=CLICKS 220 POKE65494,0: 'RESTORE CLOCK 70 INPUTR 230 END

Program Listing 1. Clikbuzz

1 ********WHOOPER********** 2 ' 5 POKE65315, PEEK (65315) AND 247 10 CLEAR200,16000: 'RESRVE SPACE 11 'FROM 16001 TO END OF RAM 20 DEFUSR0=16001: 'DEFINES START 21 'OF MACHINE LANGUAGE ROUTINE 30 POKE65315, PEEK (65315) AND251 40 POKE65314, PEEK(65314) OR2 50 POKE65315, PEEK(65315) OR4 60 FORX=16001T016063 70 READM: POKEX, M: 'LOAD ML PRGRM 80 NEXTX 90 DATA182,62,192,183,62,195,246 100 DATA62,196,134,2,186,255,34 110 DATA183,255,34,189,62,180,18 120 DATA62,193,177,62,195,39,34 130 DATA134,253,180,255,34,183,2 55 140 DATA34,189,62,180,90,38,6 150 DATA246,62,196,122,62,195,12 6 160 DATA62,138,182,62,195,183,62 170 DATA194,122,62,194,38,251,57 180 CLS:PRINT@128, "START PERIOD(1-255)";185 'DETERMINES FREQUENCY SWEEP 186 'STARTING POINT.LARGE VALUE 187 'OF S=LOWER FREQUENCY 190 INPUTS 200 IFS<10RS>255THEN190 210 POKE16064,S: 'ADD TO ML PRGM 220 PRINT: PRINT"END PERIOD(1-255)"; 225 'END POINT OF FREQ. SWEEP 230 INPUTE 240 IFE=S THEN230 250 IFE<lore>255THEN230 260 POKE16065, E: 'ADD TO ML PRGM 269 'HI TO LO FREQ SWEEP 270 IFE>S THENPOKE16046,124 279 'LO TO HI FREO SWEEP 280 IFS>E THENPOKE16046,122 290 PRINT: INPUT" DWELL (1-255) ";D 295 'SWEEP SPEED, LOWER NUMBERS 296 'CAUSE FASTER SWEEP 300 IFD<1 ORD>255 THEN290 310 POKE16068, D: 'ADD TO ML PRGM 320 PRINT: INPUT"REPEATS"; T 330 IFT=ØTHEN320 340 FORN=1TOT 350 X=USR0(0): 'CALL ML ROUTINE 360 NEXTN 370 PRINT: INPUT"AGAIN"; A\$ 380 IFA\$="Y"THEN340 390 PRINT: INPUT"NEW LIMITS"; A\$ 400 IFA\$="Y"THEN180 410 END 5ØØ ' 600 . 700 YOU CAN PEEK THE ML PROGRM 701 '(IF YOU RUN AT LEAST ONCE) 800 'BY TYPING "RUN 1000" 900 ' 1000 FORX=16001T016068 1010 PRINTPEEK(X); 1020 NEXT

Program Listing 2. Whooper

noiz, I generated (in Basic) a list of 1,000 random numbers and POKEd them into that reserved memory area.

The machine-language routine got its noise data from that list. It took more than 20 seconds to gen-

	++++++		4.4.4	++++			5 FOR UHOOPER********** ********
4 '	*****	* 1. 1.	~~~	******	*****	*****	*********
5 'DEC	HEX	OP	B1	62	LABFL	MNEMON	COMMENTS
6 '***	****	**	**	**	******	******	*****
16001 '	3E81	86	3E	CØ		LDA	LOAD "START" PERIOD
16004 '	3E84	P7	3E	C3		STR	STORE AS "CURRENT" PERIOD
16907 '	3E87	F6	3F	C4		LDP	LOAD "DWELL"
16010 '	3EBA	86	02		POSHALF	LDA#	SET UP MASK
16012 '	3E8C	BA	FF	22		ORA	CHANGE BIT 1
16015 '	3E8F	87	FF	22		STR	SET SOUND OUTPUT HIGH
16018	3E92	BD	3F	B4		JSR	GO TO TIMEOUT
16021 /	3F95	86	3E	C1	CYCLE	LDA	LOAD "END" PERIOD
16024	3E98	B1	ЗE	C3		CMPA	DOES "CURRENT"="FINAL"?
16027 '						REQ	IF TRUE, GO TO RETURN
16029 '	3E9D	86	FD			LDA#	SET UP MASK
16031 /						ANDA	CHANGE BIT 1
16034 '	3EAS	P7	FF	22		STA	SET SOUND OUTPUT LOW
16037 '				P4		JSR	GO TO TIMFOUT
16040 '					DWELL	DECB	COUNT DWELL CYCLES
16041	3EA9	26	06			BNE	TE TRUE, GO TO JUMP
16043 '						LDB	RE-LOAD DWELL
16046 '						DEC	REDUCE CURRENT PERIOD
16049 /					JUMP	JMP	GO TO POSHALF
16052 '					TIMEOUT	LDA	LOAD CURRENT PERIOD
16055 '						STR	STORE AS "DELAY"
16058 '				C2	DELAY	DEC	COUNT DELAY
16061 '						BNE	IF TRUE, GO TO DELAY
16063 '					RETURN	RTS	GO TO CYCLE, DWELL, OR BASIC
16064					START		DATA, START PERIOD
16065 '					END		DATA, END PERIOD
16066 /					DELAY		TEMPORARY STORAGE
16067					DWELL		TEMPORARY STORAGE DATA, DWELL

NOTE: ALTERNATE AT 16046 (SEAE) IS OPCODE 7C (INC).

Program Listing 3. Assembly-Language Listing for Whooper

erate and POKE that list into memory though, so I tried an alternate method. It occurred to me that the list of random numbers already existed inside the computer. The Basic and Extended Basic ROMs are simply lists of numbers. Except for the special meaning they have to the microprocessor, they are quite random. If you look at location 15236 in Program Listing 5, you will see that it sets the index register to the starting address of the Extended Basic ROM, \$8000. The routine uses ROM locations \$8000 through \$BFFF for a list of noise data that is more than 11,000 bytes long.

Although the machine-language programs shown here are not relocatable, they can be rewritten to run on a 4K machine. Defining the start of the USR routine is different without Extended Basic, but the method is described in *Getting Started with Color Basic*. For 1Bitnoiz, it is necessary to start the index register at \$A000, the first Basic ROM location.

Write to Barry E. Becker at 37 Dorchester Road, Smithtown, NY 11788.

l '********1BITNOIZ*********
2 '
10 POKE65315, PEEK (65315) AND247
20 CLEAR200,15232
30 DEFUSRØ=15233
40 POKE65315, PEEK (65315) AND251
50 POKE65314, PEEK (65314) OR2
60 POKE65315, PEEK (65315) OR4
70 FORX=15233T015272
80 READM:POKEX,M
90 NEXTX
100 DATA246,59,169,142,128,0
110 DATA134,2,164,128,151,171
120 DATA134,253,180,255,34,154
130 DATA171,183,255,34,140,191
140 DATA255,39,9,182,59,170
150 DATA74,38,253,126,59,135
160 DATA90,38,220,57
170 CLS:PRINT@128, "RANGE(1-255)"

180 INPUTR: 'TIME BETWEEN CYCLES 190 IFR<10RR>255THEN180 200 POKE15274,R 210 PRINT: PRINT"LENGTH(1-255)"; 220 INPUTL: 'NUMBER OF REPEATS 230 IFL<10RL>255THEN220 240 POKE15273,L 250 X = USRØ(A)260 PRINT: INPUT"AGAIN(Y/N)"; A\$ 270 IFA\$="Y"THEN250 280 PRINT: INPUT"NEW LIMITS(Y/N)" ;A\$ 290 IFA\$="Y"THEN170 300 END 1000 FORX=15233T015274 1010 PRINTPEEK(X); 1020 NEXT

Program Listing 4. 1Bitnoiz

		**************************************	15252 / 15255 /	3894 8				STA CMPX#	SET/CLR NEW 1-BIT SOUND POINTER AT END OF ROM ?
******	**********	************	15258 '	389A	27 09			BEQ	IF YES, GO TO "COUNT"
,			15260	389C F	B6 3B	AA		LDA	GET "RANGE"
'DEC HEX OP B1 B2	LABEL MNEMON	COMMENTS	15263	389F	4A		DELAY	DECA	COUNT "RANGE"
**** **** ** **	*****	*****	15264	3BAØ 3	26 FD			BNE	IF DELAY DO, GOTO "DELAY"
5233 / 3881 F6 38 89	LDB	GET "LENGTH"	15266	3882 T	7E 38	87		JMP	GO TO "BEGIN"
5236 ' 3884 8F 80 00	INDEX LDX#	INDEX TO START OF ROM	15269 '	3885 S	58		COUNT	DECB	COUNT "LENGTH"
5239 ' 3B87 86 02	BEGIN LOA#	LOAD BIT 1 TRUE	15270	3886	26 DC			BNE	IF LENGTH >0, GOTO" INDEX"
5241 ' 3R89 R4 80	ANDA X	FGET BIT 1 & INCR X-RFG	15272 '	3BAR :	39			RTS	GO BACK TO BASIC PRGRM
243 ' 3888 97 AB	STA	STORE BIT 1 AT "NOISE"	15273 /	SBA9	00		LENGTH		DATA FOKED FROM BASIC
245 ' 3860 86 FD	LDA#	LOAD BIT 1 FALSE	15274 '	SBAA (00		RANGE		DATA POKED FROM BASIC
247 ' 388F B4 FF 22	ANDA	SET BIT 1 FALSE	15275	3BAB	00		NOISE		TMPRY NOISE BIT STORAGE
250 ' 3892 98 AB	ORA	GET NOISE, SET NEW BIT 1							

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~203



NEW LIFE For an Old Game

Three dimensional Tic-Tac-Toe has always been one of my favorite games. It involves challenge, strategy, and luck, and its rules are simple. This CoCo version, 4NRow, combines machine-code subroutines and Basic, to speed the game to an enjoyable level.

Two people can play 4NRow while the computer maintains the game board and indicates a winning combination. One person can play against the computer on four different difficulty levels with the option to play first or let the computer play first.

The Program

You can easily adapt the programming techniques used in 4NRow to other programs, and the game strategy might suggest ideas to solve your own game-programming dilemmas.

Line 10 reserves space at the upper end of 16K memory for the machine portion of the program. Lines 20–80 are hexadecimal machine code. They are string constants, not DATA statements and as such, they require only 2 bytes of memory for each byte of machine code. Data statements would require much more space to represent the machine code, and each byte would have to be separated by commas or put in separate DATA statements.

In this case, you save over 600 bytes of Basic memory by not using commas to separate the machine-code bytes. String constants do not require string space and are not involved in the Basic Play Tic-Tac-Toe in three dimensional color and get some useful programming techniques with 4NROW.

garbage collection. String constants are the same length and have an even number of characters, both characteristics that are used later.

Patches or changes are easy to implement with the machine code in this configuration. Look at line 20. The 108E3C47 is a LDY #3C47 instruction. Change it to LDY #3C48 by editing the line and changing the character 7 to an 8.

Line 90 assigns some meaningful characters to the codes for the colors. It is easier to remember characters than numbers, just as in Assembly language, LDA for load accumulator A is easier to remember than 86.

Line 100 dimensions an array that holds data for the Extended Basic GET and PUT functions.

Line 110 defines some locations that are used for communications between Basic and the machine code.

Line 120 defines an array used to draw the word Won on the game screen.

Lines 130–310 are the instructions for playing the game. The single-player option requires the right joystick, and the two-player option requires both. Lines 320–490 set up the machine code. It takes about 16 seconds to do this, and using POKE 65495,0 to speed up the process didn't seem to improve the time. Since the MPU runs at the lower rate when accessing RAM and most of the processing involves getting the data, little is gained by using the double-speed POKE.

Looking back at line 110, the machine code starts at location 3C93, the check-for-win subroutine. In the Basic subroutine in lines 420–490, the FOR loop is set up to use 100 addresses (AD to AD + 99). There are 100 bytes of machine code in each of the 200-character lines, 20–80. Two characters contain the data to be POKEd. This is why the MID\$ selects two characters from the Ith position of the string and why there is an even number of characters in each string.

If you use this technique for machine code, remember there must always be two characters for each byte. If the byte is less than \$10 (16 decimal), it must be represented in the string with a leading zero (a byte of 4 must be "04").

Lines 500-580 are the option-selection portion of the program. Here you

> System Requirements 16K RAM Extended Color Basic Editor/Assembler (optional)

select one or two players. With one player, the user selects the level of difficulty. Level one is the easiest and level four the hardest. The level of difficulty limits how far the computer goes in searching for its next move. The one player selection also allows you to go first or not.

Lines 590-740 are the graphics commands for drawing the game board. On a black-and-white TV, the shading of gray gives good definition of the board and player selections.

Lines 750-820 are part of the game strategy. In this game, each board position has a value. The random operation in line 780 determines whether the corners or the middle positions are emphasized in this particular game.

For simple games where there are limited choices of play, some choices are more advantageous than others. From empirical observations, assign values to certain positions or moves and it becomes a simple matter for the computer to select advantageous moves

"When you move first, you have a 50-percent chance of winning because the computer is more consistent at picking the optimum moves."

from the various possibilities. Make sure that the computer's move can lead to a win to keep the game challenging.

In 4NRow, assigning values to board positions makes the challenge. At the most difficult level, level four, with the computer making the first move, you have about a 30-percent chance of winning. When you move first, you have a 50-percent chance of winning because the computer is more consistent at picking the optimum moves. There is also a constant switching between offensive and defensive play by the computer. Any game should be challenging, but not unbeatable, and have random moves so it remains unpredictable.

Lines 830-890 control the game and handle the switching between players.

Lines 900–950 conclude the game and control whether to play another game with the same options, or to allow the user to select new options. Line 900 clears the keyboard input before looking for the user input and ignores accidental keystrokes.

```
Program Listing 1. 4NRow, Basic Version
10 CLEAR200.&H3BFF
                                           110 LV=&H3CØØ:WO=LV+3:X1=WO+1:X2
20 DB$="108E3C47C6018E3C0717012B
                                           =X1+1:VA=X2+2:WI=&H3C93:MO=&H3DD
1027010630018C3C432FF2CE0000C604
30C93C07170114102700EF30C93C0817
                                           120 WIS="D20R6NU10R6U20BR6NR6D20
Ø109102700E430C93C091700FE102700
                                           R6NU2ØNL6BR6U18NU2R6D18BR6BU2Ø"
D930C93C0A1700F3102700CE33C81011
                                           130 CLS
8300302FCBC610CE000030C93C071700
                                           140 PRINT08, "**** 4NROW ****": PR
                                          INT@40,"BY FRANK TIPPS":PRINT@74
,"-WELCOME-":PRINT@103,"TO THE G
DA102700B5334111"
30 DC$="83000F2FEDC605CE000030C9
3C071700C21027009D33C81011830030
                                           AME 4NROWI"
2FECC603CE000330C93C071700A91027
                                           150 PRINT@160, "TO WIN A PLAYER M
008433C810118300332FECC614CE0000
                                           UST GET FOUR OFHIS/HER COLORS IN
30C93C071700901027006B3341118300
                                            A STRAIGHT
                                                            LINE."
Ø32FEDC6ØCCEØØØC3ØC93CØ78D792756
                                          160 PRINT@288, "THIS MAY BE ACROS
S: ";CHR$(175); ";CHR$(175);
";CHR$(175); ";CHR$(175):PRIN
33411183000F2FF0
40 DD$="C611CE000030C93C078D6427
                                          T@345,CHR$(159)
170 PRINT@359,"-OR-":PRINT@376,C
4133441183000C2FF0C60FCE000330C9
3C078D4F272C33441183000F2FF0C615
8E3C078D3E271BC6138E3C0A8D352712
                                           HR$(159):PRINT@384, "DOWN ON A LE
C60D8E3C138D2C2709C60B8E3C168D23
                                           VEL: ": PRINT@407, CHR$(159) : PRINT@
261B34041F10833C07F73C0535048603
                                           438, CHR$(159)
3DFØ3CØ55ØF73CØ4
                                           180 PRINT@480," (PRESS ENTER FOR
50 DE$="7F3C03200586FFB73C03394F
                                           MORE) ";
AB843AAB843AAB843AAB84A7AØ816427
                                           190 A$=INKEY$:IF A$<>CHR$(13) THE
Ø2819C398E3C47F63CØØ3Ø85BF3CØ186
                                           N190
32C6CE8E3C47A1842604300120F8108E
                                           200 CLS:PRINT@23,CHR$(175):PRINT
3C47E1A426Ø431212ØF8CE3C478632A1
                                           @26, CHR$(159): PRINT@56, CHR$(175)
C42712E1C427ØEA6C4A1842FØ21F31A1
                                           ;CHR$(159)
A42CØ21F32334111"
                                           210 PRINT@64, "DIAGONALLY ON A LE
60 DF$="B33C012FE0A684814B2C08A6
                                                 ";CHR$(159);CHR$(175):PRIN
                                           VEL:
A481CE2CØ21F211F1Ø833C471F987F3C
                                           T@119, CHR$(159) : PRINT@122, CHR$(1
Ø681482D252EØ64FC6151600A581492E
                                           75)
078603C61316009A814A2E07860CC60D
                                          220 PRINT@136,"-OR-":PRINT@153,C
HR$(172):PRINT@160,"DOWN THROUGH
16008F860FC60B16008881442D0E8044
C6043DCB031F98C60F16007681402D0B
                                                          ";CHR$(172):PRINT@2
                                            4 LEVELS:
8040C6043D1F98C6"
70 DG$="112067813C2D068030C60C20
                                           17, CHR$(172): PRINT@249, CHR$(172)
                                          17, CHR$(172) FPRINT0249, CHR$(172)
230 PRINT0264, "-OR-": PRINT0283, C
HR$(175); " ; CHR$(159)
240 PRINT0320, "DIAGONALLY THROUG
H 4 LEVELS: ; CHR$(175); CHR$(159)
5D81382D068038C614205381342D0D80
34C6103DCB031F98C603204281302D0B
8030C6103D1F98C605203381202D0680
                                          PRINT@412,CHR$(159);CHR$(175):P
RINT@475,CHR$(159);" ";CHR$(175
20C610202981102D1E811C2D048B1420
1281182DØ48BØ82ØØA81142DØ48ØØ42Ø
Ø28010C6042007C6"
80 DH$="043D1F98C6018E3C0730868D
                                           250 PRINT@480," (PRESS ENTER FOR
123A8D0F3A8D0C3A8D091F30833C07F7
                                           MORE) ";
3CØ439A684811927ØE81E727ØAB13CØ6
                                           260 A$=INKEY$:IF A$<>CHR$(13) THE
2DØ5B73CØ61F13394Ø8251ØØB9ECBB88
                                           N26Ø
12B16A00BCE1B74DAE54AD2D830200FF
                                           270 CLS:PRINT"THE PLAYER USING T
FFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF60000000000000
                                           HE RIGHT JOY- STICK HAS THE YELL
00000000000000000000"
                                           OW COLOR. THE PLAYER USING THE L
90 GRN=1:YEL=2:BLU=3:RED=4
                                           EFT JOYSTICK HAS THE BLUE COLOR
100 DIM W(7,7)
```



Photo 1. The 4NRow Screen

Listing 1 continued

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Lines 960–1110 handle the joystick and fire-button inputs. These lines let you select only unoccupied board positions, and set values for the move.

Lines 1120–1230 perform a translation of a board position into a screen location.

Lines 1240–1280 are the subroutines for creating the cross hair cursor.

Lines 1290–1400 call the machine code to check for a win. If a win has occurred, the winning positions are connected with a line to make that combination obvious to the player or players.

Lines 1410–1570 call the machine code for the computer to make a move. The cursor flashes on the board over the position the computer has selected for a few seconds. This allows you to see the computer's move.

Since the joystick software on the Color Computer is not that responsive, this area of the program can use some

"4NRow shows what you can do with the Color Computer in just a few lines of code..."

help. When you make your move, the cursor jumps from position to position. Each screen position corresponds to bands of X and Y joystick inputs. When the cursor is at the desired screen position, remove your hand from the stick, then depress the fire button to select the position. If you bump the stick while pressing the fire button, you might select another position and lose. There is no recovery from improper selections. A verification scheme after every move would slow the action of the game but you can press break and restart the program with a RUN command.

To save you the trouble of disassembling the machine code in lines 20–80, the Assembly listing is included here (Program Listing 2).

4NRow shows what you can do with the Color Computer in just a few lines of code, and the program should be helpful to children learning to visualize in three dimensions. ■

Address correspondence to Frank Tipps, 1837 Cartlen Drive, Placentia, CA 92670.

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Listing 1 continued
```

280 PRINT@160,"THE JOYSTICKS POS ITION THE CURSOR ON THE BOA BUTTON IS PUSHED POSITION.":PRINT RD. THE FIRE TO SELECT A 290 PRINT"AFTER A WIN, PRESS ENT ER TO PLAYAGAIN. PRESS S TO RE-S ELECT THE OPTIONS.":PRINT 300 PRINT@480," (PRESS ENTER FOR MORE) "; 310 A\$=INKEY\$:IFA\$<>CHR\$(13) THEN 310 320 CLS:PRINT@260, "SETTING UP MA CHINE CODE 330 AD=&H3C93 340 A\$=DB\$:GOSUB420 350 A\$=DC\$:GOSUB420 36Ø A\$=DD\$:GOSUB42Ø 370 A\$=DE\$:GOSUB420 380 A\$=DF\$:GOSUB420 390 A\$=DG\$:GOSUB420 400 A\$=DH\$:GOSUB420 410 GOTO500 420 I=1 430 FOR A=AD TO AD+99 440 D=VAL("&H"+MID\$(A\$,I,2)) 450 POKE A,D 460 I=I+2 470 NEXTA 480 AD=AD+100 490 RETURN 500 CLS 510 INPUT"NUMBER OF PLAYERS(10R2)";PN:IF PN<>lANDPN<>2THEN510 520 IF PN=2THEN590 530 INPUT"LEVEL OF DIFFICULTY(1-4) ";LD:IF LD<10RLD>4THEN530 540 IF LD=1THEN POKELV,47 550 IF LD=2THEN POKELV,55 560 IF LD=3THEN POKELV,71 570 IF LD=4THEN POKELV,75 580 INPUT"DO YOU WANT TO GO FIRS T(Y OR N)"; B\$: IF B\$<>"Y"AND B\$<> "N"THEN580 590 PMODE 3,1:SCREEN1,0:COLOR GR N, RED: PCLS GRN:NP=0 600 FOR LL=0T0144STEP48 610 FOR FF=0TO80STEP20 620 LINE(90+FF,44+LL)-(130+FF,4+ LL) , PRESET 630 NEXT FF 640 FOR FF=0TO40STEP10 650 LINE(90+FF,44+LL-FF)-(170+FF 44+LL-FF), PRESET 660 NEXT FF 670 NEXT LL 680 LINE(30,20)-(50,40), PRESET, B 690 DRAW"BM00,66S6C4U10R5F2D2G2L 5BM+10,4" 700 DRAW"BM+0,+0C4NU10R5U2BM+4,+ 710 DRAW"BM+0,+0C4U6E4F4D2NL6D4B M+4,0" 720 DRAW"BM+0,-10C4D4F4ND2E4U4BM +4,+10" 730 DRAW"BM+0,+0C4NR6U6NR3U4R6BM +5,+10' 740 DRAW"BM+0,+0C4U10R6F2D2G2L3N L2F4S4 750 FORX=0TO63:POKEVA+X,1:NEXTX 760 FORZ=0TO48STEP48:FORY=0TO4ST EP4:FORX=5TO6 770 POKEVA+X+Y+Z,2:NEXTX,Y,Z 780 M=RND(2)+2:IF M=3THEN N=4ELS EN=3790 FORZ=0TO48STEP48:FORY=0TO12S TEP12:FORX=ØTO3STEP3 800 POKEVA+X+Y+Z,M:NEXTX,Y,Z 810 FORZ=21TO37STEP16:FORY=0TO4S TEP4:FORX=ØTO1 820 POKEVA+X+Y+Z,N:NEXTX,Y,Z 830 IFPN=2THEN850 840 IF B\$="N"THEN870ELSE NP=1 850 PR=1:PAINT(45,30),YEL,RED:GO SUB960:GOSUB1290 860 IF PR=0THEN900 870 PR=2:PAINT(45,30), BLU, RED 880 IF PN=1THEN GOSUB1410 ELSE G OSUB960:GOSUB1290 890 IF PR<>0THEN850 900 A\$=INKEY\$

910 DRAW"BM0,140;S3C4U16R8D8L8BD 8BR16U16R8D8L8F8BR8BU16NR8D8NR4D 8R8BR8NU4R8U8L8U8R8D4BD12BR8NU4R 8U8L8U8R8D4 920 DRAW"BM0, 160; BU16NR8D8NR4D8R 8BR8U16NU2R8D16BR12U16NL4R4BR8NR 8D8NR4D8R8BR8U16R8D8L8F8" 930 DRAW"BM0,180;U16R8D16NL8BR8U 16R8D8L8F8BR16NU4R8U8L8U8R8D4S4" 940 A\$=INKEY\$:IF A\$=CHR\$(13) THEN 59Ø 950 IF A\$="S"THEN500ELSE940 960 RX=JOYSTK(0):RY=JOYSTK(1):LX =JOYSTK(2):LY=JOYSTK(3) 970 IF PR=2THENX=LX:Y=LY ELSE X= RX:Y=RY 980 L=INT(Y/16):C=INT((Y-16*L)/4):R=INT(X/16) 990 GOSUB1240 1000 F=PEEK(65280) 1010 IF PR=1THEN1040 1020 CO=BLU 1030 IF F<>125ANDF<>253THEN1060 ELSE1070 1040 CO=YEL 1050 IF F=1260RF=254THEN1070 1060 PUT(H-4,V-4)-(H+4,V+4),W,PS ET:GOTO960 1070 PUT(H-4,V-4)-(H+4,V+4),W,PS ET 1080 IF PPOINT(H,V) <> GRN THEN 960 1090 PAINT(H,V),CO,RED 1100 M=R+4*C+16*L:IF PR=1THEN PO KEVA+M,&HE7 ELSE POKEVA+M,25 1110 RETURN 1120 ON L+1 GOTO1130,1140,1150,1 160 1130 V=8:GOTO1170 1140 V=56:GOT01170 1150 V=104:GOT01170 116Ø V=152 1170 ON C+1 GOTO1180,1190,1200,1 21Ø 1180 H=135:GOTO1220 1190 V=V+10:H=125:GOTO1220 1200 V=V+20:H=115:GOTO1220 1210 V=V+30:H=105 1220 H=H+20*R 1230 RETURN 1240 GOSUB1120 1250 GET(H-4,V-4)-(H+4,V+4),W,G 1260 LINE(H-2,V)-(H+2,V),PRESET 1270 LINE(H,V-2)-(H,V+2),PRESET 1280 RETURN 1290 IF PR=1THEN C\$="C2"ELSE C\$= 1300 DEFUSR0=WT 1310 A=USR0(0) IFPEEK(WO) <>0THEN1400 1320 1330 X=PEEK(X1):Y=PEEK(X2) 1340 Ll=INT(X/16):Cl=INT((X-16*L 1)/4):Rl=X-4*Cl-16*Ll 1350 L2=INT(Y/16):C2=INT((Y-16*L 2)/4):R2=Y-4*C2-16*L2 1360 R=R1:C=C1:L=L1:GOSUB1120:XX =H:YY=V:R=R2:C=C2:L=L2:GOSUB1120 1370 LINE(XX,YY)-(H,V),PRESET 1380 DRAW"BM10,90"+C\$+WI\$+"BR6D1 2BD2D2BR6U2BU2U12BR6D12BD2D2" 1390 PR=0 1400 RETURN 1410 IFNP<>ØTHEN1440 1420 IF PEEK(VA)=4THEN X=(RND(2) -1) *3ELSE X=RND(2)+20 1430 NP=1:GOTO1470 1440 DEFUSR1=MO 1450 A=USR1(0) 1460 X=PEEK(X1) 1470 POKEVA+X,25 1480 L=INT(X/16):C=INT((X-16*L)/ 4):R=X-4*C-16*L 1500 GOSUB1240 1510 FORK=0TO5 1520 FORI=ØTO100:NEXTI 1530 PUT(H-4,V-4)-(H+4,V+4),W,PS ET:FOR I=ØTO100:NEXTI 1540 GOSUB1250:NEXTK 1550 PUT(H-4,V-4)-(H+4,V+4),W,PS ET 1560 PAINT(H,V), BLU, RED 1570 GOSUB1290 1580 RETURN

END

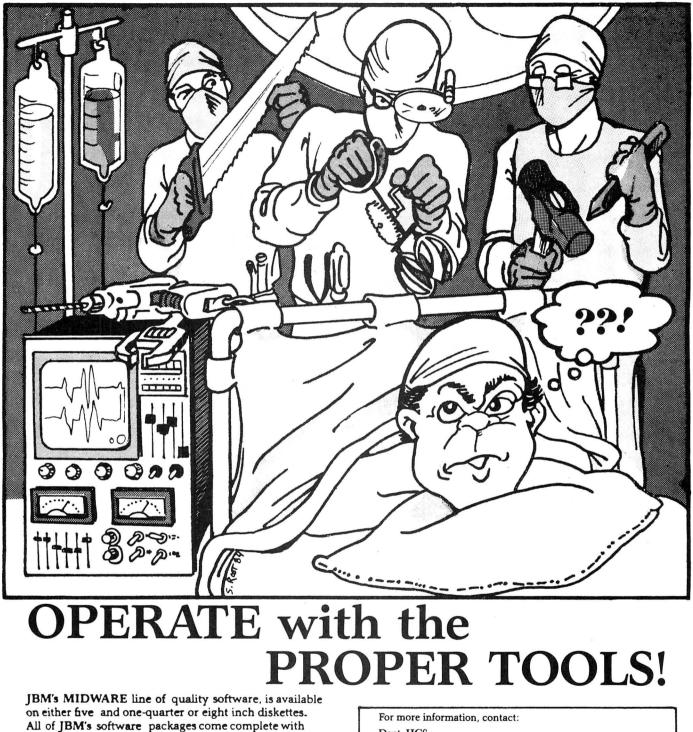
			2524 0			00770	1.00	AG OPT OPT CET
Program List	ting 2. 4N	Row, Assembly Version	3D3Ø C ONALS	Έ	0000 3D33	00770 00780 CK5659	LDU EQU	#Ø SET OFF-SET * CHECK UPPER BACK TO LOWER FRONT DIAG
3C00 00110	0.0.0	00000	3D33 3		C9 3CØ7	00790	LEAX	VA,U GET START POSITION
3C00 00110 3C00 00120 LV	ORG RMB	\$3CØØ 1 LEVEL OF PLAY	3D37 1 3D3A 1		ØØ9Ø ØØ6D	ØØ8ØØ ØØ81Ø	LBSR LBEQ	WINLOP CHECK FOR WIN WON IF WIN, SET FLAG
3CØ1 ØØ130 LD	RMB	2 LAST ADR FOR MATCHING	3D3E 3	3	41	00820	LEAU	1,U INCREMENT OFF-SET
3CØ3 ØØ14Ø WO 3CØ4 ØØ15Ø X1	RMB RMB	1 WON FLAG 1 START POSITION FOR WIN	3D4Ø 1	183	0003	00830	CMPU	#3 IS THIS ALL UPPER BACK TO LOWER FRO
3CØ5 ØØ16Ø X2	RMB	1 LAST POSITION FOR WIN	NT? 3D44 2	F	ED	00840	BLE	CK5659 NO, LOOP
3CØ6 Ø0170 N	RMB	1 MAX VALUE OF STRAIGHT LINE	3D46 C	6	ØC	00850	LDB	#12 SET INCREMENT
3CØ7 ØØ18Ø VA 3C47 ØØ19Ø PL	RMB RMB	64 ARRAY OF BOARD VALUES 76 ARRAY OF POSSIBLE PLAY VALUES	3D48 C	E	ØØØC 3D4B	ØØ860 ØØ870 CK6Ø63	LDU EQU	<pre>#12 SET OFF-SET * CHECK DIAGONALS UPPER FRONT TO LOWE</pre>
00200 *			R BACK				EQU	CHECK DIAGONALS OFFER FRONT TO LOWE
3C93 00210 WIN 3C93 108E 3C47 00220	EQU LDY	* CHECK FOR WIN SUBROUTINE #PL ADR OF POSSIBLE PLAYS	3D4B 3 3D4F 8	Ø	C9 3CØ7 79	ØØ880 ØØ890	LEAX BSR	VA,U GET STARTING POSITION
3C97 C6 Ø1 ØØ23Ø	LDB	#1 INCREMENT VALUE	3D51 2		56	00900	BEQ	WINLOP CHECK FOR WIN WON IF WIN, SET FLAG
3C99 8E 3C07 00240	LDX	#VA ADR OF ARRAY VALUES	3D53 3	3	41	00910	LEAU	1,U INCREMENT OFF-SET
3C9C 00250 CK015 3C9C 17 012B 00260	EQU LBSR	* CHECK PLAYS Ø-15 WINLOP CHECK EACH COLUMN	3D55 1 3D59 2		000F F0	ØØ92Ø ØØ93Ø	CMPU BLE	<pre>#15 CHECK FOR ALL THESE DIAGONALS CK6063 IF NOT ALL, LOOP</pre>
3C9F 1027 0106 00270	LBEQ	WON IF WON, GO TO SET FLAG	3D5B C		11	00940	LDB	#17 SET INCREMENT
3CA3 3Ø Ø1 ØØ28Ø 3CA5 8C 3C43 ØØ29Ø	LEAX CMPX	1,X INCREMENT TO ADD TO START CHECK #VA+60 CHECK FOR LAST VALUE	3D5D C	E	0000	00950	LDU	#Ø SET OFF-SET
3CA8 2F F2 ØØ3ØØ	BLE	CKØ15 LOOP IF NOT FINISHED	RIGHT		3D6Ø	ØØ96Ø CK6467	EQU	* CHECK DIAGONALS UPPER LEFT TO LOWER
3CAA CE 0000 00310	LDU	#Ø SET OFF-SET	3D6Ø 3	Ø	C9 3CØ7	00970	LEAX	VA,U GET START VALUE
3CAD C6 Ø4 ØØ32Ø 3CAF ØØ33Ø CK1631	LDB EQU	#4 SET INCREMENT * CHECK EACH ROW	3D64 8 3D66 2		64 41	ØØ98Ø ØØ99Ø	BSR	WINLOP CHECK FOR WIN
3CAF 30 C9 3C07 Ø0340	LEAX	VA,U LOAD START ADR	3D68 3		41	01000	BEQ LEAU	WON IF WIN, SET FLAG 4,U INCREMENT OFF-SET
3CB3 17 Ø114 ØØ35Ø	LBSR	WINLOP CHECK FOR ROW WIN	3D6A 1	183		01010	CMPU	#12 IS THIS ALL DIAGONALS?
3CB6 1027 00EF 00360 3CBA 30 C9 3C08 00370	LBEQ LEAX	WON IF WIN, GO SET FLAG VA+1,U INCREMENT TO NEXT ROW	3D6E 2 3D70 C		FØ ØF	Ø1Ø2Ø Ø1Ø3Ø	BLE LDB	CK6467 IF NOT ALL, LOOP #15 SET INCREMENT
3CBE 17 Ø1Ø9 ØØ38Ø	LBSR	WINLOP CHECK FOR WIN	3D72 C		0003	01040	LDU	#3 SET OFF-SET
3CC1 1027 00E4 00390 3CC5 30 C9 3C09 00400	LBEQ LEAX	WON IF WIN, GO SET FLAG VA+2,U INCREMENT TO NEXT ROW	R LEFT		3D75	Ø1050 CK6871	EQU	 CHECK DIAGONALS UPPER RIGHT TO LOWE
3CC9 17 ØØFE ØØ41Ø	LBSR	WINLOP CHECK FOR WIN	3D75 3		C9 3CØ7	01060	LEAX	VA,U GET START POSITION
3CCC 1027 00D9 00420 3CD0 30 C9 3C0A 00430	LBEQ	WON IF WIN, GO SET FLAG	3D79 8	D	4F	01070	BSR	WINLOP CHECK FOR WIN
3CDØ 3Ø C9 3CØA ØØ43Ø 3CD4 17 ØØF3 ØØ44Ø	LEAX LBSR	VA+3,U INCREMENT TO NEXT ROW WINLOP CHECK FOR WIN	3D7B 2 3D7D 3		2C 44	Ø1Ø8Ø Ø1Ø9Ø	BEQ LEAU	WON IF WIN, SET FLAG 4,U INCREMENT OFF-SET
3CD7 1027 00CE 00450	LBEQ	WON IF WIN, GO SET FLAG	3D7F 1	183	ØØØF	01100	CMPU	#15 IS THIS LAST DIAGONAL?
3CDB 33 C8 10 00460 3CDE 1183 0030 00470	LEAU CMPU	16,U INCREMENT FOR NEXT LEVEL #48 IS THIS ALL ROWS?	3D83 2 3D85 C		FØ 15	Ø1110 Ø1120 CK72	BLE	CK6871 NO, LOOP
3CE2 2F CB .00480	BLE	CK1631 NO,LOOP				Ø1120 CK72 DIAGONAL	LDB	#21 SET INCREMENT FOR UPPER LEFT TO LO
3CE4 C6 10 00490	LDB	#16 SET INCREMENT FOR LEVEL TO LEVEL	3D87 8	E	3CØ7	01130	LDX	#VA SET POSITION
3CE6 CE 0000 00500 3CE9 00510 CK3247	LDU EQU	#Ø SET OFF-SET * CHECK LEVEL TO LEVEL	3D8A 8 3D8C 2		3E 1B	Ø114Ø Ø115Ø	BSR BEQ	WINLOP CHECK FOR WIN WON IF WIN, SET FLAG
3CE9 30 C9 3C07 Ø0520	LEAX	VA,U GET START POSITION	3D8E C		13	Ø116Ø CK73	LDB	#19 SET INCREMENT
3CED 17 ØØDA ØØ53Ø 3CFØ 1027 ØØB5 ØØ54Ø	LBSR LBEQ	WINLOP CHECK FOR WIN	3D90 8		3CØA	01170	LDX	#VA+3 SET OFF-SET
3CF4 33 41 ØØ55Ø	LEAU	WON IF WIN, GO SET FLAG 1,U INCREMENT TO NEXT POSITION	3D93 8 LEFT T		35 JGH DIAGO	Ø118Ø NAL	BSR	WINLOP CHECK WIN UPPER RIGHT TO LOWER
3CF6 1183 ØØØF ØØ560	CMPU	#15 IS THIS ALL LEVEL TO LEVELS?	3D95 2	7	12	01190	BEQ	WON IF WIN, SET FLAG
3CFA 2F ED Ø0570 3CFC C6 Ø5 Ø0580	BLE LDB	CK3247 NO, LOOP #5 SET INCREMENTS FOR LEVEL DIAGONAL	3D97 C 3D99 8		ØD 3C13	Ø1200 CK74 Ø1210	LDB LDX	#13 SET INCREMENT #VA+12 SET START POSITION
3CFE CE ØØØØ ØØ59Ø	LDU	#Ø SET OFF-SET	3D99 8 3D9C 8		2C	01220	BSR	WINLOP CHECK LOWER RIGHT TO UPPER LEFT
3DØ1 ØØ6ØØ CK4851 ONALS	EQU	* CHECK UPPER LEFT TO LOWER RIGHT DIAG	DIAGON	AL				
3DØ1 3Ø C9 3CØ7 ØØ61Ø	LEAX	VA,U GET START POSITION	3D9E 2 3DAØ C		Ø 9 Ø B	Ø123Ø Ø124Ø CK75	BEQ LDB	WON IF WIN, SET FLAG #11 SET INCREMENT
3DØ5 17 ØØC2 ØØ62Ø	LBSR	WINLOP CHECK FOR WIN	3DA2 8	E	3C16	01250	LDX	#VA+15 SET START POSITION
3DØ8 1Ø27 ØØ9D ØØ63Ø 3DØC 33 C8 1Ø ØØ64Ø	LBEQ LEAU	WON IF WIN, SET FLAG 16,U INCREMENT FOR NEXT DIAGONAL	3DA5 8		23	01260	BSR	WINLOP CHECK DIAGONAL UPPER RIGHT TO L
3DØF 1183 ØØ3Ø ØØ65Ø	CMPU	#48 IS THIS ALL LEFT TO RIGHT DIAGONAL	OWER L 3DA7 2	6	1B	01270	BNE	NOWIN IF NOT WIN, SKIP
S 3D13 2F EC ØØ66Ø		an 1951			3DA9	Ø1280 WON	EQU	* SET WON FLAG
3D13 2F EC ØØ66Ø 3D15 C6 Ø3 ØØ67Ø	BLE LDB	CK4851 NO, LOOP #3 SET INCREMENT FOR UPPER LEFT TO LOW	3DA9 3 3DAB 1		Ø4 1Ø	Ø129Ø Ø13ØØ	PSHS TFR	B SAVE INCREMENT X,D COPY CURRENT ADR
ER LEFT DIAGONAL ON A LEVEL		PERS, D	3DAD 8	3	3CØ7	Ø131Ø	SUBD	#VA SUBSTRACT BEGINNING ADR
3D17 CE 0003 00680 3D1A 00690 CK5255	LDU	#3 SET OFF-SET	3DBØ F		3CØ5	01320	STB	X2 STORE LAST OFF-SET
3D1A Ø0690 CK5255 GONALS	EQU	* CHECK UPPER RIGHT TO LOWER RIGHT DIA	3DB3 3 3DB5 8		Ø4 Ø3	Ø133Ø Ø134Ø	PULS LDA	B RESTORE STACK #3 GET NUMBER OF INCREMENTS
3D1A 30 C9 3C07 00700	LEAX	VA,U GET START POSITION	3DB7 3	D		01350	MUL	
3D1E 17 ØØA9 ØØ71Ø 3D21 1Ø27 ØØ84 ØØ72Ø	LBSR	WINLOP CHECK FOR WIN	3DB8 F 3DBB 5		3CØ5	Ø136Ø Ø137Ø	SUBB NEGB	X2 SUBSTRACT LAST POSITION
3D25 33 C8 1Ø ØØ73Ø	LBEQ LEAU	WON IF WIN, SET FLAG 16,U INCREMENT OFF-SET	3DBC F		3CØ4	Ø138Ø	STB	COMPLEMENT VALUE X1 SAVE BEGINNING POSITION
3D28 1183 ØØ33 ØØ74Ø	CMPU	#51 CHECK FOR ALL DIAGONALS	3DBF 7	F	3CØ3	01390	CLR	WO CLEAR WON FLAG
3D2C 2F EC 00750 3D2E C6 14 00760	BLE LDB	CK5255 LOOP #20 SET INCREMENT	3DC2 2 3DC4 8		Ø5 FF	Ø1400 Ø1410 NOWIN	BRA LDA	CKRTN GO RETURN #-1 SET FLAG FOR NO WIN
	000	SS OST INCOMMAN	5004 0	5		STATE NOWIN	JUN	a per rend for no him

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Listing 2 continued

SAVE THE LIFE of YOUR PROJECT!



comprehensive user's manuals.



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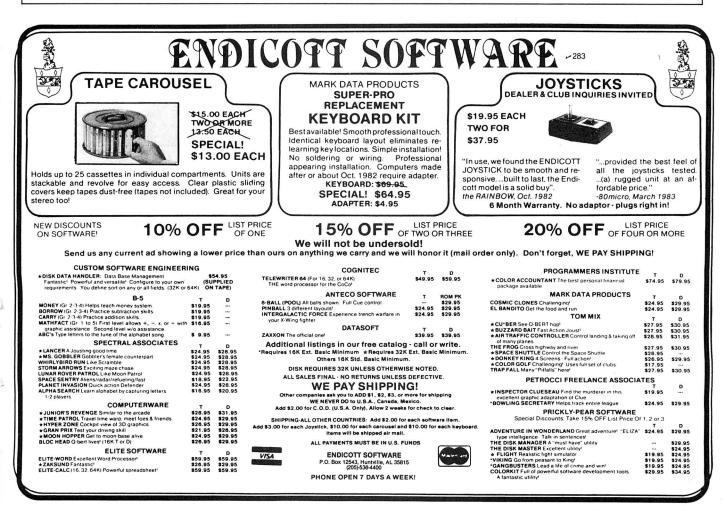
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Listing 2 continued					
3DC6 B7 3CØ3		STA WO	3E54 16 ØØ9A	02140	LBRA LOOP GO GET NEXT PLAY
3DC9 39	Ø1430 CKRTN R	RTS RETURN TO BASIC	3E57 81 4A	Ø215Ø S74	CMPA #74 CHECK INDEX FOR 74
	01440 *		3E59 2E Ø7	02160	BGT S75 IF >, CHECK NEXT
3DCA		EQU * CHECK FOR WIN	3E5B 86 ØC	02170	LDA #12 GET START INDEX
3DCA 4F	Ø146Ø CI	CLRA CLEAR SUMMING REGISTER	3E5D C6 ØD	02180	LDB #13 GET INCREMENT
3DCB AB 84	Ø147Ø AI	ADDA ,X ADD 1ST POSITION VALUE	3E5F 16 ØØ8F	02190	LBRA LOOP
3DCD 3A	Ø148Ø AI	ABX INCREMENT POSITION	3E62 86 ØF	Ø2200 S75	LDA #15 GET START INDEX
3DCE AB 84	Ø149Ø AI	ADDA ,X ADD 2ND POSITION VALUE	3E64 C6 ØB	02210	LDB #11 GET INCREMENT
3DDØ 3A	Ø1500 AI	ABX INCREMENT POSITION	3E66 16 ØØ88	02220	LBRA LOOP
3DD1 AB 84		ADDA ,X ADD 3RD POSITION VALUE	3E69 81 44	Ø223Ø 568	CMPA #68 CHECK INDEX
3DD3 3A		ABX INCREMENT POSITION	3E6B 2D ØE	02240	BLT S64 IF <, CHECK OTHERS
3DD4 AB 84		ADDA ,X ADD 4TH POSITION VALUE	3E6D 8Ø 44	02250	SUBA #68 REMOVE OFF-SET
3DD6 A7 AØ		STA ,Y+ STORE POSITION VALUE IN PL ARRAY	3E6F C6 Ø4	02260	LDB #4 SET INCREMENT
3DD8 81 64	Ø155Ø CI	CMPA #100 CHECK FOR PLAYER 2 WIN	3E71 3D	02270	MUL MULTIPLY
3DDA 27 Ø2		BEQ LOPRTN IF WIN, RETURN	3E72 CB Ø3	02280	ADDB #3 INCREMENT FOR 4TH POSITION
3DDC 81 9C		CMPA #-100 CHECK OF PLAYER 1 WIN	3E74 1F 98	02290	TFR B, A COPY START INDEX
3DDE 39		RTS RETURN COND CODE Z=1 WIN; Z=0 NO WIN	3E76 C6 ØF	02300	LDB #15 GET INCREMENT
	01590 *		3E78 16 0076	02310	LBRA LOOP
3DDF	Ø1600 MOVE EC	EQU * SUBROUTINE FOR COMPUTER'S PLAY	3E7B 81 40	Ø232Ø S64	CMPA #64 CHECK FOR INDEX 64
3DDF 8E 3C47		LDX #PL GET PL ARRAY ADR	3E7D 2D ØB	02330	BLT S60 IF <, CONTINUE
3DE2 F6 3C00		LDB LV GET MAXIMUM PLAY TO BE CHECKEDLEV	3E7F 80 40	02340	SUBA #64 SUBTRACT FOR OFF-SET
EL OF DIFFICULTY			3E81 C6 Ø4	Ø235Ø	LDB #4 SET OFF-SET
	Ø163Ø LH	LEAX B,X GET LAST ARRAY ADR TO BE CHECKED	3E83 3D	02360	MUL MULTIPLY
		STX LD SAVE ADR	3E83 3D 3E84 1F 98	02370	TFR B, A COPY START INDEX
		LDA #50 GET POSITIVE VALUE FOR FULL LINE		Ø 23 8Ø	LDB #17 GET INCREMENT
		LDB #-50 GET NEGATIVE VALUE FOR FULL LINE	3E86 C6 11 3E88 2Ø 67	Ø 23 9Ø	BRA LOOP
		LDX #PL GET ADR OF PLAY ARRAY	3E88 20 67 3E8A 81 3C	02400 S60	CMPA #60 CHECK INDEX
3DF1 A1 84		CMPA ,X COMPARE FOR FULL LINE	3E8C 2D Ø6	02410	BLT S56 IF <, CONTINUE
		BNE GETK NOT FULL CONTINUE	3E8E 8Ø 3Ø	02420	SUBA #48 REMOVE OFF-SET
		LEAX 1,X INCREMENT FOR NEXT PLAY VALUE	3E90 C6 ØC	02430	LDB #12 SET INCREMENT
		BRA FINDJ LOOP	3E92 20 5D	02440	BRA LOOP
		LDY #PL GET ADR OF PLAY ARRAY	3E94 81 38	Ø245Ø S56	CMPA #56 CHECK INDEX
3DFD EL A4	Ø1730 FINDK CM	CMPB ,Y CHECK FOR FULL LINE WITH NEGATIVE V	3E96 2D Ø6	02460	BLT S52 IF<.CONTINUE
ALUE			3E98 80 38	02470	SUBA #56 REMOVE OFFSET
3DFF 26 Ø4		BNE FINDM CONTINUE IF NOT FULL LINE	3E9A C6 14	02480	LDB #20 GET INCREMENT
3EØ1 31 21		LEAY 1,Y INCREMENT ADR	3E9C 2Ø 53	02490	BRA LOOP
3EØ3 2Ø F8		BRA FINDK LOOP	3E9E 81 34	Ø25ØØ S52	CMPA #52 CHECK INCREMENT
		DU #PL GET ADR OF PLAY ARRAY	3EAØ 2D ØD	Ø251Ø	BLT S48 IF <, SKIP
		LDA #50 GET FULL LINE POSITION VALUE	3EA2 8Ø 34	02520	SUBA #52 REMOVE OFFSET
3EØA AL C4		CMPA ,U CHECK FOR FULL LINE + VALUE	3EA4 C6 10	02530	LDB #16 INCREMENT
		BEQ INCU SKIP FULL LINES	3EA6 3D	02540	MUL MULTIPLE
		CMPB ,U CHECK FOR FULL LINE - VALUE	3EA7 CB Ø3	02550	ADDB #3 ADD OFFSET
		BEQ INCU SKIP FULL LINES LDA ,U GET VALUE FOR PLAY	3EA9 1F 98	02560	TFR B, A COPY START INDEX
		LDA ,U GET VALUE FOR PLAY CMPA ,X COMPARE TO CURRENT MAX	3EAB C6 Ø3	02570	LDB #3 INCREMENT
			3EAD 20 42	02580	BRA LOOP
		BLE CKK IF =, SKIP<br FFR U,X NEW MAX, COPY	3EAF 81 30	Ø259Ø S48	CMPA #48 CHECK INDEX
3EIA AL A4		CMPA ,Y COMPARE TO CURRENT MIN	3EB1 2D ØB	02600	BLT S32 IF <, SKIP
JEIC 2C Ø2	Ø1880 BC	3GE INCU IF >/=, SKIP	3EB3 8Ø 3Ø	02610	SUBA #48 REMOVE OFFSET
		CFR U,Y NEW MIN, COPY	3EB5 C6 10	02620	LDB #16 INCREMENT
		LEAU 1,U INCREMENT PLAY ARRAY INDEX	3EB7 3D	02630	MUL MULTIPLY
		CMPU LD CHECK FOR LAST ADR TO CHECK	3EB8 1F 98	02640	TFR B, A COPY START INDEX
		BLE MLOOP IF NOT, LOOP	3EBA C6 Ø5	02650	LDB #5 INCREMENT
		LDA ,X GET MAX VALUE	3EBC 20 33	02660	BRA LOOP
		CMPA #75 WILL NEXT MOVE MAKE A WIN?	3EBE 81 20	Ø267Ø S32	CMPA #32 CHECK INDEX
		BGE GO YES, GO ON	3ECØ 2D Ø6	Ø268Ø	BLT S16 IF <,SKIP
		DA ,Y GET MIN VALUE	3EC2 8Ø 2Ø	02690	SUBA #32 REMOVE OFFSET
		CMPA #-50 WILL PLAYER WIN ON NEXT MOVE?	3EC4 C6 10	02700	LDB #16 INCREMENT
3E32 2C Ø2	Ø198Ø BC	GE GO NO, GO ON	3EC6 20 29	02710	BRA LOOP
3E34 1F 21	Ø199Ø TF	TFR Y,X SET NEXT PLAY TO BLOCK	3EC8 81 10	Ø2720 S16	CMPA #16 CHECK INDEX
	02000 GO TE	TFR X,D COPY PLAY ARRAY ADR	3ECA 2D 1E	02730	BLT DO15 IF <,SKIP
		SUBD #PL GET INDEX FOR ARRA	3ECC 81 1C	02740	CMPA #28 CHECK INDEX
	Ø2Ø2Ø TF	TFR B, A COPY VALUE	3ECE 2D Ø4	02750	BLT S24 IF <, SKIP
	Ø2Ø3Ø CI	CLR N CLEAR CURRENT POSSIBLE NEXT PLAY INDEX	3EDØ 8B 14	02760	ADDA #20 ADD OFFSET
	Ø2Ø4Ø CM	CMPA #72 CHECK FOR PLAY ARRAY INDEX 72	3ED2 20 12	02770	BRA SETB
		BLT S68 IF INDEX < 72, CHECK OTHERS	3ED4 81 18	Ø278Ø S24	CMPA #24 CHECK INDEX
		<pre>3GT S73 IF INDEX>72,CHECK OTHERS</pre>	3ED6 2D Ø4	02790	BLT S20 IF <, SKIP
3E46 4F	Ø2Ø7Ø CI	CLRA CLEAR VALUE	3ED8 8B Ø8	02800	ADDA #8 ADD OFFSET
		DB #21 SET INCREMENT VALUE	3EDA 20 ØA	02810	BRA SETB
		JBRA LOOP GO GET NEXT PLAY	3EDC 81 14	Ø282Ø S2Ø	CMPA #20 CHECK INDEX
		CMPA #73 CHECK FOR INDEX OF 73	3EDE 2D Ø4	02830	BLT SET16 IF <, SKIP
		3GT S74 IF >, CHECK NEXT	3EEØ 8Ø Ø4	02840	SUBA #4 SET OFFSET
		DA #3 GET START INDEX	3EE2 20 02 3EE4 80 10	Ø2850 Ø2860 SET16	BRA SETB SUBA #16 SET OFFSET
3E52 C6 13	Ø213Ø LE	DB #19 GET INCREMENT	3EE4 8Ø 1Ø	07000 PE110	SUBA #16 SET OFFSET
1					

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<pre>#4 SET INCREMENT LOOP #4 SET INCREMENT MULTIPLY MULTIPLY MULTIPLY B_A COPY START INDEX #1 SET INCREMENT #1 SET INCREMENT * LOOP TO SELECT NEXT PLAY #10 ADDR OF VALUE ADRR A,X GET START VALUE ADRR LOOPCK GO CHECK IT LOOPCK GO CHECK IT LOOPCK TO NEXT ADR INCREMENT TO NEXT ADR UODPCK UDDPCK ARRAY START ADR UDDPCK VLOOPCK ARRAY START ADR UDD COF NEXT ANDR VLODPCK ARRAY START ADR UDD COF NEXT ANDR VLODPCK ARRAY START ADR UDD COF NEXT ANDR VLODPCK ARRAY START ADR VLODPCK ARRAY ARRAY ARRAY ARRAY START ADR</pre>	RET	S56 S56 S64 S64 S64 S64 3E78 S68 3E84 S68 3E84 S75 S74 3E69 S73 S75 S75 3E69 S73 3E669 S73 3E66 3E57 S74 3E662 S73 3E669 S73 3E663 S74 3E663 S74 3E663 S74 3E663 S74 3E663 S74 3E663 S74 3E663 S74 S74 S75 S74 S75 S74 S76 S74 S76 S74 S76 S74 S74 S75 S74 S75 S74 S75 S74 S75 S74 S75 S74 S75 S74 S75 S74 S75 S74 S75 S75 S75 S75 S75 S75 S75 S75 S75 S75
LDB LDB LDB LDB LDB LDB EQU LDX ABX ABX ABX ABX ABX ABX ABX ABX ABX AB	EQU EDA CMPA BEQ CMPA BEC CMPA BELT STA STA STA STA STA STA STA	
SETB DO15 LOOP	LOOPCK DORTN	
62876 62876 62886 62896 62916 622916 622916 6229556 622956 6229566 6229566 6229566 6229566 6229566 620	638676 638676 631686 631126 631126 631126 631156 631156 631156 631176 631178	
994 944 981 982 98 98 933 933 94 94 94 94 94	3F0A 6 3F0A 6 34 1 19 1 95 1 3C06 1 3C06 7 13 206 7 13 207 206 7 13 207 206 7 207 207 207 207 207 207 207 207 207 207	22222222222222222222222222222222222222
6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	3 480808087	
ng 2 continued 3 8 E 6 6 3 8 E 6 8 3 8 E 5 8 3 8 E 7 8 5 8 E 7 8 E	370 370 3770 3770 37712 37712 37712 37712 37712 37712 37712 37712 37712 37712 37712 37712 37712 37712 37712 37712 37712 3770 3770 3770 3770 3770 3770 3770 377	CK015 CK1631 CK1631 CK16315 CK1635555 CK16863 CK5555555 CK56863 CK66871 CK773
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Listir

END

UTILITY

BY BRAD WATSON



CC/ZAP

here are few programming utilities for the advanced programmer—especially utilities written for use with Radio Shack's disk system. For that reason, I decided to write a Zap type of program so the contents of a particular sector can be viewed and then edited easily.

CC/ZAP uses the unique DSKI\$ and DSKO\$ functions, which let you read and write individual sectors directly to and from memory (actually two string variables).

For the sake of simplicity, I displayed the whole track/sector on the screen in ASCII format. From there, the user can either page forward or backward to other track/sectors, or

```
10 CLS:PRINT:PRINT"INSERT DISK I
N DRIVE ZERO"
20 INPUT"HIT <ENTER> TO CONTINUE
":A$
30 CLS:CLEAR 1000
40 PRINT"TRACK SECTOR EDITOR"
50 PRINT"BY BRAD WATSON"
60 PRINT"JULY, 1983"
70 PRINT@256,"TRACK # (0-34)";
80 INPUTT:IFT<0 OR T>35 THEN 70
90 PRINT@288, "SECTOR # (1-18)'
100 INPUTS: IFS<1 OR S>18 THEN90
110 DSKI$ 0,T,S,A$,B$
120 CLS
130 FOR A=1152 TO 1279
140 POKE A, ASC(MID$(A$, A-1151, 1)
150 NEXTA
160 FORA=1280 TO 1407
170 POKE A, ASC(MID$(B$, A-1279,1)
180 NEXTA
190 A$="":B$=""
200 PRINT@0, "TRACK SECTOR EDITOR
210 PRINT@64, "TRACK"; T, "SECTOR";
220 PRINT@96,STRING$(32,"-");
230 PRINT0416,"HIT <M> TO MODIFY
T/S CONTENTS";
240 PRINT0448,"<+> OR <-> TO PAG
E ";
250 PRINT@384,STRING$(32,"-");
260 T$=INKEY$:IFT$=""THEN260
270 IF T$="+" THEN GOSUB 310:GOT
0110 ELSE IFT$="-" THEN GOSUB 34
Ø:GOTO11Ø
```

Read and write individual sectors directly to and from memory with this advanced CoCo utility.

go into the modify mode to edit the contents of that particular track/sector. Table 1 is a summary of the commands available from the keyboard.

Address correspondence to Brad Watson at 14844 Olmsted Drive, Denver, CO 80239.

280 IF T\$="M" THEN GOSUB 370 290 IF T\$=CHR\$(12) THEN30 300 GOTO 200 310 S=S+1:IFS>18 THEN T=T+1:S=1 320 IF T>34 THEN T=34 330 RETURN 340 S=S-1:IFS<1 THEN T=T-1:S=18 350 IF T<0 THEN T=0 360 RETURN 370 X=1152 380 P=PEEK(X) 390 FORA=1TO 25 400 POKEX, 207 410 T\$=INKEY\$:IFT\$<>""THEN450 EL SE NEXTA 420 FOR A=1 TO 25 430 POKEX.P 440 T\$=INKEY\$:IFT\$<>""THEN460 EL SE NEXTA 450 POKE X,P 450 POKE X,P 460 IF T\$=CHR\$(8) THEN X=X-1 ELS E IF T\$=CHR\$(9) THEN X=X+1 470 IF T\$="]" THEN X=X+2 ELSE IF T\$=CHR\$(21) THEN X=X-2 480 IF T\$="^" THEN X=X-32:IF X<1 152 THEN X=X+32 490 IF T\$=CHR\$(10) THEN X=X+32:I 490 IF T\$=CHR\$(10) THEN X=X+ F X>1407 THEN X=X-32 500 IF T\$="E" THEN RETURN 510 IF T\$=" " THEN GOSUB 570 520 IF T\$="W"THEN GOSUB 520 530 IF X<1152 THEN X=1152 ELSE I 530 IF X<1132 INC. F X>1407 THEN X=1407 540 PRINT@416,"<SPACEBAR> TO MOD 550 PRINT@448,"<E> TO EXIT, <W> WRITES TO DISK";

Program Listing. CC/ZAP

In the Paging Mode:

- + —Pages forward to the next track/sector — —Pages backward to the previous track/ sector
- CLEAR—Selects completely new track and sector values
- M-Goes into the Modify mode

In the Modify Mode:

Left Arrow—Moves cursor 1 byte to the left Right Arrow—Moves cursor 1 byte to the right

- Shifted Left Arrow—Moves cursor 2 bytes to the left
- Shifted Right Arrow—Moves cursor 2 bytes to the right
- Up Arrow-Moves cursor 1 byte upward
- Down Arrow—Moves cursor 1 byte downward
- Spacebar—Modifies current byte under cursor
- W—Writes modified track/sector to disk

E-Exits Modify Mode, and returns to Paging Mode

Table 1. Command Summary

System Requirements

16K RAM Disk Basic

```
560 GOTO 380
570 PRINT@448,STRING$(32,32);:PR
INT@448,"MODIFY ("HEX$(P)") TO "
580 LINEINPUTP$:P=VAL("&H"+P$)
590 IF P<0 OR P>255 THEN 570
600 POKE X,P
610 RETURN
620 PRINT@448, "WRITING TO DISK..
.PLEASE WAIT ";
630 FORA=1152 TO 1279
640 A$=A$+CHR$(PEEK(A))
650 NEXTA
660 FORA=1280 TO 1407
670 B$=B$+CHR$(PEEK(A))
680 NEXTA
690 DSKOSØ,T,S,AS,BS
700 PRINT@448,"HIT ANY KEY TO CO
NTINUE EDIT ";
710 A$="":B$=""
720 IFINKEY$=""THEN720
73Ø RETURN
```

Coming Next Month

Next month's issue focuses on science and the part your Color Computer can play in it. In one feature by James Hardy you will see how the CoCo makes itself indispensable in the chemistry lab. Caitlin Dangler presents a surprising look at particle physics, and in "Are the Stars Random—Part I," the author looks at randomness and solutions to statistical problems.

A program called Snark will help young children understand graphing coordinates. May is also the month for Re:FLEX, where you will get a look at the Stylograph word processor for FLEX and OS-9. The Educated Guest tutors on Assemblylanguage programming, and J.J. Barbarello gives a business program called Financial Transactions Tracker.

Our Review section features the Speak-Up voice synthesizer by Classical Computing, a new book, 25 Graphics Programs in Microsoft Basic, a look at the Master Writer word processor, and Scott Norman's review of the Super Stat graph program.

Just for fun, Elmer's Arcade goes to the Pits of Ganymede, and you'll find a Yahtzee program called Tricky Dice.

As usual, this issue of HOT CoCo gives you what's important, what you want to know, and ways to enjoy your Color Computer.



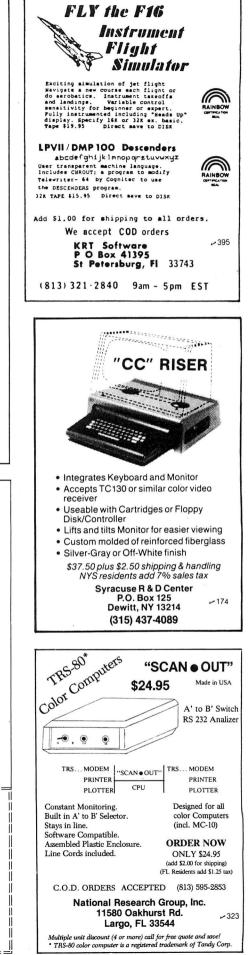
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BY MARK D. GOODWIN

JOURNEY TO THE CENTER OF THE ROM—Part VI

This month's installment of our ROM dissection covers locations A755 to AD46, and it includes routines such as the Color Basic MOTOR command, various cassette functions, graphics, SET and RESET commands, joystick functions, and the command mode.—eds.

A755-A75C Read-Bit-from-the-Cassette Routine

A755-A756	Read a bit
A757-A758	$\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{bit} \ \mathbf{duration}$
A759	Decrement the duration
A75A-A75B	Carry = bit value
A75C	Return

A75D-A77B Cassette-Bit Routine

A75D-A75E A75F-A760 A761-A762 A763-A764 A765-A766 A767-A768 A769-A76A A76B A76C-A76D A76E-A770 A771 A772 A773-A774 A7775-A776 A777P-A778 A779-A77A	Duration = 0 Test the sync value Jump if it's set Read a bit Loop if it's high Read a bit Loop if it's low Return Bump the duration Read the cassette input value Carry = cassette input value Return Read a bit Loop if it's low Read a bit Loop if it's high Pature
A77B	Return

A77C-A7BC Read-Cassette-Leader Routine

A77C-A77D	Disable the interrupts
A77E-A77F	Turn on the motor
A780-A781	Counter = 0
A782-A783	Read a bit
A784-A785	Read a high
A786-A787	Jump if not in sync
A788-A789	Read a low
A78A-A78B	Jump if not in sync
A78C-A78D	Decrement the counter
A78E-A78F	A = counter value
A790-A791	Leader done?
A792-A793	Loop until the leader is completely read
A794-A795	Save the sync value

A796	Return	
A797-A798	Read a low	
A799-A79A	Jump if not in sync	
A79B-A79C	Read a high	
A79D-A79E	Jump if not in sync	
A79F-A7A0	Bump the counter	
A7A1-A7A2	A = counter value	
A7A3-A7A4	Set the flags for the counter value	
A7A5-A7A6	Jump	
A7A7-A7A8	Counter = 0	
A7A9-A7AA	Read a low	
A7AB-A7AC	Jump	
A7AD-A7AE	Counter = 0	
A7AF-A7B0	Read a high	
A7B1-A7B2	B = counter value	
A7B3-A7B4	Sync?	
A7B5-A7B6	Jump if not in sync	
A7B7-A7B8	Check for sync	
A7B9	Return	
A7BA-A7BB	Counter = 0	
A7BC	Return	
A7BD-A7C9 Color Basic MOTOR Command		

A7BD-A7BE	B = current Basic character
A7BF-A7C0	Get the next Basic character
A7C1-A7C2	OFF token?
A7C3-A7C4	Jump if it's an OFF token
A7C5-A7C6	ON token?
A7C7-A7C9	End of the Basic statement?

A7CA-A7D2 Turn-On-the-Cassette-Motor Routine

A7CA-A7CC A7CD-A7CE	A = control register A (PIA2) value Set the motor bit
A7CF-A7C0	Turn on the motor
A7D1-A7D2	X = delay counter

A7D3-A7D7 Delay Routine

A7D3-A7D4	Decrement the delay counter
A7D5-A7D6	Loop until the delay is done
A7D7	Return

A7D8-A7E4 Write-Cassette-Leader Routine

A7D8-A7D9	Disable the interrupts
A7DA-A7DB	Turn on the motor
A7DC-A7DD	X = leader length
A7DE-A7DF	Write a leader byte
A7E0-A7E1	Leader done?

A7E2-A7E3 A7E4	Loop until the leader is completely written Return		
A7E5-A7E8	8 Cassette Routine		
A7E5-A7E6 A7E7-A7E8	Write the leader Write a block		
A7E9-A7F3	3 Turn-Off-the-Cassette-Motor Routine		
A7E9-A7EA A7EB-A7ED A7EE-A7EF A7F0-A7F2 A7F3	Enable the interrupts A = control register A (PIA2) value Clear the motor bit Save the new control register A (PIA2) value Return		
A7F4-A827	A7F4-A827 Write-Cassette-Block Routine		
A7F4-A7F5 A7F6-A7F7 A7F8-A7F9 A7FA-A7FB A7FC-A7FD A7FE-A7FF A800-A801 A802 A803-A804 A803-A804 A805-A806 A807-A808 A809-A80A A809-A80A A809-A80C A80D-A80E A80F-A810 A811-A812 A813-A814 A815-A816	Disable the interrupts B = block length Save the block length A = block length Jump if it's equal to zero X = start of the cassette buffer Figure the checksum Decrement the block length Loop until the checksum is computed Add the block type to the checksum Save the checksum $X = start of the cassette bufferWrite a header byteA = sync$ byte value Write the sync byte A = Block type Write the block type A = block length		
A817-A818 A819	Write the block length Block length $= 0$?		
A81A-A81B A81C-A81D A81E-A81F	Jump if it's equal to zero Get a data byte Write the data byte		
A820–A821 A822–A823 A824–A825 A826–A827	Block done? Loop until the block is completely written A = checksum		
	Write the checksum Write-Cassette-Byte Routine		

A828-A829	A = byte to write
A82A-A82B	Save it
A82C-A82D	B = bit to write
A82E-A82F	A = last value written
A830-A832	Send it to the DAC
A833-A836	Y = start of the cassette sine table
A837-A838	Bit set?
A839-A83A	Jump if the bit is set
A83B-A83C	A = value to write
A83D-A840	End of the sine table?
A841-A842	Jump if it's the end of the sine table
A843-A845	Send the value to the DAC
A846-A847	Loop until all the sine values have been sent
A848-A849	A = value to write
A84A-A84D	End of the sine table?
A84E-A84F	Jump if it's the end of the sine table
A850-A852	Send the value to the DAC
A853-A854	Loop until all the sine values have been sent
A855-A856	Save the last value
A857	Shift the bit test value
A858-A859	Loop until all the bits have been written
A85A-A85B	Get the byte written and return

A85C-A87F Cassette Sine Table

A880-A8B0 Color Basic SET Command

A880-A881 Figure the memory location and the bit mask A882-A883 Save the memory location A884-A886 B = colorGet the memory location A887-A888 A889-A88A Color > 8?A88B-A88C Jump if the color > 8A88D Decrement the color value A88E-A88F Jump if it's equal to zero A890-A891 A = color mask multiplier A892 Figure the color mask A893-A894 Jump A895-A896 Get the video character A897-A898 Jump if it's nongraphics Mask it for the color A899-A89A A89B-A89C Ignore Zero the color mask A89C A89D-A89E Save the color mask A89F-A8A0 Check the syntax A8A1-A8A2 Get the video character A8A3-A8A4 Jump if it's graphics A8A5 Blank the character A8A6-A8A7 Mask the graphics bits A8A8-A8A9 Set the pixel A8AA-A8AB Set the color A8AC-A8AD Make it a graphic character A8AE-A8AF Display the new character A8B0 Return

A8B1-A8C0 Color Basic RESET Command

A8B1-A8B2	Figure the memory location and the bit mask
A8B3-A8B4	Check the syntax
A8B5	Zero A
A8B6-A8B7	B = video character
A8B8-A8B9	Jump if it's nongraphics
A8BA-A8BB	Invert the bit mask
A8BC-A8BD	Reset the pixel
A8BE-A8BF	Display the new character
A8C0	Return

A8C1-A8F4 Graphics Routine

A8C1-A8C3	Check the syntax	
A8C4-A8C6	Call the Extended Color Basic link	
A8C7-A8C9	B = x value	
A8CA-A8CB	X value $> 63?$	
A8CC-A8CD	Jump if the x value > 63	
A8CE-A8CF	Save the x value	
A8D0-A8D2	Check the syntax and $B = Y$ value	
A8D3-A8D4	Y value > 31 ?	
A8D5-A8D6	Jump if the y value > 31	
A8D7-A8D8	Save the y value	
A8D9	Figure the number of video lines	
A8DA-A8DB	A = number of characters per line	
A8DC	Figure the line offset	
A8DD-A8DF	X = start of video memory	
A8E0-A8E1	Adjust it for the line offset	
A8E2-A8E3	B = x value	
A8E4	Figure the column offset	
A8E5	X = video memory location	
A8E6-A8E7	Get the x value and the y value	
A8E8-A8E9	Mask the y value	
A8EA	Adjust the x value	
A8EB	Adjust the y value	
A8EC-A8ED	Mask B for the bit mask	
A8EE	Adjust the bit mask	
A8EF	Bit mask done?	
A8F0-A8F1	Loop until the bit mask is complete	
		Linder and

Listing continued



A8F2-A8F3 Save the bit mask A8F4 Return

A8F5-A90F Color Basic POINT Command

A8F5-A8F6 A8F7-A8F8	Figure the memory location and the bit mask $B = -1$
A8F9-A8FA	A = video character
A8FB-A8FC	Jump if it's nongraphics
A8FD-A8FE	Mask the graphics character
A8FF-A900	Jump if the pixel isn't set
A901-A902	B = video character
A903	Shift the color value
A904	Shift the color value
A905	Shift the color value
A906	Shift the color value
A907-A908	Mask the color value
A909	Bump the color value
A90A-A90C	Save B as the current result
A90D-A90F	Check the syntax and return

A910-A936 Color Basic CLS Command

A910-A912	Call the Extended Color Basic link
A913-A914	Jump if it's the end of the Basic statement
A915-A917	B=color
A918-A919	Color > 8?
A91A-A91B	Jump if the color > 8
A91C	Color = 0?
A91D-A91E	Jump if the color $= 0$
A91F	Decrement the color value
A920-A921	A = Color mask multiplier
A922	Figure the color mask
A923-A924	Set all the graphics bits
A925-A926	Make it a graphics character
A927-A929	Ignore
A928-A929	B = green graphics character
A92A-A92C	X = start of video memory
A92D-A92E	Save it as the new cursor position
A92F-A930	Display a graphics character
A931-A933	End of video memory?
A934-A935	Loop until the end of video memory is reached
A936	Return

A937-A93E CLS and Display Microsoft Message

A937-A938	Clear the screen
A939-A93B	X = Microsoft message pointer
A93C-A93E	Display the message

A93F-A94A Check the Syntax and Evaluate the Expression

A93F-A941	Check the syntax
A942-A944	Evaluate the expression and return with the 8-bit result
	in B
A945	B = 0?
A946-A947	Jump if $B <> 0$
A948-A94A	Display FC error message

A94B-A973 Color Basic SOUND Command

A94B-A94C	B=tone
A94D-A94E	Save the tone
A94F-A950	B = duration
A951-A952	A = duration multiplier
A953	D = adjusted duration
A954-A955	Save the duration
A956-A958	A = control register B (PIA1) value
A959-A95A	Set the 16.7 msec. IRQ bit
A95B-A95D	Save the new control register B (PIA1) value
A95E-A95F	Clear the flag

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A960-A961	Turn on the sound from the DAC
A962-A963	Turn on the sound
A964-A965	Send a high
A966-A967	A = low value
A968-A969	Send a low
A96A-A96B	Send a high
A96C-A96D	A = value to send
A96E-A96F	Send it
A970-A971	X = duration counter
A972-A973	Loop until done

A974–A984 Sound-On/Off Routine

A974	A = sound-off mask
A975-A977	Ignore
A976-A977	A = sound-on mask
A978-A979	Save the mask
A97A-A97C	A = control register B (PIA2) value
A97D-A97E	Clear the sound-enable bit
A97F-A980	Mask the sound-enable bit
A981-A983	Save the new control register B (PIA2) value
A984	Return

A985-A98F Send-Value-to-DAC Routine

A985-A986	A = value to send
A987-A989	Send it to the DAC
A98A-A98B	A = tone counter
A98C	Bump the tone counter
A98D-A98E	Loop until the delay is done
A98F	Return

A990-A9A1 Color Basic AUDIO Command

A990-A991	B = current Basic character
A992-A993	Get the next Basic character
A994-A995	OFF token?
A996-A997	Jump if it's an OFF token
A998-A999	Adjust the character for an ON token
A99A-A99C	Check for an ON token
A99D	Bump B
A99E-A99F	Channel the sound from the cassette
A9A0-A9A1	Turn on the sound

A9A2-A9B2 4-1 MUX Routine

A9A2-A9A4	U = PIA1 pointer
A9A5-A9A6	Set the 4-1 MUX
A9A7-A9A8	A = control register value
A9A9-A9AA	Clear bit 3
A9AB	Reset?
A9AC-A9AD	Jump if reset
A9AE-A9AF	Set bit 3
A9B0-A9B1	Save the new control register value
A9B2	Return

A9B3–A9C5 IRQ Routine

A9B3-A9B5	Interrupt?
A9B6-A9B7	Jump if no interrupt
A9B8-A9BA	Reset the interrupt
A9BB-A9BD	X = sound duration counter
A9BE-A9BF	Jump if it's equal to zero
A9C0-A9C1	Decrement the duration counter
A9C2-A9C4	Save it
A9C5	Return from the interrupt

A9C6-A9DD Color Basic JOYSTK Command

A9C6-A9C8	B=joystick
A9C9-A9CA	Joystick $> 3?$
A9CB-A9CE	FC error if joystick > 3

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A9CF	Joystick = 0?
A9D0-A9D1	Jump if joystick $<> 0$
A9D2-A9D3	Scan the joysticks
A9D4-A9D6	X = start of the joystick storage area
A9D7-A9D8	B=joystick
A9D9-A9DA	B = joystick value
A9DB-A9DD	Save it as the current result

A9DE-AA19 Scan-Joysticks Routine

A9DE-A9DF	Turn off the sound
A9E0-A9E2	X = end of the joystick storage area
A9E3-A9E4	B = number of scans -1
A9E5-A9E6	A = number of comparisons
A9E7-A9E8	Save the counters
A9E9-A9EA	Set the $4 - 1$ MUX
A9EB-A9ED	D = counter and starting joystick value
A9EE-A9EF	Save the counter
A9F0-A9F1	Adjust the joystick value
A9F2-A9F4	Send it to the DAC
A9F5-A9F6	Adjust the joystick value
A9F7-A9F9	A = comparison input value
A9FA-A9FB	Jump if set
A9FC-A9FD	Adjust the joystick value
A9FE-AA00	Ignore
A9FF-AA00	Adjust the joystick value
AA01-AA02	A = counter
AA03	Shift it
AA04-AA05	Done?
AA06-AA07	Loop until done
AA08	Adjust the joystick value

AA09	Adjust the joystick value
AA0A-AA0B	Same as the last value?
AA0C-AA0D	Jump if match
AA0E-AA0F	Decrement the comparisons counter
AA10-AA11	Loop until the comparisons are done
AA12-AA13	Save the new joystick value
AA14-AA15	Get the counters
AA16	All joysticks done?
AA17-AA18	Loop until all the joysticks have been done
AA19	Return

AA1A-AA28 Part of Get-Next-Character Routine

AA1A-AA1B	Character $>$ colon?
AA1C-AA1D	Return if it's $>$ colon
AA1E-AA1F	Space?
AA20-AA21	Jump if it isn't a space
AA22-AA23	Bump to the next character
AA24-AA27	Set Carry for numeric characters
AA28	Return

AA29-AA50 Color Basic Commands Jump Table

AA51-AA65 Color Basic List of Precedence Values and Jump Addresses

AA66-AB66 Color Basic Reserved-Words List AB67-ABAE Color Basic Commands Jump Table ABAF-ABE0 Color Basic Error Messages ABE1-ABE7 Color Basic ERROR Message

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ABE8-ABEC Color Basic IN Message		
ABED-ABF1 Color Basic OK Message		
ABF2-ABF8 Color Basic BREAK Message		
ABF9-AC1D Scan-Stack Routine		
ABF9-ABFA	X = stack pointer plus 4	
ABFB-ABFC	B = number of bytes to bump stack pointer	
ABFD-ABFE	Save the stack memory pointer	
ABFF-AC00	A = stack character	
AC01 AC02	A direct it	

AC01-AC02	Adjust it
AC03-AC04	Jump if it's a SUB token
AC05-AC06	X = stack VARPTR
AC07-AC08	Save it
AC09-AC0A	X = VARPTR to locate
AC0B-AC0C	Jump if it's a NEXT default
AC0D-AC0E	Match?
AC0F-AC10	Jump if the VARPTRs match
AC11-AC12	X = stack memory pointer
AC13	Bump it past the NEXT frame
AC14-AC15	Loop until the proper NEXT frame is found
AC16-AC17	X = stack VARPTR
AC18-AC19	Save it as the current VARPTR
AC1A-AC1B	X = stack memory pointer
AC1C	Set the flags for the stack character
AC1D	Return

AC1E-AC32 Block-Move Routine

AC1E-AC1F Do memory check

AC20-AC21 U = end of destination pointer AC22-AC23 Bump it AC24-AC25 X = end of source pointer AC26-AC27 Bump it AC28-AC29 Get a character AC2A-AC2B Move it AC2C-AC2D Block move done? AC2E-AC2F Loop until the block move is done AC30-AC31 Save the start of the destination pointer AC32 Return

AC33–AC45 Memory-Check Routine

AC33	Zero A
AC34	D = number of bytes to check for
AC35-AC36	Add in the start of the free-memory-area pointer
AC37-AC39	Add in 58 bytes for a little more room
AC3A-AC3B	Display OM error message if overflow
AC3C-AC3E	Save the stack pointer
AC3F-AC41	Overlay the stack?
AC42-AC43	Jump if the stack won't be overlayed
AC44-AC45	B = OM error code

AC46-AC72 Error Routine

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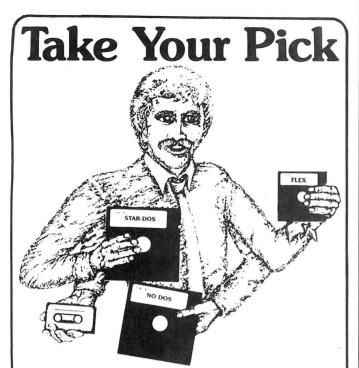
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Listing continued

AC55-AC56	Current device = Video display
AC57-AC59	Do a carriage return
AC5A-AC5C	Display a ?
AC5D-AC5F	X = start of the error messages
AC60	Point to the proper error message
AC61-AC62	Display the first character of the error message
AC63-AC64	Display the second character of the error message
AC65-AC67	X = ERROR message pointer
AC68-AC6A	Display the message
AC6B-AC6C	A = MSB of the current Basic line number
AC6D	Command mode?
AC6E-AC6F	Jump if it's the command mode
AC70-AC72	Display the current Basic line number

AC73-AC9F Command Mode

AC73-AC75	
	Do a carriage return
AC76–AC78	X = OK message pointer
AC79-AC7B	Display the message
AC7C-AC7E	Get the input
AC7F-AC81	U = command mode line number
AC82-AC83	Save it as the current Basic line number
AC84-AC85	Loop if break key was pressed
AC86-AC87	EOF?
AC88-AC8B	Jump if EOF
AC8C-AC8D	Save the start of the input as the new ESP
AC8E-AC8F	Get the next character
AC90-AC91	Loop if the buffer is empty
AC92-AC93	Jump if it's numeric
AC94-AC95	B = DS error code
AC96-AC97	Current device = keyboard?
AC98-AC98	Jump if it isn't the keyboard
AC99-AC9C	Tokenize the input
AC9D-AC9F	Jump to the Basic interpreter

ACA0-ACA4 Output Routine

ACA0–ACA1 A = character to display ACA2–ACA4 Display it

Δ

Δ

ACA5-ACEE Insert Line into Basic Program

ACA5-ACA7	Evaluate the line number
ACA8-ACA9	X = line number
ACAA-ACAC	Save it in the buffer
ACAD-ACAF	Tokenize the input
ACB0-ACB1	Save the length of the tokenized input
ACB2-ACB3	Find the storage location
ACB4-ACB5	Jump if no matching line
ACB6–ACB7	$D = storage \ location$
ACB8-ACB9	D = storage location-next line pointer
ACBA-ACBB	Figure the new simple-variables pointer
ACBC-ACBD	Save the new simple-variables pointer
ACBE-ACBF	U = next line pointer
ACC0-ACC1	Get a character
ACC2-ACC3	Move it
ACC4-ACC5	Program move done?
ACC6-ACC7	Loop until the program has been moved
ACC8-ACCA	Just a line number input?
ACCB-ACCC	Jump if just a line number was input
ACCD-ACCE	D = simple-variables-area pointer
ACCF-ACD0	Save it as the end of the source pointer
ACD1-ACD2	Add in the length of the new line
ACD3-ACD4	Figure the new simple-variables pointer
ACD5-ACD6	Save it as the end of the destination pointer
ACD7-ACD9	Open up a hole for the new line
ACDA-ACDC	U = start of the tokenized line
ACDD-ACDE	Get a character
ACDF-ACE0	Move it
ACE1-ACE2	Line moved?

AD0E-AD0F

AD10-AD11

AD12-AD13

AD14-AD15

AD16

ACE3-ACE4 ACE5-ACE6 ACE7-ACE8 ACE9-ACEA ACEB-ACEC ACED-ACEE	Loop until the line is completely moved X = new simple-variables pointer Save it Reset the Basic pointers Reset the Basic line pointers Jump to the command mode		
ACEF-AD0	0 Reset-the-Basic-Line-Pointers Routine		
ACEF-ACF0 ACF1-ACF2 ACF3-ACF4 ACF5-ACF6 ACF7-ACF8 ACF9-ACFA ACFB-ACFC ACFD-ACFE ACFF-AD00	X = start of the Basic program pointer End of the Basic program? Jump if it's the end of the Basic program U = current memory pointer Get the next character Loop until the end of the Basic line Save the next-line pointer Update the memory pointer Loop until done		
AD01-AD16	AD01-AD16 Locate-the-Basic-Line Routine		
AD01-AD02 AD03-AD04 AD05-AD06 AD07-AD08 AD09-AD0B AD0C-AD0D	D = line number to locate X = start of the Basic program pointer U = next line pointer Jump if it's the end of the Basic program Line numbers match? Jump if match		
ADOC ADOD	sump n materi		

Update the memory pointer

Save the memory pointer

Set Carry to signal line not found

Loop until done

Return

AD17-AD46 Color Basic NEW Command

AD17-AD18	Jump if it isn't the end of the Basic statement
AD19-AD1A	X = start of the Basic program pointer
AD1B-AD1C	Zero the MSB of the next-line pointer
AD1D-AD1E	Zero the LSB of the next-line pointer
AD1F-AD20	Save the memory pointer as the new simple-variables pointer
AD21-AD22	X = start of the Basic program pointer
AD23-AD25	Set the new ESP
AD26-AD27	X = start of the reserved-memory pointer
AD28-AD29	Save it as the next available location in string-space pointer
AD2A-AD2C	Reset the READ pointer
AD2D-AD2E	X = start of the simple-variables pointer
AD2F-AD30	Save it as the start of the array-variables pointer
AD31-AD32	Save it as the start of the free-memory pointer
AD33-AD35	X = start of the temporary string area
AD36-AD37	Save it as the next available location in the temporary
	string-area pointer
AD38-AD39	X = return address
AD3A-AD3C	Reset the stack pointer
AD3D-AD3E	Leave a hole on the stack
AD3F-AD40	Zero the BREAK ESP
AD41-AD42	Zero the BREAK ESP
AD43-AD44	Flag no FOR
AD45-AD46	Jump to the return address

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UTILITY

BY FRANCIS S. KALINOWSKI

REVERSE THOSE CHARACTERS

Neither Radio Shack's CoCo manuals nor their *Quick Reference Guide* tells how to print reversed (green on black) numbers and symbols on the display screen. While the Shift/0 mode provides for keyed-in reversed letters, it limits numbers, punctuation marks, and symbols to black on green.

You can also display all reversed letters and six reversed symbols by using

'''Ø 'PRINT AND POKE VALUES FOR NORMAL AND REVERSED CHARACTERS. 10 CLS:PRINT"<--PRINT CHR\$(32) -CHR\$(63)--->":P=32:C=32:GOSUB10 20 PRINT@96, "<PRINT/POKE CHR\$(64 20 PRINTe96, "CPRINT/PORE CHR\$(04) - CHR\$(95)>":GOSUB100 30 PRINTe192,"<--PRINT CHR\$(96) - CHR\$(127)-->":GOSUB100 40 PRINTe288,"<--POKE 1344,0 - P OKE 1375,31-->":P=1344:C=0:GOSUB 110 50 PRINT@384,"<-POKE 1440,32 - P OKE 1471,63-->":P=1440:GOSUB110 60 PRINT0448,"<-SEE READ/DATA LI NES 70 & 80-->"; 70 FORP=1504T01535:READD:POKEP,D :NEXT 80 DATA8,9,20,32,60,19,16,1,3,5, 2,1,18,62,32,20,15,32,18,5,22,5, 18,19,5,32,3,15,12,15,18,46 85 'Delete line 90 when using non-Extended Color BASIC 90 EXEC44539:SCREEN0,1:EXEC44539 :SCREENØ,Ø:GOTO9Ø 95 GOTO95 100 FORC=C TOC+31:PRINT@P,CHR\$(C):P=P+1:NEXT:P=P+64:RETURN 110 FORC=C TOC+31:POKEP,C:P=P+1: NEXT: RETURN Program Listing. Normal and Reversed

100 HOT CoCo April 1984

Characters

Try this brief utility for your CoCo to print reversed letters, numbers, punctuation, and symbols.

CHR\$(96) through CHR\$(127) in a program's PRINT lines. You can display all letters, numbers, punctuations, and symbols by POKEing their assigned reverse-format ASCII codes into text screen memory locations. Text screen memory starts at location 1024 (upper left corner of display screen) and ends at 1535 (lower right corner).

The Program Listing displays all normal and reversed characters and their assigned PRINT and POKE ASCII values. The display's third double line, for example, shows the ASCII value range (96–127) for printing 26 reversed letters and six symbols, using CHR\$(x) functions. The ASCII 96–127 range does not include a reversed space. You can get a solid black space with CHR\$(128) or a reversed (greenish black) space with POKExxxx,32.

The display's fourth and fifth double lines show all the reversed characters that can be POKEd by using ASCII values 0–63. Line 70 displays the screen's bottom line instruction by sequentially reading ASCII values from DATA line 90 and POKEing them into text display memory.

CLS0 quickly provides a solid black screen background for reversed character text. But, the display could look patchy at high color levels. The characters' greenish-black background causes the patchy effect. You can eliminate the effect by using FORP = 1024TO1535: POKEP,32:NEXT to fill the screen with reversed spaces before printing or POKEing the text.

Extended Color Basic's SCREEN0,1 statement changes normal text characters to black on orange and reversed characters to orange on reddish black. However, the change lasts only until the microprocessor returns to Basic. You can temporarily block the return by diverting control to a delaying statement such as FOR-TO-NEXT, INPUT, INKEY\$, EXEC44539, DRAW, or PLAY.■

Address correspondence to Francis S. Kalinowski, 16 N. Alder Drive, Orlando, FL 32807.





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I/O QUICK REFERENCE

he 6809E is a powerful little chip and its capabilities are only bound by the imagination of programmers. The programmer must be able to communicate instructions to the processor and, in turn, the processor must have ways of transmitting data to the pro-

grammer. Keyboards, joysticks, modems, and printers all have information the processor might use, and each peripheral needs certain signals and information from the processor in order to operate-input/output.

The following is a quick-reference

guide to communicating with your CoCo through various channels. Input/output is the key to carrying out fruitful conversations with the CoCo.

Write to Marty Goodman at 1633 Bayo Vista Ave., San Pablo, CA 94806.

Disk Misc. Control Port (FF40)

Drive Select 0-3: When set to 1, that drive will be selected for use and its red LED will go on.

Motor On: When set to 1, the disk motors on all drives go on (wait 1.5 seconds before read/write).

Start Precompensation: Set to 1 when writing to tracks greater than 21. This improves reliability.

Double-Density Enable: Set for double density.

Wait Enable: Set to allow 1793 to stop the CPU when it doesn't have a data byte available.

1793 Commands Used in the CoCo:

- 03 Restore head of selected drive to track 0.
- 13 Position head of selected drive to track given in data register.
- Read sector given in sector register. 80
- A0 Write sector given in sector register.
- FO Write (format) track, used in DSKINI function.
- Terminate current function immediately. D0

To use these commands, store the byte in FF48.

Video Control Modes

S	ize	Number	FF22 Bit	s			SA	M Bi	ts
х	Y	Colors	7-A/G	6-GM2	5-GM1	4-GM0	V2	V 1	V0
256	× 192	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
128	× 192	4	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
128	× 192	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
128:	×96	4	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
128	×96	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
128	×64	4	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
128	×64	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
64×	64	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
ALI	PHA	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
64×	32	8*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
64×	48	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
64×	64	8*	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
64×	96	8*	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
64×	192	8*	0	0	0	0	1	1	0

Notes: FF22 bit 3 (CSS) selects between two color sets for the twoand four-color and ALPHA modes. ALPHA is available in eight-color graphics modes. *The color can be set only for a group of pixels.

PIA 1 (A) Data Register

	- (, g
	Bit 0: Keyboard row 1 and right joystick button
	Bit 1: Keyboard row 2 and left joystick button
	Bit 2: Keyboard row 3
FF00	Bit 3: Keyboard row 4
	Bit 4: Keyboard row 5
	Bit 5: Keyboard row 6
	Bit 6: Keyboard row 7

- Bit 6: Keyboard row 7 Bit 7: Joystick comparator input
- PIA 1 (A) Control Register

	Bit 0: 63.5 μ s. IRQ enable (1 = enabled)			
	Bit 1: 63.5 μ s. IRQ polarity (1 = rising edge)			
	Bit 2: FF00 data/direction select (1 = data)			
FF01	Bit 3: Analog mux select LSB			
	Bit 4: Always 1			
	Bit 5: Always 1			
	Bit 6: Not used			
	Bit 7: 63.5 μ s. IRQ flag (1 = transition occurred)			
PIA 1 (B) Data Register				

P

	Bit 0: Keyboard column 1
	Bit 1: Keyboard column 2
	Bit 2: Keyboard column 3
FF02	Bit 3: Keyboard column 4
•	Bit 4: Keyboard column 5
- 1	Bit 5: Keyboard column 6
	Bit 6: Keyboard column 7
	Bit 7: Keyboard column 8
PIA	1 (B) Control Register

	Bit 0: 16.7 ms. IRQ enable $(1 = enabled)$				
	Bit 1: 16.7 ms. IRQ polarity (1 = rising edge)				
1	Bit 2: FF02 data/direction select $(1 = data)$				
FF03	Bit 3: Analog mux select MSB				
	Bit 4: Always 1				
	Bit 5: Always 1				
	Bit 6: Not used				
1	D47.1(7				

Bit 7: 16.7 ms. IRQ flag (1 = transition occurred)

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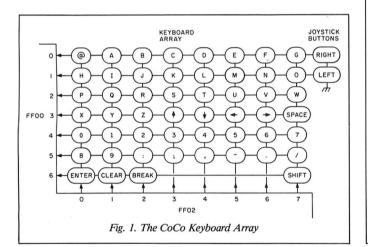
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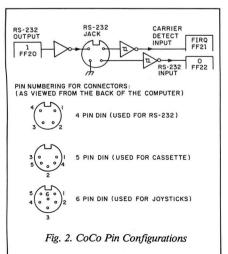
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- Its combination of machine language and Basic is fast and it minimizes memory use.



PIA 2 (A) Data Register

- Bit 0: Cassette data input (1 = input < -1.5V)Bit 1: RS-232 data output (1 = output at -10V) Bit 2: LSB Bit 3: LSB **FF20** Bit 4: LSB 6-bit D/A (digital to analog) Bit 5: LSB Bit 6: LSB Bit 7: MSB PIA 2 (A) Control Register Bit 0: CD input FIRQ enable (1 = enabled)Bit 1: CD input FIRQ polarity (1 = rising edge) Bit 2: FF20 data/direction select (1 = data)Bit 3: Cassette motor control (1 = on)FF21 Bit 4: Always 1 Bit 5: Always 1 Bit 6: Not used Bit 7: CD input FIRQ flag (1 = transition) PIA 2 (B) Data Register Bit 0: RS-232 data input (1 = input < +1V)
- Bit 1: Single-bit sound output (normally off) Bit 2: RAM size input (0 = 4K, 1 = 16K, TTSL = 32K)FF22 Bit 3: VDG color-set selection Bit 4: VDG GM0 and INT/EXT Bit 5: VDG GM1 Bit 6: VDG GM2 Bit 7: VDG ALHA/GRAPH



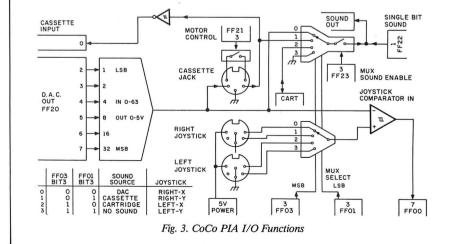


PIA 2 (B) Control Register

- Bit 0: CART FIRQ Enable (1 = enabled) Bit 1: CART FIRQ polarity (1 = rising edge) Bit 2: FF20 data/direction select (1 = data) Bit 3: 6-bit sound enable (1 = enabled)FF23 Bit 4: Always 1 Bit 5: Always 1 Bit 6: Not used Bit 7: CART FIRQ flag (1 = transition occurred) Drive-Select/Misc. Control Port Bit 0: Drive select 0 (1 = drive 0 active)Bit 1: Drive select 1 (1 = drive 1 active) Bit 2: Drive select 2 (1 = drive 2 active)
- FF40 Bit 3: Motor on (1 = all drive motors on)
 - Bit 4: Write precompensation (1 = active)
 - Bit 5: Double density (1 = double density)
 - Bit 6: Drive select 3 (1 = drive 3 active)
 - Bit 7: Wait synchronization enable (1 = enabled)
- FF48 1793 status/command register
- FF49 1793 track register
- FF4A 1793 sector register
- FF4B 1793 data register

SAM Control Registers

OT ALL TAL	Control Registers		
Clear	Set		
(0)	(1)		
FFDE	FFDF	(TY)	Map type ($0 = 32K$ RAM, $1 = 64K$ RAM)
FFDC	FFDD	(M0)	Memory type
FFDA	FFDB	(M1)	00 = 4K, 01 = 16K, 10 = 64K
FFD8	FFD9	(R1)	Clock rate
FFD6	FFD7	(R0)	00 = .9MHz, $01 = address$ dependent
FFD4	FFD5	(P1)	Memory page ($0 = paged$, $1 = page 1$)
FFD2	FFD3	(F6)	Display address offset
FFD0	FFD1	(F5)	in 512-byte (\$200) steps
FFCE	FFCF	(F4)	
FFCC	FFCD	(F3)	
FFCA	FFCB	(F2)	
FFC8	FFC9	(F1)	
FFC6	FFC7	(F0)	
FFC4	FFC5	(V2)	Video mode
FFC2	FFC3	(V1)	(see video-display data)
FFC0	FFC1	(V0)	



106 HOT CoCo April 1984



elp yourself to Machine-Language Subroutines for the Color Computer. It's a library of useful ready-to-use machine-language routines. Each subroutine is on the cassette that is included in the package. Many of the routines can be used in BASIC as well as machine-language programs. You'll find ROM subroutines, which are located in the interpreter ROMs of the Color Computer, and RAM subroutines, a collection of routines written by David McLeod.

What's inside

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Machine-Language Subroutines for the Color Computer David D. McLeod ISBN 0-88006-070-0 BK7404 8¹/₂×11 \$29.97 cassette included



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WHEN THE JOY GOES FROM YOUR JOYSTICK

Trouble with your joysticks? You don't have to be a hardware expert to find and fix the problem.

Fortunately for computer owners who use joysticks, repair is easy and inexpensive. Here are some instructions on troubleshooting joystick problems and how to replace a wornout joystick potentiometer assembly. First, it is important to know how a joystick works.

How a Joystick Works

A Color Computer joystick is a pair of voltage dividers (see Fig. 1). Point A is equal to (5*R)/100,000, the value of R being directly proportional to the rotation of the wiper arm. The wiper arm is mechanically linked to the joystick arm, and this linkage converts the linear motion on the arm to rotational motion required by the potentiometer. A second potentiometer is mounted at right angles and also mechanically linked to the same arm. One potentiometer responds to up/down motion. The other responds to right/ left motion. Each sends a voltage to the Color Computer.

Once inside the Color Computer, the voltage from each potentiometer is sampled via an analog multiplexer. The sampled voltage is converted to a 6-bit digital word by a digital-to-analog converter. You use a software technique called successive approximation to determine whether a bit is a one or a zero. The 6-bit word is sent to a peripheral interface adapter (PIA) for eventual use by the computer. The JOYSTK(0), JOYSTK(1), JOYSTK(2), and JOYSTK(3) commands call up the digital word. The JOYSTK(0) command tells the PIA to start joystick voltage sampling. This is why this command must always appear first, even if

the value of JOYSTK(0) isn't needed.

Six bits of information can only resolve the input voltage into bins that are 5/64 volts wide. This corresponds to about 1.7-percent accuracy. This is also why the values returned by the JOYSTK commands are in the range of zero to 63. The middle position of the joystick arm corresponds to the wiper being half on the resistor. This is why a centered joystick returns coordinates of 31 and 31 from the two JOYSTK calls.

The push-button control simply grounds either the PA0 or PA1 address lines of the PIA. This changes the value of the word in location 65280. Unfortunately, the same address lines are used to decode @ABCDEFG and HI JKLMNO keyboard values as well. This is why pressing a joystick button results in either of the above strings of characters being printed when a program isn't running. When a program is running and a push-button is depressed any INKEY\$ loop could pick up one of the above characters and proceed erroneously.

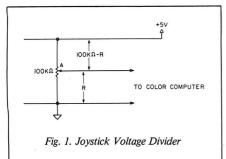
Joystick Inspection

You don't want to replace a good joystick. Other things can go wrong too. Burned out joystick interface ICs in the computer can make a joystick appear bad. The first step is to swap joysticks. If the second joystick works, then the problem is in the first joystick somewhere. If both joysticks don't work, the problem is probably in the channel (e.g., the right channel), meaning the multiplexer U9 is probably bad. If both channels are dead, probably both U9s are bad.

If the problem has been narrowed down to one joystick, there are only a few possibilities. The first is a broken wire. Depending upon the wire that's broken, the whole joystick might appear dead, or one motion might be dead. If the problem is of an intermittent nature or if a small motion produces large changes, then it is probably a bad potentiometer. In either case you need to open up the joystick.

To open, remove the two large screws on the bottom. You should see internals as in Fig. 2. Look for broken wires. Plug the joystick in and wiggle the cable. If the problem gets worse or better, then you have a broken wire somewhere. If the wiggling indicates a broken wire near the joystick head, turn off the computer and cut 6 inches off the head end. Strip back 4 inches of cable insulation. Note that the wires are color coded. In my joysticks the colors are as shown in Fig. 2. Strip each wire and replace each one at a time. Now turn on the CoCo and try it again. If the problem goes away, you're done.

Now, assume there is a problem at the plug end of the joystick. You'll have to disassemble the connector to look inside for a broken wire. You can also perform a continuity test to rule



out a broken wire. This is a good first step.

If you don't have an ohmmeter, you can construct a continuity tester from a 9-volt battery, a resistor and lightemitting diode (LED) (see Fig. 3). Test the continuity tester first by shorting the probe leads together. If the LED lights, it's working. If not, reverse the battery leads.

> "If none of these steps provide a cure, then the joystick head is bad."

To do a continuity test, first center the joystick arm, then touch one lead to R1, lug 1. Touch the other lead to pin 3 of the connector. See Fig. 2 for these places. If the LED lights (or the ohmmeter reads zero resistance), then there is no break in one of the cable wires. Repeat this continuity test for all five pins. If one or more pins fail this test, you'll have to open up the plug.

To open the plug, insert a small screwdriver under the tab and pry up. Slide the plastic sheath up the cable (see Fig. 4). A metal band might fall into your hand. Look at the pin that

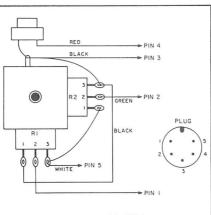
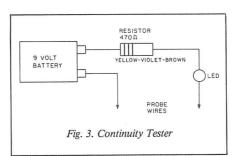


Fig. 2. Joystick Wiring



failed the test. The wire might be broken. If it is not broken, then the problem is somewhere between the connector and joystick head. The chances of this are very remote, unless you have slammed the cable in a door or your dog chewed it. Solder any broken wires and reassemble. Do the continuity test again. If everything is okay, plug in the joystick and test it.

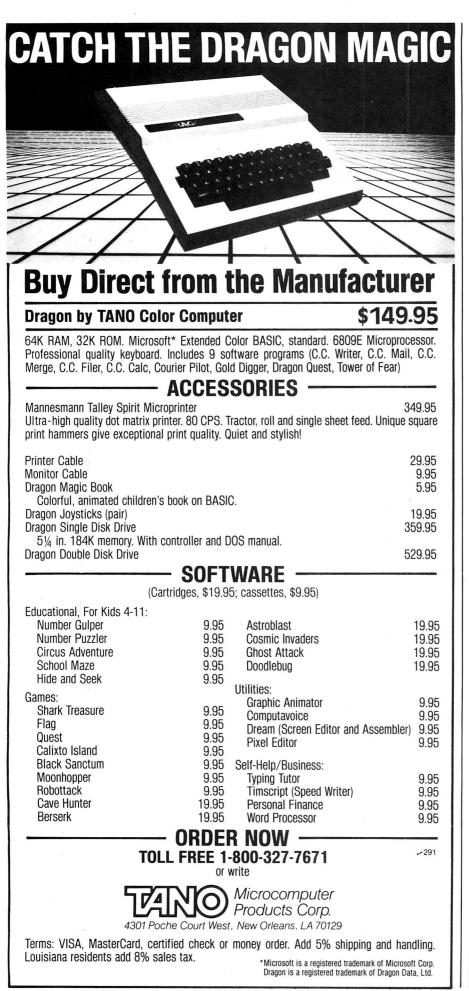
Joystick Mechanism Repair

If none of these steps provide a cure, then the joystick head is bad. Look at it for obvious mechanical problems. To replace it purchase a 100k-ohm joystick mechanism from Radio Shack (#271–1705) for \$5. Be sure to get the 100k-ohm mechanism, since Radio Shack sells a 40k-ohm look-alike.

Remove the joystick top, unscrew the remaining two screws, and lift out the joystick assembly. If the wire colors are different from Fig. 2, record the color coding before proceeding. Replace the wires one at a time and solder in the jumper wires between various potentiometer lugs, the ground lug, and push-button. Plug in the joystick and test it. Recheck the wiring if it doesn't work. Chances are good you've fixed the problem.

PIA and Multiplexer Replacement

PIA U8 (6821) is the joystick interface as well as the keyboard interface. Chances are that you'll be having keyboard entry problems in addition to joystick problems if it's bad. To test U8,



"Multiplexer replacement is indicated if both joysticks are dead or certain channels don't work. ... A replacement might be hard to find, but it can be bought directly from Radio Shack National Parts in Texas."

remove it and swap it with U4. U4 is also a 6821. Be careful to reinsert the ICs in the proper direction. There is a notch indicated on the printed circuit board.

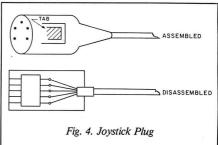
Make sure the end of the IC with a notch is in the same direction when reinserting. Turn on the computer and see if the joystick problem is gone. If U8 was bad you probably have some other problem because of the insertion of the bad 6821 into U4. The key is that the nature of the problem changed. Purchase a replacement for about \$4 at mail-order stores.

Multiplexer replacement is indicated if both joysticks are dead or certain channels don't work (e.g., the up/down motion on the right joystick channel). The multiplexer is U9 and is an MC14529. Remove it and insert a replacement. A replacement might be hard to find, but it can be bought directly from Radio Shack National Parts in Texas.

Another part that could be bad is U14. This is the operational amplifier that interfaces the multiplexer to the PIA. It is a LM339 and costs less than a dollar.

None of the above operations are difficult, and they make it easy and satisfying to fix your own computer.

Address correspondence to Brian H. Alsop, 113 Boone Road, Trafford, PA 15085.





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DRIVES



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- · Executes in less time than basic

The MICRO WORKS COLOR FORTH is a Rompack containing everything you need to run Forth on your Color Computer. COLOR FORTH consists of the standard Forth Interest Group (FIG) implementation of the language plus most of FORTH-79. It has a super screen editor with split screen display. Mass storage is on cassette. COLOR FORTH also contains a decompiler and other aids for learning the inner workings of this fascinating language. It will run on 4K, 16K, and 32K computers. And COLOR FORTH contains 10K of ROM, leaving **your** RAM for **your** programs! There are simple words to effectively use the Hi-Res Color Computer graphics, joysticks, and sound.

Includes a 112-page manual with a glossary of the system-specific words, a full standard FIG glossary and complete source listing.

MICRO WORKS COLOR FORTH ... THE BEST! From the leader in FORTH, Talbot Microsystems. \$109.95

MACHINE LANGUAGE

MONITOR TAPE: A cassette tape which allows you to directly access memory, I/O and registers with a formatted hex display. Great for machine language programming, debugging and learning. It can also send/receive RS232 at up to 9600 baud, including host system download/upload. 19 commands in all. Relocatable and reentrant. CBUG TAPE: \$29.95

MONITOR ROM: The same program as above, supplied in 2716 EPROM. This allows you to use the entire RAM space. And you don't need to reload the monitor each time you use it. The EPROM plugs into the Extended Basic ROM Socket or the Romless Pack I. CBUG ROM: \$39.95

SOURCE GENERATOR: This package is a disassembler which runs on the Color Computer and generates your own source listing of the BASIC interpreter ROM. Also included is a documentation package which gives useful ROM entry points, complete memory map, I/O hardware details and more. A 16K system is required for the use of this cassette. 80C Disassembler: \$49.95

CSPOOL Color Computer Print Spooler

Stop Waiting Around for the Printer! **CSPOOL** allows you to use your printer and computer concurrently, takes only 26 bytes of Color Basic's memory, and gives you 32K of print buffer. It's like having two computers in one! By intercepting characters sent to the printer and storing them in the upper 32K of RAM, **CSPOOL** allows you to run other programs while your printer is doing its job. **CSPOOL** is FREE with the purchase of a 64K RAM UPGRADE KIT from The Micro Works, or it may be purchased separately on cassette or diskette for **\$19.95**. Requires 64K; not for FLEX or OS9.

64K MEMORY UPGRADE KIT: For Rev. levels E, ET, NC, TDP-100s, and Color Computer II. Eight prime 64K RAM chips, instructions, and CSP00L: \$64.95.

HARDWARE

PARALLEL PRINTER INTERFACE—Serial to parallel converter allows use of all standard parallel printers. PI80C plugs into the serial output port, leaving your Rompack slot free. You supply the printer cable. PI80C: **\$59.95**

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TRS-80 COLOR COMPUTER GRAPHICS, by Don Inman, \$14.95

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CAVE HUNTER—Experience vivid colors, bizarre sounds and eerie creatures as you wind your way through a cave maze in search of gold treasures. This exciting Hi-Res game by Mark Data Products requires 16K for cassette version. **\$24.95**



HARDWARE

BY JEREMY A. DONIMIRSKI



f the multiple-outlet strip in Photo 1 looks a bit different from the one you saw at the Radio Shack store, that's because this one was retrofitted with an EMI (electromagnetic interference) filter *and* provides transient protection. The whole operation costs less than \$10 worth of parts and an evening's work. Even with all new parts at list prices, the cost shouldn't exceed \$15.

Why bother to "roll your own" when you can buy one ready made? The cost! While Radio Shack's prices for the standard and protected outlet strips are some of the best around, the protected model costs double the standard unit.

What is the purpose of protection? It is twofold: It prevents electrical interference from entering the computer from the power line (or entering the power line from the computer, for that matter), and it absorbs high-voltage transients. Build this low-cost protected outlet strip that includes an EMI filter and transient protection.

The additional protection to your computer's power source is much like insurance. You may never need the protection, but you'll wish you had spent the money if a power-line transient destroys your computer.

Figure 1a shows the schematic diagram of a typical EMI filter. The capacitors provide an electrical short to high frequency, while the coils impede its path towards your computer. Since transients contain substantial highfrequency energy, this circuitry reduces much of the transient.

Figure 1b is a drawing of the same

filter, but with metal oxide varistor (MOV) protection. A MOV absorbs and dissipates any high-voltage energy that may have slipped through the EMI filter. The values of all these components are selected to have maximum effect on noise and transients, but minimum effect on 60 Hz ac. They are quiet and inconspicuous, but are always ready to do their job.

Notice that there is a total of three varistors shown in Fig. 1b. MOV 1 is the primary protection device. It absorbs transients that are superimposed on the power line in common mode. This means that the transient propagates through your computer the usual way; the voltage difference is such that it causes current flow from one side of the line to the other.

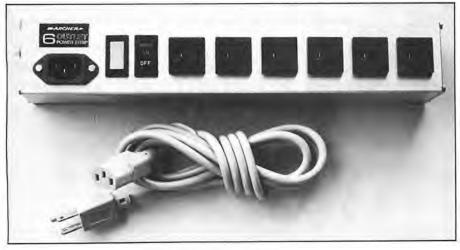
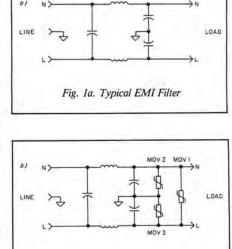


Photo 1. Multiple Outlet Strip Modified to Include Transient Protection



HOT CoCo April 1984 113

Send Your Child on the Rainbow Quest.

Fiction, Fantasy, and Computer Adventure for the Color Computer

ainbow Quest will take your child on a space adventure of the future. The planet Rainbow is a faraway land of ancient and mysterious cities, mazes, and puzzling events for voung readers to discover. Rainbow Quest by Richard Ramella is a book-and-cassette adventure for the Radio Shack Color Computer. Children read and play along as Molly and Sam meet pirates, robots, and strange creatures as they make their way across the planet Rainbow. To reach their goal, they must survive on their own and face the challenges they meet along the way. Readers will help Molly and Sam find their way through dark and confusing mazes, solve word and number puzzles, and conquer invaders in arcade-style

Each obstacle they meet is a program, on the Rainbow Quest cassette, ready to load and run.

Rainbow Quest has 25 programs in all. Book and cassette are sold together in a protective storage binder with complete instructions. Each Rainbow Quest package for the Color Computer is \$24.97.

> To order Rainbow Quest, call tollfree for credit card orders, 1-800-258-5473. (In New Hampshire, call 924-9471.) Or mail your order with payment or complete credit card information to: Wayne Green Inc., Attn. Book Sales, Peterborough, NH 03458.

Rainbow Quest by Richard Ramella Illustrated by Coni Porter ISBN 0-88006-064-6 BK7391 7 by 9 book, cassette of 25 programs softcover, spiral-bound, 128 pp.

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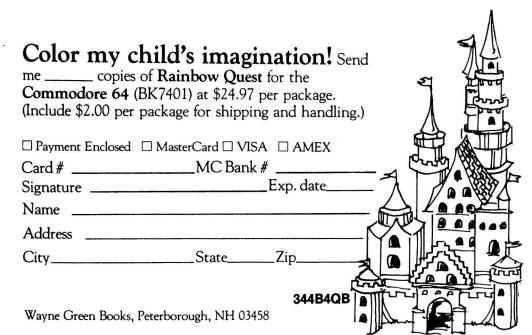
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Requires 16K Extended Color BASIC

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The usual sources for this type of transient are compressors, contractors, and other large inductive loads that share your line. MOV 1 is usually sufficient protection.

MOVs 2 and 3 are optional devices that absorb transient energy in normal mode, meaning high voltage that has the same polarity on both sides of a power line. No current flows from one side of the line to the other. Rather, the current flows from power line to ground.

Lightning provides the usual source for this type of transient when it strikes both sides of a power line at once.

Notice that MOVs 2 and 3 are configured to divert the high-voltage tran-

"If lightning is a problem in your area, and you have a good electrical ground available, you may want to add all three MOV devices."

sients to ground. Therefore, you need a good ground for them to function properly.

Unfortunately, a good ground may not be available to you if you live in a house constructed prior to 1960. Lack of the third prong in the wall outlet is an indication of this. Sometimes the outlet's cover-plate holding screw is grounded, but you should check carefully before assuming that it is.

If lightning is a problem in your area, and you have a good electrical ground available, you may want to add all three MOV devices. They are available from Radio Shack as part #276–570.

The MOVs have a limited capacity for energy absorption. They can dissipate only so much power. If your house should happen to sustain a direct hit from a lightning bolt, do not expect these devices to survive the strike.

Photo 2 shows three EMI filters. The one on the left is similar to the model offered by Radio Shack (part #273–100). This is the one to use if your multipleoutlet box is short and square shaped. Such a box is often available through hardware stores.

Use the filter in the middle for the Radio Shack multiple-outlet strip. Un-

fortunately, it is not available from Radio Shack. It is, however, becoming a popular item and is often available from surplus dealers and commercial electronic supply houses. See the list of suitable filters and surplus supply dealers at the end of this article.

Keep in mind that the filter you buy should have at least a 6-amp rating. You'll also need a business-machine power cord with rectangular contacts, such as a Belden 17250 or 17255.

The construction of this project is not as difficult as it may seem. In fact, things went so quickly that it surprised even me.

The following is a list of tools you will need for the project:

- Electric drill and bits
- Nibbling tool (Radio Shack #64–823 or equal)
- Locking pliers
- Soldering iron and solder
- File to remove burrs
- Wire-cutters and strippers

• Ruler and pencil

If you have to buy these tools, you'll nullify the cost advantage of doing the job yourself.

The Modifications

To begin, start warming the soldering iron. Put it aside in a safe place. Next, remove the tamper-resistant screws from the end plate nearest the power cord. Use the locking pliers as shown in Photo 3.

Pull the plate away the best you can, despite the green wire attached to it. Slide the bottom cover off and put it aside for now.

Use the wire cutters to cut the three power-cord wires right at the black bushing. Use the locking pliers to remove the bushing and power cord. The three wires should be as long as possible, since they will connect to the EMI filter.

You now have an empty cavity to install the EMI filter. It should fit with

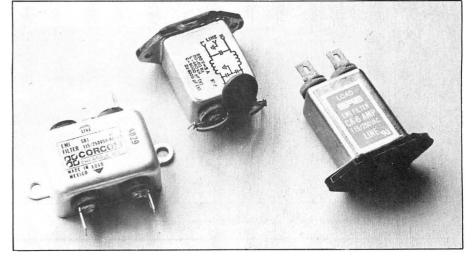


Photo 2. Various EMI Filters

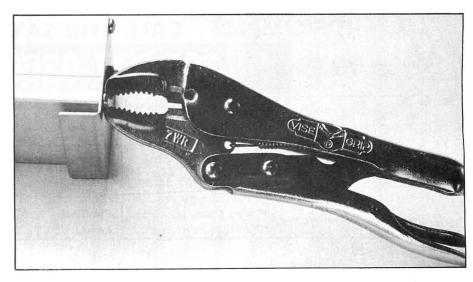


Photo 3. Removing Tamper-Resistant Screws with Locking Pliers

room all around it, as shown in Photo 4. Use your ruler and pencil to mark the outlet strip for a well-centered hole. If you make the hole just a tiny bit larger than the filter, there should be no problem with the fit.

Drill, nibble, and file the aluminum until it permits the filter to slip into place. Using the filter as a template, drill two mounting holes. Fasten it with two 4-40 screws and nuts. You are almost done.

The soldering iron should be warm by now. You will need to attach the MOVs at this time. Don't forget to place some insulating tubing on the exposed leads. The MOV is not sensitive to polarity. Either lead can be connected to neutral/ground.

Fasten the three leads to the appropriate filter tabs, keeping the colors

correct. Green is ground, black is line hot, and white is line neutral. Solder them well, since these solder joints might sometimes carry substantial electrical current.

There are two optional safety-related tasks remaining at this point. First, insulate the solder connections so they cannot short to the lid. Tape is good for this but looks messy. If you prefer, glue some insulating material (fiberglass board or cardboard) to the lid in the area of the solder connections.

Second, put some heavy tape over the bushing hole. Metal tape is nice if available, but heat duct or adhesive tape will work.

All that remains is to check your connections, reinstall the lid, and reattach the end plate. You can reuse the tamper-resistant screws if you like, driving

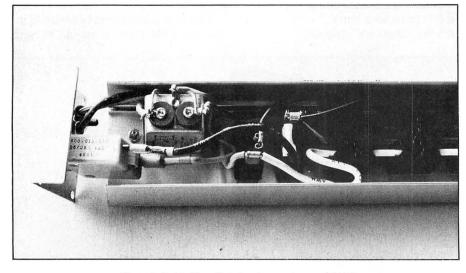


Photo 4. Inside View Showing Connections and MOV

them with the locking pliers. The screw size is 6-32, should you prefer to purchase new ones.

Once you've reassembled the outlet strip, plug in the cord, test the unit, and verify proper operation. Your protected outlet strip is ready for service.

Locating the Parts

You can purchase a CDE brand unit (#A7414) from:

Poly Paks 16-18 Del Carmine St. Wakefield, MA 01880

It sells for under \$6 and is displayed on page 5 of catalog 251.

Poly Paks also displays a line cord on page 14 of the same catalog, but does not describe it sufficiently. It is part #07297. If this cord mates with the filter, then you can purchase both for under \$10.

I encourage you to investigate the electronics stores in your community. EMI filters are showing up in surplus stores and as regular stock at many electronics distributors. You should be able to find what you want and get some good ideas of other items that are available.

Regardless of where you acquire the necessary parts, you will enjoy the feeling of security your protected power source gives you.

Write to Jeremy A. Donimirski, P.O. Box 66369, Seattle, WA 98166.



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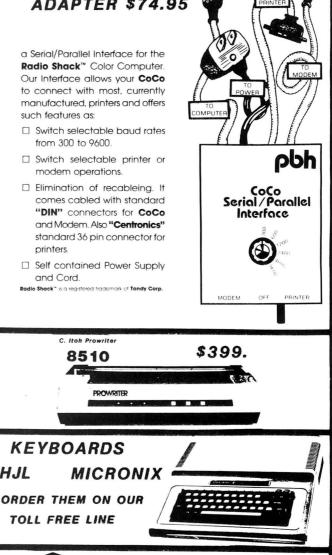
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Instant CoCo

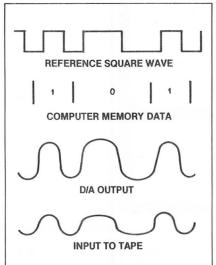
by Amee Eisenberg

ROM VERSION CONFUSION

When Radio Shack created the first CoCo ROM (version 1.0), users noticed that the CoCo had some trouble with PCLEAR and PMODE commands. Since then, the ROM has gone through revisions that took care of the PCLEAR and PMODE problems, but left us with some different memory locations for keyboard input. What this means to Instant CoCo users is that some programs that work beautifully on the author's computer hang up on yours.

Use the command EXEC 41175 to discover which ROM version is in your computer. The computer responds with the message "Color Basic X.X (c) 198X Tandy," where X.X is either 1.0, 1.1, or 1.2.

If you have a 1.0 ROM, and your programs hang up at PCLEAR or





SIDE A				
ARTICLE NAME/AUTHOR	FILE	PAGE #	SYSTEM	
Copyright Statement	TITLE		All	
Color Lisp/Sievers PCLEAR 1 < enter > before loading on a 32K machine.	LISP	58	32K Ext.	
COCO/FX-80 Connection/Eichman Use with Epson FX-80 Printer.	FXPRINT	64	16K Ext.	
Sound Advice/Becker	CLIKBUZZ	74	16K Ext.	
	WHOOPER	74	16K Ext.	
	1BITNOIZ	74	16K Ext.	
New Life for an Old Game/Tipp	4NROW	80	16K Ext.	
SIDE B				
CC ZAP/Watson	CCZAP	88	16K Disk	
Graphically Speaking/Searls	LIST1	132	16K	
	LIST2	132	16K	
Elmer's Arcade/Ramella	TANTRUM2	16	16K	
Educated Guest/Santee	MAPGAME	120	32K Ext.	

The symbol (m) in the Article Name column indicates the program is machine-language and must be loaded using the CLOADM command. Additional preparatory commands are listed under the article name where appropriate. CSAVEM addresses are listed for your use with the machine-language programs.

Instant CoCo Directory-April

PMODE statements, try this. Load the program from Instant CoCo. Before you run it, delete the PCLEAR and PMODE statements from the program. Execute the PCLEAR and PMODE statements from the immediate mode (that is, type and enter them without line numbers), then run the program.

The 1.1 ROM cleared up these 1.0 quirks. The 1.2 ROM adds a new twist; in its latest version, the CoCo ROM stores its keyboard information (the POLCAT routine) at a different memory location than the 1.0 or 1.1. This slows up keyboard response in many machine-language programs. This following one-liner will handle any problems that arise due to the difference between the 1.2 and earlier ROMs.

10 PRINT''WORKING'':FORT = (PEEK (157)*256 + PEEK(158))TO32766:IF PEEK(T) = 161 AND PEEK(T + 1) = 193 THEN POKE T + 1,203:NEXT:ELSE NEXT

To use this program, CLOADM your machine-language program but before you execute it, type in the oneliner. Run it, and then EXEC the machine-language program. This will speed up the 1.2 ROM's keyboard response.

Egg-on-My-Face Department

Oops. I didn't do my homework very well in February. My illustrations for ideal and real cassette-loading wave forms weren't accurate. Although the CoCo does refer its audio signal to a square wave, its timing is not done through a regular sync pulse, but through the actual speed of the wave. An audio signal completing one cycle of 1,200 Hz reads as a logical 0; a 2,400-Hz cycle reads as a logical 1. See improved Fig. 1.

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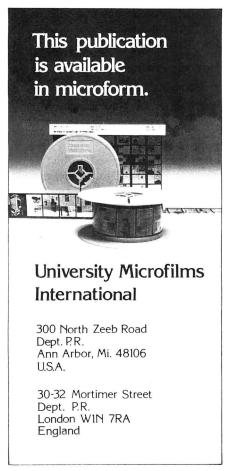
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Which is better in educational software programs—drill and practice or simulations and problem solving? My goal for this month was to write a program demonstrating the Santee Method for developing educational games that gives a little of both.

As usual, I got a little carried away. You need 32K for my Mapgame program. If you have 16K, study the program and see if you can write a shorter one. The procedure outlined is still useful, and it has many applications beyond the ones I demonstrate.

The whole issue of drill and practice versus simulation and problem solving is a hot one in education. Educators and parents alike have a tendency to put educational computer programs in a hierarchy of quality with drill and practice on the bottom and simulations, problem solving, and inquiry in the superior position. They automatically assume that higher-level activities are better.

Granted, research proves that a student actively involved in a learning activity retains more information, but the same type of active involvement is possible in drill and practice.

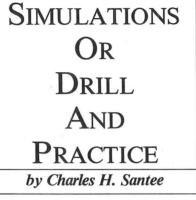
In fact, it is difficult to prove the value of one type over the other. With simulations, for example, how can you prove that theoretically operating a business or running a nuclear power plant teaches skills needed for the real task?

The educational community needs to come up with some creative accountability. How do you prove that such programs enhance achievement or realworld accomplishments? That would, perhaps, put an end to the controversy.

My challenge for the month—tell me about some good simulations and higher-level programs. Simple. Then, tell me how you prove their success. Prove that they are better than drill and practice. Not so simple.

The Mapgame Program

Mapgame is a cross between a tutorial and a problem-solving game. If



you disagree that it has educational value, let me hear from you. In Mapgame the student figures out how to move from state to state and in so doing learns about the state names and their relative locations. He also learns map-reading skills.

Creating a Map

Run the program and you receive a menu. The first option is to draw a map. Since you need this map for the game, press 1. You might as well go do something else for a while because drawing the map takes a long time. Next, you see a menu that asks you to:

Press: D To Save To Disk T To Save To Tape R To Return Without Saving

Put in a new cassette or formatted disk and press the appropriate letter. This saves the map and with a good save you won't need to draw it again. The next time you use the program you can simply select option 2 to recall the map from disk or tape.

Playing the Game

If you press 4 from the main menu to play the Mapgame, you see the message, "I am moving to a new state."

You hear a series of tones and see a state drawn in low-resolution graphics. A cursor shows your present position in the state, and beneath the map is an instruction as to where you should go.

When you know where you are going, press the spacebar, and press N for north, S for south, E for east, or W for west. Type the number of miles you want to go in that direction. Finally, press enter to see a full map (hi-res) of the United States.

A cursor beeps across the states in the direction you indicated. When you have traveled the specified number of miles, the beeping cursor pauses in the new position. You return to a state map and give further instructions to move.

When you reach your destination the screen shows you how many moves you required. The program selects a new state to start and you are ready for a new journey. Successfully complete four journeys and you see how many moves you took.

After playing the game you might want to see a segment of the U.S. in larger scale. Select option 3 from the main menu. I have divided the United States into four horizontal sectors and four vertical sectors making 16 different parts you can view. Press a number between one and four to see the horizontal sector, and do it again for the vertical sector.

How the Program Works

Mapgame is based on a technique that I call Data Mapping. It was born out of a need to write an educational adventure. The ordinary adventure game uses a mapping strategy that is often deliberately confusing. You might go north and return to the same spot after only a few tries. South is not always the opposite of north.

I decided to draw an actual map using the DATA statement. Each character in it is a plot of land.

The northern boundary of the map is the first DATA statement and the southern boundary is the last one. Each DATA statement consists of one string of characters, with the first

System Requirements

32K RAM Extended Color Basic Disk and Printer (optional)

character of the strings forming the western boundary and the last forming the eastern boundary.

Moving from one character to the next constitutes a move of a given dimension (30 miles in this application). The character chosen for any location is an identifying feature of that location (state name in this instance). In this program, for example: R (ASCII 82) = Texas, and \$ (ASCII 36) = Nevada.

Table 1 shows a complete list of states and their associated characters. If you printed out the DATA statements of this program on a 132-column printer, you would actually see the outline of the states in the DATA statements. When you type in Mapgame you can misplace one character or 10 in the DATA map without much problem. Just make sure there are 58 lines of data in the DATA map and each state character is used at least once.

You might want to improve on my map for more accuracy or for a more artistic effect. By using different numbers in lines 40, 570, 340, and 940 you can use more or fewer lines. Change 58 to the number of DATA statements you use for your map.

The DATA statements are read as a single-dimensional array. To move east across the map, you would use the MID\$ function to select the next character in the string. To move south you would select the same numbered character in the next string.

Suppose you started in the middle of Illinois. (The location would be MID\$(S\$(24),60,1)). Table 2 shows a move of 30 miles in any direction.

The variable SS\$ in line 20 defines the trips you will take in the game. It is set up in pairs of characters that define the starting state and destination state. For example, the program defines SS\$ as SS\$ = ".,M0?>".

Trip Number	Symbol Pair	Description
1	• ,	Start in Illinois and go to New Mexico
2	M 0	Start in Maryland and go to New York
3	? >	Start in Tennessee and go to Louisiana

To change which trips you use in the game, change the value of SS\$. You can have as many trips as the pairs of characters that fit in this string vari35 # Water or Out of States 38 & West Virginia 39 ' South Dakota 36 \$ Nevada 37 % Missouri 40 (Oregon 42 * Minnesota 43 + Utah 41) Montana , New Mexico . Illinois 44 45 – Arkansas 47 / Ohio 46 48 0 New York 49 1 New Hampshire 50 2 Rhode Island 51 3 Virginia 4 South Carolina 53 52 5 Alabama 54 6 Kansas 55 7 Washington 56 8 California 57 9 Wyoming 58 : North Dakota 59 ; Nebraska 60 < Oklahoma 61 = Wisconsin 62 > Louisiana 63 ? Tennessee 67 C Connecticut 64 @ Indiana 65 A Pennsylvania 66 B Vermont 68 D Delaware 69 E Florida 70 F Idaho 71 G Arizona 72 H Colorado 73 I Iowa 74 J Mississippi 75 K Kentucky 76 L North Carolina 77 M Maryland 78 N Massachusetts 79 O Maine 80 P New Jersey 82 R Texas 83 S Georgia 81 Q Michigan

Table 1. ASCII Value and Character for Each State

	North	
	MID\$(S\$(23),60,1)	
West	Present Location	East
MID\$(S\$(24),59,1)	MID\$(S\$(24),60,1)	MID\$(S\$(24),61,1)
	South	
	MID\$(S\$(25),60,1)	
	Table 2.	

Line Numbers	Description
10-50	Initialize variables
60-80	Selection menu
90-210	Draw map
220-300	Save the map to disk or tape
310-510	Draw sections of the United States
330	Calculate starting vertical and horizontal location of the Northwest corner
	of the map segment
520-1170	Mapgame
520-550	Find starting location and destination
560-820	Show present state location
830-850	Get direction of move and number of miles to be moved
860-960	Check input and calculate new location
970-1060	Show movement on a large map
1070-1110	Reject invalid moves
1130-1150	Show the destination has been reached successfully
1160-1170	Show when all trips have been completed
1500-1520	DATA list of state names
2101-2158	DATA map of the United States

Table 3. Line Descriptions

able (over 100). For example, change line 20 like this:

20 SS\$="`"

: FOR A = 1 TO 10 : SS\$ = SS\$ + CHR\$(RND(48) + 35) : NEXT A

Another technique I used often in this program involves the INSTR function. In lines 430-460 and 630–660 it defines the color of the map. In line 230, I used it with the ON...GOTO command to pick out the letters pressed. You might use this technique with an adventure game to GOTO a particular action based on some location within a DATA map.

This brings me to my second challenge. Can you think of an application for an adventure game format that has

Program Listing. Mapgame

10 CLEAR 5500:DIM MP\$(30) 20 SS\$=".,M0?> 30 DIM S\$(58),N\$(49) 40 FOR A=1 TO 49. READ NS(A) .NEXT 40 FOR A=1 TO 49:READ N3(A):NEXT :FOR A=1 TO 58:READ S\$(A):NEXT 50 G\$="F:G.6>E4/012D":B\$="#\$9<1? &":Y\$="7=8'RJS3ACBOH%@":R\$="()+, *OKL5MPN-" 60 CLS:PRINT"PRESS":PRINT:PRINT" 1 TO DRAW MAP":PRINT" 2 TO GE T MAP FROM TAPE/DISK":PRINT" 3 TO SHOW A SECTION": PRINT" 4 TO PLAY MAP GAME" 70 X\$=INKEY\$:IFX\$="" THEN 70 ELS E X=VAL(X\$):ON X GOTO 90,260,310 520 80 GOTO 70 90 PMODE 3,1:SCREEN 1,0 100 PCLS 3 110 FOR A=1 TO 58 120 XS=SS(A) 130 X=X+LEN(X\$) 140 FOR B=1 TO LEN(X\$) 150 M\$=MID\$(X\$,B,1) IF INSTR(B\$,M\$) <>0 THEN COLO 160 R 3 170 IF INSTR(Y\$,M\$) <>0 THEN COLO R 2 180 IF INSTR(G\$,M\$) <>0 THEN COLO R 1.1 190 IF INSTR(R\$,M\$) <>0 THEN COLO 200 LINE(B*2+36,A*2+20)-(B*2+37, A*2+21), PSET, BF 210 NEXT B,A 220 CLS:SCREEN 0,0:ZZ=PEEK(188) * 256+PEEK(189):PRINT"PRESS d TO S AVE TO DISK": PRINT" PRESS t TO SA VE TO TAPE": PRINT" PRESS r TO RET URN WITHOUT SAVING" 230 X\$=INKEY\$:IF X\$="" THEN 230 ELSE V=INSTR("DdTtRr",X\$):IF V= THEN 230 ELSE ON V GOTO 240,240 ,250,250,60,60 240 SAVEM "USA",ZZ+608,ZZ+4735,0 :GOTO 60 250 CSAVEM"USA",ZZ+608,ZZ+4735,0 :GOTO 6Ø 260 CLS:PRINT"PRESS ":PRINT:PRIN T" d TO GET MAP FROM DISK";PRINT " t TO GET FROM TAPE";PRINT" r T O RETURN WITHOUT MAP" 270 X\$=INKEY\$:IF X\$="" THEN 270 ELSE V=INSTR("DdTtRr",X\$):ON V G OTO 290,290,300,300,60,60 280 GOTO 270 290 PMODE 3,1:PCLS:SCREEN 1,0:LO "USA":GOTO 60 ADM 300 PMODE 3,1:PCLS:SCREEN 1,0:CL OADM "USA":GOTO 60 310 INPUT "H SECTOR";H:INPUT "VS ECTOR";V 320 CLS 0 330 V=(V-1)*15:H=(H-1)*31 340 VE=V+14:IF VE>58 THEN VE=58 350 RESTORE:IF V>1 THEN FOR A=1 TO V-1:READ X\$:NEXT 360 FOR A=V TO VE 370 READ X\$ 380 L=LEN(X\$):IF H>L THEN PRINT STRING\$(32,128);:GOTO 490 390 IF H+31>L THEN LE=L ELSE LE= H+31 400 FOR B=H+1 TO LE 410 M\$=MID\$(X\$,B,1) 420 IF M\$="#" THEN PRINT CHR\$(12 8);:GOTO 470 430 IF INSTR(R\$,M\$)<>0 THEN PRIN T CHR\$(191); 440 IF INSTR(Y\$,M\$) <>0 THEN PRIN T CHR\$(159); 450 IF INSTR(G\$,M\$) <>0 THEN PRIN T CHR\$(143);

460 IF INSTR(B\$,M\$)<>0 THEN PRIN TCHR\$(175); 470 NEXT B 480 P=POS(0):IF P<>1 THEN PRINTS TRING\$(32-P,128); 490 NEXT A 500 X\$=INKEY\$:IF X\$="" THEN 500 510 RUN 520 CLS:PRINT@258,"I AM MOVING T O A NEW STATE":SCREEN Ø,1:SX=SX+ 1:IF SX=>LEN(SS\$) THEN 1160 530 ZN=ASC(MID\$(SS\$,SX+1,1))-34 540 YY=1:S\$=MID\$(SS\$,SX,1):N=ASC (SS) - 34: SX = SX + 1550 XX=INSTR(S\$(YY),S\$):IF XX=0 THEN YY=YY+1:GOTO 550 560 SV=96:EV=0 570 FOR A=1 TO 58 580 S=INSTR(S\$(A),S\$):IF S<>0 TH EN CT=CT+1:MP\$(CT)=S\$(A): GOSUB 1080 590 IF S<> 0 AND S<SV THEN SV=S 600 IF A=YY THEN Y1=CT 610 PSET(XT,YT,CA):PLAY"L16T16O3 C":PSET(XT,YT,CC) 620 NEXT A 630 IF INSTR(Y\$,S\$)<>0 THEN C=2 640 IF INSTR(G\$,S\$)<>0 THEN C=1 650 IF INSTR(R\$,S\$)<>0 THEN C=4 660 IF INSTR(B\$,S\$)<>0 THEN C=3 670 CLSØ:SCREEN Ø,Ø 680 FOR A=1 TO CT 690 PLAY"T16L1604G" 700 H=0 710 IF EV>LEN(MP\$(A)) THEN EE=LE N(MP\$(A)) ELSE EE=EV 720 FL=16-INT((EE-SV)/2) 730 FOR B=SV TO EE 740 H=H+1 750 IF B=XX THEN X1=H 760 IF MID\$(MP\$(A),B,1)=S\$ THEN SET (H*2+FL,A+2,C):SET (H*2+FL+1 ,A+2,C) 770 NEXT B,A 780 PRINT@0,"you";CHR\$(128);"are ";CHR\$(128);"in";CHR\$(128);N\$(N) 790 IF ZN=N THEN 1130
800 PRINT@440,"YOU ARE TO GO TO
";N\$(ZN);:PRINT@480,"press";CHR\$(
128);"key";CHR\$(128);"to";CHR\$(
128);"continue"; 810 X\$="" 820 X\$=INKEY\$:SET(X1*2+FL,Y1+2,8):SET(X1*2+FL+1,Y1+2,8):PLAY"O2V 5T16L16C":SET(X1*2+FL,Y1+2,C):SE T(X1*2+FL+1,Y1+2,C):PLAY"D":IF X \$= THEN 820 830 PRINT@448,STRING\$(63,32);:PR INT@448, "WHICH DIRECTION (N S E ? ": W) 840 X\$=INKEY\$:IF X\$="" THEN 840 ELSE IF INSTR("NSEW",X\$)=0 THEN 840 ELSE D\$=X\$:PRINTX\$:PRINT"HOW MANY MILES ?" 850 X\$=INKEY\$:IF X\$=CHR\$(13) THE
N 860 ELSE IF X\$>="0" AND X\$<="9
" THEN MI\$=MI\$+X\$:PRINT@498,MI\$;
" ";:GOTO 850 ELSE 850</pre> 86Ø MI=VAL(MI\$):TY=YY:TX=XX:MV=M V+1 870 MM=INT(MI/30):MI\$="" 880 ON INSTR("NSEW",D\$) GOSUB 90 0,910,920,930 890 GOTO 940 900 YY=YY-MM:RETURN 910 YY=YY+MM:RETURN 920 XX=XX+MM:RETURN 930 XX=XX-MM:RETURN 940 IF XX< 1 OR YY<1 OR YY>58 T HEN 1070 950 IF XX>LEN(S\$(YY)) THEN 1070 960 S\$= MID\$(S\$(YY),XX,1):IF S\$= THEN 1070

970 CT=0 980 N=ASC(SS)-34 990 SCREEN 1,0: PMODE 3,1 1000 IF TY=YY THEN LL=XX-TX ELSE LL=YY-TY 1010 ST=SGN(LL) 1020 FOR A=0 TO LL STEP ST 1030 IF TY=YY THEN XT=(A+TX)*2+3 6:YT=YY*2+20 ELSE YT=(A+TY)*2+20 :XT=XX*2+36 1040 CC=PPOINT(XT,YT):CA=3+(CC=3 OR CC=4) *1:PSET(XT,YT,CA):PLAY T4L805C": PSET(XT,YT,CC): PLAY"G" 1050 NEXT 7 1060 GOTO 560 1070 PRINT@448,STRING\$(63,32);:P RINT@448, "YOU CAN'T GO OUT OF TH E united states OR ACROS S WATER";:PLAY"T4L403BAGFEDC":YY =TY: XX=TX:GOTO 830 1080 ED=S 1090 ED=ED+1:IF INSTR(ED,S\$(A),S \$) <>0 THEN 1090 1100 IF ED>EV THEN EV=ED 1110 RETURN 1120 PRINT"ENTER NUMBER 1130 PRINT@448,STRING\$(63,32);:P RINT@448,"YOU DID IT IN";MV;"MOV ES":SCREEN Ø,1:PLAY"T4L4V2ØCEFGA CEFGE": TM=TM+MV: MV=Ø 1140 PRINT"PRESS KEY TO CONTINUE 1150 X\$=INKEY\$:IF X\$="" THEN 115 Ø ELSE CT=Ø:GOTO 520 1160 CLS:PRINT"YOU FINISHED THE GAME":PRINT"IN";TM;"MOVES":PRINT :PRINT"PRESS KEY TO CONTINUE":X\$ 1170 X\$=INKEY\$:IF X\$="" THEN 117 Ø ELSE SX=0:TM=0:GOTO60 1500 DATA WATER, NEVADA, MISSOURI, WEST VIRGINIA, SOUTH DAKOTA, OREGO N, MONTANA, MINNESOTA, UTAH, NEW MEX ICO, ARKANSAS, ILLINOIS, OHIO, NEW Y ORK . NEW HAMPSHIRE, RHODE ISLAND, VIRGI NIA, SOUTH CAROLINA, ALABAMA, KANSA 1510 DATA WASHINGTON, CALIFORNIA, WYOMING, NORTH DAKOTA, NEBRASKA, OK LAHOMA, WISCONSIN, LOUISIANA, TENNE SSEE, INDIANA, PENNSYLVANIA, VERMON T.CO NNECTICUT, DELEWARE, FLORIDA, IDAHO , ARIZONA, COLORADO, IOWA, MISSISSIP PI, KENTUCKY 1520 DATA NORTH CAROLINA, MARYLAN D, MASSACHUSETTS, MAIN, NEW JERSEY, MICHIGAN, TEXAS, GEORGIA 2101 DATA "#########7777# 2102 DATA "#####77##7777777####### ***************************** **************************** ######00# 2103 DATA "#####777777777777FF)) ********* #####0000#" 2104 DATA "#####7777777777777FF)) ********** #####0000# 2105 DATA "#####777777777777FF))))))))))))))))) #####0000#" 2106 DATA "#####77777777777FFF)))))))))))))))))))) ************************ #####00000#" 2107 DATA "######((777777777FFF)) #####000000#

Listing continued

"The real challenge is to go beyond the planning stage..."

educational value? My first application of a DATA map was to write a submarine adventure where students had to retrieve and fix parts of a Basic program to rescue the submarine. What can you come up with?

The real challenge is to go beyond the planning stage and actually write that adventure. Start with a relatively small map (say 10 characters by 10 lines). That gives you 100 possibilities. Plan a different, educationally sound activity for each location on the map. Use some characters as walls, halls, and corridors to make the game more interesting. If you are up to it, add graphics and sound. Please let me hear your plans and see your results.

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

Listing continued

2108 DATA "######((777777777FFFF)
)))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))
****###################################
####000000#"
2109 DATA "#####(((((((((((FFFF)
))))))))))))))));;;;;;;;;;;;;;******

###100000#"
2110 DATA "#####(((((((((((FFFF)
)))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))
***#####Q##QQQQQ######################
#BB10000#"
2111 DATA "####((((((((((((FFFFF
)))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))
***==QQQQQQQQ##########################
ØBB1100#"
2112 DATA "####(((((((((((FFFFFF
)))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))
***====QQQQQ##QQ#################ØØ
ØBB1111#"
2113 DATA "##(((((((((((((FFFFFF F)))999999))))))))
*=====QQ##QQQQ############ØØØØ
ØBB111#
2114 DATA "##(((((((((((((FFFFFF FFF999999999999999
*======Q##QQQQ###########ØØØØØ
ØØB11N#"
2115 DATA "##88((((((((((FFFFFFF FFF999999999999999''''''''''
*=======##QQQQ########ØØØØØØØ
ØØNNNN #N # "
2116 DATA "##8888((((((((FFFFFFF
2116 DATA "##8888(((((((((FFFFFFF FFF999999999999999''''''''''
***======####QQQQ#Q#######ØØØØØØØ
ØØNNNNNN#"
2117 DATA "#888888888\$\$\$\$\$FFFFFFF FFF99999999999999''''''''''
****======####QQQQQQ#######ØØØØØØØ
ØØØCCCC2#"
2118 DATA "#888888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$
FFF999999999999999

S\$(58)	DATA map
N\$(49)	State names
G\$	Green colored states
R\$	Red colored states
Y\$	Yellow colored states
B\$	Blue states and water
ZZ	Location of hi-res page 1
V	First line of DATA map in sector (northern-most)
Н	First character of DATA map in sector (west)
VE	Last line of DATA map in sector (south)
LE	Last character of DATA map in sector (east)
M\$	Character in DATA map presently selected
SS\$	Trips in game (one character for each starting/ending location)
YY	Location of starting line in DATA map
XX	Location of starting character in DATA map
MP\$(30)	State map string
XT,YT	Present location on graphics map of U.S.
TX,TY	Last location on graphics map of U.S.
LL	Distance of move
CC	Color of location on graphics map
ST	Direction of move
MV	Number of moves for present trip
TM	Total number of moves
ED	Last character of state in DATA map (east)
S	First character of state in DATA map (west)
FL	First location of pixel in low-res state map
SV	First character of state in DATA map to be drawn on the low-res map
EE	Last character of state in DATA map to be drawn on low-res map

Table 4. Variables

<pre>IIII=====###QQQQQ#####80000AA 000CCC#" IIII=====###QQQQQ####A0000AA 000CCC#" IIII=====###QQQQQ####A0AAAAAAA P0#" IIII=====###QQQQQ####A0AAAAAAAA P0#" IIII=====###QQQQQ####A0AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA</pre>		
000CCC2#" %%%%%%000000000000000000000000000	IIII=====###QQQQQQ######ØØØØØAA	+++++HHHHHHHHHHHHHHH666666666666666
2119 DATA "#88888888\$\$\$\$\$\$ +++99999999999999999999999999999		8888888 0000KKKKK&&&&&3333333
+++99999999999999999;;;;;;;;;; 11111=====###QQQQQ#####AØAAAAAA APØ#" 2120 DATA "#888888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 2121 DATA "#88888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 2121 DATA "#88888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 2121 DATA "#88888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 2121 DATA "#888888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 2122 DATA "#88888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 2122 DATA "#888888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 2123 DATA "#88888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 2124 DATA "#88888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 2124 DATA "#88888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 2125 DATA "#88888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 2125 DATA "#88888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 2126 DATA "#88888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 2126 DATA "#88888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 2126 DATA "#888888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 2126 DATA "#888888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 2126 DATA "#88888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 2126 DATA "#888888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 2126 DATA "#888888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 8888@@@@@@////&&&&MMMMMM DD#" 2127 DATA "#888888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 8888@@@@@@////&&&&&&3333M MM#" 2127 DATA "#88888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 2128 DATA "#88888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 2129 DATA "#88888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 2138 DATA "#####88888888886GGGGG GGG,,,,,,,,,,RRRRR<<<<<<<<<	2119 DATA "#888888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$	
IIIII=====###QQQQQ#####AØAAAAAA APØ#" 1210 DATA "#88888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 1111##9999999999999999999999999999		2130 DATA "##8888888888\$\$\$\$\$GGG+
APØ#" \$%%%%%%@@@@KKKKKK&&&&3333333 2120 DATA "#88888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ \$3#" 11111\$#QQQQQ###//AAAAAAAA 3#" 2121 DATA "#88888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ GGGG,,HHHHHHHHHHH666666666666 2121 DATA "#8888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ GGGG,,HHHHHHHHHHHH666666666666 2122 DATA "#8888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ L#" 2122 DATA "#8888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ L#" 2122 DATA "#8888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ L#" 2122 DATA "#8888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ L#" 2123 DATA "#88888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ LL#" 2124 DATA "#88888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ LL#" 2123 DATA "#88888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ LL#" 2124 DATA "#88888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ LL#" 2124 DATA "#888888888\$	IIIII=====###00000######AØAAAAAA	
2120 DATA "#88888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 33#" 2121 DATA "#88888888\$\$\$\$\$\$ 33#" 2121 DATA "#800000###/AAAAAAAA 33#" 2121 DATA "#00000###/AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 33#" 2121 DATA "#8008888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 2132 DATA "##8000000##/AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA		
+++9999999999999999999999999999999999	2120 DATA "#888888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$	
IIIII##QQQQ@###//AAAAAAA PPP#" GGGGG, HHHHHHHHHH6666666666666 State CGGGG, HHHHHHHHHHH666666666666 State CGGGG, HHHHHHHHHHHH66666666666 State CGGGG, HHHHHHHHHHHH66666666666 State CGGGG, HHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHH		
PPP#" %%%%%%%KKKKKKKKk&&&3333331 2121 DATA "#8888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ %%%%%%%KKKKKKKK&&&&3333331 2121 DATA "#8888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ LL#" 111111##000/////AAAAAAAA GGGG,,,,,,HHHHHHHHHH666666666666 PPP#" 2132 DATA "##88888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 2122 DATA "#88888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ S%%%%%%KKKKKKKKX333331LLLLL LL#" 2132 DATA "##88888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 2122 DATA "#8888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ GGGG,,,,,,,HHHHHHHHHH666666666666 APP#" 2133 DATA "##88888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 2124 DATA "#8888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ GGGG,,,,,,,,RRRRR<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<><<<<<><		
2121 DATA "#8888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ LL#" 2121 DATA "#8888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ LL#" 2121 DATA "#8888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ CGGG,,,,,,HHHHHHHHG66666666666666 2122 DATA "#8888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ CGGG,,,,,,HHHHHHHG666666666666 2122 DATA "#8888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ LL#" 2122 DATA "#8888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ LL#" 2122 DATA "#8888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ LL#" 2123 DATA "#8888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ LL#" 2123 DATA "#8888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ LL#" 2123 DATA "#8888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ LL#" 2123 DATA "#8888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ LL#" 2123 DATA "#888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ LL#" 2123 DATA "#8888888\$ LL#" 2124 DATA "#8888888\$		
<pre>+++9999999999999999999999999999999999</pre>	2121 DATA "#88888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$	
IIIIII##000/////AAAAAAAA Ppp#" 2122 DATA "#88888885\$\$\$\$\$\$ 2122 DATA "#88888885\$\$\$\$\$\$ 2122 DATA "#88888885\$\$\$\$\$\$ 1IIIII00000(/////AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA		The second se
PPP#" \$%%%%%%%%%%%%% 2122 DATA "#8888888%%%%%%% \$%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%		
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<pre>++++++HHHHHH9999;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;</pre>		
IIIIIII@@@@@//////AAAAAAA App#" 2123 DATA "#88888885\$\$\$\$\$\$ 2123 DATA "#88888885\$\$\$\$\$\$ IIIIIII@@@@@/////AAAAAAAA DP#" 2124 DATA "#88888885\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 1224 DATA "#88888885\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 1225 DATA "#88888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 12125 DATA "#88888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 12125 DATA "#88888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 12125 DATA "#88888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 12125 DATA "#88888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 12126 DATA "#88888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 12127 DATA "#888888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 2127 DATA "#888888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 2127 DATA "#888888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 2127 DATA "#888888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 2127 DATA "#888888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 2127 DATA "#888888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 2127 DATA "#888888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 2127 DATA "#888888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 2128 DATA "#888888888\$ 2128 DATA "#8888888888888\$		The second se
APP#" \$%%%%%%%%KKKKKKK?????LLLLLLLLLLLLLLLLLLL		
2123 DATA "#88888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ LL#" 2123 DATA "##8888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ LL#" 11111		
<pre>++++++HHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHH</pre>		
IIIII00000//////AAAAAAM DDP#" 2124 DATA "##8888885\$\$\$\$\$\$ 2124 DATA "##8888885\$\$\$\$\$\$ 2124 DATA "##8888885\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 2124 DATA "##8888885\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 2125 DATA "##8888885\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 2125 DATA "##88888885\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 2125 DATA "##8888885\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 2125 DATA "##88888885\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 2125 DATA "##8888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 2126 DATA "##8888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 2127 DATA "##88888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 2127 DATA "##888888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 2127 DATA "##888888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 2127 DATA "##888888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 2127 DATA "##888888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 2127 DATA "##888888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 2128 DATA "##888888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 2128 DATA "##888888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 2128 DATA "##888888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 2128 DATA "##888888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 2128 DATA "##888888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 2129 DATA "##8888888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 2129 DATA "##888888888888888\$		
DP##" 2124 DATA "##888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 2125 DATA "##888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 2125 DATA "##888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 2125 DATA "##888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 2125 DATA "##888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 2125 DATA "##888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 2126 DATA "##8888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 2126 DATA "##88888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 2127 DATA "##88888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 2127 DATA "##888888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 2128 DATA "##888888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 2128 DATA "##888888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 2128 DATA "##888888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 2128 DATA "##888888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 2128 DATA "##8888888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 2128 DATA "##8888888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 2128 DATA "##8888888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 2129 DATA "##8888888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 2129 DATA "##888888888888\$		
2124 DATA "##888888\$\$\$\$\$\$ LL#" 2124 DATA "##888888\$\$\$\$\$\$ LL#" 2124 DATA "##888888\$\$\$\$\$\$ LL#" 2125 DATA "##888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 2135 DATA "######8888888\$ 2125 DATA "##8888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 2135 DATA "######888888888\$ 2126 DATA "##8888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 2136 DATA "######88888888\$ 2126 DATA "##8888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 2136 DATA "#######8888886GGGGGG 2127 DATA "##88888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 2137 DATA "#######8888886GGGGGGG %\$\$\$0@@@@@////&&&&&&333MM GGG.,,,.,RRRRR<<<<<<<<<		
<pre>++++++HHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHH</pre>		
%%%I@@@@@@/////&AAAAMMMMM GGGG,,,,,,,,,,RRRRR<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<		
D#" 2125 DATA "##8888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ ++++++HHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHH		
2125 DATA "##8888888\$\$\$\$\$\$ """"""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""		
<pre>++++++HHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHH</pre>		"
%%%%@@@@@@/////&&&&MMM3MMM DD#" 2126 DATA "##888888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ %%%%@@@@@@/////&&&&&&333MM MM#" 2127 DATA "##888888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ ****8888888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ ************************************		2126 DAMA ######000000000000000000000000000000
DD#" 2126 DATA "##88888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ +++++HHHHHHHHHHHHH6666666668 8%%%@@@@@@////&&&&&&333MM MM#" 2127 DATA "##88888888\$\$\$\$\$\$ +++++HHHHHHHHHHHHHH66666666668 8%%%%@@@@@@///&&&&&&333M MM#" 2128 DATA "##88888888\$\$\$\$\$\$ MM#" 2128 DATA "##888888888\$\$\$\$\$\$ MM#" 2129 DATA "##888888888\$\$\$\$\$\$ MM#" 2139 DATA "########88888888 CGGG,,,,,,,,,RRRRR< C<<<<<<		
2126 DATA "##8888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ """"""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""		
2120 DATA ***888888888888888888888888888888888		
%%%% ####################################		
MM#" 2127 DATA "##888888888888\$\$\$\$\$\$ **++++HHHHHHHHHHHHHH6666666666 \$%\$\\$\\$@@@@@@////&&&&&&&333M MM#" 2128 DATA "##8888888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$++++ *+++++HHHHHHHHHHHH66666666666 \$\\$\\$\\$@@@@@@KKK&&&&&&333M MM#" 2128 DATA "##888888888\$\$\$\$\$\$\$++++ *+++++HHHHHHHHHHHH666666666666 \$\\$\\$\\$@@@@@KKK&&&&&&333333 MM#" 2139 DATA "########88888886GGGGGGG GGG.,,r,r,r,RRRRR<<<<<<<<<		
2127 DATA "##88888888888888888888888888888888888		
+++++HHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHH		
%%%%%@@@@@@////&&&&&&333M MM#" 2128 DATA "##88888888888888888888888888888888888		
<pre>MM#" 2128 DATA "##8888888888\$\$\$\$\$*++++ ++++HHHHHHHHHHHH666666666666 \$ 5\$\$\$\$\$ @@@@@KKKK&&&&&&333333 MM#" 2129 DATA "##888888888\$\$\$\$\$\$+++++ HHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHH6666666666</pre>		
2128 DATA "##88888888888888888888888888888888888		GGG,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
+++++HHHHHHHHHHHHHH6666666666666666666	The second	
%%%%%000000000000000000000000000		2139 DATA "########8888886GGGGGG
MM#" 2140 DATA "###################################		
2129 DATA "##8888888888\$\$\$\$\$++++ GGG,,,,,,,RRRRRR<<<<<<<		
Listing continued	7173 DULU##000000000000000000000000000000000	GGG,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
		Listing continued

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JJJJJ55555SSSSSS444444#"
2141 DATA "###############GGGGGGG
GGG
GGG,,,,,,,,,,,,RRRRRRRRRRRRRRRR JJJJJ5555555555555
2142 DATA "################GGGGGG
GGG,,,,,,,,,,,,RRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRR
JJJJJJ5555555888888844#"
2143 DATA "###################GGG
GGG,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
GGG,,,,,,,,,,,,RRRRRRRRRRRRRRRR JJJJJ5555555SSSSSSS\$#"
2144 DATA "######################GG
GGG, ##RRRR, , , , RRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRR
>>>>>JJJJJ5555555ssssssss#"
2145 DATA "###################################
########RRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRR
>>>>>JJJJJ5555555SSSSSSS\$#"
2146 DATA "###################################
#########RRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRR
>>>>JJJJJJ5555555ssssssss#"
2147 DATA "###################################
######### #RRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRR
R>>>>JJJJJJ5555555SSSSSSEE#"
2148 DATA "###################################
###########RRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRR
R>>>>>>JJ55EEEEEEEEEEE#"
2149 DATA "###################################
#############RRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRR
R>>>>>>########EE###EEE#"
2150 DATA "###################################
############RRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRR
>>>>>>>> ############# ################
2151 DATA "###################################
###########RRRR###RRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRR
#####>>>>>#############EEEEE#"
2152 DATA "###################################
############ #RR#####RRRRRRRRRRR##
######################################
2153 DATA "###################################
**** ********************************

2154 DATA "###################################
######################################
######################################
2155 DATA "###################################
######################RRRRR#######
############################EEEEE#"
2156 DATA "###################################
######################################

2157 DATA "###################################
######################################
#################################EEEEE#

2158 DATA "###################################
########################RRR########

END

END



Please send a description of the problem and your most recent address label to:





· 16 K ECB Requir'd.

-320

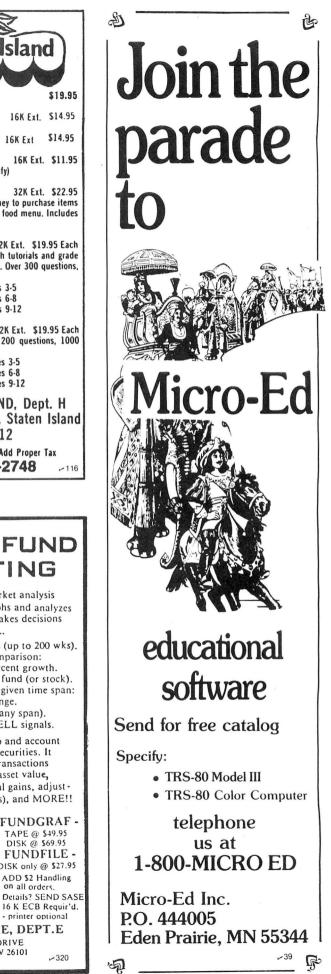
- printer optional

1 1

PARSONS SOFTWARE, DEPT.E

118 WOODSHIRE DRIVE

PARKERSBURG, WV 26101



HOT CoCo April 1984 125

by Richard E. Esposito and Ralph E. Ramhoff

Got a problem with your Color Computer? Ask Doctor ASCII to solve it. Write to Doctor ASCII, HOT CoCo, Pine St., Peterborough, NH 03458.

Q. After doing a 16–32K piggyback modification, my CoCo still responds as if it were a 16K machine. I have an old CoCo with a 1.0 ROM. Could this be the problem?

Jeff Friedman Southampton, PA

A. The piggyback modification will work with all the ROMs. Check your solder joints. Check that all your jumpers are set to 16K, that the wire running from your piggybacked RAMs' pins 4 is connected to pin 35 of the 6883 SAM chip. If you used a resistor, check that it is 33 ohm, ¹/₄ watt, and 10 percent. Make sure that the notches of the piggybacked chips line up with the notches on the chips underneath and with the sockets. Remember that all these chips are numbered counterclockwise from the notch. If anyone else is planning a piggyback mod, I suggest that you test the new RAMs first by substituting them in the appropriate sockets for the originals to make sure they are good before proceeding with the mod.

Q. Is it me or does your medicine for dumping a graphic page to a Gemini-10 or in my case a Gemini-10X printer (Doctor ASCII, September 1983) have a side effect? Everything works well except my screen comes out backwards. This would never show up when using a circle.

P.D. Frankenfield Peterborough, NH **A.** Oops, I borrowed a friend's printer to do that piece; I have an LP VIII. Hold it up to a mirror or better yet, change line 1020 from 1020 FOR R = 0 TO 31 to read 1020 FOR R = 31 TO 0 STEP -1.

Q. I have a 16K ECB CoCo and will probably not have a disk system for another year. Is there any way to chain programs from tape as can be done with Disk Basic's RUN'' < name/ext > ''?

Warren Hyde Miami, FL

A. Sugar Software (2153 Leah Lane, Reynoldsburg, OH 43068) markets a program called Autorun, \$19.95, that fixes your tape programs so that you can do this. It also allows you do add low-resolution title graphics that display while the program is loading.

Q. Is it possible to CSAVEM without Extended Color Basic?

Todd Underhill Honolulu, HI

A. The Micro Works (P.O. Box 1110, Del Mar, CA 92014) markets CBug, \$29.95, which among other things gives you that capability.

Q. I bought one of the earliest CoCos made. It was a 4K D board. I subsequently had it upgraded by Radio Shack to 32K ECB and a 1.1 ROM. Is this a 32K or a 64K machine?

Charles MacLeod Taunton, MA

A. See my answer to Jack Thompson in last month's column. The Memory Test program in it will tell.

Q. I own a 16K CoCo and I would like to buy a digital-toanalog converter for my CoCo.

Weinberger Koby

A. You already have one. See Dane Weston's "Unlock Your Joyports and Open CoCo to the World" (*Rainbow*, December 1983, p. 56).

Q. I have read that the Extended Basic CoCo has "userdefinable" keys. I use my 64K CoCo with a Gemini-10 printer and would find a key helpful for the PRINT#-2 command.

I use Master Control to cut down on my typing time. Is it possible to substitute the PRINT#-2 function for the one now activated by the K letter in Master Control program?

Sam Goldstein Amityville, NY

A. The reference is to the INKEY\$ function.

Yes, a program that allows you to reprogram Master Control by Larry Grady entitled "Review of Master Control" appeared in *Color Computer News*, September 1982, p. 29.

Q. Is there a short program available for the CoCo to simulate the auto-line-numbering feature available on the Model III?

Andy Birkhead Mt. Vernon, IN

A. Master Control II—\$17.95 (Selected Software, P.O. Box 32228, Fridley, MN 55432) has that feature along with single-key entry of Basic's reserved words.

Q. I have a 32K CoCo and a Plug'n Power Controller. I accidentally erased the tape that came with it. Where can I get replacement software?

Dave Jones Iowa Falls, IA

A. A better program than your original appeared in an article by A.B. Trevor entitled "Let CoCo Control Your Home Power Units" (*Rainbow*, February 1983, p. 160).

Q. I purchased a CoCo with cassette recorder in May 1983. I would like to purchase a disk drive and a printer. What do you recommend for a good disk drive and a printer that do not cost an arm and a leg?

William E. Darden Memphis, TN

A. If you plan to move up to FLEX or OS-9 at a future date, I would get a 5¹/₄-inch drive with 40 tracks (double sided if you can afford it). Be sure that the price you are quoted is not for a bare drive but includes the power supply and case. As far as printers are concerned, I would look for

a 9-by-9-pin or greater dot-matrix printer that has lowercase descenders, uses standard width sprocket-feed paper, and has ribbons that are readily available. Some of the lowcost (under \$400 range) printers to investigate include the Epson, the Microline, the Gemini, and Radio Shack's DMP series.

A serial printer will hook up directly. If you choose a parallel version, add about \$70 for a serial-to-parallel converter. If you plan to add a modem, consider a printer that will support 300 baud so that you can split your RS-232 output to get printed copy while on line.

Q. I am 7 years old and getting started with the Color Computer. I used to work with my dad's Model I. Can I hook up his drive to my Color Computer?

Maia L. Hyde West Covina, CA

A. Yes, but you will also need a CoCo disk controller. P. S. Don't tell your dad too much about the CoCo or you might get stuck with his old Model I.

Q. I have a 32K CoCo with disk and I want to back up my machine-language programs to tape. Can this be done?

Randy Lehner Youngstown, OH

A. You need to find out the start, end, and EXEC addresses of the programs. Then after loading them into memory, you can save them to tape by typing CSAVEM "<filename>",<start address>,<end address>,<EXEC address>. Program Listing 1 will read the disk from drive zero and tell you what the needed addresses are. For example, if it told you that the start, end, and EXEC addresses of a binary file called MLPROG were \$1233, \$5666, and \$12FF, you would put the program on tape by first LOADing MLPROG and then typing CSAVEM"MLPROG", &H1233,&H5666,&H12FF.

Q. While typing in "Galaxy Trek Adventure," HOT CoCo, September 1983, p. 72, I discovered that my 32K disk CoCo will not accept the variable AS with the controller plugged in. It gives me a syntax error. Are there any other variables like this? If so, what are they, and what causes this?

Paul J. Keaton Eiels AFB, AK

A. AS is a reserved word that is used in conjunction with the FIELD statement (*Color Computer Disk System Owner's Manual*, p. 49), so it is tokenized when you type it in. You get a syntax error because this reserved word does not make sense to Disk Basic without the reserved word FIELD in the proper context. You would have the same problems when attempting to use any other reserved word in Basic for a variable name. The list is quite long. It includes GOTO, FOR, IF, THEN, and DSKI\$.

Q. I have tried (unsuccessfully) to get my computer to execute the following:

10 A = RND(10)*1000 20 GOSUB A

I want the computer to randomly select a subroutine and go there. I know I can do it with ON GOSUB if I list out all the subroutine line numbers, but since I'm making up a quiz for my students, there are a lot of subroutines to list. Is there a way I can modify my shorter version to make it work?

> Lynn M. Hughes Quakertown, PA

10 CLEAR1000 20 CLS 30 PRINT"::::: DISK ADDRESS PEEK ER ::::: 40 PRINT" (C)1983 BY RALPH RA MHOFF AND RICHARD ESPOS ITO": PRINT 50 REM GET FILENAME AND REFORMAT IT 60 INPUT"FILENAME"; I\$ 70 PRINT 80 IF INSTR(1,I\$,"/") +INSTR(1,I\$ ".")=Ø THEN I\$=I\$+"/BIN" 90 I=INSTR(1,I\$,"/") +INSTR(1,I\$, "."):F\$=LEFT\$(I\$,I-1):E\$=RIGHT\$(I\$,LEN(I\$)-I) 100 IF LEN(F\$)<8 THEN F\$=F\$+" ": GOTO100 110 I\$=F\$+"/"+E\$ 120 FORI=1TO9 130 REM SEARCH DIRECTORY FOR REQ **UESTED FILENAME** 140 DSKI\$0,17,2+I,F\$(1),F\$(2) 150 FORF=1TO2 160 FORJ=1TO97STEP32 170 IF MID\$(F\$(F),J,1)=CHR\$(255) THEN GOTO 240 ELSE IF MID\$(F\$(F),J,1)=CHR(32) THEN GOTO210 180 Q\$=MID\$(F\$(F),J+8,3) 190 C\$=MID\$(F\$(F),J,8)+"/"+Q\$ 200 IF C\$=I\$ THEN 280 210 NEXTJ 220 NEXTF 230 NEXTI 240 PRINT"FILE NOT FOUND" 250 END 260 REM FILENAME FOUND - OPEN AS DIRECT ACCESS FILE WITH RECORD LENGTH OF ONE BYTE 270 REM THIS ALLOWS ACCESS OF AN Y BYTE IN THE FILE DIRECTLY BY U SE OF A GET #1,BYTE 280 OPEN "D",#1,I\$,1 290 FIELD#1,1 AS B\$ 300 REM INITIALIZE START AND END ADDRESS VARIABLES TO UNATTAINAB LE VALUES

A. One alternative is to write a self-modifying program, such as Program Listing 2.

In this program, the variable S contains the location in memory where your Basic program begins. Depending upon the random number selected in line 20, the first two digits of the line number 10000 in line 30 are modified so that the branch is to the desired statement. The only real difficulty in writing code this way is that you must be able to locate the positions of the first two digits of 10000 in memory. In the sample program, the addresses are S + 89

310 S=65536:E=-1 320 REM INITIALIZE BYTE POINTER TO THE FIRST BYTE OF THE FILE 33Ø B=1 340 REM READ THE FLAG BYTE - IF ZERO : AT THE START OF A MODULE - IF 255 : TRANSFER ADDRESS FOLL OWS AND AT END OF FILE 350 GET#1,B 360 REM INCREMENT THE BYTE POINT ER 370 B=B+1 380 REM IF FLAG BYTE NOT VALID -ERROR 390 IF (B\$<>CHR\$(0)) AND (B\$<>CH R\$(255)) THEN PRINT"NOT A BINARY FILE.":END 400 REM IF FLAG BYTE=255 - REACH ED END OF FILE 410 IF B\$=CHR\$(255) THEN 520 420 GET#1,B: T1=ASC(B\$): GET#1,B +1: T1=T1*256+ASC(B\$): REM T1=LE NGTH OF MODULE 430 GET#1,B+2: T2=ASC(B\$): GET#1 ,B+3: T2=T2*256+ASC(B\$): REM T2= START ADDRESS OF MODULE 440 REM UPDATE BYTE POINTER 450 B=B+T1+4 460 T1=T2+T1-1: REM T1=END ADDRE SS OF MODULE 470 REM UPDATE START AND END ADD RESSES IF NECESSARY 480 IF T1>E THEN E=T1 490 IF T2<S THEN S=T2 500 REM PROCESS NEXT LOAD MODULE - THIS IS NECESSARY BECAUSE A B INARY FILE MAY CONSIST OF SEVERA L LOAD MODULES 510 GOTO 350 520 GET#1,B+2: T=ASC(B\$): GET#1, B+3: T=T*256+ASC(B\$): REM T=TRAN SFER ADDRESS 530 PRINT"START ADDRESS", "\$"; HEX \$(S) 540 PRINT"END ADDRESS", "\$"; HEX\$(E) 550 PRINT"EXEC ADDRESS", "\$"; HEX\$ (T)

Program Listing 1. Routine to Find Start, End, and EXEC Addresses of Machine-Language Programs

and S + 90. The 89 and 90 were arrived at using the following guidelines: The first character or tokenized reserved word in the first line is at address S + 4. In this case, it is the letter "A" in line 10. Allow one address for each additional character or tokenized reserved word. Allow 6 bytes for the line number and the space that follows it at the start of each numbered line. Examples of tokenized reserved words are GO, TO, SUB, INPUT, READ, and STOP.

Q. I would like your opinion on the best keyboard for the money. I am looking at the new Radio Shack keyboard, the Super Pro by Mark Data Products, and the Premium by Micronix Inc.

What are definable keys used for and how are they programmed?

How are programs and data files saved on and loaded from disk? I am now an impatient cassette user.

Why do most other home computers have more ROM than the CoCo?

Why is the Motorola 6809 considered to be one of the fastest around?

Mark Eichman Manteca, CA

A. First, I would delete the Radio Shack keyboard from your list since it is not full-travel, and second, I would add the HJL-57 by HJL Products Inc. (955 Buffalo Road, P.O. Box 24954, Rochester, NY 14624) to your list. Of the new three, Mark Data is less expensive, but does not have the extra function keys that the other two have. If you want the extra keys, then your choice is narrowed to the Premium or HJL. I have not seen the Premium or the Mark Data keyboards, but I have seen and been impressed by the HJL. (*HOT CoCo* reviewed the Mark Data keyboard in the August 1983 issue, p. 20. See this month's Reviews for a review of the Micronix Premium keyboard.—eds.)

By user-definable keys, they are talking about the IN-KEY\$ function. Consider the following code:

10 A\$ = INKEY\$: IF A\$ = "" THEN 10 20 < next line >

When the computer executes the code on line 20, A\$ will contain some character, and depending upon what it is, you can program the computer to perform some given task. The advantage to using this feature instead of INPUT is that nothing is echoed to the screen unless you want it and no cursor appears.

Programs and data files are saved on disk much the same way they are saved on tape. The chart that follows gives the equivalents.

TapeDiskCSAVE"<name>"SAVE"<name>"CSAVEM"<name>",s,e,xSAVEM"<name>",s,e,xCLOAD"<name>"LOAD"<name>"CLOADM"<name>"LOADM"<name>"OPEN"O",#-1,"<filename>"OPEN"O",#1,"<filename>"CLOSE#-1CLOSE#1

```
10 S=256*PEEK(25)+PEEK(26)
2\emptyset A=RND(1\emptyset): POKE S+89, INT(A/1\emptyset
)+48: POKE S+90,A-INT(A/10)*10+4
8
30 GOSUB 10000
40 PRINT"FINISHED": END
1000 PRINT1000
1001 RETURN
2000 PRINT2000
2001 RETURN
3000 PRINT3000
3001 RETURN
4000 PRINT4000
4001 RETURN
5000 PRINT5000
5001 RETURN
6000 PRINT6000
6001 RETURN
7000 PRINT7000
7001 RETURN
8000 PRINT8000
8001 RETURN
9000 PRINT9000
9001 RETURN
10000 PRINT10000
10001 RETURN
```

Program Listing 2. A Self-Modifying Program

Most computers do not have more ROM than the CoCo, and even if you come across one that does, the CoCo has a more efficient instruction set, which requires less machine language instructions to accomplish a given task.

The 6809 is the fastest 8-bit microprocessor due to the fact that it has a real multiply instruction, which is 100 times faster than a typical software one. Its many addressing modes and 16-bit registers allow a machine-language programmer to write faster, shorter code.

Q. What are the differences between the original CoCo and the CoCo 2?

The Radio Shack salesman sold me a computer cassette (26-302, \$1.79) for my CoCo with the claim that it was needed for program and data storage. Will the cheaper sale cassettes work?

Fred Baker Brooklyn, NY

A. There are obvious physical differences such as the smaller case and the new keyboard, but I assume that you want to know what is different inside. The only major difference aside from the physical layout of the components is that the power supply puts only +5 volts out to the edge connector of the ROM-pack port. Since the disk ROM pack requires 12 volts, the CoCo 2 disk controller gets its 12 volts from the disk drive's power supply. If you have an

HOT CoCo

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My vote for the best advertisement in this issue goes to ______ (company) whose Reader Service number is ______

A. How many articles do you actually read in each issue of HOT CoCo? 1. 1-3 4. 11-15 2. 4-7 5. Just the ads 3. 8-11 6. Nothing B. What type of program would you most like to see on an instant CoCo cassette? Check one only. 1. Music/Sound 4. Utilities		1 2 3 4 5	6 7 8 9 10	11 12 13 14 15	17 18 19	21 22 23 24 25	152 153 154	157 158 159	162 163 164	166 167 168 169 170	172 173 174	302 303 304	307 308 309	312 3 313 3 314 3	316 321 317 322 318 323 319 324 320 325	45	1 456 2 457 3 458 4 459 5 460	462 463 464	467 4 468 4 469 4	72 73
2. Graphics 5. Education 8. Business 3. Games 6. Home/Personal 9. Other C. Which of the following is most important to you in a \$10 cassette loader? Check one only. 1. Number of programs 1. Number of programs 5. Customer service 3. Quality of programs 6. Other	_		31 32 33 34 35	36 37 38 39 40	42 43 44	46 47 48 49 50	177 178 179	182 183 184	187 188 189	191 192 193 194 195	197 198 199	327 328 329	332 333 334	337 338 339	341 346 342 347 343 348 344 349 345 350	47	6 481 7 482 8 483 9 484 0 485	487 488 489	492 4 493 4 494 4	97 98 99
D. Which of the following models do you own? Check all that apply. 1. 4K 4. 64K 7. Dregon 64K 2. 16K 5. MC-10 3. 32K 6. TDP 100 9. Standard Basic 2. What peripherals and accessories do you plan to purchase during the next 12 months? 1. Printer 4. Joystic//Paddles/Craphic Tablet 2. Moder D. Voice Somhesizer 2. Disk Drive B. Disk Drive		51 52 53 54 55	58 59	63 64	67 68	71 72 73 74 75	202 203 204	207 208 209	212 213 214	216 217 218 219 220	222 223 224	352 353 354	357 358 359	362 363 364	366 37 367 373 368 373 369 374 370 375	2 50 3 50 4 50	1 506 2 507 3 508 4 509 5 510	512 513 514	517 5 518 5 519 5	22
A Moture A Plotter A Program Recorder A Proving Accorder A Plotter A Program Recorder Business A Home Management/Finance Aducation: Herschool-3rd Scientific/Other Technical Aducation: 4th-8th B Cother		76 77 78 79 80	81 82 83 84 85	86 87 88 89 90		96 97 98 99 100	227 228 229	232 233 234	237 238 239	241 242 243 244 245	247 248 249	377 378 379	382 383 384	387 388 389	391 39 392 39 393 39 394 39 395 40	7 52 3 52 3 52	6 531 7 532 8 533 9 534 0 535	537 538 539	542 5 543 5 544 5	47
S. Hobby/Game G. Which of the following publications do you read monthly? 1. HOT CoCo 5. Micro 2. 80 Micro 6. Computer User 3. Rainbow 7. Color Micro Journal 4. Color Computer Magazine		102 103 104	107 108 109	112 113 114	115 117 118 119 120	122 123 124	252 253 254	257 258 259	262 263 264	266 267 268 269 270	272 273 274	402 403 404	407 408 409	412 413 414	416 42 417 42 418 42 419 42 420 42	2 55	1 556 2 557 3 558 4 559 5 560	562 563 564	567 5 568 5 569 5	72 73 74
H. Do you own a cassette recorder (VCR)? 1. Yes 2. No 1. Do you think HOT CoCo is geared to: (check 3) 2. Nodesrately skilled programmers 6. Disk users 3. Assembly-language programmers 7. Extended basic users 4. Hardware builts 8. Color basic users		127 128 129	132 133 134	137 138 139	141 142 143 144 145	147 148 149	277 278 279	282 283 284	287 288 289	291 292 293 294 295	297 298 299	427 428 429	432 433 434	437 438 439	441 441 442 44 443 44 444 44 445 45	7 57 8 57 9 57	76 581 77 582 78 583 79 584 80 585	587 588 589	592 5 593 5 594 5	597 598 599
J. On a scale of 1 (no interest) to 5 (great interest) rate your interest in the following HOT CoCo columns: 1. The Basic Best 4. Reviews 7. Product News	Name Addr																			
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older CoCo disk controller, you can modify it by cutting lands and adding jumpers so that the power comes from

	ORG	\$3768	
MAPØ	EQU	\$FFDE	
MAP1	EQU	\$FFDF	
START	ORCC	#\$5Ø	INHIBIT INTERRUPTS
	LDX	#\$8000	
LOOP	LDA	Ø,X	64K ROUTINE
	STA	MAP1	
	STA	Ø,X+	
	STA	MAPØ	
	CMPX	#\$FFØØ	
	BLT	LOOP	
	STA	MAP1	
	LDA		SKIP SAM PROGRAMMING
	STA	\$AØ51	(PATCH TO BASIC)
		#\$AØ72	
	STD	\$AØ52	
	LDD		SKIP SCAN FOR RAM SIZE
	STD	\$AØ84	(PATCH TO BASIC)
	LDD	#\$FE7E	
	STD	\$AØ86	
	LDD	#\$AØ93	
	STD	\$AØ88	
	CLR	\$8000	KILL EXTENDED BASIC
	CLR	\$71	FORCE HARD START
	LDA	#\$FØ	GREEN SCREEN
	STA	\$2FDF	
	LDA	#41	1,200-BAUD RATE
	STA	\$3ØD2	
	ANDC	#\$AF	
	LDA	#\$7E	
	STA	\$AØCB	JUMP TO TELEWRITER 1.0
	LDD	#\$1E2E	(PATCH TO BASIC)
	STD	\$AØCC	
	JMP	\$AØ27	JUMP TO BASIC
	END	START	

Program Listing 3. Patch to Clear More RAM for Telewriter 1.0 Files

10 FOR I= 14184 то 14266 20 READ X 30 POKE I,X 40 NEXT I 26, 80, 142, 128, 0, 16 60 DATA 6, 132, 183 70 DATA 255, 223, 167, 128, 183 , 255, 222, 140 255, Ø, 45, 241, 183, 2 80 DATA 55, 223, 134 126, 183, 160, 81, 204, 90 DATA 160, 114, 253 160, 82, 204, 142, 159 100 DATA 253, 160, 132 204, 254, 126, 253, 16 110 DATA 0, 134, 204, 160 120 DATA 147, 253, 160, 136, 12 7, 128, Ø, 15 130 DATA 113, 134, 240, 183, 47 223, 134, 41 183, 48, 210, 28, 175, 140 DATA 134, 126, 183 160, 203, 204, 30, 46, 150 DATA 253, 160, 204 126, 160, 39, 255, 255 160 DATA , 255, 255, 255

Program Listing 4. Basic Version of Listing 3

the drive. The CoCo 2 can also be upgraded to 64K in very much the same fashion as the F board CoCo.

To tell you the truth, I've never used a Radio Shack computer cassette tape, but have always shopped for el-cheapo cassettes as long as they had screws to hold their shells together. You can hide the fact that you paid so little by putting Radio Shack labels on them (cat. no. 26-304, a package of 60 costs \$1.95). I always start a program CSAVE after using MOTORON to advance the tape until the tape counter has reached eight to skip past the leader and then some, since bad spots are usually at the beginning of the tape near the splice. This is also a good idea with the leaderless tapes because fingerprints and creases tend to occur at the beginning of those tapes, leading to a loss of data or the program.

Instead of typing MOTOROFF to stop the tape advance, I hit any key followed with the enter key. This causes a syntax error (which in this case can be ignored), but it does the job with less typing. Since I always buy the tapes with screws, if I do get a tape with a bad spot, I can open the cartridge and cut that piece out. Even if you don't trust the el cheapos, you can buy a quality audio tape such as a Maxell UD C-90 and use the tape that comes inside it to make your own high-quality leaderless C-10 tapes using only the plastic shells of the el-cheapo cassettes.

Q. How can I achieve more than 32K on my 64K machine? I would like the extra space when using Telewriter 1.0.

Mark Eichman Manteca, CA

A. If you are willing to forego Extended Basic (with Telewriter 1.0, this is no problem), "40K Color Basic" (80 Micro, May 1983, p. 212) will give you 8K extra. Using this principle, you can combine the 40K program and Telewriter into one program (Program Listing 3). Spectrum Projects (93-15 86th Drive, Woodhaven, NY 11421) markets 40K, \$9.95, that relocates Extended Basic to give you an extra 8K without losing Extended Basic.

Since Telewriter does not use Extended Basic, as with the 40K Color Basic program, you can free up that space for RAM. This increases the text buffer from 18,500 to 26,692 bytes, an increase from 9 to 13 pages. I did not like the white screen display because of the color fringing on my TV, so I changed it to green with this program. I also set the default baud rate to 1,200 for my LP VIII. After you load Telewriter 1.0 and the object-code version of the following Assembly-language patch into memory, you can save the revised program by typing CSAVEM"TELEWR64", &H1E28,&H37BA,&H3768.

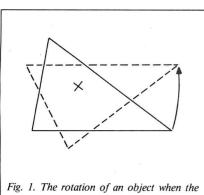
For those of you who do not have an assembler, use the Basic POKE routine in Program Listing 4. The last number, 41, in line 130 is the baud-rate constant. If you do not normally print at 1,200 baud, change it to the appropriate value. If you have Extended Basic, first PCLEAR1, then run this program, and finally save the revised version of Telewriter 1.0 to tape with CSAVEM''TELEWR64'', &H1E28,&H37BA,&H3768 as before. ■

Graphically Speaking

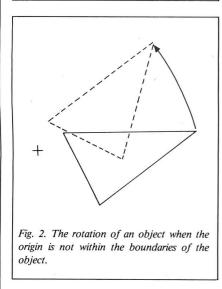
U sing the right techniques, you can create graphics with exciting applications in science, business, and mathematics. Schematics, illustrations, and pictographs can add emphasis and clarify ideas. This month's column deals with the graphics techniques of scaling, translation, rotation, clipping, and covering.

Transformations

February's Graphically Speaking considered graphing functions on a rectangular-coordinate system. I developed a simple clipping routine and



rig. 1. The rotation of an object when the origin, or pivot point, is within the boundaries of the object.





by Delmar E. Searls

explained the transformations of scaling and translation using an image of a fixed plane. The graph was drawn on this plane and you viewed it from above by a remote-control camera. As you moved the camera nearer or farther from the plane, scaling occurred. As you moved laterally, you got translation.

Imagine now that the screen-coordinate system is a fixed drawing board on which you can move two-dimensional objects. Since you are only concerned with the object's screen coordinates, you do not need to keep track of two coordinate systems as you did before.

With the screen-coordinate system fixed, use the following conversions for scaling and translation:

Scaling: X = X*XS, Y = Y*YS

Translation: X = X + XT, Y = Y + YT

XS and YS are the scaling factors and XT and YT are the translation distances. You can describe an object by identifying the coordinates of its vertices. To scale the object, you must transform each vertex by multiplying the original coordinates by the scaling factors. In a similar fashion, if you add the translation distances to the original coordinates, you can move the object laterally (or translate it).

To look at the transformation of rotation, consider the object in Fig. 1. As initially described (solid lines), the vertices show that its origin (indicated by +) is centered within the object. Because rotations are performed relative to the origin, this object is rotated about its central point (dotted lines). Now, consider Fig. 2. This object is initially described as using vertices that place its origin some distance from the center (solid lines). When Fig. 2 is rotated, you get unexpected results (dotted lines). Usually, when describing objects, you place the origin at or near its center.

Figure 3 shows the transformations needed for rotation; they are based on trigonometry. You can express rectangular coordinates in terms of the corresponding polar coordinates by the formulas X = R*COS(T) and Y = R*SIN(T), where R is the distance from the point to the origin, and T is the angle made with respect to the positive x axis. The rest of the derivation is based on the formulas for the sine and cosine of the sum of two angles:

SIN(T + A) = SIN(T)*COS(A) + COS(T)*SIN(A),

COS(T + A) = COS(T)*COS(A) - SIN(T)*SIN(A).

If the original point has coordinates (X, Y), then the transformed point has coordinates (X*COS(A) - Y*SIN(A), Y*COS(A) + X*SIN(A)), where A is the angle of rotation.

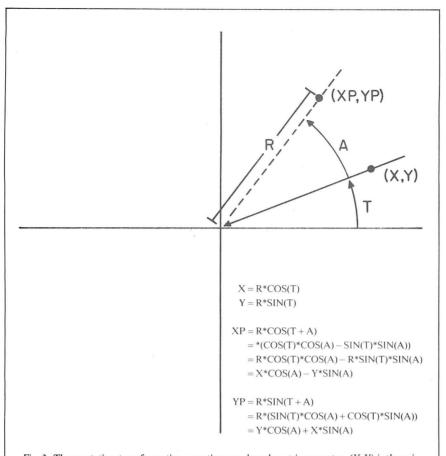
The order in which you perform transformations is important since the same transformations applied in different orders produce different results. Although you can write each transformation as a separate subroutine and call them in any order, I chose to perform the transformations in these programs by rotation, translation, and scaling.

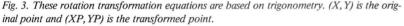
Clipping

You previously performed clipping

System Requirements

16K RAM Extended Color Basic Dot-Matrix Printer





by discarding any line having either endpoint outside the viewing area. When graphing functions made up of many short line segments, this was no real problem. With drawings, however, the situation is different. In Fig. 4a, you see a triangle and a pentagon (the two-dimensional objects), and a square representing the window or viewing area. If you clip the objects using the old method, the result resembles Fig. 4b. This is unsatisfactory. A better clipping scheme produces the result shown in Fig. 4c.

Let's look at a common clipping algorithm. A rectangular window is defined having sides parallel to the coordinate axes (see Fig. 5). Each side extends in both directions dividing the plane into nine regions. Each drawn line must lie within the middle region, which is the window. (The window's boundaries are considered part of the window.)

Think of the eight outer regions as walls that hide the view. When you create a drawing, its line segments are handled one at a time. You classify the endpoints according to their location relative to the nine regions.

Use XC to denote the classification of the x coordinate of a point, and YC to denote the classification of the y coordinate. If a point lies to the left of the window then XC = -1, between the vertical sides then XC = 0, and to the right of the window then XC = +1. Similarly, if a point lies below the window then YC = -1, between the horizontal sides then YC = 0, and above the window then YC = +1.

If you classify the coordinates in this manner it is easier to deal with the cases that arise, which Fig. 5 illustrates. If both endpoints lie in the window then XC(0) = 0, YC(0) = 0, XC(1) = 0, and YC(1) = 0 (line CD in Fig. 6). The endpoints and the corresponding classifications are stored in arrays using the subscripts zero and one. A pair of endpoints with the same nonzero classification for either the x or y coordinates form a line segment totally outside the window (line AB in Fig. 6). You can immediately discard them. This condition occurs if either XC(0)*XC(1) = 1 or YC(0)*YC(1) =1. (Remember, $(-1)^*(-1) = 1$.) Cases

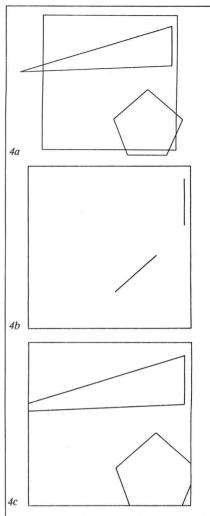


Fig. 4. A triangle and a pentagon as viewed through a square window. The crude clipping algorithm used earlier for drawing graphs is inadequate here (4b). You need a clipping routine that removes only those portions of line segments actually beyond the borders of the viewing window (4c).

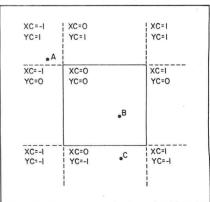


Fig. 5. A common clipping algorithm is based on classifying each of the two endpoints using the scheme shown (or one similar). For point A: XC = -1, YC = 1. For point B: XC = 0, YC = 0. For point C: XC = 0, YC = -1.

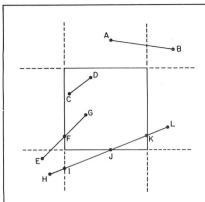
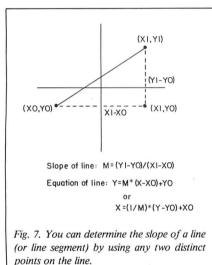


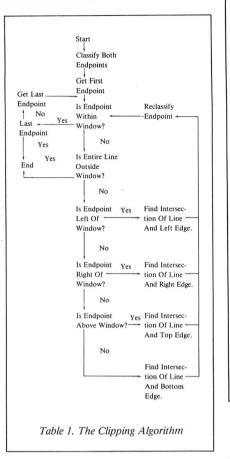
Fig. 6. Points A and B both have a y classification (YC) of +1. Thus the entire line segment AB lies outside the viewing window (see text). For line segment CD, the classifications are all zeros, indicating that the entire line segment lies within the window. Segment EG would be clipped to FG. Segment HL would be clipped to IL, then to JL, and finally to JK.



other than these two require additional processing.

The procedure is the same for each endpoint. If the point is to the left of the window it is moved to the extended left border and reclassified. Otherwise, if the point is to the right of the window, it is moved to the extended right border and reclassified. If the point is above the window, it is moved down to the top border and reclassified, and if the point is below the window it is moved up to the bottom edge and reclassified.

Following each reclassification the new endpoint is checked to see if it lies within the window (in which case the next endpoint is processed), or if a line segment extends outside of the window. If neither case is true, the end-



point reenters the procedure outlined above.

The flowchart in Table 1 illustrates this procedure, and Fig. 6 provides examples. Notice that the clipping routine determines the points (if any) at which a line segment intersects the perimeter of a rectangle.

In algebra, a line is the graph of any equation of the form A*X + B*Y + C = 0, where only one variable, either A or B, equals zero. You can write this equation in two more useful forms:

 $Y = M^{*}(X - X0) + Y0$, and $X = (1/M)^{*}(Y - Y0) + X0$.

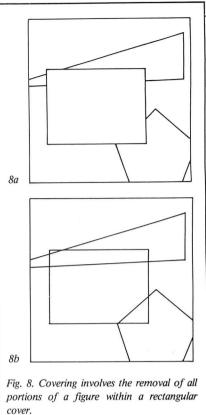
In these equations M represents the slope of the line (see Fig. 7), and (X0, Y0) is any point on the line, possibly one of the endpoints. By using the endpoints to determine the slope of a line you obtain:

M = (Y(1) - Y(0))/(X(1) - X(0)), and1/M = (X(1) - X(0))/(Y(1) - Y(0)).

If you incorporate these results into the previous equations, you get the following:

Y = (Y(1) - Y(0))/(X(1) - X(0))*(X - X(0)) + Y(0),and

 $X = (X(1) - X(0)/(Y(1) - Y0))^{*}(Y - Y(0)) + X(0).$



Lines 75 and 90 of Program Listing 1 use the first equation to find the point at which the line segment crosses the left side (X = LX) or the right side (X = RX) of the window. Similarly, lines 105 and 115 use the second equation to determine where the line segment crosses the bottom (Y = BY) or the top (Y = TY) of the window.

Covering

While clipping eliminates everything outside a rectangular window, covering eliminates everything inside a rectangular cover (see Fig. 8). The net effect of the clipping routine was to determine at which points, if any, a line segment intersects the perimeter of a rectangle. You need precisely the same kind of information now. What you do with this information, however, is different.

The flowchart in Table 2 outlines the steps involved in covering. The covering subroutine includes lines 200–275 in Listing 1 and starts by storing the coordinates of the endpoints for later reference (they will probably be altered by the clipping subroutine, so store them first). The clipping subroutine is called in line 205 in order to classify the endpoints and to find any intersections with the rectangle.

If the original endpoints formed a line segment entirely outside the rec-

tangular cover, then the whole line segment is drawn (lines 210-225). The flag in line 210 is equal to one if this condition holds. Otherwise, if the first endpoint has been moved, indicating that it was originally outside the rectangle, the program draws a line between the original point and the point of intersection with the rectangular cover (lines 235-250). Similarly, if the second endpoint has been moved, the program draws a line segment from the original point to the point of intersection with the cover (lines 255-270). If neither endpoint has been moved, both endpoints were within the rectangle and a line segment is not drawn.

Putting It Together

Listing 1 incorporates all the fea-

Program Listing 1. This program draws twodimensional objects on the high-resolution graphics screen of the Color Computer. These features: clipping, covering, rotation, translation, and scaling, are included. The coordinates of the points, and the dot-to-dot sequences are stored in DATA statements starting at line 4000.

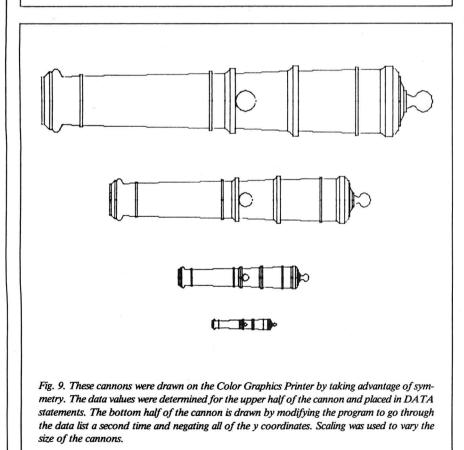
10 PI=3.141592:GOSUB11:GOTO1000: 11 INPUT"SCALE FACTOR <1.25>";SF :PMODE4,1:PCLS:IF SF=0 THEN SF=1 .25 12 RETURN 17 18 REM - FIND NUMBER OF NEXT POI NT IN SEQUENCE 19 : 20 PN=VAL(LEFT\$(A\$,2)):A\$=RIGHT\$ (A\$,LEN(A\$)-2):RETURN 30 LINE(RX, BY) - (RX, TY), PSET 31 LINE -(LX,TY),PSET 32 LINE - (LX, BY), PSET 33 LINE - (RX, BY), PSET 34 RETURN 37 38 REM - FIND STATUS OF POINT RE LATIVE TO BOUNDARIES 39 : 40 IF X(J) < LX THEN XC(J) = -1 ELSE IF X(J) > RX THEN XC(J) = 1 ELSE XC $(J) = \emptyset$ 41 IF Y(J) <BY THEN YC(J) =-1 ELSE IF Y(J) > TY THEN YC(J) = 1 ELSE YC (J) = 042 RETURN 47 48 REM **** CLIPPING SUBROUTINE **** 49 : 50 FOR J=0 TO 1:GOSUB 40:NEXT J 55 FOR J=0 TO 1 60 : IF $XC(J) = \emptyset$ AND $YC(J) = \emptyset$ THE N 125 65: IF XC(0)*XC(1)=1 OR YC(0)* YC(1)=1 THEN F3=1:GOTO 135 70: IF XC(J)<>-1 THEN 85 5: V(1)=(V(1)=V(0)/(X(1)=Y(0))/(X(1))/(X(1)=Y(0))/(X(1)) Y(J) = (Y(1) - Y(0)) / (X(1) - X(0))75 :))*(LX-X(Ø))+Y(Ø) 80 : X(J)=LX:GOSUB 40:GOTO 60 IF XC(J) <>1 THEN 100 85 : $Y(J) = (Y(1) - Y(\emptyset)) / (X(1) - X(\emptyset))$ 90))*(RX-X(Ø))+Y(Ø) 95 : X(J)=RX:GOSUB 40:GOTO 60 100 : IF YC(J)<>-1 THEN 115 105 : X(J) = (X(1) - X(0)) / (Y(1) - Y(0))

tures you have seen. Here is an outline of the program:	Save Coordinates of Endpoints.
I. Gather the dataA. The coordinates of the pointsB. The dot sequences (connecting points)	Is Entire Line Yes Draw Line Between Outside Of The Original Endpoints. Covered Area?
 II. Gather user input A. Clipping (yes or no?) 1. Get window boundaries 2. Draw boundaries if desired 	No Is Initial Yes Draw Line From Endpoint Outside
 B. Covering (yes or no?) 1. Get cover boundaries 2. Draw boundaries if desired C. Get rotation angle D. Get translation distances 	Covered Area? Cover Boundary.
 E. Get scaling factors III. Create drawing A. Transform point coordinates B. Call clipping, if necessary 	Is Final Yes Draw Line From Endpoint Outside Final Endpoint To
D. Call copping, if necessaryC. Call covering, if necessaryD. Draw line segments	End Table 2. The Covering Algorithm.
0))*(BY-Y(0))+X(0) 110: Y(J)=BY:GOSUB 40:GOTO 60 115: X(J)=(X(1)-X(0))/(Y(1)-Y(0))*(TY-Y(0))+X(0) 120: Y(J)=TY:GOSUB 40:GOTO 60 125 NEXT J 130 F3=0	DARIES" 2030 PRINT:PRINT"THE DEFAULT WIN DOW IS THE ENTIRE" 2040 PRINT"SCREEN. DO YOU WANT THE DEFAULT" 2050 INPUT "WINDOW <y>";A\$ 2060 IF LEFT\$(A\$,1)="N" THEN 208</y>
135 RETURN 197 : 198 REM **** COVERING SUBROUTINE ****	0 2070 LS=-100:RS=100:BS=-95:TS=95 :GOTO 2120 2080 PRINT:INPUT "LEFT SIDE";LS
199 : 200 Tl=X(0):T2=Y(0):T3=X(1):T4=Y (1) 205 GOSUB 50 210 IF F3<>1 THEN 235	2090 PRINT:INPUT "RIGHT SIDE";RS 2100 PRINT:INPUT "BOTTOM";BS 2110 PRINT:INPUT"TOP";TS 2120 PRINT:INPUT "DRAW WINDOW BO UNDARIES <y>";A\$:IF A\$="N" THEN</y>
215 X0=128+INT(SF*T1+.5):Y0=96-I NT(T2+.5) 220 X1=128+INT(SF*T3+.5):Y1=96-I NT(T4+.5) 225 LINE(X0,Y0)-(X1,Y1),PSET 230 GOTO 275 235 IF X(0)=T1 AND Y(0)=T2 THEN	2160 2130 LX=128+INT(SF*LS+.5):RX=128 +INT(SF*RS+.5) 2140 BY=96-BS:TY=96-TS 2150 GOSUB 30 2160 CLS:INPUT "DO YOU WANT COVE RING <y>";A\$</y>
255 11 A(0)-11 AND 1(0)-12 1HEA 255 240 X0=128+INT(SF*X(0)+.5):Y0=96 -INT(Y(0)+.5) 245 X1=128+INT(SF*T1+.5):Y1=96-I NT(T2+.5) 250 LINE(X0,Y0)-(X1,Y1),PSET 255 IF X(1)=T3 AND Y(1)=T4 THEN 275	2170 IF A\$="N" THEN F2=0:GOTO 22 60 ELSE F2=1 2180 PRINT:INPUT "LEFT SIDE";LC 2190 PRINT:INPUT "RIGHT SIDE";RC 2200 PRINT:INPUT "BOTTOM";BC 2210 PRINT:INPUT "TOP";TC 2220 PRINT:INPUT "DRAW COVER BOU NDARIES <y>";A\$:IF A\$="N" THEN 2</y>
260 XØ=128+INT(SF*T3+.5):YØ=96-I NT(T4+.5) 265 X1=128+INT(SF*X(1)+.5):Y1=96 -INT(Y(1)+.5) 270 LINE(X0,Y0)-(X1,Y1),PSET 275 RETURN 997 :	260 2230 LX=128+INT(SF*LC+.5):RX=128 +INT(SF*RC+.5) 2240 BY=96-BC:TY=96-TC 2250 GOSUB 30 2260 CLS:INPUT "DEGREES ROTATION <0>";A
998 REM **** READ DATA **** 999 : 1000 READ NP:DIM P(1,NP),T(1,NP)	2270 A=PI*A/180:CA=COS(A):SA=SIN (A) 2280 PRINT:INPUT "HORIZONTAL TRA NSLATION <0>";XT
<pre>1010 FOR I=1 TO NP 1020 : READ P(0,I),P(1,I): REM - READ COORDINATES 1030 NEXT I 1040 READ NS:DIM S\$(NS) 1050 FOR I=1 TO NS 1060 : READ S\$(I): REM - READ D OT SEQUENCES 1070 NEXT I 1997 :</pre>	2290 PRINT: INPUT "VERTICAL TRANS LATION <0>";YT 2300 PRINT: INPUT "SCALE FACTOR, X-AXIS <1>";XS:IF XS=0 THEN XS=1 2310 PRINT: INPUT "SCALE FACTOR, Y-AXIS <1>";YS:IF YS=0 THEN YS=1 2320 SCREEN1,0 2330 POKE 65495,0 2995 :
1998 REM **** GET USER INPUT *** * 1999 :	2996 REM **** DRAW FIGURE **** 2997 : 2998 REM - TRANSFORM POINT COORD
2000 CLS:INPUT "DO YOU WANT CLIP PING <y>";A\$ 2010 IF A\$="N" THEN F1=0:GOTO 21 60 ELSE F1=1 2020 CLS:PRINT"INPUT WINDOW BOUN</y>	INATES 2999 : 3000 FOR I=1 TO NP 3010 : T(0,I)=((P(0,I)*CA-P(1,I <i>Listing 1 continued</i>

Start

Save Coordinates

```
Listing I continued
                                          322Ø NEXT 1
  *SA) +XT) *XS
 3020 : T(1,I) = ((P(1,I) * CA+P(0,I
 ) *SA) +YT) *YS
 3030 NEXT I
 3037
 3038 REM - MAIN DRAWING LOOP
                                          3260 CLS
 3039
 3040 FOR I=1 TO NS
          A$=S$(I)
 3050 :
                                          3320
 3060
          GOSUB20: IP=PN: REM - # O
 F FIRST POINT IN CURRENT LINE
                                          Y>";A$
                                          3300
 3070
          GOSUB20:FP=PN: REM - # O
      .
 F SECOND POINT
                                          3320 END
 3077
 3078 REM - GET COORDINATES OF EN
                                          3995
 D POINTS
 3079 :
                                          3997
 3080 :
          X(\emptyset) = T(\emptyset, IP) : X(1) = T(\emptyset, FP)
                                           3999
 ):Y(0)=T(1,IP):Y(1)=T(1,FP)
          IF F1=Ø THEN 3130: REM -
 3090 .
  CLIPPING IN EFFECT ?
                                           4007
          LX=LS:RX=RS:BY=BS:TY=TS:
 3100 :
  REM - GET WINDOW BOUNDARIES
                                           4009
 3110 :
          GOSUB 50: REM - CLIPPING
  SUBROUTINE
 3120 :
          IF F3=1 THEN 3200: REM -
                                           5,35,5
  WHOLE LINE OUTSIDE WINDOW
                                           40 97
  COVERING IN EFFECT ?
 3130 .
                                           ES
          XØ = 128 + INT(SF * X(Ø) + .5) : Y
 3140 :
                                           4099
 0 = 96 - TNT(Y(0) + .5)
          X1=128+INT(SF*X(1)+.5):Y
 3150 :
                                           4107
 1=96-INT(Y(1)+.5)
 3160 :
          LINE(XØ, YØ) - (X1, Y1), PSET
                                          AS STRINGS
 3170
          GOTO 3200
                                           4109 :
      :
 3180
       :
          LX=LC:RX=RC:BY=BC:TY=TC:
  REM -
         GET COVER BOUNDARIES
 3190
          GOSUB 200: REM - COVERIN
 G SUBROUTINE
   200 : IF A$="" THEN 3220: REM
FINISHED THE SEQUENCE ?
 3200 :
                                           4160
                                                DATA 0306
         IP=FP:GOTO 3070: REM - F
                                           4170 DATA 0708091007
 3210 :
```



INAL PT. BECOMES NEW INTIAL PT. 3230 POKE 65494,0 3240 SOUND 150,2 3250 A\$=INKEY\$:IF A\$="" THEN 325 3270 INPUT "DRAW ANOTHER <Y>":A\$ 3280 IF A\$<>"" AND A\$<>"Y" THEN 3290 PRINT: INPUT "ERASE SCREEN < IF A\$<>"N" THEN PCLS 3310 GOTO 2000 tional. 3996 REM **** DATA **** 3998 REM - NUMBER OF POINTS 4000 DATA 10 4008 REM - POINT COORDINATES 4010 DATA 40,0,20,35,-20,35,-40, 0,-20,-35,20,-35,45,5,45,-5,35,-4098 REM - NUMBER OF DOT SEQUENC 4100 DATA 7 4108 REM - DOT SEQUENCES STORED 4110 DATA Ø1020304050601 4120 DATA 01030501 4130 DATA 02040602 4140 DATA 0104 4150 DATA 0205

END

In order to make the program run as fast as possible, I deviated from my practice of using a PLOT subroutine to draw line segments, and instead incorporated the LINE command. The main program starts at lines 1000– 1070, which read the data stored at lines 4000 and beyond. User input is obtained in lines 2000–2310. Default values are included wherever appropriate. Clipping and covering are optional.

If you do not use clipping and your drawing exceeds the screen area, you get a function-call (FC) error when you try to draw to a point off the screen. It is possible to call points below the screen, up to a certain limit, without getting an FC error. This program uses a common speedup technique that is turned on in line 2330 and turned off in line 3230. (You might not want to include these lines until you have verified that the program has been correctly entered and is running properly.)

Lines 3000-3030 transform the coordinates of every point and store the transformed coordinates in arrays T(0,N) (the x coordinates) and T(1,N)(the y coordinates). N is the number of points. Each point is numbered in the same order as listed in the DATA statements. The dot sequences are strings consisting of two-digit numbers identifying the corresponding For example, the string point. 010412150801 denotes a figure drawn by connecting points in the following sequence: 1-4-12-15-8-1.

Line 3050 reads the dot sequences one at a time. Lines 3060 and 3070 strip the numbers of the first two points from the string and call them the initial point (IP) and the final point (FP) of the first line segment of that sequence. The subroutine in line 20 returns the value of the first two characters in the string as PN (point number) and strips those characters from the string in preparation for a subsequent call.

Line 3080 stores the coordinates of the points numbered IP and FP at X(0), Y(0) and X(1), Y(1) respectively. If you want clipping, the window boundaries are set and the clipping subroutine called. If the resulting line segment is totally outside the window, the next line segment is processed (line 3120). Otherwise, the program determines whether covering is desired (line 3130). If so, the cover boundaries are



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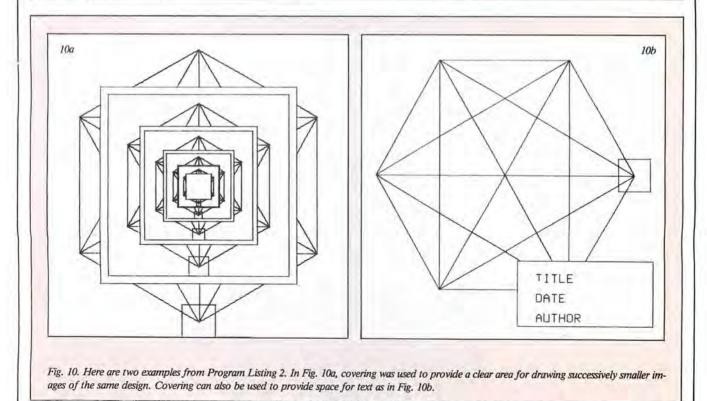
I/O WARE INC. Peterborough, NH 03458 Attention: Tom Cullity

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Program Listing 2. You can use this program, adapted from Listing 1, for drawing two-dimensional objects on the Color Graphics Printer. 10 PI=3.141592:GOSUB11:GOTO1000: 11 PRINT#-2,CHR\$(18):PRINT#-2,"A ": PRINT#-2, CHR\$(18) : PRINT#-2, "M2 40,-240":PRINT#-2,"I" 12 RETURN 17 18 REM - FIND NUMBER OF NEXT POI NT IN SEQUENCE 19 20 PN=VAL(LEFTS(AS,2)):AS=RIGHTS (A\$, LEN(A\$)-2) : RETURN 28 REM - DRAW WINDOW OR COVER BO UNDARIES 29 : 30 PRINT#-2,"M";RX;",";BY 31 PRINT#-2,"D";RX;",";TY;",";LX ;",";TY;",";LX;",";BY;",";RX;"," ;BY **34 RETURN** 37 38 REM - FIND STATUS OF POINT RE LATIVE TO BOUNDARIES 39 : 40 IF X(J) <LX THEN XC(J) =-1 ELSE IF X(J)>RX THEN XC(J)=1 ELSE XC (J) = 041 IF Y(J) <BY THEN YC(J) =-1 ELSE IF Y(J)>TY THEN YC(J)=1 ELSE YC $(J) = \emptyset$ 42 RETURN 47 . 48 REM **** CLIPPING SUBROUTINE 49 . 50 FOR J=0 TO 1:GOSUB 40:NEXT J 55 FOR J=0 TO 1 60 : IF XC(J)=0 AND YC(J)=0 THE N 125 65 : IF XC(0)*XC(1)=1 OR YC(0)* YC(1)=1 THEN F3=1:GOTO 135 70 : IF XC(J) <>-1 THEN 85

Y(J) = (Y(1) - Y(0)) / (X(1) - X(0))75 .))*(LX-X(0))+Y(0) 80 : X(J)=LX:GOSUB 40:GOTO 60 IF XC(J) <>1 THEN 100 85 . 90 . Y(J) = (Y(1) - Y(0)) / (X(1) - X(0)))) * (RX - X(0)) + Y(0)95 : X(J)=RX:GOSUB 40:GOTO 60 100 : IF YC(J)<>-1 THEN 115 105 : X(J)=(X(1)-X(0))/(Y(1)-Y(0))*(BY-Y(0))+X(0) 110 : Y(J)=BY:GOSUB 40:GOTO 60 115 : X(J)=(X(1)-X(0))/(Y(1)-Y(0))*(TY-Y(0))+X(0) 120 : Y(J) =TY:GOSUB 40:GOTO 60 125 NEXT J 130 F3=0 135 RETURN 197 198 REM **** COVERING SUBROUTINE 199 : 200 T1=X(0):T2=Y(0):T3=X(1):T4=Y (1) 205 GOSUB 50 210 IF F3<>1 THEN 235 215 XØ=INT(T1+.5):YØ=INT(T2+.5) 220 X1=INT(T3+.5):Y1=INT(T4+.5) 225 GOTO 270 235 IF X(0)=T1 AND Y(0)=T2 THEN 255 240 X0=INT(X(0)+.5):Y0=INT(Y(0)+ .5) 245 X1=INT(T1+.5):Y1=INT(T2+.5) 250 PRINT#-2,"M";X0;",";Y0:PRINT #-2,"D";X1;",";Y1 255 IF X(1)=T3 AND Y(1)=T4 THEN 275 260 X0=INT(T3+.5):Y0=INT(T4+.5) 265 X1=INT(X(1)+.5):Y1=INT(Y(1)+ .51 270 PRINT#-2,"M";X0;",";Y0:PRINT #-2,"D";X1;",";Y1 275 RETURN 997 998 REM **** READ DATA **** 999 : 1000 READ NP:DIM P(1,NP),T(1,NP) 1010 FOR I=1 TO NP

1020 : READ P(0, I), P(1, I): REM READ COORDINATES 1030 NEXT I 1040 READ NS:DIM S\$(NS) 1050 FOR I=1 TO NS 1060 : READ S\$(I): REM - READ D OT SEQUENCES 1070 NEXT I 1997 1998 REM **** GET USER INPUT *** 1999 2000 CLS: INPUT "DO YOU WANT CLIP PING <Y>";A\$ 2010 IF A\$="N" THEN F1=0:GOTO 21 60 ELSE F1=1 2020 CLS: PRINT" INPUT WINDOW BOUN DARIES" 2030 PRINT: PRINT" THE DEFAULT WIN DOW IS THE ENTIRE" 2040 PRINT"SCREEN. DO YOU WANT THE DEFAULT" 2050 INPUT "WINDOW <Y>";A\$ 2060 IF LEFT\$(A\$,1) ="N" THEN 208 Ø 2070 LS=-230:RS=230:BS=-230:TS=2 30:GOTO 2120 2080 PRINT: INPUT "LEFT SIDE": LS 2090 PRINT: INPUT "RIGHT SIDE"; RS 2100 PRINT: INPUT "BOTTOM"; BS 2110 PRINT: INPUT "TOP"; TS 2120 PRINT: INPUT "DRAW WINDOW BO UNDARIES <Y>";A\$:IF A\$="N" THEN 2160 2130 LX=LS:RX=RS 2140 BY=BS:TY=TS 2150 GOSUB 30 2160 CLS: INPUT "DO YOU WANT COVE RING <Y>";A\$ 2170 IF A\$="N" THEN F2=0:GOTO 22 60 ELSE F2=1 2180 PRINT: INPUT "LEFT SIDE"; LC 2190 PRINT: INPUT "RIGHT SIDE"; RC 2200 PRINT: INPUT "BOTTOM"; BC 2210 PRINT: INPUT "BOTTOM"; BC 2210 PRINT: INPUT "TOP"; TC 2220 PRINT: INPUT "DRAW COVER BOU NDARIES <Y>";A\$:IF A\$="N" THEN 2 Listing 2 continued





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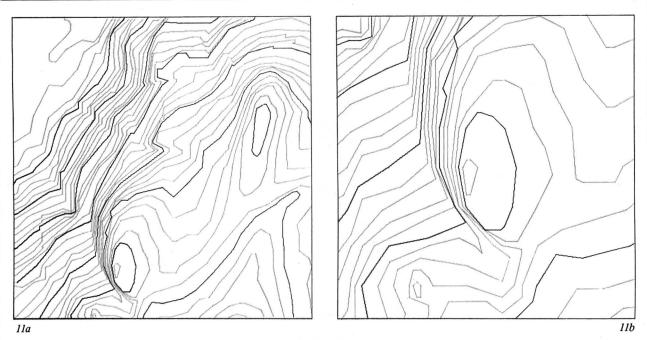


Fig. 11. by slightly modifying Listing 2, you can draw contour maps. The hill at the upper-right of Fig. 11a is shown enlarged in Fig. 11b. This required translation (to center the hill) and scaling. The data was calculated by hand (a boring task) which accounts for the relatively crude contour lines.

set and the covering subroutine is called (lines 3180 and 3190). If not, the clipped line is drawn (lines 3140–3160).

Line 3200 checks to see if the current dot sequence has been completed. If so, A\$ will have been stripped until nothing remains and the program goes to the next dot sequence (line 3220). Otherwise, the current final point becomes the new initial point (line 3210) and the number of the new final point is determined in line 3070 where the whole process repeats. The clipping subroutine (lines 50–135) and the covering subroutine (lines 200–275) I discussed earlier. The subroutine at lines 40–42 is the classification subroutine.

Some Final Comments

There are a few idiosyncracies in Listing 1. The clipping and covering subroutines work on one line segment at a time. The only data sent to these subroutines are the coordinates of the two endpoints. Consequently, the rest of the program is arbitrary and reflects my attempt at a program that illustrates the concepts of clipping and covering. There is certainly a variety of ways to get the necessary data besides using DATA statements.

Also, you do not need to transform every vertex at once and store the results in an array. You can transform the vertices as needed before calling the subroutines, and you can store the dot sequences as regular data, separated by commas, instead of strings of two-digit numbers.

You might use symmetry to reduce the number of vertices specified in the data. For example, if an object has symmetry about the x axis (see Fig. 9), you need only specify those points on or above the x axis. You can modify the program to loop through the drawing routine twice, taking the negative of each y coordinate on the second pass. This draws the lower half of the object without requiring additional data.

Several books dealing with computer graphics contain the algorithm presented here. It is simple and the resulting subroutine is short. Because it relies solely on the endpoint classifications to perform its task, it is also slow. An algorithm that takes into account both endpoint classification and line-segment classification (depending primarily on the slope of the line) can run 25 to 30 percent faster. The subroutine, however, is a little longer and the logic less obvious. Perhaps I'll consider such an alternative clipping subroutine in a future column.

You can modify Listing 1 to work on the Radio Shack Color Graphics Printer (see Program Listing 2) by replacing the LINE commands with the appropriate plotter commands. A LINE (X0,Y0) – (X1,Y1),PSET command can be replaced with PRINT #-2, "M";X0;",";Y0:PRINT#-2, "D";X1;",";Y1. In addition, you must include a short setup routine for the plotter in order to get it into graphics mode with the origin in the center of the paper. See Figs. 10 and 11 for some examples.

Looking Ahead

June's Graphically Speaking considers "wire-frame" two-dimensional representations of simple three-dimensional objects. See you then.

Write Delmar Searls c/o HOT CoCo, Pine St., Peterborough, NH 03458.

Listing 2 continued
260
2230 LX=LC:RX=RC
224Ø BY=BC:TY=TC
2250 GOSUB 30
2260 CLS: INPUT "DEGREES ROTATION
<0>";A
2270 A=PI*A/180:CA=COS(A):SA=SIN
(A)
Listing 2 continued

Listing 2 continued

2280 PRINT: INPUT "HORIZONTAL TRA NSLATION <0>";XT 2290 PRINT: INPUT "VERTICAL TRANS LATION <0>";YT 2300 PRINT:INPUT "SCALE FACTOR, X-AXIS <1>";XS:IF XS=0 THEN XS=1 2310 PRINT:INPUT "SCALE FACTOR, Y-AXIS <1>";YS:IF YS=0 THEN YS=1 2995 : 2996 REM **** DRAW FIGURE **** 2997 : 2998 REM - TRANSFORM POINT COORD INATES 2999 3000 FOR I=1 TO NP 3010 : T(0,I) = ((P(0,I) * CA-P(1,I)*SA)+XT)*XS 3020 : T(1,I) = ((P(1,I) * CA+P(0,I) *SA) +YT) *YS 3030 NEXT I 3037 3038 REM - MAIN DRAWING LOOP 3039 3040 FOR I=1 TO NS 3050 : A\$=S\$(I) 3060 : GOSUB20:IP=PN: REM - # O F FIRST POINT IN CURRENT LINE 3070 : GOSUB20:FP=PN: REM - # O F SECOND POINT 7 5080 : X(0)=T(0,IP):X(1)=T(0,FP):Y(0)=T(1,IP):Y(1)=T(1,FP) 3090 : IF F1=0 THEN 3130: REM -CLIPPING IN EFFECT ? $X(\emptyset) = T(\emptyset, IP) : X(1) = T(\emptyset, FP)$ 3100 : LX=LS:RX=RS:BY=BS:TY=TS: REM - GET WINDOW BOUNDARIES 3110 : GOSUB 50: REM - CLIPPING SUBROUTINE 3120 : IF F3=1 THEN 3200: REM -WHOLE LINE OUTSIDE WINDOW ? 3130 : IF F2=1 THEN 3180: REM -COVERING IN EFFECT ? $X\emptyset = INT(X(\emptyset) + .5) : Y\emptyset = INT(Y)$ 3140 : (0) + .5)3150 : Xl=INT(X(1)+.5):Yl=INT(Y(1) + .5)3160 : PRINT#-2,"M";X0;",";Y0:P RINT#-2,"D";X1;",";Y1 GOTO 3200 LX=LC:RX=RC:BY=BC:TY=TC: 317Ø : 318Ø : REM - GET COVER BOUNDARIES 3190 : GOSUB 200: REM - COVERIN G SUBROUTINE 3200 : IF A\$="" THEN 3220: REM - FINISHED THE SEQUENCE ? 3200 : 3210 : IP=FP:GOTO 3070: REM - F INAL PT. BECOMES NEW INTIAL PT. 3220 NEXT I 3240 SOUND 150,2 3250 A\$=INKEY\$:IF A\$="" THEN 325 3270 INPUT "DRAW ANOTHER <Y>";A\$ 3280 IF A\$<>"" AND A\$<>"Y" THEN 3320 3310 GOTO 2000 3320 PRINT#-2,"A":END 3995 3996 REM **** DATA **** 3997 3998 REM - NUMBER OF POINTS 4000 DATA 10 4007 : 4008 REM - POINT COORDINATES 4010 DATA 40,0,20,35,-20,35,-40, 0,-20,-35,20,-35,45,5,45,-5,35,-5,35,5 4097 4098 REM - NUMBER OF DOT SEQUENC ES 4100 DATA 7 4107 : 4108 REM - DOT SEQUENCES STORED AS STRINGS 4110 DATA 01020304050601 4120 DATA 01030501 4130 DATA 02040602 4140 DATA 0104 4150 DATA 0205 4160 DATA 0306 4170 DATA 0708091007 END

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PRODUCT NEWS

edited by Cynthia Smith

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

CoCo Pottery

For Color Computer users who happen to be potters, Color-Glaze II is a program that handles the mathematics involved in calculating the composition of ceramic glazes. The program enables you to do things like substituting ingredients in a glaze recipe while keeping the overall chemical composition the same so temperature range and surface characteristics do not change.

Written in Basic, the program can be backed up freely, and is easy to use with self-prompting dialog that contains all necessary information in its Data section.

Color-Glaze II comes on 32K cassette with optional use of a printer, and sells for \$15. Program listings are available for \$10 from Color Glaze, 4233 North 8th St., Kalamazoo, MI 49009.

Reader Service \$570

First Edition

The recently published Microcomputer Software Directory contains software for the commercial, industrial, administrative, and educational environment and is aimed at both the current computer user, and those looking for software solutions before they buy their computers.

The directory emphasizes the major, original, and specialized packages including detailed descriptions of over 3,600 packages and 1,000 suppliers.

Products are easy to locate since the directory is broken down into 100 functional categories, with each listing indexed in five ways: by software function, hardware, name, industry, and vendor. There is also a special matrix that helps the user match operating systems to hardware.

The directory is available on a

15 day, money-back trial, and can be ordered by writing or phoning Computing Publications Inc., Princeton-Forrestal Center, 101 College Road East, Princeton, NJ 08540. 609-452-8090.

Reader Service - 567

Mobile **Computer Station**

The EC10 is a new mobile computer table with a 6-foot work surface adjustable to different heights, and an adjustable, slotted top shelf to hold a television monitor or other equipment.

The table includes a three-outlet electrical unit with a 20-foot, three-wire cord and grounded plug. A cord organizer/modesty panel keeps loose connectors and

electrical cords out of the way. It moves on 4-inch casters, two with locking brakes. The EC10 has heavy gauge steel construction and a high-impact baked enamel finish in putty beige.

Optional accessories for the table include an equipment lock and a mini-printer stand with paper guides.

For more information, call or write Bretford Manufacturing Inc., 9715 Soreng Ave., Schiller Park, IL 60176. 312-678-2545. Reader Service - 566

Potential Picasso?

Now you can paint virtually any shape created with the Basic LINE, CIRCLE, and DRAW commands using Ultrapaint, a machine-language paint utility designed for use with PMODE4 graphics.

With Ultrapaint you can select colors from blue, white, and red, as well as textured colors such as violet, orange, brown, yellow, and green. You can see all these colors and more at the same time on any hi-res screen.

You can use Ultrapaint with both Basic and Assembly-language programs, and it allows hires multicolor, real-time graphics in Basic since it operates at 150 times the speed of Basic's PAINT command. It requires only 430 bytes of memory.

Ultrapaint is available on cassette (transferrable to disk), for 16K, 32K, and 64K CoCos with Extended Color Basic or Disk Basic. It includes a Basic tutorial/display program, all for \$9.95 plus \$1.50 for shipping, from Spectacular Software, P.O. Box 363, Mansfield Center, CT 06250.

Reader Service ~ 565

Screen Machine Plus

Rainbow Screen Machine is the improved version of the Rainbow-Writer screen enhancer. It features machine-language extension of Basic that loads on top of 16K, 32K, or 64K machines to enable mixture of hi-res graphics and text.

The user-definable, 224 character set features lowercase descenders. Greek characters, cars, tanks, and planes, and interfaces with all keys, commands, and PMODEs. Two character sets automatically switch for sharp lettering featuring underline, sub- and superscript, reverse video, top and bottom scroll-protect, double width, colored characters in PMODE4, and help screen.

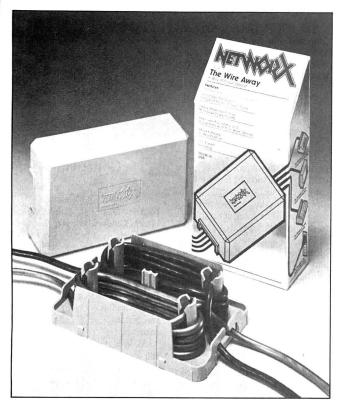
Rainbow Screen Machine includes a demo program, charactergenerator program, and manual. 16K Extended Basic is required. 32K is recommended. Price is \$29.95 for cassette and \$32.95 for disk.

Super Screen Machine from Rainbow Connection Software has all the features of Screen Machine plus variable smooth scroll,



The EC10 Mobile Computer Station

PRODUCT NEWS



Wire Away cable storage from Networx

variable volume key click, and EDTASM+ command for compatibility with Radio Shack editor/assembler cartridge.

You also find Superpatch + command for compatibility with disk EDTASM, true break-key disable and recognition, 10 userdefinable commands to activate your drivers or subroutine, and Dynamic Screen Dump command for use with Custom Software Engineering's Graphics Screen Print program for printer "snapshots" of your screen during program execution.

Super Screen Machine sells for \$44.95, cassette and \$47.95, disk. Contact Rainbow Connection Software, 3514 6th Place NW, Suite D, Rochester, MN 55901. 507-288-4424.

Reader Service - 564

New OS-9 Compiler

Lloyd I/O has recently released K-Basic Basic Language Compiler Level I for OS-9 or FLEX. K-Basic is a Basic to machine-language compiler that supports sequential files, floating point, three sizes of integers, and string variables and arrays.

This one-pass compiler generates Assembly-language sourcecode statements that can be defined by the user for any CPU supported by the CRASMB crossassembler series. It comes with the 6809 run-time package and OSM assembler. Conditional assembly is used to reduce the size of the run time package.

Assembly-language source code can be imbedded within the Basic program for inclusion in the compiler output.

K-Basic sells for \$199 from Lloyd I/O 6809 Computer Software, 19535 N.E. Gilsan, Portland, OR 97230. 503-666-1097. Reader Service - 562

Tidy Up With Networx

The Wire Away storage unit helps you organize your work area and prevents damages that can be caused by loose cable. This is a hand-size unit that holds up to four 18-gauge power cords, or 14 feet of excess wire. Its snap-on lid conceals the cord and you can attach the whole unit to the underside of a table or desk.

Wire Away sells for \$12.95.

Also from Networx is The Wire Tree, a four-outlet filtered power source engineered for protection against voltage surges, spikes, and RFI. It is UL listed and organizes the 9-foot power cord and four peripheral cords. The Wire Tree is protected by an 8-amp fuse and covered by a one-year warranty. It sells for \$69.95.

For more information on both

products, contact Networx, 203 Harrison Place, Brooklyn, NY 11237. 212-821-7555.

Reader Service ~ 558

New Games From Mark Data

Mark Data has announced four new games for the Color Computer. They combine high-res graphics and machine-language speed with elements of text adventure games, and do not require a disk system.

• Calixto Island is a puzzle with an occasional twist of humor. You'll visit a secret laboratory, a Mayan pyramid, and you'll meet crazy Trader Jack.

 Black Sanctum lets you encounter the forces of black magic as you roam around an 18th century monastery. Watch out for the black-hooded figures.

. In Sea Quest get your shark repellant and scuba tanks ready to search for treasures. You'll run into a pirate, a mermaid, and hungry sharks in this adventure.

All three games are available on 32K cassette for \$24.95 each, and 32K disk for \$27.95 each.

Also from Mark Data comes Time Fighter, a new arcade-action game for 16K CoCos. Pilot your MD-64 fighter through a hazardous time tunnel. Your mission is to destroy the Time Guardian who

threatens the natural order of the universe.

Time Fighter requires joysticks and is available on 16K cassette for \$24.95, and 32K disk for \$27.95.

Contact your favorite dealer or order from Mark Data Products, 24001 Alicia Parkway, #207, Mission Viejo, CA 92691. 714-768-1551.

Reader Service ~ 561

New For OS-9 Users

• The new OS-9 Utility Command Toolbox is designed for those who do file manipulation. The package is a collection of 12 OS-9 command programs, most of which are useful as filters using the OS-9 pipeline facilities. The tr program transliterates all occurrences of text patterns within a file to a specified substitution pattern and prints matching lines. Count counts words, lines, or characters within a text file, and d is an unformatted directory listing with wild-card matching.

Expand and Compress character compression and decompression utilities can reduce the size of text files. Split breaks a file into smaller files, Space indents lines and spaces lines in a text file, and Xmode alters terminal port operational mode.

• Entertainment Pack I is a collec-



The Networx Wire Tree

PRODUCT NEWS

tion of programs written in Basic-09 for the OS-9 operating system. It consists of games and programs that are both entertaining and educational, and they all include complete Basic-09 source files that can be run on standard alphanumeric or graphics terminals.

• The RMA (Relocatable Macro Assembler and Linkage Editor) is designed to process both manually written and compiler-generated Assembly-language programs. Sections of these programs can be independently assembled to relocatable object files. The linkage editor takes any number of relocatable object files or library sections, and combines them into a single executable OS-9 program. The linker can optionally generate a detailed load-map listing.

RMA has facilities for generation of position-independent and reentrant programs. The macro facility permits commonly used instruction sequences to be defined once and used within the program as often as desired with automatic parameter substitution. Conditional assembly functions permit only specified sections of the program to be assembled. This can be used to produce various customized versions of a program for single master source file.

For further information on all these products, contact Microware Systems Corporation, 5835 Grande Ave., Box 4865, Des Moines, IA 50304. 515-279-8844. Reader Service ~ 559

Decisions Decisions!

Have you ever wished for wisdom when faced with important life decisions? Armadillo International Software proposes an answer in the Decision Maker program. It helps you decide a course of action by asking questions and weighing your responses. Housewives and corporation presidents will benefit equally from this method of organizing your thoughts.

Decision Maker sells for \$24.95 (cassette) plus \$2.50 shipping, and requires 32K Extended Basic. Contact Armadillo International Software, P.O. Box 7661, Austin, TX 78712.

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Moonshot Number-Kruncher

Moonshot Acres Software has a program that works with any financial program to give you on-screen calculations. Number-Kruncher adds, subtracts, multiplies, and divides, plus has a memory and does chain calculations on a portion of your screen while you run the main program.

Adding Number-Kruncher to your financial programs lets you number-crunch without a handheld calculator, allowing you to do checking, banking, tax calculations, budgeting, investments, and record keeping more efficiently.

Available on cassette for 16K Extended Basic, Number-Kruncher sells for \$7.95 from Moonshot Acres Software, Route 1, Box 423, Rockfield, KY 42274.

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Beat Buyer Befuddlement

Computers For Everybody 1984 Buyer's Guide is a single source for up-to-date information on microcomputers. The book describes in detail 143 computer models for the quality of keyboard design to the type of software available for them. It includes a color section with photos that show the computers' features, and information on what you can expect in terms of repairs, service, and support for each computer model reviewed.

The authors discuss the 12 Greatest Computer Lies and what you can do about them. This Buyer's Guide is 300 pages long and sells for \$19.95. Contact Dilithium Press, 8285 SW Nimbus, Suite 151, Beaverton, OR 97005. 800-547-1842.

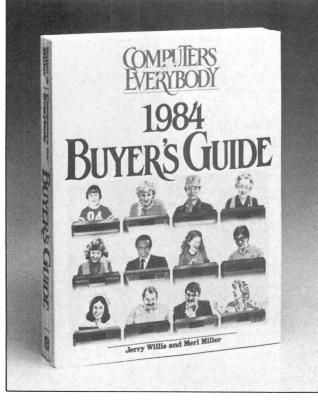
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Printer Price Drops

The Alphacom 42 universal printer has been reduced in price to \$99.95 including an interface cable. Connect Alphacom 42 to any popular computer by plugging the appropriate interface cable into the printer's cartridge-like slot.

This 40-column printer combines a single-chip microprocessor and a proven Olivetti print mechanism using advanced thermal technology. The unit is packaged in a lightweight, impact-resistant plastic housing that covers the paper roll. It operates at two lines a second, and features bit-mapped graphics.

Alphacom 42 features upperand lowercase letters and word wraparound, and recognizes standard ASCII control codes for changing the printing mode. Codes include carriage return, line feed, right-justification, form feed, graphics control, and multiline feed. Use with a CoCo requires a serial-to-parallel converter.



Help for the computer consumer from Dilithium Press

The printer can be purchased separately at a suggested retail price of \$79.95, with interface cables available at \$20 each. Contact the Consumer Sales Department, Alphacom Inc., 2323 South Bascom Ave., Campbell, CA 95008. 408-559-8000.

Reader Service - 550

Conix OS-9

Conix OS-9 is an advanced UNIX-type disk operating system for the 32K or 64K Color Computer, or Color Computer 2. It is a multitasking system that allows at least two-terminal access, and up to an entire network of office users.

Conix OS-9 provides a host language as well as two versions of Basic, and comes with full documentation and programming manuals.

As enhancements are made on the system, Thundersoft will keep users updated and provide support services. Conix is packaged with a back-up disk and a working disk, and Thundersoft will replace both if damaged. This and other support services are detailed in the system literature.

The Conix OS-9 DOS package will be priced at \$99.99 during an introductory period, and the full network system is priced at \$299.

Contact Thundersoft Software, Route 8, Box 300, Cottage San Road, Silver City, NM 88061. 505-388-6345.

Reader Service ~ 557

Scan-Out

Scan-Out is the latest in peripheral switching with a built-in RS-232C analyzer. This unit can switch any of your CoCo peripherals to another CoCo peripherals to another CoCo peripheral (modem, printer, or plotter) without disconnecting any of the line plugs. Scan-Out is designed for any Color Computer including the MC-10, and is compatible with any type of software.

It also monitors ingoing and outgoing data (tx, rx). In case of a malfunction, Scan-Out is helpful in troubleshooting hardware problems.

Scan-Out comes assembled in a sturdy plastic enclosure with three line cords included. National Research Group Inc. offers a one-year warranty on parts and labor. The unit sells for \$24.95 plus \$2 for shipping (Florida residents add 5 percent sales tax). COD orders are welcomed. Contact National Research Group Inc., 11580 Oakhurst Road, Largo, FL 33544. 813-595-2853.

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NOTE on all drive systems: Dual 40 track drives have about 700KB of formatted capacity; dual 80's about 1,400KB; dual 8'' about 2,000KB. The formatted capacity of hard disks is about 80% of the total capacity.

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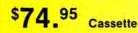
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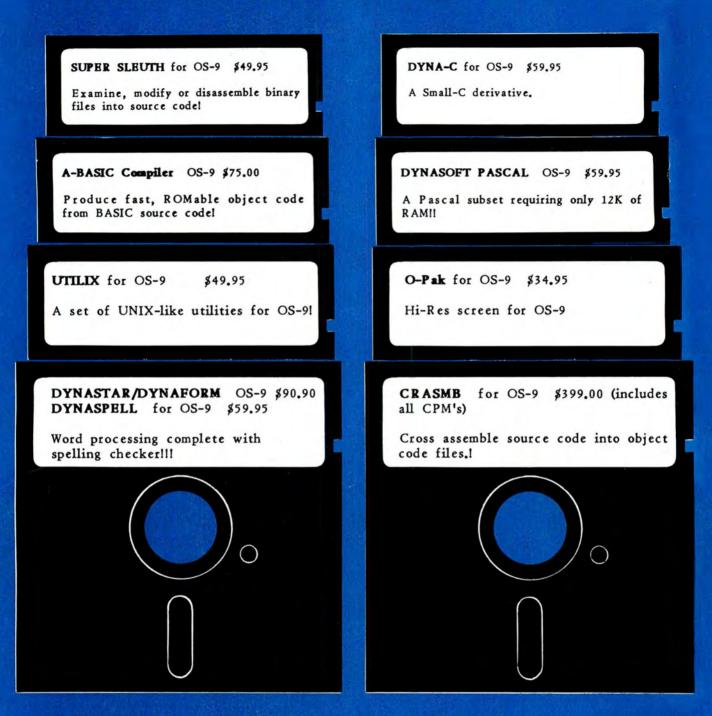
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