## The Summer Consumer Electronics Show: Beyond The Shakeout



## FOR COMMODORE PERSONAL COMPUTER USERS

## Inside Commodore's New Amiga A Hands-On Report

## Printer Wedge

Create your own custom character sets with this utility for the 64 and 1525, MPS-801, and MPS-803 printers.


An amazingly reliable forecaster for the 64 and Plus/4.


## Weather Prophet

## Power BASIC: QuickScan

rieading programs on the screen is simplified with this electronic ruler for the 64 and VIC-20.


## Maze-Mania

Mastering this fast-paced game for the 64 is no easy task.

Also In this Issue:

## Horizons:

Programming The 128

## User Group Update

Machine Language For Beginners: From Machine Language To BASIC

## AT LAST... A TEACHIER WHO ISJUST YOUR TYPE!

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If you have been searching for a letter quality printer you have probably found the flood of claims and counterclaims to be a real roadblock in your search. Not long ago we were in the same position. We tried to determine which daisy wheel printer had all the features our customers wanted, yet would not set them back a month's salary. Recently several manufacturers have introduced machines that had features we were seaching for. After a thorough assessment, we eliminated one model after the other for lack of one feature or another until we only had one left.

## THE RESULTS ARE IN

We found the printer which has all the features anyone could want. The winner is the Aprotek Daisy 1120, a real heayyduty workhorse printing at 20 characters per second. The manufacturer is Olympic Co. Lid., 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 Top. of-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 automati cally to a 1 inch top margin and the carriage aligns to the selected left margin. In this manner, each page can have iden. tieal margins automatically. You can continue to compute while the Daisy 1120 is
printing. The built in 2 K 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 $57 \mathrm{~dB}-\mathrm{A}$ (compare with an average of $62-65 \mathrm{~dB}-\mathrm{A}$ 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 CPl you can print 165 column -great for snreadsheets.
The Daisy 1120 uses the Diablo Hytype Il" standard ribbon cartridges. Again universally available.
Not only is the hardware completely compatible, the control codes recognized by the Daisy 1120 are Diablo $630^{\circ}$ compatible (industry standard). You can take advantage of all the great features of word processing packages like Wordstars , pfs: Wites . Microsoft Word and most others which allow you to automatically use superscripts. subscripts, automatic underlining, boldface (shadow printing) and doublestrike.
The printer has a set of rear switches which atlow the use of standard ASCll as well as foreign character printwheels. Page length can be set to 8, 11, 12. or 15. The Daisy 1120 can also be switch ed to add automatic line feed it required.

## THE BEST PART

When shopping for a daisy wheel printer with all these features (if you could find one), you could expect to pay $\$ 600$ or $\$ 700$ dollars. The options would add much more. Not now! We have done our homework. We can now offer this printer for only $\$ 353$. Order yours today!

## NO RISK OFFER

Try the Daisy 1120 for 2 weeks. If you are not satisfied for ANY reason we will refund the full price-promptly. A full 1-year parts and labor warranty is included.

## THE BOTTOM LINE

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[^1] 64/V *

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 attendion, 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 compouter 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 containe the 6502 microprocessor chip. The 6502 has been bandone 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 importan 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 compouter like a disk drive and in seconds will locate any information you need. You can even ask it questons 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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## 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(" $\mathbf{A}^{\prime \prime}$ ) 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 (lIKE 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 64 K 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 $C P / M$ programs. A television or composite monitor will work in 40 columns for either 64 mode or 128 mode. But 128 mode ( 80 columns) and $C P / M$ 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 64 K 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, FORNEXT, 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

# SUWWER CAMESII: aCHIT WW WATSTO CO FORIH: COLD. 

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"; J
30 INPUT NS(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=832TO896: POKEA, 255 : NEXT: POKE2ø4の, 13: POKE53269,1
$2 \emptyset$ POKE53248, PEEK ( 54297 ) : POKE5 3249, PEEK (54298)
$3 \varnothing \operatorname{IF}(\operatorname{PEEK}(56321)$ AND8 $)=\varnothing$ THENPO KE53287, ( $\operatorname{PEEK}(53287)+1)^{*}-(\mathrm{P}$ EEK (53287) < 255)
$40 \operatorname{IF}(\operatorname{PEEK}(56321)$ AND4 $)=\emptyset T H E N P O$ KE53277, - (PEEK (53277) = Ø)
$5 \emptyset$ GOTO $2 \emptyset$

## 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 CHANNEL. 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 FORNEXT loops is only asking for trouble. The best solution is to avoid doing so.

BASIC programs put important information about subroutines and FORNEXT 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


## Word Processing Sofiwire forthe commotbe 64 or 1 128



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Talk about a happy ending.
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 FORNEXT. Instead of FOR M=1 TO 20, start the loop with $\mathrm{M}=1$. Replace the NEXT with $\mathrm{M}=\mathrm{M}+1$ : IF $\mathrm{M}<21$ 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 12 K areas. I have a VIC with 16 K 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 32 K 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 $=679 \mathrm{TO} 733$ : READB: POKEA, B :NEXT
$2 \varnothing \mathrm{~N}=\operatorname{PEEK}(44): \mathrm{M}=\operatorname{INT}((\operatorname{PEEK}(56)-$ N) /3)

3 FORA $=$ ØTO2 $:$ POKE $741+A, N+A * M: P$ OKE738 $+\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{N}+\mathrm{A} * \mathrm{M}:$ POKE $743+\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{N}+$ A*M: J=256* $\operatorname{PEEK}(741+A)$
$4 \varnothing$ FORK=øTO2: POKEJ $+\mathrm{K}, \varnothing$ : NEXT $:$ PO KE735+A, 3 :NEXT: POKE2, 1:POKE 746, PEEK (56) : NEW
$5 \emptyset$ DATA $166,2,165,45,157,222$
$6 \varnothing$ DATA $2,165,46,157,225,2$
$7 \varnothing$ DATA $32,228,255,41,15,240$
$8 \emptyset$ DATA $249,2 ø 1,4,176,245,17 \varnothing$
90 DATA $134,2,189,222,2,133$
1 ■ø DATA $45,133,47,133,49,189$
116 DATA $225,2,133,46,133,48$
$12 \emptyset$ DATA $133,5 \emptyset, 189,228,2,133$
130 DATA $44,189,231,2,133,56,9$ 6

## 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:

1. Sometimes the problem is simple magnetic interference. Move your Datassette away from the television or monitor. And watch where you keep your cassettes; don't store them next to the TV.
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 end. of 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)
$\begin{array}{lrrrrrrrr} & x & x & x & x & x & x & x & x \\ \text { Sprite/Bit \# } & 7 & 6 & 5 & 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ \text { Value } & 128 & 64 & 32 & 16 & 8 & 4 & 2 & 1\end{array}$
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†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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A stunning example of high-resolution graphics on the Amiga. The image of this mandrill was digitized and displayed on the computer's $640 \times 400$ graphics screen. With 4096 shades of color available, the Amiga can accurately reproduce almost any image.

# Inside Cpmmodore's New 

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.

The 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 256 K (four times the memory of the 64) and built-in 3.5 inch microfloppy that stores 880 K (about five Commodore 1541 disks) for $\$ 1100-\$ 1500$. The $\$ 2000$ (approximately) Amiga offers 512 K and includes a super-high-resolution monitor. If 512 K 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 880 K disk drives, or a 20 -megabyte hard disk drive. (The 2M RAM board and 20 M hard drive are available from Tecmar, not Amiga.)

The 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 $160 \times 200$ 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 $640 \times 200$ 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 $320 \times 400$ mode (twice the vertical resolution) and a $640 \times 400$ 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 $640 \times 400$ mode, and this Amiga mode also has 16 times the color resolution of the 64 . The $640 \times 400$ 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 re-
sponsible 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 $320 \times 200$ 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.

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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.

The 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 pi-ano-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. AmigaDOS 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 ProPaint. 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.

Theoperatingsystem 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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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, permit-
ting 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 Macin-tosh-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 droṕs 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 désktop. 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 sys-tems-level Pascal, but with so many


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## Somemetan Everyane

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.

Comınodore officials point out that these companies include developers and distributors of business, education, entertainment, language, personal productivity, graphics, music, and utility pro-grams-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.

Among 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 Aflantis, 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-onOne.

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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graphic design work stations.
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 GraphiCraft, 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

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.
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 $A B a s i C$ 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
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 MSDOS, 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.

## Amiga

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: 256 K RAM standard, 512 K optional. Expandable up to 8 megabytes. 192 K ROM.
Disk Drive: Built-in $880 \mathrm{~K} 31 / 2$-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 print-ers-including color printers. (Drivers for most popular printers are standard.)
Price: Between $\$ 1,100$ and $\$ 1,500-256 \mathrm{~K}$ entry-level unit. About $\$ 2,000-512 \mathrm{~K}$ 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.


As Mark Twain once said to the press, "The reports of my death are greatly exaggerated.' 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 companiesColeco (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.
$\$ 200$. 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 32 K 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 128 K 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, PaperClip, HomePak, and The New

Consultant. The upgraded versions take advantage of the 128's extra memory, processing speed, $80-$ column display, and larger keyboard. Suggested retail prices for these packages are $\$ 89.95$ (PaperClip), $\$ 79.95$ (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.

While 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. X10 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 60 K 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 ( f 2 runs a program in memory, f 3 reads and displays the disk drive error channel, f5 lists a program in memory, f 7 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 41 K 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

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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: Acrofet: The Advanced Flight Simulator, Silent Service: The Submarine Simulation, and Gunship: The Helicopter Simulator. Each carries a suggested retail price of $\$ 34.95$.

Although much more software 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 CDROM (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

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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:
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# CES Perspective: 


er 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

## Super C Compiler

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 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 41 K 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.
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## Video Basic Development System

This is the most 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 hidden graphics and sound capabilities of the C 64. These include commands for hires, multicolor, sprite and turtle graphics, simple and complex music and sound, hardcopy to most printers, memory management, and more. VIDEO BASIC is currently used by professional programmers for commerical software development. Free runtime package is included. For C-64/C-128 and 1541/1571 disk drive. Includes system diskette and user's handbook. New low price.

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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 in-
clude Zorro (\$29.95), a game based on the legendary character; and Alternate Reality, a series of seven fan-tasy/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 un-derstanding-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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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 MixUp Puzzler, Simon \& Schuster's Muppet Institute of Technology series, and Broderbund'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 Commodore-
compatible 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 $\$ 49.95$.

Six 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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## Drawing Lines And Borders


#### Abstract

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 CHRS(147) CHRS(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

[^3]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 CHRS(147);:FOR $\mathrm{H}=1$ TO 40:PRINT CHRS(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

 $\mathrm{H}=1$ TO 40:PRINT CHRS(32);:NEXTType RUN and press RETURN. 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 $=22: \mathrm{L}=18$ in line 5):

## $5 \mathrm{C}=40: \mathrm{L}=2 \varnothing$

$1 \varnothing$ PRINT CHRS(147); :FOR H $=1$
\{SPACE\}TO C:PRINT CHR\$(18)
\{SPACE \} CHR ( 32 ) : : NEXT
$2 \sigma$ FOR V $=1$ TO L:PRINT CHR\$(1 8) CHRS (32): NEXT
$3 \varnothing$ FOR H $=1$ TO C:PRINT CHRS (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 $\mathrm{C}=22: \mathrm{L}=18$ if you have a VIC.)

```
5C=40:L=2ø
10 PRINT CHRS(147);:FOR H = 1
    {SPACE}TO C:PRINT CHR$(18)
    {SPACE] CHR$( 32);:NEXT
2ø FOR V = 1 TO L:PRINT CHR$(1
    8) CHR$(32);
25 PRINT CHRS(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 commandthe 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.

[^4]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 CHRS(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).
$5 \mathrm{C}=40: \mathrm{L}=23$
16 PRINT CHR $\$(147)$; :FOR H $=1$
\{SPACE\}TO C:PRINT CHR $\$(18)$
\{SPACE $\}$ CHR\$(32): : NEXT
$2 \varnothing$ FOR $\mathrm{V}=1$ TO L: PRINT CHR\$ ( 1 8) $\operatorname{CHR} \$(32)$;

25 PRINT CHR $\$(146)$ SPC(C-2) CH R\$(18) CHR\$(32); :NEXT
$3 \varnothing$ FOR $\mathrm{H}=1$ TO C-2:PRINT CHR\$ (18) CHR\$(32);:NEXT

46 PRINT CHR $\$(18)$ CHR $\$(32)$ CHR \$(157) CHRS(148) CHR\$(32); 50 GOTO 5ø

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 $\mathrm{C}=22: \mathrm{L}=21$ for the VIC).
$5 \mathrm{C}=40: \mathrm{L}=23$
16 PRINT CHR\$ (147) CHRS (176): : FOR H $=1$ TO C-2:PRINT CHR (96): : NEXT

28 PRINT CHRS(174)::FOR V = 1 (SPACE]TO L:PRINT CHRS(125) $\operatorname{sPC}(\mathrm{C}-2) ;$ CHRS(125);: NEXT
$3 \varnothing$ PRINT CHRS(173);:FOR H = 1
\{SPACE\}TO C-3:PRINT CHR\$(96 );: NEXT
40 PRINT CHRS(189) CHR\$(157) C HRS(148) CHRS(96);
$5 \varnothing$ ตото $5 \varnothing$

## 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 CONTROL 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=21 for the VIC):

[^5]20 FOR G $=1 \mathrm{TO}$ L:GOSUB 500:PR INT C\$ CHRS (18) CHR\$ (32);
25 PRINT CHRS (146) SPC(C-2);
30 GOSUB 5øø:PRINT C\$ CHR\$(18) CHRS (32) : :NEXT
4 FOR G $=1$ TO C-1:GOSUB 5øø: PRINT C\$ CHR\$(18) CHR\$ (32); : NEXT
50 GOSUB 5øø:PRINT C $\$$ CHR\$ (18) CHR\$(157) CHR\$(148) CHR\$(-3 2);
$6 \emptyset$ GOTO $6 \emptyset$
5 бб $\mathrm{R}=\operatorname{INT}\left(8^{*} \operatorname{RND}(1)\right)+1: \mathrm{GS}=\quad "$ \{BLK\} \{WHT\} \{RED\} \{CYN\} \{PUR\} \{GRN\}\{BLU\}\{YEL\}":C\$ = MIDS (G\$,R,1):RETURN

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 $\mathrm{C} \$$ will equal the color red. This means if you print $\mathrm{C} \$$ 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-IFTHEN, 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
2\sigma PRINT A*B*C
3\sigma 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, how-ever- $10 \quad A=2: B=3: C=4$ is a shorter, simpler way to accomplish the same thing.

Two cases where READDATA 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$(50)
2ø S$(1)="ALABAMA"
3ø 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)
$2 \varnothing$ FOR X=1TO5 1 :READS $\$(\mathrm{X})$ :NEXT
$5 \emptyset \emptyset$ DATA ALABAMA, ALASKA, ARIZON A
$51 \varnothing$ DATA ARKANSAS, CALIFORNIA, C olorado

Line 10 DIMensions the string array $\mathrm{S} \$$ 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:

1 ( FOR $\mathrm{X}=828 \mathrm{TO} 838$ : READ Y: POKE \{SPACE\}X,Y:NEXT
20 SYS828
3ø DATA 169,72,32,210,255,169, 73,76,21ø,255
46 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 QUANTITY 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

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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. RESTORE 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. RESTORE 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, RESTORE 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: $\mathrm{A} \%(\mathrm{X})=$ PEEK ( $63+\mathrm{X}$ ): 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 ( $\mathrm{B} \%$ or $\mathrm{C} \%$, 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.

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 64 s 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 6 th 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 E. 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

## ALABAMA

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, Jacksonville, 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 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 C ${ }^{3}$, Judy DiFrancesco, 1625 Centennial Rd., Ft. Collins, CO 80525

## CONNECTICUT

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 (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

## GEORGIA

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

## HAWAII

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, lowa City, IA 52244

## KANSAS

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

## KENTUCKY

Capital City Commodore Club ( $4^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ), 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. (FOCUS), 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 ( $\mathrm{C}^{4}$ ), 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 Geronimo, 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

## NEBRASKA

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 JERSEY

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 Library, 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

## OHIO

Bowling Green State University User Group, Chris
Hunt, 519 Ridge \#18, Bowling Green, OH 43402
Commodore Preference Users Connection
(C.P.U. Connection), Danni Hudak, P.O. Box 42032, Brook Park, OH 44142
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

## PENNSYLVANIA

Butler Commodore 64 User Group, P.O. Box 2408, Butler, PA 16001
Environmental Protection Agency (E.P.A.) Commodore Users Group, Edward H. Cohen, 1712 Aidenn Lair Rd., Dresher, PA 19025 (Note: Open to all federal government employees and their families)
Blue Juniata Commodore Users-Group, Clifton H. Bell, Jr., 107 Washington Ave., Lewiston, PA 17044
P.C.U.C., C. Rhoads, 1338 Lynn Dr., Pottstown, PA 19464

## RHODE ISLAND

Burrillville Commodore Users Group, David Migneanlt, 28 Cherry Farm Rd., Harrisville, RI 02859

## SOUTH CAROLINA

Commodore Computer Club of Columbia, P.O Box 2775, Cayce-West Columbia, SC 29171
CAZZUG 64, 100 Oak Park Dr., Mauldin, SC 29662

## TENNESSEE

Clarksville Commodore Users Group, P.O. Box 67 , Clarksville, TN 37040
Dungeons and Dragons User's Group, Glenn Halliburton, Rt. 1, Box 28A. Cumberland City, Erin, TN 37050
Greeneville Computer Home Users Group, Harry J. Porter, Rte. 8, Box 138-T, Greeneville, TN 37743

Tri-Cities Commodore Club, Vickie Davis, c/o Computer Corner, 114 Springbrook Dr., Johnson City, TN 37601

## TEXAS

Abilene Cursor Control, Roman Reynolds, P.O. Box 6261, Abilene, TX 79608
El Paso Commodore User Group (EPCUG), Jesse Moore, 1736 Dean Martin Dr., El Paso, TX 79936
Meadows User Group (MUG), David Whittington, 11923 Scottsdale, Meadows, TX 77477
Middand Commodore Users Group, Dave Taylor, P.O. Box 7355, Midland, TX 79708

Commodore User's Group of Odessa (CUGO), Charlotte Holley, 2904 N. Alleghaney, Odessa, TX 79764
Society of Computer Owners and P.E.T. Enthusiasts (SCOPE), Allen Yoder, P.O. Box 3095, Richardson, TX 75083
Interface Computer Club, Christopher Bordovsky, pres., 7532 Triple Oaks, San Antonio, TX 78263

## UTAH

Cache Valley Commodore Users Group, Cecil Claspell, 380 W. 550 North \#4, Logan, UT 84321
Payson Area Commodore 64 Users Group (PAC 64), Mark Shepherd, P.O. Box 525, Salem, UT 84653

## VIRGINIA

Dale City Commodore Users Group, Inc., P.O. Box 2265, Dale City, VA 22193-0265
Piedmont Users Group, David Gray, 135 Beverly Rd., Danville, VA 24541
Capitol Area Commodore Enthusiasts, c/o M. Yoder, 6512 Truman Ln., Falls Church, VA 22043
Commodore User Group, Douglas A. Mullins, Box 625, Richlands, VA 24641
Commodore 64 Computer Users Group of Richmond, Virginia, R.S. Armstrong, Jr., sec., P.O. Box 9078, Richmond, VA 23225
NASA Commodore Users Group, c/o Harris Hamilton, 713 York Warwick Dr., Yorktown, VA 23692

## WASHINGTON

Pacific Northwest Commodore Club, Jeff Jones, 17214 3rd Ave. SE, Bothell, WA 98012
Longview Commodore Users Group, Stephen Jones, 626 26th Ave., Longview, WA 98632
Spokane Commodore Users Group, P.O. Box 13201, Spokane, WA 99213-3201

## WEST VIRGINIA

Elkins Area Commodore Users Group, Chris Lester, P.O. Box 2381, Elkins, WV 26241
Lewisburg Commodore User Society, David L. Haynes, 17 Silo Sq., Lewisburg, WV 24901

## WISCONSIN

Milwaukee Area Commodore Enthusiasts (M.A.C.E.), P.O. Box 183, Greendale, WI 53129

Fond du Lac Area Commodore Users Club, Dick Lendl, 1504 Shelley Ct., North Fond du Lac, WI 54935

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## 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 $\mathrm{F}-15$ 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 missiledesignation 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 short-
range 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
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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 OnCourt 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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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.
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## 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.
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\$24.95 (disk)

## B. C. III: 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)

## 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

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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
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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 $E L F$ 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.
$E L F$ 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

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## COMAL USERS GROUP, U.S.A., LIMITED

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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.


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)

## 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 vehi-cles-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 1800 s. An abundance of scenar-ios-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
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## 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 $I I$ are slightly less difficult than in its predecessor, but playability, animation, and graphics are improved throughout.
Epyx, Inc.
1043 Kiel Ct.
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$\$ 39.95$

## Tales Of Me

With Tales of $M e$, 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)

## 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 128 K 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 Froggertype 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 slow-ly-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 $40-$ column 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 CDEFGAB stand for notes. The V1 sets the voice to voice $1, \mathrm{O} 2$ 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 $(\mathrm{SN=}=2)$ 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 RETURN 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 $\mathrm{X} / \mathrm{Y}$ 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
$\mathrm{A}=\mathrm{BUMP}(1)$, 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.


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# Maze-Mania 

Mark Tuttle, Kevin Mykytyn, And Philip Nelson


#### Abstract

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-


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.

# 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.
copy to disk or tape, then run the program. First, you're presented with an option $(\mathrm{Y} / \mathrm{N})$ 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


#### Abstract

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 3 K 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 TwoMinute 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
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 threatsthey'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 5.5 K , so you'll need at least a 3 K 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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## Fred D'Ignazio <br> 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


#### Abstract

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 Observed Effect (mph)

$\left.\begin{array}{cc}\text { 0-1 } & \begin{array}{c}\text { calm, smoke rises } \\ \text { vertically }\end{array} \\ \text { di-3 } \\ \text { but not in a weather } \\ \text { vane }\end{array}\right\}$

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, al-
though 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.

The values for each category begin with January for the first 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.

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## 

## 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.

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 255 s 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. ©

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## 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 16 K 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 $\$ \mathrm{~A} 3$. 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 000 . 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 $\$ 080 \mathrm{~B}$. As you can see, the computer expects pointers to be in re-

## A BASIC Program's Structure


versed order so that the pointer 0 B 08 is, really, referring to address $\$ 080 \mathrm{~B}$. 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 " 25 " 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 STUFFERBAS (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

| 1øø *= \$Cøøø; |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| 120 | ; 64 VERSION DATASTUFFER |
| 130 ;----LABEL DEFIN |  |
| 140 |  |
| 150 | $\mathrm{PF}=$ \$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 |
| $18 \varnothing$ | EADDR $=$ \$A9; HOLDER FOR TOP OF ML PRO |
|  | GRAM BEING CONVERTED |
| $2 \varnothing \square$ | INTAFP $=$ \$B391; TRANSLATES INTEGER TO |
|  | FP FORMAT (\$D391 VIC) |
| 210 | INTASCII $=$ SBDDD; TRANSLATES FP TO ASC |

II FORMAT (\$DDDD VIC)
215 WARM $=$ \$E37B; (\$E467 VIC)
$22 \varnothing$ BASIC $=\$ \varnothing 8 \varnothing \sigma$; WHERE BASIC STARTS I N RAM ( $\$ 12 \varnothing \varnothing$ EXPANDED VIC)
225 VARS $=45$; WHERE BASIC TEXT ENDS.
230 ;

250 ;
$27 \emptyset$ LDA \#<BASIC:STA PF:LDA \#>BASIC:STA PF +1 ; SET UP START OF BASIC
$28 \emptyset$ LDA \#\$5 :STA LINENUM:LDA \#\$C3:STA LIN ENUM+1; START AT LINE 5øøøø
290 LDA \# 0 :STA COUNTER
$3 \varnothing$ TAY:STA (PF), Y; PUT ZERO BYTE (AT STA RT OF BASIC)
$31 \varnothing$ INC PF; ADJUST POINTER TO JUST PAST $\varnothing$ BYTE

320 ;
330 ;
$340 R E$
LINE NUMBER AND DATA TOKEN
$34 \varnothing$;
$35 \emptyset$ NEXTLINE INY:INY; RAISE PF BY 2 TO GO PAST LINK
$36 \emptyset$ LDA LINENUM: STA (PF), Y; STORE LINE NU MBER LOW BYTE
$37 \emptyset$ INY: LDA LINENUM+1:STA (PF), Y; STORE L INE NUMBER HIGH BYTE
380 CLC:LDA LINENUM: ADC \#10:STA LINENUM; \{SPACE\}RAISE LINE NUMBER BY $1 \emptyset$
$39 \varnothing$ LDA LINENUM $+1:$ ADC \# $\varnothing$ :STA LINENUM +1
4 ஏø INY:LDA \#\$83:STA (PF),Y:INY; STORE DA TA TOKEN
$41 \varnothing$;
$42 \varnothing$;* TRANSLATE ML PROG. BYTE INTO ASCI I CHARS.
430 ;
440 DOMORE STY Y; SAVE Y
$45 \emptyset$ LDY \#ø:LDA (PC),Y:TAY; GET BYTE OF M L
$46 \emptyset$ LDA \# $\varnothing$; SET UP FOR ROM ROUTINES
$47 \varnothing$ JSR INTAFP:JSR INTASCII; TURN ML \# IN TO ASCII
$48 \varnothing$ LDX \#1:LDY Y:LOOP LDA $\$ 1 \varnothing \varnothing, \mathrm{X}:$ BEQ MORE :STA (PF), Y:INY:INX:JMP LOOP
490 ;
5øø ;* STORE COMMA, RAISE ML PROG. POINT ER
510 ;
$52 \emptyset$ MORE INC COUNTER
530 LDA \#\$2C:STA (PF), Y:INY; STORE A COMM A
$54 \emptyset$ INC PC:BNE GOON:INC PC+1; RAISE ML PO INTER
550 GOON LDA COUNTER:CMP \#10:BEQ NEWLINE: JMP DOMORE; ONLY ALLOW $1 \varnothing$ DATA ITEMS

560
570
;* PREPARE FOR A NEW LINE OF DATA
$58 \emptyset$
$59 \varnothing$ NEWLINE DEY:LDA \# $\varnothing: S T A$ (PF), Y:STA COU NTER; STORE END OF LINE $\emptyset / F I X ~ C O U N T E R$
$6 \emptyset \emptyset$ LDA PF:STA LINELINK:LDA PF+1:STA LINE LINK+1; SAVE LINK ADDR
610 INY:STY Y:CLC:LDA PF:ADC Y:STA PF
$62 \emptyset$ LDA \# $\varnothing$ : ADC PF+1; ADD Y OFFSET TO CURRENT BASIC PROG POINTER
$63 \emptyset$ STA PF+1
$64 \varnothing$; *PF NOW POINTS TO THE LINE LINK OF FOLLOWING LINE
$65 \emptyset$; *SO PUNCH LINELINK POINTER INTO BA SIC
$66 \emptyset$ LDY \#1:STA (LINELINK), Y:DEY:LDA PF:ST A (LINELINK), Y

670
680 ; ; * SEE IF WE'RE AT THE TOP OF THE ML
690 ;
$7 ø \emptyset$ SEC:LDA EADDR:SBC PC:STA 2:LDA EADDR + 1:SBC PC+1:ORA 2
710 BCS BACK:LDA \# $\emptyset:$ DEY:STA (PF), Y
$72 \emptyset$ INY:STA (PF), Y:INY:STA (PF), Y
725 SEC:TYA:ADC PF:STA VARS:LDA \# $\varnothing: A D C$ PF +1:STA VARS $+1: J M P$ WARM; END PROG.
$73 \varnothing$ BACK JMP NEXTLINE; CONTINUE WITH NE XT LINE OF BASIC
740 ;
750 ;----STORAGE \& DATA TABLES------------
760 ;
$77 \varnothing$ LINENUM .BYTE $\emptyset \emptyset$; HOLDS CURRENT LINE NUMBER
$78 \varnothing \mathrm{Y}$. BYTE Ø; TEMPORARY HOLDING PLACE $F$ OR Y
$79 \varnothing$ COUNTER .BYTE $\varnothing$; KEEPS COUNT OF DAT A STATEMENTS PER BASIC LINE

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# Printer Wedge 

James Chandler, Jr.


#### Abstract

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 f 8 . 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 f 2 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 $\mathrm{g}, \mathrm{p}$, 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.

The standard lowercase character set of the 1525，MPS－801，and MPS－803 printers．
s．bedet 9hi jkimmpronstus い $<\gg 2$

The letters with descenders－$g$ ，$p$ ， and q－are made more readable with character set 1 ．
 ぶ』マ

Character set 2 offers more propor－ tional spacing between letters．

## Character Strings

Press f 3 to assign a string of charac－ ters to a key．This can be useful in a couple of ways．You can make pro－ gram 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 as－ sign it to the SHIFT－CLR／HOME key（by pressing f3）．After entering all replacement strings in this man－ ner，save PWEDGE／LIST．Pro－ grams 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 in－ put，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，＂［Com－ modore－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 appro－ priately．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 sur－ prised 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 indepen－ dent voices into a chord．The con－ ventional square waveform（64）is used here．

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

Probably the most unpredict－ able 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（ F 1 ）super－ imposed 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


#### Abstract

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 COMPUTE!'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 un-
expanded 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:
$20 \mathrm{Zl}=56577: \mathrm{Z} 2=56579:$ POKE53281 , 1: $\mathrm{Z} 3=1 \varnothing: \mathrm{FORA}=54272 \mathrm{TO} 54295$ : POKEA, $\varnothing: N E X T$
:rem 71
610 POKE54273,50:POKE54296,15: POKE54277,25:POKE54276,32: POKE54276,33:GOTO8ø: rem 7ø

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 $\mathrm{O} / \mathrm{A}$ switch), data (D/T), and full duplex ( $\mathrm{F} / \mathrm{H}$ ).

When you run TinyTerm, it will list the three telephone num-
bers 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 $\mathrm{f} 2, \mathrm{f} 4$, and f 6 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 $\mathrm{I} \%$ and $0 \%$.

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. 젼

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# 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, $3 \mathrm{~K}, 8 \mathrm{~K}$, or 16 K 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 progrąm. 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/STOPRESTORE, 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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## sinple answers to connoon 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 GAzette, 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 IFTHEN 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, -1 means true and 0 means false:
IF $\mathrm{A}=-1$ OR $\mathrm{B}=-1$ THEN $\mathrm{C}=10$
IF $\mathrm{A}=-1$ AND $\mathrm{B}=-1$ THEN $\mathrm{C}=10$
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, $0=o$ ff):

$$
01100001
$$

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.

## Dugloswatter

- Two problems affect the RENUM command from "MetaBASIC" (April). The first is relatively minor: After renumbering, the definition given to the $f 8$ 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- $\mathrm{A} \$(20,10)$, for ex-ample-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 black-and-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:
$\mathrm{R}=\mathrm{L}+40$ : 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 MPS802 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, "Screen80" (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 $169,18,133,10,32,33,2$ 66,32,633
170 DATA 67,206,32,81,206,76,1 ø0,207,975
18ø DATA 32,177,206,162,8,230, 3,208,1ø26
190 DATA $2,230,4,202,208,247,7$ 6,81,1050
200 DATA $2 \varnothing 7,173,0,221,41,3,73$ ,3,721
505 DATA $162,53,126,134,1,177$, 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
$54 \emptyset$ DATA $165,17,201,8,208,208$, 70,16,893
550 DATA $230,15,165,15,201,8,2$ Ø8,194,1036
58ø DATA $96,76,13,206,169,0,13$ 3,17,71ø
610 DATA $2 \boxed{ }$,76,19,2ø6,32,250, 2ø6,76,1071
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.

# M X Machine Language Entry Program For Commodore 64 and VIC-20 

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 8 K ).

ML $X$ 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 you 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:
$\begin{array}{cccc} & \mathrm{U} & \mathrm{I} & \mathrm{O} \\ \mathrm{H} & \mathrm{J} & \mathrm{K} & \mathrm{L} \\ \mathrm{M} & \end{array}$
become
$\begin{array}{lll}7 & 8 & 9 \\ 0 & 5 & 6 \\ 1 & 2 & 3\end{array}$

## 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, COMPUTE'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; $\{5$ SPACES $\}$ 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, A 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, $\{8 \mathrm{~A}\}$ ), type the key as many times as indicated (in our example, enter eight SHIFTed A's).

If a key is enclosed in special brackets, $\mathbb{B}$, 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.

| When You Read: |  | Press: | See: |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| [CLR | SHIFT | CLR/HOME | 呦 |
| [HOME] |  | CLR/HOME | $\cdots$ |
| (UP) | SHIFT | 1 crsr 1 |  |
| \{Down\} |  | 1 CRSR 1 | 10.1 |
| \{LEET | SHIFT | -CRSR $\rightarrow$ |  |
| \{RIGHT \} |  | $\rightarrow$ CRSR |  |
| (RVS) | CTRL | 9 | 㹇 |
| [OFF\} | CTRL | 0 |  |
| [BLK] | CTRL | 1 |  |
| \{WHT\} | CTRL | 2 | I": |
| \{RED \} | CTRL | 3 | $\stackrel{\square}{\text { + }}$ |
| \{CYN \} | CTRL | 4 | , |

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.

| When You Read: | Press: |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| [PUR | CTRL | 5 |
| [GRN] | CTRL | 6 |
| (BLU) | CTRL | 7 |
| [YEL\} | CTRL | 8 |
| [ F1 \} |  | 1. |
| \{ F2 \} | SHIFT | 11 |
| \{ F3 \} |  | 13 |
| [54 $\}$ | SHIFT | 13 |
| [ F5 |  | 15 |
| \{ F6 \} | SHIFT | 55 |
| \{ F7 \} |  | 47 |
| $1 \mathrm{F8}$ ) | SHIFT | 77 |

## Tracker

（Article on page 69．）
5 POKE52，48：POKE56，48：CLR
：rem 234
1 （ PRINT＂$\{$ CLR $\}$（ 2 DOWN \} (RIGHT \} P LEASE WAIT FOR SET UP．．．＂
：rem 245
15 GOSUB9øøø ：rem 175
2ø POKE53281，1：POKE5328ø，7：POK $\mathrm{ET}+24,15: \mathrm{TS}=\varnothing: \mathrm{TL}=3$ ：rem 55
25 PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{5 DOWN\}\{BLK\}
\｛5 RIGHTTGAME INSTRUCTIONS
（SPACE\}(Y/N)": POKE198, $\varnothing$
：rem 158
3ø GETAS：IFAS＝＂Y＂THENGOSUB8øøø ：GOTO35
：rem 2
32 IFAS＝＂N＂THENGOTO35 ：rem 248
33 GOTO3ø ：rem 2
35 PRINT＂$\left\{\right.$ CLR \} $\left\{5\right.$ DOWN\}\{BLK ${ }^{\prime \prime}:$ I NPUT＂\｛5 RIGHT\}SKILL LEVEL ( 1－5）＂；SK
：rem 4
40 IFSK＜1ORSK＞5THEN35 ：rem 71
$45 \mathrm{BV}=1 \varnothing$＊ $\mathrm{SK}: \mathrm{BS}=24 * \mathrm{BV}: \mathrm{SK}=1 \mathrm{NT}$（ $3 \varnothing$ ／SK－1．5）
：rem 221
5б P＝1ø65： $\mathrm{S}=91: \mathrm{A}=1$ 1064： $\mathrm{C=9}: \mathrm{Y}=3 \varnothing$ ： $\mathrm{Cl}=9: \mathrm{SC}=\varnothing$
：rem 252
55 PRINT＂\｛CLR\}(BLK\} TE2 $3+\{$ BLK $\}$ $\operatorname{RE} 2 \exists+\{B L K\} A\{2 \exists+\{B L K\} C\{2 \exists+$ \｛BLK\}K\& $2 \exists+\{B L K\} E \& 2 \exists+\{B L K\}{ }^{\prime \prime}$ SPC（13）＂SCORE：＂：rem 223
$6 \emptyset$ POKEA，FC：POKEA＋T，4：POKE2ø23 ，160：POKE56295，10：POKEP，Y：P OKEP＋T， 6
：rem 224
64 FORN＝1TO5：MN＝INT（RND（1）＊（19 $80-118())+1180:$ POKEMN，$Q:$ POK EMN + T， 5 ：NEXT
：rem 176
66 FORN $=1$ TO1 $0: M N=I N T(\operatorname{RND}(1) *(1$ 98ø－118ஏ））+118 ： ：POKEMN， 28 ：P OKEMN＋T， 14 ：NEXT ：rem 39
68 GOSUB7øø：TI\＄＝＂øøøøøø＂
：rem 33
$7 \emptyset$ PRINT＂（HOME \} \{RED \} "SPC ( 34) SC
：rem 155
8 IFTI §＞＂øøø159＂THEN465
：rem 55
82 IF（INT（TI／60）／SK）－INT（INT（T I／60）／SK）＝øTHEN2øøø：rem 135
84 PRINT＂$\{$ HOME $\}$＂ $\operatorname{SPC}(15)$＂E4引＂（1 2ø－INT（TI／6ø））＂$\{$ LEFT $\}$
（ 2 SPACES SECS（LEFT\} "
：rem 243
86 GOSUB1 $\varnothing ø$ ：$M=P:$ IFFB $=$ Ø THENS $=x$ ：ONJVGOTO96，164，92，162，98，1 øø，94，1ø6：GOTO9ø ：rem 96
88 ONJVGOTO96，86，92，86，98，86，9 4，86
$90 \mathrm{~S}=\mathrm{Y}: \mathrm{Cl}=6:$ GOTO15 $\varnothing$
92 P＝P＋1：GOTO12 $\varnothing$
94 P＝P－1：GOTO12ø
$96 \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{P}-4 \varnothing$ ：GOTO12 $2 \varnothing$
：rem 138 ：rem 124 ：rem 170 ：rem 174
$98 \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{P}+4 \varnothing$ ： $\mathrm{GOTO} 12 \varnothing$
：rem 227
：rem 227
$162 \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{P}+41$ ： CO 120
：rem 11
$1 \varnothing 2 \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{P}+41$ ： GOTO 2ø ：rem 6
1 104 P＝P－39：GOTO12ø ：rem 17
$106 \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{P}-41$
：rem 6
$12 \sigma$ IFP $<1 \varnothing 64$ THENP $=P+4 \varnothing$ ：rem $2 \varnothing$
$13 \varnothing$ IFP＞ $2 \varnothing 23$ THENP $=P-4 \emptyset:$ rem 21
135 IFP＝ATHENP＝M：POKEM，Y：POKEM ＋T，C：GOTOBø ：rem 185
$145 \operatorname{IFPEEK}(\mathrm{P})=86$ THEN 455
：rem 103
$15 \varnothing$ IFPEEK（ P ）＝QTHENY＝Q：C＝5：GOT $016 \varnothing$ ：rem 136
$155 \operatorname{IFPEEK}(\mathrm{P})=28$ THENY $=28: \mathrm{C}=14$ ：rem 229
160 IFPEEK $(M)=Q$ THENS $=Q: C l=5: G O$ TO17Ø
：rem 178
$165 \operatorname{IFPEEK}(M)=28$ THENS $=28: C 1=14$ ：rem 14
17ø POKEP，Y：POKEP＋T，C：Y＝3б：POK

EM，S：POKEM + T，Cl：S＝91：C＝6：C 1＝9：IFJV＜＞ØTHENGOSUB55 $\varnothing$
：rem 36
175 IFP 2623 THENPOKE2б23，160： P OKE56295，10：GOTO8ø ：rem 67
$21 \varnothing$ IFA $+4 \sigma>2$ 2 23 THEN $23 \varnothing$ ：rem 187
$22 \varnothing \operatorname{IF}(\operatorname{PEEK}(A+4 \varnothing)=\operatorname{SORPEEK}(\mathrm{A}+4 \varnothing$ $)=$ QORPEEK $(A+4 \emptyset)=28)$ THENA $=A$ $+4 \varnothing: \mathrm{F}=\mathrm{A}-4 \varnothing$ ： $\mathrm{GOTO} 3 \boxminus \varnothing$ ：rem 95
$23 \varnothing \operatorname{IP}(\operatorname{PEEK}(A+1)=\operatorname{SORPEEK}(A+1)=$ QORPEEK $(A+1)=28)$ THENA $=A+1$ ： $\mathrm{F}=\mathrm{A}-1$ ：GOTO $3 \varnothing \varnothing$
：rem 97
$24 \varnothing \operatorname{IF}(\operatorname{PEEK}(A-1)=\operatorname{SORPEEK}(A-1)=$ QORPEEK $(A-1)=28$ ）THENA $=A-1$ ： $\mathrm{F}=\mathrm{A}+1$ ： GOTO O $\varnothing \varnothing$
：rem 104
$25 \varnothing \operatorname{IF}(\operatorname{PEEK}(A-4 \varnothing)=\operatorname{SORPEEK}(\mathrm{A}-4 \varnothing$ $)=$ CORPEEK $(A-4 \varnothing)=28)$ THENA $=A$ $-4 \varnothing: F=A+4 \varnothing:$ GOTO3øø：rem 164
260 GOTOBø
：rem 57
3 бø $\operatorname{IF}$（ $\mathrm{A}=19830 \mathrm{RA}=2 \mathrm{E} 22$ ）THENPOKE A，FC：POKEA＋T， $4:$ POKEF，X：GOT 044ஏ
：rem 198
$4 \varnothing \varnothing$ IFA＝PTHENA＝F：POKEA，FC：POKE A＋T，4：GOTOBø ：rem 167
$41 \varnothing \operatorname{IFPEEK}(\mathrm{~A})=$ QTHENSC $=\mathrm{SC}+(2 * \mathrm{BV}$ ）：GOSUB6øø ：rem 193
$42 \varnothing \operatorname{IFPEEK}(A)=28$ THENSC $=S C+B V: G$ OSUB6øø ：rem 46
$43 \varnothing$ POKEA，FC：POKEA＋T，4：POKEF，X ：GOSUB525：IFF＝1064 THENPOKE F，86：POKEF＋T，$\sigma$ ：rem 173

## 435 GOTO7ø

 ：rem 6044ø POKE2ø23，FC：POKE56295，4：PO KEA， $\mathrm{X}: \mathrm{SC}=\mathrm{SC}+(4 * \mathrm{BV})$ ：rem $9 \varnothing$
45 Ø PRINT＂\｛CLR\}"SPC(6)"
（11 DOWN）\｛BLU\} HOORAY! HERB IE＇S HOME SAFE！＂：GOSUB70ø： GOTO47ø
：rem 1 Ø8
455 PRINT＂\｛CLR\}"SPC(6)"
\｛11 DOWN\}\{BLU\}OUCH! ZAPPED BY A DEADLY XI＂：GOSUB9øø： TL＝TL－1
：rem 17
$46 \varnothing$ GOTO47ø
：rem 110
465 PRINT＂（CLR）＂SPC（6）＂
（11 DOWN\}(BLU)OH, NOI HERB IE IS STRANDED ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ ：GOSUB8øø： TL＝TL－1
：rem 55
47ø PRINTTAB（14）＂$\{9$ UP\} (RED $\}$ LE VEL＂BV／10：PRINTTAB（12）＂ \｛RVS\} HIGH SCORE \{OFF\}: （BLK）＂HS ：rem 9
475 IFBV $>1 \emptyset$ ANDSC $<(B S-(4 * B V)) / 2$ THENSC $=\mathrm{SC}-(4 * \mathrm{BV}):$ IFSC $<$ ØTHE NSC $=\varnothing$
：rem $2 ø 7$
$48 \varnothing$ TS $=T S+S C: I F S C=$ BSTHENTS $=T S+$ 5øø
：rem 147
482 PRINTTAB（2）＂$\{$ DOWN \} 2 23THIS （SPACE \} ROUND: $\mathbb{E} 4$ ヨ＂SCSPC（2）＂ ［2马GAME TOTAL：$\{\mathrm{BLK}\}$＂TS
：rem 231
484 IFSC＝BSTHENPRINT＂（HOME \}
 （SPACE）PERFECT ROUND BONUS -5 －$\varnothing 1111(2$ SPACES $)$ （5 DOWN）＂
：rem 52
486 IFTS $>$ HSTHENHS $=$ TS：PRINTTAB（ 1ø）＂$\{$ DOWN $\}$（RED\}A NEW HIGH \｛SPACE \}SCORE 111":PRINT" \｛HOME \} 4 DOWN\} (BLK)"SPC(25 ）HS
：rem 117
488 IFTL＝øTHENPRINT＂${ }^{(9} 9$ DOWN $\}$＂： GOTO5øø
：rem 225
$49 \varnothing$ PRINTTAB（1б）＂$\{9$ DOWN）（BLK） TRACKERS LEFT＝＂：rem 231
$492 \mathrm{TC}=26$ ：FORN＝1TOTL：PRINTTAB（ TC）＂$\{\mathrm{UP}\}$ \｛BLU\} $\dagger$＂： $\mathrm{TC}=\mathrm{TC}+2: \mathrm{NE}$ XT
：rem 78
494 FORN＝1TO8ø日曰：NEXT：IFTL＞ØTH EN5
：rem 147
$5 ø \varnothing$ PRINTTAB（16）＂ $\mathbb{E} 4 \exists$（RVS）SORR Y，GAME OVER．\｛OFF\}":PRINT TAB（11）＂\｛2 DOWN\}E2马\{RVS\} $P$

LAY AGAIN？\｛OFF\} \{BLK\}Y/N" ：rem 164
510 GETAS：IFA\＄＝＂＂THEN51б
：rem 79
515 IFAS＝＂Y＂THEN2ø ：rem 25ø
520 END ：rem 110
525 POKET＋5，Ø：POKET＋6，240：POKE T，15：POKET＋1，67 ：rem 188
530 POKET＋4，17：POKET＋4，16：POKE T，$\varnothing$ ：POKET $+1, \varnothing:$ RETURN
：rem 101
550 POKET＋5，ø：POKET＋6，240：POKE T＋1，12：POKET， 143 ：rem 226
555 POKET＋4，129：POKET＋4，128：PO KET，Ø：POKET＋1，Ø：RETURN ：rem 212
$6 \varnothing 0$ POKET＋5，96：POKET＋6，$\varnothing$
：rem 142
665 POKET，75：POKET＋1，34：rem 98
$61 \varnothing$ POKET＋4，33：FORN＝1TO4ø：NEXT N：POKET＋4，32
：rem 99
515 POKET，52：POKET＋1，43：POKET＋ 4，33：FORN＝1TO4ø：NEXTN：POKE T＋4， 32
：rem 1øø
62 РOKET， 97 ：POKET $+1,51$ ：POKET + 4，33：FORN＝1TO1øб：NEXTN：POK ET＋4， 32 ：rem 149
625 POKET，$\varnothing:$ POKET $+1, \varnothing:$ RETURN ：rem 11
7 7ø POKET＋5， $0:$ POKET＋6，240：POKE $\mathrm{T}+12,0: \mathrm{POKET}+13,240: \mathrm{POKET}+$ 19，$\varnothing$ ：POKET＋2ø，24б ：rem 37
762 FORI $=1$ TO3
：rem 13
704 POKET，195：POKET＋1，16：POKET $+8,4:$ POKET $+7,48$ ： $\mathrm{POKET}+15,3$ 3：POKET＋14，135 ：rem 190
766 GOSUB750：FORN＝1TO200：NEXT： GOSUB76ஏ ：rem 155
7 708 POKET，31：POKET＋1，21：POKET＋ 8，5：РОКЕT＋7，71：POKET＋15，42 ：POKET＋14，62 ：rem 79
710 GOSUB750：FORN＝1TO300：NEXT： GOSUB76ø
：rem 151
712 POKET，96：POKET＋1，22：POKET＋ 8，5：РОКЕT＋7，152：РOKET＋15，4 4：POKET＋14，193 ：rem 189
714 GOSUB750：FORN＝1TO500：NEXT： GOSUB760： $\mathrm{NS}=150$
：rem 75
716 FORJ＝1TO2：POKET，135：POKET＋ $1,33:$ POKET $+8,8:$ POKET $+7,97$ ： POKET＋15，67：POKET＋14，15 ：rem 68
718 GOSUB750：FORN＝1TONS：NEXTN： NS＝50：GOSUB760：NEXTJ：NEXTI
：rem 253
720 POKET，223：POKET＋1，29：POKET $+8,7:$ POKET $+7,119$ ：POKET +15 ， 59：POKET＋14，190 ：rem 243
722 GOSUB750：FORN＝1TO2øø：NEXT： GOSUB760 ：rem 153
724 POKET， $30:$ POKET $+1,25:$ POKET + 8，6：POKET＋7，71：POKET＋15，50 ：POKET＋14，6ø ：rem 78
726 GOSUB750：FORN＝1TO3øø：NEXT： GOSUB76ø ：rem 158
728 POKET， 96 ：POKET $+1,22$ ：POKET + 8，44：POKET＋7，193：POKET＋15， 16：POKET＋14，195
：rem 253
73ø GOSUB750：FORN＝1TO9ø0：NEXT： GOSUB76ø
：rem 159
732 POKET，$:$ ：РOKET＋1，$:$ ：РOKET＋7， Ø：POKET＋8，$\varnothing:$ POKET＋14，$\varnothing$ ：POK $\mathrm{ET}+15,0 \quad$ ：rem 58
740 RETURN ：rem 123
750 POKET＋4，17：POKET＋11，17：POK ET＋18，17：RETURN ：rem 239
760 POKET＋4，16：POKET＋11，16：POK ET $+18,16$ ：RETURN ：rem 237
8øø POKET＋5，0：POKET＋6，240：FORH $\mathrm{N}=255 \mathrm{TOLSTEP-2:} \mathrm{POKET,50:} \mathrm{PO}$ KET＋1， HN ：rem 254
81б POKET＋4，17：POKET＋4，16：NEXT

HN：POKET，$\varnothing:$ POKET $+1, \varnothing$ ：RETUR $\mathrm{N} \quad:$ rem 117
85ø POKET＋5，9：POKET＋6，$\varnothing$ ：POKET， $246:$ POKET＋1， $2:$ POKET＋4， 33
：rem 9
860 FORJ＝1TO8Ø：NEXT：POKET＋4，32 ：POKET，$\varnothing:$ POKET＋1，$:$ ：RETURN
：rem 22
9ø0 POKET＋5，Ø：POKET＋6，236：POKE T，5：POKET＋1，1：POKET＋4，129 ：rem 53
910 FORN＝1TO15ø0：NEXT：POKET＋4， 128：RETURN ：rem 28
$1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ SN＝SNAND1 ：JS＝PEEK（PA＋SN）： JV＝JSANDJM ：rem 73
1010 FORJI＝1TO8：IFJV＝JV（JI）THE N1ø3ø ：rem 162
1ø2ø NEXT：JI＝ø ：rem 60
$1630 \mathrm{JV}=\mathrm{JI}: \mathrm{FB}=-((\mathrm{JSANDFM})=\mathrm{ZR})$ ： RETURN ：rem 8
$2 ø \varnothing \varnothing \mathrm{MI}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{RND}(1)$＊（1933－1424） ）＋1424：FORN＝1TO4：XX＝X
：rem 163
$2 \varnothing 1 \varnothing \operatorname{IF}(\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{MI})=3 \varnothing$ RPEEK $(\mathrm{MI})=$ 31）THENMI $=$ MI +1 ：GOTO2ø1 $\varnothing$
：rem 199
$2 ø 2 \varnothing \operatorname{IF}(\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{MI})=91 \operatorname{ORPEEK}(\mathrm{MI})=$ 280RPEEK（MI）$=$ 毋ORPEEK（MI）$=$ 86）THENXX＝86 ：rem 2øø
2030 POKEMI，27：FORG＝11TO2STEP－ 1：POKEMI＋T，G：NEXTG：GOSUB8 50：POKEMI，XX：POKEMI＋T，$\varnothing$
：rem 82
$2 \varnothing 4 \sigma \mathrm{MI}=\mathrm{MI}+1$ ：NEXT：IF（PEEK（MI）＜ ＞30ANDPEEK（MI）＜＞31）THENPO KEMI，86：POKEMI＋T，$\varnothing$ ：rem 44

## 2050 GOTO8ø

：rem 104
8 8øø PRINT＂$\{$ CLR $\}$ \｛DOWN\}"TAB(8)" \｛PUR\} $4 \mathrm{E} 2 \mathrm{Z}+++++$（BLK\}TRACK ER $\{23+++++\{$ BLU $\} \dagger "$
：rem 173
8 © $1 \varnothing$ PRINT＂\｛2 DOWN\}E4引\{RIGHT\}U SE PORT 2 JOYSTICK TO MOV E TRACKER．＂
：rem 88
$8 \emptyset 15$ PRINT＂$\{2$ RIGHT\}FIRE BUTTO N LAYS TRACK．＂：rem 183
$8 \varnothing 2 \sigma$ PRINT＂${ }^{(D O W N}$ \} ${ }^{\text {RIGHT }}$ \}WHEN T RACKER IS HOME，PURPLE HE RBIE＂
：rem 127
8625 PRINT＂$\{2$ RIGHT \}CAN MOVE 0 n TRACK AND COLLECT PTS．＂ ：rem 243
8 8 $3 \varnothing$ PRINT＂$\{$ DOWN\} \{RIGHT\}THE ME anies leave deadly X＇s．＂
：rem 265
$8 \boxed{35}$ PRINT＂$\{2$ RIGHT $\}$ DON＇T LET \｛SPACE\}TRACKER RUN INTO T HEM．＂
：rem 179
$804 \varnothing$ PRINT＂$\{$ DOWN \} \{RIGHT\}TRACKE R \＆PURPLE HERBIE ARE PAR ALYZED＂SPC（4）＂WHEN MEANIE S APPEAR．＂
：rem $21 \varnothing$
$8 ø 45$ PRINT＂$\{$ DOWN \} (RIGHT\} USE TR ACKER TO BUILD A NEW PATH AFTER＂：PRINT＂$\{2$ RIGHT $\}$ ME ANIES ATTACK．＂：rem 211
865 © PRINT＂$\{$ DOWN $\}$（RIGHT \} DON' $T$ \｛SPACE\}BE TOO GREEDY--YOU ＇RE IN A RACE＂：rem 165
8055 PRINT＂$\{2$ RIGHT $\}$ AGAINST TH E CLOCK TO GET HERBIE HOM EI＂：GOSUB7øø ：rem 254
8 86も PRINTTAB（7）＂$\{2$ DOWN \} \{BLK \} HIT \｛RVS\}RETURN\{OFF\} TO C ONTINUE＂
：rem 33
$8 \emptyset 65$ GETAS：IFAS＝＂＂THEN8छ65
：rem 201
$807 \varnothing$ IFAS＜＞CHR\＄（13）THEN8ø6ø
：rem 24ø
81øø PRINT＂\｛CLR\}"SPC(9)"\{DOWN\} \｛RVS\}843 CAST OF CHARACTE RS \｛OFF\}\{DOWN\}" :rem 222

811の $\mathrm{LN}=72$ ： $\mathrm{FORV}=1 \mathrm{TOB}$ ：rem $2 \boxed{ }$ 8115 PRINTTAB（12）＂$\left\{\right.$ DOWN ${ }^{2} \mathrm{CC}$（V ）；CT\＄（V）＂（BLK\}-- ";CN\$(V ）：rem 239
812ø POKET＋5，9：POKET＋6，21ø：POK ET＋1，LN：POKET，143：LN＝LN－3 ：rem 91
8125 POKET＋12，9：POKET＋13，210：P OKET＋8，LN：POKET＋7， $210: \mathrm{LN}=$ LN－3
：rem 32
813ø POKET＋19，9：POKET＋2ø，210：P OKET＋15，LN：POKET＋14，2ø9：L $\mathrm{N}=\mathrm{LN}-3$
：rem 133
8135 POKET＋4，17：POKET＋11，17：PO KET $+18,17$
：rem 10
8140 FORI＝1TO5øø：NEXTI：rem 101
8145 POKET $+4,16:$ POKET $+11,16:$ PO KET＋18， 16
：rem 8
815 FORJ＝1TO2øø：NEXTU：NEXTV
：rem 52
8155 FORN＝TTOT＋23：POKET， $0: N E X T$
：rem 178
8160 PRINTTAB（8）＂$\{2$ DOWN $\}$［43HI T（RVS）RETURN\｛OFF\} TO CON TINUE＂
：rem 42
8165 GETAS：IFA\＄＝＂＂THEN8165
：rem 203
8170 IFAS＜＞CHRS（13）THEN8160
：rem 242
8175 RETURN ：rem 181
$9 \varnothing 6 \varnothing \mathrm{PA}=5632 \varnothing: \mathrm{JM}=15: \mathrm{FM}=16: \mathrm{ZR}=\varnothing$ ： $\mathrm{T}=54272: \mathrm{X}=32$ ：rem 210
$961 \varnothing \mathrm{FC}=31: \mathrm{Q}=164: \mathrm{FORN}=\mathrm{TTOT}+24$ ： POKEN，$\varnothing$ ：NEXT ：rem 107
9ø2б FORJI＝1TO8：READJV（JI）：NEX T
：rem 225
9ø36 POKE56334，PEEK（56334）AND2 54：POKE1，PEEK（1）AND251
：rem 237
9ø46 FORI $=\emptyset$ TO2ø47：POKE12288 + I， PEEK（53248＋I）：NEXTI
：rem 154
9650 POKE1，PEEK（1）OR4：POKE5633 4，PEEK（56334）OR1 ：rem 189
9660 POKE53272，（PEEK（53272）AND 24б）+12
：rem 238
9676 FORCH＝ØTO 39：READNW：POKE12 $504+\mathrm{CH}$ ，NW：NEXTCH ：rem 169
$9 ø 8$ FORV＝1TO8：READCC\＄（V），CT\＄（ V），CN\＄（V）：NEXTV：RETURN
：rem 253
1 øøøø DATA14，6，7，5，13，9，11，10
：rem 166
1ø1øø DATA255，195，255，219，219， 219，219，219 ：rem 35
16260 DATA6Ø，6Ø，195，219，219，19 5，60，60 ：rem 79
$1636 \emptyset$ DATA219，219，219，126，126， 219，219，219 ：rem 28
1646ø DATA6Ø，36，255，255，255，21 9，24，126 ：rem 129
16500 DATA $255,219,219,255,255$ ， 195，231，255 ：rem 33
10600 DATA＂\｛BLU\}"," $\uparrow$＂，TRACKER irem 122
$1676 \varnothing$ DATA＂E2g＂，＂$\pm$＂，TRACK
：rem 215
$108 \sigma \varnothing$ DATA＂$\{$ PUR\}", "4", PURPLE \｛SPACE \}HERBIE :rem 117
16906 DATA＂\｛GRN\}","\{RVS\}\$ \｛OFF\}", 2б-1øø PTS
：rem 241
11øøø DATA＂E7ダ，＂£＂，16－5ø P TS $\quad$ rem 204
 ，HOME 4б－2øø PTS：rem 1 16 11200 DATA＂$\{$ RED $\}$＂，＂［＂，MEANIE ：rem 2ø
$113 \sigma 0$ DATA＂\｛BLK\}", "V", DEADLY \｛SPACE\}X $\quad$ ：rem 96

## Zounds！

（Article on page 81．）
Program 1：Waveform 23
1 （ FORL＝54272TO54295：POKEL，Ø： N EXT：POKE54296，15 irem 16
26 POKE54277，8：POKE54278，255：P OKE54276，23：REM COMPARE WIT H 17 ， 21 OR 33 ：rem 154
4б FORF2＝15TO3øSTEP5：POKE54287 ，F2
trem 244
50 FORF1＝1TO255STEP4：POKE54273 ，F1：NEXTF1：NEXTF2：POKE54278 .15
trem 215
Program 2：Hear See Chord
10 FORL＝54272TO54295：POKEL， $0: N$ EXT：POKE54296，15 ：rem 16
$20 \mathrm{~V} 1=54276: \mathrm{V} 2=54283: \mathrm{V} 3=5429$ ：

：rem 2ø1
30 POKE54275，8：POKE54282，8：POK E54289，8：REM SQUARE WAVE US ED WITH WAVEFORM 65 ：rem 9
4б POKE54277，2：POKE54278，12：RE M ADSR V
：rem 203
5ø POKE54284，2：POKE54285，12：RE M ADSR V2 ：rem 201
60 POKE54291，2：POKE54292，12：RE M ADSR V3 ：rem 199
76 POKE54273，16：POKE54272，195： REM C
：rem 199
8ø POKE5428ø，21：POKE54279，31：R EM E ：rem 144
9б POKE54287，25：POKE54286，36：R EM G ：rem 155
1 1б FORZ＝1TO3日：POKEV1，W：REM TO tal NO．OFNOTES TO BE PLAY ED ：rem 45
110 FORT＝1TOQ：NEXT：REM TIME DE LAY ：rem 106
12 （ POKEV2，W：POKEV1，W－1 ：REM TU RNS ON\｛4 SPACES\}VOICE 2, T URNS OFF VOICE 1 trem 231
13б FORT＝1TOQ：NEXT：POKEV2，W－1： REM AFTER DELAY TURNS OFF \｛SPACE］VOICE 2 ：rem 154
$14 \sigma$ POKEV 3 ，W：POKEV2，W－1：REM TU RNS ON\｛4 SPACES\}VOICE 3, T URNS OFF VOICE 2 ：rem 237
150 FORT＝1TOQ：NEXT：POKEV3，W－1： REM AFTER DELAY TURNS OFF ［SPACE］VOICE 3 ：rem 158 $160 \mathrm{Q}=\mathrm{Q}-5$ ：NEXT：REM TIME DELAY ［SPACE］IS DECREASING，THUS NOTES PLAYED MORE RAPIDLY ：rem 126
176 FORT＝1TO120ן： NEXT ：END
：rem 49
Program 3：Rubber Band In A

## Drum

1б FORL＝54272TO54295：POKEL，$\varnothing$ ：N EXT：POKE54296，15 ：rem 16
26 POKE54277，6：REM ATTACK／DECA Y（SUSTAIN／RELEASE IS G） ：rem 219
 $+1: \mathrm{Q}=\mathrm{INT}\left(16 \mathrm{D}^{2} \mathrm{RND}(1)\right)+1:$ REM \｛SPACE\}z $=$ NO．OF SOUNDS
：rem 269
46 POKE54273，40：REM UNCHANGING FREQUENCY FOR VOICE ONE
trem 25
5ø $\mathrm{F} 2=\mathrm{INT}(55$＊ $\mathrm{RND}(1))+1$ ：REM VAR IABLE FREQUENCY FOR VOICE 2 TO BE POKED NEXT LINE
srem 85
$6 \emptyset$ POKE54287，F2 ：rem 67
$7 \varnothing$ POKE54276，23：REM TURNS ON V OICE 1 WITH WAVEFORM 23 ：rem 53
$8 \varnothing$ FORT＝1TOQ：NEXT：REM VARIABLE TIME BETWEEN SOUNDS
：rem 247
9ø FOKE54276，128：NEXTZ：REM TUR N OFF VOICE 23 WITH A 128 Y IELDS UNIQUE SOUND ：rem 153

## Program 4：Harmonix

$1 \varnothing$ FORT＝54272TO54295：POKET，$\varnothing$ ：N EXT：POKE54296，15 irem 32
$26 \mathrm{AD}=15$ ： $\mathrm{SR}=190$ ：REM ENVELOPE V alues to be poked into voic ES 2 AND 3 NEXT LINE
：rem 263
$3 \varnothing$ POKE54284，AD：POKE54291，AD：$P$ OKE54285，SR：POKE54292，SR
：rem 235
4б POKE54283，21：POKE5429ø，23：R EM TURNS $\{2$ SPACES\}ON VOICES 2 AND 3
：rem 126
50 FORFl＝2øбTO1STEP－1ø：POKE542 73，F1
：rem 65
$6 \emptyset$ FORF2＝2øøTO1STEP－50：FORF3＝1 TO4：POKE5428ø，F2：POKE54287， F3：NEXTF3
：rem 47
7 7 NEXTF2：NEXTF1：FORQ $=15$ TO日STE P－．1：POKE54296，Q：NEXTQ：REM \｛SPACE\}STOPS SOUND GRADUALL $\mathbf{Y}$
：rem 93

## Program 5：Falling Sitar

10 FORL＝54272TO54295：POKEL，Ø：N EXT：POKE54296，15 ：rem 16
2б POKE54277，4：POKE54278，12：RE $M$ ADSR
：rem 68
$36 \mathrm{~F} 2=150: Q=50:$ REM $Q$ IS STARTI NG SPEED，$(2$ SPACES $\}$ DECREASE D IN LINE 8 Ø TO SPEED UP
：rem 79
40 FORZ＝1TO50：REM NO．OF CYCLE S ：rem 92
$45 \mathrm{Fl}=\mathrm{INT}(1 \varnothing \varnothing * \mathrm{RND}(1))+1 \varnothing$ ：POKE5 4276，23：REMEMBRR THIS WAVEF ORM？
：rem 111
50 FORT＝1TOQ：NEXTT ：rem 267
60 POKE54273，Fl：REM RANDOM FRE Q ：rem 74
76 POKE54287，F2：REM DESCENDING FREQ
：rem $10 \varnothing$
$8 \varnothing$ POKE54276，2ø： $\mathrm{Q}=\mathrm{Q}-1: \mathrm{F} 2=\mathrm{F} 2-3$ ： NEXTZ：POKE54273，30：REM 36 G IVES LAST TONE ONLY：rem $23 \varnothing$

## Program 6：Glissando

16 FORT＝54272TO54295：POKET， $6: N$ EXT：POKE54296，15 ：rem 32
$2 \varnothing \mathrm{~A}=15$ ： $\mathrm{D}=167$ ：REM ADSR VALUES \｛SPACE\}TO BE POKED INTO ENV ELOPE REGISTERS NEXT LINE ：rem 5
$3 \emptyset$ POKE54277，A：POKE54284，A：POK E54291，A：POKE54278，D：POKE54 285，D：POKE54292，D ：rem 99
40 POKE54286，50：POKE54287，4Ø：R em Carefully chosen frequen CIES FOR VOICE 3 ：rem 127
50 POKE54276，33：POKE54283，23：P OKE5429ø，23：REM TURNS ON AL L THREE VOICES
：rem 157
60 FORF1＝1あTO5øSTEPI：POKE54273 ，F1：REM VOICE 1 FREQUENCIES
：rem 231
7 FORF $2=3$＝TOISTEP－5 ：POKE5428 ，F2：REM VOICE 2 FREQUENCIES
：rem 232
75 NEXTF2：NEXTF1 ：rem 19
8ø POKE54276，32：POKE54283，32：P OKE54290， 32 ：REM TURNS VOICE S OFF
：rem 14ø

# Machine Language For Beginners 

（Article on page 77．）

## Program 2：Datastuffer－64

## Version

10 FORI $=49152$ TO 49361 ：READD：POK EI，D：CS＝CS＋D：NEXT ：rem 196 2ø IFCS＜＞3øøø3THEN PRINT＂ERROR IN DATA STATEMENTS＂：rem 58 5øøøø DATA169，ø，133，163，169，8， 133，164，169，8ø ：rem 174 $5061 \emptyset$ DATA141，208，192，169，195，

141，269，192，169， $0:$ rem 68
5øø2ø DATA141，211，192，168，145，
163，23ø，163，2øø，2øø ：rem 137
5øø3ø DATA173，2ø8，192，145，163，
2øø，173，209，192，145
：rem 161
$50 ø 46$ DATA163，24，173，208，192，1
Ø5，10，141，2ø8，192：rem 51
$5 ø \emptyset 5 \emptyset$ DATA173，2ø9，192，1ø5， 0,14
1，209，192，200，169：rem 55
50660 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
5øø8ø DATA162，1，172，210，192，18 9， $0,1,24 \varnothing, 7$
：rem 6
$50 \boxminus 9 \varnothing$ DATA145，163，2ø0，232，76，8 5，192，238，211，192：rem 68 5ø1øø DATA169，44，145，163，2ø0，2 30，167，2ø8，2，230：rem 254 50110 DATA168，173，211，192，2ø1， $10,240,3,76,64$ ：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
$5 \emptyset 14 \emptyset$ DATA192， $24,165,163,169,2$ $10,192,133,163,169$ ：rem 114
5ø15ø DATAの，1ø1，164，133，164，16
Ø，1，145，165，136 ：rem 2øø
50160 DATA165，163，145，165，56，1 65，169，229，167，133 ：rem 135
5ø17ø DATA2，165，170，229，168，5， 2，176，26，169：rem 82
50180 DATAØ，136，145，163，2ø0，14 5，163，2øø，145，163：rem 46
5ø190 DATA56，152，1ø1，163，133，4 5，169， $0,1 \varnothing 1,164$ ：rem $2 \varnothing 9$
5ø2øø DATA133，46，76，123，227，76 ，28，192，,$\varnothing \quad$ ：rem 15

## Program 3：Datastuffer－－VIC

## Version

1 （FORI＝2048ØTO2Ø689：READD：POK EI，D：CS＝CS + D：NEXT ：rem 191
$2 \sigma$ IFCS＜＞ 27936 THENPRINT＂ERROR
\｛SPACE\} IN DATA STATEMENTS"
：rem 73
5øøøø DATA169，Ø，133，163，169，18 $, 133,164,169,80$ ：rem 223
5øø1Ø DATA141，2ø8，8Ø，169，195，1
$41,209,80,169, \varnothing$ ：rem $22 \varnothing$
5øØ2の DATA141，211，80，168，145，1 63，23ø，163，2øø，2øø
：rem 85
50030 DATA173，208，80，145，163，2 Øø，173，209，80，145：rem 57
$50 \emptyset 4 \emptyset$ DATA163，24，173，268，80，10 5，1Ø，141，2ø8，8Ø ：rem $2 \emptyset 3$
$5005 \emptyset$ DATA173，2ø9，80，105， 0,141 ，209，80，2øø，169 ：rem 207
$5006 \emptyset$ DATAl $31,145,163,206,140$ ， 210，80，160， $0,177:$ rem 242
5øø7ø DATA167，168，169，ø，32，145 ，211，32，221，221：rem 2 ：99
$50 \square 8 \emptyset$ DATA162，1，172，210，80，189 ， $0,1,24 \varnothing, 7 \quad$ ：rem $21 \varnothing$
50ø9ø DATA145，163，2ø0，232，76，8 5，8ø，238，211，8ø ：rem $22 \emptyset$
5ø1øø DATA169，44，145，163，2øø，2 30，167，208，2，230：rem 254
50110 DATA168，173，211，80，2ø1，1 $0,240,3,76,64:$ rem 103
$5012 \emptyset$ DATA8 $\varnothing, 136,169, \varnothing, 145,163$ ，141，211，80，165 ：rem 210
50130 DATA163，133，165，165，164， 133，166，2øø，14ø，21ø

$$
\text { :rem } 145
$$

5ø14Ø DATA8Ø，24，165，163，109，21 Ø，80，133，163，169 ：rem 10
50150 DATAØ，101，164，133，164，16 Ø，1，145，165，136 ：rem 2 øб
50160 DATA165，163，145，165，56，1 65，169，229，167，133
：rem 135
50170 DATA2，165，179，229，168，5， 2，176，26，169：rem 82
50180 DATAの， $136,145,163,200,14$ $5,163,2 ø \varnothing, 145,163$ ：rem 46
50190 DATA56，152，1ø1，163，133，4 5，169， $0,1 ø 1,164$ ：rem $2 \varnothing 9$
5ø2ø0 DATA133，46，76，163，228，76 $, 28,8 \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing \quad$ ：rem 218
Program 4：Stufferbas
10 INPUT＂START ADDRESS＂；SA
：rem 152
$2 \emptyset$ INPUT＂END ADDRESS＂；EA
：rem 212
$30 \mathrm{~Hz}=\mathrm{SA} / 256: \mathrm{L} \%=\mathrm{SA}-256^{*} \mathrm{~Hz}$ ：POKE 167，L\％：POKE168，H\％：rem 143
$4 \varnothing \mathrm{~Hz}=\mathrm{EA} / 256$ ：Lz $=\mathrm{EA}-256^{*} \mathrm{~Hz}$ ：POKE 169，L\％：POKE170，H\％：rem 111
50 SYS 49152 ：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\}TIME: "; MID \＄（TI\＄，3，2）；＂：＂；RIGHT\＄（TI\＄，2）
：rem 177
8 IFTI\＄＞TU\＄THENPRINT＂$\{$ HOME \}TIM E IS UPIII\｛4 SPACES\}":FORI=1 TO15øø：NEXT：GOTO13øø：rem $1 \varnothing 6$ 10 RETURN ：rem 65
11 LO＝LO－Q2：RETURN ：rem 159
12 LO＝LO－Q1：RETURN ：rem 159
13 LO＝LO＋P：RETURN
14 LO＝LO＋Q3：RETURN
15 LO $=L O+$ Q2：RETURN
16 LO $=$ LO + Q 1 ：RETURN
17 LO＝LO－P：RETURN
18 LO＝LO－Q3：RETURN
：rem 1ø8
：rem 161
：rem 161
：rem 161
：rem 167
$2 \varnothing$ POKE56，48：POKE52，48：CLR
：rem 23
30 POKE53281，1：PRINT＂\｛CLR\}
\｛6 DOWN\} 8 SPACES （RVS）
\｛BLU\}*****FRIENDLY ALIEN*** ＊＊\｛OFF\}
：rem 1
35 PRINT＂${ }^{\text {（4 }} 4$ DOWN $\}$ \｛ 4 RIGHT $\}$
［1ø SPACES）（BLK\} SETTING UP.
：rem 218
36 POKE56334， $\operatorname{PEEK}(56334)$ AND254
：POKE1，PEEK（1）AND251
：rem 138
$40 \mathrm{NM}=12288: \mathrm{FORI}=\mathrm{NMTONM}+511: \mathrm{PO}$ KEI，PEEK（ $1+4 \varnothing 96 \varnothing$ ）：NEXT
：rem 199
42 FORI $=\varnothing$ TO7：POKENM +8 ＊59＋I，PEE $K(53248+81 * 8+\mathrm{I}):$ NEXT：POKENM ＋8＊59＋3，255
：rem $\emptyset$
44 FORI $=$ ØTO7：POKENM $+8 * 61+\mathrm{I}$ ，PEE K（ $53248+8 * 77+\mathrm{I})$ ：NEXT
：rem 219
48 POKE1，PEEK（1）OR4：POKE56334， PEEK（ 56334 ）ORI： $\mathrm{CK}=\varnothing$ ：rem 144
5 Ø FORI $=\mathrm{NM}+272$ TONM +311 ：READA： C $K=C K+A: P O K E I, A: N E X T$ ：rem 95
58 FORI $=\mathrm{NM}+344$ TONM +383 ：READA：C $K=C K+A: P O K E I, A: N E X T:$ rem 112
68 FORI $=$ ØTO 31 ：READA： $\mathrm{CK}=\mathrm{CK}+\mathrm{A}:$ PO KENM＋I，A ：NEXT
：rem 6
69 FORI $=$ ØTO7 ：READA：$C K=C K+A: P O K$ ENM＋8＊6ø $+1, A: N E X T$ ：rem 265
76 IFCK＝15391 THEN1øø ：rem 132
71 PRINT＂＊＊ERROR IN DATA STATE MENTS＊＊＂：PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}**CHEC K LINES 8ø7ø－8ø93＊＊＂：END
：rem 162
1øø $\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{RND}(-T \mathrm{I})$ ：POKE5328ø，Ø：POK E53281，$\sigma$
：rem $18 \emptyset$
1 （1）PRINT＂\｛CLR\} \{DOWN\} \{GRN\} \｛RVS\}GUIDE THE LITTLE ALIE N WITH A JOYSTICK
\｛2 SPACES\}IN PORT $2^{\prime \prime}$ ；
：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． ＂；
：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，＂；

$$
\text { : rem } 14 \varnothing
$$

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
$17 \varnothing$ PRINT＂$\{7$ RIGHT\} \{RVS $\}$ \｛DOWN \} 88日＊＊＊YOU HAVE 2 MINUTES＊＊
5øø PRINT＂\｛DOWN\} \{8 RIGHT \} \{RVS \} \｛GRN\}ENTER SKILL LEVEL $1-5$ \｛OFF\}"
：rem 41
$5 \varnothing 2$ GETAS：IFAS＝＂＂THEN5ø2 ：rem 81
5 Ø3 $A=V A L$（AS）：IFA＜1ORA＞5 THEN5 $\varnothing$ Ø ：rem 63
$5 \emptyset 5 \quad \mathrm{SC}=1 \varnothing 24$ ：rem 52
$51 \varnothing$ CM＝54272：PRINT＂$\{C L R\}^{\prime \prime}:$ POKE 53280，14：POKE53281，1：P5＝15 ：rem 44
$511 \mathrm{O}=\varnothing: \mathrm{H} 1=1: \mathrm{H} 2=32: \mathrm{H} 3=3: \mathrm{H} 4=34$ ： $\mathrm{H} 5=35: \mathrm{H} 6=36: \mathrm{H} 7=42: \mathrm{H} 8=61: \mathrm{H} 9$ $=2: P 6=45: P 7=46: P 8=47$
：rem 31
$512 \mathrm{VL}=54296$ ： $\mathrm{SL}=54272$ ： $\mathrm{SH}=54273$ $: W F=54276: Q 1=39: Q 2=40: Q 3=4$ 1： $\mathrm{Q} 4=42$ ：： $\mathrm{Pl}=56320: \mathrm{P}=1$
：rem 125
515 POKE53272，（PEEK（53272）AND2 $40)+12$ ：POKESL＋5， 17 ：POKESL＋ 6，241
：rem 226
519 REM：＊＊＊BUILD BORDER ：rem 1 ø5
$52 \sigma$ FORB＝SC＋Q2TOSC＋8ø：POKEB， 35 ：POKECM $+\mathrm{B}, 6$ ：NEXT ：rem 141
$525 \mathrm{FORB}=\mathrm{SC}+79 \mathrm{TOSC}+999 \mathrm{STEPQ} 2: \mathrm{P}$ OKEB， 35 ：POKECM $+\mathrm{B}, 6$ ：NEXT
：rem 129
53 FORB＝SC＋998TOSC＋96ØSTEP－1： POKEB， $35:$ POKECM + B， 6 ：NEXT
：rem 134
$535 \mathrm{FORB}=\mathrm{SC}+96 \emptyset \mathrm{TOSC}+\mathrm{Q} 2 \mathrm{STEP}-\mathrm{Q} 2$ ： POKEB， $35:$ POKECM + B， $6:$ NEXT ：rem 182
$60 \emptyset$ REM：＊＊＊PLACE FLUBUGS
：rem 175
$605 \mathrm{FORI}=1 \mathrm{TO}{ }^{*} \mathrm{~A} \quad$ ：rem 128
610 GOSUB4øøø ：rem 219
$612 \operatorname{IFPEEK}(X)=35$ THEN610 ：rem 97
620 POKEX，42：POKECM + X，3：IFI $<=A$ THENF（ $I$ ）$=\mathrm{X}:$ POKEX $+C M, 7$
：rem 219
622 NEXT
：rem 217
7 7ø REM：＊＊＊PLACE COLA：rem 183
765 FORI＝1TO15＊A ：rem 174
710 GOSUB4øøø ：rem 220
$72 \boldsymbol{\operatorname { I F P E E K }}(X)=350 \operatorname{RPEEK}(X)=420 \mathrm{R}$ $\operatorname{PEEK}(X-Q 2)=36 \operatorname{ORPEEK}(X+Q 2)=$ 36 THEN71Ø
：rem 252
725 POKEX， 36 ：POKECM $+\mathrm{X}, 2$ ：NEXT
：rem 13
8øø REM：＊＊＊PLACE CANDY ：rem 8
8 Ø3 C＝2：FORI $=1 \mathrm{TO} 2 \emptyset: \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{C}+1: \mathrm{IFC}>7$ THENC＝2
：rem 229
$81 \varnothing$ GOSUB4øøø ：rem 221
$820 \operatorname{IFPEEK}(X)\langle>320 \operatorname{RPEEK}(X+1)\langle>$ 320RPEEK $(X-1)<>32$ ORPEEK（ $X+$ Q2）＜＞ 32 THEN81 $\sigma$ ：rem $24 \sigma$
$822 \operatorname{IFPEEK}(\mathrm{X}-\mathrm{Q} 2)<>32$ THEN81 $\varnothing$ ：rem 8ø
825 POKEX， 34 ：POKECM $+\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{C}:$ NEXT
：rem 29
83 R $\mathrm{RP}=2$ ： $\mathrm{LO}=\mathrm{SC}+918$ ：TI $\$=$＂øøøøø Ø＂：TUS＝＂øøø159＂：rem 164 899 REM：＊＊＊MAIN LOOP ：rem 165
9øØ IFRP＝．THEN3ØØØ ：rem 39
920 POKELO， 37 ：POKELO $+Q 2,38:$ POK $\mathrm{ELO}+\mathrm{CM}, 4$ ：POKELO $+\mathrm{CM}+\mathrm{Q} 2,4$ ：rem 48
922 GOSUB7 ：rem 84
930 POKESH，50：POKEVL，10：POKEWF ，17：GOTO15日曰 ：rem 98
935 POKEWF， 16 ：rem Ø
1 Øøø AA＝P5－（PEEK（P1）ANDP5）
：rem 210
$165 \emptyset \mathrm{LT}=\mathrm{LO}:$ ONAAGOSUB11，15，1ø，1 $7,18,16,10,13,12,14$
：rem 145
1 ø8Ø POKELT，H2：POKELT + Q2，H2
：rem 155
1 Ø99 REM：＊＊＊COLLISION CHECKER ：rem 16
$11 \emptyset 6 \mathrm{TL}=\mathrm{PEEK}$（LO）：BL＝PEEK（LO + Q2 ）：rem 116 1162 IFTL＝H1ORTL＝H3ORTL＝H5ORBL $=$. ORBL $=$ H9ORBL $=$ H5 THENLO $=$ LT ：GOTO9øø ：rem 192
11 （ $\mathrm{FTL}=\mathrm{H} 2$ ANDBL $=\mathrm{H} 2$ THEN9øø ：rem 139
1110 IFTL＝H7ORBL＝H7THEN13øб
：rem 14ø
1115 IFTL＝H8ORBL＝H8THEN350ø ：rem 151

## 1120 IFTL＝H6ORBL＝H6THEN14 140

 ：rem $14 \varnothing$113 Ø $\mathrm{IFTL}=\mathrm{H} 4$ ORBL $=\mathrm{H} 4$ THENRP $=\mathrm{RP}-1$ ：GOTO12øØ ：rem 217
1135 IFTL＝P6ORTL＝P7ORTL＝P80RBL ＝P8THEN31ø $\quad$ ：rem 174 1140 GOTO9øø ：rem 152 1199 REM：＊＊＊CANDY PICKUP
：rem 171
$12 \emptyset \emptyset$ POKELO， 37 ：POKELO＋Q2， $38:$ PO KELO + CM， 4 ：POKELO $+C M+Q 2,4$ ：rem 88
$121 \varnothing$ POKESH， $15 \emptyset$ ：POKEWF， 33 ：FORL ＝1TO25：NEXT ：rem 7ø 1220 POKESH， $2 ø \varnothing$ ：FORL＝1TO25：NEX

## T：POKEWF，32：GOTO9øø

：rem 78
1299 REM：＊＊＊FLUBUG COLLISION ：rem 226
13øø POKELO， 37 ：POKELO + Q2， 38 ：PO $K E L O+C M, 3$ ：POKELO $+C M+Q 2,3$ ：rem 87
$131 \varnothing$ POKESL， 150 ：FORL＝1TO5：POKE WF，17：POKESH， $25:$ FORX $=1$ TO3 Ø：NEXT：POKEWF， 16 ：rem 56
1320 POKEWF， 33 ：FORX＝1TO50：NEXT ：POKESL，$\varnothing: F O R X=1$ TO2øø：NEX T：NEXT：POKEWF， 32 ：rem 149
1325 GOTO2øøø
：rem 198
1399 REM：＊＊＊COLA COLLISION（G LUG－GLUG）：rem 25
14øØ POKELO， 37 ：POKELO + Q2， $38:$ PO KELO + CM， 4 ：POKELO + CM + Q2， 4 ：rem 90
$141 \varnothing$ POKESL，15 $:$ FORL $=1$ TO4：POKE WF， 17 ：POKESH， 25 ：FORX $=1 \mathrm{TO}$ 5：NEXT：POKEWF， 16 ：rem 59
1412 FORX＝1TO25：NEXT：POKESL，Ø： FORX＝1TO2øø：NEXT ：NEXT
：rem 1 ø6
1415 POKELO， 32 ：POKELO + Q2， 32 ：PO $K E L O+C M, 1: P O K E L O+C M+Q 2,1$
：rem 79
$1416 \mathrm{AA}=\mathrm{INT}(\operatorname{RND}(1) * 8)+1$ ：GOTO1 $\varnothing$ $5 \emptyset \quad$ ：rem 36 1499 REM：＊＊＊SELECT \＆MOVE FLU BUG ：rem 85
150 D $\mathrm{D}=\mathrm{INT}(\operatorname{RND}(\mathrm{P})$＊A）＋P：rem 238
$1510 \mathrm{LT}=\mathrm{LO}: \mathrm{LO}=\mathrm{F}(\mathrm{D}): \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{INT}$（RND（ P ）＊ 8$)+\mathrm{P}: \mathrm{FT}=\mathrm{F}(\mathrm{D}) \quad$ ：rem 133
1515 ONXGOSUB11，12，13，14，15，16 ，17， 18 ：rem 161
$1634 \mathrm{~F}(\mathrm{D})=\mathrm{LO} \quad$ ：rem 129
1635 LO $=$ LT：IFPEEK（F（D））＜＞H2AND $\operatorname{PEEK}(F(D))<>37$ ANDPEEK（ $F$（ $D$ ））＜＞ $38 \operatorname{THENF}(\mathrm{D})=\mathrm{FT}$ ：rem 71
$17 \emptyset \emptyset$ POKEFT，H2 ：rem 55
$1762 \operatorname{IFF}(\mathrm{D})=\mathrm{LOORF}(\mathrm{D})=\mathrm{LO}+\mathrm{Q} 2$ THEN POKELO + CM，H3 ：POKELO + CM + Q2 ，H3：GOTO131ø
：rem 181
1710 POKEF（D），H7：POKEF（D）+ CM， 7 ：GOTO935
：rem 244
2øøø POKEVL，．：POKESH，．：rem 75
$2 ø \varnothing 1$ PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{5 DOWN\}\{BLK\}H E CAUGHT THE FLU FROM THE FLU BUG AND 2 SPACES $\}$ CAN NOT GO HOME．＂：rem 122
$2 \emptyset \emptyset 2$ GOTO2Ø4б
：rem 195
2625 PRINT＂\｛CLR\} \{RIGHT\}
\｛ 3 DOWN \} \{BLK \} ( 15 SPACES \} \｛RVS\}YOU WON!!" :rem 82
263б PRINT＂$\left\{\right.$ DOWN \} $\left\{11\right.$ SPACES ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ ； MIDS（TT\＄，3，2）；＂MINUTE＂； RIGHT\＄（TTS，2）＂SECONDS
：rem 148
2 Ø35 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 $14 \varnothing$
205 GETAS：IFAS＝＂＂THEN2ø5Ø
：rem 177
2055 IFAS＝＂Y＂THENRUN1øø：rem 79 2060 PRINT＂$\{C L R\}^{\prime \prime}$ ：END ：rem 61 2999 REM：＊＊＊BUILD SPACEPHONE
：rem 267
3øøб $\mathrm{Q}=\mathrm{SC}+8 \varnothing: \mathrm{R}=\mathrm{SC}+16 \varnothing$ ：GOSUB6øø Ø：GOSUB7：POKELO， 32 ：POKELO $+Q 2,32: L O=S C+918$ ：rem 89
$3 ø \emptyset 2$ PRINT＂\｛HOME \} \{2 DOWN \}
\｛RIGHT\}\{CYN\}+,\{2 SPACES\}" ：PRINT＂$\{$ RIGHT \}-. \{YEL\}/ ": RP＝2ø：GOTO9øø ：rem 181 3099 REM：＊＊＊RING SPACEPHONE ：rem 135 31 øの LO $=$ SC＋ 84 ：POKELO， 37 ：POKELO
+Q2,38:POKELO+CM, 4: POKELO $+C M+$ Q2,4 :rem 152 $311 \varnothing$ POKEWF,17:FORL=1TO3:FORM= 1 TO50: POKESH, $150:$ FORN $=1 \mathrm{TO}$ 13:NEXT
:rem 221
$312 \varnothing$ POKESH, $\varnothing: N E X T: G O S U B 7: F O R M$ =1TO1øøø:NEXT:GOSUB7:NEXT :POKEWF, 16 :rem 18
3399 REM: ***BUILD SPACESHIP
:rem 132
$34 \varnothing \varnothing$ Q $=S C+2 \varnothing \varnothing: R=S C+44 \varnothing$ : GOSUB7: GOSUB6øøø:GOSUB7 :rem 44
3401 PRINT" $\{$ HOME $\}$ \{ 2 DOWN \} \{RIGHT\} $\{4$ SPACES $\}$ ":PRINT" (RIGHT)\{4 SPACES\}": rem 19
$34 \sigma 2$ LO $=$ SC +918 : POKELO, 37:POKEL O+Q2, 38: POKELO+CM, 4: POKEL $\mathrm{O}+\mathrm{CM}+\mathrm{Q} 2,4$ : rem 211
3406 GOSUB7:GOSUB36ø0:GOSUB7
:rem 248
$34 \varnothing 8$ PRINT" $\{7$ DOWN $\}$ " $\operatorname{SPC}(2 \sigma) "$
\{CYN\}; :rem 172
3416 GOSUB7:GOSUB36øб:GOSUB7
:rem 243
3425 PRINT" $\{$ HOME $\}$ \{ 6 DOWN $\}$ "SPC ( 19)" $\{C Y N\}$ \# $\quad:$ rem 31

343 DRINTSPC(17)"<<\#\#\#<<
:rem 113
3435 PRINTSPC(19)"A\#C :rem 198
$344 \varnothing$ GOSUB7:GOSUB36øø:GOSUB7
:rem 246
345 Ø PRINT" \{HOME \} \{5 DOWN \} "SPC ( 18)"\{CYN\}@\#\#B : rem 81

3452 PRINTSPC(18)" $\{\mathrm{CYN}\}$ \#\#\#\#\# :rem 107
3460 PRINTSPC (13)"\{CYN \}\#\#\#\#\#\# \#\#\#\#\#\#\# :rem 195
3462 PRINTSPC(18)"\{CYN\}\#\#\#\#\#
:rem 108
347 © PRINTSPC(18)"\{CYN\}A\#\#\#C
: rem 169
348ø GOSUB7:GOSUB36øø:GOSUB7
:rem 25ø
349 Ø $\mathrm{T}=\mathrm{SC}+343:$ FORB=1TO3: POKET , H8: POKECM $+\mathrm{T}, \mathrm{H} 3: T=\mathrm{T}+\mathrm{Q} 3: \mathrm{NEX}$ T:POKESC+387,H2 :rem 164
3492 POKESC+427,H2 :rem 5
3495 POKEVL, $:$ POKESH, $:$ RP=2Ø:G ОТО9øø :rem 233
3499 REM: ***PUT ALIEN ON RAMP :rem 164
$35 ø$ TTS=TIS:LO=SC+386:POKELO, 37 : POKELO + Q2, $38:$ POKELO + CM , 4: POKELO + CM + Q2, 4 : rem 213
3505 FORL=1TO15øø:NEXT :rem $8 \varnothing$
$351 \varnothing$ POKESC+386, 32 : POKESC+426, 32 : POKESC $+384,32$ : POKESC +3 43,32: POKESC+425,32
:rem 71
$352 \varnothing$ FORL=1TO2øøø:NEXT:GOTO2ø2 5 :rem 133 3599 REM: ***SPACESHIP SOUND
:rem 159
$36 ø$ POKEVL, 15:POKEWF, 33 :FORL= 1TO3:FORM=1TO255STEP2:POK ESH, M: NEXT:GOSUB7:NEXT
:rem 94
3640 POKEWF, 32 :RETURN : rem $6 \varepsilon$
4 øøø $\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{RND}(1) * 74 \emptyset)+\mathrm{SC}+3$ * Q 2 :RETURN :rem 166
5999 REM: ***RELOCATE FLUBUGS
:rem 227
6 бøø $\mathrm{FORI}=\mathrm{PTOA}: \operatorname{IFF}(I)>Q A N D F(I)$ <RTHENPOKEF (I), H2: F (I) =F! I) $+28 \varnothing$
:rem 192
$6 \boxed{62}$ NEXTI: GOSUB7:RETURN
:rem 93
8ø7ø DATA, , 24, 24, ,, 255,255,2 55,255,255,255,255,255,, , ,56,56,56,56,56 :rem 160
$8 \varnothing 75$ DATA $36,126,126,60,24,24,2$ 4,60,126,189,189,189,189,

36,66,66
: rem 125
8 88ø DATA, $31,127,127,255,255$, 255, , ,248,240,224,192,128 ,,254,253,248,246,224
:rem $2 ø 2$
$8 \emptyset 85$ DATA192,128, , , 128,64,32, $18,9,6,63,33,63,63,43,53$, 235,63
:rem 243
8690 DATA7,31,63,127,127,255,2 $55,255,255,255,255,127,12$ 7,63,31,7 :rem 151
8092 DATA $224,248,252,254,254,2$ 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 2 697 PRINT" \{HOME \}\{BLU\}TIME: ";MID \$(TI\$, 3, 2) ;":";RIGHT\$(TI\$,2) :rem 177
8 IFTI\$>TUSTHENPRINT" $\{$ HOME $\}$ TIM E IS UPIII(4 SPACES)": FORI=1 TO15ø0:NEXT:GOTO13øø: rem 106

9 RETURN
11 LO=LO-Q2 : RETURN
12 LO=LO-Q1:RETURN
13 LO=LO+P1:RETURN
14 LO=LO+Q3: RETURN
15 LO=LO+Q2:RETURN
16 LO=LO+Q1:RETURN
17 LO=LO-P1:RETURN
18 LO=LO-Q3:RETURN :rem 25 :rem 159 :rem 159 :rem 157 :rem 161 :rem 161 :rem 161 :rem 163 :rem 167 IFPEEK (44) < 32 THENPOKE56,28 POKE52,28:CLR
:rem $8 \varnothing$
$3 \varnothing$ PRINT" $\{$ CLR $\}$ \{ 6 DOWN\} \{RVS $\}$ \{BLK\}****FRIENDLY ALIEN**** \{OFF\}
: rem 85
35 PRINT" 4 DOWN\}\{4 RIGHT\}SETT ING UP....
:rem 74
$40 \quad \mathrm{NM}=7168$ :FORI $=$ NMTONM +511 : POK EI, PEEK ( $\mathrm{I}+256$ ø $)$ : NEXT
:rem 146
50 FORI $=\mathrm{NM}+272$ TONM +311 : READA: P OKEI,A:NEXT
: rem 96
58 FORI $=\mathrm{NM}+344 \mathrm{TONM}+383$ : READA: P OKEI,A:NEXT
:rem 113
62 FORI $=$ ØTO7: $\mathrm{POKENM}+8 * 59+\mathrm{I}$, PEE $\mathrm{K}(32768+81 * 8+\mathrm{I})$ : NEXT : POKENM $+8^{*} 59+3,255$
:rem 6
64 FORI $=\emptyset$ TO $7:$ POKENM $+8 * 61+1$, PEE K ( $\left.32768+8^{*} 77+\mathrm{I}\right):$ NEXT $:$ CK $=\varnothing$
:rem 22
68 FORI $=\emptyset$ TO31 : READA: $\mathrm{CK}=\mathrm{CK}+\mathrm{A}: \mathrm{PO}$ KENM $+\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{A}:$ NEXT $:$ rem 6
69 FORI $=\emptyset$ TO7: READA : $\mathrm{CK}=\mathrm{CK}+\mathrm{A}:$ POK ENM +8 * $6 \varnothing+1, A:$ NEXT :rem $2 \varnothing 5$
94 FORI $=832$ TO936: READA: $\mathrm{CK}=\mathrm{CK}+\mathrm{A}$ :POKEI,A:NEXT :rem 234
95 IFCK $=16964$ THEN1øø :rem 146
96 PRINT" (RVS) (BLK) (DOWN \} *DATA STATEMENT ERROR* (DOWN\}* SE E LINES 8ø7ø-9ø4日*":END
$1 ø \varnothing \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{RND}(-\mathrm{TI})$ :rem 55
:rem 37
 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
 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 E GUIDED.
trem 222

165 PRINT" $\{$ DOWN \} (BLK) \{RVS\} IF H E TOUCHES A FLU (3 SPACES\} B UG, OR IF YOU RUN OUTOF TI ME, " ;
:rem $2 ø 6$
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. $3 \emptyset$ SEC. : rem 255
$50 \varnothing$ PRINT" \{DOWN\} \{PUR\} \{RVS\}ENTE R SKILL LEVEL 1-5\{OFF\}

$$
\text { :rem } 157
$$

5 Ø2 GETA\$:IFA\$=" "THEN5ø2
:rem 81
$503 \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{VAL}(\mathrm{A}):$ :IFA<1ORA>5THEN5 $\varnothing$ Ø :rem 63
$505 \mathrm{SC}=4$ * $(\operatorname{PEEK}(36866)$ AND128) +6 4* ( $\operatorname{PEEK}(36869)$ AND112)
:rem 10
$510 \mathrm{CM}=37888+4^{*}($ PEEK ( 36866 ) AND 128)-SC: PRINT" \{CLR\}"
:rem 161
515 POKE36869, PEEK(36869) AND24 ØOR15
:rem 252
$517 \mathrm{VL}=36878$ : $\mathrm{SL}=36874: \mathrm{SH}=36876$ $: Q 1=21: Q 2=22: Q 3=23: P 1=1$ :rem 17
519 REM**BUILD BORDER :rem 5
$52 \varnothing \mathrm{FORB}=\mathrm{SC}+\mathrm{Q} 2 \mathrm{TOSC}+44$ : $\mathrm{POKEB}, 35$ : POKECM+B, $6:$ NEXT : rem 141
$525 \mathrm{FORB}=\mathrm{SC}+43 \mathrm{TOSC}+505 \mathrm{STEPQ} 2: \mathrm{P}$ OKEB, 35 : POKECM + B, 6 :NEXT
: rem 163
$53 \emptyset$ FORB $=\mathrm{SC}+564 \mathrm{TOSC}+484 \mathrm{STEP}-1$ : POKEB, 35 :POKECM + B, $6:$ NEXT
:rem 118
535 FORB $=\mathrm{SC}+484 \mathrm{TOSC}+$ Q2STEP-Q2: POKEB, 35 :POKECM $+\mathrm{B}, 6:$ NEXT
:rem 183
606 REM**PLACE FLUBUGS :rem 75
605 FORI $=1$ TO9*A :rem 128
$51 \varnothing$ GOSUB4øøø :rem 219
$612 \operatorname{IFPEEK}(\mathrm{X})=35$ THEN610:rem 97
$62 \varnothing$ POKEX, 42 : POKECM $+\mathrm{X}, 3:$ IFI $<=$ A THENF (I) $=\mathrm{X}:$ POKEX + CM, 7 :rem 219
622 NEXT :rem 217
$7 \emptyset \emptyset$ REM**PLACE COLA :rem 83
765 FORI=1TO12*A :rem 171
710 GOSUB4øøø :rem 220
$72 \varnothing \operatorname{IFPEEK}(\mathrm{X})=350 \operatorname{RPEEK}(\mathrm{X})=420 \mathrm{R}$ $\operatorname{PEEK}(X-Q 2)=36 \operatorname{ORPEEK}(X+Q 2)=$ 36 THEN71ø :rem 252
725 POKEX,36:POKECM+X,2:NEXT
:rem 13
8 8ø REM**PLACE CANDY : rem 164
$8 \varnothing 3 \mathrm{C}=2: \mathrm{FORI}=1 \mathrm{TO} 20: \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{C}+1: \mathrm{IFC} 7$ THENC=2
: rem 229
$81 \varnothing$ GOSUB4øøø :rem 221
$82 \emptyset \operatorname{IFPEEK}(\mathrm{X})$ <> 320RPEEK $(\mathrm{X}+1)$ <> 320RPEEK $(X-1)$ <> 320RPEEK ( $X+$ Q2) <> 32ORPEEK ( $\mathrm{X}-\mathrm{Q} 2$ ) < > 32THE N81ø
:rem 238
825 POKEX, 34: POKECM+X,C:NEXT
:rem 29
$836 \mathrm{RP}=2$ 20:LO=SC+460:TIS=" øøøø の": TU\$="øøø129" : rem 153
899 REM**MAIN LOOP :rem 65
9øø IFRP=øTHEN3øøø :rem 41
92б POKELO, 37 : POKELO+Q2,38: POK $\mathrm{ELO}+\mathrm{CM}, 4$ : POKELO + CM + Q2, 4 :rem 48
922 GOSUB7 :rem 84
93ø POKEVL,10:POKESH, 22ø:GOTO1 5øø
:rem 247
935 POKEVL, $\varnothing: P O K E S H, \varnothing$ :rem 46 1øøø SYS832:AA=PEEK (83ø)
:rem 163
$165 \square \mathrm{LT}=\mathrm{LO}:$ ONAAGOSUB11,12,13,1 4,15,16,17,18 :rem 119

1ø8छ POKELT， 32 ：POKELT + Q2， 32 ：rem 113 1099 REM＊＊COLLISION CK ：rem 69 $11 \varnothing 6 \mathrm{TL}=\mathrm{PEEK}$（LO）： $\mathrm{BL}=\mathrm{PEEK}$（LO＋Q2 ）：rem 116 1102 IFTL $=10$ RTL $=30$ RTL $=350$ RBL $=\emptyset$ ORBL＝2ORBL＝35 THENLO＝LT：GO TO9øø $\quad$ rem 185
1110 TFTL＝420RBL＝42THEN13の日 ：rem 90
1115 I FTL＝61ORBL＝61 THEN35øø ：rem $1 \varnothing 1$ 112 IFTL＝360RBL＝36THEN14øø ：rem 98
113 I $\mathrm{FTL}=34$ ORBL $=34$ THENRP $=\mathrm{RP}-1$ ：GOTO12øø ：rem 175
1135 I FTL $=45$ ORTL＝46ORTL＝470RBL ＝47THEN31øø ：rem 58
1140 GOTO9Øø ：rem 152
1199 REM＊＊CANDY PICKUP ：rem 71
12ø6 POKELO，37：POKELO＋Q2，38：PO KELO + CM， 4 ：POKELO $+C M+Q 2,4$ ：rem 88
1210 POKESH，15ø：POKEVL，15：FORL ＝1TO1ø：NEXT ：rem 69
$122 \emptyset$ POKESH，2øø：FORL＝1TO1ø：NEX T：POKESH，$\varnothing$ ：POKEVL，ø ：GOTO9 Øø
1299 REM＊＊FLUBUG COLLISION ：rem 126
13øø POKELO，37：POKELO + Q2，38：PO $\mathrm{KELO}+\mathrm{CM}, 3:$ POKELO $+C M+Q 2,3$

1305 FORZ＝1TO10
$131 \varnothing$ POKESH，15ø，POKEVL， 15 ；FORL ＝1TO50：NEXT $\quad$ rem 74
$132 \emptyset$ POKESL，15 1 ：FORL＝1TO5 ：NEX T $\quad$ rem 178
1325 POKESH，$\varnothing:$ PORL $=1$ TO5 $0:$ NEXT： NEXT：POKEVL，$\varnothing:$ POKESL，$\varnothing$ ：GO TO2øøø ：rem 198
1399 REM＊＊COLA COLLISION（GLUG －GLUG）：rem 181
14 øб POKELO， 37 ：POKELO＋Q2，38：PO $\mathrm{KELO}+\mathrm{CM}, 4:$ POKELO $+C M+Q 2,4$ ：rem 90
$141 \emptyset$ POKESH，$\varnothing:$ POKEVL， $1 \varnothing:$ FORX $=1$ TO3：POKESL ，210：FORL＝1TO1 $\varnothing$ ：NEXT：POKESL，250：FORL＝1TO 25 ：NEXT ：rem 137
1412 POKESL，$\varnothing:$ FORL＝1TO2øø：NEXT ：NEXT ：rem 244
1415 POKELO， $32:$ POKELO＋Q2， 32 ：PO $K E L O+C M, 1:$ POKELO $+C M+Q 2,1$ ：rem 79
$1416 \mathrm{AA}=\mathrm{INT}(\operatorname{RND}(1) * 8)+1: G O T O 1 \emptyset$ $5 \emptyset$ ：rem 36
1499 REM＊＊SELECT \＆MOVE FLUBUG ：rem 241
 $1510 \mathrm{LT}=\mathrm{LO}: \mathrm{LO}=\mathrm{F}(\mathrm{D}): \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{INT}$（ $\mathrm{RND}(1$ ）＊8）$+1: \mathrm{FT}=\mathrm{F}(\mathrm{D}) \quad$ ：rem 71
1515 ONXGOSUB11，12，13，14，15，16 ，17，18 ：rem 161
$1635 \mathrm{~F}(\mathrm{D})=\mathrm{LO}: \mathrm{LO}=\mathrm{LT}: \operatorname{IFPEEK}(\mathrm{F}$（D） ）＜＞32ANDPEEK（ $F(D)$ ）＜＞37AND PEEK（ $F$（D））＜＞38THENF（D）$=\mathrm{FT}$ ：rem 31
$170 \emptyset$ POKEFT， 32 ：rem 34
$17 \emptyset 2 \operatorname{IFF}(\mathrm{D})=\mathrm{LOORF}(\mathrm{D})=\mathrm{LO}+\mathrm{Q} 2 \mathrm{THEN}$ POKELO＋CM， 3 ：POKELO + CM + Q2 ， 3：GOTO1365 ：rem 41
$171 \emptyset$ POKEF（D），42：POKEF（D）+ CM， 7 ：GOTO935
：rem 219
2øøø POKEVL，Ø：POKESH，ø ：rem 79
2661 PRINT＂\｛CLR\} \{5 DOWN\} \{BLK\}H E CAUGHT THE FLU FROMTHE \｛SPACE\}FLU BUG AND CAN \｛3 SPACES \}NOT GO HOME."
：rem 122

## $2 ø \varnothing 2$ GOTO2ø4б

：rem 195
2625 PRINT＂\｛CLR\} \{RIGHT\} \｛3 DOWN \} \{BLK\} \{5 SPACES \}
\｛RVS\}YOU WONII" :rem 82 $203 \varnothing$ PRINT＂$\{D O W N\}$＂；MIDS（TT\＄， 3 ，2）；＂MINUTE＂；RIGHTS（TT\＄ ，2）＂SECONDS ：rem 148 2035 PRINT＂\｛DOWN\} \{RIGHT\}
\｛3 SPACES\}SKILL LEVEL " $A$ ：rem 1
264ø PRINT＂$\{2$ DOWN \} \{ 3 RIGHT \}
\｛2 SPACES\} PLAY AGAIN?"
：rem 229
2045 POKE36869，PEEK（ 36869）AND2 4ØORØ ：rem 246

：rem 177
$2 \emptyset 55$ IFAS $=^{\text {＂}} \mathrm{Y}^{\text {＂}}$ THENRUN1 $\emptyset \varnothing$ ：rem 79
$206 \emptyset$ PRINT＂$\{C L R\}^{\prime \prime}$ ：END ：rem 61
2999 REM＊＊BUILD SPACEPHONE
：rem 1 107
3øøø $\mathrm{Q}=\mathrm{SC}+44$ ： $\mathrm{R}=\mathrm{SC}+88: \mathrm{GOSUB} 6 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ ：GOSUB7：POKELO， 32 ：POKELO + Q2，32：LO $=S C+460$ ：rem 42 $3 \varnothing \emptyset 2$ PRINT＂\｛HOME \} \{2 DOWN \}
\｛RIGHT\} $\{$ CYN $\}+,\{2 \text { SPACES }\}^{*}$ ：PRINT＂$\{$ RIGHT \}-. \{YEL\}/ ": RP＝2ø：GOTO9øø ：rem 181
$3 \emptyset 99$ REM＊＊RING SPACEPHONE
：rem 35
31 øø LO＝SC＋48：POKELO，37：POKELO $+Q 2,38:$ POKELO + CM， $4:$ POKELO $+C M+Q 2,4$
：rem 152
3110 POKEVL， $15:$ FORL $=1 \mathrm{TO} 3:$ FORM $=$ 1TO5ø：POKESH，23ø：FORN＝1TO 5 ：NEXT
：rem 176
$312 \emptyset$ POKESH，$\varnothing$ ：NEXT：GOSUB7：FORM －1TO1øøø：NEXT：GOSUB7：NEXT ：POKEVL，$\varnothing$ ：rem 224
3399 REM＊＊BUILD SPACESHIP
：rem 32
34øØ $Q=S C+11 \varnothing: R=S C+242: G O S U B 6 \varnothing$ øø：GOSUB7
：rem 59
$34 ø 1$ PRINT＂${ }^{\prime \prime}$ HOME \} \{ 2 DOWN \}
\｛RIGHT\} \{4 SPACES\}": PRINT" \｛RIGHT\} \{4 SPACES\}": rem 19
$34 \emptyset 2 \mathrm{LO}=\mathrm{SC}+46 \varnothing$ ：POKELO ， 37 ：POKEL $O+Q 2,38:$ POKELO $+C M, 4:$ POKEL $\mathrm{O}+\mathrm{CM}+\mathrm{Q} 2,4$ ：rem 203
34ø6 GOSUB7：GOSUB36øø ：GOSUB7
：rem 248
3468 PRINT＂$\{7$ DOWN $\}$＂ $\operatorname{SPC}(1 \varnothing)$＂ \｛CYN \};
：rem 171 341ø GOSUB36øø：GOSUB7 ：rem 2 3425 PRINT＂$\{$ HOME \} \{ 6 DOWN \}"SPC( 9）＂$\{C Y N\} @$ ： Bem 238
 ：rem 64
3435 PRINTSPC（9）＂A\＃C ：rem 149 344ø GOSUB7：GOSUB36øø：GOSUB7
：rem 246
3450 PRINT＂$\{$ HOME $\}$ \｛ 5 DOWN \} "SPC (

3452 PRINTSPC（ 8 ）＂$\{$ CYN $\}$ \＃\＃\＃\＃\＃ ：rem 58
346 －PRINTSPC（5）＂$\{$ CYN $\}$ \＃\＃\＃\＃\＃\＃\＃\＃ \＃\＃\＃：rem 8
3462 PRINTSPC（8）＂$\{$ CYN \} \#\#\#\#\# ：rem 59

：rem 120 348ø GOSUB7：GOSUB36øø：GOSUB7
：rem 250
$349 \emptyset \mathrm{~T}=\mathrm{SC}+189$ ： $\mathrm{FORB}=1 \mathrm{TO}$ ：POKET， $61:$ POKECM $+\mathrm{T}, 3: \mathrm{T}=\mathrm{T}+\mathrm{Q} 3: \mathrm{NEXT}$ ：POKESC $+215,32:$ POKESC +237 ， 32 ：rem 131
3495 POKEVL，$\varnothing:$ POKESH，$\varnothing: R P=2 \varnothing: G$ ОTO9øø ：rem 233 3499 REM＊＊PUT ALIEN ON RAMP ：rem 64
35øø TTS＝TIS：LO＝SC＋214：POKELO， 37 ：POKELO + Q2， $38:$ POKELO $+C M$ ，4：POKELO＋CM＋Q2，4：rem $2 ø 3$ $35 \emptyset 5$ FORL＝1TO15øø：NEXT ：rem 8 Ø
$351 \varnothing$ POKESC＋214，32：POKESC＋236， 32：POKESC＋212， 32 ：POKESC +1 89，32：POKESC $+235,32$
：rem 57
352 FORL＝1TO2øøø：NEXT：GOTO2ஏ2 5 ：rem 133 3599 REM＊＊SPACESHIP SOUND
：rem 59
36 øø POKEVL， 15 ：FORL＝1TO5 ：FORM $=$ 220－LTO16Ø－LSTEP－4：POKESH M：NEXT
：rem 221
364 Ø FORM＝16Ø－LTO22の－LSTEP4：PO KESH，M：NEXT：GOSUB7：NEXT：R ETURN
：rem 232
4øøø X＝INT（RND（1）＊37．2）＋SC＋3＊Q2 ：RETURN ：rem 167 5999 REM＊＊RELOCATE FLUBUGS ：rem 127
6øøø FORI＝1TOA：IFF（I）＞QANDF（I） ＜RTHENPOKEF（I），32：F（I）$=\mathrm{F}$（ I）+154
：rem $14 \varnothing$
6022 NEXTI：RETURN ：rem $1 \emptyset 8$
8øøø REM＊＊CUSTOM CHARACTER DAT A ：rem 13Ø
8ø7ø DATA，，24，24，，，255，255， 2 $55,255,255,255,255,255, \ldots$ $56,56,56,56,56,56$ ：rem 11
8675 DATA $36,126,126,60,24,24,2$ $4,6 \emptyset, 126,189,189,189,189$, 36，66，66 ：rem 125
8080 DATA， $31,127,127,255,255$ ， $255, \ldots, 248,24 \varnothing, 224,192,128$ ，，254，253，248，240，224，192 ． 128
：rem 89
$8 \varnothing 85$ DATA，，， $128,64,32,18,9,6,6$ $3,33,63,63,43,53,235,63$
trem 1ø0
8ø9＠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 8693 DATA，， $255,255,255$, ：rem 246
8999 REM＊＊ML JOYSTICK ROUTINE ：rem 74
9øøø DATA12ø，8，72，152，72，138，7 $2,173,19,145,72,173,34,14$ $5,72,169,6,141,62,3,141,6$ 3，3，169
：rem 241
9ø1ø DATA127，141，34，145，173，32 $, 145,73,255,41,128,42,8,1$ $69,195,141,19,145,173,17$, 145，73
：rem 2ø7
9ø2ø DATA255，41，6ø，74，74，46，42 ，168，41，16，261，16，268，3，1 $41,63,3,152,41,15,162,6,2$ 32，224 $\quad$ rem 159
9030 DATA9，24ø，8，221，169，3， $2 ø 8$ ，246，142，62，3，164，141，34， $145,164,141,19,145,164,17$ Ø，1ø4 ：rem 1 199
9ø40 DATA168，164，40，88，96，2，3， $1,5,4,12,8,10$ ：rem 165
Program 3：Friendly Alien－VIC Disk Loader
See instructions in article before typing． 6øøøø PRINT＂\｛CLR\} \{4 DOWN\}LOADI NG MAIN PROGRAM．．＂
：rem 53
6øøø1 PRINT＂（4 DOWN \}" : rem 12 6øøø2 IFFRE（8）＜4øøøTHENPRINT＂N OT ENOUGH MEMORYII
\｛3 SPACES \}YOU NEED AN EX PANDERI！＂：END ：rem 17 6øøø3 $\operatorname{IFFRE}(8)<7 \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset T H E N 6 \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset 8 ~$
：rem 3ø
6 бøø7 POKE8192，Ø：POKE44， 32 ：POK E642， 32
：rem 84 6øøø8 POKE631，13：POKE632，82：PO

KE633, 85 : POKE634, 78 : POKE 635,13: POKE198,5 : rem 51
60009 PRINT"LOAD" + CHRS (34) +"VI CFRIENDLY*" + CHR $\$(34)+$ ", 8 \{3 UP\}": END
:rem 39

## Program 4: Friendly Alien-VIC Tape Loader

See instructions in article before typing. $60 ø \square \emptyset$ PRINT" $\{C L R$ \} \{4 DOWN\} LOADI NG MAIN PROGRAM.."

: rem 53

6 6øø1 IF $\operatorname{FRE}(8)$ < 4øøøTHENPRINT" NOT ENOUGH MEMORYI! \{3 SPACES\}YOU NEED AN EX PANDERII": END :rem 16
6 6øø2 IF $\operatorname{FRE}(8)<7 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing T H E N 6 ø ø \varnothing 4$
: rem 25
6øøø3 POKE8192, ø: POKE642, 32: PO KE44,32 : rem 80 6øø04 POKE631,131:POKE198,1:EN D
:rem 253

## Weather Prophet

(Article on page 73.)
10 REM IF COMPUTER IS 64, DELE TE "REM" IN LINE 20:rem 113 $2 \emptyset$ REM POKE53280,1:POKE53281,1 : rem 157
$3 \varnothing$ REM IF COMPUTER IS +4 , DELE TE "REM" IN LINE 40:rem 106 $4 \varnothing$ REM COLOR Ø,2: POKE65305,249 :rem 140
$5 \varnothing$ DIMIN ${ }^{(72 \sigma)}$, HO ( $72 \sigma$ ), MH(12) , ML(12), AR(12), AS (12), NO\% (7 20), D8(50)
:rem 174
60 BL $\$="\{4 \varnothing$ SPACES $\} "$ :rem 153
$7 \varnothing$ FORT=1TO12:READMH(T):NEXT:F ORT=1TO12: READML ( T ) : NEXT
:rem 21
$8 \emptyset$ FORT=1TO12:READAR(T) :NEXT:F ORT $=1$ TO12: READAS ( T ) : NEXT :rem 15
$9 \varnothing$ FORT $=1$ TOB: READDI $\$(\mathrm{~T})$ : NEXT
:rem 18
1 1ø OPEN15,8,15: OPEN1,8,2,"RC. INDEX, $\mathrm{S}, \mathrm{R}^{\prime \prime}$
:rem 38
110 INPUT\#15, A:IFA=62THENGOSUB 240:GOTOI110
:rem 66
$12 \emptyset$ INPUT\#1, RC\%,TR\%,HD\$,CD\$,MP \$,AP\$,MS\$,AS\$:GOSUB240:IFR $\mathrm{C} \%=72 \varnothing$ THENRC $\%=\varnothing$ :rem 168
136 GOTO1110
:rem 144
$14 \varnothing$ OPEN4,4,7:CMD4:RETURN
:rem 26
150 PRINT\#4:CLOSE4 : RETURN
:rem $12 \varnothing$
160 PRINT\#15,"P" CHR (2) + CHR $\$($ LB) + CHRS (HB) + CHRS ( 1 ): RETUR N :rem 246
$17 \varnothing \mathrm{HB}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{X} 1 / 256): \mathrm{LB}=\mathrm{X} 1-\mathrm{HB} * 25$ 6:RETURN
:rem 22
$180 \mathrm{RC} \$=" \mathrm{C}$ : FORA=1TO100:GET\#1,A \$:RC\$=RC\$+AS:NEXT:RETURN
190 PRINT\#15, "Iø": RETURN

$$
\text { :rem } 179
$$

$2 ø \varnothing$ CLOSE1:OPEN1,8,2,"WX.DATA, L, "+CHR\$ (1øø) :RETURN
:rem 203
210 OPEN15,8,15:GOSUB19ø:RETUR :rem 143 $22 \varnothing$ GETG $\$$ :IFG $\$=$ " "THEN $2 \stackrel{\text { 2 }}{ }{ }^{\text {® }}$ :rem 87
230 RETURN :rem 117
240 CLOSE1:CLOSE15:RETURN :rem 109
250 MO= 0 : PRINT" $\{$ CLR \} \{DOWN \}ENTE R NUMBER OF MONTH FOR REEPO RT: "; :INPUTMO
:rem 207

260 YR= $\quad$ : PRINT" $\{$ CLR \} [DOWN \}ENTE R YEAR FOR REPORT"; :INP̄UTY R
$27 \varnothing$ IFMO<1ORMO 12 THEN $25 \varnothing$
:rem 213
$28 \varnothing$ PRINT"\{CLR\}(8 DOWN\} \{18 SPACES\}WAIT11": rem 125 $29 \varnothing \mathrm{HI}=\varnothing: \mathrm{LO}=2 \varnothing \varnothing \overline{\mathrm{~B}} \mathrm{BA}=\varnothing: \mathrm{RA}=\varnothing: \mathrm{SN}=\varnothing$ : $\mathrm{WS}=\varnothing$ : $\mathrm{DE}=\emptyset: \mathrm{ED}=\varnothing: \mathrm{RH}=\varnothing: \mathrm{BL}=33$ : $\mathrm{PC}=\varnothing$
:rem 128
300 PRINT" $\{$ DOWN \} \{ 13 SPACES \} PRE PARING REPORT":GOSUB210:GO SUB2øб :rem 146
310 FORX1 $=1$ TOTR\% : GOSUB17 $6: G \$="$ ":GOSUB16ø :rem 169
32ø FORA=1TO6:GET\#1,AS:G\$=G\$+A \$: NEXT :rem 89
330 IFYR<>VAL(MID $(G \$, 5,2)$ ) THE N360 :rem 191
$34 \varnothing \operatorname{IFMO}=\mathrm{VAL}(\mathrm{MID} \$(\mathrm{G} \$, 3,2)$ ) THEN GOSUB63Ø :rem 242
350 IFMO < VAL (MID\$ (G\$, 3, 2) ) THFN $\mathrm{Xl}=\mathrm{TR} \mathrm{Z} \quad:$ rem 106
360 NEXT:CLOSE1:GOSUB190:CLOSE $15:$ :rem 3
37 IFLO=2øø THENPRINT" $\{$ CLR $\}$ ( 5 DOWN \} NO DATA FOR THIS M ONTH EXISTTS.":GOTO62ø
:rem 112
380 IFPR $=1$ THENGOSUB140: rem 126
$39 \emptyset$ PRINT"\{CLR\}\{RVS\}\{2 SPACES\} MONTHLY REPORT FOR :\{OFF\}" ;MO;"/"Yर्R
: rem 252
4øø PRINT"NORMAL HIGH: " $\quad$ MH (MO) ;:PRIN $\bar{T} "\{3$ SP $\bar{A} C E S\}$ NORMAL $\frac{L}{6}$ OW: "ML(MO) - : rem $\frac{1}{6}$
$41 \varnothing$ PRINT"NORMAL RAIN: "AR(MO) ;:PRINT" $\left.{ }^{(2} \operatorname{SP} \bar{A} C E S\right\}$ NORMAL $S$ NOW: "AS(MO) $\quad$ : rem $3 \overline{6}$
420 PRINT" $\{$ DOWN \}HIGHEST BAROME TER READING..."BA: : rēm $1 \boxminus 2$
430 PRINT"ON "MIDS (DAS (1), 3, 2) "/"MIDS(DAS(1),1,2)"/"MIDS (DAS(1),5,2) :rem 144
44б PRINT"LOWEST BAROMETER REA DING. - "BL - :rem 4Ø
450 PRINT"ON "MIDS(DAS (2),3,2) "/"MIDS(DAS(2),1,2)"/"MID\$ (DAS(2),5,2) :rem 149
460 PRINT"HIGHEST TEMPERATURE. ........."HI - :rem 244
476 PRINT"ON "MIDS(DAS (3), 3, 2) "/"MIDS(DAS(3),1,2)"/"MIDS (DAS(3),5,2) :rem 154
$48 \emptyset$ PRINT "LOWEST TEMPERATURE.

490 PRINT"ON "MIDS(DAS (4),3,2) "/"MIDS(DAS(4),1,2)"/"MIDS (DAS(4),5,2) :rem 159
5 5ø PRINT"HIGHEST WIND "WS" FR OM "; DĪㅇ(WD) - :rem 158
510 PRINT"ON "MIDS(DAS(5),3,2) "/"MIDS(DAS(5),1,2)"/"MID\$ (DAS(5),5,2) :rem 155
$52 \emptyset$ PRINTPC;"DAYS WITH PRECIPI TATION." : $\quad$ : 44
530 PRINT "MOST RAINFALL. . . . . . 186
540 PRINT"ON "MIDS(DAS (6),3,2) "/"MIDS(DAS(6),1,2)"/"MIDS (DAS (6), 5, 2) :rem 161
550 PRINT "HEAVIEST SNOWFALL... ........."SN - :rem 197
560 PRINT"ON "MIDS(DAS (7), 3, 2) "/"MIDS(DAS(7),1,2)"/"MIDS (DAS (7), 5, 2) :rem 166
570 PRINT"HIGHEST HUMIDITY....
580 PRINT"ON "MIDS(DAS(9),3,2) "/ "MIDS(DAS (9), 1, 2)"/"MIDS (DAS(9),5,2) :rem 174
590 PRINT"TOTAL HEATING DEGREE DAYS..."DE $\quad:$ rem 227

600 PRINT"TOTAL COOLING DEGREE
DAYS.-."ED $\quad$ : $\overline{\text { em }} 230$
610 I $\overline{F P R}=1$ THENGOSUB150: rem 123
620 GOSUB2350:RETURN :rem 252
$63 \varnothing$ GOSUB16ø:GOSUB18ø :rem 3
$64 \varnothing$ IFBA $<\operatorname{VAL}(\operatorname{MID}(\operatorname{RC} \$, 7,5)$ ) THE NBA $=\operatorname{VAL}(\operatorname{MID}(\operatorname{RC} \$, 7,5)): D A \$$ ( 1 ) $=$ MID $($ RCS, 1,6 ) :rem 64 650 IFBL $\operatorname{VAL}(\operatorname{MID}(\mathrm{RC} \$, 7,5))$ THE NBL $=\operatorname{VAL}(\operatorname{MID} \$(\operatorname{RC} \$, 7,5)):$ DAS (2) $=\operatorname{MID} \$(\operatorname{RC} \$ 1,6):$ rem $9 \varnothing$
$660 \operatorname{IFHI}<\operatorname{VAL}(\operatorname{MID}(\mathrm{RC} \$, 13,3)) \mathrm{TH}$ ENHI=VAL(MIDS(RC\$,13,3)):D A $\$(3)=\operatorname{MIDS}(\operatorname{RC} \$, 1,6)$
: rem 182
676 IFLO VAL (MIDS (RC\$, 16, 3)) TH ENLO $=\operatorname{VAL}(\operatorname{MID} \$(\operatorname{RCS}, 16,3)): D$ A\$(4)=MIDS(RC\$,1,6)
:rem 212
680 IFWS < VAL (MIDS(RC\$, 2ø,3)) TH ENWS=VAL(MIDS(RC\$,2ø,3)) :W $\mathrm{D}=\operatorname{VAL}(\operatorname{MID} \$(\operatorname{RC} \$ 19,1))$
:rem 188
690 IFWS $=\operatorname{VAL}(\operatorname{MID}(\operatorname{RC} \$, 2 \varnothing, 3)) \mathrm{TH}$ ENDAS $(5)=\operatorname{MID}(\operatorname{RC} \$, 1,6)$
:rem 16ø
$7 ø \emptyset$ IFRA<VAL(MIDS(RC\$, 23,5 )) TH ENRA=VAL (MIDS(RC\$,23,5)):D $\mathrm{A} \$(6)=\operatorname{MIDS}(\mathrm{RC} \$, 1,6)$
:rem 190
$710 \operatorname{IFVAL}(\operatorname{MID}(\mathrm{RC} \$, 23,5)$ ) $<>$ ©TH ENPC=PC+1
:rem 237
726 IFSN $<\operatorname{VAL}(\operatorname{MID} \$(\operatorname{RC} \$, 28,4)) \mathrm{TH}$ ENSN=VAL $(\operatorname{MID} \$(\operatorname{RC} \$, 28,4)):$. $\mathrm{A} \$(7)=\mathrm{MID}(\mathrm{RC} \$, 1,6)$
730 IFRH<VAL(MIDS(RCS, : rem 32,329 )TH ENRH=VAL(MIDS(RC\$,32,3)):D $\operatorname{A} \$(9)=\operatorname{MID} \$(\operatorname{RC} \$, 1,6)$
$740 \mathrm{H}=\mathrm{VAL}(\mathrm{MIDS}(\mathrm{RCS}, 13$ : rem ) 206 L(MID\$(RC\$,16,3)) :rem 6ø
$750 \mathrm{TP}=65-\mathrm{INT}((\mathrm{H}+\mathrm{L}) / 2):$ IFSGN(T $\mathrm{P})=-1$ THENTP $=\operatorname{INT}((\mathrm{H}+\mathrm{L}) / 2)-6$ 5:GOTO77ø
:rem 105
$760 \mathrm{DE}=\mathrm{DE}+\mathrm{TP}:$ GOTO $78 \emptyset$ :rem 205
$778 \mathrm{ED}=\mathrm{ED}+\mathrm{TP}$
780 RETURN :rem 188
$79 \varnothing$ PRINT" (CLR) \{DOWN\}
$\{6$ SPACES \}SEARCHING FOR "M O\$"/"DAS"/"YR\$ :rem 46
$8 \varnothing \sigma$ GOSUB210:GOSUB2øø:R=ø:FORP T=1TOTRz: Xl=PT:GOSUB170:RC \$=""
:rem 251
810 GOSUB160:RC $\$=$ " " : FORA=1TO6: GET\#1,AS:RC\$=RC\$+A\$:NEXT
:rem 190
826 IFSE $=$ RC\$ THENR=PT: PT=TRz: R $\mathrm{C} \$="$ "
:rem 151
830 NEXT
:rem 218
840 IFR=øTHEN87 $\varnothing$
:rem 184
850 A $\$=" \mathrm{n}$ : GOSUB160:GOSUB18ø :rem 39
860 GOSUB240:RETURN :rem $2 ø 6$
870 GOSUB240:PRINT" $\{10$ SPACES $\}$ RECORD NOT FOUND.": RETURN
:rem 180
88ø $\mathrm{F}=1$ : PRINT" $\{C L R\}$ SEARCH $B Y$ \{RVS\}F\{OFF\} IELD OR \{RVS\} \{OFF\}ECORD NUMBER?"
:rem 215
89ø GOSUB22ø:IFG\$="R"THEN1ø6ぁ :rem 178
9øø LFG\$<>"F"THEN89の :rem 1ø3
910 PRINT"\{CLR\}\{5 DOWN\}ENTER N UMBER OF FIELD FOR SEARCH: : rem 234
$920 \operatorname{PRINTTAB}(7) "\{$ DOWN $\}$ (RVS $\} 1$. \{OFF\}\{2 SPACES\}SPECIFIC D ATE
930 PRINTTAB (7)" (DOWN\}\{RVS\} 2. \{OFF\}\{2 SPACES\} GENERATE M ONTHLY REPORT

940 PRINTTAB（7）＂\｛DOWN\}\{RVS\} 3. \｛OFF\}\{2 SPACES\}RETURN TO \｛SPACE\}MAIN MENU ${ }^{-}$：rem 30 $95 \varnothing$ GOSUB $22 \bar{\varnothing}: G=A \bar{S} C(G \$)-48:$ ONGG Ото98ஏ，250，97ø ：rem 35
960 GOTO95ø ：rem 118
$97 \varnothing$ RETURN ：rem 128
980 PRINT＂$\{$ CLR $\}$ \｛ 14 SPACES $\}$ \｛RVS\} SEARCH FOR DATE
：rem 176
$99 \varnothing$ PRINT＂ENTER DATE（MONTH，D AY，YEĀR）＂
：rem 205
$10 \varnothing \varnothing$ PRINT＂SEPARATE EACH ENTRY WITH $\bar{A}$ COMMA．＂：INPUTMOS， DAS，YRS
：rem 124
$1 \varnothing 1 \varnothing$ IFVAL（DA\＄）＜＝9THENDA\＄＝＂Ø＂＋ DAS ：rem 61
$1 \varnothing 2 \varnothing$ IFVAL（MO\＄）＜＝9THENMO\＄＝＂$\varnothing "+$ MOS ：rem 131
1 Ø3 $\operatorname{IFVAL}(\mathrm{YR} \$)<=9$ THENYR $\$=" \varnothing "+$ YRS ：rem 177
1040 SES＝DAS＋MO\＄＋YRS：GOSUB790： IFR＝øTHENGOSUB2350：RETURN ：rem 193
1ø50 GOSUB2640：GOSUB2350：RETUR N ：rem 176
1060 PRINT＂$\{C L R$ \}": GOSUB210:GOS UB2øの：RC $\$="$＂
：rem 56
$107 \varnothing$ PRINT＂RECORD NUMBER FOR S EARCH？＂ ：INPUTR：IFR＞TRZ？THE N72ø ：rem 5
1ø80 Xl＝R：GOSUB170：GOSUB160：GO SUB180：GOSUB190：GOSUB240： GOSUB2640：GOSUB235ø
：rem 133
109 RETURN ：rem 178 11øø GOSUB24ø：PRINT＂\｛CLR\}INVAL ID RECORD NUMBER＂：GOS̄UB23 50：RETURN
：rem 35
1110 PRINT＂\｛GRN\}": PRINTCHR\$(14 ）： $\mathrm{FL}=\varnothing: \mathrm{F}=\varnothing: \mathrm{Q}=\mathrm{FRE}(\mathrm{O})$
：rem 155
$112 \varnothing$ PRINT＂$\{$ CLR $\}$ \｛ 3 DOWN $\}$
（11 SPACES）WEATHER PROPHE T PRINT＂$\{2$ DOWN $\}$ ：：： rem 167
$113 \varnothing \overline{\mathrm{P}}$ RINT＂$\{2$ DOWN $\}$ \｛ 4 SPACES $\}$ \｛RVS\} 1 \｛OFF\} $\{5$ SPACES\}EN TER NEW DATA ：rem $1 \bar{\square} 9$
1140 PRINT＂$=$（DŌWN $\}$ \｛4 SPACES \} \｛RVS\} 2 \｛OFF\}\{5 SPACES\}FO RECAST
：rem 51
$115 \emptyset$ PRINT＂$\{$ DOWN \} \{4 SPACES \} \｛RVS\} 3 \｛OFF\}\{5 SPACES\}SE ARCH DATA ：rem 46
$116 \boldsymbol{0}$ PRINT＂$\{$ DOWN\} $\{4$ SPACES $\}$ \｛RVS\} 4 \｛OFF\}\{5 SPACES\}DE GREE DAY REGISTER：rem $2 \bar{\varnothing} 7$ $117 \varnothing$ PRINT＂${ }^{\bar{\prime}}\{\mathrm{DOW} \mathrm{N}\}$ \｛ 4 SPACES $\}$ \｛RVS\} 5 \｛OFF\}\{5 SPACES\}EX IT PROGRAM ：rem $1 \overline{8} \bar{\square}$
1180 PRINTT＂\｛DOWN\}\{4 SPACES $\}$
\｛RVS\} $㇒$ \｛OFF\} $\{5$ SPACES $\}$ TO GGLE PRINTER OPTION

1190 PRINT＂（RED）＂：PRI （5 SPACES）＂：PRINT＂（DOWN） \｛5 SPACES\}";TR\&;" RECORDS IN DATA BASE．＂：PRINNT＂ \｛GRN\}" : rem 14 1206 IFPR＝1THENPRINT＂ \｛12 SPACES\}\{RVS\} PRINTER \｛SPACE\}ON " Ðrem 181 $121 \varnothing$ IFPR＝øTHENPRINT＂\｛RED\} \｛ 12 SPACES $\}$ \｛RVS $\}$ PRINTER \｛SPACE \}OFF (GRN\}": rem 173 122 GOSUB22б：G＝VAL（G\＄）：ONGGOS UB1270，3000，880，3150，3280 ：rem 71

## $123 \varnothing$ IFG $\$=" \varnothing$＂THENGOSUB125 12

 ：rem 2321240 GOTO1110 ：rem 195 1250 IFPR＝ø THENPR＝1：RETURN ：rem 191
$126 \varnothing$ IFPR $=1$ THENPR $=\varnothing$ ：RETURN ：rem 192

1270 PRINT＂（CLR）（DOWN）ENTER DA TE：MONTH，DAY，YEAR AS ${ }^{-1}$ ：rem 161
$128 \emptyset$ PRINT＂SEPARATE EACH ENTRY WITH $\bar{A}$ COMMA．＂：INPUTMOS， DAS，YRS ：rem 134
1290 IFVAL（DAS）＜＝9THENDAS＝＂Ø＂+ DAS
：rem 71
$13 \varnothing \varnothing$ IFVAL $($ MOS $)<=9$ THENMO $\$=" \varnothing "+$ MO\＄
：rem 132
1310 IFVAL（YR\＄）＜＝9THENYR\＄＝＂Ø＂＋ YRS
：rem 178
$132 \varnothing$ IFRC $\%=\emptyset$ THEN $137 \varnothing$ ：rem 118
1330 GOSUB210：GOSUB200：X1＝RC\％： GOSUB170：GOSUB160：rem 131
$1340 \mathrm{G} \$=" \mathrm{C}:$ FORA＝1TO6：GET\＃1，AS： $\mathrm{G} \$=\mathrm{G} \$+\mathrm{A} \$$ ：NEXT $:$ GOSUB $24 \varnothing$ ：rem 2
1350 IFMIDS（GS， 3,2 ）＜MOSTHENMPS ＝＂øø＂：MS $\$=$＂ø日＂：rem 123
1360 IFMIDS（G\＄，5，2）＜YR\＄THENAPS ＝＂ø日＂：MP $\$=$＂$\varnothing$＂： $\mathrm{MS} \$=" \varnothing \varnothing ": A$ S\＄＝＂øø＂
：rem 48
1370 BAS＝＂＂：GOSUB3ø20：GOSUB3ø3 $\varnothing \quad$ ：rem 242
1380 HIS＝＂＂：PRINT＂\｛CLR\} \{DOWN\}E NTER HIGH TEMPERATURE：＂； INPUTHIS
：rem 17
1390 LOS＝＂＂：PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{DOWN\}E NTER LOW TEMPERATURE：＂；： $\bar{I}$ NPUTLŌ\＄：rem 248
1400 GOSUB3090：WS $\$="$＂：PRINT＂ \｛CLR\}\{DOWN\}ENTER AVERAGE （SPACE \}WIND ${ }^{-}$SPEED＂$^{1}$ ：INPUTW $\mathrm{S} \$: \mathrm{WS}=\mathrm{V} \overline{\mathrm{A} L}(\mathrm{WS} \overline{\$}) \quad$ ：rem 32
1410 RAS＝＂＂：PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{DOWN\}E NTER PRECIPITATION［ $\varnothing . \varnothing \varnothing]$ INCHES．＂：INPUTRAS
：rem 229
142 MPS＝STRS（VAL（MPS）＋VAL（RAS ））：AP $=$＝STRS（VAL（APS $)+\operatorname{VAL}($ RA\＄））
：rem 215
1430 SNS＝＂＂：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（ SN\＄））
：rem 1
1450 RHS＝＂＂：PRINT＂\｛CLR\} \{DOWN \}E NTER RELATIVE HUMIDITY＂；： INPUTRHS
：rem 66
1460 CCS＝＂＂：PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{DOWN\}E NTER CLOUD COVER PERCENTA GE＂；：İNPUTC预 ミrem 166
1470 WC\＄＝＂＂：PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{DOWN\}E NTER COMMENT ON CURRENT $\bar{W}$ X CONDITIONS：＂：rem $11 \bar{\varnothing}$
$148 \emptyset$ PRĪNT＂\｛DOWN\}LIMIT COMMENT S TO 4曰 CHAR $\bar{A} C T E R S$ ．
\｛2 SPACES $\}$（ONE\｛ 2 SPACES\}F ULL SCREEN LINE．）：rem 131
1490 PRINT＂\｛RVS\} \{DOWN\}
（6 SPACES\} DO NOT USE A CO MMA OR COLŌN．$\{6 \text { SPACES }\}^{\overline{\prime \prime}}$ ： PRINT：INPUTWC\＄：PRINT＂
\｛CLR\}"
：rem 152
150 RCS＝DAS＋MO\＄＋YR\＄＋BAS
：rem 28
1510 RC $\$=$ RC $\$+$ CR $\$+$ LEFT $\$$（BLS， $1-\mathrm{L}$ EN（CRS））
：refm 74
1520 RCS＝RC $\$+\operatorname{LEFT}$（BLS，3－LEN（H IS））+ HI
：rem 69
1536 RCS＝RC\＄＋LEFT\＄（BLS，3－LEN（L OS））＋LOS ：rem 9ø
1540 RC\＄＝RC\＄＋DI\＄＋LEFT\＄（BLS，1－L EN（DIS））
：rem 61
1550 RC $\$=$ RC $\$+$ LEFT $(B L \$, 3-L E N(W$ S\＄））＋WS $\quad:$ rem 122
1560 RCS $=$ RC $\$+$ LEFT $(B L \$, 5-L E N(R$ AS））＋RAS ：rem 79
1570 RC $\$=$ RC $\$+$ LEFT $(B L \$, 4-L E N(S$ N\＄））+ SN $\$$
：rem 107

1580 RC\＄＝RC\＄＋LEFT\＄（BL\＄，3－LEN（R HS ）+ RH ：rem 93
1590 RC $\$=$ RC $\$+$ LEFT $\$$（BL $\$, 3-$ LEN（C C\＄）$+\mathrm{CC} \$$ ：rem 54
$1600 \mathrm{RC} \$=\mathrm{RC} \$+\mathrm{WC} \$+\mathrm{LEFT} \$$（BLS，40－ LEN（WCS））
：rem 135
1610 RC $\$=$ RC $\$+$ LEFT $\$$（BLS，5－LEN（M P\＄））+ MP
：rem 95
1620 RCS＝RC\＄＋LEFT（BL\＄，6－LEN（A PS）$)+$ AP $\$$ ：rem 73
1630 RCS＝RC\＄＋LEFT\＄（BLS，5－LEN（A S\＄））＋AS $\quad:$ rem 79
$1640 \mathrm{RC} \$=\mathrm{RC} \$+\mathrm{LEFT}$（BLS，5－LEN（M S\＄））＋MS\＄：rem 104
 $:$ IFTR $\%=721$ THENTR $\%=72 \varnothing$ ：rem $\emptyset$
1660 GOSUB2640：PRINT＂$\{$ RVS $\}$ ［ 5 SPACES］IS DATA CORRECT ？（ $\underline{y} E S$ OR $\bar{N} O$ ）$\{7$ SPA $\bar{A} C E S\} "$ ：rem 61
1670 GOSUB220：IFGS＝＂N＂THENRC\％＝ RCz－1：TRz＝TRz－1 ：rem 142
1680 IFG $=$＝＂N＂THENPRINT＂RE－ENTE R FROM START＂：FORT $=1$ TO5øø Ø：NEXT：GOTOL27Ø ：rem 29
1690 IFGS＜＞＂Y＂THEN1670：rem 222
17øø GOSUB210：X1＝RC8：GOSUB17ø： GOSUB190：GOSUB2ø0：GOSUB16 $\emptyset$
1710 PRINT\＃1，RCS：CLOSE1， 9ø：PRINT\＃15，＂Sø：RC．INDEX＂ ：CLOSE15
：rem 146
1720 OPEN1，8，2，＂RC．INDEX，S，W＂
：rem 156
1730 PRINT\＃1，RC\％ิ＂，＂TRฐ＂，＂HDS＂， ＂CD\＄＂，＂MP\＄＂，＂AP\＄＂，＂MS\＄＂，＂ AS\＄：CLOSE1
：rem 155
1740 IFRC $\%=1$ ANDTR $\%=1$ THEN $177 \varnothing$
：rem 141
1750 NO\％（ $\mathrm{RC} \%)=\mathrm{RC}$ ： $\operatorname{IN} \$(\mathrm{RC} \%)=\mathrm{MID}$ \＄（RCS，7，5）： 1 FRC $\%=1$ ANDTRz $=$ 1THEN $177 \varnothing$
：rem 149
1760 GOSUB252ø
：rem 23
$177 \varnothing \mathrm{BA}=\mathrm{VAL}(\operatorname{MID}(\operatorname{RC} \$, 7,5))$ ：CRz $=\operatorname{VAL}(\operatorname{MID} \$(\operatorname{RC} \$, 12,1)): \mathrm{DI}=\mathrm{V}$ AL（MIDS（RC\＄，19，1））：rem 27
178 Ø 1 FPR $=1$ THENGOSUB14 6
：rem 179
1790 PRINT＂\｛CLR\}":PRINT"\{RVS \} $\{7$ SPACES \} GENERAL SHORT T ERM FORECASTT\｛6 SPACES\}" -

1800 IFBA $>=36.2$ ANDCR $\%=1$ ANDDI $>=$ 6 ANDDI＜＝8THEN2ø4の ：rem 43

1810 IFBA＞＝3ø．2ANDCR\％＝2ANDDI $>=$ 6ANDDI＜＝8THEN2日5 0 ：rem 46
$182 \emptyset$ IFBA $>=3 \varnothing .1$ ANDBA $\langle=3 \varnothing .2$ ANDC $\mathrm{R} \%=1$ ANDDI $>=6$ ANDDI $\langle=8$ THEN 1 $99 \varnothing$
：rem 203
183 IFBA $>=3 \varnothing .1$ ANDBA $<=3 \varnothing .2$ ANDC R88 $=5$ ANDDI $>=6$ ANDDI $\langle=8$ THEN 2 øøø
：rem 191
$184 \varnothing$ IFBA $>=3 \varnothing .1$ ANDBA $\langle=3 \varnothing .2$ ANDC $\mathrm{Rq}=2$ ANDDI $>=6$ ANDDI $\langle=8$ THEN 2 ø2ø
：rem 191
$185 \emptyset$ IFBA $>=3 \varnothing .1$ ANDBA $<=3 \varnothing .2$ ANDC $\mathrm{R} \%=3$ ANDDI $>=6$ ANDDI $<=8$ THEN 2 ø3ø
：rem 194
1860 IFBA $>=3 \varnothing .1$ ANDBA $<=3 \varnothing .2$ ANDC $\mathrm{R} \%=2$ ANDDI $\langle=5$ ANDDI $>=4$ THEN 2 ø6ø
：rem 192
$187 \varnothing$ IFBA $>=3 \varnothing .1$ ANDBA $\langle=3 \varnothing .2$ ANDC $\mathrm{R} \mathfrak{F}=3$ ANDDI $=5 \mathrm{ORDI}=4 \mathrm{THEN} 2 \varnothing 7 \varnothing$
：rem 23
$188 \emptyset$ IFBA $>=3 \varnothing .1$ ANDBA $<=3 \varnothing .2$ ANDC $R \mathrm{~F}=2$ ANDDI $\langle=4$ ANDDI $\rangle=2$ THEN 2 б90
：rem 194
$189 \varnothing$ IFBA $>=3 \varnothing .1$ ANDBA $<=3 \varnothing .2$ ANDC $\mathrm{R} \mathfrak{z}=3$ ANDDI $\langle=4$ ANDDI $>=2$ THEN 2 1øø
：rem 188
1960 IFBA $\langle=29.8$ ANDCR $\%=2$ ANDDI $>=$ 2ANDDI＜＝3THEN214ø ：rem 49

1910 IFBA $<=29.8$ ANDCR8 $=3$ ANDDI $<=$ 5ANDDI>=3THEN2230 : rem 54 1920 IFBA $<=29.8$ ANDCR $8=3$ ANDDI $<=$ 3ANDDI>=1THEN2260:rem 54
193 I $\mathrm{FBA}\langle=29.8$ ANDCR $\%=5$ THEN 229 Ø :rem 36 1940 IFBA $\langle=30.1$ ANDCR $8=3$ ANDDI $>=$ 4ANDDI<=8THEN218ø : rem 5ø 1950 IFBA $<=36.1$ ANDCR $8=4$ ANDDI $<=$ 6ANDDI> $=5$ THEN22øø : rem 44
1960 IFBA $\langle=3 \varnothing .1$ ANDCR\% $=2$ ANDDI $\rangle=$ 2ANDDI <=3THEN2110 : rem 37
$197 \varnothing$ IFBA $<=3 \varnothing$. 1 ANDCR $\%=2$ ANDDI $=4$ THEN217ø
:rem 228
1980 PRINT"LITTLE CHANGE DURIN G NEXT 24 HOURS. ": GOTO23ø Ø
1990 PRINT"FAIR, WITH LITTLE T Emperature change fornext DAY OR TWO.":GOTO23ø0
:rem 117
$20 \varnothing \varnothing$ PRINT"FAIR TODAY, WARMER \{SPACETWITH A CHANCE OF S OME"; :rem 211
2016 PRINT"RAIN WITHIN 2 DAYS. ":GOTO23øø :rem 9ø
$2 \sigma 2 \sigma$ PRINT"TURNING WARMER, WIT H RAIN LIKELY IN 24
(2 SPACES \}TO 36 HOURS. ": G OT02300
:rem 102
263ø PRINT"WARMER, WITH RAIN I N $18-3 \overline{6}$ HOURS. ": GOTO23øø

2040 PRINT"CONTINUED FAIR WITH LITTLE CHANGE IN
\{4 SPACES \}TEMPERATURE. ": G OTO2300
: rem 221
2050 PRINT"FAIR, WITH SLOWLY R ISING TEMPERATURES
\{ 3 SPACES\}FOR NEXT 2 DAYS ": GOTO23øø :rem 232
2660 PRINT"PRECIPITATION LIKEI Y WITHIN 24 HOURS. ": GOTO2 $3 \varnothing \varnothing$
2076 PRINT"INCREASING WINDS, p RECIPITATION LIKELY
:rem 177
208 PRINT"WITHIN 12-24 HOURS. ": GOTO23øø
:rem 91
2090 PRINT"RAIN WITHIN $12-18 \mathrm{H}$ OURS. " $\overline{\text { :GOTO23øø }}$ : rem 9
2100 PRINT"BECOMING WINDY WITH RAIN LIKELY WITHIN
\{2 SPACES\}12-24 HOURS. ": G OTO23ø6
:rem 211
2110 PRINT"IN WINTER,
(2 SPAC̄ESTPRECIPITATION L IKELY WITHĨN 24 HOURS.
:rem 44
$212 \varnothing$ PRINT"IN SUMMER, CLOUDY W ITH LIḠHT BREEZES
\{3 SPACES\}RAIN LIKELY IN \{SPACE\}A DĀY OR TWO.
:rem 69
2130 GOTO2300 : rem 196
2146 PRINT"IN SUMMER, RAIN LIK ELY WIThin 24 HOUR̄s.
:rem 126
2150 PRINT"IN WINTER, RAIN OR
\{SPACETSNŌW LIKEL $\bar{Y}$, WINDS
\{3 SPACES $\}$ INCREASING.
:rem 177
2160 GOTO23ø0 : rem 199
2170 PRINT"MORE RAIN FOR NEXT \{SPACETDAY ÖR TWO.":GOTO2 $3 \varnothing \varnothing$
:rem 253
2180 PRINT"HIGH WINDS AND POSS IBLE HEAVY RAIN TODAY"; :rem 88
2190 PRINT"CLEARING AND COOLER TOMOR $\bar{R} O W . ": G O T O 23 ø \varnothing ~$
:rem 232
2200 PRINT"CLEARING WITHIN A F

EW HOURS. $\{2$ SPACES \}FAIR
:rem 143
2210 PRINT"WEATHER FOR NEXT SE VERAL DAYS. :rem 27
2220 GOTO23øø :rem 196
2230 PRINT"\{RED\} (RVS\} SEVERE S TORM WARNING! :rem $18 \overline{6}$
2240 PRINT"WINDY WITH HEAVY PR ECIPITĀTION TODAY.
:rem 197
2250 PRINT"CLEARING AND TURNIN G COOLER TOMORROW. ":PRINT "\{GRN\}":GOTO23ø0 :rem 53
2260 PRINT"SEVERE. NORTHEAST GA LES, WITH HEAVY RAIN OR S NOW. :rem 12
$227 \varnothing$ PRINT"TURNING COOLER IN W INTER. :rem $\overline{3}$
2280 GOTO23ø
:rem 202
2290 PRINT "CLEARING AND COOLER :rem 6
2300 IFPR=1THENGOSUB15 $\varnothing$
rem 169
$231 \varnothing$ GOSUB235 0 : 1 FTRz $=1$ THENCL $=\varnothing$ :GOSUB2580:GOTO2336:rem 1
2320 GOSUB238ø
:rem $2 \varnothing$
2330 IFCL=øTHENPRINT"
\{5 SPACES\}NO ADDITIONAL D ATA AVAILA $\bar{B} L E^{\bar{\prime}}:$ GOTO235
:rem 161
2340 PRINT"\{3 SPACES $\}$ SIMILIAR \{SPACE\}DATA FOUND IN FILE ":GOSUB $\overline{2} 350: G O S U B 3290: P R I$ 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
$237 \varnothing$ GOSUB22ø:PRINT"\{CLR\}":RET URN
:rem 152
$238 \varnothing \mathrm{CL}=\emptyset: \mathrm{A}=\emptyset: \mathrm{U}=1:$ IFRCz=1 ANDTR \%=1THEN252б :rem 163
 EN241ø
:rem 235
$240 \varnothing$ IFBAS $=1 N \$(T)$ ANDNO $(T)<>R C$ \% $\mathrm{THENU}=\mathrm{U}+1: \mathrm{HO}$ ( U$)=\mathrm{NO}$ \& ( T )
:rem 185
2410 NEXT:IFU=øTHEN251 $\varnothing$
:rem 136
$242 \varnothing \mathrm{~T}=\varnothing$ : C= $\varnothing$ :GOSUB21 $\varnothing$ :GOSUB2 $\varnothing \varnothing$ :rem 12
243 T=T+1:RC $=$ " ": IFT>UTHEN251 g :rem 37
2440 X1=HO8(T):GOSUB170: rem 67
2450 GOSUB160:FORA=1TO19:GET\#1 , AS :rem $19 \varnothing$
2460 RCS=RC $\$+A \$: N E X T$ :rem 132
247 IFCRS<>MIDS(RCS,12,1) THEN $243 \varnothing$
:rem 123
248 IFDIS<>MIDS(RC\$,19,1) THEN $243 \varnothing$
:rem 123
$2490 \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{C}+1$ : D ( C ) $=\mathrm{HO}$ ( C )
:rem 178
2500 CL=1:GOSUB240:RETURN :rem 46
$2510 \mathrm{CL}=\varnothing$ :GOSUB24の:RETURN
:rem 46
2520 GOSUB21ø:OPEN1,8,2,"BA.IN DEX,S,R"
:rem 209
2530 FORP=1TOTRz : INPUT\#1,NOz( $P$ ), INS (P):NEXT:GOSUB24ø
: rem 219
254 FORI=1TOTR\%: $\mathrm{IFI}=\mathrm{RC}$ \%THENI $=$ $\mathrm{I}+1$ : rem 58 2550 FORJ=ITOTRz : IFIN\$ (I) <INS ( J) THEN257ø
:rem 158
$2560 \mathrm{HI} \$=\mathrm{IN} \$(\mathrm{I}): \operatorname{IN} \$(\mathrm{I})=\mathrm{IN} \$(\mathrm{~J}):$ INS $(\mathrm{J})=\mathrm{HIS}: \mathrm{NI}=\mathrm{NO}(\mathrm{I}): \mathrm{NO}$ ( I) $=\mathrm{NO}$ ( J ) : NO ( J ) $=\mathrm{NI}$
:rem 189
2570 NEXT:NEXT :rem 134 2580 GOSUB210:PRINT\#15,"S0:BA.

INDEX"
:rem 136
259 IFTR $=1$ THENNO\% ( 1 )=RC\%ิ: IN\$ (1)=STRS(BA) :rem 167
$26 \boxminus 0$ OPEN $1,8,2, " B A$. INDEX,S,W": $\mathrm{I}=\emptyset \quad$ :rem
$261 \varnothing$ I=I+1:IFI>TR\% THEN263ø
:rem 9
2626 PRINT\#1,NO8(I):PRINT\#1,IN \$(I):GOTO2610 :rem 11
263ø GOSUB240:PRINT" \{CLR\}":RET URN :rem 153 2640 IFPR=1THENGOSUB14 4
:rem 175
2650 PRINT" $\{C L R$ \} \{RVS\}RECORD $\#$ \{OFF\}"R;"\{RVS\}DATA ENTRY \{SPACE\}FOR:\{OFF\}";
:rem 180
2660 PRINTMIDS(RCS,3,2);"/";MI D\$(RC\$,1,2);"/";MID\$(RC\$, 5,2)
:rem 124
2670 PRINT"BAROMETRIC PRESSURE ......... ";MIDS(RC̄,7,5)" INCHES"
:rem 118
2680 PRINT"HIGH TEMPERATURE... $\ldots . . . .{ }^{\prime}$; : $\bar{H} I \$=M I D \$(R C S, 1$ 3,3 )
:rem 103
2690 PRINTVAL(HI\$) "DEG. F"
:rēm 207
2700 PRINT" $\{6$ SPACES $\}$ NORMAL HI GH. . . . . . . . ."; MHTVAL(MID (RC\$,3,2)))"DEG. F"
:rem 241
2716 PRINT "LOW TEMPERATURE. . . . .........." ; : LO\$=MID\$(RCS, 1 6,3)
:rem 110
272 PRINTVAL(LO\$)"DEG. F"
:rem 211
2730 PRINT" 6 SPACES $\}$ NORMAL LO w. . . . . . . . ..." ; MLTVAL(MID (RC\$,3,2)))"DEG. F"
:rem 248
2740 PRINT"WIND DIRECTION.....
$2750 \mathrm{WD}=\mathrm{VAL}(\mathrm{MID}(\mathrm{RC} \$, 19,1)): P R$ INTDI $(W D)$
: rem 57
2760 PRINT "WIND SPEED . . . . . . . . .
 ,3)):"MPH" :rem 153
277ø PRINT"RAINFALL (PAST 24 H RS) . . . .. "; $\operatorname{VAL}(M I D \$(R C \$, 2 \overline{3}$ ,5))"INCHES" :rem 19
278 PRINT" $\{6$ SPACES $\}$ NORMAL MO NTHLY RAIN.."; ARTVAL(MID $\$$ (RC\$,3,2)));"INCHES"
:rem 237
2790 PRINT" $\{6$ SPACES $\}$ MONTHLY R
 (,79,5))"INCHES" :rem 89
2800 PRINT"\{6 SPACES\}YEARLY RA IN TO DATE.."; VAL(MIDS( $\bar{R} C$ (,83,6))"INCHES" :rem 38
2810 PRINT"SNOWFALL (PAST 24 H RS) ......";VAL(MIDS(RCS , $2 \overline{8}$ ,4))"INCHES" :rem 47
2820 PRINT" 6 SPACES $\}$ NORMAL MO NTHLY SNOW..";ASTVAL(MID̄S (RC\$,3,2)))" INCHES"
:rem 203
2830 PRINT" $\{6$ SPACES $\}$ MONTHLY S NOW TO DATE.";VAL(MIDS(RC \$,89,5))"INCHES" :rem 114
2840 PRINT" $\{6$ SPACES $\}$ YEARLY SN OW TO DATE.."; VAL(MIDS( $\overline{R C}$ \$,94,6))"INCHES" :rem 73
2850 PRINT"RELATIVE HUMIDITY.. ........." ; VAL(MĪD\$(RC\$, 32 ,3)):" ${ }^{\text {g " }}$
: rem 64
2860 PRINT"PERCENT CLOUD COVER
 , 3));" 8 "
:rem 166
$2870 \mathrm{HI}=\mathrm{VAL}(\mathrm{HIS}): \mathrm{LO}=\mathrm{VAL}(\mathrm{LO} \$): \mathrm{H}$ $\mathrm{D}=65-\mathrm{INT}((\mathrm{HI}+\mathrm{L}) / 2)$
:rem 109

288 TD＝（HI＋LO）$/ 2:$ RH＝VAL（MIDS RCS，32，3））： $\mathrm{RH}=\mathrm{RH} / 1 \varnothing \varnothing$ ：rem 88
$2890 \operatorname{IFSGN}(\mathrm{HD})=-1$ THEN $293 \varnothing$ ：rem 191
$2900 \mathrm{Z}=\mathrm{VAL}(\mathrm{HDS})+\mathrm{HD}: \mathrm{HD} \$=\operatorname{STR}(\mathrm{Z})$ ：PRINT＂HEATING DEGREE DAY S．．．．．．．．．＂；HD ：rem T39
2910 IFF＝1THEN297Ø ：rem 16
2920 PRINT＂$\{6$ SPACES $\}$ TOTAL FOR SEASON．．．．．＂；HD\＄：GOTO297 $\sigma^{-}$ ：rem 232
$2936 \mathrm{CD}=(\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{HI}+\mathrm{LO}) / 2)-65:$ IFSG $N(C D)=-1$ THEN297ø ：rem 148
$2940 \mathrm{Z}=\mathrm{VAL}(\mathrm{CD} \$)+\mathrm{CD}: \mathrm{CD} \$=\operatorname{STR} \$(\mathrm{Z})$ ：PRINT＂COOLING DEGREE DAY S．．．．．．．．＂；CD－rem I34
295 IFF＝1THEN297ø ：rem 2ø
2960 PRINT＂$\{6$ SPACES $\}$ TOTAL FOR SEASON．．．．．＂；CD\＄：rem 162
$297 \varnothing$ PRINTMID $\$($ RC $\$, 38,4 \varnothing)$ ；
：rem 201
2986 IFPR $=1$ THENGOSUB15 ${ }^{\circ}$
2990 RETUPN
3000 ：rem 180
3øøø PRINT＂$\{$ CLR \} (10 SPACES\}FOR ECAST WEATHER ：rem Tø8 3ø1ø GOSUB3 $\bar{\varnothing} 2 \varnothing$ ：GOSUB3ø3ø：GOSUB 3090：PRINT＂$\{$ CLR \}": GOSUB17 80：RETURN ：rem 81
$3 ø 2 \varnothing$ PRINT＂$\{$ CLR $\}$（DOWN \}ENTER: ": PRINT＂BAROMETRIC $\overline{\text { PRESSURE }}$ ＂：INPUTBAS：BA＝VAL（BAS）：RE TURN ：rem 62
3030 PRINT＂（CLR）（DOWN \}RATE OF \｛SPACE \}CHANGE: " :rem 22ø
3040 PRINT＂RÄPID CHANGE IS ANY CHANG $\bar{E}$ GREATER THAN $\varnothing . \sigma 6$ INCHES PER HOUR．：rem 188
3050 PRINT＂\｛DOWN \}ENTER: ": PRINT ＂$\{$ DOWN $\}$ \｛RVS $\}^{-1}$－$\{$ OFF $\}$
\｛ 2 SPACES \}STEADY"TAB (2ø)" \｛RVS $\} 4 \cdot\{O \bar{F} F\}(2$ SPACES $\} S L$ OWLY RISING＂：rem 2T13
$3 ø 6 \varnothing$ PRINT＂$\{$ DOWN\} (RVS\} 2 ．（OFF $\}$ （2 SPACES ${ }^{2}$ FALLING SLOWLY＂ TAB（2ø）＂$\{\mathrm{R} \overline{\mathrm{V}} \mathrm{S}\} 5 \cdot\{\mathrm{OFF}$ \} \｛2 SPACES\}RISING RAPIDLY" ：rem 76
$307 \varnothing$ PRINT＂${ }^{\prime 2}$ DOWN\} \{RVS\} 3 ．\｛OFF\} \｛2 SPACES\}FALLING RAPIDLY ＂：PRINT
： $\bar{r}$ em 138
$308 \varnothing$ CR $\$="$＂：INPUTCRS：CR\％＝VAL（ $C$ RS）：RETURN ：rem 192
$309 \varnothing$ PRINT＂\｛CLR\}(DOWN\}ENTER NU MBER FOR WIND DIRECTIONः ：rem $9 \varnothing$
$31 ø \varnothing$ PRINT＂$\{$ DOWN $\}$ \｛RVS \} 1. \{OFF\} NORTH＂TAB（2б）＂\｛RVS\} 5. \｛ $\overline{\mathrm{FFF}}$ \} SOUTH
：rem 122
3110 PRINT＂TDOWN\} \{RVS\} $2 \cdot\{\mathrm{OFF}\}$ NORTHEAST＂TAB（20）＂\｛RVS\} \｛SPACE\}6. \{OFF\} SOUTHWEST
：rem 237
3120 PRINT＂$\{$ DOWN $\}$ \｛RVS 3 ．\｛OFF\} EAST＂TAB（2ø）＂（RVS\} 7.
\｛ $\overline{\mathrm{OFF}}$ \} WEST : rem $21 \varnothing$
3130 PRINT＂TDOWN\}\{RVS\} $4 \cdot\{\mathrm{OFF}\}$ SOUTHEAST＂TAB（20）＂\｛RVS\} \｛SPACE\}8.\{OFF\} NORTHWEST
：rem 243
3140 DIS＝＂＂：PRINT：INPUTDIS：DI＝ VAL（DIS）：RETURN ：rem 63 $315 \varnothing$ PRINT＂\｛CLR\}(DOWN\} \｛ 8 SPACES ）（RVS）DEGREE DA $Y$ REGISTERS ：rem $24 \emptyset$
3160 PRĪNT＂$\{$ DOWN \}HEATING DEGRE E DAYS：＂；HD $:$ rem 46
$317 \varnothing$ PRINT＂$\{$ DOWN \}COOLING DEGRE E DAYS：＂；CDS ：rem 53
3180 PRĪNTTAB（5）＂$\left.{ }^{\text {（DOWN }}\right\}$ TOTALS \｛SPACE\}AS OF LAST ENTRY. ：rem 93
3190 PRINT＂$\{6$ DOWN $\}$（ 6 SPACES $\}$
\｛RVS\} $1 .\{\mathrm{OFF}\}\{2$ SPACES $\}$ CL EAR HEATING DEGREE DAYS
$32 ø$ PRINT＂$\{$ DOWN\} \{6 SPACES $\}$
\｛RVS\} $2 \cdot\{\mathrm{OFF}\}\{2$ SPACES $\} C L$ EAR COOLING DEGREE DAYS ${ }^{-}$ ：rem 216
3210 PRINT＂$\{$ DOWN \} 6 SPACES $\}$
\｛RVS $3 .\{\mathrm{OFF}\}(2$ SPACES $\}$ RE TURN TO MAIN MENU：rem $2 \overline{3} 2$ 3220 GOSUB220：IFG $\$={ }^{-1} 3$＂THENRETU RN
：rem 210
323 IFG $=$＝ 1 ＂THENHD $=$＝＂ 00 ＂：GOTO 3260
：rem 114
324 IFG $\$=$＂ 2 ＂THENCD $\$="$ Øの＂：GOTO 3260
：rem 111
3250 GOTO322ø ：rem 2ø2
3260 GOSUB21ø：PRINT\＃15，＂S0：RC＊ ＂：CLOSE15：OPEN1，8，2，＂RC．I NDEX，S，W＂：rem 60
$327 \varnothing$ PRINT\＃1，RC\％＂，＂TRళ＂，＂HD\＄＂， ＂CD\＄＂，＂MPS＂，＂APS＂，＂MS\＄＂，＂ ASŞ：CLOSE1：RETURN：rem 182 $328 \emptyset$ END ：rem 164 $3290 \mathrm{~F}=1$ ： $\mathrm{FORX}=1 \mathrm{TOC} \quad$ ：rem 79
3306 IFDz（ X ）＝TRz＋1ANDTRz＜72ØTH ENRETURN ：rem 77
$331 \varnothing$ Xl＝Dz（X）：GOSUB170：GOSUB21 Ø：GOSUB2øø
：rem 138
$332 \emptyset$ GOSUB16ø：GOSUB18ø ：rem 5ø
333 （ $=\mathrm{D}$ \％（ X ）： $\mathrm{IFR}=\mathrm{RC}$ \％THEN $337 \varnothing$
：rem 120
$334 \varnothing$ IFR＝øTHEN3370 ：rem $2 \varnothing$
3350 GOSUB2640：GOSUB2350：GOSUB $240: \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{Y}+1: \mathrm{IFY}<4$ THEND $(\mathrm{X})=$ Dz（X）＋1：GOTO3 3øø ：rem 39
3360 IFDz $(X)+3<D z(X+3)$ THENX $=X+$ 4
：rem 242
3378 NEXT ：rem 12 $338 \varnothing$ PRINT＂$\{16$ SPACES $\}$ END OF F ILE＂：GOSUB240：F＝$\varnothing$ ：RETURN ${ }^{-1}$ ：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
$342 \sigma$ REM LOW TEMPERATURE DATA
3430 DATA $27.3,29 . \emptyset, 36.5,45.9,5$ $5.0,62.6$ ：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 DATA $3.32,3.30,3.77,3.17,3$ ．61，3．81
：rem 119 347 DATA4．57，4．21，3．65，3．ø日，2 ．74，3．31 ：rem 116 3480 REM MONTHLY SNOWFALL DATA ：rem 94
 Ø，ロ，ロ，．2，1．4 ：rem 255 35 øø DATA＂NORTH＂，＂NORTHEAST＂，＂ EAST＂＂，＂SOUTHEĀST＂，＂SOUTH＂ ＂，＂SOUTHWEST＂：rèm 239 3510 DAT̄A＂WEST＂，＂NORTHWEST＂ ：rem 168

## TinyTerm

（Article on page 82．）
（Note：This is a VIC version．Com－ modore 64 owners should see article for modifications．）
$10 \operatorname{OPEN} 2,2,3, \operatorname{cHRS}(38)+\operatorname{CHR} \$(224$ ）：rem 128 $26 \mathrm{Zl}=37136: \mathrm{Z} 2=37138:$ POKE36879 ，137：Z3＝ 6

30 POKEZ1，98：PRINT＂\｛CLR\}" ：rem 88
$4 \varnothing$ PRINT＂$\{$ HOME $\}$（3 DOWN ）＂SPC（Z3 ）＂DDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDD＂： P RINTSPC（Z3）＂\｛BLK\}
\｛7 SPACES $\}$ TINYTERM＂：rem 54
50 PRINTSPC（Z3）＂$\{$ DOWN $\}$ DDDDDDDD DDDDDDDDDDDDD＂：GOSUB230
：rem 50
60 ID $(1)=$＂NAME＂： $\operatorname{ID} \$(2)=" I D ": I$ DS（3）＝＂PASS WORD＂：rem 26
$7 \varnothing$ GOTOЗøø ：rem 51
$8 \varnothing$ PRINTCHRS（147）＋CHRS（14）＋＂ON LINE＂：PRINTCHRS（187）；
：rem 237
$9 \varnothing$ GET\＃2，AS：IFAS＝＂＂THEN13Ø ：rem 161
106 IFI\％（ASC（AS））$=13$ THENPRINT＂ ［LEFT\} "
：rem 170
$11 \varnothing$ PRINTCHR（157）；CHR\＄（I\％（ASC （AS））） CHR （ 187 ）；： $\mathrm{IFI} \mathrm{\%}$（ASC （A\＄））$=34$ THENPOKE212，$\varnothing$
：rem 87
120 GOTO9ø ：rem 53
130 GETAS：IFAS＝＂＂THEN90：rem 32
140 IFAS＝CHRS（137）THENS $=1:$ GOTO $18 \emptyset$
：rem 175
150 IFAS $=$ CHR $\$(138)$ THENS＝2：GOTO $18 \emptyset$ ：rem 178
160 IFAS＝CHR $\$(139)$ THENS $=3$ ：GOTO $18 \emptyset:$ rem 181
176 PRINT\＃2，CHRS（OZ（ASC（AS）））； ：GOTO9ø
：rem 97
180 FORX＝1TOLEN（ID\＄（S））
：rem 110
$190 \mathrm{~T} \$=\operatorname{MID}(\operatorname{ID} \$(\mathrm{~S}), \mathrm{X}, 1)$
：rem 212
2 øø PRINT\＃2，CHRS（O\％（ASC（T\＄）））；
：rem 146
210 NEXT：PRINTCHR\＄（13）：PRINT\＃2 CHRS（13）：rem 77
220 GOTO9ø ：rem 54
230 DIMI\％（255），O\％（255）：rem 87
 $8(13)=13: 08(20)=8: 08(160)=$ 32
：rem 1
250 FORZ $=65$ TO90 ： $\mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{Z}+32: 0 \mathrm{Z}(\mathrm{Z})=\mathrm{Y}$ ：NEXT：FORZ＝91TO95：OZ（Z）＝Z： NEXT
：rem 74
260 FORZ＝193TO218： $\mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{Z}-128: 08(\mathrm{Z}$ ）＝Y：NEXT ：rem 75
276 O （ 133 ）$=3: 0$ \％（ 134 ）$=19: 0$（ 13 5）＝17：08（136）＝16 ：rem 29
28 FORZ＝ØTO255： $\mathrm{Y}=0$ \％（ Z ）： IFY く $>$ Ø THENI \＆$(\mathrm{Y})=\mathrm{Z}$
：rem 32
290 NEXT：RETURN ：rem 244
$3 ø \emptyset$ PRINTCHRS（147）+ CHR $\$(14)$
：rem 246
$316 \mathrm{P} \$(1)=$＂ $1235559876 \mathrm{l}: \mathrm{P}$（ 2 ）＝＂ 1235556789＂：PS（3）＝＂1235554 433＂
：rem 153
$32 \sigma$ FORX＝1TO3：PRINTX；+ ＂－＂$+\mathrm{PS}(\mathrm{X}$ ）：NEXT
：rem 207
$33 \varnothing$ PRINT＂ 4 －MANUAL ENTRY＂
：rem 24
340 PRINT：PRINT＂SELECTION ？＂ ：rem 148
350 GETB $:$ ：IFB $\$=$＂＂THEN $35 \emptyset$ ：rem 85
360 IFB $\$=" 1$＂THEN PH $\$=P \$(1)$ ：rem 94
37 IFBS $=$＂ 2 ＂ THENPH $\$=P$（2） ：rem 97
38 IFB $=$＝＂ 3 ＂THENPH\＄＝P\＄（3） ：rem 100
390 IFBS $=$＂ 4 ＂THEN410 ：rem 10
$40 \varnothing$ GOTO430 ：rem 100
$41 \varnothing$ PRINT：PRINT＂ENTER PHONE NU MBER＂：INPUTP $\overline{\text { H }}$ ：rem $2 \overline{4} 4$
42ø IFLEN（PH\＄）＜ 7 THEN410：rem 72
430 POKEZ2，1øø ：rem 15
44б PRINT：PRINT＂DIALING．．．＂：PO KEZ1， $32:$ FORX $=1 \mathrm{TO}$ Øøø： NEXTX ：rem 211

450 FORPN $=1$ TOLEN（PHS）：rem 27 $460 \mathrm{NN}=\mathrm{VAL}(\mathrm{MID}(\mathrm{PH} \$, \mathrm{PN}, 1))$
：rem 217
470 GOSUB540：NEXTPN ：rem 2 Ø3 480 FORDL＝1TO3ø0：POKEZ， $6:$ POKE Z1，100： $\operatorname{IFPEEK}(\mathrm{Zl})=45$ THEN57 Ø
：rem 250
49 IFPEEK（Z1）＜＞ 125 THENPRINT＂

：rem 238
500 PRINT＂$\{$ RVS $\}$ \｛ 2 SPACES $\}$（OFF \}
510 NEXTDL
：rem 10
520 POKEZ1，$\varnothing$ ：rem 101

530 PRINT aPRINT＂NO \｛SPACE\}FOR NR. ":PRINT" （DOWN）＂PHS：GOTO6日も ：rem 83
$54 \varnothing$ PRINTNN；：IFNN $=\varnothing$ THENNN $=1 \varnothing$ ：rem 56
550 FORX＝1TONN：POKEZ1，Ø：FORXX＝ 1 TO45：NEXTXX：POKEZ1， 32 ：FOR XX＝1TO24：NEXTXX：NEXTX
：rem 17
560 FORDL＝1TO2øø：NEXTDL：RETURN ：rem 216
$57 \varnothing$ FORX＝1TO3：FORRR＝1TO2ø：C（X） ＝ $\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{Zl}):$ ：NEXT：NEXT
：rem 173
$58 \varnothing \operatorname{IFC}(1)+\mathrm{C}(2)+\mathrm{C}(3)=135$ THEN61
：rem 112
590 PRINT＂NR．＂；PH\＄＂BUSY－＂
：rem 232
6øø FORX＝1TO3øø：POKEZ2，32：POKE Z1，$\{\{2$ SPACES $\}:$ NEXT：GOTO43 $\sigma$
：rem 210
610 FORX＝1TO100：POKE36878，15：P OKE36875， 245 ：NEXT：POKE3687 8，ø：Gотовø
：rem 233

## Power BASIC： QuickScan

（Article on page 76．）

## Program 1：QuickScan－64

Version
1 1Øø PRINTCHR\＄（147）；CHR\＄（144）
：rem 50
110 FORAD＝704TO766：READDA：POKE AD，DA：NEXT：REM SPRITE
20 ：rem 4
FORAD $=49152$ TO 49251 ：READDA： POKEAD，DA：$\{4$ SPACES $\} C S=C S+$ DA：NEXT：REM M－L PROGRAM
：rem 43
$13 \varnothing$ IFCS＜＞11879THENPRINT＂ERROR IN DATA STATEMENTS＂：END
：rem 145
140 PRINT＂ENTER SYS 49152 TO A CTIVATE SPRITE－BAR
：rem 181
$1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ DATAø，$, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$ ，$, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing:$ rem 131
1 Øø1 DATA $, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 85,85,85,85$ ，85，85，85，85，85 ：rem 221
$1 \varnothing \varnothing 2$ DATA85， $85,85, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$ ， Ø，$, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing:$ rem 224
$1 \varnothing \varnothing 3$ DATAø，$, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$ ， 0,169
：rem $2 \boxed{ }$
$200 \square$ DATA11，160，7，153，247，7，13 6，208，250，169，24，160，0，24 ，153，ø，2ø8，165，48：rem 244
$20 \varnothing 1$ DATA2øø，2øø，144，247，169，9 6，141，16，208，169，8，141，10 ，208，169，56，141，12：rem 54
$2 ø \varnothing 2$ DATA2ø8，169，127，141，28，2ø 8，141，27，208，141，29，208，1 $41,23,268,141,21$ ：rem $2 ø 6$
$2 ø \sigma 3$ DATA2ø8，169，1，141，37，208， $120,169,74,160,192,141,2 \varnothing$ ，3，140，21，3，88，96 ：rem 2

2004 DATA $24,173,134,2,141,38,2$ 08，165，214，10，10，10，105，3 $4,166,14,153,255$ ：rem 182
2005 DATA $207,136,136,208,249,7$ 6，49，234 ：rem 142
Program 2：QuickScan－VIC

## Version

10 FORA $=679 \mathrm{TO} 735$ ：READB： $\mathrm{CK}=\mathrm{CK}+\mathrm{B}$ ：POKEA，B：NEXT：IFCK＜＞6811THE NPRINT＂DATA ERROR＂：END
：rem 45
15 PRINT＂\｛CLR\} \{DOWN \}SYS 679 TO ACTIVATE＂ ：rem 116
$2 \sigma$ DATA $12 \varnothing, 169,185,141,26,3,1$ 69，2，141，21，3，169 ：rem 250
36 DATA $25,141,37,145,88,96,17$ 3，15，144，72，165 ：rem 180
$4 \varnothing$ DATA $214,10,10,24,165,24,20$ 5，4，144，208，251 ：rem 135
$5 \varnothing$ DATA $162,19,262,208,253,169$ ，11，141，15，144 ：rem 109
60 DATA $162,81,234,202,268,252$ ，104，141，15，144 ：rem 152
76 DATA $76,191,234$ ：rem 122

## Maze－Mania

（Article on page 68．）
$10 \mathrm{~W}=54272$ ：FORT＝WTOW＋24：POKET， 6：NEXT ：rem 31
$2 \varnothing$ POKE657，128：POKE5328ø，Ø：POK E53281，ø：PRINT＂（CLR \} （8 DOWN）（GRN \}"TAB (14)" (RVS) MAZE－MANIA
：rem 78
 EASE WAIT WHILE DATA IS LOA DED＂：DIMU（255），H（255）
：rem 79
$40 \mathrm{CZ}=\varnothing$ ：FORIG＝49152TO49619：REA DYA：POKEIG，YA： $\mathrm{CZ}=\mathrm{CZ}+\mathrm{YA}:$ NEXT ：rem 175
$5 \emptyset$ FORBI $=5 \emptyset 176$ TO 0 Ø 442 ：READKA：$P$ OKEBI，KA： $\mathrm{CZ}=\mathrm{CZ}+\mathrm{KA}:$ NEXT ：rem 40
60 IFCZ＜＞ 91037 THENPRINT＂$\{$ DOWN \} \｛ 8 SPACES\}\{RVS\}\{WHT\}ERROR I N DATA STATEMENTSE4引＂：STOP ：rem 146
$70 \mathrm{FORF}=1 \mathrm{TO} 23: \operatorname{READU}(\mathrm{F}), \mathrm{H}(\mathrm{F}): \mathrm{NE}$ XT
：rem 208
$8 \emptyset \mathrm{LV}=1: \mathrm{VL}=\mathrm{LV}+1: \mathrm{PL}=1: \mathrm{MN}(1)=3: M$ $N(2)=3: P P=65: J=5: K=15: G \$="^{\prime \prime}$
（WHT）${ }^{\text {（W＂：POKE198，}}$ ：rem 101
$9 \varnothing$ FORI $=\overline{1}$ TO2： $\mathrm{SC}(\mathrm{I})=\varnothing$ ：NEXT
：rem 44
1 1ø PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{3 DOWN\}\{GRN\}"T AB（12）＂$\{$ RVS $\}$ MAZE－MANIA＂：PR INT＂ 4 DOWN \}"TAB(11)"\{RVS \} l（OFF\} NORMAL GAME"
：rem 188
$11 \varnothing$ PRINT＂$\{2$ DOWN \}"TAB(11)"
\｛RVS\}2\{OFF\} FADE GAME": PRI NT＂$\{2$ DOWN \}"TAB(11)" $\{$ RVS $\} 3$ \｛OFF\} NERVOUS GAME"
：rem 113
$12 \varnothing$ PRINT＂ 3 DOWN \}"TAB(10)"INP UT YOUR CHOICE \｛WHT\}EB （GRN）（LEFT）＂；：POKE2ø4，
：rem 3
130 GETMTS：IFMT\＄＝＂＂ORMT\＄＜＂1＂OR MT\＄＞＂3＂THEN13ø ：rem 61
14 PRINTMT\＄：PRINT＂$\{2$ DOWN $\}$＂TA $\mathrm{B}(7)$＂HOW MANY PLAYERS（1 O R 2）$\{W H T\} \in B \exists\{L E F T\}\{G R N\} " ;$ ：POKE2ø4，$\varnothing$
：rem 1øø
150 GETAS：IFAS＝＂＂ORAS＜＂1＂ORAS＞ ＂ 2 ＂THEN15 1
：rem 192
$160 \mathrm{NP}=\mathrm{VAL}(\mathrm{A} \$): \mathrm{MT}=\mathrm{VAL}(\mathrm{MT} \$): \mathrm{PRI}$ NTAS：POKE2ø4，1：POKE2ø7，Ø：P

OKE646，VL
：rem 217
$170 \mathrm{MT} \$="$ \｛RVS \} \{OFF\} \{RVS \} \｛OFF\} \{RVS\} \{OFF\} \{RVS\} \｛OFF\} \{RVS\} \{OFF\} \{RVS\}B \｛OFF\}":MS="\{RVS\}
\｛12 SPACES \}": MMS=" \{RIGHT\}
（RVS $\}$ B $\{O F F\} "+M T \$+"\{2$ LEFT $\}$
＂：rem 75
$180 \mathrm{~A}=1226: \mathrm{B}=55498$ ：POKE56322， P EEK（56322）AND127 ：rem 38
$190 \mathrm{C=A:D=B:PRINT"} \mathrm{\{CLR}\}$（DOWN \} \｛2 SPACES\}LEVEL"LVTAB(15)" TIME Øøø＂TAB（28）＂SCORE＂SC（ PL）
 CCCCCCCCMAZE－MANIACCCDCCCC

：rem 114
210 FORI＝1TO17：PRINT＂\｛RVS\}B \｛OFF\} "MT\$TAB(25)MMS" (RV̄S\} B\｛OFF\}":NEXT:PRINT"\{HOME \} T5 DOWN\}": FORI=1TO8
：rem 67
$22 ø$ PRINTTAB（14）MS＂\｛DOWN\}": NEX T：PRINT＂${ }^{\text {HOME }}$（4 DOWN $\}$＂TAB （13）＂＂
：rem 31
23ø PRINT＂$\{$ HOME $\}$（12 DOWN \} "TAB ( 38）＂＂：PRINT＂${ }^{2}$ DOWN $\}$＂TAB（ 26）＂＂：rem 114
240 PRINT＂\｛RVS\}EZ彐ccccccccce ccccccccccccccceccccccccc EXZ＂：PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}"TAB(12)" PLAYER＂PL；
：rem 222
25 （PRINTTAB（22）＂MEN＂；：FORI＝1 TOMN（PL）：PRINTG\＄；：NEXT
：rem 248
$26 \varnothing \mathrm{~T}=\mathrm{INT}(15 * \mathrm{RND}(1)): \mathrm{A}=\mathrm{A}+\mathrm{T} * 4$ ： $\mathrm{B}=\mathrm{B}+\mathrm{T} \star 4 \varnothing$ ：POKEA $+1,32$ ：POKEA + 34，32
：rem 205
270 FORP $=5$ TO11STEP2：$Q=$ INT（ 11 ＊R $\mathrm{ND}(1))+6: Z=\mathrm{INT}(11 * \operatorname{RND}(1))+$ 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 $(\mathrm{P}+23)$＂＂；：NEXTP： F $\mathrm{ORQ}=4 \mathrm{TO} 19 \mathrm{STEP} 2: \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{INT}\left(1 \mathrm{D}^{*} \mathrm{RN}\right.$ D（1））+15 ：PRINT＂$\{$ HOME $\}$＂； ：rem 180
$30 \varnothing$ FORI＝øTOQ：PRINT＂$\left\{\right.$ DOWN ${ }^{\prime \prime}$＂：：N EXTI：PRINTTAB（P）；：PRINT＂＂ ：NEXTQ
：rem 146
$31 \varnothing$ POKE1542，102：POKE55814，Ø： P OKE1543，160：POKE55815，$\varnothing$
：rem 224
$32 \varnothing \mathrm{AA}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{A} / 256): \mathrm{BB}=\mathrm{AA}$＊256： CC ＝A－BB：POKE167，CC：POKE169，C C：POKE168，AA：POKE176，AA
：rem 169
330 POKE911，K：POKE91ø，2ø0：POKE 912，K
：rem 2ø
34б POKE9øø，Ø：POKE9ø4，J：POKE9ø 5，Ø：POKE9ø2，Ø：POKE9ø3，Ø：PO KE9ø1，8：POKE56325，PP
：rem 252
350 IFMT $=2$ THENPOKE9ø2，1：GOTO 37 ஏ
 ：rem 154
360 IFMT＝3 THENPOKE9ø3，1
：rem 144
370 SYS49152 ：rem 158
380 IFPEEK（ $9 \varnothing 0$ ）＝1THENSYS65418： GOTO41ø
：rem 229
$39 \varnothing \operatorname{IFPEEK}(910)<=\varnothing$ THENSYS65418 ：GOTO7øø
：rem 36
$40 \varnothing$ GOTO38ø ：rem 104
$41 \varnothing \operatorname{IFPEEK}(167)+256 * \operatorname{PEEK}(168)=$ 1541 THENT＝PEEK（91б）：SC（PL） $=\mathrm{SC}(\mathrm{PL})+(\mathrm{T}$＊LV $)$ ：GOTO43 ：rem 58
$420 \mathrm{~N} 1=1: \mathrm{N} 2=9: G O S U B 736: \mathrm{MN}(\mathrm{PL})=$ MN（PL）－1：GOTO52ø ：rem 246
430 POKE1541，32：POKE1542，81：PO KE55814， $1: \mathrm{N} 1=10: \mathrm{N} 2=23$ ：GOSU

B730
：rem 192
440 IFAS $=$＂ 1 ＂THENMN（PL）$=\mathrm{MN}(\mathrm{PL})+$ 1：GOTO49б ：rem 38
450 POKE646，VL ：rem 54
460 IFPL＝1 THENGOSUB68ø ：PL＝2：CK ＝1：GOTO51の ：rem 4
$476 \mathrm{~S} 2=\mathrm{S} 2+\mathrm{SC}(\mathrm{PL}): \operatorname{GOSUB680}$ ： $\mathrm{PL}=1$ ：GOTO49Ø ：rem 6Ø
48 IFAS＝＂1＂THENPL＝2 ：rem 124
$49 \emptyset \mathrm{PP}=\mathrm{PP}-5: \mathrm{CK}=\varnothing: \mathrm{J}=\mathrm{J}+1: \mathrm{K}=\mathrm{K}+4: \mathrm{L}$ $\mathrm{V}=\mathrm{LV}+1: \mathrm{IFLV}=11$ THEN66 $\varnothing$

50 Ø VL＝VL＋1 ：rem 112
：rem 114
510 GOSUB710：POKE9øの，Ø：POKE646 ，VL：GOTO17ø
：rem 238
520 IFMN（ PL）$>$ ØTHEN51の ：rem 225
530 IFA $\$=$＂ 1 ＂THEN570 ：rem 9
54Ø PRINT＂$\{$ HOME \} \{ 12 DOWN \} "TAB ( 11）＂$\{$ WHT $\}$ GAME OVER PLAYER＂ PL：LV（PL）$=\mathrm{LV}$ ：GOSUB69ø
：rem 220
550 IFPL＝2THENAS＝＂ 1 ＂：PL＝1：GOTO 640
：rem 263
$56 \emptyset$ AS＝＂1＂：PL＝2：GOTO51ø ：rem Ø
570 LV（PL）$=$ LV ：PRINT＂\｛CLR\} \｛11 DOWN \} "TAB (14)" （GRN\} GAM E OVER＂：GOSUB69ø
：rem 1
580 PRINT＂\｛CLR\} \{ 2 DOWN\}"TAB (15 ）＂SCOREBOARD＂：PRINTTAB（15） ＂E1ø Tヨ\｛3 DOWN\}": rem 3
590 POKE56322， $\operatorname{PEEK}(56322)$ OR1 28 ：FORI＝1TONP ：rem 2øø
$6 \emptyset \emptyset$ PRINT＂\｛DOWN \} "TAB (8) "PLAYER ＂ISPC（5－LEN（STRS（SC（I））））S C（I）TAB（ 27 ）＂LEVEL＂LV（I）-1
：rem 176
$61 \varnothing$ NEXT：PRINT＂ 5 DOWN $\}$＂TAB（ 12 ）＂PRESS \｛RVS\}FIREBUTTON \｛OFF\}\{DOWN\}":PRINTTAB (13)" TO PLAY AGAIN＂：rem 25
620 WAIT56321，16，16：WAIT56321， 16 ：rem 247
630 PRINT＂\｛CLR\} ": POKE53265, 27: POKE5327ø，20ø：GOTO8Ø：rem 3
640 IFCK＝1 THEN $49 \varnothing$ ：rem 241
650 GOTO51ø ：rem 106
660 PRINT＂\｛CLR\} \{7 DOWN \} "TAB ( 14 ）＂\｛GRN\}WELL DONE 1!" : rem 2
670 PRINT＂$\{$ DOWN \} \{ 3 SPACES \}YOU \｛SPACE\}HAVE COMPLETED ALL \｛SPACE\}TEN LEVELS": GOSUB69 Ø：GOTO58Ø
：rem 49
680 PRINT＂\｛ HOME \} \{DOWN \} "TAB ( 28 ） ＂SCORE＂SC（PL）：MN（PL）$=\mathrm{MN}$（PL ）$+1:$ FORI $=1$ TO1øøø ：NEXT $:$ RETU RN
：rem 26
690 FORI＝1TO28øの：NEXT ：RETURN
：rem 61
$7 \emptyset \emptyset$ PRINT＂\｛HOME \} \{12 DOWN\} "TAB ( 14）＂\｛WHT\}OUT OF TIME":FORI ＝1TO5бø：NEXT：GOTO42б
：rem 107
$71 \varnothing \operatorname{IFMN}($ PL $)>3$ THENMN（PL）$=3$
：rem 71
$72 \sigma$ RETURN ：rem 121
730 POKEW $+24,15$ ：POKEW $+5,17$ ：POK EW＋6， 241
：rem 219
$74 \varnothing$ FORI＝N1 TON2：POKEW，U（I）：POK $\mathrm{EW}+1, \mathrm{H}(\mathrm{I}):$ POKEW $+4,17: \mathrm{FORT}=$ 1TO50：NEXT：POKEW＋4，16
：rem 120
750 POKEW $+1, \mathrm{U}(\mathrm{I})-2 \sigma:$ POKEW，H：PO KEW $+4,17:$ FORT $=1$ TO5 0 ：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
776 DATA $212,74,74,74,74,265,1$ $33,3,144,244,157,48,194,15$ 7，ø ：rem 105
$78 \emptyset$ DATA $194,262,16,235,162,35$ $, 189,150,193,157,96,194,15$ 7，144，194

790 DATA $138,157,192,194,138,7$ $4,168,189,186,193,157,246$ ， 194，2Ø2，16
：rem 229
8 Øø DATA $231,169,73,141,20,3,1$ $69,192,141,21,3,88,96,173$ ， 132
：rem 93
$81 \emptyset$ DATA $3,24 \varnothing, 3,76,49,234,173$ $, 135,3,240,21,173,27,212,2$ 61 ：rem 22
820 DATA $50,176,14,230,2,165,2$ $, 41,7,9,24,141,17,208,141$
：rem 130
$83 \emptyset$ DATA $22,268,162,17,222, \varnothing, 1$ $94,240,3,76,80,193,189,48$ ， 194
：rem 103
840 DATA $157,0,194,138,10,168$ ， $189,24 \varnothing, 194,16,27,73,255,2$ 4,165 ：rem 205 850 DATA $1,133,251,185,96,194$ ， $56,229,251,153,96,194,185$ ， $97,194 \quad$ ：rem 28 860 DATA $233,0,153,97,194,76,1$ $76,192,185,96,194,24,125,2$ $46,194 \quad$ ：rem 19 870 DATA $153,96,194,185,97,194$ $, 105,0,153,97,194,138,16,1$ 68，185
：rem 26
88 Ø DATA $96,194,133,251,185,97$ $, 194,133,252,146,61,3,160$ ， 6， 177 ：rem 207
890 DATA $251,201,160,144,44,18$ 9，246，194，73，255，24，165，1， 157， 240
：rem 34
$9 ø 0$ DATA $194,173,27,212,74,74$ ， $74,74,265,133,3,144,3,157$, 48 ：rem 52
$91 \emptyset$ DATA $194,172,61,3,185,144$ ， $194,153,96,194,185,145,194$ ，153，97
：rem 72
920 DATA $194,76,80,193,201,81$ ， $208,8,169,1,141,132,3,76,8$ ${ }^{\circ}$ ：rem $\sigma$
930 DATA $193,172,61,3,185,144$ ， $194,133,253,185,145,194,13$ $3,254,160 \quad$ ：rem 148
940 DATA $\varnothing, 169,32,145,253,169$ ， $162,145,251,172,61,3,165,2$ $51,153:$ rem 238 950 DATA $144,194,24,165,0,133$ ， $253,165,252,153,145,194,16$ 5，212，133
：rem 124 960 DATA $254,152,41,7,268,2,16$ 9，13，172，134，3，24Ø，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
$98 \emptyset$ DATA $204,193,160,0,145,253$ ，2ø2，48，3，76，1ø9，192，206，1 44，3 ：rem 139 990 DATA $208,20,173,143,3,141$ ， $144,3,173,142,3,208,6,238$ ， 132
1øøø DATA $3,76,147,193,266,142$ ，3，162，47，173，142，3，232，5 6，233：rem 129 1010 DATA 1 øø， $16,250,142,60,4$ ， $24,105,100,162,47,232,56$ ， 233，10
：rem 144
$1 ø 20$ DATA $16,250,142,61,4,24,1$ Ø5，1ø，9，48，141，62，4，76， 6
：rem 70
1ø3Ø DATA $196,36,7,38,7,4 \varnothing, 7,4$ $2,7,44,7,254,4,78,5$
$1 \varnothing 40$ DATA $158,5,238,5,62,6,142$ $, 6,222,6,187,4,189,4,191$
1050 DATA $4,193,4,195,4,197,4$ ， $216,216,216,216,216,1,1,1$ $, 1,1,1,1 \quad$ ：rem 249 1060 DATA $40,40,40,40,4 \sigma, 40,12$ $, 11, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 11,12, \varnothing, 173,137$ ，3，205，136，3，176：rem 94

1076 DATA $6,238,137,3,76,49,23$ $4,160, \varnothing, 234,234,234,140,1$ $37,3,169,32,145:$ rem 118
1080 DATA $167,165,169,133,167$ ， $165,179,133,168,162,0,134$ $, 4,134,5,173,1$
：rem 74
1090 DATA $220,74,176,1,136,74$ ， $176,1,2$ Øø，74，176，1，262，74 $, 176,1,232,134$ ：rem 59
11 Øø DATA $4,132,5,74,42,41,1,1$ $41,188,2,165,4,201,1,240$ ， $18,201,255$ ：rem 89
1110 DATA $240,3,76,145,196,165$ $, 169,208,2,198,170,198,16$ 9，76，106，196，230，169
：rem 144
$112 \emptyset$ DATA $2 \emptyset 8,2,236,17 \emptyset, 16 \emptyset, \emptyset$ ， $177,169,201,32,208,3,76,1$ $26,196,201,102,240$
：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 $133,168,76,229,196,1$ $65,167,133,169,165,168,13$ 3，170，165，5，201，1，24ø
：rem 178
1150 DATA $23,201,255,246,3,76$ ， $229,196,56,165,169,233,40$ ，133，169，165，170，233
：rem 122
1160 DATA $\varnothing, 133,170,76,187,196$ $, 24,165,169,165,46,133,16$ $9,165,170,105,0,133$
：rem 62
1170 DATA $170,160,0,177,169,20$ $1,32,208,3,76,221,196,201$ ，102，2ø8，8，169，1 ：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 $17 \varnothing, 133,168,165,169$ ， $133,167,160,0,169,81,145$ ， $167,165,168,72,165,167$
：rem 246
$12 \emptyset \emptyset$ DATA $72,24,165,167,1 \emptyset 5, \emptyset$ ， $133,167,165,168,165,212,1$ 33， 168
：rem 185
1210 DATA $169,1,145,167,104,13$ $3,167,104,133,168,76,49,2$ 34,70
：rem 146
$122 \emptyset$ DATA $7 \emptyset, 68,66,64,62,60,58$ $, 56,54,52,50,48,46,44,42$ ， 46,38
：rem 152
1230 DATA $56,56,144,254,58,56$ ，
 54，124，56
：rem 94
1240 DATA $215,254,124,255,255$ ， $223,147,161,255,255,255,2$ 55,255 ：rem 2Ø2

## Horizons：Litter <br> Patrol

（Article on page 60．）
$1 \emptyset \emptyset$ GRAPHIC $\varnothing, 1:$ COLOR $\varnothing, 12:$ COL OR 4，6：GOSUB760：DF＝1：LV＝5 ： $\mathrm{R}=\mathrm{RND}$（－TI）：R＝RND（ $\varnothing$ ）
110 FORI＝1TO4б：SPS＝SPS＋＂＂：LN\＄ ＝LNS＋＂－＂
12 BLS＝BLS＋CHRS（21б）：UL\＄＝UL\＄＋ CHRS（183）：NEXT
130 BL $\$=$ CHR $(146)+$ BL $\$: U L \$=C H R \$$ （ 146 ）＋UL\＄：SPS＝CHRS（18）＋SP\＄
$14 \emptyset$ FORI＝1TO8：SPRITE $I, \emptyset: M O V S P$ R I，Ø，Ø：NEXT
150 PRINTCHR\＄（147）；：COLOR 5，6： PRINTSPS
$160 \mathrm{TL}=38$ ：COLOR 5，7：PRINTLEFT\＄
（SPS，4ø）：：COLOR 5，6：PRINT＂ ＂SPS
$17 \emptyset$ PRINT：PRINT：COLOR 5，16：PRI NTLNS：PRINT：PRINT
$18 \emptyset$ COLOR 5，6：PRINT SPSSPS：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
2øø COLOR 5，6：PRINTSPSLEFT\＄（SP $\$, 46)$ CHRS（ 157 ）CHR\＄（ 148 ）CHR \＄（32）；
$21 \sigma$ COLOR 5，14：CHAR 1，12，$\sigma, " \mathrm{~L}$ ITTER PATROL＂，1：GOSUB72ø \｛SPACE\}: GOSUB73ø
22 COLOR 5，6：FOR $Y=2$ TO 27 ST EP 7
230 FOR X＝8 TO 32 STEP 12：CHAR $1, X, Y, \operatorname{CHRS}(215), 1: \operatorname{NEXT}: N E$ XT
$24 \emptyset \mathrm{M} \$=$＂V1 O2 TØ IEGGEGGEGG $\cdot Q$ \＃E I DFFDFFDFF ．QE＂
$250 \mathrm{M}=\mathrm{M}=\mathrm{Q}+$＂I EGGEGGEGG ．Q A I \｛SPACE\} AAFGGEFFD . $Q$ CRRR＂
260 SPRCOLOR 2，1
$27 \varnothing$ RESTORE111Ø ：FORI＝2TO7：REA D SY，SN：SPRSAV SSS（SN），I
28 Ø MOVSPR I，ø， $56+S Y^{*} 8$
$29 \varnothing$ SPRITE $I, 1, I+1, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 1$
3øø ANG\％（I）$=9$ Ø－18の＊$(S N=2)$ ：SPD $(I)=5$＊RND $(1)+D F$
310 MOVSPR I，ANG\％（I）\＃SPD\％（I）
$32 \sigma$ NEXT
$33 \varnothing \mathrm{XP}=1 \varnothing 2: \mathrm{YP}=237: \mathrm{MOVSPR} 1, \mathrm{XP}$ ， YP
$34 \varnothing$ SPRITE $1,1,11, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 1:$ SPRS AV SS\＄（ $\varnothing$ ）， 1
350 COLLISION 1，580
$36 \emptyset$ IF DF＝1 THEN：PLAY MS：SOUND $1,0,0$
$37 \emptyset$ IFTI－T＞12øTHENCOLOR 5，6：CH AR $1, \mathrm{TL}, 1, \operatorname{CHR} \$(32), 1: \mathrm{T}=\mathrm{TI}$ ： TL＝TL－1：IFTL＜$=$ THEN64 $\varnothing$
38 GET AS：IF AS＜＞＂n THEN GOSU B740 ：GETKEY AS：GOSUB750
$39 \varnothing$ IF RND（ 1 ）＜． 95 THEN42 $\varnothing$
4のø $S \%=2+6$＊RND（ 1 ）： $\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{RSPPOS}(\mathrm{S} \%$ ， g）： $\mathrm{Y}=\operatorname{RSPPOS}(\mathrm{S} \%, 1)$
410 IF $X>31$ AND $X<336$ THEN COL OR 5，2：CHAR $1,(\mathrm{X}-24) / 8$ ，（ $\mathrm{Y}-$ 5Ø）$/ 8+1$ ，＂．
$42 \emptyset \mathrm{~J}=\mathrm{JOY}(1): I F \mathrm{~J}=\varnothing$ THEN $37 \varnothing$
430 IF $J$ AND 128 THEN48 6
$44 \varnothing \mathrm{XP}=\mathrm{XP}+\mathrm{DX}(\mathrm{J}): I F \times P<24$ OR XP $>343$ THEN XP＝XP－DX（J）
45 Ø $Y P=Y P+D Y(J): I F Y P<61$ OR YP $>237$ THEN $\mathrm{YP}=\mathrm{YP}-\mathrm{DY}(\mathrm{J})$
460 MOVSPR 1，XP，YP
470 GOTO37 9
48 Ø $\mathrm{X} \%=(X P-24) / 8+1: Y \%=(Y P-56) /$ 8： $\mathrm{SP}=1 \varnothing 24+\mathrm{X} \%+4 \mathrm{O}^{2} \mathrm{Y} \%$ ： $\mathrm{C}=$ PEEK（ SP）
$49 \emptyset$ IF $C=46$ AND $H T=\varnothing$ THEN BEGI N：POKE 3584，65：POKESP，32：H $\mathrm{T}=1$
5 5ø ：SOUND 1，7øø，2ø，$, 6 \emptyset \emptyset, 1 \varnothing, 3$ ：SC＝SC＋1：GOSUB72ø ：BEND
510 IF HT AND $C=215$ THEN BEGIN ：POKE SP，2ø9：POKE 3584，64： SOUND 1，5øøø，5，，．， 3
$52 \sigma: H T=\varnothing: F=F+1: S C=S C+1 \varnothing: G O S U B$ 720 ：FL＝FL＋1：IF FL＜12 THEN 370
$53 \varnothing$ ：GOSUB74ø ：FOR $I=\varnothing$ TO 63
540 ：COLOR 5，（IAND15）+1 ：CHAR 1 $, 4,12$ ，＂BONUS 1øøø POINTS $F$ OR COMPLETION＂， 1
$55 \varnothing$ ：：NEXT： $\mathrm{SC}=\mathrm{SC}+1$ øø $: \mathrm{DF}=\mathrm{DF}-(\mathrm{D}$ $\mathrm{F}<3$ ）： $\mathrm{FL}=\varnothing$ ：GOTO1 $4 \varnothing$
$56 \emptyset$ BEND
$57 \varnothing$ GOTO $37 \varnothing$
$58 \emptyset$ IF $\operatorname{BUMP}(1)=\varnothing$ THEN RETURN
590 COLOR 5，9：CHAR 1，12，ø，＂OHI

YOWEE OUCH！＂，1
6øØ FORI＝1TO11：SPRITE 1，1，I：SO UND $1,2 \sigma \varnothing \sigma+\operatorname{RND}(1) * 1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing, 1,$, ，，3：NEXT
$61 \varnothing$ COLOR 5，14：CHAR 1， $12,0, " \mathrm{~L}$ ITTER PATROL＂， 1
$620 \mathrm{XP}=102: Y \mathrm{Y}=237: \mathrm{MOVSPR} 1, \mathrm{XP}$ ， YP：POKE $3584,64: H T=\varnothing: A=B U M$ P（1）
$630 \mathrm{LV}=\mathrm{LV}-1$ ：GOSUB730 ：IF LV TH EN RETURN
$64 \emptyset$ COLLISION 1：PLAY＂TØ O2 I \｛SPACE\}C C E E G R B R A A F D Q C R R＂：SOUND $1, \varnothing, \varnothing$
650 COLOR 5， $16:$ CHAR $1,7,12$ ，＂GA ME OVER－－PRESS TRIGGER＂， 1：C＝$\quad$ Ø
660 IF $\operatorname{JOY}(1)=128$ THEN660
67 IF $\operatorname{JOY}(1)=128$ THEN69ø
680 COLOR $5, \mathrm{C}+1:$ CHAR $1,7,12$ ，＂G AME OVER＂， $1: \mathrm{C}=(\mathrm{C}+1)$ AND15：G OTO67Ø
69 FORI＝1TO8：SPRITE I， $0: M O V S P$ R I，Ø，Ø：NEXT
760 RUN
720 COLOR 5，15：CHAR 1， $0, \varnothing, "$ SCO RE：＂＋MIDS（STR\＄（SC），2），1：RE TURN
$73 \varnothing$ COLOR 5，4：CHAR 1，3ø，Ø，＂TRU CKS：＂＋STR\＄（LV），1：RETURN
$74 \emptyset$ FORI $=2$ TO7：MOVSPR $I, 9 \varnothing \# \emptyset: N E$ XT：RETURN
750 FOR I＝2TO7：MOVSPR I，ANG\％（I ）\＃SPD（ $I$ ）：NEXT：RETURN
$76 \emptyset$ FOR I＝ø TO 8：READ DX（I），DY （I）：NEXT
$77 \varnothing$ FOR $I=\emptyset$ TO 2：FOR $J=1$ TO 67 ：READ AS：SS\＄（I）＝SS\＄（I）＋CHR （ $\operatorname{DEC}(A S)$ ）：NEXT：NEXT
780 RETURN
$79 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing,-8,8,-8,8,0,8,8$ $, \varnothing, 8,-8,8,-8, \varnothing,-8,-8$
$81 \varnothing$ DATA $4 \emptyset, 1 \varnothing, \emptyset \emptyset, 4 \varnothing, 1 \varnothing, \emptyset \emptyset, 4 \varnothing$ ， $1 \varnothing, \varnothing \varnothing, 15,4 \emptyset, \varnothing \varnothing, \varnothing 5, \varnothing \varnothing, \varnothing \varnothing, \varnothing 5$
$82 \emptyset$ DATA Øø，ØØ，2A， $8 \emptyset, \varnothing \varnothing, E A, B \emptyset$ ， Øø，EA， $\mathrm{B} \emptyset, \emptyset \emptyset, 2 A, 8 \emptyset, \varnothing \emptyset, 2 A, 8 \emptyset$
$83 \emptyset$ DATA ØØ，ЕА，B ，ØØ，EA，ВØ，ØØ， øø，øø，øø，øø，øø，øø，øø，øø，øø
 øø，øø，øø，øø，øø，øø，øø，øø， 17
850 DATA ØØ，14，Øø
$9 \emptyset \emptyset$ REM CAR FACING LEFT
$91 \varnothing$ DATA ØØ，ØØ，Øø，ØØ，ØØ，ØØ，Øø

$92 \varnothing$ DATA ØØ，Øø，ØF，Øø，3C，AB， 96 ， $A 9,2 B, A A, 6 A, 3 A, 7 D, 6 A, 2 A, 7 D$
$93 \emptyset$ DATA 6A，3A，7D，6A，2B，AA, $6 A$ ， $A B, 96, A 9, \varnothing \mathrm{~F}, \varnothing \emptyset, 3 \mathrm{C}, \varnothing \emptyset, \varnothing \emptyset, \varnothing \emptyset$


$95 \emptyset$ DATA Øø，14，Øø
1øøØ REM CAR FACING RIGHT
$1 \varnothing 1 \varnothing$ DATA øø，øø，øø，øø，øø，øø，ø

 ， $96, \mathrm{BA}, 69, \mathrm{AA}, \mathrm{E} 8, \mathrm{~A} 9,7 \mathrm{D}, \mathrm{AC}$
1036 DATA A9，7D，A8，A9，7D，AC, 69 ，AA，E8，6A， $96, B A, 3 C, \varnothing \varnothing, F \emptyset$
 ，øø，øø，øø，øø，øø，ø ，$\varnothing, \varnothing \varnothing ~$
$1 \varnothing 5 \emptyset$ DATA øø，Øø，øø，17，øø，14，øø
11 Øø 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．）
$49152: 169,160,133,252,169,224,083$ $49158: 133,254,169$ ，Ø00，133，251，178

49164 ：133，253，162，032，168，177， 169 $49170: 251,145,251,177,253,145,216$ $49176: 253,136,208,245,230,252$ ， 668 49182 ： $230,254,262,268,238,160,042$ 49188 ：øб2，185，240，192，153，039，079 49194 ： $184,185,243,192,153,218,193$ 49200 ： $228,185,246,192,153,110,138$ $49206: 16 \varnothing, 136,016,235,169,072,074$ 49212 ： 141,038, ø0 $1,169,192,141,232$ 49218 ： $039,003,056,176,049,234,111$ 49224 ： $036,157,048,040,072,152,065$ $49230: 072,138,072,056,032,240,176$ $49236: 255,192,069,176,003,076,027$ 49242 ：105，192，192，031，144，015，601 49248 ：169，ø13，032，202，241，056，041 49254 ：ø32，24б，255，160，øø9，ø24，ø54 49260 ：ø32，246，255，164，176，104，245 $49266: 168,104,076,224,198,234,094$ 49272 ：173，øøø，221，ø41，252，ø69，ø48 49278 ： 061,141, ，006，221，169，065，151
49284 ： $141,624,208,169,128,141,175$ 49290 ：136，øø2，169，147，032，210，066 $49296: 255,165,001,041,253,133,224$ 49302 ： $061,169,24 \varnothing, 141$, ø05，144，082 $49308: 169,150,141,602,144,169,163$ 49314 ：216，141，б22，2ø8，169，øб6，156
49320 ：141，134，øø2，169，øø1，141，244 49326 ：033，208，169，063，141，032，248 49332 ：208，076，233，197，øø0，øøб， 126

49344 ：165，021，072，165，020，072， 195 49350 ： $032,247,183,234,056,176,102$ 49356 ： $15,16 \emptyset$, øø曰，177，ø2ஏ，168，232 49362 ：164，133， $020,104,133,021,213$ 49368 ： $076,162,179,234,165,021,029$ 49374 ： $166,020,201,016,144,003,064$ 49380： $076,033,193,201,002,208,173$ 49386 ：029，076，250，192，234，234，225 49392 ： $676,246,193,169,001,234,129$ $49398: 192,192,124,234,224,136,068$ 49464 ：208，207，173，005，144，032，253 49410 ：202，196，076，209，192，234，087 49416 ：201，øøø，240，003，076，205，221
49422 ：192，076，119，197，176，248，254 $49428: 138,105,016,133,020,169,089$ 49434 ：003，133，021，076，205，192，144 49446 ：234，201，032，176，035，041，239 49446 ：254，133，062，173，065，144，237 49452 ：ø32，2ø2，196，197，øø2，24б， 145 49458 ：øø $3,076,205,192,165,021,2 \emptyset \varnothing$ 49464 ：ø41，øø1，ø32，ø45，194，165，ø22 49470 ： $021,009,128,133,021,076,194$ 49476 ： $265,192,234,234,261,128,238$ 49482 ： $176,063,076,265,192,201,159$ $49488: 144,176,026,105,080,133,232$ 49494 ：Ø21，120，165，ø01，072，ø41，250 49500 ：251，133，001，160，000，177，046 49506 ： $626,168,164,133,061,088,106$ 49512 ： $076,210,192,234,234,201,227$ 49518 ：144，2ø8，038，224，øø8，240，204 49524 ：ø04，224，øø9，208，211，138，142 49530 ：165，016，133，097，169，212，086 49536 ：133，098，169，000，170，168，098 49542 ： $133,099,024,113,097,144,232$ 49548 ：øø2，23ø， $099,262,208,247,164$ 49554 ：165，099，076，209，192，201，064 49560 ：145，240，ø03，076，ø80，197，125 49566 ：224，ø17，240，ø04，224，ø31，130 49572 ：268，ø38， $632,172,193,676,115$ 49578 ：269，192，173，601，220，072，013 49584 ： $041,007,010,010,168,104,064$ 49590 ：041，ø16，øø8，152，ø40，240，167 49596 ：øø3，ø69，ø32，168，165，001，054 49602 ： $041,016,068,152,040,240,179$ 49608 ：øø2，øø9，ø64，ø96，224，ø32，115 49614 ：240，ø03， $076,265,192,162,060$ 49620 ：128，173，001，220，041，008，015 49626 ：208， $061,170,138,076,209,252$ 49632 ：192，234，234，øбб，øøø，øø0，116 49638 ：øøø，øøø，øø ，øøø，øøø，øøø，23ø
 $49650: 165,021,201,016,176,003,056$ 49656 ： $076,219,196,261,032,144,092$ 49662 ：øø $3,076,163,194,032$, ，øø， $21 \varnothing$ 49668 ：197，165，ø21，041，254，133，047 49674 ： $096,173,065,144,032,202,150$ 49680：196，197，096，240，øø3，076，Ø56 49686 ：Ø21，197，165，Ø21，Ø41，ø01，212 49692 ： $032,045,194,076,152,194,269$



49710 ： $099,165,020,133,098,173,222$ 49716 ： $093,192,056,237,086,192,140$ 49722 ：133，096，169，000，133，097，174 49728 ： $032,071,194,056,176,042,123$ 49734 ：234，169，ø00，133，100，133，071 49740 ：101，162，ø16，006，098，ø38，241 49746 ：099，038，100，038，101，165，111 49752 ：100，056，229，096，168，165，134 49758 ：101，229，097，144，006，230，133 49764 ： $098,133,101,132,106,202,098$ 49770 ：208，227， $096,234,234,234,059$ 49776 ：169，øбб，133，021，165，998，186 49782 ：$\varnothing 1 \varnothing, \emptyset 1 \varnothing, \varnothing 1 \emptyset, 133, \varnothing 2 \emptyset, 162,207$ 49788 ：Ø0 $4,024,101,020,144,002,163$ 49794 ：230，ø21，202，208，246，ø24，Ø37 498øø ：101，1øø，144，002，236，ø21，222 $498 \emptyset 6$ ： $624,1 ø 5, ø \emptyset 9,144, \boxed{1} 2,236,144$ 49812 ： $021,133,020,096,169,128,2 \emptyset 3$ 49818 ： $024,101,021,133,021,076,018$ 49824 ：øøø，197，234，201，148，176，092 49830 ： $063,076,202,194,201,152,226$ 49836 ：144，ø03，076，øøø，197，ø32，112 49842 ：øøø，197，165，021，Ø41，253，087 49848 ： $056,233,148,133,021, \boxed{62}, 039$ 49854 ： $045,194,169,216,024,101,171$ 49860 ： $021,133,021,076,000,197,132$ $49866: 201,144,240,003,076,183,025$ $49872: 197,166,002,165,020,201,191$ 49878 ： $015,208,018,138,041,007,129$ 49884 ：141，032，208，141，034，208，216 49890 ： $138,032,057,197,076,000,214$ 49896 ： $197,234,234,201,014,208,040$ 49902 ：Ø07，142，024，212，076，066，253 49908 ：197，234，201，Ø1б，176，Ø63，041 $49914: 076,132,195,233,010,162,034$ 4992ஏ ：ஏ32，2б1，ø03，208，øø2，162，ø96 $49926: 128,168,185,090,195,072,076$ 49932 ： $165,002,201,128,176$, øø9，181 $49938: 104,168,138,153,064,212,029$ 49944 ： $076, ø \emptyset \emptyset, 197,041,127,133,086$ 49950 ： $096,185,094,195,133,097,062$ 49956 ： $032,109,195,152,010,168,19 \varnothing$ 49962 ： $185,098,195,101,098,133,084$ 49968 ： $098,200,185,098,195,101,157$ 49974 ： $699,133,099,234,164,168,123$ $49980: 165$, ， 98,153, ，бø $, 212,165$, ， 85 49986 ： $099,153, \varnothing \varnothing 1,212,169, \varnothing ø \emptyset, 188$ 49992 ：153，005，212，169，246，153，236 49998 ： $066,212,138,009,001,153,085$ 50004 ：øø4，212， $076, ø ø \emptyset, 197,234, ø 39$ 5 Бø1ø ：øøø，øø7，ø14，øøø，ø33，ø58，2ø2 $50016: 117,058,024,002,048,004,093$ 50022 ： $097,008,048,004,234,234,215$ 5 ஏø28：234，169，øøø，16ø，øø8，ø7ø，237 50034 ：Ø96，144，ø03，Ø24，101，Ø97，Ø67 50040 ：106，102， $098,136,208,243,245$ 50046 ： $133,099,096,234,234,234,132$ 50052 ：201，øø5，24の，ø03，076，006，151 $50058: 196,165,062,205,005,144,087$ 50064 ：208，ø01，ø96，165，ø02，ø41，145 50070 ： $015,208,004,169,064,208,246$ 50076 ：ø83，201，ø02，208，004，169，055 50082 ： $066,208,075,056,233,012,240$ $50088: 176,003,076,006,196,133,246$ 50094 ： $096,016,010,009,016,133,192$ 5ø10б ：099，169，øø0，133，098，133，044 50106 ：1øø，168，169，136，133，101，225 50112 ： $162,068,177,098,145,100,114$ $50118: 136,208,249,236,101,230,072$ 50124 ： $099,202,240,023,224,004,228$ $50130: 208,238,165,096,201,003,097$ 50136 ： $208,232,120,165,001,041,215$ 50142 ：251，133，061，169，208，133，093 50148 ： $099,208,219,165,001,009,161$ 50154 ：064，133，001，088，169，002，119 $50160: 133,096,173, \boxed{64}, 208,841,147$ 50166 ：240，ø05，096，141，024，208，192 50172 ： $076,066,196,234,234,234,208$ 50178 ： $234,234,234,234,165,020,099$ 50184 ：201，ø02，240，027，201，005，172 50190 ：246，003，ø76，ø0ø，197，165，183 50196 ：Ø02， $041,240,133,697,173,194$ 50202 ： $065,144,641,240,197,697,238$ 5ø2ø8 ：2ø8，ø22，ø76，øøø，197，234，øø1 50214 ：234，165，002，041，127，201，040 50220 ： $048,144,001,096,105,009,191$ 50226 ： $141,093,192,173,065,144,036$ 50232 ：Ø32，2ø2，196，133，169，ø32，ø52 50238 ：øø $, 197,173,005,144,032,101$ 50244 ：206，196，133，098，169，øøø，098 $50250: 133,097,133,168,133,106,076$

50256：133，108，169，128，133，100，083 56262 ： $169,216,133,171,169,699,185$ $5 ø 268: 234,234,234,234,133,099,236$ 50274 ：133，170，165，169，832，117，116 $50280: 196,133,167,165,698,632,067$ $5 \emptyset 286$ ：117，196，133，109，656，176，129 50292 ：Ø11，162，148，041，øб2，240，208 50298 ： $002,162,150,138,096,234,136$ 50304：：162，622，173，093，192，233，235 50310 ：øø8，133，101，164，101，136，øø9
5б316：177，ø99，145，168，177， 997,235 50322 ： $145,099,177,170,145,166,220$ 50328 ： $177,108,145,170,136,016,136$ 50334 ：237，165，097，024，101，101，115 50346 ： $133,097,133,168,133,106,166$ 50346 ：133，108，144，008，230， 998,123 50352 ： $230,169,230,107,230,109,227$ $50358: 165,099,024,165,640,133,236$ 50364 ： $099,133,170,144,064,230,200$ 56376 ：10ø，236，171，262，208，193， 18 50376 ：096，234，041，240，056，233，076 $50382: 192,074,074,069,016,044,103$ 50388：Øø2，144，Ø16，ø02，ø09，ø02，131 $5 ø 394$ ：Ø96，165，Ø21，166，Ø20，2ø1，119 504øб ：øø2，208，日1の，224，136，208，244 50406 ：ø0 $3,096,234,234,076,000,105$ 50412 ：197，201，000，208，249，224，035 50418 ： $243,176,245,224,217,144,211$ 50424 ：Ø01， $096,224,003,176,236,216$ 50430 ：144，ø08，165，ø02，160，øøø，221 $50436: 145,020,696,234,138,165,230$ 50442 ：016，133，020，169，003，133，228 50448 ：021，076，006，197，234，032，064 50454 ：øøø，197，173，Ø05，144，041，07ø 5046ด ：015，056，233，012，176，001，ø09 50466 ：096，010，010，009，016，133，052 50472 ：097，165，021，056，229，097，193 50478 ： 176, øø1，ø96，105，135，133，180 50484 ：021，076，ø00，197，234，074，142 50490 ： $074,074,074,141,033,208,150$ 50496 ： $096,234,138,074,074,074,242$ 50502 ： $074,141,635,208,676,006,092$ $50508: 197,234,234,234,169,148,012$ 50514 ：044，002，144，016，002，169，203 $50520=150,133,002,165,021,041,088$ 50526 ：254，197，002，240，003，076，098 50532 ：205，192，165，Ø21，Ø41，ø01， 213 50538 ：Ø32，Ø45，194，165，Ø21，024， 075 56544 ： $165,216,133,021,676,265,100$

50550 ：192，224，197，240，007，224，178 50556 ：Ø0 $0,076,018,193,234,234,114$ $50562: 165,197,201,064,144,003,136$ 56568 ： $076,295,192,072,641,067,217$ 50574 ：168，185，164，197，133，002，223 $50580: 104,074,074,074,168,165,039$ 50586 ：øø2，ø24，121，172，197，076，234 56592 ：269，192，234，234，ø67，015，027 50598 ： $023, \boxed{63}, 039,047,055,031,168$ 50604 ：øøø，250，251，252，253，254，152
5ø610：255，249，234，234，234，261， 049
50616 ： $145,240,003,076,000,197,077$ 50622 ：166，ø20，224，028，240，003，103 50628 ： 076, øøø，197，165，Ø02，Ø41，165 50634 ：øø8，2ø8，ø13，169，øø1，133，222 $50640: 192,165,001,069,032,133,228$ 50646 ：øø1，076，000，197，169，øø0，145 $5 ø 652$ ： $133,192,165, ø \varnothing 1, ø 41,223,207$ 50658 ：133，ø01，ø76，øøø，197，234， 099 50664 ：234，162， $008,134,097,160,003$ 50670 ：øøø，132，698，185，162，198，185
$5 \emptyset 676$ ：2øø，19ø，1ø2，198，168，Ø24，1ø2
56682 ： $032,240,255,164,098,2$ 20， 215
50688 ：200，190，102，198，200，185，051
50694 ：102，198，032，210，255，206，235
507øø ：2ø2，2ø8，246，198，ø97，208，147

50712 ：144，249，201，054，176，245，069
50718 ： $056,233,049,016,010,168,044$
50724 ：185， $080,198,133,644,141,049$
$50730: 130, \varnothing 62,185, \varnothing 81,198,133$, øø3 50736 ： $656,141,132,002,185,082,134$
50742 ： $198,141,005,144,185,083,042$
50748 ：198，141，øø2，144，169，ø13，215
50754 ： $032,210,255,032,210,255,036$ $50760: 076,011,199,234,234,234,036$
50766 ： $234,234,016,03 \boxminus, 24 \varnothing, 15 \emptyset, 214$
50772 ：$\varnothing 64, \emptyset 3 \varnothing, 24 \varnothing, 150,618,064,678$
$50778: 192,022,018,096,192,022,120$ 50784 ：018，128，192，022，øøø，ஏ0б，20ø
50790 ：Ø13，ø62，012，086，073，067， 999 50796：ø32，ø69，077，ø85，076，065，ø00

50802
50868 5081 ， $666,089,032,070,065,085,015$
 50820 ：065，082，082，065，003，008，181 50826 ： $012,049,032,085,078,069,267$ 50832 ：ø88，ø8ø，ø65，078，ø68，ø69，ø8ø 50838 ： $068,003,010,069,050, \boxed{62,066}$ 50844 ：086，073，067，032，043，051，252 50850 ： $075,063,012,069,051,032,088$ 50856 ：ø86，ø73，ø67，ø32，ø43，056，ø13 50862 ：Ø75，ø03，014，010，052，032，104 50868 ： $086,073,067,032,043,049,018$ $50874: 654,075,063,016,810,053,141$ 50880 ： $032,086,073,067,032,043,013$ 50886 ： $050,052,075,005,019,017,160$ 50892 ：Ø69，ø78，Ø84，Ø69，ø82，ஏ32，106 50898 ： $083,069,076,069,067,084,146$ 50904 ： $073,079,078,058,032, \boxed{0} 0, \varnothing 24$ $5091 \varnothing$ ：øøø，øøø，ø72，133，øб2，152，069 50916 ： $072,138,072,165,062,201,110$ 56922 ： 157,246, ø68，164，176，164，249 $50928: 168,104,076,262,241,656,063$ 50934 ：ø32，24ø，255，192，009，208，158 50940 ：246，172，693，192，234，202，165 50946 ： $624,032,246,255,076,237,098$ 50952 ：198，234，234，169，øøø，133，208 50958 ： $643,133,055,141,129,062,005$ 50964 ： 141,131, ，ø02，168，145， 643,138 50970 ：236，043，032，068，166，165，218 50976 ： $055,656,229,043,170,165,238$ 50982 ： $656,229,044, \boxed{ } 32,265,189,025$ 50988 ： $169,096,160,228,032,030,247$ 50994 ：171，120，169，066，141，020，225 51øøø ：øø3，169，199，141，ø21，øб3，ø8ø 51 ：øб6 ：ø88，076，116，164，032，172，198
51612 ：193，141，631，145，141，617，224 $51018: 145,162,128,173,661,220,135$ $51 ø 24$ ：2ø8，øø1，17ø，138，141， $032, ø ø 2 ~$ 51 ஏ30 ： $145,173,025,212,141$, ，ø日，ø22
$51036: 144,173,026,212,141,069,029$ $51642: 144,169,647,133$, ，øø，169，248 51048 ： $053,133, \boxed{1}, 076,049,234,138$
51054 ：øøø，160，ø03，200，177， 043,181
$51060: 208,251,200,200,152,160,007$
51066 ：øøø，145，043，165，044，200，207
51072 ： $145,043,133,060,160,000,157$
51078：132，059，162，øøø，200，208，127
51084 ：øø2，230，060，177，059，208，108
51090 ： $245,232,224$, ，063，208，242，ø2ø
51096 ：200，208，002，230，060，132，216
$51102: 045,164,060,132,046,096,189$


$51120: 255, \varnothing 13,013,013, \varnothing 13,013,240$

## Printer Wedge

（Article on page 80．）

## Program 1：Printer Wedge－ Main Program

1 （ $\mathrm{BS}=1358: \mathrm{S} \varnothing=160: \mathrm{S} 1=32: \mathrm{D} \varnothing=209$ $: \mathrm{D} 1=81: \mathrm{M}=1: \mathrm{MF}(\varnothing)=1: \mathrm{FORJ}=1 \mathrm{TO}$ $6: M=M * 2: M F(J)=M: N E X T:$ rem 11 $2 \emptyset$ PRINTCHR（ 147 ）CHR\＄（5） \｛3 SPACES\}PRINTER WEDGE CHA RACTER DESIGNER＂：rem 22 $3 \emptyset$ PRINTCHR\＄（17）＂MOVE WITH CUR SOR KEYS＂
：rem 123 46 PRINT＂PLACE DOT WITH F7＂：PR INT＂ERASE DOT WITH F8＂
：rem 86
5 （ PRINTCHRS（ 17 ）＂ASSIGN CHARAC TER WITH F1＂
：rem 245
60 FORI＝1TO5：PRINTCHRS（17）：NEX T：PRINT＂ASSIGN CHARACTER ST RING WITH F3＂：rem 191 70 PRINT＂ACTIVATE WEDGE WITH $F$ 2＂：rem 169 $8 \varnothing \mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{S} \varnothing: \mathrm{FORI}=\varnothing$ TO9 ： $\mathrm{FORJ}=\emptyset \mathrm{TO}: \mathrm{G}$ OSUB11 $\varnothing$ ：AR $(I, J)=\varnothing:$ NEXTJ ：NEX TI ：rem 50 9 の $\mathrm{I}=\emptyset: \mathrm{J}=\emptyset: \mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{S} 1:$ GOSUB11 $0:$ GOTO 140
1øØ $I=\emptyset: J=\varnothing: C H=S 1: G O S U B 11 \varnothing: G O T$ 0140 rem 18
$110 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{BS}+\mathrm{I}+\mathrm{J} * 4 \varnothing$ ：POKEX，CH：POKEX ＋54272，1：RETURN ：rem 18
12ø GETZS：IFZS＝＂＂THEN12 $\varnothing$ ：rem 123
$13 \varnothing$ RETURN ：rem 116 $14 \varnothing$ GOSUB12 20 ： $\mathrm{DC}=\varnothing$ ：REM＊CHARACT ER EDITOR＊ ：rem 156
150 IFZ $\$=$ CHR $\$(29)$ THENDC $=1$
：rem 193
160 IFZ $\$=\operatorname{CHR} \$(157)$ THENDC＝2
：rem 245
170 IFZ $=$ CHRS（ 17 ）THENDC＝3
：rem 194
180 IFZS＝CHRS（145）THENDC＝4 ：rem 246
$19 \varnothing$ IFDC＞ 1 THENGOSUB37ø：GOSUB38 Ø ：rem 188 $2 ø \varnothing$ ONDCGOSUB29ø，31ø，33ø，35ø ：rem 23
210 GOSUB37ø：IFDC＞ØANDLC $=$ SøTHE $\mathrm{NCH}=\mathrm{Sl}$ ：GOSUB11ø ：rem 84
$22 \sigma$ IFDC＞ØANDLC＝D 2 THENCH＝D1：GO SUB11ø ：rem 227
$23 \emptyset \operatorname{IFZ} \$=\operatorname{CHR} \$(136) \operatorname{THENAR}(I, J)=$ 1： $\mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{Dl}$ ：GOSUB11ø ：rem $2 \emptyset 6$
$24 \varnothing \operatorname{IFZ} \$=\operatorname{CHR} \$(14 \sigma)$ THENAR $(I, J)=$ Ø： $\mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{S} 1$ ：GOSUB11б ：rem 216
25 IFZS＝CHRS（133）THEN41の
rem 142
260 IFZS＝CHRS（137）THENPRINTCHR \＄（147）CHR\＄（17）＂PLEASE WAIT ＂：GOT066Ø ：rem 117
27 IFZS＝CHR\＄（134）THEN55 rem 150
$28 \emptyset$ GOTOL4Ø ：rem $1 \varnothing 4$
$290 \mathrm{I}=\mathrm{I}+1: \mathrm{IFI}>9$ THENI $=\varnothing$ ：rem 52

## $3 \emptyset \emptyset$ RETURN

$310 \mathrm{I}=\mathrm{I}-1$ ： $\mathrm{IFI}<\emptyset$ THENI $=9$ ：rem 115

32 RETURN：：rem 117
$330 \mathrm{~J}=\mathrm{J}+1:$ IFJ $>6$ THENJ $=\emptyset$ ：rem 48
340 RETURN ：rem 119
$35 \emptyset \mathrm{~J}=\mathrm{J}-1:$ IFJ＜$\varnothing$ THENJ＝6 ：rem 5 5
360 RETURN ：rem 121
$37 \varnothing \mathrm{LC}=\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{BS}+\mathrm{I}+\mathrm{J} * 4 \varnothing)$ ：RETURN
：rem 2
38 IFLC $=$ S1THENCH $=$ S $\varnothing$ ：rem 244
39 IFLC＝D1THENCH＝DØ ：rem 215
$4 \varnothing$ GOSUB11ø：RETURN ：rem 192
$41 \emptyset$ FORI $=$ ØTO9：REM＊COMPUTE CHA RACTER＊：rem 42
$42 \emptyset \mathrm{CL}(\mathrm{I})=128: \mathrm{FORJ}=\emptyset \mathrm{TO}: \mathrm{CL}(\mathrm{I})=$ $\mathrm{CL}(\mathrm{I})+\mathrm{AR}(\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{J})$＊MF（J）：NEXTJ ： NEXTI
：rem 188
430 PRINT＂ASSIGN CHARACTER TO
\｛SPACE\}WHICH KEY?": rem 248
$44 \varnothing$ GOSUB12 $20: Z=A S C(Z \$): B=3 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing+$ z＊10：REM＊PRINT DATA STATE MENTS＊：rem 207
450 PRINTCHR（ 147 ）CHRS（ 17 ）CHR\＄ （17）CHRS（17）B＂DATA＂Z＂
\｛4 SPACES ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ ；：rem 187
460 FORI $=$ бTO9： $\mathrm{IFCL}(\mathrm{I})=128$ ANDCL $(I+1)=128$ THEN48ø ：rem 216
47 PRINT＂，＂CL（I）CHRS（157）；：NE XTI ：rem 173
$48 \emptyset$ PRINT：FORDX＝1TO5：PRINT3øøØ ＋Z＊10＋DX：NEXT ：rem 6
490 PRINT＂RUN＂CHRS（19）；：FORJ＝1 TO3：PRINTCHRS（17）；：NEXT ：rem 62
5øØ FORJ＝1TO14：PRINTCHR\＄（29）；： NEXT：PRINT＂，＂ICHR\＄（19） ：rem 176
$51 \varnothing$ IFI＞ 1 THEN54 $\quad$ ：rem 164
52 Ø PRINTCHRS（19）；：FORJ＝1TO3：P RINTCHRS（17）；：NEXT：rem 255
530 FORJ＝1TO20：PRINTCHRS（32）；： NEXT ：rem 11ø
540 POKE198，9：FORI $=$ бTO8：POKE63 1＋I，13：NEXT：END ：rem 18
550 PRINTCHRS（147）＂ENTER CHARA CTER STRING＂：INPUTAS：L＝LEN （A§）：IFL＜1ORL＞39THEN55ø ：rem 164
$56 \emptyset$ PRINT＂ASSIGN TO WHICH KEY？ ＂：GOSUB12 $0: \mathrm{DX}=\varnothing$ ： $\mathrm{Z}=\mathrm{ASC}(\mathrm{ZS})$ ： $\mathrm{I}=1: \mathrm{B}=3 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing+\mathrm{Z} * 1 \varnothing+\mathrm{DX}:$ rem 186
$57 \varnothing$ PRINTCHRS（147）CHR\＄（17）CHRS （17）CHRS（17）B＂DATA＂Z＂
\｛4 SPACES\},15,17";:LX=2
：rem 49
58 Ø PRINT＂，＂ASC（MIDS（AS，I，1））C $\operatorname{HRS}(157):: L X=L X+1: I=I+1$
：rem 242
59 IFLX $>9$ ANDI $<=$ LTHENLX $=\varnothing$ ： $\mathrm{DX}=\mathrm{D}$ $X+1: B=3 \varnothing \varnothing \sigma+Z * 1 \varnothing+D X: G O S U B 65$ 0 ：rem 28
6øØ IFI＜＝LTHEN58 $:$ rem 255
$61 \varnothing$ PRINT：FORDX＝DX＋1TO5：PRINT3 Øøठ＋Z＊1ø＋DX：NEXT ：rem 2øØ
$62 \emptyset$ PRINT＂RUN＂CHRS（19）；：FORJ＝1 TO3：PRINTCHRS（17）；：NEXT
：rem 57
630 FORJ＝1TO14：PRINTCHRS（29）；： NEXT：PRINT＂，＂L＋2 ：rem 88
640 PRINTCHR\＄（19）：POKE198，9：FO RI＝бTO8：POKE631＋I， 13 ：NEXT： END
：rem 150
650 PRINTCHRS（13）B＂DATA＂ASC（MI D\＄（AS，I，1））CHR\＄（157）；：LX＝L $X+1: I=I+1:$ RETURN ：rem 240 660 FORI $=57344$ TO5 7452 ：REM POKE HI CODE
：rem 179
$67 \emptyset$ READA：POKEI，A：NEXT：rem 146 $68 \emptyset$ PRINTCHRS（147）＂ 2 SPACES $\} \mathrm{W}$ HERE SHOULD PWEDGE BE LOCA TED？＂
rem 37
690 PRINTCHRS（17）＂854
$\{3$ SPACES $\}=$ CASSETTE BUFFE $\mathrm{R}^{\prime \prime}$ ：rem 3Ø
7øØ PRINT＂ 679 （3 SPACES $\}=$ UNUSE D RAM（MAYBE）＂：rem 190
710 PRINT＂49152＝RESERVED FOR ML PROGRAMS＂：rem 246
720 PRINTCHRS（17）＂LOCATION \｛3 SPACES $\} 84^{\prime \prime}$ CHR $\$(157)$ CHR \＄（157）CHRS（157）CHRS（157）CH R\＄（157）；
：rem 4
73 INPUTBA：FORI $=$ BATOBA $+59:$ REA DA：POKEI，A：NEXT ：rem 197
740 IFBA $=854$ THEN830 ：rem 85
$750 \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{BA}+60$ ：GOSUB990：POKEBA +10 ，L：POKEBA $+11, \mathrm{H}:$ POKEBA +49 ，L ：POKEBA +5 ， H
：rem 98
$760 \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{BA}+61$ ：GOSUB990：POKEBA +13 ，L：POKEBA +14 ，H：POKEBA +52 ，L ：POKEBA +53 ，H ：rem lø3
$770 \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{BA}+62$ ：GOSUB990：POKEBA +1 ， L：POKEBA +2 ，H：POKEBA $+55, \mathrm{~L}:$ P OKEBA $+56, \mathrm{H}$ ：rem 9
780 POKE57354，L：POKE57355，H：PO KE57449，L：POKE57450，H
：rem 4
$790 \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{BA}+64$ ：GOSUB990：POKEBA +39 ，L：POKEBA $+40, \mathrm{H}:$ POKE5 7409 ，L ：POKE57410，H
：rem 83
8øØ POKE57425，L：POKE57426，H：PO KE57437，L：POKE57438，H
：rem 254
810 POKE5 7443，L：POKE57444，H
：rem 44
$820 \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{BA}+25:$ GOSUB990 ：POKE57395 ，L：POKE57396，H ：rem 113 $83 \emptyset \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{BA}:$ GOSUB990 ：POKE8 $6, \mathrm{~L}:$ PO KE8 ${ }^{2} 7, \mathrm{H}$
：rem 2
840 REM POKE CHARACTER DATA
：rem 86
85 Ø $\mathrm{I}=57601: \mathrm{CT}=\emptyset: \mathrm{Z}=\mathrm{I}+256$
：rem 70
860 READC： $\mathrm{IFC}=\varnothing$ THENPOKEZ－257，C T：POKEZ 255 ，$\varnothing$ ：GOTO91 $\varnothing$ ：rem 175
$87 \emptyset$ READL： $\mathrm{IF}(\mathrm{L}+\mathrm{I}+3)>=\mathrm{ZTHEN} 89 \emptyset$ ：rem 228
886 POKEI，C：POKEI＋1，L：FORK $=1 \mathrm{TO}$ L：READA ：POKEI $+1+\mathrm{K}, \mathrm{A}:$ NEXT： I $=\mathrm{I}+\mathrm{L}+2:$ CT＝CT＋1：GOTう86
：rem 198

890 POKEZ－257，CT：CT＝1：I＝Z：Z＝I＋ 256：POKEI，C：POKEI＋1，L
：rem 154
$9 \emptyset 0$ FORK＝1TOL：READA：POKEI＋1＋K， A：NEXT： $\mathrm{I}=\mathrm{I}+\mathrm{L}+2$ ：GOTO860 ：rem 23
910 PRINTCHRS（147）＂PWEDGE IS N OW INSTALLED．＂
：rem 115
920 PRINTCHRS（17）＂DO YOU WANT \｛SPACE\}A PRINTER TEST?"
：rem 212
930 GOSUB12ø：IFZ\＄＜＞＂Y＂THENEND
：rem 19
940 OPEN4，4，7：PRINT\＃4，＂THE QUI CK BROWN FOX JUMPED OVER T HE LAZY DOG．＂ ：rem 81
950 FORI $=33$ TO64 ：PRINT\＃4，CHR\＄（I ）；：NEXT：PRINT\＃4 ：rem 53
960 FORI $=65$ TO96：PRINT\＃4，CHRS（I ）：：NEXT：PRINT\＃4 ：rem 64
970 FORI $=193$ TO218：PRINT\＃4，CHRS （I）；：NEXT：PRINT\＃4：CLOSE4 ：rem 131
980 END ：rem 120
$990 \mathrm{H}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{P} / 256): \mathrm{L}=\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{H}^{*} 256:$ RET URN ：rem 232
1øøø REM＊HI CODE＊：rem 165 $1 \emptyset 1 \emptyset$ DATA $172, \emptyset, 225,192, \varnothing, 24 \varnothing$ ， 32，162，1，173：rem 247
$1 \boxed{6}$ D DATA $148,3,221,0,225,24 \varnothing$ ， $36,232,138,24$ ：rem 47
1030 DATA $125, \varnothing, 225,176,232,13$ $6,208,237,238,2=$ rem 153
1640 DATA $224,238,14,224,238,2$ $2,224,208,217,169$ ：rem 10
1050 DATA $225,141,2,224,141,14$ ，224，141，22，224：rem 138 1060 DATA $76,111,3,173,2,224,1$ $41,70,224,141$ ：rem 48 1070 DATA $79,224,169,8,141,150$ ，3，232，189，$\quad: r e m ~ 22$
1080 DATA $225,141,109,224,160$ ， $1,232,189,0,225$ ：rem 154
1090 DATA $153,150,3,232,206,20$ $6,109,224,208,243:$ rem 248
$110 \emptyset$ DATA $169,128,153,150,3,2 \emptyset$ $0,169,15,153,150$ ：rem 204
$111 \emptyset$ DATA $3,2 \emptyset \emptyset, 169,17,141,148$ $, 3,298,186 \quad:$ rem 169
$12 \emptyset \emptyset$ REM＊LO CODE＊：rem 177
1210 DATA $141,148,3,165,154,20$ $1,4,208,45,142:$ rem 1 103
1220 DATA $146,3,140,147,3,120$ ， $165,1,41,253$ ：rem 252
1230 DATA $133,1,76, \emptyset, 224,165,1$ ，9，2，133
：rem 56
1240 DATA $1,88,192, \emptyset, 240,12,16$ $2, \varnothing, 189,15 \emptyset:$ rem 212
1250 DATA $3,32,202,241,232,136$ $, 208,246,174,146$ ：rem 297
1260 DATA $3,172,147,3,173,148$ ， $3,76,2$ 20，241 ：rem 14
1のøøø DATA Ø ：rem 59

## Program 2：Character Set 1

2999 REM＊NON PROPORTIONAL SPA CED－G，P AND Q MODIFIED＊ ：rem 174
3340 DATA $34,5,128,135,128,135$ $, 128,71,5,136,212$ ：rem 7
3710 DATA $212,212,184,80,5,252$ $, 148,148,148,136$ ：rem 223
38øø DATA $81,5,184,196,212,164$ ． 216

## Program 3：Character Set 2

3øøø REM＊PROPORTIONAL SPACED \｛SPACE\}CHARACTERS WITHOUT DESCENDERS＊
：rem 72
$3 \emptyset 10$ DATA $34,4,128,135,128,135$ ， $39,3,132,130$ ：rem 54
3620 DATA129，66，4，255，196，196， 184，67，4，184 ：rem 94

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
3660 DATA196, 253,192, 74, 4, 160, 192,192,189,75 :rem 193
3670 DATA4, 255, 144, 168, 196, 76, 3,129,255,192:rem 140
3080 DATA77,7,252,132,132,184 $132,132,248,79$ : rem 178
3090 DATA4,184,196,196,184,80, 5,252,148,148:rem 144 31 Øø DATA148,136,81,5,184,196, $212,164,220,82$ :rem 170
3110 DATA4, 252,136,132,132,86, 5,156,160,192 : rem 112
3120 DATA160,156,87,7,188,192, 192,184,192,192 :rem 243
3130 DATA252,89,4,204,208,208, 188,201,3,193: rem 121
3140 DATA255,193,205,7,255,130 ,132,152,132,130 : rem 253
3150 DATA255, 215,7,255,160,144 ,14の,144,160,255 : rem 7

## Program 4: Character Set 3

3 3øø REM *PROPORTIONAL SPACED \{SPACE\}CHARACTERS WITH DE SCENDERS* :rem 80
3010 DATA17,5,129,133,148,208, 192,33,1,175:rem 65
3020 DATA $34,3,135,128,135,37,6$ $, 163,147,136:$ rem 66
3036 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, $158,169,165,158$ :rem 231
$307 \emptyset$ DATA49, 3, 162,191,160,50,4 ,162,177,169 : rem 76
3080 DATA166,51,4,146,161,165, 154,52,4,140 :rem 65
3090 DATA138,137,191,53,4,167, $165,165,153,54$ :rem 184
3106 DATA4, 158, 169, 169,144,55, $4,177,137,133:$ rem 132
3110 DATA131,56,4,154,165,165, $154,57,4,134$ : rem 67
$312 \emptyset$ DATA169,169,158,58,1,148, 59,2,192,180 :rem 90
$313 \emptyset$ DATA6 $0,4,136,148,162,162$, 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
3160 DATA156,160,66,4,191,164, $164,152,67,4$ : rem 77
$317 \emptyset$ DATA152,164,164,164,68,4, $152,164,164,191$ : rem 229
3180 DATA69,5,152,172,172,172, 136,76,4,190
:rem 75
3190 DATA1 $37,129,130,71,4,136$, 212,212,184,72 :rem 164
$32 ø \emptyset$ 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
3236 DATA132,184,132,132,184,7 8,5,132,184,132 :rem 215 3240 DATA1 32,184, 79,5,152,164, 164,164,152,80 :rem 176
3250 DATA $4,252,148,148,136,81$, $5,136,148,148$ : rem 131
3260 DATA248, 192,82,4,188,136, 132,132,83,4 : rem 79
$327 \emptyset$ DATA2 $0 \emptyset, 212,212,160,84,3$, 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, $160,160,156,16 \emptyset$ :rem 225 $336 \emptyset$ DATA16 $16,156,88,5,164,148$, 136,148,164,89:rem 191 3310 DATA4, 140, 2ø8, 208,188,90, $4,164,180,172$ :rem 118 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 DATA196,5,191,161,161,162 ,156,197,4,191 :rem 181 3350 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
$337 \varnothing$ 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 176 $340 \emptyset$ DATA142,129,129,190, 206,5 ,129,19ø,129,129 :rem 17
3410 DATA190, 2ஏ7,4,158,161, 161 ,158,2ø8,4,191 :rem 170
3420 DATA137,137,134,209,5,156 $, 162,169,145,174$ : rem 24
3430 DATA21ø,5,191,137,137,150 ,160,211,4,162 : rem 151
3446 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 ,138,132,138,177:rem 23
3480 DATA217,5,129,130,188,130 $, 129,218,5,161$ : rem 173 3490 DATA177,169,165,163
:rem 227

## Program 5: Graphics To Text Conversion

3øøø REM *CHARACTER STRINGS FO R CONVERTING GRAPHICS SYM BOLS TO TEXT* : rem 250
3010 REM *WHEN PRINTING A LIST ED FILE*
:rem 191
3026 DATA5, $7,15,17,91,87,72,84$ 93,17 :rem 39
3б3б DATA8, 15, 17,91,68,79,87,7 8,93,18
:rem 109
3040 DATA7,15,17,91,82, 86,83,9 3,19,8 :rem 45
3050 DATA15,17,91,72,79,77,69, 93,28,7 : rem 105 3060 DATA15, 17,91,82,69,68,93, 29,9,15 :rem 1øø 3076 DATA17, $91,82,73,71,72,84$, $93,30,7$ :rem 89
308Ø DATA15,17,91,71,82,78,93, $31,7,15 \quad$ :rem 87
3096 DATA17,91,66,76,85,93,129 ,7,15,17 : rem 151
31ØØ DATA91,60,49,62,93,133,6, 15,17,91 :rem 128
$311 \emptyset$ DATA76, 49, $93,134,6,15,17$, 91,70,51 :rem 126
3120 DATA $93,135,6,15,17,91,70$, 53,93,136 :rem 180
3130 DATA6, 15,17,91,70,55,93,1 37,6,15 : rem 79
3140 DATA17,91,70,50,93,138,6, 15,17,91: :rem 130
3150 DATA7ø, 52, $93,139,6,15,17$, 91,70,54 :rem 132
3160 DATA93,140, 6, 15, 17,91, 70 ,

56,93,144
:rem 182
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
$319 \emptyset$ DATA91,79,7Ø,70,93,147,7, 15,17,91: :rem 146
32 Øø DATA67, 76, 82,93,149,7,15, 17,91,60 :rem 142 $321 \varnothing$ DATA50, 62, $93,150,7,15,17$, 91,60,51 :rem 118
3226 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 186
3250 DATA7, 15, 17,91,60,55,62,9 3,155,7 :rem 85 3260 DATA15, 17, 91,60,56,62,93, 156,7,15 :rem 135 327 DATA17,91,80,85,82,93,157 8,15,17 :rem 146 3286 DATA91, 76, 69, 76, 84,93,158 ,7,15,17 : rem 155
3290 DATA91, 89, 69, 76, 93, 159, 7, 15,17,91 :rem 165
33ØØ DATA67,89,78,93 : rem 29

## MLX

(Article on page 89.)

## MLX: VIC Version

10 REM LINES CHANGED FROM VIC \{SPACE\}MLX VERSION 2.øØ ARE 581,582,765 :rem 166
1 Øб PRINT" \{CLR\}\{PUR\}"; CHR\$(142 ); CHRS (8) ;
:rem 181
101 POKE 788,194:REM DISABLE R UN/STOP
: rem 174
110 PRINT" $\{$ RVS $\}\{14$ SPACES $\} "$
:rem 117
120 PRINT" $\{$ RVS \} \{RIGHT\}\{OFF\}

 \{RVS\}£\{RVS \} ":rem 191
30 PRINT" $\{$ RVS \} \{RIGHT\} EGヨ \{RIGHT\} \{2 RIGHT\} \{OFF\}£
 : rem 232
$14 \varnothing$ PRINT" ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ RVS $\}$ ( 14 SPACES $\}$
: rem 120
2øø PRINT" \{ 2 DOWN\} \{PUR\} \{BLK\}MA CHINE LANGUAGE": PRINT"EDIT OR VER 2.02 (5 DOWN \}"
:rem 192
210 PRINT" $\{$ BLK \} \{ 3 UP\}STARTING [SPACE \}ADDRESS ": INPUTS: $\mathrm{F}=1$ $-\mathrm{F}: \mathrm{C} \$=\operatorname{CHR} \$(31+119 * \mathrm{~F})$
: rem 97
220 IFS < 256 ORS $>32767$ THENGOSUB3 Øøø:GOTO21Ø
225 PRINT:PRINT:PRINT:PRINT
: rem 123
230 PRINT" $\{B L K\}\{3$ UP\}ENDING $A D$ DRESS": INPUTE: $\mathrm{F}=1-\mathrm{F}: \mathrm{C} \$=\mathrm{CHR}$ \$(31+119*F)
rem 158
240 IFE < 256 ORE $>32767$ THENGOSUB3 ØøØ: GOTO23Ø
: rem 234
250 IFE < STHENPRINTCS; " \{RVS \}END ING < START $\{2$ SPACES $\}$ ":GOS UB1Øøø:GOTO 23ø : rem 176 260 PRINT:PRINT:PRINT : rem 179 3øø PRINT" $\{C L R\} "$; $\operatorname{CHR} \$(14): A D=S$ : rem 56
310 A=1:PRINTRIGHT\$("øøøø"+MID \$(STR\$(AD), 2), 5);": "
: rem 33
315 FOR $J=A$ TO 6 rem 33

32 GOSUB570：IFN＝－1 THENJ $=\mathrm{J}+\mathrm{N}: \mathrm{G}$ OTO32の
O90 $4 \emptyset \emptyset$ IFN＝－2Ø4THEN 790 ：rem 64
$41 \varnothing$ IFN $=-2 \emptyset 6$ THENPRINT $:$ INPUT＂ \｛DUWN\}ENTER NEW ADDRESS"; Z Z ：rem 44
415 IFN $=-2$ の6THENIFZZ＜SORZZ＞ETH ENPRINT＂\｛RVS\}OUT OF RANGE" ：GOSUB1øøø：GOTO41ø：rem 225
417 IFN $=-2$ Ø6 THENAD $=\mathrm{ZZ}:$ PRINT $:$ GO TO310
：rem 238
420 IF $N<>-196$ THEN 480
：rem 133
430 PRINT：INPUT＂DISPLAY：FROM＂； F：PRINT，＂TO＂$;:$ INPUTT
：rem 234
440 IFF＜SORF＞EORT＜SORT＞ETHENPR INT＂AT LEAST＂；S；＂ LEFT \}, N OT MŌRE THAN＂；E：GOTO43Ø
：rem 159
450 FORI＝FTOTSTEP6：PRINT：PRINT RIGHTS（＂øøøø＂＋MID\＄（STRS（I） ，2），5）：＂：＂
：rem 30
455 FORK＝ØTO5： $\mathrm{N}=\mathrm{PEEK}(\mathrm{I}+\mathrm{K}): \mathrm{IFK}=$ 3THENPRINTSPC（1б）：：rem 34
457 PRINTRIGHTS（＂ø日＂＋MIDS（STRS $(\mathrm{N}), 2), 3) ; ", " ; \quad$ rem 157
460 GETAS：IFAS＞＂＂THENPRINT：PRI NT：GOTO310 ：rem 25
$47 \varnothing$ NEXTK：PRINTCHR\＄（20）；：NEXTI ：PRINT：PRINT：GOTO31 $\varnothing$
：rem 50
$48 \emptyset$ IFN $<\emptyset$ THEN PRINT：GOTO31 $\varnothing$
irem 168
490 A $(J)=N: N E X T J$
：rem 199
5øø CKSUM＝AD－INT（AD／256）＊256：F ORI＝1TO6： CKSUM＝（CKSUM＋A（I） AND255：NEXT ：rem $2 ø 0$
$51 \varnothing$ PRINTCHRS（18）；：GOSUB570：PR INTCHR\＄（146）；：rem 94
511 IFN $=-1$ THENA $=6$ ：GOTO315 rem 254
515 PRINTCHRS（2б）：IFN＝CKSUMTHE N53 ：rem 122
520 PRINT：PRINT＂LINE ENTERED $W$ RONG＂：PRINT＂ $\bar{R} E-E N \bar{T} E R ": P R I \bar{N}$ T：GOSUB1øøø： $\bar{G} O T O 31 \varnothing$
$53 \varnothing$ GOSUB2øøø ：rem 218
540 FORI＝1TO6：POKEAD＋I－1，A（I）： NEXT
：rem $8 \varnothing$
$550 \mathrm{AD}=\mathrm{AD}+6:$ IF $\mathrm{AD}<\mathrm{E}$ THEN $31 \emptyset$
560 GOTO $71 \varnothing$ ：rem 212

57Ø $\mathrm{N}=\varnothing: \mathrm{Z}=\varnothing$
：rem 1ø8

58 PRINT＂E + ＂
：rem 88
：rem 79
581 GETAS：IFAS＝＂＂THEN581
：rem 95
$582 \mathrm{AV}=-\left(\mathrm{A} S=" \mathrm{M}^{\prime}\right)-2^{*}(\mathrm{~A} S=", ")-$ 3＊$^{*}$ （ $\left.A S==^{\prime \prime} \cdot "\right)-4 *(A S=" J ")-5 *(A S=$ ＂K＂）-6 ＊（AS＝＂L＂）：rem 41
$583 \mathrm{AV}=\mathrm{AV}-7^{*}\left(\mathrm{~A} S=" \mathrm{U}^{\prime \prime}\right)-8^{*}\left(\mathrm{~A} S=" I^{\prime \prime}\right.$ ）-9 ＊（ $\mathrm{A} \$=$＂O＂）：IFAS＝＂H＂THENA $\$=" g "$
rem 134
584 IFAV $>$ ØTHENA $\$=\operatorname{CHR} \$(48+A V)$
：rem 134
585 PRINTCHRS（2б）；：A＝ASC（AS）：I $\mathrm{FA}=130 \mathrm{RA}=44$ ORA $=32$ THEN 670
：rem 229
590 IFA $>128$ THENN $=-$ A $:$ RETURN
$6 \emptyset \emptyset$ IFA $\langle>2$ THEN $63 \varnothing$ 610 PRINTCHRS（146）；GOSUB690；I FI＝1 ANDT $=44$ THENN $=-1$ ：PRINT＂ \｛LEFT\} (LEFT\}";:GOTO69ø
：rem 155
$62 \emptyset$ GOTO57ø
：rem 109
63 Ø IFA $<480$ RA $>57$ THEN58 $\varnothing$
：rem 165
$64 \emptyset$ PRINTAS；：$N=N^{\star} 1 \varnothing+A-48$
：rem 106 65 （IFN＞ 255 THEN $A=2 \varnothing$ ：GOSUB1 øø

』：GOTO6øø
rem 229
$660 \mathrm{Z}=\mathrm{Z}+1$ ： IFZ ＜3THEN58 8 ：rem 71
67ø IFZ＝ø THENGOSUB1 Øøø：GOTO57Ø
：rem 114
680 PRINT＂，＂；：RETURN ：rem 240

＋PEEK（211）
：rem 149
692 FORI $=1 \mathrm{TO} 3: T=\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{S} \%-\mathrm{I})$ ：rem 68
695 IFT＜＞44ANDT＜＜58THENPOKES8－ I， 32 ：NEXT ：rem 205
$7 \emptyset \emptyset$ PRINTLEFT\＄（＂\｛3 LEFT\}", I-1) ；：RETURN ：rem 7
$71 \emptyset$ PRINT＂$\{$ CLR \} \{RVS \}*** SAVE * ＊＊\｛3 DOWN \}" :rem 236
$72 \varnothing \mathrm{~F}\{="$＂：INPUT＂\｛DOWN\} FILENAM E＂；FS：IFFS＝＂＂THEN31ळ
：rem 128
73 Ø PRINT：PRINT＂$\{2$ DOWN \} \{RVS \}T \｛OFF\}APE OR \{RVS\}D\{OFF\}IS $\bar{K}$ ：（T／D）＂
：rem 228
740 GETAST：IFAS＜＞＂T＂ANDAS＜＞＂D＂T HEN74の ：rem 36
$750 \mathrm{DV}=1-7 *(\mathrm{AS}=$＂D＂）： $\mathrm{IFDV}=8 \mathrm{THEN}$ FS＝＂Ø：＂$+\mathrm{F} \$$ ：OP EN15，8，15，＂S＂ ＋FS：CLOSE15
760 T\＄$=\mathrm{FS}: \mathrm{ZK}=\operatorname{PEEK}(53)+256$＊PEEK （54）－LEN（T\＄）：POKE782，ZK／25 6 ：rem 3
762 POKE781，ZK－ $\operatorname{PEEK}(782) * 256: \mathrm{P}$ OKE780，LEN（T\＄）：SYS65469
：rem 109
763 POKE78ø，1：POKE781，DV：POKE7 82，1：SYS65466 ：rem 69
$765 \mathrm{~K}=\mathrm{S}:$ POKE 254 ，K／ 256 ：POKE253， K－PEEK（254）＊256：POKE786， 25 3
：rem 17
$766 \mathrm{~K}=\mathrm{E}+1$ ：POKE782，K／256：POKE78 1，K－PEEK（782）＊ 256 ：SYS65496 ：rem 235
$77 \varnothing \operatorname{IF}(\operatorname{PEEK}(783)$ AND1）OR（191AND ST）THEN78Ø
：rem 111
775 PRINT＂\｛DOWN\} DONE. ": GOTO31Ø ：rem 96
$78 \emptyset$ PRINT＂\｛DOWN \}ERROR ON SAVE. \｛ 2 SPACES \}TRY AGAIN. " $:$ IFDV ＝1 THEN72ø ：rem 171
781 OPEN15，8，15：INPUT\＃15，E1\＄，E 2\＄：PRINTE1\＄；E2\＄：CLOSE15：GO TO72の
：rem 103
782 GOTO72の ：rem 115
790 PRINT＂\｛CLR\} \{RVS\}*** LOAD * ＊＊$\{2 \text { DOWN }\}^{\prime \prime}:$ rem 212
8 Ø F ＝＂＂：INPUT＂ 2 DOWN \} FILEN AME＂；FS：IFFS＝＂＂THEN31ठ ：rem 144
$81 \emptyset$ PRINT：PRINT＂$\{2$ DOWN \} \{RVS \}T \｛OFF\}APE OR \{RVS\}D\{OFF\}ISK ：（T／D）＂：rem 227
 HEN820 ：rem 34
83ø $D V=1-7 *(A \$=" D "): I F D V=8 T H E N$ $F S=" \emptyset: "+F S$
：rem 157
$846 \mathrm{~T} \$=\mathrm{F} \$: \mathrm{ZK}=\mathrm{PEEK}(53)+256 *$ PEEK （54）－LEN（T\＄）：POKE782，ZK／ 25 6 ：rem 2
841 POKE781，ZK－PEEK（782）＊256：P OKE78ø，LEN（T\＄）：SYS65469
：rem 167
845 POKE78Ø，1：POKE781，DV ：POKE7 82，1：SYS65466 ：rem 70
850 POKE78Ø，Ø：SYS65493 ：rem 11
$860 \operatorname{IF}$（ $\operatorname{PEEK}$（ 783 ）AND1）OR（ 191 AND ST）THEN870 ：rem 111
865 PRINT＂\｛DOWN \} DONE. ": GOTO31ø ：rem 96
87ø PRINT＂$\{D O W N\} E R R O R$ ON LOAD． \｛2 SPACES \}TRY AGAIN. \{DDWN\} ＂：IFDV＝1THEN8ØØ ：rem 172 88б OPEN15，8，15：INPUT\＃15，E1\＄，E 2\＄：PRINTE1\＄；E2\＄：CLOSE15：GO T08øø
：rem 1ø2
1øøø REM BUZZER ：rem 135

1001 POKE36878，15：POKE36874，19 Ø
：rem 206
1øø2 FORW＝1TO3øØ：NEXTW：rem 117
1øø3 POKE36878，ø：POKE36874，Ø：R ETURN
：rem 74
2 øøø REM BELL SOUND ：rem 78
2001 FORW＝15TOøSTEP－1：POKE3687 8，W：POKE36876， 240 ：NEXTW
：rem 22
2 øø2 POKE36876，0：RETURN
：rem 119
3øøø PRINTCS；＂\｛RVS\}NOT ZERO PA GE OR ROM＂：GOTOløøø
：rem 89

## MLX： 64 Version

10 REM LINES CHANGED FROM MLX \｛SPACE\}VERSION $2 . \emptyset \emptyset$ ARE 750 ，765，77Ø AND 86Ø
：rem 50
$2 \emptyset$ REM LINE CHANGED FROM MLX V ERSION 2.01 IS 3øø ：rem 147
1øø PRINT＂\｛CLR\}E6"; CHRS (142); CHRS（8）；：POKE53281，1：POKE5 3280，1
：rem 67
101 POKE 788，52：REM DISABLE RU N／STOP
：rem 119
110 PRINT＂$\{$ RVS $\}\left\{39\right.$ SPACES ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ ；
：rem 176
$12 \sigma$ PRINT＂$\{$ RVS $\}\{14$ SPACES $\}$

\｛RIGHT\} \{RIGHT\} \{2 SPACES\}

\｛14 SPACES \}"; -:rem 25
130 PRINT＂\｛RVS\} \{14 SPACES \}
\｛RIGHT\} KG习\{RIGHT\}
$\{2$ RIGHT $\}\{O F F\} £\{R V S\} \underline{£}$

\｛14 SPACES\}";
：rem 35
140 PRINT＂\｛RVS\}\{41 SPACES \}"
：rem 12ø
2øø PRINT＂\｛2 DOWN\} \{PUR\} \{BLK\} M ACHINE LANGUAGE EDITOR VER SION 2．02（5 DOWN\}": rem 238
210 PRINT＂ $85\{2 \mathrm{UP}\}$ STARTING $A D$ DRESS $\{8$ SPACES $\}\{9 \text { LEFT }\}^{\prime \prime}$ ；
：rem 143
215 INPUTS： $\mathrm{F}=1-\mathrm{F}: \mathrm{C} \$=\operatorname{CHR} \$(31+11$ 9＊F）
：rem 166
$22 \varnothing$ IFS＜256OR（S＞4ø96øANDS＜4915 2）ORS $>53247$ THENGOSUB3øøø：G OTO21ø ：rem 235
225 PRINT：PRINT：PRINT ：rem 180
23 PRINT＂E5笑\｛2 UP\}ENDING ADDR ESS？$\{8$ SPACES $\}$（ 9 LEFT $]^{\prime \prime} ;: I$ NPUTE： $\mathrm{F}=1-\mathrm{F}: \mathrm{C} \$=\operatorname{CHR} \$(31+119$ ＊F）：rem 2б
240 IFE＜256OR（E＞40960ANDE＜4915 2）ORE＞ 53247 THENGOSUB3øøø：G OTO23
：rem 183
250 IFE＜STHENPRINTCS；＂\｛RVS \} END ING＜START $\{2$ SPACES $\}$＂：GOS UB1øøø：GOTO 23Ø ：rem 176
260 PRINT：PRINT：PRINT ：rem 179
3øø PRINT＂\｛CLR\}"; CHR\$ (14):AD=S ：rem 56
$31 \varnothing$ A＝1：PRINTRIGHT\＄（＂øøøض＂＋MID \＄（STRS（AD），2），5）；＂：＂；
：rem 33
315 FORJ＝ATO6 ：rem 33
$32 \emptyset$ GOSUB570：IFN $=-1$ THENJ $=\mathrm{J}+\mathrm{N}: \mathrm{G}$ OTO320 ：rem 228
390 IFN $=-211$ THEN 710 ：rem 62
4øØ IFN＝－2ø4THEN 790 ：rem 64
410 IFN $=-206$ THENPRINT ：INPUT＂
\｛DOWN\} ENTER NEW ADDRESS "; Z Z ：rem 44
415 IFN $=-2$－ 6 THENIFZZ＜SORZZ＞ETH ENPRINT＂\｛RVS \} OUT OF RANGE" ：GOSUB1øøø：GOTO410：rem 225
417 IFN＝－2ø6THENAD＝ZZ：PRINT：GO TO31ø
：rem 238

420 IF N<>-196 THEN 480
:rem 133
$43 \emptyset$ PRINT: INPUT"DISPLAY:FROM"; F: PRINT, "TO";:INPUTT"
: rem 234
440 IFF<SORF>EORT<SORT>ETHENPR INT"AT LEAST"; S;"\{LEFT\}, N OT MŌRE THAN"; E:GOTO43
: rem 159
45 FORI=FTOTSTEP6:PRINT:PRINT RIGHT\$ ("Øøøø"+MID\$(STR\$ (I) ,2),5);":";
:rem 3Ø
451 FORK $=\emptyset$ TO5 $: \mathrm{N}=\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{I}+\mathrm{K}):$ PRIN TRIGHTS("øø"+MIDS(STRS(N), 2), 3):",";
: rem 66
460 GETAS:IFAS>""THENPRINT:PRI NT:GOTO31Ø :rem 25
$47 \varnothing$ NEXTK:PRINTCHR\$ (2ø);:NEXTI :PRINT:PRINT:GOTO31 $\varnothing$
:rem 50
$48 \varnothing$ IFN $<\varnothing$ THEN PRINT:GOTO31 $\varnothing$
:rem 168
490 A $(J)=N$ :NEXTJ :rem 199
5øø CKSUM=AD-INT (AD/256)*256:F ORI=1TO6: CKSUM $=($ CKSUM + A ( I $)$ )AND255:NEXT :rem 2øø
510 PRINTCHR\$(18): :GOSUB570:PR INTCHRS (146); :rem 94
511 IFN=-1 THENA=6:GOTO315 rem 254
515 PRINTCHR\$(2ø):IFN=CKSUMTHE N53 : rem 122
520 PRINT: PRINT"LINE ENTERED W RONG : RE-ENTER": $\overline{\mathrm{P} R I N T: G O \bar{S}}$ UB1øøø: $\overline{\text { GOTO31ø : rem } 176}$
530 GOSUB2øøø :rem 218
540 FORI=1TO6: POKEAD+I-1,A(I) : NEXT: POKE54272, Ø: POKE54273 , 0
: rem 227
55ø $\mathrm{AD}=\mathrm{AD}+6:$ IF $\mathrm{AD}<\mathrm{E}$ THEN $31 \varnothing$
560 GOTO 710 :rem 212
$57 \emptyset \mathrm{~N}=\varnothing: \mathrm{Z}=\varnothing$
:rem 1 ø8
580 PRINT"E£习";
: rem 88 :rem 81
581 GETAS:IFAS=""THEN581
: rem 95
$582 \mathrm{AV}=-(\mathrm{A} \$=" \mathrm{M} ")-$ 2* $^{*}(\mathrm{~A} \$=", ")-3$ * ( $\left.\mathrm{A} S==^{\prime \prime} \cdot{ }^{\prime \prime}\right)-4^{*}\left(\mathrm{~A} \$={ }^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{J}^{\prime \prime}\right)-5^{*}(\mathrm{~A} \$=$ "K") -6* (AS="L") :rem 41
$583 \mathrm{AV}=\mathrm{AV}-7 *(\mathrm{~A} S=" \mathrm{U}=)-8^{*}(\mathrm{~A} S=" \mathrm{I} "$ ) -9 * ( $\left.\mathrm{A} \$={ }^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{O}^{\prime \prime}\right):$ IFAS="H"THENA \$="Ø" : rem 134
584 IFAV $>$ ØTHENA $\$=\operatorname{CHR} \$(48+$ AV $)$
:rem 134
585. PRINTCHR $\$(2 \emptyset) ;: A=A S C(A S): I$ $\mathrm{FA}=13$ ORA $=440$ RA $=32$ THEN $67 \emptyset$
: rem 229
590 IFA $>128$ THENN $=-$ A : RETURN
:rem 137
$6 \varnothing$ IFA $<>20$ THEN $63 \emptyset$ :rem 10 610 GOSUB696:IFI=1ANDT=44THENN =-1:PRINT" \{OFF\} \{LEFT\}
\{LEFT\}";:GOTO69 :rem 62 620 GOTO57ø :rem 109
630 IFA $<48$ ORA $>57$ THEN 580
:rem 105
$64 \varnothing$ PRINTAS; : $N=N^{*} 1 \varnothing+A-48$ :rem 106
650 IFN> 255 THEN $A=20:$ GOSUB1ØØ Ø:GOTO6øø :rem 229
$660 \mathrm{Z}=\mathrm{Z}+1$ : $\mathrm{IFZ}<3$ THEN58 8 : rem 71 67 IFZ= 6 THENGOSUB1 $\varnothing \varnothing$ :GOTO57Ø : rem 114
$68 \emptyset$ PRINT",";:RETURN : rem $24 \varnothing$ 690 S\% $=\operatorname{PEEK}(2 \sigma 9)+256 * \operatorname{PEEK}(21 \varnothing)$ $+\operatorname{PEEK}(211)$ :rem 149
691 FORI=1TO3:T=PEEK (S\%-I)
: rem 67
695 IFT<< 44ANDT<>58THENPOKES\%I, 32:NEXT
: rem 205
$7 \emptyset \emptyset$ PRINTLEFT\$("\{3 LEFT\}", I-1) : :RETURN
:rem 7
$71 \varnothing$ PRINT" $\{$ CLR $\}$ \{RVS \} *** $\underline{\text { SAVE * }}$
**\{3 DOWN \}"
:rem 236
715 PRINT"\{2 DOWN\}(PRESS \{RVS\} RETURN \{OFF\} ALON̄E TO CANCE L SAVE) \{DOWN\}" :rem 106
$720 \mathrm{~F} \$={ }^{\prime \prime \prime}$ : INPUT"\{DOWN\} FILENAM E"; FS:IFFS=""THENPRINT:PRI NT: GOTO31ø
: rem 71
730 PRINT: PRINT" $\{2$ DOWN $\}$ \{RVS \}T \{OFF\}APE OR \{RVS\}D\{OFF\}ISK : (T/D)"
:rem 228
740 GETAS:IFAS<>"T"ANDAS<>"D"T HEN74 1
: rem 36
75 छ $D V=1-7 *(A S=" D "): I F D V=8 T H E N$ F\$="Ø: "+FS:OPEN15,8,15,"S" +FS:CLOSE15
: rem 212
$760 \mathrm{~T} \$=\mathrm{F} \$: \mathrm{ZK}=\mathrm{PEEK}(53)+256$ *PEEK (54)-LEN(T\$): POKE782, ZK/ 25 6
: rem 3
762 POKE781,ZK-PEEK (782)*256:P OKE78ø,LEN(T\$):SYS65469
:rem 109
763 POKE78ø, 1:POKE781,DV:POKE7 82,1:SYS65466 :rem 69
$765 \mathrm{~K}=\mathrm{S}:$ POKE254, K/256: POKE253, K-PEEK (254)*256:POKE780, 25 3 :rem 17
$766 \mathrm{~K}=\mathrm{E}+1$ : POKE782,K/256: POKE78 1, K-PEEK (782) * 256 : SYS65496 :rem 235
776 IF (PEEK (783) AND1) OR (191AND ST) THEN780 :rem 111
775 PRINT" \{DOWN\} DONE. \{DOWN \}": G OTO31ø :rem 113
$78 \emptyset$ PRINT" $\{$ DOWN\}ERROR ON SAVE. \{2 SPACES \}TRY AGAIN." $=1 F D V$ $=1$ THEN72の :rem 171
781 OPEN15,8,15:INPUT\#15,E1\$,E 2\$:PRINTE1\$;E2\$:CLOSE15:GO TO72ø
: rem 103
790 PRINT" \{CLR\} \{RVS \}*** LOAD * **\{2 DOWN \}" :rem 212
795 PRINT" \{2 DOWN\} (PRESS \{RVS\} RETURN\{OFF\} ALONE TO CANCE L LOAD)" : rem 82
8øØ $\mathrm{F} \$={ }^{\prime \prime \prime}$ : INPUT" $\{2 \mathrm{DOWN}\}$ FILEN AME"; FS: IFFS=" "THENPRTNT:G OTO31ø
:rem 144
810 PRINT: PRINT" $\{2$ DOWN \}\{RVS \}T \{OFF\}APE OR \{RVS\}D\{OFF\}IS $\bar{K}$ : (T/D)" - rem 227
826 GETĀSःIFAS<>"T"ANDAS<>"D"T HEN82 $\sigma$ : rem 34
83ø $D V=1-7 *(A S=" D "): I F D V=8 T H E N$ $\mathrm{F} \$=$ " $0:$ " $+\mathrm{F} \$ \quad$ : rem 157
$840 \mathrm{~T} \$=\mathrm{FS}: \mathrm{ZK}=\operatorname{PEEK}(53)+256$ * PEEK (54)-LEN (T\$):POKE782, ZK/ 25 6
:rem 2
841 POKE781,ZK-PEEK (782)*256:P OKE78Ø, LEN(T\$) : SYS65469
: rem 107
845 POKE78Ø, 1:POKE781, DV: POKE7 82,1:SYS65466 :rem 70
850 POKE78Ø, Ø:SYS65493 : rem 11
860 IF (PEEK (783) AND1) OR (191 AND ST) THEN876
: rem 111
865 PRINT" \{DOWN \} DONE. ": GOTO31Ø : rem 96
870 PRINT" \{DOWN\}ERROR ON LOAD. \{ 2 SPACES \}TRȲ AGAIN. \{ $\bar{D} O W N\}$ ": IFDV=1THEN8ø : rem 172
88б OPEN15,8,15:INPUT\#15,E1\$,E 2\$:PRINTE1\$;E2\$:CLOSE15:GO TO8øø
:rem 102
1øøø REM BUZZER :rem 135
1 øø1 POKE54296,15: POKE54277,45 :POKE54278,165 : rem 207
1øø2 POKE54276,33: POKE 54273,6 : POKE
:rem 42
1øø3 FORT=1TO2ØØ:NEXT:POKE5427 6,32: POKE54273, ø : POKE5427 2,Ø:RETURN
:rem $2 \varnothing 2$
2øøø REM BELL SOUND : rem 78
2 2ø1 POKE54296,15:POKE54277, Ø:

POKE54278,247 :rem 152
$2 \sigma \varpi 2$ POKE 54276,17:POKE54273,4 Ø: POKE54272, Ø : rem 86
2003 FORT=1TO1ØØ:NEXT:POKE5427 6,16:RETURN :rem 57
3øøø PRINTCS;"\{RVS\}NOT ZERO PA GE OR ROM": GOTOløøø
: rem 89

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