
UPDATE
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Sinclair
Computers!
Update Mag.
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* UPDATE COMPUTER SYSTEMS *

UPDATE COMPUTER SYSTEMS is Edited and Published by Carol and Frank Davis of P.O. Box 1095, Peru, Indiana 46970. Phone number is 317-473-8031, with normal phone hours being between 5 P.M. and 9:30 P.M. Standard Time during the week and noon to 6 P.M. on weekends. When we are not there or unavailable, please leave a message with our answering machine, you'll be answered by mail

* * *

Mailing date for all issues is the twentieth of the issue month. At times due to Postal Holidays, or the 20th falling on a weekend (bulk mail not accepted on weekends) they will be received at the Postal Unit the next business day. Please allow two to three weeks from this date before assuming your issue is not on its way to you. The Postal service tells us it can take as long as 6 weeks via bulk mail. For those wanting speedier service we can arrange your issue to go by First Class Mail, but that will raise the price of your subscription by $3.00.

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Assistance in Publishing this magazine is provided by Eliad P. Wannum, poet, computer user and all round good guy. The magazine is made possible by the regular contributors such as Paul Holmgren, Bill Cable, Andy Hradesky, Bob Hartung to name a few, and by the many contributions of other writers and programmers. Your contributions to this magazine are welcome. This is truly a magazine BY THE USER AND FOR THE USER OF SINCLAIR, TIMEX AND CAMBRIDGE COMPUTERS. When we cover other operating systems such as CPM or MSDOS it will be in a relationship to our computers, or emulators for our systems to run their software. We primarily cover disk based systems and software for the TS2068, Spectrum, QL, Z88...and will cover items on the TS1000 if disk drive based, or in relationship to using it with the above mentioned computers. We do accept reviews of peripherals that are useable by our systems, such as scanners, printers, modems, etc. Submissions should be on disk or hard copy (two copies and at least NLQ, no draft mode). If there is artwork, please let us know in what order it should be used, and provide it as a saved screen or hard copy screen dump. The format is very relaxed. Just pay attention to the width of the pages and allow 3/4 inch top and bottom, and make the left and right margins wide enough to accomodate a 3 hole punch that does not cut out some of the text. We have enlarge and reduction capacity to adjust a page, but may lose some print legibility in the process. Most important is legibility. Draft quality dot matrix does not reproduce well. Print size preference is ELITE 12 CPI. PICA 10 CPI is okay also, but please no condensed print. Please do not make programs submitted on cassette tape under any circumstance; disk or hardcopy only. Exceptions to this would be on the wafers from the Rotronics Wafadrive for the Spectrum. Z88 programs on disk may be in either IBM or QL format or hardcopy. TS2068 programs may be LLISTED in 32 chr. lines.

UPDATE COMPUTER SYSTEMS PAGE DIRECTORY, JANUARY 1993

The computer that an article concerns is marked by using the following mark at the start of the page number-TS2068 = *,QL = # ,Z88 = % ,TS1000=^. There will be no mark if the article or ad applies to all or several different computer systems.

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EDITORIAL AND DEDICATION by Frank W. Davis

The subscription level in the area of number of subscribers has stayed fairly level the last couple of years. We do on occasion lose a subscriber, who either decides he now no longer wants to subscribe, or changes computers. As we lose one...we seem to find another one who appears that we never knew was a Sinclair user. However, the biggest reason that we seem to occasionally lose a subscriber is by means of death. That has unfortunately been the case recently with one of our longtime subscribers and writers. I received a call a few weeks ago from John Pedersen, telling me that around Christmas his brother Bill Pedersen had passed away. Bill had suffered for years from Lupus, and had experienced severe heart problems a couple of years ago. I first met Bill when I helped organize and produce the first Midwest Timex Sinclair show in 1986 in Ohio. He came as a dealer of software for the TS1000 and TS2068. He had written all of this software himself, and had a TS2068 that was bank switching what seemed like huge amounts of memory at that time. This too was of Bill Pedersens own design. I bought a few programs from Bill. They worked, but were of a different program concept than I was used to. It took me a bit of effort to get used to them, but when I did, I found I could do more with the program than I originally thought. His style did work, he had just been raised on mainframes and minis and had programmed from that veiwpoint.

The next year when Paul Holmgren, the ISTUG group, some of the original Fest group and I put on a Timex Sinclair show at Indy, Bill showed up at that show, though in a wheel chair. He had started telling people that the TS2068 had been deliberately sabotaged just before delivery in order to make it unable to do all that it was promised to do. Most of us did not take him at his word, at that time. Over the years since with Bill showing me what was in the ROM and SCLD,I must admit that some of what was there did not look to be of the same quality code work as that which performed as promised. It could be that Bill was right. Bill was engaged upon a project to allow the TS2068 to do all sorts of wonderful things, such as put the ROM where it could be easily modified, build an interface to allow the TS2068 to use IBM peripherals such as memory, hard drives and color display boards (perhaps even VGA or SVGA). I was working with him on this project, and only wish that I had finished sooner what he wanted me to do, so that he could have seen it before he died. Larry Crawford, another friend of Bills, according to Bill had done a complete board. If this is so, Larry, please contact me on this, as I have many notes of Bills, and perhaps we can share data.

Bill made it to the Dayton Computerfest this last August and stayed up late bending the ear in a pleasant way of many of us. I can say that he will be missed by more of us than just his family. I dedicate this issue of UPDATE Magazine to Bill Pedersen.

I realize that a small group of people feel that an editor should not edit, nor should he voice an opinion. To those cornfused few I say go to a dictionary and look up the meaning of the words edit and editorial. You might also look at a few editorials in newspapers; they are nothing if not opinion. We can always hope that the opinions are educated.

What is new in the Sinclair community? Well, for one I will try to dispell some nasty rumours. In a recent issue of NESQLUGs newsletter there was an article that gave the distinct impression that this was the last year of both UPDATE Magazine and of International QL Report. Neither is true! If any reader is ever in doubt as to whether these, or any other publication you are getting is about to cease publication, then call or write to find out (if you write please include a Self-Addressed and Stamped Envelope for a reply). I spoke with the people publishing IQLR and was told that not only have they plans for finishing out the current subscription year, but have made a commitment for 2 years beyond that. As for the future of UPDATE Magazine, either Carol or I will let you know when and if we decide to not continue beyond a certain subscription year. As long as the number of subscriptions allows us to continue with a financially viable magazine and we have articles to publish, we will probably continue. If you find the number disconnected, or your mail returned from a publisher, or never heard from again, then you may start worrying. But, please do not be so swayed by nasty rumours. In our last issue Eliad mentioned that he, in his travels, had heard some rumour mongering about EMSoft, and now we have an ad in this issue from Peter Hale, having a going out of business sale, and in his ad he gives nasty rumours as part of the reason. Anyone who is engaged in such rumour mongering, or the repeating of such tales needs a good dose of honesty. In my own considerable experience there is nothing that justifies such bull! The spirit of man deserves better.

Well ,what do you know, I have just gone and expressed an opinion again. I do invite any opposing view that is not worded in a nasty or hateful manner to use this column as a forum in the next issue.

And now for some good news! In the last issue of IQLR, it was announced that we now have two QUANTA Sub Librarians for North America. We still have Paul Holmgren, of 5231 Wilton Wood Court, Indianapolis, Indiana 46254, phone number 317-291-6002. And we now have added Bob Dyl, of 15 Kilburn Court, Newport, Rhode Island, 02840. Paul can provide the library on both 5 1/4 and 3 1/2 disks, while Bob will be providing the disks on 3 1/2 format. You must be a current member of Quanta to purchase these disks; they are not legally available to you otherwise. As Quanta is the largest group of QL users in the world, publishes a 40 page monthly newsletter and has a library of 56 disks, all I can say is that if you use a QL...why are you not a member? In this issue we have included a membership form and a list of what disks are available from Paul. The library is not totally free, as you need to either supply formatted disks, or purchase them from the librarian, as well as pay for the postage. You should also take into account the packaging needed to ship so many disks to you safely. This is all a very small price to pay for all of the programs, utilities, games and data you will receive.

The other large user group of interest to North Americans (and maybe those elsewhere) is T/SNUG. I had asked them for a write up on what they are doing for this issue but did not receive it yet. As I recently received the latest copy of their quarterly newsletter I know they still exist, but I want to be able to tell people how to join and what and where any library they have can be obtained. Send me the data I can publish, please.

RUSSELL ELECTRONICS
RD#1 Bx 539
Centre Hall, PA 16828

Dear Frank,

Nice talking with you and reviving some old TS memories. Here is some classic software and some hardware that we would like to offer to your readers. Most are one-of-a-kind. First come, first served!

TS1000:

BASIC COURSE: Learn TS Basic language. $7.50

The following TS1000 tapes are $6.50 each:

TIME TEACHER
ORGANIZER: Mimi database manager.
MIXED GAMEBAG
GAMES 4
ROCKETMAN: Hi resolutionn graphics game from England.
ZXTRICATOR: Another HI res game from England.

TS2068:

PC-DRAW: Create graphics. $15.
MIND GAMES: Chess, backgammon, checkers and more. $15.
EPROMs, to Emulate the Spectrum. Plug into the TS2068 ROM socket. Will run much Spectrum software. $10.00.

QL: All on cartridge.

STOCK CONTROL. For small business management. $15.00
QL CAVERN. Outstanding platform game. $10.00
QL ARCHIVE. Database manager. $15.00
BUSINESS GRAPHICS. Spreadsheet. $15.00
QL EASEL. Drawing program. $15.00
DESIGN BOARD II. 2D & 3D CAD program. $25.00
TASKMASTER. Multiplexes the QL packaged programs. $15.00
HOME FINANCE. Cash record keeper. $18.00.
GARDNER. Plan your backyard garden. $15.00.

CUMANA DISC DRIVE INTERFACE FOR QL: $90.00

We pay shipping and handling costs.

Bill Russell

Make the Tasman 'B' CPI Work With the LarKen DS-400

by Larry Kenny and Bob Swoger

George Chambers wrote to say: "We have been looking at the possibilities, i.e. reasonableness, of modifying the Tasman 'B' printer interface to make it compatible with the LarKen disk system. Presently there is some sort of a port conflict and the LarKen will not function when this particular model of printer interface is connected. The question is, does anyone know what port addresses the LarKen system uses?"

Here is the answer on how to use the Tasman 'B' CPI from Larry Kenny himself. The problem is not really a port conflict. Instead, the problem is that the Tasman 'B' CPI is not completely decoded. The Tasman 'B' has an input port of 191 but A7 is not being looked at by the CPI to come to this conclusion! If the mailman only looked at the first two numbers of an address and gave me all mail that began with '61', my address being '613', I would wind up getting a lot of wrong mail. That is the Tasman problem.

Larry favored the AERCO CPI because it completely decodes the address bus, but he made provisions for Tasman 'B', A & J and others if they were modified. I like the Tasman 'B' because it can send all bytes to the printer from 0 to 255 and the AERCO can't. So I have modified my Tasman 'B' CPI for LarKen compatibility to run my Christmas Return Label program. It should be noted that this fix will not work for the Tasman 'A' or Tasman 'C'.

To make the Tasman 'B' CPI work with the LarKen disk System, acquire a 74LS04 quad NAND and some small gauge insulated hook-up wire. Open the Tasman 'B' CPI by first carefully peeling back the plastic label away from the screws. (If you pick up the ends carefully with an Exacto-knife, the label will press back over the screws when you are done without even a wrinkle.)

Remove the four screws that hold the case together and open the case. Examine the PC board to be certain that you have a 'B' version Tasman CPI. It is a 'B' if it is labeled 'VERSION B'.

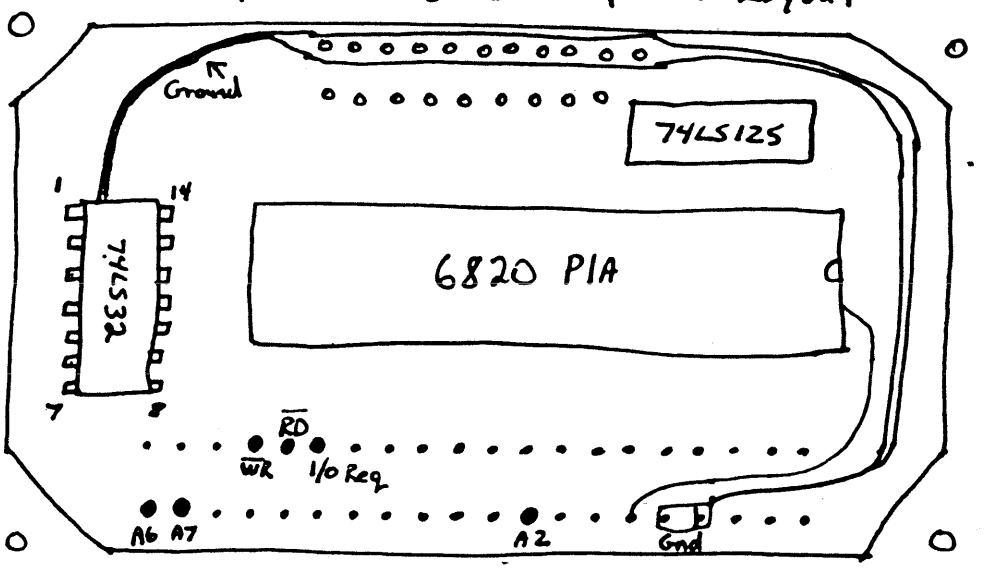
Next, make the trace cut of A6 on the underside of the PC board close to board edge connector with the Exacto-knife. Now follow the rest of the instructions Larry has given us on the drawing. When you are finished, carefully check all connections against Larry's drawing. I didn't and had to go back in to fix my problem. Finally, close the case and press the plastic label back into place.

As for the port addresses of the LarKen system, I don't know them, but here are the CPI addresses from 'The Best of SUM', the newsletter-turned-magazine of the Gainsville Sinclair Users Group by Joe Williamson and Richard Cravy:

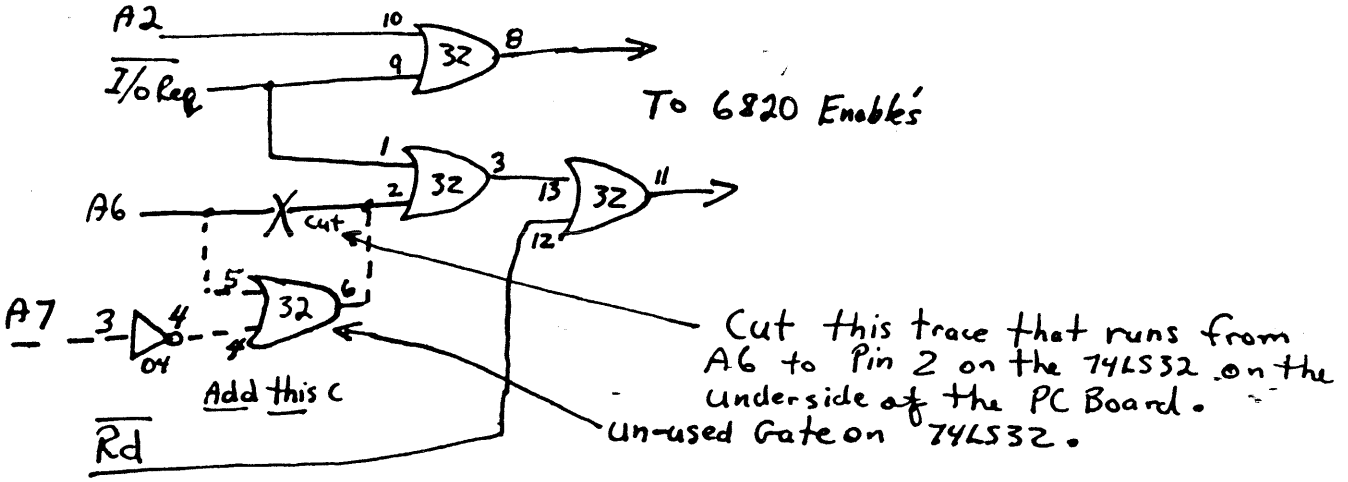
	PORT	
Type:	IN	OUT
AERCO	127	127
Tasman 'A'	63	123
Tasman 'B'	191	123
Tasman 'C'	251	123

Decoding the Tasman B+C for use with the Larken Disk IF

Tasman B+C Component Layout



Tasman 'B' modification : Parts needed - 74LS04
- fine wire



- Bend all of the pins on the 74LS04 up, (except pins 4, 7 and 14)



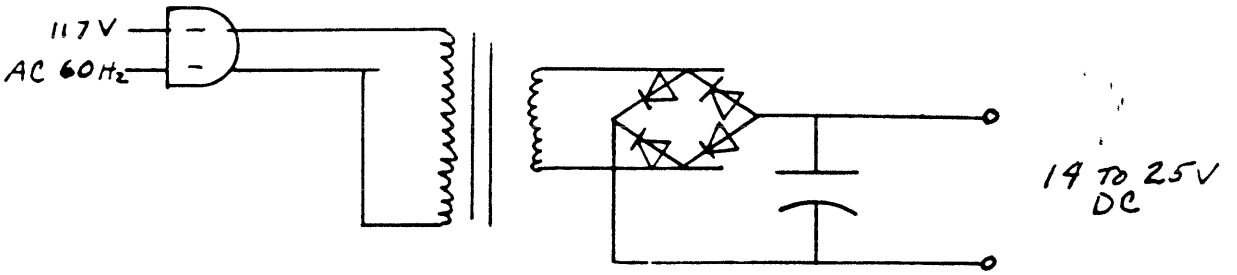
and stack it on top of the LS32, Solder pins 4. 7 and 14 to pins 4, 7 and 14 of the LS32

- Connect A6 on connector to pin 5 on the 74LS32 with a wire.
- Connect A7 on the connector to pin 3 on the 74LS04 with wire.
- Connect pin 2 on 74LS32 to pin 6 on 74LS32.

TS2068 PS INFORMATION

AC Adapter

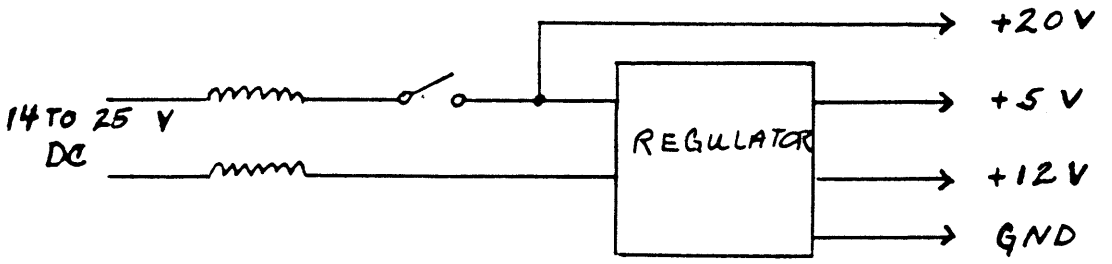
The AC Adapter transforms 117V AC (Nominal) to filtered DC via a step down transformer, full-wave bridge rectifier, and filter capacitor to supply from 14 to 25 volts at 1 amp over the AC voltage variation range of 105 to 130 V AC. Transformer isolation exceeds 1500 volts.



2.1.2 Voltage Regulation

Unregulated DC from the AC Adapter is supplied for regulation through a bi-filar torroidal inductor which reduces conducted line emanation for FCC compliance and through the power-ON/OFF switch located on the left side of the TS2068. This switch voltage is supplied to the System Bus Connector (see Section 2.4) and for regulation to the +12 V regulator and the +5 V regulator. Characteristics are as follows:

SUPPLY	VOLTAGE RANGE	CURRENT RANGE
5V	4.75 - 5.25V	200ma - 1.0 A
12V	11.5 - 12.5V	20ma - 100ma



The 12V regulator is a 78L12 series regulator while the 5V regulator is a switching supply utilizing the 78S40 circuit.

TIPS ON ZX81/TS1000 COMPUTER REPAIR

The following is a brief record, based on practical experience, of what kinds of things go wrong with the ZX81 and TS1000 computers and how to go about recognizing and fixing them.

Your first clue as to what's wrong is indicated by what does or does not come up on the screen. If nothing comes up on the TV screen, after checking to see that the TV and computer have the same channel selected, suspect a bad power adapter. Another possibility is the RF modulator (the shiny box inside the computer), but I have yet to see one of these fail.

To take the computer apart (you have to do this if you want to fix it) remove the 3 to 5 screws from the bottom (two of them are under rubber feet) and separate the top and bottom halves. The top half will have the computer printed circuit board attached. The first thing to check is the shiny grounding strip on the bottom of the circuit board. Sometimes one end (the end near the edge connection) breaks away from the circuit board. If so, reposition it and resolder it to the board.

In nearly all repairs you will have access the top side of the circuit board by taking the screws (usually 3) from the bottom of the circuit board. After these screws are out, slowly separate the case top from the circuit board being careful not to damage the keyboard ribbon connections. At this point you have two choices on how to proceed. If you pull the two keyboard ribbon connections from their connectors, you risk (1) tearing them or (2) not being able to reinsert them properly with out damaging them. As you see, the risk is either damaging the connections or damaging the connections. One alternative is to set the board and case top on their edges leaving a small space between them to get at the components on the board. However, you also risk damaging the ribbon connections this way too. This is one reason Budget Robotics sells replacement membrane keyboards.

Now, what to fix. If the keyboard ribbon connections are damaged (they get brittle from the heat sometimes), replace the keyboard. However, a common mistake in diagnosing a computer problem is to assume that if the keyboard does not respond, the keyboard is bad. If a group of keys in one area of the keyboard or on opposite sides of the keyboard are the only ones that don't work, it is probably a bad keyboard. However, if none of the keys work (and the connection is OK) or if keys only fail in a shifted mode, it is probably a bad IC1 (integrated circuit chip number 1, one of the two largest chips, always socketed). In fact IC1 is the most common component to fail.

The CPU (the other large one, marked Z80 on top) is the second most susceptible to failure.

The other IC chips on the board rarely fail. These chips are the ROM (read only memory chip with the operating system inside) and the RAM (random access memory chip or chips, some machines have one, some two).

That is a corporate dump of the repair experience we have, good luck in you efforts.

```
400 RANDOMIZE USR 100: OPEN #3,"LP"

410 RANDOMIZE USR 100: POKE 16090,79

420 RANDOMIZE USR 100: POKE 16092,0

430 RANDOMIZE USR 100: POKE 16096,0

500 REM payroll

502 DIM e$(11,22)

504 CLS

506 INPUT "Enter TODAYS Date ";b$

510 PRINT AT 1,12;"MAIN MENU"

520 PRINT AT 5,1;"Options:"''

530 PRINT TAB 5;"1. Enter New Employee."'TAB 5;"2. Calculate Wage."'TAB 5;"3. V
iew Payroll."'TAB 5;"4. Print Reports."'TAB 5;"5. Change Rate."

540 INPUT "Enter Option: ";x$

550 GO SUB VAL x$*1000

560 CLS : GO TO 510

1000 REM new employee

1005 CLS : PRINT AT 1,9;"NEW EMPLOYEE"

1010 INPUT "Name: ";e$(1): PRINT e$(1)

1020 INPUT "Married/Single ";e$(2)

1022 IF e$(2,1 TO 7)="married" THEN  GO TO 1028

1024 IF e$(2,1 TO 6)="single" THEN  GO TO 1028

1026 GO TO 1020

1028 PRINT e$(2)

1030 INPUT "No.of Allowances";e$(3)

1035 PRINT e$(3);"Allowances"

1040 INPUT "Rate of Pay per Hr.";e$(4): PRINT e$(4);"per Hr."

1050 INPUT "SS number";x$

1052 IF LEN x$=9 THEN  GO TO 1056

1054 GO TO 1050

1056 LET e$(5)=x$

1058 PRINT e$(5,1 TO 3);"-";e$(5,4 TO 5);"-";e$(5,6 TO 9)
```

```
1060 INPUT "Pay Schedule, Mth/BiMth";e$(6)
1062 IF e$(6,1 TO 3)="mth" THEN  GO TO 1068
1064 IF e$(6,1 TO 5)="bimth" THEN  GO TO 1068
1066 GO TO 1060
1068 PRINT e$(6)
1070 INPUT "Any Changes y/n ?";x$
1072 IF x$="n" THEN  GO TO 1078
1074 GO TO 1000
1080 INPUT "FICA year to date";e$(7)
1081 INPUT "MEDC year to date";e$(11)
1082 INPUT "FWT year to date";e$(8)
1084 INPUT "SWT year to date";e$(9)
1086 INPUT "Gross Wage year to date";e$(10)
1090 INPUT "Enter Employee Code";s$
1092 RANDOMIZE USR 100: SAVE s$+".A$" DATA e$()
1094 RETURN
2000 REM calc wage
2005 CLS : PRINT AT 1,9;"CALCULATE WAGE"
2008 INPUT "Pay Period ";pp
2010 INPUT "Enter Employee Code ";s$
2020 RANDOMIZE USR 100: LOAD s$+".A$" DATA e$()
2030 PRINT e$(1)
2040 INPUT "Enter Total Hrs. ";h: PRINT h;" Hrs. worked"
2050 INPUT "Enter Overtime Hrs. ";o
2100 REM gross wage
2110 LET sw=VAL e$(4)*h
2120 LET ow=(.5*VAL e$(4))*o
```

```
2130 LET gw=sw+ow
2200 LET FICA=gw*.062
2205 LET MEDC=gw*.0145
2210 LET bb=VAL e$(3)*2300
2300 REM FWT/SWT
2302 IF e$(6,1 TO 5)="bimth" AND e$(2,1 TO 7)="married" THEN  GO TO 2400
2304 IF e$(6,1 TO 5)="bimth" AND e$(2,1 TO 6)="single" THEN  GO TO 2430
2306 IF e$(6,1 TO 3)="mth" AND e$(2,1 TO 7)="married" THEN  GO TO 2450
2308 IF e$(6,1 TO 3)="mth" AND e$(2,1 TO 6)="single" THEN  GO TO 2470
2400 REM bi/married
2410 LET a=VAL e$(3)*95.83
2412 LET b=gw-a
2414 LET FWT=(b-250)*.15
2416 LET a=gw*24
2420 LET c=a-bb
2422 LET d=(c-3700)*.06
2424 LET SWT=d/24
2426 GO TO 2490
2430 REM bi/single
2432 LET a=VAL e$(3)*95.83
2434 LET b=gw-a
2436 LET FWT=(b-102)*.15
2438 LET a=gw*24
2442 LET c=a-bb
2444 LET d=(c-1300)*.06
2446 LET SWT=d/24
2448 GO TO 2490
2450 REM mth/married
2452 LET a=VAL e$(3)*191.67
2454 LET b=gw-a
```

```
2456 LET FWT=(b-500)*.15

2458 LET a=gw*12

2460 LET c=a-bb

2462 LET d=(c-3700)*.06

2464 LET SWT=d/12

2468 GO TO 2490

2470 REM mth/single

2472 LET a=VAL e$(3)*191.67

2474 LET b=gw-a

2476 LET FWT=(b-204)*.15

2478 LET a=gw*12

2482 LET c=a-bb

2484 LET d=(c-1300)*.06

2486 LET SWT=d/12

2490 IF fwt<0 THEN  LET fwt=0

2492 IF swt<0 THEN  LET swt=0

2494 LET pay=VAL e$(4)

2500 PRINT "Gross Wage= ";gw'"FICA= ";fica'"MEDC= ";medc'"FWT= ";fwt'"SWT= ";swt

2502 LET net=gw-(fica+medc+fwt+swt)

2504 PRINT "Net Wage= ";net

2506 INPUT "Print to paper y/n ?";x$

2508 IF x$="n" THEN  GO TO 2530

2509 LPRINT ''''''"Pay Period ";pp,"Date: ";b$

2510 LPRINT e$(1)'"Total Hours for Pay Period ";TAB 40;h'"Rate of pay per Hr. $"

;pay;TAB 40;sw'"Overtime pay for ";o;" Hrs.";TAB 40;ow'"Gross Wage";TAB 40;gw'"F

ICA";TAB 40;fica'"MEDC";TAB 40;medc'"FWT";TAB 40;fwt'"SWT";TAB 40;swt'"Net Wage"

;TAB 39;"$";net

2520 LPRINT

2530 LET x=VAL e$(7): LET x=x+fica: LET e$(7)=STR$ x
```

```
2532 LET x=VAL e$(8): LET x=x+fwt: LET e$(8)=STR$ x

2534 LET x=VAL e$(9): LET x=x+swt: LET e$(9)=STR$ x

2536 LET x=VAL e$(10): LET x=x+gw: LET e$(10)=STR$ x

2537 LET x=VAL e$(11): LET x=x+medc: LET e$(11)=STR$ x

2538 IF x$="n" THEN  GO TO 2599

2540 LPRINT "FICA year to date: $";e$(7)

2541 LPRINT "MEDC year to date: $";e$(11)

2542 LPRINT "FWT year to date: $";e$(8)

2544 LPRINT "SWT year to date: $";e$(9)

2546 LPRINT "Gross Wage year to date: $";e$(10)

2550 FOR l=1 TO 45: LPRINT : NEXT l

2599 RANDOMIZE USR 100: SAVE s$+".A$" DATA e$()

2600 RETURN

3000 REM view

3010 CLS : PRINT AT 1,9;"VIEW PAYROLL"''

3020 INPUT "Enter Employee Code ";s$

3030 RANDOMIZE USR 100: LOAD s$+".A$" DATA e$()

3040 PRINT e$(1)'e$(5,1 TO 3);"-";e$(5,4 TO 5);"-";e$(5,6 TO 9)'

3042 PRINT "Status: ";e$(2)'"Allowances: ";e$(3)'"Rate of Pay: $";e$(4)'"Pay Per
iod: ";e$(6)'

3044 PRINT "Year to Date:"

3046 LET x=VAL e$(10)

3048 PRINT "Gross Wage: $";x'"FICA: ";e$(7)'"MEDC: ";e$(11)'"FWT: ";e$(8)'"SWT:
";e$(9)

3998 PAUSE 0

3999 RETURN

4000 REM reports

4010 CLS : PRINT AT 1,13;"REPORTS"''

4020 DIM D$(30,2)
```

CONT. ON PAGE 16

HISTORYS GREATEST TS2068 POKES AND EXTRAS by Frank Davis

Over the last several years most of us have collected from our own research, fellow users and newsletters some POKES that we have found useful to us while using the TS2068 or Spectrum. I want to share with you some I have put to use over the years. If you find some that I have forgotten, or never knew about, drop a line to me at UPDATE Magazine. Also program tips are shown.

(1) To put the TS2068 in CAPS LOCK mode--POKE 23658,8. To take the TS2068 out of CAPS LOCK mode--POKE 23658,0.

(2) To cause the computer to PAUSE until a key is pressed (any key)--PAUSE 0.

(3) POKE 23609,X (where X is from 1 to 255) will give you varying key click.

(4) POKE 23659,0 will make a program unstopable by using up all 24 lines. This can be used in just part of a program or throughout the entire program to limit user input.

(5) POKE 23692,1 will cause the computer to scroll 22 lines to a key press, then a key must be pressed for every line.

(6) POKE 23692,2 can be used before every print for automatic scrolling. This gives you a SCROLL command like you had on the TS1000 and the TS1500.

(7) On the Spectrum, you POKE 23617,142 in order to get the Pound Sign (CHR$ 96). On the Spectrum to get the $ Sign, you have to POKE 23617240 (which is CHR$ 36).

(8) For the Spectrum to get a fast auto repeat you POKE 23562,1. In order to disable the auto repeat on the Spectrum you POKE 23561,0.

(9) Also on the Spectrum you can find useful the following POKES: POKE 23617,238 for a flashing blank square; POKE 23617,223 for a question mark; POKE 23617,252 for a 'less than' sign and POKE 23617,253 for a 'more than' sign. If you should POKE 23617,190 you will get the word USR, while POKE -23617,192 will give you the word BIN, and POKE 23617,208 will give you the word DATA.

(10) On the Spectrum or TS2068 emulating a Spectrum you can find out your memory size by the following little program:
10 PRINT (((PEEK 23732+256*PEEK 23733)+1)/1024)-16 and it will be printed to the screen.

(11) On the Spectrum, if you want to disable the BREAD key, you need to enter this line into your program:
LET a= PEEK 23613-2: POKE 23613,a

(12)On the Spectrum if you POKE 23692,n with 'n' being upto a maximum of 255, you will over ride the SCROLL command 'n' times.

(13) Also on the Spectrum you can get a BRIGHT window at the bottom of the screen (lines 22 and 23) by entering the following: POKE 23624,120

(14) If you want to get a loading pattern on your screen then enter the following: LET a=1278

(15) On the Spectrum in order to find out how many 50ths of a second it took for a key to be pressed, then do the following: 'LET t=7997-USR 7997' and then 'PRINT t' to get the results.

(16) On the TS2068 to get a question mark displayed in an INPUT statement as a cursor you need to: POKE 23617,236

(17) On the TS2068 to get a delay between successive repeats of a key being held down you enter 'POKE 23562,*' where * will be on the order of *=1 to 5.

(18) On the TS2068 to control the time that a key must be held down before it repeats enter the following, 'POKE 23561,*'. On this *=1 to 35,which can be varied on games according to ones skill and preferably 0-15 if you are entering text in a program such as a word processor.

(19) Some folks never liked (and got confused by) the SAVE message "Start tape then press Enter". On the TS2068 you just need to 'POKE 26689,38' and on the Spectrum 'POKE 23736,181' and you will start SAVEing immediately.

(20) Have you ever had a program that loads in several parts off of tape that gave you the following annoyance? You have the loader program, then a pretty screen presentation, followed by the loading of the main program overprinting the screen and giving an unaesthetic look? To get rid of this problem do the following in the loader program: POKE 23570,16 and in the main program you can restore by using POKE 23570,6. If you do not restore by the second POKE then PRINT and LIST will be corrupted in your program.

(21) If you have ever had the problem on the TS2068 that is caused by the INPUT command on the TS2068 not being able to see a letter in upper case (caps) as the same as lowercase, then try the following in your programs: POKE 23658,8 for UPPERCASE mode; POKE 23658,0 for LOWECASER mode; POKE 23617,2 for GRAPHIC mode; POKE 23617,1 for EXTENDED mode.

(22) To get contrasting color between ink or paper on the screen try INK 9 or PAPER 9.

(23) If you can't get line number 0 on a listing then try POKE 26711,0 and you will have line 0. To change line 0 to line 1 try POKE 26711,1.

(24) Should you want to send all data that is normally headed for the screen to the printer instead then use 'OPEN #2'. To cancel the above you need only enter 'CLOSE #2'.

I hope you can find some of these of use to you. Bye, Frank.

```
4022 FOR L=1 TO 30

4024 INPUT "Enter Employee Codes: ";d$(l)

4026 IF d$(l)=" STOP  " THEN  GO TO 4100

4028 NEXT l

4100 LPRINT "PAYROLL REPORT","Date: ";b$''

4102 LPRINT "NAME";TAB 23;"WAGE";TAB 35;"FICA";TAB 47;"MEDC";TAB 59;"FWT";TAB 71

;"SWT"'

4105 LET gw=0: LET fica=0: LET medc=0: LET fwt=0: LET swt=0

4110 FOR p=1 TO (l-1)

4120 RANDOMIZE USR 100: LOAD d$(p)+".A$" DATA e$()
4130 LPRINT e$(1);TAB 23;VAL e$(10);TAB 35;VAL e$(7);TAB 47;VAL e$(11);TAB 59;VA

L e$(8);TAB 71;VAL e$(9)

4140 LET gw=gw+VAL e$(10): LET fica=fica+VAL e$(7): LET medc=medc+VAL e$(11): LE

T fwt=fwt+VAL e$(8): LET swt=swt+VAL e$(9)

4150 NEXT p

4200 LPRINT '"TOTALS:";TAB 23;gw;TAB 35;fica;TAB 47;medc;TAB 59;fwt;TAB 71;swt

4999 RETURN

5000 REM Rate change

5010 CLS : PRINT AT 1,10;"RATE CHANGE"''

5020 INPUT "Enter Employee Code";s$

5030 RANDOMIZE USR 100: LOAD s$+".A$" DATA e$()

5040 PRINT e$(1)'e$(5,1 TO 3);"-";e$(5,4 TO 5);"-";e$(5,6 TO 9)'

5042 PRINT "Status: ";e$(2)'"Allowances: ";e$(3)'"Rate of Pay: $";e$(4)'"Pay Per

iod: ";e$(6)'

5044 INPUT "Married/Single ";a$

5045 IF a$="" THEN  GO TO 5060

5046 IF a$="married" THEN  GO TO 5050

5048 IF a$="single" THEN  GO TO 5050
```

```
5050 LET e$(2)=a$

5060 INPUT "No.of Allowances";a$

5062 IF a$="" THEN  GO TO 5070

5064 LET e$(3)=a$

5070 INPUT "Rate of Pay per Hr.";a$

5072 IF a$="" THEN  GO TO 5080

5074 LET e$(4)=a$

5080 INPUT "Pay Schedule, Mth/BiMth";a$: IF a$="" THEN  GO TO 5090

5082 IF a$="mth" THEN  GO TO 5088

5084 IF a$="bimth" THEN  GO TO 5088

5088 LET e$(6)=a$

5090 RANDOMIZE USR 100: SAVE s$+".A$" DATA e$()

5099 RETURN
```

This can be a useful as well as educational program for the TS2068. Jim wrote it for use with the Larken Interface, but it is easily converted to something like the Oliger system, by merely changing all of the LOAD and START commands, and deleting Larken commands, such as "PRINT USR 100:" and "PRINT# 4". These are Larken specific commands. You will also have to remove the file extensions, such as .B1, etc. With this program you can track and get total results of all items such as pay, federal taxes and social security for employees. It has updated employee withholding tables and has all of the tax increases the last President left us with included! For the next President, we have to wait and see what he leaves us with.

We will be offering this as an Issue Disk for those without the time or inclination to type in and debug the program for yourself. If we can, we would like for some enterprising Aerco or Zebra Disk System users to send us in the necessary conversions for their systems. On all of our issue disks we give half of the proceeds to the original author of the program, and the rest goes towards disks, documentation where needed, and packaging and mailing costs. The price is $20.00.

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We strongly support the idea of Sinclair users supporting the Sinclair machines and vendors. If there is a new product you are looking for, perhaps we can be of help. We just keep getting better the more we serve you and learn!

* *

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Business has been good for us this last year, and the price of foreign goods has been somewhat more favorable recently. To celebrate this, and to help our customers we will be offering a special sale all the way up till April 15, tax day in the USA. The sales prices below will be in effect only till then!

GOLD CARDS on sale for $360. This is a good time to upgrade your QL to 2 meg of memory, 16 megahertz speed and a battery backed internal clock with the latest version of Tool Kit 2 by Tony Tebby, and be able to use 3 disk drives (including 1.44 HD and 3.2 ED drives). Price includes S. & H.

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* *

THE FOLLOWING IS AN EXTRACT FROM PETER HYMANS LETTER.

THIS IS AN AUTOSTART HINT FOR LARKIN USERS.

AN AUTOSTART FILE FOR THE LK DOS IS TRIGGERED UPON BOOT UP BY HOLDING DOWN THE ENTER KEY WHEN TURNING ON THE COMPUTER AND DISK DRIVE. THE AUTOSTART SHOULD NOT BE MORE THAN 1 BLOCK, 1 TRACK LONG.
WHEN I FIRST TRIED TO MAKE MY OWN AUTOSTART FILE I GOT A DISK FULL ERROR. LARKEN SAYS TO CLEAR RAMTOP TO WITHIN 150 TO 200 BYTES, FREE, SO THAT PRINT FREE YIELDS 150 TO 200 BYTES. WITH THAT I MODIFIED THE MENU.B1 FILE. BUT EACH TIME I CREATED IT I FOUND THAT IT TOOK UP 2 BLOCKS INSTEAD OF 1.

HERE IS A GOOD METHOD FOR CREATING AUTOSTART FILE ON LK DOS DISK SYSTEMS.

1. TURN ON THE SYSTEM, WITH OUT PRESSING ANY KEYS, AND INSERT THE DISK YOU WANT TO MAKE INTO AN AUTOSTART DISK.
2. START UP LK DOS AS USUAL WITH THE:

```
RADOMIZE USR 100:,"dd",
```

THEN TYPE THIS PROGRAM. I USED 'MENU.B1' BUT YOU COULD MAKE THIS ANY FILE YOU WANT. FOR EXAMPLE 'TASWO.B1' SO THAT TASWORD WOULD COME UP AUTOMATICALLY.

```
10 RANDOMIZE USR 100:OPEN #4,"dd",
20 BORDER 1:PAPER1:INK 7:CLS
30 CLEAR 65367
40 PRINT #4:LOAD "MENU.B1"
```

3. AT THIS POINT WE WILL CREATE THE AUTOSTART, AS PER THE INSTRUCTIONS. IN DIRECT MODE TYPE THE FOLLOWING:

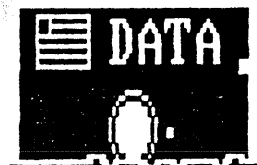
```
PRINT 65536 FREE        (this equals 26839.)
```

(this might be different than yours , but, thats ok)
4. ADD 150 TO WHATEVER THE NUMBER WAS. IF IT WAS 26839, THEN 26990 IS WHAT WE'LL USE IN THE NEXT DIRECT STATEMENT.

```
CLEAR 26990
PRINT FREE      (this sould give us 169 bytes free.)
RANDOMIZE USR 102:RUN:GOTO 10
```

THE TIMEX WILL 'DING DONG' AND APPEAR TO BE HUNG UP, BUT, PRESS D OR d.
THE COMPUTER DISK DRIVE SHOULD SPIN FOR A FEW SECONDS, THEN THE PROGRAM YOU PLACED INTO LINE 40 OF THE ABOVE PROGRAM SHOULD BEGIN TO RUN.

NOW, IF YOU DO A 'CAT"", YOU'LL SEE THAT THE AUTOSTART TAKES UP ONE(1) BLOCK.



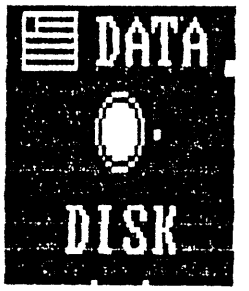
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QL-ARCHIVE REVISITED

A. Hradesky
01/06/93

Back several issues of *UPDATE*, we discussed the possibilities of upgrading the address database example within the QL manual. This *'upgrade'* gave your address database a more personable look, one that was not so sterile. To further advance your use of Archive, go ahead and type the listing below. This front-end type menu was originally designed for an extensive library program I created at work. The final product (at work) opens 10 separate databases each containing over 250 entries. Since there are only 386 PC's at work, I purchased PC-Four (*the same programs as the Psion quartet for the QL - only $100.00 more*) for the sake of using Archive. After it's success during beta testing, I thought the menu design could be used universally, especially for the QL. The only problem I ran into was discovering QL-Archive had only half the IBM ASCII character set compared to PC-Archive. As you probably guessed, the ASCII characters I used are not within the QL-Archive repertoire. So, printing the QL-Archive ASCII character set helped reveal a pleasing design for the menu. After deciding which ASCII characters to use another problem cropped up. To display the menu, an unexpanded QL takes a considerable amount of time to physically draw the screen compared to Archive's SLOAD routine. So I decided (for the QL) to use this routine instead.

The listing below is designed for QL users who emulate a PC via Solution/Conqueror and use PC-Archive (like I do) or own an IBM of some type. Please note, these listings are just for the menu design, I am saving the core library program for a later article. For those who wish to receive this program for the QL, just write to the *UPDATE* editor (Frank Davis) for a copy. SLOAD is a screen loader command to load a bit-mapped file, one that can not be printed with any sense. This is why the QL version can not be printed.

PC-Archive Listing: AddLib Menu

```
proc block
    let a=0
    print at r,c;chr(218);chr(4)+chr(196)+chr(w);chr(191)
    while A<H
    let r=r+1
    print at R,C;chr(179);chr(4)+" "+chr(W);chr(179)
    let A=A+1
    endwhile
    print at r,c;chr(192);chr(4)+chr(196)+chr(W);chr(217)
    endproc

proc BLOCK1
    let A=0
    print at r,c;chr(201);chr(4)+chr(205)+chr(W);chr(187)
    while A<H
    let r=r+1
    print at R,C;chr(186);chr(4)+" "+chr(W);chr(186)
    let A=A+1
    endwhile
    print at r,c;chr(200);chr(4)+chr(205)+chr(W);chr(188)
    endproc
```

QL-ARCHIVE REVISITED

```
proc mainmenu
    mode 0,8
    REM ***** SET WINDOW AND COLOR *****
    print chr(20)+chr(0)+chr(0)+chr(80)+chr(25)
    paper 0: cls
    REM ***** CREATE MENU TITLE ******
    ink 5
    print at 0,8;chr(201); at 0,9;rept(chr(205),61); at 0,70;chr(187)
    print at 1,8;chr(186); at 1,70;chr(186)
    print at 2,8;chr(200); at 2,9;rept(chr(205),61); at 2,70;chr(188)
    REM ***** CREATE MENU PIXEL FRAME *****
    ink 1
    let C=1: let R=3: let H=18: let W=76
    BLOCK
    print at 4,2;rept(chr(176),76)
    print at 5,2;chr(176); at 5,39;rept(chr(176),2); at 5,77;chr(176)
    print at 6,2;chr(176); at 6,39;rept(chr(176),2); at 6,77;chr(176)
    print at 7,2;chr(176); at 7,39;rept(chr(176),2); at 7,77;chr(176)
    print at 8,2;chr(176); at 8,39;rept(chr(176),2); at 8,77;chr(176)
    print at 9,2;chr(176); at 9,39;rept(chr(176),2); at 9,77;chr(176)
    print at 10,2;chr(176); at 10,39;rept(chr(176),2); at 10,77;chr(176)
    print at 11,2;chr(176); at 11,39;rept(chr(176),2); at 11,77;chr(176)
    print at 12,2;rept(chr(176),76)
    print at 13,2;chr(176); at 13,39;rept(chr(176),2); at 13,77;chr(176)
    print at 14,2;chr(176); at 14,39;rept(chr(176),2); at 14,77;chr(176)
    print at 15,2;chr(176); at 15,39;rept(chr(176),2); at 15,77;chr(176)
    print at 16,2;chr(176); at 16,39;rept(chr(176),2); at 16,77;chr(176)
    print at 17,2;chr(176); at 17,39;rept(chr(176),2); at 17,77;chr(176)
    print at 18,2;chr(176); at 18,39;rept(chr(176),2); at 18,77;chr(176)
    print at 19,2;chr(176); at 19,39;rept(chr(176),2); at 19,77;chr(176)
    print at 20,2;rept(chr(176),76)
    REM ***** CREATE MENU WIRE FRAME *****
    ink 5
    let H=6: let W=34: let R=5: let C=3
    BLOCK
    let C=41: let R=5
    BLOCK
    let C=3: let R=13
    BLOCK
    let C=41: let R=13
    BLOCK
    let C=4: let R=4: let H=2: let W=17
    ink 5
    BLOCK1
    let C=42: let R=4
    BLOCK1
    let C=4: let R=12
    BLOCK1
    let C=42: let R=12
    BLOCK1
    REM ***** CREATE TITLES *****
    ink 7
    print at 1,25;"A D D R E S S  L I B R A R Y"
    ink 7
```

```
    print at 5,10;"SEARCH"
    print at 5,47;"PRINT-OUT"
    print at 13,8;"MAINTENANCE"
    print at 13,49;"STATUS"
    REM ***** CREATE CHOICES *****
    ink 5
    print at 7,5;"[A]  Use to find the following:"
    ink 2
    print at 9,5;"Name, Address, City, State, Zip"
    print at 10,5;"Misc. Descriptions, Information"
    ink 5: print at 7,43;"List Format In Order of:"
    ink 5: print at 9,43;"[B]"
    ink 2: print at 9,49;"Name, City, State, or Zip"
    ink 5: print at 10,43;"[C]"
    ink 2: print at 10,49;"Business or Organization"
    ink 5: print at 15,5;"Allows the alteration of:"
    print at 17,5;"[D]"
    ink 2: print at 17,11;"AddLib DataBase Files"
    ink 5: print at 18,5;"[E]"
    ink 2: print at 18,11;"AddLib Program"
    ink 5
    print at 15,44;"DATE      TIME      RECORDS"
    ink 6
    print at 20,19;"[Enter Selection (A-E, or X to quit) : :]"
    endproc

proc password
    print at 2,20;"PASSWORD VALIDATION"
    ink 6: print at 5,21;"W A R N I N G ! !": ink 7
    print at 8,13;"Your PASSWORD is required in"
    print at 9,13;"order to perform any alterations"
    print at 10,13;"to this program!"
    print at 14,13;"The wrong PASSWORD will return"
    print at 15,13;"you to the MAIN MENU."
    ink 6: print at 12,13;"PASSWORD? ";: ink 5
    input pass$
    if pass$<>"beach"
    ink 7
    start
    endif
    ink 7
    endproc

proc pause
    REM ***** TO FREEZE THE SCREEN FOR DISPLAY *****
    let ok$=lower(getkey())
    if ok$=" "
    endif
    endproc

proc sav
    save object "AddLib"
    endproc
```

QL-ARCHIVE REVISITED

```
proc scr
    mode 0,8
    print chr(2)+chr(5):REM      CYAN PAPER
    print chr(12):REM            FORM FEED = CLS
    print chr(20)+chr(11)+chr(3)+chr(71)+chr(21)
    print chr(2)+chr(0):REM      BLACK PAPER
    print chr(12):REM            FORM FEED
    print chr(20)+chr(9)+chr(2)+chr(69)+chr(20)
    print chr(2)+chr(2):REM      RED PAPER
    print chr(12):REM            FORM FEED
    endproc

proc scrDISK
    REM **** CHOOSE AN OPTION ****
    print at 2,10;"I N V E N T O R Y   P R I N T - O U T"
    ink 6: print at 5,19;"A T T E N T I O N ! !": ink 7
    print at 8,14;"The XXXXLOG will be converted"
    print at 9,14;"into an EXPortable file."
    print at 11,14;"Exit Archive and load Abacus"
    print at 12,14;"using the file import command."
    ink 6: print at 14,16;"PRESS ANY KEY TO CONTINUE ";
    pause
    endproc

proc scrframe
    ink 7
    print tab 8;chr(201);chr(4)+chr(205)+chr(40);chr(187)
    print tab 8;chr(186);chr(4)+" "+chr(40)+chr(186)
    print tab 8;chr(200);chr(4)+chr(205)+chr(40);chr(188)
    print tab 8;chr(218);chr(4)+chr(196)+chr(40);chr(191)
    print tab 8;chr(179);chr(4)+" "+chr(40)+chr(179)
    print tab 8;chr(195);chr(4)+chr(196)+chr(40);chr(180)
    let A=0
    while A<9
    print tab 8;chr(179);chr(4)+" "+chr(40);chr(179)
    let A=A+1
    endwhile
    print tab 8;chr(192);chr(4)+chr(196)+chr(40);chr(217)
    endproc

proc start
    REM
    REM **** AUTHOR:  A. Hradesky
    REM **** DATE:  24 SEP 91
    REM **** LIBRARY MENU
    REM **** (c) 1991 by TIMELINEZ
    REM **** For Public Domain use only
    REM
    let record=0
    mainmenu
    let key$="z"
    while key$<>"X"
    ink 2
    print at 17,43;date(2)
```

```
print at 17,55;time()
print at 17,71;record
print at 20,56;" ";:REM **** waiting cursor in selection line
ink 6: print at 20,56;":";: ink 6:REM ***** correct the above enter
line
let key$=(getkey()): REM *** Use to deactivate ESC key
rem ***** let key$=lower(inkey()): REM ***Use for active clock
if key$=chr(0)+chr(27):start: endif
if key$="a":scr:scrframe:pause:start: endif
if key$="b":scr:scrframe:pause:start: endif
if key$="c":scr:scrframe:scrDISK:start: endif
if key$="d":scr:scrframe:pause:start: endif
if key$="e":scr:scrframe:password: mode 0,8: edit : endif
if key$="x": mode 1,8: quit : endif
if key$=chr(0)+chr(27):start: endif
endwhile
endproc

proc window
    cls
    print chr(2)+chr(2)
    print chr(12)
    endproc
```



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PD SOFTWARE and THE QL

SeaCoast QL User Group - Bob Dyl

Over the past four years, we've seen tremendous growth in the Public Domain sector of the QL world. In this article we'll try to present a little something concerning the major sources of Public Domain and Shareware Software, and how you can get your hands on as much as you might desire.

Who's responsible for this growth ?? In the commercial sector the answer is a simple one; Richard Alexander of C.G.H. Services. In the user group sector, the names are familiar ones; Quanta with its quality 56 disk (at present count) library, and Franz Herrmann of the SINCLAIR QL USER CLUB e.V. of Germany who organized the International Freeware Exchange (over 135 disks and growing).

USER GROUPS

One of the first sources a user should try is their local QL or Timex/Sinclair user group, most have public domain software libraries available to their members. If you are not a member of a group, or don't know where to locate one, contact Frank Davis here at UPDATE magazine, I'm sure he can help you.

QUANTA is the best known and probably largest QL/QDOS user group in the world. Their library is available to all their CURRENT MEMBERS, through a network of sub-librarians scattered worldwide. In a manner of speaking the library isn't really public domain as it is only available to QUANTA members.

The membership fee is £17 per year, and includes their monthly newsletter (major credit cards are accepted), and you can join Quanta by contacting:

Bill Newell (membership Secretary)
213 Manor Road
Benfleet, Essex SS7 4JD
Great Britain Tel: 0268 754 407

IFE (International Freeware Exchange) is just as its name implies, a clearing house of freeware from all over the world. ONLY user groups can join IFE. IFE's operation is quite simple, user groups join IFE by submitting their library and paying a small membership fee; they in turn can obtain part or the entire IFE library for the cost of the number of disks and postage required.

As we stated earlier the library contains over 135 disks in 8 different languages. It is available only on 3.5" disks. For more information contact:

Franz Herrmann / IFE
Talstrasse 21
W-5460 Ockenfels
Germany

COMMERCIAL SUPPLIERS

C.G.H. Services (Richard Alexander) has the largest commercial offering of public domain software, a good portion of which can only be obtained from them. Their collection covers a broad range of interest, from games, graphic screens, to utilities and serious software.

Richard has informed me that they have in excess of 100 different disks available, at very reasonable prices. For more information, contact:

C.G.H. Services
Cwn Gwen Hall
Pencader, Dyfed, Cymru
Great Britain SA39 9HA
Tel: 0559 384 574

QUBBESOFT PD (Ron Dunnett), this collection is made up of mostly serious software and occupies about 25 different disks. In addition to the PD software, Ron also offers second-hand QL hardware, software, and even some books and magazines. QUBBESOFT now carries new TRUMP CARDS and just re-released QEP 3 EPROM programmer. For more information contact:

QUBBESOFT P/D
38 Brunwin Road
Rayne, Braintree, Essex
Great Britain CM7 5BU
Tel: 0376 347 852

S.J.P.D. is the newest entry in the commercial PD software market. I don't know much about them, other than the fact that they offer over 30 different disks. A friend in the UK ordered from them and he reported very prompt service. The only area of concern is that QLAW offers its wares through S.J.P.D. and we have withdrawn our support from QLAW. For more information, contact:

S.J.P.D.
36 Eldwick Street

Burnley, lancs.
Great Britain BB10 3DZ
Tel: 0282 51854

Well, the information contained in this article should give you a running start in your quest for Public Domain and Shareware software. Please remember when writing to any of the sources listed, include at least 1 or 2 International Reply Coupons (available at your local Post Office) with your letter; it could make the difference as to getting a return reply.

THE XCHANGE VERSION OF QUILL

Although Quill is old, most QL owners still use it, at least part of the time. It is a very good general purpose word processor. The enhancements in version 2.35, especially when running with Athene's Turbo Quill+, has made the program a lot less buggy and much more responsive. With the Gold Card, I am told, the speed is greatly increased. But there are still shortcomings.

Quill has no Block Copy and Save feature or Global replace command. Nor does it have a mail merge feature. But Quill's biggest omission, in my opinion, is its inability to import most ASCII files. (Yes there are ways to get around this, but they are cumbersome.)

Text87 and Perfection can overcome these problems, but they are fairly expensive and there is a learning curve. Another solution is XCHANGE.

XCHANGE is a disk version of the set of four PSION programs that came with the QL. It allows all four programs to be loaded simultaneously. Using the F6 key (shift F1 with the QL) the user can switch from one application to the next. Several documents can be loaded at once. The amount of memory is the only limit to the number of PSION applications available.

I'll concentrate on the changes in Quill, but XCHANGE includes a Task Sequence Language (TSL) that allows a programmer to control interplay between the various applications. It also has 3D charts in Easel and a one-step command to export Easel, Abacus or Archive files and import them into Quill.

The version of XCHANGE I use is 3.87 (copyrighted in 1987). I am told that it was hacked over from the THOR. The only documentation I received was some pages from the reference manual dealing with the MAIL subcommand and the GLOSSARY feature. Also, on the disk, was a short Quill_DOC explaining how to use the Task Sequencing Language. Five sample _TSL programs, which appear to have been part of a longer tutorial, where also included on the disk. With the PSION F1 help feature, the above documents are enough to figure out most features.

XCHANGE requires the Toolkit II extensions. Once loaded you are presented with the taskswtiching screen. There are several commands available using F3. You are also allowed to scroll to one of the four PSION programs and enter it. If you push the ENTER key with the Quill label highlighted (for example) you are prompted for a TASK name. Type a name, press the enter key and you are in Quill. To open more Quill applications, press F6 (shift F1), scroll down to the Quill label, enter and use a different task name. Press F6 to switch between applications at any time.

Once in Quill you will be in familiar territory. There are a few apparent minor differences. For example, to change from Insert to Overwrite it will say press F9 (which is shift F4). There is a block for F6 (XCHANGE) and there is a task name at the bottom. Help is still available at all times by pushing F1. F3 gives you the commands, and prompts are turned off and on with the F2 key. The only added command is EXTRACT, but there are several additional subcommands and we'll get to those in a minute.

EXTRACT allows a block of text to be highlighted, then saved to be merged with other documents at a later time.

SEARCH and REPLACE have the following enhancements. They both now give the option of beginning at the TOP or defaulting from where the cursor is. REPLACE also prompts with "Yes, No or All?"--which allows global replacements.

SAVE now asks to overwrite with an "OVERWRITE, YES?" prompt instead of requiring the user to push "Y." There are several other enhancements of this kind.

There is also a GLOSSARY feature that allows the user to predefine a set of commonly used keystrokes. This is similar to the one used in Turbo Quill+, even making use of the F5 key. Any letter or number can be defined and up to 250 keystrokes can be entered for each definition or "glossary."

The most important changes are in the FILE command. No longer will you find FORMAT, BACKUP or COPY. (BACKUP and COPY are two of the commands in the XCHANGE front end--FORMAT is no longer available from within XCHANGE.) These commands are replaced by the following: IMPORT (enhanced), EXPORT, MAIL and TRANSFER. These changes are, to me, the key advantage of using Quill under XCHANGE.

IMPORT now imports any ASCII text file, allowing many more extensions than _LIS. This saves the hassle of having to change the file name's extension. Import can be used to view TSL programs, SuperBASIC programs, Glossary definitions, etc. It also can be used to import text from other computers that has been brought over through the serial port, with DiscOver, or by using some other transfer program.

EXPORT makes an ASCII file with only carriage returns and line feeds at the end of each line. This is very nice for uploading files to Bulletin Boards. One disadvantage of EXPORT, since it puts line feeds and carriage returns at the end of each line, is that it can't be directly used for editing SuperBASIC programs. Either a filter program could be used to overcome this problem, or the old solution of making a special printer_DAT and saving to a _LIS file. The default extension with EXPORT is _EXP. If you use _TSL instead, the file is treated as a TSL program. This means you can write a TSL program, XCHANGE tasks, try it out, then return with the XCHANGE command and continue writing the program.

TRANSFER also makes ASCII text files. Its purpose is to allow Quill documents to be transferred to another type of computer using Quill (an IBM PC, for example) without losing the formatting and typestyle commands. It does this by using ASCII characters to define the control codes. Once the document is transferred it can be saved in the regular way and nothing is lost. TRANSFER prompts the user either to Save or Load when the subcommand is chosen.

MAIL is the most complicated of the FILE subcommands. It allows personalized form letters to be printed. It does this in one of three ways. Codes can be inserted into the standard document that promt the user to type information from the keyboard when each letter is printed. Or codes can be embedded in the standard document allowing the information to be supplied by either a specially prepared Quill document or an Archive _EXP file. The ARCHIVE _EXP extension is the default.

I'm very impressed with Quill in the XCHANGE program. The ability to open two or more documents, extract what you want from one and load it into the other document is nice. There is multitasking software that allows task switching, but none that uses the enhanced version of Quill. I've used Turbo Quill+ by Athene for several years and am very happy with its increased speed and smoother "feel." The XCHANGE version of Quill seems about as fast and smooth as Turbo Quill+. In addition, it has the added FILE subcommand features.

If anyone would like more information about XCHANGE, please write. I'm told that Sharps still has a couple copies available for $60, but I'm disappointed that a complete manual is not provided.

Ron Blizzard--1580 Elmore Ave--Idaho Falls, ID 83672

An OPEN LETTER to ALL QL USERS

To all it may concern;

Effective close of business March 2, 1993, EMSoft will cease operations.

It began in 1987 as a service to promote North American software for the Sinclair QL; it was not to compete with existing suppliers. It was not intended to be a profit-making enterprise. Nor was it to lose money.

To the extent that software was written for the QL, it did its job.

The decision to terminate operations was not arrived at impulsively but was hastened by mean and petty rumor mongering without basis in fact.

Mechanical Affinity is a reliable and domestic source of considerable hardware and software. We recommend them. Further, most European vendors now accept Visa/Mastercard thus avoiding currency exchanges.

Until March 2, any item of QL software still carried by EMSoft sells at a 50% reduction from normal, Prices below reflect all discounts and are limited to these items while in stock. The *asterisk indicates exceptions. All prices are postpaid in N.A. Choice of disk size/format: specify number of sectors. Add *$4.00 per mdv.

Peter R. Hale

Software87

text87plus4 v3.1 (3 QD disks) **$69.98**
WYSIWYG wordprocessor & Qtyp spell checker

fountext88: graphic driver 24.98
WYSIWYG output to 9 or 24 pin with 32 fonts

founted89: screen font editor 14.98
Make text87 custom fonts

2488: 24 pin drivers (for **text87** only) 14.98

Boutal, Chris

QL_GENEALOGIST (2nd ED) 27.48
Family history with UK royal family demo

CAPE Software

RECIPE ver 2.0 19.95
Recipe card file _dbf and demo

EMSoft

MAILBAG ver 3.1 12.48
Mailing list _dbf with demo

QLAND_LORD ver 3.1 12.48
Real Estate management _dbf with demo

TRUST_FUND ver 3.1 12.48
Stock, Bonds, etc _dbf with demo

INVENTORY ver 1.3 7.48
Personal property record keeping _dbf

Qfile

MS-QLINK 12.48
Read/write/format QL/MS-DOS/Atari-TOS

DISCOPY Byte for byte QL disk copier 7.48
Also MS-DOS/Atari-TOS disks

DILWYN JONES COMPUTING

SLOWGOLD 2 *7.48
Slows down any QL or any program in a multi-tasking environment.

Sector Software

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A tested file-handling utility that multi-tasks in **ANY** environment with or without Taskmaster. Many useful automatic features; hard disk support.

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COMPUTER CLASSICS
RT 1, BOX 117
CABOOL, MO 65689

Repair Charges for SINCLAIR/TIMEX Computers Revised Nov. 1, 1992

Prices do not include shipping and handling charges.
Shipping charges will vary depending upon weight, distance, and method.
I will ship via the cheapest method unless you specify otherwise.
The minimum handling charge for shipping is **$2.00**.
There may also be an extra charge for repairing modified equipment.
The minimum extra charge for modified equipment repair is **$5.00**.

Definition of modified equipment: Any circuitry changes on the inside of the equipment case that involved the addition of components, wires, integrated circuits, or hardware. Customers who send in computer equipment that has had modifications done to it, which change the manufacturer's original design are subject to paying extra.

The following items will be repaired for $5.00 each + parts & shipping:

TS-1000	ZX-81	1016 Ram Pack	Any MEMOTECH Module	ZEBRA TALKER
			MIRACLE Centronics	
			RAM Centronics	

The following items will be repaired for $10.00 each + parts & shipping:

TS-1500	TS-2020	TS-2050	PC-8300	ZX-80	Any BYTE-BACK Module
	TS-2040			ZX-99	Any BASICARE Module
		LARKEN RAMDISK		Z-SIO	AERCO 2068 Centronics

The following items will be repaired for $15.00 each + parts & shipping:

TS-2068	SPECTRUM	A&J MICRODRIVE	LARKEN 2068 FDI	KEMPSTON FDI
		MIRACLE 512K	LARKEN 1000 FDI	CUMANA FDI
				CST FDI

The following items will be repaired for $20.00 each + parts & shipping:

ROTRONICS WAFADRIVE	Z-88	

The following items will be repaired for $25.00 each + parts & shipping:

SINCLAIR QL	AERCO 1000 Centronics	AERCO 2068 FDI
TRUMP CARD	ZEBRA 2068 FDD System	AERCO 1000 FDI

For repairing modules, printers, monitors, or other computerized equipment not listed above - write for a price qubte for the items you want repaired.
For modifying or upgrading any computer or module - write for a quote.

I also service ATARI, COLECO, COMMODORE, IBM, OSBORNE, TI, and TRS-80.

In house turn around is usually 2 to 4 weeks.
Upgrades and problem cases may take longer.
You will be notified of any unusual delays or excessive repair costs.

Instructions for sending in computer equipment:

1. For repairs, please use a separate sheet of paper to describe in detail the problem you are encountering, and whether or not the problem is intermittent. List any software or hardware that are associated with the problem. Also list any modifications that have been done to your equipment.
2. For upgrades, please enclose or specify the magazine article or other source of information for doing each upgrade.
3. You may include a check or money order as a deposit for repair costs. You will be notified if a balance is due. Over amounts will be refunded.
4. Carefully pack and ship your equipment to the address below via UPS or parcel post. UPS is usually faster and safer with delicate items.

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BIBLE ON ETHICS:

The newly formed Computer Ethics Institute in Washington has issued the Ten Commandments for Computer Ethics, a voluntary code of conduct for users of computer technology:

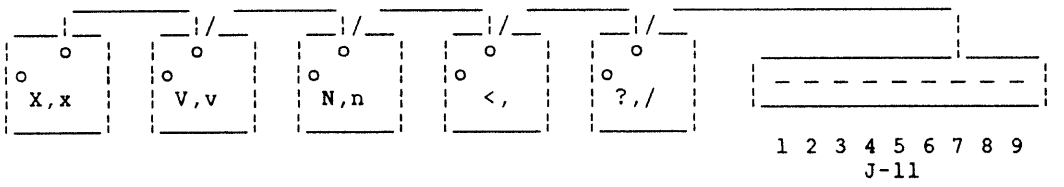
1. Thou shalt not use a computer to harm other people.
2. Thou shalt not interfere with other people's computer work.
3. Thou shalt not snoop around in other people's computer files.
4. Thou shalt not use a computer to steal.
5. Thou shalt not use a computer to bear false witness.
6. Thou shalt not copy or use proprietary software for which you have not paid.
7. Thou shalt not use other people's computer resources without authorization or proper compensation.
8. Thou shalt not appropriate other people's intellectual output.
9. Thous shalt think about the social consequences of the program you are writing or the system you are designing.
10. Thou shalt always use a computer in ways that show consideration and respect for your fellow humans.

QL KEYBOARD KEY CONNECTIONS

The following table are connections to the J-11 keyboard connector, pin 7, on the QL Mother board - 9 pin female - columns 1 thru 9.

J-11, 1 - F1, F2, F3, F4, F5, 4, 5, 7	8 keys
J-11, 2 - 2, Q, E, T, 6, U, 8, Ø	8 keys
J-11, 3 - W, TAB, R, Y, I, O, 9 -(minus)	8 keys
J-11, 4 - 3, 1, A, D, H, J, L, P	8 keys
J-11, 5 - CAPSLOCK, S, F, G, K, :, [, =	8 keys
J-11, 6 - Z, C, B, M, >, ",], £	8 keys
J-11, 7 - X, V, N, <, ?	5 keys
J-11, 8 - LFT ARROW, ESC, RT ARROW, SPACE, UP ARROW, DOWN ARROW, ENTER, \	8 keys
J-11, 9 - CTRL, SHIFT (2), ALT	3 keys

To use the above table, connect wires from one key switch terminal to the next key switch terminal until each of the 'J-11' matrix 'column' rows (J-11, 7 for example) are connected together).

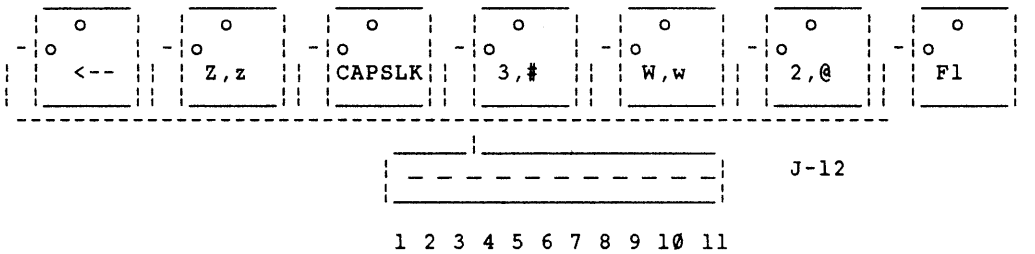


ROW J-11, 7

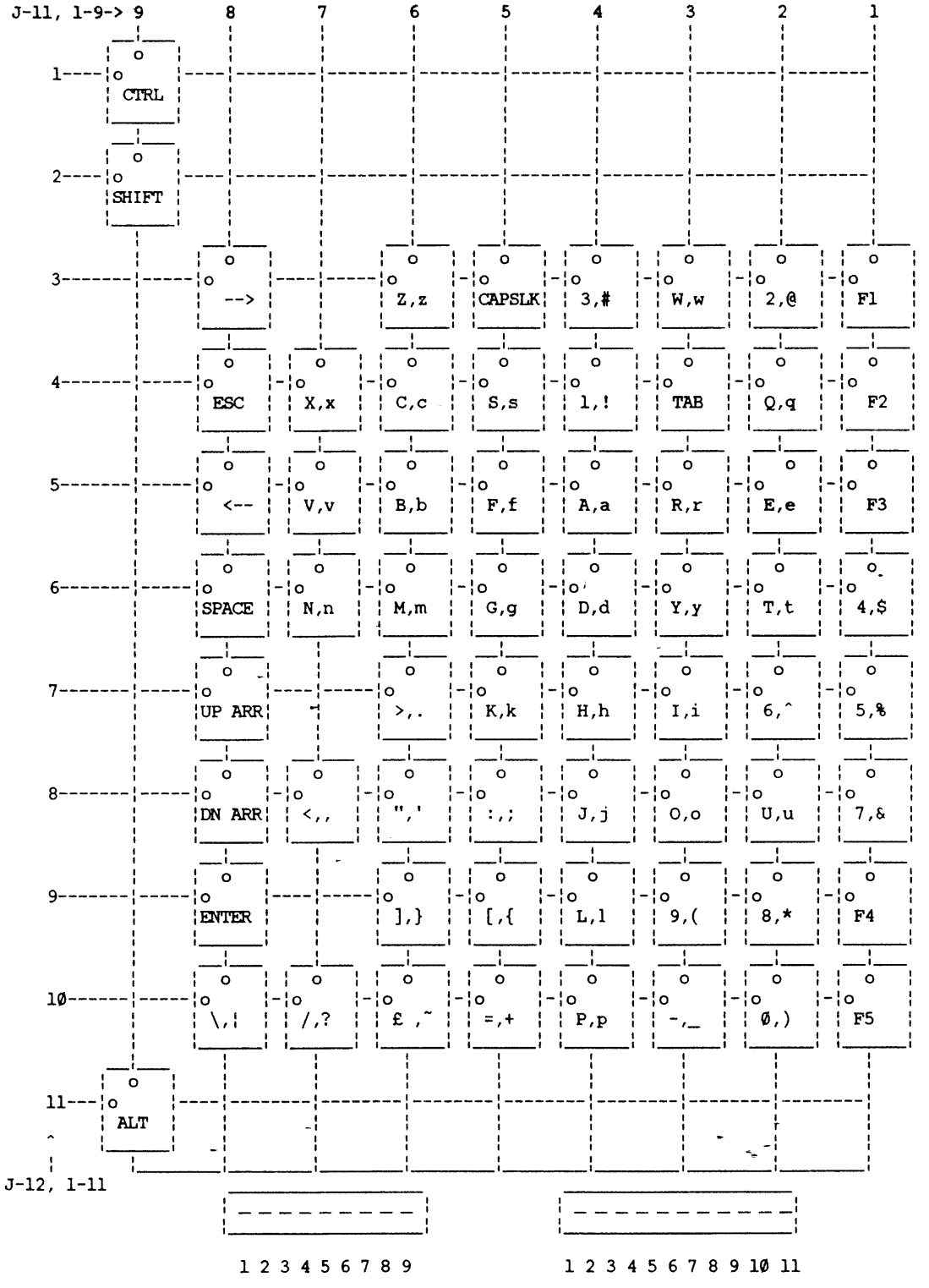
The following table are connections to the J-12 keyboard connector, pin 3, on the QL Mother board - 11 pin female - rows 1 thru 12.

J-12, 1 - CTRL	1 key
J-12, 2 - SHIFT (2)	2 keys
J-12, 3 - RT ARROW, Z, CAPSLOCK, 3, W, 2, F1	7 keys
J-12, 4 - ESC, X, C, S, 1, TAB, Q, F2	8 keys
J-12, 5 - LEFT ARROW, V, B, F, A, R, E, F3	8 keys
J-12, 6 - SPACE, N, M, G, D, Y, T, 4	8 keys
J-12, 7 - UP ARROW, >, K, H, I, 5, 6	7 keys
J-12, 8 - DN ARROW, <, ", :, O, U, 7	8 keys
J-12, 9 - ENTER,], [, L, 8, 9, F4	7 keys
J-12, 1Ø- \, ?, £ , =, P, -, Q, F5	8 keys
J-12, 11- ALT	1 key

To use the above table, connect wires from one key switch terminal to the next key switch terminal until each of the 'J-12' matrix rows, J-12, 3 for example) are connected together).

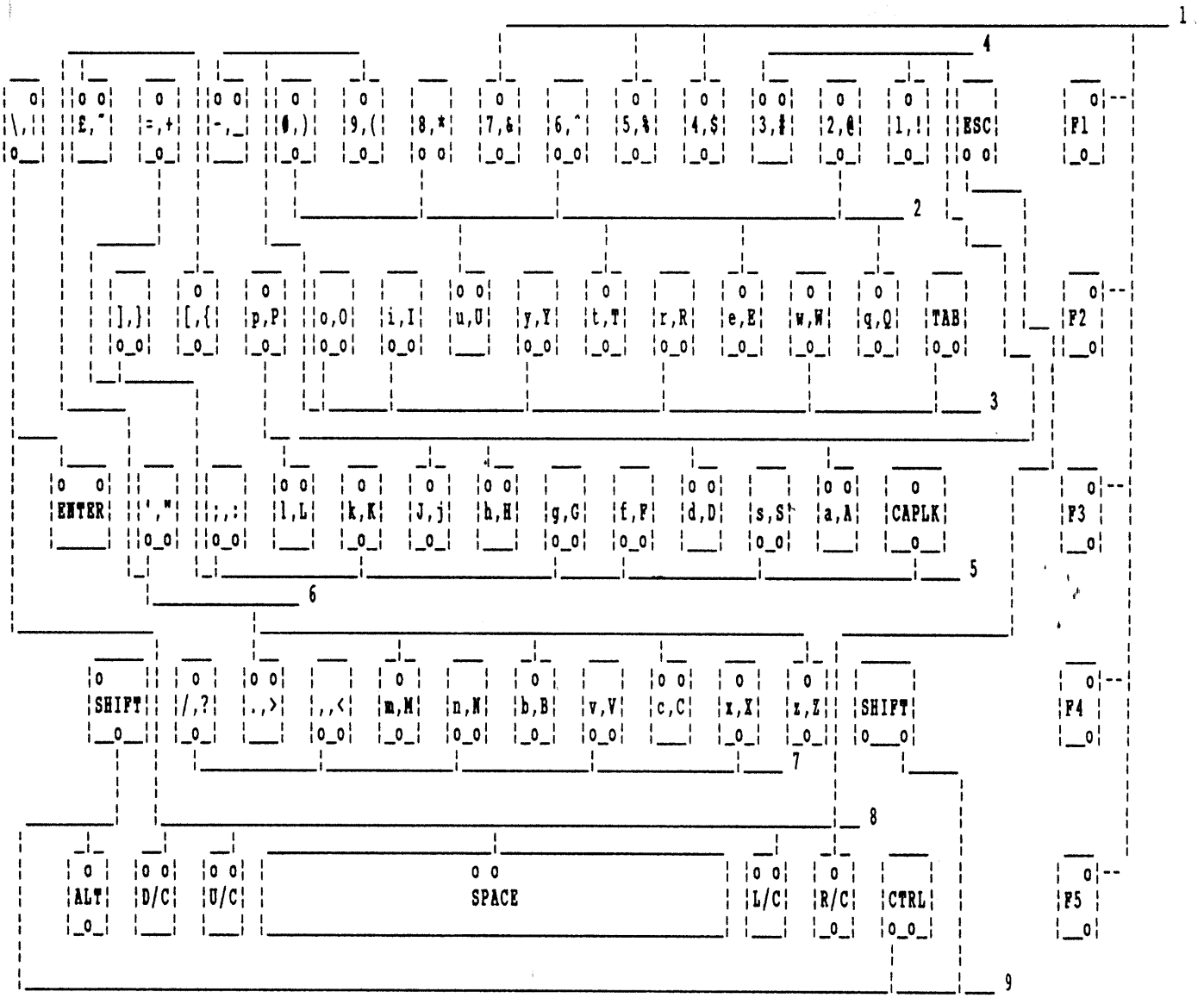


ROW J-12, 3



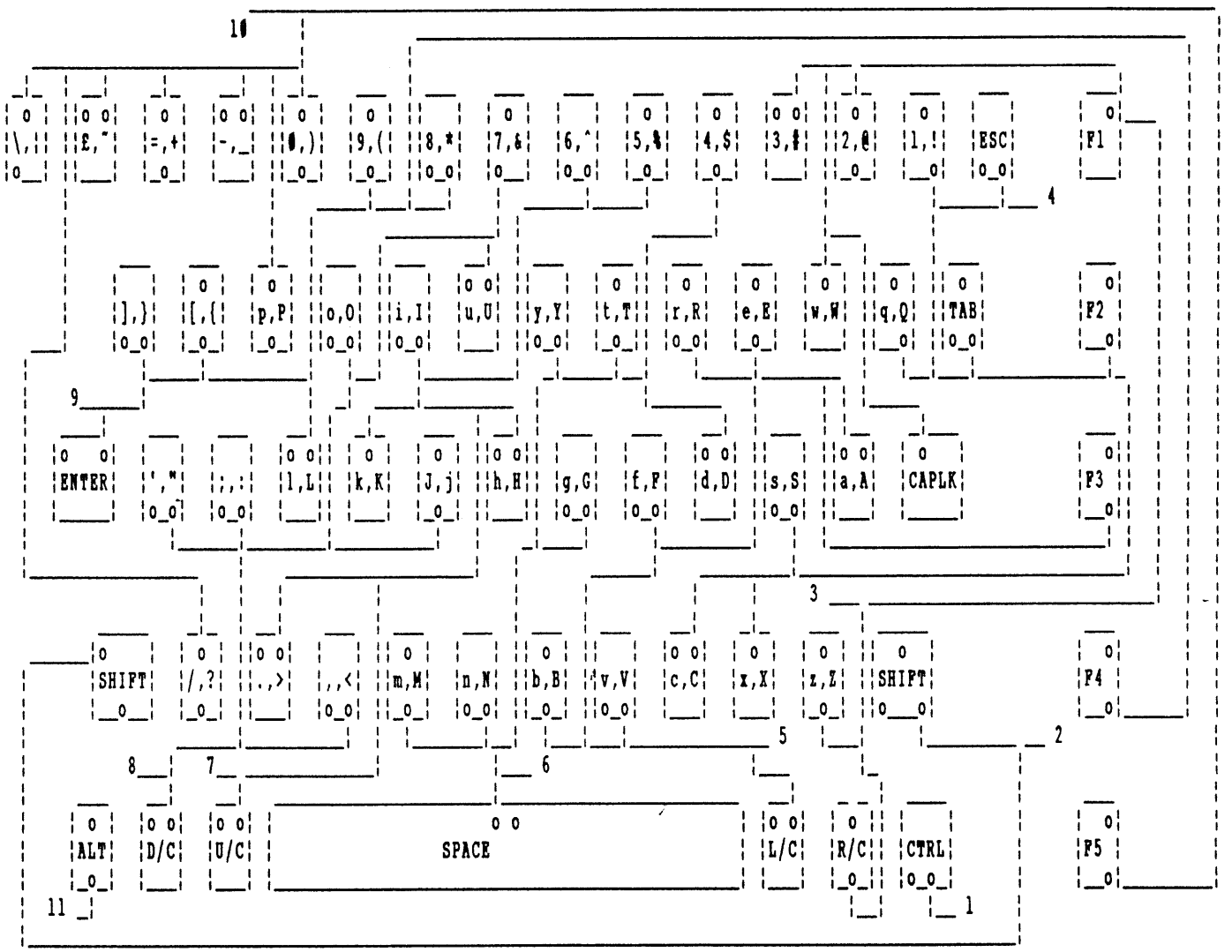
J-11 QL KEYBOARD MATRIX J-12

BOTTOM VIEW OF THE QL KEYBOARD WIRING FOR J-11, 1 THROUGH 9



J-11, 1 -	F1, F2, F3, F4, F5, 4, 5, 7	8 keys
J-11, 2 -	2, Q, E, T, 6, U, 8, Ø	8 keys
J-11, 3 -	W, TAB, R, Y, I, O, 9 -(minus)	8 keys
J-11, 4 -	3, 1, A, D, H, J, L, P	8 keys
J-11, 5 -	CAPSLOCK, S, F, G, K, :, [, =	8 keys
J-11, 6 -	Z, C, B, M, >, ",], £	8 keys
J-11, 7 -	X, V, N, <, ?	5 keys
J-11, 8 -	LFT ARROW, ESC, RT ARROW, SPACE, UP ARROW, DOWN ARROW, ENTER, \	8 keys
J-11, 9 -	CTRL, SHIFT (2), ALT	3 keys

BOTTOM VIEW OF THE QL KEYBOARD WIRING FOR J-12, 1 THROUGH 11



J-12, 1 - CTRL	1 key
J-12, 2 - SHIFT (2)	2 keys
J-12, 3 - LEFT ARROW, Z, CAPSLOCK, 3, W, 2, F1	7 keys
J-12, 4 - ESC, X, C, S, 1, TAB, Q, F2	8 keys
J-12, 5 - RT ARROW, V, B, F, A, R, E, F3	8 keys
J-12, 6 - SPACE, N, M, G, D, Y, T, 4	8 keys
J-12, 7 - UP ARROW, >, K, H, I, 5, 6	7 keys
J-12, 8 - DN ARROW, <, ", :, O, U, 7	8 keys
J-12, 9 - ENTER,], [, L, 8, 9, F4	7 keys
J-12, 10- \, ?, £ , =, P, -, Q, F5	8 keys
J-12, 11- ALT	1 key

CABLE COLUMN

By Bill Cable

ARCHIVE SERIES
PART 11 : PRINT and LPRINT COMMANDS WITH AN OVERVIEW OF ALL INPUT/OUTPUT COMMANDS

Over the past several years, this series has introduced many of the commands (keywords) of the ARCHIVE language using type-in examples. I have kept the series elementary by working directly from the ARCHIVE boot up command prompt (>), avoiding the complications of formal programming. Starting next time (PART 12), I will change the style and begin putting ARCHIVE commands and functions into procedures so we can take advantage of the programming power available in this many-featured database system. If you have been a steady follower of this column you are ready for this. Those bored by the beginners level of the previous columns will find future columns more interesting and challenging. We will use the built-in ARCHIVE Program Editor and begin building a collection of useful ARCHIVE procedures that can be reused in the projects we tackle.

Invariably, what separates a good program from a bad one is the user interface. Every programmer in every language soon finds out, it is very hard to write a program that is easy to use. The nuts and bolts of what a program does is usually not too hard to implement but that part of the program that interacts with the user by keyboard, screen , and printer is very challenging if done well. How many times have we tried to use a program and gotten completely lost, befuddled, or mad? How much public domain software is unused because the poor user interface makes it unintelligible? This type of software usually works well if you know exactly what to do but what appears on the screen gives hardly a clue of what to do. In this column, therefore, we will give a lot of attention to input and output and the user interface challenge. Beginning next time we will develop a group of procedures that combine to provide a consistent and intelligible user interface that works well within ARCHIVE programs. I have refined this interface through trial and error over a long period of time. It will be used in each of the challenging programs we introduce in this series. This will greatly reduce the effort required to enter new programs because the user interface part of the code will be reused each time. Of course you will need to enter these initial procedures before you can participate in the programs that follow. Below is a brief description of the Input/Output commands available to us in ARCHIVE that will be used as we set up our user interface. Review your ARCHIVE manual for the details. Following that there are some examples using the PRINT and LPRINT commands.

OVERVIEW OF INPUT/OUTPUT COMMANDS

PRINT and LPRINT are only part of a series of commands for output of information to the screen, printer, or file. There are also a series of commands dealing with input of information from the keyboard and in devious ways from a file. They can't all be covered in detail now but I will list them in a hierarchical way with a brief description below :

COMMANDS AFFECTING SCREEN FOR I/O

MODE	: Sets screen partition arrangements (size)
INK	: Sets screen display area ink color
PAPER	: Sets screen display area paper color

COMMANDS THAT SEND OUTPUT

CLS	: Clears display area and any display screen
DIR	: Displays a list of files on a device to screen
PRINT	: Displays specified data to screen at cursor
SPRINT	: Refreshes variables on displayed screen
LPRINT	: Sends specified data to printer, screen, file
LLIST	: Lists all loaded procedures to printer,scr,file
DUMP	: Lists current database to printer,screen,file

OUTPUT REDIRECTION (for lprint,llist,dump)

SPOOLON	: Redirect lprint, etc to file or screen
SPOOLOFF	: Redirect lprint, etc back to printer

COMMANDS & FUNCTIONS FOR KEYBOARD INPUT

INPUT	: Get variable(s) at cursor location
SINPUT	: Get variable(s) at displayed screen location
GETKEY()	: Waits for a key to be pressed *
INKEY()	: Instantly checks keyboard for pressed key*

*** functions not commands**

ALL SCREEN RELATED COMMANDS

These are commands dealing with screens maintained with the ARCHIVE Screen Editor.

DISPLAY	: Creates default screen with a field per line
SEDiT	: Activates screen editor for editing screen
SSAVE	: Saves current screen to a file
SLOAD	: Loads named file as current screen
SCREEN	: Displays current screen layout no variables
SPRINT	: Displays all variables on displayed screen
SINPUT	: Get variables specified from current screen

ALL PROGRAMMING RELATED COMMANDS

These are commands dealing with procedures made with the ARCHIVE Program Editor

EDIT	: Activates Program Editor for editing
LLIST	: Lists all procedures currently loaded
SAVE	: Saves all loaded procedures to file
LOAD	: Loads all procedures in named file
RUN	: Loads procedures and executes "start"

Now after a little preparation, we will be ready for some examples using the PRINT and LPRINT.

PREPARATION

We are working from the ARCHIVE command prompt (>) and we do more complex tasks by putting more than one command on a "line". The colon (:) is used to separate commands as we type them in and then <ENTER> is pressed to execute the "line". I call this Command Prompt Programming although we are not creating real programs that can be saved.

In the description below I will "*italic*" what you should type in to participate in the examples. The "line" to type in may span several column lines. You must type everything as one line up to the <ENTER> and then press the ENTER key. On your screen it may or may not wrap around to span more than one screen line. Take special care to spot where spaces are. Putting in extra spaces usually will not cause problems but leaving a space out will most likely result in an error. If you do get an error after pressing <ENTER>, press the <F5> key to recall the line and look it over carefully for mistakes. Correct mistakes with the normal QL editing keys. Start ARCHIVE in your customary way so you see the ARCHIVE command prompt (>). We will not need to access a database.

PRINT and LPRINT COMMANDS

We have used the PRINT command many times already in our examples. It is a simple way to see information in a database. The LPRINT command works very much like the PRINT command except the output is directed to the printer instead of the screen unless the SPOOLON command is used to redirect it to a file or to the screen. You **must** be careful to not to use LPRINT to output to your printer unless you actually have it online or use print spooling. LPRINT will wait indefinitely otherwise.

First we will make the screen as large a possible:

```
mode 0<enter>          Display & Work areas joined
```

We now have an area of 25 lines by 80 columns available for printing information to. Of course we also have the ARCHIVE Command Prompt (>) there waiting for us to type in commands. The Command Prompt waits at the current cursor position. We can put the cursor where we want it by using "at *line,column*" or "tab *column*" after the "print". The semicolon,";", is the separator between variables or text in quotes and when at the end of the PRINT or LPRINT line it prevents the cursor from moving to a new line. Pay attention where the cursor ends up :

```
print at 10,20<enter>   Cursor moves to new line
print at 10,20;<enter>  Cursor stays at line
let a$=" there"<enter>  Set string (text) variable
print at 5,40;"hello";a$<enter>
cls: print tab 15;"hello";a$<enter>
print at 10,15;"hello";tab 30;a$;
```

A line can be cleared by moving to it an tabbing over it :

```
print at 0,0;tab 79;at 0,0;<enter>
```

Note that lines used with the *"at"* range from 0-24 and not 1-25 and columns from 0-79 and not 1-80. Printing at a line not 0-24 will give you an "out of range error" :

```
print at 25,0;<enter>
```

The "+" symbol can be used to join (concatenate) text variables together in let, print, and other statements :

```
cls: let b$="hello"<enter>
print "hello"+a$<enter>
print b$+a$:print b$;a$<enter>
let c$=b$+a$:print tab 20;c$<enter>
```

Sometimes we want to print characters that are not normally displayable. They can not be defined by putting characters in quotes as above. In order to use them it is easiest to make use of the CHR() function. This is a handy function that provides the text string when the ACSII number (0-255) is provided as the argument. All the keyboard character plus many others have an associated ASCII number (see page 5 of Concepts section of your QL manual). The <ESC> character (ASCII code = 27) or printer bell (ASCII code = 7) are examples. The CODE() function is inverse of the CHR() function. Its argument is a single text character and it gives the ASCII code. To See what some keyboard ASCII codes are try :

```
let d$="":while d$<>"q":let d$=getkey()
:print code(d$):endwhile<enter>
```

(press some keys like a,b,t,A,<ENTER>,<ESC>,q=quit)

There are a series of handy special print characters that are not documented for the QL. They were first discovered by people reading the PC-FOUR ARCHIVE (DOS version) manual. They tried them on the QL and they worked. They are called Screen Driver Codes. Some drive codes are one character others are 2 or 3 long. The ones I like are :

chr(26)	exchange paper and ink colors
chr(27)+"A"	clears from cursor to end of line
chr(27)+"B"	clears from cursor to end of window
chr(14) & chr(15)	cursor visible & cursor invisible

```
let d$=chr(26):print c$;tab 25;d$;c$;
tab 45;d$<enter>
```

LPRINT works much like PRINT only the output goes to the printer. You can send special characters to your printer. Use chr(0) to bypass the printer driver (see page 3 Information section of manuall. Have your printer online on to sound bell which is ASCII number 7 :

```
lprint chr(0)+chr(7);"Ringing bell"<enter>
let bell$=chr(0)+chr(7):lprint bell$<enter>
```

To direct lprint to the screen instead of the printer :

```
spoolon screen:lprint at 5,5;c$<enter>
spooloff<enter>          Direct lprint back to printer
```

To direct lprint to a file in mdv2_ instead of printer :

```
spoolon "mdv2_test" export<enter>
lprint "To file":lprint c$:spooloff<enter>
```

After you quit ARCHIVE give the SuperBASIC command:

copy mdv2_test.lis to scr<enter>

And you will see what ARCHIVE wrote to the file

Until next time when we discuss the ARCHIVE Program Editor and type in some procedures Happy Archiving!

QUANTA's Nov. & Dec. 1992 revisions of the Library added 4 new disks and files to 8 other disks.

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MAND_3		New Nov.92 9
MATHS_1	(Maths, etc)	186
MATHS_2		revised Feb.92 831
MD_1	(Misc & Demonstration)	revised Nov.92 345
MD_2		New Nov.90 87
MD_3		revised Nov.91 228
PAGE_DES	(Version 1)	60

Disk Name	Contents	Free Sectors
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PF_2		222
PF_3		revised Nov.92 234
PSION_1	(PSION utilities etc)	144
PSION_2		revised Nov.92 93
PSION_3		revised Nov.92 201
PSION_4		revised Nov.92 588
QDJM_1	(JM ROM decoded)	501
QDJM_2		687
QDJM_3		45
QDJM_4		225
QDJS_1	(JS ROM)	459
SP_0	(Reserved - T. TEBBY + TRAPS ONLY)	1032
SP_1	(Specialist programs)	255
SP_2		revised Jan.92 18
SP_3		revised Jun.92 216
SP_4		New Nov.90 315
SP_5		New Nov.91 330
SP_6		New Jun.92 960
SP_7		New Nov.92 462
UD_1	(Dir & copy Utilities)	revised Feb.92 546
UG_1	(General Utilities)	144
UG_2		revised Nov.90 96
UG_3		revised Feb.92 162
UG_4		revised Jun.92 309
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UG_6		New Dec.92 1104
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UT_2		revised Nov.90 903

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If you wish, I can provide disks at a cost of $.50 per disk. Order 3 or more disks and postage is free. Of course, any questions, you may call 1-317-291-6002.

Paul Holmgren, 5231 Wilton Wood Ct., Indianapolis, IN.

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QL ACEY-DIGETY game

by Lee Gayman

I am really impressed with QL SuperBASIC and since my computing expertise is still mostly limited to Basic, one of the ways I wile away my precious time is to convert some of the old "chestnut" programs I've enjoyed on the ZX-81 or TS-2068 over to SuperBASIC. This is one such program and I'm sorry to say it's been around so long, I don't know whom to give credit for the original program.

This program is really tame entertainment when compared to todays shoot-'em-up video games, but I remember when this program brought amazing responses from the players as the computer made nasty comments to the player about the kind of bets he made.

Converting this program to SuperBASIC gave me opportunity to explore the use of multiple screens and to design inputs and screen outputs to utilize this facility. The extent of commentary the computer makes to the player is only limited by the imagination of the programmer. One thing still needed in this program, however, is the use of sound effects. (At our house we don't need additional noise!)

As a sideline to this project, it was fun creating the 2-column format for this article using Quill and a homemade printer-driver to create columnized program listings. Perhaps this can be the basis for a future article.

As you type this into your QL, feel free to break up the lines which have multiple commands divided by ":" into individual program lines for greater clarity. I compacted some lines just to better utilize the space for this printed article.

I continually applaud the convenience of the EDIT utility of Tony Tebby's TOOLKIT II which I utilize heavily in converting programs. First I type in the programs just as they originally appear in their original basic (making obviously necessary changes as I go along, such as replacing 'PRINT AT ' with 'AT n,n:PRINT' ; adding 'END IF' when necessary, etc.), then using the Toolkit II editor, the fun begins. As I add lines and the intervals between line numbers becomes crowded, a simple RENUM command opens things up again and I'm back in business.

I hope you enjoy the program. Be sure to make it clear to new players that you do NOT pay-up to the winners!

```
100 screenworks:firstscreen:intro
110 INPUT#0; s$
120 d=20
130 secondscreen:CSIZE 0,0
140 a=INT (RND*13)+1:b=INT (RND*13)+1
150 IF ABS(b-a)<2:GO TO 130:END IF
160 c1=INT (RND*13)+1
170 IF a=c1 OR b=c1:GO TO 160:END IF
180 a$=a :b$=b
190 IF LEN(a$)=1:a$=" "&a$:END IF
200 IF LEN(b$)=1:b$=" "&b$:END IF
210 INK #4,4:INK #5,5
220 AT #4, 1,0:PRINT #4; "MY FIRST NUMBER I
S "
230 AT #5,1,0:PRINT #5; " MY SECOND NUMBER"
240 CSIZE #4,3,1:CSIZE #5,3,1:INK #4,7:INK
#5,7
250 PRINT #4\\;"  ";a$:PRINT #5\\;"  ";b$:C
SIZE #4,0,0:CSIZE #5,0,0
260 INK #6,2:AT #6, 1,4:PRINT #6;"YOU HAVE
"
270 INK #6,4:CSIZE #6,2,1
280 IF d>9999:CSIZE #6,0,0
290  ELSE :CSIZE #6,3,1 :END IF
300 buck$="$ "&d
310 PRINT #6 \\ buck$
320 CSIZE #6,0,0
330 AT 18,10:PRINT "   HOW MUCH DO YOU BET
MY NEXT NUMBER LIES";:INK 7:PRINT " BETWEEN
 ";:INK 4:PRINT a;" AND ";b;" ?"
340 AT 15,39:PRINT "     ":AT 15,39:INPUT E
350 AT 18,10:PRINT "

      "
360 IF E>d :PRINT #8;"         YOU CAN'T AFF
ORD THAT BET!":GO TO 330:END IF
370 IF E<1:ZERO:END IF
380 IF E>=1:COMMENT:END IF
390 CSIZE #8,2,0:INK #8,7
400 INK#7, 7: AT#7, 1,29: PRINT #7;" MY NUM
BER IS ";c1
410 INK 4:PAUSE 30
420 IF NOT (c1>a AND c1<b OR c1<a AND c1>b
AND E>0)
430   LOSE :NEWPLAY:END IF
440 IF E>0:PRINT #8; "         WELL DONE ! Y
OU WIN $";2*E;" !" :END IF
450 d=d+(2*E):NEWPLAY
460 DEFine PROCedure LOSE
470   INK #8,2:PRINT #8;"          SORRY ! Y
OU LOSE $";E;"."
480   d=d-E
490   IF d<1:BROKE:END IF
500   NEWPLAY
510 END DEFine LOSE
520 DEFine PROCedure NEWPLAY
530   INK #0,4:INPUT #0\; "
Hit ENTER to Continue.... ";a$:CLS #0
540   GO TO 130
550 END DEFine NEWPLAY
```

```
560 DEFine PROCedure BROKE
570   INK #8,7:PRINT #8;"            + YOU A
RE BROKE !!! +  ";
580   INPUT R$:GO TO 120
590 END DEFine BROKE
600 DEFine PROCedure COMMENT
610   INK #0,7:V=0:z$="":s$="                "
620   IF d<1:END DEFine :END IF
630   SELect ON E
640     =1:z$=s$&"             CHEAP SKATE !!
!"
650     =2:z$=s$&"              TIGHTWAD !!!"
660     =3:z$=s$&"      SURE YOU CAN AFFORD
IT ?! "
670     =4:z$=s$&"         YOU CALL THAT A B
ET ?"
680     =5:z$=s$&"   LAST OF THE BIG SPENDE
RS, EH ?"
690     =6:z$=s$&" YOU WON'T BREAK THE BANK
 THAT WAY!"
700     =7:z$=s$&"LET'S HEAR IT FOR THE LUC
KY SEVEN BET!"
710     =8:z$=s$&"           EIGHT? GREAT!"
720     =9:z$=s$&"   NINE IS FINE --- FOR B
EGINNERS"
730     =10:z$=s$&"      SO WHAT'S TEN BU
CKS ?"
740     =15:z$=s$&"          'ATTA BOY (GIRL
?)"
750     =20:z$=s$&"    LET'S HEAR IT FOR TH
E BIG 2-0 !!"
760     =25:z$=s$&"       NOW THAT'S MORE LI
KE IT !"
770     =50:z$=s$&"        NOW ISN'T THIS FU
N ?"
780     =100:z$=s$&"       BIG BUCKS, BIG BU
CKS...."
790     =1000:z$=s$&"   AIN'T THAT GRAND! (
GET IT?)"
800     =d:z$=s$&"********* KID, YOU GOT GU
TS ! *********"
810   END SELect
820   IF (a=1 AND b=13 OR a=13 AND b=1)AND
E=d
830     z$=s$&"IMPRESSIVE! LOOK WHOSE PUTTI
NG BIG BUCKS
  ON A SURE WINNER!"
840   END IF
860   IF d>999999: z$=   "$$$$$$$$$$$$$ MY
FRIEND, $$$$$$$$$$$$$$        YOU HAVE BRO
KEN THE BANK! " :END IF
870   INK #0,7:CSIZE #0,1,0:PRINT #0; TO (1
10-(LEN (z$)/2));z$:PAUSE 40
875 IF d>999999:STOP:END IF
880 END DEFine COMMENT
890 DEFine PROCedure firstscreen
900   CLS: CSIZE 1,1:BORDER 1,2:INK 4
910   PRINT "  $$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$";:INK
 2:PRINT " ACEY-DIGETY";:INK 4:PRINT " $$$$
$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$"
920 END DEFine firstscreen
930 DEFine PROCedure intro
940   INK 7:CSIZE 0,0
950   AT 6,0:PRINT "   Hello Friend! I, you
r fair and generous computer, am going to g
ive you a          chance to make a million
. Here's how:"
960   PRINT \"   I will pick at random 2 nu
mbers between 1 and 13. I HAVE GIVEN YOU $2
0 FOR        STARTERS and your job is to ma
ke it grow. After I pick my first 2 numbers
,        you may bet as much as you want th
at my 3rd number will fall BETWEEN the
     first 2 numbers.  If you bet correctly
, your bet will DOUBLE; if you are
 wrong, you lose your bet."
970   PRINT\\"   The Bank is BROKE at a mil
lion dollars. Can YOU break the bank? GOOD
LUCK!"
980   INK 4:PRINT\\"
       (Press ENTER to begin.)"
990 END DEFine intro
1000 DEFine PROCedure secondscreen
1010   FOR i = 0,1,2,4 TO 8 STEP 1:CLS #i:E
ND FOR i
1020   firstscreen
1030   BORDER #4,1,2:BORDER #5,1,2:BORDER #
6,1,7
1040 END DEFine secondscreen
1050 DEFine PROCedure ZERO
1060   V=INT(RND*6)+1:s$="                "
1070   SELect ON V
1080     =1:z$=s$&"YOU WON'T WIN IF YOU DON
'T BET !!!"
1090     =2:z$=s$&"  COME ON PAL, BET SOMET
HING !!!"
1100     =3:z$=s$&"         SHAME ON YOU !!!
"
1110     =4:z$=s$&"              COWARD!!!"
1120     =5:z$=s$&"          TSK! TSK! TSK"
1130     =6:z$=s$&"  I LIKE YOU BEST WHEN Y
OU BET."
1140   END SELect
1150  INK #0,2:CSIZE #0,1,1:PRINT #0; TO (1
10-(LEN (z$)/2));z$:PAUSE 40
1160 END DEFine ZERO
1170 DEFine PROCedure screenworks
1180   WINDOW #0,500,40,4,216:WINDOW #1,500
,216,4,0:WINDOW #2,500,216,6,0
1190   OPEN #4,scr_115x100a60x50:OPEN #5,sc
r_115x100a340x50
1200   OPEN #6,scr_100x90a207x80
1210   OPEN #7,scr_448x30a32x50
1220   OPEN #8,scr_500x30a6x180
1230   PAPER #1,0:INK #1,7:PAPER #2,0:INK #
2,4
1240   PAPER #4,0:PAPER #5,0:PAPER #6,0:PAP
ER #7,0
1250   MODE 4:CLS #0:CLS #1: CLS #2
1260 END DEFine screenworks
```

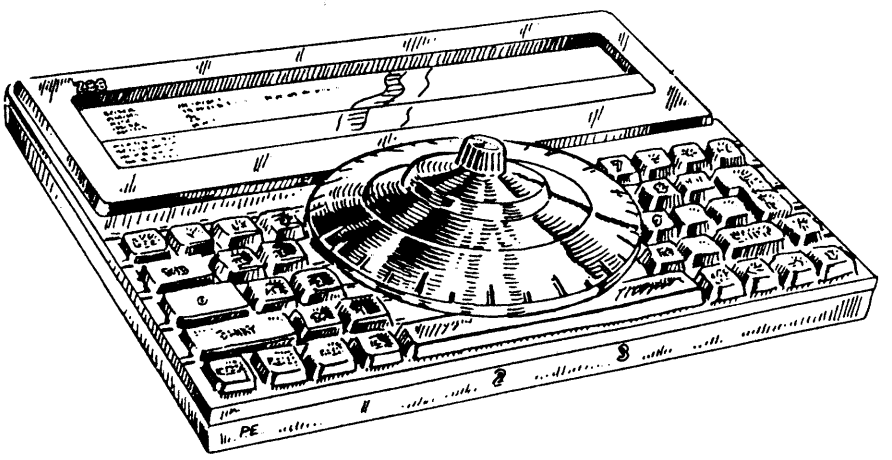
It's a Biorythm program that will help you know when the good and bad days hit. Hope you enjoy it.

```
 #B
.J
NEW
10 Z=0:G. 100
20 P. "Saving 'BIO.BAS'" : SAVE
 "BIO.BAS" : STOP
30 REM
40 REM >>> "H8 BIORHYTHM #
40.00.00." "Corrected Per
   Remark Iss 12"
50 REM >>> "COPYRIGHT 1977,
 HEATH CO."
60 REM
70 REM >>> Enhancements and
   conversion to Microsoft
Basic "MBASIC" under CP/M
by:
75 REM >>> "SWERDNA",
Havertown, Pa 19083
<8-12-83>
80 REM
85 REM >>> CONVERTED FOR Z88
  BBC BASIC BY CHRIS
FENN/TSUG of LV
<2-28-88>
90 REM
100 P. CHR$(27)+"E";
110 L=8 : REM >>> Left Margin
120 DIM A (12),M$(12),D9$(7),D$
          (7),U( 4),U$(4)
130 FOR I=1 TO 12 : READ A(I) :
N. I 140 REM P1=3.14159
150 P.
160 P. "This program will
compute and print a personal
Biorhythm. You will be asked
to"
170 P. "enter a starting date,
your birth date, the length of
the analysis (in days),"
180 P. "and your name. Dates
should be entered as month, day,
year."
190 P.
200 P. "Example: May 18, 1975
   would be entered as
5,18,1975."
210 P. "When entering dates,
don't forget the COMMAS."
220 P.
230 I. "Enter starting date
(MM,DD,YYYY): ";M,D,Y8
240 P.
250 I. "Enter the persons birth
date (MM,DD,YYYY): ";M4,D4,Y9
260 P.
270 I. "Enter number of days
(length       of analysis): ";E3
280 P.
290 INPUT LINE "Enter the
persons name: ";A$
300 P.
310 Y=Y8-1900 : Y4=Y9-1900
320 S1=M : Y7=Y : E2=E3
330 GOS. 1240
340 C=Z1-D
350 IF E2>C TH. M=M+1 : G. 370
360 D1=D+E3 : M3=M : M=S1 :
Y1=Y :  Y=Y7 : G. 460
370 IF M=13 TH. M=1 : Y=Y+1
380 E2=E2-C
390 GOS. 1240
400 IF E2>Z1 TH. M=M+1 : G. 440
410 IF E2<>Z1 TH. D1=E2 : G. 430
420 D1=E2
430 M3=M : M=S1 : Y1=Y : Y=Y7 :
   G. 460
```

```
T1=T1-X
500 T2=INT(D1+365.25*Y
      1+A(M3)+.01*M3-.01)
510 X=Y1 : X1=M3 : GOS. 1400 :
T2=T2-X
520 X=T-T1
530 Y1=Y1+1900
540 W=T-1-INT((T-1)/7)*7
550 R1=T1-1-INT((T1-1)/7)*7
560 R2=T2-1-INT((T2-1)/7)*7
570 FOR I=0 TO 6 : READ D9$(I) :
N. I
580 FOR I=0 TO 6 : READ D$(I) :
N. I
590 FOR I=1 TO 12 : READ M$(I) :
N. I
600 P. "Position the paper so
printing      will start on the
first line and      first
column."
605 P.:P. "Square+P to turn
printer      on, Square+S to
print to RAM.-":P.
610 INPUT LINE "Hit RETURN
when      ready.";PAUSE$
620 P. : P.
630 P.;TAB(L); : FOR I=1 TO 71 :
P.;      "="; : N. I
640 P. : P. : P.
650 P.;TAB(L);"Biorhythm
Analysis      For.....";A$
660 P. : P.
670 P.;TAB(L);"Starting
Date.....";D9$(W);",
";M$(M);"      ";D;
680 P.;",  ";Y8
690 P. : P.
700 P.;TAB(L);"Ending
Date.....";D9$(R2);",
";M$(M3);" ";D1;
710 P.;",  ";Y1
720 P. : P.
730 P.;TAB(L);"Birth
Date.....";D9$(R1);",
";M$(M4);" ";D4;
740 P.;",  ";Y9
750 P. : P.
760 P.;TAB(L); : FOR I=1 TO 71 :
P.;"=";      : N. I
770 P. : P. : P.
780 P.;TAB(L);"Explanation of
the      Graph: " : P.
790 P.;TAB(16+L);"Physical Date
(P)"      : P.
800 P.;TAB(L);"Up: Endurance
and      Strength at Height."
810 P.;TAB(L);"Critical:
Caution-      Accident Prone."
820 P.;TAB(L);"Down: Rest,
Reduce      Activities." : P. :
P.
830 P.;TAB(16+L);"Emotional
Cycle      (E)" : P.
840 P.;TAB(L);"Up: Harmonious
Days.      Enjoy Social
Relationships."
850 P.;TAB(L);"Critical:
Caution-      Unstable."
860 P.;TAB(L);"Down: Stress
Days,      Moodiness and
Negative      Outlook."
870 P. : P.
880 P.;TAB(16+L);"Intellectual
Cycle      (I)" : P.
890 P.;TAB(L);"Up: Creative
Days,      Judgement and
Perception at      Their Best"
900 P.;TAB(L);"Critical:
Caution-      Error Prone."
910 P.;TAB(L);"Down: Below
```

```
960P.;TAB(20+L);"====";TAB(40+
L);"=
=======";TAB(63+L);"=="
970 P. : P.
980 P.;TAB(L);D$(W);" ";D;"
";M$(M);
990 U(0)=42 : U$(0)="!"
1000U(1)=42+INT(20*SIN(2*PI*
X/33       )+.5) : U$(1)="I"
1010U(2)=42+INT(20*SIN(2*PI*
X/28       )+.5) : U$(2)="E"
1020U(3)=42+INT(20*SIN(2*PI*
X/23       )+.5) : U$(3)="P"
1030 FOR I=0 TO 2
1040 FOR J=I+1 TO 3
1050 IF U(I)<U(J) TH. 1100
1060 IF U(I)=U(J) TH. U(I)=0 :
U$(I)="" : U$(J)="X" : G. 1100
1070 S1=U(I) : S1$=U$(I)
1080 U(I)=U(J) : U$(I)=U$(J)
1090 U(J)=S1 : U$(J)=S1$
1100 N. J : N. I
1110 FOR I=0 TO 3
1120 IF U(I)=0 TH. 1140
1130 P.;TAB(U(I)+L);U$(I);
1140 N. I
1150 P. : X=X+1
1160 IF Z=E3 TH. 1350
1170 W=W+1 : IF W=7 TH. W=0
1180 D=D+1
1190 GOS. 1240
1200 IF D>Z1 TH. D=D-Z1 :
M=M+1 : G.          1220
1210 P.;TAB(L);D$(W);" ";D; :
Z=Z+1 : G.          990
1220 IF M=13 TH. M=1 : Y=Y+1
1230 Z=Z+1 : G. 980
1240 IF M=4 OR M=6 OR M=9 OR
     M=11 TH. Z1=30 : G. 1280
1250 IF M=2 AND Y/4=INT(Y/4)
TH.        Z1=29 : G. 1280
1260 IF M=2 TH. Z1=28 : G. 1280
1270 Z1=31
1280 R.
1290 DATA 0,31,59,90,120,15,
       181,212,243,273,
              304,334
1300 DATA
"Monday","Tuesday"
,"Wednesday","Thursday","Friday
" 1310 DATA
"Saturday","Sunday" 1320 DATA
"Mon ","Tue ","Wed ","Thu
","Fri ","Sat ","Sun "
1330 DATA
"January","February","March"
   ,"April","May","June","July"
1340 DATA
"August","September","October"
      ,"November","December"
1350 P.;TAB(L); : FOR I=1 TO 71
:          P.;"="; : N. I
1360 P.
1370 P. CHR$(12);CHR$(13);
1380 P. : P. : P. "Square-P to
turn         Printer off, Square-S
to stop         Ram file" :  P.
CHR$(7)
1390 END
1400 IF X/400=INT(X/400) TH.
1430
1410 IF X/100=INT(X/100) TH.
1460
1420 IF X/4<>INT(X/4) TH. 1460
1430 IF X1>2 TH. 1460
1440 X=1
1450 R.
1460 X=0
1470 R. E
```

Safe as houses



Leave your Z-88 lying around for a few moments and someone else could have access to your valuable data, unless you take advantage of Mike Lloyd's simple Basic application to encode sensitive files.

COMPUTER security becomes more important as personal computers increase in power and computer literacy becomes more widespread. The small, portable and powerful Z-88 is likely to be entrusted with secrets found previously only in the murkiest depths of a Filofax. Because its portability can lead to it being left unattended accidentally it is slightly surprising that the Z-88 leaves its data completely unprotected from prying eyes. Perhaps the prospect of owners forgetting their passwords and locking themselves out dissuaded Cambridge Computer from including a password routine.

While it is not possible to exclude the ungodly without making changes to the Z-88 hardware it is relatively easy to encode chosen files so that their contents remain secure. Naturally, encrypted files must also be capable of being decoded provided that the correct password is given. The accompanying Basic program encodes and decodes any kind of Z-88 file, including *PipeDream* files, based on a technique used by British agents in the Second World War.

One of the simplest and least effective ways of encoding a message is to transpose the letters of the alphabet. Every A might be replaced by a D, every B by an E and so on. A much more secure cipher can be obtained by changing the transposition for each letter in the message, so that an A might become an H on the first occurence but an E on the second occurence and an L on the third, and so on.

This can be done by using a cipher key, a short word or phrase, to control the transposition. If the word "HELLO" is the key, five consecutive As will become HELLO when encoded. More normal and irregular patterns of text are, of course, disguised more heavily. The fact that AARDVARK becomes HECOJHVV shows that not even the pattern of double letters remains to give codebreakers any clue to the plain text.

An encryption program must cope with computer files rather than secret messages. In the Z-88 a file is an area of memory containing a number of characters, some recognisable as digits, symbols and letters of the alphabet and some not.

Non-printing characters are used to represent line feeds, tabulation and so on. All the characters are contained in a numbered table, common to most personal computers, known as the ASCII character set.

The twin threads of the encryption method and the ASCII file format eventually will merge at the heart of the program. Before examining the details, however, the overall design of the routine must be considered. From the outset the program was planned to be easy to use, concise and largely foolproof.

The user specifies the file on which the operation is to take place and gives the correct cipher key, following which the process is entirely automatic. The program deletes plain text files after they have been encrypted, thus preventing the user having to remember to do so, and it works out for

itself whether a file is to be encoded or decoded.

On many occasions encoded files will need to be decoded to examine the contents rather than update them. It would therefore make little sense to require the user to encode files after a simple inspection. Accordingly the program retains encrypted files until they are erased specifically by the user.

A classic error would be to re-encrypt an already-encoded file accidentally, thus making it completely unreadable. It is so easily done that the program must be written in such a way as to prevent the mistake occurring.

Those considerations led to the adoption of the convention that encrypted text files and the filename extension ".CRP" — meaning "encrypted" — to the source filename. As a consequence of this rule a plain text file must have no filename extension.

The program begins by clearing all spurious information from both the screen and the Basic program area. The user is then asked for two essential pieces of information, the cipher key and the filename. The cipher can be any length and might even be a short phrase. A long key offers more opportunity for typing errors, thus making it almost impossible for the encrypted file to be decoded.

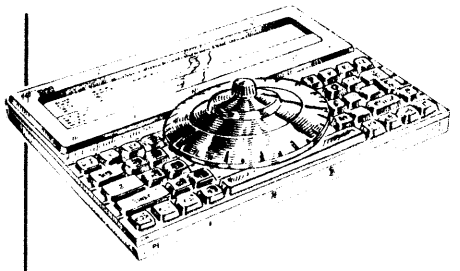
The small, portable and powerful Z-88 is likely to be entrusted with secrets found previously only in the murkiest depths of a Filofax. Because its portability can lead to it being left unattended accidentally, it is slightly surprising that the Z-88 leaves its data completely unprotected from prying eyes.

The cipher key is displayed as it is being entered and it can be edited with the delete and cursor keys to safeguard further against mis-keying. This is in contrast to most computer password systems which do not display text on the screen; cash machines are a good example. Once the ENTER key is pressed the program assumes that the cipher key is correct and obliterates it from the screen.

Lines 50 to 90 handle the filename input, asking repeatedly for a filename until a valid filename is obtained. The program rejects names of files which do not exist or which contain only a single character. That is because the Z-88 Basic does not allow files to be deleted and so the program truncates plain text source files to a single space character.

Rather than thinking of "encrypted" and "plain text" files the program treats the file identified by the user as the "source" file and the file created for output as the "destination" file. It knows by the presence or absence of the ".CPR" filename extension whether the source file is to be decoded or encoded and it creates an appro- ▶

```
 10 CLEAR: CLS: CLOSE#0
 20 PRINT "FILE ENCRYPTION PROGRAM   -   MIKE LLOYD 1988"
 30 INPUT TAB(0,2); "ENTER CODEWORD: " KEY$
 40 PRINT TAB(16,2); SPC(100)
 50 REPEAT
 60   INPUT TAB(40,2); "ENTER FILE NAME: " SFILE$;
 70   S = OPENIN(SFILE$)
 80 UNTIL S > 0
 90 IF EXT#(S) < 2 THEN CLOSE#S: GOTO 50
100 IF RIGHT$(SFILE$,4) = ".CRP" THEN 140
110 DFILE$ = SFILE$ + ".CRP"
120 TRAN = 1: REM ENCODE
130 GOTO 160
140 DFILE$ = LEFT$(SFILE$, LEN(SFILE$) -4)
150 TRAN = -1: REM DECODE
160 D = OPENOUT(DFILE$):  C = 1
170 PRINT TAB(20,4); "Working...";
180 REPEAT
190   C = 1 + (C+3) MOD LEN(KEY$)
200   BPUT#D, (BGET#S + ASC(MID$(KEY$,C,1)) * TRAN) MOD 256
210 UNTIL EOF#S
220 CLOSE#0
230 PRINT TAB(20,4); DFILE$; " created ";
240 IF RIGHT$(SFILE$,4) = ".CRP" THEN 270
250 S = OPENOUT(SFILE$): BPUT#S, 32: CLOSE#S
260 PRINT " and "; SFILE$; " destroyed";
270 PRINT SPC(40): CLEAR
280 INPUT TAB(12,6); "ANOTHER FILE (Y/N)"; A$
290 IF A$ = "Y" OR A$ = "y" THEN RUN
300 END
```



priate destination file. The listing uses the variables S and SFILE$ to refer to the source file and the variables D and DFILE$ to refer to the destination file.

The encryption and decryption processes are the opposite of one another. If the enciphering process displaces a letter by seven alphabet positions it is decoded by moving seven places in the opposite direction. That is controlled by the variable TRAN which is set to 1 when encoding and -1 when decoding.

By the time the cipher routine begins at line 180 channels have been allocated to the source file to read its contents character by character and to the destination file to store the encoded equivalents. The variable C, used to indicate each of the cipher key characters in turn, is set to point to the first character in the key. Finally, a brief message reassures the user that the program is working.

The encrypting process is surprisingly short, consisting of only two lines within a REPEAT . . . UNTIL loop. Line 190 increments the character pointer by three each time the loop is passed so that the characters in the key are used in a jumbled order as a further hindrance to a possible codebreaker. For instance, the characters in the cipher key "HELLO" would be used in the order H, L, E, O, L.

The second line in the loop contains a single but lengthy command which can be intrepreted to mean "write to the destination file — BPUT#D... — the next character from the source file — ..BGET#S... — as modified by the addition or subtraction of the character value of the current password letter — ..]ASC(MID$... etc"

Encrypted character

Both the foregoing lines make use of the keyword MOD, the modulus operator. It calculates the remainder following the division of the left-hand side of the expression by the right. As a result, the value of C never exceeds the number of characters in the cipher key and the encrypted character values never fall outside the ASCII range of 0—255.

The loop is completed when every character in the source file has been read. The channels are closed with the CLOSE#0 command and the user is told the name of the new file created by the program. The user is also told if a plain text file has been truncated. The remaining lines establish whether the process is to be repeated.

Before the program is used it should be saved to a file in case of accident — use SAVE "CRYPT" or something similar. It should then be tested with a dummy file of unimportant information before risking anything valuable. A full page of text takes about one minute to process. For obvious reasons, do not try encoding the program file. The routine can be left as a suspended task or called from Basic by a command similar to CHAIN "CRYPT." Incidentally, the displaced control codes of an encrypted file corrupt PipeDream displays completely but they cause no lasting changes to the system.

The accompanying listing has been reproduced exactly as it was typed on a Z-88 to ensure that it is accurate. The most likely case of the program failing to work is a typing error, perhaps as seemingly insignificant as adding an extra space. Please compare your program to the published listing very carefully before telephoning the editor for help.

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NEW DISKS FROM UPDATE by E.P. WANNUM

THIS ISSUE FINDS US HAVING SEVERAL NEW DISKS OF SINCLAIR SOFTWARE TO OFFER TO OUR READERS. IT IS OUR HOPE THAT YOU FIND THEM OF INTEREST.

THE FIRST WAS JIM BRETZ'S 'PAYROLL' PROGRAM WRITTEN FOR THE LARKEN INTERFACE ON THE TS2068. INCLUDED WITH THAT WERE THE CHANGES NECESSARY TO USE IT WITH THE OLIGER SYSTEM. IT IS AVAILABLE FOR THOSE WHO DO NOT WANT TO TYPE IT IN FOR $20.00 AND COMES ON DISK ONLY, ALL SIZES AND VARIATIONS.

THE SECOND ONE FOR THE TS2068 IS ALSO FOR THE LARKEN INTERFACE (WHERE ARE OUR AERCO, ZEBRA, AND OLIGER DISK PROGRAMMERS?). IT IS AN EXCELLENT REPLACEMENT FOR THE LARKEN FORMAT OF DISKS. THE ONE THAT CAME WITH THE INTERFACE IS ABYSMAL. IT IS WROUGHT WITH CRC ERRORS AND GENERALLY PRODUCES WHAT ARE UNRELIABLE FORMATTED DISKS, WHEN COMPARED WITH THE OLIGER SYSTEM. IT WAS WRITTEN BY BILL PEDERSEN AS A REPLACEMENT AND UPGRADE OF THE ORIGINAL FORMAT PROGRAM ON THE LARKEN. IT IS OFFERED ON DISK ONLY AND IS $4.00 FOR 5 1/4 DISKS AND $5.00 FOR 3 1/2 DISKS. THIS WAS ONE OF THE LAST PROGRAMMING EFFORTS OF BILL, BEFORE HE PASSED AWAY IN DECEMBER. TRY IT AND SEE AN END TO THE CRC ERROR OR HAVING SO MANY DISKS NEEDING TO BE SALVAGED, OR DIRECTORIES CORRUPTED. I HOPE THIS DOES NOT SOUND LIKE I AM TOTALLY DOWN ON THE LARKEN SYSTEM; IT HAS MUCH TO RECOMMEND IT; IT IS JUST THAT WITH THE OLIGER SYSTEM I USE I HAVE NEVER HAD EVEN ONE DISK LOSE A DIRECTORY OR BECOME CORRUPTED, SAVE BY LEAVING IT ON TOP OF A MONITOR FOR A FEW HOURS (ELECTRO-MAGNETIC FIELDS CAN WIPE THEM OUT), WHEREAS WITH MY LARKEN, I HAVE ON OCCASION HAD SOME PROBLEMS. WITH LOGICAL FROM BOB SWOGER AND NOW THE NEW FORMAT PROGRAM BY BILL PEDERSEN, I EXPECT NO MORE PROBLEMS!

THE THIRD NEW OFFERING THIS ISSUE FROM UPDATE IS THE 'QL COMPENDIOM', AND IT HAS A VARIETY OF SOURCES. IT HAS SOME PROGRAMS THAT WERE SUBMITTED TO UPDATE THAT WERE NEVER USED BEFORE, SOME THAT MADE IT INTO PRINT, AND A NUMBER OF UTILITIES. A FEW OF THESE ARE: A PROGRAM TO ENSURE THAT ALL 720K 5 1/4 DISKS ARE PROPERLY FORMATTED (SOME OLDER DRIVES HAVE BEEN KNOWN TO REQUIRE THIS), SEVERAL FILE COMPRESSION AND DECOMPRESSION PROGRRAMS, SOME POPULAR 'C LANGUAGE' UTILITIES SUCH AS 'FLEX' AND 'YACC', E_FORTH FOR THE QL FOR THOSE WANTING TO EXPLORE AND USE THIS PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE, PAUL HOLMGRENS PROGRAM THAT HE HAS USED SO SUCCESSFULLY TO READ TS2068 DISKS, OR COPY MANY PROTECTED QL DISK PROGRAMS (THUS ALLOWING YOU TO MAKE THE LEGAL BACKUP THAT YOU ARE ENTITLED TO FOR YOUR OWN USE ONLY). THIS COMES AS A THREE DISK SET FOR THE PRICE OF $20.00 IN THE FORMAT OF YOUR CHOICE. THE ONLY EXCEPTION WOULD BE IF THE REQUEST WAS FOR HD OR ED DISKS. AS ANYONE WHO USES THESE KNOWS, THEY COST MORE TO PURCHASE. ADD TWO MORE DOLLARS FOR HD DISKS AND THREE MORE FOR ALL ON ONE ED DISK.

IN THE NEXT ISSUE WE WILL BE OFFERING A NEW DISK OF SOFTWARE FOR THE OLIGER DISK INTERFACE ON THE TS2068, AND IF THINGS GO AS WE HAVE BEEN TOLD WE MAY ALSO HAVE ANOTHER NEW QL ISSUE DISK TO OFFER.

LET FRANK, CAROL OR I KNOW HERE AT UPDATE IF THERE IS ANY INTEREST IN PROVIDING YOU WITH DISKS OF Z88 PROGRAMS. WE HAVE SOME THAT HAVE BEEN COLLECTED AS SHAREWARE, PUBLIC DOMAIN AND FREEWARE. MOST ARE AVAILABLE ON QL FORMATED DISKS, AND A NUMBER OF OTHERS ARE AVAILABLE IN IBM FORMAT. WE WOULD BE WILLING, SHOULD THERE BE A REAL INTEREST IN DOING SO, AT A VERY REASONABLE RATE. WE HAVE TO DO AT LEAST MINIMUM COVERAGE OF THINGS LIKE DISK, PACKAGING, MAILING AND COPYING FEES. BEST TO YA! ELIAD!

*** FREE WANT OR TO SELL ADS ***

In keeping with what has always been a tradition here at UPDATE we offer free ads for those looking to either buy or sell Sinclair or Cambridge related items. We do not accept ads for cars, houses, etc. If you subscribe or write for us we will take a small personal computer ad. Commercial dealers should contact Frank Davis at the magazine for commercial ads. It is the responsibility of the commercial vendor to get the ad to us in a timely and copy ready format for each issue. For the subscriber, let us know the results of your ad.

(1) QL Computer, 4 Psion program cartridges, power supply, small photo copied manual. 30 day money back guarantee. $70.00 PPD.

Magnavox Amber Monitor 80, Monochrome with cable for the QL. 30 day money back guarantee. $40.00 PPD.

Contact: Bill Cable, RR3 Box 92, Cornish, NH 03745, phone (603) 675-2218

(2) Wanted: looking to purchase at reasonable prices, the following; non-working Z88s for parts, PCLink for the Z88, software to link the Z88 to the Amiga, used QEP 3 eprom programmer for the QL, Desk Top Publishing software for the TS1000 or the Z88, spare TS2068 power supply. Write to E.P. Wannum, c/o UPDATE Magazine, P.O. Box 1095, Peru, IN 46970. No phone on farm, and most of the time on the road counselling, but can be reached via the magazine.

(3) For Sale: Trackball set up to work with the QL for $20.00; ZX81 Kits, complete for $15.00 plus shipping (great to teach basic electronics as well as ending up with a working computer).

Contact: Paul Holmgren, 5231 Wilton Wood Court, Indianapolis, IN 46254, you can phone evenings and weekends 317-291-6002.

(4) For Sale: Sony Trinitron 9" RGB Monitor, set up with cable for QL, adjustable to work on British and American QLs for $90.00; Sanyo RGB Monitor set up to work with TS2068 or QL, no cables, for $80; Olivetti Ink Jet printer, works fine with all computers with parallel printer port, it has enough inkjet cartridges for several million characters, does great graphics, all for only $85. 3 1/2 " Mitsubishi Disk drive, 400k 80track SSDD, w/15 disks for $30.00. All items include postage and handling for Parcel Post, add $5.00 more for UPS or Priority Mail. Contact: Frank Davis, 513 East Main Street, Peru, Indiana 46970, or phone 317-473-8031 in the early evenings or weekends. If not there leave a quick message on the answering machine.

On any of the above items for sale by individuals, it is always best to call if there is a phone number; this insures that the items have not already been sold. It is up to the buyer and seller to make financial arrangements as we do not guarantee the condition of any items advertised. We merely act as a vehicle for your free ad. If you have an ad we can help you with here at UPDATE Magazine send it to us in writing; we will not accept them over the phone.

TS2068 UPDATE ISSUE DISKS

These disks contain at least one major piece of software written specifically for disk drive and are guaranteed to be worth the money. The rest of the disks are filled with various utility programs taken from the issues of UPDATE and a few surprises thrown in. Half of the money goes to the author and is meant to encourage new programming for the TS2068 that makes use of the various disk drive systems. All are $20.00 per disk (add $1.00 Canada) except where noted in the listing. Postage and handling is included. Both 3 1/2 and 5 1/4, 40 and 80 track available. Please add $5.00 for mailing to other countries. We accept personal checks, company checks, money orders. No charge cards please.

1) NEW! PAYROLL by Jim Bretz. Payroll record program for employers,for the Larken System. Allows for accurate processing and use of employee earnings and tax records, etc.

2) Bob Hartung DOSDEX UTILITY ISSUE DISK, a complete disk management group of programs for the Oliger Interface only. This includes Multi-Manager for file handling. This collection has recently been updated and expanded.

3) MAIL MERGE ISSUE DISK, Oct 87 and Jan 88 issues of UPDATE utilities added to fill out this disk. Includes a tutor program for the Mail Merge program, List Looker, Purity, J-Utilities and Extra Memory Utilities. Larken, Oliger and Aerco versions.

4) WIDJUP'S CAD PROGRAM, this will give you professional results from your TS2068 for computer aided design. Authored by William J. Pedersen, perhaps the NO.1 authority on the inner workings of the TS2068. This program can be used to create user friendly printed circuit boards, computer art or desktop publishing files It does not need expanded memory cartridges and is available in four versions: (a) Oliger for either IBM compatible printers or for the Olivetti Ink Jet. (b) Larken for IBM compatible printers or the Olivetti Ink Jet printer. Please specify version.

5) OLIGER DISK DRIVE BBS PROGRAM, this allows users of the Oliger interface to be able to operate a disk based bulletin board from the TS2068. The disk is also filled with many other Oliger disk routines and tips on using the Oliger System. Written by Paul Holmgren. Can use upto four DSQD disk drives.

6)The HYBISCUS ENSEMBLE, consisting of two separate, but complimentary sets of programs. A) Daisy.B6 Ensemble, and B) Udbm.B6 Ensemble. LKDOS only, $22 each or $36 for both. The best file and database available for Larken, by Bill Jones. The price remains the same on this one, no change. Wordprocessor included.

7) TS2068 Super Calc by Bill Jones. Available in both Larken and Oliger formats. Handles loans, amortization, savings and fixed investments, plus a calculator and all for only $15.

UPDATE COMPUTER SYSTEMS invites you to submit software programs that may become Issue Disks. Please submit program on disk, with documentation and article to accompany the program. Our goal is to get North American software available and known. We also solicit minor programs, tips and utilities for print.

QL UPDATE ISSUE DISKS

These disks contain at least one major piece of software written specifically for disk drive and are guaranteed to be worth the money. The rest of the disks are filled with various utility programs taken from the issues of UPDATE and a few surprises thrown in. Half of the money goes to the author and is meant to encourage new programs for the QL. Some of the programs take advantage of Tool Kit 2 by Tony Tebby. All are 20.00, except QLuster, which is $15.00; includes P & H, add $1.00 CAN.Available as 3 1/2 or 5 1/4 disks. Add $5.00 for mailing to other countries. We accept personal checks, company checks, money orders as well as International Postal Money Orders, but no charge cards. If ordering on MDV, then please include one that is already formatted, so we will know it will run on your QL. Due to the expense of MDVs this is necessary. If two MDVs are required we will state so in the ad.

1) HARTUNG UTILITY ISSUE DISK- Several excellent programs such as stand alone data base, Address, and QSO files. All are in Superbasic. Lots of hints and tricks for programmers. Requires some knowledge of Superbasic or a yen to learn. Recently updated by Bob Hartung. Address file can be used as inventory program. It can print out labels. Both screen or paper printouts can be by Alpha sort, or be by last name.

2) CABLE ARCHIVE ISSUE DISK- Contains six Archive programs along with Doc files to get you going on making use of the Archive programming language. Also has Tasket, plus Doc file, to give you multi-tasking on your QL (much cheaper than QRAM or Taskmaster). Included is Arithmetic, a Superbasic program for math, along with math drills. This is for both the advanced and beginner user and greatly extends the use of Archive. To order on microdrive send two formatted microdrives, too much for one!

3) QLUSTER ISSUE DISK by Al Feng- Ql utilities to unclutter your disks and microdrives. COPY, DELETE, FORMAT, PRINT, VIEW, plus extended use of some Tool Kit 2 commands. TK2 is required. These are TURBO compiled for speed. Multitasks and uses minimal key presses. Includes Fast-Disk and Vegemat2, a super clone making program. Also Snap Shot-a directory column or condensed printout program.

4) DOS EMULATOR COMPANION ISSUE DISK by Al Feng- Just released in Oct. issue. Makes better use of Solution, PC Conqueror, DisCover, XOVER, QLuster and scr_codes. If you are going to use the emulators, then check this out, you won't regret this buy.

5) QLuMSi DOS by Al Feng- a MSDOS simulator and front end program for the QL, also includes other programs by AL Feng for file management and cloning of programs. A Great Learning Tool

6) QL COMPENDIOM- a three disk collection of utilities for the QL, taken from the various short programs in UPDATE, plus file compression, decompression, E_Forth for the QL, C utilities such as FLEX and YACC. All for only $20.00 NEW THIS ISSUE!

UPDATE COMPUTER SYSTEMS invites you to submit software programs that may become Issue Disks. Please submit program on disk, with documentation and article to accompany the program. We are here to get North American software available and known.