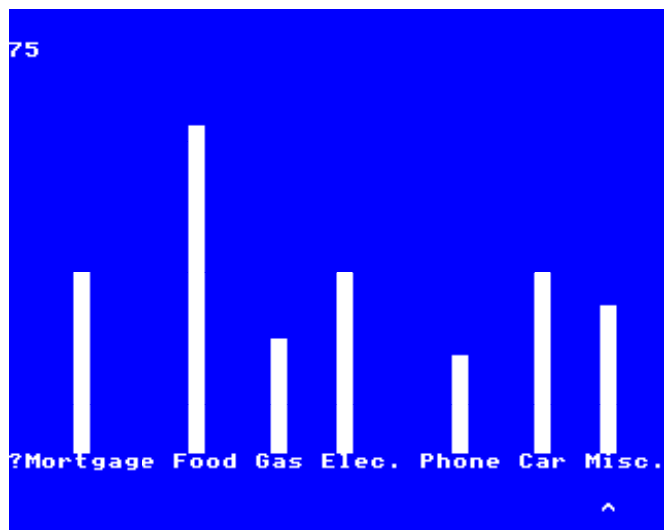# BAR CHARTER

This is a versatile program that will enable you to record your expenses, club accounts or any collections you have. You could also use the printouts to impress the boss. It is easy to use and allows a maximum of 40 bars to be drawn of any height. As you key in the data you watch the bar chart grow. After you have done this, you have an option of printing out the bar chart on your printer. After this the height of each is displayed.

How to use it

First you are asked for the labels of the bars in the bar chart. There may be any number but all the labels must fit on one display line. When you have keyed in a line of labels press RETURN once. Then you use the left and

right ARROW keys to move a pointer at the bottom of the screen. When the pointer (triangle symbol) is positioned under the label you wish to point to, press the space bar and the bar above the label will increase in height. Each time you press the space bar, the number at the top left hand side of the screen increases by one.

If a bar gets so high that it would go off the screen, then the entire bar chart moves downwards so you are looking at the top half of the bar chart.

If you want to print out the bar chart onto a printer, if you have one, press P. The procedure PROC_DUMP supplied is for printing, using the BBC recommended printer, the Seikosha printer. If you have another one, then replace this with the appropriate screen dump routine. Your dealer, computer magazine or the maker should be able to help you.

If you want to miss out the print out and go straight to the next stage, press S. This section prints out the total for each item of the bar chart.

Programming hints

The program incorporates a scroll downwards. If you list a program, you will notice that if the program has more than around 30 lines the screen scrolls downwards by displaying something on the top screen line and then executing VDU 11 (cursor up). Everything on the screen will now move down one screen line.

This program has been written in MODE 4 because it requires a 40 column screen and yet it must run on a BBC Model A computer, as well as the Model B and Electron. However, MODE 4 only displays two colours. If

more colours are required and you have a Model B BBC Micro or an Electron, then you may change it to MODE 1. This will allow red and yellow to be used as well. The COLOUR 129 on line 380 is now red, and can be changed to COLOUR 130 for yellow, or COLOUR 131 for white, to allow red and yellow bars to be displayed as well. The easiest way would be to display bars in different colours, depending upon where on the screen they are displayed. The variable X is the column position of the bar.

```
   10   REM  BAR  CHARTER
   20   REM  COPYRIGHT  (C)  G.LUDINSKI
   30   MODE  4
   40   DIM  Y(40)
   50   VDU  19,0,4,0,0,0
   60   COLOUR128:COLOUR3
   70   CLS
   80   LA$=CHR$(136):RA$=CHR$(137)
   90   REM
  100   REM  Input  Labels
  110   REM
  120   PRINTTAB(10,26)"What  are  the  label
s"
  130   INPUT  L$:IF  L$=""  THEN  VDU11:GOTO1
30
  140   IF  LEN(L$) > 40  THEN  VDU11,11:PRIN
TTAB(0,28);STRING$(40,"  ");:VDU11,11:GOT
O130
  150   PRINTTAB(0,26);STRING$(40,"  ")
  160   S=0:X=1:FORI=1TO40:Y(I)=26:NEXTI
  170   *FX4,1
  180   SC=0:DT=0
  190   REM
  200   REM  Key  In  Data
  210   REM
  220   REPEAT  S=S+1
  230     I$=GET$:IF  I$<>LA$  AND  I$<>RA$  A
ND  I$<>"S"  AND  I$<>"  "  AND  I$<>"P"  AND  I
$<>"p"  THEN  230
  240     IF  (I$=LA$  AND  X=1)  OR  (I$=RA$  A
ND  X=40)  THEN  230
  250     IF  I$="  "  THEN  DT=DT+1:PRINTTAB(
0,2);DT
  260     IF  I$=LA$  THEN  X=X-1
  270     IF  I$=RA$  THEN  X=X+1
  280     PRINTTAB(0,30);STRING$(39,"  ");T
AB(X,30)"^";
  290   REM
  300   REM  Scroll  Down  If  Chart  Goes  Too
High
  310   REM
  320   IF  Y(X)+SC >=0  THEN  GOTO370
  330   COLOUR0:COLOUR128:PRINTTAB(0,0)"S"
;:VDU11:PRINTTAB(0,3)"    "TAB(0,27);STRIN
G$(199,"  ");:COLOUR1:PRINTTAB(0,2);DT;TA
B(0,28);L$;:SC=SC+1
  340   REM
  350   REM  Add  More  To  Bar
  360   REM
```

```
 370  IF I$<>" "  THEN  410
 380  COLOUR0:COLOUR129
 390  YT=Y(X)+SC:IF  YT>26  THEN  YT=26
 400  PRINTTAB(X,YT)"  ";:Y(X)=Y(X)-1:COL
OUR1:COLOUR128
 410  UNTIL I$="S"  OR  I$="s"  OR  I$="P"  O
R  I$="p"
 420  IF  I$="P"  OR  I$="p"  THEN  PROC_DUMP
 430  REM
 440  REM  Totals
 450  REM
 460  CLS
 470  PRINTTAB(17,1)"Totals"TAB(17,2)"--
----"''
 480  FORI=1  TO  40
 490    PRINTMID$(L$,I,1);"  ";:IF  26-Y(I
)<>0  THEN  PRINT26-Y(I);
 500    PRINT
 510    IF  I=26  THEN  PRINT"Press <RETURN
>  to  continue";:REPEATUNTILGET=13:CLS:PR
INT''
 520  NEXTI
 530  *FX4  0
 540  GOTO  700
 550  DEFPROC_DUMP
 560  VDU2,1,8
 570  FORY=1023  TO  0  STEP  -28
 580    FORX=0  TO  1279  STEP  4
 590      CH=1
 600      FOR  D=27  TO  0  STEP  -4
 610        CH=CH*2
 620        IF  POINT(X,Y-D)>0  THEN  CH=CH
+1
 630      NEXT
 640    VDU1,CH
 650    NEXT
 660  VDU1,10
 670  NEXT
 680  VDU1,15,3
 690  ENDPROC
 700  END
```