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NOTE: See page 265
before typing in programs.
*
*
*

|  | V/AT <br> VI64/I/C/A AT/64 PNI64/T TI |
| :---: | :---: |

VI64
AT
C
VI64
AT
$V$
AP
G4
FORTH
AT
$V$
$V$
$V$
FORTH

AP Apple AT Atari, P PET/
CBM, $\mathbf{V}$ VIC-20, C Radio. Shack Color Computer, 64 Commodore 64, T/S Timex/ Sinclair, TI Texas Instruments, "All or several of the above.

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The recent TI announcement of a pending second quarter loss in the $\$ 100$ million range sent shock waves through the consumer computer end of the stock market. In two days, TI stock dropped almost 50 points before beginning a gradual upturn. What's happening out there in the trenches of this economic warfare?

It would seem that Compodore is remaining profitable by constantly refining, redesigning, and maintaining rigorous internal cost controls. Various manufacturers, including TI, have been pulled into the trap of selling computers at loss leader prices. The expectation (perhaps more accurately the fervent hope) then becomes that money will be made on the software. With so much competition for software dollars only time will tell, but Commodore's recent and aggressive software price cuts don't bode well for the loss leader philosophy.

In Tom Halfhill's noteworthy article in this issue you'll discover an incredible array of information on the Consumer Electronics Show. Items of partitular note: Atari has completely revamped their computer line, and Coleco introduces "Adam," a computer package of tremendou significance.

Random Bits and Rumors: With the advent of "Adam," we can expect to see new packaged systems to appear, most notably in the $\$ 500-\$ 700$ range. One recent concern we heard voiced regarding price cutting for computers: do people treat them less seriously as prices drop (e.g., is a $\$ 299$ VIC- 20 "more" of a computer than an $\$ 85$ VIC-20)? It would seem that the manafacturers will have to convey the message that these are powerfurl, capable computers, and back that up with useful software. Commodore's Magic Desk (see Tom's article) is a good case
in point.
IBM's new home computer is still under the tightest wraps. We still expect it by September or October and still expect a price in the $\$ 700$ ball park. There's always the chance that IBM will sit back and watch the battle for a while to let things shake out a bit, but we think not. The IBM home computer would appeal to many on name alone, and IBM's well aware of that.



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## Commodore's Public Domain Software

Several readers have written asking about the public domain software released by Commodore. Earlier this year, Commodore announced that they were making 656 educational programs available to anyone, by placing them in the public domain.

Since that time, the software has been reorganized and has been distributed to Commodore dealers. All of the programs are educational (math, English, history, computer science, business, etc.) and are available through Commodore dealers. All programs are for the PET or the 64.

There are 27 diskettes available, each holding up to 20 programs, which are individually packaged and sell for $\$ 6.95$. Also, copies can be made at Commodore dealerships for a nominal cost.

Since the programs have been placed in the public domain, all prices are, according to Commodore, charged only to offset actual disk costs or the time for dealer copying. None of the programs is available on tape.

## What's RS-232?

I am confused with all this RS-232 jargon. I have read the section in the VIC-20 Programmer's Reference Guide, but it seems to be written for someone who is already familiar with RS-232. I'd like to interface a serial printer, and also a bar code concentrator - that's a buffer memory which stores ASCII received from several bar code scanning stations.

First, check COMPUTE! (August 1982). "VIC-20 Communications/The RS-232 Interface" applies to both the VIC and the 64. In October, "Ask the Readers" gives more information on interfacing printer devices.

However, neither of these references gives all the answers. Right now, there are users working on problems associated with the "full handshake" option, which doesn't work at all on the VIC and which has problems on the 64. Until Commodore releases a new ROM to fix the problem on either or both machines, users must go after the problem themselves by using machine language programming on an interrupt level - and that's a complex job. COMPUTE! should soon be able to publish a success story on how it's done.

## VIC Disk Details

After reading through the VIC-1541 Disk Drive manual some questions arise:

1. How can the 1541 be speed-changed for the VIC-20 through software if the 1541 is in the 64 mode to start with? Will it recognize such a software command if in the wrong speed mode?
2. What are the considerations in using a second disk drive? The manual discusses changing the " 8 " drive number to another via software or hardware, but which is preferable? And would most programs one buys have to be modified if the drive address is changed? And when would one profitably use a second drive - main program of first drive and data files on another, or what?
3. The manual briefly alludes to drive numbers but does not explain the connection between drive numbers and device numbers. Is there a connection, and how would a drive know its drive number (as opposed to its device number)?
4. The 1541 manual says that you can't copy whole disks from one 1541 to another 1541. Is this really true? Is it immutable, or is there a way around this glitch?

> Karl Thurber

The difference in data transfer speed between the VIC and 64 is not so great that the drive in its 64 mode is unable to understand commands sent to it by the VIC. In fact, the VIC can usually read programs from the disk without giving the "slow down" command. To write data reliably, however, you should always set the drive for the proper speed by typing:

## OPEN 15,8,15,"UI-":CLOSE 15

When peripherals are connected to the serial bus, the computer must know what to call them before it can talk to them. If you attach two disk drives without changing the device number of one of them, they will lock up the bus in an electronic argument over which one has the right to call itself device 8. The simplest solution is to perform the hardware modification described in the manual, which changes the device number once and for all. The problem with this is that it's a little drastic for most people. The procedure for changing

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## WRITER

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3.3. Atari $400 / 800$ version requires 48 K and BASIC cartridge. Both versions require only one disk drive.

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the device number via software is to turn on one of the drives and the computer, load and run the "DISK ADDR CHANGE" program on the demonstration diskette supplied with the drive, then turn on the other drive (which will then be device 8).

Since Commodore's standard device number for disk drives is 8 , software that reads or writes to disk will probably make this assumption, which means that to use those programs without modification you'll have to use only the first drive. Having multiple drives becomes profitable at the point where the convenience of not having to constantly switch disks becomes worth the cost of a second drive. The example you cited, using one drive for programs and the second for data files, is a very common one. Also, some tasks, such as duplicating disks, are inherently less complicated when you have more than one drive.

For dual drive units such as Commodore's 4040 and 8050, both drives have the device number 8. To distinguish between them, one is designated as drive 0 and the other as drive 1. Drive numbers are not truly relevant to single drives (where the unit is always drive 0); however, this feature was retained in the DOS (disk operating system) for the 1541 to maintain compatibility with the Commodore dual drives, and to leave open the possibility of dual drive units for the VIC and 64.

It is possible to copy whole disks from one 1541 to another as long as the device number of one of them has been changed. A program called "COPY/ALL" by COMPUTE! Associate Editor Jim Butterfield, which copies the contents of a disk in device 8 to a disk in device 9 , is provided on the demonstration disk which comes with the 1541 drive.

## More On TI Memory

Many owners of the TI-99/4A would be interested in determining the exact amount of available memory (in bytes). This two-line program is very simple and can save a lot of hair pulling when you write programs which fill the memory. Here is the program:

## STEP 1

Enter the following:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1 \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{A}+8 \\
& 2 \mathrm{GOSUB} 1
\end{aligned}
$$

Do not use a variable that has already appeared in the program. For example, if you have used the variable " A " within the program, choose another. Second, the program must work correctly before using this mini-program.

## STEP 2

Once this is entered into the memory, enter the RUN command. The process will take between 15 and 30 seconds to execute, depending upon the length of your program. After execution, MEMORY FULL IN 1 will appear. Now enter PRINT A (no line number) and a value will appear on the
screen. This value is the number of bytes remaining in the computer's memory.

To determine the total amount of free memory available, clear the memory (store your programfirst) and repeat Steps 1 and 2. The value displayed will be 14536. There are 14536 free bytes available (the mini-program itself uses 40 bytes, so add 40 to the 14536). The computer is advertised as having 16 K bytes. 1424 are used for screen display, etc. So, when a program is stored in the memory and you want to determine how many bytes the program used, enter the following:

```
PRINT 14576-A
```

Howard Patlik

## 80 Columns For The Commodore 64

The February "Readers' Feedback" discussion of Commodore 64 add-ons stated 80 -column format could be achieved by use of other manufacturers' products, but would "require a separate video monitor" instead of a TV set.

I am considering a color monitor to use with my Commodore 64 and will eventually want to use it as a word processor with 80 columns. The Commodore 64 will only work with a composite input color monitor. I am confused as to the capabilities of that type of monitor. Will it handle the 80-column format, or will I have to get an RGB type color monitor along with some type of interface converter?

## R. C. Freytag

The good news is that composite input color monitors give a reasonably good display for 80-column format. The bad news is that, at present, the 80-column boards all have black and white output, so the color monitor is no particular advantage. Also some word processing programs are not designed to work with the 80-column add-ons, so make sure before you buy that the items you are purchasing will work together.

## Flashing Atari Prompt

I was intrigued by Glenn Murray's "Flashing Prompt For VIC and PET"' (COMPUTE!, December 1982). It was just the thing for a number of my programs. It was easily adjusted for my Atari. I offer the re-worked program for your readers:

10 POKE 752,1<br>20 DIM A\$(30), B\$(30), X\$(30)<br>30 A $\$=$ "PRESS ANY KEY TO CONTINUE"<br>$40 \mathrm{~B} \$=$ " $\{$ CLEAR $\}$ "<br>$50 \mathrm{X} \$=\mathrm{A} \$$<br>60 FOR R=1 TO 100<br>70 POKE 656,2: PR. X\$ : REM ***PRINTS MESSAGE IN WINDOW ${ }^{* * *}$<br>80 FOR $W=1$ TO 333:NEXT W<br>90 IF PEEK $(764)=255$ THEN 110



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[^0]100 IF PEEK(764)<> 255 THEN RETURN :REM
***THIS GOS. RETURNS**
110 IF $\mathbf{X}$ = A $\$$ THEN $\mathbf{X} \$=\mathrm{B} \$$ :NEXT R
120 IF X $\$=$ B $\$$ THEN $\mathbf{X} \$=A \$$ :NEXT R
Note: Line 100 returns this GOS. routine to the main program. When you return the first entry should be, POKE 764,255:PR. B\$.

Barry E. Krischer

## How To Build Your Own TI-99/4A Joystick Adapter

As an owner of a TI-99/4A, I decided I wanted a joystick to go with it. To save time and money, I got the Atari pin configuration from a friend and TI's configuration from the TI toll-free information line. After that it was a simple matter of buying three nine-pin " D " connectors (two male and one female), a small box, and some wire. Following this wiring diagram, you can make this adapter in about an hour and be able to select any joystick from the wide variety of Atari-compatible joysticks sold.

Gary Cook



Thanks for the suggestion. We built it here and it works perfectly.


## Extended BASIC For The 64?

Is there an extended BASIC available for the Commodore 64? If so, does the extended version include commands for the superb graphics capabilities of the 64?

David J. McKeehan
The 64 comes with a version of Commodore BASIC called "Upgrade" or 2.0 BASIC. This version does not contain disk commands like the newer PETs, nor does it contain special commands for graphics as on the Atari or the TI with extended BASIC.

Fortunately, there are several ways that BASIC on. the 64 can be improved. By plugging in cartridges, you can effectively increase your amount of ROM memory. Commodore has plans to release a VSP (Video Support Package) cartridge that will add the graphics commands BASIC presently lacks. There are also cartridges available commercially that add disk commands of BASIC 4.0.

Another way to extend BASIC is with programs that "patch" into it through a machine language program like BASIC AID 64 that will appear in an upcoming issue of COMPUTE!.

The last and most ambitious method is to make the ROM "invisible" and replace BASIC with another program running in the RAM underneath. This should make it possible to run languages such as Pascal or the new BASIC in the Commodore P128 series computers, without much sacrifice of RAM memory.

## Atari Assembler Graphics

I have an Atari 800 and I'm currently using the Assembler Editor cartridge. I can't seem to instruct the computer to switch graphics modes. I've fiddled and faddled here and there with addresses, but it doesn't display a mode that doesn't have garbage all over it. When I read the "Boing" game in COMPUTE! ("Insight: Atari," August 1982) I typed in the subroutine and it didn't work. Using the BASIC cartridge and calling up the program after a graphics call seems like a cop out. Help! Mark Macuirles For information on calling graphics modes from machine language, refer to "Insight: Atari" (COMPUTE!, February 1982). Bill Wilkinson presents a modular set of routines for GRAPHICS, PLOT, DRAWTO, etc. It is not a program, but rather a series of routines that you can include in your programs.

COMPUTE! welcomes questions, comments, or solutions to issues raised in this column. Write to: Readers' Feedback, COMPUTE! Magazine, P.O. Box 5406, Greensboro, NC 27403. COMPUTE! reserves the right to edit or abridge published letters.


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## Computers And Society

## The Continuing Evolution Of Languages

Last month we discussed the ongoing Japanese development of a new generation of computer as described in The Fifth Generation, a book by Edward Feigenbaum and Pamela McCorduck. This tenyear development project promises to have a lasting impact on our concept of computers. While I didn't elaborate on the topic, I think that the choice of computer language to be used with these machines will be as important as the details of the machine architecture itself. It was thus interesting to find that the language chosen for the fifth generation machines is Prolog.

I had not heard of this language before, and I decided that I should check with some of my Stanford friends to see if they knew about it. With their help I was directed to an excellent guide to this language: Programming in Prolog, by W. F. Clocksin and C. S. Melish (Springer-Verlag, \$16).

There are two things that surprise me about this language. The first is its tremendous power, and the second is that it has been around since the early 1970s. Interestingly, Programming in Prolog (published in 1981) is the first book to appear on this language. The authors wrote the book while they were at the Department of Artificial Intelligence at the University of Edinburgh, a school that has long been a center for Prolog research.

Prolog is used primarily for symbolic computation. Many of its applications are the standard fare of artificial intelligence research - abstract problem solving, mathematical logic, understanding natural language, and the creation and exploration of relational data bases. In other words, Prolog is being used in many applications for which LISP or Logo otherwise might be considered the language of choice.

## Creating Facts

To get some picture of Prolog's power, let's examine some program statements. One of the basic structures in Prolog is the "fact." A fact is
created in the following way. Suppose we wanted to express the idea that David is a friend of Pam. To express this in Prolog, we would write:

## friend(david,pam).

We could create some more facts by entering:
female(pam).
male(david).
and so on.
A fact in Prolog consists of a relationship followed by the objects of the relationship, separated by commas and placed inside parentheses. The names chosen for objects and relationships are totally up to the programmer, as long as the names of constants start with lowercase letters. Each complete Prolog statement must end with a period.

Once a collection of facts has been entered into the computer, the data base can be asked to examine the validity of an assertion. Suppose, for instance, that the following facts were present in the system:

## likes(joe,fish). <br> likes(mary, book). <br> likes(joe,mary). <br> likes(john, book).

We can ask a question in Prolog by typing ?followed by the assertion we want to test. If we typed:
?- likes(joe, money).
the system would type:
no
because there is no fact present in the system to confirm the validity of this assertion. If, on the other hand, we typed:

> ?- likes(joe,mary).

Prolog would search its data base until it found the desired fact, at which point it would type:
yes
on the display screen.

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## Variables

While this application may not appear very powerful, consider the way that Prolog uses variables. Suppose we wanted to know something that Joe likes. To find something we would type:

## ?- likes(joe,What).

The word "What" is a variable. Variables can have any name the programmer desires, as long as they start with an uppercase letter. On receiving this question, Prolog searches its data base to find the relationship "likes" and the object "joe." Once it has found these, it then sets the value of "What" to the remaining object. The screen would then show:

## What $=$ fish

since this is the first thing that was shown for the desired relationship. When Prolog finds a match, it places a marker at the relevant fact in case you want to search for other matches. To find other things that Joe likes, one just presses the semicolon (;) key and RETURN. Prolog continues its search and prints:

## What = mary

This process can be continued until the search fails. This aspect of Prolog is very similar to the use of "property lists" in Logo.

## Factual Relationships

Questions can be asked about conjunctions of facts also. For example, if one were to ask if there is something that Mary and John both like, one would write:

## ?- likes(john, X ), likes(mary, X ).

The comma is used in Prolog to represent the logical AND operation. At this point you should be able to convince yourself that the computer will print

$$
\mathrm{X}=\text { book }
$$

as a response.
In addition to facts, Prolog programs are constructed from rules. An example of a rule is " $X$ is a sister of Y if X is a female and X and Y have the same parents." In Prolog, this rule could be written as:

## sisterof $(\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y})$ :-

female( X ), parents $(\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{M}, \mathrm{F})$, parents( $\mathbf{Y}, \mathrm{M}, \mathrm{F}$ ).
The Prolog primitive :- stands for "if."
Suppose we now had the following entries in the data base:

## female(kathy).

female(pam).
female(pat).
male(greg).
male(david).
parents(kathy,cleo,bob).
parents(pam,virginia,ernie).
parents(david,cleo,bob).
parents(greg, virginia,ernie).
With the "sisterof" procedure in place, we can ask questions like:
?- sisterof(kathy,david).
to which the computer would respond with a "yes" answer. Alternatively, we could find out if Greg has a sister by entering:
?- sisterof(X,greg).
to which the computer would reply:

## $\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{pam}$

It doesn't take much imagination to see that Prolog programs can be written to solve many types of logic problems.

In addition to manipulating objects and variables, Prolog also works with lists. The Prolog data base (consisting of both facts and rules) is searched by a technique called "backtracking" which insures that matches will be found if they occur anywhere in the data base. By moving back and forth in the program, Prolog differs from languages like BASIC in which commands are followed in strict order. If Prolog is unable to answer a query with one set of objects, it will backtrack and start over with a new set until it has found a solution or has exhausted the data base. This feature of the language is one reason that Prolog has thus far appeared primarily on large computers such as the DEC PDP-10. Unless Prolog programs are compiled, they would run quite slowly on personal computers.

And yet this powerful language will probably appear on small computers for many of the same reasons Logo did. When people get sufficiently interested in a language, some enterprising programmer will implement it. There is already a CP/M-based version of the language available from England. I haven't seen it yet, so I can't comment on it. As the impact of the "fifth generation" starts to be felt, Prolog will become more generally available on personal computers.

While the description of Prolog given above is necessarily quite incomplete, it does give some of the flavor of the language. Next month we will explore other powerful languages that are hiding right under our noses. You may be surprised to see what they are!

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# The Fall <br> Computer Collection At The Summer Consumer Electronics Show 

Tom R. Halfhill, Features Editor

The flood continues: at least 17 new personal computers were introduced at the Summer Consumer Electronics Show in Chicago, and the end is not in sight. Among industry leaders, Atari made the biggest showing with a completely revised line, plus a radical new approach to software merchandising; among the newcomers, the strongest challenge came from Coleco.

It's been only recently - maybe a year or two since home computer shoppers have had more than a handful of machines to choose from. Apple, Atari, Commodore, Radio Shack, Texas Instruments. Still, people agonize over the decision.

By this Christmas - destined to be called the Christmas of the Computers - there should be 30 to 40 under- $\$ 1000$ personal computers for shoppers to sort out. Computers of almost every conceivable variation, from about $\$ 40$ for a minimal 2 K memory machine to upwards of $\$ 1000$ for a full-blown 64 K personal computer with built-in modem, speech synthesizer, and double-sided/ double-density disk drive.

How will people choose from this bewildering array of equipment? According to industry analysts, the majority will stick with the established leaders - Commodore, Texas Instruments, and Atari. "The window is closing," says one consultant, "for new entrants in the low-end home
market." They expect many, if not most, of the new arrivals to be forced out within the next year. In other words, the rich will get richer as the poor get poorer (perhaps a misleading expression, given the aggressive price wars which are driving even the Big Three toward the corporate poorhouse).

Yet, a few of the newcomers are making strong challenges, as evidenced by the hardware they displayed at the recent Summer Consumer Electronics Show in Chicago. In particular, the talk of the show was Coleco's entry into the field with an integrated system that includes an 80 K computer with detachable keyboard, high-speed tape drive, letter-quality printer, and software, complete for under $\$ 600$ - only $\$ 450$ if you already own a Colecovision game machine. But no one was ignoring Atari, either. Atari scrapped its entire home computer line - including the brand-new but much-maligned 1200XL - in favor of a completely new line of four computers and numerous accessories. Considering the financial problems dogging Atari and TI, plus the approaching entry of IBM into the home market, it appears that the next 12 months will be a make-it-or-break-it year even for the "established leaders." In short, no one can afford to sit back and rest easy. And no one is.

Here's a rundown of the most significant developments at the Summer CES:

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SEIKOSHA GP 100A PRINTER The Seikosha GP 100A uses a $5 \times 7$ dot matrix printing format with


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## Coleco's Adam

By the first day of the show it became apparent that Coleco's new "Adam" home computer was the system to beat. After Coleco shattered price barriers by introducing an impressive grouping of hardware and software for under $\$ 600$, Commodore announced a similar package deal for under $\$ 1000$, built around its newly discounted Commodore 64. And Atari told The Wall Street Journal it


Coleco's "Adam" system - the talk of the show.
could offer a comparable system with the new 600XL and a letter-quality printer, also for under $\$ 600$. Another competitor, newcomer Unisonic, even went so far as to redesign its prototype computer at the show-and then they stationed a pretty woman next to the Coleco display to pass out photocopied announcements.

Just what set everybody scrambling? Adam definitely is a price breakthrough, even if (at this writing) all the design specifications are not finalized. Adam has 80 K of Random Access Memory (RAM), expandable to 144 K (although it's not yet clear how much of this RAM is actually available to the user); a Z80A chip for its Central Processing Unit (CPU), allowing CP/M compatibility; a 75-key, full-stroke, typewriter-style keyboard that detaches from the main box on a coiled cord, much like the IBM PC (in fact, the keyboard strongly resembles the IBM PC's); a very highspeed cassette tape drive which Coleco claims is "comparable to a disk drive," and which stores 500 K per cassette; a letter-quality daisy wheel printer; Applesoft-compatible Microsoft BASIC; a TI sound chip with three sound channels; 32 sprites (programmable shapes for animation); four expansion slots; a slot for ROM cartridges and Colecovision games; built-in word processing software; two joystick controllers with keypads, which also can control the cursor; and even an arcade-style game to get you started, Buck Rogers Planet of Zoom.

And yes, Coleco promises to sell the whole package for under $\$ 600$. If you already own a Colecovision game machine, you can buy a functionally identical version of Adam that plugs into your unit and costs only $\$ 450$. Coleco says Adam will be available this fall.

Options will include an adapter for playing Atari VCS 2600 video game cartridges, a second tape drive (built into the main box with the first drive), an 80 -column screen adapter, and accessories to allow running CP/M (Control Program for Microcomputers), an industrystandard operating system that allows access to thousands of programs, mostly businessoriented.

Interestingly, Adam was one of three new computers at CES with Applesoft-compatible BASIC. However, Adam's internal memory arrangement is different from the Apple's, which means the majority of Applesoft programs will not run until the PEEKs, POKEs, and CALLs are translated. Also, Coleco representatives said they didn't know if the BASIC includes new commands to support features which Adam has but the Apple does not, such as sophisticated sound and sprite graphics. Other graphics seem to be the same, with 16 colors and a high-resolution mode of 256 by 192 pixels (screen dots).

Will Coleco's Adam be a significant challenge to Commodore, TI, and Atari, which have tremendous head starts? Remember that Coleco proved in the past year it could crack open what some analysts thought was almost a closed market - the video game machines - and still make a strong showing despite a late entry. Expect a hardcharging advertising campaign to win similar success for Adam in the months ahead.

## Atari's Clean Sweep

Even Atari acknowledges it has been undergoing some rough times lately. Its profits have been seriously eroded by increased competition and by one of the most dramatic price wars in consumer history. Its image suffered when mounting losses prompted the company to shift manufacturing overseas, eliminating more than a thousand American jobs. And its top-line home computer, the Atari 1200XL, was introduced only a few months ago to something less than critical acclaim.

It was immediately obvious at CES that Atari had decided it was time for drastic action.

First, Atari reorganized its corporate structure, consolidating the home video game and

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home computer divisions. This is more than just a corporate shuffle. It should avoid future conflicts between the two entities, such as the present incompatibility between the home computer division's machines and the video game division's recently announced add-on keyboard for the Atari 2600 VCS.

Second, Atari made a move that some industry analysts are labeling the most significant development of the year - a new subsidiary, Atari Publishing, will begin producing hit software for competing computers, including arch rivals Commodore and TI.

Third, Atari has completely restructured its home computer line. Its entire current lineup from the four-year-old 400 and 800 to the struggling 1200XL - has been discarded. Atari is betting everything on a new line of four redesigned computers and an array of impressive accessories and peripherals.

Fourth, Atari is acknowledging the importance of support from third-party manufacturers and the grassroots. The new computers are designed to be easily and almost infinitely expandable, and their architecture is "open" - freely available to independent companies that want to make accessories. What's more, to assure that the new machines are better received on the grassroots level than the ill-fated 1200XL, Atari flew 15 top user group officers from all over the country to CES, all expenses paid.

The problems of the past 12 months appear to have galvanized Atari, and the company is responding with an all-out effort to recover its position in the marketplace.

## The XL Series

Atari's new XL computers range in list price from $\$ 199$ to an unannounced top end that will be about $\$ 1000$. Not only are they hardware- and softwarecompatible with each other, but best of all, they are fully compatible with the discontinued models. That includes almost all the new peripherals and accessories.

The computers are compact, attractive, incorporate the best features of the 1200XL plus some new ones, and together form a comprehensive product lineup:

- Atari 600 XL . The low-end computer, with a suggested retail of $\$ 199$ that most likely will be discounted, comes with 16K RAM expandable to 64 K . Like all the XL computers, the 600 XL has a rear slot with an edge connector that is a "full processor bus" - an extension of the main circuit board (motherboard). This slot is the key to the almost limitless expansion of the XL series. As detailed below, it allows almost anything to be added to the computers, even co-processors, as
on the Apple. The 600XL's expansion slot accepts a 48 K memory module that brings the computer up to a full 64 K for about $\$ 100$. This would make it identical in features and price to the next model, the 800XL, except for the lack of a monitor jack.

Also in common with the other XL computers, the $600 \times \mathrm{L}$ has built-in Atari BASIC. It has a fullstroke, typewriter-style keyboard with non-glare keycaps, a topside slot for ROM cartridges, and 24 K of Read Only Memory (ROM), which includes the BASIC language and operating system.


Atari $600 \mathrm{XL}, 16 \mathrm{~K}$ RAM.

The operating system of all the XL series computers appears to be nearly identical to the 1200 XL 's. This means all four machines have most of the features introduced by the 1200 XL , such as the HELP key, the international character set, self-testing, and the ability to disable ROM to access extra RAM underneath. For instance, disabling BASIC - formerly accomplished by unplugging the separate BASIC cartridge - now is done by holding down the OPTION key while switching on the computer, or via POKEs from within a program.

In addition, the XL series retains the traditional Atari features, such as 256 colors, four sound channels, five text modes, eleven graphics modes, hi-res graphics of 320 by 192 pixels, programmable character sets, up to five sprites, separate chips to handle the screen and graphics, a serial port for adding peripherals, and so on. However, there are only two joystick ports instead of the usual four.

- Atari 800 XL . As described, basically this is a slightly larger, 64 K version of the 600 XL . At a suggested retail of $\$ 299$, it costs the same as a 600XL expanded to 64 K , although the built-in memory makes it less unwieldy. The only difference would be the monitor jack, absent on the 600. Even the keyboards are identical, but they do differ slightly from those on the upper-end models, the 1400XL and 1450XLD. The lower-end computers have non-glare keycaps and lack the four special function keys (F1 through F4) first seen on the 1200XL.


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Atari $800 \mathrm{XL}, 64 \mathrm{~K}$.
Atari says the 600XL and 800XL should be available by the time you're reading this.

- Atari 1400XL. This is the model that most closely resembles the discontinued 1200XL (in fact, one Atari spokesperson told us - in jest, perhaps? - that a warehouse-full of 1200XLs might be converted into 1400 XLs). Its outward appearance is virtually identical to the 1200XL's in every detail except the one that triggered most of the criticism against its late brother - the 1400XL has a rear expansion slot. Inside, it also adds two impressive new features, both built-in: a directconnect modem and a speech synthesizer.

Although the 1400XL's price was not announced, sources say it will be in the $\$ 500-\$ 600$ range. Atari says it will be available in the fall.


Atari 1400XL, with $64 K$, built-in modem and speech synthesizer.

- Atari 1450XLD. Topping off the new Atari line, the 1450XLD has all the features of the 1400 XL - including the 64K RAM, built-in modem, and speech - and adds a built-in, double-sided/ double-density disk drive. The drive stores up to 254 K per $51 / 4$-inch disk and is two and a half times faster than the current drives (which store only 92K). A magnetically isolated disk-storage compartment alongside the drive can be converted to a second drive later. Also, the new drive will recognize and read the current disks (details below).

The 1450XLD's price also was not announced,
but should be around $\$ 1000$. Atari says it will be available by Christmas.

## Making The Atari Talk

The modem and voice synthesizer aboard the 1400XL and 1450XLD are well-integrated with the rest of the computer. The 300 -baud modem is handled as the " T " device (for telecommunications or telecomputing); the voice, as the "V1" device. In other words, the modem and voice are addressed as easily as any other device supported by the operating system, such as the screen, keyboard, disk drive, cassette recorder, printer, etc. This simple BASIC program will make the 1400XL or 1450XLD greet you with a "hello":

10 DIM A\$(10)
$20 \mathrm{~A} \$=$ "HELLO" 30 OPEN \#1,4,0,"V1:PF" 40 PRINT \#1;A\$


Atari 1450XLD, with $64 K$, built-in modem, speech synthesizer, and double side/double density disk drive.

As on all Ataris, the voice emanates from the TV speaker. The speech, created by a Votrax chip, is comparable to the Voicebox sold for Atari and Apple computers by the Alien Group. It's easily understood, but unmistakably a computer.

Addressing the modem and voice as standard Atari devices provides great flexibility. For instance, an Atari spokesperson told us the voice can just as easily be sent through the modem. And the computer includes built-in software to operate the modem.

Also, there are three speech modes. Notice line 30 above: OPEN \#1,4,0,"V1:PF" opens a device channel to the voice in phoneme mode. Phonemes are the phonetic building blocks of a spoken language. For the best speech, words should be spelled phonetically. "ATARI" is spelled "UHTAHREE." In this mode, the computer ignores certain consonants which might confuse the synthesizer, such as C and X . For a "soft" C, you must use an S; for a "hard" C, a K. Similarly, an X is spelled EKS. The other two speech modes are alpha and numeric. Alpha is a
more direct text-to-speech mode. The numeric mode allows voice programming in machine language.

Interestingly, we found that hitting BREAK while the computer is talking does not shut up the voice. This has always been true of sounds created with the four sound channels. This may mean that synchronizing speech with screen graphics could be a relatively simple programming task.

## Atari's New Peripherals

Atari engineers must have been awfully busy for the past year. Besides all the new computers, Atari introduced a slew of new peripherals and accessories. Most of them work with the discontinued models, too. A summary:

- Atari 1050 Disk Drive. This double-density drive replaces the old 810 unit. It stores 127 K per disk. It is not double-sided, as is the 1450XLD's on-board disk drive, which may not be available separately. The 1050 is trimmer than the 810, designed to match the XL series computers, and it automatically recognizes and adjusts itself for the current single-density Atari disks. Thus, it is fully compatible with both old and new systems. It should be available immediately at a list price of $\$ 449$. However, until the new double-density DOS III (Disk Operating System) becomes available this fall, it will be shipped with the singledensity DOS II. We saw a preliminary version of DOS III with instruction screens that could be summoned at a touch of the HELP key, plus a new option on the DOS menu called "Convert DOS II." Old disks can be converted to doubledensity with this option.
- Atari CP/M Module. This small box adds CP/ M capability to any Atari computer when plugged into the serial port - which means it also works on the older models. It contains a Z 80 microprocessor, 64 K RAM, CP/M 2.2 operating system, switchable 40/80 column screen adapter, a serial port, and a monitor jack. This last feature allows CP/M and 80-column video even on Atari's lowestpriced models, the 600XL and old 400, which do not come with monitor jacks. Compatible with the 1050 and old 810 disk drives, the module brings thousands of (mostly business-oriented) CP/M programs within reach of Atari users. It should be available by the end of this year. The price is unannounced, but sources peg it at under $\$ 400$.
- Atari Expansion System. With this box, the XL series can be expanded almost without limit. It plugs into the rear expansion slot and thus is compatible only with the new computers. It adds two RS-232C serial ports, a Centronics-standard parallel port, and most importantly, eight card slots. The slots could accept 80 -column cards, extra memory, RAM-based disk emulators, co-
processors for CP/M or IBM compatibility - almost anything. Atari, however, is expecting third-party companies to supply most of these add-ons. The architecture is open to everyone. (The box is the XL series' counterpart of the old 850 Interface Module, which Atari says it will continue manufacturing until demand dries up.)
- Atari 1027 Printer. This amazing letter-quality, 80 -column printer retails for only $\$ 349$. Onethird the size of most printers, it uses standard typing paper, prints bidirectionally at 20 characters per second, and even underlines. It plugs into the serial port and works with the older models as well.
- Atari 1030 Modem. This is a 300-baud, directconnect modem that permits phone numbers to be dialed from the computer keyboard. The price has not yet been announced.
- Atari Touch Tablet. With this pad and its stylus (or your fingers), you can draw pictures and diagrams, write script, or select menu options. There are two fire buttons on the tablet and another on the stylus. The tablet plugs into the joystick ports and has a drawing surface of $41 / 2$ inches by 6 inches.
- Light Pen. When the 400 and 800 were first introduced a few years ago, Atari announced and even demonstrated - a light pen. Then problems cropped up and the light pen disappeared. Now it's back, and we saw it really work. You can draw and paint on the screen in different colors, choose from menus, and so on. No price yet, but Atari promises the pen will be in stores by the end of the year.
- Trak-Ball, Remote-Control Joysticks. The longawaited Trak-Ball operates as either a true positional trackball or as a directional trackball, so it can substitute for an Atari joystick. The price is $\$ 59.95$. The remote-control joysticks are jumbo versions of the standard Atari controllers with protruding antennas. A receiver plugs into the joystick ports. Range is about 20 feet. The price is $\$ 74.95$ per joystick with receiver.

The computer keyboard for the VCS also was displayed at the show - in early prototype stage (see "Atari's New Add-On Computer For VCS 2600 Game Machine," COMPUTE!, May 1983). The keyboard has been slightly redesigned since it was first announced a few months back. Atari has renamed it "The Graduate" instead of "My First Computer." It is still planned to sell this fall for under \$90, and some predict the VCS itself will drop to around $\$ 40$ by then (at this writing, the going price is $\$ 79$ ).

Atari also introduced more software than we have room to mention, including games, educational programs, graphics utilities, and the Logo programming language on a 16 K cartridge.

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## Atari Publishing

Realizing that there can be a greater market for home computer software than hardware - especially with the price wars going on - Atari's biggest software news of the show was its decision to sell programs for competing computers. Although this will help alleviate one of the problems with the competition that Atari cites in its advertising, the profits will be welcome. The new Atari Publishing subsidiary will sell hit games for the TI-99/4A, the Commodore 64 and VIC-20, the Apple, and the IBM PC.

All these computers will get versions of PacMan, Centipede, Defender, Dig Dug, and Donkey Kong. In addition, there will be versions of Stargate for the VIC-20, Commodore 64, Apple, and IBM PC; Robotron for the VIC-20 and 64; and (licensed from Synapse) Shamus, Protector, Picnic Paranoia, and Slime for the TI.

The games will come on cartridges for the TI, VIC, and 64, and on disks for the Apple and IBM. Prices range from $\$ 34.95$ for disks to $\$ 44.95$ for cartridges.

## Commodore Strengthens Software

On the hardware front, Commodore was relatively quiet at this CES, at least compared to the blockbusters they dropped at the last two shows. No new computers were announced. A few previously announced but still-to-be-introduced computers and peripherals were shown again, and one computer was dropped before reaching the market.

But even when Commodore is "quiet," it is far from silent. Fueling the price wars further, Commodore chopped the wholesale cost of the Commodore 64 from about $\$ 360$ to $\$ 200$, which means retail prices at some outlets should be $\$ 250$ or less by mid- to late summer.

In addition, prices on printers and disk drives were cut up to $\$ 100$, and software prices were cut up to 50 percent.

Commodore's biggest news was its efforts to strengthen software support for its computers. A beefed-up software division has been formed, and more than 70 new packages for the VIC-20 and 64 were announced at new low prices. Examples are Easyscript 64, a word processor for under $\$ 50$, Multiplan, a spreadsheet for under \$100, a small business accounting package of five programs for under $\$ 250$, and Magic Desk I - Type and File, an under-\$100 program that one spokesperson called "Commodore's answer to Apple's Lisa."

Magic Desk I, a cartridge for the 64 , is the first of a series of programs aimed primarily at home users. The screen comes up with a picture of a room containing a desk, typewriter, index file, telephone, calculator, ledger, wastebasket, artist's
easel, file cabinet, and a digital clock. Floating in the air is a hand with a pointing finger. Using a joystick, trackball, or "mouse" (not yet available), you can move the hand to point to any object in the room. Pressing the fire button selects that option.

For instance, pointing at the typewriter and pressing the fire button loads a typewriter-like word processing program from disk. The screen really looks like a typewriter carriage, with margin stops, paper guides, and a blank sheet of paper. You can type a document, then return to the room by pressing fire. Back at your desk, you can file the document in the cabinet, toss it in the wastebasket, or do various other things. The other options represented by objects in the room will be enabled by further programs in the Magic Desk series. Eventually, you'll even be able to define your own objects in the room.

Some other interesting software announcements for the 64 were six adventure games, including the popular Zork series; Wizard of Wor, the first talking game using the speech module introduced at previous shows; Super Expander 64, a cartridge with extended commands for graphics and sound; Music Machine and Music Composer, which use the plug-in synthesizer keyboard announced at the Winter CES; and Logo and PILOT languages on disk.

The bulk of the software seemed to be for the 64, but new VIC programs included VICwriter, a word processor; SimpliCalc, a spreadsheet; VICfile, a data base manager; Know Your Child's IQ; and Number Nabber, Shape Grabber, a teaching game for children.

On display was the previously announced portable version of the Commodore 64, known as the Executive 64 (formerly called the SX-100). The current prototype has a built-in, six-inch color monitor and disk drive, and is priced at $\$ 995$. A second drive is optional. Commodore has moved the delivery date back to sometime this fall.

Not on display was a new computer announced at last summer's CES, variously known as the P Series, P128, or P-500. Intended to be a souped-up version of the Commodore 64, with 128 K RAM expandable to 256 K , a larger keyboard, and sleeker styling, the P was dropped without official explanation. Unofficially, Commodore wanted to concentrate on other projects. The $P$ is being transformed into an 80 -column machine without color or graphics, and will be aimed instead at the small business market. Commodore says it may be available later this year, along with the closely related B and BX Series announced last summer.

## Texas Instruments

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PREPPIE! II
one or two new computers, possibly the TI-99/4B and the TI-99/8. So much for rumors.

The 99/8, however, is said to be very near. Insiders say it will come with 80K RAM, built-in speech, and sell for roughly $\$ 500$. BASIC, Forth, Logo, and UCSD Pascal will be the available languages. The 99/4B, they say, will fall somewhere between the 99/4A and 99/8 in features and price.

It could be that TI is somewhat gun-shy after its recent experience with the 99/2. Introduced at the Winter CES, the 99/2 was an economy version of the 99/4A without color or sound. It was designed to sell for $\$ 99$. Unfortunately for TI, the ongoing price war with Commodore and Atari heated up a little faster than anticipated. To compete, TI slashed the price of the 99/4A again and started another rebate program. This brought the $99 / 4 \mathrm{~A}$ to under $\$ 100$. Unable to cut the 99/2's price accordingly, TI was forced to drop the new model it had spent months (and millions) developing. Now that each one of the Big Three has been burned in a similar way - Atari with its 1200XL and Commodore with its P128 and Max Machine they may be more circumspect about making splashy introductions of new computers.

Although TI unveiled no new machines at CES, the company did introduce a 99/4A with a redesigned white housing. Word is the new plastic case is cheaper to manufacture, and that it will match the design of the coming 99/8.

The most interesting TI news, though, was a plug-in speech and voice recognition device for the 99/4A. Called the Milton Bradley MBX Expansion System, it works with ten software packages available from MB and TI. We saw it used with an educational game for children, I'm Hiding. Wearing a small headset with a microphone, the child names an object on the screen which might be hiding a tiny creature. The program responds to these verbal commands and even talks back with a remarkably human-like voice. The MBX will be available later this year for $\$ 129$. Versions also may be adapted for other computers.

TI also introduced a 300-baud, direct-connect modem for $\$ 99$; TI-Mini-Writer, a cassette-based word processor for $\$ 19.95$; four games $\left(M^{*} A^{*} S^{*} H\right.$, Sneggit, Moonmine, and Entrapment); and six educational packages, including three games based on E.T. the Extra-Terrestrial.

## NEC Portable Computer

The almost overnight success of Radio Shack's Model 100 portable computer seems to have caught many in the industry off guard. Watch for several similar computers to be introduced in the coming year.

The 100 's sudden success also was reportedly a large factor in NEC's decision to export its version of the Model 100 to the United States. The

NEC PC-8200, still being redesigned for the American market, looks almost exactly like the Model 100. This is not surprising, because NEC makes part of the Model 100 for Radio Shack. Therefore, the specifications, and even the built-in programs, are nearly identical.

NEC is departing a bit from the Model 100's design, however. Preliminary specs call for 16 K RAM standard instead of 8 K , expandable to 96 K instead of 32 K . The onboard modem found in the Model 100 may be removed, but a spreadsheet program added. The keyboard is slightly changed, with five special function keys instead of eight, and the cursor keys arranged in an efficient diamond pattern. As for pricing, NEC says only that it will be "competitive" with the Model 100. It's scheduled for delivery late this year.

## Unitronics Sonic

Another interesting computer was the Unitronics "Sonic." Display models were early prototypes not yet fully functional, and this is the computer that was upgraded right at the show in response to Coleco's stunning introduction. Nevertheless, the Sonic has its own distinguishing features.

It comes with 80 K of user-available RAM, plus another 16 K to support its TI graphics chip. The TI chip gives the Sonic 32 sprites and 16 colors. The Sonic also has a built-in Waferdrive, a very fast mass storage device that uses Exatron Stringy Floppy technology. A wafer the size of a business card can store up to 128 K . A 12 K operating system and Applesoft-compatible BASIC load from one of these wafers each time the computer is switched on.

Other features: 6502 CPU chip (the same as Apple, Atari, and Commodore); upper/lowercase, 40-column screen; 70-key typewriter-style keyboard with 16 function keys; three sound channels with music synthesis; three different expansion ports, one Atari-style joystick port, and a VIC-20-compatible serial port. In addition, the Sonic will come with some software, including Frogger, the Magic Window word processor, Applesoft-compatible BASIC, the operating system, and blank wafers. Unitronics says the Sonic will be available this fall for $\$ 400$.

Also planned are a Z80 Card Module to add $\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}$ capability, interface modules for the Atari 2600 VCS and Colecovision game machines, the Unimodem, and other peripherals and software.

## Timex Computers

Timex displayed two improved versions of the Timex/Sinclair 2000 introduced at the Winter CES, plus a completely new model, the T/S 1500.

The T/S 2000 series computers are basically upgraded versions of the Sinclair ZX Spectrum, a popular machine in the United Kingdom. The

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top-line T/S 2048 is a compact computer with 48 K RAM and 24 K ROM with BASIC; interface for standard cassette recorders; eight colors; hi-res graphics of $256 \times 192$ or $512 \times 192$; selectable 32- or 64 -column screen; TV and monitor output; 10octave sound generator; 42-key rubber "halfstroke" keyboard (not a membrane keyboard, as on the T/S 1000); one-touch BASIC keyword entry; upper/lowercase; Z80A CPU; and two joystick ports. Timex also added a slot for cartridge software and a bank-switching feature that allows addressing even more memory. Timex says the T/S 2048 will be available by fall for $\$ 199.95$.

The other 2000 series computer, the T/S 2024, has all the same features except less memory: 24 K RAM and 16K ROM. It costs $\$ 149.95$. Both work with the T/S 2040 printer (\$99.95) and ZX Spectrum cassette software. In addition, Timex is producing a line of software on cassettes and cartridges, specifically for the 2000 series, priced from $\$ 9.95$ to $\$ 29.95$.


The Timex/Sinclair 2048 with 48 K R AM and hidden cartridge slot (beneath cover at right).

Timex's completely new computer, the T/S 1500, more closely resembles the ZX Spectrum, although it is not a color computer. It comes with 16 K RAM expandable to $32 \mathrm{~K} ; 8 \mathrm{~K}$ ROM with BASIC; interface for standard cassette recorders; 40-key rubber half-stroke keyboard; one-touch BASIC keyword entry; 32-column screen; programmable character sets; 22 graphics characters; and $64 \times 44$ graphics. The price is $\$ 79.95$. An optional interface will allow the T/S 1500 to use 2000 series cartridges.

## Mattel Aquarius II

Besides showing its Aquarius, Mattel revealed a sequel, the Aquarius II.

Available later this year, the Aquarius II is a more powerful computer with 20 K RAM and 12 K ROM. Other improvements over the Aquarius
include a full-stroke, typewriter-style keyboard (without the hazardous RESET key that destroys programs) and extended Microsoft BASIC. All other features are the same as the Aquarius, except the Aquarius II is expandable to 64 K RAM. It works with all Aquarius software and hardware introduced to date. Price will be in the $\$ 130-\$ 175$ neighborhood.

Mattel also displayed new accessories for its computers. The plug-in Aquarius Command Console allows computer control of household appliances and security alarms. The screen draws a cutaway picture of the house with all electrical outlets. Up to 32 devices can be controlled automatically (in seven-day cycles) or manually from the computer. The Aquarius Master Expansion Module is a large box with room for two disk drives, extra memory, two cartridges, and up to seven other peripheral boards. The Aquarius FourColor Printer has blue, red, green, and black, and generates 40 or 80 columns on $41 / 2$-inch-wide paper. The Aquarius Phone Modem is a 300 -baud device that plugs into the computer's cartridge slot. Mattel says all four products will be available later this year; prices are undetermined.

New software released for the Aquarius includes a Logo cartridge; games such as Burgertime, Advanced Dungeons $\mathcal{E}$ Dragons, and Tron; and home management programs such as Finform (a spreadsheet) and Fileform (a word processor).

Mattel also announced Aquarius Home Services, a data base available by modem through the CompuServe Information Service. It will have a "Hints from Heloise" column, educational games for children, SAT college-prep drills for high-schoolers, electronic mail, classified ads, and information on Aquarius computers.

## Vectrex Computer

This summer's award for the most unusual computer shown at CES must go to the Vectrex Graphic Computer System. Still in early prototype stages, it consists of an add-on computer keyboard for the Vectrex game machine.

In case you're unfamiliar with the Vectrex, it's a unique game machine with its own built-in video screen. Unlike regular TV, however, the screen is a vector-graphics screen. TV sets use rasterscan screens. An example of a vector-graphics screen is the arcade version of Asteroids. Images are formed not with pixels, as on raster-scan displays, but with oscilloscope lines. Some unusual effects can be created this way, including simulated 3-D.

The Vectrex now sells for $\$ 99$ to $\$ 129$, and the computer add-on, when it becomes available, should cost around $\$ 100$. It will have 16 K RAM expandable to $64 \mathrm{~K}, 16 \mathrm{~K}$ ROM with BASIC, three sound channels, a 40 -column by 15 -line screen,

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and a 6809 CPU (as in the Radio Shack Color Computer). A Stringy Floppy drive will be optional. The BASIC has special sound commands such as NOTE, AMPLITUDE, ENVELOPE, and NOISE. A light pen introduced for the game machine also will work with the computer.

Another accessory may also work with this new computer: the new 3-D Imager. Designed for the Vectrex game machine, the 3-D Imager is a pair of heavy glasses that you wear while peering into the vector screen. One lens is blue, the other red, just like the 3-D movie glasses of the 1950s, except some kind of motorized disc spins in front of the lenses. When you look at the screen without the glasses, the vector lines appear to be vibrating. But when you look through the glasses, the lines are stable and the 3-D effect is incredible. Just imagine the games this computer could produce.

## Video Technology Computers

Video Technology, which introduced the first under-\$100 color computer at the Winter CES (the VZ-200), showed two new computers at this CES. Both are more advanced models:

- Laser 2001. Standard features are 80K RAM expandable to 144 K ( 16 K is consumed by the graphics chip); 16K ROM Microsoft BASIC; 6502A CPU; cartridge slot; rubber half-stroke, typewriterstyle keyboard; user-definable keys; upper/ lowercase; full-screen editing; 16 colors; two Ataristyle joystick ports; 36 -column text mode; 256 x 192 hi-res graphics; four sound channels; 300-baud standard cassette interface; Centronics-standard parallel port; and a rear expansion slot. Video Tech says it will be available in the United States by January for $\$ 299$.
- Laser 3000. Standard features are 64 K RAM expandable to 192 K onboard; 24 K ROM with Applesoft-compatible BASIC; 6502A CPU; 81-key full-stroke keyboard with numeric keypad and eight special function keys; upper/lowercase; selectable 40-or 80-column screen; hi-res graphics modes of $560 \times 192$ and $280 \times 192$; eight colors; four sound channels with six octaves; outputs for TV, composite video monitors, and RGB (Red-Green-Blue) hi-res monitors; Centronics-standard parallel interface; cassette interface; and a rear expansion slot. Video Tech says the Laser 3000 will be available by January for $\$ 699$.

Optional accessories will include disk drives, a CP/M cartridge, an RS-232C interface, a modem, joysticks, and an expansion box. Video Tech is a Hong Kong-based company which exports its products to subsidiaries throughout the world.

## Royal Alphatronic PC

Royal, known for its typewriters and printers, will import a Japanese-made computer to the United States this fall.

Called the Alphatronic PC, it has a Z80A CPU; 64 K RAM and 32 K ROM with BASIC; interfaces for Centronics-parallel, RS-232C, cassette, and system expansion; a hidden cartridge slot; $\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}$ compatibility; selectable 40 - or 80 -column screen; eight colors; an 85-key, full-stroke keyboard with numeric keypad and six special function keys; outputs for TV, composite video, and RGB monitors; and TRS-80-style line editing:

One unusual feature is a high-pitched beeper which emits a constant tone whenever you hit more than one key at a time - inevitable during fast touch-typing. The tone does not stop until you press a key in the lower-left corner of the keyboard, or else turn off the computer.

Accessories will include 320 K slim-line disk drives. Royal says the Alphatronic PC will sell for $\$ 695$.

## Tomy Tutor

Tomy, a large toy manufacturer, introduced the "Tomy Tutor," a 16-bit home computer that can generate attractive game graphics.

The only other 16 -bit home computer is the TI-99/4A. The Tutor has 16K RAM expandable to $64 \mathrm{~K} ; 32 \mathrm{~K}$ ROM with extended BASIC; a rubber, half-stroke, typewriter-style keyboard; 16 colors; upper/lowercase; $256 \times 192$ hi-res graphics; 32column screen; three sound generators with eight octaves each, plus a noise generator; cassette interface; TV and monitor outputs; and a cartridge slot for plug-in software. Accessories include a recorder, joysticks and controllers, a voice synthesizer, disk drive, and printer.

Tomy says the Tutor should be available this fall for under $\$ 150$.

## Spectra Video

At the Winter CES, Spectra Video introduced its impressive SV-318 and gave COMPUTE! a peek at a mock-up of their forthcoming SV-328 computer. Working models of the SV-328 finally appeared at the Summer CES.

The SV-328 should satisfy those who prefer a full-stroke, professional keyboard to the halfstroke, rubber keyboard on the SV-318. It also replaces the cursor joystick with a numeric keypad, has built-in CP/M capability, 80 K of RAM expandable to 256 K , and an unusually large amount of ROM, 48 K expandable to 96 K . Why so much ROM? Besides a super-extended Microsoft BASIC, it contains a word processor and a terminal program.

The SV-328 shares all the other SV-318 features, such as 16 colors, 32 sprites, Z80A CPU, topside cartridge slot, and three-channel, eightoctave sound. Spectra Video says the SV-328 should be available within a few months for \$595.


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## The Coming Year

# The Predictions Of Industry Leaders 

John Blackford, Assistant Features Editor

The clearest trend in the computer industry over the last few years has been its unpredictability and explosive growth. More than one company has been caught off base by falling prices, rapidly growing demand, or powerful new products - and the sight of electronics pundits eating their words has become a common one. Industry analyst Adam Osborne recently stated that a certain kind of powerful microprocessor might never be produced - on the same day that Hewlett Packard announced one. Still, thinking about the future is essential in a field where keeping ahead is practically the key to survival, so we've asked some industry leaders about the changes they see coming this year.


Portia Isaacson is the president of Future Computing, Inc., a firm that analyzes trends in the personal computer industry. We talked to her on the busy floor of the Summer Consumer Electronics Show (CES) among the nearly 100,000 people who flocked in to view the latest electronics wares.

Like many industry observers, Isaacson believes that this year will see a sharp increase in unit sales of home computers. But competition among hardware manufacturers has intensified. "The home computer business is in its infancy," says Isaacson, "and very violent shifts could take place." Because of the uncertainty of the hardware market, she believes software will play an increasing role. Consumer choice among contending brands will likely hinge on the quality of the software available for a given machine.

Not only games, but also more specialized software will begin to appear. "We think this is the year that educational software will take off," says Isaacson.

As software becomes more central to computer sales, companies will have to scramble to capitalize on their available programs. Major manufacturers are approaching this issue from different perspectives: Atari by selling translations of its popular games for such machines as VIC, Apple, and 64; Commodore by developing its own low-cost software; and Texas Instruments by trying to be the sole distributor of cartridge software made for its computers.
"I think Atari's decision to sell software for other machines is one of the most important strategic moves in the market this year," says Isaacson. "Atari's new computer line is also spectacular - and evolutionary." The reason, she says, is that it incorporates new features while remaining compatible with previous models, and it's designed to permit other manufacturers to develop compatible products.

Atari's willingness to support third-party development may indicate a trend that Isaacson

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thinks could become more pronounced in coming years - standardization of the home computer.
"We think a de facto standard for home computers will be the model ultimately," she says. "IBM will enter the personal computer business with an open standard." That means other companies would be invited to follow that standard in developing their own compatible products.

The question, of course, is whose computer will become the standard. There are several strong contenders. IBM, which made an impressive showing with its personal business computer (the PC), is readying a smaller version for the home market. Atari has a strong new line, and says Isaacson, "the C-64 is absolutely compelling. I would give that every chance of surviving.'

Texas Instruments has taken a somewhat different approach by discouraging others from developing cartridges compatible with its computer, even to the point of taking out advertisements in trade papers threatening legal action against those who do. Isaacson feels this could undermine support for the computer, although with profit margins on hardware so narrow, software may be the only way to stay in the game. "Manufacturers aren't making money on the product," explains Isaacson, "so they must sell software."

As home computer prices drop, more will be purchased by consumers who a year or so earlier would have bought a videogame machine. Still, because it takes time for any trend to develop, videogames are likely to remain popular in the near future. But eventually, "the merging of videogames and computers in the marketplace is now certain," says Isaacson. "You could not disagree with that after this show."

The show saw the introduction of new computer products by several companies with strong videogame lines. (For more details, see "The Fall Computer Collection: The Summer Consumer Electronics Show" in this issue.) For example, Coleco - manufacturer of the ColecoVision game machine - introduced a very inexpensive system which includes the computer, joysticks, mass storage, and printer. The game machines can be upgraded into the computer (dubbed Adam), and all Coleco game cartridges will run on the new machine.
"The Adam - Coleco's entry - is about the most unique thing in the show," adds Isaacson. "Coleco is emphasizing the utility of computers. They are saying that they have a nice little word processing package - and the videogames are an extra benefit." This approach makes the product's features easily understood by buyers. "Consumers and mass merchandisers need that simplification," she says.


John C. Cavalier is the president of Atari Products Company, a division of Atari, Inc. This division was recently reorganized to include both home computers and videogames, a fact that underscores the company's commitment to the home computer market.
"This will be the takeoff year for the computer," according to Cavalier. "Our statistics indicate that by the end of 1982, a total of two and a half million computers had been sold. In 1983 alone, seven to nine million new computers will be purchased."

Cavalier believes the computer revolution really began around 1981 and that by 1986, only five years later, at least 29 million computers will be in homes and offices throughout the United States. With roughly 60 million families now in the United States, that's getting close to one computer for half the families in the country.

In spite of the surge in computer sales, Cavalier thinks the home computer will not begin outselling game machines this year, though it may be close.

What is the significance of this explosion in computer sales? For one thing, Cavalier, like Isaacson, believes that because the competition in hardware is so fierce, manufacturers cannot depend on the computers themselves for profit. Instead, software will grow in importance as a source of revenue to computer manufacturers. "The software is where the profit is - not really hardware," he says.

Consequently, this year Atari will increase its emphasis on software sales for both the home and educational markets. In fact, notes Cavalier, Atari's recent introduction of its games for other popular computer brands - Commodore, Apple, Texas Instruments, and the IBM PC - should not undercut sales of his company's computers, but will take advantage of the popularity of some of Atari's games.

In the educational field, Atari signed an agreement with MECC, the Minnesota Educational Computer Consortium - an important source of educational programs - to offer MECC's entire

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line of software in an Atari-compatible form. This should make Atari computers more attractive to schools, some of which have favored the Apple computer because of the many educational programs available for it, including MECC's.

Although Atari is broadening its sottware offerings, a strong line of hardware may still be the key to attracting enough users to support the software. Atari's new computer line underscores the company's effort to move away from its image as a producer of game machines. "Until now," notes Cavalier, "I'm not sure people considered us a serious computer company."


Myrddin L. Jones is vice president of marketing for the Computer Systems Division of Commodore Business Machines, Inc. Formerly a senior vice president of marketing for North American Phillips, Jones is overseeing the sales efforts at Commodore at a time when optimism is high there.
"Systems and software is the name of the game right now," according to Jones. "Less emphasis on kilobytes and more emphasis on software is what we'll see in the coming year." Whether the applications are I.Q. development programs or home financial packages, Jones feels consumers will be increasingly aware of its possible uses when they buy a computer.

To satisfy this new consumer awareness, Commodore has recently increased development of software for its computers and released over 70 new programs. In addition, the software itself will be dropping in price. "Some of our software prices are being cut by half," notes Jones.

The programs that Commodore does develop will include more educational and applications software. The company has also released more than 600 educational and general-interest programs to the public domain and is offering these through retail outlets and dealers at $\$ 6.95$ per disk.
"The other trend is going to be mass merchandising," says Jones. In the past, computer manufacturers haven't always been aware of the
special needs of the large distributors. But in the months ahead, they are going to have to work closely with merchandisers. "Each organization can develop its package to suit its particular customer," says Jones. There will be more long-range planning, better awareness of the particulars of the mass market, and more contact between manufacturers and large distributors.

Because Commodore is vertically integrated designing and producing many of its own chips while also doing most of its own manufacturing Jones feels it can afford to sell its products for less than its competitors can. "I think it will be the vertically integrated companies that succeed," he says.

With this edge, Jones feels Commodore can gain 30 to 55 percent of the world market for home computers by the end of the decade. "It's warfare out there," he says, "economic warfare."

But to some extent, all manufacturers are facing low profits on hardware as the result of severe price cutting that took many companies by surprise. "People just can't afford to maintain the low profit margins," adds Jones, "so it will be a year of systems and consolidation. It has to be, because high volume alone isn't enough."


John Victor is president of Program Design, Inc. (PDI), a manufacturer of educational software and games such as Clipper: Around the Horn in 1850.
"This will be more a year of consolidation," says John Victor. "Most of the original trends were set back in 1981, and now we're seeing growth and shake-out. I don't think we will see any radical departures, but you will see intense competition and better execution on software packages."

One trend that Victor believes may accelerate this year is a move into the home market by educational software producers. "The home educational market is coming to the fore," says Victor. "The trend is to go out for the home market because schools don't have the money."

Victor's company will be introducing a series

## GYPSUM CAVES



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Gypsum Caves is the new computer challenge from AdVENTURES. More than just another 2 minute shoot-em-up, Gypsum Caves requires timing, common sense, and concentration. One game may last hours or even days.
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However, the market is hard to predict, and Victor is well aware that common sense cannot always be trusted in a field that has seen people succeed seemingly by doing the opposite of what appears reasonable. "If the conventional wisdom says that you shouldn't do a certain type of software, you should probably go for it."


Doug Carlston is president of Broderbund, a producer of such popular computer games as Apple Panic and Choplifter.

The software market right now is maturing a little more gracefully than the hardware market, because software hasn't suffered from the severe price cutting that has affected hardware manufacturers, according to Carlston. Broderbund, which started building its reputation with computer games, has since introduced games such as Choplifter that don't depend on shoot-em-up violence. Now, Brdderbund is trying to become a full-line software supplier, conforming to what Carlston sees as the trend of the marketplace.

Recently the company introduced Bank Street Writer, a word-processing program for children that is starting to look like a hot seller. By the end of the year, Carlston hopes to increase sales of nongame software from the current 42 percent to around 60 percent. He would also like to support a broad range of computer types, rather than provide software for only one or two brands.
"People don't understand that it's becoming a software-driven market," he says. The hardware producers are cutting prices so sharply that he sees hardly any profit left for them. Instead, Carlston thinks many of these companies will make money by selling software. Even so, he says, "lots of hardware companies will get weeded out."

Concludes Carlston, "There are a lot of major
players trying to get into this game who don't realize that capital isn't enough. There's still a lot of room in this business for the individual entrepreneur."
Russ Walter, an analyst of the computer industry, authored the eight-volume Secret Guide to Computers, now in its eleventh edition. Walter gives computer workshops in the summer at Wesleyan University in Connecticut.
Like PDI's Victor, Walter sees a growing effort in the coming year in educational software, especially for the very young child. "There are some nice programs now for seven-year-olds. When the younger kids see them, they want something, too," says Walter.

Overall, he anticipates boom times this year, but with some manufacturers having problems because of the intense competition. "Computers are a fad this year - that means it's going to be a very good year, though the fad will wear off eventually. At the low end of the market, I'm glad that the price is really dropping - now it's under $\$ 100$ for some models."

At that price, nearly anyone can afford a computer, and impulse buying becomes a factor. "The magic number was 600,000,' he says. A lot of companies have sold more than that in 1983, and the year ahead promises even greater sales.

Some of the companies that Walter believes may feel the pinch in the coming months are Apple, Commodore, and Timex. Although Apple got a jump on the personal computer market, the company is now caught between lower-priced computers with similar features and the IBM Personal Computer, which has proved popular. Walter also thinks that despite its impressive price performance features, Commodore could have trouble with the 64 if there isn't plenty of software for it by Christmas. "It remains to be seen whether the software will get generated," he adds.

Walter also believes the Timex/Sinclair 1000 which led the way at the low end - could face a tough battle now that both the VIC-20 and TI-99/4A are selling for under $\$ 100$. But the Timex/Sinclair does have some specialized applications because of its small size and sealed keyboard. "People on boats like to use it, for example," he notes.

Despite the difficulty of predicting trends in the computer market, the people we talked to were notably consistent in their observations. Most felt that price cutting on hardware had nearly eliminated computer equipment as a source of profit. Continued growth in sales coupled with tough competition and possibly a shake-out among manufacturers was a common theme. And both manufacturers and software producers agreed that software would soon be a key area for profit, with educational programs growing in importance.

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## WE BRING SPORTS ALIVE.

## Types Of Programs

Let's continue with our overview of the major categories of personal computer programs. The Operating System, the Disk Operating System, "utility" programs, and telecommunications programs all have several qualities in common, so we'll look at them as a group.

## The Master Control Programs

In most home computers there are about 16000 memory cells set aside to hold the BASIC language and to hold the Operating System. These cells are ROM memory, which means that they cannot be erased: you can't put new information into them, and they'll hold their original information even after you turn off the power. What kind of information is in these ROMs?

BASIC generally occupies about 8000 cells $(8 \mathrm{~K})$ and is the familiar language you use to write programs. The other 8 K of ROM memory holds the Operating System (OS). This, like BASIC, is a special kind of program. You might think of it as a background program which allows the computer to coordinate its other activities (including BASIC programs).

BASIC includes many individual machine language subroutines with which the computer can add numbers, enter REMarks into a program, and most of the other actions that a computer takes while a BASIC program is RUNning. However, when a program must communicate with something outside - a disk drive, a cassette drive, a printer, or the keyboard and screen - BASIC asks for help from the OS.

## Body And Mind

The Operating System's primary responsibility is to keep track of communications between the "thinking" part, the brains, of the computer and the outside world. The brains are BASIC itself and the Central Processing Unit, the chip that does all the calculations. Like BASIC, the OS is made up of many machine language subroutines. These subroutines have names like LISTEN, TALK, UNLISTEN, SCAN KEYBOARD, OPEN CHANNEL, and UNTALK. You can't use these
words in a BASIC program, but whenever you PRINT, OPEN, GET, or SAVE, BASIC calls upon the OS to help coordinate and accomplish the job at hand.

It might be convenient to think of BASIC as the computer's "mind" and the OS as the "central nervous system." When your consciousness makes a decision to eat another bite of beef stew, you then turn the job over to lower, unconscious parts of your brain. That is, your nervous system takes command of the movements of your arm and guides the fork to your plate. You're watching TV or talking while your personal operating system orchestrates tasks like SCAN PLATE, OPEN MOUTH, and so forth.

Similarly, when you first wake up you're not fully conscious. Warming yourself, stretching, opening your eyes, and all the other preparations for waking are carried out in a stupor. Your nervous system is rousing itself, and your conscious mind enters the picture at the end of a series of preliminary events. Here are some of the things that the OS does in a Commodore computer when you turn it on: establishes the normal arithmetic mode; clears out a short-term memory zone; sets up communication channels with the keyboard, screen, etc.; starts the clock and clears out the sound chip; tests all of memory; and clears the screen. Then, after the OS has finished - it all takes about a second - control is turned over to BASIC.

## The Disk Unconscious

The job performed by a disk drive - it's a highspeed, automatic library - is so complex that the "intelligence" required to operate it can rival the brains of the host computer. What the OS is to the computer, the Disk Operating System (DOS) is to the disk drive. It performs all the routine chores of storage, retrieval, and organizing of the programs or pure information (data, like an address file) on disks. The internal subroutines of DOS have names like ALLOCATE BLOCK, UPDATE BLOCK MAP, FIND CHANNEL, and

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With many home computers selling for under $\$ 100$, it's not surprising that by the end of 1983 there will be 12 million in use. Many new computer buyers are relatively inexperienced, not programmers or engineers. Many newcomers to computing need advice and instruction. That's why they turn to COMPUTE! Publications. COMPUTE! provides solid, but understandable, information for all types of personal computer users. COMPUTE! Magazines and COMPUTE! Books are best sellers at bookstores and newsstands all over the country.

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MATCH FILE. Your request to LOAD a program from disk can go to BASIC, then to the OS, then to the DOS. Each does its part.

Where is DOS located? In some computers (Atari, Apple), the DOS program must first be loaded into the computer (using up some RAM memory) before you can communicate with the disk drive. An alternative used by TI and Commodore, among others, is called distributed intelligence. All the elements of a true computer are in the disk drive: RAM and ROM memory, a CPU, and associated computing chips. One of the advantages to having a DOS which is separate from the main computer is that you can send instructions to the disk drive such as INITIALIZE (prepare a blank disk to receive new information). If the drive is an "intelligent peripheral," it will then work merrily away under its own supervision and your computer is free to accept other, unrelated instructions at the same time.

By the way, if you've recently purchased a 1541 disk drive for your VIC or 64, don't be confused by the name of the "DOS 5.1" program. It's not the DOS, it's a utility program which makes it easier for you to communicate with the true DOS.

## Programmers' Bag Of Tricks

Utilities are programs that help you write programs. Most versions of BASIC lack some of the tools which would contribute to efficient programming. Utilities can be loaded in from tape or disk and perform a valuable function. Examples include: renumber, mass-delete, automatic line numbering, list all variables, merge two programs, repeating keys, bidirectional scrolling, trace (the active BASIC lines appear onscreen during a program's execution), and various graphics and sound commands.

Utilities are often grouped together and sold commercially. Alternatively, COMPUTE! and COMPUTE!'s Gazette publish several utilities every month. Watch upcoming issues for a program for the Commodore 64 called "BASIC AID" which includes all the utilities mentioned above in addition to 22 others.

## The Brainless Computer

One of the most promising and fastest-growing areas of personal computing is telecommunications. Connect your computer to a telephone and you can then communicate with large data bases (information storage facilities), more powerful computers, and news and information services. Your computer can become an extension of far larger systems. What happens is that your own RAM and ROM can be bypassed in favor of the greater computing power available to you when you're in contact with a huge computing system located somewhere else. Its stored knowledge,

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speed, and its connections with other huge systems all become available to you. Your own computer acts simply as a keyboard/TV combination, a "brainless" unit sometimes referred to as a dumb terminal. If some of your RAM or ROM are being used, it would be called a smart terminal since some of the actual computing is going on at your end.

In either configuration, you telecommunicate by attaching a box called a modem to your computer; that makes the connection between your machine and the phone. The program which handles the communication is often called a terminal emulator and is usually included when you buy a modem.

# Weather Forecaster 

George W. Miller


#### Abstract

This program enables you to make quite accurate local weather predictions. Written for the T/S 1000 with 16 K , versions are included for computers with Microsoft and modifications for Commodore, Apple, and the Color Computer.


The National Weather Service uses computers when forecasting the weather, so why not use your home computer for your own local forecast?

You will need some easily obtainable data. Since you don't have access to a network of reporting stations or satellites orbiting the earth, about the best device available is a barometer. Everyone knows a falling barometer means bad weather is approaching, but this information coupled with wind direction, will allow you to make a fairly accurate local forecast.

If you're able to interface with the outside world, you could even have a dedicated weather forecasting machine which can update the forecast as often as you like and provide a continuous monitor of changing weather conditions. However, our concern here is to demonstrate how you can forecast the weather with very little effort and a great deal of accuracy.

You will need a barometer, available at most hardware stores, and ideally some device to indicate wind direction, such as a weather vane. A less accurate, but still effective method is to use a compass and observe the wind yourself.

One word of warning. This is a very long program and will fill 16K RAM on the Timex/ Sinclair. SAVE it often while you are making your entries. It can be very frustrating to lose the program after several hours work due to a glitch.

This program is based on very simple, but sound scientific facts. In the Northern Hemisphere, winds blow counterclockwise around a low pressure system, and clockwise around a high pressure system. So, if you stand outside, with the wind at your back, a low pressure system will be on your left. If the barometer is falling, this low is heading in your direction.

The wind direction and barometric pressure, combined with scientific observation, indicate

sage completely.
Line 2090 RETURNs us to the main program at line 60 , and lines 60 to 95 print the menu.

## Optional Extras

If you want to dress up your program a little, use the graphics mode to print the inverse form of the letter for each command, but be sure to use the regular mode for the letters in lines 105 to 125 to satisfy the argument for $\mathrm{Y} \$$. Otherwise, you'll find the menu becomes clumsy as you must shift to the graphics mode for every command entry.

The menu offers a lot. For example, you can store data in RAM, generate a weather forecast, display the data you have stored, display normal conditions for your area, STOP the program, search for a specific date, and make corrections.

Now we're ready to begin working on our data file. Line 143 checks to see if there is any room left in the file. If $L=190$, you have stored data for 190 days in the file, and any additional
data will generate an error. When you do reach this point, SAVE the data and program on tape if you want to refer to it later, or just enter RUN. RUN will clear all of your variables, and you can start over. To use your data file in this program you must start the program by entering GOTO 59.

The raw data is stored in string variables, in this case $A \$(X)$, with all the data held in one variable. A $\$$ is a two-dimensional array, which will be 190 entries long, and will hold 31 characters in each entry. $\mathrm{A} \$(\mathrm{X}, 1 \mathrm{TO} 2)$ holds the number of the month; $A \$(X, 3$ TO 4) holds the number of the day; and $\mathrm{A} \$(\mathrm{X}, 5 \mathrm{TO} 6)$ holds the year.

High and low temperatures are entered as four characters, such as +076 . In order to avoid the necessity of right justifying, each entry must have four characters. High temperature for each entry is stored in $\mathrm{A} \$(\mathrm{X}, 7$ TO 10) and the low temperature is stored in $A \$(X, 11$ TO 14).

The barometric pressure is stored in $\mathrm{A} \$(\mathrm{X}, 15$ TO 19) as five characters, for example, 30.18 .

## Notes To Weather Forecaster

## (Microsoff Version)

## Patrick Parrish, Programming Assistant

The Microsoft Version (Program 2) of Weather Forecaster will run with minor modifications on the 64 , all PETs ( $40-$ or 80 -column screens) with at least 16 K of memory, the Color Computer, and the Apple. Programs 3,4 , and 5 are the necessary data storage routines to be typed in with Program 2 depending on which computer you have.

## Commodore

If you are programming the 64 or 32 K PET (you can try it with a 16 K VIC, but you'll need to reformat the display for 22 columns), type in Programs 2 and 3. With the 16K PET, DIMension A\$ in line 100 to 150 rather than 365. Each day of weather data is stored in A\$(I), so with the 16K PET, you will only have enough memory to store data corresponding to 150 days under one file name.

Program 3 is written to accommodate either a disk or cassette data file. The subroutine within Program 3 beginning at line 3100 is used to detect disk errors. When a disk error is encountered, line 3103 will display four parameters: error number, error description, track accessed, and sector accessed. If a disk error does occur and you can resolve it, return to the main program menu by typing:

## GOTO 110

To avoid a "file not found" error, be sure that you have previously saved the data file before you attempt to recall it.

## TRS-80 Color Computer

If you have a Color Computer with at least 16 K , you will need to make three changes to Program 2. First, replace PRINT"\{CLR\}" with CLS in lines 17 and 2010. Also, DIMension $A \$$ in line 100 to 150 . Of course, this reserves space in memory for only 150 days of data. You may vary this limit depending on the memory available. You can use another weather file when you exceed the limit.

Program 4 is the data storage routine for the Color Computer. Type it in along with Program 2. Program 4 only lets you save or load the weather data to or from cassette. If you own a disk drive, you can easily modify this routine by reading about data files in your disk drive manual.

## Apple II / Apple II Plus

If you are using an Apple, Program 2 should be typed in with the data storage routine (Program 5). Two changes are necessary in Program 2. Lines 17 and 2010 should read HOME rather than PRINT" $\{C L R\}$ ".

Program 5 is the data storage routine for use with the Apple disk drive. It contains a disk error trapping routine (line 3200) giving you the disk error number and the line in the program where it has occurred. If a disk error occurs that you can correct, return to the main program and re-SAVE the data so that no data is lost.

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General weather conditions are entered into $\mathrm{A} \$(\mathrm{X}, 20)$ from the following table:

1=FAIR
$2=$ CLOUDY
$3=$ RAIN
4 = SNOW
$5=$ THUNDERSHOWERS
6 = SNOW FLURRIES
7 = HEAVY RAIN
Line 235 prompts for precipitation amounts. This must be a five-character entry (such as 02.75), and is stored in $\mathrm{A} \$(\mathrm{X}, 21$ TO 25).

Snowfall amounts are two characters stored in $\mathrm{A} \$(\mathrm{X}, 26$ TO 27).

Wind direction is stored in $A \$(X, 28$ TO 31) as a four-character entry with the first two characters being the wind direction from the following table:

| $01=\mathrm{N}$ | $05=\mathrm{S}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $02=\mathrm{NE}$ | $06=\mathrm{S} W$ |
| $03=E$ | $07=W$ |
| $04=$ SE | $08=\mathrm{NW}$ |

The last two characters are wind speed and are entered as part of the code called for in line 285. Your entry would look like " 0705 " for a wind from the west at 5 miles per hour.

Lines 300 to 350 print out your data entries and ask if all is correct. If an error is found, line 360 restarts the entry process at line 135.

Lines 355-740 contain more inputs, calculations, and the forecasting results of your input. Line 750 returns to the main menu.

You'll have to determine the average temperatures, rainfall, and snowfall amounts for your area. A good source of this information is The Weather Almanac, edited by James A. Ruffner and Frank E. Bair, published by Avon Books. It's available from most libraries. Look up the city nearest you and make your substitutions in lines 940 to 1025.

The subroutine starting in line 3000 allows you to check the weather conditions on any day in your file. You enter the date in question, and the computer searches for that date. If the date is in memory, lines 3066 to 4000 will display the information.

When it's necessary to make a correction, lines 5005 to 6010 find the date in question and prompt for the correct information. Line 6005 assigns the value of N to X , and the information you've just entered is placed into the file in place of the incorrect information.

Now go back to line 10. Change your statement to DIM A $\$(190,31)$ and enter RUN to establish and reserve space in RAM for your file. From now on, be sure to start your program with a GOTO 59, not RUN. RUN clears all variables, so you'll lose your file in RAM.

The program takes about 7 minutes to load from tape and it will use all 16 K . If any changes
are necessary, go back and change line 10. You must first delete the entry, enter RUN, and then make whatever changes are needed.

## Program 1: Weather Forecaster Timex/Sinclair Version

(Note: Underlined characters should be typed in inverse video.)


REM DO NOT USE "RUN" - USE GOTO 59
LET $\mathrm{X}=\emptyset$
LET $A=\varnothing$
7 LET B=ø
8 LET C=ø
9 LET L=ø
$1 \emptyset$ DIM AS (190,31)
15 DIM BS $(1,8)$
$2 \emptyset$ DIM C\$ $(1,4)$
25 DIM D\$ $(1,4)$
$3 \emptyset$ DIM ES $(1,5)$
35 DIM F\$ $(1,1)$
40 DIM G\$ $(1,5)$
45 DIM HS $(1,3)$
$5 \emptyset$ DIM IS $(1,4)$
55 DIM J\$(1,31)
56 DIM K\$(1)
59 GOSUB 2øøø
60 CLS
$7 \emptyset$ PRINT
75 PRINT AT 5,3;"UPDATE DATA ENTER U "
$8 \emptyset$ PRINT AT 7,3;"FORECAST FROM DATA ENTE R F"
85 PRĪNT AT 9,3;"DISPLAY DATA ENTER D "
$9 \emptyset$ PRINT AT 11,3;"DISPLAY NORMALS ENTER $\mathrm{N}^{1 "}$
92 PRINT AT 13,3;"TO STOP ENTER S "
94 PRINT AT 15,3; "SEARCH DATE ENTER C $\frac{C}{M}$ "
95 PRINT AT 2ஏ, $0 ;$ "FUNCTION???"
$1 \emptyset \emptyset$ INPUT $Y \$$
105 IF $Y \$=" U "$ THEN GOTO 135
$11 \varnothing$ IF Y\$="F" THEN GOTO $38 \emptyset$
115 IF Y\$="D" THEN GOTO 7øø
$12 \emptyset$ IF $Y \$=" N$ " THEN GOTO $9 ø \emptyset$
122 IF Y\$="C"THEN GOTO 3øøø
123 IF $\mathrm{Y} \$=" \mathrm{M} "$ THEN GOTO 5øøØ
125 IF Y\$="S"THEN STOP
$13 \emptyset$ GOTO 95
135 CLS
$14 \emptyset$ PRINT" 111 SPACES $\}$ DATA UPDATE"
143 IF L=19ø THEN PRINT"FILE FULL"
144 IF L=19ø THEN PAUSE 4ØøøØ
145 IF L=19ø THEN GOTO $6 \emptyset$
146 PRINT
$15 \emptyset$ PRINT"ENTER DATE (AS 12-3ø-82):"
155 INPUT B ( 1,1 TO 8)
158 LET L=L+1
160 FOR X=L TO 19Ø
165 LET A\$ (X,1 TO 2) $=\mathrm{B} \$(1,1$ TO 2)
$17 \emptyset$ LET A\$(X,3 TO 4) $=\mathrm{B} \$(1,4$ TO 5)
172 LET AS (X,5 TO 6) $=\mathrm{B}$ ( 1,7 TO 8)
175 PRINT"ENTER HIGH TEMPERATURE (AS +ø76)"
$18 \emptyset$ INPUT $C \$(1,1$ TO 4)
185 LET AS (X,7 TO 1ø) $=\mathrm{C} \$(1,1$ TO 4)
$19 \emptyset$ PRINT"ENTER LOW TEMPERATURE (AS -Øø6)"
195 INPUT $D \$(1,1$ TO 4)
2 Øø LET AS (X,11 TO 14$)=D(1,1$ TO 4)

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"A Financial Wizard from Computari is by far the best of these programs and will be the standard of comparison for the others."
"The check entry mode is easy to use. . .
"The way a Financial Wizard handles your tabulations is excellent. You can chart your actual expenses vs. your budget by month, by category or year to date."
". . . where it really outshines the rest is in the check reconciliation."
"In effect it gives you your bank statement on the screen, a complete list by month of all your checks and deposits."
"A Financial Wizard has one disk that does everything..."
"Graphics, while really not a factor in the quality of programs of this type, do make your budgeting chores a little more pleasant. Again A Financial Wizard comes out on top."
"Everything about this program is excellent..."

## Antic

## In a Report from Antic.

"Like most Atarians, I am captivated by the graphic, color and sound capabilities of my machine. Nothing quite discourages me more than to boot up an applications program (personal, business, etc.) and to be presented with the standard graphic ' $o$ ' white characters on a blue screen.

Of course the usefulness and effectiveness of a program is of primary importance. However, enhancing the dullest of applications programs with some of Atari's charms, is a great asset. A Financial Wizard, a personal finance program by Computari's Bill McLachlan, is an excellent example of an applications program that integrates many of the Atari's features into a well conceived and executed program."
"The use of color and sound in the data input prompts and error checking routines are so well done that it's quite simple to boot up the disk, follow along with the very clear documentation, and be 'up and running' in short order."
"I give A Financial Wizard high marks in ease of use, documentation and performance. If a disk-based home finance package is in your future, The Wizard should get serious consideration."

## Computari's

## A Financial Wizard 1.5 The logical choice.

The system is designed for Atari computers having a minimum of 32 K and operating from a disk drive. The cost is only $\$ 59.95$ plus $\$ 3$ for handling/postage.
If your dealer does not have A Financial Wizard . . . Telephone orders are accepted on Mastercharge or Visa credit cards. Mail order must be accompanied by check or money-order or credit card \#.
Dealer inquiries invited.

- trademark of Atari Inc.

OK residents ad 4\% Tax.

$2 \emptyset 5$ PRINT"ENTER BAROMETER (IN INCHES)"
210 INPUT $\mathrm{E} \$(1,1$ TO 5)
215 LET AS (X, 15 TO 19) $=\mathrm{E} \$(1,1$ TO 5)
$22 \emptyset$ PRINT"ENTER GENERAL WEATHER CONDITIO
N", " $1=$ FAIR", , " $2=$ CLOUDY", , " $3=$ RAIN"
223 PRINT, "4=SNOW", ,"5=THUNDERSHOWERS", "6=SNOW FLURRIES", "7=HEAVY RAIN"
225 INPUT $\mathrm{F} \$(1,1)$
$23 \varnothing$ LET A $(\mathrm{X}, 2 \emptyset)=\mathrm{F} \$(1,1)$
235 PRINT"ENTER PRECIPITATION (INCHES)"
240 PRINT"AS: Ø2.75"
245 INPUT G\$(1,1 TO 5)
248 LET A\$(X,21 TO 25) $=\mathrm{G} \$(1,1$ TO 5)
250 PRINT"SNOWFALL AMOUNT (AS Ø7)"
255 INPUT H\$(1,1 TO 2)
258 LET A\$(X,26 TO 27) $=\mathrm{H} \$(1,1$ TO 2)
260 CLS
265 PRINT"ENTER WIND DIRECTION AND SPEED : "
$27 \emptyset$ PRINT"USE THIS CODE:","Ø1=N", " "ø2=NE ", " " $0=E ",, " \varnothing 4=S E ", ~ " \emptyset 5=S ", ~, " \emptyset 6=S W "$
273 PRINT, "ø7=W", ,"ø8=NW"
275 PRINT
$28 \emptyset$ PRINT"ENTER DIRECTION AND SPEED","AS FOUR DIGIT NUMBER ""ø312"""
285 INPUT I\$(1,1 TO 4)
290 LET A\$ $(\mathrm{X}, 28 \mathrm{TO} 31)=I \$(1,1$ TO 4)
295 CLS
$3 \varnothing \varnothing$ PRINT"DATE: ";A\$(X,1 TO 6)
$3 \emptyset 5$ PRINT"HI TEMP: ";A\$(X,7 TO 1ø)
$31 \varnothing$ PRINT"LO TEMP: "; AS (X,11 TO 14)
315 PRINT"BAROMETER: "; AS (X,15 TO 19)
$32 \emptyset$ PRINT"CONDITIONS: "; AS $(\mathrm{X}, 2 \varnothing)$
$33 \emptyset$ PRINT"PRECIPITATION: ";A\$(X,21 TO 25 )
335 PRINT"SNOWFALL: ";AS(X,26 TO 27)
340 PRINT"WINDS: ";A\$(X,28 TO 31)
342 PRINT"USE THIS CODE:","Ø1=N", "ø2=NE ", ,"ø3=E", ,"ø4=SE", ,"ø5=S", " $\varnothing 6=S W "$
343 PRINT, "Ø7=W", ,"Ø8=NW"
345 PRINT
$35 \emptyset$ PRINT"IS THIS CORRECT?"
355 INPUT $Z \$$
360 IF $\mathrm{Z} \$=$ "N" THEN GOTO 1.35
365 LET L=X
370 IF $\mathrm{Z} \$=" \mathrm{Y}$ " THEN CLS
375 IF X\$="Y" THEN GOTO 65
$38 \emptyset$ CLS
385 PRINT"\{8 SPACES\}FORECAST"
390 PRINT"ENTER BAROMETRIC PRESSURE:"
395 INPUT A
$4 \emptyset \emptyset$ PRINT
405 PRINT"IS BAROMETER: ","l. STEADY",," 2. SLOW RISE", "3. RAPID RISE"
$4 \emptyset 6$ PRINT ,"4. SLOW FALL", " 5 . RAPID FAL L"
$4 \emptyset 7$ PRINT"RAPID CHANGE IS ANY CHANGE "," IN EXCESS OF Ø.ø6 PER HOUR."
$41 \varnothing$ INPUT B
415 PRINT
$42 \emptyset$ PRINT"WIND FROM:"
425 PRINT, " $1=N ",, " 2=N E ", " 3=E ",, " 4=S E "$, " $5=S "$, , " $6=S W ", ~, " 7=W ", ~, " 8=N W "$
$43 \emptyset$ INPUT $C$
433 CLS
435 IF $A>=30.2$ AND $B=4$ AND $C>=6$ AND $C<=8$ THEN GOTO 625
440 IF $A>=30.2$ AND $B=1$ AND $C>=6$ AND $C<=8$ THEN GOTO $62 \emptyset$

445 IF $A>=3 \varnothing$. 1 AND $B=1$ AND $C>=6$ AND $C<=8$ THEN GOTO 6øØ
$45 \emptyset$ IF $A>=3 \emptyset .1$ AND $B=3$ AND $C>=6$ AND $C<=8$ THEN GOTO 605
455 IF $A>=3 \emptyset .1$ AND $B=4$ AND $C>=6$ AND $C<=8$ THEN GOTO 610
460 IF $A>=30.1$ AND $B=5$ AND $C>=6$ AND $C<=8$ THEN GOTO 615
465 IF $A>=3 \varnothing .1$ AND $B=4$ AND ( $C=4$ OR $C=5$ ) THEN GOTO 630
$47 \emptyset$ IF $A>=3 \emptyset .1$ AND $B=5$ AND ( $C=4$ OR $C=5$ ) THEN GOTO 635
475 IF $A>=3 \emptyset .1$ AND $B=4$ AND $C>=2$ AND $C<=4$ THEN GOTO 64Ø
$48 \emptyset$ IF $A>=3 \emptyset$. 1 AND $B=5$ AND $C>=2$ AND $C<=4$ THEN GOTO 645
485 IF $A>=3 \varnothing .1$ AND $B=4$ AND ( $C=3$ OR $C=2$ ) THEN GOTO 65
$49 \emptyset$ IF $\mathrm{A}>=3 \emptyset .1$ AND $\mathrm{B}=5$ AND ( $\mathrm{C}=3$ OR $\mathrm{C}=2$ ) THEN GOTO 655
492 IF $\mathrm{A}<=29.8$ AND $\mathrm{B}=5$ AND $\mathrm{C}>=1$ AND $\mathrm{C}<=3$ THEN GOTO 680
493 IF $\mathrm{A}<=29.8$ AND $\mathrm{B}=5$ AND $\mathrm{C}>=3$ AND $\mathrm{C}<=5$ THEN GOTO 675
494 IF $\mathrm{A}<=29.8$ AND $\mathrm{B}=3$ THEN GOTO 685
495 IF $\mathrm{A}<=3 \emptyset .1$ AND $\mathrm{B}=4$ AND $\mathrm{C}<=4$ AND $\mathrm{C}>=2$ THEN GOTO 660
$5 \emptyset \emptyset$ IF $\mathrm{A}<=3 \emptyset .1$ AND $\mathrm{B}=5$ AND $\mathrm{C}<=4$ AND $\mathrm{C}>=2$ THEN GOTO 665
505 IF $\mathrm{A}<=3 \emptyset .1$ AND $\mathrm{B}=2$ AND ( $\mathrm{C}=5$ OR $\mathrm{C}=6$ ) THEN GOTO $67 \varnothing$
$6 \emptyset \emptyset$ PRINT "FAIR, LITTLE CHANGE IN TEMP", "FOR NEXT DAY OR TWO."
$6 \emptyset 1$ PAUSE 4øøø®
$6 \emptyset 2$ GOTO 6ø
605 PRINT "FAIR TODAY, RAINY AND WARMER" , "WITHIN 48 HOURS"
$6 \varnothing 6$ PAUSE 4øøøø
607 GOTO $6 \emptyset$
$61 \varnothing$ PRINT "WARMER, RAIN WITHIN 18 TO 24" , "HOURS"
616 PAUSE 4øøøø
617 GOTO $6 \emptyset$
$62 \emptyset$ PRINT "CONTINUED FAIR WITH LITTLE"," OR NO CHANGE IN TEMPERATURE"
621 PAUSE 4øøøø
622 GOTO $6 \emptyset$
625 PRINT "FAIR AND WARMER FOR NEXT 48 H OURS"
626 PAUSE 4øøøø
627 GOTO 6ø
$63 \emptyset$ PRINT "RAIN WITHIN 24 HOURS"
631 PAUSE 4øøøø
632 GOTO $6 \emptyset$
635 PRINT "WINDY, WITH RAIN WITHIN 12 "," TO 24 HOURS"
636 PAUSE 4øøøø
637 GOTO 6ø
640 PRINT "RAIN IN 12 TO 18 HOURS"
641 PAUSE 4øøøø
642 GOTO $6 \emptyset$
645 PRINT "WINDY AND RAIN WITHIN 12 HOURS"
646 PAUSE 4øøøø
647 GOTO 6Ø
650 PRINT "IN SUMMER WITH LIGHT WINDS: " , "RAIN MAY NOT FALL FOR SEVERAL","DA YS"
651 PRINT "IN WINTER: RAIN WITHIN 24 HOU RS"


652 PAUSE 4øøøø
653 GOTO $6 \emptyset$
655 PRINT＂IN SUMMER RAIN LIKELY WITHIN＂ ，＂12 TO 24 HOURS＂
656 PRINT＂IN WINTER：RAIN OR SNOW WITH INCREASING WINDS＂
657 PAUSE 4øøøø
658 GOTO 60
660 PRINT＂RAIN FOR NEXT DAY OR TWO＂
661 PAUSE 4øøøø
662 GOTO $6 \emptyset$
665 PRINT＂RAIN，WITH HIGH WINDS FOLLOWE D＂，＂WITHIN 24 HOURS BY CLEARING＂
666 PRINT＂AND TURNING COLDER＂
667 PAUSE 4øøøØ
668 GOTO $6 \emptyset$
$67 \varnothing$ PRINT＂CLEARING WITHIN A FEW HOURS，＂ ，＂FAIR FOR NEXT SEVERAL DAYS＂
671 PAUSE 4øøøø
672 GOTO $6 \emptyset$
675 PRINT＂SEVERE STORM WARNING＂，＂WINDY， WITH RAIN OR SNOW IMMINENT＂

676 PRINT＂FOLLOWED WITHIN 24 HOURS BY＂， ＂CLEARING AND COLDER＂
677 PAUSE 4øøøø
678 GOTO 6Ø
$68 \emptyset$ PRINT＂SEVERE STORM WARNING＂，＂SEVERE NORTHEAST GALES＂

681 PRINT＂HEAVY RAIN OR SNOW，FOLLOWED IN WINTER BY A COLD WAVE＂
682 PAUSE 4øøøø
683 GOTO $6 \emptyset$
685 PRINT＂CLEARING AND COLDER＂
686 PAUSE 4øøøø
687 GOTO 6Ø
700 CLS
705 FOR T＝1 TO L
706 SCROLL
$71 \varnothing$ PRINT AS（T）
720 SCROLL
$73 \emptyset$ NEXT T
740 PAUSE 2øø
75 GOTO 6ø
$9 \varnothing 0$ CLS
$9 \emptyset 5$ PRINT＂\｛6 SPACES\}WEATHER NORMS"
925 PRINT
$93 \emptyset$ PRINT＂\｛6 SPACES $\}$ TEMP
935 PRINT＂\｛2 SPACES $\}$ HI LO MO\｛2 SPACES $\}$ R AIN \｛ 3 SPACES $\}$ SNOW＂
940 PRINT＂J $38233 \emptyset\{3$ SPACES $\} 2.83$ \｛4 SPACES\}9.1"
945 PRINT＂F $412432\{3$ SPACES $2.7 \emptyset$
\｛4 SPACES $9.6^{\prime \prime}$
$95 \emptyset$ PRINT＂M 51 $3141\{3$ SPACES\} 3.19
\｛4 SPACES $6.5^{\prime \prime}$
955 PRINT＂A $644253\{3$ SPACES $\} 3 . \emptyset 2$
\｛4 SPACES\} $0.3 "$
$96 \emptyset$ PRINT＂M $755263\{3$ SPACES $\} 3.61$
\｛4 SPACES\} $\varnothing . \emptyset "$
965 PRINT＂J $836172\{3$ SPACES $\} 3.61$
\｛4 SPACES\}の.ø"
$97 \emptyset$ PRINT
975 PRINT＂J $876576\{3$ SPACES $\} 3.61$
\｛4 SPACES\}の. $\varnothing "$
$98 \emptyset$ PRINT＂A $856374\{3$ SPACES $\} 3.76$
\｛4 SPACES\}の.ø"
985 PRINT＂S 7856 67\｛3 SPACES\} 3.21
\｛4 SPACES\}ø. ${ }^{\prime \prime}$
990 PRINT＂O 6745 56\｛3 SPACES $\} 2.82$
\｛4 SPACES\}Ø.1"
995 PRINT＂N $533544\{3$ SPACES $\} 2.66$ \｛4 SPACES $2.1^{\prime \prime}$
1øøø PRINT＂D 4ø 25 33\｛3 SPACES\}2.94
\｛4 SPACES\}7.7"
$10 \emptyset 5$ PRINT
$101 \varnothing$ PRINT＂YR 634353 37．96＂
1015 PRINT
$1 \varnothing 2 \emptyset$ PRINT＂DATA FROM NWS HBG．，PA．＂
$1 \emptyset 25$ PRINT＂\｛11 SPACES\}ELEVATION 338 FT． ＂
1ø3ø PAUSE 4øøøø
$1 \emptyset 4 \emptyset$ GOTO $6 \emptyset$
$2 ø \varnothing \emptyset$ CLS
$2 \emptyset \emptyset 1$ FOR I＝1 TO $1 \emptyset$
2 Øø2 PRINT
2 Øø 3 NEXT I
$2 \emptyset \emptyset 5$ PRINT＂\｛8 SPACES\}WEATHER ANALYSIS "
$2 \emptyset 4 \emptyset$ PAUSE 4øø
2050 CLS
2055 PRINT＂THIS PROGRAM IS DESIGNED TO＂ ，＂STORE A LIMITED AMOUNT OF DATA＂
$2 \emptyset 56$ PRINT＂IN THE FILE PORTION OF THE＂， ＂PROGRAM．IT IS SUGGESTED＂
2057 PRINT＂THAT FOR STORAGE OF MORE THA N＂，＂SIX MONTHES A WEATHER FILE BE＂
2058 PRINT＂MAINTAINED．＂
$206 \emptyset$ PRINT
2065 PRINT＂THIS PROGRAM WILL OFFER A＂，＂ FORECAST OF EXPECTED LOCAL＂
2 Ø66 PRINT＂WEATHER CONDITIONS，USING＂，＂ BAROMETRIC PRESSURE AND WIND＂
$2 \emptyset 67$ PRINT＂DIRECTION＂，，，，＂YOU WILL BE S URPRISED AT＂
2068 PRINT＂THE ACCURACY OF THIS METHOD， ＂，＂YET IT IS BASED ON SOUND＂
2069 PRINT＂SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES．＂
2070 PRINT
2075 PRINT＂PRESS ANY KEY TO CONTINUE＂
$2 ø 8 \varnothing$ PAUSE 4øøøø
$2 \varnothing 85$ CLS
2090 RETURN
3 ØøØ CLS
$3 \emptyset 1 \varnothing$ PRINT＂ENTER DATE（AS 12－Ø5－82）＂
3015 INPUT B （ 1,1 TO 8）
3018 FAST
$3 \emptyset 2 \emptyset \operatorname{LET} C S(1,1$ TO 2$)=B \$(1,1$ TO 2）
$3 \emptyset 25$ LET $\mathrm{C} \$(1,3$ TO 4）$=\mathrm{B} \$(1,4$ TO 5）
$3 \emptyset 3 \emptyset$ FOR A＝1 TO L
3035 IF C $(1,1$ TO 4）$=\mathrm{A} \$(\mathrm{~A}, 1$ TO 4）THEN G OTO 3ø5Ø
$3 \emptyset 40$ NEXT A
$3 \emptyset 42$ SLOW
$3 \emptyset 45$ PRINT＂DATE NOT FOUND＂
$3 \emptyset 46$ PAUSE 4øøøø
3047 GOTO $6 \emptyset$
3050 CLS
$3 \emptyset 55$ SLOW
$3 \emptyset 66$ PRINT＂DATE：＂；AS（A，1 TO 6）
$3 \emptyset 7 \emptyset$ PRINT＂HI TEMP：＂；A\＄（A，7 TO 1ø）
$3 \emptyset 75$ PRINT＂LO TEMP：＂；A\＄（A，11 TO 14）
$3 \emptyset 8 \emptyset$ PRINT＂BAROMETER：＂；AS（A，15 TO 19）
$3 \emptyset 85$ PRINT＂CONDITION：＂；AS（A，2ø）
3ø9ø PRINT＂PRECIPITATION：＂；A\＄（A，21 TO 25）

3095
4øøø PRINT "WINDS: ";AS(A,28 TO 31)
$4 \varnothing 1 \varnothing$ PAUSE 4øøøø
4Ø2Ø GOTO 6Ø
5øøø CLS
$5 \emptyset \emptyset 5$ PRINT "ENTER DATE TO CHANGE:"
501ø INPUT $\mathrm{B} \$(1,1$ TO 8)
5011 LET C $\$(1,1$ TO 2$)=\mathrm{B}(1,1$ TO 2)
5012 LET $\mathrm{C} \$(1,3$ TO 4) $=\mathrm{B} \$(1,4$ TO 5)
5015 FAST
5020 FOR N=1 TO L
5025 IF $A \$(N, 1$ TO 4) $=\mathrm{C} \$(1,1$ TO 4) THEN G OTO 51øø
5030 NEXT N
5040 SLOW
$505 \emptyset$ PRINT "DATE NOT IN FILE"
5055 PAUSE 4øøøØ
$5 \emptyset 6 \emptyset$ GOTO $6 \emptyset$
$510 \emptyset$ CLS
$511 \varnothing$ PRINT "ENTER: "
5120 PRINT TAB 5;"DATE (AS 6 DIGITS)"," \{9 SPACES\} (120582)"
5125 INPUT A\$ (N,1 TO 6)
$513 \emptyset$ PRINT TAB 5; "HI TEMP"
5135 INPUT A\$(N,7 TO 1ø)
5140 PRINT TAB 5;"LOW TEMP"
5145 INPUT A\$(N,11 TO 14)"
$515 \emptyset$ PRINT TAB 5;"BAROMETER"
5155 INPUT A\$ (N,15 TO 19)"
5160 PRINT TAB 5;"CONDITION"
5165 PRINT ,"1. FAIR", " 2. CLOUDY", ," 3. RAIN",,"4. SNOW", ,"5. THUNDERSHOWER S"
5167 PRINT, "6. SNOW FLURRIES","7. HEAVY RAIN"
$517 \varnothing$ INPUT AS ( $\mathrm{N}, 20$ )
5175 PRINT TAB 5; "RAIN"
$518 \emptyset$ INPUT AS (N, 21 TO 25)
5185 PRINT TAB 5;"WINDS"
5190 INPUT AS (N, 28 TO 31)
5195 PRINT TAB 5;"SNOWFALL"
6øøø INPUT AS (N, 26 TO 27)
6005 LET $\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{N}$
$6 \emptyset \emptyset 7$ CLS
$601 \varnothing$ GOTO $3 \varnothing \emptyset$

## Program 2: <br> Weather Forecaster - Microsoft Version

5 GOTO 1øø
7 GOSUB17
8 FORI=1TO4:PRINT:NEXTI:PRINTTAB(3);:RET URN
$1 \varnothing$ PRINT P\$;:INPUT BS:IF B\$="" THEN $11 \varnothing$
$12 \operatorname{IFLEN}(\mathrm{~B} \$$ ) < > BTHENPRINT"RE-ENTER": FORI= 1TO2øø:NEXTI:PRINTP\$;:INPUTB\$
15 RETURN
17 PRINT"\{CLR\}":REM ON APPLE, LINE 17 IS -17 HOME, ON CC-17 CLS
18 RETURN
$2 \emptyset \mathrm{~A} \$(\mathrm{~L})=\mathrm{A} \$(\mathrm{~L})+\mathrm{B} \$:$ RETURN
1øø DIM A\$ (365):GOSUB 2øøø
$1 \emptyset 5$ REM NOTE:DIMENSION A\$ (190) OR LESS F OR 16K COLOR COMPUTER IN LINE $1 \varnothing \emptyset$
$11 \emptyset$ GOSUB 17
112 PRINTTAB (8) "WEATHER ANALYSIS"
115 PRINT:PRINT: $\overline{\text { PRINTTABT4) "TO LOAD DATA }}$ : $\{2$ SPACES $\}$ ENTER L"
$12 \emptyset$ PRINTTAB(4) "UPDATE DATA: ENTER U"
$13 \emptyset$ PRINTTAB (4)"FORECAST FROM DATA: ENTE

R F"
$14 \varnothing$ PRINTTAB (4)"DISPLAY DATA: ENTER D"
150 PRINTTAB(4)"D̄ISPLAY NORMALS: ENTER N "
160 PRINTTAB(4) "TO MEMORIZE: ENTER M"
$17 \emptyset$ PRINTTAB (4)"SEARCH DATA: ENTER $\overline{\mathrm{S}}$ " $"$
$18 \emptyset$ PRINTTAB (4)" $\overline{\text { CoRRECTIONS: ENTER }} \overline{\text { C}} "$
190 PRINTTAB(4) "T̄TO QUIT: ENTER Q"
$2 ø \varnothing$ PRINT:INPUT"CHOICE ";Y\$
221 IF Y\$="U" THĒN 25ø
222 IF $Y \$=" F "$ THEN 4øø
223 IF Y\$="D" THEN 7øØ
224 IF $\mathrm{Y} \$=" \mathrm{~N}$ " THEN 9øø
225 IF Y\$="S" THEN $125 \emptyset$
226 IF Y\$="C" THEN 15øø
227 IF $\mathrm{Y} \$=" \mathrm{M} "$ OR $\mathrm{Y} \$=" \mathrm{~L}$ " THEN $3 \emptyset \varnothing \varnothing$
228 IF Y\$="Q" THEN 26øø
$23 \varnothing$ GOTO 2øø
250 GOSUB 17
255 PRINTTAB(11) "DATA UPDATE"
257 PRINT"ENTER: "
260 L=L+1
 OSUB $1 \varnothing$
$275 \mathrm{~A} \$(\mathrm{~L})=\operatorname{LEFT}(\mathrm{B} \$, 2)+\mathrm{MID}(\mathrm{B} \$, 4,2)+\mathrm{RIGHT}$ \$(B\$,2)
$285 \mathrm{P} \$=$ "HI TEMP ( $\mathrm{A} S+\emptyset 76$ ) : ": B=4:GOSUB $1 \varnothing$ : GOSŪB $2 \varnothing$
$29 \varnothing \mathrm{P} \$=$ "LOW TEMP (스 - $-\varnothing 6$ ) : ": GOSUB 10:GO SUB $\overline{2} \varnothing$
$295 \mathrm{P} \$=$ "BARO. PRES (AS 3ø.15) :": B=5:GOSU B 1ø:GOSUB 2ø
$3 \varnothing \varnothing$ PRINT: PRINT"GENERAL WEATHER CONDITIO NS:":PRINT"l = FAIR";
$3 \emptyset 5$ PRINTTAB(18)"2= CLOUDY":PRINT"3= RAI N"; TAB (18)"4= SNOW"
$31 \varnothing$ PRINT"5= THUNDERSHOWERS";TAB(18)"6= FLURRIES"
315 PRINT"7= HEAVY RAIN"
$32 \emptyset \mathrm{P} \$=" \mathrm{"}: \mathrm{B}=1:$ GOSUB1 $\varnothing:$ GOSUB2 $\varnothing$
325 PRINT: $\mathrm{P} \$=" \mathrm{PRECIP}($ INCHES-AS ø2.75):": $B=5$ : GOSUB1 $\bar{\emptyset}:$ GOSUB2 $\varnothing$
330 GOSUB 17
335 PRINT"ENTER:":PRINT:P\$="SNOWFALL AMT (AS $\emptyset \overline{7}$ ): ": B=2:GOSUB1 $\varnothing$ :GŌSUB2 $\varnothing$
346 PRINT: PRINT"FOR WIND DIRECTION AND S PEED,"
$35 \emptyset$ PRINT"USE THIS CODE:":PRINT" $\because 1=\underline{N} " T A B$ (12) "ø2=NE"TAB (24) "ø3=E"

355 PRINT"ø4=SE"TAB(12)"ø5末S"TAB(24)"ø6= SW": PRINT" $\varnothing 7=W " T A B(12) " \bar{\varnothing} 8=N W "$
$36 \emptyset$ PRINT: PRINT"ENTTER DIRECTION AND SPEE D AS A 4"
362 P\$="DIGIT NUMBER-AS Ø312:": B=4:GOSUB 1ø:GŌSUB2ø
365 GOSUB 17
366 PRINT:PRINT"DATE: "; LEFT\$(A\$(L), 6):P RINT"HI TEMP: ";MIDS(AS(L), 7,4)
$37 \varnothing$ PRINT" $L$ OW TEMP: ";MID\$(AS(L),11,4)
372 PRINT"BAROMETRIC PRESSURE: ";MID\$(AS (L) , 15, 5 )

375 PRINT"CONDITIONS: "; MID\$ (AS (L), 2ø,1)
376 PRINT" $\overline{\text { P}}$ RECIPITATION: ";MID\$(A\$(L), 21 ,5)
$38 \emptyset$ PRINT"SNOWFALL: "; MID\$(AS(L), 26, 2): P RINT"WINDS: "; MID\$(AS(L), 28,4)
385 PRINTTAB(3)"RECALL THE CODE: ":PRINT "ø1=N"TAB (8)" $\varnothing 2=N E " T A B(16) " \emptyset 3=E " ;$
386 PRINTTAB (24) " $04=\overline{S E} ": P R I N T " \emptyset 5=S " T A B(8$ ) "ø6=SW"TAB(16)" $\overline{\varnothing 7}=\underline{W} " T A B(24) " \bar{ø} 8=N W "$

387 IF $\mathrm{D}=1$ THEN RETURN
390 PRINT:INPUT"IS THIS CORRECT (Y/N) "; $B \$: I F B \$=" N{ }^{n}$ THEN $27 \emptyset$
392 IF C=1 THEN RETURN
395 GOTOl1ø
4øø GOSUB 17
4 Ø1 PRINTTAB(12)"FORECAST": PRINT: PRINT"E NTER:"
$4 \emptyset 5$ PRINT:INPUT"BAROMETRIC PRESSURE: ";A \$: A=VAL (A\$)
$4 \emptyset 6$ IF AS="" THEN 11Ø
$41 \varnothing$ PRINT:PRINT:PRINT"IS BAROMETER ?":PR INT"1.STEADY"TAB(1 $\overline{6}$ )" 2 .SLOW RISE"
411 PRINT"3.RAPID RISE"TAB(16)"4.SLOW FA LL": PRINT" 5 .RAPID FALL"
412 PRINT: PRINT" (RAPID CHANGE IS ANY CHA NGE IN"
413 PRINT"EXCESS OF Ø. Ø6 PER HOUR.)":INP UTB $: B=\operatorname{VAL}(B \$): I F B \$="$ THEN $11 \varnothing$
417 GOSUBI7:PRINT"WIND FROM: ?":PRINT"l= N", " $2=N E ", " 3=E^{\bar{\prime}}:$ PRINT" $4=$ SE", " $5=$ S" ,
418 PRINT " $6=$ SW": PRINT"7 $=$ W", " $8=N W "$
425 INPUT $C \$: C=V A L(C \$): I \bar{F} \quad C \$=" \pi$ \{ 2 SPACES $\}$ THEN $11 \varnothing$
$43 \varnothing$ IFA $>=3 \emptyset .2$ ANDB $=4$ ANDC $>=6$ ANDC $<=8$ THEN 625
$44 \varnothing$ IFA $>=3 \emptyset .2$ ANDB $=1$ ANDC $>=6$ ANDC $<=8$ THEN62 $\varnothing$
445 IFA $>=3 \emptyset .1$ ANDB $=1$ ANDC $>=6$ ANDC $<=8$ THEN $6 \varnothing \emptyset$
$45 \emptyset$ IFA $>=3 \emptyset .1$ ANDB $=3$ ANDC $>=6$ ANDC $<=8$ THEN $6 \emptyset 5$
455 IFA $>=3 \emptyset .1$ ANDB $=4$ ANDC $>=6$ ANDC $<=8$ THEN61 $\varnothing$
$46 \varnothing$ IFA $>=3 \emptyset .1$ ANDB $=5$ ANDC $>=6$ ANDC $<=8$ THEN615
465 IFA $>=3 \emptyset .1$ ANDB $=4$ AND $(C=4 O R C=5)$ THEN63 $\varnothing$
$47 \emptyset$ IFA $>=3 \emptyset .1$ ANDB $=5$ AND $(C=40 R C=5)$ THEN635
475 IFA $>=3 \emptyset .1$ AND $B=4$ ANDC $>=2$ ANDC $<=4$ THEN6 4 Ø
$48 \emptyset$ IF $\mathrm{A}>=3 \emptyset .1$ ANDB $=5$ ANDC $>=2$ ANDC $<=4$ THEN6 4 5
485 IFA $>=3 \emptyset .1$ ANDB $=4$ AND $(\mathrm{C}=2 \mathrm{ORC}=3)$ THEN65 $\varnothing$
$49 \emptyset$ IFA> $=3 \emptyset .1$ ANDB $=5$ AND $(C=2 O R C=3)$ THEN655
492 IFA $<=29.8$ ANDB $=5$ ANDC $>=1$ ANDC $<=3$ THEN68 $\emptyset$
493 IFA $\langle=29.8$ ANDB $=5$ ANDC $>=3$ ANDC $<=5$ THEN 675
494 IF $\mathrm{A}<=29.8$ ANDB=3THEN 685
495 IFA $<=3 \varnothing .1$ ANDB $=4$ ANDC $>=2$ ANDC $<=4$ THEN $66 \varnothing$
$5 \emptyset \emptyset$ IFA $\langle=3 \emptyset .1$ ANDB $=5$ ANDC $>=2$ ANDC $<=4$ THEN665
505 IFA $<=3 \emptyset$. 1 ANDB $=2$ AND $(C=5 O R C=6)$ THEN67 7
6øø GOSUB7:PRINT"FAIR, LITTLE CHANGE IN TEMP": PRINT"FOR NEXT DAY OR ";
$6 \emptyset 1$ PRINT"TWO.": GOTO 69ø
$6 \emptyset 5$ GOSUB7:PRINT"FAIR TODAY, RAINY AND W ARMER": PRINT"WITHIN 48 HOURS.":GOTO6 $9 \varnothing$
$61 \emptyset$ GOSUB7:PRINT"WARMER, RAIN WITHIN 24 TO 36":PRINT"HOURS.": GOTO69ø
615 GOSUB7:PRINT"WARMER, RAIN WITHIN 18 TO 24":PRINT" $\mathrm{H} O U R S . ": G O T O 69 \varnothing$
$62 \varnothing$ GOSUB7:PRINT"CONTINUED FAIR WITH LIT TLE OR"
621 PRINT"NO CHANGE IN TEMPERATURE.":GOT 069Ø
625 GOSUB7:PRINT"FAIR AND WARMER FOR NEX T 48":PRINT"HŌURS.":GOTO 69ø
630 GOSUB7:PRINTTAB (3) "RAIN WITHIN 24 HO URS.": GOTO 69ø
635 GOSUB7:PRINT"WINDY, WITH RAIN WITHIN 12 TO":PRINT" 24 HOURS.":GOTO69ø
$64 \varnothing$ GOSUB7:PRINTTAB(3)"RAIN IN 12 TO 18 HOURS.":GOTO 690
645 GOSUB7:PRINT"WINDY AND RAIN WITHIN 1 2 HRS.": GOTO $\overline{6} 9 \emptyset$
$65 \emptyset$ GOSUB7:PRINT"IN SUMMER WITH LIGHT WI NDS: ": PRINT"RĀIN MAY NOT FALL FOR ";

651 PRINT"DAYS.": PRINT: PRINT"IN WINTER: RAIN WITHIN 24 HOURS.":GOT̄ $69 \emptyset$
655 GOSUB7:PRINT"IN SUMMER: RAIN LIKELY WITHIN": PRINT"12 TO 24 HOURS."
656 PRINT: PRINTTAB(4)"IN WINTER: RAIN OR SNOW WITH":PRINT"INCREASING WINDS."
657 GOTO 69ø
660 GOSUB7: PRINTTAB (3) "RAIN FOR NEXT DAY OR TWO.":GOTO 69ø
665 GOSUB7:PRINT"RAIN WITH HIGH WINDS FO LLOWED":PRINT"WITHIN 24 HOURS BY ";
666 PRINT"CLEARING AND": PRINT"COOLER TEM PERATURES.":GOTO69ø
670 GOSUB7:PRINT"CLEARING WITHIN A FEW \{ 2 SPACES $\}$ HOURS.": PRINT"FAIR FOR NEX T SEVERAL":
671 PRINT" DAYS.":GOTO69ø
675 GOSUB7:PRINT"SEVERE STORM WARNING. \{2 SPACES\}WIND̄Y, ":PRINT"WITH RAIN O R SNOW ";
676 PRINT"IMMINENT FOL-":PRINT"LOWED WIT HIN 24 HRS BY CLEARING"
677 PRINT"AND COLDER.": GOTO69ø
$68 \emptyset$ IF $\mathrm{A}>=3 \emptyset$. 1 ANDB $=5$ ANDC $>=2$ ANDC $<=4$ THEN 64 5
681 PRINT"HEAVY RAIN OR":PRINT"SNOW FOLL OWED IN WINTER BY A":PRINT"COLD WAVE ."
682 GOTO69ø
685 GOSUB 7:PRINTTAB(8)"CLEARING AND COL DER."
690 FORI=1 TO6:PRINT:NEXTI:GOSUB 25ø0:GO TO 11ø
$7 \emptyset \emptyset$ GOSUB 17
$7 \emptyset 1 \mathrm{D}=1:$ IF L=ØTHEN $7 \emptyset 8$
$7 \emptyset 3$ X=L:FORI=1TOX:L=I:GOSUB365:PRINT:INP UT"INPUT C TO CONTINUE "; C
705 IF C\$<>"C" THEN I=X
$7 \emptyset 6$ PRINT:NEXTI:L=X:D= $\emptyset:$ GOTOII $\varnothing$
$7 \emptyset 8 \mathrm{D}=\emptyset:$ PRINT"NO DATA FOUND.":FORT=1TO2Ø Øø: NEXTT: GOTOIIØ
$9 \emptyset \emptyset$ GOSUB 17
$9 \emptyset 2$ PRINT: PRINTTAB (9) "WEATHER NORMS"
$9 \emptyset 5$ PRINT: PRINTTAB (4) "TEMP"
$91 \varnothing$ PRINTTAB ( 2 ) "HI LO MO 2 SPACES\} RAIN \{3 SPACES\}SNŌW"
915 PRINT:PRINT" "J 3823 3ø\{2 SPACES\} 2.83 \{3 SPACES\}9.1":PRINT"F 412432 \{2 SPACES $\} 2.7 \emptyset\left\{3\right.$ SPACESS $9.6^{\prime \prime}$
$92 \emptyset$ PRINT"M $513141\{2$ SPACES 33.19
\{3 SPAC̄ES\}6.5":PRINT"A 644253
\{2 SPACES $\} 3 . \emptyset 2\{3$ SPACE $S\} \varnothing .3^{\prime \prime}$
93Ø PRINT"M $755263\{2$ SPACES \} 3.61
$\{3$ SPA $\bar{C} E S\} \varnothing . \emptyset ": P R I N T " J ~ 836172$
\{2 SPACES\}3.61\{3 SPACES $\} \varnothing . \varnothing^{\prime \prime}$
935 PRINT:PRINT:INPUT"INPUT C FOR REST O F YEAR"; C\$:GOSUB $1 \overline{7}$
937 PRINTTAB(2)"HI LO MO 2 SPACES\}RAIN \{3 SPACES $\}$ SNŌW"
940 PRINT: PRINT̄"J $876576\{2$ SPACES $\} 3.61$ $\{3$ SPACES $\} \varnothing . \bar{\emptyset} ": P R I N T " A \quad 856374$ \{2 SPACES $\} 3.76\{3$ SPACE $S\} \emptyset . \varnothing^{"}$
$95 \emptyset$ PRINT"S $785667\{2$ SPACES \} 3.21 $\{3$ SPACES $\} \varnothing$. $\emptyset ": P R I N T " O ~ 674556$ \{2 SPACES $\} 2.82\{3$ SPACĒS\}ø.1"
955 PRINT"N $533544\{2$ SPACES \} 2.66 \{3 SPAC̄ES\}2.1":PRINT"D $4 \varnothing 25 \quad 33$ \{2 SPACES $\} 2.94\{3$ SPACĒS\}7.7"
$96 \emptyset$ PRINT:PRINT"YR $\begin{array}{llllll} & 43 & 53 & 37.96 & 35.4 "\end{array}$
$97 \emptyset$ PRINT: PRINTT $\overline{A B}(2)$ "DATA FROM NWS HBG.
＂로…＂：PRINTTAB（2）＂ELEVATION 338 FT．
98Ø PRINT：GOSUB 25øø：GOTO 11Ø
1250 GOSUB 17
1251 PRINT：PRINTTAB（8）＂SEARCH DATE＂：D＝1
1260 PRINT：PRINT：PRINT＂ENTER D $\bar{A} T E$ TO FIN D：＂：P\＄＝＂（AS Ø1－Ø5－$\overline{8} 3$ ）＂
$1265 \mathrm{~B}=8: \operatorname{GOSUBI} \varnothing \mathrm{C}=\operatorname{LEFT}(\mathrm{B} \$, 2)+\mathrm{MID}(\mathrm{B} \$$ ， 4，2）
$127 \varnothing \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{L}: \mathrm{FORI}=1 \mathrm{TOL}: \mathrm{IFC} \$=\mathrm{LEFT} \$(\mathrm{~A} \$(\mathrm{I}), 4) \mathrm{TH}$ ENFL＝1：T＝I：I＝L：NEXTI：L＝T：GOSUB365：D $=\varnothing$
1273 IF FL＝1 THENFL＝$\varnothing: L=X: G O S U B 25 \emptyset \varnothing$ ：GOTO $11 \varnothing$
1275 NEXT I：PRINT：PRINT＂DATE NOT FOUND＂： GOTO 69ø
$150 \emptyset$ GOSUB 17
1505 PRINTTAB（11）＂CORRECTIONS＂：C＝1．
$151 \varnothing$ PRINT＂ENTER DĀTE TO CHANGE：＂：P\＄＝＂（́A S Ø1－Ø5－83）＂
$1512 \mathrm{~B}=8: \operatorname{GOSUB} 1 \varnothing: \mathrm{C} \$=\operatorname{LEFT} \$(\mathrm{~B} \$, 2)+\mathrm{MID}(\mathrm{B} \$$, 4，2）
$157 \emptyset \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{L}: \mathrm{FORI}=1 \mathrm{TOL}: \mathrm{IFC}=\mathrm{LEFT}(\mathrm{A} \$(\mathrm{I}), 4) \mathrm{TH}$ ENFL＝1：T＝I：I＝L：NEXTI：L＝T：GOSUB275
1571 IF FL＝1 THEN FL＝$\varnothing: L=X: G O S U B 25 \emptyset \emptyset: G O T$ $011 \varnothing$
1575 NEXTI：PRINT：PRINT＂DATE NOT IN FILE＂ ：GOT0690
2øøø GOSUB 17
2 Øø5 FORI＝1TO8：PRINT：NEXTI：PRINTTAB（8）＂W EATHER ANALYSIS＂：FORI＝1TOIøøø：NEXT $\bar{I}$
$2 \emptyset 1 \emptyset$ PRINT＂$\{\overline{C L R}\}^{\prime \prime}:$ REM APPLE－2ø1ø HOME， 0 N CC－2Ø1の CLS
$2 \emptyset 2 \emptyset$ PRINTTAB（4）＂THIS PROGRAM IS DESIGNE D TO＂
$2 ø 3 \varnothing$ PRINT＂STORE ON DISK OR TAPE A YEAR＇ S＂：PRINT＂WORTH OF DATA IN THE FILE＂ ；
2035 PRINT＂EN－＂：PRINT＂TITLED＇WEATHER F ILE＇．IT IS＂
2037 PRINT＂ ＂：PRINT＂MORE THAN ONE YEAR OF DATA， A＂
$2 \varnothing 4 \varnothing$ PRINT＂SEPARATE WEATHER RECORD BE MA IN－＂：PRINT＂TAINED．＂
$2 \emptyset 55$ PRINT：PRINTTAB（4）＂THIS PROGRAM WILL OFFER A＂
$2 ø 6 \emptyset$ PRINT＂FORECAST OF EXPECTED WEATHER＂ ：PRINT＂CONDITIONS USING BAROMETRIC＂
21øø PRINT＂PRESSURE AND WIND DIRECTION．＂
2130 PRINT：GOSUB25øø：RETURN
25øø INPUT＂\｛3 SPACES\} INPUT C TO CONTINUE ＂；CS：RETURN
26øø GOSUB 17：FORI＝1TO9：PRINT：NEXTI：PRIN T＂HAS THE DATA BEEN＂
$261 \varnothing$ IN $\bar{P} U T " M E M O R I Z E D(\underline{Y} / \underline{N}) " ; H \$: I F H \$=" N " T$ HENIIの
2620 END
2999 REM BE SURE TO INCLUDE PROG 3，4，OR 5 AS NEEDED BEGINNING AT LINE 3øøø

## Program 3： <br> 64 And PET（ 40 or 80 column）Data Storage Routine

$3 \varnothing \varnothing \emptyset$ REM C64，PET（ $4 \emptyset$ OR $8 \emptyset$ COLUMN）CASSE TTE AND DISK FILE HANDLING ROUTINE
$3 ø \varnothing 2$ PRINT＂\｛CLR\}":FORI=1TO4:PRINT:NEXTI: INPUT＂DISK OR CASSETTE（D／C）＂；ES
$3 ø \emptyset 4$ IFES＜＞＂D＂ANDE\＄＜＜＂C＂THEN3Øø $\overline{2}$
$3 \varnothing \varnothing 5$ IFES＝＂D＂THEN3ø2Ø
$3 \emptyset 1 \varnothing$ F\＄＝＂WEATHER FILE＂：Dl＝ø：G\＄＝＂＂：GOTO3Ø $4 \varnothing$
3Ø2Ø F\＄＝＂＠Ø：WEATHER FILE＂：Dl＝1
$3 \varnothing 4 \varnothing$ IFY\＄＝＂M＂THEN $3 \varnothing 8 \bar{\emptyset}$
$305 \varnothing$ IFDI＝1THENG $\$=", S, R "$
$3 \varnothing 6 \emptyset$ OPEN1，1＋7＊D1，8＊D1，F\＄＋G\＄：GOSUB31øø
$3 \varnothing 7 \varnothing$ INPUT\＃1，L：FORI＝1TOL：INPUT\＃1，AS（I）：N EXTI：GOSUB31 0 ：CLOSE1：GOSUB31 $0 \varnothing$ ：GOT O11ø
$3 \emptyset 8 \emptyset$ IFDl＝1THENG\＄＝＂，S，W＂
$3 \varnothing 85$ OPEN1，1＋7＊Dl，1＋7＊Dl，F\＄＋G\＄：GOSUB 31ø $\emptyset$
$309 \varnothing$ PRINT\＃1，L：FORI＝1TOL：PRINT\＃1，AS（I）：N EXTI：GOSUB31øø：CLOSEl：GOSUB31øø：GOT $011 \varnothing$
$310 \emptyset$ IF $0=\emptyset$ THEN OPEN $15,8,15: 0=1$
31 Ø3 INPUT\＃15，A，B\＄，C，D：IF A THEN PRINT A ，B\＄，C，D：STOP
3110 RETURN

## Program 4：

## Color Computer Data Storage Routine

उøøø REM COLOR COMPUTER CASSETTE LO AD AND SAVE ROUTINE
$3 \emptyset 1 \emptyset$ PRINT＂PLACE WEATHER FILE TAPE IN＂：PRINT＂THE RECORDER AND REW IND．＂
$3 \varnothing 2 \emptyset$ IF $Y \$=" L "$ THEN $3 \varnothing 7 \varnothing$
$3 \emptyset 3 \emptyset$ PRINT：PRINT＂PRESS RECORD AND $P$ LAY＂＝INFUT＂PRESS 〈ENTER〉 WHEN READY＂；C\＄
3Ø4ø OPEN＂O＂，\＃－1，＂WEATHER FILE＂
$3 ø 5 \emptyset$ PRINT \＃－1，L：FORI＝1TOL：PRINT \＃－ 1，A\＄（I）：NEXTI
उø6ø CLOSE \＃－1：GOTO11ø
उø7Ø PRINT：PRINT＂PRESS PLAY，PLEASE
3ø8ø INFUT＂FRESS 〈ENTER〉 WHEN READY ＂；C $\$$
$3 \emptyset 9 \emptyset$ OPEN＂I＂，\＃－1，＂WEATHER FILE＂
$31 \varnothing \varnothing$ INPUT \＃－1，L：FORI＝1TOL：INPUT \＃－ 1，A\＄（I）：NEXT I
311ø CLOSE \＃－1：GOTO11ø

## Program 5：

Apple Data Storage Routine
उøøø REM APPLE DISK SAVE OR LOAD
3010 HOME ：PRINT
$3 \varnothing 15$ ONERR GOTO $32 \emptyset \emptyset$
$3 \emptyset 2 \emptyset$ D $\$=$ CHR $\$(4)$
$3 \varnothing 22$ PRINT D\＄；＂OPEN WEATHER FILE＂：IF $Y \$=$＂M＂THEN 3ø4ø
$3 ø 24$ PRINT D\＄；＂READ WEATHER FILE＂
$3 פ 26$ INPUT L：FOR I $=1$ TO L：INPUT A $\$$ （I）：NEXT I
3939 GOTO 3ø6פ
$3 ø 4 \sigma$ PRINT D\＄；＂WRITE WEATHER FILE＂
3ø5ø PRINT L：FOR I $=1$ TO L：PRINT A $\$$
（I）：NEXT I
3ø6ø PRINT D＊；＂CLOSE WEATHER FILE＂：POKE 216，Ø：GOTO 11ø
$32 \emptyset \emptyset$ HOME ：VTAB 5：PRINT＂ERROR \＃＂；PEEK （222）；＂OCCURRED AT LINE＂；PEEK（ 219） 256 ＋PEEK（218）
321ø VTAB 1ø：PRINT＂HINT：HAVE YOU PR EVIOUSLY SAVED THE＂：PRINT＂DATA F ILE TO DISK？＂
3229 PRINT D\＄；＂CLOSE WEATHER FILE＂：GOTO 696

## Questions Beginners Ask


#### Abstract

Are you thinking about buying a computer for the first time, but don't know anything about computers? Or maybe you just purchased a computer and are still a bit baffled. Each month in this column, COMPUTE! will tackle some questions commonly asked by beginners.


Q<br>I keep seeing printers and computers advertised with features such as "full ASCII character set" or "ASCII keyboard," etc. What does ASCII mean?

AASCII stands for "American Standard Code for Information Interchange." Basically, it's a way of encoding characters (letters, numbers, punctuation, special symbols) into standardized numbers that can be understood by any computer or computer device. ASCII was invented to allow all types of computers, terminals, keyboards, printers, modems, disk drives, and other peripherals to easily communicate with each other. It's like the "Morse code" for computing.

The "ASCII character set" is a table of all the letters, numbers, punctuation marks, and other symbols that any computing device might need to communicate with another. Each character in the ASCII table is represented by a number ranging from 0 to 127 . For instance, the ASCII code number for the letter " A " is 65 ; the code for the number " 0 " is 48 ; the code for an exclamation mark ("!") is 33 . (Many computer manuals and books have an appendix with a table of the ASCII codes.)

When a computer sends something to be printed on a printer, for example, the characters are converted to ASCII numbers by the computer, transmitted along the printer cable, and then recognized by the printer as the original characters. Thus, when a printer is advertised as having a "full ASCII character set," it means the printer is capable of recognizing and printing any standard ASCII character.

Likewise, a "standard ASCII keyboard" means that the computer or terminal keyboard can type any ASCII character. This is especially important for computers or terminals that will be used for telecomputing (hooking up to distant
computers over telephone lines). Some of the ASCII codes are "control codes" - they transmit a command encoded as a character. For example, the ASCII code " 7 " stands for "bell." It rings a built-in bell or buzzer found on most computers and terminals. ASCII code " 13 " means "carriage return" and is like pressing the RETURN or ENTER key on the keyboard.

The subject of character codes can become very complicated, because even computers which have ASCII keyboards and which communicate with outside devices in ASCII do not necessarily use ASCII internally.

Atari computers, for example, use ASCII for letters and punctuation, but deviate from ASCII for the control codes - such as 155 for carriage return (versus 13 in true ASCII) and 253 for the bell, as opposed to ASCII's 7.

Commodore computers send control characters as ASCII, but the codes for the lowercase alphabet (normally 97-112) are offset by 64 . This can cause problems when you try to hook up a standard ASCII printer (usually upper- and lowercase come out reversed).

Apple computers use true ASCII and can even send lowercase, although you can't display lowercase on an unmodified Apple II. Both the Texas Instruments TI-99/4A and the TRS-80 Color Computer use true ASCII.

Any computer can be made to send and receive true ASCII with a hardware or software interface. That's one of the functions of "terminal software" in telecomputing: a special program translates the computer's output to universal ASCII.

QWhat exactly is a "port," as in "user port," or "serial port," or "input/output port"?

AA "port" is simply a slot or a jack on a computer where external devices may be plugged in. It's similar to the jacks on a stereo receiver which allow you to add on speakers, tape decks, turntables, and other accessories.

There are many different types of ports, and often they are incompatible among different computers. That's one reason why you can't plug an Apple disk drive directly into a Commodore 64, or an Atari cassette recorder into a VIC-20.

However, some standards have been established for ports, at least unofficially. The two main types of input/output ports are known as "serial" and "parallel." In personal computing, the prevailing standard for serial ports is the "RS-232C" interface; for parallel ports, it's the "Centronics" interface. Most computers have one or sometimes both of these ports. Those which do not, require an additional adapter or interface box to make them compatible with the wide range of external devices designed to work with these interfaces.

The "user port" on Commodore 64 and VIC20 computers can be used as both a serial and a parallel port for input/output. As a serial port, it fits almost all of the RS-232C standards. As a parallel port, it does not conform to the Centronics standard, but can be used for similar purposes.

Another type of port familiar to home computerists is the joystick port. The Atari-type joystick port seems to have become the de facto industry standard. It is found on the Atari 2600 VCS game machine, the Atari 400/800/1200XL computers, the Commodore 64 and VIC-20, and several other home computers introduced within the past year. Although most commonly used as an input port (joysticks, paddles, and light pens), this controller port also is capable of output. Some Atari users even wire two of their joystick ports together to make a parallel port for a printer.



## MasterType ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ makes typing a blast.

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## Part II

# Constructing The Ideal Computer Game 

Orson Scott Card, Editor, COMPUTE! Books

Last month, in Part I, we explored the general notion of the ideal, involving computer game. This article now concludes with some hands-on, specific programming for an Atari version of the example game.

## Laying Track At The Expert Level

If you are playing the expert game, there are a lot of track-laying options open to you, for you are allowed to create switches.

Simple Switches. To create switches, hold down the joystick button when you push or pull the joystick. You will get the following results.

If, with the button held down, you push the joystick in the direction that would normally lay a straight track unit, a Y-switch will be laid:

push right

push straight ahead

pull toward you

If, with the button held down, you push the joystick in the direction that would normally curve the track to one side or the other, one spur of the switch will go straight ahead, while the other spur will curve in the direction you pushed.

push right

push straight ahead pull toward you

Laying Complex Switches. The most complicated switching operation is when you want the
track to branch from another direction. If, with the button held down, you push the joystick back in the direction you came from, which would normally let you re-lay the last track unit, a low hum comes from the television.


Push the button and then push the joystick back in the direction you came from.

While that low hum is sounding, the program will wait for you to push the joystick in one of the three valid directions (straight or curved to either side). The new switch will branch from whatever direction you chose.

push straight ahead
Now a high-pitched sound will come from the television. This means that the program is waiting for you to choose one of the two remaining valid directions. The switch will branch toward the direction you choose.

push left

If you wanted to bet on the horses, you'd get advice from somebody who'd been a success at betting on the horses.
So it's only reasonable to demand that the blackjack program you buy be one with a PROVEN system from a PROVEN winner at blackjack. Not from some anonymous programmer who can't change the filter in his coffee-maker. Not from some Sunday afternoon sports analyst, but from a man whose "Winningest System" earned him appearances on CBS Television's 60 Minutes - and a penthouse in Las Vegas. Ken Uston.

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IBM PC• REQUIREMENTS: 48K RAM, disk drive, PC-DOS ${ }^{\circ}$, 80-character display. Color and monochrome versions supplied with each package.
APPLE II" REQUIREMENTS: DOS 3.3. 48K RAM, disk drive, 40-character display. OSBORNE ITM REQUIREMENTS: Standard Osborne I package.
ATARI " - 400/800/1200 REQUIREMENTS 48K RAM and one disk drive.
Display shows actual photograph of IBM PC version. Apple and Atari color graphics and Osborne monochrome graphics are similar. Versions for TRS-80 * and other brands will be available shortly.

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GROWNVOP GAMEUZRE

pull toward you
The high-pitched sound will end. You can then change your mind, of course, and lay a different switch or a simple track unit - nothing is definite until you push START. But while those tones are sounding, you can choose only valid switching options, until you have completed the switch.

As you can see, there are only three possible switches - a left switch, a right switch, and a Yswitch. All switch units are laid by pressing down the button while moving the joystick. Only when you want a switch to branch from another direction does it take more than one step to lay a switch unit.

This sounds harder, and it is - but it also gives you more freedom when you come to track you have already laid. You still can do only crossovers and curved bypasses of the other player's track, but you can now join the spur you are working on to another segment of your own track.

For instance, say you are laying a unit of track in the square shown below.


At the beginner level, you could lay only a straight unit, creating a crossover. But at the expert level, you can also choose a left curve or a right curve, which would create one of the following switches:


Please notice that you don't have to push a button to create one of these switches. In fact, the program will ignore the button if you are about to cross an existing track segment, for each switch can only branch into two spurs.

illegal switches
This means that every switch that creates a new spur must end with a switch that rejoins the spur to the main line.

To keep things from getting too cluttered in your layout, you can create a total of only eight switch-pairs if you are playing alone, or four switch-pairs for each player in a two-player game. So if you try to push the button to create a ninth (or fifth) switch, the program will ignore the button.

## Play Options

How can you tell a spur from the main line? The only difference is the way the spur ends. If the spur ends by joining directly to the beginning of the very first track unit laid, it is the main line. If the spur ends by creating a switch to join it to any track segment, then that spur is not the main line.
"Railroader" keeps track of how many spurs there are, and will not let you join the last spur back to the main line with a switch, unless you have already joined the main line back to the first track unit. And if you press OPTION with any spurs left open, without being joined back to the main line, Railroader will automatically make one spur the main line by joining it to the first track segment, and then will join all the other spurs to the nearest segment of the main line by using switches.

- Choosing Which Spur to Build On. When you have more than one spur, of course, you get to decide which spur you are adding to. You do this by pressing the SELECT button at the beginning of your turn. Railroader remembers the location of every uncompleted spur end, and each time you press SELECT the cursor moves from one spur end to the next. Even if you have already laid a track unit in that turn, but have not yet pressed START, you can press SELECT and Railroader will erase the unit you just laid, then move the cursor square to the end of the next uncompleted spur.
- Crossovers and Bypasses. Just because you can join one track to another with switches at the expert level doesn't mean you have to. You can still create a crossover or curving bypass by pushing the joystick in the direction that would normally lay those track units.
- Erasing with Switches. What about erasing track units by pushing the joystick back in the


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direction you came from? You can still do that, but when you come to a switch, Railroader will not let you erase it until you have erased all of both spurs leading away from that switch. When you have erased all of one spur, up to the switch, then push SELECT until you are at the uncompleted end of the other spur, and erase that line of track up to the switch. Now Railroader will let you erase the switch. (Notice, though, that this works only if the spur has not been completed. If you come to a switch whose other end is already joined to the main line, pushing SELECT won't get you to the uncompleted end of that spur, since it has no uncompleted end.)

- Illegal Moves. Now that you can use switches to join onto existing lines of track, there are fewer illegal moves to worry about, right? Unfortunately, it isn't so. You still can't join your spur to the other player's track. And now you can't cross over or bypass any track unit that contains a switch, either your own or the other player's! This means that you will end up erasing more often, as you or the other player occasionally get one of your spurs in a box.
- Ending the Expert-level Session. Just push OPTION. If you left any loose ends, Railroader will clean them up, just as in the beginning level. If you left a spur in a box, however, from which Railroader can't legally escape without erasing, the program will put the cursor at the uncompleted end of that spur, so you can erase that line of track back to a point where either you or Railroader can legally complete the spur.


## Running The Trains

When you end your track-laying session (or if you chose "Run Trains" instead of "Lay Track" at the beginning of the game), Railroader will ask you whether you want to use the layout you just created or load one from cassette or diskette. If you choose diskette, you will be asked the file name.

When Railroader saves a layout, the file that holds the data also remembers whether there was one player or two. When you decide to run trains on a layout, you do not get to choose one or two players - Railroader will run two trains if there are two tracks, one train if there is only one track.

If there is only one train, it is twice as long as each of the trains in a two-player game. (Since two trains use up twice as much CPU time as one train, this makes it so that one- and two-train games run at the same speed.) You cannot stop or speed up, but you can slow down your train by holding down your joystick button. When you let go, the train immediately resumes normal speed.

You can control the switches with your joystick. Of course, if the spur you are on is merely joining onto another line, with no choice of direc-
tion, you have no choice. But if your train could go either way, Railroader remembers whether you last pushed your joystick left or right. Other directions are ignored. If you last pushed left, your train will take the left-hand track at every switch it comes to until you push right. It doesn't matter when you push the joystick, except that once your engine has passed the switch, Railroader will not change that switch; instead, the program will assume you have changed the next switch.

Of course, if the train layout you are playing on was created at the beginner level, there are no switches. There will probably be crossovers and bypasses, however, which will make running the train more interesting.

## Two-Player Scoring

If there are two players, Railroader keeps a score. You get one point for each track unit you pass through (which encourages you to stay at top speed); two points for each switch you cross over, and ten points if your opponent crashes into you. (You get no points for crashing into your opponent.) Only relative scores are kept - the difference between your scores. Your engines change color, depending on which of you is ahead. The leader has a brighter, warmer-colored engine; the other player has a darker engine, in cooler colors. The actual number of the difference in scores between the two players is not displayed until the end. This means that when you are playing noncompetitively, or with young children, they do not have to be aware of "winning" or "losing" - the color changes can be purely decorative.

The game ends when one player or the other pushes OPTION, or when the difference between the two players is greater than 255.

## Programming Hints: Creating The Screen

The easiest way to create the train layout is to use an alternate character set with a multicolor character mode, if your computer will allow it, though direct pixel manipulation will also work. On the Atari, for instance, you would probably use ANTIC mode 4, which provides a screen 24 characters high and 40 characters wide (just like Graphics 0 ). You might then divide the screen into four-character by four-character blocks, giving you a grid of six blocks vertically by ten blocks horizontally. (Any arrangement that comes out even will do.) Obviously, these blocks correspond to the "square" track units.

Individual characters might look like the seven characters depicted in Figure 1.

These characters might be combined into an up-right curving block of track as shown in Figure 2.



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Atari 800 \& 1200 Disk Commodore 64 Disk Apple II, II + \& Ile Disk

Game design by Dan Thompson and Andy Kaluzniacki


Figure 1. Seven Multicolor Characters
CHAR 1


Left half of vertical straight track

CHAR 4


Bottom of horizontal straight track
CHAR 6


Top of up-right curve

CHAR 2


Right half of vertical straight track

CHAR 3

| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |  |  |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |  |  |
| 00 | 00 | 00 |  |  |  |
| 00 | 00 |  |  |  |  |
| 11 | 01 | 00 | 01 |  |  |
| 00 | 11 | 11 | 11 |  |  |
| 00 | 01 | 00 | 01 |  |  |
| 00 | 01 | 00 | 01 |  |  |

Top of horizontal straight track

CHAR 5


## CHAR 7



Inside of up-right curve

You might notice that the four corners of every block are never used, and depending on the track layout within each block, many other characters are blank. You could fill these blank spaces with almost anything. In fact, since the place where the corners of four blocks join will always be blank, you might put buildings, foliage, water, or practically anything into these spaces before the game begins, giving a sense of the space remaining to be filled.

## How Many Characters Will It Take?

Surprisingly few characters will be needed to create the track itself. On the Atari, for instance, if the rails are drawn using color register 2 at location 710, then the second player's track can use the same characters, but entered in inverse mode. In inverse mode, the color of the rails will come from color register 3 at location 711.

There are two possible straight tracks: vertical and horizontal. Each requires two characters. The four possible curves (up-left, up-right, down-left, and down-right) require 12 more characters. There are 12 switches - four Y-switches, four left-hand switches, and four right-hand switches - but they might be able to use some pieces from the curves and straight tracks, so that only 32 new characters
would be needed to make them. Bypasses and crossovers require another eight characters.

That means that 68 characters are required to make every essential track element - leaving you 60 characters for drawing buildings, foliage, ponds, or anything else you might want to add.

## Putting Together The Blocks

How many total blocks would you need? For one player, you would need two straightaways, four curves, one crossover, two bypasses, four Yswitches, four left-hand switches, and four righthand switches. For two players, double that and add six new blocks for situations where two different-colored tracks are present on the same block (two crossovers and four bypasses). That gives you a total of 48 blocks, each consisting of 16 characters.

Blocks could be stored as a two-dimensional or three-dimensional numeric array, and your program could POKE them into screen memory:

```
500 FOR I= 0 TO 3
510 FOR J=0 TO 3
520 POKE SCREEN + PLACE + (40*I) + J,BLOCK (UPLEFT,I,J) 530 NEXT J:NEXT I:RETURN
```

In this subroutine, BLOCK is a three-dimensional

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## Figure 2.

Block Of 16 Characters Forming An Up-Right Curve

array, in which the first subscript defines which block it is, the second defines the row of the block, and the third defines the character on the row. The characters in Block 7 would be defined like this:
$\operatorname{BLOCK}(7,0,0) \operatorname{BLOCK}(7,0,1) \operatorname{BLOCK}(7,0,2) \quad \operatorname{BLOCK}(7,0,3)$
BLOCK $(7,1,0)$ BLOCK $(7,1,1)$ BLOCK $(7,1,2)$ BLOCK $(7,1,3)$
$\operatorname{BLOCK}(7,2,0) \operatorname{BLOCK}(7,2,1) \operatorname{BLOCK}(7,2,2) \operatorname{BLOCK}(7,2,3)$
BLOCK $(7,3,0)$ BLOCK $(7,3,1)$ BLOCK $(7,3,2)$ BLOCK $(7,3,3)$
ULEFT is the variable holding the number of the block that draws an up-left curve. SCREEN holds the address of the start of screen memory. PLACE holds the offset of the block's starting address from SCREEN: 40 is added to PLACE for each new line, and 1 for each new character.

The same sort of thing could be done with string arrays, using POSITION and PRINT commands:

```
500 FOR I = 0 TO 3
510 POSITION COLUMN,LINE + I
520 PRINT BLOCK$(ULEFT,I)
530 NEXT I:RETURN
```

Atari users could dimension one long string DIM BLOCK\$(767) - and then use POSITION and PRINT commands like this:

```
500 FOR I = 0 TO 3
510 POSITION COLUMN,LINE + I
520 PRINT BLOCK$(ULEFT + (I*4),ULEFT + (I*4) + 3)
530 NEXT I:RETURN
```

You don't have to settle for the 24 -row by $40-$ column screen, either. Even with coarse scrolling, instant vertical wraparound can be achieved by making the last 24 rows of screen memory identical with the first 24 rows, and then page-flipping instead of scrolling at the very top and bottom of screen memory. As players lay track at the top or bottom of the screen, they might notice a slight delay as the program POKEs the blocks into two places in screen memory instead of one, but during the actual scrolling there will be little if any hesitation.

## Moving The Train

If you want to have a smoothly moving train, you'll need to use player/missile graphics. You'll get best results with machine language subroutines for movement. The train can still be run with BASIC, however, and the illusion of speed can be maintained if you move the train in increments of, say, half a screen character - two horizontal pixels or four vertical pixels at a time, each way. Movement is a little jerky, but it is fast.

Animation will be a little tricky. On straight tracks it is simple enough - you need only four positions for each car - two, if the front and back of the car are identical, so that it doesn't matter which way it is facing. If your engine and train cars are identical, except for color, it is all the simpler, since one shape will control each position for all the cars.


There is nothing wrong with using only straight vertical and horizontal movements - the curving tracks are abrupt enough so that the train won't "leave" the track. However, for smooth movement you may want intermediate positions:


Another animation technique is to use part of your character set to generate trains, with characters representing track sections with train cars on them. By POKEing "train car" characters into screen memory and then restoring the old values afterward, you can get longer, four-colored trains but with jerkier movement.

You will also need to decide how to handle collisions. Stop one train? Let them pass through each other? Design an explosion?

The answers to these and many other questions are best left to your own creativity. After all, there are hundreds of ways to design elegant programs to bring this game to life. Solving the problems to create your version of Railroader is half your fun.

The other half is making layout after layout. No two games will ever be the same; and as generations of model railroaders can tell you, actually


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running the trains is just an extra, like the orchestra doing a quick encore when the concert is over.

## Variations

After you've carried out this game design (no doubt improving on it many times along the way), you might try one of these variations:

- Traffic. One player designs a system of oneway and two-way streets, setting up stoplights. Then up to five players use paddles to drive cars on the streets, getting "tickets" for disobeying laws and losing even more points for crashing, while the program systematically changes the red and green traffic lights.
- Treasure Map. Using a font of old-fashioned map characters, a player designs a treasure map; when the game is played, the program randomly or systematically assigns certain treasures and dangers to certain locations.
- Houseplan. The player uses the joystick to build the walls of a house, and the keyboard to put in doors and windows and furnish the house.


## Does It Matter?

After all, it's only a game. It's only play. It's only supposed to make money, isn't it? Like the movies. The success of a game is measured in dollars per week. It couldn't possibly be art.

But it is art. Computer games are created by human beings, using the computer, the television screen, and the sound speaker as their medium. And like other artists, computer gamemakers let's call them videowrights - find that their medium is at once limiting and liberating.

The videowright has only a tiny fraction of the painter's palette to work with. The scan lines and color clocks of the TV set force the videowright to paint in discrete dots, while memory limitations discourage extravagant use of color and images. Yet painters cannot make their paintings move.

Novelists and playwrights can create far deeper characters, far more intricate plots than the videowright, but novelists cannot make you see, and playwrights cannot bring off the fantastic milieux of the videogame.

Above all, the videowright can create an art that the audience takes part in. When you play a videogame, you become part of the act. It's as if you went to the movies and, without stopping the flow of the film, you got to decide what Clint Eastwood or Katharine Hepburn would say next; as if you went to the theatre, and were given a script and put into the play; as if you went to a concert and got to control the program as it went along.

## World-Making

Despite their differences, all the arts have some
things in common. I believe that this is the most important:

The audience voluntarily comes to dwell in the world that the artist has created.

Playing Joust and Dig-Dug is more than racking up points. It's dwelling for a time in a world that you can't visit any other way. There are dangers; there are laws; there are strategies for survival; there are rewards for achievement. There is a beginning, an ending. You have more than one chance to make good.

## Audience Or Artist

My children are still so young that they don't know that it takes years of training to dance or sing or act out plays or write books. Geoffrey is halfway through writing a novel. Emily improvises plays all day. When the kids like the music they hear, they dance. When they want to sing, they sing, and never mind the melody. And we have enough drawings and paintings to paper a good-sized office building.

We wouldn't dream of telling children that baseball and basketball were only for grownups they can only go to the ballpark and watch. It's no better to limit them to being in the audience of videogames. Even though it's the most participatory of the arts, the barrier between maker and audience shouldn't be so vast.

Of course, people don't always want to be creative. More often than not, I prefer to play. I like dwelling in some of those worlds that videowrights have made for me.

But when I want a more creative kind of entertainment, I'd like to be able to sit down at the computer and build, the way my children and I build with wooden blocks and plastic bricks. I can always write my own program if I want to, of course. But that's like cutting down a tree and sawing it into blocks and sanding them in order to play with building blocks. Doing it once is fine, but you wouldn't want to have to do it every time. ©


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Here's a short but exciting game for the VIC-20. Joystick required. Version for the Atari included.

You are a hungry fire-breathing dragon trying to catch some lunch. You're also fighting time as you chase assorted foods up and down ladders and across corridors.

Using a joystick to control the pursuit of your wily prey, you must breathe fire to consume the apples, pretzels, and other delights by pressing your fire button. But be careful. The feast moves around randomly to avoid the stream of fire.

You are allotted 60 seconds, and if you eat something your score is the amount of time left. If you do this within 60 seconds, you start over but only with 55 seconds and so on down to 10 seconds. If you make a catch within the final 10 seconds, you're back to 60 again. As a warning, the border will change colors when only 5 seconds remain.

If you fail to make your catch in the allotted time, the game ends with an option to play again. Also, "Dragon" records the high score.

## Program 1: Dragon - VIC Version

```
2\emptyset POKE36879,233:PRINT"{CLR}{11 DOWN}
            {8 RIGHT}DRAGON!"
3ø POKE52,28:POKE56,28:CLR
40 FORI=7168TO7679:POKEI,PEEK(I+256ø\emptyset):N
    EXT
50 POKE36869,255
60 FORC=7432TO7551:READA:POKEC,A:NEXT
65 DATA8,42,28,127,28,42,8,\emptyset,8,127,93,28
    ,127,73,28,28
7\emptyset DATAl87,\varnothing,238, },187,\emptyset,238,\emptyset,127,65,1
        7,65,127,65,127,65
```



```
        , },\varnothing,\varnothing,\varnothing,28,8,28,8,28,8,28,8,8,28,8,
        8,8,28,8
9\emptyset DATA28,3,3,18,58,126,252,72,1\emptyset8,192,1
        92,72,92,126,63,18,54,28,28,73,127,28
        ,93,127,8
95 DATA\emptyset,56,124,230,198,206,124,56,68,17
86 COMPUTE! August1983
```

Ø,17Ø,146,17Ø,68,186, 0,32,16,1ø8,254, 254,254,124,4ø
97 DATA255, 255, 255, 255, 255, 255, 255, 255
99 PRINT"\{CLR\}": POKE36879,233:X=77ø1:FOR T=1TO23: POKEX, 47 : POKEX $+3 \varnothing 72 \emptyset, 1: \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+22$ : NEXT
1øø X=7724:FORT=1TO21: POKEX, 35 : POKEX $+3 \varnothing 7$ 2ø, $2: \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+1$ : NEXT
$1 \emptyset 5$ X=7766:FORT=1TO19:POKEX, 35:POKEX+3ø7 2ø, 2 : $\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+22$ : NEXT
110 X=7746:FORT=1TO19:POKEX, 35 :POKEX $+3 \varnothing 7$ 2ø, 2: $\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+22$ : NEXT
$115 \mathrm{X}=8164$ :FORT=1TO21: POKEX, 35 : POKEX $+3 \varnothing 7$ 2ø, 2: $\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+\mathrm{l}: \mathrm{NEXT}$
$120 \mathrm{X}=7768$ : $\mathrm{FORY}=1 \mathrm{TO}$
125 FORA=1TO2:FORT=1TO21:POKEX, 35: POKEX+ $3 \varnothing 720,2: \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+1$ : NEXTT: $\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+1$ : NEXTA
$13 \emptyset \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+22$ : NEXTY
$135 \mathrm{X}=7747$ : $\mathrm{FORY}=1 \mathrm{TO}$
140 FORT=1TOI9:POKEX, 36:POKEX+3ø72ø,1:X= $\mathrm{X}+22$ : NEXTT
$145 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+(-415)$ : NEXTY
$17 \varnothing \mathrm{~V}=\varnothing$
$18 \emptyset \mathrm{~W}=\varnothing$ : $\mathrm{H}=6 \varnothing$ : POKE77Ø1, 47:POKE7723,47:POK E77ø1+3ø720,1:POKE7723+3ø72ø,1
185 POKEQ+2, ø
$190 \mathrm{TI}=$ "øøøøøø": $\mathrm{D}=8152: \mathrm{Z}=43: \mathrm{Y}=-22: \mathrm{P}=\varnothing: \mathrm{T}$ $=190: N=130: E=3 \varnothing 72 \emptyset: L=-22: O=\varnothing: K=39: R=$ 36
$195 \mathrm{~S}=7756: \mathrm{J}=37151:$ POKEJ $+3,255$ : POKEJ +3 , 1 $27: G=\varnothing: P=\varnothing:$ POKE $36879,233: Q=36874: N=1$ 5 : POKEQ +4 , N
$2 \emptyset \emptyset A=\operatorname{INT}(\operatorname{RND}(1) * 4)+1: B=\operatorname{INT}(\operatorname{RND}(1) * 3)+1:$ $B=B * 3$
215 IFA $=1$ THENM $=+22: \mathrm{C}=44: \mathrm{G}=36$
220 IFA $=2$ THENM $=-22: \mathrm{C}=44: \mathrm{G}=36$
225 IFA $=3$ THENM $=-1: \mathrm{C}=46: \mathrm{G}=32$
$23 \emptyset$ IFA $=4$ THENM $=+1$ : $\mathrm{C}=45$ : $\mathrm{G}=32$
$235 \operatorname{IFPEEK}(\mathrm{~S}+\mathrm{M})=35$ THEN 2 Ø $\varnothing$
245 POKES,G:POKES + E, $1: S=S+M$ : POKES, $\mathrm{C}:$ POKE S+E, 4
$25 \emptyset$ IFY=ØTHEN3ØØ
255 POKEQ,T+(Y-2)
3øø $X=\operatorname{PEEK}(J+1)$ AND128: $J E=-(X=):. X=\operatorname{PEEK}(J$ $): J S=-(($ XAND $)=$.
$3 \emptyset 5 \mathrm{JW}=-(($ XAND16 $)=):. \mathrm{JN}=-(($ XAND4 $)=):. \mathrm{FB}=$ - ( (XAND32) =.)
$3 \varnothing 7$ POKEQ, $\varnothing: P O K E Q+3, \varnothing$
$3 \emptyset 9$ IFFBTHENI=D+L:GOTO8øø


# GWENDOLYN. THERE ARES SOME E THWES  BEYOND REASON. 

Kidnapped in revenge and locked in hatred somewhere deep beneath your castle, is your princess.

Gwendolyn.
The prosperity of your kingdom, the end of a bitter feud, your very future depend on finding her.

You swear that no obstacle can stop you. But the highresolution, 3-D graphics, animation and sound effects make the obstacles that await you more formidable than you can imagine.

And with over ninety different screens and two full sides of play, those obstacles and the decisions you must make can appear endless. In fact, you may have to endure hours of searching to rescue Gwendolyn.

But for her, you would endure anything, wouldn't you? Gwendolyn-a non-violent, intermediate graphic adventure game, written by Marc Russell Benioff, Atari 40K Disk \$27.95, Artworx Software Co., Inc., 150 N. Main St., Fairport, N.Y. 14450 . For a free catalog of Artworx Software for the Atari, Apple, VIC-20 \& Commodore 64 computers, write or call 800-828-6573.


These are just three of over ninety exciting screens.


In the VIC version of "Dragon," the hungry monster climbs up and down ladders and across shelves in search of food.

310 IFJNTHENY $=-22: \mathrm{L}=-22: \mathrm{K}=39: \mathrm{Z}=43: \mathrm{R}=36: \mathrm{G}$ OTO33ø
315 IFJETHENY $=1: \mathrm{Z}=41: \mathrm{L}=1: \mathrm{R}=32: \mathrm{K}=37:$ GOTO3 $3 \varnothing$
$32 \emptyset$ IFJSTHENY $=22: \mathrm{L}=22: \mathrm{K}=4 \emptyset: \mathrm{R}=36: \mathrm{Z}=34$ : GOT 033ø
325 IFJWTHENY $=-1: \mathrm{L}=-1: \mathrm{K}=38: \mathrm{R}=32: \mathrm{Z}=42:$ GOT O330
$327 \mathrm{Y}=\varnothing$
$33 \varnothing \operatorname{IFPEEK}(\mathrm{D}+\mathrm{Y})=35$ THENY $=\varnothing$
335 IFY=1ORY=-1 THENF=32: GOTO345
$340 \mathrm{~F}=36$
345 POKED, $:$ POKED $+E, 1: D=D+Y:$ POKED, $Z:$ POKE $D+E, \varnothing: I F Y=\varnothing$ THEN $35 \varnothing$
347 POKEQ,T+Y
$35 \emptyset$ PRINT"\{HOME \}\{WHT\}TIME: \{BLK\}"; H-INT (T I/6ø);"\{LEFT\} ":PRINT"\{HOME\}
\{1Ø RIGHT\}\{WHT\}SCORE:\{BLK\}";W
352 PRINT" $\{$ HOME \} \{DOWN \} \{ 5 RIGHT \} \{WHT \}HIGH SCORE:\{BLK\}";V
355 IFTI/6Ø>=HTHEN4 $\varnothing \varnothing$
360 IFTI/6Ø>=H-5THENPOKE36879,238
$365 \mathrm{~B}=\mathrm{B}-1$ : $\mathrm{IFB}=\varnothing$ THEN 2 $\varnothing \varnothing$
370 GOTO215
4øø POKEQ+4, $:$ POKED,F:POKED+E, $1:$ POKES, G: POKES+E, $1:$ IFW $>V T H E N V=W$
$41 \varnothing$ PRINT" $\{$ HOME $\}$ \{BLK $\}$ \{ 6 SPACES $\}$ GAME
\{2 SPACES $\}$ OVER $\{28$ SPACES $\}$ ": FORT=1TOI Øøø:NEXT
$42 \varnothing$ PRINT"\{HOME\}\{WHT\}PRESS ANY KEY TO PL AY HIGH SCORE: \{BLK\}";V
$43 \varnothing$ GETAS:IFAS=""THEN43 $\varnothing$
$44 \varnothing$ PRINT" $\{$ HOME $\}$ \{44 SPACES $\}$ ": GOTOI $8 \varnothing$
$8 \emptyset \emptyset \operatorname{IFPEEK}(I)=35$ THEN81ø
$8 \emptyset 2$ POKEI,K:POKEI+E, $7:$ POKEQ+2,T+(0*5):O= $0+1$ :IFO=1ØTHEN814
$804 \mathrm{I}=\mathrm{I}+\mathrm{L}$
8 86 IFI=STHEN9øø
8 Є8 GОTО8øø
$81 \emptyset \operatorname{IFPEEK}(\mathrm{I})=35$ ANDO $=\varnothing$ THEN31 $\varnothing$
812 I=I-L
814 POKEQ+2,T+(O*5)
815 POKEI,R:POKEI+E, $1: I=I-L: O=0-1: I F O=\emptyset A$ NDU=1THENPOKED, R: POKED+E, $1: U=\emptyset: G O T O 1$ 85
816 IFO=øTHENPOKEQ+2, $\varnothing:$ GOTO31 $\varnothing$
818 GOTO814
9øø POKEI, 33: POKEI+E, 7:FORM=18øTO235STEP 2: POKEQ+2,M:NEXT
$9 \emptyset 1$ POKEQ+4,N:FORM=18ØTO235STEP2:POKEQ+2 , M: FORN $=1$ TOI $\varnothing$ : NEXTN : NEXTM: POKEQ $+2, \varnothing$
$9 \emptyset 2$ POKEQ+4, Ø:W=W+(H-INT(TI/6Ø)): $\mathrm{H}=\mathrm{H}-5: \mathrm{I}$ $\mathrm{FH}=5$ THENH $=6 \varnothing$
$9 ø 4 \mathrm{U}=1: \mathrm{O}=0+1:$ GOTO 814

## Program 2: Dragon - Atari Version

$1 \emptyset$ GRAPHICS 17: SETCOLOR $1, \varnothing, 12:$ SETCO LOF $\varnothing, 3,4$
$2 \emptyset$ SETCOLOR 4,9,8:SETCOLOR 2,7,4:POS ITION 7,1 1 :PRINT \#6; "DRAIGEL"
$3 \emptyset$ FOR $I=15$ TO Ø STEP - $.2:$ POKE 712 , $1 \emptyset 4+48 * F: F=1-F: F O R \quad W=I * 4$ TO $I * 2 S$ TEP -1 : SOUND $\varnothing, W, 1 \varnothing, I: N E X T W: N E X T$ I
4め CHSET $=(\operatorname{PEEK}(1$ ■6) -8$) * 256$ : IF PEEK (C HSET + 8) $=8$ THEN POKE 756 , CHSET/256 : GOTO 99
45 FOR $I=128$ TO 471 : POKE CHSET $+\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{PEE}$ $K(57344+1)$ : NEXT I
5 5 POKE 756, CHSET/256
GØ FOR C=Ø TO 127:READ A: POKE CHSET+ C, A: NEXT C
61 DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
65 DATA $8,42,28,127,28,42,8, \emptyset, 8,127$, $93,28,127,73,28,28$
7 DATA 187, $, 238, ~ \emptyset, ~ 187, ~ \emptyset, ~ 238, ~ Ø, ~ 127, ~$ $65,127,65,127,65,127,65$
$8 \emptyset$ DATA $85,255,85, \emptyset, \emptyset, \emptyset, \emptyset, \emptyset, 17 \emptyset, 255$, $17 \emptyset, \emptyset, \emptyset, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 28,8,28,8,28,8,28,8$ , 8, 28, 8, 28, 8, 28, 8
$9 \emptyset$ DATA $28,3,3,18,58,126,252,72,168$, $192,192,72,92,126,63,18,54,28,28$, $73,127,28,93,127,8$
95 DATA Ø, 56, 124, 23Ø, 198, 2ø6, 124,56, $68,17 \emptyset, 17 \emptyset, 146,17 \emptyset, 68,186, \emptyset, 32,16$ $, 1 \varnothing 8,254,254,254,124,4 \varnothing$
97 DATA $255,255,255,255,255,255,255$, 255
99 FUT \#6, 125:SCR=PEEK (88) + 256*PEEK ( 89): FOR $\mathrm{I}=2$ TO 22: POKE SCR+19+I*2 Ø, 143: NEXT I
$1 \varnothing \varnothing$ FOR T=ø TO $18:$ POKE SCR $+4 \emptyset+T, 3: N E$ $\mathrm{XT} T$
$1 \emptyset 5$ FOR T=ø TO 18:POKE SCR $+6 \emptyset+T * 2 \emptyset, 3$ : NEXT T
$11 \varnothing$ FOR $T=\varnothing$ TO 18:POKE SCR $+78+T * 2 \emptyset, 3$ : NEXT T
115 FOR T=ø TO 18:POKE SCR +44 Ø $+\mathrm{T}, 3: \mathrm{N}$ EXT T
12 Ø $\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{SCR}+8 \emptyset: F O R \quad Y=1$ TO 6
125 FOR $A=1$ TO 2:FOR T=1 TO 19: POKE $X, S: X=X+1:$ NEXT $T: X=X+1:$ NEXT A
$13 \emptyset \quad X=X+2 \emptyset:$ NEXT $Y$
135 FOR $X=\varnothing$ TO 4:FOR $Y=\varnothing$ TO 18: POKE SCR $+6 \emptyset+Y * 2 \emptyset+X * 4+1,68:$ NEXT $Y: N E X T$ $17 \emptyset \quad \begin{gathered}\mathrm{X}=\varnothing \\ \mathrm{V}=\text { Ø }\end{gathered}$
$18 \emptyset W=\emptyset: H=6 \emptyset:$ REM POKE SCR +21 , 15 : POKE SCR + 41, 15
185 REM
$19 \emptyset$ POKE 2ø, Ø: POKE 19, Ø: D=SCR $+43 \varnothing: Z=$ 138: $\mathrm{Y}=-99: \mathrm{P}=\varnothing \mathrm{D}: \mathrm{T}=19$ Ø: $\mathrm{E}=-1: \mathrm{L}=-2 \emptyset: 0$ $=\emptyset: K=7: R=4:$ POKE 712, $9 * 16+8$
$195 \mathrm{~S}=\mathrm{SCR}+7$ Ø: $\mathrm{G}=\varnothing: \mathrm{P}=\varnothing: \mathrm{N}=15$
$2 ø \emptyset A=I N T(R N D(1) * 4)+1: B=I N T(R N D(1) * 3$ ) $+1: B=B * 3$
215 IF $A=1$ THEN $M=+2 \emptyset: C=12: G=68$
$22 \emptyset$ IF $A=2$ THEN $M=-2 \emptyset: C=12: G=68$
225 IF $A=3$ THEN $M=-1: C=14: G=\varnothing$
$23 \emptyset$ IF $A=4$ THEN $M=+1: C=13: G=\varnothing$

# "YOU WON"T BELIEVE YOUR EYES ${ }^{a \sigma}$ 



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235 IF PEEK $(S+M)=3$ THEN $2 \varnothing \varnothing$
245 POKE S,G:S=S+M:POKE S, C
25 IF $Y=\varnothing$ THEN $3 \varnothing \varnothing$
255 SQUND $\emptyset, T+Y, 2,8$
Зøø ST=STICK (Ø)
$3 \varnothing 7$ SOUND $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$3 \varnothing 9$ IF STRIG $(\varnothing)=\varnothing$ THEN I=D+L:GOTO 8ø Ø
310 IF $S T=14$ THEN $Y=-29: L=Y: K=135: Z=$ 139: R=68: GOTO उЗø
315 IF $S T=7$ THEN $Y=1: Z=137: L=1: R=\varnothing: K$ = 133 : GOTO उ3
$32 \emptyset$ IF $S T=13$ THEN $Y=2 \emptyset: L=Y: K=136: R=6$ 8: $Z=13 \varnothing:$ GOTO उЗ
325 IF $S T=11$ THEN $Y=-1: L=-1: K=134: R=$ Ø: $Z=138:$ GOTD 33 Ø
$327 \mathrm{Y}=(\mathrm{Y}=-99)$
$33 \emptyset$ IF PEEK $(D+Y)=3$ THEN $Y=\emptyset$
335 IF $Y=1$ QR $Y=-1$ THEN $F=\varnothing: G O T O \quad 341$
$340 \quad F=68$
341 IF $Y=\emptyset$ THEN 347
345 POKE D,F:D=D+Y:POKE D, $Z: I F \quad Y=\emptyset T$ HEN 359
347 SQUND $\emptyset, T+Y, 12,8$
35ø POSITION 1, Ø:? \#6;"time ";H-INT( (PEEK (2ø) + 256*PEEK (19))/6Ø);" ";

$355 \mathrm{TI}=$ PEEK (2 $\mathbf{3})+256$ *PEEK (19):IF TI/6 Ø $>=H \quad$ THEN $\quad 4 \varnothing \emptyset$
36 IF TI/6Ø $>=\mathrm{H}-5$ THEN SETCOLOR 4, 3, 8
$365 \mathrm{~B}=\mathrm{B}-1:$ IF $\mathrm{B}=\varnothing$ THEN $2 \emptyset \emptyset$
$37 \emptyset$ GOTO 215
$4 \varnothing \varnothing$ SOUND $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing:$ POKE D, $\varnothing+F *$ (ABS (Y) $=2 \emptyset): P O K E \quad S, G: I F \quad W>V$ THEN $V=W$
$41 \varnothing$ COLOR 32:PLOT Ø, Ø: DRAWTO 19, Ø: PL

OT Ø, 1: DRAWTO $19,1:$ POSITION $\varnothing, \varnothing:$ ? \#6;" GA[ME GVEr "
42 POSITIQN 1, 1:? \#6;"press Extart $t$ - play": POSITION Ø, 23:? \#6;"[हEत耳 ERCDRE ";V
$43 \varnothing$ IF PEEK (53279) $=7$ THEN $43 \emptyset$
44 COLOR 32:PLOT $\emptyset, \emptyset: D R A W T O 19, ~ \varnothing: P L$ OT Ø, 1: DRAWTO $19,1:$ GOTO $18 \emptyset$
INPUT $A: A=A-768 \emptyset: Y=I N T(A / 22): X=A$ -Y*22:? Y *2Ø+X: GOTO 5øø
8 8ø IF PEEK (I) = 3 THEN $81 \emptyset$
$8 \varnothing 2$ POKE I,K:POKE $71 \emptyset, \operatorname{PEEK}(5377 \emptyset): 50$ UND $\emptyset, 0 * 5, \varnothing, 8: 0=0+1: I F \quad 0=1 \emptyset$ THEN 814
$8 \emptyset 4 \quad \mathrm{I}=\mathrm{I}+\mathrm{L}$
8 86 IF $I=S$ THEN $9 \varnothing \varnothing$
8 88 GOTO 8øø
$81 \varnothing$ IF PEEK(I)=3 AND $0=\emptyset$ THEN $31 \emptyset$
$812 \mathrm{I}=\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{L}$
814 POKE $71 \emptyset$, Q*5
815 PQKE I, R: $I=I-L: Q=O-1: I F \quad O=\emptyset$ AND $U=1$ THEN PQKE $D, R: U=\varnothing: P O K E \quad 71 \emptyset, 1$ 16:GOTO 185
816 POKE $71 \varnothing, 116: I F \quad \square=\varnothing$ THEN SQUND $\varnothing$ , Ø, Ø, Ø: GOTD $31 \varnothing$
818 GOTO 814
$9 \emptyset \varnothing$ POKE $I, 129: Y=-99: F O R \quad M=\emptyset$ TO $1 \varnothing \varnothing$ STEP 1ø:SOUND $\varnothing, M, 12,8:$ POKE $71 \varnothing$, PEEK (53776) : NEXT M
$9 \emptyset 1$ FOR $M=14 \varnothing$ TO Ø STEP $-2: S O U N D ~ \emptyset, M$ , $, M / 1 \emptyset: P O K E ~ 71 \emptyset, \operatorname{PEEK}(5 З 77 \emptyset): N E X$ $T \mathrm{M}: \operatorname{SOUND} \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing:$ POKE $71 \varnothing, 116$
$9 \varnothing 2 \omega=W+(H-I N T($ (PEEK (2 $W$ ) +256 *PEEK ( 19 )) $(6 \emptyset)=H=H-5: I F \quad H=5$ THEN $H=6 \emptyset$
$9 \emptyset 4 U=1: \square=0+1:$ GOTO 814
999 GOTO 999

## ATARI 400/800 USERS

## HOW TO SURVIVE A BOMBING.



If you have irreplaceable programs on executable disks, you need to protect your investment with a back-up. Not only against the common elements that can ruin your programs, but also against unforeseen and unusual dangers...like a spilled drink or an overly zealous puppy.

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All in all, the-easy-to-use and easy-to-install (you just pop it in) Happy 810 Enhancement Kit, with optional Compactor (loading up to 4-6 programs per disk) is the ideal safeguard for Atari 810 users. So pick one up at your local computer store or call us directly for more information.

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# First Math 

Steve Hamilton

This math game for children features graphics, color, and sound. In addition to displaying the correct answer after a child has entered an incorrect one, there's a small fanfare for ten consecutive correct answers. Versions for VIC, 64, TI, Radio Shack Color Computer, and Apple.

I was introduced to home computing last May when I bought the VIC-20. I got one partly for my two boys, so they would grow up with some knowledge about a computer. Since the older boy was just approaching kindergarten, I thought it would be at least a year or so before he would be ready to operate the VIC. He was ready long before I had anticipated.

The following is a simple math exercise that I developed for him. In this program, the user is given a choice of exercises: addition, subtraction, multiplication or division. Then, a choice of upper and lower limits is specified for each of the two numbers in each question. Since the computer will generate random numbers, the parameters you choose will become the limits for each number pair. This is how you can adjust the difficulty level.

BEFORE TYPING...
If you're new to computing, please read "How To Type COMPUTE!'s Programs" and "A Beginner's Guide To Typing In Programs."

## Program 1: First Math - VIC Version

$1 \varnothing$ POKE36879,111:PRINT"\{CLR\}\{RVS \}
\{9 DOWN\}\{CYN\}\{6 RIGHT\}FIRST MATH":FOR I=1TO2 $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ :NEXTI: $\mathrm{D}=\varnothing$
$3 \varnothing$ PRINT"\{CLR\}\{4 DOWN\}TO ADD :TYPE +"
$5 \emptyset$ PRINT"\{DOWN\}TO SUBTRACT :TYPE -"
$7 \varnothing$ PRINT"\{DOWN\}TO MULTIPLY :TYPE *":PRIN

T"\{DOWN\}TO DIVIDE :TYPE /":PRINT" \{3 DOWN\}YOUR CHOICE=?\{2 SPACES\}";
83 GETA\$:IFA\$<>CHRS (42)ANDA\$<>CHR\$(43)AN DAS<<CHR\$(45)ANDA\$<>CHR\$(47) OR A\$="" THEN83
84 PRINT"\{LEFT\}"A\$:INPUT"\{DOWN\}HIGHEST N UMBER";UL:INPUT"\{DOWN\}LOWEST NUMBER"; Rl
$9 \varnothing$ R=UL+l-R1
$95 \mathrm{C}=\operatorname{INT}(\operatorname{RND}(1) * \mathrm{R})+\mathrm{Rl}: \mathrm{B}=\operatorname{INT}\left(\mathrm{RND}(1){ }^{\mathrm{R}} \mathrm{R}\right)+\mathrm{Rl}$
$1 \varnothing \varnothing$ IFA $=\operatorname{CHR} \$(43)$ THENDEF FNA $(X)=B+C$
110 IFA $\$=\operatorname{CHR} \$(45)$ THEN DEF FNA $(X)=B-C$
$12 \varnothing$ IFA $\$=$ CHR $\$(42)$ THEN DEF FNA $(X)=B^{*} C$
125 IFA $=\operatorname{CHR} \$(47)$ ANDC $=\varnothing$ THEN 95
$13 \varnothing$ IFAS=CHRS (47)ANDINT ( $\mathrm{B} / \mathrm{C}$ ) < > B/C THEN95
135 IFA $\$=\operatorname{CHR}$ (47) THEN DEFFNA $(X)=B / C$
$14 \varnothing$ PRINT"\{CLR\}\{2 SPACES\}NO. OF ANSWERS"
150 PRINT"CORRECT IN A ROW="D:IF D=1ø TH EN 295
180 E=FNA(X):PRINT:PRINT B;A\$;C;"=";:INP UTF:IFF<>ETHEN 25ø
$21 \varnothing$ PRINT"\{7 RIGHT\}\{3 DOWN\}CORRECT"
211 POKE7931,46:POKE7932,46: POKE7975,74: POKE7976,75
212 POKE38651,7:POKE38652,7:POKE38695,7: POKE38696,7
219 FORT=1TOI $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing:$ NEXTT:D=D+1:IFD=1 $\varnothing$ THEN PRINT"\{BLK\}": GOTO $14 \varnothing$
240 GOTO95
$25 \emptyset$ PRINT" $\{$ DOWN $\}$ THAT IS NOT CORRECT"
$26 \varnothing$ PRINTB;A\$;C;"=";E
261 POKE7931,46: POKE7932,46: POKE7975,85: POKE7976,73
262 POKE38651,7:POKE38652,7:POKE38695,7: POKE38696,7
270 FORT=1TO35øø:NEXT:D=Ø:GOTO 140
295 POKE7931,46:POKE7932,46: POKE7975,74: POKE7976,75
296 POKE38651,1:POKE38652,1:POKE38695,1: POKE38696,1
299 POKE36878, 15:FORT=255TO128STEP-1
$3 ø 1$ POKE36879,T:POKE36876,T

309 POKE36879,T:POKE36876,T
312 FORTI=1TO5:NEXTTI:NEXTT
323 POKE36878, $0:$ POKE36879, 27
325 PRINT"\{4 DOWN\}\{RIGHT\}PLAY AGAIN ( \{RVS\}Y\{OFF\}/\{RVS\}N\{OFF\}) ? ";
327 GET AS:IF A\$="" THEN 327
328 IF A\$="Y" THEN $1 \varnothing$
$33 \varnothing$ PRINT"\{CLR\}\{BLU\}": END

# CREATIVE SOFTWARE <br> -the * 1 " independent VIC-20 full-line sofitware publisher in the U.S. - is proud to announce 4 new Game Cartridges 55 Home Applications for the COMMODORE 64. . 



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You get a happy face for a correct response in "First Math" VIC version.

## Program 2: First Math - 64 Version

5 GOTO lø
6 POKE 1720,81:POKE1722,81:POKE1799,74:P OKE18øØ,67:POKE18Ø1,67
7 POKE 18Ø2,67:POKE 1803,75
8 POKE55992,4: POKE55994,4:POKE56071,7:PO KE56072,7:POKE 56073,7:POKE 56074,7
9 POKE 56ø75,7:RETURN
10 POKE53280,7:POKE53281,6:PRINT"\{CLR\} \{RVS\}\{9 DOWN\}\{CYN\}\{1ø RIGHT\}F I R S T \{3 SPACES\}M A T $H^{\prime \prime}: D=\varnothing$
$2 \emptyset$ FOR I=1 TO 2øøø:NEXT I
3ø PRINT"\{CLR\}\{4 DOWN\}\{3 RIGHT\}IF YOU WA NT TO ADD, TYPE +"
5ø PRINT"\{DOWN\}\{3 RIGHT\}IF YOU WANT TO S UBTRACT, TYPE -"
$7 \varnothing$ PRINT" $\{$ DOWN \} \{ 3 RIGHT\} IF YOU WANT TO M ULTIPLY, TYPE *"
72 PRINT"\{DOWN\}\{3 RIGHT\} IF YOU WANT TO D IVIDE, TYPE /"
75 PRINT"\{3 DOWN\}\{3 RIGHT\}YOUR CHOICE=? \{2 SPACES\}";
83 GETAS:IFA\$=""THEN83
84 IF A\$<>CHR\$ (42)ANDAS <>CHR\$ (43)ANDA\$ < > CHR\$ (45)ANDA\$ < > CHRS (47) THEN83
85 PRINT"\{LEFT\}"AS:INPUT"\{2 DOWN\} \{3 RIGHT\}HIGHEST NUMBER"; UL: INPUT" \{DOWN\}\{3 RIGHT\} LOWEST NUMBER";RI
$9 \emptyset \mathrm{R}=\mathrm{UL}+1-\mathrm{Rl}$
$95 \mathrm{C}=\operatorname{INT}(\operatorname{RND}(1) * R)+\mathrm{Rl}: B=\operatorname{INT}(\operatorname{RND}(1) * R)+\mathrm{Rl}$
1øØ IFA\$=CHR\$ (43)THENDEF FNA $(X)=B+C$
$11 \varnothing$ IFA $=$ CHRS (45)THEN DEF FNA $(X)=B-C$
$12 \emptyset$ IFAS $=$ CHR $\$(42)$ THEN DEF FNA $(X)=B^{*} C$
125 IF A\$=CHRS (47) AND C=Ø THEN 95
$13 \emptyset$ IF $A \$=\operatorname{CHR} \$(47)$ AND INT $(B / C)<>B / C$ THE N 95
135 IF A\$=CHRS (47) THEN DEF FNA (X)=B/C
140 PRINT"\{CLR\}\{3 DOWN\} NUMBER OF CORREC T ANSWERS IN A ROW="D:IF D=1ø THEN 2 95
$18 \emptyset E=F N A(X): P R I N T: P R I N T "\{3$ DOWN $\}$
\{11 RIGHT\}";B;AS;C;"=";:INPUTF:IFF<> ETHEN 25ø
$21 \varnothing$ PRINT"\{13 RIGHT\}\{3 DOWN\}CORRECT!!"
211 GOSUB 6

219 FORT=1TOløøø:NEXTT:D=D+1:IFD=1ø THEN PRINT"\{BLK\}":GOTO 14ø
240 GOTO95
250 PRINT" $\{$ DOWN $\}$ \{ 5 RIGHT \}... THAT IS NOT CORRECT"
260 PRINT"\{11 RIGHT\}\{DOWN\}";B;AS; C;"=";
261 POKEl72ø,81:POKE1722,81:POKE1799,85: POKE 180ø,67:POKE1801,67
263 POKE 18ø2,67:POKE 1803,73
265 POKE55992,4:POKE55994,4:POKE56071,7: POKE56072,7:POKE 56Ø73,7:POKE 56074, 7
267 POKE 56075,7
27 FORT=1TO35øø:NEXT:D=Ø:GOTO 14ø
295 GOSUB 6:POKE 54276,17:POKE 54277,30: POKE 54278,2ø0:POKE 54296,15
299 POKE 54272,220:FORT=120 TO 1 STEP-1
301 POKE 54273,T:POKE 53281,T
$3 \varnothing 4$ FORTl=1TO5:NEXTTl:NEXTT:FORT=1 TO12 $\varnothing$
309 POKE54273,T:POKE53280,T
312 FORTl=1TO5:NEXTTl:NEXTT
323 POKE54276, $0:$ POKE54273, $0:$ POKE54272, $\varnothing:$
325 PRINT"\{6 DOWN\}\{8 RIGHT\}PLAY AGAIN ( \{RVS\}Y\{OFF\}/\{RVS\}N\{OFF\} ) ? ";
327 GET AS:IF AS="" THEN 327
328 IF A\$="Y" THEN $1 \varnothing$
330 SYS 2ø48:END


64 version.

## Program 3: First Math - TI-99/4A Version

[^2]

SPRITEMASTERR ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ is not just another sprite editor for the Commodors 64 computer.
It's the finest utility available for multicolor sprice animation and game
programming.
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```
26@ ROW=16
27@ IF CORRECT=\emptyset THEN उ@\emptyset
289 H$=CHRक(134)&CHR$(135) &CHR$(136
    )&CHFक(14@)
29\emptyset GOTO 31\emptyset
3@\varrho H$=CHR$(137)&CHR$(138)&CHR$(139
    )&CHR$(14@)
31@ GOSUE 14%
32\emptyset RETURN
3S@ RANDOMIZE
34@ GOSUB 156@
35\emptyset CALL CLEAR
36\emptyset FOR J=5 TO 8
370 CALL COLOR(J,16,5)
38@ NEXT J
39\emptyset CALL SCREEN(4)
4\emptysetめ PRINT TAB(4);"F I R S T
    {4 SPACES}M A T H": : : : : : :
        : : : :
    416 CALL SOUND(50., 262,2,336,2,392,
    2)
42\emptyset CALL SOUND\50@, 262,2,349,2,449,
    2)
43\emptyset CALL SOUND(5\emptyset\emptyset, 262,2,33@,2,392,
    2)
449 CALL SOUND（5øø，247，2，349，2，392， 2）
459 CALL SOUND \((896,262,2,336,2,392\) ， 2）
\(46 \varnothing\) FOR I＝1 TO उøø
\(47 \emptyset\) NEXT I
489 CALL CLEAR
49 D＝Ø
\(5 \emptyset \emptyset\) CALL SCREEN（12）
51ø FRINT＂TO ADD₹12 SPACES3：TYPE＋＂ ：： PE－＂：：
ऽこø PRINT＂TO MULTIFLY\｛7 SPACES\}:TY PE \(x^{": ~}\)
\(54 \emptyset\) PRINT＂TO DIVIDE\｛9 SFACES\}:TYPE ／＂：：：TAE（B）；＂YOUR CHOICE ？＂ ；
550 CALL KEY（ \(0, A, S T)\)
56 IF \((A<>43) *(A<>88) *(A<>45) *(A<>\) 47）THEN 55 5
\(57 \emptyset\) IF \(A<>88\) THEN 590
\(580 \quad A=120\)
59＠FRINT CHR\＄（A）：：：：：：
Sめめ INFUT＂HIGHEST NUMEER ？＂：UL
610 PRINT
\(62 \emptyset\) FRINT
Gडø INPUT＂LOWEST NUMBER ？＂：LL
\(649 \quad \mathrm{R}=\mathrm{UL}+1-\mathrm{LL}\)
\(650 \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{FND} * \mathrm{R})+\mathrm{L}\)
66め \(B=I N T(R N D * R)+L L\)
\(67 \emptyset\) IF \((A=12 \emptyset)+(A=45)+(A=47)\) THEN \(7 \emptyset\) פ
\(689 \quad \mathrm{~F}=\mathrm{B}+\mathrm{C}\)
69め GOTO 79ø
\(7 \emptyset \emptyset\) IF \((A=12 \emptyset)+(A=47)\) THEN \(73 \emptyset\)
\(719 \quad F=B-C\)
\(72 \emptyset\) GOTO \(79 \varnothing\)
7Зめ IF \(A=12 め\) THEN 789
740 IF C＝ 9 THEN 65＠
759 IF INT \((B / C)<>B / C\) THEN \(65 \emptyset\)
\(760 \quad \mathrm{~F}=\mathrm{B} / \mathrm{C}\)
77＠GOTO 79＠
78日 \(\mathrm{F}=\mathrm{B}\)＊ C
\(79 \emptyset\) CALL CLEAR
```


## GIRRECT FINSMERSI HM AI ROMM

 $3593+220=2589$

TI happy face for correct response．

```
8\emptyset\emptyset CALL SCREEN(1\emptyset)
    81Ø ROW=3
    82\emptyset COL=2
    8З\emptyset H$="CORFECT ANSWERS IN A ROW ="
    84\emptyset GOSUB 14\emptyset
    850 COL=29
    86め H$=STR$(D)
    87\emptyset GOSUB 14@
    88\emptyset FOR I=1 TO 5.
    890 NEXT I
    9\emptyset\emptyset IF D=1@ THEN 139\emptyset
    91Ø ROW=6
    920 COL=6
    93@ H$=STR$(B)&CHRक(A)&STR$(C)&CHR事
        (61)&CHR串(6\Xi)
            94@ GOSUB 14@
            95. H$=""
            950 C$=""
            97\emptysetK=\emptyset
            98@ CALL KEY(\emptyset,E,ST)
            99@ IF ST=\emptyset THEN 98@
            1\emptyset\emptyset\emptyset IF E=13 THEN 1@9@
            101@ IF ((E<48)+(E>57))*(E<>45)THEN
        119
1Ø2@ H$=CHR$(E)
1@3\emptyset Cक=C$&H$
1@4@ FOW=6
1め5\emptyset K=K+1
1めちめ COL=18+K
1\emptyset7@ GOSUB 14@
108め GOTC 98\emptyset
109@E=VAL(C$)
11\emptyset\emptyset IF E<>F THEN 123\emptyset
111@ COFRECT=1
112\emptyset GOSUB 19\emptyset
113ø COL=11
1146 ROW=15
115\varnothing H$="C D R R F E C T ! !"
1160 GOSUB 14Q
117\emptyset FOR I=1 TO 2\emptysetg
1180 NEXT I
1190 REM SMILE
12\emptyset@D=D + 1
121\emptyset IF D=1\emptyset THEN 79\emptyset
122\emptyset GOTO 65%
1236 FEM INCORFECT
1240 COFRECT=\emptyset
```

| 1250 | GOSUB 190 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1260 | H\＄＝＂SORRY，BUT |
| 1270 | ROW $=15$ |
| 1289 | $\mathrm{COL}=9$ |
| $129 め$ | GOSUB 149 |
| $13 \varnothing め$ | $H \$=S T R \$(B) \& C H R \$(A) \& S T R \$(C) \& "$ |
|  | \＆CHRक（61）\＆＂＂\＆STR\＄（F）\＆＂． |
| 1319 | $\mathrm{COL}=13$ |
| $132 \emptyset$ | ROW＝19 |
| 133ø | GOSUB 14め |
| 134 ¢ | REM FROWN |
| 1350 | FOR I＝1 T0 8め口 |
| 136め | NEXT I |
| 1379 | $D=\varnothing$ |
| 1389 | GOTO 790 |
| 1390 | REM UP\＆DOWN SOUND，LIGHT |
| $140 \emptyset$ | call clear |
| 1415 | FOR I $=16$ TO 1 STEF－1 |
| 1420 | CALL SOUND（ $2,1 * 56+6 \emptyset, 6$ ） |
| 1436 | CALL SCREEN（I） |
| 1440 | NEXT I |
| 145 ¢ | FOR I＝ 1 TO 16 |
| 1460 | CALL SOUND（ $2,1 * 5 \emptyset+59,6$ ） |
| 1479 | CALL SCREEN（I） |
| 1489 | NEXT I |
| 149 Ø | CALL SCREEN（3） |
| $159 \%$ | PRINT TAB（S）；＂Y 0 U\｛J SFACES\} D |
|  |  |
| $151 \emptyset$ | PRINT＂\｛4 SPACES\}TRY AGAIN (Y/ N）？＂： |
| 1520 | CALL KEY（ø，E，ST） |
| 1539 | IF ST＝g THES $152 \emptyset$ |
| 1540 | IF E＝ASC（＂Y＂）THEN 48＠ |
| 1550 | END |
| 1560 | REM DEFINE CUSTOM CHARACTERS |
| 157 Ø | FOR I＝128 TO 143 |
| 1589 | READ A\＄ |
| $159 \%$ | CALL CHAR（I，A ${ }^{\text {c }}$ ） |
| 1680 | NEXT I |
| 1619 | DATA ఏSQF1FЗF7F7FFFFE，FFFFFFFF FFFFFFSE，FGFCFEFFFFFFFFSF |
| 1620 | DATA FEFEFEFFFFFFFFFF，उE SESEFF F7EFDFES，SFSFSFFFFFFFFFFF |
| 1639 | DATA FFF97CSE1FØF＠791，FFFFFF7F |
|  | Ø¢8めFFFF，FFCF9F§F7FFFFEF8 |
| 1646 |  |
|  | FFFFFFFF，FF7FSF9FDFFFFEF8 |
| 1650 |  |
|  | EF1FFEFC，Øøøめめø8めCøEめFめF8 |
| 1669 |  |
| 167 ¢ | FOR J＝13 TO 14 |
| 1680 | CALL COLOR（J，14，1） |
| 1690 | NEXT J |
| $170 \square$ | RETURN |

1250 GOSUB $19 \emptyset$
$1260 \mathrm{H} \$="$ SORRY，BUT＂
1270－ROW＝15

129 GOSUB 149
$13 \emptyset \emptyset H \$=S T R \$(B) \& C H R \$(A) \& S T R \$(C) \& " \quad "$ \＆CHRक（61）\＆＂＂\＆STR\＄（F）\＆＂．＂
$1316 \mathrm{COL}=13$
132 ROW＝19
133ø GOSUB 14 Ø
134Ø REM FROWN
$135 \emptyset$ FOR $I=1$ TO 8めØ
136 NEXT I
137 D $=\varnothing$
1389 GOTO 79の
REM UP\＆DOWN SOUND，LIGHT
141 FOR $\mathrm{I}=16$ TO 1 STEF -1
$142 \emptyset$ CALL SOUND（2，I＊ $56+6 \emptyset, 6$ ）
1430 CALL SCREEN（I）
1440 NEXT I
450 FOR I＝1 TO 16
CALL SUUND（2，1＊50＋59，6）
147 CALL SCREEN（I）
1480 NEXT I
$149 \varnothing$ CALL SCREEN（3）
$15 \emptyset \emptyset$ FRINT TAB（S）；＂Y 0 U（S SFACES？D I D（S SPACES\}I T ! !": : : : PRINT＂\｛4 SPACES\}TRY AGAIN (Y/ N）？＂；
$152 \emptyset$ CALL KEY（ø，E，ST）
1536 IF ST＝ø THEN 1526
154＠IF $5=A S C(" Y ") T H E N$ 48＠
1550 END
$156 \varnothing$ REM DEFINE CUSTOM CHARACTERS
$157 \emptyset$ FOR $I=128$ TO 143
READ A\＄
$16 \boxed{1}$ NEXT I
$161 \emptyset$ DATA ఏS FFFFFF
 Øめ8めFFFF，FFCF9F $\$ 77 F F F F E F 8$
164 DATA FFFF7EЗC1D FFFFFFFF，FF7FSF9FDFFFFEFB

EF1FFEFC，Øøøめめø8めCめEめFøF8
800000

168 CALL COLOR（J，14，1）
1690 NEXT J
$17 \emptyset \emptyset$ RETURN

## Program 4： <br> First Math－Color Computer Version

```
1\emptyset\emptyset CE=128+16*2+15:CN=128+16*7+15:C
    M=128+16*3+15
11@ CLS 7
```



```
    [E [F";:FOR I=1 TO 12Øø:NEXT I
136 CLS 3:PRINT®99,"TO GDDE: TYPE +
    ";
```



```
        ";
```

$15 \emptyset$ PRINT：227，＂TO［口以 ＂；
160 FRINT®291，＂TO DLDESDE：TYPE／＂；
17 PRINTQ 887 ，＂YOUR CHOICE＂；：INFUT A\＄：IF $A \$<>("+")$ AND $A \$<>("-")$ AND $A \$<>(" * ")$ AND $A(\$ く>(" / ")$ THE N 17め
$18 \varnothing$ PRINTএЗ87，＂HIGHEST NUMBER＂；：IN PUT UL
199 PRINT： 451 ，＂LOWEST NUMEER＂；：INF UT LL
$20 \emptyset \quad \mathrm{R}=\mathrm{UL}+1-\mathrm{LL}$
$210 \mathrm{~B}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{RND}(\mathrm{R}))+\mathrm{LL}-1: \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{RND}(\mathrm{R})$ ）＋LL－1
229 CLS：PRINT®67，＂CORRECT ANSWERS I N A ROW＝＂；D：IF D＝1ø THEN 4ミØ
239 IF $A \$="+"$ THEN $E=B+C: G O T O 29 \emptyset$
240 IF $A \$="-"$ THEN E＝B－C：GOTO 29め
$25 \emptyset$ IF $A \$=" * "$ OR $A \$=" X "$ THEN $E=B * C$ ： A\＄＝＂X＂：GOTO 29め
269 IF $A \$=" / "$ AND $C=\varnothing$ THEN 21 ด
$27 \emptyset$ IF $A \$=" / "$ AND INT $(B / C)<>B / C$ THE N 21 Ø
28＠IF $A \$=" / "$ THEN $E=B / C$
29＠PRINT®137，B；A\＄；C；＂＝＂；：INPUT F：I F Fく＞E THEN $36 \varnothing$

310 PRINT®268，CHR $\$(C E) ; "\{3$ SPACES\}" ；CHR\＄（CE）：PRINTQडS4，CHR\＄（CN）
32ø PRINT＠З95，CHR\＄（CM）；＂\｛5 SFACES\}" ；CHR\＄（CM）
उЗ曰 PRINT®428，CHR\＄（CM）；＂\｛З SPACES\}" ；CHR\＄（CM）
उ4Я FRINT®461，C．HR $\$(C M)+$ CHR $\$(C M)+$ CHR \＄（CM）


Color Computer version．

उ5め FOR I＝1 TO 9øめ：NEXT I：D＝D＋1：GOT － $21 \varnothing$
36ø SOUND 1， $3:$ PRINT®196，＂SORRY，BUT＂

38め PRINTจ268，CHR $\$(C E) ; "\{\Xi$ SPACES\}" ；CHRक（CE）：FRINTD 334 ，CHR\＄（CN）
З9＠FRINTQЗ97，CHR\＄（CM）＋CHR $\$(C M)+$ CHR \＄（CM）
4 Фø FRINT®428，CHRक（CM）；＂\｛ड SPACES\}" ；CHR\＄（CM）

41 PRINT®459，CHR\＄（CM）；＂\｛5 SPACES\}" ；CHRक（CM）
$42 \emptyset$ FOR $I=1$ TO $25 \varnothing \varnothing:$ NEXT I：D＝ø：GOT － 220
$43 \varnothing$ REM YOU DID IT！！
446 FOR $I=8$ TO $\emptyset$ STEF－ $1:$ SOUND I＊3ø $+5,2$ ：CLS I ：NEXT I
$45 \emptyset$ FOR $I=\emptyset$ TO 8：SOUND $I * 3 \emptyset+5,1:$ CLS I：NEXT I
$46 \emptyset$ CLS 7：PRINTQ1ゆ6，＂YOU DID IT！！＂；
$47 \emptyset$ PRINT®167，＂PLAY AGAIN（E／［）＂； INPUT $A \$: I F A \$=" Y "$ THEN $D=\varnothing: G O T$ $013 \varnothing$
$48 \emptyset$ CLS：END

## Program 5：First Math－Apple Version

| 1 10 | G0SUB 670 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 110 | GOTO 260 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 12 \emptyset \\ & 13 \varnothing \end{aligned}$ | DIM $\mathrm{X}(1$（冋冋）， $\mathrm{Y}(1$（1） |
|  | $P=2$（355／113）：FOR |
|  | øø：ANGLE $=P$＊（I／1øø）： $\mathrm{X}(\mathrm{I})=15$ |
|  | ＊SIN（ANGLE）：Y（I）＝15＊COS |
|  | ANGLE）：NEXT I |
| 140 | RETURN |
| 159 | POKE 239，32：CALL 62450：HGR ：CALL |
|  | －1994：GR ：COLOR＝7：PLOT 16，15 |
|  | PLOT 24，15：COLOR＝4：PLOT 2ø，19 |
| 160 | COLOR $=11$ ：IF C1 $=\varnothing$ THEN 19Ø |
| 170 | PLOT 15，23：PLOT 25，23：PLOT 16，24 ：PLOT 24，24：PLOT 17，25：PLOT 23， |
| $\begin{aligned} & 189 \\ & 19 \emptyset \end{aligned}$ | GOTO $2 \square \square$ |
|  | HLIN 18，22 AT 23：PLOT 17，24：PLOT |
|  | 23，24：PLOT 16，25：PLOT 24，25：PLOT |
|  | 15，26：PLOT 25，26 |
| 200 | COLOR＝ 1 |
| 210 | FOR I＝ 1 TO 1øø：PLOT $X(I)+2 ., Y$ |
|  | （I）＋29：NEXT I |
| 220 | UTAB 22：HTAB 1ø：FLASH ：IF C1 |
|  | 1 THEN PRINT＂G O D D J OB |
|  | ！＂：NORMAL ：GOTO 25ø |
| 236 | NORMAL ：VTAB 22：HTAB 6：PRINT＂S |
|  | OR R Y ，B U T＂；B；＂＂；A\＄；＂＂；C |
|  | ；＂＝＂；＂＂；：INVERSE ：PRINT E：NORMAL |

$24 \varnothing$ FOR I＝ 1 TO 2øøø：NEXT I
$25 \emptyset$ FOR I＝ 1 TO 15øø：NEXT I：HOME ：HGR ：POKE 34，$: ~ H O M E ~: ~ T E X T ~: ~ R E T U R N ~$
$26 \Phi$ HOME ：INVERSE ：VTAB 1פ：HTAB 12： PRINT＂F I R S T MATH＂：NORMAL ：VTAB 18：HTAB 4：PRINT＂．．．W AITASECON＂
$27 \emptyset$ GOSUB 129
28ø HOME ：VTAB 4：HTAB 7：PRINT＂TO＂ ；：INVERSE ：PRINT＂ADD＂；：NDRMAL ：PRINT＂：TYPE＋＂
29ø VTAB 6：HTAB 7：PRINT＂TO＂；：INVERSE ：PRINT＂SUBTRACT＂；：NORMAL ：PRINT ＂：TYPE－＂
$3 \varnothing \varnothing$ VTAB 8：HTAB 7：PRINT＂TO＂；：INVERSE ：PRINT＂MULTIPLY＂；：NORMAL ：PRINT ＂：TYPE＊＂
$31 \varnothing$ VTAB 1ø：HTAB 7：PRINT＂TO＂；：INVERSE ：PRINT＂DIVIDE＂；：NORMAL ：PRINT ＂：TYPE／＂
$32 \varnothing$ VTAB 13：HTAB 7：PRINT＂YOUR CHOIC $\mathrm{E}=\mathrm{C}$ ；
33פ INPUT A\＄：IF A\＄＜＞（＂＊＂）AND A\＄＜
$>$（＂＋＂）AND $A \$<>("-")$ AND A\＄＜
＞（＂／＂）THEN $33 \square$
34ø VTAB 17：HTAB 7：INPUT＂HIGHEST NU MBER＝？＂；UL：VTAB 19：HTAB 7：INPUT ＂LOWEST NUMBER＝？＂；LL
$35 ø R=U L+1-L L$
$36 \varnothing C=$ INT（RND（1）＊R）＋LL：B＝INT （ RND（1）＊R）＋LL
$37 \varnothing$ IF $A \$=("+")$ THEN DEF FN $A(X)=$ $B+C$

38ø IF $A \$=("-")$ THEN DEF FN $A(X)=$
$39 \varnothing \begin{aligned} & \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{C} \\ & \text { IF } \mathrm{A} \$=\text {（＂＊＂）THEN DEF }\end{aligned}$ FN $A(X)=$ B ${ }^{-1}$
$4 \varnothing \varnothing$ IF $A \$=(" / ")$ AND $C=\varnothing$ THEN $36 \varnothing$
$41 \varnothing$ IF $A \$=(" / ")$ AND INT（B／C）＜＞ B／C THEN 36の
420 IF $A \$=(1 / ")$ THEN DEF FN $A(X)=$ B／C

43Ø HOME ：VTAB 7：HTAB 8：PRINT＂CORR ECT ANSWERS IN A ROW＝＂；：INVERSE ：PRINT D：NORMAL
44ø $E=F N A(X):$ VTAB 15：HTAB 15：PRINT B；＂＂；A\＄；＂＂；C；＂＝＂；：INPUT F：IF $F<>E$ THEN 48ワ
$45 \emptyset$ HOME ：C1＝1：GOSUB $15 \emptyset$
$46 \varnothing \mathrm{D}=\mathrm{D}+1:$ IF $\mathrm{D}=1 \varnothing$ THEN $5 \emptyset \varnothing$
47ø GOTO 36ø
$48 \emptyset$ HOME ：C1 $=\varnothing$ ：GOSUB $15 \emptyset$
$49 \varnothing \mathrm{D}=\varnothing$ ：GOTO 43ø
$5 \emptyset \emptyset$ REM YOU WIN！！
$51 \varnothing \mathrm{D}=\varnothing$ ：GOSUB 56ø
520 VTAB 22：HTAB 8：FLASH ：PRINT＂ YOU D I D I T ！！＂

530 FOR I $=1$ TO 5：POKE 768，1：POKE 7 69，2øø－I＊30：CALL 779：NEXT I： FOR I $=1$ TO 16：POKE 768，1：POKE 769，4の＋I＊2ø：CALL 779：NEXT I
$54 \emptyset$ NORMAL ：UTAB 24：HTAB 19：PRINT＂ TRY AGAIN（Y／N）？＂；：GET A\＄：IF A\＄ $=$（＂Y＂）THEN TEXT ：GOTO 28ø
$55 \emptyset$ TEXT ：HOME ：HTAB 5：VTAB 8：PRINT ＂．．．SEE YA LATER．．．＂：END

56ø POKE 23ø，32：CALL 6245ø：HGR ：CALL －1994：GR
57ø FOR J $=1$ TO 3
58ø CL＝$: L \emptyset=\varnothing: H 1=19: S 1=1$ ：GOSUB 629
$59 \emptyset \mathrm{CL}=17: \mathrm{L}=19: \mathrm{H} 1=\varnothing: 51=-1:$ GOSUB 629
6øØ NEXT J
$61 \varnothing$ RETURN
62の FOR I＝Lø TO H1 STEP S1：COLOR＝INT
（ RND（1）＊CL）：$X 1=19-I: X 2=2$
$\emptyset+I: Y 1=19-I: Y 2=2 \emptyset+I$
$63 \emptyset$ HLIN X1，X2 AT Y1：VLIN Y1＋1，Y2 AT X2
$64 \varnothing$ HLIN X2－1，X1 AT Y2：VLIN Y2－1， Y1 AT X1
$65 \emptyset$ NEXT I
$66 \emptyset$ RETURN
67Ø REM LOAD MUSIC ROUTINE
68ø FOR I＝77Ø TO 795：READ M：POKE I ，M：NEXT I
$69 \emptyset$ DATA $172, \emptyset 1, \emptyset 3,174, \varnothing 1, \emptyset 3,169, \varnothing 4,3$ $2,168,252,173,48,192,232,298,253,1$ 36，2ø8，239，2ø6，ø，ஏ3，2ø8，231，96
7øØ RETURN

## BLOCKHEAD

Matt Giwer

The blockhead moves vertically, bouncing as he goes, and tries to pop the floating balloons. You must catch him as he comes down, but his wildly erratic movements make that very difficult. Versions for 64 and Atari requires paddles.
"Blockhead" is similar to some of the early arcade games. You will need a paddle in position one to play. The knob controls the position, and the trigger bounces the blockhead. The objective is to pop the balloons and catch the blockhead when he comes back down. When the blockhead hits the balloons, there will be an explosion; he will be bounced around, hitting more balloons.

After you clear one screen of balloons, you will get a new set and advance to the next level of play. At each advancing level the blockhead moves more wildly as he comes down. More balloons will be punctured, but there is also a greater chance either of missing him or of his being thrown outside the area of play. There are five blockheads per game. When you miss the last one, you will be given the opportunity for a new game.

## Subroutine Strategy

Although Blockhead seems like a simple game, there is more involved than might first be imagined. Let's take a look at the game logistics in the Atari version. The blockhead must move up and down. A calculated trajectory would slow down the game considerably, so the vertical motions are stored in strings, $\mathrm{BU} \$$ and $\mathrm{BD} \$$. The numbers in these strings, in groups of three, are the vertical positions that use $\operatorname{VAL}(\operatorname{BU}(x, x+2))$ POKEd into PLY, which is the vertical position of the blockhead. Blockhead is Player 0 of the P/M graphics.

Since activities such as scoring are sometimes required to be called out of the normal game sequence, this is a subroutine-oriented program. For example, when the last blockhead is missed, the game goes to the subroutine at line 6000. The number of balloons broken still has to be counted, so the subroutine SCORE is called here also. At line 1910, the start of the first game, or at line 6030, the start of a new game, the program waits for a
trigger pull by calling the subroutine TRGR. But when it goes to a new level, line 5840, there is no need to wait for a trigger pull, so it is not called. Line 2175 sets up a new game, but only after the player has agreed by pulling the trigger as called in line 6030.

The rest of the game is straightforward. The P/M graphics are set up starting at line 30000 .
From this line on, REMs are used to indicate significant routines, statements, or definitions. The Vertical Blank Interrupt routine defines player movement. The definition of each player is also noted by REMs.

The lines discussed below are of special interest.

Lines 5012 and 5512 evaluate the BU\$ and $\mathrm{BD} \$$ to determine the vertical positions.

Line 5109 determines the horizontal position of the blockhead with respect to the position of the graphics.

Lines 5110-5114 pop balloons two or four at a time depending on the size of the player. The eight bits of the player control eight color clocks, while the eight bits of a character in GRAPHICS 0 control only half-color clocks. The result is that eight bits in $\mathrm{P} / \mathrm{M}$ graphics are twice as wide as eight bits in normal graphics.

Line 5810 calls the machine language string written in line 51 . This routine reads the top lines of the screen and counts the number of occurrences of the CTRL T "balloons" at the top of the screen. The 23rd character in this string, the uppercase T, determines which character is searched for. To search for a different character, the T must be replaced. First look at Table 9.6 (p. 55) of the Atari BASIC Reference Manual and find the number of the character you want to search for. Then look at Appendix C and find the ATASCII character for that number, and substitute the ATASCII character for the T . This machine language string works for only the first 256 locations on the screen, or for about six and one-half lines.

Note the POKE PLX +1 , PADDLE(0) used in most subroutines. This is the catching platform; you are asked to update its position whenever possible. This is required so the platform won't end up off of the screen as you turn the knob.

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# Notes For 64 Version Of Blockhead 

Gregg Peele, Programming Assistant

The Commodore 64 version of "Blockhead" utilizes the eight available sprites and an interrupt-driven routine which continues running even when the BASIC program is stopped. Using this machine language routine provides for optimal motion within the game and provides a means to constantly monitor the position of the sprites and set or unset the most significant bit of each sprite depending on which side of the "seam" the sprite is on.

This game works using a timer. The object of the game is to "pop" the balloons as they float across the sky. The more balloons that you pop within your time limit, the more points you receive. Not only must you continually attempt to pop balloons, but you must also catch the blockhead before he falls below his home base. If you miss catching him, points are deducted until you can bring him back to the surface (using the fire button).

The original version of this game is written to be used with Atari-style paddles. If you have Commodore paddles, you must change lines 1070 and 1080 to read as follows:

> 1070 DATA $216,24,173,164,194,105,28,141$ 1080 DATA $161,194,56,173,164,194,233,217$

This alteration leaves a slight glitch in the paddle movement around the seam but provides for optimal range for movement around the screen.

Blockhead utilizes the collision register to detect when one sprite "touches" another sprite. Since the collision register is changed only temporarily when sprites collide, the contents representing the collision must be saved until an event occurs which may again make the sprite collide with another sprite. The stored register is then cleared and the sprite is again ready for collision. Collision detection between the blockhead and the balloons is handled through BASIC. Since BASIC runs at a relatively slow rate, the blockhead must hit the balloon squarely to initiate a collision. A glancing blow will not generally "pop" a balloon.

## BEFORE TYPING...

If you're new to computing, please read "How To Type COMPUTE!'s Programs" and "A Beginner's Guide To Typing In Programs."

## Program 1: Atari Blockhead

50 DIM B ( 40 )



90 DIM T1 $\$(35), \mathrm{BU} \$(60), \mathrm{BD} \$(60), \mathrm{N} \$(10$ )
95 BU $==" 1821521271070920720670620570$ 52045"
$96 \mathrm{BD} \$=00450520570620670720921071271$ $52182192212255^{\prime \prime}$
$97 \mathrm{~N} \$={ }^{1} \begin{array}{lllll}1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5\end{array}$
100 BOUNCEUP=5000: $\mathrm{HITTEST}=5100$ : MOVE 2 $=5200: S E T U P=5300: S T A R T=5400:$ BOUN CEDOWN $=5500:$ CATCH $=5600:$ MISS $=5700$
110 SCORE $=5800:$ START $1=5450:$ LEVEL $=590$ $0:$ LOSS $=6000: E X P L O=6100:$ TRGR $=6200$
150 LEV=3: $\mathrm{C}=1: \mathrm{PPP}=9$
1900 GOSUB 30000
1910 GOSUB START:GOSUB TRGR:GOSUB ST ART 1
2000 REM CONTROL LOOP
2100 FOR IJK=O TO 1 STEP O
2150 gosub movez
2160 GOSUB BOUNCEUP
2170 GOSUB BOUNCEDOWN
2175 IF NGAME=1 THEN GOSUB START:GOS UB START1: NGAME=0:GOTO 2900
2180 GOSUB SCORE
2900 NEXT IJK
5000 REM BOUNCEUP
$5005 \mathrm{I}=-1: \mathrm{B}=\mathrm{A}$
$5007 \mathrm{C}=-\mathrm{C}$
5010 FOR IJK=O TO 1 STEP O:I=I +1 :POK E 53278, o
5012 TRAP 5090: R=VAL $\langle B U \$(I * 3+1$, I $* 3+3$ )): TRAP 40000
5020 POKE PLY,R:SOUND $0, R+A, 10,15$
5022 IF PEEK (53252) < >0 THEN IF' B<58 OR B>190 THEN POKE 53278, $0: \mathrm{C}=-\mathrm{C}$ : $\mathrm{B}=\mathrm{B}+(10 * \mathrm{C})$ : POKE PLX,B
5030 POKE PLX,B:IF PEEK (53252) < > 0 TH EN GOSUB HITTEST: GOTO 5080
5070 A=PADDLE ( 0 ): POKE PLX+1, A
5080 NEXT IJK
5090 RETURN
5100 REM HITTEST
5105 POKE PLX $+3,0:$ POKE 53278, $0:$ IF $\mathrm{B}<$ 54 OR B>192 THEN 5190
$5109 \mathrm{BB}=\mathrm{INT}((\mathrm{B}-46) / 4)$ : POKE PLX+1, PAD DLE (O)
5110 IF R=67 THEN POSITION BB, 4:? " ";: GOTO 5140
5111 IF R=62 THEN POSITION BB, 4:? " \{DOWN\}\{2 LEFT\} ";: GOTO 5140
5112 IF R=57 THEN POSITION BE, 3:? " \{DOWN\}\{2 LEFT\} ";: GOTO 5140
5113 IF R=52 THEN POSITION BB, 2:? " \{DOWN\}\{2 LEFT\} ";: छоto 5140
5114 IF R=45 THEN POSITION BE, 1:? " \{DOWN\}\{2 LEFT\} ";
5140 POKE PLX +2 , B: POKE PLY+2,R:SOUND

# "And the Last shall be first" 

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1, $\mathrm{R}+\mathrm{BB}, 6,15: \mathrm{B}=\mathrm{B}+4$ *INT(3*RND ( 0 ) -1): $I=I-I N T(2 * R N D(0)): \operatorname{SOUND} 1,0$ , 0, 0
5150
5190
RETURN
5200 REM MOVE 2 CLOWN AND PLATFORM
5210 FOR IJK=O TO 1 STEP O
5218 A=PADDLE ( 0 )
5230 TRAP 5240: POKE PLX, A:POKE PLX+1 , A: TRAP 40000
5240 IF PTRIG $(0)=0$ THEN 5290
5280 NEXT IJK
5290 POKE PLX+3, A: POKE PLY, 172: Q=1*1 : POKE 77,O:RETURN
5300 REM SETUP
5320 POKE PLX, $100:$ POKE PLY, 180
5322 POKE PLX+1, 100: POKE PLY+1, 192
5324 POKE PLX $+3,0=$ POKE PLY+3, 183
5390 RETURN
5400 REM START
5410 T1\$="\{32 T\}"
5420 FOR I=1 TO 4:POSITION 4,I:? T1\$ : NEXT I
5430 FOR I=0 TO 20:POSITION 1, I:? " \{B\}";: NEXT I
5431 FOR I=0 TO 20:POSITION 38, I:? " \{V\}"; : NEXT I:POSITION 2, 21:? N\$ ;
5432 POSITION 2,22:? "PUSH TRIGGER T 0 START\{10 SPACES\}";
5439 RETURN
5450 POSITION 2, 21:? N $\$$; " LEVEL: "; LE V;" SCORE: "; SC;
5454 POSITION 2,22:? "\{31 SPACES\}";: POSITION 10, 21:? " ";:Q=1^1
5460 POKE $77,0: N \$(9,9)=" \quad "$
5470 POSITION 12, 22:? "HIGH SCORE "; HSCR
5490 RETURN
5500 REM BOUNCEDOWN
$5505 \mathrm{I}=-1$ : POKE 53278, 0
5510 FOR IJK=O TO 1 STEP O:I=I+1:POK E 53278,0
5512 TRAP 5585: R=VAL (BD\$ (I*3+1, I*3+3 )) : TRAP 40000
5520 POKE PLY, R:SOUND $0, R+A, 10,15$
5521 POSITION 4, 22:? I;
5522 IF PEEK $(53252)<>0$ THEN IF B<58 QR $B>190$ THEN POKE $53278,0: C=-C$ : $\mathrm{B}=\mathrm{B}+(10 * \mathrm{C}): \mathrm{POKE}$ PLX, B
5528 TRAP $5529: B=B+(L E V * C): P O K E$ PLX, B: TRAP 40000
5529 IF PEEK (53252) < >O THEN GOSUB HI TTEST: GOTO 5080
5530 IF PEEK $(53261)<\geqslant 0$ THEN GOSUB CA TCH: SOUND 0, 0, O, O: GOTO 5590
5570 POKE PLX+1, PADDLE $(0)=$ GOTO 5580
5580 NEXT IJK
5585 GOSUB MISS:SOUND $0,0,0,0$
5590 RETURN
5600 REM CATCH
5610 POKE PLY, 182: POKE 53278,0
5690 RETURN
5700 REM MISS
5710 SOUND 0,0,0,0:POKE 53278,0:GOSU B EXPLO
5720 PPP=PPP-2: IF PPP=-1 THEN GOSUB
LOSS: GOTO 5790
$5722 \mathrm{~N} \$(P P P, P P P)="$
5724 GOSUB START1
5780 POKE PLY, 182
5790 RETURN
104 COMPUTE! August 1983

5800 REM SCORE
5805 JUMPS=JUMPS +2
5810 S=USR (ADR (B\$))
5820 SCR=128-S:SC=SCR*5-JUMPS+SCC
5830 POSITION 29,21:? SC;
5840 IF $S=0$ THEN GOSUB LEVEL: GOSUB $S$ TART $=$ GOSUB START $1:$ POKE 53761,16
0
5890 RETURN
5900 REM LEVEL
5910 LEV=LEV+3
5920 SCC=SC
5990 RETURN
6000 REM LOSS
6005 GOSUB SCORE
6010 IF SC $>H S C R$ THEN HSCR=SC
6020 POSITION $10,10: ? ~ " S O R R Y, ~ Y O U ~ L O ~$ SE";
6030 POSITION 9, $11:$ ? "PUSH TRIG FOR ANOTHER GAME"; : SCC=0:SOUND $0, O$, $0,0: J U M P S=0: L E V=3: S C=0: P P P=9$
gOSUB TRGR
6040 POSITION 2,21:? "\{35 SPACES\}";
6080 POSITION 10, 10:? "\{15 SPACES\}";
6082 POSITION 9, 11 :? " $\{26$ SPACES\}"; :N GAME $=1: N \$=" 1 \begin{array}{llllll}1 & 2 & 4 & 5\end{array}$
6090 RETURN
6100 REM EXPLO
6105 FOR IKK=14 TO O STEP -2
6110 SOUND $3,200 /(I K K+1), 0,15: Q=1^{\wedge} 1$
6112 A=PADDLE (O) : POKE PLX, A: POKE PLX $+1, A$
6115 NEXT IKK
6120 SOUND $3,0,0,0$
6190 RETURN
6200 REM TRGR INPT
6210 IF PTRIG $(0)=1$ THEN 6210
6290 RETURN
30000 REM *****PM SETUP*****
30010 GRAPHICS 0:POKE 106, PEEK (106)16: GRAPHICS 0:POKE 752, 1
POKE 53277, 3:REM *****GRACTL P LAY\&MISS*****
30206 POKE 559,62:REM *****DMACTL, 1 L INE, PLAY, MIS, NORM FIELD****
30208 POKE 54279 , PEEK ( 106 ) : REM ***** 32PAGE RESERVE施**
30210 POKE 53256, 0:POKE 53257, 0: POKE 53258, 0:POKE 53259, 0:REM **** *PLAY SIZES*****
30212 POKE 623,33:REM *****PRIORITY PF QUER PL*****
30214 MYPMBASE=256*PEEK $(106)$ :REM *** **NEW PM BASE*****
30230 POKE 704, 150:POKE 705, $199:$ POKE 706, 15: POKE 707, 199: POKE 1788 , (PEEK $(106)+4)$ : REM *****START OF PM DATA*****
30232 POKE 710,52:POKE 709,58:POKE 7 11,29: POKE 712,0
30236 REM *****VBLANK INTERUPT ROUTI NE*****
30238 FOR I=1536 TO 1706:READ A: POKE I, A: NEXT I
30240 FQR $I=1774$ TO 1787: POKE $I$, $0: N E$ XT I
30242 DATA $162,3,189,244,6,240,89,56$ $, 221,240,6,240,83,141,254,6,10$ 6, 141
30244 DATA $255,6,142,253,6,24,169,0$, $109,253,6,24,109,252,6,133,204$ , 133

LASER COMMAND by Bob Burnett


## SHIFTY (c)by Kavan

Watch the maze change as you pass thru the
 revolving doors. This is a really cute one. Machine language. VIC$20 \mathrm{w} / 8 \mathrm{~K}$ expander, cas-

- sette. Joystick and keyboard.
$\$ 20.00$


One of the most popular games in Europe. You control BONZO as he climbs the ladders and picks up point blocks. Watch out for the alien guards. Excellent graphics \& sound. 100\% machine code. VIC-20 w/8K expander, cassette. Joystick or keyboard.
\$20.00

HOPPER by Thomas Kim


Rated a Five Star game by Creative Computing. Avoid the cars, buildings, logs and other obstacles to bring the frog home. Machine language. VIC-20, cassette and joystick.
\$20.00

SPACE TRADER
by Doug Caruthers

Many exciting titles to choose from.
New Software for the CBM B500/700 series available now !! More to Come !!!

PAL $20{ }^{\text {m }}$


- 95 pages of aids, worksheets \& logs
- Something for every VIC-20 programmer
- Coming soon for the Commodore 64

NEW for the VIC-20 \& 64
electronic ab VIC-20 products
VIC FORTH
$\$ 59.95$
This is a highly capable language that operates from cartridge. It is based on Fig-Forth. Disk and cassette compatible. Vic Forth will work with any memory expansion. 3 K of RAM is included in this cartridge.
VIC GRAPH
$\$ 49.95$
The intention of this program is to serve as a mathematical and pedagogic aid for studying complicated equations and functions by their graphs. Plots graphics in high resolution within an $x$-axis range defined by you. You can also "blow up" parts of a graph in detail by a specified range.
VIC STAT
$\$ 49.95$
Vic Stat is a cartridge which will simplify your work with statistics and graphic displays. It will add approximately 15 commands to BASIC. For example, bar chart, horizontal or vertical, plotting with 2024 points, printout of screen. Statistical commands for calculations of, for example, mean value, standard deviation, variance, etc.
VIC REL
$\$ 59.95$
The purpose of this cartridge is to simplify control of, for example, burglar alarms, garage doors, door locks, heating elements, lamps, radios, remote controllers, valves, pumps, telephones, accumulators, irrigation systems, electrical tools, stop watches, ventilators, humidifiers, etc., etc. This cartridge contains 6 relay outputs and 2 inputs of type optocoupler. For the VIC-20 and Commodore 64.

$$
\begin{array}{lll}
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\end{array}
$$

30246 DATA 206,189,240,6,133,203,173 , 254, 6, 133, 205, 189, 248, 6, 170, 2 32,46,255
30248 DATA $6,144,16,168,177,203,145$, $205,169,0,145,203,136,202,208$, 244, 76, 87
30250 DATA $6,160,0,177,203,145,205,1$ $69,0,145,203,200,202,208,244,1$ 74,253,6
30252 DATA $173,254,6,157,240,6,189,2$ 36, 6, 240, 48, 133, 203, 24, 138, 141 , 253,6
30254 DATA $109,235,6,133,204,24,173$, 253, 6, 109, 252, 6, 133, 206, 189, 24 $0,6,133$


In "Blockhead," the figure bounces to the top of the screen to pop balloons - Atari version.

30256 DATA $205,189,248,6,170,160,0,1$ $77,203,145,205,200,202,208,248$ , 174,253,6
30258 DATA $169,0,157,236,6,202,48,3$, $76,2,6,76,98,228,0,0,104,169$
30260 DATA $7,162,6,160,0,32,92,228,9$ 6
30262 S=USR(1696)
30276 PLX $=53248: \mathrm{PLY}=1780: \mathrm{PLL}=1784$
30278 POKE PLL, 11:POKE PLL+1, $8:$ POKE PLL+2, 16: POKE PLL+3,9
30282 FOR I=MYPMBASE +1024 TO MYPMBAS E+1034:READ A:POKE I, A: NEXT I: REM *****BLDCKHEAD PLAYER O*** **
30283 DATA 60,60,60,60
30284 DATA $24,126,24,24,126,68,195$
30285 FOR I=0 TO 7: POKE MYPMBASE+128 0+I, 255: NEXT I : REM *****PLATFO RM PLAYER 1*****
30299 REM *****EXPLOSION PLAYER 2*** **
30300 FOR I =MYPMBASE $+1280+256$ TO MYP MBASE+256+1295:READ A:POKE I, A : NEXT I
30305 DATA $17,196,67,24,157,102,126$, $60,60,126,102,153,24,74,32,146$
30309 REM *****SPRING PLAYER 3*****
30310 FOR I =MYPMBASE $+1280+512$ TO MYP MBASE $+1288+512$ : READ A: POKE I, A : NEXT I

30315 DATA $255,255,32,16,8,4,8,16,32$ 30330 GOSUB SETUP
30590 RETURN

## Program 2: Blockhead For 64

$9 \varnothing$ REM BLOCKHEAD FOR 64
1øø POKE49152, $\varnothing$
$11 \emptyset$ DIM HA (12), HB(12), HC (12), LA (12), LB(1 2), LC(12)
$12 \emptyset$ FORQ=1TO11: READHA (Q),LA $(Q), H B(Q), L B($ Q), $\mathrm{HC}(Q), \mathrm{LC}(Q): \mathrm{NEXT}$
$13 \varnothing S=54272: F O R E=S T O S+28:$ POKEE, $\varnothing:$ NEXT
140 POKE54296,15:POKE54277,56 :POKE5427 8,212
$15 \emptyset$ POKE54284,56 :POKE54286,212
160 POKE54291,56 : POKE54292,212
$17 \emptyset$ POKE S+4,17:POKES $+16,17$ : POKES $+18,17$
180 FORD=1TO11
$19 \emptyset$ POKES +1 , HA (D) : POKES, LA (D) : POKES +8 ; HB (D)
$2 \emptyset \emptyset$ POKES +9, LB (D) : POKES $+15, \mathrm{HC}(\mathrm{D}):$ POKES +1 4, LC (D)
$21 \varnothing$ FORT=1TO1ØØ: NEXT
$22 \emptyset$ IFHC(D) $=7$ THENFORT $=1$ TO1øø:NEXT
236 NEXT
$24 \varnothing$ FORT=1TO $45 \emptyset$ :NEXT:FORE=STOS+28:POKE E, $\varnothing:$ NEXT
$250 \operatorname{IFPEEK}(49152)=173$ ANDTH=1THENRETURN
260 DATA $33,135,21,31,8,97,31,165,21,31,8$ ,225,29,223,22,96,9,104
270 DATA $28,49,22,96,9,247,26,156,21,31$ ,10,143
$28 \emptyset$ DATA28,49,21,31,9,247,29,223,22,96,9 ,1ø4,31,165,22,96,8,225
290 DATA33, 135, 21, 31, 8, 97, 25, 30, 22, 96,7, 233, 33, 135, 21, 31, 8, 97
3øø GOTOЗ3ø
$31 \varnothing \mathrm{~S}=54272$
32ø POKES+24,15:POKE54276,65:POKE54275,1 $\emptyset:$ POKE54274,1 $\varnothing$ : POKES $+24, \varnothing:$ RETURN
330 POKE53281,7:HI=134:GOSUB93Ø
340 DATA1, 255, Ø, 7, 255,192,15,239,224,31, $1,240,63,109,248,63,111,248,63,1,248$ , 63
350 DATA237, 248, 63, 109, 248, 31,1,240,31,2 $39,240,15,239,224,15,255,224,7,255,1$ 92, 3
$36 \varnothing$ DATA255,128,1,255, $\varnothing, \varnothing, 254, \varnothing, \varnothing, 124, \varnothing$, $\varnothing, 56, \varnothing, \varnothing, 16, \varnothing, \varnothing, 56, \varnothing$
$370 \mathrm{~V}=53248$
380 FOR J=96ØTOlø22:READ WQ:POKE J,WQ:NE XT
$39 \varnothing$ POKEV $+21, \varnothing$
$4 \emptyset \varnothing$ POKEV+41,6: POKEV+42, $0:$ POKEV $+43,1:$ POK $\mathrm{EV}+44,2: \mathrm{POKEV}+4,7 \varnothing$
$41 \varnothing$ POKE53264, $\varnothing$
$42 \emptyset$ POKEV+45,4: POKEV+46,8
430 FORT=2ø42TO2ø47:POKET,15:NEXT:POKEV+ 21,255
$44 \emptyset \operatorname{IFPEEK}(\mathrm{~V}+2)<5 \emptyset A N D(\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{~V}+16)$ AND2 $)=\varnothing \mathrm{T}$ HENPOKEV+2, 254
$45 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$, $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 255,255,255,25$ 5,255
460 DATA $255,255,255,255,255,255,255,255$, 255, 255, 255, 255, 255, 255, 255, 255, 255, 255
$47 \emptyset$ DATA $255,255,255,255,255,255,255,255$, 255,255
$48 \emptyset \mathrm{~V}=53248$
$49 \emptyset$ FORI $=832$ TO894: READJ:POKEI, J:NEXT
5øØ FORK=834+64TO892+66:READL:POKEK,L:NE XT: POKE2Ø41,14:POKEV+4Ø,6
$51 \varnothing$ POKE 2ø4ø,13:POKEV+39,2:POKEV,150:POK EV+1,2øø
$52 \varnothing \operatorname{IFPEEK}(49152)<>173$ THENGOSUB1 $\varnothing 5 \emptyset$
$53 \emptyset$ POKEV+3,191
$54 \emptyset$ IFHI < 7 5 THENHI=59
$55 \emptyset \mathrm{TH}=1$ : GOSUB13Ø
560 POKEV+2, $\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{V}): \mathrm{POKEV}+21,255$
570 FORG=V+5TO V+15STEP2:POKEG,HI:NEXT
$58 \emptyset$ SYS49658
590 DATAØ
$6 \emptyset \emptyset$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 3,255,24 \varnothing, 3,63,48,3$, $51,48,3,243,240,3,63,48,3,2 \emptyset 4,240,3$, 243


The balloons in the 64 version of "Blockhead" float across the screen.
$61 \emptyset$ DATA240, 3, 255, 24ø, Ø, 127, 128, 127, 243, 255, 127,255,255,255,255,255,128,115
$62 \emptyset$ DATAl $28, \emptyset, 127,128,0,127,128, \varnothing, 251,19$ $2,1,241,224,3,224,24 \varnothing, 7,192,12 \emptyset$
$63 \emptyset$ IF (PEEK (56321)AND4) < > ØTHEN79ø
$64 \varnothing$ X2=ø: POKE49829, $\varnothing$
$65 \emptyset$ FORT $=(\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{V}+3)) \mathrm{TO}$ ØSTEP-4: POKEV+3,T
$66 \emptyset \operatorname{IFPEEK}(\mathrm{~V}+3 \emptyset)>3$ THENPOKEV +21 , (PEEK $(\mathrm{V}+2$ 1) ANDNOT ( $\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{V}+3 \varnothing))$ ): $\mathrm{SC}=\mathrm{SC}+1 \varnothing:$ GOSUB 310
$67 \emptyset \operatorname{POKE}(\mathrm{~V}+21)$, ( $\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{V}+21)$ OR3)
$68 \emptyset$ NEXT: GOTO7øø
690 GOTO79ø
$70 \emptyset$ POKE49829, Ø
710 FORJ=(PEEK (V+3))TO255STEP1ø:POKEV+3, $\mathrm{J}: \operatorname{IFPEEK}(49829)=3$ THENX $2=1:$ GOTO $79 \emptyset$
$72 \varnothing \mathrm{PI}=\mathrm{INT}(\operatorname{RND}(\varnothing) * 4 \varnothing)-2 \varnothing: \operatorname{IF}(\operatorname{PEEK}(5325 \varnothing)+$ PI ) <6ØAND ( $\operatorname{PEEK}(53264)$ AND2 $)=\varnothing$ THENPI $=\varnothing$
$73 \emptyset \operatorname{IF}(\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{~V}+2)+\mathrm{PI})<5 \emptyset$ AND $(\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{V}+16)$ AND $2)=\emptyset 0 \operatorname{RPEEK}(\mathrm{~V}+2)>254 \mathrm{THENPI}=\varnothing$
740 IF (PEEK ( 53264 )AND2) <> ØAND (PEEK ( 53250 $)+P I)>2 \emptyset T H E N P I=\varnothing$
750 IF $\operatorname{PEEK}(5325 \emptyset)+\mathrm{PI}$ <245AND $\operatorname{PEEK}(5325 \emptyset)$ + PI > 1 $\varnothing$ THENPOKE $5325 \emptyset$, PEEK $(5325 \emptyset)+$ PI
$76 \varnothing \operatorname{IFPEEK}(\mathrm{~V}+3)<2 \emptyset 1$ THEN78
$77 \emptyset$ PRINT" $\{$ HOME $\}$ \{ 3 DOWN \} \{ 7 RIGHT\}OOPS !" :SC=SC-5: FORT=1TO1 $\varnothing$ : NEXT: PRINT" \{HOME $\}$ \{ 7 RIGHT\} \{3 DOWN \}\{5 SPACES ${ }^{\prime \prime}$
780. NEXT
$790 \operatorname{IF} \operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{~V}+21)=3 \mathrm{THEN}: \mathrm{HI}=\mathrm{HI}-15: \operatorname{POKEV}+3$ , 19Ø: GOTO53Ø
8ØØ IFX2=1ANDPEEK $(\mathrm{V}+3)>18 \emptyset$ THENPOKEV $+3,19$ $\emptyset$
$81 \varnothing \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{INT}(\operatorname{RND}(\varnothing) * 4 \varnothing)-2 \varnothing: \operatorname{IFPEEK}(5325 \varnothing)+\mathrm{P}<$ 15THENP=ø
$82 \emptyset$ PRINT" $\{$ HOME $\}$ \{ 15 RIGHT\}SCORE";" \{5 SPACES\}";
$83 \emptyset$ PRINT"\{HOME\}\{15 RIGHT\}SCORE"; SC
$84 \emptyset$ IFVAL $(T I \$)>59 \emptyset \emptyset T H E N T I \overline{\$}=" \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset " ~$
85 IFTI\$>="Øøø2øØ"THEN87Ø
860 PRINT" $\{$ HOME \} \{DOWN \} \{3 RIGHT\}TIME "; RI GHT\$(TIS, 4);"\{HOME\} \{DOWN\}\{3 RIGHT\}TI ME ";:GOTO63Ø
87Ø PRINT"\{HOME\}\{15 RIGHT\}\{8 DOWN\}GAME O VER": POKE198, $\varnothing$
$88 \emptyset$ PRINT" $\{\mathrm{HOME}\}$ \{DOWN \} \{3 RIGHT\}TIME ";RI GHT \$(TIS, 4);"\{HOME\} \{DOWN\}\{3 RIGHT\}TI ME ";
890 PRINT" $\{$ HOME $\}$ \{ $1 \varnothing$ RIGHT $\}$ \{ $1 \varnothing$ DOWN $\}$ PLAY AGAIN? Y OR N "
9øø $\operatorname{IFPEEK}(197)=25$ THENCLR:RESTORE:GOTO11 $\varnothing$
$91 \varnothing \operatorname{IFPEEK}(197)=39 \mathrm{THENSYS} 2 ø 48$
920 GOTO89ø
$93 \emptyset$ PRINT""; :FORBO=1Ø24TO1984STEP4Ø:POK EBO, $2 \overline{2} 4$ : POKEBO $+39,224$
$94 \emptyset$ POKEBO +54272 , 2 : POKEBO $+54311,2$
$95 \emptyset$ POKEBO $+1,224$ : $\mathrm{POKEBO}+38,224$
960 POKEBO $+1+54272,4$ : POKEBO $+5431 \emptyset, 4$
$97 \emptyset$ POKEBO $+2,224$ : POKEBO $+37,224$
$98 \emptyset$ POKEBO $+2+54272,15:$ POKEBO $+543 ø 9,15$
$99 \emptyset$ NEXT
1øøø FORFL=1864TO2Ø23:POKEFL, 224:POKEFL+ 54272,8:NEXT
$1 \emptyset 1 \emptyset$ TI\$="235952"
1ø2Ø FORTE=1Ø25TO1Ø62:POKETE, 224:POKETE+ 54272,3:NEXT
1ø3Ø POKE5328ø,1
$1 \emptyset 4 \emptyset$ RETURN
1ø5ø POKEV+21, Ø:FORV1=49152TO49673:READJ 2: POKEV1, J2: NEXT: RETURN
1ø60 DATA 173, 25, 212, 73, 255, 141, 16 4, 194
$107 \emptyset$ DATA $216,24,173,164,194,165,4$ Ø, 141
1 1øØ DATA $161,194,56,173,164,194,2$ 33, 215
$1 \emptyset 9 \emptyset$ DATA 141, 162, 194, 173, 164, 194, 2ø1, 216
$11 \varnothing \emptyset$ DATA $176,17,173,161,194,141,1$ 63, 194
1110 DATA $173,16,208,41,254,141,16$ , 208
1120 DATA $76,65,192,173,16,208,9,1$
1130 DATA 141, 16, 2ஏ8, 173, 162, 194, 1 41, 163
$114 \emptyset$ DATA $194,173,163,194,141, \varnothing, 2 \varnothing$ 8, 173
1150 DATA $30,208,141,160,194,240,3$ , 141
1160 DATA $165,194,173,160,194,41,1$ , $24 \varnothing$
1170 DATA 23, 169, 190, 173, 163, 194, 1 41, 2
1180 DATA $2 \emptyset 8,173,16,208,41,1,141$, 6
1190 DATA 2Ø2, 1ø, 13, 6, 2ø2, 141, 16, $2 ø 8$

1200 DATA $173,16,202,56,233,21 \varnothing, 14$ 1, 17
$121 \varnothing$ DATA $2 ø 2,173,16,2 \emptyset 2,24,165,45$ , 141
1220 DATA $18,202,173,16,202,201,21$ Ø, 176
1230 DATA $17,173,16,298,41,251,141$ , 16
1240 DATA $2 \emptyset 8,173,18,2 \emptyset 2,141,4,2 ø 8$ , 76
1250 DATA $168,192,173,16,2 ø 8,9,4$, 141
1260 DATA $16,208,173,17,202,141,4$, $2 ø 8$
$127 \emptyset$ DATA $173,19,202,56,233,210,14$ $1,2 \varnothing$
1280 DATA $2 \varnothing 2,173,19,2 \emptyset 2,24,105,45$ , 141
1290 DATA 21, 202, 173, 19, 2ø2, 201, 21 Ø, 176
$130 \emptyset$ DATA $17,173,16,208,41,247,141$ , 16
$131 \emptyset$ DATA $2 \emptyset 8,173,21,2 \emptyset 2,141,6,2 ø 8$ , 76
$132 \emptyset$ DATA 224, 192, 173, 16, 2ø8, 9, 8, 141
$133 \emptyset$ DATA $16,2 \emptyset 8,173,20,2 \varnothing 2,141,6$, $2 ø 8$
1340 DATA $173,22,202,56,233,210,14$ 1, 23
1350 DATA $2 \emptyset 2,173,22,202,24,105,45$ , 141
$136 \emptyset$ DATA $24,2 \emptyset 2,173,22,202,2 \emptyset 1,21$ Ø, 176
$137 \emptyset$ DATA $17,173,16,208,41,239,141$ , 16
$138 \emptyset$ DATA $208,173,24,202,141,8,2 ø 8$ - 76

1390 DATA $24,193,173,16,298,9,16$, 141
$14 \varnothing \varnothing$ DATA $16,208,173,23,2 \varnothing 2,141,8$, $2 \emptyset 8$
1410 DATA $173,25,202,56,233,210,14$ 1, 26
$142 \emptyset$ DATA $2 \emptyset 2,173,25,202,24,105,45$ , 141
1430 DATA $27,202,173,25,202,201,21$ Ø, 176
1440 DATA $17,173,16,208,41,223,141$ DATA $208,173,27,202,141,10,2 \emptyset$ 8, 76
1460 DATA $8 \emptyset, 193,173,16,208,9,32$, 141
1470 DATA $16,2 ø 8,173,26,202,141,10$ , 208
1480 DATA $173,28,2 \emptyset 2,56,233,210,14$ 1, 29
1490 DATA $2 ø 2,173,28,202,24,105,45$ , 141
$150 \emptyset$ DATA $3 \varnothing, 2 \emptyset 2,173,28,2 \varnothing 2,201,21$ Ø, 176
$151 \emptyset$ DATA $17,173,16,208,41,191,141$ , 16
$152 \emptyset$ DATA $2 \varnothing 8,173,3 \varnothing, 2 \emptyset 2,141,12,2 \emptyset$ 8, 76
1530 DATA $136,193,173,16,2 ø 8,9,64$, 141
$154 \emptyset$ DATA $16,2 \emptyset 8,173,29,2 ø 2,141,12$ $2 ø 8$

1550 DATA $173,31,202,56,233,210,14$
1, 32
1560 DATA $2 \emptyset 2,173,31,202,24,105,45$ , 141
$157 \emptyset$ DATA $33,2 \not 2,173,31,2 \emptyset 2,201,21$ Ø, 176
$158 \emptyset$ DATA $17,173,16,208,41,127,141$ , 16
1590 DATA $208,173,33,202,141,14,20$ 8, 76
1600 DATA 192, 193, 173, 16, 2ø8, 9, 128 , 141
1610 DATA $16,208,173,32,202,141,14$ 208
1620 DATA $238,16,202,238,16,2 \emptyset 2,24$ , 173
1630 DATA $16,202,105,43,141,19,2 \emptyset 2$ , 173
$164 \emptyset$ DATA $19,202,105,43,141,22,202$ , 173
$165 \emptyset$ DATA $22,202,105,43,141,25,202$ , 173
$166 \emptyset$ DATA $25,202,105,43,141,28,202$ , 173
1670 DATA $28,2 \not 02,105,43,141,31,2 ø 2$ , 173
$168 \emptyset$ DATA $3 \emptyset, 2 \emptyset 8,240,3,141,16 \emptyset, 194$ , 76
$169 \emptyset$ D́ATA 49, 234, 120, 169, Ø, 141, 20, $17 \emptyset \emptyset$ DATA $169,192,141,21,3,88,96$, $171 \emptyset$ DATA $255,255, \varnothing, \varnothing, 255,255, \emptyset, \varnothing$

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Melvin Billik

An excellent teaching tool for preschoolers on up - with options to tailor the program for different age groups. For TI-99/4 A and all Commodore computers.

As a teacher-administrator, I have found my PET extremely useful in creating programs for courses I teach, such as BASIC Programming and Statistics. In addition, other programs help me with administrative tasks, such as grading, transcript evaluation, teacher scheduling, and attendance.

However, as a parent of two preschoolers, I get the most satisfaction from writing programs for them. One such program is "Clues." It is fairly simple and can easily be modified for other microcomputers.

The youngster is asked his or her name, followed by a series of questions. A correct response by my son will yield a flashing message, "OKAY GREAT, KEITH!" For an incorrect response, the question will be repeated. For two consecutive incorrect responses, the answer will be given and a new question will be asked.

For the Commodore version, the data is listed (question first, then answer) from line 700 on up. Line 1, the DIM statement, sets a maximum of 200 questions and answers. You can change this as your computer's memory size dictates. The program itself counts the number of questions and answers. Note the flag in line 1940.
Modifications
The program picks the questions at random. However, you can easily adjust the program so that no question is asked more than once by adding a new array variable as a flag (a value of 0 indicates
the question has not yet been asked). For the Commodore version, add:

1 DIM C\$(200), CA\$(200), FL(200)
45 IF FL(X\%) <>0 THEN 40
$55 \mathrm{FL}(\mathrm{X} \%)=1$
As more and more questions are asked, program execution time is slowed considerably (as the program searches for unasked questions). However, as long as you've asked less than 90 percent of your available questions, time delay is not a problem.

The game will continue until the player decides to quit, either by pressing the RETURN key in response to a question or by turning off the machine. If you made the previous program modification, the game can continue until all the questions have been asked. You can modify the Commodore version of the program to ask a specific number of questions as follows:

230 PRINT "HOW MANY QUESTIONS, MAX OF";N
240 INPUT NQ: IF NQ>N THEN 230
250 RETURN
19 FOR II = 1 TO NQ
70 IF A\$ = CA\$(X\%) THEN I = 10:GOSUB 500: GOTO 100
100 NEXT II
You can also adjust the level of questions to be suitable for a user's educational level. The subroutine starting in line 500 of the Commodore version, while exciting for a preschooler, might not be appropriate for an older child. An alternative might be to include a number of cute sayings and print one at random for a correct response. For example, we can replace the subroutine with:
$500 \mathrm{Z}=\mathrm{INT}\left(3^{*} \mathrm{RND}(\mathrm{TI})+1\right)$
510 ON Z GOSUB 520，530，540
515 FOR I＝1 TO 1000：NEXT
519 PRINT＂CLR＂：RETURN
520 PRINT＂NOT BAD＂
525 RETURN
530 PRINT＂BET YOU CAN＇T DO IT AGAIN＂
535 RETURN
540 PRINT＂BOY，ARE YOU LUCKY TODAY！＂
545 RETURN
Also，Clues can be a good teaching tool：you can store a few hundred questions and using the modifications，generate a 10－25 question quiz．No two students would have the same quiz．

BEFORE TYPING．．．
If you＇re new to computing，please read＂How To Type COMPUTE！＇s Programs＂and＂A Beginner＇s Guide To Typing In Programs．＂

## Program 1：Clues－ti Version

## $9 \varnothing$ RESTORE

1øø RANDOMIZE
$11 \varnothing$ DIM C $\$(2 \varnothing 1)$
111 DIM CA\＄（2の1）
$12 \varnothing$ GOSUB $44 \varnothing$
$13 \varnothing$ CALL CLEAR
14 © CALL SCREEN（5）
15ø INPUT＂WHAT IS YOUR NAME？＂：N\＄
$16 \emptyset$ PRINT ：：
$17 \varnothing$ CALL CLEAR
$18 \varnothing$ PRINT＂OKAY，＂；N\＄；＂USE THE FOLL OWING CLUE＂
$19 \varnothing$ PRINT＂TO SPELL THE WORD＂
$2 \emptyset \varnothing \mathrm{I}=\varnothing$
$21 \varnothing \mathrm{XE}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{N} * R N D+1)$
$25 \emptyset$ PRINT ：：
$26 \emptyset$ PRINT C $\$(X E)$
$27 \varnothing$ INPUT $A \Phi$
$28 \varnothing$ IF A\＄く＞CA\＄（XE）THEN $32 \varnothing$
$29 \varnothing 1=1 \varnothing$
उのロ gosub $51 \varnothing$
310 GOTO $16 \varnothing$
$320 \mathrm{I}=\mathrm{I}+1$
$33 \varnothing$ IF $1<>1$ THEN $37 \emptyset$
34の PRINT＂NO，＂；N\＄；
350 PRINT＂TRY AGAIN＂
36ロ GO TO 27ø
$37 \varnothing$ IF I＜＞2 THEN $41 \varnothing$
38ø PRINT＂NO，＂；N\＄
$39 \emptyset$ PRINT＂THE CORRECT ANSWER WAS＂；
$4 \emptyset \varnothing$ PRINT CA\＄（XE）
$41 \varnothing$ FOR M＝1 TO 1 Фøø
$42 \mathscr{6}$ NEXT M
43め GOTO 17日
$44 \varnothing$ FOR K＝1 TO 2øø
$45 \varnothing$ READ C $(\mathrm{K})$
46 IF IF （ $\$(\mathrm{~K})\rangle$＂END＂THEN 485
$479 \mathrm{~N}=\mathrm{K}-1$
48の $K=2 ø \varnothing$
482 GOTO 49め
485 READ CA\＄（K）
$49 \varnothing$ NEXT K
$5 \emptyset \varnothing$ RETURN
510 FOR I＝1 TO 11
529 CALL CLEAR
$53 \emptyset$ PRINT TAB（1の）
$54 \varnothing$ PRINT ：：
$55 \emptyset$ PRINT＂OKAY GREAT－－＂；N\＄
560 FOR T＝1 TO 5．
57 © NEXT T
58 NEXT I
590 RETURN
GøØ DATA YOUR DAD＇S NAME IS
$61 \emptyset$ DATA MEL
$62 \emptyset$ DATA YOUR SISTER＇S NAME IS
6ЗØ DATA TARA
$64 \emptyset$ DATA YOUR MOM＇S NAME IS
$65 \emptyset$ DATA CHERYL
$66 \emptyset$ DATA YOUR DOG＇S NAME IS
$67 \emptyset$ DATA BRANDY
$68 \emptyset$ DATA THE OPPOSITE OF YES IS
69 DATA NO
$7 \emptyset \varnothing$ DATA SOMETHING YOU SLEEP ON
$71 \varnothing$ DATA BED
$72 \emptyset$ DATA SOMETHING YOUR DOG LIKES TO CHEW ON
$73 \varnothing$ DATA BONE
$74 \emptyset$ DATA WHERE YOU LEAVE A STORE OR \｛4 SPACES\}RESTAURANT THE SIGN SA YS
$75 \varnothing$ DATA EXIT
$76 \emptyset$ DATA SOMETHING YOU LIKE TO CHEW
765 DATA GUM
$77 \emptyset$ DATA WHAT DOES A CRANKY KID DO
786 DATA CRY
$79 \varnothing$ DATA HOW MANY FINGERS DO YOU HAV E？
$8 \emptyset \emptyset$ DATA TEN
$81 \emptyset$ DATA END

## Program 2：

## Clues－For All Commodore Computers

1 DIM C\＄（2øø），CAS（2øø）
$1 \varnothing \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{RND}(-\mathrm{TI})$
15 GOSUB $2 ø \emptyset$
18 INPUT＂\｛CLR\}WHAT IS YOUR NAME";N\$
$2 \emptyset$ PRINT：PRINT＂\｛CLR\}OKAY, ";N\$;", USE T HE FOLLOWING CLUE
$3 \emptyset$ PRINT＂TO SPELL THE WORD．＂
$4 \emptyset \mathrm{I}=\varnothing: \mathrm{X} \%=\mathrm{N}^{*} \mathrm{RND}(\mathrm{TI})+1$
$5 \emptyset$ PRINT：PRINT：PRINTC $\$(\mathrm{X} \%$ ）
$6 \emptyset$ PRINT：PRINT：INPUT A\＄
$7 \varnothing$ IF $A \$=C A \$(X \%)$ THEN $I=1 \varnothing: G O S U B$ 5øø：G OTO $2 \emptyset$
$8 \emptyset I=I+1: I F I=1$ THEN PRINT：PRINT＂NO，＂； N\＄；＂TRY AGAIN＂：GOTO 6ø
$9 \emptyset$ IF I＝ 2 THEN PRINT＂NO，＂；N\＄；＂，THE C ORRECT ANSWER＂：PRINT＂WAS＂；CAS（X\％）
97 FOR M $=1$ TO 35øø：NEXT
$1 \varnothing \emptyset$ GOTO $2 \varnothing$
$2 \emptyset \emptyset$ FOR $I=1$ TO $2 \emptyset \emptyset$
$21 \varnothing$ READ C\＄（I）
212 IF CS（I）＝＂END＂THEN N＝I－1：GOTO $23 \varnothing$
215 READ CAS（I）
220 NEXT
230 RETURN
$50 \emptyset$ FOR $I=1$ TO 11
505 PRINT＂\｛CLR\}"\{2 SPACES\}: FOR $J=1$ TO 1øØ：NEXT
$51 \varnothing$ PRINT＂\｛12 DOWN \}\{1Ø RIGHT\}OKAY--GREAT ，＂；N\＄
$52 \emptyset$ FOR J＝ 1 TOIøø：NEXT J
530 NEXT I
540 RETURN
$6 \emptyset \emptyset$ PRINT＂$\{C L R\}$ \｛7 DOWN $\}$＂
$7 \emptyset \emptyset$ DATA YOUR DAD＇S NAME IS
710 DATA MEL


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```
72\emptyset DATA YOUR NAME IS
730 DATA KEITH
740 DATA YOUR SISTER'S NAME IS
7 5 0 ~ D A T A ~ T A R A
76\emptyset DATA YOUR MOM'S NAME IS
7 7 0 ~ D A T A ~ C H E R Y L ~
780 DATA YOUR DOG'S NAME IS
7 9 0 ~ D A T A ~ B R A N D Y
8\emptyset\emptyset DATA THE OPPOSITE OF YES IS
81\emptyset DATA NO
82\emptyset DATA SOMETHING YOU SLEEP ON
83\emptyset DATA BED
84\emptyset DATA SOMETHING YOUR DOG LIKES TO CHE
    W ON
85\emptyset DATA BONE
860 DATA WHERE YOU LEAVE A STORE OR REST
    AURANT{3 SPACES}THE SIGN SAYS
870 DATA EXIT
9\emptyset\emptyset DATA SOMETHING YOU LIKE TO CHEW
910 DATA GUM
92\emptyset DATA WHAT DOES A CRANKY KID DO
930 DATA CRY
940 DATA HOW MANY FINGERS DO YOU HAVE?
9 5 0 ~ D A T A ~ T E N ~
194\emptyset DATA{3 SPACES}END
```


## Program 3:

Clues - Program Adjustment For VIC Version
Change this line of the Commodore version for use with VIC-20.
$51 \varnothing$ PRINT "\{1ø DOWN\}\{2 RIGHT\}OKAY--GREAT "; N\$


A question and answer sequence appropriate for preschoolers. '"Clues," VIC version.

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## Gold Miner For Tl-99/4A

James Dunn

Dig your way into the Lost Mine and search for gold in this exciting TI-99/4A translation of a game first published in COMPUTE!, July 1982.
"Gold Miner" will run in TI BASIC, using about 5 K . It won't run in Extended BASIC because of the character definition using ASCII 144 and above.

Most of the program was translated quite easily from Joseph Weber's original VIC-20 version except for formatting the display of the score and the charges. Extended BASIC contains commands to display at any position on the screen. But TI BASIC will print only at the bottom of the screen, which scrolls the whole display up. Since I wanted this program to run in TI BASIC, I had to use string manipulation to format the score and charges using their ASCII representations. Then, using HCHAR, printing at specific screen locations was possible without disturbing the rest of the display (see lines 1450-1640).

The only other modification is to the main character. I designed a small pick-ax to represent the miner, and animated it, so it would seem to chop its way into the mine. This is done in the main loop, lines 640-660, and slows execution only slightly. But it doesn't matter in this game because speed is unimportant. In fact, you can walk away from the game, come back an hour


Digging for golden nuggets in the TI version of "Goldminer."
later, and take up where you left off.
One other point: You must hold down the key, joystick, or fire button until the program calls the routine to read the input. It makes the joystick a bit awkward, but this doesn't affect the game because reflex time is unimportant with "Gold Miner."

BEFORE TYPING...
If you're new to computing, please read "How To Type COMPUTE!'s Programs" and "A Beginner's Guide To Typing In Programs."

## Gold Miner For TI-99/4A

| $5 \emptyset$ | REM INITIALIZE |
| :---: | :---: |
| 69 | CALL CLEAR |
| $7 \emptyset$ | GOSUB 73ø |
| 89 | GOSUB 88ø |
| $9 \varnothing$ | $\mathrm{M}=4$ |
| $1 \varnothing \square$ | $S=\emptyset$ |
| 110 | $\boldsymbol{W}=$ Ø |
| 129 | G0 SUB 1ø9ø |
| 139 | $T=250$ |
| $14 \square$ | REM MAIN LOOP |
| 159 | CALL HCHAR (B, A, 32) |
| 169 | IF $\mathrm{X}=4$ THEN $21 \emptyset$ |
| $17 \square$ | IF $\mathrm{X}=-4$ THEN 23ø |
| 189 | IF $Y=4$ THEN 3 Øø |
| 19. | IF $\mathrm{Y}=-4$ THEN $32 \emptyset$ |
| $2 \emptyset \emptyset$ | GOTO 46ø |
| 210 | $A=A+1$ |
| 22. | GOTO 39ø |
| 230 | $A=A-1$ |
| 24 ¢ | CALL GCHAR ( $B, A, Q$ ) |
| 25. | IF $Q=126$ THEN 289 |
| 269 | IF $Q=35$ THEN 28ø |
| 27 ¢ | GOTO 46ø |
| 280 | $A=A+1$ |
| 29ø | GOTO Gøø |
| $3 \emptyset \emptyset$ | $B=B-1$ |
| 310 | GOTO 43D |
| 320 | $\mathrm{B}=\mathrm{B}+1$ |
| 330 | CALL GCHAR ( $B, A, Q$ ) |
| 340 | IF $Q=126$ THEN $37 \emptyset$ |
| 35. | IF $0=35$ THEN $37 \emptyset$ |
| 369 | GOTO 46ø |
| 379 | $\mathrm{B}=\mathrm{B}-1$ |
| 389 | GOTO 6øø |
| $39 \emptyset$ | CALL GCHAR ( $B, A, Q$ ) |
| $4 \varnothing \square$ | IF $Q<>35$ THEN 460 |
| 41 ¢ | $A=A-1$ |
| 429 | GOTO 46め |
| 430 | CALL GCHAR (B, A, Q) |
| 449 | IF $Q<>35$ THEN $46 \emptyset$ |

$459 \quad \mathrm{~B}=\mathrm{B}+1$
46 D CALL GCHAR（ $B, A, Q$ ）
47 Ø IF $Q=126$ THEN $52 \emptyset$
489 IF $Q=152$ THEN $58 \varnothing$
49 IF $Q=144$ THEN 54 Ø
$5 \emptyset \emptyset$ IF $0=136$ THEN $56 \emptyset$
$51 \varnothing$ GOTO 6øø
$52 \emptyset$ GO SUB $214 \varnothing$
53Ø GOTO 6øø
54ø S＝S＋ 1
$55 \emptyset$ GOTO $6 \emptyset \emptyset$
560 GO SUB 1659
57ø GOTO 6めø
$58 \emptyset \quad S=S+1$
59ø CALL SOUND（5Ø，4øøØ，Ø）
699 IF $\mathrm{FV}<>18$ THEN 640
615 GOSUB 1819
62 GOSUB $219 \emptyset$
$63 \emptyset$ GO SUB $145 \emptyset$
$64 \emptyset$ FOR $Z=128$ TO 131
659 CALL HCHAR（ $B, A, Z$ ）
$66 \mathscr{G}$ NEXT Z
67Ø CALL SOUND（1øø，2Øø，Ø）
68 GO SUB 1 G2ø
69 IF C＜1 THEN 71 I
7 Пø GOTO 15ø
71 Ø GOSUB 239め
729 GOTO 15ø
739 REM DEF SP CHARS
74 Ø CALL CHAR 126 ，＂AA55AA55AA55AA55＂ ）
759 CALL COLOR（12，15，1）
76 CALL CHAR（152，＂øø183C7E7E3C18øø＂ ）
$779 \operatorname{CALL} \operatorname{COLOR}(16,12,1)$
$78 \emptyset$ CALL CHAR（136，＂øøøøøøE742427E18＂ ）
$79 \emptyset \operatorname{CALL} \operatorname{COLOR}(14,13,1)$
 ）
81 G CALL COLOR $(15,2,1)$
$82 \emptyset$ CALL CHAR（128，＂3854921ø1øøøøøøø＂ ）
$83 \varnothing$ CALL CHAR（129，＂Øøø4ø2ø11Fø1ø2ø4＂ ）
 ）
85ø CALL CHAR（131，＂2ø4ø8øF88ø4ø2øøø＂ ）
$86 \emptyset$ CALL COLOR（ $13,5,1$ ）
$87 \emptyset$ RETURN
$88 \emptyset$ REM PRINT INSTRUCTIONS
$89 \emptyset$ PRINT TAB（9）；＂GOLD MINER＂
$9 \emptyset \emptyset$ PRINT ：：：
$91 \varnothing$ PRINT TAB（4）；CHR $\$(131) ; "=$ MINER＂ ：：
92 Ø PRINT TAB（4）；CHR\＄（152）；＂＝GOLD＂： ：
$93 \emptyset \operatorname{PRINT} \operatorname{TAB}(4) ; \operatorname{CHR} \$(144) ; "=$ DEAD $M$ INER＂：：
94 Ø PRINT TAB（4）；CHR $\$(126) ; "=$ DIRT＂： ：
95ø PRINT TAB（4）；CHR $\$(136)$ ；＂$=$ ASSAY OFFICE＂：：
$96 \emptyset$ PRINT＂USE FIRE BUTTON TO BLAST＂ ：：
$97 \emptyset$ PRINT＂HIT ANY KEY TO PLAY＂：：
$98 \emptyset$ CALL $\operatorname{KEY}(3, R V, S T)$
$99 \varnothing$ IF ST＝ø THEN 98ø
1 Øøø CALL CLEAR
1 1ø 1 Ø RETURN
1 פ2פ REM CHECK JOY STICK
$1 ø 3 \emptyset$ CALL JOYST（ $2, X, Y$ ）
$1 ø 4 \varnothing$ IF $A B S(X)+A B S(Y)=4$ THEN $1 \varnothing 7 \emptyset$
1 Ø5 $\mathrm{X}=\emptyset$
1 Ø6ø $\mathrm{Y}=\emptyset$
$1 \varnothing 7 \varnothing \operatorname{CALL} \operatorname{KEY}(2, R V, S V)$
1 Ø8ø RETURN
199 REM DRAW BOARD
$110 \emptyset$ CALL $\operatorname{HCHAR}(1,3,35,28)$
$111 \emptyset \operatorname{CALL} \operatorname{HCHAR}(5,4,35,11)$
1120 CALL $\operatorname{HCHAR}(5,16,35,14)$
$113 \varnothing$ CALL $\operatorname{HCHAR}(24,4,35,26)$
114 Ø CALL $\operatorname{VCHAR}(1,3,35,24)$
$115 \emptyset$ CALL VCHAR（ $1,3 \varnothing, 35,24$ ）
116 © CALL $\operatorname{VCHAR}(2,14,35,3)$
$117 \emptyset$ CALL VCHAR $(3,16,35,2)$
$118 \emptyset$ CALL $\operatorname{VCHAR}(3,17,35)$
$119 \emptyset \operatorname{CALL} \operatorname{VCHAR}(2,18,35,2)$
$12 \emptyset \emptyset$ FOR $X=6$ TO 23
$121 \emptyset$ CALL $\operatorname{HCHAR}(x, 4,126,26)$
$122 \emptyset$ NEXT X
$123 \varnothing$ FOR GL＝1 TO $18 \varnothing$
124 Ø RANDOMIZE
$125 \emptyset \mathrm{X}=$ RND $* 25+4$
126 Ø $\mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{RND} * 17+6$
127 CALL $\operatorname{HCHAR}(Y, X, 152)$
$128 \emptyset$ NEXT GL
$129 \emptyset$ REM
$13 \emptyset \emptyset$ GOSUB $134 \emptyset$
$131 \emptyset$ GOSUB $145 \emptyset$
$132 \emptyset$ CALL $\operatorname{HCHAR}(6,4,32,12)$
1330 RETURN
134Ø REM PLACE MINERS
1359 IF $M<1$ THEN $257 \emptyset$
136 CALL HCHAR $(3,7,32,5)$
$137 \emptyset$ CALL $\operatorname{HCHAR}(3,8,131, M-1)$
$138 \emptyset \operatorname{CALL} \operatorname{HCHAR}(4,15,131)$
139 C＝1の
$14 \emptyset \emptyset S=\varnothing$
141 Ø CALL $\operatorname{HCHAR}(2,16,136)$
142 Ø $A=15$
$143 \emptyset \mathrm{~B}=4$
1440 RETURN
$145 \emptyset$ REM PRINT SCORE／CHARGES
\｛5 SPACES\}
$146 \emptyset$ A $\$=$＂CHARGES $="$
147 FOR I＝＠TO 7
$148 \emptyset B \$=\operatorname{SEG} \$(A \$, I+1,1)$
149 CALL $\operatorname{HCHAR}(2,19+1$, ASC（B末））
$15 \emptyset \emptyset$ NEXT I
$151 \emptyset$ FOR $I=\varnothing$ TO LEN（STRक（C））-1
152 С CG\＄$=$ SEG $\$(S T R \Phi$（C）$, \mathrm{I}+1,1$ ）
$153 \emptyset \operatorname{CALL} \operatorname{HCHAR}(2,27+1, \operatorname{ASC}(C G \$))$
154ø NEXT I
$155 \varnothing$ A $=$＝GOLD $=$ क＂
156 FOR I＝ø TO 5
157 Ø $\mathrm{B} \$=\mathrm{SEG} \$(\mathrm{~A} \$, \mathrm{I}+1,1)$
$158 \emptyset \operatorname{CALL} \operatorname{HCHAR}(4,17+\mathrm{I}, \operatorname{ASC}(\mathrm{B} \$))$
159 NEXT I
$16 \emptyset \emptyset$ FOR $I=\varnothing$ TO LEN（STR $\$(W))-1$
$161 \varnothing$ SC $\$=S E G \$(S T R \$(W), I+1,1)$
162 Ø CALL $\operatorname{HCHAR}(4,23+I, A S C(S C \$))$
$163 \emptyset$ NEXT I
$164 \emptyset$ RETURN
165 REM TALLY GOLD
$166 \emptyset \operatorname{CALL} \operatorname{HCHAR}(2,19,32,11)$
$167 \emptyset$ CALL $\operatorname{HCHAR}(4,17,32,13)$
$168 \emptyset$ CALL SOUND $(1,5 \varnothing \varnothing, \varnothing)$
169 FOR DELAY＝1 TO 5
$17 \emptyset \varnothing$ NEXT DELAY
$171 \varnothing$ CALL SOUND（ $1,5 \varnothing \varnothing, \varnothing$ ）
172ø C1＝C
$173 \varnothing$ IF C $1<>\emptyset$ THEN $175 \emptyset$

| $174 \emptyset$ | C $1=1$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $175 \emptyset$ | $W=S * C 1+W$ |
| 1769 | $M=M-1$ |
| 1776 | GOSUB 1340 |
| 1789 | G0 SUB $145 \emptyset$ |
| 179 ¢ | CALL $\operatorname{HCHAR}(2,4,32,1 \emptyset)$ |
| $18 \emptyset \emptyset$ | RETURN |
| 1819 | REM EXPLOSION |
| $182 \emptyset$ | CALL HCHAR（B，A，131） |
| 1836 | FOR I＝¢ TO $3 \varnothing$ STEP 5 |
| 1849 | CALL SOUND（ $1 \varnothing \varnothing,-5,1$ ） |
| $185 \emptyset$ | NEXT I |
| 1860 | CALL GCHAR（ $B+1, A, Q)$ |
| 1870 | IF $Q=35$ THEN 189 D |
| 1889 | CALL HCHAR（ $B+1, A, 88$ ） |
| $189 \square$ | CALL GCHAR（ $B-1, A, Q$ ） |
| $190 \emptyset$ | IF $Q=35$ THEN $192 \emptyset$ |
| 1910 | CALL HCHAR（ $B-1, A, 88$ ） |
| 1920 | CALL GCHAR（ $B, A+1, Q$ ） |
| 1930 | IF $Q=35$ THEN $195 \emptyset$ |
| 1940 | CALL HCHAR（ $B, A+1,88$ ） |
| $195 \emptyset$ | CALL GCHAR（ $B, A-1, Q)$ |
| 1960 | IF $Q=35$ THEN 1989 |
| 1970 | CALL HCHAR（ $B, A-1,88$ ） |
| $198 \emptyset$ | REM |
| 1990 | CALL GCHAR（ $B+1, A, Q)$ |
| 2øøø | IF $Q=35$ THEN 2920 |
| $2 \emptyset 10$ | CALL HCHAR（ $B+1, A, 32$ ） |
| $2 \emptyset 2 \emptyset$ | CALL GCHAR（ $B-1, A, Q)$ |
| 2øろØ | IF $Q=35$ THEN 2059 |
| 2ø4Ø | CALL HCHAR（ $B-1, A, 32$ ） |
| 2ø5Ø | CALL GCHAR（ $B, A+1, Q)$ |
| 2060 | IF $Q=35$ THEN 2ø8ø |
| 2ø7ø | CALL HCHAR（ $\mathrm{B}, \mathrm{A}+1,32$ ） |
| 208ø | CALL GCHAR（ $B, A-1, Q)$ |
| 2ø9ø | IF $Q=35$ THEN 2110 |
| $210 \square$ | CALL HCHAR（B，A－1，32） |
| 2110 | $\mathrm{C}=\mathrm{C}-1$ |
| $212 \emptyset$ | CALL HCHAR（2，19， 32,11 ） |
| 2130 | RETURN |
| 214 ¢ | REM SFX EXPLOSION |
| $215 \emptyset$ | FOR I $=\emptyset$ TO $3 \emptyset$ STEP 5 |
| 2169 | CALL $\operatorname{SOUND}(2 \emptyset,-1, \mathrm{I})$ |
| $217 \square$ | NEXT I |
| 2180 | RETURN |
| 2190 | REM CAVE IN |
| $22 \emptyset \emptyset$ | FOR I＝1 TO $1 \emptyset$ |
| 2210 | RANDOMIZE |
| 22.20 | B1＝INT（RND＊17）+6 |
| 223ø | A1 $=$ INT（RND＊25）+4 |
| 2240 | CALL GCHAR（B1，A1，Q） |
| 2250 | IF $Q=152$ THEN 228ø |
| 2269 | IF $0=131$ THEN 23.9 |
| 227 ¢ | CALL HCHAR（B1，A1，126） |
| 228ø | NEXT I |
| 2290 | RETURN |
| 2306 | GOSUB 2339 |
| 2310 | $R \mathrm{~V}=\emptyset$ |
| 2320 | GO TO 15ø |
| 2330 | REM SQUASH MINER |
| 2340 | $M=M-1$ |
| 235ø | CALL HCHAR（B，A，144） |
| 2360 | S1＝ 5 |
| 237 ¢ | GOSUB 1349 |
| 2380 | RETURN |
| 2390 | REM GET OUT COUNTER |
| 24 Øø | IF T＜128 THEN $250 \emptyset$ |
| 241 ¢ | A\＄$=$＂GET OUT＂ |
| 242 Ø | FOR I $=\emptyset$ TO 6 |
| 2430 | $\mathrm{B} \$=\mathrm{SEG}$ \＄（ A \＄， $\mathrm{I}+1,1$ ） |
| 2440 | CALL HCHAR（ $2,4+\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{ASC}(\mathrm{B} \$)$ ） |
| 2459 | NEXT |

$246 \varnothing$
247 Ø
248 Ø
$249 \emptyset$
25ロロ RALL HCH
$251 \emptyset \quad M=M-1$
$252 \emptyset$ IF $M=\emptyset$ THEN $257 \emptyset$
$253 \emptyset$ GOSUB 134 Ø
254 G GOSUB 145 Ø
255ø CALL $\operatorname{HCHAR}(2,4,32,1 \varnothing)$
$256 \emptyset$ GOTO $13 \emptyset$
257 REM PLAY AGAIN LOOP
$258 \emptyset$ GO SUB $145 \emptyset$
$259 \emptyset$ FOR DELAY＝1 TO $2 \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset$
$26 \emptyset \emptyset$ NEXT DELAY
$261 \emptyset$ CALL CLEAR
$262 \emptyset$ PRINT＂PLAY AGAIN？＂
263 PRINT＂Y OF N＂
$264 \emptyset$ CALL $\operatorname{KEY}(3, X, S T)$
$265 \emptyset$ IF $S T=\emptyset$ THEN $264 \emptyset$
266 IF $X=89$ THEN $9 \emptyset$
267 IF $X=78$ THEN 2690
268の GOTD 261 Ø
2690 CALL CLEAR
$27 \emptyset \emptyset E N D$

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## FRIENDS OF THE TURTLE

David D. Thornburg, Associate Editor


## Travels With TOPO

The San Diego CUE (Computer Using Educators) conference was one speaking engagement I looked forward to with eager anticipation. My talk.was on the use of robots in the classroom, and Androbot's TOPO was my star attraction. (If you don't know about TOPO, see the "Friends of the Turtle" and "Computers and Society" columns in the May 1983 issue of COMPUTE!.) Since I like to travel light, I had arranged for TOPO to be sent ahead of me to the hotel.

A few hours before my scheduled departure, I found that TOPO was not going to be delivered as scheduled and that it had to travel on the plane with me.

My frantic call to the airline went something like this:
"PSA reservations. May I help you?"
"Yes, I need another round-trip ticket between San Jose and San Diego."
"Of course, and the passenger's last name, please?"
"TOPO."
"Fine, his first name please?"
I paused. What was his first name?
"Uh, Peter."
"Thank you. Is Peter a child?"
"Uh, Peter is under six."
"Excellent! He can travel for half fare."
"Good. Oh, by the way, there is something I think you should know."
"What's that?"
"Uh, Peter isn't human."
This time it was the agent who paused.
"Is it a dog?"
"No, it's a robot."
"A robot! How exciting! I'll make sure the airport personnel know to expect him."

And thus began an adventure that will be commonplace in a few years - taking the domestic robot on a trip.

We arrived at the airport with time to spare, picked up TOPO's ticket, and went through X-ray without a hitch. The response of other passengers was quite varied. One woman looked at TOPO,
clasped her hands, and said, "I think I'm in love!" A four-year-old moppet named Alison approached TOPO with hesitation, but by the end of the trip she and TOPO were great friends. The stewardess asked what TOPO would like to drink.
"WD-40 on the rocks," I replied.
Although TOPO was the subject of much attention, one can envision such scenes becoming commonplace in the not too distant future. And as domestic robots become more common, software will be developed to make them more useful. Today, TOPO is a tremendously valuable tool for education. By controlling TOPO through Logo's turtle graphics commands, children become highly motivated to learn programming. In the future we can expect ever more sophisticated programs to be developed around practical applications.

Whether TOPO or its offspring vacuum carpets, mow the lawn, watch the kids, or help carry groceries, it is clear to me that domestic robots will soon become as common as personal computers. As a result, we can expect the airlines to offer special seating (robot class?) in which our mechanical companions can travel together, perhaps getting recharged during their travel time. When this happens, we will know that the age of robotics has arrived.

## Notes From All Over

The use of Logo with children has been the subject of university research since the language was developed. Dennis Harper at the University of California at Santa Barbara has a research project with a new twist. He is embarking on a special project in Papua, New Guinea, to teach PILOT and Logo to teachers. With the assistance of the government of New Guinea and the use of equipment supplied by Atari, Dennis will be studying the use of Atari PILOT and Logo by teachers who have, in many cases, only elementary educations themselves. The fact that some of these teachers will not have seen a television before should make their response to turtle graphics quite interesting.

Mr. Harper has quite a few objectives to accomplish during this project. He will be demonstrating existing computer-aided instructional materials, and will then let the teachers learn both Logo and PILOT. He hopes to see what effect the computer will have on positive attitudes toward technology, increased literacy, teacher training, effectiveness in teaching, the dropout rate, the overproduction of humanities graduates, indigenous research and development efforts, and discrimination in primary schools.

In his research proposal Mr. Harper states:
Whether or not logical thinking among the students will increase by learning programming will be part of these observations. Although such gains are assumed almost as a cultural truism, there is a paucity of research either supporting or not justifying that hypothesis. The lack of empirical testing of cognitive gains following computer training is understandable and results from the fact that much research dealing with Logo has been constrained until recently by expensive hardware and small, nonequivalent controls.

I expect that Dennis will have some interesting observations to share with us, and look forward to hearing reports from the field.

## Chuck E. Cheese Learns Logo

I dropped into my local Pizza Time Theater last night and was quite pleasantly surprised to see a half-dozen Apple computers being used to teach Logo to members of the Pizza Time Theater computer club. This step-up from the arcade games comes as a pleasant rejoinder to those who claim that such places have no redeeming social value. I haven't found out if this is a purely local phenomenon, but I endorse the idea of locating computer clubs in pizza parlors and arcades and would like to hear from those of you who have seen or used such facilities in your area.

## A Final Note

Some of you may have guessed that I am a technology junkie. Well, you are right. I have composed this entire column on a word processor that sits on my lap as I rest under a tree in the middle of a park. I have been using the Radio Shack Model 100 computer, and it has been working beautifully. I may write a review on it for the next issue. Meanwhile, keep those cards and letters coming.

Send me your turtle graphics discoveries so we can share them with other Friends of the Turtle!

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# Learning With Computers 

## After The Basics Of BASIC...

One of the questions I'm often asked is: "What do I do after I've learned the basics of BASIC?" Many people have taken introductory classes or read books about BASIC programming. They have mastered using PRINT, INPUT, GOTO, FORNEXT, IF-THEN, and other commands of the BASIC language and have written some simple programs. These introductions to BASIC help people gain a better understanding of computers and the nature of programming. However, they are not sufficient for learning to write the types of programs most people want to use. It's a lot like learning a foreign language: learning some of the vocabulary and grammar in school or from a book does not make you a fluent speaker of the language.

## Humanized Programs

In this month's column, let's examine two books designed to help you become fluent in BASIC. Both books are for people who already know the fundamentals and want to learn more, and both teach you to develop well-structured, easy-to-use programs. These books are designed to be read while you work at the computer - the only way to learn a language, whether a human language or a computer language, is to practice using it.

Apple Backpack: Humanized Programming in BASIC, by Scot Kamins and Mitchell Waite. Byte Books, 1982, \$14.95.

This book aims to help you learn to write humanized programs - the authors' term for what others call "user-friendly programs." Humanized or user-friendly programs make the computer adapt to the people who use it, rather than force the people to adapt to the computer. Humanized programs provide easy-to-understand screen displays and clear instructions. They give prompts when users are to enter responses and let users correct or change responses. They wait until users
signal they are ready to proceed, and provide help if users become confused or forget some of the instructions.

After a brief introduction about humanized programming, Apple Backpack contains four chapters which explain many of the techniques for creating well-designed programs. Each chapter starts with simple components of programs and gradually builds more complex and powerful routines. Although the examples are written in Applesoft BASIC, they are all easily modified for other versions of BASIC, and the authors are careful to point out when they use commands that are idiosyncratic to Applesoft. Therefore, this book will also be useful to those who are using Commodore, TRS-80, Atari, and other computers.

Chapter 1 shows how to create well-formatted screen displays. It begins with algorithms for centering and right justifying text and for drawing borders. It then proceeds to more sophisticated routines. These include an "anti-splitting" routine for formatting text so that words are not split between lines, a routine which presents long sections of text, one screen-full at a time, and routines for formatting numbers into columns.

Chapter 2 is about "crashproofing" programs - designing them so that they behave reasonably when users give unexpected responses. This chapter shows how to create programs which check for incorrect input - a number when a letter is expected or vice versa, too large or small a number, a name with too many letters, a response that begins with a space, or one of the many other possibilities that can wreak havoc on programs that are not crashproofed.

Chapter 3 shows how to write programs which let users check and change information they have entered. It covers programming to allow users to make immediate corrections and to make


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Chapter 4 covers providing directions and helpful information on the computer screen. It describes the need for clear instructions within the program and the value of providing prompts when people are to enter information. It also covers techniques for making extra help available when the user presses a special key.

These four chapters on programming provide an excellent blend of general discussion, examples of programming routines and complete modules, and very clear, line-by-line explanations of how each program works. While you can simply plug the provided modules into your own programs, the authors' main aim is to help you understand the modules presented and learn to create your own.

There is a fifth chapter which is not about programming at all, but about principles of writing good documentation. This chapter discusses both tutorials which help beginners get started and reference aids which serve as reminders for those who have learned to use the program.

The appendix contains two complete programs, a States and Capitals educational game and an Electronic Phone pad for storing and retrieving telephone messages. These programs demonstrate how the modules discussed in Chapters 1 through 4 can be combined into useful, humanized programs. Each program has complete written instructions which demonstrate the principles in Chapter 5.

Apple Backpack is a valuable guide for anyone who has mastered the fundamentals of BASIC and wants to become a fluent user of the language. It is at the right level for those who have been introduced to the BASIC commands and written a short program or two. Careful study of this book will help novice programmers advance a long way toward creating their own sophisticated, humanized programs.

## Graphics And Sound

Techniques for Creating Golden Delicious Games for the Apple Computer, by Howard M. Franklin, Joanne Koltnow, and Leroy Finkel. John Wiley \& Sons, Inc., 1982, \$12.95.

This book focuses on programming the graphics and sounds that are such an important part of computer games. Its philosophy is similar to Apple Backpack in that it explores principles of good program design and coding, example program modules, and actual programs. However, the sound and graphics programming examples are unique to Applesoft BASIC, so this book is only for those who are programming Apple computers.

Entering many of the programming examples
requires a great deal of typing and, of course, everything has to be exactly correct. Fortunately, a set of two disks containing all the routines is available from the publisher for $\$ 34.95$.

The first of the seven chapters covers musical notes and sounds. It begins with simple routines which use the "bell" sound built into the Apple. On the Apple, more sophisticated sounds require a machine language routine. The authors provide a suitable one to be used as a musical "black box" - you are told how to use it, but not how it works. Since the book is about BASIC, but a machine language routine is required to play musical notes on the Apple, this is a good approach.

Several interesting programs make use of the black box. One plays simple tunes, another turns the Apple into a toy piano in which each key plays a different note, and a third lets you experiment with different sound effects. The sound effect program can be valuable for developing sounds to fit your games.

Chapter 2 introduces the fundamental commands for using low resolution color graphics. Chapter 3 offers an image module which lets you display low resolution images on the screen in any position and color. It also provides a set of uppercase letters and numbers created with low resolution graphics. In addition, this chapter explains how to design new images and incorporate them into the program, and it gives several example pictures.

Chapter 4 is on high resolution graphics. More on this chapter later.

Chapter 5 covers routines for handling data entry. A sophisticated, general-purpose input module is presented. By using this input subrouține within your program and setting certain variables, you can control whether the computer will accept letters (and the maximum length of the response), integer or decimal numbers (even setting the lowest and highest acceptable values), Y or N only (for yes/no questions), or any single keypress.

The input subroutine also signals when the ESC key is pressed, so you can use ESC within your programs to let the user ask for help, return to an earlier part, quit, or request other special functions. This input module is powerful and can greatly simplify writing programs requiring different types of responses from the user. It will also help you crashproof your programs.

Chapters 6 and 7 include fully developed games which use the modules from Chapters 1, 2,3 and 5 . The programs include: (1) a story game in which the computer asks a series of questions and then inserts the answers in a previously constructed story format; (2) a nonviolent version of the hangman word game; (3) a word-matching game; (4) a concentration game which uses

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matching color patterns; (5) a number-guessing game; and (6) a version of the memory game Simon. While none of these games will put PacMan out of business, they are all good examples of the types of educational games many people could learn to program, and they provide useful examples of how to incorporate the modules into programs.

## Routine Libraries

The sound, low resolution graphics, and input modules in this book are valuable components which can simplify creating many programs. These modules, and the discussion in the book, encourage people to develop their own libraries of general-purpose subroutines and to develop well-structured programs. In addition, a great deal can be learned by studying how the games are programmed and making your own revisions and extensions of them.

Since Golden Delicious Games focuses on sound and graphics while Apple Backpack focuses on text and number processing, the two books complement each other very well. In fact, the only way they overlap significantly is that both provide routines for accepting input. A comparison of the similarities and differences of the two input routines is interesting in itself, since it lets you compare different approaches to the same goal of making it easy for people to enter information.

However, the Golden Delicious Games book contains very little discussion of how each module works. Also, there isn't an adequate discussion of high resolution graphics. The chapter on high resolution graphics is by far the shortest one in the book, and about one-third of it is spent discussing the problem of color conflicts on the Apple screen. Unfortunately, the simple solutions to this problem are never mentioned. We can conclude this month's column with an overview of hi-res graphics.

## Software For High Resolution Graphics

There are three general types of software tools for using high resolution graphics from Applesoft BASIC. One type is high resolution character generators, which let you create your own character sets and display them on the high resolution screen. Such sets are useful for combining text and pictures, for using characters of different sizes and colors, for having non-English alphabets in your programs, and for adding lowercase letters to the Apple II and II + screens. High resolution character generators are designed so that the standard BASIC print command is used to display characters from your program. You can also create characters of different shapes and combine them on the screen to form pictures. By printing, erasing, and reprinting these characters, you can
even create simple animations.
The second type of high resolution tool lets you create pictures that cover all or part of the screen, save them on a disk, and bring them back to the screen from your program. Some of these tools use commands typed on the keyboard, some use joysticks or game paddles, and some use graphics tablets. In the November 1982 "Learning With Computers" column I reviewed picturecreating programs. My focus there was computer art, but the pictures created with those tools could be easily incorporated into programs.

The third type of high resolution tool facilitates working with shape tables. Shape tables save instructions to the computer for re-creating a shape you have drawn. Commands in BASIC let you place the shape anywhere on the screen, as well as change its size, orientation, and color. Shape table pictures can be placed over a full screen picture and can be used to create animations.

The following is a list of companies which market programs to help you incorporate sophisticated high resolution graphics into your programs. This list doesn't cover all those available, but I have used all the programs listed below, and each serves its intended purpose well. With these tools, you can program professional quality highresolution graphics. In fact, the High Text and Graphics Magician programs listed below are widely used in commercial educational programs:

1. Synergistic Software (5221 12th Ave. S.E., Bellevue, WA 98006) offers High Text, an advanced high resolution character generator which lets you use characters of different sizes and colors. It also produces a good tool, called Higher Graphics, for working with shape tables.
2. Penguin Software ( 830 4th Ave., Geneva, IL 60134) sells the well named Graphics Magician. It combines picture creating, shape table, and animation capabilities.
3. Beagle Brothers ( 4315 Sierra Vista, San Diego, CA 92103) has several high resolution character generator, picture-creating, and shape table programs.
4. Edu-Soft (P.O. Box 2560, Berkeley, CA 94702) markets an inexpensive high resolution character generator program.

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## Develop-20

Tina Halcomb
Without a knowledge of assembly language, it can be an impossible task to turn a great idea into a fast, smooth game. One solution to the problem is Develop-20, a collection of software tools designed to help the VIC-20 programmer advance beyond BASIC.

Develop-20 consists of an Editor, Assembler, Loader, Monitor, and Decoder. A similar collection, Develop-64, is available for the Commodore 64.

An informative guide is included with the package. If you are not already acquainted with 6502 assembly language, you will find this guide a very good introduction. It describes the architecture and functions of the 6502 chip from a user's viewpoint. The definitions and examples clearly explain the use of the addressing modes, register set, and instruction set.

## The Editor

The original (Source) programs are created and modified with the Editor program. As you enter your program, it checks the validity of the mnemonics, and checks to see if the correct addressing modes are being used with respect to the mnemonics.

When you run the Editor, you will see a CPLDIMS prompt. You can then choose one of the seven functions of the Editor program. C is the create mode, used to enter new programs. $P$ prints a listing of the program to the screen. L loads a program on 124
cassette or disk into memory. S saves the source file in memory to cassette or disk. The editing capabilities of the Editor program are limited to D, which deletes lines; I, which inserts lines; and M, which lets you modify any line. Modifications can be made only one line at a time.

There are two unusual aspects to this Editor. When you use zero-page addressing, you must identify the address with a left arrow.

## STA $\in \$ 00$

Most assemblers are capable of determining that you intend zero-page addressing if the specified address is in zero page (\$00-\$FF).

Also, during program entry, there is no space allowed between the opcode field and the operand field. However, once each line of the program is entered and you press RETURN, the line is displayed in the standard 6502 assembly format with one space between each field.

In an unexpanded VIC, you can write programs with up to 89 statements. With any size memory expansion, the program size can increase by 50-75 statements per K of memory.

## Assembling The Program

To translate your source program into executable machine (object) language, it must be loaded in with the Assembler program, assembled, and saved as an object file. The actual saving process is identical to that of the Editor program. You must remember that the two output files are different. The source is saved like any other text file, and the object is saved as a binary file. A distin-
guishing extension for the file name is not automatic. Perhaps setting a standard of extensions like a .BIN or .OBJ for binary object files and .TXT of .SRC for the text source files will make it easier for you to identify them.

Due to the limited amount of memory, the programs are assembled to a file on disk or cassette instead of directly into memory. In order to run the object code that you have just created with the Assembler program, you must save the object file and load it back into memory with the Loader program.

## RUN In Single Steps

The Monitor is a very useful tool for debugging your software. It allows you to load your program and run it in single steps (one instruction at a time). As each instruction is executed, the instruction is displayed along with the status of all registers. This allows those just learning the language to watch what happens in each register and what changes occur in the status register (the flags) as a program runs.

The fifth tool of this package is the Decoder, which is a disassembler. This program takes machine language (executable object files) and translates them back into source files (mnemonics). The program produced by the Decoder will only resemble the original source program because it does not produce labels. For example, in a loop, instead of seeing branches to labels, you will see jumps to absolute addresses.

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graphics tools? The manual includes information concerning screen and character management, color modes, joystick controllers, and sound and musical effects.

This collection of software tools is an effective, reasonably priced way to develop your machine language ideas into working VIC programs.
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## Astro Chase

John Blackford,
Assistant Features Editor
Astro Chase, by Fernando Herrera, is a lively space-action game with impressive graphics and sound. Written for Atari, it contains several innovative features that distinguish it from others on the market.

The object of the game is to defend Earth from aliens of the Megard Empire. The playfield, which is a two-dimensional (map-style) depiction of the galaxy, is several times larger than the area visible on the screen. As you move your ship Earth's sole defender - toward the edges of the screen, the background scrolls to reveal other portions of the galaxy. You can't visit the entire galaxy, however. The Megardians have thrown up an invisible force field that keeps you in the vicinity of Earth.

That's just as well, for to succeed at Astro Chase, it's best to cruise near Earth, intercepting the robot-like Mega Mines as they move in. If one of the mines reaches the home planet, the result is a spectacular, gameending explosion.

The Mega Mines have only one objective: to reach Earth. They never deviate from their path and cannot attack your ship, but the attack fighters can and will. As you advance to the
higher levels, the fighters become more numerous and wield more impressive power. Some of them try to ram your ship; others fire lasers; some can even pass through planets in their relentless search for your craft. If you spend too much time going after the fighters, the Mega Mines will surely get through.

## Maneuvering Hints

One of the most challenging aspects of the game is learning to control your spaceship. You can set your course, then aim and fire your lasers independently - all with the joystick and fire button. The result is a very versatile craft, but one that's difficult for beginners to handle. The secret is that when the fire button is depressed, the joystick controls the direction of the lasers. When the fire button is up, the joystick controls the ship. It sounds simple, but practice is required.

If you bump into a planet or the force field, you'll bounce back - perhaps adding to the confusion until you get the hang of maneuvering the ship. Another pitfall is the hot stars. These are bright stars scattered around the galaxy. If you run into one, you'll be stopped until you back up and go around. Running into either the hot stars or the force field drains energy from your ship, as does moving and firing lasers. You can recharge your energy by flying back and forth over one of the four energy generators. There's one at each corner of the square


In Astro Chase, you defend Earth against aliens of the Megard Empire.


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force field.
Shield depots are also located around the force field perimeter. When you fly through one, your ship turns from solid white to flashing colors - and you are invulnerable for ten seconds. You can even ram and destroy the attack fighters. But don't neglect your main mission: eliminating the Mega Mines.

## For Experts Only

When you begin Astro Chase, you are in level eight. With the Select button, you can choose any one of 24 levels. Each time Earth is destroyed, you move down one level. But if you destroy all 16 Mega Mines, you move up to the next higher level. And if you go beyond level 24, you reach the master level (2434); it's definitely for experts only.

The graphics in the game opening and the intermissions after each group of seven levels strikingly depict the spaceport on Earth. In the first sequence, you, the pilot, walk out and beam onto the spacecraft, which lifts off in a blaze of rocket fire.

The pilot returns to the spaceport in the first intermission, looks around, and asks, "Where is everybody?" Each scene that follows is slightly different. If you move from the lowest levels all the way to the expert grade, the intermissions provide a little story line within the game.

The action in Astro Chase can get pretty frantic as you dodge the fighters, bouncing into planets and stars - all the while trying to stop the undeviating Mega Mines. But you can succeed by mastering your ship's movement and developing a prudent strategy for engaging the Mega Mines. If you like space-action games, this is one to look for.
Astro Chase
Parker Brothers
50 Dunham Road
Beverly, MA 01915
(617)927-7600

## Galactic Blitz For The VIC-20

Tony Roberts, Assistant Managing Editor

You're sitting alone in your spaceship when, suddenly, swarms of aliens, daring you to shoot them down, appear in the darkened sky. The aliens swirl, dart, and loop-the-loop before streaming off out of sight. Seconds later they return to taunt you again.

The game is Galactic Blitz, produced by Tronix for the unexpanded VIC-20. The instructions are simple: shoot down the aliens, pile up the points.

Galactic Blitz, programmed by Jimmy Huey, is a smooth, fast machine language game that looks deceptively easy. But it turns out to be devilishly frustrating and mildly addicting. Throw in the eerie whine of the aliens and the game takes on a hypnotic quality.

With a joystick, you move your ship back and forth along the bottom of the screen. You fire in only one direction straight up.

The aliens, which attack in groups of 15 , could easily find work in the National Football League. They run patterns more precisely than any wide receiver. They swirl, climb, and dive one after the other until all 15 have either been shot down or have completed their pattern.

But even as the colorful alien squadron dazzles you with its precision flying, its members are on the attack. They drop a barrage of bombs that keep your ship on the move.

## Be Prepared To Dodge

The 15 patterns the aliens employ are easy enough to learn, but discovering the best defense against each is more difficult.

If you find yourself cowering in the corners to avoid the bombs raining down at center screen, you may lull yourself into
thinking you've found the answer. Check the score counter, and you'll find many of the aliens are blinking off the screen before your hits are recorded.

As the game progresses, the aliens move lower and lower, giving you less time to react to their bombs. In one pattern the crafty attackers fly off the bottom of the screen, then reappear right where you're likely to have positioned your ship. Just when you thought you were in control, you've lost another vessel.

Galactic Blitz is easy to play, but not easy to beat. And you'll find yourself trying to win again and again.
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# Space Station I For The TI 

Tony Roberts,.Assistant Managing Editor

## Space Station I mixes the sprite

 movement and sound abilities of the TI-99/4A with an interesting space-attack scenario to produce a fluid and challenging arcadequality game.The program, available on disk or cassette from Data Force, requires that your TI be equipped with Extended BASIC and extra memory.

The action takes place in the year 2020. An invisible alien force has attacked and defeated a secret military outpost orbiting Saturn, and has turned its attention to Earth, which you must defend. The battle at Saturn, however, took its toll on the alien force, weakening its firepower, damaging its tactical computers, and making its drones visible 99 percent of the time.

Once the battle began, the Saturn outpost lasted only 34 seconds, but during that time, the station's tactical defense computer was able to transmit information back to Earth. The computer's report, which is printed in the instruction pamphlet, includes clues for developing the strategy you'll need to stave off the attackers.

## Watch Battle On Scanner

On your scanner screen, you see Space Station I, orbiting quietly. Two green boxes are drawn around it. Press ENTER, and the sprite display begins. The alien drones, attacking in groups of three, swoop in; misguided missiles and bombs fly past; an orange alien command ship may appear from out of nowhere.

Using the keyboard or a joystick, you bring your target beam into play. Place it over an alien ship or missile and fire a torpedo. The torpedo, which is
released from the bottom of the screen, flies to the point designated by the target beam and detonates. The beam can be moved to a new target before the first torpedo detonates.

Most of the alien missiles are harmless. Those released by the drone ships or the command ship, however, are not. Your main concern is stopping the drones. They attack in groups of three, and sometimes hide off the edges of the screen. You'll learn to listen for the characteristic sound that tells you the drones are nearby.

The drones will fire only from within the inner green boundary, and once a missile is


The green targeting beam is used to zero in on the aliens in Space Station I.
fired, the drones are helpless until the missile hits Space Station I or flies past the boundary area. If a missile is off course, it is best to attack the drones while they are helpless, then drop back on defense. Your station can survive five hits before the game ends.

## The Command Ship

Your other concern, the command ship, has neither lost its invisibility nor its long-range firing ability. It must become visible to launch an attack, but after it fires, it disappears again. The command ship's foghornlike sound, however, is its weak-
ness. When you hear it coming, search for it with your targeting beam (you'll see its shadow if you find it), and fire.

Space Station I starts out rather slowly, giving you a chance to find your way around. But with each 10,000 points you accumulate, the aliens step up the attack. If you manage to accumulate 100,000 points, your hit counter will be reset to one, giving you four chances to play at high speed.

To play the game successfully, you'll have to develop a sound strategy, and you'll have to be capable of reacting to assaults from all parts of the screen. It's quite a challenge.
Space Station I
Data Force Incorporated
10 S. 312 Hampshire Lane East
Hinsdale, IL 60521
(312)323-0179
\$34.95

## Calc Result

August Schau

"Spreadsheet" programs have proven to be among the most popular software for microcomputers over the past several years. Essentially, a spreadsheet is a specialized language - complete with rules and commands designed to help with simulations and modeling. They let you set up complex arrays of interrelated information and then, by changing one aspect of the model, you can watch the effects throughout the entire structure. Spreadsheets are especially useful in analyzing budgets, finance, and other systems which are based upon mathematical relationships.

Calc Result is a spreadsheet program for the Commodore 64. It organizes information on a grid made up of 63 columns labeled A-BK, by 254 rows. Individual cells within the grid are identified by referring to the column and row that intersect at

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the cell location. For example, the cell located at the intersection of column M and row 19 has coordinates M19. One 63 by 254 matrix of cells is called a page, and a Calc Result file can contain up to 32 pages.

Calc Result will store data in these cells as labels or values. Labels are descriptive text, and values are numbers that can be entered directly or calculated according to a formula that is stored in the cell. The program assumes that a value or formula is being input, and unless told otherwise it will not allow a label to be entered as a value. By referring to the coordinates of other cells, the program can incorporate their present values into a formula. Formulas operate according to normal mathematical laws and may include trigonometric functions.

When the value in a cell is changed, the values in all cells containing formulas that refer to the changed value are automatically recalculated. All formulas are protected so that a value cannot be entered and replace the formula in the cell. If this occurred, future recalculations would be affected. This protection can be removed so that formulas can be edited.

## Special Functions

Formulas including special functions such as MEAN can be used instead of the lengthy formula that would otherwise be necessary to find the average of the values from a large number of cells. Other functions can search through a specified group of cells and locate the largest or smallest value within these cells.

The IF-THEN...ELSE function allows a formula to take one of two forms depending on whether a predefined condition has been met. For example, the formula can test the value in a cell, multiply the value by 3 percent if the number falls below $\$ 250$ or multiply by 6 percent if the value is $\$ 250$ or greater.

The three-part manual, bound in a 7-by-9-inch ring binder, uses color-coded pages for easy identification. Part one contains instructions for the initial start-up and preparation of program and data disks. The master disk prompts the user through the creation of a program disk. In the process, information is entered about the printer and number of disk drives.

English is selected for the help screens from the eight languages available, and colors are selected for the border, background, and foreground. The newly created program disk is used to create a data disk for use with dual disk drive setups.

Part two is a five-lesson tutorial that introduces the user to Calc Result. The instructions are keystroke by keystroke at the beginning, but in subsequent lessons, the instructions become less specific. During a lesson you can check your progress against the numerous color illustrations. The values in key cells are also given as a selfcheck.

Part three is a reference containing descriptions of all of Calc Result's commands and functions. In my copy of the manual, I have inserted a divider at the beginning of this section for quick access to the reference index.

## Help Always At Hand

Calc Result contains a series of help screens to replace the pocket reference cards that often come with software packages. When the system commands are accessed with the F7 key, you are prompted across the top of the screen with the symbols of the available commands. If you do not recall what each symbol stands for, the F5 key will display a list of the symbols and the commands they represent along with a brief explanation of the command.

The desired symbol can be entered directly from the help
screen.
The help screens, which operate quickly and efficiently with only a momentary interruption in the operation of the program, eliminate the need for repeated use of the reference manual.

## Duplicating Pages

Once labels and formulas have been entered on a page, the page can be used to create additional pages with the identical format. Labels and formulas will be transferred to the new pages. The newly created pages can be called to the screen and titled so they are easier to tell apart.

The values from each cell of an individual page can be added to the values in the corresponding cells of other pages. These sums are placed in corresponding cells on page 32 . When pages are added in this fashion, the cells on page 32 will have formulas identical to the individual pages, and the summary page will have the same recalculation power. Pages also can be added so that the values of the corresponding cells are added without carrying the formulas to the summary page.

The addition function would support the design of an annual budget that accepts monthly data and provides an end-of-year summary.

When Calc Result files are called up from the data disk, all of the pages are temporarily stored in a work area on the program disk. With a single disk drive, files must be saved on the program disk since data stored in files can be brought into internal memory only via the work area.

Two pages at a time can be loaded into the computer's internal memory, where data is entered onto the page and calculations made. Either of the pages currently stored in internal memory can be worked on by calling it to the screen. If a third page is called up, the page currently

# Commodore-64 Word Processors 



## SCRIPT 64 EXECUTIVE WORD PROCESSOR

Rated best by COMMODORE. This is the finest word processor available. Features include line and paragraph insertion/deletion, indentation, right and left justification, titles, page numbering, characters per inch, etc. All features are easy to use and understand. With tabs, etc. SCRIPT-64 even includes a dictionary/spelling checker to make sure your spelling is correct. The dictionary is user customizable to any technical words you may use. Furthermore, all paragraphs can be printed in any order so doctors, lawyers, real estate agents, and homeowners will find contract writing and everyday letters a snap. To top things off, there is a 100 page manual and help screens to make learning how to use SCRIPT-64 a snap. This word processor is so complete we can't think of anything it doesn't have. When combined with the complete database you have a powerful mailmerge and label program that lets you customize any mailing list with personalized letters. List $\$ 99.95$. Sale $\$ 79.00$. (plus postage) Disk Only.

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This is a user friendly database that makes any information easy to store and retrieve. The user defines the fields and then can add change, delete and search for any category he wants. When combined with the SCRIPT-64 Executive Word Processor you can search out any category (zip codes, hair color, etc.) and print super personalized letters. List $\$ 89.00$. Sale $\$ 69.00$. (plus postage) Disk Only.

## TOTAL WORD PROCESSOR PLUS 5.2

This top quality word processor was specially designed for PROTECTO ENTERPRIZES. Features include line and paragraph insert and delete, right and left justification, multiple copies, and line spacing. Extra functions include mailmerge, embedded footnotes, extra user defined character sets, plus a complete label program. List $\$ 69.90$. Sale $\$ 56.00$. (plus postage) Disk add $\$ 7.00$ :

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4 K or 8 K bytes of soft ROM with optional battery backup.
RAM-ROM is compatible with any large keyboard machine. Plugs into one of the ROM sockets above screen memory to give you switch selected write protectable RAM.
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## COMAL Package for CBM

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## SuperGraphics 2.0 <br> NEW Version with TURTLE GRAPHICS

SuperGraphics, by John Fluharty, provides a 4 K machine language extension which adds 35 full featured commands to Commodore BASIC to allow fast and easy plotting and manipulation of graphics on the PET/CBM video display, as well as SOUND Commands. Animations which previously were too slow or impossible without machine language subroutines now can be programmed directly in BASIC. Move blocks (or rocketships, etc.) or entire areas of the screen with a single, easy to use BASIC command. Scroll any portion of the screen up; down, left or right. Turn on or off any of the 4000 ( 8000 on 8032) screen pixels with a single BASIC command. In high resolution mode, draw vertical, horizontal, and diagonal lines. Draw a box, fill a box, and move it around on the screen with easy to use BASIC commands. Plot curves using either rectangular or polar co-ordinates (great for Algebra, Geometry and Trig classes.)
The SOUND commands allow you to initiate a note or series of notes (or even several songs) from BASIC, and then play them in the background mode without interfering with your BASIC program. This allows your program to run at full speed with simultaneous graphics and music.

Seven new TURTLE commands open up a whole new dimension in graphics. Place the TURTLE anywhere on the screen, set his DIRECTION, turn him LEFT or RIGHT, move him FORWARD, raise or lower his plotting pen, even flip the pen over to erase. Turtle commands use angles measured in degrees, not radians, so even elementary school children can create fantastic graphic displays.
Specify machine model (and size), ROM type (BASIC 3 or 4) SuperGraphics in ROM (\$A000 or \$9000) \$45 Volume discounts available for schools.

FLEX-FILE is a set of flexible, friendly programs to allow you to set up and maintain a data base. Includes versatile Report Writer and Mail Label routines, and documentation for programmers to use Data Base routines as part of other programs.

## RANDOM ACCESS DATA BASE

Record size limit is 256 characters. The number of records per disk is limited only by record size and free space on the disk. File maintenance lets you step forward or backward through a file, add, delete, or change a record, go to a numbered record, or find a record by specified field (or partial field). Field lengths may vary to allow maximum information packing. Both subtotals and sorting may be nested up to 5 fields deep. Any field may be specified as a key. Sequential file input and output, as well as file output in WordPro and PaperMate format is supported. Record size, fields per record, and order of fields may be changed easily.

## MAILING LABELS

Typical mail records may be packed 3000 per disk on 8050 ( 1400 in 4040). Labels may be printed any number wide, and may begin in any column position. There is no limit on the number or order of fields on a label, and complete record selection via type code or field condition is supported.

## REPORT WRITER

Flexible printing format, including field placement, decimal justification and rounding. Define any column as a series of math or trig functions performed on other columns, and pass results such as running total from row to row. Totals, nested subtotals, and averages supported. Complete record selection, including field within range, pattern match, and logical functions can be specified.
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displayed on the screen is moved to the work area to make room.

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A graphics function prepares a histogram of the values from any column or row. The procedure is simple and the results are impressive. Place the cursor in the row or column desired and select the graphics function. Enter column or row depending on the graph desired, enter the lower and upper limits of the scale to be used on the chart, and type in a title.

A full-screen chart containing eight bars is created with a labeled scale along the left margin. The chart can be scrolled left and right with the cursor keys to display the bars for the entire column or row.

The portion of the chart displayed on the screen can be printed.

I have used another spreadsheet program with a Commodore 8032 to introduce this type of computing to my data processing students. Calc Result compares quite favorably with the other program and includes additional features such as color, graphics, and multiple pages. I highly recommend it.

[^5] ©

## Atari Airstrike

James V. Trunzo
The creators of Airstrike warn you in their advertisements that Airstrike is "very, very difficult" and that it is "The definitive, super-fast, multiple-skill, shootout game for Atari 400/800...." This warning is the last mercy the game designers do for you. Airstrike turns you into the "Rocky" of game players; it keeps knocking you down and you keep coming back for more. At first glance, Airstrike appears to be little more than a typical see 'em and shoot 'em arcade-style game. Like Scrambler and Cosmic Avenger, Airstrike puts the player in the cockpit of a fighter bomber and sends him careening across the screen, firing at anything that moves. Surface to air missiles must be destroyed before they destroy you. Like Caverns of Mars turned on its side, Airstrike forces you to navigate through a field of fission bombs that move randomly up and down the display screen. Unlike other games, however, Airstrike takes these ideas one step further, moving them from the realm of the difficult to the almost impossible. And Airstrike throws in more than a few original ideas and variations of its own.

## Quark Bombs

When play begins, the player is given three Mark V fighter bombers capable of one-way flight (though it can be jockeyed up and down) and armed with both a laser cannon and quark bombs. The cannon is front-mounted and is controlled by the fire button on the joystick, the shot traveling horizontally; the bombs, controlled by the space bar, arch out of the vessel, dropping on targets below.

Several things should be mentioned concerning the

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Airstrike.
meteors whose slightest touch spells instant extinction. The meteor shower looks suspiciously like a lot of fission bombs raining down upon your ship, but in any case, this screen is no easier than the first two.

Assuming you pass safely through the meteors, you approach a series of sliding airlocks which must be blown open (achieved by hitting an area about the size of a pinhead while it's moving) in order to complete your first pass. And did I mention that all the airlocks after the first are guarded by alien ships that must be circumvented in order to survive? Or that the locks are in various positions on the screen and not a straight shot so joystick maneuvering is a must? Very, very difficult, and this is level one.

If there's anything after this, I wouldn't know because I've never made it through a complete pass. The instructions indicate that once through the sliding airlocks, the player proceeds to the next color-coded level at which point, I assume, the mission repeats itself. The added difficulty, from what information could be gleaned by selecting a higher complexity level to begin with, stems from the fact that the enemy defenses move much faster and the player's vessel begins its run with less ammunition.

Airstrike comes with several options. For openers, there are five difficulty levels at which to begin play. In addition, the game can be played by either one or two players, alternating turns. Also, a game may be interrupted
during the course of play by depressing the CTRL key and 1 together.

A minor annoyance occurs after you lose one of your three ships: the next one appears so fast that there is little time to regroup. The only other complaint that might be registered is that until you are within the sliding locks area, any destruction of your ship sends you back to the very beginning of the program. Because it's so difficult to advance from screen to screen, especially for novices, this can be a tad frustrating.

All in all, Airstrike is exactly what it claims to be - a very demanding program. If you want a challenge, Airstrike is the game for you.

Mechanically, the game is quite strong. The scrolling and the graphics are very well done. The player's ship, missiles, bombs, and targets are clearly defined and, with the exception of the spaceship itself, all graphics are flicker-free. In addition, colors are vivid and the sound effects, though limited to explosions of one type or another, are more than adequate.
Airstrike
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## HESCAT For PET/CBM

Steve Leth
Soon after getting my PET, I realized I had a problem: cassettes. Hundreds of them. All over the place. After buying a disk drive, I thought my troubles were over. But now I have a new problem: diskettes. Hundreds of them, and, worse yet, they each hold one to two dozen programs. What I needed was a way of cataloging all these programs and the disks they're on: an in-
ventory program, for programs. Enter HESCAT, a disk catalog program written by Jerry Bailey and distributed by Human Engineered Software.

HESCAT is available on disk for versions of PET/CBM with Upgrade ROMs or 4.0 BASIC, 40 - or 80 -column screens, and at least 16 K of memory ( 32 K preferred). It works with 2040, 4040, and 8050 disk drives.

## How HESCATWorks

HESCAT is a series of programs accessed via a menu that appears when you run the main program. To perform a particular function, you just enter its number and the appropriate program is loaded. After each function is complete, you return to the main menu. Because every function except HELP is implemented as a separate program, HESCAT packs a lot of power into a 16 K PET/CBM.

The first step in using HESCAT is to catalog your diskettes with the CATALOG function. CATALOG copies information from the directory of the disk being cataloged, which is in drive \#1, and records it on the HESCAT disk, which must always be left in drive \#0. After it has retrieved all the data from one disk, HESCAT asks you to insert the next disk. This continues until information from all your disks has been recorded on the HESCAT disk.

Exactly what kind of information is kept for each disk? The two-digit disk ID, the disk name, the number of free and allocated sectors, and the number of files on the disk are stored in a file called HEADERS. Then, for each diskette, HESCAT creates a file with the same name as the twodigit disk ID. This file contains a list of all the files on that disk, the type of file (Sequential, Program, Relative, or User), and the size of each file. On a 2040 or 4040 disk, you can catalog as many as 120 disks with 3300 to 6000 files; an 8050 disk will keep

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track of 10,000 to 20,000 files from 210 disks.

After cataloging new disks or recataloging an old disk that has been changed, the SORT NAMES function is used to create the ALPHA.NAMES file. This is a list of all your cataloged files, sorted alphabetically. It also contains the type of each file and the ID of the disk it's on. The sort routine itself is a heapsort and is written in machine language. All the names that will fit into memory can be sorted in a second or so. Usually, however, the list of names is too long to fit in memory. In this case, HESCAT uses a scratch disk for work files that are sorted individually and then merged together. It will only sort file names from disks that have been recataloged since the last sort and will merge them into the new ALPHA.NAMES file.

Once the names have been sorted, a number of reports can be generated using the PRINT function. You can request a listing of file names, showing the file type and what disk it's on; a listing of the directories of the individual disks; or a summary of the disk header information. All of these will list on a CBM or other printer. The program also contains a subroutine for Epson and Base 2 printers.

Another practical use for HESCAT becomes apparent when you use the LOCATE function. This function searches through the file names cataloged by HESCAT for a string specified by the user and displays all the names that contain that string along with their disk ID's.

This is really a most valuable function when you forget where you stored your Space Invaders game.

## Complete <br> Documentation

HESCAT comes with two manuals totaling 37 pages. The first is the User Manual that guides you step by step through the process
of cataloging disks and getting reports. The manual is clearly written and points up a number of spots where things might go wrong (especially disk I/O errors) and how to recover without losing your data. The second is the Program Manual, which covers technical information about the actual HESCAT programs. Included are detailed line-by-line narratives and variable dictionaries for each program. There is a section on how to safely modify parts of HESCAT and a complete description of all of HESCAT's file formats. In addition, the Program Manual includes complete, commented listings of all the programs, even an assembly listing of the heapsort routine. Because Jerry Bailey has used a lot of "tricks" to make HESCAT fast and compact, you can learn a lot by reading the Program Manual.

It is apparent that much thought went into making HESCAT as easy to use as possible. All user interaction with the programs is via menus, and HESCAT seems reasonably crashproof. One of my favorite features is the HELP function in the main menu program. HELP displays a brief description of each of HESCAT's major functions. The information provided by HELP was often enough to keep me from having to refer to the manual.

To use HESCAT properly, you must update the catalog every time you start a new disk or add files to an old disk. If you don't do this, then HESCAT won't do you much good. However, if you are the sort of person who will keep the catalog updated, and you want an automated tool to help you, HESCAT is the program for you.

## HESCAT

Human Engineered Software
71 Park Lane
Brisbane, CA 94005
$\$ 39.95$

## Book Review TRS-80 Color Computer BASIC

Tony Roberts, Assistant Managing Editor

If you have a Color Computer and are taking your first steps in BASIC, Richard Haskell's book, TRS-80 Extended Color BASIC, can help make sure your feet are firmly planted.

Like its companions for the Apple, Atari, and PET computers, this book is designed as a textbook. It starts out assuming the reader knows nothing about the TRS-80 Color Computer (or BASIC) and builds from there.

Although the title implies that the contents refer only to Extended Color BASIC, the book serves equally well as a Color BASIC tutorial. Only a few, short references are made to commands or functions not available in Color BASIC.

Though written to be used with a computer at hand, TRS-80 Extended Color BASIC can be a useful study guide when no computer is available. The $170-$ page book is packed with screen photos that show what happens when the sample programs are run. The photos also show what happens when common programming or input errors are made. The text carefully explains why the mistakes happened and shows the novice programmer how to avoid the problem in the future.

## Start With The Basics

Once you have been introduced to the TRS-80 Color Computer and have learned to print your name on the screen, TRS-80 Extended Color BASIC takes on the BASIC statements one by one.

Many of the example programs in the book's early chapters have a mathematical bent. © You learn to compute the area of

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various geometric shapes, and you are treated to an explanation of the trigonometric functions. Some of these may be lost on the beginner who is more concerned with learning about the computer than recalling high school math.

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Michael B. Williams

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I've been a bit remiss about my column recently. The editorial staff at COMPUTE! has covered nicely for me, splitting some of my larger articles into two parts and cutting and pasting. I shall try to make life easier for them for the next few months, since I have finally accumulated a mental backlog of material which I feel is suitable for this column.

Mind you, I can still use some input from you readers on what you would like to see, so don't stop writing. As I have stated often in the past, it doesn't seem ethical for me to review software; but that shouldn't keep me from commenting on books, hardware, and who knows what else.

And, in that vein, this isn't truly a "review," since I have not had a chance to actually try it yet, but the most interesting new product for the "serious" Atari owner that I have seen lately is the new 64 K byte memory card from Mosaic Electronics. With it you can make your 800 behave just like a 1200 so far as the bank selecting of RAM versus ROM goes. Mosaic rightly points out that there is zero software currently available to take advantage of the RAM which must lie where the OS ROMs are, so perhaps the other configuration of their RAM board makes more sense. How about up to 192 K bytes of RAM in an Atari 800, with all but the first 48 K being bank selected in 4 K hunks that reside at \$C000 through \$CFFF. That gives you 36 little 4 K byte banks, so just imagine the graphics switching you might do (in modes 7 and below only, though)! It's not cheap, but it certainly seems like a solution looking for a problem.

## Predictions Revisited

I was right on two counts! First, I said the 1200 was overpriced. But look at the prices now. I am seriously considering buying one. Or I was. Because I just heard that Atari is dropping the 1200! Welcome, welcome, Atari 600, 1400, and 1450, which were introduced at the Summer Consumer Electronics Show. All will have expansion capability like nothing Atari has built before. So watch out world: here come the add-ons. [For more on the new Atari products at CES, see Tom Halfhill's article "The Fall Computer Collection At The Summer Consumer Electronics Show" elsewhere in this issue.]

Since, by the time you read this, the announcements will have been made, you will be able to see how good my rumor sources and crystal 148 COMPUTE! August 1983
ball gazers are. Me? I'm sitting on the edge of my chair for another week or two.

One more thing before we get to the meat of this month's column. It would appear that I fooled more than a few people with my April column. If you were fooled, I apologize. But not much. After all, April Fool articles in computer magazines are a tradition that goes back to the first days of Datamation (a magazine sent free to anyone who owns a computer worth more than a quarter million dollars, heavily loaded with IBM mainframe articles, but it wasn't always so). Be assured that if you were fooled you were in good company: I showed the article to a COBOL programmer with ten years experience, and she didn't get it either. (To be fair to me, though, didn't you notice the title of the column that month, "Outasight: Atari"?)

Well, enough chitchat. Shall we tackle BAIT one more time? I am not sorry to see this series end, but looking at the finished product I can honestly say that those who understand it (and know at least a smattering of machine language) should be able to tackle COMPUTE!'s Atari BASIC Sourcebook, wherein we detail the workings of a real interpreter.

## BAIT, Part 4

This month we present the listing of BAIT in its entirety. It is not a small listing, and there is no room in a single column to recap all the details of its creation and function. So, you really need Parts 1 through 3 (which appeared in March, May, and June) if you want the full design principles.

As a very brief summary, though, let's mention the following:

1. BAIT is a very simple pseudo-BASIC interpreter which has been written in Atari BASIC.
2. BAIT accepts only single-letter statement names (as shown in the table) and single-letter variable names (A through Z).
3. BAIT allows BASIC-style screen editing, line numbering, etc., with the restriction that line numbers must be from 1 to 99 .
4. There is no precedence of operators, parentheses, functions, or any other amenities. This is a primitive language.
Does it work? Yes. Is it useful? Only as a learning tool. Could it be made useful? If we wrote a compiler for the same language, maybe.

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## New Goodies

This month, I have finally implemented the rest of the statements listed in the table. In particular, we now have Accept, Call, Fetch, New, Return, and Store available to us.

New and Return function exactly like their BASIC counterparts of the same names. Accept, Call, and Store are simply different names for BASIC's INPUT, GOSUB, and POKE, respectively. They had to be named as they are to implement the single-letter statement names.

Fetch, then, is the only strange statement. It owes its existence to the fact that BAIT doesn't allow functions. Generally, Fetch is equivalent to PEEK, but its format is that of POKE (and, naturally, Store). It does, however, require a variable to store its Fetched value in (much like GET in Atari BASIC).

The statements are fairly straightforward, and we shall see more of them a little later on. For now, though, let's analyze the additions and changes made to BAIT this month on a line-by-line basis. The lines discussed below are those which have changed or been added since the June column. If you have typed in BAIT as we have proceeded through parts 1, 2, and 3, you may enter just those lines.
-Line 1130. This is the stack we will use for "remembering" where Calls (GOSUBs) were made from. The size is arbitrary, but I cheated and used a fixed number, so don't change it unless you also change line 10910.

- 1720. This makes screen editing of BAIT programs very, very much easier. See line 2300.
- 2200. We always reset the Call stack pointer because program editing could invalidate any or all pending Return locations.
- 2300. See line 1720. This is how we eliminate the "?" prompt from the screen when using the INPUT statement. A clever trick: use it in all your programs. It comes to you courtesy of Howard Fishman. Thanks, Howard.
- 2360. Notice that this line (which used to strip off the question mark) is now gone. You won't miss it.
- 1540, 5520, and 5530. The TRAP to BADVALUE was added just in case your BAIT program generated an overflow.
- 8310 and 8410 . Cosmetic changes only.
- 8500 and 8510 . A new error message. It's used for all BAIT numeric data problems.
-10210. A minor change to allow Print (without a following expression) to be followed by a colon statement separator.
- 10530-10550. A fix. Without it, the Goto doesn't occur until the end of the line. Thus 'G 10
: P "oops" ' would indeed print the "oops" until now. But this fixes it.
- 10810-10860. Finally, some new code! Actually, Accept is fairly simple and closely follows the format of Let. Instead of requiring an expression after an equals sign, though, Accept wants the user to INPUT something from the keyboard. Thanks to the TRAP, only numeric data will be allowed.
- 10910-10960. We process the Call statement. Line 10910 seems unnecessary: who would want to go 50 levels deep in a BAIT program? But it works. Notice that all three vital pointers must be saved on the stack. Could it have been done more compactly? Yes, but this way is much simpler. Finally, we allow Goto to do the real work of transferring control to a new line number.
- 11110-11150. Fetch also follows the form of Let, but in reverse. First we get an address (line 11110), then a comma (line 11120), and finally a variable to put the Fetched value into (line 11130). The TRAP of line 11140 insures that the address given was a legal one.
- 11310-11370. Return is the opposite of Call. Again, line 11310 is for safety only; good programmers can't make mistakes like this, right? Lines 11320 to 11350 restore the information saved by Call in lines 10920 to 10950 . Finally, since we saved CURLOC before we joined the Goto processing, we must skip over the line number expression to find out if there is a colon (" $::^{\prime \prime}$ ) waiting for us.
- 11410-11450. Store is almost identical to Fetch. The exception: the item after the comma can be any expression at all; it does not need to be a simple variable. Again, the TRAP in line 11440 insures against illegal addresses and/or data.


## Sampling The BAIT

Well, we can presume that you typed all of BAIT in properly, yes? So let's quickly try some BAIT programs, to see what you can do in the language.

Caution: The lowercase letters shown in these listings are there for clarity only! BAIT accepts only single-letter commands, so just leave out all lowercase letters. Do not convert them to uppercase. For example, the first line of Program 1 should actually be typed in as ' $1 \mathrm{~S} 20,0$ ' (and even the spaces may be left out if desired).

## Program 1: Tick-Tock

```
1 Store 20,0
    2 Print "SHOWING HOW SLOW BAIT IS"
    3 Fetch 20,T
    4 Print "THAT TOOK"; : Print T; : Print "CLOCK
        TICKS"
    5 End
    D
    B
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## Program 2: Recursion

1 Print "GIVE ME AN INTEGER NUMBER";: Accept N
2 Let $\mathrm{A}=1$ : Call 10
3 Print "THE FACTORIAL OF YOUR NUMBER IS "; : Print A
4 Print : Print: Goto 1
10 If $\mathrm{N}<2$ : Return
11 Let $\mathrm{A}=\mathrm{A}^{*} \mathrm{~N}:$ Let $\mathrm{N}=\mathrm{N}-1$
12 Call 10
13 Return
D
B
Challenge: Can you modify BAIT so that it will, indeed, ignore the lowercase letters? If so, your BAIT programs could be more readable.

## Whew!

And there you have it. BAIT in all its glory. Or is that gory? Some carpers may claim that the only thing it proves is that people will try to write anything in BASIC. I like to think it may have provided a way for some of you to understand the mechanics of an interpreter. If it helps turn even one or two people into systems-level programmers, it will have done its job.

But if BAIT didn't interest you, don't worry. There are even a few out there that don't like to program games. (I certainly like to play them. I'm hooked on - oops, can't review software here, sorry.)

## Self-relocatable Machine Language, Part 2

Last time we were on this subject, I promised to give a reason why we would want to write selfrelocatable machine language. And sometimes I even keep my promises.

The primary advantage of self-relocatable code is, obviously, that you can load it and run it anywhere in memory. But why would you want to do that? Why not just decide where the code will go and leave it at that? Well, let's try to answer those questions.

First of all, none of what I am about to say pertains to programs which "take over" the system. After all, if you know that your code will run in such and such a way because, for example, you only give it out on a heavily protected game disk, then you can obviously place various hunks of machine language exactly where you want them. And they'll stay put.

But a large proportion of my readers are, I believe, attempting to either write machine language programs which interface to BASIC or are attempting to add on to the operating system in some way. In both these instances, self-relocatable code is invaluable.

Why? Because there simply isn't very much room in the Atari memory map that isn't used for
something or other. In ppint of fact, the only clear portion of memory seems to be the infamous "Page Six." But, remember, even Atari BASIC can clobber the lower half of that page. And BASIC A + , Microsoft BASIC, Atari PASCAL, and several other products use portions or all of Page Six. What to do?

Well, if you have been following my articles, you will know that I advocate placing your program at LOMEM, moving LOMEM up to cover your program, and hooking into the system reset chain so that you can preserve your program if the user hits the reset key.

All well and good, but suppose LOMEM moves? And it will and it does. Depending on the number of disk drives and/or files you need to support, LOMEM can be anywhere from \$A20 (with OSS PicoDOS) to \$1D00 (standard Atari DOS ) to \$2C00 (OS/A + version 4.1). And, if the RS-232 drivers are to be loaded (for the 850 interface), you can count on LOMEM being even higher still.

What's a poor old machine language programmer supposed to do? Follow my directions, natch. Put your program at LOMEM, no matter where it is. And that's easy to do if your program is self-relocatable.

And, before we get into discussing how to write this magic kind of program, I would like to point out one other significant instance where self-relocatable programs are handy. Putting programs at LOMEM and moving LOMEM up is all very well and good if you can do that before BASIC gets control. But once the language is entered, it has already noted the contents of LOMEM and used them for its own initialization purposes. Changing LOMEM will not necessarily force BASIC to move its own internal LOMEM, and you may wind up with a conflict of usage.

But there is a hunk of memory which is properly handled by BASIC as far as we are concerned: strings. Any data, including a machine language program, placed in a dimensioned string is guaranteed to be moved around intact (for example, when a new program line is entered or when a new variable is introduced).

Indeed, there have been many articles published which put a machine language routine or two in a string and then call the routine via USR( ADR( strings \$ ),...). In fact, I have even seen a few adventuresome souls who have used $\operatorname{ADR}$ ("some graphics and other characters here"). That is, it is perfectly O.K. to take the address of a literal string, also.

For the rest of this series, I will presume that we are writing programs which are designed to reside in Atari BASIC strings. I think that is sufficient, since there is little, if any, difference in con-
cept between placing programs in strings and placing them at a potentially movable LOMEM．

## From Why To How

Let＇s begin by listing the things you don＇t have to worry about when writing self－relocatable pro－ grams．Some of these things were discussed briefly last month；others are new but should be fairly obvious．The following，then，are intrinsically ＂safe＂types of machine language：

1．All instructions which involve only one or more registers（e．g．，TAX，PHA，INY，etc．）．
2．All load immediate instructions which do not involve the address of a location as the immediate value（e．g．，LDA \＃5，but not LDY \＃LOCATION／256）．
3．All branch instructions（BNE，BCC，etc．）．
4．All instructions involving fixed operating system or language specific locations，either in ROM or RAM（e．g．，STA LEFTMARGIN， JSR CIO）．
5．Several miscellaneous instructions which do not reference memory addresses，such as SED，SEI，CLC，NOP，RTS，etc．
What about the intrinsically unsafe instruc－ tions？Here is one of them：

Any instruction which references an absolute memory location within your own code（or another block of relocatable code）or which references a fixed RAM location which is not dedicated to the purpose intended．
Now，that＇s not so bad．There are a lot more safe conditions than unsafe ones，aren＇t there？ And，yet，it takes only one unsafe instruction to clobber you，so let＇s concentrate on some tech－ niques for avoiding the unsafe conditions．

## Safe Relocatable Techniques

1．Change JMPs to branches．Usually，you can do a CLC followed by a BCC to substitute for a JMP．Sometimes，the target of the jump is too far away，though．In that case，add an intermediate branch point，so that the first BCC branches to a second BCC，etc．

2．Save register values on the stack（via TAX， PHA，etc．）rather than in fixed RAM locations．If you need to save a value in between calls from a higher level routine（e．g．，the BASIC program）， though，you will have to find some safe place to put it．Watch out！There are only four safe locations in zero page and only a handful in other parts of memory．More about such safe locations in the next part in this series．

3．If you need to reference bytes in a table， string，or other portion of memory，why not let BASIC handle the addressing for you？For ex－ ample，consider this BASIC line：

TEST＝USR（ ADR（CODE\＄），ADR（TABLE\＄）） Presuming that your machine language routine is in CODE\＄，it can then reference TABLE\＄as follows：

PLA
PLA
STA
PLA
STA ZTEMP ；low byte of address
LDY \＃0
LDA（ZTEMP），Y ；get first byte of the table ．．．
That program fragment is certainly intrinsi－ cally relocatable（except for the location of ZTEMP， but it needn＇t be preserved in between calls to the fragment）．And BASIC will certainly move
TABLE $\$$ around as it needs，giving you the address when you need it．

4．If you absolutely have to use a hunk of nonrelocatable programming，and you don＇t have space to keep it on a permanent basis，why not temporarily move it from a relocatable location （e．g．，TABLE $\$$ in our example above）to a fixed location（e．g．，BASIC＇s input buffer at $\$ 580$ or some such）．Then you can use it safely there，with－ out worrying about relocatability．Of course，each time you are called from BASIC you would have to move the routine．But，as slow as BASIC is， you might never notice the extra overhead．

Next time we will continue right here．We will try to develop some even more useful tech－ niques，including one which can only be used with USR calls from BASIC．Stay tuned．

## BAIT Statements

| A Accept＜variable＞ | （INPUT） |
| :---: | :---: |
| B Begin | （RUN） |
| C Call＜line－number＞ | （GOSUB） |
| D Display | （LIST） |
| E End |  |
| F Fetch 〈address＞，〈variable＞ | （pseudo－PEEK） |
| G Goto 〈line－number＞ |  |
| I If＜expression＞，＜statement＞ |  |
| L Let＜variable〉＝＜expression＞ |  |
| N New |  |
| P Print＜string－literal＞ |  |
| Print＜variable＞ |  |
| Print |  |
| R Return |  |
| S Store 〈address＞，＜expression〉 | （POKE） |

## BAIT

1øøø REM ．．INITIALIZATION．．
$1 ø \emptyset 1$ REM
$1 \emptyset 1 \emptyset$ MAXLINE＝99
$1 \varnothing 2 \emptyset$ DIM BUFFER\＄（5øøø），LINE\＄（128）
1030 DIM LINES（MAXLINE）
$1 \varnothing 4 \varnothing$ FOR LP＝$\varnothing$ TO MAXLINE：LINES（LP）＝$\varnothing$ ：NEX T LP
105 Ø BUFFER\＄＝＂＊＂
$11 \emptyset \emptyset$ DIM C $(1), V A R I A B L E S(26)$
$111 \varnothing$ FOR ALPHA＝$\varnothing$ TO 26：VARIABLES（ALPHA）$=$ Ø：NEXT ALPHA
$112 \emptyset$ DIM ERR\$ (4ø)
1130 DIM STACK $(50,2):$ REM MAX CALLS THUS IS 50
$15 \emptyset \emptyset$ REM LINE NUMBERS OF EXECUTION ROUTI NES
$151 \varnothing$ PROMPT=21øø: INNEXT=23øб
1515 DIRECT=470ø: $\mathrm{BADLINE}=84 \varnothing \varnothing$
1520 LET GETNC=81øø
1530 SYNTAX $=83 \emptyset \emptyset:$ ERROR $=820 \emptyset:$ EXEXP $=5 \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset$
$154 \varnothing$ BADVALUE=850ø
$155 \emptyset$ DODISPLAY=1ø1øø:DOPRINT=102øø
1560 DOBEGIN=1ø4øø: DOGOTO=1ø5ø $0:$ DOLET=1 $\varnothing$ 600: DOIF=1070ø
1570 DOACCEPT=1ø8øø: DOCALL=1ø9øø:DOEND=1 1ØøØ: DOFETCH=111øø
$158 \emptyset$ DONEW=112øø: DORETURN=113øø:LET DOST ORE=114ø
$17 \emptyset 0$ REM MISCELLANY
$171 \varnothing$ UNTRAP $=4$ Øøø $\varnothing$
$172 \emptyset$ OPEN \#5,12, $0, " E: ":$ REM SO THERE IS $N$ 0 ? PROMPT
$2 ø \varnothing \emptyset$ REM ..INTERACTION..
$2 ø \varnothing 1$ REM.
$21 \varnothing \emptyset$ PRINT "READY"
$22 \emptyset \emptyset$ STACK= $\varnothing$ : REM CLEAN UP 'CALL' STACK
$230 \varnothing$ INPUT \#5,LINE\$
2350 IF LEN (LINE $)=\varnothing$ THEN GOTO INNEXT
<<< DELETED OLD LINE $2360 \ggg$
2370 LL=LEN (LINE\$)
25 øø REM CHECK FOR LINE NUMBER
2510 FOR LP=1 TO LL
2520 IF LINE (LP,LP) <="9" AND LINE (LP, L P) $>=$ " $\emptyset "$ THEN NEXT LP

2550 REM LP HAS POSITION OF FIRST NON-NU MERIC CHARACTER
2560 CURLINE= $\varnothing$
2570 IF LP>1 THEN CURLINE=VAL(LINE $(1, L P$ -1))
$26 \emptyset \emptyset$ REM NOW SKIP LEADING SPACES, IF ANY
2610 IF LP>LL THEN $27 \emptyset \emptyset$
$262 \emptyset$ FOR LP=LP TO LL
2630 IF LINE (LP,LP) =" " THEN NEXT LP
$27 \emptyset \emptyset$ REM REMOVE LINE NUMBER AND LEADING SPACES
2710 IF LP>LL THEN LINE $=$ "": GOTO $3 \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset$
$272 \emptyset$ LINE $=$ LINE $(L P)$
3øøø REM ..EDITING..
3 Øø1. REM
$3 \emptyset 1 \emptyset$ REM IF HERE, LINE NUMBER IS IN CURL INE
$3 ø 2 \emptyset$ LL=LEN (LINE $)$ : REM AND LL IS LENGTH THEREOF
$3 \emptyset 3 \emptyset$ IF CURLINE $=\varnothing$ AND LL= $\varnothing$ THEN GOTO PRO MPT
$3 \emptyset 4 \emptyset$ IF CURLINE < > INT (CURLINE) THEN $3 \emptyset 6 \emptyset$
$305 \emptyset$ IF CURLINE<=MAXLINE THEN $31 \varnothing \varnothing$
$3 \emptyset 6 \emptyset$ GOTO BADLINE
$31 \emptyset \emptyset$ REM FIRST, DELETE CURLINE IF IT ALR EADY EXISTS
$311 \varnothing$ LENGTH=LINES (CURLINE): IF LENGTH=Ø T HEN $320 \emptyset$
$312 \emptyset$ START=INT (LENGTH/1 $\quad$ ( $\varnothing \varnothing$ )
$313 \varnothing$ LENGTH=LENGTH-1Øøø*START
3140 BUFFERS (START) =BUFFERS (START+LENGTH )
$315 \emptyset$ LINES (CURLINE) $=\varnothing$
$316 \emptyset$ FOR LP=1 TO MAXLINE:TEMP=LINES (LP)
$317 \varnothing$ IF TEMP>=START*1øøø THEN LINES (LP) = TEMP-LENGTH*1øøø
$318 \emptyset$ NEXT LP
$32 \emptyset \emptyset$ REM NOW ADD LİNE TO END OF BUFFER
$321 \varnothing$ IF LL=Ø THEN GOTO INNEXT
$322 \emptyset$ START=LEN (BUFFER\$)
3230 BUFFERS (START)=LINES $\$$
3240 BUFFERS (LEN (BUFFER\$) +1 ) $=" * "$
325 LINES (CURLINE) $=$ START*1 1 øø + LL
$33 \varnothing \emptyset$ REM NOW LINE IS IN BUFFER...WHAT DO WE DO
$331 \varnothing$ IF CURLINE THEN GOTO INNEXT
3320 REM NOTE THAT CURLINE= $\emptyset$ AS WE FALL TO LINE 4øøø
4øøø REM . . EXECUTE CONTROL..
4 Øø1 REM
$4 \emptyset 1 \emptyset$ LENGTH=LINES (CURLINE) :IF LENGTH=Ø T HEN 4600
$4 \varnothing 20$ CURLOC=INT (LENGTH/1 $\quad$ ( $\quad$ ) $):$ LENGTH=LENG TH-1 $0 \varnothing \varnothing$ *CURLOC
$4 \oslash 3 \varnothing$ CUREND = CURLOC+LENGTH-1
$404 \emptyset$ IF CURLINE= $\varnothing$ THEN CURLINE=-1
$410 \emptyset$ REM READY TO EXECUTE A LINE
$420 \emptyset$ REM EXECUTE A SINGLE STATEMENT
4210 GOSUB GETNC:IF NOT ALPHA THEN GOTO SYNTAX
4220 GOSUB $49 \varnothing 0$
4230 IF $\operatorname{PEEK}(53279)<>7$ THEN GOSUB DOEND
4240 IF C $\$=$ ":" THEN $420 \emptyset$
$425 \emptyset$ IF C>=ø THEN GOTO SYNTAX
$46 \emptyset \emptyset$ REM COME HERE FOR NEXT LINE
4610 CURLINE=CURLINE +1
$462 \emptyset$ IF CURLINE> $\varnothing$ AND CURLINE<=MAXLINE T HEN 4øøø
47Øø REM ===COME HERE ON END OF DIRECT L INE EXECUTE===
$471 \varnothing$ IF LINES ( $\varnothing$ ) THEN BUFFERS (INT(LINES ( Ø) $/ 1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing)$ )="*"
$472 \varnothing$ LINES $(\varnothing)=\varnothing$
4730 GOTO PROMPT
$490 \emptyset$ REM THE STATEMENT CALLER
4910 ERR\$="BAD STATEMENT NAME"
4920 ON ALPHA GOTO DOACCEPT, DOBEGIN, DOCA LL, DODISPLAY, DOEND
$493 \emptyset$ ON ALPHA-5 GOTO DOFETCH, DOGOTO, ERRO R, DOIF, ERROR, ERROR
4940 ON ALPHA-11 GOTO DOLET, ERROR, DONEW, ERROR, DOPRINT
$495 \emptyset$ ON ALPHA-16 GOTO ERROR,DORETURN,DOS TORE
4960 GOTO ERROR
5øøø REM ..EXECUTE EXPRESSION..
$5 \emptyset \emptyset 1$ REM ...........................
$5 \emptyset 1 \emptyset$ EVAL= $0: L A S T O P=-1$
5ø2ø VALID=ø
$51 \varnothing \emptyset$ GOSUB GETNC:IF ALPHA THEN 53øØ
5110 IF $C \$>=" \emptyset "$ AND $C \$<=" 9 "$ THEN 54øø
5120 REM WHICH OPERATOR?
5121 IF $\mathrm{C} \$="+"$ THEN OP=1:GOTO 52øø
5122 IF C $\$=$ "-" THEN OP=2:GOTO 5200
5123 IF C $\$=" * "$ THEN OP=3:GOTO $52 \emptyset \emptyset$
5124 IF C $\$=$ "/" THEN OP=4:GOTO 52øø
5125 IF C $\$=">"$ THEN OP=5:GOTO 52øø
5126 IF C $\$="$ <" THEN OP=6:GOTO 520ø
5127 IF $C \$="="$ THEN OP=7:GOTO $520 \emptyset$
5128 IF C\$="\#" THEN OP=8:GOTO 520ø
5160 IF VALID THEN RETURN
5170 GOTO 590ø
$52 \emptyset \emptyset$ REM GOT AN OPERATOR
$521 \varnothing$ IF LASTOP> $\varnothing$ THEN $517 \varnothing$
$522 \emptyset$ IF LASTOP < $\varnothing$ AND OP>2 THEN $517 \varnothing$
$523 \emptyset$ LASTOP=OP:VALID= 0 : GOTO 51øø
5300 REM GOT A VARIABLE

5310 VAL2=VARIABLES (ALPHA) :GOTO 55øø
$54 \emptyset \emptyset$ REM GOT A NUMERIC
5410 CURLOC=CURLOC-1:REM BACKUP TO FIRST NUMERIC
5420 FOR LL=CURLOC TO CUREND: C $\$=$ BUFFERS ( LL)
$543 \emptyset$ IF ( $C \$>=" \emptyset "$ AND $C \$<=" 9 ")$ OR $C \$=" . "$ THEN NEXT LL
$544 \emptyset$ VAL2=VAL(BUFFERS (CURLOC,LL-1))
5450 CURLOC=LL
55øø REM VAR OR NUMERIC
$551 \varnothing$ IF LASTOP $=\emptyset$ OR ABS (LASTOP) $>8$ THEN 5 $9 \emptyset \varnothing$
$552 \emptyset$ TRAP BADVALUE: GOSUB $56 \emptyset \emptyset+1 \varnothing *$ ABS (LAS TOP)
$553 \varnothing$ TRAP UNTRAP:LASTOP= $\varnothing: V A L I D=1: G O T O 5$ $1 \varnothing \emptyset$
$56 \emptyset \emptyset$ REM EXECUTE OPERATORS
5610 EVAL=EVAL+VAL2:RETURN
$562 \emptyset$ EVAL=EVAL-VAL2: RETURN
5630 EVAL=EVAL*VAL2: RETURN
5640 EVAL=EVAL/VAL2: RETURN
5650 EVAL= (EVAL>VAL2) : RETURN
566 EVAL=(EVAL<VAL2) : RETURN
$567 \emptyset$ EVAL $=($ EVAL=VAL2 $):$ RETURN
5680 EVAL=(EVAL<>VAL2): RETURN
$59 \emptyset \emptyset$ ERR\$="INVALID EXPRESSION":GOTO ERRO R
8øØØ ..MISCELLANEOUS SUBROUTINES..
8001 REM
81Ø0 REM GETNC
$811 \emptyset$ IF CURLOC>CUREND THEN $C=-1: C \$=C H R \$($ 155): GOTO 8140

8120 C=ASC (BUFFERS (CURLOC)) : $C \$=C H R \$(C)$
8130 CURLOC=CURLOC+1
$814 \emptyset$ IF C=32 THEN GO'TO GETNC
815 Ø ALPHA=(C\$>="A" AND C\$<="Z")*(C-64)
8160 RETURN
82øø REM ERROR ROUTINE
$821 \emptyset$ PRINT :PRINT "***";ERRS;"***";
$822 \emptyset$ IF CURLINE>ø THEN PRINT " AT LINE " ; CURLINE
8230 PRINT :TRAP 8250
8240 POP :POP :POP :POP :POP :POP :POP : POP
$825 \emptyset$ TRAP UNTRAP
$829 \emptyset$ GOTO DIRECT
8300 REM SYNTAX ERROR
8310 ERR $=$ ="SYNTAX ERROR":GOTO ERROR
$84 \emptyset \emptyset$ REM BAD LINE NUMBER
$841 \varnothing$ ERRS="BAD LINE NUMBER":GOTO ERROR
8500 REM VALUE OUT OF RANGE ERROR
8510 ERR\$="BAD VALUE":GOTO ERROR
løøøø REM ..EXECUTE THE VARIOUS STATEMEN TS..
$10 \emptyset \emptyset 1$ REM
....
1Ø1øø REM ==EXECUTE DISPLAY==
1Ø11ø FOR LP=1 TO MAXLINE
1Ø12Ø LENGTH=LINES(LP):IF LENGTH=Ø THE 1 0150
$1013 \varnothing$ START=INT(LENGTH/1øøø): LENGTH=LENG TH-10øの*START
$1014 \emptyset$ PRINT LP;" ";BUFFERS (ŚTART,START+L ENGTH-1)
10150 NEXT LP
10190 GOTO GETNC
1ø2øб REM ==EXECUTE PRINT==
lø2lø GOSUB GETNC:IF C<ø OR C\$=":" THEN PRINT : RETURN
$1 \varnothing 220$ IF $\mathrm{C}=34$ THEN 1ø3øØ
1ø230 CURLOC=CURLOC-1
$1024 \emptyset$ GOSUB EXEXP:PRINT EVAL;
10250 IF C\$=";" THEN GOTO GETNC
1ø26ø IF C\$="," THEN PRINT ,:GOTO GETNC
1ø27Ø PRINT : RETURN
1030 FOR LL=CURLOC TO CUREND: C\$=BUFFER\$ (LL)
1ø31ø IF ASC(C\$)<>34 THEN PRINT C\$;:NEXT LL: PRINT : RETURN
$1 \varnothing 32 \emptyset$ CURLOC=LL+1:GOSUB GETNC
1ø330 GOTO 1ø25Ø
$1 \varnothing 4 \emptyset \emptyset$ REM $====E X E C U T E$ BEGIN===
$1 \varnothing 41 \varnothing$ FOR ALPHA= $\emptyset$ TO 26:VARIABLES (ALPHA) = $\varnothing$ :NEXT ALPHA
$1 \emptyset 42 \emptyset$ CURLINE= $\varnothing: C=-1:$ RETURN
105øø REM ===EXECUTE GOTO===
10510 GOSUB EXEXP
$1 \emptyset 52 \emptyset$ IF LINES (EVAL) $=\varnothing$ THEN ERR $\$=$ "NO SUC
H LINE": GOTO 82øø
1ø530 CURLINE=EVAL-1
$10540 \mathrm{C}=-1: C \$="$
10550 RETURN
1ø6øø REM ===EXECUTE LET===
10610 GOSUB GETNC:IF NOT ALPHA THEN GOTO SYNTAX
$1 \varnothing 62 \emptyset$ DESTVAR=ALPHA
10630 GOSUB GETNC:IF C\$<>"=" THEN GOTO S YNTAX
$1 \varnothing 64 \emptyset$ GOSUB EXEXP:VARIABLES (DESTVAR)=EVA L
10650 RETURN
$107 \emptyset \emptyset$ REM ===EXECUTE IF===
10710 GOSUB EXEXP
10720 IF NOT EVAL THEN $C=-1: C \$=" "$
10730 RETURN
1ø8øø REM ===EXECUTE ACCEPT===
10810 GOSUB GETNC:IF NOT ALPHA THEN GOTO SYNTAX
$1082 \emptyset$ TRAP 1ø85ø:INPUT EVAL:TRAP UNTRAP
$1 \varnothing 83 \emptyset$ VARIABLES (ALPHA) =EVAL
10840 GOTO GETNC
1ø85ø PRINT "??? MUST INPUT A NUMBER, RE PEAT..."
10860 GOTO 10820
1ø9øø REM ===EXECUTE CALL===
$1091 \varnothing$ IF STACK=50 THEN ERR\$="TOO MANY CA LLS":GOTO ERROR
$1092 \emptyset \operatorname{STACK}(S T A C K, ~ Ø)=C U R L O C$
$10930 \operatorname{STACK}(S T A C K, 1)=C U R E N D$
10940 STACK (STACK, 2) A=CURLINE
1 10950 STACK=STACK+1
10960 GOTO DOGOTO
11Øøø REM ====EXECUTE END===
llø1ø PRINT"===END AT LINE ";CURLINE;"== ="
$1102 \emptyset C=-1: C U R L I N E=C: C \$=" "$
11ø3ø RETURN
111Ø0 REM ====EXECUTE FETCH===
11110 GOSUB EXEXP
lll2ø IF C\$<>"," THEN GOTO SYNTAX
$1113 \emptyset$ GOSUB GETNC:IF\{2 SPACES\}NOT ALPHA THEN GOTO SYNTAX
$1114 \emptyset$ TRAP BADVALUE:VARIABLES (ALPHA)=PEE K (EVAL)
11150 TRAP UNTRAP:GOTO GETNC
11200 REM ====EXECUTE NEW===
11210 RUN
$113 \varnothing \emptyset$ REM ===EXECUTE RETURN===
$1131 \varnothing$ IF STACK=Ø THEN ERR\$="NO MATCHING

CALL": GOTO ERROR
11320 STACK=STACK-1
11330 CURLOC=STACK (STACK, Ø)
11340 CUREND=STACK (STACK,1)
11350 CURLINE=STACK (STACK, 2)
11360 GOSUB EXEXP:REM IGNORE...ALREADY P ROCESSED
11370 RETURN
11400 REM ===EXECUTE STORE===
11410 GOSUB EXEXP:ADDRESS=EVAL
11420 IF C\$<>"," THEN GOTO SYNTAX
11430 GOSUB EXEXP
$1144 \emptyset$ TRAP BADVALUE:POKE ADDRESS, EVAL
11450 TRAP UNTRAP: RETURN


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# Converting VIC And 64 Programs To PET 

Jim Butterfield, Associate Editor
This handy, short program will automatically fix VIC or 64 programs so they will run correctly on the PET/CBM.

BASIC programs move freely from PET, VIC, or Commodore 64 to the VIC or 64. But they don't flow easily to the PET from the other machines.

If you have a disk, this "Program Converter" will convert your BASIC programs easily and quickly. It will run on PET, VIC, or Commodore 64. The programs must be free from special PEEKs and POKEs, of course; but regular BASIC will work fine on any machine. Program Converter just helps you load it to the PET.

Programs which have been converted will load to any machine: PET, VIC (any memory configuration), and Commodore 64. Before conversion, the PET wasn't in the list; the other machines were capable of adjusting to "foreign" programs.

Type in Program Converter and run. It will ask you for the name of the program you wish to convert (say, a BASIC program written on the 64). Enter the name, and it will then ask you for the new name you wish to give to the converted program. Supply the name, and the job's under way.

If you have a dual drive, the new program will always be written to drive zero. After you have converted the program, the new version will still load without problems to the VIC or 64, but will also load to a standard PET.

## The Program

```
1ø\varnothing PRINT "VIC/64 TO PET"
1lø PRINT "PROGRAM CONVERTER"
12ø PRINT
130 X=150:POKE X,127
140 IF ST<<127 THEN X=144
150 DATA 162,1,32,198,255,32,228,255,166
    ,150,8,72,32,2ø4,255
160 DATA 162,2,32,2ø1,255,104,32,210,255
    ,32,2ø4,255,4\emptyset,24\emptyset,226,96
```

```
17ø FOR J=828 TO 858 :READ A:POKE J,A:T=T
    +A:NEXT J
180 POKE 837,X:IF T<>4396 THEN STOP
2øø CLOSE1:CLOSE2:CLOSE15
210 OPEN 15,8,15
22ø INPUT "BASIC PROGRAM";B$
230 OPEN 1,8,3,B$+",P,R"
240 INPUT #15,E,E$,E1,E2
25ø IF E THEN PRINT E$:GOTO 2ø\varnothing
260 GET #1,A$,B$
270 IF AS<<CHR$(l) THEN PRINT "OOPS!":GO
    TO 2øø
28ø INPUT "NEW NAME";N$
29ø OPEN 2,8,4,"Ø:"+N$+",P,W"
3øø INPUT #15,E,E$,E1,E2
31\varnothing IF E THEN PRINT E$:GOTO2ø\varnothing
32ø PRINT #2,A$;CHR$(4);
330 SYS 828
34ø CLOSE2:CLOSE1:CLOSE15
35ø PRINT"DONE."
```


## The Machine Language

It may be instructive to examine the simple machine language program which does the job. Machine language isn't vital, of course; it just speeds things up. Let's look at it. At the time this part of the program runs, the files have been opened.

Get a character from the input:
(connect the input)

| 033C |  | 01 | LDX | \# \$01 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 033 E |  | C6 FF | JSR | \$FFC6 |
| (get the character) |  |  |  |  |
| 0341 |  | E4 FF | JSR | \$FFE4 |
| (get ST and stack it away) |  |  |  |  |
| (on VIC/64, STATUS is hex 90) |  |  |  |  |
| 0344 | A6 | 96 | LDX | STATUS |
| 0346 | 08 |  | PHP |  |
| (stack the input character) |  |  |  |  |
| 0347 | 48 |  | PHA |  |
| (disconnect the input) |  |  |  |  |
| 0348 |  | CC FF | JSR | \$FFCC |
| (connect the output) |  |  |  |  |
| 034B | A2 | 02 | LDX | \#\$02 |
| 034D | 20 | C9 FF | JSR | \$FFC9 |
| (get character and send) |  |  |  |  |
| 0350 | 68 |  | PLA |  |
| 0351 | 20 | D2 FF | JSR | \$FFD2 |
| (disconnect the output) |  |  |  |  |
| 0354 | 20 | CC FF | JSR | \$FFCC |
| (recall ST from stack) |  |  |  |  |
| 0357 | 28 |  | PLP |  |
| 0358 | F0 | E2 | BEQ | REPEAT |
| (quit if ST non-zero) |  |  |  |  |
| 035A | 60 |  | RTS |  |

If you type Program Converter into a VIC or 64, you might like to have it convert itself. That way, you'll have a universal program converter, one that will work on the PET. By the way, the machine language won't get in the way, since it's POKEd into place by the BASIC program.

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# How To Create A Data Filing System 

## Part II. Planning The Output

Jim Fowler

Part I of this article covered the goals to keep in mind and the kinds of disk files that could be used in a data filing system. From painful experience, I can tell you that the most important planning begins with the output functions of a program. This will determine the best way to file the data. That will, in turn, define the nature of the input functions. There are two aspects to the problem: how to encode the data and how to search the file. Again, it's best to work backwards. Let's look at searching first.

## Searching Takes Time

Let's say you want to search your file. You have data that you want to match up with data in the file - maybe an author's name - and you want the titles of the books by that author. The author's name will be used as the key, and you want to retrieve all the records having an author's name identical to the key.

First, you have arranged the data within the records so the program can find the author's name. Maybe it is the first 16 bytes in the record. You can read that from the disk and compare it to the key. If they match, you have a hit, otherwise you have a miss. Maybe you want all the hits to be printed or displayed on the screen. Maybe you want both, or, as I arranged to do in one of my programs, you can preview a hit on the screen and opt to have it printed for later use.

However, there is a serious problem here. It may take only a second or two to get the author's name from the disk, and the comparison with the key runs quite fast. But if you have a thousand records to search through at one second each, it's going to take about 20 minutes to go through the file - and that's not allowing any time for the printer to print or the user to preview records on the screen. You could flip through a lot of cards
in a card file in 20 minutes. How can you get around this?

## Creating An Index File

The answer is an index file; see Figure 1. You keep a separate file of authors' names, probably in the same order as the records on the disk. Because this file sits in RAM, searching is much faster. Furthermore, you may be able to make the program search while contemplating the last hit on the screen, or while the printer is printing. Then, the only delay is in retrieving the first hit. After that, the search appears instantaneous. Index files are almost a necessity if you have many records and want to retrieve them in anything other than top-to-bottom order. Even a mailing list ought to be retrievable in alphabetical order or by zip code, for example.

This brings up another problem: the index file.(or files) will have to be recorded on the disk, too. The longer the file, the longer it will take to save it when you are through entering data - and the more space you will need in RAM. So give thought to keeping index files as short as you can and as easy to save as possible. This means using index words (entries into the index file) which are both short and packed with information. Look at your data with this in mind.

I found that last names can usually be reduced to the first eight letters. The number of false hits is quite tolerable, especially if you plan to preview the hits for other reasons. Now and then you will look for WADSWORTH and get WADSWORTHENSON, but that has to be traded off against using a nine-letter index word which makes a thousand-record index a thousand bytes longer. You will have to compromise somewhere.


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## Two Kinds Of Search

Another consideration is that there are two fundamentally different kinds of search. One is a match: like the author's name, it's an identity match. The other is a topic match. An example of this is looking for books on certain subjects. In this second case, the subjects are "contained in" the record, but the book might also include subjects you haven't asked for and don't care about. The match isn't an identity; let's call it a "con-tained-in" match. How you implement this depends on how you encode the information on subjects.

I recommend that you use a bitmap type of code as illustrated in Figure 2. Program 1 gives a sample "identity search" in both BASIC and machine language. Program 2 does the same for the "contained-in" search.

There are a few techniques you need to use. First, you set up a general buffer to use in inputting keys and index words. The same routine used for generating an index word (say, from an author's last name) can be used to put the comparable index word into this buffer. Carefully consider how you encode the data in light of your retrieval problems. A few hours at this stage can make a tremendous difference in the result.

If your key for an identity search is not as long as the index words compared with it, fill the rest of the space with nulls. In the search routine (as shown in the programs) the program returns as soon as it hits a null. That way you can input "SMITH" and find all the Smiths or even just " S " and get all the authors whose names start with S.

If you want to retrieve records by a combination of these search methods, you can do it by using them in sequence. For example, do an identity search first. Then, when you have a hit, check for the second kind, the contained-in search. If the record passes both tests, you have a full hit. This allows you to set up keys that are a mixture of "must-have" and "don't-care" data.

## Record Formatting

Now it is time to decide how your records are to be set up. If you are using relative records (each record the same length - like pigeonholes), you have the same arrangement problem within a record as you had deciding the type of record to use.

Your record can be divided up into "fields." Each record will have the same size fields. One field will be the author's name, another the year of publication (four bytes can encode a four-digit year, or you can subtract 1792 from the year and encode all the years from 1792 to 2047 with only one byte). Each field will have to be big enough to hold the largest string of data you will ever want
to store there. Book titles in my file take 80 bytes, and even then I have to condense the longer titles.

Take your time deciding your record format. Since you will be reading a record from the disk only to display it (not for searching purposes), it is best to have the data in a few long strings rather than in shorter chunks. Author and year could be one ASCII string - then the input from the disk and the display on the screen (or printer) is easy to program. Numeric data can be either floating point or integer.

Working with output is the next step, and we'll cover that in the next issue.

## Figure 1: Index files contain parts of records for rapid searching.



## Figure 2: Subjects or other yes-no data can be coded by individual bits.

| Subject 1-no |
| :--- |
| Subject 2-yes |
| Subject 3 -no |
| Subject 4 - yes |
| Subject 5 - yes |
| Subject 6 - yes |
| Subject 7 -no |
| Subject 8 -no |
| Subject 9 - yes |

## Program 1: Identity Search In BASIC And Machine Language

Start with SYS (or JSR) to "BEGIN"; routine will return with number of record hit in register. If that

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number is zero, then no more hits. After a hit, continue search with SYS (or JSR) to "DECPT."
"BEGIN" Put KEY into BUFFER. Set POINTER from NEXT EMPTY RECORD No.
"DECPT" Decrement POINTER by one. If zero, then RETURN.
(in BASIC)
$1 \emptyset A D=P O I N T E R * L E N+O F F S E T$
$2 \emptyset$ FOR I=Ø TO LEN-1
$3 \emptyset \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{PEEK}$ (BUFFER+I)
$4 \emptyset$ IF $X=\emptyset$ THENRETURN
$5 \emptyset$ IF PEEK (AD+I) $\langle>X$ GOTO"DECPT"

## $6 \emptyset$ NEXTI: RETURN

(in machine language)
Put POINTER*LEN in REGISTER
Add OFFSET to REGISTER

## LDY \#O

"CONT"LDA (REGISTER) ,Y
BEQ "END"
CMP (BUFFER), Y
BNE "DECPT"
INY
CPY \#LEN
BCC "CONT"
"END"RTS
Note: LEN = index word length
OFFSET $=$ address of zero' th index word

## Program 2: <br> Contained-in Search In BASIC And Machine Language

The operation is similar to routine in Program 1.
"BEGIN" Put KEY into BUFFER. Set POINTER from NEXT EMPTY RECORD No.
"DECPT" Decrement POINTER by one. If zero, then RETURN.
(in BASIC)

## $1 \emptyset A D=P O I N T E R * L E N+O F F S E T$

$2 \emptyset$ FOR $I=\emptyset$ TO LEN-1
$3 \emptyset$ X=PEEK (BUFFER+I)
40 IF (PEEK (AD + I ) ANDX ) $<>X$ THEN RETURN
50 NEXTI: RETURN
(in machine language)

## Put POINTER*LEN in REGISTER

Add OFFSET to REGISTER
LDY \#0
"CONT"LDA (POINTER) ,Y
EOR \# SFF
EOR (BUFFER), Y
INY
CPY \#LEN
BCC "CONT"
RTS
Note: LEN is index word length
OFFSET is address of zero'th index word. ©

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# Neat Numbers On The VIC 

Daniel E. Dick

These subroutines will print numbers and display calculations on a TV or a printer in easily read columns. There are several solutions here to common formatting problems.

I use a VIC-20 and VIC-1515 printer in designing programs for my work in energy studies. I find that the familiar TAB and the CHR\$(16) functions leave something to be desired when you are sending numbers to a monitor or printer. Both TAB and CHR $\$$ left justify columns of numbers. The VIC-20 also does not include a PRINT USING statement for right justifying columns of numbers or for placing commas between numerical units in the thousands.

As you can see from these examples:
99999 is more easily read as 99,999
12345678 is more easily read as $12,345,678$
And a column of numbers is more easily read (and checked for addition) if it is right justified as well. The column of numbers to the right is easier to read and total:

|  |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| 50.65 | 50.65 |
| 1.10 | 1.10 |
| 250.40 | 250.40 |
| $\underline{2500.00}$ | $\underline{2500.00}$ |

Program 1 is a short and simple program to right justify and display real numbers on the screen.

|  |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| $\frac{\text { Input }}{}$ | Output |
|  | .01 |
| .1 | .1 |
| 1 | 1.2 |
| 1.2 | 1.21 |
| 1.21 | 11 |
| 11 | 11.2 |
| 11.2 | 111 |
| 11.21 | 111.21 |
| 111 |  |
| 111.21 |  |

Program 2 right justifies and prints integers up to $999999999(999,999,999)$ - VIC's limit of standard notation.

|  |  |
| :--- | ---: |
|  |  |
| 9 | OUTPUT |
| 99 | 99 |
| 999 | 999 |
| 9999 | 9,999 |
| 99999 | 99,999 |
| 999999 | 999,999 |
| 9999999 | $9,999,999$ |
| 99999999 | $999,999,999$ |
| 999999999 |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

Program 3 right justifies and prints real numbers up to $9999999.99(9,999,999.99)$ which is the limit of standard notation in the VIC-20.

|  |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| INPUT | OUTPUT |
| .09 | .09 |
| .9 | .90 |
| 9 | 9.00 |
| 9.99 | 9.99 |
| 99 | 99.00 |
| 99.99 | 99.99 |
| 999 | 999.00 |
| 9999 | $9,999.00$ |
| 99999.5 | $999,999.00$ |
| 999999 | $9,999,999.00$ |
| 9999999 |  |

Program 4 displays and prints specific data and calculated results in a tabular form that is legible and understandable. Programs 2 and 3 have been integrated into the main program in lines 5000-5050 and 5100-5180.

Lines 10000-10050 are a helpful subroutine for renumbering lines (published in COMPUTE!, April 1982).

Your Energy Consumption For Space Heat During Year Chosen:

| NO. UNITS |
| ---: |
| $1,100.00$ |
| $1,450.00$ |
| $12,345.00$ |
| 5.50 |
| 4.75 |


| NO. UNITS |  |  |
| ---: | :--- | :--- |
| $1,100.00$ |  | GNIT |
|  | FUEL |  |
| $1,450.00$ | CCF | OIL |
| $12,345.00$ | KWH | ELECTRICITY |
| 5.50 | CORDS | WOOD |
| 4.75 | TONS | COAL |


| UNIT COST | FUEL COST |
| ---: | ---: |
|  | 1.27 |
| .65 | $1,397.00$ |
| .09 | 942.50 |
| 95.00 | 522.50 |
| 166.00 | 788.50 |

TOTALCOST \$4,761.55

| BTU/UNIT |  | BTU'S CONSUMED |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | 140,000 | $154,000,000$ |
| 100,000 | $145,000,000$ |  |
| 3,414 | $42,145,830$ |  |
| $20,000,000$ | $11,000,000$ |  |
| $20,000,000$ | $\underline{95,000,000}$ |  |
| TOTAL | $546,145,830$ |  |

Program 5 brings us back full circle to Program 1 , with line 15 transferring control to the printer.

| OUTPUT |
| :---: |
| .01 |
| .1 |
| 1 |
| 10 |
| 100 |
| 1000 |

## Program 1:

## Right-Justified Real Numbers Displayed On Screen

```
1\varnothing REM..RIGHT JUSTIFY TO SCREEN
2\emptyset INPUT"A NUMBER";N
3\emptyset IF N=>1 THEN PRINT TAB(15-LEN(STR$(IN
    T(N))))N
40 IF N<l THEN PRINT TAB(14)N
50 GOTO 2\emptyset
6 0 ~ E N D
```


## Program 2:

## Right-Justified Integers Up TO 999999999

```
1Ø REM..RIGHT JUSTIFY2
2\emptyset OPEN1,4
25 PRINT#1,CHRS(16)"Ø7INPUT";CHRS(16)"46
    OUTPUT"
27 PRINT#1,CHR$(16)"Ø7E5 T习";CHR$(16)"
    46K6 T习":PRINT#1
3\emptyset INPUT"A NUMBER";N
40 IF N<l THEN PRINT TAB(14)N
50 BL$="{11 SPACES}"
60 GOSUB 9ø\emptyset
7\emptyset PRINT#1,CHR$(16)"Ø6"N; CHR$ (16)"40"S$
80 GOTO 3\emptyset
9\emptyset CLOSE1,4
90\emptyset N=INT(N):S$=STR$(N)
910 L=LEN(S$):S$=MID$(S$,1,L)
920 S$=RIGHT$(BL$,1\varnothing-L)+S$
930 IF N<=999 THEN S$=LEFT$(S$,7)+"
    {2 SPACES}"+RIGHT$(S$, 3)
940 IF N>999 AND N<=999999 THEN S$=" "+L
```


## Standard VIC 20

no additional memory needed
(CG008) Alien Panic $\$ 12.95$
Race against time as your guy digs holes to trap aliens in 4 floor laddered, brick construction site. Requires joystick.

## (CG096) Antimatter Splatter \$24.95

This game is as good as its name. Another pure machine code game, this one is fast! The alien at the top of the screen is making a strong effort to rid the world of humankind by dropping antimatter on them. The splatter cannon and you are our only hope as more and more antimatter falls. Joystick again is optional equipment.
(CG026) Collide \$12.95
"Vic" controls one, you the other as cars go opposite directions on 4 lane track. Requires joystick.

## (CG094) Exterminator \$24.95

Recently scoring a rating of 10 out of a possible 10 this game was praised as "one of the best l've seen on any computer" by a prominent reviewer in a leading magazine. The idea is to shoot a centipede before it overuns you, the problem being every time you hit it, it divides into two separate shorter ones. Several other little creatures bounce around during this struggle. All of them lethal. $100 \%$ machine language makes the rapid fire action very smooth. A joystick is optional, but as always, recommended, (a trac ball is also very nice!).

## (CG054) Krazy Kong \$12.95

Three screens, a gorilla, barrels, and changing difficulty levels help to make this one of our most popular. Joystick optional.

## (CG098) Racefun \$19.95

Extensive use of multicolored character capabilities of the "Vic" make this one very appealing to the eye. Fast all machine language action, quick response to the stick or keyboard controlled throttle, combine with the challenge of driving in ever faster traffic to make it appeal to the rest of the body. Joystick controlling is an option.
(CG058) Rescue From Nufon \$12.95
Must find 30 hostages in this 100 room, 5 story, alien infested, graphic adventure game. A continual big seller. Keyboard only ( n . = north w = west etc.)
(CG068) The Catch . . . \$12.95
Another all machine language game based on the principle that one person with one joystick guiding one catch/shield can catch everything that one alien can throw at one. The action comes slowly at first but by the fourth wave you'll be aware of . . ."The Catch" . .

## Expanded Memory Vic 20 Games <br> (CG090) Defender On Tri \$19.95

Pilot a defender style ship on mission to save trapped scientists from a fiery fate (they are aboard an alien vessel deep in the gravity well of sol). Excellent graphics. Short scene setting story in the instructions. "Defender On Tri" requires at least 3K added memory.
(CG092) 3D Man \$19.95
The maze from probably the most popular arcade game ever, with perspective altered from overhead to eye level. The dots, the monsters, the power dots, the side exits, the game is amazing. "3D Man" requires at least 3K added memory.

## (CG088) Space Quest \$19.95

Our first 8 K memory expander game and its a beauty. The scene (a short story is included) is far in the future, a time when man's knowledge has reduced an entire galaxy into a mapped series of quadrants. This game has stratagy (you plot your own hyperspace jumps on Galaxy map), action (against a starry background you find yourself engaged in a dogfight, laser style), exploration (you must fly your ship deep into caverns to pick up necessary fuel). "Space Quest" requires at least 8 K memory expansion and a joystick.

## Commodore 64

(CG602) 3D-64, Man \$19.95
This available on the expanded "Vic 20" game, has been completely rewritten for the 64 and uses sprites, sounds, and other features not available on the "Vic". This one requires a joystick.
P.O. Box 156, Shady Cove, Oregon 97539-0156

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Games will be on tape unless you request disk.

290 PRINT\＃1，＂YOUR ENERGY CONSUMPTION FOR SPACE HEAT DURING YEAR CHOSEN：＂
$3 \varnothing \varnothing$ DIM QUAN（5），QUANS（5），UNIT\＄（5），FUEL\＄（ 5）$, \operatorname{CST}(5), \operatorname{CST}(5), \operatorname{ENCST}(6), \operatorname{ENCST} \$(6)$
310 PRINT\＃1
$32 \varnothing$ PRINT\＃1，CHR\＄（16）＂Ø8NO．UNITS＂；CHR\＄（16 ）＂2øUNIT＂；CHR\＄（16）＂3øFUEL＂；
330 PRINT\＃1，CHRS（16）＂51UNIT COST＂；CHR\＄（1 6）＂66FUEL COST＂
$34 \varnothing$ PRINT\＃1，CHR\＄（16）＂ 08 E8 T习＂；CHR\＄（16） ＂2øE4 T习＂；CHRS（16）＂30E11 T习＂；
350 PRINT\＃1，CHRS（16）＂51E9 Tヨ＂；CHR\＄（16） ＂66太9 Tヨ＂
360 PRINT\＃1
$37 \varnothing$ PRINT＂\｛CLR\}INPUT GALS OF FUEL OIL":I NPUT QUAN（1）
$38 \emptyset$ PRINT＂INPUT DECIMAL COST PER GAL＂：IN PUT CST（1）
$39 \varnothing$ PRINT＂INPUT CCF OF NATURAL GAS＂：INPU T QUAN（2）
$4 \varnothing \varnothing$ PRINT＂INPUT DECIMAL COST PER CCF＂：IN PUT $\operatorname{CST}(2)$
$41 \varnothing$ PRINT＂INPUT KWH OF ELECTRICITY＂：INPU T QUAN（3）
$42 \varnothing$ PRINT＂INPUT DECIMAL COST PER KWH＂：IN PUT CST（3）
$43 \varnothing$ PRINT＂INPUT CORDS OF WOOD＂：INPUT QUA N（4）
$44 \varnothing$ PRINT＂INPUT DECIMAL COST PER CORD＂：I NPUT CST（4）
450 PRINT＂INPUT TONS OF COAL＂：INPUT QUAN （5）
460 PRINT＂INPUT DECIMAL COST PER TON＂：IN PUT CST（5）
$47 \varnothing$ PRINT＂WANT TO CHANGE ANY INPUTS（Y／N） ＂：INPUT C\＄
$48 \varnothing$ IF $\mathrm{C} \$=" \mathrm{Y} "$ THEN GOTO $37 \varnothing$
490 BS $\$=$＂$\{12$ SPACES $\} "$
$5 \emptyset \emptyset$ FOR R＝1 TO 5
$51 \varnothing$ READ UNIT\＄（R），FUEL\＄（R）
$52 \varnothing \operatorname{ENCST}(\mathrm{R})=\mathrm{QUAN}(\mathrm{R}) * \operatorname{CST}(\mathrm{R})$
$530 \operatorname{ENCST}(6)=\operatorname{ENCST}(6)+\operatorname{ENCST}(R)$
$540 \mathrm{~N}=\mathrm{QUAN}(\mathrm{R}): \mathrm{W}=\mathrm{N} * 100:$ GOSUB 5100：QUAN $(\mathrm{R}$ ）$=\mathrm{s} \$$
$550 \mathrm{~N}=\operatorname{CST}(\mathrm{R}): \mathrm{W}=\mathrm{N} * 1 \varnothing 0: \operatorname{GOSUB} 51 \varnothing 0: \operatorname{CST} \$(\mathrm{R})=$ S
$560 \mathrm{~N}=E N C S T(\mathrm{R}): W=\mathrm{N} * 1 \varnothing 0:$ GOSUB 5100：ENCST\＄ （R）＝S
$57 \varnothing$ PRINT\＃1，CHRS（16）＂Ø1＂QUAN\＄（R）；CHR\＄（16

$58 \varnothing \operatorname{PRINT} \# 1, \operatorname{CHR} \$(16) " 45 " \operatorname{CST} \$(R) ; \operatorname{CHR} \$(16)$ ＂60＂ENCSTS（R）
590 NEXT R
$6 \varnothing \varnothing$ DATA GALS，OIL，CCF，NATURAL GAS，KWH，EL ECTRICITY，CORDS，WOOD，TONS，COAL
61. PRINT\＃ 1
$615 \mathrm{~N}=\mathrm{ENCST}(6): \mathrm{W}=\mathrm{N} * 100:$ GOSUB 5100：ENCST\＄ （6）$=\mathrm{S} \$$
620 PRINT\＃1，CHR\＄（16）＂64太12 Tヨ＂
630 PRINT\＃1，CHR\＄（16）＂45TOTAL COST \｛2 SPACES \} $\$$ ；CHRS（16）＂ $6 \varnothing$＂ENCST\＄（6）
640 PRINT\＃1
$65 \varnothing$ GOTO $92 \varnothing$
$92 \varnothing$ PRINT＂WAIT FOR PRINTER TO COMPLETE T HIS SECTION＂：PRINT
$93 \varnothing$ DIM UBTU（5），UBTU\＄（5），BTUC（6），BTUC\＄（6 ）
$94 \varnothing$ PRINT\＃1，CHR\＄（16）＂Ø8NO．UNITS＂；CHR\＄（16 ）＂2ØUNIT＂；CHR\＄（16）＂3øFUEL＂；

950 PRINT\＃1，CHR\＄（16）＂49BTU／UNIT＂；CHR\＄（16
）＂65BTU＇S CONSUMED＂
960 PRINT\＃1，CHRS（16）＂ø8太8 Tヨ＂；CHR\＄（16）
＂2øE4 T习＂；CHRS（16）＂3øE12 T习＂；
$97 \varnothing$ PRINT\＃1，CHR\＄（16）＂49太8 Tヨ＂；CHR\＄（16）
＂65区14 Tヨ＂
980 PRINT\＃1
$99 \varnothing$ FOR R＝1 TO 5
$1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \operatorname{UBTU}(1)=14 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \sigma: \mathrm{UBTU}(2)=1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing: \mathrm{UBTU}($
$3)=3414: \operatorname{UBTU}(4)=2 ø \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$
1010 UBTU（5）$=2 \varnothing \varnothing 0 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$
$102 \varnothing \operatorname{BTUC}(R)=Q U A N(R) * \operatorname{UBTU}(R)$
$103 \varnothing \operatorname{BTUC}(6)=\operatorname{BTUC}(6)+\operatorname{BTUC}(R)$
$1040 \mathrm{~N}=\mathrm{QUAN}(\mathrm{R}): \mathrm{W}=\mathrm{N} * 1 \varnothing 0:$ GOSUB 5100：QUAN $($ R）$=\mathrm{S} \$$
$1050 \mathrm{~N}=\mathrm{UBTU}(\mathrm{R}): \operatorname{GOSUB} 5000: \operatorname{UBTU}(\mathrm{R})=\mathrm{S} \$$
$1060 \mathrm{~N}=\operatorname{BTUC}(\mathrm{R}): \operatorname{GOSUB} 5 \varnothing \varnothing 0: \operatorname{BTUC}(\mathrm{R})=\mathrm{S} \$$
$1 \varnothing 7 \varnothing$ PRINT\＃1，CHR\＄（16）＂$\varnothing 1$＂QUAN\＄（R）；CHR\＄（1 6）＂ $2 \varnothing$＂UNIT\＄（R）；
$1 \varnothing 8 \varnothing$ PRINT\＃1，CHRS（16）＂3ø＂FUEL\＄（R）；CHRS（1 6）＂ 45 ＂UBTU\＄（R）；CHR\＄（16）＂ 65 ＂BTUC\＄（R）
1090 NEXT R
$1095 \mathrm{~N}=\operatorname{BTUC}(6): \operatorname{GOSUB} 5000: \operatorname{BTUC}(6)=\mathrm{S} \$$
$11 \varnothing \emptyset$ PRINT\＃1，CHRS（16）＂65太14 T习＂
1110 PRINT\＃1，CHR\＄（16）＂5ØTOTAL＂；CHR\＄（16）＂ 65 ＂BTUC\＄（6）
1120 PRINT\＃1
1130 PRINT\＃1
1140 PRINT
1145 END
$50 \varnothing 0 \mathrm{~N}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{N}): \mathrm{S} \$=\mathrm{STR}(\mathrm{N})$
5010 L＝LEN（S $\$$ ）：S $\$=\mathrm{MID} \$(\mathrm{~S} \$ 1, \mathrm{~L}): \mathrm{S} \$=$ RIGHT $\$$ （BS $\$, 1 \varnothing-L$ ）$+\mathrm{S} \$$
502 IF $\mathrm{N}<=999$ THEN S $\$=\operatorname{LEFT} \$(\mathrm{~S} \$, 7)+"$
\｛2 SPACES\}"+RIGHT\$(S\$,3)
5030 IF $N>999$ AND $N<=999999$ THEN $\mathrm{S} \$=" \quad "+$ LEFT\＄（S\＄， 7 ）＋＂，＂＋RIGHT\＄（S\＄，3）
$504 \varnothing$ IF N＞999999 THEN S\＄＝LEFT $(S \$, 4)+", "$ ＋MID（ $\mathrm{S} \$, 5,3$ ）+l ，＂+ RIGHT $(\mathrm{S} \$, 3)$
5050 RETURN
$51 \varnothing 0 \mathrm{~S} \$=\mathrm{STR}(\mathrm{W}): \operatorname{L}=\mathrm{LEN}(\mathrm{S} \$): \mathrm{S} \$=\mathrm{MID}(\mathrm{S} \$, 1, \mathrm{~L}$ ）
5110 IF L＝2 THEN S\＄＝MID\＄（BS\＄，1，12）＋＂．$\varnothing$＂+ RIGHT\＄（S\＄，1）：RETURN
5120 D $\$=$＂．＂+ RIGHT $(S \$, 2)$
$5130 \mathrm{~S} \$=\mathrm{LEFT}$（S $\$, \mathrm{~L}-2$ ）+D \＄
5140 S\＄＝RIGHT\＄（BS\＄，12－L）＋S\＄
5150 IF $\mathrm{N}<=999.99$ THEN $\mathrm{S} \$=\operatorname{LEFT} \$(\mathrm{~S} \$, 7)+"$
\｛2 SPACES ${ }^{\prime \prime}+$ RIGHT $\$(S \$, 6)$
5160 IF $\mathrm{N}>999.99$ AND $\mathrm{N}<=99999.99$ THEN S \＄＝＂＂＋LEFT $(\mathrm{S} \$, 7)+", "+\mathrm{RIGHT} \$(\mathrm{~S} \$, 6)$
5170 IF N＞999999．99 THEN S $\$=\operatorname{LEFT}(\mathrm{S} \$, 4)+$ ＂，＂＋MID\＄（S\＄，5，3）＋＂，＂＋RIGHT\＄（S\＄，6）
5180 RETURN
$9 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ REM PAUSE TO READ SCREEN
$9 \varnothing 1 \varnothing$ PRINT＂HIT＇RETURN＇KEY TO CONTINUE＂
$9 ø 2 \varnothing$ INPUT CONT\＄：RETURN
9990 END
1øøøø REM．．RENUMBER LINES 1
$1 \varnothing \varnothing 1 \varnothing \mathrm{Y} 6=4 \varnothing 96: \mathrm{Y} 7=1 \varnothing$
1 1ø2ø $\operatorname{IF} \operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{Y} 6+3)=6$ AND $\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{Y} 6+4)=39$ THEN END
1øø3ø Y8＝INT（Y7／256）：Y9＝Y7－256＊Y8：POKE Y 6＋3，Y9：РOKE Y6＋4，Y8
1øø4ø IF PEEK（Y6＋5）＜＞ø THEN Y6＝Y6＋1：GOTO $1004 \varnothing$
1øø5ø $\mathrm{Y} 7=\mathrm{Y} 7+1 \varnothing: \mathrm{Y} 6=\mathrm{Y} 6+5: \mathrm{GOTO} 1 \varnothing \varnothing 2 \varnothing$

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```
1\varnothing REM..RIGHT JUSTIFY TO PRINTER
15 OPEN1,4:CMD1
18 PRINT TAB(4\emptyset) "OUTPUT"
19 PRINT TAB(4\emptyset)"E6 T习":PRINT
2\emptyset INPUT N
3\emptyset IF N=>1 THEN PRINT TAB(4\emptyset-LEN(STR$(IN
    T(N))))N
4\emptyset IF N<1 THEN PRINT TAB(39)N
50 GOTO 2\emptyset
60 END

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\title{
Atari Verify
}

Michael J. Barkan

Using less than 1 K of memory, this utility program for cassette can save you a lot of time and frustration.

I had recently made a CSAVE and a LIST" C :" (after about five hours of typing) and neither of them had saved the program. This sort of thing is more than distressing. My solution is neither elaborate nor entirely original, but it works.

Ed Stewart's article in COMPUTE!'s Second Book of Atari on backing up machine language tapes served as the inspiration for my program. Stewart's program reads a block of data from the cassette tape, puts it in a string, reads another block, adds it to the string, and so on. The string eventually contains the entire program. Of course, the string needs to be as big as the computer's memory, so I couldn't use the method directly.

I know absolutely nothing about machine language except that when I try to change something, the system crashes - so I didn't change anything. The trick was to fool the machine language program. Locations 203 and 204 (decimal) contain the starting address of string \(\mathrm{A} \$\). All I had to do (sounds easy, now) was reset these locations so that the machine language subroutine would "forget" that it had already put something into A\$. This means that A\$ needs to hold a maximum of only 128 bytes, the size of one cassette data block. Therefore, this program, once running, takes up less than 1 K of memory; \(\mathrm{A} \$\) just keeps reusing the same 128 bytes.

To use this utility, type it in and save it with LIST"C:". Load the program you want to save, or start typing in a new program. Make sure your program starts at line 10 or higher. CSAVE it. Now ENTER"C:" this utility and run it. It will ask you to start loading the tape with your new pro-
gram. If the tape runs all the way through and ends with an end-of-file flag, you'll get a "GOOD TAPE" message. If the tape is not readable, you'll get an error message (my favorite is 143), but your program is still in the computer, so you can try again. Delete lines 0 through 9 first, though.

If your tape is of the ENTER"C:" variety, just change the 255 in line 4 to 0 , and the program will verify it, too.

That's all there is to it. Not quite like having a disk drive, but at least now tape storage will be far less likely to cause you distress.

\section*{Atari Verify}

\footnotetext{
1 CLR : DIM A\$(128): POKE 2g3, ADR(A\$)(INT (ADR (A\$)/256) *256):POKE 2ø4, IN T (ADR (A\$)/256): REM POKE START LOCA TION OF A\$
2 FOR I=1536 TO 1565:READ A:POKE I, A : NEXT I:TRAP 7:REM POKE IN M.L. RO UTINE AND SET TRAP FQR END OF FILE FLAG
3 ? CHR\$ (125);"INSERT TAPE TU TEST": ? "PRESS ANY KEY TO BEGIN"
4 CLOSE \#1: OPEN \#1, 4,255,"C:":REM CH ANGE 255 TO \(g\) FOR TAPES WITH LONG INTER-RECORD GAPS
5 FOR I=1 TO 1 Øøøøø:GET \#1, B: \(X=\operatorname{USR}\) (1 536): REM LOOP THROUGH THIS MORE TI MES THAN ANYONE WILL EVER NEED
6 POKE 2ஏ3, ADR (A\$) - (INT (ADR (A\$)/256) *256) : POKE 2פ4, INT (ADR (A\$)/256): NE XT I : REM EUREKA! RESET POINTER TO START OF A\$
7 IF \(\operatorname{PEEK}(195)=136\) THEN CLOSE \#1:? C HR\$ (125); "GOOD TAPE": END : REM LOOK FOR END OF FILE FLAG
8 ? "ERROR - "; PEEK (195) : END : REM TA PE IS NOT READABLE
9 DATA \(194,174,138,2,134,61,160,0,16\) \(2, \emptyset, 185, \emptyset, 4,129,2 \emptyset 3,2 \emptyset \emptyset, 23 \emptyset, 2 \emptyset 3,2 \emptyset\) 8, 2, 23ø, 2ø4, 196, 61, 24ø, 3, 76, 19,6,9 6
}

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\title{
PLOTting On The Apple
}

\author{
Thomas P. Anderson
}

\begin{abstract}
How to plot and handle the screen on Apple's high resolution screen. Requires 16K RAM. This machine language routine simplifies screen graphics.
\end{abstract}

This little study of mine, which began about three months ago, first started after I had written a short BASIC program to plot pictures on the high resolution screen with four lines of text at the bottom. The entire screen memory had to be saved to store the picture on the disk. To avoid this waste of space, I decided to find out the memory locations of the four bottom screen lines. I could then devise a method of saving all screen memory except for those four lines.

I quickly found the necessary addresses, but in the process I also noticed how strangely the screen memory was laid out. There had to be a way of decoding the inconsequent order of screen memory, so that a specific point on the screen could be referenced easily.

How does Applesoft do it? I found absolutely no documentation of this subject. I could have waded through about 8 K of disassembled code and still not found the answer, so I was on my own in figuring this one out. In this article, I am relating to you what I have found out about PLOTting on the high resolution screen in machine language.

\section*{Base Addresses}

First of all, a review of the hi-res screen layout. The screen has a resolution of 192 lines by 280 dots. The lines are referenced by the decimal values \(0-191\), and the dots are referenced by the decimal values \(0-279\). The position of \((0,0)\) is in the upper left-hand corner.

Seven consecutive dots of a line are controlled by the value stored in one byte of memory, so 40 bytes are required to control one line. These 40 bytes, referenced by the decimal values 0-39, I will call the column position. The zero column position is the base address in memory of the line. To see what values are necessary to turn on a dot, we have to look at the bit patterns of the controlling byte.

Screen Column Position


Controlling Memory Byte


Shown above are seven consecutive dots on the screen and the controlling byte. If bit three of the controlling byte is on, then the dot in position three within the column will be on. Bit seven of the controlling byte will be zero for this article, since I am not concerned here with manipulating the screen colors.

\section*{What To Calculate}

Once I had reviewed the basics of screen memory, my problem became defined for me. The routines I had to write would take two decimal values: 1) a line number in the range of 0-191, and 2) a dot position in the range of \(0-279\). From these values the routines would calculate:
1) The 16 -bit hexadecimal base address,
2) The column position in the range of 0-39, and
3) The dot position within the column in the range of 0-6.
I will explain the calculation of the base address first, since it is the complicated one. To understand this, I had to know what all the possible base addresses of page two could be. I used page two during the testing because PLOTting on page one wrote over my source file in memory, and it had to be reloaded after every test.

All base addresses lie within the range of \(\$ 4000-\$ 7 \mathrm{FD} 0\). This means that the high byte of our address will be in the range of \(\$ 40-\$ 7 \mathrm{~F}\), and the only possibilities for the low byte are \(\$ 00, \$ 28\), \(\$ 50, \$ A 8\), or \$D0. To see how this works exactly, I assigned variables to the bit positions of the line number.

Since we know the maximum and minimum value of the base address, we know that certain bits of the base address will always be off or on no matter what the line number is. Shown below are the assigned variables of the line and the starting framework of the base address.

Line Number
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline A & B & C & D & E & F & G & H \\
\hline 7 & 6 & 5 & 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 0
\end{tabular}

Base Address


High Byte Low Byte

\section*{Figuring Bit Positions}

The steps that follow are the ones that I used to figure the bit position of the line that would determine the value of a bit position in the base address.
1. Choose a questionable bit position of the base address.
2. Determine all the possible values of that byte if the bit is on.
3. Determine all the possible values of that byte if the bit is off.
4. Determine all the possible values of the line number based on the values found in Step 2.
5. Determine all the possible values of the line number based on the values found in Step 3.
6. By examining the binary values of the line numbers, the bit patterns are easily seen. There will be one bit position in the values from Step 4 that is always the complement of that same bit position in the values from Step 5 . Therefore, this bit position of the line number is the determining bit for the questionable bit in Step 1.
Using these steps for all questionable bits of the base address, I ended up with the representation of the base address as shown below.


Now that I had figured out the starting and ending representations, I wrote the routine HBASCALC to perform this operation. This routine is shown in Program 1. The routine is entered with the line number in location HCV and exits the routine with the base address in locations HBASL and HBASH. The documentation explains the process and shows how the variable representations are manipulated by each instruction. This routine can be easily changed to use page one by changing the instruction ORA\#\$40 to ORA\#\$20 and setting the appropriate soft switches for page one.

That may have been a bit complex; but now that you have the HBASCALC routine, you won't have to follow those steps as I did.

Calculating the column position and the dot position within the column was a simpler task for me. Since there are 280 dots to represent with 40 bytes of memory, I needed to divide the dot position by seven. The quotient would be the column position, and the remainder would be the dot position within the column. At first I used the standard 16-bit by 16 -bit division routine, but this process seemed a little slow for PLOTting.

So I tried another routine which simply subtracted seven from the dot position until it went to less than zero. An index register was used to count the number of times seven could be subtracted, which gave me the column position, and then adding seven back to the now negative dot position gave me the dot position within the column.

Being unsure of the speed of this routine, I calculated the time required by each routine to plot 280 positions, one full line, and I found that the second routine used about 120,000 machine cycles less than the standard routine. The faster routine is called DIVIDE and is shown with the demo program (Program 2).

\section*{Plotting A Grid}

This division process is the most time consuming aspect of hi-res plotting. I learned quickly that if the main driving routine consists of nested loops, as Hi-res Grid Demo does, then the division routine should be used in the outer routine, or the entire routine will be greatly slowed. If the division is performed in the inner loop, it will be executed for every dot plotted. If the division is performed in the outer loop, it will be executed only when the dot position changes.

Program 2, Hi-res Grid Demo, will accept input from the user in the range of 1-9. It then draws the grid with the number input as the number of spaces between each line of the grid. The program PLOTs the grid until it goes off the edge of the screen, and then it goes back and erases the excess plots to make a neater appearing grid. The program will terminate with a CONTROL-C.

Hi-res Grid Demo is fairly simple, but its purpose is to show you the basic routines used in PLOTting with machine language. Perhaps it will stimulate you to look further to other possibilities, such as color PLOTting, line drawing routines, animation, and faster game design than BASIC will allow. I know it has me working on other ideas. As for my original objective, the saving of hi-res pictures without the four bottom lines, I forgot all about that once I discovered the other interesting possibilities at my fingertips.

\section*{Program 1: Base Address Calculation}

1 * LISTING 1.
2*
***********************************************
*HIRES BASE ADDRESS CALCULATION ROUTINE,PAGE 2*
***********************************************
HBASCALC PHA
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline LDA & HCV & ; ABCDEFGH; & GET UERT. POS. (0) \\
\hline ASL & & ; BCDEFGHO; & SHIFT LEFT UNTIL BITS \\
\hline ASL & & ; CDEFGHOO; & "FGH" ARE IN CORRECT POSITION. \\
\hline AND & \#\$1C & ; OOOFGHOO; & TURN OFF ALL BUT BITS "FGH". \\
\hline ORA & \#\$40 & ;010FGHOO; & BIT SIX IS ALWAYS ON. \\
\hline STA & HEASH & ; O1OFGHOO; & SAVE THIS PORTION. \\
\hline LDA & HCV & ; ABCDEFGH; & START AGAIN. \\
\hline LSR & & ; OABCDEFG; & SHIFT RIGHT UNTIL THE \\
\hline LSR & & ; OOABCDEF; & "E" BIT SHIFTS TO CARRY. \\
\hline LSR & & ; OOOABCDE; & AND BITS "CD" \\
\hline LSR & & ; OOOOABCD; & ARE IN CORRECT POSITION. \\
\hline AND & \#3 & ; OOOOOOCD; & TURN OFF ALL BUT "CD" AND \\
\hline ORA & HBASH & ; O1OFGHCD; & MEFGE TO COMPLETE HI-BYTE \\
\hline STA & HEASH & ; 010FGHCD; & \\
\hline LDA & HCV & ; AECDEFGH; & WORK ON LD-BYTE. \\
\hline AND & \#\$CO & ; AB000000; & TURN OFF ALL BUT EITS "AB". \\
\hline PHA & & : ABOOOOOO; & SAVE IT. \\
\hline ROR & & ; EABOOOOO; & GET "E" BIT BACK FROM CARRY. \\
\hline STA & HBASL & ; EAB00000; & SAVE THIS FORTION. \\
\hline PLA & & ; AB000000; & PULL BACK BITS "AB" AND \\
\hline LSR & & : OABOOOOO; & SHIFT RIGHT UNTIL THEY \\
\hline LSR & & ; OOABOOOO; & ARE IN CORRECT POSITION. \\
\hline LSR & & : OOOABOOO: & \\
\hline ORA & HBASL & ; EABABOOO; & MERGE TO COMPLETE LO-BYTE. \\
\hline STA & HBASL & ; EABABOOO; & \\
\hline PLA & & & \\
\hline RTS & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Program 2: Hi-res Grid Demo}
* LISTING 2
*
*
* HIRES GRID DEMO *
* BY TOM ANDERSON *

*
* SYSTEM SOFT SWITCHES
9 (

*PAGE ONE LOCATIONS USED
20 *





\title{
COMPUTE'S Author Guide
}

Most of the following suggestions serve to improve the speed and accuracy of publication. COMPUTE! is primarily interested in new and timely articles on VIC, Apple, PET/CBM, Commodore 64, Atari, Timex/ Sinclair, TI/99-4A, and Radio Shack Color Computer. We are much more concerned with the content of an article than with its style. Above all, articles should be clear and well-explained.

The guidelines below. will permit your good ideas and programs to be more easily edited and published:
1. The upper left corner of the first page should contain your name, address, telephone number, and the date of submission.
2. The following information should appear in the upper right corner of the first page. If your article is specifically directed to one make of computer, please state the brand name and, if applicable, the BASIC or ROM or DOS version(s) involved. In addition, please indicate the memory requirements of programs.
3. The underlined title of the article should start about \(2 / 3\) of the way down the first page.
4. Following pages should be typed normally, except that in the upper right corner there should be an abbreviation of the title, your last name, and the page number. For example: Memory Map/Smith/2.
5. All lines within the text of the article must be double- or triple-spaced. A one-inch margin should be left at the right, left, top, and bottom of each page. No words should be divided at the ends of lines. And please do not justify. Leave the lines ragged.
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7. Sheets should be attached together with a paper clip. Staples should not be used.
8. If you are submitting more than one article, send each one in a separate mailer with its own tape or disk.
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It is far easier for others to type in your program if you use \(\operatorname{CHRS}(X)\) values and \(\operatorname{TAB}(X)\) or \(\operatorname{SPC}(X)\) instead
of cursor manipulations to format your output. For five carriage returns, FOR \(I=1\) TO 5:PRINT:NEXT is far more "portable" to other computers with other BASICs and also easier to type in. And, instead of a dozen right-cursor symbols, why not simply use PRINT SPC(12)? A quick check through your program making these substitutions - would be greatly appreciated by your editors and by your readers.
10. A good general rule is to spell out the numbers zero through ten in your article and write higher numbers as numerals (1024). The exceptions to this are: Figure 5, Table 3, TAB(4), etc. Within ordinary text, however, the zero through ten should appear as words, not numbers. Also, symbols and abbreviations should not be used within text: use" "and" (not \&), "reference" (not ref.), "through" (not thru).
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\title{
Relocating VIC Loads \\ Tony Valeri
}

When you need to relocate a program in the VIC's memory, you can use this simple technique.

As most VIC users know, the VIC relocates all programs to the start of BASIC memory unless told otherwise. For example, LOAD 1,1 tells the computer to load the program into the area of memory specified by the tape.

So we have two choices; we can either load a program into the start of BASIC memory (usually \(\$ 1000\) hex) or load a program back into its original location in memory (using a monitor like TINYMON). But what if we want to place a previously prepared subroutine at the end of a program, or relocate a machine language program to some novel place in memory? There's not much we could do short of retyping it.

Basically, what happens during a LOAD is that, after a few pointers are stored (buffer location, program name, etc.), a routine is called that searches the tape for the next program header, and then reads it into the cassette buffer. The load routine next checks the buffer to find out whether the program being loaded is to be placed into the locations specified in the buffer or is to be relocated to the start of BASIC. Now, if we could by-pass the routine that does this, things would be much simpler.

In the figure, you'll see the locations necessary to relocate a program anywhere in the VIC's memory.

Use a SYS 63407. The computer will prompt with the usual PRESS PLAY ON TAPE. The difference is that the computer now prints READY as soon as the program is found. What has happened is that the SYS 63407 tells the computer to load the next program header and store the information in the cassette buffer.

To find out the original start and end locations of your program, type in PRINT PEEK(829) + PEEK (830) \({ }^{*} 256\), \(\operatorname{PEEK}(831)+256 * \operatorname{PEEK}(832)\).

Increasing the value in locations 829 and 831 by one will place the program one byte higher in memory. Increasing the value in locations 830 and 832 by one will place the program 256 bytes higher in memory. Decreasing the values in these locations will have the opposite effect.

After the buffer has been changed, a SYS

62980 will return control of the computer to the load routine. Now load the main body of the program into memory, but load it into the new locations just specified.

\section*{See It Work}

To demonstrate this technique, we'll fill the screen with data from tape. The demonstration is for the unexpanded VIC, so you'll need to remove or disable any memory expansion. To prepare, type in the following line in direct mode:

\section*{POKE 46, PEEK(46) + 2}

This reserves two pages ( 512 bytes) at the end of your BASIC program for data.

Type in the following one-line program exactly as it appears. Any additional spaces will cause errors. The program will fill the space between the end of the program and the start of variables with the screen POKE value for the ball character.

\section*{\(1 \varnothing\) FORA=4124TO4629:POKEA, 81:NEXT}

After checking your typing, RUN the program then SAVE it to cassette.

Next, rewind the tape and reset the VIC with a SYS 64802 . Start the relocatable load by typing:

\section*{SYS 63407}

After the VIC reads the tape header into its buffer you can check the original start and end addresses by PEEKing addresses 829-832 as indicated above. The starting and ending addresses should be 4097
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline & HEX & DEC \\
\hline Routine To Load Header & \$F7AF & 63407 \\
\hline Buffer Start Of Prog. & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { \$033D } \\
\& \\
\$ 033 \mathrm{E}
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
829 \\
\& \\
830
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Buffer \\
End Of Prog.
\end{tabular} & \[
\begin{gathered}
\$ 033 \mathrm{~F} \\
\& \\
\$ 0340
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
831 \\
\& \\
832
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline Continue Load & \$F607 & 62980 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Locations necessary to place a program anywhere in the VIC's memory.
and 4636. Instead we want to put the block of 506 ball characters into screen memory, which starts at location 7680. To accomplish this, type in the following series of POKEs:

POKE 829,229:POKE 830,29:POKE 831,0:POKE 832,32
You'll need to prepare the screen by changing the colors to make the balls visible. Try POKE 36879,76 . Finally, complete the tape LOAD by typing:

\section*{SYS 62980}

The data coming in from tape will be directed to the screen memory area and will fill the display with ball characters.

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\section*{Part VII}

\title{
Commodore 64 Video A Guided Tour
}

\author{
Jim Butterfield, Associate Editor
}

In this, the final installment of our exploration of the Commodore 64's unique video design, we look at a solution to the pesky "hiccup" screen glitch.

Last time, we looked at a simple program to split the screen of the Commodore 64. It was similar, but not identical, to this one:
```

1\emptyset\emptyset FOR J=828 TO 862:READ X
ll\emptyset T=T+X:POKE J,X
12\emptyset NEXT J
13\emptyset IF T<>3929 THEN STOP
2\emptyset\emptyset DATA 173,25,208,41,1,240,25,141,25,2
08,162,146,160,6,173,18
210 DATA 2ø8,16,4,162,1,160,0,142,18,2ø8
,140,33,2ø8,76,188,254,76,49,234
300 POKE 56333,127
310 POKE 788,60:POKE 789,3
320 POKE 56333,129:POKE 53274,129

```

Our previous example split the screen into two sections: graphics and text. This one splits the screen into two background color areas. It makes it easier for us to see the glitch - the hiccup that occasionally disturbs our screen split. By the way, it's easier to see the problem when you are using the keyboard.

\section*{Why The Problem?}

Here's where the problem comes from: the timer interrupt strikes about every \(1 / 60\) of a second. The screen display, too, runs at a rate of about 60 times a second. But they are not synchronized. The two processes run at similar, but not identical, speeds.

Now, every once in a while, the timer interrupt hits just before the raster interrupt. The timer interrupt has quite a few jobs to do: update the TI\$ clock, check the cassette motor, flash the cursor, and check the keyboard. It takes time to do these jobs, and extra time is required if a key is being pressed.

Suppose we have just started on the timer
interrupt, and the raster scan says, "I'm ready!" Sorry, raster, we're already into an interrupt routine, and other interrupts are locked out until we have finished. By that time, the screen scan might have moved along a few lines, and our split screen has crept from its normal position.

\section*{Some Possible Fixes}

There are several possible approaches to fixing this jitter. The ones that come to mind first are complex; in a moment, we'll move on to an easy one.

When the timer interrupt strikes, we could ask it to look at the raster and see if the scan was close to the interrupt point. If so, we might wait things out, or skip part of the timer interrupt jobs. Messy.

The timer interrupt could "unlock" the interrupt very quickly, using a CLI command. That way, we could interrupt the interrupt program itself to do the split screen job. Better, but some programmers feel it's dangerous to allow this kind of thing to happen.

\section*{A Better Way}

There is an easier way: shut the timer interrupt off completely, and do its various jobs with our own programs. This seems complex, but it's not. We can call the timer interrupt routines ourselves, whenever it's time.

Let's look a little more closely into the timing of these interrupts. We expect to cause a raster scan interrupt about 120 times a second. That's twice as often as the timer interrupt needs to be handled. So our raster program could occasionally call in the timer interrupt program.

It seems that we could accomplish the task easily by calling the timer interrupt routines every second raster interrupt. That would certainly do the job, but there's a better way.

Even though we've shut off the timer inter-




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rupt, it's still signaling when the time is ready. Let's review: the timer leaves a signal in hex address \$DC0D (56333) whenever it counts down to zero. Normally, this signal triggers the interrupt line (IRQ) and causes the processor to be interrupted. But we may "break" the connection between the timer signal and the interrupt line. In this case, the timer will not cause an interrupt, but the signal bit will still flash when the appropriate time has come.

We can see the plan in Figures 1 and 2. We will disconnect the timer from interrupt, and service it ourselves when it flashes. Easier done than said. Let's look at the machine language coding:
```

033C A9 01 INTR LDA \#\$01
033E 8D 19 D0 STA \$D019

```

Raster interrupt is now the only game in town, so we don't need to test for it. We must, of course, turn off the raster interrupt flag.
\begin{tabular}{lllll}
0341 & A2 & 92 & LDX & \(\# \$ 92\) \\
0343 & A0 & 06 & LDY & \(\# \$ 06\)
\end{tabular}

Setup for top of screen. Next interrupt, line 92 hex; new color, number 6 .
\begin{tabular}{llllll}
0345 & AD 12 & D0 & LDA & SD012 \\
0348 & 10 & 04 & & BPL & MID
\end{tabular}

If it's really the top of screen, we can skip ahead. Otherwise, we change for mid-screen - line 1, new color, number 0 :
\begin{tabular}{lll} 
034A A2 & 01 & LDX \\
034C A0 & \(\# 0\) & LDY \\
\(\# \$ 00\)
\end{tabular}

Now we're ready to do the job, wherever the screen is:
\begin{tabular}{lllllll}
034 E & 8 E & 12 & D0 & MID & STX & \$D012 \\
0351 & 8 C & 21 & D0 & & STY & \$D021
\end{tabular}

The job is done. Now let's see if the timer interrupt is calling for action:
\begin{tabular}{lllll}
0354 & AD 0D DC & LDA & \$DC0D \\
0357 & 29 & 01 & & AND \\
0359 & F0 & 03 & & BEQ \\
SKIP
\end{tabular}

If we didn't skip, the timer wants attention. Call it in:

035B 4C 31 EA JMP \$EA31
If we did skip, the timer isn't needed. Quit with: 035E 4C BC FE SKIP JMP SFEBC
We must remember, of course, to: turn off the timer interrupt; set the IRQ vector to our new code; and turn on the raster interrupt. We'll do all that in BASIC. Speaking of which....

\section*{BASIC-ally Yours}

Here's the same program in BASIC.
```

1ø\emptyset FOR J=828 TO 864:READ X
11\emptyset T=T+X:POKE J,X
12\emptyset NEXT J
130 IF T<>4077 THEN STOP

```
```

2ø0 DATA 169,1,141,25,208,162,146,160,6,
173,18,2ø8,16,4,162,1
210 DATA 160, Ø, 142,18,2Ø8,140,33,2ø8,173
,13,220
22\emptyset DATA 41,1,24\emptyset,3,76,49,234,76,188,254
3ø\emptyset POKE 56333,127
31\emptyset POKE 788,60:POKE 789,3
320 POKE 53274,129

```

Now we have a rock-solid color change at the appropriate screen point. No creeping, no jittering, no hiccups.

We've only touched upon the techniques of raster interrupt. A whole host of new possibilities open up with its use.

But we've shown it can be done, and some of the techniques that can be used to do it.
Copyright © 1983 Jim Butterfield.

\section*{Figure 1:}
"Conventional" coding requires the program to distinguish between the two live timing sources. It may also cause timing jitter.


\section*{Figure 2:}

Single interrupt coding gives priority to the timesensitive raster job.


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\title{
Troubleshooting A Program
}

John Blackford Assistant Features Editor

Suppose you've typed a program into your computer from the pages of COMPUTE!, and it doesn't run. The following checklist should help you find the problem in a jiffy.

There are two likely sources of trouble in a typed program: typing errors made as you enter the program into your computer or mistakes involving COMPUTE!'s conventions - the symbols used to indicate special keystroke combinations. If you have successfully typed in programs from the magazine before, the problem is probably a typing error. But if this is your first try (or if you are working with a new computer which is unfamiliar to you), you may be having trouble with the listing conventions.

\section*{Knowing How To Enter The Program}

First take a look at the articles published each month, "How To Type COMPUTE!'s Programs," and "A Beginner's Guide To Typing In Programs." As you'll see, finding a character or word enclosed in braces is either a function key - such as the "CLEAR" key - or a normal key pressed simultaneously with a control or escape key. Don't type in either the letters of the word in braces, or the braces themselves. Instead, press the key or keys indicated by the words within braces. \{CLEAR\} means, press the CLR key.

What about the possibility that the program in the magazine is incorrect? Each program we publish is tested carefully, and the versions for each different computer brand are checked separately. When we have a given version running smoothly, we LIST the program directly onto paper. This paper version is photocopied and then appears as is in the magazine. Because of this, there is very little chance of a typographical error in the magazine version - it is identical to
the program that was pretested in the computer.
Still, we have made mistakes. In almost every case, though, a program will run correctly as printed. If you continue to have problems after having followed these troubleshooting procedures, check the section of the magazine called CAPUTE! the next issue or two following the program in question.

On the other hand, there is a good chance that a typing error crept in as you keyed the program listing into your computer. The result can be anything from a slightly quirky display (such as square trees) to no game at all - just a cryptic error message or even a lock-up. When a computer locks up, the keyboard and RESET keys have no effect. To regain control, you must turn off the computer. Everything you typed in is lost. To avoid this disaster, always SAVE your program before you try to RUN it.

\section*{Finding The Source Of A Problem}

Often, you can trace a mistake by knowing how to interpret error messages. Some computers give you a statement such as "OUT OF DATA," while others give only an error number. If you get a number, look it up in your user's manual. The error statement or number is accompanied by a line number, which helps in locating the problem.

First, LIST the line and make sure that it is exactly the same as the one in the magazine. If it isn't, make the required changes and try to RUN the program again.

Sometimes, the actual error is not on the line named as the source of the problem. If a DATA entry is missing, the error is listed at the line containing the READ instructions. If a string is incorrectly DIMensioned, the error will occur in the line that first calls for the variable, not in the line containing the DIM statement.

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Likewise, if you forget to use RETURN to end a subroutine or tell the program to jump to a nonexistent line, the error message will refer to where the computer failed to carry out your instructions, not to where the mistake actually is located. Thus, interpreting this kind of error message requires some imagination, but at least the messages narrow your search to two areas.

If you go through the above steps and still don't find a mistake, you'll have to check the program line by line to be certain that each character is exactly the same as the original text. First, check the line numbers themselves, comparing number by number. Make sure none are missing and that there are no extra ones which never appeared in the magazine.

Now, check the program line by line. As you go, recheck the line numbers. A common mistake is to enter correct information on the wrong line, and it is very easy to miss this when checking because your eye tends to jump from what you read on the screen to the same thing on the page. You may not notice when a program line is matched up with the wrong line number.

\section*{Look For Omissions}

Another common problem is skipping part of a line or repeating part. A small omission of this sort can produce dramatic results. In the following example, leaving out part of the line creates an "endless loop" that will stop the program in its tracks:
\[
\begin{aligned}
& 10 X=0 \\
& 20 X=X+1 \\
& 30 \text { PRINT } X \\
& 40 \text { GOTO } 20
\end{aligned}
\]

This program will never get beyond line 40 . Line 20 should have read:

\section*{\(20 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+1\) : IF \(\mathrm{X}>10\) THEN GOTO 50}

The second part of line 20 allows the program to get out of the loop. Keep on the lookout for such omissions when you compare the listing line by line.

Once you have cleared up the major problems that keep the program from running at all, you can fine tune any glitches in the display. These can be tedious, but at least you have something to work with and can see right on the screen how your changes are affecting the program.

Troubleshooting can be frustrating. But when you check things out step by step - starting with the most likely sources of trouble - you will reduce your "debugging" time dramatically.

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\title{
DATA, READ, And RESTORE Statements
}

Let's look at DATA and READ - what do these statements do and how do you use them? Using DATA statements in a program can save memory and may be more efficient than using many equivalent lines of code. However, a DATA statement can be more difficult to decode or understand because it can look like just a random group of numbers.

DATA statements are used in conjunction with READ statements. Together they assign numbers or strings to variable names.
```

100 READ N
110 DATA 5 is equivalent to }100\textrm{N}=

```

The DATA-READ concept becomes efficient when you assign several values to a variable name for a particular procedure. Let's look at an example:
```

1Ø\emptyset READ A
11\emptyset PRINT A,A*A
12\emptyset IF A=7 THEN 140 ELSE 1ø\emptyset
13\emptyset DATA 3,2,6,8,7
140 END

```

When the program comes to READ A, the computer looks for the first DATA statement and assigns the first value, 3 , to the variable A. The program continues, then comes to the statement READ A again. The computer has already read the first number, so it assigns the very next number, 2, to A. The process continues. Each time a READ statement is encountered, the very next data item in the DATA list is read, whether it is in the same DATA statement or the next DATA statement.

\section*{DATA Varieties}

DATA statements may be placed anywhere in the program. They are ignored until a READ statement is executed. A "marker" is remembered by the computer so it knows exactly which data item has most recently been READ - and therefore which item the next READ statement will act upon.

A DATA statement may contain one item only or several items separated by commas. Data items may be numeric constants (numbers) or
strings. Numbers may be positive or negative and may contain a decimal. Numbers may not be variable names and may not contain operators (such as \(5 / 3\) ). String variables do not need to be in quote marks unless there are leading spaces, trailing spaces, or embedded commas as part of the string. You may specify a null string by "", or ,, in a series. Example:
\[
300 \text { DATA " ",JOHN,,,JIM,"" " }
\]

Line 300 contains six data items - null, JOHN, null, null, JIM, and null.

You may combine numbers and strings in the same DATA statements, but you must be careful that the data items in order match the READ statements. If the READ statement specifies a numeric variable, a string will not be accepted. You must have at least as many data items as the READ statements will try to access (or you will get an OUT OF DATA error). If you happen to have extra data items, they will be ignored.

A READ statement may specify one or several items. The items may be a combination of numeric and string variables. Keep in mind that READ statements only read the data and assign values to variables - later program lines would actually print, calculate, sort, or manipulate the data.

Following are some examples:
String Variables
\(1 \varnothing \emptyset\) FOR C=1 TO 5
\(11 \varnothing\) READ AS
\(12 \emptyset\) PRINT AS
\(13 \varnothing\) NEXT C
140 DATA ED,BILL, JOHN, JIM, KELLY
150 END
Subscripted Numeric Variables
\(2 \emptyset \emptyset\) FOR I=1 TO 4
210 READ A(I)
\(22 \emptyset\) PRINT "A("; I;")="; A (I)
230 NEXT I
240 DATA \(32,-42,48,69,-73,89\)
250 END
Multiple Variables
\(3 \varnothing \varnothing\) FOR \(I=1\) TO 3
310 READ A, B, C
```

32\emptyset CALL HCHAR(A,B,C)
330 NEXT I
340 DATA 12,24,42,8,8
350 DATA 35,20,15,38
360 END

```

To help conserve memory, a DATA statement can be up to four screen lines long ( 112 characters). You can edit and insert to make the line even longer. One exception is that if you have quite a few items separated by a lot of commas, the computer will accept only a little over three lines.

\section*{Printring Lowercase As An Example}

The following program illustrates how DATA and READ statements are used to save memory in defining graphics characters. To specify each character number and definition in a separate CALL CHAR statement would require 26 statements. Using DATA and READ, four lines READ and define the graphics characters, and five data lines are used.

Program 1 redefines the small capital letters in characters 97 through 122 to graphics characters which can print actual lowercase letters. Letters with ascenders or descenders will require two letters to be printed. The chart shows which small capital letter (release the alpha lock key to print these) represents which graphic character. Lines 200-300 in the program illustrate how to print the lowercase letters.

\section*{Small Capital Letters And The Graphics Characters They Represent.}


\section*{Program 1: Lowercase Letters}
```

1\emptyset\emptyset CALL CLEAR
11\emptyset FOR C=97 TO 122
12ø READ C\$
13@ CALL CHAR(C,C\$)
14\emptyset NEXT C
15\emptyset DATA 3D4381818181433D, BCC2818181
81C2BC, उС428ø8\emptyset8\emptyset8\emptyset423C, Ø\emptyset\emptyset\emptyset\emptyset1\emptyset1
\emptyset1\emptyset1\emptyset1\emptyset1, उС4281FF8\emptyset8\emptyset423C
16\emptyset DATA Ø6\emptyset9\emptyset8\emptyset8\emptyset8\emptyset8\emptyset83E, Ø1Ø1\emptyset1\emptyset141
221C, Øøøø8ø8ø8\emptyset8\emptyset8\emptyset8,\emptyset\emptyset\emptysetø\emptysetø\emptyset8,\emptyset8
Ø8\emptyset8\emptyset8\emptyset8887,889\emptysetАØСØАØ9Ø8884
17\emptyset DATA Ø8\emptyset8\emptyset8\emptyset8\emptyset8\emptyset8\emptyset8\emptyset8,7884\emptyset2\emptyset2\emptyset2
\emptyset2\emptyset2\emptyset2, BCC2818181818181, उC428181
818142उC, 8\emptyset8\emptyset8\emptyset8\emptyset8\emptyset8, Ø1\emptyset1\emptyset1\emptyset1\emptyset1\emptyset1
18\emptyset DATA BCC2818\emptyset8\emptyset8\emptyset8\emptyset8, उС424ØडC\emptyset2\emptyset
242उС, \emptysetøø\emptyset\emptyset8\emptyset8\emptyset8\emptyset87F\emptyset8,818181818
181433D,41412222141408\emptyset8, @4@4888
850502002
19\emptyset DATA 8244281ø28448282,1Ø1\emptyset2\emptyset2\emptyset4\emptyset
4,7F\emptyset2\emptyset4@81\emptyset2\emptyset4@7F
PRINT TAB(4);"1"
21@ PRINT TAB(4);"1 o vw e r
{3 SPACES;C a s e"
22g PRINT : TAB(9);"1{3 SPACES}h
{3 SPACES}h{3 SPACES}t"
23@ PRINT TAB(7);"a l b n a b e l"
24g FRINT TAE(11);"P"
25@ FRINT :::" h{3 SPACES}d
{3 SPACES}f{3 SPACES}h i i h l"
26g PRINT "a b camelam lalkl n
m"
27@ PRINT TAB(13);"g{5 SPACES}j"
28@ PRINT :TAB(13);"t"
29\emptyset PRINT "n a b a r s l u v vw % v
z"
उ\emptyset\emptyset PRINT TAB(5);"p q";TAB(24);"y"
319 GOTO 310
32g END

```

\section*{RESTOREing}

Now let's say you want to use a DATA statement to list some numbers. First you want to add the numbers, and then you want to multiply the numbers. The list of numbers for both processes is the same. To save memory (and typing effort), the TI allows you to RESTORE data. The RESTORE statement indicates that for the very next READ statement the computer will go back to the first DATA item in the program. RESTORE resets that
"marker" to zero.
```

1øø FOR I=1 TO 5
110 READ M,N
12ø PRINT M;"+";N;"=";M+N
130 NEXT I
140 PRINT
15ø DATA 3,2,5,7,4,4,2,1,9,7
160 RESTORE
17\varnothing FOR I=1 TO 5
180 READ A,B
19ø PRINT A;"*";B;"=";A*B
2øø NEXT I
210 END

```

RUN this sample program to see how the data items are used, then RESTOREd, then used again.

RESTORE can be very useful. TI BASIC also allows you to RESTORE to a certain line of data by specifying a line number. If you have a long program with lots of DATA statements, you can use a RESTORE \(n\) where \(n\) is a line number to make sure that each READ statement will read the correct data starting with the specified line of data.

This sample program illustrates the use of the RESTORE command. The DATA statements here contain duration factors and frequencies to be used in CALL SOUND statements. Ordinarily the first READ statement would read the first data items from the very first DATA statements. However, line 130 says to start reading the data in line 260 with the very next READ statement. Ten sounds are played; then we RESTORE 260 again so the ten sounds are repeated. Line 190 says RESTORE 240 so the data will start with line 240 for the very next READ statement.

\section*{Program 2: Sounds}
```

1@\emptyset CALL CLEAR
11\emptyset PRINT "SOUNDS"
12g FOR A=1 TO 2
13\emptyset RESTORE 26,
14@ FOR I=1 TO 1\emptyset
15@ READ T,F
16Ø CALL SOUND(T*5.,F,2)
17g NEXT I
189 NEXT A
19@ RESTORE 24@
20Ø FOR I=1 TO 22
21\emptyset READ T,F
22\emptyset CALL SOUND(T*1@ø,F,2)
23g NEXT I
24@ DATA 2,1046, 2,784,2,659,4,523,2,
44\emptyset
25@ DATA 2,392,2,349,3,392,2,33\emptyset,4,2
62
26\emptyset DATA 6,330,4, 262,4,330,6,392,4,5
23,4,494,6,523
27@ DATA 4, 392,4, 33@,6, 392
28@ DATA 4, 33@,8,262
29ø END

```

This "Southern States" program illustrates a variety of uses of DATA and READ statements. Keep in mind that the DATA statements can go anywhere in the program and are ignored until a READ statement is executed.

Note: As you are typing in programs from listings, the most likely place for bugs (errors) is in DATA statements. Be sure you copy DATA statements carefully. Watch particularly the placement of commas. Do not accidentally put a comma at the end of a DATA statement. If your data list consists of graphics definitions, those rounded characters are zeros, not the letter O. If your program stops with a BAD VALUE message, you can PRINT some of the variable names to see if you can pinpoint which DATA statement may be causing an error.

In any case, Southern States is an educa-
tional program that draws a map of the United States. One of the Southern States is outlined, and the user must type the name of the state. If the state is correct, the user must then type the name of the capital city. States are chosen in a random order. If you get the state and the capital right, that state will not appear again. However, if you miss an answer twice, the correct answer will be given and the state will appear again.

The data in lines 270-310 defines graphics characters for the map. We're using small capital letters so they can be printed, a faster method of drawing than using CALL HCHAR or CALL VCHAR. Be sure to release the alpha lock key to type in lines 320 and 480-510.

Line 330 (RESTORE 370) is not necessary the first time through the program because the data in line 370 would be the next data anyway. However, the program branches back to line 330 to RESTORE data if you'd like to try a "new" quiz. Lines 340-390 read the names of the states and the capital cities as the \(\mathrm{S} \$\) array and \(\mathrm{C} \$\) array.

\section*{Outlining States}

Lines 540-560 randomly choose one of the states that has not previously been chosen and identified. The S \(\$\) value is set to "" (null) if the state is identified correctly. Depending on which state is chosen, certain data is RESTOREd (line 570 then lines 1500-2070).

Each state's data contains first a number representing the number of graphics characters that need to be defined. This number is READ in line 590 (READ N). Lines 600-630 then read the next data items to define the graphics characters. Line 640 reads N, the number of graphics characters that need to be placed on the map, and then lines 650-680 read the row coordinate, column coordinate, and character number from data to outline the state. To erase the state, line 1250 reads N, the number of characters needed to erase the state, and lines 1260-1290 read from the data the row coordinate, column coordinate, erasing graphic character, and number of repetitions. Most of the clearing is done with character 96 , the plain yellow square, so repetitions can be used.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Program 3 Explained} \\
\hline Lines & \\
\hline 110 & Clear screen. \\
\hline 120-170 & Define colors for graphics. \\
\hline 180-210 & Print title screen. \\
\hline 230-310 & Define graphics characters for map. \\
\hline 320 & Define L\$ for use in printing the map. \\
\hline 330-390 & Read names of states in \(\$ \$\) array and corresponding capital cities in C\$ array. \\
\hline 400-460 & Print instruction screen and wait for user to press ENTER. \\
\hline 470-510 & Clear screen and print map of United States. \\
\hline 520 & Perform quiz for 11 states. \\
\hline 530 & Initialize T, which keeps track of errors. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

540－560 Randomly choose a state which has not previously been identified correctly．
570 Depending on state chosen，branch to appro－ priate RESTORE statement．
580 Clear four lines under map where answers will be typed．
590－630 Define graphics characters for particular state．
640－680 Outline state on map．
690－710 Ask for state．
720
730－810 Receive user＇s answer．
820－830 Beep then test answer．
840－940 If answer is incorrect，sound＂uh－oh＂and return for another answer．If answer is incorrect twice， print correct answer，wait for user to press ENTER．
950 If answer is correct，play arpeggio．
960－1230 Similar to state，ask for capital city，receive answer， test answer，branch appropriately．
1240 If state and capital are correct， \(\mathrm{S} \$(\mathrm{R})\) is set equal to null，＂＂，so the state will not be chosen again．
1250－1290 Erase the state．
1300 Return for next state to be identified．
1310 Clear printing．
1320－1370 Print option to try again and branch appropriately．
1380－1440 Subroutine to print＂PRESS ENTER＂and wait for user to press ENTER．
1450－1490 Subroutine to play music for correct answer．
1500－1560 RESTORE data for Texas．
1570－1620 RESTORE data for Oklahoma．
1630－2060 RESTORE data for Arkansas，Louisiana，Tennessee， Mississippi，Alabama，Florida，Georgia，South Carolina，and North Carolina．
2070 END．

If you prefer to save typing effort，you may receive a copy of Program 3 by sending \(\$ 3\) ，a blank cassette or diskette，and a stamped，self－addressed mailer to C．Regena，P．O．Box 1502，Cedar City， UT 84720 ．Be sure to specify＂Southern States＂
for the TI－99／4A computer．

\section*{Program 3：Southern States}
\(1 \emptyset \emptyset\) REM SOUTHERN STATES
110 CALL CLEAR
120 FOR G=9 TO 12
\(13 \varnothing \operatorname{CALL} \operatorname{COLOR}(G, 12,1)\)
14 @ NEXT G
\(15 \emptyset \operatorname{CALL} \operatorname{COLOR}(13,1,12)\)
\(160 \operatorname{CALL} \operatorname{COLOR}(14,1,12)\)
\(17 \emptyset \operatorname{CALL} \operatorname{COLOR}(15,2,11)\)
18ø PRINT " ***********************
    ":" *";TAB(25);"*"
\(19 @\) PRINT " * IDENTIFY THE STATES *
    ":" *";TAB(25);"*"
\(2 \emptyset \varnothing\) PRINT " ***********************
\(21 \emptyset\) PRINT : : : TAB (7);"SOUTHERN STATES
\(23 \emptyset\) FOR G=96 TO 123
24 Ø READ G\$
25 CALL CHAR (G,G\$)
260 NEXT G
\(27 \emptyset\) DATA FFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF, 3F1FøF \(\emptyset 7 \emptyset 7\)

        ,FFFFFЗС, FØFØFØEØEØCØСø8, ØFØFØFØ
        FøFØFØFøF

    Ø7øF \(\emptyset F, \emptyset F \emptyset F \emptyset F \emptyset F F F F F F F F F\), FFFFFFFF
    7F1Fø7ø1, FFЗFøFøЗ,FFFFFFFFFFFøFøF
\(29 \varnothing\) F，FøF8F8FCFCFEFEFF，Øø8ø8øCøCøEのE
ØF，FøEØCØ日，FCFCF8F8FØF ØF ØF
उøø DATA 8ø8øСØСØEØEØFØF，ØF1FЗF7FFFF FFFFF，\(\emptyset \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset З \emptyset F 3 F F F, ~ Ø \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset ~\) Øø1ØЗø7，EøEØEØF ØF 8FCFEFF，Øøøøøøø øøø8øСロЕ
 EØF8FE，EØEめE1EЗFFFFFEFC
32の L\＄＝＂
33ø RESTORE \(37 \emptyset\)
\(34 \emptyset\) FOR G＝ø TO 1ø
\(35 \emptyset\) READ S\＄（G），C\＄（G）
\(36 \emptyset\) NEXT G
\(37 \emptyset\) OMA CITY，ARKANSAS，LITTLE ROCK，LO UISIANA，BATON ROUGE，TENNESSEE，NA SHVILLE
उ8ø DATA MISSISSIPFI，JACKSON，ALABAMA ，MONTGOMERY，FLORIDA，TALLAHASSEE， GEORGIA，ATLANTA
उ9Đ DATA SOUTH CAROLINA，COLUMBIA，NOR TH CAROL INA，RALEIGH
4øø CALL CLEAR
410 FRINT＂ONE OF THE UNITED STATES＂ ：：＂WILL BE OUTLINED．＂：：：＂TYPE TH E NAME OF THE STATE＂
\(42 \emptyset\) PRINT ：＂THEN PRESS 〈ENTER〉．＂：：：＂ IF THE STATE IS CORRECT，＂
\(43 \emptyset\) PRINT ：＂TYPE THE CAPITAL CITY＂：： ＂THEN PRESS＜ENTER〉．＂
44Ø PRINT ：：：＂NAMES MUST BE SPELLED＂ ：：＂CORRECTLY TO BE ACCEPTED．＂：： TAB（15）；＂PRESS 〈ENTER〉＂；
45ø CALL KEY（Ø，K，S）
46 IF \(K<>13\) THEN 450
\(47 \emptyset\) CALL CLEAR
48日 PRINT TAB（27）；＂ts＂：＂i＊＂＊＂．＂ ＂＂yz\｛7 SPACES\}u'e": " "; L\$;"yx \｛3 SPACES\}t"r": "h";L\$;""w vt*"\{"
49の PRINT＂f＂；L\＄；＂＊t＂＂nq＂：＂f＂；L\＄；＂



与øø PRINT＂с＂；L\＄；＂＊＂＊n＂：＂g＂；L\＄；＂＊


\(51 \emptyset\) PRINT TAB（11）；＂bdc＊ndddm
\(\{3\) SPACES\}co":TAB(13);"a"
〔8 SPACES？a＊＂：TAB（14）；＂b＂；TAB（24
）；＂b＂：：：：：
\(52 \emptyset\) FOR C＝ø TO 1 ゆ
\(530 \mathrm{~T}=\emptyset\)
54Ø RANDOMIZE
\(55 \emptyset \mathrm{R}=\mathrm{INT}(11\)＊RND）
56ø IF S\＄（R）＝＂＂THEN 55Ø
57＠ON R＋1 GOTO 15めø，157日，163Ø，169Ø， 1739，1789，1849，189Ø，193Ø，1989，20 \(2 \emptyset\)
\(58 \varnothing\) CALL \(\operatorname{HCHAR}(29,1,96,160)\)
59ø READ N
\(6 \emptyset 6\) FOR \(I=128\) TO \(127+N\)
619 READ G\＄
\(62 \emptyset\) CALL CHAR（I，G\＄）
6 SØ NEXT I
640 READ N
650 FOR \(\mathrm{I}=1\) TO N
6GØ READ X，Y，G
67 © CALL \(\operatorname{HCHAR}(X, Y, G)\)
689 NEXT I
69 FOR \(I=1\) TO 7
\(7 \varnothing \varnothing\)
71 П NEXT I
\(72 \boldsymbol{\operatorname { C A L L }} \operatorname{HCHAR}(21,11,96,15)\)
73Ø S1 \(\$=" "\)
74 Ø CALL SOUND（ \(150,1397,2\) ）
75 FOR L＝1 TO 15
\(76 \emptyset\) CALL KEY（Ø，K，S）
\(77 \emptyset\) IF \(S<1\) THEN \(76 \varnothing\)
789 IF K＝13 THEN 826
\(79 \emptyset\) CALL HCHAR \((21,1 \emptyset+L, K)\)
8 6 の \(51 \$=S 1 \$ \& \mathrm{CHR} \$(K)\)
\(81 \emptyset\) NEXT L
82 CALL SOUND（1øØ，88ø，2）
83ø IF S\＄（R）\(=51 \$\) THEN \(95 \emptyset\)
84 CALL SOUND（1 \(1 \varnothing, 33 \emptyset, 2)\)
85 CALL SOUND（1øの，262，2）
86ø T＝T＋1
\(87 \emptyset\) IF Tく2 THEN \(72 \emptyset\)
889 CALL \(\operatorname{HCHAR}(21,11,96,15)\)
89 FOR L＝1 TO LEN（S\＄（R））
9ØØ CALL HCHAR（21，1Ø＋L，ASC（SEG\＄（S\＄（R ），L，1）））
\(91 \varnothing\) NEXT L
\(92 \emptyset\) GOSUB \(138 \emptyset\)
930 C＝C－1
940 GOTO 125ø
959 GOSUB 1450
96 FOR I＝1 TO 9
\(97 \emptyset\) CALL HCHAR（ \(23,2+1\) ，ASC（SEG\＄（＂CAPI TAL ？＂，I，1）））
980 NEXT I
\(99 \boxed{T=\varnothing}\)
1 Øøø CALL \(\operatorname{HCHAR}(23,13,96,15)\)
\(1 \varnothing 1 \varnothing \mathrm{~S} 1 \$=" \cdot\)
1 Ø2ø CALL SOUND（15ø，1397，2）
\(1 \emptyset 3 \emptyset\) FOR L＝1 TO 15
\(1 \emptyset 4 \emptyset\) CALL \(\operatorname{KEY}(\emptyset, K, S)\)
\(1 \varnothing 5 \emptyset\) IF \(S<1\) THEN \(1 \varnothing 4 \varnothing\)
1 1ø6Ø IF K＝13 THEN \(11 \varnothing \emptyset\)
\(1 \emptyset 7 \emptyset \operatorname{CALL} \operatorname{HCHAR}(23,12+L, K)\)
1 ø8ø S1 \(\$=S 1 \$ \&\) CHR \(\$(K)\)
1 Ø9め NEXT L
\(11 \varnothing \emptyset\) CALL SOUND（1øø，88ø，2）
111 Ø IF C \(\$(\mathrm{~F})=\mathrm{S} 1 \$\) THEN \(123 \varnothing\)
\(112 \emptyset\) CALL SOUND（1øø，उЗø，2）
\(113 \emptyset\) CALL SOUND（1øø，262，2）
114 g T＝T＋1
\(115 \emptyset\) IF T＜2 THEN 1 Øøø
\(1160 \operatorname{CALL} \operatorname{HCHAR}(23,12,96,15)\)
\(117 \emptyset \mathrm{FOR} \mathrm{L}=1 \mathrm{TO} \mathrm{LEN}(\mathrm{C} \$(\mathrm{R}))\)
\(118 \emptyset\) CALL HCHAR（ \(23,12+L, A S C(S E G \$(C \$(\) R），L，1）））
\(119 め\) NEXT L
\(12 \emptyset \emptyset\) GOSUB \(138 \emptyset\)
121 Ø C＝C－1
1220 GOTO 125 g
1230 GOSUB \(145 \emptyset\)
124 § \(\mathrm{S} \$(\mathrm{R})="\)＂
\(125 \emptyset\) READ N
\(126 \emptyset\) FOR \(\mathrm{I}=1\) TO N
\(127 \emptyset\) READ \(X, Y, G, J\)
\(128 \emptyset\) CALL \(\operatorname{HCHAR}(X, Y, G, J)\)
129 D NEXT I
\(13 \varnothing \varnothing\) NEXT C
\(131 \emptyset\) CALL \(\operatorname{HCHAR}(21,1,96,96)\)
\(132 \emptyset\) PRINT＂TRY AGAIN？（Y／N）＂；
\(133 \varnothing\) CALL KEY（ \(\varnothing, K, S)\)
\(134 \emptyset\) IF \(K=89\) THEN \(33 \varnothing\)
\(135 \emptyset\) IF Kく＞78 THEN \(133 \emptyset\)
\(136 \emptyset\) CALL CLEAR
\(138 \emptyset\) FOR \(I=1\) TO 11
\(139 \emptyset\) CALL HCHAR（24，2ø＋I，ASC（SEG\＄（＂PR ESS ENTER＂，I，1）））
\(14 \emptyset \emptyset\) NEXT I
\(141 \emptyset\) CALL \(\operatorname{KEY}(\varnothing, K, S)\)
142 D IF \(K<>13\) THEN 141 Ø
143 CALL \(\operatorname{HCHAR}(24,21,96,11)\)
144 R RETURN
\(145 \emptyset\) CALL SOUND（ \(1 \varnothing \emptyset, 262,2)\)
\(146 \varnothing\) CALL SOUND（1øø，उЗ 10,2 ）
\(147 \varnothing\) CALL SOUND（ \(1 \varnothing \varnothing, 392,2\) ）
\(148 \emptyset\) CALL SOUND（20ø，523，2）
\(149 \varnothing\) RETURN
\(15 \emptyset \emptyset\) RESTORE \(151 \varnothing\)
\(151 \emptyset\) DATA 11，Øøøøøø1F1øFøCøC，ØøøøøøF F，8ø8ø8ø8，8ø8ø8ø8ø8ø8ø8ø8，FF8ø8 ø8ø8ø8ø8ø8，F8ø8ø8ø8ø8ø8ø8ø8，ø8ø 8ø601
\(152 \emptyset\) DATA ØøøøøøøøCø38ø7，Øøøøøøøøøøø
 1 Ø1Ø1Ø1，12，14，12，128，14，13， 129
\(153 \emptyset\) DATA \(14,14,139,13,14,131,12,14\) ， \(132,12,15,133,13,15,134,13,16,1\) \(35,13,17,136,13,18,137\)
1549 DATA \(14,18,138,15,18,138,4,12,1\) \(4,96,2,13,14,96,5,14,12,96,7,15\) ，18，96， 1
155 D DATA \(5,5,96,2,3,6,96,1\)
1560
157 Ø
\(158 \emptyset\)
RESTORE 158め


 ØøFF
 Ø8ø8ø8ø8ø8ø8ø8，FF，12，11，14，128， \(12,14,137,11,15,129,12,15,136\)

16 Øø DATA \(13,15,135,11,16,129,13,16\) ， \(134,11,17,129,13,17,133,11,18,1\) \(30,12,18,131,13,18,132,3\)
1610 DATA \(11,14,96,5,12,14,96,5,13,1\) 5，96，4
\(162 \emptyset\) GOTO 58ø
1639 RESTORE \(164 \varnothing\)
 ØøFF，øøøøøøøøøøF8ø4ø4，Ø8ø8øFØ1ぁ \(1 ø 1 \emptyset 1 \varnothing 2, \emptyset 4 \emptyset 4 \varnothing 8 \emptyset 81 \emptyset 1 \emptyset 1 \emptyset 1,2 \emptyset 2 \emptyset E\)
\(165 \emptyset\) DATA ØøøøFF，1Cø2ø1，1ø1ø1ø1ø1ø1ø \(1 \varnothing 1,1 \varnothing, 11,18,128,11,19,129,11,2\) Ø，13Ø，12，2ø，131，13，2の， 132
166 DATA \(14,2 \emptyset, 133,14,19,134,14,18\) ， \(135,13,18,136,12,18,136,4,11,18\) ，96，3，12，18，96，3，13，18，96，3
\(167 \emptyset\) DATA \(14,18,96,3\)
168 GOTO 58ø
169 RESTORE 17 Øø
17 Dø DATA 5，øøøøFF8ø日ø8ø8ø日，øøøøFø1ø 1øø8ø8ø8，ø8ø8ø4øろ，ØøøøøஜЕø11øBø FøF，4ø4ø4ø4ø8ø8ø8ø8，5
\(171 \emptyset\) DATA \(14,19,128,14,2 \emptyset, 129,15,2 \emptyset\) ， \(13 \emptyset, 15,21,131,15,19,132,3,14,19\) ， \(96,2,15,19,96,2,15,21,11 \emptyset, 1\)
172 GOTO 58ø
\(173 \varnothing\) RESTORE 174 Ø
174 DATA 7，ØøøøøøøF 1 Ø1ø2ø4，ØøЗFC，Øø FF，ØøFFø2ø4Ø4Ø81ØE，Ø1Ø1Ø2FC，Øøø ØøøFF，4ø8ø8øFF，9，11，19， 128
\(175 \emptyset\) DATA \(11,2 \emptyset, 129,11,21,13 \emptyset, 11,22\) ，
\(139,11,23,131,12,22,132,12,21,1\)
\(33,12,2 \emptyset, 133,12,19,134\)
1760 DATA \(2,11,19,96,5,12,19,96,4\)
\(177 \emptyset\) GOTO 58ø
\(178 \emptyset\) RESTORE \(179 \emptyset\)
179 DATA 9，Øøøøøøø1ø1Ø1ø2ø4，ØøøøøøF \(F, \emptyset \varnothing \varnothing \emptyset \varnothing \varnothing F \emptyset 1 \varnothing 1 \emptyset 1 \emptyset 1,1 \emptyset 1 \varnothing 1 \varnothing 1 \varnothing 1 \varnothing 1 \varnothing 1\) Ø1ø，1ø1ø1ø1øFFFFFFFF
\(18 \emptyset \varnothing\) DATA ØøøøFめ1の111317ØF，2Ø2ø3F，ø8 ø8ø8ø8ø81ø2ø2，ø8ø8ø8ø81ø1ø1ø1， 1 \(\emptyset, 12,2 \emptyset, 128,12,21,129,12,22,13 \varnothing\) 1810 DATA \(13,22,131,14,22,131,15,22\) ， \(132,15,21,133,15,20,134,14,20,1\) \(35,13,20,136,6,12,20,96,3\)
182 DATA \(13,29,96,3,14,29,96,3,15,2\) Ø，96，1，15，21，11ø，1，15，22，1Øø，1
1830 GOTO 58ø
\(184 \varnothing\) RESTORE \(185 \varnothing\)
185 DATA 6，Øøøøøø7F4ø4ø4ø4，ØøøøøøFø 1 Øø8ø8ø4， \(4 \emptyset 4 \emptyset 4 \emptyset 2 \emptyset 2 \emptyset 2 \emptyset 1 \emptyset 1, \emptyset 2 \emptyset 2 \emptyset ~\) \(2 \emptyset 1 \emptyset 1 \emptyset 1 \emptyset 1 F F, 44444444 F F F F F F F F\)
 \(8,12,23,129,13,23,139,14,23,131\) \(, 15,22,132,14,22,133,13,22,133\)
\(187 \emptyset\) DATA \(4,12,22,96,2,13,22,96,2,14\) \(, 22,96,2,15,22,1 \emptyset \emptyset, 1\)
1889 GOTO 58ø
189 D RESTORE 19 Øø
\(19 \emptyset \varnothing\) DATA 5 ，\(Б F \emptyset 8 \varnothing 8 \emptyset 8 F F F F F F F F\) ，FFøøøøø
 Ø6，EFDFBF \(\emptyset \emptyset B F D F E F F F, 5,15,22,128\)
\(191 \emptyset\) DATA \(15,23,129,15,24,130,15,25\) ， \(131,16,27,132,4,15,22,1 \emptyset \emptyset, 1,15\) ， 23,1 Ø6，1，15，24，96，2，16，27，32，1
1920 GOTO 58ø
\(193 \emptyset\) RESTORE 194ø
194 DATA 7，Øøøøøø1F1øø8ø8ø4，ØøøøøøF 8ø8ø4ø2ø3，8ø4ø2Ø2ø18ø4ø2ø2，ØøF9 Ø6，8øFFØøøøøøøøø6øE，Ø2ø2ø2Ø1ø1ø \(1 ø 1\) Ø1
\(195 \emptyset\) DATA \(\emptyset 4 \emptyset 4 \emptyset 4 \emptyset 2 \emptyset 2 \emptyset 2 \emptyset 1 \emptyset 1,7,12,23,1\) \(28,12,24,129,13,25,130,15,25,13\) \(1,15,24,132,14,23,133,13,23,134\)
1960 DATA \(4,12,23,96,2,13,23,96,3,14\) ，23，96，1，15，24，96，2
1970 GOTO 58め
1980 RESTORE 199の
199 DATA 4，நøøøøЗøСø8ø4ø2ø3，ØøउCCЗ，
 פ2，4，12，24，128，12，25，129，12，26， \(13 \emptyset\)
2פのஏ DATA \(13,25,131,3,12,24,96,2,12\) ， \(26,110,1,13,25,96,1\)
\(2 \emptyset 1 \emptyset\) GOTO 58め
\(2 \emptyset 2 \emptyset\) RESTORE \(2 \emptyset 3 \emptyset\)
\(2 \emptyset 3 \emptyset\) DATA 8，Øøø1ø2ø4Ø4ø81øE，ØøFF，FF，
 Ø7，øøЗССЗ，øøøøøЗFC，Ø1ø1ø2ø7，8
\(2 \emptyset 4\) DATA \(11,24,128,11,25,129,11,26\) ， 136,1 ， \(27,131,12,26,132,12,25,1\) \(33,12,24,134,12,23,135,4\)
\(2 \emptyset 5 \emptyset\) DATA \(11,24,96,3,1 \varnothing, 27,96,1,12,2\) \(3,96,3,12,26,11 \varnothing, 1\)
296 GOTO 58ø
207 END

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\title{
VIC And 64 Escape Key \\ Thomas Henry
}

While programming, there are lots of ways to get trapped inside quotes and be unable to use the cursor controls. Until now, your only recourse was to hit RETURN and try the line again. With this handy utility, you can escape from "quote mode" traps by just hitting the pound sign key. The routine also serves as an example of machine language programming for those who are interested in trying their hand at it.

How many times has this happened to you? You're sitting at your VIC-20 or Commodore 64, entering or editing a program, and through a series of keystrokes that you probably don't even remember, get into the following trap. When you push a cursor movement key, instead of the cursor actually moving, you get a reverse field symbol on the screen. Frustrating, isn't it? As you have probably learned, about the only way to get free of the trap is to hit RETURN to get out of the line, and then start over.

Here's an easier way: a program that adds a valuable "escape" option to your computer. With this feature, the seldom used British pound symbol \((£)\) becomes an escape key. When you are stuck in the "cursor trap" mentioned above, simply push the key; you will be released from what's called the quote mode and will be free to move the cursor as desired. Before looking at the program, let's examine the problem in greater detail.

\section*{Store Or Perform The Action}

Some of the computer's keys are able to perform two distinct jobs, depending on whether the computer is in the immediate mode or program mode. These keys include LEFT, RIGHT, UP, DOWN, REV, OFF, CLEAR, HOME, INSERT, DELETE, and all of the color selection keys. In the immediate mode, you push one of these keys and the action is performed immediately. For example, depress
the RIGHT key and the cursor moves one space to the right.

But one of the truly impressive features of all Commodore computers is their ability to store or save the action implied by the key. For example, here is a one-line program:

\section*{10 PRINT "\{RIGHT\} HELLO"}

The string contains the word "HELLO" preceded by a cursor-right. When you type this line into the computer, the cursor-right movement is not performed; instead it is stored in the string. The cursor-right will be performed only when the program is run. We are storing a cursor movement to be executed later in the program mode. To indicate that a cursor-right movement is stored in the string, the computer will leave a reverse field brace symbol inside the quotes. In fact, every one of the keys mentioned above has a reverse field character which stands for it when it's inside quotes.

The trouble comes in when the computer thinks you're trying to store an action, but you want to perform it. There are a number of ways this can happen. One way is if you've typed in an odd number of quote marks while entering a line. Another way is pushing the insert key more times than you expected.

\section*{Escape By Machine Language}

Having defined the problem, let's look at a program that will take care of it. Examine Program 1. This is the assembler listing of the VIC- 20 "escape key" program. Since assemblers are now becoming quite common for the VIC and 64, enterprising users might wish to enter the source code in directly and assemble their own version. If you're an experimenter, you'll find that this is a great program to begin with. It's not too long, and yet not so short as to be a trivial exercise.


And it has a practical use too.
Examine Program 1 now. The first part shows the "equates" for the program. These equates give names or labels to the various internal addresses that are used by the program. For example, NOKEYS stands for location \$C6, and this location always contains the number of keystrokes stored in the keyboard buffer. IRQVEC stands for the IRQ vector stored in RAM (Random Access Memory). And so it goes for all of the labels. Each stands for a location, and usually the label suggests the meaning of the location in question.

\section*{The IRQ Routine}

The escape key initialization occurs next. A new vector is stuffed into RAM, and this vector directs the computer to always jump to the start of the new IRQ routine. This routine occurs next in the listing. As this is the heart of the whole program, let's examine it in greater detail.

The first thing that happens here is that all of the registers are saved temporarily. Next, the last key depressed is examined. If it wasn't the British pound symbol (which is used for the escape key), then the registers are restored and the normal IRQ is finished. But if it is the desired key, then a zero is stored in three important locations. These are CMODE, REVERS, and NOINST. Stuffing a zero in CMODE turns off the quote mode, a zero in REVERS turns off the reverse screen mode, and a zero in NOINST nulls out the number of inserts pending. Turning off these three locations allows you to escape from all of the "offending" modes.

\section*{Blanking The Pound}

Recall that a British pound symbol has been printed to the screen. A true escape key shouldn't print anything; it should simply "escape." So the next block of code deposits a blank on top of the British pound character and backs the cursor up one space. The net effect is that no residual character is printed. So a true escape key has been implemented.

Before going on to the rest of the normal IRQ routine (called IRQRTN in Program 1), the registers are restored. We have kept the new routine transparent to the normal VIC-20 operating 200 COMPUTE! Augus 1983

\section*{Program 1: Disassembly Of VIC Version}
system. For the Commodore 64, IRQRTN is \$EA31 instead of \$EABF.

Since there are now countless memory packages available for the VIC-20, some consideration must be given to finding a convenient location for the program. As mentioned, you might wish to assemble your own version. Most users, however, will want to use the BASIC loader in Program 2. This loader will put the program into the top of memory, wherever that might be. Thus, it works for all VIC-20's with any amount of extra memory (if any). For the Commodore 64, a minor change must be made to reflect the different value for IRQRTN, Line 230 should read:
```

$23 \varnothing$ DATA168,104,17ø,104,76,49,234

```

\section*{Make An Escape}

To prepare a copy of this program for use, follow these steps:
1. Type in Program 2. If you have a Commo-


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dore 64 , be sure to make the change to line 230 mentioned above.
2. Check for errors.
3. Save the program first.
4. Now try it out. Type RUN and hit RETURN
5. Almost instantly, the program will relocate to the top of memory and perform a selfinitialization. You may leave the program in place for the duration of a programming session; it will not interfere with normal BASIC operation.
Typing NEW will not affect the escape key program, but if you hit the RUN-STOP/RESTORE key combination, the program will be disabled. You can re-enable it quite easily by typing:

SYS 256 *PEEK (56) + PEEK (55)
Since cassette operations affect the IRQ loop, you may wish to disable the escape option with a RUNSTOP/RESTORE before doing any loading or saving and re-enable it afterwards with the SYS 256*PEEK(56) + PEEK(55).

If you have the program in place, try it out. For example, type a quote mark. Now hit the RIGHT key a number of times. Do you see the reverse field brace? Now hit the British pound key. Then hit the RIGHT key once more. Notice that this time you actually move to the right. Think of the most outlandish combination of keystrokes that you can, then try the escape.

\section*{Program 2: bASIC Loader}

1øø T=256*PEEK (56) +PEEK (55) -55: GOSUB16Ø
110 POKE56,HI8: POKE55,LO
\(12 \emptyset\) FORA=TTOT+54: READD: POKEA, D:NEXT
\(130 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{T}: \mathrm{T}=\mathrm{T}+13\) : GOSUB160: POKEX+2, LO: POKEX \(+4, \mathrm{HI} \%\)
\(14 \emptyset\) SYS (X)
\(15 \emptyset\) NEW
\(160 \mathrm{HI} \mathrm{\%}=\mathrm{T} / 256: \mathrm{LO}=\mathrm{T}-\mathrm{HI} \%\) *256: RETURN
\(17 \emptyset\) DATA120,162,13,160,16,142,20,3
\(18 \emptyset\) DATA14ø, 21,3,88,96,72,138,72
190 DATAl52,72,165,215,201,92,208,23
\(2 \emptyset \emptyset\) DATAl62, \(0,134,212,134,199,134,216\)
210 DATA232,134,198,164,211,136,169,32
220 DATAl45,209,169,157,141,119,2,1ø4
\(23 \emptyset\) DATAl68,1Ø4,17Ø,1Ø4,76,191,234


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}

\title{
Musical Atari Keyboard
}

\author{
Paul N. Havey
}

\begin{abstract}
This program makes your Atari into a musical instrument. The sound of bells, piano, organ, etc. - it's all in your computer's keyboard.
\end{abstract}
> "Music Keyboard 3" makes the Atari typewriter keyboard a music keyboard.

> You can play the keyboard much like playing an organ. Strike a key, the note plays; release the key, the note stops. You can also change the decay of a note to sound like a piano, organ, or bells, and you can change registers to bass or treble with the SHIFT key.

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4. Two-tier keyboard
5. Keyboard display on the screen
6. Monotonic (one note at a time)
7. Fast action

When you run this program, a picture of the Atari keyboard appears on the screen. The keys that are outlined only are not usable as notes. The white and black keys represent the same keys on a keyboard instrument.

Here's how to use the program:

\section*{- Starting-up}
1. Insert the Atari BASIC cartridge.
2. Load or type into RAM memory Music Keyboard.
3. Type RUN, then press RETURN.
4. When the prompt "INPUT DECAY \((0-1)\) " appears in the lower left section of the screen, type in a decimal number between zero and one (example: 0.89 ) and then press the RETURN key.
5. When the word "PLAY" appears, begin playing.
- Changing the decay of a note after starting up:
1. Press the space bar.
2. Press the BREAK key.
3. Type GOTO 1000, then press the RETURN key.
4. When "INPUT DECAY (0-1)" appears, type in the decay value, then press RETURN.
5. When the word "PLAY" appears, begin playing.
- Changing registers

\section*{1. Press the SHIFT key.}

\section*{Fast Keyboard Action}

The Serial Port Control register, SKCTL, changes whenever a key is pressed or released. By reading SKCTL and using the value it contains as an expression in a GOTO statement, the program can decide what to do. SKCTL detects one of four possible keyboard conditions: the SHIFT and one of the character keys pressed together; the SHIFT key pressed by itself; a character key pressed by itself; or no key pressed at all.

Here are a few tricks used to get fast keyboard action. First, the value in SKCTL is used in the GOTO statements to direct the flow of control. Second, placing the logic for note playing at the beginning of the program increases speed since a GOTO target is found by searching a program from beginning to end. Third, removing the REM statements at the beginning leaves fewer statements to search to find the referenced line number. Fourth, using GRAPHICS 2 increases speed over GRAPHICS 0 by 20 percent. The display exists for reasons other than just showing the keyboard. Fifth, converting audio frequency codes to notes on the keyboard by table look-up avoids timeconsuming computation. The keyboard code is used as an index to an array containing the frequency for that note. Sixth, POKEs are used instead of the SOUND statement.

\section*{Program Description}

This program has three major sections. Lines 243256 will cause a note to play when you press a key. Table 3 lists the SKCTL keyboard condition codes. Lines 400-1530 set up the display, the re-


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defined characters, and the variables for the play section. Lines 1560-4000 contain data for the note and character tables.

Line 240 directs the program to the setup section. After setup is complete, control goes to the play section.

Lines 243-244 contain the action the program takes with both the SHIFT and a character key pressed. A note decays while the register changes. The register cannot change again until the SHIFT key is released. Lines 247-248 are accessed only if the SHIFT key alone is pressed. A register change - from bass to treble or from treble to bass - occurs, but no decay or release action is necessary.

Lines 251-253 direct the program to play a note if a character key only is pressed. The note does not change unless it is different from the last note played. The register changes from bass to treble or vice versa when a key on the keyboard is first pressed. The note decays as long as the same key is held down. Lines 255-256 take effect if no key is pressed. The sound stops and remains that way until another key is pressed.

The setup logic begins on line 520. Program variables are initialized on lines 520-530. Lines 540-570 select the screen mode and colors and print the title to the screen. Lines 600-630 transfer the treble and bass register notes into an array.

The table on page 58 of the Atari BASIC Reference Manual gives the hardware frequency codes with musical note values for the treble register. The bass register table, not found in any Atari manual, is in Table 4 of this article.

Lines 710-750 read the redefined character set data and place the entire character set in a new location. Lines 760-820 display the redefined characters as a picture of the keyboard. Table 5 gives the color factor to add to the character code. Lines 1000-1020 prompt the user to input the decay value and play. Lines 1520-1530 wait until no key is pressed to start the play logic.

\section*{Musical Atari Keyboard}
```

24ø GOTO 5ø\emptyset
243 POKE 53761,T+L:L=L*DECAY*(L>\emptyset.5)
:IF S<3 THEN R=R=\emptyset
244 S=4:GOTO PEEK(53775)
247 POKE 53761,T+L:L=L*ø.5*(L>\emptyset.5):I
F S<3 THEN R=R=\emptyset
248 S=3:GOTO PEEK(53775)
251 NP=PEEK(53769): IF NP-P OR S-2 TH
EN P=NP:POKE 53768,R:REG=64*R:L=
LOUD:POKE 5376\emptyset,P(REG+P)
252 POKE 53761,T+L:L=L*DECAY*(L>0.5)
253 S=2:GOTO PEEK(53775)
255 POKE 53761,T+L:L=L*ø.5*(L>0.5)
256 S=1:GOTO PEEK (53775)
4ø\emptyset REM *** SET-UP SECTION ***
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## Table 1: Program Variables*

Name Description

| A | temporary data |
| :--- | :--- |
| CHR | character number plus color code |
| DECAY | user option value |
| I | temporary index |
| L | current loudness |
| LOUD | maximum loudness |
| NP | new pitch table index |
| P | current pitch table index |
| R | Audio Control value (AUDCTL) |
| REG | pitch table register index |
| REP | number of character repeats |
| S | prior key pressed code |
| T | Audio Tone value |
| X | current character position-horizontal |
| XREF | left-most keyboard position |
| Y | current character position-vertical |
| YREF | upper-most keyboard position |
|  |  |

*Also see Table 2

| Table 2: <br> Hardware And <br> O/S (PEEK \& POKE) Descriptions <br> Name* | Address | Description |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| AUDF1 | 53760 | Audio Channel 1 Freq. |
| AUDC1 | 53761 | Audio Channel 1 Control |
| AUDCTL | 53768 | Audio Control |
| KBCODE | 53369 | Keyboard Code |
| SKCTL | 53775 | Serial Port Control |
| RAMTOF | 106 | Size defined by power ON |
| CRSINH | 752 | Cursor Inhibit ( $0=$ Cursor On) |
| CHBAS | 756 | Charater Base Register |
| CHRORG | 57344 | Character Set |
| *Also see the | Atari | Operating System User's Manual |

Table 3: Serial Port Control Keyboard Codes

| Keys Pressed | Code |
| :--- | :--- |
| Character* | 251 |
| Shift | 247 |
| Shift/Character | 243 |
| No Key | 255 |

*Excludes the BREAK, SHIFT, and CTRL keys.
$5 \emptyset \emptyset$ REM REDEF. CHARS. - DISPLAY
$52 \emptyset$ LOUD=15: $T=16 \emptyset: S O U N D ~ \emptyset, ~ \varnothing, ~ \varnothing, ~ \emptyset ~$
$53 \emptyset$ REG $=\varnothing$ : R=ø
$54 \emptyset$ GRAPHICS 2: SETCOLOR 1, 0,12
$55 \emptyset$ SETCOLOR $2,15,6=\operatorname{SETCOLOR} 3, \emptyset, 4$
$56 \emptyset$ SETCOLOR $4,15,6=$ SETCOLOR $\emptyset, \emptyset, \emptyset$
$57 \emptyset$ ? \#6;" MUSIC KEYBOARD 2. ${ }^{\circ}$ ":POKE
752, 1:? "PLEASE WAIT"
DIM P(255)
$\begin{array}{llll}6 \emptyset \emptyset & \text { DIM } \\ 61 \emptyset & \text { FOR } I=\emptyset \text { TO } 127\end{array}$
$62 \emptyset$ READ $P: P(I)=P: P(I+128)=P$
630 NEXT I
$71 \emptyset$ CHSET $=($ PEEK $(1 \emptyset 6)-8) * 256$
$72 \boldsymbol{6}$ CHORG=57344
$73 \varnothing$ FOR $I=\varnothing$ TO $511:$ PQKE CHSET + I, PEEK (CHORG $+I$ ) : NEXT I
74 FOR $I=8$ TO 11 * $8+7:$ READ $A: P O K E C H$ $S E T+I, A: N E X T$ I
75 (POKE 756, CHSET/256: XREF=1: YREF=2

Table 4:
Bass Regisfer Pitch Codes (TONE=10 AUDCTL=1)

| Pitch | AUDFX | Pitch | AUDFX |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| C4 | 29 | F2 | 89 |
| B3 | 31 | E2 | 94 |
| (Bb3 or A\#\#3) | 33 | (Eb2 or D\#2) | 100 |
| A3 | 35 | D2 | 106 |
| (Ab3 or G\#3) | 37 | (Db2 or C\#2) | 112 |
| G3 | 39 | C2 | 119 |
| (Gb3 or F\#3) | 41 | B1 | 126 |
| F3 | 44 | (Bb1 or A\#1) | 134 |
| E3 | 47 | A1 | 142 |
| (Eb3 or D\#3) | 49 | (Ab1 or G\#1) | 150 |
| D3 | 52 | G1 | 159 |
| (Db3 or C\#3) | 56 | (Gb1 or F\#1) | 169 |
| C3 | 59 | F1 | 179 |
| B2 | 63 | E1 | 190 |
| (Bb2 or A\#2) | 66 | (Eb1 orD\#1) | 201 |
| A2 | 70 | D1 | 213 |
| (Ab2 orG\#2) | 75 | (Db1 or $C \# 1)$ | 226 |
| G2 | 79 | C1 | 239 |
| (Gb2 orF\#2) | 84 | B0 | 253 |

## Table 5: Character Color Codes

| Color | Code |
| :--- | ---: |
| Black | 32 |
| White | 0 |
| Gray | 128 |
| Orange* | 160 |
| *Background |  |

## Notes:

1. Redefined characters have Atari internal code numbers one to eleven inclusive.
2. Adding color code above to internal code displays characters in that color.
3. For more information, see the Atari BASIC Reference Manual, chapter nine.
$76 \emptyset$ FOR $Y=1$ TO 5: $X=1$
$77 \emptyset$ READ CHR,REP: IF CHR+REP $=\varnothing$ THEN 8 $2 \varnothing$
789 CQLOR CHR
79 Ø PLOT XREF $+X, Y$ YEF $+Y: X=X+1$
8øø REP=REP-1:IF REP THEN $79 \emptyset$
81 Ø GOTO 77ø
82ø ? \#b: NEXT Y
$1 \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset$ POSITION 13,9:? \#6;"\{4 SPACES\}"
POKE 752, $: ?$ " $\{$ CLEAR\} INPUT DECA Y [Ø-1]": INPUT DECAY:POKE 752,1 :?
1 Ø2ø POSITION 13,9:? \#6;"PLAY"
152 IF PEEK (53775)-255 THEN $152 \emptyset$
153ø GOTO 255
$156 \emptyset$ REM TREBLE REGISTER DATA
$16 \emptyset \emptyset$ DATA $114,136,1 \varnothing 2, \varnothing, \emptyset, \emptyset, \varnothing, 85$
$161 \emptyset$ DATA $35, \varnothing, 31,45, \emptyset, 4 \emptyset, 3 \emptyset, \emptyset$
$162 \emptyset$ DATA $182, \emptyset, 193, \varnothing, \emptyset, 162,217,243$
$163 \emptyset$ DATA $\varnothing, \emptyset, 68,5 \varnothing, \emptyset, 57,76,85$
$164 \emptyset$ DATA $121, \emptyset, 1 \emptyset 8,144, \emptyset, 128,96,91$
$165 \emptyset$ DATA 6ø, $0,64,47,91,53,72,81$
$166 \emptyset$ DATA $37, \emptyset, 33, \emptyset, \emptyset, 42, \varnothing, \emptyset$
$167 \emptyset$ DATA $\varnothing, 153,2 \emptyset 4, \varnothing, \emptyset, 172,23 \varnothing, \emptyset$

1674 REM BASS REGISTER DATA
$168 \emptyset$ DATA $112,134,1 \varnothing \emptyset, \emptyset, \emptyset, \emptyset, \varnothing, 84$
169 DATA $35, \varnothing, 31,44, \varnothing, 39,29, \emptyset$
$17 \emptyset \emptyset$ DATA $179, \emptyset, 19 \emptyset, \emptyset, \emptyset, 159,213,239$
$171 \emptyset$ DATA $\varnothing, \emptyset, 66,49, \emptyset, 56,75,84$
$172 \emptyset$ DATA $119, \emptyset, 1 \varnothing 6,142, \emptyset, 126,94,89$
$173 \emptyset$ DATA 59, $9,63,47,89,52,7 \emptyset, 79$
174 DATA $37, \emptyset, 33, \emptyset, \emptyset, 41, \emptyset, \emptyset$
$175 \emptyset$ DATA $\emptyset, 15 \emptyset, 2 \emptyset 1, \emptyset, \emptyset, 169,226, \emptyset$
$179 \emptyset$ REM NEW CHARACTERS
$18 \emptyset \emptyset$ DATA $9,6 \emptyset, 66,66,66,66,6 \emptyset, \varnothing$
$181 \varnothing$ DATA $5,3,4,4,4,4,3, \varnothing$
$182 \emptyset$ DATA $\emptyset, 195,36,36,36,36,195, \emptyset$
$183 \emptyset$ DATA $\varnothing, 6 \emptyset, 126,126,126,126,6 \emptyset, \emptyset$
$184 \emptyset$ DATA $9,3,7,7,7,7,3, \emptyset$
$185 \emptyset$ DATA $\emptyset, 195,231,231,231,231,195$, Ø
$186 \emptyset$ DATA $\emptyset, 255,255,255,255,255,255$, $\emptyset$
$187 \emptyset$ DATA $\quad, 252,2,2,2,2,252, \emptyset$
$188 \emptyset$ DATA $\emptyset, 252,254,254,254,254,252$, $\emptyset$
$189 \emptyset$ DATA $\emptyset, 63,127,127,127,127,63, \emptyset$
$19 \emptyset \emptyset$ DATA $\varnothing, 195,228,228,228,228,195$, $\emptyset$
$2 \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset$ REM CHARACTER DISPLAY DATA
$262 \emptyset$ DATA $129,1,36,3,129,1,36,2$
$2 \emptyset 3 \emptyset$ DATA $129,1,36,3,129,4, \emptyset, \emptyset$
$2 ø 4 \emptyset$ DATA $1 \varnothing, 1,6,11,11,1,3,1$
$2 \emptyset 5 \emptyset$ DATA $8,1, \varnothing, \varnothing$
2 66Ø DATA $37,1,41,1,129,1,36,2$
$267 \emptyset$ DATA $129,1,36,3,129,1,36,2$
2ø8ø DATA $129,1,36,1,129,1, \emptyset, \emptyset$
$2 \emptyset 9$ DATA $5,1,7,1,6,12,9,1, \varnothing, \emptyset$
$369 \emptyset$ DATA $166,3,138,1,135,7,137,1$
3ø1ø DATA 16Ø, З, ø, ø
$4 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ END

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## 3-D Color Computer Patterns

George Trepal


#### Abstract

Watching your computer trace harmonic visual figures and then rotating the completed patterns can be a most pleasant experience. Use these two programs to plot points, at different speeds, for your patterns.


The computer is capable of turning out interesting and complex Lissajous patterns. Imagine the patterns as being shadows cast by a three-dimensional wire frame on a turntable which can be rotated full circle, 360 degrees. The computer can do this rotation.

Note that the illustrations use small numbers to produce the patterns. Big numbers are much more interesting. One of my favorites is the combination 22 and 21 . Numbers higher than 30 exceed the screen resolution and a blob results.

Both programs here use POKE 65495,0. In most Color Computers this POKE speeds up the machine so that it draws faster. Unfortunately, it throws off several important functions such as the ability to make sounds, load or save tapes, or use a printer. To get rid of the speed POKE, you can either press the reset button or POKE 65494,0.

Program 1 lets you rotate the pattern and is
rather slow. Program 2 is much faster, but it doesn't allow the pattern to be rotated. Program 2 looks up in a table the place to draw the next line to; this is much faster than calculating each new position, as Program 1 does.

## Program Calculations

Here's a technical description of Program 1. You can skip the math and just enjoy the art, unless you're curious.

Lissajous patterns are formed by a sine wave of frequency $X$ modulating a sine wave of frequency Y. The result has to be plotted on circular coordinates. Rotation of a pattern is done by altering the phase of one wave in relation to the other.

Lines 20 through 90 give the speed POKE, clear variables, and take in parameters.

Lines 100 to 150 are constants used in the calculations. The reason for letting variables represent the constants is speed. The computer has to change a number into its floating point representation before it can work with it. The process is highly complex and takes time. Since BASIC is interpreted rather than compiled, every time the

program sees a number it has to change it over. Variables are stored in floating point form, however, and simply have to be looked up in memory. This is much faster.

The delay loop in line 160 can be left out without hurting the program. Some people who have played with the program have been startled by the sudden switch from text to graphic screen and have managed to hit interesting things on the keyboard. The delay gives fingers a fraction of a second to move to a less dangerous position.

Lines 170 to 220 are just setting up parameters. The program will calculate a point and draw a line to it and then repeat the process. Lines 210 and 220 calculate an arbitrary line length. The idea is to achieve a compromise between a slowly drawn, beautiful pattern and a quickly drawn, jagged pattern.

Lines 230 and 240 produce the sine calculations. The multiplier expands the pattern to fill the screen. The number added to the end shifts the pattern so that the center of the pattern is also the center of the screen.

Lines 250 and 260 help to make things look a little better. Leave them out of the program to see why. Line 280 checks to see if you've pressed the space bar and want a new pattern.

## Program 1: Plotting Points Calculated

20 POKE65495, O 3 S SPACES ${ }^{\circ}$ THIS POKE D oUbles the speed of most color co MPUTERS
30 CLS:PRINT:PRINT
40 PRINT" PRESS THE SPACE BAR TO St ART\{4 SPACES?OVER AGAIN."
50 PRINT
$60 \mathrm{C}=0: \mathrm{Z}=0: \mathrm{B}=0$
70 PRINT " HORIZONTAL AXIS";:INPUT H 8o PRINT " VERTICAL AXIS";: INPUT $V$
90 PRINT"VIEWING ANGLE O TO 360";:IN PUT P
$100 \mathrm{RA}=57.2957$
$110 \mathrm{NT}=90$
$120 \mathrm{NF}=95$
$130 \quad \mathrm{OT}=120$
140 TS= 127
$150 \mathrm{E}=8$
160 FOR I $=1$ TO 90: NEXT I
$170 \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{P} / \mathrm{RA}$
180 PMODE 4, 1:PCLS: SCREEN 1,1
190 IF $\quad V=H$ THEN $M=V$
200 IF H>V THEN M $=\mathrm{H}$
$210 \mathrm{Z}=\mathrm{Z}+\mathrm{H} *(\mathrm{E} / \mathrm{M})$
$220 \mathrm{~B}=\mathrm{B}+\mathrm{V} *(\mathrm{E} / \mathrm{M})$
$230 \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{INT}((\operatorname{SIN}(\mathrm{Z} / R A+\mathrm{P}) * O T)+T S)$
$240 A=I N T((S I N(B / R A) * N T)+N F)$
$250 \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{C}+1$
260 IF C $=<4$ THEN GOTO 300
270 LINE - (Y,A), PSET
280 IF INKEY $\$=$ " " THEN GOTO 320
290 GOTO 210
300 LINE - $(Y, A)$, PRESET
310 GOTO 210
320 CLS
330 GOTO 30

## Program 2: Plotting Points Read From Table

$2 \emptyset$ CLS:PRINT
$3 \emptyset$ POKE 65495, $\{3$ SPACES\}*THIS POKE DOUBLES THE SPEED OF MOST COLOR C OMPUTERS
$5 \emptyset$ PRINT " NOTE: AFTER YOU ARE THRO UGH\{S SPACES\}USING THIS PROGRAM $P$ USH THE 5 SPACES\}RESET BUTTON ON THE BACK OF \{5 SPACES\}THE COMPUTER - YOU WON'T BE〔S SPACES3ABLE TO CLOAD UNLESS YOU DO\{5 SPACES\}THIS ."
60 PRINT
$7 \emptyset$ PRINT " TO USE THIS PROGRAM PRES S\{7 SPACES\}ANY KEY AFTER YOU HEAR THE\{G SPACES\}THE BEEP."
$8 \emptyset$ DATA $128,130,132,135,137,139,141$, $143,146,148,150,152,154,157,159,1$ $61,163,165,167,169,171,174,176,17$ $8,180,182,184,186,188,196,192,193$ , 195, 197, 199, 2ø1, 2ø3, 2ø4, 2ø6, 2ø8, $210,211,213,215,216,218,219,221$
$9 \emptyset$ DATA $222,224,225,227,228,229,231$, 232, 233, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 24ø, 2 $41,242,243,244,245,246,247,247,24$ 8, 249, 249, 250, 251, 251, 252, 252, 253 , 253, 253, 254, 254, 254, 255, 255, 255, $255,255,255,255,255,255,255,255$
1 øø DATA $254,254,254,253,253,253,252$ , 252, 251, 251, 259, 249, 249, 248, 247 , 247, 246, 245, 244, 243, 242, 241, 246 , 239, 238, 237, 236, 234, 233, 232, 231 , 229, 228, 227, 225, 224, 222, 221, 219 ,218, 216, 215, 213, 211, 219, 2ø8, 2 Ø6 , 264
$11 \emptyset$ DATA $263,2 \emptyset 1,199,197,195,193,191$ , 199, 188, 186, 184, 182, 189, 178, 176 $, 173,171,169,167,165,163,161,159$ $, 157,154,152,150,148,146,143,141$ $, 139,137,135,132,136,128,126,124$ $, 121,119,117,115,112,119,198,1 \varnothing 6$ , 104
$12 \emptyset$ DATA $1 \emptyset 2,99,97,95,93,91,89,87,85$ , 82, 89, 78, 76, 74, 72, 7ø, 68, 66, 64,6 $3,61,59,57,55,53,52,59,48,46,45$, $43,41,4$, , 38, 37, 35, 34, 32, 31, 29, 28 , 27, 25, 24, 23, 21, 29, 19, 18, 17, 16, 1 $5,14,13,12,11,1 \varnothing, 9,9,8,7,7,6,5,5$ $, 4,4,3,3,3,2,2$
$13 \emptyset$ DATA $2,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,2,2$ $, 2,3,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,7,7,8,9,9,19$, $11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,26,22$ , 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 3 $7,38,46,4 i, 43,45,46,48,5 \not 0,52,53$, $55,57,59,61,63,65,66,68,76,72,74$
140 DATA $76,78,8 \emptyset, 83,85,87,89,91,93$, $95,97,1 \varnothing \emptyset, 1 \emptyset 2,1 \emptyset 4,166,1 \emptyset 8,11 \emptyset, 11$ $3,115,117,119,121,124,126,128$
15 DIM X (36の)
$16 \emptyset$ FOR J=ø TO $36 \emptyset$
17 ( READ $X$
$18 \emptyset \times(J)=X$
$19 \varnothing$ NEXT J
$2 \emptyset \emptyset$ DATA 96,98,99, 1ø1,1ø3,194,1ø6,1ø $8,169,111,112,114,116,117,119,12$ $1,122,124,125,127,128,139,132,13$ $3,135,136,138,139,141,142,144,14$ $5,146,148,149,150,152,153,154,15$ $6,157,158,160,161,162,163,164,16$ $5,167,168,169,176,171,172,173,17$ 4


# VIC-20/64 Translations: Reading The Keyboard 

Nathan Okun

When I bought my Commodore 64 computer, I recognized that there was very little software written expressly for my machine. But, because of its similarity to the VIC-20, I thought it would be possible to modify most - if not all - VIC programs with minimal effort to run on my computer, too.

A considerable number of locations used by the machines for internal workings are identical in both VIC and 64 memory maps, especially the first several hundred locations up through 831. The cassette buffers are given to location 1019, but some of the 64 sprites use memory from 832 to 1022 , so this area is not directly compatible in most cases.

Also, even though the addresses are different, a number of locations seem to be used for the same purpose (excluding the screen and sound processing logic, of course). I recognized that the contents of many of these locations would be different, especially those holding addresses of memory limits and the like, but I expected that all of the differences would be straightforward, easily understood changes.

While a great many changes are straightforward, I quickly found a few locations that were not working in the same manner in both machines. Since it will be some time before I walk through enough VIC programs to hit all of the differences that exist, I decided to acquaint some 64 owners immediately with some of the pitfalls I discovered in my VIC to 64 translations. At least this will make you more cautious and keep you from wondering if your machines are broken when you get some weird results.

## Hidden Keyboard Differences

In COMPUTE!'s First Book Of VIC, the article "Extended Input Devices: Paddles And The Keyboard," by Mike Bassman and Salomon Lederman, explains how the paddle works and how the VIC-20 handles its keyboard input logic, using the "polled" keyboard concept. This was one of my first translation attempts, since it seemed so easy to translate to the 64. After all, the keyboards
of both machines are identical, right?
Wrong!
After a little work, I altered the VIC programs 2 and 3 in the article to programs 1 and 2 here. The differences are minor-I used a comma instead of a semicolon in the key code PRINT statement, for example. The hardest part was handling location 808 to turn off the RUN/STOP key's BASIC program BREAK effect. In the VIC, the normal value of this location is 112 , but in the 64 it has a normal value of 237 .

Changing this location to other values caused some problems until I found that setting it to zero seemed to work. I have no idea if this affects some other portion of the operating system, so the use of zero may not be universally correct.

Once it was written, I fully expected the keyboard matrix table of my 64 to be identical to that of the VIC. When I ran the program, however, I got considerably different results. I doublechecked my program several times and could not find any mistakes, so I decided to compile my own 64 keyboard matrix table and see how things differed. Table 1 is the result. Note that the entire table is a transposition (axes swapped) of the VIC matrix with a couple of rows and columns rearranged. Apparently, the 64 designers wanted the RUN/STOP key to be in the upper left corner $(127,127)$, so they made extensive changes for this and perhaps other reasons.

Once I realized that the polling values were different, I rewrote a VIC program which PEEKed into memory to read the character codes where they are stored. The program reads the character codes in location 197 as set by the BASIC program after BASIC has done its own polling of the keyboard. This location has the same meaning in the 64 as it has in the VIC.

At line 5 I added a POKE 808,0 to disable the STOP key's BREAK effect and thus allow me to find out its character code. As with the VIC, the SHIFT keys, the CTRL key, the COMMODORE key, and the RESTORE key have no effect on the value in location 197 - which is 64 when no
key is being pressed. My version of the PEEK program has the values running continuously up the TV screen in four columns, just like the version of the polling program that I used.

## 64's Hierarchy Of Keys

As suspected, the character codes were scrambled when compared to the VIC codes - in only a couple of cases were they the same. Table 2 shows the Commodore 64 character codes for each key. There is also a definite hierarchy in the keys so that if two or more are held down simultaneously, one of them always takes precedence unless an even higher-precedence key is added to the group. The character code number seems to be the order of precedence, with the higher number overriding any lower character number if both are pressed RUN/STOP has the highest precedence in Table 2 and overrides any other key or keys.

If RUN/STOP is held down after another key has already been pressed and held, it won't cause a BREAK in those cases where the row select code in Table 1 is the same for the two keys when location 808 is returned to the normal 237 value. Apparently, the RUN/STOP key has been "fail-safed" to keep it from BREAKing a program unless the RUN/STOP key, and only the RUN/STOP key, is hit.

The above examples should make it very obvious that there are a number of subtle, but still critical, differences between the Commodore 64 and the VIC-20. Who would have imagined that they would change the keyboard logic when both machines use identical keyboards? Caution is definitely in order.

I now know of the following categories of VIC-20/Commodore 64 differences:

1. Screen and sound chip locations and related logic.
2. Sprite data storage and logic (VIC-20 has no sprites).
3. RAM areas (location, not contents - Commodore 64 is much larger here).
4. ROM operating system logic areas (VIC-20 has a larger operating system).
5. Contents of lower memory BASIC/operating system working areas (limit-of-memory registers and so forth in locations 0-831), though most will be straightforward changes from the VIC-20 contents (perhaps there are more differences such as the one in location 808). 6. LOAD/SAVE procedures (VIC-20 is considerably less complex, but this is one of the things that requires its extensive operating system memory area).
6. Keyboard polling values (Table 1) and character codes (Table 2).
7. Extra built-in joystick port and extra TV RF output in addition to the NTSC color monitor

## How To Read Table 1:

The key code value is set into location 56321 when the indicated key is hit and that key's row has been previously selected by POKEing row select code into location 56320; otherwise, the value of 255 will be in location 56321 . The indicated value will remain set as long as the key remains depressed. (Commodore 64 keyboard hardware does the setting automatically.) If more than one key in a row is hit simultaneously, the key codes are ORed together.


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output port (lots of tricks probably possible with these!)

Other hidden differences are probably
waiting for the unwitting Commodore 64 owner to stumble over when he wants to use a VIC program. I hope that anyone who does find some will write in to tell the rest of us.

## Table 2:

Character Codes Returned From Location 197 For Each Key Entry (Commodore 64)

| KEY | CHARCD | KEY | CHARCD | KEY | CHARCD | KEY | CHAR CD |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\leftarrow$ | 57 | Q | 62 | STOP | 63 | Z | 12 |
| 1 | 56 | w | 9 | A | 10 | X | 23 |
| 2 | 59 | E | 14 | S | 13 | c | 20 |
| 3 | 8 | R | 17 | D | 18 | V | 31 |
| 4 | 11 | T | 22 | F | 21 | B | 28 |
| 5 | 16 | Y | 25 | G | 26 | N | 39 |
| 6 | 19 | U | 30 | H | 29 | M | 36 |
| 7 | 24 | I | 33 | J | 34 | , | 47 |
| 8 | 27 | O | 38 | K | 37 | . | 44 |
| 9 | 32 | P | 41 | L | 42 | 1 | 55 |
| 0 | 35 | @ | 46 | : | 45 | CRSR DN | 7 |
| + | 40 | * | 49 | ; | 50 | CRSRRT | 2 |
| - | 43 | 4 | 54 | $=$ | 53 | SPACE | 60 |
| £ | 48 | $f 1$ | 4 | RETURN | 1 |  |  |
| HOME | 51 | f3 | 5 |  |  |  |  |
| DEL | 0 | $\mathrm{f}_{5}$ | 6 |  |  |  |  |

NO KEY $=$ SHIFT $\operatorname{KEY}$ (either) $=$ CTRL $\mathrm{KEY}=$ COMMODORE $\mathrm{KEY}=$ RESTORE $\mathrm{KEY}=64$ as CHAR CODE

## Program 1: <br> Machine Language Program To Capture Key Code Before Changed By BASIC. (Incorporated as a BASIC loader in Program 2.)

Note: Change 127 (\$7F) to any of the other legal row select values, depending on the key used. See Table 1. The routine is needed because the BASIC interpreter is continually changing the row select value to 127 to check for a STOP input from the keyboard at the end of every command, so we must grab the key code for our key by setting the desired row select and saving our key code for that row before the end of any BASIC instruction. It is used in Program 2, and it can be used in any program you create to check for keyboard inputs.

| (Hex) |  |  | Assembly |  | Comments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A9 | 7F |  | LDA | \#\$7F | ;Row select code $=127$ (example) |
| 8D | 00 | DC | STA | \$DC00 | ;Set row select code (56320) |
| AD | 01 | DC | LDA | \$DC01 | ;Get key code from 56321 |
| 8D | FF | 9F | STA | \$9FFF | ;Save key code at 40959 |
| 60 |  |  | RTS |  | ;Return |

Note: Higher values of the CHAR CODE override lower values if two or more keys are pressed simultaneously. If any key in the 127 row of Table 1 is held down prior to pressing the RUN/STOP key, location 197 will change to 63 but a BREAK will not occur.

## Program 2: <br> Disable RUN/STOP Key And PRINT Key Code Of Pressed Key(s)

Note: You will probably want to delete REM statements when you key this in. Also, putting 0 in location 808 works, but this is an important location and a value of 0 might not be correct for every program.

```
5 POKE 8\emptyset8,\emptyset:REM NORMAL VALUE=237. DISAB
        LES RUN/STOP WHEN = }\varnothing\mathrm{ .
8 REM LINE 1\varnothing CUTS OUT 21 BASIC RAM LOCATIONS
1Ø POKE 51,235:POKE 52,159:POKE 55,235:PO
        KE 56,159
2\emptyset FOR K=\emptyset TO ll:READ X:POKE 4\emptyset94Ø+K,X:NE
        XT:REM LOAD MACHINE LANGUAGE
3\emptyset SYS 4Ø940:REM CALL MACHINE LANGUAGE PR
        OGRAM--SAVES KEY CODE IN 40959
4\emptyset PRINT PEEK(4\emptyset959),:REM PRINTS 255 UNTI
        L KEY(S) IN SELECTED ROW ARE HIT
5\emptyset GOTO 3\emptyset:REM KEEP PRINTING UNTIL MACHIN
        E TURNED OFF (STOP IS DISABLED)
60 DATA 169,127,141, 0,220,173,1,220,141,2
        55,159,96: REM MACHINE LANGUAGE
7\emptyset REM ML PROGRAM TO SAVE KEY CODE LOADED
        INTO LOCATIONS 4ø94ø-4ø951
```



## MACHINE LANGUAGE

Jim Butterfield, Associate Editor

## A Bagel Break

Let's walk through an example of programming a complete game, including machine language. We'll make it a simple one: "Bagels," a guessing game that has appeared under other names, including the commercially packaged game, Master Mind.

We'll make this one simple, with few frills. We could do it entirely in BASIC, of course; we're using machine language for the practice and for the thrill of seeing the answers come up instantly. You can judge for yourself whether or not machine language handles the job more efficiently.

## Ground Rules

We will assume that BASIC will generate the random codes. Yes, you can generate pseudo-random numbers in machine language, too, but we'll shorten the job with BASIC. Once we're into a game, we'll stay entirely in machine language.

The program is written to work on all Commodore machines up to and including the VIC and 64. This means that we need to be careful about memory, since different machines have differently arranged memories. We'll avoid this problem by using the cassette buffer area that is located in the same area in all these machines. And of course, we'll use the built-in Kernal routines that work on all Commodore units: FFD2 to print, FFE4 to get a character.

## Planning

We'll need the following work areas:

[^6]test for matches. That way, we will never count the same item twice as a match.

## Writing The Program

We lay out a blank piece of paper and try to write the logic. We assume that the BASIC program has placed the mystery code (alphabetic characters from A to F) into hex addresses 0244 to 0247 before it calls upon our program to play the game. Here we go: we'll write a "main routine" first. Although we plan to put it into the cassette buffer (starting at hex 033C), we don't need to write in the addresses - yet.
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { START } & \text { LDA \# } \$ 00 \\ & \text { STA } \$ 0240\end{array}$
We set our "number of guesses" to zero for starting. Now, on to the next guess:

GUESS
INC $\$ 0240$
LDA $\$ 0240$
Our guess-number is set one higher, and we bring it into the A register.

## CMP \#\$0A <br> BEQ QUIT

If we've had nine guesses, we quit here and let BASIC take over. By the way, we don't know exactly where to branch ahead, so we give the branch location a name rather than an address. We'll fill this in soon. In the meantime, if we don't branch, it's time to play:

## JSR PLAY

This subroutine will do the whole job of receiving one guess from the user and accounting for it. If the user guesses perfectly, the Z flag will be set. In any other case, we'll need to go back:

## QUIT <br> BNE GUESS

Again, we may not know the exact address to which we're looping back at the time we scribble down our first program outline. We'll fill it in later. Sometimes we do this by "hand," and sometimes an assembler program will do it for us. A full-scale assembler will take the "labels" we have used - GUESS, QUIT, and PLAY - calculate their addresses, and make the substitution for us. If we hạve a smaller assembler, or are assembling by hand, we'll need to write in the addresses. We do this in two columns:

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|  | $033 C$ | LDA $\# \$ 00$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $033 E$ | STA $\$ 0240$ |  |
| GUESS | 0341 | INC $\$ 0240$ |
| 0344 | LDA $\$ 0240$ |  |
| 0347 | CMP $\# \$ 0 \mathrm{~A}$ |  |
| 0349 | BEQ $\$ 0350$ |  |
| $034 B$ | JSR $\$ 0351$ |  |
| 034E | BNE $\$ 0341$ |  |
| QUIT 0350 | RTS |  |

The programmer will quickly learn to convert the program into whatever form his development programs need.

We'll assume this translation (at least in part) and continue with subroutine PLAY. First, we must print the guess number. The binary number in the A register must be converted to ASCII, and printed, together with a following space:

```
0351 PLAY
    ORA #$30
    JSR $FFD2
    LDA #$20
    JSR $FFD2
```

Now, on to the main play. Let's zero the counters, including the player input count:

```
LDX #$00
STX $0241
STX $0242
STX $0243
```

Here comes another loop, as we wait for each character to be input. We test each character to make sure that it's a letter from A to F:

0366 INLOOP | JSR \$FFE4 |  |
| :--- | :--- |
|  |  |
|  | CMP \#\$41 |
|  | BCC INLOOP |
|  |  |
|  | CMP \#\$47 |
|  | BCS INLOOP |

We have a legal letter; echo it to the screen and put it to memory.

| JSR | \$FFD2 |
| :--- | :--- |
| LDX | $\$ 0243$ |
| INC | $\$ 0243$ |
| STA | $\$ 024 \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{X}$ |

We must also copy the "secret" code into a work area, so that we can destroy it as we test for matches:

$$
\text { LDA } \$ 0244, X
$$

STA \$0248,X
Have we received all four letters of the guess yet? If not, go back:

```
CPX \#\$03
BNE INLOOP
```

Now we may check for exact matches. X is conveniently at three, so we may count it down as we compare:

0381
COMPAR
LDA \$0248, X
CMP \$024C, X
BNE SKIP
If they don't match, we'll skip the next part. If
they do, we must count the match and destroy the values so that we don't use them again:

```
INC $0241
LDA #$00
STA $0248,X
STA $024C,X
```

Now, our coding rejoins. We move along to test for the next match:

```
0394 SKIP DEX
    BPL COMPAR
```

We have logged any exact matches. Now we must look for the out-of-place matches. We may use $X$ and $Y$ to move through the two values, remembering to skip zeros.

|  |  | LDY \#\$00 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0399 | RETRY | LDX \#\$00 |
| 039 B | CHECK | LDA \$0248,Y |
|  |  | BEQ PASS |
|  |  | CMP \$024C, $X$ |
|  |  | BNE PASS |

Again, if we see a zero (already counted) or no match, we skip the next bit and go to PASS. Otherwise, we've got a match; we count it and destroy the entry, as before:

```
INC $0242
LDA #$00
STA $0248,Y
STA $024C,X
```

Our code comes together again. We have two loops to pick up:

```
03B0 PASS
INX
CPX #$04
BCC CHECK
INY
CPY #$04
BCC RETRY
```

Now we may print the two results, stored in $\$ 0241$ and $\$ 0242$. A loop will save a little time and space:

```
LDX #$00
03BC PLOOP LDA #$20
    JSR $FFD2
    LDA $0241,X
    ORA #$30
    JSR $FFD2
    INX
    CPX #$02
    BCC PLOOP
```

Now a carriage return to end the line. Finally, we must check for a "correct" solution (exact matches $=4$ ) so that the calling routine will know whether to quit or not:

```
LDA #$0D
JSR $FFD2
LDA $0241
CMP #$04
BNE PLAY
RTS
```

That's it for our machine language part; we'll start to put it together next time.

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## Etch-Atari <br> Roy Glover

This brief review of Atari's GTIA graphics includes a joystick sketch program to draw on screen and examine the visual potential of this powerful computer.

After months of rumors about a display chip that would "someday replace the present one" in the Atari 400 and 800 computers, Atari introduced the GTIA.

## CTIA And ANTIC

Before taking a close look at the GTIA itself, let's review Atari's graphics and display system. There are two integrated circuits in the Atari which generate the television display: the CTIA and the ANTIC. The CTIA contains the circuitry which actually displays the data according to the information given to it by the ANTIC, which is a microprocessor dedicated to interpreting the video instructions of the computer program. In other words, your program tells ANTIC what to display, and ANTIC tells CTIA how to display it on the screen.

CTIA offers 14 display modes. Nine of these modes are directly accessible from BASIC, the other five only from machine language. Of the nine BASIC modes, there are three character (text) modes and six graphics (plotted point) modes. GRAPHICS 8, the highest resolution graphics mode, is made up of 320 pixels (picture elements) horizontally and 192 pixels vertically. That is, a GRAPHICS 8 display is composed of 61,440 plotted points (pixels), all restricted to one color and to one of two luminances. Each pixel is either on or off.

## Additional Graphics Modes With GTIA

Early in 1982, Atari began replacing the CTIA in 400 and 800 computers with the GTIA chip. The two perform the same tasks and are identical, except that the GTIA offers three additional graphics modes: BASIC modes GRAPHICS 9, 10, and 11.

All three new graphics modes have the same resolution: 80 pixels horizontally and 192 pixels
vertically. The pixels are the same height, but four times as wide as pixels in GRAPHICS 8.

GRAPHICS 9 allows each pixel to be displayed with any one of 16 luminances, while all pixels displayed are restricted to the same hue.

GRAPHICS 11 allows each pixel to be displayed with any one of 16 hues, while all pixels displayed are restricted to the same luminance.

GRAPHICS 10 allows each pixel to be displayed with any one of nine hue and luminance combinations.

Using GRAPHICS 9 and 11 is similar to using GRAPHICS 3, 5, and 7. In GRAPHICS 9 the luminance of each pixel displayed can be changed by specifying COLOR 0 through COLOR 15 . Using SETCOLOR 4, H,0, where H is a number from 0 to 15 , the hue of all pixels plotted will be changed.

In GRAPHICS 11, COLOR 0 through COLOR 15 specify the hue of each pixel displayed, while SETCOLOR 4,0,L, with L being from 0 to 15, changes the luminance of all pixels plotted. GRAPHICS 10 requires POKEing values of hue and luminance directly into the nine color registers.

## Joystick Sketching

Try the program "Etch-Atari," which enables you to draw on the screen using a joystick. When the program is run, a prompt asks you to select GRAPHICS 9 or 11 and a hue or luminance, respectively. Then a bar appears across the bottom of the screen showing the color you will be drawing with. To change color, press the SELECT key. If you hold it down, the bar will step through the colors. The OPTION key turns the bar off or on. If the bar is off and the SELECT key is pressed, the bar will be turned back on so you can see which color is selected. To clear the screen and start over without returning to the menu, simply press START.

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A sample drawing for "Etch-Atari."

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If you would like the program to start automatically after loading, save it with SAVE "C:" and reload it with RUN "C:". If you choose CSAVE and CLOAD, line 1000 can be omitted.

## Etch-Atari

5 GOTO 8 g.
19 GRAPHICS G:SETCOLOR 4,H,L
$15 \mathrm{C}=1$ = COLOR C
2 GOSUB $62 \emptyset$
$3 \varnothing \mathrm{X}=4 \varnothing$ : $\mathrm{Y}=96$
$4 \emptyset \quad S=S T I C K(\varnothing)=I F S=15$ THEN SOUND $\varnothing, \varnothing$

$5 \emptyset$ IF S<15 THEN POKE 77, $:$ REM Defeat attract mode while drawing
6 6 IF PEEK (53279) $=6$ THEN GOTO $1 \varnothing:$ REM Check START
$7 \emptyset$ IF PEEK (53279) $=5$ THEN GOSUB 6øØ:R EM Check SELECT
8ø IF PEEK (53279) $=3$ THEN GOSUB 7øø:R EM Check OPTION
$9 \varnothing$ SOUND $\varnothing, X * R N D(\varnothing), 12,2: \operatorname{SOUND} 1, Y * R$ ND ( $\varnothing$ ) , 12,2
1 Øø IF $S=14$ THEN $Y=Y-1: N=Y+1: M=X$
110 IF $S=6$ THEN $X=X+1: Y=Y-1: M=X-1: N=$ $Y+1$
12 IF $S=7$ THEN $X=X+1: M=X-1: N=Y$
$13 \emptyset$ IF $S=5$ THEN $X=X+1: Y=Y+1: M=X-1: N=$ $\mathrm{Y}-1$
14 Ø IF $S=13$ THEN $Y=Y+1: N=Y-1: M=X$
15 Ø IF $S=9$ THEN $X=X-1: Y=Y+1: M=X+1: N=$ $\mathrm{Y}-1$
$17 \emptyset$ IF $S=1 \varnothing$ THEN $X=X-1: Y=Y-1: M=X+1: N$ $=Y+1$
2øø IF $X>78$ THEN $X=78: G O S U B$ 4øø:REM Set plot limits-Sound warning
21 IF $X<1$ THEN $X=1$ :GOSUB $4 \varnothing \varnothing$
$22 \emptyset$ IF $Y>187$ THEN $Y=187:$ GOSUB
$23 \emptyset$ IF $Y<1$ THEN $Y=1: G O S U B 4 \varnothing \emptyset$
24 Ø COLOR C: PLOT $X, Y$
$25 \varnothing$ IF STRIG(ø) $=\varnothing$ THEN COLOR Ø:PLOT $\mathrm{M}, \mathrm{N}$
$26 \emptyset$ GOTO 40
4 F FQR F=1ø TQ $\emptyset$ STEP - 1
4 Ø5 SOUND 2, 2ø*F, 12, F
410 NEXT $F$
415 RETURN
$6 \emptyset \emptyset \quad C=C+1$
$61 \emptyset$ IF $C>15$ THEN $C=1$
62 Z $=\mathrm{C}$
$63 \varnothing$ COLOR Z
640
PLOT 1, 189: DRAWTO 78, 189:PLOT 1, $190:$ DRAWTO $78,190:$ PLOT 1,191: DRA WTO 78, 191
$82 \emptyset$ ? "\{13 SPACES\}ETCH-R-TRRT"
825 ? ?
830
? " 5 TRRT: Clears screen and pos itions"
835 ? "\{8 SPACES\}cursor at center.":
? "SELECT: Selects color of next
840 "

865 ? "cursor without drawing, and $t$ - erase"

87ø ? "over points already drawn.":?
875 ? "Select GRAPHICS E or $E$ [1"
88ø ? "and RETUR\&"; :TRAP 885:INPUT G : TRAP $4 . \emptyset \boxed{ }$
885 IF $G<>9$ AND $G<>11$ THEN ? "\{3 UP\} \{3 DEL LINE\}": GOTO 875:REM (3 ES C CTRL UP) ( 3 ESC SHFT DEL)
$89 \varnothing$ ?
895 IF $G=9$ THEN ? "Select Hue $S$ to T E": ? "and RETURE "; :TRAP 9øछ:INP

$96 \boxed{0}$ IF $H<\varnothing$ OR $H>15$ THEN ? "\{3 UP\}
$\{3$ DEL LINE\}": GOTO 895
$9 \varnothing 5$ IF $G=11$ THEN ? "Select Luminance [s to E5": "and RETDRE "; : TRAP

$91 \emptyset$ IF Lくø OR L>15 THEN? "\{3 UP\} $\{3$ DEL LINE\}": GOTO 965
915 ? "\{CLEAR\}": POSITION 15, 11
926 ? "Press START"
925 IF PEEK (53279) $=6$ THEN GOTD $19:$ RE M Check START
$93 \varnothing$ GOTO 925
$1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ RUN "C:"

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# Input Functions On The VIC 

John Ging

The "dynamic keyboard" technique can solve many kinds of programming problems: it's a way to make a program change itself during execution. One use of dynamic keyboard is illustrated here with a program which lets you enter a function, while a program is RUNning. There's also information on the DEF FN command itself.

If you use the DEF FN instruction much in your programming, you may have wondered if you can make this instruction "user friendly" by entering the function into the program via an INPUT statement. The obvious way to do this would be to begin your program with:

## 10 INPUT "PROMPT"; AS

and to follow this instruction with:
20 DEF $\operatorname{FNA}(X)=A \$$.
Unfortunately, this won't work. If you RUN the program, the computer prints PROMPT on the screen and waits for you to type in the string representing the function. Suppose you type in X $42+7^{*} X$ and then hit RETURN. The action of the computer is to fill the string variable $\mathrm{A} \$$ with the string you just typed in, namely, with $\mathrm{X} 42+$ $7^{*} X$. Then when the program execution continues with instruction 20 , the string $X 42+7^{*} X$ is substituted for $\mathrm{A} \$$ in the DEF FNA $(X)=\mathrm{A} \$$ statement. Right? Wrong.

If you follow instruction 20 with:

## 30 PRINT FNA(2)

you will get a

## ? TYPE MISMATCH <br> ERROR IN 30

Evidently, the computer has done nothing with the string you just typed in. It still thinks that FNA $(X)$ is literally equal to the string variable name A\$ rather than equal to the string represented by $\mathrm{A} \$$.

## A Way Out

The only solution would seem to be to LIST in-
struction 20 and alter the string after "DEF FNA =" by directly typing it in every time you want to change the function represented by FNA $(X)$, and that's not very "user friendly."

Fortunately, on the VIC, there is a way out: the "dynamic keyboard" feature. If you LIST an instruction, alter it from the keyboard, and then hit RETURN while the cursor is on the instruction line, the altered instruction is entered into memory. The trick is to force your program to alter its own instructions by causing them to be printed to the screen and RETURNs to be forced over them. This makes it possible for the computer to simulate the INPUT of a function.

The program at the end of this article shows how it works. The essential part of the program is contained in lines 10-40. Line 10 causes

$$
F(X)=?
$$

to be printed on the screen and waits for the string representation of the function $\operatorname{FNA}(\mathrm{X})$ to be typed in. Line 20 prints

```
60 DEF FNA (X) = "string" (represented by A$)
GO TO 50
```

invisibly (in white) beginning on the second line of the screen. Line 30 POKEs the keyboard buffer with "HOME" and "CURSOR DOWN." Line 40 POKEs the keyboard buffer with two RETURNs, POKEs location 198 with the number of characters in the keyboard buffer (four), and then ENDs the program. When the program ENDs, it skips a line and prints "READY" (also in white) on the screen; then the RETURNs are executed. The execution continues at line 50, which skips down under the INPUT line and returns the character color to the normal blue.

The purpose of the program is to find the area under the graph of the function $F N A(X)$ from $\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X} 1$ to $\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X} 2$ with N subdivisions ( N should be an even number). As an example, RUN the program and type in $4 /(1+X \backslash 2)$ after the prompt

$$
F(X)=?
$$

Then type in 0 and 1, respectively after the prompts

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$\mathrm{X} 1=$ ?
$\mathrm{X} 2=$ ?
and type in 100 after $\mathrm{N}=$ ?

The result will be given by INTEGRAL $=$, and the answer is a good approximation to $\pi$.

## Input Functions

## Using DEF FN

A function is a BASIC word that takes a number within parentheses, performs some operation on it, and gives you a result. For example, some common functions are INT $(X)$, which removes the fractional part of a number, or $\operatorname{ABS}(\mathrm{X})$, which makes negative numbers positive.

With the DEF FN command, you can create your own functions. Here's one way: to round $X$ to the nearest cent you might type in: $X=\operatorname{INT}\left(X^{*} 100+.5\right) / 100$.

If you want to round off in this way many times throughout a program, you could define a function to do it for you. Just type: 10 DEF FNROUND $(X)=\operatorname{INT}\left(X^{*} 100+.5\right) / 100$. Notice that you give it a name, just like you do with variables.

You have just created a function, whose name is ROUND. You can use ROUND just like any other function. From now on, you can round numbers to the nearest cent without having to type in the whole equation. For example, if you type:

## PRINT FNROUND(7.3628)

the result will be 7.36 . Some other possibilities are:

```
PROFIT = FNROUND(GROSS) -FNROUND
    (OVERHEAD)
```

or

## PROFIT $=$ FNROUND(GROSS-OVERHEAD)

You cannot make functions that use strings (words), and you cannot type DEF FN directly like a PRINT; it must be inside a program.

When using ROUND, any number between the parentheses will be used as $X$ in the equation $\operatorname{INT}\left(\mathrm{X}^{*} 100+.5\right) / 100$.

If we now write:
20 DEF FNTEST $(B)=B^{*} A$
$B$ will be whatever number we put between parentheses, and A will have the same value it does everywhere else in the program.

For example:

## A $=3$

PRINT FNTEST(5)
will give 15, since FNTEST will multiply whatever is in the brackets by A.

2 REM:FINDS THE AREA\{2 SPACES \}UNDER THE GRAPH OF A\{2 SPACES\}FUNCTION FROM X1 T O X2WITH N SUBDIVISIONS.
5 PRINT "\{CLR\}\{3 SPACES\}INPUT A FUNCTION "
$1 \varnothing$ PRINT" $\{$ HOME $\}$ \{9 DOWN \}": INPUT" $F(X)="$;
$2 \emptyset$ PRINT" \{HOME \} \{DOWN\} \{WHT\}6Ø DEFFNA (X)=" ;A\$:PRINT"GOTO 5ø"
$3 \emptyset$ POKE 631,19:POKE 632,17
40 FOR I=633 TO 634:POKE I,13:NEXT:POKE 198,4: END
$5 \emptyset$ PRINT" $\{7$ DOWN \} \{BLU \} "
$7 \varnothing$ INPUT"X1="; X1
$8 \emptyset$ INPUT" $\mathrm{X} 2=$ "; X 2
$9 \emptyset$ INPUT" $\mathrm{N}=$ "; N
$100 \mathrm{D}=(\mathrm{X} 2-\mathrm{XI}) / \mathrm{N}$
$110 \mathrm{~S}=\varnothing$
$12 \emptyset$ FOR I=1 TO N-1 STEP 2
$13 \emptyset S=S+F N A(X 1+I * D): N E X T: S=S * 2$
$14 \emptyset$ FOR I=2 TO N-2 STEP 2
$150 \mathrm{~S}=\mathrm{S}+\mathrm{FNA}(\mathrm{Xl}+\mathrm{I}$ *D) : NEXT
160 S=D* (2*S+FNA (X1) +FNA (X2)) / 3
$17 \emptyset$ PRINT"INTEGRAL="; S
175 POKE 36878,15:POKE 36876,170:FOR I= 1 TO 2øø:NEXT:POKE 36876,
180. PRINT
$19 \varnothing$ PRINT"TO CONTINUE,HIT ANY\{3 SPACES\}K EY."
$20 \varnothing$ GET AS:IF AS="" THEN 2øø
210 GOTO 5

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## Apple Bytechanger <br> Wally Hubbard

Did you think that there's no way to put RETURNs into REM statements? Or into PRINT statements? Or to put backspace characters into REM statements?

This machine language search and replace program opens a universe of options like these. Use your imagination after you type in the BASIC listing. This article also throws some light on how BASIC is stored in your computer.

A machine language program can be stored in your Apple computer three ways: (1) by typing on the keyboard; (2) by loading it from cassette or disk; (3) by LOADing a BASIC program and having it POKE the machine language into place. It's the third method that we'll use here.

When you RUN this program, it will ask you to provide information so that it can set itself up for the particular function you have in mind. Once you have done this, you can LOAD another BASIC program without affecting the machine language program. Then to change the new program, type $\&$ and press RETURN. The computer will jump to the machine language program, execute it, and return to BASIC.

## Search And Replace

This program will search through your BASIC program until it finds a REM statement, then read the information between REM and the end of the line, and change any control-A's to carriage returns. When it reaches the end of the line (or a colon), it goes on to the next line and continues its search for REM statements until it reaches the end of the BASIC program.

You can change it so that it will look for any other command, and change characters that follow on that line, until the end of the line or the colon is encountered.

For example, say you want to make your REM statements easier to read by inserting carriage returns. When you type the REM statement, type a control-A everywhere you want a carriage return. Then, when you're finished, use the \& command to execute the machine language program. You'll see the results when you list your program.

As another example, suppose your printer requires the Escape character to access special functions. It is possible to type your BASIC program with control-E's in place of the Escape character, then later run the machine language program to make a switch.

## BASIC Tricks

BASIC uses some space-saving tricks to store a program. For one, it converts commands into tokens. So REM is not stored as the ASCII codes for R, E, and M. Instead, the entire word is converted to the value $\$ B 2$. (The $\$$ indicates the value is in hexadecimal notation. \$B2 is equivalent to 178 in ordinary decimal notation.)

Another trick is using the character that indicates the end of a program line. You would assume (because you hit RETURN to tell the computer you have finished entering a line) that it would store the ASCII code for RETURN, \$0D (13). But it doesn't. Instead, it stores \$00 (0).

A third trick is the conversion of all line numbers to two bytes. A line number of 1 is stored as $\$ 0100$, and a line number of 256 is stored as $\$ 00$ 01 . The high-order (more significant) byte is in the second position.

The machine language program puts this information to good use. Every time it encounters $\$ 00$, it skips over the line number (and two more bytes which hold the location of the next line) to the beginning of the next command sequence. If
it finds a value of $\$ B 2$, the token for REM, when it is looking for REM statements, it jumps to the subroutine that switches one character for another. If the subroutine encounters a $\$ 00$, or the ASCII token for " $:$ ", it ends and the program starts looking for the next REM statement.

Here's a list of some tokens and ASCII values of interest. You can find a list of ASCII codes used by Applesoft on pages 138 and 139 of the Applesoft BASIC Programming Manual. The tokens for the commands can be found on page 121.

| Hex | Decimal | Printed As |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$B2 | 178 | REM | (Token) |
| BA | 186 | PRINT | (Token) |
| 84 | 132 | INPUT | (Token) |
| 8B | 139 | IN\# | (Token) |
| 8A | 138 | PR\# | (Token) |
| 23 | 35 | \# | (ASCII) |
| 01 | 1 | (Control-A) | (ASCII) |
| 0D | 13 | (RETURN) | (ASCII) |

You should know that DOS commands in a BASIC program are not tokenized. In

10 PRINT CHRS(4);"PR\# 1"
PR\# is stored as the ASCII equivalents for P, R, and \#. Take this into consideration when setting up the machine language program. The token to search for in such a situation is $\$ 23$, the ASCII code for \#.

## Changing Switch Without Loader

Let's call the BASIC program listed with this article Loader and the machine language program that it produces Switch. Once you have run Loader, you can change Switch, without rerunning Loader, using POKE commands.

To change the command token, use POKE 796, (new token).

To change the byte to be replaced, use POKE 815, (new byte).

To change the replacement, use POKE 821, (new byte).

Here's an example. If you want to change all of the control-B's in all of your PRINT statements to control-G's (bell ringers), you must first know that the token for PRINT is 186, that the ASCII byte for control-B is 2, and that the ASCII byte for the bell character is 7 . Then enter:

1 10 POKE 796,186 : POKE 815,2 : POKE 821,7
The equivalent monitor command line is:

* 31C:BA N 32F:02 N 335:07
(The N allows you to put more than one command on a line.) Then enter \& to make the change (or 300G in machine language).


## Some Quick Facts About The Program

The machine language program can be placed anywhere in memory. Normally it resides at $\$ 300$ $\$ 350$ ( 768 to 848 ).

Locations \$F9 and \$FA (249 and 250) are normally unused by BASIC, DOS, or the monitor, but are used by Switch to keep track of its current point in the BASIC program it is changing.

Switch gets its information for the beginning and end locations of the program from $\$ 67$ and $\$ 68$ (103 and 104) and \$AF and \$B0 (175 and 176), respectively.

The \& vector must be set to $\$ 300$ (768). This is done by Loader.

## Bytechanger

## 10 REM

## SWITCH LOADER

20 HOME : REM CLEAR SCREEN
30 PRINT "THIS UTILITY WILL ALLOW YOU TO MAKE"
40 PRINT "GLOBAL CHANGES IN YOUR PROGR AM. IT IS"
50 PRINT "SET UP TO CHANGE ALL CTRL-A" $S$ IN REM "
60 PRINT "STATEMENTS TO RETURNS."
70 RESTORE : GOSUB 320: REM POKESWITCH INTO MEMORY
80 PRINT : INPUT "WOULD YOU LIKE TO CH ANGE IT? Y/N ";A
90 IF LEFT $\$(A \$, 1)=$ "N" THEN 280
100 IF LEFT $\$(A \$, 1)<>" Y$ " THEN 20
110 HOME
VTAB 10: PRINT "I WANT TO CONVERT THIS CHARACTER: "; : GET A\$: PRINT A\$: REM 'GET'
ALLOWS YOU TO GRAB CARRIAGE RETURNS AND ESCAPES
PRINT "TO THIS CHARACTER: ";: GET B\$: PRINT B\$
140 PRINT "IN ALL"
150 PRINT " 1 REM"
160
170
180
190
200
210
220
330
230
240
250 IF VAL (C\$) $=5$ THEN POKE 796,13
260 IF VAL (C\$) $=6$ THEN POKE 796,35
270 POKE 815, ASC (A\$): POKE 821, ASC (B\$): REM POKE ASCII VALUES INTO SWITCH
280 POKE 1013, 76: POKE 1014,0: POKE 10 15, 3: REM POKE IN THE VECTOR FOR THE ' $\&$ ' COMMAND PRINT : PRINT "USE '\&' TO CONVERT"
300 END
310 REM

## DATA FOR SWITCH

320 FOR $A=768$ TO 848: READ B: POKE $A$ , B: NEXT : RETURN
330 DATA 169, $0,133,249,165,104,133,250$ , 169, 3, 24, 101, 103, 144, 2, 230, 250, 16 8,200
340 DATA 208, 2, 230, 250, 177, 249, 240, 31, 169, 178, 209, 249, 208, 241, 200, 208, 2, 230, 250
350 DATA $177,249,240,16,201,58,240,228$ , 169, 1, 209, 249, 208, 237, 169, 13, 145, 249, 208
360 DATA $231,162,4,200,208,2,230,250,2$ $02,208,248,165,250,197,176,144,200$ , 240, 198
370 DATA 196, 175, 144, 194,96
380 REM
THIS REMARK WAS PRECEDED BY A CARRIAGE RETURN AND FIVE SPACES ON EACH LINE

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## Part I

# Mixing Graphics Modes On The 64 

Sheldon Leemon

It's possible to have several different graphics modes simultaneously on the 64 screen. Program 1 shows you how to divide the display into three zones: high resolution, regular text, and multicolor bitmap mode. Program 2 uses the same utility program, but creates entirely different effects. The screen displays all three text modes: regular, extended background color, and multicolor.

This graphics technique provides you with significant control over what appears on your screen. For example, you can switch modes with simple POKEs. Although there's plenty of technical information here for advanced programmers, the author has provided instructions and example programs which beginners can follow. Everyone can take advantage of these important techniques.

The Commodore 64 Programmer's Reference Guide hints that more than one graphics mode may be displayed on the screen at once. When it comes time to explain how it can be done, however, the Guide states only that you must set a raster interrupt for the screen line where you want a different type of display to start, set the VIC-II chip for the new mode during that interrupt, and then set up another interrupt to change the mode back a little farther down the display. This explanation might be clear to advanced machine language programmers, but it leaves a lot of others in the dark.

In this tutorial, we'll look at some examples of raster interrupts that can be easily used by BASIC programmers to create split-screen displays and other effects. We'll also discuss, in more detail, how machine language programmers can use the raster interrupt capability.

## The Interrupt

The most obvious place to start our discussion is by explaining what an interrupt is. An interrupt is a signal given to the microprocessor (the "brains" of the computer) that tells it to stop executing its machine language program (for example, BASIC itself is a machine language program) and to work on another program for a short time, perhaps only a fraction of a second. After finishing the interrupt program, the computer goes back to executing the main program, just as if there had never been a detour.

There are several ways to cause such an interrupt on the 64. Pressing the RESTORE key causes an interrupt, and if the STOP key is also pressed, the interrupt routine clears the screen and restores the computer to its normal state. There are internal timers on the CIA Input/Output chips that can each generate interrupts. One of these timers is set by the operating system to interrupt every sixtieth of a second, and the interrupt routine that is called is used to check the keyboard and to update the jiffy clock which is used by TI and TI\$. In addition, the VIC-II chip can also interrupt normal program execution when one of a number of events related to the graphics display occurs. One of these is called a raster interrupt.

On a normal TV display, a beam of electrons (raster) scans the screen, starting in the top lefthand corner and moving in a straight line to the right, lighting up appropriate parts of the screen line on the way. When it comes to the right edge, the beam moves down a line and starts again from the left. There are 263 such lines that are scanned by the 64 display, 200 of which form the visible screen area. This scan updates the complete screen display 60 times every second.

The VIC-II chip has memory registers that keep track of the line that the raster is scanning at any given moment. Since the line number can be greater than 255 , one register is not enough to do the job. Therefore, the part of the number that is less than 256 is kept in location 53266 (\$D012 hex), and if bit 7 of location 53265 (\$D011) is set to 1, 256 is added to that number to arrive at the correct scan line. Of course, since these numbers change 15,780 times per second, a BASIC program executes far too slowly to read the registers and take effective action based on their contents. Only a machine language program has the speed to accomplish something with a particular raster scan line, and even it may not be quick enough to change the display without some slight, but visible, disruption.

The raster registers have two functions. When read, they tell what line is presently being scanned. But when written to, they designate a particular scan line as the place where a raster interrupt will occur. If the raster interrupt is enabled, the interrupt program will be executed at the exact moment that the raster beam reaches that line. This allows the user to reset any of the VIC-II registers at any point in the display and thus change character sets, background color, or graphics mode for only a part of the screen display.

Setting up a raster interrupt program is admittedly not a job for a beginning programmer, but with the following step-by-step explanation, most machine language programmers should be able to write such a routine. Those with no machine language experience should read the explanation in order to get a general idea of what is taking place. Afterwards, we'll see how to use the example interrupt routine even if you don't know anything about machine language programming.

## Writing A Raster Interrupt

When you have finished writing the machine language routine that you want the interrupt to execute, the steps required to set up the raster interrupt are:

1. Set the interrupt disable flag in the status register with an SEI instruction. This will disable all interrupts and prevent the system from crashing while you are changing the interrupt vectors.
2. Enable the raster interrupt. This is done by setting bit 0 of the VIC-II chip interrupt enable register at location 53274 (\$D01A) to 1.
3. Indicate the scan line on which you want the interrupt to occur by writing to the raster registers. Don't forget that this is a 9-bit value, and you must set both the low byte (in location 53264) and the high bit (in the register at 53265) in
order to insure that the interrupt will start at the scan line you want it to, and not 256 lines earlier or later.
4. Let the computer know where the machine language routine that you want the interrupt to execute starts. This is done by placing the address in the interrupt vector at locations 788-789 (\$314$\$ 315)$. This address is split into two parts, a low byte and a high byte, with the low byte stored at 788. To calculate the two values for a given address AD , you may use the formula HIBYTE $=I N T(A D /$ 256) and LOWBYTE $=$ AD-(HIBYTE*256). The value LOWBYTE would go into location 788, and the value HIBYTE would go into location 789.
5. Re-enable interrupts with a CLI instruction, which clears the interrupt disable flag on the status register.

When the computer is first turned on, the interrupt vector is set to point to the normal hardware timer interrupt routine, the one that advances the jiffy clock and reads the keyboard. Since this interrupt routine uses the same vector as the raster interrupt routine, it is best to turn off the hardware timer interrupt by putting a value of 127 in location 56333. If you want the keyboard and jiffy clock to function normally while your interrupt is enabled, you must preserve the contents of locations 788 and 789 before you change them to point to your new routine. Then you must have your interrupt routine jump to the old interrupt routine exactly once per screen refresh (every sixtieth of a second).

Another thing that you should keep in mind is that at least two raster interrupts are required if you want to change only a part of the screen. The interrupt routine must not only change the display, but it must also set up another raster interrupt that will change it back.

Program 1 is a BASIC program that uses a raster-scan interrupt to divide the display into three sections. The first 80 scan lines are in highresolution bitmap mode, the next 40 are regular text, and the last 80 are in multicolor bitmap mode. The screen will split this way as soon as a SYS to the routine that turns on the interrupt occurs, and the display will stay split even after the program ends. Only if you hit the STOP and RESTORE keys together will the display return to normal.

Program 2 shows how a completely different split screen can be set up using the same machine language program. The DATA statements for the interrupt routine are the same as for Program 1, except for the tables starting at line 49264. By changing these tables, we now have a display that shows all three text modes: regular, extended background color, and multicolor. Upper- and lowercase text are mixed, and each area has a


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different background color. This program also shows that you can change the table values during a program by POKEing the new value into the memory location where those table values are stored. In that way, you can, for example, change the background color of any of the screen parts while the program is running.

Once you know how to use all the graphics features that the VIC-II chip makes available, the sample interrupt program should enable you to combine several different display modes on a single screen, so that you can take maximum advantage of the 64 's graphics power.

## Program 1: Text With Graphics

$1 \varnothing$ FOR I=49152 TO 49278: READ A:POKE I,A :NEXT:SYS12*4ø96
$2 \emptyset$ PRINT CHR $(147):$ FOR $I=\varnothing$ TO 8:PRINT:NE XT
30 PRINT"THE TOP AREA IS HIGH-RES BIT MA P MODE"
$4 \varnothing$ PRINT:PRINT"THE MIDDLE AREA IS ORDINA RY TEXT "
$5 \emptyset$ PRINT:PRINT"THE BOTTOM AREA IS MULTICOLOR BIT MAP"
60 FORG=1ø24 TO 1383:POKEG,114:NEXT:FORG $=1384$ TO 1423:POKE G,6:NEXT
7ø FORG=1664 TO 2ø23:POKEG, 234:NEXT
80 FORG=55936TO56295:POKEG,13:NEXT
90 FOR I=8192 TO 11391:POKE I, $\varnothing:$ POKE I+4 8øø, 0:NEXT
$1 \varnothing \varnothing$ BASE $=2 * 4 \varnothing 96: \mathrm{BK}=49267$

$12 \varnothing \mathrm{H}=160: \mathrm{C}=\varnothing$ : FORX=øTO319STEP2:GOSUB150: NEXT: C=4ø: FORX=1TO319STEP2:GOSUB150: NEXT
$130 \mathrm{C}=8 \varnothing:$ FOR X=ø TO 319 STEP2:W= $\varnothing$ :GOSUB1 50:W=1:GOSUB15ø:NEXT
140 GOTO $14 \varnothing$
$15 \varnothing \mathrm{Y}=\operatorname{INT}(\mathrm{H}+2 \sigma * \operatorname{SIN}(\mathrm{X} / 1 \varnothing+\mathrm{C})): \mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{X} / 8)$ : RO=INT $(\mathrm{Y} / 8)$ : LN=YAND7
$16 \varnothing \mathrm{BY}=\mathrm{BASE}+\mathrm{RO} * 32 \varnothing+8 * \mathrm{CH}+\mathrm{LN}: \mathrm{BI}=\mathrm{ABS}(7-$ (XAN D7) -w)
$17 \varnothing$ POKEBY, PEEK (BY)OR( $2 \uparrow B I$ ): RETURN
49152 DATA $120,169,127,141,13,220$
49158 DATA 169, 1, 141, 26, 208, 169
49164 DATA 3, 133, 251, 173, 112, 192
49170 DATA $141,18,208,169,24,141$
49176 DATA $17,208,173,20,3,141$
49182 DATA 110, 192, 173, 21, 3, 141
49188 DATA 111, 192, 169, 50, 141, 20
49194 DATA $3,169,192,141,21,3$
49206 DATA $88,96,173,25,208,141$
49206 DATA $25,2 \varnothing 8,41,1,240,43$
49212 DATA 198, 251, 16, 4, 169, 2
49218 DATA 133, 251, 166, 251, 189, 115
49224 DATA 192, 141, 33, 208, 189, 118
49230 DATA 192, 141, 17, 208, 189, 121
49236 DATA 192, 141, 22, 2ø8, 189, 124
49242 DATA 192, 141, 24, 2ø8, 189, 112
49248 DATA 192, 141, 18, 208, 138, 240
49254 DATA $6,104,168,104,170,104$
49260 DATA $64,76,49,234$

49264 DATA 49, 170, 129 : REM SCAN LINES
49267 DATA $\varnothing, 6, \varnothing$ :REM BACKGROUND COLOR
$4927 \varnothing$ DATA 59, 27,59:REM CONTROL REG. 1
49273 DATA 24, 8, 8:REM CONTROL REG. 2
49276 DATA $24,20,24$ :REM MEMORY CONTROL

## Program 2: The Three Text Modes

$1 \varnothing$ FOR I=49152 TO 49278: READ A:POKE I,A :NEXT:SYS12*4ø96
$2 \varnothing$ PRINTCHR ( 147 ) CHRS (5): POKE 53280, $\varnothing$
30 POKE 5328ø, $0:$ POKE 53282,6:POKE 53283, 5:POKE 53284,4
$4 \varnothing$ PRINT:PRINT"THIS IS MULTI-COLOR TEXT MODE"
$5 \emptyset$ PRINT:PRINT"FOUR-COLOR CHARACTERS ARE HARD TO READ"
60 PRINT:PRINT CHR\$ (15ø)"ABCDEFGHIJKLMNO PQRSTUVWXYZ123456789ø"
$7 \varnothing$ PRINT:PRINT:PRINT:PRINT CHR (28)"THIS IS NORMAL TEXT MODE..."
$8 \emptyset$ PRINT:PRINT"NOTHING FANCY GOING ON HE RE": PRINT:PRINT:PRINT
$9 \varnothing$ PRINTCHR (144)"\{6 SPACES\}EX\{RVS\}TE \{OFF\}ND\{RVS\}ED\{OFF\} BA\{RVS\}CK\{OFF\}GR
 \{OFF\} $\bar{M}$ ORRVS $\overline{D E}$ \{OFF\}TUP\}"
$10 \varnothing$ PRINT: $\overline{\text { PRINT }}$ "LETS YOU USE DIFFERENT' B ACKGROUND COLORS"
$11 \varnothing$ PRINT "\{RVS\}LETS YOU USE DIFFERENT B ACKGROUND COLORS"
$12 \varnothing$ PRINT"LETS\{SHIFT-SPACE\}YOU \{SHIFT-SPACE \}USE \{SHIFT-SPACE \}DIFFERE NT \{SHIFT-SPACE\}BACKGROUND \{SHIFT-SPACE \} COLORS"
$13 \varnothing$ PRINT "\{RVS\}LETS\{SHIFT-SPACE\}YOU \{SHIFT-SPACE\}USE $\{$ SHIFT-SPACE $\}$ DIFFERE NT \{SHIFT-SPACE\}BACKGROUND \{SHIFT-SPACE \} COLORS";
140 FORS=øTO3øøø: $\overline{\text { NEXT }}$
$15 \varnothing$ FORS=49267TO49269: POKES, RND (1)*16:FO R I=1 TO 2øøø:NEXT I,S:GOTO $14 \varnothing$
49152 DATA $120,169,127,141,13,22 \varnothing$
49158 DATA 169, 1, 141, 26, 208, 169
49164 DATA $3,133,251,173,112,192$
$4917 \varnothing$ DATA $141,18,268,169,24,141$
49176 DATA $17,208,173,20,3,141$
49182 DATA 110, 192, 173, 21, 3, 141
49188 DATA 111, 192, 169, 50, 141, $2 \varnothing$
49194 DATA $3,169,192,141,21,3$
$492 ø 0$ DATA $88,96,173,25,208,141$
49206 DATA $25,208,41,1,240,43$
49212 DATA 198, 251, 16, 4, 169, 2
49218 DATA 133, 251, 166, 251, 189, 115
49224 DATA 192, 141, 33, 2ø8, 189, 118
49236 DATA 192, 141, 17, 2ø8, 189, 121
49236 DATA 192, 141, 22, 2ø8, 189, 124
49242 DATA 192, 141, 24, 2ø8, 189, 112
49248 DATA 192, 141, 18, 208, 138, $24 \varnothing$
49254 DATA 6, 104, 168, 104, 170, 104
49260 DATA 64, 76, 49, 234
49264 DATA 49, 177, 113 :REM SCAN LINES
49267 DATA 2, 7, 6: REM BACKGROUND COLOR
49276 DATA $91,27,27:$ REM CONTROL REG. 1
49273 DATA 8, 8, 24 : REM CONTROL REG. 2
49276 DATA $2 \varnothing, 22,2 \varnothing:$ REM MEMORY CONTROL@

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## A Fig-Forth Utility

Jürgen Pfeifer

There are several versions of Forth. The most popular is the Implementation of the Forth-Interest-Group (FIG), the well known fig-Forth.. But there exists an improvement, the 79-Standard Forth, which is very close to fig-Forth.

The 79-Standard describes a very useful word, which doesn't exist in fig-Forth. It is the word "roll." The Forth stack notation for roll is:
roll $n-$
This word extracts the nth stack value to the top of stack, not counting $n$ itself, moving the re-
maining values into the vacated position. $n$ must be strictly positive.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Examples: } 3 \text { roll }=\text { rot (a fig-word) } . \\
& 1 \text { roll }=\text { no operation. }
\end{aligned}
$$

The screens here contain a low-level definition of "roll" for a 6502 fig-Forth, using the Forth 6502 macroassembler.

As an application, the screens contain the definition of the signed double-integer multiplication operator " d *". Try to define it without roll!
SCR \# 106
0 ( ROLL
JPF JUL82 )
1 CODE ROLL ( N --- )
2 I \# LDA, SETUP JSR, XSAVE STX, N LDA, SEC, 1 \# SBC, CS
3 IF, $0=$ NOT IF,
\# 107
( ROLL APPLICATION
JPF JUL82 )
: PICK 2* SP@ + @ ;
( N1 --- N2 : RETURN THE CONTENTS OF THE N1-TH STACK VALUE,
NOT COUNTING N1 ITSELF. N>0 )
: 2SWAP ROT >R ROT R> ;
( D1 D2 --- D2 D1 : EXCHANGE THE TOP TWO DOUBLE NUMBERS
ON THE STACK. )
: D* OVER 5 PICK U* 6 ROLT 4 ROLL * + 2SWAP * + ;
( D1 D2 --- D3 : LEAVES THE ARITHMETIC PRODUCT OF THE
$\begin{aligned} &(\text { D1 D2 --- D3 : LEAVES THE ARITHMETIC PRODUCT OF THE } \\ & \text { DOUBLE PRECISION INTEGERS D1 AND D2 ) }\end{aligned}$
11
12
13
14
15
TAY, . A ASL, CLC, XSAVE ADC, TAX,
BOT LDA, PHA, BOT l+ LDA, PHA,
BEGIN, DEX, DEX,
BOT LDA, SEC STA,
BOT $1+$ LDA, SEC $1+S T A$,
DEY, 0=
UNTIL, PLA, PUT JMP,
THEN,
THEN, NEXT JMP, END-CODE
( ROLL : EXTRACT THE N-TH STACK VALUE TO THE TOP OF STACK, NOT
COUNTING N ITSELF, MOVING THE REMAINING VALUES INTO THE
VACATED POSITION. N>0)

# Banish Atari INPUT Statements 

Jim Faryar


#### Abstract

If you use BASIC's INPUT statement, you relinquish control to the computer. Here is a subroutine that lets you avoid INPUT by using the Atari's stringhandling.


Here's an enhanced No-INPUT-Statement Input subroutine for the Atari. It is a useful application of Atari's string-handling method. We use POS to keep track of the relative position of the cursor within the string INP\$. Then, we assign the character typed in by the user, CHR\$(KEY), to the input string INP\$ at position (POS,POS), replacing anything in that position (line 47).

Cursor right and left keys result in a change in POS, but no character assigned to INP\$. The BACK-S key results in a change in POS, as well as a space assigned to replace the character in the new position INP\$(POS,POS). Additional control is provided by keeping POS within the space ("mask") allowed for input, and by allowing characters of only type T\$ (see below) to be typed in.

The subroutine:

- Supports the insert, delete, and right and left cursor keys, as well as the BACK-S key.
- Inhibits cursor movement outside the input "mask" to protect the screen display.
- Controls the length of the user's input.
- Controls the range of characters the user may input.
- Beeps when the user attempts an unauthorized keystroke.
Type in the program.
Lines 10-17 support the use of the INSERT key.
Lines 18-27 support the use of the DELETE key.
Lines 28-33 support the use of the CURSOR-RIGHT key.
Lines 34-42 support the use of the CURSOR-LEFT and BACK-S keys.
Lines 43-49 restrict the characters that may be input. Lines 100-300 are a demonstration.
Be careful to include the semicolon that ends most of the PRINT statements. Run the program: try any keystrokes you wish and see the result. I could not disable the BREAK or the SYSTEM RESET
keys (can anyone show me how?).
To use the subroutine in your own programs, simply:

1. Start your program at line 100.
2. PRINT your input prompt, ending it with a semicolon.
3. LET L1 = length you will allow for input.
4. LET T\$ = type of characters you will allow: " A " - converts all lowercase letters input to uppercase.
" 9 " - allows numbers only.
" $X$ " - allows all characters.
(You can add to and modify these categories, by altering lines 44-45.)
5. GOSUB 5.
6. INP\$ will contain the value input. You can set it equal to your own variable, for example:
```
NAME$ = INP$
NUM$ = INP$: NUM = VAL(NUM$).
```

Note that, for numeric variables, I do not take VAL(INP\$), but VAL of an intermediate variable NUM\$: because VAL(INP\$) adversely affects the use of INP\$ in subsequent calls to the subroutine. I don't know why this happens.
7. Remember not to use the variables I1, L1, T\$, KEY, INP\$, and POS anywhere else in your program.

## INPUT Mask

```
1 REM INPUT MASK
```

1 REM INPUT MASK
2 OPEN \#1,4,\emptyset,"K:"
2 OPEN \#1,4,\emptyset,"K:"
3 DIM INP$(37),T$(1)
3 DIM INP$(37),T$(1)
4 GOTO 1øø
4 GOTO 1øø
5 POS=1
5 POS=1
6 INP$="":IF T$="9" THEN INP$="\emptyset"
6 INP$="":IF T$="9" THEN INP$="\emptyset"
7 GET \#1,KEY
7 GET \#1,KEY
8 IF KEY=155 THEN RETURN
8 IF KEY=155 THEN RETURN
9 IF (KEY>31) AND (KEY<125) THEN 43
9 IF (KEY>31) AND (KEY<125) THEN 43
1ø IF KEY<>255 THEN 18
1ø IF KEY<>255 THEN 18
11 IF LEN (INP$)=L1 THEN 5\emptyset
11 IF LEN (INP$)=L1 THEN 5\emptyset
12 PRINT CHR$(255);
12 PRINT CHR$(255);
13 FOR I 1=LEN(INP$) +1 TO POS+1 STEP
13 FOR I 1=LEN(INP$) +1 TO POS+1 STEP
-1
-1
14 INP$(I 1, I 1)=INP$(I 1-1, I 1-1)
14 INP$(I 1, I 1)=INP$(I 1-1, I 1-1)
15 NEXT I 1
15 NEXT I 1
16 INP$(POS,POS)=" "
16 INP$(POS,POS)=" "
1 7 GOTO 7
1 7 GOTO 7
18 IF KEY<>254 THEN 28
18 IF KEY<>254 THEN 28
19 IF POS>LEN(INP$) THEN 5ø
19 IF POS>LEN(INP$) THEN 5ø
2ø PRINT CHR$(254);
2ø PRINT CHR$(254);
21 IF LEN(INP$)=1 THEN 5
21 IF LEN(INP$)=1 THEN 5
22 IF POS=LEN(INP$) THEN INP$=INP$(1
22 IF POS=LEN(INP$) THEN INP$=INP$(1
,POS-1): GOTO }
,POS-1): GOTO }
23 FOR I 1=POS TO LEN(INP$)-1
23 FOR I 1=POS TO LEN(INP$)-1
24INP$(I 1, I 1)=INP$(I 1+1,I I +1)
24INP$(I 1, I 1)=INP$(I 1+1,I I +1)
25 NEXT II
25 NEXT II
26 INP$=INP$(1,I 1-1)
26 INP$=INP$(1,I 1-1)
27 GOTO 7

```
27 GOTO 7
```

```
28 IF (KEY=3\emptyset) OR (KEY=126) THEN 34
2 9 ~ I F ~ K E Y < > 3 1 ~ T H E N ~ 5 \emptyset ~
3\emptyset IF POS>=L1 THEN 5\emptyset
31 PRINT CHR$(31);:POS=PQS+1
32 IF PQS-LEN(INP$)>1 THEN INP$(POS-
    1,POS-1)=" "
3 3 ~ G O T O ~ 7 ~
34 IF POS<=1 THEN 5\emptyset
35 IF POS=LEN(INP$) THEN IF INP$(POS
    ,POS)=" " THEN INP$=INP$(1,POS-1)
36 POS=POS-1
37 IF KEY=3\emptyset THEN PRINT CHR$(3\emptyset);:GO
    TO 7
38 PRINT CHR$(126);
39 IF LEN(INP$)=1 THEN 5
4ø IF POS=LEN(INP$) THEN INP$=INP$(1
    ,POS-1) :GOTO 7
41 INP$(POS,PQS)=" "
4 2 ~ G O T O ~ 7 ~
4 3 ~ I F ~ P Q S > L 1 ~ T H E N ~ 5 . ~ \% ~
4 4 ~ I F ~ ( T \$ = " A " ) ~ A N D ~ ( K E Y > 9 6 ) ~ T H E N ~ K E Y ~
    =KEY-32
4 5 ~ I F ~ ( T \$ = " 9 " ) ~ A N D ~ ( ( K E Y < 4 8 ) ~ O R ~ ( K E Y ~
    >57)) THEN 5\emptyset
46 PRINT CHR$ (KEY);
47 INP$(POS,POS)=CHR$(KEY)
4 8 ~ P O S = P D S + 1 ~
49 GOTO 7
5\emptyset PRINT CHR$(253);:GOTO 7
6\emptyset REM
7\emptyset REM
1\emptyset\emptyset DIM NAME$(2\emptyset),NUM$(12)
110 PRINT CHR$(125)
12g POSITION 4,2
```

$13 \emptyset$ PRINT "NAME: ";
$14 \emptyset$ L1 = 2 $=T \$=" A ":$ GOSUB 5
$15 \varnothing$ NAME $\$=I N P \$$
$16 \emptyset$ POSITION 4,4
$17 \emptyset$ PRINT "NUMBER: ";
$18 \emptyset$ L1 $=4$ : $T \$=" 9 ":$ GOSUB 5
$19 \varnothing$ NUM $\$=I N P \$: N U M=$ VAL (NUM $\$$ )
$2 \emptyset \emptyset$ POSITION 4,6
$21 \emptyset$ PRINT "Is ALL the above correct? ";
$22 \emptyset$ L1 = З:T\$="A":GOSUB 5
$23 \emptyset$ IF ASC(INP\$)<>89 THEN $11 \emptyset$
24 POSITION 4, 12
25 (PRINT NAME $\$$, LEN (NAME\$), NUM, ASC (I NP\$).
$3 \emptyset \emptyset E N D$


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## Part IV

# Visiting The VIC- 20 Video 

Jim Butterfield, Associate Editor

In which the traveller finds that the highest resolutions can be achieved by setting his sights a little lower.

We've spent some time viewing the world (or at least memory) from a video chip's-eye view, and we've noted that the video chip sees memory in its own way:


How the video chip sees memory.
We've muddled with the character set, both built-in and home brewed. But we haven't seemed to deal with achieving that mystic goal - high resolution screen control.

We've dealt with custom characters. And as Glinda the Good Witch could have said to Dorothy, "If you had known their powers, you could have done it the very first day." In other words, we've been looking at high resolution all along without recognizing it.

Here's the trick: if every position on the screen
contained a different character, and if we can define any character-at will, we can define any spot on the screen as we wish.

## Filling In

Mechanically, we do it this way: the first cell on the screen will contain character zero; the next will contain character one; and so on. To change the upper-leftmost pixel on the screen, we modify the upper-left pixel of character zero, and the screen immediately shows the change.

This is a change from our usual use of screen and character set. Our screen memory is now totally fixed and must not change. Normal printout and things like scrolling must stop. The characters, on the other hand, are now completely variable, with pixels turning on and off according to what the picture needs.

Wait - there's a problem. It seems that the screen has room for 506 characters; yet we know that we can make only 256 individual characters. Something doesn't fit. How can we resolve this problem?

There are two ways. One is to use "double characters" - the jumbo-sized characters that we get when we POKE an odd number into address 36867. Each of our 256 characters now occupies twice the space on the screen, so that we can cover the screen easily. The character set table now becomes huge, of course: each character takes 16 bytes to describe, making the whole table up to 4096 bytes long.

Since we're trying to describe things you can achieve in an unexpanded VIC, this becomes impractical - it's hard to take 4 K away from a machine that has only 3.5 K available to start with. On a machine with memory expansion, however, this is quite practical; read on, for we'll use tricks on the small machine that will come in handy even on the big ones.

The other method is this: cut the size of the screen so that it contains only 256 characters or less. We can store the number of columns and
rows we want into 36866 and 36867 . POKE
36866,16 will set 16 columns; and POKE 36867,32 will set 16 rows (we must multiply the number by two here). How many characters can we store? 256 - and that number may sound familiar by now.

By the way, BASIC won't know how to cope with the peculiar row and column counts if you do this as a direct command, so be prepared for an odd-looking screen. Neatness fanatics will want to center the remaining display by appropriate POKEs to 36864 and 36865, but I'll leave this as an exercise for you.

## Diving In

Enough of this abstract theory. Let's dive into a program to prove that even the humble minimum VIC can do high resolution graphics.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
100 \text { POKE } 56,22: \text { CLR } & \text { (Drop top of BASIC) } \\
110 \text { POKE } 36869,222 & \text { (Relocate screen...) } \\
120 \text { POKE } 36866,144 & \text { (and character set) }
\end{array}
$$

Note that the above line sets the screen to a halfblock (128) and sets up 16 columns instead of the normal 22 (128 plus 16 gives 144). We may as well go ahead and change the rows:

```
130 POKE 36867,32 (16 rows times 2)
200 FOR J=6144 TO }819
210 POKE J,0:NEXT J
```

We've cleared the entire character set to zero (all pixels off). Now let's set up the screen with character zero in the first slot, etc.:

```
300 FOR J=0 TO 255
310 POKE J + 5632,J
320 NEXT J
```

Let's set all characters to color black:

## 330 FOR J = 37888 TO 38911

340 POKE J,0:NEXT J
Our screen is now ready. Serious graphics takes quite a bit of math (dividing by 16 to find the row and column; dividing by 8 for the pixel position), but we'll substitute a little simple coding to draw a triangle:

```
400 FOR J=6792 TO }6816\mathrm{ STEP }
410 POKE J,255 (horizontal line)
4 2 0 ~ N E X T ~ J ~
500 FOR J=6280 TO 6664 STEP 128
510 FOR K= J TO J + 7
520 POKE K,128 (vertical line)
530 NEXT K,J
600 FOR J=6280 TO 6704 STEP }13
610 X=128 (leftmost pixel)
6 2 0 ~ F O R ~ K = J ~ T O ~ J ~ + ~ 7 ~
630 POKE K,PEEK(K) OR X
640 X=X/2 (move pixel right)
650 NEXT K,J
700 GOTO 700
```

The program is now complete. It will wait in a loop at line 700 until you press RUN/STOP. When you do so, a number of odd things will happen. The computer will try to print the word READY into screen memory, but screen memory
is intended for a different usage now, and all that will result is screen "clutter."

Bring everything back to sanity by holding down RUN/STOP and hitting the RESTORE key.

## Extra Ideas

Effective graphics calls for the use of a fair bit of mathematics. To place (or clear) a pixel, you need to find the row and column by dividing the $X$ and Y coordinates by the appropriate scaling factor. You need to change this to a screen character number by multiplying the row number by the total number of columns and then adding the column number. Multiply this by eight, and you'll get the position where the character is located within the character set. Now we must go for the pixels within this character: the bits within a byte are pixels "across" and the eight consecutive bytes are pixels "down." Now you know why people buy a Super Expander - to save them from the math.

Even when you have plenty of memory available, which allows you to use double characters and get lots of pixels on the screen, it's usual to "trim" the screen a little. The normal 22 columns by 23 rows are usually trimmed back to 20 columns by 20 rows (actually ten rows of double characters). This does two things: it makes the arithmetic a little easier, and it drops the memory requirements from 4096 bytes for a full deck down to only 3200 bytes. This, in turn, gives us space to pack screen memory into the same 4 K block. That's handy, because we cannot be sure that the video chip will have access to any more than 4 K of RAM. BASIC, of course, will long since have been moved to occupy memory from 8192 and up.

If you want to add text to the high resolution display, it's a snap. Just copy the characters you want from the Character Set ROM and transfer them to the appropriate character slots on the screen. Of course, you would have thought of that yourself if I hadn't just told you.

Don't forget that you can POKE appropriate values into 36864 and 36865 to center the graphics neatly. Our example looked a little lopsided; try your hand at making it neater.

High resolution is there and waiting. Yes, you can do it on a small screen PET.

There's a good bit of math needed. You may find this a challenge: after all, isn't that what a computer does best?

Even if the mathematics befogs your mind and causes you to go out and buy a Super Expander, you'll have learned a few new things. First, the Super Expander doesn't make graphics possible - they were there all the time - it just makes them easier. Second, you'll have a better idea of what's going on inside your marvellous VIC computer.
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| RUN"filename" | WATCH | SCREEN | DRAW |
| BLOAD"filename" | OFF | ALT | COPY |
| BSAVE"filename" | STAT | NORM | PIC |
| RENAME | CHAIN |  | SAVE |
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|  |  | KEY | STAB |
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# VICplot 

Gerald Chick

This utility draws or erases points on a $64 \times 64$ grid. The program also lets you examine a point to determine its previous status. Using the example program, you can get a feel for the uses of this short, but effective, programming tool. If you LOAD a program in from cassette, you'll need to re-READ the DATA of VICplot back into the cassette buffer (see lines 1399-1420 and 1510-1560). For the VIC, expanded by 3 or 8 K of memory.
"VICplot" is a simple utility for the VIC-20 designed to plot or erase points on a $64 \times 64$ grid. VICplot's 83-byte program accomplishes three important functions: it allows plotting, erasure, and indicates a point's previous condition.

Functions to draw, erase, or examine a point (similar to Super Expander commands POINT $\mathrm{c}, \mathrm{x}, \mathrm{y}$ and RDOT( $\mathrm{x}, \mathrm{y})$ ) are included in VICplot.
The last function is particularly important. Quite often you will want to know whether a point was lit or not. The sample program uses this function to gather data.

## Protecting The Character Set

The character set which makes up the grid is stored in 2 K of RAM beginning at 5120 ( $\$ 1400$ ). This set must be established by BASIC. VICplot is placed in the cassette buffer, so only the character set need be protected from BASIC. If you are using 3 K or less expansion, type:

POKE 56,20 :POKE 52,20 :POKE 55,0
With 8 K of added RAM, you will have to type:
POKE 44,28:POKE 7168,0
before you load the program. This sets the start of BASIC above the character set.

The pointer to character memory must also be reset: POKE 36869, 205 for 8K expansion; POKE with 253 for less memory. The sample program has a subroutine at 1400 to load VICplot and draw the screen. Once this is finished, VICplot is ready to use. A few precautions are in order, though.

First, there is no error detection. A too large Y coordinate will plot in the wrong column. Worse than that, a too large $X$ coordinate will be placed beyond the matrix, possibly in BASIC or on the screen. A value of 128 for $X$ will cause a point to appear in your BASIC program around location 9200. Second, don't be surprised at the size of the
dots. They are actually two pixels square.

## Plotting Points With A Sample Program

To access VICplot, the $X$ and $Y$ coordinates should be placed in locations 251 and 252, respectively. To plot this point, place a one in location 253. To erase, place a zero there. Now call VICplot with SYS 832. Voilà! Location 251 now holds the status flag. It can be read with

$$
\mathrm{F}=-(\operatorname{PEEK}(251)=0)
$$

If $\mathrm{F}=1$ then the point was lit previously. A zero indicates it was dark.

A point can be lit in one of three colors (character, border, or auxiliary) set by the user. The color used is determined by the following table, which shows the value for each color. The data for this table is in line 1500 of the sample program.

The sample program is a good demonstration of how VICplot works. Two areas are selected, and 4000 random points are plotted on each. If a chosen point is already lit, a counter is incremented. Ten samples are taken of this count, and a bar graph is drawn to compare each trial. The bars are numbered, and the graph is scaled by hundreds.

The program is written for the 8 K expander. To work in less memory, the POKEs for screen and color will have to be changed. The many REMarks should help you understand all the elements of this handy program.

| VICplot Color Table |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| COLOR: | Screen | Border | Char. | Aux. |
| 828 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 829 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 12 |
| 830 | 0 | 16 | 32 | 48 |
| 831 | 0 | 64 | 128 | 192 |
| 033 C | 00 | 01 | 02 | 03 |
| 033 D | 00 | 04 | 08 | 0 C |
| 033E | 00 | 10 | 20 | 30 |
| 033F | 00 | 40 | 80 | C0 0 |

## VICplot

1 REM GRAPH DEMO IJSING\{10 SPACES\}VICPLOT
4 REM ------------------
5 REM THIS PROGRAM WRITTEN FOR 8 K EXPAND ER
6 RE
$1 \varnothing \operatorname{DIMR}(1,11)$
15 GOSUBl4øø:GOTOIøø
19 REM USE: IFX>63ORY>63THENRETURN FOR E RROR PROTECT AT LINE 20 IF NECESSARY
$2 \emptyset$ POKE251,X:POKE252,Y:POKE253,E
30 SYS832

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$4 \emptyset \mathrm{~F}=-(\operatorname{PEEK}(251)=\varnothing)$
50 RETURN
99 REM DATA COLLECTION\{7 SPACES\}LOOP
1 1ø FORJ=ØTO1: POKE36878, PEEK (36878) AND15 OR(16*(2+3*J)): REM SET AUX. COLOR

$120 \mathrm{X}=\operatorname{INT}(\operatorname{RND}(1) *(32 *(2-\mathrm{J})))$
$13 \emptyset \mathrm{Y}=\operatorname{INT}(\operatorname{RND}(1) *(32 *(2-J)))$
$14 \emptyset \mathrm{E}=1:$ GOSUB2ø
$150 \operatorname{IFFTHENR}(\mathrm{~J}, \mathrm{~A})=\mathrm{R}(\mathrm{J}, \mathrm{A})+1: \operatorname{REM} \operatorname{COUNT} \operatorname{REP}$ LOT
160 IFI/4øø=INT(I/4Øø) THENA=A+1:R(J,A)=R (J,A-1): REM NEXT SAMPLE
170 NEXTI
$18 \emptyset$ FORT=1TOløøø:NEXT
$19 \varnothing$ GOSUB149ø:NEXTJ
195 REM DISPLAY DATA
2øø CM=5364:CL=38Ø45:CR=33152:L=Ø
209 REM TRANSFER CHAR DATA FROM ROM TO C HAR MATRIX
210 FORI=1TOlø:POKECL+I,6:IFI=1ØTHENL=-8 $\varnothing$
$22 \emptyset$ FORJ $=\emptyset$ TO 7
$23 \emptyset$ A $=\operatorname{PEEK}(C R+J+8 * I+L):$ POKECM $+J$, A
$24 \emptyset$ NEXTJ
25 Ø POKECM-4, 255 : $\mathrm{CM}=\mathrm{CM}+128$
260 NEXTI
$27 \varnothing$ CM=CM-6:CL=CL+I
279 REM DRAW Y SCALING OF GRAPH
280 FORI=-11ØTOØSTEP4:POKECM+I, 240:FORJ = 1TO3: POKECM+I+J, 128: NEXT
285 POKECL+INT (I/16)*22,6:NEXT
289 REM SET RIGHT OF EACH CHARACTER TO P LOT IN SCREEN COLOR, SET AUX. COL TO RED


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290 POKE830, 8: POKE831, 2:POKE36878, PEEK (3 6878 ) AND150R32
3 ØØ Xl=1:Yl=55: $\mathrm{E}=1$
$3 \emptyset 9$ REM DRAW BARS
$31 \varnothing \mathrm{FORI}=1 \mathrm{TOl} \varnothing: \mathrm{Xl}=\mathrm{Xl}+4$
$32 \emptyset$ FORJ=ØTOl:REM LOOP TO GRAPH BOTH SAM PLES
$33 \emptyset \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{XI}+\mathrm{J}: \mathrm{A}=\operatorname{INT}(\mathrm{R}(\mathrm{J}, \mathrm{I}) / 5 \emptyset): I F A>54 \mathrm{THENA}=$ 55
$34 \emptyset$ IFA $=\emptyset$ THEN38Ø
35 FORY=Y1-A+1TOY1
$36 \emptyset$ GOSUB2Ø
$37 \emptyset$ NEXTY
380 NEXTJ, I
$39 \emptyset$ GOTO39Ø
999 END
1399 REM POKE VICPLOT INTO CASS. BUFFER
$14 \emptyset \emptyset$ FORX=828 TO91Ø
$141 \varnothing$ READA: POKEX, A
$142 \emptyset$ NEXT
1429 REM PUT CHARACTERS ON SCREEN
$143 \emptyset$ PRINT"\{CLR\}":FORX=ØTO15
$144 \emptyset$ FORY=ØTO7
$145 \emptyset$ POKE4Ø99+X+22*Y, $8 * X+Y: R E M 7683$ FOR 3 K
1460 POKE37891+X+22*Y,13:REM 38403 FOR 3 K
$147 \emptyset$ NEXTY,X
1479 REM SET CHAR POINTER TO RAM AND SET DBL HEIGHT CHARACTERS
$148 \emptyset$ POKE36869, $2 \emptyset 5$ : POKE36867, $\operatorname{PEEK}(36867$ ) AND1280R25: REM 253 FOR 3K
1489 REM CLEAR CHARACTER MATRIX
$149 \emptyset$ FORI $=512 \emptyset T O 7168:$ POKEI, $\emptyset: N E X T: R E T U R N$
1495 REM DATA FOR COLOR TABLE OF VICPLOT
$15 \emptyset \emptyset$ DATA192,48,12,3
15 Ø5 REM * * * * *
$15 \emptyset 9$ REM DATA FOR VICPLOT
1510 DATA169, $0,133,1,165,251,74,74,74,13$ 3, 254
1520 DATA144,4,169,128,133,1,165,254,24, 105,2Ø
$153 \emptyset$ DATA133,2,165,252,10,168,165,251,41 , 3
$154 \emptyset$ DATA17Ø,169, Ø, 133,251,197,253,24の,1 7,189,60,3
$155 \emptyset$ DATA17,1,209,1,240,4,133,251,145,1, 2ØØ,145,1,96
$156 \emptyset$ DATA189,6Ø, 3,133,254,17,1,2Ø9,1,24Ø ,2,133,251,229,254,145,1,200,145,1, 96
$16 \emptyset \emptyset$ TO USE VICPLOT IN YOUR OWN PROGRAMS
$161 \emptyset$ COPY LINES 14ØØ-156Ø.
$162 \emptyset$ GOSUB14ØØ TO POKE VICPLOT AND DRAW MATRIX.
$163 \emptyset$ GOSUB149Ø TO CLEAR MATRIX.
$164 \emptyset$ USE THE SUBROUTINE AT LINE $2 \emptyset$ TO
$165 \emptyset$ CALL VICPLOT
1660 NOTE: YOU MAY WANT TO PREVENT POINT S OVER 63 FROM BEING PLOTTED.

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## VIC <br> <br> Display Messages

 <br> <br> Display Messages}Rick Keim
"Display Messages" is a program which will do just that on the VIC color screen. The message appears on the right, one character at a time, moves leftward across the screen, and then vanishes. The program can be used to display business hours, holiday greetings, information, directions, and so forth. Passersby can't resist reading the messages.

Program 1 can be incorporated easily as a subroutine in games and other programs where an eye-catcher is needed. It is a demonstration and you can quickly substitute a message of your own by changing the DATA statements at the end of the program. Be sure to type the program exactly as shown. After you have the program running, try changing the number of cursors-left in line 50 and see what happens. Try changing the $\operatorname{TAB}(20)$ to another number. This should give you some idea of how the program moves your message.

The key is line 50, with the proper number of tabs and cursors-left. Most important is the CHR\$(20), which actually causes the movement by removing a space at column 2 , line 11 . That makes everything move one space to the left.

Note: The VIC will not print some punctuation marks - including commas and colons - from the DATA statements unless they are enclosed in quotation marks. Program 1 is useful for short, reusable messages. These can be stored easily on tape.

However, long messages require very long DATA statements which are time-consuming and awkward. Program 2 allows direct typing of your message without the use of DATA statements. The program also offers a choice of screen and
letter colors and provides two areas for stationary messages to appear. The mid-screen area is used for the moving display, while the upper- and lower-screen portions may be used for up to five lines of stationary messages or graphics. The format is as follows:

1. Choose screen and border colors
2. Top screen message (yes or no)
a. letter color
b. five lines of messages
3. Bottom screen message (yes or no)
a. letter color
b. five lines of messages
4. Moving display letter color
a. reverse or normal letters
b. number of characters needed
5. Write display message
6. Run

The length of any message is determined and limited only by the amount of memory available. You select the approximate number of characters needed and perform a DIM statement on A\$. It will hold the characters entered for your display message.

## RETURN Key Options

The RETURN is used to speed input. Using RETURN for any input requested in the program will give preset values; for colors RETURN selects blue; for screen and border, RETURN gives cyan with white screen; and for yes or no questions, RETURN gives a no answer. Once the message is running it is in an endless loop. To stop the program, hit the RUN/STOP key and the RESTORE key at the same time.

The program as shown does not have the capability to save and store a message on tape for later use. That takes more memory and, therefore, limits the length of messages you can write. If you have an expanded VIC-20, however, you need not worry about memory space. Additions and changes for the Display Messages program are included to change it into a display and save program (see Program 3). Program 3 can be used on an unexpanded VIC-20 if you are careful to use 25 or fewer characters in your moving display message. If you use more than 25 characters, there is not enough memory to complete the save portion of the program. You will get an "out of memory" error and will have lost your message.

## Ideas For Other Programs

Several programming ideas here might prove useful in other programs. One is the use of the letter color subroutine. If you look at lines 400 to 510, you will notice that the routine uses DATA statements to select the correct CHR\$ number. The number of the color input in line 420 tells line 440 how many of the DATA statements to read in line 510. The CHR\$ number read from the DATA statement then sets the color for CHR\$(X(G)) which is used in the program to PRINT the color selected.

By adding and changing the lines from Program 3, you will have a program which can save a display on a file tape. This file tape can be used later with Program 4 to play back your message.

You can also have upper- and lowercase letters in your display messages by pressing the SHIFT and COMMODORE keys at the same time. Do this at the beginning of the program. You can save the program on a file tape, recover it using the load display, then press the SHIFT and COMMODORE keys to restore proper case.

Program 4 recovers the data from a file tape containing the message. Lines $30-130$ use this data to display the message. You may notice that in line 224 the value of I has been doubled. This is necessary because as the data is saved on the file tape with a GET\# statement, a CHR\$(13), a RETURN, is entered after each data bit. Without doubling (I) you are returned only half of your message, and it contains a space between each character. Line 80 then takes the doubled (I) and by using a STEP 2 eliminates all of the spaces caused by the GET\# statement. The result is a display message exactly like the one saved by the display and save program.

If you put Program 4 as the first program on a file tape, then save your messages after it, you'll have easy access to your library of messages. Just one tape is needed since the load and file are together.

If you would like the programs, but don't have time to type them in, send $\$ 3$, a tape, and a stamped, self-addressed mailer to:
Rick Keim
306 Yorktown Dr. Goshen, IN 46526

## Program 1: <br> Routine For Short Reusable Display Messages

```
\(1 \varnothing\) PRINT" \(\{\) CLR \(\}\) "
20 READ AS
\(3 \varnothing\) IF A\$="-1" THEN RESTORE:GOTO \(2 \emptyset\)
\(4 \emptyset\) PRINT"\{HOME \}\{11 DOWN \}"
5ø PRINT TAB(2ø)"";AS:PRINT"\{21 LEFT\}"; CH
    R\$ (2Ø)
\(6 \emptyset\) FOR T=1 TO 15ø:NEXT:GOTO \(2 \emptyset\)
\(1 \varnothing \varnothing\) DATA T,H,I,S, ,I
110 DATA \(S\), , A, , D, I
\(12 \emptyset\) DATA S,P,L,A,Y
\(13 \emptyset\) DATA , M, E, S, S,A
\(14 \emptyset\) DATA \(G, E\), , , , -1
```


## Program 2:

```
Program For Long Display Messages
```

$\emptyset$ PRINT"\{CLR\}\{3 SPACES \} \{3 DOWN \} \{RVS \}
\{RED\}DISPLAY MESSAGES\{OFF\}\{BLU\}"
4 PRINT"\{4 DOWN\} (SEE VIC SCREEN CODES
\{2 SPACES\}APPENDIX E PAGE 134
\{4 SPACES \}VIC-2ø GUIDE BOOK)"
5 INPUT"\{6 UP\}SCREEN COLOR\# (8-255)"; C
6 IFC < 8ORC $>255$ THENC $=27$
8 GOSUB2øø:RESTORE
$1 \varnothing$ PRINT" \{CLR\}\{DOWN\}\{RVS\}\{RED\}DISPLAY ME SSAGE \{OFF \} \{BLU\} \{ 7 SPACES $\}$ (MOVING)
\{DOWN\}"
12 GOSUB4øø
14 PRINT" 22 DOWN \} \{ 2 SPACES $\}$ \{RVS \}\{RED $\}$ REV ERSE\{OFF\}\{BLU\} OR NORMAL?\{3 SPACES\}1\{RVS \}\{RED\}REVERSE \{OFF \} \{BLU \} \{ 3 SPACES \} Ø-NORMAL": INPUTR
15 IFR=1THENR=18
16 PRINT" \{CLR\} \{DOWN \} \{2 SPACES\}\# OF LETTE RS NEEDED\{3 SPACES\}FOR MOVING MESSAGE \{3 SPACES\} (PUSH RETURN FOR 250)
17 INPUTML: IFML= $=$ THENML $=25 \emptyset$
18 DIMAS(ML)
$2 \emptyset$ PRINT" $\{$ CLR $\}$ \{DOWN $\}$ \{ 5 SPACES $\}\{R V S\}\{B L U\}$ WRITE MESSAGE\{OFF\}":PRINT"\{13 DOWN\} \{2 SPACES\}\{RVS\}\{RED\}PUSH RETURN TO EN D\{OFF\}\{BLU\}"
22 PRINT"\{DOWN\}\{3 SPACES\}PUSH F1 TO STAR T\{7 SPACES\}MESSAGE OVER"
23 PRINT"\{DOWN\}\{2 SPACES\}USE \{RVS\}\{RED\}I NST/DEL \{OFF \}\{BLU\} TO $\{6$ SPACES $\}$ BACKSPA CE ON ERRORS"
25 FORI=ØTOML
$3 \varnothing$ GETAS:IFAS=""THEN $3 \varnothing$
35 IFAS=CHR\$ (13) THENFORI=ITOI +5 : AS (I) $=\mathrm{CH}$
R\$ (32):NEXTI:PRINT"\{CLR\}":GOTOløø
36 IFAS=CHR\$ (133)THEN2ø
37 IFAS=CHR\$ (2Ø) THENI=I-1:GOTO52
45 PRINT"\{HOME\}\{2 DOWN\}":PRINTTAB(I)"";A \$:A\$(I)=A\$
$5 \emptyset$ NEXTI: GOTO6Ø
52 PRINT"\{HOME\}\{2 DOWN\}":PRINTTAB(I)"
\{LEFT\}":GOTO3ø

60 PRINT"\{CLR\} SORRY-OUT OF MESSAGE
\{2 SPACES\}SPACE, INCREASE \# OF
\{2 SPACES\}LETTERS NEEDED"
62 PRINT"\{DOWN\}\{5 SPACES\}PUSH \{RVS\}RETUR N\{OFF\}\{BLU\}": PRINT"\{4 SPACES\}TO START OVER"
64 GETAS:IFAS=" "THEN64
66 POKE36879,27:RUN
1øØ PRINT"\{CLR\}": POKE36879, C
$1 \varnothing 1$ PRINT"\{HOME\}\{2 DOWN\}"
$1 \oslash 2$ FORD=øTOT: PRINTTAB(L(D))""CHR\$(X(1)) ; TS\$ (D) : NEXTD
$1 \emptyset 3$ PRINT"\{HOME\}\{14 DOWN\}"
104 FORD=ØTOU:PRINTTAB(LL (D))""CHR\$ (X (2) ) ; BS $\$(\mathrm{D})$ : NEXTD
105 PRINT" $\{$ HOME $\}$ \{ 10 DOWN \}"
110 FORN= 1 TOI
$12 \varnothing$ PRINTTAB (20)""; CHRS (R); CHRS (X (3));A\$ (N) ; "\{2ø LEFT\}"; CHR\$ (2Ø)
$13 \emptyset$ PRINT"\{2 UP\}"
135 FORT=1TO150:NEXT
$14 \varnothing$ IFN=ITHEN1ø5
$15 \emptyset$ NEXTN
$2 \varnothing \varnothing$ PRINT"\{CLR\}\{DOWN\}ANY NON-MOVING MESS AGE FOR TOP SCREEN": PRINTTAB(5)"1-
\{RVS \} \{RED\}YES \{OFF\} \{BLU\}", "Ø-NO": INPU TS
$2 \emptyset 2$ ONSGOSUB210:GOTO25
$21 \varnothing$ RESTORE:GOSUB4øø
211 PRINT"\{CLR\}\{DOWN\}WRITE UP TO 5 LINES AT22 CHARACTERS PER LINE"
212 PRINT"PUSH \{RVS\}\{RED\}RETURN\{OFF\}
\{BLU\} TO END"
214 FORT=ØTO4: INPUTTS\$ (T):IFTS\$ (T)=""THE NRETURN
$216 \mathrm{~L}(\mathrm{~T})=(22-\operatorname{LEN}(\mathrm{TS}(\mathrm{T}))) / 2$
218 PRINTTAB(L(T))"";TS\$(T):NEXTT:RETURN
250 PRINT"\{CLR\}\{DOWN\}ANY NON-MOVING MESS AGE FOR BOTTOM SCREEN": PRINTTAB(5)"1 $-\{R V S\}\{R E D\} Y E S\{O F F\}\{B L U\} ", " \varnothing-N O "$
252 INPUTD
254 ONDGOSUB260: RETURN
$26 \varnothing$ RESTORE:GOSUB4øø
261 PRINT"\{CLR\}\{DOWN\}WRITE UP TO 5 LINES AT22 CHARACTERS PER LINE"
262 PRINT"PUSH \{RVS\}\{RED\}RETURN \{OFF\} \{BLU\} TO END"
264 FORU=ØTO4: INPUTBS $(U)$ : $\operatorname{IFBS} \$(U)="$ "THE NRETURN
$266 \mathrm{LL}(\mathrm{U})=(22-\operatorname{LEN}(\mathrm{BS} \$(\mathrm{U}))) / 2$
268 PRINTTAB(LL(U))"";BS\$(U):NEXTU:RETUR N
$4 \varnothing \varnothing$ PRINT"LETTER COLOR? (CHOOSE COLOR \#) ": G=G+1
$41 \varnothing$ FORA=ØTO7: READA\$:PRINTTAB(5)"";A\$:NE XTA
$42 \sigma$ INPUTLC (G)
$430 \operatorname{IFLC}(\mathrm{G})<1$ ORLC $(G)>8 T H E N X(G)=31$ : GOTO14
440 FORB=1TOLC (G) : READW: NEXTB: $\mathrm{X}(\mathrm{G})=\mathrm{W}$
$45 \emptyset$ RETURN
$5 \emptyset$ DATA1-BLACK, 2-WHITE, 3-RED, 4-CYAN, 5-P URPLE,6-GREEN,7-BLUE,8-YELLOW
510 DATA144,5,28,159,156,30,31,158

## Program 3: Save And Display Messages

16 PRINT" $\{$ CLR $\}$ \{DOWN $\}$ \{ 2 SPACES \} \# OF LETTE RS NEEDED\{3 SPACES\}FOR MOVING MESSAGE
\{3 SPACES\} (PUSH RETURN FOR 1øø)
17 INPUTML: IFML= $\varnothing$ THENML $=1 \varnothing \emptyset$
35 IFA $=$ CHR $(13)$ THENFORI $=I T O I+5: A \$(I)=C H$ R\$ (32): NEXTI: PRINT"\{CLR\}": GOTO7øø
$9 \emptyset$ PRINT"\{CLR\}\{4 DOWN\}\{4 SPACES\}PUSH ANY KEY TO\{2 SPACES\}\{DOWN\}\{2 SPACES\}STOP DISPLAY MESSAGE \{DOWN\}\{4 SPACES\}AND RETURN TO"
92 PRINT"\{DOWN \} \{4 SPACES\}\{RVS\}\{RED\}SELEC T OPTION \{OFF\}\{BLU\}"
95 FORQ=øTO2øøø: NEXT
135 FORTT=ØTO25: GETC $\$$ :IFC $\$=$ " "THEN138
136 POKE36879,27:PRINT"\{CLR\}":GOTO7øø
138 NEXTTT
60Ø POKE36879,27:PRINT"\{CLR\}\{2 DOWN\} \{RVS \} \{RED\}SAVE FILE\# \{OFF\} \{BLU \} ": INPU TF
610 OPENF,1,1
$62 \varnothing \mathrm{~B}(\varnothing)=\mathrm{I}: \mathrm{B}(1)=\mathrm{T}: \mathrm{B}(2)=\mathrm{U}: \mathrm{B}(3)=\mathrm{C}: \mathrm{B}(4)=\mathrm{R}$
622 FORA $=\emptyset T O 4:$ PRINT\#F, B(A) : NEXT
625 FORGl=1TO3:PRINT\#F,X(GI):NEXT
630 FORTl $=\varnothing$ TOT $:$ PRINT\#F,TS\$ (Tl) : NEXT
$64 \varnothing$ FORT2 $=\varnothing$ TOU: PRINT\#F, BS\$ (T2) : NEXT
650 FORII= ØTOI:PRINT\#F,AS (II) : NEXT
660 CLOSEF
$7 \emptyset \emptyset$ PRINT" 22 DOWN \} \{RVS \} \{RED\} SELECT OPTIO N\{OFF \} \{BLU\}\{DOWN\}": PRINT"\{4 SPACES\} \{RVS\} 1 \{OFF\}-NEW MESSAGE": PRINT"
\{4 SPACES $\}$ \{RVS $\} 2\{O F F\}-S A V E$ MESSAGE"
$71 \varnothing$ PRINT" 4 SPACES $\}$ \{RVS $\} 3\{O F F\}$-RUN MESS AGE"
720 INPUT" $\{$ RVS $\}$ SELECTION $\{O F F\} "$; SO
730 IFSO<2THEN66
740 IFSO $=2$ THEN6 $6 \varnothing$
750 IFSO $>2$ THEN9 9

## Program 4: Message Playback

$1 \varnothing$ PRINT" $\{$ CLR $\}$ ":
$2 \varnothing$ GOSUB2øø
3ø PRINT"\{CLR\}": POKE36879, C
40 FORD= 0 TOT:L(D)=(22-LEN(TS\$(D)))/2: PRI NTTAB(L (D)) ""CHRS (X (1)); TS\$(D):NEXT
$5 \emptyset$ PRINT"\{HOME \}\{15 DOWN\}"
$6 \varnothing$ FORD $=\varnothing$ TOU: $\operatorname{LL}(\mathrm{D})=(22-\operatorname{LEN}(\mathrm{BS}(\mathrm{D}))) / 2: \mathrm{PR}$ INTTAB(LL(D))""; CHRS (X (2));BS\$(D):NEX T
$7 \varnothing$ PRINT" $\{$ HOME $\}$ \{1 $\varnothing$ DOWN $\}$ "
8 FORN=ØTOISTEP2
$9 \varnothing$ PRINTTAB (20)""; CHRS (R) ; CHRS (X (3));A\$( N) ; "\{2ø LEFT $\}$ "; CHR\$ (2ø)

1øØ PRINT" $\{2$ UP\}"
110 FORT=1TO150:NEXTT
$12 \emptyset$ IFN=ITHEN7 $\varnothing$
130 NEXTN
$20 \varnothing$ PRINT" $\{C L R\}$ \{ 2 DOWN \}\{RVS \} \{RED\} LOAD FI LE\#\{OFF\}\{BLU\}": INPUTF:INPUT"FILE NAM E"; F\$
$21 \varnothing$ OPENF, $1, \varnothing, F \$$
222 FORA=ØTO4:INPUT\#F,B(A): NEXT
$224 \mathrm{I}=\mathrm{B}(\varnothing) * 2: \mathrm{T}=\mathrm{B}(1): \mathrm{U}=\mathrm{B}(2): \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{B}(3): \mathrm{R}=\mathrm{B}(4)$
230 DIMAS (I)
240 FORGI=1TO3: INPUT\#F,X(G1):NEXT
250 FORTl=1TOT:INPUT\#F,TS\$(Tl):NEXT
260 FORT2=1TOU:INPUT\#F,BS\$(T2):NEXT
270 FORII=1TOI:GET\#F,AS(II):NEXT
$28 \emptyset$ RETURN

# Floating Point Division 

The screen given below will create four new words (three "helper" words and one main word). Here is a description of all four words:

1TO3 - This word will duplicate the value on top of the stack into the third position of the stack (note: the current third value becomes the fourth value; the current fourth value becomes the fifth value, etc.).

For example, if the stack looks like this:
[1231]
top bottom
A call to 1 TO 3 will leave the stack as follows:
[1 1213 ]
top bottom
QUOT - This word will compute and output the quotient of $A / B$. Also, the decimal point is output in this word (the 46 EMIT. is a decimal value of 46).
REMAIN - This word will output the next digit in the remainder. It should be understood that on each call only one digit is returned. Also, the $48+$ converts the digit to ASCII code so that it can be printed instead of being popped off the stack with the . word.
FPDIV - This is the word that will be used when you want to divide two numbers (for example, 53 FPDIV will divide 5/3). In this example, FPDIV will return ten digits of the remainder (because of the 10/0 DO LOOP). If, for some reason, you want 100 digits in the remainder, simply change the 10 to a 100 .
The value returned can't be used in a program. It is useful in that you may divide two numbers and obtain any precision that you desire.

Screen for the floating point division word. For fig-FORTH or compatible FORTHs

SCR \# 76
0
1 : 1 TOS DUP ROT SWAP:
2
3 : QUOT 1 TOS /MOD . 10 * SWAP
41 TOS 46 EMIT:
5
6 : REMAIN /MOD 48 + EMIT

9 (**MAIN WORD IS 'FPDIV' ** )

10
11 : FPDIV DECIMAL QUOT 100 DO
12
13
14 ;
15
Make these changes if your /MOD works 'backwards':
: QUOT 1 TOS /MOD SWAP . 10 * SWAP
: REMAIN /MOD SWAP 48 + EMIT

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C-64

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In addition to the BASIC commands, the Monkey Wrench also contains a machine language monitor with 16 commands used to interact with the powerful features of the 6502 microprocessor.

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## NEWS?PRODUCTS

## Atari Disassembler

Ultra Disassembler, a labelling disassembler for Atari computers, is available from Adventure International.

The program recreates the source code from which a machine language program was assembled. It can disassemble DOS files or code from a list of specified disk sectors.

Output may be written to the screen, printer, or disk file. The disassembly is reversible and may be edited and reassembled with any popular Atari assembler.

Ultra Disassembler sells for $\$ 49.95$.
Adventure International
Box 3435
Longwood, FL 32750

## Vocabulary Builder

Power-of-Words, a word learning game designed by Peter Funk, author of the "It Pays to Increase Your Word Power" column in Reader's Digest, is available for Apple computers.

Each volume includes 200 target words and their associated synonyms, antonyms, prefixes, and suffixes. The game features immediate scoring, and after an answer is scored, the program provides additional information about the words used in the quiz.

Power-of-Words, which sells for $\$ 79.95$, includes two diskettes of five games each, worksheets, and a final quiz covering the
words in all the games.
Funk Vocab-Ware
Peter Funk, Inc. 4825 Province Line Road
Princeton, NJ 08540

## Memory Expansion And Printer Interface For TI-99/4A

Doryt Systems has introduced a 32 K memory expansion unit and a parallel printer interface for the TI-99/4A, both of which can be used without the expansion box.

Paraprint 18A is a parallel 8bit communication interface that connects directly to the computer and works without the RS-232 interface card. The interface sells for $\$ 105$.

Memory 32 K adds RAM to the TI-99/4A, allowing the use of the Editor Assembler, TI Logo,


Doryt Systems Memory 32K and Paraprint 18A plug directly into the TI-99/ $4 A$ and eliminate the need for an expansion box.
and other modules that require memory expansion. Like Paraprint 18A, it plugs directly into the computer and provides a daisy-chain connection for other

TI peripherals. Memory 32 K is priced at $\$ 175$.
Doryt Systems, Inc. 14 Glen Street
Glen Cove, NY 11542
(516)676-7950

## Game Design Tutor

Coco 2 is a teaching game that explores the fundamentals of computer game design with an approach that assumes no prior computer knowledge. The program follows a fully developed sample game and then helps the user alter the game's concept or


Coco 2 teaches video game design skills.
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Coco 2 is available for the 16K VIC for $\$ 39.95$. Versions also are available for the Commodore 64 , the 32 K Atari 400, and the Atari 800 for $\$ 44.95$.
Human Engineered Software
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The top of the unit, which is priced at $\$ 29.95$, can accommodate a 13 -inch television or monitor.
Timeworks, Inc.
405 Lake Cook Road, Building A
Deerfield, IL 60016
(312) 291-9200

## Game, Utilities For Atari

Generic Software has produced a software package called Your First Disk for Atari computers.

The disk includes Wordzzp, an educational spelling and vocabulary game, as well as Catalog, an autorun disk directory program, and Sound.Exp, a program for sound statement experimentation. The diskette also includes files for alphabet learning and math problem creation.

The Your First Disk package sells for $\$ 18.95$.
Generic Software
P.O. Box 27463

Golden Valley, MN 55427

The Computer Control Center is a molded polystyrene work station for the Timex/Sinclair computers.

## 3-Inch Disk Drive

A compact, 3-inch floppy disk drive is available from Panasonic. The drive is plug compatible with most $5^{1 / 4}$-inch disk interfaces and uses the same recording method, data transfer rate, and disk rotation speed.

The EME-101 drive is roughly half the weight and onefourth the size of conventional disk drives, but it offers the same storage capacity. A brushless direct-drive DC motor eliminates the need for belts, and a steel band positioning mechanism allows for a 3-millisecond track access time.
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The EME-101 compact disk drive from Panasonic.

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## Extended Screen Graphics For Apple

Fontrix, an extended screen graphics program for the Apple computer, includes 11 predefined character sets and allows the creation of an unlimited number of other character sets.

The program can be used for charts, diagrams, and newsletters, among other things, and text or illustrations created with the program can be dumped into a variety of printers.

The Fontrix program costs \$75.
Data Transforms
616 Washington St., Suite 106
Denver, CO 80203

## Action/Strategy Games

Several new games for the Atari
and Commodore 64 computers are forthcoming from Epyx. They include:

- PitStop is a formula I race game in which the players compete in the pit as well as on the track. The race cars include speed and steering controls, and the way you drive affects your car's performance: the faster you take the corners, the faster your tires wear out.
- Psi Warrior is a threedimensional, chess-like game. Up to four players compete against each other or the computer, teleporting around the playing field, and using bolts of energy in their battles.
- In All-Star Baseball, players choose an all-star team made up of players from over the last 50 years. Another player or the computer can field the opposing team.
- Gateway to Apshai, the latest sequal to Temple of Apshai, combines role playing, strategy, and
fast action as the player battles his way in and out of the dungeons.

Epyx is also introducing a VIC-20 game, Fun With Music. In the game, the player composes a tune and then has to play the song (or one supplied by the computer) without missing a note.
Epyx, Inc.
1043 Kiel Court
Sunnyvale, CA 94086

## Organized Programming On TRS-80

Top-Down BASIC for the TRS-80 Color Computer, by Ken Skier, is a book on program design for the computer user who is familiar with BASIC.

The 316-page book outlines a step-by-step approach to produce structured programs that

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BYTE Books/McGraw-Hill 1221 Avenue of the Americas New York, NY 10020

## Expansion For VIC

Mosaic Electronics has introduced the RAMmaster 32 for the VIC-20 computer. RAMmaster 32 includes a built-in expansion port, a pause switch, a write protect switch, and a relocatable memory block.

The unit, which adds 32 K of memory, also has a disabler switch so cartridges can be removed without turning off the computer. RAMmaster 32 is expected to sell for under $\$ 150$.
Mosaic Electronics
P.O. Box 708

Oregon City, OR 97045
(800)547-2807

## Atari Graphics Utilities

A graphics utility package for the Atari 400 and 800 computers has been released by Synergistic Software.

The Graphics Workshop, designed for those familiar with Atari BASIC, includes a player/ missile module, a graphics enhancement module, and three


Wico's Command Control Mouse is an optically encoded mechanical cursor control.
graphics editors - a player/ missile editor, a bitmap editor, and a character editor.

The program, which is priced at $\$ 39.95$, requires a 48 K computer with one disk drive.
Synergistic Software
830 N. Riverside Dr., Suite 201
Renton, WA 98055
(800) 426-6505

## Command Control Mouse

Wico has announced it will produce the Command Control Mouse, a mechanical cursor control that allows users to edit,
draw lines, or select from a menu without ever touching the keyboard.

By sliding the hand-held device across a desktop, the user can move the cursor to any point on the screen.

The mouse can serve as a word processing editor, a spreadsheet analyst, an alternate input device, or as a graphics plotter. It includes three function buttons and can be used on any flat surface.

Wico will supply Apple or
IBM controller cards to serve as hardware interfaces.
Wico Corporation
6400 W. Gross Point Road Niles, IL 60648

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## Timex/Sinclair Guidebooks

The Timex/Sinclair 1000 BASIC Handbook, from Sybex, is a dictionary-like listing of all the words in the T/S 1000 BASIC vocabulary.

Each entry includes a description of the word, an example of its proper syntax, a sample program showing how the word is used, and notes explaining any special features of the word.

The book is available for $\$ 7.95$, plus $\$ 2$ for postage.
Sybex, Inc.

## 2344 Sixth St.

Berkeley, CA 94701
In How to Use the Timex/Sinclair, Jerry Willis explains the problems many Timex/Sinclair users face: how to get a clear TV picture, how to minimize tape recorder problems, and how to choose accessories for the
computer.
The guide, priced at $\$ 3.95$, also includes information on magazines, books, and user groups that support the Timex/ Sinclair computers.
dilithium Press
11000 S. W. 11th St., Suite E Beaverton, OR 97005

## ABC's On Atari

Alphabet Arcade, a series of three games to help reinforce alphabet and dictionary skills, is available from PDI.

The Atari games are designed for children age 5 and up. In "Letters for Lisa," the child helps an animal named Lisa catch letters for dinner. But Lisa is fussy; she only eats in alphabetical order.

In "Letter Treasure," alphabetization skills come into play again as the player helps Diver Dan recover treasure from
the bottom of the sea. In "Order, Please," the child is asked to put groups of 4, 8 , or 10 words in alphabetical order.

The cassette version of $A l$ phabet Arcade requires a 16 K machine and sells for $\$ 18.95$. The disk version, which requires 24 K , sells for $\$ 23.95$.

## Program Design Inc.

95 East Putnam Ave.
Greenwich, CT 06830
(203) 661-8799

## Low Profile Drives For Apple

Multitech Electronics has introduced a $5^{1 / 4}$-inch disk drive for the Apple II that is approximately half the height and weight of a comparable drive from Apple. The design was made possible by simplifying the drive mechanism and by integrating the control electronics. The pro-

# MPI INTRODUCES SUPER ACTION MEMORY EXPANDER BOARD FOR VIC 20* 

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-     - Optional 35K memory ( 40 K with VIC' 5 K ).


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## Loss-of-Data Insurance

The Association of Computer Users and the St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Companies have announced a new type of insurance for small computer owners that includes coverage for accidental loss of data.

The policy covers:

- Direct physical loss or damage to equipment, disks, programs, documentation, and source materials.
- Accidental erasure or loss of data.
- Dishonest acts, fraud, or misuse of equipment by employees or outside parties.
- Extraordinary damage to equipment caused by external electrical problems, such as spikes, brownouts, or power surges.
- Extra expenses incurred as a result of a covered loss.

The cost of coverage is $\$ 175$ per year for protection up to $\$ 25,000$, with a $\$ 250$ deductible.
Association of Computer Users
P.O. Box 9003

Boulder, CO 80301
(303)443-3600

## Computer Diet For T/S

The Personal Weight Control Program is a computerized diet and nutrition program produced by International Publishing \& Software for the Timex/Sinclair computers.

The program, which presents dieting as an exercise in
controlling eating habits, consists of three parts:

- Present Status Assessment, which analyzes the eating habits and nutritional needs of the user.
- Menu Building, in which the computer develops menus suited to the needs and tastes of the user.
- Monitoring and Feedback, which tracks progress and adjusts menus accordingly.

The program is available for $\$ 29.95$.
International Publishing $\mathcal{E}$
Software, Inc.
3952 Chesswood Drive
Downsview, Ontario
Canada M3J 2W6

## Music For Children

Counterpoint Software has released Early Games Music, another program in its Early Games for Young Children series. This program, designed for children ages 4 through 12, is an assortment of games that introduce the basics of music.

Songs created with the program can be saved and played or revised later. Early Games Music is available for Apple II and Commodore 64 computers.
Counterpoint Software Inc. Suite 140, Shelard Plaza North Minneapolis, MN 55426

## Computer Resources

More than 215 new books are listed in the 16th edition of the Annual Bibliography of ComputerOriented Books, published by the University of Colorado.

All introductory-type books published before 1980 have been deleted, but the bibliography still contains more than 1200 books from 170 publishers. The books are listed under 61 categories.

Copies of the bibliography are available for $\$ 5$, or $\$ 6$ if an invoice is required.

## Computing Newsletter

P.O. Box 7345

Colorado Springs, CO 80933
The Micro Center has compiled a new Time Saver catalog of microcomputer courseware. The catalog lists 319 high-quality, high-value educational programs for the Apple, Atari, TRS-80, PET, VIC, and IBM PC.

Copies of the catalog are available free.

## The Micro Center

P.O. Box 6

Pleasantville, NY 10570
(800)431-2434

Computer Skill Builders has produced a free catalog of microcomputer resources for the classroom. The book contains 304 computer-related products for education, including software products, books, diskettes, and supplies.

## Computer Skill Builders <br> P.O. Box 42050, Dept. 7Z <br> Tucson, AZ 85733 <br> (602)323-7500

Selected Microcomputer Software, a 64-page catalog of educational courseware for the Apple II, TRS-80, Commodore PET, and Atari microcomputers, is available free from Opportunities for Learning.

Programs listed in the catalog cover grade levels from primary through college and were selected based on their suitability for use in today's com-puter-enhanced classroom environment.
Opportunities for Learning, Inc. 8950 Lurline Ave., Dept. L45 Chatsworth, CA 91311

## Games For The TI

Vaughn Software has created an array of cassette programs for the TI-99/4A computer. They include:

- Mariner, a sea adventure


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with seven game boards, mapped screens, and a sonar readout; \$12.99.

- Red Dread, an arcade-type board game in which you seek green gems while avoiding the Red Dread; \$9.99.
- Digger Duck, a colorful maze game that requires strategic planning; \$9.99.
- Chromium Shuttle, a space game in an endless starfield in which you control an onboard computer, warp drive, and asteroid analyzer; \$13.99.
- Chopper Fireman, a game that pits you - in an aging and temperamental helicopteragainst raging forest fires; requires Extended BASIC, \$21.95.
- Model Rocketry Performance, an application program that provides the expected performance of model rockets, and allows for quick comparison of models on the drawing board; $\$ 25.99$.
Vaughn Software
5460 Harlan \#84
Arvada, CO 80002


## Educational Programs For Apple And Atari

Random House has added several new reading, language arts, and mathematics programs to its library. All of the following programs require 48 K computers with disk drives.

- Fundamental Word Focus: This series of ten programs for the Atari provides a game-like format to teach vowel identification, syllabication, compound words, and identification of word elements. It includes a record-keeping system and uses color graphics and sound.
- Tutorial Comprehension:

This Apple program is designed to teach comprehension skills to second, third, and fourth graders. The five comprehension skills presented are details, sequence, main idea, inference, and critical reading.

- Word Blaster: This program for both Atari and Apple computers allows students to practice comprehension skills using context clues.
- Fundamental Punctuation Practice: This Apple program provides more than 30 lessons on basic punctuation skills. An off-line diagnostic placement test is included with the program.
- Story Builder: This Atari program, based on the concept of mix-and-match storybooks, allows students to experiment with sentence structure and to create new and often humorous story situations.
- Galaxy Math Facts Game and Grand Prix: These games, available in both Apple and Atari versions, put the student at the helm of a spaceship or at the controls of a Grand Prix racer. In each case, the student must show a mastery of basic math facts before he or she can complete the mission, or speed past the checkered flag.
Random House, Inc.
7307 South Yale Avenue
Suite 103
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## T/S Game In 3-D

Softsync has released Mothership, an arcade-style game for the Timex/Sinclair computers.

The game features one or two player options, three levels of play, on-screen scoring and a display that looks as if it's in 3-D.

In Mothership, which sells for $\$ 16.95$ plus $\$ 1.50$ for shipping and handling, players maneuver their Starlight Fighters down the Zarway space corridor toward the imposing Mothership, which is launching an all-out attack on the planet. Players use the keyboard as a control panel to move their ships through the corridor, while dodging the drone fighters launched by the Mothership.

Softsync, Inc.
14 East 34th Street
New York, NY 10016

## CALENDAR

August 10-12, Madison, WI. The second annual Microcomputers and High Technology Conference in Vocational Education. The conference includes beginning and advanced classes on programming, PILOT, CAD, courseware design, and administration. Discussions are planned on microcomputer development and application, and on existing vocational/educational programs using computers. For information, write Dr. Judith Rodenstein, 964 Educational Science Building, 1025 W. Johnson Street, Madison, WI 53706.

## August 28, Harrisburg, PA.

The Central Pennsylvania Repeater Association will sponsor its 10th Annual Hamfest/Computer Fest. The event, which will be held adjacent to Hersheypark, Chocolate Town, U.S.A., includes indoor dealer displays and a flea market area. Registration $\$ 3$; tables and table space available. For more information, write Timothy R. Fanus, 6140 Chambers Hill Road, Harrisburg, PA 17111.

New Product releases are selected from submissions for reasons of timeliness, available space, and general interest to our readers. We regret that we are unable to select all new product submissions for publication. Readers should be aware that we present here some edited version of material submitted by vendors and are unable to vouch for its accuracy at time of publication.

COMPUTE! welcomes notices of upcoming events and requests that the sponsors send a short description, their name and phone number, and an address to which interested readers may write for further information. Please send notices at least three months before the date of the event, to: Calendar, P.O. Box 5406, Greensboro, NC 27403.

## CAPUTE!

 Moditications Or Corrections To Previous Articlesof the effects of changing the contents of location 37159, see the article "Versatile Data Acquisition With VIC" (COMPUTE!, May 1983, p. 244).

## UnNEW For VIC And 64

This utility program from the June 1983 issue (p. 213) will not work from disk. It must be SAVEd to tape in the manner described in the article.

## Minefield For 64

The 64 version of this game from the June issue (p. 266) requires the following correction:

```
360 B3(J)=BT(J)+.5*BT(J):B4(J)=B3(J)+.25
    *BT(J)
```


## Checkers

To allow legal jumps with kings in this game for the Commodore 64 (May 1983, p. 90), the following line must be changed:

```
585 IFLl<=5ANDUl > = 2THENIFS(LP,UM) <ØANDS (Ll
    +2,Ul-2)=\varnothingTHEN6ø\emptyset
```


## Crosswords For VIC

Line 860 of this program from the May issue (p. 82) should read:

860 GET F\$:IF F\$ = " " THEN 860

## TI General-Purpose Data Base

Line 203 of this data base management program for the TI from the May issue (p. 232) should read:

203 FOR IO = 1 TO IR

## 64 Odds And Ends

The article (May 1983, p. 237) noted that listing could be disabled by POKE 775,200. To restore the list feature, POKE 775,167.

## Retirement Planner For VIC

Robert A. Brown suggests modifications which make this program for calculating retirement saving needs from the April 1983 issue (p. 71) more accurate, and also allow calculations for any time period, not just multiples of five years. First, delete lines 120, 460-500, 590, and 600, then make the following changes:

```
51\varnothing D=AI/(1+AI/2):Q=((1+AI) \uparrowY-1)/D
540 W=(SR-Sl*(l+AI)\uparrowY)/Q
```

> We regret that we are no longer able to respond to individual inquiries about programs, products, or services appearing in COMPUTE! due to increasing publication activity. On those infrequent occasions when a published program contains a typo, the correction will appear on the CAPUTE! page, usually within eight weeks. If you have specific questions about items or programs which you've seen in COMPUTE!, please send them to Readers Feedback, P.O. Box 5406, Greensboro, NC 27403.

# A Beginner's Guide To Typing In Programs 

## What Is A Program?

A computer cannot perform any task by itself. Like a car without gas, a computer has potential, but without a program, it isn't going anywhere. Most of the programs published in COMPUTE! are written in a computer language called BASIC. BASIC is easy to learn and is built into most computers (on some computers, you have to purchase an optional BASIC cartridge).

## BASIC Programs

Each month, COMPUTE! publishes programs for many machines. To start out, type in only programs written for your machine, e.g., "TI Version" if you have a TI-99/4. Later, when you gain experience with your computer's BASIC, you can try typing in and converting certain programs from one computer to yours.

Computers can be picky. Unlike the English language, which is full of ambiguities, BASIC usually has only one "right way" of stating something. Every letter, character, or number is significant. A common mistake is substituting a letter such as " O " for the numeral " 0 ", a lowercase " 1 " for the numeral " 1 ", or an uppercase " $B$ " for the numeral " 8 ". Also, you must enter all punctuation such as colons and commas just as they appear in the magazine. Spacing can be important. To be safe, type in the listings exactly as they appear.

## Brackets And Special Characters

The exception to this typing rule is when you see the curved bracket, such as "\{DOWN\}". Anything within a set of brackets is a special character or characters that cannot easily be listed on a printer. When you come across such a special statement, refer to the appropriate key for your computer. For example, if you have an Atari, refer to the "Atari" section in "How to Type COMPUTE!'s Programs"

## About DATA Statements

Some programs contain a section or sections of DATA statements. These lines provide information needed by the program. Some DATA statements contain actual programs (called machine language); others contain graphics codes. These lines are especially sensitive to errors.

If a single number in any one DATA statement is mistyped, your machine could "lock up," or "crash." The keyboard, break key, and RESET (or STOP) keys may all seem "dead," and the screen
may go blank. Don't panic - no damage is done. To regain control, you have to turn off your computer, then turn it back on. This will erase whatever program was in memory, so always SAVE a copy of your program before you RUN it. If your computer crashes, you can LOAD the program and look for your mistake.

Sometimes a mistyped DATA statement will cause an error message when the program is RUN. The error message may refer to the program line that READs the data. The error is still in the DATA statements, though.

## Get To Know Your Machine

You should familiarize yourself with your computer before attempting to type in a program. Learn the statements you use to store and retrieve programs from tape or disk. You'll want to save a copy of your program, so that you won't have to type it in every time you want to use it. Learn to use your machine's editing functions. How do you change a line if you made a mistake? You can always retype the line, but you at least need to know how to backspace. Do you know how to enter inverse video, lowercase, and control characters? It's all explained in your computer's manuals.

## A Quick Review

1) Type in the program a line at a time, in order. Press RETURN or ENTER at the end of each line. Use backspace or the back arrow to correct mistakes.
2) Check the line you've typed against the line in the magazine. You can check the entire program again if you get an error when you RUN the program.
3) Make sure you've entered statements in brackets as the appropriate control key (see "How To Type COMPUTE!'s Programs" elsewhere in the magazine.)

> We regret that we are no longer able to respond to individual inquiries about programs, products, or services appearing in COMPUTE! due to increasing publication activity. On those infrequent occasions when a published program contains a typo, the correction will appear on the CAPUTE! page, usually within eight weeks. If you have specific questions about items or programs which you've seen in COMPUTEI, please send them to Readers Feedback, P.O. Box 5406, Greensboro, NC 27403.
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## How To Type COMPUTEI's Programs

Many of the programs which are listed in COMPUTE! contain special control characters (cursor control, color keys, inverse video, etc.). To make it easy to tell exactly what to type when entering one of these programs into your computer, we have established the following listing conventions. There is a separate key for each computer. Refer to the appropriate tables when you come across an unusual symbol in a program listing. If you are unsure how to actually enter a control character, consult your computer's manuals.

## Atari 400/800

Characters in inverse video will appear like: macmernemere Enter these characters with the Atari logo key, \{ $\boldsymbol{\wedge}\}$

| When you see | Type |  | See |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CCLEAR) | ESC | SHIFT < | 5 | Claar Sereen |
| CUP) | ESC | CTRL - | + | Cursor Up |
| [DONN3 | ESC | CTRL $=$ | * | Cursor Down |
| [LEFT) | ESC | CTRL + | 4 | Cursor Left |
| (RIEHT) | ESC | CTRL | $\rightarrow$ | Cursor Right |
| CBACK S 3 | ESC | DELETE | 4 | Backspace |
| (DELETE) | ESC | CTRL DELETE | K1 | Delete character |
| [INSERT) | ESC | CTRL INSERT | 13 | Insert character |
| CDEL LINE) | ESC | SHIFT DELETE | 5 | Delete line |
| (INS LINE) | ESC | SHIFT INSERT | [13 | Insert line |
| [TAB) | ESC | TAB | - | TAB key |
| \{CLR TAB) | ESC | CTRL TAB | E | Clear tab |
| (SET TAB) | ESC | SHIFT TAB | [1] | Set tab stop |
| (BELL) | ESC | CTRL 2 | $\square$ | Ring buzzer |
| cESC) | ESC | ESC | 5 | ESCape key |

Graphics characters, such as CTRL-T, the ball character will appear as the "normal" letter enclosed in braces, e.g. (T).

A series of identical control characters, such as 10 spaces, three cursor-lefts, or 20 CTRL-R's, will appear as 110 SPACES), 13 LEFT), ( 20 R ), etc. If the character in braces is in inverse video, that character or characters should be entered with the Atari logo key. For example, ( m ) means to enter a reverse-field heart with CTRL-comma, $(5$ m $)$ means to enter five inverse-video CTRL-U's.

## Commodore PET/CBM/VIC/64

Generally, any PET/CBM/VIC/64 program listings will contain words within braces which spell out any special characters: (DOWN) would mean to press the cursor down key. 15 SPACES ; would mean to press the space bar five times.

To indicate that a key should be shifted (hold down the SHIFT key while pressing the other key), the key would be underlined in our listings. For example, $\underline{S}$ would mean to type the $S$ key while holding the shift key. If you find an underlined key enclosed in braces (e.g., $\{10 \underline{\mathrm{~N}}\}$ ), you should type the key as many times as indicated (in our example, you would enter ten shifted $\mathrm{N}^{\prime}$ 's). Some graphics characters are inaccessible from the keyboard on CBM Business models (32N, 8032).

For the VIC and 64, if a key is enclosed in special brackets, $k \geqslant$, you should hold down the Commodore key while pressing the key inside the special brackets. (The Commodore key is the key in the lower left corner of the keyboard.) Again, if the key is preceded by a number, you should press the key as many times as indicated.

The special character $\ddagger$ found in VIC and 64 listings represents the British pound symbol $(£)$ key, found between the minus and CLR/HOME keys.

Rarely, you'll see in a Commodore 64 program a solitary letter of the alphabet enclosed in braces. These characters can be entered by holding down the CTRL key while typing the letter in the braces. For example, $\{A\}$ would indicate that you should press CTRL-A.

About the quote mode: you know that you can move the cursor around the screen with the CRSR keys. Sometimes a programmer will want to move the cursor under program
control. That's why you see all the \{LEFT\}'s, \{HOME\}'s, and \{BLU\}'s in our programs. The only way the computer can tell the difference between direct and programmed cursor control is the quote mode.

Once you press the quote (the double quote, SHIFT-2), you are in the quote mode. If you type something and then try to change it by moving the cursor left, you'll only get a bunch of reverse-video lines. These are the symbols for cursor left. The only editing key that isn't programmable is the DEL key; you can still use DEL to back up and edit the line. Once you type another quote, you are out of quote mode.

You also go into quote mode when you INSerT spaces into a line. In any case, the easiest way to get out of quote mode is to just press RETURN. You'li then be out of quote mode and you can cursor up to the mistyped line and fix it.

Use the following tables when entering special characters:


All Commodore Machines
Clear Screen \{CLR\}
Home Cursor \{ HOME $\}$
Cursor Up \{UP\}
Cursor Down \{DOWN \}
Cursor Right \{RIGHT\}

8032/Fat 40 Conventions
Set Window Top \{SET TOP\} Erase To Beginning \{ERASE BEG\}
Set Window Bottom \{SET BOT\} Erase To End \{ERASE END\}
Scroll Up \{SCR UP\} Toggle Tab \{TGL TAB\}
Scroll Down \{SCR DOWN\} Tab \{TAB\}
Insert Line \{INST LINE\} Escape Key \{ESC\}
Delete Line \{DEL LINE\}

## Apple II / Apple II Plus

All programs are in Applesoft BASIC, unless otherwise stated. Control characters are printed as the "normal" character enclosed in brackets, such as \{D'\} for CTRL-D. Hold down CTRL while pressing the control key. You will not see the special character on the screen.

## TRS-80 Color Compuier

No special characters are used, other than lowercase. When you see letters printed in inverse video (white on black), press SHIFT-0 to enter the characters, and then press SHIFT-0 again to return to normal uppercase typing.

## Texas Instruments 99/4

The only special characters used are in PRINT statements to indicate where two or more spaces should be left between words. For example, ENERGY \{10 SPACES\} MANAGEMENT means that ten spaces should be left between the words ENERGY and MANAGEMENT. Do not type in the braces or the words 10 SPACES. Enter all programs with the ALPHA LOCK on (in the down position). Release the ALPHA LOCK to enter lowercase text.

## Timex TS-1000, Sinclair ZX-81

Study your computer manual carefully to see how to enter programs. Do not type in the letters for each command, since your machine features single-keystroke entry of BASIC commands. You may want to switch to the FAST mode (where the screen blanks) while entering programs, since there will be less delay between lines. (If the blanking screen bothers you, switch to the SLOW mode.)

## COMPUTE! Back Issues

Here are some of the applications, tutorials, and games from available back issues of COMPUTEI. Each issue contains much, much more than there's space here to list, but here are some highlights:

February 1981: Simulating PRINT USING, Using the Atari as a Terminal for Telecommunications, Attach a Printer to the Atari, Double Density Graphing on C1P, Commodore Disk Systems, PET Crash Prevention, A $25 \not \subset$ Apple II Clock.

May 1981: Named GOSUB/GOTO in Applesoft, Generating Lower Case Text on Apple II, Copy Atari Screens to the Printer, Disk Directory Printer for Atari, Realtime Clock on Atari, PET BASIC Delete Utility, PET Calculated Bar Graphs, Running 40 Column Programs on a CBM 8032.

June 1981: Computer Using Educators (CUE) on Software Pricing, Apple II Hires Character Generator, Ever- expanding Apple Power, Color Burst for Atari, Mixing Atari Graphics Modes 0 and 8, Relocating PET BASIC Programs, An Assembler In BASIC for PET, QuadraPET: Multitasking?

July 1981: Home Heating and Cooling, Animating Integer BASIC Lores Graphics, The Apple Hires Shape Writer, Adding a Voice Track to Atari Programs, Machine Language Atari Joystick Driver, Four Screen Utilities for the PET, Saving Machine Language Programs on PET Tape Headers, Commodore ROM Systems, The Voracious Butterfly on OSI.

August 1981: Minimize Code and Maximize Speed, Apple Disk Motor Control, A Cassette Tape Monitor for the Apple, Easy Reading of the Atari Joystick, Blockade Game for the Atari, Atari Sound Utility, The CBM "Fat 40," Keyword for PET, CBM/ PET Loading, Chaining, and Overlaying.

October 1981: Automatic DATA Statements for CBM and Atari, VIC News, Undeletable Lines on Apple, PET, VIC, Budgeting on the Apple, Switching Cleanly from Text to Graphics on Apple, Atari Cassette Boot-tapes, Atari Variable Name Utility, Atari Program Library, Train your PET to Run VIC Programs, Interface a BSR Remote Control System to PET, A General Purpose BCD to Binary Routine, Converting to Fat-40 PET.

December 1981: Saving Fuel \$ (multiple computers: versions for Apple, PET, and Atari), Unscramble Game (multiple
computers), Maze Generator (multiple computers), Animating Applesoft Graphics, A Simple Printer Interface for the Apple II, A Simple Atari Wordprocessor, Adding High Speed Vertical Positioning to Atari P/ M Graphics, OSI Supercursor, A Look At SuperPET, Supermon for PET/CBM, PET Mine Maze Game.

January 1982: Invest (multiple computers), Developing a Business Algorithm (multiple computers), Apple Addresses, Lowercase with Unmodified Apple, Cryptogram Game for Atari, Superfont: Design Special Character Sets on Atari, PET Repairs for the Amateur, Micromon for PET, Selfmodifying Programs in PET BASIC, Tinymon: a VIC Monitor, Vic Color Tips, VIC Memory Map, ZAP: A VIC Game.

May 1982: VIC Meteor Maze Game, Atari Disk Drive Speed Check, Modifying Apple's Floating Point BASIC, Fast Sort For PET/ CBM, Extra Atari Colors Through Artifacting, Life Insurance Estimator (multiple computers), PET Screen Input, Getting The Most Out Of VIC's 5000 Bytes.

August 1982: The New Wave Of Personal Computers, Household Budget Manager (multiple computers), Word Games (multiple computers), Color Computer Home Energy Monitor, Intelligent Apple Filing Cabinet, Guess That Animal (multiple computers), PET/CBM Inner BASIC, VIC Communications, Keyprint Compendium, Animation With Atari, VIC Curiosities, Atari Substring Search, PET and VIC Electric Eraser.

September 1982: Apple and Atari and the Sounds of TRON, Commodore Automatic Disk Boot, VIC Joysticks, Three Atari GTIA Articles, Color Computer Graphics, The Apple Pilot Language, Sprites and Sound on the Commodore 64, Peripheral Vision Exerciser (multiple computers), Banish INPUT Statements (multiple computers), Charades (multiple computers), PET Pointer Sort, VIC Pause, Mapping Machine Language, Editing Atari BASIC With the Assembler Cartridge, Process Any Apple Disk File.

January 1983: Sound Synthesis And The Personal Computer, Juggler And Thunderbird Games (multiple computers), Music And Sound Programs (multiple computers), Writing Transportable BASIC, Home Energy Calculator (multiple computers), All About Commodore WAIT, Supermon64, Perfect Commodore INPUTs, Atari Autonumber, Copy VIC Disk Files, Commodore 64 Architecture.

February 1983: How The Pros Write Computer Games, 12 Joysticks Compared, Slalom (a game in 3-D for multiple computers), Super Shell Sort For PET, Atari SuperFont Plus, Creating Graphics On The VIC, Joysticks And Sprites On The 64, Bi-Directional VIC Scrolling, Commodore 64 Video: A Guided Tour, The Atari Cruncher, Easy Apple Editing, VIC Custom Characters For Games.
March 1983: An Introduction To Data Storage (multiple computers), Mass Memory Now And In The Future, Games: Closeout, Boggler, Fighter Aces, Letter And Number Play (all for multiple computers), VIC Music, Direct Atari Disk Access, TRS-80 Color Computer Data Base, Apple Subroutine Capture, PET Quickplot, TI Graphics Made Easy, VIC and Atari Memory Management.
April 1983: Selecting The Right Word Processor (multiple computers), VIC and Atari Word Processor Programs, Typing Teacher, TI Matchem, Retirement Planner (multiple computers), Air Defense (multiple computers), Dr. Video (Commodore), Video 80 (Software for 80 Columns on the Atari), Color Computer Tester, Timex/Sinclair Sound, Estimating TI Memory, Magic Commodore BASIC.

## Home and Educational COMPUTING!

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Specifically, subcommittee X3B8 of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) says so. The fact is all Elephant ${ }^{T M}$ floppies meet or exceed the specs required to meet or exceed all their standards.

But just who is "subcommittee X3B8" to issue such pronouncements?
They're a group of people representing a large, well-balanced cross section of disciplines-from academia, government agencies, and the computer industry. People from places like IBM, Hewlett-Packard, 3M, Lawrence Livermore Labs, The U.S. Department of Defense, Honeywell and The Association of Computer Programmers and Analysts. In short, it's a bunch of high-caliber nitpickers whose mission, it seems, in order to make better disks for consumers, is also to
make life miserable for everyone in the disk-making business.

How? By gathering together periodically (often, one suspects, under the full moon) to concoct more and more rules to increase the quality of flexible disks. Their most recent rule book runs over 20 singlespaced pages-listing, and insisting upon-hundreds upon hundreds of standards a disk must meet in order to be blessed by ANSI. (And thereby be taken seriously by people who take disks seriously.)

In fact, if you'd like a copy of this formidable document, for free, just let us know and we'll send you one. Because once you know what it takes to make an Elephant for ANSI . . .
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*Manufacturers' suggested list prices as of March 20, 1983. Monitor included with TRS-80 III only. Commodore Business Machines, P.O. Box 500R, Conshohocken, PA 19428;
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C=commodore COMPUTER


[^0]:    28035 Dorothy Drive, Agoura Hills, CA 91301 • 213/706 0661.

[^1]:    TS-1000 is a registered trademark of Timex Corp.

[^2]:    1 ØØ GOTO उЗめ
    $11 \varnothing$ REM MISTAKE IN INPUT
    $12 \emptyset \operatorname{CALL} \operatorname{HCHAR}(6,18,32,1 \varnothing)$
    $13 \varnothing$ GOTO 95ø
    14 இ FOR I=1 TO LEN(H\$)
    15 . $V=A S C(S E G \$(H \$, I, 1))$
    $16 \emptyset$ CALL HCHAR (ROW, COL + I , V)
    170 NEXT I
    $18 \emptyset$ RETURN
    $19 \emptyset$ ROW $=14$
    $2 \emptyset \emptyset \quad \mathrm{COL}=4$
    $21 \varnothing \mathrm{H} \$=\operatorname{CHR} \$(128) \& \operatorname{CHR} \$(129) \& C H R \$(136$ ) \& CHR $\$(142$ )
    22ø GOSUB 14の
    236 ROW $=15$
    $246 \mathrm{H}=\mathrm{CHR} \$(131) \& \operatorname{CHR} \$(132) \& \operatorname{CHR} \$(133$ ) \&टHR $=(141) \& C H R$ ( 143 )
    259 GOSUB 140

[^3]:    YES！Send me a copy of the Programmer＇s Reference Guide for the TI－99／4A．
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[^5]:    Calc Result
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[^6]:    - A counter which keeps track of the number of guesses (let's put this at \$0240 hexadecimal);
    - A counter which says how many "exact" matches have been found on this guess (let's use \$0241);
    - A counter which says how many "inexact" matches have been found (use $\$ 0242$ );
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