

## The Printer Connection Facts You Should Know

Master<br>Your<br>Cassette<br>Recorder

## Customize Your CoCo Workstation

Reviewed<br>DEFT Pascal:<br>Move Over, Basic

Plus: POKEs, PEEKS, And EXECs You Can Use

# NAWLOWPRIGE <br> Powerful 64 K Extended BASIC TRS-80 Color Computer 2 

It's happened! Radio Shack's most powerful Color Computer 2 has a new low price!

Our 64 K Color Computer 2 is just \$219.95 (26-3127, Was \$259.95 in Cat. RSC-12), so now's the perfect time to upgrade your home computer system or to get your first fullpower computer.

## A Computer for the Serious Programmer

Our 64K Color Computer 2 was designed for the serious programmer, with the top features you demand. It's no kiddie computer: There's enough power and room for expansion in the Color Computer 2
to see you through high school, and beyond.
So come on, connect the Color Computer 2 to your TV set and see what you can do with a real computer.

We put the powerful Extended BASIC language in the Color Computer 2's ROM, so you can create stunning color graphics with simple one-line commands. Want a bigger programming challenge? Try color animation-or create your own arcade-style games.

For your advanced programming, we included string arrays up to 255 characters, trigonometric functions, multi-character variable names, fullfeatured editing, floating point 9 digit numerical accuracy, user definable keys and more.
And we give you 32,000 characters of user-accessible memory, to write sophisticated programs or create high-resolution graphics. Or add
a disk drive and operating system for an impressive 64 K .

## Expand Your Computer

## As Your Needs Grow

Add cassette software and your Color Computer 2 is ready for word processing, home budgeting, electronic filing, school and business graphics and more. Or add a disk drive and you can choose from our large selection of educational, entertaining and professional software. A printer, plotter, modem, sound/speech cartridge and other accessories give your Color Computer even greater versatility.

Step up to our top-of-the-line Color Computer. Just visit your nearby Radio Shack today, and put our powerful 64 K Color Computer 2 to a hands-on test.


## The Technology Store

A DIVISION OF IANDY CORPORATION
Prices apply at participating Radio Shack stores and dealers.


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Model 100 24K \$510


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You'll wonder how youever got along without them.
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## Graduate With DEFT Pascal



As a result of the programming language requirement of the Advanced Placement (AP) Tests, Pascal has become the standard language used in High Schools and Colleges today. On the Color Computer, DEFT Pascal is the standard.

## DEFT Bench $\$ 49.95$

## DEFT Edit

Full screen editor
DEFT Linker
(see DEFT Pascal)
DEFT Lib
create and maintain program object libraries

DEFT Debugger debug Pascal machine programs symbolically
DEFT Macro/6809 supports entire 6809 instruction set, lets you define your own instructions

## R.S. Cat. \#90-5001

## DEFT Pascal <br> $\$ 79.95$

## DEFT Pascal Compiler complete Pascal language, generates machine language object <br> DEFT Linker combines multiple program objects into one binary program

R.S. Cat. \#90-5000

DEFT Pascal Workbench $\$ 119.95$
(DEFT Pascal And DEFT Bench Together)
All DEFT software and programs developed with DEFT software are BASIC ROM independent and use all of the memory in your Color Computer without OS-9. All you need is DEFT software and a TRS-80 Color Computer with Extended Disk BASIC, at least 32K of RAM and One Disk Drive. With DEFT Pascal ( $\$ 79.95$ ) you will also need a text editor to write your programs. Software licensing arrangements are available for schools. Dealer inquiries welcome.

## Now Available <br> By Express Order At Your Local Redo Mocli Store!

Orders and Sales Information 1-800-992-DEFT Technical Assistance 1-301-253-1300

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## The HJL-57 Keyboard

## Now available for all models,

## including CoCo 2.

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

If you've been thinking about spending good money on a new keyboard for your Color Computer, why not get a good keyboard for your money?
Designed from scratch, the HJL- 57 Professional Keyboard is bullt to unlock ALL the potential performance of your Color Computer. Now, you can do real word processing and sail through lengthy listings... with maximum speed; minimum errors.
At $\$ 79.95$, the HJL- 57 is reasonably priced, but you can find other CoCo keyboards for a few dollars less. So, before you buy, we suggest that you compare.

## Compare Design.

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

## Compare Construction.

The HJL- 57 has a rigidized aluminum baseplate for solid, no-flex mounting. Switch contacts are rated for 100 million cycles minimum, and covered by a spillproof membrane.

## Compare Performance.

Offering more than full-travel, bounce-proof keyswitches, the HJL- 57 has RFI/EMI shielding that eliminates irritating noise on displays; and four user-definable function keys (one latchable), specially-positioned to avoid Inadvertent actuation.

Free Function Key Program Your HJL-57 kit Includes usage instructions and decimal codes produced by the function keys, plus a free sample program that defines the function keys as follows: F1 = Screen dump to printer. F2 = Repeat key (latching). F3 = Lower case upper case fllp (if you have lower case capability). F4 = Control key; subtracts 64 from the ASCII value of any key pressed. Runs on disc or tape; extended or standard Basic.

## Compare Installation.

Carefully engineered for easy Installation, the $\mathrm{HJL}-57$ requires no soldering, drilling or gluing. Simply plug it in and drop it right on the original CoCo mounting posts. Kit includes a

[^0]new bezel for a totally finished conversion.

## Compare Warranties.

The HJL-57 is built so well, it carries a full, one-year warranty. And, it is sold with an exclusive 15 -day money-back guarantee.

## Compare Value.

You know that a bargain is a bargain only so long as it lasts. If you shop carefully, we think you will agree...The HJL- 57 is the last keyboard your CoCo will ever need. And that's real value.

## Order Today.

Only $\$ 79.95$, the HJL- 57 is available for immediate shipment for either the original Color Computer (sold prior to October, 1982) or the F-version and TDP-100 (introduced in October, 1982), and the new 64 K CoCo . Now also avallable for CoCo 2 .

## Call Toll Free <br> 1-800-828-6968 <br> In New York 1-800-462-4891


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## The Success of Express Order

Tandy/Radio Shack does not sell third-party software in its stores, but its Express Order service is the next best thing.
Express Order is Tandy/Radio Shack's way of supporting vendors of selected third-party (i.e., non-Radio Shack) software packages for all Tandy computers. This software is not in the stores, but it is in the warehouses that supply the stores where a store manager can get it within a short time. Express Order's purpose is to fill a customer's needs should Radio Shack software be inadequate. Tandy/Radio Shack accepts software for Express Order based primarily on popularity, customer support (which is up to the outside vendor, not Radio Shack), and how well it works with all CoCo versions.
Participating third-party vendors seem to be happy with this arrangement. It could be better, though. Express Order suffers because of past Radio Shack policy. Some third-party vendors are hesitant to become involved because of the red tape associated with a previous third-party software program. Vendors who submitted software to the older program faced long waits for responses and little chance of success. Also, since Tandy/Radio Shack discouraged its stores from stocking or even acknowledging non-Radio Shack software in the past, some store managers are wary of Express Order and do not promote it to the extent that Fort Worth would like.
There has been a change of philosophy at the Tandy Towers; Express Order is taken seriously as a customer service and a selling point for the Color Computer. Vendors are encouraged to submit software. Not everything will be accepted, but there are Color Computer products yet to be submitted that are excellent candidates for Express Order.
Fort Worth has recently encouraged its store managers to promote Express Order. After all, it is not a charity service; its stores do receive revenue for selling an Express Order package. You can help, though, by supporting Express Order at your local Radio Shack store. If you have used Express Order, drop us a line and tell us your impressions.

Vendors who would like more information on Express Order should write: Express Order Software, 1300 One Tandy Center, Fort Worth, TX 76102.
Express Order is a progressive step for the Color Computer and further indication that Tandy/Radio Shack is willing to emphasize service while its competitors ignore it.—Michael E. Nadeau $\square$

[^1]
## Back Issues

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

June 1983-The CoCo word processor; a se-rial-to-parallel interface project; and the adventure, Cavehunt.
July 1983-How to upgrade your CoCo to 64 K ; cure video RFI.
August 1983-Speech synthesis via software; get more colors; build a color monitor driver. September 1983-Disk utilities; hi-res character generator.
October 1983-Animation techniques; ROM disassembly, part I.
November 1983-Nuclear submarine simulation; ROM-pack primer; banner printer.
December 1983-World capitals quiz program; talking spelling tutor; vocabularybuilding program.
January 1984-Programs for the businessman and investor; ins and outs of database management.
February 1984-CoCo-aided circuit design; simulate Extended Basic in Color Basic; change your CoCo's vocabulary.
March 1984-How a disk stores information; create your own wordsearch puzzles; dental/medical bill balancer.
April 1984-Peripherals buyer's guide; how to shop for a disk drive; disk-fix utility; Lisp interpreter.
May 1984-OS-9 review; financial transactions tracker; homebrew spelling checker; CoCo Reversi game.
June 1984-Horse-racing and stock-market simulators.
July 1984-Do-it-yourself lowercase mod; variable cross-referencer; the game, Python.
August 1984-Basic-09 review; database manager program; graphics tutorials; hurricane tracker.
September 1984-Educational software buyer's guide; typing-teacher program; the CoCo as a marketing aid.
October 1984-A collection of sounds for your CoCo ; how to make programs auto-execute; printer spooler.
November 1984-Personal money manager program; disk-file protection utility.
December 1984—Disk-drive timer; disk drive maintenance tips; full-featured text-editing program.
January 1985-Spreadsheet program; stockcharting program; make fancy graphics with your printer.

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

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

## Instant CoCo Directory

Instant CoCo is a cassette tape containing the major programs from this issue of HOT CoCo. Its purpose is to save you the time and effort of typing long program listings into your Color Computer. You simply load the programs from the Instant CoCo tape using your cassette recorder. The instructions for operating each program are found in the corresponding HOT CoCo article. Both Basic and Assembly-language programs are included on the tape.
The Instant CoCo symbol appears in HOT CoCo's table of contents and on the program listing for each article with a listing used on the Instant CoCo tape. As an added extra, each tape also con-
tains a never-before-published Bonus Program, complete with instructions.

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

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

Side $A$

Article Name/Author/Description
Copyright Statement
Printer Answers/Esposito and Jackson
Get hi-res screen dumps on virtually any dot-matrix printer.
Colorful Cap'n Chemistry/Wood Learn the element table.
Expense Reports Made Easy/Wasserman Keep track of what you spend when away on business.
Don't Print There!/Dunn Show your printer how to skip perforations.

| Page \# | File Name | System |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| --- | TITLE | All |
| 24 | VERSADUMP | 16 K ECB |

VALENCE

16 K CB

32K DECB

16K AUTO 16K ECB
32K AUTO 32 K ECB

## Side B

| CoCo Cassette Controller/Nicolettos <br> Gain one-key control of your cassette <br> recorder from your keyboard. | 50 | COCOCASS | 16 K ECB |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Color Code Challenge <br> Master Mind for the CoCo. | 54 | COLCODE | 4 K CB |
| Three Little Utilities/Miller <br> Lighten up your programming chores. | 56 | REMOVE(m) <br> RDUMP(m) <br> SCRDMP(m) | 16 K ECB |
| Mindbusters/Ramella <br> Face the challenge of Knight's Tour. | 62 | KNIGHT | 16K ECB |
| Doctor ASCII/Esposito and Jackson <br> Change the stepping <br> rate of your disk drives. | 90 | DISKPOKE | 64 K DECB |
| Viper Force/Fulp <br> Fly the Army's experimental <br> helicopter to defeat alien invaders. | **Bonus Program*** |  |  |

$C B=$ Color Basic, $D E C B=$ Disk Extended Color Basic, ECB $=$ Extended Color Basic, $(m)=$ machine-language program (use CLOADM)

# Telewriter-64 the Color Computer Word Processor 

# 3 display formats: 51/64/85 columns $\times 24$ lines 

- True lower case characters
- User-friendly full-screen editor
- Right justification
- Easy hyphenation

Drives any printer

- Embedded format and control codes
- Runs in $16 \mathrm{~K}, 32 \mathrm{~K}$, or 64 K
- Menu-driven disk and cassette I/O


## $\square$ 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 $-16 \mathrm{~K}, 32 \mathrm{~K}$, or 64 K , 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 64 K cassette based system, for example, you get about 40 K of memory to store text. So you don't need disk or FLEX to put all your 64 K to work immediately.

## 64 COLUMNS (AND 85!)

Besides the original 51 column screen, Telewriter- 64 now gives you 2 additional highdensity displays: $64 \times 24$ and $85 \times 24$ !! Both high density modes provide all the standard Telewriter editing capabilities, and you can switch instantly to any of the 3 formats with a single control key command.
The $51 \times 24$ display is clear and crisp on the screen. The two high density modes are more crowded and less easily readable, but they are perfect for showing you the exact layout of your printed page, all on the screen at one time. Compare this with cumbersome
"windows" that show you only fragments at a time and don't even allow editing.

## RIGHT JUSTIFICATION \& <br> 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 kèy or a single key plus CLEAR.
..truly a state of the art word processor.. outstanding in every respect.

$$
\text { - The RAINBOW, Jan. } 1982
$$

## 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 step-by-step tutorial will have your writing with
Telewriter-64 in a matter of minutes.)
To order, send check or money order to:

## Cognitec

## 704 N. Nob St.

Del Mar, CA 92014
Or check your local software store. If you have questions, or would like to order by Visa or Mastercard, call us at (619) 755-1258 (weekdays, 8AM-4PM PST). Dealer inquiries invited.

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

[^2]Each month, HOT CoCo provides program listings for you to type into your Color Computer and use. If you are new to computing, read this page for advice that will help you avoid problems often encountered when entering programs manually.

## Know the Basics

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

## Check the Requirements

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

All this information is provided in the System Requirements box included with each article that has a program listing. This box gives the minimum requirements to use the program. If, for instance, the box reads " 16 K RAM, Color Basic,'' the program should also work on 32 K or higher, Extended or Disk Extended Color Basic CoCos.
Once you've established that the program will work on your CoCo , read the article thoroughly. Sometimes it will include information vital to typing in the listing.

## What You See Is What You Get

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

## Commen Errors

Some characters are easier to confuse than others when you are typing in program listings. And since your Color Computer interprets everything literally, the smallest error can crash a program. Below is a list of characters commonly confused with one another:
zero and the letter O colon and semicolon lowercase 1 and the numeral one uppercase $B$ and the numeral eight

## Weird Characters

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

## Assembly-Language Listings

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

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

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

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

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

## Speaking of DATA Statements

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

To avoid this, always save what you have typed in before running it. That
way, if you did make a mistake, you can load the program from tape or disk to look for the error, rather than retyping the entire listing.

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

## If All Else Fails

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

## Different ROMs

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

- Color Basic 1.0-Cannot fully use the 64 K upgrade and has only a 7 -bit serial printer routine, which inhibits sending graphics data to a printer.
- Color Basic 1.1 -Fully supports 64 K and has an 8-bit serial printer routine for graphics. - Color Basic 1.2-Executes code faster than previous versions, but changed the way the ROM reads the keyboard. This makes some software written for the older ROMs incompatible with the 1.2 ROM. There is a simple fix, which HOT CoCo incorporates into every program in which this problem is encountered.

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

- Extended Basic 1.0-Has bugs in the PCLEAR, PRINT USING, and DLOAD statements.
- Extended Basic 1.1-Fixes the abovementioned bugs.
- Disk Basic 1.0-This is in the disk controller cartridge used with the grey CoCos and grey disk drives. The 1.0 Disk ROM is incompatible with the white 64 K CoCos and CoCo 2 s .
- Disk Basic 1.1 -Works faster than 1.0, but you can use the 1.1 Disk Basic controller with the older, grey CoCos. Also, many routines have been moved, making some programs written using the 1.0 Disk ROM incompatible with the 1.1 ROM. (See "A Quick Fix for Your Disk ROM," by Mike Meehan, HOT CoCo, February 1985, p. 44, for a utility that overcomes this incompatibility in most cases.)


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# Letters to the Editor 

## A Hot CoCo Tip

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

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

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

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

## Norman Karl Schmidt Tampa, FL

## Keyboards Blues Gone

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

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

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

Alan R. MacHattie
Scotia, NY

## Croaker for 16K

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

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

Paul N. Naylor
Salt Lake City, UT

Simple Joystick Test

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

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

```
1\varnothing CLS\emptyset
2\emptyset PRINT@32,"THIS PROGRAM TESTS
THE JOYSTICKS";
3\emptyset PRINT:PRINT"'
(1) FIRE BUTT
4\emptyset PRINT:PRINT"
TROL"
5\emptyset PRINT:PRINT" (3) STICK VAL
UES"
6\emptyset PRINT:PRINT"SPACE BAR RETURNS
TO MENU"
7\emptyset PRINT@489,"WHICH ONE (l-3)";
8\emptyset A$=INKEY$:IF A$="" THEN8\emptyset
9\emptyset A=VAL(AS):ON A GOTOI1\emptyset,16\emptyset,24
\emptyset
1\emptyset\emptyset GOTO 8\emptyset
11\emptyset CLS3
12\emptyset IF PEEK (6528\emptyset)=126 OR PEEK(6
528\emptyset)=254 THEN 15\emptyset
13\emptyset IF INKEY$=CHR$(32) THEN1\emptyset
14\emptyset CLS3:GOTO12\emptyset
150 CLS8:PLAY"Ol;L4;T50;V30;D;E;
F;G;E":GOTOL2\emptyset
16\emptyset CLS\emptyset
17\emptyset IF JOYSTK(\varnothing)<16THEN PRINT@22
4,"LEFT";:SOUND16\varnothing,1:GOTO2\emptyset\emptyset
18\emptyset IF JOYSTK(\varnothing)>48 THEN PRINT@2
51,"RIGHT" ; : SOUND14\emptyset,1:GOTO2\emptyset\emptyset
19\varnothing CLS\emptyset
2\emptyset\emptyset IF JOYSTK(l)<l6 THEN PRINT@l
5,"UP";:SOUND18\emptyset,1:GOTO16\emptyset
21\varnothing IF JOYSTK(1)>48THEN PRINT@49
4,"DOWN";:SOUND2\emptyset, 1:GOTO16\emptyset
22\emptyset IF INKEY$=CHR$(32) THEN 1\varnothing
23\emptyset GOTO 16\emptyset
24\emptyset CLS
25ø PRINT@448,"X=HORIZONTAL (L/R
) (ø0-63)"
26\emptyset PRINT@48\emptyset,"Y=VERTICAL (U/D)
(\emptyset-63)"
27\emptyset H=JOYSTK(\emptyset)
28\emptyset V=JOYSTK(1)
290 PRINT@234,"Y = "V
3\emptyset\emptyset PRINT@1\varnothing,"X = "H
31\emptyset IF INKEY$=CHR$(32) THEN1\emptyset
32\emptyset GOTO 27\varnothing
```

Program Listing 1. Simple Joystick Test
of SOUND XXX,X. Use the space bar to return to the menu from each section.

Michael E. Fahy
Central City, UT

## To Edit or Not to Edit

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

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

## 1230 PRINT@488, 'PPRESS ANY KEY"'; <br> 1235 I $\$=$ INKEY:IF I $\$=$ ' $">$ THEN 1235 ELSE CLS

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

Bill Reed

Nashville, TN

## Homespread Help

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

Make the following line changes:
955 PRINT@448," ", $:$ FOR X $=1$ TOF: IF VAL(RIGHT\$(FT\$(X),ND)) = RL THEN 956 ELSE 957
2540 FOR X $=1$ TO Z $-1: \mathrm{FT} \$(\mathrm{~F})=\mathrm{FT} \$(\mathrm{~F})+$ FI\$(X):NEXT X
2850 IF LEN(FT\$(W)) $>12$ THEN2860 ELSE 2900
2920 RS $=$ VAL(RIGHT\$(FT\$(W),ND))
Add the following lines:
2541 IF RL < 100 THEN 2542 ELSE 2543
$2542 \mathrm{FT} \$(\mathrm{~F})=\mathrm{FT} \$(\mathrm{~F})+$ "@" $+\mathrm{STR} \$(\mathrm{RL}):$ GOTO2600
$2543 \mathrm{FT} \$(\mathrm{~F})=\mathrm{FT} \$(\mathrm{~F})+$ '\#"' $+\mathrm{STR} \$(\mathrm{RL}):$ GOTO2600
$2903 \mathrm{~K} \$=$ "@"':IF INSTR(FT\$(W),K\$) < >0 THEN 2904 ELSE 2905
2904 ND $=2$ :GOTO2920
2905 ND $=3$
$5120 \mathrm{FR}=\mathrm{FR}-1$

## Adrian Rose

Sparta, NJ

## Color Disk Fix

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

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

Jim Brooks Hays, KS

## Unrelated Comments

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

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

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

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

Michael E. Fahy
Central City, PA

## Northward Move

Southern Software Systems recently relocated its operation slightly to the north. After many years in the Florida sun, our new address is: Southern Software Systems, 1835 Chimney Lane, Suite 1A, Kettering, OH 45440 (513-4351940).

Thomas J. Ernst, Owner Southern Software Systems

## QType Improved

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

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

```
1\varnothing POKE282,\emptyset:CLEAR5\emptyset\emptyset\emptyset:DIMC$(1\varnothing\varnothing
),T(10\emptyset)
2\emptyset X=1:CLS:INPUT"MAX NO CHARACTE
RS PER LINE = ' }; Y:CLS:IF Y=< | THE
NY=64
3\emptyset POKE65495,\emptyset:PRINT@\emptyset,K+T(X)"/"
Y-K-T(X);:PRINT@23,"LINE"X;
4\emptyset PRINT@33,"TAB='\leftarrow'
    REPEAT='\uparrow''';
    5\emptyset IFK=\emptysetTHENPRINT@(96+T(X)),CHRS
    (2\emptyset7)
    6\emptyset Q$=INKEY$:IF Q$="" THEN6\emptyset
    7\emptyset IF Q$=CHR$(9)THEN 6\emptyset
    8\emptyset IF Q$=CHR$(94)THEN28\emptyset
    9\emptyset IF QS=CHR$(95)THEN29\emptyset
    1\emptyset\emptyset IF QS=CHRS(13)THEN23\emptyset
    11\varnothing AS=QS
    12\emptyset V=ASC(AS):IF V>96ANDV<l23THE
    NV=V-32:GOTOl4\varnothing
    13| IFV<91ANDV>64THENV=V + 32
    14\varnothing PRINT@(96+K+T(X)),CHR$(V);CH
    R$(207)
    15\emptyset K=K+1:IE K>Y-4 AND K<Y-1 THE
    NSOUND2\emptyset\emptyset,l
    160 IF A$=CHR$(8)ANDK<2THENAS=""
    :K=K-1:GOTO3\emptyset
17\emptyset IF A$=CHRS(8)THENGOSUB24\emptyset:K=
K-2
18\emptyset IF K+T(X)<\emptyset THENK=\emptyset:A$=" "
19\emptyset IF K+T(X)>Y THEN K=Y:GOSUB26
\emptyset
2\emptyset\emptyset IF K+T(X)=>Y-1 THEN SOUND3\emptyset,
21\emptyset IF K+T(X) }=>>Y\mathrm{ THEN SOUND 3 
|
22\emptyset B$=B$+A$: GOTO3\emptyset
23\emptyset POKE65494,\emptyset:CLS:PRINT#-2,TAB
(T(X));B$:C$(X)=B$:X=X+1:B$=" " :Q
$="":T(X)=\emptyset:K=\emptyset:GOTO 吕
24\emptyset N$=LEFT$(B$,K-2)
25\emptyset B$=N$:A$="":RETURN
26\emptyset N$=LEFT$(B$,K)
27\emptyset B$=N$:A$= " ":RETURN
28\emptyset POKE65494,\emptyset:FORZ=1TOX-1:PRIN
T#-2,TAB(T(Z));C$(Z):NEXT:Q$="n:
GOTO3\emptyset
29\emptyset IF K>\emptysetTHEN3\emptyset
3\emptyset\emptyset PRINT@294,"n:INPUT"ENTER TAB
    POSITION";T(X):Q$=" ":GOTO3\emptyset
31\varnothing END
```

Program Listing 2. QType

## Database Manager Bug

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

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

The program as written doesn't skip over page perforations properly. The solution to this is in the last sentence on p. 51. "Each column is equal to the width of the field or the width of the variable name, whichever is larger, plus two." This is line 2470 of the program. It does not add the two additional characters. The line should be changed as follows:
2470 IF LEN $(\mathrm{F} \$(\mathrm{I}))>\mathrm{L}(\mathrm{I})$ THEN TB(I) $=$ $\operatorname{LEN}(\mathrm{F} \$(\mathrm{I}))+2 \operatorname{ELSE} \operatorname{TB}(\mathrm{I})=\mathrm{L}(\mathrm{I})+2$
The program doesn't compensate for the title and field titles printed at the top of each page. This can be corrected by adding " $\mathrm{LX}=1$ " to the end of line 2240 and changing the " $L X=0$ " in line 2330 to " $\mathrm{LX}=1$ '". Change the loop in line 2440 from "FOR I = 1 TO 3 "' to "FOR I = 1 TO 4". In line 2290, change " $(\mathrm{TB}(\mathrm{I})$ " to " $((\mathrm{TB}(\mathrm{I})-2)$ ", and in line 2390, change "(TB(II)" to "((TB(II) - 2)".

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

Philadelphia, PA

## Print French Accents

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

Paul G. Hache
Amos, Quebec

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

## User's Group Update

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

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

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| CD | Regina Operators of Microcomputers | 1112 College Ave. | Regina, SK. | S4P 1A8 | 54 | N | Y | R.W. Moffatt | 522-8808 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CD | Winnipeg Micro 80 User's Group | 884 Ash St. | Winnipeg, <br> Man. | R3N 0R9 | 80 | N | Y | Mel Seder | 284-0376 |
| CD | Niagra Regional CoCo Club | 7707 Jubilee Dr. | Niagra Falls, Ont. | L2G 7J3 | 132 | Y | Y | Gerry <br> Chamberland | 416-357-3462 |
| GA | OCOCO | 404 Pine Tree Circle | Decatur | 30032 |  | Y | Y | David Gresch | 404-396-5395 |
| IL | Peoria Color <br> Computer Club | 418 La Kemper Dr. | Metamora | 61548 | 55 | N | Y | Larry Parker | 309-383-4312 |
| IN | Indy Color Computer Club | P.O. Box 20432 | Indianapolis | 46220 | 146 | Y | N | Mike Davis | 317-542-9800 |
| KS | The Color Computer Club | c/o Rivco <br> 1205 N. Mosley | Wichita | 67214 | 100 | Y | Y | Rex Rivers | 316-264-9193 |
| MA | The Boston Computer Society | One Center Plaza | Boston | 02108 | 732 | N | Y | Rick Mangekian | 617-367-8080 |
| MI | Educational Recreation Club (ERCC) | P.O. Box 325 | Owosso | 48867 | 35 | N | Y |  |  |
| MI | Petoskey Area CC Club (PAC3) | 670 Liegl Dr. | Alanson | 49706 | 21 | Y | Y | Dennis Hoshield | 616-347-0607 |
| NJ | Microcomputing Newsletter | 1371 White Oak Bottom Rd. | Toms River | 08753 | 8 | Y | Y | Mickey Zsoldos, Jr. |  |
| NY | Adirondack CoCo Club, Albany Chap. | Box 4214 | Albany | 12204 |  | Y | Y | Ron Fish | 518-465-9793 |
| OH | Color Computer Club | P.O. Box 478 | Canfield | 44406 | 180 | Y | Y | Mike Kosmo | 216-792-3772 |
| VA | Northern VA Color Computer Club | 4202 Evergreen Dr. | Dale City | 22193 | 45 | Y | Y | Fred Scoville | 703-670-3820 |
| WI | Pro-Color-File National UG | 12851 W. Balboa Dr. | New Berlin | 53151 | 210 | Y | Y | Jorge Mir | 414-425-8810 |
| WV | Mountain State CoCo User's Group | P.O. Box 180 | Morgantown | 26507 | 30 | Y | Y |  |  |

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As I promised last month, I'll show you how to unleash the power of the video spectrum and let the CoCo show its colors. The Basic Beat presents "Razzle-Dazzle Video," a topic that's so exciting I'll take two months to present and explain the information.
Begin by typing and running Program Listing 1. It's the easiest light and sound show I know. If you have access to more than one Color Computer, enter this program into each of them, turn off the lights, and enjoy the show.
You can use the SET, POKE, and CHR\$() commands as at least three ways to program graphics on a Color Basic computer. For the next two months I'll concentrate on CHR\$() graphics; with them, and a few tricks, you can create animated graphics. You use PRINT@ to place CHR\$ graphics on the screen. Table 1 will show you the number to put into the parentheses after each CHR\$. Each CHR \$ character occupies one PRINT@ position.
Program Listing 2 adds graphic strings in the same way that you add alphanumeric strings. Compare the listing to Table 1 to see that every sixteenth CHR\$ (CHR\$(143), CHR\$(159), CHR $\$(175)$. . CHR (255)) produces a solid color in each of the four corners of the PRINT@ position. Each time the program goes through the loop in lines $10-30$, it adds another solid block of color to $\mathrm{A} \$$. Line 35 displays the string.
To add the razzle dazzle, press the break key and type GOTO 40 , or delete lines $30-36$ and run the program. This fills the screen with stripes of color, a good technique to help you set the color controls on your TV.

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

## System Requirements

> 4K RAM Color Basic

# RaZZLE- <br> Dazzle Video 

by James W. Wood

Extended Color Basic. STRING\$ lets you print the same graphic character from 1 to 255 times, in a continuous row or string. Program Listing 3 shows you how to simulate this command with Color Basic. The method requires more memory and more initial running time, but it works nicely. Line 5 reserves string space. If you get an OS (out of string space) error while using these programming techniques, type CLEARn, where n is a number large enough to free up enough string space. Remember, however, that the larger you make $n$, the more memory it requires.
Lines $10-30$ create a graphic string of 255 solid red characters. Line 50 prints the number of characters designated in line 40 . The LEFT\$ command in line 50 prints the left " $L$ " characters of A\$. Confused? Try typing in Program Listing 4. Line 20 prints the left three characters of A\$, "NIA." Line 30 prints the right five of $\mathrm{A} \$$, "CALIF." Line 40 prints a string from $\mathrm{A} \$$, starting with the sixth character and printing four letters, including the sixth, "ORNI."

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

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

Table 1. CHR\$() Codes for Color

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

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

Program Listing 7 uses MID\$ and the technique of looping to build a string of characters. The program creates a string of solid green, the input name, and then more green. The loop in line 60 prints sections of this string in the middle of the screen, and each section is 32 characters long. Each time it prints this section, the program moves it one space to the right, creating the impression that the name travels to the left.
Type in Program Listing 8 to take the concept one step farther. Here, the first name moves to the left while the last name moves to the right. You might use this to put a little pizazz into a title or other text you want to display.

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

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


## The Basic Beat

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Program Listing 1

$1 \varnothing$ CLSRND(8):SOUND RND(2øø),1:GO TO1ø

Program Listing 2
$1 \varnothing$ FOR $A=143$ TO 255 STEPI 6
$2 \emptyset A \$=A \$+C H R \$(A): N E X T A$
$3 \emptyset$ CLSØ
35 PRINT@ $\emptyset, A \$$;
36 GOTO36
$4 \emptyset$ CLS $\varnothing: F O R A=1$ TO 6ด:PRINTAS; :NE XT
5ø GOTO5ด

Program Listing 3

5 CLEAR6 $\varnothing \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing$ FOR $A=1$ TO 255
$2 \emptyset \quad A \$=A \$+C H R \$(191)$
$3 \varnothing$ NEXT A
$4 \emptyset$ INPUT"LENGTH OF RED (1 TO 255
)"; L
$5 \emptyset$ PRINTLEFT\$ (AS,L)
$6 \emptyset$ GOTO 4 $\varnothing$


## Program Listing 5

10 CLS
$2 \emptyset$ A $\$=$ "WANT TO WATCH A SLOW SENT ENCE."
$3 \varnothing \mathrm{~L}=\mathrm{LEN}(\mathrm{A} \$)$
$4 \varnothing$ FOR $A=1$ TO L
5ø PRINTMIDS(AS,A,1);
$6 \emptyset$ FORB=1 TO 7ø:NEXT B,A

## Program Listing 6

5 CLEAR4ØØ
$1 \emptyset$ FOR $A=1$ TO 8
$2 \emptyset$ FOR $B=1$ TO 32
$3 \varnothing \mathrm{C} \$(\mathrm{~A})=\mathrm{C} \$(\mathrm{~A})+\mathrm{CHR} \$(127+16 * A)$
$4 \varnothing$ NEXT B,A
5ø PRINTC\$(RND(8));:GOTO5Ø

## Program Listing 7

$$
1 \varnothing \text { CLS }
$$

$2 \emptyset$ FOR $A=1$ TO $32: A \$=A S+C H R \$(143)$
: NEXT A
$3 \varnothing$ INPUT"YOUR NAME"; NA\$
$4 \varnothing$ CLS
$5 \emptyset \quad B \$=A \$+N A \$+A \$$
$6 \emptyset$ FORA $=1$ TO5 $\varnothing$ : $\operatorname{SOUND} \operatorname{RND}(2 \emptyset \varnothing), 1:$ P RINT@16ø,MID\$(B\$,A, 32);:NEXT $7 \emptyset$ GOTO6 $\varnothing$

Program Listing 8
$1 \varnothing$ CLS:CLEAR5Øø
$2 \emptyset$ FOR A=1 TO 32:A\$=AS+CHRS(143) : NEXT A
$3 \emptyset$ INPUT"FIRST NAME"; FS
$4 \emptyset$ INPUT" ${ }^{\prime}$ LAST NAME"; L\$
$5 \emptyset$ CLS
$6 \emptyset \mathrm{FB} \$=\mathrm{A} \$+\mathrm{F} \$+\mathrm{A} \$: \mathrm{LB} \$=\mathrm{A} \$+\mathrm{L} \$+\mathrm{A} \$$
7 7 FORA $=1$ TO 42
$8 \emptyset \operatorname{SOUND} \operatorname{RND}(2 \phi \varnothing), 1$
9ø PRINT@16ด,MIDS(FB\$,A,32): 1øø PRINT@192,MID\$(LB\$,43-A, 32);
$11 \varnothing$ NEXT A:GOTOTめ

Program Listing 9
$1 \varnothing$ CLSø
$2 \emptyset \quad F O R A=1$ TO 32
$3 \varnothing$ AS = AS $+\operatorname{CHRS}(127+16$ *RND (8))
$4 \varnothing$ NEXTA
$5 \emptyset$ FORB=1TO31
$6 \emptyset$ PRINT@Ø, MID\$ (AS,B,32-B) +MID\$(
A $\$ 1,1, B)$;
$7 \varnothing$ NEXT B
8 日 GOTO5 $\varnothing$

## Program Listing 10

```
5 \mp@code { C L E A R ~ 8 \emptyset \emptyset }
10 CLS\emptyset
2\emptyset FORA=1TO224
3\emptyset A$=AS+CHR$(127+16*RND (8))
4| NEXTA
5\emptyset FORB=1TO223
6\varnothing PRINT@\emptyset,MIDS(AS,B,224-B)+MIDS
(A$,1,B);
65 PRINT@224,MID$(AS,B,224-B)+MI
D$(AS,l,B);
7\emptyset NEXT B
8\varnothing GOTO5\emptyset
```


## Program Listing 11

$1 \varnothing$ CLS $\varnothing:$ CLEAR5 $\varnothing \varnothing$
$2 \emptyset$ FOR $A=1$ TO1 28
$3 \emptyset$ A $\$=A \$+\operatorname{CHR} \$(176+\operatorname{RND}(15))$
$4 \varnothing$ NEXTA
$5 \emptyset$ AS=AS+LEFTS (AS,32)
60 FORA $=1$ TO $32:$ R $\$=$ R $\$+$ CHR $\$(191)$
$7 \emptyset$ NEXTA
$8 \emptyset$ PRINT@448,R\$;
$9 \varnothing$ FORA $=1$ TO1 28
1øø PRINT@416,MID\$(A\$, A, 32);
105 NEXTA
$11 \varnothing$ GOTO9ø

Program Listing 12
1 CLEAR5øø
5 S(1)=1:S(2)=2:S(3)=3:S(4)=5 5 =
$6 \mathrm{~S}(5)=7: S(6)=19: S(7)=11: S(8)=15$
$1 \varnothing$ CLS $\emptyset$
2ø FOR A=1TO128
$3 \emptyset \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{A} \$+\operatorname{CHR} \$(176+\mathrm{S}(\operatorname{RND}(8)))$
$4 \varnothing$ NEXTA
$5 \emptyset \mathrm{~A} \$=\mathrm{A} \$+\operatorname{LEFT} \$(\mathrm{~A} \$, 32)$
6 FORA $=1$ TO 32 : $\mathrm{R} \$=\mathrm{R} \$+$ CHR $\$(191)$
$7 \emptyset$ NEXTA
$8 \emptyset$ PRINT@448,R\$;
$9 \emptyset$ FORA $=1$ TOL 28
1øø PRINT@416, MID\$(AS, A, 32);
$1 \not 05$ NEXTA
11ø GOTO9ø

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# A Sure Way To Pascal 

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

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


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

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

Pascal has grown up on machines with a variety of capabilities. The bestknown modification is probably UCSD Pascal, so named because it was developed at the University of California at

San Diego. Its file structures and input and output operations are suited to interactive operation on personal computers, while the original Pascal was intended by Wirth to run on mainframes in a batch-processing mode.

## DEFT's Product Line

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

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

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

## THE NEW GENERATION



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

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

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

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

NEW
PCLEAR 1
FILES 0,0
CLEAR 16,4999
These reserve everything above memory location 5000 for DEFT's Pascal products and keep the Color Basic monitor from overwriting anything stored there. When the compiler finishes its job and returns you to the monitor (signified by the usual "OK" prompt), you can immediately call for the linker and proceed to the next step in the program preparation.

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

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

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

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

## DEFT's Version of Pascal

Forms of Pascal have been available for the Color Computer for several years. In fact, I reviewed an early release of DynaSoft Pascal in the September

1982 issue of 80 Micro, p. 198. What sets the DEFT product apart is the extent of its coverage. It provides the CoCo user with a very compatible implementation of standard Pascal, along with many useful extensions for string handling, absolute memory access, and the compilation of separate program modules. That's quite a feat for a system that can run on a 32 K computer.

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

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

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

To go along with the many simple and structured data types, there is a full complement of functions, procedures, and decision-making constructs. You'll find all the standard ones, including trigonometric, logarithmic, and exponential functions. One Pascal novelty is CURSOR, a built-in procedure that lets you position the cursor to any screenprint position (on the standard 32-col-
umn by 16-row text screen).
While DEFT Pascal gains enormously by incorporating real variables, it does lack graphics. However, relief is available through the accessing of specific memory locations, pointing the way toward manipulating video RAM. For those reluctant to go it alone, DEFT Systems recently released a library of separately compiled graphics modules. They let you generate high-resolution, threedimensional, wire-frame images from Pascal, and incorporate rotation, zooming, and motion features. The library modules, along with a selection of examples, are available as the DEFT 3-D Graphics Sampler for $\$ 15.95$.

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

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

## About Performance

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

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

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

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

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

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

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## SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS:

Color Computer with 32 K RAM, disk drive, and graphic printer (such as Radio Shack's DMP 120.

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## Printer Answers

Learn the basics of printer shopping, then use this universal screen-dump program with your purchase.

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

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

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

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Utica, MI 48087
313-739-2910
CoCoPort Parallel Interface- $\$ 54.95$,
$\$ 44.95$ kit
Green Mountain Micro
Bathory Road, Box H
Roxbury, VT 05669
802-485-6112

CoCo Serial/Parallel Interface- $\$ 89.95$ pbh Computer Products Inc. P.O. Drawer 55868

Houston, TX 77055
713-956-0207

SP-3 Interface- $\$ 59.95$ True Data Products 195 Linwood St., P.O. Box 546 Linwood, MA 01525 617-234-7047

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

## Check the Character Set

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

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

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

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

Double-struck characters appear darker than normal ones. This feature is
useful for accenting key words and titles. Expanded-width (or double-width) characters often appear in titles. Com-pressed-width characters allow you to print 132 characters on standard $81 / 2$ -inch-wide paper.

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

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

| Acronym | Control | Decimal | Hex |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NUL | @ | 0 | 00 |
| SOH | A | 1 | 01 |
| STX | B | 2 | 02 |
| ETX | C | 3 | 03 |
| EOT | D | 4 | 04 |
| ENQ | E | 5 | 05 |
| ACK | F | 6 | 06 |
| BEL | G | 7 | 07 |
| BS | H | 8 | 08 |
| HT | I | 9 | 09 |
| LF | J | 10 | 0A |
| VT | K | 11 | OB |
| FF | L | 12 | 0 C |
| CR | M | 13 | 0 D |
| So | N | 14 | 0 E |
| SI | 0 | 15 | 0 F |
| DLE | P | 16 | 10 |
| DC1 | Q | 17 | 11 |
| DC2 | R | 18 | 12 |
| DC3 | S | 19 | 13 |
| DC4 | T | 20 | 14 |
| NAK | U | 21 | 15 |
| SYN | V | 22 | 16 |
| ETB | W | 23 | 17 |
| CAN | X | 24 | 18 |
| EM | Y | 25 | 19 |
| SUB | Z | 26 | 1A |
| ESC | [ | 27 | 1B |
| FS | 1 | 28 | 1 C |
| GS | ] | 29 | 1D |
| RS | 1 | 30 | 1E |
| US | - | 31 | 1F |

Table 2. Control Code Acronyms

## Control Codes

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

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

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

## Program Generator

Now, here are the results of an ambitious attempt to write a program generator that produces a machine-language, high-resolution, screen-print program for any bit-image, graphics-capable printer. The generator has been used successfully for the LP VIII, the Gemini10, and the Epson MX-80. Please let us know how you fare with other printers and send in any fixes that hackers might make to add other printers to the fold. (Gemini-10X owners should follow instructions for the Epson.)

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

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

You use this to position the generated code. If your machine only has 16 K , you must respond with 16 . The resulting ma-chine-language program is position independent, so those of you with 64 K can put it above $\$ \mathrm{E} 000$, after enabling memory map 1 .

## 2) Code sequence to return to text mode,

 how many, 1, 2,. . .Once your printer is in its bit-image graphics mode, you need a sequence of codes to get it out. For the three printers we tested, they are:

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

## 3) Code Sequence to enter graphics

 mode, how many, 1, 2,. . .In order to enter graphics mode, you must enter a certain sequence of codes.

Gemini-10 (How many?) 4, (Codes?) 2775112 1; Epson MX-80 (How many?) 4, (Codes?) 2775112 1; LP VIII (How many?) 1, (Codes?) 18.

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

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

Gemini-10 (How many?) 3, (Codes?) 2765 8;
Epson MX-80 (How many?) 4, (Codes?) 27658 13; LP VIII (How many?) 1, (Codes?) 13.

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

Graphics printers (that we've seen) print a column of dots at each print position as the print head moves across the page. In one pass, how many of these dots can print in a vertical column? The numbers are: Gemini-10, 8; Epson MX80, 8; and LP VIII, 7.

## 6) Must graphics codes exceed 127 ?

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

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

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

Here, you specify the default option. You can always change it by POKEing $\$ 7 \mathrm{~A} 24$ (32K) or \$3A24 (16K) with 0 (nor$\mathrm{mal})$ or 255 (reverse).

## 9) New file name?

Give the name of the machine-language program to be generated.
10) $<$ T $>$ ape or $<$ D $>$ isk?

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

## Using Your VersaDump Program

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

[^3]1 PRINT＠ø，STRING\＄（32，＂＊＂）
2 PRINT＠ $32,{ }^{*}$＊VERSADUMP
3 PRINT＠64，＊＊SCREEN PRINT GE
3 PRATOR $4, *$
NERATOR
4 PRINT＠ $96, ~ * * ~$
5 PRINT＠128，n＊R．E．ESPOSITO \＆J ．W．JACKSON＊＂
6 PRINT＠16 $\varnothing$ ，＂＊
（C） 198
7 PRINT＠192，STRING\＄（32，＂＊＂）
$1 \emptyset$ INPUT＂IS THIS TO BE A 16 OR 3
2 K VERSION $(16 / 32)^{\prime \prime}$ ；K
$2 \not$ IF $\mathrm{K}=16$ THEN $\mathrm{O}=-16384$ ELSE $\mathrm{O}=$ $\varnothing$
3ø GOSUB 45ø
$4 \varnothing$ PRINT＂CODE SEQUENCE TO RETURN
TO TEXT MODE＂
5ø INPUT＂${ }^{\text {HOW }}$ LONG＂；N
$6 \emptyset$ POKE O $\&$ H7A $2, N$
$7 \emptyset$ IF $N=\varnothing$ THEN $13 \emptyset$
$8 \emptyset$ FOR $I=\varnothing$ TO N－1
$9 \emptyset$ PRINT I +1 ＂：${ }^{n}$ ；
$1 \emptyset \emptyset$ INPUT $X$
$11 \varnothing$ POKE $I+O+\& H 7 A \emptyset 3, X$
129 NEXT I
$13 \varnothing$ PRINT＂CODE SEQUENCE TO ENTER GRAPHICS MODE＂
14ø INPUT＂HOW LONG＂；N
$15 \emptyset$ POKE O＋\＆H7AØC，N
$16 \emptyset$ IF $N=\varnothing$ THEN $22 \varnothing$
$17 \varnothing$ FOR $I=\varnothing$ TO $N-1$
$18 \emptyset$ PRINT I＋1＂：＂；
190 INPUT X
$2 \emptyset \emptyset$ POKE I $+O+\& H 7 A \emptyset D, X$
210 NEXT I
22ø PRINT＂SEQUENCE TO ADJUST LIN EFEED＂
$23 \varnothing$ INPUT＂HOW LONG＂；N
240 POKE O＋\＆H7A16，N
$25 \emptyset$ IF $N=\emptyset$ THEN $31 \varnothing$
$26 \emptyset$ FOR $I=\varnothing$ TO N－1
27の PRINT I＋1＂：＂；
$28 \not 1$ INPUT X
$29 \varnothing$ POKE I $+0+\& H 7 A 17, X$
$3 \emptyset \emptyset$ NEXT I
31ø PRINT＂HOW MANY DOTS HIGH IS
A LINE？＂
$32 \emptyset$ INPUT X
$33 \emptyset$ IF $\mathrm{X}>8$ THEN $31 \varnothing$
$34 \varnothing$ POKE O＋\＆H7A2 $\varnothing$ ，X
$35 \emptyset$ INPUT＂MUST GRAPHICS CODES EX
CEED 127 （＜Y＞ES／＜N＞O）${ }^{n} ; Y \$$
$36 \emptyset$ IF Y $\$={ }^{\prime \prime} Y$＂THEN POKE O $+\& H 7 A 21$
， 255 ELSE POKE O＋\＆H7A21，$\varnothing$
37ø INPUT＂WHICH DOT CORRESPONDS TO THE LSB？（＜T＞OP／＜B＞OTTOM）＂； T\＄
$38 \emptyset$ IF T\＄＝＂T＂THEN POKE O＋\＆H7A22 ， 255 ELSE POKE O＋\＆H7A22，$\varnothing$
$39 \varnothing$ INPUT＂DO YOU WANT REVERSE VI DEO STANDARD（＜Y＞ES／＜N＞O）＂；Y\＄
$4 \emptyset \emptyset$ IF $Y \$={ }^{\prime \prime} Y^{\prime \prime}$ THEN POKE O＋\＆H7A24 ， 255 ELSE POKE O＋\＆H7A24，ø
$41 \varnothing$ INPUT＂NEW FILE NAME＂；AS
$42 \emptyset$ INPUT＂〈T＞APE OR 〈D＞ISK＂；TD\＄
430 IF TD $=$＂D＂THEN SAVEM AS，$\& H 7$ $A \emptyset \emptyset+O, \& H 7 C 67+O, \& H 7 A \emptyset \emptyset+O$ ELSE INP UT＂READY TAPE＂；XXS：CSAVEM A\＄，\＆ H7A $\varnothing$ ด $+\mathrm{O}, \& \mathrm{H} 7 \mathrm{C} 67+\mathrm{O}, \& \mathrm{H} 7 \mathrm{~A} \varnothing \varnothing+\mathrm{O}$
440 END
$45 \emptyset$ FOR $I=31232+O$ TO $31847+0$
460 READ X
47ø POKE I，X
$48 \emptyset$ NEXT I
49ø RETURN
$5 \emptyset \emptyset$ DATA $32,43,2,27,64, \varnothing$ ，
$\varnothing, \varnothing$
5i $\varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 4,27,75$, 112
$52 \varnothing$ DATA $1, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 3,2$
7
$53 \varnothing$ DATA $65,8, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$ ，
$54 \varnothing$ DATA $8, \varnothing, \varnothing, 112, \varnothing, 255$ ，
255，255 $250,255,255,255,25$
550 DATA $255,255,255,255,25$
560 DATA $119,15,111,127,255$
，64，23， 1
$57 \emptyset$ DATA $57,23, \emptyset, 299,16,38$
，Ø， 117
58ø DATA 23，1，47，23，1，64，
158， 186
$59 \varnothing$ DATA $49,137,23,240,16$ ，
175，140， 218
6øø DATA $31,18,95,23, \varnothing, 246$
－23，$\varnothing$
$61 \varnothing$ DATA $237,23,1,62,23, \varnothing$ ， 254， 31
$62 \emptyset$ DATA $35,16,175,140,193$ ， 95，52， 4
630 DATA $231,140,193,134,8$ ， 167，140， 184
$64 \emptyset$ DATA $141,7 \varnothing, 166,14 \varnothing, 18 \varnothing$ ，1ø9，140， 172
$65 \emptyset$ DATA $39,1,67,1 \not 9,14 \varnothing, 1$
64，39， 3
$66 \emptyset$ DATA $23, \emptyset, 123,1 \varnothing 9,14 \varnothing$ ，
155，39， 2
67ø DATA $138,128,189,162,19$
$1,106,140,152$
$68 \emptyset$ DATA $38,222,31,5 \emptyset, 53,4$
，92， 193
69ø DATA $32,45,2 \not 03,16,174$ ，
140，135， 166
7 ØØ DATA 141，255，125，49， 168
，32，74， 38
$71 \emptyset$ DATA $250,16,172,141,255$
，124，16， 45
$72 \emptyset$ DATA $255,161,23, \varnothing, 139$ ，
53，119， 57
730́ DATA $16,174,141,255,1 \not 15$ ，166，141， 255
740 DATA $95,52,2,74,39,5$,
49， 168
750 DATA $32,32,248,53,2,16$ 7，141， 255
$76 \emptyset$ DATA $84,111,141,255,84$, 99，141， 255
$77 \emptyset$ DATA $80,230,141,255,79$, $26,1,16$
780 DATA $172,141,255,7 \not, 44$, 10，166， 165
790 DATA $230,141,255,60,7 \emptyset$, 9ø，38， 252
8øØ DATA $1 \nmid 2,141,255,53,49$ ， 168，224，1ø6
81Ø DATA 141，255，42，38，22ø， 57，198， 8
82ø DATA 167，141，255，37，1ด2 ，141，255， 33
830 DATA 73，90，38，248，57，1
82，255， 34
$84 \emptyset$ DATA $132,1,16,39,9,41$, 23，$\varnothing$
$85 \emptyset$ DATA $89,23, \emptyset, 1 \emptyset \emptyset, 173,1$
59，16ø，ø
$86 \emptyset$ DATA $16,39, \varnothing, 9,129,89$, 16， 39
$87 \emptyset$ DATA $\varnothing, 19,22,255,224,2$
$3, \varnothing$ ， $1 \varnothing 6$
$88 \emptyset$ DATA $142,128, \emptyset, 48,31,3$ 8，252， 23
$89 \emptyset$ DATA $\varnothing, 96,22,255,223,2$

8，ø， 57
9のø DATA $48,141,254,19 \varnothing, 32$ ， 19，48， 141
91ø DATA $254,194,32,4,48,1$
41，254， 198
920 DATA 230，128，39，8，166，
128，189， 162
930 DATA 191，90，38，248，57，
230，141， 254
94ø DATA $194,134, \varnothing, 1 \varnothing 9,141$, 254，186， 39
$95 \emptyset$ DATA $2,138,128,189,162$ ， 191，90， 38
$96 \emptyset$ DATA $25 \emptyset, 57,142,4, \varnothing, 2 \varnothing$
4，96， 96
$97 \emptyset$ DATA $237,129,140,6, \varnothing, 3$ 8，249， 57
$98 \emptyset$ DATA $48,141, \emptyset, 143,32,4$ ，48， 141
$99 \emptyset$ DATA $\emptyset, 31,166,128,129$ ， 255，16， 39
1月ดø DATA $\varnothing, 7,173,159,16 \varnothing$ ， 2，22， 255
1ø1ø DATA $241,57,142,4, \varnothing, 1$ 66，132， 136
1ø2ø DATA $64,167,128,140,6$ ， Ø，38， 245
$1 \varnothing 3 \emptyset$ DATA $57,32,32,32,32,3$
$2,32,32$
$1 \emptyset 4 \emptyset$ DATA $32,32,32,32,32,3$
2，32， 86
1ø5ø DATA $69,82,83,65,32,3$
2，32， 13
$1 \emptyset 6 \emptyset$ DATA $1 \varnothing, 13,1 \varnothing, 32,32,3$
2，32， 32
1 1070 DATA $32,32,32,32,32,3$
2，32， 66
$1 \not 19 \varnothing$ DATA
7，8月， 13
$109 \varnothing$ DATA．
2，32， 32
$11 \varnothing \varnothing$ DATA
9， $8 \emptyset, 89$
$111 \varnothing$ DATA 2，49， 57
1120 DATA
$\varnothing, 32,32$
2，74， 69
$114 \varnothing$ DATA
$6,32,74$
$115 \emptyset$ DATA
8，13，1ø $116 \varnothing$ DATA
$32,32,32$
117ø DATA
$2,8 \emptyset, 82$
$118 \emptyset$ DATA
2，79，7 1
1190 DATA
Ø，32， 32
$12 \not \emptyset \emptyset$ DATA
2，32， 82
1210 DATA
2，84， 79
1220 DATA
7，63，13 1230 DATA
2，32， 32
1240 DATA
9，83， 32
$125 \emptyset$ DATA
2，6日， 89
126 D DATA
3，1月， 255
$113 \varnothing$ DATA $32,32,32,32,32,3$
$73,84,32,68,85,7$
$1 \varnothing, 13,1 \varnothing, 32,32,3$
$32,32,32,32,67,7$
82，73，71，72，84， 3
$56,52,13,1 \varnothing, 13,1$

83，83，69，32，87，4
$65,67,75,83,79,7$
13，10，255，32，32，
$32,32,32,32,32,3$
73，78，84，69，82， 3
7ø，32，13，1ø，13，1
$32,32,32,32,32,3$
$69,84,85,82,78,3$
$32,66,65,83,73,6$
$1 \varnothing, 13,1 \varnothing, 32,32,3$
$32,32,32,32,89,6$
79，82，32，78，79， 3
$47,78,62,13,1 \varnothing, 1$

# Those Amazing POKEs 



Have you ever wished you could
find all the POKEs for your CoCo
in one handy place? Here they are.

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

## POKEs Explained

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

If the location is POKEd with a value of 65 , the bits contain 01000001 , as the figure shows. Why? The decimal value of 65 is 01000001 in binary. Figure 2 helps you understand how to convert decimal to binary and vice-versa. Each bit has a position value that equals two to the power of the bit number. Bit 0 is the exception; it always has a position value of one. For example, bit 5 has a value of two to the power of five (the bit number), which equals 32 . The bits have position values of $1,2,4,8,16,32,64$, and 128 . To actually convert a binary number to decimal, sum the position values of the set bits. In the first figure, you have the binary number 01000001 . Bits 6 and 0 are set, so add 64 (the position
value of bit 6 ) and one (the position value of bit 0 ), which yields 65 , the number POKEd.
To convert a decimal number to binary, take the decimal number and see if each successive position value (starting with bit 7 and going down) can be subtracted from the number and still yield a positive number. If the subtraction can occur, then the bit number is set; otherwise, it is reset. Figure 3 illustrates this.

System Requirements
All Systems

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The MDP Order Entry System is a family of programs which operate interactively by means of a "menu" selection scheme. Up to 900 products may be defined and a single disc system can hold over 600 transactions. When the operator selects a task to be performed, the computer loads a program designed to handle that task from the system disc. The system disc contains all of the programs required to create, update and maintain data files and prepare the necessary paperwork including shipping and invoice forms, daily sales reports, a monthly (or other period) sales report and a receivables report.
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Hot CoCo, June '84 "...a serious, professional accounting program and well worth its price. The programs are complete and simple to use.

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

Up to 255 separate accounts may be defined and a single disc system can hold over 1,400 transactions. This system automatically enhances the monitor screen to a 51 character by 24 line display. 32 K of memory is required along with an 80 -column printer and one or more disc drives.
This accounting software equals or exceeds higher priced packages for other computers and includes a detailed operating manual. ONLY $\$ 99.95$


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

The EXEC (execute) command follows the format of EXEC $L$ where $L$ is any location in memory. When you use the statement, it transfers control to the specified memory location.

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

POKE 1024,65


Fig. 1. A Byte of Memory


Fig. 2. Bit Position Values

## 110 Decimal Must Be Converted To Binary

| Can 128 Be Subtracted from 110? | No |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Can 64 Be Subtracted from 110? | Yes | $110-64=46$ |
| Can 32 Be Subtracted from 46? | Yes | $46-32=14$ |
| Can 16 Be Subtracted from 14? | No |  |
| Can 8 Be Subtracted from 14? | Yes | $14-8=6$ |
| Can 4 Be Subtracted from 6? | Yes | $6-4=2$ |
| Can 2 Be Subtracted from 2? | Yes | $2-2=0(0$ is positive $)$ |
| Can 1 Be Subtracted from 0? | No |  |
| Decimal 110 $=$ Binary 01101110 |  |  |

Fig. 3. Decimal-to-Binary Conversions
ties. I'll describe four groupings of POKEs here: system alterations, graphics, disables, and odds and ends.

## System Alterations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

| Baud Rate | POKE 149 | POKE 150 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 50 | 4 | 88 |
| 75 | 2 | 227 |
| 110 | 1 | 246 |
| 134.5 | 1 | 153 |
| 150 | 1 | 110 |
| 300 |  | 180 |
| 600 | 87 |  |
| 1,200 | 40 |  |
| 1,800 | 25 |  |
| 2,000 | 23 |  |
| 2,400 | 18 |  |
| 3,600 | 10 |  |
| 4,800 | 7 |  |
| 7,200 | 3 |  |
| 9,600 | 1 |  |
|  |  |  |
| Table 1. Baud-Rate-Selection POKEs |  |  |
|  |  |  |

## 3584,0:NEW.

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

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

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

## Graphics

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

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

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

## Disables

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

## Odds and Ends

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Program Listing 1. 178 POKE Demonstration Program
$1 \varnothing$ PMODE 4,1:SCREEN1,1:PCLS
$2 \emptyset$ FOR $X=1$ TO 255
$3 \varnothing \operatorname{CIRCLE}(128,96), 5 \emptyset, 5$
40 POKE $178, \mathrm{x}$
50 PAINT $(128,96),, 5$
60 PCLS: NEXT

Program Listing 2.
179 POKE Demonstration Program
$1 \emptyset$ PMODE $4,1:$ SCREEN1, $1:$ PCLS
$2 \emptyset$ FOR $X=1$ TO 255
$3 \emptyset$ POKE $179, \mathrm{X}$
$4 \emptyset$
$5 \emptyset$ FCLS $T=1$ TO $2 \emptyset \emptyset:$ NEXT $T, X$


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Screen Enhancement Program Comparison Chart PROGRAM FEATURES HI-RES II HI-RES I BRAND X

|  | NEW | OLD |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Upper/Lower case characters | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Mixed Text and Graphics | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Separate Text \& (iraphics | Yes | Yes | No |
| Print @ fully implemented | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Print @ on all line lengths | Yes | Yes | 51 only |
| Different line longths | 28 to 25519 | 28 to 255 (9) | 51 only (1) |
| Automatic Kev Repeat | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Adjustable Key Repeat | Yes | No | No |
| Auto Repeat Disable | Yes | No | No |
| Erase to end of line/screen | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Home Cursor | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Solid or Blinking Cursor | Yes |  |  |
| CLS command supported | Buff/Biack | Buff/Black | Buff/Black |
| X.Y Coordinate Cursor Positioning | Yes | Yes | No |
| Double Size Characters | Yes | Yes | No |
| Individual/Continuous Highlighting | Yes | Yes | No |
| On Screen Underlining | Yes | Yes | No |
| Clear Key functional | Clear/L key | Clear key | No |
| 16.32 \& 64K Supported | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Green or Black Background Color | Yes | No | No |
| Dual Character sets for Enhanced 64 and 85 | Yes | No | No |
| Protected Screen Lines (programmable) | 1 to 23 | No | No |
| Full Control Code Keyboard for Screen control directly from the keyboard | Yes | No | No |
| Programmable Tab Character Spacing | Yes | No | $\mathrm{No}^{\mathrm{N}}$ |
| Full Screen Reverse Function |  | Yes | No |
| Switch to \& from the Standard 16 by 32 Screen for full compatability | Yes | No | No |
| On Error Goto Function | No | No | Yes |
| Extended Basic Required | No | Yes | Yes |
| All Machine Language Program | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| RAM Required in addition to |  |  |  |
| Screen RAM | 2K |  |  |
| Program Price (Tape) | \$24.95 | \$1995 | \$29.95 |



Ilustration by Richard Cowdrey

## Learn the element symbols and valences with the help of Cap'n Chemistry and his laser.

Two Color Computer games featuring Cap'n Chemistry make learning an element's symbol and its oxidation state fun instead of a boring task of memorization.

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

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

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

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

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

## System Requirements

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

Program Listing 1. Element Symbols
$1 \varnothing$ CLS: CLEAR2øø: DIMES (5 $), S \$(5 \varnothing)$ , JW(5め)
2ø FORA=1TO7:READ C\$(A),IC\$(A):N EXTA
$3 \emptyset$ DATA QUIT CHEATING,HA HA, PUT THE CHART AWAY, BAD GUESS, SHOW OF F,SORRY,GOOD GUESS, EVIL LIKED TH AT
$4 \emptyset$ DATA CAPTAIN IS PROUD,TRY HAR DER,YEA TEAM, BOO HISS,GOOD SHOW, STUDY MUCH?
$5 \emptyset C(1)=4: C(2)=5: C(3)=3$
$6 \emptyset$ FORA $=1$ TO25: $\mathrm{BL} \$=\mathrm{BL} \$+$ CHR $\$(128)$ : NEXTA
$7 \varnothing$ FORA $=1$ TO8: $\mathrm{R} \$=\mathrm{R} \$+\operatorname{CHR} \$(191): \mathrm{NEX}$ TA: $\mathrm{L} \$=\operatorname{CHRS}(175)+\mathrm{CHR} \$(17 \not \emptyset)+$ CHR $(1$ $65)+$ CHRS (175)
$8 \emptyset$ PRINTTAB(4)"HELP CAPTAIN CHEM ISTRY"
$9 \emptyset$ PRINTTAB(3)"BATTLE THE FORCES OF THE"
$1 \varnothing \emptyset$ PRINTTAB (8)"EVIL ELEMENTS."
$11 \emptyset$ PRINT:PRINT" YOU ARE TO GIV E THE CORRECT"
$12 \emptyset$ PRINT"SYMBOL FOR EACH ELEMEN T NAMED."
$13 \emptyset$ PRINT" (USE ALL CAPITOL LETTE RS.)
$14 \varnothing$ PRINT"CORRECT ANSWERS STRENG THEN THE"

Listing continued

15Ø PRINT＂CAPTAIN＇S DESTRUCTO RA Y．
$16 \not$ PRINT＂INCORRECT ANSWERS HELP THE＂
17ø PRINT＂EVIL SIDE OF THE ELEME NTS．＂
18ø PRINT：PRINT＂DON＇T LET CAPTAI N CHEMISTRY BE＂
$19 \varnothing$ PRINT＂DESTROYED BY EVIL ELEM ENTS．＂
$2 \emptyset \emptyset$ PRINT：INPUT＂PRESS＜ENTER＞TO CONTINUE．＂${ }^{\text {；ENS }}$
21ø CLS3：FORA＝1TO5Ø：READ ES（A），S \＄（A）：NEXTA
$22 \varnothing$ DATA HYDROGEN，H，HELIUM，HE，LI THIUM，LI，BERYLLIUM，BE
$23 \varnothing$ DATA BORON，B，CARBON，C，NITROG EN，N，OXYGEN，O
$24 \emptyset$ DATA FLUORINE，F，NEON，NE，SODI UM，NA ，MAGNESIUM，MG
$25 \emptyset$ DATA ALUMINUM，AL，SILICON，SI， PHOSPHORUS，P，SULPHUR，S
$26 \emptyset$ DATA CHLORINE，CL，ARGON，AR，PO TASSIUM，K，CALCIUM，CA
$27 \emptyset$ DATA CHROMIUM，CR，MANGANESE，M N，IRON，FE，COBALT，CO
$28 \emptyset$ DATA NICKEL，NI，COPPER，CU，ZIN C，ZN，GALLIUM，GA
$29 \varnothing$ DATA GERMANIUM，GE，ARSENIC，AS ，SELENIUM，SE，BROMINE，BR
$3 \nmid \varnothing$ DATA KRYPTON，KR，RUBIDIUM，RB， STRONTIUM，SR，SILVER，＇AG
$31 \varnothing$ DATA TIN，SN，ANTIMONY，SB，IODI NE，I，XENON，XE
$32 \emptyset$ DATA CESIUM，CS，BARIUM，BA，PLA TINUM，PT，GOLD，AU
$33 \emptyset$ DATA MERCURY，HG，LEAD，PB，RADO N，RN，FRANCIUM，FR
$34 \varnothing$ DATA RADIUM，RA，URANIUM，U
$35 \emptyset$ CLS $\emptyset$
$36 \varnothing$ PRINT＠ 32 ， $\operatorname{CHR} \$(145)+\operatorname{CHR} \$(145)$ ；：PRINT＠64，CHR\＄（149）＋CHR\＄（159）＋C HR\＄（163）；
$37 \emptyset$ PRINT＠96， $\operatorname{CHR} \$(149)+\operatorname{CHR} \$(151)$ ；：PRINT＠128，CHR\＄（148）＋CHR\＄（156）

380 PRINT＠ $29, \operatorname{CHR} \$(178)+\mathrm{CHR} \$(178)$ + CHR $\$(178)$ ；：PRINT＠61，CHR\＄$(191)+\mathrm{C}$ HR\＄（189）＋CHRS（186）；
$39 \varnothing$ PRINT＠92，CHR\＄（163）＋CHR\＄（191） $+\operatorname{CHR} \$(19 \emptyset)+$ CHR $(186)$ ；
$4 \emptyset \emptyset$ PRINT＠125，CHR（191）+ CHR $\$(189$ ）+ CHR $(186)$ ；
41ø PRINT＠157，CHR\＄（188）＋CHR\＄（188 ）+ CHR $\$(184)$ ；
$42 \emptyset$ PRINT＠16ø，＂CAPTAIN＂；：PRI NT＠192，＂CHEMISTRY＇S＂；：PRINT＠224， ＂CASTLE＂；
$43 \emptyset$ PRINT＠183，＂${ }^{\text {EVIL }} \quad$ ；：PRINT ＠215，＂ELEMENT＇S＂；：PRINT＠247，＂EMP IRE ${ }^{n}$ ；
$44 \varnothing$ PRINT＠29の，＂WHAT IS THE SYMBO L FOR－－－＂；
45ø R＝RND（5 ）：IF JW（R）＝1 THEN 45 $\emptyset$
46ø PRINT＠354，BL\＄；：PRINT＠374，LEF T\＄（BL\＄，1ø）；
47ø PRINT＠418，BL\＄；：PRINT＠48ø，BL\＄
＇48ø PRINT＠354，E\＄（R）；：PRINT＠374，＂ ＂；INPUTAN\＄
$49 \varnothing$ IF AN $\$=S \$(R)$ THEN $J W(R)=1: G O$ T05øø
492 GOTO 53ø
$5 \emptyset \emptyset \quad \mathrm{NC}=\mathrm{NC}+1:$ FORA $=1$ TO3：SOUND $15 \emptyset, 1$ ：FORB＝6 TO $6+\mathrm{NC}: \operatorname{SET}(\mathrm{B}, 5, \mathrm{C}(\mathrm{A})): \mathrm{NE}$ XTB：FORB＝6 TO $6+\mathrm{NC}: \operatorname{RESET}(\mathrm{B}, 5): \mathrm{NE}$ XTB：NEXTA
$51 \varnothing$ PRINT＠418，C\＄（RND（7））；
$52 \emptyset$ IF NC＝5 $\quad$ THEN $6 \varnothing \varnothing$
525 GOTO56ø
$53 \emptyset \mathrm{NI}=\mathrm{NI}+2:$ SOUND $3 \varnothing, 3:$ FORA $=55 \mathrm{TO} 5$ 5－NI STEP－1：SET（A，5，2）：NEXTA：FOR $A=55 \mathrm{TO} 55-\mathrm{NI} \operatorname{STEP}-1: \operatorname{RESET}(A, 5): N$ EXTA
$54 \varnothing$ IF NI＝5 THEN $77 \varnothing$
55ø PRINT＠418，ICS（RND（7））＋＂．IT＇
S＂$+\mathrm{S} \$(\mathrm{R})+{ }^{\prime \prime}$＂；
$56 \emptyset$ PRINT＠48ø，＂PRESS＜ENTER＞TO CONTINUE＂；
570 IN\＄＝INKEY
58ø AS＝INKEY $:$ IFA $\$={ }^{n}$＂THEN58 $\emptyset$
59ø $\operatorname{IFASC}(A \$)=13$ THEN $45 \emptyset$
595 GOTO58ø
6øØ CLS $\emptyset:$ PRINT＠11 $\varnothing$ ，CHR（147）+ CHR \＄（147）＋CHR\＄（147）＋CHR（147）；
61ø PRINT＠141，CHR\＄（148）＋CHR\＄（159 ）$+\operatorname{CHR}$（ 168 ）$+\operatorname{CHR} \$(168)+\operatorname{CHR} \$(159)+$ CHRS（152）：
$62 \varnothing$ PRINT＠174，CHRS（159）＋CHR\＄（159 ）+ CHRS（159）+ CHRS（159）；：PRINT＠ $2 \not 07$ ，CHR $(149)+$ CHRS（154）；
63ø PRINT＠236，R\＄；：PRINT＠268，CHRS
$(191)+$ CHRS $(128)+\operatorname{LEFT} \$(R \$, 4)+$ CHR $\$$ （128）＋CHRS（191）；
$64 \varnothing$ PRINT＠ $3 \varnothing \varnothing, \operatorname{CHR} \$(191)+\operatorname{CHR} \$(128$ $)+\operatorname{LEFT}(\mathrm{R} \$, 4)+\operatorname{CHR} \$(128)+\operatorname{CHR} \$(191$ ）；
650 PRINT＠ 332 ，CHR $\$(158)+$ CHR $\$(128$ ）+ LEFT $(\operatorname{RS}, 4)+\operatorname{CHR} \$(128)+\operatorname{CHRS}(157$ ）：
66Ø PRINT＠ 366 ，CHR\＄（175）+ CHR $(175$ ）$+\operatorname{CHR} \$(175)+$ CHR $\$(175)$ ；
67ø PRINT＠398，L\＄；：PRINT＠43 1 ，L\＄；： PRINT＠462，L\＄：
$68 \emptyset$ PRINT＠493，CHR\＄（179）＋CHR\＄（183 $)+\operatorname{CHR} \$(128)+$ CHR $(128)+$ CHR $\$(187)+$ CHRS（179）；
69ø PRINT＠36，＂YOU HAVE EARNED YO UR CAPE＂：FORT＝1TO3 $\varnothing$ ด：NEXTT
$7 \emptyset \emptyset$ FORA $=14 \mathrm{TO} 2 \emptyset: \operatorname{SET}(37-\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{A}, 4): \mathrm{NE}$ XTA
$71 \emptyset \operatorname{SET}(17,21,4): \operatorname{SET}(17,22,4)$
$72 \emptyset$ FORA $=16 \mathrm{TO} 27: \operatorname{SET}(\mathrm{A}, 23,4):$ NEXT A
$73 \emptyset$ FORA $=36 T 047: \operatorname{SET}(A, 23,4):$ NEXT A
$74 \varnothing \operatorname{SET}(46,22,4): \operatorname{SET}(46,21,4)$
$75 \emptyset$ FORA $=2 \emptyset$ TO14STEP－1：SET $(A+26, A$ ，4）：NEXTA
760 GOTO78 1
$77 \emptyset$ FORA $=8$ TO $\emptyset$ STEP－1：SOUND $2 \varnothing, 1$ ：CLS（A）：NEXTA：PRINT＠196，＂YOU LET THE CAPTAIN DOWN＂
$78 \emptyset$ PRINT＂TRY AGAIN（Y／N）？＂
79ø AS＝INKEY\＄：IFAS＝＂Y＂THEN RUN
795 IF A\＄＝＂N＂THEN END
8øø GOTO 79の

## Program Listing 2．Stable Valence

1ø CLS3：CLEAR2øø：DIM E\＄（5ø），V\＄（5 Ø），JW（ $5 \varnothing$ ）
$2 \emptyset$ FORA $=1$ TO32： $\mathrm{BL} \$=\mathrm{BL} \$+\mathrm{CHR} \$(128)$ ： NEXTA
$3 \varnothing$ FORA $=1$ TO5 $\varnothing$ ：READ ES（A），V\＄（A）：N EXTA
$4 \varnothing$ PRINT：PRINTTAB（6）＂＊＊VALENCE T IME＊＊＂
50 PRINT＂GIVE THE MOST STABLE
VALENCE＂：PRINT＂FOR EACH ELEMENT
NAMED．${ }^{*}$
$6 \varnothing$ PRINT＂DON＇T FORGET TO USE A N EGATIVE＂：PRINT＂SIGN FOR NEGATIVE ANSWERS．${ }^{*}$
$7 \emptyset$ PRINT：PRINT＂YOU WANT THE LINE REPRESENTING＂：PRINT＂CORRECT ANS WERS TO REACH IT＇S＂：PRINT＂FLASK FIRST！！＂
$8 \emptyset$ PRINT：PRINT＂PRESS＜ENTER＞TO CONTINUE＂
90 IN $\$=$ INKEY
$1 \varnothing \varnothing$ AS＝INKEY\＄：IFA\＄＝＂n THEN1ø $\varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 5 \mathrm{IF} \operatorname{ASC}(\mathrm{AS})=13$ THEN $11 \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 7$ GOTO 1øø
110 CLS
12ø IN\＄＝INKEY
13ø PRINT：PRINT＊DIFFICULTY（E）A SY，（M）EDIUM，（H）ARD，（I）MPO SSIBLE＂；
$14 \varnothing \mathrm{D}=$＝INKEY\＄：IFDS＝＂ $\mathrm{THEN} 14 \varnothing$
15ø IFD $=$＂E＂THEN $D=153$ ：GOTO2øø
16Ø IF $\mathrm{D} \$=$＂M＂THEN $\mathrm{D}=146$ ：GOTO 2ด 0

17ø IF D\＄＝＂H＂THEN D＝139：GOTO 2ø

18ø IFDS＝＂I＂THEND＝132：GOTO2ดด
19の GOTOI3ø
$2 \varnothing \varnothing$ DATA HYDROGEN， 1, HELIUM，$\varnothing, L I T$ HIUM，1，BERYLLIUM， 2
210 DATA BORON， 3 ，CARBON，-4 ，NITRO GEN，-3 ，OXYGEN，－2
$22 \varnothing$ DATA FLUORINE，-1 ，NEON，$\varnothing$ ，SODI UM，1，MAGNESIUM， 2
$23 \varnothing$ DATA ALUMINUM，3，SILICON，4，PH OSPHORUS，5，SULFUR，6
$24 \varnothing$ DATA CHLORINE，－1，ARGON，$\varnothing$, POT ASSIUM， 1, CALCIUM， 2
$25 \emptyset$ DATA CHROMIUM，3，MANGANESE，2， IRON， 3 ，COBALT， 2
$26 \varnothing$ DATANICKEL， 2 ，COPPER， $2, \mathrm{ZINC}, 2$ ，GALLIUM， 3
$27 \varnothing$ DATA GERMANIUM，4，ARSENIC，-3 ， SELENIUM，4，BROMINE，－1
$28 \varnothing$ DATA KRYPTON，$\varnothing$, RUBIDIUM， 1, ST RONTIUM，2，SILVER，1
29＠DATA TIN，4，ANTIMONY，－3，IODIN E，－1，XENON，$\varnothing$
$3 \varnothing \varnothing$ DATACESIUM，1，BARIUM， 2, PLATIN UM， 4 ，GOLD， 3
$31 \emptyset$ DATA MERCURY， 2 ，LEAD， 2 ，RADON， $\varnothing$ ，FRANCIUM，1
$32 \emptyset$ DATA RADIUM，2，URANIUM，6
$33 \varnothing$ CLS $\varnothing:$ PRINT＠9，＂＊＊VALENCE GAME ＊＊＂；：PRINT＠32，＂CORRECT＂$;:$ PRINT＠9 6，＂INCORRECT＂；
$34 \varnothing$ PRINT＠ 257 ，＂WHAT IS THE VALEN CE OF－－－＂；
350 PRINT＠57，CHRS（145）＋CHR\＄（147） ＋CHRS（146）；：PRINT＠89，CHRS（145）＋C HRS（159）＋CHRS（146）；
$36 \varnothing$ PRINT＠12ø，CHR\＄（145）＋CHR\＄（15 $9)+\operatorname{CHR} \$(159)+\operatorname{CHR} \$(159)+\operatorname{CHR} \$(146)$
$37 \emptyset$ PRINT＠D，CHRS（145）＋CHRS（147）＋ CHR\＄（146）；：PRINT＠D＋32，CHRS（145）＋ CHR（159）＋CHR\＄（146）；
$38 \emptyset$ PRINT＠D +63 ，CHR $(145)+$ CHR $\$(15$ $9)+\operatorname{CHR} \$(159)+\operatorname{CHR} \$(159)+\operatorname{CHR} \$(146)$ ；
$39 \varnothing R=R N D(5 \varnothing): I F \quad J W(R)=1$ THEN $39 \varnothing$ 4øø PRINT＠325，BL\＄；：PRINT＠345，LEF T\＄（BL\＄，7）；
41ø PRINT＠324，ES（R）；
$42 \emptyset$ PRINT＠ $345,{ }^{n}$ ；：INPUT AN
$43 \varnothing$ IF AN\＄＜＞V§（R）THEN NI＝NI＋1：G OTO 432
431 GOTO 435
432 IF POINT（NI＋1，11）＜＞めTHEN48 $\varnothing$
434 SET（NI，1ø，8）：GOTO45 $\varnothing$
$435 \mathrm{NC}=\mathrm{NC}+1$
$44 \emptyset$ IF NC＝5 $\varnothing$ THEN $5 \emptyset \emptyset$
$445 \operatorname{SET}(\mathrm{NC}, 4,3): \mathrm{JW}(\mathrm{R})=1: \operatorname{PRINT@} 38$ 8，＂CORRECT＂；：GOTO46Ø
$45 \emptyset$ PRINT＠388，＂INCORRECT，IT IS ＂；V\＄（R）；
$46 \emptyset$ PRINT＠449，＂PRESS＜ENTER＞TO CONTINUE＂；：INPUT ES
47ø PRINT＠388，BL\＄；：PRINT＠449，BL\＄ ；：GOTO39ø
480 ＇LOSE
$49 \varnothing$ CLS：FORA $=1$ TO1 $\emptyset: \operatorname{CLS}(\operatorname{RND}(9)-1)$ ：SOUNDRND（ $1 \varnothing \varnothing$ ）， $1:$ NEXTA：CLS：PRINT ：PRINT＂SORRY＂：PRINT＂THE VALENCE GAME DESTROYED YOU＂：GOTO58ø
$5 \varnothing \varnothing$＇WIN
$51 \varnothing$ FORB $=1$ TO3： $\mathrm{FORA}=-1 \mathrm{TO} 6$
$52 \emptyset$ PRINT＠57， $\operatorname{CHRS}(145+16 * A)+$ CHR $\$$ $(147+16 * A)+C H R \$(146+16 * A)$ ； 530 PRINT＠89， $\operatorname{CHR} \$(145+16 * A)+C H R \$$ $(159+16 * A)+\operatorname{CHR} \$(146+16 * A)$ ；
$54 \varnothing$ PRINT＠12 $\varnothing, \operatorname{CHR} \$\left(145+16{ }^{*} \mathrm{~A}\right)+\mathrm{CHR}$ $\$\left(159+16 *_{\mathrm{A}}\right)+\mathrm{CHR} \$\left(159+16 *_{\mathrm{A}}\right)+\mathrm{CHR}$（ $159+16 * A)+\operatorname{CHR}(146+16 * A)$ ；
$55 \emptyset$ SOUNDRND $(1 \varnothing \varnothing)+1 \emptyset \varnothing, 1$
$56 \emptyset$ NEXTA，B
57ø CLS：PRINT：PRINT＂YOU ARE NOW A VALENCE PERSON＂
$58 \varnothing$ PRINT：PRINT＂PLAY AGAIN？（Y／N ）
59ø IN\＄＝INKEY\＄：IF IN\＄＝＂Y＂THEN RU N
595 IF IN $\$=$＂N＂THEN END
6øø GOTO 59ø

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

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

## Expense Report

Expense Report takes the drudgery out of this task. It's fully menu driven. It uses the INKEY\$ function where immediate screen action is desired and the INPUT function where it's desirable to control action with the enter key. It allows for entry of all necessary data, then does the arithmetic for you, and enables you to edit the data and recalculate the
results, either before or after printing out the report.
The printout is carefully formatted so you can see all the information at a glance. The program provides for disk storage of the data, and the data can be edited and recalculated after loading it in from disk. If you don't have a disk system, the last paragraph has instructions concerning conversion of Expense Report for use with tape.

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

Expense Report is written entirely in

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

## System Requirements

 32K RAMDisk Extended Color Basic Disk Drive
(Will work with cassette with modification)
Printer Optional
inch printer, you can easily extend the maximum number of days to 10 by careful formatting and making the necessary changes in the program. You can also extend the maximum number of days even with an 80 -column printer by using the compressed-type mode. To fit the entire report on an $81 / 2$ - by 11 -inch sheet of paper, position the print head at the very top of the sheet.

## Special Features

Some features of Expense Report deserve more detailed attention. Refer to Table 1, a list of the variables used, and Table 2, a sample expense-report printout.
Expense Report uses a four-layered set of double-dimensioned variables. The first layer contains the variable XP, which holds the dollar amounts of each of the 13 daily expense items (IT\$), plus the daily totals (row 14), and item totals (column 6). The variable XP is, therefore, dimensioned for 14 rows and six columns (XP(14,6)).
The remaining three layers contain three other variables. Each of these variables (F1, F2, and F4) represent flags that add information about the item to which they apply. Specifically, F1 indicates whether the item was paid for with cash (out-of-pocket) and/or was nonbillable. The item to which F1 applies is flagged with $\mathrm{c}, \mathrm{n}$, or cn .
The variable F2 indicates an explanatory comment for the item, and the item is flagged with a number (from one to 12) referring to the like-numbered comment. The variable F 4 indicates that the item is billable (chargeable) to a secondary account, and that item is flagged with an s .
The transportation items be can similarly flagged with the exception that no provision is made for explanatory comments for transportation items. Variable F3 is the cash and/or nonbillable flag, while F5 is the secondary account charge flag for transportation items.

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

As soon as you enter an amount for Breakfast, you'll encounter the flagging procedure. If you press just enter, indicating a zero expense for that item, the program skips the flagging procedure.
At the top of the screen, you signify yes or no to the question, "Flag this item?" If you answer " N ", data entry proceeds with the next item, "Lunch". If you answer " Y ", the screen switches to the flag menu. There are actually two different flag menus. The one that appears on the screen depends on whether or not you've indicated a secondary ac-
count to which to charge some items. The screen continues to return to the flag menu until you choose " 5 . Exit Flag Item Menu". This choice is the same in both flag menus. Once you choose option 5 , the program continues with the next daily expense item.
After you enter all the items for each day, the program automatically adds each row and column and stores the results. It then proceeds to the entry of transportation items. The procedure is essentially the same as with the daily items (including flagging of items) except for the lack of explanatory comments.
After you enter all the transportation data, the remainder of the calculations are automatically performed. (You have

Table 1. List of Variables in EXPREPRT.BAS.

| AD | Amount of cash advance |
| :--- | :--- |
| B1 | Amount charged to primary account |
| B1\$ | Name of primary account |
| B2 | Amount charged to secondary account |
| B2S | Name of secondary account |
| C | Total number of comments (at end of data input), or number of |
|  | a particular comment |
| CA | Total cash paid out-of-pocket |
| CO\$(C) | A comment |
| D\$(X) | Date of a transportation item |
| DE\$(X) | Destination of a particular transportation item |
| DT\$(J) | Dates covered by expense report |
| F1(I,J) | Cash or nonbillable flag for a daily expense item |
| F2(I,J) | Comment flag |
| F3(X) | Cash or nonbillable flag for a transportation item |
| F4(I,J) | Secondary account charge flag for a daily expense item. |
| FS(X) | Secondary account charge flag for a transportation item |
| GT | Grand Total of expenses |
| HD | Amount of hotel charges billed directly to primary account |
| I | Number of each daily expense item (rows) |
| IT\$(I) | Names of daily expense items |
| J | Number of each day covered by expense report (columns) |
| M | Number of transportation items |
| N | Total number of days covered by expense report |
| NB | Total of nonbillable expenses |
| NFS | Name of file (to be saved to disk) |
| OT\$ | Name of "Other" (last of daily expense items) |
| PR\$ | Purpose of travel |
| RE | Amount of reimbursement to individual or company |
| SA\$ | Secondary account presence (Yes or No) |
| TB | Total of billable expenses (B1 + B2) |
| TC | Total of transportation expenses |
| TR\$(X) | Type of transportation (plane, train, car, etc.) |
| T1(X) | Amount of a transportation item |
| XP(I,J) | Amount of a daily expense item |
| XX\$ | Your name |

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

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

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

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

If you choose to save the file to disk while in the main menu, you are instructed to name the file in the following format: MMMDD-YY, e.g., MAY0584. When loading a file from disk, use the same file-name convention.

## Formatting Safeguards

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

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

## The Print Subroutine

The print subroutine starts at line 8000. These comments enable you to make any necessary changes in the program to adapt it to your printer. The printer codes as they appear here are for the C.Itoh Prowriter 8510. The codes in line 8010 and 8020 (CHR\$(27); CHR\$(33) and CHR\$(27);CHR\$(34))
simply cause the name of the company and the title "Travel Expense Report"' to be printed in bold type. These codes should be changed for your printer or omitted entirely.

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

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

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which you work．You also have to change the tab number to properly cen－ ter the company name．

## Alternate Editing Procedure

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

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

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

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

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

To change a flag for any daily expense item，you use a similar procedure．If you want to change the flag for Entertain－ ment on the third day to make it non－ billable，simply type $\mathrm{F} 1(8,3)=2$ ．Refer to the daily item flag subroutine starting at line 5500 for the proper numbers to use．To charge a daily expense item（for example，Lunch on the second day）to the secondary account，type $\mathrm{F} 4(2,2)=6$ ．

To change comment 3，type and enter $\operatorname{CO} \$(3)=$（the new comment in quotes）． Be careful here not to exceed 40 charac－ ters．To add a comment to an expense re－ port that has seven comments，type and enter $\operatorname{CO} \$(8)=$（the new comment in quotes）．Again，be careful not to exceed 40 characters．When you add a comment for a daily expense item，you must also type in and enter $\mathrm{F} 2(\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{J})=$（the number of the new comment）．If the new com－ ment applies to Entertainment on the third day，type $\mathrm{F} 2(8,3)=8$ ．To delete comment number 8 for Entertainment on the third day，type and enter $\mathrm{CO} \$(8)$ $=$＇$"$＂，and then $\mathrm{F} 2(8,3)=0$ ．

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

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

## Hope It＇s Helpful

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

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

[^4]
## Program Listing．Expense Report

$2 \varnothing$ REM＊＊PROVIDES A FORMATTED $P$ RINTOUT OF A $1-5$ DAY EXPENSE REP ORT．
3 CLEARI朋
$4 \emptyset \operatorname{DIM} X P(14,6), \operatorname{Fl}(13,5), 52(13,5$ ）， $\mathrm{F} 2 \$(13,5), \mathrm{F} 4(13,5), \operatorname{IT} \$(14), \mathrm{DT} \$$ （5），T1（3），E3（3），E5（3），D\＄（3），TR\＄（ 3），DES（3）， $\operatorname{CO}(12)$
5ø CLS：PRINT＠232，＂INITIALIZTNG．． ．．＂：GOSUBI $\varnothing \emptyset \emptyset:$＇INITIALITATIDN． 6ด CLS：PRINT＠11，＂MAIN MENU＂：PRI NT：PRINT＠71，＂＜I＞INPUT DATA＂：PRI NT：PRINT＠135，＂＜C＞CHANGE DATA＂：P RINT：PRINT＠199，＂＜S＞SAVE TO DISK
$7 \emptyset$ PRINT＠263，＂$\langle L\rangle$ LOAD FROM DISK ＂：PRINT＠327，＂〈P＞PRINT REPORT＂：P RINT＠391，＂〈E＞EXIT PROGRAM＂：PRIN Te451，＂YOUR CHOICE－I－C－S－L－P－E－－ TA 4
$>n$
80
$8 \emptyset X \$=I N K E Y \$: I F \quad X \$=" *$ THEN $8 \emptyset$
$9 \emptyset$ CLS：ON INSTR（＂ICSLPE＂，XS）GOT 011ด，14ดด，73ดด，77ดด，37ด，41ด 1øø PRINT＂INVALID ENTRY＂PLEAS E REDO．＂：SOUND $1 \not \varnothing \varnothing, 5: \mathrm{FOR} \mathrm{X}=1$ TOI $\varnothing$ $\emptyset \emptyset: N E X T \quad X: G O T O 6 \varnothing$
$11 \varnothing$ GOSUB2 $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ ：＇INPU＇T DAILY DATA $12 \varnothing$ GOSUB3ดดด：＇DO ALL HORIZONTAL TOTALS．
$13 ด$ GOSUB4ดดด：＇DO ALL VERTICAL I OTALS．
14め IN＝14：THE PARAMETER＂IN＂IS AN INPUT TO THE SUBROUTINE．IT IS USED TO TOTAL ROW 14 TO GET A TOTAL OF THE DAILY TOTALS．
$15 \emptyset$ GOSUB35øø：＇DO ROW 14 TOTAL． 16ด GOSUB46ดø：＇INPUT TRANSPORTAT ION DATA．
17ø CLS：PRINT＂TOTAL DAILY EXPENS E IS：＂；PRINTUSING＂\＄\＄\＃\＃\＃\＃．\＃\＃＂；XP $(14,6)$ ：PRINT
$18 \emptyset$ PRINT＂TOTAL TRANSPORTATION E XPENSE IS＂；：PRINTUSING＂\＄\＄\＃\＃\＃\＃．\＃ \＃＂；TC：PRINT
$19 \emptyset \mathrm{GT}=\mathrm{XP}(14,6)+\mathrm{TC}:$ PRINT＂GRAND T OTAL EXP．IS＂；PRINTUSING＂\＄\＄\＃\＃\＃ \＃．\＃\＃＂；GT
$2 \dot{\circ} \varnothing$ GOSUB65ดø：＇GET TOTAL NON－BIL LABLE EXPENSES．
$21 \emptyset$ PRINT：INPUT＂HOTEL BILLED DIR ECT＂${ }^{\prime \prime}$ HD
$22 \emptyset$ IF SA§ $={ }^{n} Y$＂THEN GOSUB7øดด：${ }^{\prime} G$ ET SECONDARY ACCOUNT TOTAL．
$23 \emptyset \mathrm{~TB}=\mathrm{GT}-\mathrm{NB}-\mathrm{HD}$
$24 \varnothing$ PRINT：PRINT＂TOTAL BILLABLE E XP．IS＂；PRINTUSING＂\＄\＄\＃\＃\＃\＃．\＃\＃＂； TB：PRINT
$25 \not \partial$ GOSUB6ØØØ：＇GET TOTAL CASH EX PENDED．
$26 \varnothing \mathrm{AD}=\varnothing:$ INPUT＂AMOUNT OF CASH AD VANCE＂；AD
$27 \rho$ RE＝CA－AD
$28 \emptyset$ PRINT：PRINT：IF RE＞＝$\varnothing$ THEN PR INT＂REIMBURSEMENT DUE ME IS：
＂；：PRINTUSING＂$\$$ $29 \varnothing$ IF RE＜$\varnothing$ THEN PRINT＂REIMBURSE MENT DUE COMPANY IS：＂；：PRINTUSI NG＂\＄S\＃\＃\＃\＃．\＃\＃＂；ABS（RE）
3øø PRINT＂TOTAL NON－BILLABLE EXP ENSE IS：＂；：PRINTUSING＂\＄\＄\＃\＃\＃\＃．\＃\＃ ＂；NB
$31 \varnothing \mathrm{Bl}=\mathrm{TB}-\mathrm{B} 2$
$32 \emptyset$ PRINT＂TOTAL TO BE BILLED TO ＂Bl\＄＂IS：＂；：PRINTUSING＂\＄\＄\＃\＃\＃\＃．\＃ \＃＂；B1
33ø IF SAS＝＂Y＂THEN PRINT＂TOTAL TO BE BILLED TO＂B2\＄＂IS：＂；：PRI NTUSING＂$\$$ \＄\＃\＃\＃\＃．\＃\＃＂；B2
$34 \emptyset$ PRINT：PRINT＂TO CONTINUE，P RESS ANY KEY．＂

Listing continued

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## Listing continued

35ด X\＄＝INKEYS：IF $X \$=$＂＂THEN 35
$36 \varnothing$ GOTO6
$37 \varnothing$ IF $N=\varnothing$ THEN PRINT＠23Ø，＂NO DA TA IN COMPUTER！＂：SOUND $1 \not \varnothing \varnothing, 5$ ：FOR $X=1$ TOI $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing:$ NEXT $X:$ GOTO6 $\varnothing$
38ø IF PEEK（65314）＝4 THEN GOSUB8
øøø ELSE GOTO4øø：＇IF PRINTER IS
READY，GET PRINTOUT OF EXPENSE R EPORT．
39の GOTO6ø
$4 \varnothing \varnothing$ CLS：PRINT＠5，＂PRINTER IS NOT READY！＂：SOUND 1øø，5：FOR X＝1TO1øø Ø：NEXT X：GOTO6ø
$41 \varnothing$ END
$57 \varnothing$
$58 \varnothing$＇RECALCULATE AFTER CHANGING DATA．
$59 \varnothing$＇
$6 \not \varnothing \varnothing$ GOSUB $3 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ ：＇DO ALL HORIZONTAL TOTALS．
61ø GOSUB4øøø：＇DO ALL VERTICAL T otals．
62ø IN＝14：GOSUB35 $\varnothing \varnothing$ ：＇DO ROW 14 T OTAL．
$63 \varnothing$ TC＝$\varnothing$ ：FOR $X=1 T O M$
$64 \emptyset \mathrm{TC}=\mathrm{TC}+\mathrm{Tl}(\mathrm{X})$
650 NEXT X
$66 \emptyset$ CLS：PRINT ${ }^{n}$ TOTAL DAILY EXPENS EIS：＂；PRINTUSING ${ }^{n} \$ \$ \# \# \#$ ．\＃\＃＂；XP
$(14,6)$ ：PRINT
67ø PRINT＂TOTAL TRANSPORTATION E XPENSE IS＂；：PRINTUSING＂\＄\＄\＃\＃\＃\＃．\＃ \＃＂；TC：PRINT
$68 \emptyset \mathrm{GT}=\mathrm{XP}(14,6)+\mathrm{TC}:$ PRINT＂GRAND T OTAL EXP．IS＂；：PRINTUSING＂\＄\＄\＃\＃\＃ \＃．\＃\＃＂；GT
69ด GOSUB6500：＇GET TOTAL NON－BIL LABLE EXPENSES．
$7 \emptyset \emptyset$ I？SAS $={ }^{n} Y^{n}$ THEN GOSUB7 $7 \emptyset \emptyset: ' \mathrm{G}$ ET SECONDARY ACCOUNT TOTAL．
71 TB $=$ GT－NB－HD
$72 \not{ }^{7}$ PRINT：PRINT＂TOTAL BILLABLE E
XP．IS ${ }^{n}$ ；：PRINTUSING＂$\$$ \＄\＃\＃\＃\＃．\＃\＃＂；
TB：PRINT
$73 \varnothing$ GOSUB6ø月ø：＇GET TOTAL CASH EX PENDED．
$74 \varnothing$ GOTO27ø
$97 \varnothing$
980 INITIALIZATION．
$99 \varnothing$
1øøø FOR I＝1TO14
1Ø1Ø EOR J＝1TO6
$1 \emptyset 2 \emptyset \times P(I, J)=\varnothing$
1月3め NEXT J
$1 \varnothing 4 \varnothing$ NEXT I
1月5 0 FOR $\mathrm{I}=1 \mathrm{TOL}$
1Ø6ø FOR J＝1TO5
$1 \varnothing 7 \emptyset \mathrm{Fl}(\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{J})=\varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 3 \varnothing$ F2 $(I, J)=\varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 9 \varnothing$ F4（I，J）$=\varnothing$
1100 NEXT J
1110 NEXT I
112ø FOR X＝1TOL2
$1130 \cos (x)={ }^{n} n^{n}$
1140 NEXT X
1150 FOR $X=1$ TO3
$116 \varnothing \mathrm{~F} 3(\mathrm{X})=\varnothing$
$117 \varnothing \mathrm{~F} 5(\mathrm{X})=\varnothing$
$118 \emptyset$ NEXT X
$119 \emptyset A=5: C=\varnothing: N=\varnothing: Y=\varnothing$
12øø IT $\$(1)=$＂BREAKFAST＂
$121 \varnothing$ IT\＄（2）＝＂LUNCH＂
$122 \emptyset \operatorname{IT}(3)=$＂DINNER＂
1236 IT\＄（4）＝＂TIPS＂
$124 \varnothing \operatorname{IT} \$(5)=$＂VALET－LAUNDRY＂
1250 IT $(6)=$＂TELEPHONE＂
1260 ITS $(7)=$＂HOTEL ROOM＂
127ø ITS（8）＝＂ENTERTAINMENT＂
1280 IT $\$(9)=$＂TAXIS＂
$129 \varnothing$ IT\＄$(1 \varnothing)={ }^{\prime \prime}$ PARKING＂
$13 \varnothing \varnothing \operatorname{ITS}(11)=$＂TOLLS＂
1310 ITS $(12)=$＂CAR RENTAL＂
132ø IT\＄（13）＝＂OTHER＂
$133 \emptyset$ IT $\$(14)=$＂Daily Total＂
1340 RETURN
1385
$139 \varnothing$＇CHANGE DATA．
1395 ＇
14めØ CLS：IF $N=\varnothing$ THEN $73 \emptyset \emptyset$ ELSE P RINT＠ 69, ＂DO YOU WANT TO CHANGE：＂ 1405 PRINT＠133，＂〈D＞DAILY ITEM＂： PRINT＠165，＂〈T＞TRANSPORTATION IT EM＂：PRINT＠197，＂＜M＞COMMENTS＂：PRI NT＠229，＂＜H＞HOTEL BILLED DIRECT＂ ：PRINT＠261，＂$\left\langle\mathrm{C}>\right.$ CASH ADVANCE ${ }^{7}$ ：PR INT＠293，＂＜R＞RECALCULATE＂：PRINT＠ 325，＂〈E〉 EXIT TO MAIN MENU＂
141ø PRINT＠386，＂YOUR CHOICE－D－T－ M－H－C－R－E－－＞＂
1415 X $\$=$ INKEYS：IF $\mathrm{X} \$=\mathbf{= "}$ THEN 141 5
$142 \varnothing$ CLS：ON INSTR（＂DTMHCRE＂，X\＄）
GOTO1445，1555，165ด，1865，19ด0，6ดด ， $6 \varnothing$
1425 PRINT＂INVALID ENTRY！PLEA SE REDO．＂：SOUND $1 \varnothing \varnothing, 5:$ ROR $X=1$ TOI
øøø：NEXT X：GOTO14øø
1430＇
1435 ＇CHANGE DAILY ITEMS．
1440 ＇
1445 PRINT＂CHANGE WHAT DAY（1－5） ＂；：INPUT J
$145 \emptyset$ IF $J=\emptyset$ THEN $14 \emptyset \emptyset$ ELSE IF J $>$ 5 OR J＞N THEN PRINT：PRINT＂INVA LID ENTRY！PLEASE REDO．＂：SOUND 1 $\emptyset \emptyset, 5:$ FOR $X=1$ TOI $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ ：NEXT $X:$ PRINT： GOTO1445
1455 CLS：PRINT：FOR I＝1TOI3
146ø PRINT I＂－＂ITS（I）；：PRINT＠2ø ＋I＊32，USING＂\＃\＃\＃\＃．\＃\＃＂；XP（I，J）
1465 NEXT I
147ø GOSUB1935
1475 IF $\mathrm{I}=\varnothing$ THEN CLS：PRINT＂CHANG E A FLAG（ $\mathrm{Y} / \mathrm{N}$ ）＂：GOTO1485
$148 \emptyset$ PRINT＂ENTER CORRECT AMOUNT
FOR IT\＄（I）；：INPUT XP（I，
）：PRINT：PRINT：GOTO1455
$1485 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{INKEY}$ ：IF $\mathrm{X} \$={ }^{\circ}{ }^{n}$ THEN 148
5 ELSE IF X\＄く＞＂Y＂THEN $14 \nmid \varnothing$
$149 \varnothing$ CLS：PRINT：FOR $I=1$ TOI 3
1495 PRINT＠I＊32，I＂－＂IT\＄（I）；：PRI NT＠2め＋I＊32，USING＂\＃\＃\＃\＃．\＃\＃＂；XP（I，J ）；：IF Fl（I，J）＝1 THEN PRINT＂C＂；：E LSE IF Fl $(\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{J})=2$ THEN PRINT＂N＂； ELSE IF Fl $(I, J)=3$ THEN PRINT＂CN＂

15ø日 IF F4（I，J）$=6$ THEN PRINT＂S＂； $15 \emptyset 5$ IF F2（I，J）＜＞め THEN PRINT F2 （I，J）
$151 \varnothing$ NEXT
1515 PRINT＠448，＂CHANGE FLAG FOR
WHAT ITEM \＃＂；：INPUT I：IF I＜l OR $I>13$ THEN $I=\varnothing$
152 1 IF $\mathrm{I}<>\emptyset$ THEN PRINT＂ENTER CO RRECT FLAG FOR ITEM＂I＂：＂：INPUT F 6 E ELSE GOTOI4øø：＇CHANGE ONLY TH E LETTER FLAG HERE．TO CHANGE TH E COMMENT NUMBER，CHOOSE＂COMMEN TS＂FROM THE CHANGE MENU．
1525 IF F 6 S＝＂C＂THEN $\mathrm{El}(\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{J})=1: \mathrm{F}$ $4(I, J)=\varnothing$ ELSE IF $\mathrm{E} 6 \$={ }^{\circ} \mathrm{N}^{\prime \prime}$ THEN Fl $(I, J)=2: F 4(I, J)=\varnothing$ ELSE IF $\mathrm{F} 6 \$={ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ $N^{n} \operatorname{THEN} \operatorname{Fl}(I, J)=3: F 4(I, J)=\varnothing$
 $4(I, J)=6$ ELSE IF $\mathrm{F} 6 \$={ }^{\circ} \mathrm{CS}{ }^{\circ}$ THEN F $1(I, J)=1: F 4(I, J)=6$ ELSE IF $E 6 \$={ }^{\prime}$ NS＂THEN Fl $(I, J)=2: F 4(I, J)=6$ ELS E IP $\mathrm{E} 6 \$=$＂CNS＂THEN FI $(I, J)=3:$ F4 $(I, J)=6$

1535 IF $\mathrm{F} 6 \$\left\rangle^{\prime \prime}\right.$＂THEN $149 \varnothing$ ELSE $F$ $1(I, J)=\varnothing:$ F4（I，J）$=\varnothing$ ：GOTOl $49 \varnothing$
$154 \varnothing$
1545 ＇CHANGE TRANSPORTATION ITEM S．
1550 ＇
1555 PRINT＂CHANGE WHICH TRANSPOR TATION ITEM（1－3）＂；：INPUT X
$156 \emptyset$ IF $X=\varnothing$ THEN $14 \emptyset \emptyset$ ELSE IF $X>$ M THEN PRINT＂INVALID ENTRY！PL EASE REDO．＂：SOUND 1øø，5：FOR $X=1 T$ O10ø日：NEXT X：GOTO1555
1565 CLS：PRINT＂ 1 ．DATE：＂D\＄（X）：P RINT：PRINT＂2．TYPE：＂TR\＄（X）：PRIN T：PRINT＂3．DES＇RINATION：＂DES（X）： PRINT：PRINT＂4．AMOUNT：＂；：PRINTU SING＂\＃\＃\＃\＃．\＃\＃＂；Tl（X）
157ø PRINT：PRINT＂ENTER NUMBER Oe ITEM TO BE

CHAN
GED＂；：INPUT T：IF $\mathrm{T}=\varnothing$ THEN 1595 E LSE IF T＞4 THEN $14 \not \subset \emptyset$ ELSE ON T G OTO1575，158ф，1585，159ø
1575 PRINT＂ENTER CORRECT DATE＂：I NPUT D\＄（X）：GOTO1565
158ø PRINT＂ENTER CORRECT TYPE＂：I NPUT TRS（X）：GOTOl565
1585 PRINT＂ENTER CORRECT DESTINA TION＂：INPUT DES（X）：GOTO1565
$159 \emptyset$ PRINT＂ENTER CORRECT AMOUNT＂ ：INPUT Tl（X）：GOTOl565
1595 IF $\mathrm{T}=\varnothing$ THEN CLS：PRINT＂CHANG E A FLAG $(Y / N) ? "$
 øø ELSE IF X\＄く＞＂Y＂THEN $14 \emptyset \emptyset$
1605 CLS：PRINT＂AMOUNT：＂；：PRINTU SING＂\＃\＃\＃\＃．\＃\＃＂；T1（X）；：IF F3（X）＝1
THEN PRINT＂C＂；：ELSE IF $\mathrm{F} 3(\mathrm{X})=2 \mathrm{~T}$ HEN PRINT＂N＂；：ELSE IF F3（X）$=3$ TH EN PRINT＂CN＂；
$161 \varnothing$ IF $\mathrm{F} 5(\mathrm{X})=6$ THEN PRINT＂S＂
1615 PRINT：PRINT＂ENTER CORRECT F LAG＂；：INPUT F7\＄
$162 \emptyset$ IF F7 $\$={ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}{ }^{\prime}$＂THEN F3 $(\mathrm{X})=1$ ：F5（ $\mathrm{X})=\varnothing$ ELSE IF E7 $\$=$＂N＂THEN F3 $(\mathrm{X})=$ 2： $\mathrm{F} 5(\mathrm{X})=\varnothing$ ELSE IF $\mathrm{F} 7 \$=^{\circ} \mathrm{CN}{ }^{17}$ THEN F3 $(\mathrm{X})=3$ ：F5 $(\mathrm{X})=\varnothing$
1625 IF F7\＄＝＂S＂THEN F3（X）$=\varnothing$ ： F 5 （ $\mathrm{X})=6$ ELSE IF $\mathrm{F} 7 \$={ }^{\circ} \mathrm{CS}{ }^{\prime \prime}$ THEN F3（X） ＝1：F5（X）＝6 ELSE IF E7\＄＝＂NS＂THEN F3 $(X)=2: F 5(X)=6$ ELSE IF F7 $\$={ }^{\circ} \mathrm{CN}$ $S^{\prime \prime} \operatorname{THEN} \mathrm{E} 3(\mathrm{X})=3: \mathrm{F} 5(\mathrm{X})=6$
$163 \emptyset$ IF F7\＄＜＞＂＂THEN 14ดØ ELSE F $3(X)=\varnothing:$ F5（ X$)=\varnothing$ ：GOTOl $4 \varnothing \varnothing$
1635
$164 \varnothing$＇ChAnge comments menu．
1645
$165 \emptyset$ CLS：PRINT＠4ด，＂DO YOU WANT T 0：＂
1655 PRINT＠1øø，＂$\langle\mathrm{C}>$ CHANGE A COM MENT＂：PRINT＠164，＂＜D＞DELETE A CO MMENT＂：PRINT＠ 228, ＂〈A $>$ ADD A COMM ENT＂：PRINT＠292，＂〈E〉 EXIT TO CHAN GE MENU＂
$166 \varnothing$ PRINT＠ 357 ，＂YOUR CHOICE－C－D－ A－E－－＞＂
1665 X\＄＝INKEY\＄：IF X $\$={ }^{\text {＂＂}}$ THEN 166 5
$167 \emptyset$ CLS：ON INSTR（＂CDAE＂，X\＄）GOT 01695，174の，1815，14のØ
1675 PRINT＂INVALID ENTRY！PLEA SE REDO．＂：SOUND 1øØ，5：FOR X＝1TOl ø日ø：NEXT X：GOTO165ø
$168 \varnothing$
1685 ＇ChANGE ONE COMMENT．
1690
1695 GOSUB58øø
17øø PRINT：PRINT＂ENTER \＃ØF COMM ENT TO CHANGE＂：INPUT K：IF $K=\varnothing$ TH EN 1650 ELSE IF $K>C$ THEN PRINT＂ INVALID ENTRY！PLEASE REDO．＂：SO

UND $1 \phi \varnothing, 5:$ EOR $X=1 T O 1 \phi \not \varnothing: N E X T X: G$ OTO17ด0
$17 \not)^{2}$ PRINT＂ENTER CORRECT COMMENT \＃＂K：INPUT CO\＄（K）
$171 \varnothing \operatorname{IF}$ LEN $(\operatorname{COS}(\mathrm{K}))>4 \varnothing$ THEN PRIN T＂YOU HAVE EXCEEDED $4 \varnothing$ CHARACTER S！PLEASE REDO．＂：SOUND
1øø，5：FOR X＝1TO1øøø：NEXT X：GOTOL $7 \not 05$
1715 CLS：GOSUB58øø：PRINT：PRINT＂P
RESS ANY KEY TO CONTINUE＂
172の X\＄＝INKEY\＄：IF X\＄＝＂＂THEN 172
Ø ELSE GOTO165ø
1725 ＇
1730 ＇DELETE A COMMENT．
1735
$174 \varnothing$ CLS：GOSUB58øø
1745 PRINT：PRINT＂ENTER \＃OF COMM
ENT TO DELETE＂：INPUT L
175 Ø IF L＝Ø THEN 165 Ø ELSE IF L＞ C＇THEN PRINC＂INVALID ENTRY！PL EASE REDO．＂：SOUND $1 \varnothing \varnothing, 5:$ FOR $\mathrm{X}=1 \mathrm{~T}$ O1ดดด：NEXT X：GOTO174
1755 FOR $\mathrm{I}=1$ TO13
1760 FOR J＝1TO5
1765 IF $\mathrm{F} 2(\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{J})=\mathrm{L}$ THEN $\mathrm{F} 2(\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{J})=\varnothing$ ELSE IF F2 $(I, J)>\operatorname{THEN} \operatorname{F2}(I, J)=$
F2（ $I, J$ ）-1
$177 \varnothing$ NEXT J
1775 NEXT I
178 Ø FOR K＝L TO C－1
$1785 \operatorname{Cos}(K)=\operatorname{Cos}(K+1)$
1790 NEXT K
1795 C＝C－1：GOTO174ø
1800
$18 \emptyset 5$＇ADD A COMMENT．
1819
1815 PRINT ${ }^{[1}$ ADD COMMENT EOR WHAT DAY（1－5）＂；：INPUT J
$182 \emptyset$ IF $J=\varnothing$ THEN $165 \emptyset$ ELSE IF $J>$ 5 OR $\mathrm{J}>\mathrm{N}$ THEN PRINT＂INVALID EN TRY！PLEASE REDO．${ }^{n}$ ：SOUND $1 \phi \varnothing, 5: F$ OR X＝1TOIดดด：NEXT X：GOTO1815
1825 CLS：PRINT：FOR I＝1TO13
$183 \emptyset$ PRINT I＂－＂IT\＄（I）；：PRINT＠2ø
+I ＊ 32 ，USING＂\＃\＃\＃\＃．\＃\＃＂；XP（I，J）
1835 NEXT I
184ø PRINT＂COMMENT IS FOR ITEM \＃ ：${ }^{\prime \prime}:$ INPUT $\mathrm{I}: I F \mathrm{I}<1$ OR I＞I3 THEN $\mathrm{I}=\varnothing$ ：GOTOL 65 Ø
1845 IF C $=>12$ THEN PRINT＂MAXIMUM NUMBER OF COMMENTS HAS
BEEN ENTERED！＂：SOUND 1øø，5：FOR
X＝1TO1ดดด：NEXT X：GOTO165ด
185ø IF C＜12 THEN $\mathrm{C}=\mathrm{C}+1$ ：PRINT＂EN TER COMMENT \＃＂C＂：＂；：LINEINPUT CO \＄（C）：F2（I，J）＝C
1855 IF LEN（CO\＄（C））$>4 \varnothing$ THEN PRIN T：PRINT＂YOU HAVE EXCEEDED $4 \varnothing$ CHA RACTERS！PLEASE REDO．${ }^{n}: S$
OUND 1 $\varnothing \varnothing, 5:$ FOR $X=1$ TOl $\varnothing \varnothing \emptyset: N E X T X:$ ：PRINT：GOTO1845
186ø GOTO165ø
1865 PRINT＂HOTEL BILLED DIRECT I S NOW：$\quad$ ；：PRINTUSING＂\＃\＃\＃\＃．\＃\＃＂ ；HD：PRINT＂DO YOU WANT TO MAKE A CHANGE（Y／N）？＂
187ø X\＄＝INKEY\＄：IF X $\$=$＂＂THEN 187
$\emptyset$ ELSE IF $X \$\left\langle>{ }^{\prime} Y^{n}\right.$ THEN $14 \varnothing \varnothing$
1875 PRINT＂ENTER NEW AMOUNT FOR
HOTEL BILLED DIRECT＂；：INPUT HD
$188 \emptyset$ GOTO14øø
1885
1890＇CHANGE AMOUNT OF CASH ADVA NCE．
$1895^{\circ}$
$199 \varnothing$ PRINT＂CASH ADVANCE IS NOW：＂
；：PRINTUSING＂\＃\＃\＃\＃．\＃\＃＂；AD：PRINT＂D O YOU WANT TO MAKE A CHANGE

Y／N）？＂
$19 \varnothing 5$ XS＝INKEYS：IF X\＄＝＂＂THEN 19ø
5 ELSE IF X\＄く＞＂Y＂THEN 14øø
191ø PRINT＂ENTER NEW AMOUNT FOR
CASH ADVANCE ${ }^{7}$ ；INPUT AD
1915 GOTOI4øø
$192 \emptyset$＇ TA．
1930
1935 PRINT＂ENTER \＃OF ITEM TO CH ANGE＂；：INPUT I：IF I＜l OR I＞13 TH EN $I=\varnothing$
1940 RETURN
1970
198Ø＇INPUT DAILY DATA．
199の＇
$2 \not 日 \varnothing \emptyset$ CLS
2ø1ø PRINT＂NUMBER OF DAYS COVERE D（1－5）＂
2ø2ø N\＄＝INKEY\＄：IF N\＄＝n＂THEN $2 \not \subset 2$ $\varnothing$
$2 \not 03 \varnothing \mathrm{~N}=\mathrm{VAL}(\mathrm{N} \$)$
$2 \emptyset 4 \emptyset$ IF $N<1$ OR N＞5 THEN PRINT：PR INT＂INVALID ENTRY！PLEASE REDO ．＂：PRINT：SOUND 1 $\varnothing$ ， $5:$ FOR $X=1 T O 1 \varnothing$ øø：NEXT X：GOTO2ø1ø
$2 \not \subset 45$ PRINT：LINEINPUT＂TRAVEL REPO RT OF：${ }^{\prime \prime}$ ；XX
$2 \not 05$（ PRINT：LINEINPUT＂PURPOSE OF
TRAVEL？${ }^{\prime \prime}$ ；PR\＄
$2 \emptyset 6 \emptyset$ PRINT：LINEINPUT ${ }^{n}$ PRIMARY ACC
OUNT BILLABLE TO：？$\quad$ ；Bl\＄：IF LE
N（B1\＄）＞19 THEN PRINT：PRINT＂NAM E IS TOO LONG！REDO IN NO M ORE THAN 19 CHARACTERS．＂：SOUND 1 ดø，5：FOR $X=1$ TOI $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing:$ NEXT $X: G O T O 2 \varnothing$ $6 \varnothing$
$2 \not \subset 7 \varnothing$ PRINT＂IS THERE A SECONDARY ACCOUNT（Y／N）？＂
$2 \emptyset 8 \emptyset$ SAS＝INKEYS：IF SAS＝＂＂THEN 2 ด8 0
2ø9ø IF SA\＄く＞＂Y＂THEN $211 \varnothing$
21øø PRINT：LINEINPUT＂SECONDARY A CCOUNT BILLABLE TO：？＂；B2\＄：IF LE N（B2\＄）＞19 THEN PRINT：PRINT＂YOU H AVE EXCEEDED 19 CHARACTERS！

PLEASE REDO．＂：SOUND 1 $1 \varnothing, 5:$ FO R $X=1$ TO1 $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing:$ NEXT $X: G O T O 21 \varnothing \varnothing$
$211 \varnothing$ FOR J＝1TON
$212 \emptyset$ CLS：PRINT＂DATE OF DAY＂J；：I NPUTDT\＄（J）：PRINT
2130 FOR I＝1TO13
214ø PRINTITS（I）；：INPUT XP（I，J）：
IF $X P(I, J)=\varnothing$ THEN $217 \varnothing$
215ø GOSUB55めø：＇CHECK IF FLAGS A RE NEEDET．
2150 CLS
217ด I OTS〈＞＂＂THEN 22ด日：＇DON＇T RENAME＂OTHER＂IE PREVIOISSLY DO NE．
218め IF XP（13，J）＞め THEN PRINT＂WH AT ITEM IS＂；CHR\＄（34）；＂OTHER＂；CH R\＄（34）：：INPUT OT\＄：TF LEN（OT\＄）＞7 THEN PRINT＂PLEASE REDO IN NO MOR E THAN 7 CHARACTERS．${ }^{n}$ ：SOUND $1 \varnothing$ Ø，5：ROR X＝1TOløøø：NEXT X：GOTO218 $\emptyset$
$219 \varnothing \operatorname{IT} \$(13)=$＂OTHER：＂＋OT\＄
$22 \not 0 \varnothing$ NEXT I
2210 NEXT J
220 RETURN
2970
$298 \varnothing$＇DO ALIS HORIZONTAL TOTALS．
2990
$3 \not 日 \varnothing$ FOR IN＝1TO13
$3 \varnothing 1 \varnothing$ GOSUB35øø
$3 \not 22 \emptyset$ NEXT IN
3ø3ø RETURN
$347 \varnothing$

3489 ＇DO ONE HORIZONTAL TOTAL．
$349 \varnothing$＇
$35 \not \subset \varnothing \times P($ IN， 6$)=\varnothing$
$351 \varnothing$ FOR $J=1$ TON
$3520 \mathrm{XP}(\mathrm{IN}, 6)=\mathrm{XP}(I N, 6)+X P(I N, J)$
3530 NEXT J
3540 RETURN
397ø
3989 ＇DO ALL VERTICAL TOTALS．
3990＇
$4 \varnothing \varnothing \emptyset$ FOR IN＝1TON
4ø1ø GOSUB45øø
$4 \varnothing 2 \emptyset$ NEXT IN
4ø3ø RETURN
4470
$448 \varnothing$＇DO ONE VERTICAL TO＇TAL．
$449 \not{ }^{\prime}$＇
$45 \varnothing \varnothing \times P(14, I N)=\varnothing$
451ด FOR I＝1TO13
$452 \emptyset \mathrm{XP}(14, I N)=\mathrm{XP}(14, I N)+X P(I, I N$ ）
4530 NEXT I
$454 \varnothing$ RETURN
457ด＇
$458 \varnothing$＇INPUT TRANSPORTATION DATA
459ø
$46 \not \varnothing$ TC＝$\varnothing$ ：CLS：TNPUT＂HOW MANY ITE MS OF TRANSPORTATION＂；M：＇THERE I S ROOM FOR 3 TRANSPORTATION ITEM $\stackrel{S}{46}$
$461 \emptyset$ IF $M>3$ THEN PRINT＂THERE IS ROOM FOR ONLY 3 TRA NSPORTATION ITEMS．＂：SOUND $1 \varnothing \varnothing, 5:$ FOR X＝1TOI $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing: N E X T$ X：PRINT：GOTO． 4 $69 \varnothing$
4615 IF M＜l THEN $471 \emptyset$
$462 \emptyset$ FOR X＝1TOM
$463 \varnothing$ CLS：PRINT＂ENTER COST OF TRA NSPORTATION ITEM＂X；：INPUT Tl （X）
$4640 \mathrm{TC}=\mathrm{TC}+\mathrm{Tl}(\mathrm{X})$
465ø GOSUB55øø：＇CHECK IF CASH，N ON－BILLABLE ITEM，SECONDARY ACCO UNT CHARGE，OR IF THERE IS A COM MENT．
$466 \emptyset$ IF $A<>5$ THEN $F 3(X)=A$
467 © INPUT＂DATE＂；D\＄（X）
$468 \emptyset$ INPU＇T＂TYPE＂；TR\＄（X）
469 （NPUT＂DESTINATION＂；DES（X）
47ดø NEXT X
$471 \varnothing$ RETURN
5485 ＇
$549 \emptyset$＇FLAG ITEMS：CASH；NON－BILL ABLE；SECONDARY ACCOUNT CHARGE；
COMMENTS．
$5495^{\prime}$
55øø A＝5：PRINT＂FLAG THIS ITEM（Y ／N）？＂；：＇EQUATING A TO 5 CLEARS T he flag variable．
55ø5 X\＄＝INKEY\＄：IE X\＄＝＂＂THEN 550 5 ELSE IF X\＄＜＞＂Y＂THEN CLS：RETUR N
$551 \varnothing$ CLS
5515 IF SAS〈＞＂Y＂THEN PRINT＠41，＂ FLAG ITEM MENU＂：PRINT＠1ø1，＂1．FL AG AS CASH＂：PRINT＠165，＂2．FLAG A S NON－BILLABLE＂：PRINT＠229，＂3．FL AG AS 1 AND $2^{n}: P R I N T @ 293, " 4$ ．ENT ER COMMENT＂：PRINT＠357，＂5．EXIT F LAG ITEM MENU＂；ELSE GOTO5525
552ø PRINT：PRINT：INPUT＂YOUR C HOICE－1－2－3－4－5－－＞＂；A：GOTO5535 5525 PRINT＠41，＂ELAG ITEM MENU＂：P RINT＠1øl，＂l．FLAG AS CASH＂：PRINT ＠165，＂2．FLAG AS NON－BILLABLE＂：P RINT＠229，＂3．FLAG AS 1 AND 2＂：PR INT＠293，＂4．ENTER COMMENT＂：PRINT ＠357，＂5．EXIT ELAG ITEM MENU＂：PR INT＠421，＂6．FLAG AS SECOND．ACC＇ T．＂

| 5530 PRINT：INPUT ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ YOUR CHOICE－ | 6490 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1－2－3－4－5－6－－＞＇ A ：GOTO5545 | 65¢¢ NB＝ø：＇INITIALIZE NON－BILLAB |
| 5535 IF A＜l OR A＞5 THEN PRINT＠48 | LE ITEM TOTAL TO ZERO． |
| $\varnothing$ ，＂INVALID ENTRY！PLEASE REDO | $651 \varnothing$ FOR I＝1TO13 |
| ．＂：SOUND 1øø，5：FOR X＝1TO1øめ日：NEX | 6520 FOR J＝1TON |
| T X：CLS：GOTO5515 | $653 \emptyset \mathrm{IF} \mathrm{Fl}(\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{J})=2 \mathrm{OR} \mathrm{Fl}(\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{J})=3 \mathrm{~T}$ |
| 5540 GOTO555ø | HEN NB＝NB＋XP（I，J） |
| 5545 IF A＜1 OR A＞6 THEN PRINT＠48 | 6540 NEXT J |
| 4，＂INVALID ENTRY！PLEASE REDO．＂： | 6550 NEXT I |
|  | 6560 FOR $X=1$ TOM |
| ：CLS：GOTO5525 | $657 \varnothing$ IF $\mathrm{F} 3(\mathrm{X})=2$ OR F3（X）＝3 THEN |
| 5550 IF A＝5 THEN CLS：RETURN | $\mathrm{NB}=\mathrm{NB}+\mathrm{Tl}(\mathrm{X})$ |
| 5555 IF TCく＞め THEN 557ø | 6580 NEXT X |
| $556 \emptyset$ IF $A=1$ OR $A=2$ OR $A=3$ THEN $F$ | 6590 RETURN |
| 1（I，J）＝A ELSE GOTO558ø | 6970 |
| 5565 GOTO551ø | $698 \emptyset$＇GET SECONDARY ACCOUNT TOTA |
| 557¢ IF $A=1$ OR $A=2$ OR $A=3$ THEN | L |
| $3(\mathrm{X})=$ A ELSE GOTO5580 | 6990 |
| 5575 GOTO551ø | $7 \emptyset \varnothing \varnothing$ B2＝ø：＇INITIALIZE SECONDARY |
| $558 \emptyset$ IF $A=4$ THEN 57め口 | ACCOUNT TO ZERO． |
| 5585 IF TCく＞め THEN 5595：＇IF TRAN | $7 \not \subset 1 \varnothing$ FOR $\mathrm{I}=1 \mathrm{TOl} 3$ |
| SPORTATION ITEMS HAVE BEEN ENTER | $7 \emptyset 2 \emptyset$ FOR $\mathrm{J}=1 \mathrm{TON}$ |
| ED，GET FLAG IF NEEDED． | $7 \emptyset 3 \emptyset$ IF $\mathrm{F} 4(\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{J})=6$ THEN $\mathrm{B} 2=\mathrm{B} 2+\mathrm{XP}($ |
| 559ø IF A＝6 THEN F4（I，J）＝A：GOTO5 | I，J） |
| 51ø | $7 \not \subset 40$ NEXT J |
| 5595 IF $\mathrm{A}=5$ THEN $\mathrm{F} 5(\mathrm{X})=\mathrm{A}:$ GOTO551 | 7950 NEXT I |
| ¢ | $7 \not \subset 6 \emptyset$ FOR $\mathrm{X}=1 \mathrm{TOM}$ |
| 5670 | $7 \emptyset 7 \emptyset$ IF $\mathrm{F} 5(\mathrm{X})=6$ THEN $\mathrm{B} 2=\mathrm{B} 2+\mathrm{Tl}(\mathrm{X})$ |
| 5680 ＇ENTER COMMENTS． |  |
| 5690 | 7 789 NEXT X |
| 57 ¢0 C＝C＋1 | 7090 RETURN |
| 571め I\％C＞12 THEN CLS：PRINT＂MAXI | 7270 |
| MUM NUMBER OF COMMENTS HAS <br> BEEN ENTERED！＂：SOUND 1øø，5：F | $728 \varnothing$ <br> $729 \varnothing$ |
| OR X＝1TOIดДด：NEXT X：GOT05740：＇TH | $730 \varnothing$ IF $\mathrm{N}=\varnothing$ THEN PRINT＠ $230,{ }^{\text {N }}$ NO D |
| ERE IS ROOM FOR UP TO 12 COMMENT | ATA IN COMPUTER！＂：SOUND 1 $1 \varnothing, 5: F 0$ |
| S OF UP TO $4 \varnothing$ CHARACTERS EACH． | R X＝1TOL5めø：NEXT X：GOTO6ø |
| 572ø PRINT：PRINT＂ENTER COMMENT N | $731 \varnothing$ PRINT＂ENTER NAME OF FILE TO |
| O．＂C＂：${ }^{\text {a }}$ ：LINEINPUT $\operatorname{Cos}(\mathrm{C}): \mathrm{F} 2(\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{J}$ | BE SAVED USING THIS FORMAT：M |
| $)=\mathrm{C}$ | MMDD－YY（FOR EXAMPLE：JAN2 |
| $573 \varnothing$ IE LEN（COS（C））$>4 \varnothing$ THEN PRIN | Ø－84）＂：LINEINPUT NFS |
| T：PRINT＂YOU HAVE EXCEEDED 40 CHA | 732ø PRINT：PRINT＂SAVING＂NF\＄ |
| RACTERS！PLEASE REDO．${ }^{\text {a }}$ S | ＂TO DISK＂ |
|  | 7330 OPEN＂O＂，\＃1，NFS |
| GOTO572ด ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | $734 \emptyset$ WRITE\＃l， $\mathrm{N}, \mathrm{M}, \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{PR}$ ，SAS，Bl，Bl |
| 574ø GOTO551ø | \＄，B2，B2 \＄，TC，HD，GT，TB，CA，AD，RE，NB |
| 5770＇ | ，OT\＄ |
| 5780 ＇LIST COMMENTS ON SCREEN． | 7350 FOR J＝1TON |
| 5790 ＇ | 7360 WRITE\＃1，DT\＄（J） |
| 58øø IE C＜＝6 THEN FOR K＝1TOC ELS | $737 \emptyset$ FOR I $=1$ TOI 3 |
| E FOR K＝1TO6 | $738 \emptyset$ WRITE\＃l， |
| 581め PRINT K＂－＂CO\＄（K） | ，J），F2（I，J），F4（I，J） |
| 582Ø NEXT K | 7390 NEXT I |
| 5830 IF C＜＝6 THEN RETURN ELSE PR | 7401 NEXT J |
| INT＂PRESS ANY KEY TO CONTINUE＂ | 7410 FOR IN＝1TO14 |
| 584ø X\＄＝INKEY\＄：IF X\＄＝＂＂THEN 584 | $742 \emptyset$ WRITE\＃l，XP（IN，6） |
| $\emptyset$ | 7430 NEXT IN |
| 5850 FOR K＝7TOC | 7440 FOR IN＝1TON |
| 5860 PRINT K＂－${ }^{\text {n }}$ CO\＄（K） | $745 \emptyset$ WRITE\＃1，XP（14，IN） |
| $587 \emptyset$ NEXT K | 7460 NEXT IN |
| $588 \emptyset$ RETURN | $747 \varnothing$ FOR $\mathrm{X}=1 \mathrm{TOM}$ |
| 5970 | 7480 WRITE\＃l，Tl $(\mathrm{X})$ ，F3 3 （ X ，F5（ X$)$ ，D |
| 5980 ＇GET CASH ITEM TOTAL． | \＄（X），TR\＄（X），DE\＄（X） |
| 5990 | 749＠NEXT X |
| 6øØø CA＝め：＇INITIALİE CASH TOTAL | 7500 FOR K＝1TO12 |
| TO ZERO． | 7510 WRITE\＃1，CO\＄（K） |
| 6¢1¢ FOR I＝1TO13 | $752 \emptyset$ NEXT K |
| $6 \emptyset 2 \emptyset$ FOR $J=1$ TON | 7530 CLOSE\＃l：GOTO6Ø |
| $6 \varnothing 3 \emptyset \mathrm{IF} \mathrm{Fl}(\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{J})=1 \mathrm{OR} \mathrm{Fl}(\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{J})=3 \mathrm{~T}$ | 7670 |
| HEN CA＝CA $+\mathrm{XP}(\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{J})$ | 7680 ＇LOAD DATA FROM DISK． |
| 6040 NEXT J | 7690 |
| 6050 NEXT I | 77øめ PRINT＂NAME OF FILE TO BE LO |
| 6060 FOR X＝1TOM | ADED FROM DISK（MMMDD－YY |
| $6 \not 77$ IF F3（ X$)=1$ OR $\mathrm{F} 3(\mathrm{X})=3$ THEN | ）＂：LINEINPUT NFS |
| $\mathrm{CA}=\mathrm{CA}+\mathrm{Tl}(\mathrm{X})$ | 771ø PRINT：PRINT＂LOADING＂NF\＄ |
| 6080 NEXT X | ＂FROM DISK＂ |
| 6090 RETURN | $772 \emptyset$ OPEN＂I＂，\＃l，NF\＄ |
| 6470 | $773 \emptyset$ INPUT\＃l， $\mathrm{N}, \mathrm{M}, \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{PR}$ S，SAS，Bl，Bl |
| $648 \emptyset$＇GET NON－BILLABLE ITEM TOTA | \＄，B2， 22 ，TC，HD，GT，TB，CA，AD，RE，NB |
| L． | ，OT\＄ |

553ø PRINT:INPUT ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ YOUR CHOICE-
2-3-4-5-6-->" ; A:GOTO5545
0 n
.":SOUND 1øø,5:FOR $X=1$ TOI $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing:$ NEX
T X:CLS:GOTO5515
5545 IF A<1 OR A>6 THEN PRINT@48
4,"INVALID ENTRY! PLEASE REDO.":
SOUND 1øø,5:FOR X=1TOI $\varnothing \varnothing$ :NEXT $X$
:GOTO5525
5555 IF TCく>め THEN 557め
$556 \varnothing$ IF $A=1$ OR $A=2$ OR $A=3$ THEN $F$
5565 GOTO551ø
$557 \varnothing$ IF $A=1$ OR $A=2$ OR $A=3$ THEN $F$
$3(X)=A$ ELSE GOTO558ด
5575 GOTO551ø
5585 IF TCく>め THEN 5595:'IF 'TRAN
SPORTATION ITEMS HAVE BEEN ENTER
ED, GET FLAG IF NEEDED.
51ø
5595 IF $\mathrm{A}=5$ THEN $\mathrm{F} 5(\mathrm{X})=\mathrm{A}:$ GOTO551
ゆ
$568 \emptyset$ 'ENTER COMMENTS.
5690 '
$57 \not 0 \varnothing \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{C}+1$
571ø IF C>12 THEN CLS: PRINT"MAXI
UM NUMBER OF COMMENTS HAS
BEEN ENTERED! : SOUND 100,5:
OR X=1TOl $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing:$ NEXT X:GOTO574 $:$ 'T
ERE IS ROOM FOR UP TO 12 COMMENT
So Up 40 Characters bach
572 PRINT:PRINT"ENTER COMMENT
○."C": ": LINEINPUT CO\$(C):F2(I, J
) $=\mathrm{C}$
$573 \varnothing$ IE LEN $(\cos (C))>4 \varnothing$ THEN PRIN
T:PRINT"YOU HAVE EXCEEDED $4 \varnothing$ CHA
RACTERS!
OUND 1øø,5:FOR $X=1 T O 1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing:$ NEXT $X$ :
GOTO572ø
574 GOTO551ø
5780 'LIST COMMENTS ON SCREEN.
$5790^{\prime}$
$58 \emptyset \emptyset$ IF $\mathrm{C}<=6$ THEN FOR $\mathrm{K}=1$ TOC ELS
5810 PRINT K"_ "COS(K)
$582 \emptyset$ NEXT K
$583 \emptyset$ IF $C<=6$ THEN RETURN ELSE PR
INT"PRESS ANY KEY TO CONTINUE"
584Ø X\$=INKEY\$:IF X\$="" THEN 584
$\emptyset$
5850 FOR K=7TOC
5860 PRINT K"- ${ }^{n} \operatorname{CO}(K)$
$587 \emptyset$ NEXT K
$588 \emptyset$ RETURN
$597 \not{ }^{\circ}$
$598 \emptyset$ 'GET CASH ITEM TOTAL
599ø '
6ØØ CA=ø:'INITIALIZE CASH TOTAL
TO ZERO
6Ø1Ø FOR I=1TO13
$6 \not 20$ FOR J=1TON
603ø IF Fl(I,J)=1 OR Fl(I,J)=3 T
HEN CA=CA+XP(I,J)
6040 NEXT J
605 NEXT I
6060 FOR X=1TOM
$607 \emptyset$ IF $F 3(X)=1$ OR $F 3(X)=3$ THEN
$C A=C A+T l(X)$
$6 \emptyset 8 \emptyset$ NEXT $X$
609ø RETURN
$648 \emptyset$ 'GET NON-BILLABLE ITEM TOTA
L.

649ø
（ INITIALIZE NON－BILLAB
$653 \varnothing$ IF Fl $(I, J)=2$ OR Fl $(I, J)=3 \mathrm{~T}$
NB＝NB＋XP（1，J）
655 N
6560 FOR $X=1$ TOM
$\mathrm{NB}=\mathrm{NB}+\mathrm{Tl}(\mathrm{X})$
$658 \emptyset$ NEXT X
$659 \varnothing$ RETURN
697ด
L．
6990 ＇
$7 \emptyset \varnothing \varnothing$ B2＝ø：＇INITIALIZE SECONDARY
UNT TO ZERO．
7 10
7020 FOR $\mathrm{J}=1 \mathrm{TON}$
$7 \emptyset 3 \emptyset$ IF $\mathrm{F} 4(\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{J})=6$ THEN $\mathrm{B} 2=\mathrm{B} 2+\mathrm{XP}($

705
7960 FOR X＝1TOM
$7 \not 080$ NEXT X
7 79の RETURN
7270
SAVE DATA TO DISK．
$73 \varnothing \varnothing$ IF $N=\varnothing$ THEN PRINT＠230，＂NO D
ATA IN COMPUTER！＂：SOUND $1 \varnothing \varnothing, 5: F O$
R X＝1TOI5 1 ：NEXT X：GOTO6 $\varnothing$
T31ø PRINT＂ENTER NAME OF FILE TO
BE SAVED USING
（ -84 ）＂：LINEINPUT NFS
＂TO
7330 OPEN＂O＂，\＃l，NE
7340 WRITE\＃1，N，M，C，PR\＄，SA\＄，Bl，Bl
，OT\＄
735 FOR J＝1TON
7360 WRITE\＃l，DT\＄（J）
738＠WRITE\＃l，IT\＄（I），XP（I，J），El（I
，J），F2（I，J），F4（I，J）
7390 NEXT I
$740 \varnothing$ NEXT J
FOR IN＝1TOI 4
7430 NEXT IN
7440 FOR IN $=1$ TON
$746 \emptyset$ NEXT IN
7470 FOR X＝1TOM
748 ＠WRITE\＃1，T1（X），E3（X），F5（X），D
（X），
7500 FOR K＝1TO12
$751 \varnothing$ WRITE\＃1，CO\＄（K）
7520 NEXT K
7670 ＇
$768 \emptyset$＇LOAD DATA FROM DISK．
$769 \varnothing$
$77 \not \emptyset$ PRINT＂NAME OF FILE TO BE LO ）n：LINEINPUT NFS
771ø PRINT：RRINT＂LOADING＂NF\＄ ＂ FROM DISK＂
$773 \emptyset$ INPUT\＃l，N，M，C，PRS，SAS，Bl，Bl S，B2，B2\＄，TC，HD，GT，TB，CA，AD，RE，NB ，OT\＄
$774 \varnothing$ FOR $\mathrm{J}=1 \mathrm{TON}$
$775 \emptyset$ INPUT\＃1，DT\＄（J）
7760 FOR I＝1TOI3
$777 \emptyset$ INPU＇T\＃l，ITS（I），XP（I，J），Fl（I
，J），F2（I，J），F4（I；J）
$778 \emptyset$ NEXT I
$779 \varnothing$ NEXT J
78日D FOR IN＝1TO14
$781 \emptyset$ INPUT\＃1，XP（IN，6）
$782 \emptyset$ NEXT IN
7830 FOR IN＝1TON
7840 INPUT\＃1，XP（14，IN）
$785 \emptyset$ NEXT IN
7860 FOR X＝1TOM
$787 \emptyset$ INPU＇T\＃1，T1（X），F3（X），F5（X），D
\＄（X），TR\＄（X），DE\＄（X）
$788 \emptyset$ NEXT X
$789 \emptyset$ FOR K＝1TO12
$79 \varnothing \varnothing$ INPUT\＃1， $\cos (K)$
7910 NEXT K
792ø CLOSE\＃1：GOTO6Ø
7970
$798 \varnothing$＇PRINT EXPENSE REPORT
$799 \varnothing$
$8 \not \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ PRINT＠228，＂PRINTING EXPENSE REPORT＂
$8 \emptyset \emptyset 5$ REM INSERT BETWEEN QUOTES I $N$ LINE $8 \not \subset 1 \emptyset$ YOUR COMPANY＇S NAME OR YOUR OWN
8Ø1Ø PRINT\＃－2，CHR\＄（27）；CHR\＄（33）； TAB（21）＂HILTON N．WASSERMAN \＆AS SOCIATES，INC．${ }^{\prime}$ ：CODES SET PRINT ER FOR BOLD TYPE．
8ø2ø PRINT\＃－2：PRINT\＃－2，TAB（27）＂T RAVEL EXPENSE REPORT＂；CHR\＄（27）；C HR\＄（34）：＇GO BACK TO REGULAR TYPE

8 $\varnothing$ 3ø PRINT\＃－2：PRINT\＃－2：PRINT\＃－2，
＂Travel Report of：＂；XXS
8ø4ø PRINT\＃－2：PRINT\＃－2，＂Purpose
of Travel：＂；PR\＄
8ø5 $\varnothing$ PRINT：PRINT\＃－2：PRINT\＃－2，TAB
（32）＂DAILY EXPENSES＂
8ø6ø GOSUB9øøø：＇DRAW 8ø COLUMN L INE．
$8 \emptyset 7 \emptyset$ PRINT\＃－2
8ø8ø PRINT\＃－2，TAB（5）＂Date＂；
$8 \emptyset 9 \emptyset$ FOR J＝1TON
81øø PRINT\＃－2，TAB（J＊11＋5）；DT\＄（J） ；
$811 \varnothing$ NEXT J
812ø PRINT\＃－2，TAB（7ø）＂Item Total
$813 \varnothing$ GOSUB9øøø：＇DRAW $8 \varnothing$ COLUMN L
INE．
814Ø PRINT\＃－2
815 FOR I＝1TO13
8160 PRINT\＃－2，IT\＄（I）；
$817 \varnothing$ FOR $J=1$ TON
818ø PRINT\＃－2，TAB（J＊11＋4）；：IF XP （I，J）＜＞ø THEN PRINT\＃－2，USING＂\＃\＃\＃
\＃．\＃\＃＂；XP（I，J）；：ELSE PRINT\＃－2，TAB （ $\mathrm{J}^{*} 11+7$ ）＂
819ø $F=\varnothing$ ：＇WILL BE USED TO ENABLE A LEADING BLANK TO BE INSERTED IF AN ITEM HAS ONLY A COMMENT FL AG．
82øø IF Fl（I，J）＝1 THEN PRINT\＃－2，
＂c＂；：ELSE IF Fl（I，J）$=2$ THEN PRIN
T\＃－2，＂n＂；：ELSE IF El（I，J）$=3$ THEN PRINT\＃－2，＂cn＂；：＇fLAG CASH AND N ON－BILLABLE ITEMS．
$821 \emptyset \operatorname{IFFl}(I, J)=1$ OR Fl（I，J）$=20$ R Fl $(\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{J})=3$ THEN $\mathrm{F}=1$
822ø IF F4（I，J）$=6$ THEN PRINT\＃－2，
＂s＂；：F＝1：＇FLAG SECONDARY ACCOUNT ITEMS．

Listing continued

823 月
$824 \emptyset$＇IN LINE 825Ø WE ARE GOING TO PRINT THE NUMBER REPRESENTED BY F2 $(I, J)$ AS A FLAG FOR A COMME NT．
825 ＇ TO AVOID PRINTING THE LAEAD ING BLANK SPACE THAT COCO INSERT S，WE WILL CONVERT F2（I，J）TO A STRING，AND USE MIDS TO CHOOSE iN HAT IS PRINTED．
826 月
327Д F2\＄（I，J）$=\operatorname{STR} \$(E 2(I, J))$ $828 \not \subset$ IE $F 2(I, J)<\varnothing$ AND $F=\varnothing$ THEN PRINT\＃－2，＂＂MID\＄（E2\＄（I，J），2，2）； ELSE IF E2（I，J）＜＞$\varnothing$ TAEN PRINT\＃－2 ，MIDS（F2\＄（I，J），2，2）；：＇FLAG COMME NT NUMBER．
8290 NEXT J
$83 \not \emptyset \emptyset$ PRINT\＃－2，TAB（7め）；：？RINT\＃－2， USING＂\＄\＄\＃\＃\＃\＃．\＃\＃＂；XP（I，S）：＇PRINT ITEM TOTALS
8319 NEXT I
$832 \emptyset$ GOSUB9ดดด：＇DRAN $8 \varnothing$ COLUMN L INE．
$833 \dot{\emptyset}$ PRINT\＃－2
834 PRINT\＃－2，IT\＄（14）；
$835 \not \subset$ FOR $J=1$ TON
$836 \emptyset$ PRINT\＃－2，TAB（，J＊ $11+3) ;:$ PRINT
 PRINT DAILY TOTALS．
8370 NEXT J
838Ø PRINT\＃－2，TAB（7Ø）；：PRINT\＃－2， USING＂\＄\＄\＃\＃\＃\＃．\＃\＃n ；XP $(14,6):$＇PRINT TOTAL OF TOTALS．
$839 \emptyset$ GOSUB9ดดด：＇DRAW 8Ø COLUMN L INE．
$84 \emptyset \emptyset$ PRINT\＃－2
841ø PRINT\＃－2，TAB（45）＂Total Dail y Expenses：＂；TAB（ $7 \not \supset$ ）；：PRINT\＃－2，U SING＂\＄\＄\＃\＃\＃\＃．\＃\＃＂；XP（14，6）
842 ด PRINT\＃－2
$843 \emptyset$ PRINT\＃－2，TAB（28）＂TRANSPORTA TION EXPENSES＂
$844 \emptyset$ GOSUB9ØดØ：＇DRAW 8Ø COLUMN L INE．
8450 PRINT\＃－2
$846 \emptyset$ PRINT\＃－2，＂Date＂；TAB（15）＂Typ e＂；TAB（28）＂Destination＂；TAB（46）＂ Amount＂
$847 \varnothing$ GOSUB95øø：＇DRAW 55 COLUMN L INE．
8489 FOR X＝1TOM
$849 \emptyset$ IP $T 1(X)<>\emptyset$ THEN PRINT\＃－2： 2 RINT\＃－2，D\＄（X）；TAB（15）TR\＄（X）；TAB（ 28）DES（X）；TAB（45）；：PRINT\＃－2，USIN G＂\＃\＃\＃\＃．\＃\＃＂；T1（X）；
$85 \emptyset \emptyset$ IE $\mathrm{F} 3(\mathrm{X})=1$ THEN PRINT\＃－2，＂c ＂；：ELSE IF $\mathrm{F} 3(\mathrm{X})=2$ THEN PRINT\＃－2 ，＂n＂；：ELSE IF E3 $(\mathrm{X})=3$ THEN PRINT $\#-2$ ，＂cn＂；：＇FLAG CASH OR NON－BILL ABLE TRANSPORTATION ITEM．
$851 \varnothing$ IF $F 5(X)=6$ THEN PRINT\＃－2，＂s ＂；＇＇FLAG SECONDARY ACCOUNT TRANS PORTATION ITEM．
852 N NEXT X
853日 PRINT\＃－2
854 GOSUB95Øด：＇DRAW 55 COLUMN L INE．
8550 PRINT\＃－2
856の PRINT\＃－2，TAB（40）＂Total Tran sportation Expenses：＂；PRINT\＃－2 ，TAB $(7 \not \emptyset) ;: \operatorname{PRINT\# -2,USING}{ }^{n} \$ \$ \# \# \# \#$. \＃\＃＂；TC
8570 GOSUB9øดด
858 月 PRINT\＃－2
859Ø IF CO\＄（1）＜＞＂n THEN PRINT\＃－2 ＂＂1．＂COS（1）；ELSE GOTO86ดด
$86 \not 0 \emptyset$ PRINT\＃－2，TAB（49）＂Grand Tota

1 Expenses：＂；TAB（7ø）；：PRINT\＃－2， USING＂\＄\＄\＃\＃\＃．\＃\＃＂；GT
861ø IF $\cos (2)<>"$＂THEN PRINT\＃－2 ，＂2．＂CO\＄（2）；ELSE GOTO862ø
862ø PRINT\＃－2，TAB（46）＂Less Non－B illable Items：＂；TAB（7め）；：PRINT\＃ －2，USING＂$\$$ \＄\＃\＃\＃\＃．\＃\＃＂；NB
8630 IF COS（3）＜＞＂＂THEN PRINT\＃－2 ，＂3．＂CO\＄（3）；ELSE GOTO864 $\varnothing$
864 $\dot{\varnothing}$ PRINT\＃－2，TAB（45）＂Less Hotel
Billed Direct：＂；TAB（7 $)$ ；：PRINT \＃－2，USING＂\＄§\＃\＃\＃，\＃\＃＂；HD
865ø IF $\cos (4)<>" n$ THEN PRINT\＃－2
，＂4．＂CO\＄（4）ELSE PRINT\＃－2
866 $\dot{\varnothing}$ IF COS（5）＜＞＂＂THEN PRINT\＃－2
，＂5．＂CO\＄（5）；ELSE GOTO867ø
$867 \dot{\varnothing}$ PRINT\＃－2，TAB（46）＂Total Bill
able Expenses：＂；TAB（7め）；：PRINT\＃ －2，USING＂$\$$ \＄\＃\＃\＃\＃．\＃\＃＂；TB
$868 \varnothing$ IF $\operatorname{COS}(6)\rangle " n$ THEN PRINT\＃－2
，＂6．＂CO\＄（6）ELSE PRINT\＃－2
869 1 IF $\operatorname{COS}(7)<>"$＂THEN PRINT\＃－2
＂ 7 7．＂ $\cos (7)$ ；ELSE GOTO87ดø
87 $\varnothing \dot{\varnothing}$ PRINT\＃－2，TAB（57）＂Cash Advan
ce：＂；TAB（7ø）；：PRINT\＃－2，USING＂\＄\＄
\＃\＃\＃\＃．\＃\＃＂；AD
$871 \varnothing$ IF COS（8）＜＞＂n THEN PRINT\＃－2
，＂8．＂ $\operatorname{CO}$（8）；ELSE GOTO872ø
$872 \dot{\varnothing}$ IF RE $=\varnothing$ © THEN PRINT\＃－2，TAB（ 49）＂Reimbursement Due Me：＂；TAB（ 7め）；：PRINT\＃－2，USING＂\＄\＄\＃\＃\＃．\＃\＃＂；R E
$873 \varnothing$ IF RE＜$\varnothing$ THEN PRINT\＃－2，TAB（4 8）＂Reimbursement Due Co．：＂；TAB（ 7め）；：PRINT\＃－2，USING＂\＄\＄\＃\＃\＃．\＃\＃＂；A BS（RE）
874 4 IF $\operatorname{CO}(9)<>" "$ THEN PRINT\＃－2 ，＂9．＂CO\＄（9）ELSE PRINT\＃－2
875 1 IF $\operatorname{CO}(1 \varnothing)<>" "$ THEN PRINT\＃－ 2，＂1ø．＂CO\＄（1め）；ELSE GOTO876ø
8760 PRINT\＃－2，TAB（45）＂BILL＂B1\＄＂
：＂；TAB（71）；：PRINT\＃－2，USING＂\＄\＄\＃\＃\＃ \＃．\＃\＃＂；B1
877¢ IF CO\＄（11）＜＞＂＂THEN PRINT\＃－ 2，＂11．＂CO\＄（11）；ELSE GOTO878ø
878申 IF B2＜＞め THEN PRINT\＃－2，TAB（ 45）＂BILL＂B2S＂：＂；TAB（71）；：PRINT\＃ －2，USING＂\＄इ\＃\＃\＃\＃．\＃\＃＂；B2
879ø IF $\cos (12)<>" "$ THEN PRINT\＃－ 2，＂12．＂ $\cos (12)$
88øø GOSUB9øøø
881ø PRINT\＃－2：PRINT\＃－2，＂KEY：C＝c ash；n＝non－billable；s＝billable to secondary account；Number＝com ment．
8820 RETURN
897ø
898ø＇dRAW $8 \varnothing$ COLUMN Line．
$899 \varnothing$
9øøø FOR $Y=1$ TO8ø
9ø1ø PRINT\＃－2，CHR\＄（27）；CHR\＄（88）；
9020 NEXT Y
9030 PRINT\＃－2，CHRS（27）；CHR\＄（89）
9040 RETURN
$947 \varnothing$
$948 \varnothing$＇draw 55 column Line．
949ø
9590 FOR $Y=1$ TO55
951ø PRINT\＃－2，CHR\＄（27）；CHR\＄（88）；
9520 NEXT Y
9530 PRINT\＃－2，CHR\＄（27）；CHR\＄（89） 9540 RETURN


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

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

## Putting Auto-Page into Memory

Before loading Auto-Page into memory, you must protect the memory storage space. Type CLEAR 200,16308 if
you're a 16 K user, and type CLEAR 200,32692 if you're a 32 K or 64 K user. Those of you with disk systems will probably find that your disk drive won't function properly unless you protect this memory. Listing 1 is the Assembly program that generates Auto-Page. If you have an editor/assembler, you can type this in and assemble on cassette or disk. The program is relocatable so you may assemble it anywhere in memory. If you have a 16 K machine, change the origin value in line 100 to $\$ 3 \mathrm{FB} 4$. If you don't have an editor/assember, Listings 2 and


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

## Using Auto-Page

When Auto-Page is in memory, type EXEC. This activates the program. Advance the paper in the printer to the beginning of a new page. The computer
takes care of the rest by skipping eight lines after every 58 lines it prints. If you manually advance the paper, it is necessary to reset the counter to zero. This can be accomplished by typing POKE 16376,0 on a 16 K computer or POKE 32760,0 on a 32 K or 64 K computer. If you took the liberty of relocating the program, these locations will be different.

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

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

## Program Listing 1. Auto-Page, Assembly Version



Program Listing 2. Auto-Page, 16 K
Basic Version

1 (FOR M=16308 TO 16378
$2 \emptyset$ READ V
$3 \emptyset$ POKE M,VAL("\&H"+V\$)
$4 \varnothing$ NEXT M
$5 \emptyset \mathrm{CLS}$
$6 \emptyset$ PRINT "DO YOU WISH TO SAVE TH E OBJECT"
$7 \varnothing$ PRINT"CODE ON CASSETTE? ";R\$
$8 \emptyset$ A $=1 N K E Y \$: I F A \$=n$ THEN $8 \varnothing$
$9 \emptyset$ IF AS<>"Y" THEN $12 \emptyset$
1øØ INPUT "CASSETTE READY"; ZZS
$11 \varnothing$ CSAVEM "AUTOPAGE",163ø8,1637
8,16308
120 EXEC 163 ด8
130 END
$14 \emptyset$ DATA FC, $\emptyset 1,68, F D, 3 F, F 9$
$15 \emptyset$ DATA CC, 3F, Cl, FD, 01,68
160 DATA $39,21,31,34, \emptyset 6, \mathrm{B6}$
$17 \emptyset$ DATA $\emptyset \emptyset, 6 \mathrm{~F}, 81, \mathrm{FE}, 26,26$
$18 \emptyset$ DATA B6, $\emptyset \emptyset, 9 \mathrm{C}, 81,5 \emptyset, 27$
$19 \varnothing$ DATA $\emptyset 4,81, \emptyset \emptyset, 26,1 \mathrm{~B}, \mathrm{~B} 6$
$2 \emptyset \emptyset$ DATA $3 \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{~F} 8,4 \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{B} 7,3 \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{~F} 8$
$21 \varnothing$ DATA 81, 3B, $26,1 \varnothing, C 6$, 98
$22 \emptyset$ DATA $86, ~ \emptyset D, A D, 9 F, A \emptyset, \not \emptyset_{2}$
230 DATA 5A, 26, F9, 86, Ø1, B7
$24 \varnothing$ DATA 3F, $\mathrm{F} 8,35, ~ Ø 6,6 \mathrm{E}, 9 \mathrm{~F}$ $25 \emptyset$ DATA $3 \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{F9}, \emptyset \emptyset, \emptyset \emptyset, ~ \emptyset \emptyset$

Program Listing 3. Auto-Page, 32 K or $64 K$ Basic Version

1ø FOR M=32692 TO 32762
$2 \emptyset$ READ V\$
$3 \varnothing$ POKE M,VAL("\&H"+V\$)
40 NEXT M
50 CLS
$6 \varnothing$ PRINT "DO YOU WISH TO SAVE TH E OBJECT"
$7 \emptyset$ PRINT "CODE ON CASSETTE? "
$8 \emptyset$ A $=$ INKEY $:$ IF $A \$={ }^{\prime \prime}$ " THEN $8 \emptyset$
$9 \varnothing$ IF AS<<"Y" THEN $12 \emptyset$
$1 \not \varnothing \not \|^{\prime}$ INPUT "CASSETTE READY"; ZZS
11ø CSAVEM ${ }^{\text {n AUTOPAGE }}$, 32692,3276
2,32692
$12 \emptyset$ EXEC 32692
130 END
$14 \varnothing$ DATA FC, $\emptyset_{1}, 68, \mathrm{FD}, 7 \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{~F} 9$
$15 \emptyset$ DATA CC, 7F, Cl, ED, Øl, 68
$16 \emptyset$ DATA $39,21,31,34, ~ Ø 6, ~ B 6$
17Ø DATA Øø, 6F, 81, FE, 26, 26
$18 \emptyset$ DATA B6, $\varnothing \emptyset, 9 \mathrm{C}, 81,5 \emptyset, 27$
$19 \emptyset$ DATA $\varnothing 4,81, \emptyset \varnothing, 26,1 \mathrm{~B}, \mathrm{~B} 6$
$2 \not \subset \varnothing$ DATA 7F, F8, 4C, B7, 7E, F8 $21 \varnothing$ DATA $81,3 B, 26,1 \emptyset, C 6, ~ \emptyset 8$
$22 \emptyset$ DATA $86, \emptyset D, A D, 9 \mathrm{~F}, ~ A \varnothing, ~ \emptyset 2$
$23 \emptyset$ DATA 5A, $26, F 9,86, \emptyset 1$, B7
$24 \varnothing$ DATA 7F, F8, 35, Ø6, 6E, 9F $25 \emptyset$ DATA 7F, F9, $\varnothing \varnothing, ~ \varnothing \varnothing, ~ \emptyset \varnothing$

## UTILITY

## CoCo

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

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

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

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

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

## System Requirements <br> 16K RAM <br> Extended Color Basic

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

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

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

Program Listing 1. CoCo Cassette Control Basic Driver

10 CLS
$2 \emptyset$ PRINT" $\quad$ co"CHR\$ (128)"co"CH R\$(128)"cassette"CHR\$(128)"contr ol": PRINT@32,STRING\$(32,131);
$3 \emptyset$ PRINT" THIS PROGRAM WILL L OAD,": PRINT" PROTECT, AND AUTOM ATICALLY"
$4 \varnothing$ PRINT" EXECUTE A MACHINE LAN GUAGE": PRINT" UTILITY WHICH WIL L CONTROL"
$5 \emptyset$ PRINT" YOUR CASSETTE RECORDE R FROM":PRINT" THE KEYBOARD. Y OU WILL BE"
$6 \emptyset$ PRINT" ABLE TO CONTROL BOTH THE": PRINT" MOTOR AND AUDIO FUN CTIONS"
7ø PRINT" BY SIMPLY PRESSING TH E DOWN":PRINT" ARROW KEY. THE COMPUTER"
$8 \emptyset$ PRINT" WILL RESPOND WITH EIT HER A": PRINT" cassette on OR of f PROMPT."
$9 \varnothing$ PRINT@48.4,"PRESS ENTER TO CON TINUE";:LINEINPUT ZZ\$
1øø CLS:PRINT@259,"L O A D
I $\quad \mathrm{N} \quad \mathrm{G}^{\prime \prime}$
$11 \varnothing$ ED $=\operatorname{PEEK}(39) * 256+\operatorname{PEEK}(4 \varnothing)$
$12 \emptyset \mathrm{ST}=\mathrm{ED}-131$
$13 \emptyset$ FOR $X=S T$ TO ED
$14 \emptyset$ READ D: POKE X,D:SUM $=S U M+D$
150 NEXT X
$16 \emptyset$ IF SUM $\langle>15782$ THEN CLS:PRI NT@263,"!!!DATA ERROR!!!": END
$17 \emptyset$ EXEC ST
$18 \emptyset$ CLEAR $2 \emptyset \emptyset, S T$
$19 \varnothing$ DATA 48, 141, Ø, 9, 191, 1,
107, 111
2øø DATA 141, Ø, 1, 57, Ø, 129,
1ø, 38
21ø DATA 86, 52, 2ø, 1ø9, 141, 2
$55,245,38$
$22 \emptyset$ DATA $34,246,255,1,2 \not 22$,
$22 \emptyset$ DATA 34
$, 247,255$
230 DATA $1,246,255,35,2 \not 2,8$
, 247, 255
240 DATA 35, 246, 255, 33, 2ø2,
8, 247, 255
25ø DATA 33, 99, 141, 255, 215,
48, 141, ø
$26 \emptyset$ DATA $49,32,32,246,255,1$
, 196, 247
27ø DATA 247, 255, 1, 246, 255,
35, 196, 247
28Ø DATA 247, 255, 35, 246, 255, 33, 196, 247
290 DATA 247, 255, 33, 111, 141, 255, 181, 48
30ø DATA 141, Ø, 28, 198, 13, 16 6, 128, 189
31ø DATA. $162,130,9 \emptyset, 38,248$,
53, 2日, 126
$32 \emptyset$ DATA $140,241,67,65,83,8$ 3, 69, 84
$33 \emptyset$ DATA $84,69,32,32,79,78$, 13, 67
$34 \not \emptyset^{\prime}$ DATA $65,83,83,69,84,84$, 69, 32
$35 \emptyset$ DATA 79, 7ø, 7ø, 13
$36 \varnothing$ CLS
$37 \varnothing$ PRINT:PRINT
$38 \emptyset$ PRINTTAB(5)"CO":PRINT
390 PRINTTAB (8)"CO":PRINT
$4 \varnothing \varnothing$ PRINTTAB(11) "CASSETTE":PRIN T
$41 \varnothing$ PRINTTAB (14)"CONTROL": PRINT
$42 \emptyset$ PRINTTAB(17)"EXECUTED"
43ø PRINT:PRINT:PRINT
$44 \varnothing$ END

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# Desk Surgery! 

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

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

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

## Layout and Planning

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

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

Now plug in all the cables and decide

## Table 1.

Tools Needed For Desk Modification
Hand or electric drill, one $1 / 4$-inch drill bit. Spade bit ( $3 / 4$ - or 1 -inch).
Keyhole, coping, or electric jig saw (latter preferred).
Tape measure, ruler, or similar measuring device.
Felt marker or \#2 pencil.
Medium grit sandpaper (two sheets).
Stain or paint for touchup (optional).
where you want them to go. Route all cables down and to the rear through the surface and back so that you won't see them when you're done. If your desk has a kick panel, plan to hide the wires behind it. If it has none, attach the wiring to the underside of the work surface after routing. Now mark where you want to drill with the spade bit and where you want slots for ribbon cables and other ugly items. Allow enough room for gentle (wide radius) bends so that you don't place a strain on any of the connectors. Now, double check to make sure you won't weaken the desk by your drilling and cutting. Items can "stick through" holes you have cut as long as the desk remains strong. (See Photos 1 3.) After marking where to drill and cut, remove your computer and other equipment and store it well away from your work area.



Fig. 1. Eliminating Television Interference

## Cutting, Sanding, Staining

Protect the surface on the desk that will show later with tape or newspaper. Use the $1 / 4$-inch drill bit to provide a starting place for your saw blade. Use the spade bit to make cable holes if you're not going to cut slots. Work slowly and carefully. To keep the surface from chipping at the cut, consider laying masking tape on the cut line and cutting through the tape.

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

## Hide Those Cables

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

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

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


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


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


Color Code is a derivation of the Master Mind concept. The computer picks five out of seven colors. You have six tries to guess the code. You pick the colors using the chart to the left of your screen. After you enter the five colors, the computer gives clues for each color block. These clues are explained by
the instructions within the program. If you fail to break the code, the computer will give you the right answer.

Address correspondence to Micheal Hunt, P.O. Box 323, Decatur, IL 46733.

Ilustration by Bob Dukette

## System Requirements

Color Computer or MC-10
4K RAM
Color or Micro Color Basic

## Program Listing. Color Code

```
5ø GOSUBløøø
6\emptyset CLS(\emptyset):A=2
7\emptyset FOR N=2TO1\emptysetSTEP2
8\emptysetR(N)=RND(8)-1:NEXTN
1\emptyset\emptyset FOR X=46TO55STEP2
11\emptyset PRINT@X,CHR$(143);
13\emptyset NEXTX:PRINT@77,"SECRET CODE"
i32 Y=\varnothing
135 FOR X=32TO256STEP32
140 PRINT@X,CHRS(143+Y);
15\emptyset Y=Y+16:NEXTX
2\emptyset\emptyset PRINT@34," }|=\mathrm{ GREEN
21ø PRINT@66," l=YELLOW
22\emptyset PRINT@98,"2=BLUE
230 PRINT@130," 3=RED
240 PRINT@162,"4=BUFF
25ø PRINT@194,"5 5=CYAN
260 PRINT@226,"6=MAGENTA" .
27ø PRINT@258,"7=ORANGE ";
290 X=142
3 }|\textrm{T}=\emptyset:Q=
31ø PRINT@X,CHR$(134);:A$=INKEY$
:PRINT@X,CHR$(143);:PRINT@X,CHR$
(137);
34@ PRINT@X,CHRS(137);
35\emptyset IF VAL(A$)=90R VAL(A$)=8THEN
310
36\emptyset IF A$=""THEN31\emptyset
362 IF AS <>" "THEN4ด\varnothing
3 6 5 \text { GOTO31প}
4\emptyset\emptyset PRINT@X,CHR$(143+(VAL(AS)*16
));
41\emptyset X=X+2:T=T+1
42\emptyset GOSUB5\emptyset\emptyset
425 IF T=5THEN6|\varnothing
43\emptyset GOTO31\varnothing
```

This program is available on our Instant CoCo cassette See the Instant CoCo ad elsewhere in this issue.
$50 \emptyset \operatorname{IF} \operatorname{VAL}(A \$)=R(A)$ THEN $D(A)=1: G$ OTO57ด
$51 \varnothing$ FOR $\mathrm{Y}=2$ TOI $\varnothing \mathrm{STEP} 2$
$52 \emptyset$ IF $\operatorname{VAL}(A \$)=R(Y)$ THEN $D(A)=2: G$ OT057ø
$54 \varnothing$ NEXTY:D $(A)=\varnothing$
$57 \emptyset \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{A}+2:$ RETURN
$6 \emptyset \emptyset x=x+2 \emptyset$
$61 \varnothing$ FOR $\mathrm{P}=2$ TOI $\emptyset$ STEP 2
$62 \emptyset \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+2$
625 IF $\mathrm{D}(\mathrm{P})=1$ THEN PRINT@X, "X";:Q
$=\mathrm{Q}+1$
$63 \emptyset$ IF $D(P)=2$ THEN PRINT@X, "O";
$64 \varnothing$ IF $D(P)=\emptyset T H E N$ PRINT@X,"-";
650 NEXT P
$66 \varnothing$ IF $Q=5$ THEN $7 \varnothing \varnothing$
$67 \emptyset$ IF $\mathrm{X}=5 \emptyset 2$ THEN8 $\varnothing \varnothing$
$68 \emptyset \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+24: \mathrm{A}=2$ : GOTO 3 ด $\varnothing$
$7 \emptyset \varnothing$ FOR $X=1$ TO2 $\varnothing$
715 SOUND2øø,l:NEXT X
$72 \emptyset$ FOR $\mathrm{X}=15 \emptyset \mathrm{TO} 21 \varnothing$ STEP5
725 SOUND X, 1: NEXT X
$735 \operatorname{CLS}(\varnothing): Y=1 \varnothing 7$
$74 \varnothing$ FOR X=2TOI ØSTEP2
745 PRINT@Y, CHR $\$(143+(R(X) * 16))$
$750 \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{Y}+2$ : NEXT X
755 FOR X=192TO479
$76 \emptyset$ PRINT@X,CHR\$ (175) ;
765 NEXT X
$77 \emptyset$ PRINT@227,"YES THIS IS THE R IGHT CODE";:GOTO86ø
$8 \varnothing \varnothing$ FOR X=2øดTOI $\varnothing \varnothing$ STEP-5
$81 \emptyset$ SOUND X, 1 : NEXT X
$82 \emptyset \operatorname{CLS}(\varnothing): Y=1 \varnothing 7$ :FOR $X=2$ TO1 $\varnothing$ STEP
2
825 PRINT@Y, CHRS(143+(R(X)*16))
;
83ø $\mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{Y}+2$ : NEXT X
835 PRINT@66,"YOU FAILED TO BREA K THE CODE";
84ø PRINT@133,"BETTER LUCK NEXT TIME";
845 FOR X=192TO319
$85 \emptyset$ PRINT@X,CHR (246);:NEXTX
$86 \not{ }^{\circ}$ PRINT@361, "ANOTHER GAME? ${ }^{*}$.
865 PRINT@39ø,"ENTER YES OR NO"; :INPUT B\$
$87 \varnothing$ IF $\mathrm{B} \$="$ YES"THEN6 $\varnothing$
875 IF $\mathrm{B} \$=$ "NO"THEN PRINT"END OF
PROGRAM" ;:END
88ø GOT0865
1øøø CLS: PRINT@41," INSTRUCTIONS"
iø1ø PRINT:PRINT
$1 \emptyset 2 \emptyset$ PRINT" THE COMPUTER PICKS
5 COLORS."
$1 \emptyset 3 \emptyset$ PRINT ${ }^{n}$ COLORS.
$1 \varnothing 4 \emptyset$ PRINT" YOU ONLY GET 6 TRYS ."
$1 \not \subset 0$ PRINT:PRINT" THE COMPUTER G
IVES YOU CLUES."
1ø6め PRINT" X ,MEANS A RIGHT COL OR IN THE RIGHT SPOT."
$1 \emptyset 7 \emptyset$ PRINT" O, MEANS A RIGHT COL OR IN THE WRONG SPOT."
$1 \emptyset 8 \emptyset$ PRINT " - , MEANS A COLOR T hat is'nt in the code at all.
$1 \varnothing 9 \varnothing$ PRINT:PRINT" PRESS ENTER TO BEGIN";:INPUT Z
$2 \not \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ RETURN

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# Three Little Utilities 

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

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

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

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

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

## Remove

Program Listing 1 takes all the spaces (except for those between quotes) out of a Basic program. Typically, Remove gives approximately a 10 -percent reduction in the memory requirement. In one application, it shrank a 7.2 K program by 677 bytes.

Programs with spaces are much easier to read and debug. With Remove, you can enter and list a program with the spaces in, and then take them out.

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

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

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

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

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

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

the spaces after the Basic statements have already been tokenized, so the programs run correctly. However, if you edit a line containing one of the problem keywords after using Remove, you'll get an SN error.
To use Remove, just CLEAR 200, 16307, load Remove and your Basic program, and EXEC \&H3FB4 (or 16308 in decimal). It will take about 30 seconds to go through an 8 K program. I always save the original and compressed Basic programs in case I must make any changes.

## RDUMP

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

System Requirements
16K/32K RAM
(4K possible)
Editor/Assembler
is invaluable for debugging other machine-language programs. To use it, insert a JSR \$3F79 in your program wherever you think knowledge of the register contents would be useful.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Program Listing 1. Remove


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## SCRDMP

You have probably seen a number of programs, Basic and machine language, that send the contents of the text screen to the printer. SCRDMP has two features that I have not found in the others. First, it dumps only to the cursor posi-tion-printing any blank lines at the bottom of the screen is just a waste of paper.
Second, once it's loaded and executed at the beginning of a programming session, you can call it simply by pressing the shift and up-arrow keys at the same time.
Even though this program is quite short, it is a bit more difficult to explain than the earlier ones. It involves the use of RAM hooks to take control away from Basic, do something, and then return control to Basic.

A hook is a location in RAM where a machine-language op-code and operand are stored on power-up. This is done automatically by the CoCo's initialization routines.
The hook is usually a JMP instruction followed by an address, but it may just be an RTS, which means it isn't being used by your particular version of ROM. The designers did this so that when you install new ROM or a program pack, you can alter the sequence of execution without replacing the old ROM.
The particular hook I use is at locations $\$ 16 \mathrm{~A}$ to $\$ 16 \mathrm{C}$, and contains JMP \$8CF1 in Extended Color Basic, or RTS in Color Basic. Lines 320-350 in Program Listing 3 take the contents of these locations and move them to the end of DMPROG. Lines $360-390$ store the opcode for JMP in \$16A and the starting address of DMPROG-the part of this program that actually handles the dump-in \$16B and \$16C.

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

| 01030 | DECA |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 01040 | BNE | CONT |
| 01050 | RTS |  |
| 01060 | RGNAMS | FCC |
| 01070 | FCB | /SHSLCCA/ |
| 01080 | FCC | /B/ |
| 01090 | FCB | $\$ 8 \mathrm{~F}$ |
| 01100 | FCC | /DPXHXLYHYLUHULPHPL/ |
| 01110 | END |  |

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

Line 650 decrements the $B$ register, which is Basic's counter for the length of the line buffer, by one. Line 660 decrements the X register, which is the pointer to the next byte in the buffer.

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

When the dump is finished, the program sends a final line feed, resets the device number for output to the screen, and adjusts the B and X registers (as described earlier) before jumping back to Basic.
To use this program, enter CLEAR 200,\&H3F8F, then CLOADM "SCRDMP", and EXEC. Whenever you want to print the screen, just press shift and up-arrow, and watch it go.

## Final Thoughts

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

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

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

# Mindbusters 



About a thousand years ago, an anonymous chessplayer got an idea for a puzzle that is still fresh today. Place a knight chess piece on any square of an empty chessboard. Move the knight around the board according to chess rules, trying to occupy every square of the board once-but no more than once. It sounds simple, but it's surprising how often players end up several squares shy of completing the board with nowhere to move.
The Knight's Tour is a classic pastime that occupied the minds of people from disparate generations throughout this millennium. Puzzles such as the Knight's Tour were given widespread attention by scholars, mathematicians, scientists, philosophers, and charlatans into the 19th century.

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

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

## System Requirements

## 16K RAM Extended Color Basic

## The Knight's Tour-A Millennial Puzzle

by Richard Ramella

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

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

## How to Play

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



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

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

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

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

> Address correspondence to Richard Ramella, 1493 Mt. View Ave., Chico, CA 95926.
$1 \emptyset \emptyset$ REM＊KNIGHT＇S TOUR＊TRS－8Ø EXTENDED COLOR BASIC 16K／RAME LLA
11Ø PMODE 3，1：CLS：PCLS 1：CLEA R 1øø日：DIM A $(12,12)$ ：PRINT＠ 23 3，＂KNIGHT＇S TOUR＂
$12 \emptyset$ FOR $A=1$ TO 12：FOR $B=1$ TO12 130 IF $A>2$ AND $A<11$ AND $B>2$ AND $B<11$ THEN $A(B, A)=1$
$14 \emptyset$ NEXT $B, A: Q=22 \emptyset:$ SCREEN $1, \varnothing$ ： FOR $A=\varnothing$ TO 192 STEP 24
$15 \varnothing \operatorname{LINE}(A, \emptyset)-(A, 192), \operatorname{PSET}:$ LINE （ $\varnothing, \mathrm{A})-(192, \mathrm{~A})$, PSET：NEXT
$16 \varnothing \mathrm{X}=9: \mathrm{Y}=9: \mathrm{A}=3: \mathrm{B}=3$ ： $\mathrm{M} \$={ }^{3} \mathrm{BAFD}$ GDGGEDCDEGEFGAB＂
$179 \mathrm{AS}=$ INKEY
$18 \emptyset \operatorname{LINE}(\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y})-(\mathrm{X}+6, \mathrm{Y}+6)$ ， $\mathrm{PSET}, \mathrm{BF}$
$19 \varnothing$ IF A $\$={ }^{n}{ }^{n}$ THEN $17 \varnothing$
$2 \emptyset \emptyset \mathrm{~J}=\mathrm{X}: \mathrm{K}=\mathrm{Y}: ~ I F \mathrm{~A} \$={ }^{2} \mathrm{~N} "$ AND $\mathrm{Y}>9$ THEN $\mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{Y}-24$ ： $\mathrm{B}=\mathrm{B}-1$
$21 \varnothing$ IF AS＝＂S＂AND $Y<177$ THEN $Y=Y$ $+24: B=B+1$
$22 \emptyset$ IF $A \$=" W "$ AND $X>9$ THEN $X=X-2$ 4：$A=A-1$
230 IF $\mathrm{A} \$=" E "$ AND $\mathrm{X}<177$ THEN $\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}$ ＋24：$A=A+1$
$24 \emptyset$ IF $A \$={ }^{n} K^{n}$ THEN A\＄＝＂＂：A（A，B） ＝ø：GOTO $26 \varnothing$
$25 \emptyset \operatorname{LINE}(\mathrm{~J}, \mathrm{~K})-(\mathrm{J}+6, \mathrm{~K}+6)$, PRESET， B F：GOTO 17ø
$26 \varnothing$ Xl＝X：Yl＝Y：GOSUB $52 \emptyset$ ：LINE（ $195,2)-(254,61)$, PSET，B
27ø A\＄＝A\＄＋INKEY\＄
28ø IF INKEY\＄く＞＂＂AND INKEY\＄く＞＂N ＂AND INKEYSく＞＂W＂AND INKEY\＄く＞＂S ＂AND INKEYS＜＞＂E＂THEN $27 \varnothing$
$29 \varnothing \operatorname{LINE}(\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y})-(\mathrm{X}+7, \mathrm{Y}+7), \operatorname{PRESET}, \mathrm{B}$ ：FOR $T=1$ TO 1ø：NEXT T：LINE（X， Y）$-(\mathrm{X}+7, \mathrm{Y}+7)$, PSET， B
 UB $57 \varnothing$
$31 \varnothing \mathrm{H}=8 \varnothing$ ：FOR L＝1 TO LEN（AS）：K\＄ $=\operatorname{MID}(\mathrm{A} \$, \mathrm{~L}, 1)$
$32 \emptyset$ IF $K \$={ }^{\prime} N^{n}$ THEN LINE $(Q, H+25)-$ （ $Q, \mathrm{H})$, PSET：LINE－（ $\mathrm{Q}+16, \mathrm{H}+25$ ），PSE T：LINE－$(Q+16, H)$ ，PSET
330 IF K\＄＝＂W＂THEN LINE（Q，H）－（Q＋ $4, \mathrm{H}+25)$ ，PSET：LINE－（ $Q+8, \mathrm{H}+12)$ ，PS ET：LINE－（Q＋12， $\mathrm{H}+25)$, PSET：LINE－ （ $\mathrm{Q}+16, \mathrm{H}$ ），PSET
$34 \varnothing$ IF $K \$=" S "$ THEN LINE $(Q+16, H)-$ （ $Q, H)$, PSET：LINE－$Q+16, H)$, PSET： LINE－（Q，H），PSET：LINE－（Q，H＋13），P SET：LINE－（Q＋16，H＋13），PSET：LINE $-(Q+16, H+25)$ ，PSET：LINE－（ $Q, H+25)$ ，PSET
$35 \emptyset$ IF $\mathrm{K} \$={ }^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{E}$＂THEN LINE $(Q+16, \mathrm{H})-$ （Q，H），PSET：LINE－（Q，H＋25），PSET： LINE－$(\mathrm{Q}+16, \mathrm{H}+25)$ ，PSET：LINE $(\mathrm{Q}+9$ ， $H+13)-(Q, H+13)$, PSET
$360 \mathrm{H}=\mathrm{H}+33$ ：NEXT L
$37 \emptyset$ IF LEN（A\＄）＜3 THEN $27 \emptyset$
$380 \mathrm{Yl}=\mathrm{Y}: \mathrm{Xl}=\mathrm{X}$
$39 \varnothing$ IF $X<33$ OR $Y<57$ THEN $4 \nmid \varnothing$ ELS E IF $A \$=" N N W "$ AND $A(A-1, B-2)=1 \mathrm{~T}$ HEN $A=A-1: B=B-2: A(A, B)=\varnothing: X=X-$ 24： $\mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{Y}-48$ ：GOTO 480
$4 \varnothing \varnothing$ IF $X>153$ OR $Y<57$ THEN $41 \varnothing$ EL SE IF $A \$=$＂NNE＂AND $A(A+1, B-2)=1$ THEN $A=A+1: B=B-2$ ：$A(A, B)=\varnothing: X=X$ ＋24：Y＝Y－48：GOTO 48ø
$41 \varnothing$ IF $\mathrm{X}<57$ OR $\mathrm{Y}<33$ THEN $42 \emptyset$ ELS E IF A\＄＝＂WWN＂AND A $(A-2, B-1)=1$ T HEN $A=A-2: B=B-1: A(A, B)=\varnothing: X=X-$ 48： $\mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{Y}-24$ ：GOTO $48 \emptyset$
$42 \emptyset$ IF $X>129$ OR $Y<33$ THEN 43 EL SE IF $A \$={ }^{2} E E N^{n}$ AND $A(A+2, B-1)=1$ THEN $A=A+2: B=B-1: A(A, B)=\varnothing: X=X$
＋48：Y＝Y－24：GOTO 48ø
$43 \emptyset$ IF $\mathrm{X}<57$ OR $\mathrm{Y}>153$ THEN 44 EL SE IF $A \$=" W W S "$ AND $A(A-2, B+1)=1$ THEN $A=A-2: B=B+1: A(A, B)=\varnothing: X=X$ －48： $\mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{Y}+24$ ：GOTO $48 \emptyset$ $44 \emptyset$ IF $X>129$ OR Y＞153 GOTO $45 \emptyset \mathrm{E}$ LSE IF $A \$={ }^{\prime E} E E S^{\prime \prime}$ AND $A(A+2, B+1)=1$ THEN $A=A+2: B=B+1$ ：$A(A, B)=\varnothing: X=$ $\mathrm{X}+48$ ： $\mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{Y}+24$ ：GOTO $48 \varnothing$
$45 \emptyset$ IF $X>153$ AND $Y>129$ GOTO $46 \varnothing$ ELSE IF AS＝＂SSE＂AND A $(\mathrm{A}+1, \mathrm{~B}+2)=$ 1 THEN $A=A+1: B=B+2: A(A, B)=\varnothing: X=$ $\mathrm{X}+24$ ： $\mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{Y}+48$ ：GOTO $48 \emptyset$
$46 \emptyset$ IF X＜33 OR Y＞129 THEN $47 \emptyset$ EL SE IF $\mathrm{A} \$={ }^{\text {＂}} \mathrm{SSW}$＂AND $\mathrm{A}(\mathrm{A}-1, \mathrm{~B}+2)=1$ THEN $A=A-1: B=B+2: A(A, B)=\varnothing: \quad X=X$ －24：Y＝Y＋48：GOTO $48 \varnothing$
$47 \varnothing$ GOTO $27 \varnothing$
48ø GOSUB 52ø：A\＄＝＂＂
$49 \varnothing$ IF $A(A-1, B-2)=\varnothing$ AND $A(A+1, B-$ 2）$=\varnothing$ AND $A(A+2, B-1)=\varnothing$ AND $A(A+2$ ， $B+1)=\varnothing$ AND $A(A+1, B+2)=\varnothing$ AND $A(A-$ $1, B+2)=\varnothing$ AND $\mathrm{A}(\mathrm{A}-2, \mathrm{~B}+1)=\varnothing$ AND $\mathrm{A}($ $\mathrm{A}-2, \mathrm{~B}-1)=\varnothing$ THEN $51 \varnothing$
5øø GOTO 27ø
$51 \emptyset$ SOUND 1，1：GOTO 51ø
$52 \emptyset$ FOR $N=\varnothing$ TO $1 \varnothing$ STEP 2
$53 \varnothing \operatorname{LINE}(\mathrm{X}+3-\mathrm{N}, \mathrm{Y}+3-\mathrm{N})-(\mathrm{X}+3+\mathrm{N}, \mathrm{Y}+3$ $+\mathrm{N})$ ，PSET， B
$54 \emptyset$ SOUND $8 *$ RND（13），1：NEXT N：S $\mathrm{C}=\mathrm{SC}+1$
55ø IF SC＝64 THEN PLAY＂T6；03＂： K＝RND（15）：PLAY MIDS（MS，K，4）：GO TO 55ø
$560 \operatorname{LINE}(196+(X 1 / 3), Y 1 / 3+2)-(198$ $+(\mathrm{X} / 3), \mathrm{Y} / 3+2)$, PSET
$57 \varnothing$ LINE $(22 \varnothing, 8 \emptyset)-(236,182)$, PRESE T，BF：RETURN：END


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# CoCo for Hire 

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

## Mailing-List Services

It is easy to turn any list of names into a lucrative business. Advertisers rent mailing lists as a simple and inexpensive means of focusing their campaigns on specific groups of people. Their only stumbling block is finding the right list of names for the markets they've targeted. And many organizations have turned to outside help for maintenance of their lists for mailers on fund drives, advertising bazaars, and so on.
A small-computer mailing-list service is sometimes in a better position to get business than a large one because it can quickly and easily tailor itself to the needs of its market. Very often it deals in mailing lists that are too small to be a worthwhile market for larger services.

## Getting Started

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

## Mailing-List Businesses, Part I

by Terry Kepner and Linda Tiernan

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

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

Church groups and computer clubs are good places to start. Computer clubs will probably already have their members on a list, but you might be able to work a trade for their names based on a service you can provide, such as supplying inexpensive labels. Don't forget to contact service businesses, such as exterminators and pool cleaners, in addition to mail-order manufacturers, with your offer of providing list services. Another good source of names is voter-registration checklists. The local headquarters of political parties will probably be more than happy
to sell or loan their lists to you.
An often overlooked source of "names" is the post office boxes at every post office. You don't need to have names; "boxholder" is sufficient. And don't assume that all numbers are in use even if all the boxes are; the post office does not always assign its box numbers consecutively. It's a good idea to go to the post office and check the specific numbers of the boxes in use. There are also companies that capitalize on the current post-office box waiting lists at many post offices by setting up mini post offices at their own addresses.
Once you have a mailing list started, keep adding names to it and making it grow. The more names you have, the more you'll profit each time you sell your list. Keep in mind that every company or group that provides you with names is a potential mailing-list service customer. Be courteous; stress how much you can help them if they'll let you computerize their mailing list. And don't forget to check your own mailbox. Your customers' competitors could be customers, too.

## Mailing-List Wisdom

It's a good idea to maintain good relations with the postal service; they have to read your labels. A post office complains to your customers when it has problems with your labels. If it happens more than once, your customers are apt to go somewhere else for their list needs. The post office expects your labels to be in zip-code order in a clear typeface. For large numbers of labels (thousands), they expect you to bundle labels according to zip codes; if it is a second-class mailing, you should write the total number of labels on the outside of the bundles for each zone.
It's important to keep a close watch on your mailing list's return rate-the amount of mailings returned by the post office as "undeliverable" and "address unknown." If the rate is too high (4 percent is average), your customers might feel that you haven't sold them a good list. As a rule of thumb, remove all bad names imme-
diately. But if you are working with a list that you maintain for an organization, such as a church or club, be sure to show them any names you plan to purge in advance. They may want to keep them.

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

Your mailing-list service is only as good as the list you supply. For this reason, you might consider offering a "postcard perk" at periodic intervals,
an offer to the people on your list for something of interest, such as cassette tapes priced at wholesale. This helps you gauge the responsiveness of your list and continues to update your list on the status of undeliverable returns.
An important aspect to keep in mind in collecting names for your list is the affluence of the people on the list. Wealthier people are more valuable to your customers. If you're unsure of the demographics of your community, check the local library for a copy of the latest U.S. Census Report for your area. It should contain breakdowns that point out the wealthier areas in your community.

## The Mechanics of Mailing Lists

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

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

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

## Home Business Insurance

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

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

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

## CoCo for Hire

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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# The Learning Page 

There you sit with your 16K Color Computer. You thought it would be all you'd ever need when you purchased it. Now that the kids are old enough, they want equal time on your computer. You keep hearing and reading that educational software is a great learning tool. Soon you have to decide if your computer will meet their needs as educational software becomes more important in their lives.
What are your options? Do you need to upgrade your machine to 32 K or 64 K ? Will your cassette recorder do for the next few years, or should you be saving your pennies toward a disk drive?

## Get That Upgrade?

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

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

# What Does My Family Need? 

by Nancy Kipperman

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

## Disk Drive First

Tom Prosen, courseware development manager at Sunburst Communications, Pleasantville, NY, advises you to save your dollars for a disk drive if you want to use manufactured software in the future. "We are still developing software on the 32 K machine and will be, at least up until next summer. All our software is on disk, however, not tape."
"The wave of the future will be on disks," agrees Ellen Saltzman, director of conversions and marketing for Children's Computer Workshop, a division of Children's Television Workshop in New York City. "The products that we have developed for Tandy's Home Education Systems' (T.H.E.S.) software packages are all on disk. Disks are easier to use, although they're more fragile than tapes."

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

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

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

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

## What to Do?

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

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

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# 6809 On Line 

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

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

## Software

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

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

## Peripherals

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

There is much variety in modems

## THE Complete Terminal

by Bobby Ballard

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Graphics

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

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

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

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

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# Reader sForım 

## Find Your Place

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

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

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

Alain Dussault<br>Laval, Quebec

## Joystick Response

To make your joysticks more responsive in a Basic program, type EXEC 43486. The position of the joysticks will then be read into memory locations 346-349.
These memory locations contain the following: 346-the right joystick's left-right position; 347-the right joystick's up-down position; 348-the left joystick's left-right position; 349-the left joystick's up-down position.

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

## Richard Wasserman <br> Brooklyn, NY

## Loader Program Does Housekeeping Chores

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

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

```
10 POKE 65344,0:REM SHUTS DOWN DI
SK DRIVE
20 CLEAR 200,25999:REM PROTECTS M
EMORY FROM 26000 UP
30 IF PEEK 65314<>6 THEN 900:REM
CHECK PRINTER STATUS ( }6=0N\mathrm{ )
40 PRINT #-2,CHRS(27) CHR$(69):RE
M SETS UP PRINTER FONT (EPSON)
50 LOADM "DUMP/BIN":REM LOADS MAC
HINE-LANGUAGE PROGRAM
60 EXEC: REM EXECUTES ML PROGRAM
7 0 \text { GOTO } 9 1 0
900 PRINT "YOU FORGOT TO TURN THE
PRINTER ON. START OVER,"
910 END
```

Use your imagination and you will see all kinds of possibilities for Basic loader programs. In the example above only a few things are accomplished. Some loaders will be assigned many more tasks.

For instance, printer activities can be more extensive than shown in the above example. A loader can be used with machine-language programs and adapted for use with Basic programs as well. If "DUMP"' were a basic program, line 50 would be: LOAD "DUMP/BAS",R and line 20 and 60 would be deleted. Other lines can be added as needed.

Tom Garcia
Tuscon, AZ

## CLEAR Often

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

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

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

Anna Reeves<br>Espanola, WA

## Keytone Aid

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

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

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

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

Jack Shaffer
Oakwood, IL

```
1\varnothing CLS:GOSUB8\emptyset
2\emptyset CLEAR2\emptyset\emptyset,HI-43
3\emptyset GOSUB8\emptyset:ST=HI-43
4| FORX=ST TOHI : READOP$:N=VAL("&
H"+OP$)
50 S=S+N:POKEX,N:NEXT
60 IFS<>4992THENPRINTTAB(8)"* DA
TA ERROR *n : SOUND1\varnothing,1\emptyset:STOP
7\emptyset EXEC ST:NEW
8| HI=PEEK(116)*256+PEEK(117):RE
TURN
9\emptyset DATA 3\emptyset,8D,\emptyset\emptyset,16,BF,\emptyset1,6B,3\emptyset,
8D,\emptyset\emptyset,\emptyset3,9F,9D,39,CC,8C,F1,FD,\emptyset1
,6B,3\varnothing,8C,E9,9F,9D,39,34,36,CC,\varnothing
\emptyset,\emptyset4,DD,8D,58,D7,8C,BD,A9,56,35,
36,7E,8C,Fl
```

Program Listing 1. Keytone

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\section*{by Lawrence O. Parker}

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

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

\section*{Metafeatures}

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

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\hline \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{ edited by J. Scot Finnie } \\
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everything from the root directory down to the file you want to access. What are meta characters? They are characters that you use for any special purpose. For example, OS-9 uses the exclamation point to indicate two or more concurrent programs whose standard input or output paths connect to each other to form a pipeline. Textools uses the \# symbol followed by a numeric value to alter the size of memory used by commands.

Here is a list of OS-9 Textools' meta characters and the actions they represent:
* matches any string of characters in a file
name
[ matches a single character in a file name
] defines the beginning of a range string
defines the ending of a range string.

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

\section*{Compelling Commands}

Some of Textools' utilities make use of "regular expressions," another idea borrowed from Unix. Regular expressions are a means of using a string of characters to represent certain nonprintable characters, or characters in other forms. For example, a form feed has a hex value of OC, but you can express it as the string \(\backslash \mathrm{F}\). Another example is apparent in how you express a number and its base. The regular expression for decimal 123 is \(\backslash\) D123. Hex FF becomes \(\backslash\) XFF. Octal 127 becomes \(\backslash 127\).
Textools' documentation states that Textools commands use only the standard path input and output. That means that you can redirect input and output or, in other words, pipe it from one utility to another. This is the essence of the true power of this program. Textools lets you combine several commands together to perform one function.

Table 1 is a full list of OS-9 Textools' commands with descriptions of what they do. Let's look a little closer at a few of the Textools commands. CAT copies input from the standard input (or specified files) and displays it to the standard output path. This might sound like the OS-9 BUILD utility, but you can also redirect two or more files to an output file, as in this command string that emulates MERGE:
cat filea fileb \(>\) newfile.
Another feature of the CAT command is an optional parameter field that lets you select a range of lines for display, similar to the LIST command in Basic.
FGREP is a very handy command. Similar commands are available on almost every mainframe system. Because the system allows regular expressions within the target string, it is possible to search for a match with any ASCII character. An impressive


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\begin{abstract}
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list of options give you further control of the standard output path.

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

You can use the RPL command, as in the string that follows, to set up a stock form letter that can replace name strings:
rpl 'Jane Doe" ''Sue Peterson"' <master.letter \(>/ p\)

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

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

CAT concatenates text files and lists to standard ouput.

FGREP searches a file for a pattern.
LOWER converts all characters to lowercase.

LS lists file names, one per line.
PACK compresses spaces to save space.
PR lists and formats files to standard output.

QSORT performs a quick, in-memory sort.
RPL replaces string1 with string2.
SPLIT splits large files into smaller ones.
TAIL prints the last part of a file.
TIME times the execution of a command.
TR translates characters while copying from standard input to standard output.

UNIQ compresses consecutive, multiple lines into one line.

UNPACK converts compressed spaces to full spacing.

UPPER converts all lowercase letters to uppercase.

UPS repeats command processing.
WC counts characters, words, and lines.
Table 1. A Description of OS-9 Textools' Commands
probably create a segment and then save it as a backup. This process yields several versions of the program. Wouldn't it be nice to be able to delete all those versions you no longer need with one command? The UPS command was designed for this kind of purpose-when you need to apply the same command to several files with different names. For skeptics there is a verify option, -V, that prints a line indicating successful completion of each command.

\section*{Summary}

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

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


\section*{Color Burner}

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

\section*{by James J. Barbarello}

For those who are new to Color Computing, Dennis Kitsz is an accomplished designer of computer software and hardware. His projects are sound and never unnecessarily compli-
cated. These traits are inherent in his EPROM programmer product, the Color Burner. The manual that accompanies the Color Burner describes it as " a plug-in module for the TRS-80 Color Computer that programs data into erasable, programmable, read-only memories (EPROMs)." The manual notes that EPROMs are "used for plug-in cartridge program packs. . .and for storage of other vital data."
The Color Burner lets you program 2716 ( 2 K ), 2732 ( 4 K ), 2764 ( 8 K ), 27128 ( 16 K ), and 68764 ( 8 K , Extended Color Basic, ROM-compatible) EPROMs. Functions include read, write, verify, and erase-verify. (EPROMs must be erased with a separate, ultraviolet light source.)

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

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

\section*{Construction}

The Color Burner package includes the burner itself, an instruction manual, and the operating software on cassette. The burner is a well-designed and constructed \(33 / 4\) - by \(43 / 4\)-inch, doublesided, solder-masked, glass-epoxy, printed-circuit board (PCB) with goldplated edge contacts. (A solder mask is a coating that covers all PCB circuitry except the soldering points. It minimizes the possibility of short circuits.)

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

\section*{Documentation}

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


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\section*{REVIEWS}

Kitsz's "Custom Color"column in the March, May, and June issues of The Color Computer Magazine. The manual reserves eight pages for source listing of the Basic and Assembly-language operating software. In addition, there are product sheets for the 2716 and 68764 EPROMs, and the printed-circuit artwork for the Color Burner's PCB.
This is quality documentation. The manual contains a table of contents, boxed notes, and pointers (a nice touch). It walks you through the use of the burner and answers just about any question you might have. I do have one minor gripe, however. I think it would have been useful to the novice to have specifics about what to do with an EPROM after it is programmed. (This is a drawback common to all EPROMprogramming packages I've seen.) A simple note about where to obtain program packs and associated printed-circuit boards, and how to install an EPROM would have perfected this otherwise flawless manual.
Although the instructions are completely correct, there are two minor points of information that could use clarification. The first concerns the instructions for loading and running the software. Step 4 tells you to keep the tape player on until the main menu appears. Step 5 instructs you to type "RUN" when the OK returns. Instead of telling you to wait for the menu, step 4 should just warn you to keep the tape deck in the play mode because running the program (step 5) executes a CLOADM command that loads the machine-language subroutines to follow. The manual should also note here that you must have all three plugs inserted into your cassette deck. Otherwise the tape will continue to move past the beginning of the machine-language utility, and the CLOADM command will cause an input/output (I/O) error.
A second point that needs clarification is a reference to removing a battery before inserting or removing an EPROM. Because there are three batteries, immediate questions come to mind: "Which battery do I remove? If I remove the wrong one, will I damage something?" The reason for this nonspecific statement in the manual is that the batteries are in series; disconnecting any one removes power and ensures that nothing can be damaged.

\section*{Set Up}

Pages 12 and 13 of the manual con-


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

\section*{Using the Color Burner}

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

You begin using the Color Burner by identifying the kind of EPROM you wish to program. You insert the wired personality module into the 16 -pin DIP socket on the programmer, being careful not to turn the burner sideways. Then you load in the data. This is done by typing in the object code with the help of the software's monitor facility, transferring the code from a previously created tape, or loading it from another EPROM that you install temporarily in the burner. Once the data is loaded, you insert the receiving EPROM
in the 28 -pin socket and connect the three batteries. The manual explains how to enter starting and ending addresses. Remember that the ending address that you specify must be the actual address plus one. (An actual ending address of \(\$ 3 \mathrm{OFF}\) should be entered as \(\$ 3100\).)

\section*{Summary}

The Color Burner is a well-designed and constructed product. The operation software works perfectly. I can detect no flaws in its structure and have not been able to make it crash. Because you can purchase this EPROM burner as a full kit or an assembled and tested unit, the Color Burner is equally desirable to both advance hardware hackers and beginners.
If you are planning on going into the EPROM-burning business, you might want to choose one of the more expensive burners. Aside from the savings they provide on alkaline batteries, these burners are a little easier to use. But as the article reprinted with the documentation suggests, "EPROM programmers are seldom used often enough to justify their \(\$ 100\) or higher cost." If you're in the market for an EPROM burner for occasional use, the Color Burner is a smart choice. The \(\$ 70\) or \(\$ 80\) you could save by selecting this product over its competition can pay for more than a few blank EPROMs.
ease of use documentation performance | error handling


Application Software

\section*{Crypton}

First Coast Systems
P.O. Box 5396

Jacksonville, FL 32207
904-771-5274
Disk Drive
\(\$ 24.95\)

\section*{by Terry Kepner}

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

\section*{New From Saguaro Software!}


\section*{EAGLE}

A graphic-enhanced lunar lander simulator. The pilot breaks out of lunar orbit and attempts a soft landing on the lunar surface. Joysticks control thrust and craft altitude and information is continually displayed on horizontal and vertical velocities, acceleration values, vertical and horizontal distances from target, fuel consumption and much more. On advanced levels, problems such as fuel leaks and computer screen failures can provide hairraising final approaches. Disk version allows choice of landing site between Mars and Earth's moon. Takeoffs from the surface can be made and the upper stage placed back in orbit. The simulation is as educational as it is fun and exciting. A great tool for that future astronaut or physicist. 32K. 2 joysticks required. Available in tape or an enhanced disk version
Tape - \$24.95
Disk or Amdek - \$29.95

\section*{SKETCHPAD}

Sketchpad is a graphics drawing program designed to provide the computer hobbyist with easy manipulation of the powerful graphics capabilities of the Coco. Advanced programmers can design graphics screens and characters for Basic and ML programs and games. Sketchpad was used to create the graphics for "Eagle."
Two joysticks control cursors that provide endpoints and boundaries for lines, boxes, circles. ellipses and painting. Point-to-point drawstrings may be plotted on the screen and then rotated. enlarged or shrunk, moved or inverted. Patterns may be programmed in easily to create dazzling illusions using lines, boxes, circles, ellipses and drawstrings Sketchpad supports all PMODES and color sets and gives false colors in Pmodes 1 and 4. Text and graphics can be combined on high-resolution screens. All pictures and drawstrings can be saved to disk for future use. \(32 \mathrm{~K}, 2\) joysticks required. Disk only \(\$ 29.95\)

\section*{TDIR}

\section*{Tape Directory}

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

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

\section*{MAYCODE}

\section*{Disassembler For The} TRS-80'M Color Computer
A 0809 disassembler. It will read Object Codes from memory and convert them to standard 0809 assembly language mnemonics, which can be disassembled to the screen. printer, cassette, or disk When output is to tape or disk, the source code can then be loaded into EDTASM for modification, even changing the origin address. 16 K min . 32 K recommended. Iape, \(\$ 24.95\). Disk or Amdek, \$29.95

\section*{The}

\section*{Digestive System}

An educational quiz game for 2 players covering different areas of the human digestive system. Each question is assigned a point value relative to its difficulty. A fun way to learn about a serious subject. 16K.

\section*{The}

Circulatory System
Using the same format as "The Digestive System," this program covers the heart, lungs, veins, arteries. blood. etc. 16 K

\section*{BOTH ONLY:}

Tape - \$19.95 Disk or Amdek - \$24.95

\section*{TESTMAKER}

The TESTMAKER series is a menu-driven, userfriendly s;stem of programs. These programs are internally linked, meaning that once you have begun, the program will automatically control the operation of the system.

TESTMAKER will allow the user to create both multiple choice and true-false tests. These tests may be run on the screen for an immediate test of the student or they may be printed and passed out to the class for a more standard exam.
TESTMAKER also has the feature of allowing an unlimited number of files with an unlimited file length. This means that the educator may create tests weeks, months, or years ahead and keep them on file until needed. This also means that each test may have as many questions as the educator wishes. 32 K disk. \(\$ 29.95\)

\section*{ALPHACOPY}

\section*{The Disk Organizer}

An alphabetized disk directory is great, but if that should crash it doesn't help tell you where the programs are ALPHACOPY will write the programs in alphabetical order Each program will be written on the same or consecutive sectors, making rebuilding of the disk much easier than the other currently available "zapping" utilities. 32 K disk. Disk or Amdek. \(\$ 24.95\).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I have only two real complaints about Crypton. The first is that the program doesn't tell you when it's finished. Instead, it waits for you to press the enter key before returning to the main menu display. At first, I thought it might be slow, but a one-line text file didn't seem to take any less time than a 1 K file (only a second or so). When I got tired of waiting for a press-enter-tocontinue prompt and pressed the enter key, the program started the drives for a moment and returned to the main menu. This is more of an annoyance than a problem.
My second complaint is that the documentation is only two pages long, leaving much to the imagination. If you've never worked with encryption programs or coded messages, it'll take a little while to figure out what you need to do. It might be helpful if the package included a page discussing techniques for selecting key-phrase books. For example, you should not
use books that are personal favorites or other obvious printed materials that an astute thief might be able to figure out and use to break into your data.

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


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

\section*{by Terry Kepner}

Device Descriptor is a modification utility for the Radio Shack OS-9 disk system. With this utility installed on your system's disk, OS-9 is modified to work with 35,40 , and 80 -track disk drives. In addition, Device Descriptor lets you run single- or doublesided disks, and gives you faster track-to-track access times. Radio Shack drives use 30 milliseconds (ms) to step from one track to another, but some commercial drives can go as fast as 6 ms .
This is a very important utility if you want to use more powerful disk drives with your Color Computer. Device Descriptor lets you add five tracks of storage space to your boot drive in most cases. And when you decide to add a second, third, or fourth drive, you can get a 40 -track, double-sided drive with double the normal available space for only a little bit more than the price of a standard drive. If you really need extra storage space, you can get an 80 -track, double-sided drive that has more room than four standard Radio Shack drives.

Three of those would give you 2 megabytes.

\section*{What's in a Name?}

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

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

Installing Device Descriptor is easy-just follow the instructions exactly. No explanation of them is provided for the novice; the company assumes that you are familiar with OS9 and all its more exotic commands. Device Descriptor's installation instructions cover both single- and dualdrive systems-anyone with a disk drive can use this utility.

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

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

Overall, Device Descriptor is a worthwhile addition to your OS-9 system if you intend to use higher-capacity disk drives with your system.
ease of use documentation performance \(\mid\) error handling
10


Application Software Graphic Master
ease of use documentation performance \(\mid\) error handling


Text Master
ease of use documentation performance | error handling
10


Application Software
In Assembly Language

\section*{Graphic Master}

16K, cassette
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Text Master
64K, Extended Color Basic
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In Assembly Language
\$23.95 (\$29.95 in Canada)
The Dataman
420 Ferguson Ave. N.
Hamilton, Ontario
L8L 4Y9, Canada
416-529-1319

\section*{by Graham L. Heywood}

Sooner or later mere game playing is bound to leave you flat. And you might be a little frustrated with your applications software because it doesn't do precisely what you want it, to do. If you are adventurous, you could find yourself customizing the software you buy; you might even begin designing your own.

Dataman has some programs that are very helpful to people developing their own Color Computer Software.

\section*{Graphic Master}

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

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

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

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

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

\section*{Text Master}

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

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

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

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

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

\section*{In Assembly Language}

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

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

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

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Radio Shack
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Forth Worth, TX 76102
64K, OS-9, disk drive
\$24.95

\section*{by Jeffrey S. Parker}

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

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

TRS-Copy faithfully copies files between systems, but it can copy only the image of a control or special character -not its function. Once transferred, these characters won't be activated by other operating systems. TRS-Copy can transfer programs, but it can't run them. If you transfer a Basic program from RS-DOS to OS-9, you need Basic-09 to run that program.
You can only run TRS-Copy from OS-9, where it resides in the commands directory of the OS-9 system disk. To run TRS-Copy, you have to formulate a multiple-command line to include the RS-DOS file and to designate the OS-9 file. The TRS-Copy manual depicts the multiple-command line as "TRS-Copy file name/extension path name." It doesn't give an example such as "TRSCopy test/bas:2/d1/testfile," until the last page, which contains a similar ex-
ample for an explanation of a twodrive transfer.
TRS-Copy requires disk swapping if you have one disk drive. It lets you know whether you have inserted the wrong disk on the first two swaps (source or destination). After that, however, you're on your own. The manual suggests write-protecting the source disk before attempting a file transfer.

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

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


\section*{SP-2 Interface for Epson printers CNR Engineering P.O. Box 492, 57 Harte Place Piscataway, NJ 08854 \\ 201-752-0144 \\ \(\$ 49.95\)}

\section*{by Graham L. Heywood}

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


The SP-2 Interface
inside your Epson printer and tames your CoCo to communicate in the Epson's language.

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

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

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

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

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

\title{
CONTROL LIGHTS AND APPLIANCES 24 HOURS A DAY AUTOMATICALLY
}

\section*{Program the Household Controller Using Your Color Computer 2}

Our Appliance/Light Controller is an incredible device that makes your life easier. It can wake you to a TV or stereo, brew your coffee in the morning, pre-cool a room in the afternoon, start dinner before you leave work, and hundreds of other chores-all automatically. You can even outsmart a burglar by making
your home look and sound lived in day and night.

Simply connect the Controller to your Color Computer, and enter the desired times and events. Disconnect the Controller and your computer is free to use as you wish. Then, connect lamps and appliances to Plug ' \(n\) Power \({ }^{\text {ru }}\) modules (sold separately) and plug the modules into wall outlets. The Controller sends on/off signals over your home's electrical wiring.

Get the Appliance/Light Controller (26-3142, \$99.95) at Radio Shack today-and computerize your home for improved security, convenience and energy savings.

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


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

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



\section*{UNMATCHED CAPABILITY...}

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


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

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

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


\section*{THE BIG PICTURE}

The large image box in the middle of the CoCo Max screen is actually only a window on an even larger image. Use the Point-and Click "Hand" to etfortlessly move your window over any portion of the larger image. You have a working area of up to \(3-1 / 2\) times the area of the window itself.

\section*{FLEXIBLE PRINTING...}

CoCo Max gives you many ways to print. Fill a whole page with your image or condense two full CoCo screens to less than \(1 / 4\) page for a finely detailed copy. "Dump" your CoCo Max screen full size or shrink it to \(1 / 8\) page size.

\section*{FREEDOM TO CREATE...}

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

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

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

\title{
THE COCO MAX
}

\author{
an absolute guarantee
}

CoCo Nax is a hardware sottuare srstem that no sottware-only shstem can match. Get CoCo Max and see vour CoCo pertorm as it never could before. It sou don't agree that CoCo Max is the ultimate creative tool tor the Color Computer, simpls return it within 20 davs for a full, courteous retund trom Colorware.

\section*{THE HARDWARE...}

This is the key to CoCo Nax's unmatched pertormance. Did you know the normal jovstick input built into the Color Computer only allows access to 4,096 (64 \(\times 64)\) points on theCoCo screen? Yet, the Color Computer's high resolution screen

has \(49,152(256 \times 192)\) pixels. This means that a jovstick, mouse or even a touch pad can, at best, only access about one tenth of the pixels on the CoCo screen. Most graphic programs ignore this hardware limitation of the Color Computer and give you only low-res control. Others attempt to overcome the limita-
pad into this new input and you have a whole new kind of control. The difference is remarkable.


\section*{A DIGITIZER OPTION...}

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


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


\section*{COCO MAX REQUIREMENTS}

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

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

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meets maintains documentation objective interest ease of use


Educational Software

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

\section*{by Scott and Beth Norman}

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

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

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

\section*{Game Scenario}

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

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

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

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

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


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

\section*{How It Stacks Up}

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

Here are a few examples of problems from each level of Heroes and Trolls' multiplication operation.
\[
\text { Low: } 0 * 2,0 * 6,5 * 4,3 * 7,8 * 9
\]

Medium: \(0 * 8,1 * 25,18 * 4,29 * 3,46 * 4\).
High: \(4 * 6,25 * 4,32 * 9,8 * 59,92 * 4\).
Sometimes there is a problem in the low levels with repetition. For example, the program once gave me " \(8 / 8\) " four times in a row while I was playing in the low-level division mode. And sometimes the high-level problems are easier than those in the low and medium levels. Once I received ' \(98+1\) '" in high-level addition. However, these are minor problems.

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

Despite these drawbacks, Heroes and Trolls is a program to consider. It uses graphics and sound extremely well and maintains the interest of young players with the best. I think it makes a better-than-average math drill because it's not merely a monotonous elec-tronic-flashcard program. Heroes and Trolls is a fun application of math drills in an intriguing game setting.
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\section*{COMING NEXT MONTH}

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

\title{
DoctorASCII
}

\author{
by Richard E．Esposito and Jesse W．Jackson
}

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

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

AThe JDOS operating system（J\＆M System， 137 Utah NE， －Albuquerque，NM 87108）has a RATE command that you can enter directly or from a Basic program that changes the step－ ping rate to \(6,12,20\) ，or 30 milliseconds．By the way，if anyone is getting I／O errors with the new JDOS 1．1 ROM，enter RATE 3 to set the stepping rate to 30 milliseconds．

It＇s not so simple with the Radio Shack DOS，as it has no RATE command．However，if you have 64 K or can burn an EPROM，
you can change the stepping rate with Program Listing 1，Disk POKE．This program POKEs the appropriate values into the Disk Basic ROM to change the stepping rates．It also lets you change the number of tracks allowed．This won＇t give you more space with Basic，but if you use DSKINI and DSKI\＄／DSKO\＄，you can get up to 40 tracks．

\(\bigcirc\)How can I access all the features of my Prowriter printer， －changing character pitch and using special characters，with Color Disk Scripsit？－Bernard G．Stittleburg，Sturbridge，MA

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

QI have an F board 64 K CoCo，Color Basic 1．1，Extended －Basic 1．0，and one disk drive with the 1．1 Disk Basic ROM． When using Telewriter－64，the program halts with an NF or sim－ ilar error when II try to access the Disk I／O menu option．I can lock into the disk operation（with no way out）by typing CLEAR 10：LOADM＇＇S／XXX＇．Is there a fix for this？－L．S．Coker，On－ tario，Canada

\section*{Program Listing 1．Disk POKE}
```

1\varnothing REM "DISKPOKE"
2\emptyset REM (C) 1984 BY J.W. JACKSON
30 REM FOR HOT COCO READERS
4\emptyset REM WITH DISK BASIC 1.\emptyset
50 REM OR DISK BASIC 1.1 AND
60 REM 64K RAM
7\varnothing REM
8\emptyset DIM R(4)
9ø V=PEEK(\&HC\emptyset\emptyset4)-\&HD6' GET VERS
ION
1øø GOSUB61ø'64K Bоот
110 RS=" 6122030"
12\emptyset T=PEEK(\&HD446+V*\&HEE)
13ø S=PEEK(\&HD526+V*\&HED) AND 3
140 CLS
15| PRINT@3,"STEP RATE = ";
16\emptyset PRINT MIDS(RS,S*2+1,2)" MILL
ISECONDS
17\emptyset PRINT@38,"\# TRACKS = ";
180 PRINT T
190 PRINT@70,"SELECT function
2ø\varnothing PRINT" l = QUIT
21\varnothing PRINT" 2 = STEP RATE pOKE
22ø PRINT" 3 = TRACK LIMIT POKE
23\emptyset INPUT" <1-3> ";F\$:F=VAL(FS)
24ø ON F GOSUB 25\emptyset,28\emptyset,37日:GOTOL
40
25| STOP
260 REM
27ø REM STEP RATE POKE
280 CLS
29ø PRINT@7\emptyset,"SELECT STEP RATE

```
\(3 \not \emptyset \emptyset\) FOR \(\mathrm{I}=\emptyset \mathrm{TO} 3\)
\(31 \emptyset\) PRINT＠134＋I＊32，I＂\(={ }^{m M I D S(R S}\)
，2＊I \(+1,2)^{\prime \prime}\) MILLISECONDS
\(32 \emptyset\) NEXT
\(33 \emptyset\) INPUT＂＜\(\varnothing\)－3＞＂；S
34ø IF S\＄く＂明 OR S\＄＞＂3＂THEN GOS
UB 45ø：GOTO26ø
\(35 \emptyset \mathrm{~S}=\mathrm{VAL}(\mathrm{S} \$)\) ：GOSUB \(49 \varnothing\)
\(36 \varnothing\) RETURN
370 REM
\(38 \varnothing\) REM TRACK LIMIT SET
390 CLS
\(4 \varnothing \varnothing\) PRINT＠ \(9 \varnothing\) ，＂SELECT TRACK LIMI T
\(41 \varnothing\) INPUT＂＜1－4Ø＞＂；T\＄
\(42 \emptyset \mathrm{~T}=\mathrm{VAL}(\mathrm{T} \$)\)
\(43 \varnothing\) IF \(T<1\) OR \(T>4 \emptyset\) THEN GOSUB 45 ø：GOTO39ø
\(44 \varnothing\) GOSUB 55ø：RETURN
\(45 \varnothing\) PRINT＠454，＂INVALID RESPONSE
46 月 PRINT＠486，＂PRESS A KEY＂；
\(47 \emptyset\) SOUND 1,1 ：SCREEN \(\emptyset, 1\)
\(48 \emptyset\) IF INKEY\＄＝＂＂THEN \(48 \emptyset\) ELSE RE TURN
\(49 \varnothing\) REM
\(5 \emptyset \emptyset\) REM STEP RATE POKES
\(51 \varnothing\) POKE \＆HD526＋V＊\＆HED，\＆H5Ø OR S －Step in Rate set
52ø POKE \＆HD6CD＋V＊\＆HF3，\＆H \(\& \varnothing\) OR \(S\) RESTORE RATE SET
530 POKE \＆HD723＋V＊\＆HF3，\＆H14 OR S －SEEK RATE SET
\(54 \varnothing\) RETURN
550 REM
\(56 \varnothing\) REM TRACK NUMBER LIMIT POKE S
57ø POKE \＆HD446＋V＊\＆HEE，T＇DSKIS
TRACK LIMIT
\(58 \emptyset\) POKE \＆HD572＋V＊\＆HED，T＋1＇DSKI
NI TRACK LIMIT
\(59 \emptyset\) POKE \＆HD595＋V＊\＆HED，T＋1＇DSKCO N TRACK LIMIT
\(6 \not 6 \emptyset\) RETURN
61ø CLS：PRINTE \(258, "\) LOADING 64 K B о०T＂
\(62 \emptyset\) FOR \(I=3584\) TO \(36 \emptyset 8\)
\(63 \varnothing\) READ X
640 POKE I，X
650 NEXT I
669 EXEC 3584
\(67 \emptyset \operatorname{IF} \operatorname{PEEK}(\& H A B E E)=\& H 4 F\) AND \(\operatorname{PEE}\) \(K(\& H A B E F)=\& H 4 B\) THEN POKE \(\& H A B E E\) ， \(\& H 6 F: P O K E \& H A B E F, \& H 6 B\)
\(68 \emptyset\) RETURN
\(69 \emptyset\) DATA \(52,1,26,8 \emptyset, 142,12\) 8，\(\varnothing, 183\)
\(7 \emptyset \emptyset\) DATA \(255,222,236,132,18\)
3，255，223， 237
71ø DATA \(129,14 \varnothing, 255, \varnothing, 45\) ， 241，53， 1
\(72 \emptyset\) DATA \(57,255, ~ \varnothing, 255, ~ \varnothing, 25\)
5，\(\varnothing, 255\)
\(73 \varnothing\) END＇DISKPOKE

\section*{DoctorASCII}

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

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

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

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

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

Programs that require more then 64 K must be written so that the computer does not try to execute parts of a program while they are swapped out. The CoCo's Basic interpreter would need extensive modification to support swapping. Radio Shack's OS9 operating system is a good candidate to support 128 K , but at this writing, I have not seen a 128 K OS -9 for the CoCo.

QWhen using artifact colors in my \(16 \mathrm{~K}, \mathrm{NC}\) board CoCo , - I get colors different from those mentioned in HOT CoCo. My TV is properly adjusted, and the CLS colors are correct. But when mixing modes using SCREEN 1,1 , I get the colors black, buff, green, and magenta, The green and magenta are very bright. How can I get black, blue, red, and white?-Jon Alcin, Lompoc, CA

AArtifacting is "fooling" the color circuitry by introducing - color burst when there shouldn't be (according to the PMODE statement). Here's what I've heard: Artifacting is due to leakage of the 6847 VDG circuitry, but I'm not sure about that; mixed modes I can understand. When Radio Shack came out with the E board revision, artifacted color was affected, and they added a 3.58 MHz tuned circuit to "leak" into the color modulator for artifacting.
The CoCo 2 has a 555 timer with its reset pin connected to the VDG's GMO pin, its trigger pin connected to the VDG's HS* pin, and its output pin drives a transistor inverter connected to the VDG's Color A output through a high impedence. Since GMO is low in PMODEs 0,2, and 4, this circuit is reset (inactive) then. But in PMODEs 1 and 3, the 555 pulses each HS* pulse, which fires the one-shot chip and pulls the VDG's Color A ouput toward ground.
This simulates color burst, resulting in artifacted color. Why? The Color A ouput is a three-level analog ouput from the VDG that is combined with the four-level analog Color B ouput and the \(Y\) ouputs to specify one of eight colors in NTSC coding. In PMODEs 0,2 , and 4 , Color A must be a steady level, resulting in a two-color mode. However, consider what happens when you switch to PMODE 3. Any leakage on the Color A input changes the level of Color A, giving you artifacted colors. I'm still not sure why you don't always get artifacted colors in PMODEs 1 and 3.

See "Introduction to Multicolor Graphics," by Ken Anderson, HOT CoCo, August 1983, p. 40, for some programs to experiment with artifacting.

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

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

Replacing The CPU with a faster version will not give you faster processing time. Does your keyboard accept the letter O in high-speed mode? Many CoCos don't due to the 6821 PIA chip and the extra loading (more capacitance). The associated chips (PIAs, memory, and so on) must also be capable of the higher rates. The 68A09 and 68B09 are guaranteed to operate at 1.5 MHz and 2 MHz , respectively. Otherwise, they are the same as the 6809 . If you get a 68 B 09 , replace the 6821 s with 68 B 21 s , and the RAM (memory) chips should have less than 300 ns access time.

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

\section*{Circle Reader Service card \#363}


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You are in a shyttle sub on the ocean surface shurnsos has been rou are respondiris (PRESS RHY KEY TO COHTINUE)

\section*{Major Istar}

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

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

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

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

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

The first action scene is frustrating, but wait until you stumble on the room full of robot guards running amok. You'll have to use your head, along
with good joystick control, to discover how to bypass the robots.
Major Istar requires that you use imagination and skillful reflexes to accomplish its mission. The graphics are excellent. The action situations are challenging. If you are looking for something different in an adventure game, this is probably it.

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

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


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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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


Galagon

\author{
edited by J. Scot Finnie
}

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

\section*{Once Over Easy And Playing Zookey}

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

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

Reader Service \(\boldsymbol{\sim} 551\)

\section*{The Enhancer}

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

You use Basic commands to access all of the Enhancer's features. And the utility stays out of the
way because it resides in the upper 32 K of RAM. The Enhancer costs \(\$ 18\) on cassette and \(\$ 21\) on disk. Write for information to H.D.R. Software, 27 Doyle Street, St. John's, Newfoundland A1E 2N9, Canada.
\[
\text { Reader Service v } 557
\]

\section*{Move Over Macpaint}

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

With CoCo Paint you can combine graphics and text; create your own character set; make full use of "stamps," including storing, recalling, moving, expanding, or shrinking stamps; zoom in on any portion of the workspace; create

Professional Software's Trivia Fever
circles; and paint with and create your own textures. CoCo Paint supports most printers with graphics capability. And you can change baud rates for your printer or modem from within CoCo Paint.

A users manual and a reference card come with CoCo Paint. The program is available for \(\$ 39.95\), \(\$ 49.95\) in Canada, plus \(\$ 2.50\) for shipping from Four Star Software, P.O. Box 730, Streetsville, Ontario L5M 2C2, Canada.

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\section*{Trivia Fever}

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


Trivia Fever gives you options on how you want to play the game. It has three skill levels and options for timing answers and randomly selecting categories. The categories are Science and Technology, Films and Entertainment, Geography, Famous People, History, Nature and Animals, and Sports. Trivia Fever sells for \(\$ 39.95\). It requries 64 K and a disk drive. Professional Software Inc., 51 Fremont Street, Needham, MA 02194. 617-444-5224.

Reader Service \(\boldsymbol{\sim} 550\)

\section*{Nolo Contendre}

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

Reader Service \(\boldsymbol{\sim} 556\)

\section*{Feeding Your Epson}

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

Reader Service \(\boldsymbol{\sim} 555\)

\section*{Printer Elevation}

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

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

Reader Service - 561

\section*{Universal Quiet}

Jensen Engineering has released two new models of acoustic enclosures (peace of mind!) that are designed to fit most any printer. They are priced at \(\$ 149\) and \(\$ 169\). For more information call 800-3588272 or 707-544-9450 in CA. Jensen Engineering Inc., 1589 Hampton Way, Santa Rosa, CA 95407.

Reader Service \(\boldsymbol{\sim} 55\)

\section*{Docs for CoCo Entrepreneurs}

How to Sell Your Color Computer Software is a new manual for budding creators and marketers of Color Computer software. The book tells how to obtain national directory listings, price new software products, locate and qualify new advertisers, write users manuals, and operate a successful mail-order-fulfillment service. It is designed to guide emerging CoCo
entrepreneurs through the maze of information that can limit the exposure of new software products. How to Sell Your Color Computer Software is published by Associated Technology, Rt. 2, Box 448, Estill Springs, TN 37330 and costs \(\$ 22\). Contact Jack Edwards at 615-9679159, extension 219.

Reader Service -554

\section*{Education Reviews}

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

Reader Service - 562

\section*{Geography}

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

Reader Service \(\boldsymbol{\sim} 559\)

\section*{VOPRAC}

Equinox Software, makers of educational software, have announced VOPRAC, a program designed by a special education
teacher. VOPRAC is a vocabulary program aimed at students who have exceptional difficulty in getting information from books, but who do much better when listening. The program comes with a ROM-pack speech synthesizer or is available without it if you already have one of the major brands.
VOPRAC consists of two programs, a demo tape, and a short game tape that might be a reward for successful practice. One program is designed to help you create practice tapes and has many options for formatting them. It prints vocabulary words on the screen while pronouncing, defining, and using them in sentences. It can also give a quiz on spelling and meaning. The student uses the second program to play the practice tapes. High-school students might use both programs as a study aid.

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

Reader Service \(\boldsymbol{\sim} 560\)

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\section*{JDOS}

JDOS implements all RS DOS basic commands, plus many more, including auto line numbering, up and down arrow keys for scrolling, DOS to boot OS/9 \({ }^{\circ}\), FLEX \({ }^{*}\), and error trapping. JDOS supports RS compatible disk formats, plus handles 40 track single side and double side drives.

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\(\$ 99\)
- FLEX is a registered trademark of Technical Systems Consultants, Inc. - OS/9 is a registered trademark of Microware, Inc.
- Memory Minder is a registered trademark of J\&M Systems, Inc.

To order, call (505) 292-4182, or send payment with order to:```


[^0]:    Ordering Information: Specify model (Original, F-version, or CoCo 2). Payment by C.O.D., check, MasterCard or Visa. Credit card customers include complete card number and expiration date. Add $\$ 2.00$ for shipping ( $\$ 3.50$ for Canada). New York state residents add $7 \%$ sales tax. Dealer Inquiries Invited.

[^1]:    HOT CoCo is a member of the CW Communications/Inc. group, the world's largest publisher of computer-related information. The group publishes 52 computer publications in 19 major countries. Members of the group include: Argentina's Computerworld/ Argentina; Australia's Australia Computerworld, Australian Micro Computer Magazine, Australian PC World and Directories; Brazil's DataNews and MicroMundo; China's China Computerworld; Denmark's Computerworld/Danmark and MicroVerden; Finland's Mikro; France's Le Monde Informatique, Golden (Apple) and OPC (IBM); Germany's Computerwoche, Microcomputerwelt, PC Welt, Software Markt, CW Edition/Seminar, Computer Business and Commodore Magazine; Italy's Computerworld Italia; Japan's Computerworld Japan and Perso ComWorld; Mexico's Computerworld/Mexico and CompuMundo; Netherland's CW Benelux and Micro/Info; Norway's Computerworld Norge and MikroData; Saudi Arabia's Saudi Computerworld; Singapore's The Asian Computerworld; Spain's Computerworld/Espana and MicroSistemas; Sweden's ComputerSweden, MikroDatorn and Min Hemdator; the UK's Computer Management and Computer Business Europe; United States: Computerworld, HOT CoCo, inCider, InfoWorld, MacWorld, Micro MarketWorld, PC World, PC Jr. World, RUN, 73 Magazine, and 80 Micro.

[^2]:    Apple II is a trademark of Apple Computer, Inc.; Atari is a trademark of Atari, Inc.; TRS-80 is a trademark of Tandy Corp; MX-80 is a trademark of Epson America, Inc.

[^3]:    Address correspondence to Richard E. Esposito and Jesse W. Jackson, 9464 Sohap Lane, Columbia, MD 21045.

[^4]:    Address correspondence to Hilton N． Wasserman，Ph．D．，45－53 248th St．， Little Neck，NY 11362.

