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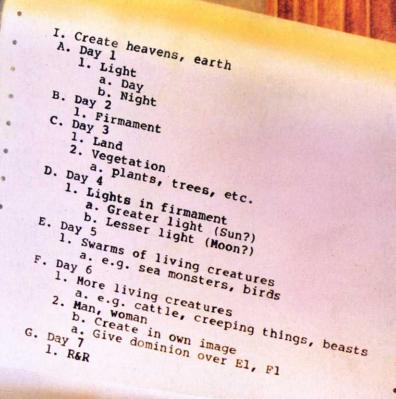
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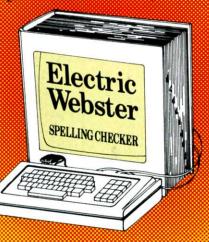
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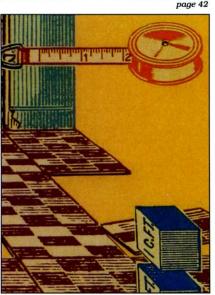
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February 1987





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27. Debugging the MS-DOS Way by Hardin Brothers Three debugging tools that leave MS-DOS Debug in the dust.

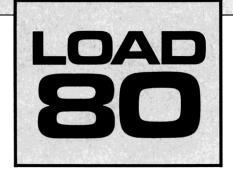
Umicrc

- **42.** That Thinking Feeling by Bruce Tonkin 80 Micro's thought outliner simplifies the task of organizing ideas. (Tandy 1000; Model 4 version on Load 80)
- **48.** Taking Measure by Donald W. Moffat Take the guess work out of buying materials for homeimprovement projects. (Model III or 4 and Tandy 1000; Load 80)
- **60.** Changing of the Guard by Debbie Cooper Choose read only, hidden, or normal status for MS-DOS files. (Model 1000)
- **62.** Switching Station by David Goben At last, bank switching for the Model 4 in Model III mode. (Load 80)
- 66. Inner Vision by Christy Gemmell Get an insider's view of the Model 4's video memory. (Load 80)
- **70.** Megamemory Madness by Dave Rowell Pushing the 640K limit? Here are two megaboards that give you memory to spare.
- **78.** Programs in the Key of C by Ryan Davis-Wright Public-domain programs offer a low-cost way to learn about C.

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- 99. Express Checkouts Ztime 1 Flight Simulator Scenery Disks Star Scenery Disks Memcheck Opt-Tech Sort
- 126. New Products 140. Fine Lines



oad 80 gathers together selected programs from this issue of 80 Micro and puts them on a magnetic medium for your convenience. It is available on disk and runs on the Models I, III, and 4.

Load 80 programs are ready to run, and can save you hours of time typing in and debugging listings. Load 80 also gives you access to assembly-language programs if you don't have an editor/assembler. And, it helps you build a substantial software library.

Using Load 80 is simple. If you own a Model I or III disk system, you boot the Load 80 disk and transfer the files to a TRSDOS system disk according to simple on-screen directions. If you own a Model 4, copy the Model 4 programs from the Load 80 disk to your TRSDOS 6.x disk using the COPY command.

Not all programs will run on your system. Some Model III programs, for instance, will run on the Model 4 in the Model III mode, but not in the Model 4 mode. You should check the system requirements box that accompanies the article to find out what system configuration individual programs require.

If you have any questions about the programs, call Keith Johnson at 603-924-9471. Yearly disk subscriptions to Load 80 are \$199.97. Individual loaders are available on disk for \$21.47, including postage. To place a subscription order, or to ask questions about your subscription, please call us toll free at 1-800-343-0728 between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. Or, you can write to Load 80, 80 Elm St., Peterborough, NH 03458.

Directory

Outlining Thoughts

Article: That Thinking Feeling (p. 42).

System: Model 4, 64K RAM. Outline your thoughts, just like your English teacher advised. Language: Basic. Filespec: OUTLINE4/BAS.

Calculating **Material Needs**

Article: Taking Measure (p. 48). System: Model 4, Model III with changes, 48K RAM.

Cut through tricky arithmetic and easily calculate the material requirements for your do-ityourself home improvements. Language: Basic. Filespec: AREA4/BAS.

Gain Memory

Article: Switching Station (p. 62). System: Model 4, 128K RAM (Series 1 Editor/Assembler is optional).

Bank-switching can gain you memory in Model III mode. Language: Assembly. Filespecs: SELBNK/SRC, SELBNK/CMD.

Video Memory

Article: Inner Vision (p. 66). System: Model 4, 64K RAM.

Open the inner workings of your computer for observation. Language: Basic. Filespec: DYNARAM/BAS.

Disk Management

Article: The Next Step (p. 86). System: Model 4, 4P, 4D, 64K RAM (Pro-Create 4.3a editor/assembler is optional).

Learn more about what is on your disk and where it is. Language: Assembly. Filespecs: FILEMAP/ASM, FILE-MAP/CMD, MACLIB/ASM.

Checksum

Article: How to Read 80 Micro (p. 96) System: Models I, III, and 4; 32K RAM. Use our checksum program to check the accuracy of the Basic listing you type in. Language: Basic. Filespec: CHECKSUM/BAS.

Loc-Editor

Article: How to Read 80 Micro (p. 96). System: Models I and III; 32K RAM A program that finds errors for you. Language: Basic. Filespec: LOCEDITR/BAS.

BAS = Basic ASM,SRC = source code CMD = object code

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hoice in Word Processors!

80 MICRO Review, November 1985

Your Need

Your writing is important to you, and it should be. It is an expression of who you are. And how your documents look when they are read is as important as what you have to say.

When you need a word processor that can help you achieve the professional and sophisticated look that you want in your writing, two things are most important: 1.) The ability to present your ideas on paper in a sharp, crisp, and attractive manner, and 2.) The ability to accomplish this quickly.

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LeScript has the power to handle all your most complex writing assignments with the ease and simplicity you never dreamed possible in an advanced word processing product.

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Unlike other advanced software packages, LeScript is one of the easiest you'll ever use. One reason is, LeScript displays your text on the screen the way it is going to look printed - with headers, footers, indents, columns, footnotes, page numbers, line spacing, the works. LeScript even has the incredible ability to show you right on the screen the words that are italic, boldface, underlined,

subscripted. A feature that is so necessary, yet unheard of among the competition.

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Advanced Features

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Find out why Le, Ser

Learning Is Easy

The LeScript users manual is written in plain English to help you acquire advanced word processing skills quickly. With LeScript's on-line help screens, self-paced tutorial, quick reference cards, and the many sample files you will have no trouble learning and using LeScripi the very first day you have it.

was named n

System requirements - IBM-PC Compatible: One disk drive, 128K memory, color or monochrome monitor, and DOS 2.0 or higher. TRS-80 Model 1/3/4/4D/4P: One disk drive and 48K memory.

Not-So-Public Domain

ast summer we sponsored the Great 80 Micro Disk Swap in which we offered to mail readers a selection of public-domain (PD) software in exchange for three programs from their own PD collections. The results were both good and bad. On the one hand, a lot of people sent us disks that contained excellent programs. But on the other, far more offered material that wasn't public domain. Apparently, even with all of the hoopla during the last five years over software piracy, many computerists still don't know what "public domain" means. Here, then, is a rundown of the myths and realities of software and copyrights.

Myth #1: Free programs are in the public domain.

The truth is that the cost of a program has nothing to do with its copyright status. The purpose of a copyright is to give the owner the right to do whatever he wants with his work. If he wishes to give it away, that's his privilege. If he wants to set conditions for its use—say, that the user can't resell the program—that also is his right. But he doesn't surrender his ownership rights unless he expressly says he does.

Thus, a program you find on a bulletin-board system or get from a users group is not necessarily PD.

Myth #2: Commercial software that is no longer being manufactured is fair game for free distribution.

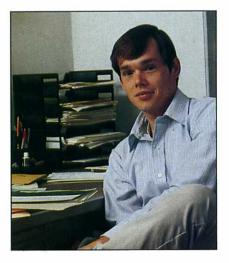
Wrong. Again, a program's owner has complete control over the fate of his work. If he wants to, he can take it off the market and prevent it from ever seeing the light of day again.

For instance, Lotus bought Software Arts and the rights to Visicalc and soon thereafter discontinued sales of the spreadsheet program. The company still owns the rights to Visicalc and can prosecute anyone it finds distributing copies.

Such absolute ownership bothers a lot of people, who for some reason feel they have the right to freely share other peoples' software. Well, that's the price we pay for believing in private property. Myth #3: Programs in magazines are

Myth #3: Programs in magazines are public domain.

No. Most programs published in magazines (and books) are owned by the publication or the author and are for the private use of the magazine's readers. They can't be distributed on bulletin



boards or through users groups without permission.

80 Micro has fought this problem for years. It didn't surprise us to receive a number of our own programs during the Disk Swap.

Software piracy has become so pervasive that it is now an assumed part of the average computerist's life. Is this any way to treat your fellow programmers?

Takes on Tandy

A sign of the times: International Data Corp.'s *Personal Computer Markets 1985-1990* for 1986 refers several times to Tandy, even including an analysis of Tandy in the section "Company Profiles: Major PC Vendors." Get that—Tandy has been endorsed by a research group as a "major PC vendor." Furthermore, IDC sees Tandy as one of seven companies (can you guess the others?) that will "continue to influence the industry for the foreseeable future." That Tandy should be so considered by IDC is indeed an unfamiliar experience for the folks in Fort Worth.

IDC is particularly positive about Tandy's role in the education market, noting that PCs and compatibles have taken a significant portion of that market from Apple.

"Tandy, in particular, went from obscurity to the number 2 position in unit shipments with 23.6 percent of the market," IDC continued. "Improved performance by both Tandy and IBM is due to lower prices of full-fledged IBM PCs...and the IBM-compatible Tandy 1000s."

The report goes on to say, "Apple is sure to continue its efforts to increase its

portion of the educational market, but it will also be met with increased competition from low-cost PCs and compatibles. We believe that Tandy is especially well poised to continue capturing market share here with its low-cost Model 1000 and follow-on products."

IDC lists as Tandy's strengths its retail network; renovations to Radio Shack stores; and the educational, small-business, and home/hobby markets. Tandy seeks to attract small businesses, says IDC, with "an atmosphere for one-stop shopping, planning, service, and support," and has maintained a presence in the home/hobby market "by continuing to offer lower-priced products through a retail network that, unlike many PC dealers, caters to the individual buyer."

On the other hand, IDC feels that Tandy is fighting a poor image ("To attract the corporate buyer's attention, it will be forced to assume a more professional image") and Asian competitors. The latter in particular could affect Tandy by attracting price-conscious businesses that are Tandy's meat.

The report concludes that we can't expect to see any "bold or adventurous product developments" soon, but that Tandy will "keep a watchful eye on PC industry innovators like IBM and Compaq, and...appropriate the most promising developments of these leaders."

IDC's profile of Tandy is about as accurate as any I've seen recently. It appropriately focuses on what is Tandy's strength and weakness: A massive retail chain with a down-home image that attracts some customers (small businesses, schools, and home users) and repels others (the Fortune 1000 user).

There is another side, however, to the issue of Asian competition. As Tandy director of market planning Ed Juge points out in his November Tandy User Group Newsletter, "The Asian nonames...have made buyers aware that viable personal computers don't absolutely require either an IBM price tag or label." Once the market accepts the idea that compatibles do not carry typhoid, Tandy is left with the much easier job of selling the customer on the company's service and stability.

By the way, the other companies profiled in the IDC report are IBM, Compaq, Zenith, AT&T, Leading Edge, and Apple.■



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To use DOTWRITER, just write your text with any popular TRS-80 Word Processor (such as ALLWRITE or

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DOTWRITER needs a TRS-80 I, III, 4 or 4P with 2 disk drives and 48K of memory. Separate versions of DOTWRITER support EPSON MX-80 with Graftrax, MX-100 with Graftrax-Plus, and FX, JX, RX; C.ITOH 8510/1550; MICROLINE 84-2/92/93; RADIO SHACK DMP 110-2100/CGP-220; GEMINI 10X/15X and other STAR printers.

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INPUT

The Path to Enlightenment

Where does a neophyte thirsting for knowledge begin? Like most others, I took the obvious route of investing in a library of how-to and made-simple books, all promising instant enlightenment for the otherwise uneducated masses. But after investing hours and getting nowhere, I realized two other things were essential on the road to enlightenment: a computer and the human touch.

I enrolled in the local evening school, which boasted a classroom full of somewhat antiquated Apple IIs. During the next nine weeks, the instructor managed at least to reduce my fear of computers from abject terror to deep and mistrustful apprehension.

A considerable help was the availability of a Lisa computer where I work. The Lisa and I became so well acquainted that I seriously considered buying one, but disaster struck: Apple discontinued the machine. Undaunted, I sought other computer sources, and for nearly a year I was a fixture at Radio Shack, Computerland, and similar hallowed locales. In the majority of cases, the sales personnel were just what their name implies. I knew at least as much as most of them did.

Later, I found one salesman who appeared to know what his computers do. Nearly on my knees I approached him, and after a period of silence he acknowledged my existence. He inquired what I wanted his computer for, and my lack of knowledge became painfully obvious as I tried to stammer out a reply. His growing awareness of my inadequacies was matched only by his disdain of so low a life form, indeed a subhuman, who not only didn't speak Fortran, Fortran IV, Cobol, Algol, or Pascal (not to mention failure to observe the dress code of tiedyed T-shirt, jeans, and sneakers), but was barely conversant in Basic. He appeared to listen to my humble replies to his barked commands while shuffling a few hundred disks with the deftness of a blackjack dealer and appraising me with the tenderness of a rattlesnake.

He also hastened to point out that, but for him, the store wouldn't exist (it still does), that he was there to keep it all together (he isn't there anymore), that the others were a bunch of simpletons (they were), and that he was the only person to buy a system from (I didn't).

> Arpad L. Lengyel Marietta, PA



Microhelp Takes Exception

We'd like to clarify misconceptions and glaring errors in reviews of two of our products, Peeks 'n Pokes and The Inside Track (October 1986, p. 27).

For the record, we do market a library of subroutines called Mach 2, which was advertised on p. 161 of the same issue.

The review gives the wrong prices. The Inside Track has a list price of \$65; while Peeks 'n Pokes sells for \$45.

Your reviewer ignores what our customers consider to be the most useful features of The Inside Track, namely: 1. The ability to go beyond Basic's 64K data limit and use all available DOS memory for storing strings.

2. Windowing in Basic using a machinelanguage subroutine.

3. Fast screen displays (instant when compiled).

4. Reading and writing files as fast as DOS can.

In addition, no mention is made of the fact that assembly-language source code is included on disk.

Your reviewer writes that The Inside Track "has no instructions for using the OBJ files for interpretive Basic." Object modules are *never* used in interpretive Basic. On pp. 1–4 of our manual, we discuss how to use the machine-language subroutines by storing them as strings; we do not suggest, as your reviewer says, that the user poke machine-lan

80 Micro's BBS is open 24 hours a day. It offers programs you can download, special-interest groups, and a classified section. You can reach the board at 603-924-6985; UART settings are 300/1,200 baud, 8-bit words, 1 stop bit, no parity.

guage subroutines into memory.

Regarding the Peeks 'n Pokes program, your reviewer states, "The structure of these programs does not allow for their use as subroutines. They have no stated rules for variable names and don't use Basic line numbers." Balderdash! The single assembly subroutine included in the package has clearly identified variable types and the sample programs include Basic line numbers.

The comment, "To use these examples, you will need to do a lot of debugging and analysis" is off the wall. Each feature is demonstrated in small sample programs. The routine for calling DOS/ BIOS functions and interrupts even has a large demonstration program covering many sample calls. The manuals encourage the user to incorporate our program code into his own programs so he does *not* have to do a lot of debugging.

> Mark E. Novisoff President, Microhelp Inc. Marietta, GA

Reviewing GW-Convert

Permit me to add information and correction to David Engelhardt's GW-Convert review (October 1986, p. 161).

Separate versions are available for the Radio Shack and Micro-Labs high-resolution graphics boards. There isn't enough room to include both on the same disk, and the documentation is different, so we offer both versions for 20 percent above the purchase price.

Microsoft's Basic compiler supports the hi-res graphics commands included with the Radio Shack board. You can thus compile converted MS-DOS Basic graphics programs for maximum speed in the Model 4 mode. You don't need a hi-res board to use MS-DOS Basic's nongraphics commands.

Finally, Engelhardt mentions that the Set, Reset, and Point commands aren't normally supported by Model 4 Basic. The latest version of GW-Convert includes a routine called Graphic/CMD that supports these commands.

> Charley Butler The Alternate Source Lansing, MI

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Jumping Hurdles

Q: I've experienced two Model 4 graphics programming problems that I can't seem to solve.

1. How can I change the following Model III program fragment so it will run on the Model 4?

> FOR A = 3 TO 127 B = 40 SET(A.B) NEXT A

2. I created a diagram-block format by experimenting with characters and strings. When I finished, the cursor was on the outside. How can I get it back inside so I can type information in the blocks? I know I can enter information while building the frame, but I want to do so after the frame is completed. (Frank Gillespie, Stoughton, MA)

A: 1. You can add the graphics Set, Point, and Reset commands to Model 4 Basic. Alan D. Smith's "Upgraded Graphics" in the August 1985 80 Micro (p. 76) tells you how.

2. A Print@ command ending with a semicolon (:) will let you print inside the diagram block from within the program, but if you try to use an Input command, some of the graphics will be erased. Adding a high-resolution board will allow you to insert text inside graphics with a program such as Jim Abbassian and Glen E. Sparks's "Drawing in Detail" (September 1985, p. 56).

Dance, Mercedes

Q: I want to remove unnecessary files from my Model I system disk to make room for word-processing and spellingdictionary programs. I've tried unsuccessfully to use the Kill command with a password-utility program to remove Format and Backup. I would appreciate your telling me how to remove these files. If you can't, please cancel my subscription and refund my money. (Joe Simanonok, Bradenton, FL)

A: Use the F3GUM password. (For example, the correct code for killing the Format file is KILL FORMAT/



CMD.F3GUM.) I have extended your subscription for two years. You will be billed shortly.

Comparative Mnemonics

Q: I need information about the assembly- and machine-language mnemonics of the Models III and 4 to compare them with those of my version of CP/M 2.2. I could then use programs in 80 Micro that are now beyond my abilities. (David Layman, Cedartown, GA)

A: I can recommend two books. *How to Program the Z80*, by Rodney Zaks (Radio Shack catalog no. 62-2066), is no longer available in the warehouse, but some Radio Shack stores might still have it. *Inside CP/M*, by David E. Cortesi, is available for \$25 from Montezuma Micro (Redbird Airport, Hangar #8, P.O. Box 32027, Dallas, TX 75232, 800-527-0347).

Separated By a Common Language

Q: I am about to go to England for a year and plan to use the built-in word processor of a Model 100 running on four AA batteries. Because of power incompatibility, it is impractical to take any of my printers (standard 220-240 volts [V] ac, 50 characters per second). However, a computer person in England tells me that most printers there use the RS-232 interface; the Model 100 word processor expects the Centronics standard. Where can I buy an interface that doesn't require the $\pm 5/\pm 12V$ power supply required by Roger Alford's parallel-toserial converter (Ever the Twain Shall Meet, April 1986, p. 78)?

I am told a transformer that runs off 110–120V isn't practical. I looked into Radio Shack adapters, but the label says they might cause transformers to overheat. I could adapt batteries if the interface required only 5V or 9V dc.

Also, I recently tried to build a speech synthesizer using the new text-tospeech algorithm chip and the old sound chip from Radio Shack. I used the schematic that allowed use of the RS-232, but I couldn't get it to work. I then purchased Echo GP, which came with a 9V dc power supply and allowed direct textto-speech synthesis. (I also wrote a program to send ASCII text to the RS-232 and have the synthesizer "speak" it.) I hooked up seven NiCad C cells and the setup worked fine, but it required so much power that it drained the batteries in three hours. Do you know of a lowpower unit that allows text-to-speech conversion without a special program and accepts input from the computer via the RS-232? I'd also like it to be portable. (David T. Elder, Birmingham, AL)

A: Roger Alford informs me that the parallel/RS-232 conversion interface in his April 1986 Project 80 column can use a standard $\pm 5/\pm 12V$ power supply, including one that is available in England. The $\pm 12V$ supply can be anywhere from $\pm 5V$ to $\pm 25V$ —the actual voltage is not critical. You could, for example, use two 9V batteries to generate these voltages.

You can buy a parallel-to-serial converter from Tigertronics Inc. (2734-C Johnson Drive, Ventura, CA 93006, 805-658-7466) for \$89.95 plus \$3 shipping and handling. Order Model 775. A connector option costs \$10 extra.

As for the speech system, Roger recently worked with an overseas company to develop a portable, battery-operated computer with advanced text-to-speech capability. The system, called Buddy MX, has a built-in text editor, terminal emulator, and printer buffer, and includes an RS-232C and Centronics parallel-printer port, as well as other features. It will sell for a reasonable price and should soon be on the market in the United States.

Strung Out on Pascal

Q: I am writing a file-management system using TRSDOS 6 Basic for input/ output and Alcor Pascal for sorts and manipulation. I get garbage when I use the Pascal Decodei[string] function to convert a string generated by the Basic MKI\$[integer] function back to an integer. Is there an inverse to MKI\$ in Alcor Pascal or a way to produce one? Also,



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how does one call TRSDOS JCL (job-control language) files from Pascal? (F. P. Lynah III, Broadway, NJ)

A: You seem to misunderstand the MKI\$ function, which allows Basic to store an integer value in an area set aside for string fields in a file-record structure. Program Listing 1 establishes a file containing 37-byte records consisting of an integer record number, a 25-character string, and five integer numbers. After writing 20 data records, the program closes the file and exits.

Program Listing 2 is a Pascal program that defines a record structure identical to that of the Basic program. The Pascal program opens the test data file, reads each record, and lists it to the video screen. Note that using the MKI\$ function in Basic writes a pure binary integer to the file, which any other language can access. With the exception of the program-header statement and the use of the Assign statement, this program works directly in Alcor Pascal.

In general, you can access any information written from Basic (using the Field statement) by arranging your record structures correctly. Strings written by Basic in this manner contain no length information. In the sample program, the string is written left-justified, with blank fill taking up a 25-byte area. When the string is read in Pascal, you must use a 25-character array and expect the string to fill all of it.

Integers are stored as full 16-bit words in the "byte-reversed" Intel format common to Z80 and 8088 machines. You can read this Basic data by making sure record alignment is correct. Floating-point and double-precision numbers aren't so simple: They require in-depth study of the interpreter and compiler technical references to verify that the internal format of real numbers is the same. In most cases, it will be for Model I and III compilers, which use the ROM routines. Other implementations may use their own internal real-number format, invalidating information transferred with the techniques outlined here.

There is no way to call a JCL procedure from within Pascal without writing the routine to link to the operating system.

Taking the Bypass

Q: I use Newdos/80 on a Model III with an LP VIII printer. Whenever I use the Route,PR,Do,PR or Route,Do,Do,PR command, the printer underlines everything. When my friends with Epson printers try it, their printouts are compressed. Can you help? (Fay Price, Muncie, IN)

A: Newdos/80 sends a 15 code (OF hex) to the video driver to turn off the cursor when entering Basic or executing

Program Listing 1. Program that sets up files used in Pascal Decodei-Basic MKI\$ conversion.

10	DEFINT A-Z	
20	OPEN "R",1, "TEST/DAT", 37	
30	FIELD 1, 2 AS R\$, 25 AS S\$, 2 AS A\$, 2 AS B\$,	
	2 AS C\$, 2 AS D\$, 2 AS E\$	
40	STRNG\$="abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz"	
50	FOR REC=1 TO $2\emptyset$	
60	LSET R\$=MKI\$(REC)	
70	LSET S\$=STRNG\$	
80	LSET A\$=MKI\$(-2)	
90	LSET B\$=MKI\$(-1)	
100	LSET C\$=MKI\$(Ø)	
110	LSET D\$=MKI\$(1)	
120	LSET E\$=MKI\$(2)	
130	PUT 1,REC	
140	STRNG\$=RIGHT\$(STRNG\$,1)+LEFT\$(STRNG\$,LEN	
	(STRNG\$)-1)	
150	NEXT REC	
160	CLOSE 1	
	END	End
		Brita

Program Listing 2. Alcor Pascal program with Basic record structure. PROGRAM Test;

	<pre>TYPE testdat = RECORD recno : Integer; strinfo : ARRAY*25* OF Char; num1 : Integer; num3 : Integer; num3 : Integer; num4 : Integer; num4 : Integer; num5 : Integer; END;</pre>	
	VAR testfile : FILE OF testdat; testitem : testdat; i : Integer;	
I	BEGIN Assign(testfile, 'TEST.DAT'); Reset(testfile);	
	<pre>FOR i := 1 TO 20 DO BEGIN Read(testfile, testitem); WITH testitem DO BEGIN Write(recno:2, ' '); Write(strinfo:25, ' '); Write(num1:2, ' '); Write(num2:2, ' '); Write(num3:2, ' '); Write(num3:2, ' '); Write(num4:2, ' '); Write(num5:2, ' '); END; END; END; END; END; END; END; END; Read(testfile, testitem); Read(testfile, testitem); Bed(testfile, testitem); Read(testfile, testitem); Wite(num5:2, ' '); END; End(testfile, testitem); End(testfile, testfile, test</pre>	
1	END.	End

direct commands. Coincidentally, the same code activates the underline mode in LP VIII dot-matrix and daisy-wheel printers.

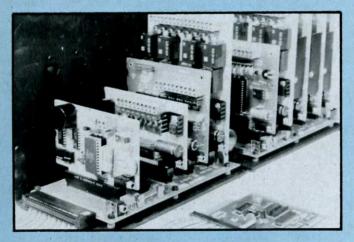
You might also notice that after the screen is cleared, the first character on the printout repeats 31 times, which is another video-control code problem. Newdos/80 issues home (28) and clear-to-end-of-screen codes (31) that, on the LP VIII, activate the repeat mode and the number of times a command is to be repeated. The first character after the clear-screen command, 31, also serves as the third character of the repeat sequence.

If you don't need your printer's special features while routing data, try the Routefix/CMD program that was incorrectly labeled "Patch/BAS" in the November Feedback Loop (p. 16). If the printer is underlining, turn it off and back on, install Routefix, and then route your command.

Accounts Unreceivable

Q: I have been using Radio Shack's Accounts Receivable and other business programs for five years and have upgraded them from Model I to Model III versions. They now run on my Model 4's with LDOS.

The programs don't provide enough space for long name or address lines, and when printing invoices for billing they chop the end off these address lines even further. The problem existed long before I upgraded to the Model 4's and LDOS. Although I know a little about Basic, I am unable to find where name and address lengths are established in the program. (Walter A. McCall, Campbell, CA) A: The problem is in the Field statement, which establishes the size of the data in each record and usually follows an Open file statement. Since your files have been established as fielded, they'll become garbage when you change the Field statement. If you lengthen the The Amazing A-BUS



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name field, your printout might end up with the name including part of the address. You must establish new files when you lengthen fields.

It might be easier to find where the program accepts input and control the data lengths from there. (See "Restricted Entry," by Jose E. Anaya, May 1985, p. 70, for a helpful Basic input routine.)

Patches, More Patches

Q: Years ago, I came across a patch to Model I Disk Scripsit that allowed me to use any delimiter after an F, R, or D command. The only rule was that the character typed after the command became the delimiter.

I got used to that convention, but now I use Model III and 4 Scripsit and have lost the patch. Can you give me any help? (Frank Blunda, Unity, MD)

A: Here are three patches. For the Model I, use the Patch/BAS program in the January 1987 Debug column (p. 87) and insert the following lines:

- 600 DATA SCRIPSIT/LC
- 610 DATA 06,67,0A,3A,D3,7D,CD,FF,53,C8, 32,41,68
- 620 DATA 06,71,09,32,4D,68,32,A4,68,32, A8,68
- 630 DATA 06,7A,04,3A,40,7C,C9
- 640 DATA 16,E9,03,CD,4B,58

You can substitute Scripsit/UC for Scripsit/LC (the upper- and lowercase control files) if you need to.

Here are the Model III patches:

PATCH SCRIPSIT/CMD (ADD = 5203,FIND = 2843292028,CHG = 3A297CCDC4) PATCH SCRIPSIT/CMD (ADD = 5208,FIND = 5029203139,CHG = 54C8328168) PATCH SCRIPSIT/CMD (ADD = 520D,FIND = 3830205441,CHG = 328D6832E4) PATCH SCRIPSIT/CMD (ADD = 5212,FIND = 4E44592043,CHG = 6832E8683A) PATCH SCRIPSIT/CMD (ADD = 5217,FIND = 4F5250,CHG = 757AC9) PATCH SCRIPSIT/CMD (ADD = 68D3,FIND = 3A757A,CHG = CD0352)

With the Model 4 version, use the Build command to create a file called Scripsit/ FIX and type in the following data:

 $\begin{array}{l} \text{D00,07} = 3\text{A 5C } 60 \text{ CD DD } 3\text{A C8 } 32\\ \text{F00,07} = 43 \text{ 4F } 50 \text{ 59 } 52 \text{ 49 } 47 \text{ 48}\\ \text{D00,0F} = \text{C7 } 4\text{C } 32 \text{ D3 } 4\text{C } 32 \text{ 2A } 4\text{D}\\ \text{F00,0F} = 54 \text{ 20 } 31 \text{ 39 } 38 \text{ 33 } 20 \text{ 54}\\ \text{D00,17} = 32 \text{ 2E } 4\text{D } 3\text{A } \text{C9 } 5\text{E } \text{C9}\\ \text{F00,17} = 41 \text{ 4E } 44 \text{ 59 } 20 \text{ 43 } 4\text{F}\\ \text{D14,8C} = \text{CD } 03 \text{ 38}\\ \text{F14,8C} = 3\text{A } \text{C9 } 5\text{E} \end{array}$

Exit the Build mode by typing the control-shift-@ combination; then type PATCH SCRIPSIT USING SCRIPSIT. Now you can use any delimiter regardless of which version of Scripsit you are running.

Specific Density

Q: I bought a used Model I with 16K, Level II Basic, and a Micro Design MDX-2

expansion board with 48K. The MDX-2 uses a 1771 floppy-disk controller. I plan to use two Pentec FD-200 5¹/₄-inch drives.

The 1771's spec sheet says it is designed for single-density IBM 3740 format or "user-selected sector format." Does this mean that DOS can format it? The FD-200 can run single or double density, but is the IBM 3740 compatible with 5½-inch drives?

I need to know if the MDX-2 and FD-200 will work properly together and which DOS I should use. (Vance Petersen, Cornelius, OR)

A: The 1771 floppy-disk controller chip can format disks a number of ways under DOS control. The problem is that it's designed for single-density operation only and doesn't support the doubledensity operation of the FD-200. You should still be able to run the FD-200 with single-density operation, however.

You *can* operate the FD-200 in doubledensity mode with a double-density board available from third-party vendors. These boards once were hot-selling items but are difficult to find now, since the Model I has been out of production for some time. One board still available is the Aerocomp DDC (\$99 plus \$3 shipping and handling) from Total Access (P.O. Box 790276, Dallas, TX 75379, 214-337-4346). You can also purchase the board with LDOS for \$159 or with Newdos/80 2.0 for \$179.

It is difficult to pick an operating system, and *80 Micro* has reviewed the ones that are available (including Dosplus 3.4 in October 1982, p. 244; LDOS in June 1981, p. 130; LDOS 5.1 in September 1982, p. 250; and Newdos/80 2.0 in February 1982, p. 152). Newdos/80 and LDOS are both good operating systems, Newdos/80 being more for the programmer. Study the features of the various DOSes before choosing one.

100 Problems

Q: Recently, my 24K Model 100 developed a strange problem. I was unable to download a file in Telecom mode, save a new file name in Basic, or open a new file name in Text (I could reopen existing files in all three modes, however). At that point I had about 10K of free space left. When I deleted some files and had about 11K free, I could open new files. When the free space was again about 10K, the problem returned.

Having previously uploaded all my files via Telecom and RS-232, I killed the Model 100 (and erased the files) by simultaneously pressing both the control and pause keys while turning the power on instead of turning the memory power switch off. I turned the power off then back on shortly afterward. The problem was gone until I again reached about 10K of free memory, and then it vanished again when I deleted some files. Now, however, the problem has been gone for several weeks and I can open new files with the computer showing as little as 645 bytes free. (Stephen L. Johnston, Huntsville, AL)

A: Carl Oppedahl, author of *Inside the Model 100* (published by Weber Systems of Chesterland, OH, and available in B. Dalton bookstores), gives three possible explanations.

1. The directory is full. Model 100 (and 102) directories have two limitations: The total space filled by the files may not exceed the installed RAM, and the number of distinct file names may not exceed the number of spaces available on the main menu. Although your letter doesn't mention the exact error message you got in Basic, it was probably "?FL,' which means you bumped up against the latter limitation. The fact that you can use existing files but can't create new ones makes this the most likely explanation. Since files can be made invisible (as in some commercial programs), you might see blanks on the main menu and yet not have enough room for a new file name.

To see if you have any invisible files, run this two-line program:

1 FOR I = 63842 TO 64106 STEP 11: IF (PEEK (I) AND 136) = 136 THEN FOR J = I + 3 TO I + 10: PRINT CHR\$(PEEK(J)); :NEXT: PRINT

2 NEXT

The program always reveals at least two usually invisible files, the paste buffer and Basic^{*}. In the 100, they are called Hayashi and Suzuki, while in the 102 they have unpronounceable names starting with "2" and "/2." Maybe your problem came from having more than those two invisible files.

2. Defective RAM chip. Your 24K computer contains three 8K chips. Depending on your HIMEM setting, when the menu shows 10K free you might be approaching the start of the second 8K chip, marked M8 on the PC board. It is remotely possible that a faulty chip caused the trouble, but in the 100, a bad memory chip almost always destroys every file. If your computer is a 26-3801, M8 is socketed, and you can troubleshoot by swapping it with a good chip. (If it is a 26-3802, M8 might be socketed or soldered in.) Be sure to save important files before swapping memory chips or performing a RAM test.

3. A program you are running is poking in RAM above 62960. The control-breakreset you described is a good way to get a clean, empty Model 100, and sets right anything amiss above 62960. Be sure to save important files first.■

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Cruising Comdex

The success story at Comdex/Fall was Intel Corp., the manufacturer of the central-processing chips (8086, 8088, 80286, and 80386) at the heart of today's PCs. Computers and other devices incorporating either the Intel 80386 or 82786 graphics chip were more prevalent at Comdex than sand from the Nevada desert.

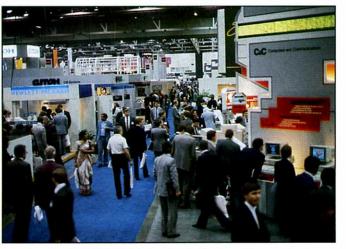
For the embattled Intel, this was a resounding vindication. Like other American chip makers, Intel has been waging a costly war against overseas competi-

tion. For the moment, however, the California semiconductor maker has the industry tiger by the tail.

Though the show spotlighted a host of interesting products (enhanced video boards, desktop-publishing systems for PCs, networks, and clones under every bush), conversation focused on the 80386 and what it portends for the industry. The 32-bit chip is the successor to the 16-bit 80286 chip found in ATtype machines like the Tandy 3000. The 16-megahertz (MHz) 80386 runs DOS programs two to three times faster than the 8MHz 80286; in multitasking mode, it can run several programs-even several different operating systemssimultaneously. Clearly, the 80386 is for the next generation of computers.

What software is available for this hotshot chip? At present, none. Rumor had it that Microsoft would announce a 386 version of Windows at Comdex, but the software developer's hands were empty. The company is apparently scrambling to finish its 80286 operating system so it can get on with the 80386 version. When *will* the new 286 operating system appear? Look under your Christmas tree next December.

Other companies, meanwhile, are trying to capitalize on the lack of an 80386 operating system by offering all manner of pseudo-operating system software. Control systems, DOS/Unix hybrids, multitasking/multiuser config-



Comdex/Fall highlighted a host of interesting products.

urations—even assemblers, linkers, and C compilers—were exhibited at Comdex. While Microsoft is preoccupied, developers of these products hope to carve a market niche. They just might be successful.

IBM cast a long shadow at the show.

Its presence extended beyond its booth and into conversations about the future of 80386 computers. Though everyone expects IBM to produce an 80386 machine, nobody knows what it will look like, how it will be configured, or whether it will be compatible with existing PCs and other manufacturers' 386 computers.

William Lowe, president of IBM's Entry Systems Division and the convention's keynote speaker, gave some clues in his address. While emphasizing new PC requirements (more memory, better graphics, higher performance, advanced communications, and user support), he also expressed commitment to the current PC line: "We'll do this by supporting current products in a compatible way to coexist in the environment where new ones are used." Translation: Expect some PC upgrades.

Lowe also hinted at future multimedia systems with interfaces combining text, graphics, voice, and images. IBM is currently spending more than half its research-and-development budget on software emphasizing "connectivity, ease of use, multitasking, enhanced graphics, and the support of complete IBM systems," he said. "This will integrate the PC effectively into our large-account offerings."

Lowe's speech did not entirely ignore the home market. "What I also find exciting," he said, "is the opportunity to apply these advances to education and home-use applications, as well as to business. ... Better price performance and more function at a specific price point will provide more power to the many users of personal computers, whether they are in business, in an educational environment, or using a PC

at home for their personal needs."

Lowe's most important news was that IBM will "continue to support open-architectured interfaces for applications providers to write to." This might not make PC-compatible makers sleep better, but it's the clearest delineation yet of IBM's future plans. Overall, Lowe predicted that 1987 will be an exciting year for the microcomputer industry, which means an exciting year for IBM. Sounds like Big Blue has some surprises in store.

About 15 companies demonstrated

80386 computers, the most notable being Compaq Computer Corp., Zenith Data Systems, PC's Limited Inc., Corvus Systems Inc., SCI Technology Inc., Kaypro Corp., Computer Dynamics Inc., and Multitech Electronics Inc. Other companies showing 80386 machines were Advanced Logic Research, Wyse Technology, American Research Corp., Laser Digital Inc., Citron Electronic Corp., Mitsui & Co. Inc., Rexon Inc., and American Computer & Peripheral Inc. Most of the computers are scheduled for shipment in the first or second quarter of 1987.

If you don't want to spend \$6,000

for an 80386 computer, you might consider spending \$2,000 or so for an 80386 speed-up board. Quadram Corp., Applied Reasoning Corp., Intel, Seattle Telecom & Data Inc., Orchid Technology, and American Computer & Peripheral displayed boards that offer most of the

PULSE TRAIN

advantages of an 80386 computer while costing only a third of the money.

The best 80386 deal: Cheetah International Inc.'s 4-inch circuit board (\$400), which you can plug into the 80286 socket of an AT computer. The board gives you more speed and the ability to run 80386-based programs.

High-speed 80286-based AT computers were almost as popular at Comdex as regular clones. Many run at speeds up to 12.5MHz with no wait states. The champion's ring goes to PC's Limited, which exhibited a 16MHz AT—the speed equivalent of many 80386 machines.

Though Tandy had nothing remark-

able—other than a Model 4D—among the 30-odd computers at its booth, it did demonstrate a full-length Enhanced Graphics Plus board (\$359) with the new EM-1 monitor (\$699). The board has 256K of video RAM and can display 16color graphics with 640- by 350-pixel resolution (the standard set by IBM's Enhanced Graphics Adapter [EGA]). What's most interesting about the board is that you can use it to display EGAstandard graphics on Tandy's high-resolution CM-1 color monitor (\$529.95).

Just when you think EGA-standard graphics are the ultimate, something new comes along that's even better. Several companies at Comdex displayed enhanced-video boards that work with multimode monitors, such as NEC Home Electronics (USA) Inc.'s Multisync. NEC's monitor, which works with almost any graphics board, has been the industry's hottest seller. In high-resolution mode, it provides 640- by 480-pixel resolution-the same as IBM's Professional Graphics Controller (PGC). The high-resolution mode produces a sharper image and makes quite a difference when you're using EGA-specific programs.

Other manufacturers offering variable-sync monitors include Taxan USA Corp., Magnavox/NAP Consumer Electronics Corp., Princeton Graphics Systems, and Teknika Electronics Corp.

Number Nine Corp. and Quadram dis-

played video boards (both priced at about \$1,000) using Intel's 82786 graphics coprocessor chip. Quadram's QuadHPG and Number Nine's Pepper Plus are designed for EGA users needing better graphics performance. Both boards are EGA and PGC compatible and can display 256-color graphics with 650- by 480-pixel resolution.

The 82786 chip provides a hardware solution to the problems associated with

running graphics-intensive programs. By rutting many of the graphics functions at the hardware level, you can greatly increase speed, since the main processor doesn't have to spend all its time wrestling with graphics calculations.

Expect to see a slew of video boards

using graphics chips this year. Texas Instruments Inc. is already offering a graphics chip that competes with Intel's. Within two years, the price of these boards should be down to about \$400. By then, however, most computers will have built-in EGA-standard video. For now, the problem with these boards is finding software to run with them—most require software drivers.

I saw an interesting demonstration of Digital Research's Gem 786, which is configured for the Quadram board. The demonstration dispelled my misgivings about Gem, and even Windows for that matter. The graphics interface was extremely fast and fluid; in fact, it ran about as fast as the Atari 1040ST. Based on this performance, Gem could make a resurgence.

Though most of the attention at

Comdex was given to new, high-powered AT machines, regular PCs are undergoing a quiet revolution of their own. Now that PCs have become commodity items, computer companies are eschewing the plain-vanilla MS-DOS boxes and bundling new features with their machines. Today's PCs are smaller, faster, cheaper, and more capable than their predecessors.

How fast can a PC perform? American Research Corp. and Wyse Technology have 8088-based computers operating in the 10MHz range. One way to make PCs perform faster is to run them without wait states (cycles during which the CPU stops). Zero wait-state capability has been a feature of more advanced 80286 machines, but it is migrating to the low end.

The original PC is an ungainly beast compared to current models. Even the Tandy 1000 looks portly compared to new machines like Wyse Technology's pc + . Tandon Corp., the manufacturer of the Tandy 1200, displayed its AT-class computer, the Targa, which Tandon says is "compatible by design." The unit is a little box (measuring 6 inches wide, 15.7 inches deep, and 6.3 inches high), but it comes with a color-graphics card, five open slots, 640K on the motherboard, a 1.2MB floppy drive, and a 30MB drive—all for about \$3,000. If only all computers looked this good.

In other news, Borland International unveiled several new products, including Turbo Basic (an inexpensive Microsoft Basic compiler), Eureka: The Solver (problem-solving and numerical-analysis software), and the Turbo Pascal Numerical Methods Toolbox. Each package sells for \$99.95.

Borland International's new Turbo Basic compiler is a shot across the bow at Microsoft's Quick Basic. Borland touts 8087/80287 support, true recursion, faster compilation, and smaller compiled programs as some of the advantages Turbo Basic has over Quick Basic. Turbo Basic can use all available memory for array data, with any single array using up to 64K. String data can occupy up to 64K. You don't have to link a library to generate a stand-alone executable file, as you do in Quick Basic. Borland, as usual, will hype this program to high heaven. With True Basic beginning to gain market share, this has the markings of a real cat fight.

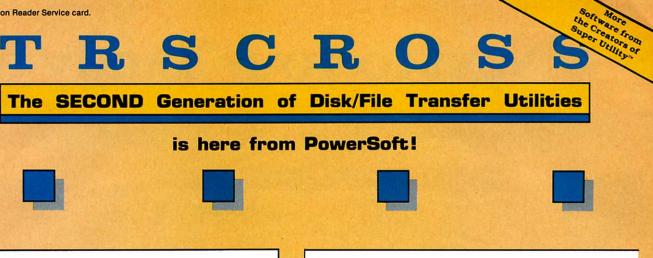
Eastman Kodak finally introduced its 6.6-megabyte (MB) floppy disk (\$799) and its 12MB hard-shell removable disk (\$1,499). Verbatim Corp., a Kodak subsidiary, will push the products into the marketplace.

Kodak might have missed the boat, however. Konica Technology Inc. announced a 10MB floppy, scheduled for shipment in mid-1987. It costs the same as the Kodak disk and gives you 40 percent more storage.

The most-notable-clone award goes to Bondwell's \$499 X'Press 16. Of all the clones displayed, it gives the most bang for the buck. It's the Commodore 64 of the MS-DOS world.

Portable makers causing the biggest stir were Datavue Technical Systems and NEC. Datavue introduced its Spark portable (\$995), featuring a dual-speed (4.77 or 9.54MHz) 8088 processor, a 3.5inch disk drive (a second 3.5-inch drive is optional), 384K RAM (expandable to 640K), a super-twist or super-twist electroluminescent screen, an external RGB port, serial and parallel ports, a rechargeable nickel-cadmium (NiCad) battery, and an internal 300-/1,200-baud modem port.

NEC unveiled the Multi-Speed portable (\$1,995), featuring a dual-speed (4.77 or 9.54MHz) NEC V30 chip; two 3.5-inch disk drives; a detachable, super-twist, 80-character by 25-line, liquid-crystal display (LCD) screen; 640K RAM; a numeric keypad; MS-DOS 3.2; a rechargeable NiCad battery; parallel and serial ports; and an external RGB port. The Multi-Speed also has five firmware programs in ROM: an outliner and notepad, plus filer, dialer, and telecommunications programs. All the programs can operate as background tasks and be called from other programs.■



TRSCROSSTM

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- 1 Copy from TRS-80[™] diskette
- 2 Copy to TRS-80[™] diskette
- 3 Format TRS-80[™] diskette
- 4 Purge TRS-80[™] diskette
- 5 Display directory (PC or TRS-80[™])
- 6 Exit

Shown above is the Main Menu displayed when running TRSCROSS on your PC or compatible.

TRSCROSS runs on your PC, yet reads your TRS-80 diskettes! Copy files in either direction! • Written completely in-house by our programmers and 100% supported by PowerSoft •

TRSCROSS is as easy to use as it looks to be! The program is very straightforward, well thought out, and simple to operate. TRSCROSS has several "help" features built into the program to keep operation as easy as possible. Just pop in your TRS-80 disk to your PC and copy the files right to your PC data disk or hard disk. It couldn't be any faster or easier! Packed in the PowerSoft binder is a typeset instruction manual with Index. All steps are detailed. Advanced features, for those that desire to use them, include executing menu options right from DOS or from a .BAT file or macro. This can really speed up transfers when similar operations are performed frequently.

TRSCROSS allows you to "TAG" all files to be moved in **ONE** pass!

INCLUDES BUILT-IN **BASIC CONVERSION!**

Other features include converting BASIC programs or Super-scripsit[™] "files on-the-fly" | Forget about having to save your programs or files in ASCII first, or running a separate conversion program before transferring! TRSCROSS reads your tokenized BASIC program or Super-scripsit file directly off your TRS-80 disk and performs the conversion all in ONE pass while being transferred directly to your PC or compatible

TRSCROSS will even FORMAT a **TRS-80 disk** right on your PC!

computer!. (Does not cover PEEKs, POKEs, graphics, or machine lan-guage calls or subroutines.)

(Handy for those who use both machines!) Former TRS-80 users who no longer have their TRS-80, but still have diskettes with valuable data. . .this is exactly what you've been waiting for! Similar in concept to our SuperCROSS, but runs on the PC rather than the TRS-80.

TRSCROSS will READ FROM and COPY TO the following TRS-80 double-density formats: TRSDOŠ 1.2/1.3, TRSDOS 6.2*, LDOS 5.1.4*, DOSPLUS 3.5, NEWDOS/80*, & MultiDOS.

DOS formats listed above flagged with * signify that earlier versions of these DOS's are readable as well, but one or more sectors may be skipped due to a format problem in that ver-sion of the DOS. One or more sectors may also be skipped on NewDOS/80 formats. (Disks that were formatted with SUPER UTILITY + or SU4/4P do not, and have never had this prob-lem.) TRSDOS 6.02.01, or higher should not have this problem. Disks formatted in any 80 track format, any single density or mixed density (Model I "boot" disks) are not supported.

TRSCROSS requires: PC or compati-ble computer, 128K and a normal 360KB (40 track drive) PC drive. Double-sided operation is fully supported. If you have more than one disk drive, fixed drive, or RAM disk, operation will be much smoother. TANDY 1000 requires extra memory card because of the required DMA chip that resides there. TANDY 3000 is supported as long as you have a 360KB drive to use for transferring, rather than the hi-density drive. TANDY 2000 is not supported at this

time due to a difference in disk controller and floppy drives. TANDY 1200 is OK. "Special" data files like PROFILE + ™ would need to be converted to ASCII on a TRS-80 first before they would be of any use on a PC or compatible.

If you plan to retire your TRS-80, or use both machines, TRSCROSS is for youl TRSCROSS will allow access to your TRS-80 diskettes for years after your TRS-80 is gone!

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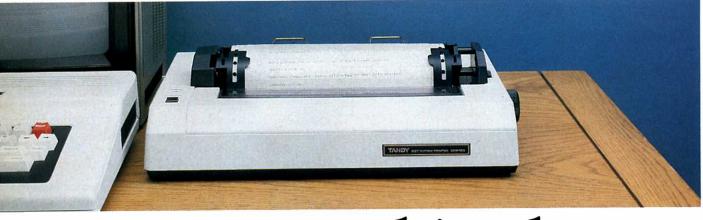
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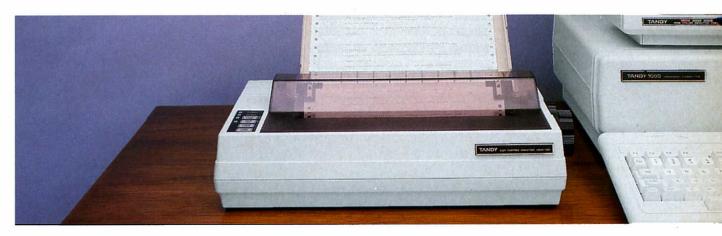
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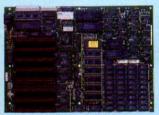
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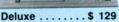
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Electric Webster Meets LeScript

I've encountered several problems while using Electric Webster and its Grammar and Style Checker with the LeScript word processor. I have a Model 4 with TRS-DOS 6.x.

My advice to avoid these problems follows:

 Avoid file-name extensions such as L86:1. Although TRSDOS 6.x allows this, Electric Webster looks for a drive other than 1 (6?) upon entering Electric Webster from LeScript.

 Make sure you have free disk space at least equal to the length of the file to be checked before running Electric Webster.

 With the Grammar and Style Checker, use the JB rather than JL justification within the body of the text. The program is more likely to hang up if you use JL.

 Don't ask the Grammar and Style Checker to change underlined words. It frequently writes garbage in place of altered underlined words. Leave underlining until after you pass the text through the Grammar and Style Checker.

 When the Grammar and Style Checker asks if you want to make a backup or replace a document file, make the backup.

> H.L. Smith Tasmania. Australia

Loose-Leaf Listings

Program Listing. List.

1005 INPUT "Enter program filepame "; FILE\$ 1010 OPEN "I", 1, FILE\$ 1015 LPRINT "Program: " FILE\$ SPC(63 - LEN(FILE\$)) D

IF LEN(I\$) < = 80 THEN J = LEN(I\$) ELSE J = 80

IF ASC(MID\$(I\$,I,1)) = 10 THEN J = I:K = 1:GOTO

IF EOF(1) THEN FOR I = L+1 TO 50:LPRINT:NEXT:GO

1080 IF EOF(1) THEN FOR I = L+1 TO 50:LPRINT: TO 1090 1085 IF L<50 THEN 1030 1090 LPRINT 1095 LPRINT STRING\$(80,"=") 1100 PG = PG + 1 1105 LPRINT SPC(36) "PAGE - " USING "##"; PG 1110 LPRINT CHR\$(12)

'ASCII file listing program by Kenneth M. Frith

IS

I like to file my Basic program listings in a loose-leaf notebook, but I had trouble finding a way to produce printouts with blank spaces at the top and bottom of each page.

To do this, I wrote List (the Program Listing). It reads any ASCII file, including Basic programs saved in ASCII format, and prints exactly 50 lines per page with a header and footer. The header shows the file name and date, and the footer shows the page number. The printing speed

DEFINT I - L

1020 LPRINT STRING\$(80, "=")

1030 IF IS = "" THEN LINE INPUT #1,

1005 NEXT 1055 NEXT 1066 J\$ = LEFT\$(I\$, J - K) 1065 I\$ =RIGHT\$(I\$, LEN(I\$) -J) 1076 L = L + 1 1075 LPRINT J\$

1115 L=0 1120 IF NOT EOF(1) THEN 1015

4

1000 CLS

1025 LPRINT

1045 FOR I=1 TO J

ATE\$

1035 1040 K = 0

1050

1080

1125 END

1060

is acceptable with only slight hesitations when the computer reads the disk.

I use a lot of down-arrow keys in my programs to separate blocks of code. Lines 3 and 4 include this character. List looks for the down-arrow character and treats it as a carriage return. The program automatically breaks up lines longer than 80 characters into segments of 80 or fewer characters.

> Kenneth M. Frith Baton Rouge, LA

Vitamin E Poke For 4 in III

I have found a way to increase the Model 4's clock speed in III mode. From Basic, type POKE 16912,200. POKE 16912,16 returns operation to normal speed.

This Poke works with all Basic and many assemblylanguage programs. Although, it boosts clock speed, it does not make disk operations faster. To be safe, slow down the clock before disk I/O.

> Wayne Culbreth Little Rock, AR

6.2 Tips

Here are three items of interest to TRSDOS 6.2 users.

You can change TRSDOS 6.2 commands by loading SYS1/SYS.LSIDOS into a zap utility and changing the bytes of the old command to the new command. If the command falls short of six letters, fill the rest of the space with 20 hexadecimal or 32 decimal.

If you've used TRSDOS 1.3, you're probably accustomed to the Kill command. While TRSDOS 6.2 uses Remove instead, Logical Systems did include a Kill command. You can activate it by installing the following patch:

PATCH SYS1/SYS.LSIDOS (X'2054' = "K")

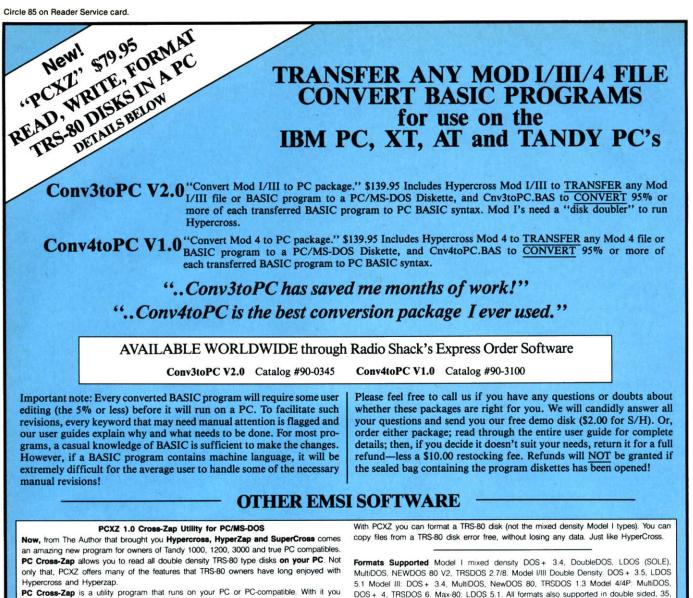
End

Once this patch is installed, you can use the Kill command, and it will be listed by the LIB command.

You can remove most of the TRSDOS 6.2 password checking by installing this patch: PATCH SYS2/SYS.LSIDOS (D02,

33 = 18:F02,33 = 28)

Jeff Schickel Malone. NY



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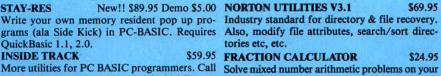
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VISA

Debugging the MS-DOS Way

by Hardin Brothers

Advanced Trace86 runs on the Tandy 1000, 1200, or 3000. Morgan Computing Co. Inc., P.O. Box 112730, Carrolltown, TX 75011, 214-245-4763. \$175.

Periscope runs on the Tandy 1000, 1200, or 3000. Data Base Decisions, 14 Bonnie Lane, Atlanta, GA 30328, 404-256-3860. \$295.

X-View 86 runs on the Tandy 1000, 1200, or 3000. McGraw-Hill CCIG Soft-

ware, 2600 10th St., Berkeley, CA 94710, 415-548-2805. \$59.95 (plus \$3 postage and handling).

Using MS-DOS Debug as a serious programming tool is like trying to understand a forest by studying bark patterns. Debug has limited uses, such as patching programs according to a formula or creating and debugging very short utilities. For debugging mediumsize or larger programs, it's inadequate.

Debugging the MS-DOS Way

A number of companies have produced powerful debuggers. These can help you understand how assembly-language programs work, locate and fix bugs quickly, and forget the frustrations of Debug forever. I'll look at three such programs that run on most MS-DOS computers. Two require minor patching to run on the Tandy 1000 and overcome their manufacturers' insistence that they aren't compatible with the 1000 at all (see the sidebar, "Patching Debuggers for the Tandy 1000").

Advanced Trace86

I must admit a bias: I have used Advanced Trace86 (AT86) for more than a year and it is one of my favorite programming tools, an invaluable aid during the development of several major programs. The best way to describe AT86 is to take



you through a typical debugging session. Assume that you have written a program in assembly, assembled it with the Microsoft MASM assembler, and linked it using the /MAP option to create a list of public symbols and their program addresses.

To start debugging, type AT86 from the DOS prompt. Register and command information, as well as some reminders about how to run the system, appear at the top of the screen display. If you've installed AT86 with color options, each area of the screen is displayed in a set of user-defined colors.

The top four lines of the AT86 screen are always the same. The first two display the current contents of the 8088 registers (AT86 also works on computers using the 80286 processor and with math coprocessor chips). The program displays the registers in a logical order.

The Star Ratings

80 Micro's star ratings reflect our reviewer's impression of a product. The stars mean:

*****	Superior
****	Excellent
***	Good
**	Fair
*	Poor

For example, it is easy to see that the AX, BX, CX, and DX registers are a logical group and that DS and SI are often related, as are ES and DI: CS and IP: and SS. SP, and BP. The display shows the current status of each of the flag bits, including the direction flag settings (shown by an arrow) and whether maskable interrupts are enabled or disabled. If the current instruction at CS:IP directly accesses memory, a display shows the segment register and offset of the memory address, along with the contents (either a byte or word) of that location.

The third line of the display shows some of the currently available commands. You can always get help with any command by typing its first letter followed by a question mark. AT86 displays a list of all commands starting with that letter, and the syntax and a short description of each appear in a pop-up window. Another keystroke erases the help window and restores everything that was underneath it.

The fourth line of the register display is a bar separating the window from the rest of the screen. AT86 does an amazing job of keeping its screens neat while displaying a great deal of information. At almost any time, tapping the @ key brings up a window with a full ASCII table, including all displayable characters from zero to 255. A second @ changes the display to an EBCDIC (extended binary-coded decimal interchange code) table. Any other keystroke removes the ASCII table and restores the previous screen.

You want to debug a program, so give AT86 the name of its map file and load the map file, name, and program. Key in command-line parameters that you would normally want the program to see. You could have done all this except loading the name and map file when you originally entered AT86 from the DOS prompt. You can also set the size of AT86's internal buffers from the DOS prompt if you like. Once the map file and the program are in memory, you can ask AT86 for a complete list of labels or the address of any particular label. Perhaps you know that the program runs fine up to a label called CALC5. Tell AT86 to set a breakpoint there by typing BSCALC5. Typing BL displays a list of breakpoints.

You can now type G, and AT86 runs your program; a message at the top of the screen alerts you when the program reaches the breakpoint. Perhaps your program has a table in memory that you want to examine or change before singlestepping through the CALC5 routine. If you type D DS:1000, for example, AT86 uses the entire screen below the top four lines to display 336 bytes of memory (21 lines of 16 bytes each), along with the ASCII representation of each byte. AT86 can also display memory in word, double-word, or ASCII-only format.

One of AT86's nicest features is that you can change any section of memory easily by moving the cursor to the byte you want to change, pressing control-O, and typing. You can enter changes either in hexadecimal (hex) or ASCII form, and the program constantly updates the screen to show what changes you have made. You can also use any 2-byte word or 4-byte double word on the screen as a pointer to a new memory location and display that location with a single keystroke.

Hitting the escape key takes you out of the display mode and back to command mode. Your program stops at a breakpoint, and you now want to trace through the CALC5 routine. Pressing "T" puts AT86 into trace mode. The top of the screen still shows the current contents of the registers. Below it is a display that looks much like the assembly source code you originally wrote, plus the address and actual bytes of each instruction with labels attached to appropriate instructions.

In other words, AT86 has disassembled the CALC5 routine for you, with the screen's right edge displaying the current stack contents. If your program uses the BP register as a frame pointer, the word to which BP points is highlighted. Press "T" again and the bottom two or more lines of the screen show an area of memory in byte and ASCII form. A cursor in that area blinks under the last changed byte, and you can set AT86 to toggle between displaying a set area of memory or keeping the display linked to the program. You always see the section of memory that the program is changing.

Most important of all is the disassembly presented in the middle of the screen. The current instruction is highlighted and, if it is a conditional jump, a small arrow shows whether or not the jump will be taken. By pressing the

Patching Debuggers for the Tandy 1000

Periscope and Advanced Trace86 will not run on the Tandy 1000 without modification. Both fail because neither is configured for the 1000's memory-management scheme.

The IBM PC and PC/XT use I/O port A0 hex to enable and disable non-maskable interrupts. This is a write-only port that controls a hardware switch that determines whether non-maskable interrupts, which are normally generated during a memory parity error, will reach the 8088 CPU. If a byte is sent out of this port with bit 7 set, interrupts are turned on. If a byte is sent out of port A0 hex with bit 7 reset, interrupts are turned off. Any value equal to or greater than 80 hex turns on interrupts, and any lower value turns them off.

The Tandy 1000 does not normally use non-maskable interrupts, although it has the same hardware switch. Unlike the IBM PC (but like the PCjr), it uses 3 bits of port A0 hex for memory management. If incorrect values are sent to port A0 hex on the 1000, the computer freezes up completely and you must reboot.

Since both AT86 and Periscope send values to port AO hex, you must patch them to run on the 1000. The specific patches depend on the amount of memory installed in your 1000. First, use the memory size shown when you boot up your computer; use the following table to find a hex digit you will use in the patch:

Memory size	Hex digi
128K	0
256K	2
384K	4
512K	6
640K	8

In each patch, find the current value the program is sending out and substitute the hex digit from the list above for the second digit of the current value. For example, if you find that the program is currently using a value of 80 hex and you have 256K of memory, change that value to 82 hex.

The actual location of the patches in AT86 and Periscope depends on which release version you have. The following procedures find the correct patch locations regardless of version number. Also, be sure to work with a copy of the original program. Don't change the original on disk.

Advanced Trace86

This program needs a patch to only 1 byte. The instructions in the

program, and its disassembly, are:

B8 80 30 MOV AX,3080 E6 A0 OUT A0,AL

You need to change the zero in byte 80 to match your memory size.

Copy AT86.COM to NEW86.COM. Now follow this series of commands. What you type is underlined:

A>DEBUG -NNEW86.COM

-L -S CS:100 7FFF B8 80 30 E6 A0 nnnn:12F1 (offset might differ) -E CS:12F2 (add one to offset above) nnnn:12F2 80.8x (use value from table for 'x') -W

Writing CD02 bytes (number might differ) -9

To test this patch, type:

NEW86 BYE

If you return to DOS successfully, you have installed the patch correctly.

Periscope (Software-Only Version)

Three locations in Periscope need to be patched. First, run the PSPATCH program. The instructions you are looking for are:

B0 0B	MOV	AL,0B
E6 A0	OUT	AO,AL
BO OA	MOV	AL,0A
E6 A0	OUT	AO,AL
B0 20	MOV	AL,20
E6 A0	OUT	AO,AL

These three sets of instructions are near each other and seem to be Periscope's method of checking for or resetting the slave controller on a PC/ AT, which is addressed through port AO hex. To make the patches:

A>DEBUG -NPS.COM

-L -S CS:100 71	
	(offsets might differ)
nnnn:0C32	(onsets ingrit diret)
nnnn:0C38	이 집에 앉아 아니는 감독 등 관람들은
-E CS:0C25	(1 byte before first offset)
nnnn:0C25	OB.0x (use x digit from table)
-E CS:0C31	(1 byte before second offset)
nnnn:0C31	OA.Ox
-E CS:0C37	(1 byte before third offset)
nnnn:0C37 -W	20.2x

Writing AA6D bytes (value might differ) -Q

To test this patch, follow the tutorial in the manual. If you can load and trace Sample.COM without crashing the computer, you have been successful.■

REVIEWS

spacebar, you can execute the current instruction while watching the registers change. The highlighted bar then moves to the next instruction.

AT86's disassembly and single-step trace are its best features. When you are in trace mode, individual keystrokes single-step through the program, run subroutines at native speed or trace through them, skip the current instruction, execute a single instruction (such as REP) at native speed, or take jumps that are normally ignored. AT86 constantly updates the stack and memory displays to show what is happening in other parts of memory.

You can also ask AT86 to reverse direction and trace through a section of code again. In the process, AT86 resets registers, the stack, and memory locations to their previous conditions. Finally, you can have AT86 run a continuous trace, executing program instructions and updating the display for you. A single keystroke puts you back in control of the trace routine.

If your program makes INT calls to DOS or the BIOS, you can tell AT86 to make those calls at normal machine speed or single-step through them. If you aren't sure how DOS is affecting your program, single-stepping through DOS can seem like trudging through a jungle.

AT86 has many other capabilities as well. It has a full assembler on board so you can write a program while using AT86, save it to disk, and single-step through it without returning to DOS. The assemble-and-trace feature is most important if you want to test an algorithm or are just learning assembly. Also, if you are debugging a resident program or a device driver, you can write a small test routine with AT86's assembler and use it to single-step through the device driver.

AT86 can disassemble starting at any address and can move forward or backward through memory. Disassemble a specific address and view the instructions that come before and after that address. If labels are attached to the area of memory you are disassembling, they are included in the output. You can send the disassembled code to a disk file and later reassemble it.

With AT86, you can define long lists of commands, read them from a disk file, and execute them with one or two keystrokes. A built-in calculator performs number-base conversions as well as standard arithmetic operations and works with or without a math coprocessor.

AT86 shows you a directory of the current disk or any directory or subdirectory in your system and can list a text or source-code file in a form that is much easier to use than the DOS Type command. It can load, modify, and return to disk any COM or EXE program (you don't need to rename the EXE program as you must when using Debug).

As with other debuggers, you can use AT86 to compare sections of memory, search for specific bytes, fill an area of memory, read and write files and absolute disk sectors, copy a portion of memory to another location, and use the computer's input/output (I/O) ports. AT86's assembler lets you edit a program that you are debugging, delete a set of instructions, or (if you created a program with the assembler) insert instructions.

AT86 has two other special features. Load AT86 as a memory-resident program, set a series of breakpoints, and return to DOS. Whenever a breakpoint occurs or you press control-enter, AT86 appears on the screen and you can examine registers or trace through a section of a program. Also, AT86 has a trace mode that executes your assembly instructions after every instruction in the program you are debugging. In trace mode, you can develop complex sets of conditional breakpoints.

Configure AT86 to use any colors you choose in its windows and various displays. As it debugs a program, it can write the program's video output to a separate page of screen memory without interfering with the trace screen. On some computers, you can put the trace information on one screen and the program's output on a second video monitor. Overall, this is an excellent program and well worth its price.

Periscope

Periscope is a debugging utility that comes in three versions: with a Submarine memory board, with a breakout switch, and as a software-only package. I tested the software-only and memoryboard versions. As the memory board has yet to work correctly on the Tandy 1000, most of my description focuses on the software-only version.

The memory-board version of Periscope is by far the most powerful and the only alternative to an expensive trace and debugging system for some software projects. After you load it into memory on the board, the software is automatically write-protected. You can then return to DOS, run whatever programs you want, and forget about the debugger. However, when you press a button attached to the board, the debugging software takes over. Using it, you can escape from system lock-ups and crashes to determine what bugs caused the system to go down.

If you purchase Periscope with just a breakout switch, it operates the same

way but doesn't put the debugger into protected memory. Therefore, an errorriddled program could overwrite the Periscope software or DOS, making the debugger useless until you reboot the system. Periscope's software-only version can use the shift-print-screen keys to interrupt a running program and enter the debugger.

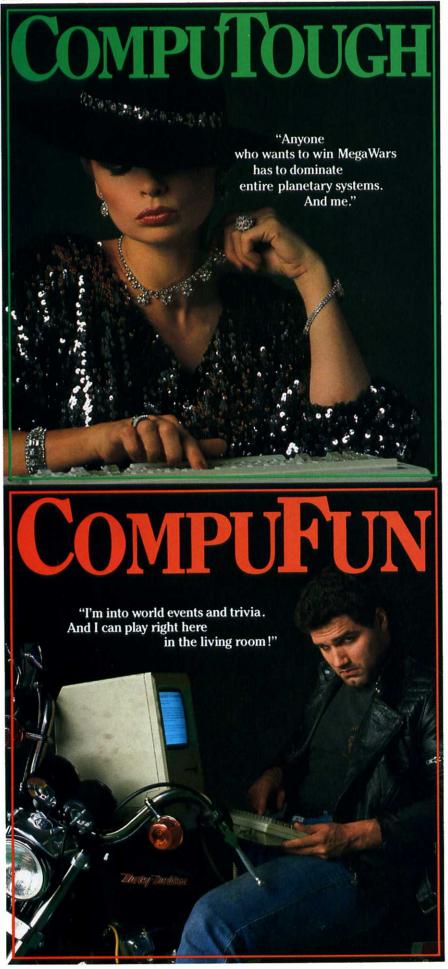
Periscope's features parallel those of AT86, although its screen displays are cosmetically similar to those of DOS Debug. Periscope can display up to four windows of information on screen at one time: data, stack, register, and disassembly information. Like AT86, Periscope can use a program's public symbols as part of a disassembly and as addresses for breakpoints or other commands, and it includes an assembler and disassembler as standard equipment.

Two superb features of Periscope make it the debugger of choice in some situations. It has more options for setting breakpoints than any other debugger I know of. Besides setting breakpoints on absolute addresses, it can set a breakpoint if a byte or word is changed to or from a given value, if a specific machine instruction is executed, if a software interrupt is used, or if a specific line of source code is executed. This assumes that you are using a high-level language that includes line-number information in its symbol table. Periscope can also set breakpoints if a specific area of memory is read, written, or executed; if one or a range of I/O ports is used; or if an 8- or 16-bit register meets a given test.

Periscope lets you write your own test in assembly and use it to determine whether a breakpoint should be taken after every instruction is executed. Although you can simulate each of Periscope's breakpoint options in AT86 with user-written code, it is difficult to combine them in as many different ways without a great deal of programming. These many breakpoint options alone make Periscope a valuable programming tool.

Like AT86, Periscope displays memory in byte and ASCII, ASCII-only, and word or double-word formats, and it can link the memory display to the current instructions being traced. It can also display memory in signed or unsigned integer format, and in a special record format.

Using a text editor, you can create a file that tells Periscope how blocks of record information are arranged in memory. For instance, you can define all the parts of the program statement prefix that DOS puts at the beginning of each program as it is loaded. Use that definition as a prototype for displaying a section of memory, and Periscope correctly labels each section of the display. Since many



programs use complex record structures, this feature saves you hours of byte-counting and trying to decipher exactly what information was stored.

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I like the Periscope software and use it often. However, if you do a lot of debugging, AT86's screen displays are clearer and easier to use.

X-View 86

AT86 and Periscope are excellent debuggers for everything from device drivers to general-purpose programs. X-View 86 is, in many ways, a completely different kind of programming aid.

X-View 86 runs as an extension of DOS Debug. If you use the version of Debug supplied with PC-DOS 2.0, 2.1, 3.0, or 3.1, you can use X-View 86 as it is supplied on the disk. If you use the version of Debug included with PC-DOS 3.2 or any version of MS-DOS Debug, you must patch X-View before it will work. The patching instructions are included in the X-View manual and a Basic program on the X-View disk helps, but the process is complicated because you must search Debug for addresses and values. Using AT86 to search through Debug hastens the patching process.

X-View supports three kinds of breakpoints: absolute memory address of an instruction, memory reference by a program, or a user-initiated break when both shift keys are pressed simultaneously. But its main job is what it does between breakpoints.

More than anything else, X-View is a program profiler, running other programs in an "interpretive" mode. This means that it reads, disassembles, and then executes each program instruction, also using the instruction to update one or more of its many tables in memory. When the program ends or reaches a breakpoint, a view of the tables details what your program has been doing.

The first X-View 86 table displays the number of executed instructions, the number of RAM accesses and stack operations, how many INT calls you have made, and the number of times you have accessed an I/O port. It also shows the number of segment wraparounds (which should be zero), jump instructions, and conditional jump instructions that were taken or not taken.

The second table analyzes program "hot spots," revealing which 64-byte program blocks were executed most often. X-View displays two tables: One shows the program's 15 most-used blocks, and the other shows the 15 mostrecently used blocks.

The third table lists all opcodes used in the program, a disassembly of each, and the frequency of use for each. How many times did your program execute a

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POP SI instruction? X-View tells you. X-View's fourth table lists the memory blocks and shows how often the program read from or wrote to each one.

A fifth table shows which I/O ports the program uses, whether it performed word or byte reads and writes to each, and the number of times each port was accessed. Another table indicates which memory segments were used; whether each was a code, data, or stack segment; and whether the program read, wrote, or executed code in each segment.

The last X-View table details the uses of INT calls in a program. When installing X-View 86, you decide which INT calls it should profile and those it should trace through completely. The table shows how many times a specific combination of INT calls and values in AH were used.

X-View collects data as a program runs, not during disassembly. Therefore, it profiles those sections in a program that were actually run. It takes time to collect this information, so programs run slower than normal with X-View 86. In fact, X-View occasionally sends a beep through the speaker just to let you know that it's still working.

X-View has two main uses besides satisfying your curiosity. If you want to speed up a program, X-View 86 is invaluable for unveiling those program sections deserving the most attention. If your program spends most of its time in two or three hot spots, you should examine the questionable code and smooth it out. Such fine-tuning can speed up its performance significantly. Second, you might want to check out how well a commercial program is performing, especially if you want to see whether it will run on another computer. For example, if you understand how the Tandy 1000 differs from the IBM PC, X-View can profile a program on the PC and note any potential conflicts with the Tandy system.

You can enable or disable each X-View table separately. In most cases, you are unlikely to use all its tables. Under X-View, your program will run faster if you call up as few tables as possible.

Conclusion

All three debuggers are important to have if you write in assembly or a compiled high-level language. The options, use of symbols, and flexibility of AT86 and Periscope make them more powerful than Debug. X-View 86 can give you information that is almost impossible to gather by any other method, sometimes helping you locate bugs that would be difficult to isolate with other programs. The only real problem is deciding which of these tools you can afford and which you can afford to do without.■ Compuserve Compuserve Cames

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Full Speed Ahead by Mark D. Goodwin

$\star \star \star \star$

8 MHz Super Speed Up runs on the Model 4, 4P, or 4D. Seatronics, P.O. Box 4607, 6202 ZA Maastricht, The Netherlands. Distributed in the U.S. by Sylvester Technologies, 11803 Grant Road, Suite 203, Cypress, TX 77429, 713-251-5700. \$129.99.

$\star \star \star \star$

512K or 1MB Memory Board runs on the Model 4, 4P, or 4D. Seatronics, The Netherlands. Also available from Sylvester Technologies for \$125 (512K) or \$225 (1MB).

Many Model 4 owners bought the machine for faster speed and its ability to harbor an additional 64K RAM bank for printer spooling and a RAMbased disk drive (Memdisk). And although the Model 4's 4MHz clock speed and extra RAM were adequate at the time, these features pale in comparison to those of today's 16-bit computers. Recognizing that Model 4 owners might want faster clock speeds and more memory, Seatronics has developed speed-up and memory-expansion boards that work like gangbusters.

With the speed-up board installed, your Model 4 can clock in at speeds of 2, 4, 5, or 8MHz. The memory-expansion board increases the Model 4's memory to either 512K or 1,024K (1 megabyte [MB]) of RAM. Although the Model 4 can use only 64K of RAM at a time, having a 512K or 1MB RAM disk is very useful.

Installation

Installing the speed-up board in an original version of the Model 4 is simple. Take the Z80 chip out of the CPU board and insert the speed-up board in its place. After plugging in your computer's new brain, you must make a few modifications to the Model 4's timing circuits. You must cut pin 7 of U18. Next, move the wire from pin 6 of U18 to pin 13 of U18. Straighten out pin 6 of U58 by removing U58, bending the pin, and reinserting the circuit. Next, run a wire from pin 6 to pin 8 of U22. A 64K Model 4 requires a 100-ohm resistor between pins 9 and 12 of the U72 socket.

You install the memory-expansion board by removing eight capacitors (C66, C70, C74, C78, C82, C86, C90, C94) and a resistor (R44), cutting the trace to pin 10 of U63, removing jumper E11/12/13, connecting a jumper from the left side of R44's former location to pin E12, and removing jumpers U72 and U71. Reinsert U71 in the expansion board, connect the expansion board's wires to the appropriate locations (brown to pin 11 of U55, red to pin 10 of U63, orange to pin 4 of U60, yellow to pin 7 of U50, green to pin 1 of U76, blue to E12, and white to pin 5 of U51); then insert the expansion board into the sockets vacated by U71 and U72. At this point, check to see whether your computer still functions as a 64K RAM computer. If everything is okay, you complete the upgrade to 512K by removing the 64K RAM chips (U77-U84), connecting a 22-µF tantalum capacitor in parallel to C97, and inserting the 256K RAM chips in positions U77 to U92. The Model 4 should now have 512K of RAM available.

If you invest in Seatronics' 1MB expansion board, you must piggyback an additional 16 RAM chips to those mounted on the new expansion board. To do this, remove one of the installed chips, gently bend pin 15 on one of the new chips, and place this new chip on top of the other. Solder the remaining 15 pins of the new chip to the corresponding pins on the other chip, and insert the piggybacked chips into their socket. Repeat this procedure for all 16 new RAM chips. Next, solder the expansion board's violet lead to pin 15 of each chip in the left RAM row; solder the gray lead to pin 15 of each chip in the right RAM row.

Ramdisk

Both Seatronics boards are software controlled. A program called Ramdisk, which is similar to the TRSDOS 6.x Memdisk utility, controls the memoryexpansion board. TRSDOS 6.x can use the first 64K RAM bank of the expansion board as if it were using an upper 64K RAM bank in a 128K machine.

Unfortunately, the accompanying manuals leave a lot to be desired. The speed-up manual details installation and control of the board by setting port 236 and provides programs to set the computer's clock speed. The memoryexpansion manual presents installation instructions and a reference section for the Ramdisk program. The biggest shortcoming of either manual is the lack of machine-language programming information. Ramdisk works well, but the expanded memory has more uses than as a RAM-based disk drive. Although the manuals are lacking, the installation instructions are clear and concise.

Without a full understanding of Ramdisk's installation procedure, you might find correct operation difficult to achieve. An easier-to-use version of Ramdisk is in order. Even though the software and manuals deserve only passing marks, the boards receive high honors for easy setup and high quality of workmanship.

Three Easy Pieces by Harry Bee

$\star \star \star$

The Personal Choice Collection runs on the Model 1000 or 1200 (128K) and requires one disk drive. Activision/Personal Choice Software, P.O. Box 7287, Mountain View, CA 94039, 415-940-6044. \$119.95 for the set.

Boxed like a C.S. Lewis paperback set, the Personal Choice Collection comprises Writer's Choice, a word processor; Filer's Choice, a filing system; and Planner's Choice, a spreadsheet. As a collection, they share some common features but also act as stand-alone applications that are packaged, documented, and available separately at \$49.95 each. The first shared trait is their appearance, which strongly suggests easy, novice-class software. If that makes you pass them up because you're looking for more advanced functions, you'll be missing something.

The manuals are consistently clear, complete, and well organized, in spite of more typos than decent editing should allow. Each package comes with a Quick Reference Command Summary and function-specific help screens; a toll-free help line is available seven days a week. Also, where possible, the programs use function keys and a menu command structure. Not every common feature is a benefit, however. The fact that this software is copy-protected defeats much of the reason for owning the collection. You can't combine programs on a single disk or in a RAM disk, and Activision does not supply procedures to install them on a hard drive. No matter what system you use, you have to do a lot of disk swapping. To add insult to injury, you're allowed to purchase only one back-up copy of each program at an outrageous \$15 per disk. Finally, all three programs are shaky at the printer interface. So much for my complaints.

Writer's Choice

What can you say about an editing screen full of dots? It looks like a dimestore text editor. Yet behind that facade hides a surprisingly complete arsenal of word-processing weapons.

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WHAT'S MISSING? The Big Blue price tag.



SAMSUNG

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Circle 302 on Reader Service card. **TANDY 1000** LEADING EDGE FEATURES CLONE **IBM PC/XT** EX (SX) Model D Microprocessor: Intel 8088 @ 4.77mHz YES YES YES YES 8mHz Optional NO 7.16mHz STD NO Power Supply Rating 150 WATT 63.5 WATT 54 WATT 130 WATT **IBM Standard Bus:** YES YES NO YES **Operating System:** MS-DOS 3.2 **EXTRA** MS-DOS 2.11 (3.2) MS-DOS 3.1 **Disk BASIC:** YES IN ROM YES YES MS-DOS and BASIC Ref. manuals: YES EXTRA **EXTRA** YES Standard System RAM: 640K 256K 256K (384K) 512K Cost to Expand RAM: -0-\$\$ \$259 (\$129) \$ Keyboard: AT' STYLE STD NON-STD STD Video Monitor: (composite) INCLUDED **EXTRA** EXTRA INCLUDED Video Outputs: **BW/NTSC/RGB** EXTRA NTSC, RGB B/W, RGB **Disk Drive Capacity:** 1-360K 1-360K 1-360K (2-360K) 2-360K Max Number of Internal Drives: 4 4 1 (2) 2 **Internal Expansion Slots:** 8 5 1 (5) 4 Accepts Standard IBM Cards: YES YES NO (10" Only) YES 8087 Math Co-Processor Option: YES YES NO (YES) YES **Sturdy Steel Case:** YES YES PLASTIC PLASTIC **Standard Parallel Ports:** 1 0 Standard Joystick and Light Pen Ports: YES NO J (J/LP) NO **Standard Serial Ports:** 2 (1 Optional) 0 0 1 Warranty 1 YEAR 90 DAYS 90 DAYS 15 MONTHS Clock/Calendar YES NO NO YES Cost Ready-to-Run \$699 \$3,063 (1,398 + (1,683 +))\$1,295

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*The above prices are list prices as best we could determine. Both the IBM and Tandy are

Tandy 1000 cost figures*: DOS 2.11 and BASIC reference manuals \$29 +; Memory Plus Expanalon Board (to 384K) \$129 +; 256K Additional RAM \$129 +; One serial Port \$79 +; Battery Back-up Clock Calendar \$99 +; Composite Monochrome Monitor \$129 +; Model 1000 EX Computer \$799; Model 1000 SX Computer \$1199; We were not able to equip the Tandy 1000 to directly compare with the Clone because of the 1000's inherent design limitations.

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Simply, if anything is wrong with your Clone or any of its peripherals, we'll fix it free for up to one year after you've received your Clone. You have probably read other manufacturers' warranties, and gotten confused, suspicious or even mad. You're probably skeptical about anything as simple and straightforward as our warranty. So here's the fine print.

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2-87NS

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SCROLL

<u>Horizontal Scroll</u>—Scrolls messages horizontally across the screen. <u>Window Scroll</u>—Reserves a block portion of the screen (the window) in which information can be viewed, moving new information into the window and shuffling the old out.

SCREEN

Screen Border-Draw a border around your screen.

Screen Locator—Use PEEKs and POKEs to locate screen positions when speed is a necessity.

<u>Screen PRINT</u>—Use the arrow keys to move a nondestructive cursor while each PRINT location is displayed.

<u>Screen Dump</u>—Model I/III graphics screen dump program for an Epson MX-80 with Graftrax Plus or an RX-80.

Screen Fill—Fill the screen in assorted ways to create the effect you desire.

Screen Save and Restore—Save and restore the screen contents whenever you wish.

Screen Invert-Reverse the content of your Model I or III screen.

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SORTS

<u>VisiCalc Sort</u>—Sort alpha or numeric data in ascending order, and numeric data in descending order.

<u>Model 4 Sort</u>—A lightening fast string sort for Model 4 Basic that has the feature of Model III Basic's CMD ''O''.

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Input Routine-A user input routine.

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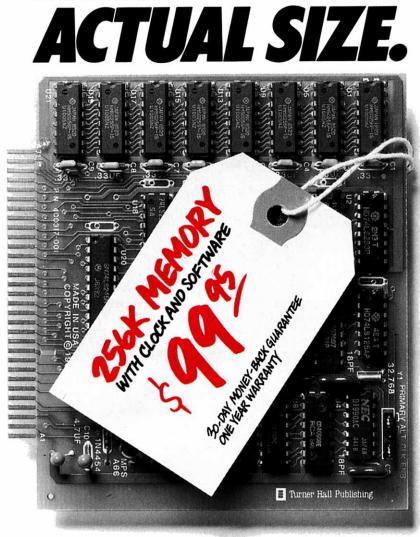
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38 • 80 Micro, February 1987

REVIEWS

Due to this text-editor approach, you must embed formatting commands in your document. This makes on-screen reading and editing difficult. The commands give you extensive control over how your document will look on paper, including options for tabs, boldface, underlining, centering, widow-line protection, forced pagination, and automatic page numbering. To overcome the lack of on-screen formatting, a graphic preview feature shows you a page-by-page mock-up of your printed document.

Most of the formatting functions work well, even though Writer's Choice doesn't have printer-specific drivers. Where the generic approach breaks down is in boldface and underlining. If your printer doesn't respond to the method the program uses, the alternative—embedding escape sequences in the text—is difficult, is not covered in the documentation, and won't overcome every problem situation.

Writer's Choice comes with a spelling checker, Spell-Right, that promises some nice features but is slow. And it accepted as correct such oddities as "wher," "myn," and "cou7rse," to cite a few. When run on a Tandy 1000, it occasionally destroyed the file I was working on, as well as every other file on the disk. I was unable to duplicate the havoc on a Tandy 1200 or an IBM PC.

Filer's Choice

By any standard, Filer's Choice is a powerful filing system, able to hold records as long as four pages (about 8K) with fields of up to 513 characters. Setting up a file is easy; you use a screen editor to design an entry form. You don't have to specify field lengths in advance; limit them by the amount of space you leave in the form. You can predefine the type of entry a field will accept and, even after you've started building a data base, you can alter the entry form, change the *de facto* field sizes, alter field types, or add more fields. Several features make data entry just as easy.

You can search a file in general or specify separate search criteria for each field. Search criteria can contain wild cards. While browsing through a file, you can edit, delete, or print records. Use the same search criteria to select records included in reports, and you can sort reports on up to nine fields. As you spread the fields of a single record over several lines, the program lets you include calculated fields and totaled and averaged columns.

Filer's Choice's documentation is the least satisfactory of the three. In addition to the kind of misprints found elsewhere in the collection, it has several omissions and outright errors. Filer's Choice is also tough to view on a monochrome monitor and hung up a couple of times after I selected a longer-than-normal field to sort. Although it prints reports without any trouble, it consistently printed individual records in double-spaced format while in browse mode.

Planner's Choice

It amazes me to write that I enjoyed Planner's Choice. As one who doesn't use spreadsheets often, I particularly liked its use of menu trees to lead me through most general functions such as copying, moving, formatting, sorting, and printing.

At first glance, Planner's Choice seems short on functions. Gone are common fare like cosine and arctangent, guaranteed to horrify anyone involved in financial planning or statistical analysis. More useful are the two look-up functions, a conditional function with a full set of logical operators, and three loancalculation functions.

Moving around the 64- by 255-cell matrix is easy with one exception: As with Writer's Choice, the scrolling is deadly slow. You can split the screen horizontally or vertically into independent or synchronized windows. You can lock column or row headers to remain visible as you move around, and sorting by row or column works well unless you want to sort a group of cells calculated by formula. I tried that and wound up with a hopelessly jumbled mess.

Of the three programs, Planner's Choice has the best printer interface, with a set-up screen that lets you customize the program to work with whatever printer you have. You can send all or any part of a spreadsheet to either printer or disk file and extract lists of formulas or notes. When I tried to print these lists, however, Planner's Choice sent line feeds without carriage returns even though other print functions worked correctly. The result was a diagonal arrangement, pretty but impossible to read.

Conclusion

For all but professional use, I recommend any of these programs, with the emphatic exception of the spelling checker. Each one contains enough features to be a bargain at \$50. If you have a color monitor and one of the printers certified and tested with the programs (listed in each manual), many of the problems I noted disappear.

All the programs I tested were version 1.0, and the manufacturer is aware of their shortcomings. If the few nagging bugs are corrected in subsequent releases and if the programs are made more compatible with a wider range of hardware configurations, this trio will be hard to beat in its class.

Beyond The Basic Limit by David Engelhardt

$\star \star \star$

Mach 2 runs on the Tandy 1000, 1200, or 3000 (128K) and requires one disk drive and an 80-column monitor. Microhelp Inc., 2220 Carlyle Drive, Marietta, GA 30062, 404-973-9272. \$75.

One way to improve your Basic programming is to first improve Basic. Mach 2 is one means to do just that. It is a collection of utilities and subroutines that works with either Microsoft's GW-Basic or IBM's Basic/Basica. Mach 2 can speed up and add features to Basic, and it allows Basic to go beyond the 64K limit when using string and numeric data.

Mach 2 enhances Basic by linking certain assembly-language routines to your Basic programs and by performing equivalent Basic functions faster. These routines are normally available only in dedicated assembly programs. Mach 2 supports sorting large amounts of data at assembly speeds (although I could not get this feature to work), along with storing large numeric arrays outside of Basic's data area.

What It Can Do

Mach 2 consists of four disks containing the source code for either compiled or interpreted programs, object modules, and a program disk. The latter contains demo programs that provide insight into what Mach 2 can do. I found the source code for the Basic demo programs helpful as a reference guide.

Mach 2 speeds Basic functions such as data handling, string manipulation, and file input/output. It has an extensive window-manager feature, allowing you to save an unlimited number of windows and restore them anywhere on the screen. You can also draw single- or double-line boxes anywhere on the display.

You load the machine-language routines into memory from the MS-DOS prompt by using MHLOAD. You invoke this memory-resident program once per DOS session; it stays in memory until you restart the computer. Some assembly routines require reserved memory, and MHLOAD has an optional parameter setting for 1 to 1,023K bytes of memory. When running MHLOAD, you must specify a sequential file name as a target file to be linked with your Basic program. This file contains the segment address and offset locations of the machine-language routines located in memory.

An important program included in this package is Shell.BAS, the Basic

skeleton containing routines and control codes to link Basic to the machinelanguage routines in memory. This program also determines whether Shell.BAS is compiled, the type of monitor used, and so on. Shell.BAS resolves and obtains memory locations in its initialization section by reading the MHLOAD-specified file and linking the addresses to their related commands. Typically, the file specified during MHLOAD is Mach2.ADR. You must insert your own main-body program into Shell.BAS, but don't change any of the existing Shell.BAS line numbers, as this can make it incompatible with future versions of Mach 2.

When loaded via MHLOAD, each Mach 2 routine has its own calling subroutine section in the Basic shell program. You must supply and initialize specific variables required to perform a desired function. Once your Shell.BAS program is complete, you can compile it using any suitable compiler. Be careful, as some variable names in the shell program are different from those specified in the manual. This is most likely a typographical error. What's nice about Shell.BAS is that you can alter the variable names as long as you make sure they are in their proper order before you make the machine-language call.

A few of the assembly subroutines require that you reserve memory before using them. You can store data outside the 64K memory boundary that is normally limited by Basic. Some of the routines using this reserved memory let you store and retrieve strings, search memory for a string, and sort fixed-length arrays.

Looking at Options

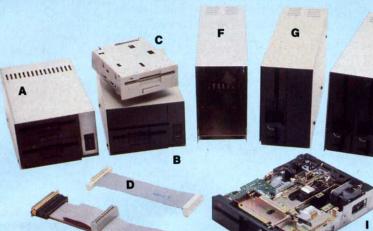
In testing Mach 2's options, I discovered that the sort demo did not work properly. This is unfortunate; the sort option is highly desirable because it executes at assembly speeds outside of Basic's 64K boundary. On the other hand, I found string and window-box manipulation to be fast and flexible. In testing, I put strings in reserved memory outside of Basic's 64K and read them back again. At this point, I attempted to use the sort function without any luck. Before you purchase this product, verify that the sort function works.

The manual contains an abundance of useful information, including a listing of Shell.BAS, and it describes each assembly routine, along with the variables used to make the routines function. The manual is unclear on how to set up and use different sections of Shell.BAS, and printed examples would be helpful. Mach 2 comes with many fine features, but be prepared to spend time learning how to use them.

Continued on p. 98

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Add double density to your TRS-80 Model I by installing our DDC in your expansion interface. Lets talk about density. The Model I was designed to store data on diskettes in single density. Single density refers to the method used to write data to the disk. Your diskette is organized into tracks and sectors. Early Model I's had 35 track drives while later models, and most aftermarket drives,

had 40 tracks. In single density the tracks on the diskette surface are divided into 10 sectors. Each sector contains 256 bytes of data for a total of 2,560 bytes or 2.5k per track times the number of tracks your drive is capable of addressing. Double density, on the other hand, allows each track to be divided into 18 sectors. As in single density each sector contains 256 bytes but now there are 18 sectors instead of 10 giving an new storage capacity of 4,608 bytes or 4.5k per track. The result is 80% more data in the same space. You may wonder why Radio Shack did not choose to use double density in the beginning. The reason is simple. It costs more money. Double density disk storage techniques were more expensive to implement back then.

Reliable double density operation required a better disk drive than Radio Shack was furnishing in addition to better quality components and diskettes. Therefore, no double density for the Model I. We went to work and came up with a design that allowed



reliable double density operation on the Model I. In fact, our DDC had a higher probability of data recovery than any other disk controller on the market then or since. Our analog design phase lock loop data separator has a wider capture window than the digital types others use. This allows high resolution data centering. Our "DDC" analog circuit allows infinitely variable tuning with opti-

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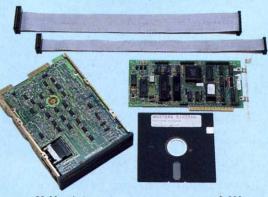
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by Bruce Tonkin Organize your ideas with this Basic

outline processor.

e who follow our English teachers' advice by outlining essays and speeches on paper are fed up. The truth is that outlines aren't good for organizing thoughts if all the thoughts go into organizing. Often, the result is an uninviting mass of headings and useless information.

The computer's ability to organize data in nearly infinite ways changed outlines for the better. Commercial outliners like Living Videotext's Think Tank go beyond word processing to take over more of the organizational tasks, such as indenting and moving the cursor, allowing you more time to generate and shape your ideas. Outliner programs let you see your thoughts without forcing you to see a forest of detail.

My Thought Outliner program is a scaleddown version of the large commercial packages at a fraction of the cost. You can use it to plan and organize anything, including top-down-style programs in which you outline functions and subroutines, inserting the actual code later.

Thought Outliner lacks the bells and whistles of a Think Tank (space limitations in 80 Micro and in most versions of

Basic were factors, as were Model 4/Tandy 1000 incompatibilities and the fact that I didn't know which features you would want to include) but I will suggest enhancements and start you on the road to implementing them.

The Outliner's Outline

In designing Thought Outliner, I assumed five requirements intended to maximize usefulness and efficiency.

First, it should produce plain ASCII files: It shouldn't use strange characters to mark the ends of paragraphs, to indicate the indentation level, or to show the end of outlines. I distrust an editor that can't produce plain text files.

Second, it should be usable as a simple text editor, allowing such amenities as wordwrap and block reform.

Third, it must provide at least eight levels of indenting; in fact, it has 12.

Fourth, it must be reasonably fast. Few people want a program that runs so slowly as to be useful only for demonstrating coding techniques.

Fifth, it must be easily adapted to the Model 4 (see the sidebar, "Program Notes," for an explanation of the techniques required).

Thought Control

To start using Thought Outliner, type in the Program Listing and save it as Outline. Load MS-DOS or PC-DOS and type in and enter OUTLINE. (For information on a quicker version, see the sidebar, "A Quicker Outliner" on p. 46.) A directory and a work space will appear on the screen. At the prompt, enter the name of a new file or that of a previous one you wish to see. An ever-present display in the top third of the screen tells you the function-key assignments, the amount of memory currently available, the number of lines in a file, the current line, the outline level, and the number of outline levels displayed. (See the Photo.)

Use the MS-DOS function keys (F1– F10) for file- and disk-management commands and for choosing the outline level displayed on screen. I've made some of the same commands available as control keys for both the MS-DOS machines and the Model 4. These Wordstar-like control keys (see the Table) also handle word-processing commands; owners of the Tandy 1000, 1200, and 3000 can substitute their built-in function keys (delete, insert, page up, page down, and so on).

With the cursor in the upper-left corner of the text area, begin typing your outline. The function screen tells you that you're at outline level 1, often the best level for main headings typically labeled with Roman numerals. When you reach the end of the first heading, press the enter key for a carriage return. The program automatically performs wordwrap if you go beyond the end of a line.

Each new line starts under the same outline level as the previous line. To move one level to the right, press the tab key; everything you type here will be indented the proper number of spaces to set it off from other levels. The tab key can take you up to level 13 at the far right. You can use the backspace key (or control-H) to go back to the far left, and from there tab to the level you want.

You can continue adding to the outline, needing only the tab and backspace key to set up headings and entries. To insert something, use the normal word-processing commands; Thought Outliner puts the resulting text in outline form. If the inserted text pushes previous material off screen, however, you can press control-B—the reformat command—to bring everything back in proper format.

F9 and F10 (or control-P and control-L) affect the number of outline levels that are displayed. They let you "collapse" a large, multilevel outline down to its primary headings, or "expand" it out to level 13, including the levels in between. F10 (labeled "move to previous outline level") reduces the number of levels on screen; F9 ("move to next outline level") does the opposite.

To print out the final product, simply load the outline file into a word processor and follow the procedure.

Bells and Whistles

As I mentioned earlier, Thought Outliner does not give you all the sophisticated text-handling features available in commercial outline-processing programs. (Then again, you can't purchase a commercial outline processor for much less than \$100.) If you have a fundamental grasp of Basic, however, you can add features fairly easily by defining commands at the beginning of the program and inserting the appropriate code internally. Because of Thought Outliner's modular design (see "Program Notes"), you can make enhancements without rewriting large sections of code.

Among the features you might want to add are mark/unmark block, block move/ copy/delete/write/read/indent/unindent,

System Requirements

Tandy 1000

(Model 4 version on Load 80)

256K RAM

Basic

undelete, global reformat, print outline to disk or paper (with formatting), automatic topic numbering, and search/replace. I estimate that block operations would add 3K to the program; undelete, 1K; global reformat, 100 bytes; printed output, 5K; automatic topic numbering, 1K; and search/replace, 1K.

You can add speed by implementing all direct screen writes in assembly language. The assembly routine would add about 200 bytes on an MS-DOS machine. To improve flexibility, I'd also add userdefinable macros (see "Program Notes") and variable amounts of indentation. The macros might add 250 bytes, while variable indentation might add an additional 1K. In source-code form, the routines might add up to 20K.



Program Notes

Converting Thought Outliner to the Model 4 operating environment was an interesting challenge. Like most programmers, I usually write software with a specific machine in mind. From the start, I know the computer's screen size, its maximum string length, its operation speed, its disk capacity, and its keyboard layout. As I write, I make a mental checklist of this information to ensure that the program will perform properly on the intended user's machine.

Given this modus operandi, how do you make a program written for one machine work on another? The keyboards might be different. The screen sizes might be different. In short, the hardware assumptions woven into the original code are probably invalid. Changing them means going back and examining every line of code to make sure it reflects the capabilities of the new machine.

Commercial vendors frequently convert programs this way. The result, in many cases, is inferior software. The assumptions that become part of a program's fabric are not eas-

tart a new lineentertove up one linecontrol-Etove down one linecontrol-Xtove down one screencontrol-Rtove down one screencontrol-Ctove right one charactercontrol-Dtove right one wordcontrol-Ftove right one tab positiontabtove left one charactercontrol-J
ove down one linecontrol-Xove up one screencontrol-Rove down one screencontrol-Cove right one charactercontrol-Dove right one wordcontrol-Fon-destructive backspacecontrol-Hove right one tab positiontabove left one charactercontrol-J
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ove left one character control-J
ove left one word control-A
ove left one (previous) level control-L
ove right one level control-P
ove cursor to line start control-Q
ove cursor to line end control-Z
ext editing
peration Key or key combination
elete a character control-G
elete a word control-T
elete a line control-Y
isert a line control-N
eformat a section control-B
le definition
peration Key or key combination ave current outline control-K
oad outline from disk control-O
Thought Outliner's command structure (MS-DOS machines only)

ily changed. For this reason, converted software tends to be slower and less efficient than its forebear. Worse, many such programs are ugly and difficult to use.

Fortunately, there's a better solution.

Have It Your Way

The way around most conversion problems is really quite simple. In Thought Outliner, I defined constants at the beginning of the program. Therefore, if you need to change the screen width from 80 to 64, all you do is change one number in the program. Likewise, to change the number of lines on screen or to redefine keys, you change the appropriate numbers. Virtually nothing in the program is hard-wired. If a computer appears in the market with a screen size of 66 lines by 144 characters, you can run Thought Outliner on it by changing two numbers in the program (last line and margin).

Defining constants in order to make them easier to change later on is not my idea. Languages such as C and assembly use the same technique to make programs transportable. In C, you code a series of #define statements at the start of the program. In assembly, you use an Equate statement.

The C and assembly methods of defining constants are different from Basic's approach of making constants variable, however. The C and assembly methods are actually more efficient. Consider a compiler asked to multiply A and B. If A and B are variables, the program must first retrieve the value of A, then the value of B, and then perform the multiplication. If A and B are defined constants, the compiler already knows their values-they're placed directly into the source code when the program is compiled. The program, therefore, can perform the multiplication immediately.

Using defined constants instead of variables might have saved several hundred bytes in Thought Outliner—a savings too small to be noticeable, however. A program, after all, must only be fast enough to keep up with the user. Fingers are slow, compared with the speed of a microprocessor.

Equivalency Tests

Other features of the MS-DOS program are easily adapted to the Model 4.

The MS-DOS version contains only two user-defined functions, both of which can be written easily on one line. I used block If. . . Then. . . Else statements, which you can simulate with Goto statements in Model 4 Basic. I used the IBM PC/Tandy 1000 function keys in the MS-DOS version, but I also supplied an emulator for them if you use the program on a Model 4.

The only statements in the MS-DOS version that don't have direct Model 4 equivalents are View Print and Color. I used Color only to supply reverse video for some screen messages.

Under MS-DOS Basic, View Print sets up an area of the screen that you can scroll, clear, and manipulate in other ways without affecting other parts of the display. This lets you use the top of the screen for messages and the bottom for text. Scrolling the text does not scroll the messages.

On my IBM PC and Tandy 1000, View Print doesn't work correctly after line 24 on the screen. I had a choice when writing the program: Use machine-language routines to do the scrolling or use View Print. I chose the latter because it let me write a pure Basic program that is reasonably compatible with the Model 4's display capability.

Arranging the Display

I assumed that most users would want to see text as they type it in, as well as the most important outline levels at the start of a session. Therefore, I set the Level variable to 5. To see more or fewer levels, you can use the up-level and down-level command keys. Level 5 lets you see five levels, numbered zero to four. The maximum is level 13, which lets you see levels zero to 12.

A small screen array called What() holds the numbers of the lines being shown on screen. If a line on the screen—say, line 12—shows line 5 from the text file, then What(12) = 5. If a line on the screen shows nothing (because it is past the end of the file), then What() equals one more than the maximum number of lines for the file.

In keeping with the goal of making the program useful as a text editor, I also included the basic cursor-movement commands: up line, down line, to line start/end, left or right by word or character, insert or delete by line, delete by character or word, and up or down by a screen. The commands for these operations are similar to those in My Word! and Wordstar. The commands are defined as variables, so you can change them to whatever you feel most comfortable using. Figuring that some of you might do this, I omitted the help screen on purpose. The subroutine is there, however, and you can put whatever you like into it.

Macro Structures

The code contains several macros, including one for implementing the IBM function keys on machines that don't have them. To implement a macro, append the command string to the string variable Text\$(0). When the program runs, it checks Text\$(0) for a function-key command. If you've appended one, it will execute; if Text\$(0) is empty, the program reads the command from the keyboard.

An extension of this technique gives you a nice keyboard buffer. All you do is call a subroutine from within the program. The subroutine uses Inkey\$ to read the keyboard; if a character is waiting, it puts it at the end of Text\$(0) and returns to the main program. This creates a keyboard buffer large enough to handle nearly any conceivable series of keystrokes. The only trade-off is the time spent in the subroutine instead of in the main program.

-Bruce Tonkin



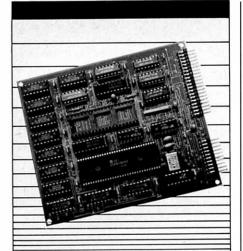
Photo. Sample outline produced using Thought Outliner.

If you add all the improvements and implement a help screen, the resulting program would probably take up 30–42K on an MS-DOS system. On a Model 4, you could squeeze the program by shortening variable names and removing remarks. The existing program, I estimate, takes up 15–20K on a Model 4, so you could probably add a few improvements without putting yourself over the maximum size limit.

The only limit you should encounter on the Model 4 is the amount of memory available in the text array. On MS-DOS machines, the text array can hold about 50K bytes of characters. The Model 4's capacity is 10–15K. You can save space by lowering the number in the text array's dimension (DIM) statement from 1,500 to 500.■

Bruce Tonkin is an independent software developer and industry critic. Write to him at 34069 Hainesville Road, Round Lake, IL 60073. You can also contact Bruce through Syslink (312-622-4442) and BIX (312-642-6365).

11111	am Listing. Thought O sums in this listing.)	utliner. (See p. 96 for information on	usinį	g the
20	Outline Processor Progra written in Quick BASIC 2	an 2.0; by Bruce W. Tonkin on 9/13/86. SIC by Bruce W. Tonkin on 11/11/86.		
30	changed to generic GWBAS	SIC by Bruce W. Tonkin on 11/11/86. 1986. All rights reserved		
50 '	set the various constant	to use		
	LS: PRINT: PRINT: PRINT SE	PACE\$(30); "Initializing"	**	3755 809
80 K	EFINT A-Z 'al EY OFF:FOR I=1 TO 10:KEY	ll variables will be integers { I,"":NEXT I:I=0	**	2678
9Ø F	OREGROUND=7 : BACKGROUND=	BORDER=0 'screen color settings	**	2532
	DIM TEXT\$(1501) MAXLINES=1500 'r	number of text lines is 1500		1068 1046
120			1.	985
130	PIRSTLINE=9 'f LASTLINE=24 'J MARGIN=78 'r	first line of text display last line of text display right margin on screen what lines are on the screen	**	947 799
150	DTM WHAT(25) 'N	what lines are on the screen	**	924
100	KEY OFF: 'I	program will handle the function keys	**	725
180	'define cursor movement CRETURN\$=CHR\$(13): 'c	carriage return. Start new line.	**	1325
198	UP\$=CHR\$(5): 'u	ip a line, ctri-E	**	897
200	UP\$=CHR\$(5): DOWN\$=CHR\$(24): UPSCREEN\$=CHR\$(18):	down a line, ctrl-X up a screen, ctrl-R	1.	1085 1390
220	DOWNSCREEN\$=CHR\$(3): 'd		**	1484
	RIGHTCHAR\$=CHR\$(4):	Jown a screen, ctrl-C right one character, ctrl-D cight a word, ctrl-F	**	1394 1427
	RIGHTWORD\$=CHR\$(6): 'I BACKSPACE\$=CHR\$(8): 'I	right a word, ctrl-F non-destructive backspace, ctrl-H	**	1369
269	RIGHTTAB\$=CHR\$(9): 'I	right one tab position	**	1331
		left one character, ctrl-J Left a word, ctrl-A		1360
298	LEFTLEVEL\$=CHR\$(16): 'J	left a word, ctrl-A left one level (previous), ctrl-L right one level, ctrl-P cursor to line start, ctrl-Q	•	1458
300	RIGHTLEVEL\$=CHR\$(12): '1	right one level, ctrl-P	**	1529 1307
		cursor to line start, ctrl-Q cursor to line end, ctrl-Z	**	1226
330	'text edit operations			
349	DELCHAR\$=CHR\$(7): 'c	delete a character, ctrl-G	1.	1230 1304
360	DELCHAR\$=CHR\$(7): 'C DELWORD\$=CHR\$(20): 'C DELLINE\$=CHR\$(25): 'C	delete a line, ctrl-Y	**	1290
370	INSERTLINE\$=CHR\$(14): ':	insert a line, ctrl-N	1.	1545 1189
	'define file operations	reformat a section, ctrl-B	1.1.1. 1 .1	1109
400	SAVEDOCS=CHRS(11): 's	save current outline, ctrl-K	**	1288
410	OUTTOC-CUDC(27).	quit, don't save, ESC load outline from disk, ctrl-O	1.	1102 1279
430	'define functions	toad buttine from disky ctri o		
448	DEF FNMAX(X,Y) =- $(X>Y) *X$ -	- (Y>=X) *Y	1*	2216 2211
	<pre>DEF FNMIN(X,Y) =- (X<y) *x-<br="">'exit from program, sav</y)></pre>		1.0	2211
478	'start:	ing the bookment fitter		
480	VIEW PRINT		**	932 2654
498	FOR I=0 TO MAXLINES: TEX: COLOR FOREGROUND, BACKGRO	DUND, BORDER		2629
510	CLS		**	408
520	PRINT"Outline processor: onkin, 1986"	version 1.00. Copyright Bruce W. T		6203
530	F\$=COMMAND\$:IF F\$<>"" TH	HEN 610		1945
540	'getname:			
	ON ERROR GOTO 710		**	1298 558
570	FILES 'recover if none:			550
580	PRINT"What is the name of	of the outline file to edit: ";	1.	4820
590	LINE INPUT F\$ 'filecheck:			1056
610	ON ERROR GOTO 730		**	1297
	I=1		::	367
	OPEN"i",1,F\$ WHILE I<=MAXLINES			9Ø7 1398
		Listing contin	ued on	p. 106



XLR8er ™ (accelerator) provides the answers

Model 4 System Owners: Extend the life of your Model 4 with the XLR8 upgrade board.

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Q. What is involved in installing the XLR8er?

A. *Installation is limited to simple plug-in connection and system disassembly and assembly.*



```
*Plus shipping and handling. Add applicable tax.
```

A Quicker Outliner

Bruce Tonkin originally wrote Thought Outliner in Quick Basic, a compiled language. Since most people don't own a compiler, we asked for an interpreted version, which unfortunately runs much slower than the compiled version. To improve the speed in the interpreted version, omit remark lines and combine lines whenever possible. Be careful not to combine lines that are objects of Goto or Gosub statements.

Owners of MS-DOS machines can order a disk containing the Quick Basic version of Thought Outliner from Bruce (34069 Hainesville Road, Round Lake, IL 60073). Enclose \$11 to cover duplication, shipping, and handling. Orders from outside the United States and Canada require \$5 more for overseas airmail, and payment must be in U.S. funds drawn on a U.S. bank or in traveler's checks. The disk version includes source code, compiled code, and a document file. As best we can determine, the Quick Basic (compiled) version works on all Tandy MS-DOS machines but the 2000 and requires 256K RAM. The interpreted version works on all machines (the 3000 requires MS-DOS 3.2).

The Model 4 version is available on this month's Load 80 disk (see p. 6 for ordering information); to obtain a copy of the listing, write to Technical Editors, *80 Micro* 80 Pine St., Peterborough, NH 03458.

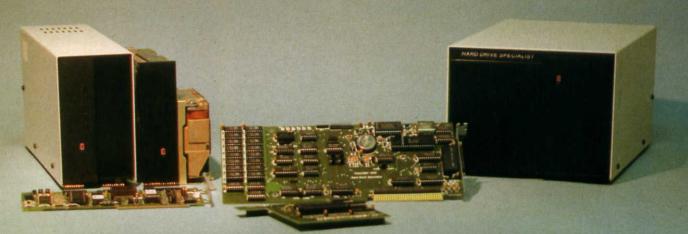
In the compiled MS-DOS version, control-S moves the cursor left one space, as it does in My Word! and Wordstar. The Tandy 1000's control-S acts as a hold key, so we have replaced it with control-J in the interpreted version.

Finally, see the Figure for an example of Quick Basic source code that does the same thing as lines 3110–3340 of the interpreted program.■

-Eds.

```
if mid$(text$(x),1,5*level)=temp$ then goto getcommand:
for i=lastline to firstline+1 step -1:what(i)=what(i-1):next i
          what(firstline)=x:current=x
          cursorcol=fnmin(cursorcol,len(text$(current))+1)
          gosub redisplay:gosub showstatus:goto getcommand:
end if
'down arrow
if cmd=80 then
          if cursorline=lastline then
                   view print firstline to lastline
locate lastline,80:print
                    view print
                    for i=firstline to lastline-1
                             what(i)=what(i+1)
                    next i
                    cursorline=cursorline-1
                    current=what(cursorline):x=current+1
                    if x<=top then
                             temp$=string$(5*level,32)
while mid$(text$(x),1,5*level)=temp$ and x<=top and temp$<>""
                                       x=x+1
                             wend
                             what(lastline)=x:current=x
                             else if x>top then top=x:what(lastline)=top:current=x
                             end if
                    temp=cursorline:cursorline=lastline:gosub showline
                    cursorline=temp
                    end if
                    cursorline=cursorline+1:current=what(cursorline)
                    cursorine=cursorine=interior interior inter
                    gosub showstatus:goto getcommand:
          end if
'up page
if cmd=73 then
          current=what(firstline):cursorline=firstline:cursorcol=1
if current=1 then gosub showstatus:goto getcommand:
y=lastline-firstline:x=current-1:temp$=string$(5*level,32)
          while y>0
while mid$(text$(x),1,5*level)=temp$ and x>1:x=x-1:wend
if mid$(text$(x),1,5*level)<>temp$ then
    for i=lastline to firstline+1 step -1
                                       what(i)=what(i-1)
                              next i
                              what(firstline)=x:current=x
                              if x<1 then y=1
    Figure. Quick Basic equivalent of Thought Outliner lines 3110-3340.
```

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TANDY 1000

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Clock/Calendar PLUS Card																
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Taking Measure

by Donald W. Moffat

Puzzled by the material requirements for that room you want to paper? Use this program to make them add up.

omeowners are often stymied when it comes to calculating material requirements for doit-yourself improvement projects. Common jobs such as laying a carpet, building a sun deck, or wallpapering a room can involve tricky arithmetic, especially if the work area encompasses a variety of geometric shapes. I experienced this firsthand while attempting to reshingle the roof of my house. The frustration born from that experience led me to write Area.BAS, a program for the Tandy 1000 that calculates areas and material requirements for you.

Though written for the Tandy 1000, Area.BAS can be adapted for use on the Models III and 4. The Program Listing (see p. 55) contains the Basic code for a Model 1000 without special graphics capability; Figs. 1 and 2 are the changes for the Models III and 4 (also without special graphics capability). I'll discuss these and other mod-

ifications for the program in more detail later.

Defining Your Space

nim 11

Area.BAS is easy to learn. You supply the program with the surface measurements for your project, as well as the material specifications you intend to use. It calculates the area and tells you how much material you will need to complete the job. After you've typed in and run Area.BAS, the program greets you with a menu of nine options. Choose option 1 to figure the area and material requirements for a new project. The option brings up the calculate-area screen, which prompts you to give the area you're working with a name—for example, "exterior wall" or "garage roof."

Once you've entered a name (up to 30 characters in length), the program provides a display of six geometric shapes. Choose the one that corresponds to your work area. The program tells you which measurements to take and asks you to enter them. For instance, if you are working on a rectangular area, it instructs you to measure two adjacent sides. If you're working on a circle, it tells you to measure the radius. The Table defines the six shapes and lists the measurement requirements.

When you've entered all the measurements for the job, the program calculates and displays the area. Press the enter key to return to the main menu. To figure the material requirement, select option 9. You'll be prompted to enter information about the material you're using. (The required information is usually listed on the product's packaging.) When you've finished, the program informs you of how much material you'll need.

Divide and Conquer

If you have complex surfaces that incorporate a variety of geometric shapes, divide them into smaller sections and separately enter the measurements for each shape. The process is similar for surfaces with geometric areas to add or subtract from the total. For instance, suppose you want to paint a wall in which there is a door with a semicircular window above it. First, enter the 0 180



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	Geometric shape	Required measurement
Rectangle		Two adjacent sides.
Parallelogram		Any side and the perpendicular distance to the opposite side.
Trapezoid		The lengths of the sides that are parallel, and the perpendicular distance between them.
Triangle	$\triangle$	Each side.
Circle	$\bigcirc$	The radius.
Ellipse	$\bigcirc$	Major and minor axes. The major axis is the longest straight line you can draw in the ellipse. The minor axis, perpendicular at the midpoint of the major axis, is the shortest line you can draw through the center.
1	Table. Geometric s	hapes handled by Area.BAS.

# Area.BAS tells you how much material you'll need to complete the job.

measurements of the wall with option 1; then return to the main menu and add the wall measurements to memory. Next, enter the measurement of the door. When you return to the main menu, subtract the door measurement from the area calculation. Then do the same for the window.

You can also use the program to find volume; all you do is multiply the calculated surface area by the depth. For example, suppose you enter the dimensions of a proposed concrete patio, and the computer tells you that there will be 240 square feet of surface area. If the concrete will be 4 inches thick (1/3 foot), multiply



the surface area by 1/3. The volume will be 80 cubic feet. Since concrete is delivered by the cubic yard (27 cubic feet), you'll need 80/27, or nearly 3 cubic yards.

#### **Between the Lines**

As I mentioned earlier, you don't need a computer with special graphics capability to run Area.BAS. Line 1370 to the end of the program draws the graphics. The changes reflected in Figs. 1 and 2 substitute the proper code for the Models III and 4.

In addition, to make the program work on the Model III, change line 130 to:

130 CLEAR 250

Also, change the commas to semicolons in all Input statements (lines 200, 320, 450, 460, 540, 990, 1040, 1080, 1100, 1160, 1210, 1250, 1290, 1310, and 1360). On the Model 4, you can omit line 130.

The program, from line 140 to line 1320, works as follows: Line 140 dimensions arrays for up to 25 areas. If you expect to enter more than that, change the value of NDAT. Lines 210–240 analyze your selection from the menu. Line 260 ties each item in the GOSUB routine to a menu selection. It saves time during debugging and later modifications. To further help you track down typos, I've included the menu item number on the title line of each subroutine that is called directly from the menu. Subroutines called by other subroutines have a series of angle brackets (< < < <) in their title lines.

Line 420 toggles A(n) between zero and one. Zero means that area n is to be subtracted; one means it is to be added. This feature allows you to make side calculations of areas that you might not want to include in the list going to memory. You choose either option 1 or 2 from the menu and have the computer calculate an area. If you don't want to include the area in the set going to memory, select option 1 or 2 again and make another calculation. If you want to include the area as either an addition or a subtraction, choose option 3 or 4 before working with another surface.

Lines 990–1050 allow you to work with semicircles and other fractional circles and ellipses. Line 1320 sums the area algebraically, using A(n) to determine whether to add or subtract it. The values for variable FACTR convert each surface's area from the units you measured into the units you select for the result. This means you can measure one area in feet, another in inches, and have the total calculated in meters.■

Write to Donald W. Moffat at 1164 NW Overlook Drive, Corvallis, OR 97330.

J		formation on using the checksums in Figs. 1 and 2.)		203
		<pre>'Subroutine to draw shapes &lt;&lt;&lt;&lt;&lt;&lt;&lt; PRINT@1,STRING\$(11,131);@321,STRING\$(11,176);:FOR C=0 TO 5:</pre>		205
	1200	PRINT@C*64, CHR\$(170); @C*64+12, CHR\$(149); :NEXTC: PRINT@210, CH		
		R\$ (152); 2229, CHR\$ (155); 230, CHR\$ (129); 273, CHR\$ (134); 272, C		
		HR\$(160); @336, CHR\$(177); @335, CHR\$(184); @354, CHR\$(152);	1 *	13461
	1390	PRINT@355, CHR\$(129); @291, CHR\$(160); @292, CHR\$(134); @361, CHR\$		
		(176); @362, CHR\$(188); @363, CHR\$(179); @300, CHR\$(176); @301, CHR		
		\$(140); @302, CHR\$(131); @239, CHR\$(176); @240, CHR\$(140); @252, CH		
		R\$(164); @317, CHR\$(137); @318, CHR\$(144); @382, CHR\$(178);	• *	12842
	1400	PRINT@383, CHR\$(180); @211, STRING\$(18,131); @337, STRING\$(17,17	2.5	
		<pre>6); @241, STRING\$(11,131); @364, STRING\$(18,176);</pre>		6277
	1410	PRINT@522, CHR\$(140); @521, CHR\$(176); :FOR C=0 TO 1: PRINT@584+		
		C*61, CHR\$(131); 0583+C*61, CHR\$(140); 0582+C*61, CHR\$(176); :NEX		
		T C:PRINT0706, CHR\$(179); 0705, CHR\$(172); 0771, CHR\$(131); 0772,		12535
		CHR\$(137); 0773, CHR\$(140); 0774, CHR\$(176);		12555
	1420	PRINT0775, CHR\$(144);0839, CHR\$(130);0840, CHR\$(131);0841, CHR\$ (140);0842, CHR\$(164);0843, CHR\$(186);0523, CHR\$(171);:FOR C=0		
		TO 3:PRINT0587+C*64, CHR\$(170);:NEXT C		9125
	1430	PRINT@660, CHR\$(168); @661, CHR\$(131); @597, CHR\$(160); @598, CHR\$		7125
	1420	(158); 0599, CHR\$(135); 0600, CHR\$(129); 0535, CHR\$(160); 0536, CHR		
		\$(176); @537, CHR\$(184); @538, CHR\$(140); @539, CHR\$(140); @540, CH		
		R\$(135); @541, CHR\$(131); @542, CHR\$(139); @543, CHR\$(140);	**	12876
	1440	PRINT0544, CHR\$(140); 0545, CHR\$(180); 0546, CHR\$(176); 0547, CHR\$		
		(144); @610, CHR\$(130); @611, CHR\$(139); @612, CHR\$(173); @613, CHR		
		\$(144); @677, CHR\$(131); @678, CHR\$(148); @742, CHR\$(133); @741, CH		
		R\$(176); @805, CHR\$(129); @804, CHR\$(158);		12054
			Fig. 1	continued

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R$(140);0857,CHR$(135);0056,CHR$(130);0055,CHR$(130);
      '* 12911

      1460 PRINT@702,CHR$(144);0731,CHR$(160);0790,CHR$(130);
      '* 12911

      1460 PRINT@702,CHR$(144);0731,CHR$(180);0790,CHR$(173);0789,CHR$
(130);0725,CHR$(176);0724,CHR$(138);
      '* 5551

      1470 PRINT@609,CHR$(154);0626,CHR$(152);0627,CHR$(129);0563,CHR$
(160);0564,CHR$(154);0625,CHR$(135);0566,CHR$(129);0567,CHR
$(172);0568,CHR$(144);0632,CHR$(130);0633,CHR$(164);0698,CH
R$(165);0762,CHR$(150);0808,CHR$(129);0837,CHR$(142);0806,CHR$
(184);0805,CHR$(160);0808,CHR$(129);0807,CHR$(130);019,CHR
$(144);0805,CHR$(160);0808,CHR$(129);0807,CHR$(130);019,CHR
$(144);0818,CHR$(137);0773,CHR$(169);
      '* 8851

      1490 PRINT@262,"1";0306,"RECTANGLE";0283,"2";0402,"PARALLELOGRAM
";010,"3";0432,"TRAPEZOID";0777,"4";0809,"TRIANGLE";0797,"
5";0223,"CIRCLE";0821,"6";0946,"CHLIPSE"
      '* 9478

      1500 INPUT"Select by number";SHAPE;RETURN
      '* 3204
```

Fig. 2. Changes to substitute proper graphics code for the Model 4.

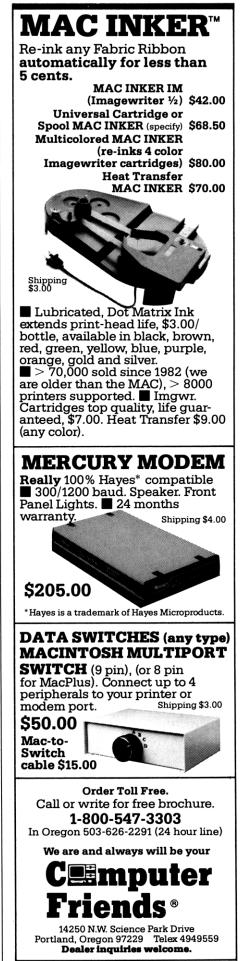
	1380	PRINT@(1,1),CHR\$(151);:PRINT STRING\$(22,131);CHR\$(171)	<b>'*</b> 5681
	1390	FOR RO=2 TO 7: PRINT@(RO,1), CHR\$(149): NEXT RO	'* 3Ø18
	1400	FOR $RO=2$ TO 7:PRINT@(RO,24),CHR\$(170);:NEXT RO	* 3116
	1410	PRINT@(8,1),CHR\$(181);:PRINT STRING\$(22,176);CHR\$(186) PRINT@(7,12),"1";:PRINT@(9,8),"RECTANGLE"	* 3449 * 2721
	1430	PRINT@(8,27), CHR\$(186);:FOR C=0 TO 4:PRINT@(7-C*1,28+C*1),C	* 2721
		HR\$(154);:NEXT C	* 4635
	1440	PRINT@(3,52),CHR\$(155);:PRINT@(8,47),CHR\$(186)::FOR C=Ø TO	
		3:PRINT@(7-C*1,48+C*1),CHR\$(154);:NEXT C	* 6033
	1450	PRINT@(8,55),CHR\$(186);:FOR C=Ø TO 4:PRINT@(7-C*1,56+C*1),C	* 4639
	1460	HR\$(154);:NEXT C PRINT@(3,33).STRING\$(19,131)PRINT@(8,28).STRING\$(19,176).	'* 4639 '* 3769
	1470	PRINT@(3,33),STRING\$(19,131);:PRINT@(8,28),STRING\$(19,176); PRINT@(7,38),"2";:PRINT@(9,31),"PARALLELOGRAM"	* 3081
	1480	PRINT@(3,61),STRING\$(8,131);:PRINT@(8,56),STRING\$(20,176);	* 3715
	1490	FOR C=0 TO 1:PRINT@(3+C*2,69+C*3),CHR\$(137);:PRINT@(3+C*2,7	
		0+C*3),CHR\$(144);:PRINT@(4+C*2,70+C*3),CHR\$(130);:PRINT@(4+C*2,71+C*3),CHR\$(164);:NEXT C	* 8627
	1500	PRINT@(7,75), CHR\$(137); :PRINT@(7,76), CHR\$(144); :PRINT@(8,76	0027
		), CHR\$(178); : PRINT@(8,77), CHR\$(180);	<b>'*</b> 5791
	1510	PRINT@(7,66),"3";:PRINT@(9,61),"TRAPEZOID"	* 2808
	1520	PRINTA(18,1), CHRS(140), PRINTA(18,2), CHRS(143)	* 2836
	1530	FOR C=0 TO 5:PRINT@(17-C*1,3+C*3),CHR\$(176);PRINT@(17-C*1, 4+C*3),CHR\$(140);PRINT@(17-C*1,5+C*3),CHR\$(131);PRINT@(17-C*1, 0,0);PRINT@(17-C*1,5+C*3),CHR\$(131);PRINT@(17-C*1, 0,0);PRINT@(17-C*1,5+C*3),CHR\$(131);PRINT@(17-C*1, 0,0);PRINT@(17-C*1,5+C*3),CHR\$(131);PRINT@(17-C*1, 0,0);PRINT@(17-C*1,5+C*3),CHR\$(131);PRINT@(17-C*1, 0,0);PRINT@(17-C*1,5+C*3),CHR\$(131);PRINT@(17-C*1, 0,0);PRINT@(17-C*1,5+C*3),CHR\$(131);PRINT@(17-C*1, 0,0);PRINT@(17-C*1,5+C*3),CHR\$(131);PRINT@(17-C*1, 0,0);PRINT@(17-C*1,5+C*3),CHR\$(131);PRINT@(17-C*1, 0,0);PRINT@(17-C*1,5+C*3),CHR\$(131);PRINT@(17-C*1, 0,0);PRINT@(17-C*1,5+C*3),CHR\$(131);PRINT@(17-C*1, 0,0);PRINT@(17-C*1,5+C*3),CHR\$(131);PRINT@(17-C*1, 0,0);PRINT@(17-C*1,5+C*3),CHR\$(131);PRINT@(17-C*1, 0,0);PRINT@(17-C*1,5+C*3),CHR\$(131);PRINT@(17-C*1, 0,0);PRINT@(17-C*1,5+C*3),CHR\$(131);PRINT@(17-C*1, 0,0);PRINT@(17-C*1,5+C*3),CHR\$(131);PRINT@(17-C*1,5+C*3),CHR\$(131);PRINT@(17-C*1,5+C*3),CHR\$(131);PRINT@(17-C*1,5+C*3),CHR\$(131);PRINT@(17-C*1,5+C*3),CHR\$(131);PRINT@(17-C*1,5+C*3),CHR\$(131);PRINT@(17-C*1,5+C*3),CHR\$(131);PRINT@(17-C*1,5+C*3),CHR\$(131);PRINT@(17-C*1,5+C*3),CHR\$(131);PRINT@(131);PRINT@(131);PRINT@(131);PRINT@(131);PRINT@(131);PRINT@(131);PRINT@(131);PRINT@(131);PRINT@(131);PRINT@(131);PRINT@(131);PRINT@(131);PRINT@(131);PRINT@(131);PRINT@(131);PRINT@(131);PRINT@(131);PRINT@(131);PRINT@(131);PRINT@(131);PRINT@(131);PRINT@(131);PRINT@(131);PRINT@(131);PRINT@(131);PRINT@(131);PRINT@(131);PRINT@(131);PRINT@(131);PRINT@(131);PRINT@(131);PRINT@(131);PRINT@(131);PRINT@(131);PRINT@(131);PRINT@(131);PRINT@(131);PRINT@(131);PRINT@(131);PRINT@(131);PRINT@(131);PRINT@(131);PRINT@(131);PRINT@(131);PRINT@(131);PRINT@(131);PRINT@(131);PRINT@(131);PRINT@(131);PRINT@(131);PRINT@(131);PRINT@(131);PRINT@(131);PRINT@(131);PRINT@(131);PRINT@(131);PRINT@(131);PRINT@(131);PRINT@(131);PRINT@(131);PRINT@(131);PRINT@(131);PRINT@(131);PRINT@(131);PRINT@(131);PRINT@(131);PRINT@(131);PRINT@(131);PRINT@(131);PRINT@(131);PRINT@(131);PRINT@(131);PRINT@(131);PRINT@(131);PRINT@(131);PRINT@(131);PRINT@(131);PR	* 6825
	1540	PRINT@(11,21), CHR\$(176), PRINT@(11,22), CHR\$(151); NEXT C	6825
	10.10	PRINT@(11,21),CHR\$(176);:PRINT@(11,22),CHR\$(172);:PRINT@(21,21),CHR\$(176);:PRINT@(21,22),CHR\$(186);	<b>'</b> * 5937
	155Ø	FOR RO=12 TO 20:PRINT@(RO,22),CHR\$(170);:NEXT RO FOR C=0 TO 2:PRINT@(18+C*1,3+C*6),CHR\$(176);:PRINT@(18+C*1,	* 3212
	1560	FOR C=Ø TO 2:PRINT@(18+C*1,3+C*6),CHR\$(176);:PRINT@(18+C*1,	
		4+C*6), CHR\$(176);:PRINT@(19+C*1,5+C*6), CHR\$(131);:PRINT@(19 +C*1,6+C*6), CHR\$(131);:PRINT@(19+C*1,7+C*6), CHR\$(140);:PRIN	
		$T_{0}(19+C*1,8+C*6)$ , CHR\$(131); PRINT(19+C*1,7+C*0), CHR\$(140); PRINT(19+C*1,8+C*6), CHR\$(140);	* 12247
	1570	T@(19+C*1,8+C*6),CHR\$(140);:NEXT C PRINT@(18,16),"4";:PRINT@(22,6),"TRIANGLE"	* 2762
	158Ø	PRINT@(16,26),CHR\$(150);:PRINT@(15,26),CHR\$(160);:PRINT@(15	
		,27),CHR\$(133);:PRINT@(14,27),CHR\$(160);:PRINT@(14,28),CHR\$	
		<pre>(134);:PRINT@(13,29),CHR\$(176);:PRINT@(13,30),CHR\$(140);:PR INT@(13,31),CHR\$(129);:PRINT@(12,31),CHR\$(160);</pre>	<b>'*</b> 13152
	1590	PRINT@(12,32), CHR\$(176); FOR COL=33 TO 35: PRINT@(12,COL), CH	~ 15152
		RS(140)::NEXT COL	* 4847
	1600	FOR COL=36 TO 39:PRINT@(12,COL),CHR\$(131);:NEXT COL	* 3403
	1610	FOR COL=40 TO 42:PRINT@(12,COL),CHR\$(140);:NEXT COL	* 3393
	1620	PRINT@(12,43),CHR\$(176);:PRINT@(12,44),CHR\$(144);:PRINT@(13,44),CHR\$(130);:PRINT@(13,45),CHR\$(140);:PRINT@(13,46),CHR\$	
		(176);:PRINT@(14,47),CHR\$(137);:PRINT@(14,48),CHR\$(144);:PR	
		INT@(15,48),CHR\$(138);:PRINT@(15,49),CHR\$(144);:PRINT@(16,4	
		9), CHR\$(169);	<b>'* 14638</b>
	1630	PRINT@(17,49), CHR\$(154); : PRINT@(18,49), CHR\$(129); : PRINT@(18	
		,48),CHR\$(168);:PRINT@(19,48),CHR\$(129);:PRINT@(19,47),CHR\$ (152);:PRINT@(20,46),CHR\$(131);:PRINT@(20,45),CHR\$(140);:PR	
		INT@(20,44), CHR\$(160); :PRINT@(21,44), CHR\$(129);	* 13202
	1640	PRINT@(21,43),CHR\$(131);:FOR COL=40 TO 42:PRINT@(21,COL),CH	
		R\$(140);:NEXT COL	* 4832
	1650	FOR COL=36 TO 39:PRINT@(21,COL),CHR\$(176);:NEXT COL	* 3417
	1670	<pre>FOR COL=33 TO 35:PRINT@(21,COL),CHR\$(140);:NEXT COL PRINT@(21,32),CHR\$(131);:PRINT@(21,31),CHR\$(130);:PRINT@(20</pre>	* 3402
	1070	,31),CHR\$(144);:PRINT@(20,30),CHR\$(140);:PRINT@(20,29),CHR\$	
		(131);:PRINT@(19,28),CHR\$(164);:PRINT@(19,27),CHR\$(130);:PR	
		INT@(18,27),CHR\$(130);:PRINT@(18,27),CHR\$(148);:PRINT@(18,2	
	1600	6), CHR\$ (130);	* 14585
	1000	PRINT@(17,26),CHR\$(165);:PRINT@(18,37),"5";:PRINT@(22,35)," CIRCLE"	<b>'* 4103</b>
	1690	PRINT@(17,51), CHR\$(154) PRINT@(16,52), CHR\$(176) PRINT@(16	4105
		<pre>,53),CHR\$(134);:PRINT@(15,54),CHR\$(176);:PRINT@(15,55),CHR\$ (140);:PRINT@(15,56),CHR\$(131);:PRINT@(15,57),CHR\$(131);:PR INT@(14,58),CHR\$(131);:PRINT@(15,57),CHR\$(131);:PR INT@(14,58),CHR\$(126),CHR\$(131);:PRINT@(15,57),CHR\$(131);:PR INT@(14,58),CHR\$(126),CHR\$(131);:PRINT@(15,57),CHR\$(131);:PR INT@(14,58),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(136),CHR\$(1</pre>	
		(140);:PRINT@(15,56),CHR\$(131);:PRINT@(15,57),CHR\$(131);:PR	
		INTE(I4, 56), CHK2(I/6); PKINIE(I4, 59), CHK2(I/6); PKINIE(I4, 6	
	1700	<pre>Ø),CHR\$(152); PRINT@(14,61),CHR\$(140);:PRINT@(14,62),CHR\$(140);:FOR COL=6</pre>	* 14646
		3 TO $66 \cdot PRINTA(14, COL), CHPS(131) \cdot NEVT COL$	* 6283
	1710	PRINT@(14,67),CHR\$(140);:PRINT@(14,68),CHR\$(140);:PRINT@(14, 69),CHR\$(164);:PRINT@(14,70),CHR\$(176);:PRINT@(14,71),CHR\$ (176);:PRINT@(15,72),CHR\$(131);:PRINT@(15,73),CHR\$(131);:PR INT@(15,74),CHR\$(140);:PRINT@(15,75),CHR\$(176);:PRINT@(16,7	
		,69), CHR\$(164);: PRINT@(14,70), CHR\$(176);: PRINT@(14,71), CHR\$	
		(1/0);:PRINT@(15,72),CHR\$(131);:PRINT@(15,73),CHR\$(131);:PR INT@(15,74),CHR\$(140),PRINT@(15,75),CHP\$(176),PRINT@(16,7	
			* 14642
	1720	PRINT@(16,77),CHR\$(176);:PRINT@(17,78),CHR\$(165);:PRINT@(18	
		, /8), CHR\$(150); :PRINT@(19,77), CHR\$(131); :PRINT@(19,76), CHR\$	
		(152);:PRINT@(20,75),CHR\$(131);:PRINT@(20,74),CHR\$(140);:PR	
		<pre>INT@(20,73),CHR\$(176);:PRINT@(20,72),CHR\$(176);:PRINT@(21,7 1),CHR\$(131);</pre>	<b>'* 14650</b>
		······································	
			Fig. 2 continued
_			

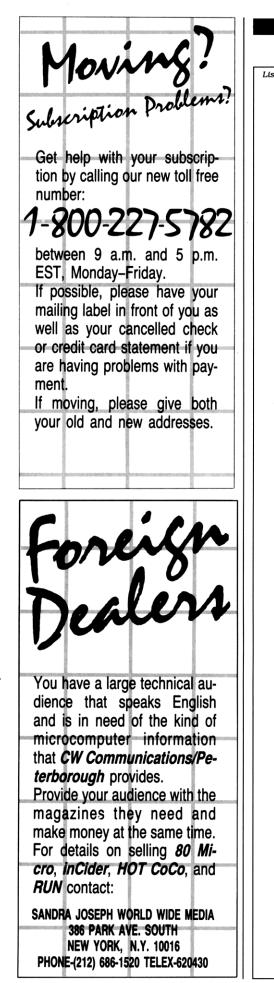
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Program Listing. Area.BAS. (See p. 96 for information on using the checksums in this listing.)

100	· * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	t <b>'</b> *	145
110	** AREAA BAS Calculates areas and coverage requirements **	t <b>!</b> *	146
120	***************************************	: <b>'</b> *	147
130	***************************************	* *	148
140	NDAT=25:DIM NA\$(NDAT),A(NDAT),AN\$(NDAT),AREA(NDAT),UN\$(NDAT)		
	, UM (NDAT), FACTR (7, NDAT)	'*	5376
150	DATA 1,144,1296,4.0145E+09,.155,1550,1.55E+09,.006944,1,9,2.		
	78784E+07,.001076,10.763922,1.076E+07,.000772,.111111,1,3097		
	600,.00012,1.195991,1195992,2.49E-10,3.587E-08,3.228E-07,1,1		10645
	.922E-13,3.861E-07,.387103	• *	10645
160	DATA 6.4516,929.0304,8361.276,2.59E+10,1,10000,1E+10,.000645		
	,.092903,.836127,2950000,.0001,1,1000000,6.25E-10,1.211E-07,	'*	7713
170	8.361E-07,2.59,1E-10,.000001,1	1*	3840
	FOR C=1 TO 7:FOR CC=1 TO 7:READ FACTR(C,CC):NEXT CC:NEXT C	•*	411
100	CLS		411
190	PRINT" 1 Erase memory and start a new series":PRINT" 2 Calculate another area":PRINT" 3 Include latest area as an additi		
	on":PRINT" 4 Include latest area as a subtraction":PRINT" 5		
	Delete an area from memory"	'*	17820
200	PRINT" 6 Load list of areas from disk":PRINT" 7 Save list of		
200	areas on disk":PRINT" 8 Display all areas held in memory":P		
	RINT" 9 Calculate requirements":PRINT:INPUT"Select by number		
	", SELECT	'*	15985
210	IF SELECT<1 OR SELECT>9 THEN PRINT"There are nine choices: 1		
	through 9":PRINT:GOTO 190	•*	6648
220	IF SELECT=1 OR SELECT=2 OR SELECT=6 THEN 270'No rqts for new 1	list'*	3005
230	IF SELECT<>3 AND SELECT<>4 THEN 250	'*	2392
240	IF TAREA<=0 THEN PRINT"No area has been calculated":GOTO 190		
	ELSE 270	*	5288
	IF N<=0 THEN PRINT"There are no areas in memory":GOTO 190	'*	4595
260	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	• *	152
270	CLS:ON SELECT GOSUB 290,300,410,410,450,1100,1160,1210,1230:	۰*	1000
	GOTO 180	• •	4003
	'Subroutine to calculate an area 1 2 1 2 1 2	• *	154
	N=0 'Enter here to start a new series		374
	PRINT"CALCULATING AN AREA": PRINT 'Enter here for another an	ea ·	2394
310	PRINT"What do you want to name the area? Use up to 30 chara	'*	5860
220	cters,"		2006
520	LINE INPUT"including spaces. Type M to return to menu. ",TN AS:PRINT	•*	5773
330	IF TNAŞ="M" THEN 390 ELSE IF LEN(TNAŞ)<31 THEN 350	• *	3131
	PRINT"That name is too long":GOTO 310	'*	3135
	CLS:GOSUB 1380 'Get shape	• *	1088
360	IS=" and inches":SQS="":QMS="":MS="in measurement?"	'*	3996
370	GOSUB 520:IF TUM=2 THEN FCH\$="in the form xx'xx"+CHR\$(34) EL	•*	1000
	SE FCH\$=""	• *	4890
	CLS:ON SHAPE GOSUB 590,630,670,720,770,820	1*	2630
	RETURN		668
400	'Subroutine to place latest area in memory 3 4 3 4 3 4	**	148
410	N=N+1:AREA(N)=TAREA:UM(N)=TUM:NA\$(N)=TNA\$:UN\$(N)=TUN\$	'*	3580
420	IF SELECT=3 THEN A(N)=1:AN\$(N)="Add"ELSE AN(N)=0:AN\$(N)="Sub	'*	4512
	tract"	1*	4513 663
	RETURN	•	152
440	'Subroutine to delete an area from memory 555555555 INPUT"Enter number of area to be deleted ",NDEL	•	4146
450	PRINT NDEL; NA\$ (NDEL); AN\$ (NDEL); AREA (NDEL); UN\$ (NDEL): INPUT" IS		4140
400	this the area to be deleted? Y or N, or M for menu ",T\$	'*	8682
470	IF T\$="n" OR T\$="N" THEN 450 ELSE IF T\$="y" OR T\$="Y" THEN 4		
	90 ELSE IF T\$="m" OR T\$="M" THEN 500	*	5747
	PRINT"Answer Y, N, or M please":GOTO 460	'*	3185
49Ø	FOR C=NDEL TO N-1:NA $(C)$ =NA $(C+1)$ :AN $(C)$ =AN $(C+1)$ :AREA(C)=AR		
	EA(C+1):UN\$(C)=UN\$(C+1):A(C)=A(C+1):UM(C)=UM(C+1):NEXT C:N=N	•*	7297
	-1	•	7287
	RETURN Subroutine to choose measurement unit <<<<<<<	• *	661 150
510		1*	3739
520	CLS:PRINT"What units should be used "+QM\$+M\$ PRINT" 1 "+SQ\$+"inches":PRINT" 2 "+SQ\$+"feet"+I\$:PRINT" 3 "+		3739
220	SQ\$+"yards":PRINT" 4 "+SQ\$+"miles":PRINT" 5 "+SQ\$+"centimete		
	rs":PRINT" 6 "+SQ\$+"meters":PRINT" 7 "+SQ\$+"kilometers"	'*	12298
540	PRINT:INPUT Select 1-7 ",TUM:IF TUM<1 OR TUM>7 THEN 570	'*	3918
550	IF TUM=1 THEN TUN\$=" inches"ELSE IF TUM=2 THEN TUN\$=" feet"E		
550	LSE IF TUM=3 THEN TUN\$=" yards"ELSE IF TUM=4 THEN TUN\$=" mil		
	es"ELSE IF TUM=5 THEN TUN\$=" centimeters"ELSE IF TUM=6 THEN		
	TUN\$=" meters"ELSE TUN\$=" kilometers"		15740
560	RETURN	'*	667
570	PRINT:PRINT"Only 1 through 7 is acceptable":GOTO 540	'*	4363
58Ø	'Subroutine to get measurements for rectangle <<<<<<<	*	157
59Ø	FIGURE\$="a rectangle":MEAS\$="a side":GOSUB 860	**	3582
600	Sl=L:MEAS\$="an adjacent side":GOSUB 870	·* ·*	3119
	TAREA=S1*L:GOSUB 1070:RETURN	**	2071
620	'Subroutine to get measurements for parallelogram <<<<<<<	'*	152 4007
630	FIGURE\$="a parallelogram":MEAS\$="a side":GOSUB 860		
		Listing	continued

Circle 357 on Reader Service card.





sti	ng co	ntinued		
	640	Sl=L:MEAS\$="the perpendicular to that side":GOSUB 870	'*	4525
		TAREA=S1*L:GOSUB 1070:RETURN	**	2Ø75 156
	670	<pre>'Subroutine to get measurements for trapezoid &lt;&lt;&lt;&lt;&lt;&lt;&lt; FIGURE\$="a trapezoid":MEAS\$="one of the parallel sides":GOSU</pre>	-	150
		B 860	!* !*	5425
		<pre>S1=L:MEAS\$="the other parallel side":GOSUB 870 S2=L:MEAS\$="the perpendicular between the parallel sides":GO</pre>		3838
	0,00	SUB 870	'*	5930
		TAREA=L*(S1+S2)/2:GOSUB 1070:RETURN	·* ·*	2425
		'Subroutine to get measurements for triangle <<<<<<< FIGURE\$="a triangle":MEAS\$="any side":GOSUB 860	• *	152 3713
	730	Sl=L:MEAS\$="either of the other two sides":GOSUB 870	'*	4368
	740	S2=L:MEAS\$="the third side":GOSUB 870	'*	2952
	150	S3=(S1+S2+L)/2:TAREA=SQR(S3*(S3-S1)*(S3-S2)*(S3-L)):GOSUB 10 70:RETURN	'*	4392
	760	'Subroutine to get measurements for circle <<<<<<	1*	157
		FIGURE\$="a circle":MEAS\$="the radius":GOSUB 860	'*	3710
	780	FIGURE\$="circle":GOSUB 990:TAREA=PART*3.14159*L*L:GOSUB 1070 :RETURN	'*	4710
	790	IF T\$="n" OR T\$="N" THEN 770 ELSE IF T\$="y" OR T\$="Y" THEN 8		4/10
	0.0.0	10 ELSE IF T\$="m"OR T\$="M" THEN 820	!* !*	5726
		PRINT"Answer Y, N, or M please":GOTO 770 'Subroutine to get measurements for ellipse <<<<<<<		3185 153
		FIGURE\$="an ellipse":MEAS\$="either axis":GOSUB 860	'*	4049
		Sl=L:MEAS\$="the other axis":GOSUB 870	'*	2974
	0410	FIGURE\$="ellipse":GOSUB 990:TAREA=PART*.785398*S1*L:GOSUB 10 70:RETURN	'*	4904
	85Ø	'Subroutine to get measurements <<<<<<<	'*	157
		PRINT"CALCULATING AREA OF ";FIGURE\$	'* '*	2533
		PRINT:PRINT"Enter length of ";MEAS\$:PRINT FCH\$:INPUT T\$ IF TUM=2 THEN GOSUB 930 ELSE 900	• *	4303
		IF NG=0 THEN 870 ELSE 910	'*	1667
		L=VAL(T\$)	· !*	750
		RETURN	·* ·*	666
		'Subroutine with special steps for feet and inches <<<<<	• *	155
	930	Pl=INSTR(T\$,"'"):IF Pl>0 THEN 940 ELSE NG=0:PRINT"Feet symbol not found":GOTO 970	1*	5854
	940	FEET=VAL(LEFT\$(T\$, P1-1))	'*	1653
	95Ø	P2=INSTR(P1-1,T\$,CHR\$(34)):IF P2>P1 THEN 960 ELSE PRINT"Meas		
	960	<pre>urement must be entered in the form shown":NG=0:GOTO 970 I\$=MID\$(T\$,Pl+1,P2-1):L=FEET+VAL(I\$)/12:NG=1</pre>	!* !*	8831 2759
	970	RETURN	'*	672
	980	'Subroutine to ask for fraction of curved area <<<<<<	'*	161
	990	<pre>PRINT"Do you want to include the entire ";FIGURE\$;"?";:INPUT " (Y/N) ",T\$</pre>	•*	5631
	1000	IF $TS="v"$ OR $TS="Y"$ THEN PART=1:GOTO 1050	'*	2722
	1010	IF T\$<>"n" AND T\$<>"N" THEN PRINT"Y or N please":GOTO 990	'*	4003
	1020	PRINT"What portion of the ";FIGURE\$;" do you want to includ e? Enter a"	• *	6104
	1030	PRINT"decimal. For example, enter .25 if you are using 1/4		0104
		of the"	'*	5720
	1040	PRINT FIGURE\$;:INPUT" ",PART:IF PART>1 THEN PRINT"Portion c annot be greater than one":GOTO 1020		7445
		RETURN		710
	1060	'Subroutine to display result of area calculation <<<<<<	! * ! *	199
	1080	PRINT:PRINT"Area of ";TNA\$;" is";TAREA;"square";TUN\$ INPUT"Press <enter> to return to menu ",T\$:RETURN</enter>		4057 4315
	1090	Subroutine to load list of areas 66666666	'*	202
	1100	LINE INPUT"Enter name of file to be loaded - or just <enter> for menu ",T\$</enter>	'*	(22)
	1110	IF T\$="" THEN 1140 ELSE OPEN"I",1,T\$:N=0	•	6321 2526
	1120	IF EOF(1) THEN CLOSE:GOTO 1140	'*	2093
	1130	N=N+1:INPUT#1,NA\$(N),A(N),AN\$(N),AREA(N),UN\$(N),UM(N):GOTO 1120	'*	3962
	1140	RETURN	1*	710
	1150	Subroutine to save list of areas 77777777	'*	199
	1100	LINE INPUT"Enter name of file to be saved - or just <enter> for menu ",T\$</enter>	'*	6241
	1170	IF T\$="" THEN 1190 ELSE OPEN"O",2,T\$	!*	2299
	1180	FOR C=1 TO N:PRINT#2,CHR\$(34);NA\$(C);CHR\$(34);A(C);CHR\$(34)		
		;AN\$(C);CHR\$(34);AREA(C);CHR\$(34);UN\$(C);CHR\$(34);UM(C):NEX T C:CLOSE	'*	7719
		RETURN	'*	715
	1200	<pre>'Subroutine to display areas in memory 88888888 FOR C=1 TO N:PRINT USING"##";C;:PRINT" ";NA\$(C);TAB(34)AN\$(</pre>	'*	195
	1210	C);:PRINT TAB(43)USING"####;C;:PRINT" ";NA\$(C);TAB(34)AN\$( C);:PRINT TAB(43)USING"####.##";AREA(C);:PRINT TAB(51)UN\$(C		
		):NEXT C:INPUT"Press <enter> for menu ",T\$:RETURN</enter>	'*	11090
	1220	'Subroutine to calculate requirements 999999999	'*	197
	1230	SQ\$="Square ":QM\$="to display final results":I\$="":M\$="":SU M=0	'*	4994
	1240	GOSUB 520:UN\$(0)="Square"+TUN\$:CLS	'*	2548
	1250	INPUT"What material will you use (paint, fertilizer, etc.)?		
	1260	",MAT\$:PRINT PRINT"In what unit of measure (gallon, 100-lb bag, etc.)"	•*	6312 4850
	1270	PRINT"will you be using ";MAT\$;:INPUT USE\$:PRINT	'*	3963
	1280	PRINT"will you be using ";MAT\$;:INPUT USE\$:PRINT PRINT"How many ";UN\$(0);" per ";USE\$;" is specified" INPUT"by the manufacturer? ",UPM:PRINT	·* ·*	4091
	1300	PRINT"What percent extra do you want? Press just <enter> i</enter>		3437
		£"	'*	5601
	1310	INPUT"you want to use exactly the specified coverage ",EXTR A:PRINT	'*	6050
	1320	FOR C=1 TO N:IF A(C)=1 THEN SUM=SUM+AREA(C)*FACTR(TUM,UM(C)	•	6058
		) ELSE SUM=SUM-AREA(C)*FACTR(TUM,UM(C))	!*	6489
	1340	NEXT C PRINT"Your total area is";SUM;" square";TUN\$	·* ·*	649 3863
	1350	PRINT"which will require";SUM*(1+.01*EXTRA)/UPM;USE\$;"s"	'*	4453
	1360	PRINT:INPUT"Press <enter> to return to menu ",T\$:RETURN</enter>	**	4771
	1380	'Subroutine to draw shapes <<<<<< FOR ROW = 2 TO 7:LOCATE ROW,1:PRINT CHR\$(221):LOCATE ROW,24	'*	203
		:PRINT CHR\$(222);:NEXT ROW	'*	5664
	1390	LOCATE 1,1:PRINT STRING\$(24,220);:LOCATE 8,1:PRINT STRING\$(	•	
		24,223)		4330 ontinued

Listing	continued		
	FOR C=0 TO 3:LOCATE 7-C,28+C:PRINT CHR\$(219);:LOCATE 7-C,48		
1400	+C:PRINT CHR\$(219);:LOCATE 7-C,56+C:PRINT CHR\$(219);:NEXT	'*	7317
1410	LOCATE 3,32:PRINT STRING\$(21,220);:LOCATE 8,27:PRINT STRING		/31/
1410	\$(21,223):LOCATE 3,60:PRINT STRING\$(9,220):LOCATE 8,55:PRI		
	NT STRING\$(23,223);	•*	8703
1420	FOR C=0 TO 3:LOCATE $4+C$ , $69+2*C$ :PRINT CHR\$(223);:LOCATE $4+C$ ,		0705
1420	70+2*C:PRINT CHR\$(220);:NEXT	'*	5482
1430	FOR C=0 TO 7:LOCATE $18-C, 6+2*C$ :PRINT CHR\$(220);:LOCATE $18-C$		3402
1450	,7+2*C:PRINT CHR\$(223);:NEXT 'start triangle	'*	5492
1440	FOR ROW=Ø TO 2:FOR COL=Ø TO 2:FOR C=Ø TO 1:LOCATE 19+ROW,5+		5452
2110	3*C+6*ROW+COL: PRINT CHR\$(223-C*3): NEXT: NEXT: NEXT	•	7023
1450	FOR ROW=11 TO 21:LOCATE ROW, 22: PRINT CHR\$(219); NEXT	'*	3569
	FOR ROW=15 TO 17:LOCATE ROW, 26:PRINT CHR\$(219);:LOCATE ROW,		0000
1400	49:PRINT CHR\$(219);:NEXT 'Start circle	'*	5554
1470	FOR C=Ø TO 1:LOCATE 14-C, 27+C:PRINT CHR\$(219);:LOCATE 14-C,		3334
14/0	48-C:PRINT CHR\$(219);:LOCATE 18+C,27+C:PRINT CHR\$(219);:LOC		
	ATE 18+C, 48-C: PRINT CHR\$(219); :NEXT	•	9510
1480	LOCATE 13,29:PRINT CHR\$(223);:LOCATE 12,30:PRINT CHR\$(220);		
	STRING\$(2,223); CHR\$(30); STRING\$(3,220); CHR\$(219); STRING\$(2,		
	223); CHR\$(219); STRING\$(3,220); CHR\$(31); STRING\$(2,223); CHR\$(		
	220); CHR\$(31); CHR\$(223);	'*	11944
1490	LOCATE 19,29: PRINT CHR\$(220); CHR\$(31); CHR\$(223); STRING\$(2,2		
	20); CHR\$(31); STRING\$(3,223); CHR\$(219); STRING\$(2,220); CHR\$(2		
	19); STRING\$(3,223); CHR\$(30); STRING\$(2,220); CHR\$(223); CHR\$(3		
	Ø); CHR\$(220);	'*	11185
1500	FOR ROW=17 TO 18:LOCATE ROW, 51:PRINT CHR\$(219);:NEXT:LOCATE		
	16,52:PRINT CHR\$(219);CHR\$(223);CHR\$(30);CHR\$(219);CHR\$(22		
	3); CHR\$(30); STRING\$(3,220); STRING\$(12,223); STRING\$(3,220); C		
	HR\$(31);CHR\$(223);CHR\$(219);CHR\$(31);CHR\$(223);CHR\$(219);	'*	13957
1510	FOR ROW=17 TO 18:LOCATE ROW, 78:PRINT CHR\$(219);:NEXT ROW:LO		
	CATE 19,52:PRINT CHR\$(219);CHR\$(220);CHR\$(31);CHR\$(219);CHR		
	\$(220); CHR\$(31); STRING\$(3,223); STRING\$(12,220); STRING\$(3,22		
	3); CHR\$(30); CHR\$(220); CHR\$(219); CHR\$(30); CHR\$(220); CHR\$(219		
	);	'*	14241
1520	LOCATE 6,12:PRINT"1";:LOCATE 9,8:PRINT "RECTANGLE";:LOCATE		
	6,39:PRINT"2";:LOCATE 9,31:PRINT"PARALLELOGRAM";:LOCATE 6,6		
	6:PRINT"3":LOCATE 9,60:PRINT "TRAPEZOID";	'*	10485
1530	LOCATE 19,18:PRINT"4":LOCATE 22,11:PRINT"TRIANGLE";:LOCATE		
	19,38:PRINT"5":LOCATE 22,35:PRINT"CIRCLE";:LOCATE 19,65:PRI	۰*	
	NT"6";:LOCATE 22,62:PRINT"ELLIPSE"	•*	
	INPUT"Select by number ";SHAPE	• *	2702
1550	IF SHAPE<1 OR SHAPE>6 THEN PRINT"Must be between 1 and 6":G	'*	4075
1000	OTO 1540	•*	4975
1560	RETURN	• *	716 End

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PRESENTS

# MONTE'S TOOLKIT

REQUIRES: Montezuma Micro CP/M® 2.2 version 2.21+

Monte's Toolkit is a collection of utilities that will prove useful to every owner of Montezuma Micro CP/M (you all are owners, aren't you?). It's a disk full of programs that perform functions that are difficult, cumbersome or expensive to do any other way. Monte has tried, in his own way, to briefly explain each function for you below. Read on and be saved.

DOUBLECROSS[®] allows unlimited file transfers between CP/M*. IBM-DOS and Model 3/4 LDOS® /TRSDOS® with unsurpassed ease and speed. In fact, you can move just about anything from any disk to any other disk but you might have to make changes for pro-gram operation. Lotus 123* just flat won't run on your Model 3 and I doubt that you could ever modify Scripsit* enough to run on the IBM. Simple menus guide you through the operation with minimal keystrokes. Just tag the files you want in the directory display and go. You won't get doublecrossed with DBLCROSS.

FREEFORM® formats and backs up Model 3/4 LDOS/TRSDOS and IBM MS & PC- DOS (versions 1.x, 2.x and 3.x), both single side and double side plus there is a special "clone" copy when you just don't know or care what you have. Just insert a disk and copy away. All you have to know about the disk is how to get it into the drive. The Analysis feature lets you look at and print the actual structure of a disk - even the ones with "funny" formats.

WSPR lets you print to almost any printer using almost any control code. It's nearly magic and does a whole lot more than I can talk about here including letting you print anything your printer can print.



Monte Zuma, our Founder, President and King, has always had trouble keeping his desk organized. The Sidekick^{*} from Borland International would solve the problem, but alas, it was not available for CP/M^{*}. So Monte asked his favorite nephew, the legendary LaMont E. Zuma (distant cousin to Rondo Talbot, a direct descendant of Monte Zuma hissell) to work on the problem as best he could during recess at the home. LaMont, a true legend in his own time, really outdid himself this time. A touch of both shift keys halts your application program in its tracks and up pops Monte's Window^{*} ready to use. What could be simpler? Put an end to the fumbling and pawing around the pile of papers on your desk. You will find Monte's Window^{*} indispensable. When you are finished, break back to your conficient to work and it recume without core. Monte's Window^{*} to take back but an end to the tracks with the set. to your application program and it resumes without error. Monte's Window" is truly a breakthrough. See for yourself – Look through Monte's Window" on your Model 4. How did you ever get along without it? See the page opposite for order information. Monte's Window" is available right now. **FILEFIX®** gives you the ability to "fix" your "files" by adding line-feeds when your files are going from CP/M or IBM-DOS to LDOS/ TRSDOS or take them away if you are transferring the other way. You can remove the control codes from a WordStar" document thereby converting it to a non-document file. The fix will also fix up Scripsit files so they can be used by CP/M and IBM-DOS based wordprocessors (you know - the real ones). All this is accomplished with the use of simple menus and boy, it is fast.

SYS2M requires 128K and our CP/M. The CCP and the BDOS are moved to drive M and the BIOS is modified to allow a Warm Boot from Drive M. So what you say. Well, you still have to have a disk in drive A but it no longer has to have the CP/M system resident. It can be anything. This little jewel copies frequently used programs to drive M and searches there first for all program requests resulting in much faster program loading. Slick isn't it?

AUTO is a little goodie that lets you issue multiple commands from the command line. Eliminates the pain of Submit. As in all the other parts of MONTE'S TOOLBOX, complete and comprehensive instructions are included and it's available right now.



PRESENTS MONTE'S BASIC

Your TRSDOS BASIC (01.01.00) will work the same, for the most part, under CP/M as it does under TRSDOS. However, for the most part isn't good enough. But, with some changes provided by our BASCON[®] program, you can be 100% compatible with the standard BASIC used with CP/M. True, you lose some of the TRSDOS BASIC features while gaining new features such as FILES, NULL, RESET, etc. BAS-CON alters your TRSDOS BASIC, which was included with your Model 4 when you bought it, so that it will function under CP/M. You must have the unaltered original TRSDOS BASIC as above in order to convert with **BASCON**. The program operation is fully automatic and quick. The resulting BASIC runs any CP/M 2.2 BASIC program that previously required MBASIC*. Programs written for TRSDOS BASIC may require modification to run correctly under the converted BASIC. Fully compatible with MBASIC. We even provide for additional documentation that is keyed by page number to your through now. keyed by page number to your TRSDOS BASIC man-

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# **CP/M vs TRSDOS** Can we talk?

By moving to CP/M on your Model 4 you achieve two things. First you open the door to a wealth of existing software. More 8-bit software runs under CP/M than any other operating system. This includes virtually all of the "big name" programs which have set the standards by which all others are measured. Programs like WordStar, dBASE II, and Turbo Pascal are available for CP/M, but not TRSDOS. Public domain software, almost unknown under TRSDOS, fills hundreds of megabytes of disk space. Valuable public domain programs like the Small C Compiler are just a toll-free phone call away. Most importantly, hundreds of applications programs are available from a multitude of vendors. Many include the source code. Wouldn't you like to be able to choose from scores of Accounts Receivable or General Ledger programs, instead of the meager selection you now have? Circle our special Reader Service number 600 on the Reader Service Card to receive our comprehensive free listing of suppliers of application programs that run under CP/M.

#### What about the future?

When the time comes to move up to another computer it will almost certainly use MS-DOS. That's when CP/M users get a pleasant surprise. Since MS-DOS was a derivative of CP/M it operates in almost the same manner. Even better, most of the same software packages are available in 16-bit form and they operate in virtually the same way that they did under CP/M.

#### Is it easy to use?

Montezuma Micro's CP/M has been carefully crafted to present a maximum of features while taking a minimum of memory. It supports all of the standard features of the Model 4/4P/4D computers, as well as most of the optional ones. Our CP/M has been consistently been awarded the highest ratings in industry magazines. It is version 2.2, the most popular and reliable of all the versions of CP/M produced. Our CP/M has been made as easy to use as possible. All customer-selected features are chosen from simple menus in our CONFIG utility. This includes the ability to configure a disk drive to run like that of scores of other CP/M computers for maximum ease of software portability. Using the unique DBLCROSS program in our Monte's Toolkit utility package you can move files back and forth between CP/M, TRSDOS (1.3 and 6.x), and MS-DOS.

#### Why use Montezuma CP/M?

We have already told you why our CP/M is the best for the Radio Shack Model 4 computer. The only question left to answer is "Why buy CP/M at all?" Radio Shack has abandoned TRSDOS — all of their new machines use MS-DOS. Most of the software producers have followed, leaving no new software development and saddling the TRSDOS user with whatever software "leftovers" he can find. Which DOS do you want to head into the future with: the one originally written for the Model I or the one that served as the basis for MS-DOS? Make the right choice right now for just \$169.

#### If I need support?

We don't forget you after the sale. If you have a problem you will find our phones are answered by people, not answering machines or hold buttons. Our philosophy is very simple — we want you to be happy and satisfied with your purchase. If you have a problem then we have a problem, and we'll do whatever we can to resolve it.

#### Cost to update?

Our owners are protected against instant obsolescence by our lifetime upgrade policy. At any time you can return your original CP/M disk to be upgraded to the latest version free of charge, except for a small shipping and handling fee. Periodically we publish NEW STUFF, a newsletter for registered users of Montezuma Micro CP/M. This publication carries news about new products, tips for getting more out of CP/M, and other valuable information for our users. It is sent free of charge to registered owners.

#### Can I use a hard disk drive?

CP/M hard disk drivers are available for Radio Shack, Aerocomp, and most other popular brands of hard disk drives. These drivers allow the hard drive to be partitioned into one to four logical drives of varying sizes.

These drives may all be used by CP/M, or may be divided between CP/M and TRSDOS. A head-parking utility is included on the driver disk to minimize the risk of damage when the hard disk drive is not in use. Also included at no charge is a utility which will copy, compress, list, print, and delete files with ease. There isn't much you can say about a driver. It either works or it doesn't. Ours works supremely and it only costs \$30.

#### Hard disk backup?

Unlike the high-priced, underpowered backup utilities available for backup of TRSDOS hard drives, our CP/M HARDBACK utility makes the backup of a hard disk to floppies quick and painless. Only HARD-BACK gives you the choice of backing up the entire drive or only those files which it knows have been changed since the last backup. Daily backup is no longer a chore, since only new data must be copied. With HARDBACK you can quickly restore an entire drive, or only a single file if necessary. Only HARD-BACK will perform a complete check of the hard disk drive and lock out tracks which have become flawed to prevent the use of those tracks for later data storage. Add this supreme program to your hard disk for just \$49. Isn't your time and data worth it?

#### Specs?

Size of Transient Program Area (TPA): 56,070 bytes in a 64k system. 55,046 bytes in a 63k system (with optional hard disk driver). CP/M IOBYTE: Fully implemented. Device Drivers: Disk (35, 40, 77, & 80 track, single/double density single/double sided, 3, 5, or 8 inch. (More than 85 disk formats supported) Maximum Disk Capacity: 40T SS = 220k, 40T DS = 440k, 80T DS = 880kRS-232: All word lengths, parity, & baud rates. Parallel Printer: With or without linefeed and/or formfeed. Video: 24 by 80 with reverse video. Keyboard: Full ASCII with 9 function keys. RAM Disk: 64k, automatic on 128k systems. Hard Disk: Optional drivers available at extra cost for most popular models. Standard CP/M programs included: ASM, DDT, DUMP, ED, LOAD, MOVCPM, PIP, STAT, SUBMIT, SYSGEN, and XSUB.



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U.S.A.

# UTILITY

# Changing of the Guard

Now you can choose a file's attribute byte from the directory.

A n MS-DOS file's attribute byte specifies the allowable file operations. You must designate it while creating the file and live with your choice. With my assembly-language program, File It, you can change attributes at the directory.

File It works with the three most useful attributes: read only, hidden, and normal (archive). A read-only file allows exactly what its name implies—programs and DOS commands can't be used to delete from it or add to it. A hidden file is invisible from the directory, while a normal file appears in the directory and can be read from and written to. Three other attributes—system, volume label, and subdirectory—are used infrequently, so I haven't included them in the program.

### **Better Attributes**

To create the program, type in and assemble Program Listing 1 with your editor/assembler. Be sure to create a COM file using the MS-DOS EXE2BIN utility. (If you don't have an editor/assembler, use Program Listing 2, a Basic program that creates File It for you.)

To begin execution, type FILEIT at the MS-DOS prompt. After the copyright notice appears, the program asks you to enter the name of the file you want to change. You can specify a file name stored under a subdirectory by inserting the subdirectory name and a backslash (\) before the file name.

Next, the program asks you to choose the new attribute by pressing the R, H, or N key. It then performs the change.

#### How It's Done

Since File It is short, I wrote it as a COM file, which is shorter and faster-loading than a regular EXE program and must fit inside a 64K memory segment. In following the rules for creating COM files, I didn't use data, code, or stack segments. I wrote the program as one segment containing embedded data definitions.

## System Requirements

Tandy 1000 128K RAM Editor/assembler (optional) At the CHDOS label, the program makes sure the MS-DOS version being used is 2.0 or higher. If it isn't, an error message appears and control returns to the operating system.

# File It works with three attributes: read only, hidden, and normal.

The INT 09H function call then displays the copyright message pointed to by the DX register. The file name you enter is converted to an ASCIIZ string (an ordinary string ending with a zero byte). To perform the conversion, the program gets the number of bytes from the FILESP + 1 input buffer and loads them in the 8-bit BL register. It then uses a pointer from the start of the input buffer to the end of the file name (mov [filesp + bx + 2],0) to construct the ASCIIZ string.

An Inkey routine gets the new file attribute, which is returned in the AL register and converted to uppercase for easier comparison. At the Read label, the program loads the DX register with the file name's address, the AH register with subfunction 43H (which changes the attribute), the AL register with the set function (01H), and the CX register with the read-only (01H) attribute. Finally, the program executes a DOS call via the INT 21H instruction and performs the actual modification. The same technique is used for the hidden (02H) and normal (20H) attributes, which are also loaded in CX.

Contact Debbie Cooper at 2466 W. 13th Ave., Vancouver, British Columbia V6K 2S8.

	Prog	gram Listing 1.	Assembly version of File It.	
FILEIT	.ASM - f	ile attribute cha	ange utility	
		oorah L. Cooper		
codesq	segment			
	assume	cs:codesq		
	org	100h		
begin:	jmp	start		
cmsg	db	Ødh,Øah		
-	db	'File Attribute	Change Utility',0dh,0ah	
	db	' <c> 1986 by Deb</c>	oorah L. Cooper',0dh,0ah,'\$'	
msg	db	Ødh,Øah	-	
	db		file to change> ','\$'	
amsg	db	0dh,0ah,'New att	tribute <r>ead <h>idden <n>orr</n></h></r>	mal ','\$'
dmsg	db	Ødh, Øah, Ø7h, 'Ern	ror - you must have MSDOS 2.0	or greater'
•	db	Ødh,Øah,'to use	this utility',0dh,0ah,'\$'	2
filesp	db	99	;maximum filespec length	
_	db	?	;actual length	
	db	100 dup(?)	;filespec entered by user	
start:				
chdos:	mov	ah,30h	;get MSDOS version we are us:	ing
	int	21h	;call dos	
	cmp	al,2	;is it 2.0 or higher?	
	jb	doserr	;go if not	
	lea	dx, cmsg	;point to copyright message	
	mov	ah,09h	display function;	
	int	21h	;call dos	
	lea	dx,msg	point to filename prompt;	
	mov	ah,09h	display functiom	
	int	21h	;call dos	
	mov		p;point to input buffer	
	mov	ah,Øah	;line input function	
	int	21h	;call dos	
	nov	bx, offset files		
	mov	al,[bx]	;get actual # bytes entered	
	cmp	al,Ø exit	;was a filespec entered? ;exit program if none there	
	je	cont	else process it	
doserr:	jmp	dx, dmsq	dos version error message	
doserr:	mov	ah,09h	display function	
	int		call dos	
exit:	mov		terminate program function	
exit:	int	21h	call dos	
	1110		, call dob	Listing 1 continued
				Soung I continueu

ing 1 continu			
cont:	mov	bl,filesp+1	;now make this filespec
	mov	bh,Ø	;an ASCIIZ string
	mov	[filesp+bx+2]	,Ø;ending in a zero byte
	lea	dx,amsg	prompt for attribute;
	mov	ah,09h	display function;
	int	21h	;call dos
inkey:	mov	ah,00h	;wait for inkey
	int	16h	;call bios
	and	al,5fh	;amke it uppercase
	cmp	al,'R'	;read only?
	je	read	;go if so
	cmp	al,'H'	;hidden?
	je	hide	;go if so
	cmp	al,'N'	;normal?
	je	norm	;go if so
	mov	al,07h	;else sound a bell
	mov	ah,Øeh	dispaly function
	int	10h	;call bios
	jmp	inkey	;back for more
read:	mov	dx, offset file	esp+2
	mov	ah,43h	;change attribute function
	mov	al,01h	to set a new attribute
	mov	cx,01h	;read only attribute
	int	21h	;call dos
	jmp	exit	; and guit
hide:	mov	dx, offset file	esp+2
	mov	ah,43h	;change attribute function
	mov	al,01h	;to set a new attribute
	mov	cx,02h	;hidden attribute
	int	21h	call dos
	jmp	exit	and quit
norm:	mov	dx, offset fil	
	mov	ah,43h	;change attribute function
	mov	al,01h	to set a new attribute
	mov	cx,20h	normal attribute
	int	21h	;call dos
	jmp	exit	; and guit
codesq	ends		

Program Listing 2. Basic version of File It. (See p. 96 for information on using the checksums in this listing.)

10 REM program to create FILEIT.COM	1*	2814
20 OPEN "FILEIT.COM" AS #1 LEN=1	· *	1911
30 FIELD #1,1 AS A\$	'*	1009
40  FOR  X=1  TO  458	· *	981
50 READ B%	۰*	552
60  LSET  A\$=CHR\$(B\$)	۰*	1081
70 PUT #1	1*	500
80 NEXT	'*	455
90 CLOSE: END	'*	784
100 DATA &hE9,&h37,&h1,&hD,&hA,&h46,&h69,&h6C,&h65,&h20	! <b>*</b>	3264
110 DATA &h41,&h74,&h74,&h72,&h69,&h62,&h75,&h74,&h65,&h	20 '*	3363
120 DATA &h43,&h68,&h61,&h6E,&h67,&h65,&h20,&h55,&h74,&h		3386
130 DATA &h6C,&h69,&h74,&h79,&hD,&hA,&h3C,&h63,&h3E,&h20		3335
140 DATA &h31,&h39,&h38,&h36,&h20,&h62,&h79,&h20,&h44,&h		3354
150 DATA &h62,&h6F,&h72,&h61,&h68,&h20,&h4C,&h2E,&h20,&h		3395
160 DATA &h6F,&h6F,&h70,&h65,&h72,&hD,&hA,&h24,&hD,&hA	'*	3244
170 DATA &h45,&h6E,&h74,&h65,&h72,&h20,&h6E,&h61,&h6D,&h	65 '*	3414
180 DATA &h20,&h6F,&h66,&h20,&h66,&h69,&h6C,&h65,&h20,&h		3395
190 DATA &h6F,&h20,&h63,&h68,&h61,&h6E,&h67,&h65,&h3E,&h		3413
200 DATA &h24,&hD,&hA,&h4E,&h65,&h77,&h20,&h61,&h74,&h74		3296
210 DATA &h72,&h69,&h62,&h75,&h74,&h65,&h20,&h3C,&h52,&h		3390
220 DATA &h65, &h61, &h64, &h20, &h3C, &h48, &h3E, &h69, &h64, &h		3393
230 DATA &h65,&h6E,&h20,&h3C,&h4E,&h3E,&h6F,&h72,&h6D,&h		3452
240 DATA &h6C, &h20, &h24, &hD, &hA, &h7, &h45, &h72, &h72, &h6F	!*	3260
250 DATA &h72, &h20, &h2D, &h20, &h79, &h6F, &h75, &h20, &h6D, &h	75 **	3404
260 DATA &h73,&h74,&h20,&h68,&h61,&h76,&h65,&h20,&h4D,&h	53 '*	3376
270 DATA &h44, &h4F, &h53, &h20, &h32, &h2E, &h30, &h20, &h6F, &h	72 '*	3389
280 DATA &h20,&h67,&h72,&h65,&h61,&h74,&h65,&h72,&hD,&hA	· · · · · · ·	3290
290 DATA &h74,&h6F,&h20,&h75,&h73,&h65,&h20,&h74,&h68,&h	69 *	3393
300 DATA &h73,&h20,&h75,&h74,&h69,&h6C,&h69,&h74,&h79,&h	D '*	3358
310 DATA &hA,&h24,&h63,&h0,&h0,&h0,&h0,&h0,&h0,&h0	!*	2918
320 DATA sh0, sh0, sh0, sh0, sh0, sh0, sh0, sh0,	1*	2791
330 DATA sh0, sh0, sh0, sh0, sh0, sh0, sh0, sh0,	*	2792
340 DATA sh0, sh0, sh0, sh0, sh0, sh0, sh0, sh0,	!*	2793
350 DATA sh0,sh0,sh0,sh0,sh0,sh0,sh0,sh0,sh0,sh0,	!* !*	2794
360 DATA sh0, sh0, sh0, sh0, sh0, sh0, sh0, sh0,	·* •*	2795
370 DATA sh0, sh0, sh0, sh0, sh0, sh0, sh0, sh0,	·* !*	2796
380 DATA sh0, sh0, sh0, sh0, sh0, sh0, sh0, sh0,	1*	2797
390 DATA &h0,&h0,&h0,&h0,&h0,&h0,&h0,&h0,&h0,&h0	'*	2798
400 DATA sh0, sh0, sh0, sh0, sh0, sh0, sh0, sh0,	1*	279Ø 3122
410 DATA &h0,&h0,&h0,&h0,&hB4,&h30,&hCD,&h21,&h3C,&h2	1*	3254
420 DATA &h72,&h23,&h8D,&h16,&h3,&h1,&hB4,&h9,&hCD,&h21		3353
430 DATA &h8D,&h16,&h44,&h1,&hB4,&h9,&hCD,&h21,&hBA,&hD4 440 DATA &h1,&hB4,&hA,&hCD,&h21,&hBB,&hD5,&h1,&h8A,&h7	1*	3258
450 DATA &h3C,&h0,&h74,&hB,&hEB,&hD,&h90,&h8D,&h16,&h8F	1*	3315
460 DATA &h1, &hB4, &h9, &hCD, &h21, &hB4, &h4C, &hCD, &h21, &h2E		3364
470 DATA &h8A, &h1E, &hD5, &h1, &hB7, &h0, &h2E, &hC6, &h87, &hD6		3368
480 DATA &h1, &h0, &h8D, &h16, &h65, &h1, &hB4, &h9, &hCD, &h21	1*	3207
490 DATA &hB4,&h0,&hCD,&h16,&h24,&h5F,&h3C,&h52,&h74,&h1		3373
500 DATA &h3C,&h48,&h74,&h1A,&h3C,&h4E,&h74,&h24,&hB0,&h		3375
510 DATA &hB4, &hE, &hCD, &h10, &hEB, &hE6, &hBA, &hD6, &h1, &hB4		3409
520 DATA &h43,&hB0,&h1,&hB9,&h1,&h0,&hCD,&h21,&hEB,&hBF	'*	3304
530 DATA &hBA,&hD6,&h1,&hB4,&h43,&hB0,&h1,&hB9,&h2,&h0	۰*	3221
530 DATA & nBA, & nD6, & n1, & nB4, & n43, & nB9, & n1, & nB9, & n2, & n0 540 DATA & hCD, & h21, & hEB, & hB1, & hBA, & hD6, & h1, & hB4, & h43, & hB		3436
550 DATA &hl,&hB9,&h20,&h0,&hCD,&h21,&hEB,&hA3	1	2747
226 DUTU WITTSHID2 SWITES WIES WIED SWIED SWIED		End
		End



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# Switching Station

# Gain memory by moving between RAM banks in Model III mode.

Yes, you can switch banks in the Model III mode on a 128K Model 4. In this kind of switching, data isn't exchanged between banks: each bank retains its data. The bank you select is switched into the addressable mode while the previous bank is switched into the unaddressable mode.

## **Banking Regulations**

Bank switching is best used in machinelanguage programs, since Basic requires a high-memory setting of 7FFF hexadecimal (hex). Anything higher will be switched out when a new bank is selected.

You use port 84 hex (132 decimal) to switch banks (bits 4, 5, and 6 correspond to the three banks). For normal operations, reset bit 6 to zero. This ensures that addresses 0000–7FFF hex, which contain the ROM and DOS, will not be switched out.

Set bit 5 to switch in one of the alternate 32K banks; reset it to select the normally resident, primary upper bank (zero). With bit 5 set, bit 4 designates which of the alternate 32K banks is switched into use in the 8000-FFFF hex-address range.

#### **Making the Transaction**

Type in the Program Listing with an editor/assembler and assemble it with a name such as SELBNK/CMD. To use the program from DOS ready, type SELBNK followed by a space and a zero, 1, 2, or question mark (?). The digits indicate the chosen bank, while the question mark requests a display of the current bank number. To select bank 2, for example, enter SELBNK 2.

You can use Debug to verify that bank switching has taken place. First, display the memory above 8000 hex; from there, modify the memory to display a particular character or sequence. Leave Debug, select a different bank, and display the se-



lected bank's memory above 8000 hex to verify that the switch has been made. Leave Debug again, switch back to the first bank, and verify that the modified data has been switched back in.

Use lines 1110–2040 in your programs as a subroutine. Lines 1160–1310 explain

how to set up the various options. Once you have set the required registers, type CALL BANK to change the bank.■

You can contact David Goben at 67 Highland Road, Mansfield Center, CT 06250.

	;		ITCHING DEMO	
11Ø 12Ø	;	by Davi	d Goben	A in Madal TTT made
130			IOT 126K MODE.	l 4 in Model III mode
140		Demonst	ration of Bank	Selecting on a 128K Model 4
15Ø	3	in t	he Model III m	ode. Please note that
160	;	prog	gram lines 1110	through 2040 are designed
170	;	to b	e contained in	a memory-resident program.
180	;			routines in your own pro-
19Ø 200	;			100-1100 and 2050-2060,
200	;			our own program. this portion below address
220	;			so remember to maintain your
230	;	stac	k area below 71	
240	;			
25Ø	.1	EQUATES	5	
260	DSPLY	EQU	Ø21BH ;disp	ay a message
1270	EXIT	EQU	402DH ;DOS	exit
289	CR	EQU	021BH ;disp 402DH ;DOS 000DH ;carr;	age return
290 300	,	ORG		
320	; MSGl	DEFB		feed
330		DEFM	'Bank Selectio	on Demo by David Goben'
340		DEFB	10	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
<b>35Ø</b>		DEFB	CR	
	MSG2	DEFM	'Bank '	
	BANKX		'Ø is now ava:	lable.'
380	MSG3	DEFB DEFM	CR 'Current Bank	in • 1
	BANKY	DEFM	'Ø.'	18 •
410	DUNKI	DEFB	CR	
	MSG4	DEFM		already selected.'
430		DEFB	CR	
	MSG5	DEFM		or. Select 0,1,2 or ?'
450		DEFB	CR	· ·· · · · ·
	MSG6	DEFM		above 7FFFH. Aborting!'
147Ø 148Ø		DEPB	CR	
404		MATN		stration program
500	MAIN	PUSH	HL ELCIY CO GEMOI	jsave data pointer
510		LD	HL,MSG1	sign on
520		CALL	DEDLA	
530		LD	HL, \$-\$	<pre>;test stack pointer</pre>
540		ADD	HL,SP	;to see if it is above
550		BIT	7,H	;7FFFH.
560		LD	HL, MSG6	jset up in case
157Ø		JR POP	NZ,OUTMSG HL	<pre>set up in case ;is! Abort ;alse get pointer</pre>
590		LD	HL A,(HL)	;else get pointer ;get byte there
		CP	CR	bad if CR
600		JR	Z, PERR	,
600 610		LD	B,A	;else save data
			HL	see if next is CR
610 620 630		INC		
610 620 630 640		LD	A, (HL)	
610 620 630 640 650		LD CP	CR	
619 629 639 649 659		LD CP JR	CR	data is good so far
619 629 639 649 659 669 679		LD CP JR LD	CR	;data is good so far ;indicate bad stuff ;out it and exit
619 629 639 649 659 669 679 689	PERR	LD CP JR LD JR	CR Z,GOOD HL,MSG5 OUTMSG	;data is good so far ;indicate bad stuff ;out it and exit :get data byte
619 629 639 649 659 669 679 689	PERR GOOD	LD CP JR LD JR	CR	get data byte
610 620 630 650 650 650 650 650 650	PERR GOOD	LD CP JR LD JR LD	CR Z,GOOD HL,MSG5 OUTMSG A,B	<pre>;data is good so far ;indicate bad stuff ;out it and exit ;get data byte ;bank check? ;yes, return</pre>

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sting continued	!				
00730		JR	C, PERR		;bad data
00740		CP	'3'		
00750		JR	NC, PERR		have boots affect
00760 00770		SUB	30H		drop ASCII offset
00780		LD	B,A A, (BNKSAV)	<b>)</b>	;save value ;see if already there
00790		LD CP JR LD CP	3		;see if already there ;been selected before?
00800		JR	NC, REL1 HL, MSG4		<pre>;no, ignore next ;set up if same</pre>
00810		LD			;set up if same
00820		CP	B		;equal?
00830	REL1	JR	Z,OUTMSG A,B		;yes, indicate so ;get bank number
00850	RELI	LD	(DNRCATA)	7	and nou bank
00860		ADD	A, 30H		<pre>;set new bank ;add ASCII offset ;set to message ;set up for bank select ;select bank and return ;perform subfunction ;show what has happened ;display message ;exit to dos</pre>
00870		LD	(BANKX),A		;set to message
00880		LD	C,B		;set up for bank select
00890		LD	A,Ø		;select bank and return
00900		CALL	BANK		perform subfunction
00910	OUTMSC		HL, MSG2		display message
00930	0011100	JP	EXIT		exit to dos
00940	;*****	********	*******	******	****
00950	;	display	current ba	ank	
00960	CRNT	LD	A, (BNKSAV)	)	;get current bank
00970		CP	3		;been used yet?
88988		J K	Δ, 3+3		indicate Bank Ø
01000		ADD	A.30H		add ASCII offset
01010		LD	(BANKY),A		;apply to message
01020		LD	HL,MSG3		display current bank
01030		JR	OUTMSG		
01040	;	FOU	é	hank ac	<pre>;get current bank ;been used yet? ;yes, display it ;no, indicate Bank Ø ;add ASCII offset ;apply to message ;display current bank</pre>
01050	BNKSAV	EQU	S JI	bank da	ta save area
01070	,		BNK5AV+1		
					lection routines. Delete
01090	;all of	the above	ve data to	apply	these subfunctions to e then banking functions.
01100	;your of	wn progra	ams which w	will us	e then banking functions.
01110	1666666	9666666666	6666666666	6666666	
01120	;Bank St	witching	routine III mode Me	- by bar	with 128K
01140	,0000000			00001 4	
01150					
Ø1160	;On ent	ry, regis	sters AF, I	BC, and	HL are used. BANK is
					with the proper registers
		he defini	itions for	the re	gisters follow:
Ø119Ø Ø1200		A=Ø	·Select B	ANK and	return to caller
01210		<b>h</b> - <b>b</b>	C=BANK n	umber Ø	, 1, or 2 (Ø=normal bank)
01220		A=1	:Select B	ANK and	go to HL address
Ø123Ø	;		:C=BANK n		-
01240	;		:HL=trans:	fer add	ress
01250	; if l	A=2			ous calling BANK address
01260					a PREVIOUS A=1 or A=2
01270	; ; if /		:operation		Pank number in register A
01290		1-3	Recuin c	urrent	Bank number in register A
01300	; On (	exit from	n operation	ns Ø,1,	and 2, the previous bank
01310	;number	is retur	ned in re	gister .	Α.
Ø132Ø	;******	********	********	******	******************
01330	BNKSEL:	EQU	84H ;1 Ø ;1	bank se	lect port
01340	SETING	DEFB	in Model	port 84.	H image Change above line to:
	;SETIMG		78H ;		Change above line to: 6 port 84H image
01370		EQU			lect routine
01380		CP	2 ;		to previous BANK call?
01390		JR		yes, go	
01400		CP			egal values
Ø1410 Ø1420		JR JR	C,BANKA ; C Z,OP3 ;		king bank number
01430		LD			ew illegal op error flag
01440		AND			error state
01450		RET			
	BANKA	LD			eration
01470		LD			ank select code
Ø148Ø Ø149Ø		CP JR		banks Ø	-27
01500		LD	C, BANKB ;		ew illegal bank error
01510		AND	A , 204 , 1		ew illegal bank error
01520		RET			
01530	BANKB	LD		get ope	
01540		CP			e operation flag
Ø155Ø Ø156Ø	,	JR 	C,OPØ ;		on zero
			and go to		ansfer address
01580		LD	A,C ;		
01590		LD	(OLDBNK+1	),A	-
01600	-	LD	(OLDRET+1		
			next routin		
			BANK and		called address
01640		LD	(HLSAVE+1	),HL	called address ;save HL value
	OLDRET	LD	HL,\$-\$		;get old address
01660		LD	A,H		
01670		OR	L		
					Listing cont

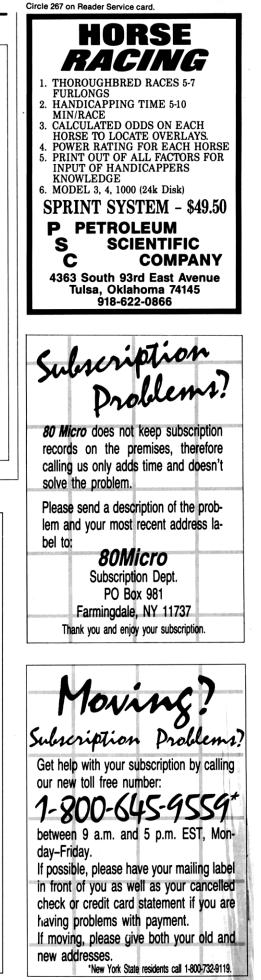
01680		JR		;ok if address present
Ø169Ø		LD	A,253 ;home-b	rew no previous select
01700		AND	A	
01710		RET '		
01720	OLDBNK	LD	С,0	;get desired bank
01730	CURBNK	LD	A,Ø	;get current bank
01740		LD	(OLDBNK+1),A	;save as old
Ø175Ø		LD	A,C	
Ø176Ø		LD		;set new current bank
01770		EX		transfer addr, get retur
01780		LD	(OLDRET+1),HL	
Ø179Ø	HLSAVE	LD	HL,\$-\$	;get HL value back
01800	;Fall in	nto next	operation	
	;			
		BANK and	d return to calle	
Ø183Ø	OPØ	INC	с	; init for bank select
Ø184Ø		LD	A, (SETIMG)	;get port 84H image
Ø185Ø		AND	8FH	;make out bits 4,5,6
Ø186Ø		DEC	С	;bank Ø desired?
01870		JR	Z, SETBNK	
Ø188Ø		SET	5,A	;set up for bank 1
Ø189Ø		DEC	С	;bank 1?
01900		JR	Z, SETBNK	;yes
01910		SET	4,A	;set for bank 2
	SETBNK	DI		disable interrupts;
01930		LD	(SETIMG),A	;set new port image
01940		OUT	(BNKSEL),A	;select new bank
01950		EI		;enable interrupts
01960		XOR	A	;set Z flag for ok
01970		LD	A, (OLDBNK+1)	return old bank number;
Ø198Ø		RET	;normal return	or go to selected address
01990				
			bank number	
02010	OP3	XOR	A	;set Z flag for ok
02020		LD	A, (CURBNK+1)	;get current bank
02030		RET	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	;END OF		UTINE	
02050 02060	;	END	MAIN	

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# Inner Vision

Page through memory on your Model 4 with this dynamic-memory monitor.

bought my Model 4 after cutting my programmer's teeth on a Color Computer. Though the move to TRSDOS was mostly for the better, I missed being able to switch any part of memory into video RAM-a CoCo feature that helped me learn about 6809 architecture. With it, I could page through memory in 512-byte steps, observe programs while they ran, watch the activity of the stack, examine the ROM hook area in low memory, and see the contents of bytes change.

I wanted to duplicate this feature on my Model 4, but it wasn't quite so easy. Model 4 video isn't memory-mapped in the usual sense: It occupies a separate 2K block of dedicated

RAM, which is bank-switched to the screen. The video isn't normally accessible to Basic or machine-language programs except through console-display statements.

A solution came to me after reading a Hardin Brothers article on Model 4 supervisor calls (SVCs) in which he explains how to use the @VDCTL SVC to examine video memory (see The Next Step, July 1984, p. 170). With the help of that article, and the @VDCTL-driver routine it included, I wrote Dynaram, a dynamic-memory monitor for the Model 4. It lets you page through Model 4 memory in 1K blocks while the display is continuously updated (see the Photo). The program is written in Basic and machine code; it runs under TRSDOS 6.0, 6.1, and 6.2. Memory above E000 hexadecimal (hex) is protected.

## **Bytes Before Your Eyes**

When you run Dynaram (see the Program Listing), it displays a 1K block of your computer's memory in a grid that is



	TRS-88 Model-4 Real-Time Memory Monitor	
0640 0704 0768 0832 0896	8123456789812345678981234567898123456789812345678981234567898123456789812345678981234567898123456789812345678981234567898123456789812345678981234567898123456789812345678981234567898123456789812345678981234567898123456789812345678981234567898123456789812345678981234567898123456789812345678981234567898123456789812345678981234567898123456789812345678981234567898123456789812345678981234567898123456789812345678981234567898123456789812345678981234567898123456789812345678981234567898123456789812345678981234567898123456789812345678981234567898123456789812345678981234567898123456789812345678981234567898123456789812345678981234567898123456789812345678981234567898123456789812345678981234567898123456789812345678981234567898123456789812345678981234567898123456789812345678981234567898123456789812345678981234567898123456789812345678981234567898123456789812345678981234567898123456789812345678981234567898123245678981232456789812324567898123245678981232456789812324567898123245678981232456789881234567898123245678981232456789812324567898123245678981232456789812324567898123245678981232456789812324567898123245678981232456789812324567898123245678981232456789812324567898123245678981232456789812324567898123245678981232456789812324567898123245678981232456789812324567898123245678981232456789812324567898123245678981232456789812324567898123245678981232456789812324567898123245678981232456789812324567898123245678981232456789812324567898123245678981232456789812324567898123245678981232456789812324567898123245678981232456789812324567898123456789812345678981234567898123456789812345678981223456789812324567898123245678981232456789812324567898123245678981234567898123456789812345678981234567898122345678981223456789812234567898122345678981222345678981222456789812223456789812223456789812223456789812223456789812223456789812223456789812223456789812223456789812223456789812223456789812223456789812223456789812223456789812223456789812222456789812222345678981222345678982222456789812223456789822224567898222282223456789812222345	0140 0180 01C0 0200
	Page 1 Addresses : Dec 1024 - 2047 Hex 400 - 7FF > _	

Photo. Dynaram lets you view a 1K block of memory.

64 columns wide by 16 rows deep. An index frames the grid and lists the offset address of each row in decimal and hex notation. At the bottom of the screen is the message "RAM page 1." The 64K Model 4 has 64 such pages, numbered zero to 63. RAM page 1 is located between 1024 and 2047 decimal.

At first glance, you might think the display is completely static (page 1 is usually a quiet part of memory), but if you look carefully, you'll observe changes in one or two of the characters. These are the Model 4's character representations of the ASCII values contained in those locations; a change means that the contents of the bytes have changed. (To find the actual value at a particular address, refer to the ASCII character chart in your TRSDOS manual or break out of the program and peek the address. Press the Q key to quit Dynaram.)

Press the up-arrow key. This puts you on page zero, the beginning of memory. Pressing the up-arrow key moves the display backward in memory; pressing the down-arrow key moves the display forward. Notice that the paging is circular. If you try to move below page zero, you'll find yourself back at page 63.

If you know where you want to go, you can move about in memory more quickly by pressing the P key and typing in a page number. Try typing in P and the number 32; then press enter. This puts you at the start of the Basic work space, where you can view Dynaram as it is stored in memory. Page forward a few screens (36) with the down-arrow key until you find the variable area at the end of the program. Watch the contents change as you press keys.

Further on, your RAM is probably empty, except for the remains of previous programs you might have run. Eventually, however, you'll come across another turbulent region when you meet the program stack (RAM page 53). At the very top of memory, you'll find the area where TRSDOS stores resident modules and device drivers. If you use a keystrokemultiply table, this is where you'll find it. You might have trouble recognizing it, as the as-

signment strings are stored backward.

Not all byte values can be displayed on screen. Values below 32 (20 hex) translate as control codes; in order to keep the dis play intact, the program replaces them with periods.

## **Putting It on Screen**

The Basic program is simple. Its primary purpose is to draw the display template and process user input. I swiped the input routine in lines 560-790 from Jose E. Anaya's article "Restricted Entry" (80 Micro, May 1985, p. 70). The two string-formatting functions are from Lewis Rosenfelder's book Basic Faster and Better (Blue Cat Inc., 1985).

The real work is done by the two machine-language routines stored as Data statements at the end of the program. I adapted the first from Hardin Brothers' @VDCTL-driver routine. It uses @VDCTL SVC functions 5 and 6 to move a 1,920byte block of data between video RAM and a memory buffer located at EC00 hex.

The second routine copies a 1K page of memory (starting at an address supplied by Basic) to the buffer. From there it is transferred to the screen. This two-stage process provides a continuously updated window into your computer's memory.

An alternative might have been to move the blocks of memory directly to the display, but I chose the former method for two reasons. First, the @VDCTL SVC only addresses memory between 23FF and ECO1 hex, cutting out some of the most interesting areas of RAM. Second, I needed to filter out control codes and rearrange the format of the block so as to fit it into the display template.

Dynaram does not give you a guided tour of RAM, and I confess that much of what it uncovers is still a mystery to me. But the program can help you develop insight by opening up the inner workings of your computer for observation.■

Christy Gemmell is a computer instructor with the British Youth Training Scheme. Address correspondence to 22 Peake Road, Northfields, Leicester LE4 7DN, United Kingdom.

Program Listing. Dynaram. (See p. 96 for information on using the checksums in this listing.)

10	CLS:CLEAR.&HE000:PRINT CHR\$(15)::DEFINT A-Z:OPTION BASE 1	•*	3784
20	CLS:CLEAR,&HE000:PRINT CHR\$(15);:DEFINT A-Z:OPTION BASE 1 DEF FNPL\$(A\$,A)=LEFT\$(A\$+STRING\$(A,32),A)'Left Justify	•*	2528
30	DEF FNPR\$(A\$,A)=RIGHT\$(STRING\$(A,32)+A\$,A)' Right Justify String		2618
40	BUFFER=&HEC00:DIM CODE(8):GOSUB 670' Install @VDCTL SVC Driver	1*	
50	DUP COLEMAN CODE (8): GOSOB 6/8 Install WOCTL SVC Driver		2336
20	install and the second of a second se	'*	2171
60		'*	3104
70	T\$="0123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789		
	0123	۰*	3732
80	H\$="+++++++++		
	+*	'*	2241
			3241
	U\$="0123456789ABCDEF0123456789ABCDEF0123456789ABCDEF0123456789AB		
	CDEF"	'*	4107
100	F\$="		
	*	'*	3845
110	L\$=CHR\$(149):R\$=CHR\$(170):B\$=CHR\$(191):PT\$=CHR\$(95):P=1	۰*	33Ø3
120	NU\$="Ø123456789 ":BS\$=CHR\$(8):CR\$=CHR\$(13)	•*	2504
130			
1.50	PRINT@(0,20), "TRS-80 Model-4 Real-Time Memory Monitor";		4444
140	PRINTe(1,0), CHR\$(100); STRING\$(70,140); CHR\$(100);		2975
150	PRINT@(2,8),T\$;:PRINT@(21,8),U\$;	'*	2120
160	100 1-2 10 21,1010(100),000,10010(100),000,00001 1	'*	35Ø6
170	PRINT@(22,0),CHR\$(143);STRING\$(78,140);CHR\$(143);	'*	3011
180	PRINT@(1,7),CHR\$(156);:PRINT@(1,72),CHR\$(172);	!*	2865
190	FOR $Y=2$ TO 21 + PRINT $\theta(Y,7)$ , LS++ PRINT $\theta(Y,72)$ , RS++ NEXT Y	1 *	3535
200		**	2951
210	Partite(22)/(clarg(141)); Partite(22)/2)/clarg(142);	•	
210	PRINTe(3,0), n3; PRINTe(20,0), F3;		2090
220	PRINT@(23,8), "Page Addresses : Dec"; :PRINT@(23,50), "Hex";		4293
230	PRINT@(23,67),">";	**	1210
	RESTORE 740	'*	917
25Ø	FOR Y=4 TO 19	'*	981
260		'*	2861
		'*	625
		'*	753
200			
	PRINT@(23,13),"";:PRINT USING"##";P;		2358
300		'*	3122
310	EL=LEN(EA\$):IF EL>1 THEN EA\$=RIGHT\$(EA\$,EL-1)	'*	2899
320	EL=LER(EAS); if $EL>1$ THEN $EAS=RIGHTS(EAS,EL-1)PRINT@(23,34), FNPR$(SAS,6); - "; FNPL$(EAS,6);GUS=HEVS(SA1), EUS=HEVS(FA1)$	۰*	2767
33Ø	SH = $HEX$ ( $SA$ !) : $EH$ = $HEX$ ( $EA$ !)	•*	1770
340		• *	2781
350	PRINT@(23,69),CHR\$(14);:GOSUB 700	1*	2149
		**	
270	POKE RAM, SAI-INT(SAI/256) *256: POKE RAM+1, SAI/256	•	3052
	R\$=INKEY\$		785
380	IF $R_s=CHR_s(11)$ THEN $P=P-1:GOTO$ 440	'*	2214
39Ø	IF $R$ = CHR $(10)$ THEN P=P+1:GOTO 440	'*	2212
400	IF R\$="Q" OR R\$="q" THEN 500	<b>י</b> *	1784
410	IF $R\$="P"$ OR $R\$="p"$ THEN 470	۰.	1789
	GOSUB 720:GOSUB 690	•*	1384
	GOTO 370	•	682
		•	
		•	2146
			1163
460		'*	686
470		'*	3427
480	GOSUB 590:P=VAL(BF\$):IF P<0 OR P>63 THEN 470	۰*	2856
	GOTO 290	•*	689
	PRINT@(22,0),CHR\$(14);:END	'*	1730
	FOR $x=1$ TO 30	1*	969
520	Z\$=INKEY\$:IF Z\$<>"" THEN X=30	'*	1954
53Ø	NEXT X	•*	623
	RETURN	'*	665
	PRINT PT\$;:GOSUB 510	۱*	1498
560	PRINT BS\$;:IF Z\$<>"" THEN RETURN	۰.	2256
	GOSUB 510:IF Z\$="" THEN 550	1.	1763
	REIORN	• # • #	669
	LN=0:BF\$=""		812
	GOSUB 550	'*	752
610	IF Z\$=CR\$ THEN RETURN	!* ·	1577
	IF Z\$<>BS\$ THEN 650	'*	1314
	IF LN=0 THEN 600	'*	1140
		'*	3010
		**	2422
660		•	
000			2506
	RESTORE 730:FOR I=1 TO 8:READ CODE(I):NEXT I:RETURN		3541
	<pre>DEF USRØ=VARPTR(CODE(1)):Q=USRØ(Ø):RETURN' @VDCTL Video Driver</pre>	*	2926
690	CODE(3)=5:CODE(7)=BUFFER:GOSUB 680:RETURN' Move Buffer to Display	*	2870
700	CODE(3)=6:CODE(7)=BUFFER:GOSUB 680:RETURN' Move Display to Buffer	'*	2863
	RESTORE 770:FOR I=MCODE TO MCODE+58:READ D:POKE I, D:NEXT I:RETU		-
	RN	۲ <b>*</b>	4516
720	DEF USR1=MCODE:U=USR1(Ø):RETURN	•*	2314
730	DATA 3902,1536,0,3584,0,8448,0,-13841	1*	2095
			2095
/40	DATA 0000,0000,0064,0040,0128,0080,0192,00C0,0256,0100,0320,014	•*	2620
757			3628
750	DATA 0180,0448,01C0,0512,0200,0576,0240,0640,0280,0704,02C0,076	• ·	
	8,0300	'*	3681
760	DATA 0832,0340,0896,0380,0960,03C0	'*	1966
	DATA 24,2,72,237,221,42,0,224,33,72,237,34,4,224,6,1,14,1,237,9		
	1,4,224	'*	3681
780	DATA 221,126,0,254,32,48,2,62,46,18,221,35,19,12,62,65,185,32,2		
	37,237,91	'*	3810
700	DATA 4,224,33,80,0,25,34,4,224,4,62,17,184,32,214,201	1 *	2850
190	DATA 11221/05/05/05/07/7/2217/2217/201		2030
			End
			End

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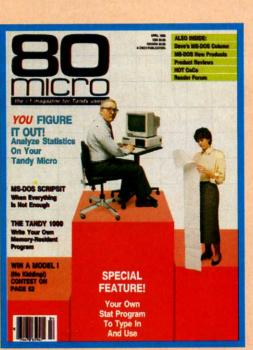
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# Megamemory Madness

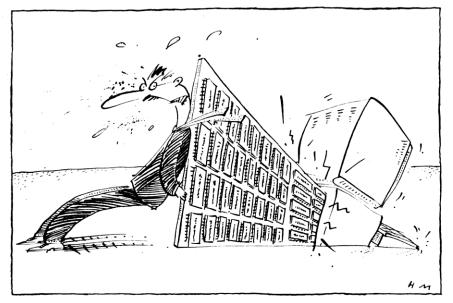
When RAM-resident utilities, RAM-hungry applications, and RAM-disk device drivers start pushing at your PC compatible's 640K memory limit, what can you do? Memory-board makers, always anticipating software's tendency to fill available space, have devised bank-switching schemes to expand far beyond IBM's 640K memory limit. You can fill your computer with as many chip-laden 2-megabyte (MB) memory boards as you have empty expansion slots and available cash.

I've been using two megaboards (at different times) in my Tandy 1000: a 1MB Master/Card from Automation Facilities Corp. (AFC) and a 2MB XRAM from PBJ Inc. (See the Product Index for price information and vendor addresses.) XRAM uses version 3.2 of the Lotus/Intel/Microsoft (LIM) Expanded Memory Specification (EMS), a bank-switching system that provides up to 8MB of expanded memory. (AST Research Inc., Quadram Corp., and Ashton-Tate have defined a competing and more capable specification, which is a superset of the LIM EMS.) Though Master/Card has its own bank-switching system that can handle up to 32MB, AFC also offers an emulator that simulates the EMS 3.2 interface. Before I describe the boards, let's take a quick look at bank switching.

#### **Banking Practices**

How do you make many megabytes of memory available to a CPU (the 8088) that addresses only 1MB? You start with a memory board that can electronically plug any section of itself into a like-sized section of unused addressable memory. Called a page frame, this chunk of address space serves as a window into the extra memory board. You use the memory bank in the page frame until it's filled, then signal the memory board (via a specified hardware port) to throw a new bank of memory into the page frame. The contents of the old bank of memory are intact, but they're no longer addressable. To read or write that bank you must page it back into the page frame.

Master/Card, for instance, can make any one of its 256K banks plug into a 256K page frame starting at 4000:0000 hexadecimal (hex) or 256K decimal. Because the page frame is in the middle of



the 640K user-memory space, the computer (at boot up) uses as standard memory the bank of Master/Card memory filling that space. XRAM uses 16K memory banks addressed through a 64K page frame (four pages at once) in system memory at D000:0000 hex (832K). (Since IBM reserved the D000 memory segment for PCjr ROM cartridges, few conflicts should exist for this address space.) Whereas Master/Card provides 256K or 512K of standard memory plus extra memory, XRAM supplies only expanded memory.

Using banked memory is not as simple as using standard RAM. A program must be designed to use a particular banking system, or the extra memory is useless. The program must know where in memory the page frame is and how to make the board switch banks. The program must also keep track of which bank given data occupies. To simplify the process, and to regulate use of banked memory by more than one program at the same time, banked-memory boards come with a software interface—a device driver loaded in Config.SYS.

By passing command requests to the bank-switching interface, an application receives memory banks for itself, pages its assigned banks as needed, and releases banks when they are no longer needed. The process is similar to disk input/output (I/O) where files are opened, information is read from or written to disk through an area of memory called an I/O buffer, and the file is closed when no longer needed.

An application doesn't have to keep track of where the information is stored on the disk or whether another file is being overwritten. The operating system handles these details. Unlike disk I/O, however, switching banks in and out of the page frame is almost instantaneous. (In fact, both Master/Card and XRAM provide fast RAM-disk programs that use banked memory.)

IBM has not sanctified bank switching for expanding RAM space, and most programs on the market aren't designed to use the technique. Lotus and Intel, joined later by Microsoft, created EMS 3.2 with the hope that it would become an industry standard. It appears they've succeeded, if the growing number of EMS-cognizant programs proves anything. Recent versions of 1-2-3, Framework II, and Windows, for example, can all access the expanded memory provided by both XRAM and Master/Card.

#### Master/Card Charged

Engineered by Matthew Electronics Inc. and marketed by AFC, Master/Card is a multifunction megaboard providing an RS-232 port (female), a battery-powered clock, and either 512K or 1MB of RAM. Master/Card works with PC-/MS- 8 MHZ SUPER SPEED-UP FASTEST SPEED-UP AVAILABLE (models 1, 3, 4, 4P, 4D-all versions) BESTSELLERII MAKE YOUR COMPUTER THE FASTEST IN TOWNI No Wait-states \$129.00 SUPER-RAM Ramdisk program to use 128K-1 megabyte memory, the most extended program on the market today. Newdos-80 or TRSDOS 6.X SPECIAL PRICE ..... \$25.00 SPECIAL (NEWDOS-80 + TRSDOS 6.X) BOTH .... ...\$40.00 upgrade for older version \$4.00 + old diskette AUTOMATIC PDRIVE RECOGNIZER \$25.00 (NO MORE PDRIVE HASSLE) ..... ONE MEGABYTE MEMORY BOARD MODEL 4 NON GATE-ARRAY VERSION ... \$105.00 MODELS 4, 4P, 4D GATE ARRAY VERSION .....\$135.00 upgrade from ½ meg to 1 meg for price difference 1/2 MEGABYTE MEMORY BOARD MODEL 4 NON GATE-ARRAY ..... \$75.00 MODELS 4, 4P, 4D GATE ARRAY VERSION SAVE MORE MONEY!! A) 8-Mhz-SPEED UP + Meg-board + (NEWDOS-TRSDOS DRIVER) ..... \$247.50 B) 8-Mhz-SPEED UP + Meg-board + (NEWDOS-TRSDOS DRIVER) ..... \$274.50 SEATRONICS P.O.B. 4607 – 6202 ZA MAASTRICHT – HOLLAND Please specify exact system configuration for orders. If not known, check with your dealer to see which type (gate-array or non-got-array) you have. For P&H, add \$4.00 for software, \$8.50 for hardware.

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DOS 2.x or 3.x on PC compatibles. You can install it in either a 128K or 384K computer (Tandy 1000A, 1000 SX, or 1200), and it comes with or without a direct-memory access (DMA) chip. A 128K Tandy 1000, of course, requires the DMA chip. If you have a 256K 1000, you must fill the existing memory board to 384K before installing Master/Card. A 1MB Master/Card installed in a 384K 1000 leaves you with 768K of bankswitched memory.

Fitting all this hardware on a 10-inch board requires a few sandwiches. The optional DMA circuitry plugs on near the rear of the main board. To remove DMA, you pry off this sandwich and flip a dual in-line package (DIP) switch. DIP switches also configure the RS-232 for COM1 or COM2. A second optional sandwich plugs onto the main board at the front end and adds 512K to the 512K of RAM already on the board. Master/Card fits easily between other boards: the vertical mounting bracket at the rear of the board fits both the 1000 and the IBM PC. The rechargeable battery responsible for keeping the clock running when your computer is off refreshes itself when line power is on.

Master/Card's memory contents are not destroyed during a reboot—a feature I've had many occasions to praise. Both the Master/Card RAM-disk and printspooler software recover completely after a reset. This ability is made possible by the Master/Card's non-EMS banking scheme.

Master/Card comes with 10 programs written by 80 Micro columnist Hardin Brothers. Among them is an installation program that makes setting up quite painless. After determining your memory configuration, it asks what options (RAM disk, print spooler, and EMS emulator) you want installed and how much RAM to assign to each. You might be asked for additional information depending on the options you select. The program sets up or alters Config.SYS and Autoexec.BAT as needed, and it even sets buffers and files in Config.SYS to 10. It explains what is going to happen before it happens and always provides a way out. No files are changed or created until you give the word at the end.

The heart of the Master/Card system is its bank-switching program, through which the print spooler, RAM disk, and EMS emulator all work. This program takes memory requests from other programs, then does the dirty work with the hardware. A text file on the program disk outlines the Master/Card banking scheme for programmers who want to write their own banking applications.

The RAM disk, like most, is fast. I tested it for speed using the Norton Util-

## A page frame serves as a window into the extra memory board.

ities Disktest as a rough measure. Disktest checked a 256K RAM drive at 31.62K per second, the rate of a slow hard drive. The RAM drive can use as many 256K chunks of banked memory as you have, and you can set up several RAM drives if you want. The RAM-drive contents are destroyed only when the power supply to your computer is shut off.

The Master/Card print spooler, like the RAM drive, loads as a device driver. It spoon-feeds data to your printer while you do other things. If you reboot during printing, the spooler recovers without losing characters. You can set the spooler to take up between 1 to 255K, but until Matthew Electronics develops more applications that can use a partial bank, it effectively takes up a whole 256K bank. You can run a related program (Spooler.EXE) to see the spooler status, flush the buffer, or change the spooler parameters any time after boot up. The spooler I tested did not work on my 1000 under Tandy's MS-DOS 3.2. This problem has since been fixed.

The non-system memory space of a Tandy 1000 divides into the original 128K (always the top 128K of user RAM) and two banks of 256K. Master/Card supplies one or both of the 256K banks; it uses the second area for bank switching. Matthew Electronics developed the Master/Card bank-switching system before EMS 3.2 appeared; only Master/ Card software, such as the RAM disk and print spooler, know how to use it.

AFC does provide an EMS 3.2 emulator, however. Any program using EMS 3.2 can use Master/Card, but the translation to the Master/Card banking scheme slows things down somewhat. To get some idea of the overhead, I tested the speed of Microsoft Windows' EMSusing RAM drive with the Master/Card EMS emulator and then with XRAM's EMS driver. Again, I used the Norton Utilities Disktest program with the /D parameter (also known as the Doran test).

Using the Master/Card EMS emulator with the Microsoft RAM drive set for 128byte sectors, Disktest produced a reading of .41K per second—1/10th the speed of a 1000 floppy drive. With 512-byte disk sectors, speed improved to 1.66K per second; if I removed two memoryresident utilities, I got a reading of 1.87K per second—almost half the speed of a floppy drive. Using XRAM's true EMS, and with the Microsoft RAM drive set for 512-byte sectors, the reading was 19.42K per second—still slow for a RAM disk, but 10 times faster than under the Master/Card EMS emulation.

Disktest is an intensive test of EMS function. A spreadsheet or data base might not show such a dramatic slowdown under the Master/Card EMS emulation.

Master/Card also comes with a clock program and a fast memory test. The clock program either sets the batterypowered clock using the current DOS date and time, or it does the reverse, setting the system time from the clock. Putting the line "MCCLOCK SYSTEM" in your Autoexec.BAT file sets the date and time whenever you boot up. The memory test ran through my 512K of banked memory in 10 seconds.

Master/Card has a detailed, well-organized set of instructions. Its approach is friendly, as indicated by the precautions for avoiding static. You aren't given details about what happens when you run the installation program, but instructions aren't really needed.

Matthew Electronics is working on an expansion chassis that will let you add boards to your heart's content. Maybe you *can* run 32MB on your Tandy 1000.

#### **XRAM's** Account

PBJ Inc.'s XRAM is a plain-and-simple expanded-memory board that holds 256K to 2MB on one thin card. It's meant to be added after you've brought your system to 640K through other means. It works in all PC compatibles, and PBJ will supply mounting brackets for installing the board in the 1000A, 1000 SX, 1200, 3000 HD, or 3000 HL. A pronged plug on the side of the board accepts a sandwich board that holds another 2MB. The XRAM system—boards and software driver—can handle up to 8MB.

The board has a six-levered DIP switch for setting port addressing and the number of XRAM boards. In the rare event that some other piece of expansion hardware uses the same port address as XRAM (01E0 hex), you can set the switches for alternate addresses. Two of the switches indicate the board number when you have more than one XRAM. If you have one board, chances are you won't have to touch the switches.

XRAM comes with an EMS 3.2 expanded-memory manager (EMM), a RAM disk, and a diagnostic program. Both the EMM and RAM disk are device drivers loaded in Config.SYS. The EMM driver checks XRAM's expanded memory during boot up at a rate of 1MB per 10 seconds. You must load the EMM first for the RAM drive to work. You can set up several RAM disks using XRAM's memory. RAM disks also use some normal memory to store their directories; the default is 8K per directory. The RAM drive is slightly faster than Master/Card's; a 2MB RAM disk gets a reading of 33.6K per second under Disktest—almost as fast as an XT-type hard drive.

MS-DOS COLUMN

I was pleasantly surprised by the XRAM diagnostic program. It performs several types of expanded-memory tests and lets you examine the contents of expanded memory—much as Debug does for normal memory. The program also provides the framework for testing EMS functions: It lets you set up the appropriate CPU registers and then returns the EMM result code. A final touch: You can change the diagnostic program's display colors.

XRAM's instructions are straightforward and adequately detailed (they describe safe procedures for plugging in the board, for instance). You must add one or-two device drivers to Config.SYS: the EMM program and an optional RAMdisk driver. If you're just adding one RAM drive that uses all of XRAM's memory, you don't have to set parameters in Config.SYS for either driver. Also included are instructions for adding your own RAM chips to XRAM, along with a list of acceptable chips (with part numbers). My XRAM came with 200-nanosecond, 256K Micron chips.■



Dave Rowell is an 80 Micro technical writer specializing in MS-DOS computing. Address correspondence to him c/o 80 Micro, 80 Pine St., Peterborough, NH 03458.

#### **Product Index**

**PBJ Inc.** 503 E. 40th St. Paterson, NJ 07504 201-523-8663 XRAM: \$299.95 with 256K, \$649.95 with 2MB; one-year warranty.

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80 Micro, February 1987 • 73

# Half Time

Subroutines that find data items or insert them in a particular record location are common in business programs. In a previous column, I discussed random file-access methods that allow you to do this. (See Random File Access: Reaching for the Record, October 1986, p. 140.)

The method I prefer is hashing. However, if you want to insert data in sequential order, or if the data is badly arranged, then hashing might not be suitable (in the latter case, finding a good hashing routine takes too much time). Another drawback is that hashing doesn't allow you to find the next and previous records in a file.

Binary-search routines overcome these disadvantages, though sometimes at a cost. This month, I'll step through the process, review the bonuses, and prepare you for the pitfalls associated with this programming technique.

#### **Divide and Conquer**

Binary searches are examples of systematic analysis. To find a data item, the search routine divides the search area in half and checks the midpoint to see if it is less than, greater than, or equal to the value you are searching for. If the midpoint value is less than the value you want, your new search area becomes the top half (in code, set BOTTOM = midpoint). If the midpoint value is greater than the value you want, the new search area becomes the bottom half (set TOP = midpoint). The process continues in this fashion until the routine finds the value or determines that it doesn't exist.

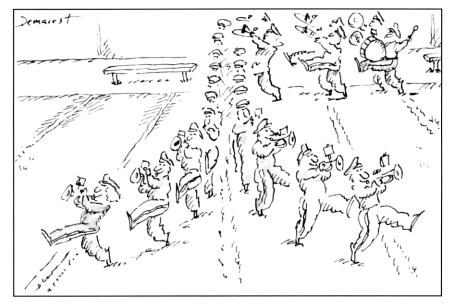
Most articles about binary-search routines emphasize how easy they are to program. My experience is that no other routine is so easy to write badly. For example, consider the following list of data:

A\$(1) = ''Bob'':A\$(2) = ''Dave'':A\$(3) = ''Eric'' :A\$(4) = ''Harry'':A\$(5) = ''Jeff'':A\$(6) = ''John''

For the purposes of the example, I'll adopt the convention that A(0) = " " (this uses no space, and a null string is less than anything). The items are in alphabetical order.

#### System Requirements

All systems Basic



Suppose you want to find "Bob" in this list. To do so, the search routine sets the top to 6 and the bottom to zero. Then it sets the midpoint-in this case, 3. But what if the list had seven items instead of six? The midpoint value would be 3.5, which Model I and Model III Basic would truncate to 3. The version of Basic that comes with the Model 4 and newer Tandy machines rounds numbers, which means the midpoint could be either 3 or 4. That's a potential problem. You want a routine that works on any machine, not one that fails or gives different results depending on the language version or the computer hardware.

You could eliminate the problem by using integer arithmetic. In this case, the midpoint value would be 3. Item 3 would be "Eric," which is greater than "Bob." The program would then set the top to 3 and repeat the process. The new midpoint would become 1: INT((0 + 3)/2). Item 1 would be "Bob," so the search would be successful. (On the Model 4 and on MS-DOS machines, the backslash operator [\] forces integer division. The routine would calculate the midpoint as  $[0+3]\backslash 2 = 1$  and get the same answer, only much faster.)

Using integer arithmetic works, so what's the problem? To answer that, suppose the first item in the list is "Bill." The process works fine up to the point of the last comparison. The routine sets the top to 3 and the bottom to zero, as before. It checks item 1 and finds "Bill." Since "Bill" is less than "Bob," it sets the bottom to 1, checks item 2, and finds "Dave." "Bob" is less than "Dave," so the routine sets the top to 2. The new midpoint becomes  $1([1+2]\backslash 2=1)$ , so the routine checks item 1 again. Since "Bill" is less than "Bob," it sets the bottom to 1. But the bottom has already been set to 1! You're stuck in an infinite loop.

As long as the data you're looking for is actually in the file, the routine works correctly. If the data isn't there, the routine never returns. Infinite loops are not examples of efficient programming, at least where searching is concerned.

#### Exit, Stage Right

You have several ways out of the problem. You could set a flag variable to be zero at the beginning of the subroutine and increment it each time the difference between the top and bottom values is 1. When the flag variable becomes greater than 1, the routine returns with a "Not found" message. This solution isn't very efficient, though. You might know the item isn't in the file, but you want to know where it should go.

The routine has another bug: Suppose you're looking for "John." In the first check, the routine looks at "Eric" and sets the bottom to 3. On the second check, the midpoint becomes 4 ([3+6]  $\2=4$ ), and the routine checks "Harry." The next midpoint is 5, and it checks "Jeff." At this point, the top is 6 and the bottom is 5. The next midpoint becomes 5 ([5+6] $\2=5$ ); but the routine just checked 5. You're in an infinite loop again.

The only way out is to put the largest conceivable value at the top. This wastes

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## THE ART OF PROGRAMMING

With the BITD method, the return values give no hint as to how you should insert the item.

space, though, and is a kludge. A null string is less than anything you might add, but what's the largest value you might add? Instead of making the top equal the midpoint, suppose you make it one less than the midpoint; after all, you've checked the midpoint value already. Likewise, suppose you make the bottom value one more than the midpoint. You can return when the top equals the bottom.

The code for this technique might look like the sample in Program Listing 1, where the maximum (MAX) equals the number of items in the list, and FIND\$ is the name you're searching for. Using the routine, let's see what happens with the names I listed earlier, only this time, "Bill" is first. Again, the name you're looking for is "Bob" and the first item checked is "Eric." This time, the top equals 2 instead of 3. The next item checked is "Bill," which is less than "Bob." As before, the routine sets the bottom to 1. The next pass sets the midpoint to 1 ( $(1+2)\2 = 1$ ), and the routine checks "Bill" again. "Bill" is less than "Bob," so the bottom becomes 1; but it was already 1. Once again, you're in an infinite loop.

Now what? You can use the same routine but set:

#### BOTTOM = REC + 1

Or you can modify the record number so that when the top and the bottom are one value apart, the top value becomes the midpoint. The routine either determines that the top value is the one you're looking for or it decrements the value until it equals the bottom, forcing a return. To do this, you must code in:

#### $REC = (TOP + BOTTOM + 1) \ 2$

To increment the bottom and decrement the top, your code would look like the sample in Program Listing 2. As before, the item checked is "Eric." The value returned is greater than what you're looking for, so the top becomes 2 and the routine checks "Bill." This is less than the value you want, so the bottom is incremented to 2. Since the top Program Listing 1. Code to make the top one less than the midpoint and the bottom one more than the midpoint. 10 TOP=MAX:BOTTOM=0 20 WHILE TOP>BOTTOM REC=(TOP+BOTTOM)\2 'note the integer division IF A\$(REC) > FIND\$ THEN TOP=REC-1: ELSE IF A\$(REC) < FIND\$ THEN BOTTOM=REC: ELSE TOP=REC:BOTTOM=REC 30 40 50 WEND: RETURN End Program Listing 2. Code to increment the bottom and decrement the top. 10 TOP=MAX:BOTTOM=0 20 WHILE TOP>BOTTOM REC=(TOP+BOTTOM)\2 'note the integer division IF A\$(REC) > FIND\$ THEN TOP=REC-1: ELSE IF A\$(REC) < FIND\$ THEN BOTTOM=REC+1: ELSE TOP=REC:BOTTOM=REC 30 40 50 WEND:RETURN End Program Listing 3. Code to modify the record number. 10 TOP=MAX:BOTTOM=0 20 WHILE TOP>BOTTOM 30 REC=(TOP+BOTTOM+1)\2 'note the integer division
40 IF A\$(REC) > FIND\$ THEN TOP=REC-1:
ELSE IF A\$(REC) < FIND\$ THEN BOTTOM=REC:
TOP FOR THE DOT TO TOP FOR THE ABOUTTOM F ELSE TOP=REC:BOTTOM=REC 50 WEND:RETURN End

equals the bottom, the routine terminates. "Dave" doesn't equal "Bob," so you know the name you're looking for isn't in the list.

The other method would be coded as shown in Program Listing 3. The first item picked is  $[0+6+1]\setminus2$ , or item 3—"Eric." Since "Eric" is greater than what you're looking for, the top is set to 2. The next midpoint is 1; "Bill" is less than "Bob," so the bottom becomes 1. The next midpoint is 2 ( $[1+2+1]\setminus2=2$ ), and "Dave" is checked. Since "Dave" is greater than "Bob," the top is set to 1. At that point, the top equals the bottom, so the routine terminates.

Both of these methods work, but which one is preferable? The answer depends on your search objective. Suppose your objective is to add an item to the list if it is not found by the binary search. With the bottom-increment and top-decrement (BITD) method, two possibilities might account for an item not being found: Either the top value was decremented to be equal to the bottom, or the bottom value was incremented to be equal to the top.

If the item you're looking for is "Jill," the BITD method would set the top to 6 and the bottom to 4 after the first check. It would then check entry 5 and set the bottom to 6, since "Jeff" is less than "Jill." The top would then equal the bottom, so the routine exits. Both the top and the bottom would point to "John," item 6.

If you're looking for "Jane," the BITD method would likewise set the top to 6 and the bottom to 4 after the first check. It would then check item 5, only this time the top would become 4, since "Jane" is less than "Jeff." Again, the routine would exit, since the top and bottom would equal 4. Both would point to item number 4, "Harry."

In the first case, the return values pointed to the item *before* which "Jill" should be inserted. In the second case, the return values pointed to the item *after* which "Jane" should be inserted. The return values give no hint as to how you should insert the item; the program must do an extra comparison to determine if the new item should go before or after the item in question.

#### **BITD, Meet DARU**

Now consider the second method, which I call the "divide and round up" (DARU) method, since that's what it does when finding the midpoint. Again, I'll assume you're looking for "Jill." The first check is item 3, "Eric." That's too small, so the bottom becomes 3, and the top remains 6. The next midpoint is 5. "Jill" is greater than "Jeff," so the bottom becomes 5. This time the program performs another comparison and sets the midpoint to 6 ( $[6+5+1]\2=6$ ). Since "Jill" is less than "John," the top is decremented to 5. The routine exits with the top and bottom both set to 5 and pointing to "Jeff."

Suppose you look for "Jane." The method proceeds as before, up to the point where item 5 becomes the midpoint. Since "Jane" is less than "Jeff," the top is decremented to 4. The routine checks item 4 ([3+4+1])(2=4). Since

## PROGRAMMING

"Jane" is greater than "Harry," the bottom is set to 4 and the routine exits. Both the top and bottom are set to 4 and point to "Harry."

Using the DARU method, the routine exits with the top and bottom indexes pointing to the place *after* which the new item should be inserted. You acquire this added information at a small cost, however. On average, the DARU method requires one-half a comparison more than the BITD method requires for an identical list.

If all you need to do is look for an item, and if you need to do many lookups in succession, then the BITD method appears to be more efficient. On the other hand, if your application relies heavily on data insertion, the DARU method is more efficient.

Programming decisions are not always black and white, however. Recently, I wrote a spelling-checker program using a B-tree index to store words and a binary search to look up words. The program stores groups of words in 128-byte records. The spelling checker is frequently run on floppy disks, and the dictionary contains over 55,000 words.

With this program, looking up data is likely to be more common than inserting data. Even so, I decided to use the DARU method. The reason has to do with the way the words are packed. The first word in each record isn't packed, though successive words in the same record are. Unpacking words is extremely time-consuming.

The DARU method lets me quickly determine which record should contain the word being looked up without having to do an extra comparison, which might force an additional disk read. The BITD method would only indicate where the search failed (as it almost always must). On average, for this dictionary I saved approximately one-half a disk read for each word looked up.

If you want your software to run fast, you must think of these things when you design and write it. In my comparisons, DARU runs fractionally faster than BITD. However, you might want to compare performances for your application before making a decision.■



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# Programs in the Key of C

The C programming language has gained a large following in recent years. Enthusiasts tout C's portability and its highly structured design, which encourages modular programming.

If you haven't used C, you might wonder what the fuss is about. This month's Public Works gives you a chance to find out by pointing the way to a C interpreter and a slew of C routines, functions, and libraries. As always, the programs mentioned are available on the *80 Micro* BBS (see p. 10 for BBS information).

#### Starting Small

Small C Interpreter (SCI) is an interactive C interpreter loosely based on James Hendrix's Small C. Because it is an interpreter, you can run programs without going through the sometimes lengthy steps (link, compile, edit, fix, and so forth) required by a compiler. The interpreter includes both a line editor and a trace utility (see Table 1).

SCI assigns memory to the program code segment (containing the tokenized version of your program code), the variable table (containing information about all active variables), the function table, and the memory stack. You can tell SCI how much memory to assign each of the four code segments. The total, however, can't exceed 64K.

The interpreter imposes certain rules for assigning variables. It assumes, for instance, that global variables are always active. Also, it considers local variables active as long as the function in which they are declared remains active.

Functions have constraints, too. A function remains active even while it is waiting for a called function to return to it. Also, each function takes one entry in the function table.

Commands execute through the interpreter's shell, which loads automatically when you invoke SCI. The shell contains operating-system interface functions. You can call a different program as long as it duplicates these functions.

The edit, list, load, save, core (free), and exit commands are available from the command line and operate like their Basic counterparts. All other commands pass to the interpreter as arguments. You can pass arguments to the shell with the -A parameter. All subsequent argu-



ments then automatically pass to the start-up program.

SCI reserves the keywords break, entry, return, char, if, sys, else, int, and while for specific program functions. The entry keyword tells SCI which function to execute first (usually, loading the shell). You can have only one entry to a program; if you declare functions and libraries before the entry, SCI considers them globally known library functions.

SCI's line editor is serviceable, though it's no replacement for Wordstar. You can insert or delete text a line at a time or a character at a time. SCI saves text as an ASCII file, so you can use your favorite word processor instead of the line editor.

Because it is an interpreter, SCI operates differently from standard C compilers. Statements can terminate with either an end-of-line marker or a semicolon. Standard C practice is that all statements end with a semicolon. Also, SCI statements must be on one line: Keep your statements short and to the point.

Comments must be preceded by a pound symbol (#) and end at the current program line. SCI doesn't recognize the standard C delimiters (/ $\bullet$  and  $\bullet$ /); using them to bracket comments produces a syntax error. Identifiers have a maximum of eight characters, with the first being either a letter or an underscore.

SCI supports decimal-integer constants from – 32,707 to 32,766 and standard C notation for integer, hexadecimal (hex), and octal. Strings must have null (zero) bytes marking their ends. SCI supports only int and char data types (characters equal 1 byte and integers equal 2 bytes). The interpreter treats int and char as signed quantities and supports pointers and arrays of both. It also supports binary and unary operators. The comma operator is a function argument and variable separator.

The trace library function lets you enable or disable the program trace/debug feature. While in trace mode, you can set and remove breakpoints, examine and modify program variables, and control program execution.

The documentation thoroughly describes SCI's library functions, the syntax for each, and possible variations. A lengthy error section details the causes and solutions to problems. The documentation also explains the differences between SCI and Small C.

#### **Library Research**

MSCTools is a Microsoft C Compiler 4.0 function library. It gives you functions for clearing the screen, determining the current drive, turning the cursor on and off, checking equipment availability, framing boxes, checking the current video mode, checking serial status, setting the serial port, and rebooting. MSCTools has a locate function similar to Basic's and a light-pen function. The documentation tells you how to link and Circle 250 on Reader Service card.

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## **PUBLIC WORKS**

compile functions and gives you the proper syntax for each. To obtain the complete source code, send \$25 to the author, Lynn Long.

C-Windows is a set of screen-manipulation and window-making functions. The former let you print, set the color, scroll, save, and restore your program's screen. The program also includes a function for printing horizontal and vertical bars of characters. With the window-making functions, you can define as many as 255 windows. The program treats each as a separate screen, which

Command	Description
.b#	Sets a breakpoint at a line in your program. The pound symbol (#) represents the line number at which the program will halt.
. <b>B</b>	Displays set breakpoints.
.c	Continues program execution until the next breakpoint.
.d#	Deletes the breakpoint at line number #. The breakpoint must have been previously set with a .b command.
.D	Deletes all breakpoints.
.e#	Lets you examine the program with the program editor. Disables editor commands that normally modify the program.
·g	Displays the program's global variables and their values. If the variable is an array, its address and the first 10 elements of the array are printed.
.G	Same as .g but also displays the first line and line number of every function in the program.
.q	Quits program execution and returns to the shell program.
.s#	Steps through the program without displaying each line as it executes. The # is the number of lines to be executed before control returns to the debugger.
.t	Displays the list of active functions with the current one at the top of the list.
.т	Same as .t but also displays each function's local variables and their values.
return	Repeats the last .s or .c command entered.
escape	Disables the Trace/Debug facility and continues normal execution.

Table 1. SCI's Trace/Debug commands.

#### Description

Function	Description	37.35
color()	Sets the default color	
locate()	Positions the cursor on screen	
place()	Prints a single character	
cls()	Clears the entire screen	
v_bar()	Prints a vertical bar of characters	
h_bar()	Prints a horizontal bar of characters	
scroll()	Scrolls any part of the screen	
printf()	Standard C printf rewritten in assembly	
box()	Draws a box using double line-drawing characters	
minor_box()	Draws a box using single line-drawing characters	
window()	Makes an exploding box	
save_restore()	Saves and restores portions of the screen	
activate()	Makes a window active on screen	
open_window()	Opens a window	
close_window()	Closes a previously opened window	
<pre>scroll_window()</pre>	Scrolls the text inside a window	
locate_window()	Locates the cursor inside a window	
<pre>print_window( )</pre>	Allows you to print in a window	
cls_window()	Clears a window	
move_window()	Moves a window	
color_window( )	Sets the color in a window	No.
	Table 2. C-Windows library functions.	

you can scroll, locate in, color, blank, print in, move, open, close, and relocate. The program uses a set of primitives to call functions (see Table 2).

You can layer windows, one on top of the other, and reactivate hidden ones at any time. The documentation describes how to compile and link functions. The syntax for handling color and screen location is similar to Basic's.

The program comes with a demonstration that displays the results you can achieve. Unfortunately, as in other window demonstrations I've seen, the author goes overboard. Windows flit around on screen in a confusing, and eventually tiresome, fashion.

C-Windows was written with Lattice C 2.12 and I suggest using that compiler. If you use a different compiler, you'll need to modify the source code. For \$30, the author, Glenn Boyd, will send you the complete source code.

Graphics is a set of functions for use with the Microsoft C Compiler 4.0, Microsoft Fortran, or Pascal 3.31. It provides mode- and palette-control functions for simple and complex graphics. You can define colors, change screen modes, return to the current screen mode, locate and move the cursor, clear the screen, set pixels, and restore the color of pixels. You also can draw colored lines, boxes, and circles. The program supports both CGA-standard (set by the IBM Color Graphics Adapter) and enhanced color graphics (available on the Tandy 1000).

CStuff is a set of assembly- and C-language routines that you can incorporate with either the Microsoft or Lattice C compiler. The assembly routines must be assembled with Microsoft's Macro Assembler. The set includes Poke (for writing directly to an area of memory), Peek (for retrieving the contents of a memory location), Fwrite (for writing directly to the screen buffer), and Cursor (for turning the cursor on and off). Other routines let you turn the caps lock and number lock keys on and off, clear the screen, find the cursor, and clear to the end of the current line.

The documentation provides only brief descriptions of the routines. You're not told how to link the routines into your programs.■



As a technical writer for 80 Micro, Ryan Davis-Wright covers TRS-80 and MS-DOS computers. Write to him c/o 80 Micro, 80 Pine St., Peterborough, NH 03458.

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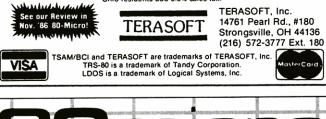
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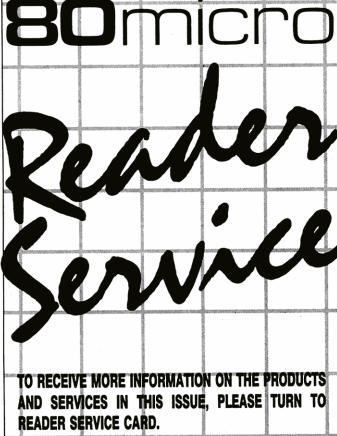
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Now, from The Author that brought you Hypercross, HyperZap and SuperCross comes an amazing new program for owners of Tandy 1000, 1200, 3000 and true PC compatibles. PC Cross-Zap allows you to read all double density TRS-80 type disks on your PC. Not only that, PCXZ offers many of the features that TRS-80 owners have long enjoyed with Hypercross and Hyperzap.

PC Cross-Zap is a utility program that runs on your PC or PC-compatible. With it you can copy files to or from TRS-80 disks at will. You can also format a disk, copy disks, explore, read and write sector data, repair bad directories and much more. Long after your TRS-80 is gone you will still be able to read your old disks. Even when your TRS-80 disks are gone you can continue to use PCXZ to read, fix and modify MS-DOS and other disks so your investment will never be lost.

Formats Supported Model I mixed density: DOS+ 3.4, DoubleDOS, LDOS (SOLE), MultiDOS, NEWDOS 80 V2, TRSDOS 2.7/8. Model I/III Double Density: DOS+ 3.5, LDOS 5.1. Model III: DOS+ 3.4, MultiDOS, NewDOS 80, TRSDOS 1.3 Model 4/4P: MultiDOS, DOS+ 4, TRSDOS 6, Max-80: LDOS 5.1, All formats also supported in double sided, 35, 40 and 80 tracks where appropriate. For 80 track formats you must have an 80 track drive on your PC.

#### Main Features

With PCXZ you can format a TRS-80 disk (not the mixed density Model I types). You can copy files from a TRS-80 disk error free, without losing any data. Just like HyperCross 3.0 you can instruct PCXZ to convert your BASIC files on the fly as they are copied. ASCII and word processor text files are converted so they are in the correct format for your PC. Copying can be by file or using wild cards. You can also copy files from PC format back to your TRS-80 disks.

The disk zap, fix and copy features are perhaps the most exciting feature in any program ever offered in support of TRS-80 and MS-DOS disk formats. For the first time when you examine a disk the program tells you what you are looking at. For instance if you are inspecting a directory entry you will be told what each byte means as you move your cursor over it. This makes repair and modification a snap because you see the results of the change as you make it. Among the many things you can do are: remove passwords, rename, delete and undelete files. All is easy with the helpful prompts and action keys of PC Cross-Zap. The program comes with a manual that, also for the first time in one place, explains TRS-80 and MSDOS disk formats for all the different DOS versions.

System Requirements PC, XT, AT or compatible, Tandy 1000 or 1000Ex (needs DMA), 100 SX, 1200, 3000 with at least one 40 track drive and 256K minimum memory.

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Formats supported: IBM-PC and MS-DOS compatibles include DOS 1.1, 2.0-3.2 Tandy 2000, single and double sided, 3.5 and 5 inch. CP/M from Aardvark to Zorba, including all popular TRS80 formats such as Holmes, Montezuma, and Omikron. TRS-80 Color Computer format also supported.

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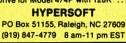
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Forms Finder (see the Program Listing) sets the Model 4 Forms parameters, tests the parameters to establish when a top-of-form (TOF) has been called, and reads the current settings without leaving Basic.

Locations x'0200'-x'0315' store the device index, with 8 bytes for each device. Byte 1 indicates if the device can handle input, output, or both, and if it is active. Bytes 2 and 3 give the address of the next device in the bit-stream chain (the program outputs to Forms/FLT, which outputs to the printer driver). Bytes 7 and 8 store the device's two-letter name (e.g., PR, FF, or DO).

To adapt this routine to any other program, delete the CLS from line 20 and delete line 120. Remove lines 170-420 and move the error routine to your own errortrapping routine, or remove lines 480-510 and replace the Goto 480 in lines 80 and 110 with SYSTEM"BOOT". Place this routine at the beginning of your program, and when a Forms parameter is required, use Peek or Poke to access the parameter at address PROW% + offset (e.g., POKE PROW% + 2,54).

> Roy G. Manuell Lac du Bonnet, Manitoba

Program Listing. Forms Finder. (See p. 96 for information on using the checksums in this listing.)

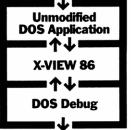
TIDBIT #41

5,		
<pre>29 CLS: 'Locate Forms Filter 48 NM\$="PF":NM1\$="PR":MD\$="FORMS FILTER":MD1\$="PRINTER DRIVER" 50 FOR LOOP4=1 TO 2 50 FOR LOOP4=1 TO 2 50 FOR LOOP4=1 TO 2 50 FOR LOOP4=2 THEN SWAP NM\$, NM1\$:SWAP MD\$, MD1\$ 70 L4=518:WHILE LK\$&lt;&gt;NM\$ 50 FOR L4&lt;518:WHILE LK\$&lt;&gt;NM\$ 50 FOR L4&lt;518:WHILE LK\$&lt;&gt;NM\$ 50 FOR L4&lt;518:WHILE LK\$&lt;&gt;NM\$ 50 FOR L4&lt;518:WHILE LK\$ 50 FOR L4&lt;518:CHR\$(PEEK(L4)) 50 WHO:PROW4=(PEEK(L4+4)*2564PEEK(L4+5))+6 110 IF CHR\$(PEEK(PER(H2))+CHR\$(PEEK(EK(L4+5))+6 110 IF CHR\$(PEEK(PER(H2))+CHR\$(PEEK(EK(H4+5))+6 120 PRINT **;NN1\$;"=&gt;&gt; x'";HEX\$(PROW4);"''' 130 NEXT LOOP4:PROW4=PROW4+6 170 V4=PEEK(PROW4)+CHR\$(PEEK(PROW4);"''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''</pre>	! ±	414
40 NM\$="FF":NM1\$="PR":MD\$="FORMS FILTER":MD1\$="PRINTER DRIVER"	۰ <b>±</b>	3883
50 FOR LOOPS=1 TO 2	1±	1134
<pre>60 IF LOOP%=2 THEN SWAP NM\$,NM1\$:SWAP MD\$,MD1\$</pre>	· •	2820
70.L%=518:WHILE LK\$<>NM\$	**	1434
80 IF L%<789 THEN L%=L%+8 ELSE 480	1 *	1922
90 LK\$=CHR\$(PEEK(L%))+CHR\$(PEEK(L%+1))	1 *	2170
100 WEND: PROW&= (PEEK (L&-4) *256+PEEK (L&-5))+6	· *	2552
110 IF CHR\$ (PEEK (PROW&) )+CHR\$ (PEEK (PROW&+1)) <>NM1\$ THEN 480	1 *	3527
120 PRINT " *": NM1S: "==> x'": HEXS(PROW&): ""	1±	1478
130 NEXT LOOP& : PROW&=PROW&+6	۰ <b>±</b>	1828
170 V%=PEEK (PROW%+7)	**	1205
180 O\$=" on":F\$="off"	1 *	1290
190 IF V%=0 THEN ADS=FS:FFS=FS:TAS=FS	**	2107
200 IF V&=1 THEN AD\$=O\$:FF\$=F\$:TA\$=F\$	**	2109
210 IF V%=2 THEN AD\$=F\$:FF\$=O\$:TA\$=F\$	1 *	2111
220 IF V&=3 THEN ADS=OS:FFS=OS:TAS=FS	**	2122
230 IF V%=4 THEN AD\$=F\$:FF\$=F\$:TA\$=O\$	**	2115
240 IF V%=5 THEN AD\$=0\$:FF\$=F\$:TA\$=0\$	**	2126
250 IF V&=6 THEN ADS=FS:FFS=OS:TAS=OS	· *	2128
260 IF V%=7 THEN AD\$=0\$:FF\$=0\$:TA\$=0\$	**	2139
280 PRINT:PRINT "Forms=x'";HEX\$(PROW\$);"'":PRINT	!±	1804
290 PR\$="\ \=###"	1 *	992
300 PR1\$="\ \=\ \"	• *	1176
310 PR2\$="Xlate=X'\\'=>X'\\'"	•*	1182
320 PRINT USING PRS; "page", PEEK (PROW&)	1#	2553
330 PRINT USING PR\$; "lines", PEEK (PROW&+2)	• *	2773
328 PRINT USING PR\$; "page", PEEK(PROW%) 338 PRINT USING PR\$; "lines", PEEK(PROW%+2) 348 IF PEEK(PROW%+8) = THEN PRINT USING PR1\$; "chars", "off" ELSE PRINT USING PR\$; "chars", PEEK(PROW%+8)		
PRINT USING PR\$; "chars", PEEK (PROW&+8)	1 *	
350 PRINT USING PR\$; "margin", PEEK (PROW&+9)	۰±	2881
360 PRINT USING PR\$; "indent", PEEK (PROW&+6)	۰ <b>±</b>	2883
370 PRINT USING PRIS; "addlf", ADS	•	
380 PRINT USING PR15; "ffhard", FFS	**	2251
390 PRINT USING PR1\$;"tab",TA\$	• *	1953
400 PRINT: PRINT USING PR2\$; HEX\$ (PEEK (PROW&+4)), HEX\$ (PEEK (PROW&+5		
390 PRINT USING PR1\$; "tab", TA\$ 400 PRINT:PRINT USING PR2\$; HEX\$(PEEK(PROW&+4)), HEX\$(PEEK(PROW&+5 ))	**	4198
420 PRINT: PRINT USING PR\$; "prtrow", PEEK (PROW&+1) : END	1*	3647
<pre>420 PRINT:PRINT USING PR\$;"prtrow",PEEK(PROW\$+1):END 480 PRINT@(21,0),CHR\$(16);" "MD\$;" not resident. ";CHR\$(17) 500 PRINT"Press any key to continue"; 510 ANSSINDUTS(1):SYSTEM"hoot"</pre>	1 *	3779
500 PRINT"Press any key to continue";	1±	3249
510 ANSS=INPUTS(1):SYSTEM"boot"	1#	2118
		End



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Circle 522 on Reader Service card.

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# Track Records

If you had to manage every sector of every disk yourself, deciding where to store and find individual files, you'd soon drown under the details of disk allocation. Disk operating systems are meant to do the work for you.

It is sometimes important, however, to know exactly where a file is stored. If you are trying to recover data from a bad disk, for example, knowledge of the directory structure (or having a utility that deciphers the directory) is vital. You can also speed up programs noticeably by optimizing the file arrangement on disk.

TRSDOS's directory format provides a lot of information about a file: how large it is, how many records it contains, and how many extents it uses. The Free command adds to that information by drawing a map of which disk granules are in use and which are free. But these TRS-DOS commands provide no information about the actual location of a file, although such information is made available on a system level so that files can be found and used.

### **Fragmented Files**

Whenever you save a new file or a new part of an old one, TRSDOS places it in the lowest possible disk position (it puts nothing except Boot/SYS on track zero until the rest of the disk is full). If you often save or expand some files on a disk and remove others, the remaining files can become fragmented, a fact the directory listing shows when it reports the number of extents, or separate storage areas, that a file uses.

As long as the number of extents is four or fewer, you won't notice much change in disk access times. But as soon as a file has five or more extents, especially if it is organized as a record or random-access file, access times can increase enor-



Assembly language Editor/assembler (Pro-Create 4.3a or MRAS)



mously. Also, the disk seems to run faster when your most-used programs are closest to the directory.

There is an easy way to reduce fragmentation on a data disk. Format a new disk and back up the files from the old disk to the new disk using the New parameter. TRSDOS will copy one file at a time, allocating the smallest number of extents possible for each.

You can control the placement of files by changing the value of AFlag\$ before saving a new file to disk. The AFlag\$ value tells TRSDOS the starting cylinder to use when looking for new disk space to allocate.

It is also possible to make a highly optimized disk by studying the size requirements of each file and formatting a new disk. You can then change the AFlag\$ value with the TRSDOS Memory command, copy one file, change the value again, copy another file, and so on until you have placed each file where you want it. Misosys Inc.'s Pro-IFC utility does essentially the same thing without the hassle.

#### Learning by Example

This month's demonstration program shows you where a file is stored on a disk. It doesn't move anything, but it determines whether a disk or file has become unreasonably fragmented. It can also help recover data from a bad disk. By assembling the program with the name Map/CMD, you can invoke it from TRSDOS Ready by typing MAP followed by the filespec. A display like that produced by the Free command will appear on screen showing where the file is located. The granules used by the file's first extent are labeled "A," those of its second extent are labeled "B," and so on. (The display becomes a little confusing if the file has more than 26 extents.) When you are done looking at the display, press any key to return to TRSDOS Ready.

The program is also a good example of how to pull together information from many different TRSDOS functions. To identify the granules used by a file, the program must open the file and extract information from its file-control block (FCB), find the drive-control table (DCT) for the drive to get still more information, and decipher entries in the disk directory.

Program Listing 1 is the source code for this utility; it makes extensive use of assembly macros from my library. The macros used are in Program Listing 2 (MACLIB/ASM). If you read last month's column (p. 106), you should have little trouble understanding the macros that are new this month.

#### **Fact-Finding Mission**

When the macros in Listing 1 are fully expanded (but unused conditional commands are suppressed), the program

## THE NEXT STEP

stretches out to nearly 1,300 lines. The combination of a strong top-down structure and heavy reliance on macro commands should make it relatively easy to understand, however.

The program begins by reading in the macro library and defining the carriage-

return and ETX characters (the latter is an ASCII function that puts the cursor at the end of the display line). Then it calls four subroutines and ends. The first subroutine checks to see if the user pressed the break key while the program was loading; if so, the program aborts. The

			File-map utility.
;	TRSDOS 6	5.2 File Map Ut	
;		veral commands fr	rom MACLIB
*LIST OF *GET MAG *LIST OF	FF CLIB		;Read in MACLIB/ASM
;	DEFINE	ЕТХ,03Н	
;	DEFINE DEFINE	CR,ØDH	
START	CALL	GET_INFO SET_ALLOC DISPLAY	;Check for <break> key ;Information about file and dr: ;Build allocation table for fii ;Display map of file allocation ;Return to TRSDOS</break>
;			
; Check ; Take ;;		reak> key at to TRSDOS if	<break> pressed</break>
CHKBRK:	@@CKBRKC		;Use TRSDOS to check
BBB OFF	RET	Z	;Return if no <break></break>
ERROUT:	00EXIT	-1	;Else report error and leave
; BADFILE	LD	HL,BADFILE\$	;HL ==> message
	DB	ØDDH	;IX prefix (ignore next instr. ;HL or IX==> message
	<b>@@DSPLY</b>		;Display HL message
;			;Abort program
;		ion about file an	na arive
; GET_INF	0:		
	LD IFLT_JR @@FSPEC @@OPEN	A, (HL) 'A', BADFILE HL,FCB FRUFFER	;Get first character of file m ;Leave if no file name ;Move and test filespec ;Open file ;IY ==> File control block ;Get file's DEC ;And save it ;Get drive number ;Mask off bits 3 - 7 :And save it
	LD	IY,FCB	;IY ==> File control block
	LD LD LD AND	A, (11+7) (DEC), A	And save it
	LD AND	А,(IY+6) Ø7H	;Get drive number ;Mask off bits 3 - 7
	LD LD		;Move drive number to C
;	<b>@@CLOSE</b>		;Close the file & clear FCB
,	@@GTDCT LD		;IY ==> DCT entry ;Test first byte
		A, (IY)	fiese rinse siee
	IFNE_JR		;Go if invalid DCT
	IFNE_JR LD INC	A,(IY+6) A	;Get max cylinder number ;Make relative to l
	IFNE_JR LD	A,(IY+6) A (MAXCYL),A	;Get max cylinder number ;Make relative to l ;And save it
	IFNE_JR LD LD LD AND RLCA RLCA	A,(IY+6) A	;Get max cylinder number ;Make relative to l ;And save it
	IFNE_JR LD INC LD AND RLCA RLCA RLCA INC	A, (IY+6) A (MAXCYL),A A, (IY+8) ØEØH	;Get max cylinder number ;Make relative to 1 ;And save it ;Get grans/cylinder in bits 7 ;Mask off other bits ;Move to bits 2 - 0 ;Make relative to 1
	IFNE_JR LD LD LD AND RLCA RLCA RLCA	A,(IY+6) A (MAXCYL),A A,(IY+8) ØEØH	;Get max cylinder number ;Make relative to 1 ;And save it ;Get grans/cylinder in bits 7 ;Mask off other bits ;Move to bits 2 - Ø
GET 1	IFNE_JR LD LD LD AND RLCA RLCA RLCA RLCA INC BIT JR ADD	A, (IY+6) A (MAXCYL),A A, (IY+8) ØEØH 5, (IY+4) Z,GET1 A,A	;Get max cylinder number ;Make relative to 1 ;And save it ;Get grans/cylinder in bits 7 ;Mask off other bits ;Move to bits 2 - 0 ;Make relative to 1 ;Check DBLBIT ;Go if not doubled ;Else double the count
GET1	IFNE_JR LD INC LD AND RLCA RLCA RLCA INC BIT JR	A, (IY+6) (MAXCYL),A A, (IY+8) ØEØH A 5, (IY+4) 2, GET1	;Get max cylinder number ;Make relative to 1 ;And save it ;Get grans/cylinder in bits 7 ;Mask off other bits ;Move to bits 2 - 0 ;Make relative to 1 ;Check DBLBIT ;Go if not doubled
; drv	IFNE_JR LD INC LD LD RLCA RLCA RLCA RLCA INC BIT JR ADD LD RET DB	A, (IY+6) (MAXCYL),A A, (IY+8) ØEØH A 5, (IY+4) 2, GET1 A,A (GRANS),A Ø	<pre>;Get max cylinder number ;Make relative to 1 ;And save it ;Get grans/cylinder in bits 7 ;Mask off other bits ;Move to bits 2 - Ø ;Make relative to 1 ;Check DBLBIT ;Go if not doubled ;Else double the count ;Save total ;And return ;Drive number</pre>
;	IFNE_JR LD LD LD RLCA RLCA RLCA INC BIT JR ADD LD RET DB DB	A, (IY+6) A, (IY+8) ØEØH A, (IY+8) ØEØH A, (IY+4) Z, GET1 A, A (GRANS), A Ø Ø	<pre>;Get max cylinder number ;Make relative to 1 ;And save it ;Get grans/cylinder in bits 7 ;Mask off other bits ;Move to bits 2 - Ø ;Make relative to 1 ;Check DBLBIT ;Go if not doubled ;Else double the count ;Save total ;And return ;Drive number ;Dct number ;Total number of cylinders</pre>
; DRV DEC MAXCYL GRANS	IFNE_JR LD LD LD RLCA RLCA RLCA INC BIT JR ADD LD RET DB DB	A, (IY+6) A (MAXCYL),A A,(IY+8) ØEØH A 5,(IY+4) 2,GET1 A,A (GRANS),A Ø	<pre>;Get max cylinder number ;Make relative to 1 ;And save it ;Get grans/cylinder in bits 7 ;Mask off other bits ;Move to bits 2 - 0 ;Make relative to 1 ;Check DBLBIT ;Go if not doubled ;Else double the count ;Save total ;And return ;Drive number ;DEC number</pre>
; DRV DEC MAXCYL GRANS ; ; ; Find ; in t	IFNE_JR LD INC LD LD AND RLCA RLCA RLCA INC BIT JR ADD LD RET DB DB DB DB DB DB DB DB DB DB	A, (IY+6) A (MAXCYL), A A, (IY+8) ØEØH A 5, (IY+4) Z, GET1 A,A (GRANS), A Ø Ø	<pre>;Get max cylinder number ;Make relative to 1 ;And save it ;Get grans/cylinder in bits 7 ;Mask off other bits ;Move to bits 2 - Ø ;Make relative to 1 ;Check DBLBIT ;Go if not doubled ;Else double the count ;Save total ;And return ;Drive number ;Dct number ;Total number of cylinders</pre>
; DRV DEC MAXCYL GRANS ; ; ; Find ; in t ;	IFNE_JR LD INC LD AND RLCA RLCA RLCA RLCA RLCA INC BIT JR ADD LD RET DB DB DB DB DB DB DB DB DB DB DB	A, (IY+6) A (MAXCYL),A A, (IY+8) ØEØH A 5, (IY+4) 2, GET1 A,A (GRANS),A Ø Ø Ø Ø	<pre>;Get max cylinder number ;Make relative to 1 ;And save it ;Get grans/cylinder in bits 7 ;Mask off other bits ;Move to bits 2 - 0 ;Make relative to 1 ;Check DBLBIT ;Go if not doubled ;Else double the count ;Save total ;And return ;Drive number ;Dc number ;Total number of cylinders ;Granules per cylinder</pre>
; DRV DEC MAXCYL GRANS ; ; ; Find ; in t ; ; SET_ALL	IFNE_JR LD INC LD AND RLCA RLCA RLCA RLCA RLCA BIT JR ADD LD RET DB DB DB DB DB DB CB CALL	A, (IY+6) A (MAXCYL),A A, (IY+8) ØEØH A 5, (IY+4) Z,GET1 A,A (GRANS),A Ø Ø allocation space BL buffer. MAKE_TBL	<pre>;Get max cylinder number ;Make relative to 1 ;And save it ;Get grans/cylinder in bits 7 ;Mask off other bits ;Move to bits 2 - 0 ;Make relative to 1 ;Check DBLBIT ;Go if not doubled ;Else double the count ;Save total ;And return ;Drive number ;DEC number ;Total number of cylinders ;Granules per cylinder and mark each granule ;Clear the gran table</pre>
; DRV DEC MAXCYL GRANS ; ; ; Find ; in t ;	IFNE_JR LD INC LD LD LD LD RLCA RLCA RLCA RLCA RLCA BIT JR ADD LD RET DB DB DB DB DB CB CA CA CA CA CA CA CA CA CA CA	A, (IY+6) A, (MAXCYL),A A,(IY+8) ØEØH A 5,(IY+4) Z,GET1 A,A (GRANS),A Ø Ø Ø allocation space BL buffer. MAKE_TBL BC,(DRV)	<pre>;Get max cylinder number ;Make relative to 1 ;And save it ;Get grans/cylinder in bits 7 ;Mask off other bits ;Move to bits 2 - 0 ;Make relative to 1 ;Check DBLBIT ;Go if not doubled ;Else double the count ;Save total ;And return ;Drive number ;Dtotal number of cylinders ;Granules per cylinder and mark each granule ;Clear the gran table ;C = drive; B = DEC ;Get directory sector in sys b</pre>
; DRV DEC MAXCYL GRANS ; ; ; Find ; in t ; ; SET_ALL	IFNE_JR LD INC LD LD LD RLCA RLCA RLCA RLCA INC BIT JR ADD LD RET DB DB DB DB DB DB DB CC CALL LD	A, (IY+6) A, (IY+8) ØEØH A, (IY+8) ØEØH A, (IY+4) Z, GET1 A, A (GRANS), A Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø MAKE_TBL BC, (DRV)	<pre>;Get max cylinder number ;Make relative to 1 ;And save it ;Get grans/cylinder in bits 7 ;Mask off other bits ;Move to bits 2 - 0 ;Make relative to 1 ;Check DBLBIT ;Go if not doubled ;Else double the count ;Save total ;And return ;Drive number ;DEC number ;Total number of cylinders ;Granules per cylinder and mark each granule ;Clear the gran table</pre>

second subroutine collects information about the file, the disk, and the drive. The third subroutine builds an allocation table for the file and the last subroutine displays that information.

The GET_INFO routine (line 500) begins by making sure the user entered a filespec when the program was invoked. If so, the filespec is transferred to an FCB and the file is opened. If no filespec was entered, or if an error occurs while the file is being opened, the program stops and displays an error message.

The process of opening a file under TRSDOS is simple. First, the @FSPEC supervisor call (SVC) moves the filespec to the 32-byte FCB buffer. @FSPEC converts the filespec to uppercase and checks its syntax. Next, the @Open SVC opens the file by using the FCB as a link between the operating system and the file on disk.

The FCB is TRSDOS's only link to a file. If you change disks while a file is open and being written to, TRSDOS has no way of knowing that you have done so. Two ruined disks can result.

There are several pieces of information in an open FCB, all of which are detailed in the Model 4 Technical Reference Manual and the Programmer's Guide to LDOS/TRSDOS 6. This month's program only needs to collect two of the pieces. First, it reads the file's directory-entry code (DEC) from the FCB and stores it in memory. Then it gets the drive number and closes the file.

During operation of the @Close SVC, TRSDOS returns the file's name and drive number to the FCB (but not the file's copyright—that name will be useful later).

Using the drive number that it found in the FCB, the program turns to another SVC to get the address of the drive's DCT. There is a DCT for each of the eight possible logical drives accessible by TRSDOS. Like an open FCB, the DCT is a complex data structure that condenses 21 pieces of information into 10 bytes. For Listing 1, we need only two of those pieces: the number of cylinders on the disk and the number of granules per cylinder.

Normally, a program should call the @CKDRV SVC to make sure a drive number is valid before using @GTDCT to find the address of a DCT. But since Listing 1 opens a file and finds its drive number immediately before asking for the DCT address, the drive number must be valid and the intermediate step can be skipped.

#### **Making the Presentation**

Once the program has the file's name, the file's DEC, and the file's drive number, the number of cylinders on the disk, and the number of granules per cylinder, it can build a table of the granules allocated to the file with the SET_ALLOC routine (line 910). The program begins this process by filling a memory section with periods standing for each granule on the disk. Each unchanged period stands for a granule not used by the file.

The program passes the file's DEC and drive number to the @DIRRD SVC, which reads the directory sector containing the file's primary entry and places the sector in one of TRSDOS's internal buffers. @DIRRD then points the HL register pair at the correct directory entry. Listing 1 needs the directory entry to determine where the file is stored on the disk, but it has to use a roundabout method to find it.

The method used in Listing 1 to find a directory entry for a program is analogous to, but not the same as, the process TRSDOS uses to find a file on disk. TRSDOS first looks through the drivecode tables for active disks, then reads a hash-index table (HIT) from the disk's directory (the HIT contains a 1-byte code for each active entry in the directory). These codes are checked against a hash code for the file that TRSDOS is searching for. When TRSDOS finds a matching hash code, it looks at the directory entry to see if the file names match. If they do, it reads information from the directory entry into the FCB and opens the file. This sounds like an unnecessarily complex method of finding a file on a disk, but it is quite efficient in terms of memory use and speed.

The directory entry contains information about the file's status, name, record length, physical length, passwords, and the date it was last written to, along with four 2-byte extents. Each extent contains three pieces of information about one of the file's allocation blocks: the starting cylinder, the starting granule within that cylinder, and the number of consecutive granules allocated to the file. Listing 1 uses this information to replace periods in its table with letters indicating which granules are allocated to the file.

If a file has more than four extents, the last 2 bytes in its file primary-directory entry (FPDE) point to another directory entry—the file extended-directory entry (FXDE)—containing the next four extents. The FXDE can point to a second FXDE, which can point to a third, and so on. Because TRSDOS uses a chained list from one directory entry to another, the only limitations on a file's size and number of extents are the number of free directory entries and the size of the disk.

The last major section of Listing 1 (beginning on line 1780) displays the information collected by the rest of the program. It begins by displaying information THE NEXT STEP

Listing	1 continu	ıed		
00990	;			
01000 01010		REPT LD	4 A,(IY)	;Write code 4 times ;Get cylinder number
01020		CP	-1	;Is this extent used?
Ø1030 Ø1040		RET CALL	Z ONE_EXT	;No return ;Else find allocation for this one
01050		INC	IY	;And point to
Ø1060 Ø1070		INC ENDM	IY	; next extent ;End of repeated code
01080	;			-
Ø1090 Ø1100		LD CP	A,(IY) -1	;Get FXDE flag ;Is there an FXDE?
01110		RET	z	;No return
Ø112Ø Ø1130		LD LD	A,(IY+1) (DEC),A	;Else get new DEC ; and save it
01140		JR	SET1	Then loop back and start again
Ø115Ø Ø116Ø	;			
01170	; Clea	r the gr	an table before	starting to work
	, MAKE_TB			
Ø1200 Ø1210		LD	A, (MAXCYL)	Get number of cylinders
01220		LD LD	L,A H,Ø	; into HL
Ø1230 Ø1240		LD	A, (GRANS)	Get number of grans
01250		LD @@MUL16	C,A	;Prepare for HL * C
Ø126Ø Ø127Ø		LD LD	H,L	;Move product to HL
01280		PUSH	L,A HL	;Transfer product
Ø129Ø Ø1300		POP DEC	BC BC	; to BC ;# of grans - 1
Ø131Ø		LD	HL, GRANTBL	;HL ==> table
Ø132Ø Ø133Ø		LD LD	DE,GRANTBL+1 A,'.'	;DE ==> 2nd byte of table ;Clear with periods
01340		LD	(HL),A	Store the first one
Ø135Ø Ø136Ø		LDIR RET		;Clear entire table
Ø137Ø	,			
Ø138Ø Ø139Ø	; Mark ;		ed granules for	one extent
01400	ONE_EXT	:		
Ø141Ø Ø142Ø		LD LD	L,A H,Ø	;Get cylinder number ;HL = cylinder
01430		LD	A, (GRANS)	;A = grans per cylinder
Ø144Ø Ø145Ø		LD @@MUL16	C,A	;For HL * C
Ø1460 Ø1470		LD LD	H,L	Move product
01470		LD	L,A A,(IY+1)	; to HL ;Get starting gran
Ø149Ø Ø15ØØ		AND	ØEØH	;Mask off bits Ø - 4
01510		RLCA RLCA		;Move gran to bits Ø - 2
Ø152Ø Ø153Ø		RLCA ADD	A,L	;Add to HL
01540		LD	L,A	; LSB to L
Ø155Ø Ø156Ø		JR INC	NC,EXT1 H	;Jump if no carry ; else add carry
01570	EXT1	LD	DE, GRANTBL	;DE ==> table of grans
Ø158Ø Ø159Ø		ADD LD	HL,DE A,(IY+1)	;HL ==> first allcoated gran ;Get number of grans
01600		AND	lfh	;Mask off bits 5 - 7
Ø161Ø Ø162Ø		INC LD	A B,A	;Make relative to 1 ;Store count in B
Ø163Ø Ø164Ø		LD INC	A, (CHAR) A	;Get character for this gran
01650		LD	(CHAR),A	;Add one for next time ; and save again
Ø166Ø Ø167Ø	EXT2	LD INC	(HL),A	;Mark this gran
01680		DJNZ	HL EXT2	;Point to next gran ;Loop for all grans
Ø169Ø Ø17ØØ		RET		
01710	CHAR	DB	'A'-1	;Display character
Ø1720 Ø1730	; Disp	lav map (	of grans.	
01740	; Mimi	c the "F	REE" map	
	;	:		
01770		<b>@@CLS</b>		
Ø178Ø Ø179Ø		CALL	INFOLINE E '='	;Show file info ;Line of dashes on screen
01800		LD	HL, GRANTBL	;HL ==> table of used grans
Ø1810 Ø1820	DISPl	CALL JR	ONELINE NZ,DISP1	;Display one line of map ;Return of ZF = end of map
Ø183Ø Ø184Ø		CURSLOC	х т	;Get cursor location ;Cursor column in A
Ø185Ø		LD IFEQ_JR	A,L Ø,DISP2	Jump if if's Ø
Ø186Ø Ø187Ø		00DSP DASHLINI	CR	;Else move to next line ;Another line of dashes
Ø188Ø	DIGFZ	66KEY		Wait for a key
Ø189Ø Ø19ØØ	,	RET		;We're done
01910	; Displ	lay info	mation about the	e file
	;	 3:		
01940		LD	DE,LINEBUF	;DE==> line buffer
Ø195Ø Ø1960	INFOl	LD LD	HL,FCB A,(HL)	;Closed FCB has file name ;Get a byte
01970		IFEQ_JR	ETX, INFO2	;Go if end of filespec
Ø198Ø Ø199Ø		LD INC	(DE),A DE	;Else move character ;Bump pointers
02000 02010		INC JR	HL INFOl	
02020	;	51	- ME U 4	;And loop back Listing 1 continued
				Listing I continued

## THE NEXT STEP

LD A, (GRANS) ;Get grans per cylinder LD B, Ø ;BC = grans per cylinder LD A, 3 ;BC = grans per cylinder LD A, 3 ;P chars. per cylinder LD A, 5 ;FX ==> grans per cylinder SUB (IX) ;A = number of spaces to add LD A, ', ;Space char. for padding LD A, ', ;Save this char. INC DE ;Point to next space DDN MOV1 LD (DE),A ;Save this char. INC DE ;Point to next space DDN MOV1 LD (DE),A ;Save this char. INC A (MOVDCYLS) ;Get count of number moved LD A, (MOVDCYLS) ,A ;Add one it LD (DE),A ;Save this deat. CD (IX) MAXCYL ;IA ==> Maximu cylinders on disk CD (IX) MAXCYL ;IA ==> Maximu cylinders on disk CD (IX) MOVCYLS) ;Get next cylinder number inc A (MOVDCYLS) ;Get next cylinder number ;Form: 'nnn-nn ' in CYL_NUMS ; MACENUMS: LD A, (MOVDCYLS) ;Get next cylinder number LD A, (MOVDCYLS) ;Get next cylinder number CALL ONE NUM ;Convert & store value in A LD A, '-' ;Dash between numbers LD A, (MOVDCYLS) ;Get next cylinder number LD A, (MOVDCYLS) ;Get next cylinder number LD A, (MOVDCYLS) ;Get next cylinder number CALL ONE NUM ;Convert & store value in A LD A, '-' ;Dash between numbers LD A, (MAXCYL) ;Iase get top number LD A, (MAXCYL) ;Save to finder in and ADD A, 7 ;Lase cylinder in in a ADD A, 7 ;Lase cylinder in in a ADD A, '' ;Space for end of string LD A, (MAXCYL) ;Save for end of string LD A, (MAXCYL) ;Save pointer LD A, '' ;Space for end of string LD A, '' ;Space for end of string LD H, MAKE ?ELS ;Save pointer LD A, MONE ?; point to last 3 digits at (DE) ; then increment DE to next location. '''''''' Message area ; Move them ;'''''''' ;Message area ; Move them ;''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''	ting				
LD _ CDB/A _ Save it #050PLY LINEBUF _ Display the line RET RET Display one line of gran map Enter with HL => current loc in GRANTEL DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING DOBLING					
<pre>@EDSPLY LINESUF jDisplay the line</pre>	3Ø 4Ø				
<pre>Display one line of gran map</pre>	2		<b>@@DSPLY</b>		
<pre>, Display One line of gram map</pre>			RET		
OWELNE: POBL         File         Save pointer (NLL         Make line-number display (NLL           OBELINE: D         BC,60         File=> ASCI cylinder numbers (D         DE,LINEBUF (D         File=> ASCI cylinder is (D         DE,LINEBUF (D         File=> ASCI cylinder is (D         DE,LINEBUF (D         File=> ASCI cylinder is (D         DE,LINEL (D         File= (D         DE         File= (D         File= (D         File= (D)		; Displ			in CRANTRI
<pre>PUSB HL</pre>			with h	L/ current lot	III GRANIDE
CALL MAKENUMS ; Make line-number display LD BL, LINEBUF ; DE-> AGCI cylinder numbers LD BC,0 ; DES-> Moutfer for building line DD BC,0 ; DES-> Moutfer for building line POP HL ; Recover GRANTBL pointer LINEL CALL MOVCYL ; Move one cylinder is spaces to linebuf JR ILINEZ ; Go if short line JR ILINEZ ; Go if short line JR ILINEZ ; Go if short line JE CONSTANT ; Terminate the line POS AF ; Save the flags #EDSTLY LINEBUF ; Put it on screen POST AF ; Save the flags back to caller 				HT.	Save pointer
LD DF,LINEBUF JDE-> buffer for building line LDIR F, MOVE 1: PO HL, MOVEL F, MOVE 1: PO HL, JDE CANTEL pointer PO HL, JDE CANTEL pointer PO HL, JDE CANTEL pointer PO HL, JDE CANTEL POINTER LINEL CALL MOVEL: FX0ve one cylinder is spaces to linebuf JL HE IS built display it LINEL LD A.FTX JLES 1: PO HL, JDE CANTEL POINTER LUB HOF /A FSVE the flags back to caller FO FOF AF JSEC CONTENTS LD A.GEARS) JGET gran per cylinder HD CAN JSEC CONTENTS LD A.GEARS) JGET grans per cylinder LD A.GEARS JLE cylinder LD A.GEARS JECT grans per cylinder LD A.GEARS JLE cylinder LD A.GEARS JECT grans per cylinder LD A.GEARS JECT GRANS JECT GF JAGGING NOVI LD C.GEARS JECT GF JAGGING LD B.A. FPUT in B for looping NOVI LD C.GEARS JECT GF JAGGING LD B.A. FPUT in B for looping NOVI LD C.GEARS JECT GF JAGGING LD A.GEARS JECT JECT JECT JECT JECT JECT JECT JECT			CALL	MAKENUMS	Make line-number display
LD BC,8 ,Numbers + space = 8 chars DOP H.8 ,Recove GMAINSE pointer POP H.8 , Theorem GMAINSE pointer DAR I,LINE2 JGO if short line DAR LINE2 IF JESS CONTROL POINTS JR I,LINE2 JGO if short line DAR LINE2 IF JESS CONTROL POINTS DAR J,LINE2 JGO if short line DAR J,LINE2 JGO if short line Source of the second s					
<pre>POP HL</pre>					;Numbers + space = 8 chars
LD B.8 jUp to 8 cylinders spaces to linebuf JR g_LINE2 jG0 if short line JR g_LINE2 if a line is 80 characters long LNE2 LD AD JA JTER 1 Line is 80 characters long PUSH AF JTER JS and the flags back to caller PUSH AF JS and the flags back to caller PUSH BC JS JS and the flags back to caller PUSH BC JS and JS a				HT.	
JR S,LINE2 ,Go if short line LINE2 LD ALE SUIT display it LINE2 LD ALE SUIT display it LINE2 LD ALE SUIT display it FUSH AF ALE SUIT Forminate the line FUSH AF ALE SUIT Forminate the line FUSH AF ALE SUIT SAVE the flags back to caller FOR AF ALE SUIT SUITED FOR AF ALE SUIT SAVE the flags back to caller FOR AF ALE SUIT SUITED FOR AF ALE SUITED FOR			LD	в,8	Up to 8 cylinders per line
DNNE LINE1 , iPiles loop back LINE2 LD A.FTX ; Line is 80 characters long PUBBUL A.FTX ; Save characters long PUBBUL A.FTX ; Save characters in the flags back to caller ; Test for end of valid list is est 2F to show "done" ; Test for end of valid list is est 2F to show "done" ; Test for end of valid list is est 2F to show "done" ; Test for end of valid list is est 2F to show "done" ; Test for end of valid list is est 2F to show "done" ; Test for end of valid list is est 2F to show "done" ; Test for end of valid list is est 2F to show "done" ; Tot for end of valid list is est 2F to show "done" ; Tot for end of valid list is est 2F to show "done" ; Tot for end of valid list is est 2F to show "done" ; Tot for end of valid list is est 2F to show "done" ; Tot for end of valid list is est 2F to show "done" ; Tot for end of valid list is est 2F to show "done" ; Tot for end of valid list is est 2F to show "done" ; Tot for end of valid list is est 2F to show "done" ; Tot for end of valid list is est 2F to show "done" ; Tot for end of valid list is est 2F to show "done" ; Tot for end of valid list is to show the st space ; Tot for end of valid list is to for looping to the show the show is to show the show is to be the show is to be for end of a list is to bot for end of show the show is to be for end of show the show is to be for end of the show is to be for end of the show is to be for end of show the show is the end is for end of show the show is the end is for end of show the show is fore the show is the end is for end of show is fore the show is the end is for end of show the show is fore the show is the show is fore		LINE1			;Move one cylinder & spaces to linebu: .Co if short line
LINE2 LD A,ETX ;Line is 80 characters long LD (DE),A ;Terminate the line PUSH AF, ;Save the flags POS AF ;Save the flags POS AF ;Save the flags back to caller ;Move info for one granule to LINEBUF ;Test for end of valid list 5 set SF to show "done" 			DJNZ	LINEL	
LD (DE), A ;Terminate the line FUGSHLY LINEBUP; Fut it on screen FOP AF;Recover Carry flag REF / Test for end of valid list is set IF to show "done" / Test for end of valid list is set IF to show "done" / Test for end of valid list is set IF to show "done" / Test for end of valid list is set IF to show "done" / Test for end of valid list is set IF to show "done" / Test for end of valid list is set IF to show "done" / Test for end of valid list is set IF to show "done" / Test for end of valid list is set IF to show "done" / Test for end of valid list is set IF to show "done" / Test for end of valid list is set IF to show "done" / Test for end of valid list is set IF to show "done" / Test for end of valid list is set IF to show "done" / Test for end of valid list is set IF to show "done" / Test for end of valid list is set IF to show "done" / Test for end of valid list is set IF to show "done" / Test for end of valid list is set IF to show "done" / Test for end of valid list is set IF to show "done" / Test for end of valid list is set IF to show "done" / Test for end of valid list is set IF to show "done" / Test for end of valid list is set IF to show "done" / Test for end of valid list is set IF to show "done" / Test for end of valid list is set IF to show "done" / Test for end of valid list is set IF to show "done" / Test for end of valid list is set IF to show "done" / Test for end of valid list is set IF to show "done" / Test for end of valid list is set IF to show "done" / Test for end of valid list is set IF to show "done" / Test for end of valid list is set IF to show "done" / Test for end of valid list is set IF to show "done" / Test for end of valid list is set IF to show "done" / Test for end of valid list is set IF to show "done" / Test for end of valid list is set IF to show "done" / Test for end of valid list is set IF to show "done" / Test for end of valid list is set IF to show the end / The for end of valid list is set IF to show the end / The for end of vali					Line is 80 characters long
<pre>@eDSPLY LINEBUF FOOP AF RET ; Pact ic on soriesn ; Move info for one granule to LINEBUF ; Test for end of valid list is set 2F to show "done" ; Test for end of valid list is set 2F to show "done" ; Test for end of valid list is set 2F to show "done" ; DSR BC ; Save counters LD G, A ; (GRANS) ;Get grans per cylinder LD G, A ; (Move to for block move LD B, # ;BC = grans per cylinder LD A, for an after of speces to add LD A, ' ' Spece char. for padding HOV ID (DE), A ; Save this char. LD A, (WOVDCYLS) ; LD A, '' Spece char. for padding HOVD ID (DE), A ; Save this char. LD A, (WOVDCYLS) ; LD A, (WOVDCYLS), A and save it LD A, (WOVDCYLS) ; Add one LD G; (AUOUCYLS), A and save it get cunton number moved if C, A ; JAd save it get cunton for the space DD, X, MAXCL ; JIX =&gt; Maximus cylinders on disk RET ; Make ASCLI number heading for each display line ; Fors: 'nn-nnn' in CYL_NUMS ; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXENUMS; MAXE</pre>					Terminate the line
<pre>POP AF , Recover Carry flag back to caller ; Move info for one granule to LINEBUF ; Test for end of valid list is set IF to show "done" ; MOVCTI:</pre>					
<pre>Move info for one granule to LINEBUF Test for end of valid list 4 set ZF to show "done" MOVCYL:</pre>					
<pre>; Move info for one granule to LIMEDUP Test for end of valid list is set ZF to show "done" ; MOVCYL:</pre>					;Send the flags back to caller
<pre>; Test for end of valid list 4 set 2F to show "done" MOVCYL: DUSH BC ; Save counters LD A, (GRANS) ;Get grans per cylinder LD C,A ; Move to for block move LD B, B, ;BC = grans per cylinder LD A, ' ; psc = grans per cylinder LD A, ' ; psc = for ender LD A, ' ; pspace ther. for padding HOVI LD (DE),A ;Save this char. ID A, ' ; pspace ther. for padding HOVI LD (DE),A ;Save this char. ID A, ' ; point to next space DNNZ MOVI ;LO for all spaces LD A, ' MOVOCYLS) ;Get count of number moved LD (MOVOCYLS),A ;And save it LD (MOVOCYLS),A ;And save it LD (MOVOCYLS); jGet count of number moved iD D, (AMOVOCYLS) ;Get count of number moved FOR (IX) ;Done? - set Z flag FOR C; Claan the stack RET ; Sens flag back for testing ' MAKENUMS; LD D, CYL, NUMS ;DE =&gt; destination buffer CALL ONE_NUM ;Convert &amp; store value in A LD A, 'MOVDCYLS) ; Get next cylinder number LD A, 'MOVDCYLS) ; DE =&gt; destination buffer CALL ONE_NUM ;Convert &amp; store value in A LD A, 'MOVDCYLS) ; DE =&gt; destination buffer CALL ONE_NUM ;Convert &amp; store value in A LD A, ', ' ; pash Detween numbers ID A, 'MAXCYL ;IX =&gt; Maximum number of cylinders ID A, ', ' ; pasc for end of string LD A, ', ' ; pasc for end of string LD A, ', ' ; pace for end of string LD A, ', ' ; pace for end of string LD A, ', ' ; pace for end of string LD A, ', ' ; pace for end of string LD A, ', ' ; pace for end of string LD A, ', ' ; pace for end of string LD A, ', ' ; pace for end of string LD A, ', ' ; pace for end of string LD A, ', ' ; pace for end of string LD A, ', ' ; pace for end of string LD A, ', ' ; pace for end of string LD A, ', ' ; pace for end of string LD A, ', ' ; pace for end of string LD A, ', ' ; pace for end of string LD A, ', ' ; pace for end of string LD A, ', ' ; pace for end of string LD A, ', ' ; pace for end of string LD A, ', ' ; pace for end of string LD A, ', ' ; pace for end of string LD A, ', ' ; pace for end of string LD A, ', ' ; pace for end of string CONCENUMEUF Z ; ' ; Move them RET ; Message are</pre>		; Move		r one granule to	LINEBUF
<pre>NOVCYL: DUSH BC LD A, (GRANS) ;Get grans per cylinder LD C,A JR ce grans per cylinder LD A, grans per cylinder LD A, grans per cylinder LD A, grans per cylinder LD A, GRANS ;IX =&gt;&gt; grans per cylinder JD IX, GRANS ;IX =&gt;&gt; grans per cylinder JD IX, GRANS ;IX =&gt;&gt; grans per cylinder JD A, '' ; synce char. for padding HOV1 LD (DE), A ;Save this char. TRC A ; Add one JD A, (MOVDCYLS) ;Get count of number moved ID A, (MOVDCYLS) ;Get count of number moved ID (MOVDCYLS), A ;And save it LD IX, MAXCYL ;IX ==&gt; Maximum cylinders on disk CP (IX) ;Done? set Z flag POP BC ;Clean the stack RET ;Send Eflag back for testing HOVDCYLS DB Ø MAKEASCII number heading for each display line POP BC ;Clean the stack RET ;Dean er cylinder LD A, (MOVDCYLS) ;Get number set Z flag POP BC ;Clean the stack RET ;Dean er cylinder LD A, (MOVDCYLS) ;Get number set Z flag POP BC ;Clean the stack RET ;Dean er cylinder number LD A, (MOVDCYLS) ;Get number again LD A, (MOVDCYLS) ;Get number again LD A, 'MOVDCYLS) ;Get number again LD A, '' ; ;Save for end of string LD A, '' ; ;Save for end of string LD A, '' ; ;Save for end of string LD A, '' ; ;Save pointer LD A, '' ; ;Save point</pre>		; Test	for end	of valid list &	set ZF to show "done"
<pre>PUSH BC</pre>					
LD C,A ;Move to C for block move LD B,0 ;BC = grans per cylinder LD IX,GRANS ;IX ==> grans per cylinder LD IX,GRANS ;IX ==> grans per cylinder LD IX,GRANS ;IX ==> grans per cylinder LD A,1' ; ;Space char. for padding HOV1 LD (DE),A ;Save this char. NC DE ;Point to next space DD A,(MOVDCYLS),A ;Gat cont of number moved ID (NOVDCYLS),A ;And save it LD D,C,CYL,NUMS ;DE ==> destination buffer (ANDEX,SUBS) NOVDCYLS DB 8 // Make ASCII number heading for each display line ; Porm: inn=nnn ' in CYL_NUMS LD A,(MOVDCYLS) ;Get next cylinder number LD D,C,CYL,NUMS ;DE ==> destination buffer CALL ONE_NUM ;COnvert & store value in A LD A,(MOVDCYLS) ;Get number again ADD A,7 ; ;Last cylinder in line LD A,(MOVDCYLS) ;Get number again ADD A,7 ; ;Last cylinder in line LD A,(MAXCYL) ;IX ==> Maximum number of cylinders ID A, (MAXCYL) ;Else get top number BC A (MAXCYL) ;Else get top number DC A, (MAXCYL) ;Else get tof number ACMEE CALL ONE_NUM ;Convert & store value in A LD A, ' ' ;Space for end of string LD A; ' ' NUMEUP ;Convert is store value in A LD A; ' ' ;Space for end of string PUE HE DE ' 'Nissing or illegal filespec on command line',CR BMDOCTS DB 'Drive Code Table corrupted',CR ' = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =					
LD B, Ø ;BC = grans per cylinder LD A, 9 ;PC the markers SUB (IX) ;A = number of spaces to add LD B, A ;Put in B for looping LD A, ', ;Save this char. INC DE ;Point to next space DINZ MOV1 ;LOO for all spaces LD A, (MOVDCYLS) ;Get count of number moved LD (NUNCYLS),A ;AAn save it LD (NUNCYLS),A ;AAn save it LD (NUNCYLS),A ;AAn save it LD (NUNCYLS), ;Get next cylinder son disk CP (IX) ;DOR for each display line ;POTH to stack RET ; ;Save this char. LD A, (MOVDCYLS) ;Get next cylinder number CAL ONE_NUMS MAXENUMS: MAKENUMS: MAKENUMS: A, (MOVDCYLS) ;Get next cylinder number LD A, (MOVDCYLS) ;Get next cylinder in A LD A, '-' ;Dash between numbers MAKENUMS: MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS; MAKENUMS;	,				;Get grans per cylinder ;Move to C for block move
LD A,9 ;9 chars.per cylinder LD IX,GRANS ;IX => grans per cylinder SUB (IX) ;A = number of spaces to add LD A,' ' ;5pace char.for padding LD A,' (MOVDCILS) ;Get count of number moved LD A,' (MOVDCILS) ;Get count of number moved LD IX,MAXCYL ;IX => Maxinum cylinders on disk CP (IX) ;Done? set Z flag POP BC ;Clean the stack RET ;Send Zflag back for testing 'MAKENUMS: LD A,'(MOVDCYLS) ;Get next cylinder number LD D,CYL_NUMS ;DE => destination buffer CALL ONE_NUM ;Convert & store value in A LD A,''-' ;Dash between numbers LD A,''-' ;Dash cylinder in line LD A,''-' ;Save for end of string LD A,'', '', '', '', '', ''', ''', '''', ''''''			LD		;BC = grans per cylinder
LD IX,GRAMS ;IX ==> grams per cylinder SUB (IX) ;A = number of spaces to add LD A,'' ;Space char. for padding HOVI LD (DE),A ;Save this char. NC DE ;Point to next space DNX MOVI ;LOOp for all spaces LD A,(MOVDCYLS),A ;And save it LD (MOVDCYLS),A ;And save it LD (MOVDCYLS),A ;And save it CP (IX) ;DOne? - set Z flag POP BC ;Clean the stack RET ;Send Zflag back for testing / MOVDCYLS DB Ø /				A.9	
<pre>SUB (IX) ;A = number of spaces to add LD B,A ;' ; ;Space char. for padding LD A,' ; ;Space char. for padding LD A, (MOVDCLS) ;Superior character LD A, (MOVDCLS) ;Get count of number moved LD IX, MAXCYL ;IX ==&gt; Maximum cylinders on disk CP (IX) ;Done? set Z flag POP BC ;Clean the stack RET ;Send Zflag back for testing ;MOVDCYLS DB 0 ;</pre>	I		LD	IX, GRANS	;IX ==> grans per cylinder
LD A,'' , Space char. for padding NOV1 LD (DE),A ; Save this char. INC DE ; Point to next space DJNZ MOV1 ;Loop for all spaces LD A,(MOVDCYLS), Get count of number moved LD (N,WAXCYL ;IX ==> Maximum cylinders on disk CP (IX) ;DOne? set Z flag POP BC ;Clean the stack RET ;Send Zflag back for testing ''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''				B.A	;A = number of spaces to add ;Put in B for looping
<pre>MOV1 LD (DE),A ; Save this char.</pre>			LD	Α,''	;Space char. for padding
DJNE MOV1 ;Loop for all spaces LD A, (MOVDCYLS) ;Get count of number moved LD (NOVDCYLS), A;And save it LD IX,MAXCYL ;IX ==> Maximum cylinders on disk CP (IX) ;Done? set Z flag FOP BC ;Clean the stack RET ;Send Zflag back for testing MOVDCYLS DB Ø 		MOV1		(DE),A	;Save this char.
LD A, (MOVDCYLS), A ;And save it LD (MOVDCYLS), A ;And save it LD (X, WAXCYL);IX => Maximum cylinders on disk CP (IX); Done? set Z flag POP BC ;Clean the stack RET ;Send Zflag back for testing '	,			MOV1	Loop for all spaces
LD (MOVDCYLS), A ;And save it LD IX, MAXCYL ;IX => Maximum cylinders on disk CP (IX) ;Done? set Z flag POP BC ;Clean the stack RET ;Send Zflag back for testing MOVDCYLS DB Ø 	,				;Get count of number moved
LD IX, MAXCYL ;IX => Maximum cylinders on disk CP (IX) ;Done? set 2 flag POP BC ;Clean the stack RET ;Send Zflag back for testing MOVDCYLS DB 8 			LD	(MOVDCYLS), A	;And save it
<pre>POP BC ;Clean the stack RET ;Send Zflag back for testing /MOVDCYLS DB 0 ; Make ASCII number heading for each display line ; Porm: 'nnn-nnn' in CYL_NUMS ; LD A, (MOVDCYLS) ;Get next cylinder number LD DE, CYL_NUMS ;DE ==&gt; destination buffer CALL ONE_NUM ;De ==&gt; destination buffer LD d, '-'' ;Jast cylinder in line LD A, (MOVDCYLS) ;Get number again ADD A,7 ;Last cylinder in line LD A, (MAXCYL) ;IL ==&gt; Maximum number of cylinders TFLT_JR (IX), MAXE2 ;Jump if not the end LD A, 'MAXE2 ;Jump if not the end LD A, '' ;Space for end of string LD A,'' ;Space for end of string LD A,'' ;Space for end of string LD (DE),A ;Store it RET .Convert value in A to ASCII and store last 3 digits at (DE) then increment DE to next location. ONE_NUM: PUSH DE ;Save pointer LD H,A ;HE value to convert PUSH DE ;Save pointer LD H,A ;HE value to convert PUSH DE ;Point to last 3 chars LD HL,NUMBUF+2 ;Point to last 3 chars LD HL,NUMBUF+2 ;Point to last 3 chars LD BC,3 ;Move 3 characters LD BC,3 ;Move 4 characters LD BC,3 ;Move them RET ;</pre>					;IX ==> Maximum cylinders on disk
<pre>MoVDCYLS DB 0 Make ASCII number heading for each display line Form: 'nnn-nnn' in CYL_NUMS MAKENUMS: LD A,(MOVDCYLS) ;Get next cylinder number LD DE,CYL_NUMS ;DE ==&gt; destination buffer CALL ONE_NUM ;Convert &amp; store value in A LD A,'-' ;Dash between numbers LD A,(MOVDCYLS) ;Get number again ADD A,7 ;Last cylinder in line LD A,(MAXCYL ;]X ==&gt; Maximum number of cylinders FFLT_JR (IX),MAKE2 ;Jump if not the end LD A,' ' ;pace for end of string LD (DE),A ;Store it RET '</pre>					
<pre>NOVDCYLS DB 0 Make ASCII number heading for each display line Porm: 'nnn-nnn ' in CYL_NUMS Jense Store value in A LD DE,CYL_NUMS ;DE =&gt; destination buffer LD DE,CYL_NUMS ;DE =&gt; destination buffer LD A,'-' ;Dash between numbers LD (DE),A ;Store it INC DE ;Bump pointer LD A,(MOVDCYLS) ;Get number again ADD A,7 ;Last cylinder in line LD A,(MOVDCYLS) ;Get number of cylinders ID IX,MAXCYL ;IX ==&gt; Maximum number of cylinders ID A,(MAXCYL) ;Else get top number DEC A ;MAXCYL ;Else get top number LD A,' ' ;Space for end of string LD LD A, ' ;Store it Term-Term-Term-Term-Term-Term-Term-Term-</pre>			RET		;Send Zflag back for testing
<pre>; Make ASCII number heading for each display line ; Form: 'nnn-nnn ' in CYL_NUMS </pre>			5 DB	0	
<pre>; Form: 'nnn-nnn ' in CYL_NUMS ; MAKENUMS: LD A,(MOVDCYLS) ;Get next cylinder number LD DE,CYL_NUMS ;DE ==&gt; destination buffer CALL ONE_NUM ;Convert &amp; store value in A LD A,'-' ;Dash between numbers LD (DE),A ;Store it ID A,(MOVDCYLS) ;Get number again ADD A,7 ;Last cylinder in line LD X,(MAXCYL ;IX ==&gt; Maximum number of cylinders IFIT_JR (IX), MAKE2 ;Jump if not the end LD A,(MAXCYL) ;Else get top number DEC A ;MAKE2 ;Jump if not the end LD A,(MAXCYL) ;Else get top number LD A,(MAXCYL) ;Space for end of string LD (DE),A ;Store it RET ; Convert value in A to ASCII and store last 3 digits at (DE) ; then increment DE to next location. ; ONE_NUM: PUSH DE ;Save pointer LD H,0 ;HL = value to HL LD H,0 ;HL = value to convert eQHEXDEC NUMBUF ;Convert &amp; store in NUMBUF LD H,0 ;HL = value to in NUMBUF LD H,0 ;HL = value to inter LD H,0 ;Move 3 characters LDIR ;Move them RET ; Message area ;</pre>				umbor bonding for	r each display line
<pre>MAKENUMS: LD A,(MOVDCYLS) ;Get next cylinder number LD DE,CYL_NUMS ;DE ==&gt; destination buffer CALL ONE_NUM ;Convert &amp; store value in A LD A,'-' ;Dash between numbers INC DE ;Bump pointer LD A,(MOVDCYLS) ;Get number again ADD A,7 ;Last cylinder in line LD IX,MAXCYL ;IX ==&gt; Maximum number of cylinders IFLT_JR (IX),MAKE2 ;Jump if not the end LD A,(MAXCYL) ;Else get top number DEC A ;MAKE2 ;Jump if not the end LD A,' ' ;Space for end of string LD A,' ' ;Space for end of string LD A,' ' ;Store it RET ;</pre>	,	; Form:	'nnn-n	nn ' in CYL_NUMS	each display line
LD A,(MOVDCYLS) ;Get next cylinder number LD DE,CYL_NUMS ;DE ==> destination buffer CALL ONE_NUM ;Convert & store value in A LD A,'-' ;Dash between numbers LD A,'', ;Dash between numbers LD A,(MOVDCYLS) ;Get number again ADD A,7 ;Last cylinder in line LD A,(MAXCYL ;IX ==> Maximum number of cylinders IFLT_JR (IX),MAKE2 ;Jump if not the end LD A,(MAXCYL) ;Else get top number DEC A ;MAKE2 ;Jump if not the end LD A,'' ;Space for end of string LD (DE),A ;Store it RET 		;			
CALL ONE_NUM ;Convert & store value in A LD A,'-' ;Dash between numbers LD (DE),A ;Store it INC DE ;Bump pointer LD A, (MOVDCYLS) ;Get number again ADD A,7 ;Last cylinder in line LD IX,MAXCYL ;IX ==> Maximum number of cylinders IPLT_JR (IX),MAKE2 ;Jump if not the end LD A, (MAXCYL) ;Else get top number DEC A ;Make relative to Ø MAKE2 CALL ONE_NUM ;Convert & store value in A LD A,' ' ;Space for end of string LD (DE),A ;Store it RET 	J				;Get next cylinder number
LD A, '-' ;Dash between numbers LD (DE),A ;Store it INC DE ;Bump pointer LD A, (MOVDCYLS) ;Get number again ADD A,7 ;Last cylinder in line LD IX, MAXCYL ;IX ==> Maximum number of cylinders IFLT_JR (IX), MAKE2 ;Jump if not the end LD A, (MAXCYL) ;Else get top number DEC A ;Make relative to Ø MAKE2 CALL ONE_NUM ;Convert & store value in A LD A,' ' ;Space for end of string LD (DE),A ;Store it RET ; Convert value in A to ASCII and store last 3 digits at (DE) ; then increment DE to next location. ; ONE_NUM: PUSH DE ;Save pointer LD L,A ;Move value to HL LD H,Ø ;HL = value to convert @@HEXDEC NUMBUF ;Convert & store in NUMBUF LD HL,NUMBUF+2 ;Point to last 3 chars POP DE ;Recover destination pointer LD BC,3 ;Move 3 characters RET ; Message area ; MAXER DB 'Missing or illegal filespec on command line',CR BADDET\$ DB 'Missing or illegal filespec on command line',CR BADDCT\$ DB 'DIVE COME TABLE (CR) ; PUSH DS 32 FROUPE DS 31 ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ;	3				;DE ==> destination buffer ;Convert & store value in A
LD (DE),A ;Store it INC DE ;Bump pointer LD A, (MOVDCYLS) ;Get number again ADD A,7 ;Last cylinder in line LD IX,MAXCYL ;IX ==> Maximum number of cylinders IFLT_JR (IX),MAKE2 ;Jump if not the end LD A, (MAXCYL) ;Else get top number DEC A ;Make relative to Ø MAKE2 CALL ONE_NUM ;Convert & store value in A LD A,' ' ;Space for end of string LD (DE),A ;Store it RET ;	,			A,'-'	;Dash between numbers
LD A, (MOVDCYLS) ;Get number again ADD A,7 ;Last cylinder in line LD IX, MAXCYL ;IX ==> Maximum number of cylinders IFLT_JR (IX), MAKE2 ;Jump if not the end LD A, (MAXCYL) ;Else get top number DEC A ;Make relative to Ø MAKE2 CALL ONE_NUM ;Convert & store value in A LD A,' ' ;Space for end of string LD (DE), A ;Store it RET ;				(DE),A	
LD IX,MAXCYL ;IX ==> Maximum number of cylinders IFLT_JR (IX),MAKE2 ;Jump if not the end LD A,(MAXCYL) ;Else get top number DEC A ;Make relative to Ø MAKE2 CALL ONE_NUM ;Convert & store value in A LD A,'' ;Space for end of string LD (DE),A ;Store it RET ;Convert value in A to ASCII and store last 3 digits at (DE) ; then increment DE to next location. ; ONE_NUM: PUSH DE ;Save pointer LD L,A ;Move value to HL LD H,Ø ;HL = value to convert @@HEXDEC NUMBUF ;Convert & store in NUMBUF LD HL,NUMBUF+2 ;Point to last 3 chars POP DE ;Recover destination pointer LD BC,3 ;Move 3 characters BADFILES DB 'Missing or illegal filespec on command line',CR BADDCTS DB 'Drive Code Table corrupted',CR ; 			LD	A, (MOVDCYLS)	;Get number again
<pre>IFLT_JR (IX),MAKE2 ;Jump if not the end LD A,(MAXCYL) ;Else get top number DEC A ;Make relative to Ø MAKE2 CALL ONE_NUM ;Convert &amp; store value in A LD A,'' ;Space for end of string LD (DE),A ;Store it RET ;</pre>				A,7 IX.MAXCVI	;Last cylinder in line ;IX ==> Maximum number of cylinders
LD A, (MAXCYL) ;Else get top number DEC A ;Make relative to Ø MAKE2 CALL ONE_NUM ;Convert & store value in A LD A,'' ;Space for end of string LD (DE),A ;Store it RET ;	,		IFLT_JR	(IX), MAKE2	;Jump if not the end
<pre>MAKE2 CALL ONE_NUM ;Convert &amp; store value in A LD A,'' ;Space for end of string LD (DE),A ;Store it RET ;</pre>	)		LD	A, (MAXCYL)	;Else get top number
LD A,'' ;Space for end of string LD (DE),A ;Store it RET ;Convert value in A to ASCII and store last 3 digits at (DE) ; then increment DE to next location. ; ONE_NUM: PUSH DE ;Save pointer LD L,A ;Move value to HL LD H,Ø ;HL = value to convert @@@BEXDEC NUMBUF ;Convert & store in NUMBUF LD HL,NUMBUF+2 ;Point to last 3 chars POP DE ;Recover destination pointer LD BC,3 ;Move 3 characters LDIR ;Move them RET ;	,	MAKE2		ONE_NUM	Convert & store value in A
RET Convert value in A to ASCII and store last 3 digits at (DE) then increment DE to next location. DNE_NUM: PUSH DE ;Save pointer LD L,A ;Move value to HL LD H,Ø ;HL = value to convert @@HEXDEC NUMBUF ;Convert & store in NUMBUF LD HL,NUMBUF+2 ;Point to last 3 chars POP DE ;Recover destination pointer LD BC,3 ;Move 3 characters LDIR ;Move them RET ;Message area ;	,		LD	A,''	;Space for end of string
<pre>; Convert value in A to ASCII and store last 3 digits at (DE) ; then increment DE to next location. ; ONE_NUM:</pre>	,			(00) / R	,
<pre>; then increment DE to next location. ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ;</pre>			vert usl	ue in & to ACCTT	and store last 3 digits at (DE)
ONE_NUM: PUSH DE ;Save pointer LD L,A ;Move value to HL LD H,Ø ;HL = value to convert @@HEXDEC NUMBUF ;Convert & store in NUMBUF LD HL,NUMBUF+2 ;Point to last 3 chars POP DE ;Recover destination pointer LD BC,3 ;Move 3 characters LDIR ;Move them RET ;Message area ;	í		n increm	ent DE to next l	ocation.
PUSH       DE       ;Save pointer         LD       LA       ;Move value to HL         LD       H,0       ;HL = value to convert         @@HEXDEC       NUMBUF       ;Convert & store in NUMBUF         LD       HL,NUMBUF+2       ;Point to last 3 chars         POP       DE       ;Recover destination pointer         LD       BC,3       ;Move 3 characters         LDIR       ;Move them       ;         RET       ;       ;Move them         ;	,	;			
LD L,A Move value to HL LD H, & Move value to convert @@HEXDEC NUMBUF / Convert & store in NUMBUF LD HL,NUMBUF+2 ;Point to last 3 chars POP DE ;Recover destination pointer LD BC,3 ;Move 3 characters LDIR ;Move them RET ;	,			DE	
@@mExDEC       NUMBUF       ;Convert & store in NUMBUF         LD       HL,NUMBUF+2       ;Point to last 3 chars         POP       DE       ;Recover destination pointer         LD       BC,3       ;Move 3 characters         LDIR       ;Move 3 characters         recover destination pointer         BADFILES       DB         Missing or illegal filespec on command line',CR         BADFILES       DB         'prover Code Table corrupted',CR         'provertion         'provertion </td <td>3</td> <td></td> <td>LD</td> <td></td> <td>;Move value to HL</td>	3		LD		;Move value to HL
LD HL,NUMBUF+2 ;Point to last 3 chars POP DE ;Recover destination pointer LD BC,3 ;Move 3 characters LDIR ;Move them RET ; RET ; BADDCTS DB 'Missing or illegal filespec on command line',CR BADDCTS DB 'Drive Code Table corrupted',CR ;	2				Convert & store in NUMBUF
LD BC,3 ;Move 3 characters LDIR ;Move them RET ; BADFILE\$ DB 'Missing or illegal filespec on command line',CR BADFCT\$ DB 'Drive Code Table corrupted',CR ; FCB DS 32 FBUFFER DS 256 LINEBUF DS 81 NUMBUF DS 5 GRANTBL DS 256*8 CYL_NUMS DB ' - '	8		LD	HL, NUMBUF+2	Point to last 3 chars
LDIR ;Move them RET ;	8				Move 3 characters
<pre>; Message area ; Message area ;</pre>	3		LDIR		
<pre>; Message area ; BADFILE\$ DB 'Missing or illegal filespec on command line',CR BADPCT\$ DB 'Drive Code Table corrupted',CR ;</pre>	3				
BADDTLE\$       DB       'Missing or illegal filespec on command line',CR         BADDCT\$       DB       'Drive Code Table corrupted',CR         ;	,		age area		
BADDCT\$ DB 'Drive Code Table corrupted',CR ; Buffer areas ; Buffer areas ; Buffer as 256 LINEBUF DS 81 GRANTEL DS 256*8 CYL_NUMS DB ' - '		; Messa		'Missing or ill	egal filespec on command line',CR
FBuffer areas       FCB DS 32       FBUFFER DS 256       LINEBUF DS 81       NUMBUF DS 5       GRANTBL DS 256*8       CYL_NUMS DB ' - '		; Messa ;			
FCB     DS     32       FBUFFER     DS     256       LINEBUF     DS     81       NUMBUF     DS     5       GRANTBL     DS     256*8       CYL_NUMS     DB     -		; Messa ;	\$DB	'Drive Code Tab	
FCB         DS         32           FBUFFER         DS         256           LINEBUF         DS         81           NUMBUF         DS         5           GRANTEL         DS         256*8           CYL_NUMS         DB         '         '		; Messa ; BADFILE BADDCT\$ ;	\$ DB DB		
LINEBUF DS 81 NUMBUF DS 5 GRANTBL DS 256*8 CYL_NUMS DB ' - '		; Messa ;	\$DB DB er areas		
GRANTEL DS 256*8 CYL_NUMS DB - '		; Messa BADFILE BADDCT\$ ; Buffe ; FCB	\$ DB DB er areas DS	32	
CYL_NUMS DB - '		; Messi ; BADFILE: BADDCT\$ ; Buffd ; ; Bufff ; FCB FBUFFER LINEBUF	\$DB DB er areas DS DS DS DS	32 256 81	
;		; Messa ; BADFILE: BADDCT\$ ; ; BuffG ; FCB FBUFFER LINEBUF NUMBUF	\$DB DB er areas DS DS DS DS DS	32 256 81 5	
END START		; Messa; BADFILE: BADDCT\$ ; Buffc; ; FCB FBUFFER LINEBUF NUMBUF GRANTBL CYL_NUM:	\$DB DB er areas DS DS DS DS DS DS DS	32 256 81 5 256*8	

about the file; in the current version, only the file's name and drive number are displayed, but it would not be difficult to add the number of extents, the record size, and the file size.

The program then enters a loop, building and displaying each line of the allocation map. I found this to be the most difficult part to write. There is no requirement that the number of cylinders on a disk be evenly divisible by eight. The program must check for the end of the granule table after moving each block of information and be prepared to exit the Display routine when the end of the table is reached.

#### **Pseudo-Operation**

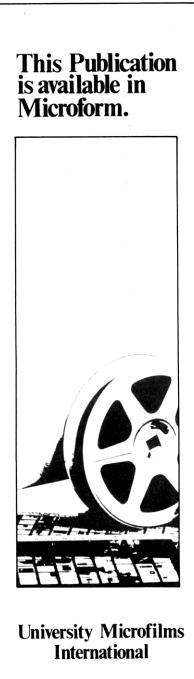
Another part of Listing 1 deserves mention. At the end of the program are several buffers defined with the DS assembler pseudo-op. I didn't want to include the buffers, and especially the GRANTBL buffer, in the CMD file because they would increase the program's disk size without serving a useful purpose (the GRANTBL buffer would fill eight sectors). On the other hand, I'd rather not have to check High\$ to make sure there is enough room for the buffers, even though there is little chance a program this small would run out of room.

The solution is to use the define space (DS) pseudo-op followed by something that must be saved on disk: the GYL_NUMS buffer. The assembler won't include any of the buffers defined with DS on the disk, but it will put the GYL_NUMS buffer in the correct place. When the program is loaded, TRSDOS has the responsibility to ensure that everything, including the last literal buffer, fits below High\$ so the program is freed from that responsibility.

There is a lot of information about the structure of opened FCBs, DCTs, and directory records in both the *Model 4 Technical Reference Manual* and the *Programmer's Guide to LDOS/TRSDOS* 6. Some of it only applies to system routines, but other information can be useful in utility programs. Once you define a problem to solve, it is likely that the information you need is available somewhere inside TRSDOS.■



Write Hardin Brothers at 280 N. Campus Ave., Upland, CA 91786. Enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope for a reply. You can also contact Hardin on CompuServe's WE-SIG (PCS-117).



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Program Listing 2. Library of macros used in Listing 1. 00100 00110 00120 @@CKBRKC -- Check & clear <Break> bit 00130 00140 @@CKBRKC MACRO DEFINE @CKBRKC,6AH 00150 00160 00170 SVC *<i>CKBRKC* 00180 @@CLOSE -- Close a file or device
#FCB defaults to value in DE
AF is altered 00190 00200 00210 00220 eeclose macro #FCB 00230 DEFINE IFEQ PUSH LD ØØ240 ØØ250 @CLOSE, 3CH %%,1 00260 DE 00270 DE, #FCB ENDIF 00280 SVC @CLOSE, CHECK 00290 IFEO %%,1
DE 00300 00310 POP 00320 00330 ENDM 00340 00350 @@CLS -- Clears the screen 00360 00370 MACRO 00380 **eecls** 00390 00400 00410 DEFINE @CLS,69H
@CLS,CHECK ENDM 00420 00430 @@DIRRD -- Reads directory sector to SYSBUF and points HL to entry. If #DRIVE and #DEC aren't specified, defaults to current values in BC ØØ44Ø ØØ45Ø 00460 00470 00480 ------00490 éédirrd macro #DRIVE,#DEC DEFINE @DIRRD,57H 00500 00510 00520 \$8,2 BC IFEQ PUSH 00530 LD A, #DRIVE LD LD B,A A,#DEC 00540 00550 00560 LD C.A ELSE 00570 %%,Ø 'Illegal number of args for @@DIRRD' 00580 00590 ERR ENDIF 00600 00610 ENDIF 00620 SVC @DIRRD,CHECK IFEQ POP \$\$,2 BC 00630 00640 00650 ENDIF ØØ66Ø ØØ67Ø ENDM 00680 ; 00690 00700 00710 00720 @@DSP MACRO #CHAR DEFINE @DSP,02H 00730 00740 00750 PUSH DE %%,1 00760 00770 LD A,‡CHAR C,A ENDIF SVC 00780 @DSP,CHECK 00790 00800 POP DE 00810 ENDM 00820 @@DSPLY -- Displays line of text LINE defaults to value in HL 00830 00840 ØØ85Ø ØØ86Ø *@@DSPLY MACRO* #LINE DEFINE IFEQ RPUSH @DSPLY,ØAH 00870 00880 %%,1 DE,HL 00890 HL, #LINE @DSPLY, CHECK 00900 LD svc 00910 00920 RPOP HL, DE ELSE 00930 ØØ940 ØØ950 PUSH SVC DE @DSPLY,CHECK ØØ960 ØØ970 POP DE 00980 ENDM 00990 01000 @@EXIT -- Exits program
#RETCOD defaults to Ø (no error) 01010 01020 Ø1030 01040 éeexit macro #RETCOD DEFINE @EXIT,16H 01050 01060 %%,1
HL,#RETCOD 01070 LD 01080 ELSE HL.Ø 01090 LD 01100 01110 ENDIF **@EXIT** SVC 01120 ENDM Listing 2 continued

THE NEXT STEP



## FOR YOUR TRS-80 MODEL 4 FROM THE ORIGINAL AUTHOR OF THE MODEL 4 OPERATING SYSTEM



LS-DOS 6.3 is an update to the **TRSDOS 6.x** operating system for Tandy TRS-80 Model 4 computers. Due to the continuing popularity of the TRS-80 Model 4, this update was deemed necessary to extend the useful life of the computer through the 1990's. At the same time, many other useful features have been added.

- Upward compatible with TRSDOS 6.x versions.
- Expanded date range, 1980 through 1999.
- Files now have a modification Time Stamp as well as a date.
- The directory display shows file dates and times.
- New SVCs for screen print and decimal display.
- All new, easy to use full screen editor.
- Conversion program for pre-6.3 version disks adds new time/date information.
- Automatic date/time conversion when copying from TRSDOS 6.x to version 6.3.
- One pass format and disk duplication program.
- Variable and line number cross reference utility for BASIC programs.
- Many "user requested" changes/additions/enhancements have been made.
- Several changes to increase "user friendliness."
- Many enhancements to BASIC:
- Line copy and block move with automatic line reference renumbering.
- Search and display variable, line numbers, and keywords.
- Selective block renumbering.
- High speed load and save.
- Direct access to DOS SVCs.
- List next or previous line(s) with a single keystroke.
- Single letter abbreviations for Auto, Delete, Edit, and List.

A documentation update describes all new features and utilities, and contains technical information changes and additions.

Since this is an update to TRSDOS 6.2, all customers are expected to have purchased or received and have in their possession a legitimate copy of the TRSDOS 6.x DOS and documentation.

To provide support only to legitimate owners, all LS-DOS 6.3 master disks contain an individually encoded customer service ID and serial number. This entitles customers to support directly from LSI.

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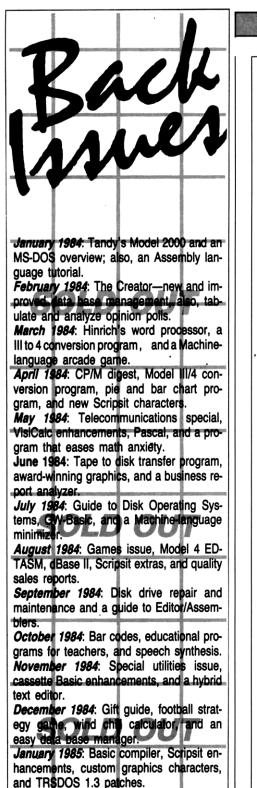


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## THE NEXT STEP

Listing 2 continued 01130 01140 @@FSPEC -- Move filespec or devspec to an FCB or DCB Test Z / NZ after using! 01150 01160 ; 01170 #Fname and #FCB are both required. If #Fname is already in HL, use HL as filename DE is set to #FCB AF is altered. 01180 ; 01190 ; 01200 ; 01210 ; 01220 01230 @@FSPEC MACRO #FNAME, #FCB DEFINE 01240 @FSPEC, 4EH 01250 RPUSH BC, HL 01260 IFNE\$ #FNAME, HL 01270 HL, #FNAME LD 01280 ENDIF 01290 DE, #FCB LD SVC @FSPEC HL,BC 01300 01310 RPOP 01320 ENDM 01330 01340 01350 ; @@GTDCT -- Loads IY with address of drive's DCT 01360 ; #Drive defaults to value in C 01370 01380 @@GTDCT MACRO #DRIVE DEFINE IFEQ PUSH 01390 @GTDCT,51H 01400 %%,1 BC 01410 01420 A, #DRIVE C, A LD 01430 LD 01440 ENDIF **ØGTDCT** 01450 SVC Ø146Ø Ø147Ø IFEQ \$%,1 BC POP 01480 01490 01500 ENDIF ENDM 01510 @@HEXDEC -- #Value to ASCII & stores at #BUFFER If #Value not specified, defaults to present value of HL If no args, #BUFFER defaults to present value of DE Ø1520 01530 01540 01540; 01550; 01550 eeHexdec MACRO #ARG1,#ARG2 01570 DEFINE eHexdec,61H 01580 PUSH BC 044.2 88,2 IFEQ ;; If 2 arguments RPUSH 01600 DE,HL 01610 LDHL, #ARG1 DE, #ARG2 LD 01620 01630 ENDIF 01640 IFEC \$\$,1 PUSH 01650 DE 01660 DE, #ARG1 01670 ENDIF Ø168Ø Ø169Ø PHEXDEC SVC IFEQ %%,1 DE 01700 POP 01710 ENDIF IFEO 01720 \$8,2 01730 01740 RPOP HL, DE ENDIF 01750 вс POP 01760 ENDM 01770 ; 01780 % @@KEY -- Waits for key at *KI device keystroke returned in A 01790 01800 01810 Ø1820 ØØKEY MACRO DEFINE @KEY,Ø1H PUSH DE 01830 01840 Ø185Ø SVC ØKEY, CHECK POP 01860 DE 01870 ENDM 01880 01890 @@MUL16 -- Multiplies 16-bit by 8-bit value If values aren't specified, defaults to values in HL and C Result in HL and A 01900 ; 01910 Ø192Ø Ø193Ø 01940 01950 @@MUL16 MACRO #VAL16,#VAL8
@MUL16,5BH DEFINE 01960 01970 PUSH DE 88,2 Ø198Ø IFEO LD HL, #VAL16 A, #VAL8 02000 02010 02020 LD ENDIF C,A 02030 02040 SVC POP @MUL16 DE 82858 ENDM 02060 02070 @@OPEN -- Opens an existing file or device Aborts on all errors except changed LRL #Buffer is required. 02080 ; 02090 02100 02110 ; #LRL defaults to Ø (256)
#FCB defaults to current value in DE 02120 02130 Ø214Ø Ø215Ø AF is altered. 02160 000PEN MACRO #BUFFER,#LRL=Ø,#FCB

Listing 2 continued

# Tandy is Dandy ....until you want MORE!

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#### Listing 2 continued 02170 DEFINE @OPEN, 3BH BC,HL HL, #BUFFER B, #LRL 02180 RPUSH 02190 LD 02200 LD 02210 02220 IFEQ LD %%,3 DE,#FCB 02230 ENDIF **@OPEN** 02240 SVC Ø225Ø Ø226Ø HL,BC Z,\$1? RPOP JR 02270 CP 2AH ;;Check for LRL change Z,\$1? C,A A,1AH 28H 02280 JR ;;Else error code to C ;;@ERROR SVC number 02290 LD 02300 LD 02310 02320 \$1? RST EQU 02330 ENDM 02340 02350 ; CURSLOC -- Return current cursor location 02360 ; 02370 ; in HL 02380 02390 CURSLOC MACRO 02400 DEFINE AVDCTL.ØFH BC B,4 PUSH 02410 02420 LD SVC 02430 **evdCTL** 02440 POP BC 02450 ENDM 02460 : 02470 ; DASHLINE -- Displays line of dashes or 02480 specified character. Assumes cursor is at beginning of line. 02490 02500 02510 02520 DASHLINE 02530 E MACRO #CHAR DEFINE @DSP, @DSP,02 RPUSH BC, DE 02540 02550 IFEO \$8,1 Ø256Ø Ø257Ø C, #CHAR ENDIF B,80 ;;80 characters per line @DSP,CHECK 02580 LD SVC 02590 \$1? 02600 DJNZ \$17 RPOP BC,DE 02610 02620 ENDM Ø263Ø Ø264Ø 02650 DEFINE -- Define a lable unless it is already defined. 02660 82678 02680 DEFINE MACRO #LABEL, #VALUE IFNDEF 02690 #LABEL 02700 #LABEL EQU **#VALUE** ENDIF 02710 02720 ENDM 02730 02740 IFEO_JR -- Performs a JR if A = **#**Value 02750 02760 **#VALUE**, **#JUMP** 02770 IFEQ_JR MACRO CP JR 02780 #VALUE 02790 Z, #JUMP 02800 ENDM 02810 ; 02820 ; IFLT_JR -- Performs a JR if A < #Value 02830 02840 **‡VALUE,‡**JUMP 02850 IFLT_JR MACRO 02860 CP JR #VALUE 02870 C, JUMP 02880 ENDM 02890 ; 02900 ; 02910 ; IFNE_JR -- Performs a JR if A <> #Value 02920 02930 IFNE_JR MACRO **‡VALUE, #JUMP** 02940 02950 CP JR #VALUE NZ, JUMP 02960 ENDM 02970 02980 RPOP -- Version 2 02990 ; Pops Ø to 6 registers from the stack Example: RPOP BC,DE,HL,IX 03000 03010 03020 03030 RPOP MACRO \$R1, \$R2, \$R3, \$R4, \$R5, \$R6 88,5 #Rl IFGT 03040 Ø3Ø5Ø Ø3Ø6Ø POP ENDIF 03070 IFGT %%,1 #R2 03080 POP ENDIF 03090 03100 IFGT %%,2 ≢R3 POP 03110 03120 ENDIF 03130 IFGT ₹₹,3 #R4 03140 POP ENDIF 03160 IFGT %%,4 ≢R5 POP 03170 ENDIF 03180 %%,5 ≢R6 03190 IFGT POP 03200 03210 ENDIF Listing 2 continued

THE NEXT STEP

#### 94 • 80 Micro, February 1987

## THE NEXT STEP

## DEBUG

sting 2 conti Ø322Ø		ENDM			
03230		BRDR			
03240					
		PUSH Ve	rsion 2		
				onto the stack	
			RPUSH BC, DE		
			#R1,#R2,#R3,#	P4. #P5. #P6	
		IFGT		K4/TK5/TK0	
03310		PUSH	#R1		
03320		PUSH			
03330		IFGT	<b>%%</b> ,1		
03340		PUSH			
03350		ENDIF			
03360		IFGT	88,2		
03370		PUSH			
03380		ENDIF			
03390		IFGT	\$9.3		
03400		PUSH			
03410		ENDIF			
03420		IFGT	88,4		
03430		PUSH			
03440		ENDIF	11.5		
03450		IFGT	\$\$.5		
03460		PUSH			
03470		ENDIF			
03480		ENDM			
03490		Diddi			
03510	•				
03520	<b>'</b>	If "check	TRSDOS 6 SVC Is specified	, exit	
03530	;	through #	ERROR if NZ fl	ag is returned	
03540		from TRSD			
03560		MACRO			
03570		LD	A, #NUM	;;A = SVC number	
03580		RST	28#	;;Perform SVC	
03590		IFGT	<b>%%</b> ,1	<pre>;;More than one argument ;;Go if no error ;;Put error code in C ;;@ERROR SVC number</pre>	?
03600		JR	Z,\$1?	;;Go if no error	
03610		LD	C,A	;;Put error code in C	
03620		LD LD	A, 1AH	;;@ERROR SVC number	
03630		RST	28H	;;Exit through @ERROR	
03640	\$1?	EQU	\$	; Here if no error	
03650		ENDIF	•	••	
03660		ENDM			
03670					E

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### **Bad Connections**

Marty Miller of Addison, IL, writes that we had our wires crossed in Rod and Joyce Kreuter's "Let There Be Light Pens," (November 1986, p. 54). Rod Kreuter says Fig. 1 on p. 56 incorrectly shows how to connect the four wires to pins 1–4 of the 9-pin "D" connector. Reading from top to bottom, the correct pin order is 1, 4, 3, and 2.

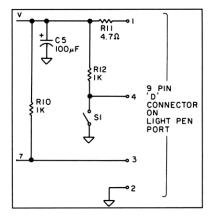


Figure. Correct placement of wires to the 9-pin "D" connector.

Circle 415 on Reader Service card.

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### Glossary

Assembly language. This programming language looks like the sample in Fig. 1. If you're a beginner, we recommend that you stay away from assembly language until you become familiar with your computer.

You'll need an editor/assembler to enter and save assembly-language programs. You cannot enter an assembly-language program into Basic.

Basic. This is the most commonly used programming language among Tandy and TRS-80 users. A Basic program will look like the example in Program Listing 1.

Many forms of Basic exist; some are alike and some aren't. For instance, a program written in Apple Basic won't run on the 4 or 1000. However, many Model 4 programs will run on the 1000. Some Basics you might encounter are:

• Level II Basic. This Basic is built into the Models I and III, and the Model 4 in Model III mode. You can access it by holding down the break key while pressing the reset button. You must have a cassette player to store programs and data in Level II Basic.

• Disk Basic. The common term for the Basic provided on Model I, III, and 4 DOS disks.

●GW-Basic A more advanced version of the language that comes with MS-DOS machines. ●BasicG. The Basic that comes with Tandy's high-resolution board for the Models III and 4. ●BasicA. Standard IBM PC Basic.

Debugging. The process of removing errors from a program so that it will run properly.

DOS. This is a disk operating system, which is the software that lets you communicate with the computer. The Model 4 uses TRSDOS 6.2, and the Tandy 1000 uses MS-DOS. The Model III uses TRSDOS 1.3. To use the Model 4 in Model III mode, you must buy a Model III DOS.

Model III and 4 owners can buy several DOSes made by companies other than Tandy. Many Model 4 users buy LDOS for the Model III mode, since you can access LDOS data from TRSDOS 6.2 and vice versa.

Other DOSes Model III and 4 owners might run into are Dosplus, Newdos, and Multidos, although only Dosplus is still available.

Model 4 and Tandy 1000 owners get a DOS disk with their computers. When you put your DOS disk in your disk drive and push the reset button, the computer looks for the DOS and loads it automatically into memory. Without a DOS on your disk, you cannot access the information on that disk or use most programs.

Many DOSes are machine specific. For example, you cannot use TRSDOS on a Tandy 1000. Editor/assembler. See assembly language.

Program. A program comprises the instructions that tell the computer to do something. A program can be simple, like the one in Program Listing 1, which asks you to guess a number from 1 to 10. On the other hand, it can be vastly complex, like most commercial software.

Programming language. The programming language is what the programmer uses to write programs. Like human languages, a programming language has a vocabulary and a syntax. The computer "reads" the language and translates it into an action.

RAM. Random-access memory is empty until you put something in it. For example, when you load a DOS, you put it into RAM. When you turn your machine off, data in RAM disappears.

ROM. This is read-only memory. A ROM has a program or programs permanently burned into it; the code sits there whether or not the computer is on.

# How to Read 80 Micro

f you're new to computing, you might be overwhelmed by some of the articles and programs in 80 Micro. We admit that most of our articles assume you know something about how to use your machine. But we also don't think you should be intimidated by all of the jargon and odd-looking programming code. You can use many of the programs in 80 Micro even if you only know how to turn on your machine and boot up a disk.

The following guide will help you to get started. We'll take you step by step through the process of entering a program into your computer and running it. (If you have any trouble with the terms, refer to the Glossary.)

#### **First Things First**

Let's say you've found a program in 80 Micro that you'd like to use. Your first step is to determine whether you can use the program on your computer. The information you need is in the System Requirements box, usually toward the front of the article. Figure 2 is the box for a mythical program we'll call Sample/BAS.

The first line of the box tells you what computer the program runs on. Sample/BAS runs on the Model 4. The next line tells you how much memory you need—in this case, 128 kilobytes (K). Line 3 tells you that you must have the TRSDOS 6.2 disk operating system (DOS); in other words, the program won't run under TRSDOS 6.0. (The version should be stamped on the disk Tandy provides with the machine.) The fourth line says that the program is written in Basic.

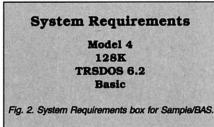
Let's look at each line in more depth.

The computer. We will always tell you whether the program runs on the III, 4, or 1000. (The Model 4 includes the 4P and the 4D.) If the box says "Model III," the program will not run on the 4 or 1000. If it says "Model 4" and "Tandy 1000," the program won't work on the Model III.

We test our programs only on the III, 4, and 1000. A Tandy 1000 program will probably run on the 1200, 2000, and 3000, but we can't guarantee it. Many of our programs—particularly ones written in Basic—will run on other systems, such as the Models I, II, 12, 100, or the Color Computer, but again, you'll have to find out for yourself. The number of Tandy and TRS-80 computers currently in use prohibits us from testing our programs on every machine.

Occasionally, you'll see a line that reads some-

00220	UP	EQU	\$
00230		LD	A, (IX+TOP_ROW)
00240		LD	(IX+CUR_ROW),A
00250		CR_2_1	NL



thing like "Model 4 with changes." This means that you'll have to change some of the original program lines (we tell you what to change) to make it work on the 4.

Memory requirements. This is simple enough; it tells you how much memory you need to accommodate the program. If the box says "128K RAM," the program won't work on a 64K machine.

**Operating system.** We'll only give you this information if the program is specific to a particular operating system or systems. Otherwise, you can assume that the program will work with all DOSes for the pertinent machines.

The language. In the majority of cases, this line will tell you that the program is written in Basic, Disk Basic, assembly language, or a combination of Basic and assembly.

A Basic program will run under any Basic provided by Tandy with your machine. In other words, if it's a Model III program, it'll work with Level II Basic or Disk Basic.

If the box says "Disk Basic," the program will not run on a cassette system. This applies only to Model III owners.

If the box says "Assembly language," the program is written in assembly code. You might need an editor/assembler to use the program (more on editor/assemblers below).

If the box says "Disk Basic" and "Assembly language," the program combines both. Again, you might need an editor/assembler.

If you need an editor/assembler, the next line will tell you so. An editor/assembler is a special piece of software you use to enter, save, and run assembly-language programs. Occasionally, we will include a Basic program that will create the assemblylanguage program for you. If so, we'll tell you that the editor/assembler is optional.

The System Requirements box will sometimes give you other information, such as whether the program requires a printer or a particular piece of hardware.

#### Entering the Program

You've read the System Requirements box and are certain that the program will run on your computer. What's next? Let's use the Basic program in Program Listing 1, called Guess/BAS, as an example. It will run on the Models III and 4 as well as the Tandy 1000.

First, turn the machine on, insert a DOS disk in drive zero, and press the reset button. (Do not use your original DOS disk; make a backup. See the manual for instructions.) Answer the date and time prompts if necessary. At the TRSDOS Ready prompt (>A on the 1000), type BASIC (you can type it in lowercase if you want). The disk-drive light will go on, meaning that the computer is retrieving the program Basic from your disk and putting it into memory. After a few seconds, a copyright notice will appear on the screen, along with a Ready prompt and a cursor. (The notice and prompt will vary slightly among machines.)

Below is a short, two-line program to warm you up for entering longer listings. Type the lines exactly as presented, pressing the enter key after each one.

#### 10 CLS <enter> 20 PRINT "Hello" <enter>

Now type LIST. The two lines you just typed will appear on the screen. This means that the program is now in memory. To run it, simply type RUN. The computer will execute the program.

Let's go on to Listing 1. Type NEW to erase the above program from memory. Now, using the procedure described above, enter Guess/BAS. Be sure to type everything—spaces and all—*exactly* as they appear in the listing.

Use the backspace (4D and 1000) or left arrow (III, 4, and 4P) to correct errors while typing. If you've already pressed the enter key and see a mistake, the easiest solution is to simply retype the entire line. There are much simpler and more sophisticated ways to correct errors; refer to your manual for instructions on program editing (Chapter 3 of the Model 4 Disk System Owner's Manual, Chapter 23 of the Model III Operation and Basic Language Reference Manual, and Chapter 4 of the Tandy 1000 Basic Reference Manual).

Press enter at the end of the program line, not at the end of the printed line.

When you're done, list the program and proofread it. Reenter or edit lines containing typographical errors. If you have a printer and would like a

Program Listing 1. Guess/BAS. 18 'The computer picks a number, and you must guess it. 28 'After 10 rounds, the computer wi 11 print your totals and average. 38 AVERAGES=".****" 48 FOR LOOP=1 TO 18 59 CLS 60 RUMBER=RND(18) 78 LINE INPUT "Pick a number from 1 to 10: ";GUESSS 80 FRINT:IF VAL(GUESSS)=NUMBER THEN PRINT "That's correct!":RIGHT=RIGHT+ 1: ELSE PRINT "Sorry, but that's wron ng!":WRONG=WRONG+1 90 FOR TIMER=1 TO 800:NEXT TIMER:NEX T LOOP 100 CLS:PRINT "Correct guesses: ";RI GHT 110 PRINT "Wrong guesses: ";WRONG 120 PRINT:PRINT "Your Average: "; PRINT USING AVERAGE\$;RIGHT/10 130 GOTO 130

End

paper copy to proof, type LLIST.

Once you're certain that you've typed in the program accurately, save it to disk (type SAVE "GUESS/BAS"). Always save your programs before you run them; this will protect you should running the program cause your computer to lock up. (When the computer locks up, it won't respond to any keyboard input and usually requires that you press the reset button.)

Now type RUN and press the enter key. If all is well, you'll get to play a little guessing game with the computer. To exit the program, press the break key; the Ready prompt should return.

That, in a nutshell, is how you enter, save, and run a Basic program.

#### Debugging

Nobody's perfect when it comes to entering program listings. Unfortunately, even the slightest typographical error can cause your program to malfunction.

In most cases, you'll have no trouble identifying such malfunctions. The program will usually stop running and the computer will flash an error message on the screen. Sometimes the program will run but won't do what it's supposed to do. In extreme cases, the program might cause your computer to lock up.

Sometimes the computer will help you out by telling you the line in which the error occurred ("Syntax error in 20," for example). Other times you'll have to do some careful proofreading to find the mistake. In either case, once you find the error you'll have to fix it. See your manual for instructions on editing.

Typos can be infuriatingly difficult to root out. You'll be amazed at how well they hide. Here are some common errors to look for:

 A colon where a semicolon should be, or vice versa.

A comma in place of a period, or vice versa.

 A minus sign (-) in place of an equals sign (=), or vice versa.

•Swapped greater-than (>) and less-than (<) signs.

A missing parenthesis.

A missing quotation mark (").

Mixed-up operators (*,/, +, -).

• Swapped characters; for example, B's instead of 8's, zeros for O's, and the letter I for the number 1.

We don't have room here to go into a lengthy discussion on debugging techniques. But the above hints should get you started.

#### A Little Help

Program Listing 2, Checksum/BAS, is a simple program proofer that will help you check your listing after you've entered it. It uses the checksum values at the far right of each program listing to identify typographical errors. The text accompanying Listing 2 will tell you how to use it. Checksum/BAS appears each month on Load 80 (see p. 6 for ordering information).

Another program that might be helpful is Make-Data, which appeared on p. 64 of the June 1986 issue. This utility lets you automatically enter long Data statements (a Data statement looks like this: DATA 12,233,45,65,121), thus reducing the possibility of a costly error. MakeData is also available on the June edition of Load 80.

Finally, Model III owners can use Loc-Editor, a proofing program originally published on p. 206 of the April 1982 *80 Micro*. Loc-Editor traps errors and displays the line in which the error occurred. It is available each month on Load 80.

#### Got a Problem?

80 Micro's technical staff checks and doublechecks all programs before they're published. The listings are printed out directly from disk, thus eliminating input errors. The listings in the magazine are therefore debugged, and the programs will run if typed in correctly.

Alas, no one is perfect, and occasionally a rare production goof will cause a program to act up. If you're completely convinced that the error is ours and not yours, write or call our technical staff (80 Micro, 80 Pine St., Peterborough, NH 03458, 603-924-9471).■

Program Listing 2. Checksum/BAS. Use this to check programs you've entered from 80 Micro for typographical errors.

10 'CHECKSUM/BAS by Beve Woodbury 2/7/86	1.	97
20 CLEAR 1000:CLS:PRINT@140, VERIFY CHECKSUMS ON PROGRAM"	**	3714
30 PRINT: PRINT: INPUT "Enter name of File to verify";F\$	1.	4278
40 PRINT: PRINT: PRINT "List Checksums to:"	1.	3234
50 PRINT TAB(20) " <p>rinter":PRINT TAB(20) "<s>creen"</s></p>	**	3629
60 PRINT: PRINT: PRINT TAB(30); "? ";		
	**	727
80 IF KS="P" OR KS="p" OR KS="S" OR KS="s" THEN 90 ELSE 70		3272
70 K\$=INKEY\$ 80 IF K\$="P" OR K\$="P" OR K\$="S" OR K\$="S" THEN 90 ELSE 70 90 PRINT K\$:IF K\$="P" OR K\$="P" THEN LP=1	1.	
100 OPEN "I",1,F\$	1.	
110 IF EOF(1) THEN CLOSE: END	**	1715
120 LINE INPUT#1,LS:L=VAL(LEFTS(LS,6))		2276
130 IF Z=2 AND L=0 THEN 110	1.	1529
		2246
150 LS=PEEK (A+1) : MS=PEEK (A+2) : A=MS*256+LS: GOSUB 280	1.	
160 IF INSTR(L\$,"'") THEN GOSUB 300		988
140 A=VARPTR(L\$):GOSUB 280;Q=PEEK(A) 150 LS=PEEK(A+1):MS=PEEK(A+2):A=MS*256+LS:GOSUB 280 160 IF INSTR(L\$,*"*) THEN GOSUB 300 165 IF RIGHT\$(L\$,1)=" THEN IQ=Q:GOSUB 320 170 Z=2 180 FOR K=1 TO Q:P=PEEK(A):CS=CS+P:A=A+1:NEXT K 190 IF CS=0 THEN 110 200 IF CS=0 THEN 110 200 IF CS=0 THEN 110	**	2514
170 2=2	1.	385
180 FOR K=1 TO Q:P=PEEK(A):CS=CS+P:A=A+1:NEXT K	**	2946
190 IF CS=0 THEN 110	**	1133
200 IF CS<1000001 THEN DS="-"		1530
210 IF CS<10000 THEN D\$="- "	**	1401
220 IF CS<1000 THEN DS="- "		1467
230 IF CS<100 THEN D\$="- "		1452
240 IF LP=1 THEN LPRINT "Line";L;D\$;CS,:CS=0:GOTO 110		3372
250 PRINT "Line";L;D\$;CS:CS=0:X=X+1	1.	2283
260 IF X=14 THEN X=0:PRINT TAB(30) "Press <enter> to continue."</enter>		
ELSE 110		4929
270 K\$=INKEY\$:IF K\$<>CHR\$(13) THEN 270 ELSE 110	**	
280 IF A>32767 THEN A=(655361-A)*-1		1871
290 RETURN	**	007
300 I=INSTR(L\$,"'"):IQ=I-1	**	
310 IF LEN(L\$)=INSTR(L\$,"'") THEN RETURN		1462
320 FOR I=IQ TO 1 STEP -1	1.	1482
330 C=ASC(MID\$(L\$,I,1))		1263
340 IF C<33 THEN NEXT I	**	1378
350 RLS=LEFTS(LS,I):Q=LEN(RLS):RETURN	•	
		End

## **Using the Checksum Program**

Basic program listings in 80 Micro include a checksum value at the end of each line. This value is the sum of the ASCII values of all characters and spaces in the line, excluding remarks. You can use these values to test the accuracy of your typing after you copy listings from the magazine.

To check your typing, follow these steps:

• Type in program code *exactly* as listed, omitting the indentations (when program lines continue to a second or third magazine line), the '* characters and checksum values, and comments.

• Save the program in ASCII format with the command SAVE "file name", A.

• Load and run Checksum (see Program Listing 2). The program will prompt you for the name of the file to be verified and give you the option of sending the line numbers and checksum values to the printer or to the screen. Enter P for printer, S for screen.

When printing to the screen, Checksum lists 14 lines and then waits for you to press the enter key. You can type in comment lines.

• Compare the displayed line numbers and checksum values with the checksums shown in the listing. Find and correct errors in lines having checksum values that don't match.

> -Beverly Woodbury Technical Editor

## REVIEWS

## Publish It Yourself by Jeffrey Parker

#### $\star \star \star \star$

**Clickart Personal Publisher** runs on the Tandy 1000, 1200, or 3000 (512K) and requires two disk drives or one disk drive and a hard drive. Software Publishing Inc., 1901 Landings Drive, P.O. Box 7210, Mountain View, CA 94039-7210, 415-962-8910. \$185.

A mouse is a mouse, pictures are pictures, and text is text, you say. Many do not realize the difference between desktop-publishing software and a plain PC Paint-type program. But there is a difference. A desktop-publishing program is designed to make what you write look professional, like a commercial product. It lets you play with text and graphics, although not in the same framework. Just try to reproduce a page of the daily newspaper with a paint program.

Enter Clickart Personal Publisher: It's born for the Mac, bred for the MS-DOS market, and easy to run on your Tandy machine. Personal Publisher is not geared to crank out *The Wall Street Journal*, but it can produce small-scale jobs such as a souped-up sales letter, fancy memos, or a multipage newsletter with graphics. If you are an experienced user, this program can reward you with attractive reports and announcements. If you are an amateur, it can be perfect for a club newsletter, a school project, or any other task that combines printed material and pizazz.

Personal Publisher has several powerful features and some of the best documentation I have ever seen. It comes with a tutorial containing realistic examples of how to operate the program, including accurate reproductions of what you should see on screen. The manual has an index, a trouble-shooting guide, a glossary, and a catalog of printer options that includes laser-printer support.

### Separation Is the Key

Pretend that you are looking at an overhead slide projection of text. Overlay the text with a diagram of a car and realign the text to wrap around the diagram so both text and car are still on their own overlays. Change the type style and shift the line spacing accordingly, and you should have an idea of how Personal Publisher operates. It works on a separation model-a true publishing concept-and this is where it gets its graceful handling. Continue the above scenario by putting a hand icon in a box around the car and stretching the box to encompass the car; the text is neatly wrapped around the car in less time than it takes to read this.

Unlike paint programs, Personal Publisher keeps the text and the graphics entirely separate. You can easily jump between the overlays but can't manipulate text while moving an image. Far from a limitation, this is the only sensible way to handle these separate elements.

Personal Publisher comes with a unique feature called Snapshot, a command argument that lets you take a picture of any screen image from any software and convert it into an art file that Personal Publisher can read. I was a little startled when it actually worked. Also included is a built-in image editor to reconfigure the snapshot to the correct display parameters, such as a 40- or 80column image, black and white or color, and so on. This feature alone is worth the program's price.

To get the most out of Personal Publisher, you need an enhanced graphics adapter (EGA) or Hercules graphics card, but it works with the standard IBM color graphics adapter (CGA) supplied with Tandy's PC compatibles. It supports many popular printer drivers (including Tandy printers), as well as the Microsoft or Mouse Systems mouse or an equivalent. A "no mouse" command hands control to the cursor arrows on the keyboard, while the F10 key acts as a toggle for the mouse button. Whether or not you use the mouse, the keyboard is always available.

Publisher comes with several macro art files from which you cull images and then use them on screen. Imagine going to that paint program now and taking a snapshot of all your graphic images or a font you like that Publisher does not include, and then using it as a transformed Clickart file. It's really as clean and easy as I have described. Personal Publisher comes with 12 fonts; more are available, but you must purchase them separately.

#### Conclusion

If I had to pick a major drawback to this program, it would be the time necessary to call up images and redo a screen. Also, the package and documentation give conflicting memory requirements. Some places indicate 384K RAM is required, and elsewhere it is 512K. Be advised that this program runs in a 512K environment only.

I tested Personal Publisher on a Tandy 1200 HD with a high-resolution RGB monitor and standard graphics card; it worked fine. Whether you want to experience a versatile desktop-publishing package or just want to put out an attractive club newsletter, this program is a best buy. While Personal Publisher is a serious program for professionals, it is also a lot of fun.

## Cross Yourself by David Engelhardt

#### ****

**TRSCROSS** runs on the Tandy 1000, 1200, or 3000 (128K) and requires one disk drive. Powersoft Products, 17060 Dallas Parkway, Suite 114, Dallas, TX 75248, 214-733-4475. \$89.95.

f you have access to both MS-DOS and Model I, III, or 4 computers, you might someday want to transfer a file or program from one machine to the other. The most laborious and time-consuming method is transferring one line at a time by hand. Alternatives include sending information via the RS-232 ports—a long and involved process—or finding a utility program that does it for you. An example of the latter is TRSCROSS by Breeze/QSD.

TRSCROSS runs on an MS-DOS machine, regulating the disk-controller chip to read from and write to a TRS-80 double density disk. Using a standard Model I doesn't work unless it has the double-density-controller upgrade. ANSI.SYS should be installed in your Config.SYS file if you're using MS-DOS version 2.11, or TRSCROSS crashes. The program is not copy-protected and runs on any MS-DOS computer equipped with the memory-expansion card holding a DMA controller chip.

#### **Simple Conversions**

TRSCROSS does not accurately convert Basic programs from one machine to another, although it does perform minor conversions when moving from the TRS-80 disk to an MS-DOS system disk. It converts the Print Using command and changes Print@ statements to Locate and Print. Once the program is in the target machine, any major conversion is up to you.

When testing TRSCROSS, I transferred Basic programs and data files between TRS-80 and MS-DOS disks. The programs ended up with alterations and syntax errors that were, nonetheless, easy to locate and fix. Remember that you should carefully watch the conversion process when moving Basic programs from one format to another. I found no problems in transferring data files, and you can port Superscripsit files to an MS-DOS machine if you have saved them in ASCII format.

#### **Transfer Options**

TRSCROSS is menu-driven. Copy the TRSCROSS files onto an MS-DOS disk containing an operating system and install it in drive A. The Radio Shack TRS-80 disk goes in drive B. The main menu REVIEWS

contains six options: copy to or from a TRS-80 disk, format TRS-80 disks, purge programs, display directories, or exit. You make menu selections using number, function, and cursor-control keys. Home, end, and page keys scroll through options and commands. Some screens incorporate a help text should you run aground or need a quick reminder.

You can transfer most files across systems as long as they have ASCII, Basic, DAT, or MP-type file-name extensions. TRSCROSS keys on the extension and automatically marks the file type, or you can suppress this function. You can mark files as ASCII, binary, Basic, or supers, or use no mark for no transfer.

You should not move machine-dependent object files, as they won't run on different operating systems. Transferring binary data-disk files results in a mirror image of the original. TRSCROSS supports the use of wild-card mask characters (*.*) for multiple transfers in some cases. Copying files with TRSCROSS is slow because of the complex actions required to access a TRS-80 disk. To keep you from wringing your hands during the wait, an interactive information line monitors the source drive, providing a constant update on the file and disk location.

Another useful option purges unwanted programs from the TRS-80 disk. If you've done a lot of transferring and run out of space, it's much easier to delete files with TRSCROSS than by booting up your Model I, III, or 4. TRSCROSS also displays directories and free space left on either TRS-80 or MS-DOS disks.

The program lets you format disks in TRSDOS 6/LDOS, TRSDOS 1.3, and Newdos/80 configurations. Options include the number of cylinders (35 or 40) and single- or double-sided formatting. TRSCROSS verifies the disk in the format process and displays errors should they occur. TRSCROSS must format a TRS-80 disk before the transfer process can begin. It formats using a gap-patch method, meaning that a gap exists between the disk index hole and its first sector. The gap-patch installation has no discernible effect when a TRS-80 accesses the disk in normal operation.

Although TRSCROSS had no problem reading a Model III disk, it could not read Model 4 disks without using the TRS-CROSS format process. Transfer your Model 4 files to the newly formatted disk and use TRSCROSS to move files to another computer. You can try moving files without formatting a disk, but you might get an error message for your trouble.

I was impressed with TRSCROSS and its capabilities, keeping in mind that it wasn't designed to convert programs but to easily transfer programs and files. As such, it's a super time-saver.■

## Ztime1 * * *

**Ztime 1** runs on the Model III, 4, 4D, or 4P with CP/M 2.2. Kenmore Computer Technologies, P.O. Box 635, Kenmore, NY 14217, 716-877-0617. \$69 for the kit, \$89 assembled and tested, \$29 for the bare board, \$14 for the extender cable.

Ztimel is a hardware clock board that requires no external ports, unlike those that use the expansion port connector, and is small enough (½ by 2 by 3 inches) to fit into any computer. You insert the clock into your computer's Z80 socket on the main circuit board. A small button-style watch battery provides power backup; according to KCT it should last at least one year.

To install Ztime1, carefully remove the Z80 chip from your computer and plug it into the clock board; then insert the board into the Z80 socket. You must also change the port addressing on the clock board. As delivered by KCT, Ztime1 uses the base port address of E0 hexadecimal (hex); for a TRS-80 computer, you must change this address to 20 hex. To do this, cut the trace between the two points labeled E0 and then add a jumper wire between the points labeled 20 hex.

The accompanying documentation includes circuit diagrams, parts lists, and the clock chip's data specifications, as well as a standard instruction manual. Unfortunately, it doesn't directly address the peculiarities of the TRS-80 line because Ztime1 is designed for all Z80 computers.

Ztimel includes software to set and read the time and date on the clock; it also includes source code for Basic, Pascal, and C. The problem for TRSDOS users is that the programs are CP/M-based and come in 8-inch IBM, 5¼-inch Kaypro, Xerox 820, or Osborne format. A utility program configures the C and Pascal versions to a base port address other than EO hex, eliminating the need to recompile them. If you have Montezuma Micro's CP/M 2.2, the programs will work fine. If you don't have CP/M capability, don't despair. The source code also comes on a convenient printout.

In TRSDOS, you must use the Basic program listing to set the date and time and to read it later. If you're a Basic programmer, it's easy to take KCT's 6K program and trim it down to a more efficient 1.5K. You can even disable the TRSDOS date and time prompts, use the Auto command to run a Basic program that reads the date and time, and poke it into the TRSDOS clock area. Machine-language programmers should be able to write a routine to do this from DOS. You can also create a Basic, C, or Pascal routine in your programs to get the exact date and time for any purpose.

With Ztime1, you'll never have to mess with DOS date and time prompts again. It is reasonably priced, easy to install, and should work with any software.

—Terry Kepner

# Scenery Disks * * *

Flight Simulator Scenery Disks run on the Tandy 1000, 1200, or 2000 and require one disk drive and Flight Simulator II, Microsoft Flight Simulator, or Jet. Sublogic Corp., 713 Edgebrook Drive, Champaign, IL 61820, 217-359-8482. \$19.95 each.

#### $\star \star \star \star$

**Star Scenery Disks** run on the Tandy 1000, 1200, or 2000 and require one disk drive and the above-mentioned simulator programs. Sublogic Corp. \$19.95 each.

If you were thrilled by Flight Simulator, you've probably been awaiting with high expectations the arrival of Sublogic's new scenery disks. Although I was impressed with the original program's scenic details, I wanted more. The 12 new scenery disks cover the 37 NOAA (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration) sectional aeronautical charts for the U.S. Now you can fly all over the country.

The IBM PC version works fine on Tandy hardware. You must have already loaded Flight Simulator II, Microsoft Flight Simulator, or Jet in order to use a scenery disk. A brief manual covers differences between Flight Simulator versions and their use on specific computers. You also get a directory of airports and navigation aids, including navigational charts of each sectional on the disks.

You enter Flight Simulator as you normally would; then insert a scenery disk and press control-E. After you load the scenery data, choose the sectional you want to play and re-enter the simulator. First, you'll notice that most of the neat details from Flight Simulator—roads, mountains, bridges, buildings, airport taxiways, and smaller local airports are not present on the scenery disks. For a non-pilot type like myself, this was a letdown.

On the plus side, the scenery disks provide a much wider flight area with several destinations. For those who enjoy charting a flight path, the possibilities have expanded considerably. For those who fly by the seats of their pants, the horizons are actually narrowed by the lack of topological detail.

When I contacted Sublogic, they explained that it was too difficult to include

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80 Micro P.O. Box 306 Dalton, MA 01227



80 Micro P.O. Box 306 Dalton, MA 01227 scenery details as originally planned due to memory constraints on some computers; instead, they focused on crosscountry navigation features. As a consolation prize, the company has issued the Star scenery disks for those who would rather go sight-seeing than solve navigational problems.

The Star series offers detailed scenery for much smaller sectional areas. The Star scenery disk for San Francisco, for example, delivers the additional scenery details one would expect, such as the Golden Gate Bridge, neighboring mountains, and skyscrapers. You can even buzz Alcatraz Island in the bay. Load and operate the Star disks as you would the other scenery disks.

Flight Simulator and Jet pilots now have a distinct choice in how to expand upon the original programs. If you enjoy the navigational and technical aspects of flying, Sublogic's scenery disks will satisfy you. However, if you enjoy looking out the windows, skip the other set and snatch up the Star scenery disks.

-Robert Keller

## 

**Memcheck** runs on the Model 4, 4P, or 4D and requires one disk drive and TRSDOS 6.2. RSI Software, P.O. Box 6094, Deltona, FL 32728, 305-574-6469. \$29.95.

If you suspect that your Model 4 is losing its memory, Memcheck can verify or dispell your fears. This inexpensive diagnostic program examines a Model 4's RAM for potential hardware problems and can test up to 1 megabyte (MB), in case you have one of the newer extended memory boards.

Diagnostic utilities fall into two classes: one looks at hardware and displays its findings in depth on the screen, and the other goes through the motions and signs off with an unsatisfying "you have passed the test." Since Memcheck falls into the latter category, it's usefulness is tough to assess.

Initially, Memcheck lets you run a simple, complex, or combination test; change the amount of recognized memory; or exit from the program. In the menu's upper right corner is a memorysize display. If the stated amount disagrees with the computer's actual memory size, select the option to change recognized memory. Choose one of six preset memory increments (64, 128, 256, 512, 768, or 1,024K) or instruct the program to recalculate the amount of memory. A simple memory test involves setting and checking for all bits on and off. A complex test consists of setting and checking for two alternating bit pat-

## Opt-Tech Sort's real strength lies in its large number of sorting and merging options.

terns; a combination test diagnoses RAM in both modes.

After completing these tests, Memcheck presents a display informing you whether your memory banks have passed or failed. If any bank fails, Memcheck moves into the extended checking mode, investigating failed memory banks for all possible bit-image combinations. Memcheck then presents a display for determining the bad bits in the RAM bank.

Memcheck works as a simple peek inside your computer but is not without problems. My Model 4 has 1MB of RAM and, even after repeated attempts, Memcheck refused to automatically recognize more than 64K. While I could manually set the proper amount, correct automatic recognition would be helpful.

Unless you suspect a memory problem or have just completed a memory upgrade, a memory-checking utility is of no practical use. Although Memcheck works and does not cost too much, you will probably use it once and then put it on your shelf to collect dust.

—Mark D. Goodwin

## Opt-Tech Sort ****

**Opt-Tech Sort** runs on the Tandy 1000, 1200, or 3000 and requires two disk drives. Opt-Tech Data Processing, P.O. Box 678, Zephyr Cove, NV 89448, 702-588-3737. \$149.

Writing a simple sort routine in most languages is not difficult. Creating a complex routine to handle records of various lengths, merging files as they are sorted, sorting information in nonstandard sequences, and doing it all conveniently is not easy. But that is what Opt-Tech Sort can do, and more. It is a collection of programs and subroutines for use either from MS-DOS or inside a program written in one of more than 40 programming languages. It includes a large number of features and options, and yet the program rarely feels complicated to use.

If you use Opt-Tech Sort with MS-DOS, it seems like a powerful utility program. It prompts you for the name of an input, output, and control file. Instead of sending output to a file, you can instruct Opt-Tech Sort to send its output directly to a printer or the screen. If your sorting specifications are simple, enter them directly from the keyboard instead of having Opt-Tech Sort read a control file. Once it has all the necessary information, Opt-Tech Sort starts to work. In one of my tests, it sorted a file of 10,000 random words in about 100 seconds-a respectable speed. On-line help is available for each choice.

Running a sort from DOS is useful, but it's often preferable to do the sorting from inside another program. Depending on the programming language you're working with, you can include Opt-Tech Sort in your own programs in one of two ways.

If you use a compiled language supported by Opt-Tech Sort and the compiler uses the DOS linker to create a finished program, you add a few set-up lines to your program, perform a call to the sort routine, and link your finished program to the Opt-Tech Sort library. For example, writing a complete program to call Opt-Tech Sort from Microsoft's C requires only 16 lines of source code, including printf statements, to report the sort's start and conclusion.

If the language you use does not incorporate the DOS linker (Turbo Pascal or interpretive Basic, for instance), load the memory-resident version of Opt-Tech Sort before starting your program, then call the sorting routine from within your program. This procedure usually requires that you also load a short linkage program into memory to form the appropriate interface between your program and the sorting routine.

The Opt-Tech Sort manual includes instructions for calling the library and memory-resident versions of the program from assembly language. If you are using a language not directly supported by Opt-Tech Sort and know how to write an assembly module to work with that language, you'll have no trouble using Opt-Tech Sort.

Opt-Tech Sort's real strength lies in the large number of sorting and merging options that it supports. You can base the sort on up to 10 fields per record by defining the starting position, length, field type, and sorting order for each field. Opt-Tech Sort supports 17 different data field types, including 2- and 4-byte integers; IEEE, Microsoft, and Borland realnumber formats; character strings; and ASCII numbers stored in a variety of formats. You can also specify whether each key field should be used to sort in as-

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#### Two or more titles-\$4.00 each.

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cending or descending order, and you can define an alternate sorting sequence (such as EBCDIC) for comparing character fields.

You can direct Opt-Tech Sort to create a new file of all sorted records, if that is what you want. However, it can also create two kinds of index files for your data, so you don't need to actually move any records in either memory or on disk. If your data file contains header information, set the sorting routine to ignore it or copy it to the output file. If a file contains data of variable length, define the delimiter character used to separate fields.

Opt-Tech Sort can handle over a dozen kinds of data files, including those produced by Basic, Btrieve, Dbase II, Dbase III, and most other programming languages. You must specify the file type when you call the sort routine.

There are times when you might want to sort a file and retrieve only certain records, leaving the rest untouched. Opt-Tech Sort lets you specify up to 10 conditions to decide whether or not each record should be included in the output file. You can also determine a limit on the number of records you want the sorting routine to process or include in its output.

One of Opt-Tech Sort's most powerful features creates a new record format for its output file. You can sort a file and reassemble its information in a new form or extract selected information from the original file.

To take advantage of all these options, you must write a number of control statements for each sorting operation. Either enter the control statements directly from the keyboard or place them in a separate control file that the sorting routine can read. If the control statements are in a separate file, it is easy to set up a batch file to call the sort routine and re-sort a data file at the end of each work session.

Opt-Tech Sort is impressive software and includes a clear, thorough manual. Many sample programs will help you get the most from Opt-Tech Sort with a minimum of fuss. It is not copy-protected and runs smoothly from a hard disk or a RAM disk.

I have only two criticisms of this package. I would appreciate an index for the manual, as it is difficult to find information a second time. Also, you cannot include the sorting subroutines in programs you distribute without paying a licensing fee to Opt-Tech Data Processing. Otherwise, this excellent package is a welcome friend for any programmer who needs to keep a lot of complex data in order.

-Hardin Brothers





These special bundles are ready for you to save a bundle of money. CP/M software is actually preferred because of the vast amount of programs available. The programs in these bundles have been optimized to run on the Model 4-4D-4P. For example, we have memory-mapped WordStar and it runs circles around the standard version others sell. We also added printer drivers for the Radio Shack Daisywheel II, DMP-2100 and most other Radio Shack Printers as well. You have read the reviews and know that our CP/M is the best for the Model 4. Your Models 4 and our CP/M form an unbeatable combination. Send for our free public domain software catalog and see for yourself.

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<pre>ny lines in this outline file!*BEEP L5:0070 55 EN PRINTNO files in directory.*IRESUME 580 ERR=53 THEN 780 L name, bad disk, or drive error.* L5:P 39ain.* L5:P 39ain.* L5:P 30ain.* L5:P 30ain.* L5</pre>	1	<u>*</u>	487	
<pre>EFRESTINE THEN 788 ERR=53 THEN 788 ERR=53 THEN 788 FRR=53 THEN 788 FRR=53 THEN 788 From position, outline level ty again. From position, outline level association for a structure level is from position, outline level is from position, outline level association for a structure level association for execution. BerERSTLINE:CURRENT=1 ISTLINE:CURRENT=1 CURSORLINE) INSTLINE:CURRENT=1 association for execution. BerERSTLINE:CURRENT=1 association for execution. BerERSTLINE:CURRENTINE ANDITION and a structure for a structure for a structure for a and a structure a structure is a part of the a structure a structure for and that is a part of the and a vord-wrap. The next line that's a part of the a structure for a structure for a structure for a structure a for a vord-wrap. The next line is first line, a a structure of a structure for a st</pre>	r"Too many lines in this outline file!".BE	* *	491	
<pre>Listorro 550 ExR=53 THEN Two files in directory.*.RESUME 580 ExR=53 THEN 780 Lename.bad disk, or drive error.* try again.* Listresume 550 UST THEN TOP=1 Listresume 50 Listresume 5</pre>	THE STIT SHITTING STILL HT SSHITT AND AND	*	565	
<pre>EN PAINT NO FILES IN DIRECTORY.*RESUME 580 ERE-53 THEN 780 ERE-53 THEN 780 Erry again. LL:RESUME 559 Ord THEN 700=1 13, and 11 lines will be displayed. See 15. LL:RESUME 11 lines will be displayed. See 15. See</pre>	8968:CLS:GOTO 558	::	1655	
<pre>ER=53 THEN 780 le name, bad disk, or drive error." try again." try again." try again." try again." try again." try all lines will be displayed. % only levels 1 through N will be displayed. % only level 1 the level string for execution. % on the deferred commands are waiting for execution. % (0) 7.9 THEN 100 % OLINE_CURSORCOLJ 1 the level string for execution. % (0) 7.9 THEN 100 % OLINE_CURSORCOLJ 1 the level string at the first pos ont.nrs_cursort.nrs 0 curt lines. Thus nevel string at the first pos of that level. If the entry goes more than one line. % HEN 2 60 mably a character key for entry. % the screen will scroll up two lines, speeding up su of that level. If the entry goes more than one line. % of that level 1 thre, no word-wrap. The street line is the very bo of that level. If the entry goes more than one line. % of that level. If the entry goes more than one line. % of that level. If the line is a to do the right of the first line is fixed at 5 spaces. % unth level. If the line is on the line is one line. % of that level 1 the, no word-wrap. the whole word on which you're down that level 1 the, no word-wrap. CurserNT 1. % the screen will scroll up two lines. % of the screen will scroll up word-wrap. Her</pre>	EKK=53 THEN PKINT"NO files in directory.":RESUME	*	4359	
<pre>le mare, bad disk, or drive error. try again. try again. USRENE 55 USRENE 55 Corta THEN FOP-1 e, screen position, outline level 13, all lines will be displayed. evel 3. RORLINE-FISTLINE TO LASTLINE B 8308 B 8308 CURSORLINE) B 8308 CURSORLINE) CURSORLINE TO LASTLINE CURSORLINE) B 8208 CURSORLINE) CURSORLINE) CURSORLINE THEN CURSORLINE=FIRSTLINE CURSORLINE) CORSORLINE) CORSORLINE) AMAZINES THEN 1020 CA THEN CURSORLINE=FIRSTLINE ROP-1 INTELINE:CURRENT-1) TOP THEN CURSORLINE RATINES THEN 1020 CA THEN CURSORLINE ROP-1)+1 CURSORLINE) MAAZINES THEN 1020 CA THEN COSCOLA MAAZINES THEN 1020 CA CONCOPA CA CONCOPA CA</pre>	OR ERR=53 THEN	*	1988	
<pre>try again. LisrESUME 556 OPC1 THIN TOP: * SCREEN TOWN TOP: * SCREEN TOWN TOWN TOWN TOWN TOWN TOWN TOWN * Nonly levels 1 through N will be displayed. # Nonly levels 1 through N will be displayed. # SORLINE FIRSTLINE:CURSORCOL=1:LEVEL=5 # SORLINE THEN CURSORCOL=1:LEVEL=5 # SORLINE THEN CURSORCOL=1:LEVEL=5 # SORLINE THEN CURSORCOL=1:LEVEL=5 # SORLINE THEN CURSORCOL=1:LEVEL=5 # SORLINE THEN CURSORCOL=1 # CURSORLINE # TOP=1 # CORSORLINE # TOP=1 # TOP=1 # CURSORLINE # TOP=1 # TOP=1</pre>	name, bad disk, or drive error.	<u>*</u>	4145	
<pre>Ltry again Ltry again ord: THEN TOP=1 J. all lines will be displayed. evel 5. SEORLINE TOPALINE: CURSORCOL=1:LEVEL=5 BEORLINE=FIRSTLINE:CURSORCOL=1:LEVEL=5 BEORLINE TO LASTLINE (UCRSORLINE) NEEFIRSTLINE TO LASTLINE (UCRSORLINE) DEFINITION TOPALINE (UCRSORLINE) NAXLINE:CURRENT=1 CURSORLINE) DEFINITION TOPALINE (UCRSORLINE) NAXLINE: THEN CURSORLINE=FIRSTLINE (UCRSORLINE) DEFINITION TOPALIANE NAXLINES THEN LORSORLINE=FIRSTLINE (UCRSORLINE) DEFINITION TOPALIANE NAXLINES THEN 1020 WAXLINES THEN 1000 WAXLINES THEN 1000 WAXLINES THEN 1000 WAXLINES THEN 1000 WAXLINES THEN 10000 WAXLINES THEN 10000 WAXLINES THEN 1</pre>		:	984	
<pre>ListRESUME 556 ListRESUME 556 e screen position, outline level 1, all lines will be displayed. Revel S. Revel S. Re</pre>	try	*	2229	
<pre>OPC1 THEN TOP= OPC1 THEN TOP= 13, all lines will be displayed. #Y, only levels 1 through N will be displayed. #PEFIRSTLINE=TIRSTLINE CURSORLINE) NEFFIRSTLINE TO LASTLINE (CURSORLINE) NETTINE:CURRENT=1 (CURSORLINE) NETTINE:CURRENT=1 NETTINE:CURRENT=1 NETTINE:CURRENT=1 NETTINE:CURRENT=1 NETTINE:CURRENT=1 NETTINE:CURRENT=1 NETTINE:CURRENT=1 NETTINE:CURRENT=1 NETTINE:CURRENT=1 NETTINE:CURRENT=1 NETTINE:CURRENT=1 NETTINE:CURRENT=1 NETTINE:CURRENT=1 NETTINE:CURRENT=1 NETTINE:CURRENT=1 NETTINE:CURRENT=1 NETTINE:THEN CURSORLINE NETTINE:THEN CURSORLINE NETTINE:THEN CURSORLINE NETTINE:THEN CURSORLINE NETTINE:THEN LOUGH NOT NETTINE:THEN LINE NETTINE:THEN LINE NETTINE NETTINE NETTINE:THEN LINE NETTINE NETTINE NETTINE NETTINE NETTINE NETTINE NETTINE NETTINE NETTINE NETTINE NETTINE NETTINE NETTINE NETTINE NETTINE NETTINE NETTINE NETTINE NETTINE NETTINE NETTINE NETTINE NETTINE NETTINE NETTINE NETTINE NETTINE NETTINE NETTINE NETTINE NETTINE NETTINE NETTINE NETTINE NETTINE NETTINE NETTINE NETTINE NETTINE NETTINE NETTINE NETTINE NETTINE NETTINE NETTINE NETTINE NETTINE NETTINE NETTINE NETTINE NETTINE NETTINE</pre>	LS: RESUME	*	1814	
<pre>e, screen position, outline level %, only levels 1 through N will be displayed. %, only levels 1 through N will be displayed. %SORLINE=FIRSTLINE:CURSORCOL=1:LEVEL=5 Bas330 N=FIRSTLINE TO LASTLINE (CURSORLINE) N=FIRSTLINE TO LASTLINE (CURSORLINE) N=FIRSTLINE TO LASTLINE (CURSORLINE) N=FIRSTLINE THEN CURSORLINE=FIRSTLINE (CURSORLINE) N=FIRSTLINE THEN CURSORLINE=FIRSTLINE (CURSORLINE) N=FIRSTLINE THEN CURSORLINE=FIRSTLINE N=FIRSTLINE THEN CURSORLINE=FIRSTLINE (CURSORLINE) N=FIRSTLINE THEN CURSORLINE=FIRSTLINE N=FIRSTLINE THEN CURSORLAL N=FIRSTLINE THEN OF 0 800 %HAT(TEMP) (AAXLINES AND TEMP<lastline:temp=temp N=FIRSTLINE) N=FIRSTLINE THEN 0 0 800 %HAT(TEMP) (AAXLINES AND TEMP<lastline:temp=temp N=FIRSTLINE) N=FIRSTLINE N=FIRSTLINE) N=FIRSTLINE N=FIRSTLINE) N=FIRSTLINE N=FIRSTLINE N=FIRSTLINE) N=FIRSTLINE N=FIRSTLINE N=FIRSTLINE) N=FIRST 0 N=FIRST 0 N=F</lastline:temp=temp </lastline:temp=temp </pre>	OP<1 THEN TOP=1	*	1967	
<pre>13, all lines will be displayed. 13, all lines will be displayed. seel 5, wonky levels 1 through N will be displayed. evel 5, monky levels 1 through N will be displayed. RESORLINE FIRSTLINE TO LASTLINE (CURSORLINE) NET INE CURRENT-1 (CURSORLINE) NET INE CURSORCOL-1:LEVEL=5 RESTLINE:CURRENT-1 INE INTERCOLATIONE FIRSTLINE (CURSORLINE) 0 8000 0 8000 1 THEN CORRENTINE 1 THEN CORRENTING 1 THEN CORRENTING 1</pre>	e, screen position, outline leve			
<pre>N, only levels 1 through N will be displayed. evel 5 B80RLINE FIRSTLINE: CURSORCOL=1:LEVEL=5 NE=FIRSTLINE TO LASTLINE (CURSORLINE) CURSORLINE) NE=FIRSTLINE TO LASTLINE (CURSORLINE) SCIENTIME THEN CURSORLINE=FIRSTLINE (CURSORLINE) NINE NINES THEN UD0 SCIENTIME THEN CURSORLINE=FIRSTLINE NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=1 NTOP=</pre>	13, all lines will be displayed.			
<pre>evel 5. BSORLINE TIRSTLINE:CURSORCOL=1:LEVEL=5 B 833 BS080 CURSORLINE) INE INE TIRSTLINE TO LASTLINE CURSORLINE) INE INE CURSORLINE) CORSORLINE EFIRSTLINE THEN CURSORLINE=FIRSTLINE FIRSTLINE THEN CURSORLINE=FIRSTLINE CORSORLINE) WHAT(TEMP)</pre> Antimes THEN 1020 MAXLINES THEN 1020 MAXLINES THEN 1020 MAXLINES THEN 1020 MAXLINES THEN 1020 MAXLINES THEN 1020 COP THEN TOP-CURRENT:COSUB 8690 MAXLINES THEN 1020 MAXLINES THEN 1020 MAXLINES THEN 1020 TOP THEN TOP-CURRENT:COSUB 8690 MAXLINES THEN 1020 COP THEN TOP-CURRENT:COSUB 8690 MAXLINES THEN 1100 COP THEN TOP-CURRENT:COSUB 8690 MAXLINES THEN 1100 TINE)=WHAT(TEMP) AND TOP-THEN TOP-CORTENT OF IND TOP-THEN TOP-THEN 2000 MAXLINES THEN 1100 TOP THEN TOP-CURRENT:COSUB 8690 MAXLINES THEN 1100 TINE)=WHAT(TEMP) AND TEMP (THEN 2000 MAXLINES THEN 1000 THEN 2000 TOP THEN TOP-CURRENT:COSUB 8690 MAXLINES THEN 1000 TOP THEN 2000 THEN	N, only levels I through N will be displaye			
<pre>LINE:CURSORCOL=LILEVEL=5 O LASTLINE NT=1 COL=1 EN CURSORLINE=FIRSTLINE EN CURSORLINE=FIRSTLINE EN CURSORLINE=FIRSTLINE:TEMP=TEMP -1)+1 URRENT:GOSUB 8690 OL,1 URRENT:GOSUB 8690 COMMANDE NEWD COMMANDE NEWD TI THE FIRST THAT AND A TO TO TO TO TO TI THE FIRTY OF THAT A TO TO TO TI THE FIRTY OF THAT A TO TO TO TI TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TI TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO T</pre>	evel 5.			
<pre>0 LASTLINE WT=1 WT=1 WT=1 EN CURSORLINE=FIRSTLINE EN CURSORLINE=FIRSTLINE EN CURSORLINE=FIRSTLINE EN CURSORLINE=FIRSTLINE EN CURSORLINE=FIRSTLINE 1108 ULANT URREWT:GOSUB 8690 01,1 URREWT:GOSUB 8690 01,1 URSEWT:GOSUB 8690 01,0 URSEWT:GOSUB 8690 01,0 URSEWT:GOSUB 8690 01,0 URSEWT:GOSUB 8690 01,0 URSEWT:GOSUB 8690 01,0 URSEWT:GOSUB 8690 01,0 URSEWT:GOSUB 86,0 URSEWT:GOSUB 86,0 URSEWT:GOSUB 86,0 URSEWT:GOSUB 86,0 URSEWT:GOSUB 86,0 URSEWT:GOSUB 86,0 URSEWT:GOSUB 86,0 URSEWT:GOSUB 86,0 URSEWT:GOSUB 86,0 URSEWT:GOSUB 86,0 URSEWT:GOSUCUSA 0,0 URSEWT:GOSUB 86,0 URSEWT:GOSUCUSA 0,0 URSEWT:GOSUB 86,0 URSEWT:GOSUCUSA 0,0 URSEWT:GOSUB 86,0 URSEWT:GOSUCUSA 0,0 URSEWT:GOSUCUSA 0,0 URSEWT:GOSUCUSA 0,0 URSEWT:GOSUCUSA 0,0 URSEWT:GOSUCUSA 0,0 URSEWT:GOSUCUSA 0,0 URSEWT:GOSUCUSA 0,0 URSEWT:GOSUCUSA 0,0 URSEWT:GOSUCUSA 0,0 URSEWT:GOSUCUSA 0,0 URSEWT:GOSUCUSA 0,0 URSEWT:GOSUCUSA 0,0 URSEWT:GOSUCUSA 0,0 URSEWT:GOSUCUSA 0,0 URSEWT:GOSUCUSA 0,0 UR</pre>	: LEVEL=	*	3841	
<pre>NT=1 NT=1 COL=1 COL=1 COL=1 COL=1 UNES AND TEMP<lastline:temp=temp -1)+1 UNEENT:GOSUB 8690 0.1)+1 UNEENT:GOSUB 8690 0.1) UNEENT:GOSUB 8690 0.1) UNEENT:GOSUB 8690 0.1) UNEENT:GOSUB 8690 0.1) UNEENT:GOSUB 8690 0.1) UNEENT:GOSUB 8690 0.1) UNEENT:GOSUB 8690 0.1)+1 UNEENT:GOSUB 8690 0.1)+1 UNEENT:GOSUB 8690 0.1)+1 UNEENT:GOSUB 8690 0.1)+1 UNEENT:GOSUB 8690 0.1)+1 COMMAND REPORTING 0.1)+1 COMMAND REPORTING 0.1)+1 COUNT 100 0.1) SCOUL 100 0.1) SCOUL 000 0.1) SCOUL 000 0.1) SCOUL 000 0.1) SCOUL 0000 0.1) SCOUL 0.100000001 0.100000001 0.100000000000</lastline:temp=temp </pre>		* :	1323	
<pre>NT=1 COL=1 EN CURSORLINE=FIRSTLINE EN CURSORLINE=FIRSTLINE 1028 XLINES AND TEMP<lastline:temp=temp -1)+1 URENT:GOSUB 8690 0L)1+1 URENT:GOSUB 8690 0L)1+1 URENT:GOSUB 8690 0L)1+1 URENT:GOSUB 8690 0L)1+1 URENT:GOSUB 8690 0L)1+1 URENT:GOSUB 8690 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1 0L)1+1</lastline:temp=temp </pre>	5 D	*	2806	
<pre>NT=1 COL=1 EN CURSORLINE=FIRSTLINE EN CURSORLINE=FIRSTLINE:TEMP=TEMP 1928 XIINES AND TEMP<lastline:temp=temp -1)+1 URRENT:GOSUB 8690 0L1) URRENT:GOSUB 8690 0L1 URRENT:GOSUB 8690 0L1 ecommands are waiting for execution. ecommands are waiting for execution. ac part of implementing keyboard macros 1100 Limple Commands are waiting for execution. ecommands are waiting are the first line, a commands are han one line, teters to the right of the first line, a ach level of indentation for each full at 5 spaces. Thus, the maximum number column level of indentation for each full at 5 spaces. Thus, the maximum number of line, if the line is at the very bo ill scroll up two lines, speeding up su rent line, no word-wrap necessary. REENT) AND CURSORCOL=MARGIN THEN REENT) AND CURSORCOL=C Line, no word-WEARD necessary. URRENT) AND CURSORCOL=CURSORCOL=C t line, no word-WEARD necessary. URRENT) AND CURSORCOL=CURSORCOL=C t line, no word-WEARD necessary. URRENT) AND CURSORCOL=CURSORCOL=C t line, no word-WEARD necessary.</lastline:temp=temp </pre>	URRENT=WHAT (CURSORLINE)	*	1961	
<pre>NT=1 COL=1 EN CURSORLINE=FIRSTLINE EN CURSORLINE=FIRSTLINE:TEMP=TEMP 1)+1 URRENT:GOSUB 8690 OL,1 URRENT:GOSUB 8690 OL,1 URRENT; URRENT; OL,1 OL,1 OL,1 OL,1 OL,1 OL,1 OL,1 OL,1</pre>	02/08 6/50	*	817	
<pre>NT=1 COL=1 EN CURSORLINE=FIRSTLINE EN CURSORLINE=FIRSTLINE 1928 XLINES AND TEMP<lastline:temp=temp -1)+1 URRENT:GOSUB 8690 0L,1 commands are waiting for execution. as part of implementing keyboard macros 1100 1100 1100 1100 1100 1100 1100 11</lastline:temp=temp </pre>	CURSORLINE	*	1317	
COL=1 EN CURSORLINE=FIRSTLINE 1028 XIINES AND TEMP <lastline:temp=temp -1)+1 URRENT:GOSUB 8690 01,1 URRENT:GOSUB 8690 01,1 commands are waiting for execution. as part of implementing keyboard macros as part of implementing keyboard macros toths=INKEYS:WEND internet are waiting at the first pos total level starting at the first pos total level starting at the first pos total level of indentation for each full at by potes more than one line, . The next line that's a part of the e column display. Level 13 shows levels li at line, if the line is at the very bo ill scroll up two lines, speeding up su rent line, no word-wrap necessary. RRENT) AND CURSORCOL=ANAGIN THE XTS(CURRENT) AND CURSORCOL=CHRORCOLH</lastline:temp=temp 	URSORLINE=FIRSTLINE:CURRENT=1	*	2431	
COL=1 EN CURSORLINE=FIRSTLINE EN CURSORLINE=FIRSTLINE:TEMP=TEMP -1)+1 URRENT:GOSUB 8690 OL,1 URRENT:GOSUB 8690 UL,1 URRENT;COURSORCOL=CHRAGGIN THEN TT Ine, NO WORD-CCANARGIN THEN TT INE, ON OUTO-CCANARGIN THEN TT INE, NO WORD-CCANARGIN THEN URRENT) AND CURSORCOL-CHARAGIN THEN TT INE, NO WORD-CCANARGIN THEN TT INE, NO WORD-CCANARGIN THEN TT INE, ON OUTO-CCANARGIN THEN TT INE, ON OUTO-CCANARGIN THEN TT INE, ON OUTO-CCANARGIN THEN TT INE NO WORD-CCANARGIN THEN TT INE NO WORD-COMPAGED THEN TT INE NO WORD-CCANARGIN THEN TT INE NO WORD-CREATED RECESSARY.	ESUME 8440	*	898	
COL=1 EN CURSORLINE=FIRSTLINE EN CURSORLINE=FIRSTLINE:TEMP=TEMP -1)+1 URRENT:GOSUB 8690 0,1 0,1 0,1 0,1 0,1 100 1100 1100 110	0	:		
CULSIORLINE FIRSTLINE EN CURSORLINE FIRSTLINE 1028 XLINES AND TEMP <lastline:temp=temp -1)+1 URRENT:GOSUB 8698 OL,1 URRENT:GOSUB 8698 OL,1 Commands are waiting for execution. as part of implementing keyboard macros as part of implementing keyboard macros to fimplementing for execution. wait for one. Wait for one. URDS=INKEYS:WEND CHDS=INKEYS:WEND Tf the evel starting at the first pos ticulat level of indentation for each full at becard on the start on the rest of the ecolumn display. Level 13 shows line, a ach level of indentation for each full at 5 spaces. Thus, the maximum number olum display. Level 13 shows levels 1 derap, the whole word on which you're- ters to no undeverap necessary. RENT)+CHDS:PRINT CMDS;:CURSORCOL=C tine, no word-wrap necessary. URRENT)) AND CURSORCOL<amargin the<br="">XTS(CURRENT), CURSORCOL=CURSORCOL=C time, URRENT), CURSORCOL=CURSORCOL=CURSORCOL=CURSORCOL=C time, CURSORCOL<amargin td="" the<=""><td></td><td>* :</td><td>1347</td><td></td></amargin></amargin></lastline:temp=temp 		* :	1347	
<pre>LIG CUNSORLINE=FIRSTLINE 1028 1028 -1)+1 URENT:GOSUB 8698 UURENT:GOSUB 8698 UURENT:GOSUB 8698 UURENT:GOSUB 8698 UURENT:GOSUB 8698 Commands are waiting for execution. as part of implementing keyboard macros commands are waiting for execution. as part of implementing keyboard macros to commands are waiting at the first pos ichos=INKEYS:WEND COMPACT INE STATING at the first pos ticular level starting at the first pos ticular level starting at the first of the eres to the right of the first line, a ach level of indentation for each full at 5 space. Thus, the maximumber oolumn display. Level 13 shows levels 1 d-wrap, the whole word on which you're xt line. If the line is at the very bo ill scroll up two lines, speeding up su rent line. If the line is at the very bo ill scroll up two lines, speeding up su rent line, no word-wrap necessary. URENT)) AND CURSORCOL=CHRSORCOL=C t line, OWSORCOL=CHRSORCOL=C t line, OWSORCOL=CHRSORCOL=C t line, OWSORCOL=CHRSORCOL=C t line, OWSORCOL=CHRSORCOL=C t line, OWSORCOL=CHRSORCOL=CHRSORCOL=C t line, OWSORCOL=CHRSORCOL=CHRSORCOL=C t line, OWSORCOL=CHRSORCOL=CHRSORCOL=C t line, OWSORCOL=CHRSORCOL=CHRSORCOL=C t line, OWSORCOL=CHRSORCOL=CHRSORCOL=C t line, OWSORCOL=CHRSORCOL=CHRSORCOL=CHRSORCOL=C t line, OWSORCOL=CHRSORCOL=CHRSORCOL=C t line, OWSORCOL=CHRSORCOL=CHRSORCOL=C t line, OWSORCOL=CHRSORCOL=CHRSORCOL=C t line, OWSORCOL=CHRSORCOL=CHRSORCOL=C t line, OWSORCOL=CHRSORCOL=CHRSORCOL=C t line, OWSORCOL=CHRSORCOL=CHRSORCOL=CHRSORCOL=C t line, OWSORCOL=CHRSORCOL=CHRSORCOL=CHRSORCOL=CHRSORCOL=CHRSORCOL=CHRSORCOL=CHRSORCOL=CHRSORCOL=CHRSORCOL=CHRSORCOL=CHRSORCOL=CHRSORCOL=CHRSORCOL=CHRSORCOL=CHRSORCOL=CHRSORCOL=CHRSORCOL=CHRSORCOL=CHRSORCOL=CHRSORCOL=CHRSORCOL=CHRSORCOL=CHRSORCOL=CHRSORCOL=CHRSORCOL=CHRSORCOL=CHRSORCOL=CHRSORCOL=CHRSORCOL=CHRSORCOL=CHRSORCOL=CHRSORCOL=CHRSORCOL=CHRSORCOL=CHRSORCOL=CHRSORCOL=CHRSORCOL=CHRSORCOL=CHRSORCOL=CHRSORCOL=CHRSORCOL=CHRSORCOL=CHRSORCOL=CHRSORCOL=CHRSORCOL=CHRSORCOL=CHRSORCOL=CHRSORCOL=CHRSORCOL=CHRSORCOL=CHRSORCOL=CHRSORCOL=CHRSORCOL=CHRSORCOL=</pre>	CURSORCOL <i curs<="" td="" then=""><td>*</td><td>2349</td><td></td></i>	*	2349	
<pre>1928 XIINES AND TEMP<lastline:temp=temp -1)+1 URRENT:GOSUB 8690 0L1 URRENT:GOSUB 8690 0L1 urrent of implementing keyboard macros acommands are waiting for execution. as part of implementing keyboard macros l100 ticular level starting at the first pos ticular level starting at the first pos if the entry goes more than one line, . The next line that of the e cters to the right of the first line, a ach level of indentation for each full at 5 spaces. Thus, the maximum number column display. Level 13 shows levels 1 devrap, the whole word on which you're- xt line. If the line is at the very bo ill scroll up two lines, speeding up su rent line, no word-wrap necessary. RRENT) AND CURSORCOL=MARGIN THEN RRENT) AND CURSORCOL=CHRSORCOL= URRENT) AND CURSORCOL=CHRSORCOL= t line, no word-wrap necessary. URRENT) AND CURSORCOL=CHRSORCOL= t line, no word-wrap necessary. URRENT) AND CURSORCOL= URRENT) AND CURSORCOL= URSORCOL= URSORCOL= URSORCOL= URSORCOL= URSORCOL= URSORCOL= URSORCOL= URSORCOL= URSORCOL= URSORCOL= URSORCOL= URSORCOL= URSORCOL= URSORCOL= URSORCOL= URSORCOL= URSORCOL= URSORCOL= URSORCOL= URSORCOL= URSORCOL= URSORCOL= URSORCOL= URSORCOL= URSORCOL= URSORCOL= URSORCOL= URSORCOL= URSORCOL= URSORCOL= URSORCOL= URSORCOL= URSORCOL= URSORCOL= URSORCOL= URSORCOL= URSORCOL= URSORCOL= URSORCOL= URSORCOL= URSORCOL= URSORCOL= URSORCOL= URSORCOL= URSORCOL= URSORCOL= URSORCOL= URSORCOL= URSORCOL= URSORCOL= URSORCOL= URSORCOL= URSORCOL= URSORCOL= URSORCOL= URSORCOL= URSORCOL= URSORCOL= URSORCOL= URSORCOL= URSORCOL= URSORCOL= URSORCOL= URSORCOL= URSORCOL= URSORCOLUE URSORCOL= URSORCOL= URSORCOL= URSORCOLUE URSORCOLUE URS</lastline:temp=temp </pre>	CURSORLINE <firstline< td=""><td>*</td><td>3776</td><td></td></firstline<>	*	3776	
<pre>1228 XLINES AND TEMP<lastline:temp=temp -1)+1 URRENT:GOSUB 8699 OL,1 commands are waiting for execution. as part of implementing keyboard macros commands are waiting for execution. commands are waiting are werboard commands are waiting are the first pos ticular level starting at the first pos ticular level of indentation for each full asch level of indentatio</lastline:temp=temp </pre>	TOP(I THEN TOP=1	*	1437	
<pre>1228 XLINES AND TEMP<lastline:temp=temp -1)+1 URRENT:GOSUB 8690 0L) 0L) 0L) 0L) 0L) 0L) 0L) 0L) 0L) 0L</lastline:temp=temp </pre>		*	1962	
<pre>XLINES AND TEMP<lastline:temp=temp -1)+1 URRENT:GOSUB 8690 0L1)+1 commands are waiting for execution. as part of implementing keyboard macros as part of implementing keyboard macros l100 wait for one. </lastline:temp=temp </pre>	URRENT<=MAXLINES THEN 1020	-	2206	
<pre>-1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -1)+1 -</pre>	=1:WHILE WHAT(TEMP) <maxlines and="" td="" temp<lastline<=""><td></td><td></td><td></td></maxlines>			
-1)+1 URRENT:GOSUB 8690 01.1 commands are waiting for execution. as part of implementing keyboard macros 1100 table find the second macros cells in the second and the second cells in the second the		*	88	
CURRENT:GOSUB 8690 COL,1 as part of implementing for execution. as part of implementing keyboard macros 1100       	F	:	30	
<pre>P=CURRENT:GOSUB 8690 P=CURRENT:GOSUB 8690 Pactor,1 red commands are waiting for execution. red commands are waiting for execution. ed a part of implementing keyboard macros d f s, wait for one. ) ; ; ; ; wait for one. s, wait for one. s, wait for one. s, wait for one. e. the first pos particular level starting at the first pos particular level starting at the first pos particular level starting at the first line, a at 5 speces. Thus, the maximum number rap. The next line that's a part of the e at 5 speces. Thus, the maximum number at 5 speces. Thus, the maximum number next line. If the line is at the very bo n will scroll up two lines, speeding up su current line, no word-wrap necessary. CURRENT) AND CURSORCOL=MARGIN THEN CURRENT) AND CURSORCOL=CURSORCOL= fent line, no word-wrap necessary. CURRENT) AND CURSORCOL=URSORCOL= fent line, no word-wrap necessary. S(CURRENT) AND CURSORCOL=URSORCOL= fent line, no word-wrap necessary. S(CURRENT) AND CURSORCOL=URSORCOL= fent line, no word-wrap necessary. S(CURRENT) AND CURSORCOL= ADD = CURSORTOL = ADD = CURSORCOL= fent line, no word-wrap necessary. S(CURRENT) AND CURSORCOL= ADD = CURSORT) ADD = CURSORCOL= ADD = CURSORT) ADD = CURSORCOL= ADD = CURSORT) ADD = CURSORCOL= ADD = CURSORTOR ADD = CURSORCOL = ADD = CURSORTOR ADD = CURSORCOL= ADD = CURSORTOR ADD = CURSORCOL = ADD = CURSORTOR ADD =</pre>		*	66	
<pre>DBCOL.1 DBCOL.1 ed commands are waiting for execution. ed as part of implementing keyboard macros ed as part of implementing keyboard macros all comments are as a set of the set of the set cubs=INKEY\$:WEND and the set of the set of the first pos aracter key for entry. and the set of the set of the first pos particular level satting at the first pos e1. If the entry goes more than one line, aracters to the right of the first line, a reacters to the right of the first line, a scaters to the right of the first line, a each level of indentation for each full ed at 5 spaces. Thus, the maximum number de at 5 spaces. Thus, the maximum number next line. If the line is at the very bo n will scroll up two lines, speeding up su current line, no word-wrap necessary. CURRENT) AND CURSORCOL=MARGIN THE CURRENT) AND CURSORCOL=CHARGIN THE ROOL:050CUE</pre>	TOP=CURRENT:GOSUB 869	*	16	
<pre>red commands are waiting for execution. ed as part of implementing keyboard macros % 1100 .3) .2) s, wait for one. *:CMDS=INKEY\$:WEND 40 aracter key for entry. **.:cMDS=INKEY\$:WEND 40 aracter key for entry. **.: for each fulle. **.: for each fulle. **.: for each fulle. **.: for each fulle. **.: for each full. **.: for each full. **.: eacters to the right of the first line. **.: The entry inderters in for each full. **.: for each full. **.: for each full. **.: for each full. **.: eacters to the right of the first line. **. The eart line is at the very bo next line. If the line is at the very bo next line. no word-wrap necessary. **.: current line, no word-wrap necessary. **.: current line. no word-wrap necessary.</pre>	RSORCOL, 1	-	31	
<pre>ed as part of implementing keyboard macros 8N 1100 2) 3) 4) 4) 5. wait for one. 5. wait for one. 6) 5. wait for one. 6) 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40</pre>	deferred commands are waiting for	on.		
<pre>46 EN 1106 23) 23) 24) 25 25 26 27 27 28: wait for one. 29 29 21 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20</pre>	be used as part of implementing ke	cros.		
<pre>EN 1106 7) 7) 7) 7) 72) 72) 5, wait for one. 5, wait for one. 5, wait for one. 6, mather for one. 6, mather for one for the first line, a part of the first line, a part of the first line, a part of the first line, the next line that's a part of the first line, the maximum number. 7) 80 column display. Level 13 shows levels 1 88 column display. Level 10 88 column di</pre>	1140	*	1589	
<pre>,3) ,2) ,2) ,2) ,40 ,50 ,51) ,51) ,52) ,53, wait for one. ,54, 51) ,51) ,51) ,52) ,52) ,51) ,52) ,51) ,52) ,51) ,52) ,52) ,52) ,52) ,52) ,52) ,52) ,52</pre>	THEN 1	*	1923	
<ul> <li>,3)</li> <li>,2)</li> <li>,40</li> <li>,40</li> <li>,41</li> <li>,41</li></ul>	CMD\$=LEFT\$(TEXT\$(0),2)	*	1541	
<pre>,2) ,2) s. wait for one. a. ".cMos=INKEYS.WEND 46 46 46 46 46 46 47 47 48 48 49 49 49 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40</pre>	TEXT\$(0)=MID\$(TEXT\$(0),3)	:	1704	
<pre>,2) s, wait for one. s, wait for one. aracter key for entry. aracter key for entry. aracter key for entry. aracters to the neutry goes more than one line, el. If the entry goes more than one line, rap. The next line that s a part of the e rap. The next line the more than one line, rap. The next line the more than one line, aracters to the right of the first line, a sch level of indentation for each full ed at 5 spaces. Thus, the maximum number ed at 5 spaces. Thus, the maximum number of on whill sch line is at the very bo n will scholl up two lines, speeding up su current line, no word-wrap necessary. (CRRRENT) AND CURSORCOL=ANRGIN THEN current line, no word-wrap necessary. s(CURRENT) AND CURSORCOL=NARGIN THEN consolution of the schole of the source of the schole of the</pre>	SOTO 1160	*	977	
<pre>2) wait for one. wait for one. </pre>	CMDS=LEFTS(TEXTS(0).1)	*-	1534	
<pre>wait for one. wait for one. ::CMDS=INKEY\$:WEND acter key for entry. acter key for entry. acter key for entry goes more than one line, if the entry goes more than one line, for the right of the first line, a scath level of indentation for each full at 5 spaces. Thus, the maximum number acters to the right of the first line, a for line, the whole word on which you're- next line. If the line is at the very bo will scroll up two lines, speeding up su rrent line, no word-wrap necessary. Irrent line, no word-wrap necessary. IRRENT) AND CURSORCOL-EMARGIN THE CURRENT) AND CURSORCOL-EMARGIN THE CURRENT) AND CURSORCOL-EMARGIN THE Extra (CURRENT), CURSORCOL-I)+CORSORCOL-C ent line, no word-wrap necessary. CURRENT) and CURSORCOL-EMARGIN THE CURRENT) and CURSORCOL-EMARGIN THE CURRENT) and CURSORCOL-CURSORCOL-C ent line, no word-wrap necessary.</pre>	Ì	:	1697	
<pre>wait for one. .c.CMDS=INKEYS:WEND cacter key for entry. irticular level starting at the first pos irticular level starting at the first line, p. The next line that's a part of the cacters to the right of the first line, at 5 spaces. Thus, the maximum number l at 5 spaces. Thus, the maximum number orlumn display. Level 13 shows levels 1 ord-wrap, the whole word on which you're ittent line. If the line is at the very bo will scroll up two lines, speeding up su rest line, no word-wrap necessary. URRENT) AND CURSORCOL=MARCIN THE REXTS(CURRENT), CURSORCOL=MARCIN THE REXTS(CURRENT), CURSORCOL=MARCIN THE REXTS(CURRENT), CURSORCOL=MARCIN THE REXTS(CURRENT), CURSORCOL=MARCIN THE REXTS(CURRENT), CURSORCOL=UNSORCOL+ CURRENT), CURSORCOL+ CURRENT), CURSORCOL+ CURRENT), CURSORCOL+ CURRENT), CURSORCOL+ CURRENT), C</pre>	116019/07-01-01/01/2/01/2/ 20m0 1160	*	577	
<pre></pre>				
<pre>acter key for entry. acter key for entry. articular level starting at the first pos i. If the entry goes more than one line, pp. The next line that's a part of the e first line, a Each level of indentation for each full a d5 spaces. Thus, the maximum number at 5 spaces. Thus, the maximum number of oolumn display. Level 13 shows levels 1 ord-wrap, the whole word on which you're next line, no word-wrap necessary. Irrent line, no word-wrap necessary.</pre>	.:	*	ſ	
<pre>X(CMPS)=2 THEN 2649 DSc*** THEN 2649 DSc*** THEN 2649 DSc*** THEN 2564 Freeumbly a character key for entry. is entered at a particular level starting at the first pos tion for that level. If the entry goes more than one line, and the development of the first line, a subsequent lines. Each level of indentation for each full aubsequent lines. Each level of a dentation for each full aubsequent lines. Each level of a dentation for each full aubsequent lines. Each level of a dentation for each full aubsequent lines. Each level of a dentation for each full aubsequent line. If the line is at the very bo for the text does a word-wrap, the whole word on which you're wrap down to the next line. If the line is at the very bo for try at end of current line, no word-wrap necessary. S(CURRENT)=FEXT\$(CURRENT)+AMDS;FRINT CMD\$;:CURSORCOL=C OC1:1:0070 920 forty within current line, no word-wrap necessary. S(CURRENT)=LEN(FEXT\$(CURRENT), CURSORCOL-1)+AMDS+MID ES(CURRENT)=LEN(FEXT\$(CURRENT), CURSORCOL-1)+AMDS+MID ES(CURRENT)=LEN(FEXT\$(CURRENT), CURSORCOL-1)+AMDS+MID ES(CURRENT)=ESTA(CURRENT), CURSORCOL-1)+AMDS+MID ES(CURRENT)=CURRENT), CURSORCOL-1)+AMDS+MID ES(CURRENT)=CURRENT), CURSORCOL-1)+AMDS+MID ES(CURRENT)=CURRENT), CURSORCOL-1)+AMDS+MID ES(CURRENT)=CURRENT), CURSORCOL-1)+AMDS+MID ES(CURRENT)=CURRENT), CURRENT), CURSORCOL-1)+AMDS+MID ES(CURRENT)=CURRENT), CURRENT), CURSORCOL-1)+AMDS+MID ES(CURRENT)=CURRENT), CURRENT), CURSORCOL-1)+AMDS+MID ES(CURRENT)=CURRENT), CURRENT), CURSORCOL-1)+AMDS+MID ESCORDALENT AUBSENCOL-1)+AMDS+MID ESCORDALENT AUBSENCOL-1)+AMDS+MID ESCORDALENT AUBSENCOL-1)+AMDS+MID ESCORDALENT AUBSENCOL-1)+AMDS+MID ESCORDALENT AUBSENCOL-1)+AMDS+MID ESCORDALENT AUBSENCOL-1)+AMDS+MID ESCORDALENT AUBSENCOL-1)+AMDS+MID ESCORDALEN</pre>				
<pre>&gt;&gt;;" THEN 2366 &gt;&gt;;" THEN 2366 / Preunmably a character key for entry. / preunmably a character key for entry one intervolution for that level. If the entry opes more than one line, will do a word-wrap. The next line that's a part of the e indented two characters to the right of the first line, a usequent lines. Each level of indentation for each full aubsequent lines. Each level of indentation for each full authe text does a word-wrap, the whole word on which you're- wrap down to the next line. If the line is at the very bo screen, the screen will scroll up two lines, speeding up su "entry at end of current line, no word-wrap necessary. "entry at end of current line, no word-wrap necessary. "entry within current line, no word-wrap necessary. Sconcol.=LEN(TEXTF)(CURRENT)) AND CURSORCOL&lt;=MARGIN THEN sconcol.=LEN(TEXTF)(CURRENT)) AND CURSORCOL&lt;=MARGIN THE sconcol.=LEN(TEXTF)(CURRENT)) AND CURSORCOL.=MARGIN THE sconcol.=LEN(TEXTF) (CURRENT)) AND CURSORCOL.=MARGIN THE sconcol.=LEN(TEXTF) (CURRENT)) AND CURSORCOL.=MARGIN THE sconcol.=LEN(TEXTF) sconcol.])+CONSORCOL.=LEN(TEXTF) sconcol.=LEN(TEXTF) sconcol.])+CONSORCOL.=LEN(TEXTF) text sconcol.=LEN(TEXTF) sconcol.])+CONSORCOL.=LEN(TEXTF) sconcol.=LEN(TEXTF) sconcol.])+CONSORCOL.=LEN(TEXTF) sconcol.=LEN(TEXTF) sconcol.])+CURSORCOL.=LEN(TEXTF)</pre>	LEN(CMDS)=2 THEN	:	64	
<pre>/ presumably a character key for entry. is entered at a particular level starting at the first pos is entered at a particular level starting at the first pos will do a word-wrapt. If the entry gees more than one line, will do a word-wrapt. The next line that's a part of the e will meeted by characters to the right of the first line, a subsequent lines. Each level of indentation for each full ne outline is first at 5 spaces. Thus, the maximum number at 12, for an 80 column display. Level 13 shows levels 1 the text does a word-wrap, the whole word on which you're wap down to the next line. If the line is at the very bo screen, the screen will scroll up two lines, speeding up su "entry at end of current line, no word-wrap necessary entry at end of current line, no word-wrap necessary entry at end of current line, no word-wrap necessary scorco.blsn(rEXRNT)-AND CURSORCOL=COL=COL=COL=COL=COL=COL=COL=COL=COL=</pre>	CMD\$<" THEN	*	38	
is entered at a particular level starting at the first pos tion for that level. If the entry goes more than one line, will do a word-wrap. The next line that's a part of the indented two characters to the right of the first line, a subsequent lines. Each level of indentation for each full subsequent lines. Each level of word on which you're- te at 12, for an 80 column display. Level 13 shows levels 1 the text does a word-wrap, the whole word on which you're- wrap down to the next line. If the line is at the very bo screen, the screen will scroll up two lines, speeding up su fortry at end of current line, no word-wrap necessary. S(CURRENT)=TEXT\$(CURRENT)+AMDS; PRINT CMD\$;:CURSORCOL=C COL+1:GOTO 920 col+1:GOTO 920 screent within current line, no word-wrap necessary. S(CURRENT)=LEXT\$(CURRENT), CURSORCOL-CHAGIN THE S(CURRENT)=LEXT\$(CURRENT), ACURSORCOL-CHAGIN THE S(CURRENT)=LEXT\$(CURRENT), CURSORCOL-CHAGIN THE S(CURRENT)=LEXT\$(CURRENT), SORCOL-CHAGIN THE S(CURRENT)=LEXT\$(CURRENT), CURSORCOL-CHAGIN THE S(CURRENT)=CURRENT), CURSORCOL-CHAGIN THE S(CURRENT)=CURRENT), CURSORCOL-CHAGIN THE S(CURRENT)=CURRENT), CURSORCOL-CHAGIN THE S(CURRENT)=CURRENT), CURSORCOL-CHAGIN THE S(CURRENT)=CURRENT), CURRENT), CURSORCOL-CHAGIN THE S(CURRENT)=CURR	trv presumably			
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<pre>ine will do a word-wrap. The next line that's a part of the e art indented two characters to the right of the first line, a ll subsequent lines. Each level of indentation for each full f the outline is fixed at 5 spaces. Thus, the maximum number is set at l2, for an 80 column display. Level 13 shows levels 1 ene the text does a word-wrap, the whole word on which you're- lil urap down to the next line. If the line is at the very bo as screen, the screen will scroll up two lines, speeding up su ntry. cussosCollarSt(TEXTF)(CURRENT) AND CURSORCOL-EAGSIN THEN SCURSORCOLATEN(TEXTF)(CURRENT) AND CURSORCOL-EAGSIN THEN SCURSORCOL-LEN(TEXTF)(CURRENT) AND CURSORCOL-CC SORCOL-HIGT) CURSORCOL-EAGSIN THEN cursorCol-stent line, no word-wrap necessary. cursorCol-stent line, no word-wrap necessary. cursorCol-stent vith current line, no word-wrap necessary. cursoRCOL-LEN(TEXTF)(CURRENT) AND CURSORCOL-CL SORCOL-HIGT) CURSORCOL-CL SORCOL-LEN(TEXTF)(CURRENT) CURSORCOL-CL) TEXTF(CURRENT) = LEXTF(CURRENT) CURSORCOL-L) FEXTF(CURRENT) = LEXTF(CURRENT) = FILE FEXTF(CURRENT) = FILE FEXTF(CURRENT) = FILE FEXTF(CURRENT) = FILE FEXTF(CURRENT) = FILE FEXTF(CURRENT) = FILE FEXTF(FILE FEXTF(CURRENT) = FILE FEXTF(CURRENT) = FILE FEXTF(FILE FEXTF(CURRENT) = FILE FEXTF(FILE FEXTF(FILE FEXTF(FILE) = FILE FEXTF(FILE FEXTF(FILE) = FILE FEXTF(FILE) = FILE FE</pre>	level. If the entry goes more than	line, tl	he	
<pre>cart indented two characters to the right of the first line, Il subsequent lines. Each level of indentation for each full f the outline is fixed at 5 spaces. Thus, the maximum number s set at 12, for an 80 column display. Level 13 shows levels 1 and the text does a word-wrap, the whole word on which you're- lil wrap down to the next line. If the line is at the very bo e screen, the screen will scroll up two lines, speeding up su try? CURSORCD.LEN(TEXTS(CURRENT) AMD CURSORCOLG-MARGIN THEN EXTS(CURRENT)=TEXTS(CURRENT)+AMD CURSORCOLG-COLGC OSRCOL+1:6OTO 920 ext entry at end of current line, no word-wrap necessary. CURSORCOL-EN(TEXTS(CURRENT) AMD CURSORCOLG-COLGC OSRCOL+1:6OTO 920 ext entry within current line, no word-wrap necessary. CURSORCOL-EN(TEXTS(CURRENT)) AMD CURSORCOLC-ENTSCINT THE EXTS(CURRENT)=LETTS(TEXTS(CURRENT), CURSORCOL-CURSORCOLG- EXTS(CURRENT)=LETTS(TEXTS(CURRENT), CURSORCOL-1)+CMDS+MID EXTS(CURRENT)=LETTS(TEXTS(CURRENT), CURRENT)</pre>	d-wrap. The next line that's a pair	the ent	3	
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<pre>f the outline is fixed at 5 spaces. Thus, the maximum number s set at 12, for an 80 column display. Level 13 shows levels 1 nen the text does a word-wrap, the whole word on which you're- lil wrap down to the next line. If the lines, speeding up su ne screen, the screen will scroll up two lines, speeding up su at entry at end of current line, no word-wrap necessary. CURSORCD.ISH(TEXTF(CURRENT) AND CURSORCOL4EMAGIN THEN SXTCURRENT)=TEXTF(CURRENT) AND CURSORCOL4EMAGIN THEN CURSORCD.LEN(TEXTF(CURRENT) AND CURSORCOL4EMAGIN THEN CURSORCOL4EN(TEXTF(CURRENT) AND CURSORCOL4ENT) EXTERTY WITH CURRENT) AND CURSORCOL4ENT CURSORCOL4ENT, CURRENT) AND CURSORCOL4ENT EXTF(CURRENT)=LETTY(CURRENT) (CURSORCOL4ENT) FEXTF(CURRENT)=LETTF(CURRENT) (CURSORCOL4ENT) FEXTF(CURRENT)=LETTF(FURTFS(CURRENT)) AND CURSORCOL4ENT FEXTF(CURRENT)=LETTFS(FURTFS) (CURRENT) CURSORCOL4ENT) FEXTF(CURRENT)=LETTFS(FURTFS) FEXTF(CURRENT)=LETTFS(FURTFS) FEXTF(CURRENT)=LETTFS(FURTFS) FEXTF(CURRENT)=LETTFS(FURTFS) FEXTF(CURRENT)=LETTFS(FURTFS) FEXTF(CURRENT)=LETTFS FURTFS) FEXTF(CURRENT)=LETTFS FURTFS) FEXTF(CURRENT)=FURTFS FURTFS) FEXTFS(FURTFS) FURTFS) FEXTFS(FURTFS) FURTFS) FURTFS) FURTFS) FURTFS) FURTFS FURTFS) FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FURTFS FU</pre>	subsequent lines. Each level of indentation for	full le	vel	
<pre>s set at 12, for an 80 column display. Level 13 shows levels 1 een the text does a word-wrap, the whole word on which you're- lil wrap down to the next line. If the line is at the very bo as screen, the screen will scroll up two lines, speeding up su wtry. cussorch.renty at end of current line, no word-wrap necessary. cussorch.renty at end of current line, no word-wrap necessary. EXTGORROLLEN(TEXTS(CURRENT)+0MDS;PRINT OMDS;;CURSORCL-EC SORCOL+1:GOTO 920 ext currenty within current line, no word-wrap necessary. cussorcol.els((TEXTS(CURRENT)+0MDS;PRINT OMDS;;CURSORCOL= SORCOL+1:GOTO 920 ext current line, no word-wrap necessary. cussorcol.els((TEXENT)) cURSORCOL-I+0MDS;HTHE TEXTS(CURRENT) - LEN(TEXTS(CURRENT)) AND CURSORCOL-I+0MDS;HTHE TEXTS(CURRENT) - LEN(TEXTS(CURRENT)) AND CURSORCOL-I+0MDS;HTHE TEXTS(CURRENT) - CURSOROL);GOSUB 6750;CURSORCOL-I+0MDS;HTHE TEXTS(CURRENT) - CURSORCOL);GOSUB 6750;CURSORCOL- HEXTS(CURRENT) - CURSORCOL);COSUB 6750;CURSORCOL- HEXTS(CURRENT) - CURSORCOL- HEXTS(CURRENT) - CURRENT) - CURSORCOL- HEXTS(CURRENT) - CURRENT) - CURSORCOL- HEXTS(CURRENT) - CURRENT) - CURSORCOL- HEXTS(CURRENT) - CURRENT) - CURRENT - CURSORCOL- HEXTS(CURRENT) - CURRENT - CURRENT - CURSORCOL- HEXTS(CURRENT) - CURRENT - CURRENT - CURRENT) - CURSORCOL- HEXTS(CURRENT) - CURRENT - CURRENT - CURRENT - CURRENT - CURSORCOL- HEXTS(CURRENT - CURRENT - CURRENT - CURRENT - CURRENT -</pre>	the outline is fixed at 5 spaces. Thus, the		level	
Then the text does a word-wrap, the whole word on which you're that y down to the next line. If the line is at the very bo a screen, the screen will scroll up two lines, speeding up su attenty at end of current line, no word-wrap necessary. CURSORCOLNENT) =TEXTS(CURRENT) AND CURSORCOLC=MARGIN THEN STTS(CURRENT)=TEXTS(CURRENT) +CMD5; PRINT CMD5;; CURSORCOL=C SCRCL+1:GOTO 928 SCRCL+1:GOTO 928 SCRCL+1:GOTO 928 SCRCL+1:GOTO 928 SCRCL+1:GOTO 928 SCRCL+1:GOTO 928 SCRCL+1:GOTO 928 TEXTS(CURRENT) =LEFTS(CURRENT), CURSORCOL=1)+CMD5, THE TEXTS(CURRENT)=LEFTS(TEXTS(CURRENT), CURSORCOL-1)+CMD5, MIL TEXTS(CURRENT)=CURSORCOL-1)+CMD5, MIL TEXTS(CURRENT)=CURSORCOL+1)+CMD5,	set at 12, for an 80 column display. Level 13 shows	1-1	2.	
The text does a word-wrap, the whole word on which you're ill wrap down to the next line. If the line is at the very bo he screen, the screen will scroll up two lines, speeding up su ntry. extentry at end of current line, no word-wrap necessary. CURSORCD.LENT(FIXTFS(CURRENT) AND CURSORCOL4EMAGIN THEN CURSORCD.LENT(FIXTFS(CURRENT) +CMD5; FRINT CMD5; :CURSORCOL=C SORCOL4:1:60TO 920 SORCOL4:1:60TO 920 SORCOL4:1:60TO 920 SORCOL4:1:60TO 920 Ext (CURRENT) =LETTS(CURRENT) CURSORCOL=CURSORCOL=C CURSORCOL4:LENT(FIXTFS(CURRENT) CURSORCOL=1)+CMD5; THE FIXTFS(CURRENT) =LETTS(FIXTFS(CURRENT) CURSORCOL=1)+CMD5; MIL FIXTFS(CURRENT) =LETTS(FIXTFS(CURRENT) CURSORCOL=1)+CMD5; MIL				
<pre>ill wrap down to the next line. If the line is at the very bo ne screen, the screen will scroll up two lines, speeding up su ntry. curscorcol.ten(rextrs(current)) AND curscorcol.c=AMAGIN THEN curscorcol.ten(rextrs(current)) AND curscorcol.c=AMAGIN THEN EXTS(current) = ==================================</pre>	the text does a word-wrap, the whole word on which	ou re wo	rking	
<pre>ne screen, the screen will scroll up two lines, speeding up su htry. xxt entry at end of current line, no word-wrap necessary. cursorcoL&gt;LEN(TEXT\$(CURRENT)) AND CURSORCOL&lt;=MARGIN THEN EXT\$(CURRENT)=TEXT\$(CURRENT)+CMD\$;PRINT CMD\$;;CURSORCOL=C SORCOL+1GOTO 92 SORCOL+1GOTO 92 SORCOL+1GOTO 92 ext entry within current line, no word-wrap necessary. cursORCOL&lt;=LEN(TEXT\$(CURRENT) AND CURSORCOL-1)+CMD\$+MID FEXT\$(CURRENT)=LEFT\$(TEXT\$(CURRENT), CURSORCOL-1)+CMD\$+MID FEXT\$(CURRENT)=LEFT\$(TEXT\$(CURRENT), CURSORCOL-1)+CMD\$+MID FEXT\$(CURRENT)=LEFT\$(TEXT\$(CURRENT), CURSORCOL-1)+CMD\$+MID FEXT\$(CURRENT)=LEFT\$(TEXT\$(CURRENT), CURSORCOL-1)+CMD\$+MID</pre>	wrap down to the next line. If the line is at the	ery botte	om of	
<pre>ntry. ext entry at end of current line, no word-wrap necessary. CURSORCD:/LEN(TEXT\$(CURRENT)) AND CURSORCOL&lt;=MAGNIN THEN EXT\$(CURRENT)=TEXT\$(CURRENT)+CMD\$;PRINT CMD\$;;CURSORCOL=C SORCOL+1:60TO 920 ext entry within current line, no word-wrap necessary. ext entry within current line, no word-wrap necessary. CURSORCOL&lt;=LEN(TEXT\$(CURRENT) AND CURSORCOL=CURSORCOL+ EXT\$(CURRENT)=LEFT\$(TEXT\$(CURRENT) CURSORCOL-1)+CMD\$+MID TEXT\$(CURRENT)=LEFT\$(TEXT\$(CURRENT), CURSORCOL-1)+CMD\$+MID TEXT\$(CURRENT)=LEFT\$(TEXT\$(TEXT\$);CURSORCOL-1)+CMD\$+MID TEXT\$(CURRENT)=LEFT\$(TEXT\$);CURSORCOL-1)+CMD\$+MID</pre>	screen, the screen will scroll up two lines, speedi	dn	equent	
<pre>xt entry at end of current line, no word-wrap necessary. curscorcol.lew(rexrs;Curkern) AND curscorcol.eMAGIN THEN EXTS;CURRENT)=TEXTS;CURRENT)+CMDS;PRINT CMDS;:CURSCORCOL=C SCRCLH:1:GOTO 920 ExtS:CULH:GOTO 920 curscorcol.eLEN(TEXTS;CURRENT)) AND CURSCORCOL=C CURSCORC-LEN(TEXTS;CURRENT)) AND CURSCRCOL&lt;=MARGIN THE EXTS;CURRENT)=LER(TEXTS;CURRENT)) CURSCRCOL=OLHORS+HILT TEXTS;CURRENT)=LER(TEXTS;CURRENT)) CURSCRCOL=OLHORS+HILT TEXTS;CURRENT)=LER(TEXTS;CURRENT)) AND CURSCRCOL=OLHORS+HILT TEXTS;CURRENT)=LER(TEXTS;CURRENT)) AND CURSCRCOL=OLHORS+HILT TEXTS;CURRENT)=LER(TEXTS;CURRENT)</pre>		I		
CURSORCOL>LEN(TEXT\$(CURRENT)) AND CURSORCOL<=MARGIN THEN SYT\$(CURRENT)=TEXT\$(CURRENT)+CMD\$:PRINT CMD\$;;CURSORCOL=C SORCOL+1:GOTO 928 SORCOL+1:GOTO 928 Ext entry within current line, no word-wrap necessary. Ext entry within current line, no word-wrap necessary. TEXT\$(CURRENT)-ELET\$(TEXT\$(CURRENT), CURSORCOL=1)+CMD\$+MID TEXT\$(CURRENT)-ELET\$(TEXT\$(CURRENT), CURSORCOL=1)+CMD\$+MID TEXT\$(CURRENT)-ELET\$(TEXT\$(CURRENT), CURSORCOL=1)+CMD\$+MID TEXT\$(CURRENT)-ELET\$	entry at end of current line, r			
<pre>EXT\$(CURRENT)=TEXT\$(CURRENT)+CMD\$;PRINT CMD\$;;CURSORCOL=C SORCOL+1:GOTO 920 Ext Entry Within current line, no word-wrap necessary. CURSORCOL&lt;=LEN(TEXT\$(CURRENT) AND CURSORCOL&lt;=MARGIN THE TEXT\$(CURRENT)=LET\$(TEXT\$(CURRENT), CURSORCOL-1)+CMD\$+MID TEXT\$(CURRENT)=CURSOROCOL);GOSUB 6750;CURSORTOL+ TEXT\$(CURRENT)=CURSOROCOL+CURSORCOL+ TEXT\$(CURRENT)=CURSOROCL+ TEXT\$(CURRENT)=CURSOROCL+ TEXT\$(CURRENT)=CURSOROCL+ TEXT\$(CURRENT)=CURSOROCL+ TEXT\$(CURRENT)=CURSOROCL+ TEXT\$(CURRENT)=CURSOROCL+ TEXT\$(CURRENT)=CURRENT);CURSOROCL+ TEXT\$(CURRENT)=CURSOROCL+ TEXT\$(CURRENT)=CURRENT);CURSOROCL+ TEXT\$(CURRENT)=CURRENT);CURRENT);CURSOROCL+ TEXT\$(CURRENT)=CURRENT);CURRENT);CURSOROCL+ TEXT\$(CURRENT)=CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURSOROCL+ TEXT\$(CURRENT)=CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURSOROCL+ TEXT\$(CURRENT)=CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT);CURRENT</pre>	CURSORCOL>LEN(TEXT\$(CURRENT)) AND	N		
<pre>SQRCOL+1:GOTO 928 Ext Entry within current line, no word-wrap necessary. CURSORCOL&lt;=LEN(TEXT\$(CURRENT)) AND CURSORCOL&lt;=MARGIN THE EXT\$(CURRENT)=LET*(TEXT\$(CURRENT); CURSORCOL=1)+CURSORCOL+ TEXT\$(CURRENT)=LET*(TEXT\$(CURRENT); CURSORCOL=1)+CURSORCOL+ TEXT\$(CURRENT)=LET*(TEXT\$(CURRENT); CURSORCOL=1)+CURSORCOL+</pre>	<b>F\$ (CURRENT) +CMD\$: PRINT</b>		1	
<pre>sxt entry within current line, no word-wrap necessary. CURSORCOL&lt;=LEN(TEXT\$(CURRENT)) AND CURSORCOL&lt;=MARGIN THE EXT\$(CURRENT).ELETT\$(TEXT\$(CURRENT), CURSORCOL-1)+CMD5+MID TEXT\$(CURRENT), CURSORCOL):GOSUB 6758:CURSORCOL=CURSORCOL+</pre>	JRSORCOL+1:GOTO 928	-	99	
CURSORCOL<=LEN(TETTS(CURRENT)) AND CURSORCOL<=MARGIN THE TEXTS(CURRENT)=LETTS(TEXTS(CURRENT), CURSORCOL=1)+CMD5+MID TEXTS(CURRENT)-CURSORCOL);GOSUB 6758;CURSORTOL=CURSORCOL=	Text entry within current line, no word-wrap necessary.			
TEXT\$ (CURRENT) = LEFT\$ (TEXT\$ (CURRENT), CURSORCOL-1) + CMD\$+MID (TEXT\$ (CURRENT), CURSORCOL) : GOSUB 6750 : CURSORCOL=CURSORCOL+	[F CURSORCOL<=LEN(TEXT\$(CURRENT)) AND CURSORCOL<=MARGIN	ы		
(TEXT\$ (CURRENT), CURSORCOL):GOSUB 6750:CURSORCOL=CURSORCOL+	<pre>N TEXT\$(CURRENT)=LEFT\$(TEXT\$(CURRENT), CURSORCOL-1)+CMD\$+1</pre>	А		
	\$ (TEXT\$ (CURRENT), CURSORCOL):GOSUB 6750:CURSORCOL=CURSORCO		ting contin	2

nt 11686	om p. 45 1686 1655 1655 1655 1655	536 2176 2810	857	422 2811 535 2165	2165 2489 1317 664 2664 2460	31997 31997 5566 53566 5566 11666 2348 2348 2348 2348 2348 2348 2348 2348	1666 2861 862 1362 1772	2697 417 3056 537 801	166
; Current '* 11		* * *	± .	*****	* * * * * * *	* * * * * * * * * *		**** **	* * * 0L
xx toint	TEXTS (CURRENT) =LETTS (TEXTS (CURRENT) , CURSORCOL- TEXTS (CURRENT) , CURSORCOL) I=CURSORCOL:OFFSET=0 'starting with current character, look backwar( WHILE MIDS (FEXTS (CURRENT), I, 1) <>" " AND I>1 I=I-1:OFFSET=OFFSET+1	WEND 'Spac TEMP\$ 'temp TEXT\$	<pre>5 6759</pre>	I=1 WHILE MID\$(T I=1+1:OFFSET WEND IF T>1 THEN	LF L/L Check LCook 2 IF CURS FOR I=F WHAT(I) NEXT I NEXT I NEXT I	1728 IF LEFF\$(TEXT\$(X),5*LEVEL)=STRING\$(5*LEVEL,32) THEN 1750 1730 MIAPT(1)=X 1740 1=++ 1740 1=++ 1760 WEND 1776 IF X>TOP THEN TOP=X 1778 IF X>TOP THEN TOP=X 1778 IF X>TOP THEN TOP=X 1798 UF WENT 9 TO 24 1798 UF CATEL LASTLINE,80;PERINT:PRINT	GGSUB 5698:JTEW PRINT GGSUB 5698:JTEW PRINT FOR CURSORLINE-LASTLINE-1 TO LAS CURRENT-WHAT(CURSORLINE) GGSUB 6758 NEXT CURSORLINE- NEXT CURSORLINE-2 CURSORLINE-LASTLINE-2 'Check if next line begins with 'Uthe number of blanks on the pre	CURRENT-WHAT (CURSORLINE); GOSUB 6750 I=1 WHILE MID\$ (TEXT\$ (CURRENT), I,1)=" ":I=1+1:WEND HILE I=1-1 I is the number of blanks on the current line. X=1 MOD 5 X=1 MOD 5	11/3 11/2 To a line previously wrapped and part of current level 11 $x=2$ , on the first line of a topic. 11 indicates level. If $1=6$ , on the first level. 11 f $1=1$ , on the first sub-topic, etc. 12 the next line first sub-topic, etc. 14 the next line is the same level and $x=2$ for the next line; 16 the next line is the same level last line of the outline. 16 the next line is empty and the last line of the outline. 17 the statistics for the next line. 18 the statistics for the next line. 19 the next line is empty and the last line of the outline. 10 the statistics for the next line.

1* 1425 1* 3384		1* 4986			1 × 1201		1* 3337 1* 855		1* 5954 1* 866	1 * 2358	• * 794		* 2613		* 3574 ** 1417		1* 2690		1* 2810	* 2215	1* 2101	1414		1 × 1394		1 ± 2245		1 * 1932 1 * 2847	1371		1+ 4060		1+ 2132		3761	1.4 5108	1 * 3580	<b>!* 1423</b>	1423	• <b>4</b> 371 • <b>*</b> 2626	4243	1* 3744	- 2863	1* 2716 1* 1314	· 668	1* 2217	manuming Rummer
Listing continued 2770 'home 2780 IF CMD<71 THEN 2820 2790 F=1.uwF.W IS(revec(rippENW), T 1)=" ".T=T+1.uvF.Nh			2830 'quit 2848 TP CWD//27 WUEN 2868	GOSUB 7150		GOSUB 8850	2890 IF TEMP\$="n" OR TEMP\$="N" THEN GOSUB 8690:GOTO 920 2900 LOCATE 7.1		(Y/N) 7 " 1 GOSUB 8850	2930 IF TEMPS=""" OR TEMPS=""" THEN END	2948 GOTO 6938 2958 'up arrow			2990 CURSORLINE=CURSORLINE-1:CURRENT=WHAT (CURSORLINE)		3020 IF CURRENT=1 THEN 920	3030 'go up one line at current level. 3040 X=CURRENT-1:TEMP\$=STRING\$(5*LEVEL,32)		3060 IF MID\$(TEXT\$(X),1,5*LEVEL)=TEMP\$ THEN 920 3070 FOR I=LASTLINE TO FIRSTLINE+1 STEP -1:MHAT(I)=WHAT(I-1):NEX		-			3140 VIEW PRINT 9 TO 24 3150 Locate LastLine.80:print		3170 FOR I=FIRSTLINE TO LASTLINE-1 3180 WHAT(1)=WHAT(1+1)		3200 CURSORLINE=CURSORLINE-I 3210 CURRENT=WHAT(CURSORLINE):X=CURRENT+1		3230 TEMP\$=STRING\$(5"LEVEL,34) 3240 WHILE MIDS(TEXTS(X),1,5*LEVEL)=TEMPS AND X<=TOP AND TEMPS<>			3270 WHAT (LASTLINE) =X:CURRENT=X 3300 TF VNMOD MUEN MODE-V.WUARTIASTIINE)-MODE.CHDEENN-V		3300 CURSOKLINE=TEMP 3310 CURSORLINE=CURSORLINE+1:CURRENT=WHAT(CURSORLINE)		3330 CURSORCOL=FUMIN (CURSORCOL, LEN (TEXT\$ (CURRENT) )+1)		3360 IF CMD<>73 THEN 3550	3370 CURRENT=WHAT(FIRSTLINE):CURSORLINE=FIRSTLINE:CURSORCOL=1 3380 IF CURRENT=1 THEN GOSUB 8690:GOTO 920			3420 IF MIDS(TEXTS(X),1,5+LEVEL)=TEMPS THEN 3490			3460 WHAT (FIRSTLINE) =X:CURRENT=X	
4564	* 3337	* 6500		1* 5168 1* 1929	* 1717	* 2534		** 2216	1752		• 3173		* 2757		•* 2484 •* 1381	1* 2476	1* 2000		1* 3206	1* 556	1* 2031	1+ 1958		1+ 2176		1# 2114		1 * 2176	1 + 2084	* 2137		14 2071	1 + 2053		1* 1909	14 1194		• 1385 • 1054		1 * 3007 evel.	e present	0111 +1		1* 1456 1* 2513		1* 739	result column
inued IF CUI )+1	WHILE MID\$(TEXT\$(CURRENT+1),X1,1)=" ":X1=X1+1:WEND X1=X1-1	<pre>2080 IF X1=0 AND CURRENT&gt;=TOP THEN X1=2:TEXT\$(CURRENT+1)=" ":WH AT(CURSORLINE+1)=CURRENT+1:TOP=TOP+1</pre>	2090 IF X1\5<>I OR X1 MOD 5<>2 THEN 2160 2100 TEXT\$(CURRENT+1)=LEFT\$(TEXT\$(CURRENT+1),X1)+TEMP\$+MID\$(TEXT					2160 CURRENT=WHAT(CURSORLINE) 2170 DOD V-TODD TO CUDDENTH-1 STEP -1		2190 NEXT K 2300 Por Kelastijne to Chrsorline+2 step -1		2220 NEXT K 2230 TOP=TOP+1					-	2310 IF CURRENT<>MAXLINES+1 THEN GOSUB 6750 2320 NEXT CURSORLINE		E S	2370 IF CMDŞ=CRETURNŞ THEN CMD=13 2380 IF CMDŞ=HOMEKEYŞ THEN CMD=71	41	41	2420 IF CMDS=LEFTLEVELS THEN CMD=67	11		2460 IF CMDS=DOWNS THEN CMD=80 2470 IF CMDS=DOWNSCREENS THEN CMD=81	H	ㅋㅋ	2510 IF CMD\$=BACKSPACE\$ THEN CMD=75 2530 TF CMD\$=DTCHTWODD\$ THEN CMD=6	H	41	1	11	2590 IF CMD\$=REFORM\$ THEN CMD=2 2600 IF CMDS=NULLS THEN CMD=204	: Å		2640 CMD\$=RIGHT\$(CMD\$,1)	CMD=ASC(CMD\$) 'This part of	IF CMD>58 AND CMD<69 THEN GOGUE 6580:GOTO 920	'carriage recurn. Fur cursor at start of current time finder a 'go down to next line, insert a new line and leave cursor at th		1 B		2740 TEXTS(0)=TEXTS(0)+UOWNSTLUSEKILLINES 2750 WHILE I>0:TEXTS(0)=TEXTS(0)+RIGHTTABS:I=I-1:WEND		

	1* 1786		4508	• ± 539		1 730		•* 1353			1* 1791	1* 1793		• 4114 • 4110	11188	• <b>*</b> 536	1* 4652	1* 736		1+ 2010	1 * 3040	1* 5728			1* 433 1* 3102	1 * 3343	1* 3919		• 1739 • 1747		1* 877		·* 663		1602 *1	1* 4815		1 <b>*</b> 538	** 522	1* 739	1472	'* 2013		1 * 1084		1* 4195		1* 542	1 * 5033		• 573	Listing continued
Listing continued	414@ CURSORCOL=CURSORCOL+1	-	ARGIN	41/0 CURSORCOL=CURSORCOL+1 4180 WEND			c a word	4 G		TEXT\$(0)=UP\$+ENDKEY\$+LEFTWC	CURSORCOL=CURSORCOL-1	WHILE MIDS(TEXTS(CURKENT), CURSORCOL, 1) = " " AND CURSORCOL> CURSORCOL=CURSORCOL-1	WEND		DRCOL=CURSORCOL-1	WEND	IF MIUS (TEXTS (CURRENT), CURSURCUL, I) = ORCOL+1		4360 'delete a character		4390 IF CURSORCOL>LEN(TEXT\$(CURRENT)) THEN 4430	4400 TEXT\$(CURRENT)=LEFT\$(TEXT\$(CURRENT),CURSORCOL-1)+MID\$(TEXT\$ (CURRENT).CURSORCOL+1)	4410 GOSUB 6750	4428 GOTO 928	4430 X=1 4440 WHTTE MIDS(TEXTS(CURRENT).Y.])="".Y=X=].WEND		44/0 LF X<>X1 AND X+Z<>X1 THEN 4540 4480 TEXT\$(CURRENT)=TEXT\$(CURRENT)+MID\$(TEXT\$(CURRENT+1),X1)				TOP=TOP-1			45/0 WHAT(LASTLINE)=MAKLINES+1 4580 X1=WHAT(LASTLINE-1)+1	WHILE X1<=TOP AND WHAT(LASTLINE)>MAXLINES		4610 X1=X1+1	4620 WEND 4630 COSUR 6660+COSUR 8690+COMO 920	BEEP			4680 CURRENT=WHAT(CURSORLINE) 4690 IF CURSORCOL>LEN(TEXTS(CURRENT)) THEN TEXTS(0)=TEXTS(0)+DEL	CHAR\$:GOTO 928		1947	4730 WHILE MID\$(TEXT\$(CURRENT),X,1)<>" " AND X<=LEN(TEXT\$(CURREN T))		4750 WEND 4760 mevms(riiddenn)-i eems(mevms(riiddennn) riidsOdrol-])+MIDS(mevms	CURRENT, X)	4778 GOSUB 6758 4788 GOTO 928	4790 X=X+l	
	1* 569	• 573	1+ 534		•* 1472		1+ 1213				1 * 4235			* 2247	.* 663	1* 2136			1* 537		1+ 2483		<b>1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1</b>		1 * 6551 1 * 2406	** 2007	• * 2666				• 743	'* 1365		1 * 2009 1 * 2118			'n	• 874 • 744		1411 * 1411 * 1841		1* 6672		14 11445	•	1* 5101		1* 2007		<b>'* 1361</b>	1* 4566	5
Listing continued .		3490 YEYAT THEN YEL 3490 YEYAT THEN YEL			3538 GOSUB 6668:GOTO 8448	3550 IF CMD<>81 THEN 3770	TEMP=LASTL	2/80	IF TEMP <lastline cursorline="TEMP:CURSORCOL=1:GOSUB&lt;/td" then=""><td>0:GOTO 928</td><td></td><td>3010 WHILE I/0 3620 WHILE MID\$(TEXT\$(X),1,5*LEVEL)=TEMP\$ AND X&lt;=TOP:X=X+1:WEND</td><td></td><td></td><td>3660 NEXT I TITLE I TITLE</td><td>-</td><td>3000 A=ATT 3690 IF X&gt;TOP THEN Y=0</td><td></td><td></td><td>3/20 CURSORCOL=FINSTLINE:CURRENT=WHAT (FIRSTLINE) 3730 CURSORCOL=FINMIN(CURSORCOL,LEN(TEXTS(CURRENT))+1)</td><td></td><td>37506 GOSUB 6660:GOTO 8440 3760 'richt a character</td><td></td><td></td><td>N CURSORCOL=CURSORCOL+1:6OTO 920</td><td>CURRENT=WHAT (CURSORLINE)</td><td>3820 I=L:WHILE MID\$(TEST\$,I,L)="":I=L+L:WEND 3830 CHRSORCOL=FNMIN(I.MARGIN+1)</td><td>GOTO 928</td><td></td><td>TEXTS(0):</td><td></td><td>3890 rright one tab stop 3900 rr CMD&lt;&gt;9 THEN 4000</td><td></td><td></td><td>3940 IF CURSORCOL&gt;MARGIN THEN CURSORCOL=X</td><td></td><td>URSORCOL-X-1,32)</td><td></td><td>3900 GUIU 320 3990 'left a character</td><td>4000 IF CMD&lt;&gt;75 THEN 4120</td><td></td><td>2) THEN CURSORCOL=1:GOSUB 8690:GOTO 920</td><td></td><td></td><td>4050 IF CURSORLINE&gt;FIRSTLINE THEN CURSORCOL=CURSORCOL-1:GOSUB 86</td><td>98:GOTO 928 4868 TCo.uro a line and to the right margin or line and</td><td>4070 'we'll use an up-end command for that.</td><td></td><td>GOTO 928</td><td>'right a word IF CMD&lt;&gt;6 THEN 4220</td><td></td><td>NTOYME</td></lastline>	0:GOTO 928		3010 WHILE I/0 3620 WHILE MID\$(TEXT\$(X),1,5*LEVEL)=TEMP\$ AND X<=TOP:X=X+1:WEND			3660 NEXT I TITLE I TITLE	-	3000 A=ATT 3690 IF X>TOP THEN Y=0			3/20 CURSORCOL=FINSTLINE:CURRENT=WHAT (FIRSTLINE) 3730 CURSORCOL=FINMIN(CURSORCOL,LEN(TEXTS(CURRENT))+1)		37506 GOSUB 6660:GOTO 8440 3760 'richt a character			N CURSORCOL=CURSORCOL+1:6OTO 920	CURRENT=WHAT (CURSORLINE)	3820 I=L:WHILE MID\$(TEST\$,I,L)="":I=L+L:WEND 3830 CHRSORCOL=FNMIN(I.MARGIN+1)	GOTO 928		TEXTS(0):		3890 rright one tab stop 3900 rr CMD<>9 THEN 4000			3940 IF CURSORCOL>MARGIN THEN CURSORCOL=X		URSORCOL-X-1,32)		3900 GUIU 320 3990 'left a character	4000 IF CMD<>75 THEN 4120		2) THEN CURSORCOL=1:GOSUB 8690:GOTO 920			4050 IF CURSORLINE>FIRSTLINE THEN CURSORCOL=CURSORCOL-1:GOSUB 86	98:GOTO 928 4868 TCo.uro a line and to the right margin or line and	4070 'we'll use an up-end command for that.		GOTO 928	'right a word IF CMD<>6 THEN 4220		NTOYME

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Listing continued	itinuea		
4800	WHILE MID\$(TEXT\$(CURRENT),X,1)=" ":X=X+1;WEND TEXT\$(CURRENT)=LEPT\$(TEXT\$(CURRENT).CURSORCOL-1)+MID\$(TEXT\$	*	3102
		::	5029
4820	GOSUB 6750 Como 230	* *	864 739
4840	de'		
4850		::	1463
4860	CURRENT=WHAT (CURSORLINE)	: :	5192
40/10		:	1752
4890	SWAP TEXT\$(I), TEX	:	1758
4966	NEXT I	*	661
4910	TOP=TOP-1	::	879
4920	FOR I=CURSORLINE TO LASTLINE-I IF WHAT/I+])/MAYLINES THEN WHAT/I)=WHAT/I+])-]	: :	3176
0767	VEXT T	:	665
4950		:	1997
4960		::	1620
4978		*	5695
4700	ΙΓ ΜΙΟQ (ΙΕΛΤΟ (ΑΙ),ΙΙ)ΟΥΕΥΕΝΕΝΙΑΥΝΟΟ (ΟΥΕΝΕΝΕΝΟΥ) (ΙΑSTLINE) =X1	:	4826
4990		*	2687
5000		-	656
5010		::	532
9795	CUKSOKCOL=F'NMIN(LEN(TEXT)(WHAT(CUKSOKLINE)))+1,CUKSOKCOL) TF CURSOPTINE=LASTLINE THEN 5070		4194 2417
5040		:	1395
5050		*	918
5060		::	979 7531
508.0	CUKKENT=WHAT(LASTLINE) TEMD=CURSORLINE+CURSORLINE=LASTLINE+GOSUB 6750+CURSORLINE=T		/ 201
	EMP	:	4766
5090	CURRENT=WHAT (CURSORLINE) : GOS	:	3256
5100		:	
5110	11	: :	1457
5130	PORKENT=WIGH (CONSORDING) POR T=TOP TO CURRENT STEP -1	:	2121
5140	SWAP TEXT\$(I+1), TEXT\$(I)	*	1747
5150	NEXT	*:	629
5160	TOP=TOP+1	::	875
9/19		: -	3176
9615 1910	LF WHAT (I-I) AMAALINES NEXT I	:	663
5200	CURSORCOL=1	:	1041
5216	ទ	*	2105
5226	load a document	:	
5230	IF CMD<>203 THEN	: :	1198
5250		:	855
5268	) PRINT"Warning! Loading a new document will destroy the pres		
	ent one!";	::	6463
1/79	0 LOCATE //J	* *	858
5296	GOSUB 8850	:	8698
5306	<pre>if TEMP\$="n" OR TEMP\$="N" THEN GOSUB 7150:GOTO 920</pre>	:	3316
5316	GOSUB 7150	::	854
5326	0 FOK IEØ TO TOF:TEXTS(I)="":NEXT I	: :	2333
5346	'refo	:	
5356		: :	13/2
5366		: :	2338
5386	IF LEN(TEAT?(CURRENT))=0 INEN 32 X=1:TEMP=CURRENT	:	1414
5391		:	3107
540	J IF CURRENT=TOP THEN 5520	::	1830
541		:	3011
1542	"note: v and v] noint to the fi		
5440	WHILE (X1=X+2 OR (X1=X AND X MOD 5=3)) AND TE	::	3402
545	8 TEMP=TEMP+1:X1=1 a white mids(mexms(memp).x1.1)=" ":x1=X1+1:WEND	-	3015
5471	WEND	::	542
548	IF X1<>X+2 OR (X1<>X AND X		
550	'Temp is the last line to include in the retormations and 'current is the first line to include. If temp=current, and	if	
		Listir	Listing continued
			2

do. 1 * 4844 ext after	11543 11543 11543 11548 11548 11548 11545 11255		** 2290 1757 ** 1757 ** 669 882 882 882 882 1815 ** 1888 1488 ** 1488 ** 2818 ** 2919 ** 2919	(if any). 1722 1722 1722 1722 1898 1888 1289 1289 1289 1289 1289 1289 1289 1289 1289 1275 1288 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1252 1
nued 'the line already fits the margins, there's no reformatting to IF TEMP=CURRENT AND LEN(TEXTS(CURRENT))<=MARGIN THEN 920; TReformat. Remember how many lines originally, then move all t the reorganize block to the end of memory. That way, they'll be out of the way. Reformat the block of text, compare how many lines now have to how many originally, move the 'other text back to the end of the block, and fix the where() other text back to the end of the block, and fix the where() bo this without creating any line long enough	5600 'to exceed the 255 characters possible for the Model 4. 5610 Xl=MAXLINES:X2=TOP 5620 WILE X2YTEND 5630 SMLP TEXTS(X2), TEXTS(X1) 5640 WILE X2Y2), TEXTS(X1) 5640 WILE X2+2-1 5660 WILE X2+2-1 5660 Kl=X1=** 5660 Kl=X1=*** 5660 Kl=X1=*** 5660 Kl=X1=**** 5660 Kl=X1=***** 5660 Kl=X1=***********************************			<pre>'Is the ine too short? If so, pull text from the next line If X1=LEN(TEXTF(CURRENT+1)) X1=LEN(TEXTF(CURRENT+1),X) TEMP5=MID5(TEXTF(CURRENT+1),X) TEMP5=MID5(TEXTF(CURRENT+1),X) TEMP5=MID5(TEXTF(CURRENT+1),X) X2=LEN(TEMP5,X2) If X2=1:WHILE MID5(TEMP5,X2) X2=LEN(TEMP5) X2=LEN(TEMP5) X2=LEN(TEMP5) REAT5(TEMP5,X2) Y2=LEN(TEMP5) FOR I=CURRENT TO TEMP-1 FOR I=CURRENT TO TEMP-1 SAMP TEXT5(I, TEXT5(I+1) NEXT I REAT5(TEMP5) ="":TEMP=TEMP-1 SAMP TEXT5(I, TEXT5(I+1) NEXT I REAT5(CURRENT) +TEMP5 FOR I=CURRENT +I TO TEMP3 FOR I=CURRENT+1 ="" FOR I=C</pre>
Listing of the second s	ភភិសិសិសិសិសិសិសិសិសិសិសិសិសិសិសិសិសិសិ	ក្រស់សំស័ង សំសីសំសីសំ	88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88	282222222222288888888888888888888888888

Listing continued		Listing continued	
6240 CURRENT=CURRENT+1;GOTO 5800	1* 2091	RETURN	• * 724
6250 'are we done reformatting? 6260 vi-renimevereneeumin	0011	6960 'rename current file in memory 6970 cosme 7150	1.4 867
6270 IF CURRENT THEN 5800	1* 1983		1* 3591
6280 IF LEN(TEXT\$(CURRENT))>MARGIN+1 THEN 5800 6290 IF LEN(TEXT\$(CUBPENT))=MARGIN+1 THEN IF PIGHT\$(TEDEV	•* 288Ø	LOCATE 7,1:PRINT"New file GOSUB 8880	* 3406 ** 863
T),1)<>" THEN 5800	·* 5225	7010 IF ANS\$>" "THEN F\$=ANS\$	1627
'End reformatting. Move everything back where it's supposed to 'startline is the first line of the old block. endline is the	) be last	7030 GOSUB 8690	
lines	moved	7040 RETURN 7050 'disk.	
	1* 1693		
6350 X=MAXLINES-LINESMOVED+1	14 1891	GOSUB 7150 LOCATE 6.1.PRINT"Current dick file is:	1* 3534
		LOCATE 7, 1: PRINT"New disk file name	
		GOSUB 8880	• * 864
6390 X=X+1 6400 NEXT I	• • 658	GOSUB 7150	1 1544
'If the block still has the same lines in it, redisplay and	continue.	RETURN	• * 715
IF TEMP=ENDLINE THEN GOSUB 6660:GOTO 920 11f the block has different lines in it recompute what().	2844	/140° CLEAR LASE TWO LINES OF INFORMATION DISPIAY 7150 VIEW PRINT 6 TO 7	1* 1349
WHAT (CURSORLINE) = STARTLINE		LOCATE FIRSTI	
6450 X=CURSORLINE+1:STARTLINE=STARTLINE+1	1* 2853	PRINT STRING\$(79,32);:'cl VIEW DDINT	• 5588
0400 WHILE AY=LASTLINE AND STARTLINEY=RAALINES 6470 TF WIDS(TEXTS(STARTLINE).1.5*LEVEL)<>STRINGS(5*LEVEL,32) TH		7180 RETURN	
EN WHAT (X) = STARTLINE: X=X+1		'clear all memory	'
6480 STARTLINE=STARTLINE+1	1* 1783 1* 545	/ ZWW GUOUD / IJW:LUCATE / / I 7210 BEEP	1* 518
'Fix the what() array if not enough lines and verify cursorcol	Ę	7220 PRINT"Warning! You asked to delete all text from memory! Do	
'Fix screen and get ready for next command	1+ 2543	this (Y/N)?"; 7230 COSHR 8850	1* 6438
		IF TEMPS="n	• <b>*</b> 3311
6540 CURSORCOLFEMENT (CURSORCOL, LEN (TEXT\$ (STARTLINE))+1)			
	1* 2113	LEVEL=13:CU	• 3712 • • 3734
			1* 721
		7290 'delete current file from disk 7300 roeme 7150	
, 7578 FEOR PND	1 459		• * 519
6600 help:		LOCATE 6,1	
			14 6316
6620 RETURN 6630 'redisnlav · Ton of Outline	9T/ ±.	IF TEMPS	1* 3312
'redisplay the scree		GOSUB 7150	
GOSUB 8330:GOSUB 8440	1 + 1545	7360 LOCATE 7,1:PRINT"Deleting ";F\$	1+ 2392
6670 FOR I=FIRSTLINE TO LASTLINE	1* 2159	7380 GOSUB 7150:GOSUB 8690	•* 1552
6680 LOCATE 1,1	1+ 2862	RETURN	
6690 LSET X\$=TEXT\$(WHAT(I)):X=LEN(TEXT\$(WHAT(I))) 6700 ddinw xs." "f.crate I.margin+1		/400 move up one revel; display more text on the screen. 7410 IF LEVEL>12 THEN RETURN	1795
6710 IF X>MARGIN THEN IF X>MARGIN+1 OR MID\$(TEXT\$(WHAT(I)), MARGI			1 1743
N+1,1)<>" THEN PRINT"+"; 5730 NEVE T.VS-""	974 F	/430 'Keep current line on screen in same position. 7440 X=WHAT/CURSORLINE)-1:X1=CURSORLINE-1	1* 2769
6730 RETURN		WHILE X>0 AND X1>FIRSTLINE-1	•* 2103
6740 'redisplay a single line 275a verembruce/wabcrw 32)			• * 4744
6760 LSET XS=TEXTS(CURRENT)	14 1761	7470 X=X-1	• 573
		WHILE X<=TOP AND X1<=LASTLINE	
6800 IF LEN(TEXT\$(CURRENT))>MARGIN+1 THEN PRINT"+";:RETURN 2014 FR WING(MERWERSNEW) WARDIN 1/2/1 " THEN PRINT"+".	• 3778 • 3477		1* 4738
			•
	** 721	WEND	
6840 'save a document outline	1* 864	7340 GUSUB 0000:GUSUB 0090 7550 Return	1255
6878 PRINT"Saving ",P\$	• 1523 • 942	7570 IF LEVEL<1 THEN RETURN 7580 LEVEL=FNMAX(LEVEL-1,0)	* 1750 ** 1762
6900 CLOSÉ 6010 COSTR 7150-COSTR 8690	** 613 ** 1550	7610 WHILE XYU ANU X <maxlines+1 anu="" xiyfikstline-1<br="">7610 IF MID\$(TEXT\$(X),1,5*LEVEL)&lt;&gt;STRING\$(5*LEVEL,32) THEN WHAT(</maxlines+1>	
920 RETURN	* 721	X1)=X:X1=X1-1	4741
6930 GOSUB 6850 6440 CLS+END	** 742	7630 WEND	• + 542
2	Listing continued		Listing continued

End

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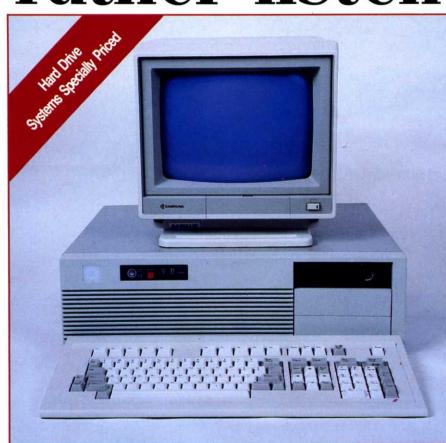
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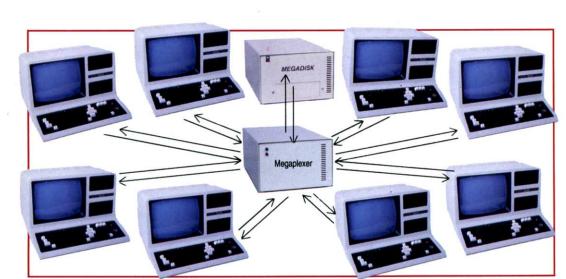
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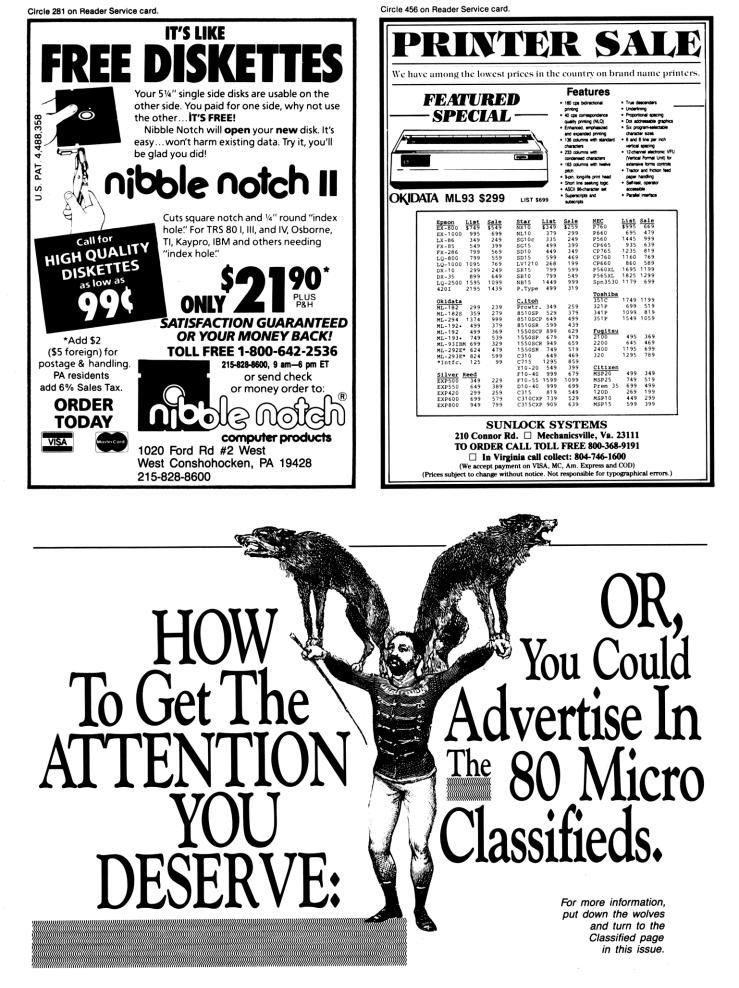
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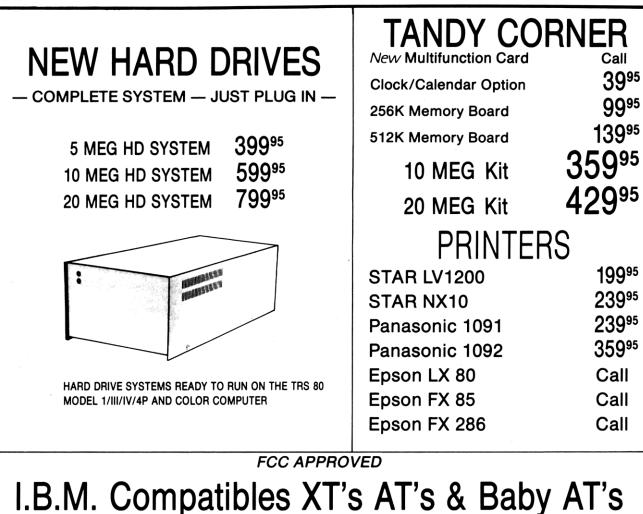
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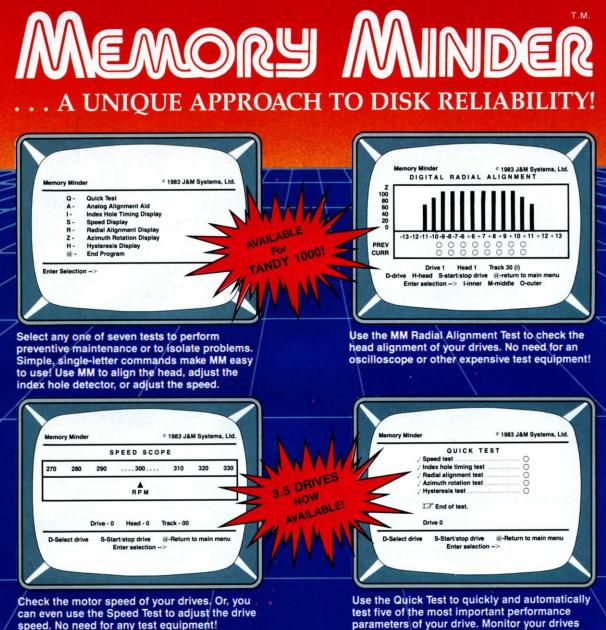
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#### Send me an RSC-18 Software Reference Guide.

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*Requires optional modern. Prices apply at Radio Shack Computer Centers and participating stores and dealers. Monitor and disk drive sold separately.

### **MS-DOS**

#### Turn of the Key

The Gold Key Converser is a parallel-to-serial port converter that lets you drive a serial printer on an IBM PC or compatible. Featuring an internal data buffer to store computer output, the Gold Key Converser connects directly onto a parallel-printer cable and eliminates serial interface cards.

The device is completely transparent to a computer and printer and supports the most common serial protocols. Two versions are being offered: the PS-16 with 16K bytes of buffer memory (\$149) and PS-64 with 64K (\$229).

Contact Gold Key Electronics Inc., 11 Cote Ave., P.O. Box 186, Goffstown, NH 03045, 800-325-0150 (603-625-8218 in New Hampshire).

Circle 557 on Reader Service card.

#### **Mirror Image**

Mastersoft has released Word for Word, a word-processing utility that supports two-way file conversions between Wordstar, Wordperfect, Multimate, PFS:Write, IBM Writing Assistant, Volkswriter, ASCII, and EBCDIC (extended binary-coded decimal interchange code) formats.

Word for Word produces mirror-image conversions of the original document. The converted file can be edited and printed by any of the supported word-processing packages. Word for Word also generates a special format for transmitting documents over normal communications lines without the need for special terminal software.

Word for Word runs on an IBM PC/XT/AT or compatible (256K) running DOS 2.0 or later. The single-copy price is \$149, with volume discounts available upon request. For information contact Mastersoft Inc., 909 Electric Ave.,



Gold Key Converser lets you drive a serial printer on an IBM PC or compatible.

Seal Beach, CA 90740, 800-654-5301 (213-493-2471 in California).

Circle 561 on Reader Service card.

#### **Publisher's Aid**

Professional Publisher lets you create professional-looking documents faster and less expensively than with typesetting systems. Users with publishing or graphics-design experience can produce newsletters, brochures, manuals, price lists, or proposals using text created by the program or a word processor.

Professional Publisher's batch-layout option preformats long documents and quickly makes global format changes. An interactive onscreen editor lets you make short documents or specific changes. Other features include algorithmic and dictionary hyphenation, best-fit justification, word and letter spacing, kerning and tracking, widow and orphan control, adjustable leading, vertical justification, and automatic column balancing. You can also design pages using built-in style sheets.

The program imports text files in DCA or ASCII formats. Charts can be added from Harvard Presentation Graphics and Lotus's 1-2-3, and graphic images can be integrated from PC Paintbrush, Dr. Halo, and Microsoft Windows Paint. Photographs and other images can be scanned, too.

Professional Publisher supports the Hewlett-Packard Laserjet, Apple Laserwriter, and other Postscript devices. It works with scanners such as Datacopy, Dest, and Compuscan, and it can share peripherals on the IBM PC, Novell Netware, and 3Com 3+ networks. It runs on the IBM PC/AT and compatibles (640K) and requires an IBM Enhanced Graphics Adapter (EGA). A mouse and laser printer are recommended. It costs \$695. Contact Software Publishing Corp., 1901 Landings Drive, Mountain View, CA 94043-7210, 415-962-8910. Circle 565 on Reader Service card.

#### **Chart Your Course**

Progressive Peripherals & Software's Add Graph produces graphics, transparencies, and slides for business presentations. It lets you display up to 30 windows simultaneously and can produce an assortment of three-dimensional graphs. You can also create and store custom textures and backgrounds for later use.

Add Graph reads 1-2-3, Open Access, Dbase, DIF, and Visicalc files. It fully supports laser printers, plotters, the Polaroid Palette, and the Canon Inkjet printer. Low-resolution dot-matrix printers, such as the Epson FX and RX series, are also supported.

The program runs on an IBM PC/XT/AT or compatible (256K) and requires an IBM, STB, EGA, Hercules, or compatible graphics card. It costs \$149.95. Contact Progressive Peripherals & Software Inc., 464 Kalamath St., Denver, CO 80204, 303-825-4144. *Circle 563 on Reader Service card.* 

#### List Manager

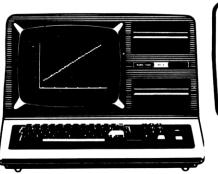
Arc Tangent Inc. has released Arclist, a list-management program offering mainframe list-management features on the IBM PC/XT/ AT and compatible computers (640K) with a harddisk drive. Arclist can manage up to 20 million names. merge-purge up to five lists at once, and recognize near-duplicate entries using matchcode or algorithm techniques. It can create and print any kind of mailing label, packing slip, or form letter, as well as five basic types of reports, including sheet and subheaded listings, list profiles, financial reports, duplication reports, and bar charts.

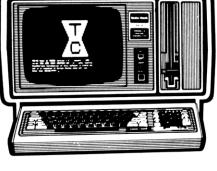
Arclist offers built-in routines that correctly convert full or misspelled state names and irregular abbreviations to proper two-character abbreviations. It can change uppercase entries to mixed case and vice versa. The Nth Sampling feature tests a list before committing to a full-scale mailing; labels can be sorted and printed according to postal-service presort specifications. Arclist also calculates postage, prints mailinganalysis reports, and creates mail-tray labels.

Arclist includes help screens, password protection, an activity log, and automatic file repair. It comes with a 300page manual and retails for \$595, although a demonstra-



#### **ELECTRONICS**





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DWP 520 DAISY WHEEL	<b>689.00</b>

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#### **NEW PRODUCTS**

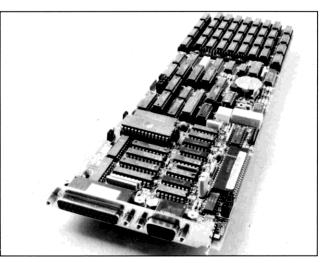
tion copy is available for \$49.95. Contact Arc Tangent Inc., 232 Anacapa St., P.O. Box 2009, Santa Barbara, CA 93120, 805-965-7277. *Circle 551 on Reader Service card.* 

### The One-Board Solution

The Persyst Division of Emulex Corp. has released the SB-III, an EMS (expandedmemory specification) and I/O expansion board for the IBM PC/XT/AT and compatibles. It offers up to 2MB of expanded memory, serial/parallel ports, calendar/clock, and a game-port interface.

Using one expansion slot, the SB-III provides 1MB of extra memory using 256K RAM chips; another 1MB can be added by attaching a daughterboard to the SB-III. The board fits into any PC or AT long slot (Tandy 1200 or 3000 only) and includes software with utilities such as a RAMdisk emulator and print

Circle 86 on Reader Service card.



The SB-III offers up to 2MB of expanded memory, serial/parallel ports, calendar/clock, and game-port interface.

spooler. The RS-232-compatible serial port has a programmable baud rate (50–9,600 baud) and full modem (DTE) support.

Retail price for the SB-III is \$399. Contact Emulex Corp., 3545 Harbor Blvd., P.O. Box 6725, Costa Mesa, CA 92626, 714-662-5600. Circle 555 on Reader Service card.

#### Up and Running

Jumpstart is a program for business professionals who need an introduction to computers and telecommunications but don't have the time

Circle 485 on Reader Service card.

1 11

to pore over manuals and tutorials. It combines an address book, appointment calendar, text editor, financial calculator, file utilities, and a terminal program. Numerous help screens are available with a single keystroke.

For frequently performed communications tasks, you can build macros that automatically dial a phone number, log onto a network, transfer a file, log off, and hang up. You can exchange groups of files with a remote computer that is also running Jumpstart, and manage data and text files with the ASCII text editor and file utilities. Jumpstart is not copy-protected, comes with a 60-day money-back guarantee, and costs \$66.

Contact Ascent Inc., 190 Sobrante Way, Suite 201, Sunnyvale, CA 94086, 800-367-5867 (408-720-9200 in California).

Circle 552 on Reader Service card.

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80 Micro, February 1987 • 129

# Tandy 1000 Memory Card

another high quality product from Southwestern Digital

### Why spend a bundle on a Tandy board? Our Board is only \$135.

#### Features :

- 512K of Memory
- DMA
- Expansion Port
- Gold Edge Cards
- · Easy Installation
- 30 Day Satisfaction Guarantee Policy

The Southwestern Digital Memory Expansion Plus Card has all the features of the Radio Shack Board but the price; you save almost \$400. Features include 512K installed, burned in, and tested to give you a total of 640K, a DMA circut that is fully tested for hard drive operation, and an expansion port that will work with any of the Radio Shack Memory Plus Expansion Card options. High quality manufacturing, and features such as gold plated card edges make this the logical choice in upgrading your memory.

# Tandy 1000 Add on Boards Serial, Clock, or Both

The Southwestern Digital new Add-On boards were developed for use with the Plus Card Port, (a piggy-back type, add on port established by Tandy to eliminate the need for an additional card slot). These cards are fully compatible with the Memory Expansion Plus Card from Southwestern Digital and the Memory Expansion Plus Board from Tandy.

#### **RS232C PLUS Option Board**

Mounts on a PLUS expansion board, and features selectivity between COM Port 1 and COM Port 2. The RS232C output connector is the standard Tandy female DB25, and is fully compatible with the Tandy output. \$85.

#### **Clock/Calendar PLUS Option Board**

Mounts on a Plus expansion board, and features selectivity between two ports so that you can run two clocks at one time. The Clock Calendar Board gives you perpetual time/date so that you don't have to re-input time and date into your application programs as part of your power up routine. \$85.

#### RS232C-Clock/Calendar PLUS Option Board

Features options of both of the above boards on just one board. \$170.

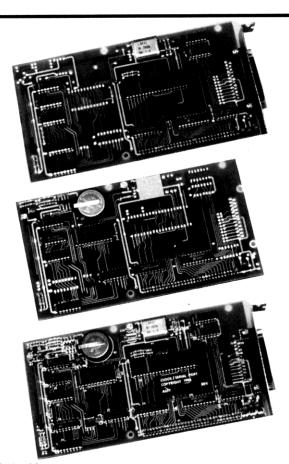
#### Save on the Combination

512K, RS232C-Serial Port, and Clock ...... \$245. (Includes RAM DISK and PRINTER SPOOLER)

#### NEW!

20 Megabyte Tandy 1000 HARD DRIVE ...... \$550. (for use with 1 or 2 Disk Drives)

#### Tandy 1000 Computer System



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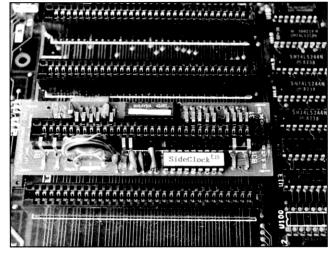
#### **NEW PRODUCTS**

#### 20 Megabytes to Go

Maynard Electronics has announced Maynstream Plus 20/20, a combination halfheight, 20-megabyte (MB), hard-disk drive and tape back-up system that comes in a portable case.

The Maynstream Plus 20/ 20 controller card takes only one slot and is attached to the hard drive by a quick-release cable. The drive runs on its own power supply, so the only power drawn from a computer is for the controller card. It backs up 20MB in under five minutes, file by file, onto 4- by 21/2-inch tape cassettes. A file-splitting option lets you put data on a second or third cassette when the first one is full. The hard drive has an average seek time of 60 milliseconds (ms).

The hard-drive and tape back-up system is designed to be ported between IBM PCs and ATs. It costs \$2,400 and comes with a manual. Contact



Innoventions' Sideclock lets you add clock/calendar functions without wasting an expansion slot.

Maynard Electronics, 460 E. Semoran Blvd., Casselberry, FL 32707, 305-331-6402. Circle 562 on Reader Service card.

#### **Ticked Off**

Sideclock is a miniature clock card for the IBM PC and compatibles that lets you add

clock/calendar functions without wasting an expansion slot. Measuring 1½ by 3% inches and having a rectangular hole in its center, Sideclock mounts horizontally on any of the motherboard's expansion slots, and it can share the same slot with another expansion card.

In typical applications, Sideclock shares the expansion slot used for the video adapter or the floppy-disk controller. It comes with control software and a fiveyear lithium battery. The cost is \$59.95. Contact Innoventions Inc., 1669 S. Voss, Suite #880, Houston, TX 77057, 713-728-0938.

Circle 559 on Reader Service card.

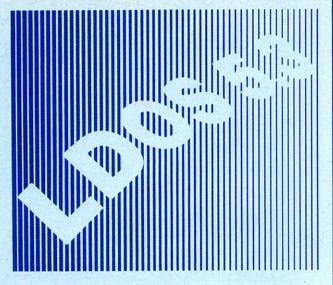
#### **Gothic Trappings**

Infocom's new interactive game, Moonmist, is a Gothic mystery set in fog-shrouded Tresyllian Castle, which houses hidden treasure, puzzling riddles, and a ghost.

When admitted to the castle, you meet a cast of eccentric characters ranging from a blue-blooded debutante to an overly helpful butler. Most have seen the ghostly figure in the tower window. You learn that a valuable object is hidden in the castle and soon find yourself involved in a

#### Circle 152 on Reader Service card.

PRINTER MAKE, MODEL NUMBER Contact us if your printer is not listed. We have many more in stock. We can probably RELOAD your old cartridges.         RIBBON SIZE Inches by Yards         NEW CARTRIDGES From the various manufacturers or made in our own shop. Ready to use.         RELOADS         INSERTS E DROP IN, NC CARTRIDGES to us. WE put OUR NEW INSERTS           C ITOH Prowriter 1550-8510, NEC 8023-8025, APPLE DMP-IMAGEW         1/2 x 18         \$15/2         \$42/6         \$ 78/12         \$7/1         \$6 ea         2 or more         \$15/3         \$54/7           IBM PROPRINTER (Standard Paper)         (6152)         1/2 x 18         \$15/2         \$32/6         \$ 66/12         \$7/1         \$6 ea         2 or more         \$18/3         \$660/7           PC (Standard Paper)         (6152)         1/2 x 20         \$18/2         \$36/6         \$ 66/12         \$7/1         \$6 ea         2 or more         \$18/3         \$660/7           Carbon Flim - DWP 210, DIABLO HYTYPE II         Black (1445)         \$1/4 x 145         \$18/3         \$60/12         \$342/72         \$5 ea 3-11         \$4 ea         12 or more         \$24/6         \$42/7           Red, Green, Blue, Brown         Colors (1419)         1/4 x 145         \$18/3         \$60/12         \$342/72         \$5 ea 3-11         \$4 ea         12 or more         \$24/6         \$42/7            DW I, DWP 410-510, RICOH 1200-13	WINDING!           ACEMENTS           own shop.           DT included.           2         \$288/72           2         \$360/72           2         \$228/72           2         \$224/72           2         \$234/72           2         \$234/72           2         \$432/72           2         \$432/72           2         \$288/72
IBM PROPRINTER (Standard Paper)         (4201)         7/16 x 20         \$18/2         \$51/6         \$ 96/12         \$8/1         \$7 es         2 or more         \$18/3         \$66/           PC (Standard Paper)         (5152)         1/2 x 20         \$14/2         \$36/6         \$ 66/12         \$7/1         \$6 es         2 or more         \$18/3         \$56/7           RADIO SHACK-TOSHIBA-COMMODORE-PANASONIC-RICOH Carbon Film - DWP 210, DIABLO HYTYPE II         Black (1445)         \$1/16 x 145         \$18/3         \$60/12         \$342/72         \$5 es 3-11         \$4 es         12 or more         \$24/6         \$42/7           DW II, DWP 410-510, RICOH 1200-1300-1600         Black (1449)         \$1/4 x 145         \$18/3         \$60/12         \$342/72         \$5 es 3-11         \$4 es         12 or more         \$24/6         \$42/7           Fabric (Long Life), DWP 210, DIABLO HYTYPE II         Black (1458)         \$51/8 x 130         \$51/16         \$96/12         \$8/1         \$7 es         2 or more         \$21/3         \$72/12         \$414/72         \$6 es 3-11         \$5 es 12 or more         \$21/3         \$72/13         \$6 es 3-11         \$5 es 2         \$2 or more         \$21/3         \$72/13         \$6 es 3-11         \$7 es 2         \$2 or more         \$21/3         \$72/13         \$6 es 3-11         \$7 e	2 \$360/72 2 \$288/72 2 \$252/72 2 \$234/72 2 \$234/72 2 \$234/72 2 \$234/72 2 \$432/72 2 \$432/72 2 \$432/72 2 \$432/72 2 \$432/72
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Carbon Film - DWP 210, DIABLO HYTYPE II         Black (1445)         5/16 x 145         \$18/3         \$60/12         \$342/72         \$5 se 3.11         \$4 ea         12 or more         \$24/6         \$42/7           DW II, DWP 410-510, RICOH 1200-1300-1600         Black (1419)         1/4 x 145         \$18/3         \$60/12         \$342/72         \$5 se 3.11         \$4 ea         12 or more         \$24/6         \$42/7           Red, Green, Blue, Brown         Colors (1419)         1/4 x 145         \$18/3         \$72/12         \$414/72         \$6 se 3.11         \$5 se 12 or more         \$24/6         \$42/7           Fabric (Long Life), DWP 210, DIABLO HYTYPE II         Black (1458)         \$1/4 x 130         \$21/3         \$72/12         \$414/72         \$6 se 3.211         \$5 se 2         \$20 rm ore         \$23/6         \$54/7           DW II, DWP 410-510, RICOH 1200-1300-1600         Black (1449)         1/4 x 25         \$18/2         \$51/6         \$96/12         \$8/1         \$7 ea         2 or more         \$21/3         \$78/7           DMP-100, LP VII, COMMODORE 1525, GORILLA BANANA (1424)         Inker Loop         \$18/2         \$51/6         \$96/12         \$7/1         \$6 ea         2 or more         \$15/3         \$54/7           DMP-200, LP VI, COMMODORE 1525, GORILLA BANANA (1424)         Inker Loop	2 \$234/72 2 \$234/72 2 \$234/72 2 \$432/72 2 \$432/72 2 \$432/72 2 \$432/72
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Red, Green, Blue, Brown         Colors (1419)         1/4 x 130         \$21/3         \$72/12         \$414/72         \$6 ea 3-11         \$5 ea         12 or more         \$30/6         \$54/7           Fabric (Long Life), DWP 210, DIABLO HYTYPE II         Black (1458)         \$51/8.12         \$51/6         \$96/12         \$8/1         \$7 ea         2 or more         \$21/3         \$78/7           DW II, DWP 410-510, RICOH 1200-1300-1600         Black (1449)         \$1/4 x 25         \$18/2         \$51/6         \$96/12         \$8/1         \$7 ea         2 or more         \$21/3         \$78/7           DMP-100, LP VII, COMMODORE 1525, GORILLA BANANA (1424)         Inker Loop         \$18/2         \$51/6         \$96/12         \$8/1         \$7 ea         2 or more         \$21/3         \$78/7           DMP-200, 120, (430 Inserts & Reloads Only)         (1296) (1483)         \$1/2 x 20         \$20/2         \$57/6         \$108/12         \$7/1         \$6 ea         2 or more         \$15/3         \$54/7           DMP-400-420, LP VI-VIII, PANASONIC KXP-130-1093         (1418)         \$1/6 x 14         \$15/2         \$42/6         \$78/12         \$7/1         \$6 ea         2 or more         \$15/3         \$54/7           DMP-500 (130 Inserts & Reloads Only)         (1236) (1482)         \$1/2 x 20         \$22/2	2 \$234/72 2 \$432/72 2 \$432/72 2 \$432/72 2 \$288/72
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DMP-100, LP VII, COMMODORE 1525, GORILLA BANANA (1424)         Inker Loop         \$18/2         \$51/6         \$ 96/12	2 \$288/72
DMP-200, 120, (430 Inserts & Reloads Only)         (1296) (1483)         1/2 x 20         \$20/2         \$57/6         \$108/12         \$7/1         \$6 ea         2 or more         \$15/3         \$54/7           DMP-400-420, LP VI-VIII, PANASONIC KXP-130-1093         (1418)         5/16 x 14         \$15/2         \$42/6         \$78/12         \$7/1         \$6 ea         2 or more         \$15/3         \$54/7           DMP-500 (130 Inserts & Reloads Only)         (1236) (1482)         1/2 x 20         \$22/2         \$63/6         \$120/12         \$7/1         \$6 ea         2 or more         \$15/3         \$54/7	
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•Fabric • 2000-3500 (Can Reload All) 1/2 × 14 \$18/2 \$51/6 \$ 96/12 \$8/1 \$7 ea 2 or more \$15/3 \$54/	2 \$288/72
- 5500-7700 (Can Reload All) 1/2 x 13 \$15/2 \$42/6 \$ 78/12 \$8/1 \$7 ea 2 or more \$15/3 \$54/	
Pinwriter P1-P2-P6, P-5 (1/2 x 14) 1/2 x 20 \$25/2 \$69/6 \$126/12 \$7/1 \$6 ea 2 or more \$15/3 \$54/	
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The LDOS 5.3 upgrade kit is now available to take your Model III or 4 (in 3 mode) to the year 2000. LDOS 5.3 provides complete media compatibility with LS-DOS 6.3, the newest Model 4 DOS released by Logical Systems, Inc. With LDOS 5.3, you can add 12 years to the life of your software. Just look at these improvements over version 5.1.4!

#### **DOS Enhancements:**

- Date support through December 31, 1999; time stamping for files.
- Enhancements to LDOS now free up 14 additional file slots for data disks.
- On-line HELP facility for DOS and BASIC 117 screens of help.

#### LIBRARY Enhancements:

- New FORMS, lets you change printer filter parameters.
- New SETCOM, lets you change RS-232 parameters.
- Improvements to LIST add paged displays, full-screen hex mode, and flexible tab expansion.
- MEMORY displays directory of terminate and stay resident modules.
   SYSTEM lets you direct the SYSGEN to any drive; adds a flexible
- drive swap subcommand; SMOOTH for faster disk throughput.
  DIRectory display enhanced with time stamps, file EOF, and more.
- We've also improved: AUTO, COPY, CREATE, DEBUG, DEVICE, DO, FREE, KILL, and ROUTE; and added CLS and TOF commands.

#### **UTILITY Enhancements:**

- We've added TED, a full screen text editor for ASCII files.
- LCOMM now gives you access to LDOS library commands while in terminal mode.
- PATCH supports D&F patch lines with REMOVE capabilities.
- DATECONV has been added to convert older disks to the new date convention.

#### **BASIC Enhancements:**

- Improvement to line editing with the addition of line COPY and MOVE.
- Very flexible INPUT@ added for screen fielded input.
- We've added a CMD"V" to dump a list of active variables with values – including arrays.

For \$24.95 (+S&H), the LDOS 5.3 upgrade kit includes a DOS disk and documentation covering the enhancements. Specify Model 3/4 or MAX-80.

P.S. - Don't return you old disk!



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VA residents add sales tax. S&H: US \$2, Canada \$3, Foreign \$6.

#### **NEW PRODUCTS**

treasure hunt. Clues are given in the form of riddles, which hold the answers to the truth behind Tresyllian Castle.

Four variations of Moonmist are contained on the same disk, each with separate puzzles, treasure, and solutions to the mystery. Moonmist comes with an illustrated copy of *Legendary Ghosts of Cornwall*. It costs \$39.95. Contact Infocom Inc., 125 Cambridge Park Drive, Cambridge, MA 02140, 617-492-6000.

Circle 558 on Reader Service card.

#### What's On the Menu?

Hot is a DOS file utility that lets you customize menus, bypass the complexities of DOS, and locate and edit any file with single keystrokes. Hot sets up a series of menus from which you can access all files. The program includes eight utilities: 1Word, a text editor; File Finder, a file and directory locator; Hot Menus, a menuing system; Popup Hot Menus, a keyboard macro program similar to Superkey; Hot Build, a menumaker; Run File; Hotime Calendar; and Command Shell. a DOS-like command line with system statistics and command history.

Hot requires an IBM PC/XT/ AT or compatible (256K) running MS-DOS 2.0 or later, although 512K and MS-DOS 3.0 are recommended. It costs \$75 and is not copy-protected. Contact Executive Systems Inc., 15300 Ventura Blvd., Suite 305, Sherman Oaks, CA 91403, 818-990-3457.

Circle 556 on Reader Service card.

#### **Upgraded** C

Lifeboat Associates' Advantage C + + is an implementation of AT&T's C + +programming language for the IBM PC and compatibles. This upgraded language has a variety of constructs to help you define data types or classes, and it offers strong type checking to keep you from making data-type errors. Existing C source code can be passed through Advantage C + +, read, combined with other C code, and used with the Lattice C or Microsoft C compilers.

Advantage C + + supports enhanced data abstraction by letting you define new types called classes. These are similar to structures except that they have function members as well as data members. The concept lets you determine how programs deal with procedures that operate on data and with the data itself. Classes, member and friend functions, constructors and destructors, overloaded operators, and virtual functions account for the language's support of data abstraction. New notational convenience and derived classes make masses of code more understandable.

Advantage C + + comes on two disks. The package includes a user's guide, a copy of The C++ Programming Language by its creator, Biarne Stroustrup, and an abridged version of Unix System V AT&T C++ Translator Release Notes. The package sells for \$495. For more information, contact Lifeboat Associates Inc., 55 S. Broadway, Tarrytown, NY 10591, 800-847-7078 (914-332-1875 in New York). Circle 560 on Reader Service card.

#### Swing Both Ways

The Blue Thunder Z80 coprocessor, with the included CP/M emulator software, allows you to run CP/M-80 software on an IBM PC/AT/XT or compatible. All CP/M files are kept in MS-DOS format and the same files can be processed by MS-DOS or CP/M programs. For example, you can take a file created with a CP/M word processor and run it through an MS-DOS spelling checker. You can also bind a header to a CP/M program, which turns a CP/M program into an MS-DOS program and starts execution automatically.

The Blue Thunder regular version runs at 5MHz (\$249.95), the high-speed version at 10MHz (\$399.95), with the host PC providing additional power to buffer the I/O (input/output). The transient program area (TPA) is 63K. The board emulates a Kaypro **NEW PRODUCTS** 

CP/M computer and comes with a utility for converting Kaypro-formatted disks.

The hardware package comes with a 40-page instruction manual and a 30-day money-back guarantee. Contact Z-World, 2065 Martin Ave., Suite 110, Santa Clara, CA 95050, 408-980-1678. Circle 566 on Reader Service card.

#### **Managing Accounts**

Signature Solutions has released the Job Tracking System, an accounting package for the IBM PC/XT/AT and compatibles (256K). Designed for use in bookkeeping firms, the program maintains information about current accounts, including client name, job description, rates, date in/out, budget, and time and billing records.

Several job-control and management reports are available to track the progress of accounts. A system tutorial and context-sensitive help function are provided in place of a manual. An automatic back-up facility maintains the daily processing of jobs and reminds you if you don't back up often enough.

The Job Tracking System is priced at \$595. Contact Signature Solutions Inc., 454 Kenneth Ave., Campbell, CA 95008, 800-327-6111 (408-378-8177 in California). Circle 564 on Reader Service card.

#### **New Development**

Beacon Street Software has released PC/Power, a program-development system incorporating several functions to help you create and test applications. The development system provides an environment in which you can run compilers and linkers, create screens, and test your programs. A run-time system supports the applications you develop.

PC/Power supports applications in a variety of languages, including C, Pascal, Basic, and assembly, and it lets you use different languages in the same application. A command-line function lets you test programs during development with the option of calling your favorite debugger from a pop-up menu. You can also build indexes of applications and programs for integrating existing programs into an application.

The run-time system is royalty free and can be distributed with your applications. PC/Power costs \$95 and runs on the IBM PC and compatibles. Contact Beacon Street Software Inc., P.O. Box 216, Boston, MA 02133, 800-628-2828, ext. 712.

Circle 554 on Reader Service card.

## TRS-80

#### Logical Upgrade

Logical Systems Inc.'s LS-DOS 6.3 is an update of the TRSDOS 6.x operating system for the Model 4 and is upwardly compatible with other TRSDOS 6.x versions. LS-DOS 6.3 modifies the time stamp, as well as the date, and expands the date range through 1999. It includes the Dateconv program for updating TRSDOS 6.x or earlier disks to the LS-DOS 6.3-style dating.

Other features include new supervisor calls (SVCs) for screen-print and decimal display, one-pass format and disk-duplication programs, and a variable and line-number cross-reference utility for Basic programs. It also includes such Basic enhancements as line copy and block move with automatic line-reference renumbering; search and display variable, line numbers, and keywords; selective block renumbering; faster load and save functions; direct access to DOS SVCs; and single-letter abbreviations for Auto, Delete, Edit, and List commands.

LS-DOS 6.3 also includes TED, a text editor that stores files in standard ASCII format. The system upgrade costs \$29.95. Contact Logical Systems Inc., P.O. Box 55235, Grand Junction, CO 81505, 303-243-7070. Circle 567 on Reader Service card.

#### Meet the Tax Man

Try-O-Tax is a program to assist you in preparing a

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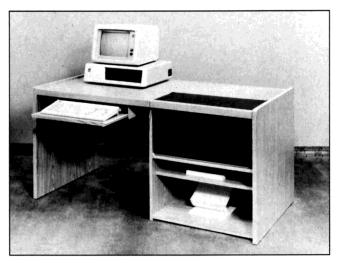
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#### **NEW PRODUCTS**



Grolen Inc.'s Ulta-Mate work center.

1986 federal tax return. It calculates and prints schedules A, B, C, D, E, F, G, SE, and W, as well as forms 1040, 2106, 2441, and 6552. Also provided is a stand-alone program for estimating your 1986 tax liability.

Try-O-Tax uses menu prompts to guide you

through the preparation process, which can be completed over several sessions rather than all at once.

Try-O-Tax is available for the TRS-80 Models III and 4 (running under TRSDOS 1.3); Color Computer; and Tandy 1000, 1200, and 3000. It costs \$39.99 (plus \$3 shipping and handling). Contact Try-O-Byte, 1008 Alton Circle, Florence, NC 29501, 803-662-9500.

Circle 568 on Reader Service card.

Etc.

#### Stay in Touch

Word/Processing The Users' Group (W/PUG) has announced Scroll, a national bulletin-board system for writers, secretaries, educators, and other users of word processing.

Scroll allows the uploading and downloading of documents for evaluation and review, and it invites users to download special programs for word processing. The system is named after the W/ PUG newsletter, which attracts writers from all parts of the world. W/PUG also maintains a library of public-domain disks, which are available in more than 100 computer formats.

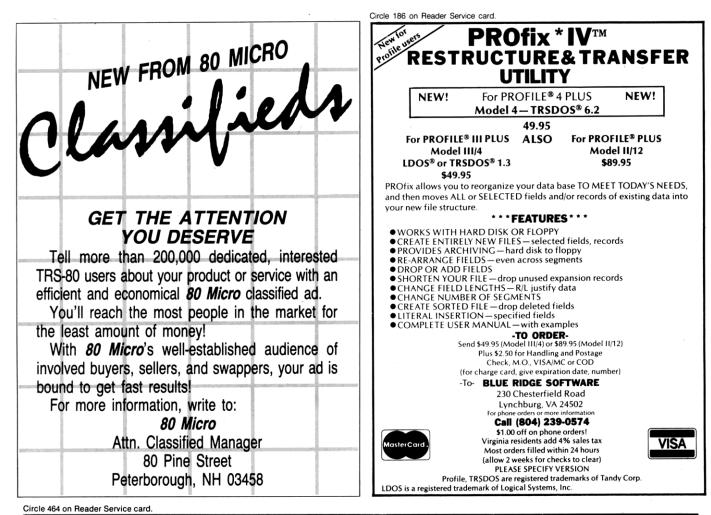
To sign onto Scroll, call 516-294-9724. No password is needed; the annual membership fee is \$25. For more information, contact Word/ Processing Users' Group Inc., Box 144, Malverne, NY 11565, 516-746-0056. Circle 578 on Reader Service card.

#### Space Saver

Grolen Inc. has developed the space-efficient Ulta-Mate work center. The Ulta-Mate integrates a desk, computer work station, and printer stand with sound enclosure. Optional accessories include a disk catalog/file system and a monitor stand with copy tray.

Grolen's Return-a-Form paper-handling method feeds forms from the shelf under the printer and uses a baffle design to return and stack forms at the front of the work center. The Sound Trap printer enclosure reduces printer noise and is hinged to allow printer access.

Circle 534 on Reader Service card. Mail-Order Electronics • Worldwide • Since 1974 ameco ELECTRONICS TANDY 1000 OWNERS!! PORTABLE 100 AND 200 OWNERS!! ZUCKERBOARD Expansion Memory 3.5" Disk Drive for the Half Card and Tandy 100 and 200 NEW **Clock/Calendar for** 100K of information · Connects directly to RS232 port • Weighs only 1.9 lbs. 3.5"Disk Drive, Cable, AC Adapter, FD-103 Blank Diskette, Documentation \$179.95 the Tandy 1000 The Zuckerboard Expansion Memory SOFTWARE for the FD-103 Disk Drive (Software needed for operation) Board allows you to expand the memory of your Tandy 1000 (128K System) as much as 640K. 256K DRAM chips Tandy 100 TSDOS Disk Operating System Software..... \$44.95 TS1 Tandy 200 TSDOS Disk Operating System Software. . . . . . \$44.95 TS2 increase your computer's memory by either 256K or 512K, bringing TRS-80 Model 100 • NEC • Olivetti forenstetset: your total system memory up to either 384K or 640K. The memory TRS-80 Model 100 8K Expansion – M1008K.....\$19.95 ea. or 3/\$54.95 board also includes a DMA controller chip. Optional clock/calendar plugs directly onto the memory board. Manual included. TRS-80 Model 102 8K Expansion -Clock/Calendar Option (only). . . . . \$ 39.95 TAN-C M1008K TAN-EM256K TAN-EM512K Includes 512K RAM. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \$129.95 Olivetti Model M10 8K Expansion – OM108K......\$19.95 ea. or 3/\$54.95 **MULTIFUNCTION BOARD** NEW! NEW! with Clock Calendar, RS232 Port, RAM Disk TANDY 200 — Tandy Model 200 24K Expansion — M200R.....\$59.95 ea. or 2/\$109.95 ************** Printer Spooler and DMA Controller for Tandy 1000 M200R MTAN-256K Includes 256K RAM..... \$179.95 TRS-80 MODEL I, III 16K EXPANSION MTAN-512K Includes 512K RAM..... \$209.95 TRS-16K3 200ns (Model III) (8 ea. 5290N-3 Dynamic RAMs) .... \$5.95 TRS-16K4 250ns (Model I) (8 ea. 5290N-4 Dynamic RAMs).... \$5.49 \$20.00 Minimum Order – U.S. Funds Only California Residents Add 6%, 6½% or 7% Sales Tax Shipping – Add 5% + \$1.50 Insurance Spec Sheets - 50¢ each Send \$1.00 Postage for your FREE 1987 JAMECO CATALOG! Shipping – Add 5% + \$1.50 insurance Send S.A.S.E. for Quarterly Sales Flyer! TRS-80 COLOR AND COLOR II 64K EXPANSION Prices Subject to Change TRS-64K-2 (8 each 4164-200 Dynamic RAMS)......\$7.95 Mail Order Electronics • Worldwide New Models only – TRS-Co-Co Includes (2) 50464's (41464's) Dynamic RAMs..... \$10.95 MasterCard VISA' TRS-80 MODEL 4, 4P AND 4D 64K/128K EXPANSION Expands Model 4 from 16K to 64K or Model 4 (Gate Array . . \$7.95 **TRS-64K-2** C 1986 Version), 4P and 4D from 64K to 128K (8 ea. 4164-200 Dynamic RAI Jameco 1355 SHOREWAY ROAD, BELMONT, CA 94002 1/87 \$14.95 TRS-64K-2PAL Phone Orders Welcome (415) 592-8097 Telex: 176043



# **Graphics Solutions**

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GBASIC 3.0 - Radio Shack Model 4/4D/4P/III hi-res board owners take note of an enhanced graphics Basic: GBASIC 3.0 It not only provides an equivalent for each of the BASICG commands but adds a number of important new ones while using less memory. Without having to exit Basic, the hi-res screen can be saved to disk, loaded from disk, or printed on any of 30 popular printers: Epson, Star Micronics, Radio Shack, Okidata, C. Itoh, NEC, etc. The software works with TRSDOS 1.3, 6.1.2, 6.2; DOSPLUS 3.4, 3.5, 4; LDOS; and NEWDOS80. The disk contains 40 graphics programs/files. Also included is a detailed manual with assembly language entry addresses. \$49.95. (Specify Model 4 or III mode or add \$10 for both.)

The following eleven programs run on a Model 4/4D/4P/III equipped with a Radio Shack graphics board and GBASIC 3.0 or a Micro-Labs Grafyx Solution board:

**DRAW** - A powerful full screen graphics drawing and editing program. \$39.95.

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**xT.CAD** - Professional drafting aid which outputs to a printer or plotter. \$345.00.

**SURFACE PLOT** Plot three-dimensional equations of the form Z=F(x,y). \$39.95.

**3D-PLOT** - View three-dimensional data from any perspective or angle. \$39.95.

**MATHPLOT** - Plot equations of the form Y=F(x) with auto scaling. \$39.95.

**CHESS** - A very powerful program with 10 skill levels, 40 play options. \$49.95.

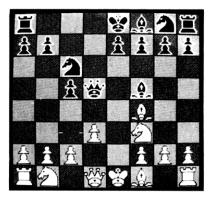
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**Biorhythm/USA** - Plot your biorhythm or learn the states and capitols. \$19.95.

**JOY-MOUSE** - Allows a Radio Shack Color Computer joystick, mouse, or touch pad to be connected to any Model 4/4D/4P/III. Hardware provides X, Y position values from 0 to 255. \$129.95.



**GRAFYX SOLUTION** - A plug-in, clip-on board enhances any Model 4/4D 4P/III to provide  $640 \times 240$  dot graphics. (512  $\times$  192 on a Model III) The board comes with a 56 page manual and a disk containing both model 3 and 4 mode versions of over 40 programs and files including GBASIC 3.0 which adds over 20 graphics commands to Basic. \$199.95.

Please specify your exact system configuration when ordering or requesting information. Payment may be by check, Visa, Mastercard, or COD. Domestic shipping is free on pre-paid orders. Texas residents add  $5\frac{1}{8}$ % sales tax.

MICRO-LABS, INC. 214-235-0915 902 Pinecrest, Richardson, Texas 75080

#### NEW PRODUCTS

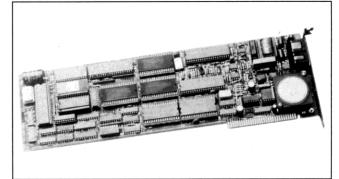
The Ulta-Mate is available in light-oak or walnut finishes. It comes in 48-inch, 60inch, and 66-inch widths. All models are 30 inches deep and are available in two heights: 30 and 27 inches. The 30-inch model includes a sliding shelf for keyboard use and storage, freeing desktop space for other uses. Prices start at \$549.

Contact Grolen Inc., 1100 E. Hector St., Conshohocken, PA 19428, 215-825-7213. Circle 571 on Reader Service card.

#### In the Cards

Three new PC-card modems—the PC/9624c. the PC/ 2400c, and the PC/2400—are available from Microcom Inc. The modems feature errorfree communications through the Microcom networking protocol (MNP).

The top-of-the line model is the PC/9624c (\$1,749), an asynchronous internal modem for the IBM PC/XT/AT and compatibles. It is capable



Microcom's PC/2400 modem.

of throughput up to 19,200 bits per second (bps) over a dial-up link using MNP class 6, the highest protocol level. The modem is compatible with existing software applications.

The PC/2400c (\$799) bridges the gap between 2,400-baud products and the PC/9624c. It achieves throughput of 5,000 bps or higher over a 2,400-baud asynchronous link using the MNP class 5. The PC/2400c also supports lower levels of MNP, as well as 300-, 1,200-, and 2,400-baud transmission rates. It can be upgraded to a PC/9624c.

The PC/2400 (\$699) provides throughput up to 2,900 bps over a 2,400-baud connection when communicating with another MNP class 4 modem. It can be upgraded to a PC/2400c or a PC/9624c.

All Microcom PC modems are single-slot, full-card modems (Tandy 1200 and 3000 only) and include standard

phone-line interfaces. They employ a superset of the Hayes AT commands, making them compatible with autodial, auto-answer, and other functions supported by popular communications software.

Contact Microcom Inc., 1400 Providence Highway, Norwood, MA 02062, 800-822-8224 (617-762-9310 in Massachusetts).

Circle 573 on Reader Service card.

#### Laser Prints

Office Automation Systems Inc. (OASYS) announces the Laserpro Express, an eightpage-per-minute laser printer with 384K of standard memory. The Laserpro Express has 10 bit-mapped fonts that yield 72 font variations, including boldface, italic, and compressed type.

The printer has a 250-sheet paper cassette for 81/2- by 11inch and A4 paper (a 250sheet cassette for legal paper is optional), a 100-sheet output tray, and a 50-sheet adjustable



For more information, put down the wolves and turn to the Classified page in this issue.

#### NEW PRODUCTS



The slide switch on the bottom of the new RT-101 + keyboard determines what system you are using.

paper stacker that accepts paper as small as  $4\frac{1}{4}$  by  $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches and as large as legal size. Both the cassette and the paper stacker accept various weights of bond stock.

Most popular word-processing and spreadsheet programs—including Wordstar, Wordstar 2000, 1-2-3, and Symphony—are compatible with the Laserpro Express. The suggested retail price is \$1,895.

Contact Office Automation Systems Inc., 8352 Clairemont Mesa Blvd., San Diego, CA 92111, 619-576-9500. Circle 575 on Reader Service card.

#### **Two-Wire Modem**

Telebyte Technology Inc. has introduced the Model 86, a power-stealing, full-duplex, short-haul modem that requires only two wires or one coaxial cable. The Model 86 is designed to replace conventional four-wire, full-duplex, short-haul modems requiring external power sources. The modem transmits data at 9,600 baud over distances up to 3,000 feet.

The Model 86 has two-wire capability, letting it link to the twisted-pair wiring of another device and support two independent communications channels. Thus, in an existing system, the host can support another remote terminal, printer, or plotter without the expense or effort of installing new wiring. Power stealing allows the modem to operate without a dedicated ac or dc power supply.

Packaged in a DB-25 case, the Model 86 has a DTE/DCE (data-terminal equipment/ data-communications equipment) selector switch for easy installation at either the host or peripheral port. It is available in three output configurations: terminal screw for single twisted-pair installations; BNC connector for single coaxial-cable sites; and RJ-11 modular telephone for use with modular cables. The terminal-screw and modular telephone-jack units cost \$140 per pair. Units with BNC connectors for coaxial installations cost \$178 per pair.

For further information, contact Telebyte Technology Inc., 270 E. Pulaski Road, Greenlawn, NY 11740, 800-835-3298 (516-423-3232 in New York).

Circle 577 on Reader Service card.

#### The Right Touch

Hi-Tek Corp. has released the RT-101 + 'keyboard, an IBM PC/XT/AT plug compatible unit featuring the new 101 keyswitch layout. A slide switch on the bottom of the keyboard automatically determines whether you are using a PC, XT, or AT system.

The RT-101 + features an 8-foot DIN cable which exits from the keyboard on the right or left side for optimal keyboard placement, and includes separate numeric and cursor keypads.

The RT-101 + costs \$133.33 (discounts are available for OEM and volume purchases) and is distributed by Toptronics, 5443 D. La Palma Ave., Anaheim, CA 92807, 714-777-1631. Circle 572 on Reader Service card.

#### DIFFERENT TRACK

#### Get Out the Whip And Chair

Fundamental Design Group has released P.C. Beast, described as "the first computer furipheral." It consists of two furry ears and a furry tail that can be attached to your computer to give it character.

After attaching P.C. Beast's components to a computer monitor with the supplied self-adhering Velcro, you get a completely different, more personal impres-



P.C. Beast is the first computer ''furipheral.''

sion of the machine. The computer no longer seems a cold, impersonal product of modern technology, but takes on a warm, almost pet-like "purrsonality."

P.C. Beast costs \$14.95. For more information, contact Fundamental Design Group, P.O. Box 1399, Cambridge, MA 02142, 617-354-5715.

Circle 570 on Reader Service card.

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viewed these products and cannot guarantee any claims.

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#### SOFTWARE

Profile users! PROAID III + /4 + provides many features for reports from single or multiple files. Model III/4's. \$49. Clay Watts Software, 68C North Loop, Cedar Hills, TX 75104. 214-291-1171.

Fast, friendly, foolproof, well-documented, unprotected database manager in 48k Model 3/4 Disk-**BASIC!** Competes with expensive programs. \$59.50. Eidolon, 1333 Knob Hill, Springfield, MO 65807.

MAILMATE can save you money on bulk mail. For Tandy 1000, 1200, 2000, 3000 with 2 drives. 300 S. Rodney Parham, Little Rock, AR 72205. 1-800-527-1818.

#### THE STOCK EXCHANGE

-The ultimate stock market challenge! 1000/ 1200/3000...\$34.95-NY add 8.25%. Praxis Software, PO Box 2307, Grd Ctl Sta, NY NY 10163. 1-800-PRAXIS-S, NY 1-212-365-2170.

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TRY-O-TAX 13 federal schedules \$42.99 Models III/4, MSDOS COCO, 1008 Alton Circle, Florence, SC 29501.803-662-9500.

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#### HARDWARE

Clone Kits, Modems, Hard Drive Kits, disk drives, printers, memory, and IC's. Distributor pricing to end users and dealers. For catalog call 1-800-833-2600, in Ohio call 513-531-8866. FREE SHIP-PING.

MEGABYTE EXPANSION BOARD FOR MODELS 4/4P. \$119.95 with RAM-Drive software. Memory, shipping extra. Details: RAI, Box 7084, Hampton, VA 23666.

#### PORTABLE PRODUCTS

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Barcode Readers-Printers. Models 100/1000/ PC. 215-743-6566.

#### MS-DOS

**Productivity Software** SOFT-TRAIN, 326 S. Abel St., Milpitas, CA 95035. (408) 263-6670.

#### NEWSLETTERS

**ONE THOUSAND**-"Especially for YOUR Tandy 1000!" 12 Monthly issues for \$20.00, or \$3.00 for a sample issue. Send to: ONE THOUSAND, 2153-A Muren Boulevard, Belleville, IL 62221 or call (618) 277-3526. MC/VISA accepted.

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# **Towering Solutions**

f every computer language has its particular strengths, the opposite is certainly true. One thing for which Basic was never intended is recursion, the technique required for solving our Tower of Brahma challenge. Yet more of you than I expected managed solutions in spite of Basic's limitations, proving there's no challenge too great for an 80 Micro reader.

#### **NesNestedted Gosubs**

The best physical description of the recurring patterns in the tower solution came from Barry Mitchel of Reading, MA. If you imagine the three spindles set in a circle, he tells us, you'll move oddnumbered disks from spindle to spindle in one direction and even-numbered disks in the opposite direction. Also, you'll move each n-numbered disk on moves numbered 2 to the n-1 power times the series of odd integers. In other words, you'll move disk 1 on moves 1, 3, 5, 7, and so on; disk 2 on moves 2, 6, 10, 14. and so on: disk 3 on moves 4. 12. 20. 28, and so on. Finally, to move a stack of n disks from one spindle to another takes 2 to the n power minus 1 moves. That means three disks require seven moves; five disks will take 31 moves.

Using nested Gosubs was the method of choice for coaxing recursion out of Basic. Both of this month's winning programs are good examples of the technique. Notice how the nesting levels quickly become deep as the number of disks increases. That's a fundamental fact of recursion, and it shows why a language such as Lisp, in which recursion is an important feature, requires very large, very fast computers.

Mathew Englander (Toronto, Ontario) calculated that the legendary temple priests, working with 64 disks at a pace of one move a day, will need some 50 billion years to finish the job and end the world. He'd like to know when they started. Come to think of it, so would I. We could be getting close.

Mathew's solution, Spindledisk (Program Listing 1), uses numbers in a horizontal display to represent the disks. In this way the program can represent the movement of all 64 disks on screen at once. Theoretically, the program can handle more disks than that—up to the limit of the Model 4's memory overhead for variable storage and its stack space  $\begin{array}{l} Program \ Listing \ 1. \ Mathew \ Englander's \ Spindledisk \ for \ the \ Model \ 4. \\ \emptyset \ DEFINT \ A-Z: A$=CHR$(30)+CHR$(13): CLS: PRINT"SPINDLEDISK! \ by \ Mathew \ Englander": I \\ NPUT"Number \ of \ disks", N: PRINT \ CHR$(15): DIM \ S(2,N), T(2): FOG \ J=0 \ TO \ N-1: S(0, J)=N-J \\ :NEXT: T(0)=N: CLS: GOSUB \ 2: B=(N \ AND \ 1)+1: GOSUB \ 2: F=0: B=(N+1 \ AND \ 1)+1: GOSUB \ 2 \\ F=0: IF \ T(2) (N \ THEN \ Q=WY: R=W=2: S=X=Y: I=X=2: R=-X*(Q \ OR \ R)=W*(S \ OR \ T): B=-Y*(R \ OR \ T)-Z*(Q \ OR \ S): IF \ T(B) \ THEN \ IF \ T(A) \ THEN \ IF \ S(A,T(A)-1)S(B,T(B)-1) \ THEN \ SWAP \ A, \\ B: GOSUB \ 2 \ ELSE \ END \\ 2 \ IF \ F \ THEN \ 1 \ ELSE \ WHILE \ A<>B: F=1:T(A)-1:S(B,T(B))-S(A,T(A)): T(B)=T(B)+1:W= \\ Y: X=Z: Y=A: Z=B: B=A: WEND: PRINT00; FOR \ J=0 \ TO \ 2: PRINT \ USING \ "Spindle \ *: \ ", J): FOR \ K \ =0 \ TO \ T(J)-1: PRINT \ S(J,K); : NEXT: FRINT \ A$; A$; : NEXT: FOR \ J=0 \ TO \ 350: NEXT: RETURN \\ \hline End \ Data \ A$; A$; : NEXT: FOR \ J=0 \ TO \ 350: NEXT: RETURN \\ \hline End \ End \$ 

#### Program Listing 2. Andrew Sun's Model I/III solution.

1 INPUT"STACK SIZE, FROM PEG, TO PEG";N,T,F:CLS:W=64:FORI=1T03:READL(I):PRINT@L(I) ,"-"CHR\$(48+1)"-";:NEXT:DATA714,754,998:P(F)=N:F(N)=T:T(N)=F:FORN=NTO1STEP-1:GOSUB 3:NEXT:N=P(T):GOSUB2:FORI=1T02:1:1:NEXT 2 IFN,F(N-1)=F(N):T(N-1)=6-F(N)-T(N):N=N-1:GOSUB2:F=F(N):T=T(N):M=M+1:PRINT@W*15," MOVE"M@W*14-12,"DISK "N@W*15-12,"FORM PEG"F@W*16-12,"TO PEG"T;:GOSUB3:N=N-1:F(N)=6-F-T:T(N)=T:GOSUB2:N=N+1:RETURNELSEN=1:RETURN 3 FORI=1T0300:NEXT:P(T)=P(T)+1:PRINT@L(F)-W*P(F)-N,STRING\$(2*N+3,32)@L(T)-W*P(T)-N, STRING\$(2*N+3,140);:P(F)=P(F)-1:RETURN

End

#### Program Listing 3. 80 Micro's Little Cryptographer.

10 DIM C(127):FOR Y=32 TO 127:C(Y)=Y:NEXT:Y=90:WHILE Y>64:WHILE Y:IF C(Y)=Y THEN SWAP C(Y),C(64+RMD(26)):WEND ELSE Y=Y-1:WEND:FOR Y=65 TO 90:C(Y+32)=C(Y)+32:NEX T:LINE INPUT">";Q\$:FOR Y=1 TO LEN(Q\$):MID\$(Q\$,Y)=CHR\$(C(ASC(MID\$(Q\$,Y)))):NEXT:P RINT">"+Q\$ End

for storing Return addresses. On the other hand, at about two moves per second, it will still take years to move a 64disk tower. This column's deadline prevented me from waiting long enough to see what the program's real capacity might be.

Andrew Sun (Trenton, NJ) came up with the exact number of moves for transferring a 64-disk tower: 18,446, 744,073,709,551,615. His solution for the Models I and III (Program Listing 2) sports excellent graphics, which limits the practical size of the tower to 10 disks. However, Andrew lets you choose which spindles the tower starts and finishes on, displays a running count, and provides concurrent commentary on moves, all in three short lines. It's impressive to watch.

#### Secret Service

Ld b dxxi qzxkc b cvhmva, sv aviic la tvhbrcv sv lc b dxxi; ld b qzbyv qzxkc xzv, sv aviic la ksvmvyvm la lc lz slc lzavmvca ax avii la.

That pithy observation from Lord Chesterfield was obscured by 80 Micro's Little Cryptographer (Program Listing 3). The one-line program randomly generates a shuffled alphabet, which it uses in the simplest kind of substitution cipher, sibilantly speaking. Each letter in the cryptogram above consistently stands for a letter in the plaintext original, and no letter stands for itself. That makes a nice puzzle (the solution to which will *not* appear next month), but it has little practical value.

As we store more data in computer files and send even more of it singing over telephone lines, programs that turn private files into gibberish become more and more attractive. To be useful, however, such programs must be able to rescue the concealed information and faithfully restore its meaning.

To capture a coveted *80 Micro* T-shirt, show us a program that will read a plain text file from disk, write an enciphered file, read the "secret" file, and reproduce the original text. Take up to three lines of Basic (as always, the shorter the better) to create a practical program based on any reliable cipher.

The rules:

1. Write your solution(s) in any TRS or Tandy Basic, except Pocket Computer Basic.

2. This month's entries must reach us by Feb. 15, 1987. This doesn't give everyone the same amount of time, we know, and we apologize to our overseas readers especially.

3. This month's winners will appear in the May 1987 issue.

4. Employees of CW Communications are not eligible.

5. Send your entry to: *80 Micro*, Fine Lines, 80 Pine St., Peterborough, NH 03458. We will not be able to return entries.

6. Specify your T-shirt size. Bumper size not required.■

Harry Bee is a freelance writer, puzzle creator, programmer, and dreamer. Contact him at P.O. Box 567, Cornish, ME 04020. "Dac-Easy Accounting staged an astounding coup in the accounting category.

PC WORLD October 1986

150,000 and more every day. That's how many smart buyers have already chosen to save thousands of dollars in their decision to computerize their books. Recently the readers of PC World confirmed this new trend in accounting software by voting Dac-Easy Accounting as their favorite, outperforming the second place finisher with over five times as many votes.

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