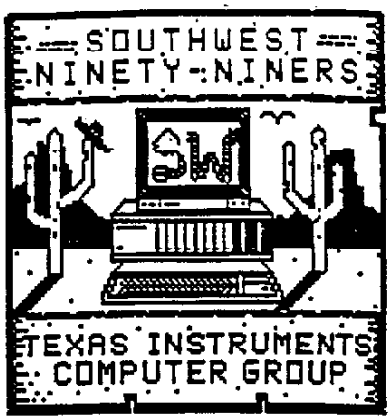
SouthWest Ninety-Niners

June 1996

P.O. Box 17831 Tucson, AZ 85731
(520)795-2005



President's Corner

by David Ormand

It is often said in TI circles that people who started learning about computers with their 99/4A found it easier to deal with other kinds of computers, especially after machines started showing up in offices around the country. That is certainly the case with me, and several others in our User Group. Now the TI system is perhaps not as "idiot-proof" or "user friendly" as something like a Macintosh, but it IS friendly, and non-intimidating, and very forgiving of what you do with it. And of course, the Windows system on IBM clones started life in an attempt to make it easier for people who are not comfortable around computers, or "computer illiterate", to use something that looks like a Macintosh. But being "user friendly" is not necessarily the same as being good for learning about computers.

I read an article in a professional engineer's magazine lately that gave a different perspective on the issue. It seems that, as Windows proliferates, more engineers find it unavoidable to have to deal with Windows. But the "easy-to-use" mindset behind Windows that made it a successful desktop or office machine interface has taken hold of those who produce engineering tools, like CAD programs or device programming software. According to the author of the article, the previous versions of the programs he was using, which ran under DOS, were more capable and versatile than the same programs rewritten to run under Windows. That is, the Windows versions had been "dumbed down."

I, too, have encountered Windows in an engineering environment, and have found it lacking. One of my current jobs is to help put together a data acquisition and display program for testing the guidance set for the new Tomahawk missile design. Sure, it's nice that the program has all these nice dials, indicators in a pretty, proportional typefont, and stripcharts with different color plots, but even on a Pentium at 80MHz, it can't quite keep up with the data. They will probably end up laying out $3000 for a Pentium 166MHz and hope it helps. And I know for a fact that a DOS program without all the pretty indicators and dials would have kept up quite nicely on a '486.

So what's the point? What is a slam against Windows vs. DOS doing in a TI newsletter? Just this: In my dealings with people who use TIs (and Ataris, and Amigas) there is a lot of "GUI Envy." They look over at the IBM machine running Windows, and it looks so much slicker than what they have. Or they get caught up with the "lemmings" urge: "Everyone else has one - I better get one, too." But pretty and popular are not good reasons for giving up something that works better, even if it is older and slower. So the point is, while the TI isn't as slick and powerful as your friend's Pentium, it is better in one very important point: You are much more likely to learn more about computers, just like people always have, from a TI, than from a Windows machine.

Here's another angle on the issue: I often come across a debate regarding computers in school. Apple has always dominated the computer issue at schools, first with their Apple II computers and now with their Macintoshes. A lot of people object to this. "Why should they learn how to use a Macintosh when they are much more likely to use clones in the Real World?" Their opponents point out that it isn't an issue of learning how to use a particular kind of computer, it's learning about computers, how they work, and general principles and strategies of using computers.

Those people are right. So let the schools keep their Macs. In fact, they would be better off switching to TIs. In fact, some schools or at least classrooms are stocked with TIs. From my own experience, I would put more confidence for a kid who cut his teeth on a 4A to handle the real-time Unix systems, Sun workstations, and, well, programming for Windows!

To close on that score, there are two young fellows I know who started out with TIs and became very handy around computers. One is Jeff Brown, who wrote Term80. I will attempt to demonstrate this unique program at our June meeting. You might see what the other fellow, Shawn Baron, might have accomplished if he had been allowed to continue as he was going.

Treasurer's Report

May 1996

This has been a very slow month for the treasury.

Income:		
Membership Renewal	$45.00	
Library	$12.00	
Ribbon-Labels-etc.	$2.80	
TOTAL INCOME		$59.80
Expenses:		
Cactus Patch	$40.00	
TOTAL EXPENSES		$40.00
TOTAL INCOME/EXPENSES		$19.80

Cash Box Balance	$65.30	
Checking Balance	$2785.64	
Total Group Cash Assets		$2840.94

SW99ers Minutes

Thursday, May 2, 1996

The meeting was opened by President David Ormand at VFW Post 4903 meeting hall at 7:30 p.m.

President David read some correspondence and items of interest to the local members.

Al Armstrong was asked to conduct the Question and Answer session.

Q. A written question was read concerning how to get 136 columns on the Writers.

A. There are two ways to get 136 columns to print with TI-Writer and its clones.

1. Using the formatters' left margins, right margin, fill, & adjust commands, for instance:
.LM0;RM136;FI;AD
The document will have to be printed through a formatter for these commands to work.

2. Using the printer commands: for instance, there is a way to take the printer off-line and put it back on-line within your document. Press CTRL U then Shift S then CTRL U. This will put a symbol on the screen that looks like a very small 1/3 without the slash. Your printer will recognize this as an instruction to ignore everything after the symbol until it receives a command that looks like a very small 1/1 also without the slash. In order to get this symbol on the screen press CTRL U then Shift Q then CTRL U. But putting the first symbol on a line you can tell the printer to ignore anything else on that line, including the carriage return/line feed. On the next line you would enter the second symbol, to tell the printer to start paying attention again.

You may have to experiment with spacing in order to get the desired effect. Remember, if you need a space between the last word on the first line and the first word on your next line, you will have to put one before the first symbol or after the second symbol. This method requires printing from the editor (I think).

(I figured this out while looking at the Pixease pictures sold by Comprodine. - BJ)

The meeting closed at 8:07 p.m. and Les Neff demonstrated how to handle large files with the PRB.

Les Neff, Secretary

Feedforth Journal June '96

by W. Leonard Taffs

Continuing the subject of entering one's accounts in TI Extended Basic programs from the previous month's column, here is a simple EXTENDED BASIC program, NEWCHECKING which allows you to enter checking account information which can be sent out to printer and/or as a D/V 80 Output file to disk, or to screen alone. The latter is useful for short check-book register page verification).

In contrast to the previously discussed programs that required account information to be entered in DATA statements, this program has the great advantage of not risking exceeding TI's memory capability for very large numbers of checks. Output files can be easily merged in a Writer program to create quarterly, bi-yearly, or yearly files.

A second program will follow that allows your computer to read these D/V 80 files to summarize selected accounts (by search). A discussion of NEWCHECKNG follows this listing:

```
1 REM [NEWCHECKNG] 5-23-96
By W. Leonard Taffs, SW99ers
2 !
3 ! * FOR EXTENDED BASIC *
4 !
100 CALL CLEAR :: DISPLAY AT
(3,4):"CHECKING FILE PROGRAM
": :"By W. Leonard Taffs, SW
99ers" :: DISPLAY AT(10,1):"
Enter Deposits as MINUS amts
"
110 DISPLAY AT(13,1):"This p
rogram has both D/V 80": :"O
utput File and Printer Opts"
:: DISPLAY AT(17,2):"(EXTEN
DED BASIC REQUIRED.)"
120 DISPLAY AT(21,1):"Use ""
9999"" as Check# to End": :
:"Press <ANY> Key to Continu
e." :: CALL KEY(0,K,S):: IF
S<1 THEN 120 :: BL$=RPT$(" "
,28)
```

```
130 DISPLAY AT(23,1):"Start
Bank Bal: (+) ":BL$ :: ACCEP
T AT(23,21)VALIDATE(DIGIT,"-
$<>"" THEN BALS=VAL(BALS$)
140 PRINT :: INPUT "DATE: (O
pt) ":DATE$
150 PRINT :: INPUT "Use Prin
ter? (0/1) ":PR :: IF PR THE
N OPEN #1:"PIO" :: CALL CLEA
R
160 PRINT :: INPUT "Estimate
d # of Cks: ":N :: SN=N
170 PRINT :: INPUT "OPEN AN
OUTPUT FILE? (0/1) ":OP :: I
F OP THEN 180 ELSE 200
180 PRINT :: INPUT "NULL to
bypass Open Out
file Name: ":OF$ :: IF OF$<>
"" THEN OF=1 :: IF OF THEN P
RINT :: INPUT "OUT DISK #? "
:OD$ :: OF$="DSK"&OD$&"."&OF
$
190 IF OF THEN PRINT :OF$,"O
: IF OK THEN PRINT :: INPUT
"Press <ENTER> when disk set
":K$ ELSE 180
200 CALL CLEAR :: IF OF THEN
OPEN #2:OF$,OUTPUT
210 FOR I=1 TO N
220 DISPLAY AT(9,1):"Left:";
SN-SS;" Lst DP:";SEG$(DPS$,3
,2):: DISPLAY AT(9,24):"Tota
l" :: IF OF THEN DISPLAY AT(
1,9):OF$
230 DISPLAY AT(11,1):I;"CHEC
K #";TAB(20);TOT :: DISPLAY
AT(13,1):I;"DATE" :: DISPLAY
AT(15,1):I;"PAY/DEP" :: DIS
PLAY AT(17,1):I;"AMOUNT": :
240 DISPLAY AT(19,1):I;"DESC
:" :: DISPLAY AT(24,1):"Use
""9999"" as Check # to End"
250 ACCEPT AT(11,13)SIZE(-4)
:CK$ :: IF LEN(CK$)<>4 THEN
250 :: IF SEG$(CK$,1,2)="DP"
THEN DPS$=CK$ ELSE IF CK$="
9999" THEN 370
260 ACCEPT AT(13,13)SIZE(-4)
:DT$ :: IF LEN(DT$)<>4 THEN
260 :: IF SEG$(CK$,1,2)<>"DP
" THEN LCK$=CK$
270 ACCEPT AT(15,13)SIZE(-4)
:PY$ :: IF LEN(PY$)>4 THEN 2
70 :: PY=LEN(PY$):: PZ$="
" :: PZ=LEN(PZ$):: PX=PZ-PY
280 PY$=PY$&SEG$(PZ$,1,PX)::
IF SEG$(CK$,1,2)="DP" THEN
DISPLAY AT(16,12):"(use ""-"
" sign)"
290 ACCEPT AT(17,13)VALIDATE
("0123456789-."):AMT$ :: IF
AMT$="" THEN AMT$="0" :: IF
LEN(AMT$)>9 THEN 290
300 ACCEPT AT(20,2):CD$ :: I
F SEG$(CK$,1,2)<>"DP" THEN T
OTC=TOTC+VAL(AMT$)ELSE TOTD=
TOTD+VAL(AMT$)
310 DISPLAY AT(24,1):"Enter
""1"" if Above NOT O.K."
320 CALL KEY(0,K,S):: IF S<1
THEN 320 ELSE IF K=49 THEN
DISPLAY AT(20,1):RPT$(" ",14
0):: DISPLAY AT(16,12):RPT$(
" ",14):: GOTO 230
330 GOSUB 460
340 IF PR THEN OPEN #5:"PIO"
:: PRINT #5:TAB(5);AN$;"
";I :: CLOSE #5
350 IF OF THEN PRINT #2:AN$&
CHR$(13)
360 SS=SS+1 :: NEXT I
370 REM ** END ENTRIES **
380 PRINT :"CHECK Entries Te
rminated": :
390 IF OF THEN PRINT #2:"[EO
F "&OF$&"] "&DATE$ :: CLOSE
#2
400 PRINT :I-1;"Entries were
made. Last was": :AN$: :"ST
ART BAL= $";BALS: :"Dep-Chks
= $ ";TOT
410 DIF=BALS-TOT :: PRINT :"
Ending Bal:";DIF
420 IF PR THEN PRINT #1:TAB(
10);I-1;"Entries were made:
";CKC;" Checks = $";TOTC:TAB
(32):DPC;" Depos. = $";TOTD:
TAB(36);"Deps-Cks = $";TOT
430 IF PR THEN PRINT #1:TAB(
13);"Start BAL= $";BALS$;"
End Balance = $";DIF;"
";DATE$
440 PRINT :"There were: ";CK
C;"Cks and";DPC;" Deps."
450 PRINT :"Cks =";TOTC;" D
eps =";TOTD :: STOP
460 REM ** JUSTIFY **
470 AMT=LEN(AMT$):: P=POS(AM
T$,".",1):: IF P=0 THEN AMT$
=AMT$&".00" :: GOTO 500
480 IF P THEN IF SEG$(AMT$,A
MT,1)="." THEN AMT$=AMT$&"00
" :: GOTO 500
490 IF P THEN AM2$=SEG$(AMT$
,P,AMT):: AM2=LEN(AM2$):: IF
AM2=2 THEN AMT$=AMT$&"0"
500 AMT=LEN(AMT$):: AMU$="
" :: AMU=LEN(AMU$)::
AMX=AMU-AMT :: AMT$=SEG$(AMU
$,1,AMX)&AMT$
510 AN$=CK$&" "&DT$&" "&PY$&
" "&AMT$&" "&CD$
520 TAMT=VAL(AMT$):: TOT=TOT
+TAMT :: IF SEG$(CK$,1,2)="D
P" THEN DPC=DPC+1 ELSE CKC=C
KC+1
530 CALL CLEAR :: DISPLAY AT
(2,3):"Prv. Chk# ";LCK$:TAB(
13);DT$:TAB(13);PY$:TAB(13);
AMT$:TAB(3);"Exp:";CD$ :: RE
TURN
```

After loading and running this program, press any key to start the program. You will be prompted for your starting balance. Then you are prompted for Date (optional) and asked if you wish to use printer. The protocol for user response throughout this program is: 0=NO 1=YES.

Next you are asked to input an estimate for the number of checks you wish to enter. Allow for deposit items as well as checks in your estimated count. Best to enter an estimate that is quite a bit higher than what you expect to enter, because once you have entered a number, the program will terminate when you have reached that number. At any time you have finished entries, enter "9999" as the "Check #" to end the program. If your check numbers include the number "9999", change the escape at the end of line 250. Note, as this is a STR$ variable, you can use "END" as your escape if you prefer.

After entering your "estimate" number, you are asked if you wish to Open an OUTPUT file. Entering "0" will bypass opening any such file. Entering "1" will prompt you for name you wish to give your Output D/V 80 file. If you arrive at this prompt in error, you can escape--as the screen informs you--by just pressing <ENTER> for a blank entry, and the program will proceed to first check/deposit entry.

If you entered an Output File name and pressed <ENTER>, you are asked for the disk drive # to send your file out to, after which you are given a chance to verify (enter "1") or re-enter filename (enter "0"). Entering "1" will bring a prompt to press <ENTER> when disk is inserted and you are ready to proceed.

CHECK and DEPOSIT Entry Instructions. ACCEPT AT routines are used for all 5 check information inputs. This was done to provide a uniform output record String. The ACCEPT AT parameters are:

```
Check # (or Deposit #).. 4 characters
Date ..................  4 characters
PAY/DEP ...............  4 characters
Amount ................. 9 characters
Code:Explanation........ 26 characters
```

These parameters can be changed if you wish, but do not exceed 79 characters in the output string AN$ which is assembled in line 510. The program adds a Carriage Return as the last character in each AN$ string.

If your check numbers have more than 4 digits, change the SIZE in line 250's ACCEPT AT and the LEN to match your maximum check number length. To maintain uniform columns in the file, prefix the appropriate numbers of zero's to the CHECK # prompt. Deposit "numbers" must equal same length as check number entries but, in their case, the first 2 characters must remain "DP". Your input as "CHECK #" and "DATE" will be refused if they are less or more than the number set by their respective ACCEPT AT statements. The PAY/DEP ACCEPT AT will accept any number of characters up to 4 and the AMOUNT prompt will accept up to 9 characters including decimal point. It is not necessary to add decimal points when you enter whole numbers as all amount entries are decimal-justified by the program. This means you cannot enter whole numbers of more than 5 digits.

The length of any amount entered (or computed TOTAL) is limited to $-00000.00 characters. (First place is for "-" sign when needed. If you will be dealing with larger amounts either as entries, or expected Totals, accomodating program changes will be needed or you will get an Error Message.

The fifth prompt in check/deposit entry screen is for "DESC"--description of transaction. This input allows for 26 characters if retaining the ACCEPT AT used in the program. It is desirable for you to input an account code first, and then description. Code numbers should be prefixed with appropriate number of zero's (001, 013 etc.). The code and its position is important to allow use of the second program that can read your D/V 80 output files, or for any Sorting program you might want to use. It will rely on your code being the first characters of this description column for any search.

The rest of the line can be used for transaction description. If these remaining 22 characters (if 3 digit code used) are not sufficient for your description wishes, then change the ACCEPT AT part of line 300, to LINPUT "";CD$ but remember if you have opened a D/V 80 output file that this is concatinated into an output file record that must not exceed 79 characters. A LINPUT entry limit of not more than 56 characters is suggested if you need more than the provided ACCEPT AT limit.

DEPOSIT Entries. This program plans on your pre-fixing all deposit "numbers" (entered at the CHECK # prompt) with "DP"--DP01, DP02, DP03, etc. As this will allow 99 deposit entries if you only use digits, if you have more than 99 deposit entries, you can use letters as well as digits, but the "DP" must be the first 2 letters, as this permits the computer to distinguish between checks and deposits.

The amount of all DEPOSITS must always be pre-fixed with a MINUS (-) sign. You are presented with a screen reminder of this when you reach the Amount prompt, if you have entered "DP" as the first two characters at the "Check #" prompt.

At the end of each check/deposit entry screen, you are prompted to "Enter "1" if Above NOT O.K.". This allows you to re-enter the information if you see a mistake on the display of your entries. If entry is correct, press <ENTER> to move on to your next entry.

When the screen is ready for your next check or deposit entry you will notice information for your previous entry is displayed at top of your screen, below which is a line that tells you how many entries you have left, the last deposit I.D. and the total of your entries thus far (this total will not reflect your starting balance).

If you prefer to have the starting balance included in this running total, enter 0 for your starting balance in the program's opening prompts and then enter your starting balance as a "deposit" as your first entry such as "DP00".

When you have finished your entries, ENTER "9999" as a check number entry. The program will then display "CHECK Entries Terminated" and show how many entries you made, Starting Balance, Total of Deposits minus Checks, Ending Balance, and a tally of how many checks and deposits were entered, and the sum of each. This information will be printed to hardcopy if you selected the printer option at the start of the program. This information will not be sent to the Output file however. This information will be generated for Output files when they are read by the 2nd program, READNEWCK, which will print a report from Output files.

CAUTION! With all file-creating programs there is the risk, should there be errors in copying the program--especially the lines that OPEN and CLOSE the OUTPUT FILE--of losing data, or in extreme cases, of messing up a disk directory. If you break into this program after having opened an Output file, for any editing changes, be sure BEFORE you do any editing, to CLOSE your output file by entering (IN COMMAND MODE) "CLOSE #2" (without quotation marks).

After you have typed in the program and checked it carefully for any errors, try running the program without selecting the option to open an Output file. Try about a half dozen sample entries just sending them to your printer (or simply to screen if you do not have a printer hooked up). Use simple small amounts that you can easily add in your head. If the printed results of your entries and calculated totals are correct, try a few entries after selecting the Open an Output file option. End your entries with "9999". When the program has ended, in COMMAND MODE, type CLOSE #2. You should get a File Error Message. This indicates the program has properly closed the file already. If you DO NOT get this Error Message, something is wrong with your program File-Closing statement (line 390). If all is okay thus far, check your output file with a Writer program or file reader to view your trial file. If it appears like your printer version (except for the ending summary) then you know the program is working okay. Notice the last record in your output file. It should show [EOF with filename you gave it] and DATE you entered at the beginning of the program. If this all checks out o.k., your program is ready to use.

If you would like to modify this program but are not sure how to do it, please feel free to let me know what adjustments you would like and I will be glad to make those changes for you.

Tom's Observations

by Tom Wills

On May 8, 1996, I had a very interesting conversation with Don Walden of Cecure Electronics. As everyone by now should know, Cecure Electronics is the official repair center for all TI-99/4A equipment.

Cecure Electronics has expanded its horizons in recent months. The first addition to the Cecure Electronics line of TI related products was the acquisition of Rave 99. This purchase took place earlier this year and Cecure Electronics is now the exclusive Rave 99 dealer and repair center.

Early in May, Cecure Electronics acquired Myarc, Inc. This is a very exciting move. I knew this was taking place as Don and I had discussed this some time back. As part of the purchase, Cecure Electronics now has in its possession some BRAND NEW Geneve 9640 computers, Hard and Floppy Disk Controller Cards, and other varied Myarc products.

Cecure is now the exclusive Dealer of Myarc products and the exclusive repair center for all Myarc products.

Don also informed me that he is selling the current stock of Myarc products for some really good prices. For example a Geneve 9640 or a HFDCC for $200 each, plus shipping. He has some Myarc 512k cards for $125, but once they are gone, that's it. He has some Myarc enhanced keyboards for $25 and Myarc RS232 cards for $50. Remember, these are all BRAND NEW, not reconditioned.

For a complete listing of what Cecure has of the Rave 99 and the Myarc, Inc lines, call Cecure Electronics at 800-959-9640. Oh yes, you might also want to see what Cecure has in new TI-99/4A parts and accessories.

Cactus Patch Update

Things on the Official SouthWest Ninety Niners BBS have been extremely slow so far this year. Where we used to average six to ten calls a day, it's more like that per month now. This excludes my accesses as they are usually just for maintenance.

The time has come to discuss the viability of keeping Cactus Patch online. I've been putting this off for some time now, but finally decided it wasn't fair to the members of the SouthWest Ninety Niners to continue supporting Cactus Patch to the tune of $40 a month, and not getting their money's worth out of it.

My estimate is it is costing the user group up to $3 per call logged. The only time there is any flurry of activity is when certain members upload their newsletter articles to the Cactus Patch.

I believe there are several reasons for this decline in usage. Number one is the decline in TIers throughout the country. Number two is older TIers are dieing off, literally. Number three, the younger TIers are switching to the PC world. Number four, and one that directly affects me, people are getting more and more involved in the PC world due to job requirements. And fifth, software for the TI is becoming harder to get. New software that is.

So, what do we do with the Cactus Patch? Continue to sink in $40 a month? Shut down the BBS and recoup as much as we can in the hardware investment as we can?

Come to the June meeting prepared to make some decision on the future of the Cactus Patch.

Price-Costco

For those of you who are members of Price-Costco, as are some members of our user group, I have some good news for you.

Cheaper gasoline! Yes, that's right, gas for your car at a discount. I just filled up my car and saved six cents a gallon. And the gas in my area is as cheap as it comes in Tucson.

To be able to use the Price-Costco gas pumps, you need to present your Price-Costco membership card at the Customer Service desk and request the gasoline discount card. It looks like a credit card, but it isn't. However, to get gas from their pumps, you must have a debit or credit card. No cash or checks accepted here.

Why am I bringing this up here? SW99UG members can get a Price-Costco membership through the user group. With the price of gas being so high right now, this is a real savings. Anytime I know of a way to help our membership save money, I'll pass it on.

Feedforth Journal June '96

by W. Leonard Taffs

READNEWCHK is an Extended Basic File Reading program for reading files created by the checking register program [NEWCHECKNG]. It requires at least one disk drive.

It can be used with or without a printer. It was written for those who do not have or use a TI WRITER type program. READNEWCHK can be used to print out NEWCHECKNG files or display them on screen alone. As it does so, it will sum amounts and at the end of the file, print totals of deposits and checks and list Starting and Ending Balances.

READNEWCHK includes a "SEARCH" option that will search the file for whatever account code the user wishes. For instance, if you wanted to see the total spent on computer supplies in a given file, you enter the account code you assigned for computer supplies in the NEWCHECKNG file. READNEWCHK will run through the file and summarize all entries assigned the computer supplies code.

Here is the program listing for READNEWCHK:

```
1 REM [READNEWCHK] 5-26-96
By W. Leonard Taffs, SW99ers
2 !
3 ! IF POS FOR SCH L 330
4 !
100 SH$="(use MINUS sign)
MAX length: -n
nnnn.nn" :: SH3$=" Amount
Code/Explanation  ------
----------"
110 CALL CLEAR :: DISPLAY AT
(3,1):"[READNEWCHK] DV80 FIL
EREADER": :" For Reading ""
NEWCHECKNG""": :TAB(8);"ACCO
UNT FILES"
```

```
120 DISPLAY AT(10,1):"By W. Leonard Taffs, SW99ers" :: DISPLAY AT(24,1):"Press <ANY> key to Continue" :: CALL KEY(0,K,S):: IF S<1 THEN 120
130 INPUT "DATE ":DATE$ :: PRINT :: INPUT "Use Printer? (0/1) ":PR :: PRINT :: INPUT "Conduct Search? (0/1) ":SCH :: PRINT :: IF SCH THEN INPUT "Enter Item: ":IT$
140 IF PR THEN OPEN #3:"PIO" :: OPEN #4:"PIO" :: PRINT #4:CHR$(27);CHR$(48);
150 IF PR THEN CLOSE #4
160 IF SCH THEN 170 ELSE PRINT :: INPUT "Enter For'd Bal
170 PRINT :: INPUT "INFILE NAME: ":IF$ :: PRINT :: INPUT "INFILE DSK# ":DSC$ :: IF$="DSK"&DSC$&"."&IF$
180 IF IF$<>"" THEN PRINT :" In : ";IF$:,"O.K.? (0/1)" :: PRINT :: INPUT "":OK2 :: IF OK2 THEN 190 ELSE 170
190 CALL CLEAR :: PRINT :"Opening Input File";IF$: : :: IF OK2 THEN CALL CLEAR :: OPEN #1:IF$,INPUT
200 IF SCH THEN IF PR THEN PRINT #3:TAB(22);"Search for ";IT$;" in ";SEG$(IF$,6,10);" ";DATE$: : :: PCT=PCT+2 :: GOTO 220
210 IF PR THEN PRINT #3:TAB(25);"Report for ";SEG$(IF$,6,10);" ";DATE$: : :: PCT=PCT+2
220 IF EOF(1)THEN 450
230 LINPUT #1:A$ :: CT=CT+1 :: LNC=LNC+1 :: A=LEN(A$):: SH2$=SEG$(A$,15,39)
240 DISPLAY AT(1,1):RPT$(" ",140):: DISPLAY AT(1,1):A$,CT :: IF SCH THEN DISPLAY AT(4,1):"Searching:";IT$;SSCT
250 IF T1 THEN 270 ELSE IF FW THEN PRINT SH3$:SH2$:SH$ :: INPUT "Enter For'd Bal: ":FBAL$ :: FB=LEN(FBAL$):: FBAL=VAL(FBAL$):: IF FB>9 THEN 250 ELSE T1=1
255 IF FBAL=0 THEN 270 ELSE DEP=DEP+FBAL :: TOT=TOT+FBAL
260 IF FX THEN 270 ELSE CALL CLEAR :: FX=1
270 IF POS(A$,"EOF",1)THEN 450
280 IF SEG$(A$,1,1)="[" THEN 450
290 CK$=SEG$(A$,1,4):: CK=LEN(CK$)
300 DT$=SEG$(A$,6,4):: DT=LEN(DT$)
310 PT$=SEG$(A$,11,4):: PT=LEN(PT$)
320 CD$=SEG$(A$,25,A):: CD=LEN(CD$)
330 IF SCH THEN IF POS(SEG$(CD$,1,3),IT$,1)THEN SSCT=SSCT+1 :: GOTO 340 ELSE 220
340 AMT$=SEG$(A$,16,8):: AMT=VAL(AMT$):: AM2=LEN(AMT$):: TOT=TOT+AMT
350 IF SEG$(A$,1,1)="A" THEN DEPC=DEPC+1 :: DEP=DEP+AMT ELSE CKTOT=CKTOT+AMT :: CKC=CKC+1
360 PRINT ,CT;TOT:CK$:DT$:PT$:AMT$:CD$
370 SP$=" "
380 IMAGE ###### ### ###### ## ### ###### ######.## ########## ##############################
390 IF PR THEN PCT=PCT+1 :: PRINT #3,USING 380:SP$,STR$(CT),CK$,DT$,PT$,AMT$,CD$
400 IF PCT=80 THEN PRINT :"ADVANCE PAPER....." :: INPUT "":K$ :: PCT=0
410 CALL KEY(0,K,S):: IF S<>1 THEN 440
420 IF K=82 THEN CLOSE #1 :: GOTO 110
430 CALL KEY(0,K,S):: IF S<>1 THEN 430
440 GOTO 220
450 REM ** EOF **
460 PRINT :IF$;" has been read with";CT;" Records.": :"Total Amount $";TOT
470 PRINT :"There were ";DEPC;" deps and";CKC;" chks.": :"Deps - Cks= ";TOT: :"Deps= ";DEP:"Cks= ";CKTOT
480 IF PR THEN PRINT #3: :TAB(15);IF$;" with";CT;" Records Totalled $ ";TOT
490 IF PR THEN PRINT #3:TAB(20);DEPC;" Deps of:";DEP;" less:":TAB(20);CKC;" Chks of:";CKTOT;" left Bal. ";TOT: :TAB(23);"(A + Bal is an overdraft)"
500 IF PR THEN IF T1 THEN IF FBAL<>0 THEN IF PR THEN PRINT #3:TAB(23);"For'd Bal. of ";FBAL;" was Inserted."
510 IF SCH THEN IF PR THEN PRINT #3:TAB(25);"Search of ";IT$;" found";SSCT;" Items."
520 IF SCH THEN PRINT :"Search of ";IT$;" found";SSCT;" Items."
530 IF FW THEN PRINT :"Fw'd Bal:";FBAL;"inserted."
540 IF IN THEN CLOSE #1 :: IF OF THEN CLOSE #2
```

Prompts in this program after running program and pressing <ANY> key to move on from title screen:

1) DATE (optional) will be printed at end of report
2) Use Printer? (0/1) ("1" activates printer)
3) Conduct Search? (0/1)
4) Enter For'd Bal? (0/1)
5) INFILE NAME:
6) INFILE DSK#
7) INFILE/DSK# will be shown with "O.K.? (0/1)"

As you see, the prompts use "0/1" protocol for user response. A zero means NO, a "1" means YES.

Your STARTING Check Register balance can be inserted in any file, using this program if it has not been already included in the file's AMOUNT column when the file was made. The balance, whether it is in the AMOUNT or CODE/ EXPLANATION column, will always appear as the first record in the file if it was entered there when you made the file. If you want to check if this balance was entered in the file, enter "1" in the fourth prompt above. This flags the computer to pause when it shows the first file record. It will display the AMOUNT and CODE/ EXPLANATION columns portion of that record. This pause displays an INPUT option to allow insertion of starting or forwarding balance if you wish to have that balance considered in summing the file. If you enter a balance, be sure to enter the balance preceded with a MINUS sign -nnnn.nn. The maxium length of entry (counting the "-" sign) is 9 characters. Also consider that the maximum sum total(s) must not exceed 99,999.99. Program changes have to be made to both NEWCHECKNG and READNEWCHK if your account total(s) will exceed this limit.

This balance-insertion option (prompt (4)) is provided to allow flexibility in printing a file's sum results. With the balance inserted, your ending result should agree with your check register. If this balance is not inserted (and presuming it does not already appear in the file's first record AMOUNT column) you can determine if the checks issued in that file have exceeded deposits or not.

If files for separate months have been merged, either with a WRITER type program or with a 3rd program (to be forthcoming for those who do not have or use WRITER programs), the Starting or Forwarding balance should only appear in the AMOUNT column at the beginning of the first file. When using the NEWCHECKNG program, the Starting Balance or any Forwarding Balance information should otherwise be included in the file's first record, in the CODE/EXPLANATION column, entering zero in the AMOUNT column:

```
 #  ¦DATE¦PAY/DEP¦AMOUNT¦CODE/EXPLANATION
DP00¦0601¦BAL    ¦  0.00¦000 For'd 5/30 BAL 100.49
```

If your file has a Balance in the AMOUNT column of its first record or you have opted to insert it, you get the true balance in your account in the ending file summary.

SEARCHING AN ACCOUNT. If you wish to Search an item, enter "1" at prompt (3). A balance of any kind is irrelevant when conducting an individual search, so if this search option is chosen, the Forward Balance prompt (4) is bypassed. The program then prompts you to "Enter Item:". Here you enter the account CODE number you wish to view and summarize.

You will arrive at 3 File prompts: 5) Filename, 6) disk drive where file is to be found, and 7) File verification confirmation. Confirming the file information will direct the program to begin reading your file, displaying each file record at the top of the screen. Only those records found whose CODE matches the code you entered as "Item" will appear scrolling up from the bottom of your screen (and printed if you so opted). At the end of the Search a summary appears of the number of records read, number and total of checks, and how many matching entries were found. Though the screen also displays "Deps" there will be no deposit amounts shown unless you coded any Deposit entered in the file with this code (conceivable if you recorded a refund, etc.).

This file reader is programmed to search only the first 3 characters of CDS (Code/Explanation). If you wish to search other columns, substitute the appropriate column STR$ variable in place of CDS in line 330 as: IF POS(CK$,IT$,1), etc.

If you choose to use the printer option, if the file is larger than 80 lines, the program will halt after printing 80 lines with a screen warning to advance your page. The latter part of line 140 and line 150 set this spacing--(OPEN #4..)--delete these if you prefer 60 lines per page, changing "IF PCT=80" in line 400 to "IF PCT=60". End summary lines have not been counted in this consideration.

If no option is selected for the first opening prompts (zero's for prompts 2, 3, and 4) then the complete file is read and summed. If a forwarding or starting balance already existed in the file, then the total should agree with your check register. Otherwise the summary reflects checks against deposits. Generally, a positive balance indicates an overdraft, a negative balance tells you you have not overdrawn. Don't forget any bank charges must be listed as checks and interest accrued as deposits. By coding these separately you can sum the year's interest and service charges.

As the program is reading a file, you can halt the display at any time by pressing any key (except "R"). Pressing another key makes the program resume. Using "R" will allow you to terminate reading the file and take you back to beginning prompts for another run.

The third program referred to in this article, an Account File Editor which makes it possible to concatenate ("merge") separate files--for those who do not have or don't use a TI WRITER type program, will appear in July's newsletter.

That's about it for using this program--I've tried not to make it sound too confusing. Again, please contact me if you have questions.

SW99ers Potluck Picnic

Instead of a meeting in July we will have a Potluck Picnic
at the Mathis' Home, 5941 E 26th Street
July 5th at 6:00 p.m.
All SW99ers and their families are invited to attend!
Start planning now!
RSVP - 747-5046

June Meeting will be held as usual at the VFW First Thursday at 7 p.m.

Members Meet

THURSDAY, June 6th at VFW Post 4903 at 7 p.m. David Ormand will demonstrate Term 80 by Jeff Brown. Mike Doane continues demonstrations of Multiplan time permitting.

Exec Meeting

June 20th - 7:00pm - VFW Post 4903 - Those who plan to eat dinner please arrive early.

Membership Report

Tom Wills, Matt & Jeane Matthews, and Louis Brody renewed their memberships in May. Newsletters will be mailed to 46 members, plus 31 groups and vendors this month.

Who Do Ya' Call?

Richard Baron - Disk Librarian	885-4812
Mike Doane - VP/Technical Assist	298-3835
BJ Mathis - Editor/Library Chmn	747-5046
Jack Mathis - Technical Assist	747-5046
Matt Matthews - Lending/News Lib	428-6910
Les Neff - Secretary	327-6437
David Ormand - President	795-2005
Rod Stallard - Treasurer	745-6071
Tom Wills - BBS SysOp/Lending Lib	886-2460
Open - DOM Preparation	??????
Cactus Patch BBS	290-6277

(Area code 520 for phone numbers above)

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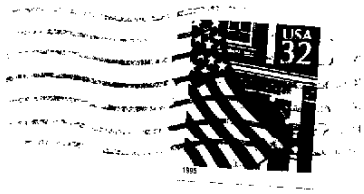
July Newsletter Deadline ›› 9am June 21st, 1996 ‹‹

SouthWest Ninety-Niners
PO Box 17831
Tucson, AZ 85731



Dallas TI HC Group 9604
Dallas 99 Interface
PO Box 29863
Dallas TX
75229

75229-0863