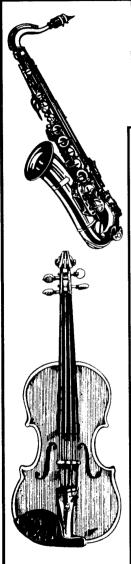
MICAOpendium

Volume 7 Number 7

August 1990

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48Ø ACCEPT AT(13,18)VALIDATE (10\$)SIZE(-5):T :: IF T<11Ø

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EN 580 ELSE V1(AC)=T 59Ø CALL KEY(3,K,W):: Ø THEN 77Ø !122 600 ACCEPT AT(19,10)V (10\$)SIZE(-2):T :: IFHEN 600 ELSE V2(AC)=1 610 CALL KEY(3,K,W):: Ø 2HEN 770 !122 626 ACCEPT AT(19,18)V (IO\$)SIZE(-2):T :: IF HEN 620 ELSE V3(AC)=T 63Ø CALL KEY(3,K,W):: Ø THEN 770 !122 640 IF FN(AC)=0 THEN 65Ø ACCEPT AT(19,26)V (IO\$)SIZE(-2):T :: IF HEN 65# ELSE VN(AC)=T 66# CALL KEY(3,K,W):: Ø THEN 77Ø !122 67Ø ACCEPT AT(22,2)VA 10\$)SIZE(-2):T :: IF EN 670 ELSE V1E(AC)=T 68Ø CALL KEY(3,K,W):: Ø THEN 77Ø !122 69Ø ACCEPT AT(22,10)V (IO\$)SIZE(-2):T :: IFHEN 690 ELSE V2E(AC)= 700 CALL KEY(3,K,W):: Ø THEN 77Ø !122 71Ø ACCEPT AT(22,18)V

Orchestration

Of noises, sounds and silence —Page 12

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Regena	on	BASIC
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Extended BASIC

A program that turns your TI keyboard into a sound effects machine that lets you orchestrate noises, sounds and silences Page 12

BASIC Assembly

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*READ THIS

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 points at the end of each program line. Do not enter these numbers or exclamation points. Checksum was published in the October 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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You will recognize it by its trade mark, a graceful gray swan swimming on blue water, an apt symbol. The ugly duckling TI no longer wanted, is no ugly duckling anymore. The GENEVE has surpassed everyones expectations, even our own; with power, speed, graphics, and adaptibility not found in other microcomputers. In fact, the GENEVE does so much, this ad can only begin to tell you about it.

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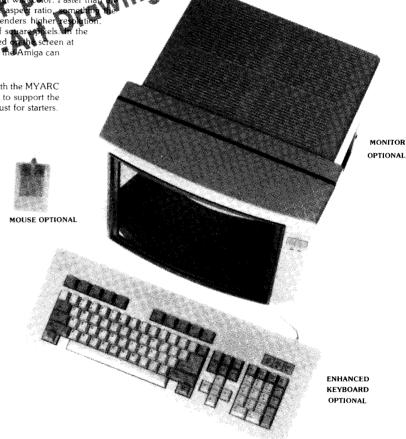
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- Pascal V4.21; if you have a standard USCD Pascal program, you will be able to run it with this program. If you do not have any Pascal programs, let me tell you, one of the largest library of programs available, is Pascal. Compilers for Fortran, Modula 2, Lisp, and Pilot, as well as business programs from A to Z, are all there. USCD Pascal Software developed for computers from Apple to IBM, will run on the GENEVE, without modification.

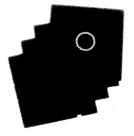






If you have heard enough, contact your MYARC dealer, they have one in stock for you. If you do not know who your stocking MYARC dealers are, or, if you want to know more about the GENEVE, telephone the number listed below, or mail your name and complete address with zip code to the address shown below. We will be happy to mail you a brochure covering the GENEVE in detail and a list of our stocking dealers. Supplies of the brochure are limited, so please hurry.

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Comments

Yes, we left out part of the EEPROM series

An addendum to last month's review of Interface Standard & Design Guide for TI99/4A Peripherals manual by Tony Lewis. Although the reviewed implied that the manual was a one-man job. Lewis says that a number of people provided feedback and suggestions that helped the manual earn its plaudits. Among these, he notes, are Matt Beebe, Barry Boone, Paul Charlton, Mike Dodd, Peter Hoddie, John Johnson, Jim Reiss and John Willforth. Credit should also go to the Mid-Atlantic 99ers user group, Lewis says.

OOPS: This month we're running the third part of a three-part series on EEPROMs by Tony Lewis. The second part was published in May 1990. However, as Sharp readers may have noticed, we never published the first part. Yes, we blew it. The first article in this series covered basic information about types of memory chips and their development over the years. Even though it is not in its proper order.

we hope to use the article in an upcoming issue. It provides a lot of interesting information for technical and non-technical readers.

MDOS UPDATE

According to Paul Charlton, the principal developer of MDOS, Geneve users with hard drives shouldn't expect an update to version 0.97H of MDOS until he receives "updated HFDC DSR code from Myarc. The last release from me is 0.97H, not to be confused with the other versions of 0.97H released by Myarc with various changes for support of ABASIC."

Concerning non-HFDC versions of MDOS, he says that nothing will be forthcoming until "no further changes to MDOS will be necessary to support the final version of ABASIC." These comments were posted on Delphi.

-- J K

1990 TI FAIRS

FEBRUARY

TI-Fest West '90, Feb. 17-18, Day's Inn, 88 E. Broadway, Tucson, Arizona. Sponsored by Southwest 99ers. For information, call (602) 747-5046 or the Cactus Patch BBS, (602) 795-1953, check GEnie or write P.O. Box 17831, Tuscon, AZ 85730. For room reservations, call (602) 622-4000 by Jan. 16 and mention Fest-West.

MARCH

West Coast Computer Fair, 10 a.m.-6 p.m. March 1-4, Brooks Hall/Civic Center, San Francisco, California. San Francisco 99ers at Booth 1960. Fee \$10 per day, discounts for multiple days. Call Neil Wood, (707) 425-3854.

TICOFF (TI Computer Owners' Fun Faire — The IBM & Clone Owners' Fun Faire, 9:30 a.m.-4 p.m. March 17, Roselle Park, New Jersey. For information, call (201) 241-4550 or the TICOFF BBS (201) 241-8902.

APRIL

Canadian TI-FEST, April 28. Merivale High School, Nepean. Ontario, Canada. For information. contact Ruth O'Neill, 34 McLeod St.. Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K2P 0Z5 or (613) 234-8050 or CompuServe 72117,3541 or Delphi REON.

MAY

Boston Computer Society Home Computer Fair, 10 a.m.-4 p.m. May 5, cafeteria, Waltham Central Middle School, 55 School St., Waltham, Massachusetts. Contact Justin Dowling, The Boston Computer Society, T199 User Group, One Center Plaza, Boston, MA 02108.

Alberta TI Orphan Reunion, 10 a.m.-5 p.m. May 12, Innisfail Lions Hall, Innisfail, Alberta, Canada. Contact Fred Kessler, Box 20, Sundre, Alberta, Canada T0M 1X0. Phone: (403) 638-3916.

Tl Multi User Group Conference, 9 a.m.-6 p.m. May 26. Reed Hall/Student Activities Building. Ohio State University Lima Campus. For information write Lima Ohio User Group. PO. Box 647, Venedocia, OH 45894, or call Dave Szippl evenings (419) 228-7109.

Annual Meet of T199/4A Users Group UK, May 26, North Gate Arena, Chester, England. Contact Stephen Shaw, 10 Alstone Rd., Stockport, Cheshire, England SK4 5AH.

SEPTEMBER

Seattle TI Convention, Sept. 22. Call Queen Anne Computer Shoppe TIBBS. (206) 546-1865.

5th International TI Users Meeting, Sept. 29, Burgerhaus, Wiesbaden-Erbenheim, Germany. Write TI-Workshop Wiesbaden, Eleanorenstr. 6, 6200 Wiesbaden, Germany, or Gerald D. Turner, PSC 1 Box 6895k APO NY 09633, or call 06134/53419 (for U.S. callers, the country code is 49 and drop the 0 when dialing).

OCTOBER

Fourth Annual CPUG Computer/Electronics Exposition, 7 a.m.-3:30 p.m. Oct. 7, National Guard Armory, Palmdale, Pennsylvania, Preregistration through Aug. 3. Write Central PA 99/4A Users Group, P.O. Box 14126, Harrisburg, PA 17104-0126 or call Dave Ratcliffe (717) 238-5414 or The Data Factory BBS (717) 657-4992 or 4997 (24 hours 8-N-1 300/240).

Columbia Northwest TI Computer Fair, Oct. 27-28, Jantzen Beach Red Lion Inn, Portland, Oregon. Sponsored by NOVA (Ninety-Niners Of the Vancouver Area), Washington, and PUNN (Portland Users of Ninety-Nines), Oregon. Contact N. Michal Calkins, 1215 S.W. Cedar St., Lake Oswego, OR 97034, or (503) 636-1839.

NOVEMBER

Eighth Annual Chicago TI International World Faire, 9 a.m.-6 p.m. Nov. 3, Holiday Inn, 3505 Algonquin Rd., Rolling Meadows, Illinois. Social mixer Nov. 2, dinner after faire. Contact Hal Shanafield, Faire Manager, Chicago TI99/4A Users Group. P.O. Box 578341, Chicago, IL 60657, or (708) 864-8644 (2-6 p.m.); hot line answering machine, (708) 869-4304; or BBS (708) 862-0182 (leave message to #162.)

Milwaukee TI-Faire, 9 a.m.-5 p.m. Nov. 4, Quality Inn. 53II South Howell, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Contact Gene Hitz, Milwaukee Area 99/4A Users Group. 4122, North Glenway, Wauwatosa, WI 53222.

1991 FAIRS

FEBRUARY

Fest West 91, Feb. 16-17, Ramada Main Gate, Anaheim, California. Contact Fest West 91 Committee, c/o Bill Nelson, 11692 Puryear Lane, Garden Grove, CA 92640, or call Users Group of Orange County BBS, (714) 751-4332.

This TI event listing is a permanent feature of MICROpendium. User groups and others planning events for TI/Geneve users may send information for inclusion in this standing column. Send information to: MICROpendium Fairs, P.O. Box 1343, Round Rock, TX 78680.

USER GROUP UPDATE

These are additions and updates to our user group listings, begun in our May 1987 issue.

California

Saddleback Valley Users Group, Costa Mesa, disbanded May 1990 (members have joined the Brea and/or Orange County users groups).

More Features · More Power · More Flexibility

When it comes to database management systems. TI Base is the only choice. With its overwhelming file handling capabilities, extensive command programming language, and unmatched information processing facilities. TI Base is clearly most advanced and flexible database management system available for the TI-99/4a and Geneve 9640. It's also the most widely supported database system available.

Some of TI Base's outstanding features include: support for up to 5 active databases of 16129 records each, with 17 fields per record, and 255 characters per field; procedural command language consisting of over 50 commands similar to those used by Ashton-Tate in dBASE; full database manipulation and on-the-fly restructuring without data loss; formatted display and printing capabilities; math functions; sorting; disk management; 40 column editor; plus more!

Only \$24.95

Owners of the original TI Base may upgrade to TI Base 3.0 for only \$14.95 (plus shipping). To be eligable for the reduced rate return both of your original TI Base disks along with your upgrade fee.

A TI-99/4a system with 32K, disk drive and an XB, MM, or E/A cartridge is required to operate TI Base. Compatible with Geneve in GPL mode.

The Ultimate Extended Basic Upgrade

The Missing Link is a powerful extension of the Extended Basic language that allows programmers to access all of the high resolution bit-mapped graphics and advanced text modes of the TI- 99/4a. Before The Missing Link was developed these advanced display modes could only be accessed through assembly language programs, or by using optional and often expensive hardware. But now. using The Missing Link, ordinary Extended Basic programs, without the aid of any additional hardware, can be written to take full advantage of these advanced display modes.

Included free with The Missing Link is PaperSaver, the first program ever written for The Missing Link. PaperSaver is an impressive utility program that, for the first time ever, lets you see precisely how text prepared with TI Writer is going to look before it is printed.

Only \$24.95

If you would like to see a complete demostration of this incredible Extended Basic enhancement product, send us \$3.00 and we'll send you our exclusive Live Demonstration of The Missing Link.

A TI-99/4a system with 32K, disk drive and an Extended Basic cartridge is all that is required to operate The Missing Link. Compatible with Geneve in GPL mode.

This summer Texaments turns up the heat with the hottest software line-up ever!



More than just an ordinary drawing package, TI Artist PLUS! is a complete drawing system that consists of six dynamic graphics development modules. With these modules virtually anyone can create, edit, transform, scale, print and present the most dazzling of graphics. And with its innovative point-and-shoot menu system, TI Artist PLUSI is extremely user friendly.

TI Artist PLUSI is also the most compatible program available. It works with almost any printer, including a few color printers. It's backwards compatible with all of the existing artwork available for the original TI Artist. And it's compatible with the Geneve 9640 (in GPL mode), most RAMdisks, and the Myarc HFDC. (Please contact us regarding specific product compatibility).

Only \$24.95

Owners of the original TI Artist may upgrade to TI Artist PLUSI for only \$14.95 (plus shipping). To be eligable for the reduced rate, return your original TI Artist disk and the front page of your existing TI Artist manual along with your upgrade fee.

A TI-99/4a system with 32K, disk drive and an XB, MM, or E/A cartridge is required to operate TI Artist PLUSI Compatible with Geneve in GPL mode.

How To Place Your Order

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Our new Fall 1990 catalog will automatically be included free with all orders. If you do not place an order at this time -- DON'T WORRY -you are still eligable to receive our free catalog. Simply write to us at the address above, or call our office at (516)475-3480, to request your free Fall 1990 catalog.

More detailed information regarding the products listed here is now available in our new Fall 1990 catalog. Ask for yours today!

Feedback

Configurations asked

Apparently the "Micro-Reviews" are very popular with the TIers. In June my "Multiplan Exercises" was mentioned and I have had a very rapid response from your readers.

If it is possible I would like to call attention to the many different configurations out there. When I am sent a blank disk for my offering, which requires two single-density sides, I don't know what to send. So far I have been making flippies when in doubt, but it would be better if I knew what the people really needed.

If you publish a note of this please note that my Zip has changed to 48334. I will also gladly make a flippy if a SSSD system sends one disk.

Herb Schlesinger Farmington Hills, Michigan

Getting in touch

It was disturbing to read in the June issue that the TI community would be losing Laflamme & Wrigley Wholesale. Canadian users will unfortunately suffer from this unavoidable event. I certainly hope that the customers they served will be picked up by other wholesalers in the TI world.

The scaleback of Triton Products Co. is also of concern. In the business world, sales mean support, and support means more sales. A business that does not make money will not be in business for long. The best business strategies will fail if the market cannot sustain the effort. What are we to do? Buy more software and such? That would be one answer, another would be to find more customers, ergo, more TI users.

People do not throw computers away, even if they go out and buy an IBM compatible. They put them in the back of closets, give them to friends and family or sell them at rummage sales. T199/4As are tough machines and do not wear out easily. If a million were made, then at least 900,000 of them are still out there working.

I live in a small town with a population of about 17,000, and have only recently become aware of a number of new TI owners. These are people who have acquired TI99/4A computers second hand. And they have all asked a common question, "Where

do I get support for this machine?"

None of them had any contact with the TI community. I found them by talking with a friend, who talked with a friend, who had seen one at someone's house, and so it goes. How many other "lost TIers" are out there waiting to join us? Considering the small, local area I found these lost users in, there must be thousands of others across the United States and abroad.

I realize that it would be impossible to go door to door looking for solitary TI computer users, but we must make some type of effort to reach these people.

I belong to an organization called the Society for Creative Anachronism. My local group routinely has membership drives. These drives sometimes consist of nothing more than posters on the many bulletin boards around town announcing who, when and where to contact for more information. This is a simple suggestion, and I am sure that many creative people out there in the TI world can come up with numerous ways to reach this new generation of TI users. We must, if our machine is going to continue into the 21st century.

I am quite positive that any computer community that has survived as long, or prospered as well, as the TI's, will have no problem in putting out the effort to keep our machine progressive and moving forward.

> Randy A. Cook Parsons, Kansas

Gave up on Geneve

I would like to inform Bob Sherburne (Feedback, June 1990) that I am a Geneve 9640 owner who gave up on the system after extensive attempts to get it to perform satisfactorily.

I was an early purchaser, having received my Geneve in July of 1987. My expectations were high as I had been using my 99/4A for a number of business applications, one of which was extensive use of "Multiplan." The increase in speed which the 9640 offered was to be welcomed.

The problems with the early software were compounded by problems with the hardware. It became a nightmare trying to work with the 9640. I made many calls to Mr. Phillips and Mr. Riley. Mr. Riley was

helpful on the software problem but did not think I had a hardware problem.

I finally received help after I called Mike Dodd. Mike was very helpful and was the one who diagnosed the equipment problem. With the information he supplied I was able to get Myarc to correct the situation. However, I had to send my entire system, expansion box and all, to New Jersey. The system was returned in April 1988.

The last software was received in February 1988. The last reply to any letter concerning software upgrades was in January 1989 from Ms. Coffee assuring me that I was on the list of registered owners and would receive upgrades when issued. MI-CROpendium carried an item indicating that upgrades were to be released in mid-1989. When I did not receive an upgrade I sent letters to Myarc in October 1989 and December 1989 asking about upgrades. These letters have gone unanswered.

I purchased the 9640 to further my business applications and not to become a beta tester for Myarc. I'm one who acted in good faith on the ads and found the items they supplied to be so unreliable that I had to abandon using the system for anything of value. They failed to deliver the software or to inform their registered owner of what is the true situation. Nor do they reply to letters requesting information.

Perhaps if Myarc had been straightforward and kept to their advertised statements and supplied finalized software as their ads imply even today, I might not be writing this letter. Because of the experience with the 9640 I found it necessary, in 1988, to go to a 286 system and have been pleased with the equipment I purchased from Northgate and with their support. I have not had any software failures as I experienced with the Myarc software.

Mr. Sherburne, I am glad you did not have the experience which I had and that you can give such wholehearted testimony. Perhaps, now that I have a mechanically sound system, if I had updated copies of MDOS, MY-Word, Advanced BASIC, etc., I would get a better feeling.

R.D. Cramer Midland, Texas (See Page 9)

E

Feedback

In the same boat

I'd like to respond to Jim Uzzell's letter (June 1990) on "editorial mistakes." I am the editor for Swan's Song, a Geneve 9640 newsletter, and even I have mistakes, although the newsletter numbers under 10 pages. For one person to dedicate his time to a 38-plus-page periodical and have only one or two mistakes per issue is something I can live with. I have asked for help with Swan's Song from several people and have had very little response and no help. For this reason and more, I have the utmost respect for John's efforts and mistakes. Try getting into the other man's shoes, the fit tends to uncomfortable.

As for Jim's comments on Harry Brashear's comments from the May '90 issue, I agree wholeheartedly, but with a different angle. I see some unfortunate friction building up between TI99/4A users and Geneve 9640 users. Delphi's TI-NET is a prime example. Many TI users on TI-NET feel that they are going to get "tromped" by the Geneve users. This is untrue. Sure, I'd love to see a whole platoon of Geneveonly programs come marching out, but that does not mean that I'd like to see all the TI users move aside to let this happen. We're in the same boat, folks, even if it's opposite ends. It is my opinion that the 9640 will help keep the TI community alive. Take a look at what's available before making snap judgements about Geneve's "problems." They've all but disappeared. Sometimes I feel that I'm the only one around that has any optimism for the 9640 at all.

> Gerald J. Macdonnell Binghamton, New York

Business software sought by user

I need a home/business application. I would like to be able to have on each record customers' name, their balance brought/forward from last month, weekly terms, goods received, goods returned, weekly payments, date of payments, faulty goods, reductions, etc.

In all this I would like the program to calculate balance B/F from last month,

calculate goods returned from goods rec. and minus payment and reductions and finally calculate the up-to-date balance, but also leaving room in the program for a couple of lines of comments.

I would be most grateful if you could recommend a program that will do all or most of these calculations. First of all the program would have to be pretty fast; it would also have to look good on screen. I have two TI original SS/SD disk drives. sidecar expansion (no box), 32K and PIO and CONTROLLER standalones, also TI Impact. I have the original TI programs Invoice and Inventory Management and Mailing List. These seem to be very longwinded and rather slow, as they are programmed in BASIC. I use for my data storage Navarone DBM module, but will not do calculations. Wordwriter I use for my letter writing. I have thought about using Multiplan, but it's not a spreadsheet I need, I need the correct software (preferably in machine code).

> D.H. Caine Crewe, England

We are not sure what to suggest to you and invite comments from readers. — Ed.

Spell It! to be revised

Thank you for the review of Spell It! in your July issue. Jim Reiss agreed with all your suggestions, and has promised to have a version 1.1 soon that corrects the problem with run-on words (that was supposed to have been in 1.0, but evidently no one thought to check it), and addresses the unique word limitation. It will also probably be a tad faster (knowing Jim) This upgrade will most likely be available at a nominal charge — announcements will be sent to registered users when it's available.

I also wanted to comment on your article on creating Page Pro 99 line fonts. While the coverage of this program is appreciated, I think the author went to unnecessary trouble. A Line Font Editor for Page Pro 99 is included in the Page Pro Utilities package, sold separately. It is also available to registered users (along with many other things) in the Page Pro 99 sections of GEnie and CompuServe. Designed to function like a standard sprite editor, the

Line Font Editor doesn't require the use of a sector editor — only a little imagination. This utility was described in the Vol. 1, No. 2 issue of *Page Pro Times* — a free quarterly magazine for registered Page Pro 99 users.

Finally, regarding the letter from Jere Turner regarding Page Pro 99's incompatibility with non-Epson printers — for better or worse, Epson is the standard in dotmatrix printers. The vast majority (upwards of 99 percent at this point) sold nowadays are Epson-compatible. Texas Instruments even resold an Epson printer as the TI Impact Printer. For better or worse, the number of Prowriter, Okidata, Axiom and other printers in use is too small to justify the extensive rewriting that compatibility requires. Once upon a time computer equipment was very expensive and a programmer's time was relatively cheap. Since 1980, computer equpment has become relatively cheap and programmer's time, particularly the time of experienced assembly programmers, has become very expensive. As a result, it usually doesn't pay to spend hundreds of hours rewriting programs to support nonstandard printers. Since few nonstandard printers are even sold these days, and good Epsons and compatibles are commonly available for less than \$200, this has become less of an issue than it once was.

> Chris Bobbitt Asgard Software Rockville, Maryland

Feedback is a forum for T199/4A and Geneve 9640 users. The editor will condense submissions when necessary. We ask readers to restrict themselves to one subject for the sake of simplicity. Mail Feedback items to MICROpendium, P.O. Box 1343, Round Rock, TX 78680.

USER GROUP UPDATE

These are additions and updates to our user group listings, begun in our May 1987 issue. California

Saddleback Valley Users Group, Costa Mesa, disbanded May 1990 (members have joined the Brea and/or Orange County users groups). **Italy**

TI99 9640 Club, c/o Marino Pizzotti (secretary), via Matteotti 9, 20060 Cassina Pecchi — MI — Italy. Founded December 1989. Publishes quarterly diskazine.

BASIC

Reviewing math facts

By REGENA

My children are in the middle of their lazy summer vacation from school. How often do students forget things they have learned in school and get kind of "rusty" during the summer. Here are two simple programs that can serve as flashcard reviews for multiplication and division. Feel free to embellish them with your own graphics and sounds for your children.

In the multiplication program, you may choose a multiplier from 1 through 9. The quiz then consists of that number M times each multiplicand R from 0 through 9 but in a random order. The problem is printed on the screen, and you type in the answer, which may be in one or two digits. CALL KEY is used to receive the answer, and within the CALL KEY loop is a counter T. The longer it takes to type an answer, the higher the number T is. At the end of the quiz, T is printed. The object is to go through the quiz as quickly as possible so the timing score T is low. Try to get the timing score lower each time the quiz is run.

Lines 240-270 initialize N() and T for each quiz. Lines 440-460 choose the random number R and make sure that number has not been previously used. Line 470 prints R in the problem, and Line 480 clears space for the answer. Line 490 beeps a starting signal. Lines 500-520 receive the first digit pressed, a number from 0 through 9. Line 530 prints the digit. Line 550 checks to see if the answer is two digits, and if it is, then Lines 560-600 get the second digit. Line 610 calculates the final answer.

Line 620 checks the answer. If the answer is incorrect, Lines 630-640 play an "uh-oh" sound, Line 650 erases the answer and Line 660 branches back to 490 to get another answer. If the an-

swer is correct, Lines 670-700 play a quick arpeggio and Line 710 prints asterisks for the number of correct problems in the quiz.

If you want to change the sounds, change Lines 630-640 and Lines 670-700. If you would like to add graphics after each problem, do so between Lines 700 and 720.

Line 730 prints the timing score T. Lines 740-780 offer the option to try again.

The division program is similar to the multiplication program. In this program, you may choose a divisor from 1 through 9. Division facts are presented, and the answer is a number from 1 through 9. Since the answer is a single digit, there is only one CALL KEY loop, Lines 530-550. However, the product in the problem, the first number, may be one or two digits; and it is printed in Lines 450-500.

Character 35 is redefined as the "divide by" symbol in Line 140. The divisor is chosen in Lines 190-240 and is represented by the variable D. For the problem, a random number R is chosen (which is actually the answer), and the number to be divided is R*D or RD, Lines 400-500.

If you want to change the sounds, the incorrect response is in Lines 590-600, and the correct response is in Lines 630-660. Add graphics between Lines 660-680, replacing Line 670.

If you wish to save typing effort, you may have copies of both these programs by sending \$4 to REGENA, 918 Cedar Knolls West, Cedar City, UT 84720. Be sure to specify cassette or diskette and that you need MULTIPLY and DIVIDE on the TI.

MULTIPLY

100 REM MULTIPLY 1090
110 REM BY REGENA !071
120 CALL CLEAR !209
130 PRINT " ** MULTIPLICATIO
N **" !174
140 PRINT: : "SEE HOW FAST Y
OU CAN REVIEW" ! #34
150 PRINT: "YOUR MULTIPLICAT
ION FACTS!" !129
160 PRINT:::"GET AS LOW A
TIMING SCORE" 1038
170 PRINT :"AS YOU CAN." !24
4
180 PRINT : : : "CHOOSE A M
ULTIPLIER:" !206
190 PRINT:"1 2 3 4 5 6
7 8 9": : : :!226
200 CALL KEY(3,K,S)!190
210 IF (K<49)+(K>57)THEN 200
!226
22Ø CALL HCHAR(24,3,K)!026
230 M=K-48 !078

```
240 FOR J=0 TO 9 !064
25Ø N(J)=Ø !188
260 NEXT J !224
270 T=0 !011
280 CALL CLEAR !209
290 CALL HCHAR(2,3,77)!210
300 CALL HCHAR(2.4.85)!210
310 CALL HCHAR(2,5,76)!211
320 CALL HCHAR(2,6,84)!211
330 CALL HCHAR(2,7,73)!210
340 CALL HCHAR(2,8,80)!209
350 CALL HCHAR(2,9,76)!215
360 CALL HCHAR(2,10,89)!004
370 CALL HCHAR(11,10,M+48)!0
380 CALL HCHAR(11,12,120)!09
390 CALL HCHAR(11,16,61)!049
400 FOR PROB=0 TO 9 !041
410 K=0 !002
420 K2=0 !052
430 RANDOMIZE !149
```

```
440 R=INT(10*RND)!017
450 IF N(R)<>0 THEN 440 !059
460 N(R)=1 !197
470 CALL HCHAR(11,14,R+48)!0
71
480 CALL HCHAR(11,18,32,2)!2
23
490 CALL SOUND(20,1000,2)!12
500 CALL KEY(3,K,S)!190
51Ø T=T+1 !Ø33
520 IF (K<48)+(K>57)THEN 500
 1014
53Ø CALL HCHAR(11,18,K)!Ø77
54Ø ANS=K-48 !227
550 IF M*R<10 THEN 620 !183
56Ø CALL KEY(3,K2,S)!24Ø
57Ø T=T+1 !Ø33
580 IF S<1 THEN 560 1059
590 IF (K2<48)+(K2>57)THEN 5
60 !175
         (See Page 11)
```

REGENA ON BASIC —

(Continued from Page 10)
600 CALL HCHAR(11,19,K2)!128
610 ANS = 10 * (K-48) + (K2-48)!22
5
620 IF ANS=M*R THEN 670 !159
630 CALL SOUND(50,165,2)!087
640 CALL SOUND(50,131,2)!080
650 CALL HCHAR(11,18,32,2)!2
23
660 GOTO 490 !058
670 CALL SOUND(40,262,2)!084
680 CALL SOUND(40,330,2)!080
69Ø CALL SOUND(4Ø,392,2)!Ø88
700 CALL SOUND(100,524,2)!13
1
710 CALL HCHAR(24,2,42,PROB+
1)!159
720 NEXT PROB !201
730 PRINT : : "TIMING =";T
!183
740 PRINT : : "TRY AGAIN? (Y/
N)" !226
750 CALL KEY(3,K,S)!190
76Ø IF (K=89)+(K=121)THEN 18
Ø !248
770 IF (K<>78)*(K<>110)THEN
750 !180
780 CALL HCHAR(23,21,78)!056
790 PRINT : :!006
800 END !139

DIVIDE

```
100 REM DIVIDE !143
110 REM BY REGENA !071
120 CALL CLEAR !209
130 PRINT TAB(5);" ** DIVISI
ON **" !250
140 CALL CHAR(35,"001000FE00
1")!232
150 PRINT : :"SEE HOW FAST Y
```

```
OU CAN REVIEW" ! 934
160 PRINT: "YOUR DIVISION FA
CTS!" !178
170 PRINT : : : "GET AS LOW A
 TIMING SCORE" !038
180 PRINT: "AS YOU CAN." !24
190 PRINT:::: "CHOOSE A D
IVISOR:" !228
200 PRINT :"1
              2 3 4 5 6
     8 9": : : :!226
210 CALL KEY(3,K,S)!190
220 IF (K<49)+(K>57)THEN 210
 1236
230 CALL HCHAR(24,3,K)!026
240 D=K-48 !069
250 FOR J=1 TO 9 !065
260 N(J)=0 !188
27Ø NEXT J !224
28Ø T=Ø !Ø11
290 CALL CLEAR !209
300 CALL HCHAR(2,3,68)!210
310 CALL HCHAR(2,4,73,3)!126
320 CALL HCHAR(2,5,86)!212
330 CALL HCHAR(2,7,68)!214
340 CALL HCHAR(2,8,69)!216
350 CALL HCHAR(11,12,35)!046
36Ø CALL HCHAR(11,14,D+48)!Ø
57
370 CALL HCHAR(11,16,61)!049
38Ø FOR PROB=1 TO 9 !Ø42
390 K=0 !002
400 RANDOMIZE !149
410 R=INT(9*RND)+1 !163
420 IF N(R)<>0 THEN 410 !029
430 N(R)=1 !197
440 RD=R*D !173
450 CALL HCHAR(11,9,32,2)!17
460 IF RD<10 THEN 500 !114
```

```
470 A=INT(RD/10)!192
480 CALL HCHAR(11,9,A+48)!00
490 RD=RD-10*A !219
500 CALL HCHAR(11,10,RD+48)!
135
510 CALL HCHAR(11,18,32)!049
520 CALL SOUND(20,1000,2)!12
53Ø CALL KEY(3,K,S)!19Ø
540 T=T+1 !033
550 IF (K<49)+(K>57)THEN 530
 1946
560 CALL HCHAR(11,18,K)!077
570 ANS=K-48 !227
580 IF ANS=R THEN 630 !103
590 CALL SOUND(50,165,2)!087
600 CALL SOUND(50,131,2)!080
610 CALL HCHAR(11,18,32)!049
62Ø GOTO 52Ø !Ø89
63Ø CALL SOUND(4Ø,262,2)!Ø84
640 CALL SOUND(40,330,2)!080
65Ø CALL SOUND(4Ø,392,2)!Ø88
660 CALL SOUND(100,524,2)!13
670 CALL HCHAR (24,2,42,PROB)
1228
68Ø NEXT PROB !2Ø1
690 PRINT : : "TIMING =";T
!183
700 PRINT:: "TRY AGAIN? (Y/
N)" !226
71Ø CALL KEY(3,K,S)!19Ø
720 IF (K=89)+(K=121)THEN 19
Ø !ØØ2
730 IF (K<>78)*(K<>110)THEN
710 !140
740 CALL HCHAR(23,21,78)!056
75Ø PRINT : :!ØØ6
760 END !139
```

German group to host international meeting

The Fifth International TI Users Meeting is scheduled for Sept. 28-30 at the Burgerhaus, Wiesbaden-Erbenheim, Germany.

The "official part" will be 10 a.m.-6 p.m. Sept. 29, according to Gerald D. Turner of TI-Workshop Wiesbaden, hosts for the meeting.

Turner says limited sleeping arrangements can be provided at the Burgerhaus at no cost with advance reservations for guests who provide their own sleeping bags.

He says TI-Workshop Wiesbaden's new disk controller will be available at the fair. It will handle four disk drives and format up to DSDD, with quad forthcoming, according to Turner. The cost is 350 DM (\$212 @ 1.65 DM to \$1 exchange rate). He says SuperModule II, a GRAM simulator that fits into a standard TI cartridge and allows the user to dump and run all TI and third-party cartridges from either disk or cassette, will also be available. It has 8K RAM space to use as a supercart, Turner says.

Table space is available at no cost and the entry fee will be about \$3 at the door, according to Turner.

The organizers are planning a special exhibit to mark the TI's 10th year in Germany.

and requests that attendees bring items such as "rare modules," homemade hardware or items from third-party manufacturers to display. All shipping cost and protection of items will be provided, Turner says.

For further information contact TI-Workshop Wiesbaden, Eleonorenstr. 5, 6200 Wiesbaden, Germany, Tel 06121/307951; or Gerald D. Turner, PSC 1 Box 6895, APO NY 09633, Tel 06134/53418. After Sept. 1, the new number for Wiesbaden will be 0611. For U.S. callers, the country code is 49, and drop the 0 when dialing.

Orchestrating noises, sounds and silences

By JERRY STERN ©1990 J.L. Stern

Putting together a collection of sound effects was too close to actual work for my taste. Each of last month's subprograms had to be independently written, tested, rewritten, retested, re-rewritten, re-re You get the idea. There has to be an easier way.

First, the problems; it's too awkward to be constantly calculating the numbers for the CALL SOUND statements for every test of each new sound. As new sounds are added, stringing the sounds together without tieing the loops into knots gets to be a progressively more complex and tangled mess. Assembling the sounds into a program, and allowing for repetitions of various sounds in different combinations, requires organization, maybe printed listings of sounds and their names.

Of course, it is always possible to use a program to save calculations, but there are compromises to be made. This month's program is a sound effects editor. By temporarily giving up some speed in the sound playback on the more quickly changing effects, we gain the ability to test sounds from within an editor environment. The sounds can be written, tested, edited, printed, saved, or strung together from within the program. Once the set of sounds, or "score," is ready, the program will write an Extended BASIC program to play those sounds at full speed. That resulting program can then be converted into a subprogram for merging into another project, or just played by itself.

Throughout the program, I've used terms from music to name the chunks of the sound file. Each set of sounds forming one CALL SOUND statement is one "chord." Sets of chords can be saved as subscores, or refrains. The largest musical set is the score, which can contain either chords or subscores. Despite the musical terminology, SOUNDSTAGE is best suited to sound effects creation. Notes are entered as frequencies, not letters, and the difficulty of playing very fast notes will

make the more complex musical applications awkward. Outside those limitations, the program will allow extremely complex sound creations.

Each chord can include up to three notes and a noise, played in a loop. From the main menu of SOUNDSTAGE, choose 1) Edit Chord. Each chord is identified by a letter, so 26 different chords are available. On the editing screen, you may set the duration or length in thousandths of a second for each cycle of the loop. Sounds may be as long as 4250 milliseconds, or four

sound effects creation. Notes are entered as frequencies, not letters, and the difficulty of playing very fast notes will make the more complex musical applications awkward. Outside those limitations, the program will allow extremely complex sound creations.

and one quarter seconds each. Each of the three notes may have starting and ending frequencies entered. The step sizes will be calculated automatically. Each note and noise may have starting and ending volumes entered, and those step sizes will also be calculated for you. Each chord may also be given a name.

Some data entry hints: To keep the program from becoming too complex, I've assumed that all three notes will always be played in every chord. However, the default value of volume 30 is the lowest setting, completely inaudible. Zero is the loudest setting. For frequencies, use a number between 110 hertz (cycles per second) and 44,733 hertz. A negative duration will cause each sound to interrupt the preceding sound if it has not yet finished. Sounds that use a negative duration will be

noticeably slower played from the editing or play score screens than they will be when the final merge file is played.

Using a negative duration for the sound length is useful for creating sounds that change continuously as they play, like a siren or a reverberating and fading bell. But the negative duration causes the SOUND statement to interrupt not only the preceding sound in the sequence, but also the last sound played from the previous sound effect. For example, a pause can be placed between chords by creating a silent

chord. A chord with a positive duration of 1000, one repetition, and all volumes set at 30 would produce a one second pause if it is followed by a sound with a positive duration. If the following sound's duration is negative, the one second pause will be shortened to just the small fraction of a second required to process the program statement of that following sound. To prevent this, write the pause chord to contain eleven repetitions, each of duration 100. That pause will be one second long if followed

by an "interrupting" sound, or 1.1 seconds if followed by a sound with a positive duration.

Noises are entered in a sound statement as frequencies negative one through eight. The negative, or minus, has already been assumed on the input screen. You may enter zero through eight for the noise. Zero means no noise will be played, and no inputs for noise volumes will be requested.

The chord editing screen is complex, so rather than forcing you to press Enter for every setting, you may also use the down arrow key (function X) to end each entry. That technique will take the cursor down to the bottom line of the screen, to choose to play the chord, redo (edit the same chord again), edit the next chord, or return

(See Page 13)

(Continued from Page 12)

to the main menu.

Editing the Score: The 26 chords may be placed directly in the main score by simply entering their letters in the score. Or, those letters may be entered into one of the ten subscores, identified by the numbers 0 to 9. Subscores may only contain chord letters, not the numbers of other subscores or themselves. The main score may contain either the numbers of subscores or the letters of chords. If you plan to use a sequence of sounds together, enter them into a subscore.

Playing the Score: This menu option will play the score all the way through. Hold down any key to stop the sequence. It may take several seconds for the computer to shut up.

Saving or Loading the Score: SOUND-STAGE can save the entire data set of chords, subscores, main score, and chord names in a file that only SOUNDSTAGE can read. Options four and five save and load these files.

Printing the Score: The score and chord set may be printed out with option six. Change the default printer name in line 90 to match your system. No matter how long your composition, the printout will always fit on one page. Using the longest possible chords, and nesting them in subscores, the upper limit of a composition played by SOUNDSTAGE is much longer than anyone will need; in theory, the longest possible play time is 808 years, but testing will continue.

Clearing the Score: This option is for starting over, for wiping out everything. Be sure; there is no "Oops" key.

Writing a Merge File: Once a composition is complete, or ready for more detailed testing, use this option to create a program file on disk. While this file is being created, SOUNDSTAGE will delete any of the sounds not needed, or all of the inaudible sounds that do not affect any other sound. Totally silent chords are retained as pauses, and all sounds are kept in chords that use the variable noises numbers four or eight. Each letter in the main score is converted into a GOSUB statement in the merge file, and each chord and subscore becomes a subroutine.

The merge routine builds up each state-

ment from a series of number codes. Every Extended BASIC reserved word has its own code. GOSUB is 135. CALL is 157. Numbers are stored with a length indicator, and the numbers are processed by the DEF NC\$ statement in line 210. DEF CR\$ (line 200) converts line numbers into a two-byte code in base 256. No matter what line number is used, it ALWAYS uses two bytes in merge format. (So resequencing a program to use very low line numbers saves no memory at all.) Every line in the merge file ends with the number zero, and the file always ends with a line containing nothing but two repetitions of the number 255.

After the merge file has been built, it must be entered into memory as a subprogram would be, using the merge statement:

MERGE DSKx.NEWSCORE

Large files of chords and scores will take several minutes to load from a merge file, so resave the file in program format:

SAVE DSKx.NEWSCORE

Quitting the Program: A lot of data could be lost if you quit accidentally, so if you try to leave the program without saving your score, you will be reminded to save. But if you're sure, then press the space bar to quit. Any other key will take you back to the main menu. And if you try to save data to an empty drive, or otherwise fall asleep at the keyboard, there is a fatal error trapping routine to wake you up and send you back to the main menu.

This is a complex program, but each section was written separately, and marked with comments at its start. If you are feeling alert, try deciphering the merge file creation section. Or if that feels too much like hard labor, just go explore line 410, and figure out how to use the down arrow for an Enter key. Either way, write some sound effects first, and have fun.

SOUNDSTAGE

90 PR\$="RS232.DA=8.BA=4800"
!DEFAULT PRINTER !071
100 ! SOUNDSTAGE !160
110 ! SOUND EFFECTS GENERATO
R; JLS 8/90 !071
120 DIM D(26),F1(26),F2(26),
F3(26),NS(26),V1(26),V2(26),
V3(26),VN(26),F1E(26),F2E(26)

),F3E(26)!111 130 DIM V1E(26), V2E(26), V3E(26),N\$(26),SSN\$(10),SS\$(10), VNE(26),S(26),CL\$(26),FN(26) 1059 140 CALL CLEAR :: CALL BLUE :: CALL TITLE !082 150 MN\$="Edit A Chord Edi t Score Play Score Load Score Save Score Print Score Clear S Write Merge FileQui core t" !164 160 ON WARNING NEXT !215 17Ø CF=1 :: MS\$=RPT\$(" ",125):145 18Ø IO\$="Ø123456789"&CHR\$(3) &CHR\$(4)&CHR\$(7)&CHR\$(8)&CHR \$(9)!059 190 ON ERROR 20000 !119 200 DEF CR\$(S)=CHR\$(INT(S/25 6) & CHR\$ (S-INT(S/256) * 256)! CONVERTS LINE NUMBER INTO CR UNCH FORMAT ! Ø34 210 DEF NC\$(X)=SEG\$(CHR\$(194)&CHR\$(200),2+(X<0),1-(X<0)) &CHR\$(LEN(STR\$(ABS(X))))&STR \$(ABS(X))!CRUNCHES +/- INTEG ERS !141 220 GOTO 1970 !008 23Ø CALL CLEAR !2Ø9 240 DISPLAY AT(1,3): "Sound S tage Control Panel" :: CALL HCHAR(2,5,95,25)!165 250 CALL MENU(MN\$,X)!213 260 CALL CLEAR :: TMP\$=SEG\$(MN\$,(X-1)*16+1,16):: L=POS(TMP\$&" "," ",1):: DISPLAY A T(1,14-INT(L/2)):TMP\$!05027Ø CALL HCHAR(2,1,95,32)!17 280 ON X GOTO 290,800,970,11 10,1300,1470,1900,2050,1680 :126 290 ! EDIT A CHORD !186 300 SF=-1 !019 310 DISPLAY AT(3,1): "Chord L etter?" !240 320 ACCEPT AT(3,15)SIZE(-1)V ALIDATE(UALPHA):A\$:: IF A\$= THEN 230 ELSE AC=ASC(A\$)-64 ! Ø 25 330 DISPLAY AT(5,1): "Duratio n of Each Tone:":"(0 to +/-4 (See Page 14)

(Continued from Page 13) 250)" :: DISPLAY AT(6,17-(D($AC) < \emptyset$):D(AC)!227 340 DISPLAY AT(8,1): "Number of Steps in Chord:":TAB(17): S(AC)!Ø88 350 DISPLAY AT(11,2):"1":TAB (10);"2";TAB(18);"3";TAB(26) :"N" !149 369 DISPLAY AT(12,1): "Start Frequencies: 110-44733":F1(A C); TAB(9); F2(AC); TAB(17); F3(AC); TAB(24); "-"; FN(AC)! Ø44 370 DISPLAY AT(15,1): "Ending Frequencies:":F1E(AC);TAB(9);F2E(AC);TAB(17);F3E(AC);TA B(26);"*" !Ø3Ø 380 DISPLAY AT(18,1): "Starti ng Volumes: $\emptyset - 3\emptyset$ ": V1(AC): TAB(9); V2(AC); TAB(17); V3(AC);TAB(25);VN(AC)!21Ø 390 DISPLAY AT(21,1): "Ending Volumes:":V1E(AC);TAB(9);V2 E(AC); TAB(17); V3E(AC); TAB(25)); VNE(AC): "Chord Name: ":N\$(A C) ! ØØ8 400 ACCEPT AT(6,18)VALIDATE($IO\$,"-")SIZE(-5):T :: IF T=\emptyset$ THEN 770 ELSE IF ABS(T)>425 9 THEN 400 ELSE D(AC)=T !031 410 CALL KEY(3,K,W):: IF K=1 Ø THEN 77Ø !122 420 ACCEPT AT (9,18) VALIDATE (IO\$)SIZE(-6):T :: IF T=Ø THE N 42Ø ELSE S(AC)=T !Ø56 43Ø CALL KEY(3,K,W):: IF K=1 Ø THEN 77Ø !122 440 ACCEPT AT(13,2)VALIDATE(IO\$)SIZE(-5):T :: IF T<110 O R T>44733 THEN 440 ELSE F1(A C)=T ! 104450 CALL KEY(3,K,W):: IF K=1 Ø THEN 77Ø !122 460 ACCEPT AT(13,10) VALIDATE (IO\$)SIZE(-5):T :: IF T<110OR T>44733 THEN 460 ELSE F2(AC)=T !173470 CALL KEY(3,K,W):: IF K=1 Ø THEN 77Ø !122 480 ACCEPT AT(13,18)VALIDATE $(IO\$)SIZE(-5):T::IF T<11\emptyset$ OR T>44733 THEN 480 ELSE F3(AC)=T !202490 CALL KEY(3,K,W):: IF K=1 Ø THEN 77Ø !122 500 ACCEPT AT(13,26)VALIDATE

("12345678")SIZE(-1):FN(AC)! 964 510 CALL KEY(3,K,W):: IF K=1Ø THEN 77Ø !122 520 ACCEPT AT(16,2)VALIDATE(IO\$)SIZE(-5):T :: IF T<110 O R T>44733 THEN 520 ELSE F1E(AC)=T !001 53Ø CALL KEY(3,K,W):: IF K=1 Ø THEN 77Ø !122 540 ACCEPT AT(16,10) VALIDATE (IO\$)SIZE(-5):T :: IF T<110OR T>44733 THEN 540 ELSE F2E (AC)=T !070550 CALL KEY(3,K,W):: IF K=1 Ø THEN 77Ø !122 560 ACCEPT AT(16,18) VALIDATE (IO\$)SIZE(-5):T :: IF T<110OR T>44733 THEN 560 ELSE F3E (AC)=T !099570 CALL KEY(3,K,W):: IF K=1 Ø THEN 77Ø !122 58Ø ACCEPT AT(19,2)VALIDATE(IO\$)SIZE(-2):T :: IF T>3Ø TH EN 580 ELSE V1(AC)=T !057 59Ø CALL KEY(3,K,W):: IF K=1 Ø THEN 77Ø !122 600 ACCEPT AT(19,10)VALIDATE (IO\$)SIZE(-2):T :: IF T>30 THEN 600 ELSE V2(AC)=T !126 610 CALL KEY(3,K,W):: IF K=1 Ø THEN 77Ø !122 620 ACCEPT AT(19.18)VALIDATE (IO\$)SIZE(-2):T :: IF T>30 THEN 620 ELSE V3(AC)=T !155 630 CALL KEY(3,K,W):: IF K=1Ø THEN 77Ø !122 640 IF FN(AC)=0 THEN 670 !21 7 650 ACCEPT AT(19,26)VALIDATE (IO\$)SIZE(-2):T :: IF T>30 THEN 650 ELSE VN(AC)=T !211 660 CALL KEY(3,K,W):: IF K=1 Ø THEN 77Ø !122 670 ACCEPT AT(22,2)VALIDATE(IO\$)SIZE(-2):T :: IF T>3Ø TH EN 670 ELSE V1E(AC)=T !210 68Ø CALL KEY(3,K,W):: IF K=1 Ø THEN 77Ø !122 690 ACCEPT AT (22,10) VALIDATE (IO\$)SIZE(-2):T :: IF T>30 THEN 690 ELSE V2E(AC)=T !023 700 CALL KEY(3,K,W):: IF K=1 Ø THEN 77Ø !122 710 ACCEPT AT(22,18)VALIDATE (IO\$)SIZE(-2):T :: IF T>30 T

HEN 710 ELSE V3E(AC)=T !052 72Ø CALL KEY(3,K,W):: IF K=1 Ø THEN 77Ø !122 730 IF FN(AC)=0 THEN 760 !05 740 ACCEPT AT(22,26) VALIDATE (IO\$)SIZE(-2):T :: IF T>30 THEN 740 ELSE VNE(AC)=T !108 750 CALL KEY(3,K,W):: IF K=1 Ø THEN 77Ø !122 760 ACCEPT AT(23,12)SIZE(-16):N\$(AC)!115 770 DISPLAY AT(24,1): "Play, Redo, Next, or Menu?P" :: AC CEPT AT(24,27) VALIDATE("PRNM prnm")SIZE(-1):T\$!Ø73 780 ON POS("PRNMprnm".T\$.1)G OTO 790,400,290,230,790,400, 290,230 !155 79Ø GOSUB 173Ø :: GOTO 77Ø ! 238 800 ! EDIT SCORE !101 810 SF=-1 !019 820 DISPLAY AT(3,1):"Chords will be played in this or der... Main Sc ore:" !216 830 FOR L=0 TO 9 :: DISPLAY AT(6+L,1):SEG\$(MS\$,1+L*25,25)):: NEXT L :: CALL HCHAR(16, 1,95,32)!154 840 DISPLAY AT(24,1): "Edit, Subscores, or Menu? E" :: AC CEPT AT(24,27)VALIDATE("ESMe sm")SIZE(-1):T\$!192 850 ON POS("ESMesm",T\$,1)GOT 0 860,880,230,860,880,230 !2 19 860 FOR L=0 TO 9 :: ACCEPT A T(6+L,1)VALIDATE(DIGIT,UALPH A)SIZE(-25):T\$:: T\$=SEG\$(T\$)&RPT\$(" ",25),1,25):: MS\$=SE G\$(MS\$,1,L*25)&T\$&SEG\$(MS\$,2 6+L*25,225-L*25):: NEXT L !1 92 870 GOTO 840 !154 88Ø CALL HCHAR(3,1,32,702)!2 890 DISPLAY AT(3,1): "Subscor es:" !Ø33 900 FOR L=0 TO 9 :: DISPLAY AT(4+L*2.1):STR\$(L):TAB(3):SS\$(L):"Name:";SSN\$(L):: NEXT L !246 910 DISPLAY AT(24,1): "Edit, (See Page 15)

(Continued from Page 14) main Score, or Menu?" :: ACC EPT AT(24,27)VALIDATE("ESMes m")SIZE(1):T\$!16Ø 920 ON POS ("ESMesm", T\$, 1)GOT 0 930,260,230,930,260,230 !1 930 DISPLAY AT(24,1): "Edit W hich Subscore?" :: ACCEPT AT (24,27) VALIDATE (DIGIT) SIZE (2):L :: IF L<Ø OR L>9 THEN 93 0 !219 940 ACCEPT AT(4+L*2.3)VALIDA $TE(UALPHA)SIZE(-24):SS$(L)!\emptyset$ 79 950 ACCEPT AT(5+L*2,6)SIZE(-22):SSN\$(L)!Ø74 960 GOTO 910 !224 970 ! PLAY SCORE !117 98Ø DISPLAY AT(5,1):"Now Pla ying..." !230 990 FOR L=1 TO LEN(MS\$)!071 1000 AC\$=SEG\$(MS\$,L,1):: IF AC\$=" " THEN 1080 ELSE IF AS C(AC\$)>64 THEN 1050 !1651010 Q=VAL(AC\$):: DISPLAY AT(7,1):"Subscore:";Q:SSN\$(Q)!193 1020 FOR L2=1 TO LEN(SS\$(Q)) !Ø61 1030 AC=ASC(SEG\$(SS\$(Q),L2,1))-64 :: DISPLAY AT(9,1):N\$(AC):: GOSUB 1730 :: CALL KEY (\emptyset,K,W) :: IF W $\langle \rangle \emptyset$ THEN 1090 1227 1040 NEXT L2 :: GOTO 1070 !0 1050 AC=ASC(AC\$)-64 :: DISPL AY AT(7,1): : :N\$(AC)!2171060 GOSUB 1730 !024 1070 CALL KEY(3,K,W):: IF W< >Ø THEN 1090 !086 1080 NEXT L !226 1000 CALL PAUSE !232 1100 GOTO 230 !053 1110 ! SAVE SCORE !110 1120 DISPLAY AT(5,1):"The sa ved score will only bereadab le by Sound Stage.": :"Outpu t file name?":"DSK1." !118 1130 CALL KEY(3,K,W):: ACCEP T AT(9,4)VALIDATE(DIGIT, UALP HA,"._@")SIZE(-24):DEST\$!13 1140 IF LEN(DEST\$)<3 THEN 23 Ø !Ø52 1150 OPEN #1: "DSK" & DEST\$, INT

ERNAL, VARIABLE 254, OUTPUT !Ø 97 1160 DISPLAY AT(12,1): "Now S aving...": "Main Score" !207 1170 PRINT #1:MS\$!012 1180 DISPLAY AT(13,1): "Subsc ores" !024 1190 FOR L=1 TO 10 :: PRINT #1:SS\$(L).SSN\$(L):: NEXT L! 161 1200 FOR L=1 TO 26 !115 1210 IF D(L)=0 THEN 1260 !16 1220 DISPLAY AT(13,1):"Chord ";CHR\$(L+64)!164 1230 PRINT #1:L,D(L),S(L),F1 (L), F2(L), F3(L), FN(L)!1751240 PRINT #1:F1E(L),F2E(L), F3E(L),V1(L),V2(L),V3(L),VN(L)!252 1250 PRINT #1:V1E(L), V2E(L), V3E(L), VNE(L), N\$(L)!115 1260 NEXT L !226 127Ø CLOSE #1 !151 1280 SF=0 !080 1290 GOTO 230 !053 1300 ! LOAD SCORE !095 1310 DISPLAY AT(5,1):"The lo aded score will write over t he sounds in memory.": :"Inp ut file name?":"DSK1." !Ø15 1320 CALL KEY(3,K,W):: ACCEP T AT(9,4)VALIDATE(DIGIT, UALP HA,". @")SIZE(-24):SRCE\$!13 133Ø IF LEN(SRCE\$)<3 THEN 23 0 !049 1340 OPEN #1:"DSK"&SRCE\$, INT ERNAL, VARIABLE 254, INPUT !24 1350 DISPLAY AT(12,1):"Now R etrieving...": "Main Score"! 138 136Ø INPUT #1:MS\$!002 1370 DISPLAY AT(13,1):"Subsc ores" !024 138Ø FOR L=1 TO 1Ø :: INPUT #1:SS\$(L),SSN\$(L):: NEXT L ! 151 139Ø IF EOF(1)THEN 145Ø !221 1400 INPUT #1:AC,D(AC),S(AC) F1(AC), F2(AC), F3(AC), FN(AC)1045 1410 DISPLAY AT(13,1):"Chord

";CHR\$(AC+64)!22Ø

1420 INPUT #1:F1E(AC),F2E(AC

), F3E(AC), V1(AC), V2(AC), V3(AC)C), VN(AC)!122 1430 INPUT #1:V1E(AC), V2E(AC), V3E(AC), VNE(AC), N\$(AC)!129 1440 GOTO 1390 !194 1450 CLOSE #1 !151 1460 GOTO 230 !053 1470 ! PRINT SCORE !204 1480 DISPLAY AT(8,1): "Printe r name?":PR\$!149 1490 ACCEPT AT(9,1)VALIDATE(DIGIT.UALPHA,".=")SIZE(-28): PR\$!081 1500 IF PR\$="" THEN 230 !046 1510 OPEN #1:PR\$.DISPLAY .VA RIABLE 132, OUTPUT 1923 1520 PRINT #1:CHR\$(15)!187 1530 CALL KEY(5,K,W):: DISPL AY AT(12,1): "Enter Date or T itles:":"Press Enter when do ne." :: ACCEPT AT(14,1):TMP\$ 1200 1540 IF TMP\$="" THEN 1550 EL SE PRINT #1:TMP\$:: GOTO 153 1550 DISPLAY AT(12,1):"Now P rinting...":"Main Score":" " 156Ø PRINT #1: :"Score:";MS\$:"Subscores:":!166 1570 DISPLAY AT(13,1):"Subsc ores" !024 1580 FOR L=1 TO 10 :: PRINT #1:L,SS\$(L),SSN\$(L):: NEXT L 1160 (See Page 16)



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(Continued from Page 15) 1590 PRINT #1: :"Chord Step Steps Starting Freque Ending Frequenc ncies ies Starting Volumes En ding Volumes Chord" !016 1600 PRINT #1:"Letter Length 1 2 3 N oise 1 2 3 1 2 3 Noise 1 3 Noise Name" !072 1610 FOR L=1 TO 26 !115 1620 IF D(L)=0 THEN 1650 !04 1630 DISPLAY AT(13,1): "Chord ";CHR\$(L+64)!164 1640 PRINT #1,USING 1890:CHR (L+64),D(L),S(L),F1(L),F2(L),F3(L),-FN(L),F1E(L),F2E(L),F3E(L),V1(L),V2(L),V3(L),VN(L), V1E(L), V2E(L), V3E(L), VNE(L),N\$(L)!1921650 NEXT L !226 1660 CLOSE #1 !151 1670 GOTO 230 1053 1680 ! QUIT !230 1690 IF SF THEN DISPLAY AT(2 Ø,1):"You have not saved the file since the last changes were made!" !047 1700 CALL HCHAR(23,1,32,12)! 219 1710 CALL ENDING 1032 1720 GOTO 230 1053 1730 !PLAY SUBROUTINE !233 1740 IF D(AC)=0 THEN RETURN !168 1750 S1=(F1E(AC)-F1(AC))/S(A)C)!142 1760 S2=(F2E(AC)-F2(AC))/S(AC)!145 1770 S3=(F3E(AC)-F3(AC))/S(AC)!148 1780 S4=(V1E(AC)-V1(AC))/S(AC)!177 1790 S5=(V2E(AC)-V2(AC))/S(A)C)!180 1800 S6=(V3E(AC)-V3(AC))/S(A)C)!183 1810 IF FN(AC)=0 THEN 1860 ! 132 1820 S7=(VNE(AC)-VN(AC))/S(AC)!238 1830 FOR Z=0 TO S(AC)-1 !078 1840 CALL SOUND(D(AC),F1(AC) +Z*S1,V1(AC)+Z*S4,F2(AC)+Z*S

2,V2(AC)+Z*S5,F3(AC)+Z*S3,V3(AC)+Z*S6,-FN(AC),VN(AC)+Z*S7)!114 1850 NEXT Z :: RETURN !250 1860 FOR Z=0 TO S(AC)-1 !078 1870 CALL SOUND(D(AC), F1(AC) +Z*S1,V1(AC)+Z*S4,F2(AC)+Z*S2, V2(AC)+Z*S5,F3(AC)+Z*S3,V3 (AC)+Z*S6)!2001880 NEXT Z :: RETURN !250 1890 IMAGE ## ##### #### ##### ##### ##### ## ##### ##### ##### ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ############### 1204 1900! CLEAR SCORE !166 1910 DISPLAY AT(8,1): "Start . Over?":"Clear Everything?":" Are You SURE? Yes/No N"! 232 1920 ACCEPT AT(10,25)SIZE(-1)VALIDATE("YN"):TMP\$!201 1930 IF TMP\$<>"Y" THEN 230 ! 152 1940 DISPLAY AT(13,1): "Now d estroying data..." !076 1950 MS\$="" !073 1960 FOR L=1 TO 10 :: SS\$(L) ,SSN\$(L)="" :: NEXT L !222 1970 FOR L=1 TO 26 !115 198Ø N\$(L)="" !176 1990 $D(L), S(L), FN(L) = \emptyset$!115 2000 F1E(L),F2E(L),F3E(L),F1 (L),F2(L),F3(L)=110 !143 2010 V1E(L), V2E(L), V3E(L), VN E(L), VN(L), V1(L), V2(L), V3(L)=3Ø :: N\$(L)="" !Ø86 2020 NEXT L !226 2030 SF=0 !080 2040 GOTO 230 1053 2050 ! MERGE FILE !083 2060 DISPLAY AT(5,1):"The sa ved score will only bereadab le as a program file.": :"Ou tput file name?":"DSK1." !14 2 2070 CALL KEY(3,K,W):: ACCEP T AT(9,4)VALIDATE(DIGIT, UALP HA,"._@")SIZE(-24):DEST\$!13 2080 IF LEN(DEST\$)<3 THEN 23 0 !052 2090 OPEN #1:"DSK"&DEST\$,DIS PLAY , VARIABLE 163, OUTPUT !Ø 13

2100 DISPLAY AT(12,1):"Now S aving...": "Main Score" !207 2110 FOR L=1 TO LEN(MS\$)!071 2120 AC\$=SEG\$(MS\$,L,1):: IF AC\$=" " THEN 2140 ELSE IF AS C(AC\$)>64 THEN AC=ASC(AC\$)*1 \emptyset ELSE AC=(ASC(AC\$)-48)*3 \emptyset +3 00 !047 2130 PRINT #1:CR\$(L);CHR\$(13 5); CHR\$(201); CR\$(AC); CHR\$(0)!184 2140 NEXT L !226 2150 PRINT #1:CR\$(290);CHR\$(152);CHR\$(Ø)!Ø3Ø 2160 DISPLAY AT(13,1): "Subsc ores" !024 217Ø FOR L=Ø TO 9 !Ø66 2180 PRINT #1:CR\$(30*L+300); CHR\$(131); "Subscore "; STR\$(L);" ";SSN\$(L);CHR\$(Ø)!Ø99 2190 FOR L2=1 TO LEN(SS\$(L)) 1056 2200 AC\$=SEG\$(SS\$(L),L2,1):: IF AC\$=" " THEN 2220 ELSE A C=ASC(AC\$)*10 !047 2210 PRINT #1:CR\$(30*L+300+L 2);CHR\$(135);CHR\$(201);CR\$(A C);CHR\$(Ø)!ØØ6 2220 NEXT L2 !020 223Ø PRINT #1:CR\$(3Ø*L+326); CHR(136); CHR$(\emptyset)!029$ 2240 NEXT L !226 225Ø FOR AC=1 TO 26 !171 2260 DISPLAY AT(13,1):"Chord ";CHR\$(AC+64)!220 2270 IF D(AC)=0 THEN 2550 !2 32 2280 S1=(F1E(AC)-F1(AC))/S(AC)!142 2290 S2=(F2E(AC)-F2(AC))/S(AC)!145 2300 S3=(F3E(AC)-F3(AC))/S(AC)!148 2310 S4=(V1E(AC)-V1(AC))/S(AC)!177 2320 S5=(V2E(AC)-V2(AC))/S(AC)!18Ø 2330 S6=(V3E(AC)-V3(AC))/S(AC)!183 2340 ! IF FN(AC)=0 THEN FN(A C)=1 :: $VN(AC), VNE(AC)=3\emptyset$:: RF=-1 !012 2350 S7=(VNE(AC)-VN(AC))/S(AC)!238 2360 PRINT #1:CR\$(AC*10+640) (See Page 18)

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(Continued from Page 16) ;CHR\$(140);"L";CHR\$(190);NC\$ (\emptyset) ; CHR\$(177); NC\$(S(AC)-1); C HR\$(Ø)!119 2370 TMP\$=CR\$(AC*10+642)&CHR \$(157)&CHR\$(200)&CHR\$(5)&"SO UND"&CHR\$(183)&NC\$(D(AC))!BE GIN SOUND 1086 2380 IF (V1E(AC)<30)+(V1(AC) <30)THEN 2410 !024 2390 IF (FN(AC)=4)+(FN(AC)=8THEN 2410 !143 2400 IF (V2E(AC)=30)*(V2(AC) $=3\emptyset)*(V3E(AC)=3\emptyset)*(V3(AC)=3\emptyset)$)*((FN(AC)= \emptyset)+(VN(AC)= $3\emptyset$)*(V NE(AC)=30))THEN 2410 ELSE 24 20 ! 204 2410 TMP\$=TMP&&CHR\$(179)&NC\$ (F1(AC))&CHR\$(193)&"L"&CHR\$(195)&NC\$(S1)&CHR\$(179)&NC\$(V 1(AC))&CHR\$(193)&"L"&CHR\$(19 5)&NC\$(S4)!FREQ&VOL 1 !Ø74 2420 IF (V2E(AC) < 30) + (V2(AC)<30)THEN 2440 !056 2430 IF (FN(AC)=4)+(FN(AC)=8)THEN 2440 ELSE 2450 !146 2440 TMP\$=TMP\$&CHR\$(179)&NC\$ (F2(AC))&CHR\$(193)&"L"&CHR\$(195)&NC\$(S2)&CHR\$(179)&NC\$(V 2(AC))&CHR\$(193)&"L"&CHR\$(19 5)&NC\$(S5)!FREQ&VOL 2 !Ø79 2450 IF (V3E(AC)<30)+(V3(AC)<30)THEN 2470 !088 2460 IF (FN(AC)=4)+(FN(AC)=8)THEN 2470 ELSE 2480 !206 2470 TMP\$=TMP\$&CHR\$(179)&NC\$ (F3(AC))&CHR\$(193)&"L"&CHR\$(195)&NC\$(S3)&CHR\$(179)&NC\$(V 3(AC))&CHR\$(193)&"L"&CHR\$(19 5)&NC\$(S6)!FREQ&VOL3 !Ø52 2480 IF FN(AC)=0 THEN 2500! 2490 TMP\$=TMP\$&CHR\$(179)&NC\$ (-FN(AC))&CHR\$(179)&NC\$(VN(A C))&CHR\$(193)&"L"&CHR\$(195)& NC\$(S7)!NOISE !Ø63 2500 TMP\$=TMP\$&CHR\$(182)&CHR \$(Ø)!END !151 2510 PRINT #1:TMP\$!093 2520 PRINT #1:CR\$(AC*10+644) ;CHR\$(150);"L";CHR\$(0)!026 2530 PRINT #1:CR\$(AC*10+646) ;CHR\$(136);CHR\$(Ø)!Ø88 2540! IF RF THEN $FN(AC)=\emptyset$: : VN(AC), $VNE(AC) = \emptyset$:: $RF = \emptyset$! 108

2550 NEXT AC 1026 2560 PRINT #1:CHR\$(255);CHR\$ (255)!Ø8Ø 257Ø CLOSE #1 !151 2580 GOTO 230 1053 20000 ! ERRORS SUBROUTINE !1 76 20010 CALL SCREEN(7)!152 20020 DISPLAY AT(2,1)ERASE A LL: "An error has bee caused by your activies." !0922003 Ø CALL ERR(A,B)!244 20040 DISPLAY AT(6,1): "Error # ":A !145 20050 IF A=130 THEN DISPLAY AT(8,1): "Input/Output Error" :: GOTO 20080 !086 20060 IF A=109 THEN DISPLAY AT(8,1): "File Error" :: GOTO 20080 1004 20070 DISPLAY AT(8,1): "Unkno wn Error" !080 20080 CALL PAUSE !232 20090 ON ERROR 20000 !119 20100 CALL CLEAR :: CALL BLU E !228 20110 RETURN 230 !ADD RETURN LINE NUMBER !180 20120 ! END OF ERROR SUBROUT INE !009 29160 SUB ENDING 1036 29165 !CONFIRMS PROGRAM QUIT JLS 9/89 !129 2917Ø CALL SOUND(800,130,0.1 60,0):: DISPLAY AT(24,3):"PR ESS SPACE BAR TO QUIT" !105 29175 CALL KEY(Ø,K,S):: IF S <1 THEN 29175 ELSE IF K<>32 THEN SUBEXIT !003 2918Ø STOP :: SUBEND !194 295Ø5 SUB BLUE !149 29510 ! SWITCHES DISPLAY TO

WHITE ON BLUE; JLS 7/88 !230 29515 CALL SCREEN(5):: FOR L =0 TO 14 :: CALL COLOR(L,16, 1):: NEXT L :: SUBEND !202 30595 SUB MENU(A\$,X)!127 30600 ! A\$ IS LIST OF OPTION S, EACH 16 CHARACTERS LONG! Ø85 30605 ! X : RETURN VARIABLE FOR NUMBER OF CHOICE ! 943 30610 FOR L=1 TO LEN(A\$)/16+ .9 !207 3Ø615 DISPLAY AT(4+L,1):L;SE G\$(A\$,(L-1)*16+1,16)!208 30620 NEXT L :: L=L-1 !118 3Ø635 DISPLAY AT(23,3):"CHOI CE?" ! 074 30640 CALL SOUND(200,-1,4)!2 30645 CALL KEY(\emptyset ,X,S):: IF S <1 OR X>L+48 OR X<49 THEN 30 645 ELSE X=X-48 !131 30655 SUBEND !168 3Ø82Ø SUB PAUSE !236 30825 FOR D=1 TO 100 :: NEXT D !241 30830 DISPLAY AT(24,2):"PRES S ANY KEY TO CONTINUE" ! 988 30835 CALL KEY(\emptyset ,K,S):: IF § <1 THEN 30835 !049 30840 SUBEND !168 31565 SUB TITLE !240 31575 DISPLAY AT(7,9) ERASE A LL: "SOUNDSTAGE" :: CALL CHAR (95, "ØØFF"):: CALL HCHAR(8,1 1,95,10)!146 3158Ø DISPLAY AT(12.4): "Soum d Effects Editor" !220 31590 DISPLAY AT(19,9):"Jerr y Stern":" August 199 Ø" !162 31595 SUBEND !168

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BASIC ASSEMBLY

This is some fun, right?

Or, how memory is used in assembly routines

By BARRY A. TRAVER ©1990 B.A. Traver

What's scheduled for this month's article? Some useful assembly string routines as well as some byte-size instruction concentrating on getting a feel for how simple chunks of memory are used in assembly routines. (Next time, in addition to giving you additional useful string routines, we'll go over how to go about embedding assembly routines in your Extended BASIC program.)

A computer is nothing more (we're often told) than a complicated system of on-off switches. (Early computers, we're told further, required some manual turning on and off of those switches, something which — if true — I prefer not to think about right now!). Each on-off switch is known as a binary digit or bit.

Since it can be very tedious to work with individual on-off switches, we prefer to work with "chunks" of switches whenever possible. In the beginning, that may seem as forbidding as learning the metric system when you're used to using the British system of measurement, but (a) it really isn't that difficult to learn, and (b) it's really worth the effort.

NYBBLES, BYTES AND WORDS

All right, here's what you need to know. A *nybble* is a group of four bits. A *byte* is two nybbles or eight bits. A *word* is two bytes or four nybbles or sixteen bits. (We do have a 16-bit computer, right?) Now, that wasn't that hard was it?

The hard part is getting a feel for what a word or byte or nybble is, and that comes with time. For now, we'll tackle the byte-size task of thinking about what a byte can represent. If you can get a handle on that, then other things should gradually fall into place. A byte is eight bits, which is the same thing as saying that it can represent a eight-digit binary number (from 00000000 to 11111111 binary or from 0 to 255 decimal or from > 00 to > FF hexadecimal).

Since a byte can represent a number from 0 to 255, if we think of that number as an ASCII value, we can think of a byte as roughly corresponding to a single charac-

ter in a string. A byte whose value is 65 decimal would thus correspond to the capital letter "A," for example, whereas a byte whoe value is 122 would correspond to the lower case "z". A string in BASIC (e.g., "This is some fun, right?") is thus represented by a string or chunk of bytes (not words or nybbles) in memory. That is, each byte corresponds to a character in the string.

In XB, we ordinarily indicate how long a string is by marking the beginning and end with quotation marks. Assembly ordinarily uses a different technique: The very first byte doesn't stand for the first character in the string, but rather is an indication of the length of the string. Specifically, if A\$ is the name we give to where the string

All right, here's what you need to know. A *nybble* is a group of four bits. A *byte* is two nybbles or eight bits. A *word* is two bytes or four nybbles or sixteen bits. (We do have a 16-bit computer, right?) Now, that wasn't that hard was it?

begins in assembly, then the byte at A\$ tells the length of the string, the byte at A\$+1 represents the first character of the string, the byte at A\$+2 represents the second character of the string, and so on. (Since the byte at A\$ can only stand for a number from 0 to 255 decimal, this relates to why the maximum length of a string in BASIC or XB is 255 characters.)

THIS IS SOME FUN, RIGHT?

The string "This is some fun, right?" would thus be represented in assembly as a string of bytes with the following values: 24 (the length of the string), 84 (the ASCII value for "T"), 104 (the ASCII value for "h"), 105, 115, 32 (the ASCII value for a blank space), 105, 115, 32, 115, 111, 109, 101, 32, 102, 117, 110, 44 (the ASCII value for a comma), 32, 114, 105, 103.

104, 116, 63 (the ASCII value for a question mark).

One more thing we need to know is how our workspace of Registers is set up. Since a Register is sixteen bits long (we're using a 16-bit computer, remember?), a Register has room for two bytes, a left byte and a right byte. Maybe you can think of your workspace area as standing metal shelving with sixteen shelves (each shelf corresponding to a Register), and with each shelf subdivided into a left compartment and a right compartment (corresponding to a left byte and a right byte).

HERE'S THE TRICKY PART

Here's the tricky part, so read this paragraph carefully. Assembly has word operations (like MOV or MOVe word) and

byte operations (like MOVB or MOVe Byte). Important: Byte operations work only on the left byte in a Register. Word operations work on both bytes, but if we clear out the left byte of the Register, we can then think of word operations (like Cl or Compare Immediate) as operations working on the right byte in the Register. Since sometimes we want to use byte operations (like MOVB) and sometimes we want to use word operations (like Cl), we may

need to move what we're working with from the left byte in the Register to the right, or vice versa. We use SLA Rn,8 (Shift Left Arithmetic) to shift a byte value one byte (i.e., 8 bits) to the left, and SRL Rn,8 (Shift Right Logical) to shift a byte value one byte (i.e., 8 bits) to the right. (In each case, the other byte is automatically cleared so as not to confuse matters, as could easily be the case with word instructions.)

Okay. A byte can represent either a number from 0 to 255 or a character in a string, and a workspace Register has a space for two bytes, a left byte and a right byte. That's essentially what you need to know to understand what's going on in the code

(See Page 20)

BASIC ASSEMBLY—

(Continued from Page 19)

in this month's article. (You will also need the GET/SEND/S file that was published in this column in the June 1990 issue of MICROpendium.)

'CAPS' AND 'CLEAN'

This month's two string routines are CAPS and CLEAN. The purpose of the first is to change all lower case letters to capital letters, and the purpose of the second is to change any characters whose ASCII is greater than 127 to blank spaces. In addition to illustrating some techniques of working with strings, the routines do have very practical applications. What they do is (among other things) allow you to process a DV80 file so that that file can be used in situations it could not have been used in before.

If you've used TI's text-to-speech diskette or TI's TE2 module, you know that words in lower case are not pronounced as words, but are spelled out, letter by letter. You can use CAPS to change lower case to capital letters so as to avoid this problem.

If you've logged to disk a telecommunications session that may have included some stray characters, you may have discovered later when trying to read the file that the TI-Writer editor does not like characters with an ASCII value greater than 127. In fact, if such a character is at the beginning of a line, usually the TI-Writer editor will lock up when trying to load in that line of the file. You can use CLEAN to eliminate those upsetting characters so as to avoid that problem.

You can use CAPS or CLEAN directly in an XB program (after loading the assembly code into memory). Or you can use a separate XB program to process the file, using code something like this (again, after having loaded the assembly code into memory):

100 INPUT "INPUT FILE? ":1\$
110 OPEN #1:1\$,INPUT
120 INPUT "OUTPUT FILE? ":0\$
130 OPEN #2:0\$,OUTPUT
140 IF EOF(I) THEN 190
150 LINPUT #1:A\$
160 CALL LINK("CAPS",A\$,B\$)
170 PRINT #2:B\$
180 GOTO 140

190 CLOSE #1

200 CLOSE #2

If you're using CLEAN instead of CAPS, line 160 would of course be modified accordingly.

As usual, my assembly source code is not the only way to perform the operation nor necessarily the most efficient way. (Bud Wright, for example, has already written his own version of CAPS which works as well as or better than mine, and I included his version in a past issue of the Genial TRAVelER.) My goal here is twofold: To write code that works, and to write code whose logic is fairly easy to follow. For sake of clarity, I have been willing to compromise at times on efficiency (e.g., as noted in the previous article, I may often use more Registers than necessary in order to make it easier to follow exactly what each one is doing), but assembly is so much faster than a BASIC counterpart (where one exists, which is not always the case!) that a small loss in efficiency is rarely significant.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES

We close this article with some miscellaneous additional notes for the interested novice and a few technical comments.

Contrary to the supposed scientific law which says that two things cannot be at different places at the same time, that is not true of things moved with the MOV (or MOVB) command. When you MOVe a value from one place (e.g., a Register) to another, it is not removed from where it started! In my opinion, the names MOV and MOVB are rather misleading: it would have been more accurate to name the operations COP and COPB (for COPy word and COPy Byte), since that is really what is happening. Unfortunately, you're stuck with MOV and MOVB (unless you write your own Editor/Assembler), but when you use these two operations, remember that what you moved is also still where it was originally!

If you've gotten a feeling for what a byte is, a good way to get a handle on a nybble is to consider it roughly equivalent to a hexadecimal digit. That is, a nybble may vary in value from > 0 to > F hexadecimal, or 0 to 15 decimal. A byte is thus roughly equivalent to two hexadecimal digits (varying from > 00 to > FF), and a word is thus roughly equivalent to four hexadeci-

mal digits (varying from >0000 to >FFFF). Thus the contents of a Register can be represented as a four-digit hexadecimal number, and each byte (left or right) of that Register can be represented as a two-digit hexadecimal number. (The two routines in this article are byte-oriented rather than nybble-oriented, but being able to "think in hex" is often a valuable asset in assembly.)

Getting back to the two string routines, note that CALL LINK("CAPS",A\$,B\$) will leave A\$ "as is" with B\$ being all caps, whereas CALL LINK("CAPS",A\$,A\$) will change A\$ itself to all caps. (CLEAN works in a similar fashion.) This approach gives you the choice of putting the result of the assembly operation into a second string (leaving the first string unchanged) or putting the result into the original string.

TECHNICAL NOTES

MOVB *R2+,R0 not only puts a character from A\$ into R0 to be checked: It also increments the address in R2 (setting it for the address of the next character in A\$ to read). Likewise MOVB R0,*R3+ not only puts the character in RO into the proper place in B\$: It also increments the address in R3 (setting it for the next address to which to write). Remember also that DEC R1 followed by JNE NEXT acts as though there were a CI R1,0 between them. Finally, AI R0,-32 (Adding Immediately -32 to R0) has the same effect as subtracting 32 from R0 (which is the way to change lower case letters to capitals - check your ASCII chart!).

FINAL NOTE

Take these routines and experiment with them. For example, can you write a routine that will (turning things around) change caps to lower case? How about a routine to change characters with an ASCII value of less than 32 to blank spaces? Or a routine that will encode of decode a string (e.g., to take a English sentence and make a cryptogram out of it, say, substituting "A" for "Z," "B" for "Y," etc., down to "Z" for "A")? Or, for a task a bit more complicated, can you write a routine to fix the length of a string, or remove leading or trailing blanks (or

(See Page 21)

BASIC ASSEMBLY—

\$\$47 * TEST FOR NULL STRING

1148

(Continued from Page 20) \$\$49 * If LEN(A\$)=\$, then jump out! 6667 1118 COPY "DSK1.GET/SEND/S" both)? How about a routine to "swap" two 1151 CI RI, 1669 strings? Use your imagination, and see ##51 JEQ OUT 1616 * what you can come up with! 1152 CALL LINK("CLBAN",A\$,B\$) ##11 * changes to blank spaces all 6653 * CREATE NEW STRING CAPS/S 4412 * characters with ASCII>127 1154 1113 1155 * Put character to work on in Ro, 1111 * CAPS/S 4614 DRF CLRAN 4456 * and shift it to right byte 5662 * (C) COPYRIGHT 1996 ##15 A\$ EQU PARAMI MOVB *R2+,R# 4443 * BY BARRY A. TRAVER 1157 NEXT 6616 B\$ BQU PARAM2 1158 SRL R#.8 6654 ##59 1117 1115 COPY "DSK1.GET/SEND/S" 6618 CLEAN LWPI WS 5565 * Compare it with 122 (ASCII "z") 1446 4619 CALL LINK("CAPS", A\$, B\$) 1161 CI R4.122 6667 * 6626 BL **EGBT** #162 1118 * changes lower case to caps 4421 1163 * If greater, treat it normally 1119 8622 MOVB #A\$.R1 4464 JGT NORMAL 4414 DRF CAPS ##23 SRL RI,8 1665 8811 A\$ EQU PARAM1 6624 LI R2.A\$+1 1166 * Compare it with 97 (ASCII "a") 4412 B\$ BQU PARAM2 4425 R3,B\$+1 1167 CI R1.97 1613 1126 1168 \$\$14 * R\$ = character being worked with 1127 MOVB @A\$, @B\$ 6669 * If less, treat it normally ##15 * RI = length of A\$ and B\$ (also 4628 \$\$75 JLT NORMAL used as backwards counter) 1116 * 1129 CI 21.4 6671 ##17 * R2 = address of character in A\$ ##3# JEQ OUT to read ##72 * Anything left must be from "a" 6618 * 1131 * to "z", so change it to caps! 1173 ##19 * R3 = address of character in B\$ \$632 NEXT NOVB *R2+,R# \$674 A1 Rf.-32 5626 · to write 1133 SRL R. 8 4475 1121 4434 \$\$76 * Put character back in left byte \$\$22 CAPS LWPI WS **##35** * Compare character being worked ##77 * of Rf. and move it to B\$ 1123 * on with 128 (the first of the 4436 6624 * GET THE PARAMETERS PROM XB 6678 NORMAL SLA R4.8 * troublesome ASCII characters) 6637 1179 MOVB Rf. *R3+ 1125 1138 CI R#,128 1186 1126 **EGRT** * Decrease "to do" counter by one 1139 **##81** 1127 1141 * If less, treat it normally 1182 DRC R1 \$128 * PUT STARTING VALUES IN REGISTERS 1111 JI.T NORMAL 6683 4429 5542 6684 * If still more to do, do another! ##3# * Put length of A\$ in left byte of ##43 * Blse change to blank space! 4185 INE WEXT \$131 * RI, and shift it to right byte 1144 **##86** LI 16.32 6632 MOVB EA\$,R1 1145 4687 * SEND THE PARAMETERS TO XB 1133 SRL R1,8 1146 NORMAL SLA RE, 8 1634 1188 6647 MOVB RF. *R3+ ##89 OUT **ESEND** 6635 * Put in R2 the address of first 1118 6696 \$\$36 * actual character in A\$ 6649 DEC R1 1191 BND 6637 L1 R2.A\$+1 1151 4692 1138 4451 JNE NEXT #193 -\$639 * Put in R3 the address of first ##52 4844 * actual character in B\$ CLEAN/S ##53 OUT **ESEND** В LI R3,B\$+1 \$\$41 1154 1142 1155 BND SSS CLEAN/S \$\$43 * SET B\$ TO SAME LENGTH AS A\$ 1156 \$662 * (C) COPYRIGHT 1996 1111 1157 -1145 6663 * BY BARRY A. TRAVER MOVB @A\$, @B\$ 1146 5554

###5 * (See CAPS/S for explanation of

###6 * most of this code.)

Barry Traver publishes a diskazine for TI users called Genial TRAVelER. He can be reached at 835 Green Valley Dr., Philadelphia, PA 19128.



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ATTENTION!!!
ATTENTION!!!
ATTENTION!!!

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Graphics, speech etc. Contains Graphics, speech etc. Contains complete TI-TREK game for Speech Editor or TE-II module

TI MUSIC/GRAPHICS

A great collection of music and matching graphics. Great examples of music & sprite programming.

#6. EXBASIC MUSIC

A two disk side collection of music & graphics that we consider some of the baser.

47. SPACE SHUTTLE music, on...... One of the real outstanding SPACE SHUTTLE MUSIC/GRAPHICS One of the real outstanding examples of programming. This dis has it all. Great graphics, music, and continuity. A real salute to the space program. It is almost like watching a movie!

#8. LOTTO PICKER
This program randomly generates numbers for use in the various state lotto games and even runs simulated lotto game. Easy to modify for pick 5 etc. games, great learning and fun disk.

#9. MONA LISA PRINT OUT

#9. MONA LISA PRINT OUT This disk prints out a near photo quality picture of that lady with the classic smile. We understand it was made by digitizing the original with a super powerful computer and converting the output to run on the TI-99/AA. Impresses everyone who sees it! Requires Epson printer commatibility. We understand it

sees it! Requires Epson printer compatibility.

#10. GOTHIC PRINT
This disk lets you type out a phrase on the screen and then print phrase on the screen and then prin it out in gothic (Old English) style. Looks like hand-lettered calligraphy. Use for invitations, announcements and business cards. #11. ANIMATED CHRISTMAS CARD

"WOODSTOCK"

This disk was actually originally sent to TEX-COMP as a greeting from master programmer Ray Kazmer. It was just too good not to share! On of the best examples of computer animation and graphics you will see on any computer: #12. TI-99 OLOPY

On any control of the programming actually simulates and plays the famous board game. For legal reasons we cannot name the game but "do not pass Go! but go directly to be a control of the programming and programming the pr

#13. STRIP POKER (PG RATED)

#13. STRIP POKER (PC RAILD)
Play Poker against your TI-99'4A.
When you win a hand she loses--a
piece of her clothes that is. Don't
worry about being a lousy poker
player. Another file is included
where you don't even have to know an ace from a king.

FIGURE STUDY (PG RATED) A collection of Playboy type centerfolds that can be printed out at your command. Use with any printer

#15. STAR/EPSON PRINTER DEMO This 2 sided disk contains a large collection of demo programs to put your Star/Epson compatible printer through its paces. Learn what your startypesh comparative printer through its paces. Learn what control codes can do! Lots of text and graphics examples. Second side has a great tutorial on printer graphics with examples!

#16. SIDEWAYS PRINTOUT

This program allows you to print out the material from your printer sideways. Great for spreadsheets. banners and large graphics. Second side contains some new enhancements for Multiplan not available on the

TI upgrade. #17. TI FORTH DEMO

This demo disk was released by TI to show the power of Forth. Fantastic music and graphics. Ed/ Assem and 32K required: \$18. TI DIAGNOSTIC

This program loads into the Mini-Memory module and checks out your entire system. Much better than entire system. Much better than disk based diagnostics that cannot be used if a problem in the disk system is at fault. Complete documentation on second side.

#19. TI WRITER/MULTIPLAN UPGRADE

#19. TI WRITER/MULTIPLAN UPGRADE This disk released by TI adds real lower case to your TI Writer, speed

to Multiplan and other enhancements. Easy to use., just substitute new files for old! Instructions included.

#20. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE This self contained prize winning

In is self contained prize within my program loads and runs in Exbasic and has all the features found in a progessional accounting system. Complete with documentation and a second disk side with report generating programs. #21. DATA BASE DEMO DISK

A progessional data base program that was originally written to store various magazine articles from computer magazines and then from computer magazines and then find them by name, subject, key word, or publication. Fast, easy use and easy to adapt for other applications. Come complete with sample data to make learning data base processing easy. Completely menu driven and unprotected.

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#22. ASTROLOGY

This one is as good as anything you will see in an arcade. Creat color graphics and displays of the Zodiac. Enter your birthdate and learn about your sign, your lucky days and famous events in history on your birthday. Even prints out a days and tamous events in histo on your birthday. Even prints of teport. Can be used as a great moneymaker at a charity event. zuide your spouse's career. Help

#23. WILL WRITER
Enter your answers to a group of computer asked questions and this program then writes you a last will and testament. Now you can leave your TI-99/4A to your favorite nephew. Works with any printer. Appears legal in all states but better check that out!

better check that out!
#24. ENGINEERING CALCULATIONS A two sided computer handbood of dozens of the most often used dozens of the most often used engineering and technical formulas. A real time saver. Does conversions, calculations and even designs electrical circuits. A must designs electrical circuits. A mustor amount of the profession or hobby involves scientific calculations. Even has medical and communications applications.

#25. MEDICAL ALERT
This disk contains many menu accessible files covering most everyday medical emergencies. A good "what to do until the doctor medic comes" guide. Well or paramedic comes" guide. Well written and organized. Could very easily save a life: #26. R RATED GAME

was bound to happen. A talented (but demented) programmer in Germany wrote an Invaders type game but with most unusual guns and targets. Definitely not what you would find at your neighborhood

would find at your neighborhood arcade. Not only a great party game but some great programming. You must be over 18 to order this one!! #27. KIDS LEARNING
An educator in Georgia put this two sided disk collection of educational programs together. Contains great material. Math. geography. reading improvement and geography, reading improvement, an even lû testing. All high quality programs for kids of all ages. \$28. LOADERS AND CATALOGERS

We put together a collection of the best programs that catalog and load a group of programs on a disk. Just try them, pick the one you like and transfer it to another disk with

siness #29. LABEL MAKER I #29. LABEL MAKER I
Two great programs for making
custom labels for disks. addresses
video tapes or any other
application. Even contains a
graphic display of the TI-99/4A
console. Now you can create custom
labels of any number by just typing
in the lines as you want them. Uses
standard tractor labels.

the file name LOAD and you are in

standard tractor labels. Send order and make checks pavable to **TEX+COMP**

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TRANS as principly. As percent recommends usergative more with the following more and recommend that the second se

#30. HOUSEHOLD BUDGET PRINTOUT With this disk you print out the data you have stored with the TI HBM Module. HBM is a great module that can be used for many home and small business applications but TI forgot to include a printout function. This program comes with full instructions and we are sure that your HBM Module will now start being used. Fantastic programming

MORSE CODE TRAINER DISK #31. This disk has everything you need to learn and practice Morse Code for the various FCC license exams It also is great for scout groups and school "ham" clubs for group training and merit badge qualification. Professional

#32. EXBASIC XMAS MUSIC

Two disk sides full of high quality xmas music that can be played throughout the holiday season and then used as a learning tool since it contains wonderful arrangements and graphics. Autoloading and menu driven

#33. CHECKERS & BACKGAMMON
A collection of great checkers and
backgammon games for the TI-99/4A. These are professional in quality and will keep you busy for hours. #34. SOLITAIRE & SCRABBLE Another collection of classic games for the TI-99/4A. Exbasic & 32K re #35 PROGRAMMING AIDS & UTILITIES I A collection of some unusual programs of interest to programmers. One program shows a group of opening title displays. another is a cross reference program as good as any of the commercial ones, plus a great disk management utility.

#36. STRICTLY BUSINESS collection of various programs A collection of various programs for evaluating loans, calculating interest, and other financial items such as return on investment and security performance. Two disk sides filled with financial and business related accounts. business related programs. #37. LAPD COOKBOOK

#37. LAPD COOKBOOK
This unofficial police cookbook was
put together by one of our boys in
blue who is also a gourmet chef.
(Yes. it contains jailhouse chili)
Over 50 great receipes from soup to
nuts on two disk sides and each
separate side can be called up on
screen or printer in exbasic from a
menu. As good as any of the new PC menu. As good as any of the new PC computer cookbooks we have seen. menu. GREAT 99/4A GAMES VOL. I

#38. GREAT 99/4A GARLS VOL. 1
A collection of professional games in assembly and exbasic that all load from a menu in exbasic. Includes a great ski game where you dodge the trees in a fast downhill run. We have included only the best

#39. GREAT 99/4A GAMES VOL. II Still more of the great ones from all over the world. The quality, The quality graphics and speed of many of these games will make you wonder why they were never released commercially. #40. ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE This disk contains the famouse computer program "Eliza" where you type in a question or a problem you are having and "Eliza" helps you find the solution. Also contains one of the better bio-rhythm programs so you can analyze all your emotional problems at one your call, sitting. #41. VIDEO GRAPHS MODULE BACKUP

#41 DISK

DISK
This disk is a backup of the
discontinued Video Graphs Module
from TI. For legal reasons, it can
only be burchased for backup use by
owners of the original module Do
not order UNLESS you have the original module and intend to use this disk only for backup purposes Extasic autoload

Extassic autoload...

#42. FUNNELWEB FARM UTILITY
You heard about this one, now
direct from Austrulia is the latest
version of this fantastic utility
that buts everything at your
command. From one program you can
access word processing,
editor assembler, telecommunications
and just about everything else. A and just about everything else. freeware program complete with documentation on a second disk

#43. BEST OF BRITAIN, VOL I Now for the first time, a collection of the best 99/4A games Britain has to offer including the famous "Billy Ball" series of arcade games. Great graphics, action and excitement.

action and excitement
#44. LABEL MAKER I GRAPHICS
A disk filled with graphics for the
Label Maker I disk (#29). Dozens
of great graphics for custom labels!
#45. BEST OF BRITAIN, VOL II
This disk contains an outstanding 3-D
graphics adventure game for the
Ti-99.4A. Carfax Abbey lets you
actually move through a four story
mansion complete with bats and
vampires. You actually are placed
in each room and so up and down in each room and go up and down stairs and through secret panels. Legend of Zelda..look out: #46. SUPER TRIVIA 99

#40. SUPEN TRIVIA 99
A great trivia game for 1 to 4
players with great questions and
capability to add your own and
print out the files. This one is a
real challenge.
#47. INFOCOM RAPID LOADER

If you have Infocom games this is for you. Loads all II Infocom games in only 28 seconds and permits new screen colors and improved text display. Comes with all documentation on disk



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CHOSTMAN (from England) This Pacman Munchman type game starts at a slow pace and slowly speeds up to a break-neck pace, totally new experience.

#49. DEMON DESTROYER (from France) This great assembly game starts where Invaders leaves off. Add features like descending aliens and closing walls. Hours of great

arcade action. #50. OH MUMMY (from Germany) Move through the chambers of a Pyramid in search of hidden treasure. Fantastic graphics and great entertainment. #51. BERLIN WALL (from Canada)

This game requires a mine field to be crossed before escaping from E. Berlin. Good graphics and a real challenge

#52. ANIMATION 99 (from Germany)
THIS IS THE ONE!!! A demo disk
filled with computer filled with computer animation routines like you have never seen before on any computer. See famous cartoon figures move with more realism that on Sat. morning TV. This disk received a morning iv. Inis disk federived a standing ovation when previewed at a local users group. We have even included instructions how to do it yourself on the second disk side. This one is a show stopper!!!

#53. HACKER/CRACKER #53. HACKER/CRACKER
A collection of disk copying programs that copy TI disks by tracks. If one of these can't copy a protected disk nothing will. We included a collection of the very best ones including both TI and Corform comparible. These programs CorComp compatible. These progr require 2 disk drives and 32K of These programs

memory #54 ASTRONOMY

This program from Australia plots the heavens and teaches you about the solar system. A great learning and reference tool. Exbasic and 32K required. Don't confuse this one with our Astrology demo. They are not the same...ask Nancy!

This program allows you to dump disk and even module programs to a Star-Epson compatible printer. Comes with easy to follow plans to build a load interrupt switch which is needed to dump module programs.
This dump program by Danny Michael
is considered the best of the bunch! Complete with documentation.

#56. SPREAD SHEET

OK, it's not Multiplan but it works great and handles many spread sheet applications. A great way to learn to use spread sheet software. Comes with full instructions and Comes documentation. #57. TELCO

TELCO Considered one of the best data communications programs for the TI-99/4A. Complete with documentation. #58. PR BASE The alltime most popular and widely used data base program for the TI-99 'A. A freeware program that is widely supported and updated. #59. GRAPH MAKER

A collection of the best programs for producing graphs and charts from your data. Exbasic and printer #60. FREDDY

A fantastic game where you guide the hero through underground the hero through underground passages filled with danger. Nintendo quality, great graphics and fast action. One of the best we have ever seen!! #61. THE MINE

#61. THE MINE
A fast action game from F.R.G. that
will keep you going for hours. Many
screens and skills required.
#62. DISK MANAGER II MODULE BACKUP
The complete II Disk Manager II on
Disk. For legal reasons it is only
available to owners of the original
module for backup use.
#63. ASTROBLITZ/MAZOO
A pair of great sames that continue

A pair of great games that cont where Parsec and Munchman leave off. Imagine Parsec with enemy that continue space craft coming from in front and in back of your ship!!!

MAJOR TOM/SPACE STATION PHETA A pair of great space games. Thes two are going to keep you in front of the 99 4A for hours. Great! #65. PERFECT PUSH These

An all new space game where you An all new space game where you assemble and launch a rocket ship in outer space while avoiding a space monster. This one is professional in very way..graphics. speed and action

#66. HEBREW TYPEWRITER This program converts your TI-99/4A keyboard into a typewriter that displays Hebrew letters on the screen. Can also be printed when used in conjunction with screen dump program (included) Great for religious training or making your copy of the dead sea scrolls or ten commandments! #67. GENEALOGY

Now you can set up your family tree and store or print out the records. Great for keeping track of family relationships and records. #68. CHESS

The original computer chess game Sargon has been reprogrammed for the TI-99 4A. Now play chess with your computer. Documentation Exhasic autoload ncluded COMPUTER PLAYER PIANO/KEY-

BOARD CHORD ANALYSIS unique music program which displays a plano on the screen and actually plays your selections. #70. TI RUNNER II

The very latest (and best) "runner" game based on Tl Runner and Star Runner. Great action, graphics and entertainment.

#71. KIDS LEARNING II *//. KIDS LEARKHING II Two more disk sides loaded with the best in educational programs. Kids improve their math, spelling and com-prehension skills while having fun. CERBERUS

First space game from Germany. Pilot your ship through narrow and crooked channels in space without

crooked channels in space without colliding. Great graphics and music. #73. CRYPTO (gram)
One of the best word games we have seen for any computer. Set up like a TV game show with great screen displays. #74. LABEL MAKER II

Make labels for holidays and special events. You compose the text and select the resident graphics for the occasion.

#75. DISK CATALOGER Now you can organize your disk files with this great utility. Files, sorts, and prints your records. Easy to use. and prints PROGRAMMING AIDS AND UTILITIES II #/h. PROGRAMMING AIDS AND UILLIED IT A collection of very useful material. Includes a program to convert basic to exbasic so your old basic programs will load & run in exbasic, even with graphics. Also includes two on screen diagnostic programs to test your keyboard and processor. A great merge utility is also on this disk #77. MICROdex 99

A database program by Bill Gaskill which

A database program by Bill Gaskill which files and retrieves data such as magazine articles. A sample database is included. #78. ARTCON+ BY RAY KAZMER ATTENTION GRAPHX AND TI ARTIST USERS!!! This program lets you convert Exbasic graphics to TI Artist and Graphx pictures. Also contains a new MAC-RLE (2) for converting from Artist to Graphx. #79. DM1000 V3.5

#79. DM1000 V3.5
One of the most popular disk managers for the TI-99'4A. Originally a rip-off of the CorComp manager, it has been improved and refined by talented users all over the world. This version is deemed the most reliable to date and is far advanced over the TI Disk Manager II. Diskributed by permission from CorComp.
#80. BIRDWELL DISK UTILITY

A must if you are junto programming and soft-ware development. Besides being a great disk manager, it has provision for copying sectors, comparing files and is menu driven. omplete

#81. HOME ACCOUNTING SYSTEM #81. HOME ACCOUNTING STRIM
A complete family & small business
accounting system including a checkbook
manager, budget analysis, mailing list and
an inventory program. Complete with documentation. Easy to modify for specific needs.
#82 @POSCHADD 1072/EC CROSSWORD PUZZLES

This program from Australia creates a different puzzle each time you run it. contained with definitions and vocabulary taken from a leading crossword dictionary. Great crossword fun. #83. HOME APPLICATION PROGRAMS

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#97.

#98.

99/4A.

Peter Hoddie.

#84. GALACTIC BATTLE/SPY ADVENTURE #84. GALACTIC BATTLE/SPY ADVENTURE.
A pair of great commercial quality games from EB Software of TI Runner fame.
Galactic Battle is a space "trek" type strategy game for one or more players.
Spy Adventure is an adventure game that will keep you guessing for hours.
#85. AUTOBOOT UTILITY
This writiry which can be installed on a statistic routines for use in exhasic. SORT allows sorting by two separate fields and a choice of two types of sorts.

#85. AUTOBOOT UTILITY
This utility which can be installed on a disk loads and runs or displays most files Now you can have a disk with exbasic programs, Editor Assembler programs and TI Writer files and run or display them all

writer files and run or display their from exhasic.
#86. COLUMN TEXT III V3.2
A very useful utility for printing
TI Writer and 99 Writer II files in separate spaced columns. Saves hours in producing a newsletter. Complete with documentation.

#87. ARCHIVER III This utility allows you to "pack" or combine several files into one for space utilization. A number of boards are sending files packed to save transmission costs. This utility

save transmission costs. This utility will let you pack and or unpack these files.

#88. AUSSIE CAMES VOL 1
A collection of games from our friends down under. Includes a great card game and board game. Hours of fun and entertainment. Includes Matchmaker & TILO. #89. PROCALC

This is an on screen calculator for decimal/hexidecimal conversions and much more. A must for the serious programmer

JET CHECKBOOK MANAGER # 90. JET CHECKBOOK MANAGER
This checkbook manager is considered
the ultimate with every feature you
can think of for keeping track of your
checking account and keeping records
of your spending for budget and tax
purposes. Complete with documentation.
#91. "THE MAZE OF GROG"(St. Valentine)

RAY Kazmer has created a great maze game with fantastic graphics and the characters from his now legendary "Woodstock" disk. Fun for all!!!

#92. HOUSEHOLD INVENTORY #92. HOUSEHOLD INVENTORY
Written by 99:4 programming great
Charles Ehninger, this prize winner
originally sold for 559.95. Keeps
track of household, business or personal items by category and provides
automatic updating for inflation etc.
A must for tax and insurance records!
#93. THE 1990 KBGB GIRLIE CALENDAR #93. THE 1990 KBGB GIRLIE CALENDAR
This latest offering from programming master Ken Gilliland prints out a jumbo 12 month calendar with a knock-out centerfold pinup for each month. If you like our #14 Figure Study disk, you will flip over this one. For Adults Only! Exbasic & d/m printer.
#94. GREAT 99/4A GAMES VOL. 11
If you have seen vois. 1 & 2 of this series you know we only provide the very best. This latest volumn is also filled with a collection of great ones:
#95. WEATHER FORECASTER

#95. WEATHER FORECASTER

The weather predictions are amazingly reliable and accurate! A great game "Lawnmower" and a mini database are also included to make this disk a fantastic value

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A powerful disk sector editor
formerly sold for 520. Menu
Driven and easy to use.
#111. POP MUSIC & GRAPHICS This exciting disk from Germany features music/graphics written in 100% assembly and what comes from the TI sound chip is sure to stound you

#112. INVOICE PACK An excellent invoice preparation and printing program with instructions on how to modify it for your own business. #113. LABEL MAKER 3

A collection of label programs to create mailing and disk envelopes, disk labels and much more! PANORAMA #114.

#114. FAROKATA
A drawing and illustration program that
compliments Graphx and TI Artist. A mufor the serious 99-4A artist!
#115. GRAPHICS DESIGN SYSTEM

#117. GRAPHICS DESIGN SYSTEM A complete system for creating graphic screens in full color for your programs by J. Peter Hoddie Fully documented.

A lesson in FORTH programming on how to create graphics.

This powerful utility written in Forth allows disassembly of programs off disk in any format, in memory, and even off of P-Box cards. Very complete th some very unique features

#118. FAST TERM
One of the most popular and recommended of the 99:4A terminal emulator programs. Supports TE-II, ASCII, and X-Modem transfers, print spooling and more. Loads from Exbasic or E/A.

Loads from Expasic of E/A. #119. RAG LINKER
A utility for converting DIS/FIX 80 assembly object code files to PROGRAM image. This allows files to load faster and take up less space on disk. Full Doc

#120. BITMAC The original BITMAC is now available at S4 95 with all original documentation. A powerful graphics program for the 4A which lets you print the 4A which lets you print where you want, even over pre-existing text. Create great graphics in 16 colors, print text sideways, mirror image, upside down etc. etc. A must for anyone into 99 '4A graphics. Comes with second bonus disk with utilities such as sign & banner makers. Even can computer generate your own signature!

#121. SUPER YAHTZEE & WHEEL II If you like Yahtzee this disk is for you. A great version written in high speed assembly. Also included is another version of Wheel of Fortune which also lets you create your own puzzles with a puzzle edit program included.

#122. ADULT ADVENTURE

#96. STATISTICS & SORTING Two great assembly utilities by John Clulow. STAT is a set of

MEMORY MANIPULATOR

This powerful utility lets you explore the entire memory in your

99/4A system and take apart what you find. User friendly!

Two bible games)non-fiction) that work with the T! Adventure Module.

GREAT 99/4A GAMES VOL. IV This disk features the works of J Peter Hoddie. All of these games

are of commercial qualaity and well worth the donation requested! #100. ASSULT THE CITY (T. of DOOM)

#100. ASSOLT THE CITE (I. OF DOO An exciting game for use with the Tunnels of Doom module. Several Exbasic bonus games are included.

#101. ENCHANCED DISPLAY PACKAGE This screen enhancement utility lets you do 40 columns, windowing, reverse scrolling, clock/alarm, and a whole host of other great tricks in exbasic. Fully documented.

#102. COLOSSAL CAVES ADVENTURE
This classic adventure now available for the 99/4A is what led to the Zork series. Hours of

This program which is currently selling for big bucks on module turns your 99/4A into an electronic organ. Sound effects, different instruments and voices, chord forms, color graphics with complete control of all.

99/4A . Comes with a great collection of utilities such as text δ

A great arcade style assembly game formerly offered on module. Also includes an EB "Trek" game and

a collection of sprite & graphics from Tigercub's Jim Peterson. #106. QUEST (Dungeons & Dragons)
One of the best D&D games around!
You must destroy the Dark Lord to
free your homeland! Complete with

#104. C99 COMPILER AND LIBRARY This two-sided (flippy) disk gets you into C programming with your

graphics. (E/A) #105. KING'S CASTLE+

free your homeland! documentation on disk

text adventuring. #103. SORGAN, THE 99/4A ORGAN

DAYS OF EDEN & DOORS OF EDEN

STAR TREK MUSIC ALBUM #107. SIAK IKEN MUSIC ADDAL Ken Gilliand's music and graphics version of the TV theme and the three motion pictures. (Exbasic) #108. FUNLPLUS BY JACK SUGHRUE Fantastic disk packed with Funnelweb (#42) templates, utilities and prog. to augment and configure Funnelweb. Unbeliveable collection of fantastic aids to make the best even better: #109. TI-WRITER MINI MANUAL This disk prints out a five page TI Writer manual with everything you need to know to use II Writer or the many clones such as 99Writer or the many clones such as 99Writer II. Additional aids for using this powerfu! word processor are included

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Thanks for the memories

Practical EEPROM circuits

By TONY LEWIS

We have presented background information on EEPROMs and their possible TI 99/4A applications in a previous article (May 1990, MICROpendium). In this, the last article in the series, the design of a 5V EEPROM programmer that can be easily built on a TI prototype card is discussed, along with some software tips. Schematics and information on a flash EEPROM programmer circuit, and EEPROM-based GROM simulator are also included.

*WARNING — This article provides design information concerning the hardware and software that could be used in creating EEPROM programmers and EEPROM-related circuits. The accuracy of the text and schematics is not guaranteed. Neither the author or MICROpendium shall be held liable by anyone who utilizes the information in this article. Any reader who constructs a device based upon this article is responsible for: 1) understanding the design basis of the hardware and software; 2) construction and testing techniques; 3) the consequences of implementing the design. Readers are encouraged to contact the author directly for more detailed information, if desired.

THE EEPROM PROGRAMMER

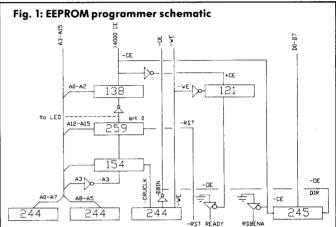
I have built and tested a 5V EEPROM programmer on a TI prototype card that will program 2864A (8K bytes) EEPROMs. Figure 1 is the overall diagram for the card. Readers who have constructed 32K RAM, Superspace, or DSR RAM cards will find the circuitry to be very familiar. I used a 74LS154 to decode all 16 possible peripheral spaces, and set the CRU address for the pro-

grammer to >1900, which corresponds to "programmer" space as defined in the Interface Standard and Design Guide manual (reviewed July 1990, MICROpendium) (Readers not familiar with accessing peripherals should consult sections I-K of the manual. The DSR Save and Load program, DSRSL, mentioned later, is on the software disk issued with the manual.) The 74LS259 decodes the CRU activation bit, and the 74LS138 selects the >4000->5FFF memory block. The 8K EEP-ROM was placed in a DSR memory space to

·····		
	Chart 1	
TI	EEPROM	
A 3	A12	(MSb)
A 4	A11	
A 5	A10	
A 6	Α9	
Α7	A 8	
A 8	Α7	
A 9	A 6	
A10	A 5	
A11	A 4	
A12	A 3	
A13	A 2	
A14	A 1	
A15	Α0	(LSb)
DO	D7	(MSb)
D1	D6	
D 2	D 5	
D3	D 4	
D 4	D3	
D 5	.D 2	
D6	D1	
D7	D0	(LSb)
-		

avoid conflicts with other established items in the memory map, and to allow for easy development of DSR software. The EEP-ROM could be placed at the > 6000 block, but would be limited to use with the E/A cartridge only.

Note that the 74LS154 is a large chip, and a 74LS138 could be

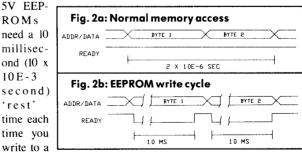


utilized for selecting the peripheral space. A 74LS125 open collector driver is used to drive RDBENA and READY. The address and data lines are connected as described in Chart 1.

There's a method to this madness: TI's numbering convention for most significant bits (MSb) and least significant bits (LSb) is reversed from the "conventional" chips, and must be connected in reverse order as shown. The -CE,-OE, and -WE signals are more straightforward. If you are familiar with wire wrapping techniques, a TI prototype card could be wired up and tested in about a weekend. The bit 0 of the '259 is used to drive the LED indicator on the protoboard.

READY? WAIT!

Sharp-eyed readers have already noticed the 74LS121 sitting innocently in the middle of Figure 1, driving a '125 gate to the READY signal. Why? If you recall from the previous article, the



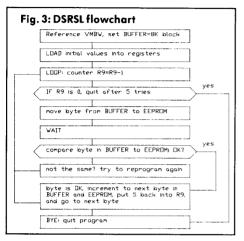
byte. The '121, along with a resistor and a capacitor, generates a 10 ms low pulse to the READY pin, which causes the 9900 to suspend operation until the READY line goes high again. But, as I (See Page 28)

EEPROMS—

(Continued from Page 27)

found out the hard way, that is not enough.

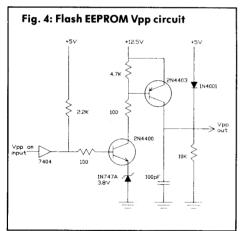
Without getting into too much detail, take it for granted that although the Peripheral Expansion Box bus has only 8 data bits, the 9900 is a 16-bit micro, and it accesses all memory as 16 bits;



in our case, this is done as two back to back 8-bit accesses to the PEB (see Fig. 2a).

It is important to note for our system that even if you access only one byte to read or write, the 4A system forces you to

also access its companion byte. (In other words, if you try to write to just the byte at >4001, the 4A will automatically read >4000 and >4001, then write the old value back in >4000 and your



>4001.) So. low READY, or -WAIT pulse be must inserted for each byte write access achieve the 10 ms delay. Figure 2a shows 2-byte access with the READY line high.

new value in

The 4A system automatically inserts 2 wait states for each byte when reading or writing, but they don't really help us. Figure 2b shows the effects of inserting the 10 ms -WAIT signal on the READY line. Individual bytes are now extended from about 1 microsecond to 10 milliseconds each for a write cycle (the 10 ms delay is **not** used for Reads). Now, when you rewrite a byte, the computer is 'slowed down' enough to allow the EEPROM to complete its internal timing requirements.

PROGRAMMING

Much to my surpise, I found that the -WAIT circuitry wasn't enough. When I used the DEBUGGER or EXPLORER to change individual bytes, the EEPROM was programmed perfectly. But

when I used John Johnson's DSR Save & Load (DSRSL) program to load a file from disk to the EEPROM, I found that only the odd byte was being programmed. The reason was that entering individual byte or word values by hand allowed the capacitor in the '121 circuit to charge back up between bytes and produce a full 10 ms -WAIT signal. But if you try to send a bunch of bytes at full bus speed, the capacitor doesn't have time to charge back up, except for every other byte. Also, the DSRSL program transfers bytes directly from the 9918A VDP to the EEPROM, and the VDP is funny about access timing. To fix DSRSL, I replaced the following source code. Figure 3 is a flowchart of the code:

OLD

```
NO964# LI R12,# identify the CRU base
SBO # turn the card on
LI R#, >1#### initial VMBR info-VDP start addr.
LI R1, >4#### -CPU addr. to write to
LI R1, >2#### -# of bytes to transfer (8K)
BLWP @VMBR write multiple bytes
SBZ # turn card off
```

Note: The original DSRSL source code includes VMBR routine. This is provided for people who already have DSRSL and its source code. DSRSL is available on many BBS, and from the author.

```
NEW
       REF VMBR
                   assume using E/A cart.
       BUFFER BSS >2000
                          create a transfer buffer area
NO9648 LI R12.8
                   identify CRU base
       SBO #
                   turn card on
       LI R#, >1### move bytes from VDP >1### addr.
       LI RI, BUFFER to CPU 'BUFFER' area
       L1 R2.>2666
                     move 8K bytes
       BLWP @VMBR move bytes to CPU memory
       LI R6.BUFFER R6=CPU buffer addr. start
       LI R7,>4999 R7=EEPROM address
                    R8=# of bytes to move
       LI R8,>2966
       LI R9, MARS R9=counter for # of tries to write
LOOP
       DEC R9
                    R9=R9-1
       JEQ BYE
                    zero? quit program
       MOVB *R6.*R7
                    move byte from CPU to EEPROM
       NOP
                    wait....
       NOP
                    ....wait...
       NOP
                    .....and wait
       CB *R6,*R7
                    compare bytes, are they the same?
       JNE LOOP
                    no, try to write again
       INC R6
                    byte write OK, increment CPU addr.
                    and increment EEPROM addr.
       INC R7
       LI R9,>0005
                    and reload R9 with 5 for new byte
```

decrement byte #

(See Page 30)

DEC R8

************* * TI FAIRE WEEKEND * *************

CHICAGO INTERNATIONAL WORLD FAIRE

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EEPROMS—

(Continued from Page 28)

JNE LOOP do it again until R8=#

Now the DSRSL program will load a disk file into the VDP, then put it into a 8K memory block starting at 'BUFFER'. A byte

is transferred from the 8K BUFFER to the EEPROM. Then the bytes are compared to see if the EEPROM was correctly programmed. If not, the EEPROM byte is reprogrammed again (up to 5 tries). If the EEPROM byte doesn't program correctly in 5 tries, the program stops. Otherwise, the program continues on until all 8K of bytes are programmed. Both the TI DEBUGGER and Millers Graphics **EXPLORER** programs are good for reviewing the contents of an EEPROM after programming.

In summary, we need both hardware and software to slow down the 9900 when programming an EEP-ROM:

*The '121 -WAIT circuit generates an automatic 10 ms signal for each byte when writing.

*The program which writes to the EEPROM must have enough delays to allow the '121 capacitor to charge back up. Software alone cannot put 10 ms of delay between the 1st and 2nd bytes.

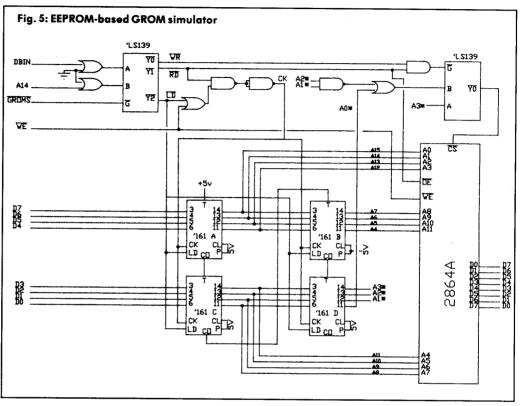
A FLASH PROGRAMMER

Flash EEPROMs offer the possibility of lots of storage for fewer dollars than other types of non-volatile memory. But flash memories take considerably more effort on programming logic than 5V EEPROMs do. This article will not cover flash EEPROM programming in detail; those readers interested in developing a programmer should write to: Intel Corporation, 3065 Bowers Ave., Santa Clara, CA 95051.

Ask for data sheets and application notes for their flash EEP-ROMs. Timing restrictions for these chips may make it impossible to use the circuit from Figure 1. An alternate design would be to program the EEPROM via even bytes first (4000, 4002, etc.) then go back and do the odd bytes (4001, 4003, etc.), using a CRU bit to control the data bus and EEPROM.

Figure 4 is a schematic for producing a highly controlled +12V Vpp signal for flash EEPROMs. Use of simpler 12V control cir-

cuits could lead to possible failure of the flash EEPROM to program properly, or possibly ruin the chip itself. A full description of the 12V Vpp circuit is given in the June 8, 1989 issue of Electronic Design.



A GREEPROM

Figure 5 is the schematic for a GROM simulator that utilizes a regular EEPROM as non-volatile memory. This circuit is similar to the circuit presented in the Bunyard Hardware manual, but is not dependent upon the GROMCLK signal for timing (see the Hardware manual for an excellent description of how GROMs work). The circuit is meant for use with the cartridge port and the EEPROM is accessed through the GROM ports. The delay timing for writes to the EEPROM should not be a problem due to the byte-only access nature of GROMs. With the appropriate loader, one may now program a cartridge from a disk file, and it need not be reprogrammed each time the computer is turned on. And worries about an unexpected battery death are eliminated.

THAT'S ALL, FOLKS

Quite a bit of information has been presented on memories and EEPROMs in this series of articles. Readers who desire more information should write to the many EEPROM manufacturers and request data sheets and application notes, both of which provide much more information than can be presented in MICROpendium. Then, who knows? Maybe *your* EEPROM project will appear in MICROpendium some day!

THE TI-BASE USER'S GUIDE - 3

Selection of printer drivers makes TI-Base adaptable

By BILL GASKILL ©1990 By B. Gaskill

Printer drivers are software switches that can be used to control various modes and fonts that are supported by your printer. Because printers are intelligent peripherals, which means that they have a chip in them with a set of pre-programmed instructions, computer programs can access those instructions via messages sent in codes that your printer understands. Because not all printers share the same method of access to the instructions on their chip, nor do they all have the same instructions (capabilities), professional software authors create printer drivers to match up their program with your printer.

TI-Base provides a PRINTER driver file on the system disk that contains switches to access fifteen of the most common functions a user would access in any printing session. The list below shows the default functions that the TI-Base PRINTER drivers file supports.

NAME	Name of your printer.
(FF)	Form feed.
(LF)	Line feed.
(CR)	Carriage return.
(DS)	Double strike.
(UL)	Underline.
(EX)	Expanded print.
(CM)	Compressed print.
(IT)	Italics.
(B)	Bold or double strike.
(SPS)	Superscript.
(SBS)	Subscript.
(HT)	Tab horizontally.
(ST)	Set horizontal tabs.
(NM)	Normal printing mode.
(BLANK)	User defined option.

Although I have not actually done so, I see no reason why a user could not create their own totally new printer drivers file, complete with new field names in fields 5-15 as well as customized escape codes. A few basic rules would have to be adhered to though.

You must be certain that the NAME field remains the first field in the file and that it is 10 characters long. You must also ensure that the next three fields in the file are FF, LF and CR and that each are exactly 2 characters long per field. When you are done creating the new data base it must be named PRINTER and the file must be sorted on the NAME field.

As it was intended to be used, any of the data in the existing fields may be edited to fit your printer, or you may APPEND a new record to the file if one of the existing drivers does not match the printer that you are using.

If you discover that none of the existing drivers match your printer then you will want to add a new record to the PRINTER file. To do so, boot your TI-Base program and then load the file by typing in USE DSK#.PRINTER, where the pound sign (#) is the drive number where your TI-Base program disk resides. Type in APPEND when the file is active and then TYPE in a NAME for your printer such as AXIOM, GORILLA, SEIKOSHA etc. Next find the hex codes for Form Feed, Line Feed and Carriage Return in your printer's manual and key them into fields 2-4. The same reference is used to determine the remaining hex codes for fields 5-15.

After you have appended the new record onto the PRINTER file press Fctn 9 to return to the dot prompt and then type in SORT ON NAME so that the file remains sorted by the NAME field's contents. If you do not sort the file after appending the new record you will find that the drivers are not properly accessed.

After sorting the file, CLOSE it to ensure that the changes are written to disk. Then call up the SETUP file into the command file editor. After the word PRINTER, type in the name for your printer that was entered into the NAME field in the record that you just appended to the PRINTER file. Press Fctn 8 and you are done. Now, type in PRINTER (your printer name) and TI-Base will read in the driver for your specific printer.

```
HORIZON RAMDISK
                              MEMEX
                                          P-GRAM+
  HORIZON BARE BOARD, Manuals, ROS 8.12 $45
      ALL KITS INCLUDE THE NEW ROS 8.12 $10
      Zero K Kit= Above + parts, ND memory $100
     NEW 128k Chips allow 1.5 MEG on one layer.
     128k $170, 256k $235, 384k $300, 512k $365
      800k $475 ; One Meg $600 ; 1.5meg $CALL
      the following are used with the GENEVE
    Add 128k Boot to any above kit $90
    PHOENIX KITS 128/384k $390. 256/800k $635
  All Horizons can add one chip at a time.
      THE RAMBO MOD for any HORIZON $45
  P-GRAM kit 72k $150 or with Clock $170
  NEW P-GRAM+ kit 192k $240 w/Clock $260
  Pre-Built READY TO RUN ADD $30 to kit price
             * * * * * * *
   MEMEX MEMory Expansion for the GENEVE
  MEMEX 504k without GENEVEMOD $245 NO KIT
  A MEMEX over 504k requires a GENEVEMOD.
     MEMEXs with GENEVEMOD, 504k $345
      100Bk $395, 1512k $445, 2016k $495
  GENEVEMOD runs ZERO WAITSTATE Operation
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    2 meg Zero w/s disables GENEVE 512 and
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              .
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    Ohio Residents add 6% sales tax
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FRICES may change if memory costs go UP.
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Disk Only Software 1-800-736
```

Chaining Disk Drives

Different drives call for different configurations

By MERLE VOGT

This is the second of a two-part series on connecting external floppy disk drives to the TI.—Ed.

STRAIGHT ACROSS CONFIGURATIONS

In this one the resistors go across the unit, Pin 1 to Pin 14, Pin 7 to Pin 8, etc. (See Fig. 4C.) Except, watch out for the 16-pin units where the pin numbers advance by one position. The resistors are nominally 150 ohms, but it does not seem to be very critical as some drives use 200 ohm packs.

Here is a list of parts found in this type: AB 314BI50, Bourns 4114-R-001-150, 4116-R-001-150, CTS 760-3-R150, Beckman 899-3-R150.

These types have been found in these drives: Mitsubishi M4851-362U, MPI 51 and 52, Panasonic JU-455-5AAG, QumeTrak 142, Shugart 400L, Shugart 450 (16-pin), Tandon TM 100-4 and TM 65-2.

DOUBLE SERIES CONNECTIONS

This configuration contains 13 or 15 resistors. Only Pin 14 (Pin 16) connects to the +5 volts. Many of the resistors do not connect to any circuit.

Part numbers for these include: Bourns 4114R-002-150 and Bourns 4116R-002-150.

This type has been found in the following drives: CDC BR8BIA, Magnetic Peripherals BR8bIA, Pertec FD 200 and Siemens 82.

SHUNT OR LINE TERMINATION TYPE

This unit uses two resistors in a series shunt connection to feed

the pins. (See Fig. 4E.) The top resistor is 220 ohms, to +5 volts, and the bottom resistor is 330 ohms to Ground, 0 volts. The tap point feeds the pins and there is nominally +3 volts on each pin. Note that only Pin 14 (Pin 16) goes to +5 volts, and Pin 7 (Pin 8) must go to Ground, 0 volts.

Part numbers on this are AB 314E221331 and Bourns 4116-003-221/331.

This type has been found in these drives: Remex RFD 480, Siemens FDD-100-5 and Wangco 82.

There is a superficial similarity between drives that use the double series connections

and those that use the shunt termination type. I think these could be substituted but I have not had time to work out the possibilities. Note that purchase of correct resistor packs is impossible in my area. I have had to use 14- or 16-pin DIP headers and single resistors or SIP resistor packs, CTS-750-81-R150, or CTS 770-105R221/331 and fabricate units as needed.

APPLICATION OF RESISTOR PACKS

All of the above configurations energize the control circuits through a rather low value resistance, 150 ohms or so. This value is the absolute limit of current to these control lines as it forces

the disk control board to sink about 32 milliamperes. Any heavier load may damage the control board driver chips. The current was engineered at this somewhat high value to increase circuit response speed.

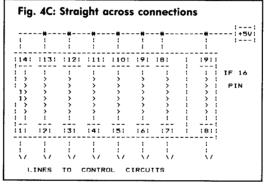
This means there must not be more than one resistor pack in a system chain. Standard practice is to pull the packs from all lower-numbered units, leaving the pack in the last, highest numbered, drive unit.

Generally this is satisfactory. But, as usual, there are exceptions.

NOTES ON SPECIFIC DRIVES

Shugart 400L: This one has it own peculiar tricks in its connec-

tions to the resistor pack. As Larry Thompson noted, the drive select lines are enabled by one resistor in the pack. (See MICROpendium December 1988.) So, if you try to use this unit any place except stand alone or as last unit, then drive select gets disabled when the pack is pulled, and the drive will not work. So you will usually see that this unit is recommended as last unit and that only one



be used in a chain.

In addition, when I got a Shugart manual, I discovered that the manufacturer had tied a resistor to chip 4A-9, which enabled the

side 0 select pin.

Now that I have just told you why not to chain this Shugart drive, I will show how to defeat it. Get a 14-pin DIP header and two 150 ohm one-quarter watt resistors. Solder one across Pin 5 to Pin 10, and the other across Pin 6 to Pin 9. That Pin 5 resistor will enable the drive select, as Thompson noted. Then—this is the new trick—the Pin 6 resistor applies what is

as Thompson noted. Then—
this is the new trick—the Pin
6 resistor enables what is
called the side 0 select circuit. I discovered this last item by studying the Shugart service manual. Intall this kludge pack in the
resistor pack socket. Now you can position that drive at location
No. 1 or No. 2 in a chain. Note that the regular resistor pack must
still be used in the last unit.

I believe that last item solved some very erratic problems in our user group system. We are using a Shugart 400L in drive No. 1 with a kludge resistor pack in place having only a resistor between pins 5 and 10. Adding the resistor from Pin 6 to Pin 9 cleared the

(See Page 33)

CHAINING DISK DRIVES—

(Continued from Page 32)

problem.

Shugart 450: This drive has some circuits shifted from standard, and differently from the 400L, plus it uses a 16-pin pack. Use one resistor, Pin 5 to Pin 12, for device select.

I will say that it seems feasible to connect, in chain, a wide mix-

ture of different drives. Extreme care about massaging the signal control lines is required. Note that you can even get into trouble trying to use two or three units of the same model of some brands.

Wangco 82: I discuss this one next because, like the Shugart, it plays a trick, also, and does not readily fit any place except as the last unit. Again it is the drive select line problem. But this time the extra resistor must be patched from Pin 14 to Pin 13 of the pack socket. Then you can use this drive at lower-numbered positions.

Here is a list of drives that were tested that worked normally:

Magnetic Peripherals BR8B1A

Mitsubishi M4851-362U

MPI 51 and 52

Pertec FD 200

QumeTrak 142

Remex RFD 480

Shugart 400L (per above)

Shugart 450 (per above)

Siemens 82 and FDD 100-5

Tandon TM 65-2 and TM 100-2A

Wangco 82 (per above.)

I have had my hands on all of these drives. All seem to be internally wired in the standard manner. To chain units it is necessary only to:

Configure the shunt pack to select either DS1, DS2 or DS3; and enable the HS line.

Remove resistor pack from all but the last unit in the chain. Install the kludge pack in Shugart 400L or 450, or in Wangco 82, if not the last drive in the chain. The easier way is to place these type drives at the last position, with their normal resistor pack

installed.

Fig. 4E: Shunt-type resistor pack connections

TO CONTROL CIRCUITS.

CIRCUITS

(14) (13) (12) (11)

131 141

TO CONTROL

I have tested a variety of these drives in chain setup, without having any problems. Also, I have made the Shugart and Wangco drives mix with any other type by cobbling the resistors as described above.

Again, as pointed out by Thompson, Teac drives take a totally

IF 16

different approach. The resistor packs are 500 ohm links. Thus, for one to three units, there will not be any overload to the disk control unit. All that is needed is to place the shunt pack to enable DS1, DS2 or DS3, as needed

Warning: Generally on the TI99/4A disk system, the unit in the Peripheral Expansion Box will be set up as drive No. 1. The added

drives, No. 2 or No. 3, will be in a separate external enclosure with power supply. Since the system enabling the resistor pack is "out there," that external enclosure must be powered-up to get the internal drive to run.

TWO HALF-HEIGHT DRIVES IN THE PEB

The rules still apply. Unit No. 2 will retain the resitor pack and until No. 1 must not. The shunt packs must be configured to conform to position.

OTHER BRANDS

I have had hands-on for all of the above discussed units, and have tested them as stand-alone and as No. 1 in a chain.

OKI GM-3315B: This one runs from DIP switch configuration. It appears to have the standard wiring, per above. I have not had an operable unit to test.

Here is a list of compatible drives: CDC 9409, Epson SD521, Shugart SA455, Tandon TM 100-2 and TM 100-4, and TEC FB503.

All of these drives have been mentioned in publications as compatible on the TI99/4A disk drive system. I have not yet had any to examine, or to make test runs on.

(Continued from Page 46)
36Ø ON ERROR 51Ø :: IF B=1 T
HEN LINPUT #1:C\$ ELSE INPUT
#1:C\$!155
37Ø IF D\$="P" THEN PRINT #2:
C\$ ELSE PRINT C\$!166
38Ø CALL KEY(Ø,P,Q):: IF P=1
5 THEN 41Ø ELSE IF Q=Ø THEN
4ØØ !045
39Ø CALL KEY(Ø,P,Q):: IF Q<1
THEN 39Ø !206
4ØØ IF EOF(1)THEN 41Ø ELSE 3
6Ø !124

410 IF D\$="P" THEN CLOSE #2
:: GOTO 440 !148
415 IF P=15 THEN 440 !244
420 DISPLAY AT(24,7)BEEP:"END OF FILE -" !193
430 CALL KEY(0,P,Q):: IF Q<1
THEN 430 !246
440 CLOSE #1 :: GOTO 200 !04
8
450 OPEN #1:"DSK"&STR\$(E)&".
"&B\$(G,I),INPUT ,DISPLAY ,FI
XED D(G,I):: RETURN !253460
OPEN #1:"DSK"&STR\$(E)&"."&B\$

(G,I),INPUT ,DISPLAY ,VARIAB
LE D(G,I):: RETURN !246
470 OPEN #1:"DSK"&STR\$(E)&".
"&B\$(G,I),INPUT ,INTERNAL,FI
XED D(G,I):: RETURN !080480
OPEN #1:"DSK"&STR\$(E)&"."&B\$
(G,I),INPUT ,INTERNAL,VARIAB
LE D(G,I):: RETURN !073
490 RUN 120 !234
500 RETURN 300 !126
510 B=3-B :: ERR=ERR+1 :: IF
ERR=2 THEN 410 ELSE RETURN
360 !196

MY-BASIC

Appointment scheduler keeps track of activities

8181818") :: CALL CHAR(244."

By JIM UZZELL ©1990 DDI Software

This is the second part of MY-Schedule, an appointment scheduler that runs in MY-BASIC. The first part, a setup program, was published last month. Operating instructions were included in last month's installment.

After entering the program through MY-Word and verifying the checksums that appear at the end of the program, remove the REMs from the following lines: 1310, 1260, 1380 and 1400. Also, in the above lines, the references to 0, 1, 2 and 3 are actually entered as CTRL 0, CTRL 1, etc., (i.e. KEY(3)="2 DAY 3"), so change these prior to saving. MY-Word will lock-up if you try to load a listed program that has control codes embedded in text.

Color used in the program looks best on an RGB monitor.

This and other programs appearing in this column require MY-BASIC V.2.99A. This version of MY-BASIC can be loaded through MDOS 1.14F or MDOS 0.97h only. The program will not work with earlier versions of MY-BASIC or MDOS. MDOS 0.97h is the hard disk version of MDOS and requires a double-sided, single-density disk. MY-BASIC 2.99A and MDOS 1.14F can be run out of a SSSD system.

MICROpendium will provide copies of these programs to readers who cannot obtain them through other sources. The cost is \$5. Specify which programs you want as well as the disk format when ordering. Order through: MICROpendium MY-BASIC, P.O. Box 1343, Round Rock, TX 78680.

MY-SCHEDULE

100 CALL GRAPHICS(3,3) :: CA LL CLEAR :: CALL MARGINS(1,8 0,1,24) 110 KEY OFF :: FOR X=1 TO 10 :: KEY(X)=" " :: NEXT X 120 CALL INIT :: CALL TCOLOR (16,5) 130 CALL CHAR(124,"181818181

CCCCCCCCCCCCCC") :: CALL C HAR(140, "B448B4FCFCB448B4") :: CALL CHAR(154."A8A85ØA85Ø A85ØA8") 140 CALL CHAR(119."000030282 830") :: CALL CHAR(122, "0000 38101038") 150 CALL CHAR(176, "002060FC6 0200000") :: CALL CHAR(177. ØØ1Ø18FC181ØØØØØ") :: CALL C HAR(178, "10387C10101000000") :: CALL CHAR(179,"202020F870 200000") 16Ø DDI\$=CHR\$(119)&CHR\$(119) &CHR\$(122) 170 DIM ML(12), WP(12), A\$(589).CM\$(4).EV\$(6Ø),FT\$(12) 180 DIM MO\$(12).NM\$(31).TM\$(14) 190 CE\$=CHR\$(133) :: CP\$=CHR \$(144) :: D\$=CHR\$(132) 200 E\$=CHR\$(95) :: Q\$=CHR\$(3 4) :: GY\$=CHR\$(140) 210 RV\$=CHR\$(60) :: SP\$=CHR\$ (32)22Ø CL\$=SP\$:: FOR L=2 TO 39 :: CL\$=CL\$&SP\$:: NEXT L 23Ø DK\$=CHR\$(11)&CHR\$(10)&CH R\$(8)&CHR\$(9) 240 CM\$(1)="PQ"&CHR\$(13)&DK\$ 25Ø CM\$(2)=DK\$&E\$&CP\$&CE\$&CH R\$(142) :: CM\$(3) = DK\$&E\$&D\$260 CM\$(4)=SEG\$(DK\$,1,2)&CHR \$(129)&E\$&D\$&CP\$&CE\$ 27Ø CALL TCOLOR(16,7) :: DIS PLAY AT(12,23)SIZE(34):GY\$;" MYBASIC APPOINTMENT SCHEDUL ER ";GY\$ 28Ø KEY ON :: KEY(1)=" " :: KEY(2)=" :: KEY(3)="COP Y" :: KEY(4)="RIGHT " :: KEY (5)="1989" :: KEY(6)="DD I'' :: KEY(7) = "SOFT" :: KE Y(8)="WARE" :: KEY(9)=" " ::KEY(10)=" " 290 DAT\$=DATE\$:: M=VAL(SEG\$ (DAT\$.1.2)) :: F\$="S" 300 CALL TCOLOR(16.5) 310 GOSUB 1190 :: CALL TCOLO R(16,7) :: DISPLAY AT(12.27)

SIZE(27): LOADING CALE N D A R " :: OPEN #2:"DSK." &"SCH-DATA."&FL\$ 320 FOR L=1 TO 31 :: INPUT # 2:NM\$(L) :: NEXT L :: FOR L= 1 TO 12 330 INPUT #2:FT\$(L).MO\$(L).M L(L),WP(L) :: NEXT L340 FOR L=1 TO 14 :: INPUT # 2:TM\$(L) :: NEXT L 350 INPUT #2:DA\$,UL\$,V\$ 36Ø INPUT #2:CY :: CLOSE #2 :: CD=VAL(SEG\$(DAT\$,4,2)) :: WF=Ø 370 CALL MARGINS(25,65,1,24) :: CALL TCOLOR(16.5) 38Ø CALL CLEAR :: MP=1 :: GO SUB 1240 :: GOSUB 1830 39Ø GOSUB 142Ø :: GOSUB 144Ø :: IF CK=Ø THEN 39Ø 400 CALL MARGINS(1,80,1,24) 410 IF CK<3 THEN CALL CLEAR 420 ON CK GOTO 440,610,630,4 30,430,430,430 43Ø CK=CK-3 :: GOSUB 147Ø :: GOSUB 1240 :: GOTO 390 440 LS=1 :: GOSUB 2120 :: CA LL CLEAR 45Ø DISPLAY AT(23.1): "PRINT THIS MONTH'S <A>PPOINTMENTS/ NOTES" 460 DISPLAY AT(24.1): "OR THE <s>PECIAL EVENTS?" 47Ø GOSUB 142Ø :: IF K\$=E\$ T **HEN 37Ø** 480 IF K\$<>"A" AND K\$<>"S" T **HEN 470** 490 CALL CLEAR :: C\$=K\$:: G OSUB 1570 :: IF K\$=E\$ THEN 3 7Ø 500 OPEN #4:"PIO" :: IF C\$=" S" THEN 56Ø 510 FOR D=1 TO ML(M) :: GOSU B 162Ø 52Ø IF D/2=INT(D/2) THEN 53Ø ELSE 540 53Ø FOR W=1 TO 6 :: PRINT #4 :: NEXT W 540 NEXT D :: IF ML(M)/2=INT(ML(M)/2) THEN 370 (See Page 35)

MY-SCHEDULE—

(Continued from Page 34) 550 FOR L=1 TO 36 :: PRINT # 4 :: NEXT L :: GOTO 600 560 DISPLAY AT(12,25): "PRINT ING SPECIAL EVENTS" :: PRINT #4:" SPECIAL EVENTS FOR"; MO \$(M);",";CY 57Ø C=1 :: FOR W=1 TO 6Ø :: TS=EVS(W) 58Ø IF T\$<>"" THEN PRINT #4: T\$:: C=C+1 59Ø NEXT W :: FOR W=1 TO 66-C :: PRINT #4 :: NEXT W 600 CLOSE #4 :: GOTO 370 610 DISPLAY AT(12,23): "ARE Y OU SURE YOU WANT TO OUIT? Y/ N" :: GOSUB 1420 62Ø IF K\$<>"Y" THEN 37Ø :: C ALL CLEAR :: KEY OFF :: END 630 WF=-1 :: LS=1 :: GOSUB 2 110 64Ø TM=Ø :: LM=Ø :: WW=37 :: WH=21 :: GOSUB 1700 65Ø GOSUB 2ØØØ :: PG=1 :: AP =1 :: NP=1 :: A=1 :: B=14 66Ø CALL TCOLOR(4,5) 67Ø DISPLAY AT(16.1):CHR\$(24 4);DDI\$;RPT\$(GY\$,32);CHR\$(24 4) 68Ø CALL TCOLOR(12.6) :: DIS PLAY AT(16,16)SIZE(9):CHR\$(1 54);" NOTES ";CHR\$(154); :: CALL TCOLOR(4,5) :: GOSUB 17 50 :: GOSUB 1790 69Ø FG=-1 :: MP=2 :: GOSUB 1 24Ø :: WX=9 :: WY=AP :: FL=2 700 V=19*CD-19+AP :: T\$=A\$(V) :: GOSUB 224Ø 71Ø A\$(V)=T\$:: GOSUB 144Ø : : IF CK=Ø THEN 7ØØ 72Ø ON CK GOTO 73Ø,73Ø,75Ø,7 50,780,790,830,1090 73Ø DY=(CK=1)-(CK=2) :: AP=A P+DY :: WY=WY+DY 74Ø IF AP>Ø AND AP<15 THEN 7 75Ø CK=CK+(CK>2)*2 :: GOSUB 1470 :: GOSUB 1240 76Ø AP=1 :: A=1 :: B=14 :: G 0SUB 175Ø 770 WY=1 :: GOSUB 1790 :: GO TO 700 78Ø LS=2 :: GOSUB 211Ø :: WF =Ø :: GOTO 37Ø 79Ø GOSUB 157Ø :: IF K\$=E\$ T

HEN 810 800 D=CD :: OPEN #4:"PIO" :: GOSUB 1620 :: CLOSE #4 810 MP=4+FG*2 :: GOSUB 1240 :: IF -FG THEN GOTO 640 820 GOTO 1110 830 IF CK=7 THEN TM=2 ELSE T M=2-FG*8 840 LM=40 85Ø WW=35 :: WH=1Ø :: FL=33 860 WX=41 :: WY=TM :: TS=" S PECIAL EVENTS FOR "&MO\$(M)&S P\$ 87Ø CALL TCOLOR(4.5) :: DISP LAY AT(TM, 40):CHR\$(244);RPT\$ (GY\$,35);CHR\$(244) 88Ø DISPLAY AT(TM, (39+INT((3 7-LEN(T\$))/2))):RV\$;T\$;CHR\$(62): 89Ø MP=3 :: P=Ø :: EP=1 900 CALL TCOLOR(4,5) 910 FOR W=P*10+1 TO P*10+10 :: TS=EVS(W) 920 DISPLAY AT(TM+1,40):CHR\$ (244);T\$;SEG\$(CL\$.1.35-LEN(T \$));CHR\$(244) :: TM=TM+1 :: NEXT W 93Ø CALL TCOLOR(4,5) 940 DISPLAY AT(13,40):CHR\$(2 44);RPT\$(GY\$,35);CHR\$(244) 950 CALL TCOLOR(12,6) :: DIS PLAY AT(13,55)SIZE(10):CHR\$(154); " PAGE "; STR\$(P+1): SP\$: CHR\$(154) :: CALL TCOLOR(4,5) :: GOSUB 124Ø 96Ø V=P*1Ø+EP :: T\$=EV\$(V) : : TM=(TM-TM)+2 :: GOSUB 2240 97Ø EV\$(V)=T\$:: GOSUB 144Ø :: IF CK=Ø THEN 96Ø 98Ø ON CK GOTO 99Ø,99Ø,102Ø. 1020,1040,1060 990 DY=(CK=1)-(CK=2) :: EP=E P+DY 1000 IF EP>0 AND EP<11 THEN WY=WY+DY :: GOTO 960 1010 CK=3-(EP=9) 1020 P=P+(CK=3)-(CK=4) :: P=P+((P=6)-(P=-1))*61Ø3Ø WY=TM :: EP=1 :: TM=(TM -TM)+2 :: GOTO 9ØØ 1040 TM=1 :: LM=1 :: IF FG T HEN A=9 :: B=14 :: GOTO 65Ø 1050 A=1 :: B=14 :: GOSUB 17 50 :: GOTO 1100 1060 IF V=60 THEN 1080 1070 FOR W=V TO 59 :: EV\$(W)

=EV\$(W+1) :: NEXT W 1080 EV\$(60)="" :: GOTO 900 1090 PG=0 1100 MP=4 :: GOSUB 1240 :: W X=2 :: WY=15+NP :: FL=33 1110 V=19*CD-5+NP :: T\$=A\$(V) :: GOSUB 2240 1120 A\$(V)=T\$:: GOSUB 1440 :: IF CK=Ø THEN 111Ø 113Ø ON CK GOTO 114Ø,114Ø,69 Ø,78Ø,116Ø,79Ø,83Ø 1140 NP=NP+(CK=1)-(CK=2) 1150 NP=NP+((NP=6)-(NP=0))*5:: WY=15+NP :: GOTO 1110 1160 T=19*CD :: IF V=T THEN 1180 1170 FOR W=V TO T-1 :: A\$(W) =A\$(W+1) :: NEXT W 1180 A\$(T)="" :: GOSUB 1790 :: GOTO 1110 119Ø FL\$=F\$ 1200 GOSUB 1210 :: GOSUB 123 Ø :: RETURN 1210 CALL TCOLOR(16,13) :: D ISPLAY AT(24.1): PRESS <SPA CE BAR> TO CONTINUE"; :: CAL L TCOLOR(16.5) 122Ø GOSUB 142Ø :: IF (K\$<>s P\$) THEN GOTO 1220 :: RETURN 1230 CALL CLEAR :: RETURN 1240 IF MP=2 THEN DISPLAY AT (1.38):125Ø IF MP=1 THEN 129Ø 126Ø IF MP=3 THEN 14ØØ 1270 IF MP=4 THEN 1380 128Ø IF MP=2 AND K=8 OR K=9 OR K=10 OR K=11 THEN RETURN **ELSE 1340** 1290 KEY ON 1300 CALL TCOLOR(16,7) 1310 !KEY(1)=" " :: KEY(2)=" " :: KEY(3)="2 DAY 3" :: KE Y(4)="0 MTH 1" :: KEY(6)=" ENTER=" 1320 KEY(5)="P)rtMO " :: KEY (7)="APPMT'S" :: KEY(8)=" " :: KEY(9)=" " :: KEY(10)="Q) UIT" 1330 CALL TCOLOR(16,5) :: RE TURN 1340 FOR X=1 TO 10 :: KEY(X)=" " :: NEXT X :: DISPLAY AT (1,38): 135Ø CALL TCOLOR(16,7) 136Ø !KEY(1)="2 LIN 3" :: KE (See Page 36)

MY-SCHEDULE—

(Continued from Page 35) Y(2)="0 DAY 1" :: KEY(3)="de^Line" :: KEY(4)="^PrtDAY" : : KEY(5)="^Notes" :: KEY(6)= "^Events" :: KEY(7)="^D CHAR " :: KEY(9)=" " 1370 KEY(8)="<_>SAVE" :: KEY (10)="ESC" :: CALL TCOLOR(16 ,5) :: RETURN 1380 ! FOR X=1 TO 10 :: KEY(X)=" " :: NEXT X :: CALL TCOL OR(4.7) :: KEY(1) = "2 LIN 3":: KEY(3)="de^Line" :: KEY(4)="^Prtday" :: KEY(6)="^Even ts" :: KEY(8)=" " 139Ø KEY(2)="^D CHAR" :: KEY $(5)="^Apmts" :: KEY(7)="< >S$ AVE" :: KEY(9)=" ESC" :: KEY (10)="NOTES" :: CALL TCOLOR(16,5) :: DISPLAY AT(1,38): : : RETURN 1400 !CALL TCOLOR(4,7) :: KE $Y(2)="\emptyset PAG 1" :: KEY(7)="<$ >APTS" :: KEY(4)="^D CHAR" : KEY(5)=" " :: KEY(6)=" " : KEY(8)="ESC" :: KEY(9)=" " :: KEY(10)="EVENTS" 1410 CALL TCOLOR(16.5) :: RE TURN 1420 CALL KEY(\emptyset ,K,S) :: IF S =Ø THEN 142Ø 143Ø K\$=CHR\$(K-(K>96)*(K<123)*32) :: K=ASC(K\$) :: RETURN 1440 CK=0 :: FOR L=1 TO LEN(CMS(MP)) 1450 IF SEG\$(CM\$(MP),L.1)=K\$ THEN CK=L :: L=10 1460 NEXT L :: RETURN 147Ø ON CK GOTO 148Ø,151Ø,15 40,1540 148Ø CD=CD-1 :: IF CD>Ø THEN GOSUB 2000 :: RETURN 1490 LS=2 :: GOSUB 2110 :: M =M-1 1500 M=M-(M=0)*12 :: CD=ML(M)) :: GOTO 156Ø 1510 CD=CD+1 :: IF CD<=ML(M) THEN GOSUB 2000 :: RETURN 152Ø LS=2 :: GOSUB 211Ø :: C D=1 :: M=M+1153Ø M=M+(M=13)*12 :: GOTO 1 1540 M=M+(CK=3)-(CK=4) :: M= $M+((M=13)-(M=\emptyset))*12$ 1550 IF CD>ML(M) THEN CD=ML(M)

1560 LS=1 :: GOSUB 2110 :: G OSUB 1830 :: RETURN 1570 ! 1580 DISPLAY AT(23.1):"PLEAS E PRESS (SPACE BAR) WHEN" 159Ø DISPLAY AT(24,1): "PRINT ER IS READY OR<"; E\$; "> TO EX IT. 1600 GOSUB 1420 :: IF K\$<>E\$ AND K\$<>SP\$ THEN 1600 161Ø RETURN 162Ø DISPLAY AT(12,45):"PRIN TING APPOINTMENTS" :: PRINT #4:MO\$(M);D;",";CY 163Ø PRINT #4: "DAILY APPOINT MENTS" :: PRINT #4 :: P=D*19 -181640 FOR W=P TO P+13 :: T\$=T M\$(W-P+1)&A\$(W) 1650 IF LEN(T\$)=7 THEN T\$=T\$ &ULS 1660 PRINT #4:T\$:: NEXT W : : PRINT #4 :: PRINT #4 167Ø PRINT #4: "NOTES" :: PRI NT #4 168Ø FOR W=P+14 TO P+18 :: P RINT #4:AS(W) :: NEXT W 169Ø FOR W=1 TO 4 :: PRINT # 4 :: NEXT W :: DISPLAY AT(12 ,45): :: DISPLAY AT(23,1): : : DISPLAY AT(24,1): :: RETUR 1700 CALL TCOLOR(4.5) 171Ø FOR W=1 TO WH 172Ø DISPLAY AT(TM+W,LM)SIZE (WW):CHR\$(244);SEG\$(CL\$.1.WW -2);CHR\$(244) :: NEXT W 173Ø DISPLAY AT(TM,LM):CHR\$(244);RPT\$(GY\$,WW-2);CHR\$(244 1740 RETURN 1750 FOR W=A TO B :: T\$=A\$(1 9*CD-19+W) :: R=W+1 1760 CALL TCOLOR(4.5) 1770 DISPLAY AT(R,2):TM\$(W); T\$; SEG\$(CL\$,1,28-LEN(T\$)); CH R\$(244) 178Ø NEXT W :: RETURN 1790 FOR W=1 TO 5 :: T\$=A\$(1 9*CD+W-5) 1800 CALL TCOLOR(4,5) 1810 DISPLAY AT(W+16,2):T\$;S EG\$(CL\$,1,35-LEN(T\$));CHR\$(2 44) 1820 NEXT W :: DISPLAY AT(22 .1):CHR\$(244);RPT\$(GY\$,35);C

HR\$(244) :: RETURN 183Ø IF WF THEN 2000 1840 CALL MARGINS(25,65,1,24 1850 T\$=SP\$&MO\$(M)&" "&STR\$(CY)&SP\$:: T=11-INT(LEN(T\$)/2) 186Ø CALL TCOLOR(4.5) 187Ø CALL TCOLOR(4.5) :: DIS PLAY AT(5,1)SIZE(24):CHR\$(24 4);RPT\$(GY\$,22);CHR\$(244) :: CALL TCOLOR(4.5) 188Ø DISPLAY AT(6.1):CHR\$(24 4); SEG\$(DA\$,1,T); T\$; SEG\$(DA\$,1,22-T-LEN(T\$));CHR\$(244) 189Ø DISPLAY AT(7.1):CHR\$(24 4);" S M T W TH F S "; CHR\$(244) 1900 CALL TCOLOR(4.5) :: DIS PLAY AT(8.1)SIZE(24):CHR\$(24 4); RPT\$(GY\$,22); CHR\$(244) :: CALL TCOLOR(4.5) 1910 C=6 :: P=WP(M) :: T\$=CH R\$(244)&SEG\$(CL\$,1,P*3+1) 1920 FOR D=01 TO ML(M) :: IF P<>7 THEN 1940 1930 P=0 :: DISPLAY AT(C+3,1):T\$;CHR\$(244) :: C=C+1 :: T \$=CHR\$(244)&SP\$ 1940 P=P+1 :: T\$=T\$&NM\$(D) : : NEXT D 1950 IF P<7 THEN T\$=T\$&SEG\$(CL\$,1,21-P*3) 1960 DISPLAY AT(C+3.1):TS:CH R\$(244) 197Ø DISPLAY AT(C+4.1):CHR\$(244); RPT\$(GY\$, 22); CHR\$(244) 198Ø IF C<>6 THEN 199Ø ELSE 2000 1990 DISPLAY AT(C+5,1):CL\$ 2000 TS=MOS(M)&" "&STRS(CD)& ","&STR\$(CY)&SP\$ 2010 CALL MARGINS(25,65,1,24) :: CALL TCOLOR(16,5) 2020 IF WF THEN 2060 2030 CALL TCOLOR(2,16) 2040 DISPLAY AT(17,1)SIZE(24):"DATE: ";T\$ 2050 CALL TCOLOR(16,5) :: RE TURN 2060 T\$=" APPOINTMENTS FOR " &T\$:: T=LEN(T\$) 2070 CALL MARGINS(1.80.1.24) :: CALL TCOLOR(4,5) 2080 Z=INT((37-T)/2) :: IF Z(See Page 37)

MY-SCHEDULE—

(Continued from Page 36) <2 THEN Z=2 2090 DISPLAY AT(1,2):SEG\$(GY \$,1,31); :: CALL TCOLOR(5,4) :: DISPLAY AT(1,Z):T\$; 2100 CALL TCOLOR(4,5) :: RET URN 2110 IF NOT WF THEN RETURN 212Ø GOSUB 123Ø 213Ø F\$=FT\$(M) :: FL\$=F\$ 2140 IF LS=2 THEN 2190 2150 CALL TCOLOR(16,13) :: D ISPLAY AT(23,1)SIZE(27):"LOA DING ";SEG\$(F\$,1,3)&" "&SEG\$ (F\$,4,2)&" APPOINTMENTS" :: CALL TCOLOR(16.5) :: FOR X=1TO 10 :: KEY(X) = " :: NEXT2160 OPEN #2:"DSK."&"SCH-DAT A. "&FL\$, DISPLAY, VARIABLE 80 217Ø FOR W=1 TO 19*ML(M) :: INPUT #2:A\$(W) :: NEXT W 218Ø FOR W=1 TO 6Ø :: INPUT #2:EV\$(W) :: NEXT W :: GOTO 2230 2190 CALL TCOLOR(7,16) :: DI SPLAY AT(23,1)SIZE(26):"SAVI NG ";SEG\$(F\$,1,3)&" "&SEG\$(F \$,4,2)&" APPOINTMENTS" :: CA LL TCOLOR(16.5) 2200 OPEN #2:"DSK."&"SCH-DAT A."&FL\$,DISPLAY ,VARIABLE 8Ø 221Ø FOR W=1 TO 19*ML(M) :: PRINT #2:Q\$;A\$(W);Q\$:: NEXT 222Ø FOR W=1 TO 6Ø :: PRINT #2:Q\$;EV\$(W);Q\$:: NEXT W 223Ø CLOSE #2 :: GOSUB 123Ø :: RETURN 224Ø EX=LEN(T\$) 225Ø IF K=11 OR K=1Ø THEN XX =0 ELSE XX=1 226Ø CALL TCOLOR(2,16) 227Ø DISPLAY AT(WY+1,WX)SIZE (FL+2):RV\$&SP\$&T\$;SEG\$(CL\$,1 ,PL-EX) 228Ø IF EX=FL THEN 231Ø 2290 ! 2300 DISPLAY AT(WY+1, WX+EX+2 SIZE(1):RV\$ 2310 CALL KEY(\emptyset ,K,S) :: IF S ***0 THEN 2470** 232Ø IF K=155 THEN WF=Ø :: C ALL CLEAR :: GOTO 37Ø 233Ø IF K=14Ø THEN T\$="" :: ЮТО 2240

234Ø IF K=132 THEN 241Ø 235Ø IF K=81 THEN END 2360 K\$=CHR\$(K) :: IF K\$<SP\$ OR K\$>CHR\$(93) THEN 2440 237Ø IF EX=FL THEN 231Ø 238Ø T\$=T\$&K\$ 239Ø DISPLAY AT(WY+1,WX+EX+2)SIZE(1):K\$ 2400 EX=EX+1 :: GOTO 2280 2410 IF EX=0 THEN 2310 2420 IF EX=1 THEN TS="" :: G OTO 224Ø 243Ø T\$=SEG\$(T\$,1,EX-1) :: G OTO 224Ø 2440 IF K\$=CHR\$(13) THEN K\$= CHR\$(10) 2450 IF K\$=CHR\$(142) THEN RE TURN 2460 DISPLAY AT(WY+1,WX)SIZE (FL+2):T\$;SEG\$(CL\$,1,FL-LEN(T\$)) :: RETURN 2470 WH\$=TIME\$:: CALL TCOLO R(2,16) :: DISPLAY AT(24,1)SIZE(21): "THE TIME IS "; WHS: : CALL TCOLOR(16.5) :: GOTO 231Ø 3710 2989 2047 4479 3811 3457 4235 3581 2038 2739 1646 2656 2515 176 3027 2195 1475 2852 2 5002 512 770 4339 4343 954 2727 1243 4664 2618 3622 2826 1335 3500 2849 29Ø4 1542 1651 2214 2900 2101 4110 2952 195 3273 2156 1958 2 191Ø Ø98 2239 2673 2945 5117 829 2054 2202 3029 1354 4486 3216 1738 2884 1201 3349 2799 3256 2377 255 2497 2640 1717 ØØ8 1957 2378 1965 2933 2881 726 2176 502 1514 35ØØ 4352 3495 127 1198 2214 4603 618 120 3Ø96 4652 2738 3207 660 2231 1863 29Ø5 2465 2686 3077 2333 1223 2735 1414 484 2966 2381 2642 2430 3Ø14 62 1815 2624 2154 584 2325 4875 1096 3313 1597 2095 1245 125Ø 3888 69Ø

Italian users group has 50 members

Italy now has a TI users' group, TI-99/4A e 9640 Computer Club Italia, with 50 members throughout the country, according to Giancarlo Antici of Rome, who edits the groups quarterly 'diskazine' newsletter.

Antici says 30 members went to the meeting held in Milan in December 1989 to constitute the group.

He writes, "We hope to do many things, notwithstanding the fact that the great majority of members are professionally engaged and very busy."

To contact the group, write TI-99 9640 Club, c/o Marino Pizzotti (secretary), via Matteotti 9, 20060 Cassina Pecchi — MI — Italy.

DISKASSEMBLER V2.0

A great program for the TI is upgraded for the Geneve

By WAYNE L. STITH

When Millers Graphics published Tom Freeman's DISkASSEMBLER several years ago, the age of clumsy disassemblers for the TI came to an end. The novelty of Mr. Freeman's approach lay in the program's ability to disassemble code on disk as well as code in memory. In addition, a number of features were included which allowed the disassembled parts to be easily modified and reassembled. DISkASSEMBLER deserved the high marks it received in the review of January 1987.

The purpose of a review of an upgrade is not to rehash known features, but to introduce and evaluate the merits of new features, in short, to assist the reader in deciding whether to purchase the upgrade.

DISkASSEMBLER comes packaged with the original manual and an eight-page addendum which corrects the manual and documents new features. Version 2.0 is more than a simple hack to provide 80 columns without that irritating windowing which we abhor. It is a true upgrade designed solely for the Myarc Geneve 9640. It boots directly from MDOS, and since the disk is not copy-protected like its predecessor, the program can easily be moved to a utilities disk or a directory on the hard drive.

Because of the available memory on the Geneve (128K is required to run DISk-ASSEMBLER), new approaches were possible. First, the output generated by DISkASSEMBLER will now produce up to 1852 labels, almost twice as many as before. The problem which arises when R is used both as a label and a register has disappeared because DISkASSEMBLER avoids labels in the range R0-R9 and R0l-R91. And since MY-Word has a much larger text buffer than TI-Writer, the size of the output files has been changed from 65 to 129 sectors (catalog size).

Of the major improvements version 2.0 offers, the most useful is the expanded loading range. The original program was forced to limit program files to 48 sectors (catalog size) because program files were

Review

REPORTCARD

Performance	A
Ease of Use	A
Documentation	A
Value	
Final Grade	

Cost: \$22.95 (includes shipping and handling)

Manufacturer: T and J Software, 515 Alma Real Drive, Pacific Palisades, CA 90272.

Requirements: Myarc Geneve 9640. Printer recommended.

loaded into memory before disassembly. DISkASSEMBLER dedicates a 64K block of memory for loading of files. program files which are chained for loading via the 6-byte header can now be handled with the batch option by prefixing a filename with :B, as in :BDSK1.PART1.

The allocation of this memory block

Version 2.0 is more than a simple hack to provide 80 columns without that irritating windowing which we abhor. It is a true upgrade designed solely for the Myarc Geneve 9640.

allows a similar procedure to be used with DIS/FIX 80 files, although the details are a bit different. Prefixing the filename with :L causes the program to ask the user where relocatable (RORG) code should be placed, and a number of files may then be loaded. When all loading is complete, references are resolved. This is a major improvement over version 1 and answers one complaint from the earlier review. In

order for references to be resolved, you should load in a REF/DEF table. If you fail to do so, the program will resolve references as appropriate for the EA cartridge.

The REF/DEF table you load may be one of your own design or one of those provided in the package. In addition, you may add defaults for the options list, printer name, and output filename. The original DISCONFIG file is no longer used.

Once files have been loaded, you may specify various options for disassembly. Most of the old options are still there, such as D for disassembly of peripheral DSR cards. Two which are missing are the G and M options, which dealt with RAMdisks and Myarc floppy controllers. respectively. Since MDOS controls all peripheral access regardless of the type of card in use, these options are unneeded. The X option (extend label checking outside the file range) has been modified to allow you to specify a range to check. This will allow you to account for buffers which were set up outside the range of the files with an EQUate instead of BSS in the original source code. It will also allow you to

avoid labels for low values which are likely to be DATA instead of addresses.

There are several new options which improve considerably the output generated. The K option will suppress the loading of the EA REF/DEF table and is the default. This option is overridden in the event that you have loaded DIS/FIX 80 files and not loaded a REF/DEF table yourself.

The A option forces display of the 6-byte header if the file loaded was in program format and is also a default. The S option forces the program to generate files of 65 sectors instead of 129, and the Z option will save you a lot of paper and disk space. Have you ever disassembled something and found page after page of DATA >0000 or DATA > FFFF and cursed because you

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DISKASSEMBLER—

(Continued from Page 38)

forgot to set up data/text blocks on page 2? The Z option will recognize this mess and create a DATA or TEXT block and not generate lines until the data changes.

The E option is a curious feature which will allow the shifting of embedded assembly code in an Extended BASIC program. Because of the way such code is saved, it is possible that it could be one byte off for disassembly when loaded by DISkASSEMBLER. The E option will shove the entire block of code down one byte so that it will reside on even memory boundaries and disassemble properly.

The next two screens (DATA/TEXT blocks, and words after subroutines) differ from the original in that you may enter 30 instead of 15 items, and the information is preserved for the next run.

The input line on the first page contains some minor enhancements, such as tabbing to the first spot after a period. CTRL- S takes you to the beginning of the filename, and CTRL-E takes you to the end. And what would a program be without a disk catalog? Pressing CTRL-C will allow you to catalog any device, including the hard disk.

The most intriguing feature for me is the memory mapping facility. Although the original version allowed the disassembly of memory, it is now possible to bring in code from anywhere in the system by simply typing: M on the input line and giving the physical page number, such as > 33. Although I have not had time to disassemble all of resident MDOS, the possibility is very tempting. I did, however, disassemble part of the EPROM on the 9640 card. It resides at > F0 and > F1. I wonder, could that be a debugger hidden on that chip?

Another feature which MDOS programmers will appreciate is the fact that the new version correctly disassembles the

added instructions of the 9995 chip (DIVS, MPYS, LST, LWP).

I am giving this product a straight A rating for several reasons. It meets every demand one could make of an upgraded product by adding new features and eliminating all the problems mentioned in the original review. Version 1 was rated B+ in ease of use because disassemblers are by nature difficult to use. I agree, but I consider that the extra features of DISkASSEMBLER make a tedious task so much easier that the higher rating is warranted. You know that a program had to meet high standards in order to be sold by Millers Graphics. Version 2.0 of DISkASSEMBLER exceeds those standards.

Those who own version 1 of DISkASSEMBLER may obtain the new version at a discount by sending the warranty page and \$17.95 directly to T and J Software.

TI-Base Version 3.0

Better than ever

Enhancements extend potential for data management

By BILL GASKILL ©1990 B. Gaskill

Texaments recently released version 3.0 of its TI-Base database manager and, from an outward appearance, it looks no different than version 2.0, or any of the maintenance releases that followed. However, inside the program is incredibly enhanced and more feature-packed than ever. Right away you will notice that the program disk is virtually full, where previous versions had somewhere around 300 sectors of programming code and support files. Nothing was given up in the new version b make room for the enhancements, though. There are over 20 major additions or enhancements to the package that resulted in the increased use of disk space. NEW OR ENHANCED FEATURES

■ APPEND TO/FROM; allows you to merge two like data files with assembly language speed instead of having to write a command file to do it.

■ An AVERAGE command has been

Review

REPORT CARD

Performance	A
Ease of Use	
Documentation	
Value	A
Final Grade	

Cost: \$24.95+shipping (\$14.95+shipping to upgrade)

Manufacturer: Texaments, 53 Center St., Patchogue, NY 11772; 516-475-3480

Requirements: XBASIC, Editor/Assembler or Mini-MemoryMemory expansion, disk system.

added that includes SCOPE capabilities so that one can determine the average of a specific set of numeric values.

■ GO; allows you to GO directly to a

record, such as GO 5 to go to the 5th record in a file.

- File names and paths for different files/devices can now be up to 29 characters long, where previous versions supported a maximum of 19 characters.
- In most circumstances, a variable can now be used in place of an absolute number, which means you can now program TI-Base to accept a value from the screen and then have that value interpreted and used in the program.
- The CLOSE directive has been modified so that if nothing has been changed in a file, nothing is written back to the data disk. This allows write protect tabs to be used on data disks where data is to be used for read-only purposes.
- String access and manipulation has been enhanced tremendously! You can now search anywhere in a text string, for a partial word, a word or an entire phrase. The length of a string can also be deter

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mined and a new dBase-like SUBSTR command has been added that allows REPLACEments anywhere in a string.

- The SCOPE option has been added to the DELETE and RECALL directives. This means that a global delete of all records in a file could be performed with a simple DELETE RECORD; FOR 1=1, or one could delete all records in a file where ZIPCODE="12345" etc. V3.0 now gives you a nice screen display of the number of records deleted or recalled at the end of the operation, too.
- The CATALOG directive has been improved to provide automatic paging of output so that when a screen fills with program or file names the display halts and prompts the user to press a key to continue.
- The command file editor now displays the name of the command file being edited and even tells you the line number the cursor is positioned at.
- The SUM directive has been enhanced so that it now can direct its output to a variable. SUM A TO B, where A is a field in your data base and B is a predefined LOCAL, will place the results of summed field A into LOCAL B. SUM also supports the SCOPE feature too. SUM A; FOR (CHECKNUM > 1034) would total field "A" for only those records where the CHECKNUM field contained record data greater than 1034. Because of the changes in SUM you can now also determine the value or contents of any LOCAL by typing in DISPLAY (or PRINT) (NAME) where NAME is the name of the LOCAL.
- You can now "print" data to the screen by setting the PRINTER=DIS-PLAY.
- Carriage returns and line feeds can now be suppressed in data files printed to disk.
- PRINT, DISPLAY and WRITE now have REPEAT capabilities similar to Extended BASIC's RPT\$ command.
- ERASE LINE and INSERT LINE capabilities are now available from the dot prompt. You can press Fctn 3 to erase a command or Fctn 4 to repeat it, thus saving a lot of re-typing time.
- A brand new REPORT function has been added that allows total control and

placement of printed output. This means that you can now design a report that can create forms, tables or labels and the format can be saved to disk. This is an exciting enhancement that will challenge even the Navarone Data Base Manager's Report Writer in output, but not in ease of use. The Navarone Report Writer uses a true Cut and Paste method to design a report, while TI-Base V3.0's Report Writer requires conceptualization on the part of the user. But the output possibilities are almost limitless in TI-Base, where the Navarone product limits the report design screen to 80 columns, and it performs

The TI-Base Report Writer will support virtually any function within a report that can be designed in a command file, including calculations and accessing of multiple data files for information to be included in one report. How's that for POWER?

only SUMming of data. The TI-Base Report Writer will support virtually any function within a report that can be designed in a command file, including calculations and accessing of multiple data files for information to be included in one report. How's that for POWER?

- A major enhancement of the MODI-FY STRUCTURE command has been provided in V3.0 that allows existing data to be recovered after you change a file's structure. All previous versions of TI-Base caused existing data to be lost forever when you went in to change the structure of an existing data base. No more. Once a file's structure has been modified, an operator selection menu allows you to;
 - Use Old Data
 - Restore Into New Structure
 - Destroy Data
 - Abort

If you only change field names in the MODIFY STRUCTURE, no manipulation or restructuring of existing data is required. It is only when actual field lengths and types are altered that a

restructure is offered or required.

Dennis Faherty has also given us access the resident inverse video character set that TI-Base uses, so that we can now program our own inverse video displays. To top that off, it can be done in two different methods. The first is via the command SET INVERSE ON/OFF. This is a toggle switch to turn inverse on or off. The second method allows individual characters to be set to inverse display by adding 128 to the ASCII value of the character and then punching that number in with the Control key down. For example, you could display an inverse video UPPER

case A by holding down Ctrl and typing in the number 193 (65+128=193).

Another use for the control key is instantaneous command retrieval at the dot prompt, for any of the fifty or so commands TI-Base supports. For example, if you wished to DELETE data in the current data base you could press Ctrl D and TI-Base would display the DELETE directive at the dot prompt, with the cursor automat-

ically positioned at the second space to the right of the directive to accept the rest of your statement. If you wanted DISPLAY instead of DELETE, you would simply press Ctrl D again to toggle the options available in the "D" area until DISPLAY appeared. A nice, professional feature.

Finally, V3.0 has an INSTALL feature that allows command files to be loaded into memory so they are RUN from memory rather than disk, which allows them to execute much faster. Up to 2500 bytes are available, which translates into about three or four sizeable command files stuffed in VDP RAM. How that kind of space was squeezed out of VDP RAM I'll never know. INSTALL options include;

- Add
- Remove
- Load
- Save
- Catalog

A spin-off of the new INSTALL feature is that command files which exist in the INSTALL area of memory can now be executed from the dot prompt without

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Newsbytes



Starfleet series gets new addition

Texaments has released **Starfleet Technical Drawings III**, the third volume in its Starfleet Technical Drawings Series.

Like the previous two volumes, Starfleet Technical Drawings III is a collection of detailed pictures of the various spacecraft that have appeared in the original Star Trek television series, the television series Star Trek: The Next Generation and the five Star Trek movies. Included in Volume III are drawings of civilian starships from various world members of the Federation (including Earth, Vulcan, Alpha Centauri and Andorian); starships from Federation adversary worlds (including the Romulans,

the Gorn Empire, Orion Pirates and the Tholian Assembly), the latest two versions of the Starship Enterprise (1701-B and 1701-C) as seen on a recent episode of Star Trek: The Next Generation; a chart comparing all five USS Enterprises; numerous recognition charts of Federation, Romulan and Klingon starships shown in scale to each other; and miscellaneous Federation and Klingon ships.

In addition, each disk of the Starfleet Technical Drawings includes a small command file that allows the drawings to be viewed in an automated slide show format using Display Master (sold separately).

Starfleet Technical Drawings III, a four-disk package, is available for \$12.95. Starfleet Technical Drawings I and II, both three-disk packages, are available for \$9.95 each. For a limited time, according to Steve Lamberti of Texaments, all three Starfleet Technical Drawings volumes may be purchased together for \$27.95. Add a \$2.50 shipping charge to all orders, he advises.

For more information or to order, contact Texaments, 53 Center St., Patchogue, NY 11772, (516) 475-3480 (voice) or (516) 475-6463 (BBS).

Changes on Delphi

The Delphi telecommunications network has changed its rate structure, and the TI NET special interest group on Delphi is offering bonus free time for uploads.

Delphi's new rate structure, effective

Oct. 1, offers two membership options, the 20/20 Advantage Plan and the Basic Plan.

With the 20/20 Advantage Plan, members receive their first 20 hours of evening access per month for \$10, with additional time available at \$1.20 per hour. According to the company, the 20/20 plan represents a reduction of close to 80 percent off the previous Advantage Plan rate. The Basic Plan, designed for members who use the service less often, is \$5.95 per month for the first hour and \$6 for each additional hour. Direct access to the Delphi network in Boston or Kansas City is available at no additional charge. Members in other parts of the country can use the Tymnet data network to connect to Delphi with a local call at no additional charge in the evening and what is described as a modest surcharge during business hours.

Members now receive free access to help files, billing records and other service-related information, according to Dan Bruns, president of General Videotex Corporation, which operates Delphi.

TI NET owner Jeff Guide announces that effective immediately, TI NET will provide all persons successfully uploading new program or text files, bonus free time, which is additional free time equal to the time it to upload the file. Other networks offer only the uploading time free, he says.

A special \$9.95 sign-up offer includes one hour off-peak connect time. Dial 1-800-365-4636, press Enter twice and at Password type MYTI and Enter.

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having to use the DO directive. Instead, you would just type in the name of the command file. For example, if you had a command file named MENU1 that you wished to execute, and it was loaded using INSTALL, you would simply type in MENU1 from the dot prompt instead of DO MENU1 as in previous versions of TI-Base.

Another by-product of INSTALL is a MACRO capability that allows you to create a function or series of functions that could be accessed by typing in one word.

For example, you could create a MACRO that summed and then averaged the DEPOSIT field in your checking account data base, all with a simple command at the dot prompt like DEP, if that is what you named your macro. A macro can be as complex as a command file and as many macros can be defined as the 2500 byte area of INSTALL memory will hold.

CONCLUSION

If management of data is one of your needs, then you should seriously consider TI-Base V3.0. Speed-wise, it won't compete with PR-Base or FirstBase in some

areas, but in flexibility and overall power to the user, it simply has no competition to be compared against. If you already own TI-Base the upgrade to V3.0 is a must. You will not want to be without the powerful features and enhancments that this upgrade offers. It is awesome!

For more information on TI-Base V3.0, contact: Texaments, 53 Center St., Patchogue, NY. 11772; 516-345-2134; or Inscebot Inc., PO Box 291610, Port Orange, FL. 32029; 904-767-3922.

User Notes

Subroutines simplify programming

This comes from Andrew Bender, of Austin, Texas. He writes:

Below are some of the subprograms that I routinely use in my Extended BASIC programs. They programming easier since I do not have to retype the same code repeatedly, just MERGE them in, and use.

• CALL K: This subprogram will wait until a key is pressed before the program will be allowed to continue. This subprogram will not report what key was pressed. It takes no input.

30000 SUB K

30010 CALL KEY(0,K,S):: IF S=0 THEN 30010

30020 SUBEND

• CALL KM(row, message\$): This subprogram will do the same as SUB K except it allows a message to be placed at any row desired. It takes input of the row for the messages, and the message.

30030 SUB KM(X,MSG\$) :: DISPLAY AT(X,1):MSG\$:: CALL K :: SUBEND

• CALL KK(key): THis subprogram awaits a specific keypress before continuing. Input required is the ASCII of the specific key.

30040 SUB KK(X) 30050 CALL KEY(0,K,S) :: IF K < > X THEN 30050

30060 SUBEND

• CALL KKM(key,row,message\$): This is a combination of SUB KK and a message.

30070 SUB KKM(K,X,MSG\$) :: DIS-PLAY AT(X,1):MSG\$:: CALL KK(K) :: SUBEND

 CALL CLS(start.row,stop.row): This subprogram will clear a portion of the screen from start.row to stop.row. No output produced.

30080 SUB CLS(X,Y):: FOR I=X TO Y :: DISPLAY AT(I,I):" " :: NEXT I :: END

• CALL SCRCHG(color): This subprogram will change the screen color in a 32-column screen. The color is in the form of 1416 (Foreground=14, Background=16-). Black on white would be 216, while white on black would be 1602. No output is produced.

30090 SUB SCRCHG(X):: F=INT(X/10

0):: B=X-F*100 :: CALL SCREEN(B) :: FOR I=0 TO 14 :: CALL COLOR(I,F,B) :: NEXT I :: SUBEND

• CALL IN(number): This subprogram accepts only two values, 0 or 1. CALL IN(0) will allow upper- and lowercase text, while CALL IN(1) accepts uppercase text only.

30100 SUB IN(X):: IF X<0 OR X>1 THEN SUBEXIT

30110 IF X=0 THEN CALL KEY(5,K,S) :: SUBEXIT

30120 CALL KEY(3,K,S):: SUBEND

CALL CLRSCR(color): This subprogram will clear the screen, either keeping the current background color, or changing it to one that the user defines. To keep the same color CALL CLRSCR(0), to change it CALL CLRSCR(15), or whatever you wish.

30130 SUB CLRSCR(X):: IF X=0 THEN CALL CLEAR :: SUBEXIT 30140 IF X > 16 THEN SUBEXIT EL

Scrum is fast-moving 'Brain game'

This comes from Jim Peterson, of Tigercub Software. He writes:

This is one of the fastest-moving "brain games" ever produced for a computer. In fact, it could only be played on a computer.

You are shown a 3x3 grid of nine red squares number 1 to 9. The first challenge is to turn all the squares to white, except the center square.

If you select a corner square, the other three squares in that corner also instantly change color — to the opposite of whichever color they already are. If you select a side square, the other two squares on that side also change color. And if you select the center square, the squares above and below it, and on each side, will also change color. Perhaps the easiest way to understand that is to play the game.

When you solve the first puzzle, you will then be challenged to change the center square to red and all the others to white. The third puzzle is to get everything white and then to return everything to red. To keep you from giving up before you even get to the hard part, I will give you a clue—think of the spots on the "5" side of dice.

Once you have worked your way through these first four puzzles, the computer will randomly select a pattern for you to solve. This puzzle is based on 9 squares being on or off, corresponding to any binary number from 0 0000 0000 to 1 1111 1111, or in decimal 0 to 511, for a total of 512 puzzles — and all can be solved!

If you don't have time to key this in, send \$3 for a diskfull of this and many other games to: Jim Peterson, 156 Collingwood Ave., Columbus, OH 43213.

100 GOTO 140 !219
110 R,C,J,SET,D,W,M\$,K,ST,P,
NB,X,A(),Q,CK,I,N1,N2,N3,DUM
MY,CC,QV,QR,QC,QK(),QD !096
120 CALL CLEAR :: CALL SCREE
N :: CALL MAGNIFY :: CALL SP
RITE :: CALL CHAR :: CALL CO
LOR :: CALL DELSPRITE :: CAL
L CHARSET :: CALL KEY :: CAL
L HCHAR :: CALL SOUND !221
130 !@P- !064
140 CALL CLEAR :: CALL SCREE
N(5):: R=60 :: C=80 :: CALL
MACNIEW(2):: ROP 1-1 TO 5

MAGNIFY(2):: FOR J=1 TO 5 :: CALL SPRITE(#J,ASC(SEG\$("SC RUM",J,1)),INT(11*RND+6),R,C):: R=R+15 :: C=C+15 :: NEXT J !151

15Ø DISPLAY AT(18,3):"512":
: DISPLAY AT(20,3):"PUZZLES"
:: DISPLAY AT(22,3):"IN ONE
"!141

160 FOR D=1 TO 700 :: NEXT D :: CALL DELSPRITE(ALL):: CA LL CLEAR :: CALL CHARSET :: CALL SCREEN(16)!130 170 CALL CHAR(128,RPT\$("F",1

Ø)&RPT\$("F8",6)&RPT\$("F",2Ø)
&RPT\$("1F",6)&RPT\$("F",1Ø)):
: CALL CHAR(64,"FF8181818181
81FF")!229

180 CALL CHAR(34,"007E7E7E7E 7E7E000"):: CALL COLOR(1,7,1):: W=1 !075

190 R=7 :: C=24 :: CALL MAGN
IFY(4):: FOR P=1 TO 9 :: C=C
+48 :: IF C<>216 THEN 200 EL
SE C=72 :: R=R+48 !169

200 CALL SPRITE(#P,128,7,R,C):: NEXT P :: R=3 :: C=5 :: FOR NB=49 TO 57 :: C=C+6 :: IF C<>29 THEN 210 ELSE C=11

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User Nates

(Continued from Page 42) :: R=R+6 !212 210 CALL HCHAR(R.C.NB):: NEX T NB :: FOR X=1 TO 9 :: A(X)=1 !129 220 DISPLAY AT(21.2): "GET EV ERYTHING WHITE EXCEPT THE CE NTER SOUARE" !229 230 NEXT X :: DISPLAY AT(19. 2): "ENTER NUMBER TO CHANGE" 1211 240 CALL KEY(0,K,ST):: IF (S T<1)+(K<49)+(K>57)THEN 240 ! 25Ø Q=K-48 :: ON Q GOSUB 34Ø ,350,360,370,380,400,410,420 ,430 :: IF W<>1 THEN 500 !19 260 FOR CK=1 TO 4 :: IF A(CK)<>1 THEN 240 !164 27Ø NEXT CK :: FOR CK=6 TO 9 :: IF A(CK)<>1 THEN 24Ø !Ø8 28Ø NEXT CK :: IF A(5)<>Ø TH EN 24Ø !183 29Ø W=W+1 :: GOSUB 3ØØ :: GO TO 330 !066 300 DATA 150,196,392,150,220 ,440,300,247,392,150,196,392 ,150,220,440,300,247,392,150 ,196,392,150,220,440,1 !187 31Ø RESTORE 3ØØ :: FOR I=1 T 0 8 :: READ N1, N2, N3 :: CALL SOUND(N1,N2,5,N3,5)!116 320 NEXT I :: CALL SOUND(600 ,330,5,392,5,523,5):: READ D UMMY :: RESTORE :: CALL HCHA R(19,1,32,192):: RETURN !222 33Ø DISPLAY AT(21,2): "NOW GE T IT ALL WHITE EXCEPT" :: DI SPLAY AT(22,2): "THE CENTER S QUARE" :: M\$="THE CENTER SQU ARE." :: GOTO 240 !110 34Ø GOSUB 46Ø :: Q=Q+1 :: GO SUB 460 :: Q=Q+2 :: GOSUB 46 Ø :: Q=Q+1 :: GOSUB 46Ø :: R ETURN !22Ø 35Ø GOSUB 46Ø :: Q=Q-1 :: GO SUB 460 :: Q=Q+2 :: GOSUB 46 Ø :: RETURN !161 360 GOSUB 460 :: Q=Q-1 :: GO SUB 460 :: Q=Q+3 :: GOSUB 46 Ø :: Q=Q+1 :: GOSUB 46Ø :: R **ETURN !222** 37Ø GOSUB 46Ø :: Q=Q-3 :: GO

SUB 460 :: Q=Q+6 :: GOSUB 46 Ø :: RETURN !167 38Ø GOSUB 46Ø :: Q=Q-3 :: GO SUB 460 :: Q=Q+2 :: GOSUB 46 Ø :: Q=Q+2 !Ø55 39Ø GOSUB 46Ø :: Q=Q+2 :: GO SUB 460 :: RETURN !100 400 GOSUB 460 :: 0=0-3 :: GO SUB 460 :: Q=Q+6 :: GOSUB 46 Ø :: RETURN !167 410 GOSUB 460 :: Q=Q-3 :: GO SUB 460 :: Q=Q+1 :: GOSUB 46 Ø :: Q=Q+3 :: GOSUB 46Ø :: R **ETURN ! 224** 42Ø GOSUB 46Ø :: Q=Q-1 :: GO SUB 460 :: Q=Q+2 :: GOSUB 46 Ø :: RETURN !161 430 GOSUB 460 :: Q=Q-1 !187 44Ø GOSUB 46Ø !Ø29 45Ø Q=Q-3 :: GOSUB 46Ø :: Q= Q+1 :: GOSUB 460 :: RETURN ! ØØ3 46Ø IF A(Q)<>1 THEN 48Ø !Ø86 470 CC=16 :: A(Q)=0 :: GOTO 490 !105 48Ø CC=7 :: A(0)=1 !125 490 CALL COLOR(#Q,CC):: RETU RN !231 500 IF W<>2 THEN 560 !000 510 FOR CK=1 TO 4 :: IF A(CK)<>Ø THEN 24Ø !163 52Ø NEXT CK !Ø36 53Ø FOR CK=6 TO 9 :: IF A(CK)<>Ø THEN 24Ø !173 540 NEXT CK :: IF A(5) <> 1 TH EN 24Ø !184 550 GOSUB 300 :: W=W+1 :: DI SPLAY AT(21,2): "NOW GET EVER YTHING WHITE": " :: GOTO 24 Ø !Ø46 560 IF W<>3 THEN 590 !031 57Ø FOR CK=1 TO 9 :: IF A(CK)<>Ø THEN 24Ø !168 58Ø NEXT CK :: GOSUB 3ØØ :: W=W+1 :: DISPLAY AT(21,2):"N OW BACK TO ALL RED AGAIN" :: GOTO 240 !218 59Ø IF W<>4 THEN 62Ø !Ø62 600 FOR CK=1 TO 9 :: IF A(CK)<>1 THEN 24Ø !169 61Ø NEXT CK :: GOSUB 300 :: W=W+1 !204 620 DISPLAY AT(21,1)SIZE(13) :"NOW TRY THIS!" :: IF QV=1 THEN 690 !006

63Ø QR=2Ø :: QC=17 :: RANDOM IZE :: FOR I=1 TO 9 :: QK(I)=INT(2*RND):: IF QK(I)=1 THE N 65Ø !228 64Ø QD=64 :: GOTO 66Ø !238 65Ø QD=34 !132 660 CALL HCHAR(QR,QC,QD):: Q C=QC+1 :: IF QC<20 THEN 680 !Ø58 67Ø QC=17 :: QR=QR+1 !197 68Ø NEXT I :: QV=1 :: GOTO 2 40 !129 690 FOR CK=1 TO 9 :: IF (A(C K))<>(QK(CK))THEN 24Ø !Ø32 700 NEXT CK :: GOSUB 300 :: QV=Ø :: GOTO 62Ø !Ø66

Directory note

This comes from Arthur Dubeau, of Woonsocket, Rhode Island. He writes:

RE: "A DOS-like directory program for the TI" (June 1990). There's an error in line 470 which gives a "bad value" which can be fixed by changing SEG\$(B\$,LEN(B\$)-2,3) to SEG\$(B\$,LEN(B\$)-1,3).

I like to see whatever was previously on the screen disappear so I put a CALL CLEAR at the beginning and line 220 CALL CLEAR :: FOR L= 1 TO 4.

Lines 330 and 340 showed solid lines but the minus ASCII 45 can be used with CALL CHAR(45,"00FF").

I've also added two lines:
530 DISPLAY AT(2,1):"AGAIN Y/N?"
:: ACCEPT AT(2,11)SIZE(-1)VALIDA
TE("YN"):A\$
540 IF A\$ <> "N" THEN 90 ELSE END

Colorful designs using MY-BASIC

This following program, in Myarc BASIC, comes from Bob Sherburne, of Las Vegas, Nevada. The program places colorful, triangular forms on the screen in an overlapping fashion. According to Sherburne, "My wife asked why I spend time writing programs that seem to do nothing but display pretty pictures and I replied: "Why do you hang pictures on the walls? They don't do anything..."

1 ! TRIART from Bob Sherburn e (S.N.U.G.) (See Page 44)

User Notes

(Continued from Page 43) 2 ! KEYS: <P>=pause **(S)** =stack designs ⟨N⟩=new st art <Q>=quit program 100 CALL GRAPHICS(2.3) :: CALL S CREEN(1) :: CALL ECOLOR(1) : : CALL TCOLOR(1,1) :: CLS :: B=106 :: C=128 :: O=125 110 CALL DCOLOR(1.1) :: CALL FILL(195,128) :: CALL DCOLO R(Q,1) :: RANDOMIZE :: ST=IN T(RND*17)+3120 FOR W=5 TO 300 STEP ST : : RANDOMIZE :: P=INT(RND*65) +2Ø :: 0=P*3 13Ø FOR A=1 TO W*1ØØ :: GOSU B 170 :: E=X :: F=Y :: A=A+W :: GOSUB 170 :: G=X :: H=Y :: A=A+W :: GOSUB 17Ø :: I=X :: J=Y 140 CALL DRAW(1,E,F,G,H) :: CALL DRAW(1,G,H,I,J) :: CALL DRAW(1,I,J,E,F) :: CALL DCO LOR(Q,1) :: Q=Q+1 :: NEXT A:: IF V THEN 150 ELSE CLS 150 NEXT W :: CLS :: GOTO 11 16Ø CALL SOUND(4ØØØ,-3,Ø) :: CALL TCOLOR(16,5) :: CALL G RAPHICS(3.1) :: STOP 170 X=B+SIN(A)*P :: Y=C+COS(A)*P 180 CALL KEY(3.K.S) :: IF S= Ø THEN 200 ELSE IF K=81 THEN 160 ELSE IF K=78 THEN CLS: : V=Ø :: GOTO 11Ø ELSE IF K= 83 THEN V=1 :: GOTO 200 ELSE IF K=8Ø THEN 19Ø ELSE 2ØØ 19Ø FOR DEL=1 TO 100 :: NEXT DEL :: CALL $KEY(\emptyset,K,S)$:: I F S=Ø THEN 185 200 RETURN

Multicol update with Funnelweb

This comes from Ralph Mills, of Selkirk, Manitoba. He writes:

Since my last letter to you about the Multicol program (User Notes, April 1990) a problem has developed.

At the time when the work described in the April User Note was done, the formatter (file FO/FP) from Funnelweb V4.0 was used. Since then, I have loaded and

started using Funnelweb V4.21. Somehow the Special Character denoting the number of spaces required to make up for the loss of the printer control characters and the carriage return symbol at the end of the line are stripped. The formatter from V4.13 also does this.

The loss of these characters messes up the Multicol operation, and since I've discarded the older Funnelweb files, (assuming compatibility with V4.2) I have been forced to correct the formatted file by adding the deleted characters using the Special Character Mode.

Mechatronic mouse and TI Artist

This comes from Stephen Shaw, of Stockport, England. It is in response to a Reader-to-Reader item that was published in the January 1990 edition. He writes:

Denver Sullivan is making the mistake of using EXTDSR supplied by Inscebot with TI-Artist and TI-Artist Plus, both of which have the failings he lists.

When I purchased my Mechatronic mouse I received with it an EXTDSR file which operates happily with both TI-Artist and TI-Artist Plus, and shows the elastic banding that Denver cannot see using the Inscebot file.

The file supplied with Artist uses the second mouse button to change between the drawing screen and the menu screen.

The EXTDSR file I received with my mouse uses the second button to change the scanning rate (speed) — toggling between fast and slow. Slow must be used when in draw mode, fast is useful for skipping around the menu.

As the size of the rubber band becomes larger, there is a conflict of processor timing, and the mouse may cease to control the effect concerned — switching from slow to fast scan brings some improvement but still requires the mouse to be moved very slowly. Possibly this is why Inscebot did not enable this feature.

Below is the EXTDSR file, as shown by a sector editor — it is not very large so perhaps your readers can use this data to modify or overwrite the Inscebot file they have (using a copy of the original file, of course.)

```
DISK TI-MOUSE SECTOR . . 0090
0000 = 0101 6420 2020 2020 2020 2041 0000 4201
0010 = 6F42 0000 42C1 AF42 0000 4202 0042 0004
0020 = 4204 2043 00E2 4206 0042 16FC 4202 0442
0030 = 0001 4208 2043 00DF 4300 DF42 1302 4202
0040 =
     0442 0005 4288 C543 0002 4213 0846 2020
0050 = 4100 2A42 1104 42C1 6F43 0026 42A1 4442
0060 = 1003 42C1 6F43 002E 4261 4442 8BC6 4300
0070 = 0642 1308 4211 0442 C1AF 4300 3C42 A184
0080 = 4210 0342 C1AF 4300 4442 6184 4288 0542
     0000 4211 0A42 8805 4200 0046
     4100 5A42 150A 4288 0642 0000 4211 0A42
00A0 =
00B0 = 8806 4200 0042 150A 4210 0B42 C160 4300
00C0 = 5242 10F6 42C1 6043 0058 4210 F342 C1A0
00D0 = 4300 5E42 1002 42C1 A043 0064 42D8 2043
00E0 = 00BA 4300 BA42 130B 42C3 BE46 2020 2020
00F0 = E5E5 E5E5 E5E5 E5E5 E5E5 E5E5 E5E5
DISK TI-MOUSE SECTOR...0091
0000 = 4100 8A42 1304 42C8 2043 00B8 4300 B842
0010 = 1107 4207 2043 00BB 4207 2042 0000 4210
0020 = 0442 04F0 4300 RR42 04F0 4300 9A42 CRC5
0030 = 4300 3642 CBC6 4300 4C42 0200 4205 FF42
0040 = C800 4283 7442 045B 4200 0046 2020 2020
0050 = 4100 BA42 0000 42FF 0041 00BE 4100 DE42
0060 = 0000 4200 0043 00BE 4300 E642 06A0 4301
0070 = 1042 BB40 4200 0B42 0660 4301 1042 BB40
0080 = 4200 0D42 D820 4300 BB43 00BA 421F FF42
0090 = 1303 42DB 2043 00BC 4300 BA46 2020 2020
00A0 = 4101 0642 020C 4200 2442 04CA 4230 CA42
00B0 = 03B0 4204 F043 00F0 4202 0442 0002 4202
00C0 = 0C42 0024 4202 0A42 0600 4230 CA42 0200
00D0 = 4200 0542 0600 4216 FE42 020A 4207 0042
00E0 = 30CA 4202 0C42 0008 4235 0046 2020 2020
OOFO = ESES ESES ESES ESES ESES ESES ESES
DISK TI-MOUSE SECTOR...0092
0000 = 4101 3642 0280 4207 0042 160B 4206 0442
0010 = 16EC 42C8 2043 00E0 4300 E042 16EB 4205
0020 = 6043 00DE 4207 2043 00E0 4210 E342 3500
0030 = 4202 2042 F100 4202 8042 FC00 4214 0242
0040 = 0240 4207 0042 0458 4620 2020 2020 2020
0050 = 3300 AB41 2020 2020 2033 00AC 4220 2020
0060 = 2020 3300 A446 4952 4520 2033 006C 584D
0070 = 494E 2020 3300 7258 4D41 5820 2046
00A0 = 3300 7859 4D49 4E20 2033 007E 594D 4158
0000 = 2020 \ 2020 \ 2020 \ 2020 \ 2020 \ 2020 \ 2020 \ 2020
DISK TI-MOUSE SECTOR...0093
0000 = 3A20 2020 2020 2020 3939 2F34 2041 5320
0040 = 2020 2020 2020 2020 2020 2020 3030 3130
0040 = F5F5 F5E5 E5E5 E5E5 E5E5 E5E5 E5E5
0070 = ESE5 ESE5 ESE5 ESES ESE5 ESE5 ESE5
0080 = F5F5 F5E5 E5E5 E5E5 E5E5 E5E5 E5E5
0090 = E5E5 E5E5 E5E5 E5E5 E5E5 E5E5 E5E5
00C0 = E5E5 E5E5 E5E5 E5E5 E5E5 E5E5 E5E5
```

Read-all lists files

Yes, this is another file listing program. But, it's a little different than others we've published. For one thing, this one doesn't require you to know the file type you want to read. Here's what the author, Michel Montmigny, of Sherbrooke, Quebec, has (See Page 46)



The first and only MICROpendium disk sale



If you've been waiting for a sale on MICROpendium program disks, this is it! For a very limited time (through August 31, 1990) Series 1, Series 3 and Series 3 disks are available for a special place. Series 1 disks include all programs that appeared and ICROpendium from April 1988 through March 1989. Series 2 disks include all programs that appeared in

MICROpendium from April 1989 through March 1990. Series 3 disks include all programs that appeared in MICROpendium from April 1990 through March 1991 (for this offer, disks are mailed monthly starting with the August 1990 edition, programs from March 1991 through July 1990 will be mailed with the August disk).

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But that's not all, i	f you order more than on	e series, you get an ad	
Series 1 & 2	\$50.00	\$35.00 for both	\$15.00
Series 1 & 3	\$65.00	\$45.00 for both	\$20.00
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Series 1, 2 & 3	\$90.00	\$60.00 for all three	\$30.00

SPECIAL BACK ISSUE OFFER

It should be noted, that in many cases use of the programs on these disks requires reference to the appropriate edition of MICROpendium. As a special offer, again limited to orders received prior to Aug. 31, 1990, these will will be made available at the reduced rate of \$15 for the 12

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FOR CREDIT CARD ORDER	RS ONLY
Credit Card No.	
Credit Card: MC Visa	Exp. Date
Signature	(credit card orders only)

User Notes

(Continued from Page 44)

to say about it:

15 !

Read-All is an Extended BASIC program that can read all kinds of files (Int/VAR, Dis/Fix, etc.) with the greatest of ease.

To start, load the disk containing the files you want to read. Read-All will prompt you for the disk drive to read. The program will then produce a catalog of the readable files to the screen. If there are more than eight files, use CTRL-X to read the names of additional files. Then choose the file you want to read, and whether you want to output the file to screen or a printer. Pressing FCTN-9 will return you to the main screen.

To read other disks, press FCTN-8, to stop the reading process simply press FCTN-9. To send a file to a disk instead of a printer, replace the printer description in line 310 with DSKx.FILENAME.

READ ALL!184

```
20 !!131
3Ø !
        VERSION 1.1 !217
40 ! BY MICHEL MONTMIGNY !24
50 ! SHERBROOKE, QUEBEC !152
60 !
        AUGUST 1989 !215
70 !!131
80 DISPLAY ERASE ALL :: CALL
SCREEN(5):: FOR A=Ø TO 14:
: CALL COLOR(A,16,1):: NEXT
A !126
90 DISPLAY AT(11,8)BEEP:"R E
A D A L L" :: DISPLAY AT(1
9.9): "VERSION 1.1": :TAB(7);
"MICHEL MONTMIGNY": TAB(6); "S
HERBROOKE, QUEBEC" !132
100 DISPLAY AT(24,4): "PRESS
ANY KEY TO BEGIN" !087
110 CALL KEY(\emptyset,K,S):: IF S=\emptyset
 THEN 110 !178
12Ø B=1 :: A$="1" :: E=1 ::
DIM B$(16,8),C(16,8),D(16,8)
:: ON WARNING NEXT ! 197
130 DISPLAY AT(12,4) ERASE AL
L BEEP: "MASTER DISK (1-3)?";
E :: ACCEPT AT(12,23)VALIDAT
E("123")SIZE(-1):E :: IF E<1
OR E>5 THEN 13Ø !171
140 ON ERROR 490 :: OPEN #1:
"DSK"&STR$(E)&".", INPUT , REL
ATIVE, INTERNAL :: INPUT #1:C
$,F,F,F !006
```

150 G,H=1 :: I=0 :: FOR A=1 TO 127 :: INPUT #1:CS.F.J.K :: IF C\$="" THEN 190 ELSE IF ABS(F)=5 THEN 180 !073 16Ø I=I+1 :: IF I>8 THEN H=H +1 :: T=1 !Ø87 170 B\$(H.I)=C\$:: C(H.I)=ABS (F):: D(H.I)=K !110180 NEXT A !215 19Ø CLOSE #1 :: IF H=1 AND I =Ø THEN 13Ø ELSE L=H :: M=I 200 DISPLAY AT(2,7) ERASE ALL BEEP: "READ ALL": : :" PRESS" :: DISPLAY AT(24,9) :"REDO OR BACK" !153 210 IF H>1 THEN DISPLAY AT(5 ,16): "PAGE"; G; "OF"; H :: DISP LAY AT(23,3): "CTRL-E, CTRL-X , REDO OR BACK" !201 220 FOR I=1 TO 8 :: IF G=L A ND I>M THEN DISPLAY AT(5+I+I ,2):"" ELSE DISPLAY AT(5+I+I .2):I;"FOR ";B\$(G,I)!Ø32 23Ø NEXT I !223 24Ø CALL KEY(5,N,O):: IF N=6 THEN 130 ELSE IF N=15 THEN DISPLAY ERASE ALL :: END !07 25Ø I=N-48 :: IF N=152 THEN

270 ELSE IF N=133 THEN 280 E LSE IF (I<1)+(I>8)THEN 240! 100 260 IF G=L AND I>M THEN 240 ELSE 29Ø !188 27Ø IF G<H THEN G=G+1 :: GOT O 210 ELSE 240 !102 28Ø IF G>1 THEN G=G-1 :: GOT O 21Ø ELSE 24Ø !Ø26 290 DISPLAY AT(24,1)BEEP:" CREEN OR PRINTER (S/P)? S": : ACCEPT AT(24,27)SIZE(-1)VA LIDATE("PS"):D\$:: IF D\$="" THEN 29Ø !1Ø7 300 IF DS="P" THEN DISPLAY A T(24.1): "DEVICE NAME: PIO": : ACCEPT AT(24,14)SIZE(-15): ES :: ON ERROR 500 :: OPEN # 2:E\$!193 310 DISPLAY ERASE ALL :: IF D\$="P" THEN DISPLAY AT(23,7) :"PRINTING NOW..." !23Ø 320 PRINT TAB(5); "PRESS FCTN -9 TO STOP" !249 33Ø ON C(G,I)GOSUB 45Ø,46Ø,4 70,480 !154 340 IF D\$="S" THEN CALL CLEA R !Ø7Ø 350 ERR=Ø !160 (See Page 33)

Classified

SOFTWARE

GAMES

SUPER MARIO BROS. FOR 99/4A? \$9.50! Other titles \$4.00. Disk, 32K, XB required. TURBO 2056 — fast 2pl racing, over 50 screens. RECON #17 — top secret 1 pl action*(E/A). LINKAGE --space challenge, 3D graphics, top seller. Now try LINKAGE II. FOOTBALL - 2 pl Total control, with stats! X*MASTER*5 (E/A) sure to drive you nuts. 4*WHEELIN' - take your racing skills off road. Order separate or try Super Game Pack, any 4 (excluding Marios) for the price of 3, \$12.00. Add \$1.50 S&H. CK or MO to BAKER SOFT-WARE, 8301 Stevenson Ave., Sacramento, CA 95828. 12pm-4pm Pac. (916) 689-6946. v7n7

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