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THE HUGgers
HOOSIER USERS GROUP
People Helping People

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March/April 1995 The HUGgers Newsletter Volume 14, Number 2

OFFICERS' CORNER

Since Spring is approaching, that also means that the Lima H.U.G. Conference is approaching. Also known as the Lima Faire, this event is scheduled for April 28 and 29 at the Lima campus of Ohio State University. This is a worthwhile event for any TI or Geneve 9640 enthusiast to attend. As a club we will have a table set up as in previous years. We would like to encourage anyone that hasn't been to one of the TI faires like the Lima Conference or the Chicago Faire to go to this years Conference. Thanks to the efforts of Charles Good, of the Lima 99/4a Users Group and Ohio State University, the Lima Conferences have been growing in size and quality over the past few years. As an added attraction, this year's Dayton Hamfest at Hare Arena is also this same weekend - on Friday, Saturday and Sunday. The Dayton Hamfest is the largest and most varied hamfests/ computer shows in the country.

At last month's meeting, Ricky Bottoms had his Geneve set up and did a brief demonstration of the SCSI hard drive controler card from WHT Bud Mills Services. We hope to have a more thorough demonstration at an upcoming meeting. Watch for an announvcement in our next newsletter

BCP

HUG OFFICERS (Area code 317)		
President	Ricky Bottoms	392-2312
Vice Pres	Bryant Pedigo	255-7381
Secretary	Greg Larson	783-4575
Tresurer	Greg Larson	783-4575
Librarian	Byrant Pedigo	255-7381

LIMA HUG CONFERENCE HOTEL LIST

Now that Fest West is over its time to start thinking about the next great TI show, the Lima HUG Conference. This is at Reed Hall of the Ohio State University Campus at Lima, Ohio Friday afternoon and all day Saturday April 28 and 29. The campus is 3 miles east of I-75 on Route 309. The following is a list of nearby motels. We have no special deals with any of these places. Many prefer to stay at the Motel 6.

5 MINUTES FROM CAMPUS. I-75 and Rt. 309
Motel 6. 1800 Harding Highway.
419-228-0456
Holiday Inn of Lima. 1818 Harding Hwy.
419-222-0004
Super 8 Motel. 1430 Bellefontaine Av.
419-227-2221
Dielmann's Motel. 1133 Bellefontaine Av.
419-225-2606
East Gate Motel. 1327 Bellefontaine Av.
419-229-6065
Davis Plaza. 1650 Harding Hwy.
419-222-1080

10-15 MINUTES FROM CAMPUS
Best Western. I-75 and Bluelick Rd.
1-800-528-1234
Days Inn. I-75 and Rt. 81 419-227-8615
Quality Inn. I-75 and Rt. 81
419-228-4251
From March 1995 "BITS,BYTES PIXELS"

Monthly meeting location White house next to St. Ann's School 2839 S. McClure Indianapolis, IN
Meeting starts at 2:00 pm March 19, 1995
Next HUG meeting: April 23, 1995

The SCSI TImes by Ricky D. Bottoms I
President, Hoosier Users Group,
Indianapolis, IN

WELCOME, fellow TIer's to some exciting news in these days of trivial news of all kinds. The WHT-SCSI peripheral is not just vaporware but is now a viable new hardware resource for the TI community. It is now only truly functional with the Geneve (the 99/4A's big brother).

I believe that in the not-to-distant future it will be totally functional with the TI too! In my almost weekly trek through some of the TI Bulletin Board Systems, I have tried to keep up with what is happening concerning the "Scuzzy" card. My understanding is that a fellow TIer by the name of Brad Snyder is working on the firmware. Software that will one day reside in an Eprom, to give the TI the capabilities of the Geneve. For those of you who are Geneve owners like myself, we now have scuzzy hard drive capability. If you have the optional FC-1 floppy controller (I do not have yet) you have a greater floppy drive capability too. Much of this is due to the efforts of one man, by the name of Mike Maksimik from Chicago. He wrote new code into the Mdos source making changes here and there making a new version 2.50S Delta. He is very committed to the scuzzy card as the future for the Geneve. Due to his hard work we have full use of scuzzy hard drives as mass storage devices. He is currently working on several types of programs for the Geneve including a tape drive program for the scuzzy and the HFDC card. He is actively working to be able to use other scuzzy devices such as, laser printers, scanners, ethernet cards, floptical drives, CD-ROMs, and many more, useable with the Genny. Others in the TI community are reworking programs and writing new ones to use this new technology. Yes we are finally seeing exciting times and a better future for the TI 99/4A and the Myarc GENEVE.

I am now using my first scuzzy hard drive ever with the scuzzy card and I am excited at what I am seeing. I can boot programs such as TELLU and UFORM as well as other GFL and Mdos programs right from my 20 meg, Miniscribe scuzzy drive. My understanding is that Mike is using his Geneve as a Scuzzy only system without a HFDC. This means that if MFM hard drives ever become scarce or if my two HFDC's get to the point of no return I will still have mass storage room. The WHT-SCSI card will handle drives of 200+ megs and with removable media drives such as Bernoulli drives there can be even more room. I gave a demonstration of the scuzzy at the last meeting and everyone was talking about it. I have purchased a Wangtek 150 meg. tape backup drive. I am impatiently waiting for the tape backup software to be completed to be able to backup my 150 meg. Maxtor MFM hard drive. My next purchases will be the FC-1 floppy controller and a CD-ROM drive. Mike told me that one day he will place code into Mdos that will allow the Geneve to format and read and write to MS-DOS floppies and to copy programs back and forth like PC-Transfer does but using high density drives such as 1.2 meg, 1.44 meg, and 2.88 meg drives. I also understand that the capability to read/write to PC formatted scuzzy hard drives may be possible. WOW!!!

Well again I say yes! Come on SCSI. I believe that with the SCSI card now functional that we can still have a long life as a community and be able to do what people with PC type machines can do, and be able to utilize many of the same devices as they can.

This newsletter is brought to you by the efforts of the officers and members of the Hoosier User's Group.

OPPINIONS EXPRESSED HEREIN ARE THE AUTHORS'S, AND DO NOT NECESSARILY REFLECT THOSE OF THE PUBLISHERS.

MEMBERS ARE ENCOURAGED TO SUBMIT ARTICLES FOR PUBLICATION....PLEASE!

REMEMBER
This is your user group too!

FunnelWeb 5.01 help sheet.

General Key Functions

<Fctn-0> = Line numbers on/off.
<Ctrl-3> = Screen Color.
<Fctn-9>,<Ctrl-C> = Command ESCape.
Note: While on the Command Line, the text page may be scrolled up or down with <Fctn-E>,<Fctn-X>

Cursor Movement

<Fctn-S>,<Ctrl-S> = Move left.
<Fctn-D>,<Ctrl-D> = Move right.
<Fctn-E>,<Ctrl-E> = Move up.
<Fctn-X>,<Ctrl-X> = Move down.
<Fctn-6>,<Ctrl-Q> = Page up.
<Fctn-4>,<Ctrl-A> = Page down.
<Fctn-5> = Screen window right.
<Ctrl-4> = Move to start of last paragraph.
<Ctrl-6> = Move to start of next paragraph.
<Ctrl-H> = Goto first page of document.
<Ctrl-J> = Goto last page of document.
<Ctrl-L> = Home (Upper left corner).
<Ctrl-V> = Move to beginning of line.
<Ctrl-Z> = Move right to end of line.
<Ctrl-Y> = Release right or left margin.

Edit Key Combinations

<Fctn-1> = Delete character.
<Fctn-2>,<Ctrl-G>,<Ctrl-B> = Insert.
<Ctrl-M>,<Ctrl-8> = New paragraph.
<Fctn-3> = Delete line.
<Fctn-8> = Insert line.
<Ctrl-1> = Oops.
<Ctrl-2> = Reformat.
<Ctrl-R> = Reformat + Right justify.
<Ctrl-K> = Clear to End Of Line.
<Ctrl-Y> = Release right or left margin.
<Ctrl-F> = Freeze screen below cursor.
Note: (Ctrl-F) draws a temporary line across the screen just below the cursor. The upper part of the screen may be scrolled while the lower part remains in place. Pressing (Ctrl-F) again removes the line.

<Ctrl-U>+<Ctrl-,> = IBM Chars. 128-159
<Ctrl-,> = IBM Chars. 160-255

Tab Key Functions

<Fctn-7>,<Ctrl-I> = Tab.
<Ctrl-7>,<Ctrl-W> = Word Tab.
<Ctrl-T> = Back Tab.

Note: To set Tabs press <Fctn-9>, then <T>, and then select 1,2 or 3. Complicated tab settings may be made in each of these numbers, which may then be selected from the command line. It is an easy way to reset the right margin. When finished press Enter.

Print File functions

First <Fctn-9> Command ESCape.

PF Print File to PIO, RS232.BA=4800 etc.
PIO Print complete file to PIO.

Variations of PF

m n PIO Print lines "m" through "n".
Note: "83 87 PIO" prints lines 83 through 87.

C PIO Strip hi bits + Ctrl Chars.
L PIO Print file with line numbers.
P PIO Send printer start codes.
Q PIO Send printer stop codes.
P Q PIO Send start and stop codes.

Print File to disk functions

First <Fctn-9> Command ESCape.

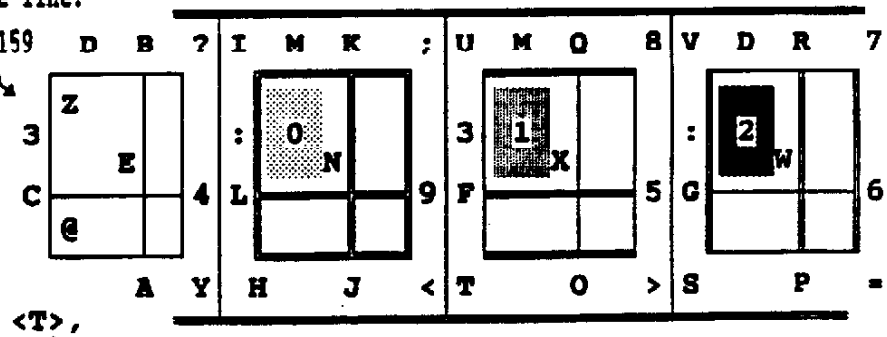
PF Print File.

DSKn.filename Print complete file to Disk.
Note: "n" is the disk number and filename is the name of file to be created on disk. Example: DSK2.TEXTONE

Variations of PF to disk

F DSKn.filename Print to disk as DisFix/80.
A DSKn.filename Append to existing file.
M DSKn.filename Create File as MS-Dos DF/128.
U DSKn.filename Create File as UNIX DF/128.

I typed this up for my own benefit, because I don't like switching to the help screens. I asked Harry to put it in the NorthCoast Newsletter in case some of you prefer a help printout to the FunnelWeb screens, as I do. This sheet is not complete and I may have made some mistakes, but it helps me as a quick reference for keystrokes like (Ctrl-V) and (Ctrl-R), which are among the new keystrokes in FunnelWeb 5.01. If it helps anyone, it was worth the effort. Good luck. Marty.



NorthCoast 99'ers
Cleveland, Ohio

FYI. . .by William M. Lucid

Publishing a bimonthly newsletter in a timely manner is our goal. Since we now publish bimonthly, we have cut costs in half and have more time to prepare for the next issue. Putting together the HUGger Newsletter is generally put off until the week before the meeting. This results in a blitz of activity to get the ten page newsletters out by the meeting date.

In fact, only nine pages are new each issue. We use the back page for a membership application and for a mailer. Our return address features a logo designed by member Kirk Ostby back in 1983. The logo is a person clutching a console, with the person outlined by the state of Indiana. There is also a "time dated material" statement, in hopes that the post office will deliver the issue by the date specified. The date is the date of the current meeting. A recent augmentation to the back page is the statement about our ST bulletin board system and it's operating parameters.

Page one of the HUGger has our logo and "The HUGger, Hoosier Users Group, People helping people" banner. Immediately below the banner is the date line, name of the newsletter, volume number, and issue number. Space permitting, some "filler" is incorporated in each issue on page one. We use FormShop to construct boxes with information about meeting place, date, and time. Another "filler" box lists all the tentative meeting dates, for the Hoosier Users Group. We try to dedicate page one for the "Officer's Corner." This feature is written by our Vice President, Bryant Pedigo. Sometimes we have to do a modem transfer, to get Byrant's article in time to include in the newsletter.

Laying out the ten pages, our intent is to have two page article start on the right-hand page and resume on the left-hand page. Pages two and three are "current events" of sorts. Might be an article about an up coming computer faire or a review of a "recent" faire. Due to publishing bimonthly, there is apt a time lag to the reviews.

Selecting articles for the remainder of the HUGger is no easy task. We do have a few members that can be persuaded to write occasional articles for the HUGger. Steve Moon browses the exchange newsletters and tags articles that might be appropriate for publication. For article to be selected, it must be readable. No elaborate fonts and no type lines running into another. Other sources of articles include MicroPendium, commercial networks (Delphi and GENIE), TI-ECHO, and the Internet (both email and comp.sys.ti).

When articles have been selected, a sketch is made of the tentative arrangement with page number assigned. Our paste-up person Bob Stahlhut, is retired from the printing trade. Bob prints out the original articles or copies the exchange newsletter articles, on the clubs copy machine. The copy machine allows us to do reductions and enlargement, to fit articles in space allowed. Bob checks articles for alignment and retouches black marks, not part of the article, with white out or blocks larger area, by pasting over a piece of twenty pound paper. Here too, we are careful to make sure every article is readable. Bob has keen eyes for keeping our newsletter looking excellent. Cost of maintaining the copier, prevents us from using the copier to print the newsletter. By going to an outside vender (Office Depot) we can have the newsletter printed two sides, collated, and stapled for twenty-two dollars, for one hundred newsletters.

Usually, we (those of us that work on the newsletter) put the master artwork together in one afternoon or one evening. I then take the master to Office Depot for printing, waiting there until it is finished. During this recess in production, Bob prints out the mailing labels from the club's mailing list program. Our exchange list has forty groups on it currently. We add to it whenever, we find a user group that is not on the list. The following day we get together at Bob's house to fold, staple, label, and stamp the newsletters. That same day I will deliver the newsletters to the main post office in downtown Indianapolis. By doing this, we calculate, we save a d in transit time from branch office to the main office.

We do not have an appointed newsletter editor, so we share the process of publishing the newsletter. I am guilty of taking charge, so we can make our deadlines. Back in high school I studied two years of Journalism, never thinking I would ever need it again! Our HUGger newsletter staff includes Bryant Pedigo, HUG Vice President, Greg Larson, HUG Secretary and Treasurer, Steve Moon, Robert Stahlhut, and myself William M. Lucid.

Suggestions, volunteers, articles, and criticism are welcomed by the HUGger staff. This article was written to give insight to the production of the HUGger Newsletter for both members and exchange groups interested in newsletter production.

Tenitive HOOSIER USER'S GROUP meetings.....

	Jan 15, 1995	Jul 16, 1995
	Feb 19, 1995	Aug 20, 1995
	Mar 19, 1995	Sep 17, 1995
*	Apr 23, 1995	Oct 15, 1995
	May 21, 1995	Nov 19, 1995
	Jun 18, 1995	Dec 17, 1995

Hoosier User's Group meets at the White house next to St. Ann's School on south Holt Road. Doors open to the public at 2:00 pm. We support the Texas Instruments 99/4A and the Myarc 9640 Geneve computers.

* Date changed due to Easter

The Myarc 9640

"My Personal Gremlin"

By GAMBIT

When it comes to using the 9640, I am not a pro, so I try to learn as much as possible about my computer - including, doing my OWN repairs and upgrades! When I really started to use my computer (over a year ago), I noticed the clock would sometimes get screwed-up. I didn't notice it all of the time, but I became more aware of it, as I found myself resetting it more often. The first thing I did, was to replace the battery. Yes, that seemed to take care of the problem. Also, I was not being "prompted" to set the time and date (which would happen every now and then) when I powered-up. But that was NOT the end of it. Sometimes I would notice the clock's time would be wrong again!

In the afternoon, or (mostly) in the evening, the clock would be displaying "early" AM hours. Instead of the clock reading "23:15" (11:15 PM) it would read, "03:15" (3:15 AM)! This would have been a real problem, if I had not stayed on top of it. If it was in AM time - when it should have been PM time - the clock would not change-over to the next day, when midnight arrived!

I started asking around for advice on my "clock problem." No one had ever heard of the problem I was explaining! Don O'Neil (WHT) gave me a few good suggestions to try. The first was to try a different clock chip. I had tried that before I even called him - no go. He then suggested I try a new clock crystal. Sounds good to me! I tried "three" different crystals - no change. He suggested the problem might be with the 9640 gate array. Oh, no... that would be a nightmare!! I tried the gate array from a friend's 9640 - still the same. Whew... what a relief!

I went elsewhere for help - Don Walden (Cecure Electronics). If anyone would know, this guy would! I told him what had been tried and what the results were. He suggested the problem might be with the two transistors by the clock crystal, because they are designed to work with the higher voltage put out by the TI PEB. (I am using a switching-power supply, with the voltage regulators on the cards jumpered.) OK. I replaced the two transistors with different ones. STILL no change - the clock problem persists! He made a few more suggestions, but I could tell that he had not heard of this problem either, and was grasping at straws.

One thing that puzzled me about my computer, was the fact that out of the four SIP resistor packs on it... two of them were 10K ohms, while the other two were 1K ohms. I told Walden about this, and he said that they didn't need to be that high of resistance (10K), but should be 2.2K. Ah..... could this have been the problem with the clock all along? I was excited. I finally had something that sounded like it would isolate the "dreaded" clock problem! I bought the 2.2K resistor packs - and "machined" SIP sockets, so I could replace the resistor packs (in case they didn't work)! I removed the old resistor packs (cut them and removed them one leg at a time), soldered-in the sockets and inserted the new resistor packs. After 1 day, I was pleased. After 2 days, I was thrilled. After the 3rd day... I could have screamed - the clock problem had returned! WHY ME?

I was a little despondent. Was I "cursed" to have a Geneve, with a flakey clock for the rest of its/my life? I tried not to think about it for a while. Sometimes the clock would keep perfect time for several days, on other days... it would need resetting EVERY hour! This was driving me nuts!! Then I got to take a look at a friend's 9640, while I was fixing a (unrelated) problem on his computer. HIS computer had ALL 1K ohm SIP resistors - and he didn't have a clock problem! I called two other friends with 9640's and both of theirs had all 1K SIP resistors - and they didn't have clock problems, either! Within a few days, I picked-up four 1K SIP resistors.

That was about two months ago. Since that time, I haven't had a problem with my clock. I could have spent a lot of money on repairs, and been without my computer for weeks! As it is, I was able fix the problem, save a lot of money, and got great satisfaction out of doing it myself! If you have the tools and the talent, I can't think of a better way to learn how the computer works!!!

What is a Database?

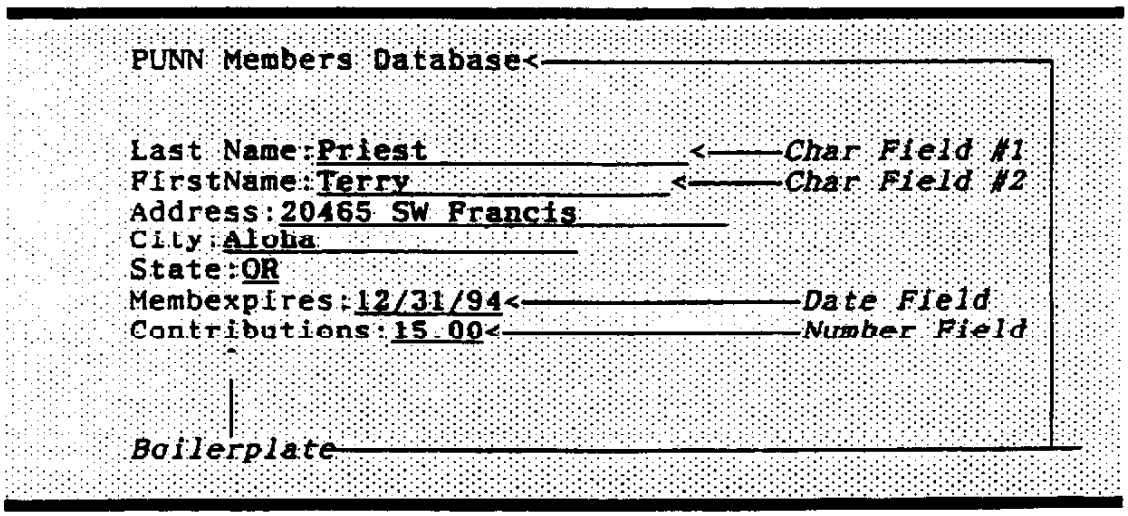
BY
TERRY PRIEST

Databases are part of our everyday lives. We use a few without really realizing it. One of the best examples is the phone book. It has all the parts--a collection of fields of data(last name,first name,address & phone number) which is the record of each subscriber and is bound together(a file). Information is sorted two ways--alphabetical by user in the white pages and alphabetical categories in the yellow pages. Another familiar one to TI'ers is trusty DM1000. What's that you say--it's a disk manager. It is a disk manager too, but all of the file, housekeeping and disk functions are dependent on the database function. The disk catalog is a fine example of a data base--The fields are the columns (filename,size,type etc.) and the rows are the records since each row describes one file on the diskette. The whole thing is the file (database). You can even see the boilerplate. That is the graphic lines, column names and other information that is not on the disk catalog but is placed on the screen by the DM1000 program. The various actions the program can perform are the equivalent of database reports. A tabular report is a good way to visualize a database. The fields are the columns and the records are the rows. The column names and other text is the boilerplate.

Database programs cannot contain all the data in memory and have a reasonable amount of records. What they do is maintain indexes of data that resides on the diskette. It is first located and then reassembled for use by the program or display. The only exception is Personal Record Keeping Module. It puts all data in memory and saves program and data as program format file. Unfortunately this severely limits the number of records it can contain, especially since it does not use the 32K memory expansion.

Elements of a Database

A data base consists of fields,records and files. See the illustration below:



Each of the pages above is a RECORD.
The collection of pages is the FILE OR DATABASE.

Another way is the tabular report method:

LastName	FirstName	Address	City	St
Priest	Terry	20465 SW Francis	Aloha	OR<--*record #1*
Zeller	John	1415 Anywhere	Portland	MA<--*record #2*

Types of Databases

There are two types of databases for the TI, relational and flat file. In a flat file format ALL information to be stored retrieved and manipulated must be on each record AND in the same file. Fields that may contain data in only a few cases are on every record occupy blank space in memory and slow processing by the computer. You cannot compare or combine data from different databases even if they have some information in common unless you manually print out and do it yourself. In addition you may be limited by the number of fields allowed on each record. In a relational database you can combine, extract, compare and what have you from different sets of data. This can allow you to have many more fields if you establish a link between them. Record sizes can be smaller if data is organized such that each databases's records contain fields that would be filled on most records. Data that would normally only relate to a few of the records in the main file is kept separately and linked to the origin. Keeping some things separate enables the computer to work faster and is much more efficient in the use of memory and disk space. Relational databases also allow one to record a script to store the instructions or procedures for future use.

Three Database Programs for TI's

1)Personal Record Keeping (PRK). Module based, does not need P-box, can use cassette or disk. Does not recognize 32K memory expansion.
2)PR Base. Requires Disk drive (2 recommended),32K,XB or EA5 loader. Uses the entire disk for data. Your program must be on separate diskette named PRBASE. The data disk cannot be read by any disk manager or other program.
3)TI Base. Requires Disk Drive,32K. Loads from XB,EA,Mini Memory, TI-Writer opt3. Data stored on diskettes in normal way. A relational type database, you can have 5 separate databases communicating at once.

Feature:	PRK	PRBase	TI Base
Type	Flatfile	Flatfile	Realtional
# of fields/record	15	17	17
Max Field Length chars	15	255 total of ALL fields	255
Number fields	Yes	No	Yes
Date fields	No	No	Yes
Math functions	Yes	No	Yes
Max # records	Varies, <100	350 SSSD 710 DSSD 1430 DSDD	16,000+
Storage	Cassette or Disk	Disk	Disk
Output Devices	Printer	Printer or Disk file	Printer or Disk file
Stored report formats	Two, fixed	User defined 5 report/ 2 Labels	User defined Unlimited
Flexibility	Low	Medium	High

Organizing Data

1).Decide what data is needed and break into fields.
2).Name the fields on paper and estimate length if characters or numbers.
3).Review fields to see if greater or lesser breakdown is needed.
4).If you have too many fields combine some or use a different program.
5).If a substantial number of records will have blank fields use relational database. If so use steps 1-5 to design the supporting database.
6).Enter the fields in an order that is logical to you.
7).If using PRK or PRBase be sure to leave an extra field for future expansion as the structure cannot be changed or records transferred between databases. Not necessary with TI-Base since records can be copied to another database,fields added or subtracted and rearranged while original data is intact.

Other Considerations

1).Databases have to be sorted on at least one field in order to operate. Resorting takes time--sort on the field most likely to be used first.
2).Use your database to select information for a TI-Writer mail merge. The formatter can write letters easier than the database.
3).If you will need a count of all or certain record use TI-Base
4).If you must select records based on a logical decision (if-then-else) or case use TI_Base.
5).When setting up the fields in the database enter them in an order that is easy to key in.
6).If you already have data on file use TI-Base. It can read text files (D/V 80) and place data in the file without you having to type it in. You must get the data in row and column format first. If the fields are longer than 80 cols, split it, read into 2 databases and then combine into one.
7).Dates:If you need to manipulate or calculate dates(days before,after,elapsed etc...) use TI-Base.
8).Be aware that numbers are not rounded, they are truncated to fit the field width and decimals allowed them. Errors can accumulate during multiplication or division.
9).Searches:PRK & PRBase can do searches with only part of the desired information but what you search for must match explicitly.ie.PRI would find PRICE & PRIEST. While PR E would not find PRICE OR PRIEST. TI-Base can "scan" the field for EST and would find ESTABLISHMENT and PRIEST in addition to being able to do the first search example.

Examples of Databases

In this case we have a roster for several different organizations that have most or many members in common. Some of the members have cellular phones in addition to a business and home number. The Computer Club has 55 members;Camera Club has 48 members;Ham Radio Club has 76 members. Of these 20 Computer Club members are also members of the Ham Radio Club and 10 are in Camera and Ham. Similar crossovers exist for the other clubs.

Date: _____

Name _____ New membership:

Address _____ Renewals:

City/State _____ $22.00

Phone number _____

Please print Cut on line

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

Below you will find an application for membership to the Hoosier Users Group. Active members entitles you to the Newsletter, up and download on the HUGbbs, attendance and voting rights at regular club meetings, access to the HUGger Library of Programs, special club activities and special guest speakers for one year.

Make check or money order payable to Hoosier Users Group. Send completed application to:

HOOSIER USERS GROUP
P.O. Box 2222
Indianapolis, IN 46206-2222

HOOSIER USERS GROUP
P.O. Box 2222
Indianapolis, IN 46206-2222

Forwarding and Address
Correction Requested

TIME DATED
March 19, 1995
MATERIAL

May 1995

Dan H. Eicher
2720 Palo Verde Ct.
Indianapolis, IN 46227

Hoosier User's Group S&T BBS
300/1200/2400/4800/9600 Baud 8N1
317-782-9942 24 Hours Daily