What is IS-Base?
Information power—
without the price.

Most database programs tend to be somewhat confusing and intimidating. Just setting up a file with the correct number and types of fields can take considerable time and pre-planning. Because *IS-Base* does not contain "fields," so to speak, it does *not* require the usual pre-organization of data files. In fact, there is very *little* that *IS-Base* has in common with other database programs at all! What then, *is IS-Base?* In a nutshell, *IS-Base* is an efficient, ridiculously-easy-to-use data storage/retrieval program that can process virtually everthing that you throw at it . . . That's *not* a small task for an information tool of this simplicity—a program that basically has only three active commands or "verbs."

How To Converse With The Program

When you run *IS-Base*, you are presented with a question mark and a blinking cursor. The question mark is your prompt, and the cursor blinks in anticipation of a command. *IS-Base* is designed around the English sentence. To converse with the program, simply enter a command and press [RETURN] or [ENTER]. If you enter a command incorrectly, a message is displayed and you are presented once again with the familiar question mark. When entering commands, you have several line editing capabilities. Refer to your computer's control capsule for the various editing features available.

The Data Disk

Before running *IS-Base*, you must have an initialized disk (a data disk) to store the information you enter. We recommend that you use a blank disk for maximum storage space. Before entering any *IS-Base* commands, your data disk should be placed into your computer's disk drive.

Different data disks can be used for different database files. Just think of each data disk as a separate file cabinet of information. To open a file cabinet, simply insert that disk into the disk drive. This can be done at any time during execution of the *IS-Base* program (except, of course, during disk access).

All entered data is stored entirely on the data disk. Because of this, you can exit the program at anytime without losing any data. Chances are, your data would survive even a power outage! During the course of the program's operation, the computer creates certain files on your data disk. The names of these files are explained in your computer's Spec Sheet elsewhere in this article. You do not have to understand, or even know about these files to operate the program. Just as long as you don't reinitialize your data disk, your data is safe.

All You Need To Know

There are really only three commands that you must learn in order to use *IS-Base*. These commands are **IS**, **FIND**, and

FORGET. Briefly, the **IS** command allows you to enter information into the database, **FIND** allows you to search the database, and **FORGET** allows you to delete information from the database. Once you understand these three commands, you can start putting *IS-Base* to work. The following provides explanations of these commands:

Command: **IS**
Example:

```
?JOHN PARKER IS A BUSINESS ASSOCIATE
?JOHN PARKER'S ADDRESS IS 675 ALDER, SPRINGFIELD, MN 40735
?JOHN PARKER'S PHONE NUMBER IS (301) 285-2844
```

Explanation:
Here we have entered three pieces of information into the database. We have entered John Parker's address, phone number, and his relation. Now, you can see how our program achieved its name: All information is entered into the data base with a simple declarative sentence using the "IS" conjugation of the verb *to be*. So, to add anything to your database, just enter it using this simple sentence format.

Command: **FIND**
Example:

```
?FIND JOHN PARKER'S ADDRESS
Found:
JOHN PARKER'S ADDRESS IS 675 ALDER, SPRINGFIELD, MN 40735
```

Explanation:
In this example, we asked the computer to find John Parker's address. The computer responded with the statement "Found:" followed by the desired information. Use the command **FIND** * to list all the data in your database. (To understand why this works, see the section on wild cards later in this documentation.) Even though the **FIND** command is simple to use, it can contain many powerful search parameters. These parameters are also detailed later.

Command: **FORGET**
Example:

```
?FORGET JOHN PARKER'S PHONE NUMBER
Found:
JOHN PARKER'S PHONE NUMBER IS (301) 285-2844
Should I forget this? Yes
JOHN PARKER'S PHONE NUMBER IS (301) 285-2844
--> Has been forgotten
```

Explanation:
Here we have deleted John's phone number from our database. Before the computer erased the phone number, the computer asked if it was O.K. to do so. We answered yes, and so that piece of information was forgotten. In searching for the information to be forgotten, the **FORGET** command accepts the identical search parameters as the **FIND** command. See the following section for a description of the various search parameters available.

IS-Base Spec Sheet: Apple II

Control Capsule

Key	Function
Cursor left	Move left
Cursor right	Move right
Delete	Delete a character
CTRL I	Insert a space
CTRL E	Erase current entry
Return	Accept entry
CTRL S	Freeze screen/printer output
ESC	Escape current operation

Disk Specs

When you first boot *IS-Base*, the location of your data disk defaults to slot 6, drive 1. You can change this from drive 1 to drive 2 with the **DRIVE** command. Entering the command **DRIVE 2**, directs *IS-Base* to use drive 2 as its default drive. To change the default back to drive 1, simply enter the command **DRIVE 1**.

The following is a list of the files that are created on your data disk by *IS-Base*.

Filename	Function
ISBASE.DAT	Holds all entered data
ISBASE.KEY	Holds the function key definitions
ISBASE.TMP	A temporary data file

Note: If using an Apple IIc, IIe, or IIgs do *not* run *IS-Base* with with 80-column mode activated—strange things may occur when accessing the printer.

Function Keys

Because the Apple computer has no designated function keys, we had to ad lib. Function keys 1 through 10 are achieved by holding down the [OPEN APPLE] key in conjunction with a number key 1 through 0. So, function key 1 is [OPEN APPLE] 1 while function key 10 is [OPEN APPLE] 0. Only function keys 1 through 9 are re-definable with the **KEY** command. Function key 10 always produces that last command that you entered. The default function key definitions are as follows:

Function Key	Definition
[OPEN APPLE] 1	FIND
[OPEN APPLE] 2	FIND*
[OPEN APPLE] 3	FORGET
[OPEN APPLE] 4	EDIT
[OPEN APPLE] 5	PRINTER
[OPEN APPLE] 6	SORT
[OPEN APPLE] 7	CRUNCH
[OPEN APPLE] 8	CLS
[OPEN APPLE] 9	BYE

Note: Because the OPEN APPLE key is only available on Apple IIe, Apple IIc, and Apple IIgs, other models cannot use the function key option.

Search Parameters

Search parameters are what you use to specify information that you are searching for. You use search parameters to find information that will be viewed, forgotten, or edited. The *IS-Base* commands FIND, FORGET, and EDIT all use search parameters. We will use the FIND command for explanatory purposes, but the following examples are equally relevant for the FORGET and EDIT commands. While reading over these examples, assume that the following information has been entered into the database:

```
?JOHN PARKER IS A BUSINESS ASSOCIATE
?JOHN PARKER'S ADDRESS IS 675 ALDER, SPRINGFIELD, MN 40735
?JOHN PARKER'S PHONE NUMBER IS (301) 285-2844
?CRAIG HENDERSON IS A BUSINESS ASSOCIATE
?CRAIG HENDERSON'S ADDRESS IS UNKNOWN
?CRAIG HENDERSON'S PHONE NUMBER IS UNLISTED
?A MYSTERIOUS FELLOW IS CRAIG HENDERSON
```

Now we'll describe the 5 basic search parameter formats. The <...> symbol represents the search parameters entered by you. All commands and keywords are in bold.

Format 1: FIND <...> IS <...>
Example:

```
?FIND JOHN PARKER'S PHONE NUMBER IS (301) 285-2844
Found:
JOHN PARKER'S PHONE NUMBER IS (301) 285-2844
```

Explanation:
This is the most basic and explicit search format. Here, you specify letter for letter the piece of information that you are looking for. You use this search format when you are looking for one specific piece of information.

Format 2: FIND <...>
Example:

```
?FIND JOHN PARKER'S ADDRESS
Found:
JOHN PARKER'S ADDRESS IS 675 ALDER, SPRINGFIELD, MN 40735
```

Explanation:
In this format, search parameters are provided for only the left side of the IS command. Any piece of information entered as "JOHN PARKER'S ADDRESS IS <...>" will be found. It does *not* matter what was entered after the IS command.

Format 3: FIND WHO IS <...> or FIND WHAT IS <...>
Example:

```
?FIND WHO IS A BUSINESS ASSOCIATE
Found:
JOHN PARKER IS A BUSINESS ASSOCIATE
CRAIG HENDERSON IS A BUSINESS ASSOCIATE
```

Explanation:
In this format, search parameters are provided for only the right side of the IS command. Any piece of information entered as "<...> IS A BUSINESS ASSOCIATE" will be found. It does *not* matter what what was entered before the IS command. The keywords WHO and WHAT are interchangable.

Format 4: FIND ALL <...>
Example:

```
?FIND ALL CRAIG HENDERSON
Found:
CRAIG HENDERSON IS A BUSINESS ASSOCIATE
A MYSTERIOUS FELLOW IS CRAIG HENDERSON
```

Explanation:
In this format, search parameters are provided for either the left or right side of the IS command. Any piece of information entered as "CRAIG HENDERSON IS <...>" or "<...> IS CRAIG HENDERSON" will be found.

Format 5: FIND ALL RELATED TO <...>
Example:

```
?FIND ALL RELATED TO A BUSINESS ASSOCIATE
Found:
JOHN PARKER IS A BUSINESS ASSOCIATE
JOHN PARKER'S ADDRESS IS 675 ALDER, SPRINGFIELD, MN 40735
JOHN PARKER'S PHONE NUMBER IS (301) 285-2844
CRAIG HENDERSON IS A BUSINESS ASSOCIATE
CRAIG HENDERSON'S ADDRESS IS UNKNOWN
CRAIG HENDERSON'S PHONE NUMBER IS UNLISTED
A MYSTERIOUS FELLOW IS CRAIG HENDERSON
```

IS-Base Spec Sheet C-64

Control Capsule

Key	Function
Cursor left	Move left
Cursor right	Move right
DEL	Delete a character
INST	Insert a space
HOME	Move cursor to beginning of line
CLR	Erase current entry
RETURN	Accept entry
Commodore key	Freeze screen/printer output (keep held down)
Left-arrow	Escape current operation

Function Keys

The KEY command is used to re-define the Commodore function keys located on the right of the keyboard. Only function keys 1 through 7 are re-definable with the KEY command. Function key 8 always produces that last command that you entered. The default function key definitions are as follows:

Function Key	Definition
f1	FIND
f2	FIND *
f3	FORGET
f4	EDIT
f5	PRINTER
f6	SORT
f7	BYE

The All-Important *Wild Card*

Wild cards are one of the search parameter's most important features. If you have used DOS on an IBM PC or compatible, then you probably know what wild cards are and how much they can help. A wild card is a character that can represent one, none, or many characters. IS-Base uses the asterisk (*) character as a wild card. Because of this, you should not use asterisks when entering a piece of information with the IS command.

Let's say that you want to find all the information that you have on John Parker. You could enter the commands

```
?FIND JOHN PARKER
?FIND JOHN PARKER'S ADDRESS
?FIND JOHN PARKER'S PHONE NUMBER
```

and get all the information you have on him. But having to enter all three of these commands, would quickly become tiresome. The problem worsens when you start entering more information on John, such as business phone or date of birth. With wild cards, however, you can get all of John Parker's information with just one command:

```
?FIND *JOHN PARKER*
```

Here, no matter what appears before or after the name "JOHN PARKER," we find the proper information.

Wild cards are especially helpful when you can't remember exactly how you entered something into the database. By using wild cards, you can enter what you do remember, add a few wild cards in with your search parameters, and chances are that the computer will find the correct information. Use the command FIND * to find all information contained in the database.

Here are some examples on wild card matching: *DE matches ABCDE, JADE, and DE, but not DEAF or DEL. The string AB* matches ABCDE, ABSOLUTE, and AB, but not SCAB or TAB. The string *AN* matches ANT, FAN, AN and CANTELOPE. Finally, W*E matches WHALE, WHITE, and WE, but not WET or ANSWER.

Wild cards can be used anywhere within your search parameters, no matter which search parameter format you use. As you can see, wild cards add great flexibility to your IS-Base information retrieval.

Disk Specs

When you first boot IS-Base, the location of your data disk defaults to device 8 (drive 8). You can change this from drive 8 to drive 9 with the DRIVE command. Entering the command DRIVE 9, directs IS-Base to use drive 9 as its default drive. To change the default back to drive 8, simply enter the command DRIVE 8.

The following is a list of the files that are created on your data disk by IS-Base.

Filename	Function
IS-BASE.DAT	Holds all entered data
IS-BASE.KEY	Holds the function key definitions
IS-BASE.TMP	A temporary data file

Compiled BASIC

There are two versions of IS-Base on your HCJ Volume 3 disk. These versions are IS-BASE.BAS and IS-BASE.COM. The file IS-BASE.BAS is a Commodore BASIC 2.0 version of IS-Base. It is supplied on your disk so that you can see how the program works. We do not recommend that you run this version, as it is very slow. The file IS-BASE.COM is a compiled version of IS-BASE.BAS. This version can be LOADed, SAVEd, and RUN like any BASIC program. We recommend that you run the compiled version every time you use the program, as it operates much faster than its BASIC counterpart. We compiled IS-Base using the Abacus Software BASIC 64 compiler.

All The Extras

Now that you've learned the "All You Need To Know" commands, and you've conquered search parameters, you're ready to learn the rest of IS-Base's commands. The following is a detailed explanation of IS-Base's extra commands. Once again, let's assume that the following has already been entered into the database using the IS command:

```
?JOHN PARKER IS A BUSINESS ASSOCIATE
?JOHN PARKER'S ADDRESS IS 675 ALDER, SPRINGFIELD,
MN 40735
?JOHN PARKER'S PHONE NUMBER IS (301) 285-2844
?CRAIG HENDERSON IS A BUSINESS ASSOCIATE
?CRAIG HENDERSON'S ADDRESS IS UNKNOWN
?CRAIG HENDERSON'S PHONE NUMBER IS UNLISTED
?A MYSTERIOUS FELLOW IS CRAIG HENDERSON
```

The <...> symbol represents information entered by you. All commands and keywords are in bold.

Command:
EDIT <...> IS <...>
or
EDIT <...>
or
EDIT WHAT IS <...> or EDIT WHO IS <...>
or
EDIT ALL<...>
or
EDIT ALL RELATED TO <...>

Example:

```
?EDIT JOHN PARKER IS A BUSINESS ASSOCIATE
 JOHN PARKER IS A BUSINESS ASSOCIATE
>JOHN PARKER IS A NEIGHBOR
```

Explanation:

This command allows you to edit information found in the database. Once a piece of information that matches your search parameters is found, it is printed to the screen and you are given the chance to change the information. In the example above, we have changed John Parker from a business associate to a neighbor. To

Explanation:

This format is a variation on the FIND ALL format. Search parameters are provided for either the left or right side of the IS command. Any information entered as "BUSINESS ASSOCIATE IS <...>" or "<...> IS BUSINESS ASSOCIATE" will be found.

Once a record is found using the FIND ALL format, however, the search goes one level deeper. You see, when the computer finds the line "JOHN PARKER IS A BUSINESS ASSOCIATE" it stops its search for "A BUSINESS ASSOCIATE" and goes looking for the name "JOHN PARKER" anywhere within the data file (left and right of the IS command, and even inside a statement like "JOHN PARKER'S ADDRESS IS"). When it finds "JOHN PARKER," that piece of information is output to the screen. When no more "JOHN PARKERs" can be found, the search resumes again for "A BUSINESS ASSOCIATE." This process is repeated when "CRAIG HENDERSON IS A BUSINESS ASSOCIATE" is found.

Control Capsule

Key	Function
Cursor left	Move left
Cursor right	Move right
Backspace	Erase character left of cursor
Delete	Delete a character
Insert	Toggle insert mode
Home	Move cursor to beginning of line
End	Move to the end of line
Ctrl Backspace	Erase current entry
Enter	Accept entry
Ctrl Num Lock (PC)	Freeze screen/printer output
Fn Pause (PCjr)	Freeze screen/printer output
HOLD (Tandy)	Freeze screen/printer output
Esc	Escape current operation

Function Keys

The KEY command is used to re-define the PC's function keys. Only function keys 1 through 9 are re-definable with the KEY command. Function key 10 always produces that last command that you entered. The default function key definitions are as follows:

Function Key	Definition
F1	FIND
F2	FIND *
F3	FORGET
F4	EDIT
F5	PRINTER
F6	SORT
F7	CRUNCH
F8	CLS
F9	BYE

Turbo Charged

The IBM version of *IS-Base* was written in Turbo Pascal, available from Borland International. Turbo Pascal compiles into .COM files that are executable from DOS. Because Turbo Pascal is a compiled language, it produces very fast and effecient programs. To run the IBM Version of *IS-Base* you may use the *HCJ Director* program or boot your system, insert your HCJ Volume 3 disk into the active drive, and enter IS-BASE at the DOS prompt

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differentiate between the normal command mode and edit mode, you are given a greater-than sign (>) as an input prompt instead of a question mark (?). The original line is printed above the edit line for your reference. This way, it is easy for you to identify the changes you've made before pressing [RETURN] or [ENTER].

If you press [ESC] (back-arrow on the C-64), edit mode is aborted without any changes made to the information found. To abort edit mode on the TI-99/4A, just enter a blank line. If the EDIT command finds several matches to your search parameters, each piece of information found is brought up, one by one, for you to edit.

Command: CHECK ON and CHECK OFF
Example:

```
?CHECK ON
Definition check is on
?CRAIG HENDERSON'S PHONE NUMBER IS (221) 993-3772
?CRAIG HENDERSON'S PHONE NUMBER-->CRAIG HENDERSON'S PHONE NUMBER
Should I forget that-->CRAIG HENDERSON'S PHONE NUMBER
IS UNLISTED? Yes
CRAIG HENDERSON'S PHONE NUMBER IS UNLISTED --> Has been
forgotten
?CHECK OFF
Definition check is off
?CRAIG HENDERSON'S PHONE NUMBER IS NOW AVAILABLE
```

Explanation:
These two commands allow you to decide whether to forget old information because new, similar information is being added. When CHECK is ON, then newly entered information is checked against previously entered information for similarities. If a similarity is found, then you are asked if you wish to forget the old information. You may answer yes or no. To be considered similar, the information found on the left sides or right sides of the IS command must match perfectly on both the new and old information. In the example above, the phrase "CRAIG HENDERSON'S PHONE NUMBER" is what makes the two pieces of information similar. CHECK OFF turns this feature off.

Command: KEY<...>
Example:

```
?KEY1 IS A BUSINESS ASSOCIATE
?KEY2 FIND *
```

Explanation:
This command allows you to assign a group of characters to your function keys. The command KEY1 defines function key 1, while KEY7 defines function key 7. Whenever a function key is pressed, the characters assigned to that key are output. This can save much typing time when you are keying in several similar types of information. The KEY command all by itself resets all function keys to their default definitions. For a list of the available function keys and their default definitions, see your computer's Spec Sheet.

Command: SAVE KEYS and LOAD KEYS
Example:

Disk Specs

When you first boot *IS-Base*, the location of your data disk defaults to the active drive (usually drive A). You can change the default drive with the A: and B: commands. Entering the command B: directs *IS-Base* to use drive B as its default drive. To change the default back to drive A, simply enter the command A:.

The following is a list of the files that are created on your data disk by *IS-Base*.

Filename	Function
IS-BASE.DAT	Holds all entered data
IS-BASE.KEY	Holds the function key definitions
IS-BASE.TMP	A temporary data file

```
?KEY1 IS A BUSINESS ASSOCIATE
?KEY2 FIND *
?SAVE KEYS
```

Explanation:
These two commands allow you to save and load the current function key definitions to disk.

Command: HELP
Example:

```
?HELP
F1 - IS A BUSINESS ASSOCIATE
F2 - FIND *
F3 - FORGET
F4 - EDIT
F5 - PRINTER
F6 - CRUNCH
F7 - SORT
F8 - HELP
F9 - BYE
```

Explanation:
This command lists the current function key definitions.

Command: PRINTER ON and PRINTER OFF
Example:

```
?PRINTER ON
?FIND *
?PRINTER OFF
```

Explanation:
These two commands inform the program whether data should be sent to the printer or not. When the PRINTER is ON all information output to the screen is also output to the printer.

Command: CLS
Example:

```
?CLS
```

Explanation:
This command clears the screen. If PRINTER ON is activated, then a form feed is sent to the printer.

Command: CRUNCH
Example:

```
?CRUNCH
```

IS-Base Spec Sheet TI-99/4A

Control Capsule

Key	Function
FCTN S	Move left
FCTN D	Move right
FCTN 1	Delete a character
FCTN 2	Activate insert mode
FCTN 3	Erase current entry
ENTER	Accept entry
SPACE	Freeze screen/printer output (hold down)
FCTN 9	Escape current operation

Function Keys

Because the TI-99/4A does not allow programs to mask for different keypresses during an **ACCEPT AT** command, we were *not* able to add the function key option in the TI-99/4A version of *IS-Base*. Without function keys, the TI-99/4A version does not support the following *IS-Base* commands: **KEY, HELP, SAVE KEYS,** and **LOAD KEYS**.

Disk Specs

When you first boot *IS-Base*, the location of your data disk defaults to drive 1 (DSK1.). With the commands **DSK1.** and **DSK2.** you can change this from drive 1 to drive 2. Entering the command **DSK2.** directs *IS-Base* to use drive 2 as its default drive. Simply enter the command **DSK1.** to change the default back to drive 1.

The following is a list the files that are created on your data disk by *IS-Base*.

Filename	Function
IS-BASE_DT	Holds all entered data
IS-BASE_TP	A temporary data file

Printer Parameters

The default printer parameters for the TI-99/4A version of *IS-Base* are "RS232.BA=9600.DA=8". These parameters take effect whenever you use the *IS-Base* command **PRINTER ON**.

There are two ways in which you can change the default printer parameters. The first option is to use an *IS-Base* command that is unique to the TI-99/4A computer. This command is described below:

Command: **PR=<...>**
Example:

```
?PR=PIO
```

Explanation:
This command allows you to change the printer parameters.

The second option for changing the default printer parameters is to edit line 220 of the program file IS-BASE so that it sets the variable **PR$** to the parameters of your choice.

Note: This program requires Extended BASIC, but *not* the 32K Memory Expansion. If you own the 32K Memory Exansion, however, we suggest that you use it.

Explanation:
If you have made several deletions to the your data file, it is possible to shrink the data file so that it takes up less room on the disk and is searched more quickly. The **CRUNCH** command goes through and compacts your data file. This option is not available on the Commodore 64 because the data file is always kept "crunched" in the C-64 version of *IS-Base*.

Command: **SORT or SORT LEFT or SORT RIGHT**
Example:

```
?SORT
```

Explanation:
Data is saved and listed in the order in which it is entered. The **SORT** command allows you to change this order. A **SORT** or **SORT LEFT** alphabetically sorts your file according to the left side of each statement (everything left of the IS command). A **SORT RIGHT** alphabetically sorts your file according to the right side of each statement (everything right of the IS command).

Command: **BYE**
Example:

```
?BYE
```

Explanation:
This exits the *IS-Base* program and returns you to the standard power-on state of the computer. Because your data is always stored to disk, there is no need to worry about lost data when leaving the *IS-Base* program.

Sample Databases On Disk

Because of its flexibility, *IS-Base* can keep track of any type of information that you wish to store: addresses, magazine indexes, record collections, trivia questions, inventories, etc. To get you started, we have provided two sample files on your HCJ Volume 3 disk. In the file CAPITALS, we have entered the capitals of the United States. In the file MADONNA, we have entered information (song titles, writers, and musicians) about the musical pop star Madonna's first three record albums.

To use either of these files, you must first copy the data file (CAPITALS or MADONNA) to an empty data disk using the file name that your version of *IS-Base* recognizes as its data file. On the Apple, this means copying the data file of your choice (using the Filer program provided on your HCJ Volume 3 disk) to the new data disk with ISBASE.DAT as the file name. On the C-64, copy the data file (using one of the file copier programs supplied with your disk drive) to the new data disk with IS-BASE.DAT as the file name. On IBM or compatibles, copy the data file (using DOS) to the new data disk with IS-BASE.DAT as the file name. On the TI-99/4A, copy the data file (using the Disk Manager Cartridge) to the new data disk with IS-BASE_DT as the file name. These file names are described in the Spec Sheet for your computer.

The CAPITALS file shows off *IS-Base's* educational possibilities. With all of the states' capitals at your fingertips, you can use *IS-Base* to quiz yourself or a friend on geographical knowledge. The capitals were entered in the following format:

```
?THE CAPITAL OF ALASKA IS JUNEAU
?THE CAPITAL OF CALIFORNIA IS SACRAMENTO
etc.
```

So, to find the capital of South Dakota, for example, simply enter the following command:

```
?FIND THE CAPITAL OF SOUTH DAKOTA
Found:
THE CAPITAL OF SOUTH DAKOTA IS PIERRE
```

To find the state that a particular capital city is located in, enter this:

```
?FIND WHAT IS TALAHASSEE
Found:
THE CAPITAL OF FLORIDA IS TALAHASSEE
```

The MADONNA file emphasizes *IS-Base's* indexing and searching capabilities. This file identifies all songs on the three albums by album and by songwriter(s). For example, it's easy to find out both the songwriter and which album contains the song *La Isla Bonita* by using the FIND command:

```
?FIND LA ISLA BONITA
Found:
LA ISLA BONITA IS ON THE ALBUM TRUE BLUE
LA ISLA BONITA IS WRITTEN BY MADONNA, PATRICK LEONARD,
AND BRUCE GAITCH
```

As this example shows, we've entered all song titles on the left side of the IS command. Because of this, we don't need to use the **FIND ALL** format to locate information about any of the songs. Now, let's say we want to find out more about a particular songwriter. If we just enter **FIND ALL PATRICK LEONARD**, here is the result:

```
?FIND ALL PATRICK LEONARD
Found:
PATRICK LEONARD IS A PRODUCER OF THE ALBUM TRUE BLUE
PATRICK LEONARD IS DOING DRUM MACHINE PROGRAMMING ON
THE ALBUM TRUE BLUE.
```

Using wild cards (*), however, will give you even more information. Try entering the following command on your own computer to discover Patrick Leonard's other songs:

```
?FIND ALL *PATRICK LEONARD*
```

Be sure the MADONNA file has been properly renamed for your computer system, as explained above.