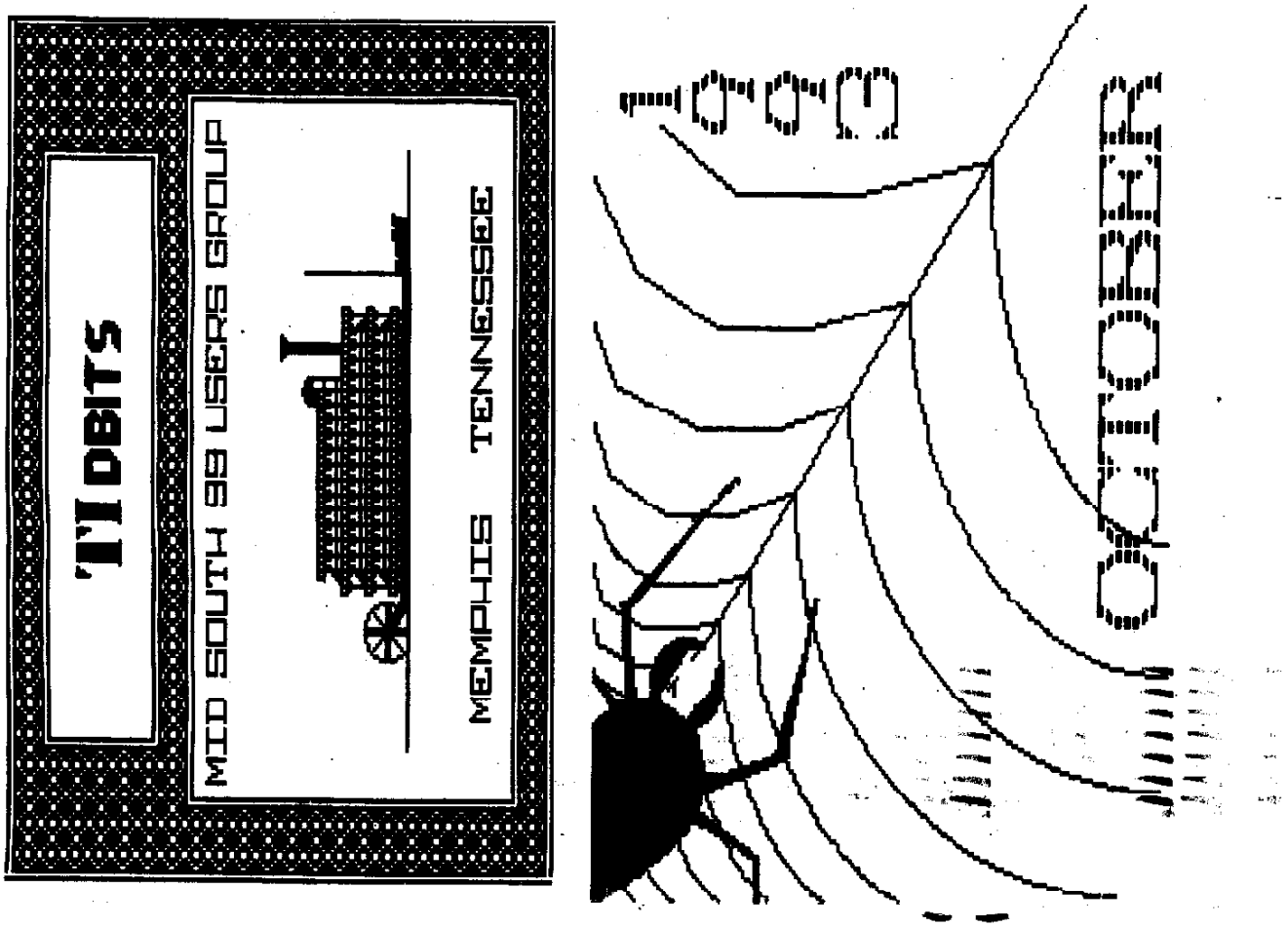

Mid-South 99 Users Group
P. O. Box 38522
Germantown, Tn. 38183-0522

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Newsletter of the MID-SOUTH 99 USERS GROUP-Vol 11,#10-OCT 1993

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OCT. 1993 INDEX

FROM THE TEACHER's DESK

by Dave Howell

from the pages of the ERIE 99er newsletter, June 1993

NATIONWIDE EDUCATION NETWORK

Buried in the piles of news on my disk about the emerging world of computers is a routine but potentially earthshattering bit of information. So profound is this obscure news that I feel compelled to bring it out into the open - at least to the TI community. It doesn't matter whether you, the reader, are strictly a TI enthusiast or if you have other computers in your home or office. It could affect us all.

As a guest writer in Electronic Learning, Thomas Sobol writes that a "national education network" is a must if the current movement to reform our public schools in America is to succeed. He believes that technological advances, emerging new cirriculums, and public expectations make such a "network" inevitable. How the network, which he calls the "National Education Network," will come into being, and who will have access to it, he says, are the big questions.

Sobol elieves Al Gore is right in this statement - to accommodate all the uses for which a free and democratic society needs, such a national electronic network must be built by the federal government and managed for the benefit of all. It is as much a right for a citizen in this country to use such a national network as to breathe the air and walk in public streets.

If you are wondering why we shouldn't use GEnie, Delphi, Prodigy or Compuserve, read on.

Sobol says that such a vast "electronic highway" would be available to all students, teachers, schools, and researchers enabling then to communicate with each other, attend classes, access libraries, museums, and other sources of information regardless of location.

Unfortunately, the overall investment will be huge, so huge that a privately developed for-profit network would be limited only to those who could afford to pay. The cost would be prohibitive for many people and institutions, perpetuating the glaring inequities that already exist in our schools, libraries, colleges, and universities. These institutions are already retrenching their efforts even as the demand for their services grows. This scenerio necessarily shuts out the prople who need it the most!

Sobol says that we already have proved the feasibility of the concept of an electronic highway system through the interstate highway system developed in the 50's and 60's which, in turn, spurred economic growth. Why not a national electronic education network to spur the necessary training of students (and adults) in our stumbling economy?

THE LIMA CONFERENCE

In spite of the deepening age of the TI-99/4A, the wonderous feats emerging from those intrepid machines never cease to dazzle those of us devoted to its colorful legend. The Lima (Ohio) Conference, May 15th, was no less exemplary.

Ross Caruana, Norb Sitter, and I bear testimony to the

professionalism of this years Conference. (This was my first time.) Under the capable guidance of Charlie Good, the usual collection of the familiar software and hardware was joined with an abundance of exciting new developments for the 4A. If it weren't for the different location, I would have thought I was attending the Chicago Faire! Charlie told us that by 11AM, he already had 160 registrations - more than had attended last year's affair. In addition to the 22 vendors and user groups pre- registered for booths, several more showed up at the door unannounced and requested table space. But, in spite of all this, the entire event was a smashing success, at least in my humble opinion.

In addition to the plethora of hardware and software indigenous to the TI-99/4A and then some, seminars were held throughout the day on such topics as "Teaching on the TI", "First Draft", "Game Programming on the TI", "RAM Cards for the TI", and "The PS99 Emulator Software Project."

Ross and I were looking forward to examining very carefully the new software we've been hearing about that would allow us to transmit TI-Writer, MultiPlan, and other TI-based data directly to MS-DOS systems and BBS's. We thought that the PC99 Emulator software currently under development might just be the ticket untill we looked closer. Although the software wouldn't do exactly what we had in mind, what we did discover was truely eye-poping. The TI logo and various game software appeared in all its glory on the PC screen! Even the sprites on 'Tombstone City" did their stuff be it at a slower speed.

Why should this phenomena be suprising? At it was explained to us, PC's do not have sprite capability. The problem has something to do with the 4A's linited RAM space and its internal fixed operating system. For this reason and others, TI software is immensely more efficient and not at home in the PC environment with its much greater RAM and its need for external operating systems. Anyway, Mike Wright and his crew, who are developing the software, are hard at work improving the speed of executing TI programs and adapting the superior TI sound effects to the PC's format.

Having decided to pass up on the PC99 Emulator in its present state, we continued to look for software that would permit the transfer of TI-based documents into readable PC formats. We think we found what we wanted in the newly developed PC Transfer Utilities program. We also found another program called "Smart Connect." We were told that these programs would permit the transmission of our printed documents in ASCII format. Ross is checking out the software since I don't have a modem yet.

There was one very unique seminar that took place at the Lima Conference. It was called "The Multi- Users Group (MUG)" conference, a meeting of user group officers to discuss common problems and solutions. I was flabbergasted when it was announced that the Lima users group that puts on this affair year after year is scarcely larger than our own group!

Among the other news floating around the Conference was talk about establishing a national BBS network for the TI community. This came up after a conversation I had with Dick Beery of C.C.N.N.I. (Columbous Ohio). He told me about a regional BBS maintained by his group. It's called "The Clearing House." This BBS serves as a means of sharing text files between

user groups and cuts down on newsletter costs.

Who can use it' Any TI users group or individual. The list of libraries on this BBS include: "Spirit of 99" newsletter (CONNI), Tips from the Tigercub, Bluegrass 99ers Newsletter, TI*MES (Chicago) newsletter, Lima UG Newsletter, Programbiten (Sweden), Lima Oldies/Goodies, Brisbane (Australia) Articles, OGOC/Swedlow, Earl Raguse, BC99'ers, Cincinnati-Dayton Newsletter, NEWAGE- Jack Sughrue.

Cost of using this BBS is $30 the first year, $15 thereafter. For a free trial, call (614) 263-3412 anytime using 300, 1200, or 2400 baud (direct access or through Starlink or PC- Pursuit).

AN OPINION

Now my question is this: Is there a significant need for a nationwide network or BBS even if only to cut down or eliminate the expense of publishing newsletters? C.O.N.N.I. has previously pointed out rather bluntly that much of the information found in many newsletters are repeats or re-runs of articles which already have been circulating for some time.

But, as Ross Caruana pointed out recently, these articles in our newsletters are directed to our own membership most of whom don't otherwise have access to newsletters from other user groups. But then check out a thriving TI user group in Harford County, Maryland, whose meeting attendance often reaches 40 and which doesn not publish a newsletter! They simply display the newsletters they recieve from other groups at each meeting for their members to peruse.

Next question is: If such a national TI BBS is recommended, how should it be formed and by whom? Is there a future for such an effort in view of the aging TI equipment and the increased activity toward tying into PC-related ventures? Does the PC provide a new environment through which the uniquely famaliar TI software can survive.

When is all said and done, how about establishing a non-electronic "clearing house publication" through which ALL TI uers groups may participate inexpensively? Perhaps we already have the foundation of such a publication in MICROpendium! If all user group members suscribe to it, such a venture might have a better future and bring the TI community closer together.

NAW! Too farfetched. It's vishfull thinking to think that this would ever happen. But then, who would ehave ever thought the dimunititve TI-99/4A would create the following it has enjoyed for more than a decade! Along these lines, however, I am toying with the idea of creating a data-base index by title and by subject of all user group newsletter articles we've recieved since the early 1980's. (Time out while a screw my head back on!)

JUST A NOTE

---------- by Mike Scheller

(from the Reminisce Magazine)
from the pages ofthe VAST NEWS newsletter, June 1993

"Forgiveness is the fragrance
a flower gives off when you step on it."

Feedforth April '92

by Leonard Tabbs

from the Southwest Ninety-Niners newsletter, April, 1992

John Hale, a SW99er member, gave me a disk of Temperature Conversion programs he had written. The temperature conversions are either from Centigrade to Farenheit (C2F) or Farenheit to Centigrade (F2C). They are short and concise and don't take a lot of time to enter in your computer. There are basically 2 programs he has created: C2F and F2C. Then he has created variations in the printout commands in different versions of these 2 programs. C2FREV and C2FROT are variations on C2F and F2CREV and F2CROT are the same variations in F2C. F2CPEND is yet a third variation on F2C. (You could easily copy this with appropriate changes to create a C2FPEND version). I thought these printer variations remarkable enough that I asked John's permission to publish these. (He graciously offers them as FREEWARE). One CAUTION John advises is that you may need to change the printer command to make sure it leaves a 3-space LEFT MARGIN. This is to facilitate the printer getting the full line on one line and not spilling over into a second line. I would also call your attention to the OPEN PIO statement which sometimes includes "VARIABLE 136". 136 may not be right for some printers. Try 132 if 136 doesn't work. (On my NX-10 I did not have to make any changes). CORKSCREW and WHIRLPOOL are 2 more variations which I think are ingenious! (John has also given permission to have these uploaded to Cactus Patch). Next month I will comment more on these programs. Note that they are excellent studies in showing how you can manipulate your printer. The programs are listed on page 8.

**** NOTE: You need EXTENDED BASIC (for PRINT USING/IMAGE)

PROGRAM 1:

```
100 ! C2F TEMP CONVERSIONS BY HF HALE 6/04/89.
110 OPEN #1:"PIO"
115 PRINT #1:CHR$(27); "3"; CHR$(50); CHR$(27);
    "x"; CHR$(49); CHR$(27); "k2"; CHR$(27); "w1";
120 PRINT #1:CHR$(27);"a1 TEMPERATURE CONVERSIONS";
    CHR$(27);"w0 C2F": :
130 IMAGE " ### C=###.# F "
140 C=-17
150 IF C>49 THEN 180
160 F=C*(9/5)+32
170 PRINT #1, USING 130:C,F; :: C=C-1 :: GOTO 150
180 PRINT #1:CHR$(27); "@" :: END
```


PROGRAM 2:

```
100 ! C2FREV TEMP CONVERSIONS BY JF HALE 6/29/89.
110 OPEN #1:"PIO"
115 PRINT #1:CHR$(27); "3"; CHR$(50); CHR$(27);
    "x"; CHR$(49); CHR$(27); "k2"; CHR$(27); "w1"
120 PRINT #1:CHR$(27);"a1 TEMPERATURE CONVERSIONS";
    CHR$(27);"w0 C2FREV": :
130 IMAGE " ### C=###.# F "
140 C=49
150 IF C<-17 THEN 180
160 F=C*(9/5)+32
170 PRINT #1, USING 130:C,F; :: C=C-1 :: GOTO 150
180 PRINT #1:CHR$(27); "@" :: END
```

PROGRAM 3:

```
100 ! C2FROT TEMP CONVERSIONS BY JF HALE 06/28/89.
110 OPEN #1:"PIO"
115 PRINT #1:CHR$(27); "3"; CHR$(50); CHR$(27);
    "x"; CHR$(49); CHR$(27); "k2"; CHR$(27); "w1"
120 PRINT #1:CHR$(27);"a1 TEMPERATURE CONVERSIONS";
    CHR$(27);"w0 C2FROT": :
130 IMAGE " ### C=###.# F "
140 C=-17 :: G=35
150 FOR V=-17 TO -5
160 FOR H=C TO G STEP 13 :: F=C*(9/5)+32
170 PRINT #1; USING 130: C,F; :: C=C+13 :: NEXT H ::
    G=G+1 ::C=G-52 ::NEXT V
171 FOR C=48 TO 49 :: F=C*(9/5)+32
172 PRINT #1, USING 130:C,F; :: NEXT C
180 PRINT #1: CHR$(27); "@" :: END
```

PROGRAM 4:

```
100 ! THE CORKSCREW C2F TEMPERATURE CONVERSION BY JF
    HALE 8/20/89.
110 OPEN #1:"PIO", VARIABLE 136
115 PRINT #1:CHR$(27); "3"; CHR$(75); CHR$(27);
    "W"; CHR$(27); "x"; CHR$(49); CHR$(27); "k2"
    ; CHR$(27); "w1"
120 PRINT #1:CHR$(27);"a1 TEMPERATURE CONVERSIONS";
    CHR$(27);"w0 THE CORKSCREW" : :
125 X=0
131 FOR I=1 TO 14
132 FOR J=0 TO 6
135 READ C
150 F=C*(9/5)+32
165 PRINT #1:TAB(X+1);
170 PRINT USING "### C=###.# F": C,F;
175 X=X+15 :: NEXT J :: X=0 :: NEXT I
180 PRINT #1:CHR$(27); "@" :: END
```

```
190 DATA -40,-39,-38,-37,-36,-35
191 DATA -5,-4,-3,-2,-1,-34
192 DATA -6,23,24,25,0,-33
193 DATA -7,22,43,26,1,-32
194 DATA -8,21,42,27,2,-31
195 DATA -9,20,41,28,3,-30
196 DATA -10,19,40,29,4,-29
197 DATA -11,18,39,30,5,-28
198 DATA -12,17,38,31,6,-27
199 DATA -13,16,37,32,7,-26
200 DATA -14,15,36,33,8,-25
201 DATA -15,14,35,34,9,-24
202 DATA -16,13,12,11,10,-23
203 DATA -17,-18,-19,-20,-21,-22
```

PROGRAM 5:

```
100 ! F2C TEMP CONVERSIONS BY JF HALE 6/19/89.
110 OPEN #1:"PIO"
114 PRINT #1:CHR$(27); "3"; CHR$(50); CHR$(27);
    "x"; CHR$(49); CHR$(27); "k2"
115 PRINT #1:CHR$(27); "w1";
120 PRINT #1:CHR$(27);"a1 TEMPERATURE CONVERSIONS';
    CHR$(27);"w0 F2C": :
130 IMAGE " ### F=###.# C "
140 F=1
150 IF F>120 THEN 180
160 C=(5/9)*(F-32)
170 PRINT #1, USING 130: F,C :: F=F+1 :: GOTO 150
180 PRINT #1: CHR$(27); "@" :: END
```

PROGRAM 6:

```
100 ! F2CPEND TEMP CONVERSIONS BY JF HALE 7/4/89.
110 OPEN #1:"PIO"
120 PRINT #1:CHR$(27); "3"; CHR$(50); CHR$(27);
    "x"; CHR$(49); CHR$(27); "k2"; CHR$(27); "w1";
140 PRINT #1:CHR$(27);"a1 TEMPERATURE CONVERSIONS';
    CHR$(27);'w0 THE PENDULUM":
150 IMAGE " ## F=###.# C "
160 Q=2 :: F=1
170 IF F>120 THEN 210
180 Q=Q XOR 3 :: IF Q=1 THEN 190 ELSE 200
190 FOR N=1 TO 5 :: C=(5/9)*(F-32) :: PRINT #1, USING
    150: F,C; :: F=F+1 :: NEXT N :: F=F+4 :: GOTO 170
200 FOR R=1 TO 5 :: C=(5/9)*(F-32) :: PRINT #1, USING
    150: F,C; :: F=F-1 :: NEXT R :: F=F+6 :: GOTO 170
210 PRINT #1:CHR$(27); "@" :: END
```


PROGRAM 7:

```
100 ! F2CREV TEMP CONVERSIONS BY JF HALE 5/29/89
110 OPEN #1:"PIO"
115 PRINT #1:CHR$(27); "3"; CHR$(50); CHR$(27);
    "x"; CHR$(49); CHR$(27); "k2"; CHR$(27); "w1";
120 PRINT #1:CHR$(27);"a1 TEMPERATURE CONVERSIONS";
    CHR$(27);"w0 F2CREV":
130 IMAGE " ### F=###.# C "
140 F=120
150 IF F<1 THEN 180
160 C=(5/9)*(F-32)
170 PRINT #1, USING 130: F,C; :: F=F-1 :: GOTO 150
    150: F,C; :: F=F+1 :: NEXT W :: F=F+4 :: GOTO 170
180 PRINT #1:CHR$(27);"@" :: END
```

PROGRAM 8:

```
100 ! C2FROT TEMP CONVERSIONS BY JF HALE 06/22/89.
110 OPEN #1:"PIO"
115 PRINT #1:CHR$(27); "3"; CHR$(50); CHR$(27);
    "w"; CHR$(49); CHR$(27); "k2"; CHR$(27); "w1";
120 PRINT #1:CHR$(27);"a1 TEMPERATURE CONVERSIONS";
    CHR$(27);"w0 C2FROT": :
130 IMAGE " ### F=###.# C "
140 F=1 :: G=97
150 FOR V=1 TO 24
160 FOR H=F TO G STEP 24 :: C=(5/9)*(F-32)
170 PRINT #1, USING 130: F,C; :: F=F+24 :: NEXT H ::
    G=G+1 :: F=G-96 :: NEXT V
180 PRINT #1: CHR$(27); "@" :: END
```

PROGRAM 9:

```
100 ! THE WHIRLPOOL.  C2F TEMPERATURE CONVERSION BY JF
    HALE 8/14/89.
110 OPEN #1:"PIO", VARIABLE 136
115 PRINT #1:CHR$(27); "3"; CHR$(75); CHR$(27);
    "M"; CHR$(27); "x"; CHR$(49); CHR$(27); "k2"
    ; CHR$(27); "w1"
120 PRINT #1:CHR$(27);"a1 TEMPERATURE CONVERSIONS";
    CHR$(27);"w0 THE WHIRLPOOL"
121 PRINT #1: CHR$(27); "1"; CHR$(1);
125 X=0
131 FOR I=1 TO 11
132 FOR J=1 TO 6
135 READ C
150 F=C*(9/5)+32
165 PRINT #1:TAB(X+1);
170 PRINT USING "### C=###.# F": C,F;
175 X=X+15 :: NEXT J :: X=0 :: NEXT I
180 PRINT #1:CHR$(27); "@" :: END
```

```
190 DATA -17,-16,-15,-14,-13,-12
191 DATA 12,13,14,15,16,-11
192 DATA 11,34,35,36,17,-10
193 DATA 10,33,48,37,18,-9
194 DATA 9,32,47,38,19,-8
195 DATA 8,31,46,39,20,-7
196 DATA 7,30,45,40,21,-6
197 DATA 6,29,44,41,22,-5
198 DATA 5,28,43,42,23,-4
199 DATA 4,27,26,25,24,-3
200 DATA 3,2,1,0,-1,-2
```

Feedforth May '92

---------- by Leonard Tabbs
from the Southwest Ninety-Niners newsletter, May, 1992

Last month, this column presented a series of John Hale's temperature conversion programs. I will refer to them by program number in the order they were listed (p.8 of Apr '92 issue). All these 9 programs appear to me to be exemplary examples of accomplishing a maximum amount of work with minimum of means and demonstrate neat manipulation of the printer. Perhaps the variations in the programs can best be described by charting their patterns. Programs #1 and #5 C2F and F2C are straight- forward in their 5 column printout starting with minimum temperatures and working up through 49 C=120.2 F (or 120 F=48.9 C) for a maximum. This printout follows the standard left to right printing:

```
-->--------->--------->--------->--------->
--------->--------->--------->--------->  Etc.
```

Program #2 C2FREV and #7 (F2CREV) present the same table in reverse order:

```
--<---------<---------<---------<---------<
---------<---------<---------<---------<  Etc.
```

Program lines 140 through 170 set up the variables for both programs.

With Program #3 C2FROT and #8 F2CROT a rotation process is initiated by program lines 140-175. The result is consecutive column printing:

```
 |      |      |      |      |
 V      A      V      A      V
 |      |      |      |      |
 |      |      |      |      |
 |      |      |      |      |
 V      A      V      A      V
 |      |      |      |      |
 |      |      |      |      |
 |      |      |      |      |
etc.   etc.   etc.   etc.   etc.
```


Program #4 CORKSCREW will be illustrated here with numerical sequence of items rather than printing out each conversion with #1 representing the minimum temperature listed (-40 C=-40.0 F) and following temperatures in ascending order):-

-1-	-2-	-3-	-4-	-5-	-6-
-36-	-37-	-38-	-39-	-40-	-7-
-35-	-64-	-65-	-66-	-41-	-8-
-34-	-63-	-END-	-67-	-42-	-9-
-33-	-62-	-83-	-68-	-43-	-10-
-32-	-61-	-82-	-69-	-44-	-11-
-31-	-60-	-81-	-70-	-45-	-12-
-30-	-59-	-80-	-71-	-46-	-13-
-29-	-58-	-79-	-72-	-47-	-14-
-28-	-57-	-78-	-73-	-48-	-15-
-27-	-56-	-77-	-74-	-49-	-16-
-26-	-55-	-76-	-75-	-50-	-17-
-25-	-54-	-53-	-52-	-51-	-18-
-24-	-23-	-22-	-21-	-20-	-19-

If you will take a High-lighter marker and trace the numbers in order from 1 through 84 (end) you will see the corkscrew effect a little better.

Program #6 F2CPEND shows a Pendulum effect: (You could say Zig-Zag).

1	2	3	4	5
10	9	8	7	6
11	12	13	14	15
20	19	18	17	16
21	22	23	24	25
30	29	28	27	26
31	32...etc.			

I like this one in particular because I have always thought we should have learned to read this way -- what a savings on eyestrain to have your eyes read in a continuous back and forth pattern -- the thought or concentration never being interrupted by finding (in the conventional way of reading) that you may have skipped a line when your eyes moved back across the page for the next line....

Program #9 WHIRLPOOL is similar to CORKSCREW (Program #4). If your mind-set wants to, it could reverse the process with the MINIMUM temperature being the end of the trail and the program starting out with the MAXIMUM. In other words the CORKSCREW could be the opposite of the WHIRLPOOL.

For those of you who are mathematically inclined, it may seem very redundant for me to have spent time with this column this month on this analysis which would be very obvious to some. However, for me, the study of these programs of John Hale have made me realize what versatility a printer can be made to show. By adjusting the printer commands, it seems to me that the printout of any data could be manipulated very much in the same way to produce some very interesting effects. Apart from any experimenting along these lines, the usefulness of John Hale's programs for columnar or tabulated data is a real eye-opener.

RELISTING PROGRAMS

by Jim Peterson

At the last meeting, our editor asked me about ways to convert listed programs to 28-column width, and to convert listed programs to runnable programs. A couple of days later, I had a phone call from a user asking about the same thing. And, I have received a few newsletters with reprints of an article describing a method of listing to the printer in 28-column format.

Why list in 28-column format? Because that is the way a program appears on the screen. It is much, much easier to key in a program accurately when it is pub- lished in 28-column format, because you can edit your work by checking the position of characters in relation to the line above - especially when the program contains long stretches of blanks, or long hex codes.

About that method currently being reprinted - it doesn't work. At least, it doesn't work properly with Extended Basic programs. The idea is that you open the printer and send it ASCII codes 27 81 28, which sets the right margin at 28. You can get the same result by OPEN #1:"PIO",VARIABLE 28 .

The problem is that Extended Basic program lines can be keyed in up to 140 characters long, and can be forced considerably longer. When you LIST a pro- ogram to disk, it is saved in DV/80 for- mat. Any line longer than 80 characters is broken into separate 80 character records. When you break these records into 28-character segments, you have program lines stopping in the middle and then continuing on the next line. They can still be keyed in correctly, if you realize what has happened, but the list- ing will not be in screen format, which is the whole purpose of using 28 columns.

Besides, you probably don't want to output to the printer. You want to out- put to disk, so you can incorporate the listing into a text article, as I am about to do.

So, what to do? If you have the Triton Super Extended Basic module, it is as easy as pie. Just - LIST "DSK1.LISTING":28:1-32766. It will do a perfect job but the listing will be in DV/28 format, which will not load into Funnelweb. So I will now write a little program, save it, list it with my Super Extended Basic, and then load my little program to convert the DV/28 file into a DV/80 file which I will insert right here -

```
100 DISPLAY AT(10,1)ERASE AL L:"Input file? DSK":"":"Outp
    ut file? DSK" :: ACCEPT AT(1 0,16):IN$ :: ACCEPT
    AT(12,17 ):OUT$
110 OPEN #1:"DSK"&IN$,VARIAB LE 28,INPUT :: OPEN #2:"DSK"
    &CUT$,OUTPUT
120 LINPUT #1:M$ :: PRINT #2 :M$ :: IF EOF(1)<>1 THEN 120
    ELSE CLOSE #1 :: CLOSE #2
```

But you don't have the Triton module? Well, several years ago I wrote a 28 column converter which will do the job perfectly. It will also optionally rep- lace and transliterate those characters that get messed up when you print a pro- gram listing through the Formatter. It will even recognize

unprintable blank characters which have been keyed in with the CTRL key and print their key letter underlined. That program was published in Tips From The Tigercub #18 with an upgrade in #21. It is available on my TI-PD disk #1015 and I will put it on the Spirit of 99 BBS again.

That program does require that the listing have standard line number spacing, numbered by tens from 100. If you are starting with a listing which is not in that format, this one will do the job but not as easily, because you have to first insert a carriage return at the end of each program line. To do that, load the listing into the Funnelweb Editor, press CTRL 0 to get the hollow cursor and CTRL U to get the underline cursor, go to the end of each program line with the arrow keys and press M.

```
100 DISPLAY AT(3,6)ERASE ALL :"PROGRAM RELISTER":"":" Will
    reformat a LISTed XBasic program from any line length
    to any other length."
110 DISPLAY AT(8,1):" Each program line (not file line)
    must end in a carriag e return."
120 DISPLAY AT(12,1):"Input filename?":"DSK" :: ACCEPT A
    T(13,4):IF$ :: DISPLAY AT(15 ,1):"Output
    filename?":"DSK" :: ACCEPT AT(16,4):OF$
130 DISPLAY AT(18,1):"Presen t line length?" :: ACCEPT AT
    (18,22)SIZE(2)VALIDATE(DIGIT ):A
140 DISPLAY AT(20,1):"Reform at to what length?" :: ACCEPT
    AT(20,26)SIZE(2)VALIDATE(D IGIT):X :: IF X=A THEN 13)
150 OPEN #1:"DSK"&IF$,INPUT :: OPEN #2:"DSK"&OF$,OUTPUT ::
    IF X<A THEN 230
160 IF EOF(1)THEN 270 :: LIN PUT #1:M$ :: L=LEN(M$):: IF
    POS(M$,CHR$(13),1)=0 THEN 18 0
170 IF P+L<X+1 THEN PRINT #2 :M$ :: P=0 :: GOTO 160 ELSE
    PRINT #2:SEG$(M$,1,X-P)&CHR$ (13):SEG$(M$,X-P+1,255)::
    P= 0 :: GOTO 160
180 IF L<A THEN M$=M$&RPT$(' ",A-L):: L=A
190 IF P=0 THEN PRINT #2:M$; :: P=L :: GOTO 160
200 IF P+L<X THEN PRINT #2:M $;:: P=P+L :: GOTO 150
210 IF P+L=X THEN PRINT #2:M $&CHR$(13):: P=0 :: GOTO 160
220 PRINT #2:SEG$(M$,1,X-P)& CHR$(13):SEG$(M$,X-P+1,255)
    :: P=LEN(SEG$(M$,X-P+1,255)) :: GOTO 160
230 IF EOF(1)THEN 270 :: LIN PUT #1:M$
240 L=LEN(M$):: IF L+P>X THE N PRINT #2:SEG$(M$,1,X-P)&CH
    R$(13):: M$=SEG$(M$,X-P-1,25 5):: P=0 :: GOTO 240
250 IF M$=CHR$(13)THEN 230
260 IF POS(M$,CHR$(13),1)<>0 THEN PRINT #2:M$ :: P=0 ::
    GOTO 230 ELSE PRINT #2:M$;:: P=LEN(M$):: GOTO 230
270 CLOSE #1 :: CLOSE #2
```

That one is also on TI-PD 1015.

Now, about converting listings to programs, without having to key them in - well, let's save that for next month.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

by Mike Scheller

from the pages of the VAST NEWS newsletter, June 1993

TO : VAST TI-99 USER
SUBJECT: INVOLVEMENT

1. When was the last time you offered to show someone your new hobby?

2. Are you willing to talk about this "old" computer to co- workers, neighbors and even family?

3. How about talking with other club members, SIG special interest group?

4. If you own a modem, have you contacted other BBS's and left notes?

5. Have you tried to "run" a program from Micropendium, fellow members, various disks, etc?

6. Have you contacted TI's 800 phone number for assistance? Do you know that TI has a listing of various clubs not only USA wide, but also around the world?

7. Have you used your club library?

8. And above all, get involved with your club!!

JUST A NOTE

by Mike Scheller

(from the Reminisce Magazine)
from the pages of the VAST NEWS newsletter, June 1993

"Don't let the urgent,

crowd out the important."

"Today is the tomorrow

that you worried about

yesterday."

"Enthusiasm is the difference

between a puddle and a geyser."

A SYSTEM SEARCH PROGRAM

by Ed Hall

from pages of the FOX VALLEY newsetter, May, 1993
also appearing in the Los Angeles 99ers TOPICS

What was the name of that program? Seems like it had SEARCH in the name, but that wasn't the whole name. Well, let's see. . FIND would work if I had that SYStem SEARCH program I wrote. . THAT'S IT!!

And here it is so others can use it too. This program is for those who have multiple subdirectories and drives. It is set up to search for partial names so you can find all occurrences of substrings within filenames.

In order to "customize" it for your system, set up the first data line so it contains the basic drives of your system. In the listing I show floppies 1 through 4 and RAMDISK 5 as well as hard drives 1 and 2. If one of these drives is empty the error routine will skip it, however this will be slow. Alternately a disk can be placed in the drive. Once running, all subdirectories are picked up and placed in the array so that each will be checked. The subdirectories are checked before the second level is started, which causes the program to skip back and forth between the hard drives.

When the program is run it prompts for a search string. All filenames available to the system are searched for an occurrence of the search string within them. If a match is found, the path and filename information is displayed on the screen.

PROGRAM LISTING

```
100 DIM DEVICE$(200) :: A, B = 0
110 INPUT "SEARCH STRING? " : SR$
120 A= A+1 :: READ DEVICE$(A) :: IF DEVIC3$(A) <>
    "END" THEN 120
130 ON ERROR 130
140 B=B +1 :: IF DEVICE$(B) = "END" THEN 230
150 OPEN #1: DEVICE$(B), INTERNAL, INPUT, FIXED
160 INPUT #1: B$, D, E, F
170 INPUT #1: B$, D, E, F
180 IF B$ = "" THEN 220
190 IF ABS(D) = 6 THEN GOSUB 260
200 IF POS(B$, SR$, 1) >0 THEN PRINT DEVOCE$(B), B$;
    :: IF ABS(D) = 6 THEN PRINT TAB(25); "<D>" ELSE
    PRINT " "
210 GOTO 170
220 CLOSE #1 :: GOTO 130
230 END
240 DATA DSK1.,DSK2.,DSK3.,DSK4..DSK5.,WDS1.,WDS2.
250 DATA END
260 DEVICE$(A+1) = DEVICE$(A)
270 DEVICE$(A) = DEVICE$(B) & B$ & "."
280 A = A+1
290 RETURN
```

OSHTI FEB 92

NEWS AND VIEWS

----------by Tom Arnold
from the Channel 99 User Group newsletter, Dec. 1990

Part of an article.

, ,

Do you use your computer for a useful purpose? Here is an idea that I used this past month. I was looking for a used snowmobile and was not sure of what price I should pay. I collected several newspapers, auto traders, etc. Setting down with these I booted up the spreadsheet and started to enter data. I entered the model, year, engine size, price and comments. After about 80 entries I then sorted the columns by make, year, etc. This allowed me to see what the asking prices were on similar makes and models. Surprisingly there was a considerable difference. Some makes were obviously more expensive, some makes were more readily available, etc. Using this information I bought a snowmobile for which I felt was a good price. You can use this if you are buying a car, a house, a refrigerator, just about any high priced item you can think of.

Actually, I love spreadsheets, they are so powerful. At work we are running a hockey pool in which every player has a team of 16 players. The team with the most points wins. You can have players from just about any team in the NHL (you select from a pool of 80 players). Keeping track of each team (38 teams) each week would be impossible without the spreadsheet. I simply enter each players total points for the newspaper. Each teams total points are calculated using the initial input. I simply recalculate the spreadsheet and each team is updated. The setup took considerable time as virtually each cell in the spreadsheet is a formula, but now I can update the whole pool and print out the results in 20 minutes. We even keep track of who has got the most points in the week. The results are sorted and then printed out so that everyone can see their ranking.

JUST A NOTE

---------- by Mike Scheller
(from the Rminisce Magazine)
from the pages of the VAST NEWS newsletter, June 1993

SO YOU SAY. . .

, ,

Children are like wet cement,

to whatever is laid on them

makes an impression.

RUNING A HOCKEY POOL

----------by Tom Arnold
from the Channel 99 User Group newsletter, Jan. 1991

Rick Lilley mentioned to me the other day that he wondered how to keep track of a Hockey pool on his TI. I suggested that the best and easiest way was to use Multiplan or any other spreadsheet. Here is how I created mine.

In the Hamilton Spectator they ran a pool which we decided we would run in a simailar fashion at work. The pool consisted of 16 groups of players, each group having similar stats last year. Your job was to select a player from each group and form your team. The person with the highest score this year wins. The trick is to pick players who can improve on last year. Injuries, slumps, trades, new line mates can destroy the best of plans. In our pool this year are players who are 40 or more points apart even though they both had the same number of points last year. It does not take too much to create a wide spread in points.

In order to keep track of all this it was necessary to construct a spreadsheet. First each player was listed in column one along with his team. The players are seperated into the 16 5-man groups. The second column contains the scores of each player. This is the only column that is updated each week.

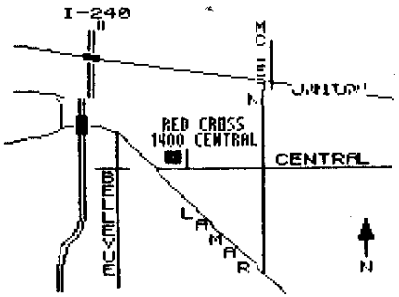
To create each persons team I selected succeding columns where each person's hockey player's names and scores are kept. For example: John H. has Brett Hall on his team. I place the cursor over the spot where Hull's name will go below John H.'s name. I press the "Equal" (=) sign to select formula entry. I move the cursor over to Hull's name in column one. After pressing "Enter", Hull's name will appear in the new spot along with his team. This way any changes to Hull's team can be made by just changing the first column.

In the column next to Hull, I repeat the process but the formula will be the cell where Hull's score is kept. Therefore when I change Hull's score in column two, each person in the pool who has Hull on their team will have their scores updated.

This process takes a considerable time to complete as in our pool there are 38 players, each who has 16 players on his team. Since you must enter each player plus his scores as formula, there are 38 x 16 x 2 = 1216 formulas which I had to enter. It tool me three nights to do this!

After all players are entered you must sum each persons team. This is easy as you enter the formula SUM (RC to RC) at the bottom of each person's team. These sums are then copied to a part of the spreadsheet where you keep track of all the team totals. Since Multiplan can only sort whole columns make sure these summaries are kept in columns where no other data is stored.

After all the team totals are entered beside the team names then sort the two columns using the points as the sort key. You then have your team standings. This may all sound a little confusing so I suggest you start with 3 teams of 3 players each. Always use formulas in the cells except the first two columns and then you will never have to change anything but those first two columns. And don't forget to debug the spreadsheet or one error could be copied right across the spreadsheet. . . .



LOCATION MAP

WORKSHOP : to be announced.

PROGRAM BIT - third Thursday

OCT 21st , 1993

MEETING: 7:00pm - Red Cross Building - 1400 Central.

6:45pm - Doors Open

7:00pm - Meeting begins, general discussion.

7:30pm - Demonstration to be announced.

9:00pm - Meeting ends.

9:15pm - Late dinner at location to be announced at meeting.

NOTICE

Information contained in **TIdbits** is accurate and true to the best of our knowledge. Viewpoints and opinions expressed in **TIdbits** are not necessarily that of the Mid-South 99'ers. We welcome any opinions/corrections from our readers. Articles may be reprinted elsewhere as long as credit is given to the author and newsletter.

GROUP INFO

Visitors and potential members may receive 2 free issues of **TIdbits** while they decide if they wish to join (no obligation) On the top of your label is a code. A **Y** means you are a member, **N** means a free list, **UG** means user group and **B** means a business. Beside the **Y** is a date, one year from that date your dues are due. A dollar sign ($) on the label will indicate that your dues are due. The library is open only to members. Library list is $1. Mail order disk library access is $2 for the first disk and $1 for each additional disk - max of 5 disks per month. Order by disk number only. At meetings, library access is FREE if you exchange your disk for ours or $1 per disk for our disks. Send all mail order library requests to librarian's address! Send dues and correspondence to group address.

CALENDAR

MEETINGS: OCT. 21, (3rd Thursday!)
WORKSHOPS: TO BE ANNOUNCED

24HR TI BULLETIN BOARD

The 9640 NEWS BBS 300/1200/2400/4800/7200/9600/12000/14400
Hayes. 901-368-0112

GROUP MAILING ADDRESS

Mid-South 99 Users Group
P.O. Box 38522
Germantown, Tn. 38183-0522

LIBRARY ADDRESS

Jim Saemenes
46 Higgins Road
Brighton, Tn., 38011

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

NAME _____ [ ] $18.00 FAMILY
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____ **ST** **ZIP**
PHONE(___)___-_____ :INTERESTS _____
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EQUIPMENT,ETC. _____
_____

Detach and mail with check payable to: Mid-South 99 Users Group, P.O. Box 38522, Germantown, Tn, 38183-0522.