

**SOME NOTES ON PROGRAMMING IN "C" for the Palm Pilot-**

There is a free trial C compiler available for the Palm Pilot, and after 45 days you can purchase it. Also available is the Integrated Development Environment (IDE) which can compile programs for standalone execution on a Palm Pilot. I use the option to add in all the libraries, so no extra work other than a hot synch is needed.

<http://www.orbworks.com/pcpalm/download.html>  
<http://orbworks.com/pcpalm/buy.html>

See notes at back for Windows VISTA win64 and how to hotsynch

Alternatively, for a free earlier version, go to:-

<http://www.softwarearchives.com/PDA/>

and select PDA and then enter "PocketC" in the search field and click SEARCH, then you will find PocketC:-



<b>Pocket C 6.6.0</b> PocketC is a PalmPilot-based and WinCE-based C compiler <a href="#">(more...)</a> License: Shareware	SCORE: 5	306	03/29/05
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The free version from [www.softwarearchives.com/PDA](http://www.softwarearchives.com/PDA) is an older version, and this download site requires free registration.

The free trial from [www.orbworks.com](http://www.orbworks.com) is the latest and greatest, having a 45 day free trial before purchase. Also, this version has a desktop and emulator for the PDA, so it is a great package.

The program for horizontal dials is shown below. This is a conversational program and does not use graphics nor a GUI (graphic user interface). This does not use object oriented features, it is as simple as it can be.

**NOTE:** PocketC uses MATHLIB for trigonometric functions. Many PDAs have this already. If not, then add it into the next HotSynch by double clicking MATHLIB.PRC.

A program is created as a MEMO in the PDA, and PocketC then invoked. When PocketC comes up, it shows a list of compiled programs.

- If you have already compiled the program, simply select it and click execute.
- If you have not already compiled the program, ignore that list and click compile, then the entire memo files are searched for C programs, and a list displayed. Select from that list and click compile. After the very quick compile, you are returned to the initial screen showing compiled programs.
- As you have compiled the program, simply select it and click execute.

The program will run, and you answer the prompts.  
When the program ends, click on output to see the output.

The next few pages show programs for compile and execute on the PDA, compile and hot synch from the PC to the PDA as standalone programs, and they have text only, text and graphics, or pure graphics. Also discussed are emulator as well as simulator testing.

```
// hdial
/* horizontal dial */
main()
{
    float    fLat, snLat, fLng;
    string   sLat, sLng;
    float    fRef;
    string   sRef;
    float    hlat, hla;
    int      i, ii;
    float    corh, j;

    clear();
    puts ("When finished ");      puts ("click OUTPUT\n");

    sLat=  getsd ("Lat","32");
    puts ("Lat ");
    fLat = (float)sLat;
    puts(format(fLat,2));        puts ("\n");

    sLng=  getsd ("Lng","108.2");
    puts ("Lng ");
    fLng = (float)sLng;
    puts(format(fLng,2));        puts (" ...and... ");

    sRef=  getsd ("Ref","105");
    puts ("Ref.Lng ");
    fRef = (float)sRef;
    puts(format(fRef,2));        puts ("\n");

    snLat=sin(2*3.1416*fLat/360);
    corh = (4*(fLng-fRef)) / 60 ;

    for (i = -6 ; i < 7 ; i++)
    {
        // get the hour angle of the sun
        ii = (-1)*i ;
        j = 15 * (ii+corh) ;

        /* get the resulting hour line angle */
        hlat = snLat * tan(2*3.1416*j/360) ;

        /* get the hour line angle back to degrees */
        hla = 360*(atan(hlat))/(2*3.1416) ;

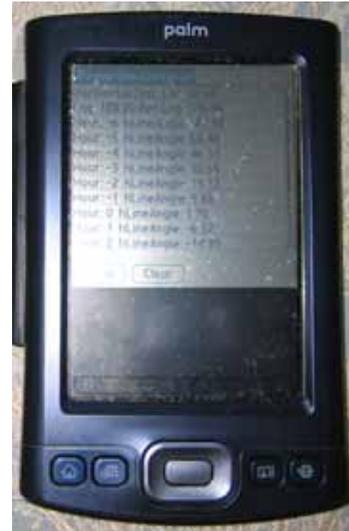
        puts ("Hour: "); puts ( i); puts (" ");
        puts ("hLineAngle: ");
        puts (format(hla,2) );
        puts ("\n");
    }
}

* T E S T   V A L U E S
Design latitude:      32.75
Design longitude:    108.20
Reference meridian:  105.00
Hour:  -6 hour angle: 93.20 Angle: -84.10
Hour:  -5 hour angle: 78.20 Angle:  68.88
Hour:  -4 hour angle: 63.20 Angle:  46.96
Hour:  -3 hour angle: 48.20 Angle:  31.18
Hour:  -2 hour angle: 33.20 Angle:  19.49
Hour:  -1 hour angle: 18.20 Angle:  10.09
Hour:   0 hour angle:  3.20 Angle:   1.73
Hour:   1 hour angle: -11.80 Angle:  -6.45
Hour:   2 hour angle: -26.80 Angle: -15.28
Hour:   3 hour angle: -41.80 Angle: -25.81
Hour:   4 hour angle: -56.80 Angle: -39.58
Hour:   5 hour angle: -71.80 Angle: -58.71
Hour:   6 hour angle: -86.80 Angle: -84.10
```

**Non graphical horizontal dial**

Block select then copy this, and then paste it into a new memo file on your Palm desktop, and then perform a hot synch.

This is designed for compile and execute on the PDA using PocketC.



```
// hdialG
/* horizontal dial with graphics */
main()
{
    float   fLat, snLat, fLng;
    string  sLat, sLng, s;
    float   fRef;
    string  sRef;
    float   hlat, hla;
    int     i, ii, x, y, xc, yc;
    float   corh, j;

    clear();
    graph_on();

    puts ("Horizontal Dial:  ");

    sLat=   getsd ("Lat","32");
    puts ("Lat  ");
    fLat = (float)sLat;
    puts(format(fLat,2));

    sLng=   getsd ("Lng","108.2");
    puts ("\nLng  ");
    fLng = (float)sLng;
    puts(format(fLng,2));

    sRef=   getsd ("Ref","105");
    puts (" Ref.Lng  ");
    fRef = (float)sRef;
    puts(format(fRef,2));
    puts ("\n");

    snLat=sin(2*3.1416*fLat/360);
    corh = (4*(fLng-fRef)) / 60 ;

    for (i = -6 ; i <7 ; i++ )
    {
        // get the hour angle of the sun
        ii = (-1)*i ;
        j = 15 * (ii+corh) ;

        /* get the resulting hour line angle */
        hlat = snLat * tan(2*3.1416*j/360) ;

        /* get the hour line angle back to degrees */
        hla = 360*(atan(hlat))/(2*3.1416) ;

        xc = 80; yc = 20;
        if ( hla>=-45 && hla<=45) // middle hours
        {
            y=60;
            x=-y*hlat;
            line (1,xc,100-yc,x+xc,100-(y+yc));
            if ( i>0 ) { text(x+xc,100-(y+yc), i); }
            if ( i<0 ) { text(x+xc,100-(y+yc), 12+i); }
        }
        if ( hla>45 && i<0 ) // early hours
        {
            x=-60; // good angles
            y=-x/hlat;
            line (1,xc,100-yc,x+xc,100-(y+yc));
            text(x+xc,100-(y+yc), 12+i);
            text(x+xc-3,100-(y+yc-9), format(hla,1));
        }
        if ( hla<-45 && i>0) // late hours
        {
            x=60; // good angles
            y=-x/hlat;
            line (1,xc,100-yc,x+xc,100-(y+yc));
            text(x+xc,100-(y+yc), i);
            text(x+xc,100-(y+yc-9), format(hla,1));
        }
        puts ("Hour: "); puts ( i); puts (" ");
        puts ("hLineAngle: ");
        puts (format(hla,2) );
        puts ("\n");

        if ( i <0 )
        {
            text(10,100-(i*10), 12+i);
            text(30,100-(i*10), format(hla,1));
        }
        if ( i >0 )
        {
            text(80 ,100+(i*10), i);
            text(100,100+(i*10), format(hla,1));
        }
    }
    text(10,85, "Any grafitti letter to exit");
    text(10,95, "Tap OUTPUT to see angles");
    s=   getc ();
}

```

### Graphical horizontal dial

Block select then copy this, and then paste it into a new memo file on your Palm desktop, and then perform a hot synch.

This is designed for compile and execute on the PDA using PocketC.



This program also displays the text of hour line angles on the text output area.

```

// hdialgSA
@cid "ILS1";
@name "hdialgSA";
@dbname "hdialgSA";
@category "Main";
@ver "1.0";

/* horizontal dial with graphics */
main()
{
    float fLat, snLat, fLng;
    string sLat, sLng, s;
    float fRef;
    string sRef;
    float hlat, hla;
    int i, ii, x, y, xc, yc;
    float corh, j;

    clear();
    graph_on();

    sLat= getsd ("Lat","32");
    fLat = (float)sLat;

    sLng= getsd ("Lng","108.2");
    fLng = (float)sLng;

    sRef= getsd ("Ref","105");
    fRef = (float)sRef;

    snLat=sin(2*3.1416*fLat/360);
    corh = (4*(fLng-fRef)) / 60 ;

    for (i = -6 ; i <7 ; i++ )
    {
        // get the hour angle of the sun
        ii = (-1)*i ;
        j = 15 * (ii+corh) ;

        /* get the resulting hour line angle */
        hlat = snLat * tan(2*3.1416*j/360) ;

        /* get the hour line angle back to degrees */
        hla = 360*(atan(hlat))/(2*3.1416) ;

        xc = 80; yc = 20;
        if ( hla>=-45 && hla<=45) // middle hours
        {
            y=60;
            x=-y*hlat;
            line (1,xc,100-yc,x+xc,100-(y+yc));
            if ( i>0 ) { text(x+xc,100-(y+yc), i); }
            if ( i<0 ) { text(x+xc,100-(y+yc), 12+i); }
        }
        if ( hla>45 && i<0 ) // early hours
        {
            x=-60; // good angles
            y=-x/hlat;
            line (1,xc,100-yc,x+xc,100-(y+yc));
            text(x+xc,100-(y+yc), 12+i);
            text(x+xc-3,100-(y+yc-9), format(hla,1));
        }
        if ( hla<-45 && i>0) // late hours
        {
            x=60; // good angles
            y=-x/hlat;
            line (1,xc,100-yc,x+xc,100-(y+yc));
            text(x+xc,100-(y+yc), i);
            text(x+xc,100-(y+yc-9), format(hla,1));
        }
        }

        if ( i <=0 )
        {
            text(10,100-(i*10), 12+i);
            text(30,100-(i*10), format(hla,1));
        }
        if ( i >0 )
        {
            text(80 ,100+(i*10), i);
            text(100,100+(i*10), format(hla,1));
        }
        }
    text(10,90, "Any grafitti letter to exit");
    s= getc ();
}

```

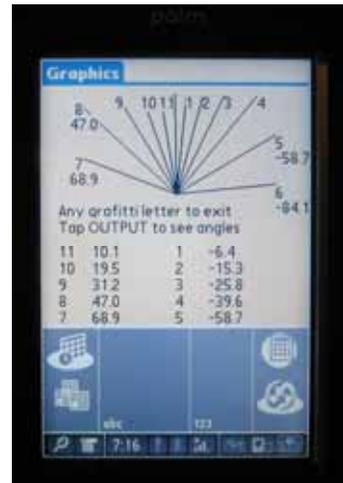
### Graphical horizontal dial

This is compiled with the IDE provided by orbworks, then the program is double clicked

hdialgSA.prc

to get it into the hot synch queue, then hot synched. This is not compiled on the PDA. It is a standalone application.

This is designed for compile on the PC then synching with the PDA as a standalone program.



This program only displays hour line angles on the graphics area.

```

// vdialogSA
@cid "ILS1";
@name "vdialogSA";
@dbname "vdialogSA";
@category "Main";
@ver "1.0";

/* vertical dial with graphics */
main()
{
    float fLat, csLat, fLng;
    string sLat, sLng, s;
    float fRef;
    string sRef;
    float hlat, hla;
    int i, ii, x, y, xc, yc;
    float corh, j;

    clear();
    graph_on();

    sLat= getsd ("Lat","32");
    fLat = (float)sLat;

    sLng= getsd ("Lng","108.2");
    fLng = (float)sLng;

    sRef= getsd ("Ref","105");
    fRef = (float)sRef;

    csLat=cos(2*3.1416*fLat/360);
    corh = (4*(fLng-fRef)) / 60 ;

    for (i = -6 ; i <7 ; i++ )
    {
        // get the hour angle of the sun
        ii = (-1)*i ;
        j = 15 * (ii+corh) ;

        /* get the resulting hour line angle */
        hlat = csLat * tan(2*3.1416*j/360) ;

        /* get the hour line angle back to degrees */
        hla = 360*(atan(hlat))/(2*3.1416) ;

        xc = 80; yc = 20;
        if ( hla>=-45 && hla<=45) // middle hours
        {
            y=60;
            x=-y*hlat;
            line (1,xc,yc,x+xc,(y+yc));
            if ( i>0 ) { text(x+xc,(y+yc), i); }
            if ( i<0 ) { text(x+xc,(y+yc), 12+i); }
        }
        if ( hla>45 && i<0 ) // early hours
        {
            x=-60; // good angles
            y=-x/hlat;
            line (1,xc,yc,x+xc,(y+yc));
            text(x+xc,(y+yc), 12+i);
            text(x+xc-3,(y+yc-9), format(hla,1));
        }
        if ( hla<-45 && i>0) // late hours
        {
            x=60; // good angles
            y=-x/hlat;
            line (1,xc,yc,x+xc,(y+yc));
            text(x+xc,(y+yc), i);
            text(x+xc,(y+yc-9), format(hla,1));
        }
    }

    if ( i <=0 )
    {
        text(10,100-(i*10), 12+i);
        text(30,100-(i*10), format(hla,1));
    }
    if ( i >0 )
    {
        text(80 ,100+(i*10), i);
        text(100,100+(i*10), format(hla,1));
    }
}
text(10,90, "Any grafitti letter to exit");
s= getc ();
}

```

### Graphical vertical dial

This is compiled with the IDE provided by orbworks, then the program is double clicked

vdialogSA.prc

to get it into the hot synch queue, then hot synched. This is not compiled on the PDA. It is a standalone application.

This is designed for compile on the PC then syncing with the PDA as a standalone program.

This exact code can be saved as a memo in the Palm desktop, hot synched, and then compiled and executed on the PDA itself. However, if the standalone version is there also (i.e. as compiled with the PocketC IDE) then the name must be changed from:-

vdialogSA to, for example:-  
vdialog

## An almanac as a standalone program

```

// almanacSA
@cid "ILS1";
@name "almanacSA";
@dbname "almanacSA";
@category "Main";
@ver "1.0";

#define RADIANS (2*3.1416/360)
#define DEGREES (360/(2*3.1416))

/* almanac but text is done with graphics */
main()
{
    float  fLat, csLat, fLng;
    string sLat, sLng, s;
    float  fRef;
    string sRef;
    float  hlat, hla, sha;
    int    i, ii, x, y, xc, yc, mm, dd, jd, amh, shh, shm;
    float  corh, corm, decl, j, jdf, eot, alt, azi, ss;

    clear();
    graph_on();

    // start coordinates for printing to the PDA
    x = 5;
    y = 5;
    text (x,y+50, "Ensure MATHLIB.PRC synchd");

    mm = (int)getsd ("Month 1-12","1");
    dd = (int)getsd ("Day 1-31","1");
    if (mm==1) { jd = 0+dd; }
    if (mm==2) { jd = 31+dd; }
    if (mm==3) { jd = 31+28+dd; }
    if (mm==4) { jd = 31+28+31+dd; }
    if (mm==5) { jd = 31+28+31+30+dd; }
    if (mm==6) { jd = 31+28+31+30+31+dd; }
    if (mm==7) { jd = 31+28+31+30+31+30+dd; }
    if (mm==8) { jd = 31+28+31+30+31+30+31+dd; }
    if (mm==9) { jd = 31+28+31+30+31+30+31+31+dd; }
    if (mm==10) { jd = 31+28+31+30+31+30+31+31+30+dd; }
    if (mm==11) { jd = 31+28+31+30+31+30+31+31+30+31+dd; }
    if (mm==12) { jd = 31+28+31+30+31+30+31+31+30+31+30+dd; }
    jdf = (float)jd;

    sLat= getsd ("Lat","32.75");
    fLat = (float)sLat;

    sLng= getsd ("Lng","108.2");
    fLng = (float)sLng;

    sRef= getsd ("Ref","105");
    fRef = (float)sRef;

    csLat=cos(2*3.1416*fLat/360);
    corm = 4*(fLng-fRef) ;
    corh = corm / 60 ;

    eot=-1*(9.84*sin(RADIANS*(2*(360*(jdf-81)/365))) -7.53*cos(RADIANS*(360*(jdf-81)/365)) -1.5*sin(RADIANS*(360*(jdf-81)/365)))-0.3;

    // start coordinates for printing to the PDA
    x = 5;
    y = 15;

    // display EOT
    text (x,y, "EOT mm.m: ");
    text (x+80,y, format(eot,1));
    //text (x+100,y, mm);
    //text (x+120,y, dd);
    text (x+120,y, "JD:");
    text (x+135,y, jd);
    y=y+10; // next line

    // display eot correction
    text (x,y, "Long.Corr mm.m:");
    text (x+80,y, format(corm,1));
    y=y+10; // next line

```

```
// display net correction
text (x,y, "Net.Corr mm.m:");
text (x+80,y, format(corm+eot,1));
y=y+10; // next line

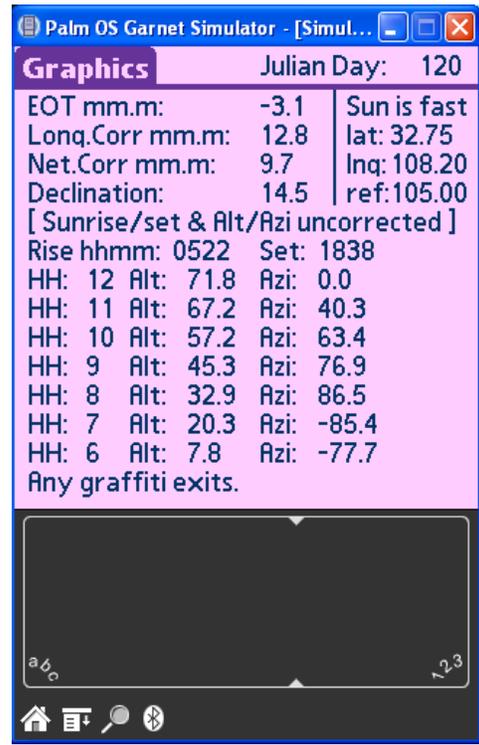
// display declination
decl = DEGREES*(0.006918 - 0.399912*cos(2*3.1416*(jdf-1)/365) +
0.070257*sin(2*3.1416*(jdf-1)/365) - 0.006758*cos(2*2*3.1416*(jdf-1)/365) +
0.000907*sin(2*2*3.1416*(jdf-1)/365) - 0.002697*cos(3*2*3.1416*(jdf-1)/365) +
0.00148*sin(3*2*3.1416*(jdf-1)/365));
text (x,y, "Declination:");
text (x+80,y, format(decl,1));
y=y+10; // next line

// display rise/set from noon uncorrected
sha = 12-((DEGREES*(acos( tan(RADIANS*fLat) * tan(RADIANS*decl) )))/15) ;
shh = (int)(sha);
shm = (sha-(int)(sha))*60;
text(x,y, "[Sunrise/set & Alt/Azi uncorrected]");
y=y+10; // next line
text (x,y, "Rise/Set from noon hh mm:");
text (x+120,y, shh);
text (x+130,y, "+");
text (x+135,y, shm);
y=y+10; // next line

for (i = 6 ; i <13 ; i++ )
{
    amh = i; // am hour 6 to 12
    alt =
DEGREES*(asin(sin(RADIANS*(decl))*sin(RADIANS*fLat)+cos(RADIANS*decl)*cos(RADIANS*fLat)*c
os(RADIANS*(15*(12-(amh))))));
    azi = DEGREES*(atan(sin(RADIANS*(15*(12-
amh)))/(sin(RADIANS*fLat)*cos(RADIANS*(15*(12-amh)))-
tan(RADIANS*decl)*cos(RADIANS*fLat))));
    text (x,y, "HH:");
    text (x+20,y, amh);
    text (x+35,y, "Alt:");
    text (x+55,y, format(alt,1));
    text (x+80,y, "Azi:");
    text (x+100,y, format(azi,1));
    y=y+10; // next line
}
text(x,y, "Any graffiti exits.");
s= getc ();
}
```

Month: 4  
 Day: 30  
 Latitude: 32.75  
 Longitude: 108.2  
 Ref. Long: 105

} →



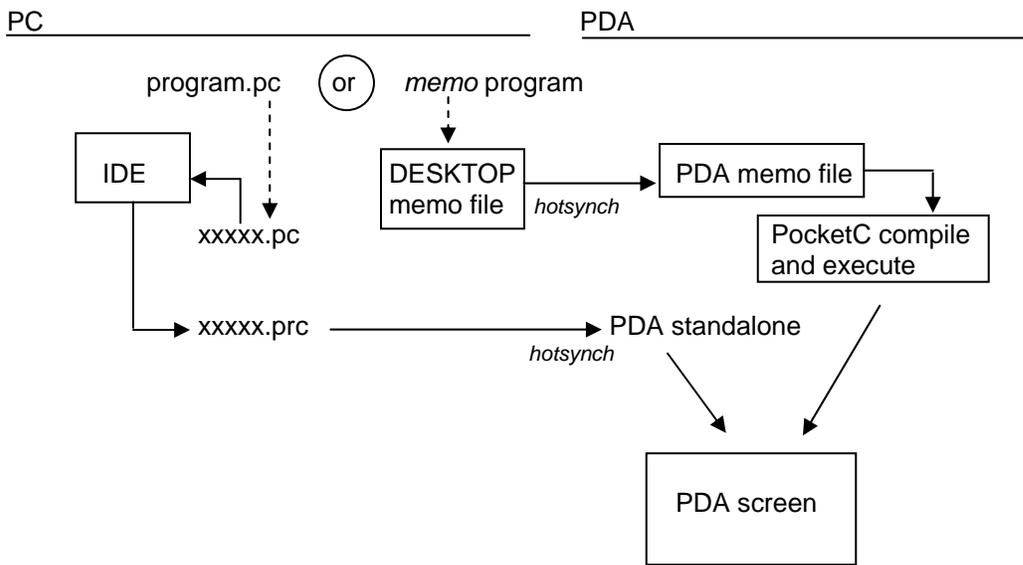
**NOTE:** An optional graphics box can be added around the dial plate, this entails four lines at the end which are the box, and for aesthetic purposes, the "Any grafitti..." text is moved over a bit.

```
...
...
...
...
line (1,5,15,159,15);
line (1,5,90,159,90);
line (1,5,15,5,90);
line (1,159,15,159,90);

text(30,90, "Any grafitti letter to exit");
s=      getc ();
}
```

**NOTE:** The zip file that goes with this document has several files. The convention is...

- xxxxx.prc      a standalone application compiled by the PocketC Integrated Development Environment (IDE) which is available at:-  
  
<http://www.orbworks.com/pcpalm/download.html>  
<http://orbworks.com/pcpalm/buy.html>
- xxxxx.pc      the source code for the IDE which will turn it into a xxxxx.prc
- xxxxx.c      code to be saved in a Palm Pilot *memo* file on the Palm Desktop and then hot synched. This requires PocketC be installed on the PDA, and that this program be compiled and then executed within PocketC.
- xxxxxG.yy      This has graphics output
- xxxxxGSA.yy    This has graphics output, and is a standalone program built by the IDE.



TESTING ~ no special software except PocketC on the PDA ~ or ! PocketC's IDE on your PC

You have two choices.

### SIMPLEST

Install PocketC by downloading it, unzipping it, and then installing PocketC on the PDA.

Then copy the programs xxxxx.c to the MEMO area on the Palm Desktop, and perform a hot synch.

Then on the PDA, execute the PocketC application, enter COMPILE, let it locate the programs (it looks for "// name" at the start of each memo).

Then compile that program, then execute it.

If the hour line angles are zero or the hour lines drawn are all vertical, then double click on MATHLIB.PRC and hot synch it. Then repeat the process.

### NEXT SIMPLEST

Use the PocketC Integrated Development Environment (IDE) and load the xxxxx.pc programs into the IDE and compile them.

NOTE: After the source is loaded, go to PROJECT, SET PROJECT FILE, and click on the name of your program. Then do the build.

Use the two options to ensure the fullest software goes with the compiled program.

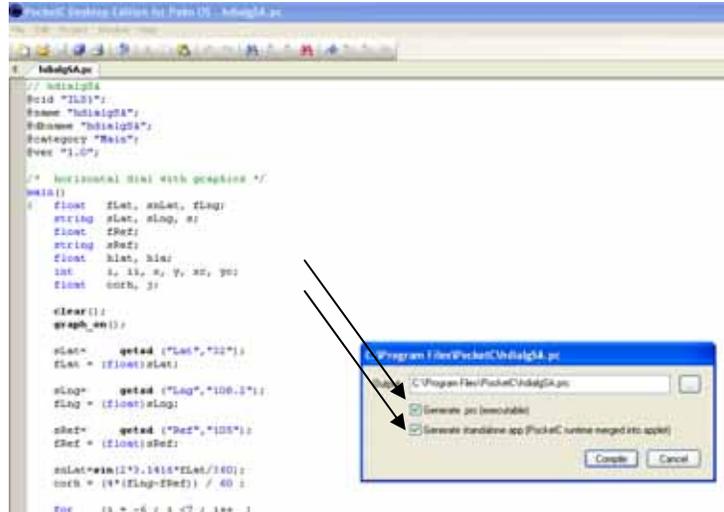
The resulting xxxxx.prc is complete and is hot synched to the PDA where it can be run as any application.

That same program can be moved to the emulator or to the simulator PDA depictions and emulated or simulated.

Where is that xxxxx.prc program to be found? Go to

PROGRAM FILES  
POCKETC

and locate that program.



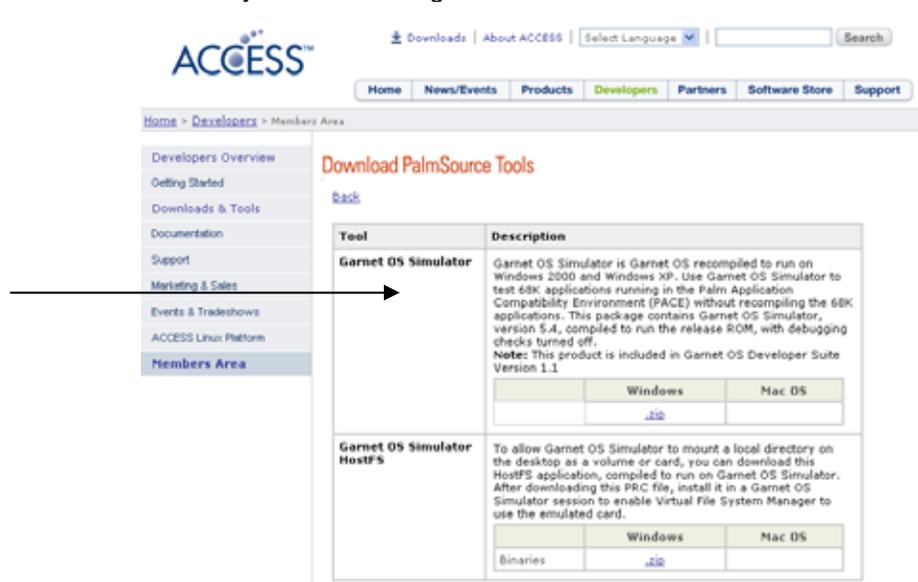
TESTING ~ using a PDA simulator (not emulator) (easiest to setup, has ROMS already)

Hints on testing:- [http://www.pdacortex.com/palm\\_emulator.htm](http://www.pdacortex.com/palm_emulator.htm)

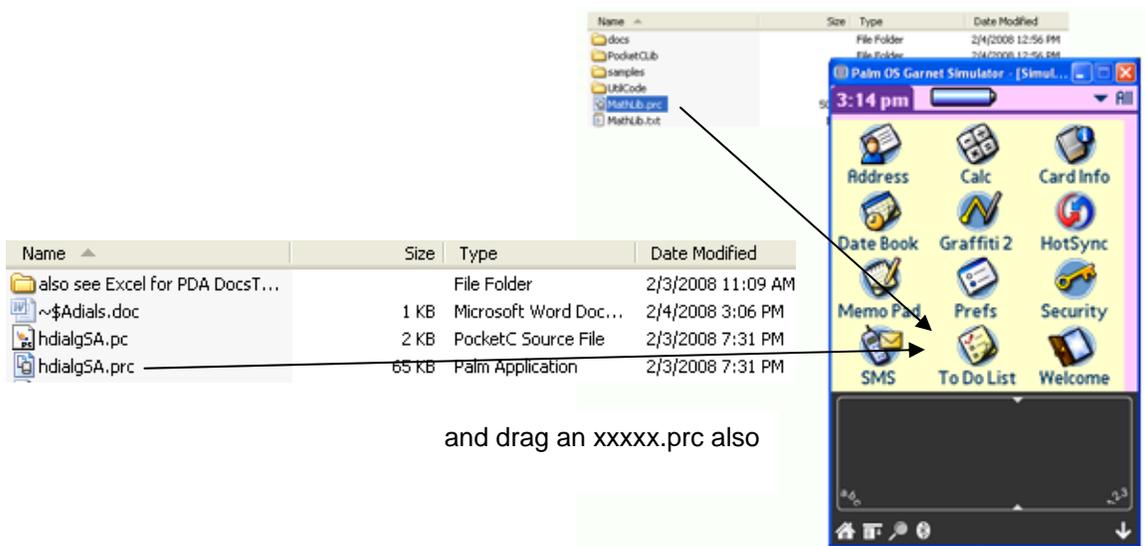
Test harnesses:- <http://www.access-company.com/developers/>

<http://www.access-company.com/products/downloads/index.html>

then login (you register for free)  
then select Garnet OS Development Tools  
then select SIMULATOR (not emulator, etc)  
NOTE: you have to resign in sometimes



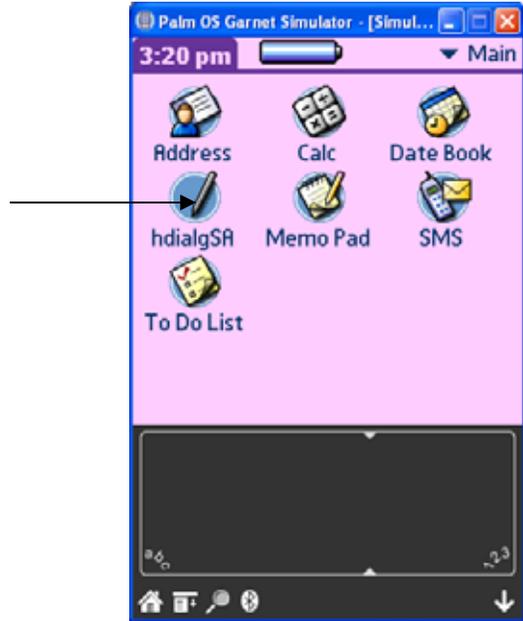
then download the simulator, and unzip it, and then invoke it, and follow its startup like any new PDA then drag MATHLIB.PRC



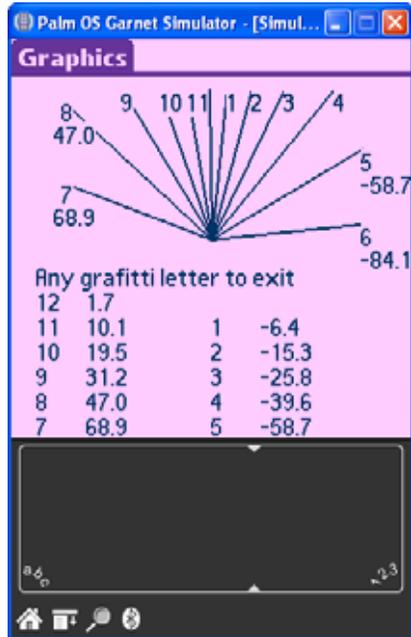
and drag an xxxxx.prc also

if you don't drag MATHLIB.PRC then all trigonometric functions return zero, and thus hour line angles, and hour lines on the graph area will be vertical lines.

then locate the program in the application area of the simulated PDA and run the program



and see the results



TESTING PROGRAMS ~ using a PDA emulator (not simulator) (harder to setup, needs ROMs)

Hints on testing:- [http://www.pdacortex.com/palm\\_emulator.htm](http://www.pdacortex.com/palm_emulator.htm)

Test harnesses:- <http://www.access-company.com/developers/>

▼  
<http://www.access-company.com/products/downloads/index.html>

▼  
then login (you register for free)  
then select Garnet OS Development Tools  
then select EMULATOR (not simulator, etc)  
NOTE: you have to resign in sometimes

The screenshot shows the ACCESS website's 'Developers' page. The main heading is 'Download PalmSource Tools'. Below this, there is a table with columns for 'Tool' and 'Description'. The first tool listed is 'Emulator 3.5'. Its description states it is a hardware emulator for the ACCESS Powered platform. Below the description is a table with columns for 'Windows', 'Mac OS', and 'Unix'. The 'Windows' column contains a link to '.zip' files, which is circled in red. The 'Mac OS' column contains a link to '.sit' files, and the 'Unix' column contains a link to '.qz' files. The second tool listed is 'Garnet OS Emulator Skins 1.9', with a table showing links for '.zip' (Binaries) and '.txt' (Readme) under the 'Windows' column, and '.sit' (Binaries) under the 'Mac OS' column. The third tool is 'Garnet OS Emulator HostFS', with a table showing links for '.zip' (Binaries) under the 'Windows' column and '.sit' (Binaries) under the 'Mac OS' column. A red arrow points from the 'Members Area' link in the left sidebar to the 'Emulator 3.5' section.

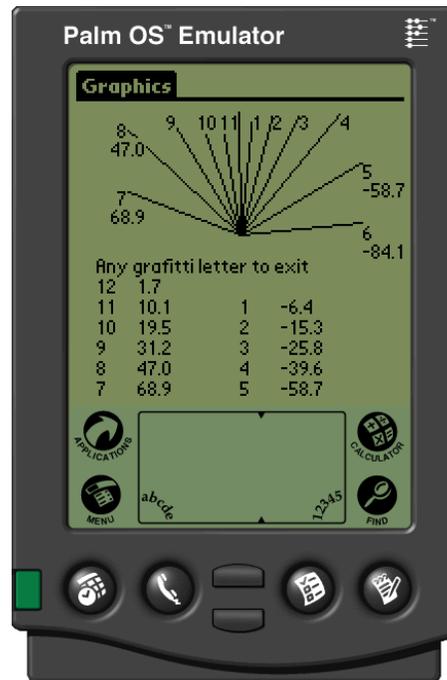
then download the emulator, but you will also need a ROM file, I had trouble downloading it from my Palm TX, however, you can find ROMs at:-

The screenshot shows the ACCESS website's Members Area. The main heading is "Download PalmSource Tools". Below this is a table of tools:

ACCESS Tools	
<a href="#">Garnet OS Development Suite</a>	The Garnet OS Development Suite Contains: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Garnet OS optimized Eclipse IDE</li><li>• The Garnet OS Compiler and Linker</li><li>• The Garnet OS Emulator</li><li>• The Garnet OS Simulator</li><li>• The Garnet OS SDK</li></ul>
<a href="#">Emulator</a>	The Garnet OS Emulator and related downloads.
<a href="#">Platform ROMs</a>	These are very nearly identical to shipping device ROMs and should be sufficient for any debugging purpose.
<a href="#">Simulator</a>	The Garnet OS Simulator and related downloads.
<a href="#">ACCESS Reporter</a>	Debug logging tool for use with the Emulator and Simulator
<a href="#">ACCESS Installer</a>	Facilitates the download and installation of software applications.
<a href="#">GCC-based Garnet OS Native Object toolkit</a>	This toolkit enables developers to create ARM native code objects (PNO) that can be linked into Garnet OS 69K applications.

Below the table is a section for "ACCESS SDKs".

then download and unzip the roms, then invoke the emulator  
then locate the ROM (pick one) when asked  
then drag MATHLIB.PRC from a folder to the emulator  
then drag xxxxx.PRC also, then run it.



## WINDOWS VISTA, WIN64 AND HOT SYNCH

### Palm Pilot TX

Windows Vista win64 will not hot synch with the USB nor with WIFI. It will synch with Bluetooth.

I bought a \$15 Bluetooth USB from Walmart and it installed first time. And I turned WIFI off on the PDA and Bluetooth on.

The PC needed restarting after the Bluetooth driver install, and I did it again after Bluetooth setup just in case.

I configured Hotsynch to use the Bluetooth (COM3 in my case).

Several Hotsynch attempts failed. I rebooted my PDA (warm start) after a serial port in use error on the Palm.

Eventually after much random trial and error things happened.

After several synch attempts on my PDA, Vista win64 suddenly asked for a code (like WIFI), I have mine something like:

d2d3a1a2b0

and suddenly the PDA asked for a code, so I entered:

d2d3a1a2b0 (same as above)

And Vista asked for permission to proceed, then the hotsync worked.

I am still not sure how or why this finally worked, there are many mysteries in this universe, and PDAs and VISTA is one of them.

**NOTE:** You not need the blue light to be on for the Bluetooth machine to be listening, so just because there is no blue light does not mean that "it needs turning on".

**NOTE:** Of course, I expect it would work quicker if I read the booklets, but I didn't.