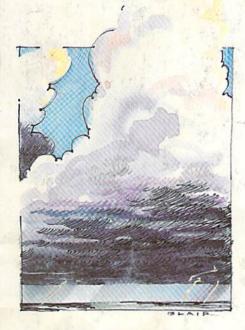
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Inside Commodore's New Amiga A Hands-On Report

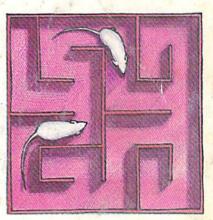


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We found the printer which has all the features anyone could want. The winner is the Aprotek Daisy 1120, a real heavyduty workhorse printing at 20 characters per second. The manufacturer is Olympic Co. Ltd., a highly respected Japanese firm.

FEATURES GALORE

This printer has it all. To start with, it has a front panel Pitch Selector button with indicators which allows 10, 12, 15 characters per inch (CPI) or Proportional Spacing. There is a Select (Online) button (with indicator) and a Line Feed button. You can also set Topof-Form or Form Feed with the touch of the TOF button. Other front panel indicators include Power and Alarm.

To load a sheet of paper, simply place it in the feed slot and pull the paper bail lever. PRESTO! The paper feeds automatically to a 1 inch top margin and the carriage aligns to the selected left margin. In this manner, each page can have identical margins automatically. You can continue to compute while the Daisy 1120 is

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printing. The built in 2K buffer frees up your computer while printing a page or two allowing you to go to your next job.

To really put your printer to work, the Cut Sheet Feeder option is great for automatic printing of those long jobs. Also available is the adjustable Tractor Feed option. Compare our option prices! Best of all the Daisy 1120 is quiet: only 57 dB-A (compare with an average of 62-65 dB-A for others).

COMPLETE COMPATIBILITY

The Daisy 1120 uses industry standard Diablo[®] compatible printwheels. Scores of typeface styles are available at most computer or stationary stores. You can pop in a 10, 12, 15 pitch or proportional printwheel and use paper as wide as 14". At 15 CPI you can print 165 columns—great for spreadsheets.

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The printer has a set of rear switches which allow the use of standard ASCII as well as foreign character printwheels. Page length can be set to 8, 11, 12, or 15". The Daisy 1120 can also be switched to add automatic line feed if required.

THE BEST PART

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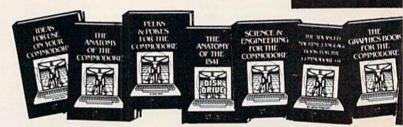
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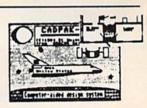
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*=General, V=VIC-20, 64=Commodore 64, +4=Plus/4, 16=Commodore 16, 128=Commodore 128

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In the most recent issue of COMPUTE!, our sister publication, we chided Commodore for apparently sending Amiga systems to competitors while consciously making a decision to withhold them from us. We're pleased to report that in the interim we've discovered several things. Commodore allowed several competitors access to the Amiga, but did not send them systems. And, more importantly, since we brought the situation to their attention, Commodore's new management team and their assistants have been extremely helpful in rectifying our concerns. Harmony has returned to our editorial halls, and you'll find a rather exciting story in this issue on the new Amiga from Commodore.

It seems likely that the Amiga and the new ST from Atari are going to revitalize the personal computer industry.

These machines represent a leap to a higher level of technology. New, synergistic technologies have been brought together to create a significant advance in power. New microprocessors, new storage devices, and new video screens equal far more than the sum of their parts.

When COMPUTE! first started publishing in 1979, it was called "The 6502 Resource Magazine" because the home computers then available-Apple, Atari, Commodore PET, and others-all contained the 6502 microprocessor chip. The 6502 has been abandoned by the new generation of personal computers in favor of the high-speed, feature-laden, bigger 68000 chip. Among other advantages, this chip can manipulate 16 pieces of information at a time. The 6502 could only work with 8 pieces. By doubling the information size, the computer can do things far faster and can directly access far more RAM memory. So, in general, these new computers "think" faster and

"remember" better than their predecessors. And that means they can do everything better.

Video, for example. Take a look at page 18. One of the important byproducts of more processor power is greater video resolutionmore dots of visual information, more colors, more shades. The new computers offer relief from the relatively crude block-graphics and cartoons which have hitherto served as the visual element of personal computers. We can't show you animation in these pages, but that, too, is far superior. Things can now look round instead of ragged, shadows look like shadows instead of black blobs, and moving objects, instead of lurching, can now glide and revolve.

Pages of print, too, are tight and stable on new, high-definition monitors. You can read these screens like a book. Related to this, Atari and other companies are currently preparing to offer entire encyclopedia-sized databases on a single compact disc. This new peripheral will plug into your computer like a disk drive and in seconds will locate any information you need. You can even ask it questions which contain and and or relationships: baseball and football in movies or books. You'll have a lot of knowledge only seconds away from your screen. The amount of information that can be packed onto a compact disc is staggering: 550 megabytes. It's the equivalent of nearly 3,400 Commodore floppy disks, 96 million words, 427,000 typed pages, or nearly 2,000 ordinary books.

As for software, the new power will expand the potential of every category, from word processing to games. You'll be able to compose large documents without linking files, check spelling quickly with a huge dictionary, see the text exactly as it will be printed, and maybe even access online grammar checking and thesauri. You'll have the power of the Macintosh graphics programs, but in color. It will be easy to draw titles, graphs, or visual aids and transfer them to other media such as VCRs and slides. Complex music and voice synthesis and sampling will be available.

The larger memories and faster speeds of these new computers will allow many more variables in games. Adventures will have more scenes, more intelligent input analysis, more characters, and a more complex story line. Action games will look real (a videotape can run in the background of computer images) and the sound effects will be astonishing. Games will be able to approach simulation-quality realism and be far richer and more sophisticated than is currently possible.

When you've seen what these new machines can do, you're likely to agree that pessimists reporting the demise of personal computing this past year have been seriously off the mark. No one can tell what the next ten years will bring, but if these computers are any indication, it will be a decade of marvels. Consumer computing is still an industry in its infancy, but no other technology is more likely to enrich our lives in so many unpredictable ways.

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COMPUTEI Publications, Inc., publishes COMPUTEI **COMPUTEI Books** COMPUTEI'S GAZETTE

Corporate Office:

324 West Wendover Ave., Suite 200, Greensboro, NC 27408 **Mailing Address:** Post Office Box 5406, Greensboro, NC 27403 **Distribution Center** 500-A Radar Road, Greensboro, NC 27419 Telephone: 919-275-9809 Office Hours: 8:30 AM to 4:30 PM Monday-Friday

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COMPUTE!'s GAZETTE Subscription Rates

(12 Issue Year): US (one year) \$24. Canada, Mexico and Foreign Surface Mail \$30. Foreign Air Mail \$65.

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feedback

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Speaking The Same Language

What's an ASCII code? And what's the ASCII code for the MPS-801 printer? I recently purchased a software package that needs to know a printer's code to work.

K. Fuse

ASCII is short for "American Standard Code for Information Interchange," a kind of common language used to send information from a computer to printers, disk drives, or other computers.

It's like Morse code for computers. Each character is assigned a unique series of on and off bits—ones and zeros—so data can be traded back and forth. The ones and zeros are commonly expressed as their decimal equivalents (for example, 01000001 is ASCII 65, which is the letter A).

The BASIC functions ASC and CHR\$ allow you to find out which characters are assigned to which ASCII numbers. Try typing PRINT ASC("A") or PRINT CHR\$(65).

Commodore owners need to know about two different types of ASCII codes. Standard or "true" ASCII uses seven bits to create 128 numbers: 96 printable characters and 32 control codes. An eighth bit is sometimes used as a parity bit, a checksum. Commodore ASCII is not the same as true ASCII, and has 256 numbers (eight bits), some of which are unused or duplicated.

If you send Commodore ASCII codes to a non-Commodore printer that expects standard ASCII, the upper and lowercase letters will be switched (IIKE tHIS, fOR eXAMPLE). You can fix this through software or hardware. The software solution is to have the program make the conversion to standard ASCII before sending the characters to the printer or other peripheral. The hardware solution is an interface that intercepts the Commodore characters and changes them to standard ASCII before they reach their destination.

The program you're using apparently gives you the option of sending either kind of ASCII (Commodore ASCII or a software translation to true ASCII, if you need it). The MPS-801 you own is a Commodore printer and uses Commodore ASCII. So, when your program asks what type of ASCII, you should answer Commodore ASCII rather than standard ASCII.

Commodore 128 Compatibility

I am considering upgrading from my 64 to a 128 and I have a few questions about compatibility. Is the 128 compatible with the 1541 disk drive? Is it compatible with the 1650 Automodem? What about the Connection interface and a BMC printer? Is it compatible with GAZETTE programs? Will popular commercial software work on the 128? Kerry Konecny

I've read about new 128 software that would not fit on a 64 due to its smaller memory. If you buy a 64K expander for the 64, would the 128 programs work? Scott Colston

The answers to the first five questions are yes, yes, we don't know (but probably yes), yes, and yes. There are three distinct computers inside the 128: a Commodore 64 (40 columns), a 128 (40 or 80 columns), and a CP/M 3.0 computer (80 columns only).

The 1541 works with both 64 or 128 mode, but you'll need the newer disk drive to run CP/M programs. A television or composite monitor will work in 40 columns for either 64 mode or 128 mode. But 128 mode (80 columns) and CP/M both require an RGB monitor. We've tested the 1650 Automodem with Vidtex software in 64 mode and it seems to work fine (as of this writing, there is no telecommunications software for 128 mode).

In 64 mode, the computer runs all 64 software we've tried. In other words, it's not just 64-compatible, it is a 64.

So if you already own a 64 and have invested in software and hardware for it, you can buy a 128 and continue to use your peripherals and programs.

The answer to the final question-

adding 64K to a 64 to make a 128—is no. A 128 in 128 mode is more than a Commodore 64 with extra memory. There are many new keys, including ESC, ALT, HELP, 40/80 (columns), and a numeric keypad. And there's an improved BASIC.

A 128 in 64 mode is a 64, but it would be difficult if not impossible to upgrade a 64 to act like a 128 in 128 mode.

Learning BASIC

The manual that came with my computer has a list of BASIC words in the appendix, but it doesn't go through them one by one and explain how to use them. The definitions are very short and don't include useful examples. For example, the DATA statement "...is followed by a list of items to be used by READ statements."

My grandmother has a Texas Instruments computer and the manual for it explains every little detail of every word needed to program in TI BASIC. Where do I find a book like that for Commodore computers?

Bo Michelli

There are many books that explain BASIC in simple terms, with a lot of examples. The ones written for children can be helpful even if you're an adult (for example, COMPUTE!'s Kids and the Commodore 64).

But reading about programming is not enough. You should practice and experiment; remember that you can't harm the computer by making mistakes. Many readers have commented that typing in programs from the GAZETTE has helped them learn more about programming.

Start by learning the most common commands like PRINT, INPUT, FOR-NEXT, IF-THEN, READ-DATA, GOTO, and GOSUB. (You could even learn how they work by reading your grandmother's book about TI BASIC; these commands work much the same in different versions of BASIC.) You don't have to learn all of the commands at once, some of them you may never need in the programs you write.

It also helps to be able to ask questions about problems you encounter. If you can't find a friend or neighbor who knows how to program, contact a local users group; many offer classes for

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beginners. Or call local schools and ask if they have night or weekend classes in programming.

Putting Information Into Lists

I've had my computer for two years and can write programs for it, but I just can't seem to understand the DIM statement. Chris Davis

DIM is short for DIMension, and it sets up a list of variables called an array. Let's say you're a teacher meeting new students for the first time. You know ahead of time that there will be 15 students, so you write the numbers 1-15 on separate lines down the lefthand side of a sheet of paper. As each student comes into the room, you ask for his or her name and write it on one of the numbered lines. Numbering the list before putting anything into it is the equivalent of the DIM statement-you're preparing a list that will be a certain size.

You can do the same thing (create a numbered list of names) on a computer with a string array:

10 DIM N\$(15)

20 FOR J=1 TO 15: PRINT "STUDENT";

30 INPUT N\$(J): NEXT 40 PRINT "STUDENT FIVE IS"; N\$(5)

The DIM stafement in line 10 tells the computer to set aside some memory for a list of strings (for a list of numbers, you would leave off the dollar sign). It's like writing numbers down the side of a piece of paper, except that the computer starts counting at zero, so the list actually has room for 16 names rather than 15. Lines 20-30 ask for 15 names, ignoring name number zero.

The example above is a onedimensional array, meaning there's only one number (dimension) in parentheses. You can create complex multidimensional arrays by using more numbers separated by commas. For example, DIM B\$(15,3) would create a 64-element twodimensional array 16 strings wide (0-15) by 4 strings deep (numbered 0-3). This array could keep track of 16 students, with separate variables for first, middle, and last name (plus one more entry like favorite food or shoe size). Three, four, five, or more dimensions are also possible, although you don't see them used very often.

Once an array is dimensioned, it cannot be redimensioned-you'll get a REDIM'D ARRAY error. You have to stick with the dimensions you assign at the beginning of the program.

Arrays are useful because, for one thing, they allow you to alphabetize and sort lists of words and numbers. They're also quite common in database and spreadsheet applications.

The Koala Pad As an owner of the KoalaPad, I would like to be able to use it for other things, such as menu selection and game design. I've tried PEEKing to no avail. Any information you could give me would be helpful.

David Bradley

The KoalaPad is read like paddles. Each paddle can have a value from 0 to 255, depending on which direction it is turned. The KoalaPad gives back two numbers in the range 0-255, corresponding to the pen's horizontal and vertical position. On the 64, peeking location 54297 gives the horizontal coordinate, and 54298 gives the vertical position. Reading the KoalaPad is more accurate in machine language, because these two locations are also used by the keyboard scan routine.

Use these statements in your program to determine which button is pressed:

IF (PEEK(56321)AND8)=0 THEN the

right button is pressed IF (PEEK(56321)AND4)=0 THEN the left button is pressed

The following BASIC program uses the KoalaPad to move a sprite around the screen. Pressing the right button will change the color of the sprite, while pressing the left will toggle the sprite's size.

- 10 PRINT" {CLR }":FORA=832T0896: POKEA, 255:NEXT: POKE2040, 13: POKE53269,1
- 20 POKE53248, PEEK(54297): POKE5 3249, PEEK(54298)
- 30 IF (PEEK (56321) AND8) = ØTHENPO KE53287, (PEEK(53287)+1)*-(P EEK(53287)<255)
- 40 IF(PEEK(56321)AND4)=0THENPO KE53277,-(PEEK(53277)=Ø)
- 50 GOTO 20

The 64 Lockup Bug

I have encountered an extremely annoying and aggravating problem with my 64. When I'm typing a line at the bottom of the screen and go over the 80-character limit (two screen lines), I start to delete the excess characters. As the cursor hits the 40th column on the previous line, the words LOAD and READY appear. And BASIC crashes. I have to turn the computer off, losing the program in memory. Is there any solution?

David Schuster

Nearly all 64s suffer from this bug. Readers who haven't seen it before can make it happen quite easily. Turn on your 64, move the cursor down to the last line, and hold down the space bar until the cursor passes the right edge of the screen twice. Hold down the DELete key until the cursor goes back to the far right column. You'll see the word LOAD, and if there's a program in memory, it will run. But when the program ends, your computer will lock up.

The bug does not affect the portable

64 (SX-64), and newer models of the 64 have been revised to eliminate the problem.

The lockup will occur only when the cursor color is red, cyan, blue, yellow, light red, dark gray, light blue, or light gray. Safe colors are black, white, purple, green, orange, brown, medium gray, and light green. To avoid the problem altogether, change the cursor color to a safe color before you start programming.

Also, you can defeat the lockup if you own a Datassette. After the computer freezes, simultaneously press the left SHIFT key and 3, or X and 5, or V and 7, and so on (every other key from left to right). The screen will display PRESS PLAY ON TAPE. Press PLAY on the Datassette and then RUN/STOP. Disk drive owners can totally avoid the bug if the first line in the program in memory is OPEN15,8,15: INPUT#15,A\$.

Disk Limits

I am learning how to use relative files on the 64. I've read that more than one disk file can be open simultaneously, but whenever I try to open a second relative file, I get an error 70, NO CHAN-NEL. I don't understand where the error comes from.

Don Arnett

Relative files are fast and flexible, but you cannot have more than one open at any time. It's possible to open a sequential file while a relative file is open, however, and you may be able to modify your program accordingly. For more about programming relative files, see "Relative Files: Speed and Economy" in the June 1985 GAZETTE.

Don't Jump Out Of Loops

I've been programming the 64 for about nine months, and recently I got an OUT OF MEMORY error during a program. PRINT FRE(0) showed that there was plenty of memory left.

I've read that this error can be caused by a full stack, which can come from jumping out of FOR-NEXT loops (which I did excessively). So I POKEd zeros into the stack area, but that didn't work. How can I get my memory back? William J. Moses

POKEing zeros to the stack doesn't clear it, it just changes all the information on the (still) full stack to zeros. It's possible to write a machine language program that clears leftover FOR-NEXT information from the stack, but jumping out of FOR-NEXT loops is only asking for trouble. The best solution is to avoid doing so.

BASIC programs put important information about subroutines and FOR-NEXT loops on the stack. Loops and subroutines may contain one line or a thousand, so the program has to keep the information safe until it eventually reaches a NEXT or a RETURN. Jumping

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out of a loop or subroutine leaves "garbage" on the stack, leading to the error you described.

If the logic of your program requires jumping out of a loop, don't use FOR-NEXT. Instead of FOR M=1 TO 20, start the loop with M=1. Replace the NEXT with M=M+1: IF M<21 THEN GOTO XXX (XXX should be the line that follows M=1). The FOR-NEXT loop has been replaced by IF-GOTO, which will not fill up the stack or lead to an error.

Triple-VIC/64

Your April issue contained a machine language program that divides a 64 into three 12K areas. I have a VIC with 16K expansion and would like to know if it's possible to write a version of Triple-64 for the VIC.

Neil J. Schneider

Several VIC owners have requested a version of Triple-64. Reader Richard Goodman sent us a Triple-VIC program for a VIC with 32K expansion. We modified it somewhat to make it work on either the 64 or a VIC with any memory expansion. Also, if you've moved the start or end of BASIC to protect a utility program like "MetaBASIC," or to keep BASIC away from hi-res screens or custom characters, the protected area is still safe.

Whatever memory is free is divided into three roughly equal sections of memory. Section three may be slightly larger than one or two. To move back and forth, SYS679 and press 1, 2, or 3.

- 10 FORA=679TO733:READB:POKEA,B :NEXT
- 20 N=PEEK(44):M=INT((PEEK(56)-N)/3)
- 30 FORA=0TO2:POKE741+A,N+A*M:P OKE738+A,N+A*M:POKE743+A,N+ A*M:J=256*PEEK(741+A)
- 40 FORK=0TO2:POKEJ+K,0:NEXT:PO KE735+A,3:NEXT:POKE2,1:POKE 746,PEEK(56):NEW

50	DATA	166,	2,1	65,4	15,13	51,22	2
6Ø	DATA	2,16	5,4	6,15	57,2	25,2	
7Ø	DATA	32,2	28,	255	,41,	15,24	Ø
8Ø	DATA	249,	201	,4,1	176,	245,1	.7Ø
9Ø	DATA	134,	2,1	89,2	222,	2,133	1
100	DATA	45,	133	,47	,133	,49,1	.89
110	DATA	225	,2,	133,	,46,	133,4	8
120	DATA	133	,50	,189	9,22	8,2,1	.33
130	DATA	44,	189	,231	1,2,	133,5	6,9
	6		1				

Cassette Woes

I own a 64 and a Datassette. Sometimes it does not record right, and the program doesn't completely load. I believe I need to buy a new Datassette, but would like to read through the problem tape and find out what's going wrong. Any suggestions?

Tom Appell

You probably don't need to buy a new Datassette—you may be able to fix it yourself. Here are some suggestions for troubleshooting cassette problems: 2. If certain tapes are unloadable, try fast forwarding and then rewinding them once or twice. This removes slack from the tape, which can make it slip and slide when loading or saving.

3. Use ferric oxide rather than the more expensive chromium tape. Ferric tape records programs better.

4. The read/write head can become magnetized and/or dirty after heavy use. Demagnetizers, sometimes called "degaussers," and head cleaning kits are available at audio and electronics stores, and will solve this problem.

5. Tape drives can become misaligned. If you're having trouble loading commercial tapes, try adjusting the screw next to the tape head. The newer Datassettes (the ones where RECORD is next to PLAY) have a small hole through which you can insert a screwdriver to align the head.

Spaces Look Like Shifted Spaces

I am writing a graphics program for the 64. I want to plot an initial block but nothing appears with this line: **380 POKE 1064,96: POKE 55336,2.** Changing the background color doesn't affect anything. I used character 96 because the User's Guide says it's the reverse for character 32. Can you help?

David Easterday

When you POKE characters to the screen of a Commodore computer, you must use screen codes, which are listed in an appendix in the User's Guide. They're not necessarily the same as ASCII codes. In addition, you have to POKE to color memory. Each letter has a foreground color (the character you see) and a background color. The foreground is taken from color memory, while the background is the same as the screen color.

If you forget to POKE color memory, you may get a character that's the same color as the screen, like writing with blue ink on blue paper, or white ink on white paper.

You have the right idea—location 1064 in screen memory matches up with 55336 in color memory. But character 96 is not the reverse of character 32. Character 32 is a space. Character 96 is a shifted space, which looks exactly like a regular space (no foreground, because it's a space, and spaces are all background). At the endof the screen code table is a note that says "Codes from 128 to 255 are reversed images of codes 0–127," so to get a reversed space, POKE a 160 (space 32 + reverse 128) to 1064. A 224 (SHIFT-space 96 + reverse 128) could also be used.

Moving Across The Sprite Seam

I'm not able to move two sprites, in tandem, through the 255 blockade. I would like them to enter the left side of the screen and exit to the right.

Sid Seiferlein

There are two memory locations that determine the X and Y position of each of the eight sprites:

53248	Sprite 0	X-position
53249	Sprite 0	Y-position
53250	Sprite 1	X-position
53251	Sprite 1	Y-position
and so on		
53262	Sprite 7	X-position
53263	Sprite 7	Y-position

But 16 registers, two for each sprite, are not enough to cover all positions on the screen. Each memory location can contain a number from 0 to 255. This is enough for the possible Y (vertical) positions, but there are more than 256 X (horizontal) locations. One more register is needed, for the high bit of the X-position:

Location 53264 (8 bits)

	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Sprite/Bit #	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Value	128	64	32	16	8	4	2	1

To move sprites across to the right of the seam (where SP is the sprite number between zero and seven), POKE 53264, PEEK(53264) OR ($2\uparrow$ SP). To go back to the left side, POKE 53264, PEEK(53264) AND ($255-2\uparrow$ SP).

At the same time that you set the bit in 53264, you'll have to lower the number in the X-position. For sprite zero, for example, here are the POKEs:

X-position POKEs

253	POKE53248,253
254	POKE53248,254
255	POKE53248,255
256	POKE53248,0:POKE53264,
	PEEK(53264)OR1
257	POKE53248,1
258	POKE53248,2

The POKE to 53264 is necessary only when you cross the sprite seam. It's best to use OR to turn bits on, and AND to turn them off, so you don't disturb the positions of the other sprites.

To move two or more sprites across the seam, OR or AND with the appropriate number. If they're sprites zero and one, POKE 53264, PEEK(53624) OR 3 to move right, POKE 53264, PEEK(53264) AND (255-3) to move left. You'll have to POKE the registers for the X-position as well.

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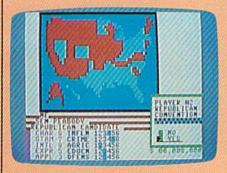
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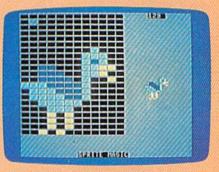


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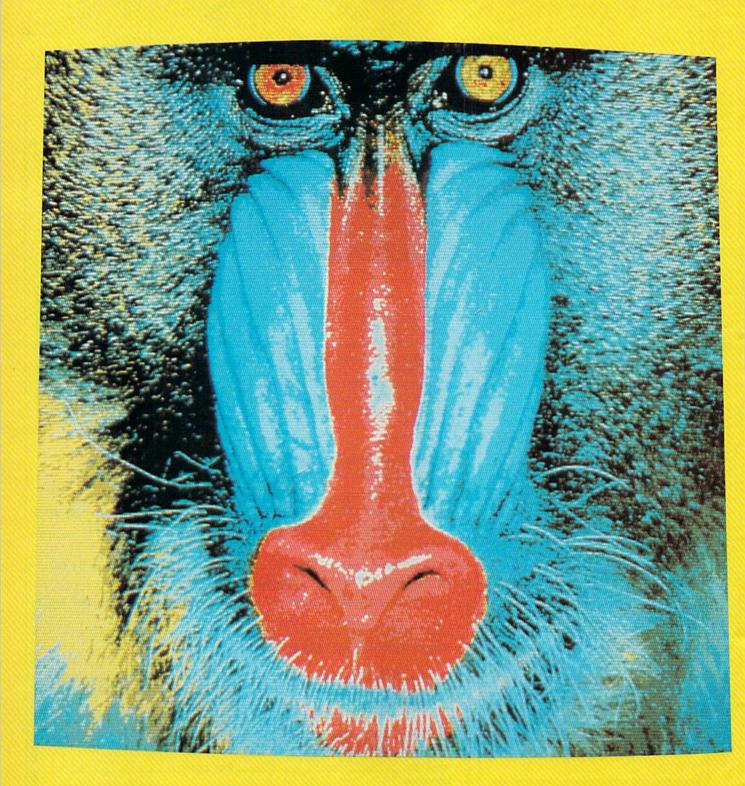
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A stunning example of high-resolution graphics on the Amiga. The image of this mandrill was digitized and displayed on the computer's 640×400 graphics screen. With 4096 shades of color available, the Amiga can accurately reproduce almost any image.

Inside Commodore's New

0

Hands-On Report

Charles Brannon, Program Editor

The long wait is over. The Amiga computer from Commodore has arrived, combining the multitasking power of a minicomputer, the color graphics of a computer design station, the stereo sound of a sophisticated synthesizer, and much more. Here's an overview of this astounding new personal computer.

he VIC and 64 both represent considerable computing power, bringing the true power of a computer within almost any consumer's reach. These computers, now referred to as low-end machines, had their origin in the first affordable \$1000 computers: the venerable PET, the Apple, and the Atari 400/800. The 64 was instrumental in bringing the price of all computers down, while giving us the graphics formerly possible only on large-scale arcade machines. We're still seeing the evolution of the low-end home computer with the Plus/4, the 128, the Atari 130XE, and even the Japanese MSX computers. In the meantime, there's a segregated market of IBM and IBM compatibles-highend machines which carry highend price tags.

We're now seeing the cycle repeat itself: new, powerful computers bringing Promethean computing power from the world of minicomputers and mainframes. These truly unique machines, the Apple Macintosh, the Atari ST, and the Amiga, can finally satisfy the needs of a broad range of users, from home, educational, and recreational computing to small business and corporate data processing. The price of these machines is somewhat more than many people are used to paying for a home computer, but these are complete machines. You don't need to add memory or disk drives—they're built in.

How can the Amiga possibly fulfill these broad expectations? Picture your ideal computer. Taking the 64 as the base, it would be nice to extend the memory, ideally without limit. The 64 graphics are great, but wouldn't 80 columns, more resolution, and much more variety of color be even better? The ideal computer should be able to display near-photographic quality pictures.

The 64's SID chip was the first sound device to rise above mere bleeps and tones, but our ideal computer should have the quality

of a musician's stand-alone synthesizer.

Although much of today's software is useful and friendly, the ideal computer would truly fulfill the promise of user-friendliness. You should be able to learn and use software without thick manuals or extended training sessions. You should have the convenience and features of professional software while retaining straightforward ease of use.

Given a library of powerful software, wouldn't it be even better if all your software could work together, or—outrageous as it sounds—for many programs to run simultaneously? Indeed, our ideal computer should be more than a personal microcomputer. It should offer to a single user the flavor and features of a personal mainframe.

The computer we've described is the Amiga. The smallest Amiga comes complete with 256K (four times the memory of the 64) and built-in 3.5 inch microfloppy that stores 880K (about five Commodore 1541 disks) for \$1100-\$1500. The \$2000 (approximately) Amiga offers 512K and includes a superhigh-resolution monitor. If 512K of memory isn't enough, the Amiga can be expanded up to 8 megabytes (that's 8 million bytes) of RAM. Indeed, you can already buy a twomegabyte memory expansion board that includes a batterypowered clock/calendar and an additional communications port. You



The Amiga computer from Commodore, with built-in 3¹/₂-inch disk drive, detached keyboard, two-button mouse, and optional RGB monitor, and external drive.

can attach up to four external 880K disk drives, or a 20-megabyte hard disk drive. (The 2M RAM board and 20M hard drive are available from Tecmar, not Amiga.)

he Amiga's graphics are simply outstanding, far surpassing the graphics available on any computer sold for less than \$10,000. While the 64 has a 160 x 200 multicolor mode, the Amiga can display 320 dots across and 200 down, and can display one of 32 colors in any dot position. You can fill these 32 color registers with any of 4096 colors: 16 luminance levels each of red, green, and blue, combined as you wish, as if you were an artist mixing paints on a palette. This many colors permit incredibly subtle shading and color selection. Almost any color you can think of can be displayed realistically. The pictures (actual screen photos) accompanying this article show only some of the graphics capabilities.

The Amiga can also display a 640 x 200 display, but only 16 colors can be displayed simultaneously. Each of these 16 colors can still be picked from a total of 4096 color combinations. There's a 320 x 400 mode (twice the vertical resolution) and a 640 x 400 mode. These modes are fully supported by the operating system. To comprehend this figure, remember that the 64's screen would fit in one quadrant of the 640 x 400 mode, and this Amiga mode also has 16 times the color resolution of the 64. The 640 x 400 mode has pixels so fine that they are not easily seen, no matter how close you get to the screen. Pictures drawn in this mode are hard to distinguish from actual paintings, cartoons, or even photographs.

These are impressive graphics, but a still image is lifeless compared to one filled with ricocheting objects, growing forms, flashing colors, and all manner of motion. The Amiga hardware includes special microprocessors that run simultaneously with the main 68000 CPU (the 68000 has been referred to as a "minicomputer on a chip"). One chip called the copper (for coprocessor) runs in tandem with the video beam, tracking and capable of changing graphics on the fly. The more powerful *blitter* chip can draw lines on its own, fill areas, and move large sections of the screen around. It can move blocks of memory of any size and shape to any other place in memory. It does all these things without significantly slowing the 68000. The blitter is responsible for much of the Amiga's speed. Along with the copper, it takes care of graphics (including animation), freeing the 68000 to run as a pure turbocharged computing engine.

The blitter can simulate sprites with all the speed and capability of 64 sprites, including collision and proximity (nearness) detection and multiple display priority-all this-with 32 colors. The icing on the cake is the hardware sprite system which can be used in addition to blitter objects. The Amiga supports eight primary sprites. Each sprite is 16 dots wide (compared to the 64's 12-pixel multicolor sprites) and up to the full screen's height. Each sprite can display four of the 4096 colors simultaneously, and can be quickly and easily moved anywhere on the screen. Sprites can be attached (overlayed) to allow 16 color combinations. The sprites can be reused automatically in different areas of the screen permitting many more than eight simultaneous objects. And the Amiga operating system will even substitute blitter objects when it runs out of sprites. Sprites can be made to move automatically.

There's more. Any screen can be finely scrolled both horizontally and vertically. A special mode permits you to create two separate screens, as if each screen was in a dimension of its own. The screens are overlayed, and can include transparent portions so that you can view through one screen to see another. It's as if you had one huge sprite to display on top of the primary screen. You do lose some color capabilities with dual screens. But if it's color you want, a hold and modify mode permits you to display any of the 4096 colors in every pixel position in the 320 x 200 mode.

An optional video board (about \$200) allows video mixing and frame grabbing. Video can be mixed from any video source, such as a color video camera, laser disc, or a VCR. The Amiga's text and graphics can be superimposed on the external video, then re-recorded. The frame grabber freezes and digitizes the video image in color, permitting you to convert realworld video into computer graphics that you can edit with a drawing program. THE #1 BACKUP COPY SYSTEM IS NOW BETTER THAN EVER!

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Even low-resolution graphics on the Amiga are impressive. Island Graphics of Sausalito, California, which is designing graphics software for the Amiga, copied this ballerina from a famous painting by Edgar Degas. This graphics mode offers the same resolution as a Commodore 64—320 \times 200 pixels—but the wider variety of colors lets the Amiga more closely duplicate the feel of the original.

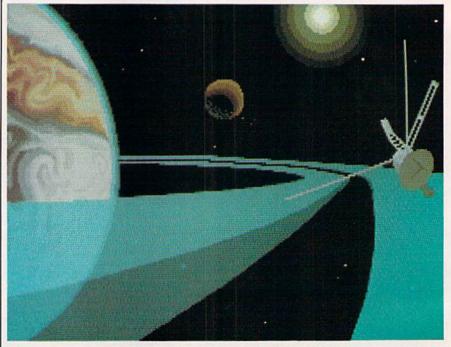
he Amiga doesn't shortchange the audiophile. Its sound system rivals the quality of commercial music synthesizers. The 64's SID chip has been called a synthesizer, but few would mistake its sound for the real thing. The Amiga does sound like actual instruments. We've heard the Amiga simulate a piano, a flute, a pipe organ, an electric guitar, snare drums, cymbals, tom-toms, and more. Instead of piano-like tones or white-noise drums, what you hear sounds much like a recording of the real thing. In fact, the Amiga sound system is capable of playing back digitized sound with uncanny accuracy, approaching the sound quality of the new compact disc audio technology.

The sound system has four voices-two of which are sent to each sound channel, permitting stereo depth as well as stereo imaging. Each voice plays a digital waveform in memory that is defined either by your program or by a previously recorded actual sound. Almost any sound can be approximated closely. In fact, each voice can play chords of multiple instrument waveforms, permitting more than four levels of sound layering. The volume level can be controlled automatically, permitting realistic high-resolution sound envelopes, similar to the 64's attack/sustain/ decay/release cycle. The sound system has direct access to system memory, requiring very little processor time to keep the sound going or to change notes or instruments, again freeing the 68000 for pure computing tasks.

The Amiga comes with a builtin voice synthesizer capable of simulating male or female voices. The voice is somewhat metallic and seems to talk with a strange accent, but is still quite understandable.

Most importantly, because the voice synthesis is built in, software developers are sure to exploit it. The educational value of speech is undeniable. You may or may not prefer your computer to talk to you while you're word processing, but it could be an option. Voice synthesis of data from the disk. Even the disk drive can operate simultaneously with direct access to memory, while the 68000 is busy with something else. The core operating system, the equivalent of the 64's Kernal, is more than a bag of tricks. It provides a firm foundation for the higher level operating system.

The next level up in complexity is *AmigaDOS*. It is comparable in features to IBM's DOS, but is closer to Unix in design. AmigaDOS not only provides for the command line interpreter where you can execute commands to rename, delete, list, and create files, but provides these functions to other applications and operating system routines. Amiga-DOS also includes a powerful batch language which lets you create your own custom disk routines.

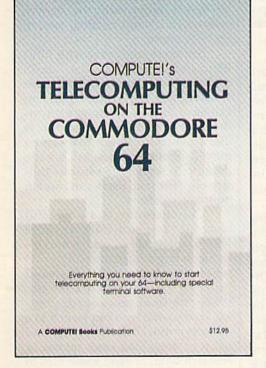


This space scene is another example of what can be done with the Amiga and Pro-Paint. Island Graphics also has prepared a slightly less powerful version of the program called GraphiCraft.

is most useful when text on the screen may be overlooked. This should open up completely new concepts for software developers.

The operating system supports extremely sophisticated programming. You need never resort to PEEKs and POKEs, not even from machine language. There's a routine to access every feature of the hardware, from automatic line drawing routines to pulling in huge amounts Unlike most DOSs for other computers (except Concurrent CP/M), AmigaDOS permits its own commands to run simultaneously. You can list a directory in one window while sorting a file in another. Programs can be run under AmigaDOS in the background. Each program has its own "virtual" access to all machine features, but does not interfere with any other programs running simultaneously. (No single computer can actually do more than one thing at once, but

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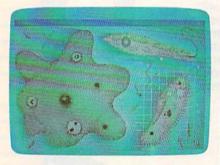
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A picture within a picture. This image and all of the graphics screens accompanying this article except the mandrill were created in the low-resolution mode by Island Graphics. The pictures were drawn with a mouse controller and Island Graphics' ProPaint software, which will be marketed under the Amiga brand name.



This screen shows some of the educational possibilities of the Amiga. These microbes are reproduced nearly as accurately as a textbook illustration.



A help screen from TextCraft, an iconbased word processor developed by Arktronics. This screen shows a keyboard map; other screens provide animated tutorials on everything from creating a file to printing out a finished document.

can seem to, by quickly switching between tasks, giving each program a small slice of processor time. Hence, too many concurrent programs can slow things down.)

Programs can also be set up to reside concurrently without executing. You can even run AmigaDOS simultaneously with itself, permitting many DOS windows and DOS programs to be running at once. This realizes the true power of minicomputers and mainframes. With terminals and the proper software, you can even attach multiple users to the same machine, a capability formerly available only on the most expensive microcomputers.

You don't have to be a keyboard wizard to use the Amiga. AmigaDOS will probably be the preferred environment for many programmers and expert users, but most beginners and occasional users of the computer will want some buffering between them and the intimidating power and sophistication of this DOS.

Amiga's "Intuition" operating system permits the use of Macintosh-like features such as multiple windows, pull-down menus, dialog boxes, and mouse control. (The mouse is a small box that relays direction and speed as you move it on a flat surface.) This user interface concept originated with Alan Kay and the Xerox Star. It relies extensively on the use of pictures (icons) to symbolically represent commands and files as objects. The work environment is represented by a graphic desktop, called the WorkBench. Computer operations mimic familiar real-world tasks. Instead of typing OPEN 15,8,15, "S0:FILENAME":CLOSE 15, you just point to the file with the mouse, hold down the mouse button, and drag the file into a picture of a trashcan. Drag a file into the window of another disk, and you've copied it. Instead of trying to remember the name of a command, just point to the top of the screen and then point the command you want from a list of commands (a menu) that magically drops down from the top.

If you've ever used Commodore's *Magic Desk*, you've seen an extremely simplified, but similar, concept. And if you've used a Macintosh, you'll find the same straightforward and intuitive style, but with true multitasking. Unlike the Macintosh, most programs fully support keyboard control. In fact, Amiga claims that you can unplug the mouse, pitch it across the room, and still take *full* advantage of the machine. The detached keyboard includes ten special function keys, a cursor pad, and a numeric keypad. The keyboard has a very light touch and good spacing, layout, and tactile feedback, with a nonglare textured surface. You can slide the keyboard underneath the system unit when it's not needed, freeing up desk space.

Multitasking is easy with Intuition and Workbench, the "desktop" that's similar to the Macintosh finder. Each application you run can have its own window or an entire screen of its own. A window is like a miniature screen that can be moved about and resized on the desktop. A screen is a separate fullsize window that, itself, can contain multiple windows.

Concurrency is a powerful concept. You can start working with a spreadsheet, and while it's recalculating a huge interconnected series of formulas, switch to a word processor to jot down a memo. While the word processor is printing your memo, you can switch to a telecommunications program and tell it to download stock quotes or research data, or send some files to the office computer. While the computer is juggling these three tasks, you can go to another word processing window to write some more, or access your database for a mailing label or bibliography. While writing you may need to switch to a drawing program to prepare a figure to insert in your text. You may need to refer to your outline stored in the outline processor. It's easy to copy data between these programs by using a common area of memory called the clipboard. As long as you've got the computer doing all your work for you, you might as well play an adventure game until it's finished.

Programmers will love the Amiga. The operating system supports so many routines that a programmer needs only to concentrate on his or her algorithm, not on looking up which bit controls the priority of playfield versus sprites. Most of the operating system was written in C, a language unique in its high-speed performance, permitting systemlevel access to the machine while providing high-level language constructs. C can be described as a systems-level Pascal, but with so many

continued on page 28



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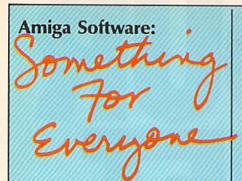
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Selby Bateman, Features Editor

Question: What sort of software do you create for a computer as powerful and versatile as the Amiga?

Answer: Anything you want.

That's the happy situation in which Commodore finds itself as momentum builds for the longawaited Amiga computer. More than 20 applications packages were scheduled to be available in late July at the Amiga official launch. A score of companies have been developing software with Amiga prototypes-some for longer than a year. And another 150 developers, representing approximately 80 companies, crowded into Amiga's software development symposium held in Monterey earlier this summer.

Commodore officials point out that these companies include developers and distributors of business, education, entertainment, language, personal productivity, graphics, music, and utility programs—in short, the entire spectrum of computer software.

With an Amiga advertising budget of approximately \$25 million for the latter half of 1985, Commodore is pushing its marketing efforts for the machine (and the initial software) toward two targets during the first six months: small business and in-home users. In early 1986, Commodore will begin to go after the corporate and education markets as software titles in both areas become available in quantity. While the first software products are expected to be weighted toward the consumer and small business markets, Commodore is confident that powerful business programs from major manufacturers will begin to appear in early 1986.

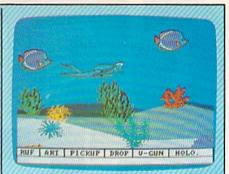


A "videogram" created by Electronic Arts' Video Construction Set.

mong the companies developing Amiga programs are such consumer software names as Activision, Brøderbund, and Electronic Arts. Mindscape will offer Amiga versions of The Halley Project, Keyboard Cadets, and Deja Vu, and is producing the tutorial software to be bundled with the machine. Others include Island Graphics; Arktronics, which has developed TextCraft, an entry-level word processor carrying the Amiga brand name; Chang Labs, which is converting its Rags to Riches accounting series-Ledger, Receivables, and Payables-from the IBM-PC format to an Amiga version; Batteries Included, and SubLogic Corp. (Flight Simulator II and Jet).

"We are making a major commitment to develop programs for the Amiga," says Trip Hawkins, president of Electronic Arts, a leading software company which has been creating programs on the Amiga for the past ten months. "I believe this machine, marketed and supported properly, should-have a very significant impact on the personal computer industry. We will probably have more programs for the Amiga than any other software firm."

The first dozen programs announced by EA include several new packages as well as enhancements of software already existing for other computers—all to be introduced within the last six months of 1985. Prices will range between \$35 and \$50, Hawkins says. Not surprisingly, EA's Amiga titles take full advantage of the stunning graphics and sound capabilities of the new machine.



Electronic Arts' Return to Atlantis is an undersea adventure with threedimensional graphics and digital sound effects.

The new packages are Video Construction Set, a graphics program which lets you create your own pictures and incorporate images and sounds from a library of 'click art" pictures and sound effects to make sophisticated "videograms" for a variety of consumer and business applications; Return to Atlantis, a graphic undersea adventure game with three-dimensional video images and digital sound effects; Instant Music, a music creation program which uses real digitized sound and can emulate a synthesizer and a variety of musical instruments; Deluxe Music Construction Set, an advanced version of the EA's earlier Music Construction Set, for even more sophisticated music creation; and a strategic action game (untitled at press time) which pits players in a flying supertank against invading aliens.

Existing Electronic Arts' packages to be made available for the Amiga initially include Adventure Construction Set, Archon, Archon II: Adept, Seven Cities of Gold, SkyFox, Financial Cookbook, and Julius Erving and Larry Bird Go One-on-One.

For over a year, Island Graphics of San Francisco has been developing advanced graphics software for the Amiga. Although not well known to the public, Island Graphics has established itself as a leading computer graphics OEM (original equipment manufacturer). The company has designed programs ranging from *Micro Illustrator* and the software for the Atari Touch Tablet to minicomputer

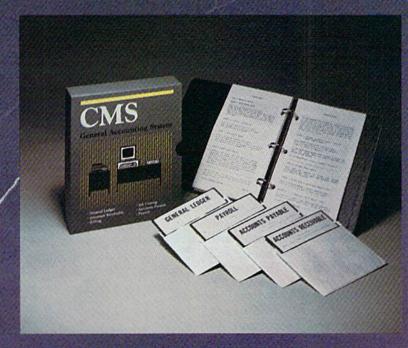
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Island Graphics will initially have several packages for the Amiga, with more to follow. The first two, both of which will carry the Amiga brand name, are Graphi-Craft, a graphics creation program for the home market, and ProPaint, an advanced graphics program for the professional artist. An advanced business graphics package will also be among the first releases for the Amiga from Island Graphics. Entitled BPGS (Business Presentation Graphics System), the package will reportedly surpass the combined capabilities of Microsoft

continued from page 24

functions available in its standard function package and in the Amiga operating system, it's a uniquely powerful language.

C is available as an alternate language for developers, but there are also two versions of BASIC. No BASIC is built into ROM (nor is one likely to be in the future), but a new version of Microsoft BASIC, reportedly more powerful than either the IBM or Macintosh versions, will be bundled with the machine, along with AmigaDOS and a self-paced tutorial program. Another BASIC called ABasiC is available as an option. Both BASICs are extremely fast and support all Amiga functions. PEEK and POKE are functionally obsolete, but they're supported if you want them. Full access to all Amiga Kernal routines is also included.

Other languages available are Logo, LISP, and a 68000 Macro Assembler. Soon to come are Forth, Pascal, and possibly FORTRAN. A programmer will have an enormous range of options, including advanced symbolic debuggers. Any program written properly will also be able to run concurrently, and will be compatible with future versions of the Amiga.

We've mentioned the capability to add the frame grabber, external disk drives, a hard disk drive, and a clock/calendar with 2 megabytes of RAM and RS-232 serial port. Add-on boards attach via the expansion port, which brings out every line of the system, and even supports additional coprocessing capabilities. Amiga engineers will

Chart and Apple's MacPaint and MacDraw for the Macintosh. BPGS is an object-oriented system. Any part of the display can be moved and edited as if it were an independent shape. The program uses vectored text-characters and letters drawn with lines-so that the text can be finely scaled without blockiness. The created image can be copied to various printers with no effective limit on resolution. The system is also ideal for use with the Polaroid Palette slide capture system, providing an entré to crack into the \$11.8 billion per year business presentation slide market.

not rule out the possibility of an MS-DOS IBM PC compatibility cartridge. Other ports are a Centronics parallel printer port (which can be reprogrammed to act as a parallel input port); a high-speed RS-232 serial port for 1200- or 2400-baud modems or serial printers; and two control ports that support the mouse, two joysticks, two analog joysticks, four paddle controllers, or a high-resolution light pen. A configuration program permits full use of the Amiga with most popular printers including letter-quality, dot-ma-trix, ink-jet, and laser printers. The Diablo color inkjet printer can copy the screen graphics and colors almost exactly, and there are rumors of a pending color laser printer.

As you can see, the Amiga is the first truly general-purpose computer, capable of doing everything well. It can support the most demanding business needs while offering staggering power to the home user. The astounding graphics are ideal for CAD/CAM, art production, cartoon design, presentation graphics, and the best games seen in or out of the video parlor. The sound rivals midrange commercial synthesizers. The operating system combines the best of MS-DOS, Unix, and the Macintosh operating system, and brings multitasking to the consumer. And the wide range of software, available immediately (see "Amiga Software: Something for Everyone") means that you can start using it the minute you plug it in. Welcome to a new generation.



CPU: Motorola 68000, a 16/32-bit microprocessor; three separate custom integrated-circuit chips controlling animation, graphics, and sound.

Operating System: Macintoshstyle with pull-down menus, windows, multiple screens, and icons. Unix-like DOS. Capable of true multitasking (able to run several programs simultaneously).

Memory: 256K RAM standard, 512K optional. Expandable up to 8 megabytes. 192K ROM.

Disk Drive: Built-in 880K 3¹/₂-inch microfloppy drive; can daisy-chain up to four external drives; thirdparty 20-megabyte hard disk available.

Video: Outputs for composite color or monochrome monitors, analog RGB color monitor, and built-in RF modulator for ordinary TV; 80column text standard, with option to use 40 or 60 columns with ordinary TV. 4,096 possible colors.

Graphics: Four graphics modes: 640 \times 400-pixel maximum resolution (up to 16 simultaneous colors); 640 \times 200 (up to 16 simultaneous colors); 320 \times 200 (up to 32 simultaneous colors); and 320 \times 400 (up to 32 simultaneous colors). Custom graphics chip controls background graphics, screen handling, and eight four-color sprites; custom animation chip.

Sound: Advanced four-voice sound chip with stereo output and optional digital sound sampling; built-in speech synthesis.

Interfaces: Centronics-standard parallel port, RS-232 serial port, three video outputs, two stereo sound outputs, two control ports for mouse or joysticks, keyboard jack, and expansion port with full system bus for unlimited expansion (such as add-on coprocessors).

Printers: Supports letter-quality, dot-matrix, ink-jet, and laser printers—including color printers. (Drivers for most popular printers are standard.)

Price: Between \$1,100 and \$1,500—256K entry-level unit. About \$2,000—512K system with RGB color monitor.

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The Summer Consumer Electronics Show

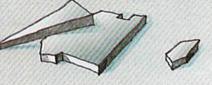
Lance Elko, Editor

The personal computer section at this year's Summer CES attracted less attention than in past years, but a closer look revealed a pleasant surprise.



the press, "The reports of my death are greatly exag-gerated.'' In recent months, stories about the demise of the personal computer industry have, too, been gravely premature. The Summer Consumer Electronics Show (CES), held this past June in Chicago, provided strong evidence that there's plenty of life in this infant industry.

Both low-end computer manufacturers, Commodore and Atari, as well as many established software publishers, had a healthy showing. Although the number of software publishers has declined, the strongest and most dedicated remain. The shakeout of the past year has victimized both computer manufacturers and software companies-Coleco (Adam), IBM (PCjr), Futurehouse, and Microlab, to name a few. But the tone of the survivors is that of optimism seasoned by experience. And the quality of many of the newest products shows a mature, positive approach to the marketplace.



Signs of renewed life for the industry have appeared in a variety of places. A recent survey based on marketing research by CBS, Louis Harris, A. C. Nielsen, Dataquest, and others indicates that the personal computer industry appears to have a healthier future than many have predicted. According to the study, 15 percent of U.S. households currently have a personal computer. By year's end, the report indicates that this will climb to a hefty 21 percent, or 16 to 18 million machines in U.S. homes.

What market share Commodore will have remains to be seen. At this writing, it's too early to tell how the public will respond to the Commodore 128 and Amiga, or the impact of the new Atari ST computers.

At the Commodore CES press reception, Marshall Smith, president and chief executive officer, was openly ruffled by the pessimistic press reports of the past few months concerning the future of Commodore. Despite the slowing sales of Commodore 64s and the steady decline of Commodore stock in the past several quarters, Smith and other company executives stressed their optimism for the success of the 128 and promised continued support for the 64. Thomas Rattigan, the new Commodore North America president, announced that 100,000 advance orders for the 128 had been received by June 1. He also noted that Commodore was expecting to sell the 128 "to over 15 percent of the nearly three million plus U.S. owners of Commodore 64s and to hundreds of thousands of first-time computer buyers."

n an effort to demonstrate that its market includes much more than the U.S., Commodore displayed its two IBM PC compatibles, the PC10 and PC20, available in Europe and Canada. They will not appear in the U.S. Also on display was the Commodore 900 Business Computer, a Unix-compatible machine designed for multitasking and networking. Commodore plans to market this machine in Europe this fall, and it could later appear in the U.S.

While underscoring its position as an international company, Commodore was touting its newest market entry, the 128. Unlike the ill-fated Plus/4 and 16 computers, the 128 seems to be getting stronger support from Commodore.

New hardware for the 128 from Commodore includes the 1572 disk drive, the MPS 1000 printer, and the 1670 modem/1200. The 1572 is a dual drive version of the 1571 and offers up to 820K of data storage. The price will be announced later. The MPS 1000, an Epson-like dot matrix printer, features three operating modes: high-speed draft (100 characters per second), near letter quality (16 cps), and graphics mode with a print density of 50 to 240 dots per inch. The new printer also offers a choice of four character sizes: 80, 96, 132, or 160 characters per line. Price is expected to be under \$300. The 1670 Modem/1200, originally announced at the Winter CES, is now available. This 300/1200 baud unit uses "AT" Haves command protocol and includes a built-in speaker for monitoring dialing (Touch Tone or rotary phones), auto answer, auto dial, auto baud, and auto mode selection. As with earlier Commodore modems, a user ID, password, and one-hour subscription to CompuServe are included with the purchase. Suggested retail price is approximately \$200. Although the 1572 dual drive is designed for use with the 128, the MPS 1000 is compatible with the 128 and 64, and the 1670 modem with the 128, 64, Plus/4, SX-64, and VIC-20.

Also on display at the Commodore booth was the previously announced Commodore mouse controller. It is now available at a suggested retail price of \$49.95.

Commodore is pledging full software support for the 128. According to Paul Goheen, director of software development, the 128 will be supported both by Commodore titles and by third-party developers.

Available for the 128 this summer from Commodore are Jane 2.0, the Perfect Series, and Micro Illustrator. Jane 2.0, an impressive icon-based three-disk package, developed for Commodore by Arktronics Corporation, was introduced at the Winter CES, but has since been revised. The package includes three integrated programs: Janewrite, a word processor, Janecalc, a spreadsheet, and Janelist, a file manager. The enhanced version includes some new features designed to appeal to both novice and seasoned users. It works with the mouse or a joystick. Suggested retail price is \$49.95. A 32K ROM cartridge version for the 64 is expected to be available for approximately the same price.

The Perfect Series-Perfect Writer, Perfect Calc, and Perfect Filer-also announced at the Winter CES, is now available. Each of these programs can be used separately or share files when used together. The series, developed by Thorne/EMI, is designed to operate in the 128's 80-column mode. Each program is expected to retail for \$69.95. Micro Illustrator, a graphics program previously available for the 64, uses the 128K mode, allowing more features than the original version. Suggested retail price is \$39.95. Other 128 titles planned for release are Typing Professor and A Comprehensive Course in BASIC.

Several major third-party software publishers have also committed support for the 128. Batteries Included is offering versions of three popular 64 programs, *Paper-Clip*, *HomePak*, and *The New* *Consultant.* The upgraded versions take advantage of the 128's extra memory, processing speed, 80column display, and larger keyboard. Suggested retail prices for these packages are \$89.95 (*Paper-Clip*), \$79.95 (*The New Consultant*), and \$49.95 (*HomePak*). A 128 version of Pro-Line Software's popular word processor has been introduced, *WordPro 128*, which also uses the new computer's memory, speed, and 80-column display. Suggested retail is \$99.95.

Timeworks announced Word Writer 128, Data Manager 128, and Swiftcalc 128. Word Writer includes an 85,000-word spelling checker and five-function calculator. Data Manager is a general information storage and retrieval system with report-writing and label-making capabilities. Swiftcalc, a spreadsheet, includes a special feature. Through a licensing agreement with Funk Software, Timeworks is including Sideways, a best-selling spreadsheet/printer utility previously available for only the Apple and IBM PC. Sideways prints an entire spreadsheet report at one time on one page by rotating the spreadsheet 90 degrees as it prints out, thus eliminating the need for cutting and pasting several sections together. It also offers a variety of type sizes and control over line spacing, left and top margins, and spacing between characters. Designed to be used with any other Commodore-specific spreadsheet that can create ASCII files on disk, Sideways can be purchased separately for \$29.95. A version for the 64 is available also. Word Writer 128, Data Manager 128, and Swiftcalc 128, each carry a suggested retail price of \$69.95.

More software for the 128 from Commodore and third-party publishers will be available later this year, noted Goheen.

hile the 128 is off to a more auspicious start than the Plus/4 and 16, the venerable 64 is far from abandoned. Dozens of new hardware and software products for the 64 (and the 64 mode of the 128) were introduced.

An interesting product for those who wish to use their 64 as a home control unit is the X-10 Powerhouse. This programmable



The 1670 modem from Commodore features 300/1200 baud, built-in speaker, auto answer, autodial, auto baud, and auto mode selection.



The X-10 Powerhouse, a programmable interface for the 64, allows control of household lights and appliances without tying up the computer. The accompanying icon-based software lets you simulate the layout of your home and program individual rooms or outside lights.

hardware interface, with its own RAM, ROM, and realtime clock, connects to the 64's user port and can control various household appliances, such as TVs, stereos, lamps, thermostats, wall switches, electric hair curlers, and coffee pots. It runs on a standard 9-volt alkaline battery and controls lights and appliances using existing house wiring. After installing and programming the interface, it may be disconnected, thus freeing your 64 while the X-10 runs the program you've entered.

The accompanying software features icons you can arrange to simulate various rooms in your home. You can then graphically display up to nine rooms on a single screen and program any lights or appliances in each of them. The software also has on-screen instructions. The X-10 Powerhouse can store up to 128 timed events and will control up to 95 screen icons inside or outside your home. A programmer's guide will be available for those wishing to write their own software. Price for the interface, software, and cable is \$150. Separate lamp and appliance moduleswhich plug into outlets-are required for use with the system. X-10 has these available for \$8-\$30 each (or less if purchased in larger quantities).

Cardco announced S'More (Super Memory Optimized RAM/ ROM Expansion) BASIC, a cartridge utility for the 64 that provides over 60K RAM for programming and adds 60 new commands, many of which eliminate the need for PEEKs and POKEs. With S'More BASIC, the function keys have specific assignments (f2 runs a program in memory, f3 reads and displays the disk drive error channel, f5 lists a program in memory, f7 displays the disk directory, and so on). Suggested retail price is \$69.95. Cardco is also planning a fall release of the S'More BASIC Compiler. The price is \$39.95.

Abacus Software introduced Super C, a C compiler for the 64. It features a full-screen editor with horizontal and vertical scrolling. It allows source files up to 41K long, and is compatible with most other versions of C. Price is \$79.95. Abacus was also showing its new Super Pascal System, which includes a

Get more out of your Commodore with



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compiler. It retails for \$59.95.

Another C compiler announced for the 64 is the *C Power* compiler from Pro-Line Software. The \$99.95 package includes all programming tools for the C language, including the source code, and will be packaged with a 531page introductory book on C.

Access Software debuted Beach-Head II. This sequel to the best-selling Beach-Head features more graphic violence than its namesake but is brilliantly programmed. Unlike Beach-Head, it offers the player a choice of roles (Allied Forces Commander or the evil Dictator) and a choice of foe (the computer or a human opponent). The game also improves on the not-so-shabby graphics of its predecessor. The realistic human animation is based on a study of videos of humans running, jumping, climbing, and falling. The authors, Roger and Bruce Carver, then broke down these movements into digital format and translated them into data for the game. Beach-Head II also has impressive voice synthesis. Suggested retail price is \$39.95.

Spinnaker Software announced several interesting new products. Two carefully designed educational offerings, Homework Helper Math Word Problems and Homework Helper Writing, are for students in grades 7-12. Both are positioned to help in two of the most difficult areas of homework. Spinnaker also augmented its two graphics-and-text adventure series, Telarium and Windham Classics. The new Telarium products are Perry Mason: The Case of the Mandarin Murder and Nine Princes in Amber. The latter is based on the popular Amber book series by Roger Zelazny. Both packages retail for \$32.95. Spinnaker also announced three new Windham Classics titles-The Wizard of Oz, Treasure Island, and Alice in Wonderland. Each is priced at \$26.95.

Infocom announced Wishbringer, a clever and intriguing fantasy game designed for newcomers to the world of text adventures. Price is \$34.95.

Several new titles for the 64 were announced by Activision. *Hacker*, an open-ended computer



Two of Spinnaker's newest offerings are Perry Mason: The Case of the Mandarin Murder (from the Telarium Series) and The Wizard of Oz (from the Windham Classics line).



"Log on please" is the only clue you're given in Hacker, a new computer mystery game from Activision. Fast Tracks: The Computer Slot Car Construction Kit, also from Activision, lets you design and race on your own courses.

mystery, begins with "LOG ON PLEASE." The rest is up to you. All you know is that you've accidentally broken into an unknown computer system with no information, rules, or clues. Fast Tracks: The Computer Slot Car Construction Kit lets you design your own courses and race. The program has a number of interesting features, one of which allows you to save a course you've designed and upload it to a friend to try. GameMaker, a full-featured game design kit, allows you to select commands and characters from menus to create your own arcade-style games. Alter Ego puts you into real-life situations and asks you to make choicesthus building a unique personality to experience life as someone other than yourself. The three-disk package was designed by psychologist Dr. Peter Favaro. Each of the new Activison packages will be released this fall or winter. Prices will be announced.

MicroProse announced three new simulation games for the 64: AcroJet: The Advanced Flight Simulator, Silent Service: The Submarine Simulation, and Gunship: The Helicopter Simulator. Each carries a suggested retail price of \$34.95.

lthough much more software A for the 64 was announced (see "CES Perspective: The End of the Tap Dance," following this article), there was little new hardware at this CES. However, Atari was showing what could be a major technological breakthrough for the personal computer market: a CD-ROM (Compact Disc-Read Only Memory) peripheral. This is an audio compact disc player modified for data storage with a computer. Atari demonstrated a 23-volume, nine-million word encyclopedia which, remarkably, fit onto only one quarter of the space of a compact disc (550 megabytes can be

The complete 1541 enhancement system ...



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The 1541 is the slowest disk drive on planet earth. Even simple operations seem to take forever. Quickloaders and Fastloaders that software-patch the operating system are vulnerable to being knocked out of memory, rendering them totally useless. Even Flashier products that require permanent modifications to the 64 and 1541 can't compete with the blinding speed of STARDOS.

STARDOS accelerates every (yes, we said every) function of the 1541 disk drive. Other fast loaders only load PRG files faster. STARDOS also speeds up SEQ, REL, USR and DIRECT ACCESS files. Everything including FORMAT, VERIFY, SCRATCH, VALIDATE, INITIALIZE and COPY are much faster. In addition STARDOS adds a vast array of easy to use commands and utilities all at the touch of a key.

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- Saves up to 300% faster than normal (with extended verify)
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- Makes your 1541 MORE RELIABLE and LESS PRONE TO BREAK DOWN or OVERHEAT!
- STARDOS is fully expandable for multiple fast disk drives
- Easy (5 minute) plug in installation. User friendly manual
- 100% compatible with software and serial bus peripherals
- Adds years of life to your disks and drive in reduced wear
- Cures a number of bugs in the Commodore 64 and 1541 disk drive including :
 - The damaging 'Head Knock' that can mis-align your 1541
 - The@: Save with replace bug!!
 - The Editor lock-up bug

- Harness the full power of your disk drive with the built in DOS wedge
- Lock/unlock files and protect/unprotect disks from the keyboard
- Powerful sector editor allows direct viewing of diskette
- Upgrades computer and drive to the latest Commodore specifications
- Instant access to the built in mini-wordprocessor for short notes and memos
- Built in copier copies all file types (even relative) easily and effectively
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- Fully expanded machine language monitor, always on line
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- (Oh, by the way, we lied, STARDOS makes <u>LOUSY</u> <u>COFFEE</u>)

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stored on a CD, about the same as 3,400 disks on the 1541). Articles can be read into an Atari 520ST's memory in a matter of seconds, and search time for any subject is less than four seconds. The CD-ROM should be available late this year or in early 1986. (For more details on the CD-ROM, see the August issue of COMPUTE!.) While Atari will be the first to offer such a product, look for this technology to be available for the Amiga and virtually all future personal computers.

The long-awaited Amiga computer was not a popular topic with Commodore representatives at CES. Although the machine was said to have been ready, Commodore was putting full emphasis on the 128 at the show. The Amiga was scheduled to be introduced in late July. (See a full report on the Amiga elsewhere in this issue.)

For more information about the products mentioned here, please contact your local dealer or write:

Abacus Software P. O. Box 7211 Grand Rapids, MI 49150

Access Software, Inc. 925 East 900 South Salt Lake City, UT 84105

Activision, Inc. 2350 Bayshore Frontage Rd. Mountain View, CA 94043

Batteries Included 30 Mural St. Richmond Hill, Ontario Canada L4B 1B5

17875 Sky Park North, Suite P Irvine, CA 92714

Cardco, Inc. 300 S. Topeka Wichita, KS 67202

or

Infocom, Inc. 55 Wheeler St. Cambridge, MA 02138

MicroProse 120 Lakefront Dr. Hunt Valley, MD 21030

Pro-Line Software 755 The Queensway East, Unit 8 Mississauga, Ontario Canada L4Y 4C5

Spinnaker Software One Kendall Square Cambridge MA 02139

Timeworks 444 Lake Cook Rd. Deerfield, IL 60015

X-10 (USA), Inc. 185A Legrand Ave. Northvale, NJ 07647

CES Perspective:

The End Of The Tap Dance

Kathy Yakal, Feature Writer

s the crowds began to thin the second and third days of this summer's Consumer Electronics Show, you could see the question in the eyes of the exhibitors in McCormick West, the building that housed the home computer industry's booths. *How are we doing*?

The question was different this time. No more, Who is going to survive?, but How can those of us who survived best support each other until things pick up again?

"I'm glad to see they're here," said one educational software publisher—of his competition.

The sentiment voiced most often at the winter show six months before had been this: It's time to start moving from the manic pace of a new business to the more measured strides of a young, evolving industry.

That movement was evident at the summer show. Many companies chose not to exhibit, sending representatives to meet individually with the press and to see what new products were showing. Others exhibited, but chose to keep their costs down by having a smaller booth, or sharing booth space with other companies. And even those companies which had rented large booths kept their new product offerings down to a minimum.

The main reason for all of this frugality, of course, was to keep costs down during this lean period. But software developers have not been sitting idle, waiting for the next generation of home computers, the Commodore Amiga and Atari ST. They've continued to wrestle with the untapped capabilities of existing hardware, and provide richer software packages for the Commodore 64 in the areas that consumers want:

Entertainment

Several new adventure games were introduced at CES. *The Alpine Encounter* (\$29.95) is Random House's first text/graphics adventure. As an undercover agent, you have 12 hours to uncover a political conspiracy being played out in a ski resort.

To coincide with this fall's paperback release of Frederick Forsyth's *The Fourth Protocol*, Bantam Electronic Publishing announced an adventure game of the same name. In *Protocol*, you take the role of John Preston, a high-ranking British Intelligence Officer who must stop a plot to smuggle and detonate a nuclear device in England. The game is *icon-driven*; it uses a Macintosh-type interface for accepting commands. Suggested retail price is \$34.95.

Software prices in general have continued to fall from the \$40-\$50 range to \$30 and under. Several entertainment publishers at the show introduced products for under \$20. BCI Software offered a line of trivia games for \$4.99, and a number of other computer games for \$9.99, including Super Black Belt Karate, Hydrax, and Mummy's Tomb. Every product in Green Valley Publishing's Load 'n Go, a line of traditional board, adventure, and maze games, sells for under \$10. And ComputerEasy has begun producing Commodore games for \$19.95.

Epyx brought out two sequels

0

This is most advanced C development package available for the C-64 or C-128. Super C comes with a very complete source editor; a full K&R compiler (without bit fields); a program linker (binds up to 7

Super C

Compiler



separate modules); and a set of disk utilities. All components are available from single menu. Supports single and double precision integer and float, arrays, structures, strings, more. Very complete editor handles search/replace, 80 column display with horizontal scrolling and 41K source files. The I/O library supports standard functions like printf and fprintf. Free runtime package included. For C-64/C-128 with 1541/1571 drive. Includes system diskette and user's handbook. **\$79.95**

Basic Compiler

This is the most advanced BASIC compiler available for the C-64. This has been our best-selling software package for the past few months. **BASIC 64** compiles to either superfast 6510 machine code or to very compact



to very compact speedcode. You can even mix the two in one program. Compiles the complete BASIC language. Its very flexible memory management and overlay options make it perfect for all of your program development needs. **BASIC 64** will increase the speed of your programs from 3 to 20 times. Free runtime package is included. And at our very affordable price, can you afford to be without **BASIC 64**? For C-64/C-128 and 1541/1571 drive. Includes system diskette and user's handbook. \$39.95

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produces fast 6510 machine code. This package includes an advanced source file editor; a complete Jensen & With compiler with enhanced system programming extensions, a new high speed DOS (3 times faster than standard 1541) and builtin assembler for specialized machine code requirements. Compiler supports overlays, 11-digit arithmetic, debugging tools, graphics routines, produces compilation statistics, much more. Free runtime package. For C-64/C-128 and 1541/1572 drive. Includes system diskette and complete user's handbook. \$59.95

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advanced graphics development package available for the C-64. VIDEO BASIC adds dozens of powerful commands to standard BASIC so that you can use the

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to its successful Summer Games. Winter Games and Summer Games II will be available this fall for around \$30. They have also released two games developed by the Lucasfilm Games Division, The Eidolon and Koronis Rift, in the \$30 price range.

Another sequel is First Star Software's *Spy vs. Spy: The Island Caper* (\$29.95). Based on the popular comic strip in *MAD* magazine, the game uses First Star's proprietary Simulvision and Simulplay techniques, which allow both players to play and watch each other's actions at the same time.

Carriers at War (\$50), a World War II historical simulation game, and *Reach for the Stars* (\$45), a science fiction strategy game, will be distributed by Electronic Arts.

Datasoft has acquired the licensing rights to Steven Spielberg's latest movie, *The Goonies*. In its action/strategy game by the same name, players must work their way through eight increasingly difficult screens, trying to reach pirate's treasure while avoiding various pitfalls. Available in early September, it will retail for \$29.95. Other offerings in Datasoft's fall line-up include Zorro (\$29.95), a game based on the legendary character; and Alternate Reality, a series of seven fantasy/role-playing games (\$39.95 each).

Education

Educational software publishers have also begun to draw on the name recognition of familiar entertainment characters. Random House's line includes several. Charlie Brown's 1-2-3's calls on Snoopy and the rest of the Peanuts gang to help teach counting and number recognition. Snoopy Writer encourages creativity while instructing children in the fundamentals of word processing. Garfield, the wise-cracking comic strip cat, helps build vocabulary skills in Garfield Double Dares. And Mr. and Mrs. Potato Head tests memory and concentration skills, while letting children create and animate myriad variations of the two characters. All retail for \$29.95.

Spinnaker's Fisher-Price series features familiar faces and voices; Peter Rabbit READING and Jungle Book READING are some of the first educational programs to use voice synthesis. In *Prokofiev's Peter and the Wolf MUSIC*, children can learn about music theory while playing listening games with characters in the story. And *First Men in the Moon MATH*, based on the H.G. Wells novel, teaches math functions in an outerspace atmosphere. Each program in the line retails for under \$20.

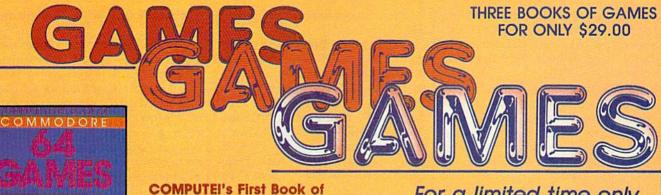
Fine art is coupled with intense intellectual challenge in *The Dolphin's Rune: A Poetic Odyssey* from Mindscape. Designed by British artist John O'Neill, it's a quest for understanding—both ancient dolphin lore, and the meaning to the verse that the dolphin seeks. Suggested retail price is \$29.95.

Play Together, Learn Together (\$24.95) is a combination book/ software package from Grolier Electronic Publishing. It encourages children and adults to work together in developing computer skills while teaching fundamental reading skills to children. It retails for \$24.95. Grolier also introduced a new series of curriculum-related programs, featuring Miss Mouse and her Forest Friends. The first six



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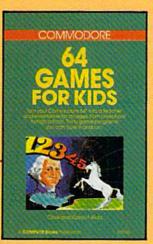






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pieces in the line promote reading skills, and introduce children to concepts like weather and the world around them. Each program retails for \$29.95.

Gessler Educational Software, which specializes in foreign language versions of educational programs, introduced French, Spanish, and German versions of Davidson & Associates' Word Attack!. Bataille de Mots, Batalla de Palabras, and Wortgefecht are available for \$49.95 each. Gessler has also obtained exclusive rights for foreign rights translations of several Spinnaker programs.

Arrakis Technologies announced that it would produce educational software under the auspices of OMNI magazine. First in this MagazineWare group is The Cosmic Cookbook, a series of programs dealing with scientific topics. Arrakis has also reached an agreement with Sail magazine to produce tutorials. Arrakis' software development system, Socrates, makes it easy for nonprogrammers who are experts in a given field to be very instrumental in a program's design.

Henson Associates announced that several publishers have adapted educational products for use with the Muppet Learning keys, developed with Christopher Cerf Associates. These include CBS Software's Dr. Seuss Fix-Up the Mix-Up Puzzler, Simon & Schuster's Muppet Institute of Technology series, and Brøderbund's Welcome Aboard. Henson Associates and CBS Software will also be co-producing Fraggle Rock software, based on the television series.

Personal Productivity

Personal productivity software, as the industry has come to define it, encourages personal growth and helps manage home matters. Though it may be enjoyable and entertaining, that is not its main function. Many new products in this category were introduced at summer CES.

The Works!, from First Star Software, includes 13 different programs in four categories: organizers, tools, learning, and arts. The programs include Typing Teacher, Music Composer, Letter Writer, Stock Portfolio, and Graphics Painter. Suggested retail price is \$49.95.

QRS Music Rolls, Inc. has begun selling *MIDI Magic*, an interface that connects a Commodore 64 to synthesizers and musical instruments equipped with a standard MIDI (Musical Instrument Digital Interface). Cost, including a six-song demo disk, is \$49.95. QRS also offers a line of Music Disks featuring the works of artists like Liberace and Gershwin. Each is \$19.95.

Know Your Own IQ/Know Your Own Personality helps computer owners do just what the title says. Published by Bantam, it's based on the works of psychologists H.J. Eysenck and Glenn Wilson, authors of books by the same names. The package contains four IQ tests, each with 40 questions, and three personality tests with 210 questions each. It retails for \$34.95. Another new product in their Selfware line is The Complete Scarsdale Medical Diet, an electronic version of the bestselling book, priced at \$39.95.

Scarborough Systems released a Commodore version of another popular diet plan, *The Original Boston Computer Diet*. Suggested retail price is \$49.95.

Third-party hardware manufacturers were in attendance with some new product announcements, too. The Comtel Group introduced the Enhancer 2000, a Commodorecompatible disk drive. It retails for \$219.

Simplified programming was offered by Search Consultants International. Their new DOS board for the Commodore 64 and 128 combines a numeric and macro-function keypad along with a new disk operating system. RAM is left untouched. The keypad connects to the cartridge slot through an interface cable. Expected price is \$99.95.

Research In Speech Technology, Inc., announced that its Easy Speech 64 (\$29.95) could be used to make selected games ''talk'' including the Infocom line.

The Voice Command Module, from Eng Manufacturing, Inc., allows you to use spoken commands to control compatible software. The package includes a microphone, command module, connector and cables, and software for \$49.95.

S ix months of tap-dancing—of waiting for new hardware announced at Winter CES—had worn on everyone. And though the atmosphere may have been more subdued than usual, and the exhibitors and products more sparse, there was a more upbeat—almost surprised—feeling among those people remaining at CES on the final day than had been felt for a while:

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For more information about the products mentioned here, please contact your local dealer or write:

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BASIC

Drawing Lines And Borders

Michael S. Tomczyk

Michael S. Tomczyk is a former Commodore marketing executive and product designer. His recent book, The Home Computer Wars, describes the rise of Commodore and is published by COMPUTE! Books.

Did you ever try to print a character in the bottom right corner of the screen? That's just one problem you have to solve if you want to draw a border all the way around the screen. This month we're going to solve this problem, and learn how to draw lines and borders as well. All of these examples work with the Commodore 64, VIC-20, Plus/4, 16, and the 128.

Before we begin, find the ASCII and CHR\$ codes appendix in the back of your owner's manual. You'll be using these codes throughout this lesson.

You can print a CHR\$ code just like any letter, character, or command. There's even a CHR\$ code for inserting characters and changing colors, as you'll see in a moment.

To show you how it works, the CHR\$ code for clearing the screen is CHR\$(147) and the CHR\$ code for the heart symbol is CHR\$(115), so if you want to clear the screen and print a heart, type the following:

10 PRINT CHR\$(147) CHR\$(115)

Type RUN and press RETURN. For your convenience, here's a handy chart showing the CHR\$ codes we'll be using in this lesson:

CHR\$ Code Function or Symbol

- 17 Cursor down
- 18 **Reverse** on
- 19 Home 29
- Cursor right 32 Space
- 96 Horizontal line
- 115
- Heart graphic 146 **Reverse** off
- 147 Clear

- 148 Insert
- 157 Cursor left 173
- Lower left corner 174
- Upper right corner
- 176 Upper left corner
- 189 Lower right corner

Drawing A Horizontal Line

We begin by drawing a horizontal line across the screen. Type the following line as shown and press RETURN (if you have a VIC, substitute the number 22 for 40 in all of these examples):

10 PRINT CHR\$(147)::FOR H=1 TO 40:PRINT CHR\$(96);:NEXT

We begin by clearing the screen. The FOR-NEXT loop is used to repeat actions. Everything between the FOR and NEXT portions of the command will be repeated the number of times shown. In this case, we PRINT CHR\$(96) 40 times. The semicolon causes the 40 graphics symbols to be printed next to each other (otherwise they'll be "stacked" down the screen on different lines).

Drawing Lines With Reverse Spaces

Did you ever notice your keyboard does not have a solid block graphics symbol? That's because you can use a reverse space as a solid block. To do this, you must print the RVS ON command followed by a space. In this example, we're going to use CHR\$ symbols:

10 PRINT CHR\$(147) CHR\$(18);:FOR H=1 TO 40:PRINT CHR\$(32)::NEXT

Type RUN and press RE-TURN. This line clears the screen, then prints 40 reverse spaces across, which appears as a thick solid horizontal line. CHR\$(18) turns on the reverse function. CHR\$(32) is the space character. Notice that CHR\$(18) is needed only once, before the 40 spaces are printed. Turning on the reverse function makes all succeeding characters print in reverse, until you either turn off reverse or print a carriage return.

Drawing A Vertical Line

Now let's print a vertical line: 10 PRINT CHR\$(147)::FOR V=1 TO 18:PRINT CHR\$(18) CHR\$(32):NEXT

This line looks the same as our previous example, except we left out the semicolon after CHR\$(32). Without the semicolon, the computer automatically puts every PRINT statement on a different line. It adds a carriage return, which moves the cursor to the beginning of the next line down, to each item printed. Here, there are 18 PRINT statements-and 18 solid blocksand they each get printed on a different line, which makes them look like one solid vertical line. Because a carriage return turns off the reverse function, we have to put the CHR\$(18) between FOR and NEXT, to make sure the spaces are printed in reverse.

Now let's start building our border. Enter and RUN this program (for the VIC, use C=22:L=18in line 5):

```
5 C = 40:L = 20
```

- 10 PRINT CHR\$(147); :FOR H = 1 [SPACE] TO C: PRINT CHR\$(18)
- [SPACE]CHR\$(32); :NEXT 20 FOR V = 1 TO L:PRINT CHR\$(1
- 8) CHR\$(32):NEXT
- 30 FOR H = 1 TO C:PRINT CHR\$(1 8) CHR\$(32); :NEXT

Well, we almost have our border. How do we get a vertical line on the right side of the screen? In this case, we'll modify the "vertical" section of our program (line 20) so instead of printing 20 vertical blocks (18 on the VIC), we'll print 20 lines and each will contain one reverse space, 38 blank (empty) spaces, and another reverse space. The final reverse space will create

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the vertical line on the right side of the screen. (Again, use C=22:L=18 if you have a VIC.)

```
5 C = 40:L = 20
10 PRINT CHR$(147);:FOR H = 1
[SPACE]TO C:PRINT CHR$(18)
[SPACE]CHR$(32);:NEXT
```

- 20 FOR V = 1 TO L:PRINT CHR\$(1 8) CHR\$(32);
- 25 PRINT CHR\$(146) SPC(C-2) CH R\$(18) CHR\$(32); :NEXT
- 30 FOR H = 1 TO C:PRINT CHR\$(1
 8) CHR\$(32);:NEXT

Line 20 starts out the same as the previous line 20. Then in line 25 we PRINT CHR\$(146) which turns off the reverse function (RVS OFF). Then we use a special command the space command (SPC)—to put spaces across the screen. Because we turned off the reverse function, these are regular spaces which appear as empty blanks on the screen. Finally, we add a single reverse space at the end of the line.

So here's what we have: Line 10 clears the screen and prints a horizontal line across the top of the screen. Line 20 prints 20 lines (18 on the VIC)—each of these lines begins with one reverse space, followed by 38 (40-2) blank spaces (20 on the VIC), and ends with one reverse space. Line 30 is the same as line 10. Put them all together and you have a border.

You can change the up-anddown length of the border by changing the value of L in line 5 to a smaller number.

However, if you want to make a complete border around the edge of the screen, you need to know another trick because printing a character on the *last line* of the screen automatically causes the screen to scroll up, and printing a character at the bottom right corner is especially difficult.

Printing Titles In The Border

Before we tackle our most difficult problem—the bottom right corner of the screen—let's see how to insert a title or other information inside the border.

Add the lines below to your existing program. To do this, just type each line and press RETURN. They will be automatically added to the program shown above.

40 PRINT CHR\$(19);:PRINT:PRINT 50 FOR M=1 TO 10:PRINT CHR\$(29); :NEXT:PRINT"COMPUTER"

To properly position our title inside the border-and leave the border on the screen when we print the title-we start by using PRINT CHR\$(19) to HOME the cursor. HOMEing the cursor doesn't change or erase anything else on the screen. It simply sends the cursor to the HOME position, which is the top left corner of the screen. Next, we use two PRINT commands to move two lines down the screen. A FOR-NEXT loop then repeats 10 cursor right commands. This positions the title 10 spaces from the left edge of the screen. Finally, we print our title, which in this case is the word COMPUTER. The title could be longer, on several lines, or other information or graphics can be presented inside the border. Use HOME and PRINTed cursor commands for positioning or centering.

Printing A Full Screen Border

The program below prints a border around the entire screen—including the tricky bottom right corner (use C=22:L=21 for the VIC).

```
5 C = 40:L = 23
```

- 1Ø PRINT CHR\$(147); :FOR H = 1
 {SPACE}TO C:PRINT CHR\$(18)
 {SPACE}CHR\$(32); :NEXT
- 20 FOR V = 1 TO L: PRINT CHR\$(1 8) CHR\$(32);
- 25 PRINT CHR\$(146) SPC(C-2) CH R\$(18) CHR\$(32);:NEXT 3Ø FOR H = 1 TO C-2:PRINT CHR\$

```
(18) CHR$(32); :NEXT
```

```
40 PRINT CHR$(18) CHR$(32) CHR
$(157) CHR$(148) CHR$(32);
50 GOTO 50
```

Line 10 draws a horizontal line across the top of the screen; lines 20–25 set up the next 23 lines (21 for the VIC)—each screen line contains a solid block at the beginning and end with spaces in between; line 30 draws a horizontal line 38 spaces long on the bottom line of your screen (20 spaces long on the VIC).

But the key that makes a full border possible, by placing a character in the bottom right corner of the screen, is line 40. Line 40 begins by printing a reverse space on the bottom line at the second to the last position. We then cursor left one time, with CHR\$(157). This positions the computer on top of the reverse space just printed. Next, and most important, we use an IN- SERT editing command, CHR\$(148), to push the character one space over to the right—into the last (bottom right) position on the screen! The inserting action pushes the reverse space character over to the last position and leaves the computer positioned in the second to the last position. PRINT a CHR\$(32) space here and the border is finished. Now we can HOME the cursor and position it to display a title, or even a series of titles, instructions, or educational problems inside the border.

Line 50 is a GOTO to "hold" the border display. If you don't have a FOR-NEXT time delay loop, a GOTO, or a continuation of the rest of your program, the program will END and the "READY" message will mess up your border.

A Thin-Line Border With Custom Corners

Here's a variation on the border, using "thin-line" graphics. The key difference here is that we have to put corner graphics in all four corners of our border (use C=22:L=21 for the VIC).

```
5 C = 40:L = 23
```

- 10 PRINT CHR\$(147) CHR\$(176);: FOR H = 1 TO C-2:PRINT CHR\$ (96);:NEXT
- 20 PRINT CHR\$(174); :FOR V = 1
 [SPACE]TO L:PRINT CHR\$(125)
 SPC(C-2); CHR\$(125); :NEXT
- 30 PRINT CHR\$(173); :FOR H = 1
 {SPACE}TO C-3:PRINT CHR\$(96
); :NEXT
- 40 PRINT CHR\$(189) CHR\$(157) C HR\$(148) CHR\$(96);

```
5Ø GOTO 5Ø
```

A Rainbow Border

You can set the color of the border however you like, either by using the CHR\$ codes that determine color, or by using standard CON-TROL color commands inside quotes, where appropriate. This border is used a lot by software developers. It prints reverse spaces in different colors, using a random number formula to pick the colors. You can also vary this by "shrinking" it down and making a smaller border, perhaps in the center of the screen. Here it is (use C=22:L=21for the VIC):

```
5 C = 40:L = 23
```

10 PRINT CHR\$(147); :FOR G = 1
{SPACE}TO C:GOSUB 500:PRINT
C\$ CHR\$(18) CHR\$(32); :NEXT

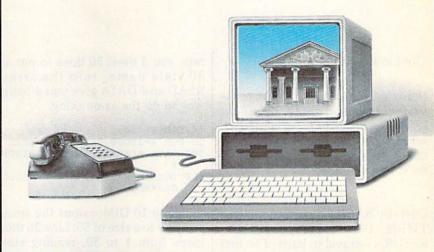
2Ø	FOR G = 1 TO L:GOSUB 500:PR
	INT C\$ CHR\$(18) CHR\$(32);
25	PRINT CHR\$(146) SPC(C-2);
3Ø	GOSUB 500:PRINT C\$ CHR\$(18) CHR\$(32);:NEXT
40	FOR $G = 1$ TO C-1:GOSUB 500:
	PRINT C\$ CHR\$(18) CHR\$(32); :NEXT
5Ø	GOSUB 500:PRINT C\$ CHR\$(18)
	CHR\$(157) CHR\$(148) CHR\$(·3 2);
60	GOTO 6Ø
	<pre>8 R = INT(8*RND(1))+1:G\$ = "</pre>
	{BLK} {WHT} {RED} {CYN} {PUR}
	<pre>{GRN} (BLU) {YEL}":C\$ = MID\$ (G\$, R, 1): RETURN</pre>

REM: If you have a Commodore 64, Plus/4, 16, or 128, you can include up to 16 colors instead of 8. Change the number 8 in the random number formula to 16 and type all 16 colors in line 500, in quotation marks. To get the first eight numbers, hold down the CONTROL key and press each color key in order, then hold down the Commodore key and press those same keys, to get the next eight colors.

Also, to make the display look better, eliminate the color of the background screen. For example, if the screen is colored blue, eliminate blue from the colors in quotation marks and type a 7 instead of 8, or 15 instead of 16 if you use 16 colors. This helps because if you use the same color as the background in your rainbow border, those cyan blocks may look like "empty" spaces.

The key to this program is the GOSUB in line 500. Line 500 selects a random number from one to eight, then defines the variable G\$ as a group of eight color commands, and finally uses the MID\$ function to define C\$ as one of those colors selected at random. For example, if the third color is red and the random number is 3, then C\$ will equal the color red. This means if you print C\$ it will be the same as printing CTRL-RED-in other words, wherever you see a GOSUB 500 in the program, it tells the computer to jump down to line 500, pick a color, then jump back to where it left the main program and keep going. The RETURN command in line 500 sends the program back to its previous position. The result is that every GOSUB 500 in this program resets the color of the characters being printed at that point.

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Recycling Selected DATA Statements

Gordon J. LeVee

If you've discovered a clever timesaving technique or a brief but effective programming shortcut, send it to "Hints & Tips," c/o COMPUTE's GAZETTE. If we use it, we'll pay you \$35.

Certain BASIC commands—IF-THEN, FOR-NEXT, GOSUB-RETURN—travel in pairs. The first word starts a series of actions, the second wraps things up. READ and DATA are another such pair. The general idea is to put some information into DATA statements and then use READ to do something with that information.

READ and DATA are often explained with an example like this:

10 READ A,B,C 20 PRINT A*B*C 30 DATA 2,3,4

In line 10, values 2, 3, and 4 are assigned to variables A, B, and C. Line 20 multiplies them. This isn't a particularly good example, however—10 A = 2: B = 3: C = 4 is a shorter, simpler way to accomplish the same thing.

Two cases where READ-DATA is the best method for handling a lot of information are arrays and machine language (ML) programs.

Information In Bulk

Arrays are designed to handle long lists of information. You need only two steps to set up an array. First, tell the computer how big the list will be—its dimension. Second, fill out the list. Here's an example:

10 DIM S\$(50) 20 S\$(1)="ALABAMA" 30 S\$(2)="ALASKA" 40 S\$(3)="ARIZONA"

Unfortunately, the variables are defined rather clumsily. At this

rate, you'd need 50 lines to put all 50 state names into the array. READ and DATA give you a better way to do the same thing:

10 DIM S\$(50)

510 DATA ARKANSAS, CALIFORNIA, C OLORADO

Line 10 DIMensions the string array S\$ to a size of 50. Line 20 then loops from 1 to 50, reading state names from the DATA statements (a comma separates each item, so you can put more than one on each line).

If you run this program, you'll get an OUT OF DATA error because there are only six items in the DATA statements and line 20 is trying to READ through 50 of them. The computer keeps track of which DATA statements have been used, and each entry in a DATA statement is read only once. We'll see in a moment how you can READ them more than once.

Another common use for DATA statements is POKEing ML programs into memory. ML programs can be set up via a BASIC "loader" program like this:

30 DATA 169,72,32,210,255,169, 73,76,210,255 40 DATA 999

DATA 999

When you type SYS 828, this short ML program prints the word HI. But once again there's an error. If you run it, you get an ILLEGAL QUANTITY error in line 10. Numbers POKEd into memory have to be in the range 0–255. Anything higher or lower, like the 999 in line 40, leads to an error.

The error message is somewhat misleading because the problem is caused by the 999 in line 40, but the computer says the error is in line 10. The READ worked fine; it

gave Y a value of 999. It's the POKE that led to an error. The computer doesn't know when you READ whether you're going to try to put the number into memory or not (READ-DATA can be used for a variety of purposes besides POKEing ML programs).

Most BASIC loaders have long lists of DATA statements full of numbers. If you've made a mistake, like the 999 in line 40, one obvious way to find it is to search through all of the numbers, looking for one not in the 0–255 range. But there's a quicker and simpler way.

Checking The Pointer

DATA statements are read only once, and the computer knows which ones have been read (or not). As you may have guessed, there's a pointer in memory that can tell you how far into the DATA the program has gone.

Run the program above; it stops with an ILLEGAL QUAN-TITY error. The problem in line 10 is that it's READing and POKEing, and has reached a number which can't be POKEd. Now type **PRINT PEEK(63)** + **256*PEEK(64)** and you'll see a 40. Locations 63 and 64 point to the DATA line most recently read. LIST 40 reveals the problem: 999 is too big. Change it to 0 and the program will run.

PEEKing 63–64 can save a lot of time if you've made an error in DATA statements and need help pinpointing it. You can zero in on the offending line, rather than searching tediously through a long list of numbers.

You could also add the PEEKs to your program to see which DATA statement is being read, a useful technique when you're debugging a program with several sets of DATA statements.

Rereading The DATA Suppose you've written a short

²⁰ FOR X=1T050:READS\$(X):NEXT 500 DATA ALABAMA,ALASKA,ARIZON

¹⁰ FOR X=828T0838:READ Y:POKE {SPACE}X,Y:NEXT

²Ø SYS828

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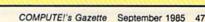
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melody to be played at certain points in a program. You translate the notes to the correct numbers and put them into DATA statements. A FOR-NEXT loop then reads through them and plays the tune.

But items in a DATA statement are used only once. To play the music again, the program has to be able to go back and reread the DATA. The solution? Insert a RESTORE command before the loop. RE-STORE tells the program to forget about which DATA has been read and return to the beginning of the list.

RESTORE To A Selected Line

With the exception of relative files, all tape and disk files are sequential. This means information is read in the same order as it was written (first in, first out).

As we've seen, DATA statements are essentially sequential files stored in memory rather than on tape or disk. They're read from beginning to end. RE-STORE sets a pointer to the beginning.

With a few PEEKs and POKEs, we can transform the READ-DATA combination from sequential to random access. This method allows us to choose which DATA statements will be used next.

Why would you want to RESTORE to a certain line? Say you have a program containing several different types of DATA statements: an array or two, custom characters, sprites, an ML routine, and music. If you wanted to use the music more than once, RE-STORE might not be enough. It only sets the pointer to read from the beginning of the DATA (which could be the information for sprites or arrays).

The improved BASICs in the Plus/4, 16, and 128 have the ability to RESTORE to a certain line number. RESTORE 200 sets the pointer to line 200, for example. The VIC and 64 can't do this directly, though. You need to add this line to your program (change the line number to put this line right before the READ): 300 FOR X=0 TO 3: A%(X)=PEEK (63+X): NEXT

Locations 63–64 hold the line number of the last DATA statement to be read and 65-66 keep track of where in memory the line begins. By keeping this information in an integer array, you can later POKE the values back and reset the pointers. (To save a little memory, add DIM A%(3) at the beginning of the program.) Perform the PEEKs before you start READing the section of DATA statements you'll be returning to.

To go back to the selected section, insert this line before starting to read the DATA:

490 FOR X=0 TO 3: POKE 63+X,A%(X): NEXT

You can repeat this for other sets of DATA in the program by changing the variable name (B% or C%, for example). Or use a two-dimensional array to keep all of the pointers together.

These four PEEKs and POKEs give you a choice of where to start reading information you've already looked at-random access to DATA.

User Group Update

When writing to a user group for information, please remember to enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Please note that COMPUTE's GAZETTE will no longer publish telephone numbers of user groups or bulletin board systems.

Send additions, corrections, and deletions for this list to:

User Group Notes

Those interested in astronomy and/or the space program might want to contact a new special interest group (SIG), which is forming now. For more information, write to Astro 64, 9 Lynda Rd., Portland, ME 04103.

Also, those living in Alberta who are interested in starting a user group can contact Randy R. Coutts, Box 1584, Slave Lake, Alberta, Canada T0G 2A0.

The Fresno 64 Users' Group has a new address: c/o Greg Edwards, 689 W. Santa Anna #102, Clovis, CA 93612.

The Pasadena Commodore Club in Monrovia, CA, has asked to be deleted from our listing.

The Ft. Walton Beach Commodore Users Group has a new contact person and phone number. Information may be obtained by writing the group in care of Chris Poole.

A users' group is forming in Bloomfield, NJ. For information, contact Eric Williams, P.O. Box 1874, Bloomfield, NJ 07003.

The Suncoast 64s have a new address: c/o Ray Crisp, P.O. Box 5112, Palm Harbor, FL 33563-9512.

The former C-64 U.S.E.R.S. of Rochester, NH, are now 64 Users, and may be contacted at Box 878, Rochester, NH 03867-0009.

RAM ROM 84, a user group in Englewood, FL, has a new address: P.O. Box 1369, Englewood, FL 34295-1369.

Both the Monmouth and the Galesburg chapters of the Western Illinois Commodore Users Group (WICUG) have dissolved, and their memberships have been absorbed by WICUG. Information about WICUG may be obtained by writing to the club in care of Robert Cokel, president, 906 West 6th Ave., Monmouth, IL 61462.

The Decatur Commodore Computer Club (DC3) has a new contact person and address. Inquiries should be sent in care of Eric F. Martin, 664 W. Grand, Decatur, IL 62526.

There has been a name and address change for the Rancocas Valley User Group. It is now the Rancocas Valley Commodore Users Group, P.O. Box 505, Mt. Laurel, NJ 08054.

The Folklife Terminal Club also has a new address: Box 555-R, Co-op City Station, Bronx, NY 10475.

The Western Indiana Commodore Users (W.I.C.U.) has a new contact person and address. For information, write to Steve Han, W.I.C.U., P.O. Box 1898, Terre Haute, IN 47808.

Another new address is for the Montgomery County Commodore Computer Society. Contact Dave Menaker, P.O. Box 2689, Silver Spring, MD 20902.

Persons trying to contact the Brooklyn, New York, Commodore Users Group by phone should note that the number published in the June issue is a voice phone, not a bulletin board system. Please call the number only between 6:30–9:30 p.m. on weekdays, and from 10:00 a.m.–1:00 p.m. on weekends. No modems, please.

The Albany-Corvallis (OR) C64 Users Group has changed its name to the Albany-Corvallis Users Group. The address remains the same: c/o Nellie Stratton, 800 S. 19 St., Philomath, OR 97370.

The Newport Computer Club, in Newport, RI, has a new zip code. Correspondence should be sent to: Newport Computer Club, P.O. Box 1439, Newport, RI 02840-0997.

The bulletin board number published recently for the World Wide User Group in Tacoma, WA, was incorrect. The correct number for the 24-hour, seven days a week board is (206) 535-0574.

User Group Support From Commodore

User groups interested in joining "Commodore World," Commodore's new support network for user groups, should contact the company for further details: Commodore Business Machines, Inc., 1200 Wilson Dr., West Chester, PA 19380, Attn: User Group Coordinator. COMPUTE! Publications P.O. Box 5406 Greensboro, NC 27403 Attn: Commodore User Groups

New Listings

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Sequoyah Users Group (S.U.G.), Larry Henderson, 2301 Godfrey Ave. NE, Lot 4, Ft. Payne, AL 35967 East Alabama Users' Group, P.O. Box 249, Jackson-

ville, AL 36265

ALASKA

Sitka Commodore User's Group, P.O. Box 2204, Sitka, AK 99835

ARIZONA

User Group 64, Jeff Miller, 4937 W. Townley Ave., Glendale, AZ 85302

ARKANSAS

- Commodore Computer Club of Pine Bluff, Paul Harper, president, 2811 Belmoor, Pine Bluff, AR 71603
- Ark-La-Tex Commodore Users Exchange (CUE), P.O. Box 6473, Texarkana, AR-TX 75503 The Personal * Touch Commodore User Group of

The Personal * Touch Commodore User Group of Hoxie and Walnut Ridge, Larry Simmons, c/o General Delivery, Walnut Ridge, AR 72476

CALIFORNIA

The 20/64 Group, 2170 W. Broadway, Suite 529, Anaheim, CA 92804-2446

- Oceana-64 Commodore User Group, Sam Brooks, 1004 Plover Way, Oceanside, CA 92056
- Civic64 User Group, Nathan Okun, P.O. Box 2442, Oxnard, CA 93034-2442
- Computer Users Group of Ukiah (CUGU), Glen Glass, 9500 West Rd., Potter Valley, CA 95469
- San Francisco Commodore Users Group, Roger Tierce, 278 27th Ave. #103, San Francisco, CA 94121

Commodore Users Group of Santa Cruz, ElliGould, P.O. Box 8068, Santa Cruz, CA 95061-8068

COLORADO

Rocky Mountain Commodore Club, Ray Brooks, P.O. Box 377, Aspen, CO 81612

Colorado PET Users Group, 676 S. Quentin St., Aurora, CO 80012

Ft. Collins C³, Judy DiFrancesco, 1625 Centennial Rd., Ft. Collins, CO 80525

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The Naugatuck Valley Commodore Users Group, James Thompson, Ray St., Waturbury, CT 06708

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

C-64 Commodore Club, 1947th HSG-MWR AF Rec SVCS, Pentagon, Washington, DC 20330

FLORIDA

- Clearwater Commodore Club, Janice Steffens, pres., 1250 Cleveland, Clearwater, FL 33516
- Commodore Users Group of SW Florida, P.O. Box 6399, Ft. Myers, FL 33911 St. Lucie, Users, Group, (SLUC), attn: Fred Brock
- St. Lucie Users Group (SLUG), attn: Fred Brock, P.O. Box 1298, Ft. Pierce, FL 33454
- Suncoast Bytes Commodore Computer Club, George R. Stoll, pres., 3413 Scarsdale Trail, New Port Richey, FL 33552

64 Society, 4071 Edgewater Dr., Orlando, FL 32804 Commodore Stuff, Wade A. Guggino, 2260 17th St., Vero Beach, FL 32960

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Commodore Craze International, 1284 Lynn Dr., Waycross, GA 31501

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Makai Commodore User Group (MCUG), P.O. Box 6381, Honolulu, HI 96818

IDAHO

- GEM-64, Ken Rosecrans, 407 N. DeClark, Emmett. ID 83617
- The Blackfoot Users Group (B.U.G.), Curtis Smith, pres., 417 S. 1200 West, Pingree, ID 83262 Best Western User Group (B.W.U.G.), Greg Edgar,
- Rt. 2, Box 285, Rupert, ID 83350

ILLINOIS

Tri-County Commodore Users Group, Kenneth Hall, pres., P.O. Box 564, Erie, IL 61250

IOWA

- The Commodore User's Group of Clinton, Terry Voss, P.O. Box 743, Clinton, IA 52732
- Crawford County Commodore Users Group, Kenneth Haydon, 519 N. 19th St., Denison, IA 51442
- Iowa City Commodore Users Group (ICCUG), Phyllis J. Stumbo, P.O. Box 2412, Iowa City, IA 52244

KANSAS

Lawrence Commodore User's Group, P.O. Box 2204, Lawrence, KS 66045

KENTUCKY

- Capital City Commodore Club (4*C), Terry Haines, Rte. 8, Jones Lane, Frankfort, KY 40601
- Commodore Users Group of Madisonville, (C.U.G.O.M.), c/o Richard Byrd, P.O. Box 849, Madisonville, KY 42431

LOUISIANA

- Lake Charles 64 Users Group, P.O. Box 226, Lake Charles, LA 70602
- Commodore Users Group of Slidell (CUGS), Ed Burow, 1326 Sunset Dr., Slidell, LA 70460

MAINE

COM-VICS, P.O. Box 1541, Auburn, ME 04210

- Your Commodore Users Group, Brunswick Chapter, Peter O'Brien, 20 Columbia Ave., Brunswick, ME 04011
- Your Commodore Users Group, Mike Procise, P.O. Box 611, Westbrook, ME 04092

MARYLAND

- Federation of Commodore User Societies, Inc. (FO-CUS), P.O. Box 153, Annapolis Junction, MD 20701. (Note: This is a federation consisting of 15 user groups in the VA/MD/DC area, not a club offering individual memberships.)
- Southern MD Commodore User Group, Tom Helmke, 6800 Kilarny St., Clinton, MD 20735
- Commodore Users Medium-Baltimore Area Computer Club (CUM-BACC), P.O. Box 479, Reisterstown, MD 21136

MICHIGAN

- Battle Creek Commodore and VIC Enthusiasts, David McKay, 1299 S. 24th, Battle Creek, MI 49015
- Columbia Commodore Computer Club (C4), Barbara Herron, 133 Ernest, Brooklyn, MI 49230
- Commodore Kids, Jason Shuster, 124 E. Maple St., Gladwin, MI 48624
- Commodore Users Group of Durand, MI, Marla Romine, sec., P.O. Box 188, Lennon, MI 48449 O.C.U.G., Box 342, Rockland, MI 49960

MINNESOTA

- Commodore Bemidji User Group, Gerald Manley, Rt. 3, Box 392, Bemidji, MN 56601

MISSISSIPPI

Marion County 64 Users Group, Todd Pounds, P.O. Box 709, Columbia, MS 39429

MISSOURI

- Carthage Commodore Computer Club, Gary Baird, P.O. Box 842, Carthage, MO 64836
- Commodore Hannibal Area Users Group (C.H.U.G.), Lynn Uhl Baumgartner, 3400 Geron-imo, Hannibal, MO 63401
- Joplin Commodore Computer User Group, R.D. Connely, 422 S. Florida Ave., Joplin, MO 64801 Association of Commodore User Groups (ACUG),
- Tony Ott, 10378 Coburg Lands, St. Louis, MO 63137

MONTANA

Cascade County Users Group, Jerry Spurbeck, P.O. Box 739, Great Falls, MT 59403

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- Platte Valley Commodore Users Group (PVCUG), Jim Parks, 1720 O St., Gering, NE 69341
- Lincoln Commodore Users Group, P.O. Box 30655, Lincoln, NE 68503, attn: Secretary

NEVADA

C.A.T. F.U.N., P.O. Box 2155, Fallon, NV 89406 Silver State Computer Users Group, P.O. Box 81075, Las Vegas, NV 89180

NEW IERSEY

- South Jersey Commodore User Group, Fred Herrmann, P.O. Box 4205, Cherry Hill, NJ 08034 C-64 East Brunswick Users' Group (C.E.B.U.G.),
- Brian Serle, 346 Ryders Ln., East Brunswick, NJ 08816
- NJ Commodore 64/Computer Users Group, Emilio A. Garcia, 11 Cheerful PL, Highlands, NJ 07732 L & L Commodore 64 User Group, Austin J. Levine,
- One Longstreet Rd., Manalapan, NJ 07726
- Commodore Software Exchange, Box 281, Pompton Plains, NJ 07444
- Jersey Shore Commodore Users Group, Bob Mc-Kinley, 89 Stratford Rd., Tinton Falls, NJ 07724
- NEW YORK
- Astoria Commodore Users Group, Brian Kuhn, 26-23 Crescent St., Astoria, NY 11102
- Bay Shore Users Group, Mowbray St. Cafe, 82 W. Main St., Bay Shore, NY 11706
- B.N.Y. Commodore User Group, Kyle Slovensky, 71 Head of Neck Rd., Bellport, NY 11713
- Bay Shore/Brightwaters Commodore 64 Users
- Group, c/o Bay Shore/Brightwaters Public Li-brary, 5 South Country Rd., Brightwaters, NY 11718
- Commodore & VIC Enthusiasts (CAVE), Bob Frost, P.O. Box 10, Holcomb, NY 14469
- Commodore Users Group of Massena (C.O.M.A.), Massena Computer Center, Harte Haven Plaza, Massena, NY 13662
- The New York City VIC-20/C-64 User Group (Citigroup), Joycelyn Woods/Allen Hobbs, 436 E. 69th St., New York, NY 10021
- Frisco's Users Group, Frisco Baum, 41 Sunset Dr., Ossining, NY 10562
- Riverhead Commodore Club, Marge Lawrence, 330 Court St., Riverhead, NY 11901
- Commodore SIG, Computer Club of Rockland, Peter Bellin, P.O. Box 233, Tallman, NY 10982
- Commodore User Group of Westchester, Ben Weyer, P.O. Box 1280, White Plains, NY 10602
- NORTH CAROLINA
- Unifour Commodore Users Group, P.O. Box 9324, Hickory, NC 28603-9324

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- The Cincinnati Commodore Computer Connection, Ted Stalets, 816 Beecher St., Cincinnati, OH 45206
- Southwestern Ohio Commodore Users Group (S.W.O.C.U.G.), P.O. Box 46644, Cincinnati, OH 45246
- UCOM-64, 340 Tangeman University Center, Mail location 136, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH 45221
- Youngstown C-64 User's Group, Charles Longbottom, 209 N. Pearl, Columbiana, OH 44408
- The South East Cleveland Commodore Crazies User Group (S.E.C.C.C.U.G.), Jim Hersh, P.O. Box 37116, Maple Heights, OH 44137
- C.A.M. Area Users Group, Loren Hines, 334 Fairview SE, North Canton, OH 44720

OKLAHOMA

- Greater Oklahoma Commodore Club, P.O. Box 96751, Oklahoma City, OK 73143
- Stillwater C-64 Users Group, 3124 N. Lincoln, Stillwater, OK 74075

OREGON

- Lane County C-64 User's Group, P.O. Box 11316, Eugene, OR 97440
- Springfield Commodore User's Group, 4400 Franklin Ave., Ste. #1443, Eugene, OR 97403
- Springfield Commodore User's Group, Mark Joerger, 5324 B St., Springfield, OR 97478

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Interface Computer Club, Christopher Bordovsky,

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Spokane Commodore Users Group, P.O. Box

Elkins Area Commodore Users Group, Chris Les-ter, P.O. Box 2381, Elkins, WV 26241

Lewisburg Commodore User Society, David L. Haynes, 17 Silo Sq., Lewisburg, WV 24901

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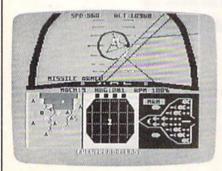
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reviews

F-15 Strike Eagle

One of the problems with flight simulators as a whole is that, no matter how good they are, they tend to be unexciting. This is not their fault; it simply reflects the fact that nothing much happens in a simulated airplane. Microprose Software's *F-15 Strike Eagle* for the Commodore 64 solves this problem by putting you in the cockpit of an *F-15* jet fighter, then threatening your life with enemy aircraft, radar-homing missiles, SAM (surface-to-air missile) sites, and the ever-present danger of crashing while trying to avoid them all.



The screen display is a realistic view from the cockpit. Pitch lines indicate your rate of climb or dive, as well as your degree of turn. Fine-lined grids—"reticles"—show the location of enemy aircraft and also allow you to set up bombing runs. Other indicators on the many-featured display include altimeters, heading indicators, a missile-designation box, and a mach indicator, to name just a few. As in any detailed flight simulator, flying the aircraft takes practice, but in *F-15 Strike Eagle* flight is not frustratingly complex. More importantly, it seems to feel just right.

The rest of the controls take more time to master, but this is as it should be since these are the heart of the program. Flight is handled by joystick, but weapons and speed controls are sensibly laid out on the keyboard. Pressing B arms your F-15 for a bombing run (a real challenge, by the way); E activates electronic countermeasures to jam and decoy radar-homing missiles; F releases a flare, which can fool a heat-seeking missile; S arms your craft with a shortrange missile (1/2 - to 10 - mile distance), and M with a medium-range missile (10–40 miles). There is even a bail-out option if the mission goes badly, with a message telling you how you fared after landing.

F-15 Strike Eagle contains seven missions of increasing difficulty. In "Libya 1981," the introductory mission, you bomb several SAM sites, airfields, and a command center, all the while avoiding a MiG-21, a MiG-23, and an Su-22 with a heat-seeking missile. Mission 3, "Haiphong 1972," is a night bombing mission against a SAM site, this time against the threat of radar-homing missiles. Mission 7, the most demanding scenario, asks you to bomb several targets while evading a MiG-23, an Su-22, and several highperformance radar-homing and heatseeking enemy missiles. All the scenarios are extremely challenging, and your skill as a pilot must increase if you are to succeed at each successive mission.

F-15 Strike Eagle is an excellent package for anyone interested in learning about flying a modern fighter under the threat of being shot down any number of ways. More intense than a straight flight simulator, it combines the basic realism of a flight simulator with the tension of a good arcade game. I highly recommend it for anyone with an interest in either.

-Neil Randall

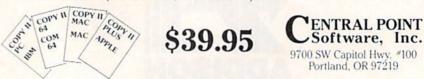
Microprose Software 10616 Beaver Dam Rd. Hunt Valley, MD 21030 \$34.95 (disk)

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On-Court Tennis

Tennis fans can now serve, volley, lob, and even double fault in this fast-paced computer game for the Commodore 64, *On-Court Tennis* from Gamestar. You'll be surprised at the flexibility and subtleties of this colorful and challenging program.

On-Court Tennis is not an easy game to master at first. The joystick controls such a variety of shots that you'll need to play a few games before you begin to feel comfortable with the action. Once you learn the moves, however, you'll find them easy to use and remember. You'll also discover that this is one of the most enjoyable games in your computer collection. As with most sports simulations, game play is more fun against a human opponent. But On-Court Tennis is better than many programs of this type in letting you have a fair chance against the computer. The program supports two-player and human-computer choices. You can even pick up pointers watching two computer-directed players battle it out.



Your options for different types of players, shots, and strategies are extensive. Choose from among four different players—who bear strong resemblances in names and playing styles to real-life pros Bjorn, John, Jimmy, and Ivan. Play on a fast grass court, a predictable hard surface, or the slower clay court. Move your shots around, fire a hard serve down the line, and hit slices, flat shots, topspins, lobs, drop shots, and smashes. All of these variations are accomplished with joystick movements and the fire button.

Your computer controls the movements of both players relative to the position of the ball. But you're in charge of all the shots. Timing is crucial as you watch the movement of the ball and its changing shadow. Appropriate sound effects and impressive threedimensional graphics add to the game as well. Another nice touch is the way in which your computer opponent will vary its playing level to give you a good match. If you're weak, your opponent develops some weaknesses of its own.

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micro

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Name (Please Print)		Age

If you're strong, the computer will compensate there as well.

With On-Court Tennis, Gamestar has created a first-rate sports simulation with a balanced mixture of action and strategy—a combination that guar-

antees many hours of enjoyment. —Kevin Martin

Gamestar, Inc. 1302 State St. Santa Barbara, CA 93101 \$29.95 (disk)

Cave of the Word Wizard

Schools today, at least those which use computers, are filled with instructive software. But there seems to be a sense that students will find it delightful simply because it appears on a computer. This just isn't so, as anyone with a school-aged child knows; thankfully, teachers and software designers alike are beginning to realize it as well.



Cave of the Word Wizard is one program which delights as it instructs. The game is a romp through several levels of a dungeon-like cave, with ladders to climb up and creatures to avoid. Your goal is to find four crystals and get back out of the cave. You begin the game by choosing a character (either Becky or Mark) and one of four levels of difficulty, then you move through the cave by jumping over holes, rocks, and such things as spiders and snakes. If you trip over a rock or allow a creature to touch you, you use up a bandage. You start the game with five bandages, and receive one periodically if you spell the words correctly. If you run out of bandages, the game is over. The game plays much like Pitfall, except that it's easy enough for children as young as kindergarten age. The graphics are colorful and entertaining.

No matter how fun the game itself is, though, the spelling portion is even more enjoyable. This game talks to you! As you walk and jump through the cave, every so often the Word Wizard will appear out of nowhere, freezing you in place and commanding you to spell a word. He booms out his request in a deep, remarkably clear voice, and you must spell the word (by typing it). If you didn't hear the word, he repeats it for you. If you spell it correctly, he responds with "Fantastic," "Keep up the good work," or one of several other phrases, and his voice even sounds enthusiastic. If you're wrong, he gently informs you of the error, displays the word on the screen, and asks you to type it in before continuing. There's nothing at all frustrating about the procedure, and next time you see the word you're likely to spell it correctly. In game terms, correct spellings give you extra bandages, while incorrect spellings consume energy in your flashlight.

Since *Cave of the Word Wizard* is an educational product, it must be judged for its ability to educate. I can attest to its excellence in three ways. First, my seven-year old daughter plays it frequently, and she almost never spells the same word incorrectly twice. Sec-

ond, when she showed it to her class, her teacher immediately bought a copy for the school, and currently all the grades are using it.

Third, I decided late one night to try my hand at the game's most difficult word list (there are ten lists), confident that I would have no problems since spelling has always come easily to me. The Wizard led off with three words I handled easily (although "supercilious" caused me a moment of thought), then downed me on three straight wrong answers. (Naturally, I denounced the game as ridiculous, claiming that no one really cares if "inoculate" only has one "n.") Cave of the Word Wizard is sensational if only for the Wizard himself. Many educational products hide the lesson inside the game; Timeworks has managed to make the student play the game in order to get to the lesson.

-Neil Randall

Timeworks, Inc. 444 Lake Cook Rd. Deerfield, IL 60015 \$24.95 (disk)

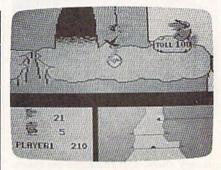
G

B. C. II: Grog's Revenge

With the notable exception of only a few movies, sequels are seldom as good as the original—and usually they're not even close. The same holds true with software sequels, again with certain exceptions and those usually in the fantasy and adventure game genre. However, on rare occasions, a truly good arcade game is succeeded by an equally good sequel. Sierra On-Line has provided just such an occasion with the release of *B. C. II: Grog's Revenge*.

B. C.'s Quest for Tires was one of the first graphically exceptional games that didn't rely solely on graphics to carry it, having a simple but challenging game format to go along with its cartoon-like animation. Thor, the hero of *Quest for Tires*, has returned in *B. C. II: Grog's Revenge* and is now searching not for Sweet Chick, but for the meaning of life. An easy task, considering that the only things standing in his way are wheel-munching Tiredactyls, greedy attendants collecting tolls, dangerous caves, twisting mountain paths—and the clam-loving monster, Grog.

Grog's Revenge brings with it not only the central character of its predecessor, but also the delightful graphics and animation that made the first B. C. game so notable. Further similarities exist in that the game presents the player with a single objective that is, at first, deceptively simple. You must maneuver Thor, transported by his uniwheeled vehicle, up three multileveled



mountains, collecting clams (which are used to pay the tolls required to advance to the next mountain) as you go. However, it just isn't as simple as it appears. Plenty of sound strategy is required in order to outwit Grog and get him off your track, and an equal amount of hand-eye coordination is necessary to manipulate Thor over, under, and around the various obstacles that litter the mountain trails and fill the dark caves.

To reveal too much about the little delights that add to both the play and the aesthetics of *Grog's Revenge* would be to deprive the buyer of some of the enjoyment of playing a game for the first time. Suffice it to say that *Grog's Revenge* leaves the gamer hoping for a sequel to the sequel.

-James Trunzo

Sierra On-Line, Inc. Coarsegold, CA 93614 \$34.95 (disk)

54 COMPUTEI's Gazette September 1985

Legionnaire

Chris Crawford's *Legionnaire* for the Commodore 64 is, as computer war games go, very unusual. First, it is a realtime simulation. Second, it takes less than 20 minutes to play. Third, its subject is tactical warfare in the age of Caesar. Realtime map-oriented war games are rare in themselves, 20minute wargames even more so, and tactical war games from the Roman era practically unheard of.

Despite its uncommon features, or perhaps because of them, Legionnaire is a very good game. You begin by specifying how many legions you wish to control (between one and ten), and then select the two barbarian tribes who will oppose you. The tribes are fictional, but each possesses characteristics appropriate to the historical era. The computer then puts your legions and their enemies on the map. Using only the joystick, you scroll around the map (it occupies several screens in total) and formulate an overall plan for the battle. The two enemy tribes begin separated, with your legions somewhere between.

Trees and multilevel slopes are the only terrain features, but they are as vital to your defense as they were historically. You must make full use of the height advantage offered by the slopes, and the strategic location of the trees. As the battle progresses, you must try to keep your legions in combat formation, with infantry in the middle and cavalry—the main offensive force—on the flanks. You represent the legion commanded by Caesar, and if Caesar dies, the game is over. Otherwise, the game ends when all the units on one side are eliminated.

As Caesar, you command your legions to march. All play is joystick-controlled and, after a few practice games, very fluid. Using the joystick, you "pick up" a legion with the on-screen cursor, then plot its movement up to eight "spaces." Quickly repeating this for each legion, you then scroll around the map watching the battle develop. After each legion reaches its ordered destination, it will stop and await further orders. Frequently it will be necessary to revise or cancel orders as the barbarian strategy unfolds, or as the legions become fatigued and losses mount. Enemy units automatically fight each other when they try to enter the same "square."

The manual is well-written and informative, with tactical hints, descriptions of the strengths and weaknesses of each tribe, and historical notes. The program is true to its objective of a fastmoving game which forces you to



combine your own strategic thinking with historical legionary tactics. With terrain, battle formations, and the enormous effects of fatigue as your main considerations, *Legionnaire* is a true learning experience. And with its short playing time and smooth action, it is highly entertaining as well. —Neil Randall

Microcomputer Games The Avalon Hill Game Company 4517 Hartford Rd. Baltimore, MD 21214 \$25 (cassette), \$30 (disk)

Adventure Writer, Dialog, And The ELF System

The Codewriter Corporation (formerly Dynatech) literally made its name with its product called *Codewriter*. That master product has now spawned smaller products, each designed for a specific type of program. We'll look at three of them here, each of which allows you to design a program without a knowledge of programming. After you've designed it, the master program generates your specific program, which you can then load and run independently.

Dialog allows you to design interactive screens, to carry on a dialog with the reader. Primarily, it's useful for creating educational programs geared towards a specific class or a particular student. In addition, though, it can be used to create any type of program in which the reader must respond, such as quizzes and trivia-type games. In fact, to test the program, I redesigned *Trivial Pursuit* so the reader could choose categories without rolling dice and would score a varying number of points depending on the difficulty of the question.

Each screen either instructs the reader to do something or asks a question. The questions are of three types: true/false, multiple choice, or fill-in-the-blanks. When you create a dialog, you instruct the program how to respond to the reader's answers. For instance, in a true/false question, you may want something different to happen depending on which answer the reader chose. *Dialog* lets you do that and much more.

Each dialog you design consists of an unlimited number of chapters. Each chapter contains 15 pages, and each page has two parts, the parameters page and the text page. On the text page you write whatever the user is to read—instructions or questions. After filling in the chapter's 15 pages (you don't have to use all 15), you save that chapter and design the next (if needed). By linking chapters, you can create a dialog of unlimited size.

The parameters page is the heart of *Dialog*. Here you tell the program what you want it to do. You choose the type of page you are designing (true/false, etc.), how many points (if any) you want awarded for a correct answer and

subtracted for a wrong answer, the messages which will accompany each answer, and even prompt and help messages to guide the reader along. More importantly, you guide the program from one page to another. For example, you might specify that a correct answer will send the reader to page 14, while an incorrect answer will send him to page 15 (perhaps a less difficult new question). Dialog also allows you to send the reader from the current chapter to a different one. In this way, you can tailor the quiz to the reader's individual needs, or, if you are creating a game, to his wants.

After you've created the dialog, you save it in a three-step process. First, you save the dialog. Next, you load the boot program from the master disk and save it to your new disk. Last, you load the BASIC compiler from the master and save it to your disk. When this is done, you can load and run your new, compiled program without the master.

The *Dialog* manual is well-written and instructive. It guides you step-bystep through a complete dialog, then gives somewhat more technical details on each of the program's functions. Although there is nothing difficult about *Dialog*, it is open-minded enough to allow a great number of different types of applications. Teachers in particular will find it useful. Of all the Codewriter programs reviewed here, *Dialog* is the easiest to use, and this only adds to its overall excellence.

The ELF System is less easy to use, but it compensates with greater versatility. Its purpose is to let you design a program which, as the manual suggests, "only you and maybe one other person in Alaska" would ever need. It resembles a spreadsheet more than a database (in fact it does not provide the cross-referencing feature of databases), but it is more simply an open-ended data manipulator. The excellent manual contains a tutorial in which you set up an expense report program, the type of program it's designed for. It would be equally applicable for small sales reports and as a small grades program for teachers.

The ELF System allows you to design the screen exactly as you want it. You can choose to work within a paging format or a scrolling format. Paging gives you eight separate screens to work with, each 40 columns by 22 rows. You use paging when the program demands several sub-sections. For example, the expense report has one page for each type of expense (travel expenses, miscellaneous expenses, mileage report). A grades program might have a separate page for each assignment. Scrolling allows one large report, 80 by 88 columns. It's used for a program needing only one large section rather than several subsections.

Designing a screen will be familiar to anyone who's used a database or spreadsheet, but experience is not necessary. Each field is delineated by a symbol depending on its type. A dollar sign indicates a money field, a number sign a numeric field, and an "@" an open field. These symbols let the program know how you want it to manipulate the information in the fields. An *ELF* program can handle up to 700 fields, 250 which you enter from the keyboard, 200 in which the computer does the calculations, and 250 label and repeat fields.

The program's sophistication shows when it's time to manipulate information. You print out the screens you've designed (a printer is recommended but not essential), and each field is numbered. Then you command the program to perform mathematical calculations by combining fields in several ways. There is even an open window to BASIC for those who prefer to work on the calculations directly. This part of the design is the most difficult, but using it properly will give you a great deal of control over your programs.

Once the program is complete, save it to an applications disk. Doing so is easy, and it's great fun watching the code flash by on the screen. At such moments you can easily justify spending the money on *The ELF System* simply by figuring out how long it would have taken you to write the code.

ELF programs are saved in BASIC. Unlike *Dialog*, *The ELF System* does not come with a BASIC compiler, but if you use ELF frequently, you'll probably want one to speed up execution. Having the program saved in BASIC is an advantage for anyone familiar with programming, though, as you can alter the program even further to suit your needs. For a nonprogrammer, *The ELF System* does the work for you; for a programmer, it will eliminate much of the tedium of screen and field creation.

Different from both of these products, but also a program generator, is *Adventure Writer*. This product is

runnuursiessi mommuursiessi Believing

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6041 Monona Drive, #104, Madison, WI 53716 phone: (608) 222-4432 designed for those who enjoy text adventures (such as Infocom's) but want to write their own. Where Dialog has the educator in mind, and The ELF System the home computerist, Adventure Writer appeals to the storyteller and puzzle-maker. In its extensive range of special features, Adventure Writer is the most impressive of the three products.

To create an adventure, you construct a database and then tell the computer how to control it. The database contains the descriptions of the locations and the objects, as well as the game's vocabulary and the messages certain actions will invoke. Nicely, all of this is left up to you.

You have complete control of eight separate "tables" (or sections) within the database. One allows you to describe each location (each with up to a screen of information). In another you describe each object, again allowing extensive description. A third is used to establish where each object begins the game (objects can be picked up and carried, if you wish). In the Vocabulary Text Table, you insert the words you want available to the player; the master program provides a good core of vocabulary, but you will want to add to the list. The Message Text Table allows you to create the messages which will follow certain actions, and the Movement Table determines how the locations are interconnected. For example, there may be three exits from the living room (East, West, South) but only one from the torture chamber.

Two other tables, by far the most difficult to create, form the core of your adventure. The Vocabulary Action Table provides the player with the ability to play the game. It controls what happens when the player enters a command. For example, INVENTORY (or a synonym) will list what the player is. carrying, TAKE THE FLASHLIGHT will cause the object (flashlight) to become part of the inventory, etc. The program works on the principle of a two-word command (e.g., GET FLASHLIGHT), but the player may type as many words as he wishes; words not in the vocabulary are simply ignored.

The Status Table tells the computer how to handle the player's actions. Each time the player enters a command, the computer checks the Status Table to see if anything is supposed to happen. For example, you may want night to fall on turn 15, or the player to feel the effects of a poison 31 turns after eating the food and die 10 turns later unless he finds the antidote, etc. The Status Table is extremely flexible, and it lets you control the adventure entirely.

Adventure Writer will allow you to create 252 location descriptions, 255 object descriptions, 255 messages, and

254 entirely separate vocabulary entries (a word and all its synonyms count as one word only). The adventures are written in machine language, so they play very quickly.

Once again, an excellent manual guides you through the system by way of a tutorial, which helps you create a mini-adventure, then takes you back into it to add a good deal of sophistication. Once finished, you should be ready to try one on your own.

There is not nearly enough space here to mention all the extra features in Adventure Writer. Suffice it to say that you will be able to create some very complex adventures. Your parser will never be as sophisticated as some commercially available text adventures, but you can make up for that if you can write a good story. The story, after all, not the game system, is what adventures are all about.

Codewriter has provided a valuable service to those interested in designing their own programs. If you're a programmer, you can use them to eliminate some of the drudgery of designing, then modify them to suit you. But for nonprogrammers they're even more valuable. The Codewriter products make the computer work for us, rather than the other way around. If you're creative in any way, you can now use your computer to prove it.

-Neil Randall

Codewriter Corporation 5605 West Howard Niles, IL 60648 \$40 each (disk)

Chipwits

Combining educational value in an entertaining program is a good way to describe Chipwits from Epyx. This 'edutainment" package is a game in which you program on-screen robots to explore rooms and mazes filled with different kinds of objects. As you train the robots to "think" for themselves, you can sharpen your analytical skills and learn some of the basics of computer programming.

Chipwits lets you create, edit, test, and delete your robots, debugging them as you go along. There are also eight adventure games included which you can play with the robots you've put together. Your options are presented through pull-down menus, and selections are made either by joystick or a Koala Pad.

In each of the mazes, your Chipwits must avoid colliding with walls and stepping on bombs while searching for food to keep energy levels high. Every Chipwit needs a program, or set of instructions, to tell it what to do. A Chipwit's program consists of a set of

40 "chips" on its main panel (a five-byeight matrix) and nine subpanels. The instruction chips are executed in an order based on their position and connections. Program control is passed from one chip to another through "output wires."

The various actions to be carried out by a Chipwit are represented by symbolic pictures, or what Epyx calls IBOL (Icon-Based Operating Language). A Chipwit can only follow the program created for it, but that set of instructions may be quite sophisticated. Different operators such as Look, Smell, and Feel are used to program each Chipwit, and these operators are used in conjunction with any of ten different parameters. A true-false test is used with the operators to make decisions.

score ChipWits ~ cycles	PHL CHIP KEY
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프랑 미드	

For example, suppose you program the Chipwit to test for an oil can (one of its favorite snacks). If the robot detects an oil can, a branching function could be used to lead the Chipwit to pick it up and eat it. If the original test (to find an oil can) proves false, your next instruction might be to look for a bomb and destroy it before moving to the next square in the game grid.

A Chipwit may also be programmed to move or turn in any direction, sing, go to a subroutine, choose a random direction, and other options. There is an advanced programming feature which allows a Chipwit to remember numbers, moves, and objects.

Chipwits is an excellent game, both in concept and implementation. The use of pull-down menus and icons makes the human-computer interface unobtrusive. There are a number of features that combine to make learning the basics of programming effective and fun, especially for children accompanied by adult supervision or receiving programming instruction. Although Epyx doesn't offer an intended age range, it seems to me that Chipwits might be a little too complex for children under ten.

-Arthur Leyenberger

Epyx, Inc. 1043 Kiel Court Sunnyvale, CA 94089 \$29.95 (disk)

also worth noting

White Lightning

White Lightning is a Forth-based development package for the Commodore 64. Although Forth is a low-level language, in some ways closer to machine language than to BASIC, it is *extensible*, meaning programmers can create their own new high-level commands. In effect, you build up your own customized language. In addition to the standard Forth vocabulary, Oasis has included a high-level graphics development system which includes over 300 new commands, offering much of the speed and power of machine language with less effort.

The documentation is excellent if you are an experienced Forth programmer. Newcomers to Forth might find it a bit technical (there are several good introductory books available for those just starting out with Forth). The software developed with White Lightning can be used-and sold-independent of this development system. Oasis Software also markets BASIC Lightning, a BASIC-level graphics development system, and Machine Lightning, an advanced machine language system. Each package comes with software on disk, a manual, and a user supplement of extended explanations and examples. All three are recommended for the serious programmer.

Oasis Software 377 Oyster Point Blvd. Unit 15 San Francisco, CA 94080 White Lightning—\$49.95 BASIC Lightning—\$39.95 Machine Lightning—\$84.95

Racing Destruction Set

Customize your Baja bugs, dirt bikes, sports cars, and six other exotic vehicles—even lunar rovers. Build any race track with any combination of obstacles. Or, use one of the 50 built-in tracks. Change the gravity of the planet on which you're racing. Add jumps, forks, crossovers. In the "destruction" mode, you can carry armor, drop land mines, and leave oil slicks. The options and variables in *Racing Destruction Set* are amazing, making this as complete and enjoyable a computer racing game as you could want. Nothing has been left out. Play against the computer or another racer. Joystick required.

Electronic Arts 2755 Campus Dr. San Mateo, CA 94403 \$32.95

Six-Gun Shootout

It's your gunslingers against the other player's (or computer's) in this strategy game based on the Old West frontier of the late 1800s. An abundance of scenarios-the OK Corral, Billy the Kid, plus eight more-and the ability to build your own characters' capabilities make this a game you can play for a long time without repeating yourself. Six-Gun Shootout is as violent as the Old West, but the emphasis is on your strategic planning. Arm your men and set up the various gunfights, battles, and campaigns. Combat rules in the game are realistic-only six bullets in a six-shooter, for example. Documentation is excellent, although it may be a bit complex for youngsters. On the other hand, you can enjoy this game without a complete knowledge of all the rules.

Strategic Simulations, Inc. 883 Stierlin Rd. Building A-200 Mountain View, CA 94043-1983 \$39.95

Wishbringer

This is an excellent all-text adventure game for beginners, providing an easy initiation into the world of adventuring without presenting insurmountable obstacles from the start. Each puzzle becomes progressively more difficult, but no illogical solutions are employed. The game may be played at two difficulty levels—using magic as an aid in solving the mystery, or deciphering the puzzles using logic and deduction. *Wishbringer* includes the usual clear, concise Infocom text. A very enjoyable game.

Infocom, Inc. 55 Wheeler St. Cambridge, MA 02138 \$34.95 (disk)

Competition Karate

This action/role-playing game allows any number of players to create teams of martial arts fighters and develop individual fighters as they train in the dojo, engage in sparring matches, and ultimately face the challenge of real combat in the arena. It can be played against another opponent or against the computer. Individual players begin as awkward white belts and through training and competitive matches improve their abilities until they are awarded the legendary red belt. The heart of Competition Karate is, of course, the tournament combat. Here fighters compete against opponents in similar belt classes, throwing kicks and punches through the use of paddles or joysticks (recent versions allow keyboard input).

Competition Karate is a challenging and enjoyable product and one that will be especially appreciated by those with an interest in the martial arts.

Motivated Software Inc. 80 Rancho Dr. Mill Valley, CA 94941 \$34.95 (disk)

Summer Games II

Following on the heels of its successful Summer Games arcade-style action package, Epyx has released a sequel every bit as good as the original. Eight new Olympic events are included: rowing, triple jump, javelin, high jump, fencing, cycling, kayaking, and equestrian contests. You can play up to seven opponents in each event, or play against the computer. The crowd noises, smooth and colorful graphics, and carefully designed joystick control help make this an exceptionally good action game. Contests in Summer Games II are slightly less difficult than in its predecessor, but playability, animation, and graphics are improved throughout.

Epyx, Inc. 1043 Kiel Ct. Sunnyvale, CA 94089 \$39.95

Tales Of Me

With *Tales of Me*, any child—with occasional help from an adult—can write, edit, print, illustrate, and bind a complete personalized hardcover book. The finished product contains facts about a child and his or her friends, family, pets, and adventures. And what you end up with are very entertaining stories which almost any child—ages 7–14—will enjoy. *Tales of Me* consists of four chapters, with the author choosing who the hero/heroine will be. Not only is the program fun for children, it also reinforces reading, spelling, and writing skills.

Other programs in Woodbury's PlayWriter series include Adventures in Space, Castles and Creatures, and Mystery!. Each set only contains enough material to make one book. If the user wants to create more, a refill kit (\$9.95) can be purchased from Woodbury. (In conjunction with Grolier Electronic Publishing, Woodbury will sponsor a national writing contest this fall with entry blanks handled through schools and retailers.)

Woodbury Software 127 White Oak Lane CN1001 Old Bridge, NJ 08857 \$39.95 (disk)

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Programming The 128



Charles Brannon Program Editor

By now, many of you have seen or even own a Commodore 128 (for a hands-on review, see "Inside the 128," in the June 1985 issue). This successor to the 64 incorporates a 64 mode that runs all 64 software, and can use virtually all 64 hardware and peripherals, making it easy to upgrade to the 128, and giving first-time Commodore owners instant access to the large 64 software library.

To use the expanded keyboard, full 128K memory, and RGB color 80 columns, you need to run in the true 128 mode. The 128 mode is a real upgrade of the 64, but has a familiar feel to it. The same VIC chip is used to display 40 columns, bitmap graphics, and sprites, so the screen even looks the same, except for Commodore's new power-on color choice-light green text on a dark gray screen with a light green border. You need an RGB monitor (or a monochrome monitor with an adapter cable) to use the full-color 80 column mode, which is entirely independent of the 40-column screen supported by the VIC chip.

The new BASIC 7.0 is one of the most feature-packed BASICs I've seen. To learn about the BASIC, I wrote a simple *Frogger*type game, taking advantage of the automatic sprite-movement feature supported by BASIC. It seemed that if the game were designed around the special BASIC features, I could get machine-language animation and playability. I was half right. The game, "Litter Patrol," will run only in BASIC 7.0 in the 128 mode, but could be converted to run on the 64 with the Super Expander.

Playing Litter Patrol

Litter Patrol uses a joystick plugged into port 2. A joystick plugged into port 1 still interferes with the keyboard in 128 mode. The goal of Litter Patrol is quite simple: Pick up all the bits of litter and fill all the trash cans. Your heavy-duty (but sluggish) truck can move in eight directions almost anywhere on the screen. The cars, zooming back and forth on the highway, are constantly throwing out bits of trash, which appear as bright dots (periods) on the road. Move the claw of your truck over the trash bit, and press the fire button. Your truck picks up the litter.

Now move the claw over any trash can (which looks like a hollow circle), and press the button. The trash drops in the can, and the lid closes. Each trash can can only hold one load of trash, so it turns solid to show you not to use it again. After you've filled all 12 trash cans, you proceed to the next level. The cars go faster, and you move more slowly—quite a handicap.

The game would be easy (and pointless) if not for the zooming cars. Dodging them provides the entire challenge for the game. If you get hit, you lose your trash bit-if you're carrying one-and one truck. The game ends when you lose all five trucks. Just to make things more interesting, you have a time limit, represented by a blue bar at the top of the screen. The bar drops by one segment every two seconds, so you have about 80 seconds to complete each level. The game ends instantly when you run out of time.

There are some safe zones for your truck where you can't be hit, medians between each roadway, and at the top and bottom of the screen. There's a secret safety zone, too, but I'll leave its discovery up to you. You must move your truck halfway onto the roadway to fill a trash can, though. This makes a tough game even tougher. The hardest part of writing a game is in making it challenging but not too frustrating. Almost any game gets easier with practice, but an unfair game doesn't encourage you to try.

The Time Eaters

Litter Patrol is fun to play, but a caveat is in order. I didn't intend to program the game for its own sake, but for its educational value. Keeping in mind that the game is in BASIC, you may find it too slow. The main problem is the automatic sprite movement. The cars move by themselves once set up, but they are time eaters, stealing time during the interrupts from the mainline BASIC program. More about this below.

We'll take a walk through the program listing. The program is too big for a line-by-line analysis, so we'll tackle it in chunks. You might find the program listing and put your thumb there for crossreference purposes.

Lines 100–190: The GRAPHIC 0,1 command switches to the 40column text screen and clears the screen. The COLOR 0,12 statement sets the background color to dark gray (even though this is the default color), and COLOR 4,6 sets the border color to green. Note that the colors are numbered 1–16, not 0–15 as in POKEs. We GOSUB 760 to fill sprite shape strings from the DATA statements.

The roadways will be the background color showing through other areas printed with reverse spaces. This lets us put yellow and white lines on the road. We'll print green reverse spaces to represent grass, delineating the roadways. To print the median lines and grass, we create 40 character strings within the FOR-NEXT loop. It may be easier for the programmer to just define the literal strings as 40 characters within quotes (like SP = "{40 SPACES}"), but it's easier to type in the program if we use a FOR-NEXT loop. I didn't want any confusion over listing conventions for the first 128 program published in the GAZETTE. For

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this reason, you'll find no embedded cursor controls. Everything is done with CHR\$ codes. Instead of printing color codes, we use the COLOR command to change the text color. However, you'll occasionally see a {SPACE}. Just type one space instead of the bracketed word.

Line 140 turns off all sprites that may have been active from a previous RUN of the game. We then print the roadways with green bars above the road, white or yellow median bars for the middle of the road, and blank lines for the road itself. The time line is printed in blue at the top of the screen.

Lines 200–250: Line 200 is trying to print a 40-column inverse string at the bottom of the screen. You can't normally do this without scrolling, but it's possible if you print 39 characters, cursor left, use the INST key to insert the thirtyninth character into the fortieth position, then print another character to fill the gap created by INST.

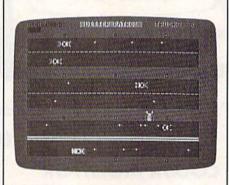
The title of the game is printed with the CHAR command. CHAR is a usable substitute for PRINT AT. It lets you print any string at any X,Y position on the screen, and in normal or reverse field. Combine it with COLOR to change the text color. The subroutines at 720 and 730 are used to display the score and number of trucks ("lives") remaining. The FOR-NEXT loop in lines 220–230 draws all the trash cans, at rows 2, 9, 16, 23, and columns 8, 20, and 32.

We then build a music string. It's a cutesy, happy melody, but all that's important here is to notice the PLAY syntax. The letters CDEF-GAB stand for notes. The V1 sets the voice to voice 1, O2 sets the octave to 2 (that's an O, not a zero), and T0 selects a piano-like instrument setting. The letter I sets the note duration to eighth notes; Q is used for quarter notes, with a period for a dotted quarter. The sharp (#) precedes the note it modifies. And R is used as a rest. We'll play the string in line 360.

Lines 260–320: The automatic car sprites are set up. SPRCOLOR sets the sprite multicolor registers to white and black. All sprites share these colors. White is used for the windshield (or the claw on the truck), and black for the tires. I used the built-in sprite editor to design the sprites, then made DATA statements for them. The DATA statements are read into strings, then each string is assigned to a sprite with the SPRSAV command. Sprite strings are 67 characters long, not 64 as you might expect.

For the six sprites (FORI = 2TO7), we read the sprite X and Y positions from a DATA statement at line 1110. Notice that you can now RESTORE to any line number. The SPRITE command turns on the sprite, sets its color, and specifies multicolor mode. It can also be used to select sprite/foreground priority, and X/Y expansion. Nonexpanded sprites offer the greatest detail.

The MOVSPR command can move a sprite to any position, up or down by any amount, or automatically at any angle and at 16 speeds.



The crafty truck has dodged the car and rests momentarily on a median strip in "Litter Patrol."

We use the automatic syntax (the two arguments are separated by a # sign instead of a comma). The angle is either 90 (right) or 270 (left). Angle 0 is pointing straight up in the sprite angular system. Whether a sprite goes left or right depends on its sprite number. If (SN=2) is true (-1), then 180 is added to 90, giving us 270. Otherwise, the angle is 90.

The speed, which can range from 0-15, varies from up to 5 speeds from the base speed, DF. This sets the difficulty level. A higher DF gives generally faster cars. We save the angles and speeds in arrays so that we can later pause the game (all speeds go to zero), and restart it from the arrays.

The automatic sprite movement is amazing. Even if you stop the program, the sprites continue. You can LIST your program, and the sprites still whiz by. However, you'd notice a suspicious slowness to the listing. When you use automatic sprites, everything else slows down drastically. The more sprites are moving, and the faster they go, the less time is available for the main program. This made the truckmoving part of Litter Patrol quite sluggish, and explains why the truck moves more slowly as the cars go faster.

While automatic sprites give you smooth, fast motion, this motion is not under your control. Speed is the reason you would use the automatic sprites in the first place, but the time saved by the automation is stolen from your main program. You can achieve a workable compromise if you plan your game around the limitations.

Lines 340-360: We synchronize the truck's position with the character screen so that the claw will cover the dots that represent trash bits. The truck always moves eight notches at a time, as if it were a character. Therefore, it's always synchronized with the character grid.

Line 350 turns on the collision interrupts. Any time a sprite hits a sprite, the program goes to line 580. Since all the sprites are in separate lanes, this can only happen when the truck is smashed. When we RE-TURN from the subroutine at line 580, the program picks up where it left off when the collision occurred.

We play the tune in line 360 only at the beginning of the first level (IF DF=1). The colon after the THEN is necessary to avoid a syntax error. This is inconsistent with the way BASIC is supposed to work, but is a familiar necessity with many language extensions on the 64. Apparently some of the BASIC 7.0 commands are considered extensions of BASIC.

Lines 370-470: We enter the main loop here. While the car sprites move automatically, we must move the truck ourselves. First, if two seconds have passed (TI-T>120), we erase a character from the time line. If the time line hits zero, we go to the "game is over" routine at line 640. In 380 we check for a keystroke. If a key is pressed, we halt all sprites and wait

for a new keystroke with GETKEY, then turn all the sprites back on.

In line 390, we check for the highly probable: Is the value of RND(1) (which randomly varies between 0 and 1) less than .95? About 95 times out of 100, it will be, skipping lines 400 and 410. Five percent of the time, though, RND(1) will be greater than or equal to .95, so we pick a sprite number, read its X/Y position, translate the sprite coordinates to character coordinates, and draw a white period to represent an empty cola can (or whatever litterbugs throw out car windows). They all look like little dots, though, from your aerial perspective. The random statement controls the timing of litter dropping. Without it, there would be a stream of trashy bits flowing from all cars.

Lines 420-460 move the truck. The JOYstick command returns a number from 0-8, and is greater than 128 if the fire button is pressed. We use the JOY value as an index into the DX and DY arrays. These arrays contain the values -8, 0, or 8 for each position. For example, the southwest position of the joystick is down eight (+8) and left eight (-8). Remember that we're moving eight spaces at a time. We add this displacement to the current X and Y positions of the sprite, then relocate the sprite to the new position. We subtract the displacement if that would put the sprite off the screen.

Lines 480-570: This is the fire button routine, called by line 430 if it's pressed. It first figures out the position of the character underneath the truck claw, then PEEKs screen memory to see what the character is. If it's a period (a trash bit), and if the truck is not carrying a trash bit, we POKE directly into the sprite shape to put a dot in the claw, then POKE a space into the position where the period was. So even in BASIC 7.0, you sometimes need to use PEEK and POKE. One point is added to the player's score, which is redisplayed using the subroutine at 720.

If the character is an empty trash can (hollow ball), and if the truck is carrying a piece of trash, we change that hollow ball to a solid ball, increment the filled trash can counter, and award ten points. If all 12 trash cans are full, we award a 1000 point bonus and increment the difficulty level, without letting the difficulty level exceed 3. The game is restarted at line 140.

Notice the use of BEGIN and BEND. BEGIN starts a block of code that is only executed if a preceding IF was true. BEND ends the block. So BEGIN/BEND lets you extend the statement after a THEN into several lines. I placed a colon on these extended lines to remind myself that they are part of a BEGIN-/BEND block.

Lines 580–700: This is the collision routine, called automatically whenever the truck is hit. The function BUMP(1) reads the sprite-to-sprite collision register. The collision routine should only be called when the sprites collide, but I found it was entered twice for every time the truck was hit. The check in line 580 prevents false collisions. I still don't know why this is necessary.

For the collision, we print a silly message, make a high-pitched sound effect, move the truck back to the bottom of the screen, remove any trash bit the truck may be carrying, reset the collision with A = BUMP(1), then decrease the number of trucks. If there are still trucks remaining, we continue with the game by RETURNing from the sprite interrupt.

For the "game over" routine, we play another tune, print the GAME OVER message, and wait for the fire button to be pressed while we redraw GAME OVER in different colors. Before we check for the button press, we first wait for the player to let go of the button in case the player was picking up or dropping a trash bit. Otherwise, the game would instantly restart.

Lines 720–1110: These are simple subroutines. Line 720 updates the score; line 730 updates the number of remaining trucks; 740 stops all sprites; 750 restarts them; and 760–780 read in the joystick displacements and sprite shapes. The rest of the program is DATA statements for the cars and the truck.

The descriptions above can give you an idea of the detail required to program even a simple game. This is not meant to discourage, but to challenge.

See program listing on page 102.



Maze-Mania

Mark Tuttle, Kevin Mykytyn, And Philip Nelson

It's easy to find your way through this maze, but can you make it within the time limit while avoiding the fast-moving cubots? A ten-level game with two variations (for the stouthearted only) for the Commodore 64. A joystick is required.

Here's a written guarantee that you won't find this game easy or dull. From the start, "Maze-Mania" puts your brain and hand to the test. The object is simple: Travel through the maze and exit. But getting there within the time limit is a rare occasion.

Move Fast And Think Ahead

After entering the program and saving a copy, plug a joystick into port 1. Load the program, type RUN, and select the game you wish to play: Normal, Fade, or Nervous. Start with the Normal Game-it's hard enough. Next, choose a oneor two-player game (more on the two-player game below). Then get ready-the action begins immediately, and the time starts ticking away. You begin at level 1 (there are ten) with three lives. On the left side of the maze, you're represented by the white ball. Using your joystick, maneuver to the exit on the right side of the maze, avoiding the fast-moving cubots. A collision is costly.

The key to succeeding is to move fast and think ahead. The cubots create a lot of traffic, and you have to study their movement to plot your course. But don't study too long, or time will run out.

Sitting back and moving carefully and deliberately works well, but you won't succeed this way. You must complete the maze in less than a minute. If time expires or you collide with a cubot, you lose one life. The timer, at the top of the screen, starts at 200 and counts down very quickly. A successful trip through the maze earns points (the level completed multiplied by the time remaining) and an extra life (two is the maximum you can have in reserve). You then enter the next, faster level with a different maze.

As the levels increase, so will your strategy. At the higher levels, you'll have to move so quickly that you'll rely solely on instinct. Be sure to have a good supply of adrenaline on hand.

When you've exhausted your lives or completed level 10 (we've never completed level 9 here at the GAZETTE), you receive a final score, highest level completed, and an invitation to play again.

At Your Own Risk

The game variations, Fade and Ner-

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Starting at the left, this player (the white ball) has made it almost halfway through the maze. In a safe position, he waits for the cubot to move out of the way.

vous, are not for the timid. The rules of the normal game apply, but either variation should be seriously undertaken only if you've mastered the normal game. In the Fade Game, the cubots fade and reappear. Only with careful study can you succeed. The Nervous Game will be familiar to those who have been seasick. The entire maze shakes repeatedly. If you make it through level 10 in this game, consider a career in the Navy.

The Two-Player Version

All the rules discussed above apply in the two-player version. Note, however, that both players must share the same joystick. Each player continues until completing the maze or losing all three lives. If one player loses, he receives a "Game Over" message and passes play to his opponent, who may then try for a new high score. Also, the final screen appears only after *both* players have exhausted all lives or completed level 10. *See program listing on page 101.*

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TRACKER

Ned W. Schultz

Can you help Purple Herbie get home? This game for the Commodore 64, written by a child psychologist, is designed for the whole family: level 1 for children and the higher levels for adults. A joystick is required.

In this strategy game, you're Tracker the robot, and your mission is to lay track across the wilderness so Purple Herbie can get home. If you lay track cleverly, Herbie can collect lots of valuable objects on his way home. But that's only part of the strategy. You must watch out for the Meanies and the Deadly X's they leave behind. They'll destroy your track. And you have to work quickly—your time is limited and the clock is always moving.

With five skill levels, "Tracker" is designed so that it can be played by young children as well as adults. It requires creative solutions, risk-taking, and racing against time. On the lowest level, it has educational value and provides a challenge. On the higher levels, the game can be very difficult for even the most seasoned game player.

Tracker has no "pattern" each game is designed by the player. And because getting Herbie home even without collecting any prizes provides a sense of "winning," children as young as three or four can have fun with Tracker. Adults will find a different challenge: collecting the maximum number of points while getting Herbie home.

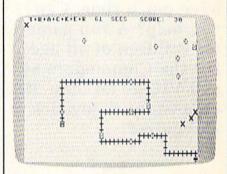
Choosing The Right Skill Level After typing in the program, save a copy to disk or tape, then run the program. First, you're presented with an option (Y/N) for game instructions. These should be read the first time you play.

Next, select a skill level from 1 to 5. Level 1 offers the fewest Meanies and Deadly X's (and no penalty points). The prizes increase in value across the five levels, as do the number of points for getting Purple Herbie home. A higher skill level, then, is important if you're playing competitively for high score. The level you select remains the same through each round of the game.

Move Tracker with a joystick (port 2), and press the fire button to lay track as you move. Wind a trail of track through as many objects as you wish and direct Tracker "home" (the pink square at the lower right). Only when Tracker is home will Herbie start out to follow the track and collect points. Be careful not to linger—the Meanies are constantly on the move, and the timer (at the top of the screen) ticks away without pause. Herbie must be home before it reaches 0.

If track is laid in a disorderly fashion (by creating branches rather than a single, continuous route, for example), you may confuse Herbie, so you should design your track efficiently, going through as many objects as possible if you're playing for points. If Herbie dead ends or stalls (runs into a Deadly X, for example), move Tracker quickly to Herbie's area (he can move diagonally if the fire button is not pressed) and erase any track you don't want by moving over it without the fire button pressed. Press the fire button again to lay new track if necessary. Also note that Tracker can "wrap around" the screen (right edge to left edge and vice versa) and lay track. You might need to use this feature occasionally, such as when a Meanie leaves a Deadly X in a strategic position.

You begin each game with three Trackers (lives). If time runs out before Herbie is home, or if



Purple Herbie follows the track you've placed.

Tracker runs into a Deadly X, you lose one life. The game ends when you've lost all three Trackers.

A Competitive Challenge

If you're playing competitively for highest points, you can risk going for all the points and a special bonus. Be sure to capture at least half the available points or you'll receive a penalty (except in level 1). It's a good idea to get Tracker home as fast as possible and let Herbie start moving-the longer you wait, the more Meanies and Deadly X's appear. You can modify your track when Herbie is closer to home. The best strategy is to collect as many prizes as you can while still leaving enough time for Herbie to make it home.

No one has ever captured the perfect round bonus above level 2, so this is a goal to aim for. The record at level 5 is 16,900 points. *See program listing on page 91.*

Friendly Alien

Cal Overhulser

A stranded visitor from another galaxy needs to get home and doesn't have much time. Can you help? A fun game for children of all ages. For the Commodore 64 and VIC-20 (at least 3K expansion). A joystick is required.

Designed especially for children, "Friendly Alien" is a nonviolent game which requires strategy and a little dexterity with a joystick. The object is simple: You must guide a stranded visitor to a phone from which he can call home, then lead him to the ship when it lands. That's easy enough, but what presents a challenge is the visitor's sweet tooth and his susceptibility to human viruses.

Candy, Cola, And The Two-Minute Flu

When you first run the program, you're given game instructions and asked to choose one of five skill levels. First-time players should start with level 1 (the easiest) and move up as each level is mastered. After the screen is drawn, the game begins immediately. Using a joystick (port 2 on the 64), move the visitor around the screen. You'll see three kinds of randomly placed objects: candy (the small dots), cola (red cans), and flu bugs (blue and yellow stars).

The object is to eat all the 70 COMPUTEI's Gazette September 1985

candy while avoiding the cola and, of course, the flu bugs. Drinking the cola causes an allergic reaction, making the alien's movements a bit unpredictable (you may have to drink some of the cola at the higher skill levels to get to the candy). The flu bugs are more serious threats they're fatal. Avoid them at all costs. Be particularly careful around the moving (yellow) bugs. They often hover near pieces of candy.

After you eat all the candy, a phone appears at the upper left, and the visitor reappears at the bottom right. You must guide him to the phone so he can call "home" for a spaceship, again avoiding the cola and the flu bugs. After hearing the phone ring three times, the visitor again appears at the bottom right and the spaceship arrives. A ramp is lowered for the friendly alien to board. Move him to the ramp without allowing him to drink a cola or catch the flu, and he's home safe.

You must work quickly—especially at the higher levels, where there is more candy (and more obstacles, too). In the Commodore 64 version, you have two minutes to get the visitor to the spaceship ramp; in the VIC version, one minute and 30 seconds. Be sure to keep an eye on the time.

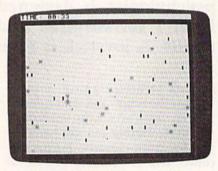
Typing It In

If you have a Commodore 64, type in Program 1 and save a copy before typing RUN. The VIC version is approximately 5.5K, so you'll need at least a 3K expander to type in the program and run it. Don't add any spaces as they could cause some lines to go beyond the allowable 88-character limit on the VIC. Again, be sure to save the pro-

gram before you run it.

Two short loaders (Programs 3 and 4) for the VIC are included to allow an automatic check for sufficient memory, automatic adjustment for any memory expander, and automatic loading of the main program. Program 3 is for disk users, Program 4 for tape users. If you use tape, first type in and save Program 4, then type in and save Program 2 immediately following the loader. With tape you can name either program anything you wish since the tape loader loads the next program regardless of the name.

VIC disk users may type in and save Program 2 and Program 3 in any sequence. However, the main



Avoid the flu bugs while you help the friendly alien collect candy pieces (64 version).

program (2) must have the same name as found in line 60009 of the loader program. (I've used "VICFRIENDLY"—with no spaces. You can change this if you like.)

Notes To Programmers

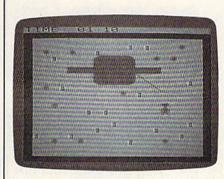
Descriptive REM statements are included before each major program segment to aid those interested in understanding how the program is written. None of these REMs are the destinations of GOTOs or GOSUBs, so they can safely be removed.

Joystick movement in the VIC version is checked with a machine language routine contained in DATA statements. The routine is POKEd into the cassette buffer in line 94. The SYS in line 1000 calls the routine and puts the joystick direction in address 830. The 64 version uses a more conventional BASIC joystick reader in line 1000. In both versions, the variable AA is made equal to the joystick direction in line 1000. The ON-GOSUB in line 1050 checks this variable and adjusts the alien's location by choosing one of the subroutines in lines 11-18.

In both versions, custom character information is found in the DATA statements. Any typing error here could be critical and difficult to find. I've included a DATA statement checksum checker in line 70 (64 version) and line 95 (VIC version). The checksum is calculated after each READ in the preceding lines. This will greatly reduce the chance of typing errors in the DATA statements.

When there is more than one moving flu bug (skill levels 2-5), not only is their direction random (line 1510), but also selected randomly is which flu bug moves (line 1500). This adds suspense to the game and, more importantly, keeps it from running too slowly at the higher skill levels. Notice that the movement subroutines in lines 11-18 are also used to move the selected flu bug by the ON-GOSUB in line 1515.

The game screen has a solid frame (border). This makes



A phone call brings the spaceship which will carry the alien home (VIC version).

programming simpler by allowing the programmer to keep the moving characters on the screen with a simple check for collision with the border character code rather than using lengthy position checking calculations.

Custom Characters

The custom characters are created by first moving the normal uppercase and numeric characters (screen codes 0-63) into RAM. This is done in lines 20 and 40. Line 20 protects the upper part of memory by changing the top-of-memory pointer. Line 40 moves the characters into the protected area. In the 64 version, lines 36 and 48 are also needed to switch in and out the character ROMs. Beginning in line 50, the custom character information replaces some of the normal characters. The numeric and most of the alphabetic characters are not replaced, thus allowing readable error printouts should you have custom characters enabled while debugging your program. The switch to the new character set is in line 515.

The time limit can be changed if you want the game to be even more challenging. (The best time I've managed on skill level 5 is 1 minute, 15 seconds on the VIC and 1 minute, 45 seconds on the 64.) To change the time limit, change the value of TU\$ in line 830. For example, to change it to 1 minute, 15 seconds, change the value of TU\$ to 000114 in line 830. The value should be one second less than the limit you want. To keep the game instructions correct, you'll also want to change line 169 in the VIC version and line 170 in the 64 version to your new time limit.

If you'd rather not type in the program (VIC or 64 version), send a blank tape or formatted disk, a selfaddressed, stamped return envelope, and \$3 (U.S. funds) for each copy. Outside the U.S., don't send stamps but include the extra cost of postage. Please note the name of the program, which computer you own, and if you want the disk or tape loader included (VIC version only). Send it to:

Cal Overhulser P.O. Box 494 Westford, MA 01886

See program listings on page 93.



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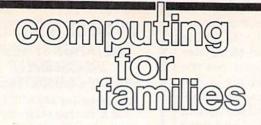
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In Search Of The Computer Sandbox Part 1



Fred D'Ignazio Associate Editor

Since I was a child I have been fascinated with learning. Learning, to me, has never meant the mindless accumulation of facts. Instead, it has meant the careful acquisition of thinking and communication skills—much in the way a backpacker shops for durable lightweight supplies that fit him just right, and that he can carry with him and use when he is on his own in the wilderness.

The microcomputer offers us a chance to become active learners. As Bill Higginson of MIT and Queens College has said, we can use microcomputers to build a curriculum around us. Instead of following a top-down curriculum of learning that has been mandated by society for all learners, we can start from the bottom and build our own curriculum, based on our own unique gifts, genius, needs, and desires. What do we have a special knack for? Whatever it is, it should be in our curriculum. What are our obsessions, our passions in life? These too should be in our curriculum.

Playing Dress-Up With Powerful Ideas

Almost everything we encounter in life can be seen as a problem. But we don't have to see problems as pranksters and villains waiting to ambush us, trip us up, and spoil our fun. Instead we can adopt a playful approach to solving problems, and microcomputers can help us develop this approach.

There is no single failsafe problem-solving style. Instead there are many styles, and it's helpful to experiment with as many as possible. I liken this experimentation to playing "dress up." Just as young children love to dress up in all sorts of colorful, oversized, and outlandish clothes, we should play dress-up with powerful ideas and problem-solving styles. We should put them on, try them out, and see how they "fit." This playful approach can turn problem-solving from a chore into a game. And it can give us the momentum and self-confidence we'll need when we come up against the many nasty, thorny problems that life throws our way.

The Computer Sandbox

The computer is like a sandbox, a playful environment where we can confront all sorts of problems and try on all sorts of problem-solving styles *and never get hurt*. It's all make-believe, so it's safe to go anywhere and say and do the most outrageous things. We can use the computer to learn cause-and-effect and responsibility for our decisions, but we can also experience the freedom to experiment and be creative.

There's lots of good "sandbox" software for the Commodore 64. Some of the best comes from Sunburst Communications. Sunburst's rich assortment of over three dozen Commodore 64 programs (including Memory Castle, The Incredible Laboratory, The Pond, The Factory, The King's Rule, and Teddy's Playground) create environments in which children of all ages can learn powerful problem-solving styles by making important decisions in make-believe worlds.

Lou Roberts, of EPIE (the Educational Products Information Exchange) has said that the computer's power comes from letting you learn powerful ideas, not through abstract theory, formulas, or descriptions, but through *experiencing* the ideas in a makebelieve setting. For example, a child can learn advanced strategies of pattern recognition while she navigates a frog through an array of lilypads (in *The Pond*). She can master techniques to strengthen her sequential memory while she tries to find her way through a mazelike castle (in *Memory Castle*). She can practice methods of hypothesis generation and testing while she plays mad scientist and builds monsters (in *The Incredible Laboratory*).



Building monsters in The Incredible Laboratory.

In my May column, I wrote that one of real-life software's necessary ingredients is a hefty manual. The manual doesn't describe how to use the software, since reallife software should be easy to use and self-explanatory. Rather it should be an introduction to the skills and knowledge that the software is teaching and a resource book full of activities. All of the Sunburst programs come with this kind of manual.

Next month we'll look at a checklist to help evaluate computer programs and activities and see if they're up to sandbox standards. We'll also see how to turn your computer into a computer sandbox using software you already own.

(For more information on Sunburst software, write: Sunburst Communications, 39 Washington Avenue, Pleasantville, NY 10570. Or call 800-431-1934 or 914-769-5030 for a free catalog. You might also ask about their free videotape (either Beta or VHS format) on problem solving: "Bears, Monsters, and Frogs." It's a good introduction to teaching problem solving and to the educational philosophy of Sunburst.)

Weather Prophet

George W. Miller, Assistant Technical Editor

We all look at the forecast to see whether we should go on a picnic or stay home to read a book, or carry an umbrella or put on a shortsleeved shirt. This program for the 64 and Plus/4 can give you a pretty reliable idea of what weather to expect in the next day or two. It could also make a good school project. A disk drive is required.

Everyone talks about the weather; it's one of the safest topics to discuss. You can't argue with somebody who says 'Beautiful day we're having.'' With 'Weather Prophet," when you make a new acquaintance at a social gathering and the weather comes up, you can say ''My computer is predicting rain," or 'I think the forecast is wrong, my computer says it will be sunny."

You'll have to keep some records, of course. Ideally, you should load and run the program every day and spend a few minutes to update the weather files. The payoff is that as your weather database grows, your forecast becomes more accurate.

After entering the necessary information (temperature, humidity, wind speed and direction, and so on), you're given a short forecast. In addition, Weather Prophet looks back into the database for similar weather. It reminds you of what happened for several days after the last occurrence of any similar conditions, allowing you to better evaluate the short-range forecast generated by the program.

Weather Prophet tells you what the normal high and low tem-

perature and rainfall or snowfall amounts for your area should be, and keeps track of the cumulative amounts of rain and snow, for you to compare against the average. Weather Prophet will also calculate the "heating and cooling degree days," so you'll know what to expect on your utility bills. It can even generate a monthly summary report. You choose whether all of this information is printed on the screen or a printer.

Professional weather forecasting services such as Accuweather and the National Weather Service have access to millions of dollars worth of state-of-the-art equipment, and they still have problems giving a reliable forecast. How can a BASIC program hope to emulate the mainframe computers used by these services?

During our testing period, Weather Prophet maintained an accuracy rating of over 98 percent. That's surprising, considering that the information needed to generate the forecast is very easy for anyone to obtain.

Predicting, Not Guessing

It's been said that to predict the weather, all you have to say is that

tomorrow will be pretty much like today, and you'll be right more often than not. But 50 percent accuracy isn't a very good average. Or you could memorize weather folklore, such as red sky at morning, sailors take warning; red sky at night, sailor's delight. Some of these sayings are remarkably accurate, although they may be true only in certain areas.

Meteorologists have determined that three factors greatly influence local climatic conditions: barometric pressure, the rate of change of the barometer, and the wind direction.

In the northern hemisphere, the winds of a low pressure cell (also known as a *cyclone*) rotate in a counter-clockwise direction. A high pressure system (or *anti-cyclone*) has winds rotating in a clockwise direction. If you were to face into the wind, a low pressure cell would generally be located to your right, and an area of high pressure would exist somewhere to your left. Weather Prophet uses this knowledge to decide which type of weather system is influencing your local climatic pattern.

The rate of change of the barometric pressure helps determine how quickly a weather system is approaching and what type of system it is. A low pressure system usually brings in clouds and bad weather, while high pressure is usually accompanied by clear skies and fair weather. The barometric pressure reading determines how strong the approaching system is.

You can gather this information yourself very easily. Barometers can be purchased at most hardware stores. You can use a weather vane to judge the direction of the wind or just observe the smoke from a chimney. Go outside and face north. East will be on your right hand, south is behind you, and west is to your left. You can easily decide which direction the wind is coming from.

As you gather data to develop your own historical file of local climatological data, you'll need information about the wind speed, too. This can be estimated quite accurately, using this table:

ESTIMATED WIND SPEED

Wind Speed (mph)	Observed Effect
0-1	calm, smoke rises vertically
1–3	direction seen in smoke, but not in a weather vane
4-7	leaves rustle
8-2	leaves and small twigs move
13-18	small branches move
19-24	small trees sway
25-31	large branches move
32-38	trees sway, walking into the wind is difficult
39-46	twigs break off trees, cars veer on road
47-54	roof slates may blow away
55-63	trees are uprooted
64-72	widespread damage apparent
73 and up	hurricane winds

You'll need the daily high and low temperatures, relative humidity, and the amount of precipitation as well. This can be obtained from newspapers, the news on television, or from NOAA (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration) Radio broadcasts. In most areas this public service band radio station broadcasts a continuous weather forecast from the National Weather Service, and, usually between 7:00 and 9:00 a.m. and again between 6:00 and 9:00 p.m., broadcasts a weather summary for the preceding day which includes all the information you'll need.

Of course, it would be more fun to collect the information yourself and make your data truly unique to your specific location. Rain gauges may be purchased at many stores, or you can make your own with a coffee can and a ruler. Your barometer may have a gauge for relative humidity built into it, although this can be influenced by its location and may not give a true indication of the actual relative humidity. To measure the high and low temperatures yourself, you'll need a Mini-Max Thermometer, which indicates temperature extremes.

Typing In Weather Prophet

Enter the program carefully using "The Automatic Proofreader," (published frequently in the GAZETTE). Lines 10–40 allow you to set the screen and border colors for your computer. If you're using a 64, delete the REM in line 20 when you're ready to save Weather Prophet. For the Plus/4, delete the REM in line 40. All other program lines are the same for both computers.

You'll have to customize Weather Prophet to display the local normal high and low temperatures, and rainfall and snowfall amounts for your area. Weather Prophet currently holds the normal conditions for Greensboro, North Carolina.

This weather information is available from several sources. Many almanacs list highs, lows, and precipitation. You could also check with your local newspaper or television station. The best source for climatological data is the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration:

NOAA

National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service National Climatic Data Center Federal Building Asheville, NC 28801

Request a copy of "Local Climatological Data, Annual Summary with Comparative Data" for your area.

When you have the information, change the DATA statements in lines 3400 and 3410 to the values for the monthly high temperatures in your area. Lines 3430 and 3440 should be changed to the average monthly low temperatures. Finally, lines 3460 and 3470 will contain average monthly precipitation, and line 3490 will be average monthly snowfall.

own with a coffee can and a ruler.The values for each categoryYour barometer may have a gaugebegin with January for the firstfor relative humidity built into it, al-value and are entered in order

through December.

If you're not using a Commodore printer, it may be necessary to change the commands to send information to your printer. All that's necessary is to enter the proper commands in lines 140 and 150. Be sure to include a RETURN command at the end of each line because these are subroutines.

Carefully enter the program exactly as listed with the exceptions of your customized DATA statements and printer commands. Weather Prophet uses relative files, and the syntax must be exact.

Putting Weather Prophet To Work

Load and run Weather Prophet. Be sure to leave the disk which contains Weather Prophet and your data files in the disk drive at all times. The program checks the disk for information frequently as it runs.

You first see the main menu. If you have a printer connected and would like a printout of any information from Weather Prophet, enter 0 to enable output to the printer. The screen will clear for a second, then return, but will now indicate that the printer is on. Be sure your printer is turned on before you use this option. You can turn off the printer by entering 0 again. The display will indicate the printer is off.

The more you use the program and accumulate information, the more intelligent Weather Prophet becomes. Try to collect and enter data at the same time each day. This will help the program maintain some degree of consistency as it evaluates the data.

First, tell the program about the day's weather. Press 1 to begin entering the data. You'll be prompted for the date, in month, day, and year format. Separate each entry with a comma. (For example, July 4, 1985 would be 7,4,85.)

Have the information you gathered on hand. Answer the prompts as they appear. If you mistype an entry, press RETURN until you reach the end of the data entry routine. The information you typed is displayed on the screen or printer, and you'll be asked if it's correct. Answer *no* if you've made a mistake and you'll return to the beginning of the routine, with no harm done. Data must then be retyped.

Describe the cloud cover as a number between 0 and 100 percent, which represents the amount of the sky obscured by clouds. On a totally overcast day, for example, the cloud cover would be 100 percent.

The comment line is for your notes about the weather (fair, partly cloudy, rain, and so on). Any comments are OK, but be sure not to use commas.

When you've finished, the information you typed is displayed on the screen, along with the normal high and low temperatures for the month, rainfall and snowfall amounts, and heating or cooling degree days. A cumulative total is also displayed.

Next, the data is stored on the disk and Weather Prophet searches for similar conditions in the file and generates a short term forecast. It only attempts to forecast for the period during which it has a reasonably reliable forecast. This may cover between 12 and 72 hours.

Press any key to continue beyond the forecast. If any data similar to previous weather data is found, it is displayed, and the forecast conditions from that situation are shown. Use this historical record to evaluate the current forecast.

At times you may want a new forecast but don't want to store the information in the file, especially when weather conditions are changing rapidly. To generate a forecast, enter 2 from the main menu, and follow the prompts to enter barometric pressure, rate of change of the barometer, and wind direction. A forecast will be displayed, and the disk will be read in a search for similar conditions, as in data entry mode. No information will be stored on your disk.

Option 3, Search Data, allows you to review and analyze the information already stored. The program asks if you want to search by fields or for a specific record number. If you wish to look at a specific day and happen to know the record number, this is the quickest search. Press R and answer the next prompt with the number of

the record. This is handy when you're updating a file with several days' data after being away for a long weekend and can't remember whether you entered data on Friday evening. Just search for the last record number, and see what that entry holds.

Enter F to search by field, and you can choose to search for a specific date, generate a monthly report, or return to the main menu. To search for a specific date, enter the date (in month, day, year format), and the program will search for the record for that date.

Generating a monthly report is where Weather Prophet can really show off. It takes several minutes to sort through the data, primarily because of the slow speed of the 1541 disk drive. The program lists the extreme conditions for the month you selected: highest temperature, lowest temperature, days with rain, and so on.

If you'd like to check how many degree days have accumulated since you've been running the program, enter 4 from the main menu for the Degree Day Register. The value of heating and cooling degree days will be displayed, along with options to clear each register separately, or to return to the main menu.

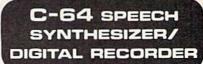
The Degree Day Register needs to be reset once each year. Generally, the Heating Degree Day Register should be set to 0 in July, and the Cooling Degree Day Register to 0 in January. Enter the appropriate response and continue with the program.

Option 5 allows a smooth exit from the program, without pressing the RUN/STOP key. It's a good idea to always use this option to end the program, because pressing RUN/STOP while the program is running could cause the files being written to your disk to be damaged.

Try to take a few minutes every day to update the data file. The more you use Weather Prophet, the more reliable it becomes. Daily updates are also necessary to keep the degree day registers accurate, and to develop accurate information for a monthly report. You'll find the information useful on a day-to-day basis.

See program listing on page 97.

(G)



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QuickScan

Daan Deenik

If your eyes get tired while checking long listings on your screen, this program will be a real aid. It highlights the current screen line, making it easier to keep your place while scanning the program. Originally written for the 64, we've added a version for the VIC.

oower bas

Everyone who's written a program or typed one in from a magazine knows the sinking feeling you get when you realize you've made a mistake and you'll have to go back and check your work. Programs which contain long lists of DATA statements are especially annoying; it's easy to accidentally check a line twice or miss a line here or there.

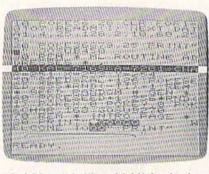
Have you ever wanted a ruler that would automatically move up and down the screen? "QuickScan" is just that, a bar that highlights screen lines. Just use the cursor keys to control the location of the highlighter.

How To Use The Highlighter

The instructions aren't complicated. Type in QuickScan and save it to tape or disk. When you run it, a short machine language program is POKEd into memory and a message (describing how to start it) is printed on the screen. To enable the 64 version, type SYS49152. The VIC version runs with or without memory expansion, and is enabled by SYS679. The ML program is loaded into RAM by a BASIC loader. Although there is a built-in checksum to help in entering the program, accurate typing is still required as any mistake could crash the computer.

Modifying QuickScan

QuickScan for the 64 uses seven multicolor sprites to create the highlighting bar. Here are a few



"QuickScan" is like a highlighted ruler that moves up and down the screen (VIC display).

ideas for modifications.

If you change the zeros in lines 1001 and 1003 to 255s and run the program again, you'll see a bar three lines high. The upper and lower parts of the bar are the same color as the characters on the screen, so you won't be able to see them. But the middle part is visible.

You can change the color of the middle part by POKEing 53285 with a number from 0 to 15. You can split the bar by giving the first four sprites low and the other three high priority (POKE 53275,15). This might come in handy with question and answer programs.

The VIC Version

Since the VIC doesn't have sprites or raster interrupts, a different technique was used to create the bar in the background. The computer checks for the position of the cursor and calculates how long it will take until that line will be printed. It then quickly changes the color of the screen and border to the second color and back again to the first. Since the program has to wait until the time is right, everything runs a little slower, especially when the cursor is near the bottom of the screen.

You can change the color of the border and background (even change the line to reverse characters) by POKEing a number from



It's especially helpful for debugging DATA statements (64 screen).

0–255 into location 719 (POKE 719,x where x is a number from 0 to 255). The user's manual contains a complete list of screen/border color combinations.

See program listings on page 101.

Copies of articles from this publication are now available from the UMI Article Clearinghouse.

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From Machine Language To BASIC

Richard Mansfield Senior Editor

This month we're going to create a kind of bridge between machine language (ML) and BASIC and, along the way, learn some new techniques which help manipulate data in ML.

Frequently, you'll see program listings like "Datastuffer" (Program 2). Sometimes that's all there is; at other times this mass of DATA statements is part of a larger BASIC program. However, in both cases, the data mass is actually a machine language program waiting to be brought to life. The user doesn't need to know anything about ML to type RUN and let Program 2 POKE all those numbers into RAM. When the numbers are in RAM, they comprise an ML program and the user can type SYS 49152 to activate it.

BASIC Builder

But how, if you've written an ML program, do you transform it into DATA statements? You could PEEK every location in your ML program and write down each number and then type them all into DATA statements. There are easier ways, however. Both COMPUTE! and the GAZETTE have published BASIC utilities, called DATAmakers, which do this job for you. This month, however, let's make an ML utility which asks for the start and end address of an ML program, and then rapidly builds a BASIC program like Program 2, complete with line numbers, DATA commands, commas, and, of course, all the numbers.

Program 1 does just that. It's a program which creates another program, a BASIC program. This is the 64 version, but the only adjustments you need to make for the VIC (with at least 16K expansion) are indicated in lines 100–220. The complete version of Program 1 will work as is on the LADS Assembler from my Second Book of Machine Language. Other assemblers will require some minor modifications. Program 1 will be presented next month also; this month, however, we'll discuss only through line 225.

Line 100 tells LADS that the program is to start at address \$C000 (49152 in decimal). Line 110 tells it to actually store the program in memory. That's one option. You could also store it to disk and leave memory untouched.

Next there is a series of *label* assignments. All this means is that we're going to give names to some important locations in memory that we'll be using in the program. Then, when we want to access them, we don't need to remember any numbers—we can just use the names.

Two Fingers

Nevertheless, by understanding what these labels do, we'll pretty much understand the way the entire program works. So this month let's discuss each label; next month we'll look at the program proper.

First: what is the main goal of this program; what's it basically trying to accomplish? Essentially, we'll be moving a series of numbers (our ML program) from one place in RAM to another, from the location of the ML program down to the lower RAM where BASIC programs go. As with any large-scale moving job, we've got to keep track of where we are, within both the source and the target of the move. The computer does things one at a time. So, to move a chunk of memory, we'll pick up the first byte from the source zone, put it down in the target zone, pick up the second byte from the source zone, etc., until all the bytes are copied.

To do this, we've got to know, while the program executes, where we are *in two places at once* (the source zone and the target zone). We'll have to create two "fingers" which will always point to our current positions in memory. One finger will point at our location within the ML program being moved; the other finger will point at our location within the BASIC program being built. (In ML parlance these fingers are, perhaps with greater dignity, called *pointers*.)

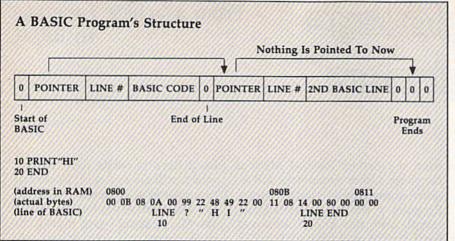
A pointer is a two-byte area in RAM somewhere and it's up to us to decide where. It should be located somewhere within the first 256 bytes because that lets us use the Indirect Y addressing mode, which is an easy way to access whole chunks of memory at once. The computer likes to use the first 256 bytes too (and for the same reason), but there are some safe places between \$A3 (163 decimal) and \$B1 (177), so we'll put our pointers in that area of memory.

In line 150, we assign the label PF to address \$A3. You could give it any label you prefer, as long as that's the way you refer to it throughout the rest of the program. PF will be the finger pointing at the current (while the program is executing) location within the BASIC program we're creating.

What BASIC Looks Like

Line 170 defines, with the label PC, the other finger, the one pointing to within the ML program. Line 160 takes care of a housekeeping function for the BASIC program we'll be building. The figure illustrates what a BASIC program looks like in RAM.

A BASIC program always starts with a 0, each line ends with a 0, and the end of the whole program is signified by 0 0 0. The first byte (at address \$0800 in the example line above) is a 0. Then the next two bytes form a pointer to the start of the second line in the BASIC program which is located at address \$080B. As you can see, the computer expects pointers to be in re-



versed order so that the pointer 0B 08 is, really, referring to address \$080B. In any case, we'll need to keep track of the proper location for each of these pointers as we build our BASIC program. They've got to be there or BASIC won't be able to LIST or RUN the program. So we'll keep them in the location defined in line 160, LINELINK.

The variable defined in line 180 will hold the address where the ML program ends, so we'll know when we've finished our job. The user provides this address along with the starting address (which will be stored in PC) before the program is activated.

Line 200 names a routine we're calling INTAFP which is located in BASIC ROM and which we'll want to use. It translates an integer number (like 3) into a floating point number (3.0000, the same thing, but with a decimal point). Normally this routine is used by BASIC, but we can use it too.

Numbers As Characters

Line 210 defines INTASCII as another built-in ROM routine which takes a floating point number and turns it into the ASCII code. The number 25 can take the form of a single-byte true number (when you POKE 500,25 you're storing the real number 25 in location 500). However, when you type a BASIC program in, you are using the ASCII code of numbers. ASCII numbers are characters, not real numbers; it's as if the characters "2 5" were in quotes. In an ML program in memory, each byte holds a true number, but in a BASIC DATA statement, the string of numbers are in the ASCII code. So, we've got to borrow these routines from ROM which transform the real numbers which comprise the ML program into the "character code" numbers which make up a BASIC program.

Line 215 defines the place we can jump to within ROM which will gracefully end our ML program, landing us back in BASIC mode without damaging anything. Line 220 shows where BASIC programs start in RAM and, thus, where we will start building our DATA mass. Finally, VARS in line 225 is defined as the pointer BASIC uses to tell where a BASIC program ends in memory and where variables begin. We'll need to adjust this pointer when we're all finished so the computer doesn't think our newly created program is larger or smaller than it actually is.

Now that we've defined all of our special routines and pointers, we are ready to go ahead and put them together to create the ML program, "Datastuffer." Next month we'll explore the internal structure of the program itself, but you can still play around with the utility. Type in Program 2 (Program 3 for the VIC) and just run it. You'll end up with a runnable ML program which will create a BASIC DATA mass. Even a mass of itself.

Program 4 is necessary. It's a little BASIC program which asks for the start and end addresses of your ML program and POKEs them into the pointers. You could do these things in ML, but the resulting program would be a bit too large to use as an example in this column.

Here's how to use Datastuffer: Load and run Program 2 (for the 64), or Program 3 (for the VIC). Load the ML program you want to transform into BASIC DATA statements (make sure it doesn't load into the area 49152-49361 in the

64, or 20480–20689 in the VIC). Type NEW. Load and run STUF-FERBAS (Program 4). That's it. STUFFERBAS will be overwritten by your new BASIC program.

When Datastuffer has finished, you can LIST the new program it has created. You'll have to add the FOR-NEXT loop that POKEs the ML program into memory. Finally, save the program to tape or disk.

See program listings on page 93.

Program 1: Datastuffer—Source Code

100	*= \$CØØØ; (\$5ØØØ VIC)
110	.0
120	; 64 VERSION DATASTUFFER
130	;LABEL DEFINITIONS
140	· State and store the down state has a state
150	PF = \$A3; CURRENT POSITION WITHIN BAS
	IC PROGRAM BEING CREATED
160	LINELINK = \$A5; HOLDER FOR POINTER
	[SPACE] IN BASIC ADDRESS
170	PC = \$A7; CURRENT POSITION WITHIN T
	HE ML TO BE FIXED
18Ø	EADDR = \$A9; HOLDER FOR TOP OF ML PRO
	GRAM BEING CONVERTED
200	INTAFP = \$B391; TRANSLATES INTEGER TO
	FP FORMAT (\$D391 VIC)
210	INTASCII = \$BDDD; TRANSLATES FP TO ASC

215	II FORMAT (\$DDDD VIC)
215	WARM = $\$E37B$; ($\$E467$ VIC)
220	BASIC = \$0800; WHERE BASIC STARTS I
	N RAM (\$1200 EXPANDED VIC)
225	VARS = 45; WHERE BASIC TEXT ENDS.
230	;
240	;PRELIMINARIES
25Ø	
270	LDA # <basic:sta #="" pf:lda="">BASIC:STA PF</basic:sta>
	+1; SET UP START OF BASIC
280	LDA #\$50:STA LINENUM:LDA #\$C3:STA LIN
200	ENUM+1; START AT LINE 50000
200	LDA #Ø:STA COUNTER
	TAY:STA (PF),Y; PUT ZERO BYTE (AT STA
300	
	RT OF BASIC)
310	INC PF; ADJUST POINTER TO JUST PAST Ø
	BYTE

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I	320		56
l	330	* STORE LINE NUMBER AND DATA TOKEN	57
	340		58
		NEXTLINE INY: INY; RAISE PF BY 2 TO GO PAST LINK	59
		LDA LINENUM:STA (PF),Y; STORE LINE NU MBER LOW BYTE	66
		INY:LDA LINENUM+1:STA (PF),Y; STORE L INE NUMBER HIGH BYTE	61
		CLC:LDA LINENUM:ADC #10:STA LINENUM; {SPACE}RAISE LINE NUMBER BY 10	6
l		LDA LINENUM+1:ADC #0:STA LINENUM+1	64
	400	INY:LDA #\$83:STA (PF),Y:INY; STORE DA TA TOKEN	6
l	410		
	420	;* TRANSLATE ML PROG. BYTE INTO ASCI I CHARS.	6
l	430	;	6
l		DOMORE STY Y; SAVE Y	6
	450	LDY #0:LDA (PC),Y:TAY; GET BYTE OF M	6
l	460	LDA #Ø; SET UP FOR ROM ROUTINES	1
	470	TO ASCII	777
	48Ø	LDX #1:LDY Y:LOOP LDA \$100,X:BEQ MORE :STA (PF),Y:INY:INX:JMP LOOP	7
l	490		7
	500	;* STORE COMMA, RAISE ML PROG. POINT ER	7
l	510	;	7
	520	MORE INC COUNTER	7
	530	A	7
	54Ø	INC PC:BNE GOON:INC PC+1; RAISE ML PO INTER	7
I	550	GOON LDA COUNTER: CMP #10:BEO NEWLINE.	7

550 GOON LDA COUNTER: CMP #10:BEO NEWLINE: JMP DOMORE; ONLY ALLOW 10 DATA ITEMS

- 60 ; PREPARE FOR A NEW LINE OF DATA 70 ;* 80 ;
- 90 NEWLINE DEY:LDA #0:STA (PF),Y:STA COU NTER; STORE END OF LINE Ø/FIX COUNTER
- 00 LDA PF:STA LINELINK:LDA PF+1:STA LINE LINK+1; SAVE LINK ADDR 10 INY:STY Y:CLC:LDA PF:ADC Y:STA PF
- 20 LDA #0:ADC PF+1; ADD Y OFFSET TO CURRENT BASIC PROG POINTER
- 30 STA PF+1
- *PF NOW POINTS TO THE LINE LINK OF 40 ; FOLLOWING LINE
- *SO PUNCH LINELINK POINTER INTO BA 50 ; SIC
- 60 LDY #1:STA (LINELINK), Y:DEY:LDA PF:ST A (LINELINK),Y
- 70 ;
- 80 ;* SEE IF WE'RE AT THE TOP OF THE ML
- 90 00 SEC:LDA EADDR:SBC PC:STA 2:LDA EADDR+ 1:SBC PC+1:ORA 2
- 10 BCS BACK:LDA #0:DEY:STA (PF),Y
- 20 INY:STA (PF),Y:INY:STA (PF),Y
- 25 SEC:TYA:ADC PF:STA VARS:LDA #Ø:ADC PF +1:STA VARS+1: JMP WARM; END PROG.
- 30 BACK JMP NEXTLINE; CONTINUE WITH NE XT LINE OF BASIC
- 740 ;
- 750 ;----STORAGE & DATA TABLES-----
- 160 : 770 LINENUM .BYTE Ø Ø; HOLDS CURRENT LINE NUMBER
- TEMPORARY HOLDING PLACE F 780 Y .BYTE 0; OR Y
- 790 COUNTER .BYTE Ø; KEEPS COUNT OF DAT A STATEMENTS PER BASIC LINE

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Printer Wedge

James Chandler, Jr.

If you have a 64 and a Commodore 1525, MPS-801, or MPS-803 printer, here's an easy way to create, save, and print out your own custom characters. With "Printer Wedge," you can have true descenders, foreign language character sets, and customized graphics.

The Commodore 1525, MPS-801, and MPS-803 printers are inexpensive and generally reliable printers. But the printed characters leave much to be desired—no descenders. If you own one of these printers, you know how difficult it is to discern the difference between a lowercase and capital "P" or a lowercase "g" and the number "9." This program, "Printer Wedge," lets you define a new character set—including true descenders or foreign language characters.

The program is written in BASIC, but it POKEs a machine language "wedge" into memory. You don't have to know machine language to make it work, however. The wedge prints the user-defined characters in conjunction with many programs, including SpeedScript.

Printer Wedge characters can be any width from one to ten pixels, and any number of characters can be created, from one replacement character to an entire upper/ lowercase font. Also, foreign language character sets can easily be defined (within the limits of printer resolution).

The program also has another mode which allows substitute character strings of up to 40 characters. For example, one could specify text replacements for LISTed graphics symbols (cursor controls, colors, etc.), allowing the printing of more readable program listings.

Creating Custom Characters

When you load and run Printer Wedge, you get a character creation screen. Characters are created on a grid seven high by ten wide. Move around the grid using the cursor keys, and plot dots with f7. Delete dots with f8. When the character is complete, assign the character with f1. The computer then prompts you for the key of the character. Press the key representing the character and the program appends a DATA statement to itself describing that character. That character will no longer be available to you-it will be replaced by the new character you've designed. It then loops back to the character creation screen.

When you're through creating the characters you wish to use, press f2. The program asks for a starting address, then POKEs the wedge to the specified location. You are then given the option of sending sample lines to the printer so you can inspect the new characters.

If you wish to alter any of the characters you've created, run the program again and press f2 when you finish. Since the character set is stored as part of Printer Wedge, you can create many character sets and save each by its own name, such as PWEDGE/ELITE or PWEDGE/ SPANISH.

Create characters starting from the left column of the character creation grid. When printing, the

wedge inserts one blank column at the right of a user-defined character. This allows proportional spacing of characters. For replacement characters to be in the same seven by five format of the 1525, 801, 803 character set, do not allow two adjacent blank columns in the first five columns of the character creation grid. In addition, do not leave column five blank.

To specify characters that cannot meet the above requirements, calculate the column values as in the 1525, 801, or 803 users' manual. Append a DATA statement to Printer Wedge using the following format:

[line number 3000 + 10 • ASCII] DATA [ASCII value of character],[number of character columns],[column 1],[column 2],..,[last column]

You can find the ASCII value of a character by typing (in immediate mode):

PRINT ASC("[character]")

The line 10000 DATA 0 tells Printer Wedge it has read and POKEd all characters into memory. A replacement character for the double quote (SHIFT-2) should normally be specified (line 3340). Otherwise, printing a double quote character causes a graphic nightmare.

I've included three character sets as options for you to try. Any of these can be appended to Program 1. Character Set 1 (Program 2) replaces the lowercase g, p, and q with less ambiguous characters. Character Set 2 (Program 3) proportionally spaces without descenders. Character Set 3 (Program 4) squeezes characters into the top six rows, allowing one row for descenders. Program 5 allows for converting graphics symbols to text.

abcdef9hijKlmnoP9rstuv WXYZ

The standard lowercase character set of the 1525, MPS-801, and MPS-803 printers.

abcdefəhijKlmnoparstuv WXYz

The letters with descenders—g, p, and q—are made more readable with character set 1.

abcdefahijklmnoparstuvu ×92:

Character set 2 offers more proportional spacing between letters.

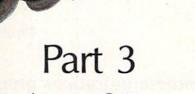
Character Strings

Press f3 to assign a string of characters to a key. This can be useful in a couple of ways. You can make program listings more readable by replacing the reverse-heart that means "clear the screen" with the easier to read string [CLR]. To do this, type in the string [CLR] and assign it to the SHIFT-CLR/HOME key (by pressing f3). After entering all replacement strings in this manner, save PWEDGE/LIST. Programs can then be listed to disk or tape, then read back and printed with a short BASIC routine. To do this, first open a file to tape or disk, then enter CMD (file number):LIST. After the file is created, type PRINT# (file number):CLOSE (file number). To read the file (and list it to the printer), open the file for input, open a line to the printer, use GET# to get characters, and PRINT# to send it to the printer.

SpeedScript allows the use of the Commodore key subset of the keyboard (left graphics symbols on the keys). [Commodore-D] could represent "Dear Friends," [Commodore-Y] could represent "Yours Truly," and so on. This would allow automation of the repetitive parts of letters or of any document form you use frequently.

If you'd rather not type in the program, send \$3, a self-addressed stamped mailer, and a formatted disk or tape to:

James Chandler, Jr. 204 California Ave. Chattanooga, TN 37415 See program listings on page 104.



Lawrence Cotton

In this final installment, the author presents six more impressive 64 sound demos.

Before looking at the last six sound programs in this series, it would be helpful to review the introductory discussion in Part 1, found in the July issue. If you missed the first two installments, you can still benefit from the demos here. They're short and can be added to your own programs simply by renumbering the lines appropriately. You can also omit the RE-Marks in each of the demos. Even if you don't wish to use these in your own programs, I think you'll be surprised at some of the "zounds" your 64 is capable of producing.

In The Ear Of The Beholder

The first program, "Waveform 23," is only four lines. This waveform, largely undocumented, uses sync and ring modulation together with the triangle waveform. Several of the demos in this series use this waveform, but this program best illustrates its enormous potential. It plays only once, so you might add a loop to go back to line 10 if you wish to study the quality of the sound. Try changing the waveform (line 20) to a 17 (triangle) or 33 (sawtooth) or 21 (triangle plus ring mod). How blah. But with a 23? Listen! Program 2, "Hear See Chord," is the longest program in the series. It shows how to gradually combine three notes produced by independent voices into a chord. The conventional square waveform (64) is used here.

For a little variety, try Program 3, "Rubber Band In A Drum." This program is unique in two respects. First, random frequencies (F2) are interspersed with a fixed frequency. Second, waveform 23 is POKEd to turn the sound *on* (rubber band), but the noise waveform 128 is POKEd to turn it *off* (drum).

Probably the most unpredictable sound is "Harmonix." Voices 2 and 3 are POKEd with waveforms 21 and 23, respectively. The step sizes of -10 and -50 determine the harmonics being generated. This sound seems to be long enough without repetition.

"Falling Sitar," Program 5, sounds just like its name. It too uses a random frequency (F1) superimposed on a gradually decreasing frequency (F2) at a gradually increasing rate (controlled by Q).

Last, but certainly not least, is "Glissando." How can such a sound be produced? Only on the Commodore 64.

See program listings on page 92.

TinyTerm For The 1650 Automodem

Preston Douglas

This short telecommunications program automatically dials the phone numbers of your favorite bulletin boards. If the number is busy, it redials until it makes a connection. For the 64 or unexpanded VIC.

If you belong to a local bulletin board system (BBS), you probably know the frustration of reaching a busy signal again and again. The most popular, most active boards can be nearly impossible to reach.

One night while my 64 and I were working hard trying to get through to a busy bulletin board, it occurred to me that my VIC-20 was just sitting there doing nothing. If I could program the VIC to do the boring job of redialing, I could do something more interesting with the 64.

I found "MiniTerm-20," a terminal program for the VIC, in the September 1983 issue of COM-PUTE!'s GAZETTE. It was written for another type of modem, so I set about converting and modifying it to work with the 1650.

Several things had to be added. First, the program had to be able to redial repeatedly until it detected a carrier tone (the signal that the call has been completed). Second, it had to reject the occasional false carrier hits that can happen with some busy signals. Third, it should sound an alarm to indicate to the user that the connection has succeeded. Finally, there should be a screen display to show that the program is getting busy signals and is still working.

"TinyTerm" does all four things. Plus, it fits into an unexpanded VIC. It's very short, so it doesn't have extras like upload/ download, or file access.

Setting Up The Program

First, type in the program and save it to tape or disk. If you own a 64, make the following changes:

- 20 Z1=56577:Z2=56579:POKE53281 ,1:Z3=10:FORA=54272T054295: POKEA,0:NEXT :rem 71
- 610 POKE54273,50:POKE54296,15: POKE54277,25:POKE54276,32: POKE54276,33:GOTO80:rem 70

In addition, you can customize TinyTerm in two ways. First, change the phone numbers in line 310 to three bulletin boards you belong to. Don't use any dashes or extra characters like spaces, and remember to put the number "1" in front of any long distance numbers. Line 60 can be changed to include your name, ID, and password for one of the bulletin boards. If you do this, you might not want to save a copy of the program with your real password, in case someone else might try to use it.

Before you start, check the switches on the 1650 Automodem. They should be set to originate (the O/A switch), data (D/T), and full duplex (F/H).

When you run TinyTerm, it will list the three telephone numbers from line 310 and wait for you to press a key. If you want to dial one of the three built-in numbers, press a number 1-3. To input a brand new number, press 4.

TinyTerm In Action

The program dials the number you've chosen until it makes contact with the BBS. If the line is busy, a message prints that the program is still trying. If the line is free and a carrier tone is detected, your VIC or 64 will make a sound (to get your attention). You can then log on.

If you have previously defined your name, ID, and password in line 60, press f2, f4, and f6 in that order. (Be sure to hold down SHIFT while you're pressing these keys.)

The program is written in BASIC, which has one advantage and one disadvantage. The good news is that programmers who are curious about how terminal programs work can trace through the listing and make modifications if they wish (see below for details on the program flow). The bad news is that once in a while, TinyTerm drops a character. This usually happens when a long message or menu is received from the BBS. It doesn't happen very often, though. BASIC can keep up with 300 baud pretty well.

How It Works

The VIC version barely fits into an unexpanded VIC. You may think you have a lot of memory after loading the program, but the variables and the buffer will quickly use most of it. Be careful if you start making modifications.

Line 10 opens the channel to

the modem and sets the baud rate. Next, the opening screen is printed.

Line 50 goes to the subroutine at 230–290, which creates an array for translating Commodore ASCII to true ASCII. Note line 270, where the function keys are defined:

f1	ASCII	3 (CTRL-C)
f3	ASCII	19 (CTRL-S)
f5	ASCII	17 (CTRL-Q)
f7	ASCII	16 (CTRL-P)

These control characters are used by some bulletin boards for special functions. Line 60 sets the values for the shifted function keys. In 70, the program jumps to 300, the dialing routine.

Lines 300–400 print the three numbers and prompt you for input. If option 4 (manual dial) is chosen, lines 410–420 ask you for a number. Line 430 is the beginning of the dialing routine. The numbers are extracted one by one, and the subroutine at 540–560 does the actual pulse dialing, with pauses between the clicks. TinyTerm then checks for a connection in lines 480–510. Change the 300 in line 480 if your phone circuits take an unusually long time to ring through.

Lines 570–590 check three times to make sure we've really gotten through. If the phone has been answered, we branch to 610, where the alarm is sounded. The program jumps back to line 80, the beginning of the main terminal program. A busy signal sends us back to the dialing routine.

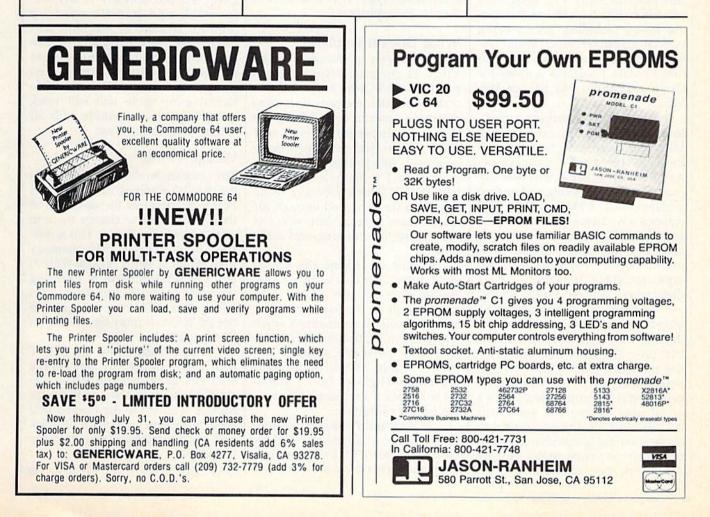
Line 90 GETs a character from the modem. If the BBS is not sending, we jump to 130, to GET a character from the keyboard. If you have not pressed a key, it jumps back to 90, alternately checking the modem and the keyboard for a character. Because of the differences between Commodore ASCII and standard ASCII, the characters have to be translated, using the arrays 1% and O%.

If you're tired of hearing busy signals from your favorite busy bulletin board, give TinyTerm a try. Your computer will take care of the dialing, giving you a chance to do other things while you wait to get through.

See program listing on page 100.







VIC Emulator

Fausto Ibarra

If you've upgraded from a VIC to a 64, here's a way to keep your VIC BASIC programs from becoming obsolete.

Those who have upgraded from a VIC-20 to a Commodore 64 know that both machines have the same BASIC language, but won't run the same programs. Memory locations and screen, graphics, and sound differences make a translation necessary if you want VIC programs to run on the 64.

"VIC Emulator" makes your 64 behave just like a VIC. You can run most of your VIC programs written in BASIC without translating them, including games using custom characters and sound effects, utilities, and so on, and you can emulate programs written for the unexpanded, 3K, 8K, or 16K VIC.

The program is written entirely in machine language, so you need MLX, which appears frequently in the GAZETTE, to aid in your typing. After loading MLX, answer the prompts for the starting and ending address with 49152 and 51124, respectively. Next, type in the program and save it to disk or tape. Load it at any time with the command LOAD "filename", 1,1 for tape, or LOAD"filename", 8,1 for disk. After it's loaded, type NEW.

To run the program, enter SYS 49152. You are first asked to select the memory configuration of the VIC program. After this, you'll see the number of free bytes. At this point, load any VIC BASIC program and it will run normally. It's a good idea to use the emulator before loading *any* program because some programs change memory pointers when using custom characters. You can return to the

normal 64 configuration at any time by entering SYS 64738.

If you press RUN/STOP-RESTORE, the computer will forget where the screen is and you won't see what you're typing. You can recover your program by blindly entering SYS 49152. After selecting the appropriate memory configuration, enter SYS 51055. You can use this command at any time if you accidentally type NEW and wish to recover your program.

What Does It Emulate?

The 64 screen is changed to the VIC's 22 characters. The program emulates all POKEs and PEEKs to screen and color memory, as well as alternate screens controlled with POKEs to locations 36866 and 36869. If you clear the screen, color memory is filled automatically with color code 1 (white). It also emulates the VIC's tone generator using the SID chip (it's good enough for most sound effects, but will not work correctly with programs using music.)

POKEs to change the screen and border color also work without modification. (Screen colors 8–15 are different on the 64, so you may get other color combinations when using them.) Custom characters will work perfectly without any modification, as will multicolor characters. High-resolution graphics will work if they don't use double height characters.

POKEs and PEEKs to locations 0, 1, and 2 are changed to reflect the 64 USR vector. POKEs to start and stop the cassette motor are also

emulated.

For games and other programs requiring input, joystick and paddle, reading can be made as in the VIC (they must be connected in control port 1), and PEEKs to location 197 will return the key values of the VIC.

A Word Of Caution

VIC Emulator works with any program written entirely in BASIC. Joystick and paddle reading routines written in machine language will work if they don't use locations 0 and 1, which are used by the 6510 chip. Machine language routines which use the Kernal jump table will still work since they are compatible with all Commodore computers.

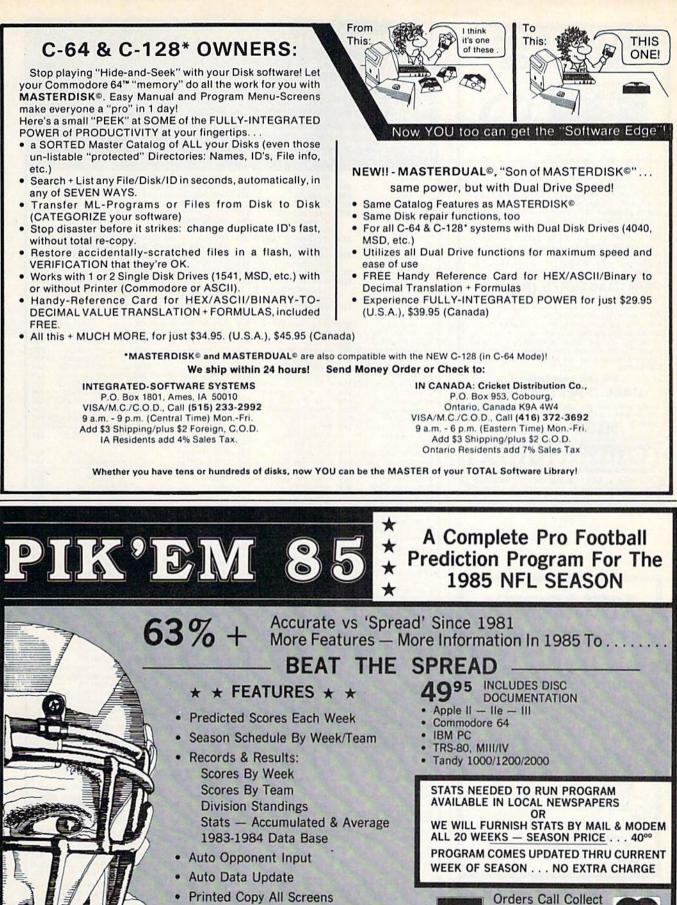
Wedge Works

The program works by wedging into the BASIC routines for PEEK and POKE. It intercepts the execution of these commands to change them to work properly on the 64. This is possible by copying BASIC memory from 40960 to 49151 (\$A000-\$BFFF) into the RAM beneath it, changing the routines to suit our needs, and telling the 6510 microprocessor to use the RAM memory by clearing bit 0 of location 1.

It also wedges into the PRINT routine to make the necessary changes to reflect the VIC's 22character screen. Also, an interrupt routine is added to the normal IRQ service routine to permit joystick and paddle reading from machine language.

See program listing on page 103.

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Tom R. Halfhill, Staff Editor

simple answers to common questions

Each month, COMPUTE!'s GAZETTE tackles some questions commonly asked by Commodore users and by people shopping for their first home computer. If you have a question you'd like to see answered here, send it to this column, c/o COMPUTE!'s GA-ZETTE, P.O. Box 5406, Greensboro, NC 27403.

Q. BASIC is too slow for some programs I want to write, but I don't think I want to tackle machine language yet. What other languages are faster than BASIC but easier to learn than machine language?

A. Perhaps the easiest solution is not to learn another language at all—instead, try a BASIC compiler.

A compiler is a sophisticated program which takes another program written in a high-level language such as BASIC and translates (or *compiles*) it into machine language. Although a compiled program won't run as fast or be as compact as a program written directly in machine language, it still runs much faster than an ordinary BASIC program. The speed gain can range from 10 to 1,000 times faster, depending on what the program is doing.

Most compilers require you to observe a few extra programming rules, but it's still much easier than learning a whole new language. Several BASIC compilers are available for Commodore computers and have been advertised and reviewed in COMPUTE!'s GAZETTE.

If you're dissatisfied with BASIC for reasons other than execution speed, the other alternative is to explore different languages. Versions of Logo, Pascal, Forth, PILOT, COMAL, PROMAL, and others are available for Commodore computers. Some of these are compiled languages as well. Logo is known for its turtle graphics and recursive (self-repeating) structures; it's often the first language taught to children. Pascal is a popular structured language in colleges and universities. Forth is extensible, which means you can create new keywords and build your own custom language. PILOT lends itself to instructional and educational programming. COMAL is a relatively fast, structured language that strongly resembles BASIC and is very popular in Europe. PROMAL is a new compiled language that has much in common with Pascal.

Q. I've noticed that a lot of BASIC programs use words like OR and AND. Can you explain what they are and how they work?

A. One reason these keywords are so confusing is that they're used in BASIC programs in two completely different ways. Like the English word "star"—which can denote either a point of light in the sky or a leading actress—the meaning depends on the context.

Usually, AND and OR are used in BASIC with IF-THEN statements as *logical operators*. A logical operator is a keyword which defines how an IF-THEN statement should be resolved under different conditions. Here are some examples in English:

IF the Cubs win the pennant OR the Indians win the pennant THEN I'll pay you \$10.

IF the Cubs win the pennant AND the Indians win the pennant THEN I'll pay you \$20.

According to the first IF-THEN statement, the \$10 bet will be paid off if *either* baseball team—the Cubs or the Indians—wins the pennant. The OR operator specifies that only one of the two conditions must be met. But in the second IF-THEN statement, the AND operator requires that both teams must win a pennant in their respective leagues to pay off the bet. Logical operators work the same way in BASIC. Since computers must see everything in terms of numbers, -1means *true* and 0 means *false*: IF A=-1 OR B=-1 THEN C=10 IF A=-1 AND B=-1 THEN C=10

Again, the first IF-THEN statement specifies that if the variable A equals -1 or the variable B equals -1, then the variable C becomes 10. Only one of the two possible conditions must be met for this to happen. But in the second IF-THEN statement, both conditions must be met for C to equal 10.

Logical operators are often combined with IF-THEN statements to form decision points in computer programs. The program's flow and reaction to user input can vary according to how it evaluates different conditions. It's up to the programmer, of course, to make sure the program can respond to any possible condition. Otherwise, it may "crash."

In another context, AND and OR are used in BASIC to directly manipulate bits in computer memory. All digital computers store information in the form of binary numbers, and those numbers are composed of bits, which are like tiny switches that can be turned on or off. For instance, the number 97 is stored in memory as a pattern of eight bits (1=on, 0=off):

01100001

Keywords such as AND and OR allow programmers to change these bit patterns in certain ways. Bit manipulation is beyond the scope of this column because it really has more to do with machine language than with BASIC. In fact, the keywords AND and OR correspond directly to machine language commands. To learn more about this subject, follow the "Machine Language for Beginners" column, which appears regularly in the GAZETTE.

bug-swatter

 Two problems affect the RENUM command from "MetaBASIC" (April). The first is relatively minor: After renumbering, the definition given to the f8 function key is garbled. A memory conflict causes this quirk, which cannot easily be fixed.

A more serious bug is that RENUM can ruin the second index number in a two-dimensional array. When MetaBASIC renumbers a program, it looks for GOTOs, GOSUBs, THENs, and other references to line numbers. Within an ON-GOTO or ON-GOSUB, the line numbers are separated by commas. So, if a line containing ON-GOTO or ON-GOSUB is followed by a twodimensional array-A\$(20,10), for example-the second number in the array will be treated as part of the ON statement, because it is preceded by a comma. The array variable will, in effect, be renumbered. To fix this, load MetaBASIC, type NEW, and enter this line:

FOR A=39243 TO 39246:POKEA,2 34 : NEXT

You can now use the BSAVE command to save the altered MetaBASIC to disk. Tape users will have to use MLX: Enter POKE 644,144: SYS 58260 to protect memory, load MetaBASIC, type NEW, enter the line above, load and run MLX, enter the starting and ending addresses (36864 and 40805), and then use SHIFT-S to save the new copy to tape.

 There are no bugs in the 64 version of "TurboDisk" (July). Some GAZETTE DISK subscribers have had trouble making a backup copy of the program, however. The program works correctly when loaded from the GAZETTE DISK, but a slight modification is necessary to make a backup.

There are three TurboDisk programs on the GAZETTE DISK. TURBODISK BOOT" is a short BASIC program which loads and enables the main machine language program, "TURBODISK," which is called "TURBODISK.OBJ" in the July issue of the GAZETTE. If you're using a copy program, these are the two programs you'll need to put on the backup disk. They'll work correctly if they're copied directly from the GAZETTE DISK.

You can also make a backup by

running the third program, "TDISK GENERATOR." It will create a file called "TURBODISK.OBJ" on your backup disk. But TURBODISK BOOT tries to load TURBODISK (without the .OBJ). So, you'll need to change line 10 of TURBODISK BOOT so it loads TURBODISK.OBJ rather than TURBODISK. After making the correction, save TURBODISK BOOT to the backup disk.

 VIC owners have reported that although "Screen-40" (June) converts the VIC screen to 40 columns and works well when printing to the screen, it has problems sending anything to a printer. Reader D. J. Stauffer has found a solution:

- 1. Load Screen-40.
- 2. Type POKE 8402,104: POKE 8403,76: POKE 8404,122: POKE 8405,242
- 3. Enter the necessary POKEs from the article: POKE 43,1: POKE 44,44: POKE 11264,0: NEW.
- 4. Load and run MLX, enter the starting and ending addresses (8192 and 10240), and press SHIFT-S to save the new copy of Screen-40.

 Reader David Gunderson writes that the score in the 64 version of "Heat Seeker" (March) may be difficult to read if you own an older 64 or a blackand-white television. To change the background color and make the score more legible, load Heat Seeker, POKE 2076,6, and save it back to tape or disk.

 As reported in the June "Bug-Swatter," the number 100 in line 130 of "1526 Hi-Res Screen Dump" (April) should be changed to a 130. This does not affect the program if all DATA statements were correctly typed. The program works as listed, and several readers have sent in modifications.

1526 Hi-Res Screen Dump is written in machine language and Peter Heine Jorgenson has noted that it exits back to BASIC via a BRK, rather than an RTS. To make it a little easier to use from BASIC programs, POKE 49488,96. Also, if you prefer not to have the screen centered on the page, pick a left margin between 0 and 40 (variable L) and add these POKEs before starting the screen dump:

R=L+40: POKE 49153,L: POKE 49393,L: POKE 49389,R

By printing one screen at left margin zero, rewinding the paper, and printing another screen at margin 40, you can create a double width, twoscreen picture.

Readers Eric Thosteson and Robert Lewis own MPS-802 printers, which are functionally identical to the 1526, except for the line spacing. The MPS-802 allows more vertical positions per inch. If the lines seem to overlap when using the 802, add a POKE 49289,24 before the SYS49152. Or, change the second number in line 330 from 18 to 24, and change the last (checksum) number in 330 from 885 to 891. Numbers larger than 18 on a 1526, or 24 on the 802, will cause more spacing between the lines.

Finally, because the program starts at 49152, it will not work with some hires programs which use the same locations. Paul Kroculik suggests the following changes to allow screen dumps from Simons' BASIC, "Screen-80" (September 1984), or "Hi-Res Graphics Made Simple" (August 1983):

- 110 PRINT: PRINT "TYPE SYS 52736 TO BEGIN HI-RES DUMP": EN D
- 140 DATA 52736
- 150 DATA 53121
- 160 DATA 169,18,133,10,32,33,2 06,32,633
- 170 DATA 67,206,32,81,206,76,1 00,207,975 180 DATA 32,177,206,162,8,230,
- 3,208,1026 190 DATA 2,230,4,202,208,247,7
- 6,81,1050 200 DATA 207,173,0,221,41,3,73
- ,3,721 505 DATA 162,53,120,134,1,177,
- 3,162,812 510 DATA 55,134,1,88,234,234,2 34,234,1214
- 515 DATA 234,234,37,16,240,16,
- 169,128,1074 540 DATA 165,17,201,8,208,208, 70,16,893
- 550 DATA 230,15,165,15,201,8,2 08,194,1036
- 580 DATA 96,76,13,206,169,0,13
- 3,17,710 610 DATA 206,76,19,206,32,250, 206,76,1071
- 620 DATA 16,206,222

Since the starting address has been moved to 52736, readers are cautioned not to use the Commodore DOS Wedge, which loads into the same area of memory.



Charles Brannon, Program Editor

MLX is a labor-saving utility that allows almost fail-safe entry of machine language programs published in COMPUTEI's GAZETTE. You need to know nothing about machine language to use MLX—it was designed for everyone. There are separate versions for the Commodore 64 and expanded VIC-20 (at least 8K).

MLX is a new way to enter long machine language (ML) programs with a minimum of fuss. MLX lets you enter the numbers from a special list that looks similar to BASIC DATA statements. It checks your typing on a line-by-line basis. It won't let you enter illegal characters when you should be typing numbers. It won't let you enter numbers greater than 255 (forbidden in ML). It won't let vou enter the wrong numbers on the wrong line. In addition, MLX creates a ready-to-use tape or disk file. You can then use the LOAD command to read the program into the computer, as with any program: LOAD "filename",1,1 (for tape) LOAD "filename",8,1 (for disk)

To start the program, you enter a SYS command that transfers control from BASIC to machine language. The starting SYS number always appears in the appropriate article.

Using MLX

Type in and save MLX (you'll want to use it in the future). When you're ready to type in an ML program, run MLX. MLX asks you for two numbers: the starting address and the ending address. These numbers are given in the article accompanying the ML program.

You'll see a prompt corresponding to the starting address. The prompt is the current line you are entering from the listing. It increases by six each time you enter a line. That's because each line has seven numbers—six actual data numbers plus a *checksum number*. The checksum verifies that you typed the previous six numbers correctly. If you enter any of the six numbers wrong, or enter the checksum wrong, the computer rings a buzzer and prompts you to reenter the line. If you enter it correctly, a bell tone sounds and you continue to the next line.

MLX accepts only numbers as input. If you make a typing error, press the INST/DEL key; the entire number is deleted. You can press it as many times as necessary back to the start of the line. If you enter three-digit numbers as listed, the computer automatically prints the comma and goes on to accept the next number. If you enter less than three digits, you can press either the SPACE bar or RETURN key to advance to the next number. The checksum automatically appears in inverse video for emphasis.

To simplify your typing, MLX redefines part of the keyboard as a numeric keypad:

	U			811881 (A	22	7	8	9	
H	J	К	L	become	0	4	5	6	
	M	•	99		88	1	2	3	8

MLX Commands

When you finish typing an ML listing (assuming you type it all in one session) you can then save the completed program on tape or disk. Follow the screen instructions. If you get any errors while saving, you probably have a bad disk, or the disk is full, or you've made a typo when entering the MLX program itself.

You don't have to enter the whole ML program in one sitting. MLX lets you enter as much as you want, save it, and then reload the file from tape or disk later. MLX recognizes these commands:

SHIFT-S: Save SHIFT-N: New Address SHIFT-L: Load SHIFT-D: Display

When you enter a command, MLX jumps out of the line you've been typing, so we recommend you do it at a new prompt. Use the Save command to save what you've been working on. It will save on tape or disk, as if you've finished, but the tape or disk won't work, of course, until you finish the typing. Remember what address you stop at. The next time you run MLX, answer all the prompts as you did before, then insert the disk or tape. When you get to the entry prompt, press SHIFT-L to reload the partly completed file into memory. Then use the New Address command to resume typing.

To use the New Address command, press SHIFT-N and enter the address where you previously stopped. The prompt will change, and you can then continue typing. Always enter a New Address that matches up with one of the line numbers in the special listing, or else the checksum won't work. The Display command lets you display a section of your typing. After you press SHIFT-D, enter two addresses within the line number range of the listing. You can abort the listing by pressing any key.

What if you forgot where you stopped typing? Use the Display command to scan memory from the beginning to the end of the program. When you reach the end of your typing, the lines will contain a random pattern of numbers. When you see the end of your typing, press any key to stop the listing. Use the New Address command to continue typing from the proper location.

See program listings on page 106.

How To Type In COMPUTE's GAZETTE Programs

Each month, COMPUTEI's GAZETTE publishes programs for the VIC-20, Commodore 64, Plus 4, and 16. Each program is clearly marked by title and version. Be sure to type in the correct version for your machine. Also, carefully read the instructions in the corresponding article. This can save time and eliminate any questions which might arise after you begin typing.

We publish two programs, appearing in alternating months, designed to make your typing effort easier: The Automatic Proofreader, and MLX, designed for entering machine language programs.

When entering a BASIC program, be especially careful with DATA statements as they are extremely sensitive to errors. A mistyped number in a DATA statement can cause your machine to "lock up" (you'll have no control over the computer). If this happens, the only recourse is to turn your computer off then back on, erasing whatever was in memory. So be sure to save a copy of your program before you run it. If your computer crashes, you can always reload the program and look for the error.

Special Characters

Most of the programs listed in each issue contain special control characters. To facilitate typing in any programs from the GAZETTE, use the following listing conventions.

The most common type of control characters in our listings appear as words within braces: {DOWN} means to press the cursor down key; {5 SPACE5} means to press the space bar five times.

To indicate that a key should be *shifted* (hold down the SHIFT key while pressing another key), the character is underlined. For example, <u>A</u> means hold down the SHIFT key and press A. You may see strange characters on your screen, but that's to be expected. If you find a number followed by an underlined key enclosed in braces (for example, $\{8 \ \underline{A}\}$), type the key as many times as indicated (in our example, enter eight SHIFTed A's).

If a key is enclosed in special brackets, **E 3**, hold down the Commodore key (at the lower left corner of the keyboard) and press the indicated character.

Rarely, you'll see a single letter of the alphabet enclosed in braces. This can be entered on the Commodore 64 by pressing the CTRL key while typing the letter in braces. For example, {A} means to press CTRL-A.

The Quote Mode

Although you can move the cursor around the screen with the CRSR keys, often a programmer will want to move the cursor under program control. This is seen in examples such as {LEFT} and {HOME} in the program listings. The only way the computer can tell the difference between direct and programmed cursor control is *the quote mode*.

Once you press the quote key, you're in quote mode. This mode can be confusing if you mistype a character and cursor left to change it. You'll see a reverse video character (a graphics symbol for cursor left). In this case, you can use the DELete key to back up and edit the line. Type another quote and you're out of quote mode. If things really get confusing, you can exit quote mode simply by pressing RETURN: Then just cursor up to the mistyped line and fix it.

00000000		THE		() (Mar)			
{CLR}	SHIFT CLR/HOME	W {PUR}	CTRL 5		~~~~	<u> </u>	
HOME }	CLR/HOME	GRN}	CTRL 6	一十	<u><u>†</u></u>	SHIFT 1]
{UP}	SHIFT CRSR	(BLU)	CTRL 7				
(DOWN)	↑ CRSR ↓	(YEL)	CTRL 8	TT .	For Commodore	e 64 Only	
{LEFT}	SHIFT ← CRSR →	{ F1 }	n		E 1 3	COMMODORE	1
{RIGHT}	← CRSR →	{ F2 }	SHIFT fi		E 2 3	COMMODORE	2
{RVS}	CTRL 9	F { F 3 }	f3	/// <mark></mark> //	E 3 3	COMMODORE	3
{OFF}	CTRL 0	{ F4 }	SHIFT f3		E 4 3	COMMODORE	9 0
(BLK)	CTRL 1	{ F5 }	[5		E 5 3	COMMODORE	5
(WHT)	CTRL 2	F6 }	SHIFT f5	/////	E 6 3	COMMODORE	6
RED}	CTRL 3	{F7 }	f7		E 7 3	COMMODORE	
(CYN)	CTRL 4	F8 }	SHIFT F7	990 E 10	E s 3	COMMODORE	8

Tracker (Article on page 69.) 5 POKE52,48:POKE56,48:CLR :rem 234 10 PRINT" [CLR] [2 DOWN] [RIGHT] P LEASE WAIT FOR SET UP ... " :rem 245 :rem 175 15 GOSUB9ØØØ 20 POKE53281,1:POKE53280,7:POK ET+24,15:TS=0:TL=3 :rem 55 25 PRINT" {CLR} {5 DOWN } {BLK} [5 RIGHT]GAME INSTRUCTIONS {SPACE} (Y/N) ": POKE198,0 :rem 158 3Ø GETA\$: IFA\$="Y"THENGOSUB8000 :rem 2 :GOTO35 32 IFA\$="N"THENGOTO35 :rem 248 33 GOTO3Ø :rem 2 35 PRINT" {CLR} {5 DOWN} {BLK}": I NPUT" [5 RIGHT] SKILL LEVEL (40 IFSK<10RSK>5THEN35 :rem 71 45 BV=10*SK-PC-2415 45 BV=10*SK:BS=24*BV:SK=INT(30 /SK-1.5) :rem 221 5Ø P=1065:S=91:A=1064:C=9:Y=30 :rem 252 :C1=9:SC=Ø PRINT" [CLR] [BLK] TE23+[BLK] 55 RE23+{BLK}AE23+{BLK}CE23+ {BLK}K[2]+{BLK}E[2]+{BLK}R" SPC(13) "SCORE:" :rem 223 60 POKEA, FC: POKEA+T, 4: POKE2023 ,160:POKE56295,10:POKEP,Y:P OKEP+T,6 :rem 224 64 FORN=1T05:MN=INT(RND(1)*(19 80-1180))+1180:POKEMN,Q:POK EMN+T, 5:NEXT :rem 176 66 FORN=1TO1Ø:MN=INT(RND(1)*(1 980-1180))+1180:POKEMN, 28:P OKEMN+T, 14 :NEXT :rem 39 68 GOSUB700:TI\$="000000" :rem 33 70 PRINT" [HOME] [RED] "SPC(34) SC :rem 155 80 IFTI\$>"000159"THEN465 :rem 55 82 IF(INT(TI/60)/SK)-INT(INT(T I/60)/SK)=0THEN2000:rem 135 84 PRINT" [HOME] "SPC(15)" [4]"(1 20-INT(TI/60))" [LEFT] [2 SPACES]SECS [LEFT] :rem 243 86 GOSUB1000:M=P:IFFB=0THENS=X :ONJVGOTO96,104,92,102,98,1 ØØ,94,1Ø6:GOTO9Ø :rem 96 88 ONJVGOTO96,86,92,86,98,86,9 4,86 :rem 138 90 S=Y:C1=6:GOTO150 :rem 124 :rem 170 92 P=P+1:GOTO120 94 P=P-1:GOTO12Ø :rem 174 96 P=P-40:GOT0120 :rem 227 98 P=P+40:GOTO120 :rem 227 100 P=P+39:GOTO120 :rem 11 102 P=P+41:GOTO120 :rem 6 104 P=P-39:GOTO120 :rem 17 106 P=P-41 :rem 6 120 IFP<1064THENP=P+40 :rem 20 130 IFP>2023THENP=P-40 :rem 21 135 IFP=ATHENP=M:POKEM,Y:POKEM +T,C:GOTO8Ø :rem 185 145 IFPEEK(P)=86THEN455 :rem 103 150 IFPEEK(P)=QTHENY=Q:C=5:GOT 0160 :rem 136 155 IFPEEK(P)=28THENY=28:C=14 :rem 229 160 IFPEEK(M)=QTHENS=Q:C1=5:GO

r017Ø :rem 178 165 IFPEEK(M)=28THENS=28:C1=14 :rem 14

170 POKEP, Y: POKEP+T, C: Y=30: POK

	EM, SIPOKEM+T, CIIS=911C=01C
	1=9:IFJV<>ØTHENGOSUB55Ø :rem 36
175	IFP<2023THENPOKE2023,160:P
1/5	OKE56295,10:GOTO80 :rem 67
210	IFA+40>2023THEN230:rem 187
220	IF (PEEK(A+4Ø)=SORPEEK(A+4Ø
)=QORPEEK(A+40)=28) THENA=A
	+40:F=A-40:GOTO300 :rem 95
230	IF(PEEK(A+1)=SORPEEK(A+1)=
	QORPEEK(A+1)=28) THENA=A+1:
	F=A-1:GOTO300 :rem 97
240	IF(PEEK(A-1)=SORPEEK(A-1)=
	QORPEEK(A-1)=28) THENA=A-1:
	F=A+1:GOTO300 :rem 104
25Ø	IF(PEEK(A-4Ø)=SORPEEK(A-4Ø
)=QORPEEK(A-40)=28)THENA=A
	-40:F=A+40:GOTO300:rem 104
260	GOTO8Ø :rem 57
300	IF (A=1983ORA=2022) THENPOKE
	A,FC:POKEA+T,4:POKEF,X:GOT 0440 :rem 198
400	
400	A+T,4:GOTO8Ø :rem 167
410	IFPEEK(A)=QTHENSC=SC+(2*BV
):GOSUB600 :rem 193
420	IFPEEK(A)=28THENSC=SC+BV:G
	OSUB600 :rem 46
430	
	:GOSUB525:IFF=1064THENPOKE
	F,86:POKEF+T,Ø :rem 173
435	GOTO7Ø :rem 6Ø POKE2Ø23,FC:POKE56295,4:PO
440	KEA,X:SC=SC+(4*BV) :rem 90
450	
450	(11 DOWN) (BLU) HOORAYI HERB
	IE'S HOME SAFE!":GOSUB700:
	GOTO47Ø :rem 108
455	PRINT" {CLR}"SPC(6)"
	{11 DOWN} {BLU}OUCH! ZAPPED
	BY A DEADLY XI ": GOSUB900:
	TL=TL-1 :rem 17
46Ø 465	GOTO470 :rem 110 PRINT"{CLR}"SPC(6)"
405	{11 DOWN } [BLU]OH, NOI HERB
	IE IS STRANDEDI":GOSUB800:
	TL=TL-1 :rem 55
470	PRINTTAB(14)" [9 UP] [RED] LE
	VEL "BV/10:PRINTTAB(12)"
	[RVS] HIGH SCORE [OFF]:
	[BLK]"HS :rem 9
475	IFBV>1ØANDSC<(BS-(4*BV))/2
	THENSC=SC-(4*BV):IFSC<ØTHE
	NSC=Ø :rem 207
480	TS=TS+SC: IFSC=BSTHENTS=TS+
	500 :rem 147
482	
	{SPACE}ROUND: [4]"SCSPC(2)"
	E2]GAME TOTAL: [BLK] "TS
484	:rem 231 IFSC=BSTHENPRINT"{HOME}
404	[RVS][4][2 SPACES]SPECIAL
	[SPACE] PERFECT ROUND BONUS
	50011111 [2 SPACES]
	[5 DOWN]" :rem 52
486	IFTS>HSTHENHS=TS:PRINTTAB(
	10)" [DOWN] [RED] A NEW HIGH
	[SPACE]SCOREIII":PRINT"
-	[HOME] [4 DOWN] [BLK] "SPC(25
400)HS :rem 117
488	IFTL=ØTHENPRINT" [9 DOWN]": GOTO5ØØ :rem 225
490	
450	TRACKERS LEFT=" :rem 231
492	TC=26:FORN=1TOTL:PRINTTAB(
	TC)" {UP} {BLU} †":TC=TC+2:NE
	XT :rem 78
494	
	EN50 :rem 147
500	PRINTTAR/101"FAR(DUC) CODD

:rem 147 500 PRINTTAB(10)"E43[RVS] SORR Y, GAME OVER. [OFF] ":PRINT TAB(11)" [2 DOWN] [2] [RVS] P 810 POKET+4, 17: POKET+4, 16: NEXT

	EM,S:POKEM+T,Cl:S=91:C=6:C l=9:IFJV<>ØTHENGOSUB550	510	LAY AGAIN? {OFF} {BLK}Y/N" :rem 164
	:rem 36 IFP<2023THENPOKE2023,160:P	510	GETA\$:IFA\$=""THEN510 :rem 79
	OKE56295,10:GOTO80 :rem 67	515	AND
	IFA+40>2023THEN230:rem 187	520	
	IF (PEEK(A+4Ø)=SORPEEK(A+4Ø)=20RPEEK(A+4Ø)=28) THENA=A	525	POKET+5,Ø:POKET+6,24Ø:POKE T,15:POKET+1,67 :rem 188
	+40:F=A-40:GOTO300 :rem 95	530	POKET+4, 17: POKET+4, 16: POKE
	IF(PEEK(A+1)=SORPEEK(A+1)=	550	T,Ø:POKET+1,Ø:RETURN
	QORPEEK(A+1)=28) THENA=A+1:	15-	:rem 101
	F=A-1:GOTO300 :rem 97	550	POKET+5,0:POKET+6,240:POKE
	IF(PEEK(A-1)=SORPEEK(A-1)=		T+1,12:POKET,143 :rem 226
	QORPEEK(A-1)=28) THENA=A-1: F=A+1:GOTO300 :rem 104	555	POKET+4,129:POKET+4,128:PO KET,0:POKET+1,0:RETURN
	IF(PEEK(A-40)=SORPEEK(A-40		rem 212
)=QORPEEK(A-40)=28)THENA=A	600	POKET+5,96:POKET+6,Ø
	-40:F=A+40:GOTO300:rem 104	-10-	:rem 142
	GOTO8Ø :rem 57		POKET, 75: POKET+1, 34: rem 98
1	IF (A=1983ORA=2022) THENPOKE	510	POKET+4,33:FORN=1TO4Ø:NEXT
	A,FC:POKEA+T,4:POKEF,X:GOT 0440 :rem 198	515	N:POKET+4,32 :rem 99 POKET,52:POKET+1,43:POKET+
1	IFA=PTHENA=F: POKEA, FC: POKE	1 313	4,33:FORN=1TO40:NEXTN:POKE
	A+T,4:GOTO8Ø :rem 167	1.1.1.1.	T+4,32 :rem 100
1	IFPEEK(A)=QTHENSC=SC+(2*BV	620	POKET, 97: POKET+1, 51: POKET+
):GOSUB600 :rem 193		4,33:FORN=1T0100:NEXTN:POK
	IFPEEK(A)=28THENSC=SC+BV:G OSUB600 :rem 46	COF	ET+4,32 :rem 149
í	POKEA, FC: POKEA+T, 4: POKEF, X	625	POKET,Ø:POKET+1,Ø:RETURN :rem ll
	:GOSUB525:IFF=1064THENPOKE	700	POKET+5,Ø:POKET+6,24Ø:POKE
	F,86:POKEF+T,Ø :rem 173		T+12,0:POKET+13,240:POKET+
	GOTO7Ø :rem 6Ø		19,0:POKET+20,240 :rem 37
1	POKE2023, FC: POKE56295, 4: PO		FORI=1TO3 :rem 13
	KEA,X:SC=SC+(4*BV) :rem 90 PRINT"[CLR]"SPC(6)"	104	POKET, 195: POKET+1, 16: POKET +8,4: POKET+7, 48: POKET+15, 3
	[11 DOWN] [BLU] HOORAYI HERB	-	3:POKET+14,135 :rem 190
	IE'S HOME SAFEI":GOSUB700:	706	GOSUB750:FORN=1TO200:NEXT:
	GOTO470 :rem 108	h. mi	GOSUB76Ø :rem 155
1	PRINT" {CLR} "SPC(6)"	7Ø8	POKET, 31: POKET+1, 21: POKET+
	<pre>{11 DOWN} {BLU}OUCH! ZAPPED BY A DEADLY XI":GOSUB900:</pre>		8,5:POKET+7,71:POKET+15,42
	mr -mr -1	710	:POKET+14,62 :rem 79 GOSUB750:FORN=1TO300:NEXT:
5	GOTO47Ø :rem 11Ø	110	GOSUB76Ø :rem 151
1	PRINT" {CLR} "SPC(6)"	712	POKET, 96: POKET+1, 22: POKET+
	[11 DOWN] [BLU] OH, NOI HERB	1.1	8,5:POKET+7,152:POKET+15,4
	IE IS STRANDED!":GOSUB800: TL=TL-1 :rem 55	714	4:POKET+14,193 :rem 189 GOSUB750:FORN=1TO500:NEXT:
1	PRINTTAB(14)" [9 UP] [RED] LE	/14	GOSUB760:NS=150 :rem 75
	VEL "BV/10:PRINTTAB(12)"	716	FORJ=1TO2:POKET,135:POKET+
	[RVS] HIGH SCORE [OFF]:	1 Wassenson	1,33:POKET+8,8:POKET+7,97:
	[BLK]"HS :rem 9 IFBV>1ØANDSC<(BS-(4*BV))/2	1.1	POKET+15,67:POKET+14,15
1	THENSC=SC-(4*BV):IFSC<ØTHE	718	:rem 68 GOSUB75Ø:FORN=1TONS:NEXTN:
	NSC=Ø :rem 207	110	NS=50:GOSUB760:NEXTJ:NEXTI
ï	TS=TS+SC: IFSC=BSTHENTS=TS+	14446	:rem 253
	500 :rem 147	720	POKET, 223: POKET+1, 29: POKET
2	PRINTTAB(2)" {DOWN } E23THIS	1. 5. 1.	+8,7:POKET+7,119:POKET+15, 59:POKET+14,190 :rem 243
	[SPACE]ROUND: [4]"SCSPC(2)"	722	GOSUB750:FORN=1TO200:NEXT:
	<pre>[2]GAME TOTAL: [BLK]"TS :rem 231</pre>	Contract of	GOSUB76Ø :rem 153
+	IFSC=BSTHENPRINT" { HOME }	724	POKET, 30: POKET+1, 25: POKET+
	[RVS] [4] [2 SPACES] SPECIAL	1.9500	8,6:POKET+7,71:POKET+15,50
	[SPACE] PERFECT ROUND BONUS	726	:POKET+14,60 :rem 78 GOSUB750:FORN=1TO300:NEXT:
	50011111{2 SPACES}	120	GOSUB760 :rem 158
	[5 DOWN]" :rem 52 IFTS>HSTHENHS=TS:PRINTTAB(728	POKET, 96 : POKET+1, 22 : POKET+
	10)" [DOWN] [RED]A NEW HIGH		8,44:POKET+7,193:POKET+15,
	[SPACE]SCOREIII":PRINT"	-	16:POKET+14,195 :rem 253
	[HOME] [4 DOWN] [BLK] "SPC(25	130	GOSUB750:FORN=1T0900:NEXT:
)HS :rem 117	732	GOSUB76Ø :rem 159 POKET,Ø:POKET+1,Ø:POKET+7,
1	IFTL=ØTHENPRINT" [9 DOWN]": GOTO5ØØ :rem 225		Ø:POKET+8,Ø:POKET+14,Ø:POK
1	PRINTTAB(10)" [9 DOWN] [BLK]		ET+15,0 :rem 58
	TRACKERS LEFT=" :rem 231	740	RETURN :rem 123
1	TC=26:FORN=1TOTL:PRINTTAB(750	POKET+4,17:POKET+11,17:POK
	TC)" {UP} {BLU} †":TC=TC+2:NE	760	ET+18,17:RETURN :rem 239
	XT :rem 78 FORN=1T08000:NEXT:IFTL>0TH	100	POKET+4,16:POKET+11,16:POK ET+18,16:RETURN :rem 237
	EN5Ø :rem 147	800	POKET+5,0:POKET+6,240:FORH
1	PRINTTAB(10)"[4] [RVS] SORR	and the second	N=255TO1STEP-2:POKET,50:PO
	Y, GAME OVER. [OFF]":PRINT		KET+1,HN :rem 254
	TAB(11)"[2 DOWN] [2] [RVS] P	810	POKET+4, 17: POKET+4, 16: NEXT

v

v

\$(V 239	(Article on page 81.)
POK	Program 1: Waveform 23
1-3	10 FORL=54272T054295 : POKEL , 0 :N
91 9:P	EXT: POKE54296,15 :rem 16
N=	20 POKE54277,8:POKE54278,255:P
32	OKE54276,23:REM COMPARE WIT
D:P	H 17, 21 OR 33 :rem 154 40 FORF2=15TO30STEP5:POKE54287
133	,F2 :rem 244
PO	50 FORF1=1T0255STEP4:POKE54273 ,F1:NEXTF1:NEXTF2:POKE54278
10	,15 :rem 215
PO	Program 2: Hear See Chord
18	10 FORL=54272T054295:POKEL,Ø:N
52	EXT: POKE54296,15 :rem 16
TX	20 V1=54276:V2=54283:V3=54290:
78	W=65:Q=100 :rem 201 30 POKE54275,8:POKE54282,8:POK
HI	E54289,8:REM SQUARE WAVE US
42	ED WITH WAVEFORM 65 :rem 9
	40 POKE54277,2:POKE54278,12:RE M ADSR V1 :rem 203
203	50 POKE54284,2:POKE54285,12:RE
42	M ADSR V2 :rem 201
.81	60 POKE54291,2:POKE54292,12:RE M ADSR V3 :rem 199
1Ø	70 POKE54273, 16: POKE54272, 195:
4:	REM C :rem 199
.Ø7	80 POKE54280, 21 : POKE54279, 31 : R
EX 25	EM E :rem 144 9Ø POKE54287,25:POKE54286,3Ø:R
ID2	EM G :rem 155
	100 FORZ=1TO30:POKEV1,W:REM TO TAL NO. OFNOTES TO BE PLAY
237	ED :rem 45
·I,	110 FORT=1TOQ:NEXT:REM TIME DE
.54	LAY :rem 100 120 POKEV2,W:POKEV1,W-1:REM TU
33 89	RNS ON[4 SPACES]VOICE 2, T
ND	URNS OFF VOICE 1 :rem 231
238	130 FORT=1TOQ:NEXT:POKEV2,W-1:
12 69	REM AFTER DELAY TURNS OFF [SPACE]VOICE 2 :rem 154
\$(<pre>{SPACE}VOICE 2 :rem 154 14Ø POKEV3,W:POKEV2,W-1:REM TU</pre>
	RNS ON 4 SPACES VOICE 3, T URNS OFF VOICE 2 :rem 237
.53 Ø	150 FORT=1TOQ:NEXT:POKEV3,W-1:
66	REM AFTER DELAY TURNS OFF {SPACE}VOICE 3 :rem 158
9,	(SPACE) VOICE 3 : rem 158 160 Q=Q-5:NEXT: REM TIME DELAY
35 19	(SPACE) IS DECREASING, THUS
79	NOTES PLAYED MORE RAPIDLY
26,	:rem 126 170 FORT=1T01200:NEXT:END
28 21	rem 49
29	Program 3: Rubber Band In A
5,	Drum
33 ER	10 FORL=54272T054295:POKEL,0:N
22	EXT: POKE54296,15 :rem 16
	20 POKE54277,6:REM ATTACK/DECA Y (SUSTAIN/RELEASE IS 0)
215 E	:rem 219
17	30 FORZ=1TO40:A=INT(60*RND(1))
	+1:Q=INT($100*RND(1)$)+1:REM {SPACE}Z = NO. OF SOUNDS
41	:rem 209
P	40 POKE54273,40:REM UNCHANGING FREQUENCY FOR VOICE ONE
Ø4	trem 25
"}" Ø6	50 F2=INT(55*RND(1))+1:REM VAR
Ø6 E	IABLE FREQUENCY FOR VOICE 2 TO BE POKED NEXT LINE
2Ø	TO BE PORED NEXT LINE :rem 85
96	6Ø POKE54287,F2 :rem 67
	70 POKE54276,23:REM TURNS ON V OICE 1 WITH WAVEFORM 23
	irem 53

	8110	LN=7	2:F	ORV	=1TC	8	:rem	20
	8115	PRIN);CT	TTA	B(1	2)"{	DOW	NJ"CO	2\$(
) icr	P(v	,	(BLF		:rem	23
	8120	POKE	r+5	,9:	POKE	T+6	,210	PO
		ET+1	, LN	: POI	KET ,	143	: LN=1	LN-
7	0105	DOWD					rei	n 9
	8125	OKET	r+1:	2,9	POK	ET+	210	LØ:
1	-126	LN-3	-0,1	DNI	PORT	51+7	:ren	
	8130	POKE	r+19	9,9	POR	ET+	20,21	lØ:
1	" desire in the second	OKET-	+15	, LN	POK	ET+	14,26	39:
		N=LN-	-3		-		:rem	13
	8135	POKE KET+			: POK		:rer	
	8140				3 : NF			
	8145	POKE	r+4	,16	POK	ET+	11,16	:P
	815Ø	KET+	18,	16			ire	em
	8150	FORJ	=1 TO	2201	J:NE	XTJ	:NEX7	
24	8155	FORN	-)T+	23 . P	OKE		
	-						:rem	17
	816Ø	PRIN	TAR	3(8)) " { 2	DO	WN] E4	13H
		T (R		RETU	JRN {			
	8165	TINUI	3"				ren	n 4
4	8165	GETA		rAş:	=1		rem	20
	817Ø	IFAS	·> CI	IRS	(13)	THE	N8160	,20
8						1	:rem	24
	8175	RETUI	RN			- 3	rem	18
	9000	PA=56				:FM=	=16:2	R=
	9010					RN=	rem	21
		POKE	1.0	NE)	T		rem	10
	9020	FORJ	=17	108	REA	DJV	(JI):	NE
		T					rem	22
	9030	POKE: 54:PC	063.	34,1	PEEK	(56.	334) /	ND
		54190	NEI	., PI	SER(I)A	:rem	23
	9040	FORI	ØTO	204	47 : P			
		PEEK				NEX	FI	
							rem	
	9050	POKE	,PI	EEK	(1)0	R4 : 1	POKES	563
	9060	4, PEL	532	72.	PEE	K(5	1272)	AN
		240)-	+12				rem	23
	9070	FORCE	1=Ø1	ro 39	RE	ADN	N: PON	E1
	9080	504+0	H,H	W:N	IEXT	CH	rem	16
	9080	V),Ch	ISIN	7) • 1	LEXT	V.RI	TTIPN	TŞ
							rem	25
	10000	DATA	14,	6,7	1,5,	13,9	9,11,	10
8							rem	
	10100	219	210	,19	95,2	55,2		
	10200	DAT	60	.60	195	.219	:ren 9,219	1.1
	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	5.66	3.66	3			Ten	7
	10300						126,1	26
	10400	219	219	2,21	19		:ren	n 2
	10400	9,24	1.1	26	,255	, 25:	:rem	12
	10500	DATA	1255	5,21	19,2	19,3	255,2	255
		195	,231	1,25	55		:ren	n 3
	10600	DATA	. "	BLU	J}",	"1",	TRAC	KE
	10700	DAM					rem	12
	10700	DATA		23	· ±		rem	21
	10800	DATA	. "	PUR	2]",	"4"	PURF	LE
		[SP]	ACE]	HEI	RBIE		rem	11
	10900	DATA	. "	GRM	ī]",	" [R\	/s]\$	*
	1.0	IOFE		20-	-100	PTS		-
6	11000	DATA		73			:rem	24
		TS			1 -		rem	
1	11100	DAT	"	3]	',"[RVS	OF	F]
	11200	, HON	E 4	10-2	200	PTS	rem	10
	11200	DATA		REI	1.1		MEAN	
	11300	DATA	. "	BL	()",	"V"	DEAL	DLY
	4.000	[SPI	ACE]	X	100		iren	
	TITE							
	5 T-1							

HN:POKET, Ø:POKET+1, Ø:RETUR 8110 LN=72:FORV=1TOB :rem 202 Zounds! N :rem 117 850 POKET+5,9:POKET+6,0:POKET, 246: POKET+1, 2: POKET+4, 33 :rem 9 860 FORJ=1T080:NEXT:POKET+4,32 :POKET, Ø:POKET+1, Ø:RETURN :rem 22 900 POKET+5,0:POKET+6,236:POKE T, 5: POKET+1, 1: POKET+4, 129 :rem 53 910 FORN=1T01500:NEXT:POKET+4, 128:RETURN :rem 28 1000 SN=SNAND1:JS=PEEK(PA+SN): JV=JSANDJM :rem 73 1010 FORJI=1TO8:IFJV=JV(JI)THE :rem 162 N1030 1020 NEXT:JI=0 :rem 6Ø 1030 JV=JI:FB=-((JSANDFM)=ZR): RETURN :rem 8 2000 MI=INT(RND(1)*(1933-1424))+1424:FORN=1TO4:XX=X :rem 163 2010 IF(PEEK(MI)=300RPEEK(MI)= 31) THENMI=MI+1:GOTO2010 :rem 199 2020 IF(PEEK(MI)=910RPEEK(MI)= 28ORPEEK(MI)=QORPEEK(MI)= 86) THENXX=86 :rem 200 2030 POKEMI, 27: FORG=11TO2STEP-1:POKEMI+T,G:NEXTG:GOSUB8 50:POKEMI,XX:POKEMI+T,0 :rem 82 2040 MI=MI+1:NEXT:IF(PEEK(MI) < > 3ØANDPEEK(MI) <> 31) THENPO KEMI,86:POKEMI+T,0:rem 44 2050 GOTO80 :rem 104 8000 PRINT" {CLR} { DOWN } "TAB(8)" {PUR} + 23+++++ {BLK}TRACK ER [2]+++++[BLU] | " :rem 173 8010 PRINT" {2 DOWN } 4] {RIGHT }U SE PORT 2 JOYSTICK TO MOV E TRACKER. " :rem 88 8015 PRINT" [2 RIGHT] FIRE BUTTO N LAYS TRACK." :rem 183 8020 PRINT" [DOWN] [RIGHT] WHEN T RACKER IS HOME, PURPLE HE PRTE" :rem 127 8025 PRINT" {2 RIGHT } CAN MOVE O N TRACK AND COLLECT PTS." :rem 243 8030 PRINT" [DOWN] [RIGHT] THE ME ANIES LEAVE DEADLY X'S." :rem 205 8035 PRINT" [2 RIGHT] DON'T LET [SPACE]TRACKER RUN INTO T HEM. :rem 179 8040 PRINT" {DOWN } [RIGHT] TRACKE R & PURPLE HERBIE ARE PAR ALYZED "SPC(4) "WHEN MEANIE S APPEAR." :rem 210 8045 PRINT" [DOWN] [RIGHT] USE TR ACKER TO BUILD A NEW PATH AFTER": PRINT" [2 RIGHT]ME ANIES ATTACK." :rem 211 8050 PRINT" [DOWN] {RIGHT] DON'T :rem 211 [SPACE] BE TOO GREEDY -- YOU 'RE IN A RACE" :rem 105 8055 PRINT"{2 RIGHT}AGAINST TH E CLOCK TO GET HERBIE HOM EI":GOSUB7ØØ :rem 254 8060 PRINTTAB(7)" [2 DOWN] [BLK] HIT [RVS]RETURN[OFF] TO C ONTINUE" :rem 33 8065 GETA\$: IFA\$=""THEN8065 :rem 201 8070 IFAS<>CHR\$(13) THEN8060 :rem 240 8100 PRINT" { CLR } "SPC(9)" { DOWN } [RVS] [4] CAST OF CHARACTE RS [OFF] [DOWN]" :rem 222

8Ø	FORT=]	TOQ : NEX!	F :REM	VARI	ABLE
	TIME	BETWEEN	SOUND	S	
				:rem	247

90 POKE54276,128:NEXTZ:REM TUR N OFF VOICE 23 WITH A 128 Y IELDS UNIQUE SOUND :rem 153

Program 4: Harmonix

- 10 FORT=54272T054295:POKET,0:N EXT:POKE54296,15 :rem 32
- 20 AD=15:SR=190:REM ENVELOPE V ALUES TO BE POKED INTO VOIC ES 2 AND 3 NEXT LINE :rem 203
- 30 POKE54284, AD: POKE54291, AD: P OKE54285, SR: POKE54292, SR : rem 235
- 40 POKE54283,21:POKE54290,23:R EM TURNS{2 SPACES}ON VOICES 2 AND 3 :rem 126
- 50 FORF1=200T01STEP-10:POKE542 73,F1 :rem 65
- 60 FORF2=200TO1STEP-50:FORF3=1 TO4:POKE54280,F2:POKE54287, F3:NEXTF3 :rem 47
- 70 NEXTF2:NEXTF1:FORQ=15TO0STE P-.1:POKE54296,Q:NEXTQ:REM [SPACE]STOPS SOUND GRADUALL Y :rem 93

Program 5: Falling Sitar

- 10 FORL=54272T054295:POKEL,0:N EXT:POKE54296,15 :rem 16
- 20 POKE54277,4:POKE54278,12:RE M ADSR :rem 68
- 30 F2=150:Q=50:REM Q IS STARTI NG SPEED, [2 SPACES]DECREASE D IN LINE 80 TO SPEED UP :rem 79
- 40 FORZ=1TO50 : REM NO. OF CYCLE
- S :rem 92 45 Fl=INT(100*RND(1))+10:POKE5 4276,23:REMEMBER THIS WAVEF ORM? :rem 111
- 50 FORT=1TOQ:NEXTT :rem 207 60 POKE54273,F1:REM RANDOM FRE
- Q :rem 74
- 70 POKE54287,F2:REM DESCENDING FREQ :rem 100
- 80 POKE54276,20:Q=Q-1:F2=F2-3: NEXTZ:POKE54273,30:REM 30 G IVES LAST TONE ONLY:rem 230

Program 6: Glissando

- 10 FORT=54272T054295:POKET,0:N EXT:POKE54296,15 :rem 32
- 20 A=15:D=107:REM ADSR VALUES {SPACE}TO BE POKED INTO ENV ELOPE REGISTERS NEXT LINE :rem 5
- 30 POKE54277, A:POKE54284, A:POK E54291, A:POKE54278, D:POKE54 285, D:POKE54292, D :rem 99
- 40 POKE54286,50:POKE54287,40:R EM CAREFULLY CHOSEN FREQUEN CIES FOR VOICE 3 :rem 127
- 50 POKE54276,33:POKE54283,23:P OKE54290,23:REM TURNS ON AL L THREE VOICES :rem 157
- 6Ø FORF1=10TO50STEP1:POKE54273 ,F1:REM VOICE 1 FREQUENCIES :rem 231
- 70 FORF2=30TO1STEP-5:POKE54280 ,F2:REM VOICE 2 FREQUENCIES :rem 232
- 75 NEXTF2:NEXTF1
- 80 POKE54276,32:POKE54283,32:P OKE54290,32:REM TURNS VOICE S OFF :rem 140

:rem 19

Machine Language For Beginners

(Article on page 77.)

Program 2: Datastuffer—64 Version

10 FORI=49152TO49361:READD: POK EI, D:CS=CS+D:NEXT :rem 196 20 IFCS<>30003THEN PRINT"ERROR IN DATA STATEMENTS": rem 58 50000 DATA169,0,133,163,169,8, 133,164,169,80 :rem 174 50010 DATA141,208,192,169,195, 141,209,192,169,0:rem 68 50020 DATA141,211,192,168,145, 163,230,163,200,200 :rem 137 50030 DATA173,208,192,145,163, 200,173,209,192,145 :rem 161 50040 DATA163,24,173,208,192,1 Ø5,10,141,208,192:rem 51 50050 DATA173,209,192,105,0,14 1,209,192,200,169:rem 55 50060 DATA131,145,163,200,140, 210,192,160,0,177:rem 38 50070 DATA167,168,169,0,32,145 179,32,221,189 :rem 235 50080 DATA162,1,172,210,192,18 9,0,1,240,7 :rem 6 50090 DATA145,163,200,232,76,8 5,192,238,211,192:rem 68 50100 DATA169,44,145,163,200,2 30,167,208,2,230:rem 254 50110 DATA168,173,211,192,201, 10,240,3,76,64 :rem 155 50120 DATA192,136,169,0,145,16 3,141,211,192,165:rem 58 50130 DATA163,133,165,165,164, 133,166,200,140,210 :rem 145 50140 DATA192,24,165,163,109,2 10,192,133,163,169 rem 114 50150 DATA0,101,164,133,164,16 Ø,1,145,165,136 :rem 200 50160 DATA165,163,145,165,56,1 65,169,229,167,133 :rem 135 50170 DATA2, 165, 170, 229, 168, 5, 2,176,26,169 :rem 82 50180 DATA0,136,145,163,200,14 5,163,200,145,163:rem 46 50190 DATA56,152,101,163,133,4 5,169,0,101,164 :rem 209 50200 DATA133,46,76,123,227,76 ,28,192,0,0 :rem 15 Program 3: Datastuffer--VIC Version 10 FORI=20480TO20689:READD:POK EI, D:CS=CS+D:NEXT :rem 191 20 IFCS<>27930THENPRINT"ERROR [SPACE] IN DATA STATEMENTS" :rem 73 50000 DATA169,0,133,163,169,18 ,133,164,169,80 :rem 223 50010 DATA141,208,80,169,195,1 41,209,80,169,0 :rem 220 50020 DATA141,211,80,168,145,1 63,230,163,200,200 :rem 85 50030 DATA173,208,80,145,163,2 00,173,209,80,145:rem 57 50040 DATA163,24,173,208,80,10 5,10,141,208,80 :rem 203

50050	DATA173,209,80,1	05,0,141
	,209,80,200,169	:rem 207
50060	DATA131,145,163,	200,140,
	210,80,160,0,177	
50070	DATA167,168,169,	0,32,145
	,211,32,221,221	:rem 209
50080	DATA162,1,172,21	0,80,189
	,Ø,1,240,7 DATA145,163,200,	:rem 210
50090	DATA145,163,200,	232,76,8
	5,80,238,211,80	:rem 220
50100	DATA169,44,145,1	
	30,167,208,2,230	
50110	DATA168,173,211,	80,201,1
F 41 94	Ø,24Ø,3,76,64 DATA8Ø,136,169,0	:rem 103
50120	DATA80,136,169,0	,145,163
50130	,141,211,80,165 DATA163,133,165,	:rem 210
20130	133,166,200,140,	105,104,
	155,100,200,140,	:rem 145
50140	DATA80,24,165,16	
50140	0,80,133,163,169	3,109,21
50150	DATAØ, 101, 164, 13	12 164 16
50150	Ø 1 145 165 136	1707 200
50160	Ø,1,145,165,136 DATA165,163,145,	165 56 1
50100	65,169,229,167,1	22
	05,109,229,107,1	:rem 135
50170	DATA2, 165, 170, 22	
50110	2,176,26,169	
50180	2,176,26,169 DATAØ,136,145,16	3 200 14
50100	5,163,200,145,16	3. rom 46
50190	DATA56,152,101,1	63 133 4
55155	5,169,0,101,164	·rem 209
50200	DATA133,46,76,10	13.228.76
	,28,80,0,0	trem 218
D		
	am 4: Stufferbas	
10 IN	PUT"START ADDRESS	S"; SA
		:rem 152
20 IN	PUT"END ADDRESS";	
		:rem 212
30 H8	=SA/256:L%=SA-256	
	7,L%:POKE168,H%	:rem 143
	=EA/256:L%=EA-256	
10	9,L%:POKE170,H%	:rem 111

50 SYS49152:REM VIC USERS SYS [SPACE]20480 :rem 248

Friendly Alien

(Article on page 70.)

Program 1: Friendly Alien—64 Version

6	GOTO2Ø	:rem 209
7	PRINT" [HOME] [BLU] TI	ME: ";MID
	\$(TI\$,3,2);":";RIGH	TS(TIS,2)
		:rem 177
8	IFTI\$>TU\$THENPRINT"	HOME TIM
	E IS UPILI [4 SPACES	
	T01500:NEXT:GOT0130	
16	RETURN	:rem 65
11	LO=LO-Q2 : RETURN	:rem 159
12	LO=LO-Q1 : RETURN	:rem 159
	LO=LO+P:RETURN	:rem 108
14		:rem 161
15		:rem 161
	LO=LO+O1 :RETURN	:rem 161
17		:rem 114
18		:rem 167
20		
		irem 23
30	POKE53281,1:PRINT"	
	[6 DOWN] [8 SPACES]	
	[BLU]*****FRIENDLY	
	**{OFF}	:rem 1
35	PRINT" [4 DOWN] [4 R	
	[10 SPACES] [BLK] SE	
	(ID DIACED) (BER) DE	:rem 218
36	POKE56334, PEEK(563	
50	10112303347FEEK(303	54/140254
		1

T: POKEWF, 32:GOT0900 :rem 78 1299 REM: ***FLUBUG COLLISION :rem 226 1300 POKELO, 37: POKELO+Q2, 38: PO KELO+CM, 3: POKELO+CM+Q2, 3 :rem 87 1310 POKESL, 150: FORL=1TO5: POKE WF, 17: POKESH, 25: FORX=1TO3 :rem 56 Ø:NEXT:POKEWF,16 1320 POKEWF, 33:FORX=1TO50:NEXT :POKESL,Ø:FORX=1TO200:NEX T:NEXT:POKEWF,32 :rem 149 1325 GOTO2000 :rem 198 REM: ***COLA COLLISION (G 1399 LUG-GLUG) :rem 25 1400 POKELO, 37: POKELO+Q2, 38: PO KELO+CM, 4: POKELO+CM+Q2, 4 :rem 90 1410 POKESL, 150: FORL=1TO4: POKE WF, 17: POKESH, 25: FORX=1TO1 :rem 59 5:NEXT:POKEWF,16 1412 FORX=1TO25:NEXT:POKESL,Ø: FORX=1TO200:NEXT:NEXT :rem 106 1415 POKELO, 32: POKELO+Q2, 32: PO KELO+CM, 1: POKELO+CM+Q2, 1 :rem 79 1416 AA=INT(RND(1)*8)+1:GOTO10 50 :rem 36 1499 REM: ***SELECT & MOVE FLU :rem 85 BUG 1500 D=INT(RND(P)*A)+P:rem 238 LT=LO:LO=F(D):X=INT(RND(P 1510)*8)+P:FT=F(D) :rem 133 1515 ONXGOSUB11,12,13,14,15,16 :rem 161 .17,18 1634 F(D)=LO :rem 129 1635 LO=LT:IFPEEK(F(D)) <>H2AND PEEK(F(D)) <> 37 ANDPEEK(F(D)) <> 38 THENF (D) = FT : rem 71 1700 POKEFT, H2 :rem 55 1702 IFF(D)=LOORF(D)=LO+Q2THEN POKELO+CM, H3 : POKELO+CM+Q2 ,H3:GOTO1310 :rem 181 POKEF(D), H7 : POKEF(D)+CM, 7 1710 :rem 244 :GOT0935 POKEVL, .: POKESH, . 2000 :rem 75 2001 PRINT" [CLR] [5 DOWN] [BLK]H E CAUGHT THE FLU FROM THE FLU BUG AND{2 SPACES}CAN NOT GO HOME . :rem 122 2002 GOTO2040 :rem 195 PRINT" {CLR} {RIGHT} 2025 [3 DOWN] [BLK] [15 SPACES] [RVS]YOU WONII" :rem 82 2030 PRINT" [DOWN] [11 SPACES] ٠, MID\$(TT\$,3,2);" MINUTE "; RIGHT\$(TT\$,2)" SECONDS :rem 148 2035 PRINT" [DOWN] [RIGHT] [13 SPACES]SKILL LEVEL"A :rem 1 2040 PRINT" [2 DOWN] [3 RIGHT] [12 SPACES] [RVS] PLAY AGAI N?" :rem 247 2045 POKE53272,21 :rem 140 2050 GETA\$: IFA\$=""THEN2050 :rem 177 2055 IFA\$="Y"THENRUN100:rem 79 2060 PRINT" {CLR}":END :rem 61 2999 REM: ***BUILD SPACEPHONE :rem 207 3000 Q=SC+80:R=SC+160:GOSUB600 Ø:GOSUB7:POKELO,32:POKELO +Q2,32:LO=SC+918 :rem 89 3002 PRINT" [HOME] [2 DOWN] [RIGHT]{CYN}+, {2 SPACES}"
:PRINT"{RIGHT}-.{YEL}/ ": RP=20:GOT0900 :rem 181 3099 REM: ***RING SPACEPHONE :rem 135 3100 LO=SC+84: POKELO, 37: POKELO

525 FORB=SC+79TOSC+999STEPQ2:P OKEB, 35 : POKECM+B, 6 :NEXT :rem 129 530 FORB=SC+998TOSC+960STEP-1: POKEB, 35 : POKECM+B, 6 :NEXT :rem 134 535 FORB=SC+96ØTOSC+Q2STEP-Q2: POKEB, 35 : POKECM+B, 6 :NEXT :rem 182 600 REM: ***PLACE FLUBUGS :rem 175 6Ø5 FORI=1T09*A :rem 128 610 GOSUB4000 :rem 219 612 IFPEEK(X)=35THEN610:rem 97 620 POKEX, 42: POKECM+X, 3: IFI <= A THENF(I)=X:POKEX+CM,7 :rem 219 622 NEXT :rem 217 700 REM: ***PLACE COLA:rem 183 FORI=1TO15*A :rem 174 7Ø5 710 GOSUB4000 :rem 220 720 IFPEEK(X)=350RPEEK(X)=420R PEEK(X-Q2) = 36ORPEEK(X+Q2) =36THEN710 :rem 252 725 POKEX, 36: POKECM+X, 2:NEXT :rem 13 800 REM: ***PLACE CANDY :rem 8 C=2:FORI=1TO20:C=C+1:IFC>7 803 THENC=2 :rem 229 810 GOSUB4ØØØ :rem 221 IFPEEK(X) <> 320RPEEK(X+1) <> 820 32ORPEEK(X-1) <> 32ORPEEK(X+ Q2) <> 32 THEN810 :rem 240 822 IFPEEK(X-Q2)<>32THEN810 :rem 80 825 POKEX, 34: POKECM+X, C:NEXT :rem 29 830 RP=20:LO=SC+918:TI\$="00000 Ø":TU\$="ØØØ159" :rem 164 REM: ***MAIN LOOP 899 :rem 165 900 IFRP=.THEN3000 :rem 39 POKELO, 37: POKELO+Q2, 38: POK 920 ELO+CM, 4: POKELO+CM+Q2,4 48 :rem 922 GOSUB7 :rem 84 POKESH, 50: POKEVL, 10: POKEWF 93Ø ,17:GOTO1500 :rem 98 935 POKEWF, 16 :rem Ø 1000 AA=P5-(PEEK(P1)ANDP5) :rem 210 1050 LT=LO:ONAAGOSUB11,15,10,1 7,18,16,10,13,12,14 :rem 145 1080 POKELT, H2: POKELT+Q2, H2 :rem 155 1099 REM: ***COLLISION CHECKER :rem 16 1100 TL=PEEK(LO): BL=PEEK(LO+02 :rem 116 IFTL=H1ORTL=H3ORTL=H5ORBL 1102 =.ORBL=H9ORBL=H5THENLO=LT :rem 192 :GOTO9ØØ 1103 IFTL=H2ANDBL=H2THEN900 :rem 139 1110 IFTL=H7ORBL=H7THEN1300 :rem 140 1115 IFTL=H8ORBL=H8THEN3500 :rem 151 1120 IFTL=H6ORBL=H6THEN1400 :rem 140 1130 IFTL=H4ORBL=H4THENRP=RP-1 :GOT01200 :rem 217 IFTL=P6ORTL=P7ORTL=P8ORBL 1135 =P8THEN3100 :rem 174 114Ø GOTO9ØØ :rem 152 REM: ***CANDY PICKUP 1199 :rem 171 1200 POKELO, 37: POKELO+Q2, 38: PO KELO+CM, 4: POKELO+CM+Q2, 4 :rem 88 1210 POKESH, 150: POKEWF, 33: FORL =1T025:NEXT :rem 70 1220 POKESH, 200: FORL=1T025:NEX

40 NM=12288:FORI=NMTONM+511:PO KEI, PEEK(I+40960):NEXT :rem 199 FORI=ØTO7: POKENM+8*59+1, PEE K(53248+81*8+1):NEXT: POKENM +8*59+3,255 :rem Ø FORI=ØTO7:POKENM+8*61+I,PEE K(53248+8*77+I):NEXT :rem 219 48 POKE1, PEEK(1) OR4: POKE56334. PEEK(56334)OR1:CK=0:rem 144 FORI=NM+272TONM+311:READA:C 50 K=CK+A: POKEI, A:NEXT :rem 95 58 FORI=NM+344TONM+383:READA:C K=CK+A: POKEI, A:NEXT: rem 112 FORI=ØTO31:READA:CK=CK+A:PO 68 KENM+I,A:NEXT irem 6 FORI=ØTO7:READA:CK=CK+A:POK 69 ENM+8*60+1,A:NEXT :rem 205 70 IFCK=15391THEN100 :rem 132 PRINT"**ERROR IN DATA STATE 71 MENTS**":PRINT" { DOWN } ** CHEC K LINES 8070-8093**":END :rem 162 100 X=RND(-TI): POKE53280,0:POK E53281,Ø :rem 180 101 PRINT" [CLR] [DOWN] [GRN] [RVS]GUIDE THE LITTLE ALIE N WITH A JOYSTICK {2 SPACES] IN PORT 2"; :rem 243 110 PRINT" AND PICK UP ALL THE CANDY . :rem 55 135 PRINT: PRINT" [RVS] [RED] THEN GUIDE HIM TO THE PHONE AN D THEN TO THE SPACESHIP. :rem 10 160 PRINT: PRINT" [RVS] [YEL] LOOK OUT FOR THE CANS OF COLA. ۰. :rem 22 161 PRINT" IF HE [4 SPACES] DRIN KS COLA HE WILL HAVE AN AL LERGIC" . :rem 101 165 PRINT" [4 SPACES] REACTION A ND CAN'T BE GUIDED .: rem 39 168 PRINT:PRINT" [RVS] [CYN] IF H E TOUCHES A FLU BUG, "7 :rem 140 169 PRINT" [RVS]OR IF YOU RUN 2 SPACES OUT OF TIME, HE [SPACE]WILL GET THE FLU AN D CANNOT GO HOME. :rem 91 PRINT" [7 RIGHT] [RVS] [DOWN] 170 883***YOU HAVE 2 MINUTES** :rem 68 500 PRINT" [DOWN] [8 RIGHT] [RVS] [GRN]ENTER SKILL LEVEL 1-5 OFF]" :rem 41 502 GETAS: IFAS=""THEN502 :rem 81 503 A=VAL(A\$): IFA<10RA>5THEN50 Ø :rem 63 :rem 52 5Ø5 SC=1Ø24 CM=54272:PRINT" {CLR }":POKE 510 53280,14:POKE53281,1:P5=15 :rem 44 511 O=Ø:H1=1:H2=32:H3=3:H4=34: H5=35:H6=36:H7=42:H8=61:H9 =2:P6=45:P7=46:P8=47 :rem 31 512 VL=54296:SL=54272:SH=54273 :WF=54276:Q1=39:Q2=40:Q3=4 1:Q4=42::P1=56320:P=1 :rem 125 515 POKE53272, (PEEK(53272) AND2

: POKE1, PEEK(1) AND251

:rem 138

40)+12:POKESL+5,17:POKESL+ 6,241 :rem 226 519 REM: ***BUILD BORDER :rem 105

520 FORB=SC+Q2TOSC+80:POKEB,35 :POKECM+B,6:NEXT :rem 141

| 165 PRINT" [DOWN] [BLK] [RVS] IF H E TOUCHES A FLU[3 SPACES]B UG, OR IF YOU RUN OUTOF TI ME,"; trem 266 167 PRINT" HE WILL GET {2 SPACES } THE FLU AND CAN' T GO[2 SPACES]HOME. :rem 199 169 PRINT" [DOWN] [BLU] [RVS] YOU' VE 1 MIN. 30 SEC. :rem 255 500 PRINT" { DOWN } { PUR } { RVS } ENTE R SKILL LEVEL 1-5{OFF} :rem 157 502 GETA\$:IFA\$=""THEN502 :rem 81 503 A=VAL(A\$):IFA<10RA>5THEN50 :rem 63 505 SC=4*(PEEK(36866)AND128)+6 4*(PEEK(36869)AND112) :rem 10 51Ø CM=37888+4*(PEEK(36866)AND 128)-SC:PRINT"[CLR]" :rem 161 515 POKE36869, PEEK(36869) AND24 ØOR15 :rem 252 VL=36878:SL=36874:SH=36876 517 :Q1=21:Q2=22:Q3=23:P1=1 :rem 17 519 REM**BUILD BORDER :rem 5 520 FORB=SC+Q2TOSC+44:POKEB, 35 :POKECM+B,6:NEXT :rem 141 FORB=SC+43TOSC+505STEPQ2 :P 525 OKEB, 35: POKECM+B, 6:NEXT :rem 103 530 FORB=SC+504TOSC+484STEP-1: POKEB, 35 : POKECM+B, 6 :NEXT :rem 118 535 FORB=SC+484TOSC+Q2STEP-Q2: POKEB, 35 : POKECM+B, 6 :NEXT :rem 183 600 REM**PLACE FLUBUGS :rem 75 :rem 128 605 FORT=1T09*A :rem 219 GOSUB4000 610 612 IFPEEK(X)=35THEN610:rem 97 POKEX, 42: POKECM+X, 3: IFI <= A 620 THENF(I)=X:POKEX+CM,7 :rem 219 :rem 217 622 NEXT REM**PLACE COLA :rem 83 700 705 FORI=1T012*A :rem 171 :rem 220 71Ø GOSUB4ØØØ IFPEEK(X)=350RPEEK(X)=420R 720 PEEK(X-Q2)=36ORPEEK(X+Q2)=:rem 252 36THEN71Ø 725 POKEX, 36: POKECM+X, 2:NEXT :rem 13 800 REM**PLACE CANDY :rem 164 803 C=2:FORI=1TO20:C=C+1:IFC>7 THENC=2 :rem 229 :rem 221 81Ø GOSUB4ØØØ 82Ø IFPEEK(X) <> 320RPEEK(X+1) <> 32ORPEEK(X-1) <> 32ORPEEK(X+ Q2) <> 320RPEEK(X-Q2) <> 32THE :rem 238 N81Ø 825 POKEX, 34: POKECM+X, C:NEXT :rem 29 830 RP=20:LO=SC+460:TI\$="00000 Ø":TU\$="ØØØ129" :rem 153 899 REM**MAIN LOOP :rem 65 :rem 41 900 IFRP=0THEN3000 920 POKELO, 37: POKELO+Q2, 38: POK ELO+CM, 4: POKELO+CM+Q2,4 :rem 48 922 GOSUB7 :rem 84 930 POKEVL, 10: POKESH, 220: GOTO1 500 :rem 247 935 POKEVL,Ø:POKESH,Ø :rem 46 1000 SYS832:AA=PEEK(830) :rem 103 1050 LT=LO:ONAAGOSUB11,12,13,1 4,15,16,17,18 :rem 119

:rem 125 36,66,66 8080 DATA,, 31, 127, 127, 255, 255, 255,,,248,240,224,192,128 ,,254,253,248,240,224 :rem 202 8085 DATA192,128,,,,128,64,32, 18,9,6,63,33,63,63,43,53 :rem 243 235,63 8090 DATA7, 31, 63, 127, 127, 255, 2 55,255,255,255,255,127,12 7,63,31,7 :rem 151 8092 DATA224,248,252,254,254,2 55,255,255,255,255,255,25 4,254,252,248,224 :rem 51 8093 DATA,,,255,255,255,, :rem 246 Program 2: Friendly Alien—VIC Version See instructions in article before typing. 6 GOTO2Ø :rem 209 PRINT" [HOME] [BLU] TIME: ";MID 7 \$(TI\$,3,2);":";RIGHT\$(TI\$,2) :rem 177 8 IFTIS>TUSTHENPRINT" [HOME] TIM E IS UPIII [4 SPACES] ": FORI=1 TO1500:NEXT:GOTO1300:rem 106 RETURN :rem 25 q :rem 159 LO=LO-Q2 : RETURN 11 12 LO=LO-Q1 :RETURN :rem 159 13 LO=LO+P1 : RETURN :rem 157 :rem 161 LO=LO+Q3 : RETURN 14 LO=LO+Q2 : RETURN :rem 161 15 :rem 161 LO=LO+Q1 : RETURN 16 :rem 163 LO=LO-P1 : RETURN 17 LO=LO-Q3 : RETURN :rem 167 18 IFPEEK(44)<32THENPOKE56,28: 20 POKE52,28:CLR :rem 80 PRINT" {CLR} [6 DOWN] [RVS] 30 [BLK] ****FRIENDLY ALIEN**** :rem 85 {OFF} PRINT" [4 DOWN] [4 RIGHT] SETT :rem 74 ING UP NM=7168:FORI=NMTONM+511:POK 40 EI, PEEK(1+25600) : NEXT :rem 146 5Ø FORI=NM+272TONM+311:READA:P :rem 96 OKEI,A:NEXT FORI=NM+344TONM+383:READA:P OKEI,A:NEXT :rem 113 62 FORI=ØTO7:POKENM+8*59+I,PEE K(32768+81*8+1):NEXT: POKENM +8*59+3,255 :rem 6 64 FORI=ØTO7:POKENM+8*61+I,PEE K(32768+8*77+1):NEXT:CK=Ø :rem 22 68 FORI=ØTO31:READA:CK=CK+A:PO KENM+I,A:NEXT :rem 6 FORI=ØTO7:READA:CK=CK+A:POK ENM+8*6Ø+I,A:NEXT :rem 205 94 FORI=832TO936:READA:CK=CK+A : POKEI, A:NEXT :rem 234 :rem 146 IFCK=16964THEN100 95 PRINT" {RVS } [BLK] [DOWN] * DATA 96 STATEMENT ERROR* [DOWN]* SE E LINES 8070-9040*":END :rem 55 100 X=RND(-TI) :rem 37 110 PRINT" [CLR] [BLU] [RVS] GUIDE THE LITTLE ALIENWITH A JO YSTICK AND[3.SPACES]PICK U P ALL THE CANDY. :rem 110 135 PRINT" (BLK) (RVS) THEN GUIDE HIM TO THE PHONE AND SPAC ESHIP :rem 4 160 PRINT" [DOWN] [BLU] [RVS] LOOK OUT FOR THE CANS OF COLA. IF HE DRINKS COLA, "; :rem 19 161 PRINT" HE WILL HAVE AN ALL ERGIC REACTION AND CAN'T B

:rem 222

E GUIDED.

+CM+Q2,4 :rem 152 3110 POKEWF, 17: FORL=1TO3: FORM= 1TO50: POKESH, 150: FORN=1TO 13:NEXT :rem 221 3120 POKESH, Ø:NEXT:GOSUB7:FORM =1TO1000:NEXT:GOSUB7:NEXT : POKEWF, 16 :rem 18 3399 REM: ***BUILD SPACESHIP :rem 132 3400 Q=SC+200:R=SC+440:GOSUB7: GOSUB6ØØØ:GOSUB7 :rem 44 3401 PRINT" [HOME] [2 DOWN] [RIGHT] [4 SPACES] ": PRINT" [RIGHT] [4 SPACES] ":rem 19 3402 LO=SC+918: POKELO, 37: POKEL O+Q2,38:POKELO+CM,4:POKEL 0+CM+Q2,4 :rem 211 3406 GOSUB7:GOSUB3600:GOSUB7 :rem 248 3408 PRINT" [7 DOWN] "SPC(20)" [CYN]: :rem 172 341Ø GOSUB7:GOSUB36ØØ:GOSUB7 :rem 243 3425 PRINT" [HOME] [6 DOWN] "SPC(19)"{CYN}@#B :rem 31 3430 PRINTSPC(17)" << ### << :rem 113 3435 PRINTSPC(19)"A#C :rem 198 344Ø GOSUB7: GOSUB36ØØ: GOSUB7 :rem 246 3450 PRINT" [HOME] [5 DOWN] "SPC(18)" [CYN]@###B :rem 81 3452 PRINTSPC(18)" [CYN] ##### :rem 107 3460 PRINTSPC(13)" [CYN] ####### :rem 195 ****** 3462 PRINTSPC(18)" [CYN] ##### :rem 108 3470 PRINTSPC(18)"{CYN}A###C :rem 169 348Ø GOSUB7:GOSUB36ØØ:GOSUB7 :rem 250 349Ø T=SC+343:FORB=1T03:POKET, H8:POKECM+T,H3:T=T+Q3:NEX T:POKESC+387,H2 :rem 164 3492 POKESC+427,H2 :rem 5 3495 POKEVL,Ø:POKESH,Ø:RP=20:G OTO9ØØ :rem 233 3499 REM: ***PUT ALIEN ON RAMP :rem 164 3500 TT\$=TI\$:LO=SC+386:POKELO, 37: POKELO+Q2, 38: POKELO+CM 4: POKELO+CM+Q2, 4: rem 213 FORL=1T01500:NEXT :rem 80 3505 3510 POKESC+386, 32: POKESC+426, 32:POKESC+384,32:POKESC+3 43,32:POKESC+425,32 :rem 71 3520 FORL=1TO2000:NEXT:GOTO202 :rem 133 3599 REM: ***SPACESHIP SOUND :rem 159 3600 POKEVL, 15: POKEWF, 33: FORL= 1TO3:FORM=1TO255STEP2:POK ESH, M: NEXT: GOSUB7: NEXT :rem 94 3640 POKEWF, 32 : RETURN :rem 68 4000 X=INT(RND(1)*740)+SC+3*Q2 :rem 166 : RETURN 5999 REM: ***RELOCATE FLUBUGS :rem 227 6000 FORI=PTOA: IFF(I)>QANDF(I) <RTHENPOKEF(I), H2:F(I)=F(I)+28Ø :rem 192 6022 NEXTI: GOSUB7 : RETURN :rem 93 8070 DATA,,,24,24,,,,255,255,2 55,255,255,255,255,255,, ,56,56,56,56,56 :rem 160 8075 DATA36,126,126,60,24,24,2

4,60,126,189,189,189,189,

+Q2,38:POKELO+CM,4:POKELO

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351Ø POKESC+214, 32: POKESC+236, 32:POKESC+212,32:POKESC+1 89,32: POKESC+235,32 :rem 57 3520 FORL=1T02000:NEXT:GOT0202 :rem 133 3599 REM**SPACESHIP SOUND :rem 59 3600 POKEVL, 15: FORL=1TO5: FORM= 220-LTO160-LSTEP-4 : POKESH :rem 221 M:NEXT 364Ø FORM=16Ø-LT022Ø-LSTEP4:PO KESH, M:NEXT:GOSUB7:NEXT:R ETURN :rem 232 4000 X=INT(RND(1)*372)+SC+3*Q2 :RETURN :rem 167 5999 REM**RELOCATE FLUBUGS :rem 127 6000 FORI=1TOA: IFF(I)>QANDF(I) <RTHENPOKEF(I), 32:F(I)=F(T)+154 :rem 140 6022 NEXTI:RETURN :rem 108 REM**CUSTOM CHARACTER DAT 8000 :rem 130 255,255,2 56,56,56,56,56,56 :rem 11 8075 DATA36,126,126,60,24,24,2 4,60,126,189,189,189,189 36,66,66 :rem 125 8080 DATA,, 31, 127, 127, 255, 255, 255,,,248,240,224,192,128 ,,254,253,248,240,224,192 :rem 89 .128 8085 DATA,,,128,64,32,18,9,6,6 3, 33, 63, 63, 43, 53, 235, 63 :rem 100 8090 DATA7, 31, 63, 127, 127, 255, 2 55,255,255,255,255,127,12 :rem 151 7,63,31,7 8092 DATA224,248,252,254,254,2 55,255,255,255,255,255,25 4,254,252,248,224 :rem 51 8093 DATA,,,255,255,255, :rem 246 8999 REM**ML JOYSTICK ROUTINE :rem 74 9000 DATA120,8,72,152,72,138,7 2,173,19,145,72,173,34,14 5,72,169,0,141,62,3,141,6 :rem 241 3,3,169 9010 DATA127,141,34,145,173,32 ,145,73,255,41,128,42,8,1 69,195,141,19,145,173,17 145,73 :rem 207 9020 DATA255,41,60,74,74,40,42 ,168,41,16,201,16,208,3,1 41,63,3,152,41,15,162,0,2 :rem 159 32.224 9030 DATA9,240,8,221,160,3,208 ,246,142,62,3,104,141,34, 145,104,141,19,145,104,17 0,104 :rem 109 9040 DATA168,104,40,88,96,2,3 :rem 105 1,5,4,12,8,10 Program 3: Friendly Alien—VIC **Disk Loader** See instructions in article before typing. 60000 PRINT" [CLR] [4 DOWN] LOADI NG MAIN PROGRAM ... ' :rem 53 60001 PRINT" [4 DOWN]" :rem 12 60002 IFFRE(8) <4000THENPRINT "N OT ENOUGH MEMORYII [3 SPACES YOU NEED AN EX PANDERII": END :rem 17 60003 IFFRE(8) <7000THEN60008 :rem 30 60007 POKE8192,0:POKE44,32:POK E642,32 :rem 84 60008 POKE631, 13: POKE632, 82: PO

[RVS]YOU WONII" :rem 82 2030 PRINT" [DOWN] "; MID\$(TT\$,3 ,2);" MINUTE "; RIGHT\$(TT\$ 2) SECONDS :rem 148 2035 PRINT" [DOWN] [RIGHT] {3 SPACES}SKILL LEVEL"A :rem 1 2040 PRINT" {2 DOWN} {3 RIGHT} [2 SPACES] PLAY AGAIN?' :rem 229 2045 POKE36869, PEEK(36869) AND2 400R0 :rem 246 2050 GETA\$: IFA\$=""THEN2050 :rem 177 2055 IFAS="Y"THENRUN100:rem 79 2060 PRINT" {CLR}":END :rem 61 2999 REM**BUILD SPACEPHONE :rem 107 3000 Q=SC+44:R=SC+88:GOSUB6000 :GOSUB7 : POKELO, 32 : POKELO+ Q2,32:LO=SC+460 :rem 42 3002 PRINT" [HOME] [2 DOWN] {RIGHT}{CYN}+,{2 SPACES}"
PRINT"{RIGHT}-.{YEL}/": RP=20:GOT0900 :rem 181 3099 REM**RING SPACEPHONE :rem 35 3100 LO=SC+48: POKELO, 37: POKELO +Q2,38:POKELO+CM,4:POKELO +CM+Q2,4 :rem 152 3110 POKEVL, 15: FORL=1TO3: FORM= 1TO50: POKESH, 230: FORN=1TO 5 INEXT trem 176 3120 POKESH, 0:NEXT:GOSUB7:FORM =1TO1000:NEXT:GOSUB7:NEXT : POKEVL,Ø :rem 224 3399 REM**BUILD SPACESHIP :rem 32 3400 Q=SC+110:R=SC+242:GOSUB60 ØØ:GOSUB7 :rem 59 3401 PRINT" [HOME] [2 DOWN] [RIGHT] [4 SPACES]":PRINT" [RIGHT] [4 SPACES] ":rem 19 3402 LO=SC+460:POKELO, 37:POKEL O+Q2, 38: POKELO+CM, 4: POKEL 0+CM+02.4:rem 203 3406 GOSUB7:GOSUB3600:GOSUB7 :rem 248 3408 PRINT" {7 DOWN}"SPC(10)" {CYN}; :rem 171 GOSUB36ØØ:GOSUB7 3410 :rem 2 PRINT" {HOME } {6 DOWN }"SPC(3425 9)"{CYN}@#B :rem 238 3430 PRINTSPC(7)" << ### << :rem 64 3435 PRINTSPC(9)"A#C :rem 149 344Ø GOSUB7:GOSUB36ØØ:GOSUB7 :rem 246 3450 PRINT" [HOME] [5 DOWN] "SPC(8)"{CYN}@###B :rem 32 3452 PRINTSPC(8)" [CYN] ##### :rem 58 3460 PRINTSPC(5)" [CYN] ######## * * # :rem 8 3462 PRINTSPC(8)" [CYN] ##### :rem 59 3470 PRINTSPC(8)" [CYN]A###C :rem 120 3480 GOSUB7: GOSUB3600: GOSUB7 :rem 250 349Ø T=SC+189:FORB=1TO3:POKET, 61 : POKECM+T, 3 : T=T+Q3 :NEXT : POKESC+215, 32: POKESC+237 ,32 :rem 131 3495 POKEVL, Ø: POKESH, Ø: RP=20:G отория :rem 233 3499 REM**PUT ALIEN ON RAMP :rem 64 3500 TTS=TTS:LO=SC+214:POKELO 37: POKELO+Q2, 38: POKELO+CM 4:POKELO+CM+Q2,4:rem 203 3505 FORL=1T01500:NEXT :rem 80

1080 POKELT, 32: POKELT+Q2, 32 :rem 113 1099 REM**COLLISION CK :rem 69 1100 TL=PEEK(LO):BL=PEEK(LO+Q2 :rem 116 1102 IFTL=1ORTL=3ORTL=35ORBL=Ø ORBL=2ORBL=35THENLO=LT:GO T09ØØ :rem 185 1110 IFTL=420RBL=42THEN1300 :rem 90 1115 IFTL=61ORBL=61THEN3500 :rem 101 1120 IFTL=360RBL=36THEN1400 :rem 98 1130 IFTL=34ORBL=34THENRP=RP-1 :GOTO1200 :rem 175 1135 IFTL=45ORTL=46ORTL=47ORBL =47THEN31ØØ :rem 58 1140 GOTO9ØØ :rem 152 REM**CANDY PICKUP :rem 71 1199 1200 POKELO, 37 : POKELO+Q2, 38 : PO KELO+CM, 4 : POKELO+CM+Q2,4 :rem 88 1210 POKESH, 150: POKEVL, 15: FORL =1TO1Ø:NEXT :rem 69 1220 POKESH, 200: FORL=1T010:NEX T: POKESH, Ø: POKEVL, Ø: GOTO9 aa :rem 120 1299 REM**FLUBUG COLLISION :rem 126 1300 POKELO, 37 : POKELO+Q2, 38 : PO KELO+CM, 3 : POKELO+CM+Q2, 3 :rem 87 13Ø5 FORZ=1TO1Ø :rem 124 POKESH, 150 : POKEVL, 15 : FORL 1310 =1T050 :NEXT :rem 74 1320 POKESL, 150:FORL=1TO50:NEX :rem 178 1325 POKESH, Ø: PORL=1TO5Ø:NEXT: NEXT: POKEVL, Ø: POKESL, Ø:GO TO2ØØØ :rem 198 1399 REM**COLA COLLISION (GLUG -GLUG) :rem 181 1400 POKELO, 37: POKELO+Q2, 38: PO KELO+CM, 4 : POKELO+CM+Q2,4 :rem 90 1410 POKESH, 0: POKEVL, 10: FORX=1 TO3:POKESL,210:FORL=1TO10 :NEXT: POKESL, 250: FORL=1TO :rem 137 25 :NEXT 1412 POKESL, Ø: FORL=1T0200:NEXT :NEXT :rem 244 1415 POKELO, 32 : POKELO+Q2, 32 : PO KELO+CM, 1: POKELO+CM+Q2,1 79 :rem 1416 AA=INT(RND(1)*8)+1:GOTO10 50 :rem 36 1499 REM**SELECT & MOVE FLUBUG :rem 241 1500 D=INT(RND(1)*A)+1:rem 176 LT=LO:LO=F(D):X=INT(RND(1 1510)*8)+1:FT=F(D) :rem 71 ONXGOSUB11,12,13,14,15,16 1515 17,18 :rem 161 1635 F(D)=LO:LO=LT:IFPEEK(F(D)) <> 32ANDPEEK(F(D)) <> 37AND PEEK(F(D)) <> 38THENF(D)=FT :rem 31 1700 POKEFT, 32 :rem 34 1702 IFF(D)=LOORF(D)=LO+Q2THEN POKELO+CM, 3: POKELO+CM+Q2, 3:GOT013Ø5 :rem 41 1710 POKEF(D), 42: POKEF(D)+CM, 7 :GOT0935 :rem 219 2000 POKEVL, 0: POKESH, 0 : rem 79 2001 PRINT" [CLR] [5 DOWN] [BLK]H E CAUGHT THE FLU FROMTHE [SPACE]FLU BUG AND CAN [3 SPACES]NOT GO HOME." :rem 122 2002 GOTO2040 :rem 195 2025 PRINT " {CLR } {RIGHT] {3 DOWN}{BLK}{5 SPACES}

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	600	PRINT TOTAL COOLING DEGREE DAYS "ED :rem 230
	610	IFPR=1THENGOSUB150:rem 123
	620	GOSUB2350:RETURN :rem 252
	63Ø	GOSUB160:GOSUB180 :rem 3
	640	IFBA <val(mid\$(rc\$,7,5))the< td=""></val(mid\$(rc\$,7,5))the<>
		NBA=VAL(MID\$(RC\$,7,5)):DA\$
	CE A	(1)=MID\$(RC\$,1,6) :rem 64 IFBL>VAL(MID\$(RC\$,7,5))THE
	65Ø	NBL=VAL(MID\$(RC\$,7,5)):DA\$
		(2)=MID\$(RC\$,1,6) :rem 90
	660	IFHI <val(mid\$(rc\$,13,3))th< td=""></val(mid\$(rc\$,13,3))th<>
		ENHI=VAL(MID\$(RC\$,13,3)):D
3.		A\$(3)=MID\$(RC\$,1,6)
		:rem 182
1	670	IFLO>VAL(MID\$(RC\$,16,3))TH
		ENLO=VAL(MID\$(RC\$,16,3)):D A\$(4)=MID\$(RC\$,1,6)
		:rem 212
	680	IFWS <val(mid\$(rc\$,20,3))th< td=""></val(mid\$(rc\$,20,3))th<>
		ENWS=VAL(MID\$(RC\$,20,3)):W
		D=VAL(MID\$(RC\$,19,1))
	192	:rem 188
	690	IFWS=VAL(MID\$(RC\$,20,3))TH
,		ENDA\$(5)=MID\$(RC\$,1,6)
	700	:rem 160 IFRA <val(mid\$(rc\$,23,5))th< td=""></val(mid\$(rc\$,23,5))th<>
1		ENRA=VAL(MID\$(RC\$,23,5)):D
2		$A_{(6)=MID_{(RC_{3},1,6)}$
		:rem 190
	710	IFVAL(MID\$(RC\$,23,5))<>ØTH
	-	ENPC=PC+1 :rem 237
2	720	IFSN <val(mid\$(rc\$,28,4))th< td=""></val(mid\$(rc\$,28,4))th<>
		ENSN=VAL(MID\$(RC\$,28,4)):D
		A\$(7)=MID\$(RC\$,1,6)
5	730	:rem 229 IFRH <val(mid\$(rc\$,32,3))th< td=""></val(mid\$(rc\$,32,3))th<>
	150	ENRH=VAL(MID\$(RC\$,32,3)):D
		A\$(9)=MID\$(RC\$,1,6)
		:rem 206
	74Ø	H=VAL(MID\$(RC\$,13,3)):L=VA
	151410-000	L(MID\$(RC\$,16,3)) :rem 60
	75Ø	TP=65-INT((H+L)/2):IFSGN(T)
		P) = -1 THENTP = INT((H+L)/2) - 6
	760	5:GOTO77Ø :rem 105 DE=DE+TP:GOTO78Ø :rem 205
3	770	ED=ED+TP :rem 188
	780	RETURN :rem 127
	790	PRINT" { CLR } { DOWN }
		[6 SPACES] SEARCHING FOR "M
	-	O\$"/"DA\$"/"YR\$:rem 46
	800	GOSUB210:GOSUB200:R=0:FORP
		T=1TOTR%:X1=PT:GOSUB170:RC S="" :rem 251
	010	
	810	GOSUBI60:RC\$="":FORA=1TO6: GET#1,A\$:RC\$=RC\$+A\$:NEXT
,		:rem 190
	820	IFSE\$=RC\$THENR=PT:PT=TR%:R
		C\$="" :rem 151
		NEXT :rem 218
		IFR=ØTHEN87Ø :rem 184
	850	A\$="":GOSUB160:GOSUB180
	960	GOSUB240:RETURN :rem 206
	870	GOSUB240:RETURN :rem 206 GOSUB240:PRINT"{10 SPACES}
	0.0	RECORD NOT FOUND. ":RETURN
		rem 180
	880	F=1:PRINT" {CLR}SEARCH BY
		[RVS]F[OFF]IELD OR [RVS]R
		{OFF } ECORD NUMBER?"
	007	:rem 215
	890	GOSUB220:IFG\$="R"THEN1060
	900	IFG\$<>"F"THEN890 :rem 103
	910	PRINT" {CLR } {5 DOWN } ENTER N UMBER OF FIELD FOR SEARCH:
		" :rem 234
	920	PRINTTAB(7)" [DOWN] [RVS] 1.
		{OFF}{2 SPACES}SPECIFIC D
		ATE :rem 33
	930	PRINTTAB(7)" {DOWN } {RVS} 2.
		[OFF] [2 SPACES] GENERATE M
		ONTHLY REPORT :rem 145
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200	R YEAR FOR REPORT"; : INPUTY
270	R :rem 1 IFMO<10RMO>12THEN250
280	:rem 213 PRINT"{CLR}{8 DOWN}
	[18 SPACES]WAITII":rem 125
290	HI=0:LO=200:BA=0:RA=0:SN=0 :WS=0:DE=0:ED=0:RH=0:BL=33
	:PC=Ø :rem 128
300	PRINT" {DOWN } {13 SPACES } PRE PARING REPORT": GOSUB210:GO
210	SUB200 :rem 146
31Ø	":GOSUB16Ø :rem 169
320	FORA=1TO6:GET#1,A\$:G\$=G\$+A \$:NEXT :rem 89
330	IFYR<>VAL(MID\$(G\$,5,2))THE
340	N360 :rem 191 IFMO=VAL(MID\$(G\$,3,2))THEN
25.0	GOSUB63Ø :rem 242
350	X1=TR% :rem 106
360	NEXT:CLOSE1:GOSUB190:CLOSE 15 :rem 35
37Ø	IFLO=200THENPRINT" [CLR]
	[5 DOWN]NO DATA FOR THIS M ONTH EXISTS. ":GOTO620
380	:rem 112
390	PRINT" [CLR] [RVS] [2 SPACES]
	MONTHLY REPORT FOR : [OFF]"
400	PRINT "NORMAL HIGH: "; MH(MO)
i-	::PRINT" [3 SPACES]NORMAL L OW: "ML(MO) :rem 6
410	PRINT "NORMAL RAIN: "AR(MO)
	;:PRINT" {2 SPACES }NORMAL S NOW: "AS(MO) :rem 36
420	PRINT" {DOWN }HIGHEST BAROME TER READING"BA::rem 102
430	
	"/"MID\$(DA\$(1),1,2)"/"MID\$
440	(DA\$(1),5,2) :rem 144 PRINT"LOWEST BAROMETER REA
450	DING"BL :rem 40 PRINT"ON "MID\$(DA\$(2),3,2)
450	"/"MID\$(DA\$(2),1,2)"/"MID\$
460	(DA\$(2),5,2) :rem 149 PRINT"HIGHEST TEMPERATURE.
470	
4/10	PRINT"ON "MID\$(DA\$(3),3,2) "/"MID\$(DA\$(3),1,2)"/"MID\$
480	(DA\$(3),5,2) :rem 154 PRINT"LOWEST TEMPERATURE
	"LO :rem Ø
490	PRINT"ON "MID\$(DA\$(4),3,2) "/"MID\$(DA\$(4),1,2)"/"MID\$
Faa	(DA\$(4),5,2) :rem 159
500	OM ";DI\$(WD) :rem 158
510	PRINT"ON "MID\$(DA\$(5),3,2) "/"MID\$(DA\$(5),1,2)"/"MID\$
	(DA\$(5),5,2) :rem 155
520	PRINTPC; "DAYS WITH PRECIPI TATION." :rem 44
530	PRINT "MOST RAINFALL
54Ø	PRINT"ON "MID\$(DA\$(6),3,2)
	"/"MID\$(DA\$(6),1,2)"/"MID\$ (DA\$(6),5,2) :rem 161
550	PRINT "HEAVIEST SNOWFALL
56Ø	
17	"/"MID\$(DA\$(7),1,2)"/"MID\$ (DA\$(7),5,2) :rem 166
57Ø	PRINT "HIGHEST HUMIDITY
58Ø	"RH :rem 168 PRINT"ON "MID\$(DA\$(9),3,2)
	"/"MID\$(DA\$(9),1,2)"/"MID\$ (DA\$(9),5,2) :rem 174
590	PRINT "TOTAL HEATING DEGREE
	DAYS "DE :rem 227

	KE633,85:POKE634,78:POKE	260	YR=Ø:PRINT" [CLR] [DOWN]ENTE
	635,13:POKE198,5 :rem 51		R YEAR FOR REPORT"; : INPUTY
60009	PRINT"LOAD"+CHR\$(34)+"VI		R :rem 1
	CFRIENDLY*"+CHR\$(34)+",8	270	IFMO<10RMO>12THEN250
	{3 UP}":END :rem 39	1	:rem 213
Droge	am A. Estandly Alian MIC	280	PRINT" {CLR} {8 DOWN}
	am 4: Friendly Alien—VIC		[18 SPACES]WAITII":rem 125
Tape Loader			HI=0:LO=200:BA=0:RA=0:SN=0
	tructions in article before typing.	18	:WS=0:DE=0:ED=0:RH=0:BL=33 :PC=0 :rem 128
60000	PRINT" {CLR} {4 DOWN } LOADI	300	PRINT" [DOWN] [13 SPACES] PRE
	NG MAIN PROGRAM "		PARING REPORT ": GOSUB210:GO
	:rem 53	122	SUB200 :rem 146
60001	IF FRE(8)<4000THENPRINT"	310	
		260.0220035	

NOT ENOUGH MEMORYII [3 SPACES]YOU NEED AN EX PANDERII":END :rem 16 60002 IF FRE(8)<7000THEN60004 :rem 25 60003 POKE8192,0:POKE642,32:PO KE44,32 :rem 80 60004 POKE631,131:POKE198,1:EN

:rem 253

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(Article on page 73.) 10 REM IF COMPUTER IS 64, DELE TE "REM" IN LINE 20:rem 113 20 REM POKE53280,1:POKE53281,1 :rem 157 30 REM IF COMPUTER IS +4, DELE TE "REM" IN LINE 40:rem 106 40 REM COLOR 0,2:POKE65305,249 :rem 140 50 DIMIN\$(720), HO%(720), MH(12) ,ML(12),AR(12),AS(12),NO%(7 2Ø),D%(5Ø) :rem 174 60 BL\$=" [40 SPACES]" :rem 153 70 FORT=1T012:READMH(T):NEXT:F ORT=1TO12:READML(T):NEXT :rem 21 80 FORT=1T012:READAR(T):NEXT:F ORT=1TO12:READAS(T):NEXT :rem 15 90 FORT=1TO8:READDI\$(T):NEXT :rem 18 100 OPEN15,8,15:OPEN1,8,2,"RC. INDEX, S, R" :rem 38 110 INPUT#15, A:IFA=62THENGOSUB 240:GOT01110 :rem 66 120 INPUT#1, RC%, TR%, HD\$, CD\$, MP \$,AP\$,MS\$,AS\$:GOSUB240:IFR C%=72ØTHENRC%=Ø :rem 168 13Ø GOTO111Ø :rem 144 140 OPEN4,4,7:CMD4:RETURN :rem 26 150 PRINT#4:CLOSE4:RETURN :rem 120 160 PRINT#15, "P"+CHR\$(2)+CHR\$(LB)+CHR\$(HB)+CHR\$(1):RETUR :rem 246 N 170 HB=INT(X1/256):LB=X1-HB*25 6:RETURN :rem 22 RCS="":FORA=1T0100:GET#1,A 180 \$:RC\$=RC\$+A\$:NEXT:RETURN :rem 226 190 PRINT#15, "10":RETURN :rem 179 200 CLOSE1: OPEN1, 8, 2, "WX.DATA, L, "+CHR\$(100):RETURN :rem 203 210 OPEN15,8,15:GOSUB190:RETUR :rem 143 N 220 GETG\$: IFG\$=""THEN220 :rem 87 230 RETURN :rem 117 240 CLOSE1:CLOSE15:RETURN :rem 109 250 MO=0:PRINT" {CLR} {DOWN }ENTE

R NUMBER OF MONTH FOR REPO RT:";:INPUTMO :rem 207

1580	
1590	H\$))+RH\$:rem 93 RC\$=RC\$+LEFT\$(BL\$,3-LEN(C
1600	C\$))+CC\$:rem 54 RC\$=RC\$+WC\$+LEFT\$(BL\$,40-
1610	LEN(WC\$)) :rem 135
1610	P\$))+MP\$:rem 95
1620	RC\$=RC\$+LEFT\$(BL\$,6-LEN(A P\$))+AP\$:rem 73
163Ø	RC\$=RC\$+LEFT\$(BL\$,5-LEN(A
1640	S\$))+AS\$:rem 79 RC\$=RC\$+LEFT\$(BL\$,5-LEN(M
1650	S\$))+MS\$:rem 104 RC%=RC%+1:TR%=TR%+1:R=RC%
1050	:IFTR%=721THENTR%=72Ø
1660	
	<pre>[5 SPACES]IS DATA CORRECT ? (YES OR NO)[7 SPACES]"</pre>
1000	:rem 61
167Ø	GOSUB22Ø:IFG\$="N"THENRC%= RC%-1:TR%=TR%-1 :rem 142
1680	IFG\$="N"THENPRINT"RE-ENTE R FROM START":FORT=1T0500
	Ø:NEXT:GOTO1270 :rem 29
1690	IFG\$<>"Y"THEN1670:rem 222
1700	GOSUB210:X1=RC%:GOSUB170: GOSUB190:GOSUB200:GOSUB16
	Ø :rem 216
1710	PRINT#1, RC\$:CLOSE1:GOSUB1 90:PRINT#15, "S0:RC.INDEX"
	:CLOSE15 :rem 146
1720	OPEN1,8,2,"RC.INDEX,S,W" :rem 156
1730	PRINT#1, RC%", "TR%", "HD\$",
	"CD\$", "MP\$", "AP\$", "MS\$", " AS\$:CLOSE1 :rem 155
1740	IFRC%=1ANDTR%=1THEN1770
1750	:rem 141 NO%(RC%)=RC%:IN%(RC%)=MID
	\$(RC\$,7,5):IFRC%=1ANDTR%=
1760	1THEN177Ø :rem 149 GOSUB252Ø :rem 23
177Ø	BA=VAL(MID\$(RC\$,7,5)):CR% =VAL(MID\$(RC\$,12,1)):DI=V
	=VAL(MID\$(RC\$,12,1)):DI=V AL(MID\$(RC\$,19,1)):rem 27
178Ø	IFPR=1THENGOSUB140
1790	PRINT"{CLR}":PRINT"{RVS}
	{7 SPACES } GENERAL SHORT T ERM FORECAST {6 SPACES }"
	:rem 111
1800	IFBA>=30.2ANDCR%=1ANDDI>= 6ANDDI<=8THEN2040 :rem 43
1010	
1810	IFBA>=30.2ANDCR%=2ANDDI>= 6ANDDI<=8THEN2050 :rem 46
1820	IFBA>=30.1ANDBA<=30.2ANDC
	R%=1ANDDI>=6ANDDI<=8THEN1 990 :rem 203
1830	IFBA>=30.1ANDBA<=30.2ANDC
	R%=5ANDDI>=6ANDDI<=8THEN2 ØØØ :rem 191
1840	IFBA>=30.1ANDBA<=30.2ANDC
	R%=2ANDDI>=6ANDDI<=8THEN2 Ø2Ø :rem 191
185Ø	IFBA>=30.1ANDBA<=30.2ANDC
	R%=3ANDDI>=6ANDDI<=8THEN2 Ø3Ø :rem 194
1860	IFBA>=30.1ANDBA<=30.2ANDC
1	R%=2ANDDI<=5ANDDI>=4THEN2 Ø6Ø :rem 192
187Ø	IFBA>=30.1ANDBA<=30.2ANDC
	R%=3ANDDI=5ORDI=4THEN2Ø7Ø :rem 23
1880	IFBA>=30.1ANDBA<=30.2ANDC
	R%=2ANDDI<=4ANDDI>=2THEN2 Ø9Ø :rem 194
1890	IFBA>=30.1ANDBA<=30.2ANDC
	R%=3ANDDI<=4ANDDI>=2THEN2 100 :rem 188
1900	IFBA<=29.8ANDCR%=2ANDDI>=
	2ANDDI <= 3THEN2140 :rem 49

1270 PRINT" [CLR] [DOWN]ENTER DA TE: MONTH, DAY, YEAR AS 1 2,31,84" :rem 161 1280 PRINT "SEPARATE EACH ENTRY WITH A COMMA. ": INPUTMO\$, :rem 134 DA\$,YR\$ 1290 IFVAL(DA\$) <= 9THENDA\$="0"+ DAŞ :rem 71 1300 IFVAL(MO\$) <= 9THENMO\$="0"+ MOS :rem 132 1310 IFVAL(YR\$) <= 9THENYR\$="0"+ :rem 178 YRS 1320 IFRC%=0THEN1370 :rem 118 1330 GOSUB210:GOSUB200:X1=RC%: GOSUB170:GOSUB160:rem 131 1340 G\$="":FORA=1TO6:GET#1,A\$: G\$=G\$+A\$:NEXT:GOSUB240 :rem 2 1350 IFMID\$(G\$,3,2) < MO\$THENMP\$ ="00":MS\$="00" :rem 123 1360 IFMID\$(G\$,5,2)<YR\$THENAP\$ ="00":MP\$="00":MS\$="00":A S\$="ØØ" :rem 48 1370 BA\$="":GOSUB3020:GOSUB303 Ø :rem 242 1380 HIS="":PRINT" [CLR] [DOWN]E NTER HIGH TEMPERATURE: ";: :rem 17 INPUTHIS 1390 LO\$="":PRINT" [CLR] [DOWN]E NTER LOW TEMPERATURE: "; : I NPUTLOS :rem 248 1400 GOSUB3090:WS\$="":PRINT" {CLR} {DOWN }ENTER AVERAGE [SPACE]WIND SPEED ": INPUTW S\$:WS=VAL(WS\$) :rem 32 1410 RAS="": PRINT" {CLR} {DOWN }E NTER PRECIPITATION [0.00] INCHES. ": INPUTRAS :rem 229 1420 MP\$=STR\$(VAL(MP\$)+VAL(RA\$)):AP\$=STR\$(VAL(AP\$)+VAL(RAS)) :rem 215 1430 SN\$="":PRINT"{CLR}{DOWN}E NTER SNOWFALL TO NEAREST {SPACE }TENTH INCH. ": INPUT SNS :rem 184 1440 MS\$=STR\$(VAL(MS\$)+VAL(SN\$)):AS\$=STR\$(VAL(AS\$)+VAL(SNS)) :rem 1 1450 RH\$="":PRINT" {CLR} {DOWN }E NTER RELATIVE HUMIDITY"; : INPUTRHS :rem 66 1460 CC\$="":PRINT" [CLR] [DOWN]E NTER CLOUD COVER PERCENTA GE"; : INPUTCC\$:rem 166 1470 WC\$="":PRINT"{CLR}{DOWN}E NTER COMMENT ON CURRENT W X CONDITIONS:" :rem 110 1480 PRINT " [DOWN] LIMIT COMMENT S TO 40 CHARACTERS. {2 SPACES}(ONE{2 SPACES}F ULL SCREEN LINE.):rem 131 1490 PRINT" [RVS] [DOWN] [6 SPACES]DO NOT USE A CO MMA OR COLON. [6 SPACES] ": PRINT: INPUTWC\$: PRINT" CLR! :rem 152 1500 RC\$=DA\$+MO\$+YR\$+BA\$:rem 28 1510 RC\$=RC\$+CR\$+LEFT\$(BL\$,1-L EN(CR\$)) :rem 74 1520 RC\$=RC\$+LEFT\$(BL\$, 3-LEN(H I\$))+HI\$:rem 69 1530 RC\$=RC\$+LEFT\$(BL\$, 3-LEN(L (0))+LO:rem 90 1540 RC\$=RC\$+DI\$+LEFT\$(BL\$,1-L :rem 61 EN(DIS)) 1550 RC\$=RC\$+LEFT\$(BL\$, 3-LEN(W S\$))+WS\$:rem 122 1560 RC\$=RC\$+LEFT\$(BL\$,5-LEN(R A\$))+RA\$:rem 79 1570 RC\$=RC\$+LEFT\$(BL\$,4-LEN(S N\$))+SN\$:rem 107

940 PRINTTAB(7)" [DOWN] [RVS] 3	
[OFF] [2 SPACES] RETURN TO	
[SPACE]MAIN MENU :rem 3	Ø
950 GOSUB220:G=ASC(G\$)-48:ONG OTO980,250,970 :rem 3	G 5
960 GOTO950 :rem 11	8
970 PETIEN .rom 12	8
980 PRINT" (CLR) [14 SPACES]	
[RVS] SEARCH FOR DATE :rem 17	6
990 PRINT"ENTER DATE (MONTH,	D
AY, YEAR)" :rem 20 1000 PRINT"SEPARATE EACH ENTR	5
WITH A COMMA.": INPUTMO\$	Y
DAS,YRS :rem 12	4
1010 IFVAL(DA\$) <= 9THENDA\$="0"	+
DA\$:rem 6	
1020 IFVAL(MO\$)<=9THENMO\$="0" MO\$:rem 13	
1030 IFVAL(YR\$) <= 9THENYR\$="0"	+
YR\$:rem 17	
1040 SE\$=DA\$+MO\$+YR\$:GOSUB790 IFR=0THENGOSUB2350:RETUR	
:rem 19	3
1050 GOSUB2640:GOSUB2350:RETU	R
N :rem 17	6
1060 PRINT" [CLR] ":GOSUB210:GO UB200:RC\$="":rem 5	
1070 PRINT "RECORD NUMBER FOR	
EARCH?": INPUTR: IFR> TR% TH	E
N720 :rem	
1080 X1=R:GOSUB170:GOSUB160:G SUB180:GOSUB190:GOSUB240	
GOSUB2640:GOSUB2350	
:rem 13	3
1090 RETURN :rem 17 1100 GOSUB240:PRINT"{CLR}INVA	
ID RECORD NUMBER": GOSUB2	
50:RETURN :rem 3	5
1110 PRINT" [GRN]": PRINTCHR\$(1	4
):FL=Ø:F=Ø:Q=FRE(O)	_
:rem 15 1120 PRINT"{CLR}{3 DOWN}	5
[11 SPACES]WEATHER PROPH	E
T :rem 10	7
1130 PRINT" [2 DOWN] [4 SPACES]	
[RVS] 1 [OFF][5 SPACES]E TER NEW DATA :rem 10	9
1140 PRINT" [DOWN] [4 SPACES]	
[RVS] 2 [OFF] [5 SPACES]F	0
RECAST :rem 5 1150 PRINT"{DOWN}{4 SPACES} {RVS} 3 {OFF}{5 SPACES}s APCH DATA	T
[RVS] 3 [OFF][5 SPACES]S	E
ARCH DATA :rem 4	6
1160 PRINT ^T [DOWN] [4 SPACES] [RVS] 4 [OFF] [5 SPACES] D	-
GREE DAY REGISTER:rem 20	E 7
1170 PRINT" [DOWN] [4 SPACES] [RVS] 5 [OFF] [5 SPACES]E	1
	x
IT PROGRAM :rem 18 1180 PRINT"{DOWN}{4 SPACES}	Ø
[RVS] Ø [OFF][5 SPACES]T	0
GGLE PRINTER OPTION	Ĭ
:rem 15	?
1190 PRINT" [RED] ": PRINT" [DOWN [5 SPACES]"; TR%; " RECORD	1
IN DATA BASE. ": PRINT"	9
GRNT"	4
1200 IFPR=1THENPRINT"	
<pre>{12 SPACES}{RVS} PRINTER {SPACE}ON " :rem 18</pre>	
1210 IFPR=0THENPRINT" [RED]	1
[12 SPACES] [RVS] PRINTER	
{SPACE}OFF [GRN]":rem 17	3
1220 GOSUB220:G=VAL(G\$):ONGGO UB1270,3000,880,3150,328	S
081270,3000,880,3150,328 :rem 7	
1230 IFG\$="0"THENGOSUB1250	-
:rem 23	
1240 GOTO1110 :rem 19 1250 IFPR=0THENPR=1:RETURN	5
:rem 19	1
1260 IFPR=1THENPR=0:RETURN	-
:rem 19	2

INDEX" :rem 136 2590 IFTR%=1THENNO%(1)=RC%:IN\$ (1)=STR\$(BA) :rem 167 2600 OPEN1,8,2, "BA.INDEX,S,W": I=Ø :rem 120 2610 I=I+1:IFI>TR%THEN2630 :rem 9 2620 PRINT#1, NO%(I): PRINT#1, IN \$(I):GOTO2610 :rem 11 2630 GOSUB240:PRINT" [CLR] ":RET URN :rem 153 264Ø IFPR=1THENGOSUB14Ø :rem 175 2650 PRINT" [CLR] [RVS] RECORD# [OFF] "R; " [RVS] DATA ENTRY [SPACE]FOR: [OFF] "; :rem 180 2660 PRINTMID\$(RC\$,3,2);"/";MI D\$(RC\$,1,2);"/";MID\$(RC\$, :rem 124 5,2) 2670 PRINT "BAROMETRIC PRESSURE 2680 PRINT "HIGH TEMPERATURE"; :HI\$=MID\$(RC\$,1 3,3) :rem 103 2690 PRINTVAL(HI\$)"DEG. F" :rem 207 2700 PRINT" [6 SPACES]NORMAL HI GH..... ; MH(VAL(MIDS (RC\$,3,2)))"DEG. F" :rem 241 2710 PRINT"LOW TEMPERATURE;:LO\$=MID\$(RC\$,1 6.3) :rem 110 2720 PRINTVAL(LO\$)"DEG. F" :rem 211 2730 PRINT" [6 SPACES] NORMAL LO (RC\$,3,2)))"DEG. F" :rem 248 2740 PRINT "WIND DIRECTION :rem 2 2750 WD=VAL(MID\$(RC\$,19,1)):PR INTDI\$(WD) :rem 57 2760 PRINT WIND SPEED;VAL(MID\$(RC\$,20 ,3));"MPH" :rem 153 2770 PRINT "RAINFALL (PAST 24 H RS) ;VAL(MID\$(RC\$,23 :rem 19 ,5))"INCHES" 2780 PRINT" [6 SPACES] NORMAL MO NTHLY RAIN .. "; AR (VAL (MIDS (RC\$,3,2)));"INCHES" :rem 237 2790 PRINT" [6 SPACES]MONTHLY R AIN TO DATE. "; VAL (MID\$ (RC \$,79,5))"INCHES" :rem 89 2800 PRINT" [6 SPACES] YEARLY RA IN TO DATE .. "; VAL (MID\$ (RC \$,83,6))"INCHES" :rem 38 2810 PRINT "SNOWFALL (PAST 24 H RS) "; VAL (MID\$ (RC\$, 28 (4))"INCHES" :rem 47 2820 PRINT" [6 SPACES]NORMAL MO NTHLY SNOW .. "; AS (VAL (MIDS (RC\$,3,2)))"INCHES" :rem 203 2830 PRINT" (6 SPACES)MONTHLY S NOW TO DATE. "; VAL (MID\$ (RC \$,89,5))"INCHES" :rem 114 2840 PRINT" [6 SPACES] YEARLY SN OW TO DATE .. "; VAL (MID\$ (RC \$,94,6))"INCHES" :rem 73 2850 PRINT "RELATIVE HUMIDITY .. ,3));"%" ;VAL(MID\$(RC\$,32 2860 PRINT "PERCENT CLOUD COVER ,3));"%" ;VAL(MID\$(RC\$,35 2870 HI=VAL(HI\$):LO=VAL(LO\$):H D=65-INT((HI+LO)/2):rem 109

EW HOURS. [2 SPACES]FAIR :rem 143 2210 PRINT WEATHER FOR NEXT SE :rem 27 VERAL DAYS. 222Ø GOTO23ØØ :rem 196 2230 PRINT" [RED] [RVS] SEVERE S :rem 186 TORM WARNING! 2240 PRINT WINDY WITH HEAVY PR ECIPITATION TODAY. :rem 197 2250 PRINT "CLEARING AND TURNIN G COOLER TOMORROW. ": PRINT [GRN]":GOTO2300 :rem 53 2260 PRINT"SEVERE, NORTHEAST GA LES, WITH HEAVY RAIN OR S :rem 12 NOW. 2270 PRINT "TURNING COOLER IN W 3 INTER. :rem :rem 202 2280 GOTO2300 2290 PRINT "CLEARING AND COOLER :rem 6 2300 IFPR=1THENGOSUB150 :rem 169 2310 GOSUB2350:IFTR%=1THENCL=0 :GOSUB2580:GOTO2330:rem 1 232Ø GOSUB238Ø :rem 20 2330 IFCL=ØTHENPRINT" [5 SPACES]NO ADDITIONAL D ATA AVAILABLE": GOTO2350 :rem 161 2340 PRINT" [3 SPACES] SIMILIAR [SPACE]DATA FOUND IN FILE ":GOSUB2350:GOSUB3290:PRI NT" {2 UP}" :rem 250 2350 CLOSE15:GOSUB210:CLOSE15 :rem 9 2360 PRINT" [RVS] [7 SPACES] PRES S ANY KEY TO CONTINUE [8 SPACES]"; :rem 207 237Ø GOSUB22Ø:PRINT" [CLR] ":RET :rem 152 URN 2380 CL=0:A=0:U=1:IFRC%=1ANDTR %=1THEN252Ø :rem 163 2390 U=0:FORT=1TOTR%:IFT=RC%TH EN2410 :rem 235 IFBA\$=IN\$(T)ANDNO%(T) <> RC 2400 %THENU=U+1:HO%(U)=NO%(T) :rem 185 2410 NEXT:IFU=0THEN2510 :rem 136 2420 T=0:C=0:GOSUB210:GOSUB200 :rem 12 2430 T=T+1:RC\$="":IFT>UTHEN251 Ø :rem 37 2440 X1=HO%(T):GOSUB170:rem 67 2450 GOSUB160:FORA=1T019:GET#1 .AS :rem 190 2460 RC\$=RC\$+A\$:NEXT :rem 132 2470 IFCR\$<>MID\$(RC\$,12,1)THEN 2430 :rem 123 2480 IFDI\$ <> MID\$ (RC\$, 19, 1) THEN 2430 :rem 123 2490 C=C+1:D%(C)=HO%(C) :rem 178 2500 CL=1:GOSUB240:RETURN :rem 46 2510 CL=0:GOSUB240:RETURN :rem 46 2520 GOSUB210:OPEN1,8,2, "BA.IN DEX,S,R" :rem 209 2530 FORP=1TOTR%: INPUT#1, NO%(P), IN\$(P):NEXT:GOSUB240 :rem 219 254Ø FORI=1TOTR%:IFI=RC%THENI= I+1 :rem 58 2550 FORJ=ITOTR%: IFINS(I) < INS(J) THEN2570 :rem 158 2560 HI\$=IN\$(I):IN\$(I)=IN\$(J): IN\$(J)=HI\$:NI=NO\$(I):NO\$(I)=NO(J):NO(J)=NI:rem 189 2570 NEXT:NEXT :rem 134 2580 GOSUB210:PRINT#15, "S0:BA.

1910 IFBA<=29.8ANDCR%=3ANDDI<= 5ANDDI>=3THEN2230 :rem 54 IFBA<=29.8ANDCR%=3ANDDI<= 1920 3ANDDI>=1THEN2260 :rem 54 1930 IFBA<=29.8ANDCR%=5THEN229 :rem 36 Ø IFBA<=30.1ANDCR%=3ANDDI>= 1940 4ANDDI <= 8THEN2180 :rem 50 1950 IFBA<=30.1ANDCR%=4ANDDI<= 6ANDDI>=5THEN2200 :rem 44 1960 IFBA<=30.1ANDCR%=2ANDDI>= 2ANDDI <= 3THEN2110 :rem 37 1970 IFBA<=30.1ANDCR%=2ANDDI=4 **THEN2170** :rem 228 1980 PRINT"LITTLE CHANGE DURIN G NEXT 24 HOURS. ":GOTO230 Ø :rem 252 1990 PRINT"FAIR, WITH LITTLE T EMPERATURE CHANGE FORNEXT DAY OR TWO. ": GOTO2300 :rem 117 2000 PRINT "FAIR TODAY, WARMER [SPACE]WITH A CHANCE OF S OME"; :rem 211 2010 PRINT"RAIN WITHIN 2 DAYS. :rem 90 ":GOTO2300 2020 PRINT "TURNING WARMER, WIT H RAIN LIKELY IN 24 [2 SPACES]TO 36 HOURS. ":G OT023ØØ :rem 102 2030 PRINT "WARMER, WITH RAIN I N 18-36 HOURS. ":GOTO2300 :rem 3 2040 PRINT "CONTINUED FAIR WITH LITTLE CHANGE IN [4 SPACES]TEMPERATURE. ":G OTO23ØØ :rem 221 2050 PRINT"FAIR, WITH SLOWLY R ISING TEMPERATURES [3 SPACES]FOR NEXT 2 DAYS ":GOTO23ØØ :rem 232 2060 PRINT "PRECIPITATION LIKEL Y WITHIN 24 HOURS. ":GOTO2 300 :rem 110 PRINT "INCREASING WINDS, P 2070 RECIPITATION LIKELY :rem 177 2080 PRINT "WITHIN 12-24 HOURS. ":GOTO2300 :rem 91 2090 PRINT "RAIN WITHIN 12-18 H OURS. ":GOTO2300 :rem 9 2100 PRINT "BECOMING WINDY WITH RAIN LIKELY WITHIN {2 SPACES}12-24 HOURS.":G OTO23ØØ :rem 211 2110 PRINT"IN WINTER, [2 SPACES PRECIPITATION L IKELY WITHIN 24 HOURS. :rem 44 2120 PRINT"IN SUMMER, CLOUDY W ITH LIGHT BREEZES. {3 SPACES}RAIN LIKELY IN [SPACE]A DAY OR TWO. :rem 69 2130 GOTO2300 :rem 196 2140 PRINT"IN SUMMER, RAIN LIK ELY WITHIN 24 HOURS. :rem 126 2150 PRINT"IN WINTER, RAIN OR SPACE SNOW LIKELY, WINDS [3 SPACES] INCREASING. :rem 177 2160 GOT02300 :rem 199 2170 PRINT MORE RAIN FOR NEXT [SPACE TDAY OR TWO. ":GOTO2 300 :rem 253 2180 PRINT "HIGH WINDS AND POSS IBLE HEAVY RAIN TODAY"; :rem 88 2190 PRINT "CLEARING AND COOLER TOMORROW. ":GOTO2300 :rem 232 2200 PRINT "CLEARING WITHIN A F

30 POKEZ1,98:PRINT"{CLR}" :rem 88 40 PRINT" [HOME] [3 DOWN] "SPC(Z3) "DDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDD" : P RINTSPC(Z3) "[BLK] [7 SPACES]TINYTERM" :rem 54 PRINTSPC(Z3)" [DOWN]DDDDDDDD DDDDDDDDDDDDDD":GOSUB230 :rem 50 ID\$(1)="NAME": ID\$(2)="ID": I D\$(3)="PASS WORD" :rem 26 :rem 51 70 GOTO300 PRINTCHR\$(147)+CHR\$(14)+"ON 80 LINE": PRINTCHR\$(187); :rem 237 90 GET#2, A\$: IFA\$=""THEN130 :rem 161 100 IFI%(ASC(A\$))=13THENPRINT" [LEFT] " :rem 170 110 PRINTCHR\$(157); CHR\$(I%(ASC (A\$))); CHR\$(187); : IFI%(ASC (A\$))=34THENPOKE212.0 :rem 87 :rem 53 120 GOTO90 130 GETA\$:IFA\$=""THEN90:rem 32 IFA\$=CHR\$(137)THENS=1:GOTO 140 :rem 175 180 IFA\$=CHR\$(138)THENS=2:GOTO 150 :rem 178 180 IFA\$=CHR\$(139)THENS=3:GOTO 160 180 :rem 181 170 PRINT#2, CHR\$(0%(ASC(A\$))); :GOTO90 :rem 97 180 FORX=1TOLEN(ID\$(S)) :rem 110 190 T\$=MID\$(ID\$(S),X,1) :rem 212 200 PRINT#2, CHR\$(0%(ASC(T\$))); :rem 146 210 NEXT:PRINTCHR\$(13):PRINT#2 ,CHR\$(13) :rem 77 :rem 54 220 GOTO9Ø 230 DIMI%(255),0%(255) :rem 87 240 FORZ=32TO64:0%(Z)=Z:NEXT:0 %(13)=13:0%(20)=8:0%(160)= :rem 1 32 250 FORZ=65T090:Y=Z+32:0%(Z)=Y :NEXT:FORZ=91T095:0%(Z)=Z: NEXT :rem 74 260 FORZ=193T0218:Y=Z-128:0%(Z :rem 75)=Y:NEXT 270 0%(133)=3:0%(134)=19:0%(13 5)=17:0%(136)=16 :rem 29 FORZ=ØT0255:Y=0%(Z):IFY<>Ø 280 :rem 32 THENI % (Y)=Z 290 NEXT:RETURN :rem 244 300 PRINTCHR\$(147)+CHR\$(14) :rem 240 31Ø P\$(1)="1235559876":P\$(2)=" 1235556789": P\$(3)="1235554 :rem 153 433" FORX=1TO3:PRINTX;+"-"+P\$(X 320):NEXT :rem 207 330 PRINT" 4 -MANUAL ENTRY" :rem 24 340 PRINT: PRINT" SELECTION ?' :rem 148 350 GETB\$: IFB\$=""THEN350 :rem 85 360 IFB\$="1"THEN PH\$=P\$(1) :rem 94 370 IFB\$="2"THENPH\$=P\$(2) :rem 97 380 IFB\$="3"THENPH\$=P\$(3) :rem 100 390 IFB\$="4"THEN410 :rem 10 :rem 100 400 GOTO430 410 PRINT: PRINT "ENTER PHONE NU MBER": INPUTPH\$:rem 244 420 IFLEN(PH\$) <7THEN410:rem 72 :rem 15 430 POKEZ2,100 440 PRINT: PRINT "DIALING ... ": PO KEZ1, 32:FORX=1T01000:NEXTX

:rem 211

[RVS] 1.[OFF][2 SPACES]CL EAR HEATING DEGREE DAYS :rem 41 3200 PRINT" [DOWN] [6 SPACES] [RVS] 2.[OFF][2 SPACES]CL EAR COOLING DEGREE DAYS :rem 216 3210 PRINT" [DOWN] [6 SPACES] [RVS] 3.[OFF] [2 SPACES] RE TURN TO MAIN MENU:rem 232 3220 GOSUB220 IFG\$ =" 3"THENRETU RN :rem 210 323Ø IFGS="1"THENHDS="ØØ":GOTO 3260 :rem 114 324Ø IFG\$="2"THENCD\$="ØØ":GOTO 3260 :rem 111 325Ø GOTO322Ø :rem 202 3260 GOSUB210:PRINT#15, "S0:RC* ":CLOSE15:OPEN1,8,2, "RC.I NDEX,S,W" :rem 60 3270 PRINT#1, RC%", "TR%", "HD\$" "CD\$", "MP\$", "AP\$", "MS\$", " AS\$:CLOSE1:RETURN:rem 182 3280 END :rem 164 3290 F=1:FORX=1TOC :rem 79 3300 IFD%(X)=TR%+1ANDTR%<720TH ENRETURN :rem 77 3310 X1=D (X):GOSUB170:GOSUB21 Ø:GOSUB2ØØ :rem 138 3320 GOSUB160:GOSUB180 :rem 50 3330 R=D%(X):IFR=RC%THEN3370 :rem 120 3340 IFR=0THEN3370 :rem 20 3350 GOSUB2640:GOSUB2350:GOSUB 240:Y=Y+1:IFY<4THEND%(X)= D%(X)+1:GOTO3300 :rem 39 336Ø IFD%(X)+3<D%(X+3)THENX=X+ 4 :rem 242 337Ø NEXT :rem 12 3380 PRINT" [16 SPACES]END OF F ILE ": GOSUB240 : F=0 : RETURN :rem 130 3390 REM HIGH TEMPERATURE DATA :rem 59 3400 DATA47.6,50.8,59.3,70.7,7 7.9,84.2 :rem 147 3410 DATA87.4,86.2,80.4,70.1,5 9.9,50.4 :rem 137 3420 REM LOW TEMPERATURE DATA :rem 7 3430 DATA27.3,29.0,36.5,45.9,5 5.0,62.6 :rem 131 3440 DATA66.9,66.3,59.3,46.7,3 7.1,29.9 :rem 154 3450 REM MONTHLY PRECIPITATION DATA :rem 208 3460 DATA3.32,3.30,3.77,3.17,3 .61,3.81 :rem 119 3470 DATA4.57,4.21,3.65,3.00,2 .74,3.31 :rem 116 3480 REM MONTHLY SNOWFALL DATA :rem 94 3490 DATA3.2,2.4,1.9,.1,0,0,0, Ø,Ø,Ø,.2,1.4 :rem 255 3500 DATA "NORTH", "NORTHEAST", " EAST ", "SOUTHEAST", "SOUTH" "SOUTHWEST" :rem 239 3510 DATA "WEST", "NORTHWEST" :rem 168

TinyTerm

(Article on page 82.)

:rem 93

(Note: This is a VIC version. Commodore 64 owners should see article for modifications.)

- 10 OPEN2,2,3,CHR\$(38)+CHR\$(224
-) :rem 128 20 Z1=37136:Z2=37138:POKE36879 .137:Z3=0 :rem 172

RC\$,32,3)):RH=RH/100 :rem 88 2890 IFSGN(HD)=-1THEN2930 :rem 191 2900 Z=VAL(HD\$)+HD:HD\$=STR\$(Z) PRINT "HEATING DEGREE DAY S "; HD :rem T39 2910 IFF=1THEN2970 :rem 16 2920 PRINT" [6 SPACES] TOTAL FOR SEASON " ; HDS :GOTO297 ø :rem 232 2930 CD=(INT(HI+LO)/2)-65:IFSG N(CD)=-1THEN2970 :rem 148 2940 Z=VAL(CD\$)+CD:CD\$=STR\$(Z) PRINT "COOLING DEGREE DAY S...."; CD :rem 134 2950 IFF=1THEN2970 :rem 20 2960 PRINT" [6 SPACES] TOTAL FOR SEASON....."; CD3:rem 2970 PRINTMID\$(RC\$, 38,40); 162 :rem 201 2980 IFPR=1THENGOSUB150 :rem 183 299Ø RETURN :rem 180 3000 PRINT" [CLR] [10 SPACES]FOR ECAST WEATHER :rem 108 3010 GOSUB3020 : GOSUB3030 : GOSUB 3090 : PRINT " {CLR } " : GOSUB17 80 : RETURN :rem 81 3020 PRINT" [CLR] [DOWN]ENTER: ": PRINT "BAROMETRIC PRESSURE ":INPUTBA\$:BA=VAL(BA\$):RE TURN :rem 62 3030 PRINT" [CLR] [DOWN]RATE OF [SPACE]CHANGE: " :rem 220 3040 PRINT "RAPID CHANGE IS ANY CHANGE GREATER THAN 0.06 INCHES PER HOUR .: rem 188 3050 PRINT" [DOWN]ENTER: ": PRINT "[DOWN] [RVS] 1. [OFF] {2 SPACES }STEADY"TAB (20)" [RVS] 4. [OFF] [2 SPACES]SL OWLY RISING" :rem 213 3060 PRINT" [DOWN] [RVS] 2. [OFF] [2 SPACES] FALLING SLOWLY" TAB(20)" [RVS] 5.[OFF] {2 SPACES }RISING RAPIDLY" :rem 76 3070 PRINT" [DOWN] [RVS] 3. [OFF] {2 SPACES } FALLING RAPIDLY ":PRINT :rem 138 3080 CR\$="":INPUTCR\$:CR%=VAL(C R\$) :RETURN :rem 192 3090 PRINT" [CLR] [DOWN]ENTER NU MBER FOR WIND DIRECTION: :rem 90 3100 PRINT" [DOWN] [RVS] 1. [OFF] NORTH "TAB (20) " [RVS] 5. [OFF] SOUTH :rem 122 3110 PRINT" [DOWN] [RVS] 2. [OFF] NORTHEAST "TAB (20) " [RVS] [SPACE]6. [OFF] SOUTHWEST :rem 237 3120 PRINT" [DOWN] [RVS] 3. [OFF] EAST "TAB (20)" [RVS] 7. [OFF] WEST :rem 210 3130 PRINT" [DOWN] [RVS] 4. [OFF] SOUTHEAST "TAB (20) " [RVS] [SPACE]8.[OFF] NORTHWEST :rem 243 314Ø DI\$="":PRINT:INPUTDI\$:DI= VAL(DI\$):RETURN :rem 63 3150 PRINT" [CLR] [DOWN] [8 SPACES] [RVS] DEGREE DA Y REGISTERS :rem 240 3160 PRINT" [DOWN] HEATING DEGRE "; HD\$ E DAYS: :rem 46 3170 PRINT " { DOWN } COOLING DEGRE E DAYS: "; CD\$:rem 53 3180 PRINTTAB (5) " [DOWN] TOTALS [SPACE]AS OF LAST ENTRY.

2880 TD=(HI+LO)/2:RH=VAL(MIDS)

3190 PRINT" [6 DOWN] [6 SPACES] 100 COMPUTEI's Gazette September 1985

450	<pre>FORPN=1TOLEN(PH\$) :rem 27 NN=VAL(MID\$(PH\$,PN,1))</pre>
460	NN=VAL(MID\$(PH\$, PN, 1))
	:rem 217
470	
480	
	Z1,100:IFPEEK(Z1)=45THEN57
	Ø :rem 250
490	
	[SPACE] [+]":GOTO510
	:rem 238
500	PRINT" (RVS) [2 SPACES] [OFF]
11-0442	" :rem 10
510	NEXTDL :rem 101
520	POKEZ1,Ø :rem 173
530	PRINT:PRINT"NO CONNECTION
	[SPACE]FOR NR. ":PRINT"
	[DOWN]"PH\$:GOTO600 :rem 83
540	
FEA	:rem 56 FORX=1TONN:POKEZ1,Ø:FORXX=
550	1TO45:NEXTXX:POKEZ1,32:FOR
	XX=1TO24:NEXTXX:POREZI, 32:FOR
	:rem 17
ECO	FORDL=1TO200:NEXTDL:RETURN
500	:rem 216
570	FORX=1TO3 : FORRR=1TO20 :C(X)
570	=PEEK(Z1):NEXT:NEXT
	:rem 173
580	IFC(1)+C(2)+C(3)=135THEN61
500	a
590	
5.50	:rem 232
600	FORX=1TO300:POKEZ2,32:POKE
	Z1,0[2 SPACES]:NEXT:GOTO43
	Ø :rem 210
610	FORX=1T0100:POKE36878,15:P
	OKE36875,245:NEXT:POKE3687
	8,0:GOTO80 :rem 233
Do	wer BASIC:
FU	WEI DASIC:
0-	ich Coon

QuickScan

(Article on page 76.)

Program 1: QuickScan—64 Version

100 PRINTCHR\$(147); CHR\$(144)

- :rem 50 110 FORAD=704TO766:READDA:POKE AD, DA:NEXT: REM SPRITE :rem 4
- 120 FORAD=49152T049251:READDA: POKEAD, DA: [4 SPACES]CS=CS+ DA:NEXT:REM M-L PROGRAM :rem 43
- 130 IFCS<>11879THENPRINT"ERROR IN DATA STATEMENTS": END
- :rem 145 140 PRINT"ENTER SYS 49152 TO A CTIVATE SPRITE-BAR"

	:rem 181
1000	DATA0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
	,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0 :rem 131
1001	
	,85,85,85,85,85 :rem 221
1002	DATA85,85,85,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,
	0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0;rem 224
1003	DATAØ,Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø
	,0,169 :rem 206
2000	DATA11, 160, 7, 153, 247, 7, 13
	6,208,250,169,24,160,0,24
	,153,0,208,105,48:rem 244
2001	DATA200,200,144,247,169,9
	6,141,16,208,169,8,141,10
	,208,169,56,141,12:rem 54
2002	
	8,141,27,208,141,29,208,1
	41,23,208,141,21 :rem 206
2003	
	120,169,74,160,192,141,20

,3,140,21,3,88,96 :rem 2

2004	DATA24, 173, 134, 2, 141, 38, 2
	08,165,214,10,10,10,105,3
	4,160,14,153,255 :rem 182
2005	DATA207,136,136,208,249,7
	6,49,234 :rem 142
Prog	ram 2: QuickScan—VIC

Ver	rsion
10	FORA=679T0735:READB:CK=CK+B POKEA, B:NEXT:IFCK<>6811THE NPRINT"DATA ERROR":END
15	:rem 45 PRINT"{CLR}{DOWN}SYS 679 TO ACTIVATE" :rem 116
2Ø	DATA 120,169,185,141,20,3,1 69,2,141,21,3,169 :rem 250
3Ø	DATA 25,141,37,145,88,96,17 3,15,144,72,165 :rem 180
4Ø	DATA 214,10,10,24,105,24,20 5,4,144,208,251 :rem 135
5Ø	
6Ø	
7Ø	

Maze-Mania

(Article on page 68.)

I

- 10 W=54272:FORT=WTOW+24:POKET, :rem 31 Ø:NEXT
- 20 POKE657,128:POKE53280,0:POK E53281, Ø: PRINT" [CLR] [8 DOWN] [GRN] "TAB(14)" [RVS] MAZE-MANIA :rem 78
- 30 PRINT" [6 DOWN] "TAB(4)" [4] PL EASE WAIT WHILE DATA IS LOA DED":DIMU(255),H(255) :rem 79
- 40 CZ=0:FORIG=49152T049619:REA DYA: POKEIG, YA: CZ=CZ+YA: NEXT :rem 175
- 50 FORBI=50176T050442:READKA:P OKEBI, KA:CZ=CZ+KA:NEXT :rem 40
- IFCZ <> 91037THENPRINT" { DOWN } [8 SPACES] [RVS] [WHT] ERROR I N DATA STATEMENTS [4] ":STOP :rem 146
- 7Ø FORF=1TO23:READU(F),H(F):NE :rem 208 XT
- LV=1:VL=LV+1:PL=1:MN(1)=3:M 80 N(2)=3:PP=65:J=5:K=15:G\$=" [WHT]Q":POKE198,Ø :rem 101
- 90 FORI=1T02:SC(I)=0:NEXT :rem 44 100 PRINT" [CLR] [3 DOWN] [GRN] "T
- AB(12)" [RVS]MAZE-MANIA": PR INT" [4 DOWN] "TAB(11)" [RVS] 1 (OFF) NORMAL GAME" :rem 188
- 110 PRINT" [2 DOWN] "TAB(11)" [RVS]2[OFF] FADE GAME":PRI NT" [2 DOWN] "TAB(11)" [RVS]3 [OFF] NERVOUS GAME" :rem 113
- 120 PRINT" [3 DOWN] "TAB(10)" INP UT YOUR CHOICE [WHT] [B] [GRN] [LEFT] "; : POKE204,0 :rem 3
- 130 GETMT\$:IFMT\$=""ORMT\$<"1"OR MT\$>"3"THEN130 :rem 61
- 140 PRINTMTS:PRINT" [2 DOWN] "TA B(7) "HOW MANY PLAYERS (1 O R 2) [WHT] [B] [LEFT] [GRN]"; :rem 100 :POKE204,0 150 GETAS: IFAS=""ORAS<"1"ORAS>
- "2"THEN15Ø :rem 192 160 NP=VAL(A\$):MT=VAL(MT\$):PRI NTA\$: POKE204, 1: POKE207, 0: P
- 170 MTS=" [RVS] [OFF] [RVS] [OFF] [RVS] [OFF] [OFF] [RVS] [OFF] [RVS] {RVS}B [OFF] ":MS="[RVS] [12 SPACES]":MM\$="{RIGHT}
 [RVS]B{OFF}"+MT\$+"{2 LEFT} :rem 75 180 A=1226:B=55498:POKE56322,P .rem 38 EEK(56322) AND127 190 C=A:D=B:PRINT" [CLR] [DOWN] {2 SPACES LEVEL "LVTAB(15)" TIME ØØØ"TAB (28) "SCORE "SC (:rem 135 PL.) 200 PRINT" [DOWN] [RVS] FARCCCCC CCCCCCCCMAZE-MANIACCCCCCCC :rem 114 CCCCCES]" 210 FORI=1TO17:PRINT" [RVS]B (OFF) "MT\$TAB(25) MM\$" [RVS] B{OFF}":NEXT:PRINT"[HOME] T5 DOWN] "; : FORI=1T08 :rem 67 220 PRINTTAB(14)M\$" {DOWN}":NEX T:PRINT" [HOME] [4 DOWN] "TAB (13)" :rem 31 230 PRINT" [HOME] [12 DOWN] "TAB (38)" ":PRINT" [7 DOWN] "TAB(26)" " :rem 114 240 PRINT" [RVS] EZ] CCCCCCCCCC X3":PRINT" [DOWN] "TAB(12)" PLAYER"PL: :rem 222 250 PRINTTAB(22) "MEN ";:FORI=1 TOMN(PL):PRINTG\$;:NEXT :rem 248 260 T=INT(15*RND(1)):A=A+T*40: B=B+T*40:POKEA+1,32:POKEA+ :rem 205 34.32 270 FORP=5TO11STEP2:Q=INT(11*R ND(1))+6:Z=INT(11*RND(1))+ 6:PRINT" [HOME]";:FORI=ØTOQ :rem 144 280 PRINT" { DOWN } "; :NEXTI: PRINT TAB(P)" ": PRINT " { HOME } " ; : F ORI=ØTOZ:PRINT" [DOWN] "; :NE XTI :rem 66 290 PRINTTAB(P+23)" "; :NEXTP:F ORQ=4T019STEP2:P=INT(10*RN D(1))+15:PRINT" [HOME]"; :rem 180 300 FORI=0TOQ:PRINT" [DOWN] "; :N EXTI: PRINTTAB(P); :PRINT" :NEXTQ :rem 140 310 POKE1542, 102: POKE55814, 0:P OKE1543,160:POKE55815,0 :rem 224 320 AA=INT(A/256):BB=AA*256:CC =A-BB: POKE167, CC: POKE169, C C:POKE168, AA: POKE170, AA :rem 169 330 POKE911, K: POKE910, 200: POKE 912,K :rem 20 340 POKE900,0:POKE904,J:POKE90 5,0:POKE902,0:POKE903,0:PO KE901,8:POKE56325,PP :rem 252 350 IFMT=2THENPOKE902,1:GOTO37 :rem 154 360 IFMT=3THENPOKE903,1 :rem 144 37Ø SYS49152 :rem 158 38Ø IFPEEK(900)=1THENSYS65418: GOTO41Ø :rem 229 390 IFPEEK(910) <= 0THENSYS65418 :GOTO700 :rem 36 400 GOTO380 :rem 104 410 IFPEEK(167)+256*PEEK(168)= 1541THENT=PEEK(910):SC(PL) =SC(PL)+(T*LV):GOTO430 :rem 58 420 N1=1:N2=9:GOSUB730:MN(PL)= MN(PL)-1:GOTO520 :rem 246

OKE646,VL

:rem 217

430 POKE1541, 32: POKE1542, 81: PO

1070 DATA 6,238,137,3,76,49,23 4,160,0,234,234,234,140,1 37, 3, 169, 32, 145 :rem 118 1080 DATA 167,165,169,133,167, 165,170,133,168,162,0,134 :rem 74 4,134,5,173,1 1090 DATA 220,74,176,1,136,74, 176,1,200,74,176,1,202,74 ,176,1,232,134 :rem 59 1100 DATA 4,132,5,74,42,41,1,1 41,188,2,165,4,201,1,240, 18,201,255 :rem 89 1110 DATA 240,3,76,145,196,165 ,169,208,2,198,170,198,16 9,76,100,196,230,169 :rem 144 1120 DATA 208,2,230,170,160,0, 177,169,201,32,208,3,76,1 26,196,201,102,240 :rem 240 1130 DATA 3,76,137,196,169,1,1 41,132,3,76,229,196,165,1 69,133,167,165,170:rem 37 1140 DATA 133,168,76,229,196,1 65, 167, 133, 169, 165, 168, 13 3,170,165,5,201,1,240 :rem 178 1150 DATA 23,201,255,240,3,76, 229,196,56,165,169,233,40 ,133,169,165,170,233 :rem 122 1160 DATA 0,133,170,76,187,196 ,24,165,169,105,40,133,16 9,165,170,105,0,133 :rem 62 1170 DATA 170,160,0,177,169,20 1,32,208,3,76,221,196,201 ,102,208,8,169,1 :rem 157 1180 DATA 141,132,3,76,229,196 ,165,167,133,169,165,168, 133,170,76,229,196,165 :rem 250 1190 DATA 170,133,168,165,169, 133,167,160,0,169,81,145, 167, 165, 168, 72, 165, 167 :rem 246 1200 DATA 72,24,165,167,105,0, 133,167,165,168,105,212,1 33,168 :rem 185 1210 DATA 169,1,145,167,104,13 3,167,104,133,168,76,49,2 34,70 :rem 146 1220 DATA 70,68,66,64,62,60,58 ,56,54,52,50,48,46,44,42, 40,38 :rem 152 1230 DATA 56,56,144,254,58,56, 40,108,28,16,56,124,254,2 54,124,56 :rem 94 1240 DATA 215,254,124,255,255, 223,147,161,255,255,255,2 55,255 :rem 202

Horizons: Litter Patrol

(Article on page 60.)

- 100 GRAPHIC 0,1:COLOR 0,12:COL OR 4,6:GOSUB760 :DF=1:LV=5 :R=RND(-TI):R=RND(0)
- 110 FORI=1T040:SP\$=SP\$+" ":LN\$ =LN\$+"-"
- 120 BL\$=BL\$+CHR\$(210):UL\$=UL\$+ CHR\$(183):NEXT
- 130 BL\$=CHR\$(146)+BL\$:UL\$=CHR\$
 (146)+UL\$:SP\$=CHR\$(18)+SP\$
- 140 FORI=1TO8:SPRITE I,0:MOVSP R I,0,0:NEXT
- 150 PRINTCHR\$(147);:COLOR 5,6:
- PRINTSP\$
- 160 TL=38:COLOR 5,7:PRINTLEFT\$

- 790 DATA 138,157,192,194,138,7 4,168,189,186,193,157,240, 194,202,16 :rem 229 800 DATA 231,169,73,141,20,3,1 69,192,141,21,3,88,96,173,
- 132 :rem 93 810 DATA 3,240,3,76,49,234,173 ,135,3,240,21,173,27,212,2 01 :rem 22
- 820 DATA 50,176,14,230,2,165,2 ,41,7,9,24,141,17,208,141 :rem 130
- 830 DATA 22,208,162,17,222,0,1 94,240,3,76,80,193,189,48, 194 :rem 103
- 840 DATA 157,0,194,138,10,168, 189,240,194,16,27,73,255,2 4,105 :rem 205
- 850 DATA 1,133,251,185,96,194, 56,229,251,153,96,194,185, 97,194 :rem 28
- 860 DATA 233,0,153,97,194,76,1 76,192,185,96,194,24,125,2 40,194 :rem 19
- 40,194 :rem 19 870 DATA 153,96,194,185,97,194 ,105,0,153,97,194,138,10,1 68,185 :rem 26
- 88Ø DATA 96,194,133,251,185,97
 ,194,133,252,140,61,3,160,
 0,177 :rem 207
 89Ø DATA 251,201,160,144,44,18
- 9,240,194,73,255,24,105,1, 157,240 :rem 34
- 900 DATA 194,173,27,212,74,74, 74,74,205,133,3,144,3,157, 48 :rem 52
- 910 DATA 194,172,61,3,185,144, 194,153,96,194,185,145,194 ,153,97 :rem 72
- 920 DATA 194,76,80,193,201,81, 208,8,169,1,141,132,3,76,8 Ø :rem Ø
- 930 DATA 193,172,61,3,185,144, 194,133,253,185,145,194,13 3,254,160 :rem 148 940 DATA 0,169,32,145,253,169,
- 102,145,251,172,61,3,165,2 51,153 :rem 238
- 950 DATA 144,194,24,105,0,133, 253,165,252,153,145,194,10 5,212,133 :rem 124
- 960 DATA 254,152,41,7,208,2,16 9,13,172,134,3,240,19,254, 192 :rem 92
- 970 DATA 194,189,192,194,201,8 ,144,5,169,0,157,192,194,1 70,189 :rem 22
- 980 DATA 204,193,160,0,145,253 ,202,48,3,76,109,192,206,1 44,3 :rem 139
- 990 DATA 208,20,173,143,3,141, 144,3,173,142,3,208,6,238, 132 :rem 80
- 1000 DATA 3,76,147,193,206,142 ,3,162,47,173,142,3,232,5 6,233 :rem 129
- 1010 DATA 100,16,250,142,60,4, 24,105,100,162,47,232,56, 233,10 :rem 144
- 1020 DATA 16,250,142,61,4,24,1 05,10,9,48,141,62,4,76,0 :rem 70
- 1030 DATA 196,36,7,38,7,40,7,4 2,7,44,7,254,4,78,5 :rem 114
- 1040 DATA 158,5,238,5,62,6,142 ,6,222,6,187,4,189,4,191 :rem 104
- 1050 DATA 4,193,4,195,4,197,4, 216,216,216,216,216,1,1,1 ,1,1,1,1 :rem 249
- 1060 DATA 40,40,40,40,40,40,12
 - ,11,0,0,0,11,12,0,173,137 ,3,205,136,3,176 :rem 94
- 440 IFAS="1"THENMN(PL)=MN(PL)+ 1:6070490 :rem 38 450 POKE646,VL :rem 54 460 IFPL=1THENGOSUB680:PL=2:CK =1:GOTO510 :rem 4 470 S2=S2+SC(PL):GOSUB680:PL=1 :GOT049Ø :rem 60 480 IFA\$="1"THENPL=2 :rem 124 490 PP=PP-5:CK=Ø:J=J+1:K=K+4:L V=LV+1:IFLV=11THEN660 :rem 112 500 VL=VL+1 :rem 114 510 GOSUB710:POKE900,0:POKE646 VL:GOTO17Ø :rem 238 520 IFMN(PL)>0THEN510 :rem 225 530 IFA\$="1"THEN570 :rem 9 PRINT" [HOME] [12 DOWN] "TAB (540 11)" [WHT] GAME OVER PLAYER" PL:LV(PL)=LV:GOSUB690 :rem 220 550 IFPL=2THENA\$="1":PL=1:GOTO 640 :rem 203 56Ø AS="1":PL=2:GOTO510 :rem 0 LV(PL)=LV:PRINT"{CLR} 570 [11 DOWN] "TAB(14)" [GRN] GAM E OVER":GOSUB69Ø :rem 1 580 PRINT" [CLR] [2 DOWN] "TAB(15) "SCOREBOARD" : PRINTTAB (15) "E10 T3 [3 DOWN]" :rem 590 POKE56322, PEEK(56322) OR128 :FORI=1TONP :rem 200 600 PRINT" [DOWN] "TAB(8) "PLAYER "ISPC(5-LEN(STR\$(SC(I))))S C(I)TAB(27)"LEVEL"LV(I)-1 :rem 176 610 NEXT: PRINT" [5 DOWN] "TAB(12)"PRESS [RVS]FIREBUTTON [OFF] [DOWN] ":PRINTTAB(13)" TO PLAY AGAIN" :rem 25 620 WAIT56321,16,16:WAIT56321, :rem 247 16 PRINT" { CLR } ": POKE53265, 27: 630 POKE53270,200:GOTO80:rem 3 640 IFCK=1THEN490 :rem 241 650 GOTO51Ø :rem 106 PRINT" {CLR} {7 DOWN} "TAB(14 660)"{GRN}WELL DONE!!" :rem 2 PRINT" [DOWN] [3 SPACES] YOU 670 SPACE HAVE COMPLETED ALL [SPACE] TEN LEVELS ": GOSUB69 Ø:GOTO58Ø :rem 49 680 PRINT" [HOME] [DOWN] "TAB(28) "SCORE "SC (PL) : MN (PL) = MN (PL)+1:FORI=1TO1000:NEXT:RETU RN :rem 26 690 FORI=1TO2800:NEXT:RETURN :rem 61 700 PRINT" [HOME] [12 DOWN] "TAB(14)" [WHT]OUT OF TIME": FORI =1 TO 500 : NEXT : GOTO 420 :rem 107 710 IFMN(PL)>3THENMN(PL)=3 :rem 71 72Ø RETURN :rem 121 730 POKEW+24,15:POKEW+5,17:POK EW+6,241 :rem 219 740 FORI=N1TON2:POKEW,U(I):POK EW+1, H(I): POKEW+4, 17: FORT= 1T050:NEXT: POKEW+4,16 :rem 120 POKEW+1, U(I) -20: POKEW, H: PO 750 KEW+4, 17: FORT=1T050:NEXT: P OKEW+4, 16:NEXT:RETURN :rem 184 760 DATA 120,169,255,141,15,21 2,169,129,141,18,212,162,1 7,173,27 :rem 84 770 DATA 212,74,74,74,74,205,1 33, 3, 144, 244, 157, 48, 194, 15 7,0 :rem 105 780 DATA 194,202,16,235,162,35 ,189,150,193,157,96,194,15 7,144,194 :rem 168

B730

:rem 192

(SP\$,40);:COLOR	5,6:PRINT"
"SP\$	

- 170 PRINT: PRINT: COLOR 5, 16: PRI NTLNS:PRINT:PRINT
- 180 COLOR 5,6:PRINT SP\$SP\$:PRI NT:PRINT:COLOR 5,16:PRINTL N\$: PRINT : PRINT
- 190 COLOR 5,6:PRINT SP\$SP\$:PRI NT:PRINT:COLOR 5,8:PRINTBL \$;UL\$:PRINT:PRINT
- 200 COLOR 5,6:PRINTSP\$LEFT\$(SP \$,40)CHR\$(157)CHR\$(148)CHR \$(32);
- 210 COLOR 5,14:CHAR 1,12,0," L ITTER PATROL ",1:GOSUB720 [SPACE]:GOSUB730
- 220 COLOR 5,6:FOR Y=2 TO 27 ST EP 7
- 230 FOR X=8 TO 32 STEP 12:CHAR 1,X,Y,CHR\$(215),1:NEXT:NE XT
- 240 MS="V1 O2 TØ IEGGEGGEGG .Q #E I DFFDFFDFF .QE"
- 250 MS=MS+"I EGGEGGEGG .Q A I [SPACE]AAFGGEFFD .Q CRRR"
- 260 SPRCOLOR 2,1 27Ø RESTORE111Ø :FORI=2TO7:REA D SY, SN: SPRSAV SS\$(SN), I
- 280 MOVSPR I,0,56+SY*8
- 290 SPRITE I,1,1+1,0,0,0,1
- 300 ANG%(I)=90-180*(SN=2):SPD% (1)=5*RND(1)+DF
- 310 MOVSPR I, ANG%(I) #SPD%(I)
- 32Ø NEXT
- 330 XP=102:YP=237:MOVSPR 1,XP, YP
- 340 SPRITE 1,1,11,0,0,0,1:SPRS AV SS\$(Ø),1
- 350 COLLISION 1,580
- 360 IF DF=1 THEN: PLAY M\$: SOUND 1,0,0 370 IFTI-T>120THENCOLOR 5,6:CH

AR 1, TL, 1, CHR\$(32), 1:T=TI: TL=TL-1:IFTL<ØTHEN64Ø

- 380 GET A\$: IF A\$ <> " THEN GOSU B740 :GETKEY A\$:GOSUB750
- 390 IF RND(1) <.95 THEN420 400 S%=2+6*RND(1):X=RSPPOS(S%,
- Ø):Y=RSPPOS(S%,1) 410 IF X>31 AND X<336 THEN COL
- OR 5,2:CHAR 1, (X-24)/8, (Y-50)/8+1,".
- 420 J=JOY(1):IF J=0 THEN370
- 430 IF J AND 128 THEN480 44Ø XP=XP+DX(J):IF XP<24 OR XP
- >343 THEN XP=XP-DX(J) 450 YP=YP+DY(J):IF YP<61 OR YP
- >237 THEN YP=YP-DY(J) 460 MOVSPR 1, XP, YP
- 47Ø GOTO37Ø
- 480 X%=(XP-24)/8+1:Y%=(YP-50)/ 8:SP=1024+X%+40*Y%:C=PEEK(SP)
- 490 IF C=46 AND HT=0 THEN BEGI N: POKE 3584,65: POKESP, 32:H T = 1
- 500 :SOUND 1,700,20,0,600,10,3 :SC=SC+1:GOSUB720 :BEND
- 510 IF HT AND C=215 THEN BEGIN :POKE SP, 209:POKE 3584,64: SOUND 1,5000,5,,,,3
- 520 :HT=0:F=F+1:SC=SC+10:GOSUB 720 :FL=FL+1:IF FL<12 THEN 370
- 530 :GOSUB740 :FOR I=0 TO 63
- 540 :COLOR 5, (IAND15)+1:CHAR 1 4,12, "BONUS 1000 POINTS F OR COMPLETION",1
- 550 ::NEXT:SC=SC+1000:DF=DF-(D F<3):FL=0:GOT0140 560 BEND
- 57Ø GOTO37Ø
- 580 IF BUMP(1)=0 THEN RETURN
- 590 COLOR 5,9:CHAR 1,12,0, "OHI
- YOWEE OUCHI",1 600 FORI=1TO11:SPRITE 1,1,I:SO UND 1,2000+RND(1)*1000,1,, ,,3:NEXT 610 COLOR 5,14:CHAR 1,12,0," L ITTER PATROL ",1 620 XP=102:YP=237:MOVSPR 1,XP, YP: POKE 3584, 64: HT=0: A=BUM P(1) 630 LV=LV-1:GOSUB730 :IF LV TH EN RETURN 64Ø COLLISION 1:PLAY "TØ 02 I [SPACE]C C E E G R B R A A F D Q C R R":SOUND 1,0,0 650 COLOR 5,16:CHAR 1,7,12, "GA ME OVER -- PRESS TRIGGER", 1:C=Ø 660 IF JOY(1)=128 THEN660 670 IF JOY(1)=128 THEN690 680 COLOR 5,C+1:CHAR 1,7,12,"G AME OVER", 1:C=(C+1)AND15:G OT0670 690 FORI=1TO8:SPRITE I,0:MOVSP R I,Ø,Ø:NEXT 700 RUN 720 COLOR 5,15:CHAR 1,0,0, "SCO RE: "+MID\$(STR\$(SC),2),1:RE TURN 730 COLOR 5,4:CHAR 1,30,0, "TRU CKS: "+STR\$(LV), 1:RETURN 740 FORI=2TO7:MOVSPR I,90#0:NE XT:RETURN 750 FOR I=2TO7:MOVSPR I,ANG%(I)#SPD%(I):NEXT:RETURN 760 FOR I=0 TO 8:READ DX(I), DY (I):NEXT 770 FOR I=0 TO 2:FOR J=1 TO 67 :READ A\$:SS\$(I)=SS\$(I)+CHR \$(DEC(A\$)):NEXT:NEXT 780 RETURN 790 DATA 0,0,0,-8,8,-8,8,0,8,8 ,0,8,-8,8,-8,0,-8,-8 810 DATA 40,10,00,40,10,00,40, 10,00,15,40,00,05,00,00,05 820 DATA 00,00,2A,80,00,EA,80, 00, EA, B0, 00, 2A, 80, 00, 2A, 80 830 DATA 00, EA, B0, 00, EA, B0, 00, 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00 840 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00, 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,17 850 DATA 00,14,00 900 REM CAR FACING LEFT 910 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00, 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00 920 DATA 00,00,0F,00,3C,AB,96, A9,2B,AA,6A,3A,7D,6A,2A,7D 930 DATA 6A, 3A, 7D, 6A, 2B, AA, 6A, AB, 96, A9, ØF, ØØ, 3C, ØØ, ØØ, ØØ 940 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00, 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,17 950 DATA 00,14,00 1000 REM CAR FACING RIGHT 1010 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00 ,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00 1020 DATA 00,00,00,3C,00,F0,6A ,96, BA, 69, AA, E8, A9, 7D, AC 1030 DATA A9,7D,A8,A9,7D,AC,69 AA, E8, 6A, 96, BA, 3C, 00, FØ 1040 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00 ,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00 1050 DATA 00,00,00,17,00,14,00 1100 DATA POSITION AND DIRECTI ON OF EACH CAR 1110 DATA 2,1,5,1,9,2,12,2,16, 1,20,2 VIC Emulator

(See instructions in article on page 84 before typing in.)

49152 :169,160,133,252,169,224,083 49158 :133,254,169,000,133,251,178 49704 :000,000,000,000,000,133,173

49164	:133,253,162,032,168,177,169
49170	:251,145,251,177,253,145,216
49176	:253,136,208,245,230,252,068
49182	:230,254,202,208,238,160,042
49188 49194	:002,185,240,192,153,039,079 :184,185,243,192,153,218,193
49200	:228,185,246,192,153,110,138
49206	:160,136,016,235,169,072,074
49212	:141,038,003,169,192,141,232
49218	:039,003,056,176,049,234,111
49224 4923Ø	:036,157,048,040,072,152,065 :072,138,072,056,032,240,176
49236	:255,192,009,176,003,076,027
49242	:105,192,192,031,144,015,001
49248	:169,013,032,202,241,056,041
49254	:032,240,255,160,009,024,054
49260	:032,240,255,104,170,104,245 :168,104,076,224,198,234,094
49266 49272	:173,000,221,041,252,009,048
49278	:001,141,000,221,169,005,151
49284	:141,024,208,169,128,141,175
49290	:136,002,169,147,032,210,066
49296 49302	:255,165,001,041,253,133,224 :001,169,240,141,005,144,082
49302	:169,150,141,002,144,169,163
49314	:216,141,022,208,169,006,156
49320	:141,134,002,169,001,141,244
49326	:033,208,169,003,141,032,248
49332	:208,076,233,197,000,000,126
49338	:000,000,000,000,000,000,186
49344 4935Ø	:165,021,072,165,020,072,195
49356	:032,247,183,234,056,176,102 :015,160,000,177,020,168,232
49362	:104,133,020,104,133,021,213
49368	:076,162,179,234,165,021,029
49374	:166,020,201,016,144,003,004
49380	:076,033,193,201,002,208,173
49386 49392	:029,076,250,192,234,234,225 :076,240,193,169,001,234,129
49398	:192,192,124,234,224,136,068
49404	:208,207,173,005,144,032,253
49410	:202,196,076,209,192,234,087
49416 49422	:201,000,240,003,076,205,221
49422	:192,076,119,197,176,248,254 :138,105,016,133,020,169,089
49434	:003,133,021,076,205,192,144
49440	:234,201,032,176,035,041,239
49446	:254,133,002,173,005,144,237
49452 49458	:032,202,196,197,002,240,145 :003,076,205,192,165,021,200
49464	:041,001,032,045,194,165,022
49470	:021,009,128,133,021,076,194
49476	:205,192,234,234,201,128,238
49482 49488	:176,003,076,205,192,201,159
49494	:144,176,026,105,080,133,232 :021,120,165,001,072,041,250
49500	:251,133,001,160,000,177,046
49506	:020,168,104,133,001,088,100
49512	:076,210,192,234,234,201,227
49518 49524	:144,208,038,224,008,240,204
49530	:004,224,009,208,211,138,142 :105,016,133,097,169,212,086
49536	:133,098,169,000,170,168,098
49542	:133,099,024,113,097,144,232
49548	:002,230,099,202,208,247,104
49554 49560	:165,099,076,209,192,201,064 :145,240,003,076,080,197,125
49566	:224,017,240,004,224,031,130
49572	:208,038,032,172,193,076,115
49578	:209,192,173,001,220,072,013
49584 4959Ø	:041,007,010,010,168,104,004
49596	:041,016,008,152,040,240,167 :003,009,032,168,165,001,054
49602	:041,016,008,152,040,240,179
49608	:002,009,064,096,224,032,115
49614	:240,003,076,205,192,162,060
49620	:128,173,001,220,041,008,015 :208,001,170,138,076,209,252
49632	:192,234,234,000,000,000,116
49638	:000,000,000,000,000,000,230
49644	:000,000,000,000,134,002,116
4965Ø 49656	:165,021,201,016,176,003,056
49656	:076,219,196,201,032,144,092 :003,076,163,194,032,000,210
49668	:197,165,021,041,254,133,047
49674	:096,173,005,144,032,202,150
49680	:196,197,096,240,003,076,056
49686 49692	:021,197,165,021,041,001,212 :032,045,194,076,152,194,209
49698	:000,000,000,000,000,000,000,034
49704	:000.000.000.000.000.133.173

Very 1997, 167, 267, 157, 267, 157, 267, 157, 157, 157, 157, 157, 157, 157, 15				
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50770 :015, 208, 004, 169, 004, 208, 208, 246 50616 :145, 244, 003, 076, 006, 197, 165, 002, 204, 003, 103 50706 :008, 201, 002, 208, 004, 169, 055 50622 :166, 202, 024, 008, 208, 004, 169, 055 50708 :176, 003, 076, 006, 133, 246 50624 :006, 208, 013, 169, 203, 133, 224 50108 :176, 003, 076, 006, 113, 101, 225 50624 :0063, 201, 009, 016, 133, 192 50644 :001, 009, 013, 133, 094, 133, 001, 201, 009, 003, 113, 223 10 BS=1356, SØ=160, S1=32, DØ=209 50108 :099, 169, 100, 113, 101, 225 50654 :091, 076, 000, 113, 091, 223, 207 50664 :001, 076, 000, 113, 091, 223, 207 :0164 :021, 021, 021, 021, 021, 021, 021, 021,				1 0 0 0 0
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50100 :100,168,169,136,133,101,225 50052 :133,001,025,501,01,23,007 50552 :133,001,025,001,041,223,207 50112 :162,008,177,098,145,100,114 50652 :133,001,076,000,197,234,099 507664 :233,001,076,000,197,234,099 50130 :208,238,165,096,201,003,097 50664 :200,190,102,198,168,024,102 :000 :100,102,198,168,024,102 50142 :209,202,240,003,224,004,225 50676 :200,190,102,198,168,024,102 :000 :rem 123 50142 :251,133,001,169,208,133,093 :50622 :000,190,102,198,200,185,051 :rem 123 50144 :009,208,219,165,001,041,127 :50628 :200,190,102,198,200,185,051 :rem 123 50148 :009,208,219,165,002,119 :50664 :200,032,208,246,185,051 :rem 123 50166 :133,096,173,024,208,041,147 :50706 :200,032,208,240,255,200,235 :070706 :200,032,207,208,146 :0707118,177,208,147 50178 :234,234,234,234,234,208 :50718 :50718 :50718 :0704 :108,040,198,133,044,141,049 :0712 :144,249,201,054,176,245,069 :171713,0154,172,183,001 :171713,0154,172,183,003 :171713,0154,172,183,003 :171711713,0154,172,171,171,172,171,172,173,0154,1		:090,010,010,009,016,133,192		
50106 :100, 168, 169, 136, 133, 101, 225 50652 :133, 192, 165, 001, 041, 223, 207 50112 :126, 008, 177, 098, 145, 100, 114 50652 :133, 001, 076, 000, 197, 234, 099 50124 :099, 202, 240, 023, 224, 004, 228 50664 :234, 162, 008, 119, 230, 072 50664 50130 :208, 238, 165, 096, 201, 003, 097 :50676 :200, 190, 102, 198, 168, 024, 102 :space 50142 :251, 133, 001, 165, 208, 133, 093 :cem 123 50142 :251, 133, 001, 165, 208, 133, 093 :cem 123 50142 :251, 133, 001, 165, 208, 133, 093 :cem 36 50143 :099, 208, 219, 165, 001, 004, 121 :sof682 :200, 190, 102, 198, 200, 185, 051 50144 :099, 208, 219, 165, 001, 009, 161 :sof700 :200, 202, 208, 246, 198, 007, 208, 147 50166 :133, 096, 173, 024, 208, 044, 147 :sof706 :200, 302, 207, 255, 201, 049, 214 50172 :0716, 006, 196, 234, 234, 234, 234, 208 :sof712 :144, 249, 201, 054, 176, 245, 069 50172 :0716, 006, 197, 165, 183 :50736 :130, 002, 185, 081, 198, 133, 003 50196 :200, 022, 076, 000, 197, 123, 104 :50736 :130, 002, 185, 081, 198, 133, 003 50196	50100			
58112 :162.000,177,098,145,100,114 50658 :133,001,076,000,197,234,009 20 PRINTCHR\$(147)CHR\$(5)" 50118 :136,200,240,023,224,004,228 :50670 :000,132,098,185,102,198,185 :000,132,098,185,102,198,185 50130 :208,232,120,165,001,003,097 :50676 :200,190,102,198,166,024,102 :rem 123 50142 :251,133,001,69,208,213,093 :rem 123 :rem 123 50148 :099,208,219,165,001,009,161 :50682 :032,240,225,200,185,051 :rem 123 50166 :133,001,69,208,113,093 :rem 123 :rem 123 50148 <td::099,208,219,165,001,009,161< td=""> :50694 :102,198,032,210,255,200,235 :rem 245 50166 :133,001,69,208,113,093 :rem 102,198,032,210,4255,200,235 :rem 123 :rem 86 50178 :207,60,006,196,234,234,234,234 :s0706 :200,932,207,255,200,235 :rem 245 50178 :234,234,234,234,234,234 :s0712 :s0736,162,020,198 :s0712 :rem 191 50164 :200,032,047,200,1185,041,192,042,185,081,198,133,003 :s072,002,185,081,139,043,044 :rem 191 50178 :234,234,234,234,234,234,234 :s0736,130,092,118,065,041,132,002,185,081,139,043,042 <</td::099,208,219,165,001,009,161<>			50646 :001,076,000,197,169,000,145	
50118 :136,208,249,230,101,230,072 50664 :234,162,008,134,097,160,003 [3 SPACES]PRINTER WEDGE CHA RACTER DESIGNER" :rem 22 50124 :099,202,240,0023,224,004,228 50670 :000,132,098,185,102,199,185 30 30 50136 :208,232,120,165,001,041,215 50668 :200,190,102,198,108,024,102 30 PRINTCHR\$(17)"MOVE WITH CUR SOR KEYS" :rem 123 50142 :251,133,001,169,208,113,093 50676 :000,122,198,200,185,001 40 PRINTCHR\$(17)"MOVE WITH CUR SOR KEYS" :rem 66 50142 :251,133,001,092,208,219,155,001,009,161 :50694 :200,2198,202,210,55,200,240,215 :rem 66 50154 :004,133,001,088,169,002,119 :50706 :220,208,246,198,097,208,147 :rem 86 50160 :133,096,173,024,208,041,147 :50706 :200,201,054,176,245,069 :rem 245 50172 :276,006,196,234,234,234,234 :50712 :414,249,201,054,176,245,069 :rem 245 5018 :200,081,144,041,204,013,097,173,194 :50724 :185,080,198,133,004,141,049 :rem 191 50190 :240,003,076,000,197,234,001 :50754 :032,210,255,030,219 :06 FORI=1CO:FPRINTCHR\$(17)"ASSIGN CHARACTER ST 50190 </td <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>				
50124 :099,202,240,023,224,004,228 50670 :000,132,098,185,102,198,185 RACTER DESIGNER" :rem 22 50130 :208,238,165,096,201,003,097 50676 :200,190,102,198,168,024,102 30 PRINTCHR\$(17)"MOVE WITH CUR 50142 :251,133,001,169,208,133,093 50688 :032,240,255,164,098,200,185,051 30 PRINTCHR\$(17)"MOVE WITH CUR 50148 :099,208,219,165,001,009,161 50694 :102,198,032,210,255,200,235 30 PRINTPLACE DOT WITH F8" 50166 :240,005,096,141,024,208,041,147 50700 :202,208,246,198,097,208,147 :rem 86 50166 :240,005,096,141,024,208,192 50712 :144,249,201,054,176,245,069 :rem 86 50172 :076,006,196,234,234,234,234,208 50718 :056,001,049,214 :rem 245 50184 :201,002,240,027,201,005,172 50730 :130,002,185,001,049,213 :rem 121 50190 :240,003,076,000,197,165,183 50748 :198,141,002,144,165,083,042 :rem 191 50202 :005,144,041,240,197,097,238 50748 :198,141,002,144,165,081,042 :rem 169 50212 :032,202,196,133,169,032,052 50778 :192,022,018,042,150,018,0464,078 90 I=03.202,200,108,042,150,018,0464,078 50222 :032,202,196,133,169,032,101 50766 :037,067,005,044,030,240,150,018,0464,078 90 I=03.202,200,108,049,000,000,000 50223 :032,202,196,133,169,032,052 50778 :192,022,018,049,150,018,0464,078 90 I=03.202,200,000,000,000 10	50106	:100,168,169,136,133,101,225	50652 :133,192,165,001,041,223,207	6:M=M*2:MF(J)=M:NEXT:rem 11
50130 :208,238,165,096,201,003,097 50676 :200,190,102,198,168,024,102 30 PRINTCHR\$(17)*MOVE WITH CUR 50136 :208,232,120,165,001,041,215 50682 :033,240,255,164,099,200,215 S0 S0 S0 S0 REXS* :rem 123 50148 :099,208,219,165,001,009,161 50694 :02,198,032,210,255,200,235 S0 S0 REXS* :rem 86 50154 :004,133,001,088,169,002,119 50700 :202,208,246,198,097,208,147 :rem 86 50166 :240,005,096,141,024,208,192 50712 :144,249,201,054,176,245,069 :rem 245 50172 :076,006,196,234,234,234,208 50718 :05724 :185,080,198,133,044,141,049 50190 :240,003,076,000,197,155,183 50736 :0574 :108,141,005,144,185,082,134 50196 :020,041,240,137,097,234,001 50754 :032,210,255,032,210,255,032 :rem 169 502028 :0208,022,076,000,197,234,001 50754 :032,210,255,032,210,255,032 :rem 169 50222 :028,022,016,033,096,109,0197,234,001 50754 :032,210,255,032,210,255,032 :rem 159 50220 :028,022,016,033,097,009,197,234,001 50754 :	50106 50112	:100,168,169,136,133,101,225 :162,008,177,098,145,100,114	50652 :133,192,165,001,041,223,207 50658 :133,001,076,000,197,234,099	6:M=M*2:MF(J)=M:NEXT:rem 11 20 PRINTCHR\$(147)CHR\$(5)"
50136 :208,232,120,165,001,041,215 50682 :032,240,255,164,098,200,215 SOR KEYS" :rem 123 50142 :251,133,001,169,208,133,093 50688 :200,190,102,198,200,185,051 40 PRINT"PLACE DOT WITH F7":PR 50166 :133,096,173,024,208,041,147 50706 :202,208,246,198,097,208,147 :rem 36 50166 :240,005,096,141,024,208,041,147 50706 :220,032,207,255,201,049,214 50 50178 :234,234,234,234,208 50718 :055,233,049,010,016,68,044 TER WITH F1" :rem 245 50184 :201,002,240,0027,201,005,172 50736 :30,002,185,081,198,133,003 T:PRINT"ASSIGN CHARACTER ST 50190 :240,003,076,000,197,125,183 50736 :056,141,132,002,185,082,134 T:PRINT "ACTIVATE WEDGE WITH F3" 50202 :008,022,076,000,197,234,041 :50754 :032,210,255,033,210,255,033 :06 50214 :234,165,002,041,127,201,040 :50756 :234,234,214,234,234,234 :60 50190 :240,003,076,0000,197,234 :50736 :108,002,1199,24,234,234,234 :60 50212 :008,022,076,0000,197,234 :50756 :234,234,214,243,234,216 :60 CH=S0:FORI=0TO9:FORJ=0TO6:G <td>50106 50112 50118</td> <td>:100,168,169,136,133,101,225 :162,008,177,098,145,100,114 :136,208,249,230,101,230,072</td> <td>50652 :133,192,165,001,041,223,207 50658 :133,001,076,000,197,234,099 50664 :234,162,008,134,097,160,003</td> <td>6:M=M*2:MF(J)=M:NEXT:rem 11 20 PRINTCHR\$(147)CHR\$(5)" {3 SPACES}PRINTER WEDGE CHA</td>	50106 50112 50118	:100,168,169,136,133,101,225 :162,008,177,098,145,100,114 :136,208,249,230,101,230,072	50652 :133,192,165,001,041,223,207 50658 :133,001,076,000,197,234,099 50664 :234,162,008,134,097,160,003	6:M=M*2:MF(J)=M:NEXT:rem 11 20 PRINTCHR\$(147)CHR\$(5)" {3 SPACES}PRINTER WEDGE CHA
50136 :208,232,120,165,001,041,215 50682 :032,240,255,164,098,200,215 50142 :251,133,001,169,208,133,093 50688 :200,190,102,198,032,210,255,200,235 50144 :099,208,219,165,001,009,161 50694 :102,198,032,210,255,200,235 50154 :004,133,001,088,169,002,119 :00700 :202,208,246,198,097,208,147 50166 :133,096,173,024,208,041,147 :rem 306 50172 :076,006,196,234,234,234,234,208 :0712 :144,249,201,054,176,245,069 50173 :234,234,234,234,234,234,208 :s0712 :144,249,201,054,176,245,069 50174 :234,234,234,234,165,020,099 :50724 :185,080,198,133,044,141,049 50196 :002,041,240,133,097,173,194 :50742 :198,141,005,144,185,083,042 50202 :003,076,000,197,234,001 :50754 :032,210,255,032 50214 :234,165,002,041,127,201,040 :50754 :032,210,255,036 50214 :234,165,002,041,127,201,040 :50754 :032,210,255,036 50214 :234,165,002,041,127,201,040 :50754 :032,210,255,032 50214 :234,165,002,041,127,201,040 :50766 :234,234,234,234,234,234,016 :080	50106 50112 50118 50124	$\begin{array}{c} \pm 100, 168, 169, 136, 133, 101, 225\\ \pm 162, 008, 177, 096, 145, 100, 114\\ \pm 136, 208, 249, 230, 101, 230, 072\\ \pm 099, 202, 240, 023, 224, 004, 228 \end{array}$	50652 :133,192,165,001,041,223,207 50658 :133,001,076,000,197,234,099 50664 :234,162,008,134,097,160,003 50670 :000,132,098,185,102,198,185	6:M=M*2:MF(J)=M:NEXT:rem 11 20 PRINTCHR\$(147)CHR\$(5)" {3 SPACES}PRINTER WEDGE CHA
50142::251,133,001,169,208,133,093 50688::200,190,102,198,200,185,051 507 50148::099,208,219,165,001,009,161 50694::102,198,032,210,255,200,235 507 50154::004,133,001,088,169,002,119 50700::202,208,246,198,097,208,147 50166::133,096,173,024,208,041,147 50706::220,032,207,255,201,049,214 50712::144,249,201,054,176,245,069 507 50712::144,249,201,054,176,245,069 50172::076,006,196,234,234,234,234,234 50718::056,233,049,010,010,168,044 50 PRINTCHR\$(17)"ASSIGN CHARAC 50190::240,003,076,000,197,165,183 50736::156,014,132,002,185,081,198,133,003 50736::056,141,132,002,185,082,134 50 50190::200,248,022,005,144,041,240,133,097,173,194 50742::198,141,002,144,169,013,215 50724::198,141,002,144,169,013,215 50 50202::005,144,041,240,137,097,173,194 50764::076,011,199,234,234,234,234,234,036 50764::076,011,199,234,234,234,234,036 50760::076,011,199,234,234,234,234,036 50220::005,144,001,096,105,009,191 50766::234,234,016,030,240,150,018,064,076 50766::234,234,016,030,240,150,018,064,076 50 50220::048,104,144,001,096,105,009,191 50766::234,234,016,030,240,150,018,064,076 50766::234,234,016,030,240,150,018,064,076 50712::004,030,240,150,018,064,076 50220::048,104,144,001,096,105,009,191 50766::234,234,016,030,240,150,018,064,076 50772::004,030,240,150,018,064,076	50106 50112 50118 50124 50130	$\begin{array}{c} :100,168,169,136,133,101,225\\ :162,008,177,098,145,100,114\\ :136,208,249,230,101,230,072\\ :099,202,240,023,224,004,228\\ :208,238,165,096,201,003,097 \end{array}$	50652 :133,192,165,001,041,223,207 50658 :133,001,076,000,197,234,099 50664 :234,162,008,134,097,160,003 50670 :000,132,098,185,102,198,185 50676 :200,190,102,198,168,024,102	6:M=M*2:MF(J)=M:NEXT:rem 11 20 PRINTCHR\$(147)CHR\$(5)" [3 SPACES]PRINTER WEDGE CHA RACTER DESIGNER" :rem 22
50148 :099,208,219,165,001,009,161 50694 :102,198,032,210,255,200,235 40 PRINT PLACE DOT WITH F8" 50154 :004,133,001,088,169,002,119 50700 :202,208,246,198,097,208,147 irem 86 50160 :133,096,173,024,208,041,147 50706 :200,032,207,255,201,049,214 irem 86 50172 :076,006,196,234,234,234,208 50712 :144,249,201,054,176,245,069 irem 245 50173 :234,234,234,234,165,020,099 50724 :185,080,198,133,044,141,049 60 FORI=ITO5:PRINTCHR\$(I7)"ASSIGN CHARACT 50196 :240,003,076,006,197,165,183 50736 :056,141,132,002,185,082,134 irem 191 50196 :002,041,240,133,097,173,194 50742 :198,141,005,144,165,083,042 irem 191 50202 :005,144,041,240,197,097,238 50748 :198,141,002,144,169,013,215 irem 169 50202 :006,022,076,0006,197,234,001 50754 :032,210,255,032,210,255,036 60 CH=S0:FORI=0TO9:FORJ=0TO6:G 50214 :234,165,002,041,27,201,040 50775 :0774 :004,030,240,150,018,064,078 60 CH=S0:FORI=0TO9:FORJ=0TO6:G 50220 :048,144,001,096,105,043,050 :0778 :192,022,080,020,020 <td>50106 50112 50118 50124 50130</td> <td>$\begin{array}{c} :100,168,169,136,133,101,225\\ :162,008,177,098,145,100,114\\ :136,208,249,230,101,230,072\\ :099,202,240,023,224,004,228\\ :208,238,165,096,201,003,097 \end{array}$</td> <td>50652 :133,192,165,001,041,223,207 50658 :133,001,076,000,197,234,099 50664 :234,162,008,134,097,160,003 50670 :000,132,098,185,102,198,185 50676 :200,190,102,198,168,024,102</td> <td>6:M=M*2:MF(J)=M:NEXT:rem 11 20 PRINTCHR\$(147)CHR\$(5)" {3 SPACES}PRINTER WEDGE CHA RACTER DESIGNER" :rem 22 30 PRINTCHR\$(17)"MOVE WITH CUR</td>	50106 50112 50118 50124 50130	$\begin{array}{c} :100,168,169,136,133,101,225\\ :162,008,177,098,145,100,114\\ :136,208,249,230,101,230,072\\ :099,202,240,023,224,004,228\\ :208,238,165,096,201,003,097 \end{array}$	50652 :133,192,165,001,041,223,207 50658 :133,001,076,000,197,234,099 50664 :234,162,008,134,097,160,003 50670 :000,132,098,185,102,198,185 50676 :200,190,102,198,168,024,102	6:M=M*2:MF(J)=M:NEXT:rem 11 20 PRINTCHR\$(147)CHR\$(5)" {3 SPACES}PRINTER WEDGE CHA RACTER DESIGNER" :rem 22 30 PRINTCHR\$(17)"MOVE WITH CUR
50154 :004,133,001,088,169,002,119 50700 :202,208,246,198,097,208,147 INT "ERASE DOT WITH F3" 50160 :133,096,173,024,208,041,147 50706 :220,032,207,255,201,049,214 :rem 86 50160 :240,005,096,141,024,208,192 50712 :144,249,201,054,176,245,069 :rem 86 50172 :2076,006,196,234,234,234,234,240 50712 :144,249,201,054,176,245,069 :rem 86 50173 :234,234,234,234,234,234,234,234,208 50712 :144,249,201,054,176,245,069 :rem 245 50178 :234,234,234,234,234,234,234,234,009 50712 :144,249,201,004,168,044 :rem 245 50184 :201,002,240,027,201,005,172 50730 :130,002,185,081,198,133,003 T:PRINT "ASSIGN CHARACTER ST 50190 :240,003,076,000,197,165,183 50736 :056,141,132,002,185,082,134 RING WITH F3" : rem 191 50196 :2002,0041,240,133,097,173,194 50742 :198,141,005,144,185,083,042 :rem 169 50208 :208,022,076,000,197,234,001 50754 :032,210,255,032,210,255,036 80 50214 :234,165,002,041,127,201,040 50766 :274,234,234,234,234,234,234,036 50760 :076,011,199,234,234,234,234,036 50220 :048,144,001,096,105,009,191 50766 :274,234,234,240,150,018,064,078 80 CH=S0:FORI=0TO9:FORJ=0TO6:G 50232 :032,202,196,133,069,032,052 50778 :192,022,018,096,192,022,120 90 I=0:J=0:CH=S1:GOSUB110:GOTO	50106 50112 50118 50124 50130 50136	:100,168,169,136,133,101,225 :162,008,177,098,145,100,114 :136,208,249,230,101,230,072 :099,202,240,023,224,004,228 :208,238,165,096,201,003,097 :208,232,120,165,001,041,215	50652 :133,192,165,001,041,223,207 50658 :133,001,076,000,197,234,099 50664 :234,162,008,134,097,160,003 50670 :000,132,098,185,102,198,185 50676 :200,190,102,198,168,024,102 50682 :032,240,255,164,098,200,215	6:M=M*2:MF(J)=M:NEXT:rem 11 20 PRINTCHR\$(147)CHR\$(5)" {3 SPACES}PRINTER WEDGE CHA RACTER DESIGNER" :rem 22 30 PRINTCHR\$(17)"MOVE WITH CUR SOR KEYS" :rem 123
50154 1004,153,001,003,1004,008,0141 50700 1202,203,240,7255,201,004,104 1201,003,104 1202,203,240,7255,201,004,7255,201,004,214 50166 1240,005,096,141,024,208,192 50712 1144,249,201,054,176,245,069 50 PRINTCHR\$(17)"ASSIGN CHARAC 50172 1076,006,0196,234,234,234,234,208 50718 1056,233,049,010,010,168,044 50 FORITCHR\$(17)"ASSIGN CHARAC 50172 1076,006,196,234,234,234,208 50718 1056,233,049,010,010,168,044 50 FORITCHR\$(17)"NEX 50190 1240,003,076,000,197,165,183 50730 130,002,185,081,198,013,003 T:PRINT"ASSIGN CHARACTER ST 50196 1002,041,240,133,097,173,194 50742 198,141,002,144,165,083,042 70 PRINT"ACTIVATE WEDGE WITH F 50202 1005,144,041,240,197,097,238 50742 198,141,002,144,169,013,215 2" :rem 169 50202 1005,144,041,270,010,040 50754 1032,210,255,032,210,255,036 80 CH=SØ:FORI=ØTO9:FORJ=ØTO6:G 50214 :234,165,002,041,127,201,040 50776 :204,206,240,150,018,064,078 80 CH=SØ:FORI=ØTO9:FORJ=ØTO6:G 50220 :048,144,001,096,105,009,191 50766 :234,234,206,003,0240,150,018,064,078 90	50106 50112 50118 50124 50130 50136 50142	:100,168,169,136,133,101,225 :162,008,177,098,145,100,114 :136,208,249,230,101,230,072 :099,202,240,023,224,004,228 :208,238,165,096,201,003,097 :208,232,120,165,001,041,215 :251,133,001,169,208,133,093	50652 :133,192,165,001,041,223,207 50658 :133,001,076,000,197,234,099 50664 :234,162,008,134,097,160,003 50670 :000,132,098,185,102,198,185 50676 :200,190,102,198,168,024,102 50682 :032,240,255,164,098,200,215 50688 :200,190,102,198,200,185,051	6:M=M*2:MF(J)=M:NEXT:rem 11 20 PRINTCHR\$(147)CHR\$(5)" {3 SPACES}PRINTER WEDGE CHA RACTER DESIGNER" :rem 22 30 PRINTCHR\$(17)"MOVE WITH CUR SOR KEYS" :rem 123
50166: 240,005,096,141,024,208,192 50712: 124,249,201,054,176,245,069 50712: 124,249,201,054,176,245,069 50172: 076,006,196,234,234,234,24,208 50712: 124,249,201,054,176,245,069 50724: 185,080,198,133,044,141,049 50184: 201,002,240,002,201,005,172 50730: 130,002,185,081,198,133,003 T:PRINTCHR\$(17) "ASSIGN CHARACTER ST 50196: 240,003,076,000,197,165,183 50736: 056,041,132,002,185,082,134 60 FORI=1T05:PRINTCHR\$(17):NEX 50196: 240,002,041,240,133,097,173,194 50742: 198,141,005,144,185,083,042 T:PRINT "ASSIGN CHARACTER ST 50202: 005,144,041,240,197,097,238 50748: 198,141,002,144,169,013,215 70 PRINTCHR\$(1,J)=0EWITH F3 50202: 005,144,041,240,197,097,238 50748: 198,141,002,144,169,013,215 2" :rem 169 50202: 005,144,041,240,197,097,238 50746: 032,210,255,032,010,255,036 80 CH=SØ:FORI=0T09:FORJ=0T06:G 50214: 234,165,002,041,127,201,040 50776: 022,012,03,254,030,240,150,018,064,078 80 CH=SØ:FORI=0T09:FORJ=0T06:G 50220: 048,144,001,096,105,009,191 50766: 234,234,016,030,240,150,018,064,078 90 I=0:J=0:CH=S1:GOSUBI10:GOTO 50238: 000,197,173,005,144,032,101 50778: 192,022,086,073,067,099 90 I=0:J=0:CH=S1:GOSUBI10:GOTO 50244: 220,196,133,098,169,0000,098 50790: 013,002,012,086,073,067,0	50106 50112 50118 50124 50130 50136 50142 50148	$\begin{array}{c} 100,168,169,136,133,101,225\\ 162,008,177,096,145,100,114\\ 1136,208,249,230,101,230,072\\ 2099,202,240,023,224,004,228\\ 208,238,165,096,201,003,097\\ 208,232,120,165,001,041,215\\ 251,133,001,169,208,133,093\\ 2099,208,219,165,001,009,161\\ \end{array}$	50652 :133,192,165,001,041,223,207 50658 :133,001,076,000,197,234,099 50664 :234,162,008,134,097,160,003 50670 :000,132,098,185,102,198,185 50676 :200,190,102,198,168,024,102 50682 :032,240,255,164,098,200,215 50688 :200,190,102,198,200,185,051 50694 :102,198,032,210,255,200,235	6:M=M*2:MF(J)=M:NEXT:rem 11 20 PRINTCHR\$(147)CHR\$(5)" {3 SPACES}PRINTER WEDGE CHA RACTER DESIGNER" :rem 22 30 PRINTCHR\$(17)"MOVE WITH CUR SOR KEYS" :rem 123 40 PRINT"PLACE DOT WITH F7":PR
50172 :076,006,196,234,234,234,234,208 50718 :056,233,049,010,010,168,044 50178 :234,234,234,234,234,165,020,099 50718 :056,233,049,010,010,168,044 50184 :201,002,240,027,201,005,172 50730 :130,002,185,081,198,133,004 :010,110,910,105,103 50190 :240,003,076,000,197,165,183 50736 :056,141,132,002,185,082,134 60 FORI=1TO5:PRINTCHR\$(17):NEX 50190 :200,001,041,240,133,097,173,194 50736 :056,141,132,002,185,082,134 70 PRINT "ACTIVATE WEDGE WITH F 50202 :005,144,041,240,197,097,238 :0742 :198,141,002,144,169,013,215 :rem 169 50208 :208,022,076,000,197,234,001 :50754 :032,210,255,032,210,255,036 80 CH=SØ:FORI=ØTO9:FORJ=ØTO6:G 50214 :234,165,002,041,127,201,040 :50766 :076,01,199,234,234,234,234,036 80 CH=SØ:FORI=ØTO9:FORJ=ØTO6:G 50220 :048,144,001,096,105,009,191 :50762 :0772 :004,030,240,150,018,064,078 90 I=Ø:J=Ø:CH=S1:GOSUBL10:GOTO 50232 :032,202,196,133,095,144,032,101 :50778 :192,022,018,096,192,022,120 90 I=Ø:J=Ø:CH=S1:GOSUBL10:GOTO 50238 :000,197,173,005,144,032,101	50106 50112 50118 50124 50130 50136 50142 50148 50154	$\begin{array}{c} 100, 168, 169, 136, 133, 101, 225\\ 162, 008, 177, 098, 145, 100, 114\\ 136, 208, 249, 230, 101, 230, 072\\ 209, 202, 240, 023, 224, 004, 228\\ 208, 238, 165, 096, 201, 003, 097\\ 208, 232, 120, 165, 001, 041, 215\\ 251, 133, 001, 169, 208, 133, 093\\ 209, 208, 219, 165, 001, 009, 161\\ 2004, 133, 001, 088, 169, 002, 119\\ \end{array}$	50652 :133,192,165,001,041,223,207 50658 :133,001,076,000,197,234,099 50664 :234,162,008,134,097,160,003 50670 :000,132,098,185,102,198,185 50676 :200,190,102,198,168,024,102 50682 :032,240,255,164,098,200,185,051 50688 :200,190,102,198,200,185,051 50688 :102,198,032,210,255,200,235 50700 :202,208,246,198,097,208,147	6:M=M*2:MF(J)=M:NEXT:rem 11 20 PRINTCHR\$(147)CHR\$(5)" [3 SPACES]PRINTER WEDGE CHA RACTER DESIGNER" :rem 22 30 PRINTCHR\$(17)"MOVE WITH CUR SOR KEYS" :rem 123 40 PRINT"PLACE DOT WITH F7":PR INT"ERASE DOT WITH F8"
50172 :076,006,196,234,234,234,234,208 50718 :056,233,049,010,010,168,044 TER WITH F1" :rem 245 50178 :234,234,234,234,234,234,234,005,00,099 50724 :185,080,198,133,044,141,049 60 FORI=1TO5:PRINTCHR\$(17):NEX 50190 :240,002,240,0027,201,005,172 50730 :130,002,185,081,198,133,003 T:PRINT"ASSIGN CHARACTER ST 50196 :240,003,076,000,197,165,183 50736 :056,0141,132,002,185,082,134 60 FORI=1TO5:PRINTCHR\$(17):NEX 50196 :240,002,041,240,133,097,173,194 50736 :056,0141,132,002,185,082,034 T:PRINT"ASSIGN CHARACTER ST 50202 :005,144,041,240,197,097,238 50748 :198,141,005,144,165,083,042 70 PRINT"ACTIVATE WEDGE WITH F 50202 :005,041,127,201,040 50754 :032,210,255,032 600 CH=S0:FORI=0TO9:FORJ=0TO6:G 50220 :048,144,001,096,105,009,191 50766 :234,234,016,030,240,150,018,064,078 80 CH=S0:FORI=0TO9:FORJ=0TO6:G 50222 :032, 202,196,133,105,042,052 50778 :192,022,086,030,240,150,018 90 I=0:J=0:CH=S1:GOSUBI10:GOTO 50238 :000,197,173,005,144,032,101 50778 :013,002,012,086,073,067,099 90 I=0:J=0:CH=S1:GOSUBI10:GOTO 50244 :202,196,133,098,169,000,098 50790 :013,002,012,086,073,067,099 100 I=0:J=0:CH=S1:GOSUBI10:GOT 50250 :133,097,133,168,133,106,076 50796 :032,069,077,085,076,065,000 0140 :rem 18	50106 50112 50118 50124 50130 50136 50142 50148 50154 50160	$\begin{array}{c} 100, 168, 169, 136, 133, 101, 225\\ 162, 008, 177, 098, 145, 100, 114\\ 136, 208, 249, 230, 101, 230, 072\\ 2099, 202, 240, 023, 224, 004, 228\\ 208, 238, 165, 096, 201, 003, 097\\ 208, 232, 120, 165, 001, 041, 215\\ 251, 133, 001, 169, 208, 133, 093\\ 2099, 208, 219, 165, 001, 009, 161\\ 2004, 133, 001, 088, 169, 002, 119\\ 1133, 096, 173, 024, 208, 041, 147\\ \end{array}$	50652 :133,192,165,001,041,223,207 50658 :133,001,076,000,197,234,099 50664 :234,162,008,134,097,160,003 50670 :000,132,098,185,102,198,185 50676 :200,190,102,198,168,024,102 50682 :032,240,255,164,098,200,185,051 50688 :200,190,102,198,200,185,051 50688 :102,198,032,210,255,200,235 50700 :202,208,246,198,097,208,147	6:M=M*2:MF(J)=M:NEXT:rem 11 20 PRINTCHR\$(147)CHR\$(5)" [3 SPACES]PRINTER WEDGE CHA RACTER DESIGNER" :rem 22 30 PRINTCHR\$(17)"MOVE WITH CUR SOR KEYS" :rem 123 40 PRINT"PLACE DOT WITH F7":PR INT"ERASE DOT WITH F8" :rem 86
50178: 234,234,234,234,234,165,020,099 50724: 185,080,198,133,044,141,049 60 FORI=1TO5:PRINTCHR\$(17):NEX 50184: 201,002,240,027,201,005,172 50730: 130,002,185,081,198,133,003 T:PRINT"ASSIGN CHARACTER ST 50190: 240,003,076,000,197,165,183 50736: 656,141,132,002,185,082,134 RING WITH F3": :rem 191 50196: 2002,041,240,133,097,173,194 50742: 198,141,002,144,165,083,042 70 PRINT"ACTIVATE WEDGE WITH F 50202: 2005,144,041,240,197,097,238 50748: 198,141,002,144,169,013,215 :rem 169 2": :rem 169 50208: 208,022,076,000,197,234,001 50754: 2032,210,255,032,210,255,036 80 CH=SØ:FORI=ØTO9:FORJ=ØTO9:FORJ=ØTO6:G 50214: 234,165,002,041,127,201,040 50766: 207,6011,199,234,234,234,234,036 50760: 207,6011,199,234,234,234,036 80 50220: c048,144,001,096,105,009,191 50766: 234,234,016,030,240,150,018,064,078 80 CH=SØ:FORI=ØTO9:FORJ=ØTO6:G 50232: c032,202,196,133,169,032,052 50778: 1192,022,018,096,112,022,022 90 I=Ø:J=Ø:CH=S1:GOSUBI10:GOTO 50244: 202,196,133,095,144,032,101 50784: i018,128,192,022,000,000,200 140 :rem 234 50244: 202,196,133,095,144,032,101 50796: i032,069,077,085,076,065,000 140 :rem 18 50250: 133,097,133,168,133,106,076 50796: i032,069,077,085,076,	50106 50112 50118 50124 50130 50136 50142 50148 50154 50160	$\begin{array}{c} 100, 168, 169, 136, 133, 101, 225\\ 162, 008, 177, 098, 145, 100, 114\\ 136, 208, 249, 230, 101, 230, 072\\ 2099, 202, 240, 023, 224, 004, 228\\ 208, 238, 165, 096, 201, 003, 097\\ 208, 232, 120, 165, 001, 041, 215\\ 251, 133, 001, 169, 208, 133, 093\\ 2099, 208, 219, 165, 001, 009, 161\\ 2004, 133, 001, 088, 169, 002, 119\\ 1133, 096, 173, 024, 208, 041, 147\\ \end{array}$	50652 :133,192,165,001,041,223,207 50658 :133,001,076,000,197,234,099 50664 :234,162,008,134,097,160,003 50670 :000,132,098,185,102,198,185 50676 :200,190,102,198,168,024,102 50682 :032,240,255,164,098,200,215 50688 :200,190,102,198,200,185,051 50694 :102,198,032,210,255,200,235 50700 :202,208,246,198,097,208,147 50706 :220,032,207,255,201,049,214	6:M=M*2:MF(J)=M:NEXT:rem 11 20 PRINTCHR\$(147)CHR\$(5)" [3 SPACES]PRINTER WEDGE CHA RACTER DESIGNER" :rem 22 30 PRINTCHR\$(17)"MOVE WITH CUR SOR KEYS" :rem 123 40 PRINT"PLACE DOT WITH F7":PR INT"ERASE DOT WITH F8" :rem 86
50184 :201,002,240,027,201,005,172 50730 :130,002,185,081,198,133,003 T:PRINT"ASSIGN CHARACTER ST 50190 :240,003,076,000,197,165,183 50736 :056,141,132,002,185,082,134 RING WITH F3" :rem 191 50202 :002,041,240,133,097,173,194 50742 :198,141,005,144,185,083,042 70 PRINT"ACTIVATE WEDGE WITH F 50208 :208,022,076,000,197,234,001 50748 :198,141,002,144,169,013,215 2" :rem 169 50208 :208,022,076,000,197,234,001 50766 :076,011,199,234,234,234,036 80 CH=S0:FORI=0T09:FORJ=0T06:G 50214 :234,165,002,041,127,201,040 50766 :234,234,016,030,240,150,014 50766 :234,234,234,234,036 50220 :048,144,001,096,105,009,191 50766 :234,234,016,030,240,150,018 60 CH=S0:FORI=0T09:FORJ=0T06:G 50223 :032,202,196,133,169,032,052 50778 :192,022,018,096,192,022,120 90 I=0:J=0:CH=S1:GOSUBIL0:GOTO 50238 :000,197,173,005,144,032,101 50784 :018,128,192,022,000,000,200 140 :rem 234 50244 :202,196,133,098,169,000,098 50790 :013,002,012,086,073,067,099 100 I=0:J=0:CH=S1:GOSUBIL0:GOTO 50250 :133,097,133,168,133,106,076 50796 :032,069,077,085,076,065,000 0140 :rem 18	50106 50112 50118 50124 50130 50136 50142 50148 50154 50154 50160 50166	$\begin{array}{c} 100, 168, 169, 136, 133, 101, 225\\ 162, 008, 177, 098, 145, 100, 114\\ 136, 208, 249, 230, 101, 230, 072\\ 1099, 202, 240, 023, 224, 004, 228\\ 208, 238, 165, 096, 201, 003, 097\\ 208, 232, 120, 165, 001, 041, 215\\ 251, 133, 001, 169, 208, 133, 093\\ 1099, 208, 219, 165, 001, 009, 161\\ 1004, 133, 001, 088, 169, 002, 119\\ 133, 006, 173, 024, 208, 041, 147\\ 240, 005, 096, 141, 024, 208, 192\\ \end{array}$	50652 :133,192,165,001,041,223,207 50658 :133,001,076,000,197,234,099 50664 :234,162,008,134,097,160,003 50670 :000,132,098,185,102,198,185 50676 :200,190,102,198,168,024,102 50682 :032,240,255,164,098,200,215 50688 :200,190,102,198,200,185,051 50694 :102,198,032,210,255,200,235 50700 :222,208,246,198,097,208,147 50706 :220,032,207,255,201,049,214 50712 :144,249,201,054,176,245,069	6:M=M*2:MF(J)=M:NEXT:rem 11 20 PRINTCHR\$(147)CHR\$(5)" {3 SPACES}PRINTER WEDGE CHA RACTER DESIGNER" :rem 22 30 PRINTCHR\$(17)"MOVE WITH CUR SOR KEYS" :rem 123 40 PRINT"PLACE DOT WITH F7":PR INT"ERASE DOT WITH F8" :rem 86 50 PRINTCHR\$(17)"ASSIGN CHARAC
50190 :240,003,076,000,197,165,183 50736 :056,141,132,002,185,082,134 RING WITH F3" :rem 191 50196 :002,041,240,133,097,173,194 50742 :198,141,005,144,165,083,042 70 PRINT "ACTIVATE WEDGE WITH F 50202 :005,144,041,240,197,097,238 :00742 :198,141,002,144,165,083,042 70 PRINT "ACTIVATE WEDGE WITH F 50202 :005,144,041,240,197,097,234 :0076 :0774 :032,210,255,032 :01,255,036 50214 :234,165,002,041,127,201,040 :0776 :0766 :076,011,199,234,234,234,036 00 CH=SØ:FORI=ØTO9:FORJ=ØTO6:G 50220 :048,144,001,096,105,009,191 :50766 :234,234,016,030,240,150,018,064,078 90 CH=SØ:FORI=ØTO9:CH=S1:GOSUB110:GOTO 50223 :032,202,196,133,169,032,052 :0778 :192,022,018,096,192,022,120 90 I=Ø:J=Ø:CH=S1:GOSUB110:GOTO 50238 :000,197,173,005,144,032,101 :0784 :018,128,192,022,000,000,200 140 :rem 234 50244 :202,196,133,098,169,000,098 :0790 :013,002,012,068,077,085,076,065,000 0140 :rem 18	50106 50112 50118 50124 50130 50136 50142 50148 50148 50154 50166 50172	$\begin{array}{c} 100,168,169,136,133,101,225\\ 162,008,177,096,145,100,114\\ 1136,208,249,230,101,230,072\\ 2099,202,240,023,224,004,228\\ 208,238,165,096,201,003,097\\ 2208,232,120,165,001,041,215\\ 251,133,001,169,208,133,093\\ 2099,208,219,165,001,009,161\\ 2004,133,001,088,169,002,119\\ 1133,096,173,024,208,041,147\\ 2440,005,096,141,024,208,192\\ 2076,006,196,234,234,234,208\\ \end{array}$	50652 :133,192,165,001,041,223,207 50658 :133,001,076,000,197,234,099 50664 :234,162,008,134,097,160,003 50670 :000,132,098,185,102,198,185 50676 :200,190,102,198,168,024,102 50682 :032,240,255,164,098,200,215 50688 :200,190,102,198,200,185,051 50694 :102,198,032,210,255,200,235 50700 :202,208,246,198,097,208,147 50706 :220,032,207,255,201,049,214 50718 :244,249,201,054,176,245,069	6:M=M*2:MF(J)=M:NEXT:rem 11 20 PRINTCHR\$(147)CHR\$(5)" [3 SPACES]PRINTER WEDGE CHA RACTER DESIGNER" :rem 22 30 PRINTCHR\$(17)"MOVE WITH CUR SOR KEYS" :rem 123 40 PRINT"PLACE DOT WITH F7":PR INT"ERASE DOT WITH F8" :rem 86 50 PRINTCHR\$(17)"ASSIGN CHARAC TER WITH F1" :rem 245
50196 :002,041,240,133,097,173,194 50742 :198,141,005,144,185,083,042 70 PRINT "ACTIVATE WEDGE WITH F 50202 :005,144,041,240,197,097,238 50748 :198,141,002,144,169,013,215 2" :rem 169 50208 :208,022,076,000,197,234,001 50754 :032,210,255,032,210,255,036 80 CH=SØ:FORI=ØTO9:FORJ=ØTO6:G 50214 :234,165,002,041,127,201,040 50756 :0760 :076,011,199,234,234,234,036 S0SUB10:AR(I,J)=Ø:NEXTJ:NEX 50220 :048,144,001,096,105,009,191 50766 :234,234,016,030,240,150,018,064,078 80 CH=SØ:FORI=ØTO9:FORJ=ØTO6:G 50223 :032,202,196,133,169,032,052 50778 :192,022,018,096,192,022,120 50784 :018,128,192,022,000,000,200 TI 50244 :202,196,133,098,169,000,098 50790 :013,002,012,086,073,067,099 50790 :013,002,012,086,073,067,099 100 I=Ø:J=Ø:CH=S1:GOSUB110:GOTO 50250 :133,097,133,168,133,106,076 50796 :032,069,077,085,076,065,000 100 I=Ø:J=Ø:CH=S1:GOSUB10:GOT	50106 50112 50118 50124 50130 50142 50148 50142 50148 50154 50160 50162 50163 50162 50172 50178	$\begin{array}{c} 100, 168, 169, 136, 133, 101, 225\\ 162, 008, 177, 098, 145, 100, 114\\ 136, 208, 249, 230, 101, 230, 072\\ 209, 202, 240, 023, 224, 004, 228\\ 208, 238, 165, 096, 201, 003, 097\\ 208, 232, 120, 165, 001, 041, 215\\ 251, 133, 001, 169, 208, 133, 093\\ 3099, 208, 219, 165, 001, 009, 161\\ 2004, 133, 001, 088, 169, 002, 119\\ 133, 096, 173, 024, 208, 041, 147\\ 240, 005, 096, 141, 024, 208, 192\\ 2076, 006, 196, 234, 234, 234, 208\\ 234, 234, 234, 234, 234, 165, 020, 099\\ \end{array}$	50652 :133,192,165,001,041,223,207 50658 :133,001,076,000,197,234,099 50664 :234,162,008,134,097,160,003 50670 :000,132,098,185,102,198,185 50676 :200,190,102,198,168,024,102 50682 :032,240,255,164,098,200,185,051 50688 :200,190,102,198,200,185,051 50694 :102,198,032,210,255,200,235 50700 :202,208,246,198,097,208,147 50706 :220,032,207,255,201,049,214 50712 :144,249,201,054,176,245,069 50718 :055,233,049,010,010,168,044 50724 :185,080,198,133,044,141,049	6:M=M*2:MF(J)=M:NEXT:rem 11 20 PRINTCHR\$(147)CHR\$(5)" [3 SPACES]PRINTER WEDGE CHA RACTER DESIGNER" :rem 22 30 PRINTCHR\$(17)"MOVE WITH CUR SOR KEYS" :rem 123 40 PRINT"PLACE DOT WITH F7":PR INT"ERASE DOT WITH F8" :rem 86 50 PRINTCHR\$(17)"ASSIGN CHARAC TER WITH F1" :rem 245 60 FORI=1T05:PRINTCHR\$(17):NEX
50196 :002,041,240,133,097,173,194 50742 :198,141,005,144,185,083,042 70 PRINT"ACTIVATE WEDGE WITH F 50202 :005,144,041,240,197,097,238 50748 :198,141,002,144,169,013,215 2" :rem 169 50204 :208,022,076,000,197,234,001 50754 :032,210,255,032,210,255,036 80 CH=SØ:FORI=ØTO9:FORJ=ØTO6:G 50214 :234,165,002,041,127,201,040 50756 :0766 :016,011,199,234,234,234,036 S0 CH=SØ:FORI=ØTO9:FORJ=ØTO6:G 50220 :048,144,001,096,105,009,191 50766 :234,234,016,030,240,150,018,064,078 S0 CH=SØ:FORI=ØTO9:FORJ=ØTO6:G 50223 :032,202,196,133,005,144,030 50772 :004,030,240,150,018,064,078 TI :rem 50 50238 :000,197,173,005,144,032,101 50778 :192,022,086,073,067,099 90 I=Ø:J=Ø:CH=S1:GOSUB110:GOTO 50244 :202,196,133,098,169,000,098 50790 :013,002,012,086,073,067,099 100 I=Ø:J=Ø:CH=S1:GOSUB110:GOT 50250 :133,097,133,168,133,106,076 50796 :032,069,077,085,076,065,000 0140 :rem 18	50106 50112 50118 50124 50130 50136 50142 50148 50154 50160 50166 50166 50172 50178 50184	$\begin{array}{c} 100,168,169,136,133,101,225\\ 162,008,177,098,145,100,114\\ 1136,208,249,230,101,230,072\\ c099,202,240,023,224,004,228\\ 1208,238,165,096,201,003,097\\ 2208,232,120,165,001,004,215\\ c251,133,001,169,208,133,093\\ c099,208,219,165,001,009,161\\ c004,133,001,088,169,002,119\\ c133,096,173,024,208,041,147\\ c240,005,096,141,024,208,192\\ c076,006,196,234,234,234,208\\ c234,234,234,234,165,020,099\\ c201,002,240,027,201,005,172\\ \end{array}$	50652 :133,192,165,001,041,223,207 50658 :133,001,076,000,197,234,099 50664 :234,162,008,134,097,160,003 50670 :000,132,098,185,102,198,185 50676 :200,190,102,198,168,024,102 50682 :032,240,255,164,098,200,215 50688 :200,190,102,198,200,185,051 50694 :102,198,032,210,255,200,235 50700 :202,208,246,198,097,208,147 50706 :220,032,207,255,201,049,214 50712 :144,249,201,054,176,245,069 50718 :056,233,049,010,010,168,044 50730 :130,002,185,081,198,133,003	6:M=M*2:MF(J)=M:NEXT:rem 11 20 PRINTCHR\$(147)CHR\$(5)" [3 SPACES]PRINTER WEDGE CHA RACTER DESIGNER" :rem 22 30 PRINTCHR\$(17)"MOVE WITH CUR SOR KEYS" :rem 123 40 PRINT"PLACE DOT WITH F7":PR INT"ERASE DOT WITH F8" :rem 86 50 PRINTCHR\$(17)"ASSIGN CHARAC TER WITH F1" :rem 245 60 FORI=1T05:PRINTCHR\$(17):NEX T:PRINT"ASSIGN CHARACTER ST
50202 :005,144,041,240,197,097,238 50748 :198,141,002,144,169,013,215 2" :rem 169 50208 :208,022,076,000,197,234,001 50754 :032,210,255,032,210,255,036 80 CH=SØ:FORI=0TO9:FORJ=0TO6:G 50214 :234,165,002,041,127,201,040 50766 :234,234,016,030,240,150,214 80 CH=SØ:FORI=0TO9:FORJ=0TO6:G 50220 :048,144,001,096,105,009,191 50766 :234,234,016,030,240,150,214 80 CH=SØ:FORI=0TO9:FORJ=0TO6:G 50222 :032,202,196,133,169,032,052 50778 :192,022,018,096,192,022,120 90 I=0:J=0:CH=S1:GOSUBIL0:GOTO 50238 :000,197,173,005,144,032,101 50796 :013,002,012,086,073,067,099 90 I=0:J=0:CH=S1:GOSUBIL0:GOTO 50244 :202,196,133,098,169,000,098 50790 :013,002,012,086,073,067,099 100 I=0:J=0:CH=S1:GOSUBIL0:GOTO 50250 :133,097,133,168,133,106,076 50796 :032,069,077,085,076,065,000 1040 :rem 18	50106 50112 50118 50124 50130 50136 50142 50148 50154 50160 50166 50172 50178 50184 50190	$\begin{array}{c} 100,168,169,136,133,101,225\\ 162,008,177,098,145,100,114\\ 1136,208,249,230,101,230,072\\ i099,202,240,023,224,004,228\\ 208,238,165,096,201,003,097\\ 1208,232,120,165,001,041,215\\ 251,133,001,169,208,133,093\\ i099,208,219,165,001,009,161\\ i004,133,001,088,169,002,119\\ 1133,096,173,024,208,041,147\\ 1240,005,096,141,024,208,192\\ i076,006,196,234,234,234,208\\ i234,234,234,234,165,020,099\\ 2201,002,240,027,201,005,172\\ 2240,003,076,000,197,165,183\\ \end{array}$	50652 :133,192,165,001,041,223,207 50658 :133,001,076,000,197,234,099 50664 :234,162,008,134,097,160,003 50670 :000,132,098,185,102,198,185 50676 :200,190,102,198,168,024,102 50688 :200,190,102,198,200,185,051 50688 :200,190,102,198,200,185,051 50694 :102,198,032,210,255,200,235 50700 :202,208,246,198,097,208,147 50706 :220,032,207,255,201,049,214 50712 :144,249,201,054,176,245,069 50718 :056,233,049,010,010,168,044 50724 :185,080,198,133,044,141,049 50730 :130,002,185,081,198,133,003 50736 :056,141,132,002,185,082,134	6:M=M*2:MF(J)=M:NEXT:rem 11 20 PRINTCHR\$(147)CHR\$(5)" [3 SPACES]PRINTER WEDGE CHA RACTER DESIGNER" :rem 22 30 PRINTCHR\$(17)"MOVE WITH CUR SOR KEYS" :rem 123 40 PRINT"PLACE DOT WITH F7":PR INT"ERASE DOT WITH F8" :rem 86 50 PRINTCHR\$(17)"ASSIGN CHARAC TER WITH F1" :rem 245 60 FORI=1T05:PRINTCHR\$(17):NEX T:PRINT"ASSIGN CHARACTER ST
50208 :208,022,076,000,197,234,001 50754 :032,210,255,032,210,255,036 80 CH=SØ:FORI=0TO9:FORJ=0TO6:G 50214 :234,165,002,041,127,201,040 50766 :076,011,199,234,234,234,234,036 80 CH=SØ:FORI=0TO9:FORJ=0TO6:G 50220 :048,144,001,096,105,009,191 50766 :234,234,016,030,240,150,014 80 CH=SØ:FORI=0TO9:FORJ=0TO6:G 50220: :048,144,001,096,105,009,191 50766 :234,234,016,030,240,150,014 80 CH=SØ:FORI=0TO9:FORJ=0TO6:G 50220: :048,144,001,096,105,009,191 :50766 :234,234,016,030,240,150,018,064,078 80 CH=SØ:FORI=0TO9:FORJ=0TO6:G 50232: :032,202,196,133,169,032,052 :50776 :192,022,018,096,192,022,120 90 I=Ø:J=0:CH=S1:GOSUBI10:GOTO 50238: :000,197,173,005,144,032,101 :50784: :018,128,192,022,000,000,200 140 :rem 234 50244: :202,196,133,098,169,000,098 :50790: :013,002,012,086,073,067,099 100 I=0:J=0:CH=S1:GOSUBI10:GOTO 50250: :133,097,133,168,133,106,076 :50796: :032,069,077,085,076,065,000 0140 :rem 18	50106 50112 50118 50124 50130 50136 50142 50148 50154 50160 50166 50172 50178 50184 50190	$\begin{array}{c} 100,168,169,136,133,101,225\\ 162,008,177,098,145,100,114\\ 1136,208,249,230,101,230,072\\ i099,202,240,023,224,004,228\\ 208,238,165,096,201,003,097\\ 1208,232,120,165,001,041,215\\ 251,133,001,169,208,133,093\\ i099,208,219,165,001,009,161\\ i004,133,001,088,169,002,119\\ 1133,096,173,024,208,041,147\\ 1240,005,096,141,024,208,192\\ i076,006,196,234,234,234,208\\ i234,234,234,234,165,020,099\\ 2201,002,240,027,201,005,172\\ 2240,003,076,000,197,165,183\\ \end{array}$	50652 :133,192,165,001,041,223,207 50658 :133,001,076,000,197,234,099 50664 :234,162,008,134,097,160,003 50670 :000,132,098,185,102,198,185 50676 :200,190,102,198,168,024,102 50688 :200,190,102,198,200,185,051 50688 :200,190,102,198,200,185,051 50694 :102,198,032,210,255,200,235 50700 :202,208,246,198,097,208,147 50706 :220,032,207,255,201,049,214 50712 :144,249,201,054,176,245,069 50718 :056,233,049,010,010,168,044 50724 :185,080,198,133,044,141,049 50730 :130,002,185,081,198,133,003 50736 :056,141,132,002,185,082,134	6:M=M*2:MF(J)=M:NEXT:rem 11 20 PRINTCHR\$(147)CHR\$(5)" [3 SPACES]PRINTER WEDGE CHA RACTER DESIGNER" :rem 22 30 PRINTCHR\$(17)"MOVE WITH CUR SOR KEYS" :rem 123 40 PRINT"PLACE DOT WITH F7":PR INT"ERASE DOT WITH F8" :rem 86 50 PRINTCHR\$(17)"ASSIGN CHARAC TER WITH F1" :rem 245 60 FORI=1T05:PRINTCHR\$(17):NEX T:PRINT"ASSIGN CHARACTER ST RING WITH F3" :rem 191
50214 :234,165,002,041,127,201,040 50760 :076,011,199,234,234,234,234,046 50761-3010816 S000110510816 50220 :048,144,001,096,105,009,191 50766 :234,234,016,030,240,150,214 S000110 S000110 S000110 S000110 S000110 S0000110 S0000100 S0000110 S0000100 S0000110 S0000110 S0000100 S0000110 S0000100 S0000110 S0000100 S0000100 S000000000 S0000000000 S000000000000000000000000000000000000	50106 50112 50118 50124 50136 50142 50148 50148 50148 50154 50160 50172 50178 50184 50198 50199	$\begin{array}{c} 100,168,169,136,133,101,225\\ 162,008,177,096,145,100,114\\ 1136,208,249,230,101,230,072\\ 2099,202,240,023,224,004,228\\ 2208,238,165,096,201,003,097\\ 2208,232,120,165,001,041,215\\ 2251,133,001,169,208,133,093\\ 2099,208,219,165,001,009,161\\ 2004,133,001,088,169,002,119\\ 1133,096,173,024,208,041,147\\ 2240,005,096,141,024,208,192\\ 2076,006,196,234,234,234,208\\ 2234,234,234,234,165,020,099\\ 2201,002,240,027,201,005,172\\ 2240,003,076,000,197,165,183\\ 2002,041,240,133,097,173,194\\ \end{array}$	50652 :133,192,165,001,041,223,207 50658 :133,001,076,000,197,234,099 50664 :234,162,008,134,097,160,003 50670 :000,132,098,185,102,198,185 50676 :200,190,102,198,168,024,102 50682 :032,240,255,164,098,200,215 50688 :200,190,102,198,200,185,051 50694 :102,198,032,210,255,200,235 50700 :202,208,246,198,097,208,147 50706 :220,032,207,255,201,049,214 50712 :144,249,201,054,176,245,069 50718 :056,233,049,010,010,168,044 50724 :185,080,198,133,044,141,049 50730 :130,002,185,081,198,133,003	6:M=M*2:MF(J)=M:NEXT:rem 11 20 PRINTCHR\$(147)CHR\$(5)" [3 SPACES]PRINTER WEDGE CHA RACTER DESIGNER" :rem 22 30 PRINTCHR\$(17)"MOVE WITH CUR SOR KEYS" :rem 123 40 PRINT"PLACE DOT WITH F7":PR INT"ERASE DOT WITH F8" :rem 86 50 PRINTCHR\$(17)"ASSIGN CHARAC TER WITH F1" :rem 245 60 FORI=1T05:PRINTCHR\$(17):NEX T:PRINT"ASSIGN CHARACTER ST RING WITH F3" :rem 191 70 PRINT"ACTIVATE WEDGE WITH F
50214 :234,165,002,041,127,201,040 50760 :076,017,199,234,234,234,036 OSUB110:AR(I,J)=0:NEXTJ:NEX 50220 :048,144,001,096,105,009,191 :0766 :234,234,016,030,240,150,214 TI :rem 50 50222 :032,202,196,133,169,032,052 :0772 :004,030,220,018,096,192,022,120 90 I=0:J=0:CH=S1:GOSUB110:GOTO 50238 :000,197,173,005,144,032,101 :50784 :018,128,192,022,000,000,200 140 :rem 234 50244 :202,196,133,098,169,000,098 :50790 :013,002,012,086,073,067,099 100 I=0:J=0:CH=S1:GOSUB110:GOTO 50250 :133,097,133,168,133,106,076 :50796 :032,069,077,085,076,065,000 0140 :rem 18	50106 50112 50118 50124 50130 50142 50148 50154 50160 50172 50178 50184 50190 50196 50202	$\begin{array}{c} 100,168,169,136,133,101,225\\ 162,008,177,098,145,100,114\\ 1136,208,249,230,101,230,072\\ c099,202,240,023,224,004,228\\ c208,238,165,096,201,003,097\\ c208,232,120,165,001,041,215\\ c251,133,001,169,208,133,093\\ c099,208,219,165,001,009,161\\ c004,133,001,088,169,002,119\\ c133,096,173,024,208,041,147\\ c240,005,096,141,024,208,192\\ c076,006,196,234,234,234,234,208\\ c234,234,234,234,234,234,234,208\\ c234,234,234,234,234,234,234,208\\ c240,003,076,000,197,165,183\\ c002,041,240,133,097,773,194\\ c005,144,041,240,197,097,238\\ \end{array}$	50652 :133,192,165,001,041,223,207 50658 :133,001,076,000,197,234,099 50664 :234,162,008,134,097,160,003 50670 :000,132,098,185,102,198,185 50676 :200,190,102,198,168,024,102 50682 :032,240,255,164,098,200,185,051 50688 :200,190,102,198,200,185,051 50694 :102,198,032,210,255,200,235 50700 :202,208,246,198,097,208,147 50706 :220,032,207,255,201,049,214 50712 :144,249,201,054,176,245,069 50718 :055,233,049,010,010,168,044 50724 :185,080,196,133,044,141,049 50730 :130,002,185,081,198,133,003 50736 :056,141,132,002,185,082,134 50748 :198,141,005,144,185,083,042	6:M=M*2:MF(J)=M:NEXT:rem 11 20 PRINTCHR\$(147)CHR\$(5)" [3 SPACES]PRINTER WEDGE CHA RACTER DESIGNER" :rem 22 30 PRINTCHR\$(17)"MOVE WITH CUR SOR KEYS" :rem 123 40 PRINT"PLACE DOT WITH F7":PR INT"ERASE DOT WITH F8" :rem 86 50 PRINTCHR\$(17)"ASSIGN CHARAC TER WITH F1" :rem 245 60 FORI=ITO5:PRINTCHR\$(17):NEX T:PRINT"ASSIGN CHARACTER ST RING WITH F3" :rem 191 70 PRINT"ACTIVATE WEDGE WITH F 2" :rem 169
50220 1043,144,001,003,103,104,003,191 50760 1234,234,016,030,240,150,018,064,078 TI :rem 50 50232 :032,202,196,133,169,032,052 50778 :192,022,018,096,192,022,120 90 I=0:J=0:CH=S1:GOSUB10:GOTO 50238 :000,197,173,005,144,032,101 50784 :018,128,192,022,000,000,200 140 :rem 234 50244 :202,196,133,098,169,000,098 :0790 :013,002,012,086,073,067,099 100 I=0:J=0:CH=S1:GOSUB110:GOTO 50250 :133,097,133,168,133,106,076 :0796 :032,069,077,085,076,065,000 0140 :rem 18	50106 50112 50118 50124 50130 50142 50148 50154 50154 50160 50172 50178 50184 50190 50196 50202 50208	$\begin{array}{c} 100,168,169,136,133,101,225\\ 162,008,177,098,145,100,114\\ 1136,208,249,230,101,230,072\\ c099,202,240,023,224,004,228\\ c208,238,165,096,201,003,097\\ c208,232,120,165,001,004,215\\ c251,133,001,169,208,133,093\\ c099,208,219,165,001,009,161\\ c004,133,001,088,169,002,119\\ c133,096,173,024,208,041,147\\ c240,005,096,141,024,208,192\\ c076,006,196,c34,234,234,208\\ c234,234,234,234,165,020,099\\ c201,002,240,027,201,005,172\\ c240,003,076,006,197,165,183\\ c002,041,240,133,097,173,194\\ c005,144,041,240,197,097,238\\ c208,022,076,000,197,234,001\\ \end{array}$	50652 :133,192,165,001,041,223,207 50658 :133,001,076,000,197,234,099 50664 :234,162,008,134,097,160,003 50670 :000,132,098,185,102,198,185 50676 :200,190,102,198,168,024,102 50682 :032,240,255,164,098,200,215 50688 :200,190,102,198,200,185,051 50694 :102,198,032,210,255,200,235 50700 :202,208,246,198,097,208,147 50706 :220,032,207,255,201,049,214 50712 :144,249,201,054,176,245,069 50718 :056,233,049,010,010,168,044 50730 :130,002,185,081,198,133,003 50736 :056,141,132,002,185,082,134 50742 :198,141,005,144,185,083,042 50754 :032,210,255,032,210,255,036	6:M=M*2:MF(J)=M:NEXT:rem 11 20 PRINTCHR\$(147)CHR\$(5)" [3 SPACES]PRINTER WEDGE CHA RACTER DESIGNER" :rem 22 30 PRINTCHR\$(17)"MOVE WITH CUR SOR KEYS" :rem 123 40 PRINT"PLACE DOT WITH F7":PR INT"ERASE DOT WITH F8" :rem 86 50 PRINTCHR\$(17)"ASSIGN CHARAC TER WITH F1" :rem 245 60 FORI=ITO5:PRINTCHR\$(17):NEX T:PRINT"ASSIGN CHARACTER ST RING WITH F3" :rem 191 70 PRINT"ACTIVATE WEDGE WITH F 2" :rem 169
50226 :141,093,192,173,005,144,030 50772 :004,030,240,150,018,064,078 T1 :rem 50 50232 :032,202,196,133,169,032,052 50778 :192,022,018,096,192,022,120 90 I=0:J=0:CH=S1:GOSUB110:GOTO 50238 :000,197,173,005,144,032,101 50778 :013,002,012,086,073,067,099 140 :rem 234 50244 :202,196,133,098,169,000,098 :50796 :032,069,077,085,076,065,000 100 I=0:J=0:CH=S1:GOSUB110:GOT 50250 :133,097,133,168,133,106,076 :50796 :032,069,077,085,076,065,000 0140 :rem 18	50106 50112 50118 50124 50130 50136 50142 50142 50148 50154 50160 50166 50172 50172 50178 50184 50190 50196 50202 50208 50214	$\begin{array}{c} 100,168,169,136,133,101,225\\ 162,008,177,098,145,100,114\\ 1136,208,249,230,101,230,072\\ c099,202,240,023,224,004,228\\ 1208,232,120,165,001,041,215\\ 2251,133,001,169,208,133,093\\ c099,208,219,165,001,041,215\\ c004,133,001,169,208,133,093\\ c099,208,219,165,001,009,161\\ c004,133,001,088,169,002,119\\ c133,096,173,024,208,041,147\\ c240,005,096,141,024,208,192\\ c076,006,196,234,234,234,208\\ c234,234,234,234,165,020,099\\ c201,002,240,027,201,005,172\\ c240,003,076,000,197,165,183\\ c002,041,240,133,097,173,194\\ c005,144,041,240,197,097,238\\ c208,202,076,0006,197,234,001\\ c234,165,002,041,127,201,004\\ \end{array}$	50652 :133,192,165,001,041,223,207 50658 :133,001,076,000,197,234,099 50664 :234,162,008,134,097,160,003 50670 :000,132,098,185,102,198,185 50676 :200,190,102,198,168,024,102 50682 :032,240,255,164,098,200,215 50688 :200,190,102,198,200,185,051 50694 :102,198,032,210,255,200,235 50700 :202,208,246,198,097,208,147 50706 :220,032,207,255,201,049,214 50712 :144,249,201,054,176,245,069 50718 :056,233,049,010,010,168,044 50724 :185,080,198,133,044,141,049 50730 :130,002,185,081,198,133,003 50742 :198,141,002,144,185,083,042 50748 :198,141,002,144,169,013,215 50754 :032,210,255,032,210,255,036 50760 :076,011,199,234,234,234,036	6:M=M*2:MF(J)=M:NEXT:rem 11 20 PRINTCHR\$(147)CHR\$(5)" [3 SPACES]PRINTER WEDGE CHA RACTER DESIGNER" :rem 22 30 PRINTCHR\$(17)"MOVE WITH CUR SOR KEYS" :rem 123 40 PRINT"PLACE DOT WITH F7":PR INT"ERASE DOT WITH F8" :rem 86 50 PRINTCHR\$(17)"ASSIGN CHARAC TER WITH F1" :rem 245 60 FORI=1T05:PRINTCHR\$(17):NEX T:PRINT"ASSIGN CHARACTER ST RING WITH F3" :rem 191 70 PRINT"ACTIVATE WEDGE WITH F 2" :rem 169 80 CH=S0:FORI=0T09:FORJ=0T06:G
50232 :032,202,196,133,169,032,052 50778 :192,022,018,096,192,022,120 90 I=0:J=0:CH=S1:GOSUBI10:GOTO 50238 :000,197,173,005,144,032,101 :50784 :018,128,192,022,000,000,200 140 :rem 234 50244 :202,196,133,098,169,000,098 :50790 :013,002,012,086,073,067,099 100 I=0:J=0:CH=S1:GOSUBI10:GOT 50250 :133,097,133,168,133,106,076 :0796 :032,069,077,085,076,065,000 0140 :rem 18	50106 50112 50118 50124 50136 50142 50148 50148 50148 50148 50154 50160 50166 50172 50178 50184 50196 50202 50208 50208 50214 50220	$\begin{array}{c} 100,168,169,136,133,101,225\\ 162,008,177,096,145,100,114\\ 1136,208,249,230,101,230,072\\ 2099,202,240,023,224,004,228\\ 208,238,165,096,201,003,097\\ 208,232,120,165,001,041,215\\ 251,133,001,169,208,133,093\\ 2099,208,219,165,001,009,161\\ 2004,133,001,088,169,002,119\\ 1133,006,173,024,208,041,147\\ 2240,005,096,141,024,208,192\\ 2076,006,196,234,234,234,208\\ 234,234,234,234,234,234,234,208\\ 2234,234,234,234,234,234,234,208\\ 2240,003,076,000,197,165,183\\ 2002,041,240,133,097,173,194\\ 2005,144,041,240,197,097,238\\ 2008,022,076,000,197,234,001\\ 234,165,002,041,127,201,040\\ 2044,144,001,096,105,009,191\\ \end{array}$	50652 :133,192,165,001,041,223,207 50658 :133,001,076,000,197,234,099 50664 :234,162,008,134,097,160,003 50670 :000,132,098,185,102,198,185 50676 :200,190,102,198,168,024,102 50682 :032,240,255,164,098,200,215 50688 :200,190,102,198,200,185,051 50694 :102,198,032,210,255,200,235 50700 :202,208,246,198,097,208,147 50706 :220,032,207,255,201,049,214 50712 :144,249,201,054,176,245,069 50718 :056,233,049,010,010,168,044 50724 :185,080,198,133,044,141,049 50730 :130,002,185,081,198,133,003 50742 :198,141,005,144,185,083,042 50748 :198,141,002,144,169,013,215 50754 :032,210,255,032,210,255,036 50766 :234,234,016,030,240,150,214	6:M=M*2:MF(J)=M:NEXT:rem 11 20 PRINTCHR\$(147)CHR\$(5)" [3 SPACES]PRINTER WEDGE CHA RACTER DESIGNER" :rem 22 30 PRINTCHR\$(17)"MOVE WITH CUR SOR KEYS" :rem 123 40 PRINT"PLACE DOT WITH F7":PR INT"ERASE DOT WITH F8" :rem 86 50 PRINTCHR\$(17)"ASSIGN CHARAC TER WITH F1" :rem 245 60 FORI=1T05:PRINTCHR\$(17):NEX T:PRINT"ASSIGN CHARACTER ST RING WITH F3" :rem 191 70 PRINT"ACTIVATE WEDGE WITH F 2" :rem 169 80 CH=S0:FORI=0T09:FORJ=0T06:G OSUB110:AR(I,J)=0:NEXTJ:NEX
50238 :000,197,173,005,144,032,101 50784 :018,128,192,022,000,000,200 140 :rem 234 50244 :202,196,133,098,169,000,098 50790 :013,002,012,086,073,067,099 100 I=0:J=0:CH=S1:GOSUB110:GOT 50250 :133,097,133,168,133,106,076 50796 :032,069,077,085,076,065,000 0140 :rem 18	50106 50112 50118 50124 50136 50142 50148 50148 50148 50148 50154 50160 50166 50172 50178 50184 50196 50202 50208 50208 50214 50220	$\begin{array}{c} 100,168,169,136,133,101,225\\ 162,008,177,096,145,100,114\\ 1136,208,249,230,101,230,072\\ 2099,202,240,023,224,004,228\\ 208,238,165,096,201,003,097\\ 208,232,120,165,001,041,215\\ 251,133,001,169,208,133,093\\ 2099,208,219,165,001,009,161\\ 2004,133,001,088,169,002,119\\ 1133,006,173,024,208,041,147\\ 2240,005,096,141,024,208,192\\ 2076,006,196,234,234,234,208\\ 234,234,234,234,234,234,234,208\\ 2234,234,234,234,234,234,234,208\\ 2240,003,076,000,197,165,183\\ 2002,041,240,133,097,173,194\\ 2005,144,041,240,197,097,238\\ 2008,022,076,000,197,234,001\\ 234,165,002,041,127,201,040\\ 2044,144,001,096,105,009,191\\ \end{array}$	50652 :133,192,165,001,041,223,207 50658 :133,001,076,000,197,234,099 50664 :234,162,008,134,097,160,003 50670 :000,132,098,185,102,198,185 50676 :200,190,102,198,168,024,102 50682 :032,240,255,164,098,200,215 50688 :200,190,102,198,200,185,051 50694 :102,198,032,210,255,200,235 50700 :202,208,246,198,097,208,147 50706 :220,032,207,255,201,049,214 50712 :144,249,201,054,176,245,069 50718 :056,233,049,010,010,168,044 50724 :185,080,198,133,044,141,049 50730 :130,002,185,081,198,133,003 50742 :198,141,005,144,185,083,042 50748 :198,141,002,144,169,013,215 50754 :032,210,255,032,210,255,036 50766 :234,234,016,030,240,150,214	6:M=M*2:MF(J)=M:NEXT:rem 11 20 PRINTCHR\$(147)CHR\$(5)" [3 SPACES]PRINTER WEDGE CHA RACTER DESIGNER" :rem 22 30 PRINTCHR\$(17)"MOVE WITH CUR SOR KEYS" :rem 123 40 PRINT"PLACE DOT WITH F7":PR INT"ERASE DOT WITH F8" :rem 86 50 PRINTCHR\$(17)"ASSIGN CHARAC TER WITH F1" :rem 245 60 FORI=1T05:PRINTCHR\$(17):NEX T:PRINT"ASSIGN CHARACTER ST RING WITH F3" :rem 191 70 PRINT"ACTIVATE WEDGE WITH F 2" :rem 169 80 CH=S0:FORI=0T09:FORJ=0T06:G OSUB110:AR(I,J)=0:NEXTJ:NEX TI :rem 50
50244 :202,196,133,098,169,000,098 50790 :013,002,012,086,073,067,099 100 I=0:J=0:CH=S1:GOSUB110:GOT 50250 :133,097,133,168,133,106,076 50796 :032,069,077,085,076,065,000 0140 :rem 18	50106 50112 50118 50124 50130 50142 50148 50154 50160 50172 50178 50184 50190 50196 50202 50208 50214 50220 50226	$\begin{array}{c} 100,168,169,136,133,101,225\\ 162,008,177,096,145,100,114\\ 1136,208,249,230,101,230,072\\ 2099,202,240,023,224,004,228\\ 208,238,165,096,201,003,097\\ 2008,232,120,165,001,041,215\\ 251,133,001,169,208,133,093\\ 2099,208,219,165,001,009,161\\ 2004,133,001,088,169,002,119\\ 1133,096,173,024,208,041,147\\ 240,005,096,141,024,208,041,147\\ 2240,005,096,141,024,208,099\\ 2234,23$	50652 :133,192,165,001,041,223,207 50658 :133,001,076,000,197,234,099 50664 :234,162,008,134,097,160,003 50670 :000,132,098,185,102,198,185 50676 :200,190,102,198,168,024,102 50682 :032,240,255,164,098,200,185,051 50688 :200,190,102,198,200,185,051 50694 :102,198,032,210,255,200,235 50700 :202,208,246,198,097,208,147 50706 :220,032,207,255,201,049,214 50712 :144,249,201,054,176,245,069 50718 :055,233,049,010,010,168,044 50724 :185,080,196,133,044,141,049 50730 :130,002,185,081,198,133,003 50736 :056,141,132,002,185,082,134 50748 :198,141,002,144,169,013,215 50754 :032,210,255,032,210,255,036 50760 :076,011,199,234,234,234,036 50772 :004,030,240,150,018,064,078	6:M=M*2:MF(J)=M:NEXT:rem 11 20 PRINTCHR\$(147)CHR\$(5)" [3 SPACES]PRINTER WEDGE CHA RACTER DESIGNER" :rem 22 30 PRINTCHR\$(17)"MOVE WITH CUR SOR KEYS" :rem 123 40 PRINT"PLACE DOT WITH F7":PR INT"ERASE DOT WITH F8" :rem 86 50 PRINTCHR\$(17)"ASSIGN CHARAC TER WITH F1" :rem 245 60 FORI=1T05:PRINTCHR\$(17):NEX T:PRINT"ASSIGN CHARACTER ST RING WITH F3" :rem 191 70 PRINT"ACTIVATE WEDGE WITH F 2" :rem 169 80 CH=S0:FORI=0T09:FORJ=0T06:G OSUB110:AR(I,J)=0:NEXTJ:NEX TI :rem 50
50250 :133,097,133,168,133,106,076 50796 :032,069,077,085,076,065,000 0140 :rem 18	50106 50112 50118 50124 50130 50142 50142 50142 50142 50148 50154 50154 50166 50172 50178 50184 50190 50202 50208 50214 50220 50228 50224 50226 50232	$\begin{array}{c} 100, 168, 169, 136, 133, 101, 225\\ 162, 008, 177, 098, 145, 100, 114\\ 136, 208, 249, 230, 101, 230, 072\\ 2099, 202, 240, 023, 224, 004, 228\\ 208, 238, 165, 096, 201, 003, 097\\ 208, 232, 120, 165, 001, 041, 215\\ 251, 133, 001, 169, 208, 133, 093\\ 099, 208, 219, 165, 001, 009, 161\\ 2004, 133, 001, 088, 169, 002, 119\\ 1133, 096, 173, 024, 208, 041, 147\\ 240, 005, 096, 141, 024, 208, 192\\ 2076, 006, 196, 234, 234, 234, 208\\ 234, 234, 234, 234, 165, 020, 099\\ 201, 002, 240, 027, 201, 005, 172\\ 240, 003, 076, 000, 197, 165, 183\\ 2002, 041, 240, 133, 097, 173, 194\\ 2005, 144, 041, 240, 197, 097, 238\\ 208, 022, 076, 000, 197, 234, 001\\ 234, 165, 002, 041, 127, 201, 040\\ 2048, 144, 001, 096, 105, 009, 191\\ 141, 093, 192, 173, 005, 144, 030\\ 2032, 202, 196, 133, 169, 032, 052\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 50652 : 133,192,165,001,041,223,207\\ 50658 : 133,001,076,000,197,234,099\\ 50664 : 234,162,008,134,097,160,003\\ 50670 : 000,132,098,185,102,198,185\\ 50676 : 200,190,102,198,168,024,102\\ 50682 : 032,240,255,164,098,200,185,051\\ 50688 : 200,190,102,198,200,185,051\\ 50694 : 102,198,032,210,255,200,235\\ 50700 : 202,208,246,198,097,208,147\\ 50706 : 220,032,207,255,201,049,214\\ 50712 : 144,249,201,054,176,245,069\\ 50718 : 056,233,049,010,0168,044\\ 50724 : 185,080,198,133,044,141,049\\ 50730 : 130,002,185,081,198,133,003\\ 50766 : 206,141,132,002,185,082,134\\ 50742 : 198,141,005,144,185,083,042\\ 50748 : 198,141,005,144,185,083,042\\ 50754 : 032,210,255,032,210,255,036\\ 50760 : 076,011,199,234,234,234,036\\ 50766 : 234,234,016,030,240,150,018,064,078\\ 50778 : 192,002,018,096,192,022,120\\ \end{array}$	6:M=M*2:MF(J)=M:NEXT:rem 11 20 PRINTCHR\$(147)CHR\$(5)" [3 SPACES]PRINTER WEDGE CHA RACTER DESIGNER" :rem 22 30 PRINTCHR\$(17)"MOVE WITH CUR SOR KEYS" :rem 123 40 PRINT"PLACE DOT WITH F7":PR INT"ERASE DOT WITH F8" :rem 86 50 PRINTCHR\$(17)"ASSIGN CHARAC TER WITH F1" :rem 245 60 FORI=1T05:PRINTCHR\$(17):NEX T:PRINT"ASSIGN CHARACTER ST RING WITH F3" :rem 191 70 PRINT"ACTIVATE WEDGE WITH F 2" :rem 169 80 CH=S0:FORI=0T09:FORJ=0T06:G OSUB110:AR(I,J)=0:NEXTJ:NEX TI :rem 50 90 I=0:J=0:CH=S1:GOSUB110:GOTO
	50106 50112 50118 50124 50130 50142 50148 50142 50148 50154 50166 50172 50166 50172 50184 50184 50190 50196 50202 50208 50214 50220 50228 50232 50238	$\begin{array}{c} 100,168,169,136,133,101,225\\ 162,008,177,096,145,100,114\\ 1136,208,240,230,101,230,072\\ 2099,202,240,023,224,004,228\\ 208,238,165,096,201,003,097\\ 2208,232,120,165,001,004,215\\ 251,133,001,169,208,133,093\\ 2099,208,219,165,001,009,161\\ 2004,133,001,088,169,002,119\\ 2133,096,173,024,208,041,147\\ 2240,005,096,141,024,208,132\\ 2234,240,133,097,173,194,234,051,234,061,234,061,234,061,234,061,234,061,234,061,234,061,234,061,234,061,234,061,032,062,133,165,032,062,133,165,032,052,144,032,052,106,197,173,005,144,032,051,144,032,051,144,032,051,144,032,051,144,032,051,144,032,051,144,032,051,060,197,173,005,144,032,051,000,052,060,052,060,052,060,052,060,052,060,052,060,052,060,052,060,052,060,052,060,052,060,052,060,052,060,052,060,052,060,052,060,052,060,052,060,052,060,06,06,06,06,06,06,06,0$	50652 :133,192,165,001,041,223,207 50658 :133,001,076,000,197,234,099 50664 :234,162,008,134,097,160,003 50670 :000,132,098,185,102,198,185 50676 :200,190,102,198,168,024,102 50682 :032,240,255,164,098,200,215 50688 :200,190,102,198,200,185,051 50694 :102,198,032,210,255,200,235 50700 :202,208,246,198,097,208,147 50706 :220,032,207,255,201,049,214 50712 :144,249,201,054,176,245,069 50718 :056,233,049,010,010,168,044 50724 :185,080,198,133,044,141,049 50736 :056,141,132,002,185,082,134 50742 :198,141,002,144,185,083,042 50748 :198,141,002,144,169,013,215 50754 :032,210,255,032,210,255,036 50766 :234,234,016,030,240,150,214 50772 :004,030,240,150,018,014,072	6:M=M*2:MF(J)=M:NEXT:rem 11 20 PRINTCHR\$(147)CHR\$(5)" [3 SPACES]PRINTER WEDGE CHA RACTER DESIGNER" :rem 22 30 PRINTCHR\$(17)"MOVE WITH CUR SOR KEYS" :rem 123 40 PRINT"PLACE DOT WITH F7":PR INT"ERASE DOT WITH F8" :rem 86 50 PRINTCHR\$(17)"ASSIGN CHARAC TER WITH F1" :rem 245 60 FORI=1T05:PRINTCHR\$(17):NEX T:PRINT"ASSIGN CHARACTER ST RING WITH F3" :rem 191 70 PRINT"ACTIVATE WEDGE WITH F 2" :rem 169 80 CH=S0:FORI=0T09:FORJ=0T06:G OSUB110:AR(I,J)=0:NEXTJ:NEX TI :rem 50 90 I=0:J=0:CH=S1:GOSUB110:GOT0 140 :rem 234
104 COMPLITE''s Gazette Sentember 1985	50106 50112 50118 50124 50136 50142 50148 50148 50154 50160 50166 50172 50184 50196 50196 50202 50208 50208 50214 50220 50226 50228 50228 50228 50224	$\begin{array}{c} 100,168,169,136,133,101,225\\ 162,008,177,096,145,100,114\\ 1136,208,249,230,101,230,072\\ 2099,202,240,023,224,004,228\\ 208,238,165,096,201,003,097\\ 208,232,120,165,001,004,215\\ 2251,133,001,169,208,133,093\\ 2099,208,219,165,001,009,161\\ 2004,133,001,088,169,002,119\\ 133,096,173,024,208,041,147\\ 2240,005,096,141,024,208,192\\ 2076,006,196,234,234,234,208\\ 234,234,234,234,234,234,234,208\\ 2244,203,076,000,197,165,183\\ 2002,041,240,027,201,005,172\\ 2240,003,076,000,197,133,194\\ 2005,144,041,240,197,097,238\\ 2008,022,076,0006,197,234,001\\ 234,165,002,041,127,201,040\\ 2048,144,001,096,105,009,191\\ 141,093,192,173,005,144,032\\ 032,202,196,133,169,000,098\\ \end{array}$	50652 :133,192,165,001,041,223,207 50658 :133,001,076,000,197,234,099 50664 :234,162,008,134,097,160,003 50670 :000,132,098,185,102,198,185 50676 :200,190,102,198,168,024,102 50682 :032,240,255,164,098,200,215 50688 :200,190,102,198,200,125 50700 :202,208,246,198,097,208,147 50706 :220,032,207,255,201,049,214 50712 :144,249,201,054,176,245,069 50718 :056,233,049,010,010,168,044 50724 :185,080,198,133,044,141,049 50736 :130,002,185,081,198,133,003 50754 :056,141,132,002,185,082,134 50754 :198,141,002,144,169,013,215 50754 :032,210,255,032,210,255,036 50766 :234,234,016,030,240,150,214 50772 :004,030,240,150,018,064,078 50776 :192,022,018,006,192,022,2120 50778 :192,022,018,006,192,022,2120 5078 :192,022,018,006,192,022,2120	<pre>6:M=M*2:MF(J)=M:NEXT:rem 11 20 PRINTCHR\$(147)CHR\$(5)" [3 SPACES]PRINTER WEDGE CHA RACTER DESIGNER" :rem 22 30 PRINTCHR\$(17)"MOVE WITH CUR SOR KEYS" :rem 123 40 PRINT"PLACE DOT WITH F7":PR INT"ERASE DOT WITH F8"</pre>
	50106 50112 50118 50124 50136 50142 50148 50148 50154 50160 50166 50172 50184 50196 50196 50202 50208 50208 50214 50220 50226 50228 50228 50228 50224	$\begin{array}{c} 100,168,169,136,133,101,225\\ 162,008,177,096,145,100,114\\ 1136,208,249,230,101,230,072\\ 2099,202,240,023,224,004,228\\ 208,238,165,096,201,003,097\\ 208,232,120,165,001,004,215\\ 2251,133,001,169,208,133,093\\ 2099,208,219,165,001,009,161\\ 2004,133,001,088,169,002,119\\ 133,096,173,024,208,041,147\\ 2240,005,096,141,024,208,192\\ 2076,006,196,234,234,234,208\\ 234,234,234,234,234,234,234,208\\ 2244,203,076,000,197,165,183\\ 2002,041,240,027,201,005,172\\ 2240,003,076,000,197,133,194\\ 2005,144,041,240,197,097,238\\ 2008,022,076,0006,197,234,001\\ 234,165,002,041,127,201,040\\ 2048,144,001,096,105,009,191\\ 141,093,192,173,005,144,032\\ 032,202,196,133,169,000,098\\ \end{array}$	50652 :133,192,165,001,041,223,207 50658 :133,001,076,000,197,234,099 50664 :234,162,008,134,097,160,003 50670 :000,132,098,185,102,198,185 50676 :200,190,102,198,168,024,102 50682 :032,240,255,164,098,200,215 50688 :200,190,102,198,200,125 50700 :202,208,246,198,097,208,147 50706 :220,032,207,255,201,049,214 50712 :144,249,201,054,176,245,069 50718 :056,233,049,010,010,168,044 50724 :185,080,198,133,044,141,049 50736 :130,002,185,081,198,133,003 50754 :056,141,132,002,185,082,134 50754 :198,141,002,144,169,013,215 50754 :032,210,255,032,210,255,036 50766 :234,234,016,030,240,150,214 50772 :004,030,240,150,018,064,078 50776 :192,022,018,006,192,022,2120 50778 :192,022,018,006,192,022,2120 5078 :192,022,018,006,192,022,2120	<pre>6:M=M*2:MF(J)=M:NEXT:rem 11 20 PRINTCHR\$(147)CHR\$(5)" [3 SPACES]PRINTER WEDGE CHA RACTER DESIGNER" :rem 22 30 PRINTCHR\$(17)"MOVE WITH CUR SOR KEYS" :rem 123 40 PRINT"PLACE DOT WITH F7":PR INT"ERASE DOT WITH F8"</pre>

ICH KEY? ASC(Z\$):	890 POKEZ-257, CT:CT=1:I=Z:Z=I+
:rem 186	256:POKEI,C:POKEI+1,L :rem 154
(17)CHR\$	900 FORK=1TOL:READA:POKEI+1+K,
"Z" :LX=2	A:NEXT:I=I+L+2:GOTO860 ;rem 23
:rem 49	910 PRINTCHR\$(147)"PWEDGE IS N
\$,I,1))C I=I+1	OW INSTALLED." :rem 115
:rem 242	920 PRINTCHR\$(17)"DO YOU WANT [SPACE]A PRINTER TEST?"
X=Ø:DX=D	:rem 212
:GOSUB65 :rem 28	930 GOSUB120:IFZ\$<>"Y"THENEND :rem 19
:rem 255	940 OPEN4,4,7:PRINT#4, "THE QUI
5:PRINT3 :rem 200	CK BROWN FOX JUMPED OVER T HE LAZY DOG." :rem 81
;:FORJ=1	950 FORI=33TO64:PRINT#4,CHR\$(I
:NEXT);:NEXT:PRINT#4 :rem 53
:rem 57 R\$(29);:	96Ø FORI=65T096:PRINT#4,CHR\$(I);:NEXT:PRINT#4 :rem 64
:rem 88	970 FORI=193T0218:PRINT#4,CHR\$
198,9:FO 13:NEXT:	(I);:NEXT:PRINT#4:CLOSE4 :rem 131
:rem 150	980 END :rem 120
A "ASC (MI	990 H=INT(P/256):L=P-H*256:RET
7);:LX=L :rem 240	URN :rem 232 1000 REM *HI CODE* :rem 165
REM POKE	1010 DATA 172,0,225,192,0,240,
:rem 179 :rem 146	32,162,1,173 :rem 247 1020 DATA 148,3,221,0,225,240,
SPACES W	36,232,138,24 :rem 47 1030 DATA 125,0,225,170,232,13
BE LOCA	1030 DATA 125,0,225,170,232,13
:rem 37	6,208,237,238,2 :rem 153 1040 DATA 224,238,14,224,238,2
TE BUFFE	2,224,208,217,169 :rem 10
:rem 3Ø }= UNUSE	1050 DATA 225,141,2,224,141,14 ,224,141,22,224 :rem 138
:rem 190	1060 DATA 76,111,3,173,2,224,1
:rem 246	41,70,224,141 :rem 48 1070 DATA 79,224,169,8,141,150
TION	,3,232,189,Ø :rem 22
\$(157)CHR \$(157)CH	1080 DATA 225,141,109,224,160, 1,232,189,0,225 :rem 154
:rem 4	1090 DATA 153,150,3,232,200,20
A+59:REA :rem 197	6,109,224,208,243:rem 248 1100 DATA 169,128,153,150,3,20
:rem 85	Ø,169,15,153,150 :rem 204
OKEBA+1Ø EBA+49,L	1110 DATA 3,200,169,17,141,148
:rem 98	,3,208,186 :rem 169 1200 REM *LO CODE* :rem 177
OKEBA+13 EBA+52,L	1210 DATA 141,148,3,165,154,20 1,4,208,45,142 :rem 103
:rem 103	1220 DATA 146,3,140,147,3,120,
OKEBA+1, BA+55,L:P	165,1,41,253 :rem 252 1230 DATA 133,1,76,0,224,165,1
:rem 9	,9,2,133 :rem 56
355,H:PO	1240 DATA 1,88,192,0,240,12,16
iØ,H :rem 4	2,0,189,150 :rem 212 1250 DATA 3,32,202,241,232,136
OKEBA+39 E574Ø9,L	,208,246,174,146 :rem 207
:rem 83	1260 DATA 3,172,147,3,173,148, 3,76,202,241 :rem 14
426,H:PO	10000 DATA 0 :rem 59
:rem 254	Program 2: Character Set 1
444,H	2999 REM *NON PROPORTIONAL SPA
:rem 44 OKE57395	CED- G, P AND Q MODIFIED*
:rem 113	:rem 174 3340 DATA 34,5,128,135,128,135
:806,L:PO :rem 2	,128,71,5,136,212 :rem 7
DATA	3710 DATA 212,212,184,80,5,252 ,148,148,148,136 :rem 223
:rem 86	3800 DATA 81,5,184,196,212,164
:rem 70 (EZ-257,C	
0910	Program 3: Character Set 2
:rem 175	3000 REM *PROPORTIONAL SPACED
rem 228	[SPACE]CHARACTERS WITHOUT DESCENDERS* :rem 72
FORK=1TO	3010 DATA34,4,128,135,128,135,
A:NEXT:I	3020 DATA129,66,4,255,196,196,
:rem 198	184,67,4,184 :rem 94

560 PRINT"ASSIGN TO WHICH KEY? ':GOSUB120:DX=0:Z=ASC(Z\$): I=1:B=3000+Z*10+DX:rem 186 570 PRINTCHR\$(147)CHR\$(17)CHR\$ (17)CHR\$(17)B"DATA"Z" {4 SPACES}, 15, 17"; :LX=2 :rem 49 580 PRINT", "ASC(MID\$(A\$,I,1))C HR\$(157);:LX=LX+1:I=I+1 :rem 242 590 IFLX>9ANDI<=LTHENLX=0:DX=D X+1:B=3000+Z*10+DX:GOSUB65 a :rem 28 600 IFI<=LTHEN580 :rem 255 610 PRINT:FORDX=DX+1T05:PRINT3 000+2*10+DX:NEXT :rem 200 620 PRINT"RUN"CHR\$(19); :FORJ=1 TO3:PRINTCHR\$(17);:NEXT :rem 57 630 FORJ=1T014:PRINTCHR\$(29);: NEXT: PRINT", "L+2 :rem 88 640 PRINTCHR\$(19):POKE198,9:FO RI=ØTO8:POKE631+I,13:NEXT: END :rem 150 650 PRINTCHR\$(13)B"DATA"ASC(MI D\$(A\$,I,1))CHR\$(157);:LX=L X+1:T=T+1:RETURN :rem 240 660 FORI=57344T057452:REM POKE HI CODE :rem 179 670 READA: POKEI, A:NEXT: rem 146 PRINTCHR\$(147)" [2 SPACES]W 680 HERE SHOULD PWEDGE BE LOCA TED?" :rem 37 690 PRINTCHR\$(17)"854 {3 SPACES} = CASSETTE BUFFE R" :rem 30 700 PRINT"679[3 SPACES] = UNUSE D RAM (MAYBE)" :rem 190 710 PRINT"49152 = RESERVED FOR ML PROGRAMS" :rem 246 720 PRINTCHR\$(17)"LOCATION [3 SPACES]854"CHR\$(157)CHR \$(157)CHR\$(157)CHR\$(157)CH :rem 4 RS(157): INPUTBA: FORI=BATOBA+59:REA 730 :rem 197 DA: POKEI, A: NEXT :rem 85 740 TEBA=854THEN830 750 P=BA+60:GOSUB990:POKEBA+10 ,L:POKEBA+11,H:POKEBA+49,L :rem 98 : POKEBA+5Ø,H 760 P=BA+61:GOSUB990:POKEBA+13 ,L:POKEBA+14,H:POKEBA+52,L : POKEBA+53, H :rem 103 770 P=BA+62:GOSUB990:POKEBA+1, L: POKEBA+2, H: POKEBA+55, L: P :rem 9 OKEBA+56,H 780 POKE57354, L: POKE57355, H: PO KE57449,L:POKE57450,H :rem 4 790 P=BA+64:GOSUB990:POKEBA+39 , L: POKEBA+40, H: POKE57409, L :rem 83 :POKE57410,H 800 POKE57425, L: POKE57426, H: PO KE57437, L: POKE57438, H :rem 254 810 POKE57443, L: POKE57444, H :rem 44 820 P=BA+25:GOSUB990:POKE57395 ,L:POKE57396,H :rem 113 830 P=BA:GOSUB990:POKE806,L:PO :rem 2 KE807.H 840 REM POKE CHARACTER DATA :rem 86 850 I=57601:CT=0:Z=I+256 :rem 70 860 READC: IFC=0THENPOKEZ-257, C T: POKEZ+255,0:GOTO910 :rem 175 870 READL: IF(L+I+3)>=ZTHEN890 :rem 228 880 POKEI, C: POKEI+1, L: FORK=1TO L:READA: POKEI+1+K, A:NEXT: I

=I+L+2:CT=CT+1:GOT0860

110 X=BS+I+J*40:POKEX, CH:POKEX +54272,1:RETURN :rem 18 GETZ\$:IFZ\$=""THEN120 120 :rem 123 130 RETURN :rem 116 140 GOSUB120:DC=0:REM *CHARACT :rem 156 ER EDITOR* 150 IFZ\$=CHR\$(29)THENDC=1 :rem 193 160 IFZ\$=CHR\$(157)THENDC=2 :rem 245 170 IFZ\$=CHR\$(17)THENDC=3 :rem 194 180 IFZ\$=CHR\$(145)THENDC=4 :rem 246 190 IFDC>0THENGOSUB370:GOSUB38 :rem 188 Ø 200 ONDCGOSUB290, 310, 330, 350 :rem 23 210 GOSUB370: IFDC>ØANDLC=SØTHE NCH=S1:GOSUB110 :rem 84 IFDC>ØANDLC=DØTHENCH=D1:GO 220 :rem 227 SUB110 230 IFZ\$=CHR\$(136)THENAR(I,J)= 1:CH=D1:GOSUB110 :rem 206 240 IFZ\$=CHR\$(140) THENAR(I,J)= Ø:CH=S1:GOSUB110 :rem 216 250 IFZ\$=CHR\$(133)THEN410 :rem 142 260 IFZ\$=CHR\$(137)THENPRINTCHR \$(147)CHR\$(17)"PLEASE WAIT ":GOTO660 :rem 117 270 IFZ\$=CHR\$(134) THEN550 :rem 150 :rem 104 280 GOTO140 290 I=I+1:IFI>9THENI=0 :rem 52 :rem 115 300 RETURN I=I-1:IFI<ØTHENI=9 :rem 45 310 :rem 117 320 RETURN J=J+1:IFJ>6THENJ=Ø :rem 48 330 :rem 119 340 RETURN 350 J=J-1:IFJ<0THENJ=6 :rem 50 :rem 121 360 RETURN LC=PEEK(BS+I+J*40):RETURN 370 :rem 2 :rem 244 380 IFLC=S1THENCH=SØ IFLC=D1THENCH=DØ :rem 215 390 GOSUB110 : RETURN :rem 192 400 FORI=ØTO9:REM *COMPUTE CHA 410 RACTER* :rem 42 CL(I)=128:FORJ=ØTO6:CL(I)= 420 CL(I)+AR(I,J)*MF(J):NEXTJ: :rem 188 NEXTI 430 PRINT"ASSIGN CHARACTER TO SPACE WHICH KEY?":rem 248 44Ø GOSUB12Ø:Z=ASC(Z\$):B=3000+ Z*10:REM *PRINT DATA STATE :rem 207 MENTS* 450 PRINTCHR\$(147)CHR\$(17)CHR\$ (17) CHR\$(17) B"DATA"Z" 4 SPACES] "; :rem 187 460 FORI=0T09:IFCL(I)=128ANDCL (I+1)=128THEN480 :rem 216 PRINT", "CL(I)CHR\$(157); :NE 470 :rem 173 XTI PRINT:FORDX=1TO5:PRINT3000 480 +Z*1Ø+DX:NEXT :rem 6 490 PRINT"RUN"CHR\$(19); :FORJ=1 TO3:PRINTCHR\$(17);:NEXT :rem 62 500 FORJ=1T014:PRINTCHR\$(29);: NEXT: PRINT", "ICHR\$(19) :rem 176 :rem 164 510 IFI>ØTHEN540 520 PRINTCHR\$(19);:FORJ=1TO3:P RINTCHR\$(17); :NEXT: rem 255 530 FORJ=1TO20:PRINTCHR\$(32);: NEXT :rem 110 540 POKE198,9:FORI=0T08:POKE63 :rem 18 1+1,13:NEXT:END 550 PRINTCHR\$(147)"ENTER CHARA CTER STRING": INPUTA\$: L=LEN (A\$):IFL<10RL>39THEN550

3030	DATA196,196,196,68,4,184,
	196,196,255,69 :rem 214
3040	DATA4,184,212,212,152,71,
	5,136,212,212 :rem 97
3050	DATA212,184,72,4,255,136,
	132,248,73,3 :rem 68
3060	DATA196,253,192,74,4,160,
	192,192,189,75 :rem 193
3070	
STORE CONT.	3,129,255,192 :rem 140
3080	DATA77,7,252,132,132,184,
	132,132,248,79 :rem 178
3090	
100000	5,252,148,148 :rem 144
3100	
	212,164,220,82 :rem 170
3110	
	5,156,160,192 :rem 112
3120	
0110	192,184,192,192 :rem 243
3130	
5155	188,201,3,193 :rem 121
3140	CARDINAL STREET AND A STREET AN
5140	,132,152,132,130 :rem 253
3150	DATA255,215,7,255,160,144
0100	,140,144,160,255 :rem 7
	110/144/100/200 :Lem /

Program 4: Character Set 3

		 A state of the sta
	3000	REM *PROPORTIONAL SPACED
		[SPACE] CHARACTERS WITH DE
		SCENDERS* :rem 80
	3010	DATA17,5,129,133,148,208,
		192,33,1,175 :rem 65
	3020	DATA34,3,135,128,135,37,6
		,163,147,136 :rem 66
	3030	DATA132,178,177,39,3,132,
		130,129,40,3 :rem 61
	3040	DATA140,146,161,41,3,161,
		146,140,44,2 :rem 47
	3050	DATA192,176,46,2,176,176,
		47,6,160,144 :rem 81
	3060	DATA136,132,130,129,48,4,
	0000	158,169,165,158 :rem 231
	3070	DATA49, 3, 162, 191, 160, 50, 4
	5010	,162,177,169 :rem 76
	3080	DATA166,51,4,146,161,165,
	5000	
	3090	
	2030	DATA138,137,191,53,4,167,
	3100	165,165,153,54 :rem 184
	3100	DATA4,158,169,169,144,55,
	2110	4,177,137,133 :rem 132
	3110	DATA131, 56, 4, 154, 165, 165,
	22.00	154,57,4,134 :rem 67
	3120	DATA169,169,158,58,1,148,
		59,2,192,180 :rem 90
	3130	DATA60,4,136,148,162,162,
		61,4,148,148 :rem 69
	3140	DATA148,148,62,4,162,162,
		148,136,63,5 :rem 75
	3150	DATA130,129,217,133,130,6
		5,5,152,164,164 :rem 210 DATA156,160,66,4,191,164,
	3160	DATA156,160,66,4,191,164,
		164,152,67,4 :rem 77
	317Ø	DATA152,164,164,164,68,4,
		152,164,164,191 :rem 229
	3180	DATA69, 5, 152, 172, 172, 172,
		136,70,4,190 :rem 75
	3190	DATA137,129,130,71,4,136.
		212,212,184,72 :rem 164
	3200	DATA4,191,132,132,184,73,
		2,189,160,74 :rem 67
	3210	DATA4,160,192,192,189,75,
		4,191,136,148 :rem 131
	3220	DATA160,76,3,129,191,160,
		77,7,188,132 :rem 78
	3230	DATA132,184,132,132,184,7
	5250	8.5.132.184 132
	3240	DATA132 184 79 5 152 164
	5240	8,5,132,184,132 :rem 215 DATA132,184,79,5,152,164, 164,164,152,80 :rem 176
	3250	DAMA 252 140 140 126
	5250	DATA4,252,148,148,136,81,
	2260	5,136,148,148 :rem 131
	3260	DATA248,192,82,4,188,136,
		132,132,83,4 :rem 79
E	COM	IPUTEI's Gazette September 1985

3270	DATA200,212,212,160,84,3,
	132,190,164,85 :rem 156
3280	DATA5,156,160,160,156,160
	,86,5,140,144 :rem 118
3290	DATA160,144,140,87,7,188,
	160,160,156,160 :rem 225
3300	
5500	136,148,164,89 :rem 191
3310	
5510	4,164,180,172 :rem 118
2220	
3320	DATA164,193,5,156,162,161
	,159,160,194,4 :rem 176
3330	DATA191,165,165,186,195,4
	,156,162,161,161 :rem 25
3340	
	,156,197,4,191 :rem 181 DATA165,165,161,198,4,191
335Ø	DATA165,165,161,198,4,191
	,133,133,129,199 :rem 31
3360	DATA5, 156, 162, 169, 169, 144
······	,200,4,191,132 :rem 172
3370	DATA132,191,201,3,161,191
	,161,202,4,144 :rem 150
3380	DATA160,161,159,203,4,191
	,132,138,177,204 :rem 13
3390	DATA4,191,160,160,160,205
	,7,191,129,129 :rem 170
3400	DATA142,129,129,190,206,5
	,129,190,129,129 :rem 17
3410	DATA190,207,4,158,161,161
	,158,208,4,191 :rem 170
3420	DATA137,137,134,209,5,156
	,162,169,145,174 :rem 24
3430	DATA210,5,191,137,137,150
	,160,211,4,162 :rem 151
3440	DATA165, 165, 152, 212, 5, 129
	,129,191,129,129 :rem 22
3450	DATA213,5,159,160,160,159
	,160,214,5,143 :rem 164
3460	DATA144,160,144,143,215,7
	,159,160,160,156 :rem 12
3470	DATA160,160,191,216,5,177
5470	,138,132,138,177 :rem 23
3480	
5400	,129,218,5,161 :rem 173
3490	DATA177,169,165,163
3450	
	:rem 227
Prog	ram 5: Graphics To Text

Program 5: Graphics To Text Conversion

	erorom
3000	REM *CHARACTER STRINGS FO
	R CONVERTING GRAPHICS SYM
	BOLS TO TEXT* :rem 250
3010	REM *WHEN PRINTING A LIST
	ED FILE* :rem 191 DATA5,7,15,17,91,87,72,84
3020	DATA5,7,15,17,91,87,72,84
	,93,17 :rem 39 DATA8,15,17,91,68,79,87,7
3030	DATA8, 15, 17, 91, 68, 79, 87, 7
3040	8,93,18 :rem 109 DATA7,15,17,91,82,86,83,9
	3,19,8 :rem 45
3050	DATA15,17,91,72,79,77,69,
Contraction of the local division of the loc	93.28.7 trem 105
3060	
	29 9 15 .rom 100
3070	
	93,30,7 :rem 89
3080	DATA15, 17, 91, 71, 82, 78, 93,
	31.7.15 :rem 87
3090	31,7,15 :rem 87 DATA17,91,66,76,85,93,129
	,7,15,17 :rem 151
3100	DATA91,60,49,62,93,133,6,
5100	15,17,91 :rem 128
2110	DATA70,49,93,134,6,15,17,
5110	91,70,51 :rem 126
3120	
3120	53,93,136 :rem 180
3120	DATA6,15,17,91,70,55,93,1
3130	37,6,15 :rem 79
21 40	DATA17,91,70,50,93,138,6,
2150	15,17,91 :rem 130 DATA70,52,93,139,6,15,17,
3120	DATA/0, 52, 93, 139, 6, 15, 17,
2160	91,70,54 :rem 132 DATA93,140,6,15,17,91,70,
3100	DATA93,140,6,15,17,91,70,

	56,93,144 :rem 182 DATA7,15,17,91,66,76,75,9
3170	DATA7, 15, 17, 91, 66, 76, 75, 9
	3,145,6 :rem 97
3180	DATA15,17,91,85,80,93,146
	,7,15,17 :rem 139
3190	DATA91,79,70,70,93,147,7,
	15,17,91 :rem 146
3200	DATA67,76,82,93,149,7,15,
	17,91,60 :rem 142
3210	
	91,60,51 :rem 118
3220	DATA62,93,151,7,15,17,91,
	60,52,62 :rem 124
3230	DATA93,152,7,15,17,91,60,
	53,62,93 :rem 131
3240	DATA153,7,15,17,91,60,54,
	62,93,154 :rem 180
3250	DATA7,15,17,91,60,55,62,9
	3,155,7 :rem 85
326Ø	DATA15,17,91,60,56,62,93,
	156,7,15 :rem 135
3270	DATA17,91,80,85,82,93,157
	,8,15,17 :rem 146
3280	DATA91,76,69,70,84,93,158
	,7,15,17 :rem 155
3290	DATA91,89,69,76,93,159,7,
	15,17,91 :rem 165
3300	

MLX

(Article on page 89.)

MLX: VIC Version

10	REM LINES CHANGED FROM VIC
10	[SPACE]MLX VERSION 2.00 ARE
	591 592 765
100	581,582,765 :rem 166 PRINT"{CLR}{PUR}";CHR\$(142
100	PRINT (CLR) (PUR) "; CHR\$ (142
);CHR\$(8); :rem 181 POKE 788,194:REM DISABLE R
101	POKE 788,194:REM DISABLE R
	UN/STOP :rem 174
110	PRINT" [RVS] [14 SPACES]"
19-20	:rem 117
120	PRINT" [RVS] [RIGHT] [OFF]
	E*]£[RVS][RIGHT] [RIGHT]
	[2 SPACES] [*] [OFF] [*] £ [RVS] £[RVS] " :rem 191
	[RVS]£[RVS] " :rem 191
130	PRINT [#] [RVS] [RIGHT] [G] [RIGHT] [2 RIGHT] [OFF]£
	[RIGHT] [2 RIGHT] [OFF]
	[RVS]£E*3[OFF]E*3[RVS] "
140	:rem 232
140	PRINT" [RVS] [14 SPACES]"
200	:rem 120
200	
	CHINE LANGUAGE": PRINT "EDIT
	OR VER 2.02[5 DOWN]"
	:rem 192
210	PRINT" [BLK] [3 UP] STARTING
	[SPACE]ADDRESS": INPUTS: F=1
	-F:C\$=CHR\$(31+119*F)
	:rem 97
220	IFS<256ORS>32767THENGOSUB3
	ØØØ:GOTO21Ø :rem 2
225	PRINT:PRINT:PRINT:PRINT
	:rem 123
230	
	DRESS": INPUTE: F=1-F:CS=CHR
	\$(31+119*F) :rem 158
24Ø	IFE<2560RE>32767THENGOSUB3
240	000:GOTO230 :rem 234
250	000:GOTO230 :rem 234
250	
	ING < START[2 SPACES]":GOS
	UB1000:GOTO 230 :rem 176
260	
300	PRINT" [CLR]"; CHR\$(14): AD=S
	:rem 56
31Ø	A=1:PRINTRIGHTS("0000"+MID
	\$(STR\$(AD),2),5);":";
	:rem 33
215	FOR J=A TO 6 :rem 33

1001	POKE36878,15:POKE	36874,19
	Ø	:rem 206
1002	FORW=1TO300:NEXTW	:rem 117
1003	POKE36878,Ø:POKE3	6874,Ø:R
	ETURN	:rem 74
2000	REM BELL SOUND	:rem 78
2001	FORW=15TOØSTEP-1:	POKE3687
	8,W:POKE36876,240	:NEXTW
		:rem 22
2002	POKE36876,Ø:RETUR	R
		:rem 119
3000	PRINTC\$;"[RVS]NOT	
	GE OR ROM":GOTO10	00
		:rem 89

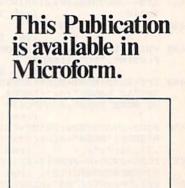
MLX: 64 Version

10 REM LINES CHANGED FROM MLX [SPACE]VERSION 2.00 ARE 750 765,770 AND 860 :rem 50 20 REM LINE CHANGED FROM MLX V ERSION 2.01 IS 300 :rem 147 100 PRINT" [CLR] [6]"; CHR\$(142); CHR\$(8); : POKE53281, 1: POKE5 3280,1 :rem 67 101 POKE 788,52:REM DISABLE RU N/STOP :rem 119 110 PRINT" [RVS] [39 SPACES]"; :rem 176 120 PRINT" [RVS] [14 SPACES] [RIGHT] [OFF] [*] £[RVS] [RIGHT] [RIGHT] [2 SPACES] &*][OFF][*]f[RVS]f[RVS] [14 SPACES]"; :rem :rem 250 130 PRINT" [RVS] [14 SPACES] [RIGHT] [G] [RIGHT] [2 RIGHT] [OFF] £ [RVS] £ E*3[OFF]E*3[RVS] [14 SPACES]"; :rem 35 140 PRINT" [RVS] [41 SPACES]" :rem 120 200 PRINT" {2 DOWN } [PUR] {BLK} M ACHINE LANGUAGE EDITOR VER SION 2.02[5 DOWN]":rem 238 PRINT #53 [2 UP] STARTING AD 210 DRESS?[8 SPACES][9 LEFT]"; :rem 143 215 INPUTS:F=1-F:C\$=CHR\$(31+11 9*F) :rem 166 220 IFS<256OR(S>40960ANDS<4915 2) ORS> 53247 THENGOSUB3000 :G OTO210 :rem 235 225 PRINT: PRINT: PRINT : rem 180 230 PRINT"[5][2 UP]ENDING ADDR ESS?[8 SPACES][9 LEFT]";:I NPUTE:F=1-F:C\$=CHR\$(31+119 *F) :rem 20 240 IFE<256OR(E>40960ANDE<4915 2) ORE> 53247 THENGOSUB3000:G OTO230 :rem 183 250 IFE<STHENPRINTCS;"[RVS]END ING < START[2 SPACES]":GOS UB1000:GOTO 230 :rem 176 260 PRINT: PRINT: PRINT :rem 179 300 PRINT" {CLR}"; CHR\$(14): AD=S :rem 56 310 A=1:PRINTRIGHT\$("0000"+MID \$(STR\$(AD),2),5);":"; :rem 33 :rem 33 315 FORJ=ATO6 320 GOSUB570:IFN=-1THENJ=J+N:G :rem 228 OTO320 390 IFN=-211THEN 710 400 IFN=-204THEN 790 :rem 62 :rem 64 410 IFN=-206THENPRINT: INPUT" {DOWN }ENTER NEW ADDRESS"; Z :rem 44 Z 415 IFN=-206THENIFZZ<SORZZ>ETH ENPRINT" [RVS] OUT OF RANGE" :GOSUB1000:GOTO410:rem 225 417 IFN=-206THENAD=ZZ:PRINT:GO TO310 :rem 238

:rem 229 Ø:GOTO6ØØ 660 Z=Z+1:IFZ<3THEN580 :rem 71 670 IFZ=0 THENGOSUB1000:GOTO570 :rem 114 680 PRINT", "; :RETURN :rem 240 690 S%=PEEK(209)+256*PEEK(210) :rem 149 +PEEK(211) 692 FORI=1TO3:T=PEEK(S%-I) :rem 68 695 IFT <> 44 ANDT <> 58 THENPOKES &-I.32:NEXT :rem 205 700 PRINTLEFT\$("{3 LEFT}", I-1) : : RETURN :rem 7 PRINT" [CLR] [RVS] *** SAVE * 710 **{3 DOWN}" :rem 236 720 F\$="":INPUT"{DOWN} FILENAM E";FS:IFFS=""THEN310 :rem 128 730 PRINT: PRINT" [2 DOWN] [RVS]T [OFF]APE OR [RVS]D[OFF]ISK : (<u>T</u>/D)" :rem 228 740 GETAS: IFAS<>"T"ANDAS<>"D"T HEN74Ø :rem 36 750 DV=1-7*(A\$="D"):IFDV=8THEN FS="Ø:"+FS:OPEN15,8,15,"S" :rem 212 +F\$:CLOSE15 760 T\$=F\$:ZK=PEEK(53)+256*PEEK (54)-LEN(T\$):POKE782,ZK/25 :rem 3 6 762 POKE781, ZK-PEEK(782)*256:P OKE780, LEN(T\$): SYS65469 :rem 109 763 POKE780,1:POKE781, DV:POKE7 82,1:SYS65466 :rem 69 K=S:POKE254,K/256:POKE253, 765 K-PEEK(254)*256:POKE780,25 :rem 17 766 K=E+1:POKE782,K/256:POKE78 1,K-PEEK(782)*256:SYS65496 :rem 235 77Ø IF(PEEK(783)AND1)OR(191AND :rem 111 ST) THEN780 775 PRINT" [DOWN] DONE. ": GOTO310 :rem 96 780 PRINT" [DOWN] ERROR ON SAVE. [2 SPACES]TRY AGAIN. ": IFDV :rem 171 =1 THEN720781 OPEN15,8,15:INPUT#15,E1\$,E 2\$:PRINTE1\$; E2\$:CLOSE15:GO TO720 :rem 103 :rem 115 782 GOTO720 790 PRINT" {CLR} [RVS] *** LOAD * ** { 2 DOWN }" :rem 212 800 FS="":INPUT" [2 DOWN] FILEN AME"; F\$: IFF\$=""THEN310 :rem 144 810 PRINT: PRINT" [2 DOWN] [RVS]T [OFF]APE OR [RVS]D[OFF]ISK : (T/D)" :rem 227 820 GETAS: IFAS <> "T" ANDAS <> "D"T HEN820 :rem 34 830 DV=1-7*(A\$="D"): IFDV=8THEN F\$="Ø:"+F\$:rem 157 840 T\$=F\$: ZK=PEEK(53)+256*PEEK (54)-LEN(T\$):POKE782,ZK/25 :rem 2 841 POKE781, ZK-PEEK(782)*256:P OKE780, LEN(T\$): SYS65469 :rem 107 845 POKE780,1:POKE781, DV:POKE7 82,1:SYS65466 :rem 70 POKE780,0:SYS65493 :rem 11 850 IF (PEEK (783) AND1) OR (191 AND 86Ø ST) THEN870 :rem 111 865 PRINT" [DOWN]DONE. ": GOTO310 :rem 96 870 PRINT" [DOWN] ERROR ON LOAD. [2 SPACES] TRY AGAIN . [DOWN] ": IFDV=1 THEN800 :rem 172 OPEN15,8,15:INPUT#15,E1\$,E 880 2\$:PRINTE1\$; E2\$:CLOSE15:GO T0800 :rem 102 1000 REM BUZZER :rem 135

320 GOSUB570:IFN=-1THENJ=J+N:G :rem 228 OTO32Ø 390 IFN=-211 THEN 710 :rem 62 :rem 64 400 IFN=-204THEN 790 IFN=-206THENPRINT: INPUT" 410 [DOWN]ENTER NEW ADDRESS"; Z :rem 44 7. 415 IFN=-206THENIFZZ <SORZZ>ETH ENPRINT" [RVS] OUT OF RANGE" :GOSUB1000:GOTO410:rem 225 417 IFN=-206THENAD=ZZ:PRINT:GO TO310 :rem 238 420 IF N<>-196 THEN 480 :rem 133 430 PRINT: INPUT"DISPLAY: FROM"; F: PRINT, "TO"7: INPUTT :rem 234 44Ø IFF<SORF>EORT<SORT>ETHENPR INT "AT LEAST"; S; " {LEFT }, N OT MORE THAN"; E:GOTO430 :rem 159 450 FORI=FTOTSTEP6:PRINT:PRINT RIGHT\$("0000"+MID\$(STR\$(I) ,2),5);":"; :rem 30 455 FORK=ØTO5:N=PEEK(I+K):IFK= 3THENPRINTSPC(10); :rem 34 457 PRINTRIGHT\$('00'+MID\$(STR\$ (N),2),3);","; :rem 157 460 GETA\$:IFA\$>""THENPRINT:PRI NT:GOTO310 :rem 25 470 NEXTK:PRINTCHR\$(20);:NEXTI :PRINT:PRINT:GOTO310 :rem 50 48Ø IFN<Ø THEN PRINT:GOTO31Ø :rem 168 490 A(J)=N:NEXTJ :rem 199 CKSUM=AD-INT(AD/256)*256:F 500 ORI=1TO6:CKSUM=(CKSUM+A(I))AND255:NEXT :rem 200 510 PRINTCHR\$(18);:GOSUB570:PR INTCHR\$(146); :rem 94 511 IFN=-1THENA=6:GOTO315 :rem 254 515 PRINTCHR\$(20):IFN=CKSUMTHE N53Ø :rem 122 520 PRINT: PRINT"LINE ENTERED W RONG" : PRINT "RE-ENTER" : PRIN T:GOSUB1000:GOTO310 :rem 129 53Ø GOSUB2ØØØ :rem 218 540 FORI=1TO6:POKEAD+I-1,A(I): NEXT :rem 80 550 AD=AD+6:IF AD<E THEN 310 :rem 212 560 GOTO 710 :rem 108 570 N=0 : Z=0 :rem 88 580 PRINT" [+]"; :rem 79 581 GETA\$: IFA\$=""THEN581 :rem 95 582 AV=-(A\$="M")-2*(A\$=",")-3* (A\$=".")-4*(A\$="J")-5*(A\$= "K")-6*(AS="L") :rem 41 583 AV=AV-7*(A\$="U")-8*(A\$="I")-9*(A\$="0"):IFA\$="H"THENA S=" q" :rem 134 584 IFAV>ØTHENA\$=CHR\$(48+AV) :rem 134 585 PRINTCHR\$(20);:A=ASC(A\$):I FA=130RA=440RA=32THEN670 :rem 229 590 IFA>128THENN=-A:RETURN :rem 137 600 IFA<>20 THEN 630 :rem 10 610 PRINTCHR\$ (146) ; :GOSUB690 : I FI=1ANDT=44THENN=-1:PRINT" {LEFT} {LEFT}";:GOTO690 :rem 155 620 GOTO570 :rem 109 630 IFA<480RA>57THEN580 :rem 105 640 PRINTA\$; :N=N*10+A-48 :rem 106 650 IFN>255 THEN A=20:GOSUB100

	and the second second		1.0
	POKE54278,247	:rem]	152
2002	POKE 54276,17:POK	E54273	3,4
	Ø:POKE54272,Ø	:rem	86
2003	FORT=1T0100:NEXT:	POKE54	27
	6,16:RETURN	:rem	57
3000	PRINTC\$;" [RVS]NOT	ZERO	PA
	GE OR ROM" : GOTO10	ØØ	
		:rem	89





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{3 DOWN}" :rem 236 133 715 PRINT" [2 DOWN] (PRESS [RVS] RETURN (OFF] ALONE TO CANCE M"; L SAVE) [DOWN]" :rem 106 720 F\$="":INPUT" [DOWN] FILENAM 234 E"; F\$: IFF\$=""THENPRINT: PRI NPR NT:GOTO310 :rem 71 , N 730 PRINT: PRINT" [2 DOWN] [RVS]T 159 (OFF)APE OR [RVS]D[OFF]ISK INT : (T/D)" :rem 228 740 GETAS: IFAS <> "T"ANDAS <> "D"T (I) 30 :rem 36 HEN74Ø 750 DV=1-7*(A\$="D"):IFDV=8THEN RIN F\$="Ø:"+F\$:OPEN15,8,15,"S" N), 66 +F\$:CLOSE15 :rem 212 PRI 760 T\$=F\$: ZK=PEEK(53)+256*PEEK 25 (54)-LEN(T\$): POKE782, ZK/25 XTI 6 :rem 3 762 POKE781, ZK-PEEK(782)*256:P 5Ø OKE780, LEN(T\$):SYS65469 :rem 109 168 763 POKE780,1:POKE781, DV:POKE7 199 :rem 69 82,1:SYS65466 6:F 765 K=S:POKE254,K/256:POKE253, (I) K-PEEK(254)*256:POKE780,25 200 :rem 17 :PR 766 K=E+1:POKE782,K/256:POKE78 94 1,K-PEEK(782)*256:SYS65496 :rem 235 254 770 IF(PEEK(783)AND1)OR(191AND THE ST) THEN780 :rem 111 122 775 PRINT" {DOWN } DONE. { DOWN } ":G DW OTO310 :rem 113 780 PRINT" {DOWN } ERROR ON SAVE. {2 SPACES } TRY AGAIN.": IFDV GOS 176 218 :rem 171 =1THEN72Ø I): 781 OPEN15,8,15:INPUT#15,E1\$,E 273 2\$:PRINTE1\$;E2\$:CLOSE15:GO 227 T072Ø :rem 103 790 PRINT" {CLR} {RVS} * LOAD * 212 **{2 DOWN}" :rem 212 108 795 PRINT" [2 DOWN] (PRESS [RVS] 88 RETURN (OFF) ALONE TO CANCE :rem 82 L LOAD)" 800 F\$="":INPUT" {2 DOWN } FILEN 95 AME"; F\$: IFF\$=""THENPRINT:G -3* OTO31Ø :rem 144 810 PRINT: PRINT" [2 DOWN] [RVS]T [OFF]APE OR [RVS]D[OFF] ISK A\$= 41 "I" : (T/D)" :rem 227 ENA 820 GETAS: IFAS <> "T"ANDAS <> "D"T 134 HEN820 :rem 34 830 DV=1-7*(A\$="D"):IFDV=8THEN 134 F\$="Ø:"+F\$:rem 157):I 840 T\$=F\$:ZK=PEEK(53)+256*PEEK (54)-LEN(T\$):POKE782,ZK/25 229 6 :rem 2 841 POKE781, ZK-PEEK(782)*256:P 137 OKE780, LEN(T\$): SYS65469 10 :rem 107 ENN 845 POKE780,1:POKE781, DV:POKE7 82,1:SYS65466 :rem 70 62 850 POKE780,0:SYS65493 :rem 11 109 860 IF (PEEK (783) AND1) OR (191 AND ST) THEN870 :rem 111 105 865 PRINT" [DOWN]DONE. ": GOTO31Ø :rem 96 106 870 PRINT" [DOWN]ERROR ON LOAD. 100 [2 SPACES]TRY AGAIN. [DOWN] 229 ": IFDV=1THEN800 :rem 172 71 880 OPEN15,8,15:INPUT#15,E1\$,E 570 2\$:PRINTE1\$;E2\$:CLOSE15:GO TO8ØØ :rem 102

1000 REM BUZZER

1001 POKE54296,15:POKE54277,45

1002 POKE54276,33:POKE 54273,6

1003 FORT=1T0200:NEXT:POKE5427

2001 POKE54296,15:POKE54277,0:

6,32:POKE54273,Ø:POKE5427

:POKE54278,165

: POKE54272,5

2,Ø:RETURN

2000 REM BELL SOUND

:rem 135

:rem 207

:rem 42

:rem 202

:rem 78

420	IF N<>-196 THEN 480
130	:rem 13 PRINT: INPUT"DISPLAY:FROM"
450	F: PRINT, "TO"; : INPUTT
	- :rem 23-
440	IFF <sorf>EORT<sort>ETHENP</sort></sorf>
	INT "AT LEAST"; S; " {LEFT }, OT MORE THAN"; E:GOTO430
	rem 15
45Ø	FORI=FTOTSTEP6:PRINT:PRIN
	RIGHT\$("0000"+MID\$(STR\$(I ,2),5);":"; :rem 3
451	FORK=ØTO5:N=PEEK(I+K):PRI
131	TRIGHT\$("ØØ"+MID\$(STR\$(N)
	2),3);","; :rem 6
460	GETAS:IFAS>""THENPRINT:PR NT:GOTO310 :rem 2
470	NT:GOTO31Ø :rem 2 NEXTK:PRINTCHR\$(20);:NEXT
	:PRINT:PRINT:GOTO310
	:rem 5
480	IFN<Ø THEN PRINT:GOTO310
490	:rem 16 A(J)=N:NEXTJ :rem 19
500	CKSUM=AD-INT(AD/256)*256:
	ORI=1TO6:CKSUM=(CKSUM+A(I
)AND255:NEXT :rem 20 PRINTCHR\$(18);:GOSUB570:P
510	INTCHR\$(146); :rem 9
511	IFN=-1THENA=6:GOTO315
	:rem 25
515	PRINTCHR\$(20):IFN=CKSUMTH N530 :rem 12
520	PRINT: PRINT "LINE ENTERED
	RONG : RE-ENTER": PPINT: GO
500	UB1000:GOTO310 :rem 17 COSUB2000 :rem 21
530	000002000 .rem 21
540	NEXT: POKE54272, Ø: POKE5427
	,Ø :rem 22
55Ø	AD=AD+6:IF AD <e 310<="" th="" then=""></e>
560	GOTO 71Ø :rem 10
57Ø	N=Ø:Z=Ø :rem 8
580	PRINT"E£3"; :rem 81
581	GETA\$:IFA\$=""THEN581 :rem 9
582	AV=-(AS="M")-2*(AS=",")-3
	(A\$=".")-4*(A\$="J")-5*(A\$ "K")-6*(A\$="L") :rem 4
500	"K")-6*(A\$="L") :rem 4 AV=AV-7*(A\$="U")-8*(A\$="I
283)-9*(A\$="0"):IFA\$="H"THEN
	\$="Ø" :rem 13
584	IFAV>ØTHENA\$=CHR\$(48+AV)
585	:rem 13 PRINTCHR\$(20);:A=ASC(A\$):
505.	FA=13ORA=44ORA=32THEN67Ø
	:rem 22
590	IFA>128THENN=-A:RETURN
600	:rem 13 IFA<>20 THEN 630 :rem 1
	GOSUB690:IFI=1ANDT=44THEN
	=-1:PRINT" [OFF] [LEFT]
620	{LEFT}";:GOTO690 :rem 6 GOTO570 :rem 10
	GOTO570 :rem 10 IFA<480RA>57THEN580
	:rem 10
640	PRINTA\$; :N=N*1Ø+A-48
650	:rem 10 IFN>255 THEN A=20:GOSUB10
	Ø:GOTO6ØØ :rem 22
660	Z=Z+1:IFZ<3THEN580 :rem 7
670	IFZ=ØTHENGOSUB1000:GOTO57
	:rem 11

:rem 114 680 PRINT",";:RETURN :rem 240 690 S%=PEEK(209)+256*PEEK(210) +PEEK(211) :rem 149 691 FORI=1TO3:T=PEEK(S%-I) :rem 67 695 IFT<>44ANDT<>58THENPOKES%-I,32:NEXT :rem 205 700 PRINTLEFT\$("{3 LEFT}",1-1) ;RETURN :rem 7 710 PRINT"{CLR}{RVS}*** SAVE *



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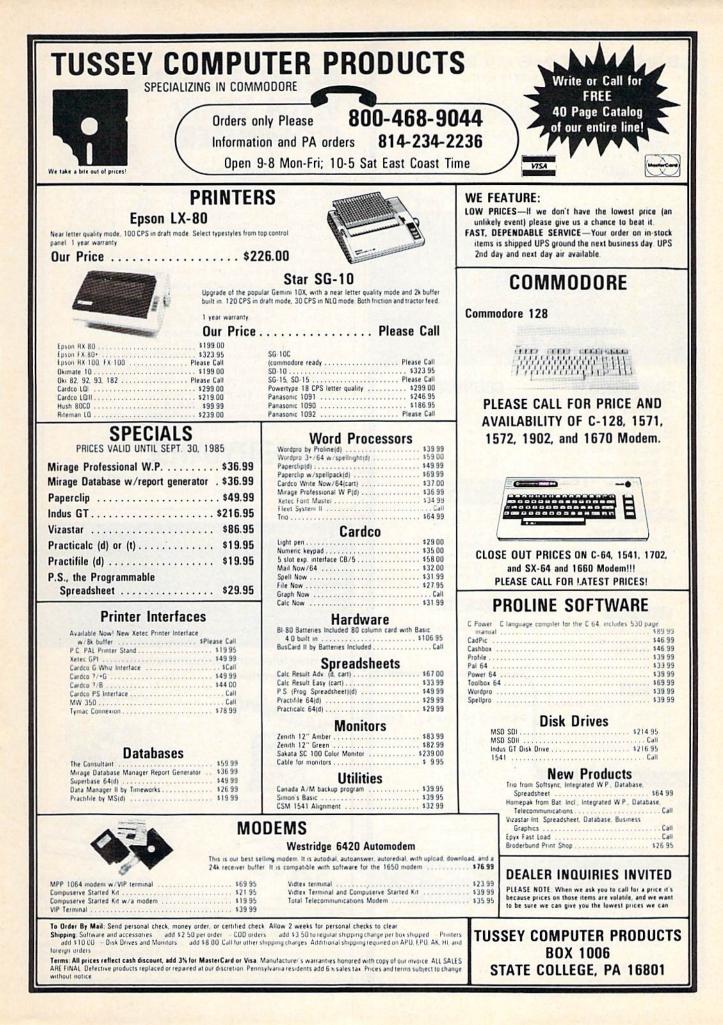
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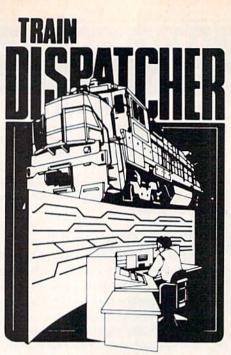
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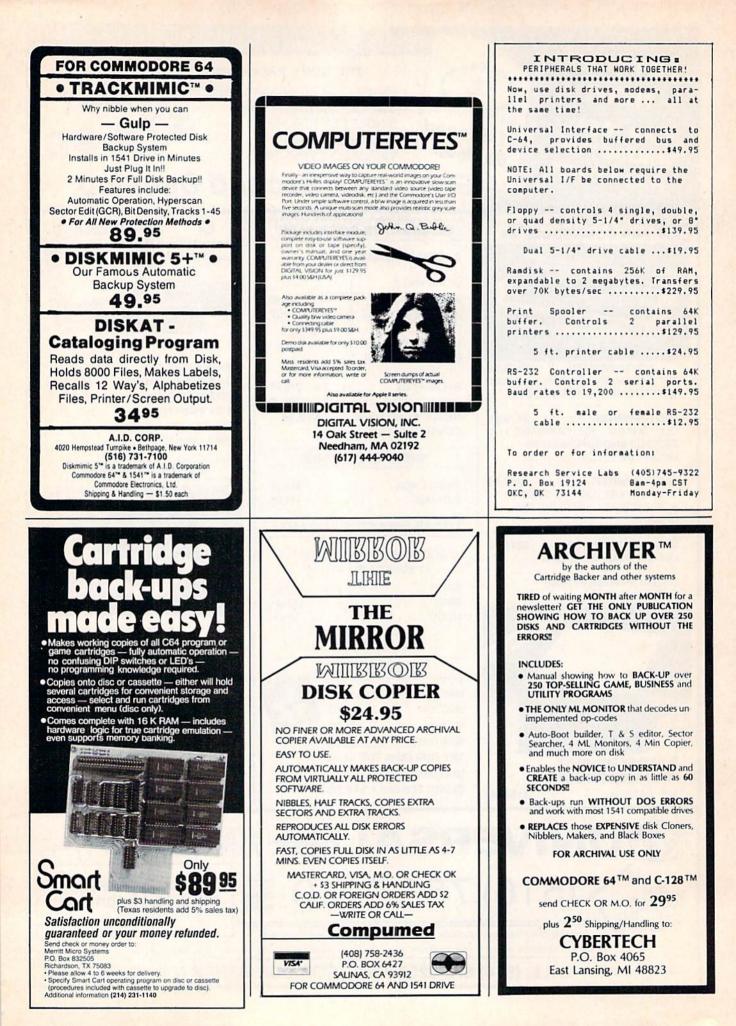
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