DALLAS TI HOME COMPUTER GROUP JULY 1984

Meetings: 7:00cm. Ind Friday Bach Month At Northlake College. Rose 8-206. Irving, Texas

>>> MEXT MEETING: Friday, 20 July, 1984 <<<

President: Pobert Bavne
Vice-President: Keith Althar (STARTEXT: 49530)
Secretary: Richard Foberts (SOURCE: TI3552: STARTEXT: 7772)
Treasurer: Earl Bullock
Editor: Robert Lee Moffgauer (SOURCE: TI3700; STARTEXT: 51547)

SECRETARY'S HIMITES: Richard Roberts

Last wonth's meeting of the Dallas TI Home Computer Group was on June 15, 1984. The emeting was brought to order by slub vice-president. Kmith Althar. Robert Payne, club president, had previously announced that he would miss the June and July meetings, due to business travel.

After the minutes of the previous meeting were read by club secretary Richard Roberts, Keith mentioned the possibility of purchasing disks in bulk for \$1.00 each. The idea of putting an advertising flyer in the newsletter in exchange for newsletter postage was discussed as one way to make the offer available to all members.

Keith then turned the meeting over to Dan Johnsen, who presented a very nice program on graphics, and how to get them to a printer. Dan has written several programs, printed copies of which were made available to members, that help the 99/4A user accomplish bit-map graphics and printer dumps. One program allows the user to set-up his printer for certain typestyles, then it dumps them to the printer for use by the next program, such as Multiplan. Another program used DATA statements to store the necessary information to allow the printing of Dan's signature in bit-map graphics.

We also had several new members join the group, and I would like to welcome them, and encourage them to get involved in group activities. Several club chairman positions are still open, also, and need to be filled.

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JULY PROGRAM PLANS: Dan Johnson

By occular demand, our July meeting program will be on the FORTH computer language? Since the time that Texas instruments announced its version of FORTH for the home computer (then promotly prohaned our systems), most of us have trucke of talk about the language and little else. This month we plan to remedy that situation on at least a crucke of fronts.

First, we have arranged to have Mr. Chuck Durratt (from the Callas chapter of the FORTH Interest Group) present some design information about FORTH. Since few of us are intimate with the language, we asked that he explain how FORTH differs from other languages, how it can be used, what typical FORTH applications might be and other such general topics. Mr. Surrett graphously agreed and asked how many sessions we wanted him to present, two or three perhaps? Needless to say, if he has several meetings worth of general interest topics, we can expect quite a hit of useful information at the July meeting. More about the FORTH Interest Group in another short article.

The second point of eagnificance (with regard to Eggtum is that Glenn Ashe now has a copy of TI-EGETH available in

the club library. At the June meeting, he indicated he would also be acquiring a copy of the 'TI-FORTH manual this month. This should result in making FORTH generally available to all our members (at last!).

You asked for it, so come on out in July and let's see if the campus security people will let us in one more time. Bring your FORTH questions and be prepared to PARTICIPATE.

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EDITOR/ASSEMBLER: Robert Lee Hoffpauer

I am **SD** embarrassed. I got my system working this month, and for only ten dollars. The problem was in the female-connection of my outboard disk-drive cable, where two of the channel connections were sampled and shorting my disk access attempts. That was the original problem. That was compunded by my failure to thoroughly explore every possibility. I applicate to all of you for my mental cobwebs and the failure resulting therefrom to produce two month's of newsletters. In any event, I am back in business (again).

I want to thank Eddie Knutson who volunteered at last month's meeting to take on the editor's responsibilities during my system's amparent incapacitation. I think he was relieved when I told him I was back on-line and able to continue as editor. Eddie had written a short article for this newsletter asking the membership's support and help, and briefly summarizing the events of last month's meeting. He transferred the file to me by modes (which is just plain 'nifty') and I had intended to include it until I read it thoroughly and realized that the return of my system had made his request for your support irrelevant (although I could use a monthly column on BASIC and EXTENDED BASIC programming), and that the summary of last month's meeting was covered by the Secretary's Minutes. However, I will be after Eddie to write me an article for future publication on some topic of interest to him. Again, thanks, Eddie.

By the time this reaches you, I think Tom Damura will be in Albequerque, New Mexico, beginning a new life and practice after the very unfortunate theft of his mobile clinic (van) and the loss of his equipment and supplies. Just before the theft, Tom had written a review of a book on Multiplan (included in this month's issue). Tom has been a sometimes fiesty, but always sincere member, who will be missed — I will miss him. If the Post Office forwards this newsletter to him, "My very best wishes for your health and happiness, Tom."

I would like to change an evaluation I made in the March newsleter of a publication called "Home Computer Compendium," which has changed its name to "MICPOpendium," due to threats from some unmaned magazine of legal action for use of the 'Home Computer' in the newletter's name. I had reserved judgment as to whether the "MICPOpendium" would develop into a worthwhile publication. I would now, after several some issues have been received, like to recommend "MICPOpendium" as a worthy source of news and information for 99/4A owners. "MICPOpendium" is a monthly, twenty-four page newspaper published here in Texas. It seems to be accurate, reliable, and timely. It also has a number of good reviews of software, hardware, and books in each issue, as well as tips and comments from users (which are interesting in their own right.) "MICPOpendium" is available for twelve dollars a year from:

MICROpendium P. G. Box 1343 Round Rock, Texas 78680

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HALTIPLAN BOOK REVIEW: Top Desire

Title: <u>Multiplan Models for Business</u>

Authors: Douglas Cobb, Gena Cobb, and Thomas Henderson Publisher: Sue Corporation (1983) Indianapolis, Indiana

Orice: about \$ 15.00

Anyone who has invested in Multiplan would do well to invest the additional fifteen dollars for this book. In creating template models for business applications, this book is excellent in a number of areas. It is divided into eight chapters that contain twenty complete model templates. The areas covered include cash and debt management, fixed and working capital management, financial statement analysis, and planning and budget projections. It is a versatile book having many uses.

Each chapter is divided into four sections. The first explains the principles used to develop the model. The second section shows an exact replica of the finished template -- complete with the cell references and the names used. The third section explains the individual cells, the way they are referenced and named and now they fit together. The last section explains how the model can be modified for individual situations.

The beginning of the book explains the various features and functions of Multiplan, but in more readable form than the Pultiplan manual with more easily understood and more detailed explainations. One important thing that can be learned is the formatting of tables and data in the construction of templates. There is a neat trick used in all the interminable scrolling. All of the templates follow a common format. First there is a statement of pointers, then of assumptions, then data, and last the instructions. The book is very well laid out and logical in its presentation of the subject.

I would recommend this book as a source for people who are serious about getting full value out of Multiplan. It will solve the difficult problem of building templates, give ideas for special aplications, and help refine techniques in building individualized models.

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ADVENTURE GAMING: Dan Johnson

While the TI90/4A offers some excellent opportunities for arcade type games, I personally find adventure and role claving games more satisfying. But, the neophyte adventurer often gets 'stuck' and is unable to complete the game, all for the lack of a clue or two.

If there is sufficient interest in adventure games (and if you have as much trouble as I do), I purpose we dedicate a newsletter column to their pursuit. If you will describe the predicament in which you find yourself, I will attempt to offer some (cryptic) help if I can. If I am unfamiliar with the game for more likely, I haven't been able to get any farther than you'. I'll cublish a general request for assistance. The object will not be to make the games easier, but to give you a gentle cudge in the right direction, when you THINK you have already tried EVEPYTHINE.

NOW... the first problem for you to monder. I can't seem to get beyond the first level of Scott Adams 'GHOSTTOWN'. I have discovered & treasures and a man, but can't get beyond that (vet). I'll admit to having dummed the detebase to print (using diskfiner), but my desperation has not paid off. Sither I have eissed some necessary action, or the close are a little TOD problem! Any help would be appreciated.

if that game is not a familiar one, how about the 'MYSTERY FUNHIOUSE?' In this game I've been unable to do much of anything that accease significant. Any close to get rolling would be gratefully received.

I would like to bear from accome that is playing on has played and of the INFOCOM games. I understand that they are a callent (if a little difficult for beginners). Please give as any input for this column in some sort of written format (although I'll welcome and hints given prally as well). If you can't find so at club seatings, so address is:

Dan Johnsen E18 Northwind Lane Garland, To 75640

I would also welrome E-bail with questions (or enswers) on either of the Eplectic bulletin boards.

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FORTH INTEREST GROUP: Dan Johnson

On line 29. Fibert Moffiguer and I attended a meeting of the Dallas thanter of the FORTM Interest Group. The group seems to be generally connected of persons 'fluent' or Egetu. Although thew did ask first time attendees to sign-in, we saw to a country of the sound the experienced connected toward the experienced connected.

That is not to say they are not friendly or helpful, however. The meeting was relatively informal, and I found it to be most interesting. The members were intellegent and articulate, and they all participated in making it an enjoyable evening.

Chuck Durrett, who will be speaking at our next meeting, presented a system for the data sent during transmission from one system to another. While most of the FDRTH programming was far beyond my understanding, the technique he used was presented quite clearly, and I was able to grasp its concept easily. In doing so, I actually gained a little insight into the workings of FORTH (hey, this may not be so bad after all!).

Their meetings are held on the FO(ω)RTH Thursday each month, and are publicized in the Dallas Morning News 'DISCOVERY' section on the Monday preceeding each eeeting. The next meeting topic will be FORTH-83, the latest

I would encourage anyone interested in FDRTH to attend their meetings. You may find you have to think a little (Editor's Note: a lot!), but you will be rewarded for doing so.

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THE HISTORY and TRAVELS of FORTH: Robert Las Hoffsauer

In the early '66's, Charles H. Moore was a professional programmer working at the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center in Palo Alto, California. In those early days of computing there were few of the computer languages, compilers, and development systems that the modern programmer has available to him. Essentially, all serious systems programming was done in assembly language. Hr. Moore calcualted that a good programmer, using the tools available to him at that time, could write only some forty-odd applications in a lifetime of work; and he felt that there were too sany important things yet to be done — and that he wanted to do some of them. He began his search for tools and methods which would increase his personal productivity, and allow him to write mighty or a hundered programm or more before he turned old and grey.

Being a professional programmer, Moore moved around the country to be close to his current job. Following his stint at Stanford he was associated with MIT, and much later with the National Radio Astronomy Observatory (MRAO). As he moved from job to job, he implemented first one idea and them another, discarding those that didn't work well, adopting and adapting those that did. It was at MRAO's Kitt Peak Observatory that the first full implementation of FORTH appeared, used for data acquisition and control of the radio telescopes. FORTH became the standard programming language of the international astronomical community within a few years of that first implementation. Due to that success. Mr. Moore and several associates formed FORTH. Inc. Later, one of the associates made the decision to 'give' FORTH to the DEC user's group (DECUS), from which all later public-domain versions evolved.

Mr. Moore did not set out to create a 'computer language' but only to find tools and methods that would make his job easier and quicker. This is a sajor distinction between FORTH and other computer languages. FORTH was developed in the field' and graw one idea or concept at a time. Host languages have been designed as whole cloth by academics or, worse vet, by some committee. Considering his early association with Stanford and MIT, it is not surprising that will see.

FORTH, it is claimed, has been implemented on a greater number and variety of computers than any other language (with the possible exception of BASIC). It is equally at home on giant main-frame, large eini, and small eight systems. For a long time it was the only language (again, besides BASIC) that was available for the Atari line of computers—Atari having developed their own version of FORTH (gameFORTH) for internal use in their arcade game division. FORTH was implemented in 90M several years ago as the dedicated operating system for the Graig Language Translator (a hand-held device that would translate, say, English to Shanish or English to French). It has been used to control the special cameras used to film some of the special effects sequences for some of the more famous sovies of recent years (may the FORTH be with you, Mr. Spook). These examples are drawn from material published in 1980, so I am sure that FORTH has gone forth to even greater things since then.

More, in some later issue.

SETTIME UP YOUR FORTH SYSTEM: Robert Las Hoffpauer

The very first thing you should do with your FORTH disk is to back it up! You can use the Bisk Hanager to do the back-up. The second thing you should do is put a write-protect strip over the write-protect notch on the original diskette. Don't load your FORTH and play with it until you have done these two things, because it is your wasy to wipe-out parts of a FORTH disk if you don't know (yet) what you are doing. I didn't, and I did!

Now, using the back-up copy of FORTH, and the Editor/Assembler cartridge, VERY CAREFULLY do the following:

- Using option 3 (load & run) type DSK1.FORTH. This loads the basic FORTH vocabulary. You should see a menu of options displayed as soon as FORTH is loaded.
- 2. (FOR PARALLEL PRINTERS ONLY) If you use a parallel printer as I do, you must change the disk, as it is originally set up for a serial RS232C printer. Type -EDITOR and press (ENTER). Mait while the editor vocabulary is loaded. As soon as the "ok" prompt is given, type 72 EDIT and press (ENTER). This will dieplay SCREEN 72 which contains the printer vocabulary (FORTH disks are organized into SCREENs of four sectors each, which contain IK bytes each SCREEN.) Using your arrow keys, on lines 0, 2, 3, and 0, change every instance of RS232 or RS232 and of RS232.BA=9600 to PIO or >PIO and PIO, respectively. When you have made these changes enter Foth 9 (BACK), type FLUSH and press (ENTER), and the updated SCREEN will be written back out to your disk. To test, type -PRINT and press (ENTER) to load the printer vocabulary; then, enter SWCH 72 LIST UNSWCH COLD and press (ENTER). This sequence should print SCREEN 72 to your printer, and if it doesn't, you've done something wrong. Reload the EDITOR vocabulary (-EDITOR) and re-edit SCREEN 72.
- 3. To auto-load most of the senu options (at the same time that the FORTH vocabulary is initially leaded) we can save those options in binary image format (machine code) on disk so that all preselected options will be loaded in one seorth pass. It will load much quicker this way than if loaded in ASCII format (the way it is stored originally). We will load most of the options available, and when we are more familiar with FORTH we can be more selective. Type each of the following, pressing (ENTER) after each option: -GRAPH, -VDPMODES, -COPY, -TRACE, -FLOAT, -PRINT, -BSAVE. Next, type : CHMSEDIT : (including both the colon and semicolon) and press (ENTER), type -EDITOR, and press (ENTER), and finally 'TASK 51 BSAVE and press (ENTER), being sure to include the apostrophe. This will save all of the applications we have loaded as one continuous binary image starting at SCREEN 51. Now we must modify the instructions on the load SCREEN, SCREEN 3. To edit SCREEN 3, just type 3 EDIT and press (ENTER), then change it as follows:

```
0 ( NELCOME SCREEN ) BASE-)R HEX 10 SYSTEM ( CLEARS SCREEN )
1 0 0 GOTOXY ." Loading... TI-FORTH " CR 10 83C2 C! ( QUIT off )
2 DECIMAL 31 BLOAD 16 SYSTEM MEMU ! VEPMOE !
3
4
5
6
7 0 DISK_LO !
8 ( 90 DISK_HI ! 90 DISK_SIZE ! ( SET-UP FOR 2 SS DRIVES )
10 ( 180 DISK_HI ! 90 DISK_SIZE ! ( SET-UP FOR 1 DS DRIVE )
11 ( 360 DISK_HI ! 190 DISK_SIZE ! ( SET-UP FOR 2 DS DRIVES )
12
13 : FPEE SP HERE - . ; ( DISPLAYS FREE MEMORY )
14 : PAGE 0 ! SOTOXY CLS ; ( CLEARS SCREEN & HOMES )
15 P-1865E
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Be very carefull that all conctuation and spacing is just as shown. Before using FLUSH to write the corrected screen to disk, you must remove the initial parenthesis only from the line that describes your system — line 9, 9, 10, or 11. Remove the first carenthesis only, and only for the line that describes your drives. Now you may Form 9 and FLUSH. To sheek, type COLD. Your system should re-boot FORTH, and all of the options we BSAVEd earlier in one smooth operation. Earl FORTH by typing MON, which will return you to the TI monitor screen.

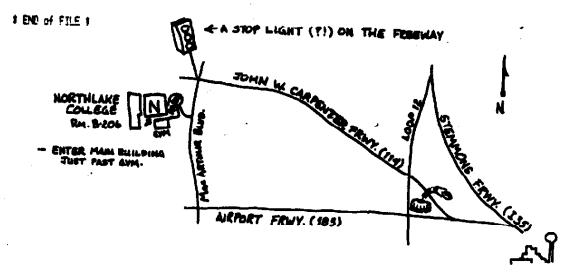
HOM. MAKE A BACK-UP COPY OF THIS DISK!

When you have made the back-up copy, reload FORTH, and, just for fun, type FORGET CHMGEDIT -649UPPORT I EDII and press (ENTER). Fael free to play around (using your TI-FORTH manual) — if you mess up the disk you will still have a fully formatted FORTH disk from which to make another copy. When you are tired of the 64 column display, type HOM, press (ENTER) and you will be returned to the TI title screen. When you re-boot FORTH you will again have a 40 column screen and can change to the 64 column editor by following these same instructions. If you find that you prefer the 64 column editor, you will have to set-up your disk again, from scratch, substituting -64SUPPORT in the place of -EDITOR.

I must give credit where it is due — while I have not followed their proceedure exactly, I gleaned most of the information for this article from the March 1984 issue of THE SMART PROGRAMMER by Miller's Graphics (I highly recommend the covers FORTH, assembly language, and advanced X-BASIC programming; and is available for \$12.50 per year from:

The Smart Programmer 1475 W. Cypress Avenue San Dimas, California 91777

If you should decide to subscribe, I recommend that your subscription be back-dated to begin with the February, 1984, issue, because the issues received since then are so full of information about our home computer, you won't want to siss even one of them.



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