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THE 9909 USER'S GROUP, INC.

A voluntary organization for the sharing of knowledge and resources of people having interests in, or ownership of 9988 processor based tiowe Computers.

THE SPRITE is pubiisned monthly by THE 9980 USER'S GROUP, INC. for the enjoywent and furthering the knowledge of it's wenoers in the use of 990 processor based Home Computers. Adoress all correspondence to the EUITOR, ThE 9980 USER'5 GROUP, INC. P.O. Box K, Moorestown, N. J. 88257.

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## TI/BRS BLLLETIN BOPRD:

The Bulletin Board is available to all callers at no charce, Comon courtesies prevail. The BES is up wost days 9 AM - 11 PM . The phone for the BES is 609-435-7301.

## INTRODUCTIDN:

Hell, since this newsletter will get to everyone after Thanksgiving all I can say is that I hope everyone had a good holiday. Now we can get into some RERi holiday cheer!! I hope the upcouing holidays will be full of happiress and family enjoyment not only for all of us but for the whole world.

And now! I can copy that disk in less than ONE PASS! If someone could do it they would! Actually, a ore pass disk copier is not too far off. Now with the Foundation 128k card working well with the Corcomp card it's just a matter of time before someone writes one. Actually, all the work has been done. It's just a Mod now. Boy! A 128k card, DSDD capability, an 80 column card, and of course a CP/A card. That's a lot of flexibility. If you nave any serious plans for expansion NOW's the time to do it. The recomendation from here is the Corcomp micro-expansion system. With that setup the largest piece of equipment will be the disk orive cabinet. That carr now stuck anywhere.

To be fair there is also another DSDD controller available. It nowever is only available (as far as I know) for the expansion box. It is made by MYARC, Inc. a company right here in New Jersey. It's cost is slightly more than the equivalent card by Corcomp.

Before I forget. There's another computer show up at the Meadowlands or December 9, 1984. Last chance this year to save! The show is at the Meadowlands Hilton Exhibition Center. Rout 3 \& Meadowlands Parkway - Secaucus, NJ. 11 wile east of NJ Turnpike exit 16 H \& the GIRNTS stadiumb. He will have discount tickets at the next meeting for this show. First come, first served.

We now have four Splinter Groups qoing. I think. BASIC (I think) run by John Bagocious, Extended Basic by Ray Osowski, Editor Assembler by we, and Forth which is just trying to get started with Doun Ferguson. Almost all the Solinter Groups are meeting once nore around the first week of December at someones house. There is no combined meeting of the Splinter Groups at Marlton Middle during December due to proir school requirements. The only two languages not represented are LOGO and PASCAL. I know people have bought 1060 and 50 me even have the PASCAL card 50 why not get together once a month or 50 and stretch your imaginations ard try your hand at what couputing is all about. Learning. Don't morry about how much you think you may not know. It could very well be that everyone is there to find out the same thing. "What do I do next?"

I haven't a thing of wisdof to say this month. I hear all those sighs of relief!! This wonth you and I get to gather our thoughts and reflect to ourselves. Next wonth
will be the year enic round up issue. It will also be the end of our second year as a liser's Group. See ya all at the ueeting.

## CHARTER MEMRERSHIP: Next Month

It has come to that time of the year once wore. Send in your Charter Membership dues now and avoid the rush. Dues MLST be payed by the lst meeting date in 1985 . After that you will have to pay a Reqular years fee to de re-instated as a Charter mewber and then pay the ridiculously low Charter dues of $\$ 12$. Remember, All Charter mewoersnips expire 31 December 1984.

THE EORILLA-GUIDE to TEECOMRNICATIONS PART II (or how to get on lime without maining a monkey of yourself) by Barry 7 . Boland

CHAPTER 5 - getting started a guided tour
OK, row we're ready to actually do something with it! Turn on the computer (remeber that you have to turn everything else on first, the computer corsole should be the last thing you turn on!) and plug in the TEFMINAL EMLATOR II module. Now we're looking at the computer TITLE SCREEN, the ore with the nice color bars, "REDDY - PRESS ANY KEY TO BEGiN" it says . DK, press a key, any key... Nom you should have the console MENU SCREEN: PRES5:

1 FOR TI BASIC
2 For terminal emalator il
3 Fúr derallt option te if
Generally you can use 3 , the "DEFRULT OPTOIN", but I will waik you through option 2 and explain a few things first - 50 press " 2 ". The first thing you see is the "TERWINRL EMtLATOR II" title screen, and after apause of a few seconds, this is replaced by the "COMANICATIONS SET-UP" menu, You will see 3 colums labled "PARAMETER", "OPTIONG", ana "CHOICE". The first parameter is "EALD RATE", this means how fast the data travels throught the phone line. Eotn mocems (yours and the one on the recieving endi) wust be set to the same speed. The most common setting is 300 . Sone modems are able to use le00, but those are the $\$ 400$ and up ones. We will go with 300 for now. Looking at the "Opiliais" colum, we see: 1-300 2-118 You will notice that the TE II module gives us two choices here, 110 and 300.110 baud is EXTREMEY slow, and hardly ever used anymore. We want choice number 1. Looking at the "CHOICE" colum, we see that it already shows the choice as 1! This is the 'default'choice. Since it is also the one we mant, we can just press the "ENTER" key. let's do that. Nowe the cursor moves down to the next row, wich is "PARITY". Parity has todo with
error-checking, When you send an "ASCII" character through the phone lire, what you're sending is not a letter, but a 'code' corsisting of a series of 1's and 0's. Error-checking is dore by adding anotner 1 or 0 to the end of this series. This extra number is called the 'check-bit'. What it does is make the number that you get when adding all the l's in the series that represents the letter either an ODD number, or an EVEN number. That's PARITY, You can probably see that if you're sending 0Di, and the modem on the other end is checking for EVEN, it will assume that something is urong, So both modems have to be set to the same parity. Most of the Bulletin Boards and Data Bases that I use are set for EVEN PARITY, which again is the default, 50 just press "ENTER" The cursor shouid now be on the row for "DUPLEX". If you have read the booklet that came with your TE II module, you may have seen that you use FULL DUPLEX to talk to a BES that means Eulletin Board System) or one of the bin mainframe computers that are used for COMPISERVE and THE SOUREE. The book did tell you that if you were to talk to a frierd who is using his TI-99/4R and modem ljust like you are) you would want to use HALF DUPLEX. Let ee explain that a little more - What DUPLEX does in this case is to either 'echo' what you type on your keyboard to your screen, or not 'echo'. If you use Flill DUPLEX, the system does not 'echo' back, but just sends what you type to the other modem. That's because the system on the other end, if it's a BBS or mainframe conputer, will 'echo' what it recieves back to your screeph. If you used HALF DUPLEX, the TE II module mould 'echo' back what you type as you type it - and then the system on the other end will 'echo' it back to your screen too! If you type "HELLO" and see "HEELLLLOO" print out on the screen, that's what is nappening. In the other narn, when you talk to a friend with a TI-99/4f, who is using the TE II module just like you, his computer will not 'echo' what it recieves back to your system. In this case, if you use FULL DUPLEX, you type "hello" and see " " on your screen! It prints on the other end, but not on yours! So we use HALF DUPLEX to print what you type on your screen before sending it, 50 you know what you typed. $4 E U T *$ one point I mant ot make clear, is change the DUPLEX setting HERE, ON THE TE II MOOLLE, and WNOT* the switch on the MODEM! Even though it is called the same thing, what it does is different. Our first session will be either the Club BBS, or THE SOURCE, so we want FULL DUPLEX for now. Press "ENTER" to accept the default choice. The next row is "RG-232 PDRT".

There are two different kinds of output 'ports' on the PS 532 card. The 25 pin plug (the one that points strainht out, or back) is the "SERIAL" or RS232 connection. The other plug is a 16 pin plug (the one that points straight down) and that one is the "PARRLLEL" or PID connection. If you have a printer connected to the RSe3 plug on your card in the PERIPHAL EXPANSION BOX, you'll need a "y" cable to hook up the noden! The easiest way around this is to hook the printer to the PIO plug. It's cheaper and faster too. If you happen to have one of the 'stand/alone' boxes, you may have two 25
pin plugs, check your RSE32 booklet to see which one is RSE32/1 and which one is $852 \mathrm{ja} / 2$. Press which ever choice is appropriate here.
(To be continued Same time, Same Channel "a real ciiff hanger?)

UNER THE HDOD: by Dave Ramsey
via the Washington DC Users Group
Well, I'm back again this month with another assembly language article. This month I'm going to get into some of the more acivanced areas of assembier. Specifically, I am going to show a little piece of code desioned to do sector by sector access of your disks. I have to thank Mike Lambert for giving it to me.

Before we get to the program, there are some adoresses you should be familiar with when using this aisk routine. The first of these is hex 8356 . This adoress holds the VDF address for a dummy PAB. The PAB itself must be one word long and contain the number of the sector that you wish to access (in hex format of course). You also need a VDP input buffer. This VDP address should be placed at nex 834E. Two wore bytes of significance are at hex 834C and 834D. The byte at 834C contains the drive number you wish to access. The byte at $834 D$ contains a flag with hex 01 for READ and hex 00 for WRITE. These parameters must be set before you BLUP OUSPAN with a following parameter of DOTM 10. Note: This is different than the normal DSRLNK using DATA $E_{\text {. }}$. That is basically all there is to the mysterious sector $1 / 0$ routine. Below is a routine worked up by Dick Vandenberg which reads sector zero which is the beginning of the disk directory.



CLEANING UP TIE KEYBCARD: by Ken Chandler via Hashington DC Users Group.

I've had y TI-99/4R for about a year and a half and lately I've had trouble with console keys repeat-printing. In other words, you press the 'R' key and instead of printing just one ' $R$ ' on the screen it prints 2 or 3 or more. This problem didn't affect all the keys, but just certain ones, like the ' $A$ ' ard ' $R$ '. This problem made word processing a real paing since I had to go back and correct mispeiled words or almost every line.

I called the TI Exchange Center and they said they had seen this probier on consoles of similar vintage. They offered to exchange my console for $\$ 29.38$. I asked if it was possibie to somehow clear the key contacts and they said "maybe", but they didn't know how to do it.

So, 1 decided to give it a try. The drawing below details the construction of each key assembly:


The keycap press-fits down inside the yellow key sleeve. When you press the key dowif the keycap/key sieeve assemoly sidies down inside the key post, lowering the contact opener and allowing the contacts to close. The spring pushes the assembly back up and opens the contacts again. The contacts actually close with a miping action intended to keep them clean. However, when they do become dirty, this wiping action can cause multiple closures, which resuits in several "Keypress" signals being sent to the CPU.

## MPRING: FIRST LNPLUG THE CONSOLE!

The first thing to do is to remove the keycap. You will need something witn a tiny nook on the end to slide under the keycap and pull up. A bent paperclip will probably work or maybe a knitting neadle. You will need two of them, one on each side of the keycap 50 that you can pull straight up mithout binding. If you only have one hook, use your finger on the opposite side of the key to apply pressure and prevent the keycap from cocking sideways. Use even, steady pressure and the keycap will slide right up. Occassiorally, the keycap is stubborn and the whole keycap/key sleeve assembly pops out. Don't panic! Simply remove the keycad from the assembly and press the yeliow sleeve down over the spring, inside the key post, until it clicks nome (See Fig 2.).

You should now see something that looks like Fig. 1. To clean the contacts, you will need a small cotton swab and some isopropyl alcohol (don't use requiar rubbing alcohol!). Dip the smai in the alconol and carefully clean in between the contacts, being carefull not to bend them out of position. After cleaning, push the yellow key sleeve domm with your fingernail and make sure the contacts close properly. Also, if the key sleeve sticks or binds in its travel, put a small amount of silicon lubricant between it and the key post.

Now you're ready to reinstall the keycap. Just press it domm inside the key sleeve and you're done! I cleaned all of my keys this way and apparently cured my repeat printing probiems. I say "apparently" because this may only be a temporary cure and I may still wind up exchanging the console with the built-in GROW checking routine. Now, if there was just some way to make it stop wispelling so many words when I type!!

Editor's Note: There have recently been 5 mane ads where some "surplus" TI keyboards have been for sale for about $\$ 9$. Look in the back of some magazines like BYTE or in the Computer Shoppers Guide.

## FILE PAOCESSIMG: PART III

What we will deal primarily with this month are techniques, and a short prograil or two to demonstrate
cassette file processing．If 1 sent some folks into tail spins last month it masn＇t intentional．I do get people to think．（Some throw tomatoes）Actually the＇theory＇is fine but for the life of me I can＇t prove one particular aspect． In this business，if you can＇t prove it it doesn＇t exist on matter．I＇m sure I did it about a year ago and that was the point of extracting only the variable you wished．For the most part you must use a variation like INPUT I $\$$ ，，，，F $\$,, \mathrm{X}$ or something like that to get three elements out of a file of eight．I do remember it involved arrays and the print pending function．That is where you place a print separator at the end of your function．i．e．PRINT li：A\％；Print separators are the colon，semi－colon and comma．I used a seni－colon．If you do that during $1 / 0$ that holds that print statements elements in a buffer until no print separator is encountered．At that time the entire buffer is output to the I／0 device．If you use a standard 1／0 PRINT statement
（PRINT \＃1：A\＄）to output many elements then EACH TIME you sequence through the I／D PRINT statement you will go out to the cassette．Do you know what that means？Turn－on，long tone（very boring），data and finally turn－off．This goes on again，and again，anc again．If you use a print pending statemert（PRINT \＃1：A\＄；vs PRINT \＃1：A\＄）it WAITS before it poes out to cassette．Ex：For array $1 \$$（99）not using print pending we can output an array as follows；

FOR I＝1 TO 99
PRINT \＃1：$\ddagger$（I）
NEXT I
This will start and stop our recorder 99 times！If we use a print perding technique such as；

FOR $\mathrm{I}=1 \mathrm{TO} 9 \mathrm{~g}$
PRINT \＃1：A\＄（1）；
NEXT I
PRINT \＃1：A\＄（99）
With this method we can reduce our cassette operations dramatically．Notice what was dore．We did a print pending for 98 of the elements and not for the 99 th ．We must have some way to terninate the large buffer we have set up．The only way to do this is for the program to come up against a PRINT statement with NO print separator．At that time ALL 99 elements are output to the cassette recorder at ONE TIME！ keep in mind that the buffer hill be slightly larger than the ARRAY A\＄（I），YOU MLST．ACCDINT FOR THIS！

The reverse is also true，but this is the vague part． This area is what I mas talking about men I mentioned using variable names the same as for the INPUT as you do for the PRINT function．You don＇t have to follow convention but you could get lost．Besides，two missing paragraphs tended to make those points ridiculously unclear last month．When you input from an I／O device such as a cassette recorder，flil the data goes to the buffer．Let＇s face it，once you start up that recorder there＇s no stopping it．So，everything regardless of what it is is held in a temporary buffer before it goes to your program．See page II－128＇Using Perding

Inputs＇of the＇User＇s Reference Guide＇As long as you maintain a comma on the INPUT statement the buffer exists and you can extract data from it even AFTER the cassette recorder is OFF．Once you perform an INPUT statement WITHOUTT a coma the buffer is purged．

INPUT／OUTPIT although many times is mentioned in the same breadth are separate cassette files．That is don＇t try to DPEN \＃1：＂CS1＂do an INPUT 11 and then a few lines down do a PRINT \＃1．Although the default for Oper－Mode is UPDATE this DOES NOT APPLY TO CASSETTE OPERATIONS！See page II－122， ＇Cassette Recorder Information＇for the OPEN statement in your＇User＇s Reference Guide．＇You NST include the items indicated by the asterick．Note that UPDATE is NOT listed．

The following program demonstrates a stacked buffer concept and can save cassette space oy placing everything in one file．The date element in $\$(1)$ the first element on the cassette recorder could also be used as an identifier etc． for the computer to read 50 you could automatically set up to adyance the cassette to the next file if you wish．Onily your imagination holds you back．The only thing left now is practice，practice，practice．Until you get your disks．

```
109 CALL CLEAR
110 DIM A \(\$(6)\)
1二解 PRINT" FILE PROCESSING DEMO"
```



```
140 FOR \(X=1\) TO 890
150 NEXT X
160 CALL CLEAR
170 PRINT "INPUT TODAYS DATE AS SHOWN: \({ }^{\text {B }}\)
189 INPUT "1前/DD/YY ": A\$ (1)
190 PRINT : : : : :
200 PRINT "PLEASE TYPE YOUR FIRST NAHE: \({ }^{\text {n }}\)
210 INPIT A\$(2)
2ट0 PRINT :;:;:
230 PRINT "FLEASE TYPE YOUR LAST NATE:"
240 INPUT A \({ }^{2}\) (3)
250 PRINT : \(\mathrm{i}: \mathrm{i}:\)
250 PRINT "PLEASE ENTER YOUR STREET" \({ }^{k}\)
270 INPUT MADDRES5: ": \(\$ \$(4)\)
280 PRINT :;:;:
290 PRINT "PLEASE ENTER YOUR CITY ANO"
300 INPUT "STATE: ": P (5)
310 PRINT:;:i:
320 PRINT "PLEASE ENTER YOUR ZIP CODE:"
330 INPUT A\$(6)
340 CALL CLEAR
350 PRINT *SAVING......"
```



```
370 UPEN \#1: "CSI", SEQUENTIAL, OUTPUT,FIXED 19E
380 FOR X=1 TO 5
390 PRINT \(1: A \$(X)\);
400 NEXT \(X\)
410 PRINT 1 : 1 A\$ ( 6 )
```

420 CLISE \#1
430 CALL CLEAR
440 PRINT " CLEARING ARRAY......"

460 FOR $X=1$ TO 6
470 炜 $(X)={ }^{14}$
488 NEXT $X$
490 FOR $Y=1$ TIT 3
50 NEXT Y
518 CALL CLEAR
520 PRINT ${ }^{\text {DDO }}$ YOU WISH TO INPUT DATA? *
530 CALL $\mathrm{KEY}(0, K, S)$
540 IF $\mathrm{S}=0$ ThEN 530
550 IF $K=78$ THEN 600
560 IF $K=89$ THEN 610
570 IF $K=110$ THEN 600
580 IF $K=121$ THEN 610
598 60TO 530
6000 END
610 OPEN \#2: "CSI", SERUENTIAL, INATT, FIXED 192
620 FOR $X=1$ TO 5
630 INPUT $\mathbf{E}$ : $A \$(X)$,
640 NEXT X
650 CALL CLEAR
660 PRINT "PARTIAL ARRAY HRS BEEN INPUT"
670 PRIN : $:: 9: 9$
680 PRINT "ZIP CODE HAS NOT EEEN INPUT"
69 PRINT : $: 1: 9:$
70 PRINT "TO VERIFY THIS, AT 'BRERY"
710 PRINT "TYPE IN 'PRINT A\$(6)' AND"
750 PRINT "DEPRESS ENTER. AFTER THAT"
730 PRINT "PLEASE ENTER 'CONTINJE' AND"
740 PRINT "DEPRESS ENTER."
758 FOR Y=1 T0 900
760 NEXT Y
TOO BREAK
780 LNERERK
790 CALL CLEAF
BRE PRINT "SHUT OFF CRSSETTE RECORDER."
BIC PRINT : : : $;: ;$
BCO FOR $Z=1$ TD 500
830 NEXT I
840 PRINT "INPITTING 2IP CODE:
850 PRINT :1:引:!i!:

B70 CALL CLEAR


900 PRINT "END OF DEMD"
9106010600

METING DATES:

| MONTH | GENERAL MEETING | SPLINTER HEETING |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MAN | 28 | 13 |
| DEC | 20 | HOne |
| JAN | 29 | 10 |
| FEE | 28 | 12 |
| MAR | 27 | 13 |
| APR | 38 | 15 |
| MAY | 29 | 14 |

## MEETING PEENDA:

7:69PM-7:15PM Introduction and new news. 7:15PM - 7:45PM How does the 99/4A work!
7:45PM-8:80PM Dpert Question time. Door Prizes!

8:00, 9 - 9:09pm Free Period. Get togethers.
Join
Group,
9:00.9m
month!
the Group, order from the buy from the Eroup. End Session. See ya next

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