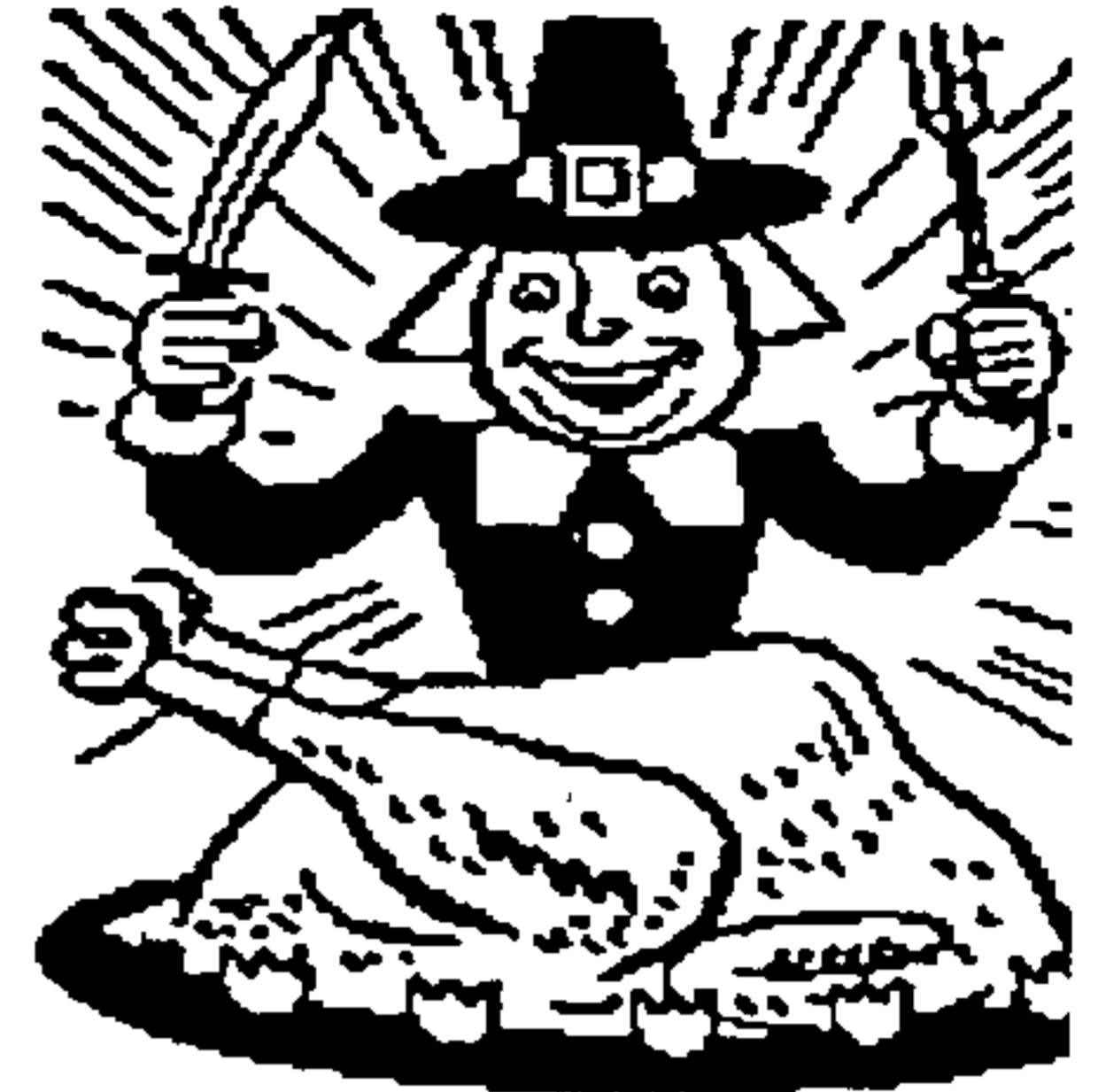




CLEVELAND AREA TI 99 4A USER GROUPS



NOVEMBER, 1994

OFFICE	TI-CHIPS	MEETINGS
CO-PRESIDENT	Glenn Bernasek 238-6335	10-12:00 A.M.
CO-PRESIDENT	Virgil Thomason 1264-7779	W. Royalton
TREASURER	Lin Shaw 235-3912	County Library
MEMBERSHIP	John Parke 331-2830	State Rd. 50. of 4172 W. 217th St. Fairview Pk., OH 44126
SECRETARY	(Harry ** Temporary) for Chris	Route B2 1/4mi <u>EVERY THIRD SAT.</u>
DISK LIBRARY	Les Kee 238-6938	NOV 19, 1994
TAPE & MODS	John Parke 331-2830	DEC 17, 1994
HARD COPY	Harry Hoffman 631-2354	JAN 21, 1995

OFFICE	NORTHCOST	MEETINGS
CO-PRESIDENT	Ken Gladyszewski 1357-7274	1-4 P.M.
CO-PRESIDENT	Walt Ryder 921-8223	Euclidian Room
Treasurer	Frank Jenkins 283-8526	Euclid Sq. Mall
MEMBERSHIP	Martin Smoley 1-257-1661	E. 26th off I-90 (South)
SECRETARY	Deanna Sheridan 333-5986	<u>EVERY THIRD SAT.</u>
DISK LIBRARY	Martin Smoley 1-257-1661	NOV 19, 1994
TAPE & MODS	Frank Jenkins 283-8526	DEC 17, 1994
HARD COPY	Dick Alden 1-352-9172	JAN 21, 1995



From the Editor's Desk:



I didn't intend to get creative with the newsletter letterhead, but was forced to create something since the disk drive on my Geneve "ate" the disk Harry had given me with most of the utilities I needed for the newsletter. I was able to retrieve most of the files, but the frontpage file was totally gone! The joy of being a newsletter editor!

I announced at both NorthCoast and TI-Chips last month that I was only going to publish 8 pages unless we had a sudden influx of material from our members. Much thanks to Marty Smoley for giving me 2 pages on TI-Base.

Check out Harry's report from Chips in that Harry Brashear is not seeking any new software for Asgard. "Dead in the Water" is the term I think he used. I thought that I had saved the entire message from the USENET, but cannot find it now.

The Akron Newsletter printed a "letter" from Edward Swartze, author of TIEMULATOR from the TI-ECHO dated August 10, which stated that he had received a letter from TI telling him to take out the ROMS until he got a license. He states he decided to erase the entire archive from places on the Internet rather than distribute an

archive without the ROMS. He does plan on continuing to distribute the EMULATOR as soon as he can come up with a convenient way for users to transfer their ROMS and patch the ROMS once they've been copied from the user's own legal single-user TI. He stated he had requested information from TI about information to license the ROMS.

And there is that word, "INTERNET" again. I am not sure that all of us even know what the INTERNET is. I downloaded a tutorial from GENIE recently which I thought was excellent. I have written an article (condensing some of the information) which I hope will help since I am just as clueless as the rest of you.

I hope the article will give you a good introduction and whet your appetite for the possibilities available to us. There will be another article next month covering E-mail; finding people; FTP (file transfer protocol), etc. 2400 baud modems are so cheap, there is hardly a reason for any of us not having one, as this is the way we are going to be communicating with people all over the world. go to school without leaving our homes, do research for school for work, etc.



TI-CHIPS Notes



Co-President Glenn Bernasek opened the October TI-Chips meeting at 10:15A.M. with a reminder that Sweetest Day was upon us and to remember your loved ones at this time! Virgil Thomason is monitoring the electronic Secretary amongst all the cables and computers that are set up on the leader's table.

Carol Shaw, in Lin's absence, said there was nothing new to add to the Treasurer's Report this month. Lin has been out of town at his Aunt's in Minneapolis. He has also been busy with the Halloween Haunted ship (The SS Mather) on the E. 9th Street pier.

John Parken has the updated Lima tapes available for the borrowing. The Membership is holding at about 20 members.

Les Kee brought in Library sheets for those members that may not have them already. We had a discussion about getting a free disk from the library for demonstration purposes. There are so many disks/programs available that it would be impossible for one person to demo them all! COME ON GANG, lets check on what is there, so we can ALL enjoy them! Glenn said the disk he got off Les called 'SMALL TALK' was missing a couple of files. He would like to know if someone had the full disk, as he wants to use it on his HRD (RamDisk) so he can set up a mini BBS and leave one phone line open 24 hrs. to talk to everyone! It is an experiment he would like to try!

In the 'Announcement & Reports' section Glenn announced the LIMA Faire would be moved up to April 28th & 29th, due to conflicts in scheduling. Les asked about the C.O.N.N.I. BBS. It is still in the works, as far as we know. Harry Brashear has officially let Asgard Software die out. He still has software available & catalogs. He will sell what is available. Write to:

Harry Brashear
2753 Main St.
Newfane, NY 14108

Harry said he will be off for Nov & Dec... Deanna will be filling in and would like to have articles; otherwise we will have an 8 page newsletter. Even

reviewing a special program from the library that you like. Tell how it works, why you like it, and what disk # it is. Les will be glad to make up disks to bring to the meetings! Virgil brought up the fact that the original catalog (which is available on disks in the library!), continuity is not being followed. Deanna says that if some people would take the disks out of the library, review it and write it up, then we could put it back in the library with a full review. It was a long discussion. Les Israel brought up that he has a 386 SX for sale!

Deanna Sheridan put on a demonstration of transferring data between the TI & the IBM computers. She discussed using a 'null modem' and a program called 'Magic FM' to do this. With this program, you can use both machines keyboards and can download from the IBM to the TI at 1900 baud. With other TI modem programs you cannot do this. If you have a full disk of XMODEM files, it is better to use PC Transfer from JP Hodge. This is how she transferred 70+ disks of Graphics for Harry from a CD to IBM in PCX format, converted to MAC format and Null modemed them to the TI. She still may have another 70 disks of GIF pictures to give Harry. She is not going to save these disks for herself, so see Harry if you want any graphics. (NOTE: Harry WILL put these pics in the library as soon as feasible!). Les said we have a ton of graphics in the library already. Deanna said "But, when you need one, you can't find the one you want!". That is exactly why Harry is always looking for more! There were a lot of questions & discussion about this process! Great demo Deanna, thank you! Then, Deanna showed us the 'TI Emulator' that she loaded into her Laptop IBM. She suggests using a SVGA monitor on the IBM to get a smoother picture and better TI colors. Some of the games are too fast on the IBM to keep up with! Another great show!

We ran out of time for Les Kee's demo. John Parken won the 50/50 drawing. Way to go John! The meeting ended & Ron Markus' table was available for any TI/Geneve purchases. Glenn announced that next month's demo would be put on by Ron Markus with his Geneve. This will prove to be a great demo also!!!

Have a very FULLFILLING THANKSGIVING !!!





NORTHCOAST 99ers

The meeting was called to order by co-president Ken Gladyszewski. Frank presented the treasurer's report.

Under old business there was discussion as whether to have a reunion with old members. It was decided that we could plan for one in the Spring, March or April. Marty said he would develop a letter and check the old mailing lists for names.

In making these plans, it was announced that the Lima meeting will be the last weekend in April in 1995, which should not interfere with these plans.

Walt Ryder reported he had obtained the missing file he needed to work the Compiler program, but had not had the opportunity to investigate it further.

Ken asked for suggestions for demos and volunteers.

Deanna announced that unless she received additional contributions for newsletter articles that the next two newsletters would be cut back to eight pages.

Ken demonstrated "Home Control 99" written by Paul Wheeler several years ago. This is a program that uses appliance and lamp modules readily available from Radio

Shack.

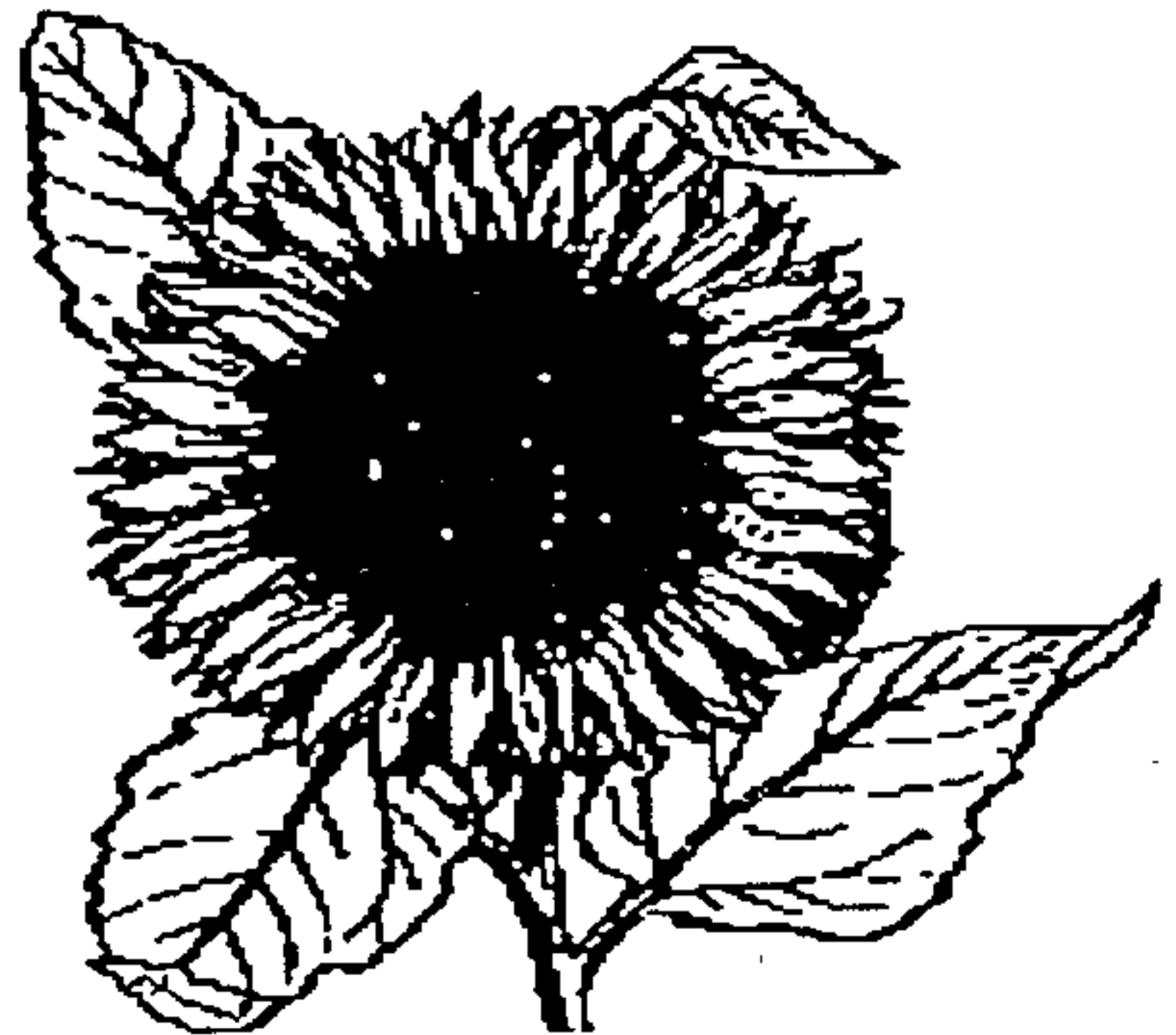
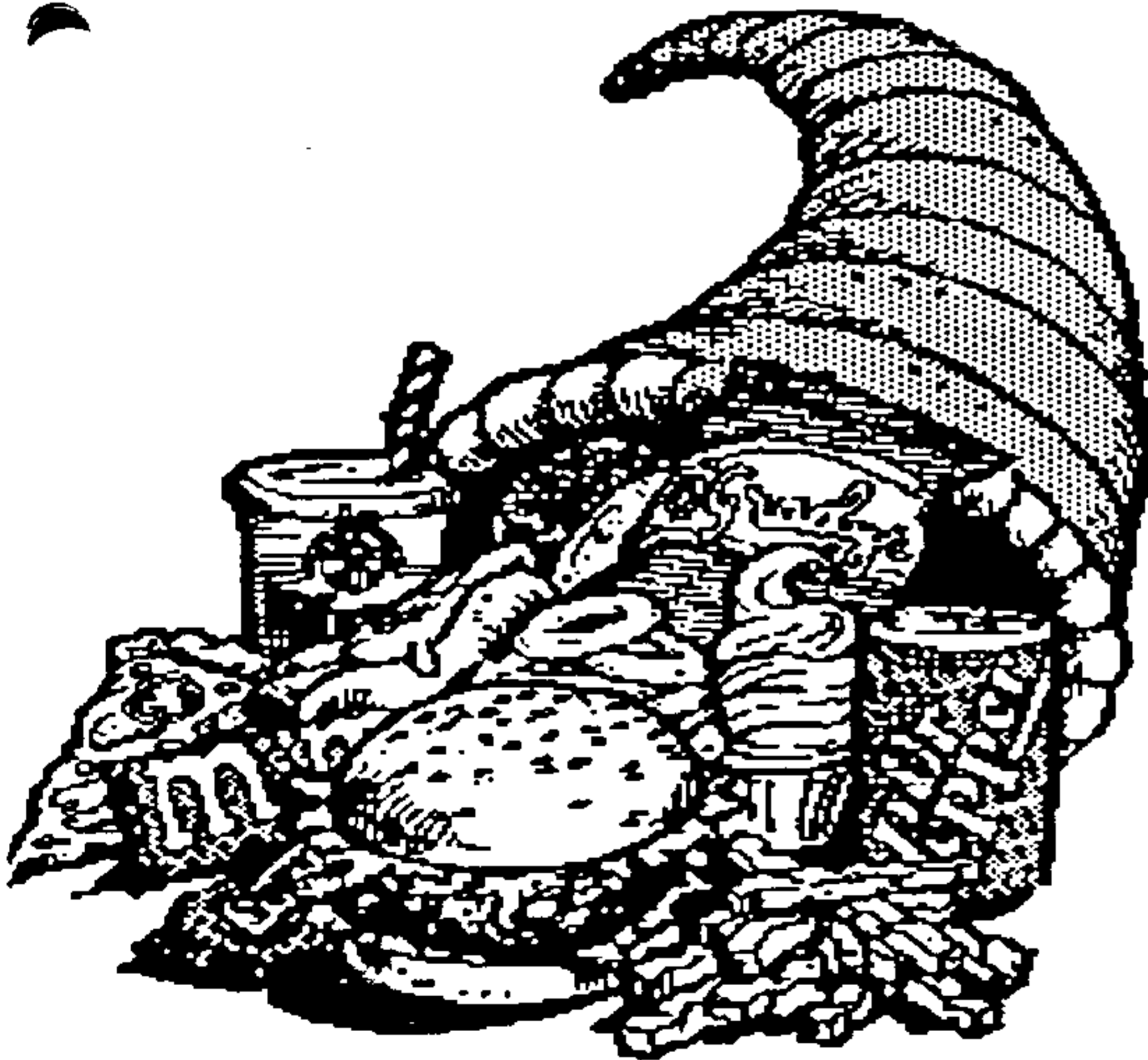
Paul was inspired to tackle this project when he saw these modules at reasonable prices in the DAK catalog. Of course, there was no software available for the TI, so he decided to write his own. He and Ken and Walt Ryder, Jr. put it together in a trial and error situation. Ken demoed a light turning on and off at the computer's command.

Radio Shack still sells a computer controlled system for \$69.95 which includes software.

At about the same time, CorComp marketed a module, so that supposedly one only needed the bare console to program and control these devices. However, as Ken demonstrated, it was not as flexible as the disk-based software.

We all wondered what has happened with Paul as we have not had contact with him in several years.

Deanna



WHAT IS THE INTERNET?

Deanna Sheridan - NorthCoast 99ers - Cleveland, OH

THE BIRTH OF THE INTERNET

You can't pick up a computer magazine without some reference to the INTERNET these days. You have access to part of the INTERNET through FREENET; you have complete access through DELPHI and partial through COMPUSERVE, America ONLINE, etc. and as of the first of the year, there is supposed to be complete access to the INTERNET for GENIE users. What does that mean to us TI people. Let's see what we can find out.

In 1969 the U. S. Department of Defense created a network called the ARPANET. The ARPANET provided certain research agencies doing DOD (Department of Defense) work with access to hardware and software the agencies could not afford. An additional goal was to create a network that could still send and receive data if a part of it had been disabled.

During the 1970's, other networks, having nothing to do with ARAPNET, came into being. These included BITNET, USENET, and the UUCP. These major networks were a cross section of public (funded by the U.S. government) and private. The 1980's saw the creation of the NSFNET, the National Science Foundation Network. The NSFNET linked its supercomputers to research agencies and universities using a state-of-the-art system that permitted any computer on the system to make contact with any other computer on the system.

By 1990, some of the pioneering networks had shut down and all of the formerly independent, remaining networks jumped on the NSFNET. They were joined by additional networks that wanted to be connected to the quickly growing web of networking that is now the INTERNET of the '90s.

Once the sole province of Government institutions, the military selected research agencies, and universities, the Internet now is available to whoever wants to use it!

WHAT THE INTERNET IS

The INTERNET is an interlinking of thousands of different sizes and types of networks from all over the globe. Even though "INTERNET" is a singular noun, it implies a plural: the INTERNET is not one network; it is a coordinated multitude of networks.

THE HEART OF THE INTERNET:

HOW DATA AND MESSAGES ARE SENT AND RECEIVED

The INTERNET is a packet-switching network. That is, the software that makes the INTERNET function properly is made up of two components: the TCP and the IP. TCP stands for Transmission Control Protocol. TCP breaks data that is to be transmitted into packets. The IP, or Internet Protocol, is responsible for routing packets.

ACCESSING THE INTERNET

If you are a student or faculty or staff member at a university or college, it is almost certain that your school has a direct Internet connection.

If you work at a Government installation or a company that does business with the government, the odds are really good that you have Internet Access.

If you have no school affiliation, nor are employed by the government, how do you access the Internet? If you are of average financial means, you will not be able to afford a direct Internet connection. If you only want email or newsgroup access, the CompuServe or America OnLine will do just fine. (Our own Freenet gives us email and newsgroup access also). With Delphi, you get the entire Internet. Using Delphi does not give you a direct link to the Internet. It's a dial-up and travels through several computers back and forth.

Following is a sample of opening an Internet session from Delphi. From the main Internet menu, select Telnet.

```
telnet fedworld.doc.gov
```

This is a real telnet address. It accesses government databases, files and libraries.

Sometimes, you must specify a port number with the telnet address:

```
telnet cuiline.colorado.edu 859
```

This telnet address will give you NBA schedules.

HOW DO YOU FIND WHAT'S OUT THERE?

1. The Yanoff and December lists. These lists are named for the people Scott Yanoff and John December, who regularly publish them for free on the Internet. They tell you where to find major items of interest. Downloading these files requires a procedure called FTP (file transfer protocol).

2. A program called Hytelnet which describes hundreds of remote systems and their contents. It is organized by country, then by subject.

3. Delphi users can select Gopher from the main Internet menu and follow whatever menu items strike your fancy!

4. A book "Navigating the Internet" and "the Whole Internet User's Guide and Catalog".

SOME THINGS TO DO...

1. Join a Freenet. Freenets are networks who do not charge for access and membership. Freenets offer a wide variety of information: the text of the USA Today, weather, events, advice, their own internal e-mail system, special interest groups, and countless other items.

The biggest is the Cleveland Freenet, operated by the Western Reserve University. Find the Cleveland Freenet by telnetting to hela.ins.cwru.edu. Find other Freenets in your journeys. Ohio has no fewer than five Freenets! (I read in one of the major PC magazines recently that 41 of the 48 states will have cities with FREENETS by the end of this year, and to think that it all started here!).

2. Say hi to CARL, the Colorado Alliance of Research Libraries. CARL is a massive research facility that can find obscure data and even fax it (for a fee). telnet pac.carl.org and follow the prompts.

3. Visit Europe. Telnet to ECHO, European Commission Host Organization. Telnet echo.lu. Login = echo.

4. Play Scrabble. Telnet phoenix.aps.muohio.edu 7777.

5. Get geographic info by city or area code. Telnet martini.eecs.umich.edu 3000.

6. Do you need history information? Telnet callsign.cs.buffalo.edu 2000 or ham.njit.edu 2000.

8. Want to do legal research? Telnet libery.uc.wlu.edu. Login = Lawlib.

9. Visit the Library of Congress. Telnet locis.loc.gov.

10. Want your favorite pro sports team's schedule? The Telnet for the NBA was printed above. For the NFL, telnet culine.colorado.edu 863. For major league baseball, telnet culine.colorado.edu 862. For the NHL, telnet culine.colorado.edu 860.

GOING PUBLIC

There are times when you need advice (on any topic, not just on computing), but don't know where to turn or just wish to meet people. The Internet has three diverse facilities for helping you on both counts. The first uses the e-mail system. The second involves a unique network that allows the posting of messages to individual areas of interest, and the third is similar to CB radio.

EMAIL: BITNET LISTSERVS

The Because It's Time Network (BITNET) operates a mammoth information and opinion service that uses the Internet email function to distribute messages on thousands of topics. Each topic has its own "discussion group". Once you "join" a discussion group, you automatically receive any email message from anyone in that discussion group. Of course, you can send your two cents to your unseen discussion group peers by sending email messages to that discussion group.

The best way to discover if there's a discussion group that catches your fancy is to send an email message to mail-serve@nisc.sri.com and ask them to send netinfo/interest-groups to you. Once the list arrives, download it to your hard drive, print it, and peruse it. When you find a topic that interests you, send an email message to BITNET and ask them to put you on email distribution for that listserv subject. Once the

"subscription" to your listserv has been approved, you're off and running.

NEWSGROUPS: USENET (WE HAVE ACCESS THROUGH FREENET)

USENET is a network to which the internet has access. USENET supports "newsgroups", the Internet equivalent to forums (special interest groups). The principal traffic on USENET is email. Following are some major newsgroups:

alt Alternative lifestyle/options.
biz The only USENET location that permits commercial marketing
comp Everything about computers.
misc If it doesn't fit in the major USENET newsgroups, it goes here.
news Information about USENET
rec Recreation/hobby area
sci Science-related area
soc Social/society issues are found here.
talk Religion, politics, environment...make friends, make enemies!

Newsgroups have hierarchies. For example, alt.fan.dave_barry carries input by fans of the popular Florida columnist. Another example: biz.comp.software carries generic commercial software posting.

I downloaded a listing of all the USENET topics available on FREENET and there are over 4000, as it took that many lines in my word processor to list them all. To access the USENET on FREENET, go to the Teleport and choose the reader. You will be given a list of main topics. To get to the TI area, choose 11 (comp), then a second choice will appear, use 86 (sys), and the third is for the specific computer or computer area, and that is 59 for the TI.

You can reply to messages, send messages, etc., directly from the reader.

ON THE AIR: INTERNET RELAY CHAT (IRC)

IRC is similar to AOL's People Connection and the CB mode on CompuServe. You enter IRC, pick a live discussion area, and watch as Interneters from all over the globe post live messages before your eyes. You can enter the fray by just typing a line of text and hitting enter. Your words of wisdom will be there for all to see.

E-MAIL

Over 60% of all internet activity is electronic mail. With 10 to 20 million users on-line each day, you can imagine the vast quantities of messages delivered in one year?

The mechanics of composing, sending, receiving, and generally dealing with e-mail on the Internet are tied directly to the kind of e-mail program you use. Most of us will be sending the E-Mail through Genie, CompuServe, Delphi, and even the FREENET, so you should use the

instructions provided by that system.

The Internet's TCP/IP software breaks data up into packets, then routes those packets here, there, and everywhere, eventually putting Humpty Dumpty back together again at the destination computer. Therefore, Internet E-mail can be a rather unpredictable guessing game. If you incorrectly address your outgoing message or a computer along the routing system is down, you may get a note telling you that your mail was not delivered or your undelivered message could end up in email heaven, never to be heard from again. Most of the time, however, the system works as advertised.

There are two basic kinds of files associated with the Internet: ASCII text and binary. ASCII text files use ASCII text characters from ASCII 32 to ASCII 128 without any special formatting. The Internet email system prefers to deal with ASCII files which usually have the file name extension of .TXT.

Binary files are everything else: application programs, compressed files, image files, and the rest. You can send binary files as email files but you may have to translate them to ASCII with a program such as TIEDIT before you can send them as email.

EMAIL FILE COMPONENTS

Email files usually have headers with important information: From, To, Subject, and Date/Time send.

From: The email system will normally use your Internet address in its native format (e.g. you@computer.location.domain). You rarely have to enter this data.

TO: You must be as precise as possible here. An incorrect address can be curtains for your message. There are ways of finding people on the Internet; to be covered later. The best advice is to verify an addressee's most current Internet address in writing or over the phone. And be sure to use lowercase letters.

If you send mail to an outernet, you will need to alter the address to suit the receiving system. For example, CompuServe uses a nnnnn,nnnn system. But Internet recognizes periods, not commas, and you need to tell Internet that the message is going to CompuServe. So, an internet message from the Internet addressed to someone on CompuServe would take this form:

nnnnn.nnnn@compuserve.com

Notice that the , changed to a . in the numeric address before the @ symbol. Notice also that the name of the service (compuserve) was to the right of the far right. To address someone on CompuServe, use

71410.3250@compuserve.com. Mail addressed to me on Genie would take the following form: d.sheridan2@genie.geis.com. When you receive mail from the Internet, you access it just as any other e-mail. On FREENET or GENIE, it will be in your mailbox and a notice you have mail when you log on.

FINDING PEOPLE ON THE INTERNET

There are a number of ways to find Internet addresses, but don't get excited. Assuming 20 million Internet users, only about 0.035 have some kind of Internet listing.

FINGER

Finger is a Unix command that allows you to see who is logged onto your network at a given time. To use this resource, type FINGER username@exact.location, then hit enter. You can enter just part of the username. If you misfire on the on the exact Internet address for the person you seek, you will get an error message back. Delphi users can find Finger in the UTILITIES menu.

WHOIS

Whois is operated by InterNIC, the Internet Network Information Center. If you have the whois function at your disposal, all you have to do is type part of all of a person's name. If whois has a listing, that person's data will appear.

If you don't have whois, you can reach whois through InterNIC using a function, telenet. The telenet address is rs.internic.net.

Delphi users can type GOPHER at the main Internet menu, hit enter, the select SEARCH UTILITIES. WHOIS is near the end of the resultant menu.

NETFIND

Netfind is a sort of white pages of many listed Internet users. It, too, is accessed by using telenet. The telenet address is ds.internic.net. The system is menu driven, so just follow the prompts. All you have to do is type part of a person's name and as much of a location as you can provide. Example: suarez dayton wright state university. Delphi users can access Netfind as they do WHOIS, by going to the SEARCH UTILITIES menu.

As you explore the Internet, you will run into other people-finders. They are as useful as the system allows. More next month....



By Martin A. Smoley © October 23, 1994

6149 Bryson Drive, Mentor, Ohio 44060-2324

```

SET TALK OFF
LOCAL DA D 8 C
REPLACE DA WITH .DATE.
LOCAL SEL C 1
WHILE 1=1
  REPLACE SEL WITH "A"
  CLEAR
  WRITE 23,5 "AARDVARK AWNINGS SYSTEM;
  MENU "
  WRITE 02,9 "* 0 - Exit program      *"
  WRITE 04,9 "* 1 - Action 1          *"
  WRITE 06,9 "* 2 - Action 2          *"
  WRITE 08,9 "* 3 - Action 3          *"
  WRITE 10,9 "* 4 - Action 4          *"
  WRITE 12,9 "* 5 - Action 5          *"
  WRITE 14,9 "* 6 - Action 6          *"
  WRITE 16,9 "* 7 - Action 7          *"
  WRITE 18,9 "* 8 - Action 8          *"
  WRITE 20,9 "* 9 - Action 9          *"
  WHILE (SEL<"0") .OR. (SEL>"9")
    WRITE 23,2 "          Enter selection ;
=>          "
    READCHAR 23,30 SEL
    WRITE 23,5 "***** Aardvark Awning;
S *****"
  ENDWHILE
*
DOCASE
  CASE SEL="0"
    CLOSE ALL
    CLEAR
    WRITE 12,10 "Have a nice day."
    RETURN
    BREAK
  CASE SEL="1"
    DO AACTION
    BREAK
  CASE SEL="2"
    DO AACTION
    BREAK
  CASE SEL="3"
    DO AACTION
    BREAK
  CASE SEL="4"
    DO AACTION
    BREAK
  CASE SEL="5"
    DO AACTION

```

```

BREAK
CASE SEL="6"
  DO AACTION
  BREAK
CASE SEL="7"
  DO AACTION
  BREAK
CASE SEL="8"
  DO AACTION
  BREAK
CASE SEL="9"
  DO AACTION
  BREAK
ENDCASE
ENDWHILE
RETURN
*****
*
* Aadrvark Awnings
*
* MAIN MENU 10/22/94
*
* SAVE AS AASYS/C
*
*****

```

TI-Base V3.02

There have been several articles in MICROpendium lately which I liked a lot. So I got the urge to stick in my two cents worth. I may seem to be critical of these other programmers, but I do not mean to be. I am just trying to give readers a different point of view and some tips from my experience.

To start with the TI is slow. This makes TI-Base slow. I can tolerate slow speed, but I try to not make things worse. Personally, I never use menus. Menus slow TI-Base down more and, to me, have little value. But everyone seems to want menus, so I will do a menu Command File (CF). My menu CF (AASYS) is on this page. I will try to give you some stuff on programming and some on increasing speed. First some programming. WHILE 1=1 will always be true. This means that the only way you can leave the CF is by selecting (0). That's exactly what you want. If you use some LOCAL value to continue this loop you might change that value somewhere and fall out the bottom of the CF. If you fall out the bottom of any CF unexpectedly and you have not closed all your Databases (Dbs), there is always the potential to loose some data. Next, don't mix numbers and characters together in the possible selections. The mixture makes it harder to control the input. And you must control the input. If someone can enter an odd selection, sooner or later, they will and TI-Base will run away and crash. In this CF the statement [WHILE (SEL<"0") .OR. (SEL>"9")] locks you into the smaller loop with the ENDWHILE just above DOCASE. You will continue to loop until an entry from zero to nine is made. If you enter a A or X the entry will be ignored.



By Martin A. Smoley © October 24, 1994

6149 Bryson Drive, Mentor, Ohio 44060-2324

Because I am using READCHAR to take in the SELECTION, I will only get one key press for the input. This eliminates the possibility of a -1 or AA, etc. This is clean and simple, no [IF, ELSE, ENDIF], or other statements are needed. SELECTION zero will CLOSE ALL Dbs and leave this CF. SELECTION [1] through [9] will perform the appropriate action within the DOCASE section of the CF.

I have written the CF on this page, named AACTION to test AASYS. It doesn't do anythings, but it is very important anyway. AACTION represents the beginning of the chain of CFs you might write to perform a major or minor task. You might SORT, FIND data, PRINT labels, or do most anything, but AACTION does nothing with data. It displays the current date you entered at TI-Bases startup, it tells you which SELECTION you made, [1-9] in the menu CF, and it flashes[***** Aardvark Awnings *****] five times. Then it RETURNS to AASYS where you make another SELECTION. In all cases you must be locked in. In other words you cannot allow the user to make any entries outside a range of answers which you set. Both of these CFs are needed to test yourself. You must be able to run AASYS and go through every action on the list, flawlessly moving through AACTION and back. Any bugs must be worked out before you write any other CFs to perform the actual actions required. If you want to print labels, for instance, you should write a complete set of CFs to print the labels you desire, using the Dbs as needed, and do the job flawlessly. Do the label job completely separate from AASYS. After it is running and works (without error) you can add it to AASYS as an action. Change Action 1, etc. to Print Labels and change the DOCASE command that matches to DO PLBLS or whatever CF name matches.

With TI-Base version 3.02 you do not need to open, or USE, a Database (Db), to make a CF work. If AASYS or AACTION give you "error no database in use", or something like that, it means that there is some other error.

Now for some speed tips. Fancy Screens with borders and frills waste a lot of time. They slow down your machine. Comments within the working part of a CF slows the CF down. Put all comments and other garbage after the RETURN. TI-Base does not read past the RETURN command. You can even use Save File from the FunnelWeb Editor, because TI-Base will not run into the Tab junk at the end of the file. I do it all the time. I never use Print File to save a CF. However, you must put the RETURN in every CF or TIB will crash. Changing color for the characters and background also slows everything down. The fancy stuff is nice, but the fifth time you run the CF, the novelty is gone and you want more speed. Do not SORT within a CF unless it is absolutely necessary. Last: Buy ver. 3.02 from Dennis Faherty at INSCEBOT INC., P.O. Box 291610, Pt. Orange, FL 32129, if you are using an older version.

```

*      This CF takes ACTION
*
SET HEADING OFF
SET RECNUM OFF
* use Database
* sort ..... only if needed
* find
* print labels
* etc.
*
LOCAL REP N 3 0
REPLACE REP WITH 5
CLEAR
  WRITE 23,9 "AARDVARK  AWNINGS  "
  WRITE 06,18 DA
  WRITE 12,9 "You have selected option"
  WRITE 15,9 "   or action number: ",SEL
  WHILE REP>0
    WRITE 23,5 "-----  Aardvark  Awni;
ngs  -----"
    REPLACE REP WITH REP - 1
    WRITE 23,5 "*****  Aardvark  Awni;
ngs  *****"
  ENDWHILE
*
SET HEADING ON
SET RECNUM ON
* close database
*
RETURN
*****
*
*      Aardvark  Awnings
*
*      take ACTION  10/17/94
*
*      save as AACTION/C
*****

```


LIBRARY UPDATE - October 1994

By Bruce Rodenkirch

the following disks and all the library disks this year will be available at the meeting for borrowing by the members. This is based on the assumption that I will be at the meeting. With all the construction work on I-271 it is sometimes difficult to arrive on time and it is possible I may not get there at all. The library disks are still available from Marty by mail in the usual way for those of you who prefer doing it that way. So far the members have not been knocking down the doors to borrow disks. This may be because of the lack of appeal of the library disks or because they already have them. There are not any or many new fairware disks showing up these days but many of the programs are still interesting to review, even if you have seen them before. I know I enjoy looking at them and there are a lot I have never seen before. Blow the dust off your faithful TI and take a look at them.

DISK 94031:

A collection of assembly games, many of which first appeared on cartridges. Using DISKREVIEW or a comparable loader, run the GAMES program which will list these games in a menu and run them. GAMESS is the source code for this loader. The games are ESPIAL, BUCK ROGERS, CONGO BONGO, MINER 2049er, and TOMBSTONE CITY. CONGO BONGO is my favorite of these games.

DISK 94032:

More assembly games and the GAMES loader to be used as before. Just run the GAMES in DISKREVIEW or a similar loader to see the menu. The games are AGRESSOR, DEMON ATTACK, PARSEC, RABBIT TRAIL and SUB BATTLE.

DISK 94033:

Same as above only the games are: TI INVADERS, CROSSFIRE, ENTRAPMENT, BERLIN, TI RUNNER. I like all of these but I had not played ENTRAPMENT before and found it to be a challenging game.

DISK 94034:

KANJI DRILL V 0.5 by Don Sorock. I wish I would have had this one many years ago when I lived in Japan. Kanji is fifty two character alphabet used by the Japanese to write foreign words using Japanese phonetics. It is widely used on TV, in signs, and in print and is often a big help in figuring out the meaning of a sign.

DISK 94035:

Another collection of assembly games with a LOAD program. The games are: BUCKROGERS, ESPIAL, FOOTBALL, POLE POSITION, SNEGGIT, SPRINGER, SPYS DEMISE and TRON.

DISK 94036 and 94037:

This is Genie file 5630 which was too big for a SSSD disk so I had to put it on two disks. It is a fairware disk from the Mid-South (Memphis) TI99/4A UC in Germantown, TN, and contains programs written by members of their group. If you use and enjoy these programs they are asking for a donation of \$5 to \$10. The *README* file has the address and file description, part of which is printed here.

[23MATCHES] A game where you try to leave the computer with the last match. Instructions included in the program. [ANALYZER] A TI BASIC program which explains the function of different peripherals. [APPLEJAM] The TI99/4A and Apple computers battle it out in a battle to the death in this graphics demonstration. [BALLOON] A game where you try to pop all the balloons before they are popped by the fire. [BLIMP] A great game where you must rescue persons stranded on buildings and in tight places. A very fragile blimp is used to fly in and rescue the people. Anything will pop the blimp including clouds! Be sure to drop off everyone at the docking port. [CRUMCOM] The TI99/4A and Commodore computers battle it out in a battle to the death in this graphics demonstration. [DATABASE] A miniature database program for cassette or disk. Print DATADOC or use DATADOCBAS to print the docs. [JACKET] A great little jacket maker program for your disks. Use with Gemini 10x, SG-10 or NX-10. [LAWNMOWER] A game where you must mow the lawn before the dog gets you. Instructions included within the program. [LOAD] This is a loader program provided to help with the loading of the programs on this disk. [LOADTRIVIA, CHARS, CREATER, INS, INS/FILE, TRIVIA, TRIVIAFILE and MENU.] All eight of these files make up a great Trivia game where you can enter your own questions. Instructions included within the program. Run LOADTRIVIA. [MSUG-LIBRN] Make a catalog of the programs on all your disks with this program. [RIVERBOAT] The Mid-South 99 User Group logo program. [SORRYATARI] The TI99/4A and Atari battle it out in a battle to the death in this graphics demonstration. [WEATHER] A weather forecaster. Instructions included within the program. [WHEEL] Wheel of Fortune game. The only problem is Vanna is missing!

DISK 94038:

THE BRAIN is an excellent disk which can do a wide variety of scientific calculations in the blink of an eye. It can do electronic, trigonometric, annuity, math, trajectory calculations to name a few and do them fast. It is easy to use also.

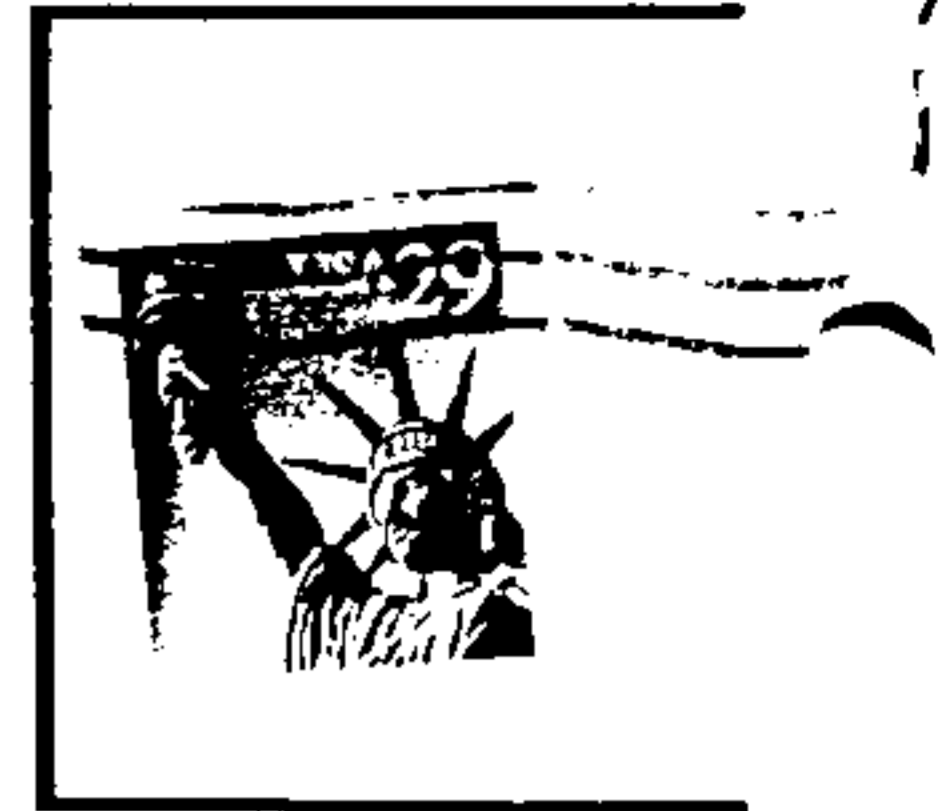
DISK 94039:

GAME is a game called Night Sniper. No docs but not too hard to figure out. Uses joysticks. LOTTERY will run like the lottery and let you make your own number selections. TI-BINGO is a classic which will print the bingo cards and randomly select the numbers. PARTYGAME is for adults who like risque entertainment.

DISK 94040:

This is Release 4 of Clint Pulley's C99 compiler. There are probably newer ones but it is newer than the copy I bought years ago. Included is WINDOWS V 2.0 by Tom Bentley. This is a routine which lets you include "WINDOWS" around your menus in C99 programs. This is a DSSD disk and is archived so there is a lot of stuff on this disk.

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Page	Table of Contents
01	Officers and Editorial
02	TI-Chips Minutes by Harry
03	NORTH COAST NOTES by DEANNA SHERIDAN
04	TUTORIAL ON INTERNET-DEANNA SHERIDAN
07	TI-BASE TUTORIAL - MARTY SMOLEY
09	NEW PROGRAMS IN LIBRARY