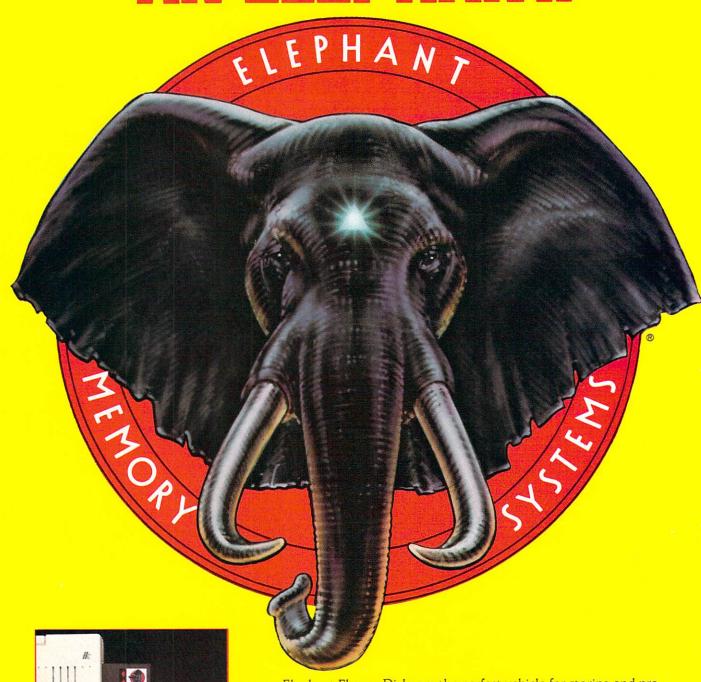
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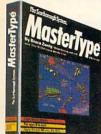
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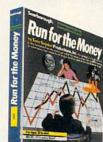
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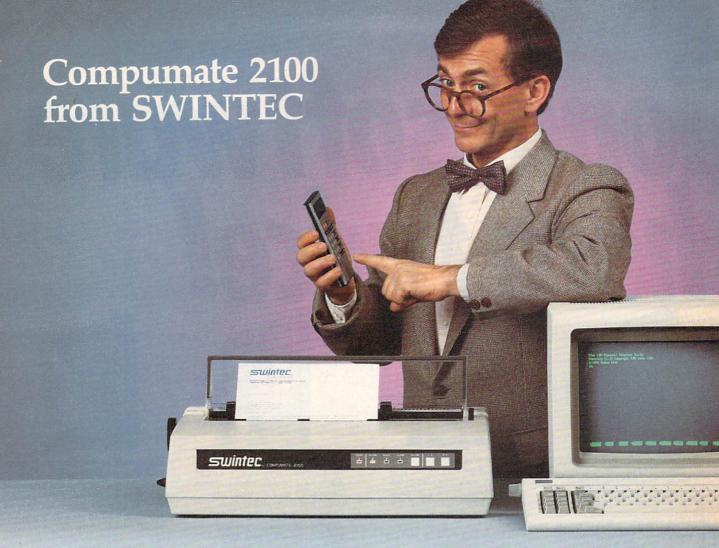
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 114 The Beginner's Page: Logical Dreams
 Robert Alonso

 142 INSIGHT: Atari
 Bill Wilkinson

 145 Machine Language: Same Game, Different Players Jim Butterfield 147 TI Computers And Society: That's Not A Game, That's A Microworld David D. Thornburg On The Road With Fred D'Ignazio: How Computers Made Me Smarter After Only Thirteen Years Of Daily Use Fred D'Ignazio
44 Explorer Larry Isaacs 64 THE JOURNAL All About The Status Register, Part 1 Louis F. Sander P/V/64/AP/AT Unicopy: Single Disk Copying For The Commodore 64 Jim Butterfield 64 149 AT 157 Commodore Disk Pattern Matching, Part 2 Jim Butterfield 159 TI Disassembler James Dunn TI 162 Atari Speed-Reading Clark Morrow AT 167 Apple Disk Checker Bruce Wiseman AP 169 Apple Screen Dump Donald W. Watson AP Commodore 64 Music: Happy Birthday Jim Butterfield 64 **CAPUTEI Modifications Or Corrections To Previous Articles** NOTE: See page 179 before typing in **COMPUTEI's Guide To Typing In Programs** MLX Machine Language Entry Program For Commodore 64 programs. and Atari **News & Products Product Mart** 192 Advertisers Index

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AP Apple AT Atari, P PET/ CBM, V VIC-20, C Radio Shack Color Computer, 64 Commodore 64, T\$ Timex/ Sinclair, TI Texas Instruments, PCJr IBM PCjr, PC IBM PC, AD Coleco Adam,

*All or several of the above.

EDITOR'S NOTES

The Editor's Notes this month are written by Tom R. Halfhill, new editor of COMPUTE!.

Robert Lock Editor In Chief, COMPUTE! Publications

A New Beginning

Nearly two and a half years ago, Robert Lock hired me as features editor of COMPUTE!. At that time the editorial staff consisted of four fulltime people. We occupied a few offices in an old building near downtown Greensboro, and the circulation of COMPUTE! was about 75,000.

Today COMPUTE! Publications has an editorial staff of more than 50 full-time people. Together with about 70 employees of other departments, we occupy an entire floor in a new office building, with warehouse and shipping facilities across town. COMPUTE! is approaching 400,000 circulation. Our second magazine, COMPUTE!'s GAZETTE, has gained more than 300,000 readers in just over a year of existence, and our Book Division consistently places titles on computer-book bestseller lists. In mid-1983, COM-PUTE! Publications became a part of ABC Publishing, a subsidiary of the American Broadcasting

Company.

Obviously, we have gone through a great many changes in the past two and a half years. Hundreds of other companies in the computer industry have experienced the same kind of phenomenal growth, of course. But now that the industry is maturing, the spectacular growth of those first few years is leveling off and is becoming more like the steady, sustainable growth common to other industries. Some companies which became accustomed to annual growth rates of 50 percent, 100 percent, or even more are suddenly finding themselves in trouble because they assumed the roller coaster would keep speeding forever. That's partly why some of

those companies are cutting back, laying off, and even going out of business. In an industry where the market changes almost monthly, you have to be quick on your feet to survive.

At COMPUTE!, so far we've managed to keep pace with the changes. There have been plenty of growing pains which have demanded much from our staff, but we've always remained flexible and succeeded in pulling together.

My own path shows how fast things change around here. After less than a year as features editor, I was appointed founding editor of our second magazine, COMPUTE!'s GAZETTE. The first few months were a struggle, but with lots of hard work, together we built the GA-ZETTE into the most successful new magazine in the industry. Then, just as things started rolling along smoothly, I was assigned to another new project—COMPUTE!'s PC & PCjr magazine. The new IBM PCjr was arriving on the market and it seemed destined to become the success story of 1984.

As you probably know by now, things didn't quite work out that way. The PCjr didn't sell, so neither did our new magazine. We decided to stop publication with the October 1984 issue.

But that's not all bad. After more than a year's absence, I'll be returning full-time to our flagship magazine, COMPUTE!—this time as its new editor. Richard Mansfield, who has handled COMPUTE!'s daily duties for more than three years, will continue as senior editor of COMPUTE Publications, helping to supervise editorial operations for both our magazines and our Book Division.

And we have a number of improvements planned for COMPUTE! to strengthen its position as the leading magazine for home, educational, and recreational computing. For one thing, we'll be merging our IBM coverage into COMPUTE! to serve both our existing IBM subscribers and several thousands of new readers joining us next month from COMPUTE!'s PC & PCjr. More programs will be translated for the PC and PCjr, and there'll be some IBM reviews and stand-alone articles as well. We're also adding a new column next month, "IBM Personal Computing," by Donald B. Trivette.

Apple readers can expect more attention, too. With the introduction of the Apple IIc and Macintosh, plus heavily discounted prices on the Apple IIe, we've noticed a resurgence of interest in Apple coverage. More of our programs will be translated for the Apple, and we're beefing up coverage in other areas also.

If you use a Commodore, Atari, or TI, don't despair. You still make up the bulk of our readership and therefore deserve the most coverage in COMPUTE!. We won't let you down. If anything, we plan to strengthen our coverage of your computers.

You might be wondering how it's possible to increase coverage for everybody without taking something away from somebody. That's always a concern in a multimachine magazine. Our solution: We'll be reorganizing our regular columns, streamlining the articles, and taking great pains to make sure the articles and programs we publish continue to be of the highest possible quality.

For example, in coming issues you'll notice that some columns will be consolidated and new ones will be added. Programs will be translated to run on as many computers as possible. And we'll make a renewed commitment to minimize errors and publish the best computer magazine on the market.

You'll begin noticing these improvements within the next few issues-we're making them as fast as possible. That's the way things happen in the computer industry.

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"Game of the Month"—Byte: February, 1984

"I've developed this aversion for computer games—until T.A.C. I can play this game and like it—lots! Gameplay Magazine

"It's the best simulation of tank warfare this reviewer has seen on or off a computer screen."—Electronic Games

T.A.C. is a game of World War II tactical armored combat. You pick a nation (from among the four major combatants — Britain, U.S.A., Germany and Russia). You build a combat team from their most powerful tanks, assault guns and tank destroyers. You command the team you've created in major operations against like forces of the enemy

All the famous vehicles of the second world war are here — Tigers, Panthers, Shermans and JS II's; Jagdpanthers, SU 152's, Fireflies and T 34's, just to name a few. They have all been thoroughly researched and their important features programmed into the game. Each vehicle is distinguished by such elements as armor thickness (rear and flanks as well as front), fire power, speed, acceleration and gun traverse. Even minor points like fuel tank location can be critical.

Here are just some of the exciting features

- T.A.C. can be played solitaire against the computer or as a two player (or two team) game with the computer as mediator.
- The most important armored vehicles of Britain, Russia, U.S. and Germany are available to command-40 in all.
- Choose from five different scenarios to play. Actions range from open meeting engagements to assaults against prepared positions.
- You pick the sides. You choose the weapons. A simple purchasing system has been provided to let you "buy" what you want in balance with your opponent.
- The results of combat are determined by the computer. It factors such critical elements as range, armor thickness (front, rear and flanks), tracking time, the speed and maneuvers of both the firing and target units, visibility and weapon adjustment to determine weapon accuracy.
- Special options include hidden movement, improved positions, smoke mortars, minefields, close assaults, overruns and indirect fire

T.A.C. on diskette retails for \$40.00 and can be played on the following computers: Apple® II's 48K (Mockingboard™ Sound Enhanced!) Atari's® with 48K and the Commodore 44®. IBM® PC version coming this fall.

BY RALPH BOSSON

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READERS' FEEDBACK

The Editors and Readers of COMPUTE

What's An EPROM?

I would like to know what an EPROM is. What can an EPROM do for my computer?

Scott Szurgot

An EPROM is a special kind of computer memory. Like ROM (Read Only Memory), it retains information even when the power is turned off. However, it can also be erased or changed, like RAM (Random Access Memory).

EPROM stands for Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory. It can be overwritten, but only

by a special device called a burner.

The most frequent use of EPROMs is for creating cartridges at home. With an EPROM and an EPROM burner, the device that writes to the EPROM, you can store a frequently used program on the EPROM and put the EPROM on a cartridge board. Then every time you need to use the program, you can just plug it into the cartridge port. It will be immediately available.

Machine Language Commands

Has COMPUTE! ever published a list of all the 6502 machine language commands? If you have, please let me know in which issue, and if not, please do so. At least, please tell me where I could get such a list.

Steve Brush

Machine Language for Beginners (COMPUTE! Books) has the list that you are looking for and also includes detailed explanations of how to use the commands. Also, two new COMPUTE! books on machine language are being published this fall. The Second Book of Machine Language is a follow-up to Machine Language for Beginners. It includes demonstrations of many sophisticated programming techniques and a very powerful, label-based assembler for VIC, Commodore 64, Apple, Atari, and Commodore PET. Machine Language Routines for the Commodore 64 contains many instructive example programs and ready-to-use subroutines.

Commodore 1541 *PRG Problems

I am the owner of a Commodore 64 and a 1541 disk drive. I was recently trying to save a program, but my disk would not accept it. When I tried saving it, I got a READ ERROR 20. I tried saving the program on another disk and had no problems. Can you please tell me what can cause a READ ERROR 20? I also have had problems with files that show up on my directory with an asterisk (*) before the PRG. What causes these asterisks to appear and how do I get rid of them? Steven Swartzlander

The error you are getting indicates that what's called a block header has been destroyed on your disk. This may mean that your particular disk was ruined by a magnet or even some dust or a hair that slipped into the disk case. Error 20 usually happens when you try to write to a damaged block using the BLOCK-WRITE command. Since you say that you are just trying to save to the disk, it must mean that block 0 of track 18 is damaged. The disk controller always reads this particular block when it is about to save something to the disk. Block 0 on track 18 contains a map, called the BAM (for Block Allocation Map), of the entire disk showing which blocks are used and which are still available.

The best solution to your problem is to format another disk and try to transfer all the programs stored on the defective disk to the other one, using a

disk duplicating program.

Your other problem with file type abbreviations preceded by an asterisk is very common. It occurs when a file has not been properly closed. The file usually cannot be salvaged. To get rid of these files, just place the disk containing them in the drive and type the following line:

OPEN 15,8,15,"V":CLOSE 15

Your disk will spin for some time and it will even make some noise, and when the red light goes off you will have a disk with usable files. All the asterisk files will have been erased. It is quite important to erase such files lest they corrupt other files on a disk.



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Erasing Cassettes

How can someone erase cassettes that already have programs on them?

Todd Butcher

Cassettes can be easily erased. The simplest way is to just record something new on top of the old information. Alternatively, if you want to erase a cassette entirely, you could put a computer cassette into an ordinary music tape player and, after turning the volume down, press the play and record buttons simultaneously. Another way to do it is to use a bulk eraser, a device that uses a strong magnetic field to erase tape. These devices are available at record and electronics stores.

Atari CLOAD Problems

I own an Atari 800 with an Atari cassette recorder. I have used my 800 to type in and save programs from COMPUTE! to cassette tape. All of these programs used to load and run properly, but recently I have not been able to CLOAD the same tapes into my computer. I have tried different Atari recorders and even my friend's computer, but have only succeeded in loading in one of the programs. When I attempt to CLOAD a program on my recorder, I get an error 138 or 143. What can I do?

James L. Jenkins

The problem you are experiencing is a very common one. Usually this happens when the Atari recorder has been in use for some time. The reason it happens is that the recorder head needs to be either cleaned or demagnetized, or both. There are several tricks that you can use to see if you might be having other problems. Try connecting the recorder directly to the computer instead of through another peripheral. If this clears up the problem, it could mean that the connection in your other peripheral (disk drive, printer, or expansion box) is soiled or loose.

You can also try completely rewinding the tape and then fast-forwarding it past the tape header. Set the tape counter to zero, and try CLOADing from there. If you still get an error, rewind again and this time try CLOADing from tape counter position 1. Keep doing this in one-step increments until the

tape loads.

The last trick is to insert your computer tape into an audio cassette player and listen to it until you hear a screeching sound. Once you hear the sound, you are at the beginning of the program on the tape. Try to get as close as possible to the beginning without passing it, and then try CLOADing it on your Atari recorder. If this does not work, try demagnetizing and cleaning your recorder's head. This is an easy procedure and should be done regularly anyway. Kits are available at any record store.

Once you do manage to CLOAD your programs, you should consider LISTing them to tape instead of CSAVEing them. The advantage: LISTing, combined with the ENTER command, is a more reliable method of loading from cassette than CLOAD. The LIST command takes up more tape and is also slower, but that's a small price to pay for greater reliability.

Disk Density

I recently purchased a disk drive. The instructions specify that you should use single-density disks. However, I have some double-density disks which I would like to be able to use. Will it cause any problems?

James P. Simson

Double-density disks will not cause any problem. Using a product of higher quality than specified never hurts. However, using single-density disks on a drive that specifies double-density could cause difficulties.

Speech For VIC And Atari

I recently bought an Atari 800 and VIC-20 computer. I want to know if there is any way to generate speech on them without spending a small fortune on a speech synthesizer. If it is possible, please explain how.

Mel Barries

To our knowledge there is no easy way to program speech on the VIC or Atari. Usually, special addons are necessary to accomplish this task. The S.A.M. speech program works well, although the number of words you can use at any given time is limited. Many schemes have been invented to simulate speech through software, but all of them require extensive amounts of memory. One such scheme requires a microphone and a board for entering the sounds that you want the computer to mimic. Specially designed software takes volume readings thousands of times for each word, and records the readings in RAM memory. The speech software then uses these volume changes to simulate the sound through your computer's sound chip. COVOX manufactures a good implementation of this technique for the Commodore 64.

TI Peripheral Expansion Box

Could you please tell me what the peripheral expansion box is needed for and give me some advice on whether I should purchase one or not? I'm a little apprehensive about investing a lot of money in my TI to find out that no one is going to support it. Do you have any suggestions about this?

Todd M. Aube

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Personal Computer Software



Since Texas Instruments decided to discontinue the TI, third-party support for this computer is expected to decline. COMPUTE!, however, will continue to support the TI with new software each month.

If you have not bought an expansion box yet, you probably won't even be able to find one. Many people who bought TIs early on realized that they would need an expansion box, and consequently most stores have already sold out. The expansion box is required to use the TI peripherals, such as disk drives and printer.

Atari Hex-To-Decimal Conversion

The hex to decimal conversion program in "Readers' Feedback" in the July 1984 COMPUTE! by Frank Sgabellone is quite powerful. However, the modifications necessary to make it run on an Atari might not be too obvious. The following translation will work on Ataris. The value of C in line 20 can be changed, to vary the number of leading zeros.

H. Earl Hill

```
GN 10 D I M A$ (16), C$ (1)

JN 20 A$ = "0123456789ABCDEF":? "INPUT
DEC/HEX (0-65535)":INPUT A:B=
1:C=3:D=16^C:? A;" = $ ";:A=A+1

JP 30 IF A-D>1 THEN A=A-D:B=B+1:GOTO
30

CA 35 J=1
J0 40 C$ = A$ (B, B+J-1):? C$ ;:B=1:C=C-1
:D=16^C:IF C>-1 THEN 30

DG 50 ? "{5 SPACES}":?:GOTO 20
```

Apple Trigonometry

I have an Apple II+ on which I was hoping to be able to do some trigonometry homework. I was testing the SIN, TAN, and COS functions and discovered that when I provided a number within parentheses for these functions to evaluate, the number never matched a set of answers that I have in a chart. I looked up these functions in my Apple manual, and all it gave was an explanation of radians and other things I could not comprehend. Could you give me an understandable explanation of what these functions do?

Chuck Knakal

On computers such as the Apple, TI, Commodore, and many others, the trigonometric functions are always expressed in radians. Radians are just another way to measure an angle. For example, instead of expressing an angle as 180 degrees, you would say it was one pi radians.

A complete circle is 360 degrees. In radians, that would be exactly two pi radians (pi is approximately 3.1416). If what you are looking for, though, is an easy way to get answers in degrees from your

computer, all you have to do is multiply the angle that you want evaluated by pi and divide that by 180. If you then input that number into the SIN, TAN, or COS functions of your computer, you should get the right answer in degrees.

For example, let's take 90 degrees. The sine of 90 degrees should give you an answer of 1, but since the computer does not work in degrees, PRINT SIN (90) will give you another answer. To get the answer in degrees, just take the 90 and multiply it by 3.1416, then divide the answer by 180. Now take the SIN of that answer and you should get 1. If your computer has a built-in key for pi, use that instead of the approximation because it will give more precise results. For example, on the Commodore VIC and 64, pressing SHIFT and the up-arrow (†) key will print a pi symbol which can be used in expressions as a constant with the value of pi. On the Atari there's an even simpler way. You can use the DEG statement to switch all calculations to degrees.

64 Reverse Lines

I would like to display 40 reverse spaces per line. But the printed fortieth character causes a line to be skipped before the next line of text is printed. Therefore, I must leave the fortieth column unprinted to. How may I accomplish this feat in 64 BASIC without skipping a line?

Philip A. Egan

Try PRINTing 39 reverse characters on the screen per line, and then add a routine that will POKE reverse characters into the fortieth column of each line. The following should help on the 64:

90 FOR X = 1053 TO 2023 STEP 40: POKE X,160: POKE X+54272,COLOR: NEXT

The variable COLOR can be any of the 64's colors.

Program Conversions

I used to own a PET Commodore Computer. Since then, I have been a subscriber to COMPUTE! magazine. COMPUTE! once published a program that would help in converting 64 and VIC-20 programs to the PET. I now own a 64 and need to convert some of my PET software into 64 format. Can you help?

Darren Storkamp

Conversions from one computer to another can sometimes become very involved because of the problems that POKEs or SYSs to machine-specific ROM routines can cause. The best way to attempt something like this might be to try to write a program on the new machine, in your case the 64, that follows the logic and flow of the old program. Even doing it this way, though, does not guarantee that the program will work properly. Some very simple

TWO SURE WAYS TO GET MORE OUT OF YOUR COMMODORE 64

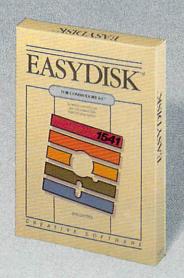
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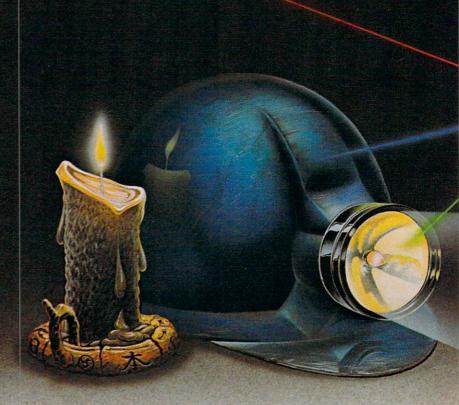


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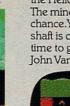
for the gold, the Raj diamond and the thing you really treasure ... adventure. Head for it. Designed



You have heard the elder speak of one central source and a maze of unconnected grey paths. As you connect each grey path to the central source, what was grey becomes the green of life. When all are connected, then you have achieved "Zenji." But beware the flames and sparks of distraction that move along the paths.

You must go beyond strategy, speed, logic. Trust your intuition. The ancient puzzle awaits. Designed by Matthew Hubbard.





You strap on your helicopter prop-pack, check your laser helmet and dynamite. There's no predicting what you'll have to go through to get to the trapped miners. Blocked shafts, molten lava, animals, insects, who knows what lies below. But you'll go, you're in charge of the Helicopter Emergency Rescue Operation.

The miners have only one chance. You. The opening shaft is cleared now, it's time to go. Designed by John Van Ryzin.





What if you were sitting in front of your Commodore 64° programming your own Pitfall Harry adventure? It can happen with a little help from the creator of Pitfall Harry: David Crane. Just write your name and address on a piece of paper, tape 25 % to it for postage and handling and mail to: The Activision C-64 Club, P.O. Box 7287, Mountain View, CA 94039. We'll send you David's Booklet, "Programming Pitfall Harry." It includes a written program that helps you create your own adventure. Go for it.



As you suit up you see the webbed forcefield surrounding your planet. Holding it. Trapped with no escape. No hope. Except you: The Beamrider. The freedom of millions depends on you. Alone you speed along the grid of beams that strangle your planet. You must destroy the grid sector by sector. Your skills and

your reflexes alone will determine the future of your people. Take their future in your hands.



You can almost hear the quiet. And it's your job to keep it that way. A toy factory at midnight. Did you hear something? Guess not. Wrong! Suddenly balloon valves open, conveyor belts move and a whole factory full of toys goes wild. Even the robot, their latest development, is on the loose and after you. Capture the

runaway toys. Restore order. Restore peace. Restore quiet. Do something! Hurry! Designed by Mark Turmell.



You made it. The Olympics. You hear languages you've never heard. And the universal roar of the crowd. You will run. Hurl. Vault. Jump. Ten events. One chance. You will push yourself this time. Further than ever. Harder than ever. But then ... so will everyone. The competition increases, now two can compete at the same

time.The crowd quiets.
The starting gun sounds.
A blur of adrenalin.
Let the games begin.
Designed by David Crane.







PET programs can be used on the 64 if you first load a program called a PET emulator into the 64. This program is available from Commodore.

Atari Paddle Programming

I own an Atari 1200XL computer. Can I use the paddle controllers from my Atari 2600 game machine in my own 1200XL programs?

Eric Sneed

Yes. All controllers used on the 2600 game system are compatible with the Atari computer line. As a matter of fact, the 2600 game controllers have become a de facto standard. Atari joysticks also work on the Commodore VIC-20 and 64, Coleco Adam, and on some other game machines. Atari paddles work on the VIC-20 and 64, but give a slightly different range than Commodore paddles. Atari BASIC has two functions, PADDLE and PTRIG, for supporting up to eight paddles on the 400 and 800, and four paddles on the XL series.

VIC Game Loader

In the June issue of COMPUTE!, two recreational programs were presented for the VIC-20, "Pest" and "Olympiad." Both of these programs require 8K expansion and several POKEs before loading. It is quite easy to forget these POKEs and also very inconvenient when you just want to be able to load and run the program. Because of this, I wrote the following routine. It does all the necessary POKEing and then loads either Pest or Olympiad. You can choose by hitting either the P or the O key.

Shawn K. Smith

5 PRINT" {CLR } {DOWN } {3 SPACES } {RVS } O {OFF } L YMPIAD{4 SPACES}{RVS}P{OFF}EST":rem 141 7 GETA\$:IFA\$<>"O"ANDA\$<>"P"THEN7 10 PRINT" {CLR} {3 DOWN} POKE43,1: POKE44,32: POKE8192, Ø:":PRINT:PRINT:Q\$=CHR\$(34) :rem 83 15 IFA\$="P"THENA\$="{4 SPACES}"+Q\$+"OLYMPI AD"+Q\$+",8{3 UP}":GOTO20 17 A\$="{4 SPACES}"+Q\$+"OLYMPIAD"+Q\$+",8 {3 UP}" :rem 226 20 PRINT"POKE36869,240:POKE36866,150:POKE 648,30:PRINTCHR\$(147)" :rem 187 3Ø POKE631,13:POKE632,13:POKE633,63:POKE6 34,65:POKE635,36:POKE636,13:POKE637,13 :rem 133 :rem 153 32 POKE198,7 35 PRINT" [HOME]" :rem 76

VIC Tape Directory

We bought my VIC-20 a couple of months ago. With it, we also purchased a Commodore Datassette. Our question is: Does the Datassette have a directory? If not, is there any way to obtain

something similar to one?

Sharon and Veronica Miller

Computer recorders do not have a directory. A disk, however, must have a directory because it is a random access device—information can be read from anywhere on the surface of the disk. The directory stores information that the drive needs to know in order to get the right program from the right place.

The difference between disk and cassette can be compared to the difference between an audio record and an audio cassette. You can choose to play a specific song if you know on which groove it starts on the record, but on a cassette you would have to search through the tape for the song (tape counters help, but it still is not the same nor as speedy as a record)

On the VIC, however, you can obtain a screen listing of what is on the tape by typing a LOAD command followed by a nonsense name. Here is an example:

LOAD "& #\$"

The computer will search through the tape looking for the nonexistent file and, in the process, print on the screen the names of everything it finds on the tape.

Atari Machine Language

I would like to know how to create an AUTORUN.SYS program in machine language using the Atari Assembler Editor cartridge. Also, how do you generate a random number in machine language?

Paul Stach

An AUTORUN.SYS file is much like any machine language binary object file. When DOS boots up, though, it checks for AUTORUN.SYS, and loads it during the boot process. But to make it run automatically, you must append a special run vector at the end of your file. Atari files can load in several stages, each stage going to a different part of memory. After a file is loaded, an attempt is made to execute it by jumping through the address found at \$02E0/\$02E1. In order to have your machine language run after it has been loaded, the starting address of your program must be loaded into \$02E0. This is easily accomplished in the source code. At the end of your listing, include two lines:

*=\$02E0 .WORD START

This *= is in addition to the original *= at the top of your program. When this is assembled, the assembler appends to your file the initialization address of your program. The label START should be assigned to the RUN address of your program.

Location 53770 (\$D01A) is the hardware random number generator. A LOAD instruction (or a

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SOFTWARE WITH SUBSTANCE.

















PEEK in BASIC) will return a random number from 0 to 255. In reality, 53770 is a very high speed counter. It goes so fast, the output seems random. If you need bigger numbers, get two bytes. For smaller ranges, you can chop off the unwanted portion with AND. For example, LDA \$D01A/AND #\$0F would give you a random number from 0 to 15. Another way to limit the random number is by rejecting unwanted values. For example, if you wanted a random number from 1 to 10, use a loop like:

REJECT LDA \$D01A BEQ REJECT CMP #11

> BCS REJECT RTS

;Get the random number ;If zero, get another ;Is the number 11 or higher?

;If so, the carry will be set ;Return the number in the accumulator

ber (one byte) which the computer can later understand to mean PRINT. This saves memory space. As you enter a BASIC program, it is compacted into tokens. Regular BASIC is tokenized BASIC, but if what you need is a file that contains every letter of every command in ASCII, there is an easy way to do this on Commodore computers. With the program in the computer's memory, type in the following lines:

OPEN2,8,2,"program name,S,W":CMD2:LIST CLOSE 2

You can insert the name of the file you would like created instead of "program name." After typing the lines and hitting RETURN, you will have a sequential file on your disk that can be read by most word processors. All the letters to commands such as PRINT will be contained in that file.

Tokenized BASIC

I own a Commodore 64 and would like to know if there is any way of converting tokenized BASIC into regular BASIC. What do I have to do?

Philip Wright

Most computers store BASIC statements and commands as tokens. A command such as PRINT (five characters, or bytes, long) is converted into a num-

Rattling Commodore 1541

I have owned a 64 and a 1541 disk drive for some time now and have heard some loud rattling noises coming from my drive. I often hear this noise when finding errors in copy-protected programs. Is this noise harmful to the disk drive? Harvard Prossfete

The noise that you have been hearing is the disk



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drive's head rattling while attempting to read a block with an error. Usually the drive will attempt to read a bad block three times before giving up and printing an error message. This kind of rattling will eventually knock your disk drive's head out of alignment, causing problems with SAVEs and LOADs.

It is best to avoid searching for errors in copy-

protected programs.

XL Upgrade For Atari 800?

I would like to know if it would be possible to build a new ROM Operating System board that would duplicate the XL operating system on my Atari 800. Is it true that Atari will offer a ROM Revision C?

Joseph Fried

If you had access to the ROMs used in an XL computer, you could in theory replace the ROMs on your OS board. You still would not be able to take advantage of many XL features. Bank-switched memory requires more than a new operating system, since there have been some hardware changes in the XL computer series. We know of no plans to offer an upgrade to existing Atari 400 and 800 owners, but some third-party companies market add-on boards with 64K RAM and limited compatibility with the Atari XL computers.

Apple Binary On Ataris

I have used binary with the Apple computer by entering CALL -151 and found it very interesting. How can you do this on the Atari? Please add a little program.

James J. Brennan, Jr.

We assume you are referring to the machine language monitor built into the Apple II. An ML monitor lets you examine and change memory locations, and interact directly with the 6502 microprocessor. A monitor is a tool to help you debug machine language programs. Although there is no built-in ML monitor (sometimes called a debugger) on the Atari, there is one built into the Atari Assembler Editor cartridge. Several companies sell ML monitors, or build them into their utility packages.

What Is Binary?

I have heard a lot about binary load and save. This may seem like a silly question, but what is binary, what does it do? Can you write a binary program using a BASIC cartridge on the Atari 400?

S. Jonas

Beginners are often confused by the deluge of



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> outstanding TV, with a high-contrast picture and rich, true colors. And you get all this for about the same price as an ordinary monitor. Another piece of ingenuity we thought you'd appreciate.

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computer terminology. In theory, all files are binary files, since binary numbers (mathematically, base two numbers) are the lifeblood of a computer. Binary numbers are another way of expressing quantity, but they are limited to the digits 1 and 0. The number

six, for example, is 0110 in binary.

When people talk about binary files, they are usually referring to a machine language program on disk. On some machines, such as the Apple II, a binary file is special, not interchangeable with BASIC or text files. On the Atari, there really is no distinction. Any BASIC program could be called a binary file. It is possible to create loadable machine language files from BASIC. For a full explanation of binary numbers, take a look at the machine language tutorials in our magazines and books.

Daisychaining

I have just purchased a 1541 disk drive, and I am preparing to buy a printer. I have noticed that a disk drive attaches to the serial port on the back of the 64. How would I hook up a printer if the serial port is already being used by the drive? Would I also have to buy an expansion interface so that I could have more than one thing connected to the serial port at one time?

Jim Eller, Jr.

It is very easy to connect both a printer and a disk drive to the 64 through the serial port. All you have to do is plug the disk drive in the back of the 64 and then plug the printer into the back of the disk drive. There is a serial port on the back of the 1541. This is commonly referred to as daisychaining because you are chaining the printer to the drive and the drive to the computer. Fortunately, expansion interfaces are not needed for this purpose on the 64.

WordPro 3 Plus/64 Modification

We've received several letters regarding incompatibility between WordPro for the 64 and the new Commodore 1526 printer. Apparently, due to modifications in the 1526, many users are encountering problems

when printing with it.

The following is a memo sent to us from Professional Software, distibutors of WordPro. If you are having problems with WordPro and the 1526, enter and run the program below. It will change the WordPro program for use with the 1526.

"Due to the internal timing differences between the new Commodore 1526 printer and most other printers on the market, WordPro 3 Plus/64 must wait longer than 'normal' before attempting to print on the 1526 printer. Because of this timing difference, your WordPro 3 Plus/64 program will need to be modified before attempting to use it with the 1526 printer.

"The BASIC program below will perform this modification. Since the modification is performed right on the WordPro 3 Plus/64 disk, once the modification program is run, it does not ever need to be run again. Note that the program must be entered exactly as shown, as it may damage the WordPro program if entered incorrectly.

"For your protection, this program does not modify the backup program supplied on the WordPro 3 Plus/64 system disk. Again, since this program modifies the WordPro program itself, we strongly urge that this program be checked care-

fully before being run.

"To modify the WordPro 3 Plus/64 program so that it will operate a Commodore 1526 printer, turn on your Commodore 64 system and type in the following program, pressing <return> at the end of each line. Watch for the proper use of spaces, ones, zeros, commas, and punctuation. DO NOT use any capital letters."

```
10 rem copyright 1984 professional
    software inc
20 open 1,8,15,"i0"
30 open 5,8,5,"#"
40 print#1,"u1 5 0 13 11"
50 print#1,"b-p:5 30"
60 print#5,chr$(208);chr$(51);
70 print#1,"u2 5 0 13 11"
80 print "done":close 1:close 5
```

"Next type LIST and press <return> to list the program. After carefully checking to see that the program has been correctly entered, remove the write protect tab from the WordPro 3 Plus/64 system disk, and insert the system disk into a 1541 and close the door. Type RUN and press <return>.

"The drive activity light should momentarily go on and the disk should spin. After a few seconds, the words 'done' and 'ready.' should appear on the screen and the cursor will reappear. The modification should now be complete. Remember to replace the write protect tab to protect the system disk from accidental erasure. Once the modification has been performed, the program does not need to be rerun.

"If an error message (and not the word 'done') appears on the screen or the disk activity light flashes, the program has been incorrectly entered or the write protect tab has not been removed. Carefully recheck the program for accuracy and re-

peat the previous steps."

If you would like further information on this modification, or a copy of the modification memo for yourself, you may contact Professional Software at:

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A Parser's Tale How Adventure Games Work

Charles Brannon, Program Editor



e all know that so far computers are not truly intelligent. Like all machines, computers operate in a consistent, logical, and straightforward way. Unlike people, computers are unable to make arbitrary decisions. Everything is black and white. That's why so many programmers, bent by weeks of midnight programming,

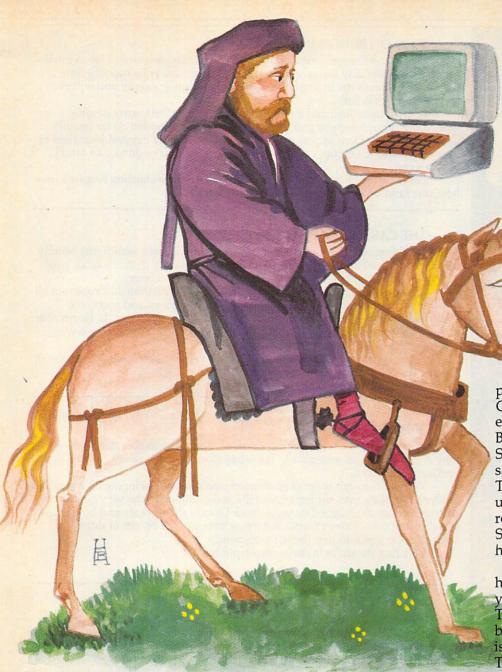
cry, "Do what I mean, not what I say!"

Computers make decisions much like your home thermostat. The thermostat does not know that it is too warm, and therefore it needs to turn on the air conditioner. Two dissimilar metals, bound together, twist as one metal expands farther than the other. The metal plates make contact with the air conditioner switch, and separate when they cool down, releasing the air conditioner. A computerized thermostat would be no more aware of its function than

the mechanical one. Machines operate in a predictable fashion.

Yet adventure games appear to be smart. In an adventure, you are playing in a specialized world, created by a programmer and administered by the computer. The descriptions paint a mental picture, and as you play you get the illusion that the adventure world is a complete, though tiny, universe. The computer seems to understand what you say, as long as you use the right vocabulary. You can open doors, light lamps, fight with trolls, converse with aliens, question criminals, dig for treasure, even ask for help. While you are playing an adventure, you can remain unaware that you are solving and rearranging a complex data base.

Adventure games, sometimes described as interactive fiction, have a basic story line, characters, and a setting. The setting may be a medieval dungeon, a distant planet (in a



galaxy far, far away), an alien spaceship, or even a modern shopping mall. You are usually the protagonist, but you are not there in person. Instead, you command your alter ego, who acts out your commands.

Your persona may be a sword-wielding treasure seeker, a detective, or an average, hapless urbanite. You control your character by giving it commands like GO WEST or EAT HOUSE. In fact, you are commanding the computer to carry out your actions. Some adventures let vou be more detailed, as in OPEN THE MANILA ENVELOPE,

TAKE OUT THE LETTER, AND READ IT TO ME. In order to follow your orders, the computer must break the sentence into subcommands by checking for commas, periods, and conjunctions. Words like IT must be replaced with the most recent object. Adjectives and articles should be discarded. The sentence would become OPEN ENVELOPE/[REMOVE] LETTER/READ [LETTER].

Barsing

The process of breaking down and interpreting your command is called parsing. A parser rou-

tine within the program breaks each subcommand into an action verb (such as GO, OPEN, or READ) and an object (LETTER, HOUSE). The verb is then looked up in a dictionary of commands and replaced by a number. Most adventure games offer several synonyms.

EXAMINE and LOOK are assigned the same number.

The number causes the computer to jump to a specific subprogram that handles that action.

The object of a sentence is also turned into a number. This is a little more difficult. For example, the adventure might describe a room with an "old brown bag on the table." The

player might say OPEN BAG, or GET THE BROWN BAG, or even TAKE OLD SACK. But BROWN BAG, BAG, and OLD SACK are all reduced to the same number. The GET/ TAKE/PICK UP routine then uses that number to handle the request. For example, EAT POI-SON and EAT TREE must be handled in very different ways.

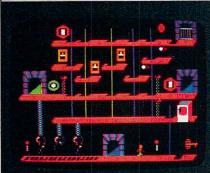
The more advanced parsers have even more to deal with. If you entered SEE WHAT'S IN THE BAG, the adventure could break it down to SEE BAG. SEE is synonymous with EXAMINE. The EXAMINE routine checks its data base to see just what a BAG is, noting qualities such as the fact that a bag must be opened to see what's inside. You may then be told to open the bag first, or the adventure could assume that's what you've

implied.

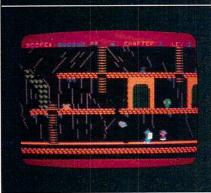
The Game Data Base

In a way, an adventure is an application like a disk operating system (DOS). In DOS, you use commands to manipulate files, for example, ERASE TEST. An adventure is no different, except you are manipulating the adventure's data base. An adventure data base consists of a map











RAID ON BUNGELING BAY

When you shopped for a computer, you wanted one with a lot of intelligence. This game may lead you to regret that choice, as your friendly little computer becomes the brains behind the most fantastic enemy you will ever face: The War Machine.

A monstrous artificial intelligence directs an endless army of self-replicating robot weapons and a complex of factories hidden on six heavily defended islands. Even as you strike at one island, robots beyond your field of vision continue to multiply...to repair the damage you've done...to attack and destroy.

Before all of Humankind is crushed beneath the Bungeling Empire's iron heel, one faint hope remains: you in your helicraft.

THE CASTLES OF DOCTOR CREEP

Ever dream that you were locked in a haunted castle, wandering blindly through darkened corridors, never knowing what ghastly demons await you? Then you'll feel right at home in *The Castles of Doctor Creep*.

It's a maddening maze of 13 separate castles, more than 200 rooms in all. Sinister surprises await you behind every door: mummies and monsters, forcefields and death rays, trap doors and dead—very dead—ends. Remember where you've been and watch where you're going...there's got to be a way out somewhere!

Better hurry, or you'll wind up playing a rather unpleasant role in one of Doctor Creep's experiments.

SPELUNKER

Who knows what fabulous treasures—and unspeakable dangers—await you in the world's deepest cave? This is one game you can really get into... and into...and into.

Wander through miles of uncharted passageways, swinging on ropes and ladders, tumbling over subterranean falls and plunging to the very depths of the earth on an abandoned mine railroad. Deadly steam vents and boiling lava pits threaten you at every turn. Chattering bats and the Spirits of dead Spelunkers beg you to join them, permanently.

Let's face it: you're in deep, deep trouble.

WHISTLER'S BROTHER

You're the star of a full-fledged arcade adventure—and the big question is whether it'll turn out to be a comedy or a tragedy. That's because your co-star and beloved brother, Archaeologist Fenton Q. Fogbank, is rather absentminded and extremely accident-prone.

As you search for priceless treasures in steaming tropical jungles, ancient cliff villages, musty old tombs and glittering crystal caverns, you control both your character and your brother. The only way to keep him on track and out of trouble is to whistle and pray that he follows you to safety.

Poison arrows, runaway boulders, fearsome frogs and mysterious mummies are only a few of the hazards that'll make you wish you weren't your brother's keeper.

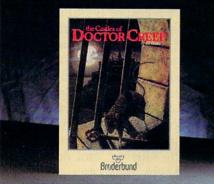
STEALTH

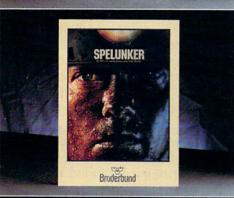
You're all alone on a strange and forbidding planet. On the distant horizon, looming thousands of meters above the blasted landscape, lies your destination: The Dark Tower, home of the mysterious Council of Nine, cruel overlords of a conquered world.

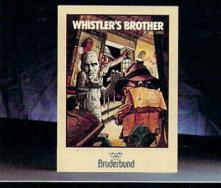
You must maneuver your Stealth Starfighter through an unending assault by the Council's automated arsenal—jets and heat-seeking missiles, photon tanks and anti-aircraft batteries, vaporizing volcanoes and deadly energy fields. Outgunned and outmanned, you must press ever onward, with only your stealth to rely on.

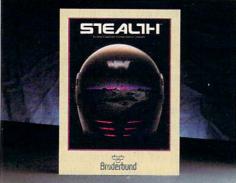
You must reach the Tower. You must destroy it. There's no turning back.





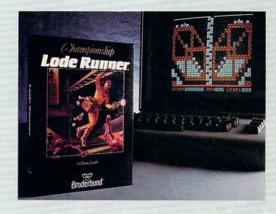






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CHAMPIONSHIP LODE RUNNER

It has come to our attention that some of you out there think you're pretty good at *Lode Runner*, 1983's best computer game. For those foolhardy few, we offer a challenge of a higher order: *Championship Lode Runner*.

order: Championship Lode Runner.
With fifty fiendish Treasury Chambers: more intricate, more elaborate, more insidious than anything you've seen before. You'll need lots of skill, lots of smarts, and every ounce of your lode-running experience to have any hope at all of survival.

And if you haven't yet paid your dues on the original *Lode Runner*, don't even think of attempting this championship round.



which describes how rooms or locales are linked together, objects such as treasure, and the status of various objects and situations.

You may be right next to another room, but unless the map allows direct movement to off, which temporarily affects the room description, lighting up a dark room. Some objects are incomplete in themselves, and must be assembled with other objects. For example, you could separately collect a bottle, some string, and some cooking

can't fight with it. Unless you have a lamp, you cannot see within a dark room. The computer does not decide these things as a person would. It just understands statements like:

IF OBJECT=10 THEN PRINT "YOU CANNOT SEE HERE."

Anticipated Actions

The most difficult part of designing an adventure is not creating the basic plot and world, but in anticipating the actions the player might take. Again, there is nothing open-ended in an adventure. Every possible action you may try has to have been predicted and programmed for. Some players become frustrated by the illusion, and don't understand why they can't get the computer to do what they want. Certain synonyms just aren't in the adventure dictionary. You may be faced with a locked door, but without a key. "But, aha!," you say, "I have a crowbar that worked on another door." You try the crowbar, and it doesn't work. The programmer either forgot about the crowbar, or never intended it to be that easy.

It can be disturbing when you penetrate the illusion and realize you are the one being programmed. The adventure may have many solutions, but you are just trying to figure out one of the predetermined actions planned for you. No action you take could be described as creative or innovative, since the programmer already knew that you would try it. An adventure tries to make you feel that you are participating and affecting the outcome of the adventure, but you are really just solving a complex puzzle or maze. If you realize this, the frustration may disappear, and you can concentrate on cracking the programmer's schemes. You aren't really playing against the computer, but trying to unravel a cleverly contrived mystery.

t can be disturbing when you penetrate the illusion and realize you are the one being programmed."

it (through a door, window, or transporter beam), you have to take another route. A room description includes legal exits and where the exits lead to, what objects the room contains, and room status, such as whether it's dark or lit. When you remove an object from a room, the room "forgets" that object. When you drop an object, the object is added to the room's description. Your player's status also has to be updated when you pick up an object, lose an object, gain powers, or get hurt. Some realtime adventures (where the clock keeps ticking and action keeps happening while you are deciding what to do) even take into account player fatigue. Your alter ego must sleep to regain energy.

Objects must be monitored. A lamp has a certain fuel supply, which is used up over time. The lamp can be either on or

oil. If it occurred to you to MAKE LAMP, the three items would become a crude lamp. A new object has been created, replacing the three separate ones. Don't think that you can make anything you want, though. Unless the programmer planned ahead to specifically allow you to create a lamp, you couldn't assemble one, even if you had

all the necessary parts.

There are also variables for global status, such as the time of day. In a space adventure, there may be a status for the entire ship, like fuel and shields remaining. In more complex adventures, other people are like independent objects, with their own characteristics and descriptions. All these qualities, though, are numbers, and these numbers let a computer make arbitrary decisions. You can't GO NORTH if there is no north exit. If you have no sword, you

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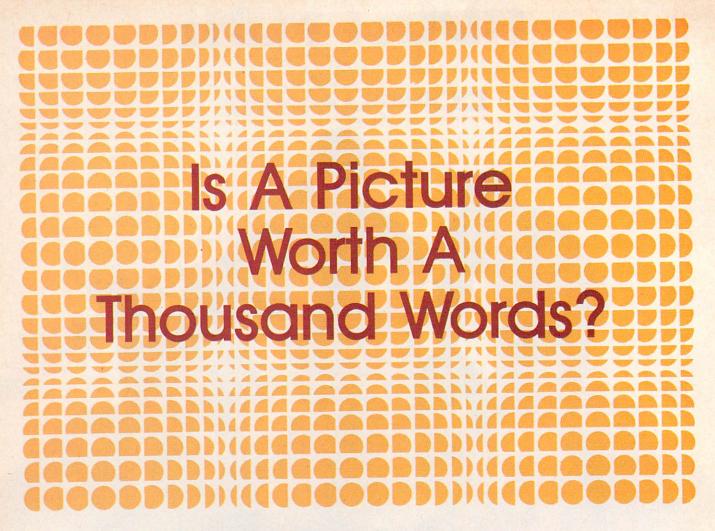


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Selby Bateman, Features Editor

A debate is raging between proponents of traditional, text-based computer adventure games and the new graphics adventure games. Welcome to the ultimate adventure: A titanic struggle is underway for your attention and your money. At stake, the fate of major software companies and the careers of computer programmers. What will you choose: Text or Graphics?

A killer stalks Hampstead Manor. You are confronted in the Troll Room; your sword glows with a strange light. The people of Sosaria look to you to save them once again. The halflight of a dank dungeon corridor stretches before you. King Edward of Daventry lies dying; you are the last hope in all the land.

What adventurer worth his steel could turn away from such challenges? Thousands of computer owners have already answered the call in scenarios like the ones above. And if you haven't yet ventured forth on any of these quests, the chances are good that you will sometime in the future.

The scenes described represent a wide range of popular adventure games: Ripper (Microcomputer Games, division of Avalon Hill), an all-text adventure in which you track the infamous Jack the Ripper; ZORK I: The Great Underground Empire (Infocom), the first installment

in an immensely popular all-text series; Exodus: Ultima III (Origin Systems), a highly successful role-playing, graphics-and-text adventure series; Wizardry: Proving Grounds of the Mad Overlord (Sir-Tech), one of the most complex and popular text-and-minimal-graphics, fantasy role-playing games ever made; and King's Quest (Sierra), a breakthrough in graphics-oriented adventure games.

These are but a few examples of what has become a

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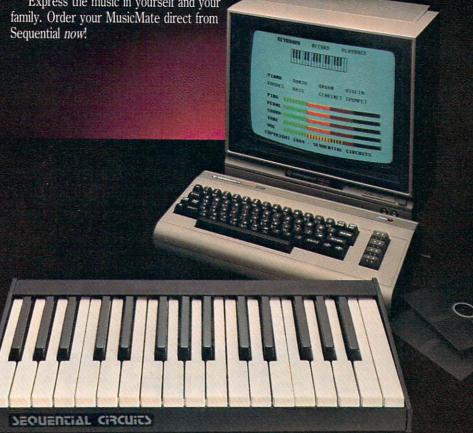
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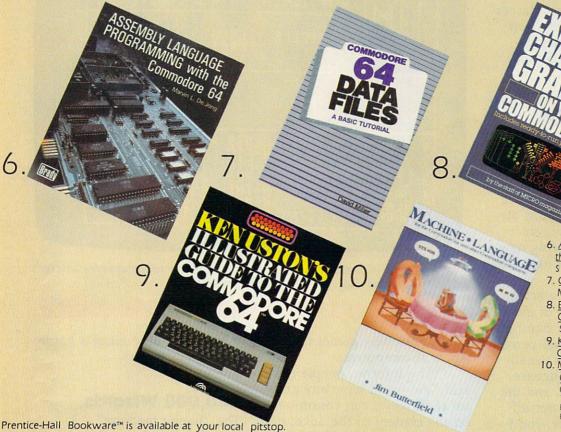
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major genre in computer games. Other companies with adventure game products include Adventure International, Black Knight Industries, Electronic Arts, Epyx, FTL Games, Harper and Row, Muse, Pryority Software, Screenplay, Strategic Simulations, Inc., and Sunrise Software.

New Worlds, New Identities

Although these games are usually lumped together as computer adventure games, the differences often outweigh the similarities. Such programs attempt to engage the player in solving puzzles, exploring new worlds, and trying on new identities.

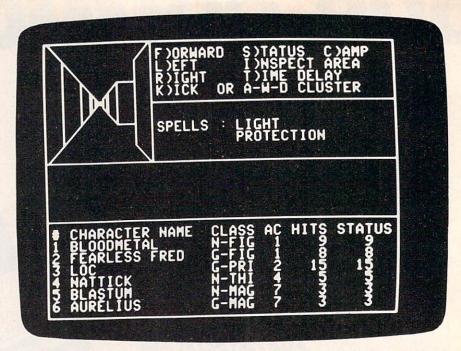
While arcade-style action games reward a sense of quick-reflex timing, superior hand-eye coordination, and visual perception, adventure games usually require patience, intelligence, curiosity, imagination, and the capacity to immerse yourself temporarily in another world—a willing suspension of disbelief.

Beyond these characteristics there are differences which attract some players. Does the adventure game have only text, omitting colorful graphics completely? Is there a balance between text and graphics? Or, finally, do graphic images actually carry the game itself, leaving text in a subservient role or completely absent?

The Graphics-Text Tradeoff

What do these differences mean to adventure game players?

"The fact of the matter is that whenever you put graphics into a program, you've got to take something out because you've only got a limited amount of space on the diskette," says Robert Woodhead, coauthor of Sir-Tech's Wizardry, one of the all-



In Sir-Tech's Wizardry, a three-dimensional maze outline appears onscreen alongside status and command text information.

time best-selling games for Apple II computers.

"The Infocom people have said, 'We won't have any graphics at all so we can concentrate on the content of the adventure, the substance of it. We'll let people think up their own scenes," says Woodhead. "The hi-res adventure people—and we've done one [Crypt of Medea for Apple computers]—have said, 'We think the graphics are important, so we're going to have lots of nice graphics. Our adventure won't be as complex, but we think the graphics will make up for that.

"And individual consumers have to decide. Generally, they like both," he adds. "In a program like Wizardry, we decided that we wanted a lot of content, but that we could put in a little graphics. And the graphics are of a special form—maze plotting. Because the [memory] resources required to do that are not incredibly huge, it works out very well. It conveys the desired information and it's sufficiently sparse so that people embellish it in their own minds.

It reaches a little bit of a happy medium."

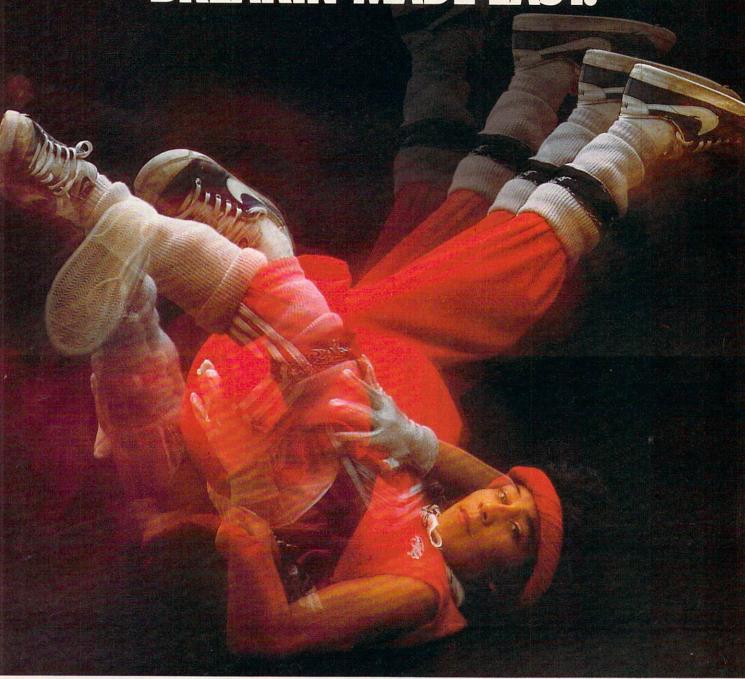
200,000 Wizards

The "happy medium" Woodhead and coauthor Andrew Greenberg sought with Wizardry obviously worked. To date, they have shipped over 200,000 copies of the complex fantasy role-playing game. And out of the thousands of letters they've received from players, Woodhead says that only a half-dozen have been negative.

From one to six players may take part, and a total of 50 different magical spells can be cast. The game takes a minimum of 70 hours to complete as you and your compatriots wander through a ten-level, 3-D mazelike dungeon fighting monsters, finding treasure, and seeking clues to the game's puzzles. As with almost all adventures, games can be saved to disk since time requirements for each program are lengthy.

So complex and rich an imaginary world is *Wizardry* that it has been used for everything

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Breakdancer in poppin, punking, stretching and breaking...all on your computer screen.

Breakdance, the game, includes an action game in which your dancer tries to break through a gang of Breakers descending on him, a "simon-like" game where your dancer

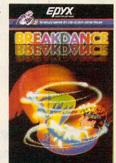
has to duplicate the steps of the computercontrolled dancer and the free-dance segment where you develop your own dance routines and the computer plays them back for you to see.

Learn to Breakdance today! Epyx makes it easy!

One player; joystick controlled.



Strategy Games for the Action-Game Player



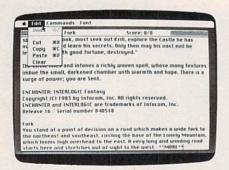
from a catalyst in reading development to a therapeutic tool in the treatment of a suicidal youngster.

On To Qyntarr

Sir-Tech Software's next game, says Woodhead, will be an all-text adventure called *The Mines of Qyntarr*, in the tradition of the original *ZORK* created by Infocom.

"It's an extremely complex and involved adventure game. And the major effort we're making right now is to make it a lot more user-friendly in terms of its command parser. [See "The Parser's Tale" in this issue.] I hope to get a command parser running that understands more complex grammar than ZORK," adds Woodhead.

In speaking with programmers and designers of adventure games, the name Infocom almost invariably comes into the conversation. It's widely acknowledged that the Cambridge, Massachusetts, based company is the uncontested leader in the production of sophisticated, all-text adventure games.



Infocom's adventures are considered the standard for quality in all-text formats. Here, on the Macintosh, a pull-down menu can be seen in the upper left corner.

ZORK Forever!

ZORK, for example, has a command parser vocabulary in ex-

cess of 600 words, allowing significant variety in the kinds of sentences that the game can understand. Infocom's new release, *Sorcerer*, a sequel to another Infocom game, *Enchanter*, has a vocabulary in excess of a thousand words.

Infocom has spent its time and efforts developing the plot, the writing, the puzzles, and the parsing rather than on sound and graphics—the latter two of which Infocom vice president and master programmer Marc Blank calls "bells and whistles."

And the results have demonstrated the popularity of well-done all-text games. The *ZORK* series, which Blank coauthored, has already well surpassed the quarter million mark in number of disks sold. A now-defunct *ZORK* User Group (ZUG) boasted more than 20,000 members nationwide. *ZORK* T-shirts, bumper stickers, posters, and special clue books have all flourished. Infocom's games are available in versions for most personal computers.

When game historians give credit for the development and the legitimization of the term interactive fiction as applied to a certain type of computer adventure game, it will be Infocom which will get the laurels.

Seeing The Movie Vs. Reading The Book

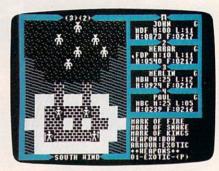
But what about the future of alltext adventure games as computers become powerful enough to have sophisticated parsers and colorful graphics all at the same time?

"For the next year or so there'll still be a market for the incredibly well-done text adventures," says Richard Garriott, coauthor of Origin Systems' *Ultima* series of fantasy roleplaying games, available for Apple, Atari, and Commodore machines. "Anybody other than the Infocom style cannot succeed at this point. Infocom has

put together a very, very sophisticated parser, and the nonplayer characters within the game actually have some intelligence to their movements.

"I really think that as we develop better computer systems that surely this same kind of technique—if not the quality that Infocom is putting into their games—can also then have the added feature of the realtime graphics and animation put on top as well," he says.

"The standard argument is



Origin Systems' Exodus: Ultima III offers graphic images of the game at left while game information is displayed at right.

that the game with graphics is like going to see the movie and the game with text is like reading the book," adds Garriott. "Some people will still have some preference between the two. But the vast majority of the marketed products will almost have to turn to graphics because of the demand of the public."

"You Can Do Anything You Want"

Garriott, 23, has been writing computer fantasy-adventure games since his sophomore year in high school. He completed 28 fantasy games while still in high school, learning more about the genre with each attempt.

Origin Systems' *Ultima* fantasy role-playing series is a testament to the strength of Garriott's game-designing talents. "The key to the *Ultima* se-

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ries is really just the way the role-playing gives the player a great deal of freedom with what his options are at any point in the game," says Garriott. "It's basically a game in which you're living out your life. And you can do anything you want."

Are You Man Or Fuzzy?

In Exodus, the third game in the Ultima series, evil again walks the land of Sosaria. Will you confront this evil as Human, Elf, Dwarf, Bobbit, or Fuzzy? Now determine your strength, dexterity, intelligence, and wisdom. Choose your profession from among about a dozen possible types ranging from Cleric to Thief. Then, with a band of cohorts, go forth. But be quick about it: Ultima IV is already well along in development.

Quite a different approach has been taken—and very successfully—by Sierra in its graphic adventure game, *King's Quest*, for the IBM PC and PCjr.

Requiring 128K of memory and the use of a color monitor, the adventure game actually lets you control the movements of an onscreen knight, Sir Grahame, as he moves about the colorful kingdom of Daventry.

The movement is smooth, the screens are redrawn rapidly, and Sir Grahame is seen walking in front of, behind, and even between objects. He climbs, jumps, ducks, swims, and can be warned of impending danger by sound effects. The command parser for such a game is necessarily much smaller than that used in an Infocom game, but the play requirements are not based on having a huge volume of words.

There are helpful fairies, elves, condors, and a godmother. But there are also unfriendly sorcerers, dwarfs, ogres, wolves, and an airborne witch.

Roberta Williams, who designed King's Quest for Sierra, admits that the game represents a big change from what has



Sierra's King's Quest, for the PC and PCjr with 128K, offers the best quality graphics in an adventure thus far.

been done with computer adventure games in the past. "There's nothing like it," she says. "It's innovative."

The interaction between the text and the onscreen graphics is clearly the way many future adventure games will be constructed. One element complements the other.

Bowing And Doffing

For example, as Sir Grahame stands before King Edward, type in the words BOW TO THE KING. As you hit the RETURN key, Sir Grahame can be seen bowing and doffing his cap.

And, Williams adds, subtle clues can be built visually into the game that an all-text adventure couldn't have. When Sir Grahame stumbles upon the house of a poor woodcutter and his wife, the screen shows an old and pitifully thin couple in a rundown house. The room is bare of food, a subtle clue to the player that an offering of something to eat might be very much appreciated by this mysterious couple.

While King's Quest uses text to supplement its high-quality graphics in the adventure, such action-adventure games as Electronic Arts' Seven Cities of Gold, Epyx's Temple of Apshai, and Muse's Castle Wolfenstein offer a range of adventure and strategy combinations primarily without text. The gradations in type of game play—as well as quality of play—being offered to computer owners today are already staggering in number. There is, it seems, something for just about anyone.

The tradeoff which programmers and game designers now must make because of computer memory limitations will not always be a problem, notes Dave Albert, executive vice president of Penguin Software.

Penguin has released such adventures and fantasy role-playing games as *Transylvania* (Apple II, Macintosh, Atari, Commodore 64), *The Coveted Mirror* (Apple II family), and *Expedition Amazon* (Commodore 64).

WELCOME TO APSHAI. YOU'RE JUST IN TIME FOR LUNCH.



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Is it treasure you're after? Or glory? You'll live longer if you're greedy, but slaying monsters racks up a higher score.

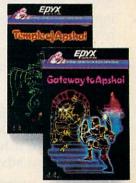
The Apshai series is the standard by which all other adventure games are judged. And novices will not survive.

They'll be eaten.

One player; Temple of Apshai, disk/cassette; Gateway to Apshai, cartridge, joystick control.



STRATEGY GAMES FOR THE ACTION-GAME PLAYER.



"The Consumer Wants Pictures"

"In order to have the graphic images, you have to cut back on the amount of text. But that's becoming less of a reality, both through text compaction methods and because all of a sudden 128K seems to be starting to become a standard. And pretty soon, 512K will become a standard, and then it will become irrelevant," says Albert.

Penguin's newest fantasy role-playing game is *Xyphus* for the Apple II. Players may create characters who continue through different scenarios. The game also offers four-player independent movement, a variety of magical spells, and a mixture of graphics with text that reveals information about the status of the game.

Agreeing with Albert is Mike Cullum, new product director for Avalon Hill's Microcomputer Games division: "We've just released an all-text adventure game, Ripper, for the Commodore 64. Personally, I like the text games," he says. "But we have found that the averate consumer wants the pictures."

No Excuses

"As machines grow with more and more memory and sophistication, there won't be any excuse [not to have graphics]," he says.

One very popular game for Avalon Hill has been its all-text adventure *Empire of the OverMind*, for Apple II and Atari computers, which is still selling well, notes Jack Dodd, Avalon Hill's director of marketing. But with another of their releases, *Jupiter Mission 1999*, for Atari and Commodore 64 computers, the company mixed graphics and text in a very complex adventure.

"Of course, it took us four disks to do it," Dodd says with a laugh. "But it has all the meat of a text-type adventure."





Penguin Software's Transylvania (at left) offers graphics alongside the text, here on the Macintosh version. Xyphus (at right), also from Penguin, is a graphics-based fantasy role-playing game for the Apple II computers.

Trillium For Apple, Commodore

One of the most recent trends in the computer adventure genre is the use of well-known writers and the conversion of popular books into computer-game formats. No one is so far doing this more aggressively than Spinnaker Software's Trillium line of adventure games.

"We're trying to make a game that is based on plot and characterization—the way a book is-not puzzles," says Seth Godin, Trillium product manager. The Trillium series, which uses graphics and text, seeks to minimize the frustration factor, which has turned many would-be adventurers away from some computer games, adds Godin. To help achieve this, each of the games focuses on plot and characterization more than puzzles, and also includes a hint book

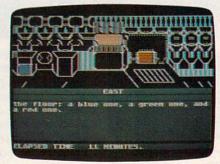
and a list of the words that the game understands.

"If you read Fahrenheit 451, you don't get stuck on page 50. And if you play the game, you don't get stuck on frame 50, because the whole idea is that you're interested in the game because of the characters and the plot and what's happening," he says.

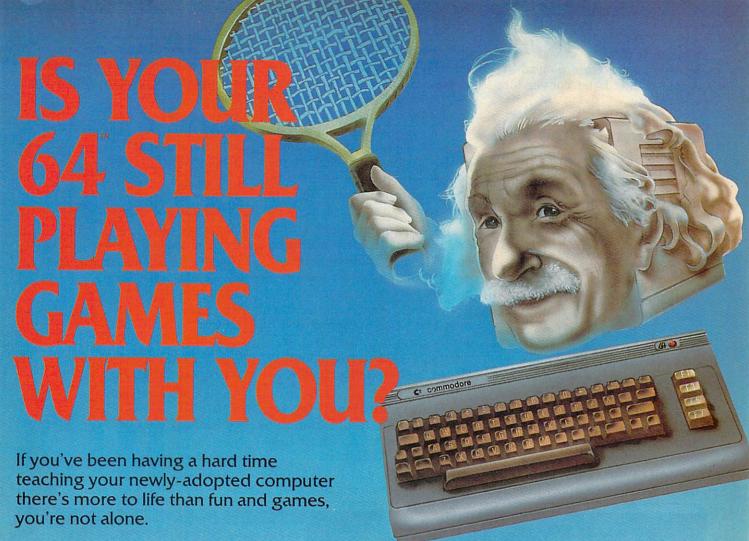
In addition to Ray
Bradbury's Fahrenheit 451, the
Trillium line will initially consist
of adventure games based on
such popular books as Arthur C.
Clarke's Rendezvous With Rama,
Michael Crichton's Amazon,
Byron Preiss and Michael
Reeves's Dragonworld, and Robert A. Heinlein's Starman Jones.

One of the games, Shadowkeep, actually preceded the book, which was later written by Alan Dean Foster, author of Alien and the Spellsinger series. The games are expected to be in stores by the end of Sep-





Spinnaker's Trillium adventure-game series offers graphics and text as shown from two of its titles, Dragonworld (at left) and Rendezvous With Rama (at right).



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tember or the first of October for the Commodore 64 and the Apple II line. Later conversions will follow.

Enthusiasm Is The Key

Although some adventure-game companies privately complain that signing a big-name author doesn't necessarily mean a firstrate game, Godin believes Spinnaker has found a good combination of talent and procedure.

"In every case, we worked with the authors to create the world [of the book] again," he says. "In the case of Dragonworld and Amazon, Byron Preiss and Michael Crichton wrote every word of the game. In the case of Fahrenheit 451 and Rendezvous With Rama, we worked with the authors on the editings and the way it worked. We didn't just buy their names."

All of the games use graphics with text, and allow interaction between the two. For example, as Amazon opens, a research station somewhere along the Amazon River has obviously been attacked. Suddenly, as your mock video transmission fades, you briefly glimpse an intruder. To find out what's happened and who the intruder is, you must travel to the Amazon and explore.

As microcomputers continue to grow more powerful, a generation of avid adventuregame designers and programmers is growing more sophisticated. And, while the debate over text versus graphics will surely continue, there is a fundamental enthusiasm shared by all the best adventure-game producers.

This enthusiasm is the key, they all admit, to the continuing improvement of computer-based adventures. As Robert Woodhead says of his Wizardry game: "It's a good game that

was a labor of love, and we didn't write it for anyone else but ourselves. People appreciate that."

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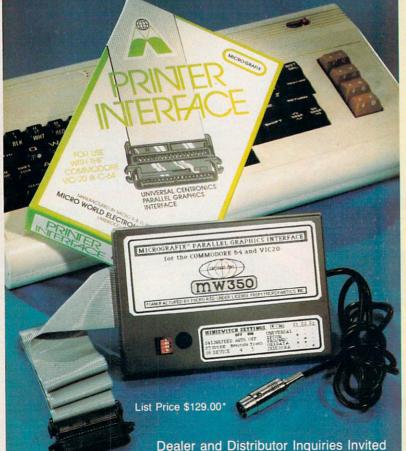
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Commodore Prepares To Roll Out The Plus/4

Selby Bateman, Features Editor Tom R. Halfhill, Staff Editor

Here's a hands-on report on Commodore's new Plus/4, a \$300 64K computer with built-in productivity software scheduled for release this fall. Commodore calls it "The Productivity Machine."

Commodore's new Plus/4 computer is an interesting hybrid: part programming machine and part productivity package.

Commodore says the Plus/4 is not a replacement for the popular Commodore 64, but instead addresses a new market with an emphasis on practical applications for home and small business. It will be accompanied by a new line of peripherals—some of which are compatible with the 64 and VIC-20—plus a scaled-down 16K version, the \$100 Commodore 16, which replaces the discontinued VIC.

At the heart of the Plus/4 and Commodore 16 is the new 7501 microprocessor, an eightbit chip which is machine language-compatible with the 6502/6510 found in the VIC and 64. However, because of memory differences, practically no VIC and 64 software will run on the Plus/4 and Commodore 16.

Since announcing the Plus/4, Commodore has wavered about whether it will actually market the computer. As of this writing (mid-August), Commodore began shipping review units to major magazines and was preparing to launch a national advertising campaign October 8, so it appears the Plus/4 will hit the shelves barely in time for the Christmas season.

Improved Features

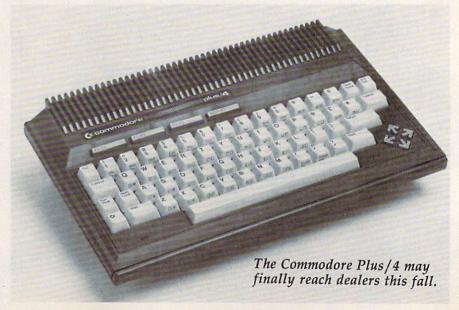
As a programming machine, the Plus/4 has several advantages over the two-year-old 64. It has a new, more powerful BASIC (BASIC 3.5) with over 75 commands, including more than a dozen for sound and graphics. There's a built-in machine language monitor with 17 commands. There are 16 primary colors, just like the 64, but each color now has eight luminances (shades), for a total of 128 hues. You can define an independent window anywhere on the screen by specifying its upper-left and lower-right corners, and all subsequent screen output will be redirected to this window. And a new bank-switching technique leaves the 64K computer with a spacious 60K RAM for BASIC programming.

As a productivity machine, the Plus/4 has four application programs built into ROM: a word processor, a spreadsheet, a file manager, and a business

graphics generator. All the programs are integrated with each other. For example, a portion of the spreadsheet can be cut and pasted into a document on the word processor. There's also a windowing capability so you can display two of the programs on screen at once. Commodore's marketing strategy for the Plus/4 centers on these built-in applications, titled 3-Plus-1. They were developed for Commodore by International Tri Micro.

DSAVE, SCNCLR, And HELP

The Plus/4's keyboard differs slightly from those on the 64 and VIC. Above the keyboard are four special function keys with eight predefined functions: RUN 3-Plus-1, DLOAD (disk load), DIRECTORY, SCNCLR (screen-clear), DSAVE, RUN, LIST, and HELP. The new KEY command lets you display the functions currently programmed



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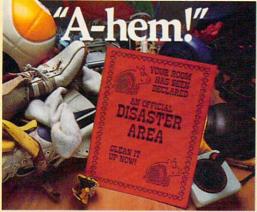
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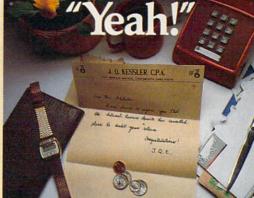
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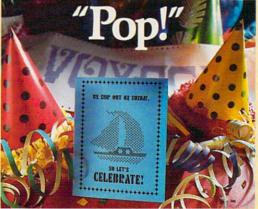




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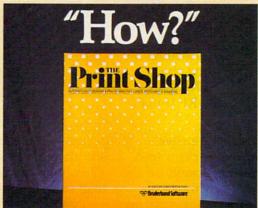




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for each key and easily reprogram them yourself.

The main keyboard has 59 typewriter-like keys and four separate arrow-shaped cursor keys. All of the standard PET/VIC/64 graphics characters have been retained on the front of the keycaps, with two additions: FLASH ON and FLASH OFF, to display flashing characters on the screen. The Plus/4 keyboard feels looser and springier than a 64 keyboard, very much like the Commodore SX-64 transportable.

There's also a reset button next to the power switch. It's a cold-start reset that normally wipes out any program held in memory, but if you hold down the RUN/STOP key while pressing it your program will not be harmed.

Peripheral interfaces have been changed on the Plus/4. While it can use the same 1541 disk drive and serial printers designed for the VIC and 64, the Plus/4 has a parallel port for a much faster drive, the SFS-481. The Plus/4's cassette port and two joystick ports are not compatible with current Commodore cassette recorders and game controllers. Another port resembles a Commodore 64 expansion port and is labeled "Memory Expansion," although no expanders for the Plus/4 have been announced. Finally, there are two video output jacks: one for standard composite monitors (including the Commodore 1701/1702), and another which feeds RF signals to a TV.

Despite these improvements, the Plus/4 lacks a few significant features found on the less expensive 64. There's no sound synthesizer chip—just two tone-generators which do not offer the flexibility of the 64's SID chip. And although the Plus/4 has 128 colors and a high-resolution graphics mode of 320 × 200 pixels, it has no

sprites. So the Plus/4 and Commodore 64 are differentiated by more than just \$100 in price. The Plus/4 is better suited to more "serious" applications and programming, while the 64 has superior graphics and sound.

Instant Software

When you turn on the Plus/4, you can immediately run the built-in software by pressing the F1 function key and then RE-TURN. Since 3-Plus-1 is in ROM, there's no waiting for a disk or tape to load. The computer runs the software instantly, defaulting to the word processor.

You control 3-Plus-1 by typing two-letter commands at a special screen prompt. The prompt appears when you press the Commodore logo key and C key. For example, to leave the word processor and enter the spreadsheet, you type the command TC ("To Calculator").

Although having four integrated programs instantly available is a powerful feature, not all of the programs are as powerful as software available separately. The word processor may be the weakest link. For one thing, it limits you to only 99 lines of text, so extended documents are beyond its scope.

Second, the word processor's editing functions are a bit unusual. When you insert characters, the entire document is pushed forward on the screen, not just the text up to the next carriage return. You can disable this movement, but then words start wrapping around into halflines. Also, the text scrolls horizontally as it's entered to simulate an 80-column (actually 77-column) screen. This can take some getting used to unless you've previously worked with horizontal scrolling. Your text marches off the screen to the left as you type, and then wraps around at the start of the next line. Therefore, you can't view a whole sentence on the screen at

once, unless it's less than 40 characters long.

New Name, Same Machine

The Plus/4 was originally announced at the Winter Consumer Electronics Show (CES) in January as the Commodore 264. Although the name has changed, the design is essentially the same—with one important difference. The 264 was going to be offered in several different configurations. Buyers could pick what applications software they wanted built into the computer.

By the Summer CES in June, Commodore had abandoned that concept. Apparently dealers had rebelled against the idea of installing their own ROM chips or stocking many models of the same computer. Commodore also dropped plans to introduce the Commodore 364, a deluxe version of the 264 with a speech synthesizer and numeric keypad.

Commodore plans to release about 30 programs for the Plus/4 to coincide with the computer's introduction. These will consist primarily of productivity packages, with some educational programs and a few of the most popular games available for the 64.

The on-again, off-again history of the Plus/4 means it's possible that Commodore may decide at the last moment not to release the computer. However, a source working with the company claims "all systems are go."

Commodore is obviously banking on its assessment that the next large segment of the computer-buying population wants a productivity-oriented machine at an affordable price. At the same time, the company will closely watch how the new computer affects the Commodore 64, a phenomenally popular computer which continues to sell briskly.

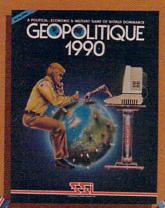
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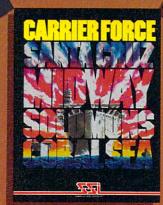


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IBM's New & Improved PCjr

Tom R. Halfhill, Staff Editor

éjà vu was unavoidable. For the second time in nine months, with only 24 hours' notice, IBM had summoned dozens of editors, reporters, and photographers from all over the country to New York for a press conference. This one was scheduled for 10 a.m. on July 31 at IBM's Gallery of Science & Art in midtown Manhattan—the same spot where, almost exactly nine months to the hour before, IBM had staged a similar media event to unveil its new PCjr.

Debarking from cabs, press people signed in at the same table set up in the same glasswalled lobby overlooking Madison Avenue. From there they passed the guards and descended the curving stairs to the same lower lobby, where the same tables adorned with white tablecloths and gleaming silverware served up the same selection of breakfast rolls, coffee, and tea. PCjrs were set up at the far end of the same long hallway, barely within view, and the same velvet ropes and business-suited guards held the crowd back until the official stroke of ten.

But not everything was the same. Nine months before, the excited gathering of journalists had buzzed with anticipation about the long-awaited "Peanut" that was sure to conquer the home computer market, legitimize a confused industry, and establish new standards for others to follow. This time, the journalists had come to see how IBM would respond to months of criticism, bad press, and disappointing sales.

As expected, in late July IBM finally announced a new keyboard and memory expansion option for the PCjr. Coupled with June's price cuts and some more hardware and software, the improvements make Junior much more competitive in the marketplace. The next few months will be crucial: Can IBM turn the PCjr around? Here's an analysis of the new developments.

Something else was different, too—this time there seemed to be little room for surprise. For months, rumors had been circulating about a new typewriterstyle keyboard and a memory expansion option that would make the PCjr more palatable to the public. Only the details remained in doubt.

When the clock struck ten and the velvet ropes were finally dropped, everyone hurried down the hall for their first glimpse of the new PCjr, just as they had on November 1. But a surprise awaited them after all. The PCjrs were set up where everyone expected, busily running various demo programs, but the keyboards were missing. And IBM's public relations people were ushering everybody into an auditorium off the hallway. The waiting wasn't over yet; no one would be allowed to see the keyboard until after the press conference.

During the next hour, IBM downplayed the PCjr improvements. Dozens of people had traveled thousands of miles to see the rejuvenated Junior, but IBM insisted that the main reason for the press conference was

to formally announce its Writing to Read project, a new computer-aided method for teaching kindergartners how to read and write. IBM showed a ten-minute film on Writing to Read, then introduced some teachers, parents, and children flown in from three school districts around the country which had successfully tested the system.

Meanwhile, reporters who had grabbed press kits on their way down the hall were flipping through the photos and press releases to find something about the PCjr keyboard. The information and pictures were there, but at the very back of the kit

Finally, after a questionand-answer session with Philip D. Estridge, president of IBM's Entry Systems Division, the press conference was over. The journalists spilled out into the hallway and descended on the PCjrs, hooked up to their new keyboards at last. Hundreds of fingers began drumming on the keys, assessing the "feel." Now it was IBM's turn to hold its breath.

A minute later, heads started nodding in approval. Compliments were offered. Lenses focused on the new keyboards, shutters began clicking, and videotape started rolling. IBM employees began to smile. Perhaps, if they were lucky, the mistake of the old keyboard would soon be forgotten.

Then it happened. A man walked up to one PCjr and identified himself as a reporter from *The New York Times*. As he experimented with the new keyboard, the IBM publicist as-



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seems to have been used of tood. A passage leads to case can be seen leading leads down, and to the cast open. On the table is an elon ing of hot peppers. A bottle aims.

The glass bottle contains A quantity of water

> Take the sack then open it.

Taken
Opening the brown sack reveals a lunch and a clove of

> Eat the garlie.
What the heck! You won't make triends this way, but not is too triendly anyhow. Gulp!

> Walk west

Living Room.

You are in the living room. There is a doorway to the east, a with strange gothic lettering to the west, which appears to be a trophy case and a closed trap door at your feet. Above the thangs an elvish sword of great antiquity. A battery-powered by is on the trophy case.

> Take all but the trophy case.

sword: Taken. brass lantern: Taken.

carpet: The rug is extremely heavy and cannot be carried.

> Examine the brass lantern. The lamp is turned off.

> Light the lamp.

The brass lantern is now on.

> Open the trap door and climb down.

The door reluctantly opens to reveal a rickety staircase descending i

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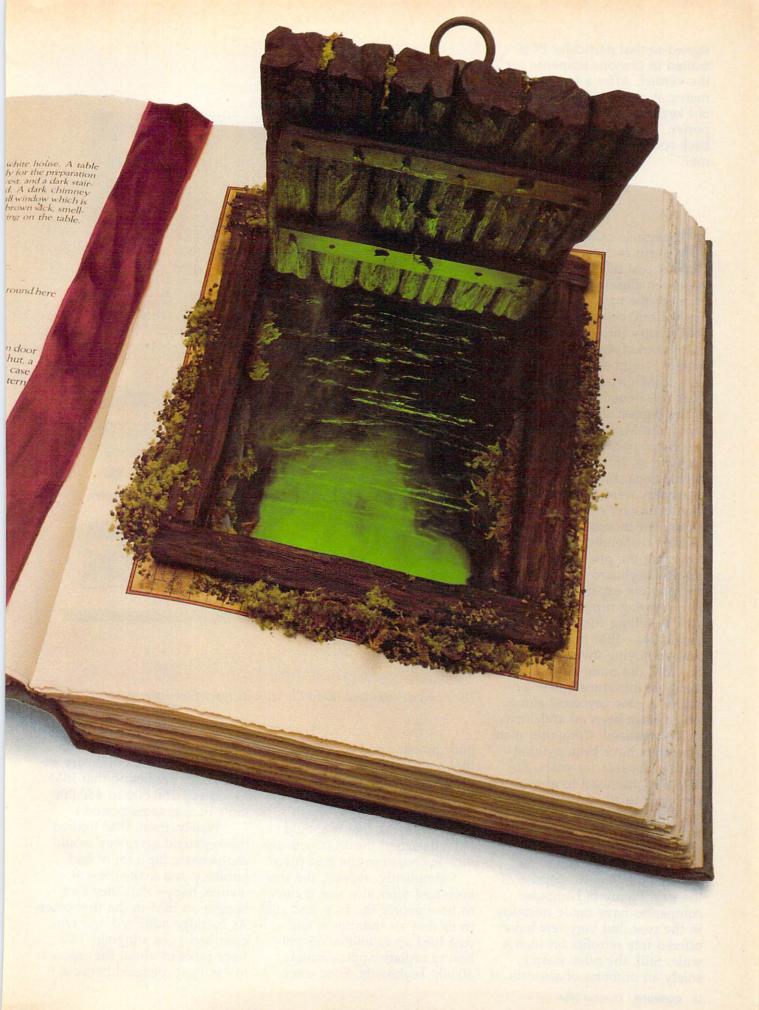
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signed to that particular PCjr waited in obvious suspense for the verdict. After a few moments, it came: "What was the old keyboard like?" said the reporter. "Do you have one in the back room you could show me?"

pectacle aside, the media event in New York came as real relief to those who had been closely following the PCir for the past nine months. For the microcomputer industry, IBM's entry into the home computer market was one of the biggest stories of 1983. Likewise, IBM's troubles with the PCir threatened to become one of the biggest stories of 1984. Since late March, when the first reports of poor sales began trickling in, rumors of price cuts, new keyboards, and memory expanders were traded faster than computer stocks on Wall Street. For months everything seemed suspended in limbo. Now that the price has been cut, the keyboard replaced, and the memory expanded, IBM can stop denying rumors and go back to selling computers. And consumers—IBM hopes—can go back to buying them.

IBM did more on July 31 than just introduce a new keyboard. A new keyboard alone would have been an anticlimax, as IBM realized. Computer manufacturers have been making good keyboards for years. So IBM also promised to give a free keyboard to all current owners of PCjrs, and to those who buy remaining inventories of PCjrs with old keyboards.

This generous offer was perhaps the biggest surprise of the day. Plenty of computer companies have made mistakes in the past, but very few have offered free retrofits on such a scale. Still, the offer wasn't solely an outburst of altruism. It



The new and improved IBM PCjr with its typewriter-style keyboard.

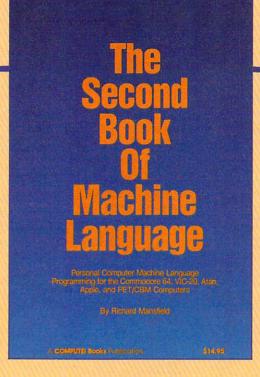
both protects and reinforces IBM's all-important reputation for dependability and service. And as an IBM publicist confided, it's also IBM's way of acknowledging that it should have designed the PCjr with the new keyboard in the first place.

(Implicitly, at least, the free keyboard offer also was a clue to how poorly the PCjr had sold in its first six months; it will cost IBM an estimated \$5 million to replace approximately 60,000 keyboards. Soon after

the PCjr was unveiled in November 1983, some industry experts were predicting that IBM would sell 250,000 to 480,000 units in that same period.)

Wisely, then, IBM figured the keyboard giveaway would compensate for a lot of bad publicity and make present owners happy that they had bought an IBM in the first place. As Estridge admitted, the criticism had been stinging: "We were puzzled about the reaction to the PCjr, puzzled because it

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was so intense....You can't wake up and eat breakfast every morning and read in the paper that you have a crummy keyboard and not be impressed."

But apparently IBM also faced a public relations dilemma. Judging from the way the event was organized, IBM didn't want the keyboard announcement to monopolize too much attention. Essentially, they were patching up what has been an embarrassing episode for the world's largest computer company. So IBM surrounded the keyboard announcement with a press kit full of other announcements-all of which were interesting, but none of which would have drawn the same number of journalists to New York on 24 hours' notice.

It was a futile effort, however. The new keyboard was the talk of the day.

ere's what IBM announced on July 31: ■ • PCjr typewriter-style keyboard. Available now, the new cordless keyboard is a significant improvement over the old chiclet-style "Freeboard." Except for the new keys and the lettering on the keycaps, it's virtually identical to the old model. In fact, it's made for IBM by the same outside company and built into the same case. IBM says the infrared link has been slightly improved. The F and J keycaps have raised ridges so your fingers can more easily find the home row without glancing away from the screen. Although the keyboard isn't quite as good as you might expect for a computer in the PCjr's price range there's still no separate special function keys or numeric keypad—it should satisfy the vast majority of complaints about the old keyboard.

Optional memory expansion to 512K RAM. The expanders are snap-on modules which attach to the right side of the

PCjr system unit. Each module contains 128K; snapping three of them together yields a total of 512K, counting the 128K already installed inside an Enhanced Model PCjr. The extra memory requires a specially configured version of DOS 2.1. Configuration programs are included with the modules. You can configure the memory to act like contiguous RAM (as in the PC) or as a RAMdisk. When the memory is set up as a RAMdisk, addressed as drive C:, a PCjr with only one physical disk drive can run some PC software designed for two-drive systems. IBM's memory modules will retail for \$325 each. Although memory expansion to as much as 640K was already available from several outside companies, IBM knows that many owners prefer to stick with pure IBM equipment when expanding their machines. The expansion option also shows that IBM itself is addressing the complaint that the PCjr is not as PCcompatible as promised. Furthermore, it signals a shift in IBM's marketing orientation for the PCjr, as we'll explain below.

- Power expansion attachment. This is an auxiliary power supply required if more than one 128K memory expander is added to a PCjr. It snaps onto the right side of the system unit between the expanders and the computer. It has its own power transformer that plugs into a wall socket. The retail price is \$150.
- Lotus 1-2-3 on cartridge. Strictly speaking, this wasn't an IBM announcement, but it was announced simultaneously in Boston by Lotus Development Corp. The extremely popular spreadsheet/data base/business graphics package will be available on plug-in ROM cartridge for the PCjr in the fourth quarter of 1984. Actually, the PC disk version of Lotus 1-2-3 will run on a PCjr if you add one of

the new memory expanders for a system total of 256K, but the cartridge version will work on a standard 128K PCjr. That means you'll be able to run best-selling Lotus on a computer that costs less than \$1000.

- PCjr speech attachment. Like the memory expanders, this is a module for the right side of the system unit. It has a 196-word vocabulary in ROM and a microphone jack so you can record your own words and sounds on disk. Output is routed through the TV speaker or the audio jack. Programs incorporating speech and other sounds can be written for the attachment. The retail price is \$300.
- PCjr Colorpaint on cartridge. This is a \$99 graphicsdrawing program very similar to Apple's MacPaint for the Macintosh, except it lets you draw in 16 colors. Like MacPaint, it works with a mouse controller (not included) that lets you select drawing options by pulling out hideaway menus and pointing to icons.
- Managing Your Money on cartridge and disk. Written by financial expert Andrew Tobias, this budgeting program has proven very popular on the IBM PC. It runs on a 128K PCjr and retails for \$199.
- PCjr educational discounts for schools and full-time teachers. Two systems are being offered: an Enhanced Model PCjr with DOS 2.1, Cartridge BASIC, an RF modulator, and keyboard cord will cost \$700 in quantities of one to 14, and \$675 for 15 or more; and the same system with an IBM PCjr Color Display (RGB monitor) instead of the RF modulator will cost \$950 in quantities of one to 14, and \$900 for 15 or more.
- Eight new educational programs for homes and schools.
- Writing to Read. This is a language laboratory for schools



Closeup of the keyboard. You'll notice that the key layout is exactly the same—but the "feel" is certainly different.

consisting of IBM personal computers, speech attachments, Selectric typewriters, special software, workbooks, cassette tapes, and other materials. It teaches kindergartners and first-graders how to read by encouraging them to write original stories and essays. The system was tested over the last two years by more than 22,000 pupils in 225 schools and declared a success by some leading educators.

ow for the \$64K question: Will IBM's longawaited improvements finally make the PCjr the popular computer it was supposed to be?

We probably won't know for sure until Christmas. But one thing is certain—at \$999 list, the new and improved PCjr is now a solid contender in the market-place. Its closest competitors are the Apple IIe and IIc. For a list price of \$995, the IIe offers only 64K RAM, no disk drive, and only 40 columns in text mode. It can be expanded to a maximum 128K and 80 columns. For

\$1295, the IIc includes 128K RAM, switchable 40/80 columns, and a built-in disk drive. But Apple disk drives have less than half the capacity of IBM drives. Also, neither Apple can match the PCjr's graphics, sound, and memory expansion capabilities.

Apple II series computers do have a larger software base, especially in terms of home and educational programs. But IBM is rapidly catching up, and the new memory expansion modules allow the PCjr to run hundreds of PC programs which were incompatible before.

Of course, list prices don't tell the whole story. With typical discounts, you can usually buy an Apple IIe system with a disk drive and monochrome monitor for under \$1000. But the PCjr also is being aggressively discounted. In early August, a local ComputerLand was selling the Enhanced Model PCjr for only \$699—a full \$300 off the list price. At \$699 for 128K, a 360K double-sided disk drive, and the new keyboard, the PCjr will be hard to beat.

The improved PCjr will

probably even cut into sales of the IBM PC. This is what IBM tried to avoid when it first introduced the PCjr, but IBM seems less concerned now. For one thing, IBM was almost forced to upgrade the PCjr after all the resistance it met. And second, IBM is preparing to introduce a new machine that will likely displace the PC as IBM's top-line personal computer.

Following is a breakdown of how much money could be saved by purchasing a PCjr instead of a PC (the computers are equipped to approximate each other's capabilities). All amounts are retail list prices for

IBM products.

Standard IBM PC	
with 256K RAM,	
one 360K disk drive:	\$1995
Asynchronous communi-	
cations adapter:	100
Color/graphics adapter:	244
Game control adapter:	45
Printer adapter:	75
DOS 2.1:	65
TOTAL:	\$2524

Enhanced Model PCjr
with 128K RAM,
one 360K disk drive: \$ 999
128K RAM memory module: 325
Cartridge BASIC: 75
DOS 2.1: 65
TOTAL: \$1464

Although the two systems are similarly equipped, there are still some differences, of course. Even with the color/graphics adapter, the PC lacks some of the PCjr's graphics and sound capabilities. But the PC runs programs faster, has faster disk input/output, and provides simultaneous disk I/O with its DMA (Direct Memory Access) controller. The PCjr has a cordless keyboard, but the PC's keyboard has separate special function keys, a numeric keypad, and better feel. Both computers could be expanded to 640K RAM, multiple floppy disk drives, and a hard disk—though you'd have to buy non-IBM products for the PCjr.

All things considered, the new and improved PCjr is very nearly as powerful as a PC and can save you more than \$1000. It seems likely that many people will opt for the PCjr.

t also seems probable that the PCir's market will shift somewhat. IBM is no longer pushing the PCjr as a home computer-at least, not to the same extent it was before. Some journalists at the July 31 press conference noticed the difference as soon as they saw the roomful of Juniors running demo programs. Nine months earlier, nearly all the PCjrs were running games and other home applications. This time, the computers were running more "serious" programs, including business software. A couple of

reporters put the question to Philip Estridge, the Entry Systems Division president: Is the PCjr still a home computer, or not?

Estridge wouldn't answer yes or no. Instead, he said IBM perceives that leisure use of home computers is declining and that more people are demanding serious applications. Recent IBM research, he added, indicates that 75 percent of the people who buy a PCjr have access to an IBM PC at work. Therefore, IBM assumes these people want a computer at home that can run PC programs from the office.

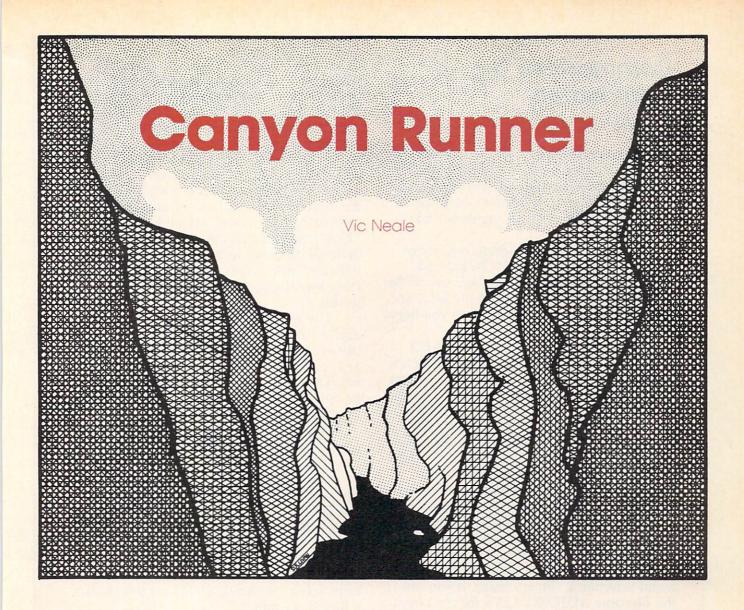
To reach that market, Estridge said IBM's new advertising for the PCjr will emphasize that it's a general-purpose computer which can be adapted to a variety of applications. "Trying to describe a computer as a 'home computer' or a 'business computer' or an educational computer,' I don't think the statistics are there to support such a niche," said Estridge. "People buy a computer because they have a purpose for it."

Of course, practically any computer these days can be adapted to home, educational, or business applications. It's just that some computers are more powerful for certain applications than others. But these distinctions could blur as even the low-end computers grow increasingly powerful. (In fact, some machines for less than \$500 will soon appear which offer more processing power than a \$4000 PC-XT.) At that point, prices, target strategies, and software libraries may stratify the personal computer market more than computing power.

In the final analysis, it will be the consumers who'll decide where—or if—the PCjr fits in.©







In "Canyon Runner" you are a pilot on a mission through a very perilous canyon. You must survive this test. The only way to do so is by maneuvering your tiny plane through the endlessly scrolling canyon. Versions for VIC-20, Commodore 64, Atari, and Apple.

At first, it's easy. But chunks of rock and other obstacles soon get in your way as you maneuver through the canyon. Any of these could lead to the destruction of your plane.

To avoid disaster, you have to avoid all the dark areas and hit all the areas marked BONUS. When you begin to think that everything is going to be fine and that you are home safe, things suddenly become difficult and you encounter a mind-boggling time warp. The time warp has enveloped part of the canyon. The pulsing colors of the time warp can easily distract you, so be careful. If you make it through this time warp, you will be faced with a narrower canyon.

The game is joystick-controlled. At the start of the game, you may choose at which skill level you would like to begin. The easiest level is number 5 and the hardest is number 1. Between 1 and 5 there are other degrees of difficulty. Every time you make it through a color zone, you advance a level, so it might be best to start at the easiest level just to get some practice. You gain points in the game according to how long you can manage to survive.

The VIC version of the game is divided into two parts so that it will fit into the limited memory of the unexpanded VIC. The first part (Program 1) will automatically load and run the second part (Program 2), provided you save Program 2 with the filename CR. If you are using tape instead of disk, be sure to change the 8 to a 1 in line 50 of Program 1. Be sure to save Program 2 immediately following Program 1 on the same tape. When you load and run Program 1, leave the PLAY button on the Datassette depressed to load and run Program 2.

Commodore 64 And Atari Notes

Kevin Mykytyn, Editorial Programmer

In the Commodore 64 and Atari versions of "Canyon Runner," you are trying to guide your helicopter through an ever-changing canyon, shoot your opponent's helicopter, and avoid the salvos your opponent may fire at you.

Both programs are written entirely in machine language and must be entered using the MLX machine language editor. Be sure you read and understand the MLX article elsewhere in this issue before you begin

typing

The Commodore 64 version of MLX will ask you for the starting and ending address of the machine language. For Canyon Runner (Program 3), the starting address is 49152 and the ending address is 51720. To run the program, load it by filename followed by ,1,1 for tape or ,8,1 for disk, then SYS 49152.

Atari MLX also asks for several addresses. The starting and ending addresses are 8192 and 9904, respectively. The run/init address is 8192. MLX will allow disk users to create either a boot disk or a binary file. If you select the binary file option, the program must be loaded with DOS menu selection L (binary load). If you use the filename AUTORUN.SYS for the binary file, the game will automatically load and run when you boot the system. Tape owners should create a boot tape using the appropriate MLX option.

The game requires two joysticks and has many options. You may choose the type of shot by pressing A for altitude bombs or

D for detonation bombs. Altitude bombs will always explode at the altitude they are fired, while detonation bombs will change their altitude as you change the altitude of your helicopter. On the Commodore 64, you may also choose the solo option. This allows player 1 to practice flying through the canyon, although firing will not work properly.

At the bottom left and bottom right of the screen are the numbers from 1 to 9. The present difficulty level will be highlighted. These numbers indicate each player's individual difficulty level. The lower, the more difficult. Each player can change his difficulty level by moving his joystick from side to side.

The width of the canyon is also selectable, with three widths to choose from. On the 64, make your selection by pressing the 1, 2, or 3 key. On the Atari, use the SELECT key. Choosing width 3 will give a very narrow canyon that can challenge even an experienced player.

After the options have been chosen, begin the game on the 64 by pressing both joysticks up simultaneously, or on the Atari by pressing the START key. All action is controlled with the joysticks. You can change your altitude by moving the joystick back and forth and fly from side to side by moving the joystick left and right. The 64 version provides a graphic altimeter at the bottom of the screen to indicate your altitude, while the Atari version's altimeter has a digital readout.

To fire a bomb at your opponent, simply press the joystick button. The flight of the bomb can be heard as a whistling sound. The Commodore 64 version utilizes sprite priorities to simulate explosions above and below the target. The Atari version achieves the same effect with player/missile graphics.

Program 1: Canyon Runner, VIC Loader

Refer to the "Automatic Proofreader" article before typing this program in.

- 10 POKE51,0:POKE55,0:POKE52,28:POKE56,28: CLR:POKE36869,255 :rem 173
- 15 PRINT"{CLR}{9 DOWN}{4 RIGHT}CANYON RUN NER" :rem 121
 16 PRINT"{3 DOWN}{5 RIGHT}PLEASE WAIT
- {WHT}" :rem 240 20 FORI=7168T07679:POKEI,PEEK(I+25600):NE
- XT :rem 99 3Ø FORI=7384TO7399:READA:POKEI,A:NEXT
- 40 DATA 255,255,255,255,255,255,255,1 95,231,231,231,0,0,165,231 :rem 229

- 50 S\$="LO"+CHR\$(34)+"CR"+CHR\$(34)+",8:"+C HR\$(131):REM CHANGE 8 TO 1 FOR TAPE US ERS :rem 214
- 6Ø FORI=1TOLEN(S\$):POKE63Ø+I,ASC(MID\$(S\$, I)):NEXT:POKE198,I:END :rem 93

Program 2: Canyon Runner, VIC Main Program

Refer to the "Automatic Proofreader" article before typing this program in.

- 5 SYS 65017:POKE36869,255 :rem 120 10 PRINT"{CLR}":POKE36879,8:POKE36878,15: S5=36875:S1=36877:C=30720:S2=36876
- 11 DEFFNR(X)=INT(RND(1)*X)+1:DEFFNP(X)=X+
 (PEEK(1)-PEEK(2)):DIMB\$(15),T\$(5),P(7)



Finally, a computer keyboard kids can use.

A computer can help your child learn but the keyboard often gets in the way. It's a jumble of keys that's confusing and hard for little fingers to operate. And it's not much fun.

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In-box software by Sunburst Communications. Muppet Learning Keys works with software that is designed or modified for it.

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The symbol is a trademark of Sunburst Communications.

	L(7) :rem Ø FORX=OTO7:READL(X):NEXT :rem 2Ø3 FORX=1T06:READC%(X):NEXT :rem 2Ø2		42:NEXT:POKES1,175 :rem 197
20 1	FORX=OTO7:READL(X):NEXT :rem 203	660	FORX=15TO7STEP-1:FORY=ØTO7:POKEP(Y),4
40 1	FORX=1TO6:READC%(X):NEXT :rem 202		6:P(Y)=P(Y)+L(Y):POKEP(Y)+C,1:POKEP(Y)
100	GOSUB815:FORX=828TO871:READA:POKEX,A:		
	NEXT :rem 136	670	POKE36878, X:NEXT :rem 217
110	FORX=1T015:READB\$(X):NEXT:FORX=1T05:R	700),90:NEXT :rem 215 POKE36878,X:NEXT :rem 217 POKES1,0:POKE36878,15 :rem 177 S9=((VAL(MID\$(E\$,5,2)))+((VAL(MID\$(E\$
		710	S9=((VAL(MID\$(E\$,5,2)))+((VAL(MID\$(E\$
115	EADT%(X):NEXT :rem 214 PRINT"{CLR}{DOWN}ENTER LEVEL":PRINT"	,	,3,2)))*6Ø)):SC=SC+(S9*1Ø) :rem 234
	{2 DOWN}5 EASYHARD 1" :rem 66	720	PRINT" {CLR} {6 RIGHT} {CYN} GAME OVER":P
116	GETSK\$:SK=VAL(SK\$):IFSK>50RSK<1THEN11	120	RINT" {2 DOWN} "S9" SEC. IN TUNNEL"
110	6 :rem 146		
120	B=Ø:P=791Ø:SC=Ø:S=7:X2=1:DL=SK*(15+(S	722	:rem 19
120	K-5)):R=(SK*4)+20:H=SK*5 :rem 171		PRINT" {2 DOWN}SCORE: "SC :rem 218
120	PRINT"{CLR}"SPC(S)"{WHT}{RVS} READY	125	PRINT" [3 DOWN] FIRE BUTTON TO PLAY"
130		700	:rem 125
	{2 SPACES}":FORX=1TO21:PRINTSPC(S)B\$(726	PRINT" [DOWN]C TO CHANGE SKILL
	1):NEXT:POKEP,28:FORD=1T01500:rem 124		{5 SPACES}{DOWN}S TO STOP" :rem 217
	NEXT:TI\$="000000" :rem 116	73Ø	IF-((PEEK(37151)AND32)=0)=1THEN120
140	POKES5, 128+(100-DL): POKES1, 128+(100-D		:rem 68
	L):FORX=1TO5 :rem 26	735	GETA\$:IFA\$="C"THEN115 :rem 156
220	FORY1=1TO4Ø:FORY=1TO5:J=X:J1=X:IFFNR(740	IFA\$<>"S"THEN730 :rem 105
	H)=1THENJ1=((X*2)+3+FNR(2)) :rem 130		END :rem 115
230	GOSUB78Ø :rem 18Ø IFPEEK(P)=32THEN63Ø :rem 88 TU=Ø:GOSUB81Ø:NEXT :rem 124	760	POKEP+C, T%(J):POKEP, 27:PRINTSPC(S)"
270	IFPEEK(P)=32THEN63Ø :rem 88	10000	{WHT}{RVS}BONUS":POKEP,28 :rem 154
280	TU=Ø:GOSUB81Ø:NEXT :rem 124	770	B=B+1000:SC=SC+B:RETURN :rem 117
	IFFNR(R)=1THENK=X:K1=K:GOTO400	780	T=FNR(4):IFT<=2THENS=S+1:IFS>J+1ØTHEN
	:rem 117		S=S-2 :rem 114
3Ø5	TU=230:J=X:J1=X:FORY=1TO25:GOSUB800	790	IFT>=3THENS=S-1:IFS<2THENS=S+2
		, , , ,	:rem 154
310	:rem 186 IFPEEK(P)=32THEN630 :rem 83	900	POKEP+C,T%(J):SYS828:POKEP,27:P=FNP(P
215	IFPEEK(P)=32THEN63Ø :rem 83 GOSUB81Ø :rem 178	000	
1000 TO 1000	IFY=13ANDX=5THENJ1=1:TU=0:GOSUB760:S=	010):PRINTSPC(S)B\$(J1):RETURN :rem 215
320		810	POKEP, 28:POKES2, TU:FORD=1TODL:NEXT:PO
225	S-4:IFS<2THENS=2 :rem 115 IFY=13ANDX=5THENNEXT :rem 46	015	KES2,Ø:RETURN :rem 84
			FORD=1T01500:NEXT:RETURN :rem 51
330	IFY=13THENJ1=J1+1:TU=0:GOSUB760:NEXT	820	DATA-22,-21,1,23,22,21,-1,-23,28,159
	:rem 253		:rem 183
370	NEXT: R=R-5: H=H-4: DL=DL-10: IFDL<0THEND	830	DATA156,30,3°,158,169,128,141,19,145,
	L=0:R=10:H=3:GOTO140 :rem 248		169,0,133,1,123.2,169,127,141,34,145,
	G010140		162,119 :rem 141
	FORZ=1TO13:J=X:J1=X:GOSUB800 :rem 255	840	DATA236,32,145,208,4,169,1,133,1,169,
	IFPEEK(P)=32THEN63Ø :rem 84		255,141,34,145,162,110,236,17,145,208
420	TU=240:GOSUB810:NEXT:POKES5,228:POKES		,4,169 :rem 92
	1,228 :rem 76	850	DATA1,133,2,96,"{BLU}[[[[[[[","{GRN}]
430	FORZ1=1TO10:FORZ=KTO1STEP-1:J=Z:J1=Z:		[[[[[[[","{YEL}][[[[[","{PUR}][[[[[","
	GOSUB78Ø :rem 172		{RED}[[[[","{BLU}[[[{2 SPACES}[[["
470	IFPEEK(P)=32THEN630 :rem 90		:rem 194
480	POKEP, 28:FORD=1TODL/2:NEXT:NEXT:K=4	860	DATA"{BLU}[[[[[[","{GRN}[[[{OFF}]
	:rem Ø		{2 SPACES}[[","{GRN}[{OFF}{2 SPACES}[
490	FORZ=2TO5:J=Z:J1=Z:GOSUB780 :rem 229		[[[","{YEL}[[[{OFF}]{2 SPACES}[","
	IFPEEK(P)=32THEN63Ø :rem 87		{YEL}[{OFF}{2 SPACES}[[[" :rem 35
	POKEP, 28: FORD=1TODL/2: NEXT: NEXT: NEXT	870	DATA" [PUR] [[[{OFF}] [","[PUR][{OFF}] [[
	:rem 128		["," [RED] [[[[" " [RED] [[OFF] [[",6,5,7
550	FORZ=4TOK1:IFS>INT((Z+11)/2)THENS=S-2		,4,2 :rem 172
332	:rem 11		1412 :1em 1/2
560	IFS < INT ((Z+11)/2) THENS=S+1 : rem 252		
	J=Z:J1=Z:GOSUB8ØØ :rem 27	Pro	ogram 3: Canyon Runner For The 64
		Versi	on by Kevin Mykytyn, Editorial Programmer
	TU=Ø:GOSUB81Ø:NEXT :rem 128	Refe	r to the MLX article before typing this program in.
	FORZ=1TO13:J=X:J1=X:GOSUB8ØØ :rem 1	KOIO	The men division acres () paris market and
	IFPEEK(P)=32THEN63Ø :rem 86	4911	52 :076,181,195,169,019,141,013
620	TU=240:GOSUB810:NEXT:SC=SC+5000		58 :017,208,169,127,141,013,169
	:rem 115		64 :220,169,032,141,020,003,085
625	POKES5,128+(100-DL):POKES1,128+(100-D	491	70 .160 100 141 001 000 160 201
	L) :rem 99	491	70 :169,192,141,021,003,169,201
627	POKEP+C, T%(X):POKEP, 27:PRINTSPC(S)"	491	76 :129,141,013,220,141,026,182
	(WHT) (RVS) BONUS": POKEP. 28: GOTO 290	491	82 :208,096,169,001,141,025,158

:rem 184

:rem 101

:rem 147

```
49152 :076,181,195,169,019,141,013
49158 :017,208,169,127,141,013,169
49164 :220,169,032,141,020,003,085
49170 :169,192,141,021,003,169,201
49176 :129,141,013,220,141,026,182
49182 :208,096,169,001,141,025,158
49188 :208,173,018,208,201,255,075
49194 :208,042,169,212,141,018,064
49200 :208,173,242,002,208,008,121
49206 :169,007,141,242,002,032,135
49212 :160,193,173,017,208,041,084
49218 :120,013,242,002,141,017,089
```

Ø:NEXT:NEXT

EP+C, 2

{WHT} {RVS}BONUS": POKEP, 28:GOTO290

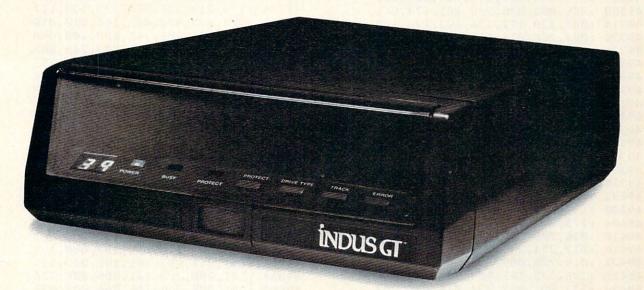
630 E\$=TI\$:POKES5,0:POKES1,0:POKES2,0:POK

640 FORX=180TO220STEP2:POKES2,X:FORD=1TO5

650 POKES2, 0:FORX=0TO7:P(X)=P+L(X):POKEP,

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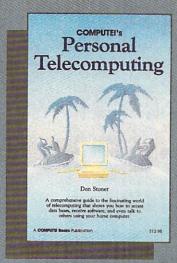
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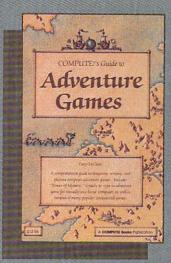


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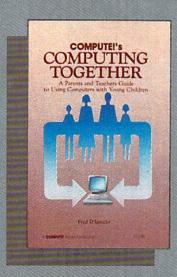
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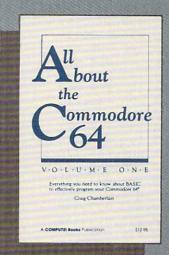
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51000	:162,255,202,208,253,136,248
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51006	
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51018	:020,003,169,234,141,021,150
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51042	:056,208,010,169,011,141,181
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51054	:006,201,059,208,010,169,251
51060	:009,141,245,002,169,050,220
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51072	:010,169,007,141,245,002,190
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51078	:169,051,141,033,006,201,223
51084	:018,208,024,162,011,160,211
51090	:208,032,240,199,162,013,232
51096	:160,208,032,003,200,169,156
51102	:004,141,113,006,169,255,078
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51114	:024,162,080,160,003,032,119
5112Ø	:240,199,162,081,160,003,253
51126	:032,003,200,169,001,141,216
51132	:113,006,169,255,141,021,125
51138	:208,201,013,208,010,169,235
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5115Ø	:141,113,006,024,162,013,153
51156	:160,016,032,240,255,169,060
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Program 4: Atari Canyon Runner

Version by Kevin Mykytyn, Editorial Programmer Refer to the MLX article before typing this program in.

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Apple Version Notes

Kevin Martin, Editorial Programmer

The object of the two-player Apple version of "Canyon Runner" is to navigate through a twisting canyon while trying to shoot down an opponent. But beware, your opponent will also be shooting at you.

The program is written in two parts and requires game paddles and a disk drive. Program 5 is all machine language and must be entered with the built-in monitor (see your Apple manual if you are unsure of how this is done). After Program 5 is entered, BSAVE it with the filename CANYON.ML using a starting address of \$6000 and length of \$923. Once you have saved Program 5, enter the loader program (Program 6) and save it. To play the game, load and run Program 6, which will load in and check the machine language from Program 5, then start the game.

When the program is run, you will be presented with a screen containing many options. Each player can choose his own level of difficulty. Player 1 increases or decreases his difficulty level by pressing X or Z, respectively, while player 2 uses the left and right arrow keys to accomplish this. If you wish to play alone, press S for the solo option.

There are two types of shots. If you press A at the start of the game you will be playing with altitude bombs which explode at the altitude at which they are fired.

The second type of bomb, the detonation bomb (chosen at the start of the game by pressing D), will change its altitude as you change the altitude of your plane, so you can continue to adjust your altitude to the altitude of your opponent after the shot is fired.

The overall width of the canyon can be adjusted by pressing the numbers from 1 to 3. The higher the number picked, the narrower the canyon.

Once the options have been chosen, you can start the game by pressing both paddle buttons simultaneously. The planes are moved from left to right using the paddle. Altitude is changed using the keyboard. Player 1 can increase or decrease his altitude with the A and Z keys. Player 2 can make his plane climb using the semicolon and descend using the period. An altitude reading for each player is displayed at the bottom of the screen.

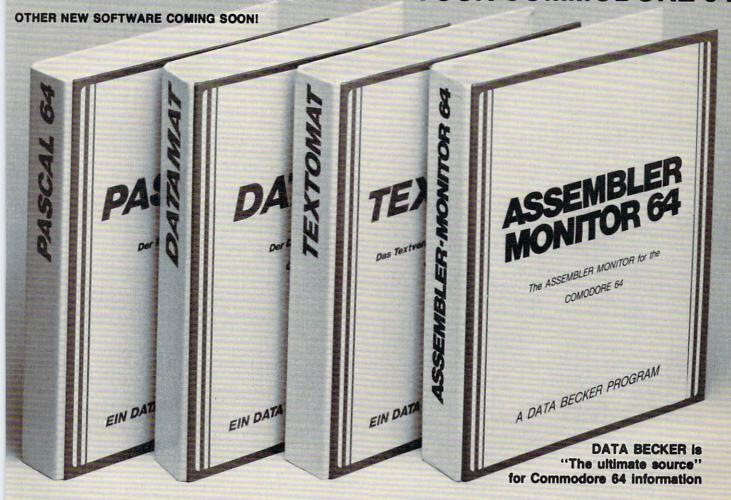
At any time during the game, you may fire a bomb at your opponent by pressing the paddle fire button. A countdown reading will appear at the bottom of the screen showing the time until impact.

```
8210:233,008,133,225,133,227,209
8216:133,229,230,227,230,229,022
8222:230,229,141,244,002,169,021
8228:000,133,224,133,226,133,117
8234:228,133,203,133,205,169,089
8240:046,141,047,002,173,048,249
8246:002,133,212,173,049,002,113
8252:133,213,160,003,169,102,072
8258:145,212,160,006,169,038,028
8264:145,212,200,192,023,208,028
8270:247,169,006,145,212,200,033
8276:192,029,208,249,169,007,170
8282:141,014,006,160,000,185,084
8288:000,224,145,224,185,000,106
8294:225,145,226,185,000,226,085
8300:145,228,200,208,238,169,016
8306:000,133,087,169,125,032,148
8312:022,038,169,004,133,084,058
8318:169,005,133,085,160,009,175
8324:185,161,038,140,129,006,023
8330:032,022,038,172,129,006,025
8336:136,016,241,169,006,133,077
8342:084,169,008,133,085,160,021
8348:003,185,157,038,140,129,040
8354:006,032,022,038,172,129,049
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8360:006,136,016,241,169,015,239
8366:141,002,006,141,003,006,217
8372:169,002,141,160,006,169,059
8378:033,141,163,006,169,008,194
8384:141,031,208,076,228,032,140
8390:032,175,034,165,020,105,217
8396:010,197,020,208,252,173,040
8402:002,006,141,018,006,173,044
8408:003,006,141,019,006,173,052
8414:031,208,201,005,208,063,170
8420:173,163,006,201,033,240,020
8426:028,169,033,141,163,006,006
8432:169,016,141,227,035,169,229
8438:006,141,228,035,169,017,074
8444:252,032,247,033,141,233,166
8450:035,169,006,141,234,035,110
8456:076,198,032,169,036,141,148
8462:163,006,169,002,141,227,210
8468: 035, 169, 006, 141, 228, 035, 122
8474:169,003,141,233,035,169,008
8480:006,141,234,035,076,198,210
8486:032,201,003,208,010,206,186
8492:160,006,208,005,169,003,083
8498:141,160,006,160,177,173,099
8504:160,006,009,016,145,088,224
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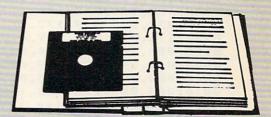
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9362:006,141,004,006,141,006,194
9368:006,141,048,006,141,051,033
9374:006,173,005,006,208,029,073
9380:173,009,006,208,003,076,127
9386:048,037,169,050,141,065,168
9392:006,169,239,141,003,210,176
9398:173,003,006,141,017,006,016
9404:169,001,141,005,006,173,171
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9452:056,237,019,006,205,017,008
9458:006,144,030,173,049,006,138
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9470:231,037,023,037,173,002,245
9476:006,024,109,019,006,205,117
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9494:037,173,049,006,141,000,172
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9764:038,104,048,005,164,203,086
9770:200,208,238,096,170,173,103
9776:071,003,072,173,070,003,184
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9782:072,138,160,146,096,169,067 9788:007,133,084,169,003,133,077 9794:085,169,000,141,029,208,186 9800:160,013,185,143,038,140,239 9806:129,006,032,022,038,172,221 9812:129,006,136,016,241,173,017 9818:016,208,045,017,208,208,024 9824:248,076,000,032,060,024,024 9830:024,024,024,255,255,090,006 9836:024,024,000,028,063,255,246 9842:254,126,255,255,127,054,161 9848:060,126,255,255,255,255,046 9854:126,060,115,101,110,097,223 9860:108,112,116,108,097,115,020 9866:110,105,119,032,101,110,203 9872:111,032,114,101,121,097,208 9878:108,112,115,110,105,119,051 9884:032,111,119,116,032,114,168 9890:101,121,097,108,112,110,043 9896:111,116,116,117,098,101,059

Program 5: Canyon Runner, Apple ML

Version by Kevin Martin, Editorial Programmer

```
6000- 4C 2B 61 A0 85 A0 A0 CD
6008- C9 A0 B0 B0 F0 D2 A0 A0
6010- A9 A0 A0 B5 A3 C9 CB E5
6018- DO CC C1 D9 C5 D2 A0 B1
6020- AO AO AO C1 CC D4 AO AO
602B- AO AO AO AO AO AO AO
6030- AO AO C1 CC D4 AO AO AO
6038- DO CC C1 D9 C5 D2 A0 B2
6040- 8D AO DO CC C1 CE C5 D3
6048- AO AO AO AO AO AO AO
6050- AO AO AO AO AO AO AO
6058- AO AO AO AO AO AO AO
6060- AO AO DO CC C1
                    CE C5 D3
6068- 8D C3 CF D5 CE D4 A0 C4
6070- CF D7 CE A0 A0 A0 A0 A0
6078- AO AO AO AO AO AO AO
6080- AO AO AO C3 CF D5 CE
6088- AO C4 CF D7 CE OO AO AO
6090- AO AO AO AO AO AO
6098- C1 CD C5 A0 CF D6 C5 D2
60A0- AD DO D2 C5 D3 D3 AO D2
60AB- C5 D4 D5 D2 CE AO AO AO
60BO- AO AO AO AO AO AO D3
60BB- C1 C4 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0
60CO- DO D2 C5 D3 D3 A0 C2 CF
60C8- D4 C8 A0 C2 D5 D4 D4 CF
60DO- CE D3 A0 D4 CF A0 D3 D4
60D8- C1 D2 D4 8D CC C5 D6 C5
60EO- CC BA AO AO AO AO AO
60EB- AO AO AO AO AO AO AO
60F0- AO AO AO AO AO AO AO
60F8- AO AO AO C7
                    C1 CD C5
6100- BA BD DO CC C1
                    D9 C5 D2
610B- AO B1 AO AO AO AO AO
6110- AO C4 C9 C6 C6 C9
                       C3 D5
6118- CC D4 D9 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0
6120- AO AO DO CC C1 D9 C5 D2
6128- AO B2 OO A9 E1 BD OB 60
6130- A9 7A 8D OC 60 20 71 61
6138- 20 E2 F3 AD F7 F6 20 F4
6140- F3 A9 OO BD O4 60 BD O5
6148- 60 20 AA 62 20 6C 67 20
6150- 21 65 20 24 66 20 0A 67
6158- 20 70 66 AD 3F 03 C9 01
6160- FO 03 20 7B 63 20 93 64
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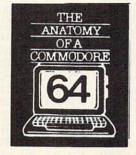
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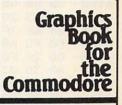
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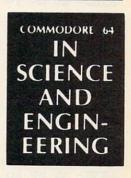
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6168- 20 15 64 20 45 63 4C 4C 6170- 61 20 E2 F3 AD F7 F6 20 6178- F4 F3 A9 14 85 22 20 58 6180- FC A9 01 BD 3F 03 A9 04 6188- 8D 3D 03 8D 3E 03 A9 50 6190- BD 3C 03 A2 00 BD BA 60 6198- FO 06 20 FO FD EB DO F5 61AO- A9 O7 85 24 A9 15 85 25 61AB- 20 22 FC AD 3C 03 C9 20 61B0- DO 05 A9 B1 4C C2 61 C9
61BB- 38 DO 05 A9 B2 4C C2 61
61C0- A9 B3 20 F0 FD A9 26 B5
61C0- A9 B3 20 F0 FD A9 26 B5
61C0- F0 FD A9 BD 20 F0 FD A9
61D0- F0 FD A9 BD 20 F0 FD A9
6408- 0A BD 16 60 AD 12 60 BD 13 60 4C
6408- 0A BD 16 60 AD 12 60 BD
6408- 0A BD 16 60 AD 12 60 BD
641B- BD 20 F0 FD A9 04 B5 24
641B- 25 20 22 FC A9 03 B5 24 61BO- DO 05 A9 B1 4C C2 61 C9 61E8- FD A9 23 85 24 AD 3E 03 61F0- 18 69 BO 20 FO FD AD 00 61F8- CO 10 11 BD 10 CO 29 7F 6200- C9 41 DO OB A9 02 BD 3F 6208- 03 4C AO 61 4C 91 62 C9 6210- 44 DO OB A9 O3 BD 3F 03 6218- 4C AO 61 C9 53 DO 08 A9 BD 3F 03 4C A0 61 C9 6220- 01 6220- 01 8D 3F 03 4C A0 61 C9 6458- ED A9 23 85 24 AD 10 80 6228- 31 D0 08 A9 20 8D 3C 03 6460- 18 69 B0 20 F0 FD A9 8D 6230- 4C A0 61 C9 32 D0 08 A9 6468- 20 F0 FD A9 8D 20 F0 FD 6238- 38 8D 3C 03 4C A0 61 C9 6470- A9 08 85 24 A9 00 AE 15 6240- 33 D0 08 A9 50 8D 3C 03 6478- 60 20 24 ED A9 A0 20 F0 6248- 4C A0 61 C9 5A D0 08 CE 6480- FD A9 25 85 24 A9 00 AE 6250- 3D 03 D0 03 EE 3D 03 4C 6488- 16 60 20 24 ED A9 A0 20 6258- A0 61 C9 5B D0 10 EE 3D 6490- F0 FD 60 AD 00 C0 10 49 6260- 03 AD 3D 03 C9 OA D0 03 6498- 29 7F C9 41 F0 0F C9 5A 6268- CE 3D 03 4C A0 61 C9 08 6480- F0 18 C9 3B F0 21 C9 2E 6488- T0 2A 4C E1 64 AD 11 60 6278- 35 03 4C A0 61 C9 15 D0 6480- C9 1F F0 2A EE 11 60 4C 6278- 3E 03 4C A0 61 C9 15 D0 6280- 10 EE 3E 03 6288- 0A DO 03 CE AD 3E 03 C9 3E 03 4C A0 6290- 61 AD 62 CO 30 03 4C AO 6298- 61 AD 61 CO 30 03 4C AO 62AO- 61 A9 O2 BD OF 60 BD 10 62A8- 60 60 A9 14 85 22 20 58 62BO- FC A2 00 BD 18 60 FO 07 62BB- 20 FO FD EB 4C B3 62 A9 62CO- 14 8D 11 60 A9 OA 8D 12 62CB- 60 A9 00 BD 15 60 BD 16 62D0- 60 A9 19 BD 07 60 A9 00 62D8- 8D 08 60 A9 A5 8D 09 60 62E0- A9 00 BD 0A 60 A9 01 B5 62E8- E7 A9 70 85 E9 A9 00 85 62FO- EB A9 OA BD OD 60 A9 00 62FB- BD OE 60 20 28 63 EE OD 6300- 60 AD OD 60 38 E9 0A CD 6308- 3C 03 DO EF A9 96 BD OD 6310- 60 A9 00 BD 0E 60 20 28 6318- 63 EE OD 60 AD OD 60 38 6320- E9 96 CD 3C 03 DO EF 60 6328- A2 00 20 F0 F6 A9 00 AE 6330- OD 60 AC OE 60 20 11 F4 6338- AD OD 60 AE OE 60 AO AC 6340- 20 3A F5 60 60 AD 15 60 6348- 18 6D 16 60 C9 00 F0 OD 6350- A2 OF AD 30 CO A9 04 20 6358- AB FC CA DO F5 60 A9 10 6360- 8D 17 60 A0 01 A2 01 A9 6368- 50 20 AB FC AD 30 CO EB 6370- DO FD 88 DO FO CE 17 60 6378- DO E9 60 AD 61 CO 30 6F 6380- AD 62 CO 30 7D AD 15 60 6388- FO 26 CE 15 60 DO 21 AD 6390- 13 60 CD 12 60 90 OA AD 6398- 13 60 38 ED 12 60 4C AB

63AO- 63 AD 12 60 38 ED 13 60 63A8- CD 3D 03 BO 03 4C BD 65 63BO- AD 16 60 FO 26 CE 16 60 63BB- DO 21 AD 14 60 CD 11 60 63CO- 90 OA AD 14 60 38 ED 11 63C8- 60 4C D3 63 AD 11 60 38 63DO- ED 14 60 CD 3E 03 B0 03 63D8- 4C 7B 65 AD 3F 03 C9 03 63EO- DO OC AD 11 60 8D 13 60 63E8- AD 12 60 8D 14 60 60 AD 6420- AD OF 60 18 69 BO 20 FO 6428- FD A9 OB 85 24 AD 11 60 6430- C9 OA BO O5 A9 AO 20 FO 6438- FD A9 OO AE 11 60 20 24 6440- ED A9 1A 85 24 AD 12 60 6448- C9 OA BO O5 A9 AO 20 FO 6448- C9 OA BO O5 A9 AO 20 FO 6450- FD A9 00 AE 12 60 20 24 6458- ED A9 23 85 24 AD 10 60 6488- FO ZA 4C E1 64 AD 11 80 6480- C9 1E FO ZA EE 11 60 4C 6488- DE 64 AD 11 60 C9 01 FO 64C0- 1D CE 11 60 4C DE 64 AD 64C8- 12 60 C9 1E FO 10 EE 12 64D0- 60 4C DE 64 AD 12 60 C9 64D8- 01 FO 03 CE 12 60 2C 10 64E0- CO 60 A9 A2 A2 OO BE E3 64E8- 64 BE E2 64 A2 7F AD 70 64FO- CO AD 64 CO 29 80 OA 2A 64F8- 6D E2 64 8D E2 64 AD 65 6500- CO 29 BO OA 2A 6D E3 64 6508- 8D E3 64 CA DO E3 A9 7F 6510- 38 ED E2 64 8D E2 64 A9 6518- 7F 38 ED E3 64 8D E3 64 6520- 60 20 E4 64 AD E2 64 C9 6528- 46 90 17 C9 64 BO 03 4C 6530- 4F 65 A2 03 CE 07 60 DO 6538- 03 CE 08 60 CA DO F5 4C 6540- 4F 65 A2 03 EE 07 60 D0 6548- 03 EE 08 60 CA DO F5 AD 6550- E3 64 C9 46 90 17 C9 64 6558- BO 03 4C 7A 65 A2 03 CE 6560- 09 60 DO 03 CE OA 60 CA 6568- DO F5 4C 7A 65 A2 03 EE 6570- 09 60 DO 03 EE OA 60 CA 6578- DO F5 60 68 68 AD OF 60 6580- C9 00 F0 09 CE OF 60 20 6588- 96 65 4C 38 96 65 61 20 6590- 20 FF 65 4C 35 61 6598- AE 07 60 AC 08 60 35 61 A9 50 20 11 65A0- F4 A2 02 20 30 F7 A6 1A 65AB- A4 1B A9 00 20 5D F6 A2 65BO- 00 88 DO FD E8 E0 0A DO 65BB- FB 20 5E 63 60 68 68 AD 65CO- 10 60 C9 00 F0 09 CE 10 65C8- 60 20 D8 65 4C 38 61 20 65D0- D8 65 20 FF 65 4C 35 61

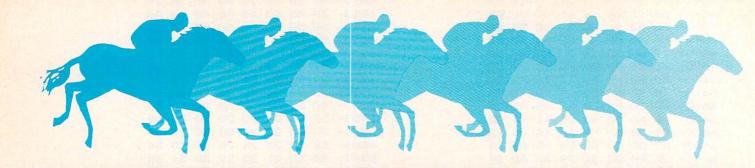
65D8-	A9	50	AE	09	60	AC	OA	60
65E0-	20	11	F4	A2	02	20	30	F7
65E8-	A6	1A	A4	1B	A9	00	20	5D
65F0-	F6	A2	00	88	DO	BB	E8	EO
65F8-	OA	DO	FB	20	5E	63	60	A9
6600-	17	85	25	20	22	FC	A9	00
6608-	85	24	A2	00	BD	BE	60	20
6610-	FO	FD	E8	EO	27	DO	F5	20
6618-	10	CO	AD	00	CO	10	FB	C9
6620-	8D	DO	F4	60	A9	4B	AE	07
6628-	60	AC	08	60	20	11	F4	A2
6630-	01	20	30	F7	A6	1A	A4	1B
6638-	A9	00	20	5D	F6	A5	EA	C9
6640-	3A	FO	03	4C	7B	65	AD	3F
6648-	03	C9	01	FO	22	A9	4B	AE
6650-	09	60	AC	OA	60	20	11	F4
6658-	A2	01	20	30	F7	A6	1A	A4
6660-	1B	A9	00	20	5D	F6	A5	EA
6668-	C9	3A	FO	03	4C	BD	65	60
6670-	A9	4B	AE	07	60	AC	08	60
6678-	20	11	F4	A2	01	20	30	F7
9980-	A6	1A	A4	1B	A9	00	20	5D
9988-	F6	AD	3F	03	C9	01	FO	19
6690-	A9	4B	AE	09	60	AC	OA	60
6698-	20	11	F4	A2	01	20	30	F7
66A0-	A6	14	A4	1B	A9	00	20	5D
66A8-	F6	60	AD	OB	60	OA	OA	38
66B0-	6D	OB	60	8D	OB	60	AD	OC
66BB-	60	OA	OA	38	6D	OC	60	80
99CO-	OC	60	60	AD	OB	60	C9	55
66C8-	90	07	C9	AC	BO	0E	4C	E6
66D0-	66	AD	04	60	FO	10	CE	04
66D8-	60	4C	E6	66	AD	04	60	C9
66E0-	31	FO	03	EE	04	60	AD	OC
66E8-	60	C9	55	90	07	C9	AC	BO
66F0-	OE	4C	09	67	AD	05	60	FO
66F8-	10	CE	05	60	4C	09	67	AD
6700-	05	60	C9	31	FO	03	EE	05
6708-	60	60	A9	A8	8D	06	60	20
6710-	AA	66	20	C3	66	A2	00	20
6718-	FO	F6	AD	04	60	18	69	OA
6720-	AA	AD	06	60	AO	00	20	11
6728-	F4	AC	06	60	AD	04	60	18
6730-	69	OA	6D	30	03	A2	00	20
6738-	3A	F5	AD	05	60	18	69	96
6740-	AA	AO	00	AD	06	60	20	11
6748-	F4	AC	90	60	AD	05	60	18
6750-	69	96	6D	3C	03	90	05	A2
6758-	01	4C	5E	67	A2	00	20	3A
6760-	F5	EE	90	60	AC	90	60	CO
6768-	AD		A7	60	AO	00	B9	A1
6770-	67	85	08	B9	62	68	85	09
6778-	CB	CB	CB	CB	CB	B9	A1	67
6780-	85	90	B9	62	68	85	07	88
6788-	88	88	88	80	03	60	AO	01
6790-	B1	06	91	08	CB	CO	27	DO
6798-	F7	AC	03	60	CO	AD	DO	CE
67A0-	60	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
67AB-	00	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
67B0-	80	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
67BB-	00	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
67CO-	80	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
67CB-	00	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
67D0-	80	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
67D8-	00	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
67E0-	80	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
67E8-	28	AB	A8	A8	AB	A8	A8	A8
67F0-	A8	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
67F8- 6800-	28	A8	A8	A8	A8	A8	AB	A8 28
00000	8A	28	28	28	28	28	28	40

```
6808- 28 A8 A8 A8 A8 A8 A8
6810- A8 28 28 28 28 28 28 28
6818- 28 A8 A8 A8 A8 A8 A8
6820- A8 50 50 50 50 50 50
                           50
6828- 50 DO DO DO DO DO
                           DO
6830- DO
        50 50 50
                  50 50 50
                           50
6838- 50
        DO DO DO
                  DO DO
                        DO
                           DO
6840- DO
        50 50 50
                  50 50
                        50
                           50
6848- 50 DO DO DO DO DO
                           DO
4850- DO 50 50 50 50 50
                           50
6858- 50 DO DO DO DO DO
6860- DO OO 20 24 28 2C 30
                           34
6868- 38 3C 20 24 28 2C 30
                           34
6870- 38 3C 21 25 29 2D 31
                           35
6878- 39 3D 21 25 29 2D 31
                           35
6880- 39
         3D 22 26 2A 2E 32
                           34
6888- 3A 3E 22 26 2A 2E 32
                           36
6890- 3A
         3E
            23 27
                  2B 2F
                        33
                           37
6898- 3B 3F
            23 27
                  2B
                     2F
                        33
68A0- 3B 3F 20 24
                     2C 30
                  28
                           34
68A8- 38 3C 20 24 28 2C 30 34
68B0- 38 3C 21 25 29 2D 31
                           35
68B8- 39 3D 21 25 29 2D 31 35
68CO- 39 3D 22 26 2A 2E 32 36
68C8- 3A 3E 22 26 2A 2E 32 36
68DO- 3A 3E 23 27 2B 2F 33 37
68D8- 3B 3F 23 27 2B 2F 33 37
68E0- 3B 3F 20 24 28 2C 30 34
68E8- 38 3C 20 24 28 2C 30 34
68F0- 38 3C 21 25 29 2D 31
                           35
68F8- 39 3D 21 25 29 2D 31
                           35
6900- 39 3D 22 26 2A 2E 32 36
                       32 36
6908- 3A 3E 22 26 2A 2E
                        33 37
6910- 3A 3E 23 27 2B 2F
6918- 3B 3F
           23 27 2B 2F
                       33 37
6920- 3B 3F 20 00
```

Program 6: Canyon Runner, Apple Loader

Version by Kevin Martin, Editorial Programmer

```
PRINT CHR$ (4); "BLOAD CANYON.ML
90 CK = 0
     FOR I = 28672 TO 28761: READ A:
100
     CK = CK + A: POKE I, A: NEXT
104
      IF CK < > 4288 THEN PRINT "ER
     ROR IN DATA": END
105 CK = 0
     FOR I = 24576 TO 26915: CK = CK +
110
       PEEK (I): NEXT
120
      IF CK < > 265976 THEN PRINT "
     ERROR IN MACHINE LANGUAGE"
     CALL 24576
130
200
     DATA 2,0,6,0,36,0,36,45
            45, 37, 36, 36, 60, 44, 45, 45
210
     DATA
220
     DATA
            53, 55, 54, 54, 46, 45, 45, 54
230
     DATA
            63, 63, 63, 54, 54, 63, 36, 36
240
     DATA
            63, 63, 39, 0, 12, 12, 12, 12
250
     DATA
            12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12
     DATA
260
            12, 12, 150, 146, 58, 63, 63, 25
270
     DATA
            63, 63, 63, 4, 64, 24, 64, 24
280
     DATA
            21, 21, 21, 21, 21, 21, 149, 201
290
     DATA
            14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 223, 219
300
     DATA
            35, 36, 36, 36, 32, 36, 36, 36
310
     DATA
            0, 255, 0, 0, 255, 255, 0, 0
```



Horse Racing

Robert Onufer

Watch your favorite pony win (or lose) in this detailed, effective simulation of race-track betting. Versions included for the TI-99/4A with Extended BASIC, the Commodore 64, VIC-20, Apple II+/IIc/IIe, and IBM PC/PCjr.

"Horse Racing" is a multiplayer game in which you must wager on horses. Up to nine players may play the game, and each starts the game with \$500. There are five races. The player with the greatest amount of money after the fifth race is the winner. To make the simulation more accurate, the program recalculates the odds at the beginning of each race. That means that the favorite will always pay lower odds. And you will always know these new odds because they are posted just before the race begins.

Some of the most exciting horse races occur when the track conditions vary. The reason for this is that long shots often have a better chance of winning on slippery tracks because the track could cause some of the better horses to fall or not get a good footing for speed. Horse Racing varies the track conditions from race to race and gives a slight advantage to one horse for each particular track condition. This advantage is taken into account when the initial odds are calculated, making a horse the favorite very often, but not always. In the TI version of Horse Racing, you can change the advantage by changing the value of AD(T) in line 1030. (For other versions, see "Programmer's Notes.")

Track Graphics

After the final odds are displayed, the track is drawn using custom characters. These are drawn on the screen transparently and then lit up all at once in either line 710 or line 720, depending on

track conditions. Using the powerful graphics capabilities of TI Extended BASIC, the horses are magnified sprites drawn on a 16×16 grid. The animation effect is created by alternating each horse through two different patterns, making the horses appear to move. Speed is randomly updated in lines 750 through 790.

When the program determines that a horse has crossed the finish line, the position of each horse is checked. The victory is given to the horse furthest across the finish line. The track is then erased, payoffs are made or monies deducted, and a summary appears on the screen. After the last race, you may choose to play again by pressing the 1 key or to exit the game by pressing the 2 key.

Program 1: TI Horse Racing

Extended BASIC required.

- 100 DIM NOTE(26), DUR(26)
 110 FOR I=1 TO 26 :: READ NOTE(I)
 , DUR(I):: NEXT I
 120 DATA 294,30,392,30,494,30,587
 ,45,587,15,587,30,494,45,494,
 15,494,30
 - 130 DATA 392,30,494,30,392,30,294,90,294,30,392,30,494,30,587,45,587,15,587,30
 - 140 DATA 494,45,494,15,494,30,294 ,30,294,30,294,30,392,90
- 150 IMAGE HORSE ## : ### TO 1
- 160 A\$="000001710F0F0F18204080000 00000000589C3FF8E0C078442211 000000000"
- 170 B\$ = "00000171170F0F0E040201000 000000000589C3FF8F8F030101070 0000000000"
- 180 C\$="0000000000C0BFBF3F1019010 00000000000046371FDE3E1C3C54D 2300000000"

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over a set course, avoid obstacles using its sonar ranging capability. Program in complex arm and body movements using its special teaching pendant. Build a wireless remote control device demonstrating independent robot control in hazardous environments. You'll even learn to synthesize speech using the topmounted hexadecimal keyboard.

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Name (Plea	se Print) Age
Street	

190 CALL CHAR(128,A\$)	290 DISPLAY AT(10,1): "EACH PLAYER
200 CALL CHAR(132,B\$)	STARTS WITH \$500"
210 CALL CHAR(136,C\$)	300 DISPLAY AT(14,2): "HORSES ARE
220 CALL CLEAR :: CALL SCREEN(3):	NUMBERED FROM"
: DISPLAY AT(12,9): "HORSE RAC	310 DISPLAY AT(16,8): "BOTTOM TO T
ING"	OP"
230 GOSUB 990 :: FOR DELAY=1 TO 3	320 FOR D=1 TO 600 :: NEXT D
00 :: NEXT DELAY	330 K=K+1
240 CALL CLEAR :: CALL SCREEN(5):	340 IF (K>5)+(FL=1)THEN FL=0 :: G
: K = 0	OTO 1460
250 FOR 1=0 TO 14 :: CALL COLOR(1	350 FOR I=1 TO 5 :: AD(I), AM(I)=0
,16,1):: NEXT I	:: NEXT I
260 DISPLAY AT(8,4): "NUMBER OF PL	360 GOSUB 1000 !TRACK COND.
AYERS ?"	370 GOSUB 1080 ! DETERMINE ODDS
270 ACCEPT AT(8,25)SIZE(1)VALIDAT	380 GOSUB 1150 !PLACE BETS
E(DIGIT)BEEP:N :: IF (N=0)THE	390 CALL CLEAR
N CALL HCHAR(8,28,32,2):: GOT	400 GOSUB 560 ! DRAW TRACK
0 270	410 DISPLAY AT(4,9): "HANOVER DOWN
280 FOR I=1 TO, N :: CASH(I)=500 :	S "
: NEXT I	420 PAT=128 :: PAT2=132 :: PAT3=1

Programmer's Notes For VIC, 64, IBM, and Apple Versions

Patrick Parrish, Programming Supervisor

The VIC-20, Commodore 64, IBM, and Apple versions of "Horse Racing" are designed to capture the excitement of going to the races. As many as nine players can play the game by betting on one of five horses (six horses in the IBM version). Five hundred dollars is awarded to each player to start the game.

Winning odds are based on the wagers made before a race. When betting, bear in mind that each horse favors a different track condition. The advantage gained by a horse running under optimum conditions is determined by the variable AD(T) located in lines 50, 550, 730, and 380 in the VIC, 64, IBM, and Apple versions, respectively. If you want to add to the advantage given to a particular horse under specific track conditions, increase the value assigned to this variable.

The VIC version of Horse Racing runs on the unexpanded VIC with a few bytes to spare. The 64 version uses multicolor sprites to define the horse and riders. A short ML routine to move the sprites is loaded in from the DATA statements beginning at line 1350. The IBM version requires BASICA and a color/graphics adapter for the PC, or a PCjr with Cartridge BASIC. The race track is

depicted on graphics screen 1 with the horse and riders drawn from DATA stored in lines 290–500.

The Apple version of Horse Racing runs on all Apple IIs with DOS 3.3 or ProDOS. Since the program uses the secondary text page (at 2048, where the BASIC program normally resides), a series of POKEs is required to relocate the BASIC program. These POKEs are done by Program 5, which serves as our loader program. It locates Program 6 (which must be saved as "HORSERACE") at location 24576 by POKEing 104 and 103 (the high- and low-byte pointers to the start of the BASIC program) with 96 and 0, respectively (256*96+0=24576).

Program 6 defines the horses as high-resolution shapes with shape table DATA stored from line 790 on. The movement of the horses is animated by use of a high-resolution page-flipping routine in lines 190–210. This routine lets you view the horses on one high-resolution screen while drawing them further along the track on a second high-resolution screen. After the shapes have been placed on the second screen, this screen is viewed and drawing is done on the first screen. This sequence continues until the race is won.

A series of POKEs enables us to page flip in Program 6. By alternately accessing locations -16300 and -16299, either high-resolution screen 1 or 2 is displayed. POKEing location 230 with 32 or 64 causes the shapes to be drawn on high-resolution screen 1 or 2, respectively.



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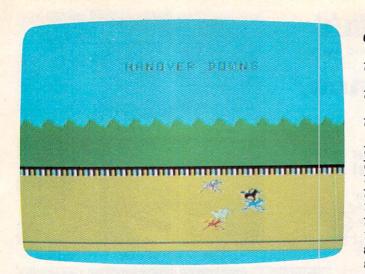
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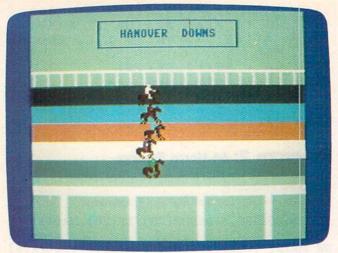


"Horse Racing" for the TI home computer.

```
36 :: X=4 :: CALL SCREEN(8)
430 CALL MAGNIFY(3)
440 CALL SPRITE(#1,128,7,156,5,#2
    , 128, 16, 148, 5, #3, 128, 5, 140, 5,
    #4,128,2,132,5, #5,128,14,124,
450 GOSUB 990 !OPENING SONG
460 CALL MOTION(#1,0,SP1,#2,0,SP2
    , #3, 0, SP3, #4, 0, SP4, #5, 0, SP5)
470 CALL POSITION(#1, Y1, X1, #2, Y2,
    X2, #3, Y3, X3, #4, Y4, X4, #5, Y5, X5
480
    IF X2>230 OR X1>230 THEN 810
       X4>230 OR X3>230 THEN 810
490
    IF
    IF X5>230 THEN 810
500
510 PAT=PAT+X :: PAT2=PAT2-X :: X
    = -X
520 CALL PATTERN(#1,PAT,#2,PAT2,#
    3, PAT, #4, PAT2, #5, PAT)
530 FOR DELAY=1 TO 8 :: NEXT DELA
540 GOSUB 740 ! UPDATE MOTION
550
   GOTO 460
    CALL CHAR(97, "FF")!DRAW RACE
    TRACK
570 CALL CHAR(96, "FFFFFF666666666
    6")
580 CALL CHAR(120, "FFFFFFFFFFFFFF
    FF")
590 FOR I=9 TO 12 :: CALL COLOR( )
    , 1 , 1):: NEXT |
600 CALL CHAR(104, "80800080800080
    80")
610 CALL CHAR(112, "0101030307CFEF
    FF")
    CALL CHAR(114, "COFOF8FCFCFFFF
    FF")
    FF")
640
    CALL HCHAR(15, 1, 96, 32)
650 FOR I=16 TO 22 :: CALL HCHAR(
    I,1,120,32):: NEXT I
660 CALL HCHAR(23,1,97,32)
670 CALL VCHAR(16,31,104,7)
680 FOR I=11 TO 14 :: CALL HCHAR(
82 COMPUTEI October 1984
```

```
I,1,113,32):: NEXT I
690 FOR I=1 TO 31 STEP 2 :: CALL
    HCHAR(10,1,112):: NEXT |
700 FOR 1=2 TO 32 STEP 2 :: CALL
    HCHAR(10,1,114):: NEXT |
710 IF T < 5 THEN CALL COLOR (9, 2, 12
    , 10, 16, 12, 11, 13, 1, 12, 12, 1)
720
    IF T=5 THEN CALL COLOR(9,2,4,
    10, 16, 4, 11, 13, 1, 12, 4, 1)
730 RETURN
    RANDOMIZE !SPEED OF HORSES
740
    SP1=INT(5*RND+AD(1))
750
760
    SP2=INT(5*RND+AD(2))
    SP3 = INT (5*RND+AD(3))
770
    SP4=INT(5*RND+AD(4))
780
    SP5=INT(5*RND+AD(5))
790
800
    RETURN
    ATEM=MAX(MAX(X1, X2), MAX(X3, X4
    ))
820
    A=MAX(ATEM, X5)
    IF A=X1 THEN WIN=1 :: GOTO 87
830
    IF A=X2 THEN WIN=2 ::
                            GOTO 87
    IF A=X5 THEN WIN=5 :: GOTO 87
850
860
    IF A=X3 THEN WIN=3 ELSE WIN=4
    FOR I = 1 TO 5
870
    IF I=WIN THEN 900
880
890
    CALL DELSPRITE(#1)
900
    NEXT
910
    CALL MAGNIFY(4)
    CALL MOTION (#WIN, 0, 0):: CALL
920
    LOCATE ( #WIN, 150, 124) :: CALL P
    ATTERN(#WIN, PAT3):: FOR DELAY
    = 1 TO 100 :: NEXT DELAY
    DISPLAY AT (4,7): "THE WINNER I
    S #":WIN
    CALL SOUND(1000,392,5)
940
950
    CALL SOUND(1000,332,5)
960
    CALL SOUND(1000, 262, 5)
970
    GOSUB 1340 ! PAYOFF
980
    GOTO 330
    FOR I = 1 TO 26 :: CALL SOUND(D
990
    UR(1)*3.5, NOTE(1),5):: CALL S
    OUND(30,40000,5):: NEXT I ::
    RETURN
1000 RANDOMIZE !TRACK COND
1010 T=INT(5*RND)+1
1020 TR$(1) = "FAST" :: TR$(2) = "GOO
     D" :: TR$(3) = "SLOW" :: TR$(4
     ) = "MUDDY" :: TR$(5) = "TURF"
1030 AD(T)=.4 :: AM(T)=500
1040 CALL CLEAR :: CALL SCREEN(8)
1050 FOR I = 0 TO 8 :: CALL COLOR(I
     , 2 , 1):: NEXT
1060 DISPLAY AT(8, 12): "RACE"; K
1070 DISPLAY AT(12,3): "TRACK COND
     ITION: [3 SPACES]"; TR$(T):: F
     OR DELAY=1 TO 300 :: NEXT DE
     LAY :: RETURN
1080
     RANDOMIZE ! INITIAL ODDS
     MT = 0
1090
1100 FOR I=1 TO 5 :: M(I)=INT(100
     0*RND)+0.1+AM(|):: MT=MT+M(|
     ):: NEXT |
```

1110		
	FOR I = 1 TO 5 :: OD(I) = INT(MT	" :: DISPLAY AT(21,3): "PRESS
	/M(I))	1 TO PLAY AGAIN" :: DISPLAY
1120	IF OD(1)>20 THEN OD(1)=20	AT(23,4): "PRESS 2 TO END GA
1130	NEXT I	ME"
1140	RETURN	1480 CALL KEY(O, KEY, S)
1150	CALL CLEAR :: CALL SCREEN(7)	1490 IF KEY=49 THEN 240
1150		
y	!PLACE BETS	1500 IF KEY (> 50 THEN 1480
1160	DISPLAY AT(1-(N(5),9):"CURRE	1510 IMAGE PLAYER ##: \$#####
	NT ODDS"	1520 CALL CLEAR :: END
1170	FOR I = 1 TO 5 :: DISPLAY AT(1	
	+1-(N(5)*2,3):USING 150:1,0D	Draguena O. (411 D.)
	(1):: NEXT	Program 2: 64 Horse Racing
1100		Refer to the "Automatic Proofreader" article before
	FOR 1 = 2 TO 2*N STEP 2	typing this program in.
1190	IF CASH(1/2)(1 THEN AMT(1/2)	Translation by Jeff Hamdani, Editorial Programmer
	=0 :: GOTO 1270	
1200	DISPLAY AT(5+1+(9-N)/2,3):"P	10 POKE53280,6:DIMHF(28),LF(28),DR(28)
	LAYER"; 1/2; "BETS - HORSE?"	:rem 71
1210	ACCEPT AT(5+1+(9-N)/2,26)VAL	20 PRINT"{CLR}{9 DOWN}"TAB(14)"{YEL}{RVS}
1210		HORSE RACING {OFF} {WHT}" :rem 172
	IDATE(DIGIT)BEEP SIZE(1):H(1	30 PRINT" [9 DOWN] [WHT] "TAB(5) "LOADING DAT
	/2)	
1220	IF H(1/2)>5 THEN CALL HCHAR(APLEASE WAIT":V=53248 :rem 143
	5+1+(9-N)/2,29,32,3):: GOTO	40 FORI=12288T012414:READA:POKEI,A:NEXT:P
	1210	OKEV+28,31 :rem 136
1000		5Ø POKEV+37, Ø: POKEV+38, 9: FORI=1T05: POKE2Ø
1230	DISPLAY AT(6+1+(9-N)/2,3):"A	39+I,192:POKEV+38+I,6-I:NEXT :rem 210
	MOUNT?" :: ACCEPT AT(6+1+(9-	60 FORI=0TO8STEP2:READA:POKEV+I+1,A:NEXT:
	N)/2,24)SIZE(3)VALIDATE(DIGI	FORI=1T05:READCR(I):NEXT :rem 6
	T)BEEP: AMT(1/2)	70 FORI=1TO26:READHF(I), LF(I), DR(I):NEXT:
1240	IF AMT(1/2)>CASH(1/2)THEN 12	
		I=0:CT=0 :rem 233
		8Ø IFPEEK(49523)=212ANDPEEK(49524)=96THEN
	M(H(1/2)) = M(H(1/2)) + AMT(1/2)	120 :rem 5
1260	MT=MT+AMT(1/2)	90 I=I+1:READA:CT=CT+A:IFA=256THEN110
1270	NEXT I	:rem 225
	CALL CLEAR :: CALL SCREEN(14	100 POKE49151+I,A:GOTO90 :rem 129
1200)	110 IFCT <> 45269THENPRINT" {CLR}ERROR IN RE
	사람들이 가는 사람들이 되었다. 그는 사람들이 되었다면 하는 것이 없는 것이다면 없는데 없어요. 없는데	ADING DATA IN.":END :rem 218
	DISPLAY AT(5, 11): "NEW ODDS"	120 PRINT" {CLR}":S=54272:FORL=STOS+24:POK
1300	FOR I = 1 TO 5 :: OD(I) = INT(MT	120 FRINI (CDR) :5-342/2:FORD-5105+24:FOR
	100 1-1 10 5 OD(1)-1N1(M1	
	/M(1))	EL,Ø:NEXT :rem 211
	/M(I))	EL,Ø:NEXT :rem 211 130 POKES+24,15:POKES+5,18:POKES+6,245
1310	/M(1)) IF OD(1)>20 THEN OD(1)=20	EL,Ø:NEXT :rem 211 13Ø POKES+24,15:POKES+5,18:POKES+6,245 :rem 206
1310	/M(1)) IF OD(1)>20 THEN OD(1)=20 DISPLAY AT(7+1*2,4):USING 15	EL, Ø:NEXT :rem 211 13Ø POKES+24,15:POKES+5,18:POKES+6,245 :rem 206 14Ø POKE53280,15:POKE53281,15:PRINT"
1310 1320	/M(I)) IF OD(I)>20 THEN OD(I)=20 DISPLAY AT(7+1*2,4):USING 15 0:I,OD(I):: NEXT I	EL,Ø:NEXT :rem 211 13Ø POKES+24,15:POKES+5,18:POKES+6,245 :rem 2Ø6 14Ø POKE5328Ø,15:POKE53281,15:PRINT" {1Ø DOWN}{BLU}"TAB(14)"HORSE RACING":
1310 1320	/M(I)) IF OD(I)>20 THEN OD(I)=20 DISPLAY AT(7+I*2,4):USING 15 0:I,OD(I):: NEXT I FOR DELAY=1 TO 1000 :: NEXT	EL,Ø:NEXT :rem 211 130 POKES+24,15:POKES+5,18:POKES+6,245 :rem 206 140 POKE53280,15:POKE53281,15:PRINT" {10 DOWN}{BLU}"TAB(14)"HORSE RACING": GOSUB1060 :rem 177
1310 1320	/M(I)) IF OD(I)>20 THEN OD(I)=20 DISPLAY AT(7+I*2,4):USING 15 0:I,OD(I):: NEXT I FOR DELAY=1 TO 1000 :: NEXT	EL,Ø:NEXT :rem 211 13Ø POKES+24,15:POKES+5,18:POKES+6,245 :rem 2Ø6 14Ø POKE5328Ø,15:POKE53281,15:PRINT" {1Ø DOWN}{BLU}"TAB(14)"HORSE RACING":
1310 1320 1330	/M(I)) IF OD(I)>20 THEN OD(I)=20 DISPLAY AT(7+1*2,4):USING 15 0:I,OD(I):: NEXT I	EL,Ø:NEXT :rem 211 130 POKES+24,15:POKES+5,18:POKES+6,245 :rem 206 140 POKE53280,15:POKE53281,15:PRINT" {10 DOWN}{BLU}"TAB(14)"HORSE RACING": GOSUB1060 :rem 177
1310 1320 1330	/M(I)) IF OD(I)>20 THEN OD(I)=20 DISPLAY AT(7+I*2,4):USING 15 0:I,OD(I):: NEXT I FOR DELAY=1 TO 1000 :: NEXT DELAY :: RETURN FOR I=1 TO N	EL,Ø:NEXT :rem 211 130 POKES+24,15:POKES+5,18:POKES+6,245 :rem 206 140 POKE53280,15:POKE53281,15:PRINT" {10 DOWN}{BLU}"TAB(14)"HORSE RACING": GOSUB1060 :rem 177 150 PRINT"{3 DOWN}"TAB(7)"NUMBER OF PLAYE RS (1-9)? ";:HR=0 :rem 94
1310 1320 1330	/M(I)) IF OD(I)>20 THEN OD(I)=20 DISPLAY AT(7+1*2,4):USING 15 0:I,OD(I):: NEXT I FOR DELAY=1 TO 1000 :: NEXT DELAY :: RETURN FOR I=1 TO N IF H(I)=WIN THEN CASH(I)=CAS	EL,Ø:NEXT :rem 211 13Ø POKES+24,15:POKES+5,18:POKES+6,245 :rem 2Ø6 14Ø POKE5328Ø,15:POKE53281,15:PRINT" {1Ø DOWN}{BLU}"TAB(14)"HORSE RACING": GOSUB1Ø6Ø :rem 177 15Ø PRINT"{3 DOWN}"TAB(7)"NUMBER OF PLAYE RS (1-9)? ";:HR=Ø :rem 94 16Ø GETZ\$:N=VAL(Z\$):IF(N<10RN>9)THEN16Ø
1310 1320 1330	/M(I)) IF OD(I)>20 THEN OD(I)=20 DISPLAY AT(7+I*2,4):USING 15 0:I,OD(I):: NEXT I FOR DELAY=1 TO 1000 :: NEXT DELAY :: RETURN FOR I=1 TO N IF H(I)=WIN THEN CASH(I)=CAS H(I)+INT(AMT(I)*INT(MT/M(WIN	EL,Ø:NEXT :rem 211 13Ø POKES+24,15:POKES+5,18:POKES+6,245 :rem 2Ø6 14Ø POKE5328Ø,15:POKE53281,15:PRINT" {1Ø DOWN}{BLU}"TAB(14)"HORSE RACING": GOSUB1Ø6Ø :rem 177 15Ø PRINT"{3 DOWN}"TAB(7)"NUMBER OF PLAYE RS (1-9)? ";:HR=Ø :rem 94 16Ø GETZ\$:N=VAL(Z\$):IF(N<10RN>9)THEN16Ø :rem 1Ø9
1310 1320 1330 1340 1350	/M(I)) IF OD(I)>20 THEN OD(I)=20 DISPLAY AT(7+I*2,4):USING 15 0:I,OD(I):: NEXT I FOR DELAY=1 TO 1000 :: NEXT DELAY :: RETURN FOR I=1 TO N IF H(I)=WIN THEN CASH(I)=CAS H(I)+INT(AMT(I)*INT(MT/M(WIN)))	EL,Ø:NEXT :rem 211 130 POKES+24,15:POKES+5,18:POKES+6,245
1310 1320 1330 1340 1350	/M(I)) IF OD(I)>20 THEN OD(I)=20 DISPLAY AT(7+I*2,4):USING 15 0:I,OD(I):: NEXT I FOR DELAY=1 TO 1000 :: NEXT DELAY :: RETURN FOR I=1 TO N IF H(I)=WIN THEN CASH(I)=CAS H(I)+INT(AMT(I)*INT(MT/M(WIN))) IF H(I)<>WIN THEN CASH(I)=CA	EL,Ø:NEXT :rem 211 13Ø POKES+24,15:POKES+5,18:POKES+6,245
1310 1320 1330 1340 1350	/M(I)) IF OD(I)>20 THEN OD(I)=20 DISPLAY AT(7+I*2,4):USING 15 0:I,OD(I):: NEXT I FOR DELAY=1 TO 1000 :: NEXT DELAY :: RETURN FOR I=1 TO N IF H(I)=WIN THEN CASH(I)=CAS H(I)+INT(AMT(I)*INT(MT/M(WIN)))	EL,Ø:NEXT :rem 211 130 POKES+24,15:POKES+5,18:POKES+6,245
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1310 1320 1330 1340 1350	/M(I)) IF OD(I)>20 THEN OD(I)=20 DISPLAY AT(7+I*2,4):USING 15 0:I,OD(I):: NEXT I FOR DELAY=1 TO 1000 :: NEXT DELAY :: RETURN FOR I=1 TO N IF H(I)=WIN THEN CASH(I)=CAS H(I)+INT(AMT(I)*INT(MT/M(WIN))) IF H(I)<>WIN THEN CASH(I)=CA SH(I)-AMT(I) NEXT I	EL,Ø:NEXT :rem 211 130 POKES+24,15:POKES+5,18:POKES+6,245
1310 1320 1330 1340 1350	/M(I)) IF OD(I)>20 THEN OD(I)=20 DISPLAY AT(7+I*2,4):USING 15 0:I,OD(I):: NEXT I FOR DELAY=1 TO 1000 :: NEXT DELAY :: RETURN FOR I=1 TO N IF H(I)=WIN THEN CASH(I)=CAS H(I)+INT(AMT(I)*INT(MT/M(WIN))) IF H(I)<>WIN THEN CASH(I)=CA SH(I)-AMT(I) NEXT I CALL DELSPRITE(ALL):: CALL C	EL,Ø:NEXT :rem 211 130 POKES+24,15:POKES+5,18:POKES+6,245
1310 1320 1330 1340 1350 1360 1370 1380	/M(I)) IF OD(I)>20 THEN OD(I)=20 DISPLAY AT(7+I*2,4):USING 15 0:I,OD(I):: NEXT I FOR DELAY=1 TO 1000 :: NEXT DELAY :: RETURN FOR I=1 TO N IF H(I)=WIN THEN CASH(I)=CAS H(I)+INT(AMT(I)*INT(MT/M(WIN))) IF H(I)<>WIN THEN CASH(I)=CA SH(I)-AMT(I) NEXT I CALL DELSPRITE(ALL):: CALL C LEAR	EL,Ø:NEXT :rem 211 130 POKES+24,15:POKES+5,18:POKES+6,245
1310 1320 1330 1340 1350 1360 1370 1380	/M(I)) IF OD(I)>20 THEN OD(I)=20 DISPLAY AT(7+I*2,4):USING 15 0:I,OD(I):: NEXT I FOR DELAY=1 TO 1000 :: NEXT DELAY :: RETURN FOR I=1 TO N IF H(I)=WIN THEN CASH(I)=CAS H(I)+INT(AMT(I)*INT(MT/M(WIN))) IF H(I)<>WIN THEN CASH(I)=CA SH(I)-AMT(I) NEXT I CALL DELSPRITE(ALL):: CALL C LEAR DISPLAY AT(3,12):"SUMMARY"	EL,Ø:NEXT :rem 211 130 POKES+24,15:POKES+5,18:POKES+6,245
1310 1320 1330 1340 1350 1360 1370 1380	/M(I)) IF OD(I)>20 THEN OD(I)=20 DISPLAY AT(7+I*2,4):USING 15 0:I,OD(I):: NEXT I FOR DELAY=1 TO 1000 :: NEXT DELAY :: RETURN FOR I=1 TO N IF H(I)=WIN THEN CASH(I)=CAS H(I)+INT(AMT(I)*INT(MT/M(WIN))) IF H(I)<>WIN THEN CASH(I)=CA SH(I)-AMT(I) NEXT I CALL DELSPRITE(ALL):: CALL C LEAR	EL,Ø:NEXT :rem 211 130 POKES+24,15:POKES+5,18:POKES+6,245
1310 1320 1330 1340 1350 1360 1370 1380	/M(I)) IF OD(I)>20 THEN OD(I)=20 DISPLAY AT(7+I*2,4):USING 15 0:I,OD(I):: NEXT I FOR DELAY=1 TO 1000 :: NEXT DELAY :: RETURN FOR I=1 TO N IF H(I)=WIN THEN CASH(I)=CAS H(I)+INT(AMT(I)*INT(MT/M(WIN))) IF H(I)<>WIN THEN CASH(I)=CA SH(I)-AMT(I) NEXT I CALL DELSPRITE(ALL):: CALL C LEAR DISPLAY AT(3,12):"SUMMARY"	EL,Ø:NEXT :rem 211 130 POKES+24,15:POKES+5,18:POKES+6,245
1310 1320 1330 1340 1350 1360 1370 1380 1390 1400	/M(I)) IF OD(I)>20 THEN OD(I)=20 DISPLAY AT(7+I*2,4):USING 15 0:I,OD(I):: NEXT I FOR DELAY=1 TO 1000 :: NEXT DELAY :: RETURN FOR I=1 TO N IF H(I)=WIN THEN CASH(I)=CAS H(I)+INT(AMT(I)*INT(MT/M(WIN))) IF H(I)<>WIN THEN CASH(I)=CA SH(I)-AMT(I) NEXT I CALL DELSPRITE(ALL):: CALL C LEAR DISPLAY AT(3,12):"SUMMARY" P\$="RACES" :: IF K=1 THEN P\$ ="RACE"	EL,Ø:NEXT :rem 211 130 POKES+24,15:POKES+5,18:POKES+6,245
1310 1320 1330 1340 1350 1360 1370 1380 1390 1400	/M(I)) IF OD(I)>20 THEN OD(I)=20 DISPLAY AT(7+I*2,4):USING 15 0:I,OD(I):: NEXT I FOR DELAY=1 TO 1000 :: NEXT DELAY :: RETURN FOR I=1 TO N IF H(I)=WIN THEN CASH(I)=CAS H(I)+INT(AMT(I)*INT(MT/M(WIN))) IF H(I)<>WIN THEN CASH(I)=CA SH(I)-AMT(I) NEXT I CALL DELSPRITE(ALL):: CALL C LEAR DISPLAY AT(3,12):"SUMMARY" P\$="RACES" :: IF K=1 THEN P\$ ="RACE" DISPLAY AT(5,9):"AFTER";K;P\$	EL,Ø:NEXT :rem 211 13Ø POKES+24,15:POKES+5,18:POKES+6,245
1310 1320 1330 1340 1350 1360 1370 1380 1390 1400	/M(I)) IF OD(I)>20 THEN OD(I)=20 DISPLAY AT(7+I*2,4):USING 15 0:I,OD(I):: NEXT I FOR DELAY=1 TO 1000 :: NEXT DELAY :: RETURN FOR I=1 TO N IF H(I)=WIN THEN CASH(I)=CAS H(I)+INT(AMT(I)*INT(MT/M(WIN))) IF H(I)<>WIN THEN CASH(I)=CA SH(I)-AMT(I) NEXT I CALL DELSPRITE(ALL):: CALL C LEAR DISPLAY AT(3,12):"SUMMARY" P\$="RACES" :: IF K=1 THEN P\$ ="RACE" DISPLAY AT(5,9):"AFTER";K;P\$ FOR I=1 TO N :: DISPLAY AT(8	EL,Ø:NEXT :rem 211 130 POKES+24,15:POKES+5,18:POKES+6,245
1310 1320 1330 1340 1350 1360 1370 1380 1390 1400	/M(I)) IF OD(I)>20 THEN OD(I)=20 DISPLAY AT(7+I*2,4):USING 15 0:I,OD(I):: NEXT I FOR DELAY=1 TO 1000 :: NEXT DELAY :: RETURN FOR I=1 TO N IF H(I)=WIN THEN CASH(I)=CAS H(I)+INT(AMT(I)*INT(MT/M(WIN))) IF H(I)<>WIN THEN CASH(I)=CA SH(I)-AMT(I) NEXT I CALL DELSPRITE(ALL):: CALL C LEAR DISPLAY AT(3,12):"SUMMARY" P\$="RACES" :: IF K=1 THEN P\$ ="RACE" DISPLAY AT(5,9):"AFTER";K;P\$ FOR I=1 TO N :: DISPLAY AT(8 +I,3):USING 1510:I,CASH(I)::	EL,Ø:NEXT :rem 211 13Ø POKES+24,15:POKES+5,18:POKES+6,245
1310 1320 1330 1340 1350 1360 1370 1380 1390 1400	/M(I)) IF OD(I)>20 THEN OD(I)=20 DISPLAY AT(7+I*2,4):USING 15 0:I,OD(I):: NEXT I FOR DELAY=1 TO 1000 :: NEXT DELAY :: RETURN FOR I=1 TO N IF H(I)=WIN THEN CASH(I)=CAS H(I)+INT(AMT(I)*INT(MT/M(WIN))) IF H(I)<>WIN THEN CASH(I)=CA SH(I)-AMT(I) NEXT I CALL DELSPRITE(ALL):: CALL C LEAR DISPLAY AT(3,12):"SUMMARY" P\$="RACES" :: IF K=1 THEN P\$ ="RACE" DISPLAY AT(5,9):"AFTER";K;P\$ FOR I=1 TO N :: DISPLAY AT(8 +I,3):USING 1510:I,CASH(I):: NEXT I	EL,Ø:NEXT :rem 211 13Ø POKES+24,15:POKES+5,18:POKES+6,245
1310 1320 1330 1340 1350 1360 1370 1380 1390 1400	/M(I)) IF OD(I)>20 THEN OD(I)=20 DISPLAY AT(7+I*2,4):USING 15 0:I,OD(I):: NEXT I FOR DELAY=1 TO 1000 :: NEXT DELAY :: RETURN FOR I=1 TO N IF H(I)=WIN THEN CASH(I)=CAS H(I)+INT(AMT(I)*INT(MT/M(WIN))) IF H(I)<>WIN THEN CASH(I)=CA SH(I)-AMT(I) NEXT I CALL DELSPRITE(ALL):: CALL C LEAR DISPLAY AT(3,12):"SUMMARY" P\$="RACES" :: IF K=1 THEN P\$ ="RACE" DISPLAY AT(5,9):"AFTER";K;P\$ FOR I=1 TO N :: DISPLAY AT(8 +I,3):USING 1510:I,CASH(I)::	EL,Ø:NEXT :rem 211 13Ø POKES+24,15:POKES+5,18:POKES+6,245
1310 1320 1330 1340 1350 1360 1370 1380 1390 1400	/M(I)) IF OD(I)>20 THEN OD(I)=20 DISPLAY AT(7+I*2,4):USING 15 0:I,OD(I):: NEXT I FOR DELAY=1 TO 1000 :: NEXT DELAY :: RETURN FOR I=1 TO N IF H(I)=WIN THEN CASH(I)=CAS H(I)+INT(AMT(I)*INT(MT/M(WIN))) IF H(I)<>WIN THEN CASH(I)=CA SH(I)-AMT(I) NEXT I CALL DELSPRITE(ALL):: CALL C LEAR DISPLAY AT(3,12):"SUMMARY" P\$="RACES" :: IF K=1 THEN P\$ ="RACE" DISPLAY AT(5,9):"AFTER";K;P\$ FOR I=1 TO N :: DISPLAY AT(8 +I,3):USING 1510:I,CASH(I):: NEXT I	EL,Ø:NEXT :rem 211 13Ø POKES+24,15:POKES+5,18:POKES+6,245
1310 1320 1330 1340 1350 1360 1370 1380 1400 1410 1420	/M(I)) IF OD(I)>20 THEN OD(I)=20 DISPLAY AT(7+I*2,4):USING 15 0:I,OD(I):: NEXT I FOR DELAY=1 TO 1000 :: NEXT DELAY :: RETURN FOR I=1 TO N IF H(I)=WIN THEN CASH(I)=CAS H(I)+INT(AMT(I)*INT(MT/M(WIN))) IF H(I)<>WIN THEN CASH(I)=CA SH(I)-AMT(I) NEXT I CALL DELSPRITE(ALL):: CALL C LEAR DISPLAY AT(3,12):"SUMMARY" P\$="RACES" :: IF K=1 THEN P\$ ="RACE" DISPLAY AT(5,9):"AFTER";K;P\$ FOR I=1 TO N :: DISPLAY AT(8 +I,3):USING 1510:I,CASH(I):: NEXT I FOR DELAY=1 TO 1500 :: NEXT DELAY	EL,Ø:NEXT :rem 211 13Ø POKES+24,15:POKES+5,18:POKES+6,245
1310 1320 1330 1340 1350 1360 1370 1380 1400 1410 1420	/M(I)) IF OD(I)>20 THEN OD(I)=20 DISPLAY AT(7+I*2,4):USING 15 0:I,OD(I):: NEXT I FOR DELAY=1 TO 1000 :: NEXT DELAY :: RETURN FOR I=1 TO N IF H(I)=WIN THEN CASH(I)=CASH(I)+INT(AMT(I)*INT(MT/M(WIN))) IF H(I)<>WIN THEN CASH(I)=CASH(I)-AMT(I) NEXT I CALL DELSPRITE(ALL):: CALL C LEAR DISPLAY AT(3,12):"SUMMARY" P\$="RACES" :: IF K=1 THEN P\$ ="RACE" DISPLAY AT(5,9):"AFTER";K;P\$ FOR I=1 TO N :: DISPLAY AT(8+I,3):USING 1510:I,CASH(I):: NEXT I FOR DELAY=1 TO 1500 :: NEXT DELAY FL=1 :: FOR I=1 TO N :: IF C	EL,Ø:NEXT :rem 211 13Ø POKES+24,15:POKES+5,18:POKES+6,245
1310 1320 1330 1340 1350 1360 1370 1380 1400 1410 1420	/M(I)) IF OD(I)>20 THEN OD(I)=20 DISPLAY AT(7+I*2,4):USING 15 0:I,OD(I):: NEXT I FOR DELAY=1 TO 1000 :: NEXT DELAY :: RETURN FOR I=1 TO N IF H(I)=WIN THEN CASH(I)=CAS H(I)+INT(AMT(I)*INT(MT/M(WIN))) IF H(I)<>WIN THEN CASH(I)=CA SH(I)-AMT(I) NEXT I CALL DELSPRITE(ALL):: CALL C LEAR DISPLAY AT(3,12):"SUMMARY" P\$="RACES" :: IF K=1 THEN P\$ ="RACE" DISPLAY AT(5,9):"AFTER";K;P\$ FOR I=1 TO N :: DISPLAY AT(8 +I,3):USING 1510:I,CASH(I):: NEXT I FOR DELAY=1 TO 1500 :: NEXT DELAY FL=1 :: FOR I=1 TO N :: IF C ASH(I)>0 THEN I=N :: FL=0	EL,Ø:NEXT :rem 211 13Ø POKES+24,15:POKES+5,18:POKES+6,245
1310 1320 1330 1340 1350 1360 1370 1380 1400 1410 1420	/M(I)) IF OD(I)>20 THEN OD(I)=20 DISPLAY AT(7+I*2,4):USING 15 0:I,OD(I):: NEXT I FOR DELAY=1 TO 1000 :: NEXT DELAY :: RETURN FOR I=1 TO N IF H(I)=WIN THEN CASH(I)=CAS H(I)+INT(AMT(I)*INT(MT/M(WIN))) IF H(I)<>WIN THEN CASH(I)=CA SH(I)-AMT(I) NEXT I CALL DELSPRITE(ALL):: CALL C LEAR DISPLAY AT(3,12):"SUMMARY" P\$="RACES" :: IF K=1 THEN P\$ ="RACE" DISPLAY AT(5,9):"AFTER";K;P\$ FOR I=1 TO N :: DISPLAY AT(8 +I,3):USING 1510:I,CASH(I):: NEXT I FOR DELAY=1 TO 1500 :: NEXT DELAY FL=1 :: FOR I=1 TO N :: IF C ASH(I)>0 THEN I=N :: FL=0 NEXT I :: RETURN	EL,Ø:NEXT :rem 211 13Ø POKES+24,15:POKES+5,18:POKES+6,245
1310 1320 1330 1340 1350 1360 1370 1380 1400 1410 1420	/M(I)) IF OD(I)>20 THEN OD(I)=20 DISPLAY AT(7+I*2,4):USING 15 0:I,OD(I):: NEXT I FOR DELAY=1 TO 1000 :: NEXT DELAY :: RETURN FOR I=1 TO N IF H(I)=WIN THEN CASH(I)=CASH(I)+INT(AMT(I)*INT(MT/M(WIN))) IF H(I)<>WIN THEN CASH(I)=CASH(I)-AMT(I) NEXT I CALL DELSPRITE(ALL):: CALL C LEAR DISPLAY AT(3,12):"SUMMARY" P\$="RACES" :: IF K=1 THEN P\$ ="RACE" DISPLAY AT(5,9):"AFTER";K;P\$ FOR I=1 TO N :: DISPLAY AT(8+I,3):USING 1510:I,CASH(I):: NEXT I FOR DELAY=1 TO 1500 :: NEXT DELAY FL=1 :: FOR I=1 TO N :: IF C ASH(I)>0 THEN I=N :: FL=0 NEXT I :: RETURN CALL DELSPRITE(ALL):: CALL C	EL,Ø:NEXT :rem 211 130 POKES+24,15:POKES+5,18:POKES+6,245
1310 1320 1330 1340 1350 1360 1370 1380 1400 1410 1420	/M(I)) IF OD(I)>20 THEN OD(I)=20 DISPLAY AT(7+I*2,4):USING 15 0:I,OD(I):: NEXT I FOR DELAY=1 TO 1000 :: NEXT DELAY :: RETURN FOR I=1 TO N IF H(I)=WIN THEN CASH(I)=CAS H(I)+INT(AMT(I)*INT(MT/M(WIN))) IF H(I)<>WIN THEN CASH(I)=CA SH(I)-AMT(I) NEXT I CALL DELSPRITE(ALL):: CALL C LEAR DISPLAY AT(3,12):"SUMMARY" P\$="RACES" :: IF K=1 THEN P\$ ="RACE" DISPLAY AT(5,9):"AFTER";K;P\$ FOR I=1 TO N :: DISPLAY AT(8 +I,3):USING 1510:I,CASH(I):: NEXT I FOR DELAY=1 TO 1500 :: NEXT DELAY FL=1 :: FOR I=1 TO N :: IF C ASH(I)>0 THEN I=N :: FL=0 NEXT I :: RETURN	EL,Ø:NEXT :rem 211 130 POKES+24,15:POKES+5,18:POKES+6,245
1310 1320 1330 1340 1350 1360 1370 1380 1400 1410 1420 1430 1440	/M(I)) IF OD(I)>20 THEN OD(I)=20 DISPLAY AT(7+I*2,4):USING 15 0:I,OD(I):: NEXT I FOR DELAY=1 TO 1000 :: NEXT DELAY :: RETURN FOR I=1 TO N IF H(I)=WIN THEN CASH(I)=CASH(I)+INT(AMT(I)*INT(MT/M(WIN))) IF H(I)<>WIN THEN CASH(I)=CASH(I)-AMT(I) NEXT I CALL DELSPRITE(ALL):: CALL C LEAR DISPLAY AT(3,12):"SUMMARY" P\$="RACES" :: IF K=1 THEN P\$ ="RACE" DISPLAY AT(5,9):"AFTER";K;P\$ FOR I=1 TO N :: DISPLAY AT(8+I,3):USING 1510:I,CASH(I):: NEXT I FOR DELAY=1 TO 1500 :: NEXT DELAY FL=1 :: FOR I=1 TO N :: IF C ASH(I)>0 THEN I=N :: FL=0 NEXT I :: RETURN CALL DELSPRITE(ALL):: CALL C	EL,Ø:NEXT :rem 211 130 POKES+24,15:POKES+5,18:POKES+6,245



Horse-racing action in the Commodore 64 version of "Horse Racing."

210	NEWE DOVERNING OF CONT. 1) - DOVENING G. DOV
310	NEXT: POKEV+21,2 (WN-1): POKEV+16,0: POK
	EV+(2*WN-2),Ø :rem 212
320	POKE5328Ø, (PEEK(1664-8Ø*(WN-1)+S))AND
224	15:J=192 :rem 177 FORI=1T015:PRINT"{HOME}{5 DOWN}"TAB(8
33Ø	
) "THE WINNER IS HORSE #"; WN:GOSUB380
	:rem 125
34Ø	IF(I/2)=INT(I/2)THENJ=193 :rem 151
35Ø	POKEV+(2*WN-2),15+(I+8):POKE2Ø39+WN,J
	:FORK=1TO150:NEXT :rem 188
36Ø	PRINT" {HOME } {5 DOWN } "TAB (8)"
	{23 SPACES}":FORK=1T0150:NEXT:J=192:N
	EXT :rem 216
37Ø	POKEV+21,0:GOTO880 :rem 28
380	POKES+1, (RND(0)*40)+40:POKES, 200:POKE
	S+4,17:POKES+4,16:RETURN :rem 105
39Ø	REM DRAW TRACKS :rem 118
400	POKE53280,6:POKE53281,13:SP=160
840 5	:rem 212
410	A\$="{RVS}{4Ø SPACES}{OFF}" :rem 31
420	PRINT" {CLR} {6 DOWN } {WHT } ER 3 CER 3 C
	ERICERIOERIOERIOERICERIOERIOERIOERIOERIOERIO
	"DER 30ER 30ER 30ER 30ER 30ER 30ER 30ER 30
	:rem 196
430	PRINT" (WHT)BBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB
100	PRINT" {WHT}B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B
440	PRINT" [HOME] {7 DOWN}": FORI=1T05: FORJ=
770	1TO2:PRINTCHR\$(CR(I))A\$;:NEXTJ,I
	:rem 113
450	PRINT" {HOME} {19 DOWN} {WHT} "MID\$ (A\$,1,
430	LEN(A\$)-2) :rem 246
460	FORI=1TO4:FORJ=4TO34STEP1Ø:PRINTTAB(J
400)"{WHT}{RVS} {OFF}{9 SPACES}";:NEXTJ:
	NEXTI :rem 120
470	POKE1823, SP: POKE1823+S, 1: FORI=1988TO2
470	Ø18STEP1Ø:POKEI,SP:POKEI+S,1:NEXT
	:rem 140
400	PRINT" {HOME } {BLU } {DOWN } "TAB (9) "EM]
480	
490	PRINTTAB(9)"EM3{3 SPACES}HANOVER
	{2 SPACES}DOWNS{3 SPACES}&G3":rem 185
500	PRINTTAB(9)"[M][20 0][G]" :rem 227
51Ø	FORI=ØTO8STEP2:POKEV+I,24:NEXT:POKEV+
	21,31:RETURN :rem 177
52Ø	REM DETERMINE TRACK CONDITION : rem 52
530	$T=INT(5*RND(\emptyset))+1 : rem 133$
540	TR\$(1)="FAST":TR\$(2)="GOOD":TR\$(3)="S
	LOW":TR\$(4)="MUDDY":TR\$(5)="TURF"
	:rem 236

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55Ø AD(T)=3:AM(T)=5ØØ
560 PRINT" {CLR} {8 DOWN} "TAB(17) "RACE"; HR:
    A$="TRACK CONDITION: ":TB=LEN(A$+TR$(
                                   :rem 253
    T))
570 PRINT" {4 DOWN } "TAB (INT (TB/2)-1); A$+TR
    $(T):FORD=1T01000:NEXT:RETURN:rem 110
580 REM DETERMINE ODDS
590 MT=0:FORI=1T05:M(I)=INT(1000*RND(0))+
    .1+AM(I):MT=MT+M(I):NEXT
                                   :rem 103
600 FORI=1T05:OD(I)=INT(MT/M(I)):IFOD(I)>
                                     :rem 52
    2ØTHENOD(I)=2Ø
                                    :rem 240
610 NEXT: RETURN
                                     :rem 15
620 REM PLACE BETS
630 PRINT" {CLR} {DOWN} "TAB(15)" {RVS} CURREN
    T ODDS{OFF}{DOWN}"
                                   :rem 226
640 PRINTTAB(11)"{DOWN}HORSE #"SPC(7)"ODD
    S{DOWN}"
                                   :rem 151
65Ø FORI=1T05:PRINTTAB(13)1;TAB(23);OD(I)
    ; "TO 1":NEXT:PRINT" {2 DOWN} ":RW=13
660 FORI=2TO2*NSTEP2:CN=35:IFCH(I/2)<=0TH
    ENA1 (I/2)=Ø:GOTO79Ø
                                   :rem 122
                                HORSE? ";
670 PRINT"PLAYER"; 1/2; "BETS
                                   :rem 245
68Ø GETZ$:M=VAL(Z$):IFM<10RM>5THEN68Ø
                                     :rem 35
690 PRINTZ$;:H(I/2)=M:PRINTSPC(3)"AMOUNT
    {SPACE}$ ":A$=""
                                   :rem 121
700 GETZ$:IF Z$=""THEN700
                                   :rem 131
710 IFASC(Z$)=13THEN770
                                    :rem 59
72Ø IFASC(Z$)=2ØTHEN76Ø
                                     :rem 57
73Ø IFASC(Z$) < 480RASC(Z$) > 57THEN7ØØ
                                     :rem 46
74Ø IFCN=39THEN7ØØ
                                     :rem 42
750 A$=A$+Z$:POKE214,RW:PRINT:POKE211,CN:
    PRINTZ$:CN=CN+1:GOTO700
                                   :rem 230
76Ø POKE214, RW: PRINT: POKE211, 35: PRINT"
    {4 SPACES}";:CN=35:A$="":GOTO700
                                    :rem 112
77Ø IFVAL(A$)=ØORVAL(A$)>CH(I/2)THEN76Ø
                                    :rem 253
78Ø A1(I/2)=VAL(A$):M(H(I/2))=M(H(I/2))+A
    1(I/2):MT=MT+A1(I/2):RW=RW+1
                                    :rem 41
79Ø NEXT
                                    :rem 223
800 PRINT" {CLR} {5 DOWN} "TAB (17) " {RVS} NEW
    {SPACE}ODDS{OFF}{2 DOWN}"
                                   :rem 255
81Ø PRINTTAB(11)"HORSE #"SPC(7)"ODDS
    {DOWN}"
                                    :rem 133
82Ø FORI=1T05:OD(I)=INT(MT/M(I)):IFOD(I)>
    2\emptysetTHENOD(I)=2\emptyset
                                     :rem 56
83Ø PRINTTAB(13); I; TAB(23); OD(I) "TO 1":NE
    XT
                                    :rem 249
840 PRINT"{2 DOWN}"TAB(12)"PRESS {RVS}B
     {OFF} TO BEGIN"
                                    :rem 217
85Ø GETZ$: IFZ$ <> "B"THEN85Ø
                                     :rem 14
860 RETURN
                                    :rem 126
870 REM DETERMINE WINNER(S)
                                    :rem 151
88Ø FORI=1TON
                                     :rem 47
890 IFH(I)=WNTHENCH(I)=CH(I)+INT(Al(I)*IN
    T(MT/M(WN))):GOTO910
                                    :rem 163
900 CH(I)=CH(I)-Al(I)
                                     :rem 89
910 NEXT
                                    :rem 217
920 POKE53280,15:POKE53281,15:PRINT"{CLR}
     "TAB(17)" {RVS} SUMMARY {OFF}"
                                    :rem 160
930 P$="RACES":IFHR=1THENP$="RACE":rem 15
94Ø PRINT" {2 DOWN} "TAB(14) "AFTER"; HR; P$
                                     :rem 87
950 PRINT" {3 DOWN} "TAB(5) "PLAYER #"TAB(29
     ) "AMOUNT"
                                    :rem 222
960 PRINTTAB(5)"[8 T]"TAB(29)"[6 T][DOWN]
                                    :rem 159
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97Ø	FL=1:FORI=1TON:IFCH(I)>ØTHENI=N:FL=Ø	1440 DATA 76,81,193,172
	:rem 1	1450 DATA 192,255,208,1
	NEXTI:FORI=1TON :rem 242	1460 DATA 208,9,1,141,1
990	PRINTTAB(8); I; TAB(29); "\$"; CH(I): NEXTI	1470 DATA 169,0,141,0,2
1000	:rem 166 :FFL=1ORHR=5THEN1020 :rem 239	1480 DATA 16,208,41,2,2
	IFFL=1ORHR=5THEN1020 :rem 239 FORX=1T03000:NEXT:GOT0230 :rem 86	1490 DATA 172,2,208,192
	PRINTTAB(15);"{2 DOWN}GAME OVER":PRI	1500 DATA 23,76,81,193, 1510 DATA 208,192,255,2
	NT" [6 RIGHT] [DOWN] DO YOU WISH TO PLA	1520 DATA 16,208,9,2,14
	Y AGAIN ?" :rem 226	1530 DATA 208,169,0,141
1030	GETZ\$:IFZ\$<>"Y"ANDZ\$<>"N"THEN1030	1540 DATA 173,16,208,41
	:rem 208	1550 DATA 10,172,4,208,
1040		1560 DATA 208,23,76,81,
	END :rem 157	1570 DATA 4,208,192,255
1060	FORI=1TO26:POKES+1,HF(I):POKES,LF(I)	1580 DATA 173,16,208,9,
	:POKES+4,33:FOR T= 1TO 40:NEXT:rem 0	1590 DATA 16,208,169,0,
10/0	POKES+4,32:FORJ=1TODR(I)*3.7:NEXT:NE	1600 DATA 208,173,16,20
1 000	XT:RETURN :rem 180 DATA0,0,0,0,0,0,0 :rem 151	1610 DATA 240,10,172,6,
		1620 DATA 65,208,23,76,
	DATA0,0,32,0,0,40,0,0 :rem 1 DATA32,0,0,168,16,0,170,124 :rem 58	1630 DATA 172,6,208,192
	DATAØ,161,173,0,167,247,0,175	1640 DATA 13,173,16,208
1110	:rem 172	1650 DATA 141,16,208,16 1660 DATA 6,208,173,16,
1120	DATA195,63,251,192,127,251,192,127	1670 DATA 16,240,10,172
200	:rem 182	1680 DATA 192,65,208,23
1130	DATA251,192,127,202,192,79,3,240	1690 DATA 193,172,8,208
	:rem 74	1700 DATA 208,13,173,16
1140	DATA15,0,240,15,0,204,51,0 :rem 2	1710 DATA 16,141,16,208
	DATA51,204,0,51,204,0,0,0 :rem 205	1720 DATA 141,8,208,96,
	DATAØ,Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø :rem 150	1730 DATA 212,56,233,5,
	DATAØ,Ø,32,Ø,Ø,4Ø,16,Ø :rem 55	1740 DATA 105,6,96,32,2
1180	DATA32,124,0,169,253,0,170,135	1750 DATA 168,192,1,208
1100	:rem 223	1760 DATA 40,192,238,0,
1190	DATAØ,161,227,Ø,163,192,Ø,175	1770 DATA 192,2,208,7,3
1200	:rem 175 DATA192,63,235,192,127,251,192,127	1780 DATA 192,238,2,208
1200	:rem 180	1790 DATA 3,208,7,32,40 1800 DATA 238,4,208,96,
1210	DATA251,192,127,251,240,124,250,240	1810 DATA 208,7,32,40,1
	:rem 210	1820 DATA 6,208,96,192,
1220	DATA124,0,48,60,3,240,15,12 :rem 62	1830 DATA 6,32,40,192,2
	DATA192,12,195,192,3,195,0 :rem 36	1840 DATA 208,96,162,0,
1240	DATA173,156,141,126,110 :rem 137	1850 DATA 7,201,192,208
1250	DATA 151,159,150,5,152:REM CR(I)	1860 DATA 193,157,248,7
	:rem 120	1870 DATA 193,169,192,1
126Ø	DATA 18,209,30,25,30,30,31,165,30	1880 DATA 32,71,193,232
	:rem 58	1890 DATA 208,228,96,16
1270	DATA 37,162,45,37,162,15,37,162,30	1900 DATA 105,1,197,162
1200	:rem 127	1910 DATA 96,104,104,96
1200	DATA 31,165,45,31,165,15,31,165,30	1920 DATA 141,1,212,169
1290	:rem 119 DATA 25,30,30,31,165,30,25,30,30	1930 DATA 0,212,169,65, 1940 DATA 212,162,0,160
1230	:rem 3	1950 DATA 208,253,232,2
1300	DATA 18,209,100 :rem 203	1960 DATA 246,169,64,14
	DATA 18,209,30,25,30,30,31,165,30	1970 DATA 96,256
	:rem 54	Company Attraction (Action
1320	DATA 37,162,45,37,162,15,37,162,30	Add who was a very larger fine
	:rem 123	Program 3: VIC Horse R
1330	DATA 31,165,45,31,165,15,31,165,30	Refer to the "Automatic Proofreade
	:rem 115	typing this program in.
1340	DATA 18,209,30,18,209,30,18,209,30,2	Translation by Jeff Hamdani, Editoria
1250	5,30,110 :rem 87	0 DOWNSCOTO 110 DDTWWW.
1350	DATA 169,150,141,15,212,169:REM ML C	2 POKE36879,110:PRINT"{
1360	ODE :rem 248	{5 RIGHT}{WHT}HORSE R
	DATA 129,141,18,212,32,40 :rem 185 DATA 192,238,0,208,238,2 :rem 147	4 POKE52,28:POKE56,28:C :POKEI,PEEK(I+25600):
	DATA 192,238,0,208,238,2 :rem 147 DATA 208,238,4,208,238,6 :rem 154	6 FORI=1TO3:READA:FORJ=
	DATA 208,238,8,208,32,237 :rem 205	,B:NEXTJ,I:POKE36869,
	DATA 192,32,40,193,32,84 :rem 142	8 V=36878:S=36874:CL=3Ø
	DATA 193,76,10,192,173,16 :rem 197	10 INPUT"{CLR}{10 DOWN}
1420	DATA 208,41,1,240,10,172 :rem 126	{SPACE}(1-9) ";N:IFN
	DATA 0,208,192,65,208,23 :rem 142	

1440	DATA		:rem 150
1450	DATA		:rem 248
1460	DATA		:rem 92
1470	DATA		:rem 141
1480	DATA		:rem 82
1490	DATA		:rem 203
1500	DATA		:rem 96
151Ø 152Ø	DATA		:rem 40
1530	DATA		:rem 39
1540	DATA		:rem 139
1550	DATA	173,16,208,41,4,240 10,172,4,208,192,65	:rem 139
1560	DATA	208,23,76,81,193,172	:rem 145
1570	DATA	4,208,192,255,208,13	:rem 206
1580	DATA	173,16,208,9,4,141	:rem 199
1590	DATA	16,208,169,0,141,4	:rem 99
1600	DATA	208,173,16,208,41,8	:rem 96
1610	DATA	240,10,172,6,208,192	:rem 144 :rem 187
1620	DATA	65,208,23,76,81,193	:rem 156
1630	DATA	172,6,208,192,255,208	:rem 252
1640	DATA	13,173,16,208,9,8	:rem 50
1650	DATA	141,16,208,169,0,141	:rem 191
1660	DATA	6,208,173,16,208,41	:rem 148
1670	DATA	16,240,10,172,8,208	:rem 142
1680	DATA	192,65,208,23,76,81	:rem 161
1690	DATA	193,172,8,208,192,255	:rem 7
1700	DATA	208,13,173,16,208,9	:rem 145
1710	DATA	16,141,16,208,169,0	:rem 141
1720	DATA	141,8,208,96,173,27	:rem 155
1730	DATA	212,56,233,5,176,252	:rem 197
1740	DATA	105,6,96,32,226,192	:rem 152
1750	DATA	168,192,1,208,7,32	:rem 101
1760	DATA	40,192,238,0,208,96	:rem 154
1770	DATA	192,2,208,7,32,40	:rem 45
1780	DATA	192,238,2,208,96,192	:rem 214
1790	DATA	3,208,7,32,40,192	:rem 48
1800	DATA	238,4,208,96,192,4	:rem 105
1810	DATA	208,7,32,40,192,238	:rem 147
1830	DATA	6,208,96,192,5,208	:rem 107
1840	DATA	6,32,40,192,238,8 208,96,162,0,189,248	:rem 50
1850	DATA	7,201,192,208,8,169	:rem 213
1860	DATA	193,157,248,7,76,62	:rem 156
1870	DATA	193,169,192,157,248,7	:rem 17
1880	DATA	32,71,193,232,224,5	:rem 149
1890	DATA	208,228,96,165,162,24	:rem 8
1900	DATA	105,1,197,162,208,252	:rem 244
1910	DATA	96,104,104,96,169,6	:rem 159
1920	DATA	141,1,212,169,10,141	:rem 181
1930	DATA	Ø,212,169,65,141,4	:rem 93
1940	DATA	212,162,0,160,0,200	:rem 123
1950	DATA	208,253,232,224,50,208	:rem 39
1960	DATA	246,169,64,141,4,212	:rem 203
197Ø	DATA	96,256	:rem 35
		AT THE A VIOLET AND THE STREET	A CONTRACT OF

Racing

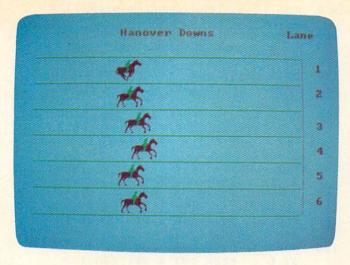
er" article before

al Programmer

```
CLR}{9 DOWN}
RACING" : rem 50
LR:FORI=7168T07679
           :rem 32
NEXT
ATOA+7: READB: POKEJ
255
         :rem 162
1720
          :rem 179
{WHT}# OF PLAYERS
<10RN>9THEN1Ø
           :rem 58
```

12	FORI=1TON:CH(I)=500:NEXT:R=0:FORY=9T01 7STEP2:PN((Y-7)/2)=7680+22*Y:NEXT :rem 51	78 PRINT"{2 SPACES}HORSE"I,OD(I)"TO 1 {DOWN}":NEXT:FORDL=1TO3000:NEXT:RETURN :rem 29
14	FORI=1T05:AM(I)=0:AD(I)=0:NEXT:POKE368 79,110:GOSUB48:GOSUB54:GOSUB60:rem 138	8Ø FORI=lTON:IFH(I)=WNTHENCH(I)=CH(I)+INT (A1(I)*INT(MT/M(WN))):GOTO84 :rem 5
16	DEFFNL(I)=PN(I)+X(I):HR=Ø:WN=Ø:GOSUB36 :rem 242	82 CH(I)=CH(I)-A1(I) :rem 42 84 NEXT:PRINT"{CLR}{DOWN}{7 RIGHT}SUMMARY
18	FORI=1T05:X(I)=1:POKEFNL(I)+CL,2+I:POK EFNL(I),HR:NEXT:HR=33 :rem 129	{2 DOWN}":PRINTTAB(5)"AFTER";R;"RACES {DOWN}" :rem 218
2Ø	FORI=1T05: $Z=RND(\emptyset)/2$: POKEFNL(I), 32:X(I)=X(I)+1+AD(I)+Z: POKEFNL(I)-1-AD(I)-Z,	86 FL=1:FORI=1TON:IFCH(I)>ØTHENFL=Ø :rem 193
22	32 :rem 14 POKEFNL(I)+CL,2+I:POKEFNL(I),HR:GOSUB3	88 NEXT:PRINT" {2 SPACES}PLAYERS "SPC(5) "AM OUNT":FORI=1TON:PRINTTAB(4)1,SPC(3)" \$"
	4:NEXT :rem 220 G=0:FORI=1T05:IFX(I)>=19THENG=1:rem 78	CH(I):NEXT :rem 47
	NEXT: IFG=ØTHENHR=33-HR:GOTO2Ø :rem 44	92 FORK=1TO2500:NEXT:GOTO 14 :rem 198
	H=Ø:FORI=ØTO4:IFX(I+1)>HTHENH=X(I+1):W N=I+1 :rem 45	94 PRINTTAB(6)"{DOWN}GAME OVER":PRINT" {2 DOWN}{2 SPACES}PLAY AGAIN (Y/N)?"
	NEXT:POKEFNL(WN), 32:X(WN)=X(WN)+1:POKE FNL(WN)+CL,2+WN:POKEFNL(WN),HR:rem 13	:rem 44 96 GETZ\$:IFZ\$=""OR(Z\$<>"Y"ANDZ\$<>"N")THEN
32	PRINT" [HOME] {20 DOWN} {2 SPACES} WINNER {SPACE} IS HORSE #"; WN: FORD=1T03000: NEX	96 :rem 23 98 IFZ\$="Y"THENRUN :rem 124
	T:GOTO80 :rem 29	100 POKE36869,240:END :rem 163
	POKEV, 15: POKES, INT(RND(0)*8)+200: POKEV ,0: RETURN : rem 91	102 DATA7168,4,10,11,126,254,106,66,129 :rem 173
36	A\$="&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&	104 DATA7432,20,22,45,126,254,202,66,36 :rem 171
	:rem 167	106 DATA7472,255,255,255,255,255,255,255,
	POKE36879,26 :rem 63 FORI=1T06:PRINT"{BLK}"B\$"{DOWN}";:NEXT	255,255 :rem 141
40	:PRINT"{WHT}"A\$;:PRINTSPC(3)"&"SPC(7)"	
	&"SPC(6)"&" :rem 223	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR
42	POKE8167, 38: POKE8167+CL, 1: POKE8175, 38:	Program 4: IBM PC/PCjr Horse Racing
	POKE8175+CL,1:POKE8182,38:POKE8182+CL,	Translation by Gregg Peele, Assistant Programming
	1 :rem 168	Supervisor
44	PRINT" {HOME } "TAB (3)" {2 DOWN } {BLK } ***** *****************************	10 DEFINT O:DEFINT T:CLS:DEF SEG = 0:POK E 1047,0
46	ER DOWNS {BLK}*" :rem 107 PRINTTAB(3)"{BLK}************************************	20 SCREEN 1,0:COLOR 1,1,0 :KEY OFF 30 CLS:DIM XD (150):WA =0
10	{BLU}":RETURN :rem 41 T=INT(5*RND(Ø))+1:TR\$(1)="FAST":TR\$(2)	40 READ X, Y: E= (4+INT((X+7)/8)*Y)/2: DIM 0
40	="GOOD":TR\$(3)="SLOW":TR\$(4)="MUDDY" :rem 154	(E):O(O)=X:O(1)=Y:FOR I=2 TO E:READ O(I) :NEXT
50	TR\$(5)="TURF":AD(T)=.08:AM(T)=500:R=R+	50 READ X1, Y1: E1=(4+INT((X1+7)/8)*Y1)/2:
-	1:PRINT"{CLR}{8 DOWN}{WHT}"TAB(8)"RACE	DIM 01(E1):01(0)=X1:01(1)=Y1:FOR I=2 TO
	";R :rem 219	E1:READ D1(I):NEXT:GDSUB 620
52	PRINT" {2 DOWN } TRACK CONDITION: "; TR\$ (T	60 IF K>5 THEN 1080
):FORI=1TO2000:NEXT:RETURN :rem 42	70 CLS:LOCATE 12,10,0:COLOR 1,1,0:PRINT" PRESS ANY KEY TO START":WE\$ = ""
54	$MT=\emptyset:FORI=1TO5:M(I)=INT(1000*RND(0))+.$	80 WES= INKEYS : IF WES= "" THEN A= RND(
	1+AM(I):MT=MT+M(I):NEXT :rem 50	1): GOTO BO:ELSE CLS:WA=O:GOSUB 570
56	FORI=1T05:OD(I)=INT(MT/M(I)):1FOD(I)>2	90 GOSUB 670: REM TRACK CONDITIONS
E0	ØTHENOD(I)=2Ø :rem 9 NEXT:RETURN :rem 198	100 GOSUB 760: REM DETERMINE ODDS
	NEXT:RETURN :rem 198 FORI=1TON :rem 245	110 GOSUB 790:COLOR BACK, - (BACK=2)
	IFCH(I) < 1THENAl(I) = Ø:GOTO74 :rem 15	120 FOR TI = 1 TO 175 STEP 25:LINE (0,TI
	PRINT" [CLR] [5 DOWN] "TAB(5) "CURRENT ODD	+26) - (286, TI+26), 8-BACK: NEXT
	S{DOWN}":FORJ=1T05:PRINTTAB(2)"HORSE"J	130 LINE (288, 27) - (288, 176), 9-BACK,, &HAA
	OD(J)"TO 1":NEXT :rem 238	AA:LOCATE 1,12:PRINT "Hanover Downs"
66	PRINT"{2 DOWN}PLAYER #";1;"BETS-HORSE" :rem 46	140 LOCATE 1,35:PRINT"Lane":FOR E=1 TO 6 :LOCATE (E*3.2)+2,38:PRINT E:NEXT
68	<pre>INPUTH(I):IFH(I)<1ORH(I)>5THEN68</pre>	150 WHILE WA = 0 160 FOR SLOT = 0 TO 125 STEP 25
7Ø	<pre>INPUT"{DOWN}AMOUNT\$";Al(I):IFAl(I)>CH(</pre>	170 PUT (XO(SLOT), SLOT+30), 0, PSET
HI	I)ORINT(Al(I)) <> Al(I)ORAl(I) <= ØTHEN64	180 NEXT: GOSUB 260
	:rem 33	190 FOR SLOT =0 TO 125 STEP 25: IF XO(SLO
	M(H(I))=M(H(I))+Al(I):MT=MT+Al(I) :rem 205	T) >318 -0(0) THEN WA = 1:WINNER = INT(SL OT/25)+1
74	NEXT: PRINT" {CLR} {6 DOWN} "TAB(7) "NEW OD	200 XO(SLOT)=XO(SLOT)+ RND(1)*3+AD(SLOT/
		SE . 4 \
7.	DS{DOWN}" :rem 118	25+1)
76		25+1) 210 NEXT 220 FOR SLOT = 0 TO 125 STEP 25

86 COMPUTEI October 1984



Six horses racing for victory in the IBM version of "Horse Racing."

230 PUT (XO(SLOT),SLOT+30),O1,PSET 240 NEXT:GOSUB 260 250 WEND:FOR SLOT = 0 TO 1:NEXT:GOTO 270

260 SOUND 32767,1:RETURN
270 LOCATE 23,14:PRINT "HORSE"; WINNER; "
WINS"

280 FOR DELAY = 1 TO 5000:NEXT :GOTO 100

290 DATA &H40,&H14,&H0,&H0,&H4001,&H2,&H

300 DATA &H4005, &H802A, &H0, &H0, &H5, &H60A A, &H0, &H0

310 DATA &H215, &HABAA, &HO, &HO, &H215, &HAAAA, &HO, &HO

320 DATA &H5A55,&H2AAO,&H0,&H100,&HAA54, &H880,&H0,&HAAAA

330 DATA &HAA56,&HB0,&H2A00,&HAAAA,&HAA9 6,&HB0,&HA200,&HAAAA

340 DATA &HAA96,&H80,&H8200,&HAAAA,&HAA5 A,&HAB,&H8200,&HAAAA

350 DATA &HAA5A,&H80AA,&H200,&HA1AA,&HAA 62,&HA000,&HA00,&H1BA

360 DATA &HA00,&H2800,&HA00,&H28,&H200,& H880,&H2800,&H20

370 DATA &HO,&HBAO,&H2000,&HB,&HO,&H2820,&HA000,&HB

380 DATA \$H0, \$H2820, \$H8000, \$H2, \$H0, \$HA0, \$HA000, \$H8002

390 DATA &HO, &HAO, &HO

400 DATA &H40, &H14, &H0, &H0, &H14, &H2B, &H0

410 DATA &H214,&HAA,&HO,&HO,&HA50,&H80A9,&H0,&H100

420 DATA &H2A50, &HABAA, &HO, &H500, &HAA56, &HAAAA, &HO, &H500

430 DATA &HAA4A,&H2880,&H0,&H500,&HAA6A, &H0,&HA00,&HA9AA

440 DATA &HAA6A, &HO, &H2A00, &HAAAA, &HAA5A

,&HO,&H2AOO,&HAAAA 450 DATA &HAA5A,&HO,&H8AOO,&HA9AA,&HAA6A

,&HO,&HBAOO,&HA5AA 460 DATA &HAAAA,&HO,&HBAOO,&HB5AA,&HA2OA ,&HO,&H22OO,&HBOAA

470 DATA &H880A, &H0, &H0, &HA02A, &H200A, &H
0, &H0, &HA80A

480 DATA &H802A, &H0, &H0, &H8802, &HA0, &H0,

&HO, &HA000 490 DATA &HBO, &HO, &HO, &H2800, &HBO, &HO, &H 0,&H200 500 DATA &H80, &H0, &H0 510 DATA 293,30,392,30,494,30,587,45,587 ,15,587,30 520 DATA 494,45,494,15,494,30 530 DATA 392,30,494,30,392,30,294,90 540 DATA 293,30,392,30,494,30,587,45,587 , 15, 587, 30 550 DATA 494,45,494,15,494,30 560 DATA 294,30,294,30,294,30,392,90,-1, -1 570 RESTORE 510 580 READ PITCH, DUR: IF PITCH =-1 THEN 610 590 SOUND PITCH, DUR/16: SOUND 32767,1 600 GOTO 580 610 FOR SLOT = 0 TO 125 STEP 25:X0 (SLOT) = 0 :NEXT :RETURN 620 CLS: LOCATE 10,14:PRINT "Horse Racin g":LOCATE 14,11 :INPUT "NUMBER OF PLAYER S"; NP\$: N= VAL (NP\$) 630 IF N>9 DR N<1 THEN 620 640 FOR I= 0 TO N 650 CASH(I) = 500 660 NEXT: RETURN 670 IF K=0 THEN LOCATE 10,6:PRINT"EACH P LAYER STARTS WITH \$500." 680 LOCATE 12,8:PRINT"HORSES ARE NUMBERE D FROM" 690 LOCATE 14,13:PRINT"TOP TO BOTTOM." 700 FOR TI= 1 TO 1000:NEXT:K=K+1 720 T= ABS(RND(1) *5)+1:TR\$(1) = "FAST":TR \$(2) = "GOOD": TR\$(3) = "SLOW": TR\$(4) = "MUDDY": TR\$(5) = "TURF":TR\$(6) = "SWAMPY": BACK = 7: IF T= 5 THEN BACK = 2 730 AD(T)=.08:AM(T)=500 740 LOCATE 16,10:PRINT"TRACK CONDITION: "; TR\$(T) 750 FOR I=1 TO 10000:NEXT:RETURN 760 MT =0:FOR I = 1 TO 6 : M(I) =INT(100 O*RND(1)+1+AM(I)):MT=MT+M(I):NEXT 770 FOR I =1 TO 6:OD(I)=INT(MT/M(I)):IF OD(I)>20 THEN OD(I)=20 780 NEXT I:RETURN 790 CLS : LOCATE 9,16:PRINT"CURRENT ODDS 800 FOR I = 1 TO 6 810 LOCATE 10+1,12:PRINT "HORSE"; I:LOCAT E 10+I,20:PRINT OD(I);" TO 1":NEXT I 820 FOR I= 2 TO 2*N STEP 2 830 IF CASH(I/2)<1 THEN AMT(I/2)=0:CASH (I/2)=0:GOTO 910 840 LOCATE 18,9:PRINT"PLAYER"; 1/2;:INPUT "BETS HORSE"; H(I/2) 850 IF H(I/2)<1 OR H(I/2)>6 THEN LOCATE 18,28:PRINT STRING\$(6,32):GOTO 840 860 LOCATE 20,12: INPUT "AMOUNT"; AMT(I/2) :IF AMT(I/2)>CASH(I/2) THEN LOCATE 20,12 :PRINT STRING\$(20,32):AMT(I/2)=0:GOTO 86 870 M(H(I/2))=M(H(I/2))+AMT(I/2) 880 MT=MT+AMT(I/2) 890 LOCATE 18,9:PRINT STRING\$(20,32) 900 LOCATE 20,12:PRINT STRING\$(20,32) 910 NEXT I 920 CLS 930 LOCATE 9,16:PRINT"NEW ODDS" 940 FOR I= 1 TO 6 950 OD(I)=INT(MT/M(I))

960 IF OD(I)>20 THEN OD(I)=20 970 LOCATE 10+I,12:PRINT"HORSE";I;:LOCAT E 10+I,20:PRINT OD(I);" TO 1" 980 NEXT I 990 FOR I= 1 TO 10000: NEXT: CLS: RETURN 1000 FOR I= 1 TO N 1010 IF H(I) = WINNER THEN CASH(I) = CASH(I)+INT (AMT(I) *INT(MT/M(WINNER))) ELSE CA SH(I)=CASH(I)-AMT(I): IF CASH(I)<0 THEN C ASH(I)=0 1020 NEXT I 1030 IF K=1 THEN RD\$=""ELSE RD\$="S" 1040 CLS:RC\$="RACE":LOCATE 9,9:PRINT"SUM MARY AFTER"; K; RC\$+RD\$ 1050 FOR I= 1 TO N:LOCATE 10+1,12:PRINT "PLAYER"; I; "\$"; CASH(I): NEXT

1060 W=0:FOR I=1 TO N :W=W+CASH(I):NEXT:
IF W=0 THEN 1080
1070 FOR DELAY = 1 TO 10000:NEXT:GOTO 60
1080 FOR DELAY = 1 TO 10000:NEXT:CLS:LOC
ATE 12,15:PRINT"Game Over"

1090 LOCATE 14,9:PRINT"Play again Yes or No?":AS\$= ""
1100 POKE 1047,1
1110 AS\$ = INKEY\$:IF LEFT\$(AS\$,1)<>"Y"AN D LEFT\$(AS\$,1)<> "N" THEN 1110
1120 IF LEFT\$(AS\$,1) = "Y" THEN RUN ELSE SCREEN 0 :END

Program 5: Horse Racing, Apple Loader Program

Translation by Patrick Parrish, Programming Supervisor

100 REM HORSERACE LOADER PROGRAM

105 POKE 104,96: POKE 103,0: PRINT
CHR\$ (4);"RUN HORSERACE"

Program 6: Horse Racing, Apple Main Program

- 10 DIM P(25),D(25): HOME : VTAB 11:
 HTAB 9: INVERSE : PRINT "H O R
 S E R A C I N G": NORMAL : GOSUB
 720: GOSUB 770: GOSUB 780
- 20 FOR I = 1 TO 5:Y(I) = 19 + 27 *
 (I 1): NEXT I:OF(1) = 1:OF(4)
 = 1
- 30 J0 = 0:J1 = 1:J2 = 2:J3 = 3:J5 = 5:V = 230:V3 = - 16300:V4 = 32 :V5 = 64:D3 = 240:D5 = 400
- 40 HOME: VTAB 9: HTAB 10: PRINT "N UMBER OF PLAYERS ":K = 0
- 50 VTAB 9: HTAB 28: INPUT A\$:N = VAL
 (A\$): IF N < 1 OR N > 9 THEN HTAB
 28: VTAB 9: PRINT " ": GOTO
 50
- 60 FOR I = 1 TO N:CASH(I) = 500: NEXT
 I: VTAB 13: HTAB 5: PRINT "EACH
 PLAYER STARTS WITH \$500.": VTAB
 15: HTAB 8: PRINT "HORSES ARE N
 UMBERED FROM": VTAB 17: HTAB 13
 : PRINT "TOP TO BOTTOM."
- 70 FOR J = 2640 TO 3064 STEP 128: FOR I = J TO J + 39: POKE I,160: NEXT I: NEXT J: FOR I = 1 TO 14: POKE 2780 + I, ASC (MID\$ ("HANOVER DOWNS", I, 1)) + 128: NEXT I: FOR I = 1 TO 1500: NEXT
- 80 K = K + 1
- 90 IF (K > 5) OR (FL = 1) THEN FL = 0: GOTO 680

- 100 FOR I = 1 TO 5:AD(I) = 0:AM(I) = 0: NEXT
- 110 GOSUB 360: REM TRACK CONDITION
- 120 GOSUB 400: REM DETERMINE ODDS
- 130 GOSUB 440: REM PLACE BETS
- 140 HOME : GOSUB 260: REM DRAW TRA
- 150 POKE 232, JO: POKE 233, 12: SCALE=
 J1: ROT= JO: FOR | = J1 TO J5:C
 (|) = |: |F| | > J3 THEN C(|) =
 | + J1
- 160 X(|) = OF(|):XO(J0,|) = X(|):XO(J1,|) = X(|): NEXT |
- 170 FOR I = J1 TO J5: HCOLOR= C(I): DRAW J1 AT X(I),Y(I): NEXT I
- 180 POKE V3, J0: POKE V, V5: GOSUB 77 0:B = J2
- 190 FOR Q = J1 TO D5: FOR J = J0 TO
 J1:E = PEEK (V) = V5: FOR I =
 J1 TO J5:X(I) = X(I) + INT (RND
 (J1) * J5 + AD(I)) * J2
- 200 HCOLOR= JO: DRAW B AT XO(E,I),Y
 (I): HCOLOR= C(I): DRAW B AT X(
 I),Y(I): IF X(I) > D3 + OF(I) THEN
 W = I:I = J5:J = J1:Q = D5
- 210 XO(E, I) = X(I): NEXT I: POKE V3 +
 E, J0: POKE V, V4 + (V4 * (PEEK
 (V) = V4)):B = J3 B: NEXT J: NEXT
- 220 B\$ = "THE WINNER IS HORSE # " +
 STR\$ (W) + ".": IF PEEK (V) =
 V5 THEN VTAB 24: HTAB (9): PRINT
 B\$;: GOTO 240
- 230 FOR I = 1 TO 24: POKE I + 3031, ASC (MID\$ (B\$, I, 1)) + 128: NEXT
- 240 FOR I = 1 TO 2000: NEXT I
- 250 GOSUB 590: GOTO 70: REM PAYOFF
- 260 FOR J = J0 TO J1: POKE V,V4 + J

 * V4: CALL 62450: NEXT J: HGR
 : HGR2
- 270 FOR J = J0 TO J1: POKE V, V4 + J * V4: HCOLOR= J3
- 280 HPLOT 0,5 TO 279,5: FOR I = 1 TO 14: HPLOT - 10 + 20 * I,6 TO -10 + 20 * I,15: NEXT
- 290 FOR I = 1 TO 14: HPLOT 10 + 20 * I,6 TO 15 + 20 * I,11: NEXT
- 300 HPLOT 0,150 TO 279,150: FOR I = 1 TO 14: HPLOT - 10 + 20 * I,1 51 TO - 10 + 20 * I,159: NEXT
- 310 HCOLOR= 5: FOR I = 1 TO 4: HPLOT 0,15 + I * 27 TO 279,15 + I * 2 7: NEXT I
- 320 HCOLOR= 6: HPLOT 260,16 TO 260,
- 330 POKE 16301, JO: IF J = JO THEN VTAB 22: HTAB 14: PRINT "HANOV ER DOWNS"
- 340 POKE V3 + J, J0: NEXT J
- 350 POKE V, V4: RETURN
- 360 T = INT (5 * RND (1)) + 1
- 370 TR\$(1) = "FAST":TR\$(2) = "GOOD": TR\$(3) = "SLOW":TR\$(4) = "MUDDY ":TR\$(5) = "TURF"
- 380 AD(T) = .4 : AM(T) = 500
- 390 HOME : VTAB 10: HTAB 17: PRINT

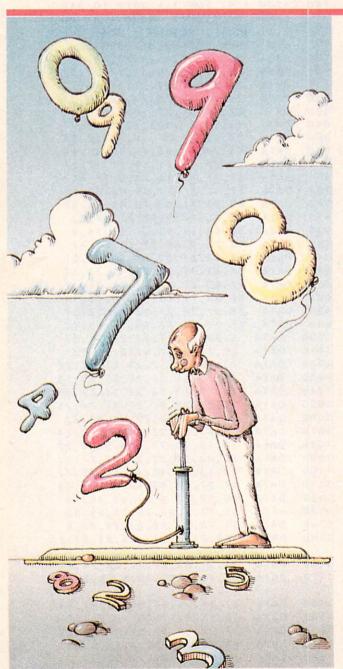
```
"RACE ";K: VTAB 13: HTAB 8: PRINT
                                              700
                                                   IF A$ = "Y" THEN 40
     "TRACK CONDITIONS: ";TR$(T): FOR
                                              710
                                                   END
     I = 1 TO 2500: NEXT : RETURN
                                              720
                                                   FOR LOC = 770 TO 790: READ BYTE
400 MT = 0: FOR I = 1 TO 5:M(I) = INT
                                                   : POKE LOC, BYTE: NEXT : FOR I =
                                                   1 TO 25: READ P(1),D(1): NEXT 1
     (1000 * RND (1)) + .1 + AM(1):
     MT = MT + M(I) : NEXT I
                                                   : RETURN : REM ML MUSIC ROUTIN
     FOR I = 1 TO 5:OD(I) =
410
                              INT (MT
      / M(1))
                                              730
                                                   DATA 173,48,192,136,208,5,206,1
420
     IF OD(1) > 20 THEN OD(1) = 20
                                                    ,3,240,9,202,208,245,174,0,3,76
430
     NEXT I: RETURN
                                                    ,2,3,96
     HOME : HTAB 15: VTAB 1 + (N < 5
440
                                              740
                                                   REM MUSICAL TUNE DATA
     ): PRINT "CURRENT ODDS"
                                              750
                                                   DATA 128,60,96,60,76,60,64,90,6
450
     FOR I = 1 TO 5: HTAB 13: VTAB 1
                                                   4,30,64,60,76,90,76,30,76,60,96
      + 1 + (N < 5) * 2: PRINT "HORS
                                                   ,60,76,60,96,60,128,255,128,60,
     E "; |; " : "; OD( | ); " TO 1": NEXT
                                                   96,60,76,60,64,90,64,30,64,60
                                              760
                                                   DATA 76,60,96,60,128,90,128,30,
460
     FOR 1 = 2 TO 2 * N STEP 2: IF C
                                                   128,60,96,255
     ASH(1 / 2) < 1 THEN A1(1 / 2) =
                                              770
                                                   FOR I = 1 TO 25: POKE 768, P(1):
     0: GOTO 530
                                                    POKE 769, D(1): CALL 770: NEXT
470
     HTAB 8: VTAB 5 + I + (9 - N) /
                                                   I: RETURN
     2: PRINT "PLAYER "; 1 / 2; " BETS
                                              780 CKSUM = 0: FOR I = 3072 TO 3427:
      - HORSE ";
                                                    READ A: CKSUM = CKSUM + A: POKE
     INPUT H(I / 2): IF (H(I / 2) <
480
                                                   I,A: NEXT : RETURN : REM
     1) OR (H(I / 2) > 5) THEN VTAB
                                                   SUM CKSUM SHOULD BE 16204
     5 + I + (9 - N) / 2: HTAB 31: PRINT
                                              790
                                                   DATA
                                                        2,0,6,0,181,0,73,73
            ": GOTO 470
                                              800
                                                   DATA
                                                        73,73,73,73,17,27,27,27
490
     VTAB 6 + I + (9 - N) / 2: HTAB
                                              810
                                                   DATA
                                                         27,27,27,27,27,27,83,73
     8: PRINT "AMOUNT ";
                                                         73,73,73,73,73,26,27,27
                                              820
                                                   DATA
500
     INPUT A1(1 / 2): IF A1(1 / 2) >
                                              830
                                                   DATA
                                                         27,27,27,27,27,27,27,74
     CASH(1 / 2) THEN VTAB 6 + 1 +
                                              840
                                                         73,73,73,105,73,9,26,27
                                                   DATA
     (9 - N) / 2: HTAB 16: PRINT "
                                              850
                                                   DATA
                                                         31,27,27,27,27,27,27,27
          ": GOTO 490
                                              860
                                                   DATA
                                                         74,73,73,73,45,13,45,45
510 \text{ M(H(I / 2))} = \text{M(H(I / 2))} + \text{A1(I)}
                                              870
                                                   DATA
                                                         26,27,59,31,59,27,27,27
      / 2)
                                             880
                                                   DATA
                                                         27,27,74,73,73,9,77,45
520 \text{ MT} = \text{MT} + \text{A1(I / 2)}
                                              890
                                                   DATA
                                                         77,17,27,27,59,63,63,63
530
     NEXT I
                                              900
                                                         63,63,63,83,73,41,45,45
                                                   DATA
     HOME : VTAB 5: HTAB 17: PRINT "
540
                                             910
                                                   DATA
                                                         45, 45, 77, 9, 26, 27, 27, 63
     NEW ODDS": HTAB 17: PRINT "---
                                             920
                                                   DATA
                                                         63,63,63,63,27,27,74,9
                                             930
                                                   DATA
                                                         45,77,9,45,77,73,26,27
     FOR I = 1 TO 5:OD(I) = INT (MT
550
                                             940
                                                   DATA
                                                         27,63,31,27,27,59,31,27
      / M(1))
                                             950
                                                   DATA
                                                         74,41,77,73,73,41,77,17
560
     IF OD(1) > 20 THEN OD(1) = 20
                                             960
                                                   DATA
                                                         27,59,27,27,27,27,27
570
     VTAB 7 + 1 * 2: HTAB 12: PRINT
                                             970
                                                   DATA
                                                         59,83,77,73,73,73,73,105
     "HORSE "; |;" : "; OD(|); " TO 1":
                                             980
                                                   DATA
                                                         26,27,27,27,27,27,27
      NEXT I
                                             990
                                                   DATA
                                                         27,27,74,73,73,73,73,73
580
     FOR I = 1 TO 6000: NEXT : RETURN
                                             1000
                                                   DATA 9,26,27,27,27,27,27
                                             1010
                                                    DATA
                                                         27,27,27,2,0,73,73,73
590
     FOR I = 1 TO N: IF H(I) = W THEN
                                             1020
                                                    DATA
                                                          73,73,73,17,27,27,27,27
     CASH(I) = CASH(I) + INT (A1(I)
                                             1030
                                                    DATA 27,27,27,27,83,73,73
      * INT (MT / M(W))): GOTO 610
                                             1040
                                                    DATA
                                                          73,73,73,73,26,27,27,27
600 CASH(I) = CASH(I) - A1(I)
                                             1050
                                                    DATA
                                                          31,27,27,21,27,27,74,73
610
     NEXT I
                                             1060
                                                    DATA
                                                          73,73,73,9,77,26,63,63
     HOME : TEXT : VTAB 5: HTAB 17: PRINT
620
                                             1070
                                                    DATA
                                                          27,63,27,27,27,27,27,74
     "SUMMARY": HTAB 17: PRINT "---
                                             1080
                                                    DATA
                                                          73,73,73,77,109,9,26,27
                                             1090
                                                    DATA
                                                          59,63,59,27,27,27,27,27
630 P$ = "RACES": IF K = 1 THEN P$ =
                                             1100
                                                    DATA
                                                          74,73,45,45,45,45,45,77
     "RACE"
                                             1110
                                                    DATA
                                                          17,27,27,63,63,63,63,63
640
     VTAB 9: HTAB 15: PRINT "AFTER "
                                             1120
                                                    DATA
                                                          59,27,83,9,77,45,45,45
     ;K;" ";P$
                                             1130
                                                    DATA
                                                          45,77,9,26,27,27,63,63
     VTAB 12: FOR I = 1 TO N: HTAB 1
                                             1140
                                                    DATA
                                                          27,63,31,27,31,74,73,9
     3: PRINT "PLAYER # ";1;": $"CAS
                                             1150
                                                    DATA
                                                          109,73,77,73,26,27,27,27
     H(I): NEXT I
660
     FOR I = 1 TO 3000: NEXT :FL = 1
                                             1160
                                                    DATA
                                                          31,27,63,27,27,27,74,73
     : FOR | = 1 TO N: | F CASH(|) >
                                             1170
                                                   DATA
                                                          73,109,105,73,9,26,27,27
     0 THEN | = N:FL = 0
670
     NEXT I: RETURN
                                             1180
                                                   DATA
                                                          27,59,59,27,27,27,27,74
     HOME : VTAB 11: HTAB 15: PRINT
680
                                                          73,73,9,77,73,73,26,27
                                             1190
                                                   DATA
     "GAME OVER": VTAB 16: HTAB 10: PRINT
                                                          27,27,59,59,27,27,27,27
                                             1200
                                                   DATA
     "PLAY AGAIN (Y/N) ";
                                             1210
                                                   DATA
                                                          74,73,73,73,73,73,9,26
     INPUT A$: IF A$ < > "Y" AND A$
690
                                             1220
                                                   DATA
                                                          27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27
      < > "N" THEN 690
                                             1230
                                                   DATA
                                                          27,2,0,0,255,255,0,0
```



Software for children often benefits from large display characters and numbers. Here's a method for creating big numbers on the TI-99/4A, with a simple example program—a number recognition game which uses the larger digits. Includes versions for Commodore VIC and 64, Atari, Apple, IBM PC/PCjr, and the Color Computer.

The Number Game

Lou Tylee



The built-in number characters on the Texas Instruments 99/4A Home Computer are too small to really grab a child's attention. Using the character definition capabilities of the 99/4A, representations of the numbers 0 through 9 can be developed which are three times taller and wider than these built-in digits. And these larger number characters can be used in your own programs.

Magnifying The Numbers

In the May 1983 issue of COMPUTE!, C. Regena wrote a tutorial on the use of TI graphics ("Programming The TI: Graphics"). Regena explains that each character on the display screen is an 8 × 8 grid of 64 dots. When you press a number key on the TI keyboard, that number is displayed using one such character. By employing the CALL CHAR statement in TI BASIC to turn dots on and off within a particular 8×8 grid, custom characters can be defined. The larger numbers here each use 9 custom characters in a 3×3 array. The figure shows these numbers and corresponding hexadecimal codes for defining characters.

Examining the figure, you may wonder if these numbers could perhaps be defined in a simpler manner. For example, it is possible to represent each number by straight line segments only, such as are used on digital watches. Certainly, this would work, but it may not be advisable for teaching young children, because children learn numbers for the first time in a pattern recognition mode, trying to match similar objects. Hence, the numbers in the figure are designed to mimic (as closely as possible) the TI keyboard depictions of the numbers. For older children, who are used to seeing numbers written in different ways, the digital watch approach to

number display would be fine.

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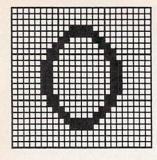
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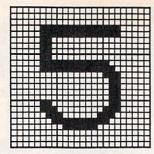
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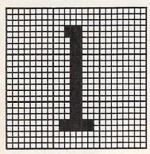
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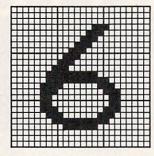
Row	Column	Index	Hex Code
1	1	0	000000000000103
1	2	1	0000003C7EC38100
1	3	2	0000000000008000
2	1	3	0306060606060603
2	2	53	0000000000000000
2	3	4	C0606060606060C0
3	1	5	0301000000000000
3	2	6	0081C37E3C000000
3	3	7	C0800000000000000



Row	Column	Index	Hex Code
1	1	24	0000000707060606
1	2	35	000000FFFF000000
1	3	25	000000E0E0000000
2	1	26	0607070000000000
2	2	27	OOFFFF0000000000
2	3	28	0080C0E060606060
3	1	48	0607030100000000
3	2	43	000081FF7E000000
3	3	44	60E0C08000000000



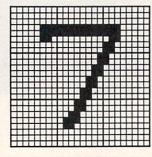
Row	Column	Index	Hex Code
1	1	53	000000000000000
1	2	8	0000003838181818
1	3	53	0000000000000000
2	1	53	0000000000000000
2	2	9	1818181818181318
2	3	53	0000000000000000
3	1	53	00000000000000000
3	2	10	1818187E7E000000
3	3	53	0000000000000000



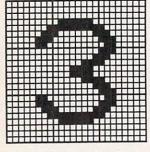
Row	Column	Index	Hex Code
1	1	53	0000000000000000
1	2	29	00000003070E1C38
1	3	30	000000800000000
2	1	31	0000010303070706
2	2	32	70E0C0FEFF810000
2	3	33	0000000080C0E060
3	1	48	0607030100000000
3	2	43	000081FF7E000000
3	3	44	60E0C08000000000



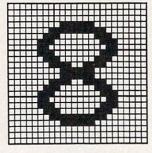
Row	Column	Index	Hex Code
1	1	45	000000001030706
1	2	46	0000007EFF810000
1	3	47	0000000080COE060
2	1	53	0000000000000000
2	2	11	000103070E1C3870
2	3	12	E0C0800000000000
3	1	13	0001030707000000
3	2	14	E0C080FFFF000000
3	3	15	000000E0E00000000



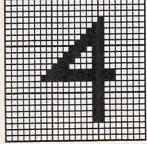
Row	Column	Index	Hex Code
1	1	34	000000707060000
1	2	35	000000FFFF000000
1	3	36	000000E0E060C0C0
2	1	53	0000000000000000
2	2	37	0101030306060C0C
2	3	38	8080000000000000
3	1	53	0000000000000000
3	2	39	1818307060000000
3	3	53	0000000000000000



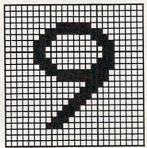
Row	Column	Index	Hex Code
1	1	45	000000001030706
1	2	46	0000007EFF810000
1	3	47	0000000080C0E060
2	1	53	0000000000000000
2	2	16	0001071E1E070100
2	3	42	E0C080000080C0E0
3	1	48	0607030100000000
3	2	43	000081FF7E000000
3	3	44	60E0C08000000000



Row	Column	Index	Hex Code
1	1	45	0000000001030706
1	2	46	0000007EFF810000
1	3	47	0000000080C0E060
2	1	40	0703010000010307
2	2	41	0081E77E7EE78100
2	3	42	E0C080000080C0E0
3	1	48	0607030100000000
3	2	43	000081FF7E000000
3	3	44	60E0C08000000000



Row	Column	Index	Hex Code
1	1	53	0000000000000000
1	2	17	000000000103070F
1	3	18	000000808080808080
2	1	19	0000000001030000
2	2	20	1D3971E1FFFF0101
2	3	21	80808080E0E08080
3	1	53	00000000000000000
3	2	22	0101010101000000
3	3	23	8080808080000000



Row	Column	Index	Hex Code
1	1	45	000000001030706
1	2	46	0000007EFF810000
1	3	47	0000000080C0E060
2	1	48	0607030100000000
2	2	49	000081FF7F03070E
2	3	50	60E0E0C0C0800000
3	1	51	0000000001000000
3	2	52	1C3870E0C0000000
3	3	53	0000000000000000

Using The Magnified Numbers

Now that we have the character definitions, we need to efficiently incorporate them into a program. Ten digits, defined by nine characters each, is a total of 90 characters. Of these 90 characters, however, only 54 are distinct. Lines 150–290 of Program 1 assign each of these distinct characters to an index number in the array CI\$. These 54 character indices fill an array N which is used to define the ten large digits. In lines 310–480 of Program 1, I is character N's row and J is character N's column within the 3 × 3 array used to define digit K. For example, character 17 (000000000103070F) defines the first row and second column of the number 4 (see the figure). So we can write N(4,1,2)=17.

Next, we need to relate the two arrays CI\$ and N to allow drawing large numbers on the display screen. One way to accomplish this is to load each of the 54 distinct characters into character codes 106 through 159 using CALL

CHAR:

FOR I=0 TO 53 CALL CHAR(I+106,CI\$(I)) NEXT I

An alternative which eliminates the need for a CI\$ array, is to read the character definitions directly from DATA statements

FOR I=0 TO 53 READ C\$ CALL CHAR(I+106,C\$) NEXT I DATA ...

where the DATA statements are identical to those used earlier to define CI\$. Then, to draw digit K starting at row R and column C on the screen, we use:

FOR I=R TO R+2 FOR J=C TO C+2 CALL HCHAR(I,J,106+N(K,I-R+1,J-C+1)) NEXT J NEXT I

This will work fine, yet it has one drawback. It requires the use of 54 custom characters. This does not leave many characters available for other graphics use. We can use another technique that only requires, at most, nine characters for each digit to be displayed on the screen at one time. So, if our application only displays two digits at any one time, just 18 characters must be defined.

Dynamic Character Definition

That technique, used in Program 1, can be called dynamic character definition. That is, character codes are redefined and reused as each number is displayed. Lines 1500–1580 draw digit K starting at row R, column C, and character code CC.

This approach requires that the contents of the CI\$ array have already been assigned, as shown in lines 150–290. If we are using two digits at most, good choices for starting character codes are CC=126 for one digit and CC=135 for the other. This leaves many codes available for other graphics. As long as we require six or fewer different digits to be displayed, this method of dynamic character definition uses fewer character codes than the previous method.

The large numbers developed here have many applications. Math flash card drills, counting games, and guess-the-number games are just a few. As a sample application, the programs provide a preschool game to teach number recognition. In Program 1, which runs in either TI console BASIC or Extended BASIC, the computer randomly picks a number from 0 to 9 and displays it at the center of the screen. The child is then asked to find that number on the keyboard and press it. A correct response wins a snappy tune and a like number of blocks are drawn. An incorrect answer gets an "uh-oh" and the child is asked to try again. Since this program displays only one number at a time, dynamic character definition (CC=135) is employed for display.

Program 1: TI Number Game

100 RANDOMIZE

110 CALL CLEAR

120 CALL SCREEN(8)

13Ø PRINT TAB(8); "...PLEASE WAIT"

14Ø REM LOAD CHARACTER CODE ARRAY

15Ø DIM CI\$(53)

16Ø FOR I=Ø TO 53

17Ø READ CI\$(I)

18Ø NEXT I

190 DATA 00000000000000103,00000003C7 EC381,00000000000000000000 6060603,C0606060606060C

200 DATA 0301,0081C37E3C,C08,000000 3838181818,1818181818181818

21Ø DATA 1818187E7E,ØØØ1Ø3Ø7ØE1C387 ,EØCØ8,ØØØ1Ø3Ø7Ø7,EØCØ8ØFFFF

220 DATA 0000000E0E,0001071E1E0701,0
000000000103070F,000000080808080808
,000000000103

230 DATA 1D3971E1FFFF0101,80808080E 0E0808,0101010101,808080808,000 0000707060606

240 DATA 000000E0E,060707,00FFFF,00 80C0E06060606,00000003070E1C38

250 DATA 0000008,0000010303070706,7 0E0C0FEFF81,00000000080C0E06,000 000070706

260 DATA 000000FFFF,000000E0E060C0C,0101030306060C0C,808,181830706

27Ø DATA Ø7Ø3Ø1ØØØØØ1Ø3Ø7,ØØ81E77E7 EE781,EØCØ8ØØØØØØØØØE,ØØØØØ81FF7 E,6ØEØCØ8

280 DATA 0000000001030706,00000007EF F81,00000000080C0E06,06070301,00 0081FF7F03070E

```
29Ø DATA 6ØEØEØCØCØ8,ØØØØØØØØØØ1.1C3
                                       84Ø TM=K
    87ØEØC.
                                       850 CC=135
300
    REM LOAD CHARACTER INDEX ARRAY
                                       86Ø R=8
31Ø DIM N(9,3,3)
                                       87Ø C=15
32Ø FOR K=Ø TO 9
                                       88Ø GOSUB 15ØØ
                                       89Ø M$="PRESS THIS NUMBER .."
33Ø FOR I=1 TO
34Ø FOR J=1 TO
                                       900 XM=6
35Ø READ N(K, I, J)
                                       910
                                           YM=13
360 NEXT J
                                       920
                                           GOSUB 1440
37Ø NEXT
         T
                                       93Ø REM CHECK ANSWER
38Ø NEXT K
                                       940 CALL KEY (Ø, KEY, S)
39Ø DATA Ø,1,2,3,53,4,5,6,7
                                       95Ø IF S=Ø THEN 94Ø
                                       96Ø IF ((KEY<48)+(KEY>57))*(KEY<>32
400 DATA 53,8,53,53,9,53,53,10,53
                                           ) THEN 940
41Ø DATA 45,46,47,53,11,12,13,14,15
                                       97Ø CALL SOUND(100,1000,3)
420 DATA 45,46,47,53,16,42,48,43,44
                                       98Ø IF KEY=32 THEN 1000 ELSE 1020
43Ø DATA 53,17,18,19,20,21,53,22,23
                                       99Ø REM GAME ENDS
44Ø DATA 24,35,25,26,27,28,48,43,44
                                       1000 CALL CLEAR
45Ø DATA 53,29,30,31,32,33,48,43,44
                                       1010 STOP
46Ø DATA 34,35,36,53,37,38,53,39,53
                                       1020 CALL HCHAR (13, 27, KEY)
47Ø DATA 45,46,47,40,41,42,48,43,44
                                       1030 IF (KEY-48)<>K THEN 1270
48Ø DATA 45,46,47,48,49,50,51,52,53
                                       1040 REM CORRECT ANSWER
490 REM DEFINE BLOCK CHARACTER
                                       1050 GOSUB 1320
500 CALL CHAR(119,"")
                                       1060 M$=STR$(K)&" BLOCKS:"
51Ø CALL COLOR(11,16,16)
                                       1070 IF K<>1 THEN 1090
520 REM TITLE SCREEN
                                       1Ø8Ø M$="1 BLOCK:"
53Ø CALL CLEAR
                                       1090
                                            XM=6
54Ø CALL SCREEN(12)
                                       1100
                                            YM=15
    PRINT TAB(6); "LEARN THE NUMBERS
550
                                       1110
                                            GOSUB 1440
                                       112Ø IF K=Ø THEN 122Ø
560 GOSUB 1320
                                       113Ø BC=4
57Ø PRINT "THIS IS A PRE-SCHOOL NUM
                                       114Ø FOR NB=1 TO K
    BER"
                                       115Ø CALL HCHAR (18, BC, 119, 2)
58Ø PRINT "RECOGNITION GAME. THE CO
                                       1160 CALL HCHAR (19, BC, 119, 2)
    MPU-"
                                       117Ø CALL SOUND(100,330,3)
    PRINT "TER DISPLAYS A NUMBER AN
590
                                       118Ø FOR D=1 TO 200
    D "
                                       119Ø NEXT D
    PRINT "YOU MUST FIND AND PRESS
600
                                       12ØØ BC=BC+3
    THAT"
                                       121Ø NEXT NB
61Ø PRINT "KEY ON YOUR KEYBOARD.":
                                       122Ø FOR D=1 TO 2000
                                       123Ø NEXT D
62Ø PRINT "IF CORRECT, THAT NUMBER
                                       1240 CALL HCHAR (8, 15, 32, 370)
    OF"
                                       125Ø GOTO 81Ø
63Ø PRINT "BLOCKS IS DRAWN AND YOU
                                       1260 REM INCORRECT ANSWER
    ARE"
                                       127Ø CALL SOUND(100,392,3)
          "GIVEN ANOTHER NUMBER.
640 PRINT
                                       128Ø CALL SOUND(100,330,2)
     NOT"
                                       1290
                                            CALL HCHAR (13, 27, 32)
65Ø PRINT "CORRECT, THE COMPUTER WI
                                       1300
                                            GOTO 940
    LL"
                                            REM PLAY TUNE
                                       1310
660 PRINT "ASK YOU FOR ANOTHER ANSW
                                            FOR I=1 TO 2
                                       1320
    ER. ":
                                       133Ø CALL SOUND (3ØØ, 349, 3, 262, 3, 22Ø
67Ø PRINT "TO STOP THE GAME, PRESS
                                             ,3)
    THE"
                                       1340 CALL SOUND (150, 349, 3)
68Ø PRINT "SPACE BAR WHEN ASKED FOR
                                       1350 CALL SOUND (150,349,3)
     AN"
                                       1360 NEXT I
69Ø PRINT "ANSWER.": :
                        :
                                       1370 CALL SOUND (300, 440, 3, 349, 3, 262
700 PRINT "PRESS ANY KEY TO PLAY."
                                             .3)
71Ø CALL KEY(Ø, KEY, S)
                                       138Ø CALL SOUND (150,523,3)
72Ø IF S=Ø THEN 71Ø
                                       1390 CALL SOUND(150,523,3)
73Ø CALL SOUND (100, 1000, 3)
                                       1400 CALL SOUND (300,440,3,349,3,262
740 REM PLAY GAME
                                             ,3)
                                       1410 CALL SOUND (300,349,3,262,3,220
75Ø CALL CLEAR
                                             ,3)
760 CALL SCREEN(14)
77Ø M$="LEARN THE NUMBERS"
                                       1420 RETURN
                                       143Ø REM
                                                 TEXT PRINT SUBROUTINE
78Ø XM=8
                                       144Ø FOR I=1 TO LEN(M$)
79Ø YM=3
                                       145Ø C=ASC(SEG$(M$, I, 1))
800 GOSUB 1440
                                       1460 CALL HCHAR (YM, XM+I-1, C)
81Ø RANDOMIZE
                                       147Ø NEXT
820 K=INT(RND*10)
                                       148Ø RETURN
83Ø IF TM=K THEN 82Ø
```

94 COMPUTEI October 1984

149	Ø REM NUMBER DRAWING SUBR	OUTINE		RETURN :rem 118
150	Ø L=CC		430	PRINT" {CLR}"; : POKE56334, PEEK (56334) AN
151	Ø FOR I=R TO R+2			D254:POKE1, PEEK(1)AND251 :rem 145
152	Ø FOR J=C TO C+2		440	CO=CO+1:IFCO>15THENCO=2 :rem 132
	Ø CI=N(K, I-R+1, J-C+1)			POKE646, CO:L8=L8+1:M=53247+8*L8
	Ø CALL CHAR(L,CI\$(CI))			:rem 219
			160	
	Ø CALL HCHAR(I,J,L)		460	FORM1=M+1TOM+7:X=PEEK(M1):FORL=1TO7:C
	Ø L=L+1			=146:X=X*2 :rem 135
157	Ø NEXT J		470	POKE1, PEEK(1) OR4: POKE56334, PEEK(56334
158	Ø NEXT I)OR1 :rem 138
159	Ø RETURN		480	POKELL+4,16:Q=INT(RND(1)*40):POKELL+1
				,Q+(M1-M)*8 :rem 253
			190	IFX>255THENX=X-256:C=18:POKELL+4,17
Due	anama Or (4 News)		490	
Pro	ogram 2: 64 Number Game			:rem 91
Refe	er to the "Automatic Proofreader" article	hefore		PRINTTAB(16)CHR\$(C)CHR\$(32); :rem 56
	ng this program in.	DOIOIO	510	POKE56334, PEEK (56334) AND 254: POKE1, PEE
Typii	ig inis program in.			K(1)AND251:NEXT:PRINT:NEXT :rem 112
			520	POKE1, PEEK(1) OR4: POKE56334, PEEK(56334
10	POKE53281,1:FORI=1TO12:READA:N	NEXT: GOSU	020	
	B98Ø	:rem 57	F 2 0	
	POKE53281,1:CO=2:LL=54272:FOR		530	POKELL+4,16:RETURN :rem 107
			540	POKE646, CO: PRINTTAB(16) CHR\$(C);
	24:POKEI,Ø:NEXTI	:rem 26		:rem 76
30	POKELL+5,1:POKELL+6,241:POKELI		550	PRINT" [DOWN] [10 SPACES] PLEASE WAIT A
	Transfer Land 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	:rem 48		{SPACE}MOMENT" :rem 124
40	L8=INT(RND(1)*10)+47		560	T=Ø:FORJ=688TO7Ø3:READK:T=T+K:POKEJ,K
		:rem 124	300	
	GOSUB 140			:NEXT :rem 192
		:rem 123	570	IFT<>3078THENPRINT"ERROR IN DATA STAT
	POKE198,Ø	:rem 148		EMENTS":STOP :rem 142
8Ø (GET A\$:IFA\$=""THEN80	:rem 243	580	T=Ø:FORJ=828T01ØØ6:READK:T=T+K:POKEJ,
90	IFA\$=" "THENPOKE198,0:SYS198	:rem 21		K:NEXT :rem 235
	IFASC(A\$) <> L8THENGOSUB940:GOT		FOR	
100	Tribe (iit) (Derinding oboby is too	:rem 210		IFT<>20306THENPRINT"ERROR IN DATA STA
110	COCUP 220			TEMENTS":STOP :rem 185 POKE249,0:RETURN :rem 218
	GOSUB 330	:rem 168	600	POKE249, Ø: RETURN :rem 218
	GOSUB 1100	:rem 213	610	DATA32,188,190,226,172,225,191,251
13Ø	FORI=1TO3000:NEXT:GOTO40	:rem 232		:rem 133
140	RESTORE: FORI=7TO27STEP5	:rem 20	620	DATA187,255,161,236,162,254,252,96
150	CO=CO+1:IFCO>15THENCO=2	:rem 130	020	
	PRINT" [HOME] [11 DOWN]"	:rem 54	c 20	:rem 145
	POKE646, CO			DATA 169,208,133,004,173,024 :rem 37
		:rem 37		DATA 208,41,2,240,4,169 :rem 43
	POKE249, I:READA: POKE250, A	:rem 224	650	DATA 216,133,4,169,Ø,162 :rem 94
190	SYS828:PRINT"{UP}":NEXT	:rem 80	660	DATA 3,6,250,42,202,208 :rem 38
200	FORI=1ØTO25STEP5	:rem 219		DATA 250,24,101,4,133,4 :rem 33
210	CO=CO+1:IFCO>15THENCO=2	:rem 127		DATA 165,250,133,3,173,14 :rem 145
	PRINT" {HOME} {15 DOWN}"	:rem 119	000	DATA 103,230,133,3,173,14 : 1em 143
				DATA 220,41,254,141,14,220 :rem 184
	POKE646, CO	:rem 34	700	DATA 165,1,41,251,133,1 :rem 31
	POKE249, I: READA: POKE250, A	:rem 221		DATA 169,0,133,250,169,5 :rem 97
	SYS828:PRINT" {UP}":NEXT	:rem 77		DATA 133,2,160,0,177,3 :rem 241
	FORI=12TO22STEP5	:rem 224		
27Ø	CO=CO+1:IFCO>15THENCO=2	:rem 133	730	DATA 133,5,230,3,177,3 :rem 246
	PRINT" {HOME } {19 DOWN }"	:rem 193	740	DATA 133,6,230,3,198,2 :rem 250
	POKE646, CO	:rem 40		DATA 240,28,162,04,169,0 :rem 95
	POKE249, I:READA:POKE250, A		76Ø	DATA 6,6,42,6,6,42 :rem 55
		:rem 218	770	DATA 6,5,42,6,5,42 :rem 54
310	SYS828:PRINT"{UP}":NEXT:RETUR	RN		
		:rem 100		
32Ø	DATA 16,18,5,19,19,20,8,9,19,	11.5.25	190	DATA 250,202,208,232,240,210 :rem 27
	10000	:rem 167	800	DATA 165,1,9,4,133,1 :rem 144
220	LL=54272:FORI=LLTOLL+24:POKEI		810	DATA 173,14,220,9,1,141 :rem 35
330	LL-542/2:FORI=LLTOLL+24:PORE	_	820	DATA 14,220,160,0,166,249 :rem 140
		:rem 1		
340	POKELL+24,15:POKELL+5,36:POKE	ELL+6,132		DATA 240,8,169,29 :rem 18
		:rem 155	840	DATA 32,210 :rem 218
35Ø	POKE54284,129:POKE54285,132	:rem 201	85Ø	DATA 255,202,208,250,169,4 :rem 200
	FORI=1TO8:READLB, HB	:rem 172		DATA 133,6,185,48,2,170 :rem 53
	POKELL, LB: POKELL+1, HB: POKELL+	1 22	870	Dim: 100 104 0 104 0 1
310	FOURTH TO STOKETT TI HR STOKETT			
		:rem 32		DATA 64,240,5,169,18,32 :rem 57
380	POKE54279, LB: POKE54280, HB: POK	E54283,3	890	DATA 210,255,165,5,41,191 :rem 151
	3	:rem 178	900	DATA 32,210,255,169,146,32 :rem 195
39Ø	FORK=1TO275:NEXT:POKELL+4,32:	POKE5428	910	Dama 010 000 000 100 1
	3,32	:rem 231	920	DATA 210,255,200,198,6,208 :rem 195
400	FORL=1TO15:NEXT:NEXT		020	DATA 221,169,13,32,210,255 :rem 190
		:rem 48	930	DATA 192,16,208,196,96 :rem 18
410	DATA 152,5,152,5,152,5,152,5,		940	POKELL+4,33:POKELL+1,10:POKELL,143
	4,12,7,152,5	:rem 24		:rem 4

95Ø FORI=1T05ØØ:NEXTI :rem 54		
	220	PRINT" {CLR } {2 SPACES } THIS IS A PRE-SC
960 POKELL+4,32:FORI=1TO250:NEXTI :rem 42		HOOLNUMBER RECOGNITION [4 SPACES] GAME.
970 POKELL+4,8:RETURN :rem 68		THE COMPUTER" :rem 139
980 PRINT" {CLR} {BLU} {DOWN} {11 SPACES} LEAR	230	PRINT"DISPLAYS A NUMBER AND" :rem 172
	200	PRINT"YOU MUST FIND AND [5 SPACES] PRES
N THE NUMBERS{2 DOWN}" :rem 198	240	
990 PRINT" {2 SPACES } THIS IS A PRE-SCHOOL		S THAT KEY ON YOURKEYBOARD." :rem 179
	DEG	PRINT" [DOWN] [2 SPACES] IF CORRECT, THA
{SPACE}NUMBER{11 SPACES}RECOGNITION G	250	
AME."; :rem 241		T[4 SPACES] NUMBER OF BLOCKS IS
		[3 SPACES] DRAWN AND YOU ARE" :rem 83
1000 PRINT" THE COMPUTER DISPLAYS A NUMBE		
R AND": :rem 99	260	PRINT"GIVEN ANOTHER NUMBER. IF NOT CO
	200	
1010 PRINT" YOU MUST FIND AND PRESS		RRECT, THE" :rem 137
[4 SPACES] THAT KEY ON YOUR KEYBOARD.	270	PRINT"COMPUTER WILL ASK FOR ANOTHER A
	2.0	
" :rem 223		NSWER." :rem 230
1020 PRINT" [DOWN] {2 SPACES} IF CORRECT, TH	280	PRINT" [DOWN] {2 SPACES] TO STOP THE GAM
1929 TAINT (BONN) (2 STREET) TO	200	T (2 cp) cpc pproc mur cp) cr p) p
AT NUMBER OF BLOCKS IS{2 SPACES}DRAW		E, [3 SPACES] PRESS THE SPACE BAR
N AND YOU ARE"; :rem 186		[3 SPACES] WHEN ASKED FOR AN[5 SPACES]
1030 PRINT" GIVEN ANOTHER NUMBER. IF NOT		
[SPACE] CORRECT, THE"; :rem 240	290	PRINT" (DOWN) HIT ANY KEY TO PLAY."
	222	
1040 PRINT" COMPUTER WILL ASK{3 SPACES}FO		:rem 58
R ANOTHER ANSWER." :rem 18	300	GET A\$:IF A\$=""THEN300 :rem 73 PRINT"{CLR}":RETURN :rem 18
	210	DDTYMU (GLD) II DDMUDN
1050 PRINT" [DOWN] [2 SPACES] TO STOP THE GA	310	PRINT"(CLR)": RETURN : rem 18
ME, PRESS THE SPACE BAR WHEN ASKED F	320	PRINT" {CLR} {4 DOWN} LEARNING THE NUMB
	525	TRINI (CDR) (1 DONR) DDINELING IND NOND
OR AN ANSWER." :rem 117		ERS" :rem 138
1060 GOSUB330:GOSUB550 :rem 49	330	RESTORE :rem 186
1070 PRINT" [3 DOWN] [10 SPACES] HIT ANY KEY	340	FOR $X=1TO8:READ C(X), B(X):POKE CV-2, C$
TO PLAY." :rem 137		(X):POKECV-3,B(X):FORD=1TO 350:NEXT
1080 GET A\$:IF A\$=""THEN1080 :rem 181		:rem 241
1090 PRINT"{CLR}":RETURN :rem 72	350	POKE CV-2,0:POKE CV-3,0:NEXT :rem 82
1100 IFL8=48THENRETURN :rem 141		RETURN :rem 121
1110 FORI=2TO(4*(L8-49))+2STEP4 :rem 240	370	DATA 195,207,195,207,195,207,195,207,
	0,2	
1120 CO=CO+1:IFCO>15THENCO=2 :rem 176		207,215,215,225,207,215,195,207
1130 PRINT" {HOME} {7 DOWN}" :rem 32		:rem 243
	200	
1140 POKE646,CO :rem 83	380	PRINT" {2 SPACES} ONE MOMENT PLEASE"
1150 POKE249, I:POKE250, 250 :rem 205		:rem 216
	200	
1160 SYS828:PRINT"{UP}":NEXT :rem 126		
1170 RETURN :rem 169	400	READ A:IF A=256 THEN RETURN :rem 228
1170 REIGHT		
	410	POKE I, A: I=I+1:GOTO 400 :rem 230
	420	DATA 120,169,3,141,21,3,169 :rem 234
Program 3: VIC Number Game		
Plogram 3. Vic Number Game	43Ø	DATA 73,141,20,3,88,96,162 :rem 198
Refer to the "Automatic Proofreader" article before typing this	440	DATA 1,240,21,206,74,3,169 :rem 186
Refer to the "Automatic Proofreader" article before typing this	44Ø 45Ø	DATA 1,240,21,206,74,3,169 :rem 186 DATA 47,141,3,144,169,255,141 :rem 90
	44Ø 45Ø	DATA 1,240,21,206,74,3,169 :rem 186 DATA 47,141,3,144,169,255,141 :rem 90
Refer to the "Automatic Proofreader" article before typing this program in.	44Ø 45Ø 46Ø	DATA 1,240,21,206,74,3,169 :rem 186 DATA 47,141,3,144,169,255,141 :rem 90 DATA 5,144,169,25,141,15,144 :rem 38
Refer to the "Automatic Proofreader" article before typing this program in. 1Ø POKE36878,15:S=36875:CO=2:DIMB(1Ø),C(1	44Ø 45Ø 46Ø 47Ø	DATA 1,240,21,206,74,3,169 :rem 186 DATA 47,141,3,144,169,255,141 :rem 90 DATA 5,144,169,25,141,15,144 :rem 38 DATA 76,21,235,173,4,144,208 :rem 41
Refer to the "Automatic Proofreader" article before typing this program in. 1Ø POKE36878,15:S=36875:CO=2:DIMB(1Ø),C(1	44Ø 45Ø 46Ø 47Ø	DATA 1,240,21,206,74,3,169 :rem 186 DATA 47,141,3,144,169,255,141 :rem 90 DATA 5,144,169,25,141,15,144 :rem 38 DATA 76,21,235,173,4,144,208 :rem 41
Refer to the "Automatic Proofreader" article before typing this program in. 10 POKE36878, 15:S=36875:CO=2:DIMB(10), C(10):CV=36878 :rem 141	44Ø 45Ø 46Ø 47Ø	DATA 1,240,21,206,74,3,169 :rem 186 DATA 47,141,3,144,169,255,141 :rem 90 DATA 5,144,169,25,141,15,144 :rem 38 DATA 76,21,235,173,4,144,208 :rem 41 DATA 251,169,32,141,37,145,169
Refer to the "Automatic Proofreader" article before typing this program in. 1Ø POKE36878,15:S=36875:CO=2:DIMB(1Ø),C(1 Ø):CV=36878 :rem 141 2Ø GOSUB 32Ø:GOSUB22Ø :rem 197	44Ø 45Ø 46Ø 47Ø 48Ø	DATA 1,240,21,206,74,3,169 :rem 186 DATA 47,141,3,144,169,255,141 :rem 90 DATA 5,144,169,25,141,15,144 :rem 38 DATA 76,21,235,173,4,144,208 :rem 41 DATA 251,169,32,141,37,145,169 :rem 149
Refer to the "Automatic Proofreader" article before typing this program in. 1Ø POKE36878,15:S=36875:CO=2:DIMB(1Ø),C(1 Ø):CV=36878 :rem 141 2Ø GOSUB 32Ø:GOSUB22Ø :rem 197 3Ø GOSUB 38Ø:GOSUB 53Ø:PRINT"{CLR}":SYS82	44Ø 45Ø 46Ø 47Ø 48Ø	DATA 1,240,21,206,74,3,169 :rem 186 DATA 47,141,3,144,169,255,141 :rem 90 DATA 5,144,169,25,141,15,144 :rem 38 DATA 76,21,235,173,4,144,208 :rem 41 DATA 251,169,32,141,37,145,169 :rem 149 DATA 185,141,36,145,238,74,3 :rem 49
Refer to the "Automatic Proofreader" article before typing this program in. 1Ø POKE36878,15:S=36875:CO=2:DIMB(1Ø),C(1 Ø):CV=36878 :rem 141 2Ø GOSUB 32Ø:GOSUB22Ø :rem 197 3Ø GOSUB 38Ø:GOSUB 53Ø:PRINT"{CLR}":SYS82	44Ø 45Ø 46Ø 47Ø 48Ø	DATA 1,240,21,206,74,3,169 :rem 186 DATA 47,141,3,144,169,255,141 :rem 90 DATA 5,144,169,25,141,15,144 :rem 38 DATA 76,21,235,173,4,144,208 :rem 41 DATA 251,169,32,141,37,145,169 :rem 149 DATA 185,141,36,145,238,74,3 :rem 49
Refer to the "Automatic Proofreader" article before typing this program in. 1Ø POKE36878,15:S=36875:CO=2:DIMB(1Ø),C(1 Ø):CV=36878 :rem 141 2Ø GOSUB 32Ø:GOSUB22Ø :rem 197 3Ø GOSUB 38Ø:GOSUB 53Ø:PRINT"{CLR}":SYS82	44Ø 45Ø 46Ø 47Ø 48Ø 49Ø 5ØØ	DATA 1,240,21,206,74,3,169 :rem 186 DATA 47,141,3,144,169,255,141 :rem 90 DATA 5,144,169,25,141,15,144 :rem 38 DATA 76,21,235,173,4,144,208 :rem 41 DATA 251,169,32,141,37,145,169 :rem 149 DATA 185,141,36,145,238,74,3 :rem 49 DATA 169,46,141,3,144,169,240 :rem 89
Refer to the "Automatic Proofreader" article before typing this program in. 1Ø POKE36878,15:S=36875:CO=2:DIMB(1Ø),C(1 Ø):CV=36878 :rem 141 2Ø GOSUB 32Ø:GOSUB22Ø :rem 197 3Ø GOSUB 38Ø:GOSUB 53Ø:PRINT"{CLR}":SYS82	44Ø 45Ø 46Ø 47Ø 48Ø 49Ø 5ØØ 51Ø	DATA 1,240,21,206,74,3,169 :rem 186 DATA 47,141,3,144,169,255,141 :rem 90 DATA 5,144,169,25,141,15,144 :rem 38 DATA 76,21,235,173,4,144,208 :rem 41 DATA 251,169,32,141,37,145,169 :rem 149 DATA 185,141,36,145,238,74,3 :rem 49 DATA 169,46,141,3,144,169,240 :rem 89 DATA 141,5,144,169,8,141,15 :rem 240
Refer to the "Automatic Proofreader" article before typing this program in. 1Ø POKE36878,15:S=36875:CO=2:DIMB(1Ø),C(1 Ø):CV=36878 :rem 141 2Ø GOSUB 32Ø:GOSUB22Ø :rem 197 3Ø GOSUB 38Ø:GOSUB 53Ø:PRINT"{CLR}":SYS82	44Ø 45Ø 46Ø 47Ø 48Ø 49Ø 5ØØ 51Ø	DATA 1,240,21,206,74,3,169 :rem 186 DATA 47,141,3,144,169,255,141 :rem 90 DATA 5,144,169,25,141,15,144 :rem 38 DATA 76,21,235,173,4,144,208 :rem 41 DATA 251,169,32,141,37,145,169 :rem 149 DATA 185,141,36,145,238,74,3 :rem 49 DATA 169,46,141,3,144,169,240 :rem 89 DATA 141,5,144,169,8,141,15 :rem 240
Refer to the "Automatic Proofreader" article before typing this program in. 1Ø POKE36878,15:S=36875:CO=2:DIMB(1Ø),C(1 Ø):CV=36878 :rem 141 2Ø GOSUB 32Ø:GOSUB22Ø :rem 197 3Ø GOSUB 38Ø:GOSUB 53Ø:PRINT"{CLR}":SYS82 8 :rem 73 4Ø L8=INT(RND(1)*1Ø)+48 :rem 233 5Ø IFL8=LOTHEN4Ø :rem 227	44Ø 45Ø 46Ø 47Ø 48Ø 5ØØ 51Ø 52Ø	DATA 1,240,21,206,74,3,169 :rem 186 DATA 47,141,3,144,169,255,141 :rem 90 DATA 5,144,169,25,141,15,144 :rem 38 DATA 76,21,235,173,4,144,208 :rem 41 DATA 251,169,32,141,37,145,169 :rem 149 DATA 185,141,36,145,238,74,3 :rem 49 DATA 169,46,141,3,144,169,240 :rem 89 DATA 141,5,144,169,8,141,15 :rem 240 DATA 144,76,191,234,0,256 :rem 148
Refer to the "Automatic Proofreader" article before typing this program in. 1Ø POKE36878,15:S=36875:CO=2:DIMB(1Ø),C(1 Ø):CV=36878 :rem 141 2Ø GOSUB 32Ø:GOSUB22Ø :rem 197 3Ø GOSUB 38Ø:GOSUB 53Ø:PRINT"{CLR}":SYS82 8 :rem 73 4Ø L8=INT(RND(1)*1Ø)+48 :rem 233 5Ø IFL8=LOTHEN4Ø :rem 227 6Ø LO=L8 :rem 194	44Ø 45Ø 46Ø 47Ø 48Ø 5ØØ 51Ø 52Ø 53Ø	DATA 1,240,21,206,74,3,169 :rem 186 DATA 47,141,3,144,169,255,141 :rem 90 DATA 5,144,169,25,141,15,144 :rem 38 DATA 76,21,235,173,4,144,208 :rem 41 DATA 251,169,32,141,37,145,169 :rem 149 DATA 185,141,36,145,238,74,3 :rem 49 DATA 169,46,141,3,144,169,240 :rem 89 DATA 141,5,144,169,8,141,15 :rem 240 DATA 144,76,191,234,0,256 :rem 148 POKE56,28:CH=32776 :rem 211
Refer to the "Automatic Proofreader" article before typing this program in. 1Ø POKE36878,15:S=36875:CO=2:DIMB(1Ø),C(1 Ø):CV=36878 :rem 141 2Ø GOSUB 32Ø:GOSUB22Ø :rem 197 3Ø GOSUB 38Ø:GOSUB 53Ø:PRINT"{CLR}":SYS82 8 :rem 73 4Ø L8=INT(RND(1)*1Ø)+48 :rem 233 5Ø IFL8=LOTHEN4Ø :rem 227 6Ø LO=L8 :rem 194	44Ø 45Ø 46Ø 47Ø 48Ø 5ØØ 51Ø 52Ø 53Ø	DATA 1,240,21,206,74,3,169 :rem 186 DATA 47,141,3,144,169,255,141 :rem 90 DATA 5,144,169,25,141,15,144 :rem 38 DATA 76,21,235,173,4,144,208 :rem 41 DATA 251,169,32,141,37,145,169 :rem 149 DATA 185,141,36,145,238,74,3 :rem 49 DATA 169,46,141,3,144,169,240 :rem 89 DATA 141,5,144,169,8,141,15 :rem 240 DATA 144,76,191,234,0,256 :rem 148 POKE56,28:CH=32776 :rem 211
Refer to the "Automatic Proofreader" article before typing this program in. 1Ø POKE36878,15:S=36875:CO=2:DIMB(1Ø),C(1 Ø):CV=36878 :rem 141 2Ø GOSUB 32Ø:GOSUB22Ø :rem 197 3Ø GOSUB 38Ø:GOSUB 53Ø:PRINT"{CLR}":SYS82 8 :rem 73 4Ø L8=INT(RND(1)*1Ø)+48 :rem 233 5Ø IFL8=LOTHEN4Ø :rem 227 6Ø LO=L8 :rem 194	440 450 460 470 480 490 500 510 520 530 540	DATA 1,240,21,206,74,3,169 :rem 186 DATA 47,141,3,144,169,255,141 :rem 90 DATA 5,144,169,25,141,15,144 :rem 38 DATA 76,21,235,173,4,144,208 :rem 41 DATA 251,169,32,141,37,145,169 DATA 185,141,36,145,238,74,3 :rem 49 DATA 169,46,141,3,144,169,240 :rem 89 DATA 141,5,144,169,8,141,15 :rem 240 DATA 144,76,191,234,0,256 :rem 148 POKE56,28:CH=32776 :rem 211 FOR X=7184T07600 STEP 2: :rem 1
Refer to the "Automatic Proofreader" article before typing this program in. 1Ø POKE36878,15:S=36875:CO=2:DIMB(1Ø),C(1 Ø):CV=36878 :rem 141 2Ø GOSUB 32Ø:GOSUB22Ø :rem 197 3Ø GOSUB 38Ø:GOSUB 53Ø:PRINT"{CLR}":SYS82 8 :rem 73 4Ø L8=INT(RND(1)*1Ø)+48 :rem 233 5Ø IFL8=LOTHEN4Ø :rem 227 6Ø LO=L8 :rem 194 7Ø GOSUB 16Ø :rem 126 8Ø POKE198.Ø :rem 149	440 450 460 470 480 490 510 520 530 540 550	DATA 1,240,21,206,74,3,169 :rem 186 DATA 47,141,3,144,169,255,141 :rem 90 DATA 5,144,169,25,141,15,144 :rem 38 DATA 76,21,235,173,4,144,208 :rem 41 DATA 251,169,32,141,37,145,169 :rem 149 DATA 185,141,36,145,238,74,3 :rem 49 DATA 169,46,141,3,144,169,240 :rem 89 DATA 141,5,144,169,8,141,15 :rem 240 DATA 144,76,191,234,0,256 :rem 148 POKE56,28:CH=32776 :rem 211 FOR X=7184TO7600 STEP 2: :rem 1 POKE X.PEEK(CH):POKE X+1.PEEK(CH)
Refer to the "Automatic Proofreader" article before typing this program in. 1Ø POKE36878,15:S=36875:CO=2:DIMB(1Ø),C(1 Ø):CV=36878 :rem 141 2Ø GOSUB 32Ø:GOSUB22Ø :rem 197 3Ø GOSUB 38Ø:GOSUB 53Ø:PRINT"{CLR}":SYS82 8 :rem 73 4Ø L8=INT(RND(1)*1Ø)+48 :rem 233 5Ø IFL8=LOTHEN4Ø :rem 227 6Ø LO=L8 :rem 194 7Ø GOSUB 16Ø :rem 126 8Ø POKE198.Ø :rem 149	440 450 460 470 480 490 510 520 530 540 550	DATA 1,240,21,206,74,3,169 :rem 186 DATA 47,141,3,144,169,255,141 :rem 90 DATA 5,144,169,25,141,15,144 :rem 38 DATA 76,21,235,173,4,144,208 :rem 41 DATA 251,169,32,141,37,145,169 :rem 149 DATA 185,141,36,145,238,74,3 :rem 49 DATA 169,46,141,3,144,169,240 :rem 89 DATA 141,5,144,169,8,141,15 :rem 240 DATA 144,76,191,234,0,256 :rem 148 POKE56,28:CH=32776 :rem 211 FOR X=7184TO7600 STEP 2: :rem 1 POKE X.PEEK(CH):POKE X+1.PEEK(CH)
Refer to the "Automatic Proofreader" article before typing this program in. 1Ø POKE36878,15:S=36875:CO=2:DIMB(1Ø),C(1 Ø):CV=36878 :rem 141 2Ø GOSUB 32Ø:GOSUB22Ø :rem 197 3Ø GOSUB 38Ø:GOSUB 53Ø:PRINT"{CLR}":SYS82 8 :rem 73 4Ø L8=INT(RND(1)*1Ø)+48 :rem 233 5Ø IFL8=LOTHEN4Ø :rem 227 6Ø LO=L8 :rem 194 7Ø GOSUB 16Ø :rem 126 8Ø POKE198,Ø :rem 149 9Ø PRINT"{HOME}{12 DOWN}{2 RIGHT}{BLU}PRE	440 450 460 470 480 490 510 520 530 540 550	DATA 1,240,21,206,74,3,169 :rem 186 DATA 47,141,3,144,169,255,141 :rem 90 DATA 5,144,169,25,141,15,144 :rem 38 DATA 76,21,235,173,4,144,208 :rem 41 DATA 251,169,32,141,37,145,169 :rem 149 DATA 185,141,36,145,238,74,3 :rem 49 DATA 169,46,141,3,144,169,240 :rem 89 DATA 141,5,144,169,8,141,15 :rem 240 DATA 144,76,191,234,0,256 :rem 148 POKE56,28:CH=32776 :rem 211 FOR X=7184TO7600 STEP 2: :rem 1 POKE X.PEEK(CH):POKE X+1.PEEK(CH)
Refer to the "Automatic Proofreader" article before typing this program in. 1Ø POKE36878,15:S=36875:CO=2:DIMB(1Ø),C(1 Ø):CV=36878 :rem 141 2Ø GOSUB 32Ø:GOSUB22Ø :rem 197 3Ø GOSUB 38Ø:GOSUB 53Ø:PRINT"{CLR}":SYS82 8 :rem 73 4Ø L8=INT(RND(1)*1Ø)+48 :rem 233 5Ø IFL8=LOTHEN4Ø :rem 227 6Ø LO=L8 :rem 194 7Ø GOSUB 16Ø :rem 126 8Ø POKE198,Ø :rem 149 9Ø PRINT"{HOME}{12 DOWN}{2 RIGHT}{BLU}PRE	44Ø 45Ø 46Ø 47Ø 48Ø 50Ø 51Ø 52Ø 53Ø 55Ø	DATA 1,240,21,206,74,3,169 :rem 186 DATA 47,141,3,144,169,255,141 :rem 90 DATA 5,144,169,25,141,15,144 :rem 38 DATA 76,21,235,173,4,144,208 :rem 41 DATA 251,169,32,141,37,145,169 :rem 149 DATA 185,141,36,145,238,74,3 :rem 49 DATA 169,46,141,3,144,169,240 :rem 89 DATA 141,5,144,169,8,141,15 :rem 240 DATA 144,76,191,234,0,256 :rem 148 POKE56,28:CH=32776 :rem 211 FOR X=7184TO7600 STEP 2: :rem 1 POKE X,PEEK(CH):POKE X+1,PEEK(CH) :rem 152 CH=CH+1:NEXTX :rem 27
Refer to the "Automatic Proofreader" article before typing this program in. 1Ø POKE36878,15:S=36875:CO=2:DIMB(1Ø),C(1 Ø):CV=36878 :rem 141 2Ø GOSUB 32Ø:GOSUB22Ø :rem 197 3Ø GOSUB 38Ø:GOSUB 53Ø:PRINT"{CLR}":SYS82 8 :rem 73 4Ø L8=INT(RND(1)*1Ø)+48 :rem 233 5Ø IFL8=LOTHEN4Ø :rem 227 6Ø LO=L8 :rem 194 7Ø GOSUB 16Ø :rem 126 8Ø POKE198,Ø :rem 149 9Ø PRINT"{HOME}{12 DOWN}{2 RIGHT}{BLU}PRE	44Ø 45Ø 46Ø 47Ø 48Ø 50Ø 51Ø 52Ø 53Ø 55Ø	DATA 1,240,21,206,74,3,169 :rem 186 DATA 47,141,3,144,169,255,141 :rem 90 DATA 5,144,169,25,141,15,144 :rem 38 DATA 76,21,235,173,4,144,208 :rem 41 DATA 251,169,32,141,37,145,169 DATA 185,141,36,145,238,74,3 :rem 49 DATA 169,46,141,3,144,169,240 :rem 89 DATA 141,5,144,169,8,141,15 :rem 240 DATA 144,76,191,234,0,256 :rem 148 POKE 56,28:CH=32776 :rem 211 FOR X=7184TO7600 STEP 2: :rem 1 POKE X,PEEK(CH):POKE X+1,PEEK(CH) :rem 152 CH=CH+1:NEXTX :rem 27
Refer to the "Automatic Proofreader" article before typing this program in. 10 POKE36878, 15:S=36875:CO=2:DIMB(10), C(1 0):CV=36878 :rem 141 20 GOSUB 320:GOSUB220 :rem 197 30 GOSUB 380:GOSUB 530:PRINT"{CLR}":SYS82 8 :rem 73 40 L8=INT(RND(1)*10)+48 :rem 233 50 IFL8=LOTHEN40 :rem 227 60 LO=L8 :rem 194 70 GOSUB 160 :rem 126 80 POKE198,0 :rem 149 90 PRINT"{HOME}{12 DOWN}{2 RIGHT}{BLU}PRE SS{RIGHT}THIS{RIGHT}NUMBER" :rem 58 100 GET A\$:IFA\$=""THEN100 :rem 69	440 450 460 470 480 500 510 520 530 540 550 560 570	DATA 1,240,21,206,74,3,169 :rem 186 DATA 47,141,3,144,169,255,141 :rem 90 DATA 5,144,169,25,141,15,144 :rem 38 DATA 76,21,235,173,4,144,208 :rem 41 DATA 251,169,32,141,37,145,169 ETEM 149 DATA 185,141,36,145,238,74,3 :rem 49 DATA 169,46,141,3,144,169,240 :rem 89 DATA 141,5,144,169,8,141,15 :rem 240 DATA 144,76,191,234,0,256 :rem 148 POKE56,28:CH=32776 :rem 211 FOR X=7184TO7600 STEP 2: :rem 1 POKE X,PEEK(CH):POKE X+1,PEEK(CH) :rem 152 CH=CH+1:NEXTX :rem 27
Refer to the "Automatic Proofreader" article before typing this program in. 10 POKE36878, 15:S=36875:CO=2:DIMB(10), C(1 0):CV=36878 :rem 141 20 GOSUB 320:GOSUB220 :rem 197 30 GOSUB 380:GOSUB 530:PRINT"{CLR}":SYS82 8 :rem 73 40 L8=INT(RND(1)*10)+48 :rem 233 50 IFL8=LOTHEN40 :rem 227 60 LO=L8 :rem 194 70 GOSUB 160 :rem 126 80 POKE198,0 :rem 149 90 PRINT"{HOME}{12 DOWN}{2 RIGHT}{BLU}PRE SS{RIGHT}THIS{RIGHT}NUMBER" :rem 58 100 GET A\$:IFA\$=""THEN100 :rem 69 110 IF A\$=" "THEN POKE890,0:SYS890:rem 60	440 450 460 470 480 500 510 520 530 540 550 560 570	DATA 1,240,21,206,74,3,169 :rem 186 DATA 47,141,3,144,169,255,141 :rem 90 DATA 5,144,169,25,141,15,144 :rem 38 DATA 76,21,235,173,4,144,208 :rem 41 DATA 251,169,32,141,37,145,169 Erem 149 DATA 185,141,36,145,238,74,3 :rem 49 DATA 169,46,141,3,144,169,240 :rem 89 DATA 141,5,144,169,8,141,15 :rem 240 DATA 144,76,191,234,0,256 :rem 148 POKE56,28:CH=32776 :rem 211 FOR X=7184T07600 STEP 2: :rem 1 POKE X,PEEK(CH):POKE X+1,PEEK(CH) :rem 27 POKE36879,25:POKE36869,255:POKE36867,
Refer to the "Automatic Proofreader" article before typing this program in. 10 POKE36878, 15:S=36875:CO=2:DIMB(10), C(1 0):CV=36878 :rem 141 20 GOSUB 320:GOSUB220 :rem 197 30 GOSUB 380:GOSUB 530:PRINT"{CLR}":SYS82 8 :rem 73 40 L8=INT(RND(1)*10)+48 :rem 233 50 IFL8=LOTHEN40 :rem 227 60 LO=L8 :rem 194 70 GOSUB 160 :rem 126 80 POKE198,0 :rem 149 90 PRINT"{HOME}{12 DOWN}{2 RIGHT}{BLU}PRE SS{RIGHT}THIS{RIGHT}NUMBER" :rem 58 100 GET A\$:IFA\$=""THEN100 :rem 69 110 IF A\$=" "THEN POKE890,0:SYS890:rem 60	44Ø 45Ø 46Ø 47Ø 48Ø 50Ø 51Ø 52Ø 53Ø 54Ø 55Ø 56Ø 57Ø	DATA 1,240,21,206,74,3,169 :rem 186 DATA 47,141,3,144,169,255,141 :rem 90 DATA 5,144,169,25,141,15,144 :rem 38 DATA 76,21,235,173,4,144,208 :rem 41 DATA 251,169,32,141,37,145,169 EVALUATE STATE STA
Refer to the "Automatic Proofreader" article before typing this program in. 10 POKE36878, 15:S=36875:CO=2:DIMB(10), C(1 0):CV=36878 :rem 141 20 GOSUB 320:GOSUB220 :rem 197 30 GOSUB 380:GOSUB 530:PRINT"{CLR}":SYS82 8 :rem 73 40 L8=INT(RND(1)*10)+48 :rem 233 50 IFL8=LOTHEN40 :rem 227 60 LO=L8 :rem 194 70 GOSUB 160 :rem 126 80 POKE198,0 :rem 149 90 PRINT"{HOME}{12 DOWN}{2 RIGHT}{BLU}PRE SS{RIGHT}THIS{RIGHT}NUMBER" :rem 58 100 GET A\$:IFA\$=""THEN100 :rem 69 110 IF A\$=" "THEN POKE890,0:SYS890:rem 60 120 IFASC(A\$)<>L8THENGOSUB590:GOTO100	44Ø 45Ø 46Ø 47Ø 48Ø 50Ø 51Ø 52Ø 53Ø 54Ø 55Ø 56Ø 57Ø	DATA 1,240,21,206,74,3,169 :rem 186 DATA 47,141,3,144,169,255,141 :rem 90 DATA 5,144,169,25,141,15,144 :rem 38 DATA 76,21,235,173,4,144,208 :rem 41 DATA 251,169,32,141,37,145,169 EVALUATE STATE STA
Refer to the "Automatic Proofreader" article before typing this program in. 1Ø POKE36878, 15:S=36875:CO=2:DIMB(1Ø), C(1 Ø):CV=36878 :rem 141 2Ø GOSUB 32Ø:GOSUB22Ø :rem 197 3Ø GOSUB 38Ø:GOSUB 53Ø:PRINT"{CLR}":SYS82 8 :rem 73 4Ø L8=INT(RND(1)*1Ø)+48 :rem 233 5Ø IFL8=LOTHEN4Ø :rem 227 6Ø LO=L8 :rem 194 7Ø GOSUB 16Ø :rem 126 8Ø POKE198,Ø :rem 149 9Ø PRINT"{HOME}{12 DOWN}{2 RIGHT}{BLU}PRE SS{RIGHT}THIS{RIGHT}NUMBER" :rem 58 1ØØ GET A\$:IFA\$=""THEN10Ø :rem 69 11Ø IF A\$=" "THEN POKE89Ø,Ø:SYS89Ø:rem 6Ø 12Ø IFASC(A\$)<>L8THENGOSUB59Ø:GOTO10Ø	44Ø 45Ø 46Ø 47Ø 48Ø 50Ø 51Ø 52Ø 53Ø 54Ø 55Ø 56Ø 57Ø	DATA 1,240,21,206,74,3,169 :rem 186 DATA 47,141,3,144,169,255,141 :rem 90 DATA 5,144,169,25,141,15,144 :rem 38 DATA 76,21,235,173,4,144,208 :rem 41 DATA 251,169,32,141,37,145,169 EVALUATE STATE STA
Refer to the "Automatic Proofreader" article before typing this program in. 1Ø POKE36878, 15:S=36875:CO=2:DIMB(1Ø), C(1 Ø):CV=36878 :rem 141 2Ø GOSUB 32Ø:GOSUB22Ø :rem 197 3Ø GOSUB 38Ø:GOSUB 53Ø:PRINT"{CLR}":SYS82 8 :rem 73 4Ø L8=INT(RND(1)*1Ø)+48 :rem 233 5Ø IFL8=LOTHEN4Ø :rem 227 6Ø LO=L8 :rem 194 7Ø GOSUB 16Ø :rem 126 8Ø POKE198,Ø :rem 149 9Ø PRINT"{HOME}{12 DOWN}{2 RIGHT}{BLU}PRE SS{RIGHT}THIS{RIGHT}NUMBER" :rem 58 1ØØ GET A\$:IFA\$=""THEN10Ø :rem 69 11Ø IF A\$=" "THEN POKE89Ø,Ø:SYS89Ø:rem 6Ø 12Ø IFASC(A\$)<>L8THENGOSUB59Ø:GOTO10Ø :rem 254	440 450 460 470 480 500 510 520 530 540 550 560 570 580 600	DATA 1,240,21,206,74,3,169 :rem 186 DATA 47,141,3,144,169,255,141 :rem 90 DATA 5,144,169,25,141,15,144 :rem 38 DATA 76,21,235,173,4,144,208 :rem 41 DATA 251,169,32,141,37,145,169 EVERTIFY OF THE STANDARD STEP 2: EVER 148 POKE X,PEEK(CH):POKE X+1,PEEK(CH) POKES-1,128 POKES-1,128 FORI=1T0500:NEXTI POKE 1,240,212 :rem 190 EVER 148 FORI=1T0500:NEXTI FOR 186
Refer to the "Automatic Proofreader" article before typing this program in. 1Ø POKE36878, 15:S=36875:CO=2:DIMB(1Ø), C(1 Ø):CV=36878 :rem 141 2Ø GOSUB 32Ø:GOSUB22Ø :rem 197 3Ø GOSUB 38Ø:GOSUB 53Ø:PRINT"{CLR}":SYS82 8 :rem 73 4Ø L8=INT(RND(1)*1Ø)+48 :rem 233 5Ø IFL8=LOTHEN4Ø :rem 227 6Ø LO=L8 :rem 194 7Ø GOSUB 16Ø :rem 126 8Ø POKE198,Ø :rem 149 9Ø PRINT"{HOME}{12 DOWN}{2 RIGHT}{BLU}PRE SS{RIGHT}THIS{RIGHT}NUMBER" :rem 58 1ØØ GET A\$:IFA\$=""THEN10Ø :rem 69 11Ø IF A\$=" "THEN POKE89Ø,Ø:SYS89Ø:rem 6Ø 12Ø IFASC(A\$)<>L8THENGOSUB59Ø:GOTO10Ø :rem 254	440 450 460 470 480 500 510 520 530 540 550 560 570 580 600	DATA 1,240,21,206,74,3,169 :rem 186 DATA 47,141,3,144,169,255,141 :rem 90 DATA 5,144,169,25,141,15,144 :rem 38 DATA 76,21,235,173,4,144,208 :rem 41 DATA 251,169,32,141,37,145,169 EVERTIFY OF THE STANDARD STEP 2: EVER 148 POKE X,PEEK(CH):POKE X+1,PEEK(CH) POKES-1,128 POKES-1,128 FORI=1T0500:NEXTI POKE 1,240,212 :rem 190 EVER 148 FORI=1T0500:NEXTI FOR 186
Refer to the "Automatic Proofreader" article before typing this program in. 1Ø POKE36878, 15:S=36875:CO=2:DIMB(1Ø), C(1 Ø):CV=36878 :rem 141 2Ø GOSUB 32Ø:GOSUB22Ø :rem 197 3Ø GOSUB 38Ø:GOSUB 53Ø:PRINT"{CLR}":SYS82 8 :rem 73 4Ø L8=INT(RND(1)*1Ø)+48 :rem 233 5Ø IFL8=LOTHEN4Ø :rem 227 6Ø LO=L8 :rem 194 7Ø GOSUB 16Ø :rem 126 8Ø POKE198,Ø :rem 149 9Ø PRINT"{HOME}{12 DOWN}{2 RIGHT}{BLU}PRE SS{RIGHT}THIS{RIGHT}NUMBER" :rem 58 1ØØ GET A\$:IFA\$=""THEN10Ø :rem 69 11Ø IF A\$=" "THEN POKE89Ø,Ø:SYS89Ø:rem 6Ø 12Ø IFASC(A\$)<>L8THENGOSUB59Ø:GOTO10Ø :rem 254	440 450 460 470 480 500 510 520 530 540 550 560 570 580 600	DATA 1,240,21,206,74,3,169 :rem 186 DATA 47,141,3,144,169,255,141 :rem 90 DATA 5,144,169,25,141,15,144 :rem 38 DATA 76,21,235,173,4,144,208 :rem 41 DATA 251,169,32,141,37,145,169 EVERTIFY OF THE STANDARD STEP 2: EVER 148 POKE X,PEEK(CH):POKE X+1,PEEK(CH) POKES-1,128 POKES-1,128 FORI=1T0500:NEXTI POKE 1,240,212 :rem 190 EVER 148 FORI=1T0500:NEXTI FOR 186
Refer to the "Automatic Proofreader" article before typing this program in. 10 POKE36878, 15:S=36875:CO=2:DIMB(10), C(1 0):CV=36878 :rem 141 20 GOSUB 320:GOSUB220 :rem 197 30 GOSUB 380:GOSUB 530:PRINT"{CLR}":SYS82 8 :rem 73 40 L8=INT(RND(1)*10)+48 :rem 233 50 IFL8=LOTHEN40 :rem 227 60 LO=L8 :rem 194 70 GOSUB 160 :rem 126 80 POKE198,0 :rem 149 90 PRINT"{HOME}{12 DOWN}{2 RIGHT}{BLU}PRE SS{RIGHT}THIS{RIGHT}NUMBER" :rem 58 100 GET A\$:IFA\$=""THEN100 :rem 69 110 IF A\$=" "THEN POKE890,0:SYS890:rem 60 120 IFASC(A\$)<>L8THENGOSUB590:GOTO100 :rem 254 130 GOSUB 330 :rem 170 140 GOSUB 630 :rem 174	440 450 460 470 480 500 510 520 530 540 550 560 570 580 600 610 620	DATA 1,240,21,206,74,3,169 :rem 186 DATA 47,141,3,144,169,255,141 :rem 90 DATA 5,144,169,25,141,15,144 :rem 38 DATA 76,21,235,173,4,144,208 :rem 41 DATA 251,169,32,141,37,145,169 DATA 185,141,36,145,238,74,3 :rem 49 DATA 169,46,141,3,144,169,240 :rem 89 DATA 141,5,144,169,8,141,15 :rem 240 DATA 144,76,191,234,0,256 :rem 148 POKE56,28:CH=32776 :rem 211 FOR X=7184TO7600 STEP 2: :rem 1 POKE X,PEEK(CH):POKE X+1,PEEK(CH) :rem 27 POKE36879,25:POKE36869,255:POKE36867,47 RETURN :rem 190 RETURN :rem 195 FORI=1TO500:NEXTI :rem 46 POKES-1,0 :rem 211 RETURN :rem 220 RETURN :rem 250 RETURN :rem 125 POKES-1,0 :rem 211 RETURN :rem 269 FORI=1TO500:NEXTI :rem 211 RETURN :rem 120
Refer to the "Automatic Proofreader" article before typing this program in. 10 POKE36878, 15:S=36875:CO=2:DIMB(10), C(1 0):CV=36878	440 450 460 470 480 500 510 520 530 540 550 560 570 580 600 610 620	DATA 1,240,21,206,74,3,169 :rem 186 DATA 47,141,3,144,169,255,141 :rem 90 DATA 5,144,169,25,141,15,144 :rem 38 DATA 76,21,235,173,4,144,208 :rem 41 DATA 251,169,32,141,37,145,169 DATA 185,141,36,145,238,74,3 :rem 49 DATA 185,141,36,145,238,74,3 :rem 49 DATA 169,46,141,3,144,169,240 :rem 89 DATA 141,5,144,169,8,141,15 :rem 240 DATA 144,76,191,234,0,256 :rem 148 POKE56,28:CH=32776 :rem 211 FOR X=7184TO7600 STEP 2: :rem 1 POKE X,PEEK(CH):POKE X+1,PEEK(CH) :rem 27 POKE36879,25:POKE36869,255:POKE36867,47 :rem 190 RETURN :rem 190 FORI=1TO500:NEXTI :rem 46 POKES-1,00 :rem 211 RETURN :rem 211 RETURN :rem 211 RETURN :rem 211 RETURN :rem 211
Refer to the "Automatic Proofreader" article before typing this program in. 10 POKE36878, 15:S=36875:CO=2:DIMB(10), C(1 0):CV=36878	440 450 460 470 480 500 510 520 530 540 550 560 570 580 600 600 600 600 600 600 600 600 600 6	DATA 1,240,21,206,74,3,169 :rem 186 DATA 47,141,3,144,169,255,141 :rem 90 DATA 5,144,169,25,141,15,144 :rem 38 DATA 76,21,235,173,4,144,208 :rem 41 DATA 251,169,32,141,37,145,169 DATA 185,141,36,145,238,74,3 :rem 49 DATA 185,141,36,145,238,74,3 :rem 49 DATA 169,46,141,3,144,169,240 :rem 89 DATA 141,5,144,169,8,141,15 :rem 240 DATA 144,76,191,234,0,256 :rem 148 POKE56,28:CH=32776 :rem 211 FOR X=7184TO7600 STEP 2: :rem 1 POKE X,PEEK(CH):POKE X+1,PEEK(CH) :rem 27 POKE36879,25:POKE36869,255:POKE36867,47 :rem 190 RETURN :rem 190 FORI=1TO500:NEXTI :rem 46 POKES-1,00 :rem 211 RETURN :rem 20 RETURN :rem 211 RETURN :rem 211 RETURN :rem 120 IFL8-48=0THENRETURN :rem 193
Refer to the "Automatic Proofreader" article before typing this program in. 10 POKE36878, 15:S=36875:CO=2:DIMB(10), C(1 0):CV=36878 :rem 141 20 GOSUB 320:GOSUB220 :rem 197 30 GOSUB 380:GOSUB 530:PRINT"{CLR}":SYS82 8 :rem 73 40 L8=INT(RND(1)*10)+48 :rem 233 50 IFL8=LOTHEN40 :rem 227 60 LO=L8 :rem 194 70 GOSUB 160 :rem 126 80 POKE198,0 :rem 149 90 PRINT"{HOME}{12 DOWN}{2 RIGHT}{BLU}PRE S{RIGHT}THIS{RIGHT}NUMBER" :rem 58 100 GET A\$:IFA\$=""THEN100 :rem 69 110 IF A\$=" "THEN POKE890,0:SYS890:rem 60 120 IFASC(A\$)<>L8THENGOSUB590:GOTO100 :rem 254 130 GOSUB 330 :rem 170 140 GOSUB 630 :rem 51 160 PRINT"{CLR}";:M=34816+8*L8:IFL8-48>9T	440 450 460 470 480 500 510 520 530 540 550 560 570 580 600 600 600 600 600 600 600 600 600 6	DATA 1,240,21,206,74,3,169 :rem 186 DATA 47,141,3,144,169,255,141 :rem 90 DATA 5,144,169,25,141,15,144 :rem 38 DATA 76,21,235,173,4,144,208 :rem 41 DATA 251,169,32,141,37,145,169 DATA 185,141,36,145,238,74,3 :rem 49 DATA 169,46,141,3,144,169,240 :rem 89 DATA 141,5,144,169,8,141,15 :rem 240 DATA 144,76,191,234,0,256 :rem 148 POKE56,28:CH=32776 :rem 211 FOR X=7184T07600 STEP 2: :rem 1 POKE X,PEEK(CH):POKE X+1,PEEK(CH) :rem 27 POKE36879,25:POKE36869,255:POKE36867,47 :rem 190 RETURN :rem 190 FORI=1T0500:NEXTI :rem 46 POKES-1,0 :rem 211 RETURN :rem 125 FORI=1T0500:NEXTI :rem 46 POKES-1,0 :rem 211 RETURN :rem 120 IFL8-48=0THENRETURN :rem 193 FORI=1T0(L8-48)*2STEP2 :rem 19
Refer to the "Automatic Proofreader" article before typing this program in. 10 POKE36878, 15:S=36875:CO=2:DIMB(10), C(1 0):CV=36878	440 450 460 470 480 500 510 520 530 540 550 560 570 600 610 620 630 640	DATA 1,240,21,206,74,3,169 :rem 186 DATA 47,141,3,144,169,255,141 :rem 90 DATA 5,144,169,25,141,15,144 :rem 38 DATA 76,21,235,173,4,144,208 :rem 41 DATA 251,169,32,141,37,145,169 DATA 185,141,36,145,238,74,3 :rem 49 DATA 169,46,141,3,144,169,240 :rem 89 DATA 141,5,144,169,8,141,15 :rem 240 DATA 144,76,191,234,0,256 :rem 148 POKE56,28:CH=32776 :rem 211 FOR X=7184TO7600 STEP 2: :rem 1 POKE X,PEEK(CH):POKE X+1,PEEK(CH) CH=CH+1:NEXTX :rem 27 POKE36879,25:POKE36869,255:POKE36867,47 :rem 190 RETURN :rem 125 POKES-1,128 :rem 69 FORI=1TO500:NEXTI :rem 46 POKES-1,0 :rem 211 RETURN :rem 221 RETURN :rem 221 RETURN :rem 120 IFL8-48=0THENRETURN :rem 193 FORI=1TO(L8-48)*2STEP2 :rem 19
Refer to the "Automatic Proofreader" article before typing this program in. 10 POKE36878, 15:S=36875:CO=2:DIMB(10), C(1 0):CV=36878	440 450 460 470 480 500 510 520 530 540 550 560 600 610 620 630 650	DATA 1,240,21,206,74,3,169 :rem 186 DATA 47,141,3,144,169,255,141 :rem 90 DATA 5,144,169,25,141,15,144 :rem 38 DATA 76,21,235,173,4,144,208 :rem 41 DATA 251,169,32,141,37,145,169 DATA 185,141,36,145,238,74,3 :rem 49 DATA 169,46,141,3,144,169,240 :rem 89 DATA 141,5,144,169,8,141,15 :rem 240 DATA 144,76,191,234,0,256 :rem 148 POKE56,28:CH=32776 :rem 211 FOK X,PEEK(CH):POKE X+1,PEEK(CH) CH=CH+1:NEXTX :rem 27 POKE36879,25:POKE36869,255:POKE36867,47 :rem 190 RETURN :rem 125 POKES-1,00 :rem 211 RETURN :rem 69 FORI=1T0500:NEXTI :rem 46 POKES-1,00 :rem 125 POKES-1,00 :rem 120 IFL8-48=0THENRETURN :rem 120 IFL8-48=0THENRETURN :rem 193 FORI=1TO(L8-48)*2STEP2 :rem 19 POKES,140+1*6 :rem 178
Refer to the "Automatic Proofreader" article before typing this program in. 10 POKE36878, 15:S=36875:CO=2:DIMB(10), C(1 0):CV=36878	440 450 460 470 480 500 510 520 530 540 550 560 600 610 620 630 650	DATA 1,240,21,206,74,3,169 :rem 186 DATA 47,141,3,144,169,255,141 :rem 90 DATA 5,144,169,25,141,15,144 :rem 38 DATA 76,21,235,173,4,144,208 :rem 41 DATA 251,169,32,141,37,145,169 DATA 185,141,36,145,238,74,3 :rem 49 DATA 169,46,141,3,144,169,240 :rem 89 DATA 141,5,144,169,8,141,15 :rem 240 DATA 144,76,191,234,0,256 :rem 148 POKE56,28:CH=32776 :rem 211 FOR X=7184TO7600 STEP 2: :rem 1 POKE X,PEEK(CH):POKE X+1,PEEK(CH) :rem 27 POKE36879,25:POKE36869,255:POKE36867,47 :rem 190 RETURN :rem 125 POKES-1,128 :rem 69 FORI=1TO500:NEXTI :rem 69 FORI=1TO500:NEXTI :rem 46 POKES-1,0 :rem 120 IFL8-48=0THENRETURN :rem 120 IFL8-48=0THENRETURN :rem 193 FORI=1TO(L8-48)*2STEP2 :rem 19 POKES,140+1*6 :rem 178 POKE646,CO:CO=CO+1:IFCO>7THENCO=2
Refer to the "Automatic Proofreader" article before typing this program in. 10 POKE36878, 15:S=36875:CO=2:DIMB(10), C(1 0):CV=36878	440 450 460 470 480 500 510 520 530 540 550 560 600 610 620 630 650	DATA 1,240,21,206,74,3,169 :rem 186 DATA 47,141,3,144,169,255,141 :rem 90 DATA 5,144,169,25,141,15,144 :rem 38 DATA 76,21,235,173,4,144,208 :rem 41 DATA 251,169,32,141,37,145,169 DATA 185,141,36,145,238,74,3 :rem 49 DATA 169,46,141,3,144,169,240 :rem 89 DATA 141,5,144,169,8,141,15 :rem 240 DATA 144,76,191,234,0,256 :rem 148 POKE56,28:CH=32776 :rem 211 FOR X=7184TO7600 STEP 2: :rem 1 POKE X,PEEK(CH):POKE X+1,PEEK(CH) :rem 27 POKE36879,25:POKE36869,255:POKE36867,47 :rem 190 RETURN :rem 125 POKES-1,128 :rem 69 FORI=1TO500:NEXTI :rem 69 FORI=1TO500:NEXTI :rem 46 POKES-1,0 :rem 120 IFL8-48=0THENRETURN :rem 120 IFL8-48=0THENRETURN :rem 193 FORI=1TO(L8-48)*2STEP2 :rem 19 POKES,140+1*6 :rem 178 POKE646,CO:CO=CO+1:IFCO>7THENCO=2
Refer to the "Automatic Proofreader" article before typing this program in. 10 POKE36878, 15:S=36875:CO=2:DIMB(10), C(1 0):CV=36878	440 450 460 470 480 490 510 520 530 540 550 560 600 610 620 630 660 660	DATA 1,240,21,206,74,3,169 :rem 186 DATA 47,141,3,144,169,255,141 :rem 90 DATA 5,144,169,25,141,15,144 :rem 38 DATA 76,21,235,173,4,144,208 :rem 41 DATA 251,169,32,141,37,145,169 DATA 185,141,36,145,238,74,3 :rem 49 DATA 169,46,141,3,144,169,240 :rem 89 DATA 141,5,144,169,8,141,15 :rem 240 DATA 144,76,191,234,0,256 :rem 148 POKE56,28:CH=32776 :rem 211 FOR X=7184TO7600 STEP 2: :rem 1 POKE X,PEEK(CH):POKE X+1,PEEK(CH) :rem 152 CH=CH+1:NEXTX :rem 27 POKE36879,25:POKE36869,255:POKE36867,47 :rem 190 RETURN :rem 125 FORI=1TO500:NEXTI :rem 46 POKES-1,0 :rem 211 RETURN :rem 221 RETURN :rem 221 POKES,1,0 :rem 211 RETURN :rem 120 IFL8-48=0THENRETURN :rem 120 IFL8-48=0THENRETURN :rem 193 FORI=1TO(L8-48)*2STEP2 :rem 19 POKES,140+1*6 :rem 178 POKE646,CO:CO=CO+1:IFCO>7THENCO=2 :rem 32
Refer to the "Automatic Proofreader" article before typing this program in. 10 POKE36878, 15:S=36875:CO=2:DIMB(10), C(1 0):CV=36878	440 450 460 470 480 490 510 520 530 540 550 560 600 610 620 630 660 660	DATA 1,240,21,206,74,3,169 :rem 186 DATA 47,141,3,144,169,255,141 :rem 90 DATA 5,144,169,25,141,15,144 :rem 38 DATA 76,21,235,173,4,144,208 :rem 41 DATA 251,169,32,141,37,145,169 DATA 185,141,36,145,238,74,3 :rem 49 DATA 169,46,141,3,144,169,240 :rem 89 DATA 141,5,144,169,8,141,15 :rem 240 DATA 144,76,191,234,0,256 :rem 148 POKE56,28:CH=32776 :rem 211 FOR X=7184TO7600 STEP 2: :rem 1 POKE X,PEEK(CH):POKE X+1,PEEK(CH) :rem 152 CH=CH+1:NEXTX :rem 27 POKE36879,25:POKE36869,255:POKE36867,47 :rem 190 RETURN :rem 125 FORI=1TO500:NEXTI :rem 46 POKES-1,0 :rem 211 RETURN :rem 221 RETURN :rem 221 POKES,1,0 :rem 211 RETURN :rem 120 IFL8-48=0THENRETURN :rem 120 IFL8-48=0THENRETURN :rem 193 FORI=1TO(L8-48)*2STEP2 :rem 19 POKES,140+1*6 :rem 178 POKE646,CO:CO=CO+1:IFCO>7THENCO=2 :rem 32
Refer to the "Automatic Proofreader" article before typing this program in. 10 POKE36878, 15:S=36875:CO=2:DIMB(10), C(1 0):CV=36878	440 450 460 470 480 490 510 520 530 540 550 560 600 610 620 630 660 660	DATA 1,240,21,206,74,3,169 :rem 186 DATA 47,141,3,144,169,255,141 :rem 90 DATA 5,144,169,25,141,15,144 :rem 38 DATA 76,21,235,173,4,144,208 :rem 41 DATA 251,169,32,141,37,145,169 DATA 185,141,36,145,238,74,3 :rem 49 DATA 169,46,141,3,144,169,240 :rem 89 DATA 141,5,144,169,8,141,15 :rem 240 DATA 144,76,191,234,0,256 :rem 148 POKE56,28:CH=32776 :rem 211 FOR X=7184TO7600 STEP 2: :rem 1 POKE X,PEEK(CH):POKE X+1,PEEK(CH) CH=CH+1:NEXTX :rem 27 POKE36879,25:POKE36869,255:POKE36867,47 :rem 190 RETURN :rem 125 POKES-1,128 :rem 69 FORI=1TO500:NEXTI :rem 46 POKES-1,0 :rem 211 RETURN :rem 221 POKES,1,0 :rem 190 RETURN :rem 120 IFL8-48=0THENRETURN :rem 120 IFL8-48=0THENRETURN :rem 193 FORI=1TO(L8-48)*2STEP2 :rem 19 POKES,140+1*6 :rem 178 POKE646,CO:CO=CO+1:IFCO>7THENCO=2 :rem 32 PRINT"{HOME}{8 DOWN}"TAB(I)"{RVS} "
Refer to the "Automatic Proofreader" article before typing this program in. 10 POKE36878, 15:S=36875:CO=2:DIMB(10), C(1 0):CV=36878	440 450 460 470 480 500 510 520 530 540 550 560 670 630 640 650 660 670	DATA 1,240,21,206,74,3,169 :rem 186 DATA 47,141,3,144,169,255,141 :rem 90 DATA 5,144,169,25,141,15,144 :rem 38 DATA 76,21,235,173,4,144,208 :rem 41 DATA 251,169,32,141,37,145,169 DATA 185,141,36,145,238,74,3 :rem 49 DATA 169,46,141,3,144,169,240 :rem 89 DATA 141,5,144,169,8,141,15 :rem 240 DATA 144,76,191,234,0,256 :rem 148 POKE56,28:CH=32776 :rem 211 FOR X=7184TO7600 STEP 2: :rem 1 POKE X,PEEK(CH):POKE X+1,PEEK(CH) :rem 152 CH=CH+1:NEXTX :rem 27 POKE36879,25:POKE36869,255:POKE36867,47 :rem 190 RETURN :rem 125 FORI=1TO500:NEXTI :rem 46 POKES-1,0 :rem 211 RETURN :rem 221 POKES,140+1*6 :rem 193 FORI=1TO(L8-48)*2STEP2 :rem 19 POKES,140+1*6 :rem 178 POKE646,CO:CO=CO+1:IFCO>7THENCO=2 :rem 32 PRINT"{HOME}{8 DOWN}"TAB(I)"{RVS} " :rem 208
Refer to the "Automatic Proofreader" article before typing this program in. 10 POKE36878, 15:S=36875:CO=2:DIMB(10), C(1 0):CV=36878	440 450 460 470 480 500 510 520 530 540 550 560 670 630 640 650 660 670	DATA 1,240,21,206,74,3,169 :rem 186 DATA 47,141,3,144,169,255,141 :rem 90 DATA 5,144,169,25,141,15,144 :rem 38 DATA 76,21,235,173,4,144,208 :rem 41 DATA 251,169,32,141,37,145,169 DATA 185,141,36,145,238,74,3 :rem 49 DATA 169,46,141,3,144,169,240 :rem 89 DATA 141,5,144,169,8,141,15 :rem 240 DATA 144,76,191,234,0,256 :rem 148 POKE56,28:CH=32776 :rem 211 FOR X=7184T07600 STEP 2: :rem 1 POKE X,PEEK(CH):POKE X+1,PEEK(CH) :rem 27 POKE36879,25:POKE36869,255:POKE36867,47 :rem 190 RETURN :rem 125 FORI=1T0500:NEXTI :rem 46 POKES-1,0 :rem 211 RETURN :rem 125 FORI=1T0(L8-48)*2STEP2 :rem 19 POKES,140+1*6 :rem 120 IFL8-48=0THENRETURN :rem 120 IFL8-48=0THENRETURN :rem 193 FORI=1T0(L8-48)*2STEP2 :rem 19 POKE646,CO:CO=CO+1:IFCO>7THENCO=2 :rem 32 PRINT"{HOME}{8 DOWN}"TAB(I)"{RVS} " :rem 208
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Refer to the "Automatic Proofreader" article before typing this program in. 10 POKE36878,15:S=36875:CO=2:DIMB(10),C(1 0):CV=36878	440 450 460 470 480 500 510 520 530 540 550 560 670 680 660 670 680 690	DATA 1,240,21,206,74,3,169 :rem 186 DATA 47,141,3,144,169,255,141 :rem 90 DATA 5,144,169,25,141,15,144 :rem 38 DATA 76,21,235,173,4,144,208 :rem 41 DATA 251,169,32,141,37,145,169 DATA 185,141,36,145,238,74,3 :rem 49 DATA 169,46,141,3,144,169,240 :rem 89 DATA 141,5,144,169,8,141,15 :rem 240 DATA 144,76,191,234,0,256 :rem 148 POKE56,28:CH=32776 :rem 211 FOR X=7184T07600 STEP 2: :rem 1 POKE X,PEEK(CH):POKE X+1,PEEK(CH) :rem 27 POKE36879,25:POKE36869,255:POKE36867,47 :rem 190 RETURN :rem 125 POKES-1,128 :rem 190 FORI=1T0500:NEXTI :rem 46 POKES-1,0 :rem 211 RETURN :rem 125 POKES-1,128 :rem 190 FORI=1T0(L8-48)*2STEP2 :rem 191 POKES,140+1*6 :rem 193 FORI=1T0(L8-48)*2STEP2 :rem 193 POKE646,CO:CO=CO+1:IFCO>7THENCO=2 :rem 32 PRINT"{HOME}{8 DOWN}"TAB(I)"{RVS} " :rem 208 PRINTTAB(I)"{RVS} " :rem 242 FORQ=1T0200:NEXT:POKES,0 :rem 11
Refer to the "Automatic Proofreader" article before typing this program in. 10 POKE36878,15:S=36875:CO=2:DIMB(10),C(1 0):CV=36878	440 450 460 470 480 500 510 520 530 540 550 560 670 680 660 670 680 690	DATA 1,240,21,206,74,3,169 :rem 186 DATA 47,141,3,144,169,255,141 :rem 90 DATA 5,144,169,25,141,15,144 :rem 38 DATA 76,21,235,173,4,144,208 :rem 41 DATA 251,169,32,141,37,145,169 DATA 185,141,36,145,238,74,3 :rem 49 DATA 169,46,141,3,144,169,240 :rem 89 DATA 141,5,144,169,8,141,15 :rem 240 DATA 144,76,191,234,0,256 :rem 148 POKE56,28:CH=32776 :rem 211 FOR X=7184T07600 STEP 2: :rem 1 POKE X,PEEK(CH):POKE X+1,PEEK(CH) :rem 27 POKE36879,25:POKE36869,255:POKE36867,47 :rem 190 RETURN :rem 125 POKES-1,128 :rem 190 FORI=1T0500:NEXTI :rem 46 POKES-1,0 :rem 211 RETURN :rem 125 POKES-1,0 :rem 211 RETURN :rem 120 IFL8-48=0THENRETURN :rem 120 IFL8-48=0THENRETURN :rem 193 FORI=1T0(L8-48)*2STEP2 :rem 19 POKES,140+1*6 :rem 178 POKE646,CO:CO=CO+1:IFCO>7THENCO=2 :rem 32 PRINT"{HOME}{8 DOWN}"TAB(I)"{RVS} " :rem 208 PRINTTAB(I)"{RVS} " :rem 242
Refer to the "Automatic Proofreader" article before typing this program in. 10 POKE36878,15:S=36875:CO=2:DIMB(10),C(1 0):CV=36878	440 450 460 470 480 500 510 520 530 540 550 560 670 680 660 670 680 690	DATA 1,240,21,206,74,3,169 :rem 186 DATA 47,141,3,144,169,255,141 :rem 90 DATA 5,144,169,25,141,15,144 :rem 38 DATA 76,21,235,173,4,144,208 :rem 41 DATA 251,169,32,141,37,145,169 DATA 185,141,36,145,238,74,3 :rem 49 DATA 169,46,141,3,144,169,240 :rem 89 DATA 141,5,144,169,8,141,15 :rem 240 DATA 144,76,191,234,0,256 :rem 148 POKE56,28:CH=32776 :rem 211 FOR X=7184TO7600 STEP 2: :rem 1 POKE X,PEEK(CH):POKE X+1,PEEK(CH) CH=CH+1:NEXTX :rem 27 POKE36879,25:POKE36869,255:POKE36867,47 :rem 190 RETURN :rem 125 FORI=1TO500:NEXTI :rem 46 POKES-1,0 :rem 211 RETURN :rem 221 RETURN :rem 120 IFL8-48=0THENRETURN :rem 120 IFL8-48=0THENRETURN :rem 120 FORI=1TO(L8-48)*2STEP2 :rem 19 POKES,140+1*6 :rem 178 POKE646,CO:CO=CO+1:IFCO>7THENCO=2 :rem 32 PRINTT*{HOME}{8 DOWN}*TAB(I)*{RVS}* :rem 242 FORQ=1TO200:NEXT:POKES,0 :rem 11

Program 4: Atari Number Game

Refer to the "Automatic Proofreader" article before typing this program in.

- KB 10 W=1.5: POKE 559, Ø: GOSUB 420: W=1
- IF 20 POKE 752,1: OPEN #1,4,4,"K:":PO KE 82,0:GOSUB 290
- OH 30 GRAPHICS 3
- ? "{CLEAR}":DL=PEEK(56Ø)+256*P 11 40 EEK (561) +4: POKE DL+21, 70: SETCO LOR 3,4,8:SETCOLOR 2,0,0:POKE 752,1
- NE 50 FOR I=24 TO 26:POKE DL+I,6:NEX TI
- LJ 60 R=INT (RND(1) *10) +48
- PJ 7Ø IF R=OLD THEN 6Ø
- NG 80 OLD=R
- KJ 9Ø Q=USR (1536, R, 1, 2, 3)
- NA 100 PRINT "{3 SPACES} Press this k EV."
- DD 110 GET #1, A
- MG 120 IF A=32 THEN GRAPHICS Ø: END
- KO 13Ø IF A<>R THEN SOUND Ø,93,12,12 :FOR I=1 TO 250:NEXT I:SOUND Ø, Ø, Ø, Ø: GOTO 11Ø
- KL 140 GOSUB 420
- KO 15Ø GOSUB 17Ø
- DE 160 GOTO 40
- DB 17Ø IF R=48 THEN RETURN
- DP 18Ø COLOR 2: CO=1: X=1: Y=R-48
- CJ 19Ø FOR I=X TO Y STEP CO
- BI 200 PLOT I*4, 15: PLOT I*4+1, 15
- BH 210 PLOT I *4, 14: PLOT I *4+1, 14
- CH 22Ø SOUND Ø, 1ØØ-I*1Ø, 1Ø, 12
- AN 230 FOR 0=1 TO 50: NEXT 0
- CF 24Ø NEXT I: SOUND Ø, Ø, Ø, Ø
- 60 250 IF CO=-1 THEN RETURN
- JH 26Ø FOR I=1 TO 6ØØ*(R-48):NEXT I
- CO=-1: COLOR Ø: X=R-48: Y=1
- 6N 28Ø GOTO 19Ø
- ? "(CLEAR)": POSITION 11,2:? " FN 290 LEARN THE NUMBER":?
- MB 3ØØ ? " THIS IS A PRE-SCHOOL NUM BER RECOGNI-
- TION GAME. "; ? "THE COMPUTER DISPLAYS A (6 SPACES) NUMBER AND YOU MUST FIND AND PRESS THAT KEY";
- ID 320 ? " ON YOUR KEYBOARD."
- EI 330 ? :? " IF CORRECT, THAT NUMB ER OF BLOCKS IS"
- ? "DRAWN, AND YOU ARE GIVEN A NOTHER NUMBER. ":
- MG 350 ? "IF NOT CORRECT, THE COMPUT ER WILL ASK (3 SPACES) FOR ANOT HER ANSWER."
- 6C 36Ø ? :? " TO STOP THE GAME, PRE SS THE SPACE BAR WHEN ASKED F OR AN ANSWER."
- POKE 559,34: IF PEEK (1536) = 104 KC 370 THEN 400
- LB 38Ø GOSUB 51Ø
- LJ 390 ? "(10 SPACES) ONE MOMENT PLEAS E."
- ? :? "{7 SPACES}HIT ANY KEY T HM 400 O CONTINUE."
- FA 410 GET #1, A: RETURN

- LK 42Ø RESTORE
- BA 43Ø FOR I=1 TO 8
- CI 440 READ A: SOUND Ø, A, 10, 10: SOUND 1, A+5, 10, 10: SOUND 2, A-5, 10, 10
- IL 45Ø FOR J=1 TO 75*W: NEXT J
- HI 460 SOUND 0,0,0,0:SOUND 1,0,0,0:S OUND 2,0,0,0
- IH 470 FOR J=1 TO 15*W: NEXT J
- CE 480 NEXT I
- HN 49Ø RETURN
- LF 500 DATA 182,182,182,182,144,243, 144,182
- KE 510 ML=1536: FOR I=0 TO 252: READ A :POKE ML+I, A: NEXT I: RETURN
- HG 52Ø DATA 1Ø4,24Ø,1Ø,2Ø1,4,24Ø
- 0A 53Ø DATA 11,17Ø,1Ø4,1Ø4,2Ø2,2Ø8
- AF 54Ø DATA 251,169,253,76,164,246 80 55Ø DATA 104,133,195,104,201,128
- JO 56Ø DATA 144,4,41,127,198,195
- JE 57Ø DATA 17Ø, 141, 25Ø, 6, 224, 96
- JO 58Ø DATA 176, 15, 169, 64, 224, 32
- JH 59Ø DATA 144,2,169,224,24,109
- FB 600 DATA 250,6,141,250,6,104
- LA 610 DATA 104, 141, 251, 6, 104, 104 CH 62Ø DATA 141,252,6,14,252,6
- LG 63Ø DATA 1Ø4,1Ø4,141,253,6,133
- NE 640 DATA 186, 166, 87, 169, 10, 224
- CM 65Ø DATA 3,24Ø,8,169,2Ø,224
- CK 660 DATA 5,240,2,169,40,133
- A6 670 DATA 207, 133, 187, 165, 88, 133
- MI 68Ø DATA 203,165,89,133,204,32
- DH 69Ø DATA 228,6,24,173,252,6
- KL 700 DATA 101,203,133,203,144,2
- OC 710 DATA 230,204,24,165,203,101
- E 720 DATA 212,133,203,165,204,101
- LL 73Ø DATA 213,133,204,173,250,6
- NG 74Ø DATA 133,187,169,8,133,186
- JB 75Ø DATA 32,228,6,165,212,133
- LJ 760 DATA 205,173,244,2,101,213
- FL 77Ø DATA 133,206,160,0,162,8
- MI 78Ø DATA 169, Ø, 133, 208, 133, 209
- NI 790 DATA 177, 205, 69, 195, 72, 104
- CK 800 DATA 10,72,144,8,24,173
- FN 810 DATA 251,6,5,208,133,208
- PH 820 DATA 224,1,240,8,6,208
- GN 830 DATA 38,209,6,208,38,209
- PC 840 DATA 202,208,228,104,152,72
- MA 850 DATA 160,0,165,209,145,203
- CA 860 DATA 200,165,208,145,203,104
- PG 87Ø DATA 168,24,165,203,101,207
- LI 880 DATA 133,203,144,2,230,204
- KC 890 DATA 200,192,8,208,183,96
- FM 900 DATA 169,0,133,212,162,8
- FK 910 DATA 70,186,144,3,24,101
- BO 920 DATA 187,106,102,212,202,208
- CI 93Ø DATA 243,133,213,96,Ø,1
- CB 94Ø DATA 28

Program 5: Apple Number Game

- FOR I = 1 TO 8: READ A: NEXT 10
- 20 DIM A(10,6): HOME : GOSUB 310
- 30 GR : COLOR= 1
- 40 HOME : PRINT TAB(13) "PRESS THI S KEY"
- 50 P = INT (RND (1) # 10): IF P = OLD THEN 50
- 60 OLD = P 70 GOSUB 450

```
POKE - 16368,0
80
    IF PEEK ( - 16384) < 128 THEN 70
90
100
     GET AS
     IF A$ = " " THEN TEXT : HOME :
110
      END
     IF P + 48 < > ASC (A$) THEN FOR
120
     I = 1 TO 75:8 = PEEK ( - 16336
     ) : NEXT : GOTO 80
     GOSUB 540
130
     GOTO 50
140
150
     RESTORE
     FOR I = 1 TO 8
160
     READ F: POKE 769, F: POKE 768, 5
170
180
     CALL 770: NEXT I: RETURN
     DATA 133, 133, 133, 133, 162, 179, 1
     62,133
     FOR I = 0 TO 9: FOR J = 1 TO 6:
200
      READ B: A(I, J) = B: NEXT J, I: RETURN
           60, 102, 110, 118, 102, 60
210
     DATA
           24, 56, 24, 24, 24, 126
220
     DATA
230
     DATA
           60, 102, 12, 24, 48, 126
240
     DATA
           126, 12, 24, 12, 102, 60
     DATA 12, 28, 60, 108, 126, 12
250
          126, 96, 124, 6, 102, 60
     DATA
260
     DATA 60, 96, 124, 102, 102, 60
270
     DATA 126, 6, 12, 24, 48, 48
280
     DATA 60, 102, 60, 102, 102, 60
290
300
     DATA 60, 102, 62, 6, 12, 56
     PRINT : PRINT "
                                 LEARN
310
      THE NUMBERS": PRINT
     PRINT : PRINT " THIS IS A PRE-
320
     SCHOOL NUMBER RECOGNI- TION GA
     ME. ":
     PRINT "
             THE COMPUTER DISPLAYS
330
           NUMBER, AND YOU MUST FIND
      AND PRESS THAT";
     PRINT "KEY ON YOUR KEYBOARD."
340
     PRINT : PRINT " IF CORRECT, TH
350
     AT NUMBER OF BLOCKS IS DRAWN,
     AND YOU ARE GIVEN ";
     PRINT "ANOTHER NUMBER. IF NOT CO
360
     RRECT, THE COMPUTER WILL ASK
     YOU FOR ANOTHER ANSWER."
     PRINT : PRINT " TO STOP THE GA
370
     ME, PRESS THE SPACE BAR WHEN AS
     KED FOR AN ANSWER."
     PRINT : PRINT TAB( 11) "ONE MIN
380
     UTE PLEASE": GOSUB 200: GOSUB 6
     60
390
     GOSUB 150
     PRINT : PRINT : PRINT "
400
     HIT ANY KEY TO CONTINUE."
410
     POKE - 16368,0
     IF PEEK ( - 16384) < 128 THEN
420
      420
     GET AS
430
440
     RETURN
450 Q = Q + 1: IF Q > 15 THEN Q = 2
     FOR I = 1 TO 6
460
470 X = A(P, I)
     FOR J = 1 TO 8
480
     COLOR= 0: X = X * 2
490
      IF X > 255 THEN X = X - 256: COLOR=
500
      Q: POKE 768,1: POKE 769, X: CALL
      770
510
      PLOT 16 + J,4 + I
 520
      NEXT J, I
 530
      RETURN
      IF P = 0 THEN RETURN
 540
 550 Q1 = 1:X = 1:X1 = 1:X2 = P
```

```
560
    FOR I = X10 TO X2 STEP X
570 Q = Q + 1: IF Q = 16 THEN Q = 2
     COLOR= Q # Q1
580
     VLIN 30,33 AT I * 4 - 2: VLIN 3
590
     0.33 AT I * 4 - 1: VLIN 30,33 AT
600
     POKE 768,5: POKE 769, I * 25: CALL
     770
     NEXT I
610
     IF Q1 = 0 THEN RETURN
620
     FOR I = 1 TO 700 # P: NEXT I
630
640 Q1 = 0: X =
               -1:X1 = P:X2 = 1
     GOTO 560
650
     FOR I = 770 TO 795: READ M: POKE
660
     I.M: NEXT I
670
     DATA 172,01,03,174,01,03,169,0
     4,32,168,252,173,48,192,232,208
     , 253, 136, 208, 239, 206, 0, 03, 208, 2
     31,96
     RETURN
680
```

Program 6: Color Computer Number Game

AR DEM TITLE CODEEN

TEE	KEN TITLE SCREEN
110	CLS 7: PRINT @231, "LEARN THE NUM
	BERS";: Y=2:GOSUB 370:CLS 1
120	PRINT: PRINT " THIS IS A PRE-SCH
	OOL NUMBER" - PRINT " RECOGNITION

OOL NUMBER":PRINT " RECOGNITION
GAME. THE COMPUTER":PRINT" DIS
PLAYS A NUMBER AND YOU MUST"

130 PRINT" FIND AND PRESS THAT KEY ON":PRINT" ON YOUR KEYBOARD.":PRINT

14Ø PRINT " IF CORRECT, THAT NUMBER OF":PRINT" BLOCKS IS DRAWN AND YOU ARE":PRINT" GIVEN ANOTHER NUMBER. IF NOT"

150 PRINT " CORRECT, THE COMPUTER W
ILL ASK":PRINT" YOU FOR ANOTHER
ANSWER. TO":PRINT" STOP THE GA
ME, PRESS THE SPACE";"

160 PRINT " BAR WHEN ASKED FOR AN A NSWER.": PRINT: PRINT "
(4 SPACES) PRESS ANY KEY TO PLAY

17Ø A\$=INKEY\$:IFA\$=""THEN 17Ø ELSE SOUND 225,1

18Ø REM PLAY THE GAME

190 CLS 3:PRINT 039, "LEARN THE NUMB ERS";

200 K=INT(RND(0) *10):IF K=TM THEN 2 00 ELSE TM=K:GOSUB 400

210 PRINT 0260, "PRESS THIS NUMBER .

220 A\$=INKEY\$:IF A\$="" THEN 220

23Ø IF ASC(A\$)=32 THEN CLS:END

24Ø IF ASC(A\$)<48 OR ASC(A\$)>57 THE N 22Ø

25Ø PRINT 9282, A\$;

26Ø IF K<>ASC(A\$)-48 THEN SOUND 2Ø, 10:GOTO 22Ø

270 REM CORRECT ANSWER

28Ø Y=1:GOSUB 37Ø:PRINT 0363,STR\$(K
);:B\$=" BLOCKS: ":IF K=1 THEN B
\$=" BLOCK: "

290 PRINT B\$;:FOR I=1 TO 500:NEXT I

300 IF K=0 THEN 350

31Ø FOR I=1 TO K

320 V=RND(8): IF V=3 THEN 320

33Ø POKE 1439+I*3+1,143+16*(V-1):PO KE 1471+1*3+1,143+16*(V-1) 34Ø POKE 1439+I *3+2, 143+16*(V-1):PO KE 1471+I*3+2,143+16*(V-1):SOUN D 128,3:NEXT I 35Ø FOR I=1 TO 2ØØØ: NEXT I: GOTO 19Ø 360 REM PLAY A TUNE 37Ø FOR I=1 TO Y: SOUND 133,6 38Ø SOUND 159,6:SOUND 176,3:SOUND 1 76,3:SOUND 159,6 39Ø NEXT I:SOUND 133,6:RETURN 400 X=1167:GOSUB 540:ON K+1 GOSUB 4 20,440,450,460,470,480,490,500, 510,520: REM DRAW NUMBERS 41Ø RETURN 42Ø POKE X,142:POKE X+1,141:POKE X+ 32,138:POKE X+33,133 430 POKE X+64,140:POKE X+65,140:RET URN POKE X, 133: POKE X+1, 138: POKE X+ 32,133:POKE X+33,138:POKE X+64, 132: POKE X+65, 136: RETURN POKE X, 140: POKE X+1, 143: POKE X+ 33,140:POKE X+32,143:POKE X+64, 140: POKE X+65, 140: RETURN 460 POKE X, 140: POKE X+32, 140: POKE X +64,140:POKE X+65,140:POKE X+1, 143: POKE X+33, 143: RETURN 470 POKE X,138:POKE X+32,140:POKE X +1,130:POKE X+33,142:POKE X+64, 128: POKE X+65, 136: RETURN 48Ø POKE X,143:POKE X+32,14Ø:POKE X +64,140:POKE X+1,140:POKE X+33, 143: POKE X+65, 140: RETURN 490 POKE X,143: POKE X+32,143: POKE X +64,140:POKE X+1,140:POKE X+33, 141: POKE X+65, 140: RETURN 500 POKE X, 140: POKE X+32, 129: POKE X +64,132:POKE X+65,128:POKE X+1, 141: POKE X+33, 138: RETURN 51Ø POKE X,142:POKE X+32,142:POKE X +64,140:POKE X+65,140:POKE X+1, 141: POKE X+33, 141: RETURN 520 POKE X, 142: POKE X+32, 140: POKE X +64,140:POKE X+1,141:POKE X+33,

141:POKE X+65,140:RETURN
141:POKE X+65,140:RETURN
530 REM DRAW BLOCK
540 FOR I=110 TO 236 STEP 32:PRINT
21.CHR\$(128)+CHR\$(128)+CHR\$(128)

01,CHR\$(128)+CHR\$(128)+CHR\$(128))+CHR\$(128);:NEXT I:RETURN

Program 7: PC/PCjr Number Game

10 KEY OFF:WIDTH 40
20 GOSUB 280
30 CLS:DEF SEG=0:POKE 1047,PEEK(1047) OR
32
40 COLOR 2
50 B1\$=STRING\$(3,219):B2\$=B1\$:B3\$=B1\$
60 R=INT(RND(1)*10):IF R=OLD THEN 60
70 OLD = R
80 GOSUB 180:COLOR 7
90 LOCATE 12,13:PRINT"Press This Key"
100 POKE 1050,PEEK(1052)
110 C\$ = INKEY\$:POKE 1050,PEEK(1052):Z =
RND(1):IF C\$ = "" THEN 110
120 IF C\$=" " THEN CLS:END
130 IF VAL(C\$)<>R THEN SOUND 80,7:GOTO 1

190 IF CO=8 THEN CO=9 200 FOR I=1 TO 6 210 X=A(R, I) 220 FOR J= 1 TO 8 230 COLOR 0: X=X*2 240 IF X>255 THEN X=X-256:COLOR CO 250 LOCATE I+3, J+16: PRINT CHR\$ (219) 260 NEXT J, I 270 RETURN 280 CLS:LOCATE 2,11:PRINT"Learn The Numb ers" 290 LOCATE 5,2:PRINT" This is a pre-sch ool number recogni-"; 300 PRINT "tion game. The computer displ ays a" 310 PRINT "number, and you must find and press thatkey on your keyboard." 320 PRINT:PRINT" If correct, that numbe r of blocks is drawn, and you are given another number."; 330 PRINT"If not correct, the computer w ill ask you for another answer." 340 PRINT: PRINT" To stop the program, p ress the space bar whe asked for an ans wer." 350 GOSUB 520 360 GDSUB 610 370 PRINT:PRINT" hit any key to c ontinue ": 380 V\$ = INKEY\$: Z=RND(1): IF V\$ = "" THEN 380 390 RETURN 400 IF R=0 THEN RETURN 410 X=1:X1=1:X2=R:H=1 420 FOR I= X1 TO X2 STEP X 430 CD=CO+1: IF CD=16 THEN CD=2 440 IF CO=8 THEN CO=9 450 COLOR CO*H: SOUND I*40+130.3 460 LOCATE 16, I*4-2: PRINT B1\$: LOCATE 17, I*4-2:PRINT B2\$:LOCATE 18, I*4-2:PRINT B3\$ 470 NEXT I 480 IF X= -1 THEN RETURN 490 FOR U=1 TO 500*R:NEXT U 500 X=-1:X1=R:X2=1:H=0 510 GOTO 420 520 RESTORE 530 FOR I= 1 TO 8 540 READ B 550 SOUND B,7 560 SOUND 32767,2 570 NEXT I 580 RETURN 590 DATA 174.61, 174.61, 174.61, 174.61 600 DATA 220, 130. B1, 220, 174.61 610 FOR I = 0 TO 9:FOR J = 1 TO 6:READ B :A(I,J) = B:NEXT J, I:RETURN 620 DATA 60, 102, 110, 118, 102, 60, 24, 56, 24, 24, 24, 126 630 DATA 60, 102, 12, 24, 48, 126, 126, 12, 24, 1 2,102,60 640 DATA 12,28,60,108,126,12,126,96,124, 6,102,60 650 DATA 60,96,124,102,102,60,126,6,12,2 660 DATA 60,102,60,102,102,60,60,102,62, 6, 12, 56 October 1984 COMPUTEI 99

140 GOSUB 520

150 GDSUB 400

180 CO=CO+1: IF CO=16 THEN CO=2

170 GOTO 60

160 CLS

Dragonriders Of Pern For Commodore 64 And Atari

Shay Addams

Dragonriders mixes the plot line of Anne McAffrey's science fiction novels into a menu-driven, all-text adventure that incorporates a hi-res action sequence. The scenario unfolds on Pern, a faraway planet threatened by silvery alien life forms (Thread) drifting across space from a nearby red star to destroy everything they touch.

Only the flying dragons bred for centuries in the Weyrs of Pern's volcanic heights can incinerate the Thread before it hits the ground. In addition to a half-dozen Weyrs, the planet's fate is influenced by various Holds, which are guided by Lord Holders and Crafts Masters. Ultimate success hinges on forming alliances with these individuals and groups—so politicking, learning to figure out and manipulate people and events, is more important than hand-eye coordination. The computer moves for the other Weyrs in the solitaire game, and always controls the other Weyrs when more than one person is playing.

Negotiations And Intrigue

Gameplay consists of two phases, negotiation/intrigue and Thread fighting. Most of the

time you'll be involved with the former. During this phase, an all-text "event screen" reveals exactly what's happening around Pern at the moment, with details on which Weyrs, Holds, or Craftsmen are currently engaged in negotiation or attempts to form alliances. The day on which these events will be settled is noted, and the current date is posted at the bottom right of the screen. When an event reaches its settlement date, the results are displayed at the bottom of the screen. Weddings (preceded with a flourish of trumpets), baby lizard hatchings, plagues, and other random events that can affect the outcome of the game also appear here.

To jump into the fray, press the fire button (or function key). You will see an "action menu." The menu offers a list of eight options that include description, negotiate, attempt alliance, invite to wedding or hatching, dragonrider or Lord Holder conclave, or duel. Below the menu, information on the status of your Weyr names your three strongest supporters among the Holds and Craftsmen, and other useful information. After choosing an option, you're presented with a list of the various Holds

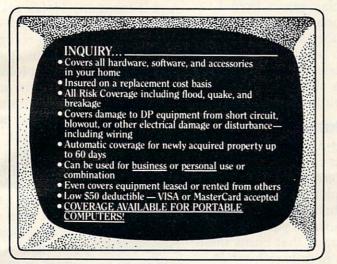
and Craftsmen and prompted to pick one.

Forming Alliances

The description option returns you to the event screen, where a terse paragraph on the individual tells his attitude toward you and drops other hints that will help determine the best way to convince him to form an alliance with your Weyr. If you've decided to negotiate or try to form an alliance, you get to choose up to three Holds or Craftsmen to assist you. (You cannot select to deal with anyone already engaged in a meeting.) Then you must pick from a menu of negotiating attitudes: pleading, conciliatory, amiable, forceful, or threatening.

Now you're returned to the event screen. No other actions are possible while awaiting the results of the meeting, so you're limited to reading the events of the day and plotting new strategies based on these happenings. If Sea Cliff Hold rejects an alliance with Telgar Weyr, for instance, you'll know that, depending on other variables, you should negotiate with Sea Cliff next. To enliven the gameplay, a vividly colored map of Pern occasionally takes over the screen and pinpoints the area where Thread is falling. A prompt asks who will send dragons, and the first player to respond can dispatch as few or as many dragons as he has on hand. It's important to defend the areas allied or bound to you,

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because other Holds will be more likely to form alliances with you.

A Turn (Pern year) takes two to seven minutes, depending on which of three speed settings is chosen, and you can choose to play games from 1 to 99 Turns long. Following each Turn, a victory status screen awards two points for each Hold and one for each Craft Hall you've allied with. You need 20 points to win.

Hi-Res Panorama

The Thread-fighting sequence is played on a colorful, hi-res panorama of Pern's countryside that's complete with a castle. As wisps of Thread drift slowly toward the surface, you maneuver a flying dragon that burns them up with its fiery breath while avoiding their deadly touch. It's vital to do well in this phase, in order to convince the Holds of your capability to defend them.

In flight, the dragon wraps around to the other side of the screen. Sprites are employed for a 3-D effect—you can point the dragon at the horizon and hit the stick to watch him shrink in size as he flies into the distance and vaporizes Thread that's falling further away. Before starting, you can set the level (0–3) at which Thread falls, and this sense of depth adds an effective new dimension to action games.

The screen flashes red when your dragon dies, and it's replaced by another until your supply of dragons is depleted. After all players have completed this phase, a results screen shows how many dragons were killed and which Holds are Thread-infested. At this point, you can save the game in progress to disk or continue with the next Turn of 240 days. One positive feature of the program is that it is entirely RAMresident, so you never have to wait for it to access the disk for more data the way most adventures do.

The Agreeable Pern

Pern is unusual in its gameplay and structure, and even more so in its victory requirements winning depends on getting characters to agree with you, not on the number killed by you. And if too many Holds get infested, no one wins. Much of the fun emerges from recognizing the traits of various characters, predicting and exploiting how they react to certain actions and persuasions, and ultimately being drawn into the day-to-day life and culture of Pern. If you're tired of shooting up the same retreaded space ships, weary of typing "look under rock," this one-of-a-kind game may offer the offbeat kind of entertainment you're seeking. Dragonriders of Pern is also an intriguing forerunner of the next generation of computer games, more than a few of which will also be based on established novels.

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Magic Voice Speech For The 64

Charles Brannon, Program Editor

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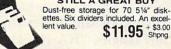
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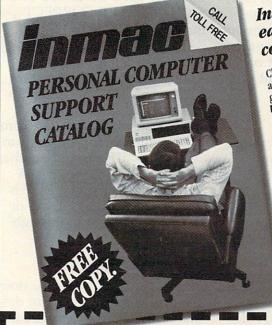
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A Natural Voice

Some synthesizers build words out of phonemes, the basic sounds that are inherent to speech, such as consonants and vowels. Since all the components of speech are available to phoneme-based synthesizers, they can speak any word, but they do sound metallic, inhuman, somewhat robotic. No one would mistake it for a natural voice.

Commodore uses a different technique. A limited vocabulary is spoken by a person and recorded on a mainframe computer. The digitized speech is then analyzed, compacted, and reconstructed. Because of the compacting, a minimum amount of memory is used. This enables Commodore to pack a lot of words into a small amount of memory.

Installation

The Magic Voice cartridge plugs into the Commodore 64 cartridge port. If you are using a TV, the Magic Voice module also has a plug that goes into the audio/video socket on your computer. The SID chip mixes its own sound with the voice, then drives it through the TV speaker. If you use a monitor or stereo for sound, you plug the audio out from the audio/video socket into the Magic Voice module. An output from the module is then attached to your monitor or stereo. In theory, this should work fine. But these two wires are usually molded together so it's difficult to plug the audio jack into Magic Voice

and the video into your monitor. It's impossible if you use the rear connections on a Commodore monitor. The cable isn't long enough. Fortunately, you can buy an RCA phono extension cord to get the extra length.

Magic Voice knows 235 words. The vocabulary covers a wide variety of common words and a list of computer-specific terms such as cursor and disk. The cartridge automatically adds commands to BASIC without using any of the BASIC memory space. Machine language programmers, however, will have to live without the memory at \$C000-\$C3FF, which is used by Magic Voice.

To program speech, you use the command SAY. SAY "HI" will do just that. The female voice is remarkably pure and natural. In fact, you can actually mistake the voice for that of a real person. You can also use variables, such as SPEAK A\$. One limitation of SAY is that you must use a separate statement for each word. You cannot SAY "YOU ARE CORRECT", but must SAY "YOU":SAY "ARE":SAY "CORRECT".

When a voice is playing, the 64 does not wait for it to finish. This lets your program run quickly, since the speech doesn't slow it down. The computer will wait for the word to be finished if you send another word while it is speaking. A system variable called RDY is added to BASIC to let you detect when the box is through talking.

No Chipmunks

You can speed up or slow down the rate of speech, but not dramatically. The RATE command accepts a number from one to ten. Rate #4 is the normal, default setting. Rate #1 speaks 0.65 times slower than normal, and rate #10 is 1.4 times faster. Changing the rate doesn't change the pitch. You won't get a chipmunk sound. The remain-

ing command, VOC, is only used when you've loaded additional words into memory (more on that later).

These new BASIC commands make programming speech easy. You can also refer to words by their number in the dictionary. For example, SAY 157 will utter "YES." This is the most memory-efficient technique, but it makes your program hard to read.

The biggest problem is trying to find the words you need to communicate. Since there are only 235 words, you cannot say everything that comes to mind. The manual includes two vocabulary listings, one of them in alphabetical order to help you quickly find the available words. There are no basic phonemes, so there is no way to construct words not in the vocabulary.

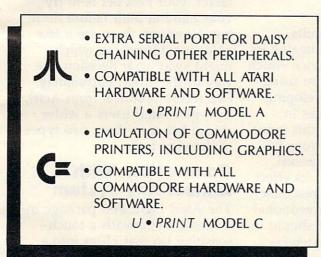
This problem can' be alleviated by adding additional speech cartridges that expand the vocabulary. Commodore has promised variations on the voice such as male and child voices. There are also two Commodore games that can use Magic Voice—Gorf and Wizard of Wor. When your ship is destroyed, Gorf laughs, "HA-HA-HA SPACE CADET." Psychological warfare, with the computer challenging and taunting you, adds an extra dimension to game play. Curiously, this voice is computery and hard to understand, following the example set by the arcade versions of the games.

The manual gives an adequate explanation on how to use the module, and has many example BASIC programs that use speech, such as a program that can say any number up to 999,999,999 by stringing together words like "two - million one - hundred - thousand - four hundred - thirty-two." There is also good documentation for using Magic Voice Kernal routines in machine language programs. There is no documen-

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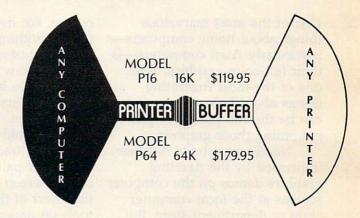
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tation on how you can digitize and create new words. That would require expensive equipment in any case.

Applications

What can you do with Magic Voice? Games that speak set up a better computer-human rapport. Talking prompts and instructions allow youngsters who cannot yet read to more easily interact with the computer. This is ideal for educational applications. Word processing programs can use spoken messages

when a displayed prompt might be overlooked. And for the handicapped, the *Magic Voice* can read for the blind and talk for the speech-impaired. As you type, each letter can be pronounced, which can also help teach touch typing. Also, Commodore has announced plans to support *Magic Voice* in future software offerings.

Commodore Business Machines, Inc. 1200 Wilson Drive West Chester, PA 19380 Price not yet announced. Expected to be around \$50.

Atari Touch Tablet And Light Pen
Tom R. Halfhill, Staff Editor

One of the most marvelous things about home computers—particularly Atari computers—is their full-color graphics. And one of the most frustrating things about home computers can be the complexity of programming those graphics.

Nearly everybody has been impressed by the dazzling graphics demos on the computer screens at the local computer shop or department store. But when you first bring the computer home, unwrap it, set it up, and plug it in, the screen is forbiddingly blank—all it says is READY.

The computer may be ready, but you aren't. Where do you start? How can you learn to create those wonderful graphics which helped sell you on the computer in the first place?

If you're ambitious, you might start tackling the BASIC programming manual, plus other books and magazines. But it could require hours of study before your first crude graphics even begin to appear on the screen. And by then you'll be yearning for a better way.

There are better ways, of

course. For instant results, there's nothing like plugging in some sort of input device which lets you draw and paint using skills you've been developing since your first scribbles in kindergarten. Ideally, this input device should feel to your fingers like a traditional pencil, crayon, or paintbrush; its effect on the screen should resemble the effect of these conventional tools on paper; and it should insulate you from the extensive programming.

Some graphics-drawing programs use joysticks or paddle controllers as input devices. These are not traditional drawing implements, but they aren't hard to master—particularly if you've played videogames. Still, it would be nice if the years you spent learning how to manipulate pencils, pens, and paintbrushes could be wedded directly to an input device which acts like a pencil, pen, or paintbrush, and which also eliminates the need to program the computer on its own level. Such a device would also make the computer much more accessible to youngsters. They're still struggling to develop basic skills and don't need anything extra to confuse them.

Generally, two solutions have been invented: light pens and touch tablets (also called graphics tablets). Examined objectively, they are technically similar—both translate the position of a stylus into coordinates which the computer understands as a point on the screen. Therefore, both devices bypass a major step in programming.

But in other, more subjective ways, light pens and touch tablets are quite different. Each device has its own "feel," and the ultimate choice must depend on your own preferences. It's analogous to the differences between drawing in chalk or in pen-and-ink. When choosing between a light pen and a touch tablet, your best bet is to try your hand at both before deciding. However, there are a few objective differences which might sway your decision one way or the other. Fortunately, two recent products from Atari, Inc., give Atari users a wider choice between these two types of drawing tools.

Compatible With Almost Any System

The Atari Light Pen package includes a stylus with a touch-sensitive tip that plugs into a joystick port with a 46-inch cord; AtariGraphics software on a snap-in ROM cartridge; and a 20-page manual. The package works on any Atari computer, but at least 48K RAM is recommended (and required to save screen images on disk). To save screens on tape, at least 16K RAM is required.

The Atari Touch Tablet package includes a graphics tablet with two fire buttons that plugs into a joystick port with a 48-inch cord; a plastic stylus with a tiny fire button that plugs into the tablet via a 27-inch cord; AtariArtist software on a ROM cartridge; a DOS 3.0 diskette; and a 21-page manual.

The package works on any Atari computer with at least 16K RAM.

Getting started with either package is quick and easy. You just plug in the light pen or touch tablet, insert the ROM cartridge, and switch on the computer. If you have a disk drive, you insert a system disk with DOS before booting up. Both packages seem to work equally well with all versions of Atari and OS/A+ DOS.

Light pens require calibration, so the first thing the AtariGraphics software asks you to do is point the pen at a certain spot on the screen. If nothing happens, it probably means the brightness on your TV or monitor is too low. Remember, a light pen contains a photosensor that actually reads the light emitted by the screen. If there isn't enough light, the computer can't determine where the pen is pointing.

Proper calibration is the Achilles heel of light pens, and the Atari Light Pen is no exception. Response can vary from screen to screen, static electricity can interfere with the readings, and generally you'll have to turn up the brightness until the colors are partially washed out. In fact, some dark colors won't register a reading at all. One solution is to draw with bright colors and then change them into the darker colors you really want after the work is finished. Fortunately, because the Atari is the only home computer besides the IBM PCjr with color indirection, this is very easy to do. After the light pen is calibrated, the main drawing screen appears.

The touch tablet, of course, requires no calibration, so after a title screen, the main menu screen appears.

Two Types Of Menus

Although the AtariGraphics (light pen) and AtariArtist (touch tablet) programs share many similarities, they have different

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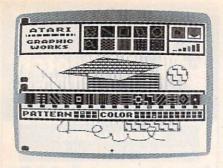
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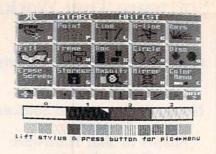


An example of two pull-out menus with the Atari Light Pen's AtariGraphics software. They slide across your picture when you touch the pen to one of the tiny tabs along the left side of the screen.

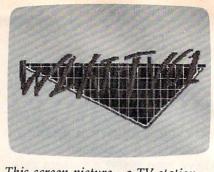
kinds of menus. The Atari-Graphics software was obviously influenced by the philosophy exemplified by the Apple Macintosh. Along the left side of the screen are four tiny white tabs; pressing the light pen to any of them causes a menu to slide over your drawing. The four menus allow you to choose drawing modes, colors, patterns, and storage options. When you point to the tab again, the menu slides back off the screen, leaving your drawing intact. You can even make the tabs themselves disappear by pressing the TAB key on the keyboard.

In contrast to this pull-out menu approach, the AtariArtist software has the more conventional alternate menu screen. Pressing either fire button on the touch tablet or the button on the stylus instantly flips between the drawing screen and the menu.

With either program, selecting menu options requires only two steps. All the options are represented on the screen as icons—small self-explanatory pictures. With the light pen, you point to the option icon you want and then softly push the pen against the screen. The pen's pressure-sensitive tip registers your choice. When using the tablet, you move a pointer around the screen by gently touching the tablet's surface with the stylus or your finger.



Instead of pull-out menus, the Atari Touch Tablet's AtariArtist software has this separate menu screen, available by pressing a button.



This screen picture—a TV station logo—was created by slipping a bumper sticker beneath the touch tablet's plastic surface and tracing the design with the stylus.

When the pointer indicates the function you want, you press either fire button on the tablet or the button on the stylus. Again, this confirms your choice. (With three buttons to choose from, lefties aren't left out.)

The menu options available in AtariArtist and AtariGraphics are quite similar. With either system you can draw freehand; automatically draw circles, rectangles, and straight lines connecting any two points; automatically fill any shape with a wide variety of colors and patterns; change your selection of colors and patterns; magnify a picture for fine detail work; draw in two-way or fourway mirror modes, in which each stroke on one part of the screen is mirrored on the opposite part; and, of course, save/ load screens using disk or tape.

Color Tradeoffs

But there are important differences between the two programs, too. For instance, the AtariGraphics light pen software has three major functions missing from AtariArtist: You can enter text on the screen from the keyboard; superimpose a grid of dots over your picture as a guide for drawing straight lines or proportioning; and draw any kind of parallelogram, not just squares and rectangles.

On the other hand, the AtariArtist touch tablet software has options that AtariGraphics lacks: you can draw discs (solid circles) and boxes (solid rectangles); you can draw "rays" (numerous lines emanating from a single point); and you can vary the brush stroke of the stylus from fine to broad, or even simulate drawing with two or three styli at once.

Of course, there are ways around each program's limitations. You could make discs and boxes with the light pen by drawing a circle or rectangle, then filling it; you could draw parallelograms with the touch tablet by connecting straight lines; and you could produce rays with the light pen by drawing each radiating line separately. It's probably safe to say that any screen which could be created with one system could be duplicated with the other.

Both AtariGraphics and AtariArtist let you work with a palette of 128 possible colors, of which only four can be displayed on the screen simultaneously. At first this might seem like an odd limitation, since Atari computers are capable of 256 colors. The explanation is that Atari had to compromise to keep the packages compatible with all Atari computers, past and present. Ataris manufactured before early 1982 have the CTIA graphics chip instead of the more recent GTIA. The CTIA chip displays only half as

many luminances-eight for each of the 16 colors, instead of the GTIA's 16 luminances.

The limit of four simultaneous colors is another compromise. Some Atari graphics modes can display more than four colors, but at lower resolutions. AtariArtist and AtariGraphics both employ a graphics mode of 160 by 192 pixels (screen dots), sometimes referred to as GRAPHICS 7-1/2. It can be accessed on Atari XLs in BASIC, but not on previous Ataris without special programming. The Atari's maximum resolution is 320×192 pixels (GRAPHICS 8), but that mode offers only two colors. So Atari traded less resolution for more colors.

Interestingly, though, the pointer on the AtariArtist color mode steps twice for each luminance level—as if the 16luminance, 256-color capabilities were built-in, but dormant.

Canvas Vs. Sketchbook

The drawing possibilities offered by the AtariGraphics and AtariArtist programs are so much alike that a purchase decision will probably be based on the hardware: light pen versus touch tablet (unfortunately, the light pen software won't work with the touch tablet or vice versa). This is where your personal sense of each device's "feel" is all-important.

The idea of a light pen might seem more natural. After all, it's like moving a paintbrush across a canvas or a crayon across paper. It's the way you've always created paintings or drawings.

The touch tablet, in contrast, might seem unnatural. Unlike any traditional art medium, it separates the mechanical action from the artwork. It's sort of like drawing by remote control.

But all is not as it seems. Light pens can be finicky as mentioned above. Also-and

don't underestimate this—light pens can strain your arm and eyes, because you have to reach up to the screen and sit very close.

The touch tablet lets you relax at a comfortable distance from the computer, but it also takes some getting used to. The separation of manipulation from creation is analogous to word processing. When writing, you're supposed to look at the screen instead of the keyboard; likewise, when drawing you're supposed to look at the screen instead of the tablet. Most people catch on fairly quickly.

The touch tablet does have several advantages which are more tangible. It's probably more suitable for small children, since it responds better and can be manipulated with fingers instead of a stylus. You can copy small pictures with it by slipping the picture beneath the removable plastic surface and then tracing it with the stylus.

The AtariArtist color menu includes a spectacular option that lets you temporarily replace any of the four screen colors with a scrolling 128-color rainbow. Another option calls up a help screen for confused beginners. The magnify option is by far more versatile-you can perform virtually any function available in the normal mode, while the light pen software merely lets you change the colors of pixels. And finally, pictures made with the tablet take up much less room on tape or disk than pictures made with the light pen, thanks to a datacompaction scheme.

Before buying one of these packages, at least give the other a fair test. Either way it's hard to go wrong. Both are highquality, well-designed products.

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Questions Beginners Ask

Tom R. Halfhill, Staff Editor

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

I am interested in purchasing a printer to go along with my computer. Several questions come to mind. First of all, what is meant by parallel and serial as related to printers? Do most new printers have a built-in interface of one type or another? I know the Atari printers do (I own an Atari 800XL), but what about third-party printers? What type of peripheral port does Atari use? The RS-232C or the Centronics standard? Numerous advertisements for printers in your publication claim compatibility with one brand or another. Does that mean the printer can be directly connected without an extra interface device? Most of the ads for printers do not specify the brand of computer that they are compatible with. Is it because the appropriate interface can be purchased separately? I'm sure there are plenty more folks out there who, like me, need answers to these questions.

Welcome to the world of personal computing, where frequently used terms often have ambiguous meanings and few things are as simple as they should be.

There are indeed plenty of folks out there who would like answers to those questions. Similar questions are asked by practically everybody who starts shopping for a printer for the first time. Let's tackle them one by one.

The terms *serial* and *parallel* refer to the two general types of computer interfaces. They apply to all computer devices, not just printers. (An

interface is simply a connection between two parts of a computer system.)

A serial interface transfers information one bit at a time, one after the other. Since it takes eight bits to represent one character, a computer hooked up with a serial interface to a printer must send a stream of eight signals each time a character is to be printed.

A parallel interface, on the other hand, transfers information eight bits at a time, all at once. A computer hooked up with a parallel interface to a printer can send the eight signals simultaneously for every character to be printed. Therefore, when all other things are equal, a parallel interface is much faster than a serial interface.

Here's an analogy: Think of a multiplex movie theater at a shopping mall, one with eight separate screens showing eight different movies. If the ticket booth is staffed by only one person (as they frequently are), everyone has to wait in one very long line, no matter which movie they want to see. The line moves relatively slowly. But if the ticket booth is staffed by eight people, one for each screen, the lines move about eight times faster. That's the difference between serial and parallel.

So, you might conclude that a printer with a parallel interface is preferable to one with a serial interface. But in practice, the printer interface's speed isn't too important for average home users. Under-\$1000 printers are generally limited by the speed of their own printing mechanisms, not by the speed at which the interface can transmit data. Instead, your decision should be based on which interface is more readily available for less

Nearly all printers come with one type of interface built-in, either parallel or serial. Some have both. Some have neither. So you can order them with the one you want. And some printers have one interface plus the option of adding a

second. If this information is not in the advertisement, you'll have to contact the manufacturer, distributor, or dealer.

There are many different kinds of serial and parallel interfaces, but over the years two have become accepted as de facto standards for personal computer printers. The most common serial interface is called the RS-232C, and the most common parallel interface is called the Centronics standard (named after the manufacturer which made it popular). Probably 90 percent of the printers you see will have one interface or the other, especially printers made by third-party companies (independent firms which are not connected with a computer manufacturer).

Many personal computers—including the Atari, Commodore 64, VIC-20, Apple II/IIe, TI-99/4A, and IBM PC—do not include an RS-232C or Centronics interface as standard equipment. This means you either have to buy a printer made to plug directly into the computer, or buy an interface that will connect your computer to an RS-232C or Centronics-standard printer.

Atari computers do have a built-in serial interface, but it's not RS-232C standard. The Atari 600XL and 800XL also have a built-in parallel interface, but it's not Centronics standard. Both interfaces are unique to Atari, and they're made for plugging in Atari-compatible disk drives, cassette recorders, and other peripherals. The serial interface—that large socket on the right-hand side of the computer—works directly with the new line of Atari printers, including the 1025 dot-matrix printer, the 1020 color printer, and the 1027 letter-quality printer. No extra interface is required.

Although the computer manufacturer's own printers are usually the safest bet for full compatibility, you may want to buy a third-party printer for certain features or for a lower price. To hook up an RS-232C or Centronics-standard printer to your Atari, you'll need the Atari 850 Interface Module. It has one Centronics port and four RS-232C ports. Unfortunately, these modules cost about \$175, and they're hard to find. Fortunately, equivalent interfaces are available from third-party companies for less money, and at least one third-party Atari-compatible disk drive has such an interface built-in.

Also, Atari planned to introduce something called the 1090XL Expansion System for the 600XL and 800XL. This is a box which plugs into the rear parallel expansion port found only on the 600XL/800XL, adding five expansion slots. The slots would accept more memory and various types of interface cards. However, Atari's recent sale and massive layoffs might affect future

plans for such new products.

Anyway, once you add an RS-232C or Centronics interface to your computer, all you need is a compatible printer and a cable. When an advertisement states that a certain printer is "compatible" with your computer, it can mean two things: Either the printer is directly compatible (no extra interface required), or it's compatible with your computer only if you already have the RS-232C or Centronics interface. It's up to you to determine which. Always check before you buy, and make sure the proper cable is available, too. Strange as it may seem, not all RS-232C or Centronics ports take the same plugs. Sometimes the pins are wired differently. Specify the exact configuration of your system so the dealer can steer you to the printer, interface, and cable which will match together correctly.

Of course, everything we've discussed so far is limited to *hardware* compatibility. If you're planning to use the printer with a certain program—such as a word processor—you should also think about *software* compatibility. Certain programs can't take advantage of all the special features built into certain printers, and vice versa. But that's a topic for another column. For more information on matching printers and word processors, see "Questions Beginners Ask," COMPUTE!, March 1984.



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THE BEGINNER'S PAGE

Robert Alonso, Assistant Editor

Logical Dreams

"If" is one of the most useful words in our vocabulary; it allows us to test situations and make appropriate decisions based on the test. Likewise, the BASIC command IF is one of the most useful words in the computer's vocabulary, and for the same reasons. Computer programs always rely on logical decisions to produce a result. Everything from data processing applications to arcade-style games relies on IF-THEN testing. The format is pretty simple: if something is true, then do something in response. For example, IF joystick is pushed up, THEN move space-ship up.

Using The Right IF

The IF-THEN statement can often be replaced with the statement IF-GOTO. Before mixing the statements or replacing one with the other in your programs, you must first understand the nature of each. IF-THEN is the most convenient and safest to use of the two. The reason for this is that almost any instruction placed after the THEN will be executed without any problems. You can place a line number after the THEN and the program will go to that line number, or you can place an expression such as A=A+1 and the program will execute it. The IF-THEN statement can thus be a very powerful and useful part of your programs. IF-GOTO is not as versatile as IF-THEN because it can only execute line numbers after the GOTO. If you tried placing an expression such as the previously mentioned A=A+1, the computer would flag it as an error.

IBM's Double GOTO

The Apple, Atari, and Commodore computers all flagged Program 1 as having an error in the line containing the IF-GOTO. The only two computers tested that did not flag it as an error were the IBM PC and PCjr. The IBM computers allowed

the expression A=A+1 after an IF-GOTO and also allowed the following line:

20 IF A=1 GOTO GOTO 40

The double GOTO was allowed only if a line 40 had been entered and only after the IF statement. A program with a line number followed by double GOTOs and a target line number resulted in an error. This kind of rule bending is atypical of IBM. Just for reference you should know that the second edition (May 1982) of the BASIC manual by IBM and Microsoft states: "If the expression is true (not zero), the THEN or GOTO clause is executed. THEN may be followed by either a line number for branching or one or more statements to be executed. GOTO is always followed by a line number."

Although IBM may let you get away with an expression after an IF-GOTO, you should try to avoid such a construction within your programs. It is not standard and can produce errors and plenty of confusion. It is probably better to use only the IF-THEN statement because it allows either an expression or a line number and works the same on all the tested computers.

Sometimes an IF-THEN construction alone is not enough. In some situations, a structure called IF-THEN-ELSE can be useful. This structure is quite similar, but allows you to specify two THEN outcomes (one that's triggered by the IF and one that's triggered by an implied "IF NOT"). In other words, if the condition following the IF is true, whatever follows the THEN is carried out. If it is false, whatever follows the ELSE is carried out.

The Missing ELSE

However, this IF-THEN-ELSE construction is almost never used in programs published in magazines and books. The reason for this is not that there is something better, but that many home computers (Apple, Atari, and Commodore) do not have an ELSE command as part of their BASIC. IBM is one of the few that do allow IF-THEN-ELSE. The TI Extended BASIC cartridge also allows it.

There is a way to mimic IF-THEN-ELSE. Let's say that you want to test if a variable is equal to 100 and you want the THEN to end the program if it is. Otherwise, you want an ELSE to add 1 to the variable and let the program continue. Program 2 is an example of a routine that will do just that, without the ELSE command.

Imitating IF-THEN-ELSE

The IF-THEN-ELSE construction is in lines 30 and 40. The reason this works is that if the IF-THEN in line 30 is false, program execution "falls through" to line 40. The line following an IF-THEN can thus be used for the ELSE. There are some extra precautions that you should take. If the IF-THEN in line 30 had an expression (like A=A+1) instead of the END instruction, the program would execute the expression and then go to the next line and execute the line which you are using as an ELSE. This must be avoided or your program will not work properly. Program 3 is an example of how to properly mimic an IF-THEN-ELSE.

Take a look at the differences between Programs 2 and 3. The GOTO 50 in line 30 of Program 3 prevents the program from going on to line 40 when the IF condition is true. You should always include a GOTO with a target line number at the end of your IF-THEN if you are going to create the IF-THEN-ELSE construction. It is the only way to insure that the ELSE condition will not be executed haphazardly.

Program 1: IF-GOTO Error Demo

10 A=1 20 IF A=1 GOTO A=A+1 30 PRINT A

Program 2: IF-THEN-ELSE Construction

10 A=0: B=0: REM INITIALIZE 20 B=B+A: REM EXPRESSION 30 IF A=100 THEN END: REM IF THEN 40 A=A+1: GOTO 20: REM ELSE

Program 3: Better IF-THEN-ELSE

10 A=0: B=0: REM INITIALIZE 20 B=B+A: REM EXPRESSION 30 IF A=100 THEN PRINT B: GOTO 50: REM IF THEN 40 A=A+1: GOTO 20: REM ELSE 50 END

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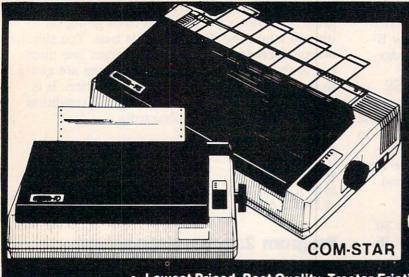
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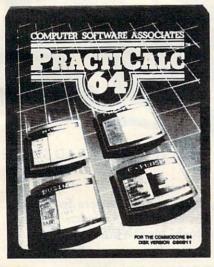


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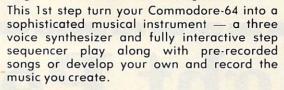
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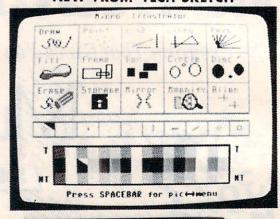
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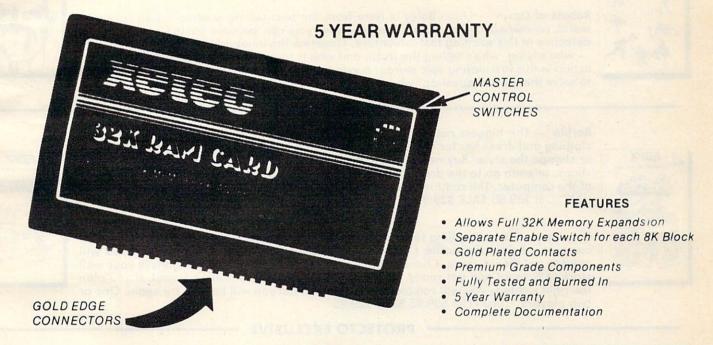
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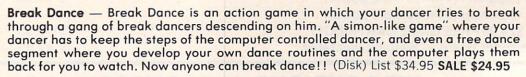
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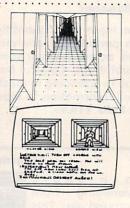


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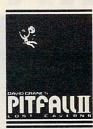
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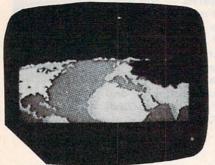
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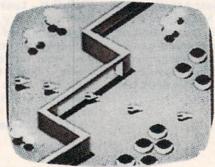
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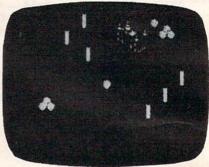
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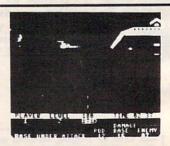




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 Stunning
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Programmed entirely in machine language, this actionstrategy game is guaranteed to blow you away.

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Your Wizard is realistically animated in every possible direction. Dozens of movements are possible — jump over burning fires, shimmy up or down ropes and ladders, even slip down treacherous sliding staircases! Magic portals move your Wizard through midair and protect you from a myriad of fully-animated fiendish monsters. Catch an elevator to the top of the screen and dart through sliding gates in your quest for magic and treasure.

Wizard's fascinating variety of screens are sure to please and entertain, and of course you can build an unlimited number of your own levels using the construction set provided with your game.





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A full-size, thoroughly illustrated manual is included. Featuring color front and back, book quality, and a fold-out map, this "extra" further extends the professionalism of this game. The following are quotes from unsolicited testimonials sent to us by adventurers in Gothmog's Lair...

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All About The Status Register Part 1

Louis F. Sander

The status registers have always been a mystery to the beginning machine language programmer. This article will help clear up the mystery.

All but the simplest machine language programs make use of the 6502's seven processor status flags, and any ML programmer worth his salt masters their functions and uses. Like almost everything in ML programming, the flags operate in a straightforward and unambiguous way, but they are full of mystery for the beginner.

If you've started ML programming, but are confused by that NV-BDIZC business, this article will help you understand it. It includes a fully explained ML demo program, identically executable on a Commodore 64/PET/CBM, Apple, or

Atari computer.

These explanations will assume that you have some ML knowledge and at least a begin-

ning grasp of hexadecimal arithmetic.

Let's start by defining a *register*, which is a circuit inside a processor. Registers have the characteristics of memory locations, in that data can be written to them or read from them. But they often don't have addresses as such, since they are used internally by the microprocessor itself. The accumulator is the most familiar register, but there are many others in your computer.

The 6502 has an internal 8-bit register, variously called the flags register, processor status register, or P register, the bits of which are set or cleared by the results of various operations. In this context, set means equal to 1, and cleared means equal to 0. At times the bits are set and cleared, or conditioned, automatically by the 6502 chip itself; other times they are conditioned by specific program instructions. Any book on 6502 programming will show you each instruction's effect on the status bits.

Bit Branches

Programs can check these bits and use the results of the check for whatever purpose the programmer has in mind, often to decide on a branch. The bits are sometimes called flags, and indeed, they work like the little red flags on rural mailboxes—the postal patron can raise the flag to let the mailman know there's outgoing mail, and the mailman can lower it to signal he's emptied the box. Here are the names and purposes of the eight bits in the status register, moving from left (high-order bit) to right (low-order bit):

N (bit 7)—Negative flag. (Some books call it S, for sign.) The N flag matches the high bit of the result of whatever operation the processor has just completed. If you load \$FF (1111 1111) into the Y-register, for example, since the high bit of the Y-register is set, the N flag will be set, too. ML programmers make good use of the N flag. (By the way, even though this is the eighth bit, we call it bit 7, because computers start numbering things at 0.) In a computer technique called twos complement arithmetic, the high-order bit of a number is set to 1 if the number is negative, and cleared to 0 if it's positive, and that's where the N flag gets its name.

V (bit 6)—Overflow flag. This flag is important in twos complement arithmetic, but elsewhere it is rarely used. In the interest of simplicity, we'll say no more about it.

Bit 5 has no name, and is always set to 1. Since nothing can change it, it is of no use to the

programmer.

B (bit 4)—Break flag, set whenever a BRK instruction is executed, clear at all other times.

Rarely used by beginners.

D (bit 3)—Decimal flag. When D is set by the programmer, the 6502 does its arithmetic in BCD, binary coded decimal, which is yet another exotic type of computer math. Fortunately for nonexperts, it's seldom used, and the beginner's only concern with the D flag is to be sure it is

not set unintentionally, because when it is, program behavior can be bizarre.

I (bit 2)-Interrupt mask. When this bit is set, the computer will not honor interrupts, such as those used for keyboard scanning in many computers. It is widely used, but so different from the other flags that we'll say no more about it.

Z (bit 1)—Zero flag. This one's used a great deal, and basically the computer sets it when the result of any operation is zero. Load the Xregister with \$00, and you set the zero flag. Subtract \$32 from \$32, and you do the same. Many 6502 instructions affect the Z flag, and there's always a "zero or not-zero" aspect to it, but it's not always obvious to the novice when a zero condition exists. This is probably the most important of the flags, and if you master it, mastery of the others will be easy.

C (bit 0)—Carry flag. Carry is set whenever the accumulator rolls over from \$FF to \$00 (just like the odometer on a car, rolling over from all nines to all zeros). It's also set by various rotation and comparison instructions. The carry flag is about as important as the Z flag, and a little more mysterious, at least to me, but its operation is really rather simple.

Next month we'll go through some practical examples to demonstrate exactly how everything works.

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Unicopy

Single Disk Copying For The Commodore 64

Jim Butterfield, Associate Editor

Copying programs and sequential files can sometimes be difficult. There are backup programs, of course; but they require that you copy the whole disk, and sometimes you just want to copy one or two programs. LOAD and SAVE work for simple BASIC programs, but not for anything complex. Well-equipped users have two disk drives and can use utilities that will transfer from one to the other.

Dual disk units (notably the Commodore 4040) don't quite do the job for Commodore 64 owners. There's a slight format difference between 4040 and 1541 that makes it undesirable to write on a disk formatted on the other unit. Thus, a 4040-copied disk is not well-suited for the 1541 if you wish to write further material to the disk.

"Unicopy" will help to solve these problems. It will take your choice of programs or sequential files from the disk and hold them in memory. When you're finished, or when memory is full, you can then write the files to a new disk or to cassette tape.

Buffering Files

As you scan the input disk, you'll be offered programs and sequential files for copying. You may tap the Y or N key to signal: yes, you want to copy this file; or no, you don't want this one. More on this in a moment.

Before presenting you with the filename, Unicopy looks at the size of the file and the amount of memory space that is left. If the file is too big to fit, the program won't offer it to you; instead, it will signal MORE and quit scanning the directory. That way, you know that there is

more on the disk, but it can't be fitted in this time. Unicopy could catch the missing files on a subsequent run. The program will not skip by the big ones to look at smaller files later in the directory, since it might be important to you to keep a group of files in the same order as they were shown on the previous disk.

There's one exception to the big files rule. If the file won't fit into the whole memory buffer area, there's no way to copy it with this program.

Unicopy will skip such jumbo files.

How big is the buffer area? It depends on how your Commodore 64 is configured. If it's a "clean" system with no other resident programs, Unicopy will throw out BASIC (temporarily) and use all the memory it can get—about 48K, or the equivalent of 192 disk blocks. On the other hand, a program in residence—monitor, DOS wedge, interface package, or whatever—must not be disturbed; in this case, UNICOPY will become conservative and restrict itself to less than 36K or 144 disk blocks. The exact amount of space will depend on the other program's location and size.

You'll be asked "Any resident programs?" at the start of Unicopy; buffer size will be set

accordingly.

One more thing: If you plan to direct the output to cassette tape, Unicopy must insure that no more than 28K or 112 blocks are used. Tape routines forbid writing a program from above address 32766; so Unicopy will trim accordingly. By the way, this solves a subtle problem with cassette tape: Normally, you can never save memory above hex \$7FFE; but Unicopy will move the program down and save it successfully from where it is held in lower memory.

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Centronics Cable (male to male)		34.95
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the state of the s	
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DISTRIBUTORS

Initial Tasks And First Questions

If you're copying to another disk, be sure that the destination disk is formatted before running Unicopy. The disk may already be formatted if you're just adding some new files; but if not, remember to NEW it, since Unicopy won't do the job for you. You may copy files to more than one disk; format them all as necessary.

We've already mentioned ANY RESIDENT

PROGRAMS?; answer Y or N.

OUTPUT TO TAPE OR DISK? calls for

touching the T or D key.

If you select tape, you'll be asked WRITE END-OF-TAPE MARK? If you respond with N, you'll copy the programs to tape and that's all. If you answer Y, you'll copy the programs to tape and then write a special block called a "tape mark." Here's what the tape mark does: At some later time, if you're searching through this tape for a particular file, the tape mark will stop the search.

Thus, if you don't find the file you want on tape, you won't go running through the whole tape, most of which is blank. An unsuccessful search will terminate early, thanks to the tape mark

DISK INPUT PATTERN? allows you to use pattern matching. You're prompted with the asterisk; if you want to see everything, just press RETURN. But there are many other combinations. AR* will present only programs that begin with AR, such as: AR, ARCHER, ARM, or ARRRRGH. R?D? will present you with such names as REDS, RIDE, or R2D2, but not RIDDLE. *=P will offer programs only. And PLUTO will offer you only a file called PLUTO.

When you are presented with names from the directory, you may tap Y or N to accept or reject the files for copying. If you know that you want to take or reject a sequence of files, you may hold down the appropriate key. The RETURN key acts to "lock in" the previous key, so that pressing Y, RETURN will accept everything and N, RETURN will reject everything.

The Output

Eventually the questionnaire will stop, and the computer will advise READING FILES. The programs or sequential files will be brought into the buffer area. The programs won't be in their usual place in memory, but that doesn't matter; we just want to copy them, not to run them.

After the files are loaded, the computer will say READY TO WRITE FILES; PRESS ANY KEY.

Don't press a key-yet.

If you're writing to cassette tape, place the tape in the drive. If you have time and think it's necessary, fast forward and rewind the tape to even up the tension. Finally, press PLAY and

RECORD and touch any key on the keyboard. The tape will start to write: The screen will go blank, of course.

If you're writing to another disk, take the source disk out of the drive and insert the destination disk. (You did make sure that the destination disk was preformatted, didn't you?) Now touch any key on the keyboard. As the files write to the disk, you'll see their names displayed.

If any errors are encountered during input or

output, you'll be told about them.

When the copying job is done, you'll be asked ANOTHER OUTPUT? If you want to write to another tape or disk, put it into the drive and press Y for "yes." Otherwise, press N and the job is done.

The Generator

The listing given here is a generator program that will write Unicopy for you. The DATA statements will be checked carefully for accuracy before Unicopy is created for you; you'll be told of any errors.

Type in the program. Take special care with lines 200 to 320; and don't miss the semicolon at the end of line 300. When the program is complete, place a disk into your disk drive (Unicopy

will be written onto it) and type RUN.

It will take the generator over a minute to check the accuracy of your DATA statements. If there are any errors, you'll be told about them (the line number will be given) and Unicopy will not be written.

If there are no errors in the DATA statements, Unicopy will be written to disk ready to be loaded and used.

Other Types Of Files

Unicopy does not attempt to copy USR or REL type files, nor does it try to copy "direct" data. This type of job should be done by the programs which use these types of files.

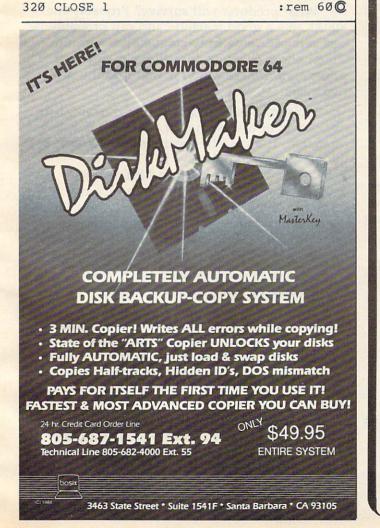
Unicopy

1	DATA 1,8,11,8,100,0,158,50,48,54,51,0,-	
	45 :rem 35)
2	DATA Ø,0,53,0,160,255,140,34,15,169,89,	
	141,-5 :rem 242	!
3	DATA 33,15,169,0,141,37,15,141,39,15,16	,
	9,13,-39 :rem 100	5
4	DATA 32,210,255,200,185,186,13,208,247,	0.50
	165,55,141,-5Ø :rem 138	3
5	DATA 43,15,165,56,141,44,15,32,207,255,	
	201,78,-44 :rem 200	5
6	DATA 208,13,169,0,141,43,15,169,208,141	
	,44,15,-35 :rem 196	
7	DATA 141,39,15,32,115,13,201,68,240,15,	,
	162,0,-13 :rem 128	
8	DATA 142,39,15,169,127,205,44,15,176,3,	,
	141,44,-55 :rem 208	

```
9 DATA 15,169,122,133,141,169,15,133,142,
                                             44 DATA 228,255,170,240,17,201,32,240,246
   24,173,44,-44
                                                                                :rem 128
                                    :rem 93
                                                ,141,32,15,-62
10 DATA 15,229,142,141,35,15,169,15,162,8
                                               DATA 153,51,15,169,44,153,50,15,200,20
    ,160,111,-23
                                    :rem 28
                                                0,96,56,-42
                                                                                :rem 245
   DATA 32,186,255,169,0,162,49,160,15,32
                                             46 DATA 173,35,15,237,38,15,141,35,15,238
    ,189,255,-34
                                    :rem 54
                                                ,37,15,-3
                                                                                :rem 155
12 DATA 32,192,255,160,255,169,13,32,210,
                                                DATA 160,17,185,52,15,145,141,136,16,2
   255,200,185,-13
                                   :rem 182
                                                48,24,165,-12
                                                                                 :rem 96
13 DATA 51,14,208,247,160,0,185,75,14,153
                                             48 DATA 141,105,22,133,141,165,142,105,0,
                                   rem 199
    49,15,-35
                                                133,142,96,-40
                                                                                :rem 122
14 DATA 200,192,3,208,245,32,207,255,201,
                                             49 DATA 160,0,162,0,202,208,253,136,208,2
   13,240,6,-49
                                    :rem 28
                                                48,165,203,-35
                                                                                :rem 135
15 DATA 153,49,15,200,208,243,140,30,15,1
                                             50 DATA 45,34,15,141,31,15,32,228,255,201
   60,255,169,-41
                                   :rem 132
                                                ,89,240,-27
                                                                                :rem 242
16 DATA 13,32,210,255,200,185,232,14,208,
                                             51 DATA 17,201,78,240,13,201,13,240,15,17
   247,169,1,-11
                                    :rem 76
                                                3,31,15,-19
                                                                                :rem 227
17 DATA 162,8,160,96,32,186,255,173,30,15
                                             52 DATA 201,64,240,226,208,11,141,33,15,1
    ,162,49,-50
                                     :rem 5
                                                69,255,44,-26
                                                                                 :rem 85
18 DATA 160,15,32,189,255,32,192,255,169,
                                             53 DATA 169,0,141,34,15,173,33,15,201,78,
   13,32,210,-29
                                   :rem 100
                                                240,5,-42
                                                                                :rem 140
19 DATA 255,162,1,32,198,255,32,228,255,3
                                             54 DATA 32,26,10,144,3,32,192,10,96,162,1
   2,228,255,-47
                                   :rem 111
                                                5,32,-9
                                                                                 :rem 40
20 DATA 32,228,255,141,31,15,32,228,255,1
                                             55 DATA 198,255,160,0,32,228,255,153,72,1
   3,31,15,-9
                                   :rem 186
                                                5,200,201,-47
                                                                                 :rem 91
21 DATA 240,122,169,0,141,32,15,141,41,15
                                   :rem 225
                                             56 DATA 13,240,8,192,49,176,4,165,144,240
    ,32,228,-36
                                                ,237,32,-55
22 DATA 255,141,38,15,32,228,255,240,3,23
                                             57 DATA 204,255,169,13,153,72,15,173,72,1
   8,41,15,-34
                                   :rem 243
23 DATA 173,38,15,240,17,56,173,35,15,237
                                                5,201,49,-37
                                                                                 :rem 53
                                             58 DATA 144,18,238,42,15,160,0,185,72,15,
   ,38,15,-4
                                   :rem 155
                                                201,13,-32
                                                                                :rem 191
24 DATA 176,3,238,41,15,32,210,9,240,198,
                                             59 DATA 240,6,32,210,255,200,208,243,96,1
   32,228,-29
                                   :rem 203
                                                69,145,32,-38
                                                                                 :rem 99
25 DATA 255,170,208,250,173,32,15,201,83,
   240,16,201,-4
                                    :rem 75
                                             60 DATA 210,255,169,32,162,25,32,210,255,
26 DATA 80,208,181,173,41,15,240,7,173,37
                                                202,208,250,-3
                                                                                :rem 125
    ,15,240,-17
                                   :rem 247
                                             61 DATA 169,145,32,210,255,169,13,76,210,
   DATA 171,208,36,140,36,15,160,2,185,50
                                                255,230,141,-1
                                                                                :rem 136
    ,15,32,-26
                                   :rem 191
                                             62 DATA 208,2,230,142,165,141,205,43,15,1
   DATA 210,255,200,204,36,15,144,244,169
                                                65,142,237,-54
                                                                                :rem 133
    ,13,32,210,-27
                                   :rem 127
                                             63 DATA 44,15,96,169,122,133,139,169,15,1
   DATA 255,32,204,255,32,63,10,162,1,32,
                                                33,140,165,-26
                                                                                :rem 156
   198,255,-25
                                   :rem 248
                                             64 DATA 141,141,45,15,165,142,141,46,15,1
30 DATA 76,227,8,160,255,169,32,32,210,25
                                                60,18,140,-50
                                                                                :rem 79
   5,200,185,-44
                                    :rem 94
                                             65 DATA 36,15,136,177,139,153,52,15,201,1
31 DATA 15,15,208,247,32,204,255,169,1,32
                                                60,208,3,-9
                                                                                :rem 253
    ,195,255,-54
                                    :rem 47
                                             66 DATA 140,36,15,136,16,241,238,36,15,23
   DATA 160,255,169,13,174,37,15,208,11,3
                                                8,36,15,-29
                                                                                 :rem 2
   2,210,255,-4
                                    :rem 35
                                             67 DATA 160,18,165,141,145,139,200,165,14
33 DATA 200,185,78,14,208,247,240,69,32,2
                                                2,145,139,160,-1
   10,255,200,-56
                                                                               :rem 241
                                   :rem 142
                                             68 DATA Ø,140,42,15,185,50,15,32,210,255,
34 DATA 185,95,14,208,247,32,234,10,32,86
                                                200,204,-49
                                                                               :rem 232
   ,13,173,-64
                                     :rem 1
35 DATA 39,15,240,4,169,54,133,1,32,176,1
                                             69 DATA 36,15,144,244,169,32,32,210,255,1
                                                69,2,162,-62
   1,32,-64
                                                                                :rem 52
                                    :rem 96
                                             70 DATA 8,160,98,32,186,255,173,36,15,162
   DATA 204,255,173,39,15,240,4,169,55,13
   3,1,160,-45
                                                ,50,160,-36
                                                                                 :rem 6
                                   :rem 251
37 DATA 255,169,13,32,210,255,200,185,213
                                             71 DATA 15,32,189,255,32,192,255,32,132,1
                                                \emptyset, 176, 37, -63
   ,14,208,247,-53
                                   :rem 191
                                                                                :rem 50
38 DATA 32,228,255,170,208,250,32,228,255
                                            72 DATA 162,2,32,198,255,32,228,255,160,0
   ,201,89,240,-1
                                   :rem 144
                                                ,145,141,-51
                                                                                :rem 40
  DATA 203, 201, 78, 208, 245, 169, 15, 32, 195,
                                            73 DATA 32,217,10,176,20,166,144,240,240,
   255,96,160,-9
                                   :rem 116
                                                32,132,10,-33
                                                                                :rem 69
40 DATA 20,169,160,153,51,15,136,208,250,
                                             74 DATA 176,11,160,20,165,141,145,139,200
   32,228,255,-54
                                                ,165,142,208,-31
                                   :rem 138
                                                                               :rem 231
41 DATA 170,240,55,201,34,208,246,160,2,3
                                               DATA 4,160,21,169,0,145,139,24,165,139
   2,228,255,-43
                                   :rem 81
                                                ,105,22,-21
                                                                               :rem 244
42 DATA 201,34,240,9,153,50,15,200,170,20
                                            76 DATA 133,139,165,140,105,0,133,140,32,
   8,242,240,-19
                                   :rem 70
                                               204,255,169,-52
                                                                               :rem 185
43 DATA 33,32,228,255,170,240,27,201,32,2
                                            77 DATA 2,32,195,255,169,13,32,210,255,17
   Ø8,246,32,-2
                                   :rem 29
                                               3,42,15,-53
                                                                               :rem 254
```

78	DATA 208,3,32,192,10,165,139,205,45,15	112	DATA 165,194,109,48,15,133,175,169,1,
79	,165,140,-58 :rem 50 DATA 237,46,15,176,3,76,252,10,96,169,	113	170,32,106,-38 :rem 149 DATA 247,165,141,133,193,165,142,133,
80	122,133,-25 :rem 13 DATA 139,169,15,133,140,173,40,15,201,		194,173,43,15,-28 :rem 41 DATA 133,174,173,44,15,133,175,32,103
81	68,208,23,-15 :rem 89 DATA 162,15,32,201,255,169,73,32,210,2	115	,248,96,160,-27 :rem 195 DATA 255,169,13,32,210,255,200,185,11
	55,169,48,-17 :rem 101 DATA 32,210,255,169,13,32,210,255,32,2		2,14,208,247,-10 :rem 227
	Ø4,255,16Ø,-38 :rem 134		DATA 32,228,255,168,208,250,32,228,25 5,168,240,250,-55 :rem 47
	DATA 18,140,36,15,136,177,139,153,52,1 5,201,160,-28 :rem 95	117	DATA 32,192,10,96,160,255,169,13,32,2 10,255,200,-12 :rem 129
84	DATA 208,3,140,36,15,136,16,241,172,36,15,136,-7 :rem 198 DATA 185,52,15,141,32,15,172,36,15,169	118	DATA 185,159,14,208,247,32,228,255,16 8,208,250,32,-9 :rem 213
85	DATA 185,52,15,141,32,15,172,36,15,169 .44.1539 :rem 211	119	DATA 228,255,201,84,240,4,201,68,208,
86	,44,153,-9 :rem 211 DATA 52,15,200,169,87,153,52,15,200,20 0,200,140,-22 :rem 72	120	245,32,210,-50 :rem 134 DATA 255,141,40,15,201,68,240,30,160,
87	DATA 36,15,160,18,177,139,133,141,200,	121	255,169,13,-8 :rem 79 DATA 32,210,255,200,185,186,14,208,24
88	177,139,133,-40 :rem 199 DATA 142,200,177,139,141,43,15,200,177 ,139,240,65,-27 :rem 199	122	7,32,228,255,-30 :rem 234 DATA 201,89,240,7,201,78,208,245,238,
89	DATA 141,44,15,160,0,173,40,15,201,68,	123	40,15,32,-63 :rem 41 DATA 210,255,96,147,13,13,85,78,73,67
90	240,21,-12 :rem 181 DATA 185,52,15,153,50,15,200,204,36,15		,79,80,-6 :rem 176 DATA 89,32,32,86,49,46,49,32,32,74,73
	,144,244,-14 :rem 30	124	DATA 89,32,32,86,49,46,49,32,32,74,73,77,-26 :rem 80 DATA 32,66,85,84,84,69,82,70,73,69,76
71	DATA 56,173,36,15,233,6,141,36,15,160, Ø,140,-41 :rem 138 DATA 42,15,185,50,15,32,210,255,200,20	125	DATA 32,66,85,84,84,69,82,70,73,69,76,68,-14 :rem 94
92	DATA 42,15,185,50,15,32,210,255,200,20 4,36,15,-38 :rem 237 DATA 144,244,169,32,32,210,255,173,40,	126	DATA 13,13,70,79,82,77,65,84,32,79,85
93	DATA 144,244,169,32,32,210,255,173,40, 15,201,68,-3 :rem 40	127	,84,-62 :rem 84 DATA 80,85,84,32,68,73,83,75,83,32,73
94	DATA 240,6,32,208,12,76,154,12,169,2,1 62,8,-20 :rem 97	128	,78,-58 :rem 92 DATA 32,65,68,86,65,78,67,69,13,13,65
95	DATA 160,98,32,186,255,173,36,15,162,5 0,160,15,-54 :rem 59	129	,78,-54 :rem 95 DATA 89,32,82,69,83,73,68,69,78,84,32 ,80,-33 :rem 98
96	DATA 32,189,255,32,192,255,32,132,10,1 76.23,162,-23 :rem 99		DATA 82,79,71,82,65,77,83,32,46,46,46,46,46,-30 :rem 75
97	DATA 2,32,201,255,160,0,177,141,32,210,255,32,-33 :rem 232	131	
	DATA 217,10,144,246,32,204,255,32,132,	132	DATA 13,40,87,69,68,71,69,44,32,77,79,78,-15 :rem 87 DATA 73,84,79,82,44,32,76,73,78,75,41
99	DATA 32,195,255,169,13,32,210,255,173,	133	,63,-7 :rem 33 DATA 32,78,157,0,13,68,73,83,75,32,73
	42,15,208,-27 :rem 107 5 DATA 3,32,192,10,24,165,139,105,22,13		,78,-56 :rem 75 DATA 80,85,84,32,80,65,84,84,69,82,78
101	3,139,165,-58 :rem 83 DATA 140,105,0,133,140,165,139,205,45		,63,-47 :rem 92 DATA 32,42,157,0,36,48,58,13,42,42,32
	,15,165,140,-62 :rem 168 2 DATA 237,46,15,176,3,76,214,11,173,40		,78,-48 :rem 58
102	,15,201,-22 :rem 233		DATA 79,32,70,73,76,69,83,32,42,42,13 ,0,-52 :rem 10
103	DATA 84,208,5,169,5,32,106,247,96,169 ,2,162,-17 :rem 214	137	DATA 32,82,69,65,68,73,78,71,32,70,73,76,-3 :rem 32
104	DATA 1,160,1,32,186,255,173,36,15,162 ,50,160,-10 :rem 229	138	DATA 69,83,58,13,0,42,42,32,82,69,65, 68,-60 :rem 23
105	DATA 15,32,189,255,173,32,15,201,83,2	139	DATA 89,32,84,79,32,87,82,73,84,69,32
106	Ø8,29,32,-52 :rem 43 5 DATA 192,255,162,2,32,201,255,160,0,1 77,141,32,-38 :rem 81	140	.70,-51 :rem 91 DATA 73,76,69,83,32,42,42,13,32,32,32 ,32,-39 :rem 50
107	7 DATA 210,255,32,217,10,144,246,32,204 ,255,169,2,-60 :rem 130	141	DATA 32,80,82,69,83,83,32,65,78,89,32
108	B DATA 32,195,255,96,32,56,248,160,1,17	142	75,-2 :rem 28 DATA 69,89,13,0,79,85,84,80,85,84,32, 84,-47 :rem 40
10	7,141,153,-41 :rem 104 9 DATA 193,0,136,16,248,32,217,10,32,21	143	DATA 79,32,84,65,80,69,32,79,82,32,68
	7,10,56,-13 :rem 236 DATA 173,43,15,229,141,141,47,15,173,	144	,73,-41 :rem 83 DATA 83,75,63,32,42,157,0,87,82,73,84
	44.15.22914 :rem 86		,69,-58 :rem 83 DATA 32,69,78,68,45,79,70,45,84,65,80
11	1 DATA 142,141,48,15,24,165,193,109,47, 15,133,174,-18 :rem 143	145	,69,-34 :rem 96

146 DATA 32,77,65,82,75,63,32,42,157,0,32 ,65,-3:rem 10 147 DATA 78,79,84,72,69,82,32,79,85,84,80 ,85,-49 :rem 112 148 DATA 84,63,32,13,0,72,79,76,68,32,68, :rem 35 79, -37149 DATA 87,78,32,39,89,39,32,79,82,32,39 :rem 52 150 DATA 39,32,84,79,32,83,69,76,69,67,84 ,32,-7:rem 42 151 DATA 70,73,76,69,83,13,13,0,32,32,32, :rem 250 32, -17152 DATA 32,46,46,46,32,77,79,82,69,13,0, -31 :rem 122 200 DATA{2 SPACES}153 :rem 69 21Ø M=63:T=63 :rem 186 220 READ X:L=PEEK(M):H=L=200:IF H THEN L= :rem 137 230 V=R<>L:S=(T<>63 AND V) :rem 187 240 IF V THEN T=L:IF NOT S THEN R=R+1:S=R :rem 226 <>T. 250 T = (T*3+X) AND 63:rem 233 260 IF S THEN PRINT "ERROR LINE"; R:E=-1 :rem 211 :rem 67 270 R=L:IF NOT H GOTO 220 280 IF E THEN STOP :rem 227 290 X=-1: RESTORE: OPEN 1,8,3, "0: UNICOPY64, P.W" :rem 182 300 IF X>=0 THEN PRINT#1, CHR\$(X); :rem 70 310 READ X:L=PEEK(M):IF L<200 GOTO 300 :rem 61





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INSIGHT: Atari

Bill Wilkinson

Let me start my fourth year by discussing the biggest event in Atari history since the introduction of the 800 Home Computer. But first a moment's reflection on my years with COMPUTE!.

Sometime about three years ago, I was reading COMPUTEI's "The Readers' Feedback" column when I noticed a couple of questions about Atari computers which the editorial staff hadn't answered. And I also noticed a question which a reader had answered incorrectly.

I reacted. I phoned COMPUTE! and, for reasons best known to himself alone, a nice gentleman by the name of Richard Mansfield listened to my ranting and raving. I started to write for COMPUTE!.

Since then, I have written many columns and have covered a wide range of topics. But now I feel that it's time to change the style of this column. When I started, I intended to answer two or three questions a month and perhaps add a tidbit of my own. Lately, though, I've paid less attention to what you, my readers, want and have shown you some exotic but (perhaps for many of you) uninteresting programs, etc.

I am going to try to revive the chitchat style of this column. It will be more fun for me to write like that again and, I hope, more fun for you to read.

Whither Atari?

As I write this, only a few days have passed since the bombshell exploded: Jack Tramiel bought Atari! I don't see how I could avoid commenting on this—even if I wanted to.

By the time you read this, some of the things I will speculate on here will have been reduced to the role of mere facts or—equally likely—humorous fiction. Nevertheless, I would like to try to play the crystal ball game. Bear with me, please, as I make some predictions:

Nobody pays a quarter of a billion dollars (even 1991 dollars) for a name alone. If Mr. Tramiel doesn't produce and sell some (many?) of Atari's current and/or soon-to-be-current products, he will have bought nothing at all (since the massive layoffs make it obvious that he has little use for the expertise of the people who were Atari).

What products will survive? Probably the 800XL. It's a good machine and can probably be cost-reduced to be truly competitive with the Commodore 64. It could well have an effective price/performance ratio for well into the next two years.

I'm not so sure about the peripherals. The disk drive, or a version of it, certainly. Printers, of course. The cassette recorder? It's a piece of junk, and everyone knows it. The much ballyhooed add-on box, with MSDOS, 80-column screen, 128K bytes, and an ice cream freezer? Maybe. But don't be surprised to see it licensed to a third-party, low-volume manufacturer. It's too difficult for a lean and mean company to support such a complex product.

A Fabulous Game Machine

What about the game machine side of Atari? Some have suggested that Mr. Tramiel will drop it like a hot potato. Baloney, I say. Why did he buy it then? Was he fooled by Warner and the ex-Atari management? I have heard Jack Tramiel called many things, but "stupid" is not one of them.

I have seen *and* played with the 7800 "Pro-System." It is a truly fabulous game machine (and it's even a fair computer, with 95 percent plus compatible Atari BASIC). Making it 100 percent compatible with the 2600 was a stroke of genius. When I buy one (and I will), I can keep

my collection of 20-odd 2600 cartridges. Though I suspect—having seen *Xevious* and *BallBlazer* and *Rescue on Fractulus* and *Robotron* and . . .— that they will be little used. Tens of millions, like the 2600? Maybe not. A few million? Definitely yes.

Now what about the supposedly allimportant, superadvanced, already developed computer that Tramiel and associates are bringing to the game? Well, first of all, I don't know how far along that machine is. Designed? Almost certainly. Prototypes available? A good probability. Debugged and with software ready? Possible, but I seriously doubt it.

Personally, I expect to see an early prototype shown in January 1985, with "selling" models shown in June, both probably at the Consumer Electronics Shows.

An Atari Mac?

And what will this miracle machine, the savior of Atari as a "name" in the industry, look like? Ah, now there you've got me. I am skeptical about reports that it will be a "business" machine: Why buy a game company's name for such a scheme? But an integrated "noncomputer" such as the Macintosh? Sure! Maybe even "a computer for the rest of us" (Apple's Macintosh slogan) that is affordable by the rest of us.

Well, how did I score? Or is it still too soon to tell? I am more than a little interested in knowing the outcome.

Answered Letters

Several people, led by Lloyd Keller of Palmetto, Florida, wrote me about something I tossed in, offhand, in my June column. While discussing the Atari *Translator Disk*, I had said, "Of course, you don't turn the power off to boot anymore."

And why not? Because, on an 800XL or 1200XL, the *Translator Disk* software loads into the RAM which is shared with OS (the hidden, bank-selected RAM). It then switches out the ROM completely, leaving you with an Operating System in RAM which is much, much more compatible with the old Atari 800's OS. Many programs which will not work in XL machines suddenly work just fine.

However, since your OS is now in RAM, you certainly can't turn off the power in order to boot another disk (for example, a protected game). Similarly, some cartridges insist on the old OS before they will run. You can't turn off the power to plug them in and still retain the OS in RAM.

Thus, before running, the *Translator Disk* software allows you to change cartridges or diskettes and then tell it you are ready to do a pseudoboot. That's all there is to it.

Mr. Keller, however, pointed out that his manuals tell him not once but many times to never change a cartridge with the power on. Well, sometimes manuals tend toward the cautious side.

Point 1: Nobody sticks a cartridge out in plain sight and then designs the electronics so that a three-year-old's sticky fingers can zap the whole machine by removing it. Point 2: The OS in the XL machines has a complex cartridge-presence checker built in. It checks to see if a cartridge has been inserted or removed every time the OS is called or every 1/60 second.

The action of this checker varies between the 600XL/800XL and the 1200XL. On the former, it causes the machine to "hang" until you hit reset, at which point it does a power-on sequence. The 1200XL simply keeps trying to do a power-on sequence, over and over again, and could lock up as a result.

So my point remains: Someone could and should produce an inexpensive cartridge which would act like the *Translator Disk*, thus giving cassette-only owners access to a wider range of software.

The Loop That Shouldn't Work

Shame on all you loyal Atari readers. It took a couple of Commodore 64 owners to bring one of my mistakes to light. A. J. Bryant of Winnipeg, Canada, and David MacKenzie of Bethesda, Maryland, tried the FOR-NEXT nesting test that I presented in my March 1984 column on their 64 machines.

Lo and behold, the program works (it is supposed to fail). And Mr. MacKenzie even asked me if Microsoft knew something we didn't. Well. I couldn't take a challenge like that lying down, so I powered up our 64 (yes, we really do have one) and tried it myself. Hmm.

Then I tried it on my trusty 800XL. It worked there also! My face is red. Between the time I developed the test and the time I submitted it for publication by COMPUTE!, I tried to pretty it up. There is a variation on Murphy's law which is appropriate here: "If it ain't broke, don't fix it."

So Program 1 is the original FOR-NEXT test. It fails on all Atari computers. It fails on Commodore 64s and Applesoft. The normal mode of failure is to issue a NEXT WITHOUT FOR error at line 280.

At first, I was surprised when Apple Integer BASIC passed this test. But I soon discovered why: Integer BASIC doesn't treat nested FOR loops properly at all. Program 2 is another, simpler test I devised to smoke out BASICs which have this kind of problem, so let's take a quick look at it.

Line 10 and 20 simply set up a pair of nested loops. But then line 30 starts an outer loop over again (or at least an intelligent BASIC interpreter will think so, since we are reusing I as a loop variable). Thus, line 50 should cause an error, because starting the outer loop over should erase the information about the inner (FOR J) loop. Indeed, on all the BASICs I mentioned except Apple Integer BASIC, it does. With Integer BASIC, though, the error does not occur until line 60. Tch-tch.

If there are any BASICs which pass both these tests, I would like to hear of them. Thanks.

More Letters Next Month

I've already started wading through a pile of letters; and, although I obviously can't promise a response to every one, maybe I'll try to answer your question or comment next month. See you then.

Program 1: Original FOR-NEXT Test

100 REM IT IS NORMAL FOR THIS PRO GRAM TO STOP 101 REM WITH AN ERROR ON LINE 280 110 PRINT "I", "J", "I*J"

100	FOR 1-1 TO 0
120	FOR I = 1 TO 9
130	FOR J=1 TO 9
140	PROD=I*J
150	IF PROD > 14 THEN 200
160	IF PROD > 10 THEN 190
170	PRINT I, J, PROD
180	NEXT J
190	NEXT I
200	PRINT "J"," ","J* "
210	FOR J=1 TO 9
220	FOR I=1 TO 9
230	PROD = J*I
240	IF PROD > 14 THEN 300
250	IF PROD > 10 THEN 280
260	PRINT J, I, PROD
270	NEXT I
280	NEXT J
290	STOP
300	STOP

Program 2: FOR-NEXT Test 2

```
10 FOR I=1 TO 3
20 FOR J=1 TO 3
30 FOR I=10 TO 12
40 PRINT I, J
50 NEXT J
60 NEXT I
```

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MACHINE LANGUAGE

Jim Butterfield, Associate Editor

Same Game, Different Players

It's sometimes hard to recognize a simple, obvious fact: Machine language runs in the same machine as the other languages, such as BASIC. Thus, if you want to figure out how to do something in machine language, you need only figure out how it's done in BASIC.

Programmers often have a blind spot. They feel that once they abandon BASIC they must relearn all about their machine from the beginning. But it's the same machine, and most things work

essentially the same way.

I sometimes have questions from programmers that almost baffle me, since I have trouble recognizing this blind spot. For example: "How do I set the background color to white on the 64?" Just POKE 53281,1. "No, I mean in machine language." Yes; just put value 1 into address 53281, whatever that works out to be in hexadecimal. "But that's BASIC—I want machine language." That's neither BASIC nor machine language—that's how the 64 sets color. I get the feeling that some programmers somehow see a barrier that isn't there.

Special characters seem to be a major obstacle. Users often view Commodore's "programmed cursor" as something special to BASIC. It's not; it's part of the operating system. Providing that the normal output path at subroutine \$FFD2 is used, all the control characters work as they would in BASIC. Want to clear the screen? Do a LDA #\$93:JSR \$FFD2. Want to print the next characters in black? Code LDA #\$90:JSR \$FFD2 and then go ahead and print. Want to home the cursor, print in reverse font, switch to text mode, or whatever? Use the same special characters as for BASIC.

Tables of these special characters have been printed on numerous occasions, and I could include one here, but I'd rather give you a special

procedure to let the computer tell you the character to use. For most keyboard-generated characters, this will work splendidly.

In BASIC, choose the programmable key you want and type the following partial line:

PRINT ASC("

Don't press RETURN yet. Now, touch the key you're interested in; use SHIFT or CTRL if appropriate. The key's graphic representation will appear in reverse video directly behind the quotation mark. Complete the line by pressing the quotes again and closing the parentheses, giving:

PRINT ASC(" ... ")

Now press RETURN. You'll be given the value of that key. Use the hexadecimal equivalent in your machine language program: It will do the same

thing.

Using this technique, you'll discover that the code to turn all printed output to blue is decimal 31, hex \$1F; to home the cursor, decimal 19, hex \$13, and so on. A couple of codes that you can't discover this way include Return (you should know this one) as decimal 13, hex \$0D; Delete (rarely needed) as decimal 20, hex \$14; Set text mode as decimal 14, hex \$0E; and Set graphics mode as decimal 142, hex \$8E.

The above character-finding technique also works on the function keys of the VIC-20 and Commodore 64. You won't usually want to print these, of course, but it's often useful to detect these keys after reading the keyboard with subroutine GETIN at \$FFE4. The function keys can give you very user-friendly programs.

Output Control

The same sort of question crops up for outputting to devices. Users ask, "How do I make my

printer do certain lines in text mode?" When questioned as to how they do it in BASIC, the reply is something like, "Easy: I just prefix each new line with a cursor-down character." Fine. The same character exists in machine language (decimal 17, hex \$11). Send it at the right time and the printer will do the appropriate thing.

It seems odd having to explain that peripheral devices don't even know what languages are sending data to it; when the right characters are delivered, the appropriate thing happens. But many users have a mental block. Somehow, machine language is suspected of making all the mechanical parts work in a different manner. 'Tain't so. It's the same machine and the same system.

Disk systems are especially tricky in some users' minds. Although it seems natural to them to open a data channel for writing using a name such as 0:DFILE,S,W in BASIC, they come unglued when it's time to do the same job in machine language. They have the name DFILE but somehow can't cope with the idea of tacking on a ,S,W behind it before opening the file.

The same mental gap occurs when it's time to scratch a file. In BASIC, users know that all they have to do is to open the command channel (secondary address 15), and then send "S0:FILENAME" to this command channel in order to scratch the file. It works the same way in machine language, of course.

Yet it sometimes seems that all we need to do is pick up a book on machine language and all the knowledge we have learned about the machine fades away into the distance.

Character Confusion

Sometimes, the confusion is understandable because of the way BASIC sends values. If BASIC outputs a value K (with a statement such as PRINT# ... K) it breaks the value into separate digits. In other words, if K is 13, BASIC will send a space, a numeric 1 character, and a numeric 3 character. A machine language programmer with a value of 13 to send might just load it into the A register and send it. But that's not a value—that's just a carriage return character. We must convert the value to decimal, and then the characters to ASCII, before sending.

On the other hand, if BASIC sends a character with CHR\$(..), such as is done with the M-R and M-W commands, machine language can send the value directly.

So how would we initiate a block read in machine language? First, examine how it would be done in BASIC. To do a direct block read, we must open the command channel and open a data channel. Let's assume that we have done this using OPEN 15,8,15 and OPEN 1,8,2,"#".

When this has been done, we finally give the command for the block read with:

PRINT#15,"U1:2,0,";25,14

This would read drive 0, track 25, sector 14. The value of 2, by the way, is the secondary address of the data file. Command U1, by the way, is preferable to its equivalent B-R for doing a block read.

In machine language, we would open the print path with LDX #15 and JSR \$FFC9. We would then send the U, followed by 1, then the colon, the two, the comma, the zero, and the second comma.

Now comes the part where we need to be careful—not tricky, just careful. The track number, in this case 25, must be broken into two digits, the two and the five. That's not hard: Such a simple division could be accomplished by repeatedly comparing the value to 10, subtracting if necessary, and counting how many times we subtract. Two subtractions leave five: We send space, ASCII two, ASCII five. Now we do the same thing with the sector value and we're done. To keep precisely to the BASIC syntax, we'd also send a Return before disconnecting from the print path.

Yes, it does work like BASIC. Yes, I'd work out a logic flow in BASIC before diving directly into machine language. But ultimately, I'd feel quite secure: If it works in BASIC, it must also work in machine language.

Once you get a wholesome feeling for your machine, the language you use becomes less significant. After all, a language—any language—is just a tool to help you get the job done.



PROGRAMMING THE TI

C. Regena

Algebra Tutorial

Part 1

We have examined educational software in previous columns and discussed how to construct drill programs. Now let's create a tutorial program. There have been a lot of requests for an educational program for algebra so here is the first part of a tutorial program on multiplying binomials.

"Algebra Tutorial," assumes the student has some knowledge of algebra and understands terms usually introduced before binomial multiplication. This program only covers multiplication of one binomial (numeric expression of two terms) by another binomial—such as (x + 5) times (x + 4). Additional related units could include multiplying polynomials, dividing polynomials by binomials, and factoring trinomials.

The program uses PRINT statements to avoid DATA statements with lots of numbers. If you prefer to prevent scrolling, you can use the graphics method of CALL HCHAR and CALL VCHAR to print problems on the screen.

Redefining Characters

Lines 160 and 170 redefine two characters for use in printing the problems. Character 94 is ordinarily the caret or exponentiation symbol, but is redefined here as a 2, which will be used as the superscript for a number squared. To type the program in, use SHIFT 6 to get the ^ symbol in lines such as line 400.

The underline is also redefined. Character 95 is ordinarily the underline, but several underlines together yield a dotted line, and we want a solid line. Lines 230 and 270 are examples of the underline in the listing. To type the underline,

press the FCTN key and the U. As you type the listing, you will see the regular symbols, but when you run the program, you will see the redefined characters.

When learning algebra, it is important to understand that you can work with letters using the same rules and methods that are used with regular numbers. Lines 190–300 print a screen showing a comparison of binomial multiplication in algebra with a numeric multiplication problem. Lines 310–460 show the general form of the multiplication problem and its answer.

Generating A Random Problem

Lines 470–950 present a problem for the student to try. A and B are two random numbers chosen for the second terms of the binomials. This problem is the simple case using X plus a number from 1 to 3. The computer goes through the problem step by step, and the student presses a number where prompted. Correct numbers must be entered to continue.

CALL KEY is used rather than INPUT, so the student just needs to press a key for the answer. If you use INPUT, there is a greater chance for user error or for the program to crash. Avoid INPUT in tutorials so the student can use the program as easily as possible.

The tutorial adds new information a little at a time. Lines 960–1110 present a screen showing numeric coefficients for the first term. Lines 1120–1180 (and the subroutine starting at line 1960) give the student a problem of this type. Lines 1190–1300 present a screen of information about using positive and negative numbers.

68Ø PRINT TAB(17); "^" Algebra Tutorial 690 PRINT " X TIMES TOP"; TAB(16); "X 110 CALL CLEAR + X" 120 PRINT " BINOMIAL MULTIPLICATIO 700 C=23 N " 71Ø GOSUB 162Ø 13Ø PRINT :: "THIS PROGRAM DISCUSSES 72Ø IF K=48+A THEN 75Ø 73Ø GOSUB 158Ø 140 PRINT : "MULTIPLICATION OF BINOM 74Ø GOTO 71Ø IALS" 75Ø PRINT TAB(16);" 15Ø PRINT : "SUCH AS (X+5) TIMES (X+ 76Ø PRINT TAB(17); "^" 3)."::::: 770 PRINT " ADD"; TAB(16); "X 160 CALL CHAR (94, "0000304808102078") 78Ø GOSUB 162Ø 170 CALL CHAR (95. "00000000000000FF") 79Ø IF K=A+B+48 THEN 82Ø 18Ø GOSUB 153Ø 800 GOSUB 1580 19Ø CALL SCREEN(8) 81Ø GOTO 78Ø 200 PRINT "COMPARE": " ALGEBRA TO": 82Ø C=28 " REGULAR MULTIPLICATION: " 83Ø GOSUB 162Ø 210 PRINT :: "(3 SPACES)12": TAB(21); 84Ø IF K=A*B+48 THEN 87Ø "X + 2" 85Ø GOSUB 158Ø 220 PRINT : "(3 SPACES)23"; TAB(21); " 86Ø GOTO 83Ø X + 3" 87Ø GOSUB 169Ø 230 PRINT " ___";TAB(20);"____"
240 PRINT :"(3 SPACES)36";TAB(20);" 88Ø IF F=Ø THEN 91Ø 89Ø GOSUB 153Ø 3X + 6" 900 GOTO 470 25Ø PRINT TAB(16); "^" 260 PRINT " 24"; TAB(15); "X + 2X" 270 PRINT " ___"; TAB(15); "_____ 910 PRINT ::: "CHOOSE: 1 ANOTHER PR OBLEM" 920 PRINT TAB(10): "2 CONTINUE PROGR AM" 28Ø PRINT TAB(16); "^" 93Ø CALL KEY(Ø,K,S) 29Ø PRINT " 276"; TAB(15); "X + 5X 94Ø IF K=49 THEN 47Ø + 6":::: 95Ø IF K<>5Ø THEN 93Ø 300 GOSUB 1530 96Ø CALL CLEAR 310 CALL SCREEN(4) 97Ø CALL SCREEN(12) 320 PRINT "IN GENERAL," 33Ø PRINT :TAB(15);"X + 34Ø PRINT :TAB(15);"X + 35Ø PRINT TAB(12);"_____ 98Ø PRINT "THERE MAY BE COEFFICIENT A" S" B" 990 PRINT "OF THE FIRST TERM," 1000 PRINT "BUT THE RULES DON'T CHA 360 PRINT : TAB(14): "BX + AB" NGE." 370 PRINT TAB(7); "^" 1010 PRINT :: "FOR EXAMPLE, " 380 PRINT TAB(6); "X + (4 SPACES) AX" 1020 PRINT : TAB(15); "2Y + 5" 39Ø PRINT TAB(6);" 400 PRINT TAB(6);"-"
410 PRINT TAB(6);"X + (A+B)X + AB" 1030 PRINT : TAB(15); "3Y + 1" " 1040 PRINT TAB(15);" 1050 PRINT : TAB(15); "2Y + 5" 420 PRINT ::: "THE FIRST TERM IS XXX 1060 PRINT TAB(10); "^" + 15Y" 1070 PRINT TAB(8); "6Y 430 PRINT "THE LAST TERM IS A*B" 1080 PRINT TAB(8);"_ 1090 PRINT TAB(10); "^" 44Ø PRINT "THE MIDDLE TERM COMBINES 1100 PRINT TAB(8); "6Y + 17Y + 5"::: 450 PRINT "A AND B MULTIPLIED BY X" 111Ø GOSUB 153Ø 46Ø GOSUB 153Ø 1120 CALL SCREEN(B) 47Ø CALL CLEAR 113Ø T=1 480 CALL SCREEN(8) 114Ø SD=1 490 PRINT "NOW YOU MULTIPLY:" 115Ø SD\$="+" 500 RANDOMIZE 116Ø SE=1 51Ø A=INT(3*RND)+1 117Ø SE\$="+" 52Ø B=INT(3*RND)+1 53Ø F=Ø 118Ø GOSUB 196Ø 54Ø PRINT : TAB(22); "X +"; A 119Ø CALL CLEAR 55Ø PRINT : TAB(22); "X +"; B 1200 CALL SCREEN(4) 56Ø PRINT TAB(21);"____"
57Ø PRINT :B;"TIMES TOP";TAB(21);"? 121Ø PRINT "BINOMIALS MAY CONTAIN" 1220 PRINT : "+ OR - NUMBERS." 1230 PRINT :: "MUITIPLY THE NUMBERS." X +" 1240 PRINT : "AND REMEMBER THE RULES" 58Ø C=23 1250 PRINT : "FOR THE SIGNS." 59Ø GOSUB 162Ø 1260 PRINT :: "(3 SPACES)+ * + = +" 600 IF K=48+B THEN 630 127Ø PRINT : "{3 SPACES} + * - = -" 61Ø GOSUB 158Ø 128Ø PRINT : "(3 SPACES) - * + = -" 62Ø GOTO 59Ø 129Ø PRINT : "(3 SPACES) - * - = +" 63Ø C=28 1300 GOSUB 1530 64Ø GOSUB 162Ø 65Ø IF K=48+A*B THEN 68Ø Next month, we'll present the remainder of 66Ø GOSUB 158Ø the program. 67Ø GOTO 64Ø

148 COMPUTEI October 1984

Multiscreen Atari Animation

D. K. Titchenell

Often when creating computer graphics, it is useful to be able to draw more than one picture at a time using alternate screens. It also helps to be able to flip through the pictures to compare them. This flexible graphics editor lets you use a joystick to draw, and allows you to flip, copy, erase, easily animate portions of a screen, and more—using up to three screens simultaneously.

Of the many remarkable graphics facilities provided by Atari's video chip, ANTIC, the load memory scan feature, is one of the most powerful. Among many other things, it permits screen flipping by allowing the programmer to select the area or areas of memory to be used for screen display.

Screen flipping, the process in which multiple screens are displayed in rapid succession, has been covered fairly thoroughly. But in order to implement this feature easily and to greatest advantage, an editor designed specifically for the purpose is needed. Such an editor should ideally contain a sketchpad utility, and provide special features for coordinating and offsetting images on multiple screens. In addition, the ability to save and reload the completed animation screens, display facilities, and color control is desirable.

The Sketchpad

Select option D (Draw) in the main menu to enter the sketchpad mode where all the plotting is done. It is impractical to implement a cursor in this mode because the cursor would need to be too small. With a cursor of about the size of one pixel, it would be difficult to distinguish between colors. The best solution is to make the cursor a

player-missile that changes colors under user control.

As much as possible, input is restricted to the joystick. With just the stick and one button you won't have great input flexibility, but it can be improved considerably. When drawing, each push of the joystick button advances the color register to the next color, cycling through all four, including the background color, then repeating. Keep the button depressed, however, and the cursor may be moved freely and rapidly about the screen without plotting. This permits detailed work, but doesn't make it easy to color large areas. The special XIO 18 fill function is designed for this purpose, but does not lend itself particularly well to this application.

Rather than use it as it was intended, it serves here as a one-dimensional fill function—it simply draws a line from the cursor to the right until it encounters a previously plotted point or wraps around. The second dimension is added by moving the cursor while the fill function is turned on. Large and complex areas can be thus filled by drawing the right border first and turning on FILL before drawing the left side. Having stretched the joystick to its limits, the fill function is activated by pressing the console START switch. It turns off as soon as the joystick button is pressed.

Animation

Some interesting and practical effects can be created using full-screen cyclic animation. One of the easiest and most obvious is the dotted line. The dots seem to flow along in an endless stream and can be used to illustrate the flow of fluid in a piping diagram or the movement of current through an electrical circuit.

Many other figures are also possible

```
HM 75Ø RETURN
      6+32:GOSUB PMSET:GOSUB COLOUR
      SET: GOSUB PAGDRAW: GOTO 400
                                         BI 800 REM ******** DRAW *******
EG 29Ø IF ANS$="E" THEN GRAPHICS 7+1
                                               ******
                                         EJ 810 XP=X-47: YP=Y-5
      6: GOTO 400
                                         RL 815 A=STICK(Ø)
JM 300 IF ANS$="S" THEN GOSUB SAV: GO
                                         08 82Ø IF STRIG(Ø) =Ø THEN ANIM=Ø:FIL
      TO 400
CG 31Ø IF ANS$="R" THEN GRAPHICS 7+1
                                               L=Ø: IF A<>15 THEN 900
      6: GOSUB REED: GOTO 400
                                         BL 83Ø IF STRIG(Ø)=Ø THEN FILL=Ø:C=C
                                               +1: IF C>4 THEN C=1
DI 320, IF ANS$="C" THEN GOSUB COLOUR
      SELECT: GOTO 400
                                         HD 840
                                               IF STRIG(\emptyset) = \emptyset AND STICK(\emptyset) = 15
                                                THEN 840: REM RELOOP UNTIL BU
6F35Ø IF ANS$="K" THEN GOSUB DUPAGE
                                               TTON RELEASED
      : GOTO 400
NG 360 IF ANS$="F" THEN GOSUB FLIP:G
                                         NA 850 POKE 704, COL (C-1) *16+6: REM CU
                                               RSOR COLOR
      OTO 400
                                         80 86Ø COLOR C: IF STRIG(Ø) THEN PLOT
      ? "SORRY, I DON'T UNDERSTAND
      "; ANS$: FOR W=1 TO 200: NEXT W
                                                XP, YP
                                         10 865 IF PEEK (764) <>255 THEN GOSUB
FP 400
      GOTO 200
EG 410 REM ******** PMSET *****
                                               KEYIN
      ******
                                         KC 867 IF A<>15 THEN IF ANIM>1 THEN
KL 43Ø A=PEEK(106)-52:POKE 54279,A:P
                                               AD=AD+1: IF AD>=ANIM THEN AD=Ø
                                               : RETURN
      MBASE=256*A: REM SET PLAYER AD
                                               IF PEEK (53279) = 6 THEN FILL=1
                                         DF 870
                                         1188Ø IF FILL AND X<206 AND C<>4 TH
ID 44Ø POKE 559,46:POKE 53277,3:REM
                                               EN POSITION XP+1, YP: POKE 765.
      ENABLE PM GRAPHICS
                                               C: XIO 18, #6, Ø, Ø, "S: ": REM FILL
GE 45Ø POKE PMBASE+512, Ø: D=USR (ADR (M
                                                FUNCTION
      OV$), PMBASE+512, PMBASE+513, 12
                                         AH 89Ø IF PEEK (53279) < 6 THEN RETURN
      8): REM CLEAR PLAYER AREA
                                               : REM EXIT ROUTINE, SELECT OR
E0 455 XP=X-47: YP=Y-5
                                               OPTION BUTTON PRESSED
FM 470 POKE 623,1: REM CURSOR PRIORIT
                                         HJ 900 REM MOTION ROUTINE
      Y OVER BACKGROUND
                                         DL 9Ø5 DX=X:X=X+DIRH(A):IF X>2Ø6-FIL
AB 475 D=USR(ADR(UPDOWN$), ADR(IMG$),
                                               L OR X<47 THEN X=OX
      PMBASE+512+Y, 13, Ø)
                                         MC 907 DY=Y:Y=Y+DIRV(A):IF Y>100 DR
HM 48Ø RETURN
                                               Y<5 THEN Y=0Y
AB 500 REM ******* COLOUR SELECT *
                                         CK 908 D=USR (ADR (UPDOWN$), ADR (IMG$),
      *****
                                               PMBASE+512+Y.13.X)
BC 51Ø ? "SELECT COLOR WITH STICK"
                                         JO 909 IF A<>15 THEN IF ANIM=1 THEN
      ? "LEFT-RIGHT -- HUE"
? "UP-DOWN -- INTENSITY"
CN 512
                                               AD=AD+1: IF AD>=ANIM THEN AD=Ø
EI 514
                                               : RETURN
M 516 ? "PUSH TRIGGER TO CHOOSE";
                                         6M 91Ø GOTO 81Ø
JM 518 IF STICK (Ø) = 15 THEN 518
                                         PM 99Ø REM ******* SET UP DIRECTIO
FE 519 ? "{CLEAR}": GOSUB COLOURSET: P
                                               N ARRAYS ********
      OKE 752,1:REM CURSOR OFF
                                         HJ 1000 DIM DIRV(15): DIM DIRH(15)
KP 520 ? : FOR C1=0 TO 4
                                         KM 1005 RESTORE 1100
60 53Ø IF C1=3 THEN 65Ø: REM COLOR 3
                                         HL 1010 FOR W=5 TO 15
      IS NOT USED
                                         DA 1020 READ Q
MP 54Ø SETCOLOR C1, COL(C1), IN(C1)
HM 545 ? CHR$(28); "SETCOLOR "; C1; ", "
                                         CB 1030 DIRH(W) = Q
                                         DC 1040 READ Q
      ; COL (C1); ", "; IN(C1); "
      {3 SPACES}"
                                         DB 1050 DIRV(W)=0
80 55Ø FOR W=1 TO 5Ø:NEXT W
                                         FN 1060 NEXT W
MA 56Ø COL(C1)=COL(C1)+DIRH(STICK(Ø)
                                         KI 1070 RETURN
                                         LC 1100 DATA 1,1,1,-1,1,0,0,0,-1,1,-
JN 57Ø IN(C1)=IN(C1)+DIRV(STICK(Ø))*
                                                1,-1,-1,0,0,0,0,1,0,-1,0,0
                                         AD 1110 REM ******* SAV ******
LC 58Ø IF COL(C1)>15 THEN COL(C1)=Ø
                                                 * *
LB 59Ø IF COL(C1) < Ø THEN COL(C1) = 15
                                         GB 1115 D=USR (ADR (MOV$), ADR (ANS$)+1,
         IN(C1) > 14 THEN IN(C1) = \emptyset
                                                SCREEN3+SCREENSIZE, 62)
BM 600 IF
                                         FB 112Ø GRAPHICS 7+32:? "(CLEAR)";
BL 61Ø IF IN(C1) < Ø THEN IN(C1) = 14
PJ 62Ø IF STRIG(Ø) THEN 54Ø
                                         CA 1130 ? "ENTER FILE NAME": INPUT SP
MC 63Ø SOUND Ø, 64, 1Ø, 12: FOR W=1 TO 5
                                                EC$
      Ø: NEXT W
                                         DI 1135 IF SPEC$="" THEN RETURN
                                         KD 114Ø TEMP$(1,2)="D:":TEMP$(3)=SPE
6H 64Ø SOUND Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø,
ED 650 NEXT C1
                                                C$
                                         MH 1145 TRAP 1220
HM 66Ø RETURN
                                         GE 1150 OPEN #2,8,128, TEMP$: TRAP 400
NH 700 REM ******* COLOURSET ****
      *****
                                                0101
                                         KN 119Ø SID=11: RW=8
AC 710 SETCOLOR 0, COL (0), IN (0)
A6 72Ø SETCOLOR 1, COL(1), IN(1)
                                         LF 1200 GOSUB REDIN
AK 73Ø SETCOLOR 2, COL(2), IN(2)
                                         KJ 1210 CLOSE #2: RETURN
                                         IH 1220 CLOSE #2:? SPEC$; " DOESN'T S
BB 74Ø SETCOLOR 4, COL(4), IN(4)
```

```
EEM TO WORK. TRY AGAIN":? "O
                                         MI 243Ø GOTO 231Ø
       R PRESS RETURN FOR MENU": GOT
                                         KK 244Ø RETURN
       0 1130
                                         EE 2500 REM ******* FLIP *****
DK 1250 REM ******* REED ******
                                                *****
       ******
                                         PA 25Ø5 GRAPHICS 7+16+32:GOSUB COLOU
FK 1255 GRAPHICS 7+32:? "{CLEAR}";
                                                RSET
CE 1260 ? "ENTER FILE NAME": INPUT SP
                                         KE 2510 POKE LMSH, SC1: GOSUB 2550
                                         DJ 2515 IF PEEK (53279) <>7 THEN RETUR
DM 1265 IF SPEC$="" THEN RETURN
                                                N : REM ANY CONSOLE SWITCH EX
KH 127Ø TEMP$(1,2)="D:":TEMP$(3)=SPE
                                                ITS MODE
       C. 生
                                         HB 2520 POKE LMSH, SC2: GOSUB 2550: REM
MD 1275
       TRAP 1340
                                                 ROTATE HIGH BYTE OF LMS OPE
FN 1300
       OPEN #2,4,128, TEMP$: TRAP 400
                                                RAND
                                         KI 253Ø POKE LMSH, SC3: GOSUB 255Ø
HI 1310 SID=7:RW=4
                                         MM 254Ø GOTO 251Ø
       GOSUB REDIN
                                         DN 255Ø FOR W=1 TO 5: NEXT W: REM SHOR
U 1320
GE 1325 D=USR (ADR (MOV$), SCREEN3+SCRE
                                                T DELAY
       ENSIZE, ADR (ANS$)+1,62)
                                         KN 256Ø RETURN
KM 1330 CLOSE #2: RETURN
                                               REM ******* DLSET *****
LM 1340 CLOSE #2:? SPEC$: " DOESN'T S
                                                ******
       EEM TO WORK. TRY AGAIN":? "O
                                         HD 261Ø GRAPHICS 7+32+16
       R PRESS RETURN FOR MENU. ": GO
                                         JM 2620 DLIST=PEEK (560) +256*PEEK (561
       TO 1260
6N 1400 REM ******* KEYIN ******
                                         KK 263Ø LMSL=DLIST+4:LMSH=DLIST+5
       ******
                                         IB 264Ø SCL=PEEK(LMSL):SC1=PEEK(LMSH
DH 141Ø K=PEEK (764): POKE 764, 255
BP 143Ø IF K=3Ø THEN ANIM=2:RETURN
                                         M 2650 SC2=SC1-16:SC3=SC2-16
CG 1440 IF K=26 THEN ANIM=3: RETURN
                                         KD 266Ø SCREEN1=256*SC1+SCL:SCREEN2=
                                                256*SC2+SCL: SCREEN3=256*SC3+
CG 145Ø IF K=24 THEN ANIM=4: RETURN
          K=29 THEN ANIM=5:RETURN
K=31 THEN ANIM=1:RETURN
CN 1460 IF
                                                SCI
CH 1465 IF
                                         NH 267Ø SCREENSIZE=3841
HI 147Ø ANIM=Ø: RETURN
                                         LA 268Ø RETURN
F0 2110 REM ******* REDIN ******
                                         IK 2999 REM ******* MLSET *****
       *****
                                                ******
EN 2120 POKE 832+10CB+2, SIO
                                         KP 3000 RESTORE 3005
EH 213Ø POKE 832+10CB+4, SCL
                                         DH 3002 DIM MOV$ (39):FOR W=1 TO 39:R
DA 214Ø POKE 832+10CB+5, SC3
                                                EAD P: MOV$ (W, W) = CHR$ (P): NEXT
DM 215Ø POKE 832+IOCB+8, LENGTH-(INT(
       LENGTH/256) *256)
                                         MH 3005 DATA 104, 104, 133, 215, 104, 133
DH 216Ø POKE 832+IOCB+9, INT(LENGTH/2
                                                ,214,104
                                         NE 3006 DATA 133,217,104,133,216,104
       56)
DP 217Ø POKE 832+IOCB+1Ø, RW
                                                , 133, 218
DD 2180 POKE 832+IOCB+11,128
                                         HF 3007
                                                DATA 104,170,160,0,177,214,1
ID 2190 DUM=USR (ADR (CALLIO$), IOCB)
                                                45,216
KE 2200 RETURN
                                         6J 3ØØB DATA 2ØØ, 2ØB, 4, 23Ø, 215, 23Ø, 2
HJ 2210 REM ******* DUPAGE *****
                                                17,202
       ******
                                         NA 3009 DATA 208,242,198,218,16,238,
NE 222Ø DUM=USR(ADR(MOV$), SCREEN1, SC
                                                96
       REEN2, SCREENSIZE)
                                         03 3019 REM UPDOWNS IS MOSTLY MOVS W
NG 223Ø DUM=USR (ADR (MOV$), SCREEN1, SC
                                                ITH A LITTLE ADDED
       REEN3, SCREENSIZE)
                                         FJ 3020 DIM UPDOWN$ (44)
KI 224Ø RETURN
                                         LG 3Ø25 RESTORE 3Ø5Ø
JP 2300 REM ******* PAGDRAW ****
                                         BK 3030 UPDOWNS=MOVS
       *****
                                         HE 3040 FOR W=39 TO 44: READ P: UPDOWN
HE 2310 GOSUB DRAW
                                                $(W,W)=CHR$(P):NEXT W
LM 232Ø IF PEEK (53279) = 5 THEN 244Ø:R
                                         LH 3050 DATA 104, 104, 141, 0, 208, 96
       EM OPTION SWITCH EXITS MODE
                                         LJ 3060 RESTORE 3090
KN 2330 IF PEEK (53279) <>7 THEN 2330:
                                         F6 3070 DIM CALLIO$ (7): FOR W=1 TO 7:
       REM RELOOP UNTIL SWITCH IS R
                                                READ P: CALLIO$ (W, W) = CHR$ (P):
       ELEASED
                                                NEXT W
       POKE LMSH, SC2: POKE 89, SC2: RE
MH 2340
                                         KL 3Ø8Ø RETURN
       M POINT ANTIC AND OS TO NEW
                                         LM 3090 DATA 104, 104, 104, 170, 76, 86, 2
       SCREEN
                                                28
HI 2350 GOSUB DRAW
                                         HH 31Ø5 REM ****** SET UP CURSOR IM
EF 236Ø IF PEEK (53279) = 5 THEN 244Ø
                                                AGE ****
IH 237Ø IF PEEK (53279) <>7 THEN 237Ø
                                         LA 3110 RESTORE 3130
PE 2380 POKE LMSH, SC3: POKE 89, SC3
                                         E 3120 FOR W=1 TO 13: READ P: IMG$ (W,
HM 2390 GOSUB DRAW
                                                W) = CHR$ (P) : NEXT W
EA 2400 IF PEEK (53279) = 5 THEN 2440
                                        KA 313Ø DATA Ø,7,7,14,14,28,28,56,56
HN 241Ø IF PEEK (53279) <>7 THEN 241Ø
                                                ,112,96,64,0
OL 2420 POKE LMSH, SC1: POKE 89, SC1
                                        KI 314Ø RETURN
                                                                             0
```

Computers And Society

David D. Thornburg, Associate Editor

That's not a game, that's a microworld...

Although computer manufacturers extol the utility of home computers, the overwhelmingly popular use of these machines has been games. Many owners of computer stores tell me that customers come into their stores to purchase a computer as, for example, an educational tool for the family, but then purchase five entertainment programs and only one educational program.

From my perspective there is nothing wrong with this. Games and playing are an important part of life. A game gives the player a safe environment to test the responses of a culture in a controlled way. Baby tigers play at fighting with each other, and thus acquire skills they will need later for hunting and self-protection. Someone once said that play is the child's work.

Misplaced Calvinism

It is all too easy to get caught up in the idea that because games are entertaining they are "bad" for us. This misplaced Calvinism has had some positive consequences, however. In particular, it may have caused us to look closely at some of our games in an effort to provide a rationale for continuing to play them. For example, in the early days of personal computing a standard comment was "That's not a game, that's a simulation."

This comment, only partially in jest, was applied to many of the programs that embodied understandable (if somewhat deficient) representations of the real world. A teacher who wanted to use the game *Lemonade* could justify its use to concerned parents by showing that children were learning about the marketplace by

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running a simulated lemonade stand. By playing in this environment, they were developing an intuition on their own for the types of decisions (and consequences) that might face them if they were to engage in business in the real world.

This is not to suggest that all games are simulations, or that games which aren't simulations are not worthwhile. Just the same, it became accepted that simulations had a special quality that made them different and thus acceptable for use in environments where play was somehow to be discouraged.

Icon-Based Languages

While simulation was a popular topic in the late 1970s, the early 1980s gave us a new set of games about which I have said, "That's not a game, that's a language." As regular readers of this column will recall, I have treated such activities as Lode Runner and Pinball Construction Set as though they were icon-based, two-dimensional computer languages. The most recent entry to this field, Robot Odyssey I from The Learning Company, was the subject of last month's column. The important point regarding this class of games is that, by playing them, the user is also learning that the computer is a rich and flexible environment which can be tailored to each user's whims. If you want to play a simple pinball game, you can build one; if you want to play a pinball game that no one can win, you can build that too. The responsibility for the level and nature of the game activity has now shifted from the game designer to the player. The authors of these new games provide the player with a set of tools and an environment with which the player can explore, experiment, and create.

Moldable Microworlds

What happens when a game is both a simulation and a language at the same time? In that case we can say "That's not a game, that's a microworld."

The microworld concept is discussed by Seymour Papert in his classic book, Mindstorms: Children, Computers and Powerful Ideas. While a universally accepted definition of microworlds has yet to be formulated, I believe that it should contain at least these basic elements:

First, the microworld must be moldable by the user. This means that the user should be able to make his or her own constructions within the context of the microworld, and perhaps to change some of the underlying characteristics of the environment. This is a characteristic of Pinball Construction Set where, for example, the user can build his or her own pinball games and can even adjust the "gravity" field in which the game is played.

Second, the microworld must support a fantasy that has some relevance or connection to the real world. The skills that one obtains in the microworld are clearly more beneficial if they have some connection to the rest of the user's

A question that arises is just how much of a real-world connection is needed to qualify a program as a microworld. Lemonade is a fine representation of a real-world environment, but it is not a microworld simply because the program does not allow the user to modify the rules by which the lemonade stand is run. Logo's turtle geometry is a microworld since drawing and movement are real-world activities, and the user has the flexibility to explore and modify the environment at will. I feel that Rocky's Boots and Robot Odyssey are microworlds as well, since these programs develop an understanding of formal logic by allowing the user to construct and operate machines of the user's own design.

Papert Speaks Out

My view of microworlds is perhaps a bit broader than that of Seymour Papert who, at the Logo 84 conference in Boston, had this to say about the topic:

If we look at environments such as Budge's program for building pinball machines, I feel that these programs have many of the elements of a welldesigned microworld: They are childcentered; they're driven in a constructive way; no one is giving you exercises, you can sit there, working with the system without anybody saying "Do this, solve this problem." But they do lack something that the turtle world has: a set of recognizable mathematical programming ideas.

Our task has to be to continue to invent worlds that have both openendedness and a connection to other

ideas in our culture.

Rocky's Boots is an example of something significant: It does incorporate some very fundamental ideas. The idea that you can build, from several logic elements, any computational device, is surely one of the most

powerful ideas of all time. It's one of the ideas that one might say gave rise to the whole microcomputer revolution. So you can't say of Rocky's Boots that it doesn't tap into powerful ideas. But you can say that hardly any of the people who use it-be they teachers or children—acquire through using it any appreciation of this particular powerful idea or any uses of this particular powerful idea outside of the use of this

program.

The major task of our microworlds is to link what we learn to the outside world. With the turtle, there is a cultural resonance with the outside world. I don't think that the idea of a universal logical element has such a resonance. Not in the lives of children anyway. How could it acquire one? It could only do it through quite profound change on a cultural level in the learning world. There are certain ideas of the turtle world, like drawing, that are already part of our culture. So, through the turtle, we pick up a mathematical form of that idea that fits in with our world.

Adult Environments

Except for his perception of Rocky's Boots, Papert's view of microworlds is not so different from mine. I would argue more for the creation of microworlds for adults and children alike. To the extent that they are useful (and entertaining) environments for children, appropriately designed microworlds can be captivating environments for adults as well.

Regarding the future of microworld development, Papert went on to say:

If we look ahead ten years to the future of Logo, we might find, to a large part, that it presented us with the first of many microworlds that have become, if not the substitute for what we call curriculum, the vitally important part of what constitutes the learning environment for children. I envision the existence of 10 to 30 microworlds of which the turtle world is but one example. Some of these might be controlled by a computer language like Logo, and some of them won't, but they will all be computer-based worlds in which powerful central ideas either exist already in our scientific and intellectual heritage, or will come about in the interim. This network of microworlds will have a different

kind of life. If something like Rocky's Boots is one of them, it will have its cultural resonances, and will have a form that will let you meet these ideas in appropriate manners when you are six, and again as you grow older. The shape of the learning environment will be influenced by the kinds of movements that Logo is part of, and I see that as the immediate task of the next ten years.

The Computing Horizon

What I find so absolutely fascinating about all of this is that the personal computer software industry is far from falling into a rut. Just as we start to identify and classify certain types of software, entirely new categories appear on the horizon. Games become simulations, simulations become languages, and in the process the combinations become microworlds. As all of these advances are taking place, the computer itself appears to be drifting ever further into the background. We are increasingly interested in computing and decreasingly interested in the computer per se.

Even as I find myself getting tempted to design new microworlds of my own, I have the nagging suspicion that by next year I'll be saying, "That's not a game, that's a





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Commodore Disk Pattern Matching Part 2

Jim Butterfield, Associate Editor

Last month we looked at some of the features of pattern matching. Now let's see how to deal with those annoying comma files.

Most disk users who do a little programming end up with one or more files on disk with an odd name: a comma. The files seem to be good, but the name makes them impossible to handle: It seems that you can't open or scratch such a file since attempting to use such a name always gives a syntax error response.

Such files seem so inaccessible that many users start to wonder how they managed to create them in the first place. Any attempt to create them deliberately usually ends up in the same syntax error message.

Just in case you've never seen one, or wonder how they happen, the following program has a bug which will cause a comma file to be created. You may want to try it.

100 INPUT "NAME OF FILE"; N\$
110 OPEN 1,8,3,"0:"+F\$+",S,W"
120 FOR J=1 TO 50
130 PRINT#1,SQR(J)
140 NEXT J
150 CLOSE 1

The above program puts 50 square root values on a file. The user is asked to give a filename, which becomes the string variable N\$. The program then opens a sequential file for writing, but there's an oops: We mistakenly use variable F\$ for the filename instead of N\$. F\$ contains nothing; so we create a "no name" file—our open name file string ends up as "0:,S,W". The disk opens the file, but can't find a name; so it uses the first character it sees where the name should be: the comma.

The same thing could happen on a Commodore 64 or VIC even if the program were correct, with N\$ instead of F\$ in line 110. If the

user pressed the RETURN key instead of typing in a filename, N\$ would contain nothing—it would be a "null string," and the same comma file would be written. By contrast, a "nothing" input on a PET/CBM would cause the program to stop and the file wouldn't be written.

Oddly, you can have more than one comma file on a disk. You won't get a FILE EXISTS message.

Scratching Comma Files

If your disk has one or more comma files and you just want to get rid of them, the job is fairly easy. Use pattern matching to find out how many files you have with one-character names. Type:

LOAD "\$0:?",8 LIST or, with the DOS wedge:

@\$0:?

and you'll see all the one-character names, including all the comma files.

If you have any files other than the comma ones with one-character names, change their names using the RENAME command. For example, if you have a file named X, you could temporarily change it to X99. After the comma files are gone, you can change the name back again. To change name X to X99, type:

OPEN 15,8,15 PRINT#15,"R0:X99=0:X" CLOSE 15

or, with the DOS wedge:

@R0:X99=0:X

Now, take the same directory command as before to get a new list of the files with single-character names. If you've correctly renamed the legitimate files, you'll get only the comma files. If you have missed any, go back and rename them.

When you are sure that the only one-character

names belong to comma files, get rid of them with the Scratch command. Type:

OPEN 15,8,15 PRINT#15,"S0:?" CLOSE 15

or, with the DOS wedge:

@50:?

One command scratches all the files. The job is

Reclaiming Data

It would be nice if we could rename files using the same pattern-matching system. Sometimes the data on a file is of value, and we'd like to reclaim it. Providing we need only the first comma file, we can usually get the information back.

We follow the previous procedure of insuring that the comma program is the only single-character name on the disk. If it's a program (and this is rare), we can usually get it with LOAD "?",8 followed by a save with an appropriate name. If it's a sequential file (by far the most common situation), we must write a small program to read the data.

If we just want to read the data, and not copy it to a new file, the following simple program will work with most files:

100 OPEN 1,8,2,"0:?,S,R"

120 INPUT#1,A\$ 140 PRINT A\$

160 IF ST=0 GOTO 120

180 CLOSE 1

If we want to copy the data to a new file, the above program needs to be expanded a little:

100 OPEN 1,8,3, "0:?,S,R"

110 OPEN 2,8,4, "0: RECLAIM, S, W"

120 INPUT#1,A\$

13Ø SW=ST

140 PRINT AS

15Ø PRINT#2,A\$

16Ø IF SW=Ø GOTO 12Ø

170 CLOSE 2

18Ø CLOSE 1

As you can see, we're still using pattern matching to get the data. If your file is more complex, you may still use the same techniques to go after the information. Line 110 has named the new file RECLAIM; you may of course give it any name you like.

Pattern matching is useful for a variety of disk tasks. It's almost indispensable for dealing with the comma file.

Comma files are caused by programming or user mistakes. Get after them quickly, since you might be able to reclaim information written there. And, of course, look to the cause of these files—something needs fixing.

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TI Disassembler

James Dunn

Since information on the operating system and BASIC interpreter used by the TI-99 is scarce, "TI Disassembler" will come in handy if you want to try your hand at programming in TI-9900 machine language.

A disassembler converts the jumble of numbers that actually constitute a machine language program into a more readily understandable form. For each machine language instruction (called an opcode), TI has established a one- to four-letter representation called a mnemonic. This disassembler decodes the contents of memory into standard TI mnemonics, making ML programs less difficult to understand. However, this program will not teach you machine language programming. To use this program, you must have at least an elementary understanding of TI machine language and a familiarity with TI's standard format for ML assemblers. Refer to any of the several books on this subject for further information.

This Disassembler is written in Extended BASIC. However, it can be easily translated for the Mini Memory or Editor/Assembler cartridges. All that is necessary is to unstack the lines so that there is only one statement on a line. All the commands can be found in console BASIC except the PEEK command which is in Extended BASIC. and also available when the Mini Memory or Editor/Assembler cartridge is installed.

Printer Output

Depending upon your printer setup, you may have to modify line 110 or the subroutine starting on line 860, which prints to the screen. It might be wiser to leave that routine as is and just add the extra lines necessary to output to your

Notice that all computations and input are in decimal. If you want hexadecimal numbers, you can modify the program to add conversions. Be warned, however, that this will slow down the program. When you are disassembling 16K

blocks, that can be something to think about.

The Disassembler does an excellent job on machine language programs; however, it has one weakness. It cannot tell if the area of memory you ask it to disassemble contains data, text, or jump tables. It will attempt to disassemble these as if they were legitimate opcodes. To tell if this is happening, watch for the BYT output, which indicates that the area you are disassembling contains something other than machine language.

Where You Can't PEEK

The Disassembler can only look into the CPU address space. This is a fault of the architecture of the computer itself. Since the 16K RAM area used by console BASIC is not connected to the CPU, but rather to the VDP (Video Display Processor), the Disassembler cannot access it. Also unreadable are the GROMs which contain the GPL. If you have expansion memory, it is accessible, as are the command modules. Both the Mini Memory and the Editor/Assembler cartridges provide PEEK and POKE commands which can access these areas.

In order to be consistent with TI machine language conventions, the Disassembler uses the same field symbols and addressing mode symbols used in the TI Editor/Assembler package. In case you don't have that package, Tables 1 and 2 show the symbols.

Explanation Of Program

30-110	Initialization and input.	
00 110	middle and miput.	

120	Start of main loop
140	PEEK locations

150-260 Determines the format of the opcode and sends program to appropriate line number for decoding.

270-370 Decodes Format VIII opcodes.

380-420 Decodes Format VI opcodes. 430-450 Decodes Format V opcodes.

460-530 Decodes Format II opcodes. 540-590 Decodes Format IV opcodes.

600-680 Decodes Format III and IX opcodes.

690-780 Decodes Format I opcodes. 790-810 Decodes Format VII opcodes. 820 If not one of the above, byte is not a valid opcode.
840 Optional sound signal and hold when no opcode found.
860 Print to screen routine.
900 Subroutine to READ DATA and pick out mnemonic.
930 Subroutine to decode the Ts address mode.
1000- DATA statements which contain mnemonics listed according to their Format.

Variables Used

Start address Temporary variable to cover quirk of PEEK statement A1 Opcode End address B B\$ Source field C\$ Destination field High byte of PEEK address H Temporary loop variable I Base to which value K is added T\$ Want printout K Displacement variable for loop L Low byte of PEEK address N Computed total of H and L 01 02 next bytes in order after L 03 04 PR Printout variable (0 = no, 1 = y)Temporary storage for txfr to A\$ Register number TR Loop indicator Number of opcodes in format type

Table 1: TI Opcode Field Symbols

CO Count
D Destination operand
NU Number
S Source operand

Td Specific address mode of destination operand

Ts Specific address mode of source operand

WR Workspace register

Table 2: TI Addressing Mode Symbols

* means Indirect address mode

(R) means Indexed address mode

+ after * means Auto Increment address mode

means Workspace Register address mode

means Direct address mode

TI Disassembler

30 REM INITIALIZE
40 TR=0 :: CALL CLEAR :: PR=0
50 PRINT "START ADDRESS (MUST BE AN EVEN DECIMAL NUMBER)?" :: INPU T A
60 IF A=0 THEN 80
70 IF A/2<>INT(A/2)THEN 50
80 PRINT "END ADDRESS ?" :: INPUT B
90 PRINT "DECODE FROM : ";A;" TO :
";B
100 PRINT "WANT PRINTOUT?" :: INPUT J\$

110 IF J\$="Y" THEN PR=1 :: CLOSE #1 :: OPEN #1: "RS232", OUTPUT IF A>=B THEN 5Ø A1=A :: IF A>32767 THEN A1=A-65 130 536 CALL PEEK (A1, H, L, 01, 02, 03, 04) 140 150 REM TEST FOR OP CODES & ADDRESS MODES 16Ø N=H*256+L :: IF N>16383 THEN 69 IF N>14335 THEN 600 170 18Ø IF N>12287 THEN 54Ø 190 IF N>11263 THEN 600 200 IF N>8191 THEN 600 IF N>4095 THEN 460 210 IF N>2047 THEN 430 220 IF N>1023 THEN 380 230 24Ø IF N>831 THEN 79Ø 25Ø IF N>511 THEN 270 GOTO 820 260 REM FORMAT VIII OP-CODES 270 28Ø IF (L AND 16)=16 THEN 82Ø RESTORE 1020 :: J=480 :: Z=5 :: K=32 :: R=(L AND 15):: N=((H A ND 3) *256) + (L AND 224):: GOSUB 900 300 IF TR<>1 THEN 330 310 C\$=STR\$(01*256+02):: A=A+4 320 B\$="R"&STR\$(R)&"," :: GOTO 370 330 Z=2 :: GOSUB 900 :: IF TR<>1 TH EN 350 340 C\$="" :: A=A+2 :: B\$="R"&STR\$(R):: GOTO 37Ø Z=2 :: GOSUB 900 :: IF TR(>1 TH EN 820 36Ø B\$=STR\$(01*256+02):: A=A+4 :: C \$="" 37Ø GOSUB 86Ø :: TR=Ø :: GOTO 12Ø REM FORMAT VI OP-CODES N=(H*256)+(L AND 192):: J=960 : : Z=14 :: K=64 :: RESTORE 1000 :: GOSUB 900 400 GOSUB 930 C\$="" :: IF A\$="B" AND B\$="*R11 " THEN C\$="(SAME AS RTS)" 420 GOSUB 860 :: TR=0 :: GOTO 120 REM FORMAT V OP-CODES 44Ø N=(H AND 11) *256 :: J=1792 :: C D=(L AND 240):: WR=(L AND 15):: RESTORE 1040 :: Z=4 :: K=256 : : GOSUB 900 45Ø B\$="R"&STR\$(WR)&"," :: C\$=STR\$(CO):: A=A+2 :: GOSUB 860 :: TR= Ø :: GOTO 12Ø 460 REM FORMAT II OP-CODES 47Ø RESTORE 1050 :: J=3840 :: TR=0 :: Z=13 :: K=256 :: N=H*256 :: GOSUB 900 48Ø IF TR=Ø THEN 5ØØ 49Ø B\$=STR\$(2*L+2):: GOTO 52Ø 500 Z=3 :: K=256 :: GOSUB 900 51Ø B\$=STR\$(L) 52Ø C\$="" :: A=A+2 :: IF A\$="JMP" A ND B\$="2" THEN C\$="(SAME AS NOP 53Ø GOSUB 86Ø :: TR=Ø :: GOTO 12Ø REM FORMAT IV OP-CODES 550 IF (H AND 252)=48 THEN A\$="LDCR " :: GOTO 58Ø

- 560 IF (H AND 252)=52 THEN A\$="STCR " :: GOTO 580 57Ø GOTO 82Ø 58Ø GOSUB 93Ø :: NU=((H AND 3)*4)+((L AND 192)/64) C\$=", "&STR\$(NU):: GOSUB 860 :: TR=Ø :: GOTO 12Ø 600 REM FORMAT III & IX OP-CODES 610 RESTORE 1070 :: J=7168 :: N=((H AND 60) *256):: D=((H AND 3) *4) +((L AND 192)/64):: Z=3 :: K=1Ø 24 :: GOSUB 900 IF TR<>1 THEN 650 63Ø C\$=","&"R"&STR\$(D) 640 GOSUB 930 :: GOSUB 860 :: TR=0 :: GOTO 120 65Ø IF N<>11264 THEN 67Ø 66Ø A\$="XOP" :: C\$="XOP OP #"&STR\$(D):: GOTO 640 670 J=13312 :: Z=2 :: K=1024 :: GOS UB 900 :: IF TR<>1 THEN 820 680 GOTO 640 690 REM FORMAT I OP-CODES 700 RESTORE 1080 :: J=12288 :: N=(H AND 224) *256 :: Z=12 :: K=4096 :: GOSUB 900 71Ø TD=(H AND 12):: D=((H AND 3)*4) +((L AND 192)/64):: GDSUB 930 720 IF TD=0 THEN C\$=","&"R"&STR\$(D)
- 750 IF (TD=8)AND(D=0)THEN C\$=","&"@
 "&STR\$(01*256+02):: A=A+2 :: IF
 TS=32 THEN C\$=","&"@"&STR\$(03*
 256+04)

 760 IF (TD=8)AND(D<>0)THEN C\$=",@"&
 STR\$(01*256+02)&"(R"&STR\$(S)&")

730 IF TD=4 THEN C\$=","&"*R"&STR\$(D

IF TD=12 THEN C\$=", "&"R"&STR\$(S

- ":: A=A+2 :: IF TS=32 THEN C\$=
 ",0"&STR\$(03*256+04)&"(R"&STR\$(
 S)&")"

 77Ø GOSUB 86Ø :: TR=Ø :: GOTO 12Ø
- 78Ø IF (TD=8)AND(D=Ø)THEN C\$=", 0"&S TR\$(01*256+02):: A=A+2 :: IF TS =32 THEN C\$=", 0"&STR\$(Ø3*256+04)
- 790 REM FORMAT VII 800 N=(H*256+L):: A=A+2 :: B\$="" :: C\$="":: Z=6 :: J=800 :: K=32 :: RESTORE 1100
- 810 GOSUB 900 :: GOSUB 860 :: TR=0 :: GOTO 120
- 820 REM NOT OP-CODE

:: GOTO 77Ø

):: GOTO 770

) & "+" :: GOTO 77Ø

- 83Ø A\$="BYTE" :: B\$=STR\$((H*256)+L) :: C\$=CHR\$(H)&" "&CHR\$(L):: A=A +2 :: GOSUB 86Ø
- 840 REM CALL SOUND(800,400,0):: ACC EPT Q4\$:: GOTO 97
- 85Ø GOTO 12Ø
- 860 REM PRINT ROUTINE
- 87Ø PT\$=STR\$(A1)&" "&A\$&" "&B\$&C\$:: PRINT PT\$:: A1=A
- 880 IF PR=1 THEN PRINT #1; TAB(10); P
- 89Ø RETURN
- 900 REM FIND OP-CODE FROM DATA
- 910 FOR I=1 TO Z :: J=J+K :: READ Q

- \$:: IF N=J THEN A\$=Q\$:: TR=1
- 920 NEXT I :: RETURN
- 930 REM SUBROUTINE TS ADDRESS
- 94Ø S=(L AND 15):: TS=(L AND 48)::
 IF TS=Ø THEN B\$="R"&STR\$(S):: A
 =A+2 :: RETURN
- 95Ø IF TS=16 THEN B\$="*R"&STR\$(S):: A=A+2 :: RETURN
- 96Ø IF TS=48 THEN B\$="*R"&STR\$(S)&" +" :: A=A+2 :: RETURN
- 970 IF (TS=32)AND(S=0)THEN B\$="0"&S TR\$(01*256+02):: A=A+4 :: RETUR
- 980 IF (TS=32)AND(S<>0)THEN B\$="0"&
 STR\$(01*256+02)&"(R"&STR\$(S)&")
 ":: A=A+4 :: RETURN
- 99Ø BREAK
- 1000 DATA BLWP, B, X, CLR, NEG, INV, INC, INCT, DEC
- 1010 DATA DECT, BL, SWPB, SETO, ABS
- 1020 DATA LI, AI, ANDI, ORI, CI
- 1030 DATA STWP, STST, LWPI, LIMI
- 1040 DATA SRA, SRL, SLA, SRC
- 1050 DATA JMP, JLT, JLE, JEQ, JHE, JGT, J
- 1060 DATA JNC, JOC, JNO, JL, JH, JOP, SBO, SBZ, TB
- 1070 DATA COC, CZC, XOR, MPY, DIV
- 1080 DATA SZC, SZCB, S, SB, C, CB, A, AB
- 1090 DATA MOV, MOVB, SOC, SOCB
- 1100 DATA IDLÉ,RSET,RTWP,CKON,CKOF,

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Atari Speed-Reading

Clark Morrow

Everybody knows that the Atari plays great arcade games, but can it improve your reading skills? This program will turn your Atari into a private speed-reading tutor.

"Speed-Reading" is an enjoyable and effective way to increase your reading speed. This program flashes phrases on the screen at your choice of four speeds.

While the phrases flash on the center of the screen, keep your eyes focused in the middle to

avoid reading from left to right.

At first, a menu is displayed. You can then select the speed by pressing OPTION and the line length by pressing SELECT. Pushing START runs the program. You can return to the menu by holding down the OPTION button.

Start with short lines and medium speed. As your speed increases, try the longer lines, but remember to keep your eyes on the center of the screen.

POKES And PEEKS

There are several interesting POKE and PEEK statements in the program. One that is particularly useful is POKE 752,1. This POKE will turn the cursor off. To test if either the START, SELECT, or OPTION key is pressed, a PEEK(53279) is executed. A result of 7 means that no key is being pressed, 6 that START is pressed, 5 that SELECT is pressed, and 3 that OPTION is being pressed. POKEs to locations 84 and 85 position the cursor horizontally and vertically in the graphics window.

Creating More Data

By removing the first REM in line 670, the pro-

gram will randomly select a line number that is greater than or equal to 2100 and is a multiple of 100. It will then read data until it reaches a /END. When a /END is encountered, this process is repeated.

To add more data, change the 5 in line 670 to reflect the total number of lines (beginning with a multiple of 100). If the first REM in line 670 is removed, the beginning line number of each group of words must be divisible by 100 and be 100 greater than the previous group. However, any lines between the beginning line number and the /END may have any statement number. When typing more data, place a comma after every two words. At the end of each group of words, type two commas as a delay then type /END.

Atari Speed-Reading

Refer to the "Automatic Proofreader" article before typing this program in.

```
LP 50 DIM A$ (100), B$ (100), SPEED$ (30)
     , L$ (3Ø)
IN 60 B=10: MENU=730
EL 7Ø REM
FH 80 REM *** PRINT TITLE ***
EN 90 REM
EL 100 GRAPHICS 18
H6 110 REM
DM 120 REM *** INITIALIZE STRING ***
HI 13Ø REM
NI 140 A$(1)=" ":A$(17)=" ":A$(2)=A$
      (1):A$(2Ø)="S":B$="PEED READI
      NG":B$(13)=" ":B$(32)=" ":B$(
      14)=B$(13)
E0 15Ø B$(LEN(B$)+1)="by clark morro
NA 16Ø B$(49)=" ":B$(74)=" ":B$(5Ø)=
      B$ (49)
```

```
HM 17Ø REM
                                         CH 73Ø SPEED$="FAST": L$="SHORT"; L=1:
DC 18Ø REM *** MOVE TITLE ***
                                               OPT=Ø
HO 190 REM
                                         BB 740 GRAPHICS 2: SETCOLOR 2,0,0:POK
                                               E 752,1
EF 200 A$=A$(2):A$(LEN(A$)+1)=B$(1.1
                                         JA 750 PRINT #6; "{4 SPACES} speed rea
      ):B$=B$(2)
                                               ding":? #6:? #6
MJ 210 POSITION 0,5:? #6; A$: FOR X=1
                                         HN 76Ø PRINT #6; " SPEED: "; SPEED$
      TO 30: NEXT X
                                         DF 77Ø PRINT #6:? #6; " LINES: "; L$
KJ 215 IF A$ (5,5) = "S" OR A$ (4,4) = "b"
       THEN FOR X=1 TO 200: IF PEEK (
                                         ED 780 PRINT "PUSH OPTION TO CHANGE
      53279) = 7 THEN NEXT X
                                               SPEED"
0P 22Ø IF LEN(B$)=4 THEN 24Ø
                                         HM 790 PRINT "PUSH STATES TO CHANGE
NJ 23Ø IF PEEK (53279)=7 THEN 2ØØ
                                               LENGTH"
EL 24Ø GOSUB MENU
                                         FP 800 PRINT "PUSH ENTERN TO BEGIN"
HM 25Ø GRAPHICS Ø: POKE 752,1
                                         CB 81Ø IF PEEK (53279) <>7 THEN 81Ø
PB 260 PRINT :PRINT " PRESS PRINT T
                                         H0 820 REM
      O RETURN TO MENU"
                                         AN 83Ø REM *** START OF MENU LOOP **
EP 270 FOR X=1 TO 500: NEXT X
                                         IA 84Ø REM
HA 28Ø TRAP 69Ø
                                         EN 850 POKE 84,3:POKE 85,8:PRINT #6;
HP 290 REM
                                               SPEED$::? #6:"{4 SPACES}"
OK 300 REM *** MAIN PROGRAM LOOP ***
                                         CL 86Ø POKE 84,5:POKE 85,8:PRINT #6;
HI 310 REM
                                               L$;:? #6;"{7 SPACES}"
JH 320 READ A$: IF A$="/END" THEN 670
                                         10 87Ø REM
AD 330 IF L=1 THEN B$="":GOTO 380
                                         CA 880 REM *** CHECK CONSOLE BUTTONS
MO 340 READ B$: IF B$="/END" THEN R=1
                                                **
      :GOTO 670
                                         IF 89Ø REM
HM 35Ø REM
                                         OE 900 IF PEEK (53279)=7 THEN 900
ED 360 REM *** CENTER THE LINE ***
                                         CL 910 IF PEEK (53279) = 6 THEN RETURN
HD 37Ø REM
                                         CI 92Ø IF PEEK (53279) <>5 THEN 97Ø
ML 38Ø T=19-(LEN(A$)+LEN(B$))/2
                                         DL 93Ø L=L+1: IF L=3 THEN L=1
PC 39Ø POSITION T, 1Ø
                                         6C 94Ø IF PEEK (53279) <>7 THEN GOTO 9
LA 400 IF L=1 THEN ? A$
                                               40
FD 410 IF L=2 THEN ? A$; B$
                                         JH 95Ø IF L=1 THEN L$="SHORT"
HK 420 REM
                                         N 960 IF L=2 THEN L$="LONG"
IF 43Ø REM *** DETERMINE SPEED ***
                                         FA 97Ø IF PEEK (53279) <>3 THEN 1040
HH 44Ø REM
                                         NM 98Ø OPT=OPT+1:IF OPT=4 THEN OPT=Ø
N 450 IF OPT=0 THEN SP=2
                                         6H 99Ø IF PEEK (53279) <>7 THEN GOTO 9
      IF OPT=1 THEN SP=4
IF OPT=2 THEN SP=6
HN 460
                                                90
NB 470
                                         CD 1000 IF OPT=0 THEN SPEED$="FAST"
NF 48Ø IF OPT=3 THEN SP=8
                                         CJ 1010 IF OPT=1 THEN SPEED$="MED. F
PM 49Ø FOR X=1 TO SP*B
                                                AST"
NN 500 IF PEEK (53279) = 3 THEN 550
                                         LK 1020 IF OPT=2 THEN SPEED$="MEDIUM
CN 51Ø NEXT X
HL 52Ø REM
                                         EA 1030 IF OPT=3 THEN SPEED$="SLOW"
JP 530 REM *** CLEAR SCREEN ***
                                         JL 1040 GOTO 850
HN 54Ø REM
                                         KK 1050 RFM
BB 55Ø PRINT CHR$ (125)
                                         IC 1060 REM *** END OF MENU LOOP ***
HP 56Ø REM
                                         KM 1070 REM
HN 570 REM *** IF CIRCLE IS PRESSED
                                         KN 1080 REM
      THEN RETURN TO MENU ***
                                         MN 2100 DATA It was, now the, eighte
IB 58Ø REM
                                                enth of, September and, my y
AL 59Ø IF PEEK (53279) = 3 THEN GOSUB M
                                                acht, was ready, to sail.
      ENU: GOTO 250
                                                 /END
60 600 GOTO 310
                                         LH 2200 DATA We were, 40 miles, out
HL 610 REM
                                                when, I first, saw the, stor
m. , It grew, larger, every
ED 620 REM *** END OF MAIN LOOP ***
HN 63Ø REM
                                                          ,,/END
                                                second.
H0 64Ø REM
                                         KB 2300 DATA The waves, were nearly,
EI 650 REM *** RANDOMLY CHOOSE SELEC
                                                 ten feet, high.
      TION ***
                                         LO 2310 DATA I was, almost swept, in
IA 660 REM
                                                to the, sea; but, I managed,
IJ 67Ø REM SEL=INT(5*RND(1)+1):RESTO
                                                 to grab, onto the, rail and
      RE SEL*100+2000: IF R=1 THEN R
                                                  climb aboard. ,,/END
      =Ø:GOTO 34Ø:REM _*RND= NUMBER
                                         JI 2400 DATA The storm, passed over,
       OF SELECTIONS
                                                 and my, yacht had, only rec
6L 68Ø GOTO 31Ø
                                                eived, minimal damage, but I
NA 69Ø RESTORE : GOTO 28Ø
                                                  had to, return to, port
HL 700 REM
                                         DP 2410 DATA ,,/END
MB 710 REM *** GRAPHIC MENU DISPLAY
                                         FO 2500 DATA Now I'll, leave it, to
      ***
                                                you, to add, to this, story
HN 72Ø REM
                                                or, write your, own.
                                                                        ,,/END C
```

On The Road With Fred D'Ignazio

How Computers Made Me Smarter After Only Thirteen Years Of Daily Use

On this occasion of my third anniversary as a COMPUTE! columnist, I am going to look back, back into the mists of time, and count (on my fingers and toes) all the blessings computers have brought me.

Blessing 1: Cuisinart-Brain Thinking

Sometime ago I was up in Toronto, Canada, making a speech to educators on using computers in the classroom, and after my speech, an educator came up to me and complimented me by telling me I was an "integrated brain thinker." She explained to me that, from my speech, it was obvious that I could think with my left brain (the analytical side), and I could think with my right brain (the creative side). Ergo, I must be an integrated brain thinker.

I was flattered, but modestly I said she was far too generous. I told her that I wasn't a left-brain thinker, a right-brain thinker, or an integrated-brain thinker. Instead, I said, I was a *Cuisinart-brain thinker*. As a Cuisinart-brain thinker I had the rare ability to process facts and ideas by slicing them, dicing them, mixing them together, then spinning them around. I told her I owed my talent to a long and deep association with computers.

Blessing 2: An Algorithmic Lifestyle

The next morning after I had talked to the educator in Toronto, I was in the shower in my hotel room. I had soaped up and rinsed off, so I was ready to turn the shower off.

With my computerlike memory I recalled that most showers have screw handles. You usually turn them to the left to get more water; and you turn them to the right to get less. Since I wanted less water, I turned my shower handle to the right. The algorithm was simple and clear, and I was determined to follow it.

However, when I turned the shower handle to the right, the water didn't turn off. Instead, it became cold—freezing cold.

Gasping from the ice-cold water and dancing around in the shower, I swiftly concluded that:

(1) My algorithm had some bugs in it;

(2) To the right was not the way to shut the water off in *this* shower; and (3) I had better find a way to shut off the water soon or I would succumb to acute hypothermia.

I clenched my teeth and coldly reasoned that if the shower didn't shut off by turning it to the right, it must have a reverse screw in the handle. This made sense. I was in Canada, wasn't I? Canada is a foreign country. In Canada they probably used reverse screws for everything.

If the handle had a reverse screw, that meant that if I wanted to turn off the shower I had to turn to the left. Boldly I turned the handle all the way to the left to shut off the water.

This time I got a blast of steaming, scalding hot water. "Aagh," I yelled. I backed away from the shower head and conked my head on the towel rack at the rear of the tub.

In another moment I would be boiled like a

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	The same of the sa

hot dog in my own shower. I had to think quickly. In a last-ditch effort, I called on my brain's full computer-trained reflexes and realized that my shower handle must not be a left-right, on-off shower handle at all. Instead, it must be a push-pull shower handle. Pull turned it on. (Something I had unfortunately forgotten.) And push must turn it off.

In a final, desperate gesture I charged toward the front of the shower and jammed the

handle into the wall.

Instantly, miraculously, and logically, the shower stopped.

Blessing 3: Computers Give Me Lightning-Fast Logic

In the last year I have traveled to 13 conventions, made 49 speeches, given 11 interviews, and appeared on 18 radio programs and 14 TV programs. And I am not alone. There are dozens of others in the computer industry with a schedule similar to mine. We are roaming the country, playing with the latest gadgets, trading gossip about computer companies and their media superstars, and searching for juicy stories for our magazines.

Back in the spring I was attending so many events each week that sometimes I forgot which city I was in. But I never lost the lightning-fast logic that years of close association with computers had given me. That tided me over even during my most grievous overdoses of travel,

speaking, and interviewing.

I remember well one conference I went to (which conference? which city?) when I was handed a name badge with a unique and wonderful feature. I noticed this feature the moment I put the badge on the lapel of my sport coat. The badge had been designed to allow me to look down at my chest and read my name as if it were rightside up.

During the day, as I made speeches at the convention and interviewed a number of illustrious conventioneers, I continually glanced down at the badge and marveled at its design.

That night I went out to dinner, so I took the badge off and stuffed it in my sport coat

pocket.

The next morning, when I put the badge on again, I was startled. All of a sudden the badge no longer worked. When I glanced down at it, all the information on it was upside down and backwards.

I puzzled over this problem all during breakfast that morning. At last, as I was munching on a sprig of parsley that had come with my fried eggs, it hit me. The badge was not a special badge after all. I could read my name the first day because I was wearing the badge upside down.

Blessing 4: I've Become A Whiz Around Machines

When I first got into computers I was no wizard with machines or a do-it-yourselfer. In fact I had almost no mechanical savvy at all. As proof I need only cite a test I took in high school in which I achieved a score of 0.06 percent for mechanical aptitude.

Yet I've always loved computers.

However, since computers are machines (a fact that I frequently try to overlook), I often run into problems. It's not their software or their logic that waylays me, mind you, since I have become quite a thinker in these areas (see my blessings above). Instead it's their physical nature—their "machineness"—that confounds me.

For example, last spring I was ecstatic when my newest computer toy arrived, special delivery, in the mail. It was a portable Compaq computer, and I intended to take it with me to London, England, to teach a course on robotics.

Except I couldn't get it open.

So, after I unboxed this lovely machine, I spent half an hour just looking at it on the kitchen table. But I couldn't, for the life of me, figure out how it opened up. It looked like a big ivory-colored sewing machine or suitcase, except there were no handles, no latches—no nothing.

I was getting more and more nervous and depressed as the minutes ticked away. My plane to London would be taking off soon, and I had to get packed, yet I hadn't even turned the computer on. Maybe it didn't work. But how was I to know. I couldn't get inside to find out.

I sat there and stewed, and I cursed my mis-

erable 0.06 percent mechanical aptitude.

Then Catie came home from school.

Catie is my daughter, and even though she was only seven years old at the time, she was very perceptive. She immediately noticed something was wrong when she saw me slumped over the kitchen table, crying on what looked like a sewing machine.

I told her my problem, and she began snooping around the computer case looking for a way to open it. About fifteen seconds later, she popped up from the other side with a big grin on her face. "No wonder you couldn't open it," she said. "You were looking at the top. The latch is on this side—on the bottom."

Five minutes later, Catie had the computer out on the table, plugged in, and running a word processing program. "You shouldn't cry over a computer, Daddy," she advised me. "Wait until I come home from school next time, and I'll help you."

Apple Disk Checker

Bruce Wiseman

Here's a description of the technique and a program which is fast, simple, and doesn't require any modifications to DOS.

On sector 0 of track 17 of every diskette initialized by Apple DOS 3.3 is something called the Volume Table of Contents, or VTOC.

One of the things in the VTOC is the bitmap which tells which sectors are used and which are free. Each track on the diskette is represented by four bytes on the bitmap. There are 16 sectors per track in DOS 3.3. The first two bytes of the four assigned to each track keep count of the used and free sectors; the other two bytes are reserved for expansion and contain zeros. The problem, then, is how do you keep count of 16 sectors with just two bytes?

The bitmap is exactly what the name says: a map expressed in bits (binary 0's and 1's). It shows which sectors are used and which are free. When we look at memory in the Apple with the monitor, we see each byte as two hex characters. FF, for example, is one byte in memory. These hex characters represent the binary bits that make up that byte. In other words, the hex FF that we see represents 1111 1111 in the byte. The first F represents the first half-byte, and the second F the last half-byte. If the byte was, say, C1, then in binary it would be 1100 0001.

Recall that DOS is keeping track of 16 sectors for us. Recall also that DOS is using two bytes of eight bits each to do it. Each bit in the two bytes keeps track of one of the 16 sectors. The map is laid out like this:

Byte 1 Sectors F E D C B A 9 8 Byte 2 Sectors 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

DOS uses a binary 1 to show a sector free and a binary 0 to show it used. Thus if sector F on a particular track is free, DOS sets the first bit of the first byte to 1.

Now for a few examples. Suppose track 8 on a diskette has only sectors 15 and 8 free. The bitmap for that track would be:

Byte 1 1000 0001 Byte 2 0000 0000 The first bit in the first byte is set to 1; this is the map location for sector \$F (15). The locations for sectors E, D, C, B, A, and 9 are all set to 0 since these sectors are used. The bit location for sector 8, however, is set to 1 since that sector is free. In a similar fashion, the second byte containing the map to sectors 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, and 0 contains all zeros since the sectors are all used.

If we were to look at this bitmap, we would see it in hex as:

Byte 1 81 Byte 2 00

Let's take one more example. Suppose track 12 has sectors 15, 14, 11, 9, 7, 3, 2, and 1 all free. The bitmap would be:

Byte 1 1100 1010 Byte 2 1000 1110

If you check this against the layout for the map, you will see that the 1's bits correspond to the free tracks. If we look at the map, we'll see the hex representation of the binary as:

Byte 1 CA Byte 8 8E

Understanding Disk Checker

The problem, then, is twofold. First we must get the VTOC into memory so we can look at the bitmap, and then we must count the binary 1's to see how many free sectors there are on the diskette.

Apple DOS has a machine language subroutine called the Read/Write Track Sector routine, or RWTS for short, that will read or write a sector on a diskette. We can enter the routine through a jump to subroutine (JSR) instruction to address \$3D9. The RWTS routine requires some information from us about what it is we want to read and where in memory to place it, etc. We provide the routine with this information in the form of a couple of tables that we build in memory. The first table is called the Input Output Control Block, or IOCB for short. It will provide the RWTS subroutine with the slot, drive number, track, sector, and the address in memory to store what it reads. The other table we need to provide is called the Device Characteristics Table.

As you might guess from the name, it provides the RWTS subroutine with information about the disk drive itself.

The RWTS routine normally reads a whole sector at a time, and since a sector is 256 bytes long, we must reserve memory space of that size to place the information that the Read/Write Track Sector subroutine reads in. Technically, this space is referred to as a buffer.

Table 1 shows the IOCB that we will be using, while Table 2 shows the Device Characteristics we will need.

Table	1: The	IOCB
Byte (in hex)	Value (in hex)	Description
\$00 \$01 \$02 \$03 \$04	\$01 \$60	Table type (always 1) Slot number * 10 (slot 6) Drive number Volume ID (00 means any) Track number (\$11 is the track for the VTOC) Sector number (\$00 for the VTOC)
\$0F \$10	\$60 \$10	Slot number of last access Drive number of last access

Table 2: Device Characteristics Byte Value Description (in hex) (in hex) \$00 \$00 Device type (always a 00 for Disk II) \$01 \$01 Phases per track (always 01 for disk) \$02-03 \$EF, \$D8 Motor on time (always these values for disk II)

After we build these two tables in memory, we load the Y and A registers with the address of the IOCB table, and JSR to \$3D9. The RWTS subroutine will then read the track and sector that we provided it in the IOCB table and place that sector in the buffer address we provided it in the IOCB. Half of our problem is now taken care of; we have the VTOC in memory. Now all we have to do is count the binary 1's in the bitmap to see how many free sectors we have.

The complication is that the bitmap will be in hex and we need to see it in binary. There are several ways in which we could do this. One is to use the machine language instruction ROL. ROL stands for rotate left. What this instruction

does is roll the bits of a byte one bit to the left. It rolls the leftmost bit into the Carry flag, so if the bit was a 1, then the Carry flag gets set on.

As an example, say the accumulator held \$C1. In binary this would be 1100 0001. The first ROL would set the Carry flag on, since the leftmost bit is a 1 and is rotated into the Carry flag. After that the contents of the accumulator look like this: 1000 0010. Now if we reset the Carry flag and ROL again, the flag gets set and the accumulator looks like this: 0000 0100.

What we will do is load the accumulator with the contents of the first byte of the bitmap. Then we will roll it left eight times as we count the number of times the Carry flag gets turned on. Each time the flag is set on we will increment (add one to) a special memory location that will hold our total. We then go get the next byte of the bitmap and repeat the entire operation again. The process continues until the whole bitmap is counted.

Recall that earlier we found out that each track has four bytes in the bitmap, but only the first two are really used. Our machine language program counts them all, but since the last two contain all zeros it doesn't matter. This is less complicated than trying to skip the unused bytes since it is easier to spend a few microseconds to count some zeros than to build the logic to go around them.

Program 1 is a BASIC program which POKEs in the machine language for "Disk Checker," then executes it. After you have typed in and run Program 1, you can save a copy of the machine language with:

BSAVE SPACE.OBJ, A768, L85

With this copy of the machine language, you can use Program 2 as your disk HELLO program, so that you'll be told the number of free sectors on the disk when you boot the system.

Program 1: Disk Checker Loader

```
10
   HOME
20
   FOR I = 768 TO 852
   READ A: CK = CK + A: POKE I, A: NEXT
    IF CK < > 7986 THEN PRINT "ERR
    OR IN DATA STATEMENTS": STOP
40
   CALL 768
50 T = PEEK (896) + PEEK (897) * 2
    56
    PRINT "THERE ARE "; T; " FREE SECT
    ORS"
61
    REM
    REM ***************
62
    REM DATA IS ASSEMBLY PROGRAM+IO
    B AND DEVICE TABLES
67
    REM
    REM ***************
68
    DATA 169, 3, 160, 64, 32, 217, 3, 169,
```

0,141

```
BO DATA 128,3,141,129,3,24,162,0,
160,56

90 DATA 185,0,96,42,144,24,24,238,
128,3

100 DATA 72,169,0,205,128,3,208,3,
238,129

110 DATA 3,104,232,224,8,208,232,7
6,55,3

120 DATA 232,224,8,208,224,162,0,2
00,192,196

130 DATA 208,214,96,0,1,96,1,0,17,
```

```
140 DATA 81,3,0,96,0,0,1,0,25,96
,1
150 DATA 0,1,239,216

Program 2: Free Sector HELLO

10 HOME: D$ = CHR$ (4)
20 PRINT D$"BLOAD SPACE.OBJ"
30 CALL 768
40 T = PEEK (896) + PEEK (897) * 2
56

50 PRINT "THERE ARE ";T;" FREE SECT
```



Donald W. Watson

Ten minutes is all it takes to get a printer dump of your Apple II text screen. And there are dozens of uses for this simple subroutine.

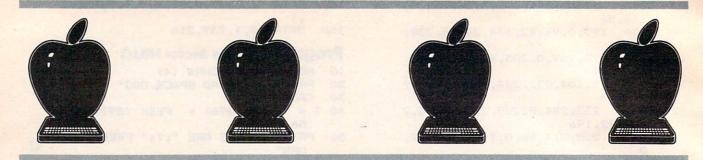
Boot your system into Applesoft BASIC, type NEW to clear the program memory, type HOME to clear the screen, and type in the following seven short lines:

```
100 D$ = CHR$ (4):I$ = CHR$ (9)
105 PRINT D$"PR#1"
110 PRINT I$"80N";
115 FOR G = 0 TO 2: FOR L = 1 TO 8:
    PRINT SPC( 20): FOR P = 0 TO
    39
120 C = PEEK (896 + G * 40 + L * 12
    8 + P)
```

150 PRINT CHR\$ (C);: NEXT: PRINT: NEXT: NEXT
160 PRINT D\$"PR#0"

With a parallel printer interface card in slot 1, you can use the program exactly as shown; with a serial printer interface card, delete the second statement in line 100 and delete line 110 completely.

With the listing correctly edited for your system, type HOME to clear the screen, type LIST to let Applesoft reformat the listing on the



screen, and then move your printer power switch to the ON position. If you wanted to print a copy of the listing, you would ordinarily have to set up the printer with (at least) an immediate mode PR#1 command followed by an immediate mode LIST command. Since the program you just entered is a screen dump program, why not use it to print itself? Just execute a RUN command and watch your system dump the full 960-character screen from the Apple II text screen memory to your printer.

The Okidata Microline 80 parallel printer will dump the text screen memory in about one and a half minutes. The Qume Sprint 5/55 serial

printer will dump it in one minute.

Screen Organization

Lines 100 through 110 are explained in the printer control card manuals. Line 110 is required in the program if a parallel printer interface control card is used; in addition to setting the printer to accept 80-character lines, it directs output to the printer only—holding the screen display "frozen" while the screen memory is dumped.

Line 115 sets up three loop functions, indexing the dump routine to the requirements of the Apple II text screen memory address plan. See Figure 1 on page 16 of the *Apple II Reference Manual* for the map of the text screen. The screen is organized into three vertical sections or groups (G = 0 to 2) of eight lines each (L = 1 to 8), and each line contains 40 addresses for the characters to be printed (P = 0 to 39). The PRINT SPC(20) statement provides a 20-character left-hand margin to center the printed record in an 80-character horizontal print format.

At line 120, the three loop indices from line 115 are used with an offset starting value (896) in an expression to yield each successive text screen memory address. The expression yields the first screen position, decimal address (1024) for G = 0, L = 1, and P = 0; and it yields the correct value for each of the remaining 959 memory addresses as the loop variables are incremented. The PEEK function returns the decimal value for the contents of each text screen

memory address, and the line finally assigns that decimal value to the variable C.

Line 150 directs the printer to print the ASCII character identified by the decimal value of the variable C, and terminates each of the index loops at the appropriate increments. The PRINT statement provides a linefeed and carriage return for each group of 40 characters printed.

The gap in the program line numbers is significant. The program as entered so far will dump the text screen memory correctly only if the memory does not contain INVERSE or FLASH mode character codes. Insert the following three lines to convert INVERSE and FLASH character codes to NORMAL mode character codes:

130 IF C < 32 THEN C = C + 192 135 IF C > 31 AND C < 96 THEN C = C + 128 140 IF C > 95 AND C < 128 THEN C = C + 64

Using It As A Subroutine

The program is easily converted to a subroutine for use in other Applesoft II programs. Just add a line 170 with a RETURN statement and call the subroutine from your program code with a line containing a GOSUB 100 statement.

For example, Figure 1 shows a Summary Screen used in a property management accounting program. In the instruction lines at the base of the screen, the operator is prompted for an E to make Final Entries, an X to Exit the program, or an M to return to the program Menu. The accounting program code supporting the prompts contains an INPUT X\$ statement to halt program execution and wait for a keyboard response. No visual prompt is needed, but an S response from the keyboard will call the text screen dump subroutine if the following line is added to the accounting program code:

5000 IF X\$ = "S" THEN GOSUB 100

With line 5000 present in the accounting program, an S response at the Summary Screen









Figure 1: Accounting Program Summary Screen

SSOUNT:	* SUMMARY SCREEN * 1000 OAK DR - GRACELAND APTS OCTOBER YEAR: 1982	
	RECEIPTS SUMMARY TOTAL APT. RENT: 4340.00 TOTAL RECEIPTS: 4382.48 BANK DEPOSITS: 4382.48	
	EMENTS SUMMARY LANCE - REPORT 1 : 731 37 LANCE - REPORT 2 : 731 37	
GROSS O TOTAL D NET CAS	HEET SUMMARY PERATING INCOME : 4382.48 ISBURSEMENTS : 3803.34 H FLOW OR (-) DEF: 579.14	
PUNDS PA	*** FINAL ENTRIES *** CONT FROM OWNERS: 2000 60	
	FINAL MATRIES TE EMIT MENU	

will dump the screen to the printer, producing a hard copy as shown in Figure 2.

Potential Uses

In the property management program, the manager and system operators can get a hard copy of the summary screen for any property in the data files in a moment or two. A paper record of the screen is very useful in monitoring the system and for reference in conferences (especially with property owners) away from the computer.

Screen dump copy is especially useful in inventory management systems. While filling orders, a stock clerk can interrogate the computer inventory files to get a screen display of quantity on hand and bin location for a needed part number. The screen dump copy can be carried to the bin location, the parts picked from the bin to fill the order, and the dump copy (marked with the quantity picked) becomes the transaction record for later use in correcting the computer inventory file information.

With a little screen format and label format planning, a text screen dump can be used to print labels or envelopes for addresses selected from a mailing or shipping file.

Figure 2:
Printer Copy Of The Summary Screen Dump

	MA STATE OF THE ST
* SUMMARY SCREEN ACCOUNT: 1000 OAK DR GRAC MONTH: OCTOBER YEAR: 19	CELAND APTS.
RECEĮPTS SUMMARY TOTAL APT. RENT: TOTAL RECEIPTS : BANK DEPOSITS :	4382.48
DISBURSEMENTS SUMMARY BANK BALANCE - REPORT 1 : BANK BALANCE - REPORT 2 :	
COVER SHEET SUMMARY GROSS OPERATING INCOME : TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS : NET CASH FLOW OR (-) DEF:	4382.48 3803.34 579.14
*** FINAL ENTRIES CAPITAL CONT. FROM OWNERS: FUNDS PAID/OWNERS OR SVGS:	0.00
	ENTRIES ?S

There are many more very practical uses, of course. The benefits of the text screen dump routine presented here are that it is short, simple, and accessible—you can modify it to suit your own application requirements. Subroutines specifically written to format a report directly to the printer can often be avoided by use of the text screen dump.

An Even Shorter Method

If DOS is not present, if the screen contains no INVERSE or FLASH mode characters, and if you use a serial interface control card, the following one-line program (about 70 bytes) will dump the Apple II text screen to your printer:

100 PR# 1: FOR G = 0 TO 2: FOR L =
1 TO 8: FOR P = 0 TO 39:C = PEEK
(896 + G * 40 + L * 128 + P): PRINT
CHR\$ (C);: NEXT : PRINT : NEXT
: NEXT : PR# 0

64 EXPLORER

Larry Isaacs

This month we've got some powerful programming techniques to offer, including a way to keep your disk files straight and a versatile method to modify or control BASIC directly from disk. But first, let's finish up our discussion of graphics and character drawing from the previous two columns.

One thing we haven't pointed out in our discussions of graphics and character-drawing machine language was that the code could be saved as an object code file to disk or tape. This would save a lot of time over the BASIC programs which POKE the machine language into memory. If you have access to a machine language monitor, such as Supermon, you can use its save command to write the machine language to disk. After the code has been POKEd into memory, use the appropriate command to save the regions of memory given in the following table for the line- and character-drawing routines:

Address Of
Last Byte
50087 (C3A7)
51090 (C792)

Adding A Byte

The addresses are given in decimal and hex, with hex being the value in parentheses. It is important to note that the address is given for the last byte. Some machine language monitors, such as Supermon, require the ending address to be one byte beyond the last byte of the machine language program. You must be sure to enter the address of the last byte plus 1. For example, the two commands to save the routines to disk with Supermon might be:

S "0:LDRAWC64",08,C000,C3A8 and

S "0:CHDRAWC64",08,C400,C793

If you don't have a machine language monitor at your disposal, you can use the following BASIC program to accomplish the same thing.

10 REM PROGRAM TO WRITE OBJECT FILE 20 INPUT "ADDRESS OF FIRST BYTE"; SA

```
30 INPUT "ADDRESS OF LAST BYTE"; EA
40 INPUT "FILE NAME"; NM$
50 OPEN 1,8,2,NM$+",P,W"
60 PRINT#1,CHR$(SA-INT(SA/256)*256);
70 PRINT#1,CHR$(INT(SA/256));
80 FOR I=SA TO EA
90 PRINT#1,CHR$(PEEK(I));:NEXT
100 CLOSE 1
```

The program asks for the address of the last byte, though it would not hurt if you entered that address plus 1. This would simply save one extra byte in the object file. If you wanted to, you could save the code as one file instead of two. This would save some unused memory which lies between the two routines, but would simplify reloading the routines. To load the object code, use the command:

LOAD "filename",8,1 NEW

where you supply the filename for the object code. The NEW command is necessary to restore some BASIC pointers which are corrupted by the load.

Though the object code file can simplify and speed up loading of the machine language routines, the BASIC program version (which POKEs the machine code) still has one advantage. The BASIC program version can be transferred from disk to disk very easily by using the BASIC LOAD and SAVE commands. The reason this doesn't work with machine language programs is that the starting and ending addresses of the code are not automatically communicated between the LOAD and SAVE commands.

If you have some machine language routines of your own, there may be occasions where it would be useful to convert the object file to a BASIC program version with the machine language in DATA statements. If you do the conversion by hand, the process will be very slow and error prone. To assist in the task, I used Program 1 to generate the DATA statements containing the line-drawing and character-drawing routines. This program generates DATA statements intended for use with the loader shown in Program 2.

Program Creator

The program works by writing the DATA statements to disk in the form of a BASIC program. If you would like to adapt this program to your own use, here is a brief explanation of what is involved.

The format of a saved BASIC program on disk is very simple. It starts with two bytes which specify the load address of the code, low byte followed by high byte. For BASIC programs, this address should be \$801. Thus, the first two bytes should be 1 followed by 8. Following the load address comes a copy of the BASIC program the same as it would be found in memory. This would consist of a sequence of BASIC statements, each with the format shown in the table below:

Byte No.	Description
1	Link, low
2	Link, high
3	Line number, high
4	Line number, low
5 To N-1	BASIC statements
N	0

A link is a pointer to the beginning of the next line of the BASIC program. Actually, we do not need to be concerned with writing a valid link. The links are automatically recomputed each time a BASIC program is loaded. Following the link is the line number. Note that the twobyte line number is stored with the high byte first, followed by the low byte. Following the line number is the text of the BASIC line. This will be the same as the text you type for the line, except that the keywords (FOR, GOSUB, etc.) and arithmetic operators will be converted to single bytes called tokens. The end of the BASIC line is marked with a zero byte (that is, the ASCII value of the byte is 0). The end of a BASIC program is marked by two zero bytes following the last line. This means there will be three zero bytes at the end of a BASIC program.

Structured Output

The subroutine at line 300 is responsible for writing the link, line number, and the DATA token for each line. The subroutine at line 400 is responsible for outputting a number in the list which follows the DATA keyword. This list will consist of eight numbers which specify object code bytes, followed by the sum of the previous eight numbers. This sum is checked automatically by the loader (Program 2). An error and a line number will be printed if the sum doesn't match.

To prepare a finished program, run Program 1. Next, load Program 2 and list it to the screen. Then load the DATA statements program generated in the first step. Finally, cursor to each

line of the listed program and press RETURN. This will combine the DATA statements with the loader program.

If you wish, you can adapt Program 1 to write DATA statements which contain data other than object code. The advantage of saving data in this manner is that the data can be easily examined from BASIC. To make use of the data, it will have to be combined with the appropriate program. This could be accomplished with another BASIC program as well, using the techniques described for adding the DATA statements to Program 2.

Now let's take a look at a couple of utility programs that you may find useful. The first computes a cyclic redundancy check, CRC for short, on the data in a file. This may sound strange, but can be quite useful in cleaning up disk files and keeping program versions straight. The second utility allows BASIC to enter a BASIC program from a sequential disk file. This utility can add some powerful features to your BASIC programming.

Redundancy Check

Whenever data is transferred from one device to another, it's always a good idea to do something to verify that the data was transferred correctly. A simple method is called the *checksum*. Since the data is usually transferred in bytes, this method usually involves adding the bytes of data together to form a sum. This is done by both the receiver and the sender. Once the data has been sent, the sum is sent. The receiver compares this sum with the sum it computed. If the sums don't match, the data wasn't received correctly.

Though simple, the checksum method is not foolproof. If the sum the receiver receives



matches the sum it computed, it does not guarantee that the data was received without error. There are several ways in which errors in the transmission won't show in the checksum. For one thing, it's possible for errors in different bytes to balance each other.

CRC's Work Better

When a better method is needed, the cyclic redundancy check is the one to turn to. The cyclic redundancy check (CRC) uses each bit of each data byte to compute the CRC value. As a result, a change in a single bit in the stream of bytes will have a significant change in the final CRC value.

You may think that you haven't used a CRC, but if you have the 1541 disk drive, you have been using it quite a lot. In fact, I don't know of any disk drive that doesn't go to the expense of computing a CRC to insure that data has been read from the disk correctly.

Where I work, we have a utility program which uses the CRC for a slightly different purpose. Over a period of time we tend to accumulate various versions of a file or program, spread among many diskettes. Often, many of the versions have the same filename. This can present problems when we're not sure which version we are dealing with on a particular disk. To handle this situation, we have a utility program which computes a CRC on the bytes in a file. By comparing the CRC computed for two different files, we can be certain if the two files are identical. Armed with the CRC for the most recent version, we can weed out the older versions with no problem.

To accomplish the same thing on the 64, you can use Program 1. This will load a small machine language routine which reads the data and computes the CRC. It loads into the cassette buffer, so it can be used as is only for disk files. Since this routine must return the CRC value, it must be called via the USR function. To link the routine to the USR function, enter the following in direct mode (no line number):

POKE 785,60: POKE 786,3

To obtain the CRC for a file, execute the following two commands:

OPEN 1,8,2,"file,type,R" PRINT USR(0)

where *file* is the name of the desired file, and *type* is the associated file type, Sequential, Program, or User. The routine won't work on random access or relative files. It is important to use logical file 1, since the machine language routine is designed to read from that channel.

Sequential Merge

Now for the second utility. There are several methods for merging routines from one BASIC program into another. One way is to write a program which can merge two BASIC programs to form a third program. Another way, which is a little more flexible, is to have BASIC read the text from a file instead of the keyboard. I have worked with a couple of BASICs which can do this via an ENTER command. This not only allows you to merge a BASIC text file with the program already in memory, but allows you to enter BASIC text files that are transferred from other computer systems.

There is a way of fooling BASIC to input from the cassette instead of the keyboard while in command mode. Unfortunately this doesn't work when inputting from the disk. After inputting the first line and adding it to the program, BASIC makes a subroutine call which closes all serial bus channels. This prevents any further input from the disk file. If this subroutine call could be eliminated, we would be half way to making BASIC enter commands and program lines from the disk.

Modifying BASIC

Fortunately, there is a solution: the submerged RAM. With RAM underneath the BASIC ROMs, we can copy BASIC to RAM and make any changes we want. Running Program 2 will load the required machine language routines into the cassette buffer.

Once the routines are loaded, you may enter a text file by executing the following two commands:

OPEN 1,8,2,"file,S,R" SYS 828

where *file* is the name of the file to enter. It is assumed that the text file will be a Sequential file, though it could be a User file and work the same. It is important to use logical file 1, since the machine language routine inputs from that logical file.

If the text file you enter was generated by LISTing a program to a disk file, then the file will probably have a READY prompt at the end. This doesn't affect the entry of the program, though it will cause a SYNTAX ERROR message to be displayed when the READY prompt is encountered.

Listing BASIC To Disk

For those who haven't listed a BASIC program to disk, it's done approximately the same way as listing to a printer. For example, the following two commands will list lines 100–200 from the

BASIC program in memory to a disk file:

OPEN 1,8,2,"file,S,W":CMD 1 LIST 100-200: PRINT#1:CLOSE 1

where file is the name of the file in which to write the listing.

The routine works by first opening a channel to logical file 1. If this is successful, it then copies the BASIC ROMs to the RAM underneath. This task is simplified by the fact that writing to the ROMs will write the RAM underneath even though the ROMs are enabled.

Adding The Patches

Once copied, a couple of patches are made to the RAM copy of BASIC. The first patch modifies the subroutine call which is responsible for inputting a character. The subroutine call is modified to call our routine instead. The main difference in our routine is that it will fix things back to normal when the end of the file is reached. The second patch disables a subroutine call which closes all open channels on the serial bus when a line is added or deleted from a BASIC program in memory. The patch makes this subroutine call to go to a location which does an immediate return.

Once the patches are made, the BASIC ROMs are switched off. In addition, an input flag in page 0 is set to nonzero so that a carriage return will not be sent to the display as each line is input. When all this is complete, the setup routine returns to the patched version of BASIC. BASIC will think it is in command mode and begin inputting commands or program lines. BASIC is unaware that the text will be coming from a disk file instead of the keyboard.

When the end of the file is reached, the input file is closed, the BASIC ROMs are switched in, and the input flag is cleared. At this point, everything is back to normal, except that the text has been entered into the BASIC program. The result is exactly the same as if you'd typed it in yourself. This also means that lines that do not begin with a line number will be executed immediately instead of being added to the BASIC program.

Refer to the "Automatic Proofreader" article before typing these programs in.

Program 1: DATA Statement Generator

	1Ø	REM	PROGR	AM TO	SAVE	CODE	IN	BASIC	PROG
		RAM						:re	m 91
1	2Ø	GOTO	1000					:re	m 92
	100	REM	OPEN	OUTP	UT FII	E		:rem	184
	110	OPE	N 2,8	, 2, NM	\$+", P	W"		:re	m 17
	120	RET	URN					:rem	115
1	200	REM	OUTP	UT ST	ARTIN	ADDI	RESS	:rem	217
:	210	PRI	NT#2,	CHR\$(1); CH	R\$(8)		:re	m 36

220	RETURN	:rem 116
300	REM OUTPUT NEW LINE DATA	:rem 148
310	PRINT#2, CHR\$(1); CHR\$(8); : REM	
		:rem 113
320	T=INT(LN/256)	:rem 200
330	PRINT#2, CHR\$(LN-T*256); CHR\$(7	
		:rem 244
340	PRINT#2, CHR\$(131); ";: REM DA	
		:rem 255
35Ø	LN=LN+10	:rem 149
360	RETURN	:rem 121
400	REM OUTPUT BYTE	:rem 157
410	BY\$=STR\$(BY):SUM=SUM+BY	:rem 193
420	BY\$=RIGHT\$(BY\$, LEN(BY\$)-1)	:rem 189
430	PRINT#2,BY\$;",";	:rem 74
440	RETURN	:rem 120
500	REM OUTPUT SUM	:rem 95
510	SU\$=STR\$(SUM):SUM=Ø	:rem 158
520	SU\$=RIGHT\$(SU\$,LEN(SU\$)-1)	:rem 229
530	PRINT#2, SUS; CHR\$(Ø);	:rem 106
540	RETURN	:rem 121
600		:rem 16
610	PRINT#2, CHR\$(Ø); CHR\$(Ø);	:rem 31
620	CLOSE 2	:rem 64
630	RETURN	:rem 121
100		:rem 121
101		
102		:rem 80
103	INPUT STARTING LINE NUMBER	:rem 202
104	TATOLIM HOLLE ALLANDII - NIMC	:rem 212
1049		:rem 73
2000		
2019		
2029		
2030	Ø SUM=LN:GOSUB 300:REM FIRST	
200	T GOOD FAR	:rem 172
204		
205		:rem 220
2069		:rem 157
2079		:rem 209
210		:rem 74
2110		300
ZIII	TE INI(1/6) 6-1 THEN GOSOB	:rem 105
		. Tem Too

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2120 BY=PEEK(SA+I):GOSUB 400	:rem 105	20 READ BY: POKE SA+I, BY: SUM=SUM+BY
2130 IF INT((I+1)/8)*8=(I+1) THEN		:rem 120
Ø Maria Maria Maria Maria Maria	:rem 199	30 IF INT((I+1)/8)*8<>(I+1) THEN 60
2140 NEXT	:rem 6	:rem 242
2150 IF INT(I/8)*8<>I THEN GOSUB	500	40 READ CS:IF CS<>SUM THEN 90 :rem 124
	:rem 172	5Ø SUM=Ø:LN=LN+1Ø :rem 254
2160 GOSUB 600:END	:rem 240	60 NEXT :rem 165
		70 IF INT(1/8)*8<>I THEN READ CS:IF CS<>S
		UM THEN 90 :rem 78
Program 2:		80 PRINT "SUCCESSFUL LOAD": END : rem 106
Loader For DATA Statement Generator	TOTAL MAR	90 PRINT "ERROR IN LINE"; LN: END : rem 105
	HEN MAN	500 DATA 510 :rem 69
1 READ LN,SA,EA:LN=LN+30	:rem 146	510 DATA 828 :rem 82
10 FOR I=0 TO EA-SA	:rem 232	520 DATA 937 :rem 84
20 READ BY: POKE SA+I, BY: SUM=SUM+B		530 DATA 162,1,32,198,255,144,6,169,967
	:rem 120	:rem 148
30 IF INT((I+1)/8)*8<>(I+1) THEN	60	540 DATA 1,32,195,255,96,169,0,133,881
	:rem 242	:rem 91
	:rem 124	550 DATA 251,169,160,133,252,160,0,177,13
50 SUM=0:LN=LN+10 60 NEXT	:rem 254	Ø2 :rem 63
		560 DATA 251,145,251,200,208,249,230,252,
70 IF INT(1/8)*8<>I THEN READ CS:		1786 :rem 174
UM THEN 90		570 DATA 165,252,201,192,208,241,169,129,
80 PRINT "SUCCESSFUL LOAD": END	:rem 106	1557 :rem 185

:rem 105

Program 3: Cyclic Redundancy Check

90 PRINT "ERROR IN LINE"; LN: END

1 READ LN, SA, EA:LN=LN+30	:rem 146
10 FOR I=0 TO EA-SA	:rem 232
20 READ BY: POKE SA+I, BY: SUM=SUM+I	BY
	:rem 120
30 IF INT((I+1)/8)*8<>(I+1) THEN	60
	:rem 242
40 READ CS:IF CS<>SUM THEN 90	:rem 124
50 SUM=0:LN=LN+10	:rem 254
60 NEXT	:rem 165
70 IF INT(I/8)*8<>I THEN READ CS	:IF CS <> S
UM THEN 90	:rem 78
80 PRINT "SUCCESSFUL LOAD": END	:rem 106
90 PRINT "ERROR IN LINE"; LN: END	:rem 105
500 DATA 510	:rem 69
510 DATA 828	:rem 82
520 DATA 897	:rem 89
530 DATA 162,1,32,198,255,169,0,	133,950
	:rem 132
540 DATA 252,133,253,32,207,255,	176,39,13
47	:rem 80
550 DATA 133,251,162,8,6,252,38,	253,1103
	:rem 173
560 DATA 144,6,6,251,176,18,144,	4,749
	:rem 42
570 DATA 6,251,144,12,165,252,73	,5,908
	:rem 85
580 DATA 133,252,165,253,73,128,	
390	:rem 128
590 DATA 202,208,225,165,144,240	,212,32,1
428	:rem 115
600 DATA 204,255,169,1,32,195,25	5,164,127
5 - 5 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	:rem 29
610 DATA 252,165,253,108,5,0,783	:rem 40

Program 4: **Entering BASIC From A Sequential File**

:rem 146 1 READ LN, SA, EA:LN=LN+30 :rem 232 10 FOR I=0 TO EA-SA

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580 DATA 141,99,165,169,3,141,100,165,983

590 DATA 169,128,141,97,166,169,3,141,101

61Ø DATA 169,255,133,19,96,134,251,32,1Ø8

630 DATA 166,251,96,72,132,252,32,204,120

640 DATA 255,169,1,32,195,255,165,1,1073

650 DATA 9,1,133,1,169,0,133,19,465

660 DATA 164,252,166,251,104,96,1033

600 DATA 98,166,165,1,41,254,133,1,859

620 DATA 207,255,36,144,48,5,112,3,810

:rem 245

:rem 37

:rem 89

:rem 36

:rem 74

:rem 18

:rem 185

:rem 183

:rem 242

0

Commodore 64 Music:

Happy Birthday

Jim Butterfield, Associate Editor

"The trouble is," said my friend Andrew, "that you can't find the programs which are most wanted. For example, a program that plays 'Happy Birthday to You' is needed for several reasons. First, the 64 is often given as a birthday present; this should be its first program. Second, the computer is a member of the family, and should play a part in the celebrations..."

It didn't seem too hard a job to me. The music-playing program already existed in BASIC, and BASIC programs are easy to change and expand. The musically inclined SID chip gave

BASIC lots of time to do extra things.

The music should be written rather slowly (people tend to sing along rather sluggishly), and the words should come up on the screen. A bouncing ball could be achieved by using sprites, but I chose a simpler approach.

Let's program along; I'll give brief notes on

what's happening.

100 PRINT CHR\$(147); CHR\$(154)

Let's clear the screen, set the color to light blue (that's normal).

101 READ S:IFS=0GOTO109 102 READ S\$:GOSUB1000 103 READ X1,Y1,X2,Y2,X3,Y3 104 GOTO101

The above code runs through the DATA statements, printing the words of the song. The subroutine at line 1000 does the actual printing; we'll look at it later.

109 RESTORE: PRINTCHR\$(19); CHR\$(5)
We back up to the start of the DATA statements
with the RESTORE command. Now we HOME
the cursor and change our printing color to
white.

110 L1=54272:L2=54279:L3=54286 120 H1=L1+1:H2=L2+1:H3=L3+1 130 V1=L1+4:V2=L2+4:V3=L3+4 140 POKE 54296,15

This sets the locations of the various instruments in the SID chip. L and H will be the low and high parts of the frequency (pitch) for each note. V will be the "action" location where we strike the note. And we turn the volume up to its maximum value of 15.

150 POKE V1+1,9:POKE V1+2,0 160 POKE V2+1,36:POKE V2+2,36 170 POKE V3+1,18:POKE V3+2,170

This sets the "envelope" for each voice. Voice 1 is bell-like; voice 2 sounds something like a harmonica; and voice 3 has the sound of a bass guitar. As part of our POKE sequence we set the following characteristics:

Attack—how fast the sound appears. This will be fast for the bell and guitar, rather slow

for the harmonica.

Decay —how quickly the initial sound settles. This will be fairly slow for the bell, fast for

harmonica and guitar.

Sustain—at what level the sound will "hold" once it's settled in. Bell and guitar won't hold the sound at all; it must fade away. The harmonica can keep the sound going for some time.

Release —how long it will take for the sound to die away. The bell dies almost instantly; the harmonica holds for a brief period; and the bass guitar continues to sound longer after it has been plucked.

18Ø T=TI

We'll be using the timer TI to control the timing of each note. Synchronize your watches; here comes the music-playing part.

Release all the instruments. Let go of the string, stop blowing, take your finger off the keys. We must do this each time before we can start the next note. You might observe that the bell and guitar use a value of 16 for a mellow triangle sound; the harmonica uses a more raspy "sawtooth" created by value 32.

210 READ S:IFS=0GOTO290 212 READ S\$:GOSUB1000

Read the timing of the next note. If it's zero, quit. Read the word or part of a word that goes with a note. Print it (this time in white).

220 READ X1, Y1, X2, Y2, X3, Y3

Get the pitch of each of the three notes. If an instrument is silent this time around, its pitch will be given as zero in the DATA statement.

230 IF X1 THEN POKEH1,X1:POKEL1,Y1:POKEV1,17

240 IF X2 THEN POKEH2, X2: POKEL2, Y2: POKEV2

250 IF X3 THEN POKEH3, X3:POKEL3, Y3:POKEV3

For each instrument: If its pitch is not zero, set the pitch and hit the note. You will see that we make the note sound by adding 1 to the waveform value. Compare these values with the ones shown in line 200, above.

260 T=T+S 270 IF T>TI GOTO270 280 GOTO200

We calculate the note's timing, and wait until the proper amount of time has passed. Then we go back and get the next note.

290 FOR J=L1 TO 54296:POKE J,0:NEXT J 295 PRINT CHR\$(154):END

Finally, we clear all the SID music registers, change the printing color back to light blue, and stop.

Here come the DATA statements to play the music and write the words. Note that whenever a word ends with a period or comma, it will be printed and then a new line will be started.

```
300 DATA 40,"{2 SPACES}HAP",34,75,0,0,0
310 DATA 20, "PY", 34,75,0,0,0,0
320 DATA 60," BIRTH", 38, 126, 28, 214, 5, 185
330 DATA 60, "DAY", 34,75,28,214,0,0
340 DATA 60, "TO",45,198,38,126,5,185
350 DATA 60, "YOU",43,52,30,141,4,73
360 DATA 60,",",0,0,0,0,0
370 DATA 40,"{2 SPACES}HAP",34,75,0,0,0,0
380 DATA 20, "PY", 34,75,0,0,0
390 DATA 60," BIRTH", 38,126,30,141,6,108
400 DATA 60, "DAY", 34,75,30,141,0,0
410 DATA 60, "TO",51,97,34,75,4,73
420 DATA 60," YOU", 45, 198, 28, 214, 5, 185
43Ø DATA 60,",",0,0,0,0,0,0
440 DATA 40," {2 SPACES } HAP", 34,75,0,0,0,0
450 DATA 20, "PY", 34,75,0,0,0,0
460 DATA 60, "BIRTH", 68,149,22,227,5,185
470 DATA 60, "DAY", 57,172,25,177,0,0
480 DATA 60," DEAR", 45, 198, 28, 214, 7, 53
500 DATA 60," AN",21,154,30,141,7,163
510 DATA 60,"DREW",19,63,30,141,0,0
520 DATA 60,",",0,0,0,0,0,0
530 DATA 40,"{2 SPACES}HAP",61,126,0,0,0,
540 DATA 20, "PY", 61, 126, 0, 0, 0, 0

550 DATA 60, "BIRTH", 57, 172, 34, 75, 8, 147

560 DATA 60, "DAY", 45, 198, 28, 214, 0, 0

600 DATA 60, "TO", 51, 97, 30, 141, 1473
610 DATA 60, " YOU.", 45, 198, 28, 214, 2, 220
620 DATA 0
```

1000 PRINTS\$;:IF RIGHT\$(S\$,1)<"0"THENPRIN
T
1010 RETURN

Finally, we see a subroutine at 1000 to print the word or part word, and to test if it ends in a nonalphabetic character. If so, a new line will be started. Be sure to include the semicolon after the PRINT statement in line 1000.

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CAPUTE!

Modifications Or Corrections To Previous Articles

TI Jackpot

Our lister program garbled characters in several graphics definition lines of the TI-99/4A version of this program from the August issue (p. 83). Several readers have noted that lines 660, 680, and 690 should read as follows:

66Ø DISPLAY AT(12,2)SIZE(25):"w"&CH
R\$(133)&CHR\$(134)&"wwwwwwwwwwst
ststwwwww":: DISPLAY AT(13,2)
SIZE(25):"wJJw~w~w>w2wwuvuvw>
w14w"

680 DISPLAY AT(15,2)SIZE(25):"wJJJJ
w~w>w5ww¦};\<=w>w18w" :: DISPLA
Y AT(16,2)SIZE(25):"wdede:;wwww
wwz{z{z{wwwwww"

69Ø DISPLAY AT(17,2)SIZE(25):"wfgfg <=w>10ww';};}w>w18w" :: DISPLA Y AT(18,2)SIZE(25):"wdededewwww ww:;:;:;wwwwww"

Also, the space near the end of the string in line 440 (between the characters 1F and 1F) should be omitted.

VIC Lightsaver V

The machine language for this program from the September issue (p. 96) is correct, but there are bugs in the version of "Tiny MLX" (p. 151) to be used to enter it. Lines 100 and 210 of Tiny MLX do not contain the proper values for "Light-saver." Also, a change is necessary to line 763 to allow you to use BASIC's standard LOAD and RUN commands to activate Lightsaver. The corrected lines are as follows:

100 POKE 55,30:POKE 56,25:CLR:POKE 788,19
4 :rem 21
210 S=6430:E=7677 :rem 135
763 POKE 780,1:POKE 781,DV:POKE 782,0:SYS
65466 :rem 68

64 Devastator 🗸

Readers using the "Automatic Proofreader" to check the BASIC portion of the 64 version of this game from the August issue (Program 7, p. 79) have noticed a problem with line 60. The error does not affect the operation of the program, but if you'd like the checksum for line 60 to match the one which appears in the magazine, add {7 RIGHT} after the {12 DOWN} in that line.

COMPUTE!'s Guide To Typing In Programs

Before typing in any program, you should familiarize yourself with your computer. Learn how to use the keyboard to type in and correct BASIC programs. Read your manuals to understand how to save and load BASIC programs to and from your disk drive or cassette unit. Computers are precise—take special care to type the program exactly as listed, including any necessary punctuation and symbols. To help you with this task, we have implemented a special listing convention as well as a program to help check your typing—the "Automatic Proofreader." Please read the following notes before typing in any programs from COMPUTE!. They can save you a lot of time and trouble.

Since programs can contain some hard-toread (and hard-to-type) special characters, we have developed a listing system that spells out in abbreviated form the function of these control characters. You will find these special characters within curly braces. For example, {CLEAR} or {CLR} instructs you to insert the symbol which clears the screen on the Atari or Commodore machines. A symbol by itself within curly braces is usually a control key or graphics key. If you see {A}, hold down the CONTROL key and press A. Commodore machines have a special control key labeled with the Commodore logo. Graphics characters entered with the Commodore logo key are enclosed in a new kind of special bracket. A graphics character can be listed as [<A>]. In this case, hold down the Commodore logo key as you type A. Our Commodore listings are in uppercase, so shifted symbols are underlined. A graphics heart symbol (SHIFT-S) would be listed

If a number precedes a symbol, such as {5 RIGHT}, {6 S}, or [<8 Q>], you would enter five cursor rights, six shifted S's, or eight Commodore-Q's. On the Atari, inverse characters (printed in white on black) should be entered with the Atari logo key. Since spacing is sometimes important, any more than two spaces will be listed, for example, as: {6 SPACES}. A space is never left at the end of a line, but will be moved to the next printed line as {SPACE}. There are no special control characters found in our IBM PC/PCjr, TI-99/4A, and Apple program listings. For your convenience, we have prepared this quick-reference key for the Commodore and Atari special characters:

Atari 400/800/XL

When you see	Туре	See	
(CLEAR)	ESC SHIFT <	N	Clear Screen
(UP)	ESC CTRL -	•	Cursor Up
(DOWN)	ESC CTRL =	+	Cursor Down
(LEFT)	ESC CTRL +	*	Cursor Left
(RIGHT)	ESC CTRL *	+	Cursor Right
(BACK S)	ESC DELETE	1	Backspace
(DELETE)	ESC CTRL DELETE	51	Delete character
(INSERT)	ESC CTRL INSERT	13	Insert character
(DEL LINE)	ESC SHIFT DELETE	10	Delete line
(INS LINE)	ESC SHIFT INSERT	3	Insert line
(TAB)	ESC TAB	1	TAB key
(CLR TAB)	ESC CTRL TAB	O	Clear tab
(SET TAB)	ESC SHIFT TAB	Đ	Set tab stop
(BELL)	ESC CTRL 2	5	Ring buzzer
(ESC)	ESC ESC	Ę	ESCape key

Commodore PET/CBM/VIC/64

When You Read:	u Pre:	ss:	See:	When 'Read:		ess:	See:
[CLR]	SHIFT	CLR/HOME		(GRN)	CTRL	6	+
(HOME)		CLR/HOME	5	(BLU)	CTRL	7	#
(UP)	SHIFT	CRSR	4	(YEL)	CTRI.	8	m
(DOWN)		CRSR	1	{F1}	f1		
{LEFT}	SHIFT	CRSR -	BE	[F2]	f2		
(RIGHT)		CRSR-		(F3)	f3		
(RVS)	CTRL	9	14:	{F4}	f 4		
[OFF]	CTRL	0		[F5]	f 5		n
(BLK)	CTRL	1		(F6)	16		团
(WHT)	CTRL	2	Ē	{F7}	17		
(RED)	CTRI.	3		(F8)	f8		
(CYN)	CTRL	4	14	4	e-		
(PUR)	CTRL	5		1	SHIFT	1	T

The Automatic Proofreader

Also, we have developed a simple, yet effective program that can help check your typing. Type in the appropriate Proofreader program for your machine, then save it for future use. On the VIC, 64, or Atari, run the Proofreader to activate it, then enter NEW to erase the BASIC loader (the Proofreader will still be active, hidden in memory, as a machine language program). Pressing RUN/STOP-RESTORE or SYSTEM RESET deactivates the Proofreader. You can use SYS 886 to reactivate the VIC/64 Proofreader, or PRINT USR(1536) to reenable the Atari Proofreader. The IBM Proofreader is a BASIC program that lets you enter, edit, list, save, and load programs that you type. It simulates the IBM's BASIC line editor.

Using The Automatic Proofreader

Once the Proofreader is active, try typing in a line. As soon as you press RETURN, either a number (on the Commodore) or a pair of letters

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CATALOG AVAILABLE

(Atari or IBM) appears. The number or pair of letters is called a *checksum*. Try making a change in the line, and notice how the checksum

changes.

All you need to do is compare the value provided by the Proofreader with the checksum printed in the program listing in the magazine. In Commodore listings, the checksum is a number from 0 to 255. It is set off from the rest of the line with *rem*. This prevents a syntax error if the checksum is typed in, but the REM statements and checksums need *not* be typed in. It is just there for your information.

In Atari and IBM listings, the checksum is given to the left of each line number. Just type in the program, a line at a time (without the printed checksum) and compare the checksum generated by the Proofreader to the checksum in the listing. If they match, go on to the next line. If not, check your typing: You've made a mistake. On the Commodore and Atari Proofreader, spaces are not counted as part of the checksum, and no check is made to see that you've typed in the characters in the right order. If characters are transposed, the checksum will still match the listing. Because of the checksum method used, do not use abbreviations, such as ? for PRINT. However, the Proofreader does catch the majority of typing errors most people make. The IBM Proofreader is even pickier; it will detect errors in spacing and transposition. Also, be sure you leave Caps Lock on, except when you need to enter lowercase characters.

Special Proofreader Notes For Commodore Cassette Users

The Proofreader resides in the cassette buffer, which is used during tape LOADs and SAVEs. Be sure to press RUN/STOP-RESTORE before you save or load a program, to get the Proofreader out of the way. If you want to use the Proofreader with tape, run the Proofreader, then enter these two lines *exactly* as shown, pressing RETURN after each one:

A\$="PROOFREADER.T":B\$="{10 SPACES}" :FORX=1TO4:A\$=A\$+B\$:NEXT

FORX=886TO1018:A\$=A\$+CHR\$(PEEK(X)) :NEXT:OPEN 1,1,1,A\$:CLOSE1

Then press RECORD and PLAY on a blank tape, and a special version of the Proofreader will be saved to tape. Anytime you need to reload the Proofreader after it has been erased, just rewind the tape, type OPEN1:CLOSE1, then press PLAY. When READY comes back, enter SYS 886.

IBM Proofreader Commands

Since the IBM Proofreader replaces the computer's normal BASIC line editor, it has to include

many of the direct-mode IBM BASIC commands. The syntax is identical to IBM BASIC. Commands simulated are LIST, LLIST, NEW, FILES, SAVE, and LOAD. When listing your program, press any key (except Ctrl-Break) to stop the listing. If you enter NEW, the Proofreader will prompt you to press Y to be especially sure you mean yes.

Two new commands are BASIC and CHECK. BASIC exits the Proofreader back to IBM BASIC, leaving the Proofreader in memory. CHECK works just like LIST, but shows the checksums along with the listing. After you have typed in a program, save it to disk. Then exit the Proofreader with the BASIC command, and load the program into the normal BASIC environment (this will replace the Proofreader in memory). You can now run the program, but you may want to resave it to disk. This will shorten it on disk and make it load faster, but it can no longer be edited with the Proofreader. If you want to convert a program to Proofreader format, save it to disk with SAVE "filename", A.

Program 1: VIC/64 Proofreader

100 PRINT"{CLR}PLEASE WAIT...":FORI=886T010
18:READA:CK=CK+A:POKEI,A:NEXT

110 IF CK<>17539 THEN PRINT"[DOWN]YOU MADE [SPACE]AN ERROR":PRINT"IN DATA STATEMEN TS.":END

120 SYS886:PRINT"[CLR][2 DOWN]PROOFREADER A

CTIVATED.":NEW

886 DATA 173,036,003,201,150,208

892 DATA 001,096,141,151,003,173

898 DATA 037,003,141,152,003,169

904 DATA 150,141,036,003,169,003

910 DATA 141,037,003,169,000,133

916 DATA 254,096,032,087,241,133

922 DATA 251,134,252,132,253,008

928 DATA 201,013,240,017,201,032

934 DATA 240,005,024,101,254,133

940 DATA 254,165,251,166,252,164

946 DATA 253,040,096,169,013,032

952 DATA 210,255,165,214,141,251

958 DATA 003,206,251,003,169,000

964 DATA 133,216,169,019,032,210

970 DATA 255,169,018,032,210,255 976 DATA 169,058,032,210,255,166 982 DATA 254,169,000,133,254,172 988 DATA 151,003,192,087,208,006

994 DATA 032,205,189,076,235,003 1000 DATA 032,205,221,169,032,032 1006 DATA 210,255,032,210,255,173

1012 DATA 251,003,133,214,076,173 1018 DATA 003

Program 2: Atari Proofreader

100 GRAPHICS 0 110 FOR I=1536 TO 1700:READ A:POK

E I,A:CK=CK+A:NEXT I
120 IF CK<>19072 THEN ? "ERROR IN
DATA STATEMENTS. CHECK TYPI
NG.":END

130 A=USR(1536)

140 ? :? "AUTOMATIC PROOFREADER N OW ACTIVATED."

150 END

1536 DATA 104,160,0,185,26,3 1542 DATA 201,69,240,7,200,200 1548 DATA 192,34,208,243,96,200 1554 DATA 169,74,153,26,3,200 1560 DATA 169,6,153,26,3,162 1566 DATA 0,189,0,228,157,74 1572 DATA 6,232,224,16,208,245 1578 DATA 169,93,141,78,6,169 1584 DATA 6,141,79,6,24,173 1590 DATA 4,228,105,1,141,95 DATA 6, 173, 5, 228, 105, 0 1596 1602 DATA 141,96,6,169,0,133 DATA 203,96,247,238,125,241 1608 1614 DATA 93,6,244,241,115,241 1620 DATA 124,241,76,205,238,0 1626 DATA 0,0,0,0,32,62 1632 DATA 246,8,201,155,240,13 DATA 201,32,240,7,72,24 1638 1644 DATA 101,203,133,203,104,40 DATA 96,72,152,72,138,72 1650 1656 DATA 160,0,169,128,145,88 1662 DATA 200,192,40,208,249,165 1668 DATA 203,74,74,74,74,24 105,161,160,3,145,88 1674 DATA 1680 DATA 165,203,41,15,24,105 161,200,145,88,169,0 1686 DATA DATA 133,203,104,170,104,168 1692 1698 DATA 104,40,96

Programs using the IBM Proofreader will appear beginning next month.

Program 3: IBM Proofreader

- 100 DIM L\$(500), LNUM(500): COLOR 0,7,7:K EY OFF: CLS: MAX=0: LNUM(0)=65536!
- 110 ON ERROR GOTO 120:KEY 15, CHR\$(4)+CH R\$(70):ON KEY(15) GOSUB 640:KEY (15) ON:GOTO 130
- 120 RESUME 130
- 130 DEF SEG=&H40:W=PEEK(&H4A)
- 140 ON ERROR GOTO 650:PRINT:PRINT"Proof reader Ready."
- 150 LINE INPUT LS:Y=CSRLIN-INT(LEN(LS)/ W)-1:LOCATE Y,1
- 160 DEF SEG=0:POKE 1050,30:POKE 1052,34 :POKE 1054,0:POKE 1055,79:POKE 1056 ,13:POKE 1057,28:LINE INPUT L\$:DEF SEG:IF L\$="" THEN 150
- 170 IF LEFT\$(L\$,1)=" " THEN L\$=MID\$(L\$, 2):GOTO 170
- 180 IF VAL(LEFT\$(L\$,2))=0 AND MID\$(L\$,3,1)=" " THEN L\$=MID\$(L\$,4)
- 190 LNUM=VAL(L\$):TEXT\$=MID\$(L\$,LEN(STR\$
 (LNUM))+1)
- 200 IF ASC(L\$)>57 THEN 260 'no line num ber, therefore command
- 210 IF TEXT\$="" THEN GOSUB 540:IF LNUM= LNUM(P) THEN GOSUB 560:GOTO 150 ELS E 150 'delete line
- 220 CKSUM=0:FOR I=1 TO LEN(L\$):CKSUM=(C KSUM+ASC(MID\$(L\$,I))*I) AND 255:NEX T:LOCATE Y,1:PRINT CHR\$(65+CKSUM/16)+CHR\$(65+(CKSUM AND 15))+" "+L\$
- 230 GOSUB 540: IF LNUM(P)=LNUM THEN L\$(P)=TEXT\$: GOTO 150 'replace line
- 240 GOSUB 580:GOTO 150 'insert the line
- 250 'command processor. step 1: conver t to uppercase
- 260 TEXTS="":FOR I=1 TO LEN(L\$):A=ASC(M ID\$(L\$,I)):TEXT\$=TEXT\$+CHR\$(A+32*(A >96 AND A(123)):NEXT

- 279 DELIMITER=INSTR(TEXT\$," "):COMMAND\$
 =TEXT\$:ARG\$="":IF DELIMITER THEN CO
 MMAND\$=LEFT\$(TEXT\$,DELIMITER-1):ARG
 \$=MID\$(TEXT\$,DELIMITER+1) 'separate
 command from argument
- 280 IF COMMANDS (>"LIST" THEN 410
- 290 OPEN "scrn:" FOR OUTPUT AS #1
- 300 IF ARG\$="" THEN FIRST=0:P=MAX-1:GOT O 340
- 310 DELIMITER=INSTR(ARG\$,"-"): IF DELIMI TER=0 THEN LNUM=VAL(ARG\$): GOSUB 540 :FIRST=P:GOTO 340
- 320 FIRST=VAL(LEFT\$(ARG\$,DELIMITER)):LA ST=VAL(MID\$(ARG\$,DELIMITER+1))
- 330 LNUM=FIRST:GOSUB 540:FIRST=P:LNUM=L AST:GOSUB 540:IF P=0 THEN P=MAX-1
- 340 FOR X=FIRST TO P:N\$=MID\$(STR\$(LNUM(X)),2)+" "
- 350 IF CKFLAG=0 THEN A\$="":GOTO 370
- 360 CKSUM=0:A\$=N\$+L\$(X):FOR I=1 TO LEN(
 A\$):CKSUM=(CKSUM+ASC(MID\$(A\$,I))*I)
 AND 255:NEXT:A\$=CHR\$(65+CKSUM/16)+
 CHR\$(65+(CKSUM AND 15))+" "
- 370 PRINT #1,A\$+N\$+L\$(X)
- 380 IF INKEY\$ (>"" THEN X=P
- 390 NEXT :CLOSE #1:CKFLAG=0
- 400 GOTO 130
- 410 IF COMMAND\$="LLIST" THEN OPEN "IPt1 :" FOR OUTPUT AS #1:GOTO 300
- 420 IF COMMAND\$ = "CHECK" THEN CKFLAG= 1:G OTO 290
- 430 IF COMMAND\$ <> "SAVE" THEN 450
- 440 GOSUB 600:OPEN ARG\$ FOR OUTPUT AS # 1:ARG\$="":GOTO 300
- 450 IF COMMAND\$ (>"LOAD" THEN 490
- 460 GOSUB 600:OPEN ARG\$ FOR INPUT AS #1 :MAX=0:P=0
- 470 WHILE NOT EOF(1):LINE INPUT #1,L\$:L
 NUM(P)=VAL(L\$):L\$(P)=MID\$(L\$,LEN(ST
 R\$(VAL(L\$)))+1):P=P+1:WEND
- 480 MAX=P:CLOSE #1:GOTO 130
- 490 IF COMMAND\$="NEW" THEN INPUT "Erase program Are you sure";L\$:IF LEFT \$(L\$,1)="Y" THEN MAX=0:GOTO 130:ELSE 130
- 500 IF COMMANDS="BASIC" THEN COLOR 7,0, 0:ON ERROR GOTO 0:CLS:END
- 510 IF COMMANDS="FILES" THEN FILES: GOTO 130
- 520 PRINT"Syntax error": GOTO 130
- 530 'find line
- 540 P=0:WHILE LNUM>LNUM(P) AND P<MAX:P= P+1:WEND:RETURN
- 550 'delete line
- 560 MAX=MAX-1:FOR'X=P TO MAX:LNUM(X)=LN UM(X+1):L\$(X)=L\$(X+1):NEXT:RETURN
- 570 'insert line
- 580 MAX=MAX+1:FOR X=MAX TO P+1 STEP -1: LNUM(X)=LNUM(X-1):L\$(X)=L\$(X-1):NEX T:L\$(P)=TEXT\$:LNUM(P)=LNUM:RETURN
- 590 'filename adjustments
- 600 IF LEFT\$(ARG\$,1)<>CHR\$(34) THEN 520 ELSE ARG\$=MID\$(ARG\$,2)
- 610 IF RIGHT\$(ARG\$,1)=CHR\$(34) THEN ARG \$=LEFT\$(ARG\$,LEN(ARG\$)-1)
- 620 IF INSTR(ARG\$,".")=0 THEN ARG\$=ARG\$ +".BAS"
- 630 RETURN
- 640 PRINT"Stopped.": RETURN 150
- 650 PRINT "Error #"; ERR; RESUME 150

0

Machine Language Entry Program For 64 And Atari Charles Brannon, Program Ed Charles Brannon, Program Editor

MLX is a labor-saving utility that allows almost fail-safe entry of machine language programs published in COMPUTE!. You need to know nothing about machine language to use MLX—it was designed for everyone.

MLX is a new way to enter long machine language (ML) programs with a minimum of fuss. MLX lets you enter the numbers from a special list that looks similar to BASIC DATA statements. It checks your typing on a line-by-line basis. It won't let you enter illegal characters when you should be typing numbers. It won't let you enter numbers greater than 255 (forbidden in ML). It won't let 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:

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 appears in the 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 delete 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 threedigit 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 for the 64 redefines part of the keyboard as a numeric keypad:

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-L: Load

SHIFT-N: New Address

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

64 MLX: Machine Language Entry

- 10 REM LINES CHANGED FROM MLX VERSION 2.0 Ø ARE 750,765,770 AND 860 :rem 50 100 PRINT"[CLR] [6]"; CHR\$(142); CHR\$(8);: :rem 67 POKE53281,1:POKE53280,1
- 101 POKE 788,52:REM DISABLE RUN/STOP
- :rem 119 :rem 176 110 PRINT"[RVS][39 SPACES]"; 120 PRINT" (RVS) [14 SPACES] (RIGHT) (OFF) [**]£[RVS][RIGHT] [RIGHT][2 SPACES]

	{ RVS } £ { RVS } £ { RVS }	:rem 250	580	PRINT"[£]"; GETA\$:IFA\$=""THEN581	:rem 81
	[14 SPACES]T;	:rem 250	581	GETA\$:IFA\$=""THEN581	:rem 95
130	PRINT"(RVS)[14 SPACES][RIG	HT } EG 3	582	AV = -(A\$ = "M") - 2*(A\$ = ", ") - 3*(A	
	[RIGHT] [2 RIGHT] [OFF]£[R	78}£[*3]		(A\$="J")-5*(A\$="K")-6*(A\$="L	
7.40	[OFF] [*] (RVS) [14 SPACES]";	:rem 35	583	AV=AV-7*(A\$="U")-8*(A\$="I")-	
140	PRINT" (RVS) (41 SPACES)"	:rem 120	504):IFA\$="H"THENA\$="Ø"	
200	PRINT" {2 DOWN } {PUR } {BLK } M	ACHINE LANG	584	IFAV>ØTHENA\$=CHR\$(48+AV)	:rem 134
	UAGE EDITOR VERSION 2.01{5		282	PRINTCHR\$(20);:A=ASC(A\$):IFA	
210	PRINT"[5][2 UP]STARTING ADI	:rem 237	590	ORA=32THEN670 IFA>128THENN=-A:RETURN	:rem 229
210	[8 SPACES] [9 LEFT]";	JRESS?	600	IFA<>20 THEN 630	: Lem 137
215	INPUTS: F=1-F:C\$=CHR\$(31+119			GOSUB690:IFI=1ANDT=44THENN=-	
	20101011 1 1.00-CIMΦ(31+11.	:rem 166		{OFF}{LEFT} {LEFT}";:GOTO690	
220	IFS<2560R(S>40960ANDS<4915		620	GOTO57Ø	:rem 109
	THENGOSUB3000:GOTO210	:rem 235	630	IFA<480RA>57THEN58Ø	:rem 105
	THENGOSUB3000:GOTO210 PRINT:PRINT:PRINT	:rem 180	640	IFA<480RA>57THEN580 PRINTA\$;:N=N*10+A-48	:rem 106
230	PRINT"[5][2 UP]ENDING ADDRE	ESS?	650	IFN>255 THEN A=20:GOSUB1000:	отобою
	[8 SPACES] [9 LEFT]";:INPUTE				:rem 229
	CHR\$(31+119*F)	:rem 20			:rem 71
240	IFE<2560R(E>40960ANDE<49152	2)ORE>53247		IFZ=ØTHENGOSUB1ØØØ:GOTO57Ø	:rem 114
		:rem 183		PRINT",";:RETURN	
250	IFE < STHENPRINTC\$; " { RVS } END	NG < START	690	S%=PEEK(209)+256*PEEK(210)+PI	
	{2 SPACES}":GOSUB1000:GOTO				:rem 149
	PRINT:PRINT:PRINT	:rem 176		FORI=1TO3:T=PEEK(S%-I)	
260	PRINT: PRINT: PRINT	:rem 179	695	IFT <> 44ANDT <> 58THENPOKES %-I,	
300	PRINT" [CLR]"; CHR\$(14): AD=S:				:rem 205
210	1. 1. pp. ymp. roym 1 0.000 1	:rem 225	100	PRINTLEFT\$("{3 LEFT}", I-1);:1	
310	A=1:PRINTRIGHT\$("0000"+MID\$	S(STR\$(AD),	730	DDTVMU (or D) (pro) +++ over +++	:rem 7
215	2),5);":"; FORJ=ATO6	:rem 33	110	PRINT"{CLR}{RVS}*** SAVE ***	
	GOSUB570:IFN=-1THENJ=J+N:GO	:rem 33	715	DRING! (2 DOIN! / DDEGG (DUG) DD	:rem 236
320	GOSOBS/W:IFN=-ITHENU=J+N:GC	10320	/15	PRINT" {2 DOWN } (PRESS {RVS}RETALONE TO CANCEL SAVE) {DOWN }	CURNIOFF
390	IFN=-211THEN 710 IFN=-204THEN 790	:rem 228	720	F\$="":INPUT"{DOWN} FILENAME"	FC-TPPC-
400	TFN=-204THEN 790	: rem 64	120	""THENPRINT: PRINT: GOTO310	
410	IFN=-206THENPRINT: INPUT" (DO	WALLEH 04	730	PRINT:PRINT"(2 DOWN)(RVS)T(OF	
	EW ADDRESS"; ZZ	:rem 44		[RVS]D{OFF}ISK: (T/D)"	•rem 228
415	IFN=-206THENIFZZ < SORZZ > ETHE	NPRINT"	740	GETAS: TFAS <> "T"ANDAS <> "D"THEN	1740
	{RVS}OUT OF RANGE":GOSUBLØØ	Ø:GOTO41Ø			:rem 36
		:rem 225	750	DV=1-7*(A\$="D"):IFDV=8THENF\$=	"Ø:"+F\$:
417	IFN=-206THENAD=ZZ:PRINT:GOT	0310		OPEN15,8,15, "S"+F\$:CLOSE15	:rem 212
		:rem 238	760	T\$=F\$:ZK=PEEK(53)+256*PEEK(54	
420	IF N<>-196 THEN 480 PRINT:INPUT DISPLAY:FROM:F	:rem 133):POKE782,ZK/256	
430			762	POKE781, ZK-PEEK (782)*256: POKE	2780, LEN(
110	";:INPUTT	:rem 234	760	T\$):SYS65469	:rem 109
440	IFF < SORF > EORT < SORT > ETHENPRI T"; S; "{LEFT}, NOT MORE THAN	NT AT LEAS		POKE780,1:POKE781,DV:POKE782,	
	A CHEFT, NOT MORE THAN		765	66 K=S:POKE254,K/256:POKE253,K-F	:rem 69
450	FORI=FTOTSTEP6:PRINT:PRINTR	:rem 159		*256:POKE780.253	:rem 17
	0"+MID\$(STR\$(I),2),5);":";	:rem 30		K=E+1:POKE782,K/256:POKE781,F	10m 17
451	FORK=ØTO5:N=PEEK(I+K):PRINT	RIGHTS ("ØØ		2)*256:SYS65496	:rem 235
	"+MID\$(STR\$(N),2),3);",";		770	IF(PEEK(783)AND1)OR(191ANDST)	
460	GETA\$: IFA\$> ""THENPRINT: PRIN	T:GOTO31Ø			:rem 111
		:rem 25	775	PRINT " [DOWN] DONE. { DOWN } ": GOTO	310
470	NEXTK: PRINTCHR\$(20); :NEXTI:				:rem 113
400	T:GOTO310	:rem 50	780	PRINT" [DOWN] ERROR ON SAVE. [2	
480	IFN<Ø THEN PRINT:GOTO31Ø	:rem 168		RY AGAIN.": IFDV=1THEN720	:rem 171
500	A(J)=N:NEXTJ	:rem 199	781	OPEN15,8,15:INPUT#15,E1\$,E2\$:	
300	CKSUM=AD-INT(AD/256)*256:FO SUM=(CKSUM+A(I))AND255:NEXT	K1=1T06:CK	700	;E2\$:CLOSE15:GOTO72Ø	:rem 103
510	PRINTCHR\$(18);:GOSUB570:PRI	rem 200	190	PRINT"(CLR)(RVS)*** LOAD ***(
);	:rem 94	795	PRINT"{2 DOWN}(PRESS {RVS}RET	:rem 212
511	IFN=-1THENA=6:GOTO315	:rem 254	,,,		
515	PRINTCHR\$ (20): IFN=CKSUMTHEN	530	800	F\$="":INPUT"{2 DOWN} FILENAME	:rem 82
		:rem 122		\$=""THENPRINT:GOTO310"	:rem 144
520	PRINT: PRINT"LINE ENTERED WR	ONG RE-E	810	PRINT: PRINT" [2 DOWN] [RVS]T[OF	F APE OR
	NTER": PRINT: GOSUBĪØØØ: GOTO3	10:rem 176		[RVS]D[OFF]ISK: (T/D)"	:rem 227
	GOSUB2ØØØ	:rem 218	820	GETA\$: IFA\$ <> "T"ANDA\$ <> "D"THEN	
540	FORI=1T06:POKEAD+I-1,A(I):N				:rem 34
EEA	272, Ø: POKE54273, Ø	:rem 227	830	DV=1-7*(A\$="D"):IFDV=8THENF\$=	"Ø:"+F\$
560	AD=AD+6:IF AD <e 310<br="" then="">GOTO 710</e>	:rem 212	0.40	mo_no_av_n=======	:rem 157
	N=0:Z=0	:rem 108		T\$=F\$:ZK=PEEK(53)+256*PEEK(54	
Control of the last		:rem 88):POKE782,ZK/256	:rem /

841 POKE781, ZK-PEEK(782)*256: POKE78Ø, LEN(, (
T\$):SYS65469 :rem 107		1;
845 POKE780,1:POKE781,DV:POKE782,1:SYS654	DP 230	H:
66 :rem 70		ΑI
850 POKE780,0:SYS65493 :rem 11 860 IF(PEEK(783)AND1)OR(191ANDST)THEN870		L
:rem 111	KL 240	В
865 PRINT"{DOWN}DONE.":GOTO310 :rem 96		(:
870 PRINT" [DOWN] ERROR ON LOAD. [2 SPACES]T	HI 250	11
RY AGAIN. [DOWN] ": IFDV=1THEN800	00 260	?
:rem 172		ı
88Ø OPEN15,8,15:INPUT#15,E1\$,E2\$:PRINTE1\$	11 270	GE
;E2\$:CLOSE15:GOTO800 :rem 102		NI
1000 REM BUZZER :rem 135	GM 280	?
1001 POKE54296,15:POKE54277,45:POKE54278,		HE
165 :rem 207 1002 POKE54276,33:POKE 54273,6:POKE54272,	PJ 290	BE
1002 PORE54276,33:PORE 54273,6:PORE54272, 5 :rem 42		В١
1003 FORT=1TO200:NEXT:POKE54276,32:POKE54		G ·
273,Ø:POKE54272,Ø:RETURN :rem 202	K6 300	H:
2000 REM BELL SOUND :rem 78		BI
2001 POKE54296,15:POKE54277,0:POKE54278,2		4
47 :rem 152	HH 3 1 0	Ρ
2002 POKE 54276,17:POKE54273,40:POKE54272		2 :
,Ø :rem 86		5
2003 FORT=1T0100:NEXT:POKE54276,16:RETURN		Н
:rem 57 3000 PRINTC\$;"{RVS}NOT ZERO PAGE OR ROM":	A0 320	RI
GOTO1000 :rem 89		E
GOTOTODO :Telli 09		X
At-1881V-88-ships Impasses Palms	GA 330	D
Atari MLX: Machine Language Entry		•
DA 100 GRAPHICS 0:DL=PEEK(560)+256		,
*PEEK(561)+4:POKE DL-1,71:P		6
OKE DL+2,6	08 3 4 0	H
NA 110 POSITION 8,0:? "MLX":POSITI		В
ON 23,0:? "failsafe entry":		1
POKE 710,0:?	00 350	H
JA 120 ? "Starting Address";: INPUT		A
BEG:? " Ending Address";:		L
INPUT FIN:? "Run/Init Addre	JP 360	G

ss";:INPUT STARTADR DD 130 DIM A(6), BUFFER\$ (FIN-BEG+12 7), T\$(20), F\$(20), C10\$(7), SE CTOR\$ (128), DSKINV\$ (6) JJ 140 OPEN #1,4,0,"K:":? :? ," Liap e or Eisk:"; BN 150 BUFFER\$ = CHR\$ (0) : BUFFER\$ (FIN -BEG+30)=BUFFER\$:BUFFER\$(2) =BUFFER\$: SECTOR\$ = BUFFER\$ GC 160 ADDR = BEG: CIO\$ = "hhh": CIO\$ (4) =CHR\$(170):CIO\$(5)="LV":CIO \$(7)=CHR\$(228) EJ 170 GET #1, MEDIA: IF MEDIA <> 84 A ND MEDIA > 68 THEN 170 ? CHR\$(MEDIA):? : IF MEDIA(> PO 180 ASC("T") THEN BUFFER\$ = " " : GO TO 250 PL 190 BEG=BEG-24:BUFFER\$=CHR\$(0): BUFFER\$(2)=CHR\$(INT((FIN-BE G+127)/128)) KF 200 H=INT(BEG/256): L=BEG-H*256: BUFFER\$(3)=CHR\$(L):BUFFER\$(4)=CHR\$(H) EC 210 PINIT=BEG+8:H=INT(PINIT/256): L = P | N | T - H * 256 : BUFFER \$ (5) = CHR\$(L):BUFFER\$(6)=CHR\$(H) PB 220 FOR 1=7 TO 24: READ A: BUFFER \$(1)=CHR\$(A):NEXT 1:DATA 24

96,169,60,141,2,211,169,0, 33, 10, 169, 0, 133, 11, 76, 0, 0 = INT(STARTADR/256):L=START DR-H*256:BUFFER\$(15)=CHR\$():BUFFER\$(19)=CHR\$(H) UFFER\$(23)=CHR\$(L):BUFFER\$ 24)=CHR\$(H) MEDIA (>ASC("D") THEN 360 :? "Boot Disk or Binary 🗎 le:"; ET #1, DTYPE: IF DTYPE () 68 A D DTYPE <> 70 THEN 270 CHR\$(DTYPE): IF DTYPE=70 T EN 360 EG=BEG-30:BUFFER\$=CHR\$(0): UFFER\$(2)=CHR\$(INT((FIN-BE +127)/128)) = INT(BEG/256): L=BEG-H*256: UFFER\$(3)=CHR\$(L):BUFFER\$() = CHR * (H)INIT=STARTADR: H=INT(PINIT/ 56):L=PINIT-H*256:BUFFER\$() = CHR\$(L): BUFFER\$(6) = CHR\$(ESTORE 330: FOR 1=7 TO 30: R AD A: BUFFER\$(1)=CHR\$(A):NE TI ATA 169,0,141,231,2,133,14 169,0,141,232,2,133,15,169 0,133,10,169,0,133,11,24,9 = INT(BEG/256): L=BEG-H*256: UFFER\$(8)=CHR\$(L):BUFFER\$(5) = CHR\$(H) = INT(STARTADR/256): L=START DR-H*256:BUFFER\$(22)=CHR\$():BUFFER\$(26)=CHR\$(H) RAPHICS 0: POKE 712, 10: POKE 710,10:POKE 709,2 JK 370 ? ADDR; ": "; : FOR J=1 TO 6 NF 380 GOSUB 570: IF N=-1 THEN J=J-1:GOTO 380 BF 390 IF N=-19 THEN 720 IF N=-12 THEN LET READ=1:GO 01 400 10 720 TRAP 410: IF N=-14 THEN ? :? AI 4 1 0 "New Address";: INPUT ADDR: ? : GOTO 370 JO 420 TRAP 32767: IF N()-4 THEN 48 0 TRAP 430:? :? "Display:From AJ 430 ";:INPUT F:? , "To";:INPUT T :TRAP 32767 NL 440 IF F BEG OR F FIN OR T BEG OR TOFIN OR TOF THEN ? CHR\$ (253); "At least "; BEG; ", No Than "; FIN: GOTO t More 430 FOR I=F TO T STEP 6:? :? 1; NH 450 ":";:FOR K=0 TO 5:N=PEEK(AD R(BUFFER\$)+1+K-BEG):T\$="000 ": T\$ (4-LEN(STR\$(N))) = STR\$(N NA 460 IF PEEK(764) < 255 THEN GET # 1, A: POP : POP : ? : GOTO 370 FN 470 ? T\$;",";:NEXT K:? CHR\$(126);:NEXT 1:? :? :GOTO 370

```
GA 480 IF N (O THEN ? : GOTO 370
MH 490 A(J)=N:NEXT J
JN 500 CKSUM=ADDR-INT(ADDR/256)*25
      6:FOR I=1 TO 6:CKSUM=CKSUM+
      A(I):CKSUM=CKSUM-256*(CKSUM
      >255): NEXT |
KK 510 RF=128:SOUND 0,200,12,8:GOS
      UB 570: SOUND 0.0.0.0: RF=0:?
       CHR$ (126)
CN 520
      IF NOCKSUM THEN ? :? "Inco
      rrect"; CHR$(253);:? :GOTO 3
EK 530 FOR W=15 TO 0 STEP -1: SOUND
       0,50,10,W:NEXT W
      FOR I=1 TO 6: POKE ADR(BUFFE
      R$)+ADDR-BEG+I-1.A(I):NEXT
HB 550 ADDR = ADDR + 6 : IF ADDR < = FIN TH
      EN 370
GM 560 GOTO 710
FI 570 N=0:Z=0
PH 580 GET #1, A: IF A=155 OR A=44 O
      R A=32 THEN 670
FB 590
      IF A < 32 THEN N = - A : RETURN
E8 600 IF A (> 126 THEN 630
WL 610 GOSUB 690: IF I=1 AND T=44 T
      HEN N=-1:? CHR$(126);:GOTO
      690
GN 620
      GOTO 570
GJ 630
      IF A < 48 OR A > 57 THEN 580
AN 640 ? CHR$(A+RF);:N=N*10+A-48
EB 650
      IF N>255 THEN ? CHR$(253);:
      A=126:GOTO 600
EH 660
      Z=Z+1:1F Z < 3 THEN 580
      IF Z=0 THEN ? CHR$(253);:GO
JH 670
      10 570
     ? ",";:RETURN
KC 680
NO 690 POKE 752,1:FOR 1=1 TO 3:? C
      HR$(30);:GET #6,1:IF T()44
      AND T > 58 THEN ? CHR$(A); : N
      EXT I
PI 700 POKE 752,0:? " "; CHR$ (126);
      : RETURN
KM 7 1 0
      GRAPHICS 0: POKE 710, 26: POKE
       712,26:POKE 709,2
FF 720 IF MEDIA = ASC("T") THEN 890
      REM DESIGN
01730
OK 740 IF READ THEN ? ;? "Load Fil
      e":?
16 750
      IF DTYPE (>70 THEN 1040
      ? :? "Enter AUTORUN.SYS for
       automatic use":? :? "Enter
       filename": INPUT T$
GF 770 F$=T$: IF LEN(T$)>2 THEN IF
      T$(1,2)()"D:" THEN F$="D:":
      F$(3)=T$
NJ 780
      TRAP 870: CLOSE #2: OPEN #2,8
      -4*READ, 0, F$:? :? "Working.
JN 790
     IF READ THEN FOR I=1 TO 6:G
      ET #2, A: NEXT 1: GOTO 820
PO 8 0 0
     PUT #2,255:PUT #2,255
DI 810 H=INT(BEG/256):L=BEG-H*256:
      PUT #2,L:PUT #2,H:H=INT(FIN
      /256):L=FIN-H*256:PUT #2,L:
      PUT #2, H
```

NF ROO GOSUB 970: IF PEEK(195)>1 TH EN 870 IF STARTADR=0 OR READ THEN IF 830 850 FD 840 PUT #2,224:PUT #2,2:PUT #2, 225: PUT #2,2:H=INT(STARTADR /256):L=STARTADR-H*256:PUT #2.L:PUT #2.H TRAP 32767: CLOSE #2:? "Fini HH 850 shed.": IF READ THEN ? :? :L ET READ=0:GOTO 360 END HF 860 F0 870 ? "Error "; PEEK(195); " tryi ng to access": ? F\$:CLOSE #2 :? :GOTO 760 REM BOOT TRPE MC 880 HN 890 IF READ THEN ? :? "Read Tap e " ? :? :? "Insert, Rewind Tap HI 900 e.":? "Press PLAY ";: IF NO T READ THEN ? "& RECORD" LP 9 1 0 ? :? "Press EMBLUST when rea dy:"; TRAP 960: CLOSE #2: OPEN #2.8 JH 920 -4*READ, 128, "C:":? :? "Work ing..." NH 930 GOSUB 970:1F PEEK(195)>1 TH EN 960 HH 9 4 0 CLOSE #2:TRAP 32767:? "Fini shed.":? :? : IF READ THEN L ET READ=0:GOTO 360 HF 950 END CD 960 ? :? "Error "; PEEK(195);" hen reading/writing boot pe":? :CLOSE #2:GOTO 890 NB 970 REM CTO Load/Save File#2 op ened READ=0 for write, REA D=1 for read EA 980 X=32:REM File#2,\$20 EF 990 | ICCOM=834: | CBADR=836: | CBLEN =840: | CSTAT = 835 WD 1000 H=INT(ADR(BUFFER\$)/256):L= ADR(BUFFER\$)-H*256:POKE IC BADR+X, L: POKE | CBADR+X+1, H FH 1010 L=FIN-BEG+1:H=INT(L/256):L =L-H*256:POKE | CBLEN+X,L:P OKE ICBLEN+X+1,H ND 1020 POKE ICCOM+X, 11-4*READ: A=U SR(ADR(CIO\$),X) 86 1030 POKE 195, PEEK (ICSTAT): RETU RN KA 1040 REM SECTOR T/O GC 1050 IF READ THEN 1100 HE 1060 ? : ? "Format Disk In Drive 1? (Y/N):"; FC 1070 GET #1, A: IF A <> 78 AND A <> 8 9 THEN 1070 EC 1080 ? CHR\$(A): IF A=78 THEN 110 CP 1090 ? : ? "Formatting...": X10 2 54, #2, 0, 0, "D: ": ? "Format C omplete":? AC 1100 NR=INT((FIN-BEG+127)/128): BUFFER\$(FIN-BEG+2)=CHR\$(0)

: IF READ THEN ? "Reading...

":GOTO 1120

LE 1110	? "Writing"	KJ 1270	REM READ=0 for write
	FOR I=1 TO NR:S=I	BN 1280	BASE = 3 * 2 5 6
10 1 1 3 0	IF READ THEN GOSUB 1220:BU	GL 1290	DUNIT=BASE+1:DCOMND=BASE+2
	FFER\$(*128-127)=SECTOR\$:G		:DSTATS=BASE+3
	OTO 1160	NL 1300	DBUFLO=BASE+4:DBUFHI=BASE+
PL 1140	SECTOR\$ = BUFFER\$ (1 * 128 - 127)		5
AN 1150	GOSUB 1220	AI 1310	DBYTLO=BASE+8:DBYTHI=BASE+
DN 1160	IF PEEK (DSTATS) () 1 THEN 12		9
	00	JA 1320	DAUX1=BASE+10:DAUX2=BASE+1
FB 1170	NEXT		1
GN 1180	IF NOT READ THEN END	PN 1330	REM DIM DSKINV\$ (4)
DH 1190	? :? :LET READ=0:GOTO 360	CA 1340	DSKINV\$ = "hLS" : DSKINV\$ (4) = C
JJ 1200	? "Error on disk access.":		HR\$(228)
	? "May need formatting.":G	PF 1350	POKE DUNIT, 1: A = ADR(SECTOR\$
	OTO 1040):H=INT(A/256):L=A-256*H
Ki 1210	REM	BP 1360	POKE DBUFHI, H.
BL 1220	REM SECTOR ACCESS SUBROUT	00 1370	POKE DBUFLO, L
	END	PD 1380	POKE DCOMND, 87-5*READ
16 1230	REM Drive ONE		POKE DAUX2, INT(S/256): POKE
IH 1240	REM Pass buffer in SECTOR\$		DAUX1,S-PEEK(DAUX2)*256
MP 1250	REM sector # in variable S	KJ 1400	A=USR(ADR(DSKINV\$))
EG 1260	REM READ=1 for read,	KG 1410	RETURN

NEWS&PRODUCTS

Color Printer For Commodore And Atari

A \$239, full-color thermal transfer printer that doesn't require special paper has been introduced for Commodore and Atari home computers by Okidata.

The Okimate 10 prints on almost any kind of paper. It also will print on acetate, to make transparencies for overhead projectors.

The printer uses a color or black ribbon cartridge. Okimate 10's print head has a life expectancy of 10 million characters, and prints at a speed of 60 characters per second (240 words per minute).

The Okimate 10 can produce more than 40 different shades of color. For printing without a ribbon, thermal paper may be used.

The printer comes with a

software tutorial, color and black ribbons, and a Plug 'n Print module, which is required to operate the equipment.



The \$239 Okimate 10 color thermal transfer printer doesn't require special paper. For Commodore and Atari computers.

Okidata 532 Fellowship Road Mt. Laurel, NJ 08054 (609) 235-2600

Finance Manager For Apple II Family

Finance Manager, a software program designed to handle home management operations such as checking accounts, expenses, and tax records, has been announced by Human Engineered Software.

Available for the Apple II series of computers, Finance Manager's capabilities include tracking income, expenses, and personal assets; building budgets and comparing results; balancing multiple checking accounts; paying bills; and printing checks.

Finance Manager includes built-in help files as well as message windows. The program also offers a wildcard search capability for access to specific transactions, as well as the ability to make financial calculations.

Suggested retail price is \$99.95.

Human Engineered Software
150 North Hill Drive
Brisbane, CA 94005
(415) 468-4111

New Educational Software

DesignWare has released several educational programs that test and teach grammar, geography, math, and music skills.

In *The Notable Phantom*, ghosts, spiders, and a musicloving phantom teach children ages 5–10 the basics of piano playing.

Suggested retail price is \$49.95. Versions for the Apple, Atari, Commodore, and IBM computers are available.

In States and Traits, families and children (ages 9 and above) can hone their knowledge of United States geography, history, and current trivia.

The map-maker/user has two options: charting states into their proper locations on a master map, or plotting topographic features into their correct geographic positions.

States and Traits has versions available for the Apple, Commodore 64, and IBM PC and PCjr. Suggested retail price is \$49.95.

In Mission: Algebra, the right answer to a linear equation will locate the position of an errant sister ship, saving it from destruction.

Mission: Algebra is available for the Apple, Atari, Commodore, and IBM computers at a suggested retail price of \$44.95.

Children ages 10–14 can improve their grammar skills with *The Grammar Examiner*. Players start the game as a cub reporter with the Grammar Examiner newspaper.



Editing copy and answering grammar questions pay off as the junior reporter earns promotions and moves his way up the masthead, to editor in chief.

Suggested retail price is \$44.95. Available for the Apple, Atari, Commodore, and IBM computers.

DesignWare 185 Berry Street San Francisco, CA 94107 (415) 546-1866

Story And Music Creation Software

Mindscape, Inc., has introduced two software programs in its *Bank Street Creativity* series. One allows children to create illustrated storybooks and the other to compose music.

Bank Street Storybook is designed for children ages 6–12. It allows them to draw pictures with a joystick in six colors on the screen. Then, using the keyboard, they can edit and color the pictures and write the story.

Storybook, available for Apple computers, retails for \$39.95. A Commodore version will be released later.

In Bank Street Musicwriter, the user arranges notes on two musical staffs displayed on the screen. Notes are placed where the cursor is positioned, and as they are entered, are seen and heard.

Four voices—soprano, alto, bass and tenor—can be programmed and played at once. Eight editing modes allow the user to save and print the music.

Available for Atari and Commodore 64 computers, *Musicwriter* retails for \$49.95. Apple and IBM PC versions will be available later.

Mindscape, Inc. 3444 Dundee Road Northbrook, Il 60062 (312) 480-7667

Strategy, Action Games

Electronic Arts has introduced Archon II: ADEPT, a sequel to its strategy game, and Skyfox, a flying adventure game.

Skyfox is a single-player, disk-based game for the Apple II family. It pits Sky-Pilot against the enemy, whose mother ships are attacking Federation asteroid bases with aircraft and tanks.

After trying training missions, the player can attempt any one of 15 scenarios to advance in rank from Cadet to Ace.

In Archon II: ADEPT, chesslike strategy and action are combined. Players have the ability to conjure up spells, and the strategic goal is to gain magic power by capturing energy points.

Action play results when opposing pieces contest the ownership of a board square. The game may be played against the computer or another player.

Available for Atari computers with 48K of memory and the Commodore 64. Suggested retail price for each game is \$40.

Electronic Arts 2755 Campus Drive San Mateo, CA 94403 (415) 571-7171

Music Program, Economics Game

Spinnaker Software has introduced *Rock N' Rhythm*, a music writing program, and *President's Choice: Guns or Butter*, a simulation game that teaches economics and finance.

Rock N' Rhythm lets one to three players simulate a recording studio and record songs using a microcomputer. Players write their own music, or recreate favorite songs, and then perform them.

The melody, tempo, and rhythm can be changed by recalling songs from a storage area.

Available for the Atari and Commodore 64, Rock N' Rhythm retails for \$39.95.

President's Choice: Guns or Butter uses data from the past five presidential administrations. The player in the role of president must review the state of the economy and prepare a national budget in order to keep the American economy running smoothly.

Success is reflected in positive opinion polls and reelection.

Available for the IBM PC and Apple II series, it retails for \$39.95. Suggested age range is 13-adult.

Spinnaker Software 215 First Street Cambridge, MA 02142 (617) 868-4700

New Arcade Games

Two Bally/Midway arcade games, Spy Hunter and Tapper, have been introduced in disk and cartridge formats for the Commodore 64, IBM PC and PCjr, Atari and Apple II families by Sega Enterprises, Inc.

In *Spy Hunter*, a shooting and driving game, the player is in command of an arsenal of weapons, including machine guns, oil slicks, smoke screens, and heat-seeking missiles.

Tapper features four different bar screens, which are crowded with unruly and thirsty customers. The bartender has to scramble to draw and serve drinks.

If he gets the tip on the bar, dancing girls appear. In the bonus round, players match wits with a riverboat gambler.

Suggested retail price for

Spy Hunter and Tapper is \$39.95 each.

Sega Enterprises, Inc. 360 N. Sepulveda Blvd., Suite 3000 El Segundo, CA 90245 (213) 640-7087

Problem-Solving Program

Amazing Thinktanks, a mathematical/problem-solving program for ages 8-13, has been released by Sunburst Communications, Inc., for the Apple II series of microcomputers.

It is designed to put stu-

dents in a situation where they must invent ideas, try them out, and if necessary, revise them. The program develops critical thinking and problem-solving skills while reinforcing the concepts of addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division.

Players are given two tanks and a storage tank, which they must fill and empty. There are four play levels, and the game can be played alone or competitively.

Retail price is \$55.

Sunburst Communications, Inc. Pleasantville, NY 10570 (914) 769-5030

New Product releases are selected from submissions for reasons of timeliness, available space, and general interest to our readers. We regret that we are unable to select all new product submissions for publication. Readers should be aware that we present here some edited version of material submitted by vendors and are unable to vouch for its accuracy at time of publication.

COMPUTE! welcomes notices of upcoming events and requests that the sponsors send a short description, their name and phone number, and an address to which interested readers may write for further information. Please send notices at least three months before the date of the event, to: Calendar, P.O. Box 5406, Greensboro, NC 27403.









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C-64





Advertisers Index

Reader Service Number/Advertiser Page		Reader Service Number/Advertiser Page		
	Abacus Software71		126 Lyco Computer Marketing & Consultants	
	Abacus Software			181
	Abacus Software		Markel Service, Inc.	101
102	Activision)	Micro-Sys Distributors	
103	The Avalon Hill Game Company9)	127 Micro-W Distributing, Inc.	
	BASF Systems Corp		Midwest Micro Inc.	
104	Basix141		128 MME Computer Center	
105	Batteries Included		129 Nibble Notch	
	Broadway Computer Corporation 103		NRI Schools	
			Pacific Exchanges	
			Pacific Exchanges	
	Brøderbund		Pacific Exchanges	
	Brooks Marketing Corp		Pacific Exchanges	176
110	Bytes & Pieces, Inc		Phonemark Direct Sales	58
	Campus Computer Shop		Powersoft Incorporated	58
111	Cardco, Inc	(130 Prentice-Hall, Inc	
	Commodore Computers		131 Professional Software Inc.	
-	Compucat	303		
112	CompuServe		Protecto Enterprizes	
	ComputAbility		132 Protecto Enterprizes	
113	The Computer Book Club		133 Protecto Enterprizes	
114	Computer Mail Order112,113	3	132 Protecto Enterprizes	
	Computer Warehouse 135	5	Protecto Enterprizes	1/21
	Cosmic Computers 165		Protecto Enterprizes	
	Creative Software		Protecto Enterprizes	
115	Crown Custom Covers 156		Protecto Enterprizes	,12/
	Dennison IFC		Protecto Enterprizes	
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	Disk World!, Inc		Software City	
	Disk World!, Inc		137 Software Warehouse Outlet	
	Electronic Arts	7	Spinnaker	. 11
	E Mart, Inc	2	Strategic Simulations Inc.	
	Epyx		138 subLOGIC Corporation	
	Epyx		139 Swintec Corporation	
	Epyx		140 Timeworks, Inc	
120	Extek Computer Aided Products Inc 3		Walling Co	171
	Frontrunner Computer Industries 144	4	141 ZOOM Telephonics, Inc.	113
	General Electric Co			
121	J & R Music World			
	Jason-Ranheim	4	COMPUTE! Books	
	Harmony Video & Computers 107	/	COMPUTEI Subscription	
	IBM14,15	5	COMPUTEI's Second Book of Machine	
122	Indus Systems	3	Language	
	Infocom	3	20190090 1111111111111111111111111111111	
123	inmac	3	Mark San Salara Andrew Committee Com	
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125	Legend Peripheral Products9	1		

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LQ/3 11" carriage, 13 CPS

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LOOK WHAT'S ON TELEVISION TONIGHT.

6:00

JACK ATTACK

(Gold Medallion Game) Cartoon animation plus strategic challenge. 64 different screens. A Commodore original, rated "must buy" by Electronics Game Magazine. (Cartridge)



6:30

MATH

(Ages 5 to 10) (Micro School) Educational TV. Practice in basic math facts. Several levels. (Easy to hard) (Diskette)



7:00

FRENCY FLE FLOP 5115

FRENZY/ FLIP FLOP

(Ages 6 to 14) (Milliken Edufun) FRENZY (subtraction and division) The hungry gator arrives... save the fish... play the BONUS game... FLIP FLOP (transformed geometry) look at the two figures... do they need to flip, turn or slide? (Diskette)

7:30

SOLAR FOX

It's erase or be erased as you navigate spaceship over a grid of colorful pulsating entities, armed with laser. Unlimited levels. A BALLY MIDWAY original. (Cartridge)



8:00



EASY

Our best wordprocessor. Displays 764 lines by 40 characters. Prints over 130 columns. Global/local search/replace/hunt/find. Super/subscripts. Insert/ delete characters, lines, sentences, paragraphs. (Diskette)

8:30

THE MANAGER

A powerful database management system. For business, educational or personal files. Not for Rockford's files. With four built-in applications. Or design your own. (Diskette)



9:00



MAGIC DESK I

The scene opens on an office desk, complete with digital clock, type-with wastebasket and file cabinet. Select functions (typing, filing, editing) by pointing animated finger. (Cartridge)

9:30

INTER-NATIONAL SOCCER

(Gold Medallion Game) Sports highlight. With passing, kicking, diving goalies, even trophies! Great color, 3-D realism. No locker room interviews. (Cartridge)



10:00

SIMONS' BASIC

Rated PG. Expands Commodore BASIC by an additional 114 commands. Convenient programming commands such as RE-NUMBER and TRACE plus graphics plotting command. (Cartridge)



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