



AUGUST 1986

MEETING SCHEDULE

HUG TIBBS - (713) 475-8909 24-hour BULLETIN BOARD ******************** FIRST SUNDAY OF EVERY MONTH (2nd Sunday if 1st Sunday is on a holiday weekend)

AT THE NEXT MEETING

SUNDAY, AUGUST 10, 1986 2:00 P.M.

St. John's School - 2401 Claremont

This month Wayne Wright will demonstrate some Business programs for the TI 99/4A. He will also have a question and answer period after the demonstration.

ADDENDUM TIPS FROM THE TIGERCUB T T

T I REPAIRS

DM1000-CONFIGURE LIST DEVICE TI PROGRAM IMAGE FORMAT

TRANSFERRING TI-MULTIPLAN FILES TO ANOTHER COMPUTER

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THIS NEWSLETTER IS PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE HOUSTON USERS' GROUP. ANY OPINIONS OR ENDORSEMENTS ARE THOSE OF THE AUTHOR, SUBSCRIPTION IS FREE WITH MEMBERSHIP.

T.I. REPAIRS

e typewriter. You would be hard pressed to tell

As you know the repair and exchange centers closed in March. So here is some basic information that may come in handy, but lets hope not too often.

1-800-TI-CARES = General information and advice, if you aren't sure what is wrong or what or who to call, call TI-CARES

1-800-741-3064 = T.I. DEALER PARTS. They do accept Visa and Mastercard. You call them for the "5ROM PORT EXTENSION", part number 1049693-1, price is \$ 5.84 plus Texas State tax plus \$2.00 shipping.

For other parts just look for the number on each part, and they have all the numbers. Give them the number and description, they will give you the cost and availability. Would you believe that the eight connector slots that mount on a curcuit board in the bottom of the P.E. Box only cost \$12.95.

Repair Facility address: TEXAS INSTRUMENTS, INC. 2305 NORTH UNIVERSITY AVE. LUBBOCK, TEXAS 79415

ITEM	COST	SHIPPING
CONSOLE	\$30.50	\$3.00
P.E. BOX	\$55.00	\$2.00
DISK DRIVES	\$80.00	\$2.00
(Internal and Ext	ernal)	
DSK CONTROLLER	\$44.00	\$2.00
32K HENORY CARD	\$44.00	\$2.00
RS 232 CARD	\$60.50	\$2.00
"P" CODE CARD	\$33.00	\$2.00

Reprinted from July issue of the Greater Akron 99ers Newsletter

NLO FOR THE GEMINI 10X

A new product from Sermany has arrived on the American Market and is proving to be a big hit with Semini 10 owners. It's a plug-in chip that allows the 10% to produce Letter Quality Print that rivals the S6-10. The chip has been available in Europe for over a year, so you can be assured that all the bugs have been worked out. I have one in my 10% and couldn't be happier with it's performance.

The NLO mode can be involked by changing DIP-switch settings or by simple printer commands in your program. The letters "w" and "p" are fabulous. Print is very near

the difference. Letters are round not square, a plus for readability

The letters are formed during two passes across the paper. Of course, this reduces the print speed to about half. The second pass completes the distenders and emphasizes the print. The print quality is remarkable.

Just about anyone can install the it. It takes about 20 minutes. The chip replaces two intergrated circuits found on the board right behind the carriage.

The NLQ type face resides where the ITALIC face used to be. In fact, the codes that involked ITALIC print now involk NLQ print. SO 500DBYE ITALIC PRINT. I have tried the chip with TI-WRITER and have experienced no problems.

Now you are asking yourself, how much is this chip? The answer is \$57.50 each or a group discount is available if we buy several at one time. It becomes much cheaper than \$230.00 for a new \$6-10.

The NLO chip is sold by:

E.S.P. CORPORATION
7900 NORTH TAMIAMI TRAIL
SARASOTA, FL 34243
813-355-6797

About two years ago, Star Micronics changed one of the chips in the 10%. This change makes it necessary for you to open your printer to determine which chip is needed for your printer. Look over the board in your printer. If you find a chip labeled D7801676 then you need chip number 610M. If you find a chip labeled D78006 then you need NLO chip numbered 610. You will have one or the other in your printer. It may sound confusing but, a call to the company will result in instant help. Once your printer has the chip in place, you will be very pleased with the enhancement.

Reprinted from March 1986 issue of Home Computer Users Spotlight, (HOCUS) a Monthly Publication of the Milwaukee Area TI 99/4A Users Group.

DM1000-CONFIGURE LIST DEVICE BY DON BROUILLARD

If you are fortunate enough to have the DM1000 disk from our PUNN library, and have been using it, you are probably as impressed with its capabilities as I, and have probably relegated your Disk Manager II module to "Never Never Land". I have been using the DM1000 program for a short period of time and can print the catalog in a condensed format that is very easy to read and does not completely cover your disk or its jacket. I struggled with this problem until I realized how simple it was to accomplish this.

If you follow the comments below, you will have a permanent program on your DM1000 disk that will print out a catalog in a condensed format for each of your DM1000 foreatted disks, with but a single keystroke of your console.

The primary instructions are on page 17 of the documentation for DM1000. If you follow instructions, the only problem encountered is "what control codes do I enter?" If you have an EPSON, TI or GEMINI 10/15 printer, the answer 15 27 71 27 48 1. You can enter up to 30 control codes, but these codes do the trick. Be sure to separate each contron code with one (1) space and when you have finished entering control your COdes, enter ONE MORE SPACE followed by an asterisk (1) and press enter.

After you have done the above, RETIRE your Disk Mangler (pops, MANAGER!) sodule and when you want a condensed print out of your catalog, hit FUNCTION 7 and en joy!

Reprinted from WORDPLAY, VOL V, NUMBER 4, APRIL 1986 (PUNN Users Group Newsletter)

FOR SALE / WANTED n, press FCTN D. When done press enter and select

This is a column that is always available to all members. Whenever you have something you want to buy or sell, just let me know and I'll get it in the mext newsletter. I'll leave items in this list for two months, or until you tell me to drop them or keep them running.

FOR SALE

Black and Silver console, 5-1/4" stand-alone Disk Drive with Disk Controller card and Financial Decisions cartridge. Package price..\$125.00 Contact Paul Kent, 780-2109

4A/TALK FEATURE

(From Nov 1985 issue of Micropendium.

One excellent feature of 4A/Talk is often overlooked... That feature is in the use of the capture buffer and keyboard files to pre-write messages for upload to the message input area of a BBS.

The procedure is as follows:

After the program has loaded and you have finished with the default screen you enter FCTN 3 for half duplex. Then enter FCTN 4 to open the capture buffer. Now you can write a sessage using 40 character lines and FCTN X for a CR/LF to advance to the next line. You can continue to write your message and when done you select

FCTN 5 and option 1 to save the buffer to disk. Now, after signing on to a BBS you go to the message input area and enter the message header information. When you come to the area where you input the body of the message you may use one of two methods to enter the message. If the BBS system only allows you to enter one line at a time, like TIBBS, you do the following:

Select FCTN 6 and option 1, Open a keyboard file. Enter the filename that you gave your message and then press enter. Now press FCTN D twice with a pause in between. On the second entry the first line of your message will appear on the screen. Continue to press FCTN D and your message will be entered one line at a time. When done press enter and BBS's options to save, edit etc. will appear and you can chose the one you wish.

If you are on a board that allows block input for messages, like TBBS, then the procedure is as follows:

Input the message header information as before. Now select FCTN 6 again and take option 3, set up XDN/XOFF characters and enter 17 for XON and 19 for XOFF. Now enter FCTN 6 again and select option 1, Open a keyboard file. Enter the filename of your message file and press enter. Now the first time you enter FCTN D your entire message will be entered. To stop and start it as it is

going i

whatever option you wish.

Whether or not you select full or half duplex (FCTN 3) during this operation depends on whether the host has local echo on or off during the upload. TBBS, for example, turns it off during unprompted block uploads so you must go half duplex. On most boards, however, full duplex is the proper selection. Using the above procedures you can also read other VAR/80 files from other systems. The use of the keyboard files section of 4A/Talk greatly increases it versatility.

One final note: with some modems you may have to experiment to find out how to get the text entry portion of the procedure to work. It works fine on the RADIO SHACK(ta) Modes 1 and VOLKSMODEM(ta) 12 sodesse I have but I had to put an on/off switch in the phone line for a friend who uses a 300 baud VOLKSMODEM(ta). In any event, to see how the procedure works using any modes you can simply disconnect your modem from the R8232 if you have a problem with text entry and try it out. If you like the procedure, then you can do whatever is necessary to make it work with the modem hooked up.

> Joe Muvolini Colorado Springs, Colorado

(Reprinted from HOCUS, Hilwaukee Area 99/4A Users Group Newsletter, February 1986)

TIPS FROM THE TIGERCUB

#36

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TIGERCUB SOFTWARE 156 Collingwood Ave. Columbus, OH 43213

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in Basic and Extended Basic, available on casette or disk, only \$3.88 each plus \$1.50 per order for PPM. Entertainment, education, programmer's utilities. Descriptive catalog \$1.00, is a FREE bonus! deductable from your first

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₹ Tips from the Tigercub ₹ * Vol. 3 is now ready. * Some old business to take * Another 62 programs, * care of -****************

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with an example of the use of each subprogram. All for just \$19.95 postpaid.

Nuts & Bolts No. 2, another full disk of 188 utility Subprograms in merge format, all new and fully compatible with the last, and with 18 pages of documentation and examples. Also \$19.95 postpaid, or both Nuts Bolts disks for \$37 postpaid.

Tigercub Full Disk Collections, just \$12 postpaid! Each of these contains either 5 or 6 of my regular \$3 catalog programs, and the remaining disk space has been filled with some of the best public domain programs of the same category. I am NOT selling public domain programs - my own programs on these disks are greatly discounted from their usual price, and the public domain

TIGERCUB'S BEST, PROGRAM-TUTOR. PROGRAMMER'S UTILI-TIES, BRAIN GAMES, BRAIN TEASERS, BUSTERS!, BRAIN MANEUVERING GAMES. ACTION REFLEX AND CONCENTRATION, TWO-PLAYER GAMES, KID'S GAMES, MORE GAMES, WORD GAMES, ELEMENTARY MATH, MID-DLE/HIGH SCHOOL MATH, VOCAB-ULARY AND READING, MUSICAL EDUCATION, KALEIDOSCOPES AND DISPLAYS

For descriptions of these send a dollar for my catalog!

* routines, tips, tricks. * Tom Wible (? - handwritten * Also \$15 postpaid. Any * signature), in the MANNERS * two Tips disks \$27 or * NEWSLETTER for April, points all 3 for \$35 postpaid.

■ out that I am all wrong in 119 PRINT • * my comments about updating a OWER": :: on the hammered FIXED SEQUENTIAL file. Nuts & Bolts (No. 1), a full There is no such thing as a disk of 199 Extended Basic fixed sequential or fixed 129 DIM S{26} utility subprograms in merge relative file, only fixed 13# F=262 files accessed sequentially 148 FOR N=1 TO 25 or randomly (relative). 15# S(N)=INT(F#1.#59463#94^(Sequential and relative are N-1)) access modes, not file 169 NEXT N attributes. There is no 175 READ N

reason to open a fixed file anything other than in RELATIVE mode, because if you do not specify the REC in your INPUT or clause PRINT, the computer defaults to sequential processing.

In one paragraph, that gentleman told me something about files I had'nt learned from the TI manuals and from the 2000+ newsletters on my shelf. File handling is apparently **692**A understand for those who have had formal computer training, but it is a frustrating mystery to those of us who try to learn by hacking it. Won't somebody please write a series of articles, somewhere, in plain, non-computerese English?

And here is the last word on printing lines of more than 85 characters out of the TI-Writer Formatter, by W. Stewart Ash in a MANNERS newsletter of May-June 1986. the right margin to the length you want, for example .FI:RM 128 for lines of 128 characters; and then use .TL or CTRL U commands to select a type font which will fit that many characters on a line (136 or 132 in condensed, depending on your printer; 96 in elite).

Here's a new way to make music, for you Basic-only users, music programmers and country music fans.

199 CALL CLEAR

WILDWOOD FL dulcimer": : : : : : : :

by Jim Peterson"

18# C=S(N) 198 D=S(N) 288 CALL SOUND (-358, S(N), 8) 219 RESTORE 359 228 FOR J=1 TO 63 23# 60SUB 26# 249 NEXT J 258 GOTO 248

268 READ N 278 CALL SOUND (-358, S(N), 8)

289 X=1^169

298 CALL SOUND (-358, S(N), 8, C

,9)

388 X=1^188

318 CALL SOUND (-358, S(N), 8, C

,9,D,19)

32**₽** D=C

338 C=S(N)

348 RETURN

359 DATA 5,6,8,8,19,13,5,5,6 , 5, 3, 3, 5, 3, 1, 1

369 DATA 5,6,8,8,19,13,5,5,6

,5,3,3,5,3,1,1

379 DATA 8,13,17,17,17,15,13 ,13,8,8,18,18,13,18,8,8

389 DATA 1,1,1,3,5,5,8,5,3,3 ,5,3,1,1,1

Lines 12#-16# set up a scale of two octaves, beginning with the frequency It is only necessary to use in line 13# - to change the the .FI command, and to set key, just change that frequency. Lines 178-198 set up the initial values, line 200 prevents a pause while data is being restored. Then the routine reads the data and plays the music.

> Note the dummy calculation in lines 28\$ and 3\$\$, which does nothing but create a brief pause while the value of X is computed. This is a good method for a delay because it can be adjusted so exactly by changing the exponent, but use a value of 1 to avoid a numeric overflow.

To write your own music by this method, just list the notes of a 2-octave scale from your starting frequency C C# D Ef E F F# 6 - etc. and number them 1 to 25.

Then, list the notes of your song by their number in the DATA statements. For a longer note, list it twice more. Change the TO

value in line 220 to your total number of notes, and RUN!

Here's one just to doodle 29% IF LEN(K\$(
around with. You can create PLAY AT(24,1):
a 3-dimensional maze, save ":: 6010 16%
it to tape or disk, or erase 38% CALL CLEAR
it and watch the computer :: FOR J=1 TO
draw it again. TO LEN(K\$(T)):

110 CALL CHAR(132, *810101010 18101FFFF01010101010101010 999999999981*):: T=1 :: DIM K \$(15)

129 DISPLAY AT(3,7): "GORDIAN KNOT": :: TAB(12); "by Jim P eterson"

13# DISPLAY AT(9,1): "Use ar row keys to create a": "3-dim ensional maze."

149 DISPLAY AT(12,1): "You may at any time press": "Q to clear the screen, or P": "to save a manually created": "screen."

15# T=1 :: DISPLAY AT(17,1):
"Choose - ":" (1) Manual":"
(2) Automatic":" (3) Retrace
":" (4) Load"

169 ACCEPT AT(17,11) VALIDATE (*1234*) SIZE(1) BEEP: 0 :: ON Q 60TO 178,228,298,488

179 GOSUB 449

188 CALL KEY(3,K,ST):: IF ST =0 THEN 188 ELSE D=POS("EDXS QP",CHR\$(K).1)+1 :: ON D GOT O 188,288,288,288,288,198,36

198 CALL CLEAR :: GOTO 158
288 D=D-1 :: IF ABS(D-D2)=2
THEN 188 :: GOSUB 518 :: IF
D<>D<>D2 THEN 60SUB 458

219 GOSUB 499 :: GOSUB 529 : : GOTO 189

228 GOSUB 448 :: RANDOMIZE
238 D=D+1+(D=4) ±4 :: CALL KE
Y(9, K, ST):: IF ST=8 THEN 258
248 IF K=88 THEN 368 ELSE IF
K=81 THEN CALL CLEAR :: GOT
O 158

259 T=INT(4=RND+2)=2-INT(2=RND)

269 FOR J=1 TO T :: IF D(>D2
THEN GOSUB 459

279 60SUB 499 :: CH=128-(D=1)-(D=3):: CALL 6CHAR(R,C,6):

: IF 6<>32 THEN IF INT(2±RND +1)<>1 THEN CH=6

289 50SUB 539 :: NEXT J :: 6
0TO 239

299 IF LEN(K\$(1))=9 THEN DIS PLAY AT(24,1): "CAN'T DO THAT " :: 60TO 169

388 CALL CLEAR :: 60SUB 448
:: FOR J=1 TO T :: FOR JJ=1
TO LEN(K\$(T)):: D=POS(*EDXS*

,SE5\$(K\$(T),JJ,1),1)
318 IF D=8 THEN 358 :: IF D<
>D2 THEN GOSUB 458

328 GOSUB 498 :: CH=128-(D=1)-(D=3):: CALL GCHAR(R,C,G):
: IF G=32 THEN GOSUB 538 ::
GOTO 358

33# K=ASC(SEG\$(K\$(T),JJ+1,1)
):: IF K<>67 AND K<>79 AND K
<>85 THEN JJ=JJ+1 :: 60T0 33

349 60SUB 489 :: GOSUB 539 359 NEXT JJ :: NEXT J :: GOT 0 169

36# IF LEN(K\$(1)) ># THEN 37# :: DISPLAY AT(12,1) ERASE AL L: "CAN'T DO THAT!" :: GOTO 1 5#

378 DISPLAY AT(12,1) ERASE AL
L: "Save to - ":" (1) Cassette
":" (2) Disk" :: ACCEPT AT(12
.11) VALIDATE("12") SIZE(1):S
:: IF S=1 THEN OPEN #1: "CS1"
.INTERNAL, OUTPUT, FIXED 192:
: GOTO 399

388 DISPLAY AT(16,1): "Filena me DSK" :: ACCEPT AT(16,13): F\$:: OPEN #1: "DSK"&F\$, INTER NAL, FIXED 192, OUTPUT

398 PRINT #1:T :: FOR J=1 TO
T :: PRINT #1:K\$(J):: K\$(J)
="" :: NEXT J :: CLOSE #1 ::
60TO 158

488 DISPLAY AT(12,1) ERASE AL
L: "Load from -":" (1) Cassett
e":" (2) Disk" :: ACCEPT AT(1
2,13) VALIDATE("12") SIZE(1) BE
EP:L :: IF L=1 THEN OPEN #1:
"CS1", INTERNAL, FIXED 192, INP
UT :: GOTO 428

UT :: 60TO 428

418 DISPLAY AT(16,1): "Filena
me? DSK" :: ACCEPT AT(16,14)
BEEP:F\$:: OPEN #1: "DSK"&F\$,
INTERNAL, FIXED 192, INPUT
428 INPUT #1:T :: FOR J=1 TO
T :: INPUT #1:K\$(J):: NEXT
J :: CLOSE #1 :: 60TO 388

438 CLOSE #1 :: 60TO 388

448 CALL CLEAR :: CALL COLOR

(13,5,11):: R,R2=12 :: C,C2=

14 :: D2=3 :: CH=129 :: CALL
HCHAR(R2,C2,CH):: RETURN
45\$ CH2=128+((D2=1)*(D=2)*3)
+((D2=1)*(D=4)*5)+((D2=3)*(D
=2)*2)+((D2=3)*(D=4)*4)+((D2=2)*(D=3)*5
)

468 CH2=CH2+((D2=4)*(D=1)*2) +((D2=4)*(D=3)*3):: CALL HCH AR(R2,C2,CH2):: RETURN 478 CALL KEY(3,K,ST):: IF ST

#/# CHEN 478 ELSE IF POS("COU", CHR\$(K), 1) = 0 THEN 479

489 60SUB 518 :: IF K=67 THE N CH=134 :: RETURN ELSE IF K =85 THEN CH=6 :: RETURN ELSE RETURN

498 R=R+(D=1)-(D=3):: IF R<3
OR R>24 THEN R=R2

588 C=C+(D=4)-(D=2):: IF C(3 OR C>38 THEN C=C2 :: RETURN ELSE RETURN

519 IF B(): THEN RETURN ELSE

K\$(T)=K\$(T)&CHR\$(K):: IF LE

N(K\$(T))\(193 THEN RETURN ELS

E T=T+1 :: RETURN

529 CH=128-(D=1)-(D=3):: CAL

529 CH=128-(D=1)-(D=3):: CAL L GCHAR(R,C,6):: IF G(>32 TH EN GOSUB 479

53# CALL HCHAR(R,C,CH):: R2=
R:: C2=C:: D2=D:: RETURN

I think that educational programs should teach, not just test. This one makes up the kind of problems we allhated in school, but if you get the answer wrong it will show you how to work it.

188 CALL CLEAR: RANDOMIZE

118 DATA LUMBERJACK, CUT, CORD

S OF WOOD, BOY, PICK, QUARTS OF BERRIES, ELEPHANT, EAT, BALES

OF HAY, COW, 6IVE, 6ALLONS OF MILK

128 FOR J=1 TO 4:: FOR L=1

120 FOR J=1 TO 4 :: FOR L=1
TO 3 :: READ M\$(J,L):: NEXT
L :: NEXT J
130 A=INT(5=RND+2):: IF A=A2

THEN 135 ELSE A2=A 148 B=INT(9=RND+2):: IF B=B2

THEN 145 ELSE B2=B 156 C=INT(9#RND+2):: IF C=C2 THEN 155 ELSE C2=C

155 X=B/C/A :: IF LEN(STR\$(X))>4 THEN 138 168 D=INT(4=RND+1):: IF D=D2

THEN 16# ELSE D2=D

17# DISPLAY AT(3,1) ERASE ALL

:"IF":A; M*(D,1);"S CAN "; M*(

D, 2):B; M\$ (D, 3); "IN":C; "DAYS

""

188 DISPLAY AT (6, 1): "HOW MAN

Y "; M\$ (D, 3); "CAN 1 "; H\$ (D, 1

); "; M\$ (D, 2); "IN 1 DAY?"

198 ACCEPT AT (9, 1) VALIDATE (N

UMERIC) BEEP: Q

288 IF Q (> X THEN 388 :: DISP

LAY AT (11, 1): "CORRECT!"

218 DISPLAY AT (23, 1): "PRESS

ANY KEY" :: CALL KEY (8, K, ST)

:: IF ST=8 THEN 218 ELSE 138

388 DISPLAY AT (11, 1): "NO -":

"IF"; A; M\$ (D, 1); "S CAN "; M\$ (D

318 DISPLAY AT(15,1): "THEN";
A; M\$(D,1): "S CAN "; M\$(D,2): B
; "/"; C; M\$(D,3); " IN 1 DAY": B
; "/"; C; "="; B/C

328 DISPLAY AT(19,1): "SO 1 "
; M\$(D,1): " CAN "; M\$(D,2); B/C
; "/"; A; M\$(D,3); " IN 1 DAY": B
/C; "/"; A; "="; X :: 60TO 218

,2):B;M\$(D,3);" IN":C:"DAYS,

Here's a new way to put a title on the screen
188 !SCATTERPRINT by Jim Pet erson

118 CALL CLEAR :: M\$="TIGERC UB SOFTWARE" :: L=LEN(M\$):: IF L>28 THEN 118 :: C\$=SEG\$(
"ABCDEFGHIJKLNNOPORSTUVWXYZ[
\",1,L)

128 FOR J=1 TO L :: RANDOMIZ
E :: X=IMT(LEN(C\$) #RND+1):: Y=ASC(SEG\$(C\$,X,1))-64

138 DISPLAY AT(2,13-L/2+Y):S

E6\$(M\$,Y,1);:: C\$=SE6\$(C\$,1,

X-1)&SE6\$(C\$, X+1, 255):: NEXT

148 60TO 148

This one is very basic, but if you have Terminal Emulator II, Speech Synthesizer, and a preschool child, it's a fine way to learn the alphabet, the keyboard, to spell his name, or just to have fun with - try a string of KK's for a train chugging uphill.

188 OPEN #1: "SPEECH", OUTPUT
118 CALL KEY(3, K, S)
128 INPUT M\$

13# PRINT #1:M\$
14# 60TO 12#

Memory full - Jim P.

TRANSFERRING TI MULTIPLAN FILES TO ANOTHER (NON 99/4A) COMPUTER

Multiplan spreadsheets can be saved to disk three basic ways:

The standard way, which is how you save it to disk, then bring it back in for normal usage.

As a PRINT file, which is an ASCII text format which looks like your usual spreadsheet, but has no formulas associated with it.

And, as a SYMBOLIC format which is an ASCII representation of the spreadsheet that does have the formulas and cell formatting intact.

The purpose of the Symbolic format is to allow the spreadsheet to be converted to a universal form that is usable by the Multiplan program no matter which what machine is running it. Restated, that means a Multiplan spreadsheet that was created with a TI 99/4A could be used by an Apple running Multiplan, or an IBM, or in this case by Digital Equipment Corporation's Rainbow computer.

First the spreadsheet is created (on a TI). Then the spreadsheet is saved to disk in 'symbolic' format. Next that 'symbolic' file is transferred to another machine using some communications program (Fast Term, for example) that allows the transferring of ASCII files. The other machine is using a communications program that will capture and put to disk the ASCII file it receives. Now the other machine can run Multiplan and load the file it received in 'symbolic' format. All the formulas are intact. The spreadsheet is a duplicate of athe one originally on the TI.

All this is great except for one thing. It doesn't work. The TI Multiplan 'symbolic' format which is supposed to be ASCII, isn't. Doing a directory of a 'symbolic' file shows it to be INTERNAL/128. If it were ASCII it would be DISPLAY/128.

Suy Stefan Romano, who mans the Amnion Helpline 415-753-1455, owns both a TI 99/4A as well as a Rainbow computer. He found that he could not transfer his TI Multiplan files to his Rainbow. The standard way to do this with 'symbolic' files did not work. He discovered the reason why was because of the information covered in the last paragraph and he also found a way to fix it.

Note: This is easier to do if the file is copied to an empty disk so your file will be the only one on it. Using a disk sector editor program (like DISKO), find the 2nd to the last byte on the first line of the file. In HEX, you will see it is >02. Change it to >00. That will cause the file type to be converted from INT/128 to DIS/128. Now the 'symbolic' file format will BE a true ASCII file and it can be successfully transferred to another type of computer and loaded into Multiplan.

Thanks to buy for sharing this information

Gary Matthews

(Reprinted from April '86 issue of A9CU6 CALL NEWSLETTER, Atlanta 99/4A Computer User's Group

TI PROGRAM INAGE FORMAT

By Jerome Trinkl

Program format is the most efficient way to store programs on disk as well as being the fastest way to load them.

Any memory image, be it assembly or Basic can be saved in program format. Memory image is nothing more than an exact copy of the code as it resides in memory.

Ti's convention for distinguishing among the two program format types are as follows:

Assembly language programs that load and run from option 5 of the E/A follow this format:

Note: (These bytes are not loaded but used to direct the loader.)

EX: 1st file, 1st 6 Bytes

- 0-1 >FFFF Header tells loader there is another file to load.
- 2-3 >xxxx No. of bytes, max.=>2000 (33 sectors max.)
- 4-5 >xxxx Address to load those bytes

1st file, next 4 Bytes

Note: (These bytes are loaded as part of the executable program.)

- 6-7 >0460 B @
- 8-9 >xxxx Entry Address

Suceeding files contain: (Again these do not load in memory)

- O-1 >FFFF if there are more files or>0000 if this is the last file
- 2-3 >xxxx No. of bytes (max. >2000)
- 4-5 >xxxx Address to load those bytes

The reason there are a maximum of >2000 bytes (or 33 sectors on disk) per file is that TI's loader uses the 16K VDP memory to transfer the data during the Device Service Routines. Only 8192 (8K) bytes have been allocated for its buffer.

One final note of interest is that option 5 of the E/A allows a default filename of "UTIL1" if enter is pressed and no filename given. This is sort of like an

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0192 DOMINO FACTOR**XB

Domino factor game now released to public domain. Great fun. 43 sectors

0193 OLD SOL**XB

A great version of Klondike Solitaire. Great graphics. 38 sectors

0194 WARGAME # XB

Excellent war game. Can you win the battle? 79 sectors

0195 WHEEL OF FORTUNE \$ \$ X B

Breat adaptation of popular TV show written by the Kirmse Brothers. Excellent graphics and fun to play. 95 sectors

0196 STELLAR EXPLORER \$ \$ X B

An outer space battle. Great graphics. 44 sectors

0197 T199-OPOLY\$\$XB

This is another great program from our friends "down under". This Australian program is an excellent adaptation of MONOPOLY. Requires dedicated disk.

256 sectors

1078 MAX-RLE:DV/80 Printer recommended

This picture printing program is similar to TI-RLE (#1077) but with some added features. It can convert TI-Artist screens to GRAPHX screens or convert DV128 screens to DV/80 screens. Runs in Editor/Assembler Option 3. P/N Is START. Comes with documentation that can be printed out using TI-Writer. Comes complete with several pictures. 259 sectors

1079 FLAG DAY##XB

A graphic and musical salute to our flag. 31 sectors

3049 +/- TEST##XB Printer rqd.

A program by Jim Hutchison that will print out a page of addition and subtraction questions. 9 sectors

3050 FLIGHT SIMULATOR: 30 Joysticks rqd.

A flight simulator made for the TI. Excellent program. 37 sectors

4172 VCR/GUIDE W/DOCS##XB Printer recommended

A fine program by Bill Knecht that will help you catalog your video tapes and print out a listing of all of the movies you have. 65 sectors

4173 SESSIONS W/DOCS##XB

This program, written as "Freeware" by Bob Pomicter, Jr. allows you to create your own "blink" files offline for transmission to "The Source". Comes complete with all documentation needed to operate. 105 sectors

4174 VFILER**XB Printer recommended

Another disk cataloging program. 39 sectors

4175 SCREEN TESTAXB

A TI-BASIC program by Bill Knecht that can be used to adjust your TV or monitor screen's colors and sizing. 10 sectors

4176 ACOUSTIC DESIGNALIB Printer recommended

A program that can be used to design your own speaker system. Comes with complete documentation. 163 sectors

4177 BBS40/FT##XB

A new version of BBS/40 Mail Preparation program that can be used with FAST-TERM. 40 sectors

4178 BBS FILER**XB Frinter optional

Allows you to create your own BBS directory. Has fields for you user number, pasword, the BBS phone number, etc. Saves information onto disk and allow you to print a hard copy of list. 29 sectors

5237 HOLIDAY ROAD ** XB

Another fine music program from our own Bill Knecht. This is his adaptation of the music from National Lampoon's movie "VACATION". Excellent graphics.

25 sectors

5238 MATILDA: TE-II & Speech Synthesizer

Your computer will actually sing this Jamaican song. Excellent programming. 26 sectors

5239 TRISTAN UND ISOLDARIXB

Wagner's "Prelude to Tristan und Isolda". Adapted for the TI by Ken Eilliland. Very good music with a great graphic scene. 46 sectors

X-BASIC autoload "LOAD" feature for assembly.

What about Basic program format? It is a bit more complex but is easily distinguished on the disk from assembly.

Program load bytes The 1st 8 bytes

- 0-1 >xxxx Exclusive Or of next two words 2-3 and 4-5.
- 2-3 >xxxx Address of the end of the line number table
- 4-5 >xxxx Address of the start of the line number table
- 6-7 >xxxx Address of last memory

location used in program

Line number table info, next 2 bytes

8-9 >xxxx The last line number in the program.
10-11 >xxxx The start address of the program line

Then comes the tokenized basic code. I hope this helps your understanding of TI 99/4A program image format.

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PHILIP POXON
EDITOR
9122 HAMMERLY
HOUSTON TX 77080

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