

# BLUEGRASS 99 COMPUTER SOCIETY, INC.

Heart of the

Bluegrass

# BYTEMONGER

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY

AUGUST 1988

## MEETING NOTES

by WESLEY R. RICHARDSON

The August meeting of the BLUEGRASS 99 COMPUTER SOCIETY, INC. will be held on Thursday, August 4, 1988, beginning at 7:00 P.M. at the KENTUCKY UTILITIES OPERATIONS CENTER, 500 Stone Road, Lexington, Kentucky. The library will open at 6:30 P.M. and will be open again during the break and after the meeting.

## JOYPRINT, XB, AND E/A

Lee Wilkerson will demonstrate how to print to a printer through the JOYSTICK port, using his JOYPRINT program. Lee initially wrote the program so he could print without using the RS232 card, but the project also became a learning experience on the workings of the TI-99/4A. Included in his discussion will be how to link Extended BASIC programs to assembly language routines.

## QUESTIONS ANSWERED (Maybe)

A panel of experts, TIologists, scholars, lawyers, engineers, metallurgists, electronics whiz kids, and miscellaneous know-it-alls will be at the August 4, 1988 meeting of the Bluegrass 99 Computer Society to answer the questions turned in at the June and July meetings. Discover how to do the tricks with the TI which are unknown to the Tibetan monks.

## MICROpendium

If you are looking for a monthly magazine which has TI-99/4A related articles, programs, tips, advertisements, and more, then consider ordering your copy of MICROpendium through our club for pickup at the BLUEGRASS 99 meetings each month.



## EXCHANGE NEWSLETTERS

To other TI clubs, if your mailing label does not have an "X\*" with a date after your name, then you are not currently on our newsletter exchange mailing list. If you would like to start or renew an exchange with the Bluegrass 99 Computer Society, then mail you newsletter to:

BLUEGRASS 99 COMPUTER SOCIETY, INC.  
P.O. BOX 11866  
LEXINGTON, KY 40578-1866

## 1989 OFFICERS

If you would like to run an office in the Bluegrass 99 for 1989, please contact any of the current officers at the August meeting.

The meeting dates for the balance of 1988 are:

AUGUST 4, 1988  
SEPTEMBER 1, 1988  
OCTOBER 6, 1988  
NOVEMBER 3, 1988  
DECEMBER 1, 1988

# PLUS!

USING TI WRITER INCLUDE FILE AND  
TRANSLITERATE COMMANDS  
Part Two of Two Parts

By Mark Armstrong  
BLUEGRASS 99 COMPUTER SOCIETY, INC.

## I. Summary of Part One

PLUS! is a fairware disk which is a companion disk to TI Writer word processing. It rests on three concepts: First the creation of an Include File which contains Formatter Commands; Second, the use of Transliteration Commands in the Formatter Command file so that the user is able to invoke complex formatter commands with only a few key strokes; and Third, the use of the Special Character mode of the TI-Writer so all keyboard characters remain available. The purpose of this Part Two is to discuss specific implementation of these three concepts.

## II. PLUS! Files

PLUS! contains nine files labelled C1 through C9. These files contain a series of formatter commands. Following are the formatter commands contained in the C9 file:

Line 0.	.FI;AD;LM 3;RM 74;IN +2	
Line 1.	^A .TL 1:32,27,52	Italic On
Line 2.	^B .TL 2:27,53,32	Italic Off
Line 3.	^C .TL 3:32,27,83,0	Superscript On
Line 4.	^D .TL 4:32,27,83,1	Subscript On
Line 5.	^E .TL 5:27,84,32	Script Mode Off
Line 6.	^F .TL 6:27,15	Condensed On
Line 7.	^G .TL 7:18	Condensed Off
Line 8.	^H .TL 8:27,87,1	Double Wide On
Line 9.	^I .TL 9:27,87,0	Double Wide Off
Line 10.	^J .TL 10:32,27,51,11	Line Feed Adjust
Line 11.	^K .TL 11:32,27,50	Line Feed Adjust
Line 12.	^L .TL 12:7,32	Sound Printer Bell
Line 13.	^M .TL 14:8,32	Backspace
Line 14.	^O .TL 15:32,27,71	Doublestrike On
Line 15.	^P .TL 16:27,72,32	Doublestrike Off
Line 16.	^Q .TL 17:32,27,69	Emphasized Mode On
Line 17.	^R .TL 18:27,70,32	Emphasized Mode Off
Line 18.	^S .TL 19:32,27,66,2	Elite spacing On
Line 19.	^T .TL 20:27,20,27,66,1,32	Elite spacing Off
Line 20.	^U .TL 21:32,27,45,1	Underline On
Line 21.	^V .TL 22:27,45,0,32	Underline Off
Line 22.	^W .TL 23:32,27,69,27,71,27,45,1.....	Doublestrike, Emphasized, Underline On
Line 23.	^X .TL 24:27,45,0,27,72,27,70,27,32.....	Doublestrike, Emphasized, Underline Off
Line 24.	^Y .TL 25:32,80,76,85,83,33	Graphic definition
Line 25.	^Z .TL 26:27,32,173,174,173,174	Graphic definition
Line 26.	^2 .TL 0:27,64	Master Reset

A look at the first six lines of formatter codes reveals how the transliteration codes work. Line 0 in this C9 formatter file merely sets the left and right margins at 3 and 74, paragraph indent at 2 characters to the right of the left margin, and invokes the fill and adjust commands.

The expression, "^A", in Line 1 is shorthand for the key strokes Control U, Shift A. These key strokes are entered in the calling document to invoke the particular effect in C9 file. Control U accesses the Special Character Mode of TI-Writer which, in turn, allows access to ASCII codes 0 through 26. Thus, in line 1, ASCII codes 32, 27 and 52 are transliterated to ASCII code 1. ASCII code 32 is a space, ASCII code 27 alerts the printer that the next code received is a printer code. ASCII 52 is a printer command to turn on Italic Print Mode. Thus, in the calling file, control U, Shift A will cause the printer to print a space and print subsequent text in Italics.

In line 2, ASCII codes 27, 53 and 32 are transliterated into ASCII code 2. ASCII code 2 is accessed through Control U, Shift B. When ^B is entered in the calling file, the printer will to exit the Italic mode (ASCII codes 27 and 53) and print a space (ASCII code 32).

In line 3, ASCII codes 32, 27, 83, 1 are transliterated into ASCII code 3. Entering C in the calling file will cause the printer to print a space (ASCII code 32) and to enter its superscript mode (ASCII code 27, 83, 0).

In line 4, ASCII codes 32, 27, 83, 1 are transliterated into ASCII code 4. Entering D in the calling file will cause the printer to print a space (ASCII code 32) and to enter its subscript mode (ASCII code 27, 83, 1).

In line 5, ASCII codes 27, 84 and 32 are transliterated into ASCII code 5. Entering E in the calling file will cause the printer to exit the script mode.

Each subsequent line may be analyzed as these first six are to determine its effect. Several important points need be made. Notice in line 22 that several print modes have been combined. Notice also that PLUS! is not limited to control over the print quality modes. In lines 24 and 25, ^Y and ^Z a graphic has been designed and transliterated. In this regard, PLUS! graphics have been designed using Bemini graphics and do not work particularly well on Epson printers. Some graphics will print; however, Epson users will be disappointed with the graphics in files B1, B2 and B3. Finally, note that an attempt is made in line 12 to transliterate ^L. In fact ^L is defined by TI-Writer software as a form feed which will take precedence over the transliteration. ^J is also defined as a linefeed; however, ^J will cause the line spacing to adjust to fit the script mode invoked in lines 3 and 4. Accordingly, the user is cautioned not to use ^L unless a form feed is

# KIDKES

While browsing through the exchange newsletters the other day I ran across an article on what I thought was an extremely creative solution to the usually boring and repetitious practice of note-taking and transcribing used in both our public and private school systems. Since even kids use a computer most when useful applications are devised for it, more innovation of this type is imperative if our children are going to survive in a hi-tech world. I wonder if Fayette County would be as forward-looking as this school system has proven themselves to be?

The article originated in the St. Louis Computer Bridge in April 1987, and I saw it in the Cin-Day News of May 1988. It is excerpted from that newsletter as follows:

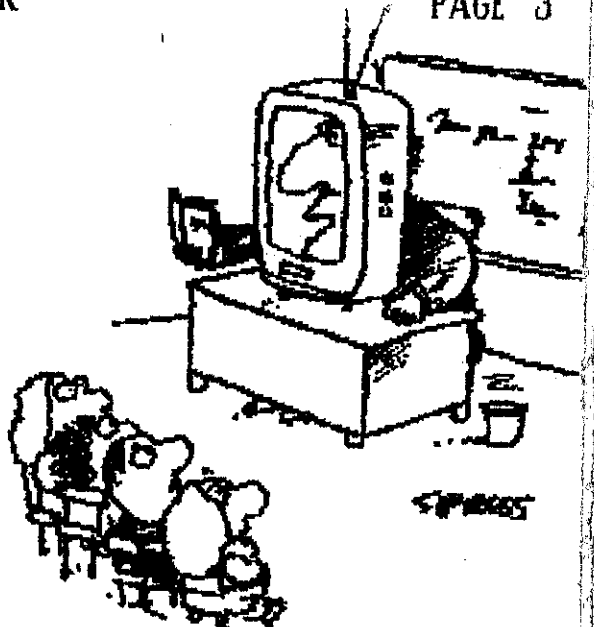
**Terrilyn Morris has become a star in her eighth grade class. She brings a computer to school every day. No, it isn't the TI-99/4A, which she has using for school work for several years. She seems so attached to her TI that she probably would not part with it for anything ... except maybe Bruce Springsteen's autograph.**

The computer Terri carries around with her is a Tandy Model 102 Portable Computer. It is about the size of a small notebook and fits easily in her backpack. It runs on batteries, but she also carries a power adapter to use when she can plug it in. The Model 102 has 24K of RAM, which is just enough to store a day's worth of notes from class and the library.

Terri's teachers and classmates are really impressed when she starts typing as the teacher explains new material on the board. She can take just as many notes on it as the other students write on paper. Actually, she seems to write more quickly than the others, even though she is not a fast typist. The word processor built into the computer allows her to do things like "copy text" and cut and paste quickly and neatly.

Terri's parents are pleased, but were concerned at first. They worried that Terri's classmates would oast her as a snob or an egg-head. They worried too about a school rule that outlawed electronic equipment. So before they permitted Terri to take the computer to school they discussed their concerns with the principal and teacher. Both were reassuring. They would observe what happened and inform them of any problems as they arose.

At home, Terri connects the Model 102 to her TI using an RS-232 cable and sends all her notes to a disk in the TI. She loads her notes into TI-Writer and edits, then merges the day's



notes with previous notes, organizes them according to study units, and saves them back to the TI disk. From time to time, she prints out her notes to study for tests. She says it is much easier to study from typed notes than from handwritten ones, and her friends agree. Several have offered to pay her for copies of her printouts. Terri hasn't collected any money, but has let them study from her notes.

Terri is most thrilled about how much time she saves on research reports. At the library, she types information from sources directly into her Model 102. At home, she transfers the files into TI-Writer and the information is now ready to create a report, putting her a step ahead of friends with word processors who must still handwrite notes, then type reports.

In the last month, two other students in Terri's class have started bringing Model 102 computers to school. Terri, her teachers, and her parents are delighted to have stimulated a new approach to studying in their school.

If you want a satellite computer system like Terri's, you will need the following equipment: TI-99/4A Computer with 32K Memory Expansion, RS-232, at least one disk drive, printer and cable, Radio Shack/Tandy Model 100, 102 or 200 portable computer, and a standard RS-25 RS-232-C Cable. The necessary software for the Model 100/102/200 is built into the computer. For the TI, a communications software such as TEII, Fast-Term, or 4A-Talk, and a word processor like TI-Writer are all that is required. To transfer files between the Model 100/102/200 and the TI, connect them with the RS-232 Cable, match the parameters on both communications software, and use normal commands for uploading and downloading text (ASCII) files on the two computers.

## TI-BASE

By Mark Armstrong  
BLUEGRASS 99 COMPUTER SOCIETY, INC.

All computer programs, including data bases, have three functions: (1) input data, (2) process data and (3) output data. Qualitatively speaking, how fast a program gets from point (1) to point (3) is a measure of its efficiency, all other things being equal. TI-BASE is in machine language, is disk based and proceeds flawlessly from (1) to (2). Before discussing output, i.e., data output, some discussion of points (1) and (2) is appropriate.

In data input, TI-BASE is menu driven. At the prompt, the user types in the create command. A menu then appears which asks the user to define his fields: the length, type (character, numerical, or date), and if numerical, the decimal places. After the data base is created, the user is prompted to enter data in the sequential order in which the data fields were created. In the alternative, the user may create a custom screen display which will permit the user to read and write data from some or all of the fields in particular screen locations. Because the user controls the screen display, TI-BASE affords greater flexibility than most data base programs. For example, a cash disbursements journal could be created in which all necessary accounting information is entered. A second screen could be created in which information required to issue a check could be entered. Thus, in a business, the full disbursement accounting function can be separated from the check writing function. This separation of duties is one way to avoid embezzlement by employees.

In addition to being able to have multiple screen displays driving a single data base, TI-BASE is able to reverse the process and have multiple data bases drive one screen. Again, in the business setting, this enables the user to divide duties among several employees. In the example above, fund disbursement was divided to avoid embezzlement. In another setting, for example, manufacturing, inventory control could be separated according to some rational division: The receiving office would enter data describing the item received, quality control could have another data base describing its statistical variations, production could have another data base describing the date removed from inventory and put into the manufacturing process. These three data bases could then be united into a single screen display so that management could see when the item arrived, the quality and the time it remained in inventory before being used. Not only does this capability allow for a specialization of duties, it allows a greater amount of information to be included in the data base because all the required information can now be stored on up to five separate disks.

The use of TI-BASE in management control is a demonstrated reality. TI-BASE comes with a TUTOR, which takes the user on a tour of TI-BASE. The TUTOR also has a program which combines three data bases to drive one screen display. While multiple data bases driving one screen display is strictly speaking a data output function, it is discussed here because of it allows data input to be specialized and also increases the amount of data which can be included in the data base. While this data input function is significant, the real elegance of TI-BASE lies in its data processing abilities.

All data bases support a sorting utility which allows the user to arrange the data base records in alphabetical or ascending numerical order based on a particular field. Some data bases support a sort utility which allow the user to select certain records or omit certain records based on the contents of a particular field and then sort the resulting data base alphabetically or in numerical order. TI-BASE is the first and only data base available at the time of this review in which the user is able to sort the data base using Boolean logic. Specifically records can be selected for data output based on whether data in a particular field is equal to, greater than, lesser than, or not equal to a specified condition. In most data bases, record output can be made to depend on whether, for example, in an address book, the data in the ZIPCODE field equals a particular zip code; e.g., select all records where ZIPCODE equals "40502". TI-BASE allows the user to select all ZIP CODES greater than "40501" but less than "80808"; or select all records of a DATE equal to or greater than (>=) "06/21/80" but less than or equal to (<=) "06/21/88". In addition, TI-BASE allows the user to perform mathematical operations on data fields. For example, in inventory control in retail sales, a data base can be constructed in which the wholesale cost of the item is entered in the data base and the data base will calculate the sale price based on a specified markup. Another example might be a salesman who is reimbursed for his mileage at a fixed rate. Periodically, he enters his miles traveled and TI-BASE calculates the special mileage due him and the total mileage due for the month or quarter or year or whatever period is required. In many respects, TI-BASE can be used to replace Multiplan or any other spreadsheet available for the TI-99/4A.

This paragraph is central to an understanding and ability to unlock the power of TI-BASE. Because the user, not the programmer, designs the screen display and the manipulation of data, it is necessary that the user have commands through the exercise of which the display of data and its processing is controlled. In addition, because a single screen display or data processing protocol may involve numerous commands, it is required that the user have a means of storing the required commands in a file which can then be accessed to drive the particular display

07-05-88 BLUEGRASS 99 COMPUTER SOCIETY EXCHANGE LISTING

The following is a listing of clubs currently exchanging newsletters with that the Bluegrass 99 Computer Society.

The name of their newsletter is indicated in parentheses.

If your club would like to exchange newsletters, please send your newsletter to:

CIN-DAY USER GROUP 416 PINWOOD AVENUE PIQUA, OH 45356	X*05-88	LA 99ER COMPUTER GROUP (TOPICS) PO BOX 67A79 LOS ANGELES, CA 90067-1079	X*06-88	NORTH JERSEY TI USERS GROUP ELLEN KRAMER 16 JUDITH ANN DR. RINGWOOD, NJ 07456	X*06-88
CLEVELAND AREA 99/4A USER GROUPS C/O DEANNA SHERIDAN 20311 LAKE ROAD ROCKY RIVER, OH 44116	X*06-88	LEHIGH 99'ER COMPUTER GROUP P.O. BOX 4837 1501 LEHIGH ST. ALLENTOWN, PA 18103	X*04-88	OH-MI-TI (NORTHWEST OHIO NEWS) P.O. BOX 167648 OREGON, OH 43616-7648	X*06-88
BLUEGRASS 99 COMPUTER SOCIETY P.O. BOX 11866 LEXINGTON, KY 40578-1866		CLUB 99 (NEWSLETTER) 34 FOREST ST. MAIL STATION 1-0 ATTLEBORO, MA 02703	X*03-88	MADERIA 99ERS (MADERIA 99ER NEWS) WISCONSIN BLUE PRINT CO. 437 W. GORHAM ST. MADISON, WI 53703	X*05-88
ATICC F. J. CUGLEY (ADELAIDE TEXAS INSTRUMENTS) 26 SUFFOLK AVE. BRAHMA LODGE, S.A. 5109 AUSTRALIA	X*04-88	DECATUR 99'ER H.C.U.B. (BYTE-LINE) P.O. BOX 726 DECATUR, IL 62525	X*06-88	MIAMI CO. AREA 99-4A HCU6 P.O. BOX 1194 PERU, IN 46970	X*05-88
BAYOU 99 USERS GROUP (BAYOU BYTE) P.O. BOX 921 LAKE CHARLES, LA 70602	X*05-88	FOREST LANE TI USERS GROUP (THE FLUG TI ROUNDUP) P.O. BOX 743005 DALLAS, TX 75347-3005	X*06-88	MICROPENDIUM P.O. BOX 1343 ROUND ROCK, TX 78680	X*06-88
BOSTON COMPUTER SOCIETY TI-99/4A USER GROUP (TI 99) ONE CENTER PLAZA BOSTON, MA 02108	X*06-88	GREATER AKRON 99er's P.O. BOX 3201 CUYAHOGA FALLS, OH 44223	X*06-88	MID-ATLANTIC 99ERS U.G. (MANNERS NEWSLETTER) BOX 267 LEESBURG, VA 22075	X*05-88
CENTRAL OHIO NINETY- NINERS, INC. (SPIRIT OF 99) 181 HEISCHMAN AVE. WORTHINGTON, OH 43085	X*07-88	HOOSIER USER GROUP (THE HUGGER NEWSLETTER) PO BOX 2222 INDIANAPOLIS, IN 46206-2222	X*06-88	MID-SOUTH 99/4A USERS GROUP (TIDBITS) P.O. BOX 38522 GERMANTOWN, TN 38183-0522	X*06-88
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				SFV 99ER'S (SFV 99er Times) 2823 SANBORN AVE. LA CRESCENTA, CA 91214	X*07-88

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(SUDBURY 99'ERS NEWSLETTER) C/O JOHN F. WILLFORTH  
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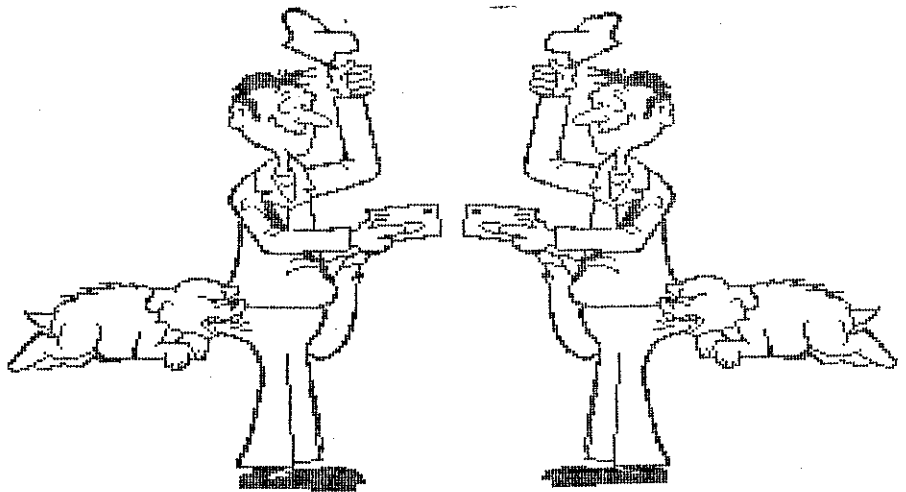
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TEMPE, AZ 85282



or processing protocol. TI-BASE is supported by a command language which is similar to basic in structure and which may be accessed and saved just as a basic program is access and saved. Therefore, the user must use command programming to manipulate and control the data base. An analogy would be to use only BASIC commands available at the blinking cursor to drive the TI-99/4A computer. The power of BASIC, and, indeed, of the computer lies its programming. The power of TI-BASE lies in its command file programs. There are examples of command programming in the instruction manual and on the TUTOR disk. These are of great assistance in understanding the command programming. The command language is not as powerful as BASIC and the user must design his programs with this fact in mind. However, the language is powerful enough to drive this data base beyond any data base currently on the market.

The third function of a data base program is output; and TI-BASE permits records to be displayed on the screen or printed. The user is able control the screen display. The printed copy is limited to a single line per record. Of course, as discussed above, the output is solely controlled by the user so that on the required records are printed or displayed.

In the course of executing the three functions of input, processing and output, TI-BASE provides the user with constant display of the status of the data base and the command program through a status line. In addition, console commands are available to the user to set parameters such as the printer port, the disk drive for the data base program and a default disk drive for the data files. Disk manager functions are also on line while TI-BASE is running. An instruction manual is also provided.

#### SUMMARY

Like John Johnson's Menu program and the New Horizon CFB program, TI-BASE reveals the power of the TI-99/4A. TI-BASE advances the use of the TI-99/4A beyond anything anyone could have imagined as recently as a year ago. TI-BASE appears to be based along the lines of dBASE which, along with several others, is a world class data base for heavy business users. dBASE III+ costs between Four and Five Hundred Dollars. TI-BASE provides essentially the same power for \$25 or \$20 for group orders of any size. Every user should purchase TI-BASE. It is no small step into data bases. There are, however, three notes which the user should make in determining whether to purchase TI-BASE. First, if your New Horizon ram disk is located at >1300 and the automatic power up routine of the the Menu program (v.7.3) is ON, TI-BASE will wipe out the operating system. The fix is to turn AF.

The second note is that TI-BASE will not allow nested

sorts. This may or may not be a serious handicap for the user depending upon his requirements. Thus, it is not possible to list addressees by State and by County within a State and then by City within Counties. No quick fix for this appears; however, through careful and precise sorting, the user should be able to reach the blocks of records required.

The third note is quite serious and recommends itself to the publishers of TI-BASE. The user cannot control printed output. The hardcopy output available to the user while TI-BASE is running is to select fields to be printed in a horizontal line. The placement of fields on the page cannot be controlled by TI-BASE. TI-BASE generates internal fixed files equal in length to the total length of all the fields. A BASIC program can be written to place the fields as required. This procedure is not an acceptable solution. First, to print output, the BASIC program must mimic the sorting capabilities of TI-BASE. This means that a new BASIC program must be written every time a different sort procedure is required. Having a BASIC program perform the data processing defeats the very raison d'être of TI-BASE. Second, if the form changes, a new BASIC program must be written. Again, this impedes the easy use of TI-BASE. Accordingly, the creators of TI-BASE are urged to create an output utility which will allow user designed printer copy. Limiting TI-BASE output to the single line copy is like using a thoroughbred to pull a plow.

In conclusion, despite the failure of TI-BASE to support nested sorts and to support user designed hardcopy, TI-BASE is highly recommended; It permits the user to enter the world of high powered data base processing. Further, it is assumed that the creators of TI-BASE will quickly issue v.2.0 with a revised sort and print utilities. Early purchase will encourage their efforts and the upgrade will, no doubt be at a minimal cost.

TI-BASE is available from INSCBOT, P.O. Box 291610, Port Orange, FL 32029 for \$24.95 plus \$1.00 shipping/handling.,



PLUS!.... from page 1

required.

The formatter command files C1 through C9 follow the same outlines:

^A Italic On  
 ^B Italic Off  
 ^C Superscript On  
 ^D Subscript On  
 ^E Script Mode Off  
 ^F Condensed On  
 ^G Condensed Off  
 ^H Double Wide On  
 ^I Double Wide Off  
 ^J Adjusts line to Script Mode  
 ^K Backspace  
 ^L Form Feed  
 ^N Double Strike On  
 ^O Double Strike Off  
 ^P Emphasized On  
 ^Q Emphasized Off  
 ^R Elite On  
 ^S Elite Off  
 ^U Underline On  
 ^V Underline Off  
 ^W Varies according to file  
 ^X Varies according to file  
 ^Z Varies according to file  
 ^1 Master Printer Reset

Some personal experimentation is required to determine which style is most suitable for the user's requirements. C1 does not alter print style but allows the user to enter various modes. C2 switches the print mode to condensed and allows condensed Italic, condensed underline *et cetera*. C3 sets cpi to 12. C4 sets 1 inch margins, 10 character indent and emphasized printing. C5 sets an 80 column page. C6 is left open for user definition. C7 redefines words and phrases. C8 prints text in superscript. C9 is discussed above. Files G1, G2 and G3 set up graphic definitions. Files L1, L2 and L3 set up different letterheads.

### III. Access to PLUS! Files

When the user enters the text editor of the TI-Writer, the first line should Include File C1 through C9 as required by the user. After this line is entered, text is entered as usual. It is at this point that ^A through ^Z is entered to change print type styles. This file then becomes the calling file. The calling file is saved. When the calling file is printed through the formatter, the transliterations are performed and the text is printed in the style set by the transliteration.

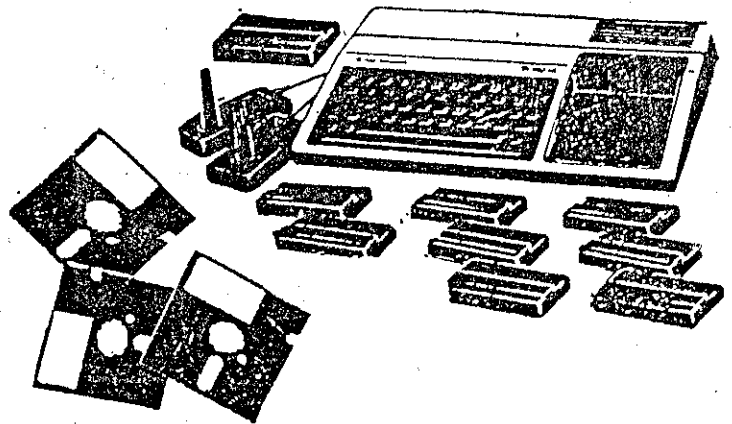
PLUS! thoughtfully provides letterhead styles in formatter files L1, L2 and L3. These letterheads are also accessed

by simply entering an Include File Dskn.L1. After this line is entered, the required text is entered with ^A through ^Z as required. Again, it is important for the user to familiarize himself with the various letterhead styles provided.

### Conclusion

PLUS! is an excellent companion to TI-Writer Word Processor. Although the average user will not need 9 different styles of print and three different letterheads, nonetheless, software access to printer control gives the user necessary control over document production. One use which is not stressed in the PLUS! documentation is the transliteration of graphic designs. It is possible for the user to prepare graphic designs far in advance of printing and to access these graphic designs as the text requires. Using PLUS! in this manner would seem to give the TI-99/4A user very inexpensive, albeit somewhat crude, desktop publishing capability.

The PLUS! disk contains numerous programs in addition to the PLUS! transliteration files. These files consist of a Banner program, screen dump, label program, multicolumn printer and calendar. These utility files are probably worth the fairware price of this diskette. PLUS! is heavily documented and following the documents will enable the user to access the capability of PLUS! The author of PLUS! is Jack Sughrue, P.O. Box 459, East Douglas, MA 01516.



### FOR SALE

Axiom Printer TI99-4A made by Seikoska. Has an interface, does NOT require RS-232 Card.

Charles R. Smith  
 606/277-1735



## EASY LETTERHEAD

By Bill Settles

BLUEGRASS 99 COMPUTER SOCIETY, INC.

In the course of my work as a sales representative, I write numerous letters utilizing the Funnelweb System and Epson printer. Because it is appropriate that these letters have some sort of heading, I have placed on my various letter-storing diskettes a small letterhead file which I load each time I begin a new letter. This file has the letterhead commands as well as the balance of the commands which I normally need. After loading this file, I merely complete the letter and save the entire letter file under an appropriate name.

For those of you who are regular users of Funnelweb for word processing, and who are "literate" in the use of transliteration commands recognizable to your printer, then the following is child's play. However, if you are like me and prefer to maintain pre-formatted components on disk that can be plugged together as needed, then you may find some benefit to this tidbit.

```
0001 .FI;AD;LM 12;RM 68
0002 .CD Letterhead Transliteration "("
0003 .TL 123;27,14;27,69;27,71
0004 .CD Turn Off Letterhead Commands ""
0005 .TL 126;27,70,27,72
0006 {^^^^^^^^^^^W.H.^SETTLES^^^^^^^^^^^
0007 .CE 2
0008 P.D.^BOX 24062
0009 LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY^40524-4062
0010 .LM 5;RM 75
0011 *
```

Line 1 of the file contains standard commands for Fill, Adjust, and Left and Right Margins. I chose the left and right margins of 12 and 68 because I can fit my business and other headings between these settings. In any case, the margin settings must be equally distanced from each edge or the other lines will not center properly. When you substitute your name at Line 6, make sure you center is, leaving the same number of carat symbols ( ) on each side.

Line 2 is a Comment line and is for the telling the typist what a given command will do. In this case, the left bracket "(" (which bears the ASCII code of 123) will initiate the letterhead form as defined by by the Transliteration command on Line 3. In simple terms, this command says: "When you see a "(", turn One-Line Expanded Mode On (27,14); Turn Emphasized Mode On (27,69); and turn Double-Strike Mode On (27,71)". Lines 4 and 5 simply indicate that when the machine sees a tilde ( ), it turns off those modes and returns to "regular" print. If you want any of these modes to remain on while printing your text, then you can easily alter the Transliteration commands to suit.

Line 7 tells the printer to center the next two lines; Lines 8 and 9 are text lines and line 10 resets the margins to those desired for your text.

Two examples of the finished letterhead are listed below:

W. H. SETTLES  
P.O. BOX 24062  
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY 40524-4062

KINTEC TRUSS CO.  
P.O. BOX 587  
PEWEE VALLEY, KENTUCKY 40056

P.S.

For those who missed it earlier, we are running the Transliteration file put together by Bob Krause of our club for the purpose of standardizing the formatting for articles for the BYTEMONGER. It has most of the commonly used commands and a good set of comment lines.

```
0001 .CD BYTEMONGER FORMAT HEAD
0002 .CD DESIGNED BY ROBERT A. KRAUSE
0003 .CD See Gemini or Epson Manual
0004 .FI
0005 .AD
0006 .LM 6
0007 .RM 64
0008 .PL 64
0009 .CD CONDENSED TYPE(15),
0010 .CD DOUBLE-STRIKE (27,71),
0011 .CD 1/6 LINE(27,50) SPACING !!
0012 .TL 126;15,27,71,27,50
0013 .CD FRONT BRACKET (L) TO VERT BAR
0014 .TL 91;233
0015 .CD BACK BRACKET (J) TO HORIZ BAR
0016 .TL 93;231
0017 .CD LEAN LEFT SLASH TO DIAMOND
0018 .TL 92;174
0019 .CD Italicize transliteration "(" "
0020 .TL 123;27,52
0021 .TL 125;27,53
0022 .CD Subscript transliteration "< " "
0023 .TL 60;27,83,0
0024 .TL 62;27,84
0025 .IN +5
0026 *
```

\*\*\*\*\*  
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NAME \_\_\_\_\_ PHONE(H) \_\_\_\_\_  
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 BUSINESS ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_ OCCUPATION \_\_\_\_\_  
 CITY \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP CODE \_\_\_\_\_  
 PRIMARY INTERESTS \_\_\_\_\_  
 DATE \_\_\_\_\_ SIGNATURE \_\_\_\_\_

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