JACATAN THERE COME



# 1000 COMPUTER GROUP

Newsletter -

VOL. 7 NO. 11 LOS ANGELES, CA OCT 88

# NEXT MEETING WED NOVEMBER 30TH JIM SWEDLOW ON CONFIGURING FUNNELWEB BE THERE!



# TERRIES CORNER

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE et al

Thank you Marcy Brun. LA 99ers has had a contingent at several Chicago Fairs. It was a place to go to meet your friends. Now thanks to Marcy, it was more than that. Due to the unavailability of Triton College, the Fair was headquartered and held at a Holiday Inn. This format was extremely well received and appreciated by just about everyone there. It was a good sized Fair and well attended by both sellers and buyers. The attitude was congenial and caring. We can return with good feelings. It is heartening to see the continued support from all sides. New products are introduced and quickly supported. Good reason for a "business as usual" attitude among all of us. Makes us feel good that our 99/4A investment has not let us down. I can truly say without reservation this was a good Fair. The planned social activities were also good. It was a mixer opportunity for persons from distant areas known by name and deed only to personally meet one another. Friday and Saturday were well covered.

Sunday, thanks to the efforts again of Marcy, there was a 4 car caravan to Milwaukee. Traditionally this has been a smaller gathering of the clan, but oh so friendly. It once again proved itself out. No one area should be cowed by the strength and size of another area. There are many diehards out there and support will follow. In all a good job was done by both areas.

As a strictly personal note, it was nice to have an unsolicited comment from Don Walden in Milwaukee, he very sincerely praised the metamorphosis of Jack Riley in representing Myarc. The Riley bashing has gotten out of hand. There is a lot of parrotting. Speaking for myself, if the negative energies were turned positive perhaps all of us who made the investment into 9640's based on its "who's who" would feel good about it.

Hyper-Copy, Genial by Mike Dodd

I heard in Chicago that Mike borrowed Scott Darling's Cor-Comp card to give those owners the opportunity to use this fine program. I recently offerred Mike my Hard/Floppy Controller Card, so he could do the same for it. Hopefully he will find the time. I too would like the chance to buy and use his program. I am weary of 11 minute copy time for my utility disk.

Letters, we get letters

A very nice card from an Israeli 99/4Aer. Beny Kitiapu, P.O. Box 565, Dimona 86104, Israel, is hopeful of hearing from some of us. Our \$35.00 International member rate is a bit steep for him, so he is unable to join. Perhaps some of us can contact him and offer to exchange information and software with him.

Steve Eggers, VP Amarillo 99/4A User Group writes about he and a few friends wit 9640's establishing a 9640 International User Group. Well I met some like minded fellows in Chicago and joined. It is a good idea and will be even better if well supported by 9640 owners. I am not sure if this is the same group as Steve intended, they are both in Texas so hopefully it is. Here is the information. National MYARC user's Group, att: Michael Connell, 11011 Ellwood St. The Woodlands, Tx 77380. The initial membership fee is \$30.00, (yes it is steep) the following years will be \$15.00. The fees help offset postage and publication of the Geneve World Genesis, and a current library. The Newsletter will be by-monthly, and hopefully be supported with

articles by personages such as Tom Freeman and J. Peter Hoddie, both of whom met the NMUG people in Chicago. We are looking to support this group with space on our BBS sysoped by John Bohlier in the near future. Look for more information here as it develops.

Jim Peterson, Tigercub

Saw Jim once again in Chicago and Milwaukee. So glad to see him in much better health. You looked great Jim. Anyway Jim wrote a program called Printall. Looks great, but not on my printer. Jim is now gathering data on the various peculiarities of printers. If anyone has data or manuals on printer code comparisons, Jim would sure appreciate them. 156 Collingwood Ave, Columbus, Oh 43213. Jim's letter was addressing the issue of me (Terrie) snookering him in relation to Picasso. Jim "regrets Terrie is being unfairly blamed", thanks Jim I regret it too. Included within this issue is a pertinent letter.

C'est la guerre. Jim also sent an answer to a question posed in the September Toplcs by Chick regarding relational expressions. Chick your wish

is Jim's command, thanks Jim, ever there as usual.

Speaking of Chick, if his area is missing from this issue, it is entirely my fault, I have buried it somewhere in this clutter I call home. My apologies in advance if I cannot find it before midnite Thanksgiving. I had to ignore this holiday to complete this newsletter. In addition to my Parents recently (last 3 weeks) I am joyfully caregiving my two grandsons ages 3 1/2 and 10 months while my daughter-in-law is in hospital in recovery. My brain is a bit overwhelmed. So Thanksgiving is Friday after the printer.

### Bill Gaskill

What a font of information. We are now offering Bill's Personal Auditor Program through our Marketplace for \$19.00. We are continuing to feature a series of articles written by Bill in areas of interest to all of us. Two will run concurrently over the next two issues. One on Finance and the other on TI-BASE. The Personal Auditor Program was very well received at the Chicago Fair, as we are once again reaching the end of the year and the Tax Man Cometh, this is a good way to prepare. A new Marketplace hopefully will appear in the next issue, the great new releases from Genial have to be added, we have some on hand, just ask, our usual discount applies. We hope to see you all in San Diego come February.

Picasso, the end I hope

Excerpt TopIcs Sep/87, "Anxious to know about this program I wrote to a good friend there who recently (yesterday) presented me with a copy...The Author Arto Heino has copyrighted this program and is selling it commercially for \$20.00 plus \$2.50 shipping. (address included) Please respect the Authors copyright, and if you see it on Networks and/or BBS ask the SYSOP to remove it..."

Excerpt GEnie message 21 Sat Sep Ø3 1988, "... If indeed Terri (sp) has a copy of Picasso 2.Ø, then she is guilty of a federal crime-violation of copyright laws. Is she and her L.A. 99ers now aiding and abetting software piracy?.... and yet now she is shamelessly and openly flaunting her illegal. Possession of a commercial copyrighted product whose rights are vested in a number of parties who have all made significant contributions to this community."

# Open Letter To Whom It Concerns.

It was reported by our Coordinator (September 1988 issue of Melbourne Times) that certain people in the US of A have been alleging that Terrie Masters of the LA99ers came by an illegal copy of version 2.0 of "PICASSO". What was reported concerned me to immediately telephone the Coordinator and write this letter to the magazine.

Let me set the record straight and put this matter to rest for once and for all.

There are only three people involved in this matter who know @all the facts. Arto Heino, the author of "PICASSO", myself Bill Perreau and Terrie Masters. To those other people I say, "mind your own bloody business". In other words BUTT OUT. However, since you have involved an innocent party, namely Terrie Masters, by your outrageous allegation, it's time for me to speak out.

It was I, Bill Perreau who sent Version 2.0 of "PICASSO" to Terrie. She &did not come by it illegally, nor for that matter did I.

I purchased an original copy direct from the author, Arto Heino and sent it complete with pictures, to Terrie as a GIFT. I can prove my purchase with a cheque butt and bank statement for all you sceptics. Furthermore, I didn't copy "PICASSO" for my own use.

The first and only time I have meet Terrie Masters was in June 1987. I lobbed into LA enroute from London to Melbourne, and contacted Terrie. Terrie drove me around Beverley Hills and introduced me to Tom Freeman and George Steffan. She gave up her Saturday evening to drive me to the Airport to catch my flight home. To Terric, belonging to the TI-99 fraternity was enough to tell her, "this person is OK". Being the kind and generous person she is, Terrie put herself out to welcome a stranger and a fellow TI-99er. I only hope the vitriolic attack she has sustained over recent months from a certain quarter in the TI-99 community hasn't changed her views. I wouldn't blame her if she has.

On my return to Melbourne I sent Terrie a gift to thank her for her hospitality. That gift was v2.0 of "PICASSO". In my letter to Terrie I mentioned it was a commercial product and could be purchased from Arto for \$20 plus postage.

Terrie Masters is an innocent party. Her only role in this unsavoury affair was to receive a gift of a legitimate copy of "PICASSO" from me.

What you have done by your allegation is slurred the reputation of an innocent person and made a gift of appreciation demeaning. I hope you can make peace with yourself and publicly apologise to Terrie.

If you are going to involve yourself in other people's affairs, check your facts before venturing in 'where angels fear to tread.'

Have a nice day.

William T. Perreau 14 Cameron Close Donvale Victoria 3111 Australia

### HI DOWN THERE

### FROM

### G.S.

Well after three days and three nights of climbing these Damn Go (Oh sorry Peter I won't let it slip out again, otherwise it's cleaning all the stairs.) Beautiful stairs I have arrived here, and I'm one of Pete's Gofor's.

One thing you TIers have to know is that this is a real modern setup, all the records of you folks down below are kept on a TI99/4A similar to the black and silver one. This one has been costomised though by a body shop, and it is now Ebonite and Gold with real Pearl Keys, it has a 100 meg hard disk and three 10 meg ramdisks. They all work, so if LOU PHILLIPS keeps his nose to the grind stone, all the information has been passed down to him, you folks should have these additions in about one days time (our time) 10 years Lou's time.

Any one coming here is recorded in P.R. Base (that stands for Pete's Record) those that go elsewhere go into T.I. Base (Total Incompatable).

People entenered into the T.I. Base are usually those that don't pay up for fairware, and don't forget I have had a butchers hook at the list so look out those others that keep their animosity going, up here you have to be able to forgive and forget. One class that have never got onto the first step of the stairs are those so called dealers who say they have some thing ask for your gold and don't deliver.

Well I already have seen the Chigago Fair and it is a must for all TIer's, there is so much new stuff there you will all have to work overtime to get it.

The Melbourne U.G. have promissed to let me have a page every issue, as long as Pete lets me use his Machine, and I don't cop stair cleaning duties.

Yours.

G.S.

If the above puzzles you, our Peter Gleed in his own way, is keeping the memory of George alive. His messages from above will be appearing in the Melbourne Times. Actually I can hear George saying some of those things. Oh boy can I ever hear George saying some things, "what does the manual say? Did you read it?" Oh yes George I can hear it now. But really I did try to properly print out Earl Raguse Forth articles, yes I know the print style is different, really George I did try, but my program is modified, and my printer does not combine elite and emphasized. I went over to Jan Williams and used hers, but her Funnelweb acts up, and I get crazy messages like "can't open file" right in the middle of printing. Happens here too! Yes I know its 12:10 AM and I still have lots to do, and I am ever so tired. Next month, look over my shoulder and guide me through. I sure as h--- do miss you.

### by Steve Mehr, UG Member

Since July of 1987, I have been fortunate enough to have become a regular column in this fine newsletter. Current projects are starting to take up a little more of my time and I find myself juggling more balls than I would like. During the efforts of finding someone interested in continuing this column, which reviews the meeting's demonstrations, I will try to continue as I feel that the dissemination of information obtined during this portion of the meeting is invaluable. Some users groups like to limit this information only to attending members and I feel that this is a great disservice to their group and to the community at large. Anyone interested in continuing this service in our newsletter for our non attending members and the newsletter exchange, please let me know. Thank you.

Have you ever tried formatting a preprinted document and had trouble determining just where, to start printing to fill in the information? I know I have. Well, guess on more! Here comes... This time saver is a unique template with windows that allow you to see a document below and at-a-glance determine the exact line and column position that correlates with what you see on your You can eliminate the guesswork in formatting documents, envelopes, labels, forms, etc., eliminating trial and error. This unique product helps you to get it right the first time and turns hours of work into minutes! PC-GRID is available in four sizes, 10 pitch (pica), 12 pitch (elite), 17.1 (condensed), and 15 pitch (condensed). Each size comes with two grids, one horizontal and one vertical to allow use of up 14" X 14" documents. Marlene Summers, President of PC-GRID was our guest speaker and was offering PC-GRID at a substantial savings for our Normally \$10.00 per size, our price was just \$5.00 per size making the entire package only \$20.00! For more information, please contact:

Marlene Summer 3655 Pine Avenue Long Beach, Ca. 90807 (213) 426-9932

As you saw at the meeting, Form Shop is very near completion and should be released very soon. For all you form shoppers out there, this will be a very useful utility. Stay tuned.

Ed note: This VERY useful, utilitarian and user friendly program was released with GREAT success at Chicagn's Fair. It was a sell-out, and an attempt (by a competitor) was made to buy it out! It will of course be available for sale at our November meeting.

In the first installment of our Funnelweb tutorial series, we explored features of the Editor and the Formatter. I hope this presentation offered some useful information. I know I learned a thing or two (or three). Next month we should be looking at now to configure Funnelweb to your own system. One of the most powerful features included in the package.

HSFR LEARNS NEW "CALLS" IN AFRICA!

Jan Williams finally returned from her trip to Africa and was gracious enough to share her personal experiences with us while she was there. She brought several authentic pieces of African culture back with her and had them onhand at the meeting. Jan told us that most of her time though was preoccupied looking for fellow TI'ers (grin). Thanks "onga onga, ugana banana" Jan. That means "very much". We all felt like we were there too! Until next month. Will we see YOU at the meeting

\* \* Topics - LA 99ERS \* \*

The following is an excerpt from the book Night Mission, published and copyright 1985 by MG, and is reproduced herein by permission. (Part 1 appeared in the Vol. 7 No. 9 Sept. '88 issue of TopIcs)

The Power of AND by Craig Miller Part 2

- 5. It can be used to easily round off a floating point number into an integer.
- 6. Easily converts Lower case to Upper case or visa versa.

Lets look at this function on a Binary level and then we will discuss the rules and some examples for its use. When you use AND on direct numbers you are actually comparing bits at the binary level. If a certain bit is on in B and the same bit is on in C then, when you AND these two (PRINT B AND C) that bit will be on in the result. If a certain bit is on in B but off in C it will be off in the result. So the number one basic rule is:

ON Bits that match in the two numbers will be ON in the result.

OFF Bits in either of the two numbers will be off in the result.

It might help to think of the use of AND as a filter that only allows ON bits that match up to pass through it for the result.

binary

Examples:

4 AND 7 4 = 00000100

7 = 000000111

4 AND 7 Result = 00000100 or 4

9 AND 7 9 = 00001001

7 = 00000111

9 AND 7 Result = 00000001 or 1

From the above example we can see that when a number is ANDed to 7 the result can never be greater than 7 since the higher value bits are off (xxxxx111). This is true for any possible ANDed value within the valid range. On the TI in Extended Basic the Valid range is -32768 through 32767. Lets take a look at the value of each bit in a 16 bit 2's compliment binary number.

Bit No. 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

Value sgn 16384 8192 4096 2048 1024 512 256 128 64 32 16 8 4 2 1

These values can also be thought of as Binary Powers. If you raise 2 to the bit number the result is the Value displayed above.

Examples: 20 = 1 21 = 2 22 = 4 .... 212 = 4096 etc.

so if bits 0,1 && 2 are on (00000111) then the decimal number is: 1+2+4 or 7

If bits 0,2,3 && 5 are on (00101101) then it equals: 1+4+8+32 or 45

To be continued ...

# THE POWER OF RELATIONAL EXPRESSIONS by Jim Peterson

What the h... are those, you say? You may well ask. The "blue book" that came with your computer says nothing about them, and most of the programming tutorial books on the subject are equally silent. waded through the computerese and mathematese text of the User's Reference Guide, you found them discussed on page II-14 under Relational Expressions and on page II-51 under IF-THEN-ELSE, but you probably didn't realize their potential. Then, you graduated to Extended Basic and found those easy-to-use, in-the-clear logical expressions AND, OR, NOT and XOR, and you looked no farther So, what can a relational expression do? Nothing that can't be done But it can often do the job so much more compactly, so much more efficiently, and therefore so much faster! So, let's learn to use them. And let's learn in plain English, The following may not be technically correct, but it's computerese. the way it all works out. First, every expression has a true/false value, which is entirely different and separate from the value of the variables or numbers or strings it contains. On the TI-99/4A, a false statement has a value of which is easy to remember - A FALSEHOOD IS WORTH NOTHING. Unfortunately, a true statement has a value of -1, which doesn't fit in too well! On some other computer you may have learned that a true expression has a value of +1, but on the TI it's -1.

So, in ...F=7 :: IF F=8 THEN...., F=7 has a value of -1 because obviously F does equal 7, and F=8 has a value of Ø because it is not .true. Second, when an IF refers to a variable without an "=" sign, For instance, IF X THEN 1000 means "if X is more or less than 0, if it is not 0, if it is anything other than 0, then go to 1000". Third, the computer will try to use the expression mathematically before it tries to interpret its true/false value. Remember that everything within parentheses is worked first. For instance...X=1 Y=2 :: IF (X=1)+(Y=2) THEN 1000...Since both are true, this works out to IF (-1)+(-1)<>0 THEN 1000, and since -1 plus -1 is not 0, we go to On the other hand, X=1 :: Y=2 :: IF X=1+Y=2 THEN 1000 will first be calculated as X=1+Y, which comes out as X=3, and then as X=3=2, which has a true/false value of Ø (false) because X=3 has a true/false value of  $\emptyset$  (false), not 2!Finally, always remember that a variable keeps its previous value until calculation an entire equation is completed. of X=X+(X+3)\*X-X/X  $X+(X=\emptyset)$  is worked as X=3+(3+3)\*3-3/3  $3+(3=\emptyset)$ . Now that you have assimilated this vast knowledge, how can it be used? The most common way is in the expression IF (X=1)+(Y=2) THEN 200 this case, if it is true that X=1 but Y does not equal 2, then -1+0 $\langle \rangle \emptyset$  so you go to 200. If X is not 1 but Y=2, then  $\emptyset +-1$  is still  $\langle \rangle \emptyset$ , and if X=1 and Y=2 then -1 plus -1 is still <>0, so you still go to but if X is not 1 and Y is not 2 then 0+0 is not <>0 so you do not. Of course, in Extended Basic, you could simply write IF X=1 OR Y=2 THEN 200. If you want to go to 200 only if X=1 or if Y=2 but not if both are true, then you can write IF (X=1)+(Y=2)=-1 because either -1 plus Ø or  $\emptyset$  plus -1 will equal -1. In Extended Basic, this is the "exclusive

And if you want to go to 200 only if both are true, you can write IF (X=1)+(Y=2)=-2, or more commonly IF (X=1)\*(Y=2) because if either or both are not true the multiplication by 0 will give 0. In Extended

OR", IF X=1 XOR Y=2.

```
Basic, this is IF X=1 AND Y=2.
And you can write more complicated versions, carefully watching your
parentheses, such as IF (X=1)+((Y=2)*(Z=3)) which translates to IF
OR Y=2 AND Z=3.
     if you're programming in Extended Basic, why bother with all those
parentheses? Why not just use OR and AND? In the above cases, that
true.
        But you have not yet begun to see the power of relational
expressions!
Since the true/false value is a numeric value, it can be used
calculations, and it does not have to be used with an IF statement.
                  this is a statement that I have used within a loop to
     instance,
              control
                                         two
                         of
                                 the
                                                 joysticks
                                                                between
players....X=X+1+(X=2)*2 :: CALL JOYSTICK(X,Y,Z) . In this, the first
time around, X has not been given a value, so the equation is read X=\emptyset+1+(\emptyset=2)*2 and, since \emptyset does not equal 2, \emptyset+1+(\emptyset*2)=1 and joystick
#1 is activated. Next time around, X=1 and X=1+1+(1=2)*2 gives X a
value of 2, since 1=2 has a true/false value of \emptyset.
                                                                  The 3rd time
around, X now has a value of 2, and X=2+1+(X=2)*2 which is worked as
X=2+1+(-1)*2 and then X=2+1+(-2) which is X=2+1-2 and X=1 again!
If you think that's neat, look at this one from the Airport Area UG
newsletter, credited to Robert Cooley - X=X=Ø :: CALL JOYST(X+2,Y,Z).
Here, the first time around, X does equal 0 so the statement X=0 has a
true/false value of -1 so X=-1 and X+2 activates joystick \#1. Then X=-1 so X=\emptyset has a true/false value of \emptyset so X=\emptyset so X+2 activates
joystick #2...and so on! Of course, you could also write IF X=1
X=2 ELSE X=1 if you prefer.
                    A=INT(10*RND):: B=INT(10*RND):: FOR J=A TO B ... Now.
Another example:
if the random B happens to be smaller than the random A, the loop falls
through with nothing happening. You could add a line IF A>B THEN T=1 ELSE T=-1 and FOR J=A TO B STEP T . But why not just FOR A TO B STEP
(B \le A) + ABS(A \le B). If B \le A then -1 + ABS(\emptyset) gives a STEP -1 to count backwards, but if A \le B then \emptyset + ABS(-1) gives STEP 1, and if A + B then
Ø+ABS(Ø) equals STEP Ø! Here's another example - 100 INPUT "SCREEN
COLOR? ":S :: FOR
                         SET=1
                                  TO
                                        14
                                            ::
                                                   X=SET+1-(SET>=S)::
COLOR(SET, X, X):: NEXT SET . That changes the character sets to colors
2 to 16 in sequence, skipping over whatever color has been selected for
the screen.
Strings can also be manipulated. 100 P$(1)="S" 110 INPUT "HOW MANY?
 :N :: PRINT "THE PRICE IS "&STR$(n)&" DOLLAR "&P$(ABS(N>1)):: GOTO 110
   Or, more efficiently 100 INPUT "HOW MANY? ":N :: PRINT "THE PRICE IS
"&STR$(N)&SEG$(" DOLLARS",1,7-(N>1)):: GOTO 100 - or, how about using
STR3(N)&"DOLLAR"&CHR3((N<>1)*- 83)? If N<>1 then (-1)*-63 gives CHR3(83), which is "S", otherwise \emptyset*-83 gives CHR3(\emptyset) which is a blank.
However, it is also possible to overdo it. The following routine will
read key input to move the cursor around the screen in all 8
directions, stopping at the borders or travelling along them if struck
diagonally.
               However, it requires so many calculations for each key
input that it is not the fastest method for accomplishing this.
100 CALL CLEAR :: R=1 :: C=3
110 CALL KEY(3, K, ST):: IF ST=0 THEN 110
12Ø C=C+((K=82)+(K=68)+(K=67))*(C<32)-((K=87)+(K=83)+(K=90))*(C>2)
130 R=R+((K=90)+(K=86)+(K=67))*(R<24)-((K=87)+(K=69)+(K=82))*(R>1)
14Ø CALL HCHAR(R, C, 42):: GOTO 11Ø
```

So - for compact, efficient programming, learn to use the relational expressions! But also learn when not to use them!

### TI-BASE TUTORIAL PART 1

### BY Bill Gaskill

Inscebot's TI-Base data manager has only been out since June 1988, but it seems to have gotten off to a good start in the commercial market. With the power and potential the program offers, coupled with good vendor and user support, TI-Base is destined to be one of the all-time success stories in the 99/4A community. It is a good program that continues to get better as author Dennis Faherty listens and responds to user's comments and suggestions. As of August 1988 TI-Base is in V1.02. It has undergone at least eighteen (18) modifications since V1.0 was released, many of the mods being spurred by user feedback. That says alot for the support for the product, both by the TI community and by the author.

There is always a certain amount of frustration experienced when learning any new software application. TI-Base is new and it is unique, so it too may cause some frustrations when trying to make it work for you. However, I think that you should keep in mind the fact that TI-Base is not designed for the first-time data base user, but rather it is targeted at the experienced user who wants complete control over the data management function. Nonetheless, first time users may also find the program quite learnable if they already have some exposure to the concepts of data file development and manipulation.

In this tutorial I will illustrate one user's ideas on how to make TI-Base manage data. To make learning easier I have chosen to use a couple of sample data files that are common applications among data base users; a checkbook management data base and a periodicals index.

The periodicals data base is named TI/INDEX. It contains records on the location of articles that appear in commercial publications and User Group newsletters. It is made up of five fields with the following field names;

### SUBJECT SOURCE TYPE DATE PAGE

The Checkbook data base is named CHECKS00. It contains records from my checking account. It is made up of five fields with the following field names;

### CHECK DATE PAIDOUT DEPOSIT DESCription

Any sample command file that lists the command USE TI/INDEX is written to operate on the periodicals data base. Any command file that lists the command USE CHECKS88 is written to operate on the checkbook data base.

### @INTRODUCTION:

A couple of "housekeeping" items before we begin:

- TI-Base uses "directives" within "commands" to accomplish data manipulation. The words;

FIND, DISPLAY, PRINT, REPLACE

etcetera are directives.

### INTRODUCTION (cont'd):

The phrase;

### DISPLAY ALL SUBJECT SOURCE TYPE DATE PAGE

is a command. Command files are simply collections of specific directives and commands created in a desired order.

- The line numbers and structured programming format used in the example command files are not required by TI-Base. The line numbers are used for reference, the structure for readability. TI-Base does not show or use line numbers when a command file is being created or edited.

### THE DIRECTIVES:

APPEND: This is the directive that is used to ADD records to an existing data file that has already been activated with the USE directive. From the dot prompt you would type in;

### USE TI/INDEX

and TI-Base would go out to the disk drive that is specified in the SETUP file for data disk access. The default is DSK2. Or, you could type in;

### USE DSK1.TI/INDEX

and the file would be activated from the data disk in DSK1. However, if the default of DSK2 was not changed in the SETUP file, the first time you tried to access any data from the file, TI-Base would still look at DSK2. This is because the SETUP file parameters remain in memory after the file is read. To change the data disk drive value in memory you would type in;

### SET DATDISK=1

Now when you wanted to access the file TI-Base would go to DSK1 to look for the data file.

After entering the USE TI/INDEX command type in the word APPEND. It MUST be entered in upper case letters. TI-Base will let you type commands and directives in either upper, lower or mixed case, but it only interprets upper case. When APPEND has been entered the data input screen appears. To add records to your file simply begin typing the information into the appropriate fields. TI-Base provides a scrolling input field that allows you to have a field that is much longer in characters that will be accepted than is actually shown on one screen. On the 40 column display 10 screen columns are consumed by the names of the fields you created when the file was set up. Another column is used as a visual separator between the field name and the data being typed in, and then you have the actual input field. About 23 characters can be entered on the first screen before TI-Base scrolls out to the right to allow the remainder of the field to be used. Next to the last column displayed in any field are the field counters that sum the number of bytes per field consumed by each entry of data. The counters take up another 4 screen columns.

### APPEND (cont'd):

Once you have entered a record and the cursor passes over the last defined field, or you press F8 (Execute), the record is written to disk or stacked in RAM awaiting a disk write. The input fields are then cleared and the cursor appears in field one again. To exit the APPEND mode when you are done entering records simply press F9 (Escape). TI-Base will then display the dot prompt again. APPEND can be used as a directive or a command within a command file.

APPEND BLANK: The purpose of this directive is to add an empty record to the end of the current file. The syntax is;

### APPEND BLANK

at the dot prompt or in a command file. APPEND BLANK is also used to write records to disk that you have created with WRITE and READ directives. For example, suppose you want to design a custom input screen to enter data with instead of using the standard screen that appears when you use the APPEND directive. You could set up the instructions in your command file to WRITE the field names on the screen where you wanted them to be displayed, READ in the appropriate data for each field name into LOCALs, set the command file to do an APPEND BLANK and then REPLACE the empty record with the data that was READ into the LOCALs.

Another use for APPEND BLANK might be when you wanted to transfer records from one file to another. In the sample command file below the TI/INDEX file has a companion detail file named DETAIL. The DETAIL file is used to store added information about a record in the TI/INDEX file. When I created DETAIL I duplicated the SUBJECT field so that it would match the same field in the TI/INDEX file. I have thus created a "Link Field" between the two data files. The command file illustrates how one could read records from TI/INDEX and then write only one field's data from each record into the new file, so that the record numbers for each file correspond and share the same SUBJECT. The structure for DETAIL is;

SUBJECT2	С	28
DETAIL1	C	3Ø
DETAIL2	C	30

I now have a second file with an added 60 characters of storage for each indexing record that is in the source file (TI/INDEX). To transfer the data I DO the command file named TRANSFER.

### APPEND BLANK (cont'd):

```
CLEAR
   LOCAL XFER C 28
3
   USE TI/INDEX
4
   SORT OFF
5
   TOP
6
   SELECT 2
7
   USE DETAIL
8
   SORT OFF
   DELETE RECORD Ø
9
10 PACK
11 SELECT 1
12 WHILE (.NOT. (EOF))
13
      REPLACE XFER WITH SUBJECT
14
      SELECT 2
15
      APPEND BLANK
      REPLACE SUBJECT2 WITH XFER
16
17
      CLEAR XFER
18
      SELECT 1
19
      MOVE
20 ENDWHILE
21 CLOSE ALL
22 RETURN
```

The commands used in lines 9 and 10 set the record pointer in the DETAIL file to match that of the TI/INDEX file because TI-Base starts all files at REC zero. So when a SORT OFF directive was performed on TI/INDEX and a TOP directive followed, the record pointer was aimed at record zero. Deleting REC zero in DETAIL and then packing the file accomplished the same thing with the empty file. If those lines are left out the transfer will still occur, but record zero from TI/INDEX will be record one in the DETAIL file.

One last note on APPEND. When you are adding records to a data file you will discover that TI-Base accepts records (writes them to disk) faster if you are using an unsorted file in th APPEND mode. So it may be helpful to issue the commands;

```
1 USE TI/INDEX (your filename would be used, not TI/INDEX)
2 SORT OFF
```

3 APPEND

when adding records to a data file.

BOTTOM: Typing in this directive from the dot prompt or having it executed from within a command file simply positions the disk drive at the last record in the file, similar to a Control End keystroke in many MS-DOS software applications. It is in essence saying "go to the end of the file".

BREAK: This is a command file statement only, that ends the execution of some processing you specify when a conditional CASE statement is evaluated and the condition returns true. It cannot be used from the dot prompt. See the CASE explanation below for an example of BREAK.

CASE: This directive is used for the evaluation of boolean logic conditions from within a command file. For example, where a value in the CASE statement is less than, greater than, equal to or not equal to a value in the data file, CASE evaluates for "true". When true exists the command file statements after CASE are executed until a BREAK directive is found. Thus, the CASE statement sets up a condition independent of any data in your data base that can then be compared to values in your data base for a true condition. It may be looked at in a light similar to the IF THEN ELSE statement in Basic. IF condition returns true THEN do whatever processing is specified ELSE BREAK and look for the next CASE statement. If none, ENDCASE.

In the TI-Base manual, page 3-13, Inscebot gives the following example;

```
DOCASE
2
      CASE A = 1
3
            (processing if A = 1)
4
            BREAK
5
      CASE A = 2
6
            (processing if A = 2)
7
            BREAK
8
      CASE A = 3
9
            (processing if A = 3)
10
            BREAK
11 ENDCASE
```

What happens in this example is that the CASE A=1 in line 2 is evaluated. If a "true" condition is found to exist then the processing (DELETE. DISPLAY. PRINT, REPLACE etc.) specified in line 3 occurs. When it is done the BREAK directive is encountered and that forces the flow of the operation to the ENDCASE statement, thus ending the process. If a "true" condition does not exist the evaluation jumps to CASE A=2 in line 5. If that does not evaluate as "true" then the process jumps to line 8 where CASE A=3 is evaluated.

Although the CASE examples seen thus far deal only with what appear to be numbers and/or numeric variables, CASE works equally well with character (string) data. An example would be;

```
CLEAR
2
   USE TI/INDEX
3
   SORT ON TYPE
   FIND "ARTICLE"
   WHILE . NOT. (ZOF)
5
   DOCASE
6
     CASE SUBJECT = "ADVENTURING"
7
       DISPLAY
8
       BREAK
     CASE SOURCE = "MICROPENDIUM"
9
10
       PRINT
11
       BREAK
12 ENDCASE
13
     MOVE
14 ENDWHILE
15 RETURN
```

This sample command file not only illustrates the use of string data with CASE, it also shows how CASE allows multiple field searches and selective processing based upon the conditions met. Note that the file begins by sorting the TYPE field and then looking through it for "ARTICLES". Whenever a record is found that contains ARTICLE in the TYPE field the SUBJECT field is examined to see if it contains the word "Adventuring". If not the SOURCE field is evaluated to see if it contains the word "Micropendium". If the first CASE returns true then the record is DISPLAYED. If the second CASE returns true the record is PRINTED.

CATALOG: This directive is used either from the dot prompt or from within a command file to provide a look at the contents of a disk without having to exit the TI-Base program. Syntax permits you to specify the disk drive to look at either with or without a period after the disk drive number. For example; both CATALOG DSK2 and CATALOG DSK2. are acceptable. The program disk must be in the program disk drive when the command is first invoked though. Once it is you are prompted to;

### Ready devices, press <ENTER>.

CHANGE: This directive is normally used from within a command file to alter some condition within the code of TI-Base and is not something you would normally put to use. It was included by the author to allow minor modifications to TI-Base to enhance operations or provide "fixes" for bugs in the code.

CLEAR: The CLEAR directive erases anything currently being displayed on the screen. Just like a CALL CLEAR in TI Basic or XBasic.

CLEAR LOCAL: The directive CLEAR LOCAL will clear the values in all LOCAL variables you have declared. The command CLEAR TEST where "test" is the name of a specific LOCAL will clear only the value in the variable named TEST.

CLOSE: The CLOSE directive may be used from the dot prompt or from within a command file. It Closes an open file in the slot currently being used. CLOSE ALL closes all files that are open, regardless of the slot number they occupy.

COLOR: Color may be used from the dot prompt or from within a command file. The syntax is foreground color (the text color) then a space, then the background (screen) color. When specifying a shaded color such as medium-green, the dash(-) must be included between the shade and the color or an:

### Unrecognized color

error message will be generated. TI-Base supports 16 colors similar to those supported by Extended Basic. The combinations supported are listed on page 4-2 in the manual.

COPY: The operation of this directive is everything that you could hope for in a COPY function. It performs a direct copy of any file specified, taking the contents of a file or program and cloning it to the disk in another drive or to the new file name specified on the same drive as the source file. COPY requires exactly correct names. For example, if you tried to copy the SETUP file by using only the word SETUP the copy attempt would error out since no file exists that is named SETUP. It is actually named SETUP/C since it is a command file. Thus you would need to include the /C in your copy command. You have the option of including the GO directive at the end of the COPY command if you want the operation to occur without your being prompted to "ready devices, press enter".

COPY can also be used to rename a file or program;

### COPY DSK1.SETUP/C DSK2.NEWFILE

A note before going on, TI-Base allows a maximum of 8 characters in names used for data bases and command files. This is because it adds a /C, /D or /S to the end of a file to identify the file type.

CREATE: This is the directive that would be typed in at the dot prompt to start a new file. The correct syntax is;

### CREATE TI/INDEX or CREATE DSK#.TI/INDEX

If you omit the DSK#. the default DATDISK value from the SETUP file is used.

When you enter the directive the CREATE screen appears with a prompt that tells you you may press the space bar to change (toggle) the data types in a field and that you need to press (ENTER) to advance the cursor to the next field. The CREATE editing line appears as follows;

### FIELD DESCRIPTOR TYPE WIDTH DEC

The Field column is automatically numbered from 1 to 17 as you create each field in the record. The DESCRIPTOR column allows you to enter up to 10 characters to describe or name the input field. The TYPE column is used to define the data that will be entered into the field. Three data "types" are supported, Character, Date and Numeric. You may choose the appropriate type by pressing the space bar to toggle through the available choices or you may simply type in the letter C, D or N to designate the data type. The WIDTH field allows you to specify a maximum length for the input in the field. A maximum of 255 characters per field is permitted. If you specify a Date field type then TI-Base automatically inserts an "8" as the field width. The DEC column lets you specify the number of digits to appear to the right of a decimal point in a numeric field. A range of 0-99 is permitted.

When you have defined the first field you simply press (ENTER) at the last column of the field and the cursor drops down to the next field definition line. If you are done defining the file simply press F8 to save it. Pressing F9 will abort the effort. Once you press F8 the file definition is written to the data disk, under the name you specified but with a /S extension, and is then ready to accept record input. In fact, you will be asked if you want to APPEND records immediately after the file definition is saved.

### PERSONAL FINANCE MANAGEMENT -1

### Article by

### Bill Gaskill

Let's face it, you don't have to manage your personal financial affairs with a computer. We've all done the job for ourselves long before the 99/4A or any other computer was born, and in most cases, we got along just fine. Many 4A owners still don't use their computers for the job. But computers do make the job a little easier by making the information more centralized and thus more accessible. Generally, this tends to encourage more attention to financial affairs.

With the proper software and an accurate idea of what finance management is all about, one can use the 99/4A quite effectively for personal financial purposes. What I have discovered though, and what you may also discover, is that it is necessary to learn that which is really important and that which is not so important to effective finance management.

While it may be informative to save data on how much money you spend for groceries, gasoline and other commodities during the year, and it's nice to be able to verify the accuracy of the balance in your checking account(s), these functions by themselves fail to reach the real purpose of personal finance management and they fail to yield the more productive results that may be realized. I believe that too many 99ers lack the exposure to what finance management is all about, so they fail to see the real benefits to be derived from their efforts. It does no good to manage a budget if you don't really understand "why" you are managing it.

From my perspective, personal finance management involves several things, the first of which is raising your consciousness level in the areas of:

- 1. Budget management,
- 2. Tax planning and
- 3. Savings and investment management.

Personal finance management efforts should give you a better idea of what your spending habits are and where your money goes each month, so that you can make an accurate determination of your personal net worth. You should also be able to recognize the need for tax planning strategies when you see the impact upon your income, investments and savings if you don't plan for taxes. Lastly, you should have a clearer understanding of what "investing" is all about and how to begin looking for alternatives to that passbook savings account or Christmas Club account you may have been using in the past.

### GOALS:

All of us have goals, though not necessarily financial goals. Goals are simply things that we create in our mind now that are to be realized in the future. Financial goals are things that we want from

our money or amounts of money that we want so that we can do future things. Retirement is a financial goal, being able to put the kids through college is a financial goal, dreaming of a vacation in Mazatlan is a financial goal. Goals are a desired state of future affairs and they are also the basis for personal finance management efforts. Without goals to work towards, it is often difficult to see the reason for personal finance management. It is also difficult if not impossible to determine how good a job you are doing in your finance management efforts. You manage your finances so that you can optimize the use of your dollars and hopefully attain goals at the earliest possible time, or at least in order to ensure that you will realize a goal in the time you have set for its attainment.

### **BUDGETS:**

By creating and adhering to a budget you will be able to identify trends in spending that help you determine where your money is going. This knowledge is an important first step in financial management efforts. If you don't know where your earnings are being spent, then you probably also don't know whether or not you are spending more than you need to for the products and services you are purchasing. Hence, you could not know whether or not you are getting the biggest "bang for the buck". Getting the best deal that you can, whether it is in the purchases that you make or the investments that you decide to venture into, should always be a priority. It's your money. You should learn to optimize its use. An effectively managed budget can help you do that.

To me, a budget is a road map to the successful attainment of the financial goals I set for myself at the beginning of each year. In creating a budget I have given myself a direction to follow towards attainment of those goals. By using the budget to guide me, I am able to determine whether or not I am still on course later on in the year. The reason I want to be on course is because my goals include the freeing up of a certain portion of my earnings for savings and investments. If I don't have the funds available to make the investments or savings account deposits that I had planned on, then I will not be able to achieve my goals. The ultimate goal of course is to maximize my returns, so that I can provide increased financial security for my family and myself.

This does not mean that one must become a slave to a budget and that every penny must be accounted for. That is not the purpose of a personal budget. A budget should be used for direction and control. The direction comes by deciding how much money will be allotted for each expense area, how much money will be saved etcetera. Deviations from those amounts tell you the current direction you are heading in if things remain constant. If the direction is not in line with the goals you have set, then a corrected course is required. The course correction (the control) is accomplished by;

- 1. Reducing the amount of money spent in one area in order to provide more money for another area.
- 2. Increasing your income by getting another job, reducing your taxes, making better investments etc.
- 3. Reassessing the goal to a more realistic level; one that is more in

line with your current financial capabilities.

Budgets are planning devices. When their real purpose is understood and when they are adhered to, they will provide you with a reliable means of assessing your current financial direction and a fairly accurate means of predicting your financial future. These are the reasons why budgets are important and why they should be included in your personal financial management efforts.

### TAXES:

Tax Planning is more important than you may realize, unless you don't mind giving away dollars that you don't need to. Everything you do "financial" in nature has a tax aspect to it. The simple truth is, Uncle Sam wants a piece of your action. You must give him some of it, but why give him more than he is legally entitled to?

Income tax laws and rules are problably the least understood aspect of personal finance. I do not claim to be a tax expert, but I know enough about it to protect myself and to maximize my earnings. You should too. Your goal need not be to become a tax expert. Leave that to the tax attorneys, accountants and other professionals in the field. Your goal should be to learn what is important to your financial management efforts.

Paraphrasing tax consultant Dennis Kamensky;

"... an income tax return is much like a financial statement in that when filing one, you are balancing your tax book for the year. On one side is the income from whatever sources you have, and on the other side are the deductions that you may "claim". The difference between the two is the amount of your taxable income. Your tax liability is then computed based upon your taxable income. Then, depending upon your individual situation, you may have to add in certain other taxes (state, local etc.) or you may be able to subtract from your taxable income any tax credits you are entitled to. The difference between the amount accumulated from paying the government all year long (if you work for someone else) and your tax liability, will determine what you get, or what you owe at the end of the year."

The bottom line is, you want to be able to reduce your tax liability as low as possible. so that you don't pay anything to the IRS at tax time. This allows you to meet your tax obligations while keeping as much of your money as you can throughout the year for your own uses. If you are armed with a reasonable knowledge of what is and what is not a deductible expense, and what is and what is not taxable income, and you maintain accurate records of your income and expenses throughout the year, you can better determine where you stand in the income tax picture.

### INVESTMENTS:

Doing something with those "extra" dollars that you have pulled out from your monthly income is an important way to not only optimize the use of your money, it is also the most effective way to achieve the long-term financial goals you have set for yourself. The days of passively sitting back and letting a bank or other lending institution pay you minimum interest on your savings are gone. If you are still

doing that, then you are depriving yourself of a much better return on your dollars and instead, giving it away to the banks. By investing even a few dollars you will realize the benefits of increased personal knowledge about the world of finance and you will be making more efficient use of the money you work so hard for.

While I am no "financial guru", I have learned alot about how money handled, how it can be better managed and how one can pursue a better return on their investment with any degree of risk desired. You can learn too. For many years I believed that the only investment opportunities open to me involved dabbling in the confusing competitive world of the stock market. If I wanted to pay some and "expert" an exorbitant fee or if I wanted to chance "playing the boards" myself. I could make some money or lose some money in a bid " myself, I could make some money or lose some money in a big A few years back money market funds became quite popular because boards" way. offered a short-term alternative to the passbook savings account they that delivered a better return with little or no more risk. Mutual Funds seem to be the investment vehicle of choice. Mutual Funds allow you to invest your dollars in virtually any kind of investment area, at virtually any risk level. They also offer the advantage of professional management (usually) without the exorbitant fee. short, they allow a person to get into the world of "high finance" without having to devote a great deal of time to worrying about how the is doing, whether or not you should be moving your money in an effort to "time the market" etcetera. Mutual Funds provide the novice and expert investor alike with a wide variety of alternatives, without much of the expertise direct involvement in the world of investing requires.

Today there are numerous alternatives to the traditional passbook savings account route for investment of your dollars; Certificates of Deposit, Money Market Funds, Cash Equivilency Funds, Mutual Funds and others. Do yourself a favor and investigate some of them. If for no other reason than to better educate yourself, the investment in time will yield a worthwhile return.

### NET WORTH:

Where a budget is used to assess your financial situation from month to month, a Net Worth statement allows you to see where you are from year to year. Assuming that your ultimate goal(s) are established, an accurate assessment of Net Worth is perhaps the most reliable means you have to determine current financial position on a long-term basis. This is because net worth is simply your assets minus your liabilities. If your net worth increases from year-to-year, then you must be doing something right.

When setting out to determine your net worth for the very first time, take a little extra time and effort to make the figures as accurate as possible. Once you have established a solid basis of fact in your net worth data, keep good records of the kinds of things that affect your net worth. Accuracy is important to your net worth and an accurate net worth statement is important in guaging your annual progress towards long-term goals.

In order to determine your net worth you will first need to list what you own and what you owe (your assets and your liabilities). After making a list, the key to putting together an accurate Net Worth

Statement is to determine the value of each item. Value should be determined based upon the market in which the item would be sold if you decided to liquidate it. Generally this means in the local market if one exists. If not, then the market would be wherever a market for the item existed. If the item is one of universal appeal, meaning that it would be marketable anywhere, then the "fair market value" should be determined. If the item that you wish appraised is exotic or unusual you may be be able to determine its worth by locating a book on collectibles at the library. If you can't determine the value of an item then you may simply have to estimate its worth to you, based upon what you paid for it, or some other logical criteria.

Help in determining local values and/or fair market values for an item may generally be gained from appraisers in the field that is relevant to the item you wish to determine the value of. For example, the value of a piece of jewelry would be appraised by a jeweler or by a certified gemnologist. The house that you own would be appraised by a local real estate appraiser.

The value of Investment assets should be listed as the Net Asset Value of the investment on the day that you made the investment. This way you will be able to determine how much the investment has grown or has been reduced in value over time.

Liabilities are easier to determine since the person or firm that you have the liability with is sure to be able to tell you exactly how much your liability is. Income taxes owed are an exception however. There really is no easy way of determining that figure that I am aware of, unless you sit down with a worksheet and simply project out your tax scenario. An estimate based upon previous years is probably the easiest way to deal with that liability item, except that the Tax Reform Act of 1986 throws a monkey wrench into the plan. I wish that I had a better answer for that one.

Utilities liabilities such as electricity, heating, telephone, water, etcetera, are rather easy to determine. Simply sum up last year's utility bills as a starting point and use those figures as a "projected" liability for the coming year. They will almost certainly change, but that's OK. The amounts can be adjusted for greater accuracy as the year progresses.

When you have determined the value for your assets and for your liabilities, add both columns up and then subtract the liabilities from the assets. The remainder is your net worth. If the figure seems rather low, or even if it is a negative number, you don't need to panic. It simply means that it is time to make some adjustments to bring the amount up so that it is in line with your goals. More on this later.

### SAVING MONEY:

No. matter how you look at it, the most practical way to attain your financial goals is to save money (don't keep hoping that you will win the lottery). Saving money means both getting the best deal on things that you buy as well as building a "nest egg" against the uncertain future.

One way to begin saving money is to always "pay yourself first". This

\* \* Topics - LA 99ERS \* \*

requires always taking something out of your income and giving it to yourself (actually your savings account) before you worry about your Yes, you have bills to pay and other financial obligations creditors. But if you get into the habit of having your credit union, bank or payroll savings plan deduct just a few dollars a payday, before even see it, that money will never be missed. Yet it is the beginning of something for you instead of those that you owe. doesn't mean that you should delay paying your creditors so long that you are penalized for late payment. That defeats the whole idea and ultimately costs you money and possibly your credit rating. mean that any start on your savings goal(s) is better than no start at all, no matter how small that start might be.

Using checks and creditcards for purchases can be a useful tool in your money-saving efforts. If you have an interest bearing checking account, and you make purchases with creditcards whenever possible, the money that would otherwise be spent on-the-spot in a cash purchase, will usually earn 3-6 weeks interest in your checking account while you are waiting for the creditcard statement to arrive.

The idea that I am trying to get across is that little things can up to big things. If you are willing to make the effort, you will find that a surprising amount of money can be saved by paying attention to detail, looking closely at what you do with your dollars and by making at least some effort to save.

If you have stuck around long enough to finish this article let you know that next time we'll discuss how to implement the concepts and theories covered thus far. Until then..

ELECTIONS

During the October Board meeting, a nominating committee was formed and we will be presenting names for our Officers. If you feel you can be a participating member please contact Gail Fair. I hope to establish a few committees, and hope we get strong volunteers. Faires, swap meets, publicity, newsletter mailing etc. can ALL use help. Fred Moore has volunteered to do additional mailing along with his very busy Library I guess the old adage, "If you want something done, ask a busy person" holds true. The Moore boys, Fred and Doug are just great, Doug has just volunteered his home for our board meetings, and with Nan's approval too! The November board meeting had two unexpected visitors, my two grandsons Anthony and Brendan. Anthony spent most of the time in Fred's computer room just working away. Not bad for 3 1/2. Brendan sat on the couch and drooled. Anyway I may have to miss the club meeting it would be a bit late for the little guys.

### SAN DIEGO

It is now time to commit to the Hotel so they and our San Diego friends know our support is for real. If you will contact me I will make a group reservation for us at one time. Just give me name and form of payment. February 18 and 19 is just around the corner.

### CHRISTMAS CHEER

Its that time again. Each year rather than exchange gifts among ourselves, we bring canned and/or boxed food to our December This will be given to a group that feeds the hungry. Last year a very large amount went to the Clare Foundation. We will also of course accept donations of money. This year we would like to present food and money in memory of George Steffen. We are open to suggestions as to Those of us at the Board meeting did not arrive at a the recipients. consensus, therefore it is open for your imput.

# Did you know that...?

### by Chick De Marti

NOV. 1988



### A FIX - too late!

I was given a MAY issue of Greater Akron 97ers. What a dirty trick! Because there was this info. on PR-BASE I could have used five ago.

While trying to create a new database, PRBASE would not accept ay PIO....why? WHY? According to the column "EDITOR'S NOTE:"..when using a freshly initializes disk and designing a new database ... when the program asks for OUTPUI DEVISE NAME', it presents you with a field full of characters 229s, (>E5)...

If you try to output to a common device like PIO, you will actually be trying to output to a devicename like, PIOxxxxxxxxxx where the x's are >E5s

The "FIX" is simple...enter Fctn 3 (erase) before you enter the output device name. This clears out the >E5s from the field and fills it with true spaces.

spaces".

Neat huh?

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

### ERROR ROUTINE

From the WORD PLAY column of the Oct.'88 PUNN Newsletter (error routine may be attributed to Jim Peterson's "TIPS").

Early in the program enter: ON ERROR 2000 (just after a SET FILES option).

2000 ON ERROR 2010
2010 CALL ERR (CODE, TYPE, SEV ERITY, LINE#)
2020 PRINT "ERROR", CODE; IN LINE"; LINE#
2030 IF CODE=130 AND CLOSURE
=1 THEN CLOSURE=0 : RETURN
1000 ELSE IF CODE=130 THEN C CLOSURE=1 :: RETURN
100

\*\*\*\*

From the PUNN newsletter comes this great program to keep the grandkids busy. The...

### TALKING TYPEWRITER

188 ! Author unknown
118 CALL CLEAR
128 CALL KEY (0,K,S)
130 IF S<1 THEN 120
148 IF K>98 THEN 120
150 IF K<65 THEN 120
168 CALL CLEAR
178 CALL SPRITE(#1,K,2,85,12
8)
188 CALL MAGNIFY(2)
190 CALL SAY (CHR\$(K))
288 SOTO 128

# Another "80 OLD IT MIGHT BE NEW"

### D/V80 FILE READER

100 ! \* TO READ or PRINT \* 118 ! D/89 FILES 120 ! Chick De Marti version 120 1 138 DISPLAY AT(14,3) ERASE AL " L: "Enter name of file": " DS K2.\* 140 ACCEPT AT(15,6) SIZE(-12) 1F\$ 11 F\$="DSK"&F\$ 150 OPEN #1:F\$ 160 DISPLAY AT(17.3): \*(P)rin ter or":" <S>creen S\* 170 ACCEPT AT(18,13)SIZE(-1) :P\$ :: [F P\$="P" THEN P=1 :: OPEN #2: "PIO" 180 FOR L=1 TO 500 190 LINPUT #1:M\$ 1: IF EOF(1 THEN END ELSE IF P=1 THEN P RINT #2:M# :: GOTO 218 200 PRINT MS 210 NEXT L

\*\*\*\*



(Did You Know ... cont.)

### "TIPS FOR THE MONTH" by Bob August

Normal variables would be  $\Delta=1$  or  $\Delta 1=1$ , etc You can also use 5 characters that are not alpha. They are \ (fctn I), & (shift 2), the \_ (fctn U), [ (fctn R) and ] (fctn T). There may be more, but so

Type in the two weird looking progs. and you'll be surprised. They work!

100 CALL CLEAR 110 J=1 120 C=15 130 FOR \=J TO E 140 PRINT \; 150 NEXT \ 168 END

100 CALL CLEAR

110 DIM e(15)
120 J=1
130 [=15
140 FOR \=J TO [
150 e(\)=\
160 NEXT \
170 FOR \=J TO [
180 PRINT e(\);
190 NEXT \
200 END

Happy programming...

## << HOM & GOOD THING GETS WKONNO >>

\*\*\*\*\*\*

WORD WRAP by Lee Pierce was found in the North County 99er's newsletter, is attributed to a routine by Woody Wilson, who got it from the Pittsburg User's Group (author unknown). It will "...take an INPUT statement and send it to the printer without splitting the words in strange places. To get the line length you want just change all the 80s to the length you want". (To make this an all purpose Prog. I added: '100 X = 80 Now just change the value of "X" to the length you need. cd)

118 CALL CLEAR 1: OPEN #21\*P 10-128 INPUT P\$ :: IF LEN(P\$) <=" X THEN 210 138 FOR Q=X TO 1 STEP-1 :: I F SEG#(P\$,Q,1)=" " THEN 150 146 NEXT O 150 T\$=8E8\$(P\$,1,0):1 PRINT #21" " 11 PRINT #2:T\$ 11 U\$= SEG# (P\$,Q+1,183):: IF LEN(Us ) (X THEN 196 160 FOR L=63 TO 1 STEP-1 :: IF SEG\$(U\$,L,1)=" " THEN 188 178 NEXT L 180 U\$=SEB\$(U\$,1,L) 198 PRINT #2:U\$ :: IF LEN(P\$) (X THEN 200 ELSE 220 200 RS=SE6\$(P\$,(Q+1)+L,26)11 80TO 128 210 PRINT #21" \*:P\$ 220 GOTO 128 238 END

# IT'S E/Z TO LEARN SOMETHING A LITTLE AT A TIME.

A friend of mine called. He had just bought a TRS88 and he wanted his son to take lessons. "He knows some things, but seems to be advancing too slow," he said. The young smiled as he showed me he could enter "PRINT" with just one letter. Unique to his computer? Not so! We have many "smart keys" on the TI/994A, but it seems they are too many to learn.

\*\*\*\*\*

There's your answer. In a previous article of mine I mentioned when writing many DATA statements, one short-cut would be press Ctrl-"S". The tokenized command would then embedded before your line of DATA.

Another I use frequently is PRINT'(Ctrl |).

Why bother to LEARN all of them when you seldom use MOST of them, ie STEP, OPTION, DEF, TRACE, etc., etc. Learn one or two at a time. It's E/Z.

\*\*\*\*\*

Well. I'm out of coffee. See you next month Chick

### DID YOU KNOW - BONUS PAGE

I am pleased to be able to have another BONUS page for you folks. Someone recently said to me, "there isn't much new in the newsletters". I sure don't find that to be true! For Exam.

### AURG >FF00

DATA 1200

DATA 1

ICNT

IBAS

VW ORI R0,>4000 VR SWPB R0 MOVB R0,@>8C02 SWPB R0 MOVB R0,@>8C02 ANDI R0,>3FFF

ISR DEC @ICNT JEG 12 RT

12 VOM R11,R3 CLR RØ CLR R1 LI R2,>6080 BŁ €VR 13 CI R0,767 JGT 15 MOVB 68800,R1 CI R1,>7800

JUE 14

BÉ EVW MOVB RZ, 68C00 INC RO BL EVR

JMP 13 14 INC RØ JMP 13 IS MOV @IBAS.@INCT B +R3

> ADRG >83C4 Data isr

END

"STIRPBLINE" BENEALOBICAL SOFTWARE LINEAGE CHART AVAILABLE

\*\*\*\*\*\*

From Allen Cox, 728 Jefferson Blvd. Tarrant. AL 35214 phone (285)849-5592 (requires XB, 32K & Printer)

"STIRPS" is Latin for "ROOTS". User friendly program with error trapping will let you
create, and access another filename without
leaving the program, as you work with 6 print
formats, 9 charts over 7 generations. For up
to 511 entries. Very complimentary to Les &
Cindy Cattin's "The Genealogical Workshop",
according to author Cox who's been into
genealogical records for over a decade. This
is available as a Fairware distribution with
a suggested offering of \$15, when it finds a
niche in your files.

( ... thank WEST PENN 99ers ...)

\*\*\*\*\*\*

"The new phenomena (atomic energy) would also lead to the construction of bombs... a single bomb of this type, carried by boat & exploded in a port, might very well destroy the whole port, including some surrounding territory. However, such bombs might prove too heavy for transportation by air"

Albert Einstein (1879-1955) In an Aug. 1939 letter to President Roosevelt

> Outta Coffee - outta time See ya next month...Chick

### <\*<\* CHRISTMAS IS COMING \*>\*>

Fall is upon us and so is the Holiday season. We who work on the TopIcs are fortunate people for we have a wealth of talent to draw upon...and we do draw upon them, time and time again. I know there are many others out there who have so much to offer but are too shy to speak up, or are pressed for time, or are afraid their contributions will not be good enough.

Don't be shy...you don't even have to OFFER...I'm ASKING you to contribute something. And don't worry that your article may be turned down. Sometimes we may edit, but never turn one down. Last, the problem of time...

We are planning to have a Christmas issue that is unique. One with mostly contributions of our members. (In my article "Did you know that...?" I will not have excerpts from the other newsletters.) We share these newsletters with you in our effort to make our newsletter, the Topics, the topic of all the other clubs. But for just one issue, let's make it 100% OUR MATERIAL! As far as time is concerned, you have till Dec. 12th to submit something...anything.

Your favorite seasonal recipe.
A suggestion to improve our club (our newsletter).
Relate an experience you had.
Any young (or new programmers anxious to see their name in print?
Share your views on some new hardware or software you recently acquired.

Come on friends. Christmas is coming. Include the TopIcs on your Christmas list...and start planning - NOW!!



BEGINNING FORTH #6 By Earl Racuse

Having finished with loops in Beginning Forth #5, I will now take up the subject of Forth Music. This not per the original schedule, but there is no reason to delay, we have covered most of the basic principles.

One day, after being totally fustrated by Forth having no sound generating words, I found a set of screens defining the word SOUND, published in the August 1984 Smart Programmer and written by Rex Neilsen. (Forth does have BEEP and HONK, but only if graphics are loaded). The way the word SOUND works, I judge, is that Rex is using the "direct access" alternative described in the E/A manual. Rex's words may be used just like any other Forth words and they have a direct correlation with the BASIC CALL SOUND command. I have included herein, Rex's two screens (#34 and #35) which include instructions for use.

I have also included Screen #36 with some words I created to make it easier to play musical notes. Screen #36 was written because I was lazy. I don't like to re-enter infomation which has not changed. Lets see if I can explain what I did. The syntax for the word SOUND is:

O Vol Noise Vol Freq Dur SOUND

You may include up to 3 Vol Freq sequences, and noise is optional. Each element is a number which must be on the stack at SOUND execution time. You may execute SOUND from a Forth colon definition word or in the immediate mode as you wish. You may, as in BASIC, have only a single note or the maximum allowable in each SOUND execution, but each time it is executed, the required values must be on the stack.

I decided that there was no sense in having to enter the note length every time, because in some songs it is the same all the way through, so I defined the word TEM to hold the tempo, from which I could compute a whole note length (which I store in the variable WNL) and hence any shorter length note, which I store in the variable LENG.

I thought only one VOLume was needed and if I did not change it, why should I enter it for each note, so I defined variable VOL. Then, since I planned to define only one Octave of musical notes, (see Screen #37), I defined the variable OCT to hold the Octave number of interest, because this does not ordinarily change much in most musical pieces. I also defined variables NV to hold Noise Volume, N2 and N3 to hold notes 2 and 3.

Then I defined the words V and L to store values in VOL and LENG. TEMPO stores the input value in TEM and computes the value of a whole note length and stores it in WNL. The word RN (Read Note) expects a frequency on the stack, it fetches the VOLume, SWAPs it with frequency, which it in turn multiplies by the contents of OCTave to get the desired Frequency for SOUND. Thus it leaves VOLume and Frequency on the stack for use by SOUND.

The words RN2 and RN3, fetch the values stored in N2 and N3, then execute RN, as above.

Now we come to PN1 (Play 1 Note), this requires one note frequency on the stack. SOUND requires also that a zero be on the stack. (see Srceen #35 lines 11 and 12), PN1 supplies the zero, which it SWAPs with freq, then executes RN and fetches LENG, before executing SOUND. Really quite straight forward.

Now that you follow PN1, PN4 is the same, except that it expects 3 frequencies on the stack, two frequencies to be stored in N3 and N2, VN must also hold a noise volume, although the default value of zero works, but may be too loud. FN2 and PN3 work in a similar fashion. You could be argue that I have made unwarranted use of variables N2 and N3, and you may be right, but it sure simplies the word PN4.

Next we have Screen #37, which is written to define frequencies in

📭 \* TopIcs – LA 99ERS \* \* terms of the musical notes, so we do not have to do a frequency translation each time we want to play a standard musical note instead of just a sound. It also defines note lengths in terms of the above computed whole note length. Here also are the Octave control words O1 through O7 which store multiplier values in OCTave. I hate to admit this, but when I first did this, I erroneouly put the octave numbers in OCT instead of the powers of 2 as it now is. It took me quite a while to figure out what was wrong with my music.

A natural note is designated by @, a sharp by # and flat hy \$. A rest is denoted by @R. The reason for using the @ symbol in front of all the natural notes is to avoid possible conflict with single letters A-G and R which might be used elsewhere as variables. A note is defined as a frequency in the first Octave below middle C. The fourth octave word 04, for example, just multiplies the frequency by 16, the 4th power of

The note length words are SI thru WH. and are simple abbreviations of the words they stand for, SIxteenth, Elghth, GUarter, Half, and WHole, a dot increases the note length by 50%.

The Octave number (Ox) must be stated before playing a note, see music example on Screen #42, or the default will be 0, an error. Maybe I should have made this a 1, but didn't. You may change that if you

I have included an example using PN1, called CHARGE on Screen #46. You may find CHARGE useful as an attention getter in some of your other forth programs. It also illustrates how simple minded this can be in Forth.

Because FNn did not turn out to be all I had hoped for when it came to coding music with chords, more than one VOLume may be required, for example: I wrote Screen #47. The only significantly new words here are AV (All Volumes) and AN (All Notes), they read values from the stack and store them in the appropriate variables for later use. TN1-TN3 and GN1-GN3 perform similarly to the RN's from before. The words .NT and .V were just devices for finding out what was stored in the variables when I was confused during the design of CHD which replaces PN1 through PN4. Notice how IT is re-defined at the end of Screen #47, so that FORGETing IT does not dump the SOUND capabilities. (See the discussion of IT in Beginning Forth #5)

Screens #42 and #43 are an example which plays Just A Song At Twilight. The first thing that happens here is to load the SOUND and PN capability, if its not already loaded, with 34 CLOAD CHARGE. If you don't understand this look up CLOAD in the TI Forth Manual. They explain it as well as I could.

Next we FORGET IT to clear any previous application which may be loaded in memory. You must have previously defined: IT; (see Screen #47) for this to work (See Beginning Forth #5). Notice next how OCTive and TEMPO are entered as the first step. Then the volume level of N1 is set at 0, all the rest are set at 30, with the word AV, since all we are dealing with here is the melody, one note at a time.

If this article wasn't already too long, I would include an example using CHD, it makes much better music, but is better left until next

CU next time, May the FORTH be with you.

```
SCR #34
23454789
1Ò
11
12
13
14
```

```
* * TopIcs - LA 99ERS *
         Sound Routines cont Rex Nielson) BASE->R HEX
NOISE ABS 1 - 7 AND E0 + NOISY ! F0 + NOISY 2 + ! ;
TONE3 NOISY @ 0 > IF 3 0 DO NOISY I + @ SDTAB @ VSBW
 0
                   NUISY @ 0 > IF 3 0 DO NOISY I + @ SDTAB @ VSBW
+SDTAB 2 + LOOP ENDIF;
DUP FFF7 UK IF TONE1 ELSE NOISE ENDIF;
DUP 0 > IF OTEST ENDIF DUR BEGIN -TEST DUP 0 = UNTIL
TONE3 DROP TONE2 RSET; R->BASE
Freq's F1 F2 F3 are like BASIC )
Vol's VN V1 V2 V3 are from 1 through 16 )
Dur is also like BASIC - Positive and Negative )
You can use from 1 to 3 notes and 1 noise. )
First item on the stack must be a 0-zero. or the )
567090
11
12
13
14
         note: First item on the stack must be a 0, zero, or
                    empty stack message will come up.

O VN N V3 F3 V2 F2 V1 F1

e 0 4 -3 2 1500 2 660 3 880
                                                                                   Dur SOUND
       ( Example
                                                                                   900 SOUND
SCR #36
      ( PN PlayNote E G Raguse 4 4 87)
120 VARIABLE TEM O VARIABLE OCT
O VARIABLE VOL O VARIABLE LENG
 0
 123456789
                                                                    O VARIABLE WNL
                                                                    O VARIABLE NV
            VARIABLE NZ
                                     O VARIABLE NJ
         V VOL !; : L LENG !;
TEMPO TEM ! 120 1000 TEM @ */ WNL !;
         RN VOL @ SWAP OCT @ * ;
RN2 N3 @ RN ;
RN3 N2 @ RN ;
                  Inote ) O SWAP RN LENG @ SOUND ;

( 2notes) N2 ! O SWAP RN RN2 LENG @ SOUND ;

( 3notes) N3 ! N2 ! O SWAP RN RN2 RN3 LENG @ SOUND ;

( 3notes noise) N3 ! N2 ! O SWAP

RN RN2 RN3 NV @ -4 LENG @ SOUND ;
         PN1
PN2
         PN<sub>3</sub>
SCR #37
         MUSICAL NOTES FIRST OCTAVE BELOW MIDDLE C 262 EGR 4 87)
QC 131 ; SI WNL @ 16 / L ; : 01 1 OCT !
12345678901234
                                                                                               OCT
                                                                                     01
              139
147
156
                              ŠĪ.
ĒĪ.
          #C
                                     WNL
                                            ē
                                               16
8
                                                        DUP
                                                               2
                                                                                     02
                                                                                               OCT
         ΘĎ
                                     WNL
                                                                                     03
                                                                                               OCT
         #D
                                     WNL
                                                                                     04
05
                                            0
                                                 8
                                                        DUP
                                                               2
                                                                                            8
                                                                                               OCT
OCT
               165
175
185
         @E
                              QU
                                     WNL
                                            9
                                                                                          16
32
         @F
                              QU.
                                            ē
                                     WNL
                                                        DUÉ
                                                              2
                                                                                               OCT
                                                                                     06
                              HF
                                     WNL
                                            ē
                                                 2
                                                                                     U/
               196
298
220
233
247
         @G
                              HF.
                                     WNL @
                                                    1
                                                        DUP
                                                              2
         #G
                              WH
                                     WNL
                                            9
                              WH.
         @A
                                     WNL
                                                        DUP
                                                              2/+L;
         #A
                              GR.
                                   30000
         @B
                              $D
                                   #C
               #G
          $Α
                              $F
                                   #D
               #A
          $B
                              $G
                                   #F
              LOAD
SCR #42
      ( SONG AT TWILIGHT EGR & 15 07 )
          34 CLOAD CHARGE
 1
                                     FORGET IT : IT ;
          02 40 TEMPO
                              0 30 30 30 AV
      : SW 10 MS :
                              : | SPACES ;
          .SAT CLS 12 9 AT ." Song At Twilight" ;
 4
      : T1 0 6 AT 5 | ." Just a song at twi-light, " CR ;
         S1 @C EI. PNI @D SI PN1 @F DU FN1 @D PN1 @E PN1 @C 2 * PN1 ;
         T2 5 ^{\circ} ." When the lights are low," CR ^{\circ}
         S2
              @C EI. PN1 @D SI PN1 @E QU PN1 #8 PN1 @A HF. PN1 ;
          TΞ
               5 | ." And the flickering shadows" CR ;
         93
              GA EI. PN1 48 BI PN1 3A CU FN1 30 PN1 8F FN1 8A MF PN1 ;
         7 7
              5 | " softly come and go," CR ;
1. 1.
              @G EI PN1 @A PN1 @G GU PN1 @D PN1 @G HF. PN1 ;
               5 | ." Tho: the heart be weary," CR ;
         SS @C EI. PN1 @D SI FN1 @F QU PN1 @D PN1 @E PN1
               @C 03 HF PN1 02 : -->
```

```
🔭 * Topics – LA 99ERS * *
SCR #43
       ( SONG AT TWILIGHT #2)
       : T6 5 ^{\circ} ." sad the day and long," CR ^{\circ}
          SA GC EI. PN1 GD SI PN1 GE QU PN1 $8 PN1 GA HF. PN1 :
          T7 5 | ." Still to us at twi-light " CR ;
       : S7 GA EI. PN1 GG SI PN1 @F QU PN1 @C 03 PN1
               QD HF PN1 $B G2 QU PN1 ;
                      ." comes Love's old song," CR ;
          T8 5 1
       : 58 MA PNI GG PN1 @C PN1 @C 03 HF PN1 02 ;
 8
      : T9 5 | ." comes Love's old sweet-- song--."
 7
       : S9 @F QU PN1 @A EI PN1 @G PN1 @F QU PN1 @E SI PN1
10
               @G EI PN1 @F SI PN1 @F HF. PN1 @F QU PN1 ;
11
       : T10 T1 S1 T2 S2 T3 S3 T4 S4 T5 S5 T6 S6 T7 S7 T8 S8 T9 S9 ;
12
       : SAT .SAT CLS Tio
SCR #46
         CHARGE : an example using PN1 EGR )
CO O V O3 EI ;
C1 @C PN1 ;
               @D PN1
         C3
C4
C5
                    PN1
               @E
               MG PNI
              OR PNI
                          PN1
         C6
C7
C8
C9
              EE EI.
         C7 @G QU. PN1;
C8 CLS 14 12 GOTOXY ." CHARGE!!!";
C9 C0 C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7;
CHARGE CLS C8 C9; : CH 120 TEMPO C9;
.CHIW CR CR ." CARNEGIE HALL IS WAITING!! ";
11
12
13
14
SCR #47
      CHORD PLAYING EGR 6 8 87)
O VARIABLE V1 30 VARIABLE V2
30 VARIABLE V4 0 VARIABLE NT1
                                                             30 VARIABLE V3
0 VARIABLE NT2
 123456789
         O VARIABLE NT3 -4 VARIABLE NT4
AV V4 ! V3 ! V2 ! V1 ! ;
                                        AN NT3
                        NT2
                                  NT1
         TN1 VI
TN3 V3
         GN3 V1 @ NT1 @ OCT @ *;
GN3 V3 @ NT3 @ OCT @ *;
CHD O V4 @ -4 GN3 GN2 @
                        NT3
                                                     : GN2 V2 @ NT2 @ OCT @ * ;
                                  GN3 GN2 GN1 LENG @ SOUND ;
         .NT NT3 @ NT2 @ NT1 @ . . . ;

.V V4 @ V3 @ V2 @ V1 @ . . . ;

DOCS CLS 16 0 DO 2 I 3 + AT I 48 .LINE LOOP CH ;

IT ; 49 LOAD
11
12
13
14
SCR #48
            PlayNote DOCS EGR 4 4 87
     PlayNote buch ton a to PlayNote tries to let Forth do most of the work, you just supervise and do the easy stuff, like enter notes. A note may be moved up or down an octave with 2* or 2/
      before invoking PNn which has only
one OCTave. Tempo is Quarter note
beats per minute. Before you use
     beats per minute. Before you use PNn, enter tempo, volume, octave# in any order. See Scrns #34-#37 for SOUND and PLAYNOTE. The general syntax for PN4 is En1 n2 n3 Vn -n# PN4]. You may delete what does not apply when using PN1, PN2, or PN3. Carnegie Hall is waiting!
10
SCR #49
       N PLAYNOTE DOCS
      CLS
45678901234
             8 10 AT ." To See how PLAYNOTE works"
           12 12 AT ." Read screen 48"
           10 15 AT ." Later, Try entering"
           11 17 AT ." CHARGE or just CH"
            PAK DOCS "
                19 AT
                               Enter DOCS to return to PN DOCS"
```

### LA99/4A LIBRARY CORNER

TWO copies Of all program disks will be made available to the members at the regular meetings. If you plan to obtain any disks from the library at the meeting it is best to phone or write the LIBRARIAN in advance to be sure they will be on hand. I will put your name on them.

Disks are \$2.00 each not programs. Many programs takes more than one SSSD disk. If you have a \$88D drive be sure you get all the disks needed to run the program usally both A and B disk if the program is over 360 sectors (if available). That comes to \$2.00 each other wise get the DSSD disk. It pays to have a DSSD drive. And dont't forget to include postage if you want it mailed. \$0.50 for the first disk and \$0.25 for each additional.

0000 LA99/4A DISKS LIBRARY CATALOS OCT. 88: \$1.00 either DSSD(699) or 0000A(343) and 0000B(349) Special offering.

NEW ADDS FOR NOV. LA99/4A LIBRARY
The Library Committee wish to give thanks to those who donated disks to
our Library this month: Danny Nelson, Deanna Sheartdan, Terrie
Masters, Chick Demarti

2456 **PLATIPLAN TEMPLATES** A set of general purpose Multiplan templates for those who are unsure of making their own formulates. There are one for tracking a stamp collection, tracking your own saving accounts, finding your net worth, game high score, mutual funds and many more. SSSD(160).

2457 PAPER SAVER Fairware by Richard J. Marlen 3156 Pinebrook Dr. Arnold, MD 63010: A X/B program which scrunch down D/V 80 files for Epson compatible printers that has condensed printing. Save up to 1/2 the paper needed. SSSD(54)

2671 **99888 V7.6** By Ben Hatheway, Mark Hoogendorm and Roger Davis. One of the greatest BBS for the TI-99/4A. This program is used by Danny Nelson for our Club Called TI-world the LA99-BBS. call 213-755-7239 to access

2672 ULTRA COPY By John Paine A High Speed Track Copier for the TI or CorComp Controller and AT mini PE System. Very similar to REDISK-IT By John Schroeder a fairware disk (2626. Will copy SSSD, DSSD or DDSD disks need two drives, will preform disk. SSSD(40)

2673 TRACK HACK V2.1 By Bryan D. Hall\_"Micro teck". 4206 Forest Hill Rd. Suite C Colorado Springs, CO 80907: A track copier for the TI controller only. This program has been around for a while. SBSD(26)

2674 BACK UP Fairware by Micheal A. Ballmann 271 NW.43rd St. Apt.#3 Oakland Park, FL 33309: A program that can be used to back up most protected disks or recover some files with error on them. TI Disk Controller only. Will formate disk and shows Track #, side, sector #, size, and errors when coping. A/E #3 BACKUP and program BACKUP. SSSD(79).

### NEW ADDS NOV. LA99/4A LIBRARY

2844 TEXT-TO-SPEECH-UTILITIES By Irwin Hott 1540 Northridge Rd. Columbus, CH 43224. Mr Hott is a b?indman and developed this disk to help use his TI/4A. Donot confused this program with TI-TEXT-TO SPEECH but there are 5 Utilities files to help you when you are using TI TEXT-TO-SPEECH. This is an excellent disks to help the blind and even to those who wants to hear what is written. SSSD(197).

4542 PROS/START By Chick Demarti : A utility disk with several samples of TITLES< BORDERS, CALENDAR, SCREEN WRIPE, PROGRAMS START and etc. SSSD(135).

6037 CHECKBOOK MANAGER SYSTEM V5.3.1 Fairware by Irving Crowley Lost Caynon RD., AL 36065: This is the most complete checkbook and budget system I have seen. It works almost like a business general ledger. It will allow you keep tract of checks by dates, accounts, numbers, payer, amounts, etc. It has edit, screen dump, colates, list, reconcilliation, and many more far too many to say here. It takes two DSSD disks. 6037A(637) and 6037B(712) order them both. No SSSD dsiks.

7063 MUSIC TUTORIAL By Dallas Phillips Rt.4 Box 310 LaGrange, KY 40031.: An excellent program about music and the TI99/4A. A review of the music capabilities and abilities. There are many sample of songs and how they are done such as BOAT SONG, LONG AGO, PUPPY TOWN RED VALLEY, RISING SUN, TOCCATA, WONDERLAND and many more. DSSD(528) 7063A SSSD(317) and 7063B(211) for SSSD drives.

8108 CHRISTMAS Fairware by Deanna Sheridan 20311 Lake Road Rocky River, OH 44116: A disk to make your Christmas a little brighter and waster to do some special graphics. 32 CSGD graphic, 3 Fonts, 26 pictures, 14 CSGD pictures, 24 TI-Writer transliterates, Letter head (bells), Crossword Puzzle, Santa RLE. DSSD(615) 8108A SSSD(356) AND 8108B SSSD(259) FOR SSSD Drives.

8109 LOGO DUMP V1.0 By Eric-Paul Rebel Merelstraat 27 1223 NR Hilversum The Netherlands.: this program is meant for users of the TI LOGO II module who wants to print their shapes (sprites) and tiles (characters) they have created. This can not be done with the LOGO module. This program will not dump pictures you have created by using the Turtle or procedures such as a star. DSSD(393) 8109A SSSD(323) and 8109B(72) for SSSD drives.

8112 MAX PAINT from Deanna Sheridan 8 pictures from MACFLIX in color COUNTER ATTACT, DONALD DUCK, EARTH, EARTH STAR, HOLIDAY, JET, MISC #3, SCROOSE These pictures are from IBM boards and downloaded the MACPRINT files to TI. DSSD(495).

9062 COMPUTER CRAPS Fairware by Ramon Martinze of Ramsoft Enterprises 1125 Ferndale Ave. Fullerton, CA 92631: A updated version of a Las Vegas style craps table using the "California Layout". Speech and printer optional. X/B, instruction on disk. Place your bets on Pass Line, Come line, Field, Big Six, Big Eight, Don't Pass. SSSD(333)