Covering the T199/4A, the Myarc 9640 and compatibles

MICAOpendium

Volume 5 Number 7

August 1988

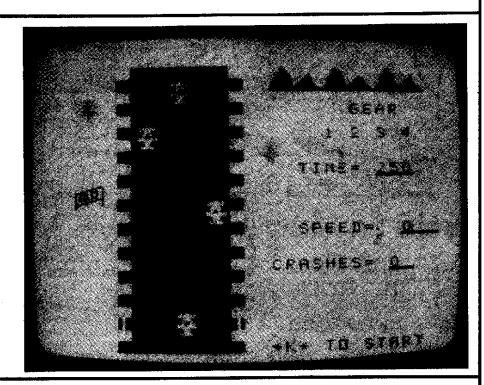
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- News about upcoming Geneve software, and a program to set the Geneve's clock
- Reviews of the Gramulator and Barrage

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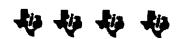
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MICROpendium is published 12 times annually for \$20 per year by Burns-Koloen Communications Inc., 16606 Terrace Dr., Austin, TX 78728. Application to Mail at Second-Class Postage Rates is Pending at Round Rock, Texas. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to MICROpendium, P.O. Box 1343, Round Rock, TX 78680.

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Foreign subscriptions are \$25.25 (Canada and Mexico); \$23.50, surface mail to other countries; \$37 airmail to other countries.

All editions of MICROpendium are mailed from the Round Rock (Texas) Post Office.

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Rock TX 78680

Telephone: (512) 255-1512

Source: TI4596

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GeNie: John Koloen

John	Kołoen		 						1	2	ublisher	•
Laura	Burns	,									. Editor	

Some fundamental commands
Demystifying assembly John Birdwell on accessing peripheral devices expands the MICRO- WORD word processor
c99 A mathematical function library
Wipe-Out The Indy 500 has nothing on this
Geneve 9640

Reviews

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Newsbytes

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User Notes

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Programming conventions

Here are some tips to help you when entering programs from MICROpendium:

1. All BASIC and Extended BASIC programs are run through Checksum, the numbers that follow exclamation at the end of each program line. Do not enter these numbers or exclamation points. Checksum was published in the November 1987 edition.

2. Long XBASIC lines are entered by inputting until the screen stops accepting characters, pressing Enter, pressing FCTN REDO, cursoring to the end of the line and continuing input.

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Comments

Background on the chips

There are a number of long, somewhat technical articles this month, including a piece on the 9918A VDP chip by Tony Lewis. While the information in the article isn't likely to send many readers into soaring flights of fancy, it is readable and provides a solid background on the inner workings of this small but significant piece of silicon. Next month Tony will be following with an article on the Yamaha 9938 VDP chip, which is used in the Geneve. We hope this provides some insight for 9640 users.

GENEVE DEVELOPMENTS

Several things:

- MDOS 1.06 has been released, as has GPL 1.02 and Myarc Disk Manager V Ver. 1.21. MDOS 1.06, running with GPL 1.02, allows users to automatically load programs from powerup. I find it to be very handy and a welcome feature. Also, the Print Screen function works.
- A timetable of software releases is published elsewhere, including Pascal, Advanced BASIC, MY-Pro-Art (an extensive rewriting of MY-Art), and GEME. I've seen an unfinished version of GEME (a windowing, mouse-driven, multi-tasking environment) and it looks impressive. Through the use of up to four user-defined windows, users can load and run four programs simultaneously and jump between them with a click of the mouse.
- MICROpendium will publish a question and answer column about the Geneve and other Myarc products (such as the hard and floppy disk controller card) starting next month. Anyone with questions they'd like us to ask is encouraged to drop us a line.
- Last month we published a list of software that readers most wanted to see running on the Geneve. Here is information about the software, provided by Myarc.

A number of programs that were mentioned by readers already work on the Geneve, including Plato, Logo II, Personal Record Keeping, Disk Managers I, II and III, Donkey Kong (run at speed 2), Submarine Commander and River Rescue. Geneve users who have not been able to get these cartridges to run on their 9640s are advised to send Myarc a good copy of the non-working program on disk. Send it to Myarc Alabama office (2624 Ranier Dr., Birmingham, AL 35215).

While readers want to see Q*Bert running on the Geneve, as well as Ms. Pacman and other Atari-type cartridges, the company is legally restricted from modifying the cartridges. Non-cartridge software, such as 99/4A Spell Check, like the Atari cartridges, is copyrighted and Myarc can't do anything to modify it without infringing on the copyright.

UPCOMING SOFTWARE

I expect to see a number of new programs being released for the TI and the Geneve between now and November, possibly including a word processor like no other in use on the TI.

HARD AND FLOPPY DISK CONTROLLER

Myarc shipped hundreds of HFDC cards in August. At this point, the card is used as a hard-disk controller only the Geneve. On the TI, it serves as both a hard and floppy disk controller.

One word of caution, which comes from experience: be careful when pulling the thing out of your PEB. Apparently, if the card is pulled out haphazardly, it can short out against the back of the PEB. I recommmend that if you take the card out, have the PEB powered-down for five minutes and then, very carefully lift the card out absolutely straight so that the portion of it that sticks out of the computer doesn't brush against the PEB. Use two hands to do it. This advice comes after having blown the card out through carelessness.

Next month I'll detail my experiences in setting up a hard-disk system.

—JK

Reviewed in MICROpendium

1984

February: B-1 Nuclear Bomber, Tandon TM-100 Disk Drive, Void. Beanstalk Adventure, Microsurgeon, On Gaming, Database 500.

March: Star Trek, Escape From Balthazar, Garkon's Getaway, Sky Diver, Mail-Call, Prowriter 8510 Printer.

April: Monthly Budget\$ Master, Budget Master, Home Budget, Thief, Donkey Kong, Khe Sanh.

May: Companion Word Processor, Q*Bert, Mad-Dog I & II, Programs for the TI Home Computer.

June: Creative Expressions Accounts Receivable/Accounts Payable, CDC 9409 Disk Drive, Starship Concord, Lost Treasure of the Aztec, ASW Tactics II.

July: Theon Raiders, Introduction to Assembly Language for the TI Home Computer, Game of Wit, Pole Position

August: TE 1200, Tower, Galactic Battle, Galaxy September: Wycove Forth, 99/4 Auto Spell-Check, QUICKCOPYer, Wizard's Dominion, Anchor Automation Mk XII Medem

October: Killer Caterpillar, ZORK I. Defender

November: 9900 Disk Controller Card/Manager, Super Bugger, Transtar 1208 printer, Floppy-Copy, Data Base-X December: Gravity Master, Data Base Manager System, Lear-

ning 99/4A Assembly Language Programming 1985

January: Super Sketch, Foundation Computing 128K Card, PTERM-99, TI-Runner

February: Super Extended BASIC, Beginning Assembly Language for the Tl. ZORK II

March: Morning Star Software CP/M Card, WDS/100 Winchester Disk Drive, Sketch Mate, BMC Color Monitor

April: 9900 Micro Expansion System, Disk+Aid, Gemini 10X-15X

May: Character Sets and Graphics Design, Draw 'N Plot June: GRAPHX, DATA BASE I

July: Acom 99, Advanced Diagnostics August: Model Dow-4 Gazelle, TI-Artist, PC-KEYS, Not-Polyoptics' Bankroll

September: Midnite Mason, Myarc 32K/128K Card, GRAPHX Companion

October: 4A/TALK, Extended BASIC II Plus, XB Detective, Console Writer 2.a

November: Foundation Z80A/80-column cards, 9900BASIC, Adventure Editor

December: Display Enhancement Package, Triple Tech 1986

January: BITMAC, Starcross

January: M. Might Mission, Peripheral Diagnostic Module, BA-Writer

March: Super Duper, Tunnels of Doom Editor, Business Graphs 99

April: U.S. Open Tennis, PRBASE

May: 4A Flyer, GRAM Kracker, Artist's Companion

June: Myarc Disk Controller Card, Maximem
July: Horizon RAMdisk, Old Dark Caves, Funlwriter, T199/4A
Macro, Assembler

August: JOYPAINT 99, GPL Assembler, TI99/4A Intern. GPL Linker

September: Mechatronic 128K Card

October: TI-Forth Utilities, CorComp Memory Plus November: Submarine Commander, PEP, MAX-RLE December: GK Utility I and II and GRAM Packer, X-10 Powerhouse, RAVE 99/101.

January: MG DISKASSEMBLER, Myarc XBII

February: TI-Tax, Mechatronic Mouse March: Wycove Forth version 3.0, DIJIT Systems RGB Con-

version Kit, Spad XIII Flight Simulator April: Geneve 9640, Disk Utilities

May: QS-Solitaire, Geneve 9640 (Part 2), Technical Drive, Console Calc

June: Character Sets and Graphic Design III, Writerease Ver. 1.1, 4A DOS. Prescan_It

July: Junkinan Junior, Avatex 1200/1200hc modem, Bubble Plane

August: Prostick, The Brain, Rocketman, Menu Ver. 6.3 September: Tl-IBM Connection, Super Extended BASIC October: Fontwriter, Mechatronic 80-Column Card, Star NP-10

November: Legends, Music Preprocessor, QS-Wheel, Spin-to-Win

December: Remind Me. Certificate 99. Myart-Art and Myarc Mouse

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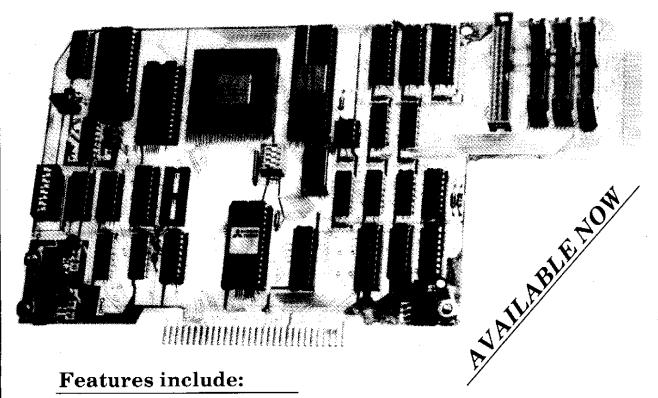
January: Quik Font, EZ-Keys February: Disk Utilities 4.0

March: Telco, String Master, Epson LX-800 printer April: Super Space II, PC-Transfer, Calendar Maker, Archiver II Ver. 2.4

May: Plus! June: Captain's Wheel 32K Memory Expansion, Desk Top Publisher Ver. 1.0. Texlink

July: Artist Enlarger

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Feedback

Don't be too hard on software makers

While I don't wish to be overly critical of the central point that Mr. Schmidt was attempting to make in his letter (June 1988), there are a couple of major factors that he needs to consider before coming down so hard on the producers of TI software.

- (1) Vendors in the TI world have neither the budget nor the manpower of "Big Blue."
- (2) Most vendors realize that even if they could produce what he is asking for, owners of an *orphaned* computer are not going to pay the prices required to offset time and expense.

The present situation is not likely to change in the near future. Our best hope is that producers will continue making software available to a dwindling number of users, and that, as a group, we fill in the missing pieces.

Ernie Pergrem Palatine, Illinois

Machine routines obtained in UK

We (TI*MES, a United Kingdom users group) have now obtained — from US and Australian user groups — machine code routines for our unexpanded owners, who only need a 32K RAM to be able — using cassette — to merge programs from tape, and to save and load XB programs up to 22K. We also have the ability to supply them with many of the machine code programs we have (for instance we have a paid license to copy Micro Pinball for our members — a superb program!

One product in need of a review is the Bunyard manual, advertised for some months now. I gather a number of people have seen the ad and not ordered as they thought it was little more than a reprint of the TI technical manual. It is a great deal more.

A challenge: Using TI Base, emulate Personal Record Keeping plus Personal Report Generator. This should result in programmers becoming thoroughly at home using TI Base. It should give us a faster PRK! And it will add a useful utility to the TI family.

Stephen Shaw Stockport, Cheshire, England

Video Chess fix needed by user

Since subscribing to your magazine in January, I have found it to be an invaluable source of information on the TI and Geneve 9640. It is a relief to discover that the problems I've experienced with the Geneve were not unique and that Myarc, your staff and your readers are making significant progress to solving these problems.

Regarding the Geneve I have a couple of quick comments regarding the June issue. First, the list of TI programs that do not run as they should on the Geneve did not include Video Chess. Has a fix already been made, and if so, how could I order it? Second, while it is true that the fire button does not work on Pole Position, hitting the HOME key does what the fire button is supposed to.

Finally, would you be able to list vendors who either already do or are planning to carry Geneve software?

My continuing thanks to your staff for remembering that there are a large number of dedicated, contented computer users outside of the IBM-Apple-Commodore-Atari world.

Eric Wilson Fremont, California

For you and other latecomers who didn't know, a fix to Video Chess was published in the November 1987 MICRO-pendium. We are not sure of all the software that works with the 9640, nor do vendors always test that compatibility before releasing it, though we agree a list would be a good idea.— Ed.

Thank-you note

My TI99/4A experience has been one of friendship, caring and ongoing education from the very beginning as Tlers autopiloted me from near and afar via letter directives as to its use and equipping.

While my TI and I "work" to help out in various ways at Marian Hall, it is informally and as a resident whose interest is deeply personal. After 40 years as a B.V.M. sister, the last eight years here due to a lung impairment, my commitment to "break shells" Ray Kazmer mentioned (Feedback, July '88) is an effort to add quality to the lives around me, to bring light and change into the darkness of confusion or simply a conversation starter in what could easily be a closed environment — be it through banners I color, music, or visual impact combined with sound. Being decades younger than most of our 135 residents, I sometimes see, hear and perceive differently.

Thank you each and every one who has helped me and enabled me to help others.

To name any person might be to miss one so please accept a general thank you to a fantastic network of caring, generous people.

Sister Pat Taylor, B.V.M. Dubuque, Iowa

Program problems

Archiver II Vn. 2.4 will not work with my Geneve. I get a screen full of checkers for a split second, then the system locks up. I sent \$10 to Barry Boone and he called me from school. I told him of the problem and he couldn't help.

Fast Term by J. Peter Hoddie runs very poorly and I have had to guess at some key presses to get by the second screen. A shame, the original FT ran great with the 99/4A. I spent five hours downloading archived files from The Source only to find that I couldn't unpack and run them (even on another TI). My system has the Cor-Comp disk controller card and NEC Multisync Monitor.

Ali Ulgen Seven Hills, Ohio

It's difficult to say what the problem with Archiver II is, in view of the fact that you've already contacted the author. We assume that it runs on a 99/4A and that the problem wouldn't be the result of a bad data bit. We have been running Ver. 2.4 for several months without a problem. Perhaps other readers might have a suggestion.—Ed.

Feedback is a reader forum. The editor may condense excessively lengthy submissions if necessary. We ask that writers limit themselves to one subject per submission. Our only requirement is that submissions be of interest to those using the T199/4A or compatibles. Send items to MICROpendium: P.O. Box 1343, Round Rock, TX 78680.

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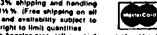
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BASIC

Some basics of BASIC

By REGENA

This month I'm going to discuss several of the fundamental BA-SIC commands that you might use in programming, plus answer some of the questions I have received recently.

You may have noticed program listings in which every line ends with an exclamation point and then a number. All BASIC programs in MICROpendium since the November 1987 issue have this format. When you are copying the program, do not type these extra characters on the line. The program has been processed through Tom Freeman's CHECKSUM program. These numbers help you enter a program correctly. When you type in a program using the Checksum program, you compare your checksum with the published number to make sure each line is correct. Refer to the October 1987 issue of MICROpendium for an explanation of the Checksum program. You may contact Tom Freeman through the LA 99ers Computer Group (P.O. Box 3547, Gardena, CA 90247-7247).

I can't seem to emphasize this next concept enough. If you are using a disk drive system and not using your program for file processing other than saving and loading your program, use CALL FILES(I) then press ENTER. Then type NEW and press ENTER. The screen will clear and the screen looks just like the beginning BASIC screen. Now you may load or type in a program and proceed normally. Many of my programs need this procedure to run without a MEMORY FULL error. I sue the CALL FILES(I) procedure as standard practice every time I sit down at my TI to program.

TI BASIC has several built-in features (other computers may need special utility programs) that you have available when you program. Use the command NUM (for NUMber) to number your lines automatically. This is equivalent to the commans AUTO on other computers. A line number appears at the left of the screen. Type in your BASIC statement, then press ENTER. Your line is entered and the next line number is automatically printed. To get out of the automatic numbering mode, simply press ENTER without typing anything else after the line number.

Notice that when you type NUM and press ENTER, the first line number is 100. Subsequent line numbers increment by 10. You may start the automatic line numbering anywhere by specifying a line number after NUM. For example, NUM 800 will start with Line 800, and NUM 57 will start with Line 57.

You may also specify the line increments by adding a comma and an increment value. The general form of this command is NUM n,i where n is the beginning line number and i is the increment. Here are some examples of this command.

Command	Line numbers
NUM	100, 110, 120, 130,
NUM 500	500, 510, 520, 530,
NUM 200,5	200, 205, 210, 215,
NUM 650,50	650, 700, 750, 800,
NUM 10,1	10, 11, 12, 13,
NUM ,20	100, 120, 140, 160,

By the way, the reason most of us number our program lines by los is so you can later add lines more easily if needed. TI BASIC does not allow multiple-statement lines, so to insert a statement between two existing statements, a new line number must be used.

For example, if you have a Line 150 and a Line 160 and need to insert a statement between them, you may type 155 and the new statement. All TI BASIC statements must be numbered, and they will be automatically placed in the program in numerical order even if they are typed in a different order.

Another command very useful to programmers is RES (for RESequence). Other computers may use the command RENUM (for RENUMber). This command will make all the line numbers in your existing program sequential by a common increment. Any line numbers referred to in other statements will be automatically changed to the new numbering system. For example, if you have GOSUB 255 in your original programming and resequencing makes the old Line 255 become Line 320, the GOSUB 255 becomes GOSUB 320.

The general form for RES is RES n,1 where n is the beginning line number for the first line of the program, and i is the increment between line numbers. This command works much like the NUM command.

Command	New line numbers
RES	100, 110, 120, 130,
RES 200	200, 210, 220, 230,
RES 300,5	300, 305, 310, 315,
RES 500,50	500, 550, 600, 650
RES 1,1	1, 2, 3, 4,
RES ,5	100, 105, 110, 115,

I use NUM and RES quite often while I'm programming. For example, when I start programming, I type NUM to write the beginning lines of my program starting with Line 100 and incrementing by 10. I might start major sections of my program at Lines 1000, 2000 and 3000. Each time I start a new section I can use NUM n to start the automatic line numbers. For example, NUM 1000 will start the line numbers at 1000. I might start subroutines with easy-to-remember line numbers such as 500, 600, 700 and 800.

As I am programming and realize I have left out important commands, I can go back and insert lines. For example, if I have lines 210 and 220 and need to insert two statements, I can use Lines 214 and 217. What if I need to add more than nine lines between two existing statements. Use RES ,20 to increment lines by 20 or RES ,50 to increment lines by 50, and there will be plenty of possible line numbers between existing statements.

After the program is complete, I use RES to resequence all the statements and put thim in the somewhat standard form of starting with line 100 and incrementing by 10. This is how most of my programs are numbered for publication. The nice thing about using RES is that you can't tell where I planned poorly and had to add lines. All the lines are numbered nicely and you can use NUM to help you type in the program.

I have had several people wonder why I don't RESequence my published programs, because it is much easier to type in programs if you can use NUM. The answer is *I do!* If you see a copy that is not resequenced it may not be a final version, or it may be a version that someone else has customized by adding a few inbetween lines.

I have had to RESequence a few programs in numbers other than RES 100,10. The reason is to save memory by using shorter line

(See Page 12)

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REGENA ON BASIC—

(Continued from Page 10)

numbers — two digits instead of three digits, or even one digit instead of two or three. For example, "The Ugly Duckling" (MICROpendium, October 1987) is numbered by fives to save memory so it will fit on disk. Use NUM 10,5 to number your lines automatically (this is specified in the article). In San Francisco Revisited (MI-CROpendium, April 1988), the lines are numbered by ones because I really had to revise to get the TI99/4 cassette version to fit on disk for the TI99/4A. You can use NUM 1,1 to number your lines automatically as you type in this program.

One of the most used commands in BA-SIC is PRINT. You may print messages on the screen by using PRINT and then typing the message in quotation marks. If you have young children who want to learn to program, get them started by using the PRINT statement. The quote marks on the T199/4A are typed by pressing the function key (FCTN, the key with the gray dot) and the letter P at the same time.

Our PRINT statement is quite versatile. PRINT without a message prints a blank line. To print a message, you use the quotes. A long message can be within the quotes, and the computer will print in the

28-character line. Use extra spaces to fit words on the screen properly.

You may put more than one message in the same PRINT command. Each message needs its own set of quotation marks, and you need to separate the messages with one or more print separators — a colon, a comma or a semicolon. A colon in the PRINT statement tells the computer to go to the next line. Several colons make the computer "go to the next line" several times. A semicolon tells the computer not to go to the next line but to print the next item right where the cursor is after the first item. A comma tells the computer to tabulate before printing the next message.

Remember that the print separators need to come after the quote mark ending the message. If the symbol is inside the quotes, it will be printed as part of the message.

Here is a short program to give you an idea how the PRINT statement can work. 100 REM PRINT

110 CALL CLEAR

120 PRINT "HELLO"

130 PRINT

140 PRINT "THIS IS A PRINTING EX AMPLE."

150 PRINT ::: "HERE ARE 3 COLON

S"

160 PRINT "CHERY";" AND ";"BR AD"

170 PRINT "RICHARD","BOB","RA

180 PRINT:"BRETT"

190 PRINT "LYNN"

200 END

You can experiment so you are familiar with what happens when you use commas, colons and semicolons after quotes or between messages. The separators can come after a message without another message in the same statement, and the next PRINT statement will be affected.

If your children are learning programming, they can try to print messages on the screen in a program, or they can use existing symbols to draw pictures. Have fun experimenting!

Demystifying assembly

Accessing peripheral devices

By JOHN BIRDWELL

I hope you have submitted your ideas on the features you would like to see incorporated into our word processing program so that we can soon begin to take a direction with it.

Before I begin discussing this month's topic I would like to correct an error in last month's publication. That error was in the copy list. You must also include the drive number of the source files, so the copy list would be as follows:

COPY "DSKI MICRO-EQU" WHERE DSKI=YOUR DRIVE #

This month, while I await your input, I will be discussing the means by which access to a peripheral device is performed.

When TI designed the 99/4A they established a common method for access-

ing all external devices, this is the Device Service Routine Link or DSRLNK. Through the DSRLNK any manufacturer could easily add devices to our system as long as they adhered to the convention established for the DSRLNK. This has brought us such items as the Myarc and Corcomp disk controllers, Horizon RAMdisk, a variety of RS232/PIO cards, the Myarc 128/512K memory, the Myarc Hard/Floppy Disk Controller, and many others. Unlike other PCs, for the most part we have been able to simply plug a card into our PE boxes without concern about mixing hardware from different vendors. Talk to some of your friends who have expanded their IBM-PCs about the nightmares they have gone through attempting similar tasks and you can appreciate what TI did for us.

Access to devices in assembly is really not much different than access through BASIC. Before you can read from or write to a file you must OPEN and you must CLOSE it when done just like BASIC. This access is accomplished through the use of a Peripheral Access Block (PAB). In this PAB you must load all the information the DSRLNK needs to operate — OPEN, CLOSE, READ, WRITE or DELETE. The layout of the PAB is as follows.

BYTE	USE
0	Operation Code
1	File Type
2-3	VDP Buffer Address
4	Logical Record Length
5	Bytes Read or bytes to Write
6-7	Record Number for relative
	(See Page 14)

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ASSEMBLY-

(Continued from Page 12) record fiLength for program image files Used for cassette operations 8 only 9 Length of Device Name 10 Device name Operation codes are: >00 OPEN >01 CLOSE >02 READ >03 WRITE >05 LOAD >06 SAVE >07 DELETE

File Type is done by bits within the byte. These are:

>09 STATUS

Byte 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

Relative file

Relative file

Relative file

Internal

Variable.

Used to provide return status from DSRLNK.

For example, to read from a D/V file this byte would be have bits set to 00010100 in hex the byte would be a >14. To update this file you would have a >16 since you want to do both a read and a write.

VDP buffer is the address in VDP memory which the DSRLNK is to use for the READ/Write operations.

Logical Record Length is the maximum size of a record.

Your program must set the bytes to write for each record for Variable files and must be set to the Logical Record Length on Fixed files. On a read operation the DSRLNK will set the length of the record read for variable files so you should read this byte to determine the length of the record. On a Fixed length file this will naturally be equal to the Logical Record Length for Reads.

An example of a complete PAB to OPEN a D/V 80 file for a WRITE with the file name of DSK1.MICRO-DATA the PAB would be structured as follows:

DATA >0012, >1000, >5000, >0000, >000F

TEXT 'DSK1.MICRO-DATA'

After you have opened the file you would simply change the first byte, operation code, to a >03 to indicate a write operation. Then change it to a >01 to close the file.

Operation codes > 05 and > 06, LOAD and SAVE, are used with program image files. The DSRLNK will either load into or read from VDP memory beginning with the address you specified for the length given in bytes 6 and 7 of the PAB or until the end of file on a LOAD operation. This is the method used by the SAVE utility to create a program image file.

Basically its operation is to move a block of memory, beginning with the SLOAD/SFIRST address provided in the DEFs of your object code, D/F 80 file and then a SAVE PAB is passed to the

DSRLNK. This continues until the SLAST address is reached. The maximum block size is 8192 which is actually 8186 bytes of data since a 6 byte header is added at the start of the file. This header is used by the E/A option 5 loader to determine where to place the data in CPU memory, the length of the data, and whether there are any additional files in the program. The format of the header is:

BYTES USE

0-1 >0000 indicates no more files to load.

>FFFF indicates more files to load.

2-3 Length of the file including the 6 byte header.

4-5 Start CPU address for the data and on the first file this is also the program entry point, which is why SLOAD and SFIRST must be the same.

This PAB is placed into VDP memory and its location is passed to the DSRLNK in CPU location >8356. What is actually placed into >8356 is the VDP location of the length of the Device Name within the PAB or PAB+9.

In our MICRO-WORD program we will be adding the ability to load a CHARA1, character definition, file. This will provide you with an example of this operation. Soon we will be adding the ability to read and write files so this will clarify this fully.

Also this month, we will be adding in a tab line and margins.

MICRO-WORD

***************************************	1		
* To your HICRO-EQU add the following lines immediately after the *	TABS	BTTE >80	* >80 = MARGIN (LEFT)
B GIRIT line.		BYTE >8C	* >86 = LIFT HARGIN OF # THIS WILL BE COLUMN 6
		BYTE >88	* HON RIGHT MARGIN
		BYTE >D1	* RIGHT HARGIN AT 75 * HARB LESS THAN 27 FOR 4
PLACE ITEMS WHICH WE WILL LATER DEVELOP CODE TO EMABLE US TO HODIFT AND		BYTE >86	* NOW TABS STARTING WITH LEFT MARGIN
SAVE DEFAULTS AT THE START OF THE PROGRAM SO IT WILL BE EAST TO CHANGE THEM		BYTE >84	* LETS SPACE THEN 10 APART STARTING A COL 5
		BYTE >94	* A MAXIMUM OF 16 TABS
		BYTE >9E	
MARPE DATA > 0500 * LOAD		BYTE >AB	
SINCE CHARACTER SET STARTS AT >8888 MOST SKIP THE 6 BYTE MEADER WRICE		BYTE >B2	
PROCEEDS THE DATA IN A PROGRAM IMAGE FILE		BYTE >BC	
DATA > 87PA • ALLOW FOR 8 BYTE WEADER		BYTE >C6	
DATA # # MOT USED		BYTE >D#	
DATA > 6486 * ALLOW FOR A FILE LENGTH OF 2648 BYTES		BYTE >D5	* SET UNUSED TABS TO CLOUMN 88
DATA 11 * LENGTH OF THE CEARAL FILE WANK		BYTE >D5	
TRIT 'DSK1.CHARA1' # DISK # PLUS FILE NAME		BYTE >D5	•
		BTTE >D5	
A DREADLY TAB TABLE IN THE IMAGE OF TI-WRITER		BYTE > D5	•
ALL TABS ARE >86 GREATER THAN THEIR POSITION RELATIVE TO 4		BYTE >D5	
,			(See Page 16)



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MICRO-WORD—

```
(Continued from Page 14)
                                                                               * on and off as we read a character and turn it back off
        BYTE >D5
                                                                                      IOR R3.R0
                                                                                                           * Inverted set
        BYTE >80
                                                                                      BLWP EYSBN
                                                                                                           * Write out inverted bits
                              * HARGIN AGAIN
                                                                                      IOB 83,86
        BYTE >86
                              * BACK TO COLUMN @
                                                                                                           * Back to main set
                                                                                      INC RO
                                                                                                           * HRIT BYTE
  * add the following EQUATE
                                                                                      DEC R2
                                                                                                           * DONE ALL CHARACTER YET
  IOVDP RQU >0600
                              * YDP ADDRESS FOR I/O PAB
                                                                                      JRE CINVET
                                                                               * NOW BUILD THE TAB LINE-AND-DISPLAY IT
 * add the following DATA labels after
                                                                                      BL.
                                                                                          OTABSET
                                                                                                           * GO SET IT DP
                                                                                          eror, po
 * ORELIN DATA @
                                                                                      HOT
                                                                                                           . NOW SET CURSOR POSITION TO LEFT MARGIN
                                                                                          elmar, Rø
  LNAR DATA @
                              * LEFT HARGIN
                                                                                                           . ADD IN LEFT MARGIN
                                                                                      HOY RE, CORPOS
                                                                                                           * SET INITIAL CURSOR POSITION ON TAB LIFE
                              * LEFT WARGIN IN TAB LINE
 LMARTL DATA Ø
 RMAR DATA 6
                              * RIGHT MARGIN
 RMARTL DATA 0
                                                                                      HOY CLNAR, RG
                                                                                                           * SET RE TO IMITIAL DISPLAY POSITION
                              * RIGHT BARGIN IN TAB LINK
 CURPOS DATA #
                              * CORSOR POSITION ON TAB LINE
 TLLIN DATA 0
                             * START OF TAB LINE ADDRESS
                                                                                          ONAIN
                                                                                                           * INITIALIZATION COMPLETE BEGIN THE PROGRAM
                                                                               * after the CURDEF statement add the following BYTE SAVE SEGMENT
                                                                               * in the file MICRO-MAIN recove the label MAIN
 * the BSS reserves the amount of bytes specified
                                                                               * from the beginning of the file DO NOT REMOVE the BL @GETEY *
                                                                               * TABLINE INAGE
 TABLIE ESS 86
                             * IMAGE FOR TAB LINE 86 COLUMNS LONG
                                                                               * FIRST SHOW THE CURRENT CURSOR POSITION ON THE TAB LINE
                                                                               MAIN MOV CORPOS, 20
                                                                                                           * GRT CURSOR POSITION
 * add the following after the statement
                                                                                                           * GET THE CHARACTER THERE
                                                                                     BLWP EYSBR
 * FF BYTE >FF
                                                                                     APDI R1,>7898
                                                                                                           * TORN OFF THE INTERSE
 TABOFF BYTE >86
                             * VALUE OF TABS COLUMN SERO
                                                                                     BLWP CYSBW
                                                                                                           * WRITE IT BACK
 *********************************
 * from MICRO-INIT file delete ALL line after
                                                                               * ADD THE POLLOWING LINES TO THE END OF THE MICHO-DISP FILE *
 ŧ
        LWPI MAINNS
                             * SET BACK TO MAIN WS
                                                                               * and add the following
 ***********************************
 1
                                                                               TABSET LI
                                                                                          PO.TABLIN
                                                                                                          * START OF TAB LIBE IMAGE
        BL OCLS
                                                                                     И
                                                                                          N1, '.. '+>8956
                                                                                                          * MARE LINE INTO DOTS IN INVERSE VIDEO
                             * GO CLEAR THE SCREEN AND RETURN
                                                                                     Ы
                                                                                          R2,89
                                                                                                          * 88 COLUMNS LONG
                                                                               TABSTI HOT RI, *R6+
                                                                                                          * 2 DOTS
 ******************************
 * WE WILL NOW LOAD THE USERS CHARAI FILE IF IT IS PRESENT IF NOT JUST
                                                                                     DECT R2
                                                                                                           * LOOP UNTIL ALL SE COLUENS ARE DOTS
 * USE CHARACTER SET ALREADY DEFINED
                                                                                     JUL TABSTI
                                                                                                           * IF NOT IRRO CONTIONE
                                                                                         RO, TABLIB+9
                                                                                                          * POSITION OF COLUMN 10
           BØ. IOVDP
                             * HOVE CHARAI PAB TO VDP
                                                                                     Lī
                                                                                          $1, '1 '+>$969
                                                                                                          * BON PLACE INDICATORS AT EVERY 18 COLUMNS
                                                                                         R2,8
                                                                                                          * LOOP 8 TIMES
                                                                                     Ш
       LI
           R1.CEARPE
                             * PAB DATA FOR CHARACTER SET LOAD
                                                                              TABST2 HOTB R1. *R6
                                                                                                          * HOTE IT
       61 R2,21
                             . LEAGTE OF PAB
                                                                                     ΑI
                                                                                         R6.15
                                                                                                          * WEST POSITION
       BLWP OTHEW
                                                                                     ΑÎ
                                                                                         P1,>6186
                                                                                                          * HART BISPLAY 1 GREATER
       LI
            RG. ICTDP+9
                             * HUST TRLE DERLAT WHERE THE MANE LENGTH IS
                                                                                     DEC
                                                                                         22
                                                                                                          * DONE ALL #
       MOY R#, 0>8358
                             * HOVE TO DSR'S PAD LOCATION
       BLWP ODSBLUE
                                                                                     JHE TABST2
                                                                                                          # #0
                             * NOW TO THE LOAD OF CHARAI TO YDP
                                                                              * NOW FILL IN TABS AND MARGINS
       DATA 8
                             * BIGH LEVEL DSB LINK
 * NO BEED TO TEST IF CHARAL GOT LOADED SINCE AND ERROR WILL BOY AFFECT
                                                                                     IJ
                                                                                         RO, TABLIN
                                                                                                          * START OF TABLIAE
                                                                                         R1.TABS+4
                                                                                     LI
                                                                                                          * START OF TABS
 * WHAT WAS ALREADY THERE
                                                                                                          * TAB CHARACTER
                                                                                     Ы
                                                                                         R2, 'T '+>8900
                                                                                     И
                                                                                          P4.16
                                                                                                          * MAXIMUM OF 16 TABS
 * DEFINE THE CURSOR CHARACTER >0
                                                                              TABST3 HOVB +R1+,R3
                                                                                                          * TAB COLUMN
                                                                                     SB
                                                                                         CTABOFF.R3
                                                                                                          * SUBTRACT TABS VALUE
       LI
           RØ.>0000
                             * START OF CHARACTER PATTERS TABLE
                                                                                     SRL R3.8
                                                                                                          * MAKE A COUNT
       ы
           R1.CURDER
                                                                                          88.83
                                                                                                          * POINT TO CORRECT COLUMN
       LI
           R2.8
                                                                                     HOVB R2, 4R3
                                                                                                          * PUT IN A 'T'
       BLWP EVMBN
                             * CURSON CHARACTER
                                                                                     DEC R4
                                                                                                          * DONE ALL 16
                                                                                     JUB TABST3
* Now we will invert the character set to provide inverse wideo when meeded
                                                                                                          # 11A
                                                                                         R1.TARS+1
                                                                                     I.I
                                                                                                          * POINT TO LEFT MARGIN
                                                                                     U
                                                                                         R2 'LR'+>8080
                                                                                                          * LEFT AND RIGHT MARGIN CHARACTERS
           RØ,>0800
                            # Start of character set
                                                                                     MOVB #R14.R3
                                                                                                          * COLUMN FOR LEFT MARGIN
       IJ
           R2.128*8
                            * The number of characters to do I 8 bytes/char.
                                                                                     SB
                                                                                         etabopp, R3
                                                                                                          * SUBTRACT THE VALUE FOR TABS
       LI
           R3.>0400
                            * Offset for inverted character set
                                                                                        83.8
                                                                                     SRI.
CINVRY BLUP OYSBR
                            # Get a character
                                                                                                          * MARE A COUNT
                                                                                     MOV
                                                                                        R3. CLMAR
                                                                                                          * SAVE LEFT MARGIN VALUE
* the instruction INV will reverse all 1's and 0's
                                                                                         RO. R3
                                                                                                          * NOW POINT TO ITS COLUMN
      INV RI
                            * larert the bits
* IOR exclusive OR will set any bits in the target register to a 1 unless
                                                                                     MOVB R2.*R3
                                                                                                          * PUT IN THE 'L'
                                                                                     INC R1
* they are already a 1 then it will set them to a 0
                                                                                                          * NOW POINT TO RIGHT MARGIN
* In this case R3 with contains a >8400 will and its value will be toggled
                                                                                                         (See Page 17)
```

MICRO-WORD-

t

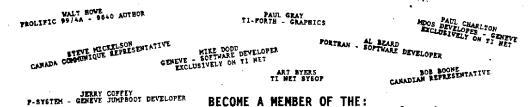
```
JEP RETRYA
                                                                                                                # LRAYR
               (Continued from Page 16)
                                                                                                                * BACKUP DISPLAT
                                                                                   BACKI DEC R6
                            # GET RIGHT MARGIN LOCATION
      MOVB *81+,83
                                                                                                                * AND TAB LINE
                                                                                          DEC ecurpos
     SB QTABORF.R3
                                                                                          JHP ENTRY4
                                                                                                                · LEAVE
     SRL R3.8
      NOV R3. ERNAR
                            * SAVE RIGHT MARGIN
                                                                                   ******* PORWARD SPACE *********
                            * NOW POINTING TO RIGHT MARGIN LOCATION
          RO.R3
      1
                                                                                               ermarth.ecurpos : AT RIGHT MARGIN NOW
                                                                                   PAR
                                                                                         C
                            # GRT 'R'
      SNPB R2
                                                                                          JHR FORT
                            * POT IN THE 'B'
      HOVB R2.+R3
                                                                                                               * SET TABLINE TO LEFT MARGIN
* SET DISPLAY TO MEIT LINE
                                                                                              QLMARTL, QCURPOS
      LI R6.22
                            * DISPLAT TAB LINE AT LINE 22
                                                                                               CONELIN. RE
                            * GET TO CORRECT TOP ADDRESS FOR SYSTEM TYPE
      MPT CONTLIN.RD
                                                                                                                * POINT TO THE START OF THIS LINE
                                                                                          ВŁ
                                                                                               ebrglik
                            * THE RESULT WAS IN R1 DO HOTE IT TO RE
      MOV R1, RØ
                                                                                                                * ADD THE LEFT MARGIN VALUE
                                                                                          ٨
                                                                                               OLMAR.R6
           elmar, Bi
                            * PIGORE TAB LINE LEFT MARGIE FOR DISPLAT
                                                                                          JNP
                                                                                                                * GO TEST FOR END OF SCREEN
                                                                                              ENTEY3
      MOV RI. OLMARTL
                            * SAVE IT
                                                                                                                * INCREMENT POSITION OF TAB LINE
                                                                                   FOR1 INC
                                                                                              ecurpos
                            * BOW DO RIGHT MARGIN
      NOV BO, R1
                                                                                          INC R6
                                                                                                                * AND DISPLAY
           ermar, 81
                                                                                                                a DOME
                                                                                          JMP ENTRY4
      BOY P1, ermartL
                            * SAVE DISPLAY TAB LINE RIGHT HARGIN
      LI R1, TABLIN
                            * DISPLAT TAB LINE
                                                                                   * add the following to the end of the file
      NOT CONBLIN.R2
                            * SHOW THE AMOUNT FOR SYSTEM TYPE
      BLMP CAMBA
                                                                                                                * SETUP FOR DIVIDE
                                                                                   BRGLEN CLR B5
                            * RETURN TO CALLER
                                                                                                                 * GET ABSOLUTE LINE # INTO B5 (0-23)
                                                                                          DIV CONELIN.RS
                                                                                                                 * MARR RG = TO THE VDP LOCATION OF LINE
                                                                                          MPY CONTLIN. 25
* RETURN TO CALLER
                                                                                          RŤ
* IN THE FILE MICRO-KEYS HAKE THE POLLOWING CHANGES *
**************************************
                                                                                   * add the following to file MICRO-SRC
                                                                                          COPY "DSK1. MICRO-I/O"
* change the NEWKY1 code as follows
                                                                                      NOTE: THIS MUST BE INSURTED BEFORE THE FILE MICHO-END
                            * DESET REPRAY TIMES
REMETA CLB ORTINE
                                                                                    ************* filename = MICRO-1/0
                             * RESTORE THE ORIGINAL CHARACTER
      HOVE R2.B1
                             * DISPLAT IT
      BLWP EVSBN
                                                                                    SCLEN RQU >8354
      NOT CURPOS, RO
                             * INVERT TAB LINE CHARACTER
                                                                                    SCHAME EQU >8356
      BLWP OVSBR
                                                                                    CRULST EQU >83DB
      AI R1,>8600
                            * PLACE INTO INVESTED CHARACTER SET
                                                                                    SADDR RQU >83D2
                             . WRITE IT BACK
      BLNP ETSBN
                                                                                    GPLWS ROU >8388
                             * BETSER
                                                                                                                 * SAVED CEU
                                                                                    SATCRO DATA 0
                                                                                                                 * SAVED DSB ENTRY ADDRESS
                                                                                    SAYENT DATA B
* change the INTIY2 code as follows
                                                                                                                 * SAVED LENGTE
                                                                                    SAVLER DATA B
                                                                                    SAVPAB DATA #
                                                                                                                 * SAVED PAB POINTER
           PONEL IN . RT
                             * START OF MRIT LIFE
ENTERTS &
                                                                                                                 * SAVED DSR VESEION
                                                                                    SAVVER DATA #
                             * PLACE WHERE BEIDED
      MOT RT.RE
                                                                                                                 * SAVED DRVICE WANT Le: DSK1
                                                                                    MAKBOT DATA 8.6.9.6.6
                             * PLUS LEFT HARGIN
           OLHAR RG
                                                                                    DURKUS DATA 8.8.8.8.8.8
                                                                                                                 *DSBLHK WORKSPACE
* RESET TABLIN TO LEFT MARGIN
                                                                                    TYPE DATA 6,6,6,6,6,6,8,8,6,0,0
                            * LRFT MARGIN
      MOV OLKAR, RØ
                                                                                           £ 092
                                                                                                                 * ROUAL BIT
                                                                                    H20
           eror, Re
                             * ADD DISPLAY POSITION FOR TAB LINE START
                                                                                    92999 DATA >2969
      NOV ROLECTBPOS
                             * HAKE THIS CURSOR TAB LINE POSITION
                                                                                                                 * PERIOD
                                                                                    DECHAL TRIT '. '
                                                                                                                 * FIRST BYTE OF A DSR
                                                                                           BYTE >AA
t change SCROLL CODE as follows
                                                                                    DSRLHE DATA DUNKUS, DLENTR
                                                                                                                 * GET DERLINE TYPE
                                                                                    DERRYD NOT *B14+,85
                             * FOR NOW JUST RESET TO TOP OF SCREEN
SCROLL NOT PLHAR. P6
                                                                                           SZCB PH20.215
                                                                                                                 * RESET CALLEDS RQUAL BIT
                             * THIS WILL BE ADDED LATER
       В
           PHAIR
                                                                                                                 * GET THE POINTER TO PAB
                                                                                           NOT OSCHARR. RO
                                                                                           HOV RO, RS
                                                                                                                 # SATE IT
* replace the BACK and FOR code with the following
                                                                                                                 * POINT TO START OF PAB FILE TYPE
                                                                                           AI R9,-8
                                                                                                                 * CRT THE LENGTH OF FILE BANK
                                                                                           BLWP EVSBR
****** BACK SPACE **********
                                                                                                                 * SAVE IT
                                                                                           NOVE #1.#3
                             * AT THE LEFT MARGIN NOW
           R6.QLMAR
                                                                                                                 # HAKE IT A HORD
                                                                                           SRL R3.8
                             * YES IGNORE
      JEQ ENTET4
                                                                                                                 * INITALIZE COUNTER
                                                                                           SETO B4
* HOST NOW BACKUP 1 ON TABLINE
                                                                                           LI R2, MAMBOP
                                                                                                                 * LOCATION TO SAVE WAND
* IF AT START OF TABLIRE NOW GO TO DIGHT MARGIN
                                                                                    LHKSLP INC BE
                                                                                                                 * MEIT VOP LOCATION
   ELSE DECREMENT POSITION
                                                                                                                 * ADD TO COUNT
                                                                                           INC R4
                            * AT LEFT MARGIN NOW
           elhartl, ecurpos
                                                                                                R4.83
                                                                                                                 * BEAD THE WHOLE BANK
       JAE BACKI
                             # K0
                                                                                           JEQ LNESLN
                                                                                                                 # YES
                             . PLACE AT RIGHT MARGIN
       MOY QUMARTL, OCURPOS
                                                                                           BLWP OVSBR
                                                                                                                 * GRT A CHARACTER
* NOW GO UP A LINE ON DISPLAY
                                                                                                                 * NOTE IT TO MANBUF
                                                                                           MOVB R1.*R2+
           CONBLIN, R6
                                                                                                                 . GOT A PERIOD
                                                                                           ÇB
                                                                                              R1, ODBCHAL
* AND FIGURE THE START OF LINE POSITION
                                                                                                                 * NOT THE GRE SOME MORE
                                                                                           JNE LNESLP
       BL PREGLIN
                             * MAKE R6 = TO START OF LIBB
                                                                                                                 * ZERO LENGTH
                                                                                    LHESLE NOV R4, 84
* NOW ADD RIGHT MARGIN TO THIS
                                                                                                            (See Page 18)
           erman, Re
                             * ALL SET
```

MICRO-WORD-

		(Con	tinued from Page 17)		INCT	22	:	POINT ENTRY ADDRESS
	1E6	TAKEBS	* TRS ITS AN BUROR			*R2+,R9		SAVE IT FOR POSSIBLE ENTRY
	CI	R4.7	* IS NAME LENGTH >7			esclen+1,R5		GET LENGTH OF OUR DEVICE
	JGT	LNEERR	* IF SO THIS IS AN ERROR			DAME2		IERO LENGTE NO MATCE POSSIBLE
	CLR	ecrolst	* CLEAR CRO SAVE		CB	R5.*R2+	*	IS LENGTE OF DSR'S DEVICE THE SAME
	HOV	R4, e sclen	* SATE THE LENGTE		JMR			NO TRY ANOTHER
	MOV	R4, esavlen	* AGAIN		SRL	25.8		MARE A COUNT
	INC	84	* ADJUST IT		L I	R6 NAMBUR		START OF OUR SAYED HAME
	A	R4, e schanz	* POINT TO END OF SAVED NAME	NAME:	CB	*R6+.*R2+		COMPARE IT TO DSR'S
	HOV	eschanz, esaypab	* SAVE POINTER INTO MANE		JNE	SGO		IP HOY BOUAL YRY ANOTHER
PON	LWPI	GPLWS	* SET TO GPL WS		DEC	R 5		ALL TESTED
	CLB	R1	* CLEAR VSERION OF DSB	*	JME	FAUE 1	*	NOT TET
	П	R12,> 0F00	* START OF CRU-1 (>1888->1889)	NAME2	INC	RI		INC VERSION FOUND
HON		R12,812	* IS IT ZERO		MOV	RI, OSATVER		SAVE IT
	JEQ	NOOFF	* NO		1107	R9, e savent		SAVE DSR ENTRY POINT
		Ø	* TURN CFF BOARD		101	R L2, e saycru		SATE CHO BASE FOR DSR
ЮF		R12,>0100	* HEXT CRU		ÐL	: 19		GO EXECUTE DEP CODE
		OCROLST	* CLEAR SAVED CRU		JMP	SGO	* 1	NOT RIGHT VERSION
	CI	B12,>2 000	* REACHED LAST		SBI	9	# 1	furn off rod
	1E6	KODSR	* TES DEVICE NOT FOUND		LWPI	DLARNS		BACK TO DSRLAK WS
		R12, OCRULST	* SAVE CRO		NOA	R9 , R0	* F	POINT TO PILE TYPE BYTE IN VDP
		Ø	* TURN ON BOARD SO IT HENORY HAPS TO >4888		BLWP	e tsbr		IRAD IT
	LI	R2,>4 000	* START OF BOARD'S DSR CODE		SRL	R1,13	* S	HIFT OUT RITTA BITS
	CB	*R2,0HAA	* IS IT VALID			IOERR	* I	P ANY SET GOT AN ERROR
	jņi	NORON	* #O		BTWP		* 8	ETURN TO CALLERS WITHOUT EQUAL SET
	ı	etype, R2	* POINT TO TYPE OF DERLIK	HODSE	PABI	DLAKUS		SRLAK WS
		SGO2		LHKERD	CLR	Ri	* C	LEAR ERROR FLAGS
0		esaddr, R2	* CONTINUE	IOERR	SWPB	B1		OVE ERROR CODE TO TOP OF WORD
	SBO		* TURN ROM ON		HOVE	R1,*R13	* S	AVE THE BEROR CODE IN CALLERS DO
02		*R2,R2	* GET BERT ADDRESS VECTOR FOR TESTING			eH20,R15	# S	RY EQUAL BIT TO INDICATE ERROR RAPPE
	-	NORON	* IF ZERO DEVICE NOT RERE		RTWP	-	* P	BTORN TO CALLER
	104	R2, OSADDR	* SAVE ADDRESS	•			-	

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Trials of a c99 beginner

Mathematical function library

By CHARLES E. KIRKWOOD JR.

This article is the start of a Mathematical Function Library. The article didn't start out with that in mind, but one thing led to another until I thought that perhaps my attempted start might be useful.

The initial functions, with the results stored in r, are:

 $\exp(x,r)$ e to the x power $\ln(x,r)$ logarithm of x to the base e $\operatorname{ax}(a,x,r)$ a to the x power $\operatorname{an}(a,n,r)$ a to the integer n power $\operatorname{root}(n,a,r)$ nth root of a

The function exp(x,r) uses the series:

The second function ln(x,r) uses the series:

$$\ln(x) = 2[s + \frac{3}{--} + \frac{5}{--} + \dots],$$

where s=(1-x)/(1+x).

The real variable \mathbf{a} is raised to a power \mathbf{x} by using logarithms. The function $\mathbf{ax}(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{r})$ takes the logarithm of variable \mathbf{a} to the natural base \mathbf{e} by using the function $\mathbf{ln}(\mathbf{l})$, multiplies this by the power \mathbf{x} , then converts this logarithm back to a number by the function $\mathbf{exp}(\mathbf{l})$. The value of \mathbf{a} cannot be negative. If \mathbf{a} is zero, \mathbf{a} test is made, and a value of zero is returned. The value of \mathbf{x} can be positive, negative, or zero. Decimal powers can be used. Roots can be found by using values of \mathbf{x} between zero and one, and reciprocals by negative values for \mathbf{x} .

The function an(a,n,r) uses the same method as ax(a,x,r), but if variable a is negative and exponent n is odd, variable a is changed to a positive value and the result is changed to a negative value. The value of n can be negative, zero, or positive. A value of zero is returned when incorrect arguments are used.

It is interesting to note that some of the problem solving methods devised by Newton and others before him are so applicable to the computer today. Some of the problems required a great deal of hand calculations and it is a wonder that they were ever solved.

One of the early problems is Newton's method for finding the root of a number. He used a method of averaging.

Let us first find the square root of a number. We all know that if R is the square root of A, that

$$R \times R = A$$
 or $R = A / R$

Newton guessed at the answer; let us call this guess RO. If the value of RO is less than the square root, then A/RO is greater than the square root, and if RO is greater than the square root then A/RO is less than the square root. Newton then said that a better answer could be found by taking the average of RO and A/RO, or

$$R = (RO + A/RO)/2$$

If R is not the square root, then set RO=R and repeat the process. Ideally, the correct solution is obtained when RO and A/RO are equal or when R equals the value of RO. This may not always be exactly possible with the digital computer.

As an example, let us take the square root of 5. My math table tells me the answer is 2.236068. Let the first guess be the number itself. 5.

RO	A/RO	RO + A/RO	(RO + A/RO)/2
5	1	6	3
3	1.666666667	4.666666667	2.333333333
2.333333333	2.142857143	4.476190476	2.238095238
2.238095238	2.234042553	4.472137791	2.236068896
2.236068896	2.236067059	4.472135955	2.236067978
2.236067978	2.236067978	4.472135955	2.236067978
2.236067978	2.236067978	4.472135955	2.236067978

In all the functions given, a satisfactory answer is assumed when the absolute value of two successive iterations divided by the last value is less than or equal to 0.000000001.

Newton modified this square root formula to take care of other roots and ended up with

A function init() is included to initialize the constants used in the functions. Since the real arithmetic is performed by functions, a BASIC subprogram is included to show the steps. I stored the functions in a file called MATH;C.

The following must be included with your program:

```
#include DSK1.FLOAT;C
#include DSK1.MATH;C
/*when an() is used alsoc/
#include DSK1.CONV;C
main()
{
your program
}
```

```
/*THE MATH FUNCTIONS*/
/*LIBRARY*/

/*Global real variable*/
/*arrays used with the*/
/*Mathematical Functions*/

float mwone[8],zero[8];
float two[8],er[8],wone[8];

/*Function exp()*/
exp(x,r)
float *x,*r;
(See Page 20)
```

c99—

```
(Continued from Page 19)
                                                                          418 ND=R-RO
                                                                                                                 fexp(r, "-", ro, rd);
                                                                          420 IF R<>0 THEN RD=RD/R
                                                                                                                 if(fcom(r,"!=",zero))
                                    float ro[8], xo[8], ra[8];
                                                                                                                   fexp(rd, "/", r, rd);
                                   float rd(8], k[8], i[8];
                                                                          430 IF RDO THEN RD:-RD
                                                                                                                 if(fcom(rd,"(",zero))
                                   init():
                                                                                                                   fexp(rd, "*", nwone, rd);
 110 K=1
                                   fcpy (wone, k);
                                                                          440 RO=R
                                                                                                                fcpy(r,ro);
 120 RO=1
                                   fcpy(wone,ro);
                                                                          450 GOTO 370
 130 IO=I
                                   fcpy(x,xo);
 140 1=1
                                   fcpy(wone, i);
                                                                          460 R=2*R
                                                                                                            fexp(r, "*", two, r);
 150 RD=1
                                   fcpy(wone.rd);
                                                                                                            return(r);
 168 IF RD<=0.0000000001
                                   while(fcom(rd,">",er))
                                                                          470 SUBRND
 THEN 260
 170 K=K*I
                                     fexp(k, "*", i, k);
                                                                                                          /*Punction ax()*/
                                     fexp(xo, "/", k, ra);
                                                                          500 SOB AX(A, I, R)
                                                                                                          ax(a,x,r)
 180 R=R0+X0/K
                                     fexp(ro, "+", ra, r);
                                                                                                          float *a.*x.*r;
 190 IO=X0*I
                                     fexp(xo, "*", x, xo);
 200 I=I+1
                                     ferp(i, "+", wone, i);
                                                                                                            float z[8];
 210 RD=R-RO
                                     fexp(r."-".ro.rd);
                                                                                                            init();
 220 IF R<>0 THEN RD=RD/R
                                     if(fcom(r,"!=",zero))
                                                                          510 IF A<8 THEN R=0 ::
                                                                                                            if (fcom(a, "<",zero})
                                       fexp(rd, "/", r, rd);
                                                                          PRINT "IMPROPER ARGUMENT ".
 230 IF RD<0 THEN RD=-RD
                                     if(fcom(rd,"<",zero))
                                                                          "TO AI()" :: GOTO 58#
                                                                                                              fcpy(zero,r)
                                       fexp(rd, "*", mwone, rd);
                                                                                                              fpput("Improper argu");
 249 RO=R
                                     fcpy(r,ro);
                                                                                                              fpput("ment to ax()\n\n");
 250 GOTO 160
                                   return(r);
                                                                          520 IF A=0 THEN R=0 ::
                                                                                                            else if(fcom(a,"==",zero))
 260 SUBEND
                                                                          GOTO 580
                                                                                                              fcpy(zero,r);
                                                                          530 IF A=1 THEN R=1 ::
                                                                                                            else if(fcom(a,"==",wone))
                                 /*Punction ln()*/
                                                                          GOTO 580
                                                                                                              fcpy(wone,r);
 300 SUB LN(I,R)
                                 in(x,r)
                                                                          540 IF X=0 THEN R=1 ::
                                                                                                            else if(fcom(x,"==",zero))
                                float *x, *r;
                                                                          GOTO 580
                                                                                                              fcpy(wone,r);
                                                                                                            else
                                   float ro[8], ra[8], rd[8];
                                   float x1[8],x2[8],s[8],i[8];
                                                                          550 CALL LR(A,Z)
                                                                                                              ln(a,z);
                                   float sq[8];
                                                                          560 Z=Z*X
                                                                                                              fexp(z,"*",x,z);
                                   init();
                                                                         570 CALL EXP1(2,R)
                                                                                                              exp(z,r);
310 IP X<=0 THEN R=0 ::
                                   if(fcom(x, "(: ", zero))
PRINT "IMPROPER ARGUMENT",
                                                                                                           return(r);
 "TO LN()" :: GOTO 470
                                     fcpy(zero,r);
                                                                          580 SUBBND
                                     puts("Improper argu");
                                     puts("ment to ln\n\n");
                                                                                                         /*Function an()*/
                                                                         600 SUB AN(A,N,R)
                                                                                                         an(a,n,r)
                                  else
                                                                                                         float *a, *r;
                                                                                                         int n;
                                    fexp(x,"-",wone,x1);
                                    fexp(x,"+",wone,x2);
                                                                                                           float an[8], x[8], x[8];
                                    fexp(x1,"/",x2,s);
320 S=(X-1)/(X+1)
                                                                                                           init();
330 SQ:5*S
                                    fexp(s, "#", s, sq);
                                                                         610 AN=A
                                                                                                           fcpy(a,an);
340 RD=1
                                    fcpy (wone, rd);
                                                                         620 IP A=0 THEN R=0 ::
                                                                                                           if(fcom(a, "==", sero))
350 I=1
                                    fcpy(wone,i);
                                                                         G010 700
                                                                                                             fcpy(zero,r);
360 RO=0
                                    fcpy(zero,ro);
                                                                         630 IF A=1 THEN R=1 ::
                                                                                                           else if(fcom(a,"==",wone))
378 IF RD<=0.000000001
                                    while(fcom(rd,">",er))
                                                                         GOTO 700
                                                                                                             fcpy(wone.r);
THEN 460
                                                                         640 IF X=0 THEN R=1 ::
                                                                                                           else if(fcom(x,"==",zero))
                                      fexp(s,"/",i,ra);
                                                                         G010 700
                                                                                                             fcpy(wone,r);
380 R=RO+S/I
                                      fexp(ro,"+",ra,r);
                                                                                                           else
39# S=S*SQ
                                      fexp(s,"#",sq,s);
400 I: I+2
                                      fexp(i,"+",tmo,i);
                                                                                             (See Page 21)
```

```
(Continued from Page 20)
650 IP A<0 THRN AH=-AN
                                    if (fcom(a, "(",zero))
                                      fexp(an, "*", swone, an);
660 CALL LN(AN.Z)
                                    ln(an.z):
                                    itof(n,x);
                                    fexp(z,***,x,z);
670 2:2*1
680 CALL EXP1(Z,R)
                                    exp(z,r);
                                    if ((fcom(a, "(", sero))
690 IE(A<0) AND(INT(N/2)*2<>N)
THEN D=-B
                                    &&((n/2)*2!=n))
                                      fexp(r, "#", mwone, r);
                                  return(r);
700 SOBEND
                                /*Function root()*/
800 SDB ROOT(N,A,R)
                                root(s,a,r)
                                int n:
                                float *a.*r:
                                  float an[8],ro[8],rm[8];
                                  float ra[8];rb[8];rd[8];
                                  float rn[8],z[8];
                                  int m, i;
                                  init();
BIØ IF (N⇔Ø)OR(INT(N/2)*2=N)
                                  if((n<=0)\((n/2)*2==n)
AND(A<0) THEN PRINT "THE ",
                                  &&(fcom(a, "<",zero)))
"ROOT CARNOT BE CALCULATED"
                                    puts("The root cannot ");
:: R=Ø :: GOTO 97Ø
                                    puts ("be calculated!\n");
                                    fcpy(zero,r);
                                    return(r);
                                  else
820 AN=A
                                    fcpy(a,an);
830 IF A=0 THBN R=0 ::
                                    if(fcom(a,"==",zero))
GOTO 970
                                      fcpy(zero.r);
                                      return(r):
                                    else
                                       if(fcom(a,"(",zero))
840 IF A<0 THEN AN =-AN
                                         fexp{an,"$",mwone,an);
850 N=N-1
                                       n=n-1;
860 RO=AN
                                      fcpy(an,ro);
                                      itof(n,rn);
870 RD=1
                                      fcpy(wone,rd);
880 IF RD<=0.0000000001
                                      while(fcom(rd,">",er})
THEN 960
890 7:1
                                        fcpy(wone,z);
900 FOR I=1 TO N :: Z=Z*RO
                                        for(1=1;i<=m;++i)
:: NEXT I
                                           fexp(z,"*",ro.2);
                                        fexp(rn,"-",wome,ra);
                                        fexp(ra, "#", ro, ra);
                                        fexp(an,"/",s,rb);
```

```
fexp(ra,"+",rb,ra);
910 R=((N-1)*RG+AH/Z)/N
                                         fexp(ra,"/",rn,r);
                                         fexp(r,"-",ro,rd);
920 RD=(R-RO)/R
                                         fexp(rd, "/", r, rd);
930 IF RD<0 THEN RD=-RD
                                         if(fcom(rd,"<",zero))
                                           fexp(rd,"*",mwone,
                                           rd):
940 RO=R
                                         fcpy(r,ro);
950 GOTO 880
968 IP A<8 THEN R=-R
                                      if(fcom(a, "<", zero))
                                         fexp(r, "$", mwone, r);
                                    1
                                  return(r);
970 SUBEND
                                /*Function init()*/
                                init()
                                  int z,o,mo,th,h,t;
                                  float thou[8], hun[8];
                                  z=8;
                                  itof(z.zero);
                                  o=1;
                                  itof(o.wome);
                                  t=2;
                                  itof(t,two);
                                  mo=-1:
                                  itof(mo, mmone);
                                  th:1000;
                                  itof(th,thou);
                                  h= 100;
                                  itof(h, hun);
                                  fexp(thou, "*", thou, er);
                                  fexp(er."*", hun, er);
                                  fexp(wone,"/",er,er);
                                  return:
```

The algorithms used may not be the fastest, but they were the only ones I had. Several years ago I had a book which had some good mathematical algorithms for different mathematical functions. Well, I couldn't find this book, so for the first four. I used the algebraic series found in a mathematical handbook. For small numbers they work fine, but for large numbers they are slow. For now, they are better than nothing. You might have a better way yourself. If you do, I'd appreciate hearing from you. I searched through some books in the library but was unable to come up with any real fast algorithms. Will redo the functions if I find a better

Harms markets CLASS

Bill Harms is marketing CLASS for \$10. The program is designed for use with the Super Extended BASIC cartridge. The program is used to create signs, posters and other graphics. CLASS may be ordered from Harms at 6527 Hayes Ct., Chino, CA 91710.



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trivia games we have seen. Complete with questions! R RATED GAME DENO (26) The classic Space Invaders with

"unusual" gune à targets. For Adults Only! T1-99 OLOPY! (12) Now you can play the famous board game right on your 99/4A. Do not page 60111

EDUCATION

KIDS LEARNING VOL 1. (27) A 2-disk side collection of educational programs. Math, geography, reading and more MORSE CODE TRAILER (31) A

professional program to learn and practice code. ASTROBORY (54) Plots the

beavens and teaches you about the solar system. KIDS LEARNING VOL 2. (71) Still more great learning programs. We only included the very best!

MUSIC

THE SINGING TI-99/44 (1) A 2 mided collection of monge where the computer actually sings. By Ken Gilliland.

Requires speech syn. TI MUSIC/GRAPHICS DEND (5A) A great collection of music

a matching graphics.

EXBASIC NUSIC DENO (6) A 2sided collection of great music with graphics. Hours of enjoymen

COMPUTER PLAYER PLANO/CHORD AFALYSIS (69) A piano on the ecreen plays your sel ections or write your own with instructions incl. Also a program to learn seyboard chord formation.

EXBASIC XMAS MUSIC (32) A 2-disk mide collection of christmas and holiday music. Completely menu selectable!

SPREADSHEETS

SPREADSHEET DERD (56) A complete spreadsheet program for learning and many applications. Easy to learn and use!

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ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE (26) A complete AR program with documentation. Von 1st prize in Tl programming contest.

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DATABASE **PROGRAMS**

DATA BASE DEND (21) A fully set up data base program designed for filing and finding megazine articles Rasy to use or modify for Other applications. Sample data included!

PR BASE (58) This is a full feature DB freeware program that is rated as one of if not the best. Documentation included

GRAPHICS

AWIMATION 99' (52) This is the one by Ray Kazmer that was featured in the July 88 Micropendium. See fantastic animation and also learn how it was done. This one is destined to be a classic.

AWIMATED YMAS CARD (11) This is the original animation by Ray Kazmar that made him an overnight superstar in the TI community. This classic is also referred to as "Woodstock" among Il'ers

PRINTART DEMO (4) This 2-disk side collection prints well known comic personalities out on your printer.

FIGURE STUDY (14) This is a collection of programs that print Playboy type center-

folds out on your printer. program prints a near photo quality picture of Mona Lisa on your printer. You

won't believe the quality! SPACE SHUTTLE DEMO (7) An outstanding music/graphics program that salutes the U.S. space program. Its almost like watching a film.

STAR/HPSON DENO (15) A 2-Disk mide collection of programs to show you what your printer can really do. Also a great graphics tutorial with examples!

GOTHIC PRINT DISK (10) This program lets you type a message and then prints it out in Old English style. Looks like hand lettered calligraphy. Great for invitations, announcements

SIDEWAYS PRINTOUT (16) Late your printer print sideways Great for spreadsheets and banners. Includes two versions and new Multiplan

VIDEO GRAPHS (41) This disk is sold as a backup to owners of the discontined TI Video Graphe module. We can only legally provide it to module owners

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

TBLCO (57) This program has been rated as one of the best telecommunications programs for the TI-99/4A. A user supported program that contains everything you need to upload and download data with your modem. Supports all baud rates and protocalls.

APPLICATIONS

WILL WRITER (23) Bater your answers to a group of questions and this program writes out a complete will. MEDICAL ALERT (25) Contains

many menu accessable files on what to do until the ductor or paramedics come Could easily save a life! BEGIFERRIEG CALCULATIONS (24)

A 2-disk side collection dozens of engineering and technical formulas. Does calculations, conversions and even designs electrical circuite. Rven contains medical and communications date and formulae.

LABEL MAKER (29) A pair of programs that let you make quick and easy labels for all purposes. Mail, disks, files etc. Uses standard tractor labels and even makes a graphic picture with the label text.

INFOCON RAPID LOADER (47) A must for owners of Infocom 99/4A games. Loade games in esconds instead of minutes. Basy to use!

GREEALOGY (67) Now you can enter and arrange your family tree and print out copies for your relations. Also can be used if you breed animals such as dogs,

onte or horses.

GRAPH MAKER (59) A collection of the best programs wa have seen that produce graphs and charts from your data. Printer required! ROUSEHOLD BUDGET PRINTOUT (30)

This program lets you printout the data from the Il Household Budget module, important feature that TI forgot.

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SPREATISHEETS

GAMES

UTILITIES

GRAPHICS

BECURITY/HACKING AND FINANCE

DATABASE

APPLICATIONS

APPLICATIONS

(continued)

HEBREY TYPEVRITER (66) Thim program converts your 99/4A from english to hebrew. great tool for religious studies. Can be combined with a screen dump program to print out the text from the screen. A great way to learn how to do the same with other languages. To get you in the mood, we misc included a music/ graphics program of "Fiddler" on this d on this disk!

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (40) This disk includes the famous computer progam "Eliza" where the computer responds to your problems and questions in a manner that is almost human. Save a bundle on what you would pay a shrink for the came services. Also includes one of the better blorbythm programs so you can really take control of your emotional problems at one sitting

LOTTO SELECTOR (8) This program melects numbers for use in the various state lotto games and even runs a simulated lotto game Unprotected so it is easily modified for additional

ASTROLOGY (22) This program is as good as the coin operated machines. Tell it your birthday and see a great color display on your zodiac mign and see historical data on what took place in history on your birthday. Great for parties or even a cherity event. Many famoue people rely on this information!



TI PROGRAMS FROM AROUND THE WORLD

LAPD CÖÖKBOOK (37) A complete computer callection of great receipes compiled by an LA cop who is also a gourmet chef. Whenever he went to a top eating place be would hit the chef up for a receipe. 2 disk mides completely menu melectable

ORIGINAL TI SALES DEMO (5) This disk given to Tl dealers by Tl back in 1980. includes demonstration programs with graphics, speach, PRK, TB-1, and even includes the famous gamm TI-TREE which we reprogrammed to run on the TB-II module instead of the discontinued Spaech Editor.

UTILITIES

HACKER CRACKER (53) A collection of the top disk copy programm including the best of the track copiers. One or more of these programs will copy slmost all protected dieke. Both II & CorComp compatible programs are included. 2 disk drives are required

on most of these programs. SCREEN DUMP (55) This program allows you to printout what you see on the screen while running a disk, casestte or module program. Instructions included. Requires a Star or Epeon compatible printer.

DUMPIT (3) This disk lets you copy a number of TI modules to disk. Editor Assemblar module and Vidget (cartridge expander) recommended for best results Some programming knowledge will be helpful!

TI DIAGNOSTICS (19) This program released by Ti loads into the II Mini Memory module and then lets you test your system. Better than diagnostics on a disk mince if your disk system was not working properly. you would not be able to use it. Complete with all Mocumentation on a second

DISK KATAGER II (62) This is the TI Disk Manager II module on disk. Now if your module goes, you are protected. Bold as a backup to owners of the module.

Loads with exbasic. LOADERS & CATALOGERS (28) A collection of the best catalog and menu/loader programs we have seen.
Ready to be put on your
own program disks.
PROGRAMMING AIDS & UTILITIES
(35) This disk contains a

collection of handy files including a group of title displays and a super cross reference program. Also included is a great disk management utility that you will use over and over!

TI WRITER/MULTIPLAN UPGRADE This disk released by Il adds real lower case to your TI writer and more. Also speeds up Multiplan. TI FORTH DEWO (17) This disk

released by TI demonstrates the power of the programming language Forth for music and graphics. Requires 32K and Editor Assembler Module.

PUBLICUES FARM UTILITY (42) This program from down under puts many of the most often used application and utility programs at your fingertips. Complete with documentation on two disk mides.

BONUS

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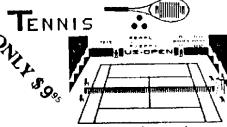


A NOTE ABOUT DEMO DISKS: TEX-COMP's demodisks are a collection of disks containing unique and entertaining features which we believe will help you get more out of your TI-99/4A. Some if not all of them are in the public domain. However, in certain cases, the author requests a contribution if you use and enjoy it. While you are not legally obligated to do so, we at TEX-COMP encourage your assisting these talented programmers if you enjoy their work. That is why we offer these disks at such a law price.

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ipe-Out

Quick reactions will keep you in the driver's seat

By DAVID MENNENOH

Wipe-Out is a fast-paced racing game in which you must maneuver around three other cars on the course, being careful not to crash nor go off the road. The race continues until the on-screen timer runs out. Although you are given an unlimited number of cars to replace damaged ones. your final score is heavily dependent on the number of crashes you have.

If, when the timer runs out, you have had fewer than two crashes you will receive an extended play period in which you will travel even faster than before.

Your car is controlled by the K and L keys, which move the vehicle left and right, respectively. Shifting gears is accomplished by using the 1-4 keys. In gears 2-4 you move fast enough to pass other cars, but in first gear the other cars will pass you.

Scoring is determined by dividing the number of laps you have accumulated by the number of crashes. Thus, to get a high score, you have to travel fast and maneuver well.

Wipe-Out has approximately 8K of console memory left, a substantial amount. One thing you may wish to change initially is the key responsiveness. This, as is, is not bad, but may be increased significantly by removing the on-screen timer, as it takes a long time to continually update the on-screen time. You may also wish to change the scoring routine, because it scores a little on the low side.

So far, the highest score to date is 1.767. Happy motoring.

Program Explanation

10-60	Title screen
70-90	Clear screen, set game vari-
	ables, set colors
100-200	Define the characters
210-270	Build the board
280	Delete sprites, check for ex-
	tended play
290-320	Put the sprites on the screen
330-370	Display the game status

380	Screen color
390	K to start
400	Turn on the screen
410	Loop until K is pressed
420-430	Display underline, set speed
1	to second gear
440-470	Start game, set sprites in
	motion
480	Decrement time, display
	time
490	Check for crash
500-570	Set keypress, move car
580	Switch gears
590-640	Car crashed, increment
	crash, crash sound
650	Crash, increment crash
660	Time up, check for extend-
	ed play
670-760	Build game over screen
770	Display game over
780-800	Calculate score
810-830	Display scores, play again
	option
840-910	Play again?
920	Extended play routine

)!221

Screen color

WIPE-OUT

10 CALL CLEAR :: CALL SCREEN (2):: FOR T=1 TO 13 :: CALL COLOR(T, 16, 2):: NEXT T !009 2Ø CALL COLOR(1,5,2,13,7,16) :: CALL CHAR (128, "0000003C3C3C3C 3000000"):: CALL HCHAR(5,3,12 8,27) 1080 3Ø CALL HUHAR(19,3,128,27):: CALL VCHAR(5,3,128,14):: CA LL VCHAR (5,30, 128, 15) 1059 40 DISPLAY AT (9,6)SIZE (19): " WIPR - OUT" :: DISPLA Y AT (15.3) STZE (24): "PRESS SP ACE BAR TO BEGIN" 10224 50 CALL KEY(5,K,S):: 1F K=32 THEN 70 ! 189 60 RANDOMIZE :: B=INT(16*RND)+1:: F=INT(16*RND)+1:: CALL COLOR(13, F, B):: COTO 5Ø ! *7*24 70 CALL CLEAR :: CALL CHARSE

T:: CALL MAGNIFY(3)!@M3

)!Ø3Ø

80 CALL CLEAR :: CALL COLOR(

1,2,2,2,2,2):: CALL SCREEN(2

9Ø TRR=1Ø :: LAP=Ø :: CAR=15 :: CRASH=Ø :: POINT=Ø :: TI ME=250 :: SPEED=0 :: FLAG=0 ! 1977 100 CALL CHAR (95, "FFFF") ! 194 110 CALL CHAR(44, "0103070302 Ø7Ø6Ø6343F37Ø3Ø3Ø1ØHØF8ØD8F8 D84@E@@@6181A2A@E@CX/B@91E1") ! 143 120 CALL CHAR (96, "000010101033 07070E",97,"0E0F1F1F3F3F7FFF ,98,"8ØCØEØFØE8F8F8F8",99," FCFCFCFEFFFFFFFFFFFF, 1000, "0000000 *00000000000* 103")!2*0*6 130 CALL CHAR (101, "010F1F3F7 OW", 103, "CONDENDED FOR OFFICE FEFF")! Ø12 140 CALL CHAR (36, "Ø11BJF1BØ3 *07060*4343F37*0*3*0*3*0*1*0*F*0*F8*0*D8F8 D802E262E2ECFCECC2CQ89@F2FQFQ") !222 15Ø CALL CHAR(12Ø, "Ø1131F231 F471F073F8F7F1F050101010090R ØB8FØC4F8C2F8F1FEF8AØBØBØBØ

160 CALL CHAR (124, "00000031CB Ø9CAØACA5BC839CEØBØBØBØBØF718 17149494971ØF7181Ø1Ø1Ø0ØØ")! **0**65 170 CALL CHAR(112, "FFFFFFFFF FFFFFFF"):: CALL COLOR(11,2, 2)!157 FFFFFF", 40, "FFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF ")!217 190 CALL CHAR (104, "FFFFFFFFF FFFFFF") !Ø62 200 CALL CHAR (128, "010101010 101010101010101010101010180808 0808080808080808080808080808080°)!164 210 FOR T=1 TO 24 STEP 2 :: CALL HCHAR (T, 7, 33):: CALL HC HAR(T, 15, 33):: NEXT T 1020 220 FOR T=2 TO 24 STEP 2 :: CALL HCHAR (T, 7, 104):: CALL H CHAR (T, 15, 104):: NEXT T !117

(See Page 26)

23Ø CALL VCHAR(1,16,112,2)::

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WIPE-OUT—

(Continued from Page 24) CALL VCHAR(1,17,112,2):: CA LL VCHAR(1,32,112,2):: CALL VCHAR(1,31,112,2)!Ø38 24Ø FOR T=1 TO 6 :: CALL VCH AR(1,T,112,2):: NEXT T !066 250 FOR T=8 TO 14 :: CALL VC HAR(1,T,40,24):: NEXT T !125 260 DISPLAY AT(1, 16): "'bdf'b df bdf" :: DISPLAY AT(2,16): "acegacegaceg" !161 270 CALL VCHAR(1,30,112,2):: CALL COLOR(9,2,2)!@27 28Ø CALL DELSPRITE(ALL):: IF FLAG>Ø THEN GOSUB 92Ø !231 290 CALL SPRITE(#20, 120, 2, 20 ,25,#21,120,2,50,130,#22,124 .2.80.25) (284 300 CALL SPRITE(#1,36,2,165, 80, #2, 36, 2, 40, 58) 1267 310 CALL SPRITE (#16, 128, 15, 1 67,44,#17,128,15,167,110)!22 320 CALL SPRITE(#3,36,2,10,7 7,#4,36,2,90,97)!225

130 DISPLAY AT(4,22): "CEAR" :: DISPLAY AT (6,20): "1 2 3 4 "!136 34Ø DISPLAY AT (9, 18): "TIME=" ;TIME !183 350 DISPLAY AT (10,24): "___" ! 169 360 DISPLAY AT (14, 18): "SPEED = ";SPEED :: DISPLAY AT (15,2 "!188 370 DISPLAY AT (17, 16): "CRASH RS="; CRASH :: DISPLAY AT (18, " !216 25):" 380 CALL SCREEN(4)!149 390 DISPLAY AT (24, 16): "*K* T O START" !171 400 CALL COLOR(1,11,4,2,2,4, 11,5,4,9,2,5):: CALL SCREEN(4):: CALL COLOR(#2Ø,13,#21,1 3, #22, 2, #1, 16, #2, 11, #3, 4, #4, 16)!135 410 CALL KKY(5,K,S):: IF K<> 75 THEN 410 !218 420 DISPLAY AT(7,22):"_" :: LM=2 !144

43Ø SPEED=4Ø !Ø93 440 CALL SOUND(100,-2,1,110, 1)... DISPLAY AT(24,16):""!1 67 45Ø CALL MOTION(#2, CAR, Ø, #3, CAR-2,0,#4,CAR+2,0,#20,TRE,0 ,#21,TRE+1,Ø,#22,TRE,Ø)!Ø/1 460 DISPLAY AT(14,25):SPKKD 1256 47Ø CALL MOTION(#1,Ø,Ø)!253 480 TIME-TIME-1 :: IF TIME<1 THEN 660 :: LAP=LAP+LM :: D ISPLAY AT (9,23): TIME !114 49Ø CALL PEEK(-31877,A):: IF A AND 32 THEN 590 !130 5000 CALL, KEY(5,K,S):: IF S=0 THEN 470 1032 510 IF K=75 THEN CALL MOTION (#1,Ø,-8):: GOTO 48Ø !236 520 IF K=76 THEN CALL MOTION (#1,Ø,8):: GOTO 48Ø !Ø43 53Ø IF K=49 THEN GOSUB 58Ø: : DISPLAY AT(7,2Ø):" " :: CA R=-5-(FLAG*5):: SPRED=10 :: (See Page 28)

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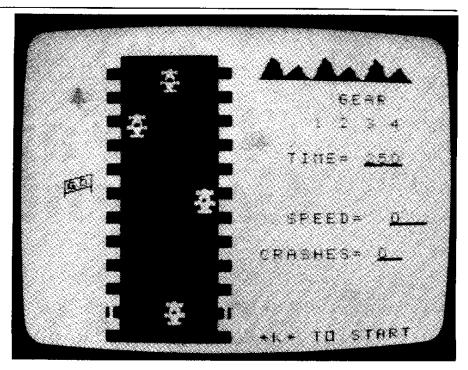
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WIPE-OUT—

(Continued from Page 26) TRE=6 :: LM=1+FLAG :: COTO 4 50 !110 54Ø IF K=5Ø THEN COSUB 58Ø : R=15+(FLAG*5):: SPEKD:40 :: LM=2+FLAG :: TRE=1Ø :: GOTO 450 1007 550 IF K=51 THEN GOSUB 580 : : DISPLAY AT(7,24):" " :: CA R=2Ø+(FLAG*5):: SPEED=85 :: LM=3+FLAG:: TRE=16:: GOYO450 1022 560 IF K=52 THEN COSUB 580 : : DISPLAY AT(7,26): " .: CA R=28+(FLAG*5):: SPEED=110 :: IM=4+FLAG :: TRE=22 :: (XXIV) 450 1069 570 GOTO 480 1048 58Ø CALL MOTTON (#1,Ø,Ø):: DI SPLAY AT (7,20): " CALL PERK(-31877, A):: IF A A ND 32 THEN 59Ø KLSK RETURN! 205 59Ø CALL COLOR(#1,7):: CALL MOTION(#1,Ø,Ø):: CALL SOUND(1007,-5,1,110,1):: CRASH:CRAS H+1 :: DISPLAY AT (17, 16): "CR ASHES="; CRASH !253 600 FOR T=2 TO 28 :: CALL MO TION(#T,Ø,Ø):: NEXT T !195 61Ø CALL PATTERN(#1,44):: CA LL SOUND(-100, 110, 1, -7, 1)!17 62Ø CALL LOCATR(#2,4Ø,58):: CALL LOCATE (#3, 10,77):: CALL LOCATE (#4,90,97) !006 63Ø FOR T=1 TO 2Ø :: CALL SO UND(-50, 110+T, T, -5, T):: NEXT T :: CALL PATTERN(#1,36):: CALL COLOR (#1, 16) 1299 64Ø CAR=15+(FLAG*5):: TRE=1Ø :: SPKKD=40 :: DISPLAY AT (7 ,22):"_" :: IM=2 :: CALL LOC ATE(#1,165,80):: GOTO 450!1 65Ø CALL MOTION(#1,Ø,Ø):: CA LL SOUND(2010,7010,1,-2,1,110), 1):: CRASH=CRASH+1 :: DISPLA Y AT (17, 16): "CRASHES="; CRASH :: CALL LOCATE(#1,165,80):: GOTO 45Ø !215 660 IF CRASH 2 THEN FLAG∷FLA G+1 :: CALL SOUND(50,800,0): : CALL SOUND(50,700,0):: CAL L SOUND(60,800,0):: TIME::100



:: CAR=15+(FLAG*5):: GOTO 2 80 ! 137 67Ø FOR T=1 TO 5 :: CALL DEL SPRITE (#T):: CALL SOUND (-400) ,300+T,1):: CALL SOUND(-100, 2009+T,1):: NEXT T :: CALL DE LSPRITE (ALL) ! 17Ø 68Ø FOR T=1 TO 14 :: CALL CO LOR(T,2,2):: NEXT T :: CALLMAGNIFY(3):: CALL CLEAR 1233 69Ø CALL CHAR (128, "@@@@@@@@ 0277EFCFC7F277*0110000000000000* ØFØ43F37F7F7F7HR343FØØØØØØØ , 104, "FFFFFFFFFFFFFF"):: C ALL COLOR(10,2,2)!@38 700 CALL HCHAR (15, 1, 104, 32): : CALL: HCHAR(19,1,1Ø4,32):: FOR T=16 TO 18 :: CALL HCHAR (T,1,40,32):: NEXT T :: CALLSPRITE(#1, 128, 2, 124, 200) !22 Ø 710 DISPLAY AT(13.1): "`bdf`b df`bdf`bdf`bdf`bdf"::: D ISPLAY AT(14,1): "acegacegace даседаседаседасед" 1943 72Ø FOR T=1 TO 2 :: CALL VCH AR(13,T,112,2):: NEXT T :: CALI. VCHAR(13,32,112,2):: CAL L VCHAR (13,31,112,2)!171 730 CALL SPRITK(#2,120,2,150 ,100,0,15):: CALL CHAR(119," FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF")!222

74Ø FOR T=1 TO 12 :: CALL HC HAR(T,1,120,32):: NEXT T ::FOR T=1 TO 8 :: CALL COLOR(T ,2,2):: NEXT T :: CALL COLOR (12,2,2)!18275Ø CALL (XXXX(11,2,2):: FOR T=2Ø TO 23 :: CALL HCHAR(T, 1,119,32):: NEXT T 1049 76Ø CALL VCHAR(13,1,12Ø,2):: CALL VCHAR (13,2,120,2):: CA LL VCHAR(13,32,120,2):: CALL VCHAR(13,31,120,2)!132 77Ø DISPLAY AT(3,7): "G A M E O V E R" !21Ø 78Ø 1F CRASH=Ø THEN CRASH=1 ! 133 79Ø LET POINT=INT((LAP*3)/CR ASH) 19779 800 IF POINT>HS THEN HS=POIN T !252 81Ø DISPLAY AT (6,5): "POINT T OTAL=":POINT !224 820 DISPLAY AT (9,5): "HIGH SC ORB=";HS !129 83Ø DISPLAY AT (24,5): "PLAY A GAIN Y\N?" ! 131 840 CALL CHAR(89."0044442810 101010")!215 85Ø FOR T=3 TO 8 :: CALL COL OR(T, 16, 5):: NEXT T :: CALLCOLOR(10, 16, 5, 12, 5, 5, 11, 4, 5, (See Page 29)

The 9918A and earlier chips

By TONY LEWIS

The following is the start of a multi-part series on the TMS 9918A and Yamaha 9938 video chips. The 9918A is used in the 99/4A and the 9938 is used in the Myarc Geneve. — Ed.

Texas Instruments is an industry leader in developing video display processors, or VDPs, as they are commonly called. TI has released three generations of video chips since the mid-1970s: the 9918 series, the 9938 series (fully developed and sold by Yamaha), and the state-of-the-art 340XX series. This and future articles will discuss the TI video chips, their history and implementation in various computers. The main focus will be on the hardware aspects of the VDPs, rather than the software used to run them. Hopefully, readers will gain insight on not only how the video chips work in their computers, but also some of the ins and outs of why programs written to access the VDP use certain addresses and other tricks.

Before going further, please note that I am not an electrical engineer, so if you run across a mistake or two, don't hesitate to bring it to my attention, and I'll note any

WIPE-OUT—

(Continued from Page 28)

9,2,5)!167

86Ø CALL COLOR(1,16,5,9,2,5) !249

87Ø CALL COLOR(#1,16,#2,13)!

88Ø CALL KKY(5,K,S):: IF S=Ø THEN 88Ø !188

89Ø 1F K=89 OR K=121 THEN CA LL CLEAR :: CALL DELSPRITE(A

LL):: GOTO 70 !119

900 IF K=78 OR K=110 THEN CA

IL CLEAR :: END !116

91Ø CALL SOUND(1ØØ,11Ø,1,15Ø ,1,17Ø,1):: GOTO 88Ø !Ø65

92Ø DISPLAY AT (2Ø, 17): "EXTEN DED" :: DISPLAY AT (21, 19): "G

MRD" :: DISPLAY AT(21,19):"G AMR" :: CALL SOUND(1000,7000,1

):: CALL SOUND(100,500,1):: CALL SOUND(200,800,1):: RETU

RN 1030

corrections in a future article. The reader is urged to consult the extremely well-written data manuals on these fine chips, and the TI99/4A Console Technical Data manual, both available directly from Texas Instruments.

THE 9918A ARCHITECTURE

The TMS9918A/9928A/9929A video display processors are display devices that were specifically designed to be used with a color monitor or television set. Previous video chips were made for use with monochrome monitors for pure display of text. The 9918 is indeed a processor itself, which generates all the necessary video, control and synchronization signals for the monitor with little or no extra circuitry. It also controls the dynamic RAM which holds the display information. All of this without any input from the main microprocessor. The 9928A and 9929A are functionally identical to the 9918A, except that the '28 and '29 are for use with RGB (red/green/blue) monitors; the '28 is for American monitor standards, while the '29 was designed for European standards. The bulk of this article centers around the 9918A, which is used in the 99/4A.

The 9918A offers the following features:

- 256x192 resolution
- 15 colors plus transparent
- general 8 bit data bus interface to the main microprocessor
- direct wiring to 4K, 8K or 16K dynamic RAM memories
- automatic and transparent refresh of dynamic RAMs
- multiple VDP systems capability
- · external VDP input capability
- composite video output (9918 only)
- unique "plane" representation for 3D simulation (sprites)

Most of these features should alrady be known by most TI users. The 99/4A's VDP can indeed display pixels in a 256 column by 192 row screen with 15 colors plus a 16th 'color,' which is transparent, and equal to the background color. Sprites are also a well knoiwn feature, and are used in most video games. They allow a kind of 3 dimensional image in that sprites appear to pass over and under other sprites, depending upon their assigned number.

The hardware features of the chip are not

as well known by most users. The 9918A is always used as a 'memory-mapped' device, which means that the VDP itself is wired to appear as a series of memory locations to the computer (more on that later). The VDP does not depend upon the main processor to control the dynamic RAM or display processes.

As noted above, the 9918A can use 4K or 8K RAMs, but usually 16K x 1 DRAMs are used, as in the 4A. These video chips have some unusual features not often used, such as the ability to intermix the output of two VDPs on the same screen. They can also be wired to accept external video and mix the 9918A output over the video, which becomes the background. There was an article in Radio Electronics a couple of years back that described a kit based on the 9918A that allowed the user to superimpose titles and graphics over videotape. These features would be extremely difficult to implement using the 99/4A, unfortunately.

INTERFACING THE 9918A

As mentioned, the 9918A is used as a memory mapped device (Fig. 1). This means that the 9900 can read or write to the VDP as if it were just another RAM memory location; the 9900 does not know that the 9918 is a separate processor, or exactly what it is doing at any given moment. This feature has its advantages and well as disadvantages. The 9900 communicates with the VDP by use of 8 data lines, 3 control lines and an interrupt line. Through this interface the micro can conduct four operations:

- 1. Write data bytes to Video RAM (VRAM)
 - 2. Read data bytes from VRAM
- 3. Write to one of eight VDP write-only registers
 - 4. Read the VDP status register

Each of these operations requires one or more data transfers to take place over the data bus, with the three control lines determining the type of operation.

The type and direction of data transfers are controlled by the CSW, CSR and MODE signals. CSW is the 9900 to VDP write select, while CSR is the VDP read select. When either is low (voltage=0

(See Page 30)

Texas Instruments Video Chips

(Continued from Page 29)

volts), the VDP can be read or written to. The MODE pin is usually high (5 volts); is brought low when reading or writing data to the VRAM. A neat trick is to tie the MODE pin to a low order address pin, such as A14, like on the 99/4A. Then the difference between a read/write to the status registers vs. the VRAM is only hex >0002. That way, the addresses used to access the chip automatically take care of the MODE pin status, instead of the software.

You can either read or write to the VRAM to change what is on the screen or stored in memory. But the VDP does not have address lines like ordinary RAM, so how can you tell it to write or read a byte out of 16K worth of VRAM? This is done by sending a 14 bit address first, one byte at a time, then reading or writing the data. For example, a video write would take 3 byte transfers over the 8 bit data bus to complete:

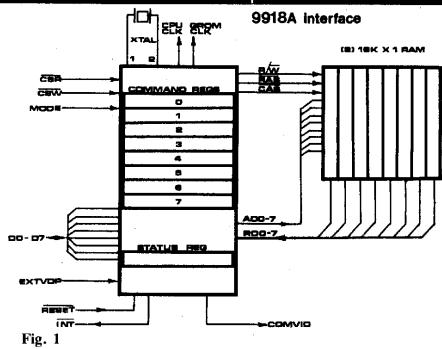
_	•	
Byte	Data	transferred

- 1 address bits A6-A13
- 2 address bits A0-A5
- 3° data bits D0-D7

So every time the 9900 wants to read or write to just one byte in the video memory, it has to transmit both the address and data as data bits to the 9918A, which interprets the information.

Reading and writing to the VDP registers are just a little less complicated. To write to one of the eight registers, you send the 8 bit data as the first byte, then the second byte contains the 3 bit register-select code. To read the VDP status register, you merely read the 8 bit byte. Remember that while you're reading and writing to registers and VRAM, the 3 control signals must also be to the appropriate values (high or low) to determine exactly what's going on.

A few other interface pins exist on the 9918A to keep things coordinated between the micro and the VDP. The INT interrupt pin is used to generate a low interrupt at the end of each active-display scan which is about 1/60 second for the 9918A. This interrupt can be turned on and off by control and status bits in various registers. The RESET pin caused the VDP to reset itself whenever the reset signal is brought low. This allows the VDP to get ready when the computer is first turned on, or when



manually reset by a user-activated switch.

Timing for the chip comes from the XTAL1 and 2 pins, where a 10.7+ Mhz crystal is connected. The CPUCLK pin is the color burst pin, and outputs a signal at the crystal frequency divided by 3. The GROMCLK signal is output at a frequency equal to the crystal frequency divided by 24. We'll show you how they are used on the 4A later.

OTHER VDP INTERFACES

The 9918A interfaces to the VRAM (which is just ordinary dynamic RAM) by means of two sets of complex function pins: RD and AD. When we say that the VDP can address 16K of memory, we are talking in terms of bytes, or 8 bits. But, unlike the commonly available static RAM which often comes in 8K x 8 or 32K x 8 formats, dynamic RAM usually comes in a 1 bit format. Therefore, to get a byte, or 8 bits of data, we need eight 16K x 1 VRAMs. So the 9918A is connected to 8 chips to get a byte of information each time.

Another unusual aspect of dynamic RAM is its addressing modes. The VDP has only 8 address bits, AD0-AD7. How can 8 address bits reach to 16K worth of addresses? The answers is provided by the two pins marked RAS and CAS. Dynamic RAM addresses are split into two components — rows and columns. Unlike a static RAM (which inputs all address lines

simultaneously), a dynamic RAM will receive the first part of the address on AD0-AD7 when RAS goes low, then the second part on the same AD0-AD7 lines when the CAS line goes low.

Needless to say, it all happens quite quickly. Be grateful that you do not have to program the microprocessor to do this!

Since dynamic RAM needs to be refreshed on a frequent basis, the VDP also takes care of this bit of housekeeping automatically too (transparent refresh). As you may have suspected, the RD0-RD7 lines are the data lines that are connected to the individual data pin (one per chip, not 8) of each of the 8 VRAM. The RD lines read data output from the RAM; lines AD0-AD7 are used to write to the RAM, in addition to being address lines. A R/W signal tells the VRAM if the VDP wants to read or write a byte to the VRAM.

The COMVID pin outputs the composite video for use with a composite monitor (Fig. 2). A simple external modulator circuit revises this signal to allow its use with a color TV set. The EXTVDP pin allows input from another VDP, such that their signals can be intermixed. The RESET pin mentioned earlier is also used in synchronizing external video signals, like those of a VCR, with the VDP output. In this case, the external video becomes the background, and the text or sprites/grahics

(See Page 32)

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Texas Instruments Video Chips

(Continued from Page 30)

is superimposed over the external video.

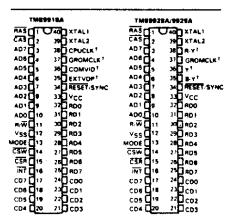


Fig. 2: 9918A/28A pinouts

VDP Registers

Unlike other general purpose microprocessors, the video display processor can not be manipulated by running its own program. With the 9918A, the programmer can cause the various features of the chip to be enabled or disabled by setting the individual bits, or "flags" within

registers. Likewise, the VDP can tell you what's going on by setting flags within its status register, which you can read.

The eight VDP write-only registers are defined by the user to give the desired results. There are numerous articles and books on what each bit of each register is for, so we won't belabor the definitions here. Instead, here's a short summary of the eight registers and some of their features:

Register 0: two bits (out of eight) are used to control the MODE and external VDP input.

Register 1: has eight option bits which control various features such as interrupt enable, BLANK enable, and the operating mode of the chip. Sprite size and magnification are controlled here too.

Register 2: defines the base address of the Name Table sub- block.

Register 3: defines the base address of the Color Table sub- block.

Register 4: defines the base address of the Pattern, Text or Multicolor sub-block.

Register 5: defines the base address of the Sprite Attribute Table.

Register 6: defines the base address of the Sprite Pattern Generator sub-block.

Register 7: contains the color codes for the text and background in the Text mode.

The Status Register is an eight bit register that is read by the 9900 to determine the status of various items. You cannot write to this register. The Status register holds the following information:

- Interrupt flag: this is set to 1 with each interrupt, and cleared to 0 when the register is read.
- Coincidence flag: this is set to 1 when two or more sprites coincide (have an overlapping pixel); it is also cleared when the Status register is read. Good for game applications.
- Fifth sprite flag and number: if there are five sprites on a horizontal line, the flag is set to 1, and the number of the fifth sprite is placed in the lower 5 bits of the register. Once again, good for game applications.

VIDEO DISPLAY MODES

The video display modes available with the 9918A are all controlled by software, and are mentioned briefly here for com-(See Page 34)

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The

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Texas Instruments Video Chips

(Continued from Page 32)

parison with the later VDP chips. An interesting feature of the 9918A was (for its time) not only the built-in ability to display color, but the ability to display text and graphics, even a bit-map mode. Sprites, of course, are another built-in feature that made games and advanced graphics a snap, since the VDP controlled manipulation of the individual sprites. If you have a LOAD switch for your console, you may have seen the sprites still moving, even though the rest of the screen was frozen by pressing the switch. That is because the VDP keeps track of the sprites, not the 9900.

The display modes are Graphics I, Graphics II, Multicolor, and Text. Graphics I and II allow the familiar 32-column text display with graphics, with II mode capable of a more complex display. Multicolor mode simply displays individual blocks of color, while Text mode allows a 40-column display, often

used in assembly- based programs.

The 9918A AND THE 99/4A

Well, now that we have covered the ins and outs of the 9918A, let's look at how it is used in the 99/4A (Fig. 3).

The registers and the display modes are, of course, the same for the 9918A in the 4A. For the 8 bit data bus, the TI uses only the D0-D7 lines. Address line 14 is connected to the MODE pin; that is why the read and write addresses are separated by >0002 (ie. VDP write data = >8C00, VDP write address = >8C02).

The various register/addressses are set by a 74LS128 3 to 8 line decoder, which is a terrible waste of address space (>8000- >9FFF), but then the TI was designed over ten years ago, before modern programmable logic devices were in common use. The VDP interrupt signal is routed to the 9901, and is input as an -INT2, or second level interrupt. The VDP reset pin is tied to the system reset pin to

keep things synchronized. The GROMCLK signal goes — where else — to the GROMs for timing purposes. The CPUCLK signal goes to the TMS9919 sound generator for a clock signal. The VRAM used are eight TMS4116 16K x 1 dynamic RAMs, configured as previously noted. As a testament to their relative age, the 4116s need not only 5V for power, but -5V and 12V as well.

One thing more to note is the use of VRAM for storage of BASIC programs, PABs, buffers, etc. The TI console itself does not have much RAM to call its own, just a small block at >8300->83FF. TI shoved everything else into the VRAM. Therefore, in addition to being so slow in executing BASIC programs because of double interpretation, the poor 9900 has to slow down to talk with the 9918A, since it is memory-mapped. Even with assembly programs, the relatively useless opcode

(See Page 35)

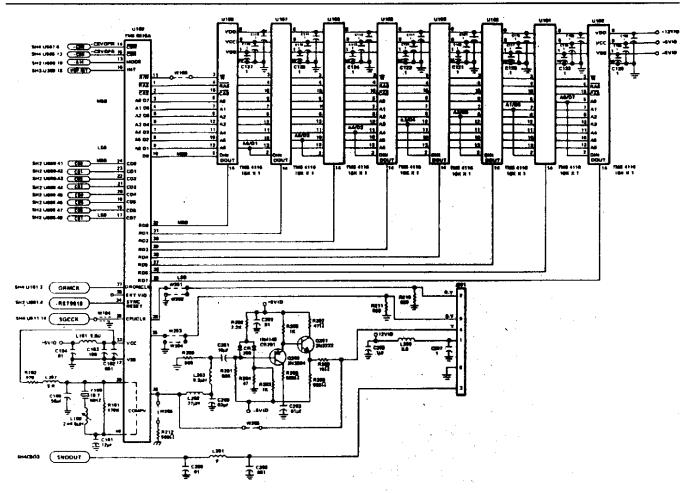


Fig. 3 The 99/4A Video Subsystem

Texas Instruments Video Chips

(Continued from Page 34)

"NOP" (no operation) is often used in VDP accesses to allow for timing differences between the 9900 and 9918A.

OTHER TI VIDEO CHIPS

Technically speaking (pun intended), the 9918/28/29A series does not exist anymore. They were replaced in the early 1980s with the 9118/28/29 series. The 9118 is a drop-in replacement for the 9918 except that the GROMCLK isn't available (Fig. 4). The other major change is that the 9118 can use 16K x 4K DRAM, instead of 16K x 1K, thereby cutting the chip count down by six (Fig. 5).

ADS (1) ADS (1) ADS (1) ADS (1) ADS (1) ADS (1) ADS (1)	J40 XTAL1 39 RYAL2 30 CPUCIET 310 NCT 360 COMVIDT 350 EXTVDPT 340 RESET.8YNC	TME912 RAS (1 C CAS (1 2) AO (1 4)	J40] KTAL1 39] KTAL2 36] R-V? 17] CPUCLK? 36] V? 35] B-V? 34] RESE?-SYNO
AD7 ();	38 GPUCLK!	AD7 []3	36 R-Y1
AD8 ();	31 ONC!	AD6 []4	37 CPUCLK1
AD9 ();	38 COMVID!	AD5 []5	36 V1
AD4 ();	35 EXTYDE!	AD4 []6	35 R-Y1

Pins 35 to 38 are the only pins which vary for each device

Fig. 4: 9918/28 pinouts

But before the 9118 and the 9918A, there was a TI video chip called the TMS9927/37 (Fig. 6). Not many people have heard of it, but it was a powerful chip, more powerful than the 9918A in some ways. The 9927 was a pure monochromatic text generator that could be programmed to display up to 132 columns per line, and up to 64 lines per frame, if the monitor could accept them! Figure 7 shows the typical layout.

So, why don't we use that? Because the scrolling and cursor controls are primitive, and useful more for simple data displays, rather than in a personal computer. And the 9927 has a messy interface, requiring dual-port RAM, a character generator ROM, etc. A product of the 1970s, the 9927 was state-of-the-art ten years ago, but not today.

NEXT?

That's a quick rundown on the TMS9918A from a hardware viewpoint. Next we'll cover the 9938, the second

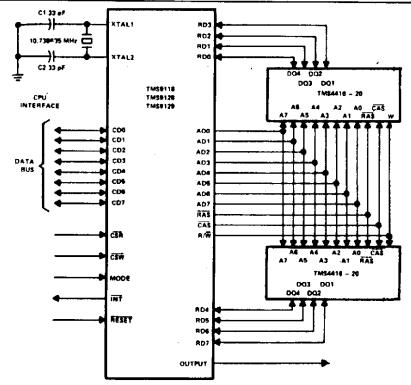


Fig. 5: 9918 to VRAM interface

generation VDP that was initiated by TI, but completed by Yamaha and Microsoft, and available today.

If you'd like to know about the 9918A (and other) chips, consult the references below. Questions about this article may be sent directly to the author at 409 Drol-

mond, Raleigh, NC 27615 or on Compuserve at CIS 73357,1730.

REFERENCES

TMS9918A/28A/29A Video Display Processors Data Manual, 1982

TMS9118/28/29 Video Display Processors Data

(See Page 36)

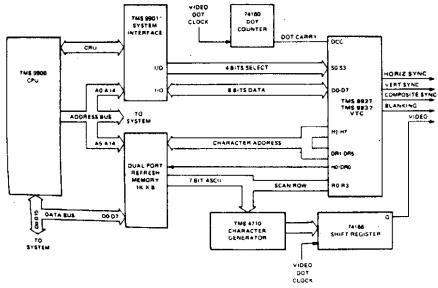


Fig. 7: 9927-based video system

Geneve

Myarc's Alabama connection

By MIKE DODD

Many people have written or called me complaining about Myarc customer service. The complaints all have one thing in common: people have been having an extremely difficult time getting answers from Myarc.

Almost all Myarc literature lists the New Jersey address and phone number for Myarc, but, according to many users, getting through to the New Jersey office on the phone has been extremely difficult at times — I understand that the New Jersey office does not have a full-time secretary, and is answered whenever New Jersey Myarc employees have time. Some users have said that the phone has been busy for very extended periods of time, leading them to suspect that the phone was left off the hook.

According to Myarc spokesman Jack Riley, customer service is now being handled by the Alabama office. Any written communication sent to New Jersey is forwarded once a week to the Alabama office, Riley says. You can call or write the Alabama office directly, in an effort to expedite the response. The address is: Myarc, Inc., 2624 Ranier Drive NE, Birmingham, AL 35125. The phone number

TI VDP CHIPS

(Continued from Page 35)

Manual, 1984

TMS9927 and TMS9937 Single-Chip Video Timers/Controllers, 1982

TI-99/4A Console Technical Data, 1983

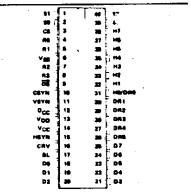


Fig. 6: 9927 pinout

is 205-854-5843. The Alabama office phone will be answered by a secretary or Riley.

According to Myarc, return authorizations must still be obtained from the NJ office.

Some users have said that even when they do get through to customer support, the answers given have been unsatisfactory. One user said that he was repeatedly told that his problems would be fixed with new system software, when, in fact, the keyboard turned out to be at fault.

One common complaint is that many users have trouble understanding the literature Myarc supplies. As general purpose advice, you should carefully read and re-read the documentation supplied. The answers are often in there, but they may be difficult to find. I have gotten several letters asking about some feature that turned out to be covered in the documentation.

It seems that many of Myarc's customer support problems have to do with a lack of adequate resources to handle the large volume of inquiries — Myarc is a small company. Riley told me that MICROpendium will soon start a monthly column in which Myarc will answer general purpose questions sent to MICROpendium.

Users are also invited to call me (615-435-4169) or contact me on DELPHI. (If you don't want to call me, you can write me; however, a written response cannot be guaranteed. A written response is much more likely, however, if the sender encloses a SASE.) To contact me on DELPHI, where I have recently been set up (thanks to system manager Jeff Guide), my ID is MY9640. Paul Charlton (ID TI994A) and J. Peter Hoddie (ID GENEVE) have also recently been set up on DELPHI (again, thanks to Jeff Guide) - those two can also help with many Geneve-related questions. Users who send me mail on DELPHI or call me will get a much quicker response than those who write. I can often diagnose problems more readily on the phone than I can through mail.

XOPS

In MDOS V1.01 and earlier, some of the XOPs documented in Paul Charlton's XOP

manual are not implemented. In addition, in some of the cases where the documentation says that the EQ bit will be set or reset depending on an error condition, the EQ bit is in fact not changed. Two of the XOPs not functional in MDOS V1.01 are sound and SetTTYPos. Several readers have asked about those two calls. These problems should be fixed in later versions of MDOS.

OUESTIONS & ANSWERS

Glenn Davis asks: Can MDOS load program files larger than 8K from the main prompt?

MDOS is capable of loading a file that is >3F80 bytes long. As there is a six-byte header at the start of each file, you can load a program segment that is >3F7A bytes long.

Edward Wirick asks if the CorComp 'Real' TI/IBM Connection program will work on his Geneve.

The answer is no, for the same reasons that fast disk copy programs will not work (see July 1988 MICROpendium) — the CorComp TI/IBM program uses low level disk access to read the IBM disk and, as written by CorComp, will not work on the Geneve.

PRBASE V2.1 UPDATE

Many people have been having problems with the PRBASE V2.1 update that I wrote. The problems center around the CREATE portion of the program. One major problem that a few people have noticed is that the initialize disk function of CREATE will not correctly format a disk—it does not initialize sector 0 to contain the proper values, and as such, will not work.

Another problem is that CREATE does not read sector 0 of the data disk, which can cause a "Record Not Available" error message on some functions of CREATE (e.g. Tabular Reports). The trick is to get the computer to read sector 0 of the data disk, then load CREATE, without exiting back to the title screen in between those two steps. Two easy methods of accomplishing this are as follows:

• For both methods, place the program (See Page 37)

GENEVE—

(Continued from Page 36)

disk in DSK1, and the data disk in DSK2.

- If you are using Extended BASIC to load, go to the XB prompt. Type CALL DIR(2) < ENTER >. This will attempt to catalog the disk, and should report an empty disk. However, in cataloging the disk, it will read sector 0. Then type RUN "DSK1.LOAD" < ENTER > and select CREATE (option 1) from the menu screen.
- If you are using the Editor/Assembler to load, go to E/A option 5. Type DSK2.X. <ENTER >. This will generate an I/O error, but will read sector 0. Go back to option 5, then type DSK1.CRT:1, Enter to load CREATE, or just type < ENTER > to load the menu program (DSK1.UTIL1).

If you have only one disk drive, you should insure that your program disk and data disk are the same format. You should then be able to load the CREATE program normally, then switch disks to the data disk. You should not have any problems with doing this.

You do not have to worry about any of this when using the main PRBASE (Data Management) portion of the program — it will read sector 0 automatically on selecting a disk disk to use.

On a related note, when I wrote the

changes for V2.1 of PRBASE, I did not fix any of the bugs or quirks that PRBASE V2.0 had. The only change I made was to change the sector usage.

MDOS & DATES

Many users have complained that MDOS does not correctly set the day of week. One solution is to write an MDOS program that, when run, will add one to the day of week. You could then run this program every time you execute the DATE command.

Enter the program with MY-Word, using the (P)rogram (E)dit option. Save the file.

Assemble the saved source file with options 'RC'.

Exit GPL and go back to MDOS. From the command line, run Paul Charlton's fairware Linker program. Linker is available from many BBSes, networks and user group libraries. Please remember that if you use Linker, you should pay Charlton for his efforts.

From the Linker prompt, type the name of the object filename and <ENTER>. Remember that if you used a slash (/) in the file name, you will need to enclose the slash with quotes, so that MDOS does not consider it an option string and thus ignore

Less than or equal to 7?

Reset day of week byte

Yes - no problem

Wrap back to 1

Return to MDOS

Now type @filename <ENTER>, where filename is the name that the program should be saved as. For example: @B:FIX will save the program to the B drive (normally DSK2.) with a filename of 'FIX',

Type! <ENTER> to exit back to MDOS.

To try the program, type DATE <ENTER > to see what the current day of week setting is. Now type the filename of the saved file (e.g. B:FIX). Again type DATE and observe the change.

For those who are unable to obtain Paul Charlton's Linker program from user groups or electronic bulletin boards, the Boston Computer Society has the program on disk No. 91 in its public domain library. Send \$3, plus \$1 handling, to: Boston Computer Society, T199/4A User Group, One Center Plaza, Boston, MA 02108.

Readers with questions about the Geneve or problems may write Dodd at 116 Richards Dr., Oliver Springs, TN 37840. Questions may be answered in this column. Personal replies cannot be guaranteed.

Use MICROpendium classifieds to sell unwanted items

SUPER EXTENDED BASIC OWNERS! Have four modules in one with: MULTI-MO

The MULTI-MOD is a plug-in upgrade for owners of Triton's Super Extended BASIC module that gives you SEB, Editor/Assembler, Disk Manager III, and TI-Writer ALL IN THE SAME MODULE! It may be the only module you'll ever need!

The price of the upgrade kit is \$22.95 and includes a manual and disk with the Editor/Assembler and TI-Writer support files. A free brochure is available on request from:

John Gulon 11923 Quincy Lane Dallas, TX 75230

Also ask about TI RS232 and Disk Controller upgrade kits.

(Super Extended BASIC is a trademark of Triton Products Company)

* Fix day of week byte

* Copyright 1988 by Mike Dodd

* Written for MICROpendium magazine

LWPI >FØØØ MOVB @>F13E.RØ

Load workspace Get day of week byte

* Day of week now in Most Significant Byte of RØ.

* There may be garbage bits in the first four bits

* of RØ, so we need to clear those.

ANDIRØ.>ØFØØ

Strip all but relevant bits

* Now add 1 to the value. If doing this results * in a 8, then we need to reset to 1.

AB @HØ1,RØ. Subtract one

CB

RØ, @HØ7

JLE NØT8

MOVB @HØ1,RØ * All fixed. Reset the value and return to MDOS.

NØT8 MOVB RØ.@>F13E

BLWP @>00000

BYTE >Ø1

 $H\omega_1$ HØ7 BYTE >Ø7

END

Software schedule announced

Myarc releases 512K Geneve card

Owners of the Myarc Geneve computer can now add 512K of RAM with Myarc's new 512K memory card. Coupled with the Geneve's 640K of memory, users will have more than one megabyte of memory. The card is priced in the \$300 range.

Owners who ship their existing Myarc 512K cards configured for use with the TI99/4A can have the cards modified for use with the Geneve, according to Myarc spokesman Jack Riley. However, after the modification, the card will no longer be compatible with the TI. The cost of the modification is \$50.

Myarc also recently released its long-awaited Hard and Floppy Disk Controller card for use with the TI and the Geneve. Those who use it with the Geneve, however, are required to use MDOS Ver. 1.06 and GPL Ver. 1.01. Myarc Disk Manager 5 Ver. 1.21 is required for use with either computer.

Riley says that several programs will be released for the Geneve in coming months, including Advanced BASIC, Pascal, GEME, a utility package and MY-Pro-Art, a completely modified version of MY-Art.

Advanced BASIC and Pascal are scheduled for release in September.

GEME is expected to be released in Oc-

tober with a price of about \$175. GEME is a multi-tasking, windowing environment that allows users to run up to four programs simultaneously. GEME will support 512 x 424 resolution with the Myarc 512K card. Without the additional memory, the display will be 512 x 212.

The utility package, priced at about \$100, will offer users an array of functions. Scheduled for release by October, the package will include several versions of GPL (one will load software without stopping at a loader screen, another will load a user-configured menu); a GRAM Kracker-like utility that will allow users to manipulate software in RAMdisk; and a sector editor for hard and floppy drives that will allow users to recover corrupted or deleted files and some programs.

The utility package will be the first program released with Myarc's utility/protection card containing a read once EPROM. As announced last spring, Myarc will protect all of its software releases and won't release anything prices at less than \$100. "This leaves the field clear" for third-party vendors, Riley says. Myarc will burn EPROMs for third-party vendors who wish to incorporate Myarc's protection scheme into software. Each utility card has

the capability of reading protection EPROMs for numerous programs.

The protection/utility card also allows the user to plug in a TI speech synthesizer board. It also provides support for an as yet unspecified math coprocessor chip. A MIDI port is also possible, according to Riley. While the card will be bundled with the utility package, it may become available to those who want it for its support of the speech synthesizer.

MY-Pro-Art is "completely different from MY-Art Version 1.4," according to Riley. Like GEME, it will support 512 x 424 screen resolution with a 512K memory expansion. MY-Pro-Art reads and writes in GIF and RLE formats and can import files created by TI-Artist and GRAPHX. It also supports multiple fonts, clipboard functions, color printing, and features a grid function for perspective. Riley said that the final version isn't finished and that Myarc would be receptive to suggestions about what features users would like the finished product to have.

MY-Pro-Art, which requires a mouse, will be available with or without the Myarc mouse. Scheduled for release in October of November, it will be protected

Print-Screen enabled

Improvements made to MDOS, GPL

MDOS Ver. 1.06 has recently been completed and it features a number of improvements over the most widely released MDOS. Version 1.01.

Most noticeable to users will be the fact that it automatically boots in 80-column mode instead of 40 columns. The Print Screen function also works. When a user presses CTRL Print Screen data that cross the screen will be outputted to a printer until CTRL Print Screen is toggled to turn it off.

Beyond this, in conjunction with Version 1.02 of the GPL interpreter, users can use AUTOEXEC files to load GPL as well as program files. For example, the following AUTOEXEC file will load GPL and the Editor/Assembler automatically:

TIMODE

GPL A:EA

Using this AUTOEXEC file, the Editor/Assembler is loaded from drive A. It may also be written as GPL DSK1.EA.

After loading GPL, the user can return to the MDOS A> prompt by pressing CTRL-ALT-DELETE at the GPL selection screen. In previous versions, this command would reboot the system.

Version 1.06 of MDOS provides limited hard disk support. Full hard disk support will be available with Ver. 1.10H. Ver. 1.10H will be identical to Ver. 1.10, with the addition of hard disk support.

The only modification to commands in Ver. 1.06 is with the attribute command. In Ver. 1.06 it is implemented like this: ATTRIB (- or +)P. In earlier versions of MDOS, the command operated in this way: ATTRIB (- or +)R.

GPL Ver. 1.02 differs slightly from Ver. 1.01. According to Myarc, the only difference between these two versions is that Ver. 1.02 boots up with the sound chip turned off while Ver. 1.01 boots with the sound chip on.

MacFlix: Use Macintosh Graphics on your TI

Finally - access to Macintosh™ MacPaint™ graphics using your TI-99/4A or MYARC 9640 Computer! With MacFlix by J. Peter Hoddie you can view, print, and save industry standard MacPaint graphics with your computer. The Macintosh has the most extensive library of graphics ever created for a personal computer, and now you can utilize this vast resource.

Using MacFlix you can load and view MacPaint images. These images are a full 8 by 10 inches so MacFlix gives you the power to easily move around the picture. If you have an Epson compatible or ProWriter printer the image may be printed.

But graphics are useless unless you can use them in your own designs. With a keystroke MacFlix saves your image as a TI-Artist screen which can be manipulated with most TI graphics programs!

MacPaint pictures are available on all major telecommunications networks, many local BBS's, and through user groups.

If you have a 9640 computer, MacFlix is even more powerful. You can view the picture in high-res mode, with or without interlace. On a 9640 MacFlix, can actually display more than a standard Mac screen! MacFlix also saves images in both MY-Art formats.

MacFlix has the extras you've come to expect from Genial Computerware - the ability to invert a picture, and convenient Catalog and Delete File routines. If you own our PC-Transfer program, MacFlix comes with a custom conversion routine that lets you move MacPaint pictures to and from IBM disks, a great source of thousands of pictures.

Written in assembly language, MacFlix runs on a TI-99/4A computer with Extended BASIC or Editor Assembler, or Super-Cart; or a MYARC 9640 computer.

MacFlix is available for only \$15. Place your order before September 30, 1988 and receive a free bonus disk of Macintosh pictures to start your collection!

Graphics Expander

Created by J. Peter Hoddie, Graphics Expander is the most versatile graphics utility ever available for users of Tl-Artist, CSGD, Font Writer II, and other popular graphics software. Here's a list of the main benefits:

- · Handles TI-Artist Fonts and Instances, and CSGD Fonts and Small Graphics.
- Can be used to convert between TI-Artist and CSGD formats
- Can stretch and shrink graphics by user selectable factors from -9 to 9
- · Graphic display of all conversions to eliminate guess work
- · Provides Upside-down, Invert, Mirror and Rotate features
- · Built in Catalog and Delete file options
- Written in 100% assembly language for blazing speed
- · Complete printed documentation by Walt Howe

Because we know that TI-Artist can't handle the really big fonts you want to use, we include a copy of our BIG-TYPE program free of charge. This useful program allows you to load any TI-Artist font (can handle fonts over 200 sectors in size) and type it onto any TI-Artist picture you have. As an added feature, you can even type in color!

You've heard about similar products from the competition that only contain some of the features of Graphics Expander, run slower, or make you work in the dark. Now get the one reviewers are calling "clear," "concise," and "quick." Graphics Expander is available for only \$10.

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- •To place an order, please send check or money order plus \$1 for shipping and handling.
- · Credit Card orders (Visa, MC, AmEx) may be placed through Disk Only Software at 1-800-456-9272.
- For a complete catalog of Genial Computerware products for the TI-99/4A and 9640, send a self addressed stamped envelope to the address above.
- Graphics Expander is in Version 2.0. Owners of previous versions may upgrade by returning their original disk and \$3.

The Gramulator

GRAM Kracker's successor

By J. PETER HODDIE

Finding a place to start a review of the Gramulator from CaDD Electronics is a difficult task. The Gramulator is the 1988 incarnation of the GRAM emulator, one of the most exciting peripherals developed for the TI99/4A. The Gramulator is the successor to MG's popular GRAM Kracker (reviewed in March 1986 MICROpendium). This review will attempt to cover all the details of the Gramulator while also offering some comparisons to the GRAM Kracker, which is the standard that many will judge it upon.

THE BASIC IDEA

GRAM emulators such as the Gramulator, GRAM Kracker and GRAM Karte allow for a cartridge to be saved on disk and then loaded back into the device for use without the cartridge. Once the cartridge is residing in the emulator it can be modified because it is now contained in RAM memory. Thus a GRAM emulator allows for customization of cartridges. Further, TI BASIC and a large portion of the "operating system" of the 99/4A are contained in GROM memory in the console, which the Gramulator is able to emulate. This allows for changes in the actual behavior of the 99/4A from the moment it is powered up.

GRAM devices allow for a complete backup of a cartridge library to be made to disk. This can provide some degree of security against damage to cartridges. While some might argue that a GRAM emulator encourages piracy of cartridges by allowing them to be freely copied, this is hardly realistic. Most TI users now own every cartridge they are likely to ever want, and the cost of cartridges is generally no more than \$10, and often less. With GRAM devices selling for over \$150, buying such a device for piracy purposes hardly seems economical.

A GRAM device also reduces the wear on your the console cartridge port. Once placed in the cartridge port, there is usually no reason to remove the device, and thus one of the most frequent causes of problems with the 99/4A (ever had Extended BASIC lock up for no good reason?) is essentially eliminated.

Using a GRAM device a programmer

Review

Report Card

Performance	. A
Ease of Use	.B-
Documentation	. A -
Value	. A
Final Grade	. A

Cost: \$185

Manufacturer: CaDD Electronics, 52 Audubon Road, Haverhill, MA 01830 Requirements: 32K expansion, disk system

can write programs in GPL (TI's proprietary Graphics Programming Language), which is nearly impossible without a GRAM emulator (although using Monty Schmidt's clever GPL Linker it is possible). There are several GPL assemblers and disassemblers available for those who wish to program the 99/4A in the language that most TI users chose for most of their cartridges.

THE HARDWARE

The Gramulator is a small black metal case, that slides into the cartridge port of the 99/4A console, and extends to fill the entire length and width of the cartridge port. There are two rubber "feet" to hold it level. In front of the cartridge port there is a connector to plug in a cartridge, and the battery which backs up the RAM memory when the console is turned off. The placement of the battery outside the case is a major improvement over the GRAM Kracker in terms of changing the battery. With the GRAM Kracker, this involves completely disassembling the case, as often as every six months. By locating the battery out of the case, even a technoklutz can easily replace the battery in just a few seconds.

The Gramulator contains 96K of RAM configured to emulate the 64K of GROM/GRAM in the console and cartridges, 2 banks of 8K RAM/ROM that may also reside in a cartridge, and 2 extra banks of 8K for later expansion. There is also 8K of ROM which contains the Gramulator software. On the front are 7

two position switches which control the devices operation. These switches control similar functions to those on the GRAM Kracker, with further operational details below

With instructions available from CaDD, the Gramulator may be modified by the addition of a few chips to utilize the two extra 8K RAM banks to emulate the Milton Bradley MBX cartridges. The Gramulator is the first product available for modifying these unique cartridges.

The Gramulator comes with a threemonth warranty on parts and labor.

THE SOFTWARE

Built into the Gramulator is 8K of software which allows for loading and saving cartridges, TI BASIC, and the operating system, in addition to setting many of the device characteristics that are also controlled by the switches. There are also options to save specific ROMs and GRAMs, not necessarily as part of a cartridge. In a cartridge, a GROM contains 6K of data, although it occupies an 8K block of memory. This extra 2K is extremely useful for programmers when modifying or enhancing cartridges, because it is never used in existing cartridges. When saving a complete cartridge the software saves "small GROMs" which take up 8 fewer sectors on disk than "large GROMs" which are saved when the option to save specific memory banks is used. In this way, the casual user doesn't have to waste disk space on unused areas of memory, while a programmer has the ability to save these areas if necessary. The GRAM Kracker software saved in 8K banks to be safe.

The built in software also contains a catalog routine (which handles floppy, RAM, and hard disks) to help locate files. Using the Gramulator system software, a memory editor may be loaded from disk. The memory editor features editing of both GRAM and CPU memory, editing and display in both ASCII and hexadecimal, string search, printer/disk dumps, and the ability to fill blocks of memory with a particular byte value.

Taken together, the system software and memory editor allow for nearly all the capabilities of the GRAM Kracker inter-

(See Page 41)

GRAMULATOR—

(Continued from Page 40)

nal software with some welcome improvements, such as selective memory bank save, disk catalog and small GROM size. The software is not as "pretty" as the GRAM Kracker's and the memory editor resides on disk as opposed to memory, which is not as convenient.

For those who wish to modify the system software or the memory editor, the source code is available for a nominal fee from CaDD. The code is well written, and carefully commented.

Providing the source code for systems software is becoming a popular option within the TI community (witness the success of the Horizon RAMdisk) and CaDD is to be commended for choosing this open policy.

DOCUMENTATION

The manual provided with the Gramulator is entirely adequate. It clearly describes the functions of all the hardware switches, how to operate the system software and memory editor, some specific examples of modifying cartridges, some useful advice on using the device, and an excellent table of contents to make finding information fast. The manual is typeset, printed on $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11 paper, and contains 36 pages.

Nothing is wrong with the Gramulator manual; unfortunately, it must be compared to the GRAM Kracker manual.

If there was one thing MG did better than anyone else, it was to write outstanding documentation. The GRAM Kracker manual, no exception, is packed with examples, hints, cartridge modifications, and technical and programming information. The GRAM Kracker manual (\$2.50 including shipping) is still available from MG, 1475 W. Cypress Ave., San Dimas CA 91773. This manual makes a worthwhile addition to a Gramulator owner's reference library.

SO WHAT DOES IT DO FOR ME?

The Gramulator moves any cartridge from ROM where it can not be edited, into RAM. This allows anyone to make changes in a cartridge. Changes can be simple — such as changing screen colors — to the more complex — such as adding new CALLs to Extended BASIC, or modifying the TI title screen to include your name. Using the supplied memory editor

it is easy to make simple modifications.

With the proliferation of large RAMdisks and now hard drives, the ability to store large numbers of cartridges on-line becomes a reality. With these devices, a cartridge may be loaded in just a few seconds. No longer do you have to search for cartridges on your desk. The Gramulator sits in the cartridge port and you simply load the cartridge you need. Unlike the GRAM Kracker, loading a cartridge often requires no manipulation of switches on the device, which can save considerable time.

For those using an external keyboard (such as produced by Rave 99), the Gramulator allows placement of the console completely out of the way since you no longer need to access the cartridge port. For most operations there is no need to manipulate the switches, so the console can be conveniently placed to one side.

SUPPORT

Because of the popularity of the GRAM Kracker, particularly in the programming community, a large number of articles were written explaining how to make changes to cartridges and the operating system. An excellent collection of these is Kracker Facts, edited by Mike Dodd, and available from the L.A. 99'ers. The vast majority of the material in this book is directly applicable to the Gramulator.

Programs are also available in the public domain and fairware circles which take advantage of the Gramulator. There are some particularly good articles written by Marty Kroll available on CompuServe and from several software libraries, including the Boston Computer Society.

A program I wrote called GRAM Packer, available from Genial Computerware, will work with the Gramulator, though at this time not all features are functional. For details see the review in the December 1986 MICROpendium.

CONCLUSION

Most people who purchased a GRAM Kracker wondered how they ever did without it. The Gramulator is a worthy successor to this legacy.

If you have ever considered purchasing a GRAM emulator product, now is the time. The Gramulator is a powerful addition to the 99/4A environment that will change the face of your computer.

Column Attack!

Once upon a time (all good stories begin this way) there was a planet named Flugal inhabited by (of course) Flugalins. The people of this species were known throughout the universe for their colorful spaceships, as well as their collectively nasty demeanor.

The Flugalins like to take things that really don't belong to them. Since Earth is well known as the Jewel of the Heavens, it didn't take them long before they set their sights on it. Their evil plan is to level everything in sight and construct fast-food restaurants, shopping malls, and concrete parking lots (evidently they are dissatisfied with the progress of the natives in doing this).

Unhappily, you have been chosen to control the planets only laser defense gun. You do have a few spares, but really not as many as everyone would like because the Defense Department spent most of its budget on computer security software. Your job, of course, is to destroy the attacking aliens before they can set up their laser stations, or if worse comes to worse, destroy the stations.

Welcome to Column Attack!, a new game by Chris Bobbitt. Written in the compiled language Fortran 99, Column Attack! is fast, joystick-bending action from start to finish. However, it loads like any Assembly or Extended BASIC program. If you like arcade games, you'll love Column Attack!.

Requires: TI Extended BASIC, Editor/Assembler or TI-Writer, 32K, one disk drive

\$9.95 plus \$.75 S&H

Asgard Software P.O. Box 10306 Rockville MD 20850

Call 1-800-456-9272 to place credit card orders (Visa, MC, AmEx)

Barrage

Cannons against 'acid rain'

By KEITH BERGMAN

© 1988 by Keith Bergman

If a Hall of Fame existed for TI games, I would nominate DataBioTics' Barrage for entry immediately. The game is fast-paced, well-written and full of enough action to wear out a set of joysticks (not to mention hands — trust me, I know!)

Barrage opens up with a rather nondescript title screen, from which the player chooses one of three options — one player, two player cooperative and two player competitive. This is a nice feature if you, as I do, have a family full of people who like games and hate waiting to play. In both two player options, the two players play simultaneously.

After the options, the scene shifts to the main game screen. At the bottom in each corner sits a laser cannon, atop a platform. Beneath the platform, each cannon's ammunition is stacked up. Between the cannons, on the ground, lie eight objects—cars, planes, satellite dishes and the like—that the player(s) are to defend from the Draks. Who, you ask, are the Draks?

The Draks are the fiendish enemies of this game. However, unlike in most arcade games, we never see the Draks. We see only the acid balls they are raining down upon the planet. In Level 1, a slew of acid balls — actually dots — fall toward the objects below. The player(s) shoot them by positioning an on-screen target on them and firing. A laser beam shoots out from the laser cannon to the target and explodes, blowing up (you hope) the acid ball in the process. This method of shooting is similar to that in the arcade game "Missile Command."

In Level 2, we meet up with a new type of acid ball; a larger, red ball that seems to drift lazily to the bottom of the screen. However, when the red balls get close to an object or a laser cannon, they cluster together and move almost as one to destroy their objectives. After this, in Level 3, an even worse menace appears. I have christened these "fastballs" and they live up to their name! They look just like the first type of acid ball, but they shoot our from the top of the screen, zipping toward their targets. You'll usually get them only by shooting ahead of them and letting them

Review

Report Card

Performance	A
Ease of Use	A
Documentation	A
Value	A
Final Grade	Α.

Cost: \$19.95

Manufacturer: DataBioTics, P.O. Box 1194, Palos Verdes Estates, CA 90274 Requirements: Console, monitor, joysticks

run into your explosion.

When an acid ball comes into contact with a laser cannon or an object on the ground, the ball destroys it. Laser cannons that are destroyed are rebuilt at the end of each level, but objects stay destroyed.

Once all of the objects a player is guarding are destroyed, that player's game is over. A destroyed object is rebuilt at 50,000 points, 100,000 points and at every interval of 100,000 afterwards.

If only one person is playing (a rare occurrence around my house!), the player controls one target. Both laser cannons are at his or her disposal and when he or she shoots, the beam comes from the cannon closest to the target.

When two people play cooperatively, they each control one target and fire from one laser cannon. They work together, and there is one score kept. If two play competitively, the control is the same, but each has his or her own score. Each player defends only four of the eight objects, the four closest to the defender's cannon.

There are several bonuses in Barrage. If, during a level, you destroy three or more acid balls with one explosion, you will get a bonus that varies depending on what level you are on and how many were shot. At the end of each level, you get 10 points times the level number (10*LEVEL in XB) for each shot left unfired below your laser cannon and 300*LEVEL for each object left intact. At this time, between levels, is when objects are rebuilt if one's score is high enough. If all of your

objects have been destroyed but you have achieved a high enough score to get an object rebuilt, it will be rebuilt and your game will continue. Otherwise, it's GAME OVER.

Some things to note: never, *NEVER*, let the acid balls destroy your laser cannon. If two persons are playing competitively, each player controls only one, so if it's destroyed, your chances of making it to the next level are very slim.

Also, beware of Level 8. Fastball after fastball will whiz out of the top of the screen. For unexperienced players, this level is often doom. The fastballs are deceptive, too. On some levels, they will come down on one side of the screen, and, while you are trying to shoot them, some slow ones move in on the other side and take out a cannon or some objects.

This game's action is fast and furious. Two players playing simultaneously does not appear to slow the game down at all, even with a wave of acid balls falling as well. Once you get the hang of maneuvering the target, you'll be flying off the screen, shooting and heading for the next acid ball before the explosion goes off. The game is simple enough to dive into without reading the docs, but they're adequate.

Barrage can take its place among the great action games on the 99/4A. It's sure taken its place in Slot 3 of my Widget! I get less and less done all the time! (And I challenge anyone to beat my score of 488,010 on Level 15 — and that was with a pair of TI joysticks!

Reader to Reader

"I have been hunting for a CALL PEEK address for over TWO YEARS, and I still haven't found it! (It's beginning to make me crazy!) Can ANYBODY tell me the address (and "values" concerned) to CALL PEEK from within a running XB program, (AND WITHOUT PRESSING ANY KEYS) to check if the ALPHA LOCK is up or down?! I KNOW it CAN be done, but HOW?! (Mucho thanks!)" writes Ray Kazmer, 13225 Azores Ave., Sylmar, CA 91342 Eunice Spooner, Box 3720 Webb Rd., Waterville, ME 04901, would like to know how to get TI Logo II designs printed on an Epson-compatible printer.

Jim Lohmeyer, 801 East Center, LeRoy, IL 61752, says he loves to program but needs ideas for programs, subroutines, modifications or projects. Any person who submits an idea he uses will be the first to receive a copy of his fairware programs.

Newsbytes

Nova Scotia fair set

TI of Nova Scotia Users Group will hold its first TI Atlantic Fair Oct. 1 in Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada.

Russ Portolesi, TINS secretary, said group members hope the fair will become an annual event.

For further information, contact TINS, 2846 Gottingen St., Halifax, N.S., Canada B4C IV5; TEXTNET BBS at (902) 455-2076; or voice at DATA*PORT (902) 454-0232

RSTS to distribute Myarc products in UK

Richard Sierakowski Technical Services International has become the sole distributor of Myare products in the United Kingdom.

The firm also provides services to TI99/4A users.

For further information, write RSTS, Old School Buildings, Herd St., Marlborough, Wilthsire, SN8 IDG, England.

Asgard releases new products

Asgard Software has released two new games, Column Attack! and Oliver's Twist; a graphics package, Disk of Dinosaurs; an Extended BASIC utility, Quick-Run; and a RAMdisk manager, RAM*Boot.

Column Attack!, an arcade-type game, is an attack on earth by the Flugalins of the planet Flugal, who plan to level everything in sight and construct fast-food restaurants, shopping malls and concrete parking lots. The game user control's earth's only laser defense gun and tries to destroy the attacking aliens before they can set up their laser stations or, barring that, destroy the stations.

Column Attack! by Chris Bobbitt is written in Fortran 99. It requires T1 Extended BASIC, Editor/Assembler or T1-Writer, 32K and one disk drive. Suggested retail is \$9.95.

Oliver's Twist is an adventure game in which the user will inherit the castle of his recently deceased Uncle Oliver (King Oliver IV) on condition that the user mollifies his ancestral spirits by returning 15

treasures to their rightful places. The user also has to figure out where the rightful places are without disturbing Oliver's ghost.

The game was written by Mickey Schmitt and Lynn Gardner and was tested by members of the Pittsburgh Users Group. It requires the Adventure module. Suggested retail is \$9.95.

Disk of Dinosaurs, by Ken Gilliland, is a two-disk package of dinosaur graphics stored in TI-Artist Instance format, including dinosaur pictures; a complete dinosaur alphabet designed to let the user "dinosaurize" letters, reports and signs; background scenes; a "dinosaur hunting license"; and four dinosaur cartoon shorts.

It requires TI-Artist or a program that can use TI-Artist work, 32K memory expansion and a disk system (either a Cor-Comp or TI controller to view the cartoons). A printer is recommended. Suggested retail is \$12.95.

Quick-Run is said to allow the user to shave minutes off the start-up time of any Extended BASIC program, including those with assembly language, by taking a "snapshot" of a running XBASIC program and saving it to disk with the scren setup and all variables. Later, according to the manufacturer, the user can run the saved copy and the program picks up where it left off, so the user does not have to wait for initialization, for instance.

Asgard says Quick-Run allows the user to chain programs together and store the variables in memory instead of writing them to disk and also lets the user run a program from any line number.

Quick-Run was written by Travis Watford and requires XBASIC, 32K and a disk system. Suggested retail is \$9.95.

RAM*Boot is called the only RAMdisk manager designed specifically for the Myarc 128K and 512K cards.

The manufacturer says the user can have it set up, copy and number of disks to it and then run a program from the RAM-disk card. Once the RAMdisk is initialized, according to Asgard, it becomes a RAM-disk manager that allows the user to back it up to floppy disk, copy disks or run any program.

The program is by Watford. It requires XBASIC, 32K and one disk drive. Suggested retail is \$9.95.

For further information or to order, contact Asgard Software, P.O. Box 10306. Rockville, MD 20850.

Comic Show Editor won't run on 9640

Ray Kazmer, who wrote an article on how to use the Comic Show Editor in the July 1988 MICROpendium, has notified us that the program will not run on the Geneve 9640.

East Texas group to participate in fair

The Longview Computer Users Group will again have the use of a double booth at the Gregg County (Texas) Fair. This year's fair will run Sept. 12-18.

Leo DuBry of the group said the TI99/4A Sig will have approximately one-fourth of the booth.

99 BBS adds support for 9640 online

The 99BBS in Whittier, California, has recently added support for the Geneve 9640, according to Roger Davis, sysop.

The 24-hour, seven-day-a-week board operates at from 300 to 2400 haud and is PC Pursuit accessible (CALAN). Phone number for the board is (213) 947-7777.

This board has been in operation as versions 5.0 through 7.6 for more than three years, Davis says. He says there is no wait for verification for users, but full accessability on the first call.

Minimum equipment requirements for the board are a TI console. Extended BA-SIC, RS232, monitor, memory expansion, disk drive and controller and a smart modem (preferably fully Hayes compatible). Davis says. He says he highly recommends multiple disk drives. Other optional equipment includes a clock card (setup is for Corcomp, but any may be used), a RAM disk and a printer.

The board is available by sending a DS/DD disk, or equivalent, return postage and a note requesting the board to Roger Davis, 11410 Grovedale, Whittier, DA 90604, Davis urges current 99BBS system sysops to send a disk for the update.

(See Page 44)

User Notes

Editor Aid helps XBASIC programmers

If you've ever wanted to save or delete a block of program lines in an Extended BASIC program without having to manually delete individual lines, then Editor Aid is for you. The program allows programmers to save or delete designated blocks of code. Users may also produce a crossreference listing of line numbers that may be output to the screen or a designated device.

The program was written by Merv Kroll, a member of the Brisbane (Australia) TI User Group. It appeared in the group's newsletter.

To use Editor Aid, first save the program you wish to act on in MERGE format. Then follow on-screen instructions and prompts. After performing deletions or excisions, the program saves the result in MERGE format.

!231 110 !* EDITOR AID 1204 !*0*131 13Ø CALL CLEAR !2Ø9 14Ø DISPLAY AT(1,3): RPT\$("*" ,22)!2,3,4 FOR PROGRAM NAME ! 114 15Ø DISPLAY AT (3,3): "* EDITORAID"; TAB(24); "*" !2Ø1 16Ø DISPLAY AT (5,3): RPT\$ ("*" ,22):: DISPLAY AT (7,3): "AUTH OR: " !@66 17Ø DISPLAY AT (13,9): "MERV K ROLL"; TAB(7); "23 MUSGRAVE ST ";TAB(6);"KIPPA-RING 4020" ! 200 180 DISPLAY AT (24,2): "MEMBER BRISBANG USER GROUP" :: FOR I=1 TO 5000 :: NEXT I !000 19Ø CALL CLEAR :: PRINT "THI S PROGRAM WILL ENABLE YOU": " TO SAVE A SECTION OF A ": "PR

OCRAM, DELETE A BLOCK" ! 101 200 PRINT "OF LINE NUMBERS W ITH EASE, ": "OR PRINT A LINE NUMBER CROSS": "REFERENCE." : 193 210 PRINT :: PRINT "FIRST, S AVE THE PROGRAM AS A ": " MER CED' FILE, THEN AS" !075 220 Print "ASKED, Enter Prog RAM NAME, ": "NAME YOU WISH TO RE-SAVE AS, ": "AND BOTH LINE NUMBERS. " ! 159 23Ø PRINT :: PRINT "LINE NUM BERS YOU ENTER ARE": "BOTH IN CLUSIVE..... :: PRINT :: PRINT :: PRINT !Ø13 240 INPUT "PRESS (ENTER) TO CONTINUE. ": ANS\$!073 25Ø CALL CLEAR :: DISPLAY AT (3,3): "DO YOU WISH TO:-" :: DISPLAY AT (8,1): "(1) SAVE A PROGRAM PORTION" 1056 26Ø DISPLAY AT (1Ø, 1): "(2) DE LETE A PORTION" :: DISPLAY A (See Page 45)

Newsbytes

(Continued from Page 43)

Pennsylvania users set exhibition

The Central PA 99/4A Users Group is sponsoring its 1988 Computer Exposition from 7 a.m. to 2 p.m. Oct. 16 at the Carlisle Fair Grounds in Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

The exposition is in conjunction with the annual Hamfest of the Cumberland County Amateur Radio Society.

Admission to the event is free, according to Barry Long, secretary of the user group; however, there is a gate charge to the fairgrounds.

Tables are available to vendors and suppliers. An eight-foot table is \$40, and a 16-foot space (two tables) is \$50, Long said. A 23-inch color monitor will be available for demonstrations of products in a demonstration area. Reservation deadline for vendors is Sept. 23.

To reserve vendor space, write the Central PA 99/4A Users Group, P.O. Box 14126, Harrisburg, PA 17104-0126. For more information contact Long after 8 p.m. at (717) 564-2975 or contact the group's president, Dave Ratclife, at (717) 238-5414.

6th Chicago TI Faire is Nov. 12

The Chicago TI Users' Group's 6th Annual TI Faire will be held from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Nov. 12 at the Holiday Inn in Rolling Meadows, Illinois.

Admission is \$4. Optional events are a social mixer from 8 p.m. to midnight Nov. 11, for \$4, and a dinner at 7 p.m. Nov. 12 for \$10.

For further information contact the Chicago TI Users Group, P.O. Box 578341, Chicago, IL 60657 or call (312) 755-0051.

Free Catalog Public Domain and Fairware Disks

The Boston Computer Society TI-99/4A User Group maintains one of the most extensive libraries of high quality public domain and fairware software disks. Our collection includes over 100 disks for the TI-99/4A and MYARC 9640 spanning the entire range of applications including: Games, Assembly Language, c99, Disk Utilities, Graphics, Music, UCSD Pascal, Forth, Telecommunications, and morel Until now, this collection has been available only to BCS members and at selected TI Faires. Now this acclaimed collection is being made available to the entire TI community.

Just send a self address stamped envelope to the address below and we'll send you our complete 20 page catalog. The catalog includes a description of every disk indexed by category to make finding the programs you're looking for easy! Best of all, our disks are only \$3 each, or 4 for \$10. That's half of what others charge.

If you're serious about getting the most out of your TI-99/4A or MYARC 9640, you're sure to find many new and useful disks in this collection.

The Boston Computer Society
TI-99/4A User Group
One Center Plaza
Boston, MA 02108

User Notes

(Continued from Page 44) T(12,1):"(3) CROSS REF. LINK NUMBERS" :: DISPLAY AT (14,5): "YOUR CHOICE" !258 270 ACCEPT AT (14, 17) BEEF VAL IDATE("123"): A !196 28Ø ON A GOTO 29Ø,52Ø,74Ø !Ø 290 REM SAVE PORTION 1052 300 CALL CLEAR !209 310 PRINT "READ FROM DEK1." ACCEPT AT (23, 14) SIZE (-12) BREP: READS: 1001 320 PRINT: "SAVE TO DSK2.": : ACCEPT AT (23, 12) SIZE (-12) B EEP: WRITES ! 164 33Ø INPUT "LOWER LINE NUMBER ":LOMER !23Ø 340 INPUT "UPPER LINE NUMBER ": UPHRR !236 350 OPEN #1: "DSK"&READS, DISP LAY , INPUT , VARIABLE 163 ! 14 360 OPEN #2: "DGK"&WRITES, DIS PLAY , OUTPUT, VARIABLE 163 !1 370 BOF\$=CHR\$(255)&CHR\$(255) !200 380 LINPUT #1: X\$!210 390 IF SEX#\$ (X\$,1,2)=EXH\$ THE N 48Ø !182 400 LINE1=ASC(SEG\$(X\$,1,1))! 123 41Ø LINE2=ASC(SEX3\$(X\$,2,1))! 125 420 LINENUM=LINE1*256+LINE2 !117 430 IF LINENUM LOWER THEN 47 Ø !Ø52 440 IF LINENUM>UPPER THEN 48 Ø !Ø66 45Ø PRINT #2: X\$!197 460 PRINT "LINE"; LINENUM; "SA VED" !Ø78 **47Ø GOTO 38Ø !2Ø4** 48Ø PRINT #2: CHR\$ (255) & CHR\$ (255) !Ø85 49Ø CLOSE #1 !151 500 CLOSE #2 !152 51Ø STOP ! 152 520 REM DELETE SECTION !162

53Ø CALL CLEAR !2Ø9

HKEP: READS ! 2001

540 PRINT "READ FROM DSK1."

:: ACCEPT AT (23, 14) SIZE (-12)

550 PRINT: "SAVE TO DEK2.":

: ACCEPT AT (23, 12) SIZE (-12) B EEP: WRITES ! 164 560 INPUT "LOWER LINE NUMBER ": LOWER ! 164 570 INPUT "HIGHER LINE NUMBE R ": UPPER ! 181 580 OPEN #1: "ISK"&RRADS, DISP LAY , INPUT , VARIABLE 163 ! 14 8 59Ø OPEN #2: "DSK"&WRITES, DIS PLAY , INPUT , VARIABLE 163 10 6010 EOF\$=CHR\$(255)&CHR\$(255) !200 610 LINPUT #1: X\$!210 620 IF SEX\$(X\$,1,2)=BOF\$ THE N 7000 !147 630 LINE 1=ASC(SEC\$ (X\$,1,1)) 64Ø LINE 2=ASC(SEC\$(X\$,2,1)) 650 LINENUM=LIN1*256+LINE2! Ø48 660 IF LINENUM LOWER OR LINE NUM>UPPER THEN 670 KLSE 680 1015 67Ø PRINT #2: X\$:: GOTO 69Ø 1074 680 PRINT "LINE "; LINENUM; "D **KLETKD"** !245 69Ø GOTO 61Ø !179 7007 PRINT #2: CHR\$ (255)&CHR\$ (255)!Ø85 71Ø CLOSE #1 !151 720 CLOSE #2 !152 73Ø STOP !152

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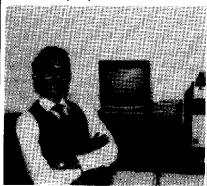
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740 PRINT "READ FROM DSK1." ACCEPT AT (23, 14) SIZE (-12) HERP: RKAD\$!001 750 DISPLAY AT(8,1)ERASE ALL : "PRINT TO (S) CREEN OR (O) TH ER": " ?" :: ACCEPT AT (9, 12) HEEP VALIDATE ("SO"): ANS\$ 1063 760 IF ANS\$="S" THEN 790 ELS E DISPLAY AT(11,1): "DEVICE N AME?" !0006 776 ACCEPT AT(11,14)BEEP: ANS \$!184 780 OPEN #2: ANS\$, OUTPUT !252 790 IF ANS\$<>"S" THEN ANS=2 MISE ANS=Ø !137 8000 OPEN #1: "DSK"&READS, DISP LAY , INPUT , VARIAHLE 163 !14 810 PRINT #ANS: "LINE CROSS R EFERENCE OF ";PROG\$: ::! 247 820 EOF\$=CHR\$(255)&CHR\$(255) / (See Page 46)

nova

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Texas Instruments Home Computer

User Notes

(Continued from Page 45) 1200 83Ø LINPUT #1: X\$!21Ø 84Ø IF SEX\$(X\$,1,2)=EOF\$ THE N CLOSE #1 :: STOP !189 85Ø LINE1=ASC(SEC\$(X\$,1,1))! 123 860 LINE2=ASC(SEG\$(X\$,2,1))! 125 87Ø LINENUM=LINE1*256+LINE2 ! 117 880 FOR I=3 TO LEN(X\$)-3 :: COUNT=I !206 89Ø B=ASC(SEG\$(X\$,I,1))!179 900 IF B=201 THEN GOSUB 930 ! 135 91Ø NEXT I !223 92Ø GOTO 83Ø !144 93Ø BYTE3=ASC (SEG\$ (X\$, COUNT+ 1,1))!211 940 BYTE4=ASC(SEG\$(X\$,COUNT+ 2,1))!213 950 PRINT #ANS: LINE1*256+LIN E2, BYTE3*256+BYTE4 !Ø61 96Ø RETURN ! 136

POKEV and Super Extended BASIC

Arthur Dubeau, of Woonsocket, Rhode Island, writes:

I may have something to contribute to others who had the same problem but haven't found a solution. It is limited to those who have Super Extended BASIC. If don't know if it will work with others versions of Extended BASIC, but I know it doesn't work with TI Extended BASIC.

You published two programs — VDPUTIL 2 & 3 — to change BASIC to XBASIC. With SXB the problem is in the CALL LINK("POKEV", VAR) statement. Everytime it came up my computer would either lock up or I'd get a "subprogram not found" error. Since SXB has a CALL POKEV(VAR) I use that in place but with the same variables in the parenthesis. Voila! It worked. In other words, I put the POKEV outside and eliminated "Link."

Color selector

This comes from Edwin G. Donovan, of Monroe, Washington. He writes:

The attached program listing will display

all 512 color selections on the Geneve computer if Mike Dodd's program Color Selector (May, 1988) is on DSK1 with a filename of COLOR. Run this Extended BASIC program and follow display directions. The screen color will change with each key press of R, G or B.

10 !Use with MIKE DODD'S Col or Selector Program-May 1988 MICROpendium & TI-Ext BASIC !156

2Ø CALL INIT :: CALL LOAD("D SK1.COLOR"):: CALL CLEAR !24 9

3Ø CALL SCREEN(2):: DISPLAY AT(12,11): "GENEVE'S" !216 4Ø DISPLAY AT(14,5): "COLOR D EMONSTRATION" :: DISPLAY: "K ey R-G-B for next color": "or press Q to Quit program" !1 94

50 R,G,B=7 :: DISPLAY AT(4,3): "R G B"," Diggin's"!
252

6Ø CALL LINK("COLOR",1,R,G,B):: DISPLAY AT(2,2):R;G;B,"

Donovan's" :: CALL SCREEN (1):: CALL KEY(Ø,K,S)!217 7Ø IF K=71 THEN 13Ø!29!168 8Ø IF K=82 THEN 11Ø!July!2

9Ø IF K=66 THEN 15Ø !1988 !Ø 47

100 IF K=81 THEN END KLSE 60 !129

110 R=R+1 :: IF R=8 THEN R=0 !237

12Ø GOTO 6Ø !Donovan´s !125 13Ø G=G+1 :: IF G=8 THEN G=Ø !193

140 COTO 60 !Diggin's !250 150 B=B+1 :: 1F B=8 THEN B=0 !173

16Ø GOTO 6Ø !415 Ferry St. Monroe, WA 98272 !ØØ5

Slash zero for 80-col. Multiplan

Here's a fix from Myarc for those who use Multiplan. The following code permanently replaces the zero character with a slash zero. It is designed for the 80-column version of Multiplan that runs on the Geneve.

Using a sector editor on the MPCHAR

file, locate the following code: >0018 2424 2424 2418. Replace it with the following: >FFE7 DBDB DBDB DBE7.

This will change the standard zero character to a slash zero. Now for the inverse video zero. Locate the following code: >0030 4858 7868 4830. Replace it with the following: >FFC7 B7A7 8797 B7CF.

Print-Trace outputs to printer

This routine comes from TISHUG in Australia. Written by Mike Slattery, the program is used to output a CALL TRACE readout to a printer. The routine should be merged into the program you want to trace prior to running.

9100 OPEN #1: "PIO" !253 9110 PR\$="" !075 9120 FOR R=1 TO 24 :: FOR C= 3 TO 28 :: CALL GCHAR(R,C,X)

:: IF X=60 THEN 9140 :: IF X = 31 OR X-32 THEN 9150 :: IF

X=62 THEN X=32 !25Ø 913Ø PR\$=PR\$&CHP\$(X):: CT=CT +1 -- IF (T)>75 AND (X=32 OR X

+1 :: IF (T>75 AND(X=32 OR X =31)THEN PRINT #1: PR\$:: PR\$ ="" :: CT=0 !031

914Ø NEXT C !217

915Ø NEXT R !232

9160 PRINT #1:PR\$:: PR\$="" :: CT=0 !171

9170 CLOSE #1 :: CALL CLEAR !234

918Ø RETURN ! 136

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