

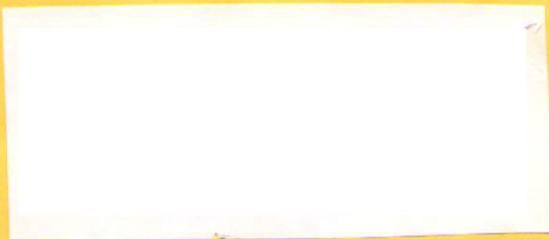
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APRIL 1999

GEOS Publication

7969 Woodcrest Drive
Louisville, KY 40219-3859

TO:



*The Eye and Mind of
the Commodore
User is irresolute,
proud of our history,
faith in our present
times, and
steadfast in facing
the future !*

We adhere to the Worldwide Commodore Community with pride and optimism. We look to the future as well as to the past, grateful for the continuing support we have had. Within the wide span of Commodore applications there is GEOS, the Graphic Environment Operating System. It is our aim to pool our resources, ask questions and answer questions, as we discover together what can be done with Commodore GEOS. With our continually improving technology, we are reaching for the stars. Our Phoenix has arrived. WE ARE on the comeback to reclaim our rightful place in the competitive computer world.

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GEOS Is the Commodore Desktop Publishing Solution !!!

The REU (Ram Expansion) pictured below is one of several cartridges sold by Creative Micro Designs, PO Box 646, East Longmeadow, MA 01028-0646 or see their website at <http://www.cmdweb.com>



GEOS Publication

ENHANCER PUBLICATIONS
PRESENTS...

GEOS Publication

Rev. Willis C. Patten
Sole Proprietor
Editor & Publisher



May 7, 1996
[text only]

EDITOR'S REMARKS

Fellow Commodore GEOS Users,

I guess we all have our mood cycles from time to time take a low dip. Well, I have *no complaints* this time around. God and the Great Computer in the Sky is smiling down at me and I am one happy puppy.

This Issue I trust will reach you the second week in April, which should make all of us happy. The first time it has arrived *on time* admittedly

for several years! I have WHEELS to thank in part; also, CMD's Super CPU, and also my decision to ease the pressure on me twice a year in February and August by not publishing an issue in these months. We are waiting for the repairman to come to repair our copier. This is the busy time of the year for copier servicemen.

And, as no doubt you have detected, I am quite pleased with the results of "getting into" POSTSCRIPT Printing. Now ofcourse I have been using "regular" PostScript text printing for several months now. But *programmed PostScript printing* is something else again. Last issue I began it, and this issue continues it, and I am really proud of the results and hope you are likewise. One can really get some intresting and exciting *effects* with true PostScript printing. The biggest acqward thing about it is integrating it with regular laser printing. I have no plans for color printing, since it would require a new laser or Bubble-Jet POSTSCRIPT Level 2 compatible printer. You subscribers would not like the subscription increase required to make this possible! However, just the added flaire that level 1 gives is exciting for me, and I sincerely hope for you as well.

I have my new HD power supply from CMD and now they have an on-off switch on it which I like. The HD very seldom now needs the reset button pushed any more.

While for the time being I have a good supply of resource articles for this Journal, I know our readers do appreciate personal letters with your experiences and insights in various aspects of using GEOS. This ofcourse includes GEOS with or without WHEELS.

Any one have GoDot? If you do, can it be used with GEOS?

NOW... on with the show !!!

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Rev. Willis C. Patten, Editor & Publisher

This Journal is published on a yearly basis, 10 monthly issues, with February and August omitted. Subscriptions are \$17.00 US, \$19.00 Western Hemisphere excepting US & Territories; Europe and all others will be \$21.00.

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PLEASE NOTE: Renewal notices will be mailed or EMailled out, and also indicated on the bottom front cover page for those due a renewal in 2 months, 1 month, and finally your last reminder on your last issue of your current subscription.

A new policy I am beginning. When any subscriber reaches the point of being an active subscriber for 4 consecutive years, I will show appreciation with a free 6 months subscription extension. If they renew for the regular rate, they will get 1 1/2 yrs for one year subscription.

I am indebted to those who contribute letters and articles for use in this Journal. Also to exchange newsletters and other

newsletters from which I may draw material for publication; other material I am access to, such as other newsletters, magazines, and the Internet.

LAST BUT NOT LEAST I am indebted to my beloved wife Phyllis who has supported me in this endeavor, and who I love very much.

I extend a hearty *welcome aboard* ! to all of you, and God be with us all!

GEOS Publication is entirely printed out with my Commodore 64/128 Computer System, consisting of my C128/64; 1571 drive, FD-2000 Drive, HD-40 Drive, Epson LQ-570+ and Abaton LaserScript LX (PostScript) Laser Printer; RAMLink 16 meg; Super 64/128 CPU 16 megs; Bocamodem 14.4kps increased to 19.2 kps by CMD's Turbo232; and a Magnavox Monitor.

From: **K DALE SIDEBOTTOM & ROGER LAWHORN**

<luckykds@iglou.com> -From:
cops@videocam.net.auReply-To:
cops@videocam.net.auX-Mailing-List:
<cops@videocam.net.au>

Roger Lawhorn wrote:>>>>

Hello everyone,>>>> I am exited to announce that our entire club library is being placed on>> cd-rom for C64/128 users who have a cmd-hard drive and a external scsi>> cd-rom drive.>

ROGER, What in the sam hill is a external scsi cd-rom drive? Are you referring> to one of those scuzzy drives?

Very, very few of us have those.>
Respectfully yours,> Willis

Roger:

>> With Achim Teges software you will be able to access our entire library in>> .d64 format. Being in .d64 format allows both users of cd-rom commander>> 64/128 and C64 emulator users (Amiga,Mac,PC,Unix,etc...) to have access to>> our files. At my current rate I expect to have it ready for press in two>> weeks.>> Sincerely, Roger Lawhorn>> Vice President of L.U.C.K.Y.>> Louisville Users of Commodore of Kentucky

K Dale Sisebottom:

Dear Willis,

If you will double-check the Oct/Nov issue of the LUCKY REPORT, there is an article about the CD-ROM Commander 128 program by Achim Taege that will allow Commodore users to plug a SCSI CD-ROM device into the back of a CMDHardDrive (also a SCSI device) and download files from an IBM formattedCD. There are pictures in that issue which show an inexpensive 'used'CD-ROM player hooked up to my Commodore at the Chicago Expo. It only costme \$30 to buy it. This allows you to add a 650 MB storage device to yourCommodore rather cheaply. ;-) Before we can do this, however, I must get the commercial program fromAchim Taege in Germany and make it available in the United States. I expect to be able to do that within the month of January. Stay tuned!

Sincerely,

K. Dale Sidebottom

*By Bo Zimmerman
of Austin, TX*

**GEOPICS - STANDARD GEOS
APPLICATIONS**

Right out of the box, GEOS comes stock with a fantastic set of applications for taking advantage of its integrated environment. These applications, geoWrite especially, got me through college, and so deserve a special place of mention. ;) geoWrite 2.1 is the full-featured word processor built to produce the sharpest documents. It includes full GEOS font and style support, cut

and paste ability for text AND pictures, point and click tab and margin setting, four kinds of text justifications, string search, headers, footers, and page numbering. With the photo manager, pictures can be kept easily accessible for pasting into your documents-- all from within geoWrite. geoWrite's companion application is called geoPaint. Capable of exploiting all of the user's artistic ability, geoPaint is the workbench for your own GEOS art. geoPaint features a virtual page where an editable portion is always available. The toolbox on the left hand side includes cut-and-paste tool, region fill and paintbrush tool (with definable patterns for both), drawing and erasing tools, outline and filled square and circle drawing tools, text writer with access to all of GEOS fonts and styles, and a full coloring palette. With geoPaint, your imagination is only limited by how sick you are. If you find anything in here you have questions or comments about, feel free to leave me mail at bo@zimmers.net.

PLAN AHEAD

GEOPICS - GEOS APPLICATIONS 2

Luckily for us, Berkely Softworks did not hold back after the release of GEOS. They went on to produce some of the most amazing applications Commodore 8-bit computers had ever seen. Spreadsheets, databases, graphics, and desktop publishing all entered new levels after they were through. Here are some of those fantastic applications. geoCalc! Anyone who has used a text based spreadsheet knows what a chore it is to navigate the cells, make the cells fit your text or values, or remember all the control keys necessary to utilize its features. geoCalc

has none of these problems. Cells rows and columns are easily resizable, the features are all available off of pull-down menus, and navigation is as easy as point-and-click. GEOS is probably best known for it's ability to really produce in the area of desktop publishing. Numerous newsletters and magazine are, to this day, produced in GEOS thanks in large part to geoPublish. Designing pages, cutting and pasting clipart and resizable articles are all a cinch with this amazing application. Numerous layouts come ready with the application to fit most printer resolutions. A handy toolbox is always available in whatever design mode you are operating in. geoFile! geoFile is a database application for those who believe style and substance should go hand in hand. Form design is as simple as drawing boxes on your design form and designating the type of data to be accepted therein. Handy search features are included to make your data as accessible as possible, and the ability to paste in graphics adds a little pizzaz to droll data-entry tasks. geoChart! According to the manual, geoChart is an excellent program. I can't say either way, however, as I have not had an easy time getting it to work the way I want to. The results possible seem impressive, but that's only rumor. If you find anything in here you have questions or comments about, feel free to leave me mail at bo@zimmers.net.

PRESS RELEASE:

Commodore Products Source List no. 7

Research has started on issue #7 of the Commodore Products Source List (a little later than I wanted, but...) Based on how things went with issues 5 & 6, it takes about two or three months for the companies and people to respond back, and a little over one month to compile the updates. Using this timetable, I anticipate publishing issue #7 in May. The Products List keeps growing in size with each issue, so to cover the additional cost of the postage, the price of List #7 will be \$3.00.

Since changing jobs last fall also meant moving and resigning as Editor of the Tri-City Commodore Computer Club (TC-Cubed), I no longer have access to the newsletters TC-Cubed exchanged with other clubs, and these were my major source of information for the Products List. So, I am asking for help in locating C64/C128 supporting places. These can be anything, such as your local computer store with a corner table of C64 software, places like Creative Micro Designs where Commodore support plays a major role in their business, ribbon and diskette suppliers, web sites with Commodore content, etc. If you know of any places like this, I would appreciate

it if you would send me details on them thru either mail or e-mail.

A second announcement will be made when the List is completed.

BACKGROUND:

The Commodore Products Source List shows the places and people that support the Commodore 64 and Commodore 128 computers, with sections like Stores, Software, Hardware, Repairs, Supplies, Magazines, and more. It also contains product and company indexes, and a list of places and clubs that have discontinued C64 support or have closed. The List primarily covers the United States and Canada, but is expanding to include places worldwide and sites on the internet. The most current Products List from August 1997 (with updates) is viewable on the Internet at the address below.

For further information, please contact me via the following addresses. Note that the E-mail and web site addresses have changed since December 1998.

Commodore Products Source List
Roger Long
1815 97th St. S., Apt. V7
Tacoma, WA 98444

E-mail: longrj2@gte.net
Web site:
<http://home1.gte.net/longrj2/cpsl/>

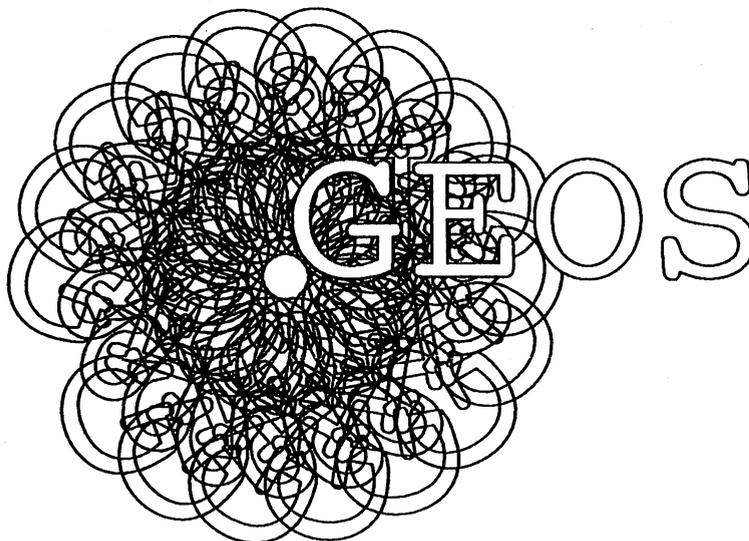
New Members

Arnold Cheldin
Woodland Hills, CA

Say 'Hoody' To Our New Member/Subscribers!

John Telfer
Claire, So Australia

Jack Sheldon
Woodland Hills, CA



GRAPHICS CONCEPTS

From the Internet, courtesy of Adobe.

There are a few concepts that you need to know about before we dive into the language itself. These concepts are the concepts PostScript

uses to describe and manipulate images on a page. There are really only a few.

Device Space This is the coordinate space understood by the printer hardware. This coordinate system is typically measured in terms of the device's resolution. There is really nothing else that can be said about this space, as PostScript programs are typically not expressed using it.

User Space This is the coordinate system used by PostScript programs to describe the location of points and lines. User space is essentially the same as the first quadrant of the standard coordinate system used in high school math classes. Point (0,0) is in the lower left corner. Coordinates are real numbers, so there is no set resolution in user space. The

interpreter automatically converts user space coordinates to device space.

Current Transformation Matrix The transformation of user space coordinates to device space coordinates is done through the current transformation matrix. This matrix is a three by three matrix that allows the user to rotate, scale, and translate the entire user space within the device space. This is the source of a lot of PostScript's power, as will be demonstrated later.

Path A path is a collection of (possibly disjoint) line segments and curves arranged on the page. The path does not describe actual ink on the paper; it merely describes an imaginary tracing over the page. There are operators which allow the user to draw ink along the path (stroke), fill an enclosed path with ink (fill), or clip out all future images that are outside the path (clip).

Current Path This is the path that the PostScript program is creating at the moment. The current path is assembled piece by piece.

Clipping Path The PostScript rendering system will ignore any part of a line segment, curve, or bitmap that extends outside a certain region; it will only draw the parts of those elements which are within the region. The region is described by a path called the clipping path. The clipping path is usually a rectangle about a quarter of an inch in from the edge of the page, but it can easily be set by the user to an arbitrary path. Graphics State This is a collection of various settings that describe the current state of the graphics system. Things like the current path, the current font, and the current transformation matrix make up the graphics state. Often, a program will need to temporarily save a graphics state to be used later. There are a couple of ways of doing this, but the easiest is to push the

state onto a special graphics state stack and pop it back later. This can be accomplished with the `gsave`, and `grestore` operators.

These articles on POSTSCRIPT Printing will continue in the next issue of GEOS PUBLICATION. They are taken from the Internet.

=====
Courtesy of K. Dale Sidebottom,
Editor of LUCKY Report:
=====

CMD Native Mode

by Randy Harris

I thank Randy Harris, president of the South West Regional Association of Programmers for the best, and perhaps the only, tutorial I have seen on Native Mode Partions.

Commodore users have all the disk drive power that PC users enjoy, but too few take advantage of this power that is available in CMD's Native Mode partitions! The reason many don't use them is they are not familiar with their use or capability. Hopefully, this article will help you see the benefits of using Native mode prtitions on your CMD HardDrive, FD-2000 drive, and even the RAMLink.

If you are familiar with MS-DOS and its use of subdirectories, then you are ahead of the game when it comes to comprehending what I'm going to discuss. If you are only familiar with your 1541 or 1571 disk drives, then hopefully my explanation will help you understand.

If you are familiar with your 1541, you will know that when formatted, you have 664 blocks of free stargage space for your files. The directory for those files is confined to track 18. Once track 18 is full, the disk is full, even if there is more storage space on the disk! A classic

example of this is a disk full of 3 block Print Shop graphics. Once the number of directory entries reaches 144 files, the disk is full. For a 1541 disk, that is usually not a problem. But still, why do we have so many 1541 floppies taking up space in our houses? Because they don't hold very many files. The 1571 drive is a little better with its 1328 free blocks, but it is still limited to 144 files with its directory track on track 18.

The 1581 drive is much better with 3160 free blocks. Its directory track is 40, and is limited to 296 files. While 1581 disks can have subdirectories, they are difficult to make, and they take up a fixed amount of disk space, whether they are used or not.

Lastly, while the above drives can have a boot sector created for use with the 128, they can easily be overwritten after a validate command.

So how do Native mode partitions on the FD-2000 compare? First, you have 6336 free blocks using a High Density disk. The boot sector is automatically protected. The directory track begins on track 1 and is dynamically expanding. That means that as you need more directory space, the drive finds available space on the disk and adds more directory space! Therefore, your number of files is limited only by the amount of free disk space! And lastly, the ability to easily create, delete, and move through efficient, dynamically expanding subdirectories! In this case, they are not fixed in size and only use as much disk space as the files contained within them!

I can see by the looks on your faces that you understand about the increased disk space of an FD-2000

(more than nine times that of a 1541 disk), but of what benefit are subdirectories? Glad you asked! Here is an example. Let's say that you have all your necessary documentation to file your income tax, and the main forms all completed for the last seven years. Would it be wise to put them all in one file folder in your file cabinet? Of course not!

Most likely, you have several file folders, one for each year, which contains the completed forms and supporting documents for that year. That way, if you needed to go back and check your 1994 Federal Income Tax return, you would simply pull out the folder for that year. That way, if you needed to go back and check your 1994 Federal Income Tax return, you would simply pull out the folder for 1994 and look for what you want. It is a whole lot easier than looking through seven years of forms to find what you are looking for!

In this example, a 1541 disk would be equivalent to a single file folder. Just enough to hold one year's worth of information. Whereas an FD High Density disk would compare to a whole file drawer! So it would make sense to divide up your documents among several different file folders with the file drawer. That is basically what subdirectories are, file folders within a file drawer. And just like real file folders, subdirectories only take up a much space in the drawer as the contents within them. If a folder only has one sheet in it, it takes up very little space. If a folder has 200 sheets, it is thicker and takes up more of the space in the file drawer. Native mode subdirectories are the same way. 1581 subdirectories would compare to putting cardboard boxes in your file drawer. They take up a fixed amount of space, whether there is one sheet of paper in them, or 1000!

Here is how I practically make use of Native mode subdirectories. When I put together an issue of the newsletter each month, it is made up of all the files that make up each individual article, and the main GEOPUBLISH document. I save those files in case I need to reprint them. Now would I put each month's worth of files on one 1541 disk? No that would require 12 disks a year! Too many disks, too expensive, and too much wasted storage space. I could fit a lot on a 1581, but the directory could be very long and files could be hard to find! What I did is created a Native mode FD disk and made subdirectories for each year that I have been doing the newsletter beginning with 1994. Then, in each of the subdirectories by year, I created subdirectories for each month. Then I would copy the files for each month's newsletter into the subdirectory for the month of that year. So all my files are neat and organized, and I know right where to find them, and my disk space is maximized to the fullest!

So what do subdirectories look like in a directory listing? Subdirectories have a filename, just like any other file. However, the filetype is listed as DIR instead of PRG, SEQ, or REL.

You might ask, "You said subdirectories are easy to make. How do you make them? After formatting a Native mode disk, you have only the root directory. To create a subdirectory, you use the DOS comand called Make Directory, or MD for short. For example, to make a subdir (subdirectory) called TAXES, you would enter the command:

```
OPEN 15,8,15, "MD:TAXES": CLOSE
15
```

Or if you have JiffyDOS, you simply enter:

```
@MD:TAXES
```

Once a subdir has been created, how do you access it? With the Change Directory or CD command:

```
OPEN 15,8,15, "CD:TAXES": CLOSE 15
```

Or if you have JiffyDOS, enter:

```
@CD:TAXES
```

Once you have changed to the subdir named TAXES, that is the only directory that is visible, and the name of the subdir is now in the header. Let's say you now want to create subdirs within the TAXES subdir for each of the last three years. Using JiffyDOS, you would enter:

```
@MD:95
```

```
@MD:96
```

```
@MD:97
```

That's it! You've now created three subdirs within another subdir!

So how do I copy files to the new subdirs? Use the built in JiffyDOS file coppier, or better yet, use CMD's FCOPY. FCOPY allows you to select subdirs to copy files to.

"If I am in a subdir, how do I get out?"

Use the Change Directory or CD command again:

```
@CD:<- (back arrow) will take you to the parent directory, which is the previous directory.
```

```
@CD// will take you all the way back to the root directory, which is the very first directory.
```

Read your CMD manual for a complete explanation of how to use the CD command to move from subdir to subdir.

How do I delete subdirs? Use the Romove Directory or RD command. An example would be:

```
@RD:TAXES
```

Read your CMD manual for a complete explanation of how to use the CD command to move from subdir to subdir.

How do I delete subdirs? Use the Remove Directory or RD command. An example would be:

@RD:TAXES

One catch here is that you must scratch any files or remove any subdirs in a subdir you want to delete, before attempting to use the RD command. It will only remove empty subdirectories.

I hope this gives you some motivation to familiarize yourself with Native mode partitions. They are a powerful tool if you make use of them. Read your CMD manual on the subject and practice the different commands explained in this article!

Remember, all that I have talked about also applies to Native mode partitions on the CMD hardDrive and RAMLink as well. The HardDrive, with its mass storage capability, is ideal for Native mode partition use.

Here are some more examples for Native mode use:

- storing Disk magazines like Loadstar, ReRUN, and Gazette
- archive copies of important data files.
- store many of your favorite games on one disk or partition.
- organize software collections of graphics, SID's, fonts, etc.

I am sure you will think of many others.

Commodore Closing

Just as when the sun sets we look forward with confidence of its rising on the morrow with a new day dawning, so, we now put this Issue of GEOS Publication to rest until the dawning of our next Issue. With it comes new knowledge, new ideas, pride for our Commodore System and all that it can do. God bless you all!

