



# REMEMBER.

FLEPHAN

FORGETS."

# **MORE THAN JUST ANOTHER PRETTY FACE.**

Says who? Says ANSI.

Specifically, subcommittee X3B8 of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) says so. The fact is all Elephant<sup>™</sup> floppies meet or exceed the specs required to meet or exceed all their standards.

But just who is "subcommittee X3B8" to issue such pronouncements?

They're a group of people representing a large, well-balanced cross section of disciplines—from academia, government agencies, and the computer industry. People from places like IBM, Hewlett-Packard, 3M, Lawrence Livermore Labs, The U.S. Department of Defense, Honeywell and The Association of Computer Programmers and Analysts. In short, it's a bunch of high-caliber nitpickers whose mission, it seems, in order to make better disks for consumers, is also to make life miserable for everyone in the disk-making business.

How? By gathering together periodically (often, one suspects, under the full moon) to concoct more and more rules to increase the quality of flexible disks. Their most recent rule book runs over 20 singlespaced pages—listing, and insisting upon—hundreds upon hundreds of standards a disk must meet in order to be blessed by ANSI. (And thereby be taken seriously by people who take disks seriously.)

In fact, if you'd like a copy of this formidable document, for free, just let us know and we'll send you one. Because once you know what it takes to make an Elephant for ANSI...

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There's a model for 5¼4" and 8" floppies, as well as a cassette-and-game file and a special Atari<sup>®</sup> version.

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In short, it's an 80-page plain-English, graphically stunning, pocket-sized definitive guide to the care and feeding of flexible disks. 2

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For The Book, ask your nearest computer store that sells Elephant" disks, and bring along one and one half earth dollars. For the name of the

store, ask us.

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# The HJL-57 Keyboard

Radio March Proto

## Compare it with the rest. Then, buy the best.

If you've been thinking about spending good money on a new keyboard for your Color Computer, why not get a good keyboard for your money?

Designed from scratch, the HJL-57 Professional Keyboard is built to unlock ALL the potential performance of your Color Computer. Now, you can do real word processing and sail through lengthy listings...with maximum speed; minimum errors.

At \$79.95, the HJL-57 is reasonably priced, but you can find other CoCo keyboards for a few dollars less. So, before you buy we suggest that you compare.

#### Compare Design.

The ergonomically-superior HJL-57 has sculptured, lowprofile keycaps; and the threecolor layout is identical to the original CoCo keyboard.

#### **Compare Construction.**

The HJL-57 has a rigidized aluminum baseplate for solid, no-flex mounting. Switch contacts are rated for 100 million cycles minimum, and covered by a spillproof membrane.

#### **Compare Performance.**

24

Offering more than full-travel, bounce-proof keyswitches, the HJL-57 has RFI/EMI shielding that eliminates irritating noise on displays; and four user-definable function keys (one latchable), specially-positioned to avoid inadvertent actuation.

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Your HJL-57 kit includes usage instructions and decimal codes produced by the function keys, plus a free sample program that defines the function keys as follows: F1 = Screen dump to printer. F2 = Repeat key (latching). F3 = Lower case upper case flip (if you have lower case capability). F4 = Control key; subtracts 64 from the ASCII value of any key pressed. Runs on disc or tape; extended or standard Basic.

#### Compare Installation.

Carefully engineered for easy installation, the HJL-57 requires no soldering, drilling or gluing. Simply plug it in and drop it right on the original CoCo

Ordering Information: Specify model (Original or F-version). Payment by C.O.D., check, MasterCard or Visa. Credit card customers include complete card number and expiration date. Add \$2.00 for shipping. New York state residents add 7% sales tax. Dealer inquiries invited.

mounting posts. Kit includes a new bezel for a totally finished conversion.

#### **Compare Warranties.**

The HJL-57 is built so well, it carries a full, one-year warranty. And, it is sold with an exclusive 15-day money-back guarantee.

#### Compare Value.

You know that a bargain is a bargain only as long as it lasts. If you shop carefully, we think you will agree...the HJL-57 is the last keyboard your CoCo will ever need. And that's **real** value.

#### Order Today.

Only \$79.95, the HJL-57 is available for immediate shipment for either the original Color Computer (sold prior to October, 1982) or the F-version and TDP-100 (introduced in October, 1982).

Order by Phone Anytime 716-235-8358 24 hours, 7 days a week



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This two-player game is a real challenge.	02	Submarine Simulation	100
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Cram—MC-10 Style		the enemy ship?	ou allin
This game for the little CoCo requires fast ref Peter Paplaskas		William S. Bonnell	
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#### Vol. 1 No. 6 November 1983

HOT CoCo (ISSN pending) is published 12 times a year by Wayne Green Inc., 80 Pine St., Peterborough, NH 03458, Phone: 603-924-9471. Second-class postage pending at Peterborough, NH, and additional mailing offices. Subscription rates in U.S. are \$25 for one year, \$38 for two years, and \$53 for three years. In Canada and Mexico, \$27.97—one year only, U.S. funds. Canadian distributor: Micron Distributing, 409 Queen St. West, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5V 2A5. Foreign subscriptions (surface mail), §44.97—one year only, U.S. funds drawn on a U.S. bank. Foreign subscriptions (air mail), please inquire. In South Africa contact *HOT CoCo*, P.O. Box 782815, Sandton, South Africa 2146. All subscription correspondence should be addressed to *HOT CoCo*, Subscription Department, P.O. Box 975, Farmingdale, NY 11737. Please include your address label with any correspondence. Postmaster: Send address to *HOT CoCo*, Subscription Services, P.O. Box 975, Farmingdale, NY 11737. Entire contents copyright 1983 by Wayne Green Inc.

DIGRESSIONS

# **DID SOMEONE SAY** "GAMES ISSUE?"

his issue of *HOT CoCo* was a lot of fun to put together. We always enjoy the games our readers submit for publication, and we are happy to provide the best of them in our first-ever Games Issue.

Our cover this month sets the tone for the rest of the magazine: fun. We have a variety of games to suit a number of tastes. If you like adventures, you'll like our cover article, GeoJogger. GeoJogger must stop a sociopathic litterbug from ruining the North American countryside. The cover offers some clues to where this evil-doer might be. On the way you'll come across some characters from the other games in this issue.

(We'd like to thank the author of GeoJogger, Richard Ramella, for writing this program on such short notice. Good job, Richard.)

GeoJogger will ride on the submarine from William Bonnell's "Submarine Simulation," while facing down the featured creature in this month's Elmer's Arcade, "Guppy's Revenge." He'll do a quick quarter-mile in Charles Levinski's simulation, "Dragrace."

While in New Mexico, GeoJogger will find the Grand Canyon blocked off by multicolored bricks, which he'll do away with by playing Mark Goodwin's "Smashout." He won't be able to resist trying Gabriel Weaver's "Jackpot Slots" while visiting Atlantic City.

#### "We hope you enjoy this issue as much as we enjoyed producing it."

In Canada, GeoJogger will find that everyone's favorite sport is hockey, as exemplified by Charles Boulanger's "Hockey One-on-One."

So, put on GeoJogger's shoes and take a run through this month's *HOT CoCo*. We hope you enjoy this issue as much as we enjoyed producing it.

#### **Re: Re:FLEX**

Unfortunately, due to other demands on his time, David Wasler will no longer be able to write our Re:FLEX column. However, starting in January that column will be taken over by Scott Norman.

Scott is well known to many CoCo users. He has reviewed numerous Color Computer products, and he is currently the author of *80 Micro's* monthly column, The Color Key. Scott will take a user approach to FLEX. He will discuss various software packages and ways of implementing them in serious applications. We are pleased to have Scott aboard as a columnist.

#### **Re: Program Listing Formats**

So far, response to the question on whether to publish program listings in

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Ad Coordinator: Kim Labbe PUBLIC RELATIONS Jim Leonard

#### PRODUCTION

Manager: Nancy Salmon Assistant: David Wozmak Michael Ford, Marjorie Gillies, Donna Hartwell, Alfred Huston, Kimberly Nadeau, Lynn Parsons, Anne Rocchio, Kenneth Sutcliffe, Theresa Verville, Robert M. Villeneuve, Karen Wozmak Ad Coordinators: Patricia Bradley, Paula Ramsev: Assistant: Taylor Morris Advertising Production: Fiona Davies, Bruce Hedin, Scott Philbrick, Jane Preston COPY WRITERS Lou Marini, Gail Morrison, Dale Tietjen, Steve Tripp PHOTOGRAPHY Supervisor: Thomas Villeneuve; Sandra Dukette, Laurie Jennison, Sturdy Thomas **TYPESETTING** Supervisor: Sara Bedell; Darlene Bailey, Prem Gongaju, Lynn Haines, Cynthia Letourneau, Len Lorrette, Lindy Palmisano, Heidi Thomas DESIGN Supervisor: Joyce Pillarella; Susan Donohoe, Howard Happ, Dion Owens, Dianne Ritson, Rosalyn P. Scribner, Susan Stevens, Suzanne Torsheya, Sarah Werninger, Donna Wohlfarth DESIGN DIRECTOR Christine Destrempes

#### DIGRESSIONS

32- or 64-character format is running heavily in favor of the 32-character style. Most said it was their best tool for ensuring that they typed in listings correctly.

We must agree that anything that cuts down on the frustration of typing in listings is worthwhile. We will run all our Basic listings in the 32-character format from now on. You might see some 64-character listings from time to time, but they will be articles that had been readied for publication before this decision.

We are open to any suggestions from our readers that could make *HOT CoCo* easier to use. Also, if you find a particular aspect of our magazine troublesome, tell us about it. We'll try to fix it.

#### **New CoCos**

The second part of Digressions this month was written by our technical editor, Guy Wright. He has gathered information on the new 64K Color Computer and OS-9.

By the time you read this, some of you might actually own either the 64K or the CoCo 2, which is a smaller, compatible Color Computer with either 16K or 32K. Because of our publication lead times, we are preparing this column in early August, and no units were available. We expect to have a comprehensive review in December.-M.N.

# THE NEW 64K CoCo: LOOKING GOOD!

At this writing, the new 64K Color Computer is being advertised in the newest Radio Shack catalog for \$399.95. The first difference you notice between the new CoCo and the old one is the off-white case, as opposed to the battleship-grey, but the changes go much deeper than that.

The next most obvious difference is the 64K of memory—64K usable with the new OS-9 disk operating system (DOS) and 32K usable with the built-in Extended Basic. The 64K CoCo's ability to support the OS-9 DOS, with the Basic-09 is perhaps the most interesting change.

The catalog describes OS-9 as a "comprehensive system that supports multi-tasking." How well the OS-9 multi-tasking system works with the CoCo remains to be seen, but many of you readers will put this to the test when the system is available. OS-9 also provides a full-featured editor/assembler with a reference manual for \$69.95. The Basic-09 costs \$99.95. Both come on disk.

Basic-09, which requires OS-9, has an interactive compiler, which will produce "compact programs that can be executed at high speed." It also has command, edit, execution, and debug modes, which give the impression that OS-9 with Basic-09 is much more of a full-featured DOS than the Disk Basic many of us are used to.

The new CoCo also has a "new electronic typewriter-quality keyboard." The keys are sculpted like a "real" keyboard, but early reports suggest that it is not a "full-travel" keyboard, similar to the old-style keyboard. The sculpted keys alone should be an improvement, though.

Apparently, some hardware ROM bugs have been fixed. DLOAD and PCLEAR functions have been cleaned up. Many owners of Color Computers never realized that these bugs existed, but it is nice to know that Radio Shack is correcting these problems.

The new 64K Color Computer should be a giant step in the direction of making the Color Computer a machine that can compete with the other low-cost microcomputers such as the Commodore-64 in price, sophistication, and memory size. This new CoCo should raise an eyebrow or two in the next few months.—*Guier S. Wright* 

MANAGING EDITOR Michael E. Nadeau SENIOR EDITOR Janet Fiderio **REVIEW EDITOR** Mark E. Reynolds NEW PRODUCTS EDITOR Cynthia Smith **TECHNICAL EDITORS** Peter Paplaskas Guier Wright **PRODUCTION EDITOR** Susan Gross LAYOUT EDITORS Joan Ahern, Bob Dukette, Phillip Geraci, Maurelle Godoy, Sue Hays, Laura Landy, Judy Oliver PROOFREADERS Peter Bjornsen, Harold Bjornsen, Robin Florence, Ellen Hardsog **RESEARCH ASSISTANT** Celeste Wrenn EDITORIAL INTERN Justina Alsfeld

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The left bracket, [, replaces the up arrow used by Radio Shack to indicate exponentiation on our printouts. When entering programs published in *HOT CoCo*, you should make this change.

HOT CoCo formats its program listings to run 64 characters wide. This accounts for the occasional wraparound you will notice in our program listings. Don't let it throw you, particularly when entering Assembly listings.

Article submissions from our readers are welcomed and encouraged. Inquiries should be addressed to: *HOT CoCo* Submissions Editor, 80 Pine Street, Peterborough, NH 03458. Include an SASE for a copy of our writer's guidelines. Payment for accepted articles is made at a rate of approximately \$50 per printed page; all rights are purchased. Authors of reviews should contact the *HOT CoCo* Review Editor, 80 Pine Street, Peterborough, NH 03458.

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# Feedback

#### ... With a Twist

October's "Expansion With a Twist" inadvertently ran with an incorrect Systems Requirements Box. The program requires 32K.

#### **Souped-Up Line Printer**

Thanks for the fine article on the serial-to-parallel printer interface in the June 1983 issue.

The construction was easy, but on the unit I built, the C3 caused the printer to double print every character. So I simply removed the C3.

Now my line printer works faster than ever. It doesn't print any faster (still 30 cps), but it loads the buffer four times faster (2,400 baud). This reduces the total printing time, and if you're printing graphics, you'll love the difference.

Larry Barnes

#### CoCo in the Classroom

I'm very impressed with the first issues of your magazine and feel that you have produced a forum that will be a great help in the development of support for the Color Computer.

I'm wondering if any of your readers can help me. This fall I will supervise a pilot program that will introduce children in several schools in our local school district (Knox Co., TN) to computers. We will use the Color Computer, and I would like to hear from educators who have used, or who are using, this machine in schools, especially elementary schools.

I'm interested in their experiences with the CoCo, with children's reactions, and with various software. I would be happy to share the results of our pilot with any interested readers.

Chris Templar

Johnson Bible College Kimberlin Heights Station Knoxville, TN 37920 615-573-4517

#### Meet Me in Spartanburg

The Spartanburg County CoCo Club meets every Thursday evening at 7:30 p.m. in the old library, Wing C of Spartanburg Technical College, Spartanburg, SC.

For more information, call or write Dennis Shattuck, 473 Royal Oak Drive, Spartanburg, SC 29302, 803-583-3017.

Dennis L. Shattuck

#### Meet Me in Sarajevo

We have recently founded a Computer club here in Sarajevo. I have the only Color Computer in this area. (I think there are only three or four in Yugoslavia.)

There are, however, many Sinclair Spectrums and ZX-81s, three Apple IIs, one Video Genie (a clone of the TRS-80 Model I), and a TI 99/4A.

I am employed by PTT Sarajevo and spend my free time practicing Aikido and programming my Color Computer.

> Ragib Karamehmedovic M. Trifunovica 47 71000 Sarajevo Yugoslavia

#### Wait a Minute, Captain Kirk!

Please make the following corrections to the listing of Galaxy Trek Adventure 2 (Sept. 1983, p. 72):

• Line 250: Correct the spelling of MAIN and change the checksum value to 6969.

• Line 510: Correct the spelling of AGAINST, delete one space before DEADLY, and change the check-sum value to 12886.

• Line 1933: Delete the period after

TYCHO IV and change the checksum value to 5130.

• Line 1950: Correct the spelling of PLANET'S, delete one space after POPULATION, and change the checksum value to 13699.

• Line 2905: Change the checksum value to 2980.

• Line 2950: Insert a space before the first CAPTAIN and change the checksum value to 10028.

• Line 3900: At the end of the line add :GOTO 850 and change the checksum value to 5113.

• Line 4215: Insert a colon (:) before GOTO 850 and change the check-sum value to 10576.

If you still have difficulty typing in the listing, even with the Checksum feature, I'll send you a tape of the program, ready to CLOAD and run for \$10. It requires 32K and Color Basic.

With this tape, you can stop in the middle of the adventure and then pick up later right where you left off—a feature not available in the magazine version. You store all appropriate variables (what you see, your location, and so on) on a separate tape and then reload them in response to prompts provided in the new tape version.

> Howard F. Batie 12002 Cheviot Drive Herndon, VA 22070

#### **Bugs in Small Numbers**

In the course of developing software for my new product, the Kaleidophone, I have discovered yet another bug in Microsoft Basic. If you have any software that involves the use of small numbers, watch out!

This is not the usual rounding error to which all floating point is subject, but a strange quirk in 1.1 Color Basic, with or without 1.0 Ex-



# The Color Computer's better half,

COLORMATE Features Variable baud rate RS232 port 64K RAM **Winchester Disk option** 24 by 42 upper/locer case display Full ASCII plus Control chars on keyboard Keyboard TypeAhead SDOS disk operating system Software TimeOfDay Clock SD BASIC Compiler Utilities Text Editor 6809 Assembler Hom Hor 14 NO HARDWARE HODIFICATIONS! 24

COLORMATE unleashes the power of the Color Computer! It expands any standard CoCo with 16K and floppy disk to allow operation of SDOS, a fast, time proven operating system, and powerful program development tools like the BASIC Compiler. SDOS handles floppies and optional Winchester disk transparently. BASIC provides very fast code, long names, true subroutines and powerful disk file I/O.

01

Screen above is unretouched photograph of ColorMate display. Disk Extended BASIC is not required.

12

COLORMATE is \$495.00. Includes 400+ pages of documentation. Radio Shack floppy controller and floppy disk drive not included. Word processing, accounting, and Winchester disk drives are available. Write or call for details. Dealer inquiries invited.



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#### Feedback.

tended Color Basic. Try this:

PRINT 31-1.0E-38

Now  $10^{-38}$  is almost zero, so you should get 31, right? Wrong. The answer given is 1E - 38.

There are many variations of this bug, and it's not just a problem with using E format for input. Try this:

10 X = 1.0 20 X = X/1.1 30 IF (31 - X) < 30 THEN PRINT X;31 - X 40 GOTO 20

You'll find a whole range where the error occurs—roughly  $3 \times 10^{-39}$ to  $9 \times 10^{-38}$ . Note that these answers are wrong by a factor of nearly  $10^{40}$ —not an insignificant amount.

I think all numerical software vendors should be aware of this.

> Fred K. Lenherr New Salem Research West Main St. New Salem, MA 01355

#### **Meet Me in Pontiac**

There is now a Color Computer club called Color C.H.I.P.S. in the Pontiac, MI, area. It meets on the fourth Wednesday of each month at 7 p.m. in the I.M.C. Building, 1325 Crescent Lake Road.

For more information, call 627-4358 or 627-2235.

J. Hallock 586 Eastridge Ortonville, MI 48462

#### Meet Me in Rio

We are a Brazilian TRS-80 Color Computer user's group seeking anyone interested in exchanging programs, experiences, and information. We'll answer all letters.

> Francisco J.M.C. da Silva TRS-80 Color Club P.O. Box 2951 Rio de Janeiro—RJ. Brazil CEP: 20000

#### **Anyone for High Scores?**

Hot CoCo is a fine magazine, and I enjoy all your columns and articles.

I do have a suggestion, though. How about publishing the high scores for CoCo gamers out there? Not many Color Computer scores appear in 80 Micro, but I bet the response would be terrific in HOT CoCo.

> Peter Stumpf 1508 Appaloosa Trail McHenry, IL 60050

What do you think, gamers? If enough of you send in your high scores, we'll publish them. Please respect the honor system that we here in NH value so highly.—Eds.

Send your letters to Feedback, Hot CoCo, 80 Pine St., Peterborough, NH 03458.

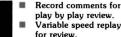
### Computer Technology will Enhance your Chess Playing Skills

......

High technology comes to the aid of chess players! "Chess-007 was designed to help you and not a computer! This unique program, developed for use on the "Radio Shack TRS-80 color computer, allows you to record any game with multiple variations for rapid retrieval. Imagine reviewing your favorite openings or

favorite openings or Chess-007 Displayed on Radio Shack TRS-80 Color Computer grandmaster games prior to competition! Easy to operate, menu driven, user friendly Time saving

- program requires no programming skills. Tournament clock, skittles clock and
- accumulative blitz clock also incorporated for two player usage. (Incorporates two joysticks).
- Input moves by joystick manual controls.
   Records games and chess problems with
- multiple sideline variations.Build a low cost video library of your
- tournament games or your study games. Instructions provided to utilize blank computer cassette tapes for data storage.



- No need to set up two boards for analysis -you can return to any position during the recorded game!
   Error-free - our
- computer program checks for illegal or ambiguous moves before recording entry moves.
- Time saving imagine reviewing your prerecorded grandmaster games with extensive analysis in less than 4 minutes per game!
- Definitely not another "me-too" chess playing program. The highest levels of chess are played by people, not computers!
   Requires 'Radio Shack TRS-80 32k
- Requires \*Radio Shack TRS-80 32k extended color computer (approx. cost \$399.00), two joysticks and cassette recorder. Uses any color or b/w TV for video plavback.
- Reasonably priced program cassette is only \$59.95. Nothing on the market like it!

"Reg. T.M. Tandy Corp. ChessTech, Ltd.-ChessTech Ltd. 3080 Trenwest Drive, Suite 2 Winston-Salem, N.C. 27103 Chess-007 Program Cassettes at \$59.95 each. Send TO: Name ChessTech, Ltd. Address 3080 Trenwest Drive, Suite Winston-Salem, N.C. 27103 Suite 2 City State Zin Check Enclosed Money Order Enclosed Total \$ N.C. Residents add \$2.40 sales tax / cassette Tax Add Shipping & Handling at \$1.50 / cassette -415 S&H © Copyright 1983 ChessTech, Ltd. Total \$



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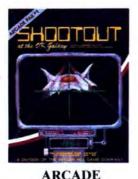
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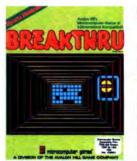


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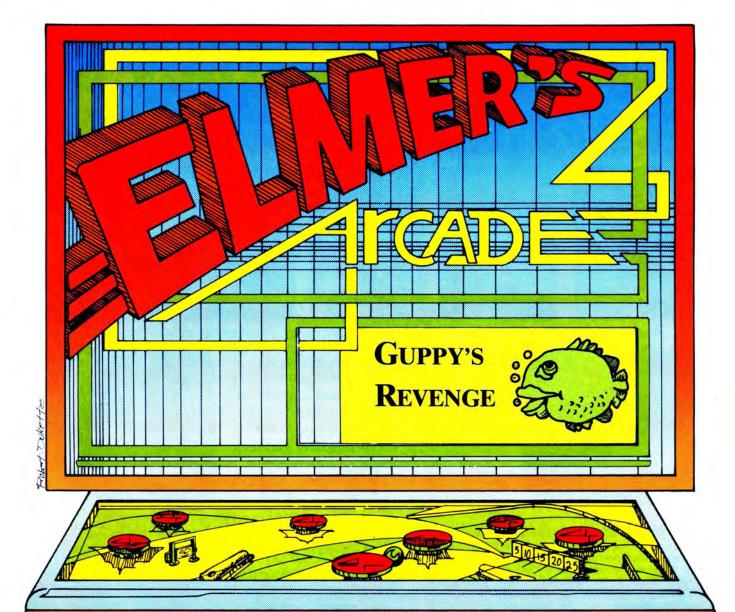
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#### by Richard Ramella

A beautiful girl sat weeping loudly on the counter at Elmer's joint as I stopped by this past Saturday. "Who is this lovely creature and why is she so sad?" I asked. I could be so bold because the girl was about three years old.

"My niece Cynthia," Elmer said glumly. "I'm watching her while her mother shops. Bet you're surprised someone so cute could be in my family."

Not one to turn down a good straight line, I told him, "The greater surprise is that you're a member of the same phylum." I turned to Cynthia before he could think of a comeback. "What could I do to make you smile, sweetie?"

"W-A-A-A-H-H!" she answered, scrambling along the counter away from me and toward Elmer.

"She just woke up," Elmer said. "She's cranky. Did you have a bad dream?" he asked her.

"Uh-huh," said Cynthia.

"What about?"

"Bunny rabbits chasing me."

"Aw!" said Elmer. "Why don't I tell you a nice monster story so you don't think about those mean old bunny rabbits?"

"Okey-doke," Cynthia said with a pale little smile.

"Elmer, you got it backwards," I said. "The normal way to tell a story about nice things like bunnies and fuzzy bears and fawns to chase away the monsters."

"My family doesn't do things the normal way," Elmer said. He took my quarter, gave me five nickels and dis[<u>25</u>;

missed me.

At first I didn't pay much attention to the story because I was rather heavily involved in a game Elmer recently installed. It was old, and if it ever had a name it was long ago worn off by players. It had two sets of...well, teeth would be a good way to describe them. I turned a knob that inclined the set of metal uppers and lowers from

System Requirements

16K RAM Extended Color Basic

#### Elmer's Arcade

side to side so a ball bearing would score points each time it hit a side of the mouth. The kicker was that the teeth would snap together, two at a time, in a sweeping motion from side to side. If the steel ball was caught by the teeth, the game ended. I suspect it made some electrical connection.

But why am I boring you with all this when I can share the story Elmer told Cynthia? I won't attempt a verbatim retelling.

It seems there was a mean little kid who didn't always remember to feed her guppy. One night the Guppy Fairy Godmother appeared to the tiny fish and offered it one wish. The illtempered guppy requested that the forgetful little girl be made very small and thrown into the fishbowl. And, lo, it was so!

I tried to protest the story, but by then both Elmer and Cynthia were rubbing their hands and he-he-hee'ing in a world of their own. I'll spare you the subsequent result of this tale of revenge.

I turned back to my game, trying to shut out the tale of carnage. The game's teeth reminded me of nothing else but a guppy made leviathan by some dark magic, and I might have fainted on the spot had not a thunderclap struck my fevered brain at that instant. In such creative moments, my mouth flaps open so the steam can escape.

Elmer saw and understood. "Uhoh, he's got an idea! Stand back, everyone!"

I headed for the door. "Bye."

"Come back here!" Elmer yelled. "You've stolen my story. You're going to take my story and make it into a computer game, and I won't get a

"The guppy is huge by comparison. It has beady red eyes and large blue teeth that snap together two at a time alternating from left to right."

dime out of it!"

Elmer spoke the truth. I'm a terrible thief and I feel so horrible and remorseful. Oh me, oh my! Now let's play Guppy's Revenge.

In this game you are an orange submarine the size of a single SET(X,Y,Z)graphic pixel. The guppy is huge by comparison. It appears on the screen in a head-on view. It has beady red eyes and large blue teeth that snap together two at a time alternating from left to right.

At the top left of the screen is the score, and at the top right is a timer. You score points by holding down the left and right arrow keys so the submarine travels from side to side. The points you earn depend on how fast you maneuver the submarine to the other side of the screen. You keep playing until the submarine gets chomped by the teethor you fail to reach the opposite side within the allotted time. Both these eventualities make the guppy quite happy.

Any time you take the submarine to the extreme left or right positions, the timer starts over at 150. However, you only score points when you make it to the opposite side of the screen, whichever side that may be. Also, the extreme right position is a safe position; the teeth can't get you and the timer hasn't started. So, if you're tired, you can take a rest here and return to a good game.

The guppy has gaps between its teeth which provide safe harbors as you make your way across the screen.

I think a score of 20,000 will be quite difficult.

If anyone has trouble keying in Guppy's Revenge, send a listing or at least a description of error messages and lines occurring, to me, Richard Ramella, 1493 Mt. View Ave., Chico, CA 95926. Include a self-addressed stamped envelope, and I'll answer quickly. From other countries, include a self-addressed envelope and coin equal to stamps on your outgoing letter. I can't help if you have changed the program in any way, so save enhancements until we get it running. ■

Program Listing. Guppy's Revenge			
120 CLS(0)	280 RESET(X,Y)		
130 G\$=CHR\$(128)	290 RESET(63-X,Y)		
140 H\$=CHR\$(239)	300 NEXT X		
150 K=.714285714	31Ø Y=Y+1		
160 PRINT @ 160,STRING\$(32,134);	320 NEXT Z		
170 PRINT @ 233, "GUPPY'S REVENGE	33Ø Y=31		
";	340 FOR Z=3 TO 1 STEP -1		
180 PRINT @ 288,STRING\$(32,134);	350 FOR X=0 TO Z		
190 FOR T=1 TO 1500	360 RESET(X,Y)		
200 NEXT T	370 RESET(63-X,Y)		
210 CLS(3)	380 NEXT X		
220 FOR A=0 TO 64 STEP 32	390 Y=Y-1		
230 PRINT @ A,STRING\$(32,128);	400 NEXT Z		
240 NEXT	410 FOR Y=13 TO 15		
25Ø Y=6	420 FOR X=9 TO 21		
260 FOR Z=13 TO 1 STEP -1	430 RESET(X,Y)		
270 FOR X=0 TO Z	440 RESET(X+32,Y)		

Listing continued

### Elmer's Arcade

Listing continued

450 NEXT X 460 NEXT Y 470 A\$=CHR\$(239)+CHR\$(128) 480 FOR A=1 TO 16 490 A\$(1) = A\$(1) + A\$500 NEXT A 510 A (2) = STRING (32, 128)  $520 A^{(3)} = A^{(2)}$  $530 A_{(4)} = A_{(1)}$ 540 X=10 55Ø Y=15 560 SET(X,Y,4) 570 SET(X+32,Y,4) 58Ø F=3 590 C=1 600 P=63 61Ø 0=23 620 GOSUB 920 630 PRINT @ Ø, "SCORE:";L; 640 A=RND(5)\*2 650 TIMER=0 660 B=RND(2) 670 PRINT @ 23, "TIME"; 150-(INT(T IMER/10)); 680 IF B=1 THEN FOR C=F TO F+A S TEP 2 ELSE FOR C=F TO F-A STEP -2 690 MID\$(A\$(2),C,1)=H\$



have been planning an assault on Earth for decades! At this very moment, they are planning to launch their invasion craft once they receive word from their confederates on Earth. You can foil their scheme by intercepting their messages which closely resemble English terms. If you decode the words, the interceptor craft will destory the invader ship. If not, the invader ship will launch for the destruction of earth. You have fifteen tries to decode the word on the screen. Each time you miss a letter a new section is added to the alien. There are two levels of else back and end each serve.

you miss a letter a new section is added to the alien. There are two levels of play, hard and easy. Sometimes a code word will be repeated. See how many alien craft you can destroy before they are able to launch!

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700 A\$(3)=A\$(2) 710 MID\$(A\$(1),C,1)=G\$ 720 A\$(4) = A\$(1)730 GOSUB 920 740 GOSUB 1180 750 MID\$(A\$(1),C,1)=H\$ 760 A\$(4) = A\$(1)770 MID\$(A\$(2),C,1)=G\$ 780 A\$(3) = A\$(2)790 RESET(X,Y) 800 RESET(X+32,Y) 810 IF B=1 THEN X=X+K ELSE X=X-K 820 IF X<10 THEN X=10 ELSE IF X> 20 THEN X=20830 SET(X,Y,4) 840 SET(X+32,Y,4) 850 GOSUB 920 860 GOSUB 1180 870 IF C=1 THEN C=3: GOTO 890 EL SE IF C=31 THEN C=29: GOTO 890 880 NEXT 890 F=C 900 IF TIMER>1500 THEN PRINT @ 3 6,"TIME'S UP";: PRINT @ 28,"Ø";: GOTO 1030 910 GOTO 660 920 RESET(P,Q) 930 PRINT @ 320,""; 940 FOR H=1 TO 4 950 PRINT A\$(H); 960 SET(P,Q,8) 970 NEXT H 980 U=INT(C/2.625): IF U<1 THEN U=1 990 PLAY "T50": PLAY STR\$(U) 1000 IF POINT(P,Q+1)<>0 GOSUB 10 30 1010 IF P=0 OR P=63 GOSUB 1130 1020 RETURN 1030 SET(P,Q+1,8) 1040 PRINT @ 46, "TRAPPED "; 1050 SOUND RND(13)\*16,1 1060 SET(X,Y,RND(8)) 1070 SET(X+32,Y,RND(8)) 1080 IF C<17 THEN W=404 ELSE W=3 84 1090 PRINT @ W, "HAR HAR HAR!": 1100 GOTO 1050 1110 PRINT @ Ø,STRING\$(30,175); 1120 RETURN 1130 IF P=0 AND S/2=INT(S/2) THE N S=S+1: L=L+1500-TIMER 1140 IF P=63 AND S/2<>INT(S/2) T HEN S=S+1: L=L+1500-TIMER 1150 PRINT @ 0,"SCORE:";L\*10; 1160 TIMER=0 1170 RETURN 1180 IF P>0 AND (PEEK(343)AND8) = Ø THEN P=P-1 ELSE IF P<63 AND (P EEK(344)AND8 = 0 THEN P=P+11190 RETURN 1200 END



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SINCE 1973 -

Color Outhouse Computer Shack 1691 Eason Pontiac, MI 48054 \$26.95, cassette \$28.95, disk

#### by Martin Goodman

Is nothing sacred? Thieves are making off with your toilet-paper supply, stringing it out the door and across the field. As your ship hovers above, you must pick off the scoundrels, being careful not to fire into the fragile toilet paper. There's even trouble from above! The skies are filled with enemy ships, just waiting for a chance to wipe you out (pardon the pun!)."

So runs the ad for Color Outhouse by Computer Shack. When I first saw that, I thought they must be scraping the bottom of the idea barrel. However, after loading the game and playing it a few times, I was totally taken by its originality, its outstanding graphics, its delightful sound effects, and, most of all, by its brilliant playability.

You control a spaceship that guards the outhouse. Using either the joystick and fire button or the arrow keys and space bar (I preferred the joystick), you zap away at quite amusing thieves who will enter the outhouse, drag out the toilet paper, and proceed to string it across the screen unless you stop them.

You rack up some points by zapping these thieves and the enemy ships that drift toward you, but most of your score comes from preserving the roll of toilet paper. The number of feet left on the roll is multiplied by a bonus factor and added to your score.

As you proceed from level to level, the difficulty increases in various ways. Zappers appear in greater and greater numbers and fire at you. The game gradually speeds up. Squatters enter the outhouse, perform some unspeakable function, and then leave, but your toilet paper supply has decreased by a few feet. Different enemy ships appear and home in on the outhouse. Then Crushers and Spinners appear in the ninth level.

In addition to your zapper, you can

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edited by Mark E. Reyno	olds

fire one of your three smart bombs by pressing any number key. These bombs will clear the screen of all enemies, but the enemies regroup and reappear almost immediately. Extra rolls of toilet paper, extra smart bombs, and extra ships are awarded at various points in the game.

If you run out of toilet paper, if the enemy destroys all of your ships, or if any of the enemy ships manage to touch the outhouse, the game ends. In the disk version, all-time high scores are written to disk and displayed at the beginning of the next game. One or two people can play.

Strictly speaking, this is just another "zap the moving blips with your moving blot" game, but it is one of the finest of that genre I have seen for the CoCo (and I've seen and played nearly all the CoCo games).

All of Color Outhouse's excellent features combine to make it a truly superior and enjoyable game. You must constantly decide which enemy to destroy first (a mistake in this matter can end the game abruptly). The game appears to depend almost entirely on your skill; random events don't have much influence.

I have a few criticisms. The zapper can be aimed only in eight distinct positions separated by even 45-degree angles. Also, the game is so addicting that a pause button would have been handy.

A more serious criticism is that

there is no way of escaping to Basic. Once you've loaded this game, hitting reset will merely restart it. This feature is apparently a part of the copy-protection scheme, but is a grand pain to disk system owners. They must remove all disks from all drives before turning off the machine, or run the risk of crashing the disks. The risk of crashing this disk is heightened by the fact that it resides in the drive during the game and periodically will write to itself if it gets a high score. To its credit, however, Computer Shack does have a generous replacement policy for crashed disks.

In spite of these criticisms, I urge all CoCo arcade-game players to purchase this game. It really is one of the best I've seen. ■

Bloc Head Computerware Box 668 Encinitas, CA 92024 16K \$26.95, cassette \$29.95, disk

by Peter Paplaskas HOT CoCo staff

**B**loc Head is a high-resolution game based on the arcade game Q-Bert. The graphics are crisp and clear, similar to the arcade version.

You, as the character Bloc Head, begin play on a three-dimensional stack of 27 colored cubes. You must jump from cube to cube, changing the color of each to the color indicated in the upper-right corner of the screen. You score 25 points for each successful jump that changes the color of a cube. If you are near the edge and miss the cube, you fall to certain death.

If the game so far sounds unchallenging, let me warn you, it also features "nasties" and "friendlies" who will either help you or try to eliminate you, so beware.

The nasties are the Spring (worth 500 points), Black Egg, Red Egg, and the Face. The friendlies are the Blue Egg (worth 100 points), Bus Stop, and Oops (100 points).

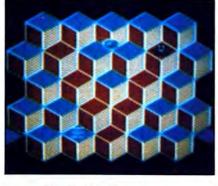


Computer Shack's Color Outhouse

The Black Egg will immediately try to reach the bottom cubes in as few moves as possible. When it does it turns into the Spring, which is the only nasty that constantly hunts and hounds you. The Spring resembles its name and is quite hard to distinguish on the cubes as it blends in with the background. It can, however, be tricked into jumping off the cubes to certain death by making your Bloc Head jump onto one of the two Bus Stops, which will carry you safely back to the top of the screen. But he will return to the top of the screen as the Black Egg until it reaches the bottom and once again becomes the Spring.

After you have completed the first wave, a new wave of cubes appears and you continue to change the colors to the color indicated in the upperright corner.

The third wave is very strange: You must have total recall of the board's setup, because the cubes are now invisible. They only appear after you



Bloc Head, by Computerware

- See List of Advertisers on page 130

jump on them. One good point about the third wave is that you can see the Spring more clearly.

As you complete each new wave you are awarded bonus points and you also get an extra Bloc Head at every 10,000 points. There are two levels of difficulty, easy or tough. If you select the tough level, a new character appears after every wave, cluttering the board with both nasties and friendlies.

The first wave in the tough level is similar to the easy level. In the second wave the face appears; it ignores you, but is still a nuisance. The third wave is where all the fun starts. The Oops makes a grand appearance amidst all the numerous characters now on the board.

I have played many games in both levels and have yet to get past the fifth wave. Bloc Head does not become any less challenging after one or 10 games. The documentation is detailed and gives you a good idea on the objectives to accomplish. Bloc Head is definitely a must for your software collection. ■

Whirly Bird Run Spectral Associates 3416 S. 90th St. Tacoma, WA 98409 16K \$21.95

by Edward Hemrick

Whirly Bird Run puts you in the pilot's seat of a combat helicop-



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ter in search of an enemy base hidden in the Tunnel of Doom. Equipped with a cannon and an unlimited supply of bombs, you battle rockets, saucers, and gas clouds on four screens. This high-resolution game is quite fun to play.

In the first screen, you fly the chopper over a landscape of mountains and ridges studded with rockets, enemy bases, and fuel tanks. Running into any of these destroys you, but if you bomb or shoot any of them you receive points. If you hit the fuel tanks you get one unit of fuel for your chopper. The fuel level drops gradually as you fly, and when you run out of fuel you crash.

The rockets in the first screen are not fired accurately, so they're quite easy to destroy as are the fuel tanks and enemy bases. Pressing the fire button and holding it in gives you bursts of four cannon shells and two bombs with a slight space between the shots.

The second screen has an added feature: small pink saucers that bob and weave across the screen.

These saucers can slip into the spaces between the bomb bursts and kill you. The rockets in screen two are fired much more accurately, and you have to dodge and shoot at them as well as the bouncing saucers.

Screen three also has enemy bases and the fuel tanks, but a large number of red arrowheads have been added. The arrowheads move across the screen in varying patterns. They are indestructible; you either dodge them or you're killed. They absorb any bomb or shot that hits them. This wastes valuable shots that could be aimed at the fuel tanks.

In screen four you enter the Tunnel of Doom, a black corridor with blue above and below it. Good control of your chopper is critical as the floor and ceiling often leave little room for maneuvering. You must also bomb and strafe at the same time you are going through the tunnel to increase your score and replenish your failing fuel supply.

As for screen five, I'll let you discover that one for yourself. (Actually, I haven't managed to get through screen four yet.)

My only wish is that the game had a practice round in which you have more than four lives.

However, even with only four lives it is a challenging and entertaining game for all ages.  $\blacksquare$ 

Moon Hopper Computerware Box 668 Encinitas, CA 92024 32K, joysticks required \$24.95, cassette \$29.95, disk

Lunar Rover Patrol Spectral Associates 3418 South 90th St. Tacoma, WA 98409 32K, joysticks required \$24.95, cassette

by Janet Fiderio HOT CoCo staff

Moon Hopper and Lunar Rover Patrol share the same scenario. Both are inspired by Moon Patrol, the video-arcade game where you are the pilot of an experimental moon vehicle. Your mission: to successfully maneuver the craggy moon landscape and return safely to your compatriots. Don't be fooled, though. These games may share the same story line, but they are both unique.

The games use similar commands. You move the joystick to the right to accelerate, to the left to slow down, and up to jump. In both games the fire button can be held down continuously for rapid fire.

#### **Moon Hopper**

The feature I like most about Moon Hopper is its graphics. The black horizon, blue mountains, and multi-colored moon mobile, complete with revolving treads, are striking. The game has five levels of difficulty.

With typical arcade-documentation hype, Moon Patrol pits you against all sorts of strange and dangerous creatures with odd names like Traglons. The Traglons, in Space-Invader fashion, appear from the side of the screen, six tiers deep. They drop bombs and missiles on you, but it is fairly easy to blast them with your phasors or to avoid their fire.

As you dodge Traglonian missiles, you must watch the landscape for oncoming boulders or craters. You jump the craters (which can be difficult), but you can jump or blast the boulders. The Moon Hopper screen displays a distance scanner above the horizon so you can judge your progress. It also tells you how many moon buggies you have left and how many points you have scored. You get an extra buggy when you reach home base. The screen then repeats itself and you begin another cross-country trek.

I found the first four levels of Moon Hopper fairly easy. I could never, however, get through the fifth level. I would inevitably fall into a crater or be blasted by an alien—sometimes both.

Moon Hopper's documentation consists of one colored sheet of paper. It is not of high quality, but it adequately covers the story line and necessary operating instructions. I would have liked to have seen a breakdown of the points received for shooting the different sized Traglons. It is not obvious how the game awards points.

#### Lunar Rover Patrol

Lunar Rover Patrol features a horizon that changes as the game gets more difficult. It does not feature separate levels of play. Where Moon Hopper's landscape is dark, concise, and clear, Lunar Rover Patrol's landscape is bright and cheerful—cartoonlike. A nice graphic touch in this game is watching the wheels of your all-terrain vehicle bounce off in different directions when you crash.

The landscape is marked with alphabetic milestones so you can gauge your progress. The screen also features a distance scanner, and displays your remaining moon vehicles, your points, and elapsed time at the top of the screen.

This game's interesting twist appears when you reach points E, J, O, T, and Z. At these points a new screen appears that shows how long it took you to get to that point, what the average arrival time is, what the record arrival time is, and what your bonus points are, if any.

This is what makes the game interesting. Not only are you dodging invaders, but you are racing your past speeds and trying to beat past time records.

Lunar Rover Patrol also takes a different track from Moon Hopper when it comes to aliens. Instead of tiers of attacking ships, your opponents are saucers that appear on the screen in groups of two or three at the most.

As you move past the milestones, you are faced with additional obstacles. From points E through J you must only fight airborne aliens, craters, and boulders. When you reach points J through O land mines are added to your woes; from points O through T you must blast and jump mysterious balls. Once past point T, you battle tanks that fire back at you.

The Lunar Rover Patrol documentation is similar to Moon Hopper's one colored sheet of paper with the needed information for play. The point values for the different ships are given, which is helpful.

#### Conclusion

Moon Hopper's strongest point is its graphics. And if you like Space Invaders, its alien-attack style will appeal to you. Jumping craters is more difficult with this game as there is less room for error. High scores are easily attainable, until you reach the fifth level.

Lunar Rover Patrol's race-theclock approach, on the other hand, appealed to me. Even though it doesn't offer separate levels of play, I found it more challenging. I liked being pitted against the clock as well as against the other obstacles.  $\blacksquare$ 

Grabber Tom Mix Software 3424 College N.E. Grand Rapids, MI 49505 32K, joysticks required \$27.95, cassette \$30.95, disk

Trapfall Ken Kalish Tom Mix Software 16K, joysticks required \$27.95, cassette \$30.95, disk

### by Michael E. Nadeau *HOT CoCo* staff

Grabber and Trapfall are two of the more recent game offerings from the prolific Tom Mix Software. The two games differ greatly—one is a mutated form of Pac-Man, and the other is a Co-Co version of the arcade game Pitfall.

#### Grabber

Of the two, Grabber rates highest in the sheer-fun category. You, as the Grabber, run around a maze collecting treasures and placing them in the center boxes. You must avoid monsters and Googlies, who can take your treasures and relocate them elsewhere in the maze.

You actually have two mazes on the screen. You switch to the other screen by pressing the fire button—a handy maneuver in tight situations. You have two X's on each maze. These X's change your color. If you are a different color than the monsters or Googlies, you can kill them.

What makes this game so much fun to play is its sound routines. I'm one of those game players who usually finds video muzak and the various vreeps, whoops, and snorts an annoyance. The author of Grabber, however, has managed to incorporate a catchy tune that meshes incredibly well with the game. It's almost like the old silent





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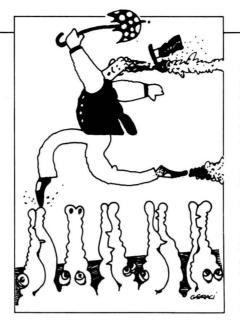
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movies where someone played a piano for background music that was fitting for the mood. If you ever intend to write commercial game software with music, pick up a copy of Grabber and see how it's done.

The game itself is challenging. You must use strategy and be aware of what's happening on both boards at all times. The graphics are superb, and Grabber's features include a pause command and a scoreboard for scores over 15,000 points.

The documentation with Grabber and Trapfall is just a small piece of paper with the briefest instructions. It is adequate, but it isn't up to the standards of some other companies. This scanty documentation would not be worth mentioning if it were not for the prices of both games. Several other companies sell game software at similar prices, but they also provide slick packaging and handsome documentation.

If you have a 32K machine and are willing to pay the price, you should consider adding Grabber to your game collection.



#### Trapfall

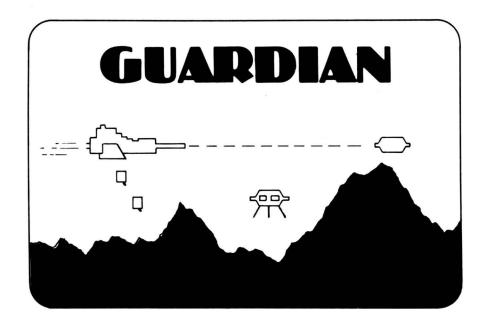
As mentioned earlier, Trapfall is a completely different game from Grabber. You are a treasure seeker who runs, jumps, and dodges alligators, logs, snakes, scorpions, and campfires. You have 20 minutes to complete the game and collect all the green lumps that are the treasures. The graphics are good, though not the best I've seen. The sound is only average. The game is challenging and usually a matter of timing your jumps. Good joysticks will aid your game as the Radio Shack sticks seem to be particularly unforgiving with Trapfall.

It's too bad Tom Mix wasn't more imaginative with the documentation. Trapfall lends itself well to an interesting story line.

Trapfall became monotonous to me after about a half-hour of play. But if you are the type of person who has seen *Raiders of the Lost Ark* seven times and can't wait for it to come around again, then Trapfall will probably appeal to you. ■

Guardian Quasar Animations 1520 Pacific Beach Drive San Diego, CA 92109 16K \$27.95, cassette \$29.95, disk





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QUASAR ANIMATIONS 1520 Pacific Beach Drive San Diego, CA 92109 (619) 274-2202

#### by Peter Paplaskas HOT CoCo staff

Of all the Defender clones, Guardian has them all beat. The sound effects are of superb quality—sometimes I'd swear that I was at an arcade playing Defender. The graphics are just as impressive, and the explosion of being annihilated shows detailed fragments of your ship flying into many directions.

I have played two other Defender clones that received good reviews, but they cannot come close to Guardian's standards.

The object of Guardian is to save the 10 energy pods on your planet from being carried off to space by the Landers. All you have is your three Guardian spaceships equipped with plasma bolts and three smart bombs for the first wave of attack. You are awarded an additional spaceship for every 400 points.

The aliens are Landers (10 points), which try to steal your energy pods; Mutants (20 points), which follow you and shoot missiles; Swarmers (40 points), which are pods that have been shot; Baiters (35 points), which come after you after a time limit; Pulsers (25 points), which can only be destroyed when they blink on; and Munchies (30 points), which are just a nuisance.

You control your ship with the right joystick and fire button. The fire button controls your plasma bolts, one shot at a time. You can achieve rapid fire only by firing at short range. This mode of firing is not as effective as the single shot because only the most recent shot is deadly.

The space bar activates your three smart bombs. This is a drawback because you must remove one of your hands from the joystick controls to hit the space bar. This could prove to be disastrous in a tight situation. The smart bombs will destroy everything on the screen except for your ship. You acquire an additional smart bomb after every completed wave.

At the top of the screen is your longrange scanner. It shows all current enemy positions and your own, so you can anticipate what will be attacking you. It also gives information on how many ships and smart bombs you have remaining in the game.

When the attack begins the Landers will try to steal your energy pods. If successful they will appear at the top of the screen as Mutants, which are now at a higher energy level and are fast and hard to destroy. But if you destroy a Lander while in the process of stealing one of your energy pods, the pod will fall back towards the planet and you must catch it before it does. You are then awarded 75 points.

If all your energy pods are stolen, the planet explodes and you are left in space to fight the aliens, which now operate at twice their normal speed. A new planet will appear after every fifth wave is completed.

The best strategy is to drop your energy pods in one area for easy protection after saving them from the Landers. Mutants, when first appearing on the screen, seem to hesitate for a second or two to decide in which direction to move; this is the best time to attack.

The documentation is an eight-page booklet that gives you in-depth instructions on playing procedures. Guardian is a very challenging game, full of fast action and fun—probably one of the better shoot 'em-up space games you will encounter. ■

Colorkit Prickly-Pear Software 9822 E. Stella Road Tucson, AZ 85730 \$34.95, cassette \$39.95, disk

#### by D. Dean Rector

Microsoft gave the CoCo language, Arizin Inc. gave it style with Colorkit. This 5K machine-language utility (2.5K for the Microkit) ties into Basic by modifying the jump table in low memory. Essentially, it adds 20 separate commands and functions to the Basic command mode. Any of these functions, or the entire kit, can be enabled or disabled at will.

Colorkit is a boon to the eyes and mind of anyone who spends much time in front of the screen programming. This utility is compatible with all versions of the Color Computer having at least 16K, and is available on cassette and disk. I run the kit on a 64K cassette system.

At first glance, the kit's size, 5K, seems to be its biggest drawback. However, if you load it into the top of a 64K system you retain a full 32K of Basic RAM. If you have a 32K system, with the increased efficiency the utility provides, you will seldom notice a loss of space. For those running with less RAM, the smaller Microkit (only 2.5K) might be more to your liking, although you lose some of the functions.

The kit provides many utilities. For those of you who have not made the reverse-screen modification, you may invoke a function that provides a dark screen with light letters. In addition, you can choose either the standard green or the optional orange-text screen. By using these options on a color TV and adjusting the tint, you can produce a satisfactory amber screen. For anyone using a black-andwhite TV or a monochrome monitor, the orange screen gives much better contrast.

A keyclick tone can be enabled through the TV speaker. Until you have used this feature you cannot appreciate it. The kit also features a fine full-screen editor that complements the Basic line editor. This editor uses a four-way, arrow-controlled cursor to move about the screen. You can overtype characters, and open and close space in the text.

When you open and close space, the full screen beneath the cursor scrolls, wrapping around on each line successively. Any characters scrolling to the cursor from the right, or past the right bottom edge of the screen from the left, are deleted.

Cursor motion and opening and closing actions are fast and smooth. They continue for as long as you press the keys. You can speed up or slow down these functions by a simple set of POKEs.

You can see what is happening to the line as it exists at any moment when using the screen editor. With the Basic line editor you cannot. In addition, you can quickly renumber a line that needs to be elsewhere, alter and renumber long repetitive lines, merge two or more lines, and create multiple lines from single lines. In addition, without retyping, you can alter and recover lines that give a line-too-long error when entered. The kit editor accepts up to 249 characters per program line.

If you are interested in the contents of memory, the memory-examine/ modify function displays the contents of any memory location as a line containing the hex and decimal address, and the hex/ASCII/decimal and



16-bit decimal contents. A cursor at the end of the active line allows the location to be filled with any hex or ASCII value.

The up- and down-arrow keys scroll this display through memory, and the left arrow requests a new display address. You can type addresses in hex or decimal; a decimal address is denoted by a leading decimal point. This same format applies to all numeric inputs requested by the kit.

If you prefer to simply look at a region of memory, you can dump any section to the screen or the printer in hex or ASCII. Touching any key pauses the dump, and any key again toggles the dump back on.

You will appreciate the print-delay option when trying to read program listings or disk directories. As this delay slows all screen output, it can also be used to slow program execution. You can choose 10 print-toscreen speeds that vary from the normal basic speed to the speed of a leisurely snail.

In addition, you can specify that

printing to the screen only occurs while a key is pressed. These options are very handy when searching through a long listing. Pressing any key defaults to the fastest print speed as long as the key is depressed. These choices permit stop and go, fast and slow scrolling with a single key press. When you are loading a program, if the print delay is too great for the file name to be printed to the screen before the file is encountered, an I/O error occurs.

A similar run-delay option is also available. Note that Basic runs somewhat faster with the kit than without. The actual speed increase depends on the nature of the code being run.

Another gem hidden in the kit is a global-search feature. Up to 11 characters, including wildcard spaces, can be specified by a search command. Until the search string is redefined, each time a "." "enter" sequence is pressed, the next program line containing that string is listed. Search strings can be tokenized to include or exclude Basic words. Global search is very useful for locating lines when you



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forget line numbers, finding all occurrences of a set of characters that you wish to change, and checking on the prior use of variable names. By defining the search string as the wildcard only, you can list a program one line at a time.

Using another command, variables used in a program just run can be listed, along with current string-space allocation and the addresses of free memory.

Programmable function keys are also provided. When the screen editor is on, you can define 10 function strings of up to 249 characters each. These strings will be printed at the current cursor position in response to pressing numeral keys 0-9 following a control key. You can save functions with the kit for later use and redefine them at any time. You must allocate the maximum anticipated function space with a CLEAR statement prior to loading the kit.

For \$29.95 you might think that this is a good deal, but it gets better. The kit also lets you:

• Delete extra spaces in your program and all remarks if you like. You are told which lines were deleted and how much space you saved.

• Echo all screen output to the printer. This is useful for printing program output and TRON listings.

• Double-space your program listings for easier reading and to give yourself space to make notes.

 Block-move or block-copy regions of memory.

• Disable and reenable the break key while the pause keys remain active.

• Recover programs after typing NEW, BACKUP, DSKINI, and so on. • Protect your current program while you load and run another. This also lets you merge programs by renumbering the second program to a compatible range and, without typing NEW, restoring the first program. If you want to keep the protected program, vou cannot execute a PCLEAR instruction different from the current state

• Append machine language to your Basic programs in a savable form. The EXEC address is returned to you.

• Convert a region of machine language to hex data lines appended to the resident Basic program.

• Disable the auto-text screen to view the graphic screen or memory pages

asic

while keyboard input remains active.

All Colorkit functions are quickly accessed or initiated in the command mode by a three- or four-letter mnemonic prefaced by a period. You can alter these mnemonics if desired. The documentation suggests various changes that you can make in the program to customize it to your taste, including changes in the cursor appearance and speed, enabling auto-key repeat, and various cosmetic variations. If you make a change in the kit by either POKEing control locations or by invoking certain options, the alteration can be made permanent by saving the program in that state.

The documentation supplied is concise and clear, although until you have used the kit some of its subtle points will slip by as there is a good deal to assimilate. A page of helpful comments on some of the quirks of the program is useful, but these would be better included in the function descriptions.

Few of these quirks are of consequence. Most are simply minor changes from standard operation. I found the greatest irritant to be having to turn off the screen editor before loading an ASCII program. Also, a few of the function menus are cryptic at first glance.

The Colorkit is compatible with most utilities. The only problem I have had was with a screen-format utility that also modified the Basic jump table.

This program is well supported. When a recent revision upgraded the kit to version 1.2, the patch listings were sent out to all owners of the 1.1 edition.

Not only is this an excellent addition to the CoCo's operating system, but it is of fine quality and well priced. I recommend it.

Shark Treasure Computerware Box 668 Encinitas, CA 92024 16K \$21.95, cassette \$26.95, disk

by Bob Liddil

 $\mathbf{J}_{to}$  go into the waters of your Color

Computer, along comes Shark Treasure. This machine-code offering from Computerware is an original interpretation of a popular arcade game called Lunar Rescue. Plainly packaged and modestly priced, it gives value to the consumer.

In Lunar Rescue, the spaceship travels through cross-directional asteroids to land on plateaus to rescue stranded astronauts. It then must blast its way up through alien ships and laser fire to dock with mother ship.

Shark Treasure takes this premise and applies it to an aquatic setting. The mother ship becomes a scuba barge. The Lunar Rescue module becomes a diver. The cross-directional asteroids become cruising giant sharks, and the stranded astronauts become gold coins on the ocean floor.

The author's sense of humor prevents this game from being another arcade clone. In the early stage of the game the sharks cruise by, one or two at a time and the diver has no difficulty getting around them. The diver is realistic with his arms and legs waving around all over the place. Suddenly, the diver is swallowed by a shark and is gone.

The diver is not without protection. He has flash grenades, which cause the sharks to reverse their direction. He has the ability to swim faster vertically than the sharks swim horizontally. But there is the inevitable Gulp and the diver disappears.

The sharks consume only portions of the diver leaving the remains to drift on the tides while another diver takes his place. The sharks don't snap at the leftover diver. They just move over him and erase his remains.

The graphics presentation in this program is terrific. Detailed highresolution blue sharks with white bellies swim in a green sea snacking on lifelike little hi-res divers. The game has impressive graphics, and what it lacks in plot it more than makes up for in belly laughs.

Shark Treasure holds its dollar-toprogram-value ratio well. It should provide many hours of fun for the whole family. It is not so difficult that





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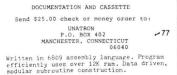
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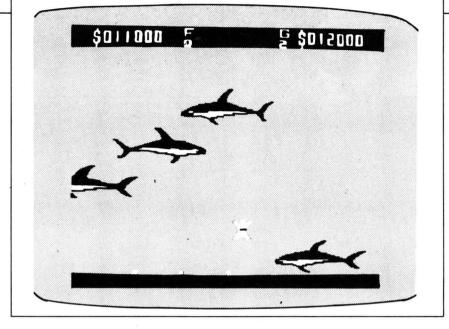
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Shark Treasure

it overwhelms children, yet is not slow paced and boring to the arcade sophisticate. Shark Treasure occupies that pleasant middle ground where even a critic could like it. ■

PLUS32 \$15 cassette, \$19 disk ROMKIL \$15 cassette, \$19 disk ROML \$25 cassette, \$29 disk TAP2DSK \$25 cassette, \$29 disk Micro Technical Products Inc. 123 N. Sirrine, Suite 106 Mesa, AZ 85201

#### by Scott L. Norman

Here are four useful utilities for the Color Computer; the first three perform memory-management functions, while the last expedites the transfer of machine-language programs from tape to disk.

Each program is available in both tape and disk formats.

The disk versions of these programs differ from the tape editions only in that they include an automatic start feature. The tape programs can be copied to disk.

#### PLUS32

PLUS32 is a straightforward 64K RAM enabler. Assuming your ma-

chine has been modified for 64K, PLUS32 will switch it to the all-RAM mode and copy your Basic ROMs into RAM, with addresses unchanged. First, though, it performs a simple test on the upper half of RAM to minimize the chances of a system crash when Basic is relocated.

This utility is probably of greatest interest to the Assembly-language programmer. It will not give the Basic enthusiast access to any additional memory.

PLUS32 does, however, let you place machine-language routines in normally inaccessible reaches of memory. For example, if you have a disk system, you can use the region between \$E000 and \$FEFF for such routines.

If you do not use disks, you can copy any Radio Shack ROM-pack program onto tape and then use it in its proper location after running PLUS32. This is a useful way to save wear on the cartridge connector inside the computer.

In making RAM copies of all the Microsoft Color Basics accessible, PLUS32 actually performs one of the functions of FLEX. That's as far as the MTP product goes, though. It leaves the computer firmly in the grasp of Basic, and therefore should not be thought of as a cheap way to open the machine up to alternative operating systems.

#### ROMKIL

With ROMKIL, you can selectively

disable the ROMs for Extended Color Basic or Disk Basic. Thus, disk-system owners can cause their computers to revert to Extended Color Basic, while folks saddled with the latter can delete it and get back to ordinary Color Basic.

This is all accomplished with software, and works in an unmodified 32K machine. The appropriate amount of RAM is released when a ROM is disabled.

Why would anyone be interested in having their computer regress to a less capable stage? One reason is the desire to run software that is incompatible with your hardware configuration. That's when ROMKIL comes in handy.

Operation is as simple as it can be. After loading and executing ROMKIL (the latter isn't necessary if you're using the disk version), you are given the choice of entering Color Basic or Extended Basic. Press the appropriate first letter and there you are. You can return your machine to its original configuration by cycling the power, or by entering POKE 113,0 and pressing the reset switch.

My applications always seem to require Extended Color Basic's graphics capabilities, so only Disk Basic gets disconnected. I would much rather do this with ROMKIL than by disconnecting the controller.

#### **ROML and TAP2DSK**

ROML and ROMKIL work as a team; some of their features overlap. ROML permits any machine-language program to be loaded from tape or disk—even programs that are normally incompatible with the controller because of conflicting requirements for low memory.

This utility goes further, though. If you have a 64K computer, it lets you load and run tape or disk copies of Radio Shack ROM-pack programs, including those that use nonrelocatable code. Making those disk copies is the province of TAP2DSK, though, so let's take a look at it first.

Assume that you have a tape copy of a ROM-pack program. When TAP2DSK reads a tape file, it displays the start, end, and transfer addresses. After you place the recipient disk into drive 0 and press any key, the file is automatically transferred with the same name as the tape version and a .BIN extension. You don't have to key in the three addresses.

Now let's see how ROML works. When it begins execution, it requests the name of the program to be loaded, and a T or D for tape or disk sources. Do not specify the extension for disk copies; ROML knows all about .BIN.

The disk or cassette should be in position and ready to go before you press the T or D key, because operation is automatic from that point on. The computer next flashes a "Disk ROM Disabled" message and notification of the three major addresses of the file.

If your program resides in the lower 32K of RAM, pressing any key starts execution. If it resides in the upper 32K, you are prompted to disable the RAM write-protect circuitry before proceeding, although in some cases this is not necessary.

Once ROML positions your program, it tells you that the 64K RAM mode has been selected and directs you to reenable write-protection and press any key to begin execution. If the write-protection is irrelevant, just press any key to run the machine-language program.

#### Summary

Being uninterested in tinkering with Basic, I have been primarily concerned with ROMKIL, ROML, and TAP2-DSK. I have also used TAP2DSK to make disk copies of the four utilities themselves, and have employed ROML to run a tape copy of my Radio Shack Graphic Pack. Maybe I'll get around to using TAP2DSK on that, too.

One issue has to be faced. It is undeniably true that ROML and TAP2-DSK can be used to generate pirated copies of machine-language software. (TAP2DSK will not copy protected tapes.) Does this somehow make the two utilities evil?

I don't think so. It is legitimate to make back-up copies of personally owned software, and equally legitimate for disk owners to want everything on disk to avoid frequent removal of the controller cartridge. I hope that the MTP programs will be applied chiefly for these purposes.

So recognize the MTP utilities for what they are: solid, easy-to-use programs that can make life a little easier for anyone with a multimedia software collection. I would like to see them at lower prices, but they do work, and work well.

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# The Basic Beat

Now that you are fairly proficient programmers, you will have fewer commands to learn each month. However, I'll cover those few in more depth. This will also reinforce your understanding of those commands you've already learned.

As you may remember, variables are letters that are given a number value (i.e., A = 7, AB = 2, X = 10, and so on). There are also string variables, such as A = "HELLO" or B\$ = "COMPUTER".

Sometimes another method of expressing variables is more useful.

### THE FIRST Steps to Basic Programming

#### by James W. Wood

Imagine using INPUT to have a program ask for checkbook deposits for 12 months. It might look like Program Listing 1. I almost included 12 INPUT statements, but decided that no one would have done that much needless work.

3 LIST 10 CLS 20 INPUT A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I,J,K,L 30 END

Program Listing 1.

10 A(1)=13:A(2)=34:A(3)=15 20 A(4)=54:A(5)=19:A(6)=42 30 PRINTA(1)+A(2)+A(3)+A(4)+A(5) +A(6)

Program Listing 2.

10 A(1)=13:A(2)=34:A(3)=15 20 A(4)=54:A(5)=19:A(6)=42 30 FOR Z=1TO6 40 T=T+A(Z) 50 NEXTZ 60 PRINTT

Program Listing 3.

Listing 1 will work, but it is a little confusing to enter the deposits. It's almost impossible to program the computer to pick the largest value or to arrange values from largest to smallest.

An array is useful for storing several related variables and for arranging the information they store. Program Listing 2 uses an array to store the values of six variables and print the sum.

Using a FOR loop is another method to add the six variables. Change Listing 2 into Program Listing 3 by retyping the lines that are different.

It looks like a lot more work, and it is—for small arrays. But imagine typing line 30 of Listing 2 for an array with 100 elements. To add a 100-element array in Listing 3, however, you only need to change the 6 in line 30 to 100. In Listing 3, lines 30-50 add the total (T, which starts at zero) to A(1) to get the new total. Then they add this total to A(2) to get an updated total, and so on. T therefore becomes the sum of all six elements of the array.

Program Listing 4 has a BS (bad subscript) error in line 50. The computer will not allow the number in parentheses to be larger than 10, unless you use a special command to reserve more array storage space. Add line 15 DIM A(11) and run the program again. This enlarges the array dimension.

Type in Program Listing 5a. As you

System Requirements 4K RAM Color Basic

#### The Basic Beat

- 10 CLS 20 A(0)=31
- 30 A(3) = 24
- 40 A(10) = 35
- 50 A(11)=19
- 60 PRINT A(0)+A(3)+A(10)+A(11)

Program Listing 4.

10 CLS:DIM D(12) 20 PRINT"12 MONTH'S DEPOSITS" 30 FOR A=1 TO 12 40 PRINT"MONTH"; A; "DEPOSIT"; : INP UT D(A) 50 NEXT A

Program Listing 5a.

70 PRINT"AMOUNT", "MONTH #" 80 FOR A=1 TO 12 90 IF D(A) > GR THEN GR=D(A):MO=A100 NEXT A 110 PRINT GR, MO

Program Listing 5b.

70 DIM MO(12) 80 FOR A=1 TO 12:MO(A)=A:NEXTA 90 FOR B=1 TO 11:FOR A=1 TO 11 100 IF D(A+1)>D(A) THEN H=D(A):D (A) = D(A+1) : D(A+1) = H : M = MO(A) : MO(A)) = MO(A+1) : MO(A+1) = M110 NEXT A,B 120 PRINT"AMOUNT", "MONTH" 130 FOR A=1TO 12 140 PRINTD(A), MO(A):NEXT

Program Listing 5c.

10 A=6:B=8 20 H=A:A=B:B=H 30 PRINTA; B

Program Listing 6.

Program Listing 7.

10 CLS 20 PRINT"ANSWER EACH STATEMENT W ITH A PRESIDENT'S LAST NAME." Listing continued

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#### The Basic Beat

enter a series of monthly deposits, the display tells which month's deposit you're entering, so you won't lose your place. Now that you've stored these deposits in an array, you can program your CoCo to find the month with the greatest deposit.

Add Program Listing 5b to 5a. Lines 80–100 inspect each element of the array. If one of them is greater than GR (greatest) then GR becomes that value and MO (month) is set equal to the number of that entry.

Now try a deposit list by descending order. Delete lines 70–110 (DEL70– 100). Enter Program Listing 5c. This gives you Listings 5a and 5c in memory.

Line 80 numbers the months. Line 90 uses a nested FOR loop. Table 1 is an example of what happens when you use this method to sort a smaller set of numbers. It takes the worst possible case—numbers in ascending order.

The program looks at the first two numbers. Eight is larger than seven, so it switches them. Next, compare the second and third numbers. Ten is larger than seven, so the program switches them. The third and fourth numbers are seven and 24. They are exchanged, which completes the first pass or loop through the array. A nested loop executes the second and third passes (for four elements in an array).

This method of sorting numbers is crude, but effective for small sets of numbers. Line 100 does the switching in the program. The D variables exchange deposits, the variables with an M exchange the months. It is important to know that three variables are necessary to exchange the values of two variables.

Program Listing 6 is a short example for exchanging the values of two variables. H holds the value of A, A is set equal to B, and B is set equal to H. It works, but isn't there an easier way? If you change line 20 to A = B:B = A, you'll find that it results in both A and B equaling 8. Setting A equal to B erased the 6 from line 10, and it is gone forever. This easier way doesn't work.

Enough financial stuff. Now I'll show you an array to shuffle test questions. Most computer quizzes always ask the questions in the same order. Program Listing 7 is a three-question exam. Even though there are four questions listed, the program only asks three. It picks the questions in a random order, but it won't ask the same question twice in one test.

The questions are in the A\$ array, and the corresponding answers in the B\$ array. Line 80 chooses a random number. If the program sees that it has already used it, then it labels the number as used (Q(A) = 1) and increases the count (C) by one.

Line 90 prints the corresponding question and expects an answer. Line 100 prints "Correct" and increases the number correct (NC) by one if you've typed a correct response. If the response is wrong, then the program prints the correct answer. Line 110 stops the program after three questions and prints the number correct.

Arrays can be fun also. Program

Listing continued 30 A\$(1) = "HE WAS OUR FIRST PRESI DENT." 40 A\$(2) = "HE WAS ASSOCIATED WITH PEANUTS. (THE CROP, NOT THE COM IC STRIP)" 50 A(3) = "HE WAS SHOT AT A PLAY.60 A\$(4) = "HE STARRED IN MOVIES." 70 B\$(1) = "WASHINGTON": B\$(2) = "CAR TER": B\$(3) = "LINCOLN": B\$(4) = "REAGON" 80 A=RND(4): IF Q(A) = 1 THEN 80 ELSE Q(A) = 1:C=C+190 PRINTA\$(A): INPUT AN\$ 100 IF AN\$=B\$(A) THEN NC=NC+1:PR INT"CORRECT": PRINTELSEPRINT"WRON G, THE ANSWER IS "; B\$(A): PRINT 110 IF C=3 THEN PRINT"TOTAL CORR ECT=";NC:ELSE GOTO80

Program Listing 8.

10 CLS:DIM C(4,13),P(52) 20 PRINT"SHUFFLING" 30 FOR Z=1 TO 52 40 A=RND(4):B=RND(13) 50 IF C(A,B)=1 THEN 40

Listing continued

Listing continued 60 P(Z)=A\*100+B:C(A,B)=1 70 IF P(Z)<200 THEN PRINT P(Z)-1 00;"OF HEARTS":GOTO110 80 IF P(Z)<300 THEN PRINT P(Z)-2 00;"OF CLUBS":GOTO110 90 IF P(Z)<400 THEN PRINT P(Z)-3 00;"OF DIAMONDS":GOTO110 100 PRINT P(Z)-400;"OF SPADES" 110 NEXT Z

10 CLS 20 PRINT"PRESS A NUMBERED KEY" 30 A\$=INKEY\$:IFA\$=""THEN30 40 A=VAL(A\$) 50 IF A=0 THEN 30 60 PRINTA,:FOR B=1 TO A:PRINT"\*" ;:NEXT:PRINT 70 GOTO20

Program Listing 9.

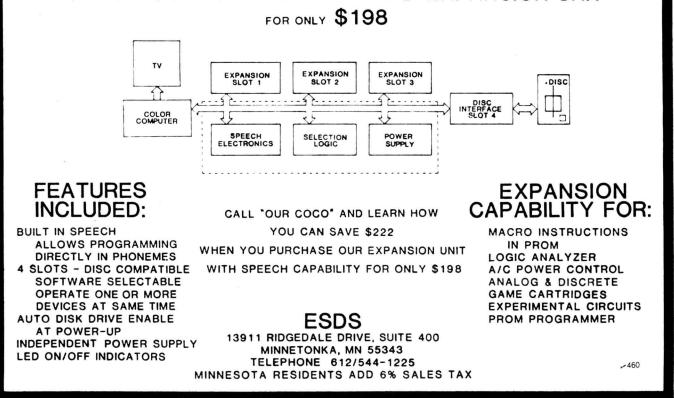
31 PRINT"PRESS ANOTHER" 32 B\$=INKEY\$:IFB\$=""THEN32 34 A\$=A\$+B\$

Program Listing 9a.



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DEPRECIATION DECLINE BALANCE	15,95	16,95	17,95	18.95	19.95	
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DIET PLAN	12,95	NA	NA	NA	NA	
HOME BUDGET	15,95	**16,95	17,95	18,95	19.95	
HOME INVENTORY	14.95	15,95	16,95	17,95	18,95	
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The Basic Beat \_

Listing 8 shuffles a standard deck of 52 cards and prints their resulting order. The program could be a starting point for any card game, since most games require shuffling.

Line 40 picks a card's number and suit. Line 50 eliminates a card being picked twice.

Lines 60-100 change the two-dimension C array into a one-dimension array for printing. If A equals 1, then the program numbers a card somewhere between 101 and 113. These are hearts. The number 1 represents an ace, 10 a jack, 11 a queen, and 12 a king. With a little more work, you could give the proper name for these face cards (good homework problem).

VAL changes a string to a number. Remember INKEY\$? INKEY searches the keyboard for the key that you press and reads it as a string.

Many commands and math operations require numbers. The FOR loop in line 50 needs a numeric value for A. Line 40 changes the string value to a numeric one. The program prints a number of stars equal to the number you press. What if you want more than nine stars? Add the supplement to Program Listing 9.

I have worked with SGN to figure out why it is necessary. SGN(A) returns -1 if A is negative, zero when A equals 0, and +1 when A is positive. I couldn't think of any use for SGN that I couldn't get with IF, greater than and less than. Program Listing 10 demonstrates SGN.

Have you got your joysticks ready? Program Listing 11 is the starting program of a lesson in joystick programming. The command for the joystick is JOYSTK. Figure 1 shows there are four possible joystick readings: 0, 1, 2, and 3. The computer must always read JOYSTK(0) before reading any other joystick number.

The right control is JOYSTK(0) for horizontal movement and JOYSTK(1) for vertical movement. The readings will vary from 0-63. This is perfect for SET positions horizontally, but you must divide vertical readings by two so that the screen matches the swing of the joystick. SET varies from 0-31 vertically.

After running Listing 11 and moving the joystick around, you will notice two problems. The Basic program is slow. A rapid joystick movement leaves a trail of dots. This is not

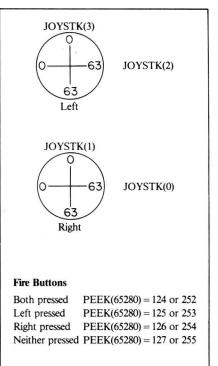


Fig. 1. Joystick Readings

easy to solve. The second problem involves seeing the current position of your joystick.

As a remedy, change line 30 to read RESET(A,B):SET(A,B,C). Even with a large portion of the screen colored, the blinking area of your current SET position is easy to spot.

Can't the Color Computer make prettier displays? You can use the fire button to change screen colors. According to Fig. 1, if you press the right joystick fire button, then PEEK (65280) will equal 126 or 254.

Add the supplement to Listing 11. Line 32 reads the fire button, line 34 increases the color by one, and line 36 ensures you don't run out of the allowed colors. C=9 gives an FC error in line 30. Green follows orange. How's that for an easy way to sit back and draw pictures? Now if you only had a way to store it on tape. Maybe I'll get to that in another column. But next month, I'll show you some fearfully fast string graphics.

Write to James Wood c/o HOT CoCo, Pine St., Peterborough, NH 03458.

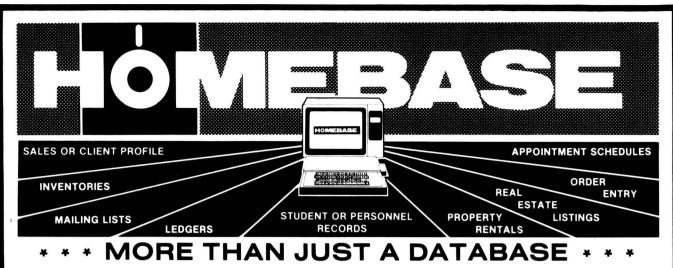
Original order	7	8	10	24
0	8	7	10	24
	8	10	7	24
First pass complete	8	10	24	7
	10	8	24	7
Second pass complete	10	24	8	7
Third pass complete	24	10	8	7
Table 1. Using a Neste Numbers	ed FO	R Lo	op to	Sort

10 CLS 20 INPUT"ENTER A NUMBER";A 30 IF SGN(A) =-1 THEN PRINT A;"IS NEGATIVE" 40 IF SGN(A) =+1 THEN PRINT A;"IS POSITIVE" 50 IF SGN(A) =0 THEN PRINT"YOUR N UMBER IS ZERO" 60 PRINT:GOTO20

Program Listing 10.

32 PE=PEEK(65280) 34 IF PE=126 OR PE=254 THEN C=C+ 1 36 IF C=9 THEN C=1

Program Listing 12.



Turn your TRS-80 Color Computer into a powerful business machine. Create and manage customized records for innumerable home and office applications. HOMEBASE<sup>TM</sup> data management system goes beyond just storing, sorting and retrieving your business records. It allows you to use the same data records in calculations and in printing form letters and reports. The HOMEBASE<sup>TM</sup> text processing system is both a word processor and a complete filing system. Store 250 screens of text as data records and then use any portion of a record for searching, sorting, or for printing form letters and special reports.

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## BY GABRIEL WEAVER

## HIT THE JACKPOT

J ackpot Slots is a slot-machine game that uses some special graphics techniques to save memory. Originally, Program Listings 1 and 2 were combined, which prohibited the game from running on 16K Extended Color Basic. By using a separate program to generate the slot-machine graphics, however, I reduced the memory requirements of the game by about 4K.

The Display program, Listing 1, uses the first two graphics pages in memory, locations 1536-4607, to store the screen display. You can save graphics pages one and two as a machine-language program using this command:

CSAVEM "SLOT",1536,4607,1536

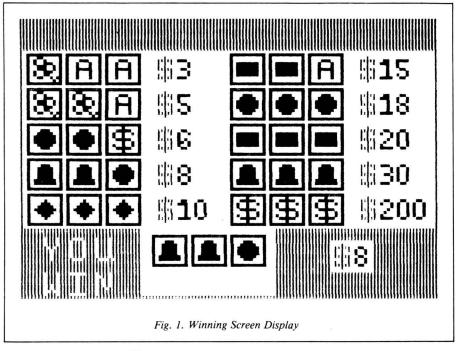
The main program, Jackpot, can

Experience the thrill of playing the slot machines without traveling all the way to Las Vegas.

load the machine-language Slot program by using CLOADM "SLOT". Jackpot, Listing 2, loads the Slot program, animates the graphics, plays music, generates sound effects, and keeps track of your winnings. I packed Jackpot's lines, removed unnecessary spaces, and used multiple statements per line to reduce memory requirements.

### **Listing 1 Description**

I drew the slot-machine graphics on



a 128-by-96 graphics-screen worksheet (see Fig. 1), which let me visualize the graphics and determine the proper dimensions for graphics arrays and GET/PUT statements. The slot-machine symbols include: cherries, oranges, bells, diamonds, bars, dollar signs, and the letter A. These are located inside a square window. The symbols and windows are the same color because I fould that the symbol is not consistently centered in the window when they are different colors.

The Color Computer has an inherent PCLEAR problem. When you turn on the machine, the computer automatically clears the first four graphic pages (PCLEAR 4-1.5K/page). If you run the following program after you turn on the machine, you will probably get an FC, Illegal Function Call, error in line 10.

10 PCLEAR 2:CLEAR 200 20 PMODE 1,1:PCLS3:SCREEN 1,0 30 GOTO 30

Typing RUN and enter will clear the FC error.

The following program will perform the same graphics functions as the above program, but the FC error caused by the PCLEAR 2 statement should not occur.

10 GOTO 40 20 CLEAR 200:PMODE 1,1: PCLS3:SCREEN 1,0 30 GOTO 30 40 PCLEAR 2:GOTO 20

> System Requirements 16K RAM cassette 32K RAM disk Extended Color Basic

Using a reverse GOTO statement reduces the possibility of a PCLEAR command causing an error in the initial program run.

Lines 10 and 890 correct power-up PCLEAR problems in the Display program.

Lines 20-40 set up the graphics mode and dimension the arrays. The graphics arrays in line 30 are C(6), A(6), O(6), D(6), B(6), E(6), F(6), and T(4). The program uses single-dimensioned arrays for two-dimensional graphics. This simple equation, described by Tomas Rokicki (September 1981, TRS-80 Microcomputer News), reduces a two-dimensional graphics array to a single-dimension array:

Array Size = (Horizontal Length\* Vertical Height) – 1/NHorizontal Length = (X2 - X1) + 1Vertical Height = (Y2 - Y1) + 1N = 40 in PMODEs 3 and 4 N = 80 PMODEs 1 and 2 N = 160 in PMODE 0

Round down the array size to the nearest whole number. Use the G option with the GET statement. For examples, see Listing 1 lines 80, 130, 200, 280, and 350. In addition, you must use an action option (PSET, PRESET, AND, OR, NOT) with the PUT command. I used the PSET action option in lines 90 and 100 of the Display program.

According to the Going Ahead with Extended Color Basic manual, the following equations determine the size of a graphics array:

Horizontal Length = X2 - X1Vertical Height = Y2 - Y1

The array points described in line 80 are X1 = 4, X2 = 26, Y1 = 24, Y2 = 44. According to the manual, the C (cherry) array should be C(22,20). Using Rokicki's equation and rounding down, the cherry array is reduced to C(6). In this case, N equals 80 because the Display program uses PMODE 1.

C array = (Horizontal Length \* Vertical Height) - 1/NC = ((26 - 4 + 1)\*(44 - 24 + 1) - 1)/80 C = ((23)\*(21) - 1)/80 C = 6.025 C(6)

Lines 50-870 create a slot-machine graphics display. The program draws each symbol inside a square window and then places it on the graphics screen in desired locations using GET/PUT statements. For example, line 50 draws a box, and line 60 draws cherries inside the box. Lines 90 and 100 place the box and cherries in two additional locations on the graphics screen.

Line 40 (SCREEN 1,0) calls for color set 0, which uses green, yellow, blue, and red. I found that it is not necessary to switch colors 1-4 to 5-8 when switching from SCREEN 1,0 to SCREEN 1,1. The Color Computer automatically switches from green (1) to buff (5) when changing screens. For example:

• PMODE 1,1:PCLS:SCREEN 1,0:DRAW "C4BM10,10R10" draws a red line on a green background.

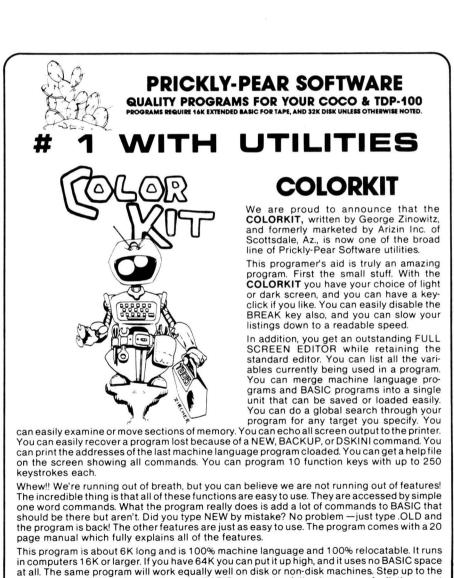
• PMODE 1,1:PCLS:SCREEN 1,1:DRAW "C4BM 10,10R10" draws an orange line on a buff background.

• In Listing 1, line 80 draws in red, not orange, and line 530 draws in blue, not magenta.

## **Listing 2 Description**

Lines 1 and 149 prevent PCLEAR problems. Line 2 clears space for variable storage, sets up random-number generation, dimensions arrays, puts alphabet graphics strings into array A\$(22), and reads the data in line 7 into the R(2,19) array.

Line 3 loads the machine-language



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Line 7 contains the data that determines the actual slot display and your winnings. The data corresponds to the following: 1 = cherry, 2 = orange, 3 =dollar sign, 4 =bell, 5 =diamond, and 6 = bar. By changing the data in line 7, you can increase or decrease the percentage of payoffs. The Read statement in line 3 writes the data into array R(2,19). Data is broken up into groups of three. for example, the first data group is 2,4,1. The left number, in this case 2 (orange), determines the symbol for the left wheel on the slot machine. The middle number determines the middle symbol, and the right number selects the symbol for the right wheel.

Line 8 initiates the variable N, which the program uses to calculate your winnings. The variable QR is part of the loop that allows you to start a new game without reloading the program. Lines 145-148 are also part of the game-restart loop.

Lines 9-11 generate the game instructions. Pressing the spacebar is the same as pulling the slot-machine handle. Pushing any other key displays your bankroll. Selecting the clear or break keys is not advisable. The letter A on the slot machine represents any symbol. Line 12 initiates game play.

Line 13 displays a slot machine. The counting loops in line 13 randomly select locations in array R(2,19), placing a symbol on the appropriate wheel position of the slot display. Lines 56-79 work in conjunction with line 13 to animate the slot display. The program uses GET/PUT commands exclusively for slot-machine animation. The Play statement in line 13 pro-

duces the sound effect for the turning slot wheels.

Logical statements in lines 14-30 determine winnings. Lines 41-50 select the winnings to be displayed, and lines 80-89 flash the winnings on the slot display. In addition, lines 93-127 generate various encouraging statements.

Line 31 reinitializes the slotmachine graphics and calculates your current bankroll. If your bankroll is zero, the game ends. Lines 32–34 pull

"... the technique of saving graphics as a separate program, to be loaded by a main or menu program, can be very useful..."

the slot-machine handle or check your bankroll. Lines 35 and 36 return you to slot-machine play or end the game.

This game has three end routines: "You Lost," "You Broke Even," and "You Won." Lines 37-40 generate these routines.

Lines 128-144 produce game music, which consists of 17 tunes. Lines 53-55 generate three siren sounds for jackpots of \$10 to \$30, while lines 90 and 91 produce the display and sounds for the \$200 jackpot. The PLAY statements in lines 80-89 generate the sound effect of coins dropping out of the slot machine. Each payoff has a separate coin sound effect.

### Saving the Program

To save Jackpot Slots to tape, type in

Program Listing 1. Display

Listing 2, but do not run the program. Instead, CSAVE "JACKPOT", type NEW and press enter. Type in Listing 1 and run the program. Next, press break after the graphics are displayed, then type:

### CSAVEM "SLOT",1536,4607,1536

Now CSAVE Display and rewind the tape.

To play Jackpot Slots, CLOAD Jackpot and press enter. When Jackpot is finished loading, run the program. The Jackpot program loads the Slot program, and the game starts.

To save the program to disk, type in Listing 2, changing the CLOADM and LOADM in line 3. SAVE "JACKPOT", type NEW, and press enter. Type in Listing 1 and run the program. When the program displays the graphics press break and type:

SAVEM "SLOT",&HE00,&H1A00,&HE00

After you store the Slot program on disk, save the Display program. To play Jackpot Slots, run Jackpot and press enter.

It is also a good idea to save the Display program because there is a good chance you will have to correct typing errors.

Not only is Jackpot Slots fun to play, but the technique of saving graphics as a separate program, to be loaded by a main or menu program, can be very useful in developing games and educational software.

Address correspondence to Gabriel Weaver, 1309 W. Ave., J-2 Apt. #1, Lancaster, CA 93534.

Listing continued

	×
<pre>10 GOTO 890 20 CLEAR 500:CLS:PMODE 1,1:PCLS 30 DIM Z(3),R(3,20),C(6),A(6),O( 6),D(6),B(6),E(6),F(6),T(4),S(7) ,P(7),Q(7),H(7),G(10),I(10),J(10) ),K(10),L(10),W(12) 40 SCREEN 1,0 50 LINE (4,24)-(24,44),PSET,B 60 DRAW "BM14,30U2H2L2G2D2F2R4E2 R2F2D2G2L2H2L4G2D2F2R2E2U2" 70 DRAW "BM16,38F4E2" 80 GET (4,24)-(26,44),C,G 90 PUT (4,48)-(26,68),C,PSET 100 PUT (28,48)-(50,68),C,PSET</pre>	<pre>110 LINE (28,24)-(48,44),PSET,B 120 DRAW "BM34,40U10E2R4F2D4NL6D 6" 130 GET (28,24)-(50,44),A,G 140 PUT (52,24)-(74,44),A,PSET 150 PUT (52,48)-(74,68),A,PSET 160 PUT (176,24)-(198,44),A,PSET 170 LINE (4,72)-(24,92),PSET,B 180 DRAW "BM12,76R4F4D4G4L4H4U4E 2" 190 PAINT (12,82),8,8 200 GET (4,72)-(26,92),O,G 210 PUT (28,72)-(50,92),O,PSET 220 PUT (52,96)-(74,116),O,PSET</pre>
200 101 (20/10) (00/00//0/1021	

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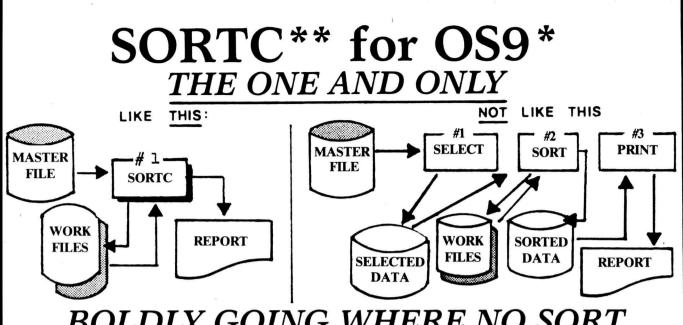
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#### Listing continued

230 PUT (128,48)-(150,68),0,PSET 240 PUT (152,48)-(174,68),0,PSET 250 PUT (176,48)-(198,68),0,PSET 260 LINE (52,72)-(72,92),PSET,B 270 DRAW "BM68,78H2L4NU2ND14L4G2 D2F2R8F2D2G2L8H2" 280 GET (52,72)-(74,92),D,G 290 PUT (128,120)-(150,140),D,PS ET 300 PUT (152,120)-(174,140),D,PS ET 310 PUT (176,120)-(198,140),D,PS ET 320 LINE (4,96)-(24,116),PSET,B 330 DRAW "BM8,112R12U2H2U6H2L4G2 D6G2" 340 PAINT (12,108),8,8 350 GET (4,96)-(26,116),B,G 360 PUT (28,96)-(50,116), B, PSET 370 PUT (128,96)-(150,116), B, PSE Т 380 PUT (152,96)-(174,116), B, PSE T 390 PUT (176,96)-(198,116), B, PSE T 400 LINE (128,24)-(148,44), PSET, B 410 LINE (132,30)-(144,38),PSET, BF 420 GET (128,24)-(150,44),E,G 430 PUT (152,24)-(174,44),E,PSET 440 PUT (128,72)-(150,92), E, PSET 450 PUT (152,72)-(174,92),E,PSET 460 PUT (176,72)-(198,92), E, PSET 470 LINE (4,120)-(24,140),PSET,B 480 DRAW "C8BM8,130F6E6H6G6" 490 PAINT (12,130),8,8 500 GET (4,120)-(26,140),F,G 510 PUT (28,120)-(50,140),F,PSET 520 PUT (52,120)-(74,140), F, PSET 530 DRAW "C7BM92,30U2L8D6R8D6L4N U13ND2L4U2" 540 GET (83,24) - (94,44), T, G 550 PUT (83,48)-(94,68),T,PSET 560 PUT (83,72)-(94,92),T,PSET 570 PUT (83,96)-(94,116),T,PSET 580 PUT (83,120)-(94,140),T,PSET 590 PUT (207,24)-(218,44),T,PSET 600 PUT (207,48)-(218,68),T,PSET 610 PUT (207,72)-(218,92),T,PSET 620 PUT (207,96)-(218,116),T,PSE т 630 PUT (207,120)-(218,140),T,PS ET 640 LINE (0,0)-(256,20),PSET,BF 650 LINE (0,144)-(72,192), PSET, B F 660 LINE (156,144)-(252,192),PSE T,BF 670 LINE (0,0)-(256,192),PSET,B 680 DRAW "C8BM96,28R4F2D2G2NL2F2 D2G2L4" 690 DRAW "BM96,52NR6D4F2R2F2D2G2 Listing continued

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**SORTC** is a high speed, full-record compounding disk sort, which gives microcomputer users mainframe capabilities. It has been specifically designed to sort data efficiently while offering the user great flexibility in designing sort programs. It is written in BASICO9\* for use under OS9.

## COMPOUNDING FUNCTION

**SORTC** has the capability of summing userspecified numeric fields on equality of keys. This allows significant savings in memory, disk space, and program development time. A reduction in the number of disk accesses required when compared to other sorts is inherent in the design of **SORTC**.

### **DISK BASED**

Specifically designed to sort large volumes of data, **SORTC** imposes no size restrictions on the amount of data to be sorted. It also places no limits on the number of sort keys which can be used or the order in which the keys are sorted. Furthermore, the sort procedure can be performed as many times as necessary within the same program. This feature allows the programmer to take advantage of any existing data bias, and possibly even reduce the size of the sort key.



- \*OS9, BASIC09 are registered trademarks of Microware Corporation.
- \*\*Uses the same algorithm as JBM's SORTC for Digital Equipment Corp. RSTS Systems.

## ADVANCED DESIGN

While most disk sorts are partially based upon the Fibonacci series, **SORTC** is not. **SORTC** is a generation ahead of the normal sorts based upon the "Fib series". Its unique algorithm is automatically optimized at run time for a reduction in workspace, reduced # of disk accesses and shorter run times. Designed to be as "crash proof" as possible, the sort procedure will not abort if it is accidentally asked to sort zero items.

### EASY TO USE

It is not difficult to design a program which will use **JBM's SORTC**. Since **SORTC** is a subroutine, the user may write any procedure he or she wants to format the data for sorting and then to process the sorted data. The sorted data need not be written back to disk, but instead is immediately available. The sort code is automatically inserted into the source procedure by a simple Sort Generator.

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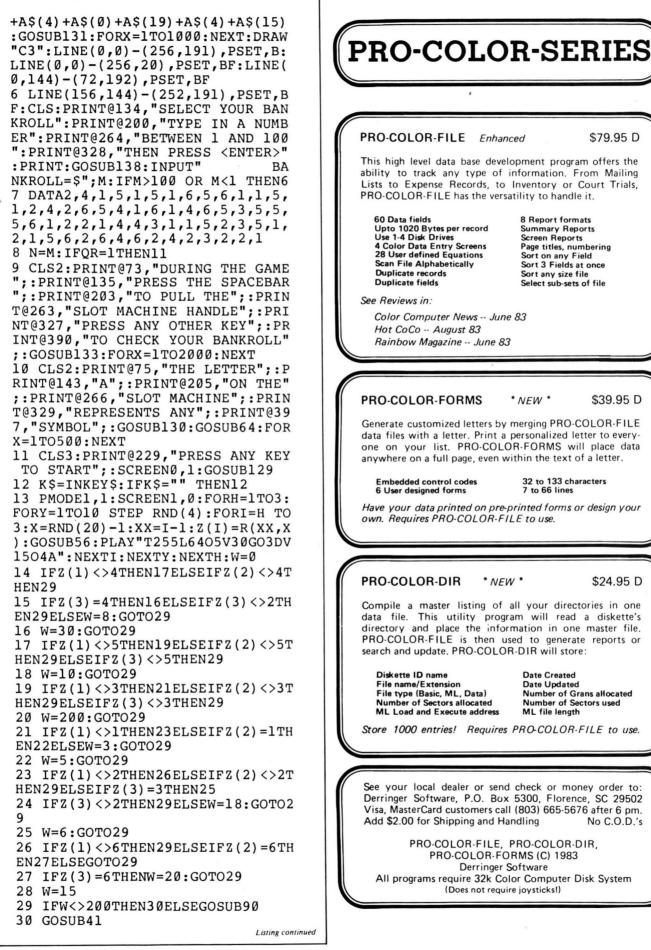


the second s	Design of the second						
Listing continued							
L2H2"	-						
700 DRAW	"BM102,78H2L2G2D8F2R2E2						
U2H2G2"	-						
710 DRAW	"BM98,100R2F2D2G2F2D2G2						
L2H2U2E2I							
720 DRAW	"BM 98,124R2D2NL4D1ØNR2						
L4"							
730 DRAW	"BM108,124R2F2D8G2L2H2U						
8" 740 DDAVI							
740 DRAW 4"	"BM222,28R2D2NL4D1ØNR2L						
750 DRAW	"BM230,28NR6D4F2R2F2D2G						
2L2H2"							
760 DRAW 4"	"BM222,52R2D2NL4D1ØNR2L						
4 770 DRAW	IPM 222 FORODODOCODODOCODO						
L2H2U2E2I	"BM232,52R2F2D2G2F2D2G2						
780 DRAW							
"	"BM220,78E2R2F2D2G6D2R6						
790 DRAW	"BM232,76R2F2D8G2L2H2U8						
"	BH252,70R2F2D8G2L2H2U8						
800 DRAW	"BM220,100R4F2D2G2NL2F2						
D2G2L4"	SHEED FIDDINAL EDEGENDER Z						
810 DRAW	"BM232,100R2F2D8G2L2H2U						
8"	21120291001212002121120						
820 DRAW	"BM220,126E2R2F2D2G6D2R						
6"	BHZZ0,120EZRZFZDZG6DZR						
830 DRAW	"BM232,124R2F2D8G2L2H2U						
8"	5H252,124K2F2D0G2L2H20						
840 DRAW	"BM242,124R2F2D8G2L2H2U						
8"							
850 PUT	(80,148)-(102,168),D,PSE						
Т	(,,,,,,,,,,						
860 PUT	(104,148)-(126,168),D,PS						
ET							
870 PUT	(128,148)-(150,168),D,PS						
ET							
880 GOTO							
890 PCLE	AR2:GOTO20						

#### Program Listing 2. Jackpot

1 GOTO149 2 CLEAR1050:CLS:X=RND(-TIMER):DI M Z(3),R(2,19),C(6),A(6),O(6),D( (6), B(6), E(6), F(6), T(4), S(8), P(8),Q(8),H(8),G(11),I(11),J(11),K(1 1),L(11),W(13),A\$(22):GOSUB117:F ORK=ØTO19:FORI=ØTO2:READR(I,K):N EXTI:NEXTK 3 IFQR=1THEN4ELSECLS8:PRINT"LOAD ING MACHINE CODE";:SCREENØ,1:PMO DE1,1:PCLS:CLOADM"SLOT" 4 PMODE1,1:GOSUB124:SCREEN1,Ø:DR AW"BM40,16"+A\$(9)+A\$(0)+A\$(2)+A\$ (10) + A + (14) + A + (13) + A + (17) : DRAW + A\$(22)+A\$(16)+A\$(11)+A\$(13)+A\$(17 )+A\$(16):GOSUB144:FORX=1TO500:NE XT:DRAW"BM24,172"+A\$(1)+A\$(21) 5 DRAW"BM180,162"+A\$(6)+A\$(0)+A\$ (1) +A\$(4):DRAW"BM166,184"+A\$(20) Listing continued

```
Listing continued
```





```
33 IFK$=CHR$(32) THEN13
34 CLS8:PRINT@136, "YOUR BANKROLL
 IS";:PRINT@205,"$"M;:PRINT@257,
"PRESS THE SPACEBAR TO CONTINUE"
;:PRINT@323,"PRESS <E> TO END TH
E GAME";:GOSUB140
35 K$=INKEY$:IFK$="" THEN35
36 IFK$=CHR$(32) THEN13 ELSEIFK$
="E" THEN37ELSE34
37 IFM=Ø OR M<N THEN38ELSEIFM=N
38 N=M-N:CLS2:PRINT@199,"I'M SOR
RY YOU LOST"; : PRINT@269, "$"ABS(N
);:GOSUB134:FORX=1TO900:NEXT:GOT
39 N=M-N:CLS8:PRINT@201, "CONGRAT
ULATIONS";: PRINT@298, "YOU WON $"
N;:SCREENØ,1:GOSUB141:FORX=1TO90
40 CLS5:PRINT@233, "YOU BROKE EVE
N";:GOSUB133:FORX=1TO500:NEXT:GO
41 IFW=ØTHENGOSUB108:RETURN
46 IFW=10THENGOSUB53:GOTO84
   IFW=15THENGOSUB53:GOTO85
48 IFW=18THENGOSUB54:GOTO86
49 IFW=20THENGOSUB55:GOTO87
50 IFW=30THENGOSUB55:GOTO88
51 IFW=200THEN89
53 FORY=1T05:PLAY"T255V3005CD-DE
-EFG-GA-AB-BO3CD-DE-EFG-GA-AB-BV
15":NEXTY:RETURN
54 FORY=1T06:PLAY"T255V3002CD-DE
-EFG-GA-AB-BO4CD-DE-EFG-GA-AB-BV
15":NEXTY:RETURN
55 FORY=1T08:PLAY"T255V3Ø05BB-AA
-GG-FEE-DD-CO4CD-DE-EFG-GA-AB-BV
15":NEXTY:RETURN
56 IFZ(I) = 1THEN65
57 IFZ(I) = 2THEN68
58 IFZ(I)=3THEN71
59 IFZ(I) = 4THEN74
60 IFZ(I)=5THEN77
61 IFI=1THENPUT(80,148)-(102,168
), E, PSET: RETURN
62 IFI=2THENPUT(104,148)-(126,16
8), E, PSET: RETURN
63 IFI=3THENPUT(128,148)-(150,16
8), E, PSET: RETURN
64 GET(4,24)-(26,44),C,G:GET(28,
24)-(50,44),A,G:GET(4,72)-(26,92
),O,G:GET(52,72)-(74,92),D,G:GET
(4,96) - (26,116), B, G: GET(128,24) -
```

Listing continued

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Listing continued
   (150,44),E,G:GET(4,120)-(26,140)
                                            DO1CO5A":NEXTL:FORL=1TO600:NEXTL
   ,F,G:GET(81,24)-(92,44),T,G:RETU
                                            :RETURN
   RN
                                            85 GOSUB124:GOSUB93:GET(204,24)-
   65 IFI=1THENPUT(80,148)-(102,168
                                            (240,44),I,G:FORL=1T015:PUT(184,
   ),C,PSET:RETURN
                                            152)-(220,172),I,PRESET:FORU=1TO
   66 IFI=2THENPUT(104,148)-(126,16
                                            100:NEXTU:PUT(184,152)-(220,172)
   8), C, PSET: RETURN
                                            , I, PSET: PLAY"T12503A02B05CP1T250
   67 IFI=3THENPUT(128,148)-(150,16
                                            OlBCAO5L64CDAF":NEXTL:FORL=1T060
   8), C, PSET: RETURN
                                            Ø:NEXTL:RETURN
   68 IFI=1THENPUT(80,148)-(102,168
                                            86 GOSUB124:GOSUB93:GET(204,48)-
   ),O,PSET:RETURN
                                            (240,68), J, G: FORL=1T018: PUT(184,
   69 IFI=2THENPUT(104,148)-(126,16
                                            152)-(220,172), J, PRESET: FORU=1TO
   8), O, PSET: RETURN
                                            100:NEXTU:PUT(184,152)-(220,172)
   70 IFI=3THENPUT(128,148)-(150,16
                                            J, PSET: PLAY "T2501L4A03G05CP1T22
   8), O, PSET: RETURN
                                            Ø01ACB04ACB":NEXTL:FORL=1T0600:N
   71 IFI=1THENPUT(80,148)-(102,168
                                            EXTL: RETURN
   ),D,PSET:RETURN
                                            87 GOSUB124:GOSUB93:GET(204,72)-
   72 IFI=2THENPUT(104,148)-(126,16
                                            (240,92),K,G:FORL=1TO20:PUT(184,
   8), D, PSET: RETURN
                                            152) - (220,172), K, PRESET: FORU=1TO
   73 IFI=3THENPUT(128,148)-(150,16
                                            100:NEXTU:PUT(184,152)-(220,172)
   8), D, PSET: RETURN
                                            ,K,PSET:PLAY"T7004L4A01A05AP1T12
   74 IFI=1THENPUT(80,148)-(102,168
                                            502L32ACDFCG":NEXTL:FORL=1TO600:
   ), B, PSET: RETURN
                                            NEXTL: RETURN
   75 IFI=2THENPUT(104,148)-(126,16
                                            88 GOSUB124:GOSUB93:GET(204,96)-
   8), B, PSET: RETURN
                                            (240,116),L,G:FORL=1TO30:PUT(184
   76 IFI=3THENPUT(128,148)-(150,16
                                            ,152) - (220,172), L, PRESET: FORU=1T
   8), B, PSET: RETURN
                                            O100:NEXTU:PUT(184,152)-(220,172
   77 IFI=1THENPUT(80,148)-(102,168
                                            ), L, PSET: PLAY"T7502L4CAT10005L32
   ),F,PSET:RETURN
                                            AP1T21002L24ACF04G":NEXTL:FORL=1
   78 IFI=2THENPUT(104,148)-(126,16
                                            TO600:NEXTL:RETURN
                                            89 GOSUB121:GOSUB99:GET(204,120)
   8), F, PSET: RETURN
   79 IFI=3THENPUT(128,148)-(150,16
                                            -(250,140),W,G:FORL=1TO200:PUT(1
                                            80,152)-(226,172),W,PRESET:FORU=
   8), F, PSET: RETURN
                                            1 TO100:NEXTU:PUT(180,152)-(226,
   80 GOSUB124:GOSUB93:GET(80,24)-(
                                            172), W, PSET: PLAY"T10005L8ADBP1T2
   106,44),S,G:FORL=1TO3:PUT(188,15
                                            0003ABC":NEXTL:FORL=1T0600:NEXTL
   2)-(214,172),S,PRESET:FORU=1T010
   Ø:NEXTU:PUT(188,152)-(214,172),S
                                            :RETURN
                                            90 DRAW"C2BM80,16"+A$(9)+A$(0)+A
   ,PSET:PLAY"T3003L4CCP1T15504CFG"
   :NEXTL:FORL=1T0600:NEXTL:RETURN
                                            (2) + A(10) + A(14) + A(13) + A(17)
   81 GOSUB124:GOSUB93:GET(80,48)-(
                                            91 FORX=1TO4:SCREEN1,1:GOSUB92:F
   106,68), P,G:FORL=1T05:PUT(188,15
                                            ORY=1TO100:NEXTY:SCREEN1,0:GOSUB
                                            92:FORY=1TO100:NEXTY:NEXTX:FORY=
   2)-(214,172), P, PRESET: FORU=1T010
   Ø:NEXTU:PUT(188,152)-(214,172),P
                                            1T015:PLAY"T255V3004CD-E-EDD-CO3
   , PSET: PLAY"T5004L8AAAP1T15503GCE
":NEXTL:FORL=1T0600:NEXTL:RETURN
                                            D-DE-E05E-DD-CV15":NEXTY:RETURN
                                            92 PLAY"T403L10V31AV16AV8AV3AV1L
   82 GOSUB124:GOSUB93:GET(80,72)-(
                                            20AV15":RETURN
   106,92),Q,G:FORL=1TO6:PUT(188,15
                                            93 X=RND(9):ONX GOTO94,95,97,99,
   2) - (214,172), Q, PRESET: FORU=1T010
                                            101,102,104,106,107
   Ø:NEXTU:PUT(188,152)-(214,172),Q
                                            94 DRAW"BM84,16"+A$(21)+A$(13)+A
   ,PSET:PLAY"T15002L2FFFP1P1P1T800
                                            (18) + A(22) + A(20) + A(8) + A(12)
   4CGEC":NEXTL:FORL=1TO600:NEXTL:R
                                            :RETURN
                                            95 DRAW"BM24,16"+A$(2)+A$(13)+A$
   ETURN
   83 GOSUB124:GOSUB93:GET(80,96)-(
                                            (12) + A\$(6) + A\$(15) + A\$(0) + A\$(17)
   106,116),H,G:FORL=1TO8:PUT(188,1
                                            96 DRAW+A$(18)+A$(11)+A$(Ø)+A$(1
   52) - (214,172), H, PRESET: FORU=1T01
                                            7)+A$(8)+A$(13)+A$(12)+A$(16):RE
   00:NEXTU:PUT(188,152)-(214,172),
                                            TURN
   H, PSET: PLAY"T10003L4DDDP1P1T2550
                                            97 DRAW"BM40,16"+A$(21)+A$(13)+A
   5ABCD":NEXTL:FORL=1T0600:NEXTL:R
                                            $(18)+A$(22)+A$(Ø)
   ETURN
                                            98 DRAW+A$(15)+A$(4)+A$(22)+A$(1
   84 GOSUB124:GOSUB93:GET(80,120)-
                                            1) + A (18) + A (2) + A (10) + A (21)
   (116,140),G,G:FORL=1T010:PUT(184
                                            99 DRAW"BM18,162"+A$(21)+A$(13)+
                                            A$(18)
   ,152) - (220,172),G,PRESET:FORU=1T
                                            100 DRAW"BM18,182"+A$(20)+A$(8)+
   Ol00:NEXTU:PUT(184,152)-(220,172
   ),G,PSET:PLAY"T17002L3BGBP105L1D
                                            A$(12):RETURN
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Listing continued

## **SPECTRUM**

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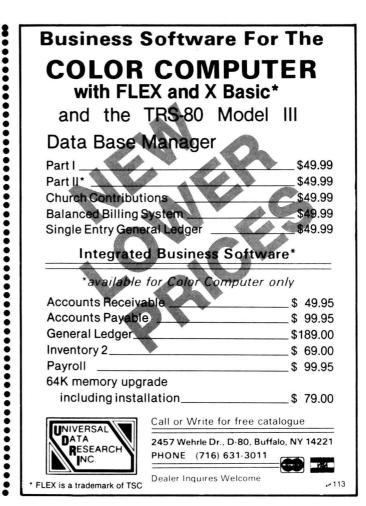
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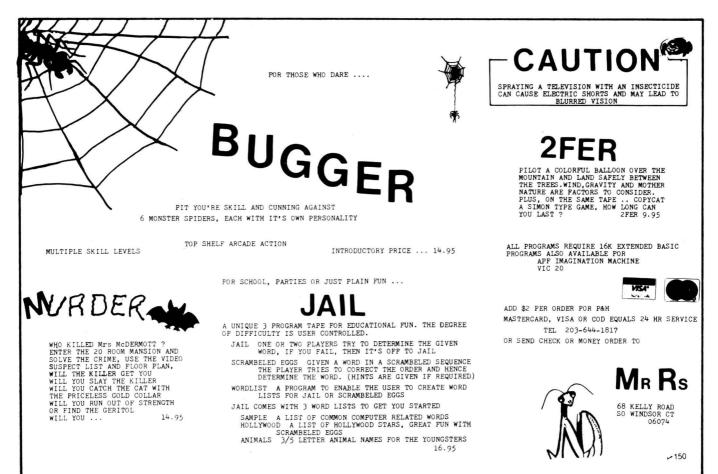
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101 GOSUB95:GOTO99 102 GOSUB99:DRAW"BM54,16"+A\$(17) +A\$(7)+A\$(8)+A\$(16)+A\$(22)+A\$(8) +A\$(16) 103 DRAW+A\$(22)+A\$(5)+A\$(18)+A\$( 12):RETURN 104 GOSUB99:DRAW"BM70,16"+A\$(1)+ A\$(4)+A\$(22)+A\$(6) 105 DRAW+A\$(15)+A\$(4)+A\$(4)+A\$(3) )+A\$(21):RETURN 106 DRAW"BM80,16"+A\$(0)+A\$(22)+A (20) + A(8) + A(12) + A(12) + A(12) + A(4) +A\$(15):RETURN 107 GOSUB99:DRAW"BM76,16"+A\$(6)+ A\$(13) + A\$(22) + A\$(6) + A\$(13) + A\$(22))+A\$(6)+A\$(13):RETURN 108 X=RND(4):IFX=10RX=30RX=4THEN RETURN 109 X=RND(6):ON X GOTO110,111,11 2,113,114,115 110 GOSUB124:DRAW"BM74,16"+A\$(6) +A\$(13)+A\$(22)+A\$(5)+A\$(13)+A\$(1 5) +A\$(22) +A\$(8) +A\$(17):GOSUB116: RETURN 111 GOSUB124:DRAW"BM70,16"+A\$(17 )+A\$(15)+A\$(21)+A\$(22)+A\$(Ø)+A\$( 6)+A\$(Ø)+A\$(8)+A\$(12):GOSUB116:R ETURN 112 GOSUB124:DRAW"BM60,16"+A(1)+A\$(4)+A\$(22)+A\$(Ø)+A\$(22)+A\$(2Ø ) + A (8) + A (12) + A (12) + A (4) + A (1)5):GOSUB116:RETURN 113 GOSUB124:DRAW"BM74,16"+A\$(1) +A\$(4) +A\$(22) +A\$(6) +A\$(15) +A\$(4)+A\$(4)+A\$(3)+A\$(21):GOSUB116:RET URN 114 GOSUB124:DRAW"BM64,16"+A\$(14 ) + A (11) + A (0) + A (21) + A (22) + A (2) $\emptyset$ ) +A\$(6) +A\$( $\emptyset$ ) +A\$(8) +A\$(12) : GOSU B116:RETURN 115 GOSUB124:DRAW"BM56,16"+A\$(10 ) + A = (4) + A = (4) + A = (14) + A = (22) + A = (17) + A\$(15) + A\$(21) + A\$(8) + A\$(12) + A\$ (6):GOSUB116:RETURN 116 X=RND(10):ONX GOTO132,128,13 6,137,135,140,139,129,142,143:FO RX=1TO400:NEXTX:RETURN 117 A\$(0) = "U10E2R4F2D4NL6D6BR6": A\$(1) = "U12R6F2D2G2NL4F2D2G2NL4BR 8":A\$(2) = "BU1ØBE2BR4NF2L4G2D8F2R 4NE2BR8":A\$(3) ="U12R6F2D8G2NL4BR 8":A\$(4) = "U12NR8D6NR4D6R8BR6":A\$ (5) = "U12NR8D6NR4D6BR14": A\$(6) = "B U10E2NR6G2D8F2R4E2U4L4BD6R2BR8" 118 A\$(7) = "U6NU6R8NU6D6BR6": A\$(8 ) = "R4U12NL4NR4D12R4BR6": A\$(9) = "B U2F2R2E2U10NL6R2BD12BR6":A\$(10) ="U6NU6R2NE6F6BR6":A\$(11) = "NU12R8 BR6":A\$(12) = "U12R2F2D8F2E2NU1ØBD 2BR6":A\$(13) = "BU2U8E2R4F2D8G2NL4 BR8" 119 A\$(14) = "U12R6F2D2G2L4BD6BR12 ":A\$(15) = "U12R6F2D2G2L4F6BR6":A\$

Listing continued (16) = "BU2F2R4E2U2H2L4H2U2E2R4F2BD2BD8BR6":A\$(17) = "BR4U12NL4R4BD12BR6":A\$(18) = "BU2NU1ØF2R4E2NU1ØB D2BR6" 120 A\$(19) = "BU4NU8F4E4NU8BD4BR6" :A\$(20) = "NU12R2E2NU4F2R2NU12BR6" :A\$(21) = "BU8NU4F4ND4E4NU4BD8BR6" :A\$(22) = "BR12": RETURN 121 Q=RND(2):ON Q GOTO122,123 122 DRAW"C1":RETURN 123 DRAW"C2":RETURN 124 Q=RND(3):ONQ GOTO125,126,127 125 GOT0121 126 PAINT(191,2),4,1:DRAW"C2":RE TURN 127 PAINT(191,2),2,1:DRAW"C4":RE TURN 128 PLAY"T2O3L6DECO2CL4G":RETURN 129 PLAY"T503L4CEG04CL8CCCCL403G L8GGGGL4EGEL1C":RETURN 130 PLAY"O3T4L4DL8AAL4AAL8AAL4AA L4.B-L8AL2GL4GGAGFL4.GL8FL4ED+EL 2.A":RETURN 131 PLAY"T503L4CEG04C03L4.GL4EP3 2AL4.FL4DP32AL4.GL4E":RETURN 132 PLAY"02T5L8DDDL2G03DL8C02BA0 3L2GL4.D":RETURN 133 PLAY"O3T5L2.CO2BO3L2CO2L4ABO 3CO2AL2BO3L4DL2EL4C#L2.D":RETURN 134 PLAY"T403L2CL4CL8CL2CL4D#L8D L4DL8CL4CO2L4BO3L2C":RETURN 135 PLAY"T302L16.G03CL16EL8.GL16 EL2G":RETURN 136 PLAY"T2O3L16GGL16.GEL16CO2L1 6.AO3CL16EL8GEL4G":RETURN 137 PLAY"T303L6GGGL2E":RETURN 138 PLAY"T5O3L8CP8CFP4P8CFGFEP8F GP4P8CEP8CEP8CEP4CEFEDP8EF": RETU RN 139 PLAY"T403L4FL8FGAGFCL4DFL2C" :RETURN 140 PLAY"O3T5L4EGGGAGGEGGAGL2GF" :RETURN 141 PLAY"T503L4CFACL8DL4EL4.DP4L 4DGBDL8EL4FL4.DP4L4EAC+EL8FL4GL4 .FP4L8DL4DL4.EP4L8DL4DL4.EP4L8EE L4EFL8F+L2.G":RETURN 142 PLAY"T502L3AL6AAB-AGFL2.A":R ETURN 143 PLAY"T303L4AGACDL8GL8.GL8FL4 G":RETURN 144 PLAY"T803L2GL4CDEFL2GCP16CL2 AL4FGABO4L2CO3CP16CFL4GFEDL2EL4F EDCL202B03L4CDECL2EL1D":RETURN 145 CLS2:PRINT@75, "DO YOU WISH"; :PRINT@138, "TO PLAY AGAIN"; :PRIN T@238,"PRESS";:PRINT@299,"<Y> FO R YES";:PRINT@367,"OR";:PRINT@42 7,"<N> FOR NO";:GOSUB139 146 K\$=INKEY\$:IFK\$="" THEN146 147 IFK\$="Y" THENQR=1:GOTO3 ELSE IFK\$="N" THENCLS:END 148 GOTO145 149 PCLEAR2: GOTO2

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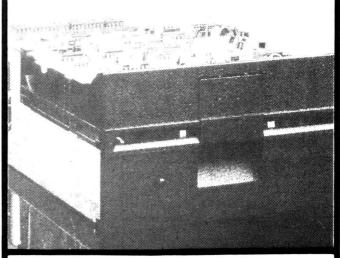
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## BY CHARLES BOULANGER

## HOCKEY ONE-ON-ONE

A fter I bought a Color Computer, I had no knowledge of graphics and only a beginner's knowledge of Basic, so I took certain liberties.

I first created a game based on an idea by Mitchell Grossbach called "Color Breakaway," (80 Micro, August 1982, p. 268). I then used the opening ceremony created by Wayne Riggs in "Computer Soccer," (80 Micro, April 1983, p. 322). Not wanting to retype this, I used the cassette merge utility by John Nicolettos (80 Micro, January 1983, p. 310). The graphics and use of the joystick for shot direction are original.

The game is Hockey One-on-One. The goalie, controlled by the right joystick, is restricted to vertical movement in front of the goal. The left joystick controls the shooter, who has free movement over most of the ice. When you decide to shoot, aim the joystick in the direction you wish the puck to move and press the fire button. You can only shoot to the left. If the X value of the

Goalie Array

Shooter Array

Position of Puck

Ratio of DX to DY

Goalie Saves

Shooter Goals

Missed Shots

Vertical Position of Goalie Horizontal Position of Shooter

Vertical Position of Shooter

Position of Puck After Shot

Break! Shoot! Score! Test your skills on the ice with this new hockey game for Color Computers.

000

0000

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0000

joystick is greater than the X value of the puck, nothing will happen.

Once you've taken a shot, you have no more control. Now the goalie must

> System Requirements 16K RAM Extended Color Basic

Table 1. Symbols Array

Horizontal Distance Between Puck and Joystick A1 Reading After Shot

Vertical Distance Between Puck and Joystick B1 Reading After Shot

G

S

GY

SX SY

DX

DY

R

GS SG

MS

PX,PY

PX1,PY1

move into position to make the save. This can only be made from a point just above the goalie's leg pads to a point just below the pads where his skates are.

If he does not get in the way of the puck between these points, and the shot is true, it will pass through and into the net for a score.

After each shot a new screen appears and declares a miss, a save, or a goal. If

it is a miss, the game continues in a few seconds. If it is a goal or a save, a new screen comes on and displays the score in saves, goals, and misses. The game ends after 10 goals or 10 saves.  $\blacksquare$ 

Address correspondence to Charles Boulanger, 62 Springvale Ave., Lynn, MA 01904.

Program Listing. Hockey One-on-One 10 CLS 20 A\$=STRING\$(30, "\*"):PRINT@33,A\$ 20 AS=STRINGS(30,"\*"):PRINT@33,AS 30 PRINT@102,"HOCKEY! ONE ON ONE" 40 PRINT@163,"THE RIGHT JOYSTICK CONTROLS" 50 PRINT@200,"THE GOALIE." 60 PRINT@227,"THE LEFT JOYSTICK CONTROLS":PRINT@259,"THE SHOOTER .TO SHOOT,AIM" 70 PRINT@291,"JOYSTICK AT GOAL AND PRESS":PRINT@328,"FIRE BUTTON " 80 PRINT@422, "PRESS ENTER TO BEGIN": PRINT@481, A\$: SCREEN 0,1 90 AS=INKEYS:IF AS=CHRS(13) THEN 100 ELSE 90 100 CLS: PMODE 3,1: PCLS: SCREEN 1,1 110 DRAW"C4; BM50, 188; U150; R155; D80; L155; BU32; R70; U48; D7; R85; D5; L 85; D7; R85; D5; L85; D7; R85; D5; L85; D7; R85; D5; L155; D7; R155; D5; L155; D7 ;R155;D5;L155;D7;R155 120 PAINT(62,40),3,4:PAINT(130,40),4,4:PAINT(130,46),5,4:PAINT(1 30,52),4,4 130 PAINT(130,58),5,4:PAINT(130,64),4,4:PAINT(130,72),5,4:PAINT( 130,76),4,4 140 PAINT(130,84),5,4:PAINT(130,88),4,4:PAINT(130,96),5,4:PAINT( 130,100),4,4 150 PAINT(130,108),5,4:PAINT(130,112),4,4:PAINT(130,120),5,4 160 X=56:Y=42:FOR S=1 TO 5:FOR A=1 TO 6:CIRCLE(X,Y),2,5:X=X+12 170 NEXT A:x=56:Y=Y+10:NEXT S 180 X=62:Y=47:FOR S=1 TO 4:FOR A=1 TO 5:CIRCLE(X,Y),2,5:X=X+12 190 NEXT A: x=62:Y=Y+10:NEXT S 200 PLAY"T4;L4;C;L8;D;E;F;L2;G;L8;C;D;L4;E;L8;F;L4;D;L2;C" 210 PLAY"L8;01;G;L16;E;L4;C;E;G;02;L2;C;L8;E;L16;D;L4;C;O1;E;F#; L2;G;L8;G;G" 220 PLAY"02;L4;E;L8;D;L4;C;O1;L2;B;L8;A;B;L4;O2;C;C;O1;G;E;C;L8. G;Ll6;E"
230 PLAY"L4;C;E;G;O2;L2;C;L8.;E;Ll6;D;L4;C;O1;E;F#;L2;G;L8;G;G"
230 PLAY"L4;C;E;G;O2;L2;C;L8.;E;L16;D;L4;C;O1;E;F#;L2;G;L8;G;G" 240 PLAY"02;L4.;E;L8;D;L4;C;O1;L2;B;L8;A;B;O2;L4;C;C;O1;G;E;C;O2 ; L8; E; E' 250 PLAY"L4;E;F;G;L2;G;L8;F;E;L4;D;E;F;L2;F;L4;F" 260 PLAY"L4.;E;L8;D;L4;C;O1;L2;B;L8;A;B;L4;O2;C;O1;E;F#;L2;G;L4; G: 270 PLAY"02;L4;C;C;L8;C;O1;B;L4;B;L4;A;A;A;O2;D;L8;F;F;D;C;L4;C; Ol;L4.;B;L8;G;G" 280 PLAY"O2;L4.;C;L8;D;E;F;L2;G;L8;C;D;L4.;E;L8;F;L4;D;L2;C" 290 FOR I=1 TO 500:NEXT I 300 PMODE 3,1:PCLS:SCREEN1,1 310 PRINT@166,"THE GAME WILL BEGIN": PRINT@295,"IN A FEW SECONDS" :SCREEN 0,1 320 DIM G(6,4),S(12,6) 330 PSET(12,5,3):PSET(14,5,3) 340 FOR I=6 TO 9:PSET(10,1,3):PSET(16,1,3):NEXT I 350 FOR I=6 TO 18:PSET(I,10,3):NEXT I 360 FOR I=4 TO 18:PSET(I,11,3):NEXT I 370 FOR I=2 TO 18:PSET(I,12,3):PSET(I,19,3):PSET(I,20,3):NEXT I 380 FOR I=13 TO 15:PSET(18, I, 3):NEXT I 390 FOR I=2 TO 16:PSET(I,13,3):PSET(I,18,3):NEXT I 400 FOR I=0 TO 14:PSET(I,14,3):PSET(I,17,3):NEXT I 410 FOR I=0 TO 12:PSET(I,15,3):NEXT 420 FOR I=0 TO 24:PSET(I,16,3):NEXT 430 FOR I=4 TO 19:PSET(1,26,3):NEXT I 440 FOR I=20 TO 25:PSET(4,I,3):PSET(6,I,3):PSET(8,I,8):PSET(10,I ,8):PSET(12,I,3):PSET(14,I,8):PSET(16,I,8):PSET(18,I,3):NEXT I
450 FOR I=12 TO 15:PSET(22,I,3):PSET(24,I,3):NEXT I
450 FOR I=12 TO 15:PSET(22,I,3):PSET(24,I,3):NEXT I 460 FOR I=0 TO 24:PRESET(I,0,5):PRESET(I,1,5):PRESET(I,2,5):PRES ET(I,3,5):PRESET(I,4,5):NEXT I 470 FOR I=0 TO 24:PRESET(I,27,5):PRESET(I,28,5):PRESET(I,29,5):P RESET(I,30,5):NEXT I:PRESET(2,19,5):PRESET(2,20,5) 480 FOR I=226 TO 232:PSET(I,36,3):NEXT I 490 FOR I=228 TO 232:PSET(I,35,3):NEXT I 500 FOR I=33 TO 34:PSET(230,I,3):PSET(232,I,3):NEXT I 510 FOR I=28 TO 32:PSET(250,I,3):NEXT I:PSET(250,33,3) 520 FOR I=27 TO 32:PSET(230,I,3):PSET(232,I,3):NEXT I:PSET(232,2 5,4) 530 PSET(230,26,4):PSET(232,26,4) Listing continued



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#### Listing continued

540 FOR I=28 TO 31:FOR Z=242 TO 248:PSET(Z,I,3):NEXT Z:NEXT I 550 FOR I=26 TO 27:FOR Z=242 TO 246:PSET(Z,I,4):NEXT Z:NEXT I 560 PSET(234,28,4):PSET(234,27,4):PSET(234,26,4):PSET(236,27,4): PSET(236,26,4):PSET(238,26,4) 570 FOR I=234 TO 246:PSET(I,25,4):PSET(I,24,4):NEXT I 580 FOR I=236 TO 246:FOR Z=21 TO 23:PSET(I,Z,4):NEXT Z:NEXT I 590 FOR I=236 TO 246:PSET(I,20,4):NEXT I 600 FOR I=214 TO 220:PSET(I,34,3):PSET(I,33,3):NEXT I  $610 \ 7=0$ 620 FOR I=17 TO 31 STEP 2:PSET(236-Z,I,3):Z=Z+2:NEXT I:Z=0 630 FOR I=18 TO 32 STEP 2:PSET(236-Z,I,3):Z=Z+2:NEXT I:Z=0 640 FOR I=236 TO 244:PSET(I,19,4):NEXT I:PSET(242,18,4) 650 PSET(238,18,3):PSET(240,18,3):FOR I=238 TO 242:PSET(I,17,3): NEXT T 660 FOR I=240 TO 244:PSET(I,16,3):NEXT I:FOR I=242 TO 246:FOR Z= 13 TO 15:PSET(I,Z,3):NEXT Z:NEXT I 670 FOR I=12 TO 22:FOR Z=228 TO 230:PSET(Z,I,3):NEXT Z:NEXT I 680 PSET(228,24,3):PSET(228,23,3):PSET(230,11,3):PSET(242,12,3): PSET(244,12,3):PSET(242,11,3) 690 FOR I=232 TO 240:FOR Z=14 TO 15:PSET(I,Z,4):NEXT Z:NEXT I 700 FOR I=232 TO 238:PSET(I,16,4):NEXT I:PSET(232,17,4):PSET(234 ,17,4):PSET(234,18,4) 710 FOR I=232 TO 240:FOR Z=11 TO 13:PSET(I,Z,3):NEXT Z:NEXT I 720 FOR I=6 TO 10:PSET(232,I,4):PSET(238,I,4):NEXT I 730 FOR I=234 TO 236:PSET(I,5,4):PSET(I,10,4):NEXT I 740 FOR I=208 TO 256:FOR Z=0 TO 3:PRESET(I,Z,5):NEXT Z:NEXT I 750 FOR I=208 TO 256:FOR Z=37 TO 42:PRESET(I,Z,5):NEXT Z:NEXT I 760 FOR I=0 TO 40:FOR Z=206 TO 208:PRESET(Z,I,5):NEXT Z:NEXT I 770 FOR I=0 TO 40:FOR Z=254 TO 256:PRESET(Z,I,5):NEXT Z:NEXT I 780 GET(0,0)-(24,30),G,G 790 GET(206,42)-(254,0),S,G 800 PCLS 810 DRAW"BM 32,72;Ll2;G8;D8;F8;G8;D8;F8;R12" 820 DRAW"BM 32,72;U4;Ll6;G10;D10;F8;G8;D10;F10;R16;U4" 830 PAINT(18,96),4,8 840 LINE(0,0)-(256,192),PSET,B 850 DRAW"BM0,24;E20;R236" 860 DRAW"BM0,167;F20;R236" 870 CIRCLE(6,96),2,3 880 PAINT(128,2),3,8 890 PAINT(128,190),3,8 900 LINE(34,4)-(34,188),PSET 910 GY=86 920 SX=200:SY=116 930 A=0:B=0 940 Al=0:Bl=0 950 PMODE 3,1 960 SCREEN 1,1 970 POKE65495,0 980 GY=GY-INT((32-B)/7) 990 IF GY<48 THEN GY=48 1000 IF GY>100 THEN GY=100 1010 PUT(38,GY)-(62,GY+30),G,PSET 1020 A=JOYSTK(0):B=JOYSTK(1) 1030 SX=SX-INT((32-A1)/7) 1040 SY=SY-INT((32-B1)/7 1050 IF SX>200 THEN SX=200 1060 IF SX<94 THEN SX=94 1070 IF SY>186 THEN SY=186 1080 IF SY<48 THEN SY=48 1090 PUT(SX,SY)-(SX+48,SY-42),S,PSET 1100 PX=SX+8:PY=SY-5 1110 PSET(PX,PY,3) 1120 Al=JOYSTK(2):Bl=JOYSTK(3) 1130 IF PEEK(65280)=125 OR PEEK(65280)=253 THEN 1150 1140 GOTO 980 1150 IF A1>0 THEN 980 1160 POKE 65494,0 1170 PLAY"L200;01;V21B-V18A#V14G#V10F#V8D#V6CV6C" 1180 PUT(SX,SY)-(SX+48,SY-42),S,PSET 1190 PRESET(PX, PY) 1200 A=JOYSTK(0) 1210 Al=JUYSTK(2) \*4:Bl=JOYSTK(3) \*3 1220 DX=PX-A1 1230 IF B1>PY THEN DY=B1-PY 1240 IF B1<PY THEN DY=PY-B1 1250 IF B1=PY THEN PY=B1 1260 R=DY/DX 1270 POKE65495,0 1280 GY=GY-INT((32-B)/8) 1290 IF GY<48 THEN GY=48 1300 IF GY>100 THEN GY=100 1310 PUT(38,GY)-(62,GY+30),G,PSET 1320 A=JOYSTK(0):B=JOYSTK(1) 1330 DX=DX-10 1340 IF PY>B1 THEN PY=(PY-(R\*5)) 1350 IF PY<B1 THEN PY=(PY+(R\*5)) 1360 IF PY=B1 THEN PY=B1 Listing continued mmmmmmmmmmmm E BREAKTHR 

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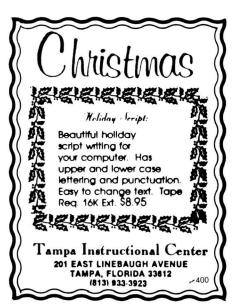


#### Listing continued

1370 PY1=INT(PY) 1380 PX1=DX 1390 PSET(PX1, PY1, 3) 1400 IF PX1<=34 AND PY1>72 AND PY1<121 THEN 1620 1410 IF PX1<=58 AND PX1>40 AND PY1>GY+18 AND PY1<GY+28 THEN 1470 1420 IF PX1<=34 THEN 1700 1430 IF PY1<5 THEN 1700 1440 IF PY1>187 THEN 1700 1450 PRESET(PX1,PY1) 1460 GOTO 1280 14/0 POKE 65494,0 1480 PLAY"L60;01;G-V31D-V15A-V8CV4" 1490 FOR I=1 TO 20 1500 PUT(38,GY)-(62,GY+30),G,PSET 1510 PRESET(PX1,PY1) 1520 PX1=PX1+2:PLAY"L255;01;F-V10" 1530 PSET(PX1, PY1, 3) 1540 NEXT I 1550 FOR I=1 TO 500:NEXT I 1560 GS=GS+1 1570 CLS(3) 1580 PRINT@224," THE GOALIE MADE THE SAVE" 1590 FOR I=1 TO 1000:NEXT I 1600 IF GS=10 THEN 1850 1610 GOTO 1750 1620 POKE 65494,0 1630 FOR I=1 TO 3:CIRCLE(6,96),2,4:PLAY"L8;O1;F-":CIRCLE(6,96),2 ,5:NEXT I:CIRCLE(6,96),2,3:FOR I=1 TO 500:NEXT I 1640 SG=SG+1 1650 CLS(4) 1660 PRINT@224," THE SHOOTER SCORES A GOAL" 1670 FOR I=1 TO 1000:NEXT I 1680 IF SG=10 THEN 1820 1690 GOTO 1750 1700 POKE 65494,0 
 1710
 FOR I=1 TO 500:NEXT I:CLS(2)

 1720
 PRINT@224,"

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 SHOOTE
 THE SHOOTER MISSED" 1730 FOR I=1 TO 1000:NEXT I 1740 MS=MS+1:GOTO 800 1750 CLS 1760 PRINT@66, "GOALIE SAVES": PRINT@81, "SHOOTER GOALS" 1770 PRINT@134,GS:PRINT@151,SG 1780 PRINT@234,"SHOTS MISSED":PRINT@270,MS 1790 PRINT@392,"THE GAME GOES ON":SCREEN 0,1 1800 FOR I=1 TO 1500:NEXT I 1810 GOTO800 1820 CLS:PRINT@168, "THE SHOOTER WINS":PRINT@235,SG; "TO";GS 1830 PRINT@291, "IF YOU WISH TO PLAY AGAIN": PRINT@363, "PRESS ENTE R":SCREENØ.1 1840 A\$=INKEY\$:IF A\$=CHR\$(13) THEN 1880 ELSE 1840 1850 CLS:PRINT@168,"THE GOALIE WINS":PRINT@235,GS;"TO";SG 1860 PRINT@291,"IF YOU WISH TO PLAY AGAIN":PRINT@363,"PRESS ENTE R":SCREENØ.1 18/0 A\$=INKEY\$:IF A\$=CHR\$(13) THEN 1880 ELSE 1870 1880 GS=0:SG=0:MS=0:GOTO 800



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## CRAM-MC-10 STYLE

### Program Listing. Cram

1 CLS
2 PRINT @ 74, "W E L C O M E"
2 PRINT @ 74, "W E L C O M E" 4 PRINT @ 142, "T O" 6 PRINT @ 204, "C R A M"
6 PRINT @ 204, "C R A M"
8 PRINT @ 456, "INSTRUCTIONS
(Y/N?)"
9 A\$=INKEY\$
10 IF A\$="Y"THEN 15
12 IF AS="N"THEN 38
13 GOTO 8
14 REM INSTRUCTIONS
15 CLS: PRINT @ 33. "THE OBJECT OF
THE GAME IS TO" 16 PRINT @ 65,"CRAM AS MUCH OF
16 PRINT @ 65, "CRAM AS MUCH OF
THE LINE ONTO"
17 PRINT @ 97, "THE SCREEN
WITHOUT RUNNING"
18 PRINT @129, "INTO THAT SAME
LINE BY HITTING"
19 PRINT @161, "ANY KEY TO MAKE A
RIGHT ANGLE"
20 PRINT @193, "TURN. THE
COMPLETE NUMBER OF"
21 PRINT @225, "YOUR TURNS AND
PREVIOUS HIGH"
22 PRINT @257,"SCORE WILL BE
RECORDED ON THE"
23 PRINT @289, "SCREEN AFTER
EVERY GAME. IF"
24 PRINT @321,"YOU RUN INTO YOUR LINE A"
25 PRINT @353, "CERTAIN PITCH OF
TONES WILL"
26 PRINT @385,"END YOUR GAME."
27 PRINT @452, "THIS IS A
DEMONSTRATION"
28 FOR X=1 TO 20000:NEXTX
29 REM DEMONSTRATION
30 CLS7:TL=0:TR=63:VT=1:VB=31
31 FOR K=TL TO
TR:SET(K,TL,5):NEXTK
32 FOR K=VT TO
VB:SET(TR,K,5):NEXTK
33 FOR K=TR-1 TO TL STEP
Listing continued
0

This simple, yet addicting game for the micro CoCo is guaranteed to give hours of enjoyment.

Cram is for Radio Shack's latest Color Computer, the MC-10. It is a conversion from an article by Hardin Brothers, which appeared in the August 1982 issue of 80 Micro, p. 234. I thought this would be an excellent candidate for the MC-10, because it uses only 1,531 bytes of RAM.

The game is quite simple; hit any key to make the moving line turn at right angles, so as to avoid the border and the line itself. Your score is based on how many right turns you complete. Also, another score is recorded for previous highs.

The game ends when you either hit the surrounding border or if you run into the line itself. You will then hear a series of tones that end the game.

The REM statements explain fully the operation of the program. ■

System Requirements MC-10 4K RAM

Listing	continued
---------	-----------

```
-1:SET(K,VB,5):NEXTK
34 FOR K=VB-1 TO VT-1
STEP-1:SET(TL,K,5):NEXTK
35 TL=TL+1:TR=TR-1:VT=VT+1:
VB=VB-1
36 IF TL=16 THEN GOTO 8
37 GOTO 31
38 CLS7
39 GOSUB 280
40 L=0:R=63:T=1:
B=31:N=0:CLS(7):GOSUB250
50 REM MOVE RIGHT
60 J=J+1:IF J=R THEN 200
65 SET(J,I,5)
70 IF INKEYS=""THEN60
72 SOUND 128,1:N=N+1:R=J
80 REM MOVE DOWN
90 I=1+1:IF I=B THEN 200
95 SET(J,I,5)
100 IF INKEYS="" THEN 90
102 SOUND128,1:N=N+1:B=I
110 REM MOVE LEFT
120 J=J-1:IF J=L THEN 200
125 SET(J,I,5)
130 IF INKEYS=""THEN 120
132 SOUND128,1:N=N+1:L=J
140 REM MOVE UP
150 I=I-1:IF I=T THEN 200
155 SET(J,I,5)
160 IF INKEYS="" THEN 150
162 SOUND128,1:N=N+1:T=1:GOTO60
170 REM DELAY VERTICAL
180 FOR Z= 1 TO 30:NEXT Z
190 REM GAME OVER
195 FOR X=1 TO 255:SOUND
X,1:NEXT X
200 FOR X=215 TO 150
STEP-2:SOUNDX,1:NEXT X
205 CLS: PRINT@228,
"TURN=";N; "PREVIOUS HIGH=";M:IF
N>M THEN M=N
210 FOR I=1 TO
2000:NEXTI:CLS:GOTO40
250 I=1:J=0:A$=INKEY$:RETURN
280 M=0:RETURN
```

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ou are GeoJogger, fastest human alive. It is a moonless night on Castle Crag, your lofty redoubt. From the distant metropolis of New San Los City, a shaft of light shoots skyward to throw a call for help on a sullen expanse of cloud. The projected symbol: a wellworn sneaker.

"This can mean but one thing," you mutter. "The dread Dr. D'Estroi!"

A minute later, after hot-footing it the hundred miles along Interstate 87.5, you stand in the office of the man who summoned you-Police Commissioner Fuddles.

"You have guessed correctly. Dr. D'Estroi is on the prowl," he confirms.

You rub your chin, savoring past run-ins with the evil genius D'Estroi, a former pediatrician crazed by too many Saturday-morning cartoons, and who is now a sociopathic litterbug.

"Never fear," you say, "I will find him before he litters this great North American continent of ours."

Fuddles ahems, "I'm sure you will, GeoJogger, but do so as quickly as possible. Your last job cost us more than \$2 million in highway user taxes."

"That's the way I travel, Commissioner. The only superpower I have is that of speed."

Fuddles sighs. "Try to stay off asphalt roads then."

"I'm on my way," you tell him, "and my pledge is this: Though I may have to cover every state and com-60 HOT CoCo November 1983

Use the clues on the cover of this magazine to find the evil Dr. D'Estroi and stop his littering.

monwealth of the Union, every province and territory of Canada, I shall not rest until I have tracked down Dr. D'Estroi. And when I have, I shall offer him psychotherapy so he may resume a useful role in society. In addition, I might tweak his nose."

You zip down the highway, leaving a wake of flame.

"Call the road repair crew," Fuddles wearily instructs an aide.

#### Instructions

That's the scenario of GeoJogger, a 16K Extended Color Basic logic-adventure game. What comes next is critically important to the health of the program. Before using the program, type the following in command mode and tap enter: PMODE 0: PCLEAR 1.

You must also type in these commands before you attempt to CLOAD the program from a CSAVEd tape. Else, it probably won't run. The commands let the computer hold 13,095 bytes for text (compared to the usual 8,487 bytes) by temporarily taking over the memory reserved for graphics. Remember, it's temporary. The next time you turn on the CoCo, graphics will be back along with a memory of 8,487 bytes.

### **Your Objective**

In this game you are GeoJogger. You travel from area to area by tapping four keys: N, for north; S, for south; W, for west; and E, for east. Do not tap enter after pressing a key. Also, do not tap, tap, tap; press a key once and wait to see what happens.

You are searching for the location of Dr. D'Estroi, who never moves during the game. He can be in any state, commonwealth, province, or territory. He is not in Washington, DC, which doesn't appear in the game.

How do you find him?

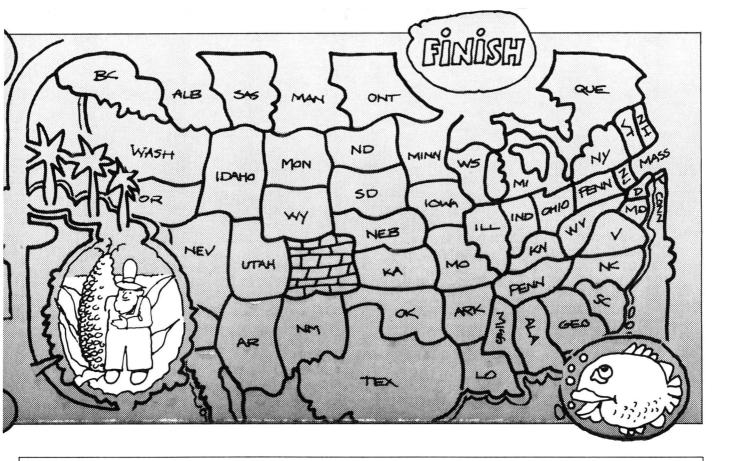
Look for clues to his whereabouts.

• When you know where he is, figure out how to go there. If you do, you win the game.

• You will find it useful to obtain and trade objects offered by the friendly people you meet along the way.

Turn to the cover of this magazine.





Program Listing. GeoJogger

100 REM \* GEOJOGGER \* TRS-80 EXT ENDED COLOR BASIC 16K \* RICHARD RAMELLA 110 CLS: PMODE 0: PCLEAR 1: CLS:

CLEAR 1000: DIM A\$(67),V\$(15),W \$(15) 120 DATA ALABAMA,ALASKA,ARIZONA,

ARKANSAS, CALIFORNIA, COLORADO, CON NECTICUT, DELAWARE, FLORIDA, GEORGI A, HAWAII, IDAHO, ILLINOIS, INDIANA, IOWA, KANSAS, KENTUCKY, LOUISIANA, M AINE, MARYLAND, MASSACHUSETTS, MIC HIGAN, MINNESOTA, MISSISSIPPI, MISS OURI, MONTANA, NEBRASKA 130 DATA NEVADA, NEW HAMPSHIRE, NE W JERSEY, NEW MEXICO, NEW YORK, NOR TH CAROLINA, NORTH DAKOTA, OHIO, OK LAHOMA, OREGON, PENNSYLVANIA, RHODE

ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA, SOUTH DAK OTA, TENNESSEE, TEXAS, UTAH, VERMONT , VIRGINIA, WASHINGTON, WEST VIRGIN IA, WISCONSIN, WYOMING 140 DATA ALBERTA, BRITISH COLUMBI A, MANITOBA, NEW BRUNSWICK, NEWFOUN DLAND, NOVA SCOTIA, ONTARIO, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, QUEBEC, SASKATCHEW AN, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES, YUKON T ERRITORY, ATLANTIC OCEAN, PACIFIC OCEAN, GULF OF MEXICO, MEXICO, THE FROZEN NORTH 150 DATA >K B>O LC @LOK, > PB>PEB II,> IRJM LC @L>I,> @>KQ>ILRMB, > MFKB @LKB, > M>FO LC KBT PKB>H BOP, > QLQBJ MLIB, LKB QLK @EFIF M LTABO,/ QLKP IL?PQBOP,/ Q>KH@>OP PRKCILTBO LFI, 1- LRK@BP PFISBO, Listing continued

On it you will find clues to both Dr. D'Estroi's whereabouts and to the objects you must find with which you trade for other objects.

Dr. D'Estroi loves to litter, so he leaves scraps with clues and taunts for you to find. The clues are coded in the listing, so you can key in the game without spoiling any surprises.

At times you might think the direction logic is strange. For example, a traveler going south from Canada's Northwest Territories could wind up in any of five Canadian provinces. I had to choose one and make it the same every time. Also, you might quibble with my directions at times. For example, Maine seems to be north of New Hampshire; yet, you travel east from New Hampshire into southern Maine.

This game also has some "guest stars" included for the sheer pleasure of it. In various places you will run across mention of other authors and their programs appearing in this special games issue of *HOT CoCo*.

If you get lost while playing GeoJogger, mail me your address and 50 cents, and I'll use it for postage, envelope, and copying to send you the *Secrets of Geo-Jogger*, a modest one-page explanation of the game. If you live outside the U.S. or Canada, I must cover my costs by asking that you send \$1 or the equivalent in your nation's currency. Write me: Richard Ramella, 1493 Mt. View Ave., Chico, CA 95926.

Because of the program's length, I can't offer debugging help, as I do in the column Elmer's Arcade.

Now, go forth and bring Dr. D'Estroi to justice. ■

AF>JLKA,!.---,!.---,>K LIA OL T?L>Q 160 FOR A=172 TO 182: PRINT @ A, "\*";: PRINT @ A+64,"\*";: NEXT: P RINT @ 204,"\*GEOJOGGER\*";: PRINT @ 293,"BY RICHARD RAMELLA"; 170 FOR A=1 TO 67: READ A\$(A): N EXT: FOR A=1 TO 15: READ V\$(A): NEXT: GOSUB 1770 180 B\$="LOCATION: ": C\$="83690XM TWYXQJJUØYZLQTTPHQTXJJQXJRNXXNRU TWYFSYHQZJMJWJ,XFSTYMJW/TSIJWKZQ Q^FUYNRUZQXN[J%NIJF": E\$="DR. D' ESTROI HINT" 190 FOR A=1 TO TIMER STEP TIMER/ 10: B=RND(10): NEXT: A=RND(10): ON A GOTO 200,1210,1290,1020,910 ,550,570,610,630,1440 200 Y=1: GOSUB 1750 210 GOSUB 1710: ON Z GOTO 1150,6 90,390,410 220 Y=2: GOSUB 1750 230 GOSUB 1710: ON Z GOTO 1690,1 690,1620,1570 240 GOSUB 1760: GOTO 220 250 Y=3: GOSUB 1750 260 PRINT " DR. D'ESTROI HAS CRA MMED GRAND CANYON WITH MULTICOLO RED BRICKS, BUT A FEW GO'S AT MAR K GOODWIN'SSMASHOUT CLEARS THE P ROBLEM." 270 GOSUB 1710: ON Z GOTO 1190,3 00,1670,890 280 Y=4: GOSUB 1750: V=12: GOSUB 1800 290 GOSUB 1710: ON Z GOTO 710,99 0,570,690 300 Y=5: GOSUB 1750: V=4: GOSUB 1800 310 GOSUB 1710: ON Z GOTO 1020,1 620,1670,810 320 Y=6: GOSUB 1750 330 GOSUB 1710: ON Z GOTO 1310,1 190,890,1170 340 Y=7: GOSUB 1750 350 PRINT "AND IN NEW LONDON THE NAVY TAKESSHORE LEAVE JUST TO P LAY WILLIAMBONNELL'S GAME: SUBMA RINE SIMU- LATION." 360 GOSUB 1710: ON Z GOTO 630,91 0,1590,1590 370 Y=8: GOSUB 1750 380 GOSUB 1710: ON Z GOTO 860,61 0,610,1590 390 Y=9: GOSUB 1750: V=2: GOSUB 1800 400 GOSUB 1710: ON Z GOTO 410,16 50,1650,1590 410 Y=10: GOSUB 1750 420 PRINT "CHARLES LEVINSKI'S DR AGRACE GETSYOU SOME QUICK MILEAG

E." 430 GOSUB 1710: ON Z GOTO 930,20 0,390,1110 440 Y=11: GOSUB 1750: GOTO 2000 450 Y=12: GOSUB 1750 460 GOSUB 1710: ON Z GOTO 740,10 20,1190,1310 470 Y=13: GOSUB 1750 480 GOSUB 1710: ON Z GOTO 1290,7 10,550,490 490 Y=14: GOSUB 1750 500 GOSUB 1710: ON Z GOTO 650,47 0,550,970 510 Y=15: GOSUB 1750 520 GOSUB 1710: ON Z GOTO 670,78 0,710,470 530 Y=16: GOSUB 1750: V=10: GOSU B 18ØØ 540 GOSUB 1710: ON Z GOTO 780,32 0,990,710 550 Y=17: GOSUB 1750 560 GOSUB 1710: ON Z GOTO 970,71 0,1150,1230 570 Y=18: GOSUB 1750 580 GOSUB 1710: ON Z GOTO 280,11 70,1650,690 590 Y=19: GOSUB 1750: V=9: GOSUB 1800 600 GOSUB 1710: ON Z GOTO 1400,1 500,840,1590 610 Y=20: GOSUB 1750 620 GOSUB 1710: ON Z GOTO 1040,1 270,1230,370 630 Y=21: GOSUB 1750 640 GOSUB 1710: ON Z GOTO 840,91 0,1590,1060 650 Y=22: GOSUB 1750: V=5: GOSUB 1800 660 GOSUB 1710: ON Z GOTO 1460,1 290,490,1460 670 Y=23: GOSUB 1750 680 GOSUB 1710: ON Z GOTO 1460,9 50,510,1290 690 Y=24: GOSUB 1750 700 GOSUB 1710: ON Z GOTO 1150,2 80,570,200 710 Y=25: GOSUB 1750 720 PRINT "A GIANT GUPPY CRUISES THE": PRINT "MISSISSIPPI RIVER, ESCAPED FROM RICHARD RAMELLA'S ELMER'S ARCADECOLUMN." 730 GOSUB 1710: ON Z GOTO 510,53 0,280,470 740 Y=26: GOSUB 1750 750 IF H<>1 THEN 770 ELSE PRINT: PRINT E\$": ": PRINT: FOR T=20 T O 28: GOSUB 760: PRINT G\$;: NEXT : PRINT: FOR T=2 9 TO 36: GOSUB 760: PRINT G\$;: NEXT: PRINT: FOR T=37 TO 49: GOSUB 760: PRINT G\$ :: NEXT: PRINT: H=H+1: GOTO 770

Listing continued

760 FOR G=1 TO 300: NEXT G: G\$=C HR (ASC (MID (C , T, 1)) -5): RETURN 770 GOSUB 1710: ON Z GOTO 1530,4 50,1310,950 780 Y=27: GOSUB 1750 790 IF K\$<>"" THEN 800 ELSE K\$=V \$(1): PRINT " A GENEROUS NEBRASK AN GIVES YOU ";V\$(1) 800 GOSUB 1710: ON Z GOTO 1130,1 310,530,510 810 Y=28: GOSUB 1750 820 PRINT "WITH THE RIGHT STAKES YOU COULD WIN A BUNCH.": V=14: GOSUB 1800 830 GOSUB 1710: ON Z GOTO 1020,3 00,250,1190 840 Y=29: GOSUB 1750 850 GOSUB 1710: ON Z GOTO 1500,1 210,630,590 860 Y=30: GOSUB 1750 870 PRINT "OUT IN ATLANTIC CITY THE RAGE ISGABRIEL WEAVER'S HOT COCO GAME: JACKPOT SLOTS." 880 GOSUB 1710: ON Z GOTO 910,10 40,370,1590 890 Y=31: GOSUB 1750: V=8: GOSUB 1800 900 GOSUB 1710: ON Z GOTO 320,25 0,1670,1170 910 Y=32: GOSUB 1750 920 GOSUB 1710: ON Z GOTO 1500,1 460,1040,1210 930 Y=33: GOSUB 1750 940 GOSUB 1710: ON Z GOTO 1230,1 150,1110,1590 950 Y=34: GOSUB 1750 960 GOSUB 1710: ON Z GOTO 1380,7 40,1130,670 970 Y=35: GOSUB 1750 980 GOSUB 1710: ON Z GOTO 650,49 0,550,1270 990 Y=36: GOSUB 1750 1000 IF H=2 THEN PRINT: PRINT E\$ ": ": PRINT: FOR T=1 TO 19: PRIN T CHR\$(ASC(MID\$(C\$,T,1))-5);: FO R G=1 TO 300: NEXT G,T: H=H+1 1010 GOSUB 1710: ON Z GOTO 530,8 90,1170,280 1020 Y=37: GOSUB 1750 1030 GOSUB 1710: ON Z GOTO 1250, 1620,300,450 1040 Y=38: GOSUB 1750: V=6: GOSU B 1800 1050 GOSUB 1710: ON Z GOTO 910,9 70,610,860 1060 Y=39: GOSUB 1750: V=13: GOS UB 1800 1070 IF H<>3 THEN 1100 ELSE PRIN T: PRINT "FINAL "E\$: FOR T=50 TO 9Ø  $1080 G_{=CHR}(ASC(MID_{C_{T,1}})) - 5$ 

): IF G\$="\*" THEN G\$="W" 1090 PRINT G\$;: NEXT: H=H+1 1100 GOSUB 1710: ON Z GOTO 630,3 40,1590,1590 1110 Y=40: GOSUB 1750 1120 GOSUB 1710: ON Z GOTO 930,4 10,1590,1590 1130 Y=41: GOSUB 1750 1140 GOSUB 1710: ON Z GOTO 950,1 310,780,670 1150 Y=42: GOSUB 1750 1160 GOSUB 1710: ON Z GOTO 550,2 80,200,930 1170 Y=43: GOSUB 1750 1180 GOSUB 1710: ON Z GOTO 990,8 90,1670,570 1190 Y=44: GOSUB 1750 1200 GOSUB 1710: ON Z GOTO 450,8 10,250,320 1210 Y=45: GOSUB 1750 1220 GOSUB 1710: ON Z GOTO 1500, 910,630,840 1230 Y=46: GOSUB 1750 1240 GOSUB 1710: ON Z GOTO 610,1 270,930,1590 1250 Y=47: GOSUB 1750: V=15: GOS UB 1800 1260 GOSUB 1710: ON Z GOTO 1360, 1620,1020,450 1270 Y=48: GOSUB 1750: V=3: GOSU B 18ØØ 1280 GOSUB 1710: ON Z GOTO 1040, 970,1230,1230 1290 Y=49: GOSUB 1750 1300 GOSUB 1710: ON Z GOTO 650,6 70,470,650 1310 Y=50: GOSUB 1750 1320 GOSUB 1710: ON Z GOTO 740,4 50,320,780 1330 Y=51: GOSUB 1750 1340 IF H=0 THEN PRINT E\$": "(Y+ 50)/2-.5: H=H+1 1350 GOSUB 1710: ON Z GOTO 1550, 1360,740,1530 1360 Y=52: GOSUB 1750: V=7: GOSU B 1800 1370 GOSUB 1710: ON Z GOTO 1570, 1620,1250,1330 1380 Y=53: GOSUB 1750 1390 GOSUB 1710: ON Z GOTO 1550, 1530,950,1460 1400 Y=54: GOSUB 1750 1410 GOSUB 1710: ON Z GOTO 1500, 590,1440,1480 1420 Y=55: GOSUB 1750 1430 GOSUB 1710: ON Z GOTO 1550, 1500,1590,1590 1440 Y=56: GOSUB 1750 1450 GOSUB 1710: ON Z GOTO 1400, 1590,1590,1590 1460 Y=57: GOSUB 1750

Listing continued

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Listing continued
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1470 GOSUB 1710: ON Z GOTO 1550, 1380,650,1500 1480 Y=58: GOSUB 1750 1490 GOSUB 1710: ON Z GOTO 1500, 1400,1440,1420 1500 Y=59: GOSUB 1750 1510 PRINT "CHARLES BOULANGER'S GAME HOCKEY ONE-ON-ONE IS PLAYED BY EVERYONEIN THESE PARTS." 1520 GOSUB 1710: ON Z GOTO 1550, 1460,910,1420 1530 Y=60: GOSUB 1750 1540 GOSUB 1710: ON Z GOTO 1550, 1330,740,1380 1550 Y=61: GOSUB 1750: V=11: GOS UB 1800 1560 GOSUB 1710: ON Z GOTO 1690, 1570,1330,1590 1570 Y=62: GOSUB 1750 1580 GOSUB 1710: ON Z GOTO 1690, 220,1360,1550 1590 Y=63: GOSUB 1750 1600 PRINT: PRINT "YOU DRIFT ARO UND THE OCEAN AND FIND LAND AGA IN." 1610 GOSUB 1760: Z=RND(6): ON Z GOTO 390,410,930,370,590,1440 1620 Y=64: GOSUB 1750 1630 IF K\$=V\$(15) THEN 440 1640 PRINT "YOU MANAGE TO SWIM A SHORE LOOK- ING LIKE A PRUNE.": GOSUB 1760: Z=RND(5): ON Z GOTO 300,1020,1250,1360,220 1650 Y=65: GOSUB 1750 1660 PRINT "THE WATER IS WARM.": PRINT "YOU FIND SHORE AGAIN.": GOSUB 1760: Z=RND(3): ON Z GOTO 1170,570,390 1670 Y=66: GOSUB 1750 1680 PRINT "YOU HAVE A GREAT VIS IT WITH FRIENDS. THEN BACK T O WORK.": GOSUB 1760: Z=RND(4): ON Z GOTO 300,250,890,1170 1690 Y=67: GOSUB 1750 1700 PRINT: PRINT "B";: FOR T=1 TO 47: PRINT "-R";: FOR G=1 TO 1 Ø: NEXT G: NEXT: PRINT: PRINT "Y OU'RE FOUND IN A BLOCK OF ICE, T HAWED AND SENT ON YOUR WAY.": GO SUB 1760: Z=RND(3): ON Z GOTO 22 0,1570,1550 1710 PRINT: PRINT "WHERE NOW?" 1720 D\$=INKEY\$: IF D\$<>"N" AND D \$<>"W" AND D\$<>"S" AND D\$<>"E" T HEN 1720 1730 IF D\$="N" THEN Z=1 ELSE IF D\$="W" THEN Z=2 ELSE IF D\$="S" T HEN Z=3 ELSE IF D\$="E" THEN Z=4 1740 D\$="": RETURN 1750 CLS: PRINT B\$;A\$(Y): Z=0: I F Y<>64 THEN GOSUB 1860: RETURN

ELSE RETURN 1760 FOR T=1 TO 3000: NEXT: RETU RN 1770 FOR A=1 TO 15: FOR B=1 TO L EN(V\$(A))1780 J\$=CHR\$(ASC(MID\$(V\$(A),B,1) )+3): IF J\$="#" THEN J\$=CHR\$(32) 1790 W\$(A)=W\$(A)+J\$: NEXT B: V\$( A) = W\$(A): NEXT A: WE=-2: RETURN 1800 IF V\$(V-1)="" THEN RETURN E LSE P\$="IF YOU HAVE "+V\$(V-1)+" YOU MAY TRADE FOR "+V\$(V)+"." 1810 IF K\$<>V\$(V-1) THEN P\$=P\$+" BUT YOU DON'T HAVE IT." ELSE K\$ =V\$(V): P\$=P\$+" AND YOU DO." 1820 PRINT 1830 G=0: FOR Q=1 TO LEN(P\$): Z\$ =MID\$(P\$,Q,1): PRINT Z\$;: FOR T= 1 TO 10: NEXT T: G=G+1: IF G>25 AND Z\$=CHR\$(32) THEN PRINT: G=Ø 1840 NEXT Q: IF RIGHT\$(P\$,7)="YO U DO." THEN V\$(V-1) ="" 1850 RETURN 1860 PRINT: V=RND(10): IF V>1 TH EN RETURN ELSE PRINT LEFT\$(E\$,12 )":":V=RND(10) 1870 ON V GOTO 1880,1890,1910,19 20,1930,1940,1950,1960,1970,1980 1880 PRINT "NYAH, NYAH, NYAH": G OTO 1990 1890 PRINT "HOW ARE YA DOING?": GOTO 1990 1900 PRINT "YOU'LL NEVER FIND ME !": GOTO 1990 1910 PRINT "IS IT SNOWING THERE? ": GOTO 1990 1920 PRINT "OH, YOU'RE SO TALENT ED!": GOTO 1990 1930 PRINT "TRY TRY AGAIN....": G OTO 1990 1940 PRINT "ARE YOU CONFUSED?": GOTO 1990 1950 PRINT "HAVEN'T YOU BEEN HER E BEFORE?": GOTO 1990 1960 PRINT "YOU CANNOT FIND ME!" : GOTO 1990 1970 PRINT "I AM SO CLEVER AND Y OU AREN'T.": GOTO 1990 1980 PRINT "FACE IT. I'M FAR SUP ERIOR." 1990 FOR T=1 TO 1000: NEXT T: FO R T=64 TO 128: PRINT @ T,CHR\$(32 );: FOR G=1 TO 10: NEXT G,T: PRI NT @ 64,"";: RETURN 2000 N\$="!FRYEEGYGFOMJROHECGS BR EEYVBEWLICF WUKOBYW,QNIIJWB XUIO LYQ B.XNFIZAWGFAJ TDWELLNI[OJFY OSNERSGRJUDCE IHWOM" 2010 FOR X=LEN(N\$)-1 TO 1 STEP W E: PRINT MID\$(N\$,X,1);: NEXT 2020 END

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6 . .

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For your writing needs is the VIP Writer<sup>TM</sup>, and its spelling checker, the VIP Speller<sup>TM</sup>. For financial planning and mathematical calculations you can use the VIP Calc<sup>TM</sup>. To manage your information and send multiple mailings there is the VIP Database<sup>TM</sup>. For sending all these files to and from home or the office and for talking to your friends you can have the VIP Terminal<sup>TM</sup>. Finally, to fix disks to keep all your Library files in good repair we offer the VIP Disk-ZAP<sup>TM</sup>.

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The Disk versions each have a Mini Disk Operating System which will masterfully handle from 1 to 4 drives. It offers smooth operation for such features as the ability to read a directory, display free space on the disk, kill files, save and automatically verify files, and load, rename and append files. **Library** programs simply do not have the limitations of BASIC.

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The **Library** comes handsomely bound in gold-embossed, padded leatherette binders to grace your work area with the professionalism it deserves. Welcome the **VIP Library**<sup>TM</sup> into your home and office.

A description of each of the **Library** programs, with the special sale price, is contained in the following pages. Please indulge!

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## By Tim Nelson RATED TOPS IN RAINBOW, HOT COCO, COLOR COMPUTER MAGAZINE AND BASIC COMPUTING The Official Dragon Microcomputer Word Processor

The most powerful and easy-to-use word processor is available in the showpiece and workhorse of the Library: The VIP Writer". Because of its undisputed superiority over all Color Computer word processors. it was selected by Dragon Data Ltd. of England to be the Official Word Processor for its line of Dragon microcomputers.

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. . . Nearly every feature and option possible to implement on the Color Computer. The design of the program is excellent; the programming is flawless . . . Features for the professional, yet it is easy enough for newcomers to master ... Certainly one of the best word processors available for any computer . . ." October 1983 "Rainbow" computer . . ."

The Writer will work with you and your printer to do things you always wanted to do. Every feature of your printer can be put to use, every character set, every graphics capability at any baud rate, EVEN PROPORTIONAL SPACING. All this with simplicity and elegance.

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## 16K ROMPAK \$59.95

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Both versions feature Tape save and load, but the disk version also has the Mini Disk Operating System of the entire Library.

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All versions allow tape load and save of files and KSMs, but the disk version also has the Mini Disk Operating System common to the **Library**.

## 16K ROMPAK \$49.95

Disk version requires 32K for lowercase displays.



- 128

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By Tim Nelson

This high speed MACHINE LANGUAGE program fills all your information management needs, be they for your business or home. And it does so better than any other database program for the Color Computer, featuring machine code, lowercase screens and mailmerge capabilities. Inventory, accounts, mailing lists, family histories, you name it, the **VIP Database™** will keep track of all your data, and it will sort and merge **VIP Writer™** files.

The **VIP Database**<sup>w</sup> features the **Library** Memory Sense with BANK SWITCHING and selectable lowercase displays for maximum utility. It will handle as many records as fit on your disk or disks. It is structured in a simple and easy to understand menu system with full prompting for easy operation. Your data is stored in records of your own design, each divided into up to 255 fields. Each field will hold up to 255 characters. All files are fully indexed for speed and efficiency. Full sort of records is provided for easy listing of names, figures, addresses, etc., in ascending or descending alphabetic or numeric order. You may also combine files, sort and print mailing lists, print "boiler plate" documents, automatically insert text in standardized forms, address envelopes - the list is endless. The math package even performs arithmetic operations and updates other fields. Create files compatible with the **VIP Writer**<sup>w</sup> and **VIP Terminal**<sup>w</sup>. Up to five different print formats are available, and control codes may be imbedded for use with all printers.

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All Disk Programs are also available on 3" Diskettes for the Amdek Color AMDISK-III Micro-Floppy Disk System for an additional \$3.00 each. ©1983 by Softlaw Corporation

## BY CHARLES LEVINSKI

## DRAGRACE

ou pull out onto the track from the staging lanes, with several cars ahead of you. The sound of roaring engines reverberates through your helmet as cars pair up and launch down the quarter mile. your adrenaline flows as you near the starting line.

Finally, it's your turn. You advance inch by inch, tripping first the prestage and then the staging light. You are in position. The starter presses the button, and the yellow lights flicker down the "Christmas tree." As they near the green light, you rev your engine and prepare to take off.

The instant you see green, you pop the clutch and are thrown back in your seat. As the engine approaches its red line, you slam the shifter into second, then third, and finally fourth gear. All you can do now is keep your foot on the gas and hold your breath, as the finish line moves closer and closer.

Suddenly, you cross the line and it's all over. You brake gradually and pull over to the time shack to get your ticket. You won! And look at that time! Now it's back to the pits, a All the speed and fun of professional drag racing can be yours with this Dragrace game for CoCos.

minor adjustment, and then the long wait until they call your class for yet another run.

Such is the excitement of drag racing, a sport that pits you and your car against an opponent and the clock. It is just this excitement that I've captured in a simulation for the TRS-80 Color Computer called Dragrace.

In drag racing the cars are built to run down a straight, smooth, flat track exactly <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> mile long. The key is acceleration, and to that end cars have high-numeric ratio differentials, or rear ends, along with very highhorsepower engines. The mechanics are relatively simple.

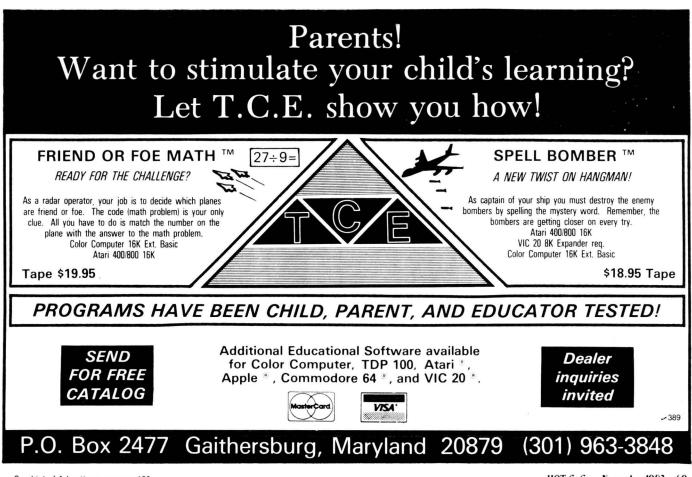
You position your car on the start-

ing line, a process referred to as staging. When you and your opponent are in position, the starter activates the Christmas tree. The Christmas tree is a vertical pole approximately 8 feet high containing a number of lights. At the top are the prestage and stage lights, which aid you in positioning your car exactly on the starting line. Below these are the larger timing lights. There are a number of yellow lights, one above the other, that light in sequence, from top to bottom.

When these are all lit, the green light comes on signaling "go." Timing the clutch release is important since it is essential that your car moves just as the green light comes on. There is, of course, some lag time between releasing the clutch and movement of the car, so leading the green light is important. If you attempt to start too

> System Requirements 32K RAM (16K with changes) Extended Color Basic 2 Joysticks

Listing continued	<pre>1 GOTO19 2 CLS 3 TIMER=0:DI=0:REAR=4.56:VEL=0:G EAR=0:K1=.4:V2=0 4 T1=TIMER 5 K=0:A=JOYSTK(0):B=JOYSTK(1):C= JOYSTK(3):IFPEEK(65280)=126ORPEE K(65280)=254THENK=.4 6 IFK=.4THEN12 7 PMODE3,5:SCREEN1,0:COLOR2,4 8 IFVEL&gt;80THENIFLN=0THENDRAWB\$(1) 1:LN=1ELSEDRAWB\$(0):LN=0 9 IFA&lt;20ANDB&lt;20THENK=.179ELSEIFA &lt;20ANDB&gt;35THENK=.137ELSEIFA&gt;35AN DB&lt;20THENK=.095ELSEIFA&gt;35ANDB&gt;35 THENK=.074ELSEGOTO38 10 IFK&lt;&gt;X1 THENRPM=RPM*K/K1 11 K1=K 12 IFT1/60&lt;1THENIFK&lt;&gt;.4ANDK&lt;&gt;.17 9THEN40 13 IFK&lt;.2THENGEAR=K*19ELSEGEAR=0 14 TH=(64-C)*140+1000:RPM=INT(RP M+K*(TH-RPM)) 15 IFRPM&gt;9500THEN39ELSEIFRPM&lt;700 THEN40ELSET2=TIMER:IFGEAR=0THEN1 6ELSEVEL=INT(RPM/60/GEAR/REAR*9.425) 16 LINE(0,148)-(221,148),PRESET:</pre>	LINE(0,148)-((10+RPM/45),148),PS ET:LINE(0,170)-(255,170),PRESET: LINE(0,170)-(VEL,170),PSET 17 IFK<>.4THENIFLN=0THENDRAWB\$(1) ):LN=1ELSEDRAWB\$(0):LN=0 18 DI=INT(DI+VEL*(T2-T1)/60):IFD I>=1320THEN41ELSET1=T2:GOTO5 19 PCLEAR8:PMODE3,1 20 PMODE3,1:COLOR1,3:PCLS:RPM=11 00 21 A\$="BM0,80;M120,0;BM124,0;M24 1,124;M255,124;BM255,127;C4;M0,1 27;C2;" 22 B\$(0)="BM122,0;M111,31;C3;M10 0,63;C2;M89,94;C3;M77,124;C2":B\$ (1)="BM122,0;C3;M111,31;C2;M100, 63;C3;M89,94;C2;M77,124" 23 DRAWA\$:DRAWB\$(0) 24 PAINT(0,0),1,1:PAINT(255,0),1 ,1 25 PAINT(5,150),4,4 26 COLOR2,4:LINE(222,146)-(255,1 50),PSET,BF:COLOR1,3 27 DRAW"C4;BM0,127;M0,0;M255,0;M 255,127" 28 PCOPY1TO5:PCOPY2TO6:PCOPY3TO7 :PCOPY4TO8
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early, however, the red light located beneath the green will come on, indicating you have fouled. From then on, it's a matter of shiting at the right engine speed to obtain maximum acceleration.

I have made some compromises in simulating a real drag race. In Dragrace, you race only against the clock. Dragrace omits the staging and prestaging lights because staging takes no racing skill, and there is no steering system because this is among the easiest of tasks in a drag race.

Most of Dragrace is realistic. One joystick acts as the four-speed shifter, while the pushbutton on the joystick acts as the clutch. The other joystick contains the throttle. After you type RUN, there will be a time delay as the graphics are set up. The program will then display a car's-eye view of the dragstrip and Christmas tree.

To start the race, press S. After a short delay (to allow you to set the shifter to first gear, depress the clutch, and grasp the throttle), the top yellow light comes on, followed by the others in sequence. As soon as the first yellow comes on, a line appears on the screen that represents your tachometer. The wider bar to the right is your red line, the engine speed at which your engine starts to come apart. Never let the tachometer reach the red line, whether in gear or not. the lower

> "Set the throttle, depress the clutch, and place the shifter in first gear..."

line is your speedometer, indicating your relative speed.

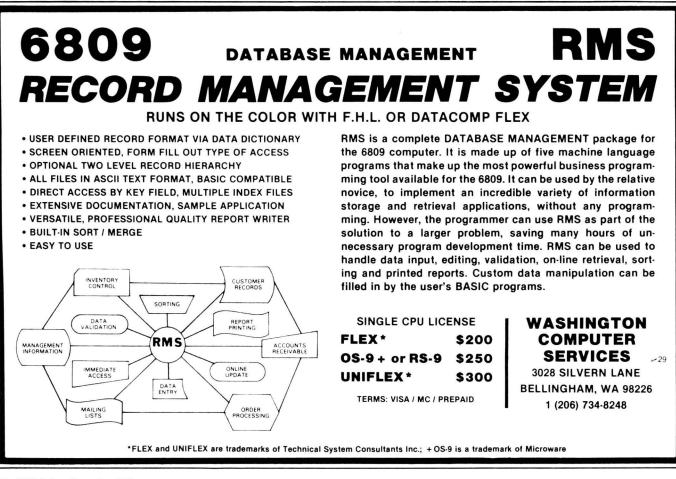
Set the throttle, depress the clutch, and place the shifter in first gear before pressing the S key. Failure to do so can cause some embarrassing moments as the lights start down the tree and the program registers that your clutch is engaged.

As the tachometer nears the red line, depress the clutch, shift, and release the clutch quickly. Just as with a real car, the engine RPMs pick up rapidly when the clutch is depressed. That can result in a blown engine so it's up to you to gauge when to shift. Shifting too early results in long delays as acceleration is slow from very low RPM's. Shifting too late results in the engine overrevving while the clutch is depressed, causing the engine to blow.

## **Program Operation**

Dragrace is only 42 lines long and fairly simple. It takes advantage of all the standard techniques of maximizing speed in Basic, such as placing the most frequently used routines in the beginning of the program, using sequential line numbers, and using multiline statements. You may wish to try using the high-speed POKE, but it has the disadvantage of making your car behave more like a dragster than a super stocker, the class I intended to portray.

Line 1 sends the program to the initialization routine. Line 2 clears the screen, while line 3 initializes some of the variables. I have left the rear-end ratio as a separate variable (REAR) so you can experiment with it. Standard ratios include 4.11, 4.88, and 5.12. Line 4 is part of the ET (elapsed time) timer. Line 5 samples the joysticks and the clutch button.



The variable K determines the acceleration ratio and is a factor of what gear you're in. K = .4 means the clutch is depressed, while the numbers listed in line 9 determine the gear.

Line 6 routes the program around the acceleration and shifter sampling routines if the clutch is depressed. Line 7 changes screens when the clutch is released, while line 8 updates the line down the center of the dragstrip. Line 9 determines what gear you're in, and line 10 changes your engine RPM appropriately if you've shifted. Line 11 updates the current gear, while line 12 determines if you've stalled the engine by shifting too early after starting.

Line 13 updates the acceleration constant GEAR unless the clutch is depressed, in which case you are not accelerating. Line 14 calculates throttle setting and RPMs, and line 15 checks for RPMs outside the acceptable limits and updates the speed if the RPMs are okay.

Line 16 updates the tachometer and speedometer on the screen. Line 17 also draws a line down the track, as does line 8, but line 17 draws it continuously. Line 8 updates it only if the velocity is over 80 feet per second. That way, the track seems to move faster as you accelerate. Line 18 updates the distance traveled and checks to see if you've crossed the finish line. If not, the program loops back to line 5.

Line 19 begins the initialization routines. It clears eight graphics pages

"Switching pages causes the Christmas tree to disappear as you drive by."

and selects PMODE 3. Line 20 initializes the RPMs for the period while the lights come down the Christmas tree, clears the graphics screens, and selects the foreground and background colors. Lines 21 and 22 set up some of the graphics, while lines 23-27 put it on the screen.

Line 28 copies the first four graphics pages to the last four. Line 29 then puts the Christmas tree into the picture on the last four pages. Switching pages causes the Christmas tree to disappear as you drive by. Line 30 shows the display, and line 31 samples the S key until it is depressed.

Line 32 reselects the foreground and background colors, while lines 33 and 34 cause the lights to come down the Christmas tree. Line 35 sends the Program to line 2 to begin actual driving, providing you haven't fouled. If you have, line 36 lights the red foul lights and transfers execution to line 42.

Line 37 is a joystick sampling subroutine used during the Christmastree-lighting routine. Finally, lines 38-42 are "race over" messages. Only line 41, which also calculates and displays final speed and ET, is desirable.

#### **Running Dragrace**

In order to run Dragrace, enter or load the program and type RUN. Be sure both joysticks are installed before beginning—happy racing!

Address correspondence to Charles B. Levinski, 10 Southside Ave., South River, NJ 08882.

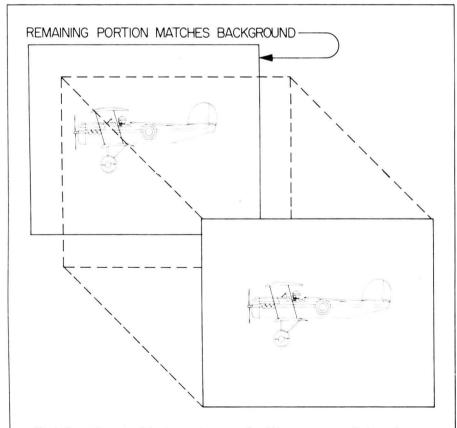
<pre>33 FORI=18TO77STEP14:FORN=1T04:P AINT(58,1),2,2:PAINT(79,1),2,2:G OSUB37:IFPEEK(65280)=255ORPEEK(6 5280)=127THEN36ELSENEXTN:PAINT (58,88),1,2:PAINT(79,88),1,2 34 FORN=IT02:GOSUB37:NEXTN:PAINT (58,88),1,2:PAINT(79,88),1,2 35 GOTO2 36 PAINT(58,102),4,2:PAINT(79,10 2),4,2:FORI=1T0500:NEXTI:GOTO42 37 A=JOYSTK(0):C=JOYSTK(3):TH=(6 4-C)*140+1000:RPM-1MT(TPM+.4*(TH -RPM)):IFRPM&gt;9500THEN39ELSELINE(0,1 48)-((10#RPM/45),148),PSET:RETUR N 38 CLS:PRINT*MISSED SHIFT-YOU BL EW THE":PRINTTAB(10)"TRANSMISSIO N:FORI=1T01000:NEXTI:GOTO20 40 CLS:PRINT*OVERREV-BLOWN ENGIN E":FORI=1T01000:NEXTI:GOTO20 40 CLS:PRINT*NOVERREV-BLOWN ENGIN E":FORI=1T01000:NEXTI:GOTO20 40 CLS:PRINT*NUSING*SPED=###. # MPH";INT(VEL*3600/5280):FORI= IT02000:NEXTI:GOTO20 42 CLS:PRINTYOU'VE FOULED!!!!!! "GOTO20</pre>	AINT (58, I), 2, 2: PAINT(79, I), 2, 2: G OSUB37: IFPEEK (65280) = 255 ORPEEK (6 OSUB37: IFPEEK (65280) = 255 ORPEEK (6 S280) = 127 THEN36ELSENEXTN: NEXTI 34 FORN=1TO2: GOSUB37: IEXTN: PAINT (58,88),1,2: PAINT(79,88),1,2 35 GOTO2 36 PAINT(58,102),4,2: PAINT(79,10 2),4,2: FORI=1TO500:NEXTI: GOTO42 37 A=JOYSTK(0): C=JOYSTK(3): TH=(6 4-C)*140+1000:RPM=INT(RPM+.4*(TH -RPM)): IFRPM>9500THEN39ELSELINE(0,1 40)-((10+RPM/45),148), PESET: LINE(0,1 40)-((10+RPM/45),148), PESET: RETUR N 38 CLS: PRINT"MISSED SHIFT-YOU BL EW THE": PRINTTAB(10) "TRANSMISSIO N: FORI=1TO1000:NEXTI: GOTO20 39 CLS: PRINT"OVERREV-BLOWN ENGIN E: FORI=1TO1000:NEXTI: GOTO20 40 CLS: PRINT"VOU'VE CROSSED THE STALLED": FORI=1TO1000:NEXTI: GOTO20 41 CLS: PRINT"YOU'VE CROSSED THE SINC"ET-###.## SECONDS", INT(T2/6 0*100)/100: PRINTUSING"SPEED-###. ## MPH"; INT(VEL*3600/5280):FORI= TO1000:NEXTG		
		Listing continued 29 DRAW"C2; BM65,111; M65,12; M72,1 2; M72,111; M65,111": PAINT(70,15), 2,2: FORY=16TO105STEP14: CIRCLE(56 ,Y),6,2: CIRCLE(81,Y),6,2: PAINT(5 6,Y),3,2: PAINT(81,Y),3,2: NEXTY 30 SCREEN1,0 31 IFINKEY\$<>"S"THEN31ELSEFORG=1 TO1000:NEXTG	AINT(58,I),2,2:PAINT(79,I),2,2:G OSUB37:IFPEEK(65280)=255ORPEEK(6 5280)=127THEN36ELSENEXTN:NEXTI 34 FORN=1TO2:GOSUB37:NEXTN:PAINT (58,88),1,2:PAINT(79,88),1,2 35 GOTO2 36 PAINT(58,102),4,2:PAINT(79,10 2),4,2:FORI=1TO500:NEXTI:GOTO42 37 A=JOYSTK(0):C=JOYSTK(3):TH=(6 4-C)*140+1000:RPM=INT(RPM+.4*(TH -RPM)):IFRPM>9500THEN39ELSELINE( 0,148)-(221,148),PRESET:LINE(0,1 48)-((10+RPM/45),148),PSET:RETUR N 38 CLS:PRINT"MISSED SHIFT-YOU BL EW THE":PRINTTAB(10)"TRANSMISSIO N":FORI=1TO1000:NEXTI:GOTO20 39 CLS:PRINT"OVERREV-BLOWN ENGIN E":FORI=1TO1000:NEXTI:GOTO20 40 CLS:PRINT"RPM'S TOO LOW-ENGIN E STALLED":FORI=1TO1000:NEXTI:GOTO20 41 CLS:PRINT"YOU'VE CROSSED THE FINISH LINE!":PRINT:PRINT:PRINTU SING"ET-###.## SECONDS";INT(T2/6 0*100)/100:PRINTUSING"SPEED-###. ## MPH";INT(VEL*3600/5280):FORI= 1TO20004 42 CLS:PRINT"YOU'VE FOULED!!!!!

#### BY L.W. GROSS

# **ANIMATION ACTION**

O ne of the initial problems in game programming is that Basic programs run very slowly. Fortunately, you can speed them up by shortening the run time of the main program loop.

One method of doing this is to remove everything that is not necessary to the operation of the loop, right Creating a Basic program with animated graphics is tedious unless you learn to speed up the process.



*Fig. 1. By getting enough background to cover the old image, you can eliminate the erase time and thereby reduce the execution time.* 

down to spaces between words. You can then move the excised portions of the operation forward and mask them with a menu or an instruction screen while you are drawing the game screen.

Another way to reduce execution time is to eliminate the erase time that is normally needed by getting enough background to cover the old image. See Fig. 1 as an example.

#### **CoCo** Animation

My program, CoCo Animation, causes a ripple effect by changing the position of the image rectangle. This ripple is the price paid to avoid erasure of the old image. If the image is moving upward, then at the midpoint of the change, the new image covers the top half of the rectangle plus two lines, while the old image covers the bottom half of the rectangle. Therefore, the image you see appears to be two lines thicker, which results in the ripple effect.

When writing your own game program, use lines 60–90 of CoCo Animation to occupy the player while your program performs dimensioning, initialization, and drawing functions in lines 100–130. The player cannot enter this phase because he cannot

> System Requirements 16K RAM Extended Color Basic

get to the INKEY\$ code until these functions are completed.

Line 150 displays the completed graphics screen. Line 160, the first line of the main loop, reads the joystick input, while lines 170 and 200 act as limiters that keep the rectangle within the 0 to 255 boundaries. If the player is not confined to these bounds, the program crashes with an fc (illegal function) error.

Lines 180, 190, 210, and 220 are the switching routines. With the joystick centered, the switches are off. If the joystick registers over 40, the plane descends one line per loop. The advantage of this program is that if the joystick registers over 50, the plane descends three lines per loop. Ascent works the same way in lines 210 and 220, except that planes cannot rise as quickly as they can descend. Therefore, the plane ascends one line per loop for 210 and one line, instead of two, for line 220.

Now that you know where the plane goes, you put it there with line 230. Line 240 is the escape, and line 250 restarts the loop.

Address correspondence to L.W. Gross, 394A San Bruno Ave., Brisbane, CA 94005.

50 CLS:PCLS:PCLEAR4 60 PRINT" THIS PROGRAM DEMONSTRA TES ANI-" 70 PRINT" MATION USING GET-PUT C OMMANDS." 80 PRINT @161,"PRESS 'B' TO BEGI N": PRINT@208, "DEMONSTRATION" 90 PRINT@288," PRESS 'E' TO END" 100 PMODE3, 1: PCLS3: DIMA(0,25): HH =96 110 DRAW"C2BM128,96;NU4R8H4R6NR4 F4NL6R1ØE6R4D4G4" 120 DRAW"M-18,+4L4G4E2F2G2H2U4L4 ND4U6"

130 GET(128,87)-(163,110),A,G 140 A\$=INKEY\$:IFA\$<>"B"GOTO140 150 SCREEN1,0 160 J = JOYSTK(0) : H = JOYSTK(1)170 IFHH>200THENHH=200 180 IFH>40THENHH=HH+1 190 IFH>50THENHH=HH+2 200 IFHH<16GOTO160 210 IFH<25THENHH=HH-1 220 IFH<15THENHH=HH-1 230 PUT(128,HH-9)-(163,HH+14),A, PSET 240 A\$=INKEY\$:IFA\$="E"THENEND 250 GOTO160

Program Listing. CoCo Animation

FLEX9 Special General Version x Editor & Assembler (which normall	v sell for \$50.00
ea)	\$150.00
F-MATE(RS) FLEX9 Conversion Rout for the RS Disk Controller	
when purchased with Special General FLEX9 Sys	\$49 95
when purchased without the General FLEX9 Sys	\$59 95
Set of Eight 64K RAM Chips w Mod Instructions	\$59 95
Color Computer with 64K RAM and EXT BASIC	<b>\$</b> 399 95
SPECIAL SYSTEM PACKAGES	

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 $\mathbf{x}$ 

# THE TOP-RATED COCO WORD PROCESSOR:

Colorware researched the word processors available for the Color Computer. We came to the very same conclusion that so many review articles have! Telewriter-64 is, by far, the superior word processor for the Color Computer.

Why is Telewriter so much better than the others? For one thing, it has overcome the 32x16 character display limitation of the Color Computer. No small feat, Telewriter accomplishes this by generating its own set of characters in software. You select 51x24, 64x24 or 85x24 character displays by merely issuing a format command. If you have ever used a word processing system, you know how important its to be able to see a good portion of your text on the screen.



Telewriter-64 also generates true lower case characters. This is much preferable to the reverse characters that merely "represent" lower case letters in other co-co word processors.

Telewriter-64 is feature packed. Besides the standard features

## TELEWRITER-64

found in any word processor, Telewriter also includes: user-friendly full-screen editing, rapid cursor and scrolling control, page jump, right justification, menu-driven disk or cassette access, compatability with spelling checkers (such as Spell-and-Fix), and a clever double check that asks the user "Are you sure?" before executing any operation that would kill any sizeable amount of your text.

Telewriter-64 runs on any 16K, 32K, or 64K system (extended Basic not required) and works with any printer. It has all of the control codes necessary to take full advantage of all of the features in any printer. There is even a "typewriter" mode which sends typed lines directly to your printer.

With advanced word processing software such as this, your color computer becomes a truly powerful word processing system, with a price that makes sense for the personal user.

Beyond impressive capability, Telewriter-64 simply makes any kind of writing a pleasure. It is a truly sophisticated system that is marvelously easy to learn and enjoyable to use.

10,00.0		· · ·	
Disk			\$59.95
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WE PAY shipping on any order that includes at least one game Use our convenient toll free 800 line.

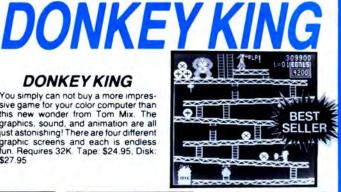


## GHOST GOBBLER

From Spectral Associates, this "Pac" theme game is the best of it's type. Brilliant color, action and sound, just like an arcade gobble your way to glory, but watch for those ghosts! Get in on the wild fun of this game craze now. Tape: \$21.95, Disk: \$25.95

### DONKEY KING

You simply can not buy a more impressive game for your color computer than this new wonder from Tom Mix. The graphics, sound, and animation are all just astonishing! There are four different graphic screens and each is endless fun. Requires 32K. Tape: \$24.95, Disk: \$27.95





PROTECTORS There are several good ver-sions of the "Defender" theme available for the CoCo. None, however, rival this one from Tom Mix. No other game matches the detailed graphics and sheer excitement of this top seller. Requires 32K. \$24.95, Disk: \$27.95 Таре

ONLY

\$19.95

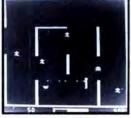


GHOST GOBBLER

CREATURE FEATURE From Color Software comes a lightening swift shoot & dodge the enemy game It's clever cross between "Robotron" and "Beserk" themes, with bullets flying everywhere. Solid, shoot-Requires em-up-fun 16K Tape: \$17.95 Disk: \$19.95

THE COLORCADE ...

SUPER JOYSTICK MODULE

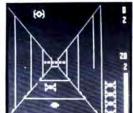


ANDROID ATTACK Spectral Associates' very well done "Berserk" type game with some interesting added fea-tures. Each cassette contains both the 16K and 32K version. The 32K version has voice out-put! Plenty of action Tape: put! \$21.95



FROGGER

Just released by The Cornsoft Group, this is the officially licensed version from Sega, the arcade manufacturer. It has it all! 4 lane super highway, snakes, turtles, logs, alligators, etc. Lots of action and laughs! Requires 16K. Tape: \$19.95



INTERGALACTIC FORCE Your space lighter roars into the Death Corridor. Lock-on and blast the enemy tighter from the sky. Now try dropping one into Death Star's narrow exhaust vent. It takes skill and guts. Good luck! With "Star Wars" theme song. Tape: \$24.95 From Anteco

## ★ It's a Joystick Interface.

Now you can connect any Atari compatible joystick to your CoCo. These sticks are extremely rugged & provide very fast response and real arcade type action. They will improve the play of almost any game. The difference will amaze you!

## ★ It's a Rapid Fire Module!

Press the fire button on your joystick and get a great burst of fire instead of just a single shot! Adds tremendously to the many shooting type games that do not have repeat fire. With variable burst speed.

★ It's a 6ft. Extender Cord.



A well proven joystick, the Atari is known for being rugged and reliable. It gives good response and is the standard among home video players. Now at a great price! Use with module above.





This one has received outstanding reviews. Its unique design fits the hand beautifully and it has the truly fast and positive response needed for high speed play. Actually out-performs some joysticks that cost \$50 or more

> COLORWARE INC. (212) 647-2864

WICO FAMOUS "RED BALL"



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#### GENERAL

#### BY KARL ANDREASSEN

CRYPTOLOGY PART III

went browsing in the newsstands recently to see how many periodicals might carry cryptograms of one kind or another. I found six magazines devoted primarily to crossword puzzles, but each carried at least a few pages of cryptograms.

All these cryptic games were of the substitution type, similar to those appearing in the first and second articles of this series. Thus, they lend themselves nicely to solution with the help of Crypto Helper No. 1. (See Colorful Cryptology—Part I, Sept. 1983, p. 90.)

As I've said before, a good cipher must be easy for the intended recipient to decipher, but difficult for the eavesdropper. Use of a random alphabet almost always means that the intended receiver have a copy of the key with him, or have it readily available in some safe place.

An easily memorized pattern alphabet, or a system from which you can derive an alphabet, is more convenient, since you don't need a physical copy of the key.

There are some general

System Requirements 4K RAM Color Basic Now that you can hide your messages with a substitution alphabet, take a look at another method.

aspects of the cryptography that have almost become rules over the years. One of the most obvious is the need to keep your communications short.

You have to assume that your message, though addressed to Mr. B, will fall into the hands of Mr. C. Mr. C might be curious enough about your valuable coded message to attempt to

CRYPTO

R. Dukette

CRYPTOS

solve the cipher.

His work will be easier if your message is long. If you keep it short, yet send message after message using the same key, you make the codebreaker's work even easier.

You must realize that no matter how clever you might be in devising a secret cipher system, someone somewhere is clever enough to crack it. Your effort, then, must be to delay the unauthor-

BRDDM

ALHD

ZNDZM

ized reading of your secret messages until it is too late to take advantage of the information. ILFS R HAGR N HAGD

HAGDHA OENREP OYNUEFETTUCO LWO LWTYAAETPRI CEF CAAPAF CEQR H NO TLE DLI SLN H

EAGA SLN H IYTEQR SMSAPAH PRI HGUNLHIGEETN LNUEFTO REP THAGDET

PCSE ISRWRTE EH NUEFTO H R N N HYO WNN DO ETLERTTEQR SMETEADADAET

IYAAPR AKO TSIOEA ET IKITYEIAR NHSSLNTYCT RWO ERGTCRHON NH LVTECKIT

Fig. 1. This Month's Cryptograms

EARLY CRYPTO MACHINES WERE RELATIVELY SIMPLE MECHANICAL DEVICES WHEN ELECTRICITY BECAME COMMONPLACE MORE COMPLEX ELECTROMECHANICAL DEVICES WERE DEVELOPED

THE CONCEPT OF COMPUTERS FOR CRYPTOLOGY MAY HAVE ORIGINATED WITH CHARLES BABBAGE AND HIS DIFFERENCE ENGINE

DO COMPUTERS DREAM OF ELECTRONIC HUMAN PROGRAMMERS IN A WAY NOT UNLIKE OUR DREAMS OF INTELLIGENT COMPUTERS

Fig. 2. Plaintext Originals of Last Month's Cryptograms

10 CLEAR 1000 :'FILESPEC "CRYPTFUN" 20 CLS :PRINT@ 10,"FUN WITH CRYPTO" 30 PRINT@ 40, "@ by Karl Andreassen" :PRINT 40 PRINT "CONCLUDE MESSAGE WITH A PERIOD <.>":PRINT 50 PRINT:PRINT "BEGIN YOUR MESSAGE: " :PRINT 60 Z\$=INKEY\$ :IF Z\$="" THEN 60'KEYBOARD INPUT 70 IF Z\$="." THEN PRINT:GOTO 100 80 A\$=A\$+Z\$ :IF LEN(A\$)>200 THEN 100'MESSAGE LENGTH LIMIT 90 PRINT Z\$; :GOTO 60 100 FOR X=LEN(A\$) TO 1 STEP-2 'COLLECT EVERY OTHER LETTER IN 110 B\$=B\$+MID\$(A\$,X,1) :NEXT X 'INVERTED SEQUENCE 120 FOR X=LEN(A\$)+1 TO 1 STEP-2 'COLLECT EVERY MISSED LETTER 130 C\$=C\$+MID\$(A\$,X,1) :NEXT X 'INVERTED SEQUENCE COLLECTION 140 PRINT B\$C\$ :END 'COCATENATE INVERTED SEQUENCES

Program Listing. Cryptfun

This requires strategy in deciding how, about what, and for what purposes you write. You would be much more likely to spend time and effort cracking a cipher that you knew contained directions for locating hidden treasure, than you would one that you thought contained information of little value.

A locksmith spends many hours learning how locks are made, and how to open them without the key. Just as a locksmith must invest so much time perfecting his craft, so must you, as a cryptanalyst, face a similar challenge. If you want to learn to read cryptic messages of all types, you will spend time on every cryptogram that comes your way. Of course, as your knowledge increases, you will become more selective about the types of messages on which you'll spend your time. But remember—one of the cryptographer's ploys is to make his most important message seem insignificant.

#### **Cryptanalysis and Microcomputers**

A computer terminal on a businessman's desk can save wondrous amounts of time and money. For example, many business meetings can now be conducted via computer network, instead of gathering the executives together in person.

But then there's always the possibility that an interloper from a rival company will eavesdrop in on the network and thus gain valuable company secrets.

The computer has long ago proven itself as a peerlessly effective way to store vast amounts of data. But what about the agents who would steal this information, or distort it to mislead its owners? Cryptography has long been a sophisticated means of protecting such information.

Thus, as you become intrigued by the computer-age version of this ancient art, you can be sure that there is room in the field for an expert. Yet only rarely will you find an ad for a crypto expert in the help-wanted section of the daily paper; that's all part of the need for secrecy.

Instead, the ad reads, "Programmer Wanted." If your crypto capabilities quietly come to light during the interview, you might be exactly the person they're looking for. If so, and you're hired, it might be six months before you discover that it's your crypto background that got you the job, and your programming assignment takes on new flavor.

#### **A Few Specifics**

This month's program introduces you to the transposition cipher. Transposition methods by themselves are no more secure than the simple substitution cipher, yet they offer the beginner a challenge in analysis because of their difference in approach.

To create a ciphertext, you scramble the letters in a plaintext sentence so that they read backwards or in some order other than normal. Other methods include building horizontal columns of plaintext and picking off the ciphertext vertically. The Program Listing, Cryptfun, is a brief method of creating a transposition cipher from plaintext. Note how lines 130-170 construct the message. It assigns every other letter of the standard alphabet to alternate variables, collects the letters in reverse order, and then puts the two resulting strings together in sequence.

To see how the transposition takes place, enter the standard alphabet into the program instead of a plainlanguage message. The resultant output reveals the order in which plainlanguage letters are rearranged.

The program accepts the spaces between words as letters and redistributes them, creating a misdirecting word arrangement in ciphertext. To see how this affects the order of letters, enter the standard alphabet with a space after every five or six letters.

To decipher a message from this program, count the letters in the message and mark the halfway point. Then rewrite the ciphertext, beginning at the midpoint and working backwards—and don't forget the spaces. If the message has an odd number of characters, divide the line after the odd character.

Then begin at the end of the second half of the ciphertext and type it backwards, directly underneath the first half. Look at the following transposed message and its solution as an example:

EE ETR EBSHTH E O DRHNTIWNE A AWESUYO D O E HTHSBE RTE EE OYUSEWA A ENWITNHR

The message contains 37 characters (letters and spaces), and so you must divide it after the nineteenth letter.

"... Can you write a program that will decipher the cyphertext produced by Cryptfun?"

Type both halves backwards, the second below the first. Now do you see the message? Read the two halves vertically, from top to bottom, and from left to right:

DO YOU SEE WHAT HAS BEEN WRITTEN HERE

Now for a challenge: Can you write a program that will decipher the ciphertext produced by Cryptfun? If you can, send it in. I'll publish the first (determined by the earliest postmark) simple one in a future article and give you credit.

Figure 1 lists five cipher messages. Cryptfun produced all five, but I altered line 140 to create an alternative column pattern in the last two. You'll have to use the grey matter a bit more for those two than for the other three.

#### Some Additional Reading

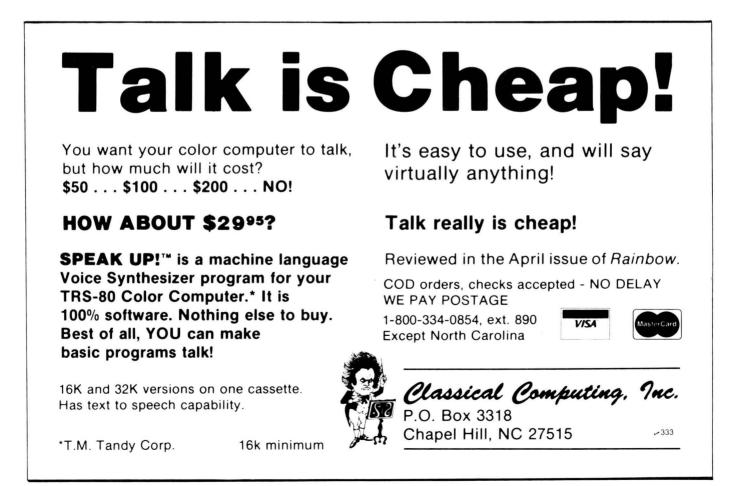
The book, *Cryptanalysis for Microcomputers*, by Caxton C. Foster (Hayden Book Co.), contains quite a number of unsolved cryptograms. If you want to forge ahead of this series of articles and get into the more difficult aspects of cryptography, it is a book worth owning. Its programs are not directed to the CoCo, but you might adapt them, and the appendix lists many tables of frequently used letters and words—invaluable for cryptanalysis.

The Code Breakers, by David Kahn (MacMillan), gives a pretty thorough history of cryptography and a nice overview of different types of ciphers, *Cryptanalysis*, by Helen Fouché Gaines (Dover) is also worth reading.

If enough readers show interest in developing their cryptology skills, perhaps you will see more and more of my cryptic messages within *HOT CoCo*'s pages.

As we progress to more difficult ciphers, watch for a contest. ■

Write to Karl Andreassen at 24750 Chianti Road, Cloverdale, CA 95425.



# **READ THE FINE PRINT.** It's worth your time. This is good stuff.

## SYSTEMS SOFTWARE

#### MACRO-80C

This is a **disk-based editor, macro assembler and monitor,** written for Color Computer by Andy Phelps. THIS IS IT — The ultimate programming tool!

The powerful 2-pass macro assembler features conditional assembly, local labels, include files and cross referenced symbol tables. MACRO-80C supports the complete Motorola 6809 instruction set in standard source format. There are no changes, constraints or shortcuts in the source language definition. Incorporating all of the features of our Rompack-based assembler (SDS80C), MACRO-80C contains many more useful instructions and pseudo-ops which aid the programmer and add power and flexibility.

The screen-oriented text editor is designed for efficient and easy editing of assembly language programs. The "Help Key" feature makes it simple and fun to learn to use the editor. As the editor requires no line numbers, you can use the arrow keys to position the cursor anywhere in the file. MACRO-80C allows global changes and moving/copying blocks of text. You can edit lines of assembly source which are longer than 32 characters.

DCBUG is a machine language monitor which allows examining and altering of memory, setting break points, etc.

The editor, assembler and monitor — as well as sample programs — come on one Radio Shack compatible disk. Extensive documentation included. MACRO-80C Price: \$99.95

#### SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM

The Micro Works Software Development System (SDS80C) is a complete 6809 editor, assembler and monitor package contained in one Color Computer program pack! Vastly superior to RAM-based assemblers/editors, the SDS80C is non-volatile, meaning that if your application program bombs, it can't destroy your editor/assembler. Plus it leaves almost all of 16K or 32K RAM free for **your** program. Since all three programs, editor, assembler and monitor are co-resident, we eliminate tedious program loading when going back and forth from editing to assembly and debugging!

The powerful screen-oriented Editor features finds, changes, moves, copys and much more. All keys have convenient auto repeat (typamatic), and since no line numbers are required, the full width of the screen may be used to generate well commented code.

The Assembler features **all** of the following: complete 6809 instruction set; conditional assembly; local labels; assembly to cassette tape or to memory; listing to screen or printer; and mnemonic error codes instead of numbers.

The versatile monitor is tailored for debugging programs generated by the Assembler and Editor. It features examine/change of memory or registers, cassette load and save, breakpoints and more. **SDS80C Price: \$89.95** 

#### MICRO WORKS COLOR FORTH

Forth is faster to program in than Basic

Forth is easier to learn than Assembly Language
 Forth executes in less time than Basic

Forth is a highly interactive language like Basic, with structure like Pascal and execution speed close to that of Assembly Language. The Micro Works Color Forth is a Rompack containing everything you need to run Forth on your Color Computer.

Color Forth consists of the standard FORTH Interest Group (FIG) implementation of the language plus most of FORTH-79. It has a super screen editor with split screen display. Mass storage is on cassette. Color Forth also contains a decompiler and other aids for learning the inner workings of this fascinating language. It will run on 4K, 16K, and 32K computers. Color Forth contains 10K of ROM, leaving *your* RAM for *your* programs! There are simple words to effectively use the Hi-Res Color Computer graphics, joysticks, and sound. The 112-page manual includes a glossary of the system-specific words, a full standard FIG glossary and complete source listing. COLOR FORTH ... THE BEST! From the leader in Forth, Talbot Microsystems. **Price: \$109.95** 

#### MICROTEXT: COMMUNICATIONS VIA YOUR MODEM!

Make your Color Computer an intelligent printing terminal with off-line storage! The Microtext module is just what you'll need for.

- Talking to a timeshare system or information service
- Printing out what is received as it is received
   Saving received text to cassette tape
- Re-displaying the received text even while on-line
- Communications with other computers
- Using your computer as a general-purpose 300-baud terminal

— Downloading programs from other computers The Microtext module is a program pack containing not only firmware but a second serial port so that both your printer and modem can be connected at the same time. Microtext can be configured for any serial printer that will work with the Color Computer, even if it requires line feeds! But even if you don't have a printer, you can keep a permanent copy of your data by storing to cassette tape. Also, any Fladio Shack/ Centronics-compatible parallel printer may be used by adding the Micro Works' PI8OC parallel interface.

For those of you with special terminal applications, Microtext has selectable parity; it sends odd, even, mark or space. With mark parity (which is default) you can send to computers requiring either seven or eight bits. All 128 ASCII codes can be sent. Exchange programs with other Color Computer users! Basic programs may be downloaded from other computers or timesharing systems.

You'll find many uses for this versatile module! Available in ROMPACK, ready-to-use, for **\$59.95**.

#### MACHINE LANGUAGE

MONITOR TAPE: A cassette tape which allows you to directly access memory, I/O and registers with a formatted hex display. Great for machine language programming, debugging and learning. It can also send/receive RS232 at up to 9600 baud, including host system download/upload. 19 commands in all. Relocatable and reentrant. CBUG Tape Price: \$29.95

MONITOR ROM: The same program as above, supplied in 2716 EPROM. This allows you to use the entire RAM space. And you don't need to re-load the monitor each time you use it. The EPROM plugs into the Extended Basic ROM Socket or the Romless Pak I. CBUG ROM Price: \$39,95

SOURCE GENERATOR: This package is a disassembler which runs on the color computer and generates your own source listing of the BASIC interpreter ROM. Also included is a documentation package which gives useful ROM entry points, complete memory map, I/O hardware details and more. A 16K system is required for the use of this cassette. **80C Disassembler Price:** \$49,95

P.O. BOX 1110, DEL MAR, CA 92014 (619) 942-2400

## BOOKS

6809 Assembly Language Programming, by Lance Leventhal, **\$16.95** 

TRS-80 Color Computer Graphics, by Don Inman, \$14.95

Assembly Language Graphics for the TRS-80 Color Computer, by Don Inman, \$14.95

Starting Forth, by L. Brodie, \$19.95



Star Blaster — Blast your way through an asteroid field in this action-packed Hi-Res graphics game. Available in ROMPACK; requires 16K. Price: \$39.95

Pac Attack — Try your hand at this challenging game by Computerware, with fantastic graphics, sound and action! Cassette requires 16K. Price: \$24.95

Haywire — Have fun zapping robots with this Hi-Res game by Mark Data Products. Cassette requires 16K. \$24.95

**Dunkey Munkey** — Arcade excitement awaits those who dare to conquer the Munkey! Joystick and 32K required, by Intellectronics. Cassette: **\$24.95** 

Colorpede — Great graphics, two-player option, and pause control in this exciting game by Intracolor Communication. Cassette requires 16K: **\$29.95** 

Adventure — Black Sanctum and Calixto Island by Mark Data Products. Each cassette requires 16K: \$19.95 each.

Cave Hunter — Experience vivid colors, bizarre sounds and eerie creatures in hot pursuit as you wind your way through a cave maze in search of gold treasures. This exciting Hi-Res game by Mark Data Products requires 16K for cassette version. \$24.95

Starfire — Fly around the planet defending Earthlings from being snatched up by aliens in this challenging game from Intellectronics. Cassette requires 16K: \$21.95

**Doodle Bug** — Joystick-controlled Doodle Bugs must move quickly through mazes while being chased by enemy bugs in Hi-Res game by Computerware. Cassette requires 16K: **\$24.95** 

Astro Blast — You'll need to act fast as you protect Earth from wave after wave of alien invaders in this Hi-Res game by Mark Data. Cassette requires 16K: \$24.95



PARALLEL PRINTER INTERFACE — Serial to parallel converter allows use of all standard parallel printers. PI80C plugs into the serial output port, leaving your Rompack slot free. You supply the printer cable. **PI80C Price: \$69.95** 

MEMORY UPGRADE KITS: Consisting of 4116 200ns., integrated circuits, with instructions for installation. 4K-16K Kit Price: \$39.95. 16K-32K Kit (requires soldering experience) Price: \$39.95. For Rev. level E, ET, NC and TDP-100s, we carry 64K chips; upgrading is easy! Eight prime 64K chips and instructions: \$64.95

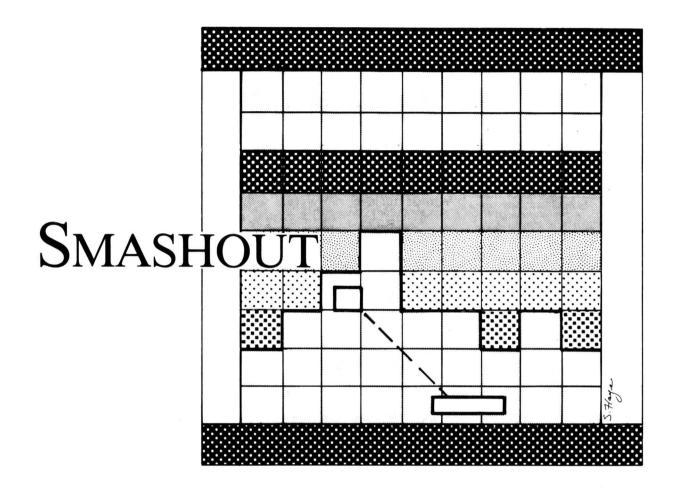
**Romless Packs** for your custom EPROMs — call or write for information.

- 125



MasterCharge/Visa Accepted California residents add 6% tax.

### BY MARK D. GOODWIN



Just about everyone loves to play arcade games. This Program Listing presents a machine-language version of one of the most popular arcade games ever devised. I call my program Smashout and if you can't guess which arcade game this program is fashioned after, you'll just have to assemble the pro-

Do you love arcade games? Smashout gives you the challenge of tumbling these multicolored walls.

\$A92A—DISPLAY B IN ALL VIDEO LOCATIONS This routine will display the character in register B in all video locations.

\$A9DE—SCAN THE JOYSTICKS

This routine will scan the joysticks and return with the following values:

Memory location \$015A will hold the JOYSTK0 value. Memory location \$015B will hold the JOYSTK1 value. Memory location \$015C will hold the JOYSTK2 value. Memory location \$015D will hold the JOYSTK3 value.

Table 1. The ROM Routines

gram and see if the display is familiar.

#### Assembling the Program

You can easily assemble the program with an editor/assembler. Simply type the program in as it appears in the listing. Once you have checked the program for typos, you can make a few copies of the object code. Before you try the game, make copies of the source code. This will take a little extra time, but the copies will be a lifesaver if you've missed any errors.

A detailed explanation of the program's operation is unnecessary. I have, however, included sufficient comments

> *System Requirements* 16K RAM Editor/Assembler

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in the listing to clarify program operation. In addition, Table 1 presents explanations for the ROM routines that the program uses.

#### **Playing the Game**

The object of Smashout is to destroy as many of the multicolored walls as possible. Each wall is composed of eight rows of 12 blocks. A wall is destroyed by removing one block at a time. Each time the ball makes contact with a wall, it removes a block, scoring a point. The blocks in each row are worth the following points:

Row 1—1 point each. (Bottommost row.) Row 2—1 point each. Row 3—3 points each. Row 4—3 points each. Row 5—5 points each. Row 6—5 points each. Row 7—7 points each. Row 8—7 points each. (Topmost row.) Each wall is worth 384 points. Smash-

each wall is worth 384 points. Smashout allows an unlimited number of walls per game, but the score counter will roll over at 9,999 points.

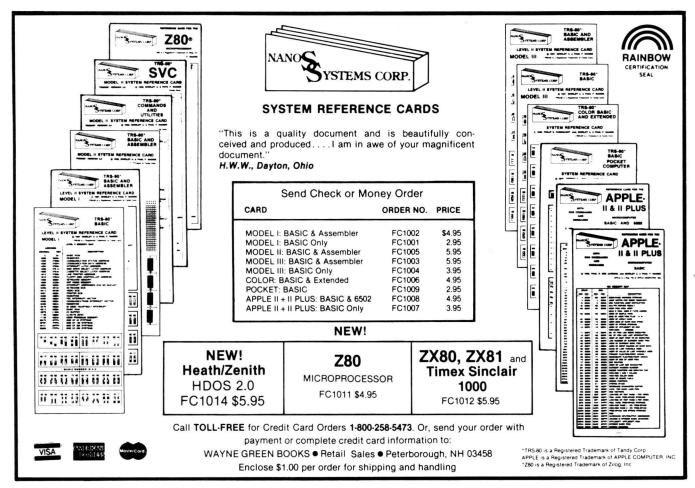
There are five balls per game. To put a ball into play, press the fire button on the right joystick. Keep the ball in play by bouncing it off the paddle, moving it right and left with the right joystick. The first time a ball hits a block in rows 5–8, its speed will double. Start the game over at any time by pressing the reset button on the back of the computer.

Readers who wish to see a cavity or progressive version of Smashout can

contact me personally. I'll try to develop a more advanced version if there is enough interest. I hope you enjoy playing Smashout as much as I enjoyed writing it. ■

Address correspondence to Mark D. Goodwin, Star Route 79, Box 103, Orland, ME 04472.

				Program Li	isting.	Smashout	
C	0001	0600					
				*			
				# Smast			
				Copyr	ight	: 1983 Mark	D. Goodwin
				*			
						500 for cass 500 for disk	
				* UKG -	• <b>\$</b> I(		
Ċ	0002	0600			ORG	\$1000	
				*			
				* Major	Gan	ne Loop	
				*			
		1000		6A	BRA	Aa	Loop for game end.
		1002		STRT	NOP		NOP for RESET.
		1003			LDA	#\$55	A=RESET flag value.
		1005				<\$71	Save it.
0	0007	1007	8E1002		LDX	#STRT	X=RESET address.
		100A	1. 1. 1. 1. TT		STX	<\$72	Save it.
		100C			CLI		Enable the IRQ.
(	0010	100E	C690		LDB	#\$90	B=Char to display.
(	0011	1010	BDA92A		JSR	\$A92A	Display it.
							Listing continued



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Listing continued					10BB		НЭ	LDA ,X+	Block gone?
						2606		BNE IO	Jump if block not gone.
			Direction and L		10 <b>B</b> F			DECB	Decrement number of block.
0012 1013 17023B		LBSR DISP	Display wall. Point to bottom line.		1000			BNE Ha	Loop till wall checked.
0013 1016 CE05E2		LDU #\$5E2	Point to message.			17018C		LBSR DISP	Display new wall.
0014 1019 BE131B 0015 101C 1702C3		LDX #M3 LBSR DISM	Display message.			1700EF	19	LBSR SETB	Display ball.
0015 1010 170203 0016 101F 9EBA		LDX <\$008A	Zero X.			20BA	10	BRA FO	Loop.
0017 1021 BF12FA		STX SCORE	Save it as score.			B612EE	JÐ	LDA MYD BPL LQ	A=Y-direction.
0018 1024 B6FF		LDA #\$FF	A=-1.			2A16 B612EC		LDA BY	Jump if going down. A=Y-value.
0019 1024 BBFF		STA BALLS	Save it as balls.		1002			CMPA #17	$Y-value \ge 17?$
0020 1029 1702A5		LBSR BALDIS	Display balls.			102400A0		LBHS PO	Jump if y-value $\geq 17$ .
0021 102C 17026E		LBSR SCODIS	Display score.			8109		CMPA #9	Y-value $\langle 9 \rangle$
0022 102F 8614		LDA #20	A=Ball x-value.		1008			BLO IO	Jump if y-value < 9.
0023 1031 B712EB		STA BX	Save it.			F61339		LDB BFLAG	Destroy block?
0024 1034 B6FE		LDA #-2	A=Ball x-direction.		10DF			BNE IQ	Jump if no destroy.
0025 1036 B712ED		STA MXD	Save it.		10E1			SUBA #9	A=Block row.
0026 1039 2012		BRA Da	Jump.		10E3			BRA Ma	Jump.
0027 103B 73133B	ва	COM DEL1	Flag no paddle.			B612EC	La	LDA BY	A=Y-value.
0028 103E 17013D	Cə	LBSR FIGX	Update x-value.	2016/05/06/00/06/00/06/00/06/00/06/00/06/00/06/00/06/00/06/00/06/00/06/00/06/00/06/00/06/00/06/00/06/00/06/00/	10E8			CMPA #7	Y-value < 7?
0029 1041 B11E		CMPA #30	Y-value = 30?			1025008A		LBLO PO	Jump if y-value $< 7$ .
0030 1043 2708		BEQ Da	Jump if $y$ -value = 30.		10EE			CMPA #15	$Y-value \ge 15?$
0031 1045 B712EC		STA BY	Save y-value.	0099	10F0	24D3		BHS IQ	Jump if y-value $\geq 15$ .
0032 10 <b>48 17016</b> C		LBSR SETB	Display ball.	0100	10F2	F61339		LDB BFLAG	Destroy block?
0033 104B 20F1		BRA CO	Loop.	0101	10F5	26CE		BNE IO	Jump if no destroy.
0034 104D 7F12F9	Da	CLR PS	Flag paddle update.	0102	10F7	8007		SUBA #7	A=Block row.
0035 1050 7F133B		CLR DEL1	Flag paddle.	0103	10F9	C60C	Ma	LDB #12	B=Row length.
0036 1053 B612FC		LDA BALLS	A=Balls.	0104	10FB	3D		MUL	B=Row offset.
0037 1056 8105		CMPA #5	Balls = 5?	0105	10FC	E7E2		STB ,-S	Save row offset.
0038 1058 27A6		BEQ AQ	Jump if balls = $5$ .	0106	10FE	B612EB		LDA BX	A=X-value.
0039 105A 1701BA	EÐ	LBSR PADDLE	Update paddle.			8008		SUBA #8	Figure block offset.
0040 105D B6FF00		LDA 65280 ANDA #1	A=PIA1 value.	0108	1103	44		LSRA	Figure block offset.
0041 1060 8401			Button pressed?		1104			LSRA	Figure block offset.
0042 1062 26F6 0043 1064 CC8001		BNE E@ LDD #\$8001	Loop if not. D=Sound values.			ABEO		ADDA ,S+	A=Table offset.
0043 1084 00801		LBSR SOUND	De sound.			8E1344		LDX #BTAB	Point to table.
0044 1087 170145 0045 106A 170264		LBSR BALDIS	Display # balls.			E686		LDB A,X	B=Block value.
0045 1060 170284		LDA #16	A=Ball y-value.			27B7		BEQ IO	Jump if block gone.
0047 106F B712EC		STA BY	Save it.			6F86		CLR A,X	Flag block gone.
0048 1072 8690		LDA #\$90	A=Last character.		1110			CLRA	D=Block value.
0049 1074 871338		STA LAST	Save it.			F312FA		ADDD SCORE	D=New score.
0050 1077 7012ED		NEG MXD	Invert x-direction.			FD12FA		STD SCORE	Save it.
0051 107A 8601		LDA #1	A=Y-direction.			170183		LBSR SCODIS	Display score.
0052 107C B712EE		STA MYD	Save it.			8601		LDA #1 STA BFLAG	A=No destroy flag. Save it.
0053 107F 86FF		LDA #SFF	A=Delay value.			B71339 F612EC		LDB BY	B=Y-value.
0054 1081 B7133A		STA DEL	Save it.			B612EE		LDA MYD	
0055 1084 1700F7	Fa	LBSR FIGX	Update x-value.			2A02		BPL NO	A=Y-direction. Jump if going down.
0056 1087 8104		CMFA #4	$Y-value \ge 4?$		1125				Decrement y-value.
0057 1089 2408		BHS Ga	Jump if y-value >= 4.	CONTRACTOR AL	1128			FCB \$21	Dummy BRN XX.
0058 1088 8604		LDA #4	A=New y-value.	1267 (DO.11 (DO.	1128		NƏ	INCB	Bump y-value.
0059 108D 7012EE		NEG MYD	Invert y-direction.		1124			LSRB	B=Row value.
0060 1090 170113		LBSR SO1	Do sound.		1128			PSHS CC	Save Carry.
0061 1093 B712EC	Ga	STA BY	Save y-value.			8620		LDA #32	A=Row length.
0062 1096 B11B		CMPA #27	Y-value < 27?		112F			MUL	D=Row offset.
0063 1098 2530		BLO JO	Jump if Y-value < 27.	0131	1130	8E0400		LDX #\$400	X=Start of video.
0064 109A B612EB		LDA BX	A=X-value.	0132	1133	308B		LEAX D.X	X=Row location.
0065 109D 4C		INCA	Bump x-value.			B612EB		LDA BX	A=X-value.
0066 109E B012F9		SUBA PS	Subtract paddle pos.			8008		SUBA #8	Figure column offset.
0067 10A1 8109		CMPA #9	Paddle hit?	0135	113A	44		LSRA	Figure column offset.
0068 10A3 2296		BHI BƏ	Jump if paddle not hit.	0136	113B	44		LSRA	Figure column offset.
0069 10A5 8E12EF		LDX #TABLE	Point to table.	0137	1130	48		ASLA	Figure column offset.
0070 10A8 E686		LDB A.X	B=New x-direction.	0138	113D	8804		ADDA #4	Figure column offset.
0071 10AA F712ED		STB MXD	Save it.	0139	113F	3086		LEAX A, X	X=Video memory loc.
0072 10AD 7012EE		NEG MYD	Invert y-direction.	0140	1141	C60C		LDB #\$C	B=Bit mask.
0073 10B0 CC9601		LDD #\$9601	D=Sound value.	0141	1143	3501		PULS CC	Row even or odd?
0074 10B3 1700F9		LBSR SOUND	Do sound.						
0075 10B6 8E1344		LDX #BTAB	Point to table.						Listing conti
0076 1089 6660		LDB #96	B=Number of blocks.						Listing Contra

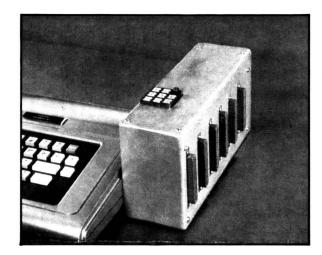
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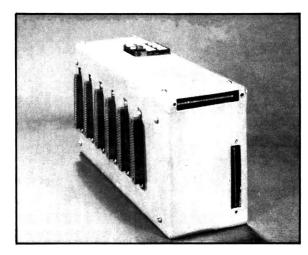
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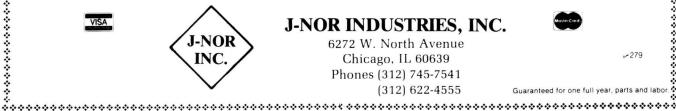




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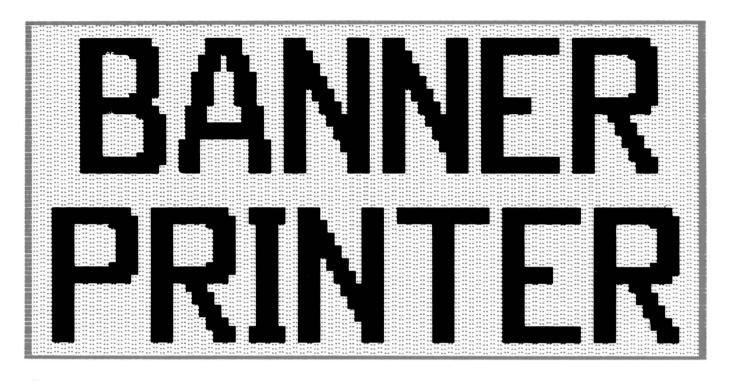
Listing continued							
				0200 11C0 3D		MUL LDX #\$400	D=Row offset. X=Start of video.
0142 1145 2402		BCC DO	Jump if even.	0201 11C1 BE0400		LEAX D.X	
0143 1147 54 0144 1148 54		LSRB LSRB	Shift bit mask. Shift bit mask.	0202 11C4 308B 0203 11C6 B612EB		LDA BX	X=Row location. A=X-value.
0144 1148 54	00		Invert bit mask.	0203 1108 881268		LSRA	Figure column offset.
0145 1149 55	09	COMB PSHS B	Save bit mask.	0205 11CA 3086		LEAX A.X	X=Video location.
0148 114A 3404 0147 114C A684		LDA,X	A=Video character.	0205 11CH 3088		LDB #\$C	B=Bit mask.
0148 114E A4E4		ANDA ,S	Reset block.	0208 11CE C802		LDA BY	A=Y-value.
0149 1150 A780		STA ,X+	Display character.	0208 11D1 44		LSRA	Is it even or odd?
0150 1152 A684		LDA ,X	A=Video character.	0209 1102 2402		BCC AQ	Jump if it's even.
0150 1152 H884		ANDA ,S+	Reset block.	0210 11D4 54		LSRB	Shift bit mask.
0152 1156 A784		STA X	Display character.	0211 11D5 54		LSRB	Shift bit mask.
0153 1158 7012EE		NEG MYD	Invert y-direction.	0212 11D6 A684	AƏ	LDA,X	A=Video character.
0154 115B B612EC		LDA BY	A=Y-value.	0213 11D8 3501		PULS CC	Reset ball?
0155 115E 40		NEGA	A=Starting tone.	0214 11DA 2BOD		BMI BQ	Jump if reset ball.
0156 115F 8B14		ADDA #20	A=Adjust tone.	0215 11DC B71338		STA LAST	Save new last char.
0157 1161 C60A		LDB #10	B=Tone multiplier.	0216 11DF 3404		PSHS B	Save bit mask.
0158 1163 3D		MUL	B=Tone.	0217 11E1 AAE0		ORA ,S+	Set the ball.
0159 1164 1F98		TFR B,A	A=Tone.	0218 11E3 A784		STA ,X	Display the ball.
0160 1166 C601		LDB #1	B=Duration.	0219 11E5 8606		LDA #6	A=Delay value.
0161 1168 8D45		BSR SOUND	Do sound.	0220 11E7 2007		BRA CO	Jump.
0162 116A B612EC		LDA BY	A=Y-value.	0221 11E9 B6133B	Ba	LDA LAST	A=Last character.
0163 116D 810C		CMPA #12	Y-value > 12?	0222 11EC A784		STA .X	Display it.
0164 116F 220A		BHI Qa	Jump if y-value $>$ 12.	0223 11EE 8602		LDA #2	A=Delay value.
0165 1171 8680		LDA #\$80	A=New delay value.	0224 11F0 3402	Ca	PSHS A	Save delay value.
0166 1173 B7133A		STA DEL	Save it.	0225 11F2 B612ED		LDA MXD	A=X-direction.
0167 1176 2003		BRA Qa	Jump.	0226 11F5 2A01		BPL Da	Jump if it's positive.
0168 1178 7F1339	Pə	CLR BFLAG	Flag destroy.	0227 11F7 40		NEGA	Make it positive.
0169 117B 16FF47	Qə	LBRA IJ	Loop.	0228 11F8 F6133A	DG	LDB DEL	B=Delay value.
				0229 11FB 3D		MUL	Figure delay value.
	*			0230 11FC 1F01		TFR D,X	X=Delay value.
	# Upd	ate X-value Rou	itine	0231 11FE 3504		PULS B	B=Delay counter.
	*			0232 1200 B6133B	Eð	LDA DEL1	Update paddle?
0170 117E 8D34	FIGX	BSR RESB	Reset ball.	0233 1203 2606		BNE FO	Jump if no update.
0171 1180 B612EB		LDA BX	A=X-value.	0234 1205 3414		PSHS B,X	Save registers.
0172 1183 BB12ED		ADDA MXD	Figure new x-value.	0235 1207 BDOE		BSR PADDLE	Update paddle.
0173 1186 8108		CMPA #8	X-value >= 8?	0236 1209 3514		PULS B, X	Save registers.
0174 1188 2407		BHS AQ	Jump if x-value >= 8.	0237 120B 3410	Fa	PSHS X	Save delay value.
0175 118A 8608		LDA #8	A=New x-value.	0238 120D 301F	Gə	LEAX -1,X	Dec delay value.
0176 118C 7012ED		NEG MXD	Invert x-direction.	0239 120F 26FC		BNE GO	Loop till done.
0177 118F 8D15	10000000	BSR SO1	Do sound.	0240 1211 3510		PULS X	Get delay value.
0178 1191 8136	AÐ	CMPA #54	X-value < 54?	0241 1213 5A		DECB	Dec number of times.
0179 1193 2507		BLO BO	Jump if $x-value < 54$ .	0242 1214 26EA		BNE EQ	Loop till done.
0180 1195 8636		LDA #54	A=New x-value.	0243 1216 39		RTS	Return.
0181 1197 7012ED		NEG MXD	Invert x-direction.		*		
0182 119A 8D0A	<b>F</b> 10	BSR SO1	Do sound.			late Paddle Rout	ine
0183 119C B712EB	BO	STA BX	Save new x-value.		*		
0184 119F B612EC 0185 11A2 BB12EE		LDA BY ADDA MYD	A=Y-value.	0244 1217 BDA9DE	PADDL	E JSR \$A9DE	Scan joystick.
0185 11A2 8812EE 0186 11A5 39			Figure new y-value.	0245 121A B6015A		LDA \$15A	A=JOYSTKO.
0187 1186 3402	S01	RTS PSHS A	Return.	0246 1210 8108		CMPA #8	Is paddle >= 8?
0188 11A8 CCAF01	501		Save A.	0247 121F 2402		BHS AQ	Jump if paddle > = 8.
0189 11AB 8D02		LDD #\$AF01 BSR SOUND	D=Sound value. Do sound.	0248 1221 8608		LDA #8	A=Paddle position.
0190 11AD 3582				0249 1223 8130	AÐ	CMPA #48	Is paddle < 48?
0190 11AD 3382 0191 11AF 978C	SOUND	PULS A,FC STA <\$008C	Get A & return. Save tone.	0250 1225 2502		BLO BO	Jump if paddle < 48.
0192 11B1 7EA951	500ND	JMP \$4951	Do sound.	0251 1227 8630	510	LDA #48 CMPA PS	A=Paddle position.
0172 11B1 7EH751		JUL #H231	bo sound.	0252 1229 B112F9	БЭ		Same as last?
				0253 1220 2722		BEQ EQ	Jump if same as last.
	* Sot	and Reset Ball	Routing	0254 122E 8E05C4	0.0	LDX #\$5C4	Point to paddle row.
	* Set	and Reset ball	Roacine	0255 1231 E684	CJ	LDB ,X	Get a character.
0193 1184 8680	RESB	LDA #\$80	Set Sign (1)-	0256 1233 C4F0		ANDB #\$FO	Reset the character.
0194 1186 21	RESB	FCB \$21	Set Sign flag.	0257 1235 E780		STB ,X+	Display new character.
0195 11B7 4F	SETB	CLRA	Dummy BRN XX.	0258 1237 8C05DC		CMPX #\$5DC	End of row?
0195 1187 4	SEIB	PSHS CC	Clear Sign flag.	0259 123A 26F5		BNE CO	Loop till end of row.
0198 1188 3401 0197 118A F612EC			Save Sign flag.	0260 123C B712F9		STA PS	Save paddle position.
0197 11BA F812EC 0198 11BD 54		LDB BY	B=Y-value.	0261 123F 44		LSRA	Figure column offset.
0198 11BD 54 0199 11BE 8620			B=Row value.				
0177 11BE 8020		LDA #32	A=Row length.	I			Listing co

Listing continued

												• A set of the set
Listing continued				-							-	
Listing continued					0318	12BC	A3C4		SUBE	),U		Subtract the constant.
					0319	12BE	24FA		BCC	Ca		Loop if no carry.
					0320					,U++		Add back constant.
0262 1240 BE05C0		LDX #\$5C0	Point to paddle row.									
0263 1243 3086		LEAX A.X	X=Paddle location.		0321					( 1, X		Bump buffer pointer.
							8C131A			#51+4		Done?
0264 1245 C604		LDB #4	B=Length of paddle.		0323	12C7	26E9		BNE	BO		Loop till done.
0265 1247 A684	Da	LDA X	A=Video character.		0324	1209	CE0413		LDU	#\$413		Point to video loc.
0266 1249 BAOC		ORA #\$C	Set the paddle.				8E130F		LDX			Point to message.
0267 1248 A780		STA , X+	Display the character.									
0268 124D 5A		DECB	Paddle done?		0326					DISM		Jump.
							7C12FC	BALDIS				Bump balls.
0269 124E 26F7		BNE DO	Loop till paddle done.		0328	12D4	B612FC		LDA	BALLS		A=Ball.
0270 1250 39	ED	RTS	Return.		0329	12D7	8830		ADDE	4 #\$30		A=ASCII value.
							B7130C		STA			Save it.
							CE0402			#\$402		Foint to video loc.
	. Dice	olay Wall Routin	20									
		May Wall Rotten	ie		0332	12DF	8E12FD		LDX	#M1		Point to message.
	*				0333	12E2	A680	DISM	LDA	. X+		A=Display char.
0271 1251 BE0422	DISP	LDX #\$422	Point to row1.		0334	12F4	2704		BEQ	0.9		Jump if end of message.
0272 1254 86CF		LDA #\$CF	A=Display character.		0335				STA			Display character.
0273 1256 A780	AJ	STA ,X+	Display it.									
0274 1258 8C043E		CMPX #\$43E	Top of border done?		0336					DISM		Loop till done.
					0337	12EA	39	Da	RTS			Return.
0275 125B 26F9		BNE AQ	Loop till top done.									
0276 125D 8E0442		LDX #\$442	Point to row2.					*				
0277 1260 A784	Ba	STA ,X	Display left border.					100-000	ab1 = -	Con	tante	
0278 1262 A701		STA 1,X	Display left border.							s, Cons	stants,	
								# and	Messa	ages.		
0279 1264 A7881A		STA \$1A,X	Display right border.					*				
0280 1267 A7881B		STA \$18,X	Display right border.		0338	12EB	00	BX	FCB	0		
0281 126A 308820		LEAX 32,X	Bump border pointer.		0339			BY	FCB	Ŭ.		
0282 126D 8C05E0		CMPX #\$5E0	Border done?									
0283 1270 25EE		BLO BO	Loop till border done?		0340			MXD	FCB			
0284 1272 CE13A4		LDU #DTAB	Point to table.		0341			MYD	FCB			
					0342	12EF	FCFDFDFEFE	TABLE	FCB	-4, -3,	-3, -2,	-2
0285 1275 AEC1	Ca	LDX ,U++	X=Start of next row.		0343	12F4	0202030304		FCB	2,2,3,	3,4	
0286 1277 270B		BED EO	Jump if row = 0.									
0287 1279 A6CO		LDA ,U+	A=Display character.		0344			PS	FCB			
0288 1278 C618		LDB #24	B=Length of row.		0345	12FA	0000	SCORE	FDB	0		
0289 127D A780	DJ	STA , X+	Display character.		0346	12FC	00	BALLS	FCB	0		
	0.2				0347	12ED	1300011308	M1	FCB	19.13.	1.19.6	3, 15, 21
0290 127F 5A		DECB	Row done?				1420020100					2,12,58,32
0291 1280 26FB		BNE DO	Loop till row done.									, 12, 38, 32
0292 1282 20F1		BRA CO	Loop till wall done.				002000	В1		0,32,0		
0293 1284 BE1344	EÐ	LDX #BTAB	Point to table.		0350	130F	13030F1205	M2	FCB	19,3,1	15,18,5	5,58,32
0294 1287 8607		LDA #7	A=Block value.		0351	1316	00000000000	S1	BSZ	5		
					0352	131B	030F101912	M3	ECB	3, 15, 1	6.25.1	8,9,7,8,20,32
0295 1289 8D0A		BSR FO	Set two rows.				3139383320					32, 32, 13, 1, 18
0296 128B 8605		LDA #5	A=Block value.									
0297 128D 8D06		BSR Fa	Set two rows.				0B20070F0F				/,15,1	5,4,23,9,14,0
0298 128F 8603		LDA #3	A=Block value.		0355			LAST	FCB			
0299 1291 BD02		BSR Fa	Set two rows.		0356	1339	00	BFLAG	FCB	Ŏ		
					0357	133A	00	DEL	FCB	0		
0300 1293 8601		LDA #1	A=Block value.		0358			DEL 1	FCB	Ó		
0301 1295 C618	FJ	LDB #24	B=Length of two rows.							1000.1	00 10	
0302 1297 A780	Ga	STA , X+	Save block value.				03E8006400				00,10,	1
0303 1299 5A		DECR	Two rows done?				000000000000		BSZ			
0304 129A 26FB		BNE GO	Loop till two rows done.		0361	13A4	0484	DTAB	FDB	\$484		
					0362	1346	FF		FCB	\$FF		
0305 1290 39		RTS	Return.		0363				EDB	\$4A4		
									FCB			
	*				0364							
	# Disc	lay Score and E	Balls		0365	13AA	04C4			\$4C4		
	# Rout				0366	13AC	8F		FCB	\$8F		
	* ROU(				0367	13AD	04E4		FDB	\$4E4		
	•				0368				FCB	\$AF		
0306 129D FC12FA	SCODIS	6 LDD SCORE	D=Score.		0369				FDB			
0307 12A0 10832710		CMPD #10000	Score < 10000?				0000					
0308 12A4 2506		BLO AQ	Jump if score < 10000.		0370	1382			END	STRT		
0309 12A6 832710		SUBD #10000	Roll over score.									
0310 12A9 FD12FA		STD SCORE			B1	130	OC BALDIS	1201 84	LLS	12FC	BFLAG	1339
			Save new score.									
0311 12AC 8E1316	A9	LDX #S1	Point to buffer.		BTAB	134		12EB BY		12EC	CONST	1330
0312 12AF CE133C		LDU #CONST	Point to constants.		DEL	133			SM	12E2	DISP	1251
0313 12B2 3402	Ba	F'SHS A	Save A.		DTAB	136	A4 FIGX	117E L4	ST	1338	M1	12FD
0314 1284 862F	1422-048	LDA #\$2F	A = ASCII O - 1.		M2	130		1318 M)			MYD	12EE
0315 1286 A784			Save it in buffer.		PADDL				SB		S1	1316
		STA ,X			SCODI				TB	1187	501	1166
0316 1288 3502		PULS A	Get A.								301	1100
0317 12BA 6C84	Ca	INC ,X	Bump the digit.	1	SOUND	114	AF STRT	1002 TA	BLE	12EF		



### BY FRANCIS S. KALINOWSKI



H as the novelty of a printer finally worn off? Is your printer just sitting there awaiting a LLIST command, screen dump, or word-processed letter? Turn it on and surprise it with a banner printout.

Banner Printer prints 40-, 60-, or 80-column-wide banners on printers that can handle these print widths.

Successive prompts ask for banner width, desired printing characters, and banner message to be printed. Message entry starts a banner printout. Banner completion initiates two more prompts that let you print another copy, begin a new banner, or quit.

The program starts with a title display that prompts you to verify that the printer is turned on and ready. A program description appears after a short delay. Pressing the spacebar starts a series of banner option prompts.

Banner printing options appear as selections are made. First, you choose a banner width. You must then choose one of three built-in backgrounds (blank, :, or > shaded), or a special character to fill your banner's background. The special shading character can be any letter, number, symbol, or graphic pattern in your printer's character table. Selecting a Here are bright banners you can create on your Color Computer. It's as easy as a ribbon change.

built-in background character starts the next option prompt. Selecting a special character requires entry of that character's ASCII code.

A border-printing option lets you choose one of five built-in characters or a special character. In the latter case, you must enter the special character's ASCII code to proceed.

A banner-message-printing option gives you four choices. Option 1 (@sign) produces even-density message characters, especially when the message has light-printing characters such as L, T, I, 1, or 7.

Printing Char/Inch	Wi	dth of Ban (in inches)	
or Pitch	40-WB	60-WB	80-WB
10	4	6	8
12	3.33	5	5.67
*16.5	2.33	3.5	4.67

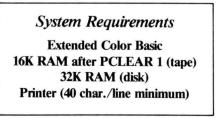
Table 1. Available Banner Widths

Option 2 prints each banner letter or number using its own character. This selection temporarily defaults to an @ sign whenever the program reads a symbol (except the \$ sign) or a punctuation mark in a message input. The default feature ensures darker symbols and punctuation marks in a banner.

Option 3 provides white characters on very dark or colored backgrounds. The blank characters can be filled in with a contrasting color during a second print run.

Option 4 lets you use any character (letter, number, symbol, or graphic pattern accepted by your printer) for printing message characters. Just press the 4 key and, when prompted, enter the special character's ASCII code.

Banner-message limitations appear after the last printing option has been selected. You must limit your message input to the characters specified in the



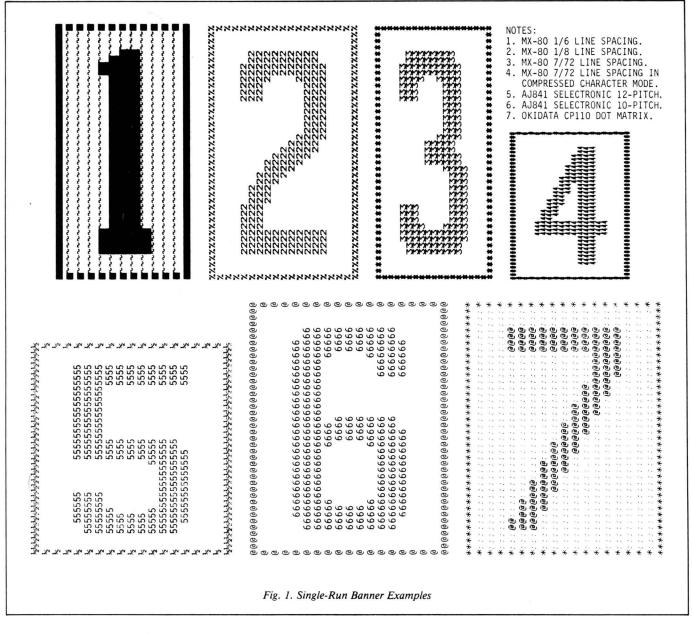
	Horizontal	Variable	
Character	Space Used	AS	Character printing character
Туре	(BG Lines)	BS-K\$	Character printing strings
Valid banner:	(See Note.)	LS	Background printing character
1,'.::	5	MS-VS	Background printing strings
0	6	W\$	Border printing character
11	7	XS	Top margin (normal character)
	10	Y\$	Bottom margin (normal character)
= space	9	VV\$	Message character read by MID\$
0235679EFL	13	YN\$	User response to Y/N prompt
/48\$BCDGHJ	14	XX\$	Top margin (part of character extends above banner line)
KNOPQRSUZ	14	YY\$	Bottom margin (part of character extends below banner line)
AMTVXY	15	Z\$	User response to option prompts
W	17	Z	Delay value, PRINT@ location, or number of lines to be printed
Line select:		ZA	ASCII code of special character printing character
# % &	2	ZB	ASCII code of special border printing character
	-	ZC	Position of character to be read from message
Invalid message		ZD	ASCII code of special background printing character
input:		ZE	Value (1-4) of Z\$ for selected background option
< > 1 * , ? :	0	ZF	Value (1-6) of Z\$ for selected border option
Note: Each value in	icludes two leading	ZL	Value (1-3) of Z\$ for selected banner width option
background lines. The	e lines are automati-	ZP	Value (1-4) of Z\$ for selected character printing character option
cally added before a cl	haracter is printed.	ZT	Banner width (40, 60, or 80 characters)
		ZZ	ASCII code of character read from message
Table 2. Character S	Space Requirements		
			Table 3. Program Variables

display. You can get commas and colons in a banner only by using substitute characters + and @, as described in the display.

If you select a 60- or 80-column ban-

ner, the display includes a description of line-select characters. Either width allows three banner-message lines. The 40-column width limits message printout to one line and a "Do not use lineselect characters #%& in 40-column wide banners" note replaces the description of the line-select characters.





Also, the program briefly displays "LINE SELECT CHARACTER IGNORED" when it reads one in a banner message during printout.

A bottom-line prompt appears when the banner print run ends. You can print another copy by pressing the Y key. Pressing the N key displays a new prompt that lets you begin a different banner or exit the program.

#### **Printout Examples**

The program's banner characters are designed for optimum proportions at six lines per vertical inch and 10 pitch (characters per horizontal inch). Available banner widths range from 2.33-8 inches, depending on printer character-spacing capabilities. Table 1 lists banner widths for 10-, 12-, and 16.5-pitch printouts.

Figure 1 shows typical 40-columnwide, single-run printouts. Numerals 1, 6, and 7 were printed at designed line spacing and pitch. Other numerals show effects of line- and character-spacing variations. Increasing the lines per inch slenderizes characters (see numbers 2 and 3). Increasing the pitch shortens characters and makes them look wider (see number 5). Simultaneously increasing lines per inch and pitch provides normally proportioned characters in a smaller size (see number 4).

Example 1 has an MX-80 ASCII code 126 shaded background, code 175 border, and code 223 character. Examples 2-6 are simple printouts with blank backgrounds. Example 7 has a light-shaded (colon) background with @-sign banner characters for greater contrast.

#### **Character Types and Functions**

Message input characters represent

uppercase letters, numbers, and symbols to be reproduced as large banner characters. Printed characters range in width from three print lines for narrow punctuation marks to 15 print lines for the letter W.

Except for Q, all letter and number characters are 32 print columns high. The letter Q's down stroke extends two print columns below the banner message line. A comma also extends two print columns below the message line. Slashes, exclamation points, parentheses, and dollar signs extend two print columns above and below a message line.

Two background lines automatically precede each printable character to provide separation. Table 2 lists all printable and line-select characters along with horizontal spaces (print lines) they use. You must consider the space-used values when printing a double-line, 80-column wide banner.

Substitute characters + and @ provide indirect means for printing banner commas and colons, respectively.

BANNER

1 .

2 T.

T 3

Directly including a comma or colon in a message input initiates an "Extra ignored" display when you enter the message. Unless you press break immediately, you'll get a banner that

Program Listing. Banner Printer

includes only the characters that precede the first comma or colon in the message input.

Line-select characters #, %, and & can be used only in message inputs for

## . . . . . . . . . . . . . PRINTER I. FOR 16K COCO WITH ECB

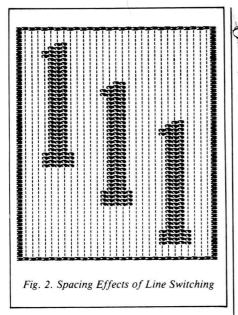
4 1 FRANCIS S. KALINOWSKI 5 1 16 N. ALDER DRIVE 6 . ORLANDO, FL 32807 7 1 · --- : ---8 'Initialize and jump to title Q 10 CLS:CLEAR750:GOTO204 11 'Identify symbol printing cha racter 12 IFZP<3THENA\$="@"ELSEIFZP=3THE NA\$=" "ELSEIFZP=4THENA\$=CHR\$(ZA) 13 'Define character printing st rings 14 B\$=A\$+A\$:C\$=A\$+B\$:D\$=A\$+C\$:E\$ =A\$+D\$:F\$=A\$+E\$:G\$=A\$+F\$:H\$=A\$+G \$:I\$=H\$+H\$:J\$=H\$+I\$:K\$=H\$+J\$:RET URN 15 'Reusea message 16 PRINT@481,"LINE SELECT CHARAC TER IGNORED"; 17 'Get message character's ASCI I code 18 ZC=ZC+1:VV\$=MID\$(AA\$,ZC,1):ZZ =ASC(VV\$) 19 'Check if valid character 20 IFZZ=340RZZ=420RZZ=440RZZ=600 RZZ=62ORZZ=63ORZZ>122THEN18ELSEV V\$=CHR\$(ZZ) 21 'Identify selected printing c haracter 22 IFZP=1THENA\$="@"ELSEIFZP=2THE NA\$=VV\$ELSEIFZP=3THENA\$=" "ELSEI FZP=4THENA\$=CHR\$(ZA) 23 'Print two background lines 24 GOSUB14:IFZC>1THENPRINT#M,Y\$V \$X\$:PRINT#M,Y\$V\$X\$:PRINT@481,STR ING\$(30,32);:GOTO30ELSEGOTO30 25 'Reused prompt 26 PRINT@321, "TYPE SPECIAL CHARA CTER'S ASCII CODE AND PRESS <ENTER>": RETURN 27 'Erase screen's bottom line 28 PRINT@481,STRING\$(30,32);:RET URN 29 'Character printing GOTOs (in ASCII code-31 order) 30 ONZZ-31GOTO72,74,18,52,58,60, 66,76,78,80,18,50,18,82,84,86,90 ,92,94,98,102,104,106,108,110,11 2,18,114,18,116,18,18,118,120,12 4,126,128,132,134,136,138,140,14 2,146,148,150,152,154,156,158,16 0,162,166,168,170,174,178,182,18

31 'Print 3-line vertical part o

f letters BEFHIDKLMNPRT 32 FORZ=1TO3:PRINT#M,Y\$K\$X\$:NEXT : RETURN 33 'Go do center part of 3 or 8 34 FORZ=1TO2:GOTO40 35 'Go do center part of 6 36 FORZ=1TO3:GOTO40 37 'Do center part of 5 B E or S 38 FORZ=1TO440 PRINT#M,Y\$D\$S\$M\$D\$S\$M\$D\$X\$:NE XT:RETURN 41 'Print left side of C G O Q o r Ø 42 PRINT#M,Y\$M\$J\$D\$M\$X\$:PRINT#M, Y\$K\$X\$:PRINT#M,Y\$K\$X\$:PRINT#M,Y\$ E\$T\$Q\$E\$X\$:RETURN 43 'Print center of C O D or E 44 FORZ=1TO4:PRINT#M,Y\$D\$U\$D\$X\$: NEXT: RETURN 45 'Print left or right side of т 46 FORZ=1TO5:PRINT#M,Y\$U\$O\$D\$X\$: NEXT: RETURN 47 'Print center of J U or L 48 FORZ=1TO4:PRINT#M,Y\$D\$U\$O\$X\$: NEXT: RETURN 49 'Print comma 50 GOSUB12:PRINT#M,W\$YY\$A\$L\$D\$U\$ O\$X\$:PRINT#M,W\$YY\$F\$U\$O\$X\$:PRINT #M,W\$YY\$L\$E\$U\$O\$X\$:GOTO18 51 'Set top line lower and upper margins 52 ONZL GOTO16,54,56 54 Y\$=W\$+T\$+R\$:X\$=N\$+W\$:YY\$=T\$+P \$:XX\$=L\$:GOTO18 56 Y\$=W\$+V\$+P\$+Q\$:X\$=N\$+W\$:YY\$=V \$+R\$+M\$:XX\$=L\$:GOTO18 57 'Print \$ 58 PRINT#M,Y\$M\$F\$S\$H\$F\$M\$X\$:FORZ =1TO2:PRINT#M,Y\$H\$Q\$I\$B\$X\$:NEXT: PRINT#M,Y\$E\$L\$S\$E\$S\$E\$X\$:PRINT#M ,Y\$D\$S\$M\$D\$S\$M\$D\$X\$:FORZ=1TO2:PR INT#M,W\$YY\$K\$D\$XX\$W\$:NEXT:PRINT# M,Y\$D\$S\$M\$D\$S\$M\$D\$X\$:GOTO164 59 'Set center line lower and up per margins 60 ONZL GOTO16,62,64 62 Y\$=W\$+S\$+P\$:X\$=P\$+S\$+W\$:YY\$=S \$+N\$:XX\$=N\$+S\$:GOTO18 64 Y\$=W\$+T\$+R\$:X\$=R\$+T\$+W\$:YY\$=T \$+P\$:XX\$=P\$+T\$:GOTO18 65 'Set bottom line lower and up per margins 66 ONZL GOTO16,68,70 68 Y\$=W\$+N\$:X\$=T\$+R\$+W\$:YY\$=L\$:X X\$=P\$+T\$:GOTO18 70 Y\$=W\$+N\$:X\$=V\$+P\$+Q\$+W\$:YY\$=L

Listing continued

6,190



60- and 80-column wide banners. The three characters merely provide convenient ASCII codes for jumping from program statement 30 to top/bottom-margin-setting routines.

Figure 2 shows how message input  $\#1\%_01\&1$  positions the three lines available on a 60-column-wide banner. Each line-select character adds two extra background lines where the line switching occurs. Successive, identical line-select characters can be used to add varied spaces in background-line-pair increments. This method simplifies over/under word centering in double-line banners.

#### **Program Key-In and Debug**

Banner Printer uses 12,755 memory bytes with remarks and 10,384 bytes without. Delete all remarks except statement 222 to ensure enough free memory for program execution. Type and enter PCLEAR1 before attempting to load the program into a 16K computer.

Statement 222 is reserved for special codes that your printer might need for initialization or specific operating modes. If used, the program sends the statement 222 codes to the printer when you select a banner width and every time you select a new banner. At its program location, statement 222 ensures that the printer is reinitialized even when it is switched on or off for paper repositioning and ribbon change between banner color print runs.

Type, list, and visually check the entire program before attempting to run it. Then, turn your printer on, start the program, choose the 40character banner width, and respond





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\$:XX\$=V\$+R\$+M\$:GOTO18 71 'Print ! 72 FORZ=1T07:PRINT#M,Y\$V\$X\$:NEXT :GOTO18 74 GOSUB12:FORZ=1TO3:PRINT#M,W\$Y Y\$D\$N\$J\$E\$XX\$W\$:NEXT:GOTO18 75 'Print ' (use two for quotati on marks) 76 GOSUB12:PRINT#M,Y\$U\$N\$B\$L\$D\$X X\$W\$:PRINT#M,Y\$U\$O\$F\$XX\$W\$:PRINT #M,Y\$U\$P\$E\$XX\$W\$:GOTO18 77 'Print ( 78 GOSUB12:PRINT#M,Y\$S\$I\$S\$X\$:PR INT#M,Y\$O\$J\$O\$X\$:PRINT#M,Y\$H\$T\$H \$X\$:PRINT#M,W\$YY\$F\$U\$F\$XX\$W\$:GOT 018 79 'Print ) 80 GOSUB12:PRINT#M,W\$YY\$F\$U\$F\$XX \$W\$:PRINT#M,Y\$H\$T\$H\$X\$:PRINT#M,Y \$0\$J\$0\$X\$:PRINT#M,Y\$S\$I\$S\$X\$:GOT 018 81 'Print -82 GOSUB12:FORZ=1T08:PRINT#M,Y\$S \$Q\$D\$Q\$S\$X\$:NEXT:GOTO18 83 'Print period 84 GOSUB12:FORZ=1TO3:PRINT#M,Y\$D \$U\$O\$X\$:NEXT:GOTO18 85 'Print / 86 GOSUB12:PRINT#M,W\$YY\$F\$U\$O\$X\$ :PRINT#M,W\$YY\$L\$G\$U\$M\$X\$:PRINT#M ,Y\$M\$H\$T\$Q\$X\$:PRINT#M,Y\$P\$H\$T\$N\$ X\$:PRINT#M,Y\$S\$H\$T\$X\$:PRINT#M,Y\$ S\$N\$H\$S\$P\$X\$:PRINT#M,Y\$S\$Q\$H\$S\$M \$X\$:PRINT#M,Y\$T\$L\$H\$R\$X\$ 88 PRINT#M,Y\$T\$O\$H\$O\$X\$:PRINT#M, Y\$T\$R\$H\$L\$X\$:PRINT#M,Y\$U\$M\$G\$L\$X X\$W\$:PRINT#M,Y\$U\$O\$F\$XX\$W\$:GOTO1 8 89 'Print Ø 90 GOSUB42:FORZ=1TO3:PRINT#M,Y\$D \$U\$D\$X\$:NEXT:GOTO130 91 'Print 1 92 PRINT#M,Y\$D\$U\$B\$M\$X\$:PRINT#M, Y\$J\$G\$L\$X\$:PRINT#M,Y\$K\$X\$:PRINT# M,Y\$K\$X\$:PRINT#M,Y\$D\$U\$O\$X\$:GOTO 18 93 'Print 2 94 PRINT#M,Y\$H\$T\$F\$M\$X\$:PRINT#M, Y\$H\$C\$P\$S\$H\$X\$:PRINT#M,Y\$H\$E\$N\$S \$H\$X\$:PRINT#M,Y\$D\$O\$G\$S\$O\$E\$X\$:P RINT#M,Y\$D\$R\$E\$S\$O\$D\$X\$:PRINT#M, Y\$D\$S\$E\$S\$N\$D\$X\$:PRINT#M,Y\$D\$S\$L \$E\$S\$M\$D\$X\$:PRINT#M,Y\$D\$S\$M\$E\$S\$ E\$X\$ 96 PRINT#M,Y\$D\$S\$N\$A\$I\$X\$:PRINT# M,Y\$D\$S\$O\$I\$X\$:PRINT#M,Y\$D\$S\$Q\$H \$D\$M\$X\$:GOTO18 97 'Print left side and center o f 3 98 PRINT#M,Y\$M\$F\$T\$F\$M\$X\$:FORZ=1 TO2:PRINT#M,Y\$H\$T\$H\$X\$:NEXT:PRIN T#M, Y\$E\$T\$Q\$E\$X\$:GOSUB3499 'Print right side of 3 or B 100 PRINT#M,Y\$D\$S\$M\$E\$S\$E\$X\$:PRI

Listing continued

NT#M,Y\$E\$S\$C\$I\$X\$:PRINT#M,Y\$K\$X\$ :PRINT#M,Y\$I\$M\$D\$H\$M\$X\$:PRINT#M. Y\$M\$D\$H\$T\$M\$X\$:GOTO18 101 'Print 4 102 PRINT#M,Y\$S\$D\$O\$T\$X\$:PRINT#M ,Y\$S\$G\$L\$T\$X\$:PRINT#M,Y\$S\$H\$B\$Q\$ S\$X\$:PRINT#M,Y\$S\$D\$L\$H\$S\$N\$X\$:PR INT#M,Y\$S\$D\$O\$H\$S\$X\$:PRINT#M,Y\$S \$D\$R\$H\$P\$X\$:PRINT#M,Y\$S\$D\$S\$M\$H\$ M\$X\$:GOSUB32:FORZ=1TO2:PRINT#M,Y \$S\$D\$O\$T\$X\$:NEXT:GOTO18 103 'Print 5 104 PRINT#M,Y\$M\$F\$Q\$B\$I\$X\$:FORZ= lTO2:PRINT#M,Y\$H\$Q\$B\$I\$X\$:NEXT:P RINT#M,Y\$E\$L\$S\$D\$M\$S\$D\$X\$:GOSUB3 6:PRINT#M,Y\$E\$S\$E\$M\$S\$D\$X\$:FORZ= 1TO2:PRINT#M,Y\$I\$B\$M\$S\$D\$X\$:NEXT :PRINT#M,Y\$M\$H\$F\$S\$O\$D\$X\$:GOTO18 105 'Print 6 106 PRINT#M,Y\$M\$J\$D\$M\$X\$:PRINT#M ,Y\$K\$X\$:PRINT#M,Y\$K\$X\$:PRINT#M,Y \$E\$S\$D\$M\$S\$E\$X\$:GOSUB36:PRINT#M. Y\$E\$S\$E\$L\$S\$E\$X\$:FORZ=1TO2:PRINT #M,Y\$I\$B\$Q\$H\$X\$:NEXT:PRINT#M,Y\$M \$H\$F\$S\$F\$M\$XS:GOTO18 107 'Print 7 108 PRINT#M,Y\$B\$M\$U\$D\$X\$:PRINT#M ,Y\$E\$T\$R\$D\$X\$:PRINT#M,Y\$H\$T\$O\$D\$ X\$:PRINT#M,Y\$N\$H\$L\$T\$D\$X\$:PRINT# M,Y\$Q\$H\$Q\$S\$D\$X\$:PRINT#M,Y\$S\$L\$H \$N\$S\$D\$X\$:PRINT#M,Y\$S\$O\$H\$S\$D\$X\$ :PRINT#M,Y\$S\$R\$H\$P\$D\$X\$:PRINT#M, Y\$T\$M\$H\$F\$X\$:PRINT#M,Y\$T\$P\$H\$C\$X \$:PRINT#M,Y\$U\$H\$X\$:GOTO18 109 'Print 8 110 PRINT#M,Y\$M\$D\$H\$M\$T\$X\$:PRINT #M,Y\$I\$M\$D\$H\$M\$X\$:PRINT#M,Y\$K\$X\$ :PRINT#M,Y\$E\$S\$I\$C\$X\$:PRINT#M,Y\$ D\$M\$S\$E\$S\$E\$X\$:GOSUB34:GOTO100 111 'Print 9 112 PRINT#M,Y\$M\$F\$S\$H\$F\$M\$X\$:FOR Z=1TO2:PRINT#M,Y\$H\$Q\$B\$I\$X\$:NEXT :PRINT#M,Y\$E\$L\$S\$E\$S\$E\$X\$:GOSUB3 6:PRINT#M,Y\$E\$M\$S\$D\$S\$E\$X\$:PRINT #M,Y\$K\$X\$:PRINT#M,Y\$K\$X\$:PRINT#M ,Y\$M\$J\$D\$M\$X\$:GOTO18 113 'Print ; 114 GOSUB12:PRINT#M,Y\$B\$L\$D\$O\$D\$ T\$L\$X\$:PRINT#M,Y\$L\$F\$O\$D\$L\$T\$X\$: PRINT#M,Y\$M\$E\$O\$D\$T\$L\$X\$:GOTO18 115 'Print = 116 GOSUB12:FORZ=1T07:PRINT#M,Y\$ M\$S\$D\$O\$D\$M\$S\$X\$:NEXT:GOTO18 117 'Print : 118 GOSUB12:FURZ=1TO3:PRINT#M,YS M\$S\$D\$O\$D\$M\$S\$X\$:NEXT:GOTO18 119 'Print A 120 PRINT#M,Y\$H\$U\$X\$:PRINT#M,Y\$I \$T\$X\$:PRINT#M,Y\$J\$S\$X\$:PRINT#M,Y \$S\$I\$D\$O\$X\$:PRINT#M,Y\$S\$D\$O\$I\$X\$ :PRINT#M,Y\$S\$D\$S\$O\$H\$X\$:PRINT#M, Y\$S\$D\$T\$D\$X\$:PRINT#M,Y\$S\$D\$S\$O\$H \$X\$:PRINT#M,Y\$S\$D\$O\$I\$X\$:PRINT#M ,Y\$S\$I\$D\$O\$X\$

```
Listing continued
```

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DYNACALC has a beautifully simple method of reading and writing FLEX data files, so you can communicate both ways with other programs on your system, such as the Text Editor, Text Processor, Sort/Merge, RMS data base system, or other programs written in BASIC, C, PASCAL, FORTRAN, and so on.

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to all displayed prompts. If any display looks distorted, find and check the display statements against the printed statements. Remarks identify all routines in the listing. When displays are good, enter a singlecharacter message (such as 1) to verify banner top and bottom margins. Check and correct all statements that define or set margins that look bad.

Check statements that identify or define selected background and border printing characters if they do not appear in your printed banner.

Only a printout of all banner characters can verify integrity of the

entire program. If you choose this method, print a 40-character-wide banner with a blank background, a + sign border, and a message input that contains all printable characters. The verification will use a lot of paper, but will prevent banner aborts later.

Banner character errors can be

```
Listing continued
                                          147 'Print L
 122 PRINT#M,Y$J$S$X$:PRINT#M,Y$I
                                          148 GOSUB32:GOSUB48:GOSUB48:GOTO
 $T$X$:PRINT#M,Y$H$U$X$:GOTO18
 123 'Print B
                                          18
 124 GOSUB32:GOSUB38:GOTO100
                                          149 'Print M
                                          150 GOSUB32:PRINT#M,Y$T$M$H$B$O$
 125 'Print C
                                          X$:PRINT#M,Y$S$Q$H$B$S$X$:PRINT#
 126 GOSUB42:GOSUB44:PRINT#M,Y$E$
                                          M,Y$S$M$H$B$O$S$X$:PRINT#M,Y$Q$H
 T$Q$E$X$:FORZ=1TO2:PRINT#M,Y$H$T
                                          $B$T$X$:PRINT#M,Y$S$M$H$B$O$S$X$
 $H$X$:NEXT:PRINT#M,Y$M$F$T$F$M$X
 $:GOT018
                                          :PRINT#M,Y$S$Q$H$B$S$X$:PRINT#M,
                                          Y$T$M$H$B$O$X$:GOSUB32:GOTO18
 127 'Print left side and center
                                          151 'Print N
 of D
                                          152 GOSUB32:PRINT#M,Y$T$O$H$A$N$
 128 GOSUB32:GOSUB44:PRINT#M,Y$D$
                                          X$:PRINT#M,Y$T$L$A$H$Q$X$:PRINT#
 U$D$x$
 129 'Print right side of D O Q o
                                          M,Y$S$Q$A$H$L$S$X$:PRINT#M,Y$S$N
                                          $A$H$O$S$X$:PRINT#M,Y$S$H$A$R$S$
 r Ø
                                          X$:PRINT#M,Y$P$A$H$M$T$X$:GOSUB3
 130 PRINT#M,Y$E$T$Q$E$X$:PRINT#M
                                          2:GOT018
  ,Y$K$X$:PRINT#M,Y$K$X$:PRINT#M,Y
                                          153 'Print O
  $M$J$D$M$X$:GOTO18
                                          154 GOSUB42:GOSUB44:GOTO130
 131 'Print E
                                          155 'Print P
 132 GOSUB32:GOSUB38:GOSUB44:GOTO
                                          156 GOSUB32:FORZ=1TO5:PRINT#M,Y$
 18
                                          S$Q$D$M$S$D$X$:NEXT:PRINT#M,Y$S$
 133 'Print F
                                          Q$E$S$E$X$:FORZ=1TO2:PRINT#M,Y$S
 134 GOSUB32:FORZ=1TO4:PRINT#M,Y$
                                          $Q$I$B$X$:NEXT:PRINT#M,Y$T$H$F$M
 S$Q$D$M$S$D$X$:NEXT:FORZ=1TO4:PR
                                          $X$:GOTO18
  INT#M,Y$U$O$D$X$:NEXT:GOTO18
                                          157 'Print Q
 135 'Print G
                                          158 GOSUB42:PRINT#M,Y$D$U$D$X$:P
 136 GOSUB42:FORZ=1TO3:PRINT#M,Y$
                                          RINT#M,Y$F$T$Q$D$X$:PRINT#M,W$YY
 D$U$D$X$:NEXT:PRINT#M,Y$D$Q$D$S$
                                          $H$T$Q$D$X$:PRINT#M,W$YY$F$U$D$X
 Q$D$X$:PRINT#M,Y$E$P$D$S$P$E$X$:
                                          $:GOT0130
 FORZ=1TO2:PRINT#M,Y$H$F$S$M$H$X$
                                          159 'Print R
  :NEXT:PRINT#M,Y$M$D$H$M$S$F$M$X$
                                          160 GOSUB32:PRINT#M,Y$S$Q$D$S$M$
  :GOTO18
                                          D$X$:PRINT#M,Y$S$Q$D$S$M$D$X$:PR
  137 'Print H
  138 GOSUB32:FORZ=1T06:PRINT#M,Y$
                                          INT#M,Y$S$O$F$S$M$D$X$:PRINT#M,Y
                                          $S$L$H$A$S$M$D$X$:PRINT#M,Y$Q$H$
  S$Q$D$Q$S$X$:NEXT:GOSUB32:GOTO18
                                          D$M$S$D$x$:PRINT#M,Y$N$H$A$M$E$S
  139 'Print I
                                          $E$X$:PRINT#M,Y$H$A$P$I$B$X$:PRI
  140 PRINT#M,Y$D$U$D$X$:GOSUB32:P
                                          NT#M,Y$F$S$I$B$X$:PRINT#M,Y$D$S$
  RINT#M,Y$D$U$D$X$:GOTO18
                                          O$H$F$M$X$:GOTO18
  141 'Print left side of J
                                          161 'Print left side and center
  142 PRINT#M,Y$M$F$U$X$:PRINT#M,Y
                                          of S
  $H$U$X$:PRINT#M,Y$H$U$X$:PRINT#M
                                          162 PRINT#M,Y$M$F$S$H$F$M$X$:FOR
  ,Y$E$N$U$X$
                                          Z=1TO2:PRINT#M,Y$H$Q$I$B$X$:NEXT
  143 'Print center and right side
                                          :PRINT#M,Y$E$L$S$E$S$E$X$:GOSUB3
   of J or U
                                          8
  144 GOSUB48:PRINT#M,Y$E$U$N$X$:P
                                          163 'Print right side of S or $
  RINT#M,Y$K$X$:PRINT#M,Y$K$X$:PRI
                                          164 PRINT#M,Y$E$S$E$S$L$E$X$:FOR
  NT#M,Y$M$J$F$X$:GOTO18
                                          Z=1TO2:PRINT#M,Y$I$B$Q$H$X$:NEXT
  145 'Print K
                                          :PRINT#M,Y$M$H$F$S$F$M$X$:GOTO18
  146 GOSUB32:PRINT#M,Y$S$N$G$Q$S$
                                          165 'Print T
  X$:PRINT#M,Y$S$Q$G$N$S$X$:PRINT#
                                          166 GOSUB46:GOSUB32:GOSUB46:GOTO
  M,Y$S$O$D$H$S$X$:PRINT#M,Y$S$L$H
                                          18
  $M$H$P$X$:PRINT#M,Y$Q$H$S$H$M$X$
                                          167 'Print U
  :PRINT#M,Y$N$H$S$Q$G$X$:PRINT#M,
                                          168 PRINT#M,Y$M$F$J$X$:PRINT#M,Y
  Y$H$T$O$D$X$:PRINT#M,Y$E$U$L$B$X
                                           $K$X$:PRINT#M,Y$K$X$:PRINT#M,Y$E
  $:PRINT#M,Y$C$U$P$X$:GOTO18
                                                                      Listing continued
```

```
Listing continued
```

\$N\$U\$X5:GOTO144 169 'Print V 170 PRINT#M,Y\$U\$H\$X\$:PRINT#M,Y\$T \$I\$X\$:PRINT#M,Y\$S\$M\$I\$F\$X\$:PRINT #M,Y\$Q\$I\$C\$R\$X\$:PRINT#M,Y\$N\$H\$F\$ S\$R\$X\$:PRINT#M,Y\$H\$C\$T\$P\$X\$:PRIN T#M,Y\$G\$U\$L\$X\$:PRINT#M,Y\$H\$C\$T\$P \$X\$:PRINT#M,Y\$N\$H\$F\$S\$R\$X\$:PRINT #M,Y\$Q\$I\$C\$R\$X\$:PRINT#M,Y\$S\$M\$I\$ FSXS 172 PRINT#M,Y\$T\$I\$X\$:PRINT#M,Y\$U \$H\$X\$:GOTO18 173 'Print W 174 PRINT#M,Y\$T\$O\$B\$H\$X\$:PRINT#M ,Y\$S\$O\$D\$I\$X\$:PRINT#M,Y\$K\$X\$:PRI NT#M,Y\$I\$G\$L\$S\$X\$:PRINT#M,Y\$H\$E\$ N\$T\$X\$:PRINT#M,Y\$P\$H\$F\$P\$S\$X\$:PR INT#M,Y\$S\$M\$H\$G\$R\$X\$ 176 PRINT#M,Y\$T\$H\$A\$R\$X\$:PRINT#M ,Y\$S\$M\$H\$G\$R\$X\$:PRINT#M,Y\$P\$H\$F\$ P\$S\$X\$:PRINT#M,Y\$H\$E\$N\$T\$X\$:PRIN T#M,Y\$I\$G\$L\$S\$X\$:PRINT#M,Y\$K\$X\$: PRINT#M,Y\$S\$O\$D\$I\$X\$:PRINT#M,Y\$T \$O\$B\$H\$X5:GOTO18 177 'Print X 178 PRINT#M,Y\$D\$L\$U\$C\$X\$:PRINT#M ,Y\$G\$T\$O\$E\$X\$:PRINT#M,Y\$H\$B\$S\$Q\$ H\$X\$:PRINT#M,Y\$N\$H\$B\$S\$H\$B\$L\$X\$: PRINT#M,Y\$Q\$H\$B\$M\$H\$B\$O\$X\$:PRINT #M,Y\$L\$S\$I\$R\$X\$ 180 PRINT#M,Y\$S\$O\$H\$B\$S\$M\$X\$:PRI NT#M,Y\$L\$S\$I\$R\$X\$:PRINT#M,Y\$O\$H\$ B\$M\$H\$B\$O\$X\$:PRINT#M,Y\$N\$H\$B\$S\$H \$B\$L\$X\$:PRINT#M,Y\$H\$B\$S\$O\$H\$X\$:P RINT#M,Y\$G\$T\$O\$E\$X\$:PRINT#M,Y\$D\$ L\$U\$C\$X\$:GOTO18 181 'Print Y 182 PRINT#M,Y\$U\$O\$D\$X\$:PRINT#M,Y \$U\$H\$X\$:PRINT#M,Y\$T\$O\$D\$H\$X\$:PRI NT#M,Y\$T\$H\$D\$O\$X\$:PRINT#M,Y\$S\$O\$ H\$D\$S\$X\$:PRINT#M,Y\$I\$D\$O\$S\$X\$:PR INT#M,Y\$I\$T\$X\$:PRINT#M,Y\$I\$D\$O\$S \$X\$:PRINT#M,Y\$S\$O\$H\$D\$S\$X\$:PRINT #M,Y\$T\$H\$D\$O\$X\$:PRINT#M,Y\$T\$O\$D\$ H\$X\$ 184 PRINT#M,Y\$U\$H\$X\$:PRINT#M,Y\$U \$O\$D\$X\$:GOTO18 185 'Print Z 186 PRINT#M,Y\$D\$U\$D\$X\$:PRINT#M,Y \$G\$T\$P\$D\$X\$:PRINT#M,Y\$H\$B\$M\$T\$D\$ X\$:PRINT#M,Y\$H\$E\$S\$R\$D\$X\$:PRINT# M,Y\$D\$N\$H\$A\$S\$O\$D\$X\$:PRINT#M,Y\$D \$Q\$H\$A\$L\$S\$D\$X\$:PRINT#M,Y\$D\$L\$S\$ H\$A\$Q\$D\$X\$:PRINT#M,Y\$D\$S\$O\$H\$A\$N \$D\$X\$:PRINT#M,Y\$D\$S\$R\$H\$E\$X\$ 188 PRINT#M,Y\$D\$M\$T\$H\$B\$X\$:PRINT #M,Y\$D\$T\$P\$G\$X\$:PRINT#M,Y\$D\$U\$D\$ X\$:GOTO18 189 'Print one background line a nd right-hand border 190 PRINT#M,Y\$V\$X\$:PRINT#M,STRIN G\$(ZT, W\$) 191 'Do five linefeeds

Listing continued

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Also check all statements called by' GOSUBs in the printing statement. Just two GOSUBs and one GOTO routine (32, 44, and 130), for example, print the letter D. GOSUBed routines print identical parts of several characters. Suspect these routines when two or more characters have similar defects.

#### **Multicolor Banners**

Multicolor banners require a separate print run for each color used. Use the same message input for all print runs. The banner paper's start position, established for the first color print run, must be exactly the same for the remaining print runs.

Tractor-pin feed is preferred over friction feed when printing multicolor banners since it maintains good lateral alignment during paper advance and backfeed. Index marks at the printer's paper output area provide adequate repositioning marks for longitudinal alignment.

Friction-feed mechanisms on some printers do not advance and backfeed paper in exact alignment. So, index marks should be used at paper output and at input areas of printer. Both sets of index marks must be aligned laterally and longitudinally for each color print run. Before starting, review the entire multicolor banner procedure. It might prevent a surprise during or between banner print runs. Prepare all needed materials and look up special character ASCII codes that might be used. Type any required printer mode control codes into statement 222. Then, verify that printer power is off, and proceed as follows:

1. Hand-letter your intended message input on a piece of paper for reference when responding to message input prompts.

**2.** Decide on your background, border, and banner message colors.

**3.** Insert paper and install background printing ribbon in printer.

4. Attach a short strip of white stickyback label to some part of printer, adjacent to one edge of the paper.

5. Using a fine-point pencil, draw a short index line across the banner paper's edge and the fixed label strip. The two resulting marks will be used as paper repositioning indexes for subsequent color print runs.

6. Turn printer power on.

Start the program and select the desired banner width when prompted.
 Select your background character,

then blank border and banner message characters.

9. Referring to the hand-lettered message prepared in step 1, type your message input, double-check it, and press enter.

10. When the background is done, press the N key in response to the

"Another copy?" prompt.

11. Stop at this point and turn printer power off.

12. Gently pull straight back on the trailing part of the banner paper (just enough to eliminate slack) and backfeed it with the printer's paper feed knob. Continue backfeeding until the paper's index mark moves past the fixed index mark about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch.

13. Slip a small sheet of paper between the banner paper and ribbon guide on the print head or movable type element.

14. Replace ribbon with one for the next print run.

**15.** Remove the protective slipsheet inserted in step 13.

16. Using the paper-feed knob, carefully advance the banner paper until its index mark aligns exactly with the fixed index mark.

**17.** Turn printer power on and press Y key in response to the "New banner?" prompt.

18. Select a blank background, your border character, and a blank banner message character. (If banner message and border are to be the same color, both can be printed during this print run.)

19. Repeat steps 9-17.

20. If applicable, repeat steps 18 and 19 for the banner-message print run. Except in step 18, select a blank background and border, and your banner-message-printing character.

#### **Double-Line Banners**

Double-line banners can be printed

Listing	continued

```
192 FORZ=1TO5:PRINT#M," ":NEXT
193 'Display ANOTHER COPY? promp
t
194 PRINT@481, "DO YOU WANT ANOTH
ER COPY(Y/N)?";
196 YN$=INKEY$:IFYN$="Y"THEN254E
LSEIFYN$<>"N"THEN196
197 'Display NEW BANNER? prompt
198 GOSUB28:FORT=ØTO99:NEXT:PRIN
T@481, "DO YOU WANT A NEW BANNER(
Y/N)?";
200 YN$=INKEY$:IFYN$="Y"THENCLS:
GOTO218ELSEIFYN$<>"N"THEN200
202 CLS1:END
203 'Program title
204 CLS:FORZ=9TO425STEP32:PRINT@
Z, "BANNER PRINTER"; :NEXT
206 PRINT@453, "VERIFY THAT PRINT
ER IS": PRINT@486, "TURNED ON AND
READY.";:SCREENØ,1:FORZ=ØTO2999:
NEXT
207 'Program description
```

208 CLS:PRINT@3, "THIS PROGRAM PR
INTS BANNERS WITH 32-COLUMN-H
IGH CHARAC- TERS ON ANY ONE O
F THREE LINES. A BANNER MAY HAVE
A CLEAR OR SYMBOL-CHARACTER
SHADED BORDER AND/OR BACKGROUND
210 PRINT@195, PROMPTS LET YOU S
ELECT THE BACKGROUND, BORDER,
AND BANNER LETTER/NUMBER PRINT
ING CHARAC- TERS. EXCEPT WHEN A
BLANK OR A SPECIAL CHARACTER I
S SELECTED, THE PROGRAM USES TH
E @ SIGN TO PRINT MOST SYMBOLS.
212 PRINT@419,"A FINAL PROMPT AS
KS FOR THE BANNER MESSAGE TO B
E PRINTED. PRESS <spacebar> T</spacebar>
O CONTINUE";
214 IFINKEY\$<>" "THEN214
216 CLS:PRINT@35, "THE BANNER MES
SAGE MAY BE UP TO 240 CHARACTER
S/SPACES LONG. WHEN BANNER IS P
RINTED, YOU MAY SELECT TO PRINT
Listing continued

only in 80-column wide mode. They require two print runs for single or double colors, plus another print run for each additional color.

Position the banner paper at the same start point before each print run. (See steps 4, 5, 11, and 12 of the multicolor-banner procedure.

Use a blank or light-shaded background for single-color banners. One of the banner message lines will overprint the background shading. Use one message input to print the background, the border, and the longest one of two words or banner message lines. Use a different message input to print the shorter word/line during the second print run.

Center the shorter word/line by adding line-select characters # for topline or & for bottom-line printing. Each line-select character preceding the shorter word/line will move it right two print lines. See Table 2 for horizontal space (print lines) used for characters in each line of your double-line banner. Divide the difference in print lines used by two. The result is the number of extra line-select characters that must precede your shorter word/line message input.

Address correspondence to Francis S. Kalinowski, 16 North Alder Drive, Orlando, FL 32807.

Listing continued PRINT A NEW BANN ANOTHER COPY, ER, OR QUIT.": PRINT@227, "BANNERS MAY BE PRINTED IN ANY ONE OF TH REE AVAILABLE WIDTHS. 217 'Banner width prompt 218 PRINT@323, "SELECT YOUR BANNE R'S WIDTH:":PRINT@394,"1. 40-COL UMN": PRINT@426, "2. 60-COLUMN": PR INT@458,"3. 80-COLUMN 220 Z\$=INKEY\$:IFZ\$=""THEN220ELSE ZL=VAL(Z\$):IFZL=1THENZT=40ELSEIF ZL=2THENZT=6ØELSEIFZL=3THENZT=8Ø ELSEIFZL<1ORZL>3THEN220 221 'Printing mode control codes (if needed by printer) 222 '\*\*\*\* THIS STATEMENT IS RESE RVED FOR SPECIAL CODES REQUIRED TO SET UP YOUR PRINTER \*\*\*\* 223 'Banner background prompt 224 CLS:PRINT@35, "WHICH BACKGROU ND DU YOU WANT?":PRINT@101,"1. C LEAR (BLANK)":PRINT@133,"2. LIGH TLY SHADED (:)":PRINT@165,"3. HE RRINGBONE SHADED (>)":PRINT@197, "4. SPECIAL SHADED 226 Z\$=INKEY\$:IFZ\$=""THEN226ELSE ZE=VAL(Z\$)228 IFZE<1ORZE>4THEN226ELSEIFZE= 1THENL\$=" "ELSEIFZE=2THENL\$=":"E LSEIFZE=3THENL\$=">"ELSEIFZE=4THE NGOSUB26:PRINT@384,"";:INPUT"";Z D:L\$=CHR\$(ZD) 229 'Banner border prompt 230 CLS:PRINT@36, "WHICH BORDER D O YOU WANT?":PRINT@102,"1. #":PR INT@134,"2, \*":PRINT@166,"3. +": PRINT@198,"4. %":PRINT@230,"5. N ONE (BLANK)":PRINT@262,"6. SPECI AL CHARACTER 232 Z\$=INKEY\$:IFZ\$=""THEN232ELSE ZF = VAL(Z\$)234 IFZF<10RZF>6THEN232ELSEIFZF= lTHENW\$="#"ELSEIFZF=2THENW\$="\*"E LSEIFZF=3THENW\$="+"ELSEIFZF=4THE NW\$="%"ELSEIFZF=5THENW\$=" "ELSEI FZF=6THENGOSUB26:PRINT@384," ";: INPUT"; ZB:W\$=CHR\$(ZB) 235 'Message printing character prompt 236 CLS:PRINT@33, "WHICH BANNER M ASSAGE PRINTING CHARACTER

DO YOU WANT?":PRINT@131,"1. @ SI GN": PRINT@163, "2. MESSAGE CHAR'S CHARACTER": PRINT@195, "3. NONE ( BLANK) ": PRINT@227, "4. SPECIAL CH ARACTER 238 Z\$=INKEY\$:IFZ\$=""THEN238ELSE ZP=VAL(Z\$)240 IFZP<lorzP>4THEN238ELSEIFZP= 4THENGOSUB26:PRINT@384,"";:INPUT "";ZA 241 'Banner message cnaracter li mitations 242 CLS:PRINT" ONLY LETTERS, NUM AND SYMBOLS ; '(). BERS, SPACES, !/= AND \$ MAY BE USED AS MESSAG IF NEEDED, USE + E CHARACTERS. IN MESSAGE FUR A COMMA IN BANNER PRINTOUT OR USE @ FOR A COLON IN PRINTOUT. 244 IFZL<2THENPRINT@194, "NOTE: D O NOT USE LINE-SELECT CHARACT ERS #%& IN 40-COLUMN WIDE BA NNERS.": ELSEPRINT@193, "PREFIX ME SSAGE SEGMENTS WITH # FOR TOP L INE, % FOR CENTER LINE OR & FOR BOTTOM LINE PRINTOUT. 245 'Banner message prompt 246 PRINT@294, "WHAT IS YOUR MESS AGE": PRINT@320, "" 248 INPUT"";AA\$ 249 'Add end-of-message flag 250 AA\$=AA\$+CHR\$(91):M=-2 251 'Define background printing strings 252 M\$=L\$+L\$:N\$=L\$+M\$:O\$=L\$+N\$:P \$=L\$+O\$:Q\$=L\$+P\$:R\$=L\$+Q\$:S\$=L\$+ R\$:T\$=S\$+S\$:U\$=S\$+T\$:V\$=S\$+U\$ 254 GOSUB28 255 'Print left-hand border 256 PRINT#M,STRING\$(ZT,W\$):ONZL GOTO258,260,262 258 Y\$=W\$+N\$:X\$=N\$+W\$:YY\$=L\$:XX\$ =L\$:PRINT#M,Y\$V\$X\$:PRINT#M,Y\$V\$X \$:GOT0264 260 Y\$=W\$+S\$+P\$:X\$=P\$+S\$+W\$:YY\$= S\$+N\$:XX\$=N\$+S\$:GOTO264 262 Y\$=W\$+T\$+R\$:X\$=R\$+T\$+W\$:YY\$= T\$+P\$:XX\$=P\$+T\$ 263 'Print 1 background line and go to read-message routine 264 ZC=2:PRINT#M,Y\$V\$X\$:GOTO18

#### BY WILLIAM S. BONNELL

# SUBMARINE SIMULATION

T his simulation was inspired by my past experience as weapons officer on a nuclear submarine and my current work as an industrial engineer specializing in simulation. The Color Computer combines the possibility of simulation and graphics nicely in a low-cost computer.

Firing a torpedo is simple if you know the course, speed, and range of the target. The goal in this simulation, and in reality, is to determine these Have you ever wondered how it would feel to navigate a nuclear sub? Now you have your chance.

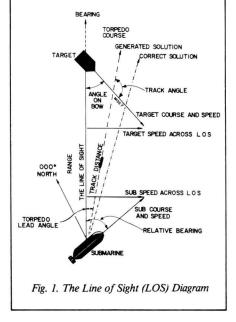
parameters accurately prior to firing the torpedo, while maneuvering the sub to a good firing position. A good firing position is within the range of the torpedo, not so close as to be detected, and with a good target aspect or angle.

Table 1 includes a few definitions to help you understand this model. Also refer to Fig. 1, the Line of Sight (LOS) diagram.

With these definitions in mind, let me explain how to determine the course, speed, and range of the target, and how to maneuver the sub to the firing point.

#### Procedure

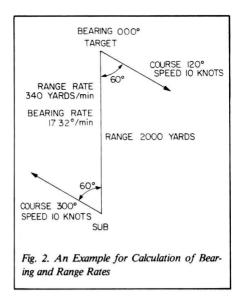
At the start of the simulation, the



System Requirements 16K RAM Extended Color Basic

SHIP NHN SPEED IME 5.0 316.0 60. n 2.30 A DATA(GENERATED) TARGET **ARING** 345 GEMERA 399. 124 UTION(GENERATED) SП 0.0 17 45 х FISH AWAY-COURSE 17

Photo 1. Control Room Display



program provides initial sonar data. You should construct a simple LOS diagram from this data to help orient yourself to the situation.

The sub is at periscope depth (above 70 feet) and 5 knots. At this depth and speed, you can raise the periscope and

"Do not raise the scope for too long a period of time, or you will be detected."

observe the target. At depths below 70 feet or speeds greater than 10 knots, you cannot raise the periscope. Do not raise the scope for too long a period of time, or you will be detected. You should make an observation in less than 10 seconds.

From the periscope observation,

Course: The direction of travel measured clockwise from north between 000 and 360 degrees.

**Speed:** The rate of travel measured in knots. A knot is one nautical mile per hour. A nautical mile is 2,024 yards (approximated by 2,000 yards).

Range: The distance between sub and target, usually measured in yards.

**Bearing:** The direction of the target from the sub, measured clockwise from north between 000 and 360 degrees. This is the LOS.

**Relative Bearing:** (RB) The direction of the target from the sub, measured clockwise from the bow (front) of the sub between 000 and 360 degrees.

**Torpedo Lead Angle:** (TLA) The angle measured from the LOS to the torpedo course. **Angle on the Bow:** (AOB) The angle measured clockwise or counterclockwise from the bow of the target to the LOS between 000 and 180 degrees. It is called "port" if you see the port (left) side of the target or "starboard" if you see the starboard (right) side of the target. **Track Distance:** The distance the torpedo must travel to intersect with the target course, extended in either direction. This must be less than 4,000 yards in this model.

**Target Speed Across the LOS:** The speed of the target perpendicular to the LOS. It is target speed times the sine of AOB.

Sub Speed Across the LOS: The sub speed times the sine of RB.

Torpedo Speed Across the LOS: Torpedo speed times the sine of TLA.

Speed in the LOS: Speed parallel to the LOS. Equals speed times the cosine of the appropriate angle.

**Relative Speed:** The apparent speed to the sub. It is as if the sub were stationary and the target had all the speed.

**Range Rate:** Proportional to relative speed in the LOS. If the target is traveling at 10 knots with AOB = 60 degrees and sub is traveling at 10 knots with the RB = 60 degrees, the relative speed in the line of sight is  $10^{\circ}COS(60) + 10^{\circ}COS(60) = 10$  knots. The two ships are approaching at 10 knots or 20,400 yards/hour or 340 yards/minute. The range rate is 340 yards/minute. Refer to Fig. 2.

**Bearing Rate:** (BR) Proportional to the relative speed across the LOS. In Fig. 2, the relative speed across the LOS is 10\*SIN(60) + 10\*SIN(60) = 17.32 knots. At 2,000 yards (one nautical mile) the bearing rate is (SPEED IN KNOTS)/(RANGE IN MI.) = 17.32 degrees/minute.

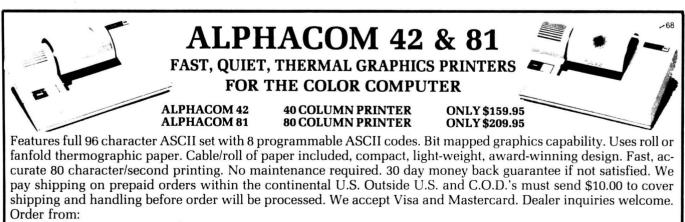
**The Generated Solution:** What the sub thinks the target is doing. Torpedo course is calculated by the ship's computer based on the generated solution. It does this by matching the speed of the torpedo across the LOS with the speed of the target across the LOS. This is a collision course caused by forcing a zero bearing rate.

Torpedo Course: Target bearing + torpedo lead angle.

Table 1. Definitions

the user estimates range and course. Add this information to the LOS diagram.

Range is inversely proportional to the number of horizontal divisions that the target covers in the periscope. For this periscope, there are eight divisions per degree of arc. One degree of arc at one nautical mile is 100 feet high. This target is 100 feet high. When it covers eight divisions in the periscope, it is one nautical mile, or approximately 2,000 yards, away. Similarly, four divisions are 4,000 yards, and two divisions are 8,000 yards.



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Observe the target. You determine the course from the angle on the bow (AOB). Refer to Fig. 1. The target course is the reciprocal of the bearing (180 degrees plus or minus bearing) plus a port AOB or minus a starboard AOB. Figure 3 shows the eight different perspectives that appear in the program. More perspectives could be drawn if computer memory were not a limitation.

Perspective 1 is the target coming straight at the sub. Refer to the circle

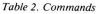
"Having the target course and range, the user adjusts target speed until the generated bearing rate matches the actual bearing rate reported by sonar."

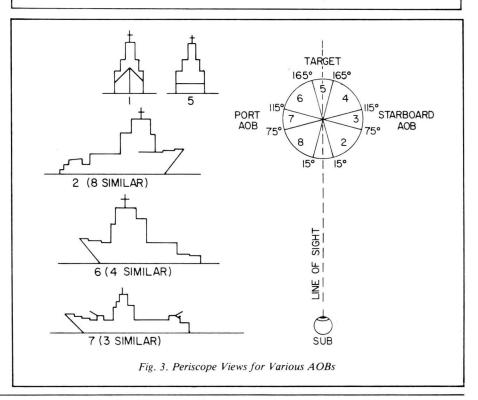
diagram in Fig. 3. This perspective is shown when the AOB is less than port or starboard 15 degrees. Perspectives 2 and 8 represent AOBs between 15 and 74 degrees. Notice how the front deck line appears. Perspectives 3 and 7 represent AOBs between 75 and 104 degrees. Perspectives 4 and 6 are AOBs between 105 and 164 degrees. The stern (rear of target) is seen in these. Perspective 5 (the target going straight away) is for AOBs greater than port or starboard 165 degrees.

Having the target course and range, the user adjusts target speed until the generated bearing rate matches the actual bearing rate reported by sonar.

When these are equal, the solution is "tracking." If the solution remains tracking, it is the correct solution. If

Command	Meaning
OD XXXX < enter >	Make sub depth XXX feet
OS XX < enter >	Make sub speed XX knots
OC XXX < enter >	Make sub course XXX degrees
TC XXX < enter >	Make generated target course XXX degrees
TS XX < enter >	Make generated target speed XX knots
TR XXXXX < enter >	Make generated range XXXXX yards
AT XX.X < enter >	Advance simulation XX.X min.
TA <enter></enter>	Put true data into the generated solution—only for cheaters or novices
FI < enter >	Fire the torpedo
US < enter >	Up scope
TB < enter >	Set generated bearing = to sonar true bearing; if the generated solu- tion is wrong, the generated bearing will soon be wrong— watch this
RD <enter></enter>	Restore the display if it gets "messed up," which can happen if you hit clear at command input
ANY KEY < enter >	Advance simulation time .1 minute and update display
QUIT < enter >	Exit from the program
RUN < enter >	Start a new run right now







the generated and actual bearing rates begin to differ, either the target changed course or speed (zigged), or the solution was not correct.

There are any number of solutions

that track for some period of time. An example of this is Fig. 4. In the first LOS diagram the target is getting closer. In the second the target is getting farther away. They both have the

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Variable	Function		
Α	Function to calculate torpedo course		
A\$	Command string		
A( )	Graphic image of torpedo		
A1()	Graphic image of torpedo		
A2()	Graphic image of torpedo		
AB	Angle on the bow		
AC	Submarine acceleration		
AN\$	Display string for angle on bow		
B( )	Bearing of target 0—passed to and from position keeping routine 1—actual data (truth) 2—generated data		
B1	New bearing—compared to last value for rate		
BR()	Bearing rate of target $(0,1,2)$ *		
C()	Submarine course 0—passed to and from position keeping routine 1—sub course		
CT()	2—torpedo course		
CT()	Target course (0,1,2)* Old course—used to detect zigs		
	Sub depth		
	Distance to target track—if $>4,000$ yards, the torpedo stops		
DC	Desired course		
DD	Desired depth		
DR	Depth rate		
DS	Desired speed		
DT	Delta time of simulation $= .1$ minutes		
DX	Change in distance in LOS		
DY	Change in distance across LOS		
F1	Torpedo course		
Н	Hit switch $1 = hit$		
	2 = shut down		
HM\$	3 = miss		
M	Draw string for divisions on scope A function that keeps bearings and courses between 000 and 360 degrees		
MI	2,024 yards/nautical mile		
MM	Rate at which correlations are made between desired and actual courses and		
	speeds—value of .5 means half the discrepancy is corrected each delta time of the simulation		
OC\$	Value of the command string		
R( )	Range (0,1,2) *		
R1	New range—compare to old to get range rate		
RB	Relative bearing		
RR()	Range rate $(0,1,2)$ *		
S\$()	Draw strings for different target aspects		
S( )	Submarine speed 1—passed to and from position keeping routine 2—actual		
SA	3—torpedo Relative speed across line of sight		
SA SF	Scale factor to make target the right size		
SF\$	String of SF		
SI\$	Side of target seen (P or S)		
SO	Old target speed used to detect zigs		
ST()	Target speed (0,1,2) *		
SW	Switch indicating a range estimate entered		
Т	Time		
Т0	Intermediate value of torpedo course		
TI\$	Titles for display		
TA	Track angle		
х	Function argument, also used for miss distance		
*Subscripts	s have same meaning as for B().		

Table 3. Main Variables

SOFTWARE \_434

Lines	Function
9900-9904	Break disable
9905 +	Initialization and display
30-33	Position-keeping subroutine
35	Command input
50-220	Display of information (control room)
300-340	Calculate torpedo course
350	End-of-run display
400-450	Fire torpedo, calculate hit/miss
500-599	Periscope display, scale target size
600-612	Torpedo display and animation
1000-1030	Calculate actual data every DT
1110-1147	Calculate generated data every DT
1200-1320	Simulation control loop
1400-1430	Decode commands

same bearing rate at the instant shown and continue to track for a little while. Both cannot be right.

The control-room display at the time of firing is shown in Photo 1. The top line is submarine data, including the actual sonar bearing of the target. On the next line are course rate, depth rate, and acceleration.

The next two lines are target data. The actual bearing rate from sonar is shown for comparison with the generated bearing rate. Torpedo data is on the next line. The sub's computer calculates torpedo courses at the time of firing based on the generated solution. The bottom lines are for command input and communications output.

To get to a good firing point, the sub might have to go deep and fast. The simulation restricts the submarine to above 1,000 feet and less than 30 knots. To close the range to the target and get to a good firing point, select a course for the sub that is ahead of the target. this produces a good AOB, or aspect at the firing point. Refer to your LOS diagram to help pick a leading course.

If the sub goes too fast at too shallow a depth, "cavitation" (propeller noise) occurs. This results in detection by the target, and an attack occurs. You can find the relationship of speed and depth producing cavitation experimentally, or you can look for it in the program.

The torpedo travels 4,000 yards at a speed of 45 knots. If the target is going away from you, the torpedo might shut down before it reaches the target, even if you are closer than 4,000 yards when you fire. If the target is getting closer, the range at the time of firing may be greater than 4,000

yards. The track distance must be less than 4,000 yards. Refer to Fig. 1. The computer knows this distance, but I will let you figure it out.

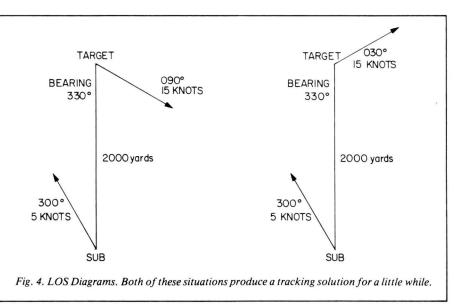
While maneuvering deep and at high speed, the target can change course and speed. You know this if a tracking solution previous deteriorates. Sonar can also detect the change and tell you about a possible target "zig." You must decide whether to slow down and go up to periscope depth to see what happened, or continue to try to close the target range. Sonar has been known to make mistakes. It detects true "zigs" about one-third of the time and reports occasional spurious "zigs."

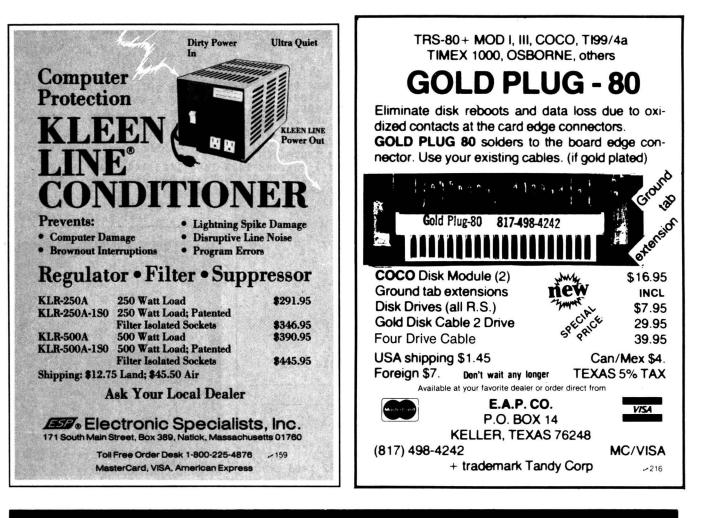
The program begins with sonar reporting initial contact with the target, giving the bearing and a rough estimate of range based on the loudness of the target and judgment of the operator.

The simulation initializes the target course to produce an AOB less than 135 degrees. Target speed is between 5 and 25 knots, and range is between 2,250 and 6,250 yards. The target changes course and speed independently. The changes are limited to less than 10 knots and 45 degrees. There is a 90-percent chance that it will change one or both at least every 10 simulation minutes. One-tenth of a minute passes each time you enter a command. The AT command advances more time, but you cannot enter commands while time is advancing. If sonar detects a zig, the AT command interrupts to allow entry of a new command.

Commands to control the parameters of the generated solution,







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24,000 characters in each file. (9000 with 16K).



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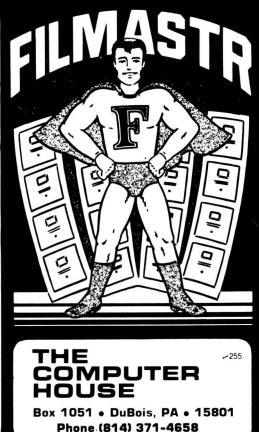


Table continued	
RB	30
RR()	31 210 1000 1110
S\$	530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 591
S\$()	530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 9905 9910 9911 9912
	9913 9914 9915 9916 9917
S()	30 200 215 300 310 400 410 500 1000 1003 1018 1019
	1023 9905 10000 10001 10040
SA	30 310 410
SF	580 581 590
SF\$	590 591
SI\$	32 1110
SO	1006 1007
ST()	30 205 300 350 400 1000 1006 1007 1023 1110 1407
	1411 1416 9905 10000
SW	1030 1420
т	200 1200 10000
тØ	310 320 410 420
T1\$	59 10061
Т2\$	59 10062
Т3\$	59 10063
Т4\$	59 10064
Т5\$	59 10065
т6\$	59 10066
т7\$	59 10067
Т8\$	59 10069
TA	30 32
TI	30 10000
x	440 450 9905 9906

Lines 9900–9905 disable the break key except during command input. In line 9905, the POKE 65495,1 causes the program to execute faster. If your computer does not support this, delete the POKE.

Table 5 is a cross reference of statement labels and variables. this is very useful in understanding the program flow. Table 3 defines the variables in the program, while Table 4 summarizes the program structure.

Photo 2 shows the target just after firing. It has a port 124 degrees AOB at 2,181 yards. Photo 3 shows the target after it has been hit. With some practice you can do this. Good luck!

Address correspondence to William Bonnell, 239 Mason Ave., Rochester, NY 14626.

Program Listing, Formattee	l Listing of the Simulation
<pre>/************************************</pre>	<pre>d Listing of the Simulation ),S(1),B(1),D0:PRINT@128,"";:PRI NT USING"#### ";CR,DR,AC 205 PRINT@224,"";:PRINT USING "# ##### ";R(2),CT(2),ST(2),B(2): 210 PRINT@320,";:PRINT USING "# #### ";BR(1),BR(2),RR(2);:PRINT " ";AN\$ 215 PRINT@416,"";:PRINTUSING "## ### ";C(2),S(2) 216 IF A\$="FI" THEN PRINT @430," X"; 220 RETURN 300 S(0)=0:R(0)=R(2):ST(0)=ST(2) :CT(0)=CT(2):B(0)=B(2):GOSUB 30 310 T0=SA/S(2) 320 C(2)=FNA(T0) 325 C(2)=FNM(C(2)) 330 GOSUB 215 340 RETURN 350 GOSUB 50:PRINT@172,"GENERATE D/ACTUAL)":PRINT@256,"";:PRINTUS ING"#### ";R(1),CT(1),ST(1),B(1) ):PRINTB\$;:RETURN 400 S(0)=0:R(0)=R(1):ST(0)=ST(1) :CT(0)=CT(1):GOSUB 30 410 T0=SA/S(2) 420 F1=FNM(FNA(T0)) 421 PRINT@430," X":FOR J= 1 TO300:NEXT:PRINT@480,"FISH AWA Y-COURSE ";:PRINT USING"###";C(2) );:FOR J=1 TO2000:NEXT 425 IF F1=C(2) THEN H=1:GOTO 502 430 D1=R(1)/SIN((CT(1)-F1)/A)*SI N((CT(1)-B(1))/A) 435 IF D1&gt;4000 THENH=2:GOTO 502</pre>
.## ";T;:PRINT USING"###.# ";C(1	Listing continued

```
Listing continued
 440 X=SIN((C(2)-F1)/A)*D1/SIN((C
 T(1) - C(2) / A
 450 IF ABS(X)<75 THEN H=1:GOTO 5
 Ø2 ELSE H=3:GOTO 5Ø2
 500 IF D0>70 OR S(1) >10 THEN PR
 INT@480, "SCOPE WONT GO UP
   ";:FOR J=1 TO 1000:NEXT:RETURN
 502 AB=B(1)-180-CT(1):AB=FNM(AB)
 503 GOTO 520
 504 PCLS:COLOR 1,0
 505 SCREEN 1,1
 508 CIRCLE (128,96),80
 510 LINE(128,96)-(128,176), PSET
 512 LINE - (48,95), PRESET
 514 LINE -(208,95),PSET
 516 PAINT(128,19),1,1
 517 LINE(128,96)-(128,16), PRESET
 :DRAW HM$
 518 RETURN
 520 GOSUB 504
 530 IF AB>345 OR AB<15 THEN S$=S
 $(1):GOTO 580
 531 IF AB<75 THEN S$=S$(5):GOTO
 58Ø
 532 IF AB<105 THEN S$=S$(3):GOTO
 58Ø
 533 IF AB<165 THEN S$=S$(7):GOTO
 58Ø
 534 IF AB<195 THEN S$=S$(2):GOTO
  58Ø
 535 IF AB<255 THEN S$=S$(6):GOTO
  58Ø
 536 IF AB<285 THEN S$=S$(Ø):GOTO
  58Ø
 537 IF AB<345 THEN S$=S$(4)
 580 SF=INT(8.38*A*ATN(100/(3*R(1
 )))+.5):IF SF<1 THEN SF=1
 581 IF SF>18 THEN SF=18
 590 SF$="S"+STR$(SF)
 591 DRAW SF$+S$
 592 IF H=1 THEN 594 ELSE IF H=2
 THEN 600 ELSE IF H=3 THEN 605
 593 A$=INKEY$:IF A$="" THEN 593
 ELSE RETURN
 594 FOR J=175 TO 113 STEP -2:FOR
  K=1 TO 10:PLAY"O4V31T255A":NEXT
 :PUT(124,J)-(132,J-15),A,PSET:NE
 XT:FOR J=1 TO 50:PLAY"O1V31T255C
 ":NEXT
 596 FOR J=1 TO 50:CIRCLE(128,96)
 ,J,Ø:NEXT:GOSUB350:PRINT @448,"R
 UN OR QUIT ";:PRINT@480, "WELL DO
 NE";:FOR I=0 TO 1 STEP 0:A$=INKE
 Y$:IF A$="R" THEN RUN ELSE IF A$
 ="Q" THEN CLS:POKE 65494,0:STOP
 ELSE NEXT
 599 A$=INKEY$:IF A$=""THEN599ELS
 E RETURN
 600 FOR J=175 TO 125 STEP-2:FOR
 K=1 TO 10:PLAY"O4V31T255A":NEXT:
 PUT(128,J)-(136,J-15),A,PSET:NEX
 Т
 601 PRINT@480, "TORPEDO SHUT DOWN
              ";:FOR J=1 TO 1000:N
```

EXT:H=Ø:RETURN 605 H=0:IF C(2)>F1 THEN 610 606 FOR J=170 TO 112 STEP-2:FORK =1 TO 10:PLAY"04V31T255A":NEXT:P UT(114-170+J,J) - (122-170+J,J-15),A2,PSET:NEXT 607 FOR K=1 TO 200:NEXT:PRINT@48 Ø, "MISS LEFT ";:FOR J =1 TO 1000:NEXT:RETURN 610 FOR J=170 TO 112STEP-2:FOR K =1 TO 10:PLAY"04V31T255A":NEXT:P UT(136+170-J,J) - (144+170-J,J-15),Al,PSET:NEXT 612 FOR K=1 TO 200:NEXT:PRINT@48 Ø, "MISS RIGHT "::FO R J=1 TO 1000:NEXT:RETURN 1000 S(0) = S(1) : R(0) = R(1) : C(0) = C(0)1):  $B(\emptyset) = B(1): CT(\emptyset) = CT(1): ST(\emptyset) = S$ T(1):GOSUB30:BR(1)=BR(0):RR(1)=R $R(\emptyset):R(1)=R(\emptyset):B(1)=B(\emptyset):AN(1)=A$  $N(\emptyset)$ 1002 DR=(DD-D0)\*MM/DT 1003 AC = (MM\*(DS-S(1))/DT)1004 IF DC-C(1)>180 THEN DC=DC-3 60 ELSE IF DC-C(1) <-180 THEN DC= DC+360 1005 CR=MM\*(DC-C(1))/DT 1006 SO=ST(1):CO=CT(1):CT(1)=CT( 1) + (45 - RND(90)) \* (RND(100) <= 2) : ST(1) = ABS(ST(1) + (10 - RND(20)) \* (RND(100) <=1)) 1007 IF SO\*CO<>ST(1)\*CT(1) THEN IF RND(3)=1 THEN PRINT@480, "POSS IBLE ZIG";:JK=10000 1008 IF RND(100) = 1 THEN PRINT@48 Ø, "POSSIBLE ZIG ";:JK= 10000 1009 IF R(1) < 1000 THEN CLS0:FORJ =1TO3000:NEXT:CLS:PRINT"YOU DIED ":POKE 65494,0:STOP 1018 S(1) = S(1) + DT \* AC1019 IF S(1) >= 30 AND AC >= 0 THEN S(1) = 30: AC = 01021 D0=D0+DT\*DR:IF D0>1000 THEN DØ = 999: DR = Ø1022 C(1) = C(1) + DT \* CR1023 IF S(1)>(.08\*D0+6)^.94 THEN PRINT@480, "CAVITATING ";:CT(1)=B(1)-180:ST(1)=35 1030 IF SW=0 THEN 1140 1110  $R(\emptyset) = R(2) : B(\emptyset) = B(2) : CT(\emptyset) = C$  $T(2):ST(\emptyset) = ST(2):GOSUB3\emptyset:BR(2) = B$  $R(\emptyset):RR(2)=RR(\emptyset):R(2)=R(\emptyset):B(2)=$  $B(\emptyset):AN(2)=AN(\emptyset):AN\$=SI\$+STR\$(IN$ T(AN(2))1140 FOR J=0 TO 2 1141 C(J) = FNM(C(J)) : B(J) = FNM(B(J)))):CT(J)=FNM(CT(J)) 1147 NEXT 1200 T=T+DT 1215 RETURN 1220 GOSUB 35:IF A\$="RUN" THEN R UN ELSE IF A\$="QUIT"THEN CLS:POK E 65494,0:STOP

Listing continued

1222 GOSUB 1400 1223 GOSUB 1000 1224 IF A\$="AT" THEN FOR JK=1 TO VAL(OC\$)/DT-1:GOSUB 1000:NEXT 1225 GOSUB 200 1320 GOTO 1220 1400 A\$=A\$+" ":OC\$=MID\$(A\$,3):A \$=LEFT\$(A\$,2) 1401 IF A\$="RD" THENGOSUB50:GOTO 1420 1402 IF A\$="OC" THEN DC=VAL(OC\$) :GOTO 1420 1403 IF A\$="OS" THEN DS=VAL(OC\$) :GOTO 1420 1404 IF A\$="OD" THEN DD=VAL(OC\$) :GOTO 1420 1405 IF A\$="TR" THEN R(2)=VAL(OC \$):GOTO 1420 1406 IF A\$="TC" THEN CT(2)=VAL(0 C\$):GOTO 1420 1407 IF A\$="TS" THEN ST(2)=VAL(0 C\$):GOTO 1420 1408 IF A\$="TB" THEN B(2)=B(1):G ОТО 1420 1410 IF A\$="FI" THEN GOSUB 300:G OSUB 400:GOTO 1420 1411 IF A = "TA" THEN CT(2) = CT(1):ST(2) = ST(1) : R(2) = R(1) : B(2) = B(1):GOTO 1420 1416 IF A\$="US" THEN TIMER=0:GOS UB 500:IF TIMER>1000 THEN CT(1) = B(1)-180:ST(1)=35:PRINT@480,"THE Y SAW US";:GOTO 1420 ELSE GOTO 1 420 1419 GOTO 1223 1420 OC\$="":IF R(2)>0 T 1430 RETURN 9900 IF PEEK(&H3EB9)<>&H32 THEN CLEAR200,&H3EB0:FOR I=&H82B9 TO& H831E:POKEI-&H4400,PEEK(I):NEXT ELSE 9904 9901 FORI=0 TO 2:POKE&H3EBD+I,18 :NEXT:I=&H3F1E 9902 POKEI,&H26:POKEI+1,3:POKEI+ 2,&H7E:POKEI+3,&H83:POKEI+4,&H22 :POKEI+5,&H7E 9903 POKEI+6,&HA4:POKEI+7,&H4C 9904 POKE&H19B,&H3E:RUN9905 9905 POKE 65495,1:CLEAR200:DIMS\$ (7),C(3),S(3),CT(3),ST(3),R(3),B (3),AN(3),A(3),A1(3),A2(3):X=RND (-TIMER): PMODE4,1 9906 DEF FNA(X) =  $B(1) + A \times ATN(X / SQR)$ (-X\*X+1)):DEF FNM(X)=SGN(X)\*(ABS (X)/360-INT(ABS(X)/360))\*360-360 \*(X<Ø) 9907 PCLS:CIRCLE(128,96),2,1,3:G ET(124,108)-(132,93),A,G 9908 PCLS:DRAW "C1BM128,96;E6F1G 6H1":GET (126,100)-(134,85),A1,G :PCLS:DRAW"BM134,96;H6G1F6E1":GE T(128,104)-(136,89),A2,G:PCLS 9910 S\$(0)="C0BM120,96NL22R38U4L 4U2H3NE3L4D2L2ØU6L4U6L2NU2L2D4L2

Listing continued

D4L2D4L6U2L4NH3D2L4U1L4U1L4F 10" 9911 S\$(1)="CØBM128,96L6U4NE6U4R 2U4R2U6R2U3NL2NR2D3R2D6R2D4R2D4N H6D4L6" **9912** S\$(2) = "CØBM128,96L6U8R2U4R2 U6R2U3NL2NR2D3R2D6R2D4R2D8L6" 9913 S\$(3)="CØBM136,96NR22L38U4R 4U2E3NH3R4D2R2ØU6R4U6R4NU2R2D4R2 D4R2D4R6U2R4NE3D2R4U1R4U1R4U1R4G 10" 9914 S\$(4)="CØBM120,96BL8H9R4D1R 4D1R4NR4U6R2U6R4U3NL2NR2D3R4D4R4 D8R12D4R3U2R4D2R2D2R2D1L40" 9915 S\$(5)="CØBM136,96BR8E9L4D1L 4D1L4NL8U6L2U6L4U3NR2NL2D3L4D4L4 D8L12D4L3U2L4D2L2D2L2D1R40" **9916** S\$(6) = "CØBM120,96BL8H9R4D1R 4D1R4U6R2U6R4U3NL2NR2D3R4D4R4D8R 12D4R9D3L4NU3L34" 9917 S\$(7)="CØBM136,96BR8E9L4D1L 4D1L4U6L2U6L4U3NR2NL2D3L4D4L4D8L 12D4L9D3R4NU3R34" 10000 T=0:R(1)=2250+RND(4000):B(1) = RND(360): C(1) = RND(360): S(1) = 5 :CT(1)=B(1)-45-RND(270):ST(1)=5+ RND(20):DT=.1:TI=60:A=57.2957795  $1:S(2) = 45:D\emptyset = 6\emptyset:MI = 2\emptyset24:MM = .5$ 10001 DS=S(1):DC=C(1):DD=D0 10002 HM\$="D5NL5":FOR J=1 TO 4:H M\$=HM\$+HM\$:NEXT:HM\$="S4CØ"+HM\$ 10003 GOSUB 504:FOR I=0TO2000:NE XT 10010 CLS:PRINT"SONAR CONTACT BE ARING"B(1) 10020 IF R(1)>3500 THEN PRINT "B EYOND 3500 YDS." ELSE PRINT "LES S THAN 3500 YDS." 10040 PRINT "SUB COURSE"C(1)"SPE ED"S(1)10052 PRINT"COMMANDS - OS,OC,OD, TC, TS, TR, TB, FI, AT, RD, US, TA, RUN, Q UIT 10055 PRINT: PRINT"YOU HAVE THE C ONN, ": PRINT" I STAND RELIEVED": PR INT 10060 PRINT"HIT ANY KEY TO START 10061 T1\$="time course speed bea rs depth" 10062 T2\$="TARGET DATA(GENERATED 10063 T3\$="bearing rate range r bow" ate 10064 T4\$="TORPEDO SOLUTION(GENE RATED)" 10065 T5\$="range course speed be aring" 10066 T6\$="actual ---generated---> angle" 10067 T7\$="course speed ready fi red" 10069 T8\$=" dr cr ac" 10070 A\$=INKEY\$:IF A\$=""THEN 100 70 ELSE CLS0:GOSUB50:GOTO 1220

# BY MARK D. GOODWIN

# JOURNEY TO THE CENTER OF THE ROM—PART II

ast month I explained how the Color Basic interpreter uses certain areas of the Color Computer's memory to perform specific tasks. This month I'll take a close look at the remaining areas of the Color Computer's memory, which include the Basic-program area, the simple-variables area,

Learn how the Color Basic interpreter manipulates the CoCo's memory to perform specific tasks.

+ 02	EXP of the Floating-Point Value
+03	MSB of the Floating-Point Value
+04	NMSB of the Floating-Point Value
+05	NNMSB of the Floating-Point Value
+ 06	LSB of the Floating-Point Value
Where:	
EXP	is the exponent
MSB	is the most-significant byte
NMSB	is the next-most-significant byte

00 First Character of the Variable Name

+01 Second Character of the Variable Name

Table 1. A Numeric Variable

00	First Character of the Variable Name
+ 01	Second Character of the Variable Name with Bit 7 Set
+ 02	String Length
+03	Reserved
+04	MSB of the String Address
+05	LSB of the String Address
+06	Reserved
Where	
MSB	is the most-significant byte
LSB	is the least-significant byte
	Table 2. A String Variable

the array-variables area, the free-memory area, the stack area, the reservedmemory area, the Extended Color Basic ROM area, the Color Basic ROM area, the Disk Extended Color Basic ROM area (or ROM pack area), and the input/output area.

### The Basic-Program Area

The Basic-program area starts at the location pointed to by the start of the Basic-program area pointer, which is stored in the Basic-communications area at memory locations \$0019 and \$001A. The normal start of the Basic-program area for Color Basic is \$0601.

### The Simple-Variables Area

The simple-variables area follows the Basic-program area. The start of the simple-variables area pointer is stored in the Basic-communications area at memory locations \$001B and \$001C. Color Basic stores each variable as a 7-byte block. The first 2 bytes of a variable block are used to store the variable name. For numeric variables, Color Basic simply stores the first two characters of the variable name as these 2' bytes.

For string variables, Color Basic stores the first character of the variable name as the first byte and the second character of the variable name with bit 7 set as the second byte. The 5 bytes that follow the variable name store the floating-point value for numeric variables or the string length and the string address for string variables.

Table 1 illustrates how Color Basic stores a numeric variable in the simplevariables area. Table 2 illustrates how

NNMSB is the next next-most-significant byte LSB is the least-significant byte

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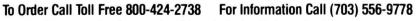
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Color Basic stores a string variable in the simple-variables area.

### The Array-Variables Area

The memory area that follows the simple-variables area is the array-variables area. The start of the array-variables area pointer is stored in the Basic-communications area at memory locations \$001D and \$001E. Table 3 illustrates how Color Basic would store an array variable in the array-variables area. For the purpose of this illustration assume that the array variable was dimensioned as A(5,4).

### The Free-Memory Area

The free-memory area immediately follows the array-variables area. The start of the free-memory area pointer is stored in the Basic-communications area at memory locations \$001F and \$0020. The free-memory area is unused by the Color Basic interpreter.

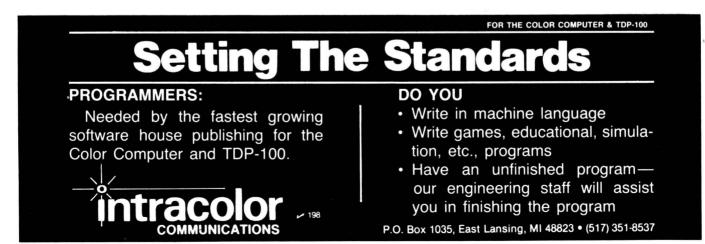
### The Stack Area

The stack area immediately follows the free-memory area. The start of the stack area is the address pointed to by the 6809's hardware stack pointer (register S). In addition to storing the values required for normal 6809 stack operation, Color Basic uses the stack area to store temporary information. Each time the Color Basic interpreter encounters a FOR statement, it places information on the stack that will be used by a corresponding NEXT statement.

Table 4 illustrates the FOR frame that the Color Basic interpreter would place on the stack after a FOR statement is encountered. Each time the Color Basic interpreter encounters a GOSUB statement, it places informa-

00	41	First Character of the Variable Name			
+ 01	00	Second Character of the Variable Name			
+ 02	00	MSB of the Offset to the Next Array			
+ 03	9F	LSB of the Offset to the Next Array			
+ 04	02	Number of Subscripts in the Array			
+05	00	MSB of the Number of Elements +1 in the Second Subscript			
+ 06	05	LSB of the Number of Elements +1 in the Second Subscript			
+ 07	00	MSB of the Number of Elements + 1 in the First Subscript			
+08	06	LSB of the Number of Elements + 1 in the First Subscript			
+09	Element 0,0	(5-Byte Block)			
+ 0E	Element 1,0	(5-Byte Block)			
+13	Element 2,0	(5-Byte Block)			
+18	Element 3,0	(5-Byte Block)			
+ 1D	Element 4,0	(5-Byte Block)			
+ 22	Element 5,0	(5-Byte Block)			
+ 27	Element 0,1	(5-Byte Block)			
+ 2C	Element 1,1	(5-Byte Block)			
+ 31	Element 2,1	(5-Byte Block)			
+ 36	Element 3,1	(5-Byte Block)			
+ 3B	Element 4,1	(5-Byte Block)			
+ 40	Element 5,1	(5-Byte Block)			
+ 45	Element 0,2	(5-Byte Block)			
+ 4A	Element 1,2	(5-Byte Block)			
+ 4F	Element 2,2	(5-Byte Block)			
+ 54	Element 3,2	(5-Byte Block)			
+ 59	Element 4,2	(5-Byte Block)			
+ 5E	Element 5,2	(5-Byte Block)			
+ 63	Element 0,3	(5-Byte Block)			
+ 68	Element 1,3	(5-Byte Block)			
+ 6D	Element 2,3	(5-Byte Block)			
+ 72	Element 3,3	(5-Byte Block)			
+ 77	Element 4,3	(5-Byte Block)			
+7C	Element 5,3	(5-Byte Block)			
+ 81	Element 0,4	(5-Byte Block)			
+ 86	Element 1,4	(5-Byte Block)			
+ 8C	Element 2,4	(5-Byte Block)			
+ 91	Element 3,4	(5-Byte Block)			
+ 96	Element 4,4	(5-Byte Block)			
+ 9B	Element 5,4	(5-Byte Block)			
		Table 3. An Array Variable			

tion on the stack that will be used by a Table 5 illustrates the GOSUB frame corresponding RETURN statement. that the Color Basic interpreter would





t alue X Dutput X
alue K Dutput X
alue K Dutput X
alue K Dutput X
K Dutput X
Dutput X
Dutput X
Dutput X
x
FIRQ
1

place on the stack after it encounters a GOSUB statement.

Note that Tables 4 and 5 refer to the ESP. The ESP is the encoded-statement pointer, which is used by Color Basic to point to the location in memory of the current byte being executed. The encoded-statement pointer is stored in the Basic-communications area at memory locations \$00A6 and \$00A7.

### The String-Space Area

The string-space area immediately follows the stack area. The start of the string-space area pointer is stored in the Basic-communications area at memory locations \$0021 and \$0022. Color Basic uses the string-space area to store string values.

### The Reserved-Memory Area

The reserved-memory area immediately follows the string-space area. The start of the reserved-memory area pointer is stored in the Basic-communications area at memory locations \$0027 and \$0028. The reserved-memory area is set aside by the CLEAR statement for the storage of machine-language subroutines.

### The Extended Color Basic ROM Area

The memory area from \$8000 to \$9FFF is reserved for the Extended Color Basic ROM.

### The Color Basic ROM Area

The memory area from \$A000 to

\$BFFF is the location of the Color Basic ROM.

### The Disk Extended Color Basic ROM or ROM-Pack Area

The memory area from \$C000 to \$FEFF is reserved for either the Disk Extended Color Basic ROM or a ROM pack.

### The Input/Output Area

The memory area from \$FF00 to \$FFFF is the hardware input/output area. Table 6 illustrates how the Color Computer uses this area. ■

Address correspondence to Mark D. Goodwin, Star Route 79, Box 103, Orland, ME 04472.

# Coming Next Month

If you have children, you probably use your Color Computer as an aid in their education. December's HOT CoCo focuses on education in the home and in the classroom.

We will feature a number of application programs. You only have to type them in and they'll be ready for use. If you are confident in your programming, perhaps you prefer to write software suited to your child's needs. If so, F. J. Rauche will tell you how to write educational programs that your child will enjoy using.

Many of you have probably seen and used a statesand-capitals quiz program on your CoCo. But how many of you have seen a world-capitols program? Well, that's just what Duncan Dempster wrote for our December issue.

Does the right word always escape you in conversation? Michael Polito's "Muff Duff" is a vocabulary builder that will have you using ten-dollar words in no time at all. you can put your own vocabulary list in the program, too.

"Hear Here," by Tom Jones is a speaking/spelling tutor that incorporates a prerecorded voice in the program, so it is better understood than most synthesized voices. You can use the word list provided with Hear Here, or you can make your own. We haven't forgotten the teachers among our readers. Norman Garrett's "Making the Grade" helps educators figure grade curves, making their lives a little easier.

### And a New Education Column

Teachers and parents alike will appreaciate our recent addition to our monthly column list: The Educated Guest. Dr. Charles Santee, the column's author, has been in education for many years, and he is excited about the possibilities the CoCo presents as a teaching aid.

He will discuss commercial software, telling you which package best suits your needs. He will often provide a program or two of his own. And, of course, he will give you his opinions on where computer-aided education is (or should be) going.

Also in December, we will reciew some of the recent additions to the CoCo educational software library.

### Other stuff

Don't worry if you're not interested in education, because we'll have lots of other good articles in our December issue. We'll have games, utilities, and maybe a hardware project or two. We'll also have all our regular features, such as Doctor ASCII, The Basic Beat, and Elmer's Arcade. And perhaps something special for Christmas. ■ **Green Mountain Micro** 

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# BY MARTIN H. GOODMAN

# THE DANGERS OF ROM PACKS

Never, under *any* circumstances, plug in or unplug a ROM pack with your computer turned on. Several magazines (including this one) have published articles that tell you to do this, but if you do, you run a significant chance of burning out a number of expensive chips.

### Why Are There ROM Packs?

ROM packs are the quickest, most convenient way for a novice computer user to enter a program. No knowledge of any language or operating-system syntax is needed to get the program running. One just plugs in the cartridge and turns on the computer and (in most cases) the program just auto-executes.

### What Is a ROM Pack?

A ROM pack is a cartridge that contains program data in the form of ROMs (read-only memory chips) or (in the case of many non-Tandy ROM packs) in the form of UV EPROMs (ultra-violet, erasable programmable read-only memory chips). These chips are connected to the edge card connector that plugs into the cartridge port on the side of your computer. Once plugged in, the chips in the ROM pack are electrically connected to the system bus of your computer, and can be read or run as program data in the same fashion that the computer reads and runs the Basic operating system, which also resides on ROM chips.

Generally, ROM packs are configured so that their data resides from address hex C000 on up. Currently available ROM packs range in size from 2K to 12K of data.

The auto-execute feature of many ROM packs is achieved by shorting one of the computer's clock lines to one of ROM packs are an easy way for novices to load software. But don't misuse them or you'll ruin chips.

its interrupt lines on the ROM-pack card itself. The first instruction of autoexecute ROM packs must reside at address hex C000, as that is the address that the computer's control transferred to when the interrupt in question occurs.

### What Is the Cartridge Port?

The cartridge port on the side of your computer is actually a system port. It brings out of the computer the address, data, interrupt, power, and other electrical lines needed to add extra memory (as in ROM packs) or other functions (such as disk control, EPROM programmers, and special input/output capabilities).

On most other computers, the system port connects to the guts of the computer through some auxiliary circuitry called buffers—chips that interpose themselves between the central processor and memory chips of your computer and the unpredictable outside world.

The Color Computer, however, is a budget machine. To keep the price down Tandy dispensed with such buffer circuitry when it designed the CoCo's system port. Thus many of the contacts on the system port connect directly to pins on the most expensive and delicate chips in your computer.

Atari computers also have unbuffered cartridge ports. Atari gets around the problem that CoCo owners have by providing a microswitch interlock on the door that covers their cartridge port. Any time an Atari cartridge is inserted or removed, the power to the computer automatically shuts off.

Now, most of the circuitry in your computer works off a single + 5-volt supply. Indeed, your two most expensive chips, the 6809 central processor and the 6883 memory-management chip, will kick their feet in the air and die within a few nanoseconds of seeing plus or minus 12 volts on any of their lines. The problem here is that plus and minus 12 volts *are* present on the system port. Specifically, the CPU halt line is adjacent to the -12-volt line and the nonmaskable interrupt (NMI) line from the CPU is located adjacent to the +12-volt line.

These lines are not used by simple ROM packs, which require only +5 volts, a cartridge-select line, and the address and data lines. On the ROM packs distributed by Tandy the traces for the 12-volt lines and the lines adjacent to those traces are removed. This greatly increases the safety of Tandy's ROM packs when they are abused.

In addition, Tandy (and most, but not all other ROM pack manufacturers) shorten or cut the trace that supplies the +5 volts to the cartridge (trace #10). This increases the likelihood that, when the cartridge *is* plugged in with the power on, power will reach the cartridge only after all the other pins have made proper contact. This last feature of Tandy's packs provide some extra safety, but it is not very significant.

### **Computer-Eating ROM Packs**

You now have all the information needed to understand why ROM packs can eat your computer. What happens in most cases is that the 12-volt line(s) gets shorted to a CPU or SAM line, causing one or both of those chips to blow, and at times sending a pulse of 12 volts to the RAM or PIA chips. I learned all this the hard way.

Late one October evening, I unplugged a ROM pack from a wellknown CoCo vendor with the power turned on. The screen filled with an orange and green checker-board pattern that would not reset or change when I turned the power on and off.

Swapping chips confirmed that I had burned out my CPU and SAM chips. The replacement cost at the time was \$40. Those who do not do their own work on their computers would face larger bills and much longer down time than the half-hour I experienced.

For months following my nasty experience, I haunted several Color Computer clubs and spent over \$50 on CompuServe collecting information about other similar mishaps. I spoke with a local Radio Shack repair person, and I interviewed salesmen and store managers in three computer centers and numerous Radio Shack retail stores.

I found that in my area alone, almost a dozen CoCo owners destroyed their computers by the careless use of the same brand ROM pack with which I blew my CoCo. There were numerous responses on CompuServe of others who had the same experience. There were reports of similar disasters associated with most other ROM packs as well.

At one Radio Shack store, the sales people routinely plugged in and unplugged their Tandy brand packs with the power on, yet it took a couple of months before they managed to burn out their computer. However, those folks I spoke with who destroyed their computer by abusing the particular pack I was using when I killed my machine, reported that a single careless unplugging of the pack was all it took. I should note here that both Tandy and all other manufacturers of ROM packs clearly warn purchasers never to plug in or remove a pack with the power on.

I collected almost all the existing brands of ROM packs to see what made one brand more dangerous than another. There were a number of construction differences among them.

### What Makes One ROM Pack More Dangerous Than Another?

Probably the most common reason ROM-pack insertion or removal can damage your computer is the shorting of the 12-volt lines to the CPU and other chips. The ROM pack with which I did in my computer had no fewer than three differences from Tandy packs that predisposed them to this problem.

First, the traces for both the 12-volt lines and the adjacent traces were present on my ROM pack. None of these traces were needed, and Tandy omitted them in their ROM packs. Second, the traces (sometimes referred to as pins, or more properly, lands) on the card of the early versions of my ROM pack are wider than the traces on Tandy's packs. Third, the same early versions fit less snugly than Tandy's in the cartridge port, permitting it to wiggle more upon insertion and removal.

The combination of these three differences make that pack more likely to destroy computers when used in violation of the manufacturer's instructions.

This company made two changes in their ROM packs. First, they removed

# "... be sure to cover trace 8 completely..."

the 12-volt and adjacent traces on their packs. This was probably the most important change because other companies produced packs identical to this one, but they lacked the traces adjacent to the 12-volt lines. I have no reports of anyone burning out a computer misusing a pack from the other companies.

The manufacturer of the pack that I misused has most recently abandoned its old design in favor of a pack similar to those made by Tandy and Anteco.

Some currently sold packs physically resemble the early versions of the one I misused, but are a little safer because they lack the traces adjacent to the 12-volt line. One other popular ROM pack has the dangerous and unnecessary 12-volt and adjacent lines, but its traces are much narrower. I have heard of no one blowing a computer misusing this ROM pack.

Two unusual ROM packs, the Radio Shack Disk Controller and the Micro Works Microtext Communications packs, require the 12-volt line. The Radio Shack pack needs it to operate the archaic Western Digital disk-controller chip, and Micro Works needs it to operate an internal op amp used in creating an extra on-line printer port.

Most ROM packs have a shortened or cut +5-volt line, though I have found no evidence that this improves the safety of the packs.

### How to Improve the Safety of Your ROM Packs

There are three approaches to avoiding trouble from ROM packs. The first is to be so scrupulous in your observance of the manufacturers' instructions that you never plug in or unplug a pack with the power on. If you follow this rule, you are safe. But humans are imperfect, and sooner or later you are likely to get careless.

Also, many folks want to examine the code in the ROM packs, and so need a safe means of disabling the auto-start used on so many packs. Therefore, I will present you with two other approaches to safe use of ROM packs. One relates to modification of the hardware of the ROM pack, and the other to some modifications of the Color Computer itself.

If you own packs that have the 12-volt lines present, physically remove those traces. Doing so will significantly decrease the danger presented by those packs. To identify the traces in question, merely compare the pack to a standard Tandy pack. You'll notice that the Tandy pack is missing a total of 12 traces, three on each side of the card and at each end of the card as well.

Remove all six traces on the left side of the pack (when the pack is viewed from the bottom with the pins pointing up) that aren't present on the Tandy pack. The side in question is the one that has the shortened or cut +5-volt line on the top of the ROM pack card. If your ROM pack does not have such a shortened trace to guide you, look at one from Tandy that does.

To remove the offending traces, you must open your pack. In some cases you will have to pry through glue and in other cases drill through rivets and later replace the rivets with screws. The effort is worth it if you expect to use those packs frequently.

If you wish to examine the code in the ROM pack, *do not* listen to the articles previously published in this and other magazines that invite you to turn off the interrupt with a POKE 65315, 54. This is an invitation to disaster! Turning off the interrupts prior to plugging in a pack *in no way* decreases the chance of burning out the computer.

The correct way to defeat the autostart is to cover trace number 8 on the ROM pack. Use a narrow piece of magic tape, and be sure to cover trace 8 completely and not cover any other traces.

After preparing the ROM pack in this fashion, insert the pack with the power

off, and then turn the power on. With trace 8 covered, the auto-start will be disabled and the computer will come up in Basic. Now you can safely do whatever you wish by way of looking at the code, transferring the code to low RAM, disassembling the code, or saving the code out to tape, using the same techniques you might use on the Basic ROMs themselves.

To find trace 8, look at the bottom of the pack with the pins pointing up in the air. If the pack has one of those springloaded covers, pull the cover down. On most Tandy packs, trace 8 is the first trace on the left. This is because the first six traces are removed from most Tandy packs (three on each side of the card). See Photo 1.

There are currently quite a number of expansion interfaces on the market for the Color Computer. These provide extra system slots for plugging in both ROM packs and a disk-controller card, as well as provisions for extra memory, extra I/O ports, clocks, and so on. Some of these provide switching between the ports using switches. Others (the more sophisticated ones) feature software control of which port is active.

Some of these devices (the better, more expensive ones) provide true buffering on the system port. Those that do provide a truly buffered port offer a tremendous added degree of safety to the user. The buffering protects the expensive chips in your computer from damage even if a ROM pack is inserted or removed from the expansion slot with the power on, though you should avoid this practice, even if you do have such an expansion interface.

If you own a switch box or are planning to buy one, ask the manufacturer about whether or not it is buffered.

### Why Use a ROM Pack at All?

The ROM pack data resides in the upper 32K of memory starting at hex C000. With the advent of the 64K Color Computers, a delightful option became available. Why not dump the data in the ROM packs to tape (and perhaps later to disk) and then run them in the upper page of RAM using the map type 1 (all RAM) option of the SAM chip.

Well, it's a little more tricky than that. You've got to load the Basic into high RAM too. Then there is the problem of properly initializing the Basic so that the state of the computer at the time it jumps to the ROM pack data closely resembles the state it is in when it jumps on interrupt to a "real" ROM pack. This last problem is a bit tricky, though most ROM packs (Basic Aid is an exception) are not very finicky about the state of the machine at the time of their execution.

There is one last problem. The authors of some ROM packs anticipated this approach, and deliberately buried some code in their ROM packs that causes the ROM pack to crash if it is running in RAM. This code either writes over the ROM-pack data itself or flips the map type bit of the SAM back to map type 0 (RAM/ROM mode).

Well, it is possible to run virtually all ROM packs off tape or disk. I have been doing so with essentially every ROM pack ever made for over six months. There are currently three programs on the market (to my knowledge) dedicated to freeing you from the use of ROM packs.

"Whatever measures you choose to take, please do not ignore my warnings."

It would be unfair for me to pretend to provide an objective review of these three products, as I am the author of one of them, so I will just list them: • ROMBACK is currently being distributed by Skyline Software of Chicago (Soft City, 442 Sunnyside, Wheaton, IL 60187, \$16.95), by Peacock Enterprises (194 Cannongate III Road, Nashua, NH 03063, \$25 for a large package of utilities that includes ROMBACK), and by me (Marty Goodman, 1529 Addison St., Berkeley, CA 94703, \$16.95 for ROMBACK, \$25 for ROMBACK plus a number of my other utilities). ROMBACK is distributed with patches to most protected ROM packs that remove the offending code put in to defeat their running in RAM. ROM-BACK produces runnable versions of ROM packs.

• ROMCRACK, from Spectrum Projects (93-15 86th Drive, Woodhaven, NY 11421), is sold with two other utilities and costs \$21.95. It produces runnable ROM-pack files, but does not provide patches for protected software.

• ROML, from Micro Technical Products (123 N. Sirrine, Suite 106-A, Mesa, AZ 85201), sells for \$25 on tape and \$29 on disk. It comes with a circuit for a "high-RAM memory protect" modification, which defeats most current attempts at protection of ROM packs. It does require opening your case and some soldering. ROML does not produce runnable files; you must use ROML whenever you want to run a ROM-pack data file.

Whatever measures you choose to take, please do not ignore my warnings. And remember, you might get away with plugging or unplugging your pack with the power on once, twice, or even 100 or more times. Perhaps you have a very steady hand. Perhaps you are using only the relatively safer Tandy and Anteco ROM packs. Or perhaps you are just lucky.

But sooner or later, if you ignore my warnings and the injunctions of both the manufacturer of your computer and all manufacturers of ROM packs, you *will* burn out your computer. Please don't make the dumb mistake that I made.

Address correspondence to Martin Goodman, 1529 Addison St., Berkeley, CA 94703.

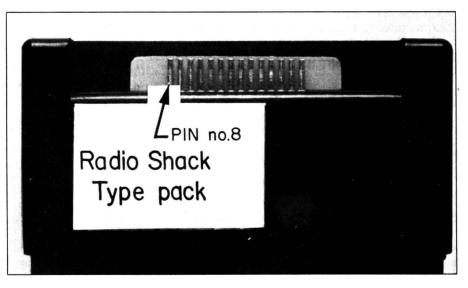
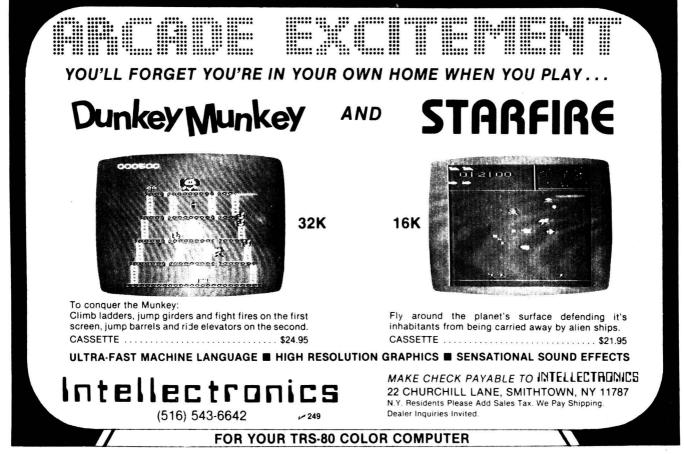


Photo 1. Pin 8 Location in Radio Shack ROM Packs

SOFTWARE	HARDWARE	<b>TRS-80</b>
The Official		I COMPUTERS
ZAXXON	16K-32K UPGRADE KIT Kit includes 8 200 ns #4116 Factory Prime	
by SEGA (from Datasoft)	Chips, piggybacked sockets, SAM socket,	ALL PURE RADIO SHACK EQUIPMENT
trobably the most incredible arcade game ever is now available for the Color	and "32K" button to replace the 16K on your computer's case. Easy to remove	
Computer NOTE: this is the official ZAX-	Instructions included \$25.95	
ON, not an imitation! 12K Tape or Disc \$39:95	64K UPGRADE KIT	
Now Only \$29.95	200 ns #4164 chip set will upgrade your	<b>DISCOUN</b>
	"E" board easily Factory Prime Chips Instructions included \$49.95	
by Tom Mix Software	CONTRACTOR CO	
our full graphic screens. Exciting sound and realistic araphics. Never before has	Nanos Reference Cards	
he color computer seen a game like this	Color Computer & TDP-100 Color BASIC & EXTENDED 495	
ape \$26.95	COIOF BASIC & EXTENDED 495	
\$29.95	DATA CASSETTES	• COMPUTERS ALL TRS-80 MODELS
LANCER	CO5 C10	
from Spectral Associates	S 65 Qty 1-10 S 70 S 60 Qty 11-20 S 65	ACCESSORIES CALL FOR OUR COMPETIT
This is the revolutionary new "JOUST" type	Soft Poly Cases Ea S 20	GAMES     PRICES ON OTHER MAJOR BRAN
game (Watch out for THE INVINCIBLE DEAD- Y BUZZARDI)	WABASH DISKETTES	
Tape \$21.95	Box of 10 \$25.00	
Disc \$25.95		
	JOYSTICK INTERFACE	<b>FREE</b> • CUSTOMER DISCOUNT PRICE LIS
SPEAK UP!	Use ATARL or WICO Joysticks with your COCO <sup>1</sup> (Can interface 2 joysticks) \$19.95	<b>FREE</b> • CUSTOMER DISCOUNT PRICE LIS
from Classical Computing, Inc his is an exciting utility for converting text		<ul> <li>MANUFACTURE WARRANTIES</li> </ul>
o speech (No hardware mod needed) asy to use	WICO COMMAND CONTROL JOYSTICK	- 124 © TRS-80 TANDY CORPORATI
ape \$29.95	The best joystick available for COCO \$29.95	PERRY COMPUTERS
		PERNT COMPUTENS
		Dept. No. G-7 137 NORTH MAIN ST PERRY, MI 48



# BY WILFRED H. BARBER

# HI-RES SCORING ROUTINE

The Color Computer's inability to display letters and numbers while in the graphics mode is very limiting, particularly while playing a high-resolution game when scoring information is important to game strategy.

Solutions to this problem usually take two forms. The first briefly switches to the text screen to display the score. This technique is distracting and destroys the game effect. The other solution, machine-language subroutines, executes rapidly and can work on a graphics screen. They are, however, sophisticated and can be inEven your scoring power in high-resolution Color Computer games with this short scoring subroutine.

timidating to all but seasoned programmers.

Since neither of these solutions pleased me, I developed a short scoring subroutine (Program Listing 1). It is written in Basic, yet executes rapidly. It will display a score in the range 0-999, using PMODE 3 graphics, and will display this score at any specified screen location.

Program Listing 2 supports Listing 1 by providing the necessary data to draw the digits 0-9 using a DRAW command. They are drawn in a 4-by-8-dot grid and end with four blank spaces. These spaces allow proper spacing between numbers in a multiple-digit display. Listing 2 should be placed near the end of the program. It can then be called using a GOSUB command executed early in the program. It generally needs only one call per game, but this must be called

100 'SCORING SUBROUTINE
110 LINE $(X, Y) - (X + 20, Y - 8)$ , PRESET, BF
120 IF SCORE $< 0$ THEN END
130 IF SCORE > 999 THEN END
140 SCORE = STR(SCORE)
150  K1 = VAL(RIGHT(SCORE,1))
160 ON LEN(SCORE\$) GOTO 270,270,220
165 '** 3 DIGIT SCORE
170  K2 = VAL(RIGHT(SCORE,2)) - K1
180  K3 = VAL(SCORE) - K2 - K1
190  K3 = K3/100 : K2 = K2/10
200 DRAW "BM" + STR $(X)$ + "," + STR $(Y)$ + A $(K3)$ + A $(K2)$ + A $(K1)$
210 RETURN
215 '** TWO DIGIT
220  K2 = VAL(SCORE\$) - K1
230 K2 = K2/10
240  K3 = 0
250 DRAW "BM" + STR $(X+8)$ + "," + STR $(Y)$ + A $(K2)$ + A $(K1)$
260 RETURN
265 '** SINGLE DIGIT
270  K2 = 0 : K3 = 0
280 DRAW "BM" + $STR(X+16)$ + "," + $STR(Y)$ + $A(K1)$
290 RETURN

Program Listing 1. Scoring Subroutine

10000 '\*\*CHARACTERS 10010 A\$(1) = ''BRRU8NG2D8R2BR4'' 10020 A\$(2) = ''BU8R4D4L4D4R4BR4'' 10030 A\$(3) = ''BU8R4D4NL4D4NL4BR4'' 10040 A\$(4) = ''BU4NU4R4NU2D4BR4'' 10050 A\$(5) = ''BU8NR4D4R4D4NL4BR4'' 10060 A\$(6) = ''U8NR4D4R4D4NL4BR4'' 10070 A\$(7) = ''BU8R4D2G4D2BR8'' 10080 A\$(8) = ''U4NR4U4R4D8NL4BR4'' 10090 A\$(9) = ''BU4U4R4D4NL4D4NL4BR4'' 10100 A\$(0) = ''U8R4D8NL4BR4'' 10110 RETURN

Program Listing 2. Numbers Subroutine

System Requirements 16K RAM Extended Color Basic before the first call to Listing 1.

Program Listing 3 demonstrates the effect of Listings 1 and 2. Notice that prior to calling Listing 1, the demonstration program first updates the score. Listing 1 then takes this updated score and draws it on the graphics screen.

The demonstration program also provides the X and Y coordinates of the score location. These coordinates are used by the three DRAW commands to properly position the score display. The score and X,Y coordinates are the only variables passed

1 PMODE 3,1
2 PCLS
3 SCREEN 1,0
4 GOSUB 10000
5 X = 100 : Y = 100
6  FOR SCORE = 0  TO  999
7 GOSUB 100
8 FOR T = 1 TO 25 : NEXT T
9 NEXT SCORE
10 END
10 END

Program Listing 3. Demonstration Program

to Listing 1 by the demonstration program. (See Table 1.)

Listing 1 uses STRING\$ to correctly calculate the individual digits to display. The digit for each position in

"For added viewing clarity, any leading zeros are blanked..."

the score is extracted using both VAL and RIGHT\$ functions. The extracted digit is then used to select the proper A\$ array element from Listing 2. Finally, the selected digit is com-

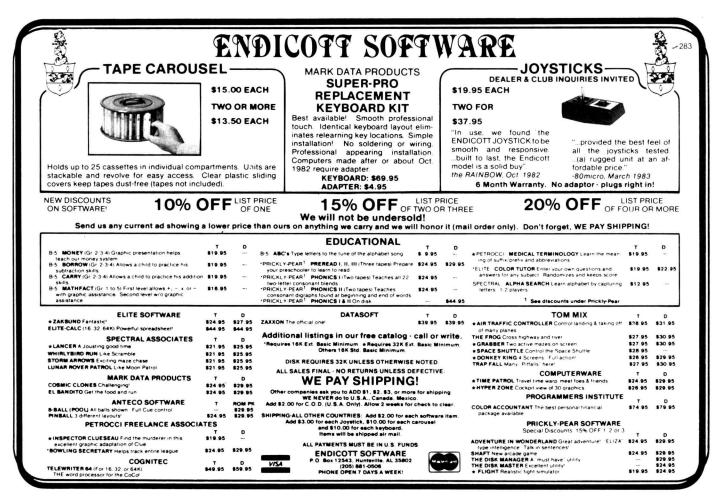
Variable	Use
SCORE	Game score
SCORE\$	String conversion of score
K1	1s digit of score
K2	10s digit of score
K3	100s digit of score
X,Y	Coordinates of displayed score
A\$(?)	Array value for each digit 0-9

Table 1. Variable Assignments

bined with any other digits in the three DRAW commands. For added viewing clarity, any leading zeros are blanked, and the complete score is then displayed. ■

Address correspondence to Wilfred Barber, 552 Glenmont Drive, Circleville, OH 43113.





BY J.D. GERMAN

hen I'm developing a new program, I often want to include a few bars of appropriate music to add to the fun. But composing the string variables that produce the music can be a very time-consuming task, especially if you don't have the sheet music or a piano handy.

After going through this tedious process once too often, I decided it was time for some help from the computer. The result was Music \$tringer, a utility program that helps you compose string variables to add a musical touch to your programs.

After I finished it and let the children test it, I found out that it can also be an excellent musical education program. They started out stringing together their favorite tunes by ear and ended up composing their own original works, learning most of the notes of the scale in the process.

Music \$tringer will let you compose strings to go with the Color Computer's Extended Basic Play statement. As you compose a string, you can replay what you have done so far, then try a few notes until you find the one you want to add next.

Special subroutines let you insert substrings (volume, note length, tempo, pauses, exits to other substrings), store up to 10 completed strings, recall any stored string for listening, and make a tape file of the stored strings for later entry into your own program. You make octave changes simply by pressing the appropriate number key at any time.

When I used this utility for my latest

Here are two programs that make it easy to compose, store, and recall music string variables.

MUSIC \$TRINGER

project, adding a few bars of the *Star Wars* theme song to a game program, it only took me 10 minutes, a quarter of what the old way would have taken.

### **Program Details**

Music \$tringer (Program Listing 1) should be easy to follow, in spite of the surplus of IF...THEN statements.

Lines 10–110 set up the initial values, play some introductory music, and let you input the tempo and starting octave. Line 120 is the starting point for an endless loop that reads each keyboard entry and reacts through a series of IF...THEN statements according to which key you press. I won't go over all of these, since they should be easy to decipher with your ASCII code table in your reference manual, but I'll help you crack some of the tougher ones.

If you type the numbers 1–5, line 140 quickly changes the temporary octave (OT\$) that plays the notes you press. Since you might be just searching for a note with this octave change, it is not made a permanent part of the string until you enter a note in lines 250–270.

Line 150 reads the bottom two rows of the keyboard as piano keys: The Z, X, C, V, B, N, and M keys correspond to the C through B white piano keys, and the second row keys, S, D, G, H, and J correspond to the black C# through A# piano keys.

After giving the key-arrangement possibilities a lot of thought, I concluded that this would be the easiest to learn. To improve the educational potential for children, you could put a narrow stick-on label below each key to identify the note it plays.

Line 190 erases the last character of the string in response to the left-arrow key, and line 220 stores a completed string as M\$(I).

The subroutines begin with the Add to String on line 240, which adds the last octave and note played to the string in response to the enter key. The subroutine in lines 290–430 converts the touched piano keys to their corresponding notes and then plays them.

The Insert Substring subroutine is next, with some screen prompts and an INPUT I\$ statement to let you add any of the nonmusic strings allowed with the Play statement.

The program enters the Recall String subroutine, lines 540–560, when you key R. It lets you play any stored string and display it at the bottom of the screen.

continued on page 124

System Requirements 16K RAM Extended Color Basic

```
CREATIVE TECHNICAL CONSULTANTS
POB 652
           CEDAR CREST, NM 87008
10 DIM M$(10):CLEAR 2000
20 CLS
30 PLAY "T3;03;L8;C;F;G;A;L4;G;E
;P8;L8;C;F;G;A;L2;G;P8;L8;C;F;G;
A;L4;G;E;L8;E;F;E;C;L1;C"
40 R$=";":I=1
50 INPUT "ENTER TEMPO(T1 TO T255
)";T$
60 INPUT "ENTER STARTING OCTAVE(
Ol TO O5)";O$
70 TT$=T$:OT$=O$:L$="L4"
   :V$="V15"
80 M$=T$+R$+O$
                'M$=MUSIC STRING
90 PLAY T$+O$
100 CLS
110 PRINT@0, "M$="M$
120 AS=INKEYS:IF AS="" THEN 120
130 IF A$=CHR$(13) THEN 240 'ENT
140 IF VAL(A$)>0 AND VAL(A$)<6
     THEN OT$="O"+A$
    :PLAY OTS
    :GOTO 120
                      'CHANGE OCT
150 IFA$="Z" OR A$="X" OR A$="C"
   OR A$="V" OR A$="B" OR A$="N"
   OR A$="M" OR A$="S" OR A$="D"
   OR A$="G" OR A$="H" OR A$="J"
   THEN 290
160 IF A$="I" THEN 440 'INSERT
170 IF A$="R" THEN 540 'RECALL
180 IF AS="Q" THEN 620 'QUIT
190 IF A$=CHR$(8) THEN L=LEN('M$)
    :M$=LEFT$(M$,L-1)
    :PRINT@Ø, "M$="M$
    :GOTO 120
                       'ERAS E CHR
200 IF A$=CHR$(2 1) THEN M$=T$+R$
     +0$:CLS
    :PRINT@Ø, "M$="M$
                       'ERASE M$
    :GOTO 120
210 IF A$=CHR$(9) THEN PLAY M$
    :GOTO 120
220 IF A$=CHR$(10) THEN M$(I)=M$
    :PRINT@480, "M$("I") ="
     CHR$(34);M$(I);CHR$(34);
    :I=I+1:M$=T$+R$+O$
    :PRINT@Ø, "M$="M$
                           I
    :GOTO 120
                       STORE M$
230 GOTO 120
240 'ADD TO STRING SR
250 IF OT$<>O$ THEN O$=OT$
    :M$=M$+R$+O$
    :PRINT@Ø, "M$="M$
260 M$=M$+R$+N$
270 PRINT@0, "M$="M$
280 GOTO 120
290 'CONVERT KEY TO NOTE SR
300 IF A$=" Z" THEN N$="C"
310 IF A$="X" THEN N$="D"
320 IF A$=" C" THEN N$="E"
```

```
330 IF A$="V" THEN N$="F"
340 IF A$="B" THEN N$="G"
350 IF A$="N" THEN N$="A"
360 'IF AS="M" THEN NS="B"
370 IF A$="S" THE'N N$="C#"
380 IF A$="D" THEN N$="D#"
390 IF A$="G" THEN N$="F#"
400 IF A$="H" THEN N$="G#"
410 IF A$="J" THEN N$="A#"
420 PLAY TT$+V$+L$+N$
430 GOTO 120
440 'INSERT SUBSTRING SR
450 CLS
460 PRINT@0, "MS="MS
470 PRINT@288,"ENTER SUBSTRING T
O BE INSERTED"
480 PRINT@320, "FOR EXAMPLE-L4, V2
,T25,O3,P2,XZ$
490 INPUT IS
500 M$=M$+R$+I$
510 PRINT@0, "M$="M$
520 PRINT@288:PRINT@320
    :PRINT@352
530 GOTO 120
540 'RECALL STRING SR
550 PRINT@288
560 INPUT "RECALL WHICH STRING N
UMBER(1-10)";J
570 CLS
580 PLAY M$(J)
590 PRINT@480, "M$("J") = "CHR$(34)
     M$(J);CHR$(34);
600 PRINT@0, "M$="M$
610 GOTO 120
620 'QUIT & RECORD M$(I) SR
630 CLS
640 PRINT@0, "HOW TO SAVE STORED
STRINGS M$(I)"
650 PRINT@65,"1.PUT A TAPE IN RE
CORDER."
660 PRINT@97,"2.POSITION TAPE TO
 BLANK SPOT."
670 PRINT@129,"'3.PRESS PLAY AND
RECORD."
680 PRINT@161,"4.PRESS SPACEBAR"
690 PRINT@224, "THIS PROCEDURE ST
ORES STRINGS"
700 PRINT@256, "M(1) THROUGH M(10
) ON TAPE UNDER"
710 PRINT@288, "FILE NAME 'MUSIC'
• "
720 B$=INKEY$:IF B$<> CHR$(32)
THEN 720
730 OPEN "O",#-1,"MU$IC"
740 FOR I=1 TO 10
750 PRINT #-1,M$(I)
760 NEXT I
770 CLOSE #-1
780 STOP
```

#### continued from page 122

Finally, the Quit and Record M\$(I) subroutine beginning with line 620 lets you record all your stored strings in a cassette tape file labeled MU\$IC. The instructions for this subroutine appear on the screen whenever you press Q.

### How to Use Music Stringer

Type in Listing 1 and run it. The computer will ask you for the tempo and the starting octave; both will become the first two characters in your string. The tempo you select here controls how short the notes will be while you are "hunting and pecking," so don't make it too fast. A tempo of T2 or T3 seems to work well.

The octave can be any of the five available. If you are not sure where to start, enter O3 and change it later if you need to.

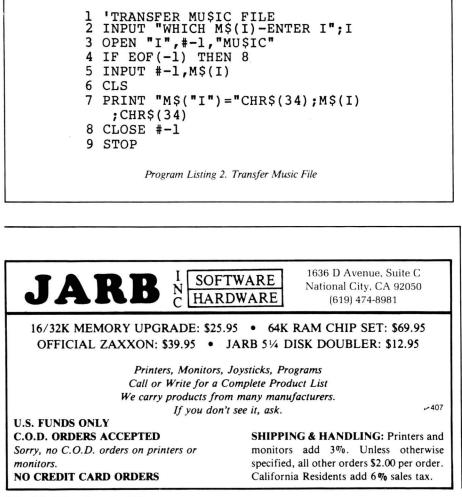
After you've entered the octave, the string you are composing, M\$, appears at the top of the screen. Key some notes to find the one at which you want to start your melody. When you find it, press the enter key.

The last note played before you hit enter will be added to M\$. Find the next note you want to add and enter it. Remember, you must follow a note with the enter key in order to add it to the string.

If you want to go up or down an octave or two, press a number key from 1-5. There's no need to press O first; just the number will do. The notes that follow will sound at the new octave, but you won't add that octave to the string until you enter a note. Any time you want to hear what your unfinished symphony sounds like, press the rightarrow key.

When you come to a place in your song that requires a change in note length, a pause, or a volume change, press I. The program will cycle through the Insert Substring subroutine to let you add the change as I\$. If instead of adding something you want to delete a character or two, press the backspace arrow, just as you would if you were typing a program line. The shifted leftarrow key will erase everything except the original tempo and octave choices.

When your string is complete, or you have 255 characters in it (eight full screen lines of characters), press the down-arrow key. The program will store the string as M\$(1) and display it on the bottom half of the screen.



As you complete and store more strings, they will be stored as M\$(2), M\$(3), and so forth. You can recall and listen to any of these by pressing the R key. The screen will ask you to choose a string, and it will display and play the one you specify. If you cannot get your whole song into one string, put it in successive strings. Then, when you call for it in your program, use PLAY M\$(1) + M\$(2)....

Now that you have your strings composed and stored, how do you get them into that new space-battle game you are going to write? You start by pressing Q to get into the Quit and Record M\$(I) subroutine. The screen tells you how to put the stored strings on tape.

Getting the strings entered into your own program is a little more cumbersome, but not difficult. If you are beginning a new program, enter Program Listing 2 first and run it.

When the screen asks you to choose the string you want to input from the tape file, enter the number 1 and push the recorder's play button. M\$(1) appears on the screen and the program stops. Now type the line number you will use in your program for defining the first music string and copy M\$(1) exactly as it is printed on the screen.

When you have typed it all, press enter. That line now has become a line in your new program. Enter RUN again and repeat the procedure for M\$(2). Continue until you've entered all your stored strings as program lines.

After deleting lines 1–9, you are left with the beginning lines of your own program that define the music strings you will use. Whenever you want to play one of them in your program, simply add a PLAY statement calling for one of the strings.

If you want to insert the music strings in an existing program, you must temporarily add Listing 2 to that program. (You might have to do a bit of renumbering to make lines 1–9 available.) Use the same procedure as above, but be sure to use vacant line numbers for defining the music strings.

There you have it! A handy, timesaving utility that you'll have to fight the kids for. I am working on a fully interactive version of Music \$tringer with simple on-screen instructions, a stringediting subroutine, and a number of other frills. By the time you read this, I should have it tested and ready to market. If you would like a copy, send \$12.95 to Creative Technical Consultants, P.O. Box 652, Cedar Crest, NM 87008.■

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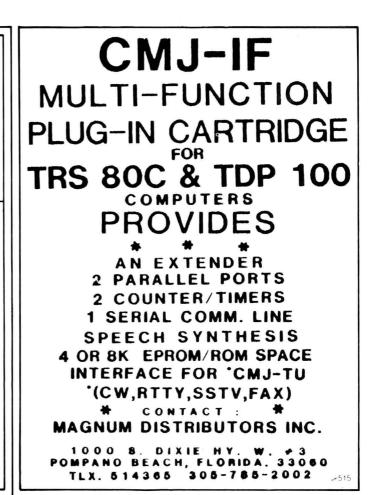
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BY JAMES W. WOOD

# Orange Trap

30-100 instructions 110-130 create graphic strings 140-160 print screen display 170 initial conditions 180 determines if player tried to cross orange area 190 prints number of moves 200-230 determine if any arrow pressed on keyboard and if direction is legal 240 flashes current position 260 increases count on number of moves, changes crossed area's color

Table 1. Line Description for Listing 1

30	reserves high memory for instant replay
40-110	instructions
120-140	create graphic strings
170	determines if player tried to cross an orange area
180	prints number of moves
190-220	determine if any arrow pressed on keyboard and if direction legal, record move into high memory
230	flashes current position
250	increases memory location position, increases number of moves,
	changes color of crossed area to next color
260-360	(instant replay)
270	POKEs color into video PRINT@ positions
280	looks at high memory to determine direction to proceed
290	prints number of moves
300-340	move line in direction recalled from high memory
350	looks at color of graphic at that position, ends game if that area is orange, otherwise increases color of that <b>PRINT</b> @ position to next color
370	initial conditions
380-440	menu
450-480	save playing of last game to tape
490-520	recall of game from tape
530-560	print screen display
	Table 2. Line Description for Listing 2

How many moves can you make on this challenging grid game before you are caught in the Orange Trap?

n this game of logic and strategy, you direct your movement along a multi-colored grid.

At the beginning of play, each game grid is green. As you move onto a green position, it changes to yellow. Moving onto a yellow position changes it to blue. This continues until you have exhausted the CoCo's eight possible colors. (As you move over each PRINT @, position, it changes color.)

You can no longer move onto a PRINT@ position after it has turned orange. An attempt to do so immediately ends the game. Your objective then is to move as many times as possible before being trapped by an orange square. Each move earns you one point.

Program Listing 1 allows a 4K Color Computer owner to play the game. Program Listing 2 permits a 16K Extended Color Basic user to watch an instant replay of his last game.

> System Requirements 4K RAM Color Basic

You can also store the moves of a game on tape by the CSAVEM command. Then you can enter this recording into the computer's high memory with CLOADM and watch it later.

Be careful not to execute the instant-replay command unless there has been data entered into high memory by playing or by CLOADM- ing a game; otherwise, you will cause the game to crash.

I reserved 2,000 bytes of memory (memory locations 14383 to top of memory, 16383) to store the information required for an instant replay. There are 256 graphic positions on the grid. Turning them all orange requires crossing all PRINT@ positions seven times. Therefore, 1,792 should be the highest possible score.

If you're interested in competing for a trophy, send an Extended Color Basic cassette of your high-score game and \$1 to James W. Wood, 424 N. Missouri, Atwood, IL 61913. Include a self-addressed stamped envelope if you wish your tape to be returned. ■

#### Program Listing 1. 4K Orange Trap

30 CLS:PRINT@11,"COLOR RUN"; 40 PRINT@33,"USE THE ARROWS TO M OVE YOUR COLORED SQUARE. EACH TIME YOU MOVE OVER AN AREA IT S COLOR CHANGES. THE COLORS CHANGE IN THIS ORDER.";:FORA=1

43TO255STEP16:PRINTCHR\$(128)+CHR \$(A);:NEXTA:PRINTCHR\$(128) 50 PRINT:PRINT" WHEN YOU CROSS O VER AN ORANGE AREA THE GAME END S. HOW FAR CAN YOU TRAVEL BEFORE

Listing continued

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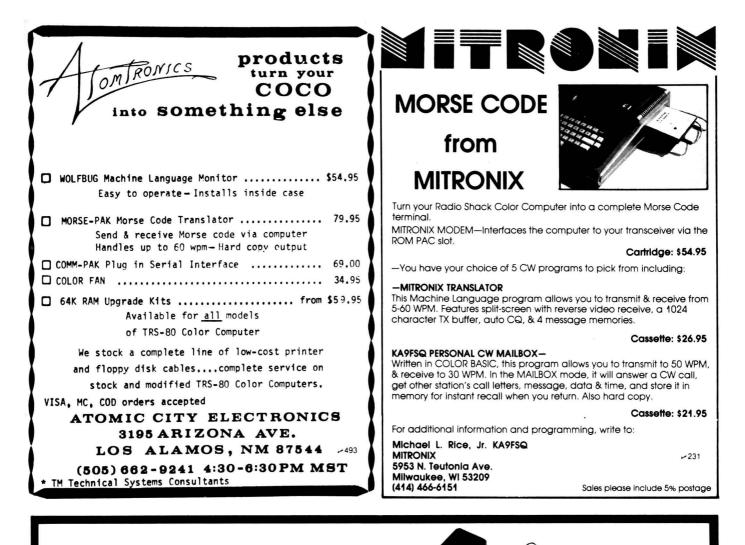
```
Listing continued
  THE": PRINT@482, "PRESS ANY KEY T
 O CONTINUE";
 60 PRINT@394, "ORANGE TRAP";
 70 FORT=1T010:NEXTT
 80 PRINT@394, "orange trap";
 90 FORT=1TO10:NEXTT
 100 IF INKEY$<>""THEN110ELSE60
 110 CLS:C$=CHR$(143):D$=CHR$(128
 120 FORA=1TO28:A$=A$+C$:NEXTA
 130 B$=C$+D$+D$:FORA=1TO9:E$=E$+
 B$:NEXTA:E$=E$+C$
 140 CLS0:FORA=65TO385STEP64:PRIN
 T@A,A$;:PRINT@A+32,E$;:NEXTA:PRI
 NT@449,A$;
 150 X=143:FORA=94TO318STEP32:PRI
 NT@A, CHR$(X); : X = X + 16: NEXTA
 160 PRINT@4, "MOVES";
 170 P=1089:C=159
 180 IFC>255 THEN END ELSE POKEP,
 C
 190 PRINT@10,N;
 200 IFPEEK(341)=247 AND PEEK(P-3
 2) <>128THENP=P-32:GOTO26Ø
 210 IFPEEK(342)=247 AND PEEK(P+3
 2) <>128THENP=P+32:GOTO260
 220 IFPEEK(343)=247 AND PEEK(P-1
 ) <>128THENP=P-1:GOTO260
```

Listing continued



```
230 IFPEEK(344)=247 AND PEEK(P+1
) <>128THENP=P+1:GOTO260
240 POKEP, 128: FORT=1T015: NEXTT: P
OKEP,C
250 GOTO200
26Ø N=N+1:C=PEEK(P):C=C+16:GOTO1
80
30 CLEAR200,14383
40 CLS:PRINT@11, "COLOR RUN";
50 PRINT@33, "USE THE ARROWS TO M
OVE YOUR
            COLORED SQUARE. EACH
TIME YOU
            MOVE OVER AN AREA IT
S CULOR
            CHANGES. THE COLORS
```

```
CHANGE IN
             THIS ORDER.";:FORA=1
43TO255STEP16:PRINTCHR$(128)+CHR
$(A);:NEXTA:PRINTCHR$(128)
60 PRINT: PRINT" WHEN YOU CROSS O
VER AN ORANGE AREA THE GAME END
S. HOW FAR CAN YOU TRAVEL BEFORE
 THE": PRINT@482, "PRESS ANY KEY T
O CONTINUE";
70 PRINT@394, "ORANGE TRAP";
80 FORT=1T010:NEXTT
90 PRINT@394, "orange trap";
100 FORT=1T010:NEXTT
110 IF INKEY$<>""THEN120ELSE70
120 CLS:C$=CHR$(143):D$=CHR$(128
130 FORA=1TO28:A$=A$+C$:NEXTA
140 B$=C$+D$+D$:FORA=1TO9:E$=E$+
B$:NEXTA:E$=E$+C$
150 GOTO370
160 GOSUB530
170 IFC>255 THENPRINT@45, "GAME O
 VER";:GOTO37ØELSE POKEP,C
180 PRINT@10,N;
190 IFPEEK(341)=247 AND PEEK(P-3
2) <>128THENP=P-32:POKEML,1:GOTO2
50
200 IFPEEK(342)=247 AND PEEK(P+3
2) <>128THENP=P+32:POKEML, 2:GOTO2
5Ø
210 IFPEEK(343)=247 AND PEEK(P-1
) <>128THENP=P-1:POKEML,3:GOTO250
220 IFPEEK(344)=247 AND PEEK(P+1
) <>128THENP=P+1:POKEML,4:GOTO250
230 POKEP, 128: FORT=1T015: NEXTT: P
OKEP,C
240 GOTO190
250 ML=ML+1:N=N+1:C=PEEK(P):C=C+
16:GOT0170
260 GOSUB530
270 POKEP,C
280 M=PEEK(ML)
290 PRINT@10,N;:N=N+1
300 ON M GOTO 310,320,330,340
310 P=P-32:GOTO350
320 P=P+32:GOTO350
330 P=P-1:GOTO350
340 P=P+1
350 C=PEEK(P):IF C=255THENGOTO37
Program Listing 2. Instant-Replay Option for 16K Machines
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# **Reader's Forum**

# Introducing...

Here's a quick and easy way to produce an on-screen introduction. In Program Listing 1, lines 1-6 are from "Vive le CoCo," *HOT CoCo*, July 1983, p. 104. I've taken the CLS out of line 10, and lines 19 and 20 put the question in a new place on the screen. You could adapt it for almost any program by changing the titles. This routine makes an X across the screen, with music, and lists the topic of the lesson in the lower right.

Fred Wise Knox, PA ify row number (4 bits can represent 16 values, 0-15), and bits 4-0 store the cursor column position (5 bits can represent 32 values).

This neat bit arrangement allows the much simpler approach of logical ANDing the least-significant byte of the address with 224 to mask out the current cursor column, ORing the result with the desired column number, and storing the end result in location 137.

The field input example then becomes:

100 PRINT"FILENAME?.....";: POKE 137, PEEK (137)AND224OR8:INPUTN\$

which works as desired.

Ronny Ong Arlington, TX

# **Doculist for Disks**

Program Listing 2 lets James Barbarello's "Doculist" (HOT CoCo, June 1983, p. 58) recognize Disk Basic tokens. Replace lines 63100, 63290, and 63370; add lines 63380-63410.

Glenn Zandstra Hudsonville, MI

```
63100 IF C=255 THEN I=I+1:C=PEEK
(I):IF C<128 THEN C=C-3 ELSE C=C
-50 ELSE IF C>205 THEN C=C-88 EL
SE C=C-128
63290 DIM A(136):A(0)=43622:J=1
63370 IF J<112 THEN NEXT
63380 A(112)=49665:J=113:FOR I=4
9665 TO 49683:IF PEEK(I)>128 THE
N A(J)=I+1:J=J+1
63390 IF J<118 THEN NEXT
63400 A(118)=49535:J=119:FOR I=4
9535 TO 49626:IF PEEK(I)>128 THE
N A(J)=I+1:J=J+1
63410 IF J<137 THEN NEXT ELSE RE
TURN
```

Program Listing 2. Disk Basic Doculist Modification

# **Advice for Adventure Writers**

In the June issue of *HOT CoCo*, p. 44, there is an adventure game called "Cavehunt," in which the player fights monsters in a cave. I've learned some things about writing this type of program.

1 CLS:FOR Z=1 TO 22 STEP 4 2 PRINTTAB(Z)"VIVE LE" 3 PRINTTAB(22-Z)"LE COCO" 4 NEXT Z 5 PRINTTAB(16)">LET US STUDY<" 6 PRINTTAB(16)">FRENCH VERBS<" 10 SOUND89,2:SOUND89,2:SOUND133, 4:SOUND133,4:SOUND147,4:SOUND147 ,4:SOUND 176,6:SOUND159,2:SOUND1 33,4:CLS 19 PRINT:PRINT:PRINT:PRINT 20 PRINT" COMMENT VOUS APPELELZ -VOUS? ":INPUT NA\$

Program Listing 1. A Simple Introduction

# **Reverse Tab**

The CoCo's TAB statement is quite flexible, but a TAB(n) will only move the cursor to column n if the cursor is not already past column n.

For example, the line 100 PRINT"FILENAME? ....."TAB(8):INPUTN\$ contains a PRINT list ending with a TAB. No line feed or carriage return is generated. The code does not work as hoped; input begins at the end of the field.

The solution is to manually alter the cursor position stored at decimal 136-137. The brute-force way to do this is to PEEK the 2-byte value; subtract 1,024, the start address of text-screen memory; divide by 32, the number of columns on each row, discarding any remainder; multiply by 32; add the desired cursor column number; and PRINT@ the result or POKE the most-significant and least-significant bytes of the result plus 1,024 back into 136 and 137.

There is a better method, since 1,024, 32, and 16 (the number of rows on a text screen) are all powers of two. Considering the cursor address as a 16-bit binary value and reading left to right, bits 15–11 are always zero, bit 10 is always one to specify 1,024, bit 9 is always zero, bits 8–5 spec-

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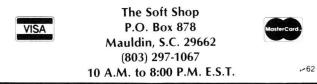
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# Reader's Forum

Charles Levinski, Cavehunt's author, uses a die-roll modifier to determine the outcome of a fight. An easier method is to set up a two-dimensional array of numbers, like with the die-roll modifier, but each is a number between zero and 100, which is the percent probability for something to happen. If a random number between one and 100 is less than or equal to this number, the condition is true, otherwise it is false.

Say you want to show that a wizard can't be killed with a knife. If your number is zero, there is a 0-percent chance of killing the wizard with a knife. If you want a 75-percent chance of killing the wizard with a magic wand, the number you use is 75. This uses slightly more memory than the dieroll modifier, but it is easier to use.

Mr. Levinski uses many arrays—a smart thing to do. Try to put every group of related items in an array. The weapons-carried array had only two elements, but still saved much time and memory.

Finally, look in magazines for games similar to what you intend to write. The technique you need might be contained in one of these listings.

Bruce Lewis Osceola, MO

# **Colorful Cassettes**

If you have many cassettes with different subject classes, you might be interested in my system for picking them out easily.

My cassettes are all labeled on the outer edge with typed white, self-stick labels. These, in turn are colored (or highlighted) with a magic marker. For example, I color technical subjects with orange ink, while the educational tapes receive yellow markings and my game tapes get blue coloring.

When showing off my Color Computer, it's simple to pick out the appropriate subject matter without a great deal of hunting, despite the great number of cassettes on hand.

> M.L. Braun Bellevue, OH

# Graphics on Disk or Tape

I've found a better way of storing graphic pictures on tape or disk. Once stored they are easily retrieved by a CLOADM or LOADM command.

To store the graphic pages as a machine-code file, you must know the starting and ending memory locations. The starting location for graphics is 1536 (decimal, page 1) or 3584 (disk). Calculate the ending location with the formula 1536 + (n\*1535) + (n - 1), where n is the number of graphic pages used, which depends on the PMODE and PCLEAR used in the program. Refer to the Radio Shack manual *Going Ahead with Extended Color Basic*, p. 24, for the value of n.

To save on tape, use the command CSAVEM"NAME", 1536,7679,0 for a picture drawn in PMODE 3 or PMODE 4 starting at page 1. To start at any other page add 1,536 to the first two numbers. To use this feature with disk add 2,048 to both numbers, and instead of zero as the execution address use the starting address. Example: Use

# Reader's Forum

SAVEM"NAME", 3584, 9727, 3584 for a picture drawn in PMODE 3 or 4, starting at page 1 for disk.

To use these pictures in programs, put a CLOADM"NAME" or LOADM"NAME" at the appropriate line. The cassette version requires putting the pictures after the program on tape and in the order the program loads them back. The cassette version also requires leaving the play button depressed until the program retrieves the last picture.

Chris Petit Luling, LA

```
20 PRINT: INPUT "TOP OF RAM"; M$
30 CLEAR 100, VAL("&H"+M$)
40 INPUT"START ADDRESS";S$
50 \, \text{S=VAL}("_&H"+S$)
100 PRINTHEX$(S);:INPUT M$
110 IF M$="DONE"GOTO200
120 FOR I=1 TO LEN(M$) STEP 2
130 B$=MID$(M$,I,2)
140 IF ASC(B$)=32 THEN I=I+1:GOT
0 130
150 POKE S, VAL("&H"+B$)
160 S=S+1:NEXT I
170 GOTO 100
200 INPUT"FILENAME, EXEC ADDRESS";
    F$,E
210 CSAVEM F$, VAL("&H"+S$), S, E
```

Program Listing 3. CHRFIND

3FE5			00100		ORG	\$3FE6	START PRGM AT \$3FE6
3FE6	10AE	02	00110	START	LDY	2,X	GET STRING
3FE9	9E	19	00120		LDX	\$19	START BAS PRGM
3FEB	A6	84	00130	LOOP1	LDA	<b>,</b> X	GET CHAR FROM PROGRAM
3FED	Al	A4	00140		CMPA	, Y	IS IT SRCH FOR?
3FEF	26	05	00150		BNE	NEXT	IF NOT, DON'T CHANGE IT
3FF1	A6	21	00160		LDA	1,Y	GET CHANGE TO
3FF3	A7	84	00170		STA	, X	SUB. CHANGE TO
3FF5	5C		00180		INCB		1 MORE FOUND
3FF6	30	01	00190	NEXT	LEAX	1,X	ADD 1 TO X
3FF8	9C	lF	00200		CMPX	SlF	END OF PRGM?
3FFA	26	EF	00210		BNE	LOOP1	IF NOT, GET NXT
3FFC	4F		00220		CLRA		D NOW HAS # FND
3FFD	7 E	B4F4	00230		JMP	\$B4F4	RETURN # FOUND
		3FE6	00240		END	START	START=EXEC ADRS

Program Listing 4. Easy Code

# **CHRFIND and Easy Code**

CHRFIND, Program Listing 3, searches through your Basic program for a certain character and changes it to another. For example, USR("!" + CHR\$(13)) will change all exclamation points to carriage returns. This is useful if you have a menu to print and don't want to take eight separate lines to do it.

USR(">"+CHR\$(8)) will change ASCII > signs to backspaces. You can use this to cover program lines.

For changes of your own, send a string of two characters to the USR subroutine. The first one, referred to as "search for" in Listing 3, will be searched for in the program and changed to the second character, referred to as "change to."

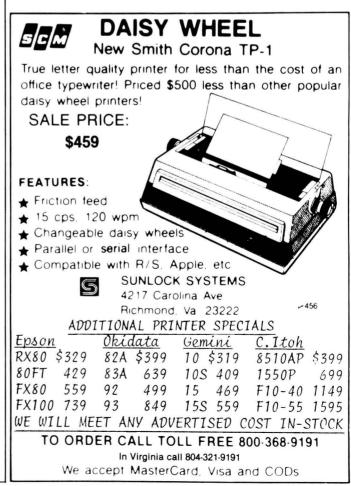
Easy Code, Program Listing 4, lets you enter machinelanguage programs without using an editor/assembler. It first prompts you for the top of RAM. Enter the hex code for the highest address you want Basic to use. Next it prompts you for the start address. Enter the first number on the leftmost column of the Assembly listing that has more numbers after it.

When you have done so, enter the numbers in the second and third columns according to the number the computer prompts you with. If the computer prompts you with BFE6, enter the numbers next to BFE6 in the Assembly listing. You don't have to space exactly as in the listing, but don't abbreviate numbers like 02 to 2.

If there are no numbers next to the number the computer prompts you with, enter 00. When you have entered all of them, type DONE. The computer will ask you for a file name and an execution address. If the machine language does not work with EXEC, enter (file name), 350. Otherwise enter the execution address of the program.

To enter it in hex, precede it with &H. Easy Code should work with most machine-language programs. Easy Code and CHRFIND require Extended Color Basic.

> Bruce Lewis Osceola, MO



## by R. E. Esposito, R. E. Ramhoff, and R. W. Rowe

Got a problem with your Color Computer? Ask Doctor ASCII to solve it. Write to Doctor ASCII, HOT CoCo, Pine St., Peterborough, NH 03458.

**Q.** I am interested in purchasing a spelling-checker program. I am also interested in obtaining a program for marine navigational use, preferably similar to the Texas Instruments one. Can you help me?

James Moriarty Washington, PA 15301

**A.** If you have a word processor that runs using Radio Shack's Disk Basic, there are a couple of spelling checkers available. They use ASCII files that must first be prepared with your word processor. I am aware of several: Spell 'N Fix by Star-Kits, Box 209-H, Mt. Kisco, NY 10549; Super Color Speller by Nelson Software Systems, 9072 Lyndale Ave. S., Minneapolis, MN 55420; and Spell Rite by Eigen Systems, Box 180006, Austin, TX 78718. If you are using a FLEX word processor, two spelling checkers are also available from Frank Hogg Labs, 770 James St., Syracuse, NY 13202. They are the Stylograph Spelling Check and Dynaspell.

I know of no marine-navigation programs. Has anyone written one?

**Q.** After having my 16K Extended Basic CoCo upgraded to 64K, I get a 24871 memory indication when I type ?MEM. I know that Extended Basic uses some of the memory, but where is the other 32K and how do I use it?

Can you provide me with the mailing address for the company that manufactures the Tandon disk drives? I bought a Tandon double-sided disk drive complete with cables but without any support literature such as operating instructions and specifications. Also, the disks were labeled 2,3 and I was told to ignore this and relabel them 0,1 as they are controlled by the controller anyway. Will I have problems?

Brian C. Cassidy Essex, Ontario N8M 2Y4

**A.** A 64K CoCo will respond as a 32K machine on power up. If you run a machine-language program to enable the upper 32K, Basic still uses only the lower 32K, due to the fact that the code for Extended Color Basic starts at address 32768. One way of getting more RAM is to disable Extended Basic (see "40K Basic," *80 Micro*, May 1983, p. 212). Spectrum Projects, 93-15 86th Drive, Woodhaven, NY 11421, markets a program entitled 40K that relocates Extended Basic above the Disk Basic's code leaving an extra 8K for programs.

On the subject of additional RAM for Basic, if a program does not use graphics, you can PCLEAR0 to gain an extra 6,144 bytes by typing POKE25,6:NEW or with a disk system: POKE25,14:POKE&HE00,0:NEW. Until Radio Shack comes out with new ROMs that use all available RAM, the full power of a 64K machine can only be unleashed with machine-language programs and alternate operating systems such as FLEX and OS-9.

The address of Tandon Corp. is 20320 Prairie St., Chatsworth, CA 91311. You will most likely have to move some jumpers to make your drives respond as 0 and 1 instead of 2 and 3, and you would also need to install a jumper connecting the side select to the drive 3 line of the cable. Only FLEX can use the double-sided feature of your disks.

**Q.** Several times I have run across references to high-resolution displays for the CoCo such as the statement in the article "64K Modification" of the July 1983 *HOT CoCo*: "When you add the larger high-resolution display options now available, you have an even more impressive machine." I cannot find a supplier that advertises such a device.

The July article describes a very simple process whereby I can turn my 32K Extended Color Basic (E-board) CoCo into a 64K RAM machine. Yet Atomic City would like to sell me a 64K kit consisting of eight RAM chips and an EPROM and card for the tune of \$155. What gives?

Dave Beck Plano, TX 75074

**A.** The Color Computer uses a Motorola 6847 video-display generator, which displays a screen composed of 256 rows by 192 columns of pixels. This gives the CoCo the inherent capability of displaying 24 rows of 51 characters if a 4-by-8 dot matrix is used to display each character on the screen with a one-pixel space between characters. This configuration gives a nice legible display on a TV in good condition. If the spaces between characters are sacrificed along, with some clarity, you can get 64 characters per line, and if you go to a barely legible 3-by-8 dot matrix with no spaces between characters, you can get 85.

There are two software techniques that access these highresolution displays: utilities that patch the Basic ROM's display routine and programs that have the high-resolution display built in. The utilities might not work with your favorite machine-language program, depending on whether your machine-language program uses the same hooks, whether it resides in the same memory address space, and whether it uses the Basic ROM's screen-display routines.

Some of the Basic utilities (51 by 24) are The Color Expander by Computerware, Box 668, Encinitas, CA 92024;

The Solution and Extender by Snake Mountain Software, Box 5722, Raleigh, NC 27650; Hi-Res Screen Utility by Cer-Comp, 5566 Ricochet Ave., Las Vegas, NV 89110; and Rainbow-Writer Screen Enhancer by Rainbow Connection Software, 3516 6th Place NW, Rochester, MN 55901.

There was a long machine-language program by Steve Odneal published in the April 1983 issue of *The Color Computer Magazine*, p. 15. And the September 1983 issue of *HOT CoCo*, p. 104, featured a machine-language program by Tomas Rokicki giving a 42-by-24 display.

Some programs with built-in high-resolution displays are Telewriter-64 by Cognitec, 704 N. Nob St., Del Mar, CA 92014; The Super Color Library by Nelson Software Systems, 9072 Lyndale Ave. S., Minneapolis, MN 55420; and most versions of the FLEX operating system as adapted to the CoCo. Read Scott Norman's bimonthly column, Re:FLEX, in this magazine for more details on FLEX.

Before you or anyone with a 32K machine does surgery on a genuine Radio Shack 32K CoCo, please be aware of a misprint in *HOT CoCo*'s "64K Modification" article (July 1983, p. 44) that directly affects you. Under "Installing E Boards," the first sentence should read, "If you already have an E board with 32K, start with step 1 below," *not* "start with the next paragraph."

Some early 32K CoCos came with half-good 64K (or 32K) chips. The E board has a jumper that can be set to high or low depending upon which half of your chips are good. These half-good chips were only used for a short time, but if your machine has them, your upper 32K might not be good. Check this by running a memory-testing program after the modification is completed. Apparently Atomic City was playing it safe by asking you to buy certified 64K chips. The EPROM and card contains a machine-language monitor called Wolfbug, which would justify the additional cost if you were in the market for it.

**Q.** Thank you for answering my questions about the 64K modification in the July 1983 issue of *HOT CoCo*. The modification sounds fairly easy except for one thing, money. How much does one 4164 chip cost?

I don't think I've got enough money to buy eight 4164 memory chips. However, a friend gave me eight 4116 memory chips. Isn't that what you need for a 32K modification? How do you do this process you call "piggybacking?"

> Chris Cope Central, SC 29630

**A.** 4164 chips currently retail for about \$5 each. Here is how to do the piggyback modification. It was covered in more detail in the article "Smarten Up, Color Computer!" (80 Micro, March 1982, p. 126).

Computer chips are numbered counter-clockwise from the notch. On your eight new 4116 dynamic RAM chips, carefully bend the number 4 pins up about 45 degrees from their normal positions. Remove the old chips. Place the new chips on top of the old 4116 dynamic RAM chips so that the notches are lined up and the legs of the new chips hug against the legs of the old. Carefully solder all the legs of the new chips to the tops of the legs of the old except for the bent number 4 pins. Solder a wire (about 16 inches long) connecting the bent number 4 pins together leaving enough slack in the wire so that the chips can be returned to their sockets. Next, solder one end of this wire to one end of a 33-ohm, 1/4-watt, 10percent resistor. Connect the other end of the resistor to pin 35 of the 6883 SAM chip. Make certain that all wires including the resistor leads have sufficient insulation so that no shorts exist. I recommend spaghetti insulation for this purpose. *Do not set the jumpers to 32K*. They must remain in the 16K position for this modification.

**Q.** With an F board modification with 4164 dynamic RAM chips, is the unit 32K or 64K and what is the needed software? I do not have an assembler. Can you tell me the procedure to get 64K? It was not clear in the "64K Modification" article.

Joe Sabo Bothell, WA 98012

**A.** You have a 64K machine, but only 32K is accessible to a Basic program because the Extended Basic portion of the Basic interpreter starts at address 32768. You can use a machine-language program to copy the Basic interpreter into the upper page of RAM and then you have 7.75K of additional free RAM starting with 57344 for PEEKing, POKEing, and EXECing a machine-language program. If yours is a tape system, you would then have 15.75K starting at 49152. Program Listing 1 puts such a machine-language program into memory and then EXECs it.

```
10 FOR I= 32382
                 TO
                     32407
20 READ X
30 POKE I,X
40 NEXT I
5Ø EXEC32382
60 DATA 26, 80, 142, 128, 0, 16
6, 132, 183
70 DATA
        255, 223, 167, 128, 183
 255, 222, 140
        255, Ø, 38, 241, 183, 2
80 DATA
55, 223, 28
90 DATA 175, 57
```

Program Listing 1. Access more RAM with this routine on a 64K machine.

**Q.** I read an article in the Fall/Winter issue of *Computer Technology Review* dealing with the use of the Motorola 6800 MPU for "Process Control Methods Effectively Regulating Home Functions." The article (p. 46) references MPL, a software-language compiler similar to PL/1. Would this compiler run on the CoCo? Is it possible to use the CoCo for home process control?

> Bob Mackett Calgary, Alberta

**A.** The MPL referenced in the article is for a 6800, which is similar but actually inferior to the CoCo's 6809. While Motorola has a 6809 version of MPL, it uses their pro-

prietary operating system. There is a similar language called PL/9 sold by Frank Hogg Labs that runs under FLEX. There are many other compiled languages that run on the CoCo, including C using Disk Color Basic and Fortran, ABasic, Mumps, C, Pascal, and Forth under FLEX.

The simplest way to have your CoCo run your house is with Radio Shack's Plug n' Power Remote Controller. This device, when hooked up to the CoCo's cassette port, can be used with remote-controller modules to turn appliances on and off, dim lights, and turn any electrical device on or off. There is a series of articles on this very subject by A. B. Trevor entitled "Home Power Control" in *The Rainbow* (February 1983, p. 160; April 1983, p. 20; June 1983, p. 98; August 1983, p. 83).

**Q.** I need some assistance in understanding the workings of Dugger's C as implemented on the CoCo. Since I do not have a disk system, I could only look through the manual. Help!

Sara Kolbet Laramie, WY 82070

**A.** The following assumptions are made by the Dugger's Growing Systems Small C Compiler.

• The compiler must run with a fresh power-up of the machine. In order for your other programs to run correctly, you also must cycle power after the C compiler finishes.

Upon exit the C compiler will appear to have forced Basic to do a cold start. However, do not be fooled by this; cycle power again.

• The recommended editor is Telewriter-64 with the S/ASC disk I/O file saved as S/XXX. This editor has been designed to allow input of C source code. The special characters are as follows.

Back-slash ( $\backslash$ ): This character is generated by a clear/comma combination. This character is used in many PRINTF commands.

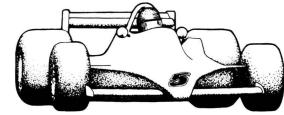
Left square-bracket ([): This character is generated by the shift/@ combination. This character is used in all array references.

Right square-bracket(]): This character is generated by the shift/clear combination. This character is used in all array references.

Note: When using Telewriter start all lines with at least one space so that the source will not be affected by a clear/ A. Telewriter does an automatic clear/A any time that the number of characters per line is changed.

• In the C language the data-declaration statements are "DEFINE," "INT," and "CHAR." (FLOAT is currently not supported in DGS C.) Variables consist of both internal and external variables. A C program consists of a group of procedures, including a procedure called MAIN. External variables can be referenced by any procedure and they are placed in the assembler source code by name. Therefore, you *must not* name your variables the same as any labels

# SOFTWARE FOR THE TRS-80\* COLOR COMPUTER!



# **REVOLUTION!**

You accelerate hard down a long straightaway, braking heavily at the end for a sharp corner. You slice smoothly through the esses, and then boldly keep the power on for a fast sweeper. The Ferrari drifts dangerously near the edge, but you make a tiny correction in the steering, and you are through.

The finish line flashes by, and suddenly you are in the pits. The car falls silent. You see your lap times being held up. Your final lap was a new lap record! At last, you permit yourself a small smile.

You have mastered this powerful car on a difficult track, driving with the assurance and precision that comes only from long hours of practice.

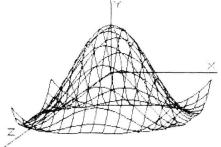
You are driving an authentic race car. You are playing REVOLUTION!

<b>REVOLUTION!</b>	For 32K Disk For 16/32K Cassette	Second Second		
	Or write for more info	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	& Extended Dash	
NOTE: graphics on 16K very	sion are slightly different, 16K and 32K w	ersions inclu	ded on all cassettes.	

# **SOFTWARE AUTHORS!**

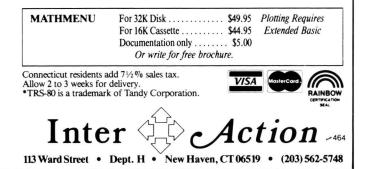
Inter + Action is looking for new software to market. We are especially interested in disk-based software for the TRS-80 Color Computer.

For more information, contact Inter + Action's Software Review Manager.



# MATHMENU

MATHMENU is a powerful menu-driven system to turn your Color Computer into an intelligent, flexible tool for mathematics and engineering. MATHMENU takes the tedium out of math, leaving your full brain power to attack the "meat" of your problems. By rapidly performing integration and differentiation, solving quadratic equations, plotting user defined functions and much more, MATHMENU can help simplify the most complex problems. Whether you are a student or a professional, if you use math, you need MATHMENU.



that the assembler defines—for example, B, PCR, X, Y, and so on.

If you use an incorrect label as an external variable, your assembler code might not be flagged with an error, but it will nevertheless be wrong. External variables are defined at the beginning of the program before the first procedure. Internal variables are defined inside the procedure block itself. Internal variables are allocated from the dynamic storage pool. Internal variables will not retain their values after you RETURN from the routine in which they were defined.

• You must check your assembler output for errors. Remember, just because the assembler has flagged an error does not mean that an error exists. Conversely, just because it did not flag an error does not mean that one does not exist. You must look at all the error messages that the assembler finds. Most of your acceptable errors will be truncated or shortened. When in doubt check the assembler manual.

• Any time C is expecting one statement, you can use multiple statements by enclosing the block of code in braces. On the CoCo, the @ and \$s substitute for the left and right braces, respectively. I have included some skeletal formats below. In these formats the punctuation and uppercase characters are required. The square brackets in the examples are not required; they are used to indicate optional sections of source code. The lowercase words indicate one or more user-supplied C source lines. Ex1: MAIN() [definitions]; [statement];

Ex2: procedurename(arg1,...,argN) definitions for arg1,...,argN; [statement];

Ex3: WHILE(condition) [statement]; Ex4: IF(condition) [statement]; [ELSE statement];

• The C compiler issues error messages when it determines the error exists. There are times when this could cause the error message to be printed on a statement that is perfectly acceptable. An example of this is when the definitions for arg1,...,argN (see Ex2 above) are incorrectly placed.

• The general form of a C program is as follows. Indentation is optional.

[definitions of external variables] MAIN() @ definitions of internal variables statements \$ procedure1(arg1,...argN) definitions of arg1,...argN @

> definitions of internal variables statements \$



```
procedure2(arg1,...argN)
definitions of arg1,...argN
@
definitions of internal variables
statements
$
.
.
.
procedureN(arg1,...argN)
definitions of arg1,...argN
@
definitions of internal variables
statements
$
```

• The C compiler has an option that allows deletion of the output file if it exists. *Do not use this feature!* This deletion will remove the file from the directory, but it does not mark the granules free. This very quickly results in a DF error.

**Q.** Is there any program or sequence that I can feed my CoCo to make it accept a tape program *with errors* instead of giving me an I/O error? If I could get most of the program listed, then I could type in and fix the troubled spot. As it is, one blip and you have nothing.

Russell M. Hokanson Covina, CA 91724

**A.** You do not have to lose the whole Basic program on the tape if you have the following program and access to a 64K machine. If you have a Basic program that will not load, run Program Listing 2 and then CLOAD the bad tape. When an I/O error is encountered, the code up to the error can be saved to tape as an ASCII file by typing CSAVEM"filename", A. After cycling power, the ASCII file can be loaded and edited.

Program Listing 2. Tape Load with Errors on a 64K CoCo. 10 REM ENTER 64K MODE 20 FOR I= 32382 TO 32407 30 READ X 40 POKE I,X 50 NEXT I 6Ø EXEC32382 70 CLS:PRINT:PRINT"BASIC NOW IN RAM" 80 DATA 26, 80, 142, 128, 0, 16 6, 132, 183 90 DATA 255, 223, 167, 128, 183 255, 222, 140 100 DATA 255, 0, 38, 241, 183, 255, 223, 28 110 DATA 175, 57 120 REM DISABLE TAPE ERROR DETEC TION 130 POKE&HA639,&H1F 140 POKE&HA63D,&H1B 150 POKE&HA64F,&H9

```
160 POKE&HA73F,&H20
170 POKE&HA4F8,&H7F
180 POKE&HA4F9,&HFF
190 POKE&HA4FA,&HDE
200 POKE&HA4FC,&HAC
210 POKE&HA4FD,&HE9
220 POKE&HA68B,&H12
230 POKE&HA68C,&H12
240 POKE&HA68D,&H12
250 PRINT: PRINT"warning: CYCLE PO
WER BEFORE DOING NORMAL TAPE I/O
: THE ROUTINES
                 HAVE BEEN ALTER
ED"
260 PRINT"WHEN YOU GET AN I/O ER
          MAY LIST THE PROGRAM,
ROR, YOU
BUT DO NOT TRY TO EDIT IT!
                             SAVE
 IT TO TAPE AS AN ASCII FILE, CY
CLE POWER, LOAD THE NEW TAPE, T
HEN YOU MAY EDIT IT!"
261 END
27Ø NEW
```

**Q.** I am having problems hooking up a Quadram Micfazer to my CoCo. Can you get me the necessary DIN fourpin to DB25 pin connections?

Fred Wagner Osgoode, Ontario K0A 2W0

**A.** It is difficult to answer your question without having either the schematic or the manufacturer's designation of the input/output connector pins of the equipment that you wish to interface. I will, however, cover how the RS-232C is connected to the Color Computer and list the pin designations of the DB25 connector. When you receive the manufacturer's data, in addition to this information, you will be able to properly connect your equipment.

The following are the computer connection and the RS-232C signal level:

Pin 1	not used	
Pin 2	ready from printer	min $+3.5V$ dc to $+12V$ dc max
Pin 3	ground	
Pin 4	data to printer	-12  to  + 12 V dc

The following are the DB25 designations, but take care because not all manufacturers follow this standard:

Pin	Designation
1	Protective Ground
2	Transmit Data
3	Receive Data
4	Request to Send
5	Clear to Send
6	Data Set Ready
7	Signal Ground
8	Carrier Detect/Receive Signal Detect
9	Positive Test Voltage
10	Negative Test Voltage
11	Unassigned

- 12 Secondary Carrier Detect
- 13 Secondary Clear to Send
- 14 Secondary Transmit Data
- 15 Transmit Signal Clock
- 16 Secondary Receive Data
- 17 Receive Signal Clock
- Unassigned
   Secondary Request to Send
- 20 Data Terminal Ready
- 21 Signal Quality (Error) Detector
- 22 Ring Indicator
- 23 Data Signal Rate Select (Baud Rate)
- 24 Transmit Clock Pulse (Negative Edge)
- 25 Unassigned

Most printers require handshake signals from the computer for them to work. The CoCo does not provide any output signals to the printer except the serial data. Generally it is possible to obtain the necessary handshake signals from the printer. For example, if interfacing to a Texas Instruments Silent 700 Terminal, the terminal requires an input signal on the clear-to-send (5), data-set-ready (6), and carrier-detect (8) pins. This can easily be obtained by jumpering the output from the data-terminal-ready (20) pin to the required pins, and can be accomplished on the DB25 connector.

The results of feeding the data-terminal-ready signal in this manner tell the terminal a carrier is present and that it is is connected to the computer. In this case the same signal would be connected to pin 2 of the four-pin DIN connector as the printer-ready signal. In other cases, as with the Heathkit H-14 printer, an additional inverter circuit was installed in the printer to provide the correct polarity of the printer-ready signal.

The only assumed standard when making a four-pin DIN to DB25 connector cable for CoCo is as follows:

DIN	<b>DB25</b>	Designation	
2	?	Print Ready/Data Terminal Ready	
3	7	Signal Ground	
4	3	Serial Data from Computer	

**Q.** I have been looking for a disk-based RTTY program for CoCo, but I have not had much success.

James Chandler Abilene, TX 79603

**A.** I do not know of a disk-based RTTY program; however, there is an excellent RTTYCW program available on tape that can be converted to operate from disk. This program is available from Clay Abrams Software, 1758 Comstock Lane, San Jose, CA 95124.

I suggest that you contact the above company and inquire if it is now available on disk or if it will be in the future. As I stated above, this is an excellent program and it is worth all the time that it takes to convert it to run from disk.  $\blacksquare$ 



# **Color Computer Software**

SUPER SLEUTH DISASSEMBLER (specify for 680x/6502 or for Z80/8080/5)	Each \$99-FLEX \$101-OS/9	
Object-0.01y Version (680x/6502) For Color FLEX or OS/9	\$50.00	
CoCo Sleuth CROSS-ASSEMBLERS	\$49.00 Each \$50-FLEX	
(specify for 6800/1,6805, 6502,Z80, or 8080/5)	\$55-OS/9	
DEBUGGING SIMULATORS (specify for 6805 or 6502)	Each \$75-FLEX \$100-OS/9	
6502-TO-6809 ASSEMBLER XLATOR	\$75-FLEX \$85-OS/9	
6800-9 & 6809 PIC XLATORS	Both \$50-FLEX \$75-OS/9	
FULL SCREEN TSC XBASIC PROGRA (with full cursor control)	AMS FOR FLEX	
MAILING LIST	\$100	
INVENTORY/MRP TABULA RASA SPREADSHEET	\$100 \$100	
XBASIC/XPC UTILITIES (reseq. xref, xpc sort gen)	All \$25	
Computer Systems Consulta 1454 Latta Lane Conyers, Georgia 302 404-483-1717/4570	207	
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# **PRODUCT NEWS**

edited by Cynthia Smith

## **Daisy-Wheel Printer**

The DTC 380Z, a new daisywheel printer has a 48,000-character buffer memory for highspeed throughput. You can load the printer's buffer within a few seconds and then use your CoCo for other things while the 380Z prints out 24 or more pages at up to 32 characters per second.

DTC 380Z features include full bidirectional printing, proportional spacing, serial and parallel interfaces, 50 to 19.2K baud, and a momentary pause capability for paper, print wheel, and ribbon changing. The print wheel is available in different styles and uses standard ribbons.

The unit has a self-diagnostic test and status lights to indicate error conditions.

Interconnecting cables are available to enable the DTC 380Z to work with all the major personal computers. Optional extras include sheet feeder, forms tractor, and a variety of type fonts.

The DTC 380Z sells for \$1,495. For more information, contact Data Terminals & Communications, 590 Division St., Campbell, CA 95008.

Reader Service 🛩 552

# New From Spectrum Projects

Spectrum Projects has released the following programs—and one is for the MC-10.

• Basic Compiler converts Basic programs into machine language. This integer compiler does not require Extended Color Basic and comes in 16K-64K versions. It sells for \$39.95 on tape.

• MDISK lets you use the upper 32K of your 64K CoCo as a "virtual disk" for rapid data storage and retrieval. You can save and load up to 15 programs, view directories, kill unwanted files, and execute programs directly. It comes on tape for \$27.95.

• Backup 64 enables you to use your 64K, single-disk-drive machine to back up your disks by making only six swaps, instead of the usual 12.

 Pritty Printer will disassemble complex, multiple line statements of Basic code. Simple commands control printer baud rates, maximum line length, and lines per page and disable form feeds. It comes on disk or tape for \$19.95.
 Schematic Drafting Processor lets you design professionallooking electronic diagrams using a 480-by-540-pixel worksheet with six viewing windows. It offers over 30 electronic symbols with 10 user-definable symbols and allows you to print out your display or save the created schematics to disk. This program comes on 64K disk for \$49.95.

• Microterm is a terminal program for the MC-10 that gives you a terminal to access bulletin boards, CompuServe, and other data lines. It comes on tape for \$24.95.

• Mastermail 1200 is a disk mailing-list program that can store up to 1,200 five-line labels per disk, print by code, and sort quickly. It comes on disk for \$49.95.

All of the above orders require \$3 postage. If you purchase any three or more programs, you receive a 15-percent discount. For more information, contact Spectrum Projects, 93-15 86th Drive, Woodhaven, NY 11421, 212-441-2807.

Reader Service ~ 555

### **Disk Loader**

Disk Loader loads most 16K machine-language programs

from tape to disk and is especially designed for programs that interfere with normal disk operation. It saves multiple copies, allows you to rename the program, and automatically gives program load and execute addresses.

Complete with instructions, Disk Loader works with 32K or 64K CoCo Disk systems, and is available for \$13.95, ppd., from Stuart Hawkinson, 6695 S. W. 203rd Court, Aloha, OR 97007, 503-642-9146.

Reader Service 🛩 550

## Valhalla Games

Valhalla Enterprises has two new games for the Color Computer.

• Minefield is a 4K, invisible maze game in which you use your audible mine detector along with your powers of deduction to make your way across an active mine field. Difficulty increases as you add more mines in different patterns. If you step on a mine you will, of course, be blown up and the game ends. Your score depends on the difficulty and the number of moves made. Minefield sells for \$7.29.

• In the game Wall Street, you are an investor with \$1,000. Use your skills to spot market and stock trends and make your fortune. Wall Street lets you invest in utilities, blue chips, glamors, and high risk; it gives dividends and has all the ups and downs of the real stock market. It also has separate versions for either type of Basic. For one or more players, this 16K game sells for \$12.71.

Neither game requires joysticks or Extended Color Basic. Order one or both from Valhalla Enterprises, Dept. HCR, P.O. Box 243, Sumner, WA 98390. Reader Service  $\checkmark 551$ 

**Computer Contacts** 

The Computer Media Directory is a reference book for



The DTC 380Z Daisy-Wheel Printer

# PRODUCT NEWS\_

marketing communications and public-relations personnel in the computer industry. Its three sections include listings of computer media (such as *HOT CoCo*) and allied publications concerned with office automation and equipment, word processing, and data communication.

You'll find names of top editors, bureau chiefs, and correspondents, plus telephone numbers and addresses outside the headquarters. A section lists computer editors or reporters on major daily newspapers, magazines, and feature and news services.

Future editions will expand to list accredited free-lance writers whose computer-related work has appeared in established publications.

You can order the directory for \$99.95, or \$149.95 with quarterly updates, from Computer Media Directory, 2518 Grant St., Houston, TX 77006.

Reader Service - 554

## **CoCo** Clear

Video Clear is an interference rejection cable that replaces the video cable between your computer and the monitor. It eliminates or reduces computercreated video interference.

Video Clear has external connections that require no cutting, splicing, or soldering.

The cable sells for \$14.50 (\$3 shipping and handling) from Computer Associates Inc., 1304 13th Ave. S., Fargo, ND 58103, 701-280-1837.

Reader Service - 560

## New From PBJ

PBJ Inc. has announced five new products for the CoCo.

• The Word-Pak is a video board that plugs into the Color Computer's expansion port and gives a high-quality, 80-column video output. Compatible with most nongraphic Basic programs, the board works with a disk and Y cable. Software provided gives such terminal functions as erase to end of line, erase to end of screen, home cursor, sound bell, and x-y cursor positioning. You can also reprogram the screen format for compatibility with other computers.

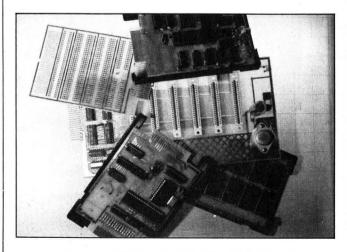
Additional software support includes a FLEX patch that allows you to run all standard FLEX software without modification, and an enhanced version of TEXPROIII. Word-Pak sells for \$139 assembled and tested (a&t) or \$23.95 for the bare board (bb).

• The C-C Bus is an expansion bus that provides six softwareselectable expansion ports. It uses a board that automatically senses system size to prevent contention problems and is therefore compatible with any size system. The board also allows you to use a bank-switching scheme to expand memory beyond the 64K limit. A typical system might contain a disk controller, a parallel-printer cartridge, a 16K RAM board, and a Word-Pak all installed and available to the CPU. The C-C Bus offers an optional power supply for the peripheral cartridges/ boards. The C-C Bus sells for \$125 (a&t) or \$27.95 (bb).

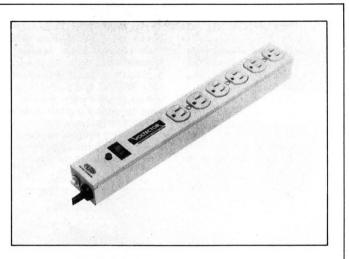
• Mem-Pak is a 16K RAM/ RDM expansion board that sells for \$110 (a&t) or \$17.95 (bb).

• P-C Pak is a Centronicscompatible parallel-printer port (real-time clock available as an option) that sells for \$79.95 (a&t) or \$18.95 (bb).

• Proto CoCo is a prototyping board for \$14.95.



New from PBJ Inc., the Word-Pak Video Board



TSA Conditioned Power Strip

For more information, contact PBJ Inc., 911 Columbia Ave., North Bergen, NJ 07047. Reader Service → 556

## Prevent Voltage Glitches

Protect your microprocessorbased equipment against highvoltage spikes, surges, glitches, and transients.

The TSA Conditioned Power Strip provides normal and common mode protection and assures electronic equipment of clean incoming ac power. It also prevents disturbances generated by equipment from being conducted back into the power line.

The TSA comes in three models, offering four (\$45), six (\$47.50), or eight (\$49.95) outlets. These strips are circuitbreaker protected, plug into any 120-volt receptacle, and handle up to 15 amps. They are equipped with a 6-foot, heavy-duty, threeconductor line cord; master on/off switch; and red pilot light.

For more information, contact Pilgrim Electric Company, 29 Cain Drive, Plainview, NY 11803.

Reader Service ~ 558

# **American Dragon**

The long-awaited, Welsh-made Dragon personal computer with its supporting software and hardware is now being manufactured and distributed in America through agreement with the Tano Corporation.

Tano's Dragon is a 64K home computer with sound and color graphics capabilities. It supports a wide variety of business, educational, and game cartridges and has the standard connections for joystick controllers, a cassette recorder, a printer, a modem, a disk controller, and drives.

The Dragon is sold in department and computer stores for under \$400.

For further information, contact the Tano Corporation, 4301 Toche Court West, New Orleans, LA 70129, 504-254-3500.

Reader Service ~ 553

## Education for Dragons

Tele-Tutor 1 is an educational package made up of four programs for the Dragon-32 computer.

• Spelling Test uses the cassette player to produce a standard oral spelling test. The student hears the taped word and types his answer into the computer, which notes and records his accuracy.

You can use this program for any subject that requires a single answer (i.e., capital cities, presidents, or equations).

• Word Drill gives a multiplechoice vocabulary test. You enter words and their definitions onto a cassette data file. The Dragon then randomly selects and displays a definition beside eight possible answers.

• Math Drill lets up to six students at a time practice addition, subtraction, division, and multiplication. It incorporates 10 dificulty levels and makes a full report of each student's performance at the end of the test.

• Estimate helps up to five students practice their mental arithmetic in the four main math areas. The program records the time taken for each estimation and gives a full report at the end of each test.

# PRODUCT NEWS

Tele-Tutor 1 sells for £25 from the Microdeal Ltd., 14 Truro Road, St. Austell, Cornwall PL25 5JE England. Tel.: 0726-67676.

Reader Service - 561

### **Power Console**

The Model 038 Power Console includes two sets of outlets for display and peripherals. Each set has its own RFI/EMI filter with 55db common mode and differential mode noise rejection in a frequency range from 150 kHz-30 MHz, and its own highvoltage, high-energy transientsurge suppressor that can absorb spikes to 70 Joules.

The unit is designed to protect each set of outlets from the incoming ac line and the other set



Model 038 Power Console from PCM Industries Inc.

# TRS-80C® and TDP 100® SPECIALISTS COLORFORTH\*

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This disk based program for the color computer contains recipes for over 150 of your favorite bar drinks-both alcoholic and non-alcoholic. MASTER MIXOLOGIST is menu driven for ease of use. Requires 16K and one RS/DOS drive. Get this one today, it will be great for your next party .....\$19.95

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of outlets, eliminating component cross talk and interaction problems. It has a shielded ac line cord to prevent reradiation, should you overlap your instrument line cord on the power console, and a main on/off switch, indicator light, and 15-amp resettable circuit breaker.

The Model 038 can be wall. floor, or bench mounted, has a 13-by-41/2-inch case, and weighs 4 pounds. Price: \$125 from PCM Industries Inc., 9353 Activity Road, San Diego, CA 92126. Reader Service - 562

## **Keyboard Alternative**

Improve your typing speed and reduce errors with the HJL-57 Professional Keyboard. It gives sculptured, low-profile keycaps, full-travel switch movement, and four software-definable function keys to your CoCo.

Switch contacts are rated for 100-million cycles minimum, and covered by a protective membrane to guard against dust, dirt, and spills. The keyboard meets FCC Article 15 requirements for RFI/EMI shielding.

The HJL-57 is a user-installed kit complete with keyboard, mounting hardware, and a black plastic bezel. It requires no special tools, soldering, drilling, or gluing, and sells for \$79.95 (\$2

postage) from HJL Products Inc., 955 Buffalo Road, Rochester, NY 14627.

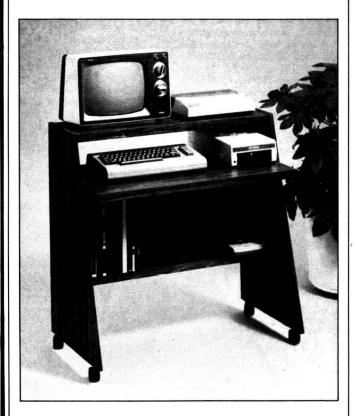
Reader Service ~ 559

## Movable **Computer Table**

The Model CT-100 is a threeshelf computer table that offers a desk surface; a shelf above for the monitor, disk drive, and printer; and a shelf below for manuals. software, and accessories.

The table is finished in Arcadian hickory vinyl veneer, has casters for easy maneuverability, and sells for \$69.95. For more information, contact Bush Industries Inc., 312 Fair Oak St., Little Valley, NY 14755. Reader Service ~ 557

Information used in the Product News section is supplied through manufacturers' press releases. HOT CoCo has not tested or reviewed these products and cannot guarantee any manufacturer's claim.



Bush Industries' Movable Computer Table



# **It's a jungle out there**, but the latest news

on the Color Computer grapevine is that, above the swirling mists of confusion, more and more people are

discovering the Rainbow.® Now in its third year, the Rainbow has become the standard by which all other Color Computer magazines are compared. And no wonder! The Rainbow towers above the crowd, now offering more than 300 pages each month, including more than two dozen type-inand-run program listings, a host of articles and

in excess of 30 hardware and software product reviews.

We lead the pack in Color Computer publications and are devoted exclusively to the TRS-80® Color, TDP-100 and Dragon-32. We made our climb to the top by continually offering the best and the most by such well-known authors and



innovators as Bob Albrecht and Don Inman, and games from top programmers like Chris Latham, Fred Scerbo and John Fraysse. The Rainbow offers the most in entertainment and education, home uses, technical details and hardware projects, tutorials, utilities,

graphics and special features like Rainbow Scoreboard and our new CoCo Clubs section.

For only \$22 a year, you get the keys to all the secrets locked in your CoCo!

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# TO REALIZE THE FULL POWER & PERFORMANCE OF THE 6809, LOOK TO GIMIX. GIMIX OFFERS YOU A VARIETY OF \$\$50 BUS COMPONENTS AND SYSTEMS.

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03-9 GMA III
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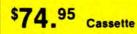
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