MAD HUG

MINNESOTA AND DAKOTA HOME USER GROUP

GRAND FORKS, ND

MEETINGS AT THE G.F PUBLIC LIBRARY

APRIL, MAY, 1989

MONTHLY MEETINGS

MINUTES, MARCH 14, 1989

Meeting was called to order at 7:30 pm by President Bill Overton. Eight members were in attendance. Minutes of the February meeting were approved as printed in the Newsletter.

The President had prepared for our library a catalog of the disks and files that were received from the Library of the Chicago Users Group. He also presented several disks to our library; they contained many, many programs that he had downloaded from various BBS's.

Rich Jurgens circulates our Mobile Library to non-resident members only. This library consists of four sections; each section consists of 35-40 disks, each loaded with programs. Rich requires a $10 deposit and sends each section by Priority Mail.

Rich also announced the availability of Tigercub Software to Users Groups such as ours. He next presented a letter of appreciation from Virginia Stemme, Children's Librarian, of the Grand Forks Public Library for the new set of TI joysticks for the TI-99/4A in the children's section.

Multiple disks and their uses were discussed. Dennis Schjeldahl distributed for review the newsletters that had been received from other Users Groups. Ken Johnson expressed concern about the fate of these newsletters. Our file drawers in the Library are not only full but disorganized (again). The decisions concerning this problem were (1) to retain only the most recent ones in our files in the Library and (2) to save older issues in a file cabinet in Ken's home which is only a few blocks from the Grand Forks Public Library. We all appreciate Ken's generosity and loyalty to the Group--and hope that his wife feels the same.

At 8:25 pm the meeting adjourned to the Electronics Room. Everyone appreciated Rich Jurgens' replacement of the SS SD disk drives with two DS SD drives. Program demonstrations and discussions lasted until closing time. HWE

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TI-WRITER TIPS #3
- by Bob Seddon -

EFFECTIVE INDENTATION
part 1:  the Editor
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When you load the Editor you are in a new, as-yet-named file. If you call up the Tab line (CTRL c, T, Enter) you will see that the file has L at 0 and R at 79. Every 5th position is a Tab. There is also an an Indentation, but you can not see it because it is on the column of the L tab.

You can verify that there is, indeed, an I "beneath" the L tab by keying CTRL m. This command (New Paragraph) creates a Carriage Return at the location of the cursor, then drops the cursor down (to a newly-created blank line) to the pre-set Indentation. You will see that the cursor moves all the way to the L tab when it drops because the L tab and Indent are the same column in an un-named file.

AUTOMATIC INDENTATION
of new paragraphs as you write
(I right of L; CTRL m)

You can reenter Tabs and make the I visible by typing "I" on any column not occupied by L or R, then keying Enter. Each time you reenter Tabs the I appears at its last set position.

Thereafter, when you key CTRL m the cursor drops down to the new indentation, not the L tab. CTRL m (New Paragraph), by rights, OUGHT to be named, "End a Paragraph by Making a Carriage Return, Create a Blank Line Beneath the Carriage Return, and Drop the Cursor to the I Column on that Blank Line".

You can change the position of I as many times as you choose, so long as you remember to delete the old I when typing in a new I; you can't have more than one. 0 and, perhaps, 3 are the most common for indenting. A negative indentation of -4 (when I is LEFT of L) is useful for outdenting lists; the other side of this sheet discusses outdenting.

ADDING INDENTATION
to one existing paragraph
(This method independent of I)
(CTRL o, g, r)

This transforms an unindented paragraph into an indented paragraph. It is manual and has nothing whatsoever to do with where I is on the Tab line. It is very fast for indenting one or two isolated paragraphs: position the cursor and make three keystrokes:

(1) Wordwrap must be on (solid cursor; CTRL 0 [zero, not the letter "o"])
(2) Use CTRL m to put a Carriage Return at the end of the paragraph so that when you Reformat (CTRL r) text below that paragraph will not also Reformat.
(3) Move the cursor to the place on the first line where you want the indentation to begin.
(4) CTRL o (the letter o, not the number 0) creates a blank line. In effect, it leaves the cursor on the same line number and same column position, but pushes all text below the cursor down a line.
(5) CTRL g (Insert). This command "breaks" the line, preparing it for Reformat. Admittedly, there is no text on the line to break but, nevertheless, CTRL g must precede Reformat.
(6) CTRL r (Reformat) reorders all text between the cursor and the Carriage Return such that the first line begins at the cursor (the indentation) and the remaining lines of the paragraph begin at the L tab.

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REFORMATTING AGAIN AFTER
CTRL o, g, r
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If you change your mind about the location of the indentation, key CTRL r again: text Reformats again, this time such that the indentation is destroyed: all lines in the paragraph (including the 1st) begin at the L tab.

Reformatting after a vertical arrow also destroys indentation. (see box at right)

ADDING INDENTATION
to several existing paragraphs
(I right of L; CTRL 4, r)

If you have a series of paragraphs (all ending in Carriage Returns) you can rapidly indent all of them, one by one:

(1) Reset I to the place where you want all paragraphs to be indented.
(2) Move the cursor to the first line of the first paragraph via NEXT (or LAST) PARA. NOTE: NEXT (or LAST) PARA must precede Reformat, otherwise the first line will not indent. In other words, you cannot move the cursor to the first line by arrow keys.
(3) CTRL r (Reformat) causes this first paragraph to indent to the Tab line setting.
(4) CTRL 4 (Next Paragraph) moves the cursor to the first line of the next paragraph; the cursor automatically stops on the correct place where indentation is to begin.
(5) Repeat (3), then (4), until you finish indenting all paragraphs.

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REFORMAT AFTER NEXT/LAST PARA
CTRL 4, 6, r
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The first line of a paragraph Reformats to I if CTRL 4 or or CTRL 6 is used to reach that line; if you key CTRL r a second time nothing happens.

If you change your mind about having an indented paragraph and want to Reformat again so that the first line begins at L rather than I you must travel through the vertical arrow keys:

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REFORMAT AFTER UP/DOWN ARROW
CTRL e, x, r
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The first line of a paragraph Reformats to L if CTRL e or CTRL x is used to reach that line; a second keystroke of Reformat does nothing.

If you did use arrow keys and do wish to Reformat to I. you can do so quickly with only 3 strokes: CTRL 4, 6, r.

OUTDENTING
(I left of L)
```
123456789 123456789 123456789
I...LT....T....T....T....T....T
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The numbered lists used in this article are a good illustration of outdenting. By setting I left of L, the first line actually OUTdents relative to L, not INdents. The outdented part of the each first line contains the list's numbers; the text's body lines up vertically so that text does not appear beneath the numbers.

AUTOMATIC OUTDENTATION
of new paragraphs as you write
(I left of L; CTRL m)

This is the same procedure used to write a series of new indented paragraphs, except for I now being LEFT of L.

ADDING OUTDENTATION
to one existing paragraph
(This method independent of I)
(CTRL x, o, g, r)

After reformatting a paragraph so that the first line is correctly positioned for an OUTdent, you can laboriously INdent the remainder, line-by-line. Cursor horizontally to the correct column before doing the above little dance.

ADDING OUTDENTATION
to one existing paragraph
(I left of L; CTRL y, v, g, r)

If you set I left of L you can outdent the entire paragraph rather than do it line-by-line. I am including this only as an example of "how to get there from here". Since you must set I anyway, it is faster to use the methods after this one. In other words, there is a fast way to INdent a paragraph, (3 strokes) but no fast way to OUTdent a paragraph.

(1) Call up the Tab line (CTRL c, T, Enter)
(2) Type an I on column 0 and an L on column 4; Enter.
(3) To type in the numbers you need to begin the first line of each entry on column 0; however, left cursor movement is stopped by the L tab at column 4. You can override the L tab with

L Margin Release, CTRL y.
(4) Cursor to column 0, CTRL v.
(5) CTRL g to "break" the line.
(6) Type in text on first line.
(7) The combination of Wordwrap and the L margin being on column four causes succeeding lines of the entry to begin on column four.
(8) You cannot Reformat the first line again without losing outdentation. You can Reformat repeatedly on any succeeding lines, down to the Carriage Return.
(9) If you accidently Reformat Line 1 you can repair the damage by repeating this same procedure, or, by using the following method, which is probably faster.

ADDING OUTDENTATION
to a series of existing paragraphs
(I left of L; CTRL 4, r)

Except for I being left of L, this is the same method used when adding indentation to a series of existing paragraphs. The next method is more useful:

ADDING OUTDENTED NUMBERS
TO AN EXISTING LIST
(I...L; CTRL 4, o, (n), r)

This is the best procedure to use to modify a series of sentences to turn them into an outdented, numbered list. Basically, all you are doing is adding a number in front of each sentence, then moving the sentences right so they will all line up at a new L tab.

(1) Wordwrap on (solid cursor; CTRL 0 [zero, not "o"])
(2) Verify a Carriage Return at the end of every passage. Use CTRL m as needed.
(3) Tabs: (CTRL c, T, Enter)
(4) Type I on 0; L on 4; Enter.
(5) Cursor to 1st line via NEXT (or LAST) PARA.

> SEE NOTE in box on previous page prohibiting use of up/down arrow keys!

(6) Blank line with CTRL o (the letter, not zero)
(7) Type in (n), spacebar.
(8) Reformat (CTRL r).
(9) Next Paragraph (CTRL 4).
(9) Repeat (6) through (9) until you finish the list.

Disk Fix

by WESLEY R. RICHARDSON
BLUEGRASS 99 COMPUTER SOCIETY, INC.

When you have a disk with several files that you have been working on and you do a catalog and it comes up DISKETTE IS BLANK, or DISK NOT INITIALIZED, it can be very frustrating. There are times when the sectors used and available get changed to values like 2389 free and 7887 used, but you know you have a single sided, single density (SSSD) disk drive, with a maximum of 360 sectors. It is also possible to have a disk which will not catalog, yet when Extended BASIC is selected, the disk will run the LOAD program and continue without a problem. These have happened to me and I am sure it has happened to others, so I thought I would document a way which _may_ recover your disk for you.

The items which you will need are your blown disk, two blank disks, Disk Manager 1000 v3.5, Disko or Disk Patch, and a sector or track copier program, or the equivalent of any of the above. I will use the Funnelweb v4.10 DISK-PATCH for the sector editor.

1) The first step is to initialize a disk in the format which you believe the blown disk was, for example SSSD. For the disk name, use the name that you want on the blown disk after it is restored.

2) Using the sector copier or track copier, make a copy of the blown disk. If you get a read error in sector 0, just tell the program to ignore the error. If you are unable to copy the disk with the copier programs which you have available, you may still continue the following steps with the original disk, but be advised that you may lose everything on the disk.

3) Load DISK-PATCH or DISKO and then insert the back-up copy of the blown disk in drive 1. Select option 1 for disk sector editor. Then disk 1, and sector 0. The screen should come up with the data from sector 0. Pressing FCTN 2 will change the screen to ASCII and pressing FCTN 1 will change it to HEX. In ASCII, the first ten characters will be the disk name. In HEX, at byte 12h (h=HEXADECIMAL) will be 01 for single sided and 02 for double sided. At byte 13h. will be 01 for single density and 02 for double density.

4) Press FCTN 4 to go to sector 001h. You should
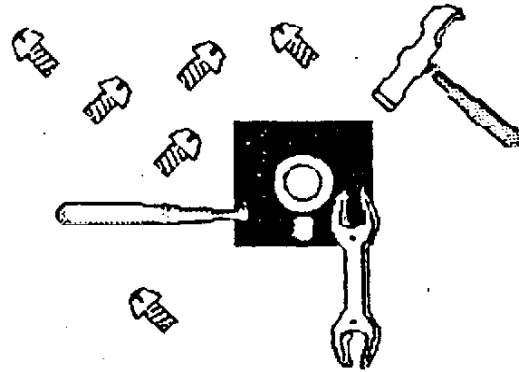
find groups of four digits of HEX numbers such as 0002 0003 0009 0015 and so on. These indicate where the file names and file maps may be found. Write down each of these numbers in the order which they are found when read from left to right and top to bottom on the screen. Note also if the first number is 0000, then the disk will catalog as being blank and no file names will appear.

5) Press FCTN 4 to go to sector 002h. In the first ten ASCII characters you will find a file name. Write this down next to the appropriate four digit number you had in step 4). Do this for each of the numbers from step 4). If there were several files on the disk, you may need to press FCTN 9 and then option 1 again to go directly to the location. While in sector edit mode, pressing FCTN 6 will take you to the next lower numbered sector.

6) You now should have a table similar to the one below with the file name and location of each file on the disk.

0000	A-SECTOR2	000D	PACMAO
0003	CENTIPEDE	0005	PINBALL
0009	DEFENDER	0006	PINBALM
000A	KONG	0007	POLE/POS
000B	KONH	0008	POLE/POT
0004	LOAD	000E	TI/INVADER
000C	PACMAN	000F	TI/INVADES

7) Note in the case that we did find a 0000 but a file was there, as in this case file A-SECTOR2 directory was located at sector 002h, then use the sector editor to view sector 001h. Move the cursor to the first 0000 in HEX and change it to read 0002. Then press CTRL W to write the sector back to the disk, and answer Y to the question RE-WRITE SECTOR?

...DISK FIX

8) Remove the copy of the blown disk and insert the formatted blank disk in drive 1. Select the sector editor, giving drive 1 and sector 0. After the sector comes up, remove the blank disk and insert the blown disk copy in drive 1. Press CTRL W to rewrite the sector.

9) Load Disk Manager 1000 version 3.5 (DM1000), and then put the blown copy disk back in drive 1. Select option 1, File Utilities. Then select option 2 for Recover file. Give the drive as 1. Enter the first file name on you list and press enter. The program will say SEARCHING DISK, then RE-BUILDING LOST FILE, then FILE RECOVERED. Press enter and then 2 for Recover file. Repeat these steps until all of the files are recovered.

10) Press 1 for Copy/Move/Delete... and give the disk number as 1. Your disk files should now be restored. If the disk free and used does not match up with the sum of the file sizes plus 2 sectors, then go to step 11), otherwise you are done.

11) Do this step only if the disk free is not correct. Place a D in the left column to delete all of the files and a U in the right column to unprotect all of the files. DM1000 will unprotect and then delete all of the files. At this point a catalog should show free 358, used 2 for a SSSD disk. Go back to the recover file section of step 9) and recover each file again.

One other piece of advise, if you have a disk with a bad directory, do not write any files to the disk until you have a chance to fix the directory. If you write a new file, then you are taking the chance that part of another file will be over-written. This can happen because sector 0 may show that a location is free, when in fact it has part of a file in it.

The other advise is to always keep a back-up copy of anything which you do not want to lose. It is a good idea to keep a write protect tab on your master disk and keep it away from your work disk. On documents or programs, save your work to disk every 15 minutes so if the power goes off or your computer locks up, you only lose 15 minutes worth of work. Alternate saving to two disks when you have a large and important program or file.

If you always keep back-ups, I hope you will not need to use DISK-FIX, but if that time comes when the disk is blown, now you have something to try.

FIXING GLITCHED XBASIC PROGRAMS AND DV/80 FILES:

Got an adventure graphics game on disk at our last club meeting. After playing through several screens the next one to load stopped with a syntax error. Listing the program showed several lines of code to be glitched. Trying to edit out the glitched code caused the screen to change from blue to red and then lock up the computer. Not wanting to wait a month for the next club meeting to exchange the disk I decided to experiment. First copied the disk with Jim Schroeder's REDISKIT. The program on the original disk would not even load because of a bad sector. Next saved the program to disk with the command LIST "DSKx.filename". This DV/80 file must next be printed to disk with the TI-Formatter. It will not load into the Editor after listing because the file still has the glitches in it. Next load the formatter file into the Editor and delete the glitched lines and print back to disk with the command "C DSKx.filename" to remove linefeed symbols put in by the formatter. If you are lucky to have a printout of the program before it got glitched it will be easy to add the missing code and then convert it back to program format with a DV/80 to program conversion utility. In my case the next screen to load after this one had identical code except for a few lines that were different, so I added the lines and thus reconstructed the glitched program. If neither of the above options are available you could try guessing at the missing code. Of course if you knew of someone else that bought the same disk and had a modem, he could send a replacement for the bad file to you, but that is not much of a challenge. The above procedure will also work for glitched DV/80 message files from BBS. This is a lot easier as most of the above steps can be eliminated. Sometimes just printing the glitched file from the formatter to printer is all that is neccessery if you do not wish to save the file for later use. Have fun....XCS (sorry I don't know who KCS is. I would like to give him credit for this information. ed.)

Thanks to the Great Lakes User Group for this article. Oct 1988

FOR SALE:

EXPANSION BOX WITH 32K MEMORY CARD, RS232 CARD, SS/SD
DISK DRIVE AND CONTROLLER. $200

    300 BAUD MODEM WITH CABLE. $35

    POWER SUPPLY AND CABLES FOR A SECOND DISK DRIVE. $40

    VARIOUS MODULES (NO EXTENDED BASIC).

        EDITOR ASSEMBLER $10

   TERMINAL EMULATOR $5

        COMPLETE TI WRITER $10

TI PRINTER (EPSOM MX80) WITH BOTH SERIAL AND PARALLEL
    CABLES; INCLUDING TI MANUAL. $120

APPROX. 100 DISKS WITH TI UTILITIES AND GAMES. 50 CENTS A
    DISK.

CONTACT: DENNIS SCHJELDAHL (701) 772-6180   509 REEVES DRIVE
GRAND FORKS ND 58201

No I'm not selling my TI, but I would trade it. Mine has an
extra FCTN key on the left side for easier typing.

Understanding the Technology
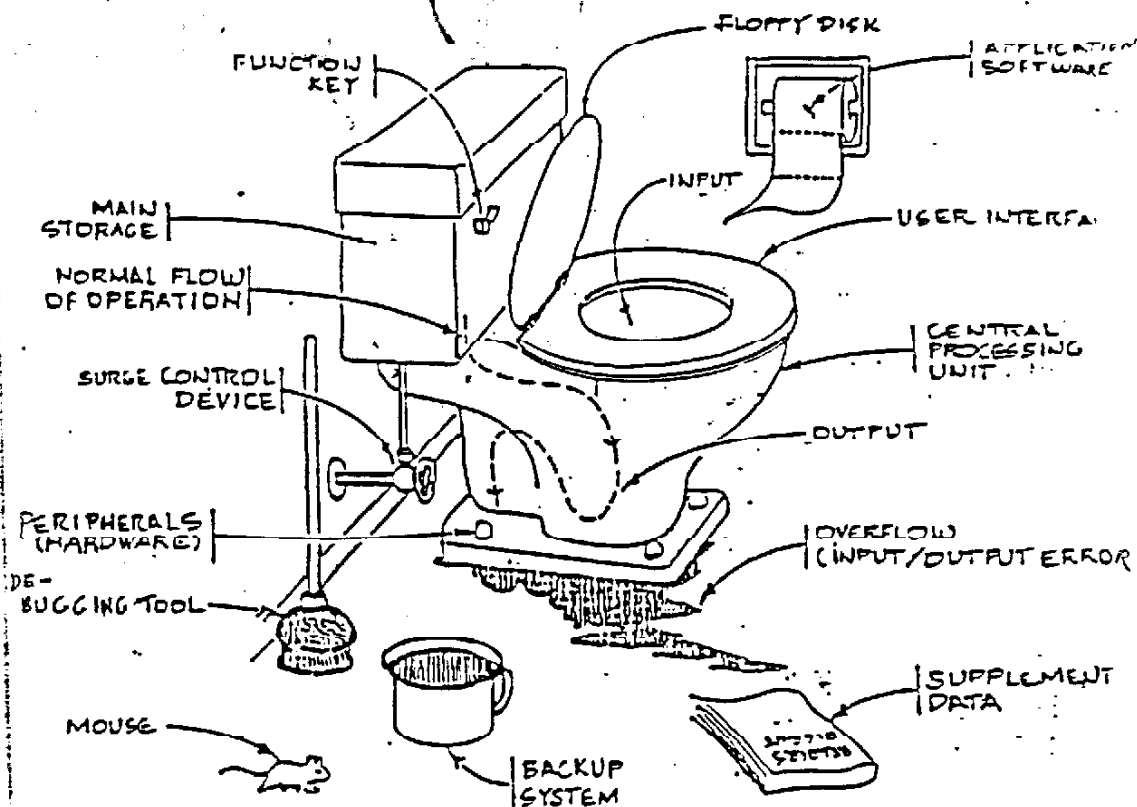
Rendezvous BBS (PBBS Ver 2.1HD)
by: Bill Overton (SysOp)

For those of you following the "trials and tribulation" of me and my Myarc HFDC, a futher update.

As most of you may know by now, I am a Telecomputing nut! And, as such have devoted much of my time and my trusty 'ol TI to running a BBS. Well, since aquiring a Hard Drive controller and finally some hard drives, my time has been dedicated to making the BBS and hard drives talk to each other.

For those readers familiar with BBS's, you will know that the assembler routine used by almost all TI BBS's for performing the Xmodem function was written by Paul Charlton ('cuse the spelling if wrong) and has performed flawlessly for an untold number of years. (Mr. Charlton should be proud) However, it will not access subdirectories for Xmodem file transfers. So, all of us BBS SysOp's using BBS programs using this routine could not truely fully utilize the hard drives.

Well, someone (author unknown) finally wrote a new assembler routine to provide this missing link. From what I can determine, this is just an upgrade of Paul's Xmodem routine, but now will allow subdirectory access for Xmodem transfers.

So, a Merge file, which was extracted from a modified version of PBBS Ver 1.5 by Mike Kimble and modified by Tom Willis was used to merge into PBBS Ver 2.1.

This proved to be fairly sucessful. With only a few minor corrections due to the newer version being used; and only about 11 hours to find what to correct, PBBS Ver 2.1 is now Ver 2.1HD. (For Hard Drive compatible)

Rendezvous BBS is now completely hard drive driven. Files areas are open to all systems and should start to grow on a regular basis. (PC Pursuit, don't fail me now!) Thanks you for listening whilst I rambled on! If you would like to have a look see, just call 701-594-2116, 300-1200 baud, 8N1, 24 hours a day (or as the title says, 'unless the sysop is using the system')
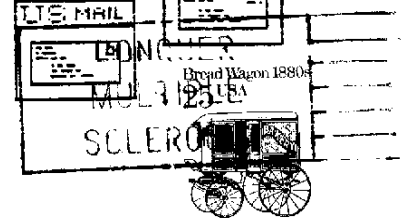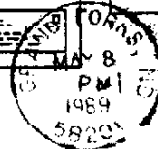
MAD HUG
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MEETINGS AT THE G.F. PUBLIC LIBRARY

509 REEVES DRIVE
GRAND FORKS ND
58201

MINUTES, APRIL 11, 1989

Meeting was from 7:00 pm to 9:00 pm in the Electronics Room. Six members were present. However, due to representation by proxies, there was a quorum.

Business was limited to the decisions (1) to omit publication of a March Newsletter and (2) instead to publish a combined March-April Newsletter. Original articles are badly needed. Otherwise, the meeting consisted of general and specific discussions as well as disk program demonstrations. Articles from newsletters of other User Groups were presented and circulated, and recently arrived Newsletters were distributed for review by our members. HWE

SIG MEETING, APRIL 25, 1989

Six members were in attendance. Ken Johnson began reduction of the Newsletter files. Newsletters antedating 1987 will be relegated to a file cabinet in his home. Disks from the Library were demonstrated and explored. The two DD SD disk drives run silently since Rich Jurgens oiled them. Meeting was from 7:00 pm to 9:00 pm.

I understand that the March 28 SIG MEETING was limited to four members, two of whom had not been to a Group meeting for at least a year. Apparently, the youngest attendee showed the others a thing or two concerning the use of the TI-99/4A. HWE

NADHUG Update.

regardless of your drive set up.
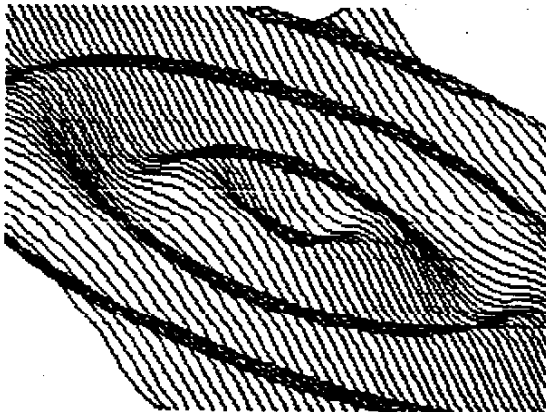
By: Bill Overton

Just a few notes to let the readers of our newletter know what's been happening up in the frigid north with our little group.

First let's welcome our newest long haul members from Minot AFB, ND, Mr Mrs Ziegler. Welcome! If you know of any other "Closet TI'ers" in your neck of the woods, put in a word for us.

A little closer to home, Rich Jurgens pieced together a couple of double sided MPI 52 disk drives and installed them at the last SIG meeting. (I am told) Thanks, Rich! Now the TI-99/4A set up at the Grand Forks Public Library can be fully utilized by all users

And, after much procrastination, I have finally completed the labeling of the Chicago Users Group disks for the library. There are quite a few programs there. Everyone should take a look at them. Lots of Tutorials for those of you looking to advance your programming skills.

Am still looking for some help on writing articles for the newsletters. No submissions will be turned away. Dennis Schjeldahl (the Editor) would rather stockpile articles for future use than have to hunt and dig for fillers. 'Sides the more inputs, the less you have to read my trival!

Until next time.