COMPUTE \$2.50 December, 1981 Issue 19 Vol. 3, No. 12 63379 The Journal For Progressive Computing **The Journal For Progressive Computing** **The Journa

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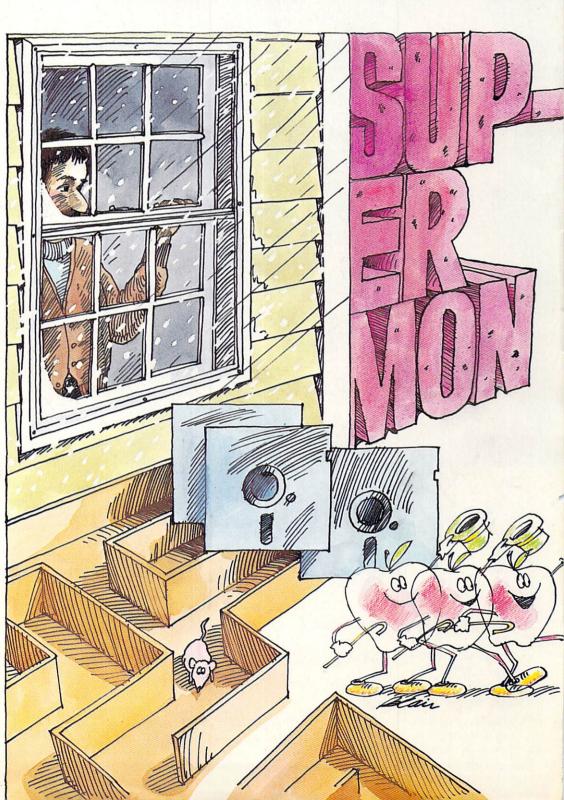
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The Editor's notes ...

Robert Lock, Publisher/Editor

The Price Wars

We've recently been hearing increasingly interesting rumors regarding the problems/ solutions of "conflict" between mail order houses and "store-front" dealers. We've discussed the matter before on these pages and, without taking sides, the situation is simply this.

Retail outlets, with higher operating expenses, potentially greater overhead, customer service and training in varying degrees, and so on, tend to lean mainly in the direction of "Manufacturer's Suggested List Price."

Many mail order houses, on the other hand, with perhaps less expectation of personnel intensive support, training, and so on (plus potentially far greater volume) tend to discount.

This has been the nature of retailing in the industry for a long time with the lines of argument frequently becoming rather heated. Some stores, for example, refuse to carry magazines, feeling that there's truth, we suppose, in the age old adage: see no evil, buy no evil. For our part, we understand perfectly why a retail store would be completely frustrated by a customer who makes three or four visits to explore hardware and then buys direct, at lower cost, from a mail order house.

The Competition Increases (Decreases?)

Now we hear that Apple is seeking to squelch some of their mail order discounters, a move we would venture is calculated to, among other things, increase dealer loyalty in the face of the recent

IBM entry.

Now the interesting part of this analysis is that Apple sells direct to dealers, while Atari has set up regional distributors. In the past, the discount mail order business could be classified as a fair fight, in the sense that dealers were venturing volume against home town support, etc., etc. Pricing, to them, was roughly similar.

Now, however, we're hearing that a "third" level is being added to the fray: essentially distributor supported and sponsored mailorder houses who, because they have better initial profit margins, can have the best of both worlds. They sell to dealers, both store-front and mail order, plus sell to the end-user through their own mail-order house. Naturally enough, their discount pricing can be more than competitive.

Where Does It Go From Here?

We would guess that time will bring changes in the basic methods of distribution, with the needs and demands of the consumer for fair pricing and support balancing with the needs and demands of the dealers for reasonable profit margins and competitive business practices. We'd like to hear from end users, dealers, and others involved in the distribution process for your comments and suggestions.

Home Applications

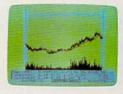
Can you really use this machine for some practical applications at home? We certainly think so, and our recent requests for such articles has been well received by you reader/users. This issue presents "Window Analysis." In two versions, one for Microsoft BASIC and one for Atari BASIC, you'll be able to explore how efficiently your house is using solar power to cut heating/cooling costs. Using several vari-

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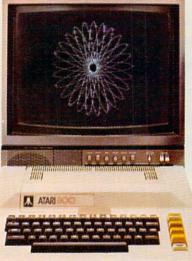
The display screen used with our computers is composed of 192 horizontal lines, each containing 320 dots. Delivering color and luminosity instructions to each dot for a second requires 3.7 million cycles...a lot of work for the normal 6502 processor.

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There's more...which is what you'd expect from ATARI.

Language. The ATARI Personal Computer uses several programming languages to give the user maximum control of its extraordinary capabilities. PILOT, Microsoft BASIC,* and ATARI BASIC are understood and spoken by the ATARI computer. You'll also find our Assembler Editor cartridge indispensable for



machine language programming. Sound. An ATARI computer has four sound generators, or voices, activated by a separate microchip. This leaves the principal microprocessor chips free to perform other tasks. And you can take full advantage of this capability which is designed for easy programming.

Change. ATARI Personal Computers have been designed to make change and expansion easy. The ATARI computer has a modular operating system* that can be easily replaced as new technology develops. If you need it, memory expansion requires no more than inserting additional RAM modules.*

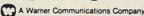
And the ATARI ROM cartridge system also make it easy to change language. In short makes it easy to change languages. In short, your ATARI computer won't be obsoleted by

future developments...because it already incorporates the future.

Sharing. To learn more about the amazing capabilities of ATARI computers, visit your local computer store for a demonstration. Or send for our Technical User's Notes, intended for the serious programmer. They are only \$27 and contain a lot more information about our computers' special capabilities than most companies could tell. See your ATARI dealer, or send \$30 (\$27 plus \$3 postage and handling), payable to ATARI, to Technical User's Notes, c/o ATARI Customer Service, 1340 Bordeaux Avenue, Sunnyvale, CA. 94086.

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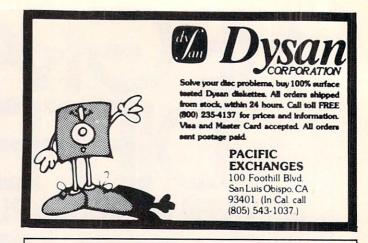
*ATARI 800™ computer only.

ables, you can decide how to optimize the benefits of free sunlight by making computerassisted changes; shades, awnings, shrubs, etc.

If you've developed an interesting, useful home or small business application such as this, please write it up and send it in. Where possible, we'll "homogenize" it in-house (we developed the Atari BASIC version here), and present it for all readers to enjoy. If you take an application in **COMPUTE!**, such as "Maze Maker" in this issue, and develop an interesting game around it, we'd like to see that too.

Trade Shows And More Trade Shows

We mentioned in last issue's editorial that more regional/local dealers and distributors were in evidence at the last Boston Show, and fewer manufacturers. This pattern repeated itself at the recent show in San Francisco. With our industry generating new trade shows faster than new computers these days, I suspect we'll see this quickly become the norm. Manufacturers and principals will attend a few shows each year; local distributors and dealers will handle the rest.



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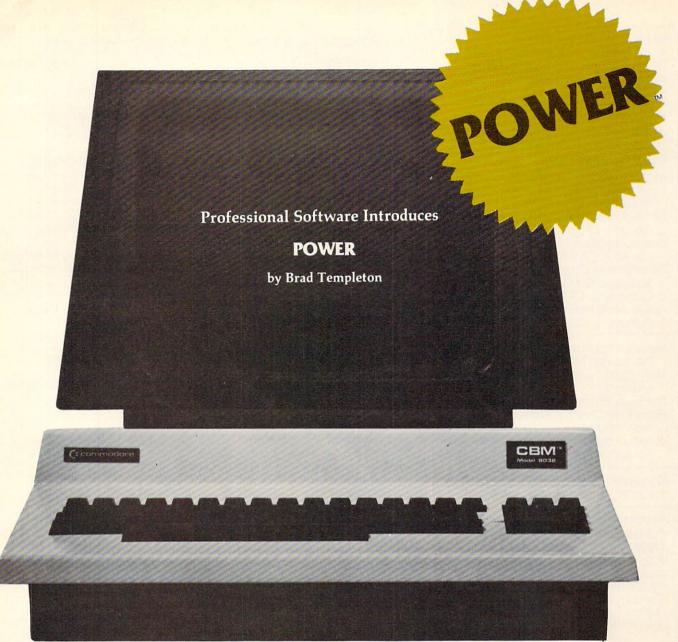
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Robert Lock, Richard Mansfield And Readers

This is *your* column — readers ask the questions and other readers answer. Please address any questions or answers to: Ask the Readers, **COMPUTE!**, P.O. Box 5406, Greensboro, NC 27403.

"I have a suggestion for contributors with programs:

When listing programs it would be exceedingly helpful if lines were numbered in regular increments. Since most of us have Tool Kits it would save considerable time if we who enter our own programs would not have to check that a number 182 or 287 didn't suddenly sneak in after a regular sequence of 10,20,30,40 etc.

[Not using] regularly incremented line numbers negates the value of the Tool Kit's AUTO feature. As an example, recently I was so intent on making sure the entries were correctly typed in that I overlooked checking the numbers. When I was on line 620 the program listing

was about 560.

How frustrating!!!!" Edmund N. Ricchezza

We couldn't agree more. **COMPUTE!** has recently published "dynamic keyboard" methods for Atari and Microsoft BASICs (which can be used to generate automatic line numbering during program entry) and a number of software products also provide for it. When generating listings here we are often tempted to renumber programs which arrive with irregular line numbering, but frequently this is impossible because the author has referred to various program lines in his article. Please save everyone time, though, and renumber your programs as Mr. Ricchezza suggests before sending them in to **COMPUTE!**.

"Some of your readers may be interested to know about a 'bug' in a Pet/CBM program called "BASIC AID". Suppose we have this very simple program:

1 GOTO 2 2 END

If we use the machine language monitor to examine the content of memory beginning at \$0401 we will find that the line is as in (a) below. The 04 08 is the link to the next line, the 01 00 is the line number, 89 is the keyword for GOTO, 32 is ASCII 2 and \$00 indicates the end of the line.

If we invoke BASIC AID and (re)NUMBER 1,1 and re-examine memory we will find the program looks

like line (b) below. Notice that we have picked up a garbage byte after the ASCII 2. If we NUMBER 1,1 again we will find the program content is as in line (c). Note that we have picked up an additional garbage byte. Each time the NUMBER routine is invoked a new garbage byte will be added.

(a) 04 08 01 00 89 32 00

(b) 04 09 01 00 89 32 02 00

(c) 04 0A 01 00 89 32 32 02 02 00 Consider the following program line:

3 ONX GOTO 4, 5, 6, 7

The first time the NUMBER routine is used on this program line each of the four line numbers will pick up a garbage byte. However, the second time the NUMBER routine is invoked only the first line number will pick up an additional garbage byte and subsequent line numbers will be left as is.

As a result of this problem the NUMBER routine cannot reliably be used in the BASIC AID program. In particular I have discovered that the "ON-GOTO" statement will tend to bomb in long programs after use of the (re)NUMBER routine." Hal W. Hardenbergh

"One day I was programming and I tried to make a variable called COMBAT [on the Atari]. I got an error and after a little deduction I found a command called COM which has something to do with DIMensioning variables, but there is no explanation of it in the Manual. Does anyone know what COM is?" Jeffrey Naiman

COM is, as far as we know, identical to DIM. DIM A\$ (30) is the same as COM A\$ (30). We do not know why Atari BASIC contains this "extra."

"Does anyone have or know where data is available on the Apple I? Both program data and interface data. We have the monitor listing, but the code seems odd." Frank Anderson

"A recent article in **COMPUTE!** #16 began by alluding to the 'hundreds of free systems in operation across the country' (STP-488 A Smart Terminal Program, et cetera; P. 108). I assume that the author was referring to information services that one can enter in order to get different kinds of information stored in those systems. If you have a list, complete or partial, of such services, or if you can refer me to a source where I can obtain such information, I would be most appreciative."

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"Were it not for **COMPUTE!** it is quite possible that I would not have chosen the Atari in the first place, or having done so, that I would not have kept it. **COMPUTE!**, for a novice like me, who does not have time to be a hobbyist, is without peer the finest computer magazine I have encountered; and it appears to be getting better. I anxiously await its arrival every month.

I am considering upgrading my Atari 800 with more memory and a disk drive. While canned programs are very nearly all written for the 810 disk drive, the 815 double density/double disk is attractive because of its capacity. The questions are these: will the 810 and 815 disk drives work together in a system? Will the canned programs (Visicalc, wordprocessing, etc.) operate with an 815 disk drive?" John Thrash

You are clearly a man of taste and acute judgment. We cannot recommend the 815. Atari has cancelled its production. Because it is double-density, the disk operating system would need to be different from the 810 and having them work together would be very difficult indeed. Although we're sure Atari will continue to support the 815, the cancellation would raise a question in our minds regarding continued support by outside software houses.

"I'm having problems with John H. Palevich's SHOOT Program [COMPUTE! #16]. The BOOT TAPE MAKER (Program 1) works fine, all those DATA statements check out okay and it beeps twice, I press RETURN and CSAVE a copy of the BOOT TAPE.

Now here's where the problem comes in. When I remove the ROM cartridge, rewind the tape to the beginning of the BOOT TAPE, press "PLAY" on the 410, press down on the START button (what's this for?) and turn the 800 back on, I don't get that BEEP that John says I should (in his article). I really want to see this program work, so I can try something of my own, but I'm stuck with joystick in hand and fire button poised.

Anyone know what I'm doing wrong, or having the same problems, or is my Atari 800 down with something?" Fred Corsale

You first turn power off and remove the cartridge. Then hold down the START button while turning on the computer. Press PLAY and hit RETURN. This complex and lengthy program is worth the effort, but, because it was so complex, many beginners had difficulty. The BASIC program (before the DATA statements) must be typed in exactly as it appears. For further suggestions, see last month's **COMPUTE!**, "Typing in SHOOT," an article written to aid those who might experience difficulties.

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Apple	4.0	6.0		3.17
OSI	2.0	4.0	.5	.5

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Computers And Society

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The Personal Computer As A Tool For Creative Expression ...

While machines are probably incapable of what we would call creative thought or invention, there is no question in my mind that the personal computer will become the next major tool for creative expression. In fact, the micro has already become invaluable to many artists whose medium is the written word. The ability of word processing software to simplify the capture and subsequent manipulation of words is of exceptional benefit to many writers, be they poets, essayists, or novelists. Of course, the word processor was not created for this audience — it was created for business users. It is the similarities of the text manipulation needs of both these audiences which has allowed this one tool to be so versatile.

In looking at other fields of expression, the artist is not so fortunate. Software packages for music and graphics are in their infancy. Nonetheless, it is clear that the development of additional software tools can expand the personal computer from a word processor into an *idea processor*. There is no intrinsic reason why small computers can't provide the means for capturing and editing musical or graphical ideas with any less facility than for "words."

In addition to its role as an idea capturing device, the personal computer is fast becoming an appropriate medium through which artistic ideas can be expressed. The temptation of many people working in this area is to try to make the computer emulate existing media. I think that this is a mistake. The computer should be thought of as a *new* medium which is as different from other media as the pencil is from oil paints.

Most of the computer generated music I have heard on micros has attempted to copy the sounds of existing instruments. I would guess that, given the choice, most of us would be less impressed by hearing a computer synthesis of Bach's *Toccata and Fugue in D Minor* than we would by hearing this same piece performed on a 6700 pipe Ruffatti

organ (for a superb example of the latter, I recommend the direct to disk recording Virgil Fox made for Crystal Clear Records). There is no way that any synthesized sound can accurately model the depth and richness of even the most modest pipe organ.

A New Class Of Instrument

This doesn't mean that composers and musicians should avoid computers — only that they should consider the computer to be a new and different tool for musical expression — a new class of instrument which can double as a composition tool.

Even if the computer had no capabilities to assist in the synthesis of sounds, imagine the tre-

... the development of additional software tools can expand the personal computer from a word processor into an idea processor.

mendous benefit which would come from the existence of a well written music editor. If you have ever composed music, you have undoubtedly noticed the tremendous expenditure of effort required to capture your melody on paper. A well written music editor might let you play at a special keyboard. As you played, each note and duration would be stored in a file for later editing. After the basic melody has been captured, you would then be able to "clean up" the musical score, align chords, repeat melodic phrases, perform transpositions, inversions, etc. The existence of such an editing tool would benefit existing composers as well as those performers who want to create new compositions on their own.

I find it quite heartening, in my ramblings around various college campuses, to see Apples and other personal computers located in music departments. The work, so far, is most crude, but at least some people recognize the potential hidden in these machines.

If music editing and performance are appropriate domains for the personal computer, then these machines are even more appropriate tools for the graphic artist. The resolution and color capabilities of the Atari and Apple computers are

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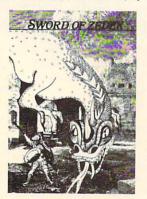
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extremely poor when compared to lower-cost, familiar tools, such as watercolors or oil paints. But, as with music, it is a mistake to think of the computer as a replacement for existing media. The computer will no more displace the canvas than the pencil replaced the charcoal stick. The artist who uses the computer will be creating works of art which are not expressable in other media. Graphic tools such as realtime animation, dynamic hue or luminance variation, or responsiveness to the viewer, are just not available through media like water colors. Provided that the user interface is appropriate, the artist is able to do any of these things with a computer as inexpensive as the Atari 400.

In order for the personal computer to be useful to the graphic artist, the interface between artist and machine needs to be most carefully crafted. In addition to input devices such as graphics tablets and output devices such as color bit-map printers, the artist needs a graphic idea-capturing and editing tool which does not interfere with the flow of creative expression. Normally, one associates human interaction with a computer keyboard with "left-brained," linear, analytical thinking. The creative flow of ideas, on the other hand, is generated by "right-brained" thought patterns. Somehow, the software through which the artist communicates with the computer must be designed to keep the artist in a creative frame of mind. This will probably make useful graphic editors harder to create than the programs which presently facilitate the generation of "business" graphics (pie charts, bar braphs, etc.).

The Graphics Gathering

It is my pleasure to be part of an informal group, centered around Stanford University, called the Graphics Gathering. This group assembles every month or so to exchange ideas and to show films, slides, or "live" demonstrations of art which has been created with the assistance of technology — primarily computer technology. The most exciting aspect of this group is that artists who are interested in technology converse freely with computer professionals who are interested in graphics. The exchange of ideas benefits everyone.

I recently gave a presentation on Turtle Geometry to this group. (The interested reader is encouraged to explore the "Friends of the Turtle" column which will be a regular feature in **COM-PUTE!**'s sister publication, *Home and Educational COMPUTING!*). The simple syntax of the graphics commands used in user-friendly languages such as Atari PILOT and TI LOGO convinced some artists that the day would soon arrive when they could use personal computers for their own artistic creations.

There are few impediments to the use of

computers by artists. Cost is no longer much of a factor, although a full-blown system can cost as much as you want it to. Still, with an entry fee of \$400 or so, motivated artists can start experimenting with this medium. The real limitation is simply the absence of appropriate software. Once high quality, user friendly, and versatile editors are generated, we can expect to see many artists adding the computer to their tools of expression. Within a decade we might expect to see a projection display in every major gallery, with artists opening shows in several cities by sending their works over the telephone lines. Art collectors may start collecting disks!

How and when this happens may depend on you. As someone who uses and is interested in personal computers, you might be in a good position to experiment with the creation of some of the tools needed by artists of all types.

Notes From All Over ...

Judging from the letters and phone calls I have received, the September editorial on Artificial Intelligence was of interest to many of you. To all who took the time to contact me, I extend my sincere thanks. Your comments, both pro and con, were most valuable. In light of your interest in this area, I will devote the next column to a few recently published books on this topic, including *The Mind's I* by Douglas Hofstadter and Daniel Dennett, *Brainstorms* by Daniel Dennett, and *Mind Design*, edited by John Haugeland. Until then, I extend my wishes for a happy holiday season and a most propserous new year.



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Guest Commentary:

The "World Computer" Revisited

Marvin DeJong The School Of The Ozarks Pt. Lookout, MO

This letter is written in connection with the responses I have received to my guest editorial in **COMPUTE!** #14 (page 18). In particular, I am concerned with Mr. Vern L. Mastel's letter in **COMPUTE!** #17 (page 16).

Mr. Mastel implies that my ideas regarding standardization would be the Armageddon of the personal computer industry. The questions he raises and the scenario he depicts are the products

of his imagination, not mine.

Let me respond to some of his concerns by pointing out that *standardization* has long been an important factor in the electronics industry as a whole and in the computer industry as well. The IEEE has numerous committees working to standardize various components of the electronics industry, including bus structures, interfaces, and languages.

I can purchase a record from any manufacturer (RCA, Columbia, etc.) and put it on any turntable or record changer, connected to any amplifier, and I will hear music. This is the blessing that results from industry standardization of recording format, speed, and frequency response curves. It is neither "horrifying," nor is it a "nightmare" to operate. (Words in quotes were used by Mr. Mastel.)

Likewise, the industry standards for transmission, reception, and formatting of television pictures have not produced any "monstrous" results. On the contrary, the fact that any TV set (in the United States) can receive any network, all channels, and any local TV station, has been a boon to the industry. My 15-year old black and white set is perfectly compatible with the new color sets. I can purchase a video monitor from any manufacturer and it will work with almost any personal computer as a result of standardization.

Another person who responded to my editorial claimed that the "standard" computer would be restricted to a single microprocessor. Nonsense!

The microprocessor and its unique assembly language are completely transparent to anyone who programs in a high-level language. Microsoft has written a BASIC interpreter for almost every microprocessor, it seems. The problem is that BASIC is not standardized. There are many different kinds of BASIC. The people who wrote ADA are apparently making efforts to insure that this does not happen to it.

Mr. Mastel implies that we must make a choice between one of the many high-level languages (he included CP/M, which is not a language). I do not think it is an either/or situation. Interpreters are either in ROM or on a disk, and may easily be changed. My idea of a standard computer would be one in which language cards could be plugged

in or removed.

It might be well to reiterate my original points. In the context of *educational* uses of the personal computer (an elementary, middle, or high school classroom for example):

- 1. The cassette recorder is an unacceptable device for storing programs and the industry, including software vendors, should be realistic about its weaknesses.
- 2. Compatible disk operating systems and standard versions of any high-level language would allow software to be easily transported from one machine to another, resulting in reduced software costs and increased incentives for the people who like to write software.
- 3. Standardized graphics commands (with the origin of the coordinate system in the lower left-hand corner where it was for several hundred years before the computer arrived on the scene) would also make transporting a program from one machine to another an easy task. Standardized graphics commands must be built into the interpreter.
- **4.** Standard printer, disk, modem, and plotter interfaces would make assembling a computer system much easier. In a sense this is history, since the RS-232C is already standardized for serial interfaces and Centronics handshaking has become a *de facto* standard for parallel interfaces, while the IEEE-488 bus is used for instrumentation.

My comments were not intended to unveil a poorly disguised communist plot to bring the personal computer industry to an untimely demise. On the contrary, I would like to see the industry become more standardized so that the use of a computer by any elementary school teacher or pupil is simple, inexpensive, trouble-free, educational, and entertaining.



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The Beginner's Page

Richard Mansfield Assistant Editor

Checksum, Terabytes, And Disaster Avoidance

In many ways, your brain is an ideal data storage device. It is in a dust-free case, it can hold an estimated twelve-and-one-half-million terabytes (12,500,000,000,000,000,000 eight-bit bytes. An average microcomputer disk holds about 170 thousand bytes), it self-regulates temperature, and it uses about the same amount of electricity as a twenty watt lightbulb. All in all, an impressive memory.

Until we can manufacture memory devices of this excellence, we will have to follow some rules to make sure that our data and programs are safely stored on tape or disk. Most of our computers rely on memory chips which hold only a few K. The "K" means *kilobyte*, 1,024 bytes. This is not much, really. One kilobyte could hold about 175 English words; less than a double-spaced, typewritten page. To hold this page of **COMPUTE!** we would need about 6K RAM. In an 8K computer, that would leave little space left over for a word processor program to allow corrections, additions, and everything else.

The future of memories looks bright though. 64K on a single chip will be available to us fairly soon — even greater densities, at lower prices, seem inevitable. In fact, there is a possibility that memory cells might actually be grown, like mushrooms. Efforts are now underway to create protein memory cells. But, for now, we must do without unlimited, inexpensive memory. For now, we compose programs and enter data into a limited RAM and then SAVE what we've created onto

cassette tapes or disk drives.

The word SAVE implies a kind of safety, a secure storage. It can be secure, but you should observe some precautions. Last month we looked into the management of files. Normally, a file of data is typed into the computer, SAVEd as a file, and then used by a program or programs. The data is kept on a disk or a tape because the computer wipes its RAM memory clean each time power is turned off or each time a new program or set of data comes in.

Backup

Redundancy is an important feature of SAVEing. On

your part, this means keeping a backup copy of each program or file. When you write a program (or buy one), the first thing to do is to make a second tape/disk copy of it and put it in a cool place in a dust-free, plastic box. Dirt, smoke, heat or extreme cold, and the oils on fingers are all enemies of magnetic data because both tape and disks are a thin plastic which is easily deformed.

Another danger is vacuum cleaners, TVs, or nearly anything which uses electricity and can generate electric fields. This can remagnetize (erase) tapes and disks. So you cannot safely put a

cassette on top of a TV or a refrigerator.

Computers can help us by using their own redundant method of data backup. When a program is sent to a tape machine, some computers record the entire program *twice*. Then, when the program is LOADed back into the computer, the two versions can be compared. The computer then can use the "best" version if there are differences. How does it know which is best?

Data is transferred very fast and many things can degrade it. Often, a checksum is used to see if the data made the trip intact. There are various checksum schemes, but here's a simple one. Imagine that we were sending the word *face* to a cassette. The computer would send the numbers 70-65-67-69-271. The letters of the alphabet are each given a code number in computing (the ASCII code). Uppercase A is the number 65, B = 66, C = 67, D=68, E=69, F=70 and on up. Computers work only in numbers. The word face means nothing to the computer — it is merely a pattern of numbers. It can print the pattern, alphabetize it (which, to a computer, is merely putting the numbers in numerical order), search for it in a paragraph, and all the rest — without ever thinking of the word as anything other than a particular number sequence.

So, it is easy to see why the computer sends 70 65 67 69 271 to the cassette. The number 271 is the sum of the previous numbers. While sending them to the tape, the computer is also adding them up and sending the total at the end. Then, when LOADing, it also adds them up and checks its sum against the one that comes in from the tape. If the sums are not the same, then there was an error in the data transfer. An error of addition is nearly as impossible for a computer as taking a wrong turn would be for a roller coaster. It has been known to happen, but we can be almost certain that it will never happen to you. The computer can be virtually sure that mismatched checksums are the result of bad data on the tape.

This is how it knows which is best of the two versions it recorded on tape. If version one had a bad checksum on the word *face*, but a good checksum on the word *lift* it could keep the word *lift*, but

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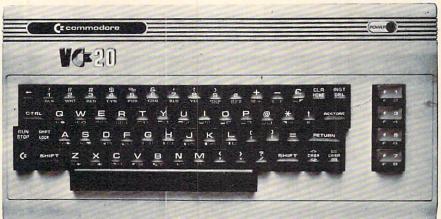


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Computer Wrestling

All of this is an effort, by the computer as well as by the computerist, to protect data. If you make a backup and the computer makes two versions there are four copies of a program or file. There are two more ways to prevent problems: scratchpad SAVEs and respect for your computer.

When you write your first database program you might want to consider what you are up against. Building a database means typing in lots of records. You do not want to do it twice. Last month we set up a database management system which would permit instant indexing of **COMPUTE!** articles by author or by topic. If you are planning to type hundreds of records (each subject-author-issue number is a record) you don't want to work for hours only to have a fuse blow or someone trip over the computer's electric cord. In a flash, your data is destroyed.

To avoid this, it's a good idea to keep a cassette or disk which is labelled "SCRATCH." It is a temporary scratchpad which is left in the tape or disk

drive and SAVEd to every half hour while you rest your fingers.

Finally, the machines themselves, the computers and disk/tape drives, deserve respect. This means gentle treatment. We all know someone who has problems with machines — knobs break off, keyboards malfunction, things jam and fail. They are frustrated by constant "bad luck" with machinery, but, if you watch them make a tape copy, you'll see what's wrong. They move quickly, they force a balky lid down, they fight their machinery. To further compound the problem, this same personality type usually avoids instruction manuals. They don't learn that placing electronic devices in direct sunlight, transferring finger oil via disks to drive heads, plugging in peripherals with the power on all invite disaster. We all have our faults, but computer wrestling is an expensive fault. Repairs are slow and expensive. Computer technicians are in short supply.

Transistorized devices are among the most reliable machines man has ever built. A bit of caution and care will keep your data intact and your machine out of the repair shop — until we can buy those disposable terabyte protein box memories for \$1.

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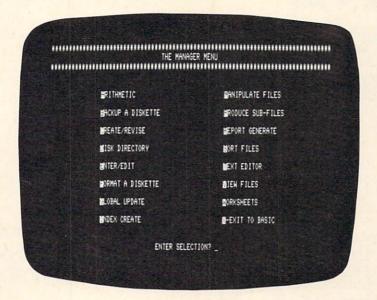
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Basically Useful BASIC

A Quick-Fix Approach To Calculating **Tables**

Edward Heite Camden-Wyoming, DE

Some programs that purport to solve simple problems are, in themselves, too complicated to justify the effort of keying them in. A quickie program should, by definition, be simple and to the point. In my work as an archaeologist, I am often called upon to convert archaic units of measurement to modern units. Old surveys, for example, are expressed in "poles" or "perches", which are 161/2 feet long.

To create a quickie conversion table from poles to feet, I wrote this jiffy program:

```
5 OPEN 1,4,0
6 PRINT#1, CHR$(147)
10 FOR F=1 TO 320
20 R=F*16.5
30 PRINT#1, F "POLES EQUAL" R "FEET."
40 NEXT F
50 CLOSE 1
60 END
```

Program 1.

```
16.5
                     FEET.
1 POLES EQUAL
2 POLES EQUAL
               33
                  FEET.
3 POLES EOUAL
               49.5
                     FEET.
4 POLES EQUAL
               66 FEET.
                     FEET.
5 POLES EQUAL
               99 FEET.
6 POLES EQUAL
7 POLES EQUAL
               115.5
                      FEET.
               132
                   FEET.
8 POLES EQUAL
               148.5
                     FEET.
9 POLES EQUAL
                165 FEET.
10 POLES EQUAL
                181.5
                        FEET.
11 POLES EQUAL
12 POLES EQUAL
                198 FEET.
                214.5
                       FEET.
13 POLES EQUAL
```

My 2022 printer obediently produced a table to convert poles to feet, from one pole to 320, which is a mile. It's a totally unremarkable program; there are no fancy columns, headings, or symbols.

But such fancy programming would have been time-consuming, and would have defeated the initial purpose of providing a quick chart. Since the program is so short, it can be typed for each use, more quickly than it could be loaded from tape.

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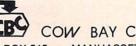
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The compiler implements true integer arithmetic as well as real arithmetic. Use of integers can lead to significant speed improvements. Special compile time options make identification and conversion of real variables to integers a simple task.

A 'Compiler' security key, which plugs into

either cassette port, is supplied together with the DTL-BASIC compiler. This key must be used in order to compile a program or to run the compiled version. In order to allow for the distribution of compiled versions of user developed programs, a second type of key known as a 'Run-Time' key is available in any required quantities. Software developers can obtain private security key sets with unique serial numbers providing comprehensive protection of their products while allowing customers to make backup copies of compiled programs. DTL-BASIC is a disk based system requiring a 32K PET/CBM and comes complete with an indepth user manual and a Compiler Security Key. Three versions of the compiler exist for CBM 3032, CBM 4032, and CBM 8032 machines. Please specify machine type and disk type (4040 or 8050) on which compiler is to be supplied.

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Window Analysis: Saving Fuel \$\$ With Your Computer

David Pitts Houston, TX

In a typical home, the sunlight transmitted through the windows accounts for 10-14% (ref. 1) of the total air conditioning cost. This can be equal to the savings accrued by installing storm windows or adding attic insulation in some regions of the United States. Furthermore, shielding windows by planting trees or using solar screen, is usually much less expensive than adding insulation or storm windows (especially if one treats only the windows which need shading). The window analysis program described here will allow the homeowner to calculate how much is saved by shading windows in the summer and augmenting the winter heating by allowing sunlight into the home. Also, the program can be used for planning solar collector systems, designing greenhouses, evaluating the merit of adding skylights, or enclosing porches with glass.

As shown in the example run, the user inputs the latitude, the size of the window, the tilt of the window from horizontal, the azimuth [compass directions] that the window faces, and chooses either heating or cooling analysis to be performed. If cooling analysis is desired, the user inputs the capacity (tons) of the cooling system, the current it draws (amps) and the cost of the electricity. If the user chooses heating analysis, he must input the cost of natural gas. Both fuel savings, economic savings and the accrued energy in BTU/sq. ft. are printed by month and season. Because the window azimuth and elevation angle permit any angle window to be analyzed, a variety of applications are possible. In the author's residence, the east-facing windows cause almost \$100 in excess cooling cost, whereas the winter gain is about a factor of three smaller. At the low latitude of the author's residence, south-facing windows do not contribute significantly to the heat load in the summer, but are important in reducing heating cost when the sun is lower in the southern sky.

The Calculations

The program was written in Microsoft BASIC on

an OSI 4PMF using simple I/O so that the program could be easily converted to other systems. However, lines 372-373 should be replaced for other microprocessors since they provide a flashing cursor on the OSI 4P. The program utilizes eight basic equations which describe the physical amount of sunlight and the angle at which it falls on the window's surface (ref. 2 and 3). The day of the year (DOY) is calculated from the month (M) and the day of month (D) in line 227. The solar declination (DE) is calculated from the day of year in line 350-360. The cosine of the zenith angle of the sun (A1) is calculated in line 440 from the solar declination, the hour angle, and solar elevation angle (AL). The direct solar irradiance is calculated in equation 480 from the apparent solar irradiance at zero air mass (AO), the atmospheric extinction coefficient (BETA) and solar elevation angle (AL). The diffuse irradiance is calculated in line 490 from the tilt of the window (TI) and the direct. solar flux (GN). The cosine of the angle between the vector perpendicular to the window and the vector to the sun is calculated in lines 560-570, based on the window tilt (TI), the window azimuth (BI), the sun's azimuth (AZ), and the sun's zenith angle (Z). Finally the total flux transmitted through the window (GL) is calculated in line 600 and summed by month (TT) and by season (SL).

The integration of transmitted energy during a day is accomplished in the FOR loop from line 370 to 712. In this loop, calculations are made during a day for hour angles (HE) of minus 120 degrees (4 AM local solar time) to plus 120 degrees (8 PM local solar time). It is assumed that this calculation is valid for ten days. The integration by month is accomplished between lines 348 and 713 in which three ten-day intervals are calculated per month.

The conversion from energy to utility usage is made assuming that 1100 BTU are produced by each cu. ft. of natural gas and air conditioner run time can be calculated from BTUs by the factor 12,000 BTU/(hr. ton). Kilowatt hours are calculated from volts times amps times time divided by 1000. The program is designed to be used at any latitude (except 0). However, if southern hemisphere calculations are desired, the seasons must be switched in line 225 (the starting month M for heating = 11, and for cooling = 5). Likewise, the length of the heating and cooling seasons must be modified from 152 days (line 715) for printing routine (line 719) should be modified for heating and cooling seasons appropriate for the long season regions. Special transmissionn functions for double glazed glass or solar film may be substituted for the subroutine in lines 2000-2050 as desired.

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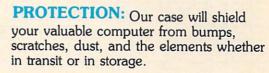
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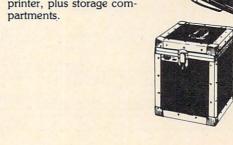


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An all-inclusive version of this most popular of eard games. This program both BIDS and PLAYS either contract or duplicate bridge. Depending on the contract, your computer opponents will either pay the offense OR effense. It you be too high, the computer will double your contract! BRIDGE 2.0 provides challenging entertainment for advanced players and is an excellent learning tool for the bridge novice. See the software review in 80 Software Critique. Rated J by Creative Computing.

HEARTS 1.5 (Available for all computers)

An exciting and entertaining computer version of this popular card game. Hearts is a trick-oriented game in which the purpose is not to take any hearts or the queen of spades. Play against two computer opponents who are armed with hard-to-best playing strategies. HEARTS 1.5 is an ideal game for introducing the uninitiated (your spouse) to computers. See the software review in 80 Software Critique.

STUD POKER (Atari only)

Price: \$11.95 Causetter \$31.95 Disketer
This is the classic gambler's card game. The computer deals the cards one at a time and you (and the computer) bet on
what you see. The computer does not cheat and usually bets the odds. However, it sometimes bluff1. Also included is
a five card draw poken betting practice program. This package will run on a 16K ATAR1. Color, graphics, sound. See
review in COMPUTE.

POKER PARTY (Available for all computers)
POKER PARTY is a fraw poker simulation based on the book, POKER, by Oswald Jacoby. This is the most comprehensive version available for microcomputers. The party consists of yourself and six other (computer) players.
Each of these players (you will get to know them) has a different personality in the form of a varying propensity to bluff or fold under pressure. Practice with POKER PARTY before going to that expensive game tonight! Apple caustett and dilatestic versions require a 32 K (or larger) Apple II.

CRIBBAGE 2.0 (TRS-80 only)

This is simply the best cribbage game available. It is an excellent program for the cribbage player in search of a worthy opponent as well as for the novice wishing to improve his game. The graphics are superb and assembly language routines provide rapid execution. See the software review in 80 Software Critique.

THOUGHT PROVOKERS

MANAGEMENT SIMULATOR (Atarl, North Star and CP/M only)

\$23.95 Diakett

This program is both an excellent teaching tool as well as a stimulating intellectual game. Based upon similar game played at graduate business schools, each player or team controls a company which manufactures three products Each player attempts to outperform his competitors by setting seding prices, production volumes, marketure design expenditures tec. The most successful firm is the one with the highest stock price when the simulation ends

FLIGHT SIMULATOR (Available for all computers)

A realistic and extensive mathematical simulation of take-off, flight and fanding. The program utilizes serodynamic equations and the characteristics of a real airfoil. You can practice instrument approaches and navigation using radials and compass bendings. The more advanced flyer can also perform loops, half-rolls and similar aerobatic management. Although this program does not employ graphics, it is exciting and very addictive. See the software review in COMPUTRONICS. Runs in 16X Atari.

VALDEZ (Available for all computers)

VALDEZ is a computer simulation of supertanker navigation in the Prince William Sound/Valder Narrows region of Alakak. Included in this simulation is a realistic and extensive 256 × 256 element man, portions of which may be viewed using the ship's alphanumeric radar display. The motion of the ship itself is accurately modeled mathematically. The simulation also contains a model for the tidal patterns in the region, as well as other traffic (outgoing tankers and drifting icebers). Chart your course from the Gulf of Alaka to Valdez Harbort See the software review in 80 Software Critique.

BACKGAMMON 2.0 (Atari, North Star and CP/M only)

This program tests your backgammon still and will also improve your game. A human can compete against a computer or against another human. The computer can even play against itself. Either the humans or the computer can double or generate dice rolls. Board positions can be created or saved for replay. BACKGAMMON 2.0 plays are cordained with the Official rules of backgammon and is sare to provide many faciniting restions of backgammon and is sare to provide many faciniting restions of backgammon.

CHECKERS 3.0 (PET only)

Price: \$18.95 Cassette/\$20.95 Diskette
This is one of the most challenging checkers programs available. It has 10 levels of play and allows the user to change
skill levels at any time. Although providing a very tough game at level 4-8, CHECKERS 3.0 is practically unbeatable
at level 9 and 10.

CHESS MASTER (North Star and TRS-80 only)

This complete and very powerful program provides five levels of play. It includes castling, on passant captures and
the promotion of pawns. Additionally, the board may be preset before the start of play, permitting the estamination
of "book" plays. To maximize execution speed, the program is written in assembly language (by SOFTWARE
SPECIALISTS of Calfornia). Full graphels are employed in the TRS-80 version, and two widths of alphanumeric
display are provided to accommodate North Star users. See review in oneComputing.

LEM LANDER (32K Apple Disk only)

Price: \$16.95 Diskett
Price your LEM LANDER to a safe landing on any of nine different surfaces ranging from smooth to treacherour
The game paddles are used to control craft attitude and thrust. This is a real-time high res challenge!

FOREST FIRE! (Atarl only)

Using excellent graphics and sound effects, this simulation puts you in the middle of a forest fire. Your job is to direct operations to put out the fire while compensating for changes in wind, weather and terrain. Not protecting valuable structures can result in starting pension. Life-like variables are provided to make FOREST FIRE! very suspenseful and challenging. No two guarantees have the same setting and there are 3 levels of difficulty.

NOMINOES JIGSAW (Atarl, Apple and TRS-80 only)

A jigaw puzzle on your computer! Complete the puzzle by selecting your pieces from a table consisting of 80 different shapes. NOMINOES JIGSAW is a virtuous programming effort. The graphics are superlative and the puzzle will challenge you with its three-levels of difficulty. Scoring is based upon the number of guesses taken and by the difficulty of the board set-up. See review in ELECTRONIC GAMES.

MONARCH (Atari only)

Price: \$11.95 Cassette/\$15.95 Diskette
MONARCH is a fascinating economic simulation requiring you to survive an 8-year term as your nation's leader.
You determine the amount of acreage devoted to industrial and agricultural use, how much food to distribute to the
populace and how much should be spent on pollution control. You will find that all decisions involve a compromise
and that it is not easy to make veryone happed.

CHOMPELO (Atarl only)

CHOMPELO is really two challenging games in one. One is similar to NIM; you must bite off part of a cookle, but avoid taking the poisoned portion. The other game is the popular board game REVERSI. It fully uses the Atarl's graphic capability, and is hard to beat. This package will run on a 16K system.

SPACE LANES (Available for all computers)

Price: \$14.95 Diabetts

SPACE LANES is a simple but exciting space transportation game which involves up to four players (including the computer). The object is to form and expand space transportation companies in a competitive environment. The goal is to amass more net worth than your opponent. The economics include stock purchases and company mergers. Which your wealth grow!

*ATARI, PET, TRS-80, NORTHSTAR, CP/M and IBM are registered tradenames and/or

**Except where noted, all model I software is available for the Model III. TRS-80 diskettes are not supplied with DOS or BASIC.

DYNACOMP OFFERS THE FOLLOWING

- Widest variety
- Guaranteed quality
- Fastest delivery
- Friendly customer service
- Free catalog
- 24 hour order phone

AND MORE ...

STARTREK 3.2 (Available for all computers)

Prics: \$11.95 Casetter/\$15.95 Diskette
This is the classic Startrek simulation, but with several new features. For example, the Klingons now shoot at the
Enterprise without warning while soot stack-ting starbases in other quadrants. The Klingons also stack with both
light and heavy cruisers and move when shoe all The situation is beetle when the Enterprise is besieged by three heavy
cruisers and a starbase 5.0.5. is received! The Klingons get even! See the software review in A.N.A.L.O.G., 80 Software Critique and Game Merchandising.

BLACK HOLE (Apple only)

Price: \$14.95 Cassetts/\$18.95 Diskets
This is an exciting graphical simulation of the problems involved in closely observing a black hole with a space probe.
The object is to enter and maintain, for a prescribed time, an orbit close to a small black hole. This is to be achieved without coming so near the anomaly that the tidal stress destroys the probe. Control of the craft is realistically simulated using side jets for rotation and main thrusters for acceleration. This program employs Hi-Res graphics and its educational at well as challenging.

SPACE TILT (Apple and Atari only)

Pric: \$10.95 Cassetts/\$14.95 Diskette

Use the game paddles to tilt the plane of the TV screen to "roll" a ball into a hole in the screen. Sound simple? Not when the hole gets smaller and smaller! A bull-in timer allows you to measure your skill against others in this habitforming action game.

MOVING MAZE (Apple and Atari only)

MOVING MAZE employs the games paddles to direct a puck from one side of a maze to the other. However, the
maze is dynamically (and randomly) built and is continually being modified. The objective is to cross the maze
without touching (or being hit by) a wall. Scoring is by an elapsed time indicator, and three levels of play are
provided.

ALPHA FIGHTER (Atarl only)

Two excellent graphics and action programs in one! ALPHA FIGHTER requires you to destroy the alien starship passing through your sector of the galaxy. ALPHA BASE is in the path of an alien Uto (Invasion); left five IUP's get by and the game ends. Both games require the joystick and get progressively more difficult the higher you score! ALPHA FIGHTER will run on 16K systems.

THE RINGS OF THE EMPIRE (Atari only)

The empire has developed a new battle station protected by rotating rings of energy. Each time you blast through the rings and destroy the station, the empire develops a new station with more protective rings. This exciting game runs on 16K systems, employs extensive graphics and sound and can be played by one or two players.

INTRUDER ALERT (Atari only)

Prics: \$16.95 Cassetter/\$20.95 Diskette
This is a fast paced graphics game which places you in the middle of the "Dreadstar" having just stolen its plann. The
dreids have been slerted and are directed to destroy you at all costs. You must find and enter your ship to escape with
the plann. Five levels of difficulty are provided. INTRUDER ALERT requires a joystick and will run on 16K systems.

GIANT SLALOM (Atarl only)

This real-time action game is guaranteed addictive! Use the joystick to control your path through slalom courses consisting of both open and closed gates. Choose from different levels of difficulty, race against other players or simply take practice runs against the clock. GIANT SLALOM will run on 16K systems.

TRIPLE BLOCKADE (Atari only)

TRIPLE BLOCKADE is a two-to-three player graphics and sound action game. It is based on the classic video arease game which millions have enjoyed. Using the Atari joyaticks, the object is to direct your blockading inter around the screen without running into your opponents). Although the concept is simple, the combined graphics and sound effect lead to "high axistery".

GAMES PACK I (Available for all computers)

GAMES PACK I contains the classic computer games of BLACKIACK, LUNAR LANDER, CRANHORSERACE, SWITCH and more. These games have been combined into one large program for ease in loading.
They are individually accessed by a convenient menu. This collection is worth the price just for the DYNACOMP version of BLACKIACK.

GAMES PACK II (Available for all computers)

GAMES PACK II includes the gamen CRAZY EIGHTS, JOTTO, ACEY-DUCEY, LIFE, WUMPUS and others. A
with GAMES PACK II, all the games are loaded as one program and are called from a menu. You will particularly en
joy DYNACOMP's version of CRAZY EIGHTS.

Why pay \$7.95 or more per program when you can buy a DYNACOMP collection for just \$10.957

MOON PROBE (Atari and North Star only)

This is an extremely challenging "lunar lander" program. The user must drop from orbit to land at a predetermined target on the moon's surface. You control the thrust and orientation of your craft plus direct the rate of descent and approach angle.

SPACE TRAP (Atarl only, 16K)
This palactic "shoot'en up" areade game places you near a black hole. You control your spacecraft using the joy-sick and attempt to blast as many of the allen ships as possible before the black hole closes about you.

ADVENTURE

CRANSTON MANOR ADVENTURE (North Star and CP/M only)

At last A comprehensive Adventure game for North Star and CP/M systems. CRANSTON MANOR ADVENTURE takes you into mysterious CRANSTON MANOR where you attempt to gather fabulous treasures. Luxing in
the manor are wild animals and robots who will not give up the treasures without a fight. The number of rooms is
greater and the associated descriptions are much more elaborate than the current popular series of Adventure programs, making this game the top in its class. Play can be stopped at any time and the status stored on diskette. Not
available in 514" CP/M format.

GUMBALL RALLY ADVENTURE (North Star only, 48K)

Take part in this outlaw race from the east coast to the west coast. The goal is to find your way to the finish line while
maintaining the highest possible speed. You may choose one of five cars available at the gazage. The choice will affect
your speed and range. Remember to take spare parts and don't get caught speeding!

SPEECH SYNTHESIS

DYNACOMP is now distributing the new and revolutionary TYPE-'N-TALK'IM (TNT) speech synthesizer from Votrax. Simply connect TNT to your computer's serial interface, enter text from the keyboard and hear the words spoken. TNT is the easiest-to-program speech synthesizer on the market. It uses the least amount of memory and provides the most featble vocabulary resultable anywhere:

Price: \$329.95 (Please add \$4.00 for shipping and handling

TNT Software

The following DYNACOMP programs are available for use with TNT:

STUD POKER (Atari, 24K) NOMINOES JIGSAW (Atari, 24K) TEACHER'S PET I (Atari and North Star) BRIDGE 2.0 (North Star) CHOMPELO (Atari, 24K)

TALK TO ME (T'N'T Atari only, 24K)

Price: \$14.95 Cassetts/\$18.95 Diskette
This program presents a superb tutorial on speech synthesis using the Atari 800 and TYPE 'N TALK TM. TALK TO
ME will illustrate normal word generation as well as phoneme generation. The documentation includes many helpful
programming tips.

Please specify 'TNT' versions when ordering.

ABOUT DYNACOMP

DYNACOMP is a leading distributor of small system software with sales spanning the world (currently in excess of 40 countries). During the past two years we have greatly enlarged the DYNACOMP product line, but have maintained and improved our high level of quality and customer support. The achievement in quality is apparent from our many repeat customers and the software reviews in such publications as COMPUTRONICS, 80 Software Critique and A.N.A.L.O.G. Our customer support is as close as your phone. It is always friendly. The staff is highly trained and always willing to discuss products or give advice.

BUSINESS and UTILITIES

SPELLGUARD TM (8" CP/M only)

SPELLGUARD is a revolutionary new product which increases the value of your current word processing system (WORD-STAR, MAGIC WAND, ELECTRIC PENCIL, TEXTED EDITOR II and other), written entirely in assembly language, SPELLGUARD TM rapidly assists the user in eliminating spelling and typographical errors by comparing each word of the text significant dictionary (expendable) of over 20,000 of the most common English words. Words appearing in the text but not found in the dictionary use "flagged" for easy identification and convention. Most administrative staff familiar with word processing equipment will be a both our as SPELLGUARD TM in our section.

MAIL LIST 2.2 (Apple, Atari and North Star diskette only)

This program is unnatched in its ability to store a maximum by

This program is unnatched in its ability to store a maximum by

ette, more that 200 for "double density" "sysiems!). Its many features include alphabetic and zip code sorting, label printing

(1, 2, or 3 up), merging of files and a unique keyword seeking routine which retrieves entries by a virtually limitless selection of

user defined codes, and it list 2.2 will even find and delete duplicate entries. A very valuable program!

FORM LETTER SYSTEM rel. 2 (Atarl, North Star and Apple Diskettes only)
FORM LETTER SYSTEM (FLS) is the ideal program for creating and editing form letters and address lists. It conclains an
easy-to-use test editor which produces fully justified text. Special codes are used in the address list to obtain personalized
salutations. Form letters are produced by automatically inserting each address into a predetermined portion of your letter. FLS
is completely compatible with MAIL LIST 2.2, which may be used to manage and sort your address files.

FLS and MAIL LIST 2.2 are available as a combined package for \$59.95.

SORTIT (North Star only) Price: 23.95 Dukette
SORTIT is a general purpose sorting program written in 8080 assembly language. This program will not sequential data file
generated by NORTH STAR BASIC. Primary and optional secondary keys may be numeric or one to nine character strings.
SORTIT is easily used with files generated by DYNACOMP's MAIL LIST program and is very versatile in its capabilities for
all other BASIC data file sorting.

PERSONAL FINANCE SYSTEM (Atarl and North Star only)

Price: \$3.455 Diskette
PFS is a single diskette, menu-oriented system composed of ten different programs. Besides recording your expenses and take
deductible items, PFS will or and summarize expense by payer, and display information on expenditures by any of 26 user
defined code by month or by payer. PFS will even produce monthly bar graphs of your expense by estegory! This powerful
package require only one disk drive, minimal memory (24K fazir, 31X North Star) and will store up to 600 records per disk
(and over 1000 records per disk by making a few simple changes to the programs). You can record checks plus can
that you can finally see where your money goes and eliminate quesework and telloots hand calculation.

FAMILY BUDGET (Apple only)

FAMILY BUDGET is a very convenient financial record-keeping program. You will be able to keep track of cash and credit expenditures as well as income on a daily basis. You can record tax deductible items and charitable docations. FAMILY BUDGET also provides a continuous record of all credit transactions. You can make daily cash and charge entires to any of 21 different expense accounts as well as to 5 payroll and tax accounts. Data are easily retrieved giving the user complete control over an otherwise complicated (and unorganizedly subject.

INTELINK (Atari only)

This software package contains a menu-driven collection of programs for facilitating efficient two-way communications through a full dupler modern (required for use). In one mode of operation you may connect to a data service (e.g. The SOURCE or Microber) and quickly load data such a stock quotations onto your disterts for later viewing. This greatly reduces "connect time" and thus the service charge. You may also record the complete contents of a communications senting. Additionally, programs written in BASIC, FORTRAN, etc. may be built off-line using the support test editor and later "spinosded" to another computer, making the Asira's sery mant retrinuals. Even Asira BASIC programs may be uploaded. Further, a command file may be built off-line and used later as controlling input for a time-share system. That is, you can set up your sequence of time-share commands and programs, and the Atari will transmit them as needed; batch processing. All this adds up to saving both connect time and your time.

A I EDITOR II (CP/M)

Price: \$33.95 Dakatte/\$333.45 Dak
This is the second release version of DYNACOMP's popular TEXT EDITOR I and contains many new features. With TEXT
EDITOR II you may build text files in chunks and assemble them for later display. Blocks of text may be suppended, inserted or deleted. Files may be saved on disk/diskette in right justified/centered format to be later printed by either TEXT EDITOR II or the CP/M ED Redility. Futher, SCII CP/M files (including BASIC) and assembly language programs may be read by the editor and processed. In fact, text files can be built using ED and later formatted using TEXT EDITOR II. All in all, TEXT EDITOR II is an inexpensive, easy to use twerty flexible editing system.

ILE (Altari and North Star Starting). TEXT EDITOR II (CP/M)

DFILE (Atari and North Star diskettes only)

This handy program allows North Star and Atari disk users to maintain a specialized data base of all files and programs in the stack of disk which invariably accumulates. DFILE is easy to set up and use. It will organize your disks to provide efficient locating of the desired file or program.

FINDIT (North Star only) DIA (Works State Out)

This is a three-in one program which maintains information accessible by keywords of three types: Personal (eg: last name).

Commercial (eg: plumbers) and Reference (eg: magazine articles, record albums, etc.). In addition to keyword searches, there are birthday, anniversary and appointment searches for the personal records and appointment searches for the commercial records. Reference records are accessed by a single keyword or by cross-referencing two or three keywords.

SHOPPING LIST (Atari only)

Price: \$12.95 Cassette: \$16.95 Diskets
SHOPPING LIST stores information on items you purchase at the supermarket. Before going shopping, it will remind you of
all the things you might need, and then display (or optionally print) your shopping list and the total cost. Adding, deieting,
changing and storing data is very easy. Runs with 16K.

TAX OPTIMIZER (North Star only)

The TAX OPTIMIZER (North Star only)

The TAX OPTIMIZER is an easy-to-use, memo oriented software package which provides a convenient means for analyzing various income tax strategies. The program is designed to provide a quick and easy data entry, Income tax is computed by all tax methods (regular, income averaging, maximum and alternate minimum tax). The user may immediately observe the tax effect of critical financial decisions. TAX OPTIMIZER has been thoroughly field tested in CPA offices and comes complete with the current tax tables in it data files. TAX OPTIMIZER is tax deductible.

EDUCATION

HODGE PODGE (Apple only, 48K Applesoft or Integer BASIC)

Let HODGE PODGE be your child's beby sitter. Pressing any key on your Apple will result in a different and intriguing "happening" "instalted to the letter or number of the chosen key. The program's graphic, color and sound are a delight for children from ages 11/1 to 9, HODGE PODGE is a non-intimidating teaching device which brings a new dimension to the use of com-

TEACHER'S PET I (Available for all computers)

Price: \$11.95 Camette/\$15.95 Diskette
This is the first of DYNACOMP's educational packages. Primarily intended for pre-school to grade 3. TEACHER'S PET
provides the young sudem with containg practice, letter-word recognition and three levels of math skill carcine.

MISCELLANEOUS

Price: \$ 9.95 Casestte/313.95 Diskette
unique algorithm randomly produces fascinating graphics displays accompanied with tones which vary as the patterns are
tilt. No two patterns are the same, and the combined effect of the sound and graphics are measuretizing. CRYSTALS has been
tel in local stores to demonstrate the sound and color features of the Atari.

HE STAB GATESTAL SAME OF THE SAME OF THE STAB GATESTAL SAME OF THE STAB GATESTAL SAME OF THE SAME OF CRYSTALS (Atari only)

NORTH STAR SOFTWARE EXCHANGE (NSSE) LIBRARY DYNACOMP now distributes the 23 volume NSSE library. These diskettes each contain many programs and offer an out-standing value for the purchase price. They should be part of every North Star user's collection. Call or write DYNACOMP for details regarding the contents of the NSSE collection.

Price: \$9.95 each/\$7.95 each (4 or more)
The complete collection may be purchased for \$149.95

DYNACOMP CASSETTES

DYNACOMP now offers high quality DYNACOMP brand name C-20 cassettes for computer use. Each cassette is guaranteed to

Box of 10 cassettes: \$15.95 postpaid Box of 20 cassettes: \$29.95 postpaid

AVAILABILITY

DYNACOMP software is supplied with complete documentation containing clear explanations and examples. Unless otherwise specified, all programs will run within 16K program memory space (ATARI requires 24K). Except where noted, programs are avail-able on ATARI, PET, TRS-80 (Level II) and Apple (Appleshof) cassates and disketts as well as North Sax single density (coloub-density compatible) diskets: Additionally, most programs can be obtained on standard (IBM format) 8" CP/M floppy disks for systems running under MBASIC. 5%" CP/M diskets are available for North Stax and Obstone computer systems.

STATISTICS and ENGINEERING

DIGITAL FILTER (Available for all computers)

Price: 339.95 Cassetts/84.395 Diskette
DIGITAL FILTER is a comprehensive data processing program which permits the user to design his own filter function or choose from a menu of filter forms. The filter forms are subsequently converted into non-recursive convolution coefficients which permit rapid data processing, in the explicit design mode the shape of the frequency transfer function is specified by directly entering points along the desired filter curve. In the memo mode, ideal to puss, high pass and handpass filters may be approximated to varying degrees according to the number of points used in the tealculation. These filters may optionally also be smoothed with a Fitanning function. In definition, the filters may optionally also be smoothed with a Fitanning function. In definition, of the filters may optionally also be according to the control of the filter function. Also included are convenient data storage, retrieval and editing procedures.

This special data smoothing program may be used to rapidly derive useful information from noisy business and engineering data which are equally spaced. The software features choice in degree and range of fit, as well as smoothed first and second derivative calculation. Also included in sutomatic plotting of the input data and smoothed results.

URIER ANALYZER (Available for III) DATA SMOOTHER (Not available for Atari)

FOURIER ANALYZER (Available for all computers)

Prics: 519.95 Cassette/\$23.95 Diskette

Use this program to examine the frequency spectra of limited duration signals. The program features automatic scaling and
plotting of the input data and results. Practical applications include the analysis of complicated patterns in such fields as electronics; communications and business.

TFA (Transfer Function Analyzer)

This is a special software package which may be used to evaluate the transfer function Systems used as hid amplifiers and filters by examining their response to pulsed inputs. TFA is a major modification of FOURIER ANALYZER and constains an engineering oriented decibel versus log-frequency piot as well as data editing features. Whereas FOURIER ANALYZER is designed for educational and scientific use, TFA is an engineering tool. Available for all computers.

HARMONIC ANALYZER (Available for all computers)

Prict: \$24.95 Cassetts/\$28.95 Diskette
HARMONIC ANALYZER was designed for the spectrum analysis of repetitive waveforms. Features include data file generation, editing and storage/retrival as well as data and spectrum plotting. One particularly unique facility is that the input is
not be equally spaced or in order. The original data is sorted and a cubic spline interpolation is used to create the data file
required by the FFT algorithm.

FOURIER ANALYZER, TFA and HARMONIC ANALYZER may be purchased together for a combined price of \$49.95 (three cassettes) and \$59.95 (three diskettes).

REGRESSION I (Available for all computers)

REGRESSION I is a unique and exceptionally versatile one-dimensional least squares "polynomial" curve fitting program.
Features include very high accuracy; an automatic degree determination option; an extensive internal library of fitting troughtions; data editing; automatic data and curve plotting; a statistical analysis (eg: standard deviation, correlation coefficient, etc.) and much more. In addition, new fits may be tried without reentering the data. REGRESSION I is certainly the cornerstone program in any data analysis software library.

REGRESSION II (PARAFIT) (Available for all computers)

PARAFIT is designed to handle those cases in which the parameters are imbedded (possibly nonlinearly) in the fitting tion. The user simply insers the functional form, including the parameters (A(1), A(2), e.c.) as one or more BASIC rata lines. Data and results may be manipulated and plotted as with REGRESSION I. Use REGRESSION I for polynomial and PARAFIT for those complicated functions.

MULTILINEAR REGRESSION (MLR) (Available for all computers)

Price: \$34.95 Cassetts/\$28.95 Disketts

MLR is a profusional software package for analyzing data sets containing two more linearly independent variables. Besides
performing the basic repression calculation, this program also provide easy to use data entry, storage, retrieval and editing
functions. In addition, the user may interrogate the solution by supplying values for the independent variables. The number of
variables and data size is limited only by the svaliable memory.

REGRESSION I, II and MULTILINEAR REGRESSION may be purchased together for \$51.95 (three cassettes) or \$63.95

ANOVA (Not available for PET/CBM)

Prics: \$39.95 Cassette/\$40.95 Diskette
In the past the ANOVA (analysis of variance) procedure has been limited to the large mainframe computers. Now
DYNACOMP has brought the power of this method to small systems. For those conversant with ANOVA, the DYNACOMP
software package includes the 1-way, 2-way and N-way procedures. Also provided are the Yasta 2-8-7 factorial designs. For
those unfamiliar with ANOVA, do not worry. The accompanying documentation was written in a tourist fashion (by aprofessor in the subject) and serves as an excellent introduction to the subject. Accompanying ANOVA is a support program for
building the data base. Included are several convenient features including date officing, deteling and appending.

BASIC SCIENTIFIC SUBROUTINES, Volumes 1 and 2 (Not available for Atari)
DYNACOMP is the exclusive distributor for the software keyed to the popular texts BASIC SCIENTIFIC SUBROUTINES,
Volumes 1 and 2 by F. Ruckdeschel (see advertisements in BYTE magazine). These unbroudines have been assembled according
to chapter, Included with each collection is a menu program which selects and demonstrates each subroutine.

to chapter; included with scene collection is a menu program which selects and uninomizates scan sourcounter.

Volume 1

Collection #1: Chapter 4 - Extended matrix and vector operations.

Collection #2: Chapter 4 - Extended matrix and vector operations.

Collection #3: Chapter 5 and 6 - Random number generators (Poisson, Gaussian, etc.); series approximations.

Price per collection: \$14.95 Casater(\$18.95 blakette

All three collections are available for \$39.95 (three cassettes) and \$49.95 (three diskettes).

Volume 2 :
Collection 4: Chapter 1 - Linear, polynomial, multidimensional, parametric least squares.
Collection 62: Chapter 2 - Series approximation techniques (conomization, inversion, reversion, shifting, etc.).
Collection 62: Chapter 3 - Functional approximations by Iteration and recursion.
Collection 64: Chapter 4 - CORDIC approximations to trigonometric, hyperbolic, exponential and logarithmic functions.

Collection #5: Chapter 4 - CORDIC approximations to trigonometric, hyperbolic, exponential and logarithmic functions.

Collection #5: Chapter 5 - Table interpolation, differentiation and integration (Newton, LaGrange, splines), Collection #6: Chapter 6 - Methods for finding the real roots of functions.

Collection #7: Chapter 7 - Chethods for finding the complex roots of functions.

Collection #8: Chapter 8 - Optimization by steepest descent.

Price per collection: \$14.95 Cassetter\$18.95 blacktet

All eight collections are available for \$99.95 (eight cassetter) and \$129.95 (eight diskettes).

Because the texts are a visal part of the documentation, #ASIC SCIENTIFIC SUBROUTINES, Volumes 1 and 2 are available from DYNACOMP:

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required as input, and the calculated roots are substituted back into the polysomma and the resonata capalyars.

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References

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2 Yellot, John I.:1974, Solar Energy Utilization for Heating and

Cooling, NSF 74-41, available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

3 Klem, David C., 1980: Solar Specs, *Microcomputing*, pp. 68-70, 1980.

Program 1. Microsoft Version

- 10 REM *********WINDOW HEATING ANALYSIS**********
- 30 REM PROGRAM CALCULATES SOLAR RADIATION TRANSMITTED
- 31 REM THROUGH A WINDOW GIVEN LATITUDE, AZIMUTH AND ZENITH AND
- 32 REM ANGLE OF WINDOW-DAVID PITTS 16011 STONEHAVEN DR HOUSTON TX 77059
- 35 REM AL=SOLAR ALTITUDE, HE=HR ANGLE, DE=DECLINATION
- 36 REMTR=TRANSMISSION, SL=SEASONAL TOTAL BTU/SQ FT, TT = MONTHLY
- 37 REM TM=TIME(HRS), AO=APPARENT SOLAR IRRADIANCE AT ZERO AIR MASS
- 38 REM BETA=ATMOSPHERIC EXTINCTION COEFFICIENT
- 44 FORI=1TO20:PRINT:NEXT
- 45 PRINTTAB(15);"WINDOW ANALYSIS SOLAR TRANSMISSION"
- 46 PRINTTAB(25);"D, E, PITTS"
- 47 PRINT: PRINT
- 48 PI=3.14159:P2=PI/2:DIMBETA(12),A0(12)
- 50 DEFFNRAD(A)=A*FI/180
- 51 DEFFNASN(B)=ATN(B/(SQR(1-B^2)))
- 52 DEFFNACS(C)=ATN((SQR(1-C^2))/C)
- 53 DEFFNDEG(D)=INT((D*180)/PI)
- 54 DEFFNTRC(E)=INT(E*100)/100
- 55 DEFFNFUN(F)=F*180/FI
- 200 INPUT"LATITUDE(DEG)";LAT;L1=LAT;LAT=FNRAD(LAT)
- 223 PRINT"ANALYSIS DESIRED": FRINT" 1) HEATING": FRINT" 2) COOLING"
- 225 M=11:INPUTX:D=1:IFX=2THENM=5
- 226 IFM<3THENDOY=M*31-31+D:GOTO240
- 227 DOY=INT(M*30.6-32.3+D): REM DAY OF YEAR
- 240 FORI=1TO12:READAO(I), BETA(I):NEXT
- 250 INPUT" # SQ FT OF WINDOW FOR EVALUATION"; FT: FRINT
- 260 PRINT: INPUT"WINDOW TILT FROM HORZ, NORMAL=90"; TI:T1=TI
- 261 INPUT"WINDOW AZIMUTH(N=0,S=180), DEG";BI:BI:TI=FNRAD(TI)
- 262 BI=FNRAD(BI):IFX=1THEN310
- 263 INPUT"AIRCONDITIONER TONS";T:T=T*12000
- 264 INPUT"ENTER AMPS OF AIRCONDITIONER, IF NOT KNOWN ENTER O"; SE
- 265 IFSE<1THENSE=25
- 267 INPUT"COST FOR ELECTRICITY, CENTS/KWH";C:GOT0335
- 310 PRINT: INPUT"COST OF NATURAL GAS (CENTS/CU FT)";C
- 335 PRINT:PRINT:PRINT:PRINTTAB(5); "WINDOW HEATING ANALYSIS BY DIRECT SUNLIGHT"
- 340 PRINTTAB(17);"LATITUDE = ";L1;"DEG"
- 345 PRINT:PRINT"WINDOW ANGLE ";T1;"DEG";TAB(29);"WINDOW AZ= ";B1;" DEG"
- 348 PRINT:TT=0:FORJ=1T03
- 350 X=FNRAD(DOY-82)*180/182.5:X=23.5*SIN(X):HE=-135
- 355 M=1:IFDOY>31THENM=INT((DOY+32,3)/30,6)
- 360 DE=FNRAD(X)
- 370 FORT=0T016:AM=4+I:HE=HE+15:AN=FNRAD(HE)
- 372 IFPEEK(55104)<>95THENPOKE55104,95:GOT0410
- 373 IFPEEK(55104)=95THENPOKE55104,161:REMCURSOR
- 410 A1=COS(DE)*COS(AN)*COS(LAT)+SIN(DE)*SIN(LAT)
- 420 X=FNACS(A1) AL=F2-X
- 425 IFAL>P2THENAL=AL-PI
- 440 A2=COS(DE)*SIN(AN)/COS(AL)
- 441 REM IFA2<-1THENA2=-,9999

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442 REM IFA2>1THENA2=+9999 445 X=(COS(DE)*COS(AN)-SIN(AN)*COS(LAT))/(COS(AN)*SIN(LAT)) 450 AZ=FNASN(A2)+FI:Z=F2-AL:IFX<OTHENAZ=FI-AZ 470 IFAL<FNRAD(1)THENGN=0:GOTO490 480 GN=AO(M)/EXP(BETA(M)/SIN(AL)) 490 GD=GN*.75*(1+COS(TI))/12 560 A3=COS(Z)*COS(TI)+SIN(Z)*SIN(TI)*COS(AZ)*COS(BI) 570 A3=A3+SIN(Z)*SIN(TI)*SIN(AZ)*SIN(BI) 575 IN=FNACS(A3):IFIN<0THENTR=0:GOTO600 590 GOSUB2000 600 GL=(GN*A3*TR+GD)*10:TT=TT+GL:SL=SL+GL 712 NEXT:DD=DD+10:DOY=DOY+10:IFDOY>365THENDOY=DOY-365 713 NEXT:PRINT"MONTH= ";TAB(9);M;TAB(29);"TOTAL = ";TAB(38):FNTRC(TT): 714 PRINTTAB(48):"BTU/(SQ FT)" 715 GOSUB719:IFDD<152THEN348 717 TT=SL:F'RINT"-----718 PRINT"ANNUAL SAVINGS!":FRINT:GOSUB719:FORI=1T01000:NEXT:RUN48 719 IFM>4ANDM<11THEN800 720 P=TT*FT/110000:PRINT"NATURAL GAS SAVED ":FNTRC(P):" 100 CU FT" 730 PRINT"DOLLAR SAVINGS "; FNTRC(P*C) 740 FRINT: FRINT'------750 PRINT: RETURN 800 TM=TT*FT/T:F=220*SE*TM/1000 805 PRINT"FOWER EXPENDED ":FNTRC(P):"KWH" 810 PRINT"COOLING COST DUE TO WINDOW"; FNTRC(C*F/100); "DOLLARS" 820 PRINT: PRINT"-----830 FRINT 1000 RETURN 2000 REM GET TRANSMITTANCE FOR SINGLE GLAZED GLASS 2010 IFIN<.87266THENTR=.87:GOTO2100 2020 IFIN>1.2218THEN2050 2030 CI=(IN-.8726639)*4.5:TR=.16*COS(CI)+.68:GOTO2100 2050 TR=3.0599-1.948*IN:IFTR<0THENTR=0 2100 RETURN 4000 DATA390,.142,385,.144,376,.156,360,.18,350,.196,345,.205,344,.207 4002 DATA351,.201,365,.177,378,.16,387,.149,391,.142 5000 END

Program 2. Atari Version

	WINDOW HEATING ANALYSIS	44 PRINT CHR\$(125)
30 REM	PROGRAM CALCULATES SOLAR	45 ? "WINDOW ANALYSIS - SOLAR TRANSMISSI ON"
74 554	RADIATION TRANSMITTED	46 POKE 85,14:? "D. E. PITTS"
31 KEN	THROUGH A WINDOW GIVEN LATITUDE, AZIMUTH AND ZENITH AND	47 ? :?
	ANGLE OF WINDOW-DAVID PITTS	48 PI=3.14159:P2=PI/2:DIM BETA(12),A0(12
1601	1 STONEHAUEN DR HOUSTON TX 77059):RAD
35 REM	AL=SOLAR ALTITUDE, HE=HR ANGLE,	50 FRAD=100
	DE=DECLIMATION	51 FASN=110
36 REM	TR=TRANSMISSION, SL=SEASONAL	52 FACS=120
	TOTAL BTU/SQ FT, TT=MONTHLY	53 FDEG=130
37 REM	TM=TIME(HRS), AO=APPARENT SOLAR	54 FTRC=140
	IRRADIANCE AT ZERO AIR MASS	55 FFUN=150
38 REM		60 GOTO 200
'	COEFFICIENT	100 U=U%PI/180:RETURN

110 U=ATN(U/(SQR(1-UXU))): RETURN 120 U=ATN((SQR(1-U*U))/U):RETURN 130 U=INT((U*180)/PI):RETURN 140 U=INT(U*100)/100:RETURN 150 V=V*180/PI:RETURN 200 PRINT "LATITUDE(DEG)";:INPUT_LAT:L1= LAT: U=LAT: GOSUB FRAD: LAT=U 223 PRINT "ANALYSIS DESIRED": PRINT "1) H EATING": PRINT "2) COOLING" 225 M=11: INPUT X:D=1: IF X=2 THEN M=5 226 IF MK3 THEN DOY=MX31-31+D:GOTO 240 227 DOY=INT(MX30.6-32.3+D):REM DAY OF YE 240 FOR I=1 TO 12:READ A:AO(I)=A:READ B: BETA(I)=B:NEXT I 250 PRINT "#SQ FT OF WINDOW FOR EVALUATI ON"; : INPUT FT:? 260 ? :? "WINDOW TILT FROM HORIZ, NORMAL =90":INPUT TI:T1=TI 261 ? "WINDOW AZIMUTH(N=0,S=180),DEG";:I NPUT BI:B1=BI:V=TI:GOSUB FRAD:TI=V 262 U=BI:GOSUB FRAD:BI=U:IF X=1 THEN 310 263 ? "AIR CONDITIONER TONS"; : INPUT T:T= T*12000 264 ? "ENTER AMPS OF AIR CONDITIONER":? "IF NOT KNOW ENTER 0";: INPUT SE 265 IF SEK1 THEN SE=25 267 ? "COST FOR ELECTRICITY, CENTS/KWH"; :INPUT C:GOTO 335 310 ? :? "COST OF NATURAL GAS (CENTS/CU FT)";:INPUT C 335 ? :? :? "WINDOW ANALYSIS BY DIREC T SUNLIGHT" 340 ? "LATITUDE=";L1;" DEG" 345 ? :? "WINDOW ANGLE ";T1;" DEG MIND OW AZ="; B1; " DEG" 348 ? :TT=0:FOR J=1 TO 3 350 V=DOY-82:GOSUB FRAD:X=U%180/182.5:X= 23.5 * SIN(X): HE=-135 355 M=1: IF DOY>31 THEN M=INT((DOY+32.3)/ 30.6) 360 V=X:GOSUB FRAD:DE=V 370 FOR I=0 TO 16:AM=4+I:HE=HE+15:U=HE:G OSUB FRAD: AN=U 410 A1=COS(DE)*COS(AN)*COS(LAT)+SIN(DE)* SIN(LAT) 420 V=A1:GOSUB FACS:X=U:AL=P2-X 425 IF ALXP2 THEN AL=AL-PI 440 A2=COS(DE)#SIN(AN)/COS(AL) 441 REM IF A2<-1 THEN A2=-.9999 442 REM IF A2>1 THEN A2=.9999

445 X=(COS(DE)*COS(AN)-SIN(AN)*COS(LAT))

450 V=A2:GOSUB FASN:AZ=U+PI:Z=P2-AL:TF X

/(COS(AN)*SIN(LAT))

<0 THEN AZ=PI-AZ</p> 470 IF ALKPI/180 THEN GN=0:GOTO 490 480 GN=AO(M)/EXP(BETA(M)/SIN(AL)) 490 GD=GN*0.75*(1+C08(TI))/12 560 A3=COS(Z)*COS(TI)+SIN(Z)*SIN(TI)*COS (AZ)%COS(BI) 570 A3=A3+SIN(Z)*SIN(TI)*SIN(AZ)*SIN(BI) 575 V=A3:GOSUB FACS:IN=V:IF INKØ THEN TR =0:GOTO 600 590 GOSUB 2000 600 GL=(GN%A3%TR+GD)%10:TT=TT+GL:SL=SL+G 712 NEXT I:DD=DD+10:DOY=DOY+10:IF DOY>36 5 THEN DOY=DOY-365 713 NEXT J:PRINT "MONTH=";M;" TOTAL=";: V=TT:GOSUB FTRC:PRINT V;" BTUZ(SQ FT)" 715 GOSUB 719: IF DDK152 THEN 348 717 TT=SL:? "---718 ? "ANNUAL SAVINGS!":? :GOSUB 719:FOR I=1 TO 1000:NEXT I:CLR :GOTO 48 719 IF M>4 AND M<11 THEN 800 720 P=TT%FT/110000:? "NATURAL GAS SAVED ";: V=P: GOSUB FNTRC: PRINT V; " 100 CU FT" 730 PRINT "DOLLAR SAVINGS ";:V=P%C:GOSUB FTRC: PRINT U 740 ? :? "---750 ? : RETURN 800 TM=TT%FT/T:P=220%SE%TM/1000 805 ? "POWER EXPENDED ":: V=P: GOSUB FTRC: ? U; " KWH" 810 ? "COOLING COST DUE TO WINDOW \$";:V= CXP/100: GOSUB_FTRC: ? U 820 ? :? "----839 7 1000 RETURN 2000 REM GET TRANSMITTANCE FOR SINGLE GL AZED GLASS 2010 IF INK0.87266 THEN TR=0.87:GOTO 210 2020 IF IN>1.2218 THEN 2050 2030 CI=(IN-0.8726639)*4.5:TR=0.16*COS(C I)+0.68:GOTO 2100 2050 TR=3.0599-1.948%IN:IF TR<0 THEN TR= 2100 RETURN 4000 DATA 390, 142, 385, 144, 376, 156, 360 7.18,350,.196,345,.205,344, 207 4002 DATA 351, 201, 365, 177, 378, 16, 387, .149,391,.142 5000 END

Example Run

LATITUDE(DEG)? 30
ANALYSIS DESIRED

1) HEATING
2) COOLING
? 2
SQ FT OF WINDOW FOR EVALUATION? 70

WINDOW TILT FROM HORZ, NORMAL=90? 90
WINDOW AZIMUTH(N=0,S=180), DEG? 90
AIRCONDITIONER TONS? 4
ENTER AMPS OF AIRCONDITIONER, IF NOT KNOWN ENTER 0? 30
COST FOR ELECTRICITY, CENTS/KWH? 6.55

WINDOW HEATING ANALYSIS BY DIRECT SUNLIGHT LATITUDE = 30 DEG

WINDOW ANGLE 90 DEG WINDOW AZ= 90 DEG MONTH= 5 TOTAL = 27086.46 BTU/(SQ FT)POWER EXPENDED 260.7 KWH COOLING COST DUE TO WINDOW 17.07 DOLLARS TOTAL = 27118.47 BTU/(SQ FT)MONTH= 6 POWER EXPENDED 261.01 KWH COOLING COST DUE TO WINDOW 17.09 DOLLARS 7 TOTAL = 26652.02 BTU/(SQ FT)=НТИОМ POWER EXPENDED 256.52 KWH COOLING COST DUE TO WINDOW 16.8 DOLLARS MONTH= 8 TOTAL = 26268.8 BTU/(SQ FT) POWER EXPENDED 252.83 KWH COOLING COST DUE TO WINDOW 16.56 DOLLARS TOTAL = 25223.88 BTU/(SQ FT) 9 **ЖОМТН**≡ POWER EXPENDED 242.77 KWH COOLING COST DUE TO WINDOW 15.9 DOLLARS TOTAL = 23689.78 BTU/(SQ FT)MONTH= 10 POWER EXPENDED 228.01 KWH COOLING COST DUE TO WINDOW 14.93 DOLLARS ANNUAL SAVINGS! POWER EXPENDED 1501.87 KWH COOLING COST DUE TO WINDOW 98.37 DOLLARS

```
LATITUDE (DEG)? 30
ANALYSIS DESIRED
```

- 1) HEATING
- 2) COOLING

7 1

SQ FT OF WINDOW FOR EVALUATION? 70

WINDOW TILT FROM HORZ, NORMAL=90? 90 WINDOW AZIMUTH(N=0,S=180), DEG? 90

COST OF NATURAL GAS (CENTS/CU FT)? +37

WINDOW HEATING ANALYSIS BY DIRECT SUNLIGHT LATITUDE = 30 DEG

WINDOW ANGLE 90 DEG WINDOW AZ= 90 DEG

MUNTH= 11 TOTAL = 19554.29 BTU/(SQ FT)
NATURAL GAS SAVED 12.44 100 CU FT DOLLAR SAVINGS 4.6

MONTH= 12 TOTAL = 17299.96 BTU/(SQ FT) NATURAL GAS SAVED 11 100 CU FT

DOLLAR SAVINGS 4.07

MONTH= 1 TOTAL = 17660.93 BTU/(SQ FT)
NATURAL GAS SAVED 11.23 100 CU FT

DOLLAR SAVINGS 4.15

TOTAL = 21405.49 BTU/(SQ FT)2 #UTИОМ NATURAL GAS SAVED 13.62 100 CU FT DOLLAR SAVINGS 5.04

MONTH= 3 TOTAL = 25082.35 BTU/(SQ FT)
NATURAL GAS SAVED 15.96 100 CU FT DOLLAR SAVINGS 5.9

MONTH= 4 TOTAL = 26858.1 ETU/(SQ FT)NATURAL GAS SAVED 17.09 100 CU FT DOLLAR SAVINGS 6.32

ANNUAL SAVINGS!

NATURAL GAS SAVED 81.36 100 CU FT DOLLAR SAVINGS 30.1

LATITUDE (DEG) ?

Subscript **Heap Sort**

Elizabeth Deal Malvern, PA

This article describes a one-level-deep, ascending, alphanumeric subscript heap sort. It is written for the PET/CBM computer. It should work on systems that use Microsoft BASIC and permit arrays of character strings (Pet, Apple, OSI, Radio Shack).

Sort vs Subscript Sort

"Subscript sort" may be called tag sort, pointer sort, index sort or whatever you wish. The principle behind this type of ordering is that elements in a list are never moved and are not actually sorted. What gets rearranged into an ascending sequence are the subscripts of the array. The neat thing about this trick is that, as we are sorting records with several fields, we never need to move masses of data around. The corresponding fields are carried with the field that is being sorted. Subsequent to sorting, the access to the elements of the array is through the ordered list of subscripts.

For people with garbage collection problems, there is an additional advantage if they are sorting character strings. Since character strings do not have to move, time-consuming garbage collection during the sort will not need to occur. For further information on that subject consult Jim Butterfield's

article in COMPUTE! #10, p. 96.

Sorting in BASIC takes considerable time no matter which of many available sorting methods is selected. I like heap sort because its performance is "even" no matter what the order of the original list is and the sorting time is almost linear relative to the list size. The algorithm itself is interesting, fun to study, and efficient on long lists. On short lists (N<25) there is, however, some time penalty as compared to several other sorting methods.

Don't Reinvent The Wheel

If you haven't done so already, you might want to look into a classic on the subject of sorting, merging, and general data management — Knuth, The Art of Computer Programming, vol. 3: Sorting and Searching, Addison and Wesley, 1973. The book looks mathematical and forbidding. But the appearance is deceptive, for there are no Greek letters in it and the sentences that look mathematical are, simply, ideas for the lines of a program. The illustrations are clear and the explanations are not at all complicated.

Book in hand, the algorithm is possible to follow if you practice the binary tree logic and the entire process with pencil and paper. It is then possible to modify the program from the book or the one from **COMPUTE!** #2 with some degree of assurance that it will successfully sort by subscripts. This program does just that.

> ... work on systems that use Microsoft BASIC and permit arrays of character strings ...

Suggestions On Data Management

The demonstration program consists primarily of sorting multifield records. The sort routine sorts field HV. The field type (alpha or numeric) is in HT, number of records to be sorted in H1. The resulting list of subscripts is placed in the SB array, their placement being determined by the comparative numeric or string value of the corresponding elements of the V or V\$ array, depending on HT.

When sorting has been finished, in order to use the undisturbed, unsorted list, we ask for V\$(f,r) as shown in lines 680-710. To use the list in sorted order we ask for V\$(f,SB(r)) as coded in lines 630-661. In plain English, it means to print a value

pointed to by the r-th subscript.

The program also contains some suggestions pertaining to general management of data. Take these nonsorting suggestions with a grain of salt. Vary them. These are some of the methods I use, find adequate and which fit most things I do on my PET. It does not mean that your arrangement of data or its parameters has to be like that. These ideas and the following details of the program are given mainly for people who are starting and don't know where to begin.

The program is originally set up (line 760) for NN = 20 estimated number of records and VV = 15fields per record. You may change those estimates. The actual count of variables (NV) is performed in lines 770-810 while reading in data descriptors contained in the first DATA line. The actual count of records (KN) is done in lines 840-852 while reading in the six records from the remaining

DATA lines.

There are two alphabetic and two numeric fields in each of the six records. The field type is stored in array TP. Type is 1 (one) for alpha (A) and 0 (zero) for numbers (N). TP is developed in lines 770-810 using the first DATA line. Since the ASCII collating sequence is irrelevant to sorting unaligned or non-integer or signed numeric values

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PDOS II software links directly to the standard BASIC and operates with BASIC-type commands for easy interfacing. A full set of disk utility commands completes the powerful disk operating firmware.



DISK COMMANDS:

!LOAD - reads a program file to the computer

ISAVE - stores a BASIC program file to the disk

!OPEN - forms a sequential or relative data file

!INPUT - reads a data record from a file on the disk

IPRINT - stores a data record to a file on the disk

ICLOSE - ends a sequential or relative data file

ILIST - displays a directory of all files on the disk

IRUN - reads a program file and executes

MONITOR-DOS

D – displays contents of memory or diskette.

G - go to program and execute.

H - help user with listing of all commands.

K - kill a file on the diskette (erase file).

- read program to the computer memory.

M - memory examine and change monitor.

- name a file differently (rename).

- print directory of all files on the disk.

- return to BASIC mode.

- save program or data from memory to the disk.

- utility: format, copy, compress, patch diskette.

X — execute program after loading.

INTERPRETER - can be executed directly in an interpretive mode to speed testing and debugging.

CROSS-COMPILER - words can be individually compiled and tested, the entire program can also be cross-compiled for maximum efficiency.

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SuperGraphics

by John Fluharty

\$35

SuperGraphics provides machine language extensions to Commodore BASIC to allow fast and easy plotting and manipulation of graphics on the PET/CBM video display, as well as SOUND commands.

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SuperGraphics commands include GRAPHIC, TEXT, RVS. SET, DRAW, FILL, PLOT, MOVE, PRINT, CSET, CMOVE, DISPLAY, PUT, SWAP, PAUSE, and SOUND.

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FLEX-FILE by Michael Riley

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by Michael Riley



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Paper-Mate text editing includes floating cursor, scroll up or down, page forward or back, and repeating insert and delete keys. Text block handling includes transfer, delete, append, save, load, and insert.

All formatting commands are imbedded in text for complete control. Commands include margin control and release, column adjust, 9 tab settings, variable line spacing, justify text, center text, and auto print form letter (variable block). Files can be linked so that one command prints an entire manuscript. Auto page, page headers, page numbers, pause at end of page, and hyphenation pauses are included. Unlike most word processors, CBM graphics as well as text can be used. Paper-Mate can send any ASCII code

over any secondary address to any printer. Paper-Mate functions with 16/32K CBM/PET machines. with any printer, and with either cassette or disk.

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in character string form, these fields are not used in their string form. The values are placed in a one-dimensional work array V which has been set up in line 840. Should you be short of space for this extra array, you may change the program like this: omit all references to the V array by deleting its DIM in line 840 and lines 591 and 650. In the sort routine change all V(SB(*)) to VAL(V\$(HV,SB(*))).

In any case, when HT is set to zero in line 600, the sort routine sorts numbers. This coding is in

Ranking fits in this sorting scheme automatically.

each second line of the subroutines which begin in lines 310, 330 and 350. The main routine (lines 560-711) handles these numbers as character strings, however, so that the output can look tidy while permitting a messy, unaligned input (sometimes useful in files for space-saving reasons).

Two different output methods are used, depending on the type of variable. You'll see different coding for alpha fields (line 640) from that for numeric fields(lines 650-652). The output format is controlled by arrays V1 and V2 which specify the field width. In case of alpha variables, only V1 is required (see the first DATA line where A-12 and A-14 sequences specify alpha fields of 12 and 14 characters to be left-justified by line 530). In case of numbers, both V1 and V2 are needed (see line 450 and N-2-0 and N-4-3 sequences in line 870 which specify right-justified numeric output formats of xxx and xxxx.xxx respectively). The Butterfield formatting procedure from **COMPUTE!** #9 is used for printing numbers in a neat column.

Why not, you may ask, just read the values into a numeric array since that's what has to be used in sorting? There are several reasons. (1) This data might be an example of an existing disk file containing only character strings. (2) This might be a larger task requiring character by character data checking. Hence there is the need for input of character strings. Editing of data is a story outside the scope of this article, but it's a good idea to remember the issue every once in a while. (3) Unless you enjoy looking at unaligned columns of numbers the output ought to be formatted. Here, again, the easiest way is to work with character strings. Again, these are the methods I am comfortable with. Your

opinions may differ and lead to a totally different approach.

Ranking

Finally, there exists a short ranking routine within the listing that might be useful to statistics people who would like to use this for nonparametric tests and suspect tied scores. Ranking fits in this sorting scheme automatically. Note that if there are no tied values then, by definition, at the end of sort the subscripts are the ranks, otherwise an average of ranks is given. Thus the rank routine is needed only when tied values are obvious or suspected. This routine creates an array of ranks (RV) while doing one extra pass through the list in subscript-sorted order. Needless to say, since you get a chance in this demo program to sort on any one of the four variables, the rank values are meaningless in some situations.

Figure 1.

*	SORTED	CILL	FTFID	A 36
-	COUNTY I LIKE	CHA	I de las bas bas	-T -T-

CHARLOTTI	E FARM	74	-93.000
FATHER F	OX VERMONT	100	.003
WILBUR	FARM	1	.488
MOUSE	TOOTLETOWN	84	33.700
TEMPLETO	N FARM	98	647.000
TANKER	TOOTLETOWN	84	647.000

* UNSORTED, RANKED ON FIELD 4 *

THINKER	0.0
MOUSE	4.0
FATHER FOX	2.0
CHARLOTTE	1.0
WILBUR	3.0
TEMPLETON	5.5

TONKED

* SORTED ON FIELD 3 *

WILBUR	FARM	1	.488
CHARLOTTE	FARM	74	-93.000
TANKER	TOOTLETOWN	84	647.000
MOUSE	TOOTLETOWN	84	33.700
TEMPLETON	FARM	98	647.000
FATHER FOX	VERMONT	100	.003

* UNSORTED, RANKED ON FIELD 3 *

THNKER	3.5
MOUSE	3.5
FATHER FOX	6.0
CHARLOTTE	2.0
WILBUR	1.0
TEMPLETON	5.0

LETTER PERFECT T.M. LJK

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Complete Data Base System. User orientated for easy and fast operation. 100% Assembly language. Easy to use. You may create your own screen mask for your needs. Searches and Sorts allowed, Configurable to use with any of the 80 column boards of Letter Perfect word processing, or use 40 column Apple video. Lower case supported in 40 column video. Utility enables user to convert standard files to Data Perfect format. Complete report generation capability. **Much More!**

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This is a coresident — two pass ASSEMBLER, DIS-ASSEMBLER, TEXT EDITOR, and MACHINE LANGU-AGE MONITOR. Editing is both character and line oriented. Disassemblies create editable source files with ability to use predefined labels. Complete control with 41 commands, 5 disassembly modes, 24 monitor commands including step, trace, and read/write disk. Twenty pseudo opcodes, allows linked assemblies, software stacking (single and multiple page) plus complete printer control, i.e. paganation, titles and tab setting. User can move source, object and symbol table anywhere in memory. Feel as if you never left the environment of BASIC. Use any of the 80 column boards as supported by LETTER PERFECT, Lower Case optional with LCG.

LJK DISK UTILITY AF

This menu driven program allows the user to manipulate a variety of different file types. Binary, Text, and Source files may be easily converted into each other. The program may be used with APPLESOFT*, VISCALC*, and other programs. These program files may be readily adapted for multiple use including editing with LETTER PERFECT word processings.

MAIL MERGE/UTILITY APPLE & ATARI

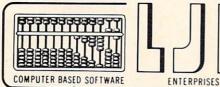
This menu driven program combined with LETTER PERFECT allows user to generate form letters and print mailing labels. With the Atari, you may CONVERT ATARI DOS FILES, or Visicalc files compatible for editing with LETTER PERFECT. Utility creates Data Base files for Letter Perfect.

LOWER CASE CHARACTER GENERATOR

\$34.95

| "85%% '() %+, - /8123456789:; <=>?@A8COEFG HIJKLMNOPORSTUVHXYZC\]^_ abcdefghijklano perstuvwyz()}~

Lower Case Character Generator for the Rev. 7, Apple II or II+ computers. When installed, this Eprom will generate lower case characters to the video screen. Lower case characters set has two dot true descenders. Installation instruction included. Manual includes listing of software for full support and complete instructions for shift key modification. Compatible with LETTER PERFECT.



LJK ENTERPRISES INC. P.O. Box 10827 St. Louis, MO 63129 (314) 846-6124

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100	REM		REM J. BUTTERFIELD
	REM SUBSCRIPT HEAP SORT	460	REM V IS VALUE; V1.V2 PRINTS V4=INT(V*10^V2+.5): REM ROUNDED
140	REM ELIZABETH DEAL	470	V\$=RIGHT\$(" "+STR\$(V4),V 1+V2+1):IFV2<1GOTO500
160	GOSUB760:GOSUB560:END	480	FORV5=V1+2TOV1+V2+1:IFASC(MID\$(V\$,V5))<48THENNEXTV5
	REM	490	V6=V5-V1-1:V\$=MID\$(V\$,V6,V1+1)+ LEFT\$(".000000",V6)+MID\$(V
180	REM SORT SUBSCRIPTS OF FIELD HV	Faa	\$, V5)
	REM FIELD TYPE HT (Ø=N 1=A)		IFASC(V\$)>47THENV\$=LEFT\$("**** *****",V1+V2+2+(V2=0))
	REM NUMBER OF RECORDS HI REM PLACE SUBSCRIPTS IN SB ARRA	510	RETURN REM
	Y IFH1<2THENPRINT"NEED 2+":END	530	PRINTLEFT\$ (VS\$+B\$,V1);:RETURN ~
	H2=INT(H1/2)+1:HA=1:HZ=Ø IFH2>HATHENH2=H2-HA:H8=H2:GOSUB	540	:REM A GOSUB450:PRINTV\$;:RETURN ~
	310:HR=SB(H2):GOSUB260:GOT 0210	55Ø	:REM N REM
220	H8=H1:GOSUB310:HR=SB(H1):SB(H1) =SB(HA):H1=H1-HA		PRINT:PRINT"SORT FIELD 1 -"NV"O
	IFH1>=HATHENGOSUB260:GOTO210		R X" INPUTF\$:IFF\$="X"THENRETURN
250			SI=VAL(F\$):IFSI<1ORSI>NVTHENPRI NT"???":GOTO56Ø
	H4=H2 H3=H4:H4=H4+H4:IFH4>H1THENSB(H3	59Ø	FORI=1TOKN:SB(I)=I:NEXT :REM I
280) = HR: RETURN IFH4 <h1thengosub330:ifhlthenh4=< td=""><td>591</td><td>NIT SUBSCRIPTS IFTP(SI) = ØTHENFORI = 1TOKN: V(I) = V</td></h1thengosub330:ifhlthenh4=<>	591	NIT SUBSCRIPTS IFTP(SI) = ØTHENFORI = 1TOKN: V(I) = V
290	H4+HA GOSUB350:IFHGTHENSB(H3)=HR:RETU		AL(V\$(SI,I)):NEXTI :REM C ONVERT V\$ TO V
	RN SB(H3)=SB(H4):GOTO27Ø	592 600	: HV=SI:HT=TP(HV):H1=KN:GOSUB190 ~
	IFHTTHENH5\$=V\$(HV,SB(H8)):RETUR	610	:REM SORT RR=SI:R3=KN:GOSUB390 ~
	N H5=V(SB(H8)):RETURN	611	:REM RANK
330	HL=HZ:IFHTTHENHL=-(V\$(HV,SB(H4))) <v\$(hv,sb(h4+ha))):return< td=""><td></td><td>PRINT:PRINT"* SORTED ON FIELD"S I"*":PRINT</td></v\$(hv,sb(h4+ha))):return<>		PRINT:PRINT"* SORTED ON FIELD"S I"*":PRINT
340	HL=-(V(SB(H4)) <v(sb(h4+ha))):re< td=""><td></td><td>FORI=1TOKN</td></v(sb(h4+ha))):re<>		FORI=1TOKN
	TURN HG=HZ:IFHTTHENHG=-(H5\$>=V\$(HV,S		FORJ=1TONV:VS\$="":V\$="" IFTP(J)THENVS\$=V\$(J,SB(I)):V1=V
	B(H4))):RETURN HG=-(H5>=V(SB(H4))):RETURN		1 (J):GOSUB530:GOTO660 :RE M A
370	REM	650	IFJ=SITHENV=V(SB(I)):GOTO652 :R EM SORTED N FIELD
	REM RANK FROM SUBSCRIPTS	651	V=VAL(V\$(J,SB(I))) :R EM OTHER N FIELDS
	RA=1:RB=2:RC=0:FORR1=1TOR3:RS=R 1:RQ=RC:RF=RC		V1=V1(J):V2=V2(J):GOSUB540
400	IFV\$(RR,SB(R1))=V\$(RR,SB(R1+RA))THENRQ=RQ+RA:R1=R1+RA:RF=	661	NEXTJ:PRINT NEXTI
410	RA:GOTO400 FORR2=RSTOR1:RV(SB(R2))=RS+RQ*R	662 67Ø	PRINT:PRINT" * UNSORTED, RANKED ~
	F/RB:NEXTR2,R1:RETURN REM	680	ON FIELD"SI"*":PRINT FORI=1TOKN:VS\$=""
			VS\$=V\$(1,I):V1=V1(1):GOSUB530 ~ :REM A
430	REM 'USING' ARRANGE IN COLUMNS		•

COMPUTE! 45

7	ØØ	V=RV(I):V1=2:V2=1:GOSUB540 ~	830	DIM V\$ (NV, NN), SB (NN), RV (NN)
		: REM N	831	FORI=1TONN
7	10	PRINT:NEXTI		READE\$: IFLEFT\$ (E\$, 4) = "XXXX"THEN
		GOTO560	0 10	KN=I-1:DIM V(KN):RETURN
			0.5.0	
1	20	REM		V\$(1,I)=E\$
			851	IFNV>1THENFORJ=2TONV:READV\$(J,I
7	30	REM INITIALIZE):NEXTJ
7	40	REM READ DATA DESCRIPTORS FOR O	852	NEXTI
		UTPUT	860	
7	Fa	REM READ IN KN RECORDS OF NV FI		
'	שכ		010	DATA A,12, A,14, N,3,0, N,4,3,~
		ELDS IN EACH RECORD		X
7	60	NN=20:KN=0:VV=15:NV=0:DIM TP(VV	88Ø	
):B\$="	89Ø	DATA TANKER, TOOTLETOWN, 84,647
7	70	READTP\$:IFTP\$="X"GOTO830	900	DATA MOUSE, TOOTLETOWN, 84, 33.7
		NV=NV+1		DATA FATHER FOX, VERMONT, 100, .00
		IFTP\$="A"THENTP(NV)=1:READV1(NV	710	2
,	שכ		000	DAMA GUADI OMMO DADA 74 03
	200):GOTO770		DATA CHARLOTTE, FARM, 74, -93
8	ØØ	IFTP\$="N"THENTP(NV)=0:READV1(NV		DATA WILBUR, FARM, 1, .4876
), V2(NV):GOTO77Ø	940	DATA TEMPLETON, FARM, 98,647
8	10	PRINT"BAD DATA DESCR":LIST870	950	DATAXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
8	20			XXX
Ů				(C)
	4			

Review:

SYZYGY **RS-232** Condition **Testers**

Sanford I. Gossman San Rafael, CA

SYZYGY (pronounced "siz-a-gee") is a small, and relatively new, company in Covina California (256 West San Bernardino Road; 91723). They produce a line of RS-232 testing devices which includes two LED devices that monitor the condition of the connections that interface RS-232 devices, or ports. The quality of their products demonstrates what can be done when a manufacturer limits himself to one type of product and does a job right.

SYZYGY makes two RS-232 line-condition testers. Each are "pocket size," measuring approximately 3x2x1/2 inches. Each has a male RS-232 connector on one end, and a female connector on

the other. Each has eight LED's wired so as to monitor the seven most commonly used signals (pins 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, & 20: TD, RD, RTS, CTS, DSR, DCD, DTR). The eighth LED, labeled "TEST," can be jumpered to any pin not having a light wired to it, so that its status can be monitored.

No Batteries Needed

The devices are powered by the RS-232 signals, so no batteries are required. Current-limiting circuitry assures a constant current over the voltage range permitted by the RS-232 standard, and provides a simple "go, no-go" indication.

The least expensive of the two products is called the "Test Set" and sells for \$89. Each of the 25 pins are wired through, and a single 26-pin header provides a means to connect one pin to another.

The "top-of-the-line" model is designated the RS-232 Patch Set. It sells for \$111. It is the model I have been using for the past two months.

The difference between the two is that the Patch Set has *none* of the connectors feeding through. Instead, there is a 26-pin header on each end. The unit comes with a generous supply of single and double jumpers. The wires are used to connect the pins manually: either to their corresponding number, or to another pin, or pins, for testing. The advantage of this scheme is that it permits you to easily break the connection of a pin, by merely pulling a jumper. In this way, you can determine what signal is present from each device separately.

Easy Status Checks

I am in the process of writing a series of reviews of RS-232 modems. Most of the equipment represents a new product, and there is no software provided that will permit operation in my equipment environment. So, I have been busy writing software,

The Patch Kit has proven invaluable. With the documentation from some manufacturers being sketchy, at best, it has been imperative for me to

When your installation is complete, either the Test Set or Patch Kit can be left attached.

know the status of each of several key connections. With the Patch Kit it was easy. Without it I would have been switching a logic probe between pins almost endlessly.

The ability to segregate signals helped me greatly when I was having difficulty reading a status signal from a modem, through software. Theory said that what I was doing was correct, but I was both baffled and frustrated. Because I was able to determine the status of the problem signal line at "each end" of the connecting cable, the source of the problem was discovered easily.

By disconnecting the corresponding jumper and "reading" the signal as it appeared (both coming from the modem and going to the computer), I was able to discover that portion of a chip inside my computer was inoperative. The condition has previously gone undetected because the line served by the pin had not been used by other equipment previously attached to the port. I'm sure that, had I not had the tester, I would have spent several hours trying to correct what I first believed was a software problem.

First-rate Construction

The construction of the product is "first-rate." Everything is soldered, all edges are smooth, and only high-quality materials are used. The LED's are mounted behind holes in the circuit board that makes up the "chassis" of the device. The holes are silvered on the inside. This treatment enhances the brightness of the glow, and makes it easy to see

from virtually any angle.

A placard is conveniently attached to the rear, and provides a wealth of information constantly needed during a configuration or trouble shooting project. A cover retains the jumper wires when the unit is not in use.

The Patch Set has the function of similar products selling for nearly three times as much. Accordingly, it qualified in my book for "best-buy" status.

I recommend that such a device be purchased and used to make a thorough analysis of the status of each pin of each RS-232 device of your system. Then, when a problem develops, you will be able to quickly determine the cause.

When your installation is complete, either the Test Set or Patch Kit can be left attached. Its LED's will give you assurance when you need it and pinpoint a problem if, and when, one develops.

The company also supplies a series of color-coded (sex) adapters, and null-modem configurations, measuring $2x1^3/4x^{1/2}$ inches. They are priced at \$25.00 each. The Anything Cable is a seven foot, 25-conductor, ribbon cable with both a male and female connector on each end. You can do just about "anything" with it, for a cost of \$75.00.



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Unscramble

Henry Kong Singapore

The main routine is listed early between lines 80 and 90 for faster execution. These lines select the data randomly and break each word into individual letters. The sorting algorithm rearranges the letters in alphabetical order, providing an "unscramble."

With the main routine securely tucked in, we start the gaming section beginning with line 100. Lines 100 to 120 deal with the questions and responses. Both the number of new words and the total attempts are tallied by the counters Q and C. The counter V keeps score of the correct guesses. Two chances are given in this program before you are out.

The following lines deal with the continuation of the game and/or final result. The final touch is to add in DATA statements. This can be done anywhere, usually at the end of the program. 500 DATA"EAR", "TABLE", "KITCHEN", "MOTHER", "COMPUTER". Since line 80 multiplies the RND by 50, this program needs 50 DATA statements. This can be increased or decreased according to taste. If you have unusually long words such as "misunderstanding" etc. you will need to add:

11 DIMW\$(25)

or a (Bad subscript) will interrupt your program.

As it is, the game UNSCRAMBLE works pretty well and provides an enduring challenge for the whole family. It allows you to choose the number of rounds, stop whenever you wish, and gives you a percentage score at the end of the game. The two chances that it allows help you to catch up on your score should you be unsuccessful in your first few attempts.

Adding the last few lines will keep the program running if you want another game (to better your score, perhaps?) or if another player wants to join in.

Program 1. Atari Version

```
10 REM UNSCRAMBLE-ATARI
15 DIM NA$(30),0$(25),W$(25),P$(1),A$(25)
20 PRINT CHR$(125)
30 PRINT "THE GAME OF"
40 PRINT :PRINT " ABCELMNRSU"
50 PRINT :FOR X=1 TO 1000:NEXT X
```

```
52 PRINT "...UNSCRAMBLE!"
75 PRINT :PRINT "NAME, PLEASE";:INPUT NA
$:GOTO 100
80 R=INT(RND(1)*12)+1:REM CHANGE '12' TO
 NUMBER OF WORDS IN DATA LINES 500-
81 FOR K=1 TO R: READ O$
82 NEXT K:RESTORE
84 L0=LEN(0$):W$=0$
85 FOR LL=2 TO LO:LI=LL-1:P$=W$(LL,LL)
86 IF P$>W$(LI,LI) THEN 90
88 W$(LI+1,LI+1)=W$(LI,LI):LI=LI-1:IF LI
>0 THEN 86
90 W$(LI+1,LI+1)=P$:NEXT LL:RETURN
100 PRINT CHR$(125)
102 Q=Q+1:PRINT "UNSCRAMBLE WORD # ";Q:G
OSUB 80
105 C=C+1:PRINT "ATTEMPT #";C
110 PRINT :PRINT "UNSCRAMBLE THIS WORD...
 ":PRINT
114 PRINT WS
120 PRINT "ANSWER"; : INPUT As: IF As=Os TH
EN 200
125 PRINT : IF T=1 THEN PRINT "SORRY, THE
 WORD IS":PRINT :PRINT O$:GOTO 300
130 PRINT :PRINT NA$;", ONE LAST TRY":T=
1:GOTO 105
200 FOR X=1 TO 6:PRINT :NEXT X:U=U+1
250 PRINT :PRINT "CONGRATULATIONS, YOU W
IN"
300 PRINT :PRINT "ANOTHER WORD"; : INPUT P
$: IF P$="Y" THEN T=0:GOTO 100
310 PRINT CHR$(125)
315 PRINT "OUT OF ";Q;" UNSCRAMBLES"
320 PRINT :PRINT NA$;" HAS ";V;" CORRECT
325 PRINT :PRINT "USING ";C;" ATTEMPTS!"
330 P=INT((U/C)*100)
335 PRINT :PRINT "YOUR SCORE IS ";P
400 PRINT :PRINT "ANOTHER GAME"; : INPUT P
405 IF P$="N" THEN END
410 U=0:Q=0:C=0:GOTO 20
500 DATA EAR, TABLE, KITCHEN, MOTHER, COMPUT
ER
510 DATA FACE, AUTOMOBILE, RUBBERBAND, DIAM
OND
520 DATA VIBRATE, TENACIOUS, MONSTER, ESCAP
```

Program 2. Microsoft Version (PET, Apple, etc.)

10 REM UNSCRABBLE 20 FOR X=1 TO 25:NEXT X 30 PRINT "THE GAME OF"

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- 40 PRINT: PRINT " ABCELMNRSU"
- 50 PRINT: FOR X=1 TO 2000: NEXT X
- 52 PRINT "...UNSCRAMBLE!"
- 75 PRINT:INPUT "NAME, PLEASE"; NA\$:GOT~ ~0 100
- 80 R=INT(RND(1)*12)+1:REM CHANGE '12'~ TO NUMBER OF WORDS IN DATA LINES~ 500-
- 81 FOR K=1 TO R:READ O\$
- 82 NEXT K: RESTORE
- 84 LO=LEN(O\$):FOR LI=1 TO LO:W\$(LI)=M~ "ID\$(O\$,LI,1):NEXT LI
- 85 FOR LL=2 TO LO:LI=LL-1:P\$=W\$(LL)
- 86 IF P\$>W\$ (LI) THEN 90
- 88 W\$ (LI+1) = W\$ (LI): LI = LI-1: IF L>Ø THE~ ~N 86
- 90 W\$ (LI+1) =P\$:NEXT LL:RETURN
- 100 FOR X=1 TO 25:PRINT:NEXT X
- 102 Q=Q+1:PRINT "UNSCRAMBLE WORD # "; ~ O:GOSUB 80
- 105 C=C+1:PRINT:PRINT "ATTEMPT # ";C
- 110 PRINT:PRINT "UNSCRAMBLE THIS WORD"
 ...":PRINT
- 114 FOR LI=1 TO LO:PRINT W\$ (LI);:NEXT~ LI:PRINT:PRINT
- 120 INPUT "ANSWER"; A\$:IF A\$=0\$ THEN 2~ ~00
- 125 PRINT: IF T=1 THEN PRINT "SORRY, T~

- ~HE WORD IS":PRINT:PRINT O\$:GOTO 3~
- 130 PRINT:PRINT NA\$;", ONE LAST TRY":~ T=1:GOTO 105
- 200 FOR X=1 TO 6:PRINT:NEXT X:V=V+1
- 250 PRINT: PRINT "CONGRATULATIONS, YOU"
 WIN"
- 300 PRINT:INPUT "ANOTHER WORD"; Y\$:IF ~ LEFT\$ (Y\$,1) = "Y" THEN T=0:GOTO 100~
- 310 FOR X=1 TO 25:PRINT:NEXT X
- 315 PRINT "OUT OF ";Q;" UNSCRAMBLES"
- 320 PRINT:PRINT NA\$;" HAS ";V;" CORRE~ CT,"
- 325 PRINT:PRINT "USING ";C;" ATTEMPTS~
- 330 P=INT((V/C)*100)
- 335 PRINT: PRINT "YOUR SCORE IS "; P
- 400 PRINT: INPUT "ANOTHER GAME"; Y\$
- 405 IF LEFT\$ (Y\$,1) = "N" THEN END
- 410 V=0:Q=0:C=0:GOTO 20
- 500 DATA "EAR", "TABLE", "KITCHEN", "MOT"
 "HER", "COMPUTER"
- 510 DATA "FACE", "AUTOMOBILE", "RUBBERB" AND", "DIAMOND"
- 520 DATA "VIBRATE", "TENACIOUS", "MONST"
 "ER", "ESCAPE"

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THE CRYPT — One evening you awake at sunset to find yourself in what appears to be an endless cemetery. Although defenseless, you must somehow find your way out or perish from the hideous assaults of flesh earing zombles, rats, vampires, were wolves, and other repulsive monstrosities. To escape you may have to descend into the catacombs beneath the cemetery. This game is a little different from the others of our series because we use a lot of static graphics to set the mood. It is similar in some respects (without any copying intended) to those of our friends at On-Line who produce excellent static graphic adventures. You must use all your common sense and a great deal of courage to escape from this perilous adventure alive. We have made it so hearly impossible that the first player to do it successfully will receive a \$200.00 prize. \$49.95 2 disks

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Mists of Venus — On Venus' ever hot surface are endless jungles and swamps. The air is unbreathable and spacesuits and oxygen must be carried. This world is especially treacherous with all sorts of loathsome creatures and hardly any place dry enough to land your ship. Beneath the green seas our adventurer may find the second key to solving the Mystery.

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Planet Herman — It is hard to tell where Herman's atmosphere ends and the surface begins. Much of this adventure will have the feeling of a starship submarine. Navigating around Herman is very dangerous but with a computer on board Lady Joanne it may be just possible. This senario costs \$29.95 and needs the Master to run.

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Jupiter - World of Dwarfs — How would it feel to weigh 300 or so lbs.? A trip to Jupiter should fill you in fast. There is a particularly interesting red spot on Jupiter and a curious set of moons. Picking up some antigravs will help. Landing should really tax your energies, in the Jupiterian atmosphere, you fall fast! Be prepared to use 10 times the normal amount of fuel. Better find the 6th key quickly before your fuel and food are exhausted. \$29.95 (needs Master Disk)

The Crystal Planet - You will have to embark on this final portion of your expedition ignorant of what you may encounter here on this mysterious planet, excepting that the 7th world holds the ultimate key to winning the contest \$29.95 (needs Master Disk)

The Contest - To the Winner with the highest score, who solves the mystery by November of 1982 will go \$5000.00 in cash. Good Luck!



GLAMIS GASTLE — According to ancient legend and records this castle is one of the most haunted sites in Great Britain. One Lady Glamis, known to be in league with the devil, liked to send out a destructive demon to harrass the townspeople. She finally was burnt at the stake on Castle Hill, cursing as she died all future generations of the Lyon family. Her demon still seems to haunt that spot, murdering the curious who stray up to Castle Hill after dark. The curse stipulated that each succeeding generation would have at least one child, often female, who would be a vampire. When an heir comes of age, there is a secret ceremony in which the heir, his father, and the steward take crowbars and chip away plaster concealing a hidden chamber, known only to them, that Earl Patie used when he gambled with the devil. Another tradition says that a creature, half-beast stalks the passages in the walls of Glamisto insure the talfilling of the curse. The mystery, of course, is to determine the location of this secret chamber. Our game, occupying 2 disks, will have as exact a replica of the castle as possible. It's definitely one of a kind! And we will be offering a \$500 prize to the first person daring enough to solve the centuries-old mystery of Glamis Castle. \$49.95 2 disks.

\$3.00 to the address below.

Editor's Note: This program (versions here for PET Microsoft and Atari) can be the basis for many excellent games. When you come up with something interesting — send it in to **COMPUTE!** — RTM

Maze Generator

Charles Bond Sunnyvale, CA

Here's a remarkably short algorithm which produces random mazes of any desired size directly on your CRT screen. The program will create mazes on any microcomputer which allows memory mapped graphics. Details are provided for directly applying it to the COMMODORE PET and the Atari 400/800 computers. A typical maze generated by the program is shown in Figure 2.

To understand how it works, refer to the flowchart in Figure 1 and the program listing. The following explanation should clarify the details.

The Background Field

The algorithm operates on a background field which must be generated on the screen prior to line number 200 in Program 1. The field must consist of an odd number of horizontal rows, each containing an odd number of cells: a rectangular array. It's convenient to think of the field as a two dimensional array with the upper left corner having coordinates 'X' = 0 and 'Y' = 0, where 'X' is the horizontal direction and 'Y' is vertical. No coordinates are used to identify absolute locations by the program, but the concept is useful in configuring the field.

Given that the upper left cell of the field has coordinates 0,0 then the terminal coordinates both horizontally and vertically must be even numbers. In addition, the background field must be surrounded on all sides by memory cells whose contents are different from the number used to identify the field. That is, if the field consists of reversed (or inverse video) spaces, then the number corresponding to that character must not be visually adjacent to the field.

This could happen inadvertently if the screen RAM and system ROM have contiguous addresses. A sufficient precaution is to avoid covering the entire screen with field. Leave at least one space at the beginning or end of each line and, in general, leave the uppermost and lowermost lines on the screen blank.

The Maze Generator

The creation of the maze begins by placing a special marker in a suitable starting square. The program here always begins at the square just inside the upper left cell of the previously drawn field. (Note that with our coordinate scheme this would be cell 1,1). Any cell with odd numbered coordinates would work, however, as long as it is internal to the field.

Next, a random direction is chosen by invoking the random number generator in your machine and producing an integer from 0 to 3. This integer, with the aid of a short table, determines a direction and a corresponding cell just two steps away from the current cell. This new cell is examined (PEEKed) to see if it is part of the field. If it is, the direction integer is put there as a marker and the barrier between it and the current cell is erased.

In addition, the pointer to the current cell is moved to point to the new one. This process is repeated until the new cell fails the test; i.e., it is not a field cell. When this happens, the direction vector is rotated 90 degrees and the test is repeated. Thus, the path carved out of the field will continue until a "dead-end" is reached.

A dead-end, incidentally, could occur in as few as five steps. When it does occur, we can make use of the markers which were dropped along the way "Hansel and Gretel" style. These can be checked to determine which direction we came from, so that we can back up and look for untrodden paths. So long as none can be found, the program will back up, one step at a time, erasing the markers as it goes. When a new direction can be taken, the pointer is set off in that direction, and the process continues as before.

Ultimately, the pointer will return to the start, a condition which is detected by the recovery of the special starting (now "ending") marker. This cell is then blanked and the program is done, leaving the pointer as it was at the start.

The Program

Program 1 contains the complete program as implemented on the PET computer, but it is applicable to other machines. The direction table set up in lines 100 and 110 converts an integer to an address offset. In this case (40 column screen), we wish to be able to step two cells to the right, up, left, or down. The memory addresses of these cells differ from that of the current one by 2, –80, –2, and 80, respectively. For computers with 64 column displays, the 80's should be replaced by 128's; for the Atari no change is needed.

Line 120 contains machine-dependent variables. 'SC' is the memory address of the start of screen RAM. For the Atari use the following:

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120 WL = 128:HL = 0:SC = PEEK(88) + 256*PEEK(89): A = SC + 43:REM THESE VALUES FOR ATARI

Lines 130-160 establish the background field on the screen. For the PET we chose 23 rows of 39 cells each. The Atari, with default tab settings, will require a slightly smaller field. [See Program 3 — Ed.]

The rest of the program draws the maze, as previously explained. Line 310 is simply a convenient stopping point which prevents the screen from scrolling.

It may not be immediately obvious that this algorithm always produces a maze with only one non-trivial path between any two points, or that the maze will always be completely filled, but this can be proved. While the proofs will not be provided here, math buffs may find it interesting that for a maze of any size there will be exactly:

$\frac{(H-1)(V-1)}{2}$ -1 empty cells in the completed maze,

where *H* is the number of cells in each field row and *V* is the number of rows.

An interesting feature of this algorithm is that it works equally well in certain types of non-rectangular fields. U-shaped fields or fields with holes in them are quite suitable — as long as certain restrictions are observed. Just make sure that the coordinates of the upper left and lower right cells of any cut out area are pairs of odd numbers. Also, if there is a single row of field cells between any cut out areas and the outside of the original field, it may be removed. See Figure 3.

The Mouse

With slight modifications the Maze Generator can become an artificial "mouse." Programs 2 and 4 show a routine which can be appended to the Maze Generator and which create a mouse which roams the maze endlessly. The mouse adheres to a "left-hand rule" when a choice of directions is possible. That is, when it is confronted with a branch-point, it will move off to the left, if possible. Otherwise it will go forward. When no choice is available it will turn around.

Program 1: Microsoft Version

```
110 A(0)=2:A(1)=-80:A(2)=-2:A(3)=80
:REM THESE VALUES FOR 40 C
OLUMN SCREEN
```

120 WL=160:HL=32:SC=32768:A=SC+81:R EM THESE VALUES FOR COMMOD ORE PET

130 PRINT "{CLEAR}": REM CLEAR SCREE N AND GENERATE MAZE BACKGR OUND FIELD

140 FOR I=1 TO 23

150 PRINT "{REV}

160 NEXT I

200 REM GENERATE THE MAZE!

210 POKE A, 4

220 J=INT(RND(1)*4):X=J

230 B=A+A(J):IF PEEK(B)=WL THEN POK E B,J:POKE A+A(J)/2,HL:A=B :GOTO 220

240 J = (J+1) *- (J<3) : IF J<>X THEN 230

25Ø J=PEEK(A):POKE A, HL:IF J<4 THEN A=A-A(J):GOTO 22Ø

300 REM MAZE IS DONE! WAIT FOR KEYP USH

310 GET C\$: IF C\$="" THEN 310

Program 2: Microsoft Version

1000 REM MAZE TRAVERSAL ALGORITHM
1010 POKE A,81:J=2
1020 B=A+A(J)/2: IF PEEK(B)=HL THEN ~
POKE B,81: POKE A,HL: A=B:
J=(J+2)+4*(J>1)
1030 J=(J-1)-4*(J=0): GOTO 1020

Program 3: Atari Version

```
10 REM **************
20 REM *
30 REM * MAZE GENERATOR *
40 REM * ========
                        *
              1981
50 REM *
60 REM *
70 REM *
           BY C. BOND
80 REM *
90 REM ***********
100 DIM A(3): REM SET UP DIRECTION TABLE
110 A(0)=2:A(1)=-80:A(2)=-2:A(3)=80:REM
THESE VALUES FOR 40 COLUMN SCREEN
120 WL=128:HL=0:SC=PEEK(88)+256%PEEK(89)
:A=SC+43:REM THESE VALUES FOR ATARI
130 PRINT "(CLEAR)"; : POKE 752,1
140 FOR I=1 TO 23
150 PRINT "1
```

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Softlights

By Fred Huntington

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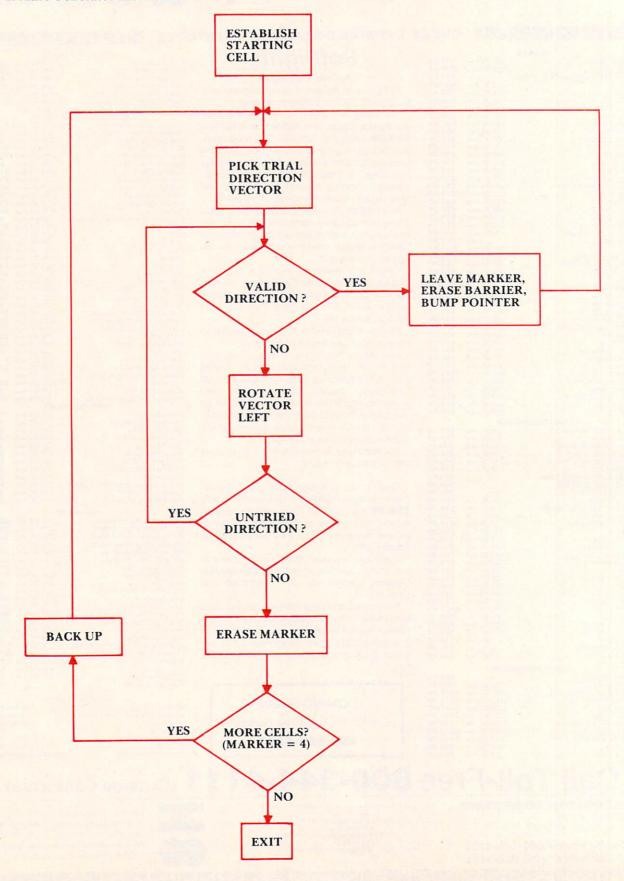
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Figure 1. Maze Generator Flow Chart



160 NEXT I

200 REM GENERATE THE MAZE!

210 POKE A,5

220 J=INT(RND(0)*4):X=J

230 B=A+A(J): IF PEEK(B)=WL THEN POKE B,J

+1:POKE A+A(J)/2,HL:A=B:GOTO 220

240 J=(J+1)*(J<3):IF J<>X THEN 230

250 J=PEEK(A):POKE A,HL:IF J(5 THEN A=A-

A(J-1):G0T0 220

255 IF J=128 THEN STOP

300 REM MAZE IS DONE! WAIT FOR KEYPUSH

310 IF PEEK(764)=255 THEN 310 320 POKE 764, 255

Program 4: Atari Version

1000 REM MAZE TRAVERSAL ALGORITHM

1010 POKE A:84:J=2

1020 B=A+A(J)/2: IF PEEK(B)=HL THEN POKE

 $B_{1}84:A=B:J=(J+2)-4*(J)1$

1030 J=(J-1)+4*(J=0):GOTO 1020

Figure 2.

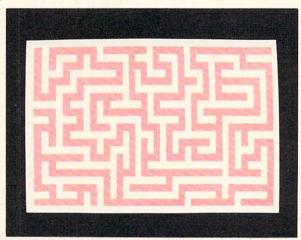
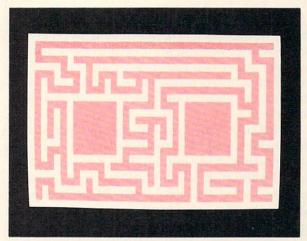


Figure 3.



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Part Two:

An Introduction To Binary Numbers

Charles Brannon Greensboro, NC

This is the second in a series of articles on elementary computer arithmetic. The previous article, Part One, described the binary numbering system, as used on a microcomputer. We will now delve into the use of binary numbers — adding and subtracting.

We'll start with the simplest one first — addition. Besides, you have to know how to add before you can subtract. As you might have realized, binary addition should be rather simple, since you are only adding ones and zeros. The few complications involve the *carry*. Just to refresh you on that, here is a sample base ten addition:

To add 23 and 51, we add the numbers digit by digit, from right to left. So first we add 3 and 1 to get 4, which we place underneath the digits added. Next we add the 2 and the 5, and place a 7 under those digits to get:

$$\frac{23}{+51}$$

The carry comes in when we add two numbers and get a result too large to fit into a single digit, as in 6+8. In this case we have "four, carry the one," thus:

$$\frac{1}{6} + \frac{8}{14}$$

Notice that the carried one drops down into the next place in the number. If we were adding 16 and 8, the carry would be added to the 1 in 16, resulting in an answer of 24.

Now all of this is very elementary, but it demonstrates all the necessary actions to add in binary. Here is the "truth table" for addition in binary:

$$0+0=0$$

 $0+1=1$
 $1+1=10$

The first three additions are "common sense," but

the final one, 1 + 1 = 10 deserves a second look. We know that one plus one equals two, but we're working in binary, so two is expressed as one-zero, or 10. This is also equivalent to "zero, carry the one," since "10" cannot fit in a single digit.

Let's run through a sample addition in binnary:

 $\begin{array}{r}
1111 \\
00000101 \\
+ 00001011 \\
\hline
00010000 \\
(87654321)
\end{array} (5)$

1. 1 + 1 = 0, carry the one

2. 0+1=1, plus carry of 1 gives 0, carry the one

3. 1+0=1, plus carry of 1 gives 0, carry the one

4. 0+1=1, plus carry of 1 gives 0, carry the one

5. 0+0=0, plus carry of 1 gives 1 — no carry!

As always, since we are working with eight-bit bytes, we fill all unused digits with zeros. This is important.

As you can see, a single one can cause a whole string of carries, almost like a chain reaction. It is possible that the carry could be continued past the seventh bit (marked 8 above). Therefore, most microprocessors have a special register, called the *carry bit* to hold and signal this runaway bit. This bit is essential in adding multibyte numbers, which we will cover in Part Three. Let's try another addition.

$$\begin{array}{c}
11\\00011101\\+00110010\\\hline
01001111\\(87654321)
\end{array} (29)$$
(79)

This time we have an interesting effect of the carry. In step 5, we get 1+1=0, carry the one. In step 6, we add 1+1+ the carry of 1 to get 1, carry the one (1+1+1=11). The carry comes to rest at step 7. Incidentally, I have numbered the bits from 8 to 1 for convenience. In reality, they are numbered from 7 to 0, the exponents of the powers of two. (Bit $6=2^6=64$).

You now have the necessary information to add in binary, but in order for it to really "sink in," you will have to practice it until it becomes clear. You can make up your own exercises by randomly stringing a series of ones and zeros together to form two eight-digit numbers. Then add them in binary. To check your answer, convert the addends and the answer into decimal, which you can easily verify.

When you are confident that you can add in binary, you are ready to grasp this section on subtraction. When we perform subtraction in our normal, base ten system, we are really just adding the two numbers. For example, 8 - 5 is equivalent to 8+(-5). -5 is pronounced "negative five." It is assumed that you are aware of negative numbers, as it is taught as early as sixth grade, but we all can forget, right? All that is necessary is to know that,

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PET is the registered trademark for Commodore Business Machines, Santa Clara, CA. when you add a negative and a positive number, you can get the same result as subtracting the smaller number from the larger number, and giving the answer the sign of the larger number. When you add two negative numbers, the answer is the same as adding the numbers, disregarding their sign (the absolute value), and then giving the sum a negative sign (e.g. (-4) + (-3) = -7). Yet believe it or not, subtraction in binary is even easier than in decimal, as a comparison will show.

First we have to know how a negative number is expressed in binary. Since a binary number is composed of ones and zeros, there is no place for the minus sign. Therefore, the highest bit, bit seven, is used to show that the number is negative. Most microcomputers use a technique called "two's complement" to convert a number into its negative equivalent. If you add numbers using two's complement, the subtraction will be performed automatically. Two's complement has two steps — forming the complement, and adding 1 to it. Numbers properly represented using two's complement are called *signed binary*.

Let's form the signed binary equivalent of -5. Here is the binary equivalent of five: 00000101. To complement it, we turn all the zeros into ones, and all the ones into zeros to get: 11111010. Next we add 1 to it to get:

11111010 + 00000001

Positive numbers in signed binary are expressed normally, with the restriction that they must not be greater than 127. If they were, bit seven would be "on," and the number would look as if it were negative. The number 205 in straight binary is 11001101. This is also -51 in signed binary. You can find the value of any negative number in signed binary by running it through the two's complement routine again. You'll get the positive value of the number. Similarly, if you try to make any number larger than 128 negative, it will end up positive. Therefore, in signed binary, the value in the byte must be between -128 and positive 127. Now that we have our background, let's try out our skills.

43 = 001010011 Subtract: 43-11. -11= 00001011 complement 11110100 plus one + 0000000111110101 Add 43 and -11: 1111111 43 00101011 + 11110101 -11 C:1 00100000 -32

Notice that the carry was swept out of the byte (C:1). C: represents the imaginary carry register.

This carry should be always disregarded in two's complement subtraction. The most wonderful thing about subtraction in binary is that it is seemingly "automatic." But once again, for complete understanding, you must practice subtraction until you feel sure of your comprehension. For this purpose, exercises are once more included at the end of this article.

Next time, we'll learn about *multibyte* numbers and even get into a wee bit of MACHINE LANGUAGE!

Answers to exercises in PART ONE:

1. a) 21 b) 51 c) 60 d) 255

a) 00110100
 b) 11101010
 c) 01000010
 d) 00001111

3. The complete chart to sixteen bits: 32768 16384 8192 4096 2048 1024 512 256 128 64 32 16 8 4 2 1

EXERCISES

1. Add:

a) 00101011 b) 01000011 + 00000111 + 00011000

 $\begin{array}{cccc} c) & 00111000 & & d) & 10011010 \\ & \underline{+} & 101001111 & & \underline{+} & 00111001 \end{array}$

2. Convert to binary and add:

a) 20 + 11

b) 18 + 56

c) 29 + 47

d) 32+64

3. Complement only:

a) 01010110 b) 01100011

4. Form the two's complement

a) 01111001

b) 10111111

5. Convert into signed binary:

a) -14

d) 108

b) 22

e) -9

c) -134

6. Convert to binary and subtract:

a) 56-18

b) 99-33

c) 58-78

c) -105 -12

7. Why is -56 equal to 200? (Trick question)

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Book Review:

Microprocessors For Measurement And Control

If your business or pleasure is realtime control applications this could be a valuable book for you. Seven realtime control applications are described in complete detail. These include DC motor control, position control, control of temperature, an automatic weighing system, a plotter, a computer controlled saw, and a blending process control system.

Each application is described in great detail, including circuit diagrams, flowcharts, statetransition diagrams, timing diagrams, and a complete discussion of the algorithms. The book is replete with pictures and diagrams. Having studied the examples, readers will be able to think of and design their own control systems. Do not decide against the book simply because your application is not described: there are enough general principles to make the book valuable for anyone working on realtime control of a device by a computer (especially if the device is a robot that will mow lawns and shovel snow).

The book is not written for the novice. Some experience with microcomputers, machine language, binary numbers, and input/output operations is desirable. If you haven't worked with a single-board machine or peeked inside your Apple, PET, or Atari to see what makes it work, then this book is going to be tough sledding. To actually construct the projects described will require electronic test equipment such as an oscilloscope, signal generator, breadboarding equipment, and components.

I liked the book. I liked the idea of describing as application from first principles to the last detail, giving both the theoretical background and the practical implementation of the application. This is because my computer interests gravitate toward interfacing and control. On the other hand, if you are strictly a programmer who is happy with business applications, games, computer aided instruction or number crunching, then this book is out of the mainstream of your current interests.

Of great importance to the 6502 community is the fact that almost half of the book (approximately 155 pages) is devoted to program listings in BASIC, PASCAL, C, and FORTRAN, as well as 8080 assembly and machine language. This half of the book will be almost useless for the great majority of 6502 purists, unless you are familiar with several of these languages, particularly the 8080, Z80, or 8085 instruction set.

The book is characteristic of the generally fine quality of the computer literature published by OSBORNE/McGraw-Hill and, if you are interested in computer control of devices, this book is a good investment.

Reviewed by Marvin L. De Jong: the reviewer is Professor of Physics at The School of the Ozarks, Pt. Lookout, MO 65726. He is the author of the book "Programming and Interfacing the 6502, With Experiments," published by Howard W. Sams & Co., Inc., 4300 West 62nd Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

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Console Input/Output

Gene Zumchak Buffalo, NY

Perhaps I'm stepping out of my domain to write an article on a software topic; however, since no "expert" has volunteered an article on the subject, I'd like to say a few words about the very important

subject of console input/output.

Input/Output is the interface between the computer and the outside world. Simple input/output consists of switches, relay contacts, indicators, etc. Two other classes of I/O are console I/O and mass storage I/O. The latter would include tape or disk or any other method (usually using magnetic medium) of storing and retrieving large records or files. I'm limiting my discussion here to console I/O.

My experience is mainly with single-board computer types like the KIM, SYM, and AIM, and I will use them as examples, though the principles will apply as well to console systems like APPLE and PET.

A general-purpose computer system is of little value unless a user can communicate with it. This requires two things. First, the computer must have some minimal operating system to permit communication. Second, the computer must be connected to a console device. Traditionally, a computer's primary console device was a teletypewriter. This provides input (keyboard) and output (printer) and sometimes mass I/O in the form of punched paper tape. As a bonus the teletypewriter provides hard copy. More recently, the teletypewriter has been replaced by a CRT, or a CRT substitute, as the console device.

A CRT terminal, like the teletypewriter, is a serial device. It usually has a RS-232C voltage interface however, as opposed to the current loop interface of the TTY. There is, of course, no reason why console input cannot be a parallel keyboard, or the output a parallel or memory mapped display. Most computers with a built-in console device usually treat I/O directly in parallel.

The way that console I/O is treated is a function of the sophistication of the operating system software. At one extreme, some systems permit any devices to serve as console input or console output. At the other end, only a specific device pair can serve as console input and output. The earliest

6502 computer, the KIM, is between these two extremes.

How To Use Non-Serial Devices On KIM

The KIM has two console options: either the built-in keyboard and display or serial teletype format I/O. The choice is made by a jumper on the application

Two other classes of I/O are console I/O and mass storage I/O.

connector. (The KIM actually uses separate programs to treat I/O from the two console options). The user cannot, however, communicate with the operating system with a non-serial I/O device (a parallel video display for example) since the KIM makes no provision for interfacing any non-serial console devices. There are other problems. The tape routines cannot be employed in user programs since they terminate with a jump to the MONITOR instead of an RTS. This is an important point. If you are going to write any kind of routine that might find use elsewhere, write it as a subroutine. Still, the KIM with its monitor is really quite remarkable, considering that it was available within weeks of the 6502 chip itself. The hex keyboard and display, the built-in serial interface, and the built-in tape interface were important innovations.

How does one use a non-serial console device on the KIM? The only choice is to do without the KIM's monitor and replace it with one of your own that can accommodate your console I/O. Since all the KIM monitor does is inspect and change memory, giving it up is not a great loss. For other systems with somewhat more extensive operating systems, replacing the operating system with one of your own is no small project.

SYM Avoids The Problem

The author of the SYM operating system recognized this potential problem and avoided it. This was done by "vectoring" the console I/O. When the SYM is reset, it initializes a block of operating system RAM. Among the locations initialized are an input vector (INVEC) and an output vector (OUTVEC). These occupy three RAM locations each. The first contains the JMP op code, \$4C; the next two locations are the low and high address of the specified routine. Thus, JSR INVEC will cause the program to run the routine whose address is found at INVEC, and return to the instruction following the JSR.

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The MTU-130 ™ computer is THE COMPLETE 6502 system. This desktop system is designed for people who need to maximize their computing and minimize their learning time. It gives you the features you need to perform your applications.

A desktop computer should have clean expansion beyond the standard system. The MTU-130 is designed with an 18 bit address bus for up to 256K memory (80K standard) and includes an internal card cage for expansion boards or your own custom boards when needed. Of course, the power supply and fan have sufficient capacity for expansion. We even have provided rear panel cutouts for custom connectors if you need them for that special task you have to perform.

The human interface features of this system include: a 96 key keyboard with programmable function keys and displayed soft legends, a bit mapped display with 480 x 256 pixel resolution graphics, 80 column text (gray scale also), an 8 bit audio port for speech, music and sounds, and a high speed (60 points/sec) fiber optic light pen. Other standard I/O includes 2 parallel ports with handshaking and a serial port with software selectable 50-19.2K baud-rates. Of course connectors are provided on the rear panel.

You interact with the MTU-130 through our field proven Channel Oriented Disk Operating System (CODOS) which permits you to easily customize your system. Using CODOS , any file is transferred from disk to anywhere in memory at a sustained speed of 19.6K bytes/second (not burst speeds!). Files are handled automatically, freeing you to perform at your peak. Auto-execution of "jobs" when power is turned on can turn the MTU-130 into a dedicated-function system. A monitor with 32 commands and 19 utilities is standard. Text or data can be easily transferred to or from other systems on IBM or CP/M* (or others) format disks with our optional DISKEX of program.

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been employed which significantly reduces your learning and interacting time. This is a very powerful tool usable by anyone.

If your needs include software development, you will find our optional MOS Technology compatible ASSEMBLER and DISASSEMBLER extremely fast, significantly reducing your development time. For example, a 210K byte source program with 6300 lines and 800 symbols can be assembled in less than 4 minutes. This includes generating the object file and the listing with sorted symbol table and cross reference map on disk. This can be accomplished on a standard 1-drive MTU-130-1S.

If you prefer to program in high level languages, keep in mind that the MTU-130 is RAM-based, not ROM-based, giving you the maximum memory possible for the use with any language. Our version of MICROSOFT BASIC is standard with MTU-130 systems. It allows libraries of commands to be added when needed such as our Virtual (floating point) Graphics. PASCAL and FORTH are planned.

The base standard MTU-130-1S system comes with one singlesided, double-density 8" floppy disk, a 12" green phosphor CRT, and MTU-BASIC for \$3995. The 3 other models contain 1 or 2 single or double sided drives priced up to \$4995 for 2 Megabytes of storage. You can choose an MTU-130 without disk drives, languages or CRT for \$2640. 4 Megabyte systems available on request.

We obviously cannot describe fully all of the details of the MTU-130 in this advertisement. If you want to know more about this complete desktop computer, call or write for our complete 28 page descriptive literature. International requests include \$5.00 U.S.

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The SYM initializes INVEC and OUTVEC to point to the routines that service the on-board keyboard and display. However, should the serial input bit become active before a key on the keyboard is pressed, the SYM will switch the vectors to point to the serial I/O routines. At any time after reset, the user is free to change either the input or output vectors to point to his own routines. For example, suppose you wished to talk to the SYM using a parallel ASCII keyboard, but wanted to retain the on-board display. You would write a routine to service the ASCII keyboard and put the address of

The lack of vectoring for console I/O is most evident in the AIM system.

your program in INVEC. Now when the SYM looked for input, it would get it from the ASCII keyboard via INVEC.

Recently, as an experiment in a course I was giving, I wrote a routine to service an ASCII keyboard, attached to one of the SYM's ports. The ASCII data went to the low-seven bits; the keyboard strobe went to the high, or sign bit. I changed the input vector to point at my program. When I attempted to use the SYM, however, something strange happened. As I entered the monitor command, nothing happened until I hit the carriage return required to execute a command. That is, I did not see my command being entered on the SYM's display. This problem illustrated that there are two distinct kinds of input routine.

In a pure input routine, the program waits for an input, returning with the value (in the accumulator) when the input occurs. The SYM, however, expects an input routine with echo. Such a routine, before returning and giving up the character, causes the character to be sent to the output device. Thus, you are able to see the character as it is entered. Inputs are generally echoed, but there appears to be no agreement as to whether the echoing should take place as part of the input routine, or that the routine calling for the input should echo the character before processing it. Examples of both are common.

If you are writing a routine to service an input device, you should include both styles. Given a pure input routine, INPUT, an input with echo routine is just two instructions:

INWITHECHO JSR INPUT JMP OUTPUT; (OR OUTVEC)

Another approach is to write a common input routine for both styles, and have the routine determine whether echo is desired or not with a flag. This is the method used by the SYM for its serial input routine. A RAM location called TECHO determines whether echo is desired. Instead of first inputting a character and then echoing it out, the SYM just causes the output bit to follow the input bit as the input character is being received.

It should be noted that in the INWITHECHO routine above, the OUTPUT routine must not destroy the character being output. This is a very important property that all output routines should have.

When I wrote my operating system for my KIM to accommodate a parallel ASCII keyboard and parallel video display, I did not know about vectoring. I then wrote some action games for the video display which used the video output routine which I had in EPROM. A problem arose when I upgraded my I/O routines. The locations of the video output routine changed and, when I tried to load and run a game, it would bomb since it was pointing to a non-existent output routine. This problem could have been avoided if my operating system used vectored I/O. The game program then, would always point to the output vector. Even if the location of the actual output program changed, the vector could be changed to point to the new output routine. That is, I would not have to make modifications to the game program every time the operating system was changed.

AIM Software: A Curious Mix

The lack of vectoring for console I/O is most evident in the AIM system. The AIM software is a curious mixture of very clever programming and serious oversights. Like the KIM, the AIM has two choices for console input, the built-in keyboard and display/ printer, and a serial (TTY or CRT) interface. The choice is made by the slide switch. The switch affects both input and output simultaneously. (It should be understood that the vectors UIN and UOUT on the AIM have to do with mass I/O and do not affect console I/O.) For example, suppose you had a serial video device which you wanted to use for output, but you wished to use the AIM's ASCII style keyboard for input. If you put the switch in the TTY position to get serial output, the AIM would now look for input from the serial channel and you could not use the keyboard. The switch should have been used to initialize the I/O vectors. Then, after the fact, the user could change the input vector, the output vector, or both, to accomodate any special console I/O.

routine.

In all fairness, the console output is vectored in a fashion. A vector called DILINKS was included so that output could be echoed to a video display. However, a carriage return appears as \$8D and not \$0D. A backspace is echoed as a space. Thus, any video device will not be able to respond properly to a backspace or delete. Instead of backing up one, it will go ahead one. The reason for this is that the AIM processes the delete by backing up the display pointer and overwriting the previously written character with a space. Incredibly, the delete is processed in the input routine. An input routine should be responsible for returning characters, period. It should not make value judgements on the characters or play around with output, except for straight echoing.

Although the AIM keyboard resembles that on a CRT, complete with Shift and Control keys, it can be used only as a TTY style (uppercase only) keyboard. While it would not be difficult to write a new input routine to produce lowercase characters and provide for "Caps lock" when appropriate since console input is not vectored, there's no way to tell the AIM that it should use your keyboard

The lack of vectored I/O is evident in the AIM's software listing. In many places in the program, changes were made by jumping to a "patch" area near the end of the listing and then jumping back onto the program. Why didn't the authors just insert the necessary changes and reassemble? Apparently, the I/O addresses from an early version were used when making the BASIC or assembler ROMs, making those addresses inviolate. Thus, changes to the monitor, however necessary, could be made only if they did not affect the addresses of the I/O routines. Had vectors been used, the monitor could be updated and improved at any time, without affecting compatibility with ROMed accessories like BASIC.

Console input/output is an essential element in any general-purpose computer. The ability to customize and personalize a computer system's console will depend upon whether or not console I/O is vectored. Non-vectored console I/O places serious restraints on the system and on the user.

In a later installment, I plan to show how vectored I/O can be taken advantage of to "massage" canned I/O routines and overcome objections to ROMed software accessories.



MTU-130: A New 6502 Microcomputer

Micro Technology Unlimited of Raleigh, North Carolina has announced the development of a new "top-of-the-line," general purpose microcomputer. The first production shipments were announced for November for this 6502-based machine which will retail for \$3995 (with single-sided disk drive, 500,000 bytes storage). Other packages are offered, which increase disk storage, up to a unit with two double-sided drives, two million bytes, for \$4995.

These prices include the MTÚ-130 computer with 80K RAM, a 12" green phosphor CRT module, the selected floppy drive(s), all necessary cables, the operating system CODOS, an Editor, four-voice, digital, synthesized music, and a demo disk.

Novel Features

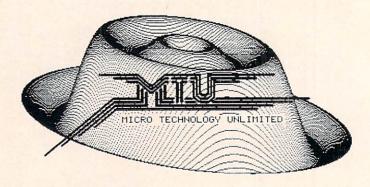
"MTU believes that the user should receive a system powerful enough to perform all necessary functions without having to add memory expansion, graphic expansion, etc...." the designers remarked. The

result is a computer which is fully, one might say luxuriously, implemented.

The unit features a 1MHz 6502 with 18 bit addressing for up to 256K clear address space. Three video display operating modes: 1. bit-mapped black and white high resolution graphics 480 wide by 256 high; 2. 25 lines by 80 characters, mixable with graphics; and 3. bit-mapped graphics with four levels of gray in 240 wide by 256 high.

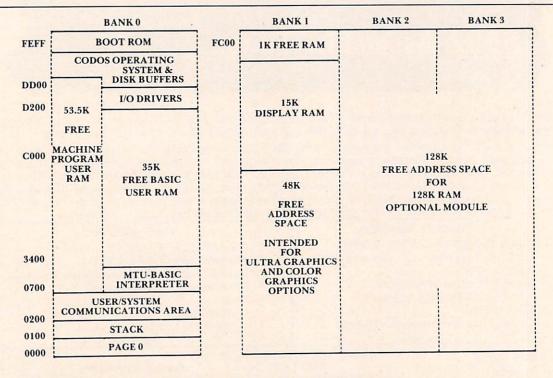
All the software is in RAM permitting easy upgrading or personalizing. It includes a CODOS

Figure 1.



disk operating system, printer drivers (see the high-resolution possible on a definable dot-matrix

Figure 2.



printer in the photo), two eight-bit parallel ports and one RS-232 serial port with software select of baud rate, an eight-bit D/A port with filter and amp (for speech, sound, and music), and an interface for a 50K Baud, interrupt driven, network option.

Additionally, the MTU-130 contains four EPROM sockets which are software controlled, a high resolution light pen, separate cursor keys, and a bank of eight user-defined function keys.

A unique approach to bank switching — using indirect addressing on the 6502 — allows one 64K section of memory to contain a program while the data resides above in its own 64K zone.

Digitized Sound

The optional MTU-BASIC 1.0 with graphics and disk library extensions is an enhanced Microsoft BASIC. Currently, bank switching is not available to BASIC directly, but the system permits relatively easy user enhancements. Also, when the computer is turned on, it says, "MTU model 130. Please enter today's date." The "voice" is entirely digital and sounds remarably human (except that high frequency is muted — the cutoff is around 4 KHz). This provision for digital storage of sound is exciting, but, like high resolution graphics, it is a byteeater. A two second message uses 16K on the disk.

This space can be reduced, though, and plans are in the works to make the storage more efficient. The manufacturer also expects to provide an optional A/D microphone peripheral which will permit owners to digitize their own messages.

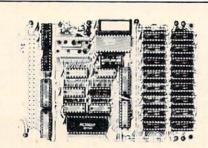
The eight inch floppy drive spins all the time, but the head remains out of contact with the disk until necessary. And it is fast. A 14K high-resolution picture can load to screen in about two seconds. Transfer rate is over 19 thousand bytes per second, sustained.

Future Options

MTU is currently working on additional software for the 130. Expected in early 1982 are FORTH, PASCAL, cassette I/O, PET/Apple BASIC translator utilities, and a word processor. Planned hardware includes a 128K memory expansion board, the A/D microphone system, a high fidelity sound synthesis and analysis package, a network operating system, and a rigid disk controller.

A prototype board for construction of custom circuits and a banker board are available now as options.

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Animating Applesoft Graphics

Leslie M. Grimm Mt. View. CA

Animating graphics can add a special plus to your BASIC program. A previous article (**COMPUTE!** #14) described how to animate low-resolution graphics in Integer BASIC. A method is described here to do animation of either high-resolution or low-resolution graphics in Applesoft BASIC.

Before beginning, however, a few words comparing the two BASICs for this purpose are in order. Integer BASIC is much faster than Applesoft. This is because the Applesoft interpreter must perform time-consuming manipulations of floating point arithmetic, whereas the Integer BASIC interpreter ignores everything to the right of a decimal point. The effect of all this is that Applesoft graphics routines run about half as fast as Integer routines. This can be crucial in animation.

In general, if the object to be animated is very large (bigger than ¼ of the low-resolution screen area or bigger than about 20 x 20 dots in high-resolution) you will get better results in Integer. However, choice of Applesoft may be a matter of necessity for a variety of reasons. By keeping animated objects small and simple, and observing other speed-increasing tips mentioned below, you can get very nice effects.

Designing The Figure

For the low-resolution example listing below, the figure of a flying bird was chosen. The high-resolution example uses a simple shape (square) for the sake of brevity in this article, but you could modify the bird or make any shape you desire for high-res.

Whatever shape you choose, your first step is to draw the figure in various states of motion. Use graph paper, and number the squares as shown in Figure 1. (This applies to low- or high-res shapes.).

Note that, for the flying bird, three different positions simulate the action of flying.

Because the figure will be moving about on the screen, you need to use relocatable coordinates in your plotting routine. Consider the square in the upper-left-hand corner as X = 0, Y = 0. Then specify all other points relative to that point. For example, a point five squares to the right and three squares down would be called X + 5, Y + 3.

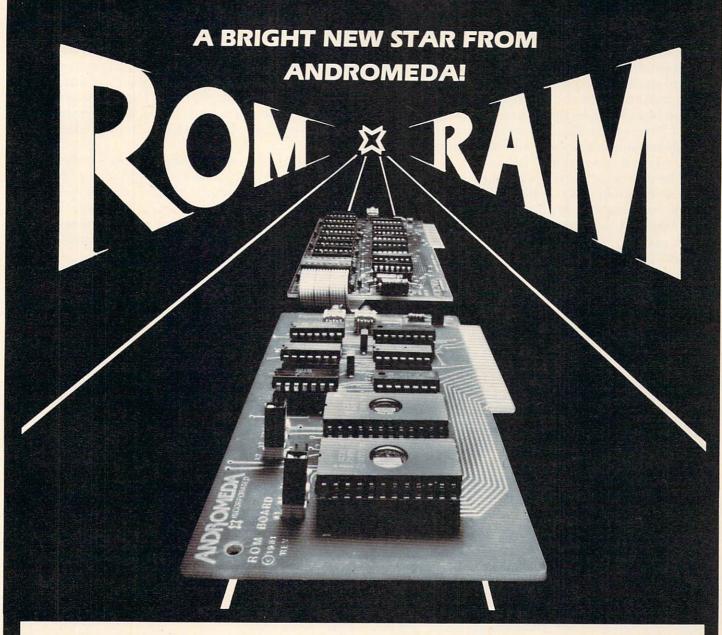
You should also think about the most economical way to draw the figure. In the case of the bird, you can see that the body is the same for all three drawings. One subroutine was made for it, and another for the wing in its upward position, and still another for the wing in its downward position. To draw the bird with its wing up, the program does a GOSUB to the body routine (at 100) followed by setting hue to 2 (blue) and issuing a GOSUB to the wing-up routine (at 110). Note that the subroutines for wing up and wing down use a variable (hue) for color. This way the same subroutine can be used to draw (hue = 2) or erase (hue = 0) the wing.

In writing the code it is important to keep speed of execution in mind. As much as possible you should put many statements on a single line, separated by colons. Use HLIN and VLIN commands instead of a lot of HPLOTs. Locate your graphics subroutines at low line numbers.

Smooth Animation

The basic technique in animation is to draw the figure at a certain location on the screen, then erase it and redraw it at a new location. (An alternative method is to draw the figure at location one, redraw it at location two, and erase the parts that are left over from location one. If you know that your figure will always move exactly the same number of spaces each time it is redrawn the latter method is preferable. It could work reasonably well without page flipping also, but, because it is not the most general case, it is not demonstrated here.)

For the flying bird, the erase procedure was done with two routines. Line 150 draws the body in color = 0 (black), and then hue is set to zero and the appropriate wing routine is used. Note that if you wanted to use a colored background the erase routine could use the color of the background



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rather than zero.

If that were all you did, though, you would probably be disappointed in the results. This is because you would be watching the figure being drawn and erased on the screen. This is distracting and can be avoided by the technique of "flipping pages." Pages can be flipped for either low-resolution or high-resolution graphics, and the methods to do this are described separately below.

The technique for flipping pages is similar for low- and hi-resolution graphics. There are two graphics screen pages for low-resolution graphics (beginning at \$400 and \$800 respectively) and two screen pages for high-resolution graphics (beginning at \$2000 and \$4000 respectively). Your program will display one page to the user while erasing and drawing "behind the scenes" on the other page.

In low-resolution graphics it is not possible to draw directly to the second screen page. Drawings can only be placed on screen page two by first making them on page one and then calling a routine in the Apple monitor to move the contents of page one onto page two.

You will need a short assembly language routine to do the move for you. The subroutine beginning at line 10000 pokes this assembly language routine in memory. All you need to do is CALL the

routine when you need it.

(A description of how the routine works follows, but you don't need to know how it works to use it. Just skip on to the next paragraph if you wish.) The LDA \$C054 at line \$C00 causes the Apple to display page one. The lines from \$C03 to \$C15 specify that the contents of memory locations \$400 through \$7FF (graphics page one) are to be moved to the region from \$800 to \$BFF (graphics page two.) Line \$C17 sets a counter (Y register) to zero, and the next line does a Jump to SUBRoutine (JSR) at \$FE2C — the move routine in the Apple monitor. The move routine transfers the contents of page one to page two very quickly. Line \$C1C causes page two to be displayed, and the last line ReTurnS you to your BASIC program.

Bird In Flight

Line 10 sets text mode (in case a previous program had left the machine set to graphics mode) and clears the screen Line 20 POKEs the assembly language routine in via the subroutine beginning at line 10000. Line 40 branches around the graphics subroutines to the start of the animation program. (The graphics subroutines were intentionally placed at low line numbers for speed of execution.)

The animating program first clears the screen (page one), sets initial values for X and Y, and calls the move routine (CALL 3072). The user will now be looking at page two, which is blank. Next, line

1010 draws the figure in its initial position (wing down) behind the scenes on page one. It then calls the move routine. Remember that the move routine displays page one while it is copying page one onto page two, and then flips to page two. The user only sees the finished drawing, first on page one and then on page two. The flip between pages doesn't show.

While that drawing is being displayed the original figure on page one is erased (line 1020). The value for X is changed and the figure is redrawn in a new position (wing up) and a new location (line 1030). Once again the move routine is called to put the new drawing on page two and show it to the viewer.

Line 1040 erases the wing-down bird, moves the bird over and up, and draws just the body. Then it performs the move and flip. In line 1050 the body is erased, and the bird is drawn with wing down in its next location. The move and flip is called again. This process is repeated several times in a FOR ... NEXT loop.

The last lines of the routine restore the display to graphics page one. The cursor is VTABbed to line 21 so that it will be visible when the program ends. The POKEs instruct the computer to locate the next Applesoft program at the normal location

(\$800). (See below)

In entering and debugging a program that flips pages you may occasionally get "stuck" on page two due to a programming error. When this happens you will hear the beep that accompanies an error message, but no message will show and there will be no cursor. Just type "POKE 16300,0 to restore the display to page one and see your error message.

Relocating

There is one more step required before you can actually run this program. Page two of low-res graphics occupies the same place in memory that your Applesoft program normally occupies. Your only alternative is to relocate your Applesoft program. To do this, before you load your program you must change the values of the "program start" pointers to a new value. This will cause your program to be loaded in at a different place than usual.

The Applesoft program could be relocated to many possible places in memory. In this example it was located at the end of the assembly language subroutine. The assembly language subroutine was placed just above the second low-res graphics page. Alternatively, one could put the assembly language routine at \$300 (decimal 768), but since this area is often needed for music routines, it was left free here.

There are several ways to relocate the program. One way is to type the following commands before running your program:

POKE 103,33 POKE 104,12 POKE 3104,0

The first two POKEs place the starting address of the program in memory. The third POKE sets the first byte of the program location to zero, which must be done in order for the Apple to find the program's beginning.

Alternatively, you can write a short program to do the POKEs for you. A sample listing is

Program 1.

(A third method, which incorporates the relocating program as a subroutine of the main program, will not be explained here for the sake of brevity.)

Whichever method is used to relocate the program, it is a good idea to restore the pointers to their usual values at the end of your program. The next Applesoft program will then load into the normal area of memory. This is shown at the end of the example program.

Flipping between high-resolution pages is easier than flipping in low-resolution graphics because it is possible to draw directly on either

page. Also, it is not necessary to relocate your Applesoft program. However, only very small drawings can be animated in BASIC, due to speed limitations. Program 3 moves a very small, simple shape (square) diagonally across the screen, flipping pages between each move.

Line 10 clears both hi-res pages and sets the screen to full-screen graphics. Full screen is necessary to prevent text "garbage" from appearing at the bottom of screen page two.

The subroutine at line 100 draws or erases the square, depending on the value given to hue. A value of 5 sets the color to orange, and 0 is black. Line 1000 sets up the original values for X and Y, and causes page two to be displayed (POKE–16299,0).

The value POKEd into location 230 determines whether your program draws on hi-res graphics page one or two. To draw on page one this value must be 32 (\$20). To draw on page two, set it to 64 (\$40). Note that you could also simply specify HGR for page one or HGR2 for page two, but these commands include an implicit "clear screen" which would erase the whole screen and take far too long.

As in the low-res animation process, the program displays only finished drawings to the viewer while it erases and redraws figures on the undisplayed pages. Line 1002 directs the drawing process

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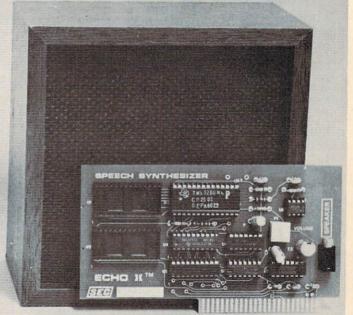
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to page one, but it will not be seen since page two is

being displayed.

Again, as in the low-res animation routine, a FOR ... NEXT loop is used. Line 1010 sets the color to orange and the GOSUB 100 draws it on page one. The POKE–16300,0 flips the display to page one when the drawing is finished. To the viewer, the drawing seems to pop onto the screen.

Line 1020 first resets X and Y to the previous location so that the last square on page two can be erased. Location 230 is set to 64 so that drawing will be done on page two. X and Y are then advanced to the new location, color is set to orange again, and the new square is drawn. Finally, the display is flipped back to page two. The viewer sees the square slide to a new location.

Line 1030 sets drawing to occur on page one again, erases the square there, and sets X and Y to the location for the next square. When the NEXT J instruction in Line 1040 is encountered, the program will jump back to line 1010, which will actually draw the square.

Line 2000 restores the display to page one, and ends. One could add the command TEXT before END to restore the viewer to text mode.

This method for high-resolution animation is not as satisfactory as an assembly language routine would be, but could be useful in many simple applications. Another possibility for a simpler way to use this method would be to have two pictures, (one on each page) showing different positions of the same figure. For example, one could have a Jumping Jack with arms up in one and arms down in the other picture. These could be large, elaborate drawings. By flipping between the two pages (POKE –16299,0, then POKE –16300,0) many times the Jumping Jack would appear to swing its arms up and down. In practice, it would probably be necessary to have a short delay between successive flips for this application.

Many other techniques of animation can be employed, but these methods should provide a starting point for the beginning or intermediate level Applesoft BASIC programmer.

Figure 1. Sketch of flying bird.

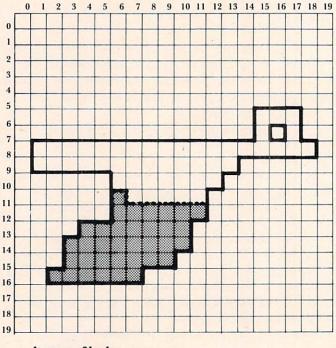


1 wing down

2 body (wing parallel)

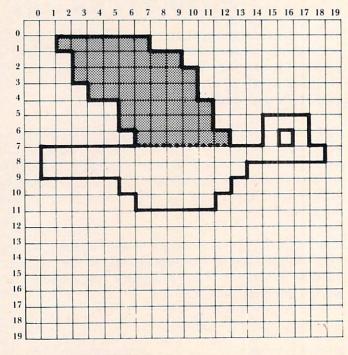
wing up

Figure 2. Wing down and body.



.... = bottom of body

Figure 3. Wing up and body.



... = top of body

Program 1. (50)

- 5 REM BIRD LOADER PROGRAM
- TEXT: HOME: VTAB 10
- 20 FLASH: HTAB 17: PRINT "LOADING": NORMAL
- PRINT: PRINT: HTAB 13: PRINT "BIRD IN FLIGHT"
- POKE 103,33: POKE 104,12: POKE 3104,0: REM RELOCATES NEXT APPLESOFT PROGRAM TO LOAD AT \$C20
- 50 D\$ = CHR\$ (4): PRINT D\$; "RUN BIRD IN FLIGHT"

Program 2. (10010)

- REM BIRD IN FLIGHT
- 5 POKE 103,33, POKE 104,12, POKE 3104,0 TO RELOCATE PROGRAM BEFORE RUNNING
- 10 TEXT: HOME
- GOSUB 10000: REM POKE IN MOVE AND FLIP ROUTINE 20
- REM ** GRAPHICS SUBROUTINES **
- 100 COLOR= 2: HLIN X + 1,X + 18 AT Y + 8: HLIN X + 1,X + 13 AT Y + 9: HLIN X + 6, X + 12 AT Y + 10: HLIN X + 7, X + 11 AT Y + 11
- HLIN X + 15,X + 17 AT Y + 6: HLIN X + 15,X + 17 AT Y + 7: COLOR= 0: PLOT X + 16,Y + 7: COLOR= 1: HLIN X + 17,X + 18 AT Y + 8: RETURN : REM BO DY
- 110 COLOR= HUE: HLIN X + 2,X + 7 AT Y + 1: HLIN X + 3,X + 9 AT Y + 2: HLIN X + 3, X + 10 AT Y + 3: HLIN X + 4, X + 10 AT Y + 4
- HLIN X + 6, X + 11 AT Y + 5: HLIN X + 6, X + 11 AT Y + 6: HLIN X + 7, X+ 12 AT Y + 7: RETURN : REM WING UP

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- 120 COLOR= HUE: PLOT X + 6,Y + 11: HLIN X + 6,X + 11 AT Y + 12: HLIN X + 4,X + 10 AT Y + 13: HLIN X + 3,X + 10 AT Y + 14
- 122 HLIN X + 3,X + 9 AT Y + 15: HLIN X + 2,X + 7 AT Y + 16: RETURN : REM WING DOWN
- 150 COLOR= 0: HLIN X + 1,X + 18 AT Y + 8: HLIN X + 1,X + 13 AT Y + 9: HLIN X + 6,X + 12 AT Y + 10: HLIN X + 7,X + 11 AT Y + 11: HLIN X + 15,X + 17 AT Y + 6: HLIN X + 15,X + 17 AT Y + 7: HLIN X + 17,X + 18 AT Y + 8: RETURN : REM ERASE BODY
- 999 REM ** ANIMATION DRIVER **
- 1000 GR : HOME :X = 0:Y = 20: CALL 3072
- 1010 GOSUB 100:HUE = 2: GOSUB 120: CALL 3072
- 1020 FOR FLY = 1 TO 4: GOSUB 150: HUE = 0: GOSUB 120: X = X + 2
- 1030 GOSUB 100:HUE = 2: GOSUB 110: CALL 3072
- 1040 GOSUB 150:HUE = 0: GOSUB 110:X = X + 1:Y = Y 1: GOSUB 100: CALL 3 072
- 1050 GOSUB 150:X = X + 2:Y = Y 1: GOSUB 100:HUE = 2: GOSUB 120: CALL 3 072
- 1060 NEXT FLY: POKE 16300,0
- 1200 VTAB 21: POKE 103,1: POKE 104,8: POKE 2048,0: END : REM RESET PROG RAM START POINTERS TO NORMAL VALUE
- 9990 REM ** ASSEMBLY LANGUAGE ROUTINE
- 9992 REM COPIES LO-RES GRAPHICS PAGE ONE
- 9994 REM TO PAGE TWO WITH PAGE FLIPPING
- 9996 REM LOCATED AT \$C00 (3072)
- 10000 FOR I = 3072 TO 3103: READ CODE: POKE I, CODE: NEXT I: RETURN
- 10010 DATA 173,84,192,160,0,132,60,169,4,133,61,169,255,133,62,169,7, 133,63,169,8,133,67,132,66,32,44,254,173,85,192,96

Program 3. (2000)

- 5 REM ANIMATED SQUARE
- 6 REM HI-RES ANIMATION DEMO
- 10 HOME: HGR2: HGR: POKE 16302,0: REM FULL SCREEN
- 20 GOTO 1000
- 99 REM ** DRAW SQUARE **
- 100 HCOLOR= HUE: FOR I = Y TO Y + 10: HPLOT X, I TO X + 10, I: NEXT I: RETURN
- 999 REM ** ANIMATION DRIVER **
- 1000 X = 50: Y = 50: POKE 16299, 0: REM DISPLAY PAGE TWO
- 1002 POKE 230,32: REM DRAW ON PAGE ONE
- 1005 FOR J = 1 TO 20
- 1010 HUE = 5: GOSUB 100: POKE 16300,0: REM DISPLAY PAGE ONE
- 1020 X = X 2:Y = Y 2:HUE = 0: POKE 230,64: GOSUB 100:X = X + 4:Y = Y + 4::HUE = 5: GOSUB 100: POKE 16299,0
- 1030 POKE 230,32:X = X 2:Y = Y 2:HUE = 0: GOSUB 100:X = X + 4:Y = Y + 4
- 1040 NEXT J
- 1050 POKE 16301,0: REM RESTORE MIXED TEXT AND GRAPHICS MODE
- 2000 POKE 16300,0: VTAB 22: END

Program 4. (0C1F) Assembly Language Routine Flip And Move

OCOO-	AD 54 CO	LDA	\$C054	0C11-	85 3F	STA	\$3F
0C03-	AO OO	LDY	#\$00	0C13-	A9 08	LDA	#\$08
0C05-	84 3C	STY	\$3C	0C15-	85 43	STA	\$43
0C07-	A9 04	LDA	#\$04	0C17-	84 42	STY	\$42
OC09-	85 3D	STA	\$3D	0C19-	20 2C FE	JSR	\$FE2C
OCOB-	A9 FF	LDA	#\$FF	OC1C-	AD 55 CO	LDA	\$C055
OCOD-	85 3E	STA	\$3E	OC1F-	60	RTS	
OCOF-	A9 07	LDA	#\$07				

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Programming The RESET Key The Easy Way

Richard Cornelius, Wichita, KS

On the Apple Computer the RESET key, to most users, is a magical key that provides an instant means to get out of any program. Usually a person begins to modify the RESET function only after learning machine language. Here is a method of making the RESET key do anything (well, almost anything) that you want it to do on an Apple II Plus, and you don't need any knowledge of machine

language.

First let's examine what the RESET key does. When the RESET key is pressed the currently running program is interrupted; the screen display is set to text page 1; output to the screen is set to NORMAL; the text window is set to the complete screen; the cursor is moved to the bottom of the page; a beep sounds; accessory I/O is shut down; and then the computer looks in locations 1010 and 1011 in memory to see where it should go next for instructions. When the computer is turned on, the contents of these two locations are automatically set such that when RESET is pressed the computer is returned to immediate mode in BASIC. Changing these locations to make the computer go to different places for instructions involves only POKEs to positions 1010 and 1011 and a CALL-1169.

Where should the computer be sent? Starting at position 768 there is some room that is reserved for short machine language programs, and that is where we shall send it. (Don't worry - you don't need to know any machine language.) POKEs to seven bytes are used to make the RESET key run a BASIC program starting at the second line of code. When the first line of the program makes the program jump around the second line, then the second line will only be executed when RESET is

pressed.

The program will help you understand how the RESET key can be used to execute any BASIC statements that can be put into a program. When the program is RUN, statements 110 through 190 are jumped over so that lines 200 through 260 are the first statements in the program that perform any tasks. These lines fix the RESET key so that the computer will go to line 110 when the RESET key is pressed. The length of the very first statement is critical. As long as it has a three-digit number after the GOTO, the RESET key will operate as desired. Changes in the length of the statement

will likely mean that the RESET key will send the computer to some nonsense location. Placing a REM statement (or any other statement) before line 100 will have the same effect. Modifying the DATA statement in line 230 to accommodate changes in the length of that first statement is not difficult, but, unless you understand what to do,

you had better not make any changes.

Lines 270 through 310 constitute a dummy BASIC program to show that the program is being RUN. Statements 110 through 190 tell the computer what to do when the RESET key is pressed. Lines 140 through 190 can be changed to make the RESET key do whatever you want it to do. In this example, the program is simply rerun from the beginning, but you can make lines 140-190 do whatever you wish. Lines 120 and 130 should not be changed since they fix up some things that are undone by the short machine language program that is POKEd in, but omit line 130 if you don't have a disk drive. If you should want to "turn off" the changes to the RESET key so that it behaves normally, simply POKE 1010,3: POKE 1011,244: POKE 1012,69 if you have no disk drive or POKE 1010,191: POKE 1011,157: POKE 1012,56 if you do have a disk drive.

For those who don't wish to stray from BASIC, this short program contains all that is needed to make the RESET key do almost anything. Take an existing program and add it starting at line 280 to the program. In lines 140-190, put statements that you wish to be executed when the RESET key is pressed. You can thus program the RESET key in BASIC without knowing any machine language. For those who are interested in straying just a little from BASIC, the final paragraphs explain the

details of what is happening.

Positions 1010 and 1011 (hex 3F2 and 3F3) contain the low and high bytes of the location that the RESET key makes the computer jump to after it performs a fixed set of operations. The POKEs in statement 210 change this location from 40383 (hex 9DBF) to 768 (hex 300). Before the computer performs this jump, it looks at the "power-up" byte, position 1012 (hex 3F4), to see whether the value at this location equals an exclusive OR of the value in position 1011 (hex 3F3) with the constant 165. If the values correspond properly, the computer believes that it has *not* just been turned on and it executes a jump to the specified location. If the values do not properly correspond, the computer thinks that it has just been turned on, and it will attempt to reboot the disk if a disk controller card is present. The CALL-1169 in statement 210 properly sets this power-up byte.

The DATA statement in line 230, coupled with the POKE statement in the FOR...NEXT loop in lines 240 through 260, puts a very short machine language program into memory. This program is shown below:

0300- A9 0A LDA #\$0A 0302- 85 67 STA \$67 0304- 4C 66 D5 JMP \$D566

The first two statements in this program place the value 10 (hex 0A) into location 103 (hex 67). Position 103 is the low byte (and position 104 is the high byte) of the starting location of the current BASIC program. The first statement in the program is "100 GOTO 200" and occupies 9 bytes: 2 bytes for the location of the next line, 2 bytes for the statement number, 1 byte for the GOTO token, 3 bytes for the digits of the number 200, and 1 byte for a terminating 0. Normally location 103 would contain the value 1, so adding 9 to this value makes the computer think that the BASIC program begins at the second line. To see that this works, enter the BA-SIC program and then POKE 103,10. If you list the program after this POKE, the list will begin with line 20. POKEing 103 with the value 1 will restore the program to begin with statement 10.

The final line in this machine language program jumps to 54630 (hex D566) where the RUN routine in firmware Applesoft BASIC resides. Since the value in location 103 (hex 67) has been changed, the RUN command executes the BASIC program starting at line 110. Once the program is running, the section that can only be accessed by the RESET key, the value in location 103 is changed back to its standard value so that the RUN command in line 190 will RUN the program starting with the first line

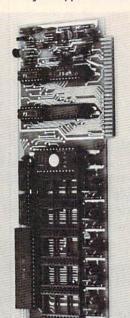
of the BASIC program.

Many variations on this general scheme are possible. By making the RESET key RUN statements of BASIC code, changing the RESET key function becomes an easy adaptation to add to any BASIC program.

```
100 GOTO 200
110 REM **HERE IS WHERE THE RESET KEY
            SENDS THE COMPUTER**
120 POKE 103,1
130 CALL 1002
140 HOME
150 VTAB 3
160 PRINT "YOU HAVE PRESSED THE RESET
    KEY. " .
170 PRINT: PRINT "I WILL NOW RERUN THE
    PROGRAM."
180 FOR PAUSE=1 TO 2000:NEXT
190 RUN
200 REM **MAKE THE RESET KEY GOTO
            SECOND STATEMENT**
210 POKE 1010,0: POKE 1011,3:
    CALL -1169
220 REM -THE ABOVE STATEMENT RESETS
        "JUMP TO" LOCATION FOR RESET
230 DATA 169,10,133,103,76,102,213
240 FOR SPOT = 768 TO 774
250 READ CODE: POKE SPOT, CODE
260 NEXT
270 REM **PLACE BODY OF PROGRAM HERE**
280 HOME
290 VTAB 3
300 PRINT "THE PROGRAM IS NOW RUNNING."
310 GOTO 310
```

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A Simple Printer Interface For The Apple II

Marvin L. DeJong Dept. of Math-Physics The School of the Ozarks Pt. Lookout, MO

In the January 1981 issue (**COMPUTE!** #8) I described a simple circuit that could be used with an Apple II to perform the experiments in my book⁽¹⁾. The circuit provided one eight-bit output port. These two ports can also be used to interface the Apple II to a parallel port printer.

The Circuit

For the unfortunates who do not have a copy of **COMPUTE!** #8, I have included the circuit diagram of the peripheral I/O card in this article. It is shown in Figure 1. My circuit was wire wrapped on a Vector Electronic #4609 plugboard which fits into the peripheral card connectors on the Apple II. For the purpose of this application, the eight LEDs and the DIP switch (with pull-up resistors) are not needed. They are only used if you wish to use the peripheral I/O board in conjunction with the experiments in my book. You may also wish to experiment with the possibility of omitting the 74LS242 bus transceivers and the associated logic, simplifying the circuit further. This would leave only the 74LS138, an inverter, the two 74LS75s, and the 81LS97. Since only one bit of the input port is used to interface to the printer, you may wish to replace the 81LS97 with a 74LS125. I used the circuit as it is shown in Figure 1, with the DIP switch removed from the socket.

My printer (which was not the one used to make the listings in this article) is a MICROTEK MT-80P which I normally use to interface to one of my TRS-80 machines. It claims to have a "Centronics-compatible interface," so perhaps the circuit and software we describe here may also be used with Centronics printers. The printer has eight data lines and several handshaking lines. The eighth bit is not used by the printer: it uses seven-bit ASCII. So seven bits of the output port on our peripheral I/O card are used to send the character to be printed to the MT-80P printer.

Two handshaking lines are used, DATA STROBE and BUSY. The microcomputer must supply a logic-zero pulse (strobe) of at least one microsecond in duration when the character on the data lines is to be read by the printer. Thus, the DATA STROBE line is controlled by the Apple II peripheral I/O card. In particular, I used bit zero (PA0 in Figure 1) to control the DATA STROBE line, while the seven-bit ASCII character appears on bits one to seven (PA1 - PA7). When the DATA STROBE pulse is sent, the printer responds by bringing the BUSY line to logic one. It stays at logic one until the character is read. This will only take about 40 microseconds unless the buffer is full. The BUSY line will stay high until there is room in the buffer. Thus, the BUSY line is connected to bit seven of the input port on the peripheral I/O card where it may be watched with a BMI instruction. Figure 2 shows the connections to the printer, and Figure 3 illustrates the handshaking sequence.

The Software

The machine language software driver routine is shown in Program 1. It is used with DOS 3.3, but other versions should work equally well. The machine language program consists of two parts. The first part starts with line six in the listing and ends with line 19 (locations \$02C0 – \$02DB). It has two functions:

- 1. It sets up the Apple II output registers (\$36 \$37) to point to the printer routine at \$02E0, and it jumps to a DOS routine to fix the DOS output register. (See pages 103-104 in the APPLE II DOS MANUAL.)
- **2.** It loads a form-feed character, \$0C, into the printer and pulses the DATA STROBE line.

The second part of the machine language routine is the actual print routine. It puts an ASCII character on the data lines to the printer and then it pulses the DATA STROBE line, but it does not do this unless the BUSY line is at logic zero, indicating that the printer is not busy. Finally, it jumps the monitor COUT routine that prints the character on the video monitor screen, before returning to the DOS program.

In Program 2 I show a greeting program that is the INITilization program on the slave diskette for our DOS 3.3. It gives the user the chance to call PRINTS, the object code file that is also stored on the slave diskette. This completes the description of the software for this system. Refer to the comments for more details regarding the software.

If you are not running a disk system, then to operate the printer load the machine language programs in Program 1 with a single modification. Replace the JMP DOSSYS instruction with a BRK.

Execute the program from the monitor, starting at \$02C0. You can then either stay in the monitor or return to BASIC with a control B.

Notice that the software is located in page two of memory. If you type in a very long sentence you may wipe out your program, since it is part of the input buffer for the Apple II. Ideally, you would PROM the software. (We should add that the software as shown assumes that the peripheral I/O card is in slot one on the Apple II. The software, assuming the peripheral I/O card is in slot one, would be loaded into locations \$C100 upward, starting with the instructions at \$02E0 in Program 1.

To initialize the printer you would still want to execute instructions from \$02C8 through \$02D8, with a BRK replacing the JMP DOSSYS at location \$02D9. Thereafter a PR#1 command would produce an active printer, and a PR#0 would disable it. I should add that I have *not* tried to run the system with the program in EPROM, but I think that I understand my Apple II enough to make the

instructions just given. I would very much like to hear from someone who might try this approach.

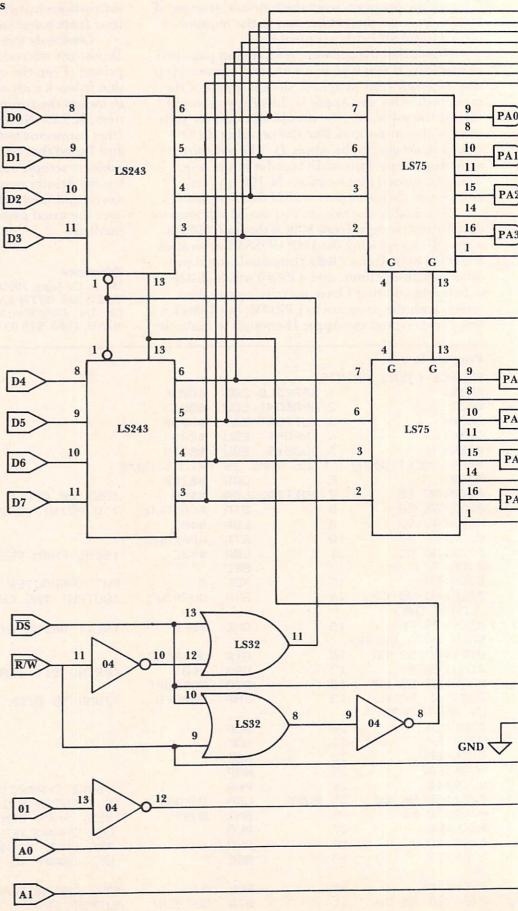
Obviously this interface circuit will work with almost any microcomputer system and any parallel printer. Even the software requires little modification to work with any 6502 based system. The card to mount the components is the most expensive item, \$23.25. Note that the card I used has another edge connector not used to plug into the Apple II, and I used that connector to attach to our printer cable. It accepts a standard 20/40 edge connector, but my printer used a 19/36 edge connector, so I sawed and filed to fit. It has a big price advantage over the usual parallel interfaces found in your catalogs.

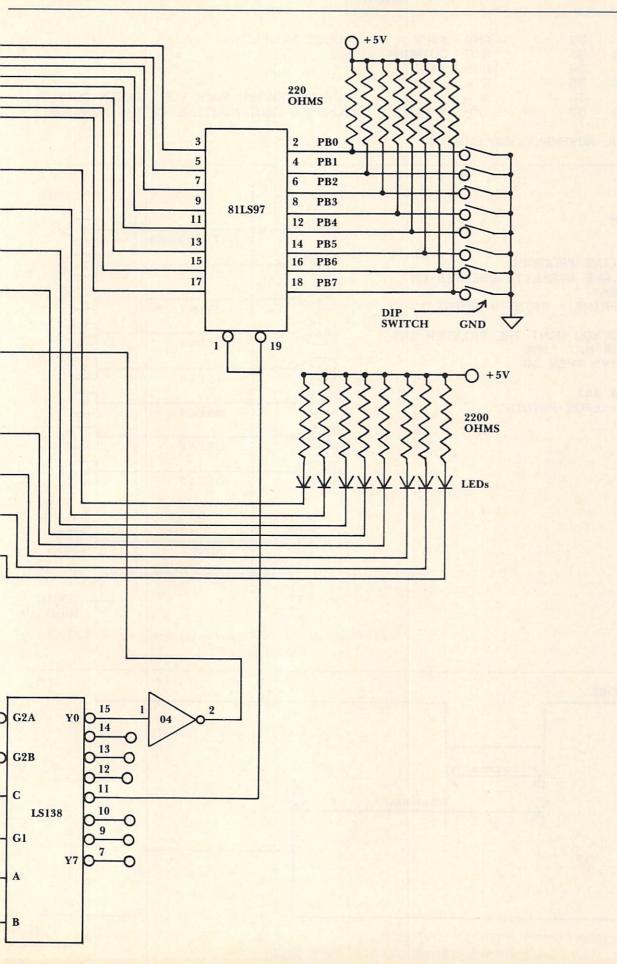
Reference

¹M. L. De Jong, *PROGRAMMING & INTERFACING THE 6502*, *WITH EXPERIMENTS*, Howard W. Sams & Co., Inc. 4300 West 62nd St., Indianapolis, Indiana 46268, 1980. \$15.95

Program 1.				
SOURCE FILE: P	RINTS			
0036:	1 APREGLE	D EQU	\$0036	
0037:	2 APREGH	EQU.	\$0037	
CØ9Ø:	3 OUTPOR	r EQU	\$CØ9Ø	
CØ94:	4 INPORT	EQU	\$CØ94	
03EA:	5 DOSSYS	EQU	\$Ø3EA	
NEXT OBJ	ECT FILE NAM	TE IS	PRINTS. OBJ	0
0200:	6	ORG	\$Ø2CØ	
02C0:A9 E0	7 INITIAL	LDA	#\$EØ	SET UP APPLE OUTPUT REGISTERS
0202:85 36	8	STA	APREGLO	TO POINT TO PRINTER ROUTINE
02C4:A9 02	9	LDA	#\$02	
Ø2C6:85 37	10	STA	APREGHI	
02C8:A9 0C	11	LDA	#\$ØC	SEND FORM FEED TO PRINTER
02CA:38	12	SEC		
02CB:2A	13	ROL	А	PUT CHARACTER IN HIGH ORDER 7 BITS
02CC:8D 90 C0	14	STA	OUTPORT	FOUTPUT THE CHARACTER WITH BIT ZEROFIT
LOGIC ONE	1_			
02CF:29 FE SEND DATA PULSE	15	AND	#\$FE	NEXT BRING BIT ZERO TO LOGIC ZERO TO
02D1:8D 90 C0	16	CTO	OUTDOOT	
02D4:09 01	17	STA	OUTPORT	
02D6:8D 90 C0	18	ORA	#\$Ø1	BRING BIT ZERO TO LOGIC ONE AGAIN
02D9:4C EA 03	19	JMP	DOSSYS	TUMP TO RICK POUTING TO EVOLUTION OF
UT REGISTERS	1.7	JIII	בובבטע	JUMP TO DISK ROUTINE TO EXCHANGE OUTP
Ø2DC:EA	20	NOP		
Ø2DD:EA	21	NOP		
Ø2DE:EA	22	NOP		
02DF:EA	23	NOP		
02E0:48	24	PHA		;SAVE CHARACTER
Ø2E1:AD 94 CØ	25 BUSY	LDA	INPORT	IS PRINTER STILL BUSY?
02E4:30 FB	26	BMI	BUSY	;YES, THEN DONT BOTHER IT
Ø2E6:68	27	PLA		GET CHARACTER BACK
Ø2E7:48	28	PHA		AND SAVE IT AGAIN
02E8:38	29	SEC		SET CARRY TO ROTATE A ONE INTO BIT ZE
RO				The state of the s
Ø2E9:2A	30	ROL	А	MOVE CHARACTER UP ONE BIT
02EA:8D 90 C0	31	STA	OUTPORT	OUTPUT IT

Figure 1. Peripheral Card Data bus





02ED:29 FE 32 02EF:8D 90 C0 33	AND #\$FE STA OUTPORT	; PULSE DATA LINE
Ø2F2:09 Ø1 34	ORA #\$Ø1	
02F4:8D 90 C0 35	STA OUTPORT	
02F7:68 36	PLA	GET CHARACTER BACK FOR SCREEN OUTPUT
02F8:4C F0 FD 37	JMP \$FDFØ	JUMP TO COUT ROUTINE IN THE MONITOR
*** SUCCESSFUL ASSEMBI	Y: NO ERRORS	

Program 2.

JLISTLIST ?SYNTAX ERROR JLIST

5 REM GREETING PROGRAM

10 PRINT "SLAVE DISKETTE CREATED ON 32K SYSTEM"

15 PRINT : PRINT : PRINT : PRINT : PRINT :

21 INPUT "DO YOU WANT THE PRINTER ON? (TYPE Y OR N.) "; A\$

22 IF A\$ = "Y" THEN 30

23 GOTO 50

30D\$ = CHR\$ (4)

40 PRINT D\$; "BRUN PRINTS"

50 END

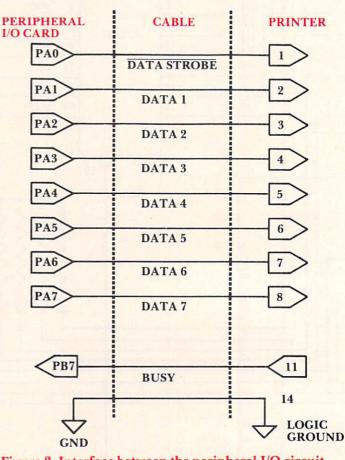


Figure 2. Interface between the peripheral I/O circuit and the printer.

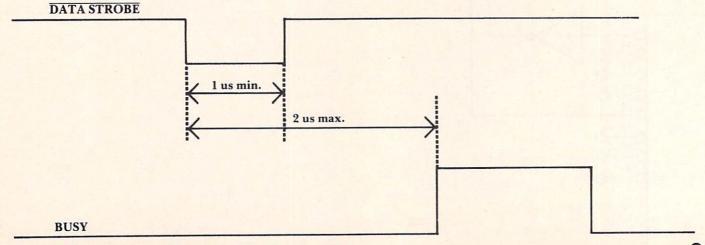


Figure 3. Microcomputer-Printer handshaking sequence.

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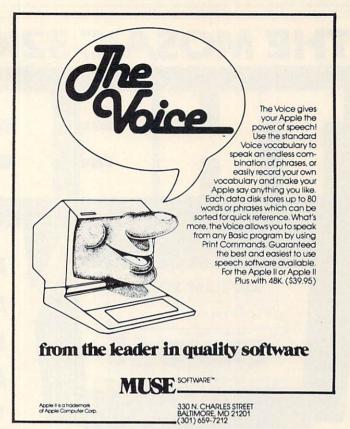
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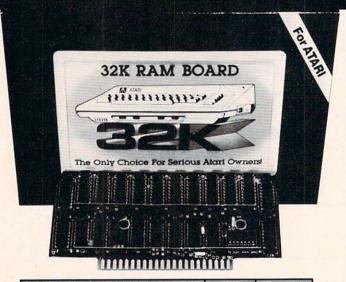
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INSIGHT: Atari

Bill Wilkinson
Optimized Systems Software
Cupertino, CA

Last month, we tackled some of the fundamentals of I/O under Atari's OS. This month we will look at the extended disk operations available and will try our hand at writing a useful program in assembly language.

There simply isn't space to repeat the charts given in last month's article, so you will have to open to those pages: we will be referring to them often.

Atari I/O, Part 2: Disk File Manager

Notice that the title of this section is *not* "ATARI DOS." There is a simple reason, which I expounded on before: Atari does not have a DOS. (But please don't tell them I said so; they think they have to call it "DOS," because that's what everybody else calls it.) Atari has an "OS"; actually a much more powerful system than what is normally called "DOS" on microcomputers. And please recall from last month that the Atari OS understands named devices, such as "P:" and "E:". The Disk File Manager (DFM) is actually simply a device driver for the disk ("D:") device. It was written completely separately from Atari OS and interfaces to OS the same way any other driver does. In fact, there is nothing magic about the DFM. In theory, by the end of next month's article you should know enough about Atari OS and the DFM to implement your own File Manager and to replace the one that Atari supplies you. (In theory. In practice, you had better know the principles of disk space allocation, I/O blocking and deblocking, and much more, before tackling such a job.) Even if you aren't quite that ambitious, we hope that this series will give you some "insight" into how such things as BASIC's I/O are implemented.

Extended Disk Operations

We should first note that most of the extended disk

operations are documented in the Atari Basic Reference Manual in the section about the XIO command. There are two exceptions, NOTE and POINT, which were given special BASIC commands (and we will see why soon). Naturally, the Atari Disk Operating System II Reference Manual is pertinent, but it doesn't really give more information about the internal workings of Atari's OS than does the BASIC manual. Before delving into assembly language, let's examine each of the extended disk operations in a little detail:

ERASE, PROTECT, UNPROTECT — Also known as Delete, Lock, and Unlock, these three commands simply provide OS with a channel number (i.e., the X-register contains IOCB number times 16), a command number (ICCOM), and a filename (via ICBAL/ICBAH). When OS passes control to the DFM, an attempt is made to satisfy the request. Note that the filename may include "wild cards," as in "D:*.??S" (which will affect all files on disk drive one which have an 'S' as the last letter of their filename extension).

RENAME — Very similar to ERASE, et al, in usage. The only difference is in the form of the filename. Proper form is:

"Dn:oldname.ext,newname.ext"

Note that the disk device specifier is not and *cannot* be given twice.

NOTE, POINT — Other than OPEN, these are the only commands we have encountered so far (including last month) which use any of the AUXilliary bytes of the IOCB. For these commands, one specifies the channel number and command number and then receives or passes file pointer information via three of the AUX bytes. ICAX3/ICAX4 are used as a conventional 6502 LSB/MSB 16-bit integer: they specify the current (NOTE) or the to-be-madecurrent (POINT) sector within an already OPENed disk file. ICAX5 is similarly the current (NOTE) or to-be-made-current (POINT) byte within that sector. These are complex commands to use, but their operation from BASIC is adequately covered in the Atari DOS II Manual so it will not be covered here.

OPEN — Open is not truly an extended operation, but for disk I/O we need to know that the DFM allows two additional "modes" beyond the fundamental OS modes (which are 4, 8, and 12 for read, write, and update). If ICAX1 contains a 6 when DFM is called for OPEN, then the disk DIRECTORY is opened (instead of a file) for read-only access. The filename now specifies the file (or files, if wild cards are used) to be listed as part of a directory listing. Note that DFM expects this type of OPEN to be followed by a succession of GETREC (get text line) OS calls (and we present an example of this below). If ICAX1 contains a 9, the specified file is opened as a write-only file, but the file pointer is set to the current end-of-file. Caution: DFM only appends on sector boundaries (normally this is transparent to the user, but caveat artificer).

Error Handling

This may not be the best place to introduce this topic, but the information is needed for examples which follow. Space doesn't permit a listing of all the I/O error codes, so we must refer you again to the BASIC and/or DOS II reference manuals. There are four fundamental kinds of errors that can occur with Atari OS:

HARDWARE ERRORS — Such as attempting to read a bad disk, write a read-only disk, etc. SERIAL BUS ERRORS — Errors which occur when data is transferred between the computer and a peripheral device. Examples include Device Timeout, Device NAK, Framing Error, etc.

DEVICE DRIVER ERRORS — Found by the driver for the given device, as in (for the DFM) File Not Found, File Locked, Invalid Drive Number, etc.

OS ERRORS — Usually fundamental usage problems, such as Bad Channel Number, Bad Command, etc.

On return from any OS call, the Y-register contains the completion code of the requested operation. A code of one (1) indicates "normal status, everything is okay." (I know, why not zero, which is easier to check for? Remember, I said Atari was good, not perfect.) By convention, codes from \$02 to \$7F (2 through 127 decimal) are presumed to be "warnings." Those from \$80 to \$FF (128 through 255 decimal) are "hard" errors. These choices facilitate the following assembly language sequence:

JSR CIOV ; call the OS

TYA ; check completion code BMIOOPS ; if \$80-\$FF, it must be an error In theory, Atari's OS always returns to the user with condition codes set such that the TYA is unnecessary. In practice, that's probably true; but a little paranoia is often conducive to longer life of both humans and their programs.

A Real, Live Example

Believe it or not, you now have all the information you need to do from assembly language any and all I/O done by Atari BASIC and/or BASIC A+ (excepting graphics, but that's coming...hold your breath). In an attempt to make you believe that statement, we will write a program in both BASIC and assembly language.

The BASIC Program

100 DIM BUFFER\$(40) 200 OPEN #1,6,0,"D:*.*" 300 TRAP 700 400 INPUT #1,BUFFER\$ 500 PRINT BUFFER\$ 600 GOTO 400 700 CLOSE #1

This program will list all files on disk drive one (D1:) to the screen. This is exactly equivalent to using the "A" option of Atari's menu "DOS" (and then hitting RETURN for the filename) or to using "DIR" from OS/A+. Admittedly, this program is easily improved. For example, replace line 200 with:

200 INPUT BUFFER\$: OPEN #1,6,0,BUFFER\$

and now you can choose to list only some files. You might also wish to send the listing to the printer (change PRINT to LPRINT). However, we will leave such changes as an exercise to the reader and discuss only our simplified version.

Please now refer to the listing in Program 1. Since it follows the scheme of the above BASIC listing, it is almost self-explanatory. A few words are in order, though. The equates at the beginning have been kept to a minimum; I refer you to the "SHOOT" listing in **COMPUTE!** #16 if you want a comprehensive list. (The mnemonics used are not all identical to those in the "SHOOT" listing; those shown are from our standard equates file.)

The program is intended to be called from BASIC via the USR function. However, no check is performed to see if the BASIC program were coded as (for example) PRINT USR(1600,0) instead of just PRINT USR(1600). (Note that 1600 decimal = 640 hex, the starting address.) If you would like to test this program with the BUG debug monitor, you should replace the RTS at the end of the program with a BRK before saying 'G641' (641 to avoid the PLA).

All errors, including an error on the OPEN DIRECTORY call to OS, are treated as end-of-file. A better program would verify the error status and print a message or some such. As an example of a



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minor improvement, at LINE700 one could save the Y-register (status) value in FR0 and zero in FR0+1 (\$D4 and \$D5), thus returning the error code to the calling BASIC program.

Notice that values stored into the IOCB for FILE0 (the console screen output) were stored directly into ICCOM, etc., without an X-register offset. This is perfectly valid, so long as the X-register contains the proper value on calling CIO. In fact, we could have stored the values for FILE1 (the directory) by coding (for example) STA ICCOM+FILE1. Obviously, this technique only works when one uses a constant channel number; but most BASIC programs and many language programs can use predefined channel numbers.

There isn't really much more to say other than, "Try it!" It really does work. And, even if you don't understand the concepts on first reading, actually entering the program and following the program flow and remarks might give you a painless introduction to I/O from assembly language.

The Easiest Way Of Making Room?

With an ATARI 400 or 800, there are many ways and places to find "safe" hunks of memory, places to put assembly language routines, player/missile graphics, character sets, etc. Many of the programs that I have seen involved techniques that I consider risky. For example, moving BASIC's top of memory down requires that one do so only after issuing a GRAPHICS, command for the most memory-consuming graphics mode used in the program.

Other programs use machine language subroutines; but such subroutines must themselves have a place to stay. The best of such routines, however, approach the "official" Atari method. The approved method is normally used (by Atari) to add device drivers to the OS; in fact, the drivers for both DOS and the RS-232 ports follow these rules:

- 1. Inspect the system LOMEM pointers.
- **2.** Load your routine (or reserve your buffer) at the current LOMEM.
- **3.** Add the size of the memory you used to LOMEM and
- 4. Store the resultant value back into LOMEM.

If each routine, driver, etc., followed these rules, one could reserve more and more of memory without disturbing any following routine. (In fact, Atari drivers presume that LOMEM will never grow beyond 16K, \$4000, or even less; but the principle holds.) Actually, there's a hole in the above method: if the SYSTEM RESET button is pushed, OS goes through and resets all its tables, including the value in LOMEM. A "good" device driver can even take this into account, but we are going to make a few presumptions that are generally

valid.

By now, you should realize that all of BASIC's fundamental I/O commands are simply implementations of OS calls. PRINT becomes PUT TEXT RECORD; INPUT becomes GET TEXT RECORD; OPEN and CLOSE are essentially unchanged. In fact, the only BASIC commands that are not obvious clones of their assembly language counterparts are GET and PUT. Suffice it to say that these are actually simply special case implementations of GET BINARY RECORD and PUT BINARY RECORD (commands 7 and 11) where the buffer length is set to one byte.

Next month, we tackle the task of understanding how device drivers work, and we actually write a new and useful one that talks to a device built into *all* Atari machines (but one that Atari didn't provide a driver for). And we haven't forgotten the promise to show how graphics routines (such as PLOT and DRAWTO) are actually I/O routines

The trick: BASIC always, repeat always, LOADs new programs at what it perceives LOMEM to be! Unfortunately, BASIC keeps its own MEM-LOW pointer, which is loaded from LOMEM only on execution of a NEW, not on execution of LOAD or RUN and (significant!!!) not even in the case of SYSTEM reset. However, when there's a will...

— ATARI BASIC —

- 10 LOMEM = 743 : MEMLOW = 128
- 20 ADDR = PEEK(LOMEM) + 256 * PEEK (LOMEM + 1)
- 30 ADDR = ADDR + SIZE
- 40 HADDR = INT(ADDR / 256) : LADDR = ADDR 256 * HADDR
- 50 POKE LOMEM, LADDR: POKE LOMEM + 1, HADDR
- 60 POKE MEMLOW,LADDR: POKE MEMLOW+1, HADDR: RUN "D:PROGRAM2"

- BASIC A+ -

- 10 lomem = 743 : memlow = 128
- 20 addr = dpeek(lomem) : dpoke lomem, addr + size
- 30 dpoke memlow, addr + size : run "D:PROGRAM2"

The above listing is Program A, whose only purpose in life is to set up memory for the real program, Program B. "SIZE" is the amount of memory to be reserved. The program changes both the system and BASIC bottom-of-usable-memory pointers so that either NEW or RUN "..." will recognize the reserved memory. The beginning lines of PROGRAMB follow:

- ATARI BASIC -

- 10 LOMEM = 743 : MEMLOW = 128
- 20 POKE LOMEM, PEEK(MEMLOW): POKE LOMEM+1, PEEK(MEMLOW+1)
- BASIC A+ -
- 10 dpoke 743, dpeek(128)

The only reason for these lines in PROGRAMB is in case of SYSTEM RESET. If the user types RUN after the reset, BASIC will copy its MEMLOW (the value which includes the reserved space!) into the system's LOMEM, just so they agree with each other. A caution: I don't know what will happen if you hit SYSTEM RESET as BASIC is in the process of loading PROGRAMB.

As far as I can tell, the only real problem that could occur would be if SYSTEM RESET were followed by a "DOS" command from BASIC. The OS would then get control, thinking that LOMEM had not been changed. In a normal running program environment, though, this is, at worst, unlikely, so this method seems more than adequate.

Columnar Output

A problem inherent in Atari BASIC is that the default tabbing (when using 'PRINT exp,exp') is ten columns while the screen is 38 columns wide. This produces an output something like this:

PRINT 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10

1	2	3	4
5	6	7	4 8
9	10		

Not too pretty. POKE 82,0 will change the left margin of the screen to zero (default is column 2), thus producing a 40 column screen and thus making 10 column tabbing an excellent choice. Unfortunately, many TV sets have too much overscan to handle a true 40 column screen. Fortunately, Atari BASIC allows one to change the number of columns used in tabbing via a POKE 201, <tabwidth>. But

the only factors of 38 are 19 and 2, meaning you can have 19 columns of 2 characters each or 2 columns of 19 characters each. Not much improvement so far.

Consider, though, the table of factors shown in Figure 1. As an example, if we have a screen 36 characters wide, we can have 2,3,4,6,9,12, or 18 columns. And to get a screen 36 characters wide is easy: just POKE 83,37 (presuming that location 82 still contains a 2). So look at the list of factors, choose a screen width of N, and you can use a tab width equal to any factor. NOTE: a tabwidth of two will not print numerics in only two columns.

Finally, consider the flexibility available by judiciously choosing your tabwidth setting:

```
20 POKE 201,4: PRINT 1,2,
30 POKE 201,7: PRINT 3,
40 POKE 201,10: PRINT 4,5
```

Printing various values in a loop with this method can actually produce some quite readable columnar listings.

N	Factors of N
_	The state of the s
40	2,4,5,8,10,20
39	3,13
38	2,19
37	none
36	2,3,4,6,9,12,18
35	5,7
34	2,17
33	3,11
32	2,4,8,16

Figure 1.

0000 1000 .TITLE "DEMONSTRATION FOR DECEMBER COMPUTE"

DEMONSTRATION FOR DECEMBER COMPUTE SYSTEM EQUATES

```
0000
             1010
                          *PAGE "SYSTEM EQUATES"
             1020 ;
0342
             1030 ICCOM
                               $342
                                            'COMMAND', IN IOCE
0344
             1040 ICBADR =
                               $344
                                            'BUFFER ADDRESS'
0348
             1050 ICBLEN =
                               $348
                                            'BUFFER LENGTH'
034A
             1060 ICAUX1 =
                               $34A
                                            'AUX BYTE 1' (OPEN MODE)
             1070 :
0003
             1080 COPN
                               3
                                            'OPEN' COMMAND VALUE
0005
             1090 CGTXTR ==
                               5
                                            'GET TEXT RECORD'
0009
             1100 CFTXTR =
                               9
                                            'PUT TEXT RECORD'
000C
             1110 CCLOSE =
                               12
                                            'CLOSE'
             1120 ;
0006
             1130 OFDIR
                               6
                                            'OPEN DIRECTORY' SUB-COMMAND
             1140 ;
E456
             1150 CIO
                               $E456
                                            WHERE TO CALL ATARI OS
            1160 ;
             1170 ; NOTE: OS/A+ users may omit lines 1010 thru 1160
```

0670 2A 0671 00

```
1180 ; if they use .INCLUDE #D:SYSEQU.ASM
0000
                           $00
           1200 FILE0 =
                                     ; IOCB NUMBER * 16
0010
                                    ; IOCB NUMBER * 16
           1210 FILE1 =
                           $10
OOFF
           1220 LOW
                           $FF
                                     ; MASK FOR LSB OF ADDR
                      =
0100
           1230 HIGH
                            $100
                                     : DIVISOR FOR MSB
                      ==
DEMONSTRATION FOR DECEMBER COMPUTE
BEGIN ACTUAL PROGRAM
0000
            1240
                   .FAGE "BEGIN ACTUAL PROGRAM"
            1250 ;
            1260 ; HOUSEKEEPING:
            1270 ;
0000
            1280
                            $640
                                      ; PUT ALL THIS IN SAFE PLACE
                       ₩::::
0640
            1290
                       OPT OBJ
                                      ; WE DO WANT OBJECT CODE
            1300 ;
            1310 ; This program will list the
            1320 ; directory of disk D1: to the
            1330 ; E: device.
            1340 :
            1350 ; Throughout, reference is made
            1360 ; to the BASIC demo program
            1370 ; which performs the same
            1380 ; functions.
            1390 ;
            1400 DIR
            1410 : !!!! CAUTION !!!!
            1420 ; If this routine is to be used
            1430 ; from BASIC, the form MUST be
            1440 ; xxx=USR(addr) as this routine
            1450 ; makes no check on number of
            1460 ; parameter bytes !!!
            1470;
0640 68
                                     ; PULL OFF # OF BYTES
            1480
                       PLA
                     JMP START
0641 407206 1490
            1500 ;
            1510 ; We jump around the buffer.
            1520 ; Normally, the buffer would
            1530 ; be at the end; but we simulate
            1540 ; the BASIC program as closely
            1550 ; as possible
            1560
            1590 ; 100 DIM BUFFER$(40)
            1600 ;
            1610 BUFLEN = 40
0028
            1620 BUFFER *= *+BUFLEN ; RESERVER 40 BYTES OF SPACE
0644
            1630 :
            1650 ;
            1660 ; 200 OPEN #1,6,0,"D:*,*"
            1670 :
            1680 NAME .BYTE "D: * . * ", 0
066C 44
066D 3A
066E 2A
066F 2E
```

1690 ; just a place to put filename



MONKEY

The Monkey Wrench is a machine language ROM cartridge which extends the operating capability of the ATARI 800 computer. The Monkey Wrench provides 9 new BASIC commands. They are:
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Test — Provides the capability to test RAM memory

Les Conversion — Converts a besideering number to a degraph number.

memory test Provides the capability to test HAM memory.

Hex Conversion — Converts a hexidecimal number to a decimal number.

Decimal Conversion — Converts a decimal number to a hexidecimal number.

— Converts a decimal number to a hexidecimal number.

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- Sorted Symbol Table

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DEMONSTRATION FOR DECEMBER COMPUTE BEGIN ACTUAL PROGRAM

```
1700 ;
           1710 START
            1720 ; begin actual program
            1730
0672 A210
            1740
                       LDX
                            #FILE1
0674 A903
            1750
                       LDA
                            #COF'N
                                       : THE OPEN COMMAND
0676 9D4203 1760
                       STA
                            ICCOM, X
                                       ; IS SET UF
0679 A906
           1770
                       LDA
                            #OFDIR
                                       ; MODE 6, DIR OPEN
067B 9D4A03 1780
                       STA
                            ICAUX1,X
                                       ; THUS THE MODE
067E A96C
           1790
                       LDA
                            #NAME&LOW
0680 9D4403 1800
                       STA
                            ICEADR, X
                                       ; LSB OF ADDR
0683 A906
                            #NAME/HIGH ; AND MSB OF ADDR
           1810
                       LDA
0685 9D4503 1820
                            ICBADR+1,X ; ...OF FLNM
                       STA
                                      ; CALL ATARI OS
0688 2056E4 1830
                       JSR
0688 98
            1840
                       TYA
                                        CHECK STATUS
068C 3035
            1850
                       BMI
                            LINE700
                                      ; HUH??
            1860
            1880 ;
            1890 : 300 TRAF 700
                   SEE THE 'BMI' JUST ABOVE
            1900 ;
            1910
            1930
            1940 ; 400 INPUT #1, BUFFER$
            1950 ;
            1960 LINE400
068E A210
            1970
                       LDX
                           #FILE1
                       LDA
                            #CGTXTR
0690 A905
            1980
                                       ; 'INPUT' A LINE
0692 9D4203 1990
                        STA
                            ICCOM, X
0695 A944
            2000
                       LDA
                            #BUFFER&LOW
                            ICBADR,X ; LSB OF ADDR
0697 9D4403 2010
                        STA
                            ICBADR
                                       ; OF WHERE LINE GOES
069A 8D4403 2020
                       STA
                            #BUFFER/HIGH
069D A906
            2030
                       LDA
                            ICBADR+1,X ; AND MSB
                       STA
069F 9D4503 2040
                                     ; (WE ALSO SET UP ADDR FOR FILE #0)
06A2 8D4503 2050
                        STA
                            ICEADR+1
                            #BUFLEN
                       LDA
            2060
06A5 A928
                                       : BUFFER LEN
                       STA
                            ICBLEN, X
06A7 9D4803 2070
                                       ; IS MAX WE USE
                            ICELEN
06AA 8D4803 2080
                       STA
                                       ; AND GO GET A LINE
06AD 2056E4 2090
                        JSR
                            CIO
0680 98
            2100
                        TYA
                                       ; "TRAP 700"
                            LINE700
                        EMI
06E1 3010
            2110
            2120
            2140
            2150 : 500 PRINT BUFFER$
            2160
            2170 ; note that PRINT automatically
            2180 ; uses file #0, so we will do
            2190 ; so also !!
            2200 :
            2210 ; also note that we saved a few
```

DEMONSTRATION FOR DECEMBER COMPUTE BEGIN ACTUAL PROGRAM

2220 ; bytes by setting up the buffer 2230 ; address and length in 'LINE400' 2240 ;

```
06B3 A909
           2250
                      LDA
                           #CPTXTR
06B5 8D4203
           2260
                      STA
                           ICCOM
                                    ; PUT A LINE IS CMD
06B8 A200
           2270
                      LDX
                           #FTLEO
                                      THE CONSOLE IS #0
06BA 2056E4
           2280
                      JSR
                                      TO THE I/O
                           CIO
06ED 98
           2290
                      TYA
06BE 3003
           2300
                      BMI
                           LINE700
                                    ; OOPS?? HOW ???
           2310
           2320
                2330
           2340
                 600 GOTO 400
           2350
06C0 4C8E06 2360
                      JMF
                           LINE400
                                    ; SELF EXPLANATORY
           2370
           2380
           2400
           2410
               ; 700 CLOSE #1
           2420
           2430 LINE700
06C3 A210
           2440
                      LDX
                           #FILE1
06C5 A90C
           2450
                      LDA
                           #CCLOSE
06C7 9D4203 2460
                                    ; COMMAND IS 'CLOSE'
                      STA
                           ICCOM, X
06CA 2056E4 2470
                      JSR
                                      GO CLOSE THE FILE
                           CIO
06CD 60
           2480
                      RTS
                                     END OF ROUTINE
           2490 ;
           2510
06CE
           2520
                      . END
```

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Discovering Atari's "Hidden" Graphics

Gregory L. Kopp Indianapolis, IN

If you were a stumbling, beginning BASIC programmer like I was, you probably tried to enter a few "improper" graphics commands which resulted in curious and unexpected displays on your television screen. Before I understood the function and proper use of POKE 756 (which allows one to display Atari lower case letters and special graphics characters in text modes 1 and 2, I stubbornly tried to put CONTROL characters on-screen without the requisite POKE, which produced only seemingly random keyboard characters and frustration instead.

Much later, the thought nevertheless occurred to me that I might have actually accidently discovered some "hidden" (or at least undocumented) graphics capability of my Atari. In the experimental binge to which owners of microcomputers are sometimes given, I used the PRINT #6; command to enter each keyboard character while pressing CTRL at the same time. Discovery! Although the Atari special graphics characters appeared in the PRINT #6; statement, the actual screen display consisted of heyboard characters, but not the characters for the keys I entered.

Dutifully noting the results (first chart below), I pondered the apparent micro-fluke, these "hidden" characters, then asked myself the inevitable scientific question: "So what?" Two uses came fairly quickly to mind — the first purely cosmetic, the second functional.

```
10 GR. 2+16
20 X=0
30 FOR L=1 TO 50
40 RC=INT(15*RND(0)):RS=(255*RND(0))
50 SETCOLOR 0,RC,6
60 SOUND 0,RS,10,4
70 POSITION 5,4
80 PRINT #6; "1-11-1" (use CTRL=Q)
90 FOR W=1 TO 25:NEXT W
100 X=X+1:IF X=4 THEN X=0
110 NEXT L
120 SOUND 0,0,0,0
```

130 GR. 2+16
140 POSITION 5,4
150 PRINT #6; "1-1-"
160 FOR W=1 TO 500:NEXT W
170 POSITION 2,7
180 PRINT #6; "HIDDEN GRAPHICS!"
190 FOR W=1 TO 1000:NEXT W

If one could change these hidden characters from "default green" to other colors, one could

... one may use "hidden graphics" to redefine the number set ...

eliminate the irksome problem encountered in modes 1 and 2 of having punctuation and numbers displayed in different colors than the text lettering. The INVERSE key! Sure enough, PRINTing the graphics characters in inverse changed my hidden green characters to red. Now I could choose from normal character (yellow), inverse normal (blue), CTRL character (green) and inverse CTRL (red). Experimenting further, I discovered one could achieve any Atari color by use of a SETCOLOR 0 to 3 or POKE 709 to 711 command to change each respective character. No more would I have to sheepishly explain to those not-of-the-computer-persuasion why my apostrophe or my "1" was blue while my text was red!

So much for cosmetics. If you are not bothered by the inconsistent color text problem, then use the last two paragraphs as speed-reading exercises. However, if you have purchased software such as Iridis 2 or Datasoft's Character Generator, you may already have thought of the second application, Instead of redefining one's lower case (and thereby "losing" it) to achieve new characters, one may use "hidden graphics" to redefine the number set, selected punctuation marks, or arithmetic signs. While this could be done normally, using "hidden graphics" allows one to display numbers, punctuation, or signs in *four* colors instead of only two! (If

you have not run the above program yet, try it.

Then try to produce four different color 1's the conventional way.)

A Second Approach

Now enter and run the following program:

- 10 X=0: Y=0: Z=65 20 GR. 2+16
- 30 FOR AZ = 0 TO 25
- 40 SOUND 0,255-AZ*10, AZ+8,8
- 50 COLOR Z
- 60 PLOT X,Y:IF X = 18 THEN X = 0: Y = Y + 1

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NAME THAT SONG

By Jerry White

Here is great entertainment for everyone! Two players listen while the Atari starts playing a tune. As soon as a player thinks he knows the name of the song, he presses his assigned key or joystick button. There are two ways to play. The first way requires you to type in the name of the song. Optionally, you can play multiple choice, where the computer asks you to select the title from four possibilities. The standard version requires 24K of



RAM (32K on diskette) and has over 150 songs on it. You also get a 16K version that has more than 85 songs. The instructions explain how you can add songs to the program, if you wish. Written in BASIC.

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OS FORTH

By James Albanese

Want to go beyond BASIC? The remarkably efficient FORTH programming language may be just for you. We have taken the popular fig-FORTH model from the FORTH Interest Group and expanded it for use with the Atari Personal Computer. Best of all we have written substantial documentation, packaged in a three ring binder, that includes a tutorial introduction to FORTH and numerous examples. QS FORTH is a disk based system that requires at least 24K of RAM and at least one disk drive. Five modules that may be loaded separately from disk are the fig-FORTH kernel, extensions to standard fig-FORTH, an on-screen editor, an I/O module that accesses Atari's operating system, and a FORTH assembler.

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*Indicates trademarks of Atari.

70 2	X=X+1:Z=Z+1
80 I	FOR W = 1 TO 50:NEXT W
90 1	NEXT AZ
100	IF $Z = 91$ THEN $Z = 193:X = 0:Y = 2:GOTO 30$
110	IF $Z = 219$ THEN $Z = 225:X = 0:Y = 4:GOTO 30$
120	IF $Z = 219$ THEN $Z = 225:X = 0:Y = 6:GOTO 30$
130	FOR W = 1 TO 500:NEXT W
140	POSITION 2,9:PRINT #6; "COLOR
	STATEMENT"
150	PRINT #6; "GRAPHICS!"
	FOR W = 1 TO 1000:NEXT W

If you are trying to figure out how we got all those alphabet characters using PLOT and COLOR statements, read on.

As any intermediate programmer can tell you, one cannot plot points in modes 1 and 2. you get absolutely nothing displayed if you try it. Of course the stumbling beginner might think the reason one gets nothing is that one did not enter a COLOR statement. Sandwiching COLOR 1 between the lines and trying again, he discovers that he has plotted an "!" instead of a point. "Pixel-head!" he chides himself. "You can't use PLOT in modes 1 and 2!" He notes this in his reference manual and ranks himself a step closer to intermediate programmer, missing the opportunity to discover more hidden graphics.

The Atari will plot a *character* in modes 1 and 2 at whatever position the programmer commands. The nature and color of that character are determined by a single COLOR statement. Using the COLOR Statement Graphics Chart, you can display any Atari keyboard character (POKE 756 for lower case) by using the associated COLOR statement, then plotting X,Y coordinates to place it at the desired position on the screen.

Once again, SETCOLOR 0 to 3 or POKE 709 to 711 can be used to color each individual character, *including* lower case characters which are normally limited to only two colors. (Note: these SETCOLOR's and POKE's work only when using GR. 1 or 2 + 16.) Again, redefined characters may be used and this time manipulated arithmetically. Game-writers, rejoice!

While the PRINT #6; approach displays numbers, punctuation and arithmetic signs, the COLOR/PLOT technique allows access to upper and lower case letters as well. Preference for one method over the other will vary from user to user and application to application, as you will see once you have tried them a few times.

Table A. "HIDDEN GRAPHICS" CHART

To Get Character	Press CTRL + Kev	Character	(Default)	SE.	POKE
0	P	normal	yellow	0	708
1	Q	"hidden"	green	1	709
2	R	inverse,			

3	S	normal	blue	2	710
4	T	inverse,			
4 5 56	U	"hidden"	red	3	711
56	v				
7	W				
7 8 9	X				
9	Y				
	Z				
<u>.</u>	A				
"	В				
#	C				
# \$ % &c	D				
%	Ē				
&	F				
,	Ğ				
1	н				
)	í				
*	Ţ				
_	J K				
	Ĺ				
,	M				
	N				
,	0				
-					
	;				
@	•				

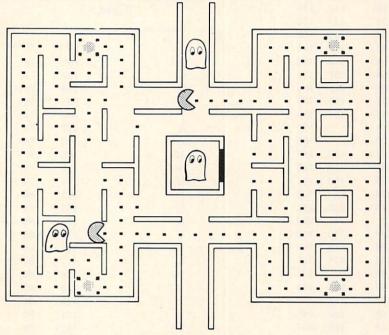
Other	Color*	Press Keys
^	green	ESC then DELETE · BACK S
	red	ESC then CTRL + DELETE · BACK S
<	green	ESC then CTRL + -
	red	ESC then SHIFT + DELETE · BACK S
>	green	ESC then CTRL + —
	red	ESC then CLR · SET · TAB
=	green	ESC then CTRL + ±
	red	ESC then SHIFT + INSERT ->
?	green	ESC then CTRL + —*
	red	ESC then SHIFT + CLR · SET · TAB
_	green	ESC then CLR · SET · TAB
	red	ESC then CTRL + INSERT ->
;	green	ESC then ESC
1	red	ESC then CTRL + ".2

^{*} greens manipulated by SE.1 and POKE 709 reds manipulated by SE.3 and POKE 711

Table B. COLOR STATEMENT GRAPHICS CHART

				Use	Color Number
To Get	SE.	0	1	2	3
Character	POKE	708	709	710	711
		green	yellow	red	blue
1		1	33	129	161
"		2	34	130	162
#		3	35	131	163
1		4	36	132	164
%		5	37	133	165
&c		6	38	134	166
,		7	39	135	167
(8	40	136	168
)		9	41	137	169
*		10	42	138	170
+		11	43	139	171
,		12	44	140	172
		13	45	141	173
		14	46	142	174
1		15	47	143	175
0		16	48	144	176

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1	17	49	145	177	
2	18	50	146	178	
3	19	51	147	179	
4	20	52	148	180	
5	21	53	149	181	
6	22	54	150	182	
7	23	55	151	183	
8	24	56	152	184	
9	25	57	153	185	
:	26	58	154	186	
	27	59	*	187	
;	28	60	*	188	
=	29	61	157	189	
>	30	62	158	190	
?	31	63	159	191	
@	96	224	*	192	
1	91	123	219	251	
j	93	*	221	253	
1	92	124	220	252	
^	94	126	222	254	
_	95	127	223	255	
A	97	65	225	193	
В	98	66	226	194	
C	99	67	227	195	
D	100	68	228	196	
E	101	69	229	197	
		Maper	198/10100		

Table C. COLOR STATEMENT GRAPHICS CHART (Cont.)

Character				Color Number
	green	yellow	red	blue
F	102	70	230	198
G	103	71	231	199
H	104	72	232	200
I	105	73	233	201
J	106	74	234	202
K	107	75	235	203
L	108	76	236	204
M	109	77	237	205
N	110	78	238	206
0	111	79	239	207
P	112	80	240	208
Q	113	81	241	209
R	114	82	242	210
S	115	83	243	211
T	116	84	244	212
U	117	85	245	213
v	118	86	246	214
W	119	87	247	215
x	120	88	248	216
Y	121	89	249	217
Z	122	90	250	218

*Writing color statements that would logically appear in these positions displays nothing on the screen.



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starting a new, standardized Atari program listing format. All the editing and cursor-control characters are spelled out (e.g.,

CLEAR for clear screen) and surrounded by brackets.

Other characters, such as CTRL-T, the "ball" character, will be listed as the "normal" character within brackets: {T}. A series of identical control characters will be indicated by a number within the brackets, e.g. 5 DOWN for five cursor downs and 12 R for twelve CTRL-R's. Two control characters, $\{=\}$ and $\{-\}$ should be shifted. Any reverse-field text will be enclosed in vertical lines, I like this I. (Press the Atari logo key (M) for each vertical line.) We expect that this convention will permit easy, unambiguous program typing.



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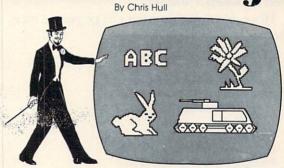
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String Art

Craig Maiman Spring Valley, NY

If you always wanted a program which generates beautiful mathematical patterns, now you have it. This program serves very well to impress friends (and yourself!) with the graphics capabilities of the Atari 400/800.

The program actually generates two lissajous figures that are TWISTed relative to each other, it then draws lines between them. The variables that determine the shape of the lissajous are FRE-**QUENCY RATIO** and PHASE. Since a lissajous pattern is generated by two signals perpendicular to each other, as on an oscilloscope, we can specify their frequency ratio to obtain many different figures. Changing the phase makes the pattern seem to rotate in 3-D space. An example would be a circle which has a frequency ratio of one-to-one and a phase of 0 degrees. If you now change the phase to 45 degrees it will look like a tilted ellipse. Another variable which can be controlled is DIS-PLACEMENT: this variable determines the vertical separation of the two lissajous patterns. It can be varied between 0 and 95.

Here are some numbers to generate nice patterns:

FREQUENCY RATIO: 1,1
PHASE: 40
TWIST: 135
DISPLACEMENT: 0
FREQUENCY RATIO: 2,1
PHASE: 0
TWIST: 60
DISPLACEMENT: 0
FREQUENCY RATIO: 1,2
PHASE: 45
TWIST: 120
DISPLACEMENT: 70

Hints

- 1. Good numbers for the FREQUENCY RATIO are various combinations of 1,2, and 3. Higher numbers tend to make messy pictures.
- 2. For PHASE, 0 and 90 are good numbers, but try numbers in between also.
- **3.** The TWIST can be varied from –180 to 180. Try them all if you want.
- **4.** DISPLACEMENT can vary between 0 and 95. When you get near 90 all the pictures start looking the same. For starters, I would recommend using 0 then try 20, 30, etc.

Now to reveal the secrets of the program:

	1 0
Lines	Description
20-40	Screen initialization (Put String in inverse video)
50-80	Prompts for input (Put these in inverse video)
90	Tests for illegal displacement
130-140	Initializes screen for GRAPHICS 8
160-170	generates first lissajous
180-190	generates second lissajous
200	plots and connects the 2 lissajous
210-220	tests for key touch

```
10 REM STRING ART ! BY CRAIG MAIMAN, JUL
Y. 1981
20 GRAPHICS 0:SETCOLOR 1,3,10:SETCOLOR 2
,3,0
30 SETCOLOR 4,6,0:H=95:POKE 752,1
40 7 "
              I STRING ART PROGRAM I"
50 ? :? :? "1
                IMPUT FREQUENCY RATIO I"
:: INPUT A,B
60 ? :? :? "1
                 INPUT PHASE I"; : INPUT PH
70 ? :? :? "1
                 INPUT TWIST 1":: INPUT TW
80 7 : 7 : 7 "1
                 INPUT DISPLACEMENT |";:I
NPUT DI
90 IF DI>95 THEN 80
100 ? :? :? "1
                 WHEN PICTURE IS DONE HI
T |"
110 ? "1
           AMY KEY TO CONTINUE
120 FOR D=0 TO 680:NEXT D
130 DEG : GRAPHICS 24: SETCOLOR 1,3,10
140 SETCOLOR 2,3,0:SETCOLOR 4,6,0:COLOR
150 FOR ANG=0 TO 360 STEP 5
160 X1=HXSIN(AXANG)+159
170 Y1=(H-DI)*COS(B*ANG+PH)+96-DI
180 X2=H%SIN(A%(ANG+TW))+159
190 Y2=(H-DI)*COS(B*(ANG+PH+TM))+96+DI
200 PLOT X1, Y1: DRAWTO X2, Y2: NEXT ANG
210 IF PEEK(764)()255 THEN POKE 764,255:
GOTO 20
220 GOTO 210
```

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Billiard Bounce

Kevin and Priscilla Laws Carlisle, PA

This program was written initially to provide a graphic demonstration of two lessons on Billiard Ball Mathematics presented by Harold Jacobs in his delightful book entitled *Mathematics: A Human Endeavor* (Freeman, San Francisco, 1970). Once the program was entered, we discovered that we could spend hours watching wonderful patterns unfold before us. Floor designs, Navajo rugs, smooth and nubby fabrics can all be designed with a simple change of two inputs.

In the program, the path of a "billiard ball" is traced on a "table" with a horizontal length of 160 pixels and a vertical width of 96 pixels. The user inputs the horizontal and vertical distance the ball moves during each program step. (These inputs determine the angle at which the ball moves.) A background color and trace color are chosen at random during each run to prevent viewers from becoming tired of the color scheme.

When the program is run the Atari prints:

Angle Horizontal, Vertical?

The user then enters two numbers separated by a comma, such as 1,2 and presses the return key. Users will quickly discover that integers lead to fairly smooth patterns, large numbers to rapidly unfolding patterns, and decimal fractions to jagged lines. Some entries a novice user might like to try:

3.14159, 3.14159	(leads eventually to a waffle iron)
3.3, 7.7	(looks like a woven curtain)
6.2, 6.3	(a folksy looking fabric)
4.5, 6.3	(an indian rug)
3.4, 5.5	(a greek design)
2.9	(bedsprings!)

If a particularly interesting pattern appears before the design is complete it can be studied by pressing the "CNTRL" key and the "1" key simultaneously. Hitting these two keys again will allow the design process to continue.

The use of the GRAPHICS 7 + 16 mode allows the program to fit easily in an 8K Atari.

10 PRINT "Angle Horizontal, Vertical": IN PUT X1, Y1 20 GRAPHICS 7+16 30 COLR1=INT(RND(0)*15)+1:SETCOLOR 4,COL 40 COLR2=INT(RND(0)*15)+1:SETCOLOR 0,COL R2,5 50 IF COLR1=COLR2 THEN 40 60 X=X-X1:Y=Y-Y1 70 IF ABS(Y)>95 THEN Y=95 80 IF ABS(X)>159 THEN X=159:GOTO 100 90 GOTO 60 100 COLOR 1:PLOT ABS(X),ABS(Y) 110 DRAWTO ABS(X), ABS(Y) 120 X=X-X1:Y=Y-Y1 130 IF ABS(X)>159 THEN X=159 140 IF ABS(Y))95 THEN Y=95



150 GOTO 110

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Blinking Characters

Frank C. Jones Silver Spring, MD

The inverse video () key on the Atari 400/800 computer allows messages to be displayed in inverse video for special emphasis or eye-catching effects. Another, sometimes even more dramatic, method of catching the viewer's eye is to have the message flash on and off, or blink. There is no simple command in Atari BASIC to produce this effect, but the key to producing it lies in the register, maintained by the operating system, called CHACT (Dec-755, Hex-2F3). If bit 1 in this register is set true, inverse video characters are displayed in inverse video; if it is set to zero they are displayed normally. However if bit 0 is set true, these characters are displayed as blank spaces (inverse video or normal blanks depending on bit 1).

Looking For A Faster Solution

With this information we can write a program that will produce blinking characters on the screen. (Program 1). The trouble with this approach is that our BASIC program is completely preoccupied with timing loops and toggling bit 0 of CHACT. If we try to incorporate this method in a program that does anything else, the timing problem gets very difficult, if not downright impossible. What we really want is a routine that will sit in the background and toggle bit 0 of CHACT on a regular basis without interfering with any BASIC program that might be running at the time. Fortunately the Atari has in it the resources we need to do just this.

The Atari operating system maintains five separate timers which are incremented or decremented during every vertical blank period (the period between successive TV picture frames during which the screen is dark). One of these, called CDTMV2 (Hex21A) is a two byte down counter that can be set to any value between 1 and 65535. Every 60th of a second, during vertical blank, the operating system reduces this number by one and, when it counts to zero, initiates a subroutine jump to the address that it finds in the two byte vector CDTMA2 and returns to the operating system, waiting for the next time the counter counts down to zero.

Program 2 achieves this result by poking a machine language program into memory starting at page 6 (Dec1536,Hex 0600) and transferring control to it via the USR function. Since the operation of this program is obvious, we will spend no time discussing it. Rather, we will turn our attention to the assembly language version of the program that does all of the work, Program 3.

Lines 20-30: Identifies the hex locations of the names times and registers.

Line 50: Starts the program assembly at location hex 0600 (decimal 1536).

Lines 60-130: Initialize jump vector and start timer.

Line 60: Pops one number off the stack. This is required by the USR function; the routine will work without this step, but you will get an Error-9 on return to BASIC.

Lines 70-100: Stores the address of the routine that begins on line 140 in the subroutine jump vector CDTMA2.

Line 110-120: Stores a number in the timer, CDTMV2, to get it going; the number itself is arbitrary.

Line 130: Return from initializing subroutine.

Line 140: Start of subroutine that does the blinking; load the register CHACT into the accumulator.

Line 150: AND the accumulator with the number one, turns off all bits except bit 0.

Line 160: EOR — exclusive OR the accumulator with the number one; reverses the state (toggles) of bit zero.

Line 170: Stores the result back into the register CHACT.

Line 180-190: Resets the timer CDTMV2 at $30 (\frac{1}{2} \text{ sec.})$.

Line 200: Return from blink subroutine.

This program, in machine language, is contained in the string of numbers in the DATA statement, line 50, of the BASIC in Program 2. A few of the numbers are readily identified and can be changed by the user to obtain different effects. First of all, the last #30 in the list (the 29th number) is the number that is loaded into the countdown timer each cycle. It determines the delay time between each jump to the toggling routine and hence the blink frequency. Since the counter is decremented every 1/60 of a second, loading 30 in the timer causes the characters to be on for ½ second and blank for another ½ second. This



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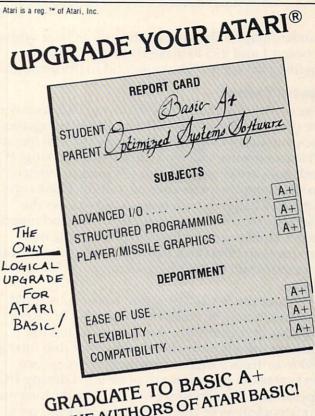
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number may be changed by the user to be anything between 1 and 255 to make the blink frequency anything between 1/30 of a second to 8½ seconds.

See For Yourself

The two ones in the list, the 22nd and 24th numbers are the ones that are AND'ed and EOR'ed against the contents of CHACT. Changing the first one to 23 leaves inverse video on during the blanking. If both ones are changed to threes, inverse video is on when the characters are on, but the blanks are normal. Changing both ones to twos causes the characters to alternate between normal and inverse video. Finally putting fours in place of the ones produces an effect that you will just have to see for yourself; I still haven't figured out a use for this one.

Once the BASIC program has been entered and run, it may be erased by typing NEW, (RE-TURN), and entering a new program and the flashing will continue (the flashing will stop during I/O to or from a disk or cassette since stage two vertical blank processes are suspended during I/O operations). System Reset will stop the flashing and bring back inverse video; however, merely typing A = USR(1536) (RETURN) will reinstate the flashing characters without having to reload and run the BASIC program.

This program may be added on to almost any other BASIC program to produce the flashing characters and should add some new twists to your special effects.

Program 1.

10 CHACT=755

20 DELAY=200

30 PRINT "IHELLO!"

40 FOR I=1 TO DELAY: NEXT I

50 POKE CHACT, 0

60 FOR I=1 TO DELAY: NEXT I

70 POKE CHACT, 1

80 GOTO 40

90 END

Program 2.

10 FOR I=1536 TO 1536+32

20 READ B:POKE I,B:NEXT I

30 A=USR(1536)

40 END

50 DATA 104,169,17,141,40,2,169,6,141,41,2,169,30,141,26,2,96,173,243,2,41,1,73,

1,141,243,2,169,30,141,26,2,96

Program 3.

02F3	Control of the Contro	10 ; CHARACTER	R BLINK ROUTINE
021A		20 CHACT	= \$2F3
0228		30 CDTMV2	= \$21A
0000		40 CDTMA2	= \$228
0600		50	*= \$0600
0601		60 INITIATE	PLA
FF		70	LDA #BLINK%\$00
0603		80	STA CDTMA2
0606		90	LDA #BLINK/256
0610 0611 0614 0616 0618 0618	8D2902 A91E 8D1A02 60 ADF302 2901 4901 8DF302 A91E 8D1A02 60	0110 0120 0130 0140 BLINK 0150 0160 0170	STA CDTMA2+1 LDA #30 STA CDTMV2 RTS LDA CHACT AND #1 EOR #1 STA CHACT LDA #30 STA CDTMV2 RTS



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Make Your Atari Keyboard A Little Friendlier

Ric Mears San Francisco

If you've ever been typing on the Atari computer and hit the inverse video key instead of the shift key, cleared the screen inadvertently, or locked the keyboard into character graphics mode when you only meant to move the cursor right one space, then this article is for you.

Although I do use assembly language to tame the Atari down a bit, don't worry if you don't know a thing about programming in assembly because I've included a version of my code written in BASIC. And for those of you who are old pros at tickling the insides of your machines, you'll find a listing of the original source code with notes on how it works.

This code does two main things. First, it speeds up the initial delay you encounter while waiting for the auto-repeat to engage. Normally there is a pause of about 3/4 of a second after pressing a key before it starts to repeat. This seems a bit too long to me. It gets to be aggravating, especially when moving the cursor around the screen for editing. You can adjust this speed to suit yourself, or even shut the auto-repeat off altogether if you like.

The Right Pinkie's Burden

The second main thing this code does is to give you an audible signal when you press the inverse video key, the clearscreen key, caps/lower key, or the shift-delete key. The burden of finding all these keys plus a number of others is dumped completely on the right hand's little pinky, making it all too easy to make a mistake. For example, when typing a long mathematical formula, it has been quite frustrating to me when, instead of hitting the final right parenthesis, I'd accidentally press the clearscreen, leaving me to start all over. This happened to me so many times that I decided to do something about it. Now, instead of the screen going blank, I get the sound of five quick keyclicks letting me know my little pinky is off target. If I really want the screen cleared, I just hold the key down a bit longer than usual for the key to be activated. This short wait seems a small price to pay compared to

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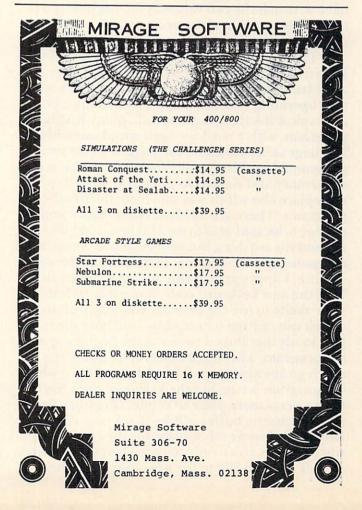
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the time that can be lost in correcting mistakes.

Whether you know assembly or not, if you have a disk drive and DOS 2, you can create an "AUTORUN" file so that, when you turn your computer on, the keyboard will behave itself automatically. If you're using DOS 1 or a cassette only system, you'll have to run the BASIC program each time you power up. Of course, those of you without DOS 2 running the assembler cartridge will have to load in the necessary object code after powering up.

It is possible to "tap the computer on the shoulder"...

Cassette Users

A special note to anyone using a cassette, with or without disk drives: If you want to use your cassette in addition to taming your keyboard down, you'll have to switch the two values at the beginning of the BASIC version of the program. I'll try to

explain:

There are 256 bytes of memory (referred to as Page 6) available for use any way you see fit located at address 600 hex, or 1536 decimal. The computer's operating system doesn't use them, nor does any typical BASIC program. Still, many BASIC programs, with a need for high-speed assembly language subroutines, do use Page 6. In my own programming, I frequently make use of this area of memory and wanted to put the keyboard code someplace else which was safe from unfriendly programs. There are 131 bytes of memory similar to Page 6, located at address 3FD hex, 1021 decimal, unused for anything but conversations between the computer and the cassette. Since I rarely use my cassette, I appropriated this area of memory to hold the new keyboard code. Since this forfeits your ability to use the cassette, you may wish to forfeit use of Page 6 instead by switching the two previously mentioned values at the beginning of the program. The initialization code can pretty much go anywhere, since it's only used once when the program is run, but the keyboard code has to have a permanent place to reside. If neither Page 6 nor the cassette buffer will work for you, you'll have to find some other place for the code. But when you do, you'll only have to change the values at lines 190 and 200 to the new addresses where

you want the code placed since it is position independent.

Setting Up

For those of you using a cassette only, or those of you with DOS 1, just run the BASIC program that follows. I suggest first saving a copy of the program before running it though, since, as with any assembly program, if you make a mistake, your computer may very well "lock-up," requiring you to turn it off and back on. Hopefully you will find this program useful and a timesaver. Once it has been run, it is no longer needed in memory and is transparent

to normal operations of the computer.

This paragraph is for those of you using DOS 2. Run the BASIC program that follows and see how your keyboard acts afterwards. Then, call up the DOS menu and type "K" for the binary save option. If you already have an AUTORUN file on your disk, respond with "D1: AUTORUN, SYS/A, 3FD, 47F". If you don't already have an AUTO-RUN file on the disk leave the "/A" off the filename. This will save or append the cassette buffer area containing the new keyboard instructions. Again type "K", and now respond with "D1: AUTORUN-.SYS/A, 600, 60B, 601". Don't forget the "/A". This will append the initialization code along with the proper initialization address. That's it Now, whenever you turn the computer on with this AUTO-RUN file present, your keyboard will be ready to go automatically.

Changing The Auto-repeat Speed

As I mentioned before, the delay before the auto-repeat engages can be changed, and I've shortened it to suit my typing habits. Decreasing the second number in the data list at line 520, which is now 15, will decrease the length of time before the auto-repeat starts. I doubt you will want to decrease it, but increasing this number will slow the repeat down if you end up typing things like "LLISSTT." You can turn the auto-repeat off altogether by changing this number to a zero. If you should want to disable the new keyboard characteristics (to use the cassette for example) just press the System Reset key. It'll restore the keyboard to normal.

After careful study of the operating system source code, I regret to report that two desirable changes are not feasible. It does not look possible to change the speed of the auto-repeat once it has begun. Nor does it look feasible to shut off the keyclick with software. The keyclick got on my nerves when I first got my computer and, for what it's worth, I dicsovered that the bottom cover of the computer is easily removed (at the expense of voiding your warrenty) and the speaker can be unplugged. However, you lose use of the warning bell or buzzer, so I chose to solder a 200 ohm resister

in series with the speaker to soften the volume of the keyclick without losing the bell.

How It Works

At the heart of the Atari computer is a 6502 microprocessor chip. It's always running some kind of program and always in the only language it understands, 6502 machine code. Whenever you use the BASIC cartridge, you're really running a machine language program called "BASIC," which waits for you to tell it to do something, such as to run a program you've typed into memory with its assistance. This program then "interprets" your instructions and sends the 6502 off to execute various machine code subroutines which collectively, and in the proper sequence, accomplish what you told the BASIC "interpreter" you wanted to have done. So, any time your computer is on, the 6502 is always executing machine code instructions.

Interruptions

It is possible to "tap the computer on the shoulder," asking it to stop what it's doing and take care of something else. This is called an *interrupt*. Regardless of whether the computer was busy drawing on the screen, trying to figure out a BASIC program, or whatever, it'll take note of what it was doing so that it can pick up again where it left off after it finishes taking care of the interruption.

There are all kinds of things that can cause an interrupt. One of them is pressing a key on the keyboard. Whenever a key is pressed, the 6502 gets "tapped on the shoulder," and it goes to a subroutine located in the operating system ROM. This subroutine does some checking around and finds out that a key was pressed. Then it looks at memory location 208 hex, which is called VKEYBD, short for Keyboard Vector. Now, vector is just a fancy word for *pointer* and normally, this memory location contains the starting address of another subroutine in ROM which takes care of saving information about the particular key that was pressed so that, at some time later on, yet another subroutine can do something with it (like print the letter on the screen). The initialization code at the end of the assembly language listing changes the value contained in the keyboard vector VKEYBD so that the 6502 will follow our instructions on what to do when a key is pressed. In fact, we'll tell the 6502 to figure out if the key pressed is one of those that our little pinky hits by mistake so often.

Most of the assembly code is fairly self-explanatory, but a few things are worth discussing. At line 500 of the assembly language listing a check is done first to make sure that the computer wasn't interrupted while it was in the middle of doing something where timing is critical, such as talking to the disk drive. Lines 610-650 take care of key-

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bounce, caused by the vibration of the switch contacts inside the keys.

It is also worth noting that this whole routine is executed only in response to a key being pressed. Holding a key down for the auto-repeat does not generate any further interrupts, and repetition of the key is accomplished at a later time during another type of interrupt, the Vertical Blank period. This interrupt occurs sixty times a second during

May you never know the agony of delete (or clearscreen) again!

the time between pictures on your TV screen. The instructions executed during this interrupt are located in an area of the operating system that does not appear to be bypassable. This is also where the keyclicks are generated, making it impossible to shut them off or change the auto-repeat speed itself.

Although it is possible to intercept the vertical blank interrupt, it does not look feasible to replace the operating system ROM routines which take care of these things. If anyone has information to the contrary I'd be very interested in hearing from you. The reason the initial repeat speed can be altered is that the auto-repeat timer, SRTIMR, is initialized during the key-pressed interrupt.

At line 810 bits 6 and 7 of the key code are set to zero since these bits indicate the shift or control key was pressed which is no importance in the case of these two keys. The keycodes themselves have no relation to the ASCII or ATASCII codes. Only the engineers who designed the keyboard could tell you why they created it the way they did, (like why the little pinky got stuck with so many keys to deal with). Anyway, if you want to alter the program to warn you about your own problem keys, you can easily determine their codes with the following one-line BASIC program:

10 PRINT PEEK(53769): GOTO 10

At lines 1210-1260 you may notice a slightly curious bit of code. VCOUNT is a hardware register which can be read to determine the current scan line being drawn on the TV screen. This value will be zero, sixty times each second, and provides a quick and easy way to obtain a do-nothing loop without tying up any memory locations for counting. Of course, you might wonder why I didn't just use

one of the system timers. There are two big reasons why not. One is that I wanted my routine to be as transparent to normal computer operations as possible and tying up a timer could conflict with another program. But a bigger reason is that the system timers are themselves maintained during an interrupt cycle, the old vertical blank period.

Thus, whenever pressing a key causes an interrupt, all other low priority interrupts are temporarily ignored, meaning that the system timers stop. They remain frozen during the time that this program code is being executed and resume counting afterwards. If having the timers lose accuracy is a problem for your application, I suggest adding a little more code which would make an appropriate correction to the timer values. I didn't do this because there is no way the extra code would fit into the cassette buffer. It is being packed to the very last byte already.

Finally, at lines 1400-1430 of the assembly listing, bit 3 of the memory-mapped hardware register named SKSTAT (Serial Port/Keyboard Status) is selected with a logical AND command. This bit indicates whether the last key pressed is still depressed, and is the determining factor as to whether one of those problem keys is actually wanted. May you never know the agony of delete (or clearscreen) again!

Program 1.

```
100 REM . MAKE YOUR KEYBOARD FRIENDLIER
110 REM .
               BASIC Program Version
120 REM .
130 REM .
                 Ric Mears 8/15/81
140 REM
150 REM If you still want to use your
160 REM cassette, switch these two values:
170 REM (but you'll lose use of Page 6)
180 REM
190 CODE=1021
200 INIT=1536
210 REM
220 REM Poke the new code into place:
230 REM
240 FOR I=CODE TO I+130
250 READ OPCODE: POKE I, OPCODE
260 NEXT I
270 REM
280 REM Poke the init code into place:
290 REM
300 FOR I=INIT TO I+11
310 READ OPCODE: POKE I, OPCODE
320 NEXT I
330 REM
340 REM Fix the absolute address in case
350 REM the user has selected different
360 REM locations for the code.
370 REM
380 HIGH=INT(CODE/256)
390 LOW=CODE-HIGH*256
400 POKE INIT+2,LOW
410 POKE INIT+7,HIGH
```

```
420 REM
430 REM Now reset the the keyboard vector:
440 REM
450 INIT=USR(INIT)
460 PRINT :PRINT "ALL DONE"
470 REM
480 REM Here's the assembled program
490 REM as data:
500 REM
510 DATA 165, 66, 208, 81, 138, 72, 152, 72
520 DATA 160, 15, 173, 9, 210, 205, 242, 2
530 DATA 208, 5, 173, 241, 2, 208, 55, 173
540 DATA 9, 210, 201, 159, 208, 10, 173, 255
550 DATA 2, 73, 255, 141, 255, 2, 176, 38
560 DATA 201, 116, 240, 43, 201, 118, 240, 39
570 DATA 201, 182, 240, 35, 41, 63, 201, 39
580 DATA 240, 29, 201, 60, 240, 25, 173, 9
590 DATA 210, 141, 252, 2, 141, 242, 2, 169
600 DATA 3, 141, 241, 2, 133, 77, 140, 43
610 DATA 2, 104, 168, 104, 170, 104, 64, 160
620 DATA 5, 32, 216, 252, 162, 8, 142, 31
630 DATA 208, 162, 75, 173, 11, 212, 208, 251 640 DATA 202, 208, 248, 136, 208, 235, 160, 255
650 DATA 173, 11, 212, 208, 251, 136, 208, 248
660 DATA 160, 40, 173, 15, 210, 41, 4, 240
670 DATA 189, 208, 203
ARD REM
690 REM Here's the initialization
700 REM code as data:
710 REM
720 DATA 104, 169, 253, 141, 8, 2, 169, 3
730 DATA 141, 9, 2, 96
740 END
750 REM End of BASIC program listing
```

Program 2.

```
0100 ; MAKE YOUR KEYBOARD FRIENDLIER
0110 ;
           Assembler Source Code
0120 ;
0130
             Ric Mears 8/15/81
0140 ;
    ; EQUATES
0150
0160
0170 VKEYBD
              = $208
                        ;Keyboard vector
0180 KBCODE
              = $D209
                        :Pokey register
0190 CONSOL
              = $D01F
                        ;Speaker
0200 VCOUNT
              = $D40B
                        :Scan-line counter
0210 SKSTAT
              = $D20F
                        ;Keyboard status
0220 CLICK
              = $FCD8
                        :OS keyclick routine
0230 CH
              = $2FC
                        ;Current key pressed
                        :Last key pressed
0240 CH1
              = $2F2
0250 KEYDEL
              = $2F1
                        ;Keybounce counter
                        ;Cntrl-1 start-stop
0260 SSFLAG
              = $2FF
0270 ATTRACT
              = $4D
                        ;Attract mode flag
0280 CRITIC
              = $42
                        Critical code flag
0290 SRTIMR
              = $22B
                        ;Auto-Repeat timer
0300 CNTRL1
              = $9F
              = 118
0310 CLEAR1
                        ;Internal
                        ; codes
0320 CLEAR2
              = 182
0330 INVERSE
              = 39
                           for these
0340 CAPSLWR
              = 60
                            problem
0350 DELETE
              = 116
                             keys
0360 ;
0370
0380
     ; ENTRY POINT
0390
0400 ; Whenever a key is pressed, an
0410 ; interrupt sends the 6502 here:
0420 ;
0430
                      Or any safe place
0440 ;
```

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Computer's Voice

```
0450 ; If the computer was executing
0460 ; critical code, then forget
0470 : about the keyboard interrupt:
0480
0490 NEWPROCEDURE
0500 LDA CRITIC
     BNE EXIT
0510
0520 ;
                     ;OS has already
0530
      TXA
0540
     PHA
                     ; saved register A,
0550
     TYA
                     ; must also
                        save X & Y
0560
     PHA
0570 :
0580 ;
      LDY #$F
                      :Set new Auto-
0590
0600 ;
                      ; repeat speed
0610
      LDA KBCODE
      CMP CH1
                     ;Same as last key?
0620
      BNE NEWKEY
0.630
                     ; If KEYDEL > 0
0640
     LDA KEYDEL
0650
     BNE OUT
                      ; ignore as bounce
0660 NEMKEY
0670
     LDA KBCODE
                      ; Take care of
0880
      CMP #CNTRL1
      BNE NOTCTRL1
                      ; Control-1
0690
0700
      LDA SSFLAG
                      ; stall flag
      EOR #$FF
0710
0720
      STA SSFLAG
      BCS OUT
0730
0740 NOTCTRL1
      CMP #DELETE
0750
                      ;Check for
      BEQ ALERT
0760
                      ; aggravating
      CMP #CLEAR1
0770
                           keys
      BEQ ALERT
0780
0790
      CMP #CLEAR2
0800
      BEQ ALERT
0810
      AND #$3F
                      ;Strip off shift
      CMP #INVERSE
0820
                      ; & cntl bits
0830
      BEQ ALERT
                         since these
0840
      CMP #CAPSLWR
                          keys are
0850
      BEQ ALERT
                           unique
0880
0870
0880 ; This point reached if a regular key
     ; or the typist wants the special key
0890
0900
0910 NOCHANGE
0920
      LDA KBCODE
                       ;Pass the
 0930
       STA CH
 0940
      STA CH1
                       ; letter on
0950
      LDA #3
 0960
       STA KEYDEL
                       ;Set debounce
                       ;Reset Attract flag
 0970
      STA ATTRACT
 0980 OUT
 0990
      STY SRTIMR
                       ;Set auto-repeat
 1000 ;
                           speed
 1010
       PLA
 1020
       TAY
                       :Restore
 1030
       PLA
                       ; registers
 1040
       TAX
 1050 EXIT
                       ; And return from
 1060
       PLA
                       ; the interrupt.
 1070
      RTI
 1080
 1090 ; ALERT ROUTINE
 1100
 1110 : A problem key has been pressed
      ; so do the special signal.
 1120
 1130
 1140 ALERT
                        For 5 clicks
 1150
      LDY #5
 1160 LOOP5
      JSR CLICK
 1170
                        ;Turn speaker
       LDX #8
 1180
                        ; back off
 1190 STX CONSOL
```

```
1200 ;
                       ;For stall length
1210
     LDX #75
1220 WAIT
      LDA VCOUNT
1230
                       ;Scan line count
1240
      BNE WAIT
                       ; (extra delay)
1250
      DEX
1260
      BNE WAIT
1270
      DEY
1280
      BNE LOOPS
                       ;5 clicks yet?
1290
1300
      LDY #255
1310 WAITAGAIN
1320
      LDA VCOUNT
                       ;Stall a moment
1330
      BNE WAITAGAIN
                       ; after sounding
1340
      DEY
                         the alert
1350
      ENE WAITAGAIN
1360
1370
      LDY #40
                       ;Slower initial
1380
                       ; repeat for these
1390
      LDA SKSTAT
1400
                       ; Are they still
1410
      AND #4
                       ; holding the
1420
      BEQ NOCHANGE
                       ; key down?
1430
      BNE OUT
1440 ;
1450 ;
1460
          x= $600
1470 ;
1480 ; INIT POINT
1490 ;
1500 ; Resets keyboard vector so that
     ; whenever a key-pressed interrupt
1510
     ; occurs, the 6502 will go the new
1520
1530
     ; routine.
1540
1550 INIT
1560
     PLA
      LDA #NEWPROCEDURE & $00FF
1570
      STA VKEYBD
1580
      LDA #NEWPROCEDURE / 256
1590
      STA VKEYBD+1
1600
1610 RTS
1620 ;
          End of Assembly Program Listing
```

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Adding High Speed Vertical Positioning To P/M Graphics

David H. Markley Reynoldsburg, OH

By now many of you have been playing the "Aliens from Outer Space" program I described in COMPUTE! #11, and have been able to experiment with an actual game program incorporating the advanced player/missile graphics of the Atari computer. As you may have observed, player images can be moved horizontally across the playfield quite easily just by placing the player's horizontal coordinate (0-120) into its associated horizontal position register. Vertical positioning with the P/M graphics however is somewhat more difficult. Since the player's vertical position on the playfield inversely corresponds to its position within the image buffer, it is necessary to relocate each byte of the image up or down within the buffer to produce vertical movement. For example, if we move the player's image to higher address locations within the image buffer, the player will appear to move downward on the playfield.

A BASIC routine can be written using PEEKs and POKEs to move the player within the image buffer, but for most applications this method is too slow. An alternative, however, is to use a small, general purpose vertical positioning routine written in 6502 assembly code which can be called by

BASIC's USR instruction.

The vertical positioning routine shown in Program 1 is relatively simple, but provides the user with a flexible and easy method of handling P/M graphics within a BASIC program. This program not only provides a valuable tool to use with player missile graphics, but for those of you who have not used assembly language routines with BASIC, it will provide some insight into this area as well. The routine is called by a BASIC statement similar to below:

DUMMY = USR(VP,IMAGE,LAST LOCATION, NEW LOCATION)

The variable to the left of the equal sign called "DUMMY" is used by some machine language subroutines as a target for a value returned by the

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CA residents add 6 percent tax ATARI is trademark of ATARI. Inc. program. The vertical positioning routine however, does not return a usable value, but the DUMMY variable is still required to satisfy Atari's USR format requirements. Within the parentheses of the command are four arguments. The first argument, VP, is the transfer address to the VP routine which has been placed into a free area of memory. Loading of the VP routine into memory will be described later with a program application example. Following the transfer address argument (which, by

Before either step can be executed, the routine must first look at the image's data structure and get the image size parameter.

the way, is also required for any USR routine called by BASIC) are three arguments which are passed to the VP routine.

These arguments are the address of the image's data structure, the address of the image's current position in the P/M image buffers, and the address of its new position. Each image requires a small data structure which provides the VP routine with a pattern of the actual image which it will vertically reposition. An example of a typical image data structure is shown in Figure 1. The first byte of data provides the VP routine with the image's size in bytes. The second and following bytes are used to form a bit map pattern of the image as it would appear in the P/M image buffers.

The next two arguments contained in the USR command tell the VP routine the image's current and new positions. These arguments are actual memory addresses into the image buffers, therefore care must be taken to assure that they do not access

another area of memory by mistake.

Routine Operation

The program operation begins with an initialization step in which the three arguments passed to it by the USR command are removed from the processor's stack and placed into an area in page zero where they can be more easily used. You may have noticed that a total of seven bytes are popped off the stack during this operation. This is because the USR command always places a one byte argument count onto the stack followed by the arguments themselves. The arguments are always two bytes in length.

Once the initialization task is complete, the routine is ready to begin its intended task of moving

the player image. Basically the operation is performed in two steps. The image data is first removed from its current location and then copied to its new location. Before either step can be executed, the routine must first look at the image's data structure and get the image size parameter. This value tells the routine how large an image it must handle and thus determines the number of bytes it must remove and restore. To remove an image from its current location, the routine simply goes to the current location address and writes zeroes into an X number of memory locations indicated by the size parameter. Replacement of the image is done by copying from the image's data structure an X number of bytes, also determined by the size parameter, to the image buffer starting at the address specified by the new position argument.

In some cases it may not be desirable to have the VP routine perform both the delete and restore functions. One example would be if the player image is to be removed from the viewing field and not restored at a new location. This can be handled

by using the following routine call:

DUMMY = USR(VP,IMAGE,CURRENT LOCATION,0)

The zero in the new location field tells the VP routine not to attempt to restore the image. Likewise, the delete function can be disabled by placing a zero in the current location field.

Let's Have Some Fun

Now that we have looked at the Player/Missile Vertical Positioner routine, let's put it to work. The following game will show you how to load the player images and VP routine into memory and how to use the routine in other ways besides vertical

positioning.

This game which I call "Island Jumper" involves the cooperation of two characters named Crash Coleman and Deadeye Dan. Crash is the pilot of a reliable (but not so stable) airplane, the "Leaping Lucy." Crach has only had one flying lesson, but has courageously volunteered to make this flight so that you can see the VP routine in action. Although he has successfully managed to get the Leaping Lucy off the ground, he seems to be having some trouble keeping her in level flight. Our other daredevil of the sky, Deadeye Dan, will attempt, with your help, to jump out of Crash's airplane and land on Target Island. Since the ground seems to be a bit unstable from Dan's point of view, he is having difficulty figuring out when to jump and asks that you help him by pulling back on your joystick controller when you think he's on target.

Dan will make a total of five jumps each time you play the game. He will try to land on top of a

sand dune located on the left side of the island. If he makes the jump on Crash's first pass over the island and lands on the dune with both feet, you get 30 points. If you don't give Dan the signal to jump during the first pass, Crash will continue to fly over the island until a jump is made. Each additional pass will deduct eight points from Dan's maximum obtainable score.

Dan can also land in the area between the sand dune and the palm tree, but you will only receive a maximum of 15 points for the jump. At the completion of the game, the computer will give you both a final score the last game played and the highest score for all games played since the last RUN command was entered. To play another game, press the button on the joystick controller.

The data for the VP routine and the player data structures is read from data statements and POKEd into memory by lines 110 thru 310 of the program. It is loaded into memory page 6 (starting at address 1536) which is a 256 byte area in memory that Atari has reserved for user binary data and machine language routines. Once the data structures and VP routine are loaded into memory, they are referenced in the BASIC program by variable names whose values have been set to the starting address of the data structure or VP routine they represent.

Program 1.

```
10 REM VERTICAL POSITIONER EXAMPLE
20 REM ISLAND JUMPER
30 REM COPYRIGHT (c) 1981
40 REM BY DAVID H. MARKLEY
50 GRAPHICS 2: POKE 752, 1
60 SETCOLOR 4,9,4
70 ? #6:? #6:? #6:? #6;"
                                ISLAND"
89 ? #6:? #6;"
                     JUMPER"
90 ? ,"
             BY"
100 ? :? , "DAVID MARKLEY"
110 UP=1536
120 FOR G=0 TO 93
125 READ D
130 POKE UP+G,D
135 NEXT G
140 REM VERTICAL POSITIONER CODE
150 DATA 104,162,5,104,149,220,202,16,25
0, 198, 220, 198, 222, 160, 0, 177, 224, 170
160 DATA 168,165,223,240,9,169,0,145,222
,136,208,249,138,168,165,221,240,7,177,2
24, 145, 220, 136, 208, 249, 96
170 REM AIRPLANE DATA
180 APIMG=UP+44
190 DATA 6,142,132,255,255,4,14
```

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200 REM JUMPER DATA 210 JPIMG=APIMG+7 220 DATA 9,189,189,90,60,24,24,36,66,129 230 REM JUMPER AND CHUTE DATA 240 JSIMG=JPIMG+10 250 DATA 15,60,126,126,255,255,129,189,1 89,90,60,24,24,36,66,195 260 REM WAVING JUMPER 270 JWIMG=JSIMG+16 280 DATA 15,0,0,0,0,0,128,188,188,88,60, 26, 25, 37, 66, 195 290 REM DATA USED TO CLEAR MEMORY 300 CLEAR=JWIMG+16 310 DATA 255 310 DATA 255
320 FOR D=1 TO 300:NEXT D
320 FOR D=1 TO 300:NEXT D
330 GRAPHICS 5
340 SETCOLOR 2,9,2
350 SETCOLOR 4,8,6
360 I=PEEK(106)
365 X=I*256-1172
370 POKE X,112
371 POKE X+1,71
372 POKE X+2,96
360 I=DEMINISTRIC SOUND 1,0,0,0
371 POKE X+2,96
371 POKE X+2,96
372 POKE X+2,96
373 POKE X+2,96
374 POKE X+2,96
375 POKE X+2,96
376 LIMP=JMP
376 LIMP=JMP
376 LIMP=JMP+3
377 POKE LIMP=JMP+3
378 SOUND 1,0,0,0
379 POKE X+2,96
370 POKE X+2,96
370 POKE X+2,96
371 POKE X+2,96 372 POKE X+2,96 373 POKE X+3, I-1 374 POKE X+4, 112 375 POKE X+5,74 376 POKE X+6,160 377 POKE X+7,1-5 380 I=I-8 390 POKE 54279, I 400 J=I*256+513 410 POKE 559,46 420 POKE 53256,1 430 POKE 53277,3 440 POKE 704,56 450 POKE 705,12 450 POKE 705,12 460 D=USR(UP,CLEAR,J,0) 465 SLOPE=2 470 TOP=J+17 480 BOT=J+55 490 SETCOLOR 0,12,8 500 SETCOLOR 1,1,2 510 COLOR 2 520 PLOT 37,34:DRAWTO 42,34 530 PLOT 36,35:DRAWTO 49,35 540 PLOT 47,29:DRAWTO 47,34 550 COLOR 1 550 COLOR 1 560 PLOT 43,30:DRAWTO 47,27 570 PLOT 51,30:DRAWTO 47,27 580 PLOT 47,27:DRAWTO 49,30 590 PLOT 47,27:DRAWTO 45,30 600 PLOT 46,27 610 HSCORE=0 620 LAPOS=0

630 APOS=J+70

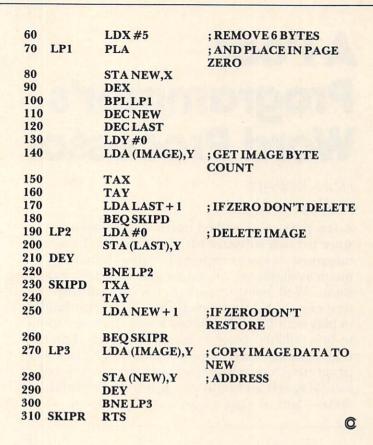
640 I=-1 650 JUMP=5 660 SCORE=0 670 PNTS=30 680 JMP=0 690 SOUND 0,31,4,4 700 POKE 623,4 710 JSTOP=J+219 720 FOR G=20 TO 245 STEP 3 730 POKE 53248,G 740 D=USR(UP,APIMG,LAPOS,APOS) 750 IF JMP=0 AND G<180 AND STICK(0)X>15 THEN JMP=APOS+132:POKE 53249,G+4:IMG=JPI MG: D=USR(UP, IMG, 0, JMP) 760 LJMP=JMP 790 IF JMP<J+200 THEN HJMP=G+4:POKE 5324 9, HUMP: SOUND 1, G, 10, 8: GOTO 860 810 IF HUMP>=122 AND HUMP<=126 THEN USTO P=J+208:G0T0 860 820 IF HJMP<120 OR HJMP>134 THEN 860 830 JSTOP=J+210 840 POKE 623,1 850 IF PNTS>15 THEN PNTS=15 860 IF JMP>JSTOP THEN 940 870 D=USR(UP, IMG, LJMP, JMP) 880 LAPOS=APOS 890 APOS=APOS+I 900 D=USR(UP,APIMG,LAPOS,APOS) 910 IF APOS>BOT THEN I=-SLOPE 920 IF APOSKTOP THEN I=SLOPE 930 NEXT G 940 IF JMP(J AND PNTS)9 THEN PNTS=PNTS-8 :GOTO 1220 950 IF JMPKJ THEN 1220 970 IF HUMP(120 OR HUMP)134 THEN TONE=8: GOTO 1010 980 SCORE=SCORE+PNTS 985 TONE=12 990 D=USR(UP,JWIMG,0,JMP-1) 1000 ? "SCORE "; SCORE: ? :? 1010 FOR D=15 TO 0 STEP -1 1020 SOUND 1,12,TONE,D 1030 FOR I=1 TO 10:NEXT I 1040 NEXT D 1050 SOUND 0,0,0,0 1055 SOUND 1,0,0,0 1060 JUMP=JUMP-1 1070 IF JUMP<>0 THEN 1170 1080 IF SCORE HSCORE THEN HSCORE=SCORE 1090 FOR I=1 TO 120 1100 IF I=1 THEN ? "HIGH SCORE "; HSCORE:

7 :7
1110 IF I=60 THEN ? "FINAL SCORE ";SCORE
17 17
1120 IF STRIG(0)=1 THEN 1150
1130 D=USR(UP,CLEAR,J,0)
1135 PRINT 1140 GOTO 630
1150 NEXT I
1160 GOTO 1090
1170 ? "JUMP ";6-JUMP:? :?
1180 FOR D=0 TO 250:NEXT D:?
1190 D=USR(UP,CLEAR,J,0)
1195 I=SLOPE
1200 IF RND(0)>0.5 THEN I=-SLOPE
1210 GOTO 670
1220 POKE 77,0
1225 GOTO 690
1230 END

Figure 1: Image Data Structure for the Player/Missile Vertical Positioner Routine.

Image	Byte	Byte
Pattern	Number	Value
	1	60
	2 3	126
	3	126
	4	255
	5	255
	6	129
	7	189
	8	189
	9	90
	10	60
	11	24
	12	24
	13	36
	14	66
	15	195

DATA 15,60,126,126,255,255,129,189,189,90,60,24,24, 36,66,195



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Program 2. Assembly language representation of the P/M Vertical Positioner Routine

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- 30 CURRENT = 222
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- 50 START PLA

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A Poor Programmer's Word Processor

Frank Roberts Ft. Wayne, IN

A few days ago I walked into a local computer store for new software for my Atari 800. I was informed — just as expected — that there wasn't much available yet, "but a lot was expected real soon." Well, being impatient, low on cash and desperately wanting something besides Star Raiders to play with I decided to tackle one of those "soon-to-be-available" projects myself. After all, didn't I really buy my Atari to have fun with? The following program is a primitive (but workable) method of justifying left and right margins for letters and texts — sort of a poor man's word processor.

Program 1.

```
1 REM **** PSEUDO WORD PROCESSOR (D: WRI
TE.LET)
5 GRAPHICS 0
10 DIM A$(100),B$(100)
20 REM
30 ? :? "HOW MUCH MARGIN ";: INPUT MARGIN
40 ? : ? "ENTER TEXT (IN DOUBLE LINES) "
50 ? :? "WHEN FINISHED, ENTER '999'"
60 ? :? "TO BEGIN, HIT RETURN ";: IMPUT A
70 WIDTH=INT(80-(2*MARGIN)):POKE 83,INT(
WIDTH)/2+2
80 POKE 201, MARGIN-1
90 INPUT A$: IF A$="999" THEN 140
95 IF LEN(A$)=0 THEN 120
100 IF LENKA$ >=WIDTH+1 THEN B$=A$:GOTO 1
20
110 GOSUB 1000
120 LPRINT " ", B$: B$="": PRINT
130 GOTO 90
140 END
1000 REM *****SUBROUTINE: JUSTIFY RIGHT
MARGIN
1010 C=0
1020 FOR J=1 TO LEN(A$)
1030 IF LEN(B$)=WIDTH+1 THEN 1070
1040 C=C+1:B$(C)=A$(J)
1050 IF A$(J,J)=" " THEN C=C+1:B$(C,C)="
```

1060 NEXT J 1070 RETURN

Program 2.

20 OPEN #1,8,0,"D:FILE.LET"
50 ? :? "DO YOU WANT PRINTOUNT NOW ";:IN
PUT A\$
80 PRINT #1;MARGIN
120 PRINT #1;B\$:B\$="":PRINT
160 IF A\$="NO" THEN END
170 RUN "D:TYPE.LET"

Program 3.

1 REM *** FETCH TEXT AND PRINT (D:TYPE.L ET) 10 DIM A\$(100) 20 ? :? "WHEN READY, HIT RETURN ";:INPUT A\$ 30 OPEN #1,4,0,"D:FILE.LET" 40 TRAP 80 50 INPUT #1,MARGIN:POKE 201,MARGIN 60 INPUT #1,A\$:LPRINT " ",A\$ 70 GOTO 60 80 CLOSE #1 90 ? :? "DESTROY FILE NOW (Y-N) ";:INPUT A\$ 100 IF A\$(1,1)="N" THEN END 110 XIO 33,#1,0,0,"D:FILE.LET"

How It Works

Line 70 calculates the parameters of the text string according to the MARGIN selected and POKEs the right margin of the screen monitor to one-half the width. The latter is necessary to accomodate one full line of typing for each A\$ to be printed (the screen is only 40 columns wide). The user enters two lines for each single line of text and types as close to the right margin as possible without hyphenating the last word in the middle of a syllable. The subroutine beginning at LINE 1000 counts the characters within each line of text and adjusts the length of the text by inserting the proper number of spaces into the string.

The program is designed to print directly to an AXIOM II printer, but with the following modifications (Program 2) a temporary file (D:FILE.LET) can be made which will allow storage of the text for future printout or multiple copy.

There is also a file retrieval program (Program 3; LINE 110 automatically deletes the unwanted file without going to DOS).

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Apple	4.0	6.0	3.58	3.17	
OSI	2.0	4.0	.5	.5	

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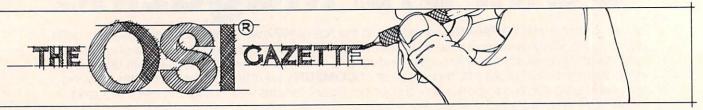
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Super Cursor V1.3

Frank Cohen Pacific Palisades, CA

My biggest complaint about Ohio Scientific's Superboard II has been about the awful video output. It's almost ironic noting all the good things the Superboard has going for it: a nice keyboard; a powerful Microsoft BASIC in ROM; a dependable cassette interface; 8K of RAM; and many other functions. The irony comes into play when you turn on the Superboard and take a look at the 24 by 24 video. And it gets worse as you start to use BASIC to list programs the effective display size becomes 23 by 20.

In reading through *The First Book of OSI*, from Elcomp Publishing, I found that a company names Silver Spur Electronics, in Chino, California, sells detailed instructions to double the display size by adding several jumpers and a couple of I.C.'s to the board. The modified display yields an effective display size of about 26 lines of 48 characters (which can be enlarged if you don't want a border around the display).

After making the modifications, though, the BASIC in ROM still thinks the memory map of the video display is the same, and so it only uses half the screen. Included with the modification instructions is a software patch which will allow BASIC to utilize the whole display. However, that, too, gives you only a *very* simple cursor. Using other computers I

```
;Written by Frank Cohen
                                                      ;Cursor Routine for OSI Superboard II
;to suppliment Microsoft's Basic-in-ROM
                                                      ; cursor functions.
                                                      ;Note: This program works with Steven
;Chalfin's video modifications and needs
;to be changed to work with a Superboard's
;normal 24 by 24 video. At the end of this
                                                      ; listing are the changes for 24 by 24 video.
                                                      ;This program loads into 1E40-1FE7 hex;which is the top of memory on an 8K;Superboard II. It may be reassembled for other;addresses if desired.
                                                       Directions: Once loaded the following must
                                                      ;Directions: Once loaded the following must; be done to start Super Cursor-; l. Set the Zero page locations; 2. Cold start BASIC limiting the memory size; to 7624 (dec.). MEM SIZ? 7624; 3. Poke the following-; POKE 538,64:POKE539,30; At this point a solid white cursor should; appear at the home position (upper left corner). If this happens you have successfully loaded
                                                       ; If this happens you have successfully loaded ; Super Cursor Vl.3. If not, try it again.
                                                          To turn off the scrolling function-
POKE 7861,128:POKE 7862,30
To turn on the scrolling function-
POKE 7861,105:POKE 7862,31
                                                          To change the cursor symbol-
                                                              POKE 8033,X (where x is a graphics number)
                                                       ; HOME LOCATION = DOCC (hex); Horizontal Boundary = 44; Verticle Boundary = 26
                                                                                                       (2C hex)
                                                       ;BASIC Commands-
                                                          Clear Screen = PRINT CHR$(1)
Home Cursor = PRINT CHR$(2)
                                                       ;Zero Page Usage
;>MR 1 80
                         >33 80 06
OOEO CC
                                    CURSLOC LOW; Cursor Location Low byte
00E1 DO
                                    CURSLOC HI ; Cursor Location High byte
                                                       Stores byte from cursor location
00E2 20
                                    TEMP
                                                       ;Horizontal Location of Cursor
00E3 00
                                    HL
00E4 00
                                                       ; Verticle Location of Cursor
                                    SCURS LOW
                                                       ;16 Bit scratch pad register
00E5 00
00E6 00
                                    SCURS HI
                                                        ;Start of Program
                                                                     ; Save all register onto the
                                         STA 0202
1E40 8D 02 02
                            Start
                                                                     ; the stack
1E43 48
1E44 8A
                                         PHA
                                         TXA
                                         PHA
1E46 98
1E47 48
                                         TYA
                                         PHA
1E48 AD 02 02
                                          LDA 0202
1E4B C9 5F
                                          CMP $5F
                                                                     ;Check key pressed for cursor
1E4D D0 03
                                          BNE NDE
                                                                     :function
1E4F 20 BE 1F
1E52 C9 02
                                         JSR Left
                                          CMP $02
                            NDE
                                          BNE NHO
1E56 20 80 1E
1E59 C9 0D
                                          JSR Home
                            NHO
                                          CMP $0D
1E5B D0 03
                                          BNE NCR
1E5D 20 95 1E
1E60 C9 0A
1E62 D0 03
                                         JSR CR
CMP $0A
                            NCR
                                          BNE NLF
1E64 20 AB 1E
1E67 C9 01
                                          JSR LF
                                         CMP $01
BNE NCL
                            NLF
1E69 DO 03
1E6B 20 C2 1E
                                          JSR CLS
1E6E C9 00
                                          CMP $00
                            NCL
1E70 F0 03
1E72 20 E8 1E
                                          BEO Exit
                                          JSR Dispc
1E75 68
                            Exit
                                                                     ;Restore all the resisters from
1E76 A8
```

SUPER CURSOR VI. 3

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entire disk of data at one time.

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found that I really liked being able to Home, or Clear Screen, or Line Feed, or Backspace the cursor. All these are not possible with the cursor program in the ROM.

Super Cursor solved my needs for an advanced cursor program. In addition to the above functions, it can actually Backspace the cursor (the BASIC in ROM version prints another underline), you can define what the cursor looks like by picking any of the graphics characters available, you can also scroll at the bottom of the display or wrap around to the top. All these functions are available in BASIC or you can use Super Cursor from a machine language program.

If you have not installed the video modifications for the larger display size you will need to modify several locations in Super Cursor. These modifications can be found in the listing after Super Cursor's machine language listing.

In operating Super Cursor, some steps must be taken to tell BASIC to use Super Cursor rather than its old cursor. First load Super Cursor into memory. If you have an assembler, you can reassemble it to fit anywhere in memory. It occupies approximately 425 bytes of memory. If you don't have an assembler, I would not advise trying to move Super Cursor as almost everything uses subroutines which need absolute addresses (you would have to renumber everything). Super Cursor, as it is listed, fits into the top portion of an 8K Superboard II.

Once loaded, it is necessary to set up the page zero memory vectors. There are seven bytes in all which must be set as follows:

00E0 CC D0 20 00 00 00 00

After you have completed this, you can cold-start BASIC. Be sure to limit BASIC's memory size to only 7624 bytes or else you will wipe out Super Cursor. To limit BASIC's memory, enter:

1E77 68 1E78 AA		PLA TAX	
1E79 68 1E7A 4C 6C FF 1E7D EA EA EA		JMP FF6C NOP	;Jump back to BASIC ;For future expansion
1E80 20 53 1F 1E83 A9 D0 1E85 85 E1 1E87 A9 CC 1E89 85 E0 1E8B A9 00 1E8D 85 E4 1E8F 85 E3 1E91 20 60 1F		STA Cursloc Hi LDA \$CC STA Cursloc Lo LDA \$00 STA VL STA HL	;Home routine ;Set Cursloc to DOCC ;Set HL and VL to 00
1E94 60		RTS	
1E95 20 53 1F 1E98 A9 00 1E9A 85 E6 1E9C A5 E3 1E9E 85 E5 1EA0 20 B0 1F 1EA3 A9 00 1EA5 85 E3 1EA7 20 5A 1F 1EAA 60		STA SCURS HI LDA HL STA SCURS LO JSR SBCC LDA \$00 STA HL JSR CT RTS	;Carrage Return ;Subtract HL from Cursloc
1EAB A5 E4 1EAD C9 -19	LF	LDA VL CMP \$19	;Line Feed ;Check for Scroll
1EAF DO OA 1EB1 20 53 1F 1EB4 20 69 1F 1EB7 20 95 1E 1EBA 60		BNE LFA JSR TC JSR Scroll JSR CR RTS	;Carrage return and Scroll
1EBB 20 95 1E 1EBE 20 27 1F 1EC1 60	LFA	JSR CR JSR DOWN RTS	;No scroll
1EC2 A2 00	CLS	LDX \$00	;;Clear Screen
1EC4 A9 20 1EC6 9D 00 D0 1EC9 9D 00 D1 1ECC 9D 00 D2 1ECF 9D 00 D4 1ED5 9D 00 D5 1ED8 9D 00 D5 1ED8 9D 00 D7 1EDE CA 1EDF F0 03 1EE1 4C C6 1E 1EE4 20 5A 1F		LDA \$20 STA D000,X STA D100,X STA D100,X STA D200,X STA D400,X STA D500,X STA D600,X STA D600,X STA D700,X DEX BEQ CLSE JMP CLA JSR CT	;Set up
1EE7 60		RTS	
1EE8 85 E2 1EEA A5 E3 1EEC C9 2C	DISPC	STA Tempreg LDA HL CMP \$2C	;Display a character
1EEE FO 04 1EFO 20 FB 1E 1EF3 60		JSR Right RTS	;Check for a line overflow
1EF4 20 95 1E 1EF7 20 AB 1E 1EFA 60		JSR CR JSR LF RTS	;Carrage return and line feed
1EFB 20 53 1F 1EFE A5 E3 1F00 C9 2C 1F02 F0 10		CMP \$20	; ;Cursor Right ;Check for overflow
1104 50 53		INC HL	;Increment Cursor ;Subtract 2C from Cursor
1F18 A9 00 1F1A 85 E6 1F1C A9 2C 1F1E 85 E5 1F20 20 B0 1F		JMP FRI LDA \$00 STA HL LDA \$00 STA SCURS HI LDA \$2C STA SCURS LO JSR SBCC JSR CT	;Subtract 2C from Cursor
1F23 20 5A 1F 1F26 60	FRI	JSR CT	
1F27 20 53 1F 1F2A A5 E4 1F2C C9 1A 1F2E F0 10 1F30 E6 E4		LDA VL CMP \$1A BEQ DDN INC VL	; ;Cursor Down ;Check for overflow ;Add 40 to Cursor
1F32 A9 00 1F34 85 E6 1F36 A9 40 1F38 85 E5 1F3A 20 A2 1F		LDA \$00 STA SCURS HI LDA \$40 STA SCURS LO JSR ADDC	

7624, in response to the cold-start question: Mem Siz?

Now that you are running BASIC, all you have to do is to type POKE 538,64:POKE 539,30 and press ENTER. You should see the solid white cursor in the upper left (HOME) position of the display. If you hit the space bar, it should move. If it doesn't behave properly then go back into the Monitor Program and check to see if you entered Super Cursor correctly. It is quite easy to make a typing mistake with machine language programs.

If you don't want the cursor to scroll when it reaches the bottom of the screen, you can turn off the scroll function by typing: POKE 7861.128:POKE 7862.30. You can also turn on the scroll function by typing POKE 7861,105:POKE 7862,31. If you want to change the cursor symbol to some other graphics character, all you have to do is to type POKE 8033,x (where x is the graphics

DDN LDA STA LDA STA LDA STA LDA STA JSF	A \$00 A VL A \$06 A SCURS HI A \$40 A SCURS LO R SBCC	;Subtract 0640 from Cursor
LDY	(CURSLOC),Y	; Temp reg. goes to Cursor location
LDA	(CURSLOC),Y	Cursor location goes to Temp reg.
LDY STA LDA	(\$00 (CURSLOC),Y \$00	;Cursor symbol goes to Cursor location
LDA STA LDA STA LDA	A \$20 A TEMPREG A \$00 A SCURS LO A \$D0	; ;Scroll display one ;Set up SCURS
SCRT LDY LDY LDA STA LDA CLC ADC STA BCC INC SCAT LDA CMF	(\$00 (\$40 (\$CURS),Y (\$CURS),X SCURS LO C \$01 (\$CURS LO C SCAT C SCURS HI SCURS HI SCURS HI	;Scroll it
	DDN	STA VL LDA \$06 STA SCURS HI LDA \$40 STA SCURS LO JSR SBCC FDN JSR CT RTS TC LDA TEMPREG LDY \$00 STA (CURSLOC),Y RTS CT LDY \$00 LDA (CURSLOC),Y STA TEMPREG SC LDA \$A1 LDY \$00 STA (CURSLOC),Y STA TEMPREG SC LDA \$A1 LDY \$00 STA SCURSLOC),Y LDA \$00 STA SCURS LO LDA \$00 STA SCURS LO LDA \$00 LDA \$00 LDA \$00 STA SCURS HI SCRT LDX \$00 LDA \$00 L

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number). Normally, the cursor is equal to 161, which is a white box. If you want to Home the cursor type, PRINT CHR\$(2). If you want to Clear the screen type PRINT CHR\$(1).

Until I began to use the Home and Clear functions, I didn't realize what could be accomplished in a BASIC program. The following is a short program which tests the Random Number Generator of the Superboard's Microsoft BASIC. By running this program, you will see the screen being updated as though the program POKEs the display with the correct information. Actually, the use of the HOME function is all that is being utilized.

10 REM RANDOM NUMBER GENERATOR TEST

Remarks 20 DIM A(9)

30 PRINT CHR\$(1),CHR\$(2)

Clear and Home

40 POKE 8033,32

Change the cursor to a space

50 FOR I=1 TO 1000

60 X = INT(RND(1)*10)

70 A(X) = A(X) + 1

80 PRINT CHR\$(2)

Home the cursor

90 FOR [=0 TO 9

100 PRINT J;"=";A(J)

110 NEXT J

120 PRINT"SAMPLE=";X

130 PRINT"I=";I

140 NEXT I

150 POKE 8033,161

Restore cursor

160 END

As you can see by running this program, working with the Superboard II gets easier and easier with the help of an advanced cursor program like Super Cursor V1.3.

NOTICE

Krell Software's College Boards 81/82 Preparation Series is now available on OSI.

See our ad elsewhere in this issue.

1F91 4C 78 1F 1F94 A2 40 1F96 A9 20 1F98 9D CO D7 1F9B CA 1F9C DO F8 1F9E 60 1F9F EA EA EA	SCA LI SCA LI S' DI BI R'	MP SCRT DY \$40 DA \$20 TA D7C0 EY NE SCA TS OP	;Blank bottom line ;for future expansion
1FA2 A5 E0 1FA4 18 1FA5 65 E5 1FA7 85 E0 1FA9 A5 E1 1FAB 65 E6 1FAD 85 E1 1FAF 60	CI AI S' LI AI	DA CURSLOC LO LC DC SCURS LO TA CURSLOC LO DA CURSLOC HI DC SCURS HI TA CURSLOC HI TS	;Add SCURS to CURSLOC
1FBO A5 E0 1FB2 38 1FB3 E5 E5 1FB5 85 E0 1FB7 A5 E1 1FB9 E5 E6 1FBB 85 E1 1FBD 60	SI SI SI SI SI	DA CURSLOC LO EC BC SCURS LO TA CURSLOC LO DA CURSLOC HI BC SCURS HI TA CURSLOC HI TS	Subtract CURSLOC from SCURS
1FBE 20 53 1F 1FC1 A5 E3 1FC2 F0 10 1FC5 C6 E3 1FC7 A9 00 1FC9 85 E6 1FCB A9 01 1FCD 85 E5 1FCF 20 B0 1F 1FD2 4C E4 1F 1FD5 A9 2C 1FD7 85 E3 1FD9 A9 00 1FDB 85 E6 1FDD A9 2C 1FDB 85 E6 1FDD A9 2C 1FDF 85 E5 1FE1 20 A2 1F 1FE4 20 5A 1F	LI BI DI LI S' S' LI S' S' LI LI E LI S' S' LI S' S' LI LI S' S' LI LI S' S' LI LI S' LI LI S' LI	DA HL EQ LLE EC HL DA \$00 TA SCURS HI DA \$01 TA SCURS LO SSR SBCC MP LEFY	;Cursor Left ;Check for overflow ;Add 01 to CURSLOC ;Add 2C to Cursor
1EAB 1EC2	START HOME RIGHT DOWN CR LF CLS DISPC TC CT SC SCROLL ADDC SBCC LEFT		; Routines ; Start of Program ; Home cursor ; Cursor Right ; Cursor Down ; Carriage Return ; Line Feed ; Clear Screen ; Display a character ; Temp reg. goes to display ; Cursor char. goes to temp reg. ; Cursor symbol goes to disply ; Scroll display one line up ; Add SCURS to CURSLOC ; Subtract SCURS from CURSLOC ; Cursor Left ;

Modifications to Super Cursor V1.3 for 24 by 24 Video

Zero page locations must be changed as below:

00E0 85 Cursloc LO 00E1 D0 Cursloc HI

; End

Make the following changes to the main program:

1E88	85	LDA	\$85
1EAE	17	CMP	\$19
1EED	17	CMP	\$17
1F01	17	CMP	\$17
1F1D	17	CMP	\$17
1F2D	17	CMP	\$17
1F45	0E	LDA	\$0E
1F49	02	LDA	\$20
1F7B	20	LDY	\$20
1F8E	D4	CMP	\$D4
1F95	20	LDY	\$20
1FD6	17	LDA	\$17
1FDE	17	LDA	\$17

Memory Recall Test V. Nasser Birmingham, England

If a human subject is exposed to a set of random numbers or letters for a short span of time, the number of items recalled is generally about 7 ± 2 items. Theories abound as to the capacity for immediate memory. Obviously words/letters/numbers that are meaningful will be more likely to be remembered than meaningless items. Also, if numbers can be organized in a meaningful way, then the probability of accurate recall is greater. It is possible, with training, to increase one's immediate memory span by a considerable amount. Let me give a typical example. Exposed to the numbers: 162536496481 (and providing one recognizes that each pair of digits is the square of consecutive natural numbers from 4 to 9) then one only has to remember six "chunks," but will nevertheless seem to remember 12 numbers.

However, if the numbers are random, obviously one may not always be able to organize the digits in a meaningful way. My program works in the following way: it asks the subject how many numbers he or she wants to recall. When the subject enters the required items, the program will display the appropriate number of random numbers for a certain time. This exposure time incidentally, is a function of the number of numbers chosen. So that three numbers will be exposed for a much shorter time than ten numbers. After the exposure of random numbers, the screen is automatically cleared and the subject is asked to input the numbers in the sequence originally shown. The program will terminate upon the first erroneous digit input and give the correct answers.

So, having explained a bit about the psychology of immediate memory and presented a program to test your memory span, what use can this program be put to?

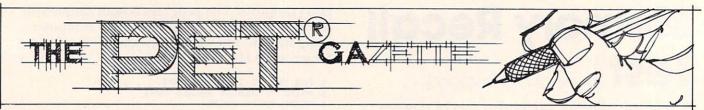
Under the influence of alcohol or sedative drugs the memory span drops in proportion to the amount consumed. Further, in certain conditions of brain damage it is not possible to remember more than two or three digits. Thus it has diagnostic possibilities. But more interesting, in my opinion, is the way the program encourages you to remember. If one starts at a low level, the initial successes create the automatic reinforcements necessary to increase one's memory span. This is remarkable since the numbers displayed are random and there is very little chance of organizing them in any meaningful way.

It can be used for any age group from nine

years onwards. The program is both simple and absorbing. It can be adapted for any computer using BASIC, but was specifically written for the Superboard II.

```
1 FOR T=1 TO 32:PRINT:NEXT
2 PRINT " MEMORY RECALL TEST"
3 PRINT:PRINT:PRINT
8 CLEAR
9 PRINT " TYPE NUMBER OF NUMBERS TO BE -
       ¬RECALLED"
10 INPUT P
15 DIM A(P)
16 FOR I=1 TO 32:PRINT:NEXT
20 FOR N=1. TO P
25 A(N)=INT(RND(1)*10)
   PRINT TAB(2);
30 PRINT A(N);: IF POS(1)>18 THEN PRINT:
       PRINT
50 NEXT
55 FOR X=1 TO 500*N:NEXT X
56 FOR T=1 TO 32:PRINT:NEXT
60 FOR N=1 TO P
   INPUT Y
80 IF Y<>A(N) THEN 100
85 NEXT N
90 PRINT " WELL DONE "
95 GOTO 8
100 PRINT " INCORRECT"
JIØ PRINT "
             THE CORRECT ANSWERS ARE
  .0 FOR N=1 TO 2
125 PRINT TAB(2);
130 PRINT A(N);:IF POS(1)>18 THEN PRINT:
       PRINT
135 NEXT N
136 PRINT: PRINT: PRINT
140 GOTO 8
READY.
```





A Look At Superpet

The SuperPET looks about the same as an 8032 PET which is not surprising — it is an 8032 with two additional boards inside, 64K more RAM (necessary to hold the new, disk-based languages), and a new I/O system. Externally, it resembles an 8032 except for three things: 1. the logo reads "SuperPET" and, below, "SP9000"; 2. there is a set of stick-on key overlays for APL special characters; and 3. there are two, three-position switches attached to the side of the black base, below the numeric keypad.

SuperPET comes with four high-level languages, "Waterloo micro-" versions of: BASIC (40.5K), PASCAL (40.5K), FORTRAN (52.5K), and APL (64.75K). COBOL is expected soon. In addition, there is an extensive development system (nearly a high-level language) for work in 6809 machine language (an Assembler, Monitor, Linker,

and Editor).

Availability

According to Commodore, a SuperPET (\$1995) ordered today would arrive in about 45 days. Owners of 8032's could install a single-board upgrade for approximately \$500. This upgrade is expected to

be available early in 1982.

All the languages are on a single 8050 disk. This does not mean, though, that the SuperPET cannot be used with a 2040 disk system. Program 1 will redefine an 8050 as device #9. It should be linked to a power-off 2040. Turning on the 2040 leaves it as device #8. Program 2 will move the languages from an 8050 to a 2040. The value of F\$ must be added to the program when transferring the final two programs (a library of utilities) on the disk, "&00,)".%80" and "7!4,)".%80". The internal quotes cannot, of course, be part of a filename — what's more, the characters are not what they seem and must be defined using CHR\$ as shown in Program 3.

Program 1.

10 OPEN 15,8,15

- 20 PRINT #15,"M-W" CHR\$(12)CHR\$(00))CHR\$(2)CHR\$(9+32)CHR\$(9+6 4)
- 30 REM THE LAST TWO 9'S DEFINE DEV ICE #9.
- 40 REM FOR THE 2031 (SINGLE DRIVE)
 , USE 119 INSTEAD OF 12.

Program 2.

- 5 PRINT"{CLEAR}":CATALOGDØONU9:IN PUT"{DOWN}FILE NAME";F\$
- 7 SCRATCH(F\$): POKE59464,0
- 10 OPEN1,9,8,"0:"+F\$+",P,R":K=1:SO =59464
- 2Ø OPEN2,8,8,"Ø:"+F\$+",P,W":B=255:
- 30 GET#1,A\$:S=ST:B=B+K:IFB>254THEN
 B=Z:NB=NB+K:PRINT"{UP}{ERA
 ERASE END}BLOCK:";NB
- 35 IFA\$=""THENA\$=CHR\$(Z)
- 40 PRINT#2,A\$;:IFS=ZTHEN30
- 60 CLOSE1:CLOSE2:POKE 59467,0
- 70 PRINT" {CLEAR} TRANSFER COMPLETE {
 DOWN} ": CATALOGDØ

Program 3.

- 1 REM CREATES FILENAME FOR NON-ST ANDARD CHARACTERS IN SYSTE M LIBRARY FILENAME
- 3 F\$=CHR\$(102)+CHR\$(112)+CHR\$(112)+CHR\$(112)+CHR\$(108)
- 4 F\$=F\$+CHR\$(105)+CHR\$(98)+CHR\$(4 6)+CHR\$(101)+CHR\$(120)+CHR \$(112)
- 5 REM ELIMINATE LINE FIVE

Program 3a.

- 1 REM FILENAME 7!4,) ". %80
- 3 F\$=CHR\$(119)+CHR\$(97)+CHR\$(116) +CHR\$(108)
- 4 F\$=F\$+CHR\$(105)+CHR\$(98)+CHR\$(4 6)+CHR\$(101)+CHR\$(120)+CHR \$(112)

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Manuals

The computer comes with six manuals, one for each language plus the *System Overview: Commodore SuperPET*. They are large (the BASIC manual is 221 pages) and contain numerous example programs (a second disk includes some of them). The manuals may be purchased separately from Howard W. Sams & Co., Inc., 4300 West 62nd St., P.O. Box 7092, Indianapolis, IN 46206. A minor annoyance in this otherwise carefully planned documentation is the fact that the number *1* and the lowercase *l* are identical in the Assembler handbook. In general, however, great care has obviously been taken to thoroughly explain each language. The BASIC book, for example, could easily serve as a textbook for learning this version of the language.

The Software Philosophy

Perhaps one of the first questions which comes to the mind of a microcomputerist is: what is a 40 K BASIC? Personal computers contain versions of BASIC which are usually 4 to 12 K large. An advanced BASIC might reach 18 K. What is added when BASIC is 40.5 K?

The authors of *System Overview*: "These language interpreters have been designed specifically for educational use in the teaching of computer programming. The design of the interpreters features good error diagnosis and debugging capabilities which are useful in educational and other program-development environments." There are explicit, lengthy error messages, search and replace (from the Editor), a trace facility, and *structured programming*.

Briefly, structured programming is a kind of tightening up of the rules of a language. It eliminates programming shortcuts in an effort to make programs more readable and to make languages more easily learned. Loops, for example, are supposed to be indented so they can be *seen*:

10 LOOP 20 X=X+1 30 Y\$=VALUE\$(X) 40 IF X=5000 THEN QUIT 50 ENDLOOP

Multiple statements per line are discouraged, spaces are required between the IF and X in IF X THEN..., the keyword VALUE must be spelled out (it replaces STR\$ and VAL), LOAD "FILE-NAME" must have the second quote, NEXT must have a variable, dir "disk/1" replaces cAd1, and so on. This elimination of shortcuts makes programs more easily debugged, more easily read, but it also makes them larger, slows typing them in, and slows execution times. Comparing the run time of the above with the non-structured equivalent: (FOR I = 1 TO 5000: Y\$ = STR\$(I): NEXT) takes 54 seconds, the structured version takes 119 seconds.

Some abbreviations are permitted: I for LIST, ? for PRINT. Also, the language contains a DEL function for deleting lines, RENUM for renumbering, and A for automatic line numbering.

The BASIC

As might be expected, there are significant additions and some changes to the Microsoft BASIC which is standard on other PET/CBM computers. NEW becomes CLEAR. TI becomes TIME.! can mean REM. Structured control statements (IF, ELSE, etc.) must not be followed with anything else on a line.

A number of new functions are implemented: CURSOR (i%) sets the cursor to the position on the screen defined by the argument. DATE\$ holds the current date. EPS gives the smallest number that the computer can represent. INF gives the largest. FP(x) returns the fractional part of x. IP(x) gives the integer part of x. HEX(x\$) will give the hexadecimal equivalent of the decimal argument (up to a value of 32737) and HEX\$(x) goes the other way. IDX(a\$,b\$) returns the position at which b\$ first occurs within a\$. IO STATUS replaces ST. MOD(x,y) provides the modulus of x for the range y. ORD(s\$) returns the position of the one-character s\$ in the system's set of characters. PI is pi. RPT\$(s\$,n) gives a string which is s\$ concatenated n times. STR\$(a\$,s,1) is MID\$.

Changes or additions to BASIC statements include: CHAIN provides program overlaying with parameter passing (USE, like DATA, contains the list to be passed). FNEND permits multiple-line function definitions. GUESS...ADMIT...ENDGUESS establish a structure similar to: 10 INPUT A\$ <> "YES and A\$ <> "NO" THEN PRINT "ANSWER YES OR NO": GOTO 10. (The ADMIT statement replaces an IF THEN.)

ELSEIF, ENDIF, LOOP, ENDLOOP, UNTIL, ELSE, WHILE, UNTIL, and QUIT are all statements which replace various IF THEN and FOR NEXT loop types. They are aspects of "structured programming." An ON-RESUME/IGNORE-ENDON structure permits control over some error conditions from within a program. Zero division, EOF, pressing the STOP key, under- and overflow are among the conditions which can be trapped.

This brief summary merely hints at the wealth of software and hardware to be explored in the SuperPET. When asked what impresses them most about this machine, each industry expert answers differently. Some say that the introduction of a serious version of APL is the most significant aspect of the computer. Some say it is the built-in RS-232 interface. Some mention the multiple languages or the inherent ability to speak directly to mainframe computers or the massive bank-switched RAM. All seem to agree, however, that the new PET is super. ©

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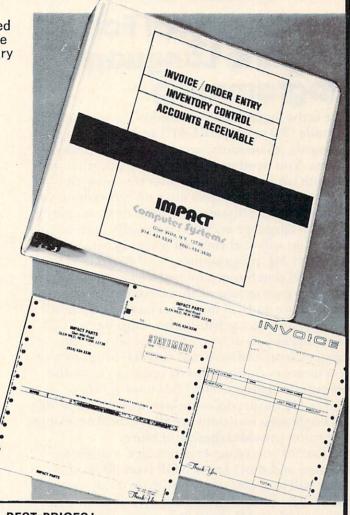
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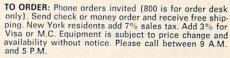
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Many ML programmers with PET/CBM machines feel that Supermon is the essential tool for developing programs of short to medium length. All Upgrade and 4.0 machines have a "resident" monitor; a program within the computer's ROM which allows you to type SYS 1024 and see the registers, load and save and run ML programs, or see a memory dump (a list of numbers from the computer's memory cells.) But to program or analyze ML easily, disassembler, assembler, hunt, and single-step functions are all practical necessities. Supermon provides these and more.

Even if you've never assembled a single instruction and don't know NOP from ROL, this article will lead you step-by-step through the entry and SAVE of Supermon. And even if you do not plan to explore ML right now, you might consider putting this program into your library. If you ever decide to work a bit in ML, Supermon will prove

invaluable.

How To Enter Supermon

- 1. Type in the BASIC program (Program 1). It is the same for all versions. Then save it normally by typing SAVE "CONTROL". This program will be used later to automatically find your memory size, transfer Supermon to the top, and report to you the SYS address you use to activate it.
- 2. Now the hard part: type SYS 1024 which enters you into the machine language monitor. You will see something like the following:

Figure 1.

B*

PC IRQ SR AC XR YR SP .; Ø4Ø1 E455 32 Ø4 5E ØØ EE Then type: M 0600 0648 and you will see something similar to (the numbers will be different, but we are going to type over them which, after hitting RETURN on each line, will enter the new numbers into the computer's memory.):

Figure 2.

.M Ø6ØØ Ø648

.: 0600 28 58 FF FF 00 0B 06 AD .: 0608 FF FC 00 21 06 03 AD A9

.: Ø61Ø CB 85 1F A9 ØC 85 2Ø A5

.: Ø618 34 85 21 A5 35 85 22 AØ .: Ø62Ø ØØ 93 Ø6 Ø6 DØ 16 2Ø 38

.: 0620 00 93 06 06 D0 16 20 38 .: 0628 06 F0 11 85 23 20 38 06

: Ø63Ø 18 65 34 AA A5 23 65 35

.: 0638 20 43 06 8A 20 43 06 20

.: 0640 50 06 90 DB 60 EA EA A5

.: 0648 1F D0 02 C6 20 C6 1F B1

We have divided Supermon into 21 blocks with 80 hexadecimal numbers per block to make typing easier. There is a final, shorter block with 64 numbers. Type right over the numbers on the screen so that line 0600 looks like it does in Program 2. Then hit RETURN and cursor over to the A5 on line 0608. (Set a TAB to this position if your keyboard has a TAB key.) Then type over the numbers in this line and so on. When you have finished typing your RETURN on line 0648, type in: M 0650 0698 and the next block will appear for you to type over. Continue this way until you finish entering the new version of line 0CC8 at the end. (Hope that no lightning or fuses blow.)

- 3. If you have Upgrade ROMs, you will need to correct the lines listed in Program 3 at this point. To change line 06D0, simply type M 06D0 06D0 and it will appear so that you can type over it and RETURN as in step 2.
- **4.** Now Supermon is in your memory and you must SAVE it. Hit RETURN so that you are on a new line and type: S "SUPER-MON", 01,0600, 0CCC (to SAVE to tape) or type: S "0:SUPERMON",08,0600,0CCC (to SAVE to disk drive 0).
- 5. Finally, you will want to use the Checksum program to see if you made any errors during the marathon. You probably did, but to make it as painless as possible, the Checksum program will flash through your Supermon and let you know which blocks need to be corrected. So, type in Program 4 (or if you have Upgrade ROMs, use the first three lines from Program 5). SAVE Checksum just in case. Then LOAD "SUPERMON" (an ordinary LOAD as with a BASIC program will slide it in starting at

CBM/PET? SEE SKYLES ... CBM/PET?

"Should we call it Command-O or Command-O-Pro?"

That's a problem because this popular ROM is called the Command-O-Pro in Europe. (Maybe Command-O smacks too much of the military.)

But whatever you call it, this 4K byte ROM will provide your CBM BASIC 4.0 (4016, 4032) and 8032 computers with 20 additional commands including 10 Toolkit program editing and debugging commands and 10 additional commands for screening, formatting and disc file manipulating. (And our manual writer dug up 39 additional commands in the course of doing a 78-page manual!)

The Command-O extends Commodore's 8032 advanced screen editing features to the ultimate. You can now SCROLL up and down, insert or delete entire lines, delete the characters to the left or right of the cursor, select TEXT or GRAPHICS modes or ring the 8032 bell. You can even redefine the window to adjust it by size and position on your screen. And you can define any key to equal a sequence of up to 90 key strokes.

The Command-O chip resides in hexadecimal address \$9000, the rightmost empty socket in 4016 and 4032 or the rearmost in 8032. If there is a space conflict, we do have Socket-2-ME available at a very special price.

Skyles guarantees your satisfaction: if you are not absolutely happy with your new Command-O, return it to us within ten days for an immediate, full refund.



SEE SKYLES

Skyles Electric Works 231E South Whisman Road Mountain View, California 94041 (415) 965-1735 Visa/Mastercard orders: call tollfree (800) 227-9998 (except California). California orders: please call (415) 965-1735.

... CBM/PET? SEE SKYLES ... CBM/

WATCH

THIS

SPACE

CBM/PET? SEE SKYLES ... CBM/PET?

"You mean this one little Disk-O-Pro ROM will give my PET twenty-five new commands?

And for just \$75.00? Why, that's only \$3.00 a command!"

The Disk-O-Pro in any PET with Version III (BASIC 2.0) ROMs (### COMMODORE BASIC ###) will give 19 software compatible disk instructions*: 15 identical with the new BASIC 4.0 (or with 8032 ROMs) compatible with both old and new DOS. Plus 4 additional disk commands...including appending (MERGE), overlaying (MERGE #_____) and PRINT USING, allowing formatting output of strings and numbers on the PET screen or on any printer.

*NOTE: Old DOS doesn't recognize three of the commands.

Ħ

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Those are just 3 of the important commands—and there are 7 more beauties—on your Disk-O-Pro that have never been available previously to PET/CBM users. (Skyles does it again!)... Beauties like the softtouch key (SET) which allows you to define a key to equal a sequence of up to 80 keystrokes; like SCROLL whereby all keys repeat as well as slow scrolling and extra editing features; like BEEP which allows you to play music on your PET.

The Disk-O-Pro is completely compatible with the BASIC programmer's Toolkit. The chip resides in the socket at hexadecimal address \$9000, the rightmost empty socket in most PETS. And for the owners of "classic" (or old) PETS, we do have interface boards.

(For those owning a BASIC 4.0 or 8032, even though the Disk-O-Pro may not be suitable, the Command-O is. Just write to Skyles for additional information. Remember, we have never abandoned a PET owner.)

Complete with 84-page manual written by Greg Yob...who was having so much fun that he got carried away. We had expected 32 pages.

Skyles Electric Works 231E South Whisman Road Mountain View, California 94041 (415) 965-1735 Visa/Mastercard orders: call tollfree (800) 227-9998 (except California). California orders: please call (415) 965-1735.

CBM/PET?

... CBM/PET? SEE SKYLES ... CBM

WATCH

THIS

SPACE

address 1536, above the end of Checksum). Then RUN. Incorrect blocks will be announced. When you know where the errors are, type SYS 1024 and then M XXXX XXXX for the starting and ending addresses of the bad block. Check the numbers against Program 2 (or Program 3) and in all corrections. If, despite everything, you cannot find an error within a block, make sure that the corresponding number within the DATA statement of the Checksum program is correct. Then SAVE the good version "SUPERMON1" as in step 4. "SUPERMON1" as in step 4.

6. Your reward is near. LOAD "CONTROL" and then LOAD SUPERMON1. Then type RUN and hold your breath. If all goes well, you should see:

Figure 3.

SUPERMON4!

BY WOZNIAK/BAUM DISSASSEMBLER SINGLE STEP

BY JIM RUSSO MOST OTHER STUFF , BY BILL SEILER

TIDIED & WRAPPED BY JIM BUTTERFIELD

LINK TO MONITOR -- SYS 31283

SAVE WITH MLM: .S "SUPERMON", Ø1, 7A33, 8000 READY.

> And you should be able to use all the commands listed in the Supermon Summary. If some, or all, of the commands fail to function, check the last, short block of code to see if there are

After Supermon is relocated to the top of your memory, use a ML SAVE to save it in its final form. Instructions are on screen after RUN.

SUPERMON SUMMARY

COMMODORE MONITOR INSTRUCTIONS:

G GO RUN

L LOAD FROM TAPE OR DISK

M MEMORY DISPLAY

R REGISTER DISPLAY

SAVE TO TAPE OR DISK

X EXIT TO BASIC

SUPERMON ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS:

A SIMPLE ASSEMBLER

D DISASSEMBLER

F FILL MEMORY

H HUNT MEMORY

SINGLE INSTRUCTION

PRINTING DISASSEMBLER

T TRANSFER MEMORY

SUPERMON WILL LOAD ITSELF INTO THE TOP OF MEMORY .. WHEREVER THAT HAPPENS

TO BE ON YOUR MACHINE.

YOU MAY THEN SAVE THE MACHINE CODE FOR FASTER LOADING IN THE FUTURE. BE SURE TO NOTE THE SYS COMMAND WHICH LINKS SUPERMON TO THE COMMODORE MONITOR.

SIMPLE ASSEMBLER

.A 2000 LDA #\$12

.A 2002 STA \$8000,X

.A 2005 (RETURN)

IN THE ABOVE EXAMPLE THE USER STARTED ASSEMBLY AT 1000 HEX. FIRST INSTRUCTION WAS LOAD A REGISTER WITH IMMEDIATE 12 HEX. IN THE SECOND LINE THE USER DID NOT NEED TO TYPE THE A AND ADDRESS. THE SIMPLE ASSEMBLER PROMPTS WITH THE NEXT ADDRESS. THE ASSEMBLER TYPE A RETURN AFTER THE SYNTAX IS THE SAME THE ADDRESS PROMPT. AS THE DISASSEMBLER OUTPUT.

DISASSEMBLER

.D 2000

(SCREEN CLEARS)

2000 A9 12 LDA #\$12 STA \$8000,X

2002 9D 00 80 2005 AA TAX

2006 AA

(FULL PAGE OF INSTRUCTIONS)

DISASSEMBLES 22 INSTRUCTIONS STARTING AT 1000 HEX. THE THREE BYTES FOLLOWING THE ADDRESS MAY BE MODIFIED. USE THE CRSR KEYS TO MOVE TO AND MODIFY THE BYTES. HIT RETURN AND THE BYTES IN MEMORY WILL BE CHANGED. SUPERMON WILL THEN DISASSEMBLE THAT PAGE AGAIN.

PRINTING DISASSEMBLER

.P 2000,2040

2000 A9 12

LDA #\$12

2002 9D 00 80 STA \$8000, XY.

2005 AA TAX

203F A2 00 LDX #\$ØØ

TO ENGAGE PRINTER, SET UP BEFOREHAND:

OPEN 4,4:CMD4

ON 4.0, ACCESS THE MONITOR VIA A CALL SYS 54386 (*NOT* A BREAK) COMMAND

SINGLE STEP

. I

ALLOWS A MACHINE LANGUAGE PROGRAM TO BE RUN STEP BY STEP.

CALL REGISTER DISPLAY WITH .R AND SET



Standard Features:

- Full power to PET/CBM for a minimum of 15 minutes
- Installs within PET/CBM cabinet
- No wiring changes necessary
- Batteries recharged from PET/CBM integral power supply

Specifications:

- Physical Size: 5.5" x 3.6" x 2.4"
- Weight: 4.5 lbs.
- Time to reach full charge: 16 hours
- Duration of outputs: Minimum of 15 min.
- Voltages: +16, +9, -12, -9
- Battery Life Expectancy: 3 to 5 years
- · Battery On-Off Switch

For Use With:

- Commodore PET/CBM 2001 and 4000 series computer
- Commodore PET/CBM 8000 series computer (screen size will not be normal on battery back-up)
- Commodore C2N Cassette Drive

BATTERY BACKUP SYSTEML

FOR COMMODORE PET/CBM COMPUTERS

Never again lose valuable data because of power shortages or line surges. **BackPack** supplies a minimum of 15 minutes reserve power to 32K of memory, the video screen and tape drive. **BackPack** fits inside the PET/CBM cabinet and can be installed easily by even the novice user. **BackPack** is recharged during normal operation and has an integral on-off switch.

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Also available, **Back Pack** unit for Commodore CBM 4040 and 8052 Dual Drive Floppy Disk.

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Apex, North Carolina 27502

Phone: (919)362-4200 or (919)362-5671

Electronic Manufacturing
Technical Design and Development
Computer System Technology



ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION

THE PC ADDRESS TO THE DESIRED FIRST INSTRUCTION FOR SINGLE STEPPING. THE .I WILL CAUSE A SINGLE STEP TO EXECUTE AND WILL DISASSEMBLE THE NEXT. CONTROLS:

< FOR SINGLE STEP; RVS FOR SLOW STEP; SPACE FOR FAST STEPPING; STOP TO RETURN TO MONITOR. [ON BUSINESS KEYBOARDS--USE 8, 6 AND STOP].

FILL MEMORY

.F 1000 1100 FF

FILLS THE MEMORY FROM 1000 HEX TO 1100 HEX WITH THE BYTE FF HEX.

GO RUN

GO TO THE ADDRESS IN THE PC REGISTER DISPLAY AND BEGIN RUN CODE. ALL THE REGISTERS WILL BE REPLACED WITH THE DISPLAYED VALUES.

.G 1000

GO TO ADDRESS 1000 HEX AND BEGIN RUNNING CODE.

HUNT MEMORY

. H CØØØ DØØØ 'READ

HUNT THRU MEMORY FROM CØØØ HEX TO DØØØ HEX FOR THE ASCII STRING READ AND PRINT THE ADDRESS WHERE IT IS FOUND. A MAXIMUM OF 32 CHARACTERS MAY BE USED. . H CØØØ DØØØ 2Ø D2 FF

HUNT MEMORY FROM COOO HEX TO DOOO HEX FOR THE SEQUENCE OF BYTES 20 D2 FF AND PRINT THE ADDRESS. A MAXIMUM OF 32 BYTES MAY BE USED.

LOAD

LOAD ANY PROGRAM FROM CASSETTE #1.

.L "RAM TEST"

LOAD FROM CASSETTE #1 THE PROGRAM NAMED RAM TEST.

.L "RAM TEST", Ø8

LOAD FROM DISK (DEVICE 8) THE PROGRAM NAMED RAM TEST.

THIS COMMAND LEAVES BASIC POINTERS UNCHANGED.

MEMORY DISPLAY

.м 0000 0080

- .0000 00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07
- ØØØ8 Ø8 Ø9 ØA ØB ØC ØD ØE ØF

DISPLAY MEMORY FROM ØØØØ HEX TO THE BYTES FOLLOWING THE ØØ8Ø HEX. CAN BE ALTERED BY TYPING OVER THEM THEN TYPING A RETURN.

REGISTER DISPLAY

.R

PC IRQ SR AC XR YR SP ØØØØ E62E Ø1 Ø2 Ø3 Ø4 Ø5

DISPLAYS THE REGISTER VALUES SAVED WHEN SUPERMON WAS ENTERED. THE VALUES MAY BE CHANGED WITH THE EDIT FOLLOWED BY A RETURN.

USE THIS INSTRUCTION TO SET UP THE PC VALUE BEFORE SINGLE STEPPING WITH

SAVE

.S "PROGRAM NAME", Ø1, Ø8ØØ, ØC8Ø SAVE TO CASSETTE #1 MEMORY FROM Ø8ØØ HEX UP TO BUT NOT INCLUDING ØC8Ø HEX AND NAME IT PROGRAM NAME. .S "Ø:PROGRAM NAME", Ø8, 1200, 1F50

SAVE TO DISK DRIVE #0 MEMORY FROM 1200 HEX UP TO BUT NOT INCLUDING 1F50 HEX AND NAME IT PROGRAM NAME.

TRANSFER MEMORY

.T 1000 1100 5000

TRANSFER MEMORY IN THE RANGE 1000 HEX TO 1100 HEX AND START STORING IT AT ADDRESS 5000 HEX.

EXIT TO BASIC

RETURN TO BASIC READY MODE. THE STACK VALUE SAVED WHEN ENTERED WILL BE RESTORED. CARE SHOULD BE TAKEN THAT THIS VALUE IS THE SAME AS WHEN THE MONITOR WAS ENTERED. A CLR IN BASIC WILL FIX ANY STACK PROBLEMS.

Program 1.

- 100 PRINT" {CLEAR} {02 DOWN} {REV} SUP ERMON!!"
- 110 PRINT" {DOWN} DISSASSEMBLER ~ {REV}D{OFF} BY WOZNIAK/BAU
- 120 PRINT" SINGLE STEP {REV}I {OFF} BY JIM RUSSO
- 130 PRINT"MOST OTHER STUFF {REV}, HA LT{OFF} BY BILL SEILER
- 150 PRINT" {DOWN}TIDIED & WRAPPED BY JIM BUTTERFIELD"
- 170 L=PEEK (52) +PEEK (53) *256:SYS1536 : M=PEEK (33): N=PEEK (34)
- 180 POKE52, M:POKE53, N:POKE48, M:POKE 49, N: N=M+N*256
- 210 PRINT" {02 DOWN}LINK TO MONITOR ~ -- SYS"; N
- 220 PRINT:PRINT"SAVE WITH MLM:"
- 230 PRINT".S "; CHR\$ (34); "SUPERMON"; CHR\$ (34); ", Ø1"; :X=N/4096:G OSUB25Ø

250	<pre>X=L/4096:GOSUB250:END PRINT",";:FORJ=1T04:X%=X:X=(X-X %)*16:IFX%>9THENX%=X%+7 PRINTCHR\$(X%+48);:NEXTJ:RETURN</pre>								.:	Ø768 Ø77Ø Ø778 Ø78Ø	1B FE	Ø2 85	65 FE		85 AF	FD FA	98 ØØ	AD 65 A6 20	
	SUPERMON 4.0 Program 2.											Cl							FA
.:	Ø6ØØ Ø6Ø8	A9	СВ	85	1 F	A9	ØC	85	2Ø 22	::	Ø79Ø Ø798	ØØ	20	31	FA	ØØ	20		D7
::	Ø61Ø Ø618	AØ		20	38	Ø6	DØ 23	16	20 38	•	Ø7AØ Ø7A8	98	D7	20		D7			85
.:	0620	Ø6	18	65	34	AA	A5	23	65	::	Ø7BØ Ø7B8	ØØ	90	ØC	A5	B5	81	FB	FA 2Ø
::	Ø63Ø	20	5Ø	Ø6		DB		43 EA		::	Ø7CØ Ø7C8					4C 81			ØØ 2Ø
::	Ø638 Ø64Ø						2Ø 21	C6 DØ	1F Ø2	.:	Ø7DØ	44	D7	20	92	FA	ØØ	20	44
•:	0648								60		Ø7D8	D7	20	98	D7	A2	00	ØØ	20
::	0650									::	Ø7EØ Ø7E8			C9			14 20	2Ø CF	98 FF
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	Ø668										Ø7F8 Ø8ØØ			8E		00	Ø1 Ø2	2Ø E8	6B 2Ø
.:	Ø67Ø	AA	AA	AA	AA	AA	AA	AA	AA		0808			C9	ØD		09	20	
• :	0678									. :	0810					20	DØ	EC	
• :	Ø68Ø Ø688						34 FC		F F	.:	Ø818				D5				AØ
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.:	Ø698									• •	Ø828	0C	68	E8	E4	В4	שט	F3	20
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	Ø6A8							BD		•:	0838								
.:	Ø6BØ		ØØ	48		CA	10		4C		Ø84Ø Ø848				BA Ø2		20	81 8D	FA ØE
.:	Ø6B8						2C	A2	ØØ		0850				A2	ØØ	00	8D	09
• :		ØØ				Ø8	B4	FC	DØ		Ø858					A9	93	20	D2
.:	Ø6C8 Ø6DØ	Ø2 2Ø					D6	FB	60	.:	0860			16	85	B5	20	06	FC
. :	Ø6D8				C9		FØ	F9 Ø1	6Ø 2Ø	.:	Ø868								
.:	Ø6EØ									•									
• :	Ø6E8										Ø878	DZ	rr	40	BA	D4	An	20	20
	Ø6FØ	51	D7	Dα	DE	7 17	ac	an	0.3	.:	0880								
	Ø6F8	4 C	A4	D7	20	31	D5	CA	DØ	• :	Ø888								
	0700										Ø89Ø Ø898							68 Ø3	
.:	0708	6Ø	A2	02	B5	FA	48	BD	ØA		Ø8AØ							A5	
	0710									.:	Ø8A8							20	
	0718									•:	Ø8BØ					F2			
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	0748									::	Ø8D8 Ø8EØ								
	Ø75Ø										Ø8E8							Ø1	
.:	Ø758	Cl	FA	ØØ	90	60	Al	FB	81	.:	Ø8FØ								
• :	0760	FD	20	A8	FA	ØØ	20	39	D5	.:	Ø8F8								

.:	0900	13	29	Ø7	Ø9	80	4A	AA	BD	.:	ØA98	A2	02	20	CF	FF	C9	ØD	FØ
.:	0908	ØØ	FF	ØØ	BØ	Ø4	4A	4A	4 A	. :	ØAAØ	1E	C9	20	FØ	F5	20	F7	FE
	0910	4A	29		DØ	04			A9		ØAA8		BØ	ØF		78		A4	
• :										• :	WAAO	WW	שם	N.L	20	10	וע	A4	гь
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										.:	ØABØ	84	FC	85	FB	A9	30	9D	10
.:	0920	FF	29	a3	8D	10	Ø2	98	29	. :	ØAB8	02	E8	9 D	10	02	E8	DØ	DB
											ØACØ	8 E	ØB	Ø2		ØØ	ØØ	86	DE
• :	0928		AA				EØ	8A	FØ	• :									
.:	0930	ØB	4A	90	Ø8	4A	4A	Ø9	20	.:	ØAC8	FØ	04	E6		FØ	7B		ØØ
.:	Ø938	88	DØ	FA	C8	88	DØ	F2	60	.:	ØADØ	ØØ	86	B5	A5	DE	20	74	FC
.:	0940	В1	FB	20	5C	FC	ØØ	A2	Øl	.:	ØAD8	ØØ	A6	FF	8 E	ØC	Ø2	AA	BC
	0948			FA			10	Ø2	C8	. :	ØAEØ	5E	FF	ØØ	BD		FF	ØØ	20
.:																E2			
.:	0950	90		A2			Ø9	Ø2	90	.:	ØAE8	EØ	FE					Ø6	EØ
.:	Ø958	FØ	6 Ø	A8	B9	5E	FF	ØØ	8 D	.:	ØAFØ	Ø3	DØ	1A			Ø2		15
.:	0960	ØB	02	B9	9E	FF	ØØ	8D	ØC	.:	ØAF8	A5	FF	C9	E8	A9	30	BØ	21
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•	~~-~	~ ~		~-	~ ~		0.0	- ~											
.:	0970	Ø2			Ø2			DØ	F6	• :	ØBØ8	FE	ØØ	DØ		88	DØ	EB	Ø6
.:	Ø978	69	3F	20	D2	FF	CA	DØ	EA	.:	ØBlØ	FF	90	ØB	BC	57	FF	ØØ	BD
.:	0980	4C	31	D5	20	81	FA	ØØ	20	.:	ØB18	51	FF	ØØ	20	EØ	FE	ØØ	DØ
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.:	Ø998	Ø2	8 E	ØA	02	20	34	D5	20	.:	ØВ3Ø	DØ	A4		ØB	Ø2		B5	DØ
.:	Ø9AØ	ØB	FC	ØØ	20	64	FC	ØØ	85	.:	ØB38	9 D	20	44	D7	AC	1C	02	FØ
.:	Ø9A8			FC	20	35	F3	FØ	Ø5	.:	ØB4Ø	2F	AD	ØC	Ø2	C9	9D	DØ	20
	Ø9BØ			FA		BØ	E9	4C	BA	. :	ØB48	20	CA	FA	aa	90	ØB	98	DØ
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.:	Ø9B8	D4	20	81	F'A	00	A9	Ø3	85		apsa	Ø5	AE	1 0	an	10	ØB	4C	QA
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.:	Ø9CØ	B5	20	98	D7	20	ØB	D5	DØ	.:	ØB58	FA	ØØ			FA		18	02
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• :										.:	ØB68	DØ	Ø3	B9	FC	ØØ	ØØ	91	FB
.:	Ø9DØ	Ø2	85		4C	E7	FB	ØØ	CD	.:	ØB7Ø	88	DØ		A5	DE	91	FB	20
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.:	Ø9EØ	A9	Ø3	A2	24	8D	Ø9	02	8 E	• :	ØB78	64	FC	ØØ	85	FB	84		AØ
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	Ø9FØ	FF	ØØ	85	90	AD	FB	FF	ØØ	.:	ØB88	31	D5	4C	D8	FD	ØØ	A8	20
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• :	Ø9F8	85			AØ	8 D	4 E	E8	CE		ØB98								Ø8
.:	ØAØØ				2E			E8		.:	0090	00	D4	AU	БЭ	טט	TN	02	00
.:	ØAØ8	ØØ	ØØ	8D	49	E8	AE	06	Ø2	•									1937
										.:	ØBAØ	E8	86	B5	A6	B4	28	60	C9
	ØAlØ	07	10	55	D6	20	CA	FC	68	.:	ØBA8	30	90	Ø3	C9	47	60	38	60
• :										.:	ØBBØ	40	92	45	93	DØ	Ø8	40	Ø9
.:	ØA18								68			30		45		DØ	Ø8	40	
.:	ØA2Ø	8 D	03	02	68	8 D	Ø2	Ø2	68	• :									
.:	ØA28	8D	Øl	02	68	8D	ØØ	ØØ	Ø2	.:	ØBCØ			45		DØ	Ø8		Ø9
.:	ØA3Ø	BA	8E	06	02	58	20	34	D5	.:	ØBC8	40	02	45	B3	DØ	Ø8	40	09
	ØA38	20						ØØ	ØØ	.:	ØBDØ	ØØ	ØØ	22	44	33	DØ	8C	44
.:									ØØ	.:	ØBD8	ØØ	ØØ	11	22	44	33	DØ	80
.:	ØA4Ø	20		D4			D5	AD			ØBEØ		9 A		22	44			
.:	ØA48	ØØ			FC		Øl			.:									
.:	ØA5Ø	FB	20	17	D7	20	ØE	FC	ØØ	.:	ØBE8	40	09	10	22	44	33	DØ	08
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	51.55				-	6		BOX			ØBFØ	40	Ø9	62	13	78	Ag	ØØ	ØØ
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. :	ØA7Ø	81	FA	ØØ	20	44	D7	8 E	11	.:	ØCØ8	29	2C	23	28	24	59	ØØ	ØØ
.:	ØA78		A2		20		FA	ØØ	48	.:	ØClØ	58		24	ØØ	ØØ	10	8A	10
								38	E9		ØC18	23		8 B		Al			1D
.:	ØA8Ø				A2					• :									
.:	ØA88				4A					•:	ØC2Ø								29
.:	ØA9Ø	10	02	88	DØ	F6	CA	DØ	ED	.:	ØC28	19	AE	69	A8	19	23	24	53

.:	ØС3Ø	18	23	24	53	19	Al	ØØ	ØØ	
.:	ØC38	1A	5B	5B	A5	69	24	24	AE	
.:	ØC4Ø	AE	A8	AD	29	ØØ	ØØ	7C	ØØ	
.:	ØC48	ØØ	15	9C	6D	9C	A5	69	29	
.:	ØC5Ø	53	84	13	34	11	A5	69	23	
.:	ØC58	AØ	D8	62	5A	48	26	62	94	
.:	ØC6Ø	88	54	44	C8	54	68	44	E8	
.:	ØC68	94	ØØ	ØØ	B4	Ø8	84	74	B4	
.:	ØC7Ø	28	6E	74	F4	CC	4A	72	F2	
.:	ØC78	A4	8A	ØØ	ØØ	AA	A2	A2	74	
.:	ØC8Ø	74	74	72	44	68	B2	32	B2	
.:	ØC88	ØØ	ØØ	22	ØØ	ØØ	1A	1A	26	
.:	ØC9Ø	26	72	72	88	C8	C4	CA	26	
.:	ØC98	48	44	44	A2	C8	54	46	48	
.:	ØCAØ	44	50	2C	41	49	4 E	ØØ	ØØ	
.:	ØCA8	DB	FA	ØØ	30	FB	ØØ	5 E	FB	
.:	ØCBØ	ØØ	Dl	FB	ØØ	F8	FC	ØØ	28	
.:	ØCB8	FD	ØØ	D4	FD	ØØ	4D	FD	ØØ	
.:	ØCCØ	В9	D4	7 F	FD	ØØ	4A	FA	ØØ	
•:	ØCC8	33	FA	ØØ	AA	AA	AA	AA	AA	

SUPERMON 3.0 Progrm 3.

```
Ø6DØ 2Ø EB E7 C9 2Ø FØ F9
                                   60
::
     Ø6EØ 79
              FA
                 ØØ
                     20
                        BE
                           E7
                               20
                                  AA
     Ø6E8
          E7
              90
                 09
. :
                     60
                        20
                            EB
                               E7
                                   20
     Ø6FØ A7
             E7
. :
                 BØ DE AE
                            Ø6 Ø2 9A
::
    Ø6F8 4C F7
                 E7
                     20
                        CD
                            FD
                               CA
                                  DØ
 :
    Ø738 81 FA
                 ØØ
                     20
                        97
                            E7
                               20
                                   92
::
    0748 FA 00 20 CA FA
                           ØØ
                               20
                                  97
::
    Ø75Ø E7 9Ø 15 A6 DE DØ
                               65 20
::
    0760 FD 20 A8 FA 00
                            20
                               D5
                                  FD
::
    Ø798
          ØØ 2Ø 81 FA
                        ØØ
                            20
             92 FA ØØ
. :
    Ø7AØ
          20
                        20
                           97
                               E7
                                  20
::
    Ø7A8 EB E7
                 20
                    B6 E7
                           90 14
                                  85
    Ø7CØ D5 FD DØ
                    EE
                       4C
                           9A FA
                                  ØØ
. :
    Ø7C8
         4C
             56
                FD
                    20
                        81
                           FA
                               ØØ
                                  20
    Ø7DØ 97
             E7 20
. :
                    92 FA
                           00 20
                                  97
             20 EB E7 A2
    Ø7D8 E7
. :
                           ØØ ØØ
                                  20
    Ø7EØ
          EB E7
                 C9
                    27
. :
                        DØ
                           14 20
                                  EB
             9D 10
    Ø7E8
         E7
                    ·Ø2
                        E8
                           20 CF
                                  FF
: :
    Ø7F8 FØ
             10
                8 E
                    ØØ
                        ØØ
                           01
                               20
                                  BE
    0800
         E7 90
                C6
                    9D
. :
                        10
                           02
                              E8
                                  20
    0808 CF FF
                C9
                    ØD
                        FØ
. :
                           09
                               20
                                  B6
. :
    Ø81Ø
          E7
             90
                 B6
                    EØ
                        20 DØ
                               EC
                                  86
::
    Ø818 B4 2Ø
                 DØ
                    FD A2
                           ØØ
                               ØØ
                                  AØ
                   CD FD 20
    Ø83Ø 6A E7 2Ø
                              D5 FD
                    56
    0840
          BØ DD
                 4C
                        FD
                           20
                              81
                                  FA
::
    Ø878 D2 FF
                4C
                   56 FD AØ
                               2C
                                  20
    Ø88Ø 15 FE 2Ø 6A E7 2Ø CD FD
```

```
Ø8EØ 2Ø 75 E7 A6 B4 6Ø AD 1C
    Ø98Ø 4C
            CD FD 20
                      81 FA ØØ
    Ø988 97
             E7
                20
                   92
. :
                       FA
                          ØØ
                              20
                                 97
    0990 E7 A9
                04
                   A2
                       ØØ
                          ØØ
                             8D
                                 09
    Ø998 Ø2 8E ØA Ø2
                       21
                          DØ
                             FD
    Ø9A8 FB 84 FC 2Ø
                       Ø1 F3
                             FØ
                                 Ø5
    Ø9BØ
         20 CA FA 00
                       BØ
                          E9 4C
                                56
. :
    Ø9B8 FD 2Ø 81 FA
. :
                       ØØ A9 Ø3 85
::
    Ø9CØ B5 2Ø EB E7
                       20
                          A7
                             FD
                                DØ
    Ø9E8 ØA Ø2 2Ø DØ
                       FD 78
                             AD
                                FA
                       20
::
    ØAlØ 9A 4C Fl FE
                          7B FC
                                 68
    ØA3Ø
         BA 8E Ø6
                   Ø2
                       58
                          20 DØ
                                 FD
    ØA38 20 BF FD
                   85
                      B5 AØ
. :
                             ØØ
                                 ØØ
::
    ØA4Ø 2Ø
             9A FD
                   20
                       CD FD
                             AD
                                 ØØ
    ØA5Ø FB 2Ø
                6A E7
                       20
                          ØE
                             FC
    ØA58 20 Ø1 F3
                   C9
                       F7 FØ
                             F9
                                 20
::
    ØA6Ø Ø1 F3 DØ
                   Ø3
                      4C 56
                             FD C9
    ØA7Ø 81 FA ØØ
                   20
                      97 E7
:
                             8 E
                                11
             BØ
    ØAA8 ØØ
                ØF 20 CB E7 A4 FB
            20
                97 E7 AC 1C
    ØB38 9D
                                FØ
    ØB8Ø 41 2Ø 15 FE 2Ø 6A E7
                                20
    ØB88 CD FD 4C D8 FD ØØ A8
                                20
:
::
    ØCCØ 55 FD 7F FD ØØ 4A FA ØØ
```

SUPERMON Program 4.

100 REM SUPERMON 4 CHECKSUM

110 DATA7331,12186,10071,10387,1082 9,9175,10314,9823,9715,871 4,8852

120 DATA8850,9748,7754,10247,10423, 10948,10075,6093,5492,7805 :S=1536

130 FORB=1TO21:READX:FORI=STOS+79:N =PEEK(I):Y=Y+N

140 NEXTI: IFY<>XTHENPRINT"ERROR IN ~ BLOCK #"B:GOTO160

150 PRINT"BLOCK #"B" IS CORRECT"

160 S=I:Y=0:NEXTB:PRINT"CHECK THE F INAL, SHORT BLOCK BY HAND"

SUPERMON Program 5.

100 REM SUPERMON 3 CHECKSUM

110 DATA7331,12186,10467,10880,1112 4,10005,10906,10196,9951,8 813

120 DATA8852,9329,10239,8457,10334, 10423,11047,10311,6093,549 2,7805:S=1536

PET To PET Communication Over The User Port

John Winn Department of Chemistry University of California at Berkeley

If you (or you and a friend) have access to two PETs, you may have wanted to connect the two together and transfer data from one to the other. The built-in IEEE bus is not suitable, since each PET is a bus controller and the rules allow only one controller on the bus. You could buy any of a number of attachments for serial, parallel or modem input/output, but the simplest method is to interconnect the PET's through the built-in parallel user port. Here's how it's done, using fairly simple BASIC and twelve wires.

First, what hardware is required? The user port connections are on the bottom row of the PC output edge connector. Looking at the rear of the PET, these are labelled A through N with keying slots sawed between A and B and between L and M. A and N are ground connections. C through L are the eight parallel data lines. Each will correspond, in effect, to one of the eight bits in a memory byte. Connection B is called "CA1"; it will be used to signal the presence of data to be read by the receiving PET. Connection M, called "CB2," will control (signal) CA1 on the other PET. (How this is done will be clearer later on.) To connect the two ports together, use two edge connector plugs, wiring A to A, N to N, C through L to C through L, but wire B on one connector to M on the other and vice versa (i.e. CA1 on one to CB2 on the other). The total length of the cable should not be more than about 20 feet. (Longer distances would require external "line drivers" to keep the signal from degrading.)

To control these dozen wires, various PEEKs and POKEs are used. One PET will transmit, and the other will receive at any one time, although each can do both. To send one byte, the transmitter will first activate the eight data lines. Then it will signal the receiver that the byte is set to be read. The receiver will read the byte and signal back to the transmitter that it has done so and is ready for the next.

Suppose we want to send one character from one PET to the other. Program 1 gives the program for the transmitter and Program 2, for the receiver. Line 20 in each program shows how the direction of data transfer is controlled. Line 40 of the transmitter program shows how one byte (ASC(A\$)) is placed on the data lines. Meanwhile, the receiver is stuck on its line 40, waiting for bit two of memory location 59469 to be a one instead of a zero. This transition will signal the receiver that it can read the data lines. The signal is sent (from CB2 of the transmitter to CA1 of the receiver) by lines 60 and 70 of the transmitter program. Line 60 forces the three most significant bits of memory location 59468 to be ones. (The other bits are unchanged.) Line 70 forces the third most significant bit back to zero, forcing the first two to be ones and leaving the low order five bits (which are used for other things) as they were. This sequence turns CB2 on, then off.

stuck on line 90 waiting for the receiver to signal back that it has read the data. The receiver signals with lines 70 and 80. It then prints the received character on its screen and goes after another byte. The transmitter will get the signal and ask for another character to send, and the process will repeat.

Most applications will involve the transfer of more than just one character. Transmitting a whole string of many characters or a floating point number requires more elaborate programs, but they will be based on these simple versions. To send a string, the length of the string must be sent first, and then the string can be sent character by character. To send a floating point number, the simplest technique seems to be to use one BASIC variable at a known location in memory as an intermediary buffer, as is done in the programs described below.

You Could WAIT

Two other concerns arise. The first is the initial synchronization of the data transfer. This is perhaps best taken care of by a one byte "preamble" sent at the beginning of the program just to clean out any unsuspected data or transfer signals. The second concern is the ability to interrupt the transmission gracefully should something go wrong. (Along this same line, it is worth pointing out that line 90 of Program 1 and line 40 of Program 2 could be written using WAIT statements. But, since WAITs are not interruptable, except by pulling the plug, this is a bit dangerous.) The easiest way to interrupt a program without stopping it directly is to use the SHIFT key in the way described below.

Programs 3 and 4 give more elaborate pro-

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CMS Software Systems, Inc. 2204 Camp David Mesquite, TX 75149 (214) 285-3581 grams which send a string of arbitrary length and arbitrary number of random floating point numbers. They both use the SHIFT key to signal an interrupt. (With Original ROM's, location 516 is zero if the SHIFT key is up, and one if it is down. With Upgrade ROM's, it's location 152.) The transmitter sends a preamble — one "%" — to guarantee synchronization. The character is arbitrary, but it should be as unique (or obscure) as possible.

The floating point buffer variable, called QQ in each program, *must* be the first defined variable of the program. This is so its location in memory can be found easily. At the beginning of variable data storage, one finds two bytes for the two character name of the first variable followed by five. bytes representing the floating point number itself. Variables start at memory location 256*PEEK(43) + PEEK(42) in Upgrade ROM's (256*PEEK(125) + PEEK(124) in Original ROM's); hence, variable SQ in each program gives the location, two bytes along from the start, for QQ's five data bytes.

Data are transmitted (or received) in subroutines 1000 and 2000. Starting at 1000 is the subroutine for transmitting or receiving the five bytes of QQ. Transmitting or receiving only one byte (variable D in the program) is done by the subroutine starting at line 2000. Note that this subroutine

is called by the first one.

Interruption requires that you hold down the SHIFT key until the program can branch to line 3000. Both the transmitter and the receiver have to be interrupted separately, but either can be interrupted first.

These programs illustrate the main techniques needed for more useful and interesting applications. For many games ("Battleship" comes to mind), the transfer rate of the BASIC code is fast enough, around 10 bytes per second or so.

ML For Fast Transfer

For much greater speed, machine language code is needed. Program 5 is a machine language version of the BASIC code in Programs 3 and 4, implemented in a slightly different way. Line 10 sets up a variable, D\%, for receiving single bytes. It must be the first variable defined in the program, and the PEEKs must be changed to 125 and 124 for Original ROM's. The POKE 2,3 statement sets part of the linkage for the USR function. Line 20 POKEs the machine language code into the second cassette buffer. Line 30 puts the address of the low-order byte of D% into this code and sets D% back to zero. (Note: POKEX, PEEK(Y) does not work on Original ROM's. That's why line 30 is written the way it is.) The DATA statements contain the machine language for Upgrade ROM's. For Original ROM's, change the two occurrences (lines 1035 and 1057) of 94 both to 176. They locate the floating point

accumulator used by USR.

To set the program into the transmit mode (line 100), POKE 1,91 first to complete the USR linkage for transmission. Next, send a one byte preamble ("%" is used here again) to insure synchronization. To send individual bytes (line 200), POKE them into location 832 and call SYS826. To transmit a floating point number (line 300), pass the number (or variable) as the argument of USR. Since USR has to be set equal to something, it can safely be set equal to the variable being passed or to any other variable which you want to equate to the variable being passed.

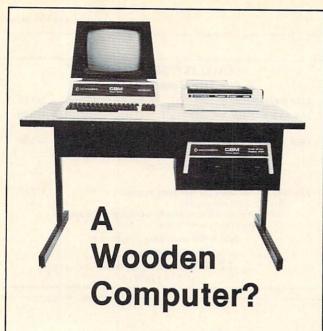
Of course, when one program is set up to transmit, the other must be set up to receive. First, (line 400), POKE 1,139 to complete the USR linkage for reception. Next, look for the preamble and warn yourself (line 440) if it was not received as expected. The FOR-NEXT loop in 420–430 should never go past I = 2. To receive individual bytes (line 500), call SYS873, and find the byte in the variable D%. To receive a floating point number (line 600), equate the variable you wish to input to USR. The argument to USR is not important here, nor is it disturbed if a variable is used.

In most programs, lines 100–120 and 400–440 would best be made subroutines which could be called to switch the program from one mode to the other at will. The main disadvantage of this program is that it cannot be easily interrupted. Data synchronization between the two PETs must be exact or one will finish first, leaving the other hung up. One or more direct SYS826 or SYS873 commands from the un-hung PET will, eventually, clear the other. (Which SYS you use will depend on the state– transmitter or receiver– of the hungup PET.

Transmission Rate

The data rate is quite good. Sending 2000 numbers in a command FOR I=1 TO 2000: X=USR(I): NEXT takes about 8.6 seconds. That works out to (2000x6)/8.6 = 1400 bytes per second. In this test, the receiver just read the numbers, but did nothing with them. When the receiver stuck the numbers into an array, the time went up to 12.5 seconds.

Finally, if you want to locate the machine language somewhere other than 826 to 917 (or \$033A to \$0395), the only six numbers in DATA which change are the thirty-ninth (64), fortieth (3), forty-second (58), forty-third (3), eighty-fifth (69), and eighty-sixth (3). These, in pairs, are low and high order absolute address bytes (i.e. 64 + 3*256 = 832). They will have to be changed along with the various POKE locations in BASIC (and the numbers POKEd into locations 1 and 2) if the program is relocated. [It is suggested that 4.0 users move the routine to avoid DOS usage of the bottom of this buffer. — Ed.]



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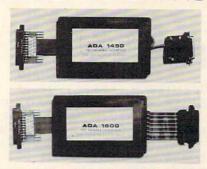
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Program 1.

10 REM **** SIMPLE TRANSMITTER

20 POKE59459,255 : REM SET DATA LINES FOR OUTPUT

30 INPUT"ENTER A CHARACTER";A\$

40 POKE59457, ASC(A\$) :REM OUTPUT

CHARACTER

50 REM NEXT 2 LINES SIGNAL THE RECEIVER
TO READ DATA

60 POKE59468, PEEK (59468) OR 224

70 POKE59468, PEEK (59468) AND 31 OR 192

80 REM WAIT FOR RECEIVER TO SIGNAL BACK

90 IF(PEEK(59469) AND 2)<>2 THEN 90

100 GOTO30

READY.

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Program 3.

- 10 REM *** ELABORATE TRANSMITTER (UPGRADE ROM VERSION)
- 20 QQ=0 : REM QQ MUST BE FIRST VHRIABLE
- 30 SQ=PEEK(42)+256*PEEK(43)+2 : REM ADDRESS OF FIRST QU DATA BYTE
- 40 SH=152 REM ADDRESS OF 'SHIFT' KEY FLAG
- 50 POKE59459,255 REM SET DATA LINES FOR OUTPUT
- 60 REM SEND SYNCHRONIZATION PREAMBLE
- 70 D=ASC("%") : GOSUB2000
- 80 PRINT"READY TO TRANSMIT": PRINT"USE 'SHIFT' KEY TO INTERRUPT"
- 90 INPUT"ENTER A STRING"; A\$
- 100 QQ=LEN(A\$) : GOSUB1000 : REM TRANSMIT LEN(A\$)
- 110 FORI=1TOQQ
- 120 D=ASC(MID\$(A\$,I,1))
- 130 GOSUB2000 : REM SEND STRING 1 CHARACTER AT A TIME
- 140 NEXT
- 150 INPUT"HOW MANY RANDOM NUMBERS"; N
- 160 QQ=N : GOSUB1000 : REM TRANSMIT N
- 170 FORI=1TON
- 180 QQ=RND(1)
- 190 GOSUB1000 : REM TRANSMIT EACH RANDOM NUMBER
- 200 NEXT
- 999 END
- 1000 REM SUBROUTINE FOR FLOATING POINT TRANSMISSION
- 1010 FORIJ=0T04
- 1020 D=PEEK(SQ+IJ)
- 1030 GOSUB2000 : REM SEND QQ BYTE BY BYTE
- 1040 NEXT
- 1050 RETURN
- 2000 REM SUBROUTINE FOR BYTE TRANSMISSION
- 2010 POKE59459, D : REM OUTPUT BYTE
- 2020 REM SIGNAL 'DATA READY'
- 2030 POKE59468, PEEK (59468) OR 224
- 2040 POKE59468, PEEK (59468) AND 31 OR 192
- 2050 REM WAIT FOR RECEPTION AND ALLOW INTERRUPT
- 2060 IF((PEEK(59469) AND 2)<>2) AND (PEEK(SH)<>1) THEN2060
- 2070 IFPEEK(SH)=1THEN3000 : REM INTERRUPT
- 2080 RETURN
- 3000 PRINT"INTERRUPTED"
- 3010 GOT0999 : REM END IF INTERRUPTED

READY.

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Program 2.

- 10 REM **** SIMPLE RECEIVER
- 20 POKE59459,0 : REM SET DATA

LINES FOR INPUT

- 30 REM WAIT FOR DATA TO BE SENT
- 40 IF(PEEK(59469) AND 2)()2 THEN40
- 50 D=PEEK(59457) : REM READ DATA
- 60 REM NEXT 2 LINES SIGNAL

THE TRANSMITTER "DATA READ"

70 POKE59468, PEEK (59468) OR 224

80 POKE59468, PEEK (59468) AND 31 OR 192

90 PRINT CHR\$(D) : REM PRINT THE

RECEIVED CHARACTER

100 GOTO30 READY.

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Program 4.

- 10 REM *** ELABORATE RECEIVER (UPGRADE ROM VERSION)
- 20 QQ=0 :REM QQ MUST BE FIRST VARIABLE
- 30 SQ=PEEK(42)+256*PEEK(43)+2 :REM ADDRESS OF FIRST QQ DATA BYTE
- 40 SH=152 : REM ADDRESS OF 'SHIFT' KEY FLAG
- 50 POKE59459,0 : REM SET DATA LINES FOR INPUT
- 60 REM LOOK FOR SYNCHRONIZATION PREAMBLE
- 70 FORI=1TO3 : GOSUB2000 : IFD=ASC("%")THEN80
- 72 NEXT
- 74 PRINT"EXPECTED PREAMBLE NOT RECEIVED" : END
- 80 PRINT"READY TO RECEIVE":PRINT"USE 'SHIFT' KEY TO INTERRUPT"
- 90 GOSUB1000 : REM READ LENGTH OF TRANSMITTED STRING
- 100 A\$="" : FORI=1TOQQ : GOSUB2000 : REM INPUT ONE BYTE
- 110 As=As+CHRs(D) : REM BUILD UP STRING
- 120 NEXT
- 130 PRINT"RECEIVED ";A\$
- 140 REM READ NUMBER OF RANDOM INPUTS TO EXPECT
- 150 GOSUB1000 : N=QQ
- 160 FORI=1TON
- 170 GOSUB1000 : PRINT QQ : REM READ RANDOM NUMBERS
- 180 NEXT
- 999 END
- 1000 REM SUBROUTINE FOR FLOATING POINT RECEPTION
- 1010 FORIJ=0T04
- 1020 GOSUB2000 : REM READ QQ BYTE BY BYTE
- 1030 POKESQ+IJ,D :REM BUILD NEW QQ
- 1040 NEXT
- 1050 RETURN
- 2000 REM SUBROUTINE FOR BYTE RECEPTION
- 2010 REM WAIT FOR DATA TO BE SENT AND ALLOW INTERRUPTION
- 2020 IF((PEEK(59469) AND 2)<>2) AND (PEEK(SH)<>1) THEN2020
- 2030 IFPEEK(SH)=1THEN3000 : REM INTERRUPT
- 2040 D=PEEK(59457) : REM READ DATA BYTE
- 2050 REM SIGNAL 'DATA RECEIVED'
- 2060 POKE59468, PEEK (59468) OR 224
- 2070 POKE59468, PEEK (59468) AND 31 OR 192
- 2080 RETURN
- 3000 PRINT"INTERRUPTED"
- 3010 GOTO999 : REM END IF INTERRUPTED

READY.

Program 5.

```
10 D%=256*PEEK(43)+PEEK(42)+3:POKE2,3
 20 FORI=826T0917:READJ:POKEI, J:NEXT
 30 I=PEEK(DX):POKE889,I:I=PEEK(DX-1):
    POKE890, I: DX=0
 100 REM ***** TRANSMIT
 110 POKE1,91:REM SET USR FOR TRANSMISSION
 120 POKE832, ASC("%"): SYS826: REM SEND
     PREAMBLE
 200 REM TRANSMIT A BYTE ("A")
 210 POKE832, ASC("A"): SYS826
 300 REM TRANSMIT THE NUMBER 1.23
 310 X=1.23:X=USR(X)
 400 REM ***** RECEIVE
 410 POKE1, 139: REM SET USR FOR RECEPTION
 420 FORI=1T03:SYS873:IFD%=ASC("%")THEN500
 430 NEXT: REM LOOK FOR PREAMBLE
 440 PRINT"PREAMBLE NOT RECEIVED":STOP
 500 REM RECEIVE A BYTE
 510 SYS873:A$=CHR$(D%):PRINTA$
 600 REM RECEIVE A NUMBER
 610 X=USR(0):PRINTX
 1000 REM DATA & CORRESPONDING MNEMONICS
 1010 REM
 1020 DATA 169,255
                     : TBYTE LDA #$FF
 1021 DATA 141,67,232:
                               STA $E843
 1022 DATA 169,0
                               LDA #***
 1023 DATA 141,65,232:
                               STA $E841
 1024 DATA 173,76,232:
                               LDA $E84C
 1025 DATA 9,224
                               ORA #$E0
 1026 DATA 141,76,232:
                               STA $E84C
 1027 DATA 41,31
                               AND #$1F
 1028 DATA 9,192
                               ORA #$CØ
                               STA $E840
 1029 DATA 141,76,232:
 1030 DATA 173,77,232: TWAIT
                               LDA $E84D
 1031 DATA 41,2
                               AND #$02
 1032 DATA 240,249
                               BEQ TWAIT
 1033 DATA 96
                               RTS
 1034 DATA 162,5
                               LDX #$05
 1035 DATA 181,94:<--: TFLPT
                               LDA $5E,X
 1036 DATA 141,64,3 :
                               STA $0340
 1037 DATA 32,58,3
                               JSR TBYTE
                               DEX
 1038 DATA 202
 1039 DATA 16,245
                               BPL TFLPT
 1040 DATA 96
                               RTS
 1041 DATA 169,0
                       RBYTE
                               LDA #$00
     DATA 141,67,232:
 1042
                               STR $E843
 1043
     DATA 173,77,232:
                       RWAIT
                               LDA $E84D
 1044 DATA 41,2
                               AND #$02
 1045 DATA 240,249
                               BEQ RWAIT
 1046 DATA 174,65,232:
                               LDY $E84C
 1047
     DATA 142,0,0
                               STY $***
 1048 DATA 173,76,232:
                               LDA $E84C
 1049 DATA 9,224
                               ORA #$EØ
 1050 DATA 141,76,232:
                               STA $E84C
 1051 DATA 41,31
                               AND #$1F
 1052 DATA 9,192
                               ORA #$CØ
 1053 DATA 141,76,232:
                               STA $E84C
 1054 DATA 96
                               RTS
 1055 DATA 162,5
                               L DX # $95
 1056 DATA 32,69,3
                     : RFLPT
                               JSR RBYTE
 1057 DATA 148,94: <--:
                               STY $5E,X
 1058 DATA 202
                               DEX
 1059 DATA 16,248
                               BPL RFLPT
 1060 DATA 96
                               RTS
READY.
                                          0
```

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Replacing The INPUT# Command

Jerry E. Dunmire San Jose, CA

At last you have your PET and now you can keep track of all those magazine articles, recipes, addresses or whatever else you promised your spouse! At least that's how I felt, and I immediately sat

down to write the programs.

If you have tried to write a program that uses the INPUT command, then you know the problems I encountered. The INPUT command will not accept commas, quotes, or colons and using the GET command to construct a string is very slow. Since a proper bibliography of magazine articles must contain quote marks, I was stuck with the GET command. There had to be a better way.

There is! Nothing says that all programs must be written in BASIC. I could write a machine language routine to replace the INPUT# command. The new routine would accept all characters. Replacing the INPUT# command would also solve the same problems I encountered when reading from the tape or disk.

There are three items that we need to know in order to write a new version of the INPUT# command: how strings are stored, where the string is located, and how to input characters. The PET/CBM Personal Computer Guide by Adam Osborne and Carroll S. Donahue provided the information on string storage. Raymond Diedrichs explained how to input from a file in his article "Pet File I/O in Machine Language" COMPUTE! #11.

Strings are stored at the top of the available memory. As each string is entered, it is added to the bottom of the list. In order to identify a particular string we must know where it begins and how long it is. The PET uses one byte to represent the length of the string, and two bytes to identify the address where the string begins. The particular format that identifies a string depends on whether the string is an element of an array or a simple variable.

A simple variable has the form shown in Figure 1. If the string is an element of an array, it would be identified as shown in Figure 2. We can disregard the information in the header of an array.

This is only part of the information we need to

locate a string in memory. The location of the pointer to the string is still unknown. Must our routine search for the name of the particular string we wish to input? Well, it could, but there is an easier way. Locations \$44 and \$45 point to the last variable referenced. If that last variable were the string we wish to input, then these locations will point to the length of the string, and the next two locations will be the address where the string is stored. Figure 3 shows the relationship between locations \$44, \$45, variables, and strings.

Reading characters from a file is even easier than dealing with strings. If a file has been opened by a BASIC statement, the subroutine at \$FFC6 will set the file up so we can read from it. Then the subroutine at \$FFCF will input a character from that file. When we have all the characters we want, the default I/O devices should be restored.

Armed with this knowledge, I wrote two routines. The two routines are named READString and INPUTLine. They are located in the second cassette buffer. Both use locations \$44 and \$45 to locate the variable, so the last variable you reference before calling these routines must be a string.

READS inputs a fixed number of characters from file #1. The number of characters is determined by the length of the string referenced by locations \$44, 45. As the characters are read in, they replace the characters that are already in the string. This routine will cause strange problems if locations \$44, \$45 point to a string with zero length. To prevent this occurrence, I use the following commands to call READS:

10 IF LEN(A\$) THEN SYS(826)

If A\$ has a zero length, READS will never be called. As you can see, the starting address of READS is 826 (\$033A).

The version of READS shown in Program 1 reads one additional character after it has filled the referenced string. The file has a carriage return at the end of each string. To remove this extra character input, place NOP's (\$EA) in locations \$0361 through \$0363.

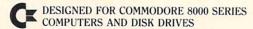
INPUTL also uses file #1. A carriage return must mark the end of a string just like the INPUT# command. INPUTL will accept any character other than a carriage return. Up to 80 characters can be input. If more than 80 characters are input, the ST variable will be set to a value of -1.

INPUTL works more like INPUT# than READS does. As the individual characters of a string are input, they are placed in an input buffer. Only after the string has been terminated with a carriage return is it transferred to the string storage area and assigned to the variable pointed to by \$44, \$45. The string is copied from the input buffer to

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just below the string storage area. Then the pointer to the beginning of the string storage area is adjusted to account for the new string.

I use the following line to call INPUTL, but you can use any function that leaves locations \$44, \$45 pointing to the variable you wish to input.

10 A\$="": SYS(872)

As you can see, the starting address for INPUTL is 872. As with READS, if the last variable you referenced were not a string then the results are almost unpredictable and certainly bad.

You can change the file number used by these programs to suit your needs. Simply POKE the number of a file you have opened into location 827 for READLINE and 873 for INPUTSTRING.

INPUTL and READS will work with BASIC 3.0 or BASIC 4.0. If you need to use them with BASIC 1.0 then you will have to adjust all of the references to memory locations less than \$0400 (1024 decimal).

INPUT# is still the fastest way to input a string. However, both INPUTL and READS are at least three to four times faster than using GET# commands. If you are short on memory, using the GET# command will be exceedingly slow since it will cause the garbage collection routine to execute more often than any of the other methods.

Program 1.

```
800 FOR ADRES=826T0949:READ DATTA:P
    OKEADRES, DATTA
805 NEXT
826 DATA 162, 1, 32, 198, 255, 160
832 DATA 0, 177, 68, 133, 96, 200
838 DATA 177, 68, 133, 94, 200, 177
844 DATA 68, 133, 95, 169, Ø, 133
850 DATA 97, 32, 207, 255, 164, 97
856 DATA 145, 94, 200, 132, 97, 198
862 DATA 96, 208, 242, 32, 207, 255
868 DATA 32, 204, 255, 96, 162, 1
874 DATA 32, 198, 255, 169, Ø, 133
880 DATA 5, 32, 207, 255, 201, 13
886 DATA 240, 15, 166, 5, 232, 224
892 DATA 81, 240, 47, 157, 0, 2
898 DATA 134, 5, 76, 113, 3, 166
904 DATA 5, 160, 0, 198, 48, 165
910 DATA 48, 201, 255, 208, 2, 198
916 DATA 49, 189, Ø, 2, 145, 48
922 DATA 202, 208, 238, 165, 5, 145
928 DATA 68, 165, 48, 200, 145,
934 DATA 165, 49, 200, 145, 68, 76
940 DATA 178, 3, 169, 255, 133, 150
```

946 DATA 32, 204, 255, 96

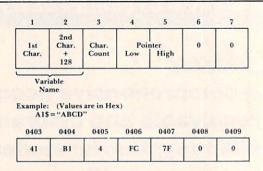


Figure 1. Simple String Variable Storage

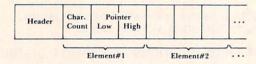


Figure 2. Array String Storage

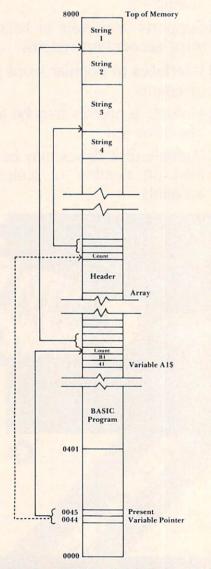


Figure 3. (Upgrade or 4.0 BASIC) Memory Map

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Typing Foreign Language Text With The Commodore Printer

Zoltan Szepesi Pittsburgh, PA

Most languages, unlike English, use different kinds of marks or accents above some of the vowels or even above or below some consonants. The French has the "accent aigu" ('), "accent grave" (') and the "accent circonflexe" (') placed in many words above vowels e,a,o,u and they have also the "cédille" placed below C (as ç) in some words. English typewriters and printers generally do not have the facility for printing these orthographic signs. However, with the CBM series 2022 and 2023 printers one can create special characters, thereby printing any of the wanted letters.

We could create the complete special character (letter + accent) for each vowel. However, for 4 vowels and 3 accents we would need 4x3 = 12 special characters. It is simpler to program only the 3 accents and, any time one needs the accent on the vowel, one goes to a subroutine to print the accent in the proper position. After the accent is printed, one has a carriage return without line feed, and the standard characters are printed after a line was

typed.

At first, I made a program according to this plan. However, as each accent needs a full printer head scan, the printing time was slowed down very much if the number of accents in a line were great. Therefore, I modified the program so that the accents are printed after the full line has been printed, and any number of accents of one kind is printed in one printer head movement. This improved the speed to a practically acceptable level.

This paper and program will not handle the printing of special symbols below the letters as the cédille in French. This problem is the same as printing descenders on letters g,j,q,p,y. According to the same principles as described above for the accents, one can create these special characters. However, the printing can be done only with the

tractor feed printer (2022 series). A paper and program on this problem will be published elsewhere.

In writing this program, I started with the "TYPEWRITER 1.5" program of Warren D. Swan, published in THE PAPER (pages 11-15, Vol. II, Issue 10, January 1980), modified for the new CBM/PET (ROM 3) and the new printer ROM (4). It is a very simple, but powerful, mini-word-

processor.

Listing 1 is the accent printing program. There, first we have to design the special character strings A\$(I), where I = 0 TO 2. They are defined in statement 240, using the DATA in statements 150 to 170 for the three above mentioned French accents. (See instructions in the Printer User manual or in Swan's article). Second, one has to decide which keys to sacrifice for calling the subroutine for the special accents. We used the "and" key (&) for the accent aigu (') as specified in statement 410, the "shift and" for accent grave (') — statement 420 and the "shift apostrophe" key for accent circonflexe (^) — statement 430. For the printing of the accents in the proper place, the strings S\$(I) are created, one for each accent type. For tape recording and reprinting the text from tape the string T\$ is created.

Swan gives the instructions for how to use the original program. I will tell you shortly what to do and how to do it in the modified program.

For Input one can choose:

1. The keyboard (device #0)

2. The tape recorder (device #1 or #2)

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1. Tapes 1 or 2.

2. Screen (device #3)

3. Printer (device #4)

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When using the DEL command in or after an enhanced text, the following rule has to be applied:

Within the enhanced text the correction can be made the normal way, if the SHIFT- (key was

not yet pressed.

If you want to go back to the enhanced characters after an exit from them, use the DEL until you delete the exit character. Here press the enhanced command (SHIFT-BACKSLASH) and continue with DEL. Do not again use the SHIFT-

BACKSLASH when you type the corrected text, but use the SHIFT-(key when you want to continue with standard characters.

Boldface characters can be printed also on the full line by printing the same text on the same line



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KEY	ASCII	Statement No.	Function
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HOME	19	330	Sends a cursor-home character to the output device only.
DEL	20	340	Deletes the last character.
SHIFT BACKSLASH	220	350	Enhanced print
SHIFT(168	360	Unenhanced print for stopping enhanced
INST	148	370	Deletes entire line
BACKSLASH	92	380	TAB for next 8 spaces
SHIFT#	163	400	Prints programmable character defined previously.
RETURN	13	310	Brings the printer to the print subroutine
SHIFT RETURN	141		
&c	38	410	Accentaigu
SHIFT &	166	420	Accent grave
SHIFT APOSTROPHE	167	430	Accent circonflexe
CURSOR LEFT	157	390	Program goes to the special command mode, where one can ask: 1. A programmable character 2. Change the # of lines/inch 3. End the program.

Table 1. List of operations for the TYPEWRITER ACCENT program.

two times. For achieving this, do the following:

After the line you want to print bold face, do not press RETURN, but use SHIFT-RETURN. For the next line press SHIFT-BACKSLASH and RETURN.

If the language you want to print has other accents than the ones given in this program, just construct their forms according to the instructions of the printer and substitute the resulting six numbers into the data statements 150-170. E.g.: the German text needs only the "Umlaut," which could be printed by the following data:

0,0,64,0,64,0

Since more accents are not used in the German, the other 2 accents can be deleted in the program. Since there will be just a single A\$ and S\$, statements 240,270,280,500,510,2090,2510 could be modified accordingly and statements 160,170,420,430,1110,1120,1220,1230 could be deleted.

In the Hungarian, beside the accent grave and the Umlaut, one needs an accent similar to the quotation mark. The following data would define this:

0,32,64,32,64,0

In several other languages one uses a waveshaped accent. The previous Hungarian accent could be acceptable for this accent too.

Copyright registration of this program is being requested. You can use this program for your personal use, or you can have it on tape by sending \$3.00 to my address: 2611 Saybrook Drive, Pittsburgh, PA 15235.

```
10 REM TYPE ACCENT PROGRAM BY Z.SZEPESI
      ¬(COPYRIGHT REGISTRATION APPLIED)
20 REM MODIFIED FROM TYPEWRITER1.5 BY ¬
      -W.D.SWAN(THE PAPER VOL.II.ISSUE -
      \neg 10)
30 REM
                  INITIALIZATION
35 REM
  POKE 59468,14:OU=4:IN=1:Q=205:
      -CO=59467:TØ=59466:R=59464
  K=0:H=2:PRINT"WHAT IS THE INPUT -
      DEVICE # (Ø TO 2)?";:GOSUB3ØØØ
  K=1:H=4:C=D:IFC=1ORC=2THENINPUT"FILE ¬
      ¬TITLE:";TL$:GOTO8Ø
70 OPENIN, C
80 PRINT"WHAT IS THE OUTPUT DEVICE # (1 ¬
      ¬TO 4)?";:GOSUB3000
90 IFC=DGOTO80
100 IFD=10RD=2THENINPUT"FILE TITLE";TL$
105 IFC$=""GOTO100
110 S=-(D<4):IFC=lorc=2THENOPENIN,C,0,
      ¬TL$
120 IFD=1ORD=2THENOPENOU, D, S, TL$:GOTO140
130 OPENOU, D, S
140 PRINT" n": OPEN5, OU, 5: DIM A$(2), S$(2)
150 DATA 0,0,0,32,64,0:REM ACCENT AIGU
160 DATA 0,64,32,0,0,0:REM ACC. GRAVE
170 DATA 0,32,64,32,0,0:REM ACC. CIRC.
240 FORI=0TO2:A$(I)="":FORJ=1TO6:READA:
      \neg A$(I) = A$(I) + CHR$(A) : NEXTJ : NEXTI
250 REM
                  MAIN PROGRAM LOOP
255 REM
```

260	OPEN7,4,7:PRINT#7:CLOSE7:OPEN6,4,6:	1230	IFA2=1THENPRINT#5,A\$(2):PRINT#OU,
270	POKEQ, 0: PRINT"h ** ** ** * : P=1:L\$="":	1240	¬S\$(2);CHR\$(141);
210	-Cc-11-mc-11-DODI-GEOG CC(1) 111		RETURN
	¬G\$="":T\$="":FORI=ØTO2:S\$(I)="":	1998	REM DELETE A CHAR.
200	¬NEXT		REM ""
200	$AA=\emptyset:A\emptyset=\emptyset:A1=\emptyset:A2=\emptyset:E=\emptyset$	2000	IFLEN(L\$)=ØORLEN(T\$)=ØTHENRETURN
290	GET#IN, C\$: IF64ANDSTGOTO7000	2010	PRINTCHR\$(20);:IFE=1THENPRINTCHR\$(2
300	IFC\$=""GOTO290		70);
310	IFC\$=CHR\$(13)ORC\$=CHR\$(141)GOTO1000:	2020	F\$=RIGHT\$(G\$,1):G\$=MID\$(G\$,1,
	REM TO PRINT LINE		¬LEN(G\$)-1): IFE=1THENG\$=LEFT\$(G\$,
320	IFC\$="n"THENPRINT#OU, "n":GOTO290		¬LEN(G\$)-1)
330	IFC\$="h"THENPRINT#OU, "h":GOTO290	2020	
340	IFC\$=CHR\$(20)THENGOSUB2000:GOTO290	2030	F1\$=RIGHT\$(T\$,1):T\$=LEFT\$(T\$,
350	TECC- " " " " " " TENGOSUBZUUU : GOTOZYU	0010	¬LEN(T\$)-1)
220	IFC\$="\"THENC\$=CHR\$(1):E=1:IFD=1ORD=	2040	IF F1\$="&"ORF1\$=" <u>&</u> "ORF1\$=" <u>'</u> "THENT\$=
200	¬2THENT\$=T\$+"\":GOTO29Ø		¬LEFT\$(T\$,LEN(T\$)-1)
360	IFC\$="\(_"THENC\$=CHR\$(129):E=0:		IFF\$<>"←"GOTO2Ø8Ø
	¬IFD=1ORD=2THENT\$=T\$+"_(":GOTO290	2060	O\$=RIGHT\$(L\$,1):L\$=MID\$(L\$,1,
370	IFC\$=CHR\$(148)THENFORK=1TOLEN(L\$):		¬LEN(L\$)-1): IFO\$<>"<"ORF\$<>"<"GOTO2
	¬GOSUB2000:NEXT:GOTO270		7050
380	IFC\$="\"GOTO2500	2070	RETURN
390	IFC\$="<"GOTO4000		L\$=MID\$(L\$,1,LEN(L\$)-1):P=P+((ASC(F
400	IF C\$="#"THENC\$=CHR\$(254)	2000	
110	TECC- " C " TIENCS-CHR\$ (254)		¬\$) AND127)>31)+(F\$=">"):IFE=1THENP=
410	IFC\$="&"THENT\$=T\$+C\$:GOSUB1100:AA=1:		¬P-1
400	¬AØ=1:GOTO29Ø	2090	FORI=ØTO2:S\$(I)=LEFT\$(S\$(I),P-1):
420	IFC\$="&"THENT\$=T\$+C\$:GOSUB1110:AA=1:		¬NEXT
	¬Al=1:GOTO290	2100	IFD=1ORD=2GOTO2120
430	IFC\$="_"THENT\$=T\$+C\$:GOSUB1120:AA=1:	2110	RETURN
	¬A2=1:GOTO29Ø		IF F1\$="&"ORF1\$="&"ORF1\$="_"THENT\$=
500	FORI=0TO2:S\$(I)=S\$(I)+" ":NEXTI:		¬LEFT\$(T\$,P-1)
	¬IF E=ØGOTO52Ø	2124	
510	FORJ=ØTO2:S\$(J)=S\$(J)+" ":NEXTJ	2130	IFE=1THEN T\$=LEFT\$(T\$,LEN(T\$)+1)
520	C=ASC(C\$) AND127		RETURN
		2498	REM TAB TO NEXT STOP
EAG	L\$=L\$+C\$:T\$=T\$+C\$	2499	REM ""
540	IFC>31ORC\$=">"THENP=P+1:IFE=1THENP=P	2500	T=8-(PAND7):P=P+T:FORK=1TOT:
	7+1		¬L\$=L\$+" ":G\$=G\$+" ":T\$=T\$+" ":
550	IFP=72THENGOSUB2600		¬PRINT";
560	POKEQ,1:G\$=G\$+C\$:IFE=1THENG\$=G\$+" "	2510	FORI=ØTO2:S\$(I)=S\$(I)+" ":NEXTI
570	PRINTC\$;: IFE=1THENPRINT";		NEXTK: PRINT"\$ < ";
580	POKEQ, Ø:PRINT"S←";:GOTO290		IFP>=72THENGOSUB2600
998	REM PRINT THE LINE	2540	GOTO290
999	REM ""	2598	
	IFL\$="rA"THENL\$=M\$:G\$=H\$	2599	
1010	PRINT: IFD=4THENPRINT#OU, L\$; CHR\$(141		
TOID		2600	POKER, Ø: POKECO, 16: POKETØ, 15:
1000	7);		¬POKER,150:FORK=1TO2E2:NEXT
TNZN	IFD=1ORD=2THENPRINT#OU, T\$; CHR\$(141)	2610	POKER, Ø: POKETØ, Ø: POKECO, Ø:: RETURN
			REM GET A DEVICE
1030	PRINT"n";:FORK=lTOLEN(G\$):POKEQ,1:	2999	REM ""
	¬PRINTMID\$(G\$,K,1);:NEXT:M\$=L\$:	3000	GETC\$:IFC\$=""GOTO3000
	¬H\$=G\$		D=ASC(C\$)-48:IFD <kord>HGOTO3000</kord>
1040	POKEQ, Ø: IF AA=1 THENGOSUB1200		PRINTD: RETURN
1060	PRINT#OU, CHR\$(13);:GOTO270		REM EXTRA COMMANDS
1100	PRINT#5, A\$(0):S\$(0)=LEFT\$(S\$(0),		REM ""
TIDE			
1105	¬P-2)+CHR\$(254)		PRINT"ENTER COMMAND:"
	RETURN	4010	PRINT"
TTTR	PRINT#5, A\$(1):S\$(1)=LEFT\$(S\$(1),		¬CHARACTER."
	¬P-2)+CHR\$(254)	4020	PRINT" \$2. SET LINES/INCH.":
	RETURN		¬PRINT"♥3. END PROGRAM"
1120	PRINT#5, A\$(2):S\$(2)=LEFT\$(S\$(2),	4030	GET#IN,F\$:IF64ANDSTGOTO7000
	¬P-2)+CHR\$(254)		IFF\$<"1"ORF\$>"3"GOTO4030
1125	RETURN		IFD=1ORD=2THENL\$=L\$+"\{"\+F\\$:
	IFD<>4THENRETURN	4000	
	IFAØ=1THENPRINT#5,A\$(0):PRINT#OU,	1000	¬G\$=G\$+"<"
1210			IF F\$="3"GOTO7000
1220	¬S\$(0);CHR\$(141);		IF F\$="2"GOTO6000
1220	IFAl=1THENPRINT#5,A\$(1):PRINT#OU,		REM DEFINE CHARACTER
	¬S\$(1); CHR\$(141):	4999	REM ""

5000 PG\$="": PRINT" RENTER 6 NUMBERS TO ¬ DEFINE THE CHARACTER: 5010 PRINT" (ONE AT A TIME FOLLOWED BY ¬ ¬RETURN) 5020 IFD=4THENCLOSE5:OPEN5,OU,5 5030 FORK=1TO6:PRINTK;:INPUT#IN,F\$: ¬IF64ANDSTGOTO7000 5040 C=VAL(F\$):PRINTC:IFD=1ORD=2THENL\$=L ¬\$+F\$+CHR\$(13) 5050 PG\$=PG\$+CHR\$(C):NEXT:IFD=4THENPRINT ¬#5, PG\$ 5060 PRINT" n";:FORK=lTOLEN(H\$):POKEQ,1: ¬PRINTMID\$(H\$,K,1);:NEXT 5070 POKEQ, 0: PRINT"h +++ ": FORK=1TOLEN (G\$ -):POKEQ,1:PRINTMID\$(G\$,K,1);:NEXT 5080 POKEQ, 0: PRINT "S<";: GOTO290 SET LINES/INCH 5998 REM 5999 REM 6000 PRINT"ANUMBER OF LINES PER INCH? "; 6010 IFD=4THENCLOSE6:OPEN6,OU,6 6020 INPUT#IN,F\$:IF64ANDSTGOTO7000 6030 M=VAL(F\$):PRINTM:IFD=1ORD=2THENL\$=L ¬\$+F\$+CHR\$(13) 6040 IFD=4THENPRINT#6, CHR\$(144/M) 6050 GOTO5060 END OF PROGRAM 6998 REM 6999 REM 7000 PRINT: IFD=10RD=2THENCLOSEOU 7010 END: IFD>2GOTO5060 7020 PRINT"?CAN'T CONTINUE ERROR": END:

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Three Reviews:

Superchip, Spacemaker, Sort

Harvey B. Herman Associate Editor

The Petmaster Superchip

Some of us may have envied the tricks one can play with the new 80 column PETs using BASIC 4.0. For example, one can define a window which is seemingly immune from scrolling. SUPERCHIP, firmware from our English cousins, is intended to provide some of these screen handling functions and additional goodies also. It is available for all the current PET ROMs and does not conflict with the TOOLKIT.

The first feature I made use of (and liked) is called single key BASIC. That is, G stands for GO, N stands for NEXT,R stands for RETURN, etc. The full word appears, as if by magic, when a control key is pressed simultaneously with a letter. Another function that caught my fancy is called escape. This allows you to toggle back and forth between quote and direct modes of cursor control. If you ever get stuck in the wrong mode you know how useful that could be. I also made frequent use of the hold function which suspends execution until RETURN is pressed.

SUPERCHIP has a total of 18 functions:

erase end erase begin scroll down scroll up retrace escape message functions single key movit insert line delete line scroll window graphics toggle stop hold shrink reverse

Most functions can be accessed either in immediate mode or from a BASIC program. A concise reference chart on the rear cover of the 26 page user manual summarizes the functions and states any exceptions or limitations. The manual is, for the most part, easy to understand by a first time user. However, I did have trouble with the scroll window section and I was confused by the use of the word "bracket" for "open parenthesis."

SUPERCHIP will appeal, I think, to many people and, if the reader is in this group, by all means buy it. You will have added quite a few useful functions to your repertoire which are not available elsewhere. Programs which use these features will be able to generate displays which ordinary PETs cannot do without great difficulty. As for me, I am not convinced that it is a good buy. Even with the recent drop in the pound exchange rate, SUPERCHIP still costs more than comparable firmware such as the TOOLKIT. In its favor, however, is that it offers some desirable features of BASIC 4.0 without losing the use of previously developed machine language software, which may be ROM-dependent.

Supersoft
28 Burwood Ave.
Eastcote, Pinner, Middx., England
£45

Spacemaker II

New Commodore CBM/PETs have empty ROM sockets on the main logic board which allow users to install special software packages. These include the CBM word processors, VISICALC, and the TOOL-KIT. Recently I received for review two firmware (EPROM) programs which, alas, required installation in the same empty ROM socket. This meant that I could not switch back and forth between the two programs without risk of permanent damage to the IC pins (or to my psyche). My problem was solved when I received the SPACEMAKER II for review. This nicely crafted piece of hardware is capable of switching between as many as four different ROMs when plugged into a single socket on the PET logic board.

I had no trouble working with SPACEMAKER II. The hardest part is insertion of the ROMs, but this time everything went smoothly. Jumpers which depend on ROM type, are placed on posts and no soldering is required. SPACEMAKER II is particularly easy to plug into a socket on the PET as you can get a grip on it more easily than a much smaller ROM. The four page instruction leaflet had quite explicit directions and I noticed only one typo (figure 2 instead of figure 3). The version I received employed manual switching with a switch mounted on the side of the PET (no drilling necessary). It is also possible to switch using software, with control by the User Port or with optional hardware (ROMDRIVER).

I have no hesitation about recommending this hardware to PET users who require software on ROM, but have addressing conflicts. SPACE-MAKER II is professionally done and is reasonably priced. My only gripe is that they did not include a circuit diagram in the unlikely event that service is

needed. In a way I'm glad they didn't as I was hard pressed to find any negative comments.

CGRS Microtech P.O. Box 102 Langhorne, PA 19047 \$39.00

SORT

(3.0 or 4.0 ROMs) (40 or 80 column screen)

If you do much computing you will eventually need a good sort routine. I started to write a program recently which sorted and printed the names of up to 256 programs on PEDISK I diskettes. To my horror, I realized that I did not have, in my "junk box" of programs, a fast sort routine.

COMPUTE! came to my rescue. An early issue compared sort routines and I was able to adapt one of the BASIC listings in the article. However, not everyone has the ability or inclination to fit published programs to their own use. Matrix software offers a SORT program (on EPROM) for people who need a fast machine language sort that can be used with a minimum of effort even by novice programmers.

I had little trouble writing my first simple sort program. Their seven pages of instructions were quite helpful. I was able to do a four character sort on 1000 items in under seven seconds (average). Try doing that in BASIC sometime and you will be as impressed as I was. The program is executed with a SYS call after a few required POKEs. For example,

POKE 905,a — which dimensioned array POKE 906,b — number of keys POKE 907,c — dimension of array POKE 927,d — number of characters to evaluate POKE 947,e — what character to begin sort at SYS 36864 — for EPROM at \$9000 (specify when ordering)

For review purposes only, the company included a demonstration program. I believe they should include a listing of this program with each order. Otherwise, I have no complaints about this package. The sort is fast. It works with integers, real numbers, or strings. And, as a bonus, they include a printer screen dump in the unused space on the ROM. Check this program out if you do lots of sorts and you need a fast routine resident at all times. You should find it very useful.

Matrix Software 315 Marion Ave. Big Rapid, MI 49307 \$55

Machine Language: Jumbo Numbers

Jim Butterfield Toronto, Canada

A single byte will hold an unsigned number whose value may be from 0 to 255. Most of us, sooner or later, want to handle larger numbers. The tech-

niques are fairly straightforward.

A number may occupy several bytes of storage. The usual convention is for the higher order bytes to contain powers of 256. In simple terms, this means that one byte counts in "ones"; another byte counts in "256-s"; the next byte, if used, counts in "4096-s" and so on. It's easier than it sounds if you convert the number to hexadecimal. One million, which in hexadecimal is 0F4240, fits nicely into three bytes: from high order to low order these bytes contain 0F, 42, and 40 hexadecimal.

It is possible to hold numbers in a decimal type of format. This makes input and output easy, since no conversion is needed to convert the decimal digits, and addition and subtraction can be quite easily accomplished. More complex arithmetic is difficult—even multiplication and division requires an effort—so that we choose binary if any real math crunching is needed. Decimal numbers can be held two ways: packed, with two digits to a byte; and unpacked, with one digit to a byte.

Sizing

We must make room for the largest possible numbers we expect to handle. The following table may be halpful:

	Packed Decimal
-128 to + 127	0 to 99
-32768 to + 32767	0 to 9999
215 -8388608 to +8388607	0 to 999999
	-32768 to + 32767

The table grows proportionately; if a count of over sixteen million in three bytes won't do, four bytes reaches to over four billion (after taxes, that's four thousand million in Great Britain). Enough for most applications, but you can continue to add bytes as you wish.

What about fractions? The most common method is to use an assumed decimal point. In other words, count in pennies instead of in dollars and you won't need fractions. There are more exacting methods, but most of us sidestep them if

we can.

Memory Arrangement

There's really no special law regarding how you arrange these bytes in memory. You can have high order values at the higher addresses, or turn it around and have high order values at the low end. I like to have low order at the low address end, etc.: it's easier to remember and is more consistent with address modes. On the other hand, storing the bytes the other way around (high order at the low address) makes it a little easier to handle a number with indexing. Why? Well, if we have to test an index register for the end of its range with CPX or CPY, we'll affect the Carry flag ... and we often need that flag to link information between the various bytes. A fine point; the choice is really up to you.

You can even scatter the values through memory rather than having them consecutive. Often it's better to keep them together so that you can "walk through" a number using indexing. But

there are exceptions to every rule.

Some Simple Operations

We can manipulate multi-byte numbers just as readily as single bytes. All we need is some new rules.

For the following sample code, let's assume a two-byte value stored in locations 0300 low-order

and 0301 high-order.

Moving: move both bytes instead of one. To move 0300/0301 to 0320/0321 we might code: LDX #\$01; LOOP: LDA \$0300,X; STA \$0320,X; DEX; BPL LOOP. We have moved the high order byte first, but this makes no difference.

Addition and subtraction: start at the low end; fix up the Carry flag before you start, and then let the Carry link the bytes together. To add the contents of \$0300/0301 to \$0320/0321 and place the result at \$0320/0321, we might code: CLC; LDA \$0300; ADC \$0320; STA \$0320; LDA \$0301; ADC \$0321; STA \$0321. Note that it's vital that we start at the low end of the numbers, in this case the low addresses. We might wish to check to insure that the result hasn't overflowed (overflew?) the space available. For unsigned numbers, we do this by checking that the Carry flag is clear.

Subtraction goes the same way, except we give SEC and use the SBC command. A valid subtraction will complete with the Carry flag set; otherwise there's an unsigned number overflow.

Comparisons

Comparison is a little different from the single-byte compare. We need to decide in advance if we're testing for equality or for greater-than; it's hard to check for both in a single sequence.

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DEALERS INQUIRE



Equality tests are quite straightforward: test each of the pairs of bytes, and if any are not the same, the two values are unequal. We might code: LDX #\$01; LOOP: LDA \$0300,X; CMP \$0320,X; BNE UNEOUAL; DEX; BPL LOOP; EQUAL: ... The code is fairly self-evident.

To compare for greater-than, we might do a full subtraction. We won't need to keep the result; the flags will tell us the answer. We might code: SEC; LDA \$0300; SBC \$0320; LDA \$0301; SBC \$0321. At this point, the Carry flag will be set if the value in \$0300/0301 is greater than or equal to that in \$0320/0321.

It's possible to compare from the high-order end down, on the theory that if the first byte is. different, you don't need to look at the rest. Additionally, such a comparison can more easily test both equal and greater-than conditions. There's often not much difference; speed is likely to depend on whether or not the numbers are likely to be close or far apart.

Shifts And Rotates

Shifts and Rotates propogate readily through the

Carry bit. The first operation must start at the proper end of the number: Right shifts start from the high end, Left shifts from the low. The remaining operations, which work their way through the number, must always be Rotates, regardless of whether the overall operation is Shift or Rotate.

To shift the two-byte number at \$0300/0301 left, we might code: ASL \$0300; ROL \$0301. To rotate the same number, we would give ROL \$0300; ROL \$0301.

To shift the same number right, we would code; LSR \$0301; ROR \$0300. Finally we would rotate the number right with ROR \$0301; ROR \$0300.

Big numbers are not much harder to work with than small ones. All the usual operations are still available to you. There are more items to keep track of, but that's a natural result of expansion.

Make provision for future big numbers now. You wouldn't want to tell your boss that he can't give you a raise because there isn't room enough in the computer to hold what he wants to pay you...

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File Recovery

M. R. D'Amato Plainfield, NJ

If you have inadvertently scratched a file (and who hasn't?) on the 2040 (DOS 1.0) or the 8050 disk drive you can easily recover the information if you avoid saving additional files on the disk. (For really bad (slipped?) disk problems, see Cones' more sophisticated file recovery program; **COMPUTE!** #10.) The task is easier on the 8050, so let's start there.

On The 8050

When a program file is scratched, the file identifier, located in byte #0 of the 30-byte file entry in the directory, is changed from 130 to 0. Also, the blocks in which the file was written are recovered by DOS for subsequent reuse. Program 1 does the following. It searches the directory for scratched files and presents them on the screen one at a time. Press key "N" if the scratched file is not the one you want. (Also press "N" if all zeros appear as the file name, but don't respond to the directory track and sector numbers, which are provided for your information.) When the desired file appears on the screen, press "Y." This results in changing the file label from 0 to 130 and depositing this value on the disk. If the directory is then accessed, the name of the scratched file will appear in the displayed directory, and the file can be loaded into memory.

It is essential that the file be reSAVEd or it will be again lost when DOS assigns one or more of its blocks to a subsequently saved file. Therefore, after recovering the file and loading it into memory you should (a) SCRATCH the file (to remove it from the directory) and (b) SAVE the file under its original or a new name. That's all there is to it.

And the 2040

The task is a bit more difficult on the 2040 with DOS 1.0 because the track number of the first data block is, like the file identifier, also set to 0. However, it is usually possible to infer the number of the initial track by examining the starting track numbers of the neighboring files in the directory. Program 2, which lists a block of data on the screen, is meant to help in this task. When prompted for track and sector, enter 18,1, the first directory block. If your scratched file is in this directory block, it can be identified by its name, which appears in ASCII format. The first two bytes of the block give the track and sector of the next directory block (18,4). The 30 bytes of the first file entry follow.

As already noted, byte 0 holds the file type.

The track and sector of the first data block are located in bytes one and two, followed by a file name in bytes 3-18, padded with shifted spaces (160's). A total of eight file entries (separated by two zero bytes) can be contained within a directory block. If your scratched file is not in the first directory block, access the next directory block by running Program 2 and entering 18, 4, continuing the process as necessary.

After locating the lost file, compare the track and sector number of the first data block in the preceding and the following file entries. These values will often immediately suggest the number of the first track of the scratched file. Having inferred the initial track of the scratched file, add lines 145, 414, and 416 to Program 1, change T in line 170 to 18 and run the program. It's a good idea to work with a duplicate disk, just in case you have the wrong track number and cause DOS some confusion.

Sequential files can also be recovered by changing the CHR\$ (130) in line 410 of Program 1 to CHR\$ (129). As with program files, once the sequential file is recovered, the name of the original file should be scratched from the directory and the recovered file saved.

The omission of a disk-error handling routine in the program is a concession to simplicity. It seemed just as easy to rerun the program if anything went wrong, but it's simple enough to include an error routine if needed.

The 8050 recovery program also works for files generated by the Wordpro 4 word processor, which stores text as program files. In fact, it was the humiliation of having mindlessly scratched a couple of such files that led to the development of the present program.

Murky BAM

For those of you who might want to poke around in murky BAM (block availability map), Programs 3 and 4 will illuminate things a bit by highlighting, in reverse field, the BAM bytes associated with a particular track (four on the 2040 disk and five on the 8050). In both cases, the first byte reveals the number of free blocks in the specified track and the subsequent bytes indicate their identity. Block zero is represented by byte zero of the second byte, block eight is represented by byte zero of the third byte, and so on. Not a very intuitive layout, but computers have little concern for such matters.

Because the DOS support program ("wedge") jumps into action when it sees the ASCII of >, /, † or @, it's best not to have the wedge concurrently in memory when using Programs 1-3 on the 2040 with DOS 1.0. This is not a problem on the 8050 and may be on the 2040 with versions of DOS >

1.0. As if in compensation, the 8050 (but not the 2040) may give a "70, no channels" error if the disk holding the scratched program is not accessed with a load or a directory command after initialization. If this occurs, simply display the directory and rerun the program.

Program 1.

- 100 REM ***RESTORE SCRATCHED PROGRA M FILE********
- 110 REM ***ON 8050 DISK DRIVE*** M. R. D'AMATO ****
- 120 OPEN15,8,15
- 130 OPEN1,8,3,"#"
- 140 PRINT"DRIVE NUMBER 0 OR 1?":INP UT D
- 150 PRINT"PRESS Y IF FILE IS FOUND, PRESS N IF NOT"
- 160 REM ***FIND AND PRINT SCRATCHED FILES*******
- 17Ø T=39:S=1
- 180 PRINT#15, "B-R: "3; D; T; S
- 190 PRINT#15, "B-P: "3; 2+32*R
- 200 GET#1, A\$: IFA\$=""THENA\$=CHR\$(0)
- 210 IFASC(A\$)>128THEN300
- 220 FOR K=5+32*R TO 20+32*R
- 230 PRINT#15, "B-P: "3; K
- 240 GET#1,A\$:IFA\$=""THENPRINT"0";:G OTO260
- 250 PRINTAS;
- 260 NEXT
- 270 PRINT
- 280 GETA\$: IFA\$=""THEN280
- 290 IFA\$="Y"THEN400
- 300 R=R+1:IFR<8THEN180
- 310 REM ***GET NEXT DIRECTORY TRACK & SECTOR*******
- 320 PRINT#15, "B-P: "3;0
- 330 GET#1,A\$:IFA\$=""THENA\$=CHR\$(0)
- 340 T=ASC(A\$):IFT=0THENPRINT"FILE N OT FOUND":GOTO430
- 350 PRINT#15, "B-P: "3;1
- 360 GET#1, A\$: IFA\$=""THENA\$=CHR\$ (0)
- 370 S=ASC(A\$):PRINT T,S
- 380 R=0:GOTO180
- 390 REM ***RESTORE PROGRAM FILE LAB EL (130) *******
- 400 PRINT#15, "B-P: "3;5+32*R-3
- 410 PRINT#1, CHR\$ (130);
- 420 PRINT#15, "U2: "3; D; T; S
- 430 CLOSE1:CLOSE15

Program 2.

- 100 REM **READ A BLOCK ON 2050 OR 8 050**
- 110 OPEN15,8,15
- 120 OPEN1,8,3,"#"
- 130 PRINT"ENTER TRACK AND SECTOR (B LOCK)"

- 135 INPUT T,S:D=1:REM D=DRIVE NUMBE
- 140 PRINT: PRINTT"-"S":";
- 150 PRINT#15, "B-R: "3; D; T; S
- 160 FORK=0T0255
- 170 PRINT#15, "B-P: "3; K
- 180 GET#1,A\$
- 190 IFA\$=""THENPRINT"0";:GOTO210
- 200 PRINTASC(A\$);
- 210 NEXTK
- 220 CLOSE1:CLOSE15

Program 3.

- 100 REM **BAM HIGHLIGHT PROGRAM 204 0**
- 105 REM ****** M. R. D'AMATO ****
- 110 OPEN15,8,15
- 120 OPEN1,8,3,"#"
- 130 PRINT"ENTER TRACK FOR WANTED BA
- 135 INPUT T:D=1:REM D=DRIVE NUMBER
- 140 PRINT: PRINT18"-"0":";
- 150 PRINT#15, "B-R: "3; D; 18; 0
- 160 FORK=0T0255
- 17Ø PRINT#15, "B-P: "3; K
- 180 GET#1,A\$
- 182 IFK=> (4*T) ANDK<4*(T+1) THENPRINT "{REV}";
- 190 IFA\$=""THENPRINT"0";:GOTO210
- 200 PRINTASC(A\$);
- 210 PRINT" {OFF}";:NEXTK
- 220 CLOSE1:CLOSE15

Program 4.

- 100 REM **BAM HIGHLIGHT PROGRAM 805
- 105 REM ****** M. R. D'AMATO ****
- 110 OPEN15,8,15
- 120 OPEN1,8,3,"#"
- 130 PRINT"ENTER TRACK FOR WANTED BA
- 135 INPUT T:D=1:REM D=DRIVE NUMBER
- 137 IF T>50THENS=3:T=T-50:GOTO140
- 138 S=Ø
- 140 PRINT: PRINT38"-"S":";
- 150 PRINT#15, "B-R: "3; D; 38; S
- 160 FORK=0T0255
- 170 PRINT#15, "B-P: "3; K
- 180 GET#1,A\$
- 182 IFK=>5*T+1ANDK<5*T+6THENPRINT"{
 REV}";</pre>
- 190 IFA\$=""THENPRINT"0";:GOTO210
- 200 PRINTASC(A\$);
- 210 PRINT" {OFF}"; :NEXTK
- 220 CLOSE1: CLOSE15

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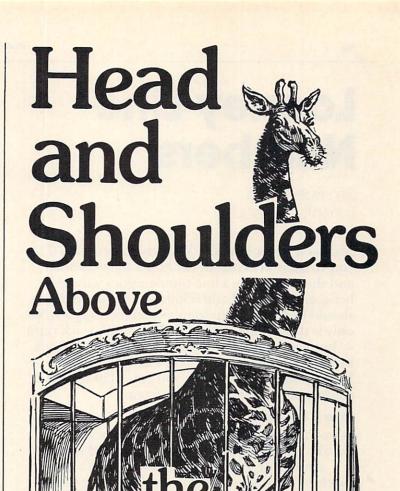
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Looney Line Numbers

Jim Butterfield Toronto, Canada

It should never happen. You have a program that you've been working on for hours (days? weeks?) and then suddenly a line number goes wrong. In between lines 6340 and 6360 the line number that should be 6350 has suddenly changed to 2254. Not only is that wrong — the GOTO's won't work right — but you can't get rid of it! The line seems stuck in your program forever. How does it happen? More to the point, how do you get rid of it without completely reentering the program?

How It Happens

It won't happen under normal circumstances. BASIC guards carefully against this kind of error.

An unwise POKE instruction or a SYS to a machine language program that's not completely debugged can get you into all sorts of trouble. If you're lucky, all you'll get is a looney line number.

Sometimes a bad LOAD will do the trick. In theory, the computer should guard against load errors; but it doesn't always tell you the whole story. If you're loading tape on a CBM/PET, always ask for the Status value (type PRINT ST): if the value is zero, the load is reliable; otherwise, you're taking your chances.

Bad RAM (Random Access Memory) can plague you with faults. It's not always obvious. Memory can sometimes fail erratically: perhaps the power supply voltage drops for a moment, and a bit disappears; or the malfunction only starts after the computer's innards get hot. If you're plagued with this type of problem, have your machine checked out.

All of the above may cause goofy line numbers; but they also may randomly cause other errors. Some are fatal, and some cause your program to look weird. Try to pin down the cause; it's worth the effort.

Fixing Numbers That Are Too High

There are two cases: high line numbers (out of proper order) and very high line numbers.

If an out-of-sequence line number is too high, but less than 64000, the trick is easy: delete the bad line and reenter it with the proper line number.

If the line number is 64000 or more, we must go to the next section and run the program there. You're not allowed to enter a line number of 64000

or more, even to delete the line concerned. Try typing 64000 followed by RETURN; you'll get a ?SYNTAX ERROR.

Fixing Low And Super-high Numbers

Type in the following lines at the front of your program. If your program happens to have lines numbered in the range from 0 to 8, take them out and put them back later.

- 1 A=1025: V=256: X=-1
- 2 B = A:A = PEEK(B) + PEEK(B+1)*V
- 3 PRINT: IF A = 0 THEN END
- 4 Z = PEEK(B+2):Y = Z + PEEK(B+3)*V
- 5 PRINT CHR\$(145);Y;:IF Y>X AND Z<250 GOTO 8
- 6 Y = X + 1 : Y% = Y/V : PRINT"TO"; Y
- 7 POKE B+2,Y-Y%*V:POKE B+3,Y%
- 8 X=Y:GOTO 2

The above coding is for the PET/CBM; you can adapt it to other computers by changing the value 1025 in line 1 to the Start-of-BASIC address in your machine. The CHR\$(145) can be changed to match your machine's Cursor-Up character.

Meaning of the variables: B is the address of the current line of BASIC being examined; A is the address of the next line. X is the previous line number and Y is the new line number. Z is the "high byte" of the new line number; it's used to test for a super-high number. V is a constant of 256.

The program goes through each line of BASIC including itself and checks that each line number is higher than the previous one and not over 63999. If the line number fails the test, it is set to one higher than the previous line number.

Note the logic: can you see why the program must not be used on a normal "too-high" looney line number? It would "pass" the bad line number, and then bump up the numbers on all following lines.

What do you do if you have both too-low and too-high? Fix the too-high first before you run this program. If you do have multiple faults, chances are your program is in really bad shape anyway; get your computer fixed and redo the whole program.

Looney line numbers should never happen.

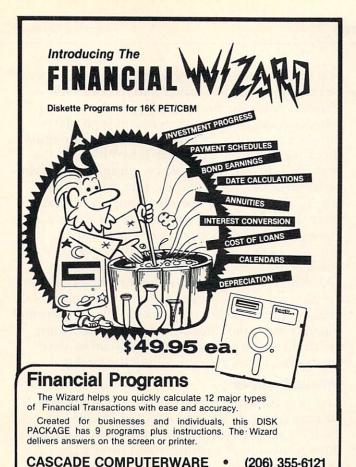
Look for the cause if it happens to you.

You can fix them, however. And the mechanics of fixing bad line numbers has a tiny bonus: look at the coding and see if you can gain an insight into how BASIC is put together.

Super-coders can go after the same problems by attacking the program directly as it lies on disk, copying the program over and correcting it on the way. Users with BASIC enhancement packages (Toolkit, Command-O, Power, etc.) can fix everything in a trice with program renumber.

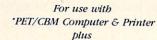
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Editor's Note: Stephen suggests that this game can be a source of ideas for a variety of other games. If you come up with an exciting variation, send it in and share it with other **COMPUTE!** readers. — RTM

Mine Maze

Stephen Vermeulen Calgary, Canada

This two-player game for 40 column PETs illustrates how the character oriented graphics of the PET, coupled with keyboard input from only three keys, can produce a fast, frustrating, and addictive game. Also, by keeping the graphics as simple and as clear as possible, implementation in BASIC is practical.

Rules Of The Game

A random maze with a clear border around it is drawn on the screen. The two players are then placed within the clear border and play starts. The object, for both players, is to be the survivor of what might appear at first to be a one-sided conflict. The aggressor in the battle is the left-hand player who is represented by the solid ball (shifted Q) graphic character. The ball can only win by running into his opponent, the circle (shifted W).

The circle is usually the defensive player, and is able to drop mines on the playing field. When the ball hits one of these mines it looses one life. To even things up a bit, the ball is given one free life for every ten mines the circle deposits on the playing field and, also, the number of mines that must be dropped before the ball gets its first free life is set randomly.

Lines 100 to 280 print the instructions and get the players' names and the difficulty factor. Default values for these inputs are provided so that eager (or lazy) players can get into play by pressing return 3 times. The next portion (lines 290–380) sets up the playing field and starts the play. The graphic characters used are Q [81] for the ball, W [87] for the circle, [102] for the maze, and * [42] for the mines. The values in brackets are the screen POKE values. The last section (lines 600–680) of the program displays the score and prompts the players for another game.

Heart Of The Program

Now that the sundries have been discussed, the heart of the program can be dissected. The keypress interpreter is the code found in lines 390–410. The branches on "@" and "=" to lines 470 and 480 serve to rotate the player's direction of movement 90 degrees clockwise. The branch on "*"

proceeds to lines 490–510 which drop a mine and increment the mine counter and the ball's life counter. After the present key press has been processed the program then moves both players. Before a player can be moved, the program must check for obstacles and hazards by PEEKing the next position and, if necessary, going to one of the two obstruction test routines. The first of these (lines 520–560) is for use when moving the ball. Here the next square is checked to see if it is a maze wall (the ball bounces), or the circle (the ball wins the game), or a mine (the ball looses a life and possibly the game). The second routine (lines 570–590) is the obstacle routine for the circle, here the next square is checked to see if it is a maze wall (making the circle bounce back) or the ball (the ball wins). If the square happened to contain a mine the circle would just erase it (which can be very frustrating if you are controlling the circle).

Official Decrees

And now for some final rules for situations which do arise (these rules were adopted for play in the most recent World Mine Maze 1.9 Championships consisting of a round-robin three player tournament):

- 1. It is decreed that, the Mine Layer shall *not* lock himself in between the outer boundary and a wall of the maze (see Figure 1).
- 2. It is decreed that, if the Mine Layer has successfully sealed himself off in the inner part of the maze, the Ball must commit suicide by running into as many mines as it takes to die.

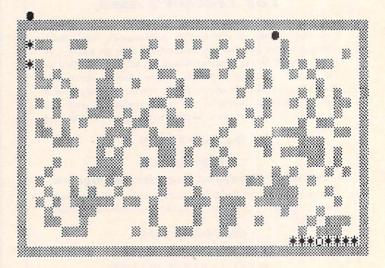


Figure 1: The circle is not allowed to win by blocking off an edge position such as this because it is so easy to do.

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100	POKE59468,14	
110		
120		E
	S OR BUST"	
130	PRINT" { Ø2 DOWN } INSTRUCTIONS:	
140		5
	ES THE @ KEY	
150		
160		J
	SES THE = KEY	
170		A
	ND THE *	
180		
190		I
	NE THE CIRCLE	
200		E
	THE MINE";	
210	PRINT"IS DESTROYED.	
220		2
	REV GETS OFF REV AN OFF REV	
	EXTRA{OFF} {REV}LIFE{OFF} {REV}F	
	OR"	
230		2
	REV}PLACED{OFF} {REV}ON{OFF} {RE	
200	REV}THE{OFF} {REV}FIELD"	
240	PRINT" {DOWN} IF THE BALL HITS THE CIRC	
	LE THEN THE	
250		1
260		S
274	";C\$ INPUT"{DOWN}LEFTIST LEFT{07 LEFT}	"
270	;B\$	
280	INPUT" { Ø2 DOWN } DIFFICULTY 12Ø 9{	a
200	3 LEFT ; DD	0
290	POKE59468,12	
300		
310	REM SET UP PLAYING FIELD	
320		
330		_
	40+I,102:NEXTI	
.340		+
	39,102:NEXTI	
350		+
	40*INT(20*RND(0)+3),102:NEXTI	
360	U=-40:D=40:L=-1:R=1	
37Ø	B=S+81+160:BD=D:DB=D:C=S+78+40:DC=D:	C
	D=D	
380		
390		
400		
410		
420		
430	POKEB, 32:B=B+BD:POKEB,81	
	X=PEEK (C+CD): IFX<>32THEN570	
450		
460		
470		
480		_
490		כ
	+BL,81	_
500		J
E 1 0	390	
510		
520	IFX=102THENBD=-BD:GOTO440 IFX=87THENBS=BS+1:GOTO600	
	IFX<>42THEN43Ø	
550	BL=BL-1:POKES+BL+1,32:IFBL>=ØTHENGOT	C
שככ	430	ĺ

560 CS=CS+1:GOTO600

68Ø GOTO29Ø

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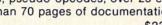
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COMAL: Another Language?

Jim Butterfield Toronto, Canada

There are a lot of "languages" around for small computers. Only two are in common use: BASIC (most often by Microsoft) and Machine Language.

Most of the others classify as in-between languages: not as friendly as BASIC, not as fast as machine language. Each have their advocates (fanatics?) who extol the advantages which a specific language can bring to a specific application. But BASIC and machine language look like they will reign supreme for quite a while yet. Until local computer shops bristle with book titles such as "101 FORTH Games," "Some Common SMALL-TALK Programs," and "Hands-On SNOBOL For The PET/CBM," many users will prefer to stay in the mainstream of the home computing community and learn one or two simple languages well.

Now we have COMAL to add to the computer Tower of Babel. Another language, another chance to sidetrack? COMAL does have its interesting features, especially to those raised on BASIC. Let's

take a look.

Free!

COMAL is public domain. In other words, it's free; and you can help yourself to a friend's copy with a clear conscience. In Canada, Commodore has distributed copies to all dealers; you can get one by asking your dealer to make you a copy of the disk and documentation. In the USA, the COMAL Users Group, 5501 Groveland Terrace, Madison WI 53716, will send you the disk for a charge of \$12.95; or for \$47.50 you get a kit including disks, documentation, binder, and a newsletter subscription; in either case, add \$2.00 for shipping/handling.

You get what you pay for, right? Not in this case: COMAL is a massive system (it will fit only into a 32K system with disk) and has features that make it well worth considering, particularly for

educational use.

COMAL came into existence in Denmark. It was first defined by Borge R. Christensen and Benedict Leofstedt in 1974. At that time it was a form of extended BASIC. It has been expanded and refined into the current version, COMAL-80,

by Mogens Kjaer.

Super-Basic?

COMAL still retains much of the flavor of BASIC, and for that reason it's a very easy language for BASIC users to pick up. The first impression that a user gets is rather intriguing: it seems as if you may type in your program in BASIC — and when you say LIST, it comes back in a PASCAL-like language!

How can this happen? Most BASIC users learn that their program is "tokenized" as it is input. The individual letters of PRINT get scrunched together and stored as a single byte called a token; that's why you can type in a line such as 100? A and list it back as 100 PRINT A. COMAL tokenizes your input to a remarkable extent, so that a line input as 5 FOR J = 1 TO 8 will list back as 5 FOR J:=1 TO 8 DO. Note that a colon has crept in after the J, and that the word DO has been added.

So: with a few new rules, you may just type in a program in its BASIC form, and COMAL will adapt it into its own internal format. Some of the new rules are easy: for example, be sure to put a space after each keyword (don't say FORK, say FOR K). Others take a little more practice: subroutines are now called Procedures and, instead of GOSUB-ing to them, you EXEC-ute them. And you don't use line numbers for GOTO and GOSUB, you use names (or "Labels"). But these are not difficult. It's easy for a BASIC person to jump into COMAL.

...And More

But it's more than just a reworded BASIC system. There are a whole new series of capabilities.

Some are easy to understand and on most people's wish-lists. You may now use variables HORSESHOE and HOUSEFLY without confusion (in BASIC, only the first two letters are meaningful). IF has been beefed up to include ELSE and other features, allowing you to code IF M = 12 THEN M = 1; Y = Y + 1 ELSE M = M + 1 ENDIF. Note that we are using a semicolon instead of a colon to separate statements, and we terminate the IF sequence with an ENDIF. This isn't just needless bookkeeping: ENDIF allows us to set the range of the IF statement to part of a line or multiple lines.

Other COMAL features are recognizable as structured language extensions. The user will find CASE (replacing ON A GOTO...), WHILE, and REPEAT .. UNTIL. Procedures can be used as subroutines or as function definitions; and you may pass parameters to or from procedures. Strings require a little more care than in BASIC, but string handling is more powerful after you get used to it.

COMAL is fast. You'll see no loss of speed from BASIC.

However...

The language is nice, but it's new. You may have to wait a while before you find a community of other COMAL users around you. The BASIC language feature I miss most is the SYS command — at least I haven't found it yet. I like to be able to extend some programs with machine language inserts if necessary. Some 4.0 disk commands don't appear to be supported by COMAL; I haven't found a way to initiate a SCRATCH or COLLECT from the language. There doesn't seem to be a built-in exit to BASIC cold start, which would be a way around the previous problem.

COMAL for the PET/CBM comes in two forms; the smallest takes up 16K of memory. This may cramp the size of programs. COMAL does pack programs in memory more efficiently, but you have less space to work with from the start.

COMAL seems ideal for educational environments, particularly for those who like to teach

structured programming techniques.

It's a helpful language in many ways: as easy as BASIC and very like it. It has goodies that BASIC can't match. The structure and balance of COMAL lead me to suspect that there will be a compiler along one of these days.

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CAPUTE!:

Corrections And Amplifications

-COMPUTE! #14, pg. 106, "The Apple Hi-Res Shape Writer." The following routine was missing (Program 2):

Program 2.

10 D\$ == CHR\$ (4):INC = 10:S = 16384 20 PRINT D\$"OPEN POKE ROUTINE" PRINT D\$"WRITE POKE ROUTINE" 90 LINE = 5000 B = 16500 100 FRINT LINE"FORI=16384TO"B":R EADA: POKEI, A: NEXTI" 120 FOR I = S TO B: IF (I - S) /

10 = INT ((I - S) / 10) THENPRINT :LINE = LINE + INC: FRINT LINE"DATA" FEEK (I);: GOTO 1

PRINT "," PEEK (I); 130

140 NEXT : PRINT : PRINT D\$"CLOS E"

JLIST

-COMPUTE! #16, pg. 66: Line 62005 should read: FOR I=LO TO HI

— **COMPUTE!** #16, pg. 118: "The = sign does concatenation...". No it doesn't! The + sign does concatenation. Who wrote that? Who is this guy Butterfield anyway? He deserves thirty lashes with a wet noodle.

Unless, of course, he wrote it correctly and somebody goofed it up down there. In which case, transfer the lashes (and the noodle) to the appropriate culprit. Heck, I have enough trouble spelling concatenation without worrying about how to do it...

The whole thing is bristling with = signs that shouldn't be there. M\$=A\$=B\$=C\$ should be M\$=A\$+B\$+C\$; PRINT J\$=""=M\$ should bePRINT I\$=""+M\$. However, to make up for it, you've changed a character the opposite way in your last paragraph: Z\$=Z\$+"+" should read Z\$ = Z\$ + "=".

Try typing in this line:

FOR J=1 TO 10:PRINT"TSK.":NEXT J

Our thanks to Jim for his corrections. The typos (and the noodle) belong here.]

COMPUTE!

—COMPUTE! #16, pg. 134: line 9010 should read FOR I = 4 TO 35*PV STEP 5*PV. The value POKEd in line 9520 should be 43.

—COMPUTE! #16, pg. 124: To permit the program to also work on the 8050 drive, change line 290 to PRINT#15, "M-E"CHR\$(180)CHR\$(255)

—**COMPUTE!** #16, pg. 10: Many readers suggested modifications to David Thornburg's excellent 20questions program to permit more random responses and to prevent the same response if the questions always began: "is it animal," "is it vegetable," "is it mineral." One of Mr. Thornburg's points was the brevity of the program in contrast to the "intelligence" it seemed to evidence. There are indeed a variety of ways to make the program even more remarkable for Turing tests on the unsuspecting.

—**COMPUTE!** #10, pg. 112: To allow the disk program to work with the 4044 CBM disk drives (or 2040s with upgraded ROM), change line 5012 to: IF P(0) < 25 THEN SM = 18

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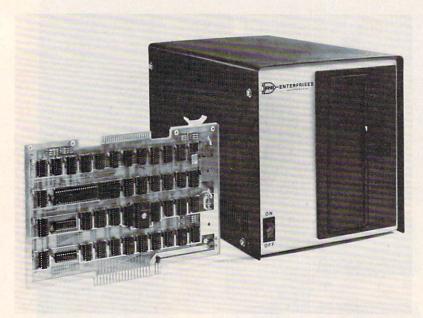
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New Products

Advanced Operating Systems Publishes 10 Program Household Package

Michigan City, IN, October 1, 1981 — Advanced Operating Systems has published a package of 10 programs useful in performing household duties. The programs are written in BASIC.

The "Mostly BASIC Household Program" package offers two programs which give a synopsis of energy consumption. The "Electric Energy Usage" selection compares energy units used during two different years. The "Gas Mileage Calculator" uses basic data to figure the gas mileage of a vehicle.

Two programs focusing on diet and eating habits of the user are the "Recipe Amount Calculator" and "The Basic Diet."

"The House Buying Guide" and "The Amortization Schedule" focus on budgeting and investing of money. The schedule calculates the balance, principal, interest, and cumulative interest for each month of a loan. The buying guide weighs answers from questions it gives the user and advises on the possibilities of making a profit from buying a structure. The program can be used whether the operator will be renting out the structure or selling it at a later date.

Two programs which offer no frills, but are unlimited in their usefulness, are the "Digital Stopwatch" and "The Message Taker." The stopwatch counts off minutes, hours, and seconds until told to stop. The message program records up to six messages and enables members of the household to leave "notes" for one another.

Medical expenses can also be cataloged through use of this package. The "Medical Expense Record files away the type of expense, cost, and cumulative total for each year.

"The Tarot Card Reader" is an entertaining program based on a deck of 78 cards used in fortune telling. The program answers questions from the user by picking 10 of the cards. The position they hold after being layed out has a meaning, as well as whether the figure on the card is right side up or upside down. The translation of the 10 cards is listed briefly by the computer. This program requires 16K to run.

The package is available through computer retail outlets. Advanced Operating Systems is the microcomputer software division of Howard W. Sams & Co., Inc., a subsidiary of International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation.

Smart Terminal Program For Atari® Features Autodialing

Redmond, WA — The MicroPeripheral Corporation has announced TSMART, the first smart terminal program written for the ATARI 800®, with provision for autodialing other computers. The program is available on cassette with instructions for transferring to disk. TSMART permits transfer of BASIC programs be-

tween a remote host computer and an ATARI cassette or disk storage device. The autodial feature works in conjunction with the AUTO-MICROCONNECTION, a direct connection modem (\$199.50), manufactured by the MicroPeripheral Corporation.

The program permits off-line text preparation (messages, manuscripts, letters, etc.) with a text editing or word processing program for on-line transmission. A built-in feature permits creation and storage of text, then transmission by TSMART for those who do not have a text editor.

TSMART also permits transfer of source code assembler files. The recipient can create the object code using an editor/assembler program. A separate command is available for transferring object (hexadecimal) code files, such as ATARI Music Composer Files.

An AUTOBUF feature will open and close the memory storage buffer automatically when uploading or downloading. TSMART recognizes the automatic buffer open/close (X-on/Xoff) codes transmitted by TSMART or other compatible programs. Downloading from FORUM 80 bulletin boards is also accomplished automatically. The buffer can be "toggled" on and off as many times as desired while data is being downloaded. Another feature is software selectable half or full duplex operation.

The program will also automatically send messages to bulletin boards using the standardized block mode or 16 line prompt recognition message entry.

The program was written for

the ATARI 800® by Dr. James W. Clark. It can be used with any RS-232 compatible modem, although the dialer feature cannot be used with obsolete acoustic modems. TSMART is supplied in a protective binder with extensive easy-touse operating instructions and is priced at \$79.95. For additional information contact the Micro-Peripheral Corporation, 2643 151st Place N.E., Redmond, WA 98052, Telephone (206)881-7544.

Service Of Commodore **Computers Begins** At 38 TRW Service Centers

Valley Forge, PA, October 9, 1981 — Service of Commodore Business Machines, Inc., microcomputers has begun at 38 service centers operated by the Customer Service Division of TRW Inc.

As per a five-year agreement signed between Commodore and TRW in August, TRW will service and maintain Commodore microcomputers throughout the United States both on-site and at walk-in depots.

The first 38 service centers to complete comprehensive training on Commodore equipment and go on-line as part of the agreement cover some 75 percent of the nation's microcomputer users. Additional TRW centers will be brought on-line over the next year.

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Okidata Adds Interface Options To Microline Printers

Mount Laurel, NJ, October 14 — Okidata Corporation, a supplier of quality dot-matrix printers announced the availability of significant new interface options for its Microline family of printers. These options are an IEEE 488 bus adapter and a current loop interface.

The bus adapter option will make all new and existing Microline printers compatible with the IEEE 488 bus. Users of Commodore Pet personal computers will find this option particularly helpful in integrating Microline printers into systems. The IEEE 488 bus adapter option comes in the form of a plug-in board which is easily installed by the user. The connecting cable converts Centronics-compatible parallel data

into data compatible with the IEEE 488 bus.

The IEEE 488 bus adapter option will be available later this month. This feature is priced competitively, and quantity pricing is available. The board can be used with the Microline 82A, 83A, and 84.

For those users who need a current loop interface, the optional Microline RS-232C high speed serial interface now offered will add a current loop interface capability as a standard feature. The interface board can also be used with the Microline 82A, 83A, and 84.

The high speed RS-232C interface board comes with two different buffer sizes: a two-kilobyte memory or a 256-character storage buffer. The interface has switch-selectable baud rates of up to 9,600 bits per second. The built-in current loop feature will be available soon. The single

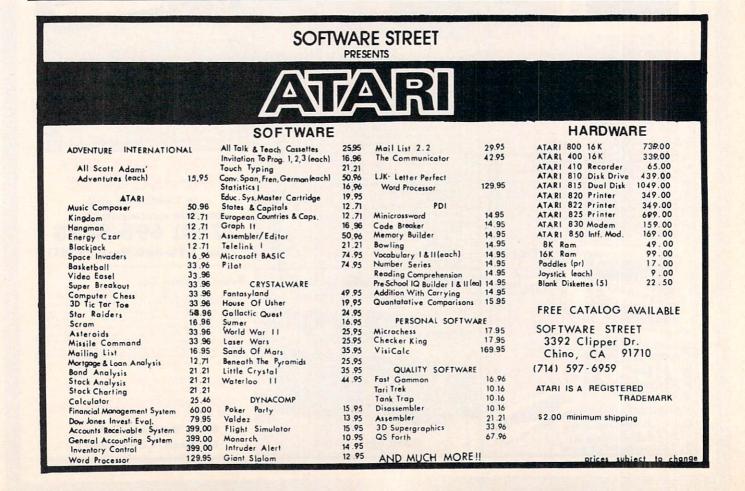
quantity price for the RS-232C board with two kilobytes of buffer memory and the current loop interface is \$160; the price for the one with 256-characters of memory is \$130.

Okidata Corporation is headquartered at 111 Gaither Dr., Mt. laurel, NJ 08054.

Software For The Very Young

In October Edu-Ware Services, Inc. releases a new addition to the EDU-WARE line, COUNTING BEE. This friendly system introduces young learners (ages 3-6) to counting, addition, subtraction, shape discrimination, weight, and measurement.

COUNTING BEE features a learning management mode, which allows parents and teachers to preset the system, with emphasis and duration tailored to an indi-







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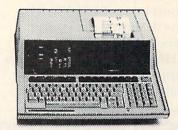
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vidual child's needs. COUNTING BEE joins other EDU-WARE systems designed for young learners, SPELLING BEE and ARITHMETIC SKILLS. The sys uses Applesoft, 48K, DOS 3.2 or 3.3, and retails for \$29.95.

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The program consists of individualized computer-based instructional activities in spelling for students with specific language learning disabilities. However, this program will improve the skills of any persons with spelling deficits. The ramifications of using the tapes are many which include teaching average students,

slow learners, and those who are studying English as a second language. The program can be used by anyone who can read.

The author is a Language Therapist who has for many years tutored students in grades kindergarten through twelve. These students with specific learning differences are in need of specialized tutoring in the language areas.

The spelling program includes spelling rules, exceptions, and generalizations which provide repetitive exercises and reinforcement as well as motivation to the learner. The drill and practice which persons with specific language learning disabilities require to learn to spell can be provided through tapes to be used on the PET Commodore. All tapes work with any 40-column PET, old or new.

The program consists of 21

tapes covering five basic spelling rules essential to encode words. The complete program is also available on disk.

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PDI Establishes Division To Produce And Distribute Games

Program Design, Inc., the 4-year old Greenwich, CT educational software company is forming a division to produce and distribute entertainment software for the Atari 400 and 800 computer.

The division, called BEYOND SOFTWARE, is designed with independent software writers in mind. "We are interested in acquiring high-quality arcade, space, and simulation games," says PDI President, John Victor. "We are setting up a system that will cater to the needs of games designers. We will offer attractive terms, plus consulting services to top programmers."

BEYOND SOFTWARE is being established because the Program Design management feels the Atari computers offer exceptional entertainment possibilities.

BEYOND SOFTWARE will be managed by Craig Patchett, the author of CAPTIVITY, a 3-D maze game, and several other game programs.

For additional information, contact Patchett at Program Design, 11 Idar Court, Greenwich, CT 06830; (203)661-8799.

Six New SuperPET Books Now Available From Commodore

Valley Forge, PA, October 5, 1981 — Commodore Business Machines, Inc., has announced the availability of six new reference books to be used with its SuperPET "micro-mainframestyle" computer. The books are provided with the SuperPET system, but can also be purchased

separately.

The SuperPET, which is Commodore's latest product addition, offers expanded capabilities by providing 96K RAM, an additional microprocessor, five languages, and a standard data communications interface.

The books include a System Overview of the SuperPET, and one book for each of the five languages available with the product — Waterloo microAPL, Waterloo microBASIC, Waterloo microFORTRAN, Waterloo microPASCAL, and Waterloo 6809 Assembler.

The System Overview book provides an introduction to the hardware of the SuperPET, an overview of the Waterloo software for the computer, and various descriptions that apply to the Waterloo software systems in general. The book retails for \$5.95.

The Waterloo microAPL book, which retails for \$9.95, is a tutorial introduction to the language, as well as a comprehensive reference manual.

The reference series also includes a Waterloo microBASIC book, which is divided into four parts: an introduction to the general characteristics of the system; a comprehensive reference guide describing the command language; an additional reference guide describing the programming language; and appendices containing summaries of both command and programming languages, as well as describing use of files with Waterloo microBASIC. It retails for \$10.95.

The Waterloo microPascal book, also retailing for \$10.95, features a tutorial introduction of Pascal language, and a reference manual defining the language.

The Waterloo microFOR-TRAN book is also divided into tutorial and reference sections, and retails for \$10.95.

The final book in the series, pertaining to the Waterloo 6809 Assembler, describes the 6809

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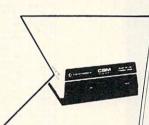
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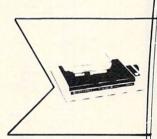
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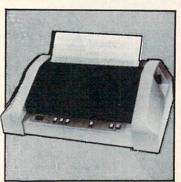


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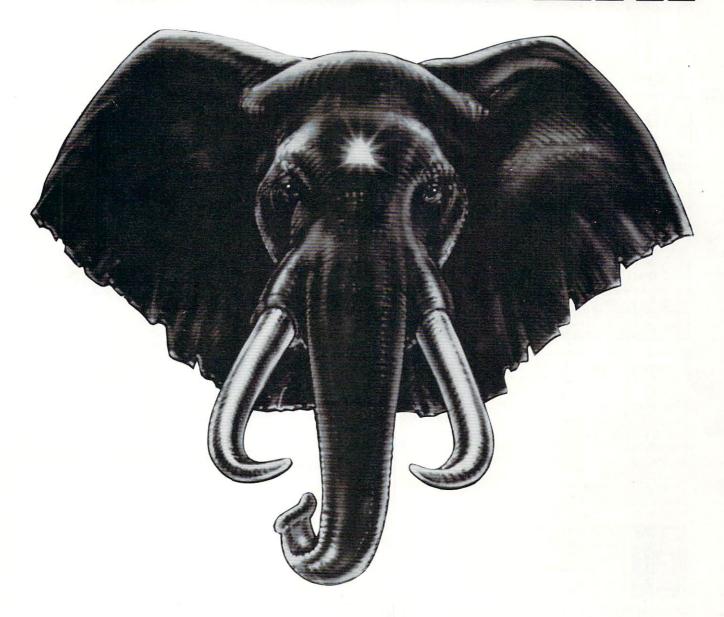
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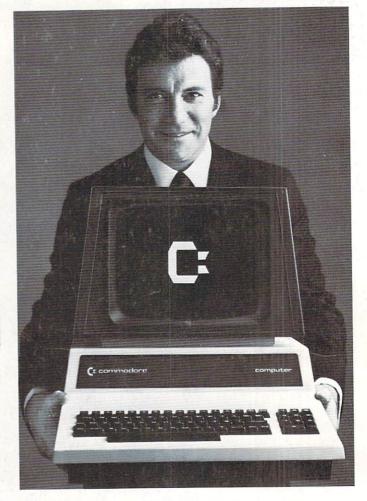


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